THESAURUS
Linguæ Latinæ compendiarius:
OR,
A COMPENDIOUS
DICTIONARY
OF THE
LATIN TONGUE:
Deſigned for the
USE of the BRITISH NATIONS:
IN THREE PARTS.
CONTAINING,

I. The *Engliſh* appellative Words and Forms of Expreſſion before the *Latin*; in which will be found ſome thouſand *Engliſh* Words and Phraſes, ſeveral various Senſes of the ſame Word, and a great Number of proverbial Expreſſions, more than in any former DICTIONARY of this Kind, all carefully endeavoured to be rendered in proper and claſſical *Latin*.

To which are ſubjoined,

1. The PROPER NAMES of the more remarkable Places rendered into *Latin*.
2. The CHRISTIAN NAMES of Men and Women.

II. The *Latin* Appellatives before the *Engliſh*; in which are given the more certain Etymologies of the *Latin* Words, their various Senſes in *Engliſh* ranged in their natural Order, the principal Idioms under each Senſe explained and accounted for, all ſupported by the beſt Authorities of the *Roman* Writers; with References to the particular Book, Chapter, or Verſe, where the Citations may be found.

III. The ancient *Latin* Names of the more remarkable Perſons and Places occurring in claſſick Authours, with a ſhort Account of them both hiſtorical and mythological; and the more modern Names of the ſame Places, ſo far as they are known, collected from the moſt approved Writers.

To which are added,

1. The ROMAN CALENDAR, much fuller than any yet publiſhed.
2. Their Coins, Weights, and Meaſures.
3. A Chronology of the *Roman* Kings, Conſuls, and more remarkable Events of that State.
4. The Notes of Abbreviation uſed in ancient *Latin* Authours and Inſcriptions.
5. A ſhort Dictionary of the more common *Latin* Words occurring in our ancient Laws.
6. A general Chronology of eminent Perſons and memorable Things.

By ROBERT AINSWORTH.

The FOURTH EDITION,
With many ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, particularly in the GREEK DERIVATIONS.

Ἡ τῶν λόγων κρίσις πολλῆς ἐστι πείρας τελευταῖον ἐπιγέννημα, Longinus.

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MDCCLXI.

BRITISH MUSEUM

THESAURI

Linguæ Latinæ compendiarii

PARS SECUNDA;

Vocabulorum Latinorum NOTATIONES

Variaſque SIGNIFICATIONES

Juſto ordine tradens,

Allatiſque EXEMPLIS è claſſicis ſcriptoribus

Singulas confirmans.

A a, Roman, *A a*, Italian, both of moſt general uſe in writing the European languages; A a, Engliſh Saxon; 𝔄 a, Engliſh black letter, nearly, as all the reſt, reſembling that of the German alphabet; Α α, Greek, called *alpha*, from the Hebrew א *aleph*, which, as all the letters in the Hebrew tongue are ſignificant, denotes either *an ox*, or *a leader*, marks of excellence and priority. The firſt place is deſervedly given to this letter on account of its ſimplicity, being little more than an opening of the mouth; and its ſound, as a vowel (for it is properly a radical conſonant, as well as all the reſt) is determined by the adjunct vowel, if it have any, if not, it is ſilent, and hath no ſound. From this uſe of the Hebrews, the later Greeks ſeem to have taken their note of an eaſy breathing, which they prefixed to all words begining with a ſlender ſound, as in ἀπὸ, ἐπὶ, &c. to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe which begin with an aſpirate; as in ἅμα, ἑκάς. This was done after they had diveſted the eighth letter H of the conſonant power which it held in their ancient alphabet conformably to the Hebrew, to make uſe of its figure in denoting the long power of the vowel E. But the Latins followed them not herein, having formed their language from the ancient Æolians and Ionians, who had only the Cadmean alphabet of ſixteen letters. But to proceed, the Latin and Engliſh A hath the ſame power and figure as the Greek; but its name, as well as the reſt of the letters, from the ſimple ſound *a*, *bé*, *cé*, &c. In Engliſh we have a threefold ſound of this vowel; ſhort, as in *bat*, *cat*, &c. like the Hebrew *pathahh*; long, as in *dâte*, *ſâte*, &c. mixed with *o*, obſcure, as in *call*, *fall*, where we hear the ſame ſound as in *olive*, *hollow*, only that in the former it is long, conformably to the Hebrew ָ *kametz*, but in the latter ſhort, conformably to ֳ *chateph kametz*. It is greatly to be wiſhed that we had more letters expreſſive of vocal ſounds; or marks to thoſe we have, to aſcertain their power in the ſame ſyllable; as in *fallow*, *falling*; or in thoſe which are analogous, as in *coſt*, *moſt*, &c. The want of theſe equally affects our Latin pronunciation; for we pronounce *mălus* and *mālus*, *păter* and *māter* with the ſame ſound, which we can ſcarcely think the Latins did. We are indeed more ſecure in the Greek tongue, becauſe directed by more vowels, and the uſe of accents. But to return, *A*, before *e*, and *u*, in the ſame ſyllable, make two diphthongs, *æ*, and *au*, the former of which in Latin is ſubſtituted both for αι the proper, and ᾳ the improper diphthong of the Greeks, as in Αἰνείας, *Æneas*, τῇ σφαίρᾳ, *ſpheræ*; and, on the contrary, the ancient Latins in their own words, when they had occaſion to divide their *æ*, changed it into the Greek αι; as in *aulaï*, *pictaï*, *frugeferaï*. Some make *ai* a Latin diphthong, as in *aio*, *Caius*; but in *ais*, and *ait*, *i* manifeſtly belongs to the latter ſyllable, and the Greeks write not Γαῖος, but Γάϊος; whence it ſeems to be very manifeſt that *ai* in the Latin tongue is not a diphthong, as in the Greek. As there is a mutual intercourſe between all the vowels with each other, ſo in this *a* is changed into *e*; as in *lacto*, *delecto*, *ago*, *egi*; *e* into *a*, as in *decem*, *decanus*, *aveo*, *avarus*; *a* into *i*, as in *apiſcor*, *adipiſcor*; *i* into *a*, as *reipſa*, *reapſe*; *a* into *o*, as in *ſparta*, *ſportum*, *taxus*, *toxicum*; *o* into *a*, as in *foveo*, *favilla*, *volvo*, *valvæ*, *a* into *u*, as in *camera*, *cumera*, *taberna*, *contubernium*; and *u* into *a*, as in *glubo*, *glaber*, μυδάω, *madeo*. In the Roman *comitia*, or *aſſemblies* for the making of laws, the people had two tables: in the one were two letters, U. R. *uti rogas*, ſignifying their aſſent; becauſe a motion for a new law was called *rogatio*: in the other this letter A. *i. e. antiquo*, or *antiqua probo*, to ſhew their diſſent. In capital cauſes they had alſo two tables covered with wax, in one of which was this letter A. *i. e. abſolvo*; in the other C. for *condemno*; whence the former is by *Tully*, *pro Milone*, called *ſalutaris*, the latter *triſtis*. In numerals it denoted anciently 500, and Ā 5000. Other uſes of this, and the reſt of the letters, in the compendious notes of the ancients, are too many to be enumerated here; I have therefore under this, as well as the following letters, explained thoſe which moſt frequently occur, refering the explanation of the reſt to a more general collection thereof out of *Sertorius Urſatus*, and others, which may be of uſe, ſometimes, even to the learned themſelves, in reading ancient inſcriptions found upon Roman monuments and coins. A. Abſolvo, abſolutio, aiunt, aliquando, ager, albo, annus, anni, annos, annis, argentum, Auguſtus, Auguſta, Auguſtalis; A. A. Auro argento; A. A. A. F. F. often found in Roman coins, Auro argento ære flando feriundo; A. A. COSS. Auguſtis conſulibus; A. Aulus; A. F. Auli filius; A. B. M. Amico bene merenti; ABN. Abnepos; A. B. V. A bono viro; A. CAE. Aulus Cæſina; AEDIL. PL. Ædilis plebis; AED. POT. Ædilis poteſtas, or Ædilitiâ poteſtate; AED. IIVIR. Q. Ædilis duumvir quinquennalis; AED. Ædilis, ædilitas, ædituus; AED. COL. AUG. NEM, Ædituus Coloniæ Auguſtæ Nemauſi; AEL. Ælia, Ælius; AEQ. M. Æquator monetæ; AEQ. P. Æquator pecunia; AER. Ærarium; AER. CONL. Ære conlato; AET. AVG. Æternitas Auguſta; AEDET. Ædetuus, *i. e.* ædituus; AG. Ager, Agrippa; A. G. Animo grato; A. LIB. Animo libenti, Auli libertus; AN. AB. V. C. Anno ab urbe conditâ; AN. II. S. Annos duos & ſemiſſem; ANN. Annos natus, annalis, anno, annis, annona; A. O. Amico optimo; AP. F. AP. N. Appii filius, Appii Nepos; A. P. R. C. Anno poſt Romam conditam; A. P. V. C. Anno poſt urbem conditam; AQ. P. S. Aquileiâ pecunia ſignata; AR. Ara; A. RAT. A. rationibus; A. S. L. F. Amico ſuo libens fecit; AVG. Augur, Auguſtalis, Auguſtus; AVGVST. AVGG. Auguſti, *ſc. duo*; AVGGG. Auguſti, *ſc. tres*; AVR. Aurelia, Aurelius, aurum; AVS. Auſpicium; AUSP. S. Auſpicante ſacrum.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A

A a, Lat. ab A, α Græc. Nam formas literarum veteres Græcas penè eaſdem fuiſſe, quæ ſuo tempore fuerunt Latinæ, teſtatur *Plinius* 7, 58. Hanc vocalem ut inſuaviſſimam notat *Cicero* in *Orat.* 49, quod tamen de crebrâ ejus repetitione accipiendum; nam in eâ ſæpius iteratâ aſperitatem notavit etiam Martianus Capella. Sæpe quidem in alias atque alias vocales mutatur, tam longas, quàm correptas, aliquando fortè ſuavioris ſoni causâ; ſed cùm hoc commune habeat cum reliquis vocalibus, imò & conſonis, nihil hinc à primæ literæ dignitate abſcedere videtur.

A, *a Prepoſition of the ſame ſignification, made from, and for the better ſound uſed before conſonants inſtead of*

* Ab (ex ἀπὸ, quæ, reciſâ ὸ, & tenui in ſuam mediam converſâ, emergit *ab*] *a prep. governing an ablative caſe.*

☞ *It is uſed always before vowels, and frequently, eſpecially by* Livy *and* Cæſar, *before all conſonants, if* v, x, *and* z, *be not excepted.*

It has a great variety of ſignifications. (1) From. (2) By, *after a verb active, paſſive,* or *neuter, denoting the efficient cauſe.* (3) By reaſon of. (4) After, next. (5) At. (6) In. (7) *The term* from. (8) For that reaſon. (9) Out of. (10) From [*ever ſince*]. (11) Againſt. (12) For [*as to, in reſpect to*]. (13) After, from the time that, *or* next to. (14) For, on our ſide, *or* party. (15) On. (16) With. (17) In compariſon of. (18) As far as from, *or* hard by. (19) Towards *an object.* (20) *The moving cauſe,* for out of, by reaſon of. (21) *The part affected.* (22) *A relation to the ſubject,* as to, as for. (1) Senectus abſtrahit à rebus gerendis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 5. (2) Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 11. Mars communis ſæpe ſpoliantem & exultantem evertit, & perculit ab abjecto, *Cic. Mil.* 21. Caput à ſole dolet, *Plin.* 24, 5. Cùm Marcellus periit ab Hannibale, *Id.* 11, 37.

☞ *But the ablative after verbs paſſive doth not always denote the efficient cauſe, but ſometimes the term* from whom, *or* what; *as,* A me diligentia expectatur, *Cic. My diligence is expected,* or *diligence is expected from* [not *by*] *me.*

(3) Scipio avidior erat certaminis à ſpe, quam ſucceſſus rerum augebat, *Liv.* (4) Alter ab illo, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 49. (5) Omnia ego iſthæc auſcultavi ab oſtio, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, 9. (6) Stare à mendacio, *Id.* (7) A labore ad libidinem, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 50. (8) Id ab re interregnum appellatur, *Liv.* 1, 17. (9) A Germaniâ reverſus, *Id.* (10) A puero, *Cic.* (11) Defendo à frigore myrtos, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 6. (12) A me pudica eſt, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 51. (13) Scipionis claſſis quadrageſimo die à ſecuri navigavit, *Plin.* 16, 39. *from the time it was cut down by the ax.* (14) A me ſtat. A nobis facit. Dico ab reo, *Cic.* (15) A parte aquilonis, *Plin.* 13, 25. (16) A potu prandium incipiunt, *Id.* (17) Ab illo friget, *Gell.* (18) Flavius ſupplementum ab Româ abduxerat, *Liv.* (19) Ab innocentiâ clementiſſimus, *Cic.* (20) Ab amore ſcribo, *Balbus Cic.* (21) Doleo ab oculis, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 62. Ab animo perit, *Plin.* (22) Invictus à labore, *Cic. Off.* 1, 20.

More particular uſes.

A, *or* Ab *is elegantly uſed before a perſon to ſignify his houſe, or ſome other adjunct.* Ab ſe Egreditur foras, *Plaut. from his own houſe.* Aqua à fabro ferrario poſt cibum data, *Celſ. from the ſmith's forge.*

A, *or* ab *after the Verbs* do, ſolvo, numero, repræſento, lego, *&c. indicates the perſon by whoſe hands, as,* Dabo tibi ab trapecitâ viaticum, *Plaut. out of the banker's hands.* Frater laborat ut tibi ab Egnatio ſolvat, *Cic. by his hands.* A me numerabo, repræſentabo, *Id. out of my own pocket.* A me hoc illi dices, *Cic. you ſhall tell him from me.* A matre illius venio, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 7, 16. *I come on account of her mother,* or *in her mother's name.* Sanus ab aliquo, *Hor Sat.* 1, 4, 129. *one that is made wiſe by the misfortunes of another.*

☞ *This prepoſition is elegantly uſed as a circumlocution of an adj. or a gen. caſe;* as, A nobis crepuêre fores, *Ter. i. e.* noſtræ, *our doors.* Paſtor ab Amphryſo, *i. e.* Amphryſius, *the Amphryſian ſhepherd.* Illa ab illo, [*ſc.* illius] animadvertenda injuria eſt, *Ter. this undutiful carriage of his.*

☞ *This obſervation ſeems in ſome meaſure to explain the ellipſis in theſe following forms, and many more of the like kind;*

Ab actis, *a publick notary,*
A cubiculis, *a chamberlain,*
A manu, *a clerk,* or *ſecretary,*
A pedibus, *a footman,*
A rationibus, *an accountant,*
A ſtudiis, *a director of one's ſtudies.*

For by adding miniſter, ſervus, libertus, *or ſome ſuch word (relations being frequently ſuppreſt) it is* miniſter à manu, ſervus à cubiculis, *&c. which, according to the ſaid obſervation, being turned into an adjective, or a gen. caſe, will be* miniſter amanuenſis, *or* manûs; ſervus cubicularis, *or* cubiculi.

☞ *It is ſometimes uſed before words not caſual; as,* A pridie Idûs Septembris, *from the 12th.*

☞ *It ſeems ſometimes redundant; as,* A metu infamiæ, *Tac. for fear of:* *Sometimes deficient,* Modo pecorum barbaris trahebatur, *Id. by the barbarians.*

* Abs, *of, or from.* ☞ *This prepoſition, as* Cicero *acquaints us, was rarely uſed in his time, except in books of accounts, and not in all neither. It ſtands alone before no letters but* q *and* t; *as,* abs quîvis: abs te, *Ter. In compoſition alſo before* c, *as,* abſcedo, abſcondo.

A memorial diſtich for the uſe of à *or* ab *in compoſition,*

Ab (1) removet, (2) privat, (3) permutat,
(4) ſeparat, (5) auget.
(4) Abſcindens (1) abigens, (3) aboleſcens,
(5) abnegat, (2) amens.

☞ A *in compoſition is only uſed before* m *and* r: Ab *before vowels, and* d, f, h, j, l, n, r, s. *Before* g *only in* abgrego, *and* p *in* † abpatruus. *In* auſero *and* auſugio, ab *is changed into* au, *Cic. in Oratore* 47.

* ‖ Ăbactor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſtealer,* or *driver away of cattle.* Meum verò Bellerophontem, abactorem indubitatum, cruentúmque percuſſorem criminantes, at caſas interim ſuas vinctum perducunt, *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 228.

* Ăbactus, a, um. part. [*ex* abigor] *Driven away,* (1) *by force,* (2) *by ſtealth,* (3) *or otherwiſe.* (4) † *Forced to leave.* (5) Fig. *paſſed over.* (1) Greges nobiliſſimarum equarum abactæ, *Cic.* Abactum flamen, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 257. (2) Compertum abactos furto ſues, *Plin.* 8, 51. (3) Nec dum omnis abacta Pauperies epulis regum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 44. (4) Abacti ſunt magiſtratu, *Feſt.* (5) Medio jam noctis abactæ Curriculo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 407. ✣ Sedet intus abactis Ferrea lux oculis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 105.

* Ăbactus, ûs. m. verb. *A driving away by force.* Cum abactus hoſpitum exerceret, *Plin. Paneg.* 20.

* Ăbăcŭlus, i. m. dim. *à ſeq.* Abacus. *A counter to number with, as ſome think;* or, *as others, a table,* or *cheſs-man,* Plin. 36, 26.

* Ăbăcus, i. m. [ex ἄβαξ] *Any flat, as a deſk,* or *cupboard,* Juv. 3, 204. *A bench, ſlate,* or *other table, uſed for accounts by mathematicians,* Perſ. 1. 131. *A ſquare table,* or *ſtone on the chapiter of pillars,* Vitr. 13, 1. *The board on which they played at cheſs, cockall, tables,* &c. ¶ ‖ Abacus ſolis, *the compaſs of the ſun's body,* Aſtron.

Ăbălĭēnātio, ōnis. f. verb. forenſe vocab. *An alienating, making over,* or *conveying of any thing to another by ſale, contract,* or *otherwiſe,* Cic. Top. 5. ubi ex vet. jure definit.

Ăbălĭēnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Alienated, eſtranged, ſeparated, cut off.* (2) *Rendered uſeleſs, and unſerviceable.* (1) 𝔛 § Suſpicantem te ab ſe abalienatum epiſtolâ tuâ retinuiſti, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. Abalienati ſunt ſcelere iſtius à nobis reges amiciſſimi, *Id. Verr.* 4, 27. ¶ § Abalienati jure civium, *Liv.* 22, 60. *cut off from the privilege.* (2) Medici abalienata morbis membra præcidunt, *Quint. Inſt.* 8, 3.

Ăbălĭēno, as. act. (1) *To throw,* or *caſt off.* (2) *To diſpoſe of, give,* or *ſell away.* (3) *To eſtrange,* or *make one loſe favour.* (1) Ita nos abalienavit, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 26. (2) Agros vectigales P. R. abalienare, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 24. (3) 𝔛 Quos retinere potuerunt invidendo abalienârunt, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. ¶ Mors ſola animum meum à te abalienabit, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 18. *nothing but death itſelf ſhall wean my affections from you.* Suâ ſponte jam infidos colonos Romanis abalienavit, *Liv.* 3, 4.

Ăbălĭēnor, āris. paſſ. *To be diſpoſed of,* &c. Neque enim indigna patientium modo abalienabantur animi, ſed cæterorum etiam, *Liv.* 26, 38.

‖ Ăbambŭlo, as. act. Feſt. *To walk away.*

‖ Ăbămĭta, æ. f. Soror abavi. *A great grandfather's father's ſiſter,* Dig. 38, 10, 3.

* ‖ Ăbaptus, a, um. [ab α non & βάπτω, tingo] part. *Not tinctured, coloured,* or *diped.*

* ‖ Ăbaptiſtum, i. n. [ex ἀβάπτιστον, quod ab α non βαπτίζω, mergo] Terebella, quâ utuntur medici. *A ſurgeon's trepan,* Gal.

‖ Ăbăvia, æ. f. *A great grandfather's,* or *great grandmother's mother,* Juſtinianus.

‖ Ăbăvuncŭlus, i. m. Frater abavi. *A great grandfather's father's brother,* Dig. 38, 10, 10.

Ăbăvus, i. m. *A great grandfather's father.* Jam duorum abavorum quàm eſt illuſtre nomen, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 58.

‖ Abbas, ātis. m. vox Syr. Monachorum præſes. *An abbot. Hence*

‖ Abbātia, æ. f. *An abbacy.*

‖ Abbātiſſa, æ. f. *An abbeſs.*

‖ Abbrĕviātio ōnis. f. } prolapſæ Latinitatis
‖ Abbrĕviātūra, æ. f. } vocc. *Short writing.*

‖ Abbrĕvio, as. Veg. prol. 3. *To ſhorten,* or *abridge.* Pro quo Latinius. *Suetonius Tit.* 33. Notis velociſſimè excipere, *Cic.* 13. *Att.* 32. διὰ σημείων ſcribere; ⸸ Contrahere, conferre rem in pauca; in compendium redigere, brevì complecti, *Idem.*

* Abdendus, a, um. part. *To be hiden, concealed,* or *kept ſecret.* Conſules pugnare cupiebant, ſed retro revocanda & abdenda cupiditas erat, *Liv.* 2, 45.

* Abdĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be abrogated.* Eaque cauſa fuit non abdicandæ poſt triumphum dictaturæ, *Liv.* 5, 49.

‖ * Abdĭcātīva propoſitio, *i. e.* negans, *Apul. p.* 639.

* Abdĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A diſowning,* or *renouncing.* (2) *An abrogating, quiting,* or *laying aſide.* (1) Abdicatio Poſtumi Agrippæ poſt adoptionem, *Plin.* 7, 45. (2) Amatuſque poſt triumphum abdicatione dictaturæ, terror & linguam & animos liberaverat hominum, *Liv.* 6, 16.

‖ * Abdĭcātor, ōris. m. verb. & Abdĭcātrix, īcis. f. *A renouncer;* ⸸ Qui *vel* quæ abdicat.

* Abdĭcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to abrogate,* or *quit.* Ubi deſignatus prætor eſſet extemplo ædilitate ſe abdicaturum, *Liv.* 39, 39.

* Abdĭcātus, a, um. part. *Renounced, reſigned.* Senatus decernit, ut, abdicato magiſtratu, Lentulus, itemque cæteri, in liberis cuſtodiis habeantur, *Sall. Bell. Catil.* 48. Abdicato patre, *Liv.* 40, 11.

* Abdīco, as. act. [ex *ab* pro ἀπὸ & δικὴ, jus] (1) *To diſown,* or *renounce.* (2) *To abrogate,* or *diſannul.* (3) *To reject,* or *refuſe.* (4) ¶ Abdicare ſe magiſtratu, *to abdicate,* or *lay it down.* (5) *To have a natural averſion to.* (1) = Quem fugit, & factis abdicat ille ſuis, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 128. (2) Legem abdicaverunt tribus, *Plin.* 7, 30. (3) Generum abdicat, *Arg. And. Ter.* Marius in totum ea abdicavit, *Plin.* 10. 4. (4) Abdicat ſe conſulatu, dictaturâ, *Liv.* (5) Laurus manifeſto abdicat ignes crepitu, *Plin.* 15, 30. ¶ § Abdicare cibum aliquem, *Plin.* 20, 3. *to forbid the uſe of it.* Abdicare aurum è vitâ, *Id.* 33, 1. *to baniſh gold out of human ſociety.* 𝔛 Adopto.

Abdīco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. vocab. augur. & forenſe. (1) *To refuſe, ſc. their meat (properly of fowls.)* Met. *To bode ill, to forebode.* (2) *To give the cauſe againſt one in law.* (1) Cùm aves abdixiſſent, Cic, de *Div.* 1, 17. (2) ‖ Virginius cùm animadvertiſſet Ap. Claudium contra jus vindicias filiæ ſuæ à ſe abdixiſſe, *Pompon.* JC. ✠ Addico, *Liv.*

‖ * Abdĭtāmentum, i. n. *Subtraction of money.* ⊥ Subductio, *Cic.* ✠ Additamentum, *Id.*

* Abdĭtè, adv. *Secretly.* ¶ Abdite latere, *to lurk ſecretly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 73.

* Abdĭtīvus, a, um. part. *Concealed, Clandeſtine*, Plaut. *in* Prol. Poen. 65. ‖ *Alſo abortive*, Feſt.

* Abdĭtum, i. n. *A place of ſecrecy.* Pudore nunquam niſi in abdito coëunt, *Plin.* 8, 5. *edit. Hard.*

* Abdĭtus, a, um. part. & adj. *Removed, hiden, hoarded up, ſecret, concealed, private.* Sub terram abditus, *Cic. T. Q.* 2, 25. *Lucretia* cultrum, quem ſub veſte abditum habebat, eum in corde defigit, *Liv.* 1, 58. In abditam partem ædium ſeceſſit, *Sall. B. C.* 20. Abdita vallis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 33. conſilia, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 479. ✠ Frumento, quod abditum fuerat, prolato, *Id.* 2, 52. = Retruſus, opertus, *Id.* ‖ Abditior, comp. ‖ Abditiſſimus, ſup. *Aug.*

* Abdo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum. act. [ex *ab* neg. & δοῦ dare] (1) *To remove, to ſeparate.* (2) ¶ Abdere ſe, *to hide, retire,* or *withdraw himſelf.* (1) Et procul ardentes hinc, precor, abde faces, *Tib.* 2, 1, 82. (2) Abdo me in bibliothecam, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 28. § Abdere ſe in interiorem ædium partem, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. literis, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 6. ſe totum in literas, *Id. Fam.* 7, 33. rus, domum, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 100. è conſpectu alicujus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 5. ferrum intra veſtem, *Liv.* 3, 12.

* Abdōmen, ĭnis. n. [*ex* abdo] (1) *The fat of the lower part of the belly, the paunch.* (2) Synec. *The belly.* (3) Meton. *Gluttony, ſotiſhneſs,* (4) *A ſow's udder.* (1) Celſ. 4, 1. (2) Montani venter adeſt abdomine tardus, *Juv.* 4, 107. (3) Abdominis voluptates, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 27. abdomen inſaturabile, *Id. pro* Sext. 51. (4) = Antiqui ſumen vocabant abdomen, *Plin.* 11, 84. *edit. Hard.*

* Abdor, i, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be removed,* &c. *Plin.* 9, 8. Donec pauci, qui prælio ſuperfuerant, paludibus abderentur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 79, 6.

Abdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ab, & duco] (1) *To lead away,* or *along with, him.* (2) *To carry off, have,* or *poſſeſs, a thing.* (3) *To take by force.* (4) *To remove from,* or *withdraw.* (1) Ab aratro abduxerunt Cincinnatum, ut dictator eſſet, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 4. (2) A me capreolos abducere Theſtylis orat, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 43. (3) § Abducere in ſervitutem, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 11. (4) Abducere animum à ſolicitudine, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3. à ſtudio, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 2, 11 ab officio, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4.

Abdūcor, i, ctus. paſſ. (1) *To be led away.* (2) Met. *To be induced,* or *prevailed upon.* (1) Liberi in ſervitutem abduci non debuerunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 11. ars illa à religionis auctoritate abducitur ad mercedem & quæſtum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 41. (2) Non abducar, ut rear, *Id.* 1, 18.

Abductūrus, a, um. part. *To lead,* or *take away.* Dixit ſeſe abducturum à me dolis Phœnicium, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 112.

Abductus, a, um. part. (1) *Separated, taken aſide.* (2) *Diſtant, at a diſtance.* (1) Abductus in ſecretum, *Liv.* 30, 14. (2) Montes abducti aquâ, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 677.

‖ Ăbĕcēdarius, i. m. *An a b c teacher,* or *learner.*

Ăbĕdo, ĕre, i, ſum. act. *To eat up, to devour.* Nam exorta vis locuſtarum abederat quicquid herbidum, aut frondoſum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 5, 4. ſed mel. codd. habent *ambederat.*

† Ăbĕmo, ĕre, i, ptum. [*ex* ab, & emo] ant. pro accipio. *To take away,* Feſt. *ex* Plaut. ⊥ Adimo.

Ăbeo, īre, īvi, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ab, & eo] (1) *To depart, to go away.* (2) *To go,* or *come.* (3) Met. *to ſpring.* (4) *To be changed into.* (5) *To go off,* or *eſcape.* (1) Rectè inquit; abeo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 49. (2) Abire ſub jugum, *Liv.* Cur tu abis ab illâ? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 64. (3) Abeunt ſurſum radices, *Cato.* (4) In villos abeunt veſtes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 236. (5) Non hoc tibi ſic abibit, *Cic.* ¶ Abiſt in ora hominum, *it is the general diſcourſe,* Liv. 2, 36.

Ăbĕquĭto, as. neut. [*ex* ab, & equito] *To ride away.* Prætores pavidi abequitabant, Syracuſas, *Liv.* 24, 31. Vix alibi occ.

Ăberrans, tis. part. *Going aſide,* or *away, wandering from.* Studium à communi utilitate aberrans, *Cic. Lig.* 6.

Ăberrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A going out of the way, a wandering.* Met. *A refreſhing intermiſſion,* or *reſpite.* Aberrationem à moleſtiis nullam habemus, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 8. Aberratio à dolore, *Id. Att.* 12, 38.

Ăberro, as. neut. (1) *To wander,* or *loſe his way.* (2) *To make a digreſſion.* (3) *To miſtake.* (4) *To differ.* (5) *To have a reſpite.* (1) Puer inter homines aberravit à patre, *Plaut. Men. prol.* 31. (2) ✠ Redeat unde abberravit oratio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 23. (3) Abberare à regulâ vitre, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 46. (4) A quâ rogo, ut artificem, quem elegeris, nè in meliùs quidem ſinas aberrare, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 28. (5) ✠ Scribendo dies totos nihil equidem levor, ſed aberro, *Cic. Att.* 12, 38. ſc. à miſeriâ.

Abfŏre [*the infinitive of* abſum] *To be wanting,* or *hinder.* Nihil abfore credunt, Quin, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 147.

Abfŭtūrus, a, um. part. *To be about to be abſent, to be of no ſervice to.* Si id non feciſſent, *dixit,* longè ab his fraternum nomen populi Romani abfuturum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 36.

‖ Abgrĕgo, as. act. *To part,* or *ſeparate from the flock,* Feſt.

Ăbhinc, adv. [*ex* ab, & hinc] (1) *Ago, ſince.* (2) *Hence, in time to come.* (1) Abhinc triennium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 42. Abhinc quindecim annis, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* (2) Repromittis tu abhinc triennium Roſcio, *Id.* 13. ſed raro in hâc notione occ.

Ăbhorrens, tis. part. (1) *Diſliking, abhoring.* (2) *Differing.* (3) Adj. *Unfit, unſuitable, ſenſeleſs.* (1) Ab nocturno utique abhorrens certamine, *Liv.* 22, 18. (2) Cultus paululam à privato abhorrens, *Curt.* 3, 15. (3) = Abſurdæ, & abhorrentes lachrymæ, *Liv.* 30, 44.

Ăbhorreo, ēre, ui, ſup. car. neut. (1) *To diſlike, to have an antipathy,* or *averſion to; to abhor.* (2) *To differ.* (3) *To be diſagreeable.* (1) § Abhorret à nuptiis, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 92. § Pumilos, & diſtortos abhorruit, *Suet.* in *Aug.* 83. § Abhorret voluntas, & abhorreo voluntate, *Cic.* (2) § Abhorrent moribus noſtris, *Curt.* 7, 8, 11. Orationes abhorrent inter ſe, *Liv.* 38, 56. (3) = Tantùm abhorret, ac mutat, *Catull.* 20, 11.

‖ Ăbhorreſco, ĕre, ejuſdem ſign. non auctorit. Lactantium tamen jactat auctorem, *De Irâ Dei* 23.

Abjectè, adv. qual. iùs, comp. *Meanly, poorly, ſorrily, fearfully.* = Nè quid abjectè, nè quid timidè faciamus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 23. = Quò ſordidiùs, & abjectiùs nati ſunt, *Dial. de Orat.*

Abjectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A taking away.* (2) Met. *Deſpondency, dejectedneſs.* (1) ✠ Abjectio, adjectio, literarum mutatio, *Ad. Her.* (2) = Debilitatio, atque abjectio animi, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 36.

Abjectus, a, um. part. (1) *Caſt off,* or *laid aſide.* (2) *Thrown out, expoſed.* (1) Abjectâ togâ ſe ad pueri pedes abjecit, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2. (2) § Abjecta extra vallum corpora oſtentui, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 29.

Abjectus, a, um. nomen ex part. or, comp. iſſimus, ſup. (1) ‖ *Careleſs.* (2) *Diſpirited, dejected, drooping, diſheartened.* (3) *Low, creeping, mean, contemptible.* (1) Abjectus homo ſui incurius reliquis ſe contemptibilem facit, *Dig.* (2) ✠ Abjectum metu ſenatum ad aliquam ſpem libertatis erexi, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13. (3) = Humilis, & abjecta oratio, *Id. Orat.* 57. Animus abjectior, *Id. Att.* 3, 2. § Cum genit. Abjectiores animi, *Liv.* Abjectiſſimus homo, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 2. Abjectiſſimum negotium, *Id.* 3, 7.

Ăbiegnus, a, um. adj. *Made of fir.* Læſerat abiegni venter apertus equi, *Prop.* 4, 1, 42. qui, & aliis locis, formâ triſſyllabâ habet.

Ăbiens, abeuntis. part. [*ex* abeo] (1) *Departing from, relinquiſhing, giving up.* (2) Adj. *Swift, paſting.* (3) Met. *Declining.* (1) Abiens magiſtratu, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 3. (2) Abeunte curru, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 44. (3) Propior abeuntibus annis, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 39.

Ăbies, ĕtis, f. (1) *A fir-tree.* (2) Meton. *A ſhip.* (3) Synec. *A plank,* or *board.* (1) Sectâ intexunt abiete coſtas, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 16. (2) Labitur uncta vadis abies, *Id.* 8, 91. (3) *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 2, 66. Sed in oratione ſolutâ hunc uſum improbat Quint. 8, 6.

‖ Ăbiătārius, i. m. *A timber merchant, a carpenter.* In verſione S. S. Bibb. ⊥ Faber lignarius.

* Ăbĭgendus, a, um. part. [*à ſeq.* abigo] *To be driven away, diſcarded.* O vir colloquio non abigende Deûm! *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 344.

* Ăbĭgens, ntis, part. *Driving away,* Plin. 12, 17.

‖ * Abigeus, i. m. ‖ Abactor, ‖ Abigator, ‖ Abigeator. *A driver away,* or *ſtealer of, cattle,* in Libb. JCC. è quibus Abactor præcipuæ notæ eſſe videtur.

* Ăbĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [ex *ab* & ago, mutato a in i] (1) *To drive away* (*chiefly hurtful things; as flies from the face, birds from the corn,* &c.) (2) *To ſend away.* (3) *To hinder from.* (4) *To drive away cattle by force,* or *theft;* (5) *without force,* or *theft.* (6) Met. *To expel, caſt off* (*as grief, wearineſs,* &c.) (1) Abigat moto noxias aves panno, *Mart.* 10, 5, 12. (2) Abigam hunc rus, *Ter. Adel.* 3, 3, 47. (3) § Abigam jam ego illum advenientem ab ædibus, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 3, 24. (4) Omne inſtrumentum diripuit, familiam abduxit, pecus abegit, *Cic.* (5) § Greges abiguntur ex Apuliâ in Samnium æſtivatum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. (6) Abigunt ſuorum faſtidium, *Plin.* 23, 9. Abige abs te laſſitudinem, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 3. ¶ Abigere partum, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 11. *to procure abortion.*

* Ăbĭgor, i, actus. paſſ. *To be led,* or *driven away.* Ex muris viſite agros veſtros ferro ignique vaſtatos, prædam abigi, *Liv.* 3, 68.

Abjĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be thrown away.* Met. *Slighted,* &c. Abjicienda eſt fama ingenii, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16.

Abjĭciens, ntis. part. *Caſting off,* Cic.

Abjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, ctum. act. [*ex* ab & jacio] (1) *To throw,* or *caſt, away.* (2) Met. *To leſſen,* or *undervalue.* (3) *To throw,* or *fling.* (4) Met. *To ſlight,* or *neglect.* (5) *To leave off, to renounce.* (1) Arma abjicere, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 2. (2) = Sic te abjicies, & profternes, ut? &c. *Id.* in *Parad.* 1. (3) Cleombrotus ſe in mare abjecit, *Id. Fin.* 5, 30. (4) Nè me exiſtimes curam R. P. abjeciſſe, *Id.* (5) = Relinquunt & abjiciunt obedientiam, *Id. Off.* 1. 29.

Abjĭcior, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be caſt away,* &c. *Cic.*

Ăbĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* abeo] (1) *A departing,* or *going, away.* (2) † *Death.* (1) Propter eam hæc turba, atque abitio evenit, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 16. (2) Apud antiquos per Euphemiſmum, *Feſt.*

Ăbĭto, āre. *To go away.* Hunc quoque aſſerva ipſum, nè quò abiter, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 72.

Ăbĭtur, imperſ. *It is departed,* Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 46.

Ăbĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to depart.* Milites jurejurando ab tribunis militum adacti, juſſu conſulum conventuros, neque injuſſu abituros, *Liv.* 22, 38.

Ăbĭtus, ûs. m. verb. [*ex* abeo] (1) *A going away.* (2) Met. *A ceaſing.* (1) Abitus hirundinum, *Plin.* (2) Abitus importuniſſimæ peſtis, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 54.

Abjūdĭcātus, a, um. part. *Given away by judgement,* Liv. Abjudicatis agris, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 8, 3. *à ſeq.*

Abjūdĭco, as. act. [*ex* ab, & judico] (1) *To give away a cauſe, to give money, lands,* &c. *by ſentence,* or *verdict, from one to another.* (2) *To deny, to judge the contrary.* (3) *To reject.* (1) ✠ Judicabit Alexandriam regis eſſe; à P. R. abjudicabit, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 42. (2) Rationem veritatis ab ordine ſenatorio abjudicare, *Id. Verr.* 1, 2. (3) = Ubi plus mali, quàm boni, reperio, id totum abjudico, atque ejicio, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 24. ¶ Abjudicare ſibi libertatem, *to ſhew* *himſelf unworthy of it*, Id. *pro* Cæcin, 34.

Abjūdĭcor, āris. paſſ. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 2.

† * Abjŭgo, as. denom. [*ex* ab & jugum] *To unyoke.* Met. *To ſeparate.* Pac *ap.* Non. 2, 37. ⸸ Abjungo.

* Abjunctus, a, um. part. *Unyoked.* Abjunctos lavare equos, *Propert.* 2, 18, 10.

* Abjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ab & jungo] (1) *To unyoke.* Met. *To ſeparate*, or *remove.* (2) ¶ Abjungere ſe à re aliquâ, *to diſuſe*, or *be far from uſing, it.* (1) Arator abjungens juvencum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 518. (2) Quòd ſe ab hoc dicendi genere abjunxerit, *Cic. Att.* 2, 16.

* Abjungor, i, ctus. paſſ. *to be unyoked.* Met. *To be parted*, or *ſeparated.* Lachrymor, quando aſpicio hunc qui abjungitur, *Plaut.*

† Abjūrāſſo, *pro* abjuravero, *ab* Abjuro, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 9.

Abjūrātus, a, um. part. [*à ſeq.* abjuro] *Kept contrary to juſtice, denied by a falſe oath.* Abjuratæ rapinæ, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 263. ſc. boves, quas Cacus abegerat.

Abjūro, as. act. *To deny a thing* (1) *with an*, or (2) *upon oath.* (1) Qui abjurant, ſi quid creditum eſt, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 10. (2) Quique in jure abjurant pecuniam, *Plaut. Rud. Prol.* 14. ‖ Abjurare mulierem apud canoniſtas eſt juramento repudiare, *Steph.*

‖ Ablacto in interpr. Bibb. *pro* à lacte depello. *To wean.*

‖ Ablactor, ‖ Ablactatus, ‖ Ablactatio, eâdem auctoritate nituntur.

Ablăqueandus, a, um. part. *To have the root laid bare.* Priuſquam frigora invadunt, vitis ablaqueanda eſt, *Plin.* 17, 19.

Ablăqueātio, ōnis. verb. f. *A laying open the roots of vines*, or *other trees.* Myrrha gaudet raſtris, & ablaqueationibus, *Plin.* 27, 6.

Ablăqueātus, a, um. part. *Having the roots laid open.* Ablaqueata vitis, *Plin.* 6, 27.

Ablăqueo, as. act. [Voſſius à lacu derivari vult, ut fit quaſi ablacuo] *To lay bare the roots.* Circum oleas autumnitate ablaqueato, *Cato, R. R.* 5.

Ablăqueor, āris. paſſ. *To be laid bare.* Quæ ablaqueantur celeriora neglectis, *Plin.* 16, 27.

† * Ablātīvus caſus, qui modò Sextus, modò Latinus à Varrone appellatur; ut & Comparativus Priſciano; analogicè formatur *ex* Ablatus participio *ex* Auferor. *The Ablative caſe*, Quint. 1, 5. & Gloſſ. Lat. Græc.

‖ * Ablātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* aufero] obtinuerat temporibus S. Auguſtini, & Sedulii. *A Taker* or *Bearer away*, ⸸ Qui aufert.

* Ablātūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* aufero] *About to take away.* Raptum vitulo caput ablatura ſuperbo, *Perſ.* 1, 100.

* Ablātus, a, um. part. [*ab* auferor] *Taken away.* Ablatuſque viro vultus, *Sil.* 9, 390.

† * Ablectus, a, um. part. [*ex* ab & lego, is] antiquè dic. *pro* electus, egregius. *Fine, neat, curious.* Ablectæ ædes, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 3, 3.

Ablēgandus, a, um. part. [*ab* ablegor] *To be ſent away.* Aliquò mihi eſt hinc ablegandus, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 45.

Ablēgātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* ablego, as] *A ſending out of.* Ablegatio ab urbe, *Liv.* 6, 39.

Ablēgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent out of the way.* (2) *Laid aſide.* (1) = Remoto, atque ablegato viro, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 31. (2) Vid. Ablego, N° 3.

‖ * Ablegmĭna, um. pl. [*ex* ablego, is, *i. e.* ſeparo] *Choice parts of the ſacrifice*, Feſt.

Ablēgo, as. act. [*ex* ab, & lego, as] (1) *To ſend one out of the way who hinders a deſign.* (2) *To drive away cattle to other paſtures.* (3) Met. *To lay aſide.* (1) Subcuſtodem ſuum foras ablegavit, dum eapſe huc tranſit, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 54. (2) Itaque cùm ablegabuntur [boves] in ea loca perducendi ſunt, &c. *Col.* 2. 24. (3) = Dimiſſo, & ablegato conſilio, *Cic.*

Ablēgor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſent out of the way.* Non priùs deſtiteram, quàm ablegari eum ob ſeditionis periculum animadvertiſſent, *Suet. Calig.* 9.

* Ablepſia, vel potiùs ἀβλεψία, ut ſcripſit Suetonius, *Claud.* 38. *Blindneſs of mind, want of foreſight.*

Ablĭgūrio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* ab, & ligurio] *To ſpend riotouſly in eating and drinking.* Patria itidem qui abliguriêrat bona, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 4. Unde,

‖ Ablĭgūrītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A prodigal ſpending in good cheer*, Jul. Capitol.

‖ Ablĭgūrītor, ōris. m. verb. *A riotous perſon*, Amb. ⸸ Nepos, helluo.

Ablŏco, as. act. [*ex* ab, & loco] *To let out for hire.* Domum ſuam in reliquam anni partem ablocavit, *Suet. Vitell.* 7.

Ablūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. neut. [*ex* ab, & ludo] *To be unlike.* Hæc à te non multùm abludit imago, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 320. 𝔛 Alludo. Rarò occ.

* Abluendus, a, um. part. *To be waſhed away.* Quibus *lachrymis* abluendis cubiculo egrediens, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 2, 2.

* Abluens, tis. part. *Waſhing clean.* Abluens aquâ corpus, *Curt.* 3, 11.

* Abluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* ab, & λύω] (1) *To waſh away.* (2) *To expiate*, or *purify.* (3) Met. *To remove.* (4) *To blot out.* (1) Terra congeſta pluviis non abluitur, *Plin.* (2) Donec me flumine vivo Abluero, *Virg. Æn.* 2. 720. (3) Terra nigras ſibi abluit umbras, *Lucr.* 4, 379. (4) § Maculam abluere, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7. perjuria, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 681. perfida verba, *Id. Faſt.* 5, 682.

* Abluor, i, ūtus. paſſ. (1) *To be waſhed clean.* (2) Met. *To be bloted out*, or *taken away.* (1) Ita jactantur fluctibus, ut nunquam abluantur, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 26. de paricidis. (2) Perturbatio animi placatione abluetur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 28.

* Ablūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A waſhing*, or *purifying.* Superis ſacra facturus corporis ablutione purgatur, *Macr.* 3, 1.

* Ablūtus, a, um. part. [*ex* abluor] *Waſhed.* Ova abluta condunt in furfures, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. Ut cunctanti ſqualor ablutus eſt, *Curt.* 3, 4.

† Ablūvium, *pro* diluvio Laberius nimis licenter dixit, teſte Gell. 16, 7.

‖ Abmātertĕra, æ. f. *The great grandmother's mother's ſiſter*, Dig.

† Abmitto, verbum rariſſimum. *To ſend.* Dic ob hæc dona, quæ abmiſerit, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 33. ſed mel. codd. habent *ad me miſerit.*

Abnăto, as. act. *To ſwim away.* Cervice reflexâ abnatat, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 383. Rarò occ.

† Abnĕco, āre, ui, ctum. act. *To kill.* Ut puerum abnecaret, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 99. ſed mel. codd. habent *enecare.*

Abnĕgo, as. act. (1) *To refuſe.* (2) *To deny.* (3) *To go back from his word.* (4) *To with-hold.* (1) Abnegat vitam producere, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 637. (2) Nĕ depoſitum appellati abnegarent, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 100. (3) Rex tibi conjugium abnegat, *Virg Æn.* 7, 424. (4) Jupiter abnegat imbrem, *Col.* 10, 51.

Abnĕpos, ōtis. m. *A grand-child's grand-ſon*, Suet. Tib. 3.

Abneptis, is. f. *A grand-child's grand-daughter*, Suet. Neron. 35.

‖ * Abnocto, as. denom. [*ex* ab, & nox] *To lie out a nights*, Gell. 13, 12. Raiò occ.

Abnōdo, as. denom. [*ex* ab, & nodus] *To cut the knots from trees.* Vites diligenter amputant, & abnodant, *Col. R. R.* 4, 24.

Abnormis, e. adj. [*ex* ab, & norma] *Irregular, ſingular.* Ruſticus, abnormis ſapiens, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 3. ☞ *Some read* anormis, ſed mel. codd. habent abnormis.

† * Abnueo, Ennius, *for*

* Abnuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* ab, & nuo] (1) *To deny*, or *refuſe*, properly *by countenance*, or *geſture.* (2) Simply *to deny.* (3) *To hinder.* (4) *To render impracticable.* (1) Ubi cœnamus? inquam: atque illi abnuunt, *Plaut. Cap.* 3, 1, 21. (2) 𝔛 Intelligas quid quiſque concedat, quid abnuat, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1. (3) Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 8. (4) Abnuit locus impetum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 13, 6.

* Abnuendus, a, um. part. *To be rejected.* *Dixit*, nullius alterius conſilio, quàm Scipionis, accipiendam, abnuendámve pacem eſſe, *Liv.* 30, 23. Nec abnuendum eſt, ſi dat imperium Deus, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 471.

* Abnuens, entis. part. *Denying, refuſing.* Id primò quidem abnuentes juraturos ſe, *Liv.* 10, 38. Abnuente jam plebe imperium, *Id.* 3, 66.

* Abnuor, paſſ. *To be denied.* Nec abnuitur ita fuiſſe, ſi ad judices alios itum foret, *Liv.* 3, 72.

‖ * Abnutivus, a, um. adj. *Negative*, ap. JCC.

† * Abnūto, as. freq. [*ex* abnuo] *To forbid often by ſigns.* Quid mî abnutas? *Plaut. Cap.* 3, 4, 79. *But* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 41. *diſlikes this Word.* ⸸ Veto, prohibeo, abſterreo.

Ăbŏlendus, a, um, part. *To be aboliſhed.* Cùm cenſuiſſet teſtamentum Cæſaris abolendum, *Paterc.* 2, 58. Abolendæ infamiæ causâ, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 38.

Ăbŏleo, ēre, ui, & ēvi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ab & oleo] (1) *To take away even the ſmell of a thing.* (2) *To conſume*, or *aboliſh.* (3) *To remove.* (4) *To waſh away.* (1) Crebrò poſtea coquitur, donec omnis odor aboleatur, *Plin.* 28, 38. (2) Corpus non igne abolitum, ut Romanus mos eſt, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 16. (3) Sterilitatem fœminarum, & virorum inſaniam abolere, *Plin.* 31, 2. Met. § dolorem, iram, crimen, &c. abolere. (4) Nec viſcera quiſquam, Aut undis abolere poteſt, aut vincere flammâ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 560. ſc. quæ nec lavari, nec coqui poterant, *Serv.*

Ăbŏleor, ēri, ĭtus. paſſ. *Plin.* 7. in procem. Sperans cladem in Græciâ acceptam novâ poſſe victoriâ aboleri, *Juſt.* 31, 6.

Ăbŏleſco, ĕre, ēvi, ĭtum. neut. (1) *To wither away.* (2) *To decay.* (3) *To be extinct.* (1) Siccitatibus [vinea] non aboleſcit, *Col.* 3, 2. (2) Nec tanti aboleſcet gratia facti, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 233. (3) Cujus rei propè jam memoria aboleverat, *Liv.* 3. 55.

Ăbŏlĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *An abolition*, or *cancelling.* Abolitio legis, *Suet. Aug.* 34.

Ăbŏlĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to aboliſh.* Quaſi ſcientiæ *juriſconſultorum* omnem uſum aboliturus, *Suet. Cal.* 34.

Ăbŏlĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* aboleor] (1) *Ruinous.* (2) *Antiquated, aboliſhed.* (1) Abolitas vetuſtate ædes dedicavit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 49. (2) = Abolita, atque abrogata retinere, *Quint.* 1. 10.

Ăbolla, æ. f. *A ſenatour's robe*, Juv. Sat. 4, 76. *A ſoldier's coat*, Mart. 8, 48. *A philoſopher's cloke*, Juv. Sat. 3, 113.

Ăbōmĭnandus, a, um. part. [*ab* abominor, paſſ.] *To be accounted ominous*, or *unlucky*; *to be ſhuned*, or *deteſted.* Licinius tertiâ clade abominandam eam curiam fecit, *Liv.* 9, 38.

Ăbōmĭnans, tis. part. *Abominating.* Abominantibus qui audiebant, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 46.

‖ Ăbōmĭnātio, ‖ Ăbōmĭnāmentum; ⸸ Res deteſtabilis, † abominanda.

Ăbōmĭnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Shuning as ominous*, or *unlucky.* (2) Alſo *accounted ominous.* Hannibal Africam repetens cùm audiſſet locum *Sepulchrum dirutum* appellari, ubi conſcenſurus erat, abominatus, prætervehi juſſo gubernatore, ad Leptim appulit, *Liv.* 30, 25. (2) Abominati ſemimares, *Id.* 31, 12.

Ăbōmĭnor, āris. paſſ. denom. [*ex* ab, & omen] (1) *To deprecate as ominous.* (2) *To deteſt*, or *abominate.* (1) ¶ Hoc regum inſigne aut moderatè perferendum eſt, aut (quod abominor) in te ruet, *Curt.* 7, 14. *i. e.* (quod omen Diî avertant) *which God forbid.* (2) *Plin.* 17, 5.

‖ Ăbōmĭnōſus, & ‖ Ăbōmĭnābĭlis. *Abominable, unlucky.* ⸸ Ăbōminandus.

Ăbŏrīgĭnes, *An ancient people of* Italy, *who incorporated themſelves with the* Romans, *Liv.* 1, 1. *But uſed as a common name for the firſt inhabitants of any country.*

† Ăbŏrior, ŏrīri, ortus, 3 & 4 conj. (1) *In ancient* Latin *writers, it ſignifieth only* to die, *or* be extinct, *as being by analogy the* 𝔛 *of* orior. (2) ‖ *To be born before the time*; *according to ſome, to miſcarry, but without any certain authority.* (1) Metu infringitur lingua, & vox *aboritur*, Lucr. 3, 156. Quod (cum pace doctiſſimorum virorum dictum velim) ſonat *extinguitur*, (non *abortum patitur*, quod eſſet, *elicitur ante tempus*) qui quidem ſenſus poëtæ menti abſonus videtur. Tranſlatè dici fateor, ſed Metaphoram à primævâ vocis ſig-

nificatione deſumi contendo. (2) Fœtus quoque ipſi aboriuntur, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Abortio, ōnis. f. verb. *A caſting the young*, a *miſcarrying*. Hæc pecunia merces abortionis appellanda eſt, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 12.

Aborto, as. neut. *To miſcarry.* Nè dum exilire velit, prægnans abortet, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

Abortīvum, i. n. (1) *Abortion.* (2) Or *that which cauſes abortion.* (1) Evaneſcit quodam abortivo, *Plin.* 18, 17. (2) Abortivo non eſt opus, *Juv.* 6, 367.

Abortīvus, a, um. adj. *Abortive, born before the time.* Quos abortivos vulgus vocabat, *Suet. Aug.* 35.

‖ Abortus, a, um. part. *Not riſen.* Expavit aborta ſidera, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 32. rectiùs *oborta.*

Abortus, ûs, m. verb. [*ex* aborior] (1) *A miſcarrying.* Uno abortu duodecim puerperia egeſta, *Plin.* (2) *It is alſo ſaid of trees.* Arborum etiam abortus invenimus, *Id.* ¶ Abortum facere, (1) *To miſcarry.* (2) *To cauſe a miſcarriage.* (3) Met. *To ſuffer abortion, to come to nothing.* (1) Neptis tua abortum fecit, *Id.* 8, 10. (2) Cyperi potio fœminis abortus facit, *Id.* 21, 18. (3) Stoïci parturiunt adverſus libros meos, & ſubinde abortus faciunt, *Id.* 233. ¶ Abortum pati, *to caſt the young*, *Id.* 28, 7. Equas, ſi ſint gravidæ, abortum pati, *Id.* ¶ Abortum inferre, *to cauſe miſcarriage.* Tonitrus ſolitariis ovibus abortum inferunt, *Id.* 24, 16.

* ‖ Abra, æ. f. [*ex* ἄβρα, ancilla] *A waiting gentlewoman.*

* Abrādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* ab, & rado] (1) *To ſcrape*, or *ſhave off.* (2) *To cut*, or *chop off.* (3) Met. *To get from another.* (1) Barba abraditur, præterquam in ſuperiore labio, *Plin.* 6, 28. (2) Acutâ dolabrâ abradere. *Col.* 3, 8. (3) Cui aliquid abradi poteſt, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 19

* Abrādor, i, ſus paſſ. *To be ſhaved off*, Ter. Met. *To be extorted from a man, to be taken away.* V. Abrado, N°. 3.

* Abrāſus, a, um. part. *Shaven.* Abraſæ fauces, *Luc.* 16, 115.

Abreptus, a, um. part. [*ex* abripior] *Torn away, forced.* A conjuge abreptus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 29.

Abrĭpio, ĕre, ui, reptum. act. [*ex* ab, & rapio] (1) *To drag away by force.* (2) Met. *To carry away.* (1) § Abripere aliquem in vincula, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 10. (2) Æſtus ingenii tui te procul à terrâ abripuit, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 36.

Abrĭpior, i, reptus. paſſ. *To be draged away.* Abripi in cruciatum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 47.

Abrōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* ab, & rodo] *To gnaw off.* Viperæ maris caput abrodit fœmina, voluptatis dulcedine, *Plin.* 10, 62.

Abrŏgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An abrogation*, or *diſanuling of a law.* Neque enim ulla [lex] eſt, quæ non ipſa ſe ſepiat difficultate abrogationis, *Cic. Att.* 3, 23. ✕ Rogatio, *Id.*

Abrŏgātus, a, um. part. [*à ſeq.* abrogo] (1) *Taken away, abrogated, repealed.* (2) *Made void.* (1) Imperium abrogatum, *Cic.* pro *Domo* 31. (2) ✕ Cui legi abrogatum, vel derogatum ſit, Ad *Herenn.* 2, 30.

Abrŏgo, as. act. [*ex* ab, & rogo] (1) *To aboliſh*, or *repeal.* (2) *To drive away.* (1) § Abrogare legem, vel legi, *Cic.* Lex illa neque tolli, neque abrogari poteſt, *Id.* (2) Lepidum privatus Italiâ abrogavit, *Plin.* de *Vir. ill.* ¶ Abrogare multam, *to take off a fine.* Abrogare ſibi fidem, *Liv. to act ſo as not to be believed.*

Abrŏgor, āris. paſſ. *To be repealed*, &c. *Liv.* 21, 63.

Abrŏtŏnītes, æ. m. *Southernwood wine*, Col. 12, 35.

Abrŏtŏnum, i. n. *The herb ſouthernwood*, Plin. 21, 10. & Luc. 9, 922.

Abrumpendus, a, um. part. *To be broken*, or *thrown off.* Abrumpendas pariter ſpes ac metus clamitans, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 50, 3.

Abrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ptum. act. [*ex* ab, & rumpo] (1) *To break*, or *throw off.* (2) *To cut aſunder.* (3) *To break off*, or *leave.* (1) Abrumpere vincula, *Liv.* Abrumpere nubem ardebant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 584. ubi alii *erumpere.* (2) Seneca venas crurum, & poplitum abrupit, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 63, 3. (3) Abrumpe, ſi qua te retinent, *Cic.* § Abrumpere aliquid ex re aliquâ, *Plin.* ſe ab aliquo, *Cic.* Abrumpere diſſimulationem, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 26. fas omne, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 55. fata, *Sen.* fidem, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 60. moram, *Stat.* noctem, *Id.* patientiam, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 50. ſomnos, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 536.

Abrumpor, i, ruptus. paſſ. *To be broken*, &c.

Abruptè, adv. [*ex* abruptus] (1) *Abruptly, without order.* (2) *Inconſiderately.* (1) Nec abruptè, nec unde libuit, *Quint.* 3, 8. (2) Non abruptè agendum, *Juſt.* 2, 15.

Abruptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breaking.* (2) Met. *A breaking off, a divorce.* (1) Abruptio corrigiæ, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 40. (2) Abruptio matrimonii, *Id. Att.* 11, 3.

Abruptum, i. n. *A ſteep place*, or *precipice.* Cœli abrupta, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 262. ¶ Charybdis ſorbet in abruptum fluctus, *into the gulph*, Virg. Æn. 3, 422.

Abruptūrus, a, um. part. *About to break.* Herba Solicitum curis non abruptura ſoporem, *Claud.* in *Ruf.* 212.

Abruptus, a, um. part. [*ex* abrumpor] Item, adj. or. comp. ſſimus. ſup. (1) *Broken off*, (2) or *from.* (3) *Cut off.* (4) *Steep, rough, craggy.* (5) Met. *Abrupt, without preamble*, or *preface.* (6) *Not well compact*, or *joined together.* (7) *Raſh, haſty.* (1) Abrupta lora relinquunt, *Ov. Met.* 2, 315. (2) Abrupti nubibus niges, *Lucr.* 2, 214. (3) Abrupta cruor à cervice profuſus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 764. Nihil abruptius, *Plin.* 11, 51. Ripæ abruptiſſimæ, *Tert.* (5) Abruptum initium, *Quint.* 3, 8. (6) Abruptum ſermonis genus Salluſtii, *Quint.* 4, 2. (7) Abruptum ingenium, *Sil. Ital.* 7, 220.

Abſcēdens, ntis. part. *Departing.* Abſcedens ramos ac vellera fronti deripuit, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 120. Unde abſcedentia & prominentia in picturis, *Vitr. præf. lib.* 7. Atque abſcedens viſa *eſt* paventem attrahere, *Sil.* 15, 558.

Abſcēdĭtur. imperſ. *It is departed.* Itaque Rhegio extemplo abſceſſum eſt, *Liv.* 24, 1. Fabius omittendam rem parvam ac juxta magnis difficilem, abſcedendumque inde cenſebat, *Id.* 24, 19.

Abſcēdo, ĕre, ceſſi, ceſſum. neut. [*ex* abs, & cedo] (1) *To depart.* (2) *To be taken away.* (3) *To ceaſe*, or *leave off.* (4) *To eſcape.* (5) Alſo *to ſuppurate.* (1) Ni procul abſcedat, *Ov. Met.* 6, 362. (2) ✕ Decem minæ abſcedent, non accedent, *Plaut. perſ.* 4, 4, 119. (3) § Irrito incœpto abſcedere, *Liv.* (4) Pallada nonne vides abſceſſiſſe mihi? *Ov. Met.* 5, 376. (5) Malagma ad ſupprimendum omne quod *abſcedit*, Celſ. 5, 18. § Abſcedere ab aliquo, alicui, incepto; de pecuniâ, *Plin.* Item cum adverbb, hinc, illinc, inde. Abſcedit ira, ægritudo, &c. Abſceſſem *pro* abſceſſiſſem, *Sil. It.* 8, 109.

Abſceſſio. *id. quod* Abſceſſus, *Cic.* Cùm autem animis corpora cum neceſſitate inſeviſſet, cùmque ad corpora neceſſitate tum acceſſio fieret, tum abſceſſio, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 12. ✕ Acceſſio, *Id.*

Abſceſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to depart.* *Dixit*, extemplo aut abſceſſuros aut dedituros ſe hoſtes, *Liv.* 25, 11.

Abſceſſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A receſs, a departing from.* (2) Alſo *an impoſthume.* (1) Longinquo ſolis abſceſſu, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. (2) Prodeſt impoſitum minutis, majoribuſque abſceſſibus, *Celſ.* 7, 2.

* Abſcīdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* abs, & cædo] *To cut off.* Abſcidit vultus enſis uterque ſacros, *Mart.* 2, 66, 2. Raró occ.

* Abſcindendus, a, um. part. *To be cut off*, or *in cuting off.* Primùm capite ægrè inter turbam tumultumque abſcindendo tempus terebat, *Liv.* 24, 15.

* Abſcindo, ĕre, ſcĭdi, ſſum. act. [*ex* ab, & ſcindo] (1) *To cut off.* (2) *To rent off.* (3) *To put an end to.* (1) Ego tibi ſceleſtam linguam abſcindam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 7. (2) Tunicam ejus à pectore abſcidit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 1. (3) Sic fata querelas abſcidit, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 162.

* Abſcindor, i. paſſ. *To be cut off.* Præſtò eſt medicus, abſcinduntur venæ, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 69, 3.

† Abſcio. *To forget*; voc. inuſit.

* Abſciſſè vel, ut alii, Abſciſè; hoc *ex* abſcido, illud *ex* abſcindo. *Shortly, in few words.* = Si verba numeres breviter, & abſciſè, *Val. Max.* 3, 7. Alii, *Preciſely, firmly*, neſcio quâ auctoritate freti.

* Abſciſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *Cutting ſhrot, a figure in Rhet.* Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 53.

* Abſciſſior, compar. *Shorter*, Met. *ſeverer.* Abſciſſior juſtitia ad vim, & cruorem uſque, *Val. Max.* 6, 5.

* Abſciſſus, a, um. part. [*ex* abſcindor] (1) *Cut off.* (2) *Parted.* (1) Caput abſciſſum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 303. (2) Abſciſſa à continenti inſula, *Plin.* 4, 1. Item, nomen. *Broken, rough, craggy, ſteep.* = Nec ferme quicquam, ſatìs arduum, aut abſciſſum erat, quod hoſti aditum, aſcenſumve difficilem præberet, *Liv.* Item, Met. (1) *Cut ſhort, almoſt deſperate.* (2) *Sharp, ſevere.* (3) *Short.* (1) ✕ Abſciſſæ res efferent ſe aliquando, *Cic.* de prov. *Conſ.* 14. Spe undique abſciſſâ, *Liv.* 24, 30. (2) Abſciſſo caſtigationis genere militaris diſciplina indiget, *Val. Max.* 2, 2. (3) = Alia brevia, & abſciſſa ſunt, *Quint.* 9, 4.

* Abſcondĭtè. adv. *Hidenly, ſecretly.* Quæ enim de voluptate dicúntur, ea nec acutiſſimè, nec abſconditè differuntur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 1.

* Abſcondĭtus, a, um, & Abſconſus, ſed illud uſitatius. part. *Hiden, covered.* = Non obſcurum, opinor, neque abſconditum, *Cic.*

* Abſcondo, ĕre, di & dĭdi, dĭtum & ſum. act.] voc. decompoſ. *ex* abs, con, & do] (1) *To hide*, or *keep cloſe.* (2) Fig. *To leave behind.* Aurum abſcondidi, *Plaut. Fragm.* 1, 63. Fumus abſconderat cœlum, *Curt.* 6, 17. (2) Abſcondimus acres, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 291.

* Abſcondor, i, dĭtus & ſus. paſſ. *To be hiden*, or *diſappear*; *to be out of ſight.* Ante tibi Eoæ Atlantides abſcondentur, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 291.

Abſens, tis. part. [*à verbo* abſum] (1) *Abſent*; propriè de perſonis. (2) *Abſent, out of ſight, diſtant*; figuratè de rebus. (1) Abſens, abſentem, auditque, videtque, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 83. (2) Abſentem ruſticus urbem tollit in aſtra levis, *Hor. Sat.* 27, 28. ¶ Abſente nobis, *pro* abſentibus, *I*, or *we, being abſent*, dixerunt *Plaut.* & *Ter.*

Abſentia, æ. f. *Abſence.* Longam & continuam abſentiam paulatim meditans, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31, 2.

Abſĭlio, īre, ui. ſup. inuſit. neut. [*ex* ab, & ſalio] (1) *To leap*, (2) or *fly away.* (2) Alituum genus, atque (3) ferarum Procul abſiliebat, *Lucr.* 6, 1214.

Abſĭmĭlis, e. adj. (ubi *ab* privandi ſignific. habet) *Very unlike.* § Non abſimilis bitumini, *Col.* 6, 17. Tiberio principi, *Suet. Oth.* 1. ☞ *Præpoſitas plerumque habet particulas negantes*, haud, non, nec, neque.

* Abſinthītes, æ. m. Sed per Syntheſin, n. ſc. vinum, teſte Steph. Abſinthiten ſic condire oportet. *Wormwood wine*, Col. 12, 35. & *Plin.* 23, 1.

* ABSINTHIUM, & ABSYNTHIUM, i. n. [*ex* ἀψίνθιον, Id.] (1) *Wormwood.* (2) Met. *A wholeſome bitterneſs.* (1) Perpotet amarum Abſinthi laticem, *Lucr.* 1, 939. (2) ✕ Verebatur ne liber ejus parum mellis, & abſinthii multum haberet, *Quint.* 3, 1.

ABSIS, *vide* APSIS.

Abſiſtens, entis. part. *Ceaſing.* Tamen ſpe labefactandæ fidei haud abſiſtens, *Liv.* 24, 20.

Abſiſtĭtur. imperſ. Si non abſiſteretur bello, *Liv.* 21, 6.

Abſiſto, ĕre, ſtĭti. neut. [*ex* ab, & ſiſto] (1) *To depart from any place*, or *thing.* (2) *To ceaſe.* (1) Si abſiſtere furore vellent, *Liv.* (2) Abſiſte moveri, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 399. § Abſiſtere luco, *Id. Æn.* 6, 259. bello, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 32. furore, imperio, oppugnatione, obſidione, pugnâ, ſpe, *Liv.* ab ſole, *Plin.* 2, 8. Cum infinit. Cum haud abſiſteret petere, *Liv.*

* Abſolvens, ntis. part. *Acquiting*, or *releaſing.* Abſolvens puppis moras, *Claud. Laus Seren.* 30.

* Abſolvo, ĕre, vi, lūtum. act. (1) *To acquit, diſcharge,* or *releaſe* (*in trials,* or *accuſations.*) 𝔛 Damno, poſtulo. (2) *To perfect,* or *finiſh.* (3) *To diſcharge.* (4) *To conſume,* or *deſtroy.* (5) *To diſpatch,* or *diſmiſs.* (1) § Abſolvere injuriarum, improbitatis, majeſtatis, *Cic.* ſuſpicione, *Liv.* de prævaricatione, quenquam alicui, *Cic.* copioſè, multis omnium ſententiis, *Id.* (2) = Dialogos confeci, & abſolvi, *Id.* = Vitam beatam perficiunt, & abſolvunt. *Id.* Abſolvere bellum, *Luc.* 2, 250. (3) Penſum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. promiſſum, *Id.* 2, 11. (4) Quid totum abſolvitis orbem? *Luc.* 7, 176. (5) Ego ad forum ibo, ut hunc abſolvam, *Ter. Adelph:* 2, 4, 13.

* Abſolvor, vi, lūtus. paſſ. *To be acquited, diſcharged,* &c. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 32.

* Abſŏlūtè, adv. *Perfectly, completely.* = Undique perfectè, & abſolutè, *Suet.* de *Gram.* 4.

* Abſŏlūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſcharging,* or *acquiting.* Abſolutio majeſtatis, *Cic. App. Fam.* 11.

* Abſŏlūtiſſĭmè. adv. ſup. *Moſt perfectly,* or *abſolutely.* Ut abſolutiſſimè utamur, *ad Herenn.* 2, 19.

* Abſŏlūtōrium, i. n. *A cure.* Abſolutorium ejus mali dicitur, *Plin.* 18, 6.

* Abſŏlūtōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to clearing.* 𝔛 Abſolutoriam & damnatoriam tabulam dedit, *Suet. Aug.* 13.

* Abſŏlūtus, a, um. part. [*ex* abſolvor] (1) *Acquited, diſcharged, cleared.* Item, adj. or, comp. ſſimus. ſup. (2) *Perfect, conſummate.* (1) Capitis abſolutus, *Nep.* (2) = Abſoluta, & perfecta elegantia, *Plin.* 2. 4. = Quo fit ut illam veram, & abſolutam eloquentiam nemo conſequatur, *Cic.* Quo opere nullum abſolutius, *Plin.* 34, 8. Exornatio abſolutiſſima, *ad Herenn.* 4, 19.

Abſŏnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ab & ſonus] (1) *Harſh in ſound.* (2) *Irregular.* (3) § Met. *Unſuitable, diſagreeable.* (1) Vox extra modum abſona, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 11. (2) Abſona tecta, *Lucr.* 4, 520. (3) § Fortunis abſona dicta, *Hor. A. P.* 112. Conf. *Liv.* 7, 2.

Abſorbeo, ēre, ui, & pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* ab, & ſorbeo] *To ſup, to ſuck in.* (2) *To lay under water.* (3) Met. *To carry away violently, as with a ſtream.* (1) Araneus omnem humorem abſorbet, *Plin.* 11, 35. (2) Palus abſorpſit rupes, ac tecta ferarum Detulit, *Luc.* 4, 100. (3) Ne æſtus nos conſuetudinis abſorbeat, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 4.

Abſque. præp. regit abl. ¶ Abſque hoc eſſet, *but for him,* Plaut. ¶ Abſque foret te, *but for you,* Id. Bacch. 3, 3, 8. Quàm fortunatus cæteris ſum rebus, abſque unâ hâc foret! *except in this one,* Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 25.

☞ *Quid valeat hæc particula ſeorſim, cùm valde incertum ſit, auctior ſum, ut ab illius uſu, niſi in hujuſmodi formulâ cum verbo ſubſtantivo, pueri arceantur. Adeò n. pro* ſine *aut* præter, *Cic. Liv. Virg. Hor. Ov. non ſcripſerunt, aut planè apud eos hujus voculæ uſus ſit nullus. Hi quidem hunc ſenſum ſic protulerunt*; Si ille non eſſet; ni unus vir fuiſſet; ſi tu non eſſes, &c.

* Abſtantia, æ. f. *A diſtant removal.* Sol cùm longiùs abſit, abſtantiâ quâdam, &c. *Vitr.* 9, 4.

Abſtēmius, a, um. adj. [q. abſtinens temeti, *h. e.* vini; teſte Quint.] *Abſtemious, ſober, not given to wine.* Gaudet abſtemius undis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 323. Abſtemius vini, *Plin.* 22, 24.

‖ Abſtentus, a, um. part. paſſ. *Kept out of poſſeſſion,* apud JCC.

Abſtergens, ntis. part. *Wiping away.* Oratio ægritudinem abſtergens, *Cic. Top.* 22.

Abſtergo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To wipe clean, to wipe off,* or *away.* (2) Met. *To diſcuſs,* or *diſſipate.* (3) *To break in pieces.* (1) Tu labellum abſtergeas, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 52. (2) Omnem abſtergebo dolorem, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 10. (3) Conlidi inter ſe naves, abſtergerique invicem remi cœperunt, *Curt.* 9, 9, 16.

Abſtergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *Of the ſame import with* abſtergeo, *and more frequently uſed.* ¶ Abſtergere fletum, luctum, metum, moleſtias, *Cic.*

Abſterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* abs, & terreo] (1) *To frighten from,* (2) *away.* (3) *To hinder,* or *forbid.* (1) Quî Chremetem abſterreant, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 14. (2) § Abſterrere de frumento anſeres, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 41. (3) Quoniam natura abſterruit auctum, *Lucr.* 5, 844.

Abſterrĭtus, a, um. part. *Affrighted from.* Haud mediocri clade abſterritus, *Liv.* 27, 47. Abſterrita fatis, *Luc.* 8, 649.

Abſterſus, a, um. part. *Wiped off, cleanſed.* Abſterſa fuligo, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 36.

Abſtĭnendus, a, um. part. *To be kept from,* or *hindered.* Quibus cibis abſtinendæ ſunt aves? *Col.* 8, 5. *Amor* procul adhibendus eſt, atque abſtinendus, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 30.

Abſtĭnens, tis. adj. *ex* part. or. comp. ſſimus. ſup. *Temperate, forbearing, abſtinent.* Homo mirificè abſtinens, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. Abſtinentes oculi, & manus, *Id. Off.* 1, 40. Abſtinentior ceremonia, *Auſ. Grat. Act.* p. 547. ed. Delph. § Abſtinentiſſimus vini, & ſomni, *Col.* 12, 4.

Abſtĭnenter. adv. *Modeſtly, harmleſly.* = Poſtquam Præter eſt factus [Salluſtius] modeſtè ſe geſſit, & abſtinenter, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 7.

Abſtĭnentia, æ. f. [*ex* abſtinens] *An abſtaining from, abſtinence, inoffenſiveneſs.* = Cum ſtrenuo virtute; cum modeſto, pudore; cum innocente, abſtinentiâ; certabat, *Sall. B. C.* 57.

Abſtĭneo, ēre, ui, abſtentum. act. tenere, & cohibere ſe (1) *To abſtain from.* (2) *To keep from.* (1) Seſe cibo abſtinuit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 44. (2) Non manum abſtines? *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 6. § Præter ſuum accuſat. regit ablat. cum præp. vel ſine illâ frequentiùs. Abſtinere ignem ab æde, *Liv.* culpâ, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 18. injuriâ, *Cic. Off.* 3, 17. prælio, pugnâ, ſeditionibus, *Liv.* tactu, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 618. verbis, *Plin.* Cum infin. Dum mihi abſtineant invidere, *Plaut. Curt.* 1, 3, 24.

Abſtĭnētur. imperſ. *To be abſtained from.* Jubente rege, ut cædibus abſtineretur, *Curt.* 5, 36. Abſtinebatur à patribus, *Liv.* 3, 30.

* Abſto, ſtāre, ſtĭti, ĭtum. neut. *To ſtand at a diſtance.* Si longiùs abſtes, *Hor. A. Poet.* 302.

Abſtracturus, a, um. part. *About to draw away.* Unde ſe à portu ratus abſtracturum naves, *Liv.* 37, 27.

Abſtractus, a, um. part. *Drawn away.* Inter hæc abſtractam à penetralibus jugulant, *Liv.* 24, 26.

Abſtrahens, tis. part. *Drawing away.* Jumenta agnoſcentes abſtrahenteſque, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 15, 3.

Abſtrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* abs, & traho] (1) *To drag away.* (2) *To ſeparate.* (3) *To free.* (4) *To abſtract.* (5) *To draw away.* (1) Iſtam pſaltriam mecum rus abſtraham. *Verba irati ſenis apud Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 37. (2) Ut me à Glycerio miſerum abſtrahat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 9. (3) Abſtrahere civitatem à ſervitio, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 16. (4) Ut eum vis quædam à ſenſu mentis abſtraxiſſe videretur, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 37. (5) Pompejum gloriæ cupiditas ad bellicas laudes abſtraxit, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 68. § Præter acc. regit abl. cum præp. aut vice ejus adverbium loci ſumit.

Abſtrahor, i. paſſ. *To be drawn away.* Abſtrahi à pedibus patriis, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 83. de thalamis, *Ibid.* 16, 154. Hoſpitem abſtrahi juſſit ad capitale ſupplicium, *Curt.* 3, 5.

Abſtrictus, a, um. part. [*ex* abſtringor inuſit.] *Untied, unlooſed.* Tanquam laxârunt elatum pedem abſtricto nodo, *Liv.* 24, 7. Rarò occ.

Abſtrūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* abs, & trudo. (1) *To conceal,* or *hide.* (2) Met. *To caſt away,* or *baniſh.* (1) Euclio formidat auro, abſtrudit foris, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 6. Natura veritatem in profundum penitùs abſtruſit, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 10. (2) Abſtrudere triſtitiam, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 6, 3.

Abſtrūſus, a, um. part. *Concealed, hiden.* Quærit pars ſemina flammæ Abſtruſa in venis ſilicis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 7. Adj. *ex* part. or. comp. (1) *Secret, inward, deep.* (2) *Reſerved.* (3) Refertur etiam ad animum. (1) Abſtruſæ inſidiæ, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 18. Abſtruſior diſputatio, *Id. Acad.* 4, 10. (2) Abſtruſus homo, *Tacit. Ann.* 1, 24. (3) Abſtruſus animi dolor, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 25.

Abſtŭli, ***præt.*** **ex Aufero, quod vid.**

Abſum, eſſe, fui, futūrus. neut. [*ex* ab, & ſum] (1) *To be abſent,* or *away.* (2) *To be wanting.* (3) *To be far from.* (1) Domini ubi abſunt, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 52. § Abeſt gradantibus Æſon, *Ov. M.* 7, 162. (2) At unum à præturâ tuâ abeſt, *Plaut.* (3) Abeſt ab hâc laude, *Cic.* ¶ Abſit verbo invidia, *Liv. Take it not ill, without diſparagement to any body.* Antonio abfui, *Cic. I defended not his cauſe.*

† Abſūmēdo, dĭnis. f. *A waſting,* or *ſpending,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3. ſed ludens ſuo more.

Abſūmendus, a, um. part. *To be conſumed,* or *deſtroyed.* Vivos homines laniandos abſumendoſque objicere, *Suet. Neron.* 37.

Abſūmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* ab, & ſumo] (1) *To conſume,* or *deſtroy.* (2) *To ſpend,* or *waſte utterly.* (1) Abſumere reliquias pugnæ, *Liv.* (2) Abſumere vinum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 49.

Abſūmor, i. ptus. paſſ. *To be utterly deſtroyed, to periſh.* § Abſumi fame, ferro, veneno, *Liv.* clade, *Cic.* morte, *Col.* Met. curâ, *Ter.* lue, *Val. Flacc.* Qui credunt dentes in cornua abſumi, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Abſumptūrus, a, um. part. *About to conſume.* In emptionem mercium abſumpturus, *Suet. Aug.* 98.

Abſumptus, a, um. part. [*ex* abſumor] *Loſt, gone, undone.* ¶ Sin abſumpta ſalus, *If our ſupport* (*our Hero*) *be loſt,* Virg. Æn. 1, 559. Ariobarzane fortuitâ morte abſumpto, *Ariobarzanes dying ſuddenly,* Tac. Ann. 2, 4. Abſumpti ſumus, *We are ruined,* Plin.

Abſurdè. adv. qual. *Fooliſhly, abſurdly; in contradiction to reaſon.* Abſurdè facis, qui angas te animi, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 6.

Abſurdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ab, & ſurdus] Ab quo aurem avertas, & ſurdus eſſe malis; or. comp. ſſimus. ſup. (1) *Harſh, grating, unpleaſant.* (2) *Abſurd, ſilly, incoherent.* (1) Abſurdus ſonus, *ap.* Cic. Div. 1, 9. Oculis animiſque hominem abſurdum, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Comm.* 7. (2) = Pravum, ineptum, abſurdum, atque alienum à vitâ meâ, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 21. Nihil abſurdius, *Cic.* Abſurdiſſima mandata, *Id. Att.* 7, 13.

Abverto *pro* averto, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 76.

Ăbundans, tis. part. [*ex* abundo] & aliquando, adj. (1) *Abounding, rich.* (2) *Great, vaſt.* (3) *Copious.* (1) Abundans pecuniâ, homo, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 12. 𝔛 Adeſus. (2) Excitabatur homo ab homine abundanti doctrinâ, *Id.* de *Orat.* (3) 𝔛 Non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 67.

Ăbundanter. adv. qual. iùs, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Largely, abundantly, copiouſly.* = De quâ copioſè, & abundanter, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 55. 𝔛 Aliis abundantiùs occurrunt, aliis anguſtiùs, *Id. Top.* 10. Abundantiſſimè, *Suet. Aug.* 74.

Ăbundantia, æ. f. *Plenty, abundance.* Abundantia rerum omnium, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 1, 6. Abundantia feminarum, *h. e.* menſes, *Plin.* 24, 11.

Ăbundātio, ōnis. f. verb. idem, *Plin.* 3, 16.

Ăbundātūrus, a, um. part. *About to abound,* Suet. Tib. Claud. 28.

Ăbundè. adverb. quant. *Enough in conſcience.* Abundè magna præſidia, *Sall. B. J.* 17. § Terrorum, & fraudis abunde eſt, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 552.

Ăbundo, as. neut. [*ex* ab, & undo] (1) *To overflow.* (2) Met. *To be rich.* (3) Alſo, *To be well ſtored.* (1) Incertis ſi menſibus amnis abundans Exit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 115. (2) Cajetam, ſi quando abundare cœpero, ornabo, *Cic. Att.* 1, 3. (3) Villa abundat porco, agno, hœdo, &c. *Id.* Amore abundas, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 11. 𝔛 Deficio, *Cic.* Egeo, *Id.* ☞ Regit abl. & nonnunquam gen. Abundare ſapientiâ, audaciâ, familiaritatibus, *Cic.* copiâ frumenti, *Cæſ.* irâ, barbarie, *Ov.* † rerum, *Lucil.*

Abvŏlo, as. neut. *To fly from.* ☞ *Semel duntaxat ſcripſit Cic.* de Finibus, 2, 32. *ubi tamen al. leg.* avolant.

Ăbūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *An applying to another uſe, an abuſe,* Cic. Orat. 27.

Ăbuſque, *pro* uſque ab; voc. poët. *From as far as.* Siculo proſpexit abuſque Pachyno, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 289. ☞ Regit abl. quem tamen aliquando ſequitur, *ut,* Oceano abuſque, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 37.

Ăbūſus, ûs. m. verb. *An applying to another uſe, an abuſe.* ⌘ Uſus non abuſus, legatus eſt, *Cic. Top.* 3.

Ăbūtendus, a, um. part. *To be abuſed.* Adeò abutendum ſe permiſit, ut vix ſibi ipſe conſtaret, *Suet. Galb.* 14.

Ăbūtor, i, ūſus. dep. [*ex* ab, & utor] Re aliquâ perperam, aut nimis licenter utor; vel aliorſum quàm naturâ comparatum fuit, vel utenda eſſet ex mandato, aut voluntate alterius, ſive in bonam, ſive in malam partem. (1) *To uſe contrary to the nature, or firſt intention of any thing, whether for the better, or worſe.* (2) *But it is moſt frequently uſed in a bad ſenſe. To apply to a wrong end, to abuſe.* (3) Alſo *to uſe.* (1) § Sagacitate canum ad utilitatem noſtram abutimur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Abuti, & perdere pecuniam, *Suet.* Ubi abuſus, ſis muliere, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 67. § Met. Abuti patientiâ; gloriâ nominis; facilitate alicujus; fortunis hominum; ignoratione alicujus; nomine alieno; otio, & literis; regno, & licentiâ, *Cic.* (3) § Donec omnem caſeum cum melle abuſus eris, *Cato,* 76. Liberaliter lautèque otio abutens, *Paterc.* 2, 165.

† Ăbūtor paſſivè dixerunt veteres. Utile utamur potiùs, quàm ab rege, abutamur, *Varr.*

‖ * Ăbyſſus, i. f. [*ex* ἄβυσσος, *Idem.*] *A gulf, a bottomleſs pit,* ap. ſcriptores eccleſiaſticos.

Ac, conjunctio copulativa, pro &, vel *atque*; ſed habet alios uſus. (1) *And.* (2) *And indeed.* (3) Ac non, *neither.* (4) *Than.* After nouns or adverbs of contrariety, or compariſon. (5) *As.* (1) Parcè ac duriter vitam agebat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 47. (2) Faciam tibi boni aliquid, ac lubens, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 15. (3) Ac non, quia ades præſens, dico hoc, *Ter. And.* 3, 3, 39. (4) Nè ſim ſalvus, ſi aliter ſcribo, ac ſentio, *Cic.* (5) Eſt animus erga te idem, ac fuit, *Ter.*

* Ăcācia, æ. f. [*ex* ἀκακία quod ab ἀκάζω, acuo] *A kind of thorn,* Plin. 24, 12.

* Ăcădēmia, æ. f. [*ex* ἀκαδημία, *Idem.*] *A place in the ſuburbs of* Athens, *famous for* Plato's *ſchool, called ſo from* Academus, *or* Ecademus, *a nobleman: Hence all great ſchools were called by that name. An univerſity.* Atque Academiâ celebratam nomine villam, *Laurea Ciceronis libertus* ap. *Plin.* Unde

* Ăcădēmĭcus, a, um. adj. *One of this ſchool,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 18. ‖ *An academian, a member of an univerſity.*

* Ăcălanthis, ĭdis. f. [*ex* ἀκαλανθίς, *Idem.*] *A linnet, goldfinch,* or *ſome ſuch little ſinging bird,* Virg. Geor. 3, 338. *Vid.* Acanthis.

* Ăcanthĭce, es. f. [*ex* ἀκανθικὴ, *Id.*] *The gum of the herb helxine, deſcribed by* Pliny, l. 21. c. 6.

* Ăcanthĭnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ἀκάνθινος] *Of,* or *like, branch-hircin;* or (*as others*) *brank-urſin,* or *bearsfoot,* Plin. 25, 7.

* Acanthion, i. n. [*ex* ἀκάνθιον, vel ἄκανθα, ſpina] *A kind of thorn,* Plin. 24, 12.

* Ăcanthis, ĭdis. f. [*ab eodem*] (1) *A little bird that ſings very loud, perhaps a linnet, goldfinch,* or *nightingale.* (2) Alſo *the herb groundſel.* (1) Reſonant & acanthide dumi, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 338. ubi al. Acalantida, & Acalanthide. (2) *Plin.* 22, 22. ⸸ Lat. ſenecio.

* Ăcanthus, i. m. [*ab eod.*] *The herb branch-hircin, as having leaves like a goat's horn;* or (*according to others*) *brank-urſin,* or *bearsfoot, from its ſhagginess,* Virg. Æn. 1, 653. *The form of its leaves often adorned the chapiter of pillars.*

* Acapna, ōrum. pl. n. [*ex* ἄκαπνα, *i. e.* ſine fumo] *Dry wood, ſmall coal,* or *old coal,* Mart. 13, 15. *in* lemmate.

* Ăcarne, es. f. [*ex* ἀκάρνη, *Id.*] *A kind of ſea-fiſh,* Plin. 32, 11.

* Ăcăron, i. n. & Ăcăros, i. f. *Wild myrtle,* Plin. 15, 7. ⸸ Lat. ruſcus.

* ‖ Ăcătălectus, & Ăcătălectĭcus verſus, *Gram.* [*ab* ἀκατάληκτος, *i. e.* parum deſinens] *A verſe having its juſt number of ſyllables.* ⌘ Catalecticus, *wanting a ſyllable.*

* Ăcătălepſia, *ſeu,* ut Cic. Att. 13, 19. ſcripſit, ἀκαταληψία, *Incomprehenſibility.*

* Ăcătium, i. [ἀκάτιον, *Gr.* Idem] *A pinnace,* or *ſmall barge,* Plin. 9, 30.

Accanto, as. act. [*ex* ad, & canto] *To ſing to,* or *by.* § Magni tumulis accanto magiſtri, *Stat. Syl.* 4, 4, 55. Vix. al. rep.

Accēdens, ntis. part. *Coming to, approaching, drawing nigh, being added.* Accedentibus provinciarum vectigalibus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 22, 6. Accedentia cerno Tartara, *Sil.* 13, 436. Accedentibus novis, *Suet. Veſp.* 10.

Accēdĭtur, imperſ. *It is approached,* Cic. *pro* Cæcin.

Accēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. neut. [*ex* ad, & cedo] (1) *To draw near.* (2) *To go,* or *come to.* (3) *To be added to,* or *increaſed.* (4) *To aſſent.* (1) Ipſe ad oppidum accedere noluit. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 23. (2) Obſtitit ne in ædes accederes, *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 13. (3) Acceſſit mihi hoc ad labores reliquos, *Id.* Plurimum pretio acceſſit, *Col.* 3, 21. (4) Acceſſit animus ad meam ſententiam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8. § *In primo ſenſu,* Accedere ad aliquem, *Plaut.* in oppidum, *Cic.* ſcopulos, *Virg.* mœnibus, *Liv.* huc propè propiùs. *In ſecundo,* ferè cum Præp. *in.* *In tertio* non legitur, niſi in tertiâ perſonâ, abſolutè, vel cum dat. vel acc. cum præp. *ad.* *In quarto,* ferè habet dat. rar. acc. cum præp. *ad.*

Accēdor, i. paſſ. *To be approached to.* Si quà clementer accedi poterant, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 33, 3.

Accĕlĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A haſtening.* Continuatio eſt orationis enunciandæ acceleratio clamoſa, *ad Herenn.* 3, 13.

Accĕlĕrātus, a, um. part. *Haſtened.* Accelerata interim Veſpaſiani cœpta, *Tac. H.* 2, 85, 1.

Accĕlĕro, as. act. [*ex* ad, & celero] (1) *To haſten.* (2) Et aliq. neut. *to make haſte.* (1) Iter accelerat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 39. (2) Si accelerare volent, ad veſperam conſequentur, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 4.

Accĕlĕror, āri. paſſ. *To be haſtened.* Nullo credente ſic accelerari, quæ triſtis audiret, *Tac. Agric.* 43, 5.

Accendendus, a, um. part. *To be ſtired up, in exciting.* Amici accendendis offenſionibus callidi, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 57, 3.

Accendens, ntis. part. *Stiring up,* or *exciting.* Omnes ſpe promiſſiſque accendens, *Tac. H.* 3, 24, 1.

Accendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* ad, & candeo] (1) *To ſet on fire.* (2) *To light up.* ⌘ Extinguo. (3) Met. *To excite,* or *ſtir up.* (4) *To increaſe.* (5) *To make bright,* or *burniſh.* (1) Accendi ebenum Fabianus negat, *Plin.* 6, 19. (2) Deus ipſe ſolem quaſi lumen accendit, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 9. (3) Martem accendere cantu, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 165. (4) Accendere pretium veſtium, *Plin.* 8, 25. (5) Clypeum accenderat auro, *Sil.* 15, 678. § Accendere lumen de lumine, *En.* calore, *Plin.* 14, 5. æſtus medios, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 401. ad pellendos Siciliâ Romanos, *Liv.* in amorem, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 83. equum ſtimulis, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 1, 39.

Accendor, di, ſus. paſſ. (1) *To be kindled.* (2) Met. *To be encouraged.* (1) Linum accenditur antequam tetigit flammam, *Lucr.* 6, 902 = (2) Si hæc accendi aut commoveri arte poſſent, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 25.

Accenſeo, ēre, ui, ſum. (& *fortè* ſitum, *unde* accenſitus) act. [*ex* ad, & cenſeo] *To add to, to reckon among.* Eadem ætas Lycurgum ſacro illi numero accenſuiſſet, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

Accenſeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be added to,* or *reckoned among.* Accenſeri alicui, *Ov. Met.* 15, 546.

‖ Accenſŏr, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* accendo] *An encourager,* Gloſſ. vet. & *vide* Acceſſor.

Accenſus, a, um. part. [*ab* accendor] (1) *Set on fire, lighted.* (2) Met. *Enraged, inflamed, exaſperated.* (1) ⌘ Ego faces jam accenſas extinxi, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 2. (2) Sic accenſa profatur, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 364. His adhortationibus quum utrinque ad certamen accenſi militum animi eſſent, *Liv.* 21, 45.

‖ Accenſus, i. m. [*ex* ad & cenſus] Accenſi dicti quia ad cenſum adſcripti. *Soldiers put in the room of thoſe that died,* or *were ſlain,* Feſt. Alſo *ſupernumerary officers,* Veget. & Aſcon.

Accenſus, i. m. [quod *ab* acciendo dictum videtur.] *A publick officer appointed to call courts,* or *other aſſemblies. A purſuivant, uſher, mace-bearer, ſergeant,* &c. *Some confound him with the lictor, who may be better informed by* Livy. ⌘ Collegis novem ſinguli accenſi apparebant; penès præfectum juris xii faſces erant. ☞ *Qui volet accuratiùs de his, ſive militibus, ſive miniſtris doceri, adeat* Lipſ. El. lib. 1. cap. 23.

‖ Accentiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A ſmall accent,* Gell. 13, 6.

‖ Accentus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* accino] Legitima pronunciatio, vel ratio, quâ ſyllaba vel attollitur, vel deprimitur, quæ quidem eſt triplex, per acutum, gravem, & circumflexum, vel, ut Cicero vocat, inflexum; qui etiam Latiniùs vocat accentum ſonum vocis. *An accent.* Vide *Diomed. l.* 2. de *Accent.*

† Accepſo *pro* accepero; *Pacuv.*

‖ Acceptābĭlis, e. adj. *Acceptable,* Bibb. † Gratus, acceptus.

Acceptans, tis. part. *Taking,* or *receiving.* Facili ac levi humo acceptante occultum opus; *ſcil.* cuniculos, *Curt.* 4, 24.

‖ Acceptĭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A verbal diſcharge of a verbal obligation, as if it were performed,* ap. JCC. ⸸ Relatio in acceptum.

Acceptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A taking.* (2) ‖ *A granting,* or *allowing a propoſition.* (3) ‖ *A ſenſe,* or *notion.* (1) Neque donatio, neque deditio ſine acceptione intelligi poteſt, *Cic. Topic.* 8. (2) *Apul.* p. 643. (3) *Siculus,* p. 18. ex edit. Goëſii.

Accepto, as. freq. [*ab* accipio] (1) *To take,* or *receive.* (2) *To ſubmit to.* (1) Argentum accepto, expenſo, & cui decet dato, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 32. (2) Acceptare jugum, *Sil.* 7, 41.

Acceptor, ōris. verb. m. (1) *A receiver, an approver.* (2) † *A hawk.* (1) Illorum verbis falſis acceptor fui, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 167. (2) Roſtrum acceptoris, & ungues, *Lucil.*

Acceptrix, īcis. f. verb. *A female receiver,* or *taker.* ⌘ Nuſquam apparet neque datori, neque acceptrici, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 18.

Acceptum, i. n. part. ſubſtantivè poſit. *A thing received,* or *taken. A receipt, chiefly of money.* ¶ ⌘ Ut par ſit ratio acceptorum, & datorum, *Cic.* de *Am.* 16. *To balance the account.* ⌘ Accepti, & expenſi tabulæ, *Journals, books of debtor and creditor, Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 1. ⌘ Acceptum refero, *I make my account debtor.* Expenſum fero, *I make it creditor,* Cic.

Acceptūrus, a, um. part. *About to receive.* Succeſſorem non aliter quàm indicium mortis accepturum *dixit,* Tac. Ann. 6, 30, 5. Accepturus ampliſſimum honorem, *Plin. Pan.* 77. has pacis leges, *Liv.* 21, 12.

Acceptus, a, um. part. (1) *Received.* (2) Met. *Treated, entertained.* (3) *Submited to.* (1) Projicit acceptas tabellas, *Ov. Met.* 9, 574. (2) Indignis cùm egomet ſim acceptus modis, *Ter. And.* 2, 1, 12. (3) Lex eſt accepta, *Hor. A. P.* 285. ¶ Acceptum refero alicui aliquid, *I impute it to him, I may thank him for it,* (1) *good,* or (2) *bad.* (1) Acceptam vitam refert clementiæ tuæ, *Cic.* pro *Diot.* 13. (2) Omnia mala accepta referimus Antonio, *Philipp.* 2, 22.

Acceptus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. or. comp. ſſimus. ſup. (1) *Beloved.* (2) *Acceptable, welcome, grateful.* (1) Plebi acceptus erat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 5. (2) Acceptior plebi oratio, *Liv.* Acceptiſſima munera, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 72. Acceptior alicui eſſe, *Id. Met.* 13, 467.

Accerſendus, a, um. part. *To be called, ſent for,* or *procured,* Accerſendus foret, *Paterc.* 12, 123.

Accerſens, tis. part. *Calling, ſending for,* or *procuring.* Accerſentes gloriam ex periculo, *Curt.* 8, 44.

Accerſio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [rectiùs Arceſſio] (1) *To fetch,* or *ſend for.* (2) *To try,* or *implead one by law.* (1) § Alios ad ſe accerſiri jubet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 11. (2) § Quidam capitis accerſierunt, *Cic.* uti aliqui leg.

Accerſītor, ōris. m. verb. [rectiùs Arceſſitor] *A caller,* or *ſender for.* Nemo accerſitor ex proximo, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. ſub fin.

Accerſītus, a, um. part. & adj. [rectiùs Arceſſitus] (1) *Fetched.* (2) Met. *Far fetched.* (3)

Affected, unnatural. (1) Accerſita ad matrem, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 107. (2) Cavendum eſt nè accerſitum dictum putetur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 63. (3) Commendatio accerſita, *Plin.* 13, 1.

Accersītus, ûs. m. verb. *A calling,* or *ſending for.* Ad eum ipſius rogatu, accerſitúque veni, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 6.

Accerſo, ĕre, īvi, ītum. act. [ſed rectiùs Arceſſo] [*ab* ar *ant. pro* ad, & cio, *Priſc.*] (1) *To call,* and conſequently (2) *To accuſe*; quia reus in jus vocatur. (3) *To procure.* (1) Cùm ab aratro accerſabantur conſules, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 18. (2) Accerſere [crimine] ambitûs, *Id.* (3) 𝔛 = Ut cum vitare fortaſſe potueris, ultro accerſas, & attrahas, *Cic.* § Accerſere aliquem ad ſe, *Cic.* auxilia ex aliquo, *Cæſ.* Accerſi à matre ad rem divinam, *Ter.* mercede, *Cæſ.* *In ſecundâ ſignificatione,* aliquem crimine; ambitûs, *Cic.* *In tertiâ,* orationi ſplendorem, *Id.*

Accerſor, i, ſitus. paſſ. [rectiùs Arceſſor] *To be ſent for.* Ut jubeam accerſi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 2. ☞ *Hanc vocem non eſſe Latinam, ſed poſterioribus ſeculis ab* arceſſo *corruptam contendit Voſſius,* Etym. *p.* 40. *quem, ſi placet, adi.*

Acceſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An addition,* or *increaſe.* (2) *Intereſt of money. An honorary gift over and above the taxes,* or *payment.* (3) *A bay of building joined to a houſe.* (4) *A bondſman,* or *ſurety.* (5) *A fit* (*of an ague.*) (1) Acceſſio annorum, *Cic.* de *Am.* 3. fortunæ, & dignitatis, *Id. Curioni Fam.* 2, 1. (2) Ad ſingula medimna multi ſeſtertios, multi quinque acceſſiones cogebantur dare, *Id. Verr.* 3, 40. (3) Hanc Scaurus demolitus acceſſionem adjunxit ædibus, *Id. Off.* 1, 39. (4) Acceſſiones fide juſſores, *Paul.* (5) *Celſ.* 3, 5.

Acceſſor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* ad, & cedo] *He who comes to,* or *makes one among, others.* 𝔛 Non acceſſor pompæ, ſed auctor, *Val. Max.* 5, 7, 1. Al. legunt Accenſor; ſed, puto, malè.

Acceſsūrus, a, um. part. *About to approach,* or *be added to.* Hoſtes nihil amplius copiarum acceſſurum credentes, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 28. Acceſſurus diîs Cæſar, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 5, 61. Plurimum *dixit* acceſſurum opibus, *Liv.* 24, 2.

Acceſſus, a, um. part. [*ab* accedor] *Approached, acceſſible.* ¶ Non acceſſa flumina, Ov. *inacceſſible rivers,* Faſt. 5, 582. ſed var. codd. Rarò occ.

Acceſſus, ûs. m. verb, (1) *An approaching,* or *coming to.* (2) *Acceſs,* or *leave to approach*; *an admittance.* (3) *An increaſe.* (4) *A purſuit.* (1) Acceſſus ad urbem fuit metuendus, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 19. (2) Da, precor, acceſſum, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 2, 41. (3) 𝔛 Ut acceſſu, & receſſu ſuo ſolis lumen accipiat, *Plin.* (4) § 𝔛 Beſtiis natura dedit cum quodam appetitu acceſſum ad res ſalutares; à peſtiferis receſſum, *Cic. D. N.* 2, 12. ☞ *With a gen. it has elegant ſignifications*; *as,* ¶ 𝔛 Acceſſus, & receſſus lunæ, *the increaſe and waine,* *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 14. ſolis, & ſtellarum, *the riſing and ſeting,* Id. maris, *the tide,* Id. febris, *the fit,* Plin. 𝔛 Acceſſus, & defectus dierum, *Capell.*

Accĭdentia, æ. f. verb. [*ab* accido] *A purpoſe,* or *deſign.* Eſſe verò illam naturæ accidentiam, *Plin.* 32, 9.

Accĭdens, tis. part. ſubſtantivè poſit. *An accident.* ap. *Dial.* Cic. vocat accidentia *res attributas,* *Quint.* habet in plur. l. 5 c. 10.

‖ Accĭdentia partium orationis, *The accidents.* Hæc Cicero *res quæ nominibus, & verbis ſunt attributæ,* teſte Cellario, vocat. Accidentia verbi, *Quint.*

‖ Accĭdentia, um. pl. n. *Accidents, misfortunes.* 𝔛 Non proſperis molliri, non accidentibus frangi, *Quint.* † Res adverſæ, *Cic.*

Accĭdo, ĕre, i. ſup. car. neut. [*ex* ad *pro* juxta, & cado] (1) *To fall down at,* or *before.* (2) *To fall.* (3) *To come to.* (4) *To happen to.* (1) Ad genua accidit, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 18. (2) Cæſa accidit ad terram trabes, *Enn.* Adverſi & undique hoſtes erant, primo clamor circumlatus exterruit, dein tela ab omni parte accidebant, *Liv.* 2, 50. (3) Ad aures accidit regis, *Liv.* 8, 24. (4) Tibi accidit novum, tanquam mihi, *Id.* ¶ Si quid pupillo accidiſſet, *Cic.* *if he had died.* Quorſum accidat, *Ter.* *what it may come to.*

Accīdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* ad, & cædo] *To weaken.* Ita prælio uno accidit Veſtinorum res, *Liv.* 8, 29.

Acciendus, a, um. part. *To be ſent for.* Aruſpices ex Etruriâ acciendi, *Cic.*

Accīeo, ēre, vi, ĭtum. act. *To ſend for,* or *fetch.* Oneratum huc acciebo, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 61.

Accinctus, a, um. part. [*ex* accingor] (1) *Girded to.* (2) *Furniſhed with.* (3) *Prepared for.* (1) Accinctus enſis lateri, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 428. (2) Accinctus flagello, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 570. (3) Magnos accinctos in uſus fert animus quaſcunque vices, *Stat.* 1. *Theb.*

Accingo, ĕre, xi, ctum. (1) *To gird to, to prepare for.* (2) *To go about a thing briſkly.* (3) *To provide himſelf with.* (1) Enſem lateri accingere, *Stat. Syl.* 4, 4, 10. (2) Accingunt operi, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 235. (3) Ut ſe accingeret juvene partem curarum capeſſituro, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 25.

Accingor, gi, ctus. paſſ. *To be girt, prepared for,* or *furniſhed with.* Facibus pubes accingitur atris, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 74. Magicas artes accingi, *to have recourſe to them,* Id.

‖ Accĭno, ĕre, ui, entum. [*ex* ad, & cano] *To ſing to,* or *in conſort.* *To accord,* habent Lexica, ſed ſine Auct. hinc tamen Accentus.

Accio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* ad, & cio] (1) *To ſend for,* or *call one.* (2) Met. *To get, cauſe,* or *procure.* (1) Is ſi acciêrit, occurram, *Cic.* (2) Niſi voluptatem acciret, *Id.*

Accior, īri. paſſ. *To be ſent for.* Haud procul accirentur, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 5, 4. Acciri è caſtris, *Liv.* 3, 46.

Accĭpiendus, a, um. part. *To be taken, received,* or *obeyed.* Vid ſeq. *Accipio,* N° 9. Inque tuos flens eſt accipienda ſinus, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 458.

Accĭpiens, ntis. part. *Taking,* or *receiving.* Si quod durius accipienti videretur, *Plin. Pan.* 13. Negotia pro ſolatiis accipiens, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 13, 1.

Accĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, ptum. act. [*ex* ad, & capio] (1) *To take,* or *receive.* (2) *To undertake.* (3) *To learn.* (4) *To accept of.* (5) *To ſuck,* or *drink in.* (6) *To receive,* or *ſuſtain.* (7) *To bear,* or *underſtand.* (8) *To treat,* or *entertain.* (9) *To obey.* (10) *To take,* or *levy.* (11) *To find, get,* or *obtain.* (12) *To enter,* or *ſet down.* (1) Adverſum legem pecuniam accepiſti, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 47. (2) Accepi Rempub, *Cic.* Meâ causâ cauſam hanc accipite, *Ter. Hec. Prol.* 55. (3) Primas magiſtris accepêre artes, *Ov. Met.* 9, 718. (4) Accepit conditionem, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 52. (5) Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 127. (6) Accepit injuriam, cladem, contumeliam, detrimentum, dolorem, plagam, *Cic.* pro injuriâ, clade, &c. affectus fuit. (7) Noſtram nunc accipe mentem, *Virg.* (8) Accipit homo nemo meliùs, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 52. (9) In primis parati ad imperia accipienda, *Tac.* (10) Imperat, ut decumas ipſi publicè accipiant, *Cic.* (11) Accepit fabula priſca fidem, *Mart. Spect.* 5, 2. (12) Ut haud dubiè prætor eſſet, ſi conſul accipere ejus nomen vellet, *Liv.*

Accĭpior, i. paſſ. *To be received.* Nec multò pòſt clades rei navalis accipitur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 46, 2.

Accĭpĭter, tris. m. [*ab* accipio] (1) *A hawk.* (2) Met. *An extortioner, a plunderer.* (1) Accipiter trepidas agitat columbas, *Ov. Met.* 5, 606. (2) Accipiter pecuniarum, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 3, 5.

‖ Accĭpitrārius, i. m. [*ex* accipiter] *A falconer,* Jun.

‖ Accĭpitrīna, æ. f. *The herb hawkweed,* Apul. c. 30.

Acciſmus, i. m. *A diſſembling,* or *feigned refuſal,* Varr. *ab*

Acciſſo, as. denom. [*ab* Accô ineptâ quâdam muliere] *To trifle, to diſſemble,* Varr.

Accīſus, a, um. part. [*ex* accido] (1) *Cut,* or *clipt ſhort.* (2) Met. *ſhortened,* or *falling ſhort.* (3) *Impaired, ſtraitened, weakened.* (1) Acciſis crinibus pellit uxorem domo maritus, *Tac. Germ.* 19, 2. (2) Acciſæ dapes, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 125. (3) Acciſæ Volſcorum res, *Liv.* 3, 10, *Conſ.* 6, 5.

‖ Accīto, as. freq. [*ex* ad, & cito *à* cieo] *To call,* or *ſend for often,* Lucr. 3, 945. ſed mel. codd. habet. *claricitat.*

Accitūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſend for.* *Dixit* ſe T. Gracchum proconſulem à Benevento acciturum, *Liv.* 24, 19.

Accītus, a, um. part. [*ex* accior] *Sent for.* Accita Vitellio auxilia, *Tac. H.* 4, 13.

Accītus, ûs. m. verb. *A ſending for.* Accitu alicujus venire, *Tac.* & *Virg. Æn.* 1, 681.

Acclāmans, ntis. part. *Calling,* or *ſhouting.* Riſêre Galli, undique acclamantes, *Juſt.* 24, 5.

Acclāmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling aloud,* Col. 7, 3. *a ſhouting in applauſe, an huzza,* Cic. Att. 4, 12. Sometimes, *a crying againſt, an exploding,* Id. Qu fr. 2, 1.

Acclāmĭto, as. freq. *To call,* or *ſhout often,* Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 3. Rarò occ.

Acclāmo, as. [*ex* ad, & clamo] (1) *To ſhout, to huzza by way of honour,* or *rejoicing.* (2) Sometimes, *to cry out againſt.* (1) Populus cum riſu acclamavit ita eſſe, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 10. (2) *Id. Verr.* 2, 20.

Acclīnatūrus, a, um. part. *About to lean,* or *incline to.* *Dixerunt,* haud gravatè acclinaturos ſe ad cauſam ſenatûs, *Liv.* 4, 48.

Acclīnātus, a, um. part. *Leaning over, bent forward.* § Acclinatus lateri navis exonerabat alvum, *Petr.* c. 103. conf. *Ov. Met.* 10, 268.

Acclīnis, e. adj. (1) *Leaning on, bending forward, ſhelving.* (2) Met. *Prone,* or *inclined to.* (1) § Arboris acclinis trunco, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 834. (2) Acclinis falſis animus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 6.

Acclīno, as. neut. [*ex* ad, & *ant.* clino] (1) *To lean,* or *bend forward.* (2) Met. *To conſent, to incline to.* (1) Se acclinavit ad illum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 72. (2) Acclinare ad cauſam ſenatûs, *Liv.* 4, 48.

Acclīvis, e. adj. [*ex* ad, & clivus] *Up hill, ſteep, riſing, aſcending.* Acclivis aditus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 29.

Acclīvus, a, um. adj. *Steep.* Acclivus limes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 19. trames, *Ibid.* 10, 53.

Acclīvĭtas, ātis. f. *A bending upwards, ſteepneſs.* Pari acclivitate collis naſcebatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 18.

Accŏla, æ. c. g. *A borderer, a near inhabitant.* Paſtor accola ejus loci, *Liv.* Odio accolarum, ſimul domeſticis diſcordis circumventus, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 29, 1. campi, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 231.

Accŏlens, tis part. *Bordering, neighbouring.* Quà ſylveſtria ſunt accolentium, *Plin.* 36, 12.

Accŏlo, ĕre, ui. act. [*ex* ad, & colo] *To dwell near.* Qui Tyberinum accolunt, *Liv.* Bætis fluvius accolitur dextrâ lævâque crebris oppidis, *Plin.* 3, 1.

Accommŏdandus, a, um. part. *To be accommodated,* or *made fit.* Tempus defuit, ad inſignia accommodanda, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 21.

Accommŏdans, part. *Accommodating, fiting.* Coronam ſibi in convivio ad caput accommodans, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 61.

Accommŏdātè, adv. *Aptly, fitly.* Accommodatè ad veritatem dicere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 33. Superl. Vivere ad naturam accommodatiſſimè, *Id.*

Accommŏdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An applying, fiting,* or *ſuiting*; *an accommodation.* Scientiarum ad inventionem accommodatio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 5.

Accommŏdātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Suited to, deſigned for.* (2) *Proper, ſuitable.* (3) *Like.* (1) § Accommodata ad perſuadendum oratio, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 8. (2) § Res alendo ſurculo accommodatiſſimæ, *Col.* 3, 11. = Reliqua aptiora, & accommodatiora, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 13. (3) Accommodatiores glandium generi caſtaneæ, *Plin.* 15, 23.

Accommŏdo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & commodo] (1) *To take,* or *put to,* or *upon.* (2) *To apply.* (3) *To ſuit.* (4) *To lend.* (5) *To adhere to.* (1) Lateri Argivum accommodat enſem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 393. (2) Accommodare curam pratis, *Quint.* 1, ult. (3) In plures cauſas accommodari poteſt, *Cic.* (4) Apagite, inquit, ædes accommodavi, *ad Her.* (5) Quòd ſe Sejano non accommodâſſent, *Suet. Tib.* 48.

Accommŏdor, paſſ. *To be ſuited*, &c. *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 54.

Accommŏdus, a, um. adj. Id. quod accommodatus. *Apt*, *ſuitable*, Virg. *Æn.* 11, 522.

Accrēdo, ĕre, dĭdi, ĭtum. act. *To give credit to, to conſent to, to believe.* Tibi nos accredere par eſt, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 25. Primò non accredidit, *C. Nep. Dat.* 3.

† Accrēduas. ant. *pro* accredas, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 4.

Accrēmēntum, i. n. verb. *An increaſe*, or *growth*, Plin. 9, 2.

Accreſcens, ntis. part. *Growing*, or *increaſing.* Nondum accreſcente aquâ, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 8, 3.

Accreſco, ĕre, vi, tum. neut. [*ex* ad, *&* creſco] (1) *To grow.* (2) Met. *To increaſe.* (1) Jamque pectori uſque accreverat [ceſpes,] *Tac. Ann.* 5, 19. (2) Cum ætate accrevit ſimul [amicitia,] *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 7.

Accrētio, ōnis. f. verb. *An increaſing.* ✠ Accretio, & diminutio luminis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 68.

Accŭbans, tis. part. (1) *Lying down*, or *ſitting at table.* (2) *Adjoining.* (1) § Hæc ſcripſi accubans apud Veſtorium, *Cic. Att.* 14, 12. (2) § Theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, *Suet. Jul.* 44.

Accŭbātio, (al. leg. Accubitio) ōnis. f. verb. *A lying down*, or *ſiting at table.* Accubatio epularis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 13.

Accŭbĭtōrius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, ſiting down.* Accubitoria veſtimenta, *Petr. c.* 30.

Accŭbĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *A ſiting down to table.* Plenis hominum tricliniis accubitu, *Plin.* 8, 2. Ab.

Accŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ad, *&* cubo] *To ſit*, or (as the *Romans*) *to lie down at table.* Ut deinceps qui accubarent, canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 2.

Accūdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* ad, *&* cudo] *To coin more.* Met. Tres minas accudere poſſum, ut viginti ſient, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 96. Rarò occ.

Accumbens, ntis. part. *Lying down*, Suet. Cal. 25.

Accumbo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ad, *&* cumbo] *To lie down, to ſit down at meat.* ☞ Both theſe ſignifications are exemplified by *Plautus* in one ſentence: *Cave ne priùs accumbas in viâ, quàm illic ubi lectus eſt ſtratus*, Moſt. 1, 4, 13.

Accŭmŭlans, ntis. part. *Heaping up.* Ventorum flatu congeriem arenæ accumulantium, *Plin.* 4, 13.

Accŭmŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A heaping*, Plin. 17, 26.

Accŭmŭlātiſſĭmè. ſup. adv. *Moſt abundantly, moſt liberally*, ad *Herenn.* l. 1. ſub fin.

Accŭmŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A heaper up.* Opum accumulator, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 30.

‖ Accŭmŭlātus, a, um. part. *Heaped up, ſtored*, Lexic. *ex* Plin.

Accŭmŭlo, as. denom. [*ab* ad, *&* cumulus] (1) *To add one heap to another.* (2) Met. *To accumulate, multiply*, or *increaſe.* (1) = (Pecuniæ acervos) auget, addit, accumulat, *Cic. Rull.* 2, 22. (2) Accumulat curas filia parva meas, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 70. ¶ Accumulare terram, *To heap up earth at the roots of trees*, Plin. § Accumulare animam donis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 885.

Accŭmŭlor, āri. paſſ. *To be accumulated*, or *heaped up.* Accumulatur maximus honos Faſtis, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 122.

Accūrātè. adv. qual. iùs. comp. ſſimè. ſup. (1) *Cautiouſly.* (2) *Diligently.* (3) *Neatly.* (1) Saltem accuratè, ut metui videar, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 14. (2) Arctè tenent, accuratèque defendunt, *Cic.* Accuratiſſimè tutari cauſam, *Id. Fam.* 5, 17. (3) Accuratiùs ædificare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 21.

Accūrātus, a, um. part. *vel potiùs* adj. or. comp. ſſimus. ſup. (1) *Performed with care.* (2) *Choice, accurate, exquiſite.* (1) Accurata oratio, *Cic.* de *Am.* 7. (2) Delectum accuratiorem habere, *Liv.* 5, 37. Accuratiſſima diligentia, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3.

Accūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Carefulneſs, diligence.* In componendis rebus mira accuratio, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 67.

Accūro, as. act. *To take care of, to look to.* Omnes res accuro, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 1, 12. Accurare hoſpites, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 55.

Accūror, āri. paſſ. *To be taken care of*, or *looked to.* Tantò gratiùs in ſpeciem ſimplicitatis accipiebantur, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18, 2. Jube nobis tribus apud te prandium accurarier, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 25.

Accurrĭtur. imperſ. ¶ Accurritur ab univerſis, *They all run*, Tac. Ann. 1, 27.

Accurrens, ntis. part. *Runing to.* Accurrentem ancillam vulnere abſterret, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 44, 5.

Accurro, ĕre, ri, ſum. neut. *To run to.* Accurriſſe Romam dicitur, *Cic. Off.* 3, 50. § Accurrere ad aliquem, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 43. in Tuſculanum, *Cic. Att.* 15, 3. rapidis paſſibus, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 410. huc, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 40.

Accurſus, ûs. m. verb. *A runing to, a concourſe.* Accurſu multitudinis protectus eſt, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 27.

Accūſābĭlis, e. adj. *To be accuſed, blameworthy.* § Quorum omnium accuſabilis eſt turpitudo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 75.

Accūſandus, a, um. part. *To be accuſed*, Cic. Fam. 1, 3. Suilium accuſandis utriſque immittit, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 1.

Accūſans, tis. part. *Accuſing.* Te leviter accuſans, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11.

Accūſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An accuſation, an accuſing*, or *blaming.* ✠ Ex accuſatione, & defenſione conſtat ratio judiciorum, *Cic. Off.* 2, 14.

‖ Accūſātīvus caſus, qui, & Incuſativus, vel Cauſativus, quin & Laudativus dicitur, ut per quem vel accuſamus, vel laudamus. *The accuſative caſe*, Gram.

Accūſātor, ōris. m. verb. *An accuſer.* Accuſator acer, & acerbus, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 36.

Accūſātōriè. adv. qual. *With the deſign*, or *mind, of an accuſer.* ✠ Ne quis hoc me magis accuſatoriè quàm liberè dixiſſe arbitretur, *Cic.* Non agam tecum accuſatoriè, *Id. Verr.* 3, 70. Confer. *Liv.* 40, 12.

Accūſātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, an accuſer.* Non accuſatorio animo adductus, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 4.

Accūſātrix, īcis. f. *A female accuſer*, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 1, 10.

Accuſātūrus, a, um. part. *About to accuſe.* *Dixit*, Pravum populi judicium nequicquam poſteros accuſaturos, *Liv.* 8, 34.

Accūſātus, a, um. part. *Accuſed, blamed, impleaded*, Cic. *de.* Opt. gen. orat. 7.

Accūſo, as. act. [*ex* ad, *&* cauſor, non (ut Priſcianus) *à* cudo] (1) *To accuſe in judgment.* (2) *To blame*, or *reprimand.* (1) Certis, propriiſque criminibus accuſabo, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 16. (2) ✠ Primùm me tibi excuſo in eo ipſo, in quo te accuſo, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 2.

* Ăcēdia, æ. f. *Sloth, negligence.* Ἀκηδία tua me movet, *Cic. Att.* 12, 45.

Aceldama. (Syr.) *A field of blood.*

† * Ăceo, ēre. neut. *To be ſour*, Cato. Hinc Aceſco, quod vid.

* ‖ Acĕphălus. [*ex* ἀκέφαλος.] *Without head*, or *begining.* Verſus acephali, *Herm.* ex *Plin.*

ĂCER, ĕris. n. *A maple-tree.* At nupèr vile fuiſtis acer, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 11, 27.

* ĂCER, cris, e. adj. [ab ἀκὴ acies] (1) *Sharp, ſour.* (2) Met. *Courageous, briſk.* (1) = Acer, & acidus ſuccus, *Vitr.* 8, 3. Acri aceto linito, *Col.* 12, 5. (2) Armis acer, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 176. Curſu acer, *Id. Geor.* 3, 119. † Legitur & Acris in maſc. *ap.* Enn. In comp. Acrior, us. Acriore ambitu exarſerant. *Et* Acerrĭmus, a, um. ſup. Acerrimum acetum, *Celſ.* 4, 4.

Ăcerbans, tis. part. *Aggravating.* Cætera acerbantem queſtu, lenire laborans, effatur ſenior, *Sil.* 6, 117.

Ăcerbè. adv. qual. iùs, comp. ſſimè. ſup. *Sharply, ſeverely, cruelly, bitterly*, Cic. frequenter.

Ăcerbĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Sharpneſs, ſourneſs.* (2) Met. *Grief, anguiſh, ſorrow, affliction.* In proprio ſenſu rarò, tranſlato autem ubique ferè occurrit apud *Cic.*

‖ Ăcerbĭtūdo, dĭnis. *Gell.* 13, 3. *Id. quod* acerbitas.

Ăcerbo, as. act. (1) *To aggravate*, or *heighten*, (2) *To enrage.* (1) Formidine crimen acerbat, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 408. (2) Vulnus acerbat, *Claud.* in *Ruf.* 1, 182.

ĂCERBUS, a, um. adj. (1) *Unripe, ſour.* (2) Met. *Sad.* (3) *Vexatious, ſatirical, diſpleaſing.* (4) *Pinching.* (5) *Harſh in ſound.* (1) Uva acerba guſtatu, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. (2) Funus acerbum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 429. (3) Acerbæ facetiæ, *Tac.* Atrox certamen aderat, ni Fabius conſilio neutri parti acerbo rem expediſſet, *Liv.* 3, 1. (4) Frigus acerbum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 17, 53. (5) Serræ ſtridentis acerbus horror, *Lucr.* 2, 410.

Ăcernus, a, um. adj. [*ab* acer] *Of maple-wood.* Trabes acernæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 112.

† Ăcĕrōſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* acus, aceris] *Full of bran*, or *chaff.* Far aceroſum, *Lucil.*

ĂCERRA, æ. f. *A cenſer.* Plenâ ſupplex veneratur acerrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 745.

Ăcerrĭmè, adv. ſup. [*ab* acriter] *Very ſharply, earneſtly.* Oro & obteſtor, ut totam cauſam acerrimè contemplemini, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 11.

* Ăcersĕcŏmes, æ. m. [ab ἀκερσεκόμης, h. e. intonſus] *An epithet of* Apollo. Alſo, *a catamite.* Si nemo tribunal vendit acerſecomes, *Juv.* 8, 128.

Ăcervālis, e. adj. *Heaped up together.* Argumentationes acervales. *Latinè ſic vocat Chryſippi* σωρείτας, Cic. 2. *de* Div. c. 17. v. Sorites.

Ăcervātim. adv. (1) *By heaps.* (2) Met. *Promiſcuouſly, without order.* (1) Acervatim mors accumulabat, *Lucr.* 6, 1261. (2) Acervatim reliqua dicam, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 10.

Ăcervātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A heaping up*, or *laying one thing upon another.* ✠ Cibus utiliſſimus ſimplex, acervatio ſaporum piſtifera, *Plin.* 11, 53.

Ăcervātus, a, um. part. *Heaped up.* In hoc immenſo aliarum ſuper alias acervatarum legum cumulo, *Liv.* 3, 34.

Ăcervo, as. act. (1) *To heap up.* (2) Met. *To lay*, or *heap together.* (1) Octoginia ſimul acervare bulbos, *Plin.* 21, 17. (2) Plura undique acervabimus, *Id.* 26, 4.

Ăcervor, āris. paſſ. *To be heaped up.* Nec verba modò, ſed ſenſus acervantur, *Quint.* 9, 3.

ĂCERVUS, i. m. (1) *A heap.* (2) Met. *An accumulation.* (1) Non æris acervus, & auri, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 47. (2) Quantos acervos facinorum reperietis? *Cic.* pro *Sylla* 27.

* Ăceſco, ĕre. incept. [*ab* aceo] *To grow tart, ſour, eager.* Quodcunque infundis aceſcit, *Hor.* 1, 2, 54.

* Ăceſis, is. f. [ἀκέσις, Gr.] *The herb carneoli*, or *water-ſage*, Plin. 33, 5.

Ăcētābŭlum, i. n. [*ab* acetum] *A ſaucer*, or *little diſh*, Plin. *A meaſure of two ounces and a half*, Celſ. *The pan in the joint of bones*, Plin. 28, 11. *The clay in lobſters, crabs, and other fiſhes of that ſort*, Plin. 9, 30. Alſo *juglers cups*, or *boxes*, Sen Ep. 45. *The herb penniworth*, Calep. ſed ſine teſte.

* Ăcētāria, ōrum. pl. n. *A ſallad.* In acetariis ſumpta (portulaca) ſtomachum corroborat, *Plin.* 20, 20. Alſo *minced meats*, Id.

* Ăcētum, i. n. [*ab* acer] (1) *Vinegar.* (2) Met. *Raillery, ſharpneſs.* (3) *Gall*, or *indignation.* (1) Acre potet acetum, *Hor. Stat.* 2, 3, 116. (2) Italo perfuſus aceto, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 32. (3) Nunc experiar, ſitne acetum tibi cor acre in pectore, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 1. ubi Al. leg. *peracre.*

* Ăchātes, æ. m. [ἀχάτης, Gr.] *Achat*, or *Agate*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Ăchĕron, & Ăchĕruns, tis. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄχεος καὶ ῥέω.] (1) *One of the rivers in hell, but often put for the* (2) *Grave*, (3) *Hell*, (4) *Perdition, deſtruction.* (1) Acherontis aduſti portitor, *Luc.* 3, 16. (2) Corpora terræ Mandemus, qui ſolus honos Acheronte ſub imo eſt, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 23. (3) Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 36. (4) Ulmorum Acheruns, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 26.

* Ăchĕrontĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of Acheron.* Regiones colere marvellem Acheronticas, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 2, 21.

* Achetæ, ārum. pl. f. [ab ἀχέω Dor. pro ἠχέω ſono] *A ſort of graſhopers*, Plin. 11, 26.

* Ăchillēum, i. n. [ἀχίλλειον, Gr.] *A ſort of ſpunge*, Plin 9, 45.

Achnas, ădis. f. *A wild pear-tree*, Col. 7, 9

* ‖ Achne, es. f. [ex ἄχνη, Gr.] *Chaff, dew, ſmoak*, &c. ſed nullo, quod ſciam, idoneo auctore.

‖ * Ăcĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* acus] *A pin*, or *ſmall needle*. Idoneus act. deſideratur.

* Ăcĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat ſower*, or *tart*, Plin. 15, 15.

* Ăcĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ab* aceo] *Sower*. (1) Sive naturâ. (2) Sive vitio. (1) § Nonnullæ acidæ venæ fontium, *Virt.* 8, 3. (2) Vinum acidum, *Pl.* 10, 70.

* Ăcɪᴇs, ēi, f. [ab ἀκὴ, Idem] (1) *The ſharp edge*, or *point of any thing*. (2) *The ſight of the eye*. (3) *An army in battalia*. (4) *A battalion*. (5) *A battle*. (6) Met. *Sharpneſs of any thing*. (7) *Quickneſs of apprehenſion*. (1) Acies falcis, unguium ferri, *Plin.* ſecurium, *Cic.* haſtæ, *Ov.* (2) Tanta ſit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 22. (3) Acies eſt inſtructa xii cohortium, *Id. Fam.* 10, 30. (4) Acies in prælia cogit, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 463. (5) Quem exitum acies habitura eſt nemo divinare poteſt, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 3. (6) Habeſcere patimur aciem horum auctoritatis, *Id. Cat.* 1, 2. (7) Intelligentia eſt mentis acies, *Hort.*

* Ăcīnăces, is. m. [*ex* eodem Themate] *A Perſian ſcymitar, a faulchion*. Medus acinaces, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 27, 5.

Ăcĭnōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of*, (2) or *like kernels*. (1) Columbinæ acinoſiſſimæ, *Plin.* 14, 3. (2) Aſari ſemen acinoſum, *Plin.* 12, 13.

Ăcĭnus, i. m. & Ăcĭnum, i. n. ut & Ăcĭna, æ. f. *The ſtone of grapes, ivy-berries, elder-berries, mulberries*, &c. Varii generis reperiuntur acini, *Col.* 12, 39. Acina arida rejicere, *Cic.* Ebrioſa acina, *Catul. Ep.* 27.

Ăcĭpenſer, ĕris. qui, & Ăcĭpenſis, is, m. *A noble fiſh, taken commonly for a ſturgeon*. Apud antiquos piſcis nobiliſſimus habitus acipenſer, *Plin.* 9, 17.

Aclis, ĭdis, f. *A kind of ſhort dart*, Virg. Æn. 7, 730.

* Acœtus, [ab ἀκοιτος, q. d. ſine lecto] *Without dregs*, or *ſettlement*, Plin. 11, 15.

* ‖ Acŏlaſtus, i. m. [*ex* a & κολάζω, caſtigo] *Incorrigible, unruly*, Gell. 19, 2. Lat. effrenis.

* ‖ Ăcŏlūthi, *vel* Ăcŏlythi, orum, eccleſ. [ab ἀκολουθοι] *Deacons waiting on prieſts*.

Ăcŏɴīᴛᴜᴍ, i. n. [ab ἀκόνη, cautes] *Wolfsbane, monkſbane. See the deſcription in* Plin. l. 27. c. 3. *It is uſed alſo for poiſon*. Miſcent aconita novercæ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 147.

* Ăcŏpa, ōrum. n. Plin. *Medicines againſt wearineſs*, Leg. &

* Ăcŏpum, i. n. [*ab a* priv. & κόπος, labor] *Plin.* 29, 3.

* Ăcor, ōris. m. [*ab* acer] *Sharpneſs, ſowerneſs*, Col. 7, 8.

Ăcŏrum, i. n. & Ăcŏrus, i. m. *The ſweet cane*; or, as ſome, *the herb galingale*, Plin. 25, 13.

Acquieſcens, ntis. part. *Acquieſcing*, or *delighting in*. In unico filio acquieſcens, *Curt.* 6, 29.

Acquieſco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum. neut. [*ex* ad, & quieſco] (1) *To be eaſy in bed*. (2) Met. *To delight in*. (3) *To aſſent, acquieſce*, or *be ſatisfied with*. (4) *To be eaſed*. (1) Deſiderato acquieſcimus lecto, *Catull.* 29, 10. (2) Senes in adoleſcentium, charitate acquieſcimus, *Cic.* de *Am.* 27. (3) Qui hoc diverſorio ſermonis libenter acquieturum te eſſe dicebas, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 71. (4) Lectis tuis literis aliquantum acquievi, *Id.* § Abſolutè. In re aliquâ, *vel* homine, *Id.* Acquieſcas ſpei blandæ, *Sen. Ep.* 24.

Acquiētūrus, a, um. part. *About to take reſt*. Reliquum noctis acquieturus in tabernaculum rediit, *Curt.* 4, 50.

Acquīrendus, a, um. part. *To acquire*, or *be acquired*. Simul acquirendæ pecuniæ brevius iter credebat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 17, 3.

Acquīro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum. act. [*ex* ad, & quæro] *To get, purchaſe*, or *obtain*, either, (1) *good*, or (2) *bad*. (3) *To add*. (1) § Acquirere amicos, dignitatem, fidem, gratias, moram, *Cic.* vires, *Virg.* ſtudia vulgi, *Tac.* (2) inimicitias, *Plaut.* (3) Ad gloriam aliquid acquirere, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7.

Acquīror, i, sītus. paſſ. *To be obtained*, or *added*, Plin. 15, 17. Quorum favorem ut largitione & ambitu malè acquiri *dixit*, Tac. Hiſt. 1, 17, 3.

Acquīsītūrus, a, um. part. *About to acquire*, or *get*. Dum regni incrementa affinitate Philippi acquiſiturum ſperat, *Juſt.* 7, 6.

Acrēdŭla, æ f. *A wood lark*, or, as ſome, *a nightingale*, Cic. *de* Div. 1, 8.

* Acrĭmōnia, æ. f. [*ab* acer] (1) *Sharpneſs, ſoreneſs*. (2) Met. *Earneſtneſs, vehemence*. (3) *Liveline ſs, briſkneſs*. (1) Si ulcus acrimoniam ejus non ferat, *Cato, R. R.* 157. (2) Licentiæ ſi nimiùm videbitur acrimoniæ habere, *Cic.* (3) ✠ Convenit in vultu pudorem, & acrimoniam eſſe, *Cic.* ad *Herenn* 3, 15.

* Acrior, us. comp. *Sharper, ſowerer*. Quis in rebus, *vel* inveniendis, *vel* judicandis acrior Ariſtotele fuit? *Cic. Orat.* 51. *Vid.* Acer.

* Acrĭter, acriùs. ăcerrĭmè. adv. [*ab* acer] (1) *Valiantly, ſtoutly*. (2) *Earneſtly, ſharply*. (3) *Curiouſly*. (4) *Deeply, intenſely*. (5) *Sorely*. (6) *Stedfaſtly*. (1) Acriter offerre ſe morti, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 34. (2) Acriter dixerat accuſator, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 10. (3) Acerrime ſcripta emendare, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 17. (4) Acritur cogitare, *Cic.* (5) Acerrimè virgis cædere, *Id. Verr.* 5, 54. (6) Acriter oculis ſolem intueri, *Cic. T. Q.* 1, 30.

* Acrĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. [*ex* acer] *Sharpneſs*, Vitr. 8, 3.

* Acroama, ătis. n. [ex ἀκρόαμα, auditio] (1) *An opera*, or *play*; *a farce*; *a conſort of muſick*. (2) *An actor*, or *muſician*. (1) Feſtivum acroama, *Cic.* Id. *pro* Archiâ, c. 9. *de* Themiſtocle. (2) = Acroamata, & hiſtriones, *Suet.* in *Aug.* 74. ✠ = Ille ipſe ludius non ſolùm ſpectator ſed actor, & acroama, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 54.

* Ăcroăſis, is. f. [*ab* eod.] *An audience*, Cic. Att. 15, 17.

Acrŏchordon, ōnis. [ἀκροχορδὼν, Gr.] *A wart*, Celſ. 5, 28.

* Acroſtichis, is. f. [ab ἄκρον & ςίχος] *An acroſtick*, Cic. *de* Div. 2, 54.

* Acrŏtērium, i. n. [ἀκρωτήριον, Gr.] *The extreme part of any thing, as the fingers ends, toes, pinnacles, battlements of buildings*; *the triming* or *garniture of ſhips*, Vitr. 5, 12.

* Acta, æ. f. [ab ἀκτὴ, Idem] *A ſhore*, or *pleaſant ſtrand*, Virg. Æn. 5, 613.

* Acta, ōrum. plur. n. [*ex* agor] (1) *Acts*. (2) *Great exploits*. (3) *Common pleas*. (4) *Chronicles*. (5) *Journals, regiſters*, or *acts of the common-council*. (1) Vitæ quæritis acta meæ, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 10, 92. (2) Condere Cæſaris acta, *Id.* 2, 335. (3) Armorumque decus præcede forenſibus actis, *Cic.* (4) Quàm longi temporis acta canam, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 104. (5) Non diurnâ actorum ſcripturâ reperio, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 3. Talia diurnis urbis actis mandare, *Id. Ann.* 13, 31.

* Actio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* ago] (1) *An action*, or *operation*. (2) *Acting, as of a play*. (3) *An action at law, a proceſs*. (4) *The action of an oration*. (1) Virtutis enim laus omnis in actione conſiſtit, *Cic. Off.* 1, 6. (2) Actio fabulæ, *Id.* (3) Actio eſt in auctorem præſentim his verbis, &c. *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 54. Dare actionem, *Id.* Habere actionem, *Id.* poſtulare, *Id.* (4) Dominatur actio in dicendo, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 56.

* Actĭto, as. freq. [*ab* ago] *To plead, to act* Pontidius multas cauſas actitavit, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 70. Rarò occ.

‖ Actīvè. adv. *Actively*, Gram.

* Actīvus, a, um. adj. Quint. *Quick, active*.

‖ Vox activa, *The active voice*, Gram.

* Actor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* ago] (1) *An actor, agent*, or *doer*. (2) *A bailiff*, or *comptroller*. (3) *An actor in a play*. (4) *A pleader at the bar*. (1) Auctor, & actor illarum rerum fuerat, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 28. (2) Col. 1, 7. (3) In theatro malos actores perpeti, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 26. (4) Actor cauſarum mediocris, *Hor. A. P.* 369.

* Actuārĭŏlum, i. n. dim. *ab*

* Actuārium, i. n. *A pinnace, a ſmall barge*, Cic. Att. 10, 11. *Vide* Actuarius, a, um.

* Actuārius, i. m. *A notary*, or *clerk*, Suet. Cæſ. 55.

* Actuārius, a, um. adj. *Light, nimble*. Actuariæ naves, *Liv.* 25, 30. Actuaria navigia, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 27. *Pinnaces, fly-boats*.

* Actum eſt. imperſ. [*ab* agor] *All is ruined, loſt undone*. § Abſolutè, Actum eſt, ſiquidem hæc vera prædicat, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 7. Actum de iſto eſt, *Cic.* Item in alio ſenſu cum adv. & præp. *Cum*: Bene actum eſt mecum, tecum, ſecum, cum patre, *I, thou*, &c. *came well off*.

* Actuōſè. adv. qual. *Earneſtly, actively*. Non actuoſè, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 26. ab

* Actuōſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* actus] or. comp. *Active, buſy, practical*. Virtus actuoſa, *Cic.* de *Nat. Deor.* 1, 40. = Animus mobilior, & actuoſior, *Sen.* ✠ Quietus.

* Actūrus, a, um. part. *About to act*, or *do*. *Comœdia*, quam modo acturi ſumus, *Plaut. Mill.* 2, 1, 6. Atque utinam hæc, quæ apud vos acturus ſum, *Liv.* 22, 60.

* Actus, a, um. part. [*ex* agor] (1) *Done*. (2) *Led*. (3) *Driven*. (4) *Diſperſed*. (5) *Beaten*, or *driven in*. (6) *Impleaded, accuſed*. (1) Actis his rebus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 8. (2) Honeſtiſſimè acta vita, *Cic.* (3) Vento, & fluctibus acti, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 337. (4) Sitis acta omnibus venis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 483. (5) Actus in parietes palus, *Col.* 8, 3. (6) Reus actus criminis, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 324.

* Actus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* eod.] *An act*, or *deed*, (1) *good*, or (2) *bad*. (3) *An act of a play*. (4) Met. *The ſeveral ſtages of a buſineſs*. (5) *Pleadings in law*. (6) *Factorſhip*, or *management of buſineſs*. (7) *A meaſure of land* 120 *feet ſquare*. (8) *A way for driving cattle* 4 *feet broad*. (1) Nec ſolum in rectis, ſed etiam (2) pravis actibus, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 11. (3) Fabulæ ad actus ſcenarum compoſitæ, *Quint.* 5, 10. (4) Fabula rerum eventorumque habet varios actus, *Cic.* (5) Actus forenſis, *Quint.* 10, 1. (6) Ap. JCC. (7) *Varro*. (8) Secundùm Varr. Servius aliter; ſed non eſt audiendus.

* Actūtum, adv. [*ab* actu] *i. e.* celeritate *Priſc. forthwith, preſently*. Aperite aliquis actutum oſtium, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 4, 24.

* Ăcuendus, a, um. part. *To whet*, or *be whetted*. Ad acuendos ſuorum animos, *Juſt*, 24, 7.

* Ăcuens, ntis. part. *Whetting, ſharpening*. Curis acuens mortalia corda, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 123.

* Ăcūleātus, a, um. adj. [*ab* aculeus] (1) *Having a ſting, prickle*, or *ſharp point*. (2) Met. *Biting, ſtinging, ſharp*. (1) De herbis, foliis, & ſeminibus aculeatis conſule, *Plin.* 10, 32. & 11, 5. (2) Aculeata ſophiſmata, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. aculeatæ literæ, *Id. Att.* 14, 18.

* Ăcūleŏlus, i. m. dim. *A little ſting*, or *ſharp point*, Mart. 8, 71. uti aliqui legunt. *ab*

* Ăcūleus, i. m. (1) *A ſting*. (2) *A prickle, as in thorns, herbs, burs, hedgehogs*, &c. (3) Met. *Sharpneſs, ſophiſtry, pinching, biting*. (1) Nepas aculeis uti videmus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 15. (2) *Vide* aculeatus. (3) Aculei diſputandi, ſeveritatis, ſollicitudinum domeſticarum, *Cic.*

* Ăcūmen, ĭnis. n. verb. [*ab* acuo] (1) *The point*, or *edge of any thing*. (2) Met. *Sharpneſs*. (3) *Cunning*. (4) *Smartneſs*. (5) *Subtilty* (6) *Quickneſs of reliſh*. (1) Alia acumine excavant, *Plin.* 10, 71. (2) Epicurus ſine acumine ullo, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29. (3) Nota refert meretricis acumina, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 55. (4) Sub acumen ſtyli ſubeant neceſſe eſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 33. (5) Acumen dialecticorum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 38. (6) Acumen ſaporis, *Plin.* 14, 20. Hinc.

* Ăcūmĭnātus, a, um. adj. *Pointed, ſharp*. Acuminatum lunæ cornu, *Plin.* 18, 35.

* Ăcuo, ĕre, i, tum. denom. [*ex* acus] (1) *To whet*. (2) *To point*. (3) Met. *To improve*. (4) *To provoke*. (1) Quoties falcem acueris, pelle aciem detergito, *Col.* 3. (2) Acuere ſagittas cote, *Hor.* 2, 8, 15. (3) Illos ſat ætas acuet, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 49. (4) Ad crudelitatem te acuet oratio, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 4.

‖ Ăcūpictor, *A worker with a needle*, Litt. Unde non dicit.

‖ Ăcūpictus, *Worked with a needle*, Litt. quâ auct. ipſe viderit. † Acu pictus.

‖ Ăcūpingo, *To embroider*, Litt. pro quo citat

Ov. ſed potuit ille diviſè ſcribere, prout habent opt. Edd.

* Ăcus, ĕris. n. [*ab ἄχυρ, pro ἄχυρον*] *Chaff.* Varr. 1, 52. pro quo etiam legitur.

* Ăcus, ûs. f. *Chaff.* Duriſſimæ acus reſectæ ſeparatæque erunt, *Col.* 2, 10.

* Ăcus, ûs. f. [*ab ἀκὶς*, cuſpis] (1) *A needle.* (2) *A bodkin*, or *criſping pin.* (1) Vulnus acu punctum, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 24. (2) Figat acu tortas ſuſtineátque comas, *Mart.* 14, 24. ¶ Rem acu tetigiſti, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 19. *You have hit the nail on the head,*

* Ăcus, i. m. [ex eod.] *A long prickly ſea-fiſh,* Mart. 10, 37.

* Ăcūtè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Sharply, ingeniouſly.* Acutè reſpondere, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 8 acutiùs tractare, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 16. acutiſſimè cogitare, *Id.*

* Ăcūtŭlus, a, um. adj dim. *Somewhat ſharp.* Breves, & acutulæ concluſiones, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 7. ab

* Ăcūtus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Made ſharp.* (2) *Pointed.* (3) Met. *Ingenious.* (4) *Acute* [*not chronical.*] (5) *Glaring.* (6) *Shrill.* (7) *Scorching.* (1) Culter acutus, *Plaut. Mill.* 5, 4. (2) Sagitta acutior, *Ov. Met.* 5, 381. (3) ✠ Antiſthenes homo acutus magìs quàm eruditus, *Cic. Att.* 12, 38. (4) ✠ Aliter acutis morbis, aliter vetuſtis medendum, *Celſ.* (5) Color acutus. (6) ✠ Ab acutiſſimo ad graviſſimum ſonum, *Cic.* (7) Sol acutus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 17.

‖ * Ăcy̆rŏlŏgia, [ex ἀκυρολογία, Gr.] *An impropriety in ſpeech, a figure in Rhet.*

Ad, præp. [*ex* Heb. עד] (1) *To.* (2) *Before.* (3) *At.* (4) *In compariſon of.* (5) *Until.* (6) *For the dative caſe.* (7) *Near to.* (8) *Towards.* (9) *In.* (10) *Againſt.* (11) *After.* (12) *For.* (13) *Beſides.* (14) *By, according to.* (15) *With regard to.* (16) *Even, until.* (17) *In order for.* (18) *For the ſake of.* (19) *At*, or *upon.* (20) *For an adverb of the ſame import with the noun to which it is joined.* (21) *About, more*, or *leſs.* (1) Mater ad me literas miſit, *Cic.* (2) Sic agi ſolet ad judicem, *Id.* (3) Ad portam expectare dicunt, *Id.* (4) Nihil ad tuum equitatum, *Id.* (5) Ad lucem dormire, *Id.* (6) Ad carnificem te dabo, *Plaut.* (7) Eo die Verres ad Meſſanam venit, *Cic.* (8) Quaſi de improviſo reſpice ad eum, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 6. (9) Statuæ quæ ad impluvium tuum ſtant, *Cic.* (10) Clypeos ad tela ſiniſtris objiciunt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 444. (11) Quid intereſt utrum nunc veniam, an ad decem annos? *Cic.* (12) Ut extet ad memoriam ſempiternam, *Id.* (13) Ad hæc mala hoc mî accedit etiam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 10. (14) Ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, *Vitr.* (15) Vidi forum comitiúmque adornatum ad ſpeciem magnifico ornatu, ad ſenſum cogitationémque acerbo, & lugubri, *Id.* (16) Ad horam nonam in anchoris expectavit, *Cæſ.* (17) Quo ſolitus eſſet ut ad dies feſtos, ad hoſpitum adventum, *Cic.* (18) Panditur ad nullas janua dira preces, *Prop.* 4, 12, 2. (19) Quin ad diem veniam, *Cic.* (20) Ad fidem affirmare, *h. e.* fideliter, *Liv.* § Ad poſtremum, ſummum, ad plenum, ad quid, *h. e.* poſtremò, ſummatim, plenè, quare. (21) Quaſi talenta ad XV. coëgi, *Ter.* ☞ Ad *in compoſition commonly ſignifies nearneſs, as* adeo, adjicio, adjungo, &c. *Sometimes increaſeth, as* adamo, adbibo. Ad *alſo in compoſition changes its* d *into the firſt letter of the ſimple, begining with* c, f g, l, n, p, r, ſ, t; *as,* accuro, afficio, aggero, &c. *But this was rarely obſerved in old writers, who did not uſually double the ſame letter*; *as,* adcurro, adficio, &c.

* Ădactio, ōnis. f. [*ab* adigo] *A forcing*, or *conſtraint.* Adactio juriſjurandi, *Liv.* 22, 38.

* Ădactus, a, um. part. [*ex* adigor] (1) *Forced, driven*, or *ſtruck into.* (2) Met. *Brought under.* (1) Adactus avelli clavus nequit, *Plin.* (2) Adactus jugo Rhenus, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 315. § Legitur cum dat. ap. *Plin.* 10, 18. & cum acc. præp. *In* antecedente, ap. *Prop.* 3, 20, 14.

‖ Ădæquātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An equaling*, or *leveling with*, Tert.

Ădæquātus, a, um. part. *Equaled*, or *leveled.* Cum familiariſſimis eſt adæquatus, *Cic.* pro *Balb.* 28.

Ădæque, adv. quant. *Equally, as much as.* Adæque miſer, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 5, 4.

Ădæquo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & æquo] *To equalize*, or *make equal with.* ‖ § Abſol. Equitum urna adæquavit, *Their yeas and noes were equal*, Cic. *ad* Q. Fratr. 2, 6. Adæquare aliquem ſibi, nominis memoriam cum omni poſteritate, *Id.*

Ădæquor, āri. paſſ. *To be equaled.* In quos ſaxa & haſtæ longiùs permeabant, quàm ut contraria ſagittarum jactu adæquarentur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 9, 2.

‖ Ădærātio, ōnis. verb. *The ſeting a price in money*, ap. JCC.

‖ Adæro, as. act. *To ſet a price or value upon a thing*, ap. JCC.

Ădæſtuo, as. neut. [*ex* ad, & æſtuo] *To overflow*, or *boil over.* Adæſtuat amnis, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 317.

Ădaggĕro, as. act. [*ex* ad, & aggero] *To heap*, or *lay in heaps.* Terram circa arborem adaggerato, *Col.* 5, 11, 8.

* Adāgium, i. n. [Ab ἀδαγμὸς à δάκνω, *Mor.*] *A proverb, an old ſaying.* ¶ Vetus eſt adagium: Fames, & mora bilem in naſum conſciunt, *Plaut.* *Hunger breeds anger.*

‖ * Adagio, idem. ſed. deſid. idon. auct.

Ădallĭgātus, a, um. part. *Tied*, or *bound down to*, Plin. 17, 23.

Ădallĭgo, as. act. decom. [*ex* gem. ad, & ligo] *To tie cloſe to.* Semen tritum adalligant brachio, *Plin.* 21, 5.

Ădămantæus, a, um. adj. *Adamantine, hard as adamant.* Adamantæis Vulcanum naribus efflant, *Ov. Met.* 7, 104.

Ădămantīnus, a, um. adj. *Hard as adamant.* Mars tunicâ tectus adamantinâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 13.

Ădămantis, ĭdis. f. *An herb ſo called in* Pliny 24, 17.

Ădămātus, a, um. *Beloved.* Hoſtibus arcem virgo adamato prodidit auro Tarpeia, *Sil.* 13, 841.

Ădambŭlo, āre. act. *To walk up to.* Adambulabo ad oſtium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 5, 8.

Ădămo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & amo] (1) *To love greatly*, (2) *wantonly.* (1) Eam ſententiam quam adamaverunt pugnaciſſimè defendunt, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 3. (2) ✠ Matres liberos tanquam adamaverint, amant, *Quint.*

Ădamas, ntis. m. *A hard ſtone of which* Pliny *ſaith there are ſix kinds*, 37, 4. *It is commonly now taken for a diamond.* Solido adamante columnæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 552.

Ădăpĕrio, īre, ui, tum. act. [*ex* ad, & aperio] (1) *To lay open.* (2) *To diſcloſe.* (3) *To uncover.* (1) Adaperit interanea hominis jus herbæ, *Plin.* 32, 95. (2) Nubes diſcuſſæ adaperuêre cœlum, *Plin.* 2, 47. (3) Adaperire caput, *Val. Max.* 5, 2, 9. Unde

Ădăpertĭlis, le. adj. *Which may be opened.* Adapertile latus tauri, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 11, 45.

Ădăpertus, a, um. part. Adapertæ vites, *Laid open to the ſun*, Col. 5, 5.

Ădaptātus, a, um. part. *Adapted, fited to.* Ita eſſedo alveoque adaptatis, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 33.

Ădăquo, as. *To water*, Suet. *in* Galb. 7. Plin. 17, 7.

Ădăquor, āri. paſſ. *To be watered.* Nec ſine periculo poſſent adaquari oppidani, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 41.

Ădăreo, ui. *To be dry*, Cato *de* R. R. 98. Raro occ.

Ădauctus, a, um. part. *Increaſed.* Nè tua antiqua duritia adaucta ſit, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 26.

Ădauctus, ûs. m. verb. *An increaſing*, Lucr. 2, 1121. *ab*

Ădaugeo, ēre, xi, ctum. [*ex* ad, & augeo] act. *To aggravate, to enhance, to increaſe.* = Aliis nefariis cumulant, & adaugent, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 11. ✠ Adaugere, & extenuare contraria, *Id.* Hinc

Ădaugeſco, incept. *To be increaſed.* ✠ Nam neque adaugeſcit quicquam, nec deperit inde, *Lucr.* 2, 296.

† Ădaxint *pro* adegerint, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 11.

Adbĭbo, ĕre, i, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ad, *intenſ.* & bibo] (1) *To drink hard.* (2) Met. *To ſuck in*, or *mind attentively.* (1) Is ubi adbibit plùs paulò, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 8. (2) Adbibe puro pectore verba, puer, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 66.

Adcrēdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum. act. Id. cum ſimpl. Credo. *To believe.* Facilè hoc adcredere poſſis, *Lucr.* 3, 869. *Vid.* Accredo.

Adcreſco, ĕre, crēvi. neut. [*ex* ad, & creſco] *To be added*, Hor. A. P. 252. *Vid.* Accreſco.

Addĕcet, imperſ. idem quod ſimp. Decet. *It becomes.* Probam nihil habere addecet clam viro, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 2, 26.

Addendus, a, um. part. *To be added.* Addendum ſcelus eſt in ſcelus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 484.

Addens, ntis. part. *Adding.* Se melioribus addens exemplis, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 58.

Addenſeo, ēre. ui. act. [*ex* ad, & denſeo] *To cloſe together.* Extremi addenſent acies, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 432. Raro occ. ſed

Addenſo, as. act. dixit Colum. & tranſtulit ad liquores. *To thicken.* Mirum aquam addenſari ſub dio, 20, 21. Raro occ.

Addīcens, tis. part. *Approving*, or *ratifying.* Addicentibus auſpiciis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 14, 2.

Addīco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ad, & dico] (1) *To approve*, or *ratify, as uſed by the augurs.* (2) *To ſell*, and *deliver.* (3) *To ſet to ſale.* (4) *To give over to bondage.* (5) *To ſentence to bondage ſuch as could not pay their debts.* (6) *To hire out* (*work.*) (7) Met. *To devote*, or *be an humble ſervant.* (8) *To condemn.* (1) Aves ſemel, atque iterum non addixerunt, *Liv.* 27, 16. (2) Fundus addicitur Ebutio, *Cic.* ✠ Abdico. (3) Ampliſſima prædia nummo addixit, *h. e.* ſeſtertio, *Suet. Cæſ.* 50. (4) Crudele ſuos addicere amores, *Ov. Met.* 1, 617. (5) Addicet Prætor familiam totam tibi, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 58. (6) Addicitur id opus, H. S. DLX. &c. *Cic.* (7) Senatus cui me ſemper addixi, *Cic.* (8) Addicere morti, *Cic. Off.* 3, 10.

Addīcor, i. paſſ. *To be delivered*, or *alloted to.* Leno addicetur tibi, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 1, 61.

Addictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A valuing*, or *ſeting to ſale*, Cic. Verr. 1, 4.

Addictus, a, um. part. (1) *Valued at a price.* (2) *Very much obliged.* (3) *Condemned.* (4) *Given in bondage to his creditors.* (1) Quantì addictus? *Cic.* (2) = Hunc tibi addictum, deditum, oſtrictum habebis, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 32. (3) Qui morti addictus eſſet, *Id. Off.* 3, 10. (4) Quint. 7, 4.

Addiſco, ĕre, dĭdĭci. act. [*ex* ad, & diſco] (1) *To learn more.* (2) *To learn.* (1) Quid quòd etiam addiſcunt aliquid? *Cic.* de *Sen.* 1, 9. (2) Addiſcis Miſene tubas, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 151.

Additāmentum, i. n. verb. (1) *An addition*, or *acceſſion.* Ligus iſte neſcio qui, additamentum inimicorum meorum, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 31.

Addĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *An adding, addition.* ✠ Figurarum additio, & abjectio, *Quint.* 9, 3. Raro occ.

Addĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to add to.* Binoſque nummos ſe additurum negotiatoribus in ſingulos modios, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 87, 1.

Addĭtus, a, um. part. *Added.* Flumen gentibus additum victis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 21. ¶ Addito tempore, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 26. *Sometimes after.* Addito ut, *Plin.* 15, 16. *And alſo, beſides.* Vide Addo.

Addīvīno, as. act. [*ex* ad, & divino] *To conjecture*, Plin. 35, 10. Raro occ.

Addo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ad, & do] (1) *To give over and above.* (2) *To add by any means whatſoever.* (3) *To give.* (1) Eis quæ acceſſère tibi addam dono gratis, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 38. (2) ¶ Addere in potu unguentum, *to put into drink*, Plin. 13, 3. animum, *to encourage*, Cic. Att. 7, 2. calcar equo, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 217. *To ſet ſpurs to an horſe*, hoc, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 34. *to ſay this farther*, gradum, *Plin. Ep.* 106. *to go faſter.* in ſpatia, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 513. *to gallop faſter.* dono, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 38. *to give over and above.* Adde huc, *Liv.* Adde quòd, *Ov.* *Beſides this.* (3) Adde manus in vincla meas, *Ov.*

Ov. Amor. 1. 71. hoc eſt, *dato.* ☞ Syntaxin ex adductis auctoribus petas.

Addŏcet artes, *Hor.* l. 1. Ep. 5. Sunt tamen qui legunt *ac docet.*

Addor, i. paſſ. *To be added.* Ob res à Quadrato & Corbulone proſperè geſtas laurum faſcibus imperatoriis addi, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 9, 5.

Addormiſco, ĕre. *To ſleep,* or *take a nap.* Quoties poſt cibum addormiſceret, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 8.

Addŭbĭtātur, imperſ. *It is doubted.* Paulùm addubitatum fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 55. 4.

Addŭbĭtātus, a, um. part. *Doubted.* Rarò occ. Legitur apud Cic. 1. Offic. c. 24.

Addŭbĭto, as. neut. [*ex* ad, & dubito] *To be in ſome doubt.* Addubito quid potiùs, aut quomodo dicam, *Cic.* in *Orat.* c. 40. Appium addubitâſſe ferunt, *Liv.* 10, 19.

Addūcens, tis. part. *Leading,* or *bringing, to.* Comprehenſos cum pecuniâ adducentes, *Liv.* 30, 21.

Addūco, ĕre, xi, tum. act. [*ex* ad, & duco] (1) *To lead one to.* (2) Met. *To prevail with, to engage,* or *perſuade*; *to induce.* (3) [*Of things*] *To bring.* (4) *To ſtraiten,* or *draw cloſer.* (5) *To ſhrivel.* (6) *To ſhrink up.* (1) Ad prandium me adduxit, *Plaut.* (2) Hunc ad arbitrium meum non potui adducere, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20. Tum ille, Non Hercule, inquit, poteſt fieri, ut adducar quærendi ſimul omnibus hanc cauſam eſſe, quam oſtenditis, *Curt.* 10, 2, 19. (3) Adducere rem ad manus, *Tac.* (4) Adducere arcum, habenas, *Virg.* locum, *Liv.* (5) Adducit cutem macies, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 397. (6) Miſeros adduxerat artus ignea ſitis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 482. ☞ Præter accuſativum perſonæ, vel rei, ſæpe adjicitur, alter acc. cum *ad,* vel *in* in primâ, ſecundâ, & tertiâ ſign.

Addūcor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be led,* or *brought*; *to be induced,* &c. ut in activo.

Adductè, iùs. comp. adv. *Cloſely, more cloſely.* Trans Lygios Gothones regnantur, paulò jam adductiùs quàm cæteræ Germanorum gentes, *Tac. Germ.* 43, 7.

Adductor, ōris. m. *One that leadeth,* or *bringeth.* Non ſecùs atque Italo fugere adductore paventes, *Sil.* 12, 290.

Adductūrus, a, um. part. *About to bring.* Ego me dixeram adducturum, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 89. In ſemetipſos verſus furor, mutuis cædibus ad internecionem adducturus videbatur gentem, *Liv.* 41, 25.

Adductus, a, um. part. *Brought unto, induced, contracted,* &c. *Vid.* Adduco. Ad diſcrimen ſumma rerum adducta, *Liv.* 10, 27.

Ădĕdo, ĕre, *vel* eſſe, ēdi, ēſum, *vel* eſtum, act. [*ex* ad, & ĕdo] *To devour,* or *eat up.* Favos ignotus adedit Stellio, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 242. Adederit ignis me, *Ov. Am.* 1, 15. 41.

Ădemptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* adimo] *A taking away.* ¶ Ademptio civitatis, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 30. *A disfranchiſing.*

Ădemptūrus, a, um. part. *About to take away.* Ademptusus ei exercitus, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 24.

Ădemptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken away.* (2) *Loſt.* (3) *Dead.* (1) Conditio mortis adempta eſt, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 879. (2) Lumen ademptum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 658. (3) Ademptus Hector, *Hor. Od.* 2, 4, 10.

Ădeò, adv. quant. *vel potiùs* intent. (1) *So.* (2) *To that paſs.* (3) *And therefore.* (4) *Much more.* (5) *At this time.* (6) *Very much.* (7) *Indeed.* (8) *In ſo much that.* (9) ¶ Atque adeò, *But what is more.* (10) ¶ Adeò non, *So far from.* (1) Adeò mihi inviſus eſt Lepidus, *Cic.* (2) Adeò res rediit, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 61. (3) Propera adeò puerum tollere, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 20. (4) Superiorum quoque, adeò æqualium impatientiſſimus, *Tac.* (5) Atque adeò longum eſt nos expectare, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 13. (6) Nec me adeò fallit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 96. (7) Neque adeò injuriâ, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 1, 8. (8) Adeò ut ſpectare omnes poſtea oderit, *Plaut. Capt. prol.* 66. (9) Intra mœnia atque adeò in ſenatu videmus, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 2. (10) Adeò non fugere queat, *Plin.*

Ădeo, īre, īvi, & iī, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ad, & eo] (1) *To go to.* (2) *To come to.* (3) *To addreſs to.* (4) *To undergo.* (5) *To be exalted unto.* (6) *To go upon,* or *undertake.* (1) Tribunum aliquem cenſeo aderant, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 30. (2) Adi ad me viciſſim, *Plaut.* (3) Moris tum erat quanquam præſentem ſcripto adire, *Tac. Ann.* 4. 39. (4) Adire diſcrimen capitis, *Ter. And.* 4, 1, 54. (5) Famâ, quâ ſydera adibam, *Virg Æn.* 4, 322. (6) Cauſas, & publicas, & privatas, adire cœpimus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 90.

Ădeor, īri, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be gone unto, undergone,* &c. Ad quos ſic adibatur, *Cic.* Pericula adeuntur in præliis; *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 24. ☞ *It is ſcarcely read but in the third perſon.*

Ădeps, ĭpis. m. & f. ſed ſæpius m. [*ab* adipiſcor, q. adeptus, cùm ſit excrementum.] *Fat, greaſe, tallow.* ¶ Adipes tenuare, *Quint.* *To make leaner.* ☞ ✠ *Quomodo diſtinguit Plinius* inter adipem, ſebum, & pingue, *videre eſt,* 11, 37. *Cæteri tamen has voces ferè confundunt.*

Ădeptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* adipiſcor] *A geting,* or *acquiſition.* ✠ Depulſio mali, & adeptio boni, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 41.

Ădeptūrus, a, um. part. *About to obtain.* Quaſi exclamaverit, etiam invito Neptuno victoriam ſe adepturum, *Suet. Aug.* 16.

Ădeptus, a, um. part. [*ex* adipiſcor] (1) *Having got, obtained,* or (2) *Come to.* Alſo *obtained,* in ſign. paſſ. (1) Tam multis gloriam ejus adeptis, *Plin.* 7, 24. Arbor vetuſtatem adepta, *Col.* 5, 6. (2) Palmæ adeptæ, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 8, 19. Romani vigentes corporibus facilè adepti *ſunt* ſeſſos, *Liv.* 2, 30. ☞ Regit acc. & more Græc. gen.

Ădĕquĭto, as. act. [*ex* ad & equito] *To ride up to,* or *by.* Quò tam ferociter adequitâſſet, *Liv.* 9, 22. § Collinæ portæ adequitans Hannibal, *Plin.* 15, 18.

Ădēſŭrio, īre. *To be hungry.* Adeſurivit magìs, & inhiavit acriùs, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2. 132.

Ădēſus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. (1) *Eaten.* (2) Met. *Spent, conſumed.* (1) Extis adeſis, *Liv.* 1, 7. (2) Adeſa pecunia, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 12.

Ădeundus, a, um. part. *To be approached,* or *gone to.* Adeunda patria carinis eſt, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 51.

Adfātim, *vid.* Affatim.

Adfectio, Adfectus, Adfĕro, } *vid.* { Affectio. Affectus. Affero.

Adfrĕmo, *vid.* Affremo.

Adfringo, & Adfrango, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [*ex* ad, & frango] *To break,* or *daſh againſt.* § Adfringunt poſtibus ungues, *Stat. Theb.* 16, 47. *Vid.* Affrango. ☞ Regit acc. cum dat.

Adgĕmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ad, & gemo] *To groan,* or *ſigh at,* Ov. Triſt. 1, 3, 113. *Vid.* Aggemo.

Adgŭbernans, tis. part. [q. *ex* adguberno] *Governing, directing.* Adgubernante fortunâ, *Flor.* 2, 8, 1. ¶ § Adgubernans iter pedibus, *Swiming,* Id. 3, 5, 16. Rarò occ.

Ădhærens, tis. part. *Adhering, ſticking cloſe to.* Manus oneri adhærentes, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 5.

Ădhæreo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. [*ex* ad, & hæreo] *To ſtick to, to adhere,* or *keep cloſe to.* ¶ Lateri adhærere, *Liv.* 39, 22. *To ſit on one's ſkirts.* In me omnia tela adhæſerunt, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 7. § Adhærere lateri, in aliquâ re, *Cic.* ad turrim, *Cæſ.* ſubter caudam, *Cic.*

Ădhæreſco, ĕre. *id. quod* Adhæreo, *Cic. Att.* 4, 4. Synt. quoque eâdem.

‖ Ădhæsè. adv. *Stammeringly,* Gell. 5, 9. † Titubanter.

Ădhæſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A coupling,* or *joining.* Adhæſiones inter ſe, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 6. Rarò occ.

Ădhæſus, ûs. m. verb. *Idem.* Membrorum adhæſus, *Lucr.* 5, 840. Rarò occ.

Ădhālo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & halo] *To breathe upon,* Plin. 22, 22. Rarò occ.

‖ Ădhāmo, as. denom. [*ex* ad, & hamus] *To fiſh for.* Met. *To hook to him.* § Adhamare honores, *Non.* 2, 5. *ex Cic.* Rarò occ.

Ădhĭbendus, a, um. part. *To be uſed,* &c. Adhibenda eſt præparatio, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 21.

Ădhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ad, & habeo] Tam de perſonis quàm rebus. (1) *To call,* or *ſend for.* (2) *To admit.* (3) *To uſe,* or *apply.* (1) Adhibere medicum, *Cic.* de *Fat.* 12. (2) Principes civitatis adhibebat, *Id.* (3) manus medicas ad vulnera, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 455. ☞ *The ſignification of this verb often depends on the following noun*; *as,* ¶ § Adhibere auxilium, *Cic.* *To help.* blanditias, *Ov.* *To flatter.* cibum, & potum, *Cic.* *To eat, and drink.* conſolationem, *Id.* *To comfort.* crudelitatem, *Id.* *To be cruel.* conſuetudinem, *Id.* *To accuſtom.* *So* Cicero *has* contentionem, curationem, diligentiam, delectum, fidem, fraudem, calumniam, *and many others.* ☞ Regit acc. cum dat. vel vice ejus adv. loci, ſæpe etiam alt. acc. cum præp. *ad,* vel abl. cum *in.*

Ădhĭbeor, ēri, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be called,* or *ſent for*; *to be applied,* &c. Cùm ad amici pericula depellenda adhiberer, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 6.

Ădhĭbĭtūrus, a, um. *About to uſe,* or *ſhow.* Tormentis adhibitura mecum, *Curt.* 6, 31.

Ădhĭbĭtus, a, um. part. *Uſed, employed,* &c. Adhibita eſt in eâ re ſumma à nobis moderatio, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16.

Ădhinnio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*ex* ad, & hinnio] (1) *To neigh after.* (2) Met. *To exult,* or *applaud.* (1) § Equus viſæ ſemper adhinnit equæ, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 634. (2) Sic ad hanc orationem adhinniît, *Cic.* in *Piſ.* 28.

Ădhorreſco, ĕre, ui. neut. *To be greatly afraid.* Flavis Tiberinus adhorruit undis, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 221. *Niſi fortè legi deberet* inhorruit. Rarò occ.

Ădhortans, tis. part. *Exhorting, encouraging.* Nullo tribunorum centurionumve adhortante, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 38, 6.

Ădhortātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhortation, counſel,* or *perſuaſion.* Omiſsâ noſtrâ adhortatione, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 3.

Ădhortātor, ōris. m. verb. *An encourager.* Adhortator operis, *Liv.* 2, 58.

Ădhortātus, a, um. part. *Having exhorted,* or *encouraged.* Adhortatus milites, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 40.

Ădhortor, āris. dep. [*ex* ad, & hortor] *To counſel, adviſe,* or *encourage.* Locus ipſe ad bellum faciendum adhortatur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 11.

Ădhuc. adv. [*ex* ad, & huc] (1) *Hitherto.* (2) *As yet.* (3) *Beſides.* (1) Adhuc tranquilla res eſt; *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 1, 15. (2) Alto adhuc meridie, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 78. (3) Niſi quid adhuc (alii *ad hæc*) vultis, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 9.

Adjăcens, tis. part. *Lying contiguous.* Quippe *lacum* in adjacentia erupturum, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 5.

Adjăceo, ēre. neut. [*ex* ad, & jaceo] *To lie contiguous,* or *border upon.* Tuſcus ager Romano adjacet, *Liv.* 2, 49. § Adjacere mari, *C. Nep. Tim.* 3, 2.

* Ădiantum, i. n. [*ex* ἀδίαντον quod *ab* α priv. & διαίνω marceſco, quia folia ejus aquam reſpuant] *The herb maidenhair,* Plin. 21, 17.

Adjectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* adjicio] *An addition,* or *augmentation.* Res Romana adjectione populi Albani aucta eſt, *Liv.* 1, 30.

‖ Adjectīvus, a, um. adj. *Added,* or *adjoined, to*; *adjunct.* Adjectivum Græci ἐπίθετον vocant, *Macr.* ¶ ‖ Nomen adjectivum, *a noun adjective,* ap. Gram.

Adjectūrus, a, um. part. *About to add, Liv.* 22, 11.

Adjectus, ûs. m. verb. *An adding,* or *puting, to,* or *in.* ✠ Cuneorum adjectus, aut exemptus, *Vitr.* 9, 9.

Adjectus, a, um. part. [*ab* adjicior] *Added,* or *put, to.* § Britanni adjecti imperio, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 3.

Ădiens, euntis. part. *Going,* or *approaching, to,* Sil. 10, 9.

Ădĭgens, ntis part. *Driving,* or *forcing.* Adigente Hordeonio Flacco, *Tac. H.* 4, 31, 3.

Ădĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [*ex* ad, & ago] (1) *To drive.* (2) *To bring to.* (3) Met. *To force.* (1) § Adigere oves, *Plaut.* (2) Dum adiguntur naves, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 7. (3) Vulnus per galeam adegit, *Id. Ann.* 6, 35, 4. Met. Tu, homo, adigis me ad inſaniam, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 31.

Ădĭgor, i, actus. paſſ. *To be driven, forced,* &c. *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 51. Pati tributa adigebatur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 41, 1.

Adjicialis cœna, [quòd ſc. adjiceretur publicæ lætitiæ; vel potiùs, quòd multa ultra juſta fercula adjicerentur] *a noble entertainment, a regale,* or *ſplendid ſupper,* Plin. 10, 20.

Adjĭcĭendus, a, um. part. *To be added to.* Dum ſuperſtitio urgeat; adjiciendos ex duce metus, *dixit,* Tac. Ann. 1, 29, 5.

Adjĭcĭens, ntis. part. *Adding to,* Paterc. 2, 27.

Adjĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ctum. act. [*ex* ad, & jacio] (1) *To caſt unto.* (2) *To add.* (3) Met. *To apply,* (4) *To caſt upon.* (1) Longiùs aberant quàm quò telum adjici poſſet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 21. (2) Adjicere ex abundanti, *Quint.* 5, 6. (3) Adjicere animum, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 63. (4) ¶ Oculum hæreditati adjecit, *Cic. He coveted it.*

Adjĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be added to.* Adjicitur miraculum velut nomine oblatum, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 41, 5. Adjectum eſt, *Liv.* 24, 28.

Ădĭmendus, a, um. part. *To be taken away.* Cenſuit adimendam reo præturam, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 48, 3.

Ădĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, ptum. act. [*ex* ad, & emo] (1) *To take away.* (2) *To free from.* (3) *To keep from.* (1) § Hanc niſi mors mihi adimet nemo, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 14. (2) Adimis letho, *Hor. Od.* 3, 22, 3. (3) Illi aditum littoris Syracuſani ademerunt, *Cic.*

Ădĭmor, i. paſſ. *To be taken away.* Diſpiceret quiſque merita, tardèque concederet, quod datum non adimeretur, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 27, 4.

Ădimpleo, ēre, ēvi, tum. act. *To fill,* Plin. 11, 37. ſed variant codd. Rarò occ.

Ădindo, ĕre. act. *To put in.* Subſcudes ligneas adindito, *Cato, R. R.* 18.

‖ Ădinſtar, idem quod Inſtar.

‖ Ădinvĕnio, īre, i, tum. act. *To invent curiouſly,* Lex. *ex* Curt.

Ădinventus, a, um. part. *Finely invented,* Cic. *N. D.* 2, 60.

Ădĭpātum, i. n. [*ab* adeps] *Fat meat.* Fervent adipata veneno, *Juv.* 6, 630.

Ădĭpiſcendus, a, um. part. *To get,* or *obtain.* Cùm jus adipiſcendorum in urbe honorum expeterent, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 23, 1.

Ădĭpiſcor, i, ădeptus. comm. (1) *To get, to obtain.* (2) *To arrive at.* (3) *To overtake.* (4) *To be attained.* (1) Adipiſci honores, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 42. (2) ſenectutem, *Id.* de *Sen.* 2. (3) *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 13. (4) Non ætate, verùm ingenio adipiſcitur ſapientia, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 88.

* Ădipſos, [ab *a* priv. & δίψος ſitis; quòd ſitim ſedat] *Liquoriſh,* Plin. 22, 9. Alſo *a kind of green palm-tree, of the ſmell of a quince,* Id. 12, 22.

† Ădĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A going to,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62. ⸸ Aditus.

Ădītur, & Ădĭtum eſt. imperſ. *They go to, they went to.* Cùm ad me aditum eſſet ab iis, qui dicerent, à ſe intolerabilia tributa exigi, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7.

Ădĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to go.* Quòd tantum aditurus eſſet iter, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 36, 4. Epulas aditurus eaſdem, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 4, 1.

Ădĭtus, a, um. part. *Gone to.* Sol aditus ait, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 583. Laboribus ſuſceptis, periculiſque aditis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 19.

Ădĭtus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A way,* or *paſſage.* (2) *An acceſs,* or *recourſe, to.* (3) *An avenue.* (4) Met. *A method, way,* or *means.* (1) Duo ſunt aditus in Ciliciam ex Syriâ, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 52. (2) Difficilior ad Antonium aditus eſſe dicitur, *Id. Fam.* 15, 4. (3) Ex omni aditu, *Id. Att.* 5, 8. (4) Non eſt ei aditus ad honorem, *Id.* pro *Clu.* 42.

Adjūdĭco, as. act. [*ex* ad, & judico] (1) *To give ſentence in behalf of.* (2) Met. *To attribute,* or *impute.* (3) *To determine,* or *reſolve.* (1) Populo Romano adjudicavit, *Cic. Off.* 1, 10. (2) Mihi ſalutem imperii adjudicat, *Id. Att.* 1, 16. (3) Adjudicato cum utro hanc noctem ſies, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 6.

Adjŭgo, as. denom. [*ex* ad, & jugum] *To join,* or *couple, together.* Adjugare vites, *Col.* 4, 17.

Adjūmentum, i. n. verb. [*ex* adjuvo] *Help, aid, aſſiſtance, furtherance.* Nihil aderat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 55. Adjumento eſſe in cauſis, *Cic.* pro *Q.* 1.

Adjunctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A conjunction.* (2) *An addition.* (1) Nulla poteſt eſſe homini ad hominem naturæ adjunctio, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2. (2) 𝔛 Sunt quædam neceſſitudines cum adjunctione, quædam ſimplices, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 57.

Adjunctor, ōris. m. verb. *He who joins.* Ille Galliæ citerioris adjunctor, *Cic. Att.* 8, 3.

‖ Adjunctum, voc. dialect. *An adjunct, ſomething applied to a ſubject,* Gell. 16, 8.

Adjunctus, a, um. part. or. comp. [*ab* adjungor] (1) *Yoked, joined.* (2) *Annexed.* (3) *Adjacent, contiguous.* (4) Adj. *Nearly related.* (1) Adjunctæ aves, *Ov. Ann.* 1, 1, 26. (2) Metus ad gratiam adjunctus, *Cic.* (3) = Fundo uxoris continentia, prædia, atque adjuncta, *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 4. (4) = Adjunctiora cauſæ, & propiora, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 10.

Adjungendus, a, um. part. *To be joined to.* De reliquis adjungendis civitatibus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 30.

Adjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ad, & jungo] (1) *To join to.* (2) *To aſſociate.* (3) *To apply.* (4) *To bring over,* or *reconcile.* (5) *To procure.* (6) ¶ Adjungere ſe, *To take part with.* (7) *To increaſe,* or *enlarge.* (8) *To take in alliance.* (9) *To yoke.* (10) *To faſten.* (1) Juris ſcientiam eloquentiæ adjunxit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 55. (2) § Adjungere ſe ad aliquem, *Id.* (3) § animum ad aliquod ſtudium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 29. (4) § animos hominum ad noſtros uſus, *Id. Off.* 2, 5. (5) § benevolentiam hominum ſibi, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 20. (6) § ſe ad cauſam alterius, *Id.* (7) § dignitatem, & decus alicui, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. (8) § generum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 57. (9) § tauros aratro, *Tibull.* 1, 9. (10) § vitem palis, *Id.* 1, 7.

Adjungor, i. paſſ. *To be joined to.* Copiis Carrhenis adjunguntur, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 13, 1.

Adjūrans, tis. part. *Swearing to,* Suet. Veſp. 9.

† Adjurgium, i. n. *id. quod* Jurgium, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 21.

† Adjurgo, as. *To chide,* Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 43. ⸸ Objurgo.

Adjūro, as. [*ex* ad, & juro] (1) *To ſwear ſolemnly.* (2) *To adjure,* or *compel another to ſwear.* (1) Per omnes tibi adjuro deos, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 11. (2) Liv. *Decad.* 5. l. 3.

Adjūtābĭlis, e. adj. *Aſſiſting, helping.* Date operam adjutabilem, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 8.

Adjūtans, tis. part. *Aſſiſting,* Ter. Phorm. prol. 35. Ab

Adjūto, as. freq. [quod *ab* adjuvo] *To aid,* or *help.* Te adjutare oportet, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 35. Eis onera adjuta. *Id. Hec.* 3, 2, 24.

Adjūtor, ōris. paſſ. *To be helped.* Adjutamur enim dubio procul, *Lucret.* 1, 812.

Adjūtor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* adjuvo] *An aider,* or *helper.* His adjutor contra patriam inventus eſt nemo, *Cic.* de *Am.* 12. § Adjutor honoris, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 1. § ad aliquid, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 3. § in re aliquâ, *Id. Att.* 8, 3.

Adjūtōrium, i. n. *Help,* or *ſuccour.* Adjutoria ſenectutis, *Col. præf.* 12.

Adjūtrix, īcis. f. (1) *She,* or (2) *it feminine, that helpeth.* (1) Adjutrices in peccato filiis, *Ter. H.* 5, 2, 39. (2) Aſſentatio vitiorum adjutrix, *Cic.* de *Am.* 24.

Adjūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to help.* Dum alios adjuturus proficiſceretur, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 25.

Adjūtus, a, um. part. [*ex* adjuvor] *Helped, aſſiſted.* Adjutus ab uno, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 43.

Adjŭvandus, a, um. part. *To be helped.* Adjuvandus eâ manu foret, *Juſt.* 9, 5.

Adjŭvans, tis. part. *Helping,* Juſt. 35, 1.

Adjŭvo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & juvo] *To aſſiſt,* or *favour.* Fortes fortuna adjuvat, *Ter. Phor.* 1, 4, 28.

Adlăbōro, *vid.* Allaboro.

‖ Adlectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chooſing of new officers, a recruiting,* Jul. Cap. &

Adlectus, a, um. *Added by choice.* Vid. Allectus.

Adlĕvātus, a, um. part. *Lifted,* or *raiſed, up; eaſed.* Vid. Allevatus.

Adlĕvo, *vide* Allevo.

Adlŏcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A diſcourſe.* (2) *Speaking kindly to.* (1) Mutat perſonam, vertit adlocutionem, *Plin. Ep.* 2. ult. (2) Quâ ſolatus es adlocutione? *Catull.* 36, 5.

Adlŭbeſco, *vid.* Allubeſco.

Admātūror, āris. paſſ. [*ex* ad & maturor] *To to be haſtened.* Horum diſceſſu admaturari defectionem civitatis exiſtimabat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 54. Rarò occ.

Admētior, īri, menſus. dep. *To meaſure out,* Liv. 35, 49. Gratuitum frumentum copiis ejus admenſus, *Curt.* 8, 39.

‖ Admĭnĭcŭlātor, ōris. m. *An aſſiſtant,* Gell. 7, 3.

Admĭnĭcŭlātus, a, um. part. *Proped.* Vites adminiculatæ ſudibus, *Plin.* 14, 1.

Admĭnĭcŭlo, as. *Col.* de *Arb.* 16; & *Cato* ap. *Varr.* ſed uſitatiùs.

Admĭnĭcŭlor, āris. dep. *To prop,* or *ſupport,* Cic. Fin. 5, 14. Met. *To aid,* or *aſſiſt.* Id.

Admĭnĭcŭlum, i. n. q. admœniculum. (1) *A ſhore,* or *prop.* (2) Met. *A ſupport, aid.* (1) Vites claviculis adminicula apprehendunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Hanc partem explebimus nullis adminiculis, *Id. Off.* 3, 7.

Admĭniſter, tri. m. (1) *A ſervant, an officer.* (2) *An aſſiſtant, a manager.* (1) Adminiſtri, & ſatellites S. Nævii, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 25. (2) § Adminiſtri audaciæ, libidinis, cupiditatum alicujus, *Id.*

Admĭniſtra, æ. f. *An aſſiſtant feminine.* Adminiſtra & comes virtutis ars, *Cic. Man.* 13.

Admĭniſtratio, ōnis. f. verb. *The management,* or *care, of affairs,* Cic. N. D. 1. 1.

Admĭniſtrātīvus, a, um. adj. *Practical,* Quint. 2, 18. Rarò occ.

Admĭniſtrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that ſerves, an attendant.* (2) *A general of an army.* (1) Itaque nec pulchros illos adminiſtratores (alii *miniſtratores*) aſpiciebat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 21. (2) = Imperator, & adminiſtrator belli, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 48.

Admĭniſtrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to adminiſter.* Per ſe rempublicam adminiſtraturus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 32.

Admĭniſtro, as. denom. (1) *To ſerve up.* (2) *To manage.* (3) *To rule,* or *govern.* (4) *To command.* (1) § Adminiſtrare pocula Jovi, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 26. (2) § omnia mirabiliter, *Id.* (3) § provinciam, *Id.* Adminiſtrantur judicia, *Id. Div. Verr.* 22. (4) § bellum, *Id.*

Admīrābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* admiror] *Wonderful, admirable,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 2. &

Admīrābĭlĭtas, *idem quod* Admiratio, *Cic. Off.* 2, 11.

Admīrābĭlĭter, adv. qual. (1) *Wonderfully.* (2) *Excellently.* (1) Nimis admirabiliter, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 6. (2) Mundus conſilio admirabiliter adminiſtratur, *Id. N. D.* 2, 53.

Admīrandus, a, um. part. *To be admired.* Nec tibi natura admiranda videri Pendentis terræ debet, *Manil.* 1, 194.

Admīrans, tis. part. *Admiring.* Admirans averſum ſurgere taurum, *Manil.* 1, 264.

Admīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Wonder, admiration,* Cic. Att. 10, 2.

Admīrātor, ōris. m. verb. *An admirer,* Quint. 2, 5. Rarò occ.

Admīror, āris. dep. [*ex* ad & miror] (1) *To wonder at.* (2) *To value,* or *eſteem.* (1) De diplomate admiraris, *Cic. Att.* 10, 19. (2) Nec adulatus, nec admiratus fortunam ſum hominis, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 2.

Admiſcendus, a, um. part. *To be mingled,* or *mixed.* Admiſcenda Venus timori eſt, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 609.

Admiſcens, ntis. part. *Mixing,* ex

Admiſceo, ēre, ui, miſtum, & mixtum. act. [*ex* ad, & miſceo] (1) *To mingle with.* (2) ¶ Admiſcere ſe, *To meddle with.* (1) Deus bonis omnibus mundum explevit; nihil mali admiſcuit, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 3. (2) Ne me admiſceas. *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 35.

Admiſceor, ēri, miſtus, & mixtus. paſſ. (1) *To be mingled.* (2) *To be partaker with,* or *concerned in.* (1) § Verſus admiſcentur orationi, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 11. (2) Admiſceri ad aliquod conſilium, *Id. Philip.* 12, 7.

Admiſſārius equus, *A ſtallion,* Plin. 28, 15. Item

Admiſſārius, i. m. *A whoremaſter,* Cic. *in* Piſon. 28.

Admiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *Admitance*, or *acceſs*, Plin. Paneg. 47. *Alſo the ſame with* Admiſſura, *Varr.*

Admiſſum, i. n. ſubſt. *ex* part. *A crime*, or *fault.* Quod tamen admiſſum, quæ ſit vindicta docebo, *Ov. Met.* 1. 210.

Admiſsūra, æ. f. *The puting together the male and female, the time and act of engendering.* Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

Admiſsūrus, a, um. part. *About to admit.* Negavit ſe in ejus belli præmia ſocios admiſſurum, *Juſt.* 15, 1.

Admiſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Admited.* (2) Adj. *Swift, upon the gallop.* (1) Irrupiſſe non admiſſus videbatur, *Curt.* 3, 30. (2) Admiſſo ſequitur veſtigia paſſu, *Ov. Met.* 1, 532.

Admiſtio, *vel* Admixtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A mixing*, or *mingling*, Cic. *de* Sen. 22.

Admiſtus, *vel* Admixtus, a, um. part. [*ab* admiſceor] *Mixed*, or *mingled.* Quod admiſtum lacte multùm inopiam levabat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 48. ☞ Regit dat. vel abl. *Cic.*

Admittendus, a, um. part. *To be admited.* Gloriæ cupido in tantis admittenda rebus, *Curt.* 10, 15.

Admittens, ntis. part. *Admiting.* Admittente principe, *Plin. Pan.* 48. Admittentibus, *Liv.* 42, 16.

Admitto, ĕre, mīſi, ſſum. act. [*ex* ad, & mitto] (1) *To admit.* (2) *To commit.* (3) *To gallop.* (4) *To put the male to the female.* (5) *To inoculate*, or *engraft.* (6) *To allow*, or *hearken to.* (1) Admittere in cubiculum, *Cic.* (2) § Delictum in ſe admittere, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 48. (3) ¶ § equum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 19. (4) Admittere marem ad concubitum, *Col.* 8, 2. (5) *Plin.* 17, 18. (6) Admittere auribus ſalutare conſilium, *Liv.* 33, 35. ¶ Admittunt ritè aves, *give a good omen*, Liv.

Admittor, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be admited, commited*, &c. Fac admittar ad illum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 50.

Admŏdĕror, āri, dep. *To govern*, or *rule.* Neque riſu me admoderarier, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 81.

Admŏdŭlor, āris. dep. *To ſing to, to reſound.* Et Padus electriferis admoduletur alnis, *Claud. Carm.* 12, 15.

Admŏdum, adv. [*ex* ad, & modus] (1) *Very* (2) *Greatly, very much.* (3) *Yes, truly.* (4) *For the ſuperlative degree.* (5) *As yet, for ſome time.* (1) Admodum anus, *Ter.* (2) Qui me admodum diligunt, *Cic.* (3) Ædes ab eo accepiſti ? P. admodum, *Plaut.* (4) Per terras admodum multas, (*h. e.*) plurimas, *Cic.* Nupèr admodum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 1. (h. e.) nuperrimè. (5) Prætextatus admodum puer, *Flor.* 2, 6. ☞ *Inexplicabiles quaſdem elegantias habere videtur.*

Admœnio, īre. act. *To wall about*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 150.

Admōlior, īri. dep. *To heap*, or *throw, up.* Admolita eſt natura rupes præaltas, *Curt.* 8, 34.

Admŏnendus, a, um. part. *To be admoniſhed*, Liv. 22, 60.

Admŏnens, tis. part. *Admoniſhing.* Veterum recentiumque admonens, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 24, 3.

Admŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. (1) *To put in mind.* (2) *To admoniſh, to warn either by fair*, or *foul, means.* (3) *To acquaint.* (1) Me locus ipſe admonet, *Cic. Att.* 1, 8. (2) Amiciſſimè aliquem admonere, *Id. Att.* 7, 25. Admonere flagello, *Col.* 2, 2. (3) Admonere ad aurem, *Cic.* § Admonere aliquem aliquid, de re aliquâ : rei alicujus, ad aliquid ; facere, vel ut facias, *ap. prob. Auct.*

Admŏneor, ēri, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be put in mind, warned*, &c. Admonemur multa oſtentis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66.

Admŏnĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *Admonition, advice, counſel, warning*, Admonitio, *eſt* quaſi lenior objurgatio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 83. ¶ Admonitio morbi, *The grudgings*, or *reliques, of a diſtemper*, Piin. 24, 17.

Admŏnĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *He who counſels, warns*, or *admoniſhes*, Cic. Tuſc. 1.

Admŏnĭtum, i. n. *Cic.* & } *Counſel, giving ad-*
Admŏnĭtus, ûs. m. *Id.* } *vice*, or *puting in*
mind. Dixit, & admonitu veteris commota miniſtræ Ingemuit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 324.

Admŏnĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to admoniſh.* Admonitura oblitos, *Ov. Ep.* 10, 42.

Admŏnĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* admoneor] *Warned, advertiſed, admoniſhed*, Ov. Met. 6, 621.

Admordeo, ēre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* ad, & mordeo] (1) *To bite hard*, or *gnaw.* (2) Met. *To bite*, or *cheat, ſome one.* (1) Admorſo ſignata in ſtirpe cicatrix, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 379. (2) Jam admordere hunc mihi libet, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 24.

Admorſus, a, um. part. *Biten, gnawed.* Brachia admorſa colubris, *Prop.* 3, 9, 53.

Admōtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A waging* or *moving*, Admotio digitorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60.

Admōtūrus, a, um. part. *About to move to*, Liv. 34, 6.

Admōtus, a, um. part. *Applied to*, or *laid upon.* Aſpide ad corpus admotâ, *Cic. Alſo* adj. *Cloſe, near, adjoining.* = Admotus, & contiguus, *Plin.* 2, 29.

Admōtus, ûs. m. verb. *A moving*, Plin. 24, 11.

Admŏvendus, a, um. part. *To be brought*, or *moved, to*, Legiones uſque eò admovendæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 14.

Admŏvens, ntis. part. *Bringing*, or *moving, to.* Ferrum fruſtrà jugulo ac pectori per trepidationem admovens, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 38, 1.

Admŏveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. [*ex* ad, & moveo] (1) *To move*, or *bring, to* ; *to cloſe.* (2) *To put to.* (3) *To apply.* (4) *To lay upon.* (5) *Often reſolved into the nominal verb.* (1) § Admovere exercitum ad urbem, *Liv.* 34, 6. (2) § Faſciculum ad nares, *Cic.* (3) § ſe ad aliquid, *Id.* (4) § manum nocentibus, *Liv.* 5. 12. (5) § cruciatus, *Cic.* § curationem, *Id.* § machinam, *Id.* ſtimulos, *To torment, cure*, &c. *Id.*

Admŏveor, ēri, tus. *To be brought*, &c. Cruciatus admovebantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 63.

Admūgio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*ex* ad, & mugio] *To low*, or *bellow*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 279. cum dat.

Admurmŭrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hum*, or *murmur, in ſign of approbation*, Cic. Man. 13.

Admurmŭro, as. neut. (1) *To applaud*, or (2) *hiſs at* ; *to ſhew approbation*, or *diſlike, by a hum.* (1) Cic. Att. 1, 8. (2) 7 Verr. 41.

Admŭtĭlo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & mutilo] *To lame*, or *maim*, Plaut. Perſ. 5, 2, 48.

Admŭtĭlor, āri. paſſ. *To be lamed*, or *maimed*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 170.

Adnans, ntis. part. *Swiming to.* Adnantes equis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 29, 4.

Adnaſcor, *vid.* Agnaſcor.

Adnāti, *vid.* Agnati.

Adnăto, as. freq. [*ab.* adno] *To ſwim to.* Uni inſulæ crocodili non adnatant, *Plin.* 8, 25.

Adnāvĭgans, ntis. part. *Swiming to*, Plin. 36, 12.

Adnāvĭgo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & navigo] *To ſail to*, Plin. 35, 10.

Adnecto, *vid.* Annecto.

Adnĕpos, ōtis. m. *A great grandchild's grandſon*, In Grut. inſcript. ſæpe occ.

† Adnicto, as. *To wink at*, Næv.

‖ Adnīſus, *vel* Adnixus, a, um. part. [*ab* adnitor] (1) *Shoving*, or *puſhing.* (2) *Leaning upon.* (3) Met. *Endeavouring.* (1) Cymothoë ſimul, & Triton adniſus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 145. (2) Adnixi haſtis, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 229. (3) Patres hoc idem adniſi, *Liv.*

Adno, āre. act. *To ſwim to.* Ut naves adnare poſſent, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 44.

Adnŏto, *vid.* Annoto.

Adnūbĭlo, as. act. *To darken*, or *overcaſt*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 148.

Adnūto, āre. act. *To nod to*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 100.

Adnūtrio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To nouriſh near to*, Plin. 17, 23. Raro acc.

† Ădobruo, ĕre, ui, tum. act. *To cover over*, Col. 2, 11.

Ădŏlendus, a, um. part. *To be burnt*, or *ſacrificed.* Adolenda viſcera tauri flammis dare, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 803.

Ădŏleo, ēre, ui, & ēvi, ultum. act. [*ex* ad, & oleo, *i. e.* creſco] (1) *To grow*, or *increaſe.* (2) *To worſhip by burnt offerings.* (3) *To burn.* (1) Serv. *vid.* Adoleſco, No. 1. (2) Flammis adolere penates, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 708. (3) Adolebunt cinnama flammæ, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 333.

Ădŏleor, ēri paſſ. *To be burnt*, or *ſacrificed.* Precibus & igne puro altaria adolentur, *Tac. H.* 2, 3, 5. Adolentur ſtipulæ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 492.

Ădŏleſcens, tis. c. g. verb. [*ex* adoleſco, quod apud antiq. ſonabat adcreſco, teſte Feſto] *A young man*, or *woman, till arrived at full growth* ; *but Roman writers uſe it of perſons at* 40, *as Voſſius has obſerved.* Triginta annis majores *adoleſcentes* vocati. Vid. *Nieuport* de *Rit. Rom. Sect.* 1. c. 3. p. 45.

Ădŏleſcentia, æ. f. *The age ſucceeding childhood, youth.* Studia adoleſcentiam alunt, *Cic.*

Ădŏleſcentŭla, æ. f. dim. *A young woman, a damſel.* Ea reliquit filiam adoleſcentulam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 91.

Ădŏleſcentŭlus, i. m. dim. *A youth, a ſtripling*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 9.

Ădŏleſcentŭrio, īre, īvi. neut. *To act like a boy.* Adoleſcenturire incipiunt, *Quint.* 2, 2.

Ădŏleſco, ĕre, ēvi. incept. neut. (1) *To grow*, or *increaſe*, (*properly ſaid of men* ;) (2) *but is uſed at large.* (3) *To burn*, or *blaze.* (1) Quàm petulanti pueritiâ adoleveris ? *Cic.* in *Sall.* (2) § Adoleſcit ratio, cupiditas, *Id.* de *Legg.* 1, 7. § jus legatorum, auctoritas, lex majeſtatis, ver, *Tac.* (3) Adoleſcunt ignibus aræ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 380.

Ădŏpĕrio, īre, ui, tum. act. [*ex* ad, & operio] *To cover all over*, cujus vocis vix extat exemplum niſi in part. paſſ.

Ădŏpertus, a, um. part. (1) *Hid, covered.* (2) *Cloſed.* (1) Æther adopertus nubibus, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 70. (2) Lumina adoperta ſomno, *Id. Met.* 1, 714.

† Ădŏpīnor, āris. dep. *To ſuppoſe*, Lucr. 4, 814. vix alibi.

Ădoptans, ntis. part. *Adopting.* Romanis rebus adoptans, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 418.

Ădoptātiſsĭmus, a, um. ſup. [*ab* adoptatus] *Much deſired*, or *longed for.* Extat. ap. Cic. Ep. Fam. l. 16, 21. init. Neſcio an alibi.

Ădoptātĭtius, i. m. *The ſon of one adopted* ; Feſt. Alſo *he that is adopted*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 100.

Ădoptātūrus, a, um. part. *About to adopt.* Optimum adoptaturus, *Plin. Pan.* 38.

Ădoptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Adoption, a taking for one's child.* (2) *A grafting.* (1) Jus adoptionis, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 13. (2) *Plin.* l. 16. in proœmio.

Ădoptīvus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Adoption.* Met. *Engrafted.* Adoptiva ſacra, *Cic. Dom.* 13. Et fit adoptivâ nobilitate potens, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 22.

Ădopto, as. act. [*ex* ad, & opto] (1) *To adopt*, or *take for a ſon.* (2) *To put himſelf into ſuch an order.* (3) *To aſſume*, or *take.* (4) *To call by one's own name.* (5) *To be engrafted into.* (1) Adoptare pro filio, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 119. (2) Qui ſe Cæſaris libertis adoptâſſet, *Plin.* 25, 7. (3) Aliquod tibi nomen adopta, *Mart.* 4. 31, 9. (4) Artemiſia adoptavit herbam, quæ antea Parthenis vocabatur, *Plin.* (5) Fac ramum ramus adoptet, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 195.

Ădoptor, āri. paſſ. *To be adopted.* Uterque qui adoptaret tam paruit, quàm tu qui adoptabaris, *Plin. Pan.* 8.

ĂDOR, ōris, & ŏris. n. [dict. *ab* adurendo] *A fine corn uſed in ſacrifice*, unde, ¶ Adorea liba, *Virg.* *Fine cakes.* Alſo *coarſe corn*, Hor. ſerm. 2. ſat. 6, 89.

Ădōrandus, a, um. part. *To be worſhiped*, Suet. Cal. 22. Adorandus Janus, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 88.

Ădōrans, ntis. part. *Worſhiping, adoring.* Adorantum preces, *Plin. Pan.* 3. Adorantem numen deſtituere. *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 348.

Ădōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Adoration, worſhip*, Plin. 28, 2.

Ădōrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to adore.* Tu delubra non niſi adoraturus intras, *Plin. Pan.* 52.

Ădŏrātus, *Worſhiped, adored.* Adoratus caducifer, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 449.

Ădōrea, æ. f. *A diſtribution of corn by way of reward for ſervice done* ; *whence, by a metonymy, it is put for praiſe*, or *reward.* = Gloriam denique ipſam à farris honore adoream appellabant, *Plin.* 18, 3.

Ădōreus, a, um. adj. *Made of fine wheat.* Adorea liba, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 109.

Ădōreum, i. n. [ſc. far] *Fine corn,* Plin. 18, 8.

Ădōrior, īris, *vel* ĕris, īri, ortus, dep. [*ex* ad, & orior] (1) *To aſſault.* (2) *To accoſt.* (3) *To attempt.* (1) Ne vis aliqua civitatem adoriretur, *Liv.* (2) Adortus eſt fratrem jurgio apud forum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 51. (3) Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 397.

Ădornātus, a, um. part. [*ab* adornor] *Prepared, accoutred.* Equos venatui adornatus ſiſtere, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 52. virtutibus, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 2.

Ădorno, as. act. [*ex* ad, & orno] (1) *To adorn.* (2) *To prepare.* (3) *To rig,* or *equip.* (4) *To go about a thing.* (5) *To ſet off,* or *to commend.* (1) = Compſit adornavitque jubam, *Stat.* (2) § Adornare teſtium copiam, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 6. (3) § naves, *Cæſ.* (4) Continuò hæ adornant, ut lavet, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 34. (5) Adornare verbis benefacta, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8.

Ădornor, āri. paſſ. *To be adorned.* Jube vaſa adornari, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 65.

Ădōro, as. act. [*ex* ad, & oro] (1) *To honour.* (2) *To adore by prayer,* or *otherwiſe. To uſe any religious adoration.* (3) *To ſalute.* (1) Citharam à judicibus delatam adoravit Nero, *Suet.* 2. 10. (2) Ut largè Deos adoraret, *Plin.* 12, 14. Prece numen adora, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 437. Affatúrque deos, & ſanctum ſydus adorat, *Id.* (3) Nec deerat adorare vulgum, *Tac. H.* 1, 36, 4.

Ădorſus, a, um. part. [*ex* adorior, *vel,* ut alii, *ab* adordior] *Undertaken, begun,* Ov. *de* Pont. 2, 2, 16.

Ădortus, a, um. part. [*ab* adorior] *A ſeting upon, an accoſting.* Adortus jurgio fratrem, *Ter.*

Adplōro, as. act. [*ex* ad, & ploro] *To bewail,* or *grieve,* Sen. cujus part. Adplorans, extat apud Hor. neſcio an alibi.

Adpluo,	} *vid.* {	Appluo.
Adpoſco,		Appoſco.
Adprĕcor,	} *vid.* {	Apprecor.
Adprīmè,		Apprimè.

Adrādo, is, āſi, āſum. act. *To ſhave,* or *ſhear,* Plin. 12, 15.

Adrēmĭgo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & remigo] *To row unto.* § Cretes portibus ſuis adremigaverunt, *Flor.* 3, 7, 3.

Adrēpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* ad, & repo] (1) *To creep to,* or *into.* (2) Met. *To inſinuate,* or *creep into.* (1) Ne lacerta quà adrepere ad columbaria poſſit, *Plin.* 11, 18. (2) § Adrepere ad amicitiam alicujus, *Cic.* § animis hominum, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 50.

Adſciſco, *vid.* Aſciſco.

Adſcītūrus, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 39.

Adſignĭfico, as. act. *To ſignify over and above,* Varr. R. R. 2, 11.

Adsĭtus, a, um. part. [*ex* adſero] *Planted by,* or *near,* Hor. Epiſt. 2, 2, 170.

Adſum, es, fui, eſſe, fŭtūrus. neut. [*ex* ad, & ſum] (1) *To be preſent.* (2) *To come.* (3) *To be joined in commiſſion with.* (4) *To ſtay.* (5) *To be.* (6) *To be added.* (7) *To be ready.* (8) *To be attentive.* (9) *To aſſiſt.* (10) *To be an advocate in a trial.* (11) *To be of good courage.* (12) *To be urgent.* (1) Imperator non adeſt ad exercitum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 6. (2) Adeſt ex Africâ, *Cic. Att.* 15, 11. (3) Adeſſe judici, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 2. (4) Iſthîc adeſto, *Plaut.* (5) Quis enim modus adſit amori? *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 68. (6) Nihil aderat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 55. (7) Dona adſunt tibi, *Id. Eun.* 3, 2, 11. (8) Adeſte cum ſilentio, *Plaut.* (9) Adero tuis rebus difficillimis, *Cic.* (10) Pater liberis ſuis adeſt, *Id.* (11) *Id. Mil.* 1. (12) = Aderat, inſtabat, *Flor.* 3, 5, 6.

Advectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* adveho] *A bringing,* or *carrying, to,* Plin. 9, 54.

Advectītius, a, um. adj. *Brought,* or *imported; foreign,* Sall. B. J. 44.

Advecto, as. freq. [*ab* adveho] *To carry often to,* Tac. Ann. 6, 13, 2.

Advectūrus, a, um. part. *About to bring.* Haud ſecùs læti, quàm ſi deos ipſos ſecum advecturi eſſent, *Juſt.* 20, 3.

Advectus, ûs. verb, *Id. quod* Advectio, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 84, 6.

Advectus, a, um. part. *Brought,* or *carried, to,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 13. Advectæ opes, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 150, ab

Advĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ad, & veho] (1) *To import,* or (2) *export. To carry by ſea,* or *land.* (1) § Advehere ex Indiâ, *Plin.* 31, 6. (2) § trans mare, *Plin.* 35, 17. § equo, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 28. § nave, *Plin.* 35, 17.

Advehor, i. paſſ. *To be imported,* or *moved.* Advehi divino monitu, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 18.

Advēlo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & velo] *To cover,* Virg. Æn. 5, 246.

Advĕna, æ. c. g. [*ex* ad, & venio] *A ſtranger, a foreigner. Chiefly uſed as an adj.* Advenæ volucres, *Varr.* Exercitus advena, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 38. Gens advena, *Id.*

Advĕnĕrātus, a, um. part. *Having worſhiped,* Sil. 13, 704. *ex*

Advĕnĕror, āris. dep. *To adore,* or *worſhip,* Adveneror Minervam, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1.

Advĕniens, tis. part. *Coming to, flowing in.* Adveniens ut profit, *Ov. Am.* 1, 8, 31. ex

Advĕnio, īre, vēni, tum. neut. [*ex* ad, & venio] (1) *To come to.* (2) *To come.* (3) *To accrue.* (1) § Advenire urbem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 392. (2) § pace, *Plaut. Am. prol.* 32. (3) Per me quanta adveniet calamitas, *Plaut.*

Adventans, tis. part. [*ab* advento] *Approaching, coming on.* Adventante congiarii die, *Plin. Pan.* 25. Nondum adventantibus umbris, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 500.

Adventitius, a, um. adj. (1) *Coming by,* or *from, ſome other perſon,* or (2) *thing.* (3) *Extraordinary.* (4) *Foreign.* (1) Adventitia pecunia petitur ab eo, cui ſua non redditur, *Cic. R. P.* 17. (2) Fructus prædiorum adventitii, *Liv.* (3) Adventitiâ viſione pulſari, *Cic. Div.* 2, 58. (4) Adventitiis copiis juvari, *Id.* pro *L. Man.* 9.

Advento, as. freq. [*ab* advenio] (1) *To come.* (2) *To approach,* or *draw near.* (1) § Si antè mors adventet, *Cic.* (2) § Adventare portis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 202. § locum, *vel* § ad locum, *Tac.*

Adventor, ōris. m. *A gueſt,* or *cuſtomer,* Plaut. Aſin. 2, 2, 92.

Adventōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to coming home, congratulatory.* Adventoria epiſtola, *Mart.* præf. l. 11. cœna, *Auſ.*

Adventūrus, a, um. part. *About to come.* Me uxori exoptatum credo adventurum domum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 22.

Adventus, ûs. m. verb. *A coming. An arrival.* Adventus malorum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 14. in urbem, & ad urbem, *Id.*

|| Abverbiālĭter, *After the manner of an adverb.* ab

|| Adverbium, ii. n. [quaſi ad verbum] *An adverb, the quality chiefly of the verb, as the adjective is of the ſubſtantive,* Priſc.

Adverbĕro, as. act. *To beat ſore, to laſh ſoundly,* Stat. Theb. 9, 687. Rarò occ.

Adverrens, ntis. part. *Bruſhing againſt.* Adverrenſque natantia ſaxa Charadrus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 712.

Averſa, ōrum. pl. n. *affliction, miſery, miſfortune.* Tot premor adverſis, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 27.

Adverſans, tis. part. *Contradicting, thwarting, repugnant.* Multùm adverſante Narciſſo, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 65, 2.

Adversārius, ii. m. & Adversāria, æ. f. *An enemy,* or *adverſary,* Cic. *pro* Clu. 34.

Adversāria, ōrum. pl. n. [quaſi adversâ paginâ ſcripta. Vid. Voſſii etym.] *A note-book, a book of memoirs, looſe papers.*

|| Adversātor, ōris. m. *An oppoſer.* Rarò occ. Hinc tamen

Adversātrix, īcis. f. *She that ſtands in oppoſition,* Ter. H. 5, 3, 5.

Adverſior, ius. comp. *More thwarting,* or *croſs,* Plin. 32, 4.

Adverſiſsĭmus, a, um. ſup. *Very thwarting,* or *croſs,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 107.

Adversĭtas, ātis. f. *Difference, contrariety,* Plin. 11, 25.

Adverſor, āris. dep. *To oppoſe, oppugn,* or *thwart,* Cic. Adverſari rogantem, *Ov. Met.* 10, 394. ☞ Regit aliquando acc. ſæpius autem dat.

Adverſum. i. n. *Adverſity.* Si quid adverſi evenerit, *Ter. H.* 2, 3, 114. ☞ Sæpius legitur in plur.

Adverſum, præp. (1) *Againſt.* (2) *Towards.* (3) *To.* (1) Adverſum ſe mentiri, *Plaut.* (2) Pietas adverſum deos, *Cic.* (3) De illâ adverſum hunc loqui, *Ter.* *Alſo* adv. (1) *Towards one.* (2) *For* contrà, *or* obviàm. (1) Tendere adversùm, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 684. (2) Neque ſervulorum quiſquam qui adversùm iêrant, *Ter. Ad.* 1, 1.

Adverſus, a, um. part. (1) *Oppoſite.* (2) *Over againſt.* (3) *Right towards us.* ✠ Averſus. (1) Septentrio adverſus auſtro, *Plin.* 2, 68. (2) Adverſa inter ſe folia, *Plin.* Ventus adverſum tenet, *ſcil.* locum, C. *Nep. Milt.* 1. (3) Solem adverſum intueri, *Cic.* Item adj. (1) *Unfortunate.* (2) *Unſeaſonable.* (3) *Evil.* (4) *Diſpleaſed.* (1) Bellum adverſum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 11. (2) Tempore anni adverſo, *Cic.* (3) Fama adverſa, *Liv.* (4) Animis adverſis accipere, *Tac.*

Adverſus, præp. & adv. *Id. quod* Adverſum.

Advertens, ntis. part. *Obſerving.* Advertens examinare herbas, *Ov. Met.* 14, 270.

Adverto, ĕre, ti, ſum. act. [*ex* ad, & verto] (1) *To turn to. To bring before.* (2) Met. *To advert, turn,* or *apply, the thoughts to any thing,* or *perſon.* (3) Cum præp. In, *to puniſh.* (1) Pedem advertere ripæ, *Virg.* (2) Animum non adverti primùm, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 43. (3) Ut in Sejani liberos adverteretur, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 9.

Advertor, i. paſſ. *To be obſerved.* Aſſuetudine malorum ut atrox advertebatur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 40, 1.

Adveſpĕraſcit, imperſ. *It grows late.* Jam adveſperaſcit, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 2.

Advĭgĭlo, as. neut. [*ex* ad, & vigilo] (1) *To keep watch and ward.* (2) Met. *To take care,* or *pains.* (1) Advigilantia regum ſomnis pila, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 147. (2) Credo, ſi advigilaveris, ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 50.

Ădūlans, ntis. part. *Flattering.* Amici adulantes molliùs interpretabantur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 96, 2. Adulantes feræ, *Ov. Met.* 14, 46.

Ădūlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Fawning (properly of dogs.)* (2) Met. *Flattery.* (1) Canum fida cuſtodia & amans dominorum adulatio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Nullam in amicitiis peſtem eſſe majorem, quàm adulationem, blanditiam, aſſentationem, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 25.

Ădūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A flatterer. One who fawns,* or *cringes.* Nolo eſſe laudator, ne videar adulator, *Ad Heren.* 4, 21.

Ădūlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Wheedling, fawning,* Exemplis apud poſteros adulatorii dedecoris habetur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 32, 7. *ex*

Ădūlor, āris. dep. &. interdum paſſ. † ant. Adulo. [Ex. variis, & incert. hujus voc. etymis, ab ἀδυλίζω Dor. pro ἡδυλίζω, veriſſimum puto.] *To be ſweet upon (as we ſay.) To fawn, (properly of dogs.)* Met. *To flatter,* or *cringe.* § Adulari aliquem, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 2. § alicui, *Quint.* 9, 3. Nec adulari nos ſinamus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26.

ĂDULTER, i. m. (propriè adj. etſi ſubſt. uſurp.) Ădultĕra, æ. f. & Ădultĕrum, i. n. [*ex* ad, & alter, quòd ille ad alteram, hæc ad alterum, ſe conferat.] (1) *An adulterer, an adultereſs, a whoremaſter, a whore.* Alſo, (2) *Debauched.* (3) *Mixed.* (1) Adulter ſororis Clodius, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 17. Turpis adultera, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 133. (2) Mens adultera, *Ov. Amor.* 34, 5. (3) Minium adulterum, *Plin.*

Ădultĕrātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. [*ab* adulteror] *Debauched, defiled, adulterated, ſophiſticated,* or *mixed,* Plin. 19, 3. ✠ Sincerus.

Ădultĕrīnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Begot.* (2) *Falſe.* (3) *Counterfeit.* (1) Plin. 10, 3. (2) Adulterina clavis, *Sall. B. J.* 12. (3) ✠ Nummos adulterinos pro veris accipere, *Cic. Off.* 3, 23.

Ădultĕrium, i. n. *Adultery, (properly of married people) Whoredom.* Alſo Met. *Falſifying.* § Adulterium committere, *Quint.* 7, 4. § Adulteria arborum, *Plin.* 17, 1.

Ădultĕro, as. denom. [*ab* adulter] (1) *To debauch,*

debauch, or *commit adultery with.* (2) Met. *To mix*, or *counterfeit.* (3) *To corrupt.* (1) Compertum adulterare matronas, *Suet. Aug.* 67. (2) Piper longum adulteratur Alexandrino ſinapi, *Plin.* 12, 7. (3) Neque adulterari pecuniâ poſſit, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 26.

Ădultĕror, āris. dep. *Id. quod* Adultero, *Cic.* Et paſſivâ ſignif. Adulteretur & columba milvio, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 32. Vid. & Adultero.

Ădultior, & ius. comp. *More ripe.* ab

Ădultus, a, um. part. [*ab* adoleſco] *ſæpius* adj. (1) *Grown up.* (2) *Stout, ſtrong.* (3) *Come to the height.* (1) Adulta ætas, *Cic.* (2) Urbs adulta, *Id.* (3) ¶ Æſtas adulta, *Midſummer*, Tac. Ann. 2, 8. Nox adulta, *Midnight*, Id. Hiſt. 3, 23, 3.

Ădumbrātim, adv. qual. *Somewhat obſcurely*, Lucr. 4, 363.

Ădumbrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſketch*, or *ſhadowing out, of a thing* ; *a rough draught.* ⌘ Rei ſi non perfectio at conatus tamen, atque adumbratio, *Cic. Orat.* 29.

Ădumbrātus, a, um. part. [*à ſeq.* adumbro] (1) *Shadowed out.* (2) *Counterfeited.* (3) *Feigned.* (1) Adumbratæ intelligentiæ, *Cic.* de *Legibus*, 1, 22. (2) Adumbrata lætitia, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 31. (3) = Fictis, & adumbratis loci plurimum eſt, *Cic.*

Ădumbro, as. denom. [*ex* ad, & umbra] (1) *To ſhade from heat.* (2) *To draw*, or *expreſs, à thing*; *to take a ſketch.* (3) Met. *To ſhadow out, to imitate*, or *repreſent.* (1) Sub ortu caniculæ vites adumbrabat. *Col.* 5, 5. (2) Quis pictor omnia adumbrare didicit? *Quint.* (3) = Fictos luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 47.

Ăduncĭtas, ātis. f. *Hookedneſs, crookedneſs*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.

Ăduncus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ad, & uncus] *Hooked, crooked, wreathed.* Aduncus dens, *Ov. Met.* 11, 775.

‖ Ădūno, as. act. [*ex* ad, & unus] *To unite*, or *make one. To join together.* Vix legitur niſi in

Ădūnātus, a, um. part, *Joined, aſſembled, united.* Cùm adunata omnis ſociorum claſſis eſſet, *Juſt.* 2, 12. Adunato exercitu naves onerat, *Id.* 11, 5.

Advŏcātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* advoco] (1) *The office of patrons*, and *advocates.* (2) *Their plea*, or *defence.* (3) Alſo *the advocates themſelves.* (4) Met. *A conſultation.* (1) Cic. *pro* Syllâ, 61. (2) Multos advocatione, plures conſilio juvit, *Plin. Ep.* 22. (3) Virginius filiam, cum ingenti advocatione in forum adducit, *Liv.* 3, 47. (4) In ſenatu quotidie advocationes fiunt, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 49.

Advŏcātus, i. m. ſubſt. *ex* part. (1) *An advocate*, or *friend, who ſolicits*, or *pleads, for another.* (2) *A lawyer*, or *counſeller* ; *a patron.* (1) Ei volo ire advocatus, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 41. Venit cum advocatis ſuis, ſed armatis, *Cic.* (2) Quòd ſi ſcribere oblitus es, minùs multi jam te advocato causâ cadent, *Id. Fam.* 7, 14. Conſul de reo pecuniis repetundis Catilinæ fuit advocatus, *Id.* pro *Syllâ*, 29.

Advŏco, as. act. [*ex* ad. & voco] (1) *To call*, or *ſend, for friends.* (2) *To aſſiſt, plead for*, or *adviſe, one.* (3) *To call.* (4) *To ſummon together.* (5) *To call up*, or *conjure.* (6) *To allure.* (1) Viros bonos advocat, *Cic.* (2) Liv. l. 2. A. U. C. 250. (3) Advocare ad concionem, *Id.* (4) Vires omnes advoca, *Sen. Medea* 562. (5) Secretas advocat artes, *Ov. Met.* 7, 138. (6) Vid. Plin. ult. Ep. l. 1.

Advŏcor, āris. paſſ. (1) *To be ſummoned*, or *called for.* (2) *To be retained as a counſel in a cauſe.* (3) *Sent for, as a phyſician.* (1) § Advocari ad concionem ; (2) § advocari cauſæ, *Quint.* 11, 1. (3) Advocari ægro, *h. e.* ad ægrum, *Ov. Rem.* 110.

Advŏlans, ntis. part. *Flying to.* Advolantem ad eas naves, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 49.

Advŏlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to fly to.* Alii claſſem hoſtium celeriter advolaturam ſuſpicarentur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 43.

Advŏlātus, ûs. m. verb. *A flying to*, Cic. Tuſc. Q. 2, 10.

Advŏlo, as. neut. [*ex* ad, & volo] (1) *To fly to.* (2) Met. *To make haſte. To go*, or *come quickly.* (1) Aves advolant, *Cic.* Neſcio quoia (quæ) vox ad aurem mihi advolavit, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 23. (2) Advolare in auxilium, *Plin.* 9, 8. ☞ Regit dat. vel acc. cum præp. vel ſine eâ.

Advolvens, ntis. part. *Rolling to*, Liv. 8, 37.

Advolvo, ĕre, vi, lūtum. act. [*ex* ad, & volvo] (1) *To roll to*, or *before.* (2) Met. *To toſs up.* (1) Advolvêre focis ulmos, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 379. (2) Clamor advolvitur aſtris, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 143.

Advolvor, i. paſſ. *To be rolled to.* Quidam oculorum tabe notus genua ejus advolvitur, *Tac. H.* 4, 81, 2.

Advŏlūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Rolled to.* (2) *Proſtrate*, or *fallen down.* (1) Ad ignem advolutus, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) Genibus advolutus, *Liv.* 28, 34.

Ădūrens, ntis. part. *Burning*, or *ſcorching.* His curare oportet medicamentis adurentibus, *Celſ.* 6, 8.

Ădurgens, tis. part. *Purſuing.* Remis adurgens Cæſar, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 17. &

Ădurgendus, a, um. part. *To be forced.* Digito adurgendus eſt dens in locum prioris natus, *Celſ.* 7, 12. Sed

Ădurgeo, ēre, ſi. act. Superiorum auctoritate ſolâ nititur.

Ădūro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. [*ex* ad, & uro] (1) *To burn*, or *ſcorch.* (2) *To pinch with cold.* (3) *To chafe*, or *gall, as with riding*, or *otherwiſe.* (4) Met. *To burn, as love does.* (1) Rapidive potentia ſolis Acrior, aut (2) Boreæ penetrabile frigus adurat, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 92. (3) Aduruntur etiam feminæ equitatu, *Plin.* (4) Venus non erubeſcendis adurit ignibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 15.

Ădūror, i, ſtus. paſſ. *To be ſcorched*, or *pinched*, &c. *Plin.* Aduri igni, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 33.

Ăduſque, [uſque ad] *Unto, even to, until*, Virg. Æn. 11, 262. Voc. poëticum.

Ăduſtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* aduro] *A parching, pinching*, or *freting*, Plin. 4. 20.

Ăduſtior, & iùs. comp. *More ſunburnt*, or *parched*, Liv. 27, 47. *ab*

Ăduſtus, a, um. part. *Burned, parched, niped, froſt bit*, Plin. 28, 8. Aduſta focis laurus, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 742. quercus telo Jovis, *Id. Tr.* 4, 9, 14.

* Ădўtum, i. n. [*ab* ἄδυτον, *i. e.* locus ad quem non datur aditus. Latinè verò aliquoties penetrale dicitur] *the moſt ſecret and ſacred place of the Temple*, Virg. Æn. 2, 115.

A ante E, vel Æ.

Æcĕre, *vid.* Eccere.

Ædĕpol, *vid.* Edepol.

Ædes, vel potiùs Ædis, is. f. [*ex* αἶτος, idem: aut, ſi hoc minùs placuerit etymon, adeas cl. Voſſium, qui è penu multa tibi depromet.] (1) *A houſe*, or (2) *Temple* (*for* ædis, *in the ſingular number ſignifies alſo a private houſe, though rarely.*) (3) Poëticè, *A bee-hive.* (4) *A chamber.* (1) Omne ædificium ædis dicitur, *Serv.* in 2. *Æn.* (2) Primas intravimus ædes, *Ov. Met.* 5, 284. Caſtoris ædis eodem anno dedicata eſt, *Liv.* 2, 42. (3) Virg. 4. Geor. 52. (4) Proximi foribus ædis in quâ rex acquieſcebat, *Curt.* 8. 21. ¶ Ædes inſcripſi mercede, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 92. *I ſet a bill over the door.*

Ædĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* ædis] *A little chapel. The ſhrine*, or *cell, where the ſtatue of the god ſtood. A little houſe.* Vid. Cic. *pro* Domo ſuâ, 105. & Plin. 36, 6.

Ædĭfĭcandus, a, um. *To be built.* Utì quamplurimas poſſent hieme naves ædificandas curarent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 1.

Ædĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* ædis, & facio] (1) *The act of building.* (2) *A building.* (1) Ædificatio me non movet, *Cic.* (2) Immenſa, & intolerabilis ædificatio, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 21.

Ædĭfĭcātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A ſmall building*, Cic. Q. f. 3, 1.

* Ædĭfĭcātor, ōris. m. *A builder, a founder*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

Ædĭfĭcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to build.* Paterc. 2, 14.

Ædĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. *Built.* Multa cedro ædificata erat regia, *Curt.* 5, 22.

Ædĭfĭcium, i. n. *An edifice, any houſe*, or *building.* Ædificium lucidum ⌘ obſcurum, *Celſ.* 1, 2. Omnibus vicis ædificiiſque, quò adire poterant, incenſis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3. ad fin.

Ædĭfĭco, as. act. [*ex* ædis, & facio] (1) *To build.* (2) Met. *To erect*, or *frame.* (3) *To create.* (4) *To make.* (1) § Ædificare porticum, claſſem, navem, carcerem, *Cic.* 2. (2) § rempublicam, *Id. Fam.* 9, 2. (3) § mundum, *Id.* (4) Specus ædificant urſi, *Plin.* 8, 36.

Ædĭfĭcor, āri. paſſ. *To be built.* Naves interim longas ædificari jubet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 9.

Ædīlis, is. m. *An Edile, an officer who took care of the repairs of temples, and other buildings* ; and *whoſe buſineſs it was to ſee that the ſtreets and conduits were kept neat and clean*; *to look to weights and meaſures* ; *to provide for ſolemn funerals and plays* : Alſo *to regulate the price of corn, and victuals*, &c. Adi Lipſ. & Roſinum.

☞ *This officer was ſometimes a ſenatour, who was called* Curulis, à ſellâ curuli ; *but when without this adjunct, and ſpoken of a plebeian, it ſignifies a meaner officer, eſpecially in the burghs of* Italy. Pannoſus vacuis ædilis Ulubris, *Juv. Sat.* 10, 5.

Ædīlĭtas, ātis. f. *The office of the Edile*, Cic. Off. 2, 16.

Ædīlĭtius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the Edile.* Ædilitius homo, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 45. Ædilitia repulſa, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 21. Ædilitium munus, *Id. Offic.* 2, 16.

Ædĭtĭmus, & Edĭtuus, i. m. *A kind of overſeer*, or *church-warden*, Cic. Quales æditues habeat, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 230. Æditimus, *Cic. Top.* 8.

* Aëdon, ōnis. m. [*ab* ἀηδὼν, idem] *A nightingale.* Nobile carmen ramo cantat triſtis aëdon, *Sen. Agam.* 670.

Æger, ra, rum. adj. Vox ; ſi qua alia, incerti etymi. (1) *Sick.* (2) *Diſeaſed.* (3) *Weak.* (4) *Difficult.* (5) *Lame.* (6) *Penſive.* (7) *Grieved for.* (8) *Doubtful*, or *uncertain.* (1) Æger morbo gravi, *Cic.* (2) Senectus ægra, *Ov. Met.* 14, 143. (3) Balatus ægri, *Id. Met.* 7, 542. (5) Æger pedibus, *Sall. B. C.* 62. (6) Animus æger, *Ov. Rem.* 129. (7) Invidia lætis ægra, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 126. (8) Conſilii æger, *Id. Theb.* 11, 141.

Ægerrĭmè. adv. ſup. [*ab* ægrè] *Very hardly, with great difficulty*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 4.

* Ægĭălus, i. m. [*ab* αἰγίαλος idem] *A ſhore*, or *bank*, Plin. 4, 5.

* Ægĭlŏpa, æ. f. *A fiſtula in the corner of the eye*, otherwiſe called *Fiſtula lacbrymalis.* ex

* Ægĭlops, ōpis. m. [quod *ab* αἴξ, capra, & ὤψ, viſus] *A kind of bulbous root*, Plin. 16, 6. *Darnel, cockle*, or *weed amongſt corn*, Id. *The ſame with* Ægilopa, *Celſ.* 7, 7.

* Ægis, ĭdis, *vel* ĭdos. f. [*ex* αἰγὶς quod *ab* αἴξ, capra,] *A kind of ſhield made at firſt* (*as it ſhould ſeem*) *of goats ſkin, but afterwards of braſs, belonging only to Jupiter and Pallas, and rendered terrible by a Gorgon's head upon it. Lactantius tells us it was made of the ſkin of the ſhe goat, which nurſed Jupiter, and that he firſt uſed it againſt the Titans.* Virg. Æn. 8, 354.

* Ægĭthus, i. m. [*ab* αἴγιθος idem] *A bird at enmity with the aſs*, Plin. 10, 74.

* Æglŏga, *vid.* Ecloga.

* Ægŏcĕphălus, i. m. [*ab* αἴξ, & κεφαλὴ, ita dictum ob ſimilitudinem inſpitis] *A bird without a ſpleen*, Plin. 11, 37.

* Ægŏcĕros, ōtis. m. [*ex* αἰγὸς & κέρας] *The ſign Capricorn*, Lucr. 5, 614.

* Ægopthalmos, i. m. quòd αἰγὸς ὀφθαλμός. *A precious ſtone, like a goat's eye*, Plin. 37, 11.

Ægrè, adv. qual. iùs. comp. errĭmè, ſup. [*ab* æger] (1) *Grievouſly.* (2) *Vexatiouſly.* (3) *With much ado, difficultly.* (1) Ægrè alicui facere, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 1, 10. (2) Id ægrè tulit, *Id.* (3) Inveterata vitia ægriùs depelluntur, *Cic.*

Ægreſcens, tis. part. *Being ſick.* Ægreſcente curâ, *Sil. Ital.* 8, 213.

Ægreſco, ĕre. denom. [*ab* æger] (1) *To be ſick.* (2) *To be grieved.* (1) Corvi ægreſcunt ſexagenis diebus, *Plin.* 10, 12. (2) Animus ægreſcit, *Lucr.* 3, 520.

Ægrĭmōnia, æ, f. [*ab* æger] *Sorrow, grief, ſadneſs.*

ſadneſs. Ferrem graviter, ſi novæ ægrimoniæ locus eſſet, *Cic. Att.* 12, 37.

Ægrĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Bodily ſickneſs*; but chiefly uſed for *ſorrow, care, anxiety, diſcomfort,* &c. Elephanti feſſi ſunt ægritudine, quando & illas moles infeſtant morbi, *Plin.* 28, 6. ☞ Tranſlatæ ſignif. exempla ſunt paſſim obvia.

Ægrōtātio, ōnis f. verb. (1) *Sickneſs of body*; or, (2) Met. *of mind.* Utrum quòd minùs noceant (2) animi ægrotationes quàm (1) corporis, *Cic. Tuſc. Q.* 3, 4.

Ægrōto, as. neut. [*ab* æger] (1) *To be ſick,* or *ill.* (2) Met. *To be corrupted*; (3) or *depraved.* (1) Apud hunc ægrotavit, *Cic.* (2) Ægrotant, & poma ipſa per ſe ſine arbore, *Plin.* 17, 24. (3) Quo me ægrotare putes animi vitio, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 307.

Ægrōtus, a, um. adj. (1) *Sick, ill, in body,* (2) or *in mind.* (3) Met. *In a languiſhing condition.* (1) Quod ipſum erat fortis ægroti accipere medicinam, *Cic. Att.* 12, 12. (2) Animus ægrotus, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 48. Sic *Andr.* 1, 1, 22. (3) Hoc remedium eſt ægrotæ, ac prope deſperatæ reipubl. *Cic. Div.* in *Ver.*

* ‖ Ælūrus, i. m. [*ab* αἴλυρος; idem] *A cat,* Gell. 20, 8.

Æmŭla, æ. f. *A ſhe rival,* Plin. 1, 9.

Æmŭlandus, a, um. part. [*ab* æmulor] *Worthy to be imitated,* Plin. Ep. 5, 15.

Æmŭlans, ntis. part. *Emulating.* Æmulante Agripinâ proaviæ Liviæ magnificentiam, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 69, 4.

Æmŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Emulation, either in a good, or bad, ſenſe.* (2) *Imitation with a deſire to excel, whence, by a metonymy, it is put for* (3) *hatred, and contention, the uſual effects, where one of the parties cannot obtain his deſire.* (1) Æmulatio dupliciter dicitur, & in laude, & in vitio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 8. (2) Æmulatio alit firmiores profectus in literis, *Quint.* 1, 2. (3) = Æmulationem profectò atque odium eſſe id crimen afferri, *Liv.*

Æmŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A rival, an imitator,* Cic. Att. 2, 1. *for which is more frequently uſed*

ÆMŬLUS, a, um. (*for it is properly an* adj. *though uſed ſubſtantively.*) (1) *Emulous.* (2) *Vying with.* (3) *A rival,* or *competitor for the ſame thing with another.* (1) Æmulus ſtudiorum & laborum, *Cic.* (2) Lingua æmula Timagenis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 15. (3) Miles putare adductum ante oculos æmulum, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 1, 9.

Æmŭlātus, ûs. m. verb. *id. quod* Æmulatio, *Tac. H.* 3, 66, 5.

Æmŭlor, āris. dep. (1) *To uſe endeavours to excel another, or to gain the ſame end which another propoſes, which being unſucceſsful, often cauſe the defeated perſon to envy and hate the other, which this word alſo ſignifies.* (2) *To imitate, in a good ſenſe.* (1) 𝔛 Quoniam æmulari, non licet, nunc invides, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 26. (2) Ut omnes faciliùs laudare poſſint quàm æmulari, *Cic.* ☞ Abſolutè, *Quint.* l. 1. c. 3. *Cum acc.* Vitem æmularetur ulmus, *Plin.* 16, 43. *Cum dat.* Patroni veteribus æmulantur, *Quint.* 10, 1. *Cum abl. cum præp.* Ne mecum æmuletur, *Liv.* 28, 43.

Ænĕātor, ōris. m. [*ab* æneus] *A trumpeter,* Suet. Cæſ. 32.

Æneus, a, um. adj. [*ab* aheneus, idem] *Brazen, made of braſs,* Cic. Ver. 4, 26.

*Ænigma, ătis. n. [*ab* αἴνιγμα, quod ab αἶνος, fabuloſa oratio, *Cic.*] *A perplexed,* or *obſcure, ſpeech*; *a riddle,* or *dark ſentence,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 42.

Ænŏbarbus, *vel* Aënŏbarbus. *Red bearded.* Vid. propr.

Aënus, a, um. *id. quod* Ahenus.

* Æŏlĭpȳlæ, ārum. f. pl. [*ex* αἰόλου πύλαι] *Pipes to let out the ſmoke.* Vitr. 1, 6.

Æquābĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* æquo] (1) *Equal,* or *alike.* (2) *Always in the ſame ſtrain,* or *mean.* (3) *All of a piece,* or *conſiſtent.* (1) = Par eſt quod inter omnes æquabile eſt, *Cic.* (2) = Æquabile, & temperatum orationis genus, *Id. Off.* 1, 1. (3) Civis, ſenator, maritus, gener, amicus, cunctis vitæ officiis æquabilis, *Tac. H.* 4, 4, 5.

Æquābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Evenneſs of temper, ſtedfaſtneſs, modeſty, equality.* § Æquabilitas univerſæ vitæ, *Cic. Off.* 1, 31. § juris, *Id.* § mortis, *Id.* Hinc

Æquābĭlĭter, adv. qual. *Evenly, equally, conſtantly,* Cic. Off. 2, 11.

Æquævus, a, um. adj. *Of the ſame age,* Virg. Æn. 2, 561.

Æquālis, e. adj. [*ab* æquo] (1) *Equal.* (2) *Of the ſame age, ſhape,* or *ſtature, as another. It is ſaid alſo* (3) *of brutes,* and (4) *inanimate beings.* (1) Ne non æqualis ab omni parte foret, *Ov. Met.* 1, 34. (2) Sæpe interfui querelis meorum æqualium, *Cic.* (3) Plin. 9, 53. (4) ¶ Sacrificium æquale huic urbi, *As old as this city,* Id. *pro* Arch. 17.

Æquālĭtas, ātis. f. *Equality, likeneſs,* Cic. Lig. 12.

Æquālĭter, adv. *Equally, neither more nor leſs,* Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

Æquandus, a, um. part. *To be equaled,* Sil. 11, 539. Æquandus ſuperis vir, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 2, 120.

Æquānĭmĭtas, ātis f. *Evenneſs of temper, patience, good humour, favour,* Ter. Ph. prol. 34.

‖ Æquănĭmĭter, adv. *Contentedly, patiently,* Macr. Sat. 2, 4.

Æquans, tis. part. *Equaling,* Liv. 27, 24. Æquantia nebulas vellera, *Ov. Met.* 6, 21. Æquante ventos ſagittâ, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 248.

Æquātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* æquo] *An equation, equality,* or *making even*; *a laying even with,* Cic. Off. 2, 21.

‖ Æquātor, ōris. m. *The equator,* or *equinoctial line,* Aſtron.

Æquātūrus, a, um. part. *About to equal.* Quem vix Cyclopia ſolum Æquatura fames, *Claud.* 2. in *Eutr.* 378.

Æquātus, a, um. part. [*ab* æquo] *Made equal, matched.* Æquata duobus populis jura, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 643. Æquata cælo Machina, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 89.

Æquè, adv. qual. [*ab* æquus] (1) *So.* (2) *As well.* (3) *Alike.* (1) Nihil eſt æquè quod faciam lubens, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 32. (2) Miſer æquè atque ego, *Id. Andr.* 4, 2, 19. (3) Adverte animum, ut æquè mecum hæc ſcias, *Id.*

Æquĭlībris, e. adj. [*ex* æquus, & libra] *Of the ſame weight,* or *level,* Vitr. 5, 12. Hinc

Æquĭlībrĭtas, ātis. f. *Equality in weight,* Cic. N. D. 1, 39. &

Æquĭlībrium, i. n. *An even poiſe, a level,* Sen. N. Q. 3, 25.

Æquĭnoctiālis, e. adj. *Equinoctial, belonging to the equinox,* Plin. 17, 9. ab

Æquĭnoctium, i. n. [quod *ab* æquus, & nox] *The vernal,* or *autumnal equinox, when the days and nights are of the ſame length,* Cæſ. B. G. 4, 36.

Æquĭpărābĭlis, e. adj. *Which may be equaled,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 12. &

Æquĭpărans, ntis. part. *Equaling.* Æquiparans ingenium mores, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 5, 44.

‖ Æquĭpărātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An equality,* or *likeneſs*; apud neminem, quod ſciam, ante Gell.

Æquĭpăro, as. act. [*ex* æquus, & paro] (1) *To equal.* (2) *To vie with, to compare.* (1) Æquiparas voce magiſtrum, *Virg. Eccl.* 5, 49. (2) Mars haud auſit æquiparare ſuas virtutes ad tuas, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 12.

‖ Æquĭpolleo, ēre. neut. *To be of the ſame force,* or *value.* ‡ Æquo, exæquo. Hinc

‖ Æquĭpollentia, æ. f. *Of the ſame force,* or *import.* ‡ Pari virtute, *Cic.*

Æquĭpondium, i. n. [*ex* æquus, & pondus] *A counterpoiſe, the ſame weight.* Aurum dedi ad argenti æquipondium, *Vitr.* 10, 8.

Æquiſſĭmus, a, um. ſup. [*ab* æquus] *Moſt juſt,* or *equal. Moſt patient,* or *contented,* Cic. R. P. 16.

Æquĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* æquus] *Equity, equality, evenneſs of temper, juſtice, kindneſs,* Cic. Att. 16, 18.

Æquĭvāleo, ēre. neut. *To match,* or *equal.* Semel apud auct. carm. *de* Philomelâ, 6.

‖ Æquĭvŏcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A doubtful meaning, an equivocation.* ‡ Amphibolia, *Quint.* Captioſa ſermonis ambiguitas, *Cic.*

‖ Æquĭvŏcè, adv. *Captiouſly, doubtfully, ambiguouſly, equivocally, by a name common to divers things.* ‡ Captioſè, ambiguè, Cic.

‖ Æquĭvŏcus, a, um. adj. *Equivocal, doubtful, of an indefinite ſignification.* Ap. Dialect. ut priores. ‡ Ambiguus, captioſus, *Cic.*

* Æquo, as. denom. [*ab* æquus] (1) *To equal,* or *lay flat, and level.* (2) *To equalize.* (3) *To repreſent.* (4) *To divide into equal parts.* (5) *To compare.* (1) Æquare aream cylindro, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 178. (2) Animum natalibus æquas, *Ov.* (3) Æquant imitamine formas, *Id. Met.* 10, 626. (4) Laborem partibus juſtis æquare, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 511. (5) Ne æquaveritis Hannibali Philippum, *Liv. Dec.* 4, 1. § Ab adductis locis petenda eſt.

* Æquor, āris. paſſ. *To be leveled,* &c. Æquantur dentibus Indis Dentes, *Ov. Met.* 8, 288. § Æquari muneribus, *Plin. Pan.* 86. *Vid.* Æquo.

* Æquor, ŏris. n. [*ab* æquus] *Any plain,* or *level ſuperficies, and by a ſynec.* (1) *the earth,* (2) *the ſea,* or (3) *the air.* (1) Babylonii in camporum patentium æquoribus habitant, *Liv.* (2) Vaſtum maris æquor arandum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 780. (3) Aſpice bis ſenos lætantes æquore cygnos, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 397.

* Æquŏreus, a, um. adj. [*ab* æquor] *Belonging to any plain,* or *level, but chiefly of the ſea,* Virg. Geor. 3, 243.

* Æquum, i. n. *Reaſon, equity, juſtice,* Virg. Æn. 12, 20. *ab*

* ÆQUUS, a, um. adj. [*ab* εἰκὸς, Dor. οἰκὸς, ſimilis] (1) *Level, even.* (2) Met. *Equal.* (3) *Juſt,* or *impartial.* (4) *Kind.* (5) *Not taking ill,* or *blaming.* (6) *Contented,* or *patient.* (7) *Moderate, friendly.* (1) Facilis in æquo campi victoria, *Liv.* (2) Utinam mihi eſſet pars æqua amoris tecum, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 12. (3) Cic, *ad* Q. fratrem, l. 2, 16. (4) Nemo ferè eſt quin ſibi ſe æquiorem in judiciis quàm reo præbeat, *Id.* (5) Quò æquior ſum Pamphilo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 18. (6) = Quibus ego, facilè, & æquo animo carebam, *Cic.* (7) Lucr. 5. v. 225. 𝔛 Me tibi eſſe amiciſſimum æqui, & iniqui intelligunt, *Id.*

* Aër, is. m. [*ab* ἄηρ] in acc. aëra, pl. aëres, Vitr. l. 1. *The air,* or *atmoſphere*; *breath,* or *weather.*

ÆRA, æ. f. *A kind of weed amongſt corn, darnel, tares,* Plin. 11, 13. † Alſo *a mark upon money to ſhew the value.* Ærâ numeri ſubductâ improbè, *Lucil.* ‖ Alſo *ſome remarkable period from which chronologers reckon.*

Ærāmentum, i. n. *Anything made of braſs,* or *copper,* Plin. 35, 15.

Ærāria, æ. f. ſc. fodina. *A mine of braſs,* or *copper,* Plin. 34, 13.

Ærārium, i. n. ſubſtantivè, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 14. *The treaſury,* or *exchequer.* ¶ Sanctius ærarium, *Liv. Not to be opened till ſome extraordinary emergency.*

Ærārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* æs] *Belonging to braſs,* or *copper.* ¶ Ærarius (faber) *A copperſmith,* or *braſier,* Plin. Tribuni ærarii, *Receivers general,* Liv. 27, 11. Ærarius ſcriba, *A clerk of the exchequer,* Cic. Inter ærarios referre, *To disfranchiſe,* or *take away the privileges of a citizen.*

Ærātus, a, um. adj. *Covered with braſs,* or *made of braſs.* Ærata porta, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 785. ¶ Homo æratus, *A bankrupt,* Cic. Att. 1, 13.

Æreus, a, um. adj. *Made of braſs,* or *copper,* Virg. Æn. 1, 452.

* Aëreus, & Aërius, a, um. adj. [*ab* aër] *Airy, high, lofty,* Virg. Geor. 1, 375.

✠ Ærĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* æs, & fero] *Bearing braſs,* or *timbrels of braſs,* Ov. Faſt. 3, 740.

Ærĭfŏdīna, æ. f. *A braſs mine,* Varr. L. L. 1, 1.

✠ Ærĭpes, pĕdis, c. g. *Brazen-footed,* Ov. Ep. 6, 32.

* ✠ Aërĭpes, pĕdis. c. g. [*ex* aër, & pes] *Nimble, ſwift of foot.* Æripes cerva, *per* Sync. Virg. Æn. 5. 803. pro aëripes. Æripedes tauri. *Ov. Met.* 7, 105.

✠ Ærĭsŏnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* æs, & ſono] *Sounding,* or *ringing, like braſs.* Æriſoni lugentia flumina Nili, *Stat. Theb.* 1. 265. Ida, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 704.

* Æro, ōnis. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ αἴρειν] (1) *A mat to*

Reon. (2) *A ſort of baſket.* (1) Æronibus ex ulvâ paluſtri factis, *Vitr.* 5. 12. (2) Æronibus cluſum frumentum, *Plin.* 36, 14.

* ‖ Aërŏmĕli, n. *Honey-dew, manna,* Ruell.

Ærōſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* æs] (1) *Full of braſs.* (2) *Mixed with braſs.* (1) Æroſa Cyprus, *Plin.* (2) Æroſum aurum, *Plin.* 33, 5. Æroſus lapis, *Plin.* 34, 1.

Ærūgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Ruſty, cankered, eaten with ruſt.* Sen. *de* Brev. V. 12. *ab*

Ærūgo, gĭnis. f. (1) *Ruſt,* (*properly of braſs*) (2) Licentiâ poët. *Biting language.* (3) Met. *The mildew,* or *blight of corn.* (1) Æris ærugine infriatâ, *Col.* (2) Hæc eſt ærugo mera, *Hor.* 1 *Serm.* 4, 101. (3) Theophr. qui ἐρυσίβην vocat.

ÆRUMNA, æ. f. *Probably it was uſed at firſt for a pitchfork, on which they hanged burdens*; *in which ſenſe its diminutive* Ærumnula *is read in Plautus*; *whence, by a meton. it is uſed for* toil, hard labour, *and by conſequence,* affliction, wretchedneſs, anguiſh, *any thing that is grievous. Cicero defines it,* ægritudo laborioſa, 4. *Tuſc.* 18.

Ærumnābĭlis, le. adj. *Lucan.* 6, 1228. *id quod*

Ærumnōſus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, ſup. *Wretched, calamitous, miſerable.* = Ærumnoſa, & miſeriarum compos mulier, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 32. Ærumnoſiſſima omnium Terentia, *Cic. Att.* 3, 23.

Æs, æris. n. de cujus etymo nihil certi habetur. *Properly* braſs, *or* copper, *of which Pliny reckons* 3 *kinds*; viz. *the* regulare, *or malleable*; *the* coronarium, *or that drawn into thin plates*; *and the* caldarium, *or caſt,* l. 34. c. 8. *Alſo ſometimes it is taken for* iron *and* gold, *Cæſ. It is often uſed by a metonymy, likewiſe for the* beaks *of* ſhips, ſtatues, helmets, *or other things, made of,* or *adorned with, it*; *but chiefly for* money, *which is called alſo* pecunia, *from the Latin word* pecus, *becauſe Servius Tullus, who firſt coined it, ſtruck the figure of an ox, or ſheep upon it.* ¶ Ære dirutus miles, *One that for miſdemeanours has forfeited his pay,* Cic. Æs alienum diſſolvere, *To pay his debts.* Excudere æra ſpirantia, *To make brazen ſtatues to the life,* Virg. Æra ſingula, *The particulars of an account,* Cic.

* Æſălon, ōnis. m. [*ab* αἰσάλων quod ab αἴσσω ruo, ab impetu quo ruit in alias aves.] *A kind of hawk, merlin,* or *bobby,* Plin. 10, 8. &

* ‖ Æſălus, i. m. Idem.

* Æſchȳnŏmĕne, es. f. [*ab* αἰσχύνομαι erubeſco] *The ſenſible plant, ſhrinking at the touch,* Plin. 24, 17.

Æſcŭlētum,
Æſcŭleus,
Æſcŭlīnus,
Æſcŭlus,
See them with E, *which is the truer writing, if a confeſſed etymology may be pleaded in oppoſition to Servius's argument of uſe alone.*

Æſtas, ātis. f. [*ab* æſtu, *Varr.* potiùs *ab* אש ignis, *Aven.*] *Summer, which* (*according to the ancient diviſion of the year into two parts only*) *began at the vernal*; *and ended at the autumnal equinox.* Vid. Virg. Georg. 3, 296. & ibi Serv. Synecdochicè, *A year.* Vid. eund. Æn. 1. in fine. Poëticè, *The air,* Virg. Georg. 4, 59. *According to the latter diviſion, one of the four ſeaſons of the year.* ¶ Ineunte æſtate, *In the firſt month,* Cic. adultâ, *In the ſecond month,* or *at midſummer,* Tac. præcipite, *In the laſt month,* or *end of ſummer,* Id. ☞ *Hæc loquendi ratio, & in cæteris anni tempeſtatibus obtinuit.*

Æſtātes, plur. *Heats, freckles,* Plin. 28. 12.

† Æſti, in gen. *pro* Æſtus, *Pac.*

ф Æſtĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* æſtus, & fero] *Sultry*; *which either bringeth heat, as* Cancer æſtifer, *Sil.* or *ſuffers and receives heat, as* Campi æſtiferi, *Id.* 17, 436.

‖ Æſtifluus, a, um. adj. [*ex* æſtus, & fluo] *Ebbing and flowing,* Lex. *ex* Auſ. ‡ Reciprocans, *Plin.*

* Æſtĭmābĭlis, e. adj. Quod aliquod pondus habeat dignum æſtimatione. *That may be eſteemed,* or *valued*; *eſtimable, eaſy to be valued, worthy to be eſteemed,* Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 6.

* Æſtĭmandus, a, um. part. *To be rated, valued,* or *eſteemed.* Ex tertiâ parte Galliæ eſt æſtimanda, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 20.

* Æſtĭmans, *Eſteeming.* Unicum bonum diuturnam vitam æſtimantes, *Curt.* 9, 21.

* Æſtĭmātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A valuing,* or *ſeting a price.* (2) *A computation,* or *reckoning.* (1) Militibus æquâ factâ æſtimatione, pro his rebus ſolvit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 83. (2) Æſtimatione quietis nocturnæ dimidio quiſque ſpatio vitæ ſuæ vivit, *Plin.*

* Æſtĭmātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A prizer, valuer,* or *rater.* (2) *An arbitrator, an umpire, a conſiderer, a judge.* (1) Æſtimator frumenti, *Cic.* (2) = Æquiſſimus rerum æſtimator & judex, *Id. Fin.* 3, 3. ¶ Æſtimator ſui immodicus, *A ſelf-conceited man,* Curt. 8, 1, 22.

* ‖ Æſtĭmātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to prizing,* or *valuing.* ¶ ‖ Actio æſtimatoria, *An action to recover a thing again as good as it was,* or *its worth,* Ulp.

* Æſtĭmātūrus, a, um. part. *About to eſteem,* or *value,* Liv. 31, 13. *Dixit,* neminem pium habitu corporis ſuos æſtimaturum, *Curt,* 5, 19.

* Æſtĭmātus, a, um. part. (1) *Valued, rated.* (2) *Eſteemed, prized.* (1) Scito te hinc minis viginti æſtimatum mittier, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 78. (2) Cic. Verr. 1, 39.

* † Æſtĭmia, æ. f. *The rate,* or *valuation, of a thing,* Feſt. † Æſtimatio.

* † Æſtĭmium, i. n. *An eſtimate,* or *value,* Hyg. Front. † Æſtimatio.

* ÆSTĬMO, as. act. [ab εἰς, & τιμῶ] (1) *To value,* or *ſet a price upon.* (2) *To eſteem, value,* or *regard.* (3) *To make a judgement of.* (1) = Hæc expendite, atque æſtimate pecuniâ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9. (2) Neque quod dixi flocci æſtimat, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 73. (3) Sic eſt vulgus; ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa, æſtimat, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 10. ¶ Tanti litem æſtimat, *He brings in ſo much coſts and damage,* Id. § Bene, cariùs, pluris, minoris, &c. aliquem, aliquid, de aliquo, æſtimo, *Id.*

* Æſtĭmor, āris. paſſ. *To be eſteemed, valued,* &c. Generari & naſci à principibus fortuitum *eſt,* nec ultra æſtimatur, *Tac. H.* 1, 16, 3.

Æſtīva, ōrum. pl. n. ſc. loca, tempora, aut caſtra. (1) *A fold, grotto,* or *ſhade for cattle.* (2) *A country-ſeat,* or *pleaſure-houſe.* (3) *Summer quarters for ſoldiers.* (2) Umbroſi patuêre æſtiva Lycæi, *Stat.* ſc. loca. (1) Ea [urbs Ecbatana Parthicis regibus] æſtiva agentibus ſedes eſt, *Curt.* 5, 8. ſc. tempora. (3) Nulla ex trinis æſtivis gratulatio, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 40. ſc. caſtris.

‖ Æſtīvālis, le. adj. ¶ Æſtivalis circulus, *The tropick of Cancer, where the ſun is at the higheſt point in the zodiack, and makes the longeſt day in the northern hemiſphere,* Hygin.

‖ Æſtīvātio, ōnis. f. *A dwelling in a place in ſummer,* Plin. 12, 5. Varr. 2, 2.

Æſtīvè, adv. *Thinly, ſummer-like, as in ſummer.* Viaticati admodum æſtivè ſumus, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 30.

Æſtīvo, as. denom. [*ab* æſtas] Per æſtatem maneo. (1) *To be in the ſummer-time.* (2) *To retire to a country houſe,* or *ſeat.* (1) ⌘ Greges in Apuliâ hybernabant, qui in Reatinis montibus æſtivabant, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 16. (2) Tuſculum, ubi æſtivare conſueverat, avexit, *Suet. Galb.* 4.

Æſtīvus, a, um. adj. [*ab* æſtas] *Pertaining to ſummer.* ¶ Canis æſtivus. *The Dog-ſtar.* Tibull. 1, 4, 6. Æſtiva animalia, *Fleas and lice,* Plin. 9, 47. Æſtivum aurum, *A ſlight ring for ſummer's wear,* Juv. 1, 28.

* Æſtrum, i. n. *The gad-fly.* Vid. Oeſtrum.

Æſtuābundus, a, um. *Sweating out, tranſpiring,* Pallad. 11, 17, 15.

Æſtuans, tis. part. (1) *Scorching, glowing hot, ſultry,* &c. (2) Met. *Boiling with any paſſion, fired up.* (1) Uvæ ab æſtuante ſole protegantur, *Col.* (2) Animo æſtuante reditum ad vada tetulit, *Catull.* 61, 47.

Æſtuārium, i. n. [factum *ab* æſtus, *Cæſ.*] *A frith*; *an arm of the ſea*; *a place over-flowed with ſea-water, over which the tide goes*; *a mere,* or *marſh, full of ſalt-water*; *any ditch,* or *pit, where the tide flows in,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 9. Vitr. 3, 7.

‖ Æſtuātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beating.* Met. *A fervent,* or *earneſt, deſire,* Plin. 18, 3. ſed locus ſuſpicione non vacat, cùm tres libri Mss. habeant *exuſtioni* pro *æſtuationi,* teſte Harduino.

Æſtuo, as. neut. [*ab* æſtu] Duo ſign. ardorem, & motum, qualis eſt in æſtu maris. (1) *To be very hot, to be all in a heat, to ſwelter.* (2) *To ſweat forth.* (3) *To boil over.* (4) *To rage,* and *ſtorm, as the ſea.* (5) Met. *To be ſtraitened,* and *want room. To ſweat, puff,* and *blow, for want of breath.* (6) Met. *To fret, to be vexed, to chafe: To be in a quandary*; *to be hot in love with a reſtleſs paſſion,* &c. (1) Ignis æſtuat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 269. aër, *Prop.* 2, 29. dies, *Luc.* 1, 16. (2) Tepefactus in oſſibus humor Æſtuat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 308. (3) Vaſtâ voragine gurges Æſtuat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 296. (4) Æſtuare ſemper fretum, *Curt.* 4, 9. (5) Æſtuat infelix anguſto in limite mundi, *Juv.* 10, 169. de *Alexandro.* (6) § Æſtuare irâ, dubitatione, deſiderio, invidiâ pudore; ap. probatos auctores inveniuntur.

Æſtuōſè, & Æſtuōſiùs, adv. *Hotly.* Acerrimè atque æſtuoſè abſorbet, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 67. Munus exarſit æſtuoſiùs, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 18.

Æſtuōſus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, ſup. *Very hot, ſcalding hot, boiling, riſing with ſurges.* Æſtuoſâ, & pulverulentâ viâ iter conficiebam, *Cic. Att.* 5, 14. Æſtuoſiſſimi dies circa canis ortum, *Plin.* 34, 7. Freta æſtuoſa, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 16.

ÆSTUS, ûs. m. [*ab* אש (eſh) ignis, & Chald. אשתא (eſhta) unde & ἑστία.] (1) Properly *any burning, ſcorching, heat*; *hot weather, the hot ſteam of an oven,* or *furnace*; *the burning of a fever.* (2) *Any boiſterous motion, as the boiling of the ſea, when it ebbs and flows,* or *riſes in ſurges and waves*; *the tide,* or *eddy*; *a torrent,* or *ſtream. The metaphorical ſignification is taken ſometimes from the former*; *as,* ¶ Ulceris æſtus, *Cic. An inflammation: Sometimes from the latter*; *as,* ¶ Explica æſtum meum, *i. e.* fluctuationem, *my doubt,* Plin. Met. *Any diſtemper of the mind,* and *the ſway of unruly paſſions*; as, (3) *Anger,* (4) *Love,* (5) *Ambition,* &c. (1) ⌘ Nec calidos æſtus tuimur, nec frigora quimus Uſurpare oculis, *Lucr.* 1, 301. ⌘ Æſtibus in mediis umbroſam exquirere vallem, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 331. Furit æſtus ad auras, *Id. Æn.* 2, 759. = Homines ægri cum æſtu febrique jactantur, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 13. (2) Fervit æſtu pelagus, *Id. ex ant.* *Portâ.* Æſtu ſecundo Locros trajecit, *Liv.* (3) Irarum fluctuat æſtu, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 532. (4) Valido mentem collegit ab æſtu, *Ov. Met.* 14, 352. (5) Hunc abſorbuit æſtus quidam gloriæ, *Cic.* ¶ Æſtus maris, *Plin.* 2, 97. marinus, *ſive* maritimus, *Cic. The ebbing, and flowing of the ſea.* Æſtus accedit, affluit, intumeſcit, inundat, *Plin. The tide comes in*; decedit, reciprocat, remeat, reſidet, *goes out,* Id. Æſtus maris modicus, mitior, *A neap tide.* Fervens, exundans, *a ſpring tide,* Plin. Æſtus conſuetudinis, *The force, and ſway of cuſtom,* Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 4. Æſtus muſtulentus, *The freting,* or *fermenting, of wine,* Plaut. Moſt. 4, 2, 50.

* Ætas, ātis. f. qu. Ævitas, [*ab* ævum, quod *ab* αἰὼν, inſerto digam. Æolico] (1) *An age,* or *the dimenſion of a man's life.* (2) *An age,* or *hundred years.* (3) *Time.* (4) *An age,* or *generation, of men.* (5) *A proper ſeaſon.* (6) *A year.* (7) *A long indefinite ſpace of Time.* (8) *A day.* (9) *The ſeveral ſtages of life, as infancy, youth,* &c. (1) In ætate hominum plurimæ fiunt tranſennæ, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 7, 10. (2) Tertiam enim jam ætatem hominum videbat, (Neſtor), *Cic.* de *Sen.* 10. (3) Hoc actum circa urbis captæ ætatem, *Plin.* Ætas attulit auxilium, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 200. (4) Cùm ſubit illa nemus, quod nulla ceciderat ætas, *Ov. Met.* 2, 418. (5) Sua cuique ætas vino gratiſſima, *Plin.* (6) At tribus exactis, ubi quarta acceſſerit ætas, *Virg. Geor.* 3. 190. *Sed al. leg.* Æſtas. Ætatem vix decimas ingreſſus, *Varr.* (7) Ut tibi ſuperſtes uxor ætatem ſiet, *Plaut. Aſ.* 1, 1, 6. (8) Quid craſtina volveret ætas Scire nefas homini, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 562. (9) Nihil ſemper floret; ætas ſuccedit ætati, *Cic.*

* Ætātèm, i. e. omnem ætatem; adverbialiter poſitum. *A long while, an age.* ¶ Jamdudum; ætatem; *A great while ago*; *long ſince,* Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8.

* Ætātŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* ætas] *Youth, childhood*;

hood ; alſo *by way of ſoothing for* ætas. In munditiis, mollitiis, deliciiſque, ætatulam, agitis, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 40.

Æternĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* æturnus] *Eternity, time without begining or end.* Ab omni æternitate, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 7. ¶ Donare æternitatem alicui, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 3. *To eternize*, or *immortalize, one.*

Æternò, adv. [*ab* æternus] *For ever, always, continually.* Viret æternò fraxinus, *Plin.* 2, 107. Rarò occ.

♰ Æterno, as. act. voc. poët. *To eternize*, or *perpetuate*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5.

Æternùm, adv. *pro* in æternum. (1) *Continually.* (2) *To the end of the world.* (3) *For ever and ever.* (1) Æternùm frangenda bidentibus gleba, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 400. (2) Æternùm locus Palinuri nomen habebit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 381. (3) Sedet æternúmque ſedebit Infelix Theſeus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 617.

Æternus, a, um. adj. [contr. *pro* æviternus, *ab* ævum ; nam ævum propriè æternitatis eſt, *Serv.*] or, comp. (1) *Eternal.* (2) *Continual, perpetual.* (3) *Laſting, of long continuance.* (1) Quò vitam dedit æternum ? *Virg. Æn.* 12, 879. (2) Ver erat æternum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 107. (3) Dehinc ſpero æternam inter nos gratiam fore, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 33. Nullum æternius lignum, *Plin.* 14, 1.

• ‖ Æthălĭōnes, um. m. pl. [*ab* αἰθαλιωνες idem] *Graſs-hopers*, Cæl. 17, 6.

ÆTHER, ĕris. m. car. pl. in acc. æthera, & ætherem. [ab αἴθω, ardeo, ſplendeo] (1) *The pure air.* (2) *The ſky, the firmament, the whole region of the air, fire, and light, above us.* The poets uſe it (3) for *Heaven*, and (4) for *Jupiter.* (5) *The weather.* (1) 𝔛 Ex aquâ oritur aër, ex aëre æther, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 33. (2) Aërem amplectitur immenſus æther, qui conſtat ex altiſſimis ignibus, *Id.* (3) Sic habites terras, & te deſideret æther, *Ov. Ter.* 5, 2, 51. (4) Providus æther Noluit humano titulos auferre labori, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 352. Tum pater omnipotens fœcundis imbribus æther Conjugis in lætæ gremium deſcendit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 326. (5) Innubilus æther, *Lucr.* 3, 21.

• Æthĕreus, a, um. adj. & Æthĕrius [ab αἰθέριος] (1) *Ethereal, airy.* (2) *Heavenly, celeſtial, divine.* (1) Virg. Æn. 6, 536. (2) Domus ætherea, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 29. Locus æthereus, *Cic.* Pater æthereus, [i.e. Jupiter] *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 186. ¶ Ætherea terra, *The moon, the world in the moon*, Macr. Aurâ ætherеâ veſci, *To live, to breathe*, Virg. Æn. 1, 547. Ars ætherea, *Divination*, Stat. Theb. 6, 379.

• Æthiŏpis, ĭdis. f. *An herb growing in Ethiopia, like lettice, with which enchanters uſed to open locks, and dry up rivers*, &c. Plin. 27, 4.

• Æthiops, ŏpis. m. [*ab* αἴθω ardeo & ὤψ. *A blackmoor*, vid. Propr.

• † Æthiŏpus, *Lucil.* idem.

• ♰ Æthra, æ. f. fact. [*ex* acc. æthera, per contr. æthra] *The clear ſky*, or *air, the heavens*, Virg. Æn. 12, 247.

• Ætiŏlŏgia, æ. f. [ex αἴτιον, & λόγος, cauſæ redditio.] *A figure in Rhet.* Quint. 1, 15. *A ſhowing of a cauſe*, or *reaſon* ; as, Ne dubita ; nam vera vides, *Virg.*

• Ætia, ōrum. n. pl. rectiùs αἴτια. *A book writen by Calimachus, concerning the cauſes and grounds of religious rites and cuſtoms amongſt the Greeks.* Legas, αἴτια Calimachi, *Mart.* 10, 4. quæ, & Propertius voc. Somnia Callimachi, 2, 25.

• Aëtītes, æ. m. more Græco, & more Lat. is ; ſcrib. & Ætītes, ἀετίτης, [ab ἀετὸς, aquila] *The eagle-ſtone, found in the eagle's neſt, of the bigneſs of an egg, with another ſtone looſe in it, good for women in hard labour*, Plin. 10, 3.

‖ Ævintĕgri Diî, *Serv.* [*ab* ævo integro, quia perfecta eorum ætas] *Immortal, without decay.*

• Ævĭtas, ātis. f. *Age, eternity.* Ævitatem annali lege ſervanto, *Cic.* de L. L. 3, 3.

• ‖ Ævĭternus, a, um. adj. *Eternal*, Apul. p. 669.

• Ævum, i. m. [ex αἰών, qu. αἰεὶ ὤν, interpoſitione τοῦ digam. Æolic.] (1) *Eternity.* (2) *An age, the life of man.* (3) *Time.* (4) Met. *An action done in time.* (5) *One's age.* (6) Synec. *Old age.* (1) Agere ævum cum diîs in cœlo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 12. (2) Vive memor quàm ſis ævi brevis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 97. (3) Ævo ſequenti, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 27. *i. e.* acceſſu temporis, *Serv.* (4) Veteris non inſcius ævi, *Ov. Met.* 15, 11. (5) Meum ſi quis te percontabitur ævum, *Hor.* Ep. 1, ult. (6) Frigidus ævo Laomedontiades, *Juv.* 6, 325.

• † Ævus, i. m. *pro* ævum. Ævus vitalis, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 4, 14. ⸸ Vita vitalis, *Cic.*

A ante F

Ăfer, fra, rum. *Of Africk.* V. Propr.

Affābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* ad, & fari] *Affable ; eaſy to be ſpoken unto, courteous, complaiſant.* = Omnibus affabilis, & jucundus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 31.

Affābĭlĭtas, ātis, f. *Courteſy, affability, kindneſs, gentleneſs, eaſineſs of addreſs.* = Conciliat animos comitas, affabilitáſque ſermonis, *Cic. Off.* 2, 14.

‖ Affābĭlĭter, adv. *Courteouſly, lovingly, kindly*, Macr. Sat. 7, 2. ⸸ Comiter, benigniter, *Cic.*

Affabrè, *vel* adfabrè, adv. [qu. *ab* adj. affaber] *Cunningly, workman-like, ingeniouſly, artificially, handſomely, curiouſly.* Affabrè, & antiquo artificio, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 5.

† Affabrùm, dixêre vett. teſte Perot. *Curiouſly*, or *neatly, wrought*, ⸸ *pro* affabrè factum.

‖ Affābŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [tanquam *ab* affabulor] *The moral of a fable, ſhewing the uſe and drift of it ; the application of a ſtory.* ⸸ Fabulæ doctrina.

‖ Affāmen, ĭnis. neut. [*ab* affari] *A ſpeaking to one, an addreſs*, Apul. Met. 11. p. 368. ed. Delph. ⸸ Affatus, *Virg.*

‖ Affāniæ, ārum. f. de etymo, parum conſtat. *Idle tittle tattle, a tale of a tub, trifling ſtories*, Apul. Met. 10. p. 325. ed. Delph.

Affāris, *vel* āre, affatus, affāri. [*ex* inuſit. affor] (1) *To ſpeak to, to commune with.* (2) *To thank.* (3) *To entreat.* (1) Tum ſic affari, & curas his demere dictis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 775. (2) Æn. 2, 700. interp. Serv. (3) Hoſtem ſupplex affare ſuperbum, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 424.

• Affātim, adv. quant. [ab ἀφάτως, abunde, ultra quàm verbis aſſequi potes *M.*] *Abundantly, to the full, enough in conſcience.* Sum. & ſubſtantivè, cum gen. ut, ¶ Affatim lignorum, *Timber enough*, Liv. 10, 25. Divitiarum affatim, *Abundance of wealth*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 33. Aliorum eſt affatim qui faciunt, *There are enough beſides*, Id.

Affātus, a, um. part. [*ab* affari] *Speaking*, or *having ſpoken unto*, Virg. Æn. 4, 632.

Affātus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* affari] *A ſpeaking unto*, or *talking with. Talk, diſcourſe*, Virg. Æn. 4, 284.

Affectandus, a, um. part. *To be affected*, Liv. 4, 22.

Affectans, tis. part. *Affecting*, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 59. Affectans errare manus, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 397.

‖ Affectātè, adv. [*ab* affectatus] *Affectedly, with affectation, and too much curioſity*, Quint. ap. Litt. qui utinam & monſtrâſſet locum. ⸸ Cum affectatione.

Affectātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Affectation, curioſity, affectedneſs, over-much care*, and *diligence ; over-doing.* (2) Alſo, in a good ſenſe, *Love, affection.* (1) Nihil odioſius affectatione, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) Sen. Ep. 89. ubi *PHILOSOPHIAM, ſapientiæ amorem, & affectationem*, definit.

Affectātiùs, adv. comp. [qu. *ab* affectatè] *More affectedly*, Quint. 12, 10.

Affectātor, ōris. m. verb. *An affected perſon ; one that over curiouſly affects a thing, one who aſpires to*, and *has a deſign upon, a thing ; as* ¶ Affectator imperii, *Flor.* 2, 7. *One who ſeeks to make himſelf king.*

Affectātus, a, um. part. (1) *Affected, over-curiouſly done.* (2) Alſo, in a good ſenſe, *deſired, ſought for, endeavoured after.* (1) ¶ Affectata oratio, *An affected way of ſpeaking*, Quint. (2) 𝔛 Affectata aliis caſtitas, tibi ingenita, & innata, *Plin. Pan.* 20. Nec tantùm Pietas, ſed protinus ardua Virtus Affectata tibi, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 98. ☞ *Præſtat cum Cicerone dicere* De homine *putidus, putidiuſculus* ; De re *arceſſitus, nimis exquiſitus.*

Affectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* afficio] (1) *An affection of the mind*, or *body ; the ſtate*, or *natural diſpoſition, of any thing : Paſſion, deſire : Sickneſs, ailing.* (2) *Love, affection.* (1) Affectio eſt animi, aut corporis, ex tempore aliquâ de causâ commutatio ; *ut eſt* lætitia, cupiditas, metus, morbus, &c. def. Cicerone. (2) Simiarum generi præcipua erga fœtum affectio, *Plin.* 8, 24. ¶ Affectio aſtrorum, *A conſtellation*, Cic. *de* Fato 4.

Affecto, as. freq. [*ab* afficio] *To affect, deſire*, or *hanker after ; to ſeek for over much ; earneſtly to endeavour*, or *follow after.* In (1) bonâ, (2) mediâ, & (3) malâ notione. (1) ¶ Viam affectat Olympo, *aſpires to divinity*, Virg. Geor. 4, 502. (2) ¶ Affectat iter, *purpoſeth*, Cic. *pro* S. Roſc. 48. (3) ¶ Ut me defraudes, eam affectas viam, *you go about it*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 12.

Affector, āris. paſſ. *To be affected*, or *deſired*, Plin. Ep. 3, 13.

† Affector, āris. dep. Affectatus eſt regnum, *Varr.* ⸸ Affecto.

‖ Affectuōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of affection, affectionate, kind ; pathetical.* Piam affectuoſámque rem feciſſe, *Macr. Sat.* 2, 11. ⸸ Affectu plenus.

Affectūrus, a, um. part. *About to affect*, Liv. 21, 44.

Affectus, a, um. part. [*ab* afficior] ſed & adjectivi naturam ſæpe induit. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Affected, circumſtanced.* (2) *Diſpoſed*, or *inclined*, either *well*, or *ill, with reſpect to* (3) *Body*, or (4) *Mind.* (5) *Endued.* ☞ *It is often beſt engliſhed by the noun following ; Or by the adverb of quality.* (6) *Without an adjunct*, or *caſe, it frequently ſignifies Broken, ſunk, weak, languiſhing, ſick.* (7) *Much advanced, in great forwardneſs.* (1) Variè ſum affectus his literis, priore paginâ perturbatus, paulùm alterâ recreatus, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 4. (2) Eodem modo ſapiens erit affectus erga amicum, quo in ſeipſum, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 20. (3) ¶ Corpus affectum, *out of order, indiſpoſed*, Celſ. 3, 22. (4) Vid. Nº 1. (5) Animi ſpectantur quemadmodum affecti ſunt virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertiis, *Cic. Partit.* 10. ¶ Corpora affecta, tabo ; *Tabid, conſumptive*, Celſ. morbo, *diſeaſed, diſtempered*, Id. Beneficiis affectus, *benefited, obliged*, Cic. Fam. 13, 4. præmiis, honore, lætitiâ, *rewarded, honoured, made glad*, Id. ſenectute, valetudine, *old, ſick*, Id. Inopiâ affectiſſimi, *very poor*, Vell. 2, 84. Avidè ſum affectus, *greatly deſirous*, Cic. Graviter, *grievouſly*, or *ill*, Id. (6) Legati opem rebus affectis orantes, *Liv. Dec.* 1, 6. = Ægra, & affecta mancipia, *Suet. Claud.* 25. (7) Bellum affectum videmus, &, verè, ut dicam, penè confectum *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 8.

Affectus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* afficio] (1) *The affection, diſpoſition, motion*, or *paſſion, of body*, or *mind.* (2) *Sickneſs.* (3) *Love.* (1) Vid. Quint. lib. 6. c. 2. (2) In his affectibus ea exercitationum genera neceſſaria ſunt, *Celſ.* 2. (3) Plin. 3, 10.

‖ Affectus, uum. m. pl. *Children*, Apul. & Jul. Capit. ⸸ Liberi, pignora.

Affĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be brought*, Verbera in aciem, non arma afferenda, *Juſt.* 2, 5.

Affĕrens, ntis. part. *Bringing.* Medicum venale regis Pyrrhi caput afferentem Curius remiſit, *Flor.* 1, 18. Ubi Salmaſius, ex conjecturâ, ut videtur : Lege *offerentem*, non *afferentem.* Legati venerunt afferentes edictum, *Id.* 19, 1.

Affĕro, afferre, attŭli, allātum. act. *vel* Adfĕro, [*ex* ad, & fero] (1) *To bring.* (2) *To report*, or *bring word*, or *news.* (3) *To alledge, ſay, plead*, or *bring for excuſe.* (4) *To contribute, cauſe, breed*, or *procure.* ☞ Reg. acc. cum dat. int. cum acc. & ad. (5) *It is many times engliſhed by the verb of the following noun.* (1) Puerum ut afferret ſimul, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 35. (2) Alii attulerunt, Cæſarem iter habere Capuam m, *Cic.* (3) Ad ea quæ dixi affer, ſi quid habes, *Id.* Cauſam affert mortis voluntariæ, *Id.* (4) Nihil afferunt quo jucundiùs vivamus, *Id.* (5) ¶ Afferre adjumentum, auxilium, *Id.* opem, *Ter.* ſuppetias, Plaut. *to help,* ſolatium, *to comfort*; auctoritatem, *to authorize*; animum, *to encourage*; obſcuritatem, *to darken*; detrimentum, *to endamage*; mortem, *to kill,* Cic. &c. amaritudinem, *to embitter,* Plin. tædium, *to weary,* or *tire,* Liv. torporem, *to benumb,* Plin. tabem, *to rot,* Col. Afferre, ſpem, metum, dubitationem, memoriam, *To put in hope, fear, doubt, remembrance,* Cic. faſtidium, languorem, morbum, confidentiam, *to make one loath, faint, ſick, confident,* Id. Afferre cauſam, *To ſhew a cauſe,* Ter. *to give occaſion,* Cic. rationem, excuſationem, exemplum, *to alledge,* Id. quæſtionem, *to propoſe,* Id. afferre alicui conſilium, *to adviſe one,* Id. fiduciam, to *embolden,* Cæſ. lacrymas, *to make one cry,* Cic. Afferre manus alicui, *To lay hands on one*; ſibi, *to kill himſelf*; vim virgini, *to raviſh*; vitæ, *to kill.* Afferre cauſam conjecturæ, *To hint,* Id.

Afféror, erris, allātus. paſſ. *To be brought,* &c. ¶ Affertur fama, *News comes,* Liv. Summis precibus rogat ſibi afferri puerum, *Juſt* 1, 4.

Affertur, imperſ. *The report is,* or *news comes,* Liv. ¶ Allatum eſt mihi, *vel* ad me, de, &c. *News,* or *word, was brought me,* Cic.

Affĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be affected,* or *puniſhed.* Pertinaciam magnâ pœnâ eſſe afficiendam judicabat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 39.

Affĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ctum. act. [*ab* ad & facio] (1) *To affect, influence,* or *have power over.* (2) *To move, with reſpect* either *to body,* or *mind.* (1) Et ſimul fames, ſitiſque corpora afficerent, *Liv.* 28, 15. Sollicitudo ex te affecit me, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 97. (2) Is terror milites hoſtéſque in diverſum affecit, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 19. ☞ *Being joined with a noun, it is rendered by the verb of that noun; as,* ¶ Afficere aliquem delectatione, *Cic.* honore, *Id.* laude, *Id.* præmio, *Id.* beneficiis, *Id. to delight, honour, praiſe, reward, oblige. So* ignominiâ, incommodo, injuriis, pœnâ, *&c. Id. to diſgrace, damage, injure, puniſh*; morte, cæde, *to kill,* Liv. cruciatu, *to torment,* Cæſ. ſepulturâ, *to bury,* Hirt.

Affĭcior, i, ectus. paſſ. *To be moved,* or *effected, well,* or *ill,* &c. *according as it is determined by the noun following.* ¶ Voluptate affici, *To be pleaſed,* Cic. torminibus, *to be griped,* Plin. 29, 5.

†Affictĭtius, a, um. adj. ¶ Actus affictitius ad villam, *A cloſe adjoining to one's houſe,* as *a warren,* Varr. R. R. 3, 12. Raró occ.

Affictus, a, um. part. [*ab* affingor] (1) *Framed, faſhioned.* (2) *Feigned, counterfeited.* (1) Nullam partem corporis ſine aliquâ neceſſitate affictam reperietis, *Cic.* (2) Affictum proœmium, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 80.

Affīgo, ĕre, xi, xum. act. [*ex* ad, & figo] (1) *To faſten, to clap cloſe, to fix upon.* (2) Met. *To imprint.* (1) Minervæ pinnarum talaria affigunt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (2) ¶ Ea maximè animis affiguntur, *are moſt deeply rooted, Id.* § Affigere literas pueris, *To fix them in their memory,* Quint. 1, 1. § literam ad caput, *to burn in the forehead,* Cic. *pro* Roſc. Amer. 20. Affigi lecto, *To be ſick in bed,* Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 81.

Affīgor, gi, xus. paſſ. *To be fixed, faſtened,* &c. Cùm cautibus innocentiſſimus quiſque affigeretur, *Plin. Pan.* 35.

Affingens, ntis. part. *Forming, deviſing,* Liv. 20, 12.

Affingo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab* ad, & fingo] (1) *To form,* or *faſhion.* (2) *To feign, deviſe,* or *frame.* (3) *To invent,* or *add to a ſtory.* (4) *To counterfeit* and *reſemble:* (1) Vid. Affictus, N°. 1. (2) Vid. id. N°. 2. (3) Addunt, & affingunt rumoribus Galli, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 1. (4) Affingere hominum mores, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2. 60.

Affingor, i. paſſ. *To be formed,* or *deviſed,* Liv. 24, 3.

Affīnis, e. adj. [*ab* ad, & finis] (1) ‖ *Neighbouring,* or *bordering upon; adjacent, contiguous,* or *lying cloſe,* or *near, to one another.* (2) *Of kin* properly *by marriage.* (3) Met. *Having a ſhare,* or *partaking in any buſineſs,* or *affair*; (4) *acceſſary, guilty, privy unto.* (1) ✠ Affines in agris vicini ſunt; in hominibus conſanguinitate conjuncti, *Feſt.* (2) Affinia vincula, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 8, 9. ‖ Affinium nomina ſunt Socer, ſocrus; gener, nurus; noverca, vitricus; privignus, -na; gradus autem affinitatis nulli ſunt, *Modeſt.* Imò & gener, & affines placent, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 63. (3) § Affines rerum quas fert adoleſcentia, *Id. Heaut.* 1, 2, 39. (4) § Affinis alicujus culpæ, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 44. § Ne quis affinis ei noxæ eſſet, *Liv.*

Affīnis, is. c. g. ſubſt. *ex* adj. Affines ſunt viri, & uxoris cognati inter ſe. *A couſin, a kinſman,* or *kinſwoman, by marriage.* ✠ Ille ſi me alienus affinem volet, tacebit, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 17.

Affīnĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* affinis] *Affinity, alliance by marriage.* § Affinitate ſe devincire cum aliquo, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 26.

‖ Affirmanter, adv. *By way of affirmation,* Gell. 14, 1.

Affirmātè, adv. ‖ ſſimè, ſup. *Solemnly, by way of affirmation, aſſuredly.* Quod affirmatè, quaſi Deo teſte, promiſeris, id tenendum eſt, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29. Affirmatiſſimè plerique ſcripſerunt, *Gell.* 10, 12.

Affirmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An affirmation,* or *ſolemn teſtimony; a ſpeaking point blank.* ¶ Juſjurandum eſt affirmatio religioſa, *A ſolemn atteſtation,* Cic. Offic. 3, 29. ✠ Dubitatio, *Id.*

‖ Affirmātor, ōris. f. m. verb. *An affirmer,* Tert. Alſo *a voucher,* Ulp.

Affirmātus, a, um. part. *Affirmed, confirmed, aſſured, aſcertained,* Rhodiis affirmata, quæ data priore decreto erant, *Liv. Conf. Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 67.

Affirmo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & firmo] (1) *To affirm,* or *avouch; to aſcertain,* or *aſſure, a thing.* (2) *To confirm,* or *eſtabliſh.* (1) Non ſoleo temerè affirmare de altero, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 1. (2) Vid. Affirmatus. ¶ Affirmare jurejurando, *To affirm upon oath, to make affidavit,* Liv. 29, 23.

‖ Affixa, ōrum. n. ap. JCC. *Standards faſtened to the freehold.* ☞ Affixa ap. eos qui tradunt artem Gram. Heb. ſunt vel Præfixa, vel Suffixa, ſc. literæ, vel ſyllabæ ſerviles, vocabulis ab initio, vel à fine adnexæ.

Affixus, a, um. part. [*ab* affigor] (1) *Faſtened,* or *fixed.* (2) *Siting cloſe to.* (3) *Imprinted upon, implanted.* (4) *Adhering,* or *cleaving, unto.* (1) Signa Punicis affixa delubris, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 19. (2) Penſis affixa puella, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 87. (3) Affixum in animo, ſenſuque, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 53. (4) § Quibus in rebus me ille ſibi affixum habebat, *Id. Fam.* 1, 8.

Afflans, ntis. part. *Breathing gently upon, favouring.* Afflante fortunâ, *Quint.* 11, 3.

Afflātus, a, um. part. (1) *Blown upon, blaſted, ſcorched.* (2) *Full of breath.* (3) Met. *Inſpired.* (1) § Afflati incendio, *Liv.* 30, 6. § fulminis telis, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 6, 17. (2) Afflatam (tibiam) ſenſit habere ſonum, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 703. *niſi malis contra interpretes reddere,* blown. (3) Afflata numine dei (Sibylla), *Virg. Æn.* 6, 50.

Afflātus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A blaſt,* or *breathing upon; a breath,* or *gale, of wind.* (2) *A vapour,* or *reaking ſteam.* (3) *The letter* H, or *note of aſpiration.* (4) *Inſpiration.* (1) Afflatus ventorum benignus, *Plin.* 37, 13. (2) Percuſſæ calidis afflatibus herbæ, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 322. (3) Æoles ſine afflatu (Thebas) vocant Tebas, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 1. (4) Nemo vir magnus ſinè afflatu aliquo divino unquam fuit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66. = Inſtinctus, inflammatio animi, *Id.*

Affleo, ēre, ēvi, tum. neut. [*ex* ad, & fleo] *To weep at, to feign a cry; to weep,* or *lament,* Plaut. Perſ. 1, 3, 72, & Pœn. 5, 2, 149. Raró occ.

Afflictātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A throwing down,* or *demoliſhing.* Met. *Affliction, trouble, vexation, pain,* Cic. T. Q. 4, 7.

Afflictio, ōnis. f. verb. *Properly a throwing,* or *laſhing, on the ground.* Met. *Trouble, ſorrow, anguiſh, vexation, adverſity, affliction,* Cic. Tuſc. Q. 3, 13.

Afflicto, as. freq. [*ab* affligo] (1) *To ſcatter and toſs, as a ſtorm doth a ſhip.* (2) Met. *To torment, vex, afflict.* (1) Naves tempeſtas afflictabat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 29. (2) Ne te afflictes, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 31.

Afflictor, āris. paſſ. *To be daſhed.* Met. *To be diſquieted,* &c. Naves in vadis afflictantur, minuente æſtu, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 12.

Afflictor, ōris. m. verb. *A thrower down. An afflictor, troubler, vexer,* or *tormentor.* = Afflictor, & perditor dignitatis, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 27.

Afflictus, a, um. part. (1) *Thrown, down.* (2) *Daſhed againſt, ſplit.* (3) ‖ Met. *profligate.* (4) *Dejected, afflicted, grieved, diſpirited.* (1) § Afflicta tempeſtate arbor, *Col.* 5, 1. (2) § Ad ſcopulus navis, *Cic. C. R.* 9. (3) *It. adj. or, comp.* Nemo tam afflictis eſt moribus, *Macr.* (4) Afflictus vitam in tenebris, luctuque trahebam, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 92. Afflictiore conditione quàm cæteri, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1.

‖ Afflictus, ûs. m. verb. *Affliction, trouble; daſhing; hard uſage.* Fœminata virtus afflictu occidit, *Cic.* ☞ *Sed Lambinus, & Gruterus leg.* Afflicta, *quamobrem hâc voce abſtinendum cenſeo.*

Afflīgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ad, & *inuſ.* fligo] *Properly* (1) *to throw,* or *daſh, on the ground; to demoliſh. Hence* (2) Met. *To afflict, trouble, grieve, vex, diſquiet.* (3) *To weaken, and bring low.* (1) = Statuam deturbant affligunt, comminuunt, diſſipant, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 38. (2) ✠ Ut me levârat tuus adventus, ſic diſceſſus afflixit, *Id. Att.* 12, 49. (3) = Non planè me enervavit, non afflixit ſenectus, *Id.* de *Sen.* 10.

Afflīgor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be thrown down, demoliſhed,* Met. *To be troubled, afflicted,* &c. Qui cùm uno genere morbi affligerentur, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 35.

Afflo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & flo] (1) *To breathe upon.* (2) *To blaſt.* (3) *To breathe forth a ſweet ſmell.* (4) Met. *To favour.* (1) Vittas afflabat anhelitus oris, *Ov. Met.* 5, 617. (2) [Jupiter] fulminis afflavit ventis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 649. (3) Afflabunt tibi non Arabum de gramine odores, *Prop.* 2, 29, 17. (4) Felix cui placidus leniter afflat amor, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 80.

Afflor, āris. paſſ. *To be blown upon, to be inſpired, to be blaſted.* ¶ Afflari ſydere, *To be planet-ſtruck,* Plin. 2, 41. peſte, *infected.* Sil. 6. ſole, *ſcorched,* Claud. B. G. 348.

Affluens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Flowing.* (2) *Abounding.* (3) Met. *Reſorting.* (1) Unguentis affluens, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 8. (2) = Uberiores, & affluentiores aquæ, *Vitr.* 8, 1. Met. = Ditior, & affluentior amicitia, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 16. (3) Affluentes ad famam ejus undique barbari, *Liv.* 35, 3.

Affluentia, æ. f. *Affluence, abundance, plenty, luxury.* ✠ Munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, *Nepos Att.* 13.

Affluentiùs, adv. comp. *More abundantly.* Affluentiùs voluptates haurire, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 6.

Affluo, ĕre, xi, xum, neut. [*ex* ad, & fluo] (1) *To flow upon.* (2) *To flow in.* (3) Met. *To creep,* or *ſteal upon.* (4) Met. *To reſort,* or *come together in great numbers,* or *companies.* (5) Met. *To abound.* (1) Torrens imbribus affluens fundamenta convellit, *Col.* (2) ✠ Bis affluunt, biſque remeant æſtus, *Plin.* 2, 97. (3) § Affluit incautis amor, *Ov. Rem.* 148. (4) Affluebant copiæ, *Liv.* 29, 51. (5) § Atque adeò ut frumento affluam, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 57.

Affŏdio, ĕre, ōdi, ſſum. act. [*ex* ad, & fodio] *To dig up,* or *unto.* ¶ Vicini ceſpitem noſtro ſolo affodimus. *We dig it up, and turn it into our own ground,* Plin. 21, 68.

† Affor, āris. dep. [*ab* ad, & fari] Vid. in affaris. *To ſpeak to.*

Affōre, [*ex* ad, & fore] *To be preſent hereafter.* ¶ Non ſuſpicatus ſum illam affore, *That ſhe would be there,* Cic. Affore ab oris externis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 270.

Afformīdo, as. neut. [*ex* ad, & formido] *To be ſomewhat afraid,* Plaut Bach. 4, 10, 3. Raró occ.

Affrango, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [*ab* ad, & frango] *To break nigh to,* or *upon.* Hyemes affrangere buſtis, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 36. Pleniſque affrangere parvos Uberibus, *Id Theb.* 5, 150.

Affrĕmo, ĕre, ui, vel Adfrĕmo neut. *To murmur, to bluſter.* Boreas ſtridentibus adfremit alis, *Sil.* 14, 125.

Affrĭco, as. act. [*ex* ad, *&* frico] *To rub againſt*, or *upon a thing.* § Arbori (ſe affricant, *Col.* 7, 5. ¶ Affricare alicui ſcabiem, *To give one the itch, to infect one*, Sen. Hinc

Affrictus, ûs. m. verb. *A rubing upon*, or *againſt.* Spuma aquæ marinæ affrictu verrucas tollit, *Plin.* 31, 6.

Affrio, as. act. [*ex* ad, *&* frio] *To rub into powder, to crumble*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

Affui, *I was by*, or *preſent.* Vid. Adſum.

Affulgeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. [*ex* ad, *&* fulgeo] *To ſhine upon.* Met. *To favour, to encourage, to ſmile upon.* § Lux civitati affulſiſſe viſa eſt, *Liv.* Occaſio affulſit, *Flor.* 4, 9. ¶ Spes affulſit, *There appeared ſome hope*, Liv. 27, 28.

Affundo, ĕre, ūdi, ſum. act. [*ex* ad, *&* fundo] *To pour upon*, or *into*; *to beſprinkle, to put liquor in.* § Vinum illi affundere, *Plin.* 16, 44. cremorem, *Ov. Med.* 95.

Affundor, i, fūſus. paſſ. *To be poured upon*, or *into*: Alſo *to flow by a place, as a river*, Plin. 5, 1.

Affūſus, a, um. part. *Poured upon.* Quis ardor ſanguinis affuſi, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 547. ¶ Affuſa urbs mari, *i. e.* mare affuſum urbi, *A maritime city, ſituate by the ſea*, Plin. Affuſis radicibus arbores hærent, *Laid aſide*, Ov. Met. 9, 366.

Affŭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to be preſent.* Ipſe in tempore affuturus, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 17, 1.

Ăfŏris, adv. rectiùs A foris, diviſè, *From without*, Plin. 17, 24. Al. negant eſſe Lat. voc.

Afrĭcānæ, *ſcil.* feræ, ārum. f. *Panthers, beaſts brought out of Africk*, Plin. 8, 17. ¶ Africanæ gallinæ, *Turkey-hens*, Col. 8, 2.

Afrĭcus, i. m. [ſcil. ventus ab Africâ ſpirans, inter Auſtrum & Zephyrum] *The wind South-weſt and by weſt*, Hor. *Id. qui &* Libs, *Plin.* 2, 47. Malus celeri ſaucius Africo, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 5.

Afrĭcus, a, um. adj. ¶ Africæ procellæ, *Blowing out of Africa, South-Weſt*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57.

* ‖ Ăgăpe, es. f. [ab ἀγαπὴ charitas] Cœna noſtra vocatur agape, id quod dilectio eſt, *Tert. An antient love-feaſt among Chriſtians.*

* Ăgărĭcon, ci. n. [ἀγαρίκον, Gr. ita dict. ab Agariâ Sarmatiæ regione, *Plin.* 25, 9.] *Agarick, A kind of muſhroom growing upon high trees, of a white colour, and good for purging of phlegm.*

* Ăgāſo, ōnis. m. [ab ἀγάζων, equiſo] *A horſe-keeper, a groom of the ſtable*, Liv. 43, 5. ☞ Hor. *and* Perſ. *ſeem to uſe it for any inferiour ſervant*, or *drudge.*

* Ăge, pl. Ăgĭte, imper. [ab ἄγε] Eſt autem adv. (1) Hortandi. (2) Permittendi. (3) Ægrè concedendi. (4) Tranſeundi. (5) ☞ Jungitur (quæ linguæ eſt indoles) interdum verbo plur. & verbo tertiæ perſonæ, quod magìs mirum. *Come on. Well, well, if it muſt be ſo; go to.* (1) Eja, age, rumpe moras, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 569. (2) Age, age, ut lubet, *Ter.* (3) Age, dicat; ſino, *Id.* (4) Age, iſta divina ſtudia omittamus, *Cic.* (5) Age licemini, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 69. Age ſanè, omnes citatis equis advolant Romam, *Liv.* ⌘ Age verò, non age autem, *Valla.* § Eja, age, *Virg.* Age, age, *Ter.* Age jam, age nunc, age porrò, age ſanè, age verò, *Cic.* ☞ *Agite eſt ferè hortandi, & ſecundæ perſonæ, plur. imp. jungitur.* Agite ô tectis, juvenes, ſuccedite noſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 631.

† Ăgēa, æ. f. *Wood; the deck*, or *hatches, of a ſhip*, En. ⸸ Fori.

* Ăgĕdum, *&* Ăgĭtĕdum. [*ab* age, *&* agite, adjecto dum] *Come on, well.* Agedum hoc mihi expedi primum, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 27. *Vid.* Age. Agitedum, ite mecum, *Liv.*

* Ăgĕlaſtus, [ab ἀγέλαστος, *i. e.* ſine riſu] *One that never laugheth.* Craſſus ſic dictus, *Cic.* Vid. Propr.

* ‖ Ăgellŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ex* dim. Agellus] *A very little ſpot of ground*, ap. *Sym.* & *Arnob.*

* Ăgellus, i. m. dim. [*ab* ager] *A little field, a ſmall piece of ground, a little parcel of land.* Agelli hîc ſub urbe eſt paulum, *Ter. Ad.* 5, 8, 26.

* Ăgēma, ătis. n. [ab ἄγημα, Gr. quod ex ἄγω duco] (1) *A battalion of horſe*, or (2) *foot. A ſquadron, a brigade, chiefly in the Macedonian army.* (1) Alam mille ferme equitum agema vocabant, *Liv.* 37, 40. (2) Delecta duo ſunt agemata; hanc illi legionem vocant, *Liv.* 42, 51. ☞ *De peditatu intellige.*

* Ăgendus, a, um. part. [*ab* agor] *To be driven*, or *done*; *that muſt be done*, &c. Cæſari omnia uno tempore erant agenda, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 20. Vid. ago.

* Ăgens, tis. part. [*ab* ago] *Driving, doing, quick, briſk*, Cic. Agens curam de conjuge, *Ov. Met.* 9, 107. Multa agendo nihil agens, *Phædr.* 2, 5, 3. ‖ Subſt. *An agent, a ſteward, a commiſſioner*, Dig.

* Ăger, agri. m. [ab ἀγρὸς, Quint.] (1) *A field, land*, or *ground*; *a manour, farm*, or *lordſhip, with the demeſnes.* (2) *The country.* (3) *Land lying about a city*, or *town. A country*, or *ſhire.* (1) Agrum hunc mercatus ſum, *Ter. H.* 1, 1, 94. (2) Cùm iter per agros, & loca ſola faceret, *Cic.* (3) Ager Volaterranus, Campanus, *&c. Id.* ☞ *In hâc notione plural. ne dixeris, duntaxat dum loqueris de ſingularum urbium territoriis; quia ager complectitur omnia; ut nemora, ſaltus, paſcua, montes, flumina, lacus, &c.* Valla. ¶ Ager campeſtris. *A champaign country.* Varr. Ager frumentarius, *A corn field*, Col. Ager ſuburbanus, *That lies near the city*, Cic. Requietus ager, *That lieth fallow*, Ov. A. Am. 2, 351. Reſtibilis ager, *That bears every year*, Col. Dotales agri, *Lands given in dowery*, Ov. Faſt. 5, 209. § Agrum novare, proſcindere, *To break up ground*, Col. iterare, tertiare, *To give it the ſecond and third tilth*, Id.

* ‖ Ăgērăton, i. n. [ab, α, & γῆρας, ſenectus, quòd non ſeneſcit] *An herb called everlaſting, motherwort, cotton-weed*, or *maudlin*, Lex. ex Plin.

Ăgĕſis, adv. [*ex* age, *&* ſis, *pro* ſi vis] *Go to, come on*, Lucr. 1, 266.

Aggĕmo, ĕre. neut. [*ex* ad, *&* gemo] *To groan*, or *ſigh, at.* Aggemit & noſtris ipſa carina malis, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 4, 10. Raró occ.

Agger, ĕris. m. verb. [*ex* ad, *&* gero, ſc. *ab* aggerendo] (1) *A heap*, or *pile, of any thing*; *chiefly of ſtones, faſcines*, or *earth.* (2) *A cauſeway.* (3) *A mud wall.* (4) *A fortreſs, rampart*, or *bulwark, artificial*, or *natural.* (5) *A ſhelf in the ſea.* (6) *A bank*, or *dam, to keep rivers from overflowing.* (1) Agger coctus, *Prop.* 3, 11, 23. Terreus agger, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 14. Vaſtum aggerem compone, in altos ipſe me immittam rogos, *Sen. Ph.* 110. (2) Viæ deprenſus in aggere ſerpens, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 273. (3) In aggerem ſcandentem Volſcum hoſtem nemo ſubmovit, *Liv.* (4) Pinnis, atque aggere cingit, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 159. Aggeres Alpini, *Id.* 6, 831. (5) Aggere cingit arenæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 116. (6) Aggeribus ruptis cùm ſpumeus amnis Exit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 496.

‖ Aggĕrātim, adv. *By heaps, piled one upon another*, Apul. Met. 4. ⸸ Acervatim, *Cic.*

Aggĕrātus, a, um. part. *Heaped up.* Medio campi albentia oſſa, ut fugerant, ut reſtiterant, disjecta, vel aggerata, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 61, 4.

Aggĕrus, a, um. part. *To be banked up, to be carried to*, Plaut. Vid. Agero, ĕre.

Aggĕro, as. denom. [*ab* agger] (1) *To heap, to lay on heaps.* (2) Met. *To aggravate*, or *exaggerate.* (1) Terra circum arbores aggerari debet, *Col.* 11, 2, 46. (2) Incendit animum dictis, atque aggerat iras, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 197.

Aggĕro, ĕre, eſſi, eſtum. act. [*ex* ad, *&* gero] (1) *To lay on a heap.* (2) *To bring*, or *carry, to one.* (1) Aggeritur tumulo tellus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 63. (2) Te aggerundâ curvum aquâ faciam probè, *Plaut. Caſ.* 1, 36.

Aggeſtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A heaping up, a pile of any thing.* Vid. Aggeſtus. Aggeſtione tecta trabes, *Pallad.* 12, 15. fin.

Aggeſtus, a, um. part. [*ab* aggero] *Carried unto, heaped up.* Aggeſtâ contumulavit humo, *Mart* 8, 57.

Aggeſtus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A heap, a terrace*, or *mount. A pile of earth.* (2) *The entrenchment of a camp.* (1) Lignorum aggeſtus, *Tac.* (2) Tuto copiarum aggeſtu, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 60.

Agglŏmĕro, as. act. [*ex* ad, *&* glomero] *To wind up yarn in a bottom.* Hinc Met. *To throng*, or *crowd, together*; *as ſoldiers do. To troop.* Lateri agglomerant noſtro, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 341. *pro* agglomerantur.

Agglūtĭnandus, a, um. part. ¶ Ad me agglutinandam totam decretum eſt dare, *to aſſociate*, Plaut. Ciſt. 3, 17.

Agglūtĭno, as. act. [*ab* ad, *&* glutino] *To glue.* Tu illud deſecabis, hoc agglutinabis, *Cic. Att.* 16, 6. Alſo *to ſolder together*, Chryſocollam & aurifices ſibi vindicant agglutinando auro, *Plin.* 33, 5. Met. *To aſſociate*, Plaut. Aul. 4. 10, 17.

Aggrăvans, tis. part. (1) *Heightening, increaſing, aggravating.* (2) *Making one heavy*, or *ſleepy.* (1) Sortem earum crudeliùs aggravante fortunâ, *Curt.* 3, 35. (2) Odor aggravans caput, *Plin.* 12, 17.

Aggrăvātus, a, um. part. *Aggravated, heightened, grown more grievous.* Sed in redeundo, aggravatâ valetudine, tandem Nolæ ſuccubuit, *Suet. Aug.* 98.

Aggrăveſcens, tis. part. *Growing more ſore and troubleſome.* Aggraveſcens vulnus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 31.

Aggrăveſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* ad, *&* gravo] *To grow worſe, more grievous and troubleſome.* Metuo ne morbus magìs aggraveſcat, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 2.

Aggrăvo, as. act. [*ex* ad, *&* gravo] *To aggravate, to accumulate*, Liv. 6, 27. & 44, 7. *To make heavy*, Plin. ¶ Reum aggravare, *To charge him home, to preſs hard upon him*, Quint. 5, 7.

Aggrăvor, āris. paſſ. *To be preſſed*, or *troubled*; *To be made worſe*, Liv. 24, 36.

Aggrĕdiendus, a, um. part. *To be attempted*, or *enterpriſed*, Liv. 24, 19.

Aggrĕdior, i, ſſus. dep. [*ab* ad, *&* gradior] (1) *To go unto.* (2) *To accoſt.* (3) *To ſet upon, encounter*, or *aſſault, a perſon.* (4) *To ſet upon, enterpriſe, attempt*, or *eſſay, a buſineſs.* (1) Aggredior hominem, ſaluto adveniens, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 59. (2) Satìs aſtutè aggredimini, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 75. (3) Telephus, & ipſum [Auguſtum] & Senatum aggredi deſtinaverat, *Suet. Aug.* 19. (4) § Aggredi opus Hirt. ad leges, ad dicendum, dicere, *Cic.*

Aggrĕgo, as. denom. [*ab* ad, *&* grex] (1) *To gather together*, or *in troops*; *to aſſemble.* (2) Met. *To join.* (3) ¶ Aggregare ſe, *To aſſociate himſelf.* (1) Cæteros undique collectos aggregavit, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 12. (2) § Meam voluntatem ad ſummi viri dignitatem aggregavi, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9. (3) § Qui ſe ad eorum amicitiam aggregaverant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 11.

Aggrĕgor, āri. paſſ. *To be gathered together*, Aggregabantur è plebe ſcurræ, hiſtriones, &c. *Tac. H.* 2, 87, 4.

Aggreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* aggredior] *An aſſault, a ſeting upon one, an onſet, an enterpriſe*, or *undertaking*; *an attack*, Cic. Orat. 15.

‖ Aggreſſor, ōris. m. verb. *One that ſeteth upon, a robber, an aggreſſor*, Juvencus. ⸸ Qui aggreditur.

Aggreſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to undertake*, or *enterpriſe*, Liv. 30, 4.

* Ăgĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* ago] qui facilè agit. (1) *Active, briſk, induſtrious, ſprightly, lively.* (2) *Swift, ſpeedy, nimble.* (1) = ⌘ Oderunt agilem ignavúmque remiſſi, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 90. (2) Agilis claſſis, *Liv.* dextra, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1. greſſus, *Sil.* 3, 180. ☞ *Gradus non invenio, niſi ap. Gramm.*

* Ăgĭlĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* agilis] *Quickneſs, agility, dexterity, ſwiftneſs, activity, eaſineſs.* Agilitas navium, *Liv.* 26, 51. naturæ, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17.

‖ Ăgĭlĭter, adv. *Nimbly, readily, quickly.* Ammian. *Sed* Ăgĭliùs, adv. comp. *More nimbly*, Col. 2, 2.

* ‖ Ăgīna, æ. f. [*ab* agendo *dict.* Feſt. § Agina eſt, quâ inſeritur ſcapus trutinæ, i. e. in quo foramine trutina *agitur*, & ſe vertit.] *The hole*, or *hollow, wherein the beam of the balance turneth.*

‖ Ăgĭnātor, ōris. m. [*ab* aginari, *i. e.* negotiari] *A pedlar, a retailer, a huckſter*, Calep. *ex* Feſt.

* Ăgĭtābĭlis, le. adj. *Eaſy to be ſhaken, moveable.* Agitabilis aër, *Ov. Met.* 1, 75. Raró occ.

* Ăgĭtandus, a, um. part. *Toſſed, moved.* Met. *Shifted, diſcuſſed.* = Mens agitandis, exquiren-

diſque rationibus alitur, *Cic.* Agitandum eſt corpus levi geſtatione, *Celſ.* 3, 6.

* Ăgĭtans, tis. part. *Moving, ſhaking.* Met. *Pondering, diſcuſſing,* &c. *Liv.* 30, 3. Agitantia nubila fumes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 571.

* Ăgĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Motion, ſtirring, tumbling* and *toſſing.* (2) Met. *Exerciſe, practice.* (1) = Agitatione, & motibus linguæ cibus detruditur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (2) ¶ Agitatio mentis nunquam acquieſcit, *Our thoughts are always in motion,* Id. Off. 1, 6. Agitatio ſtudiorum, *Id.* de *Sen.* 7. Agitatio terræ, *Ploughing,* or *diging,* Col. 2, 2.

* Ăgĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A driver of cattle, but moſt frequently uſed for a charioteer, carter, coachman,* or *waggoner.* Agitator aſelli, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 273.

* Ăgĭtātus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. (1) *Toſſed, moved, ſtired.* (2) Met. *Perplexed, vexed, troubled.* (3) *Exerciſed, employed.* (4) *Debated, diſcuſſed, handled.* (5) *Churned.* (6) *Nimble, ſprightly.* (1) ¶ Freta agitata, *The rough ſea,* Virg. Georg. 1, 357. (2) Scelerum furiis agitatus Oreſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 331, (3) = Optimis curis agitatus, & exercitatus animus, *Cic.* (4) = Res agitata in concionibus, jactata in judiciis, *Id.* pro *Clu.* 1. (5) Plin. (6) Agitatiorem mihi animum eſſe credebam, *Sen. Ep.* 109.

* Ăgĭte, Ăgĭtĕdum, adv. *Go to.* Vid. Age.

* Ăgĭto, as. freq. [*ab* ago] (1) *To drive.* (2) *To ſhake,* or *wag.* (3) *To tumble and toſs.* (4) *To chaſe, courſe,* or *hunt.* (5) *To manage,* or *govern.* (6) *To trouble, vex, and diſquiet.* (7) *To conſider, and caſt about.* (8) *To handle, and debate.* (9) *To exerciſe, and practiſe.* (10) *To dwell.* (1) = Cùm pulſetur agitetúrque atomorum incurſione [Epicuri deus] *Cic. N. D.* 1, 41. (2) Decumbere, & agitare caput, *Col.* 6, 6. (3) Vid. Agitatus, No. 1. (4) Etiam ſi feras exercitaturus non ſis, nec agitaturus, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 17. (5) In pace beneficiis magìs quàm metu imperium agitabant, *Sall. B. C.* 9. (6) Vid. Agitatus, No. 2. (7) Id agitans mecum ſedulò inveni remedium huic rei, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 10. (8) Vid. Agitatus, N°. 4. (9) Vid. Agitatus, N°. 3. (10) Gætulos accepimus partim in tuguriis, alios incultiùs vagos agitare, *Sall. B. J.* 22. ſc. ævum. ¶ Agitare rem aliquam ſermonibus, *To talk,* or *diſcourſe, of it,* Liv. § Agitare ævum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 154. vitam, *Sall. To live.* convivium, *To feaſt,* or *banquet,* Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 18. choros, *To dance,* Virg. Geor. 4, 533. conſilia, *To conſult,* Liv. 3, cœtus, *To aſſemble,* Sall. ſacra, *To ſacrifice,* Catull. 61, 24. Agitare ſecum in animo, *To ponder,* or *conſider,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 29. febres, & ulcera, *To comment upon,* Celſ. feras, *To follow the Chaſe,* Cic. latrocinia, *To rob,* Tac. Ann. 12, 39. fugam, *to fly,* Virg. moras, *To delay,* Sall. B. J. 83. gaudium, & lætitiam, *To rejoice, to live merrily,* Id. § Agitare cuſtodiam, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 6, 20. vigilias, *Id.* præſidium, *Sall. B. J.* 59. feſtos dies, *To keep ward, watch, holiday,* Cic. Verr. 2, 63. Agitare urſum, *To bait,* Plin.

* Ăgĭtor, āris. paſſ. *To be driven, chaſed, toſſed, vexed,* &c. ¶ Agitari furiarum tædis ardentibus, *To be terrified,* Cic. *pro* S. Roſc. 24.

* Aglaŏphōtis, ĭdis. f. [Ἀγλαόφωτις, Gr. ab ἀγλαὸς ſplendidus & φῶς lux] Herba noctu lucens tactúmque fugiens, dum locum ex loco mutat, *Ælian,* 14, 27. *Some take it for a kind of peony,* Vid. Plin. 24, 17.

* ‖ Aglaſpĭdes, um. m. pl. Liv. 44, 41. [ab ἀγλαὸς, ſplendidus, & ἀσπὶς, ſcutum] *A regiment of ſoldiers ſo called among the Romans.* Aglapſis corruptè legit Cal.

* Agmen, ĭnis. n. [qu. Agimen] (1) *An army marching.* (2) *A company of ſoldiers, chiefly infantry.* (3) Met. *A number of people walking together.* (4) *A herd of beaſts, pack of dogs, flock of birds, ſwarm of bees,* &c. (5) *The courſe,* or *ſtream of a river.* (6) *The working of oars.* (7) *The winding of a ſerpent.* (8) *An aſſault,* or *attack.* (1) 𝔛 Ne miles gregarius in caſtris, néve in agmine ſervum, aut jumentum, haberet, *Sall. B. J.* 49. (2) 𝔛 Nonnullæ cohortes in agmen Cæſaris; aliæ in equites incidunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 24. (3) Agmina comitum, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 5, 30. (4) Per valles paſcitur agmen, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 190. Agmen aligerum, *ib.* 12, 249. Agmen (canum) ignari inſtigant, *Ov. Met.* 3, 242. Nare per æſtatem liquidem proſpexeris agmen, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 59. (5) Leni fluit agmine Tibris, *Id. Æn.* 2, 782. (6) Agmine remorum celeri, *Id. Æn.* 5, 211. (7) = Medii nexus extremæque agmina caudæ, *Id. Geor.* 3, 423. (8) Illi [angues] agmine certo Laocoonta petunt, *Id. Æn.* 2, 212.

Agna, æ. f. fœmineus ovis fœtus, *An ewe lamb,* Hor. Od. 1, 4, 12. *A ſquare piece of land, one hundred and twenty foot on every ſide; two of which put together made an acre, called* Jugerum, à jugendo, *Col.*

Agnaſcor, *vel* Adnaſcor, i, nātus ſum. dep. [*ex* ad, & naſcor] (1) *To be born after the father's will is made.* (2) ‖ *To be related by the father's ſide.* (3) *To grow upon,* or *to.* (1) Conſtat agnaſcendo rumpi teſtamentum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 57. (2) *ap.* JCC. (3) Vid. Agnatus.

Agnātio, ōnis. f. verb. agnatorum conſanguinitas. (1) *Kindred by the father's ſide.* (2) *Growing to a thing,* &c. (1) = Homines deorum agnatione, & gente tenentur, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 7. (2) Vid. Agnatus.

Agnāti, ōrum. pl. m. ſubſt. Qui poſſunt etiam eſſe cognati, ut patruus cognatus, & agnatus dicitur; avunculus autem cognatus tantùm, *Kindred by the father's ſide.* ¶ Ad agnatos, & Gentiles eſt deducendus, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. *proverbially ſaid of a mad man, becauſe by the law of the* xii *tables, they were to have the charge of him.*

Agnātus, a, um. part. *Growing upon,* or *to, as hair and nails do: Grown above,* or *beſides, nature. Whence* ¶ Agnata, & Agnaſcentia membra, in animalibus, *ap.* Plin. *are parts that are more than ſhould be by nature, as a ſixth finger,* &c.

Agnellus, i. m. dim. [*ab* agnus] *A little lamb,* or *lambkin,* Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 77. ☞ *The rare uſe of this word makes me think it was ſtruck in his own mint (as undoubtedly many others were) and would not paſs current after him.*

‖ Agnĭcŭlus, idem. *Arnob.*

Agnīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a lamb.* ¶ Agninis lactibus alligare canem, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 85. prov. *with chitterlings.*

Agnĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* agnoſco] *An acknowledgement,* or *recognizance; an owning,* Cic. N. D. 1, 1.

Agnĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* agnoſco] *Owned, avowed, acknowledged,* Vall. Flacc. 4, 437.

Agnōmen, ĭnis. n. [*ex* ad, & nomen agnomen verò, quaſi Ad nomen, quod etiam rectè ſcrib. *e. g.* Scipionis agnomen *Africanus* à devictis Afris] *A name,* or *title which a man geteth by an action, or ſome other way. The ſurname of any perſon, being the laſt of the three among the Romans,* v. g. Marcus, prenomen; Tullius, nomen; Cicero agnomen. *If there be four names, the firſt is the* prænomen, *as* M. Marcus, *becauſe prefixed before the name of the family, as* Portius; *the third* Cato, *as diſtinguiſhing him from others in the Portian family; and laſtly* agnomen, *as* Cenſorius, *from the office of Cenſor.*

‖ Agnōmentum, i. n. *A nickname,* Apul. Apol. p. 497, edit. Delph.

‖ Agnōmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An alluſion to the name of any thing, a likeneſs of name,* or *words. A nick-name, a clinch.*

‖ Agnōmĭno, as. denom. [*ab* agnomen, ut *à* nomen, Nomino] *To nick name.*

‖ Agnōmŏnes, equi carentes dentibus, qui agnomones dicuntur, *Horſes that have worn out the mark in their mouths,* Cæl.

* Agnos, ſive Agnus caſtus, [ab ἁγνὸς caſtus] *The chaſte tree,* or (*as ſome*) *the tree called Park-leaves,* Plin. 24, 9.

Agnoſcendus, a, um. part. *To be acknowledged, owned,* or *admited,* Luc. 2, 193. Sil. 13, 705.

Agnoſcens, ntis. part. *Acknowledging.* Alexandrum filium agnoſcens, *Curt.* 6, 30. Divina oracula Phœbi agnoſcens, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 492.

Agnoſco, ĕre, ōvi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ad, & noſco, *pro* Adnoſco] (1) *To know, find out,* or *diſcover, a thing known before.* (2) *To allow,* or *own; to avow, to take upon him.* (1) Quibus ſignis natam agnoſcebas? *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 27. (2) Tantùm mihi tribuis, quantùm ego nec agnoſco nec poſtulo, *Cic.* ☞ 𝔛 *Agnoſcimus, quos antea novimus; cognoſcimus, quos nunquam priùs vidimus: Sed hæc differentia non rarò negligitur.*

Agnoſcor, i. paſſ. *To be acknowledged.* Germanicus, quò magìs agnoſceretur, detraxerat tegimen capiti, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 21, 4.

† Agnōtus, *pro* Agnitus, *Pacuv.*

AGNUS, i. m. De notatione nihil certi adducitur. *A ſucking lamb,* ¶ Laſcivit agnus, *The lamb plays,* or *friſks,* Col. Tener agnus, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 8.

* ĂGO, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [ab ἄγω] (1) *Properly to drive gently,* or *forcibly.* (2) *To do any buſineſs:* In both which ſenſes it is tranſlated to the mind, as upon due attention may appear, in the manifold uſe of this verb. (3) *To talk of.* (4) *To mind,* or *obſerve.* (5) *To require.* (6) *To take care of.* (7) *To endeavour.* (8) *To ſue, implead,* or *indite.* (9) *To apply,* or *bring, to.* (10) *To move,* or *ſhake.* (11) *To diſturb,* or *diſquiet.* (12) Abſol. *To live.* (13) *To act,* or *perſonate.* (14) *To act,* or *ſhew, the part of.* (15) *To treat,* or *deal, with.* (16) *To plead.* (17) *To exerciſe.* (18) *To count,* or *reckon.* (19) *To manage,* or *govern.* (20) *To bargain,* or *contract, for.* (21) *It is often engliſhed by the verb of the following noun.* (1) Capellas Protenus æger ago, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 13. (2) Nihil igitur agebat Q. Maximus? *Cic.* de *Senpr.* (3) Eſtne hic de quo agebamus? *Ter.* (4) Hoccine agis annon? *Id. Andr.* 1, 2, 15. (5) Non neceſſe habeo omnia pro meo jure agere, *Id. Ad.* 1, 1, 51. (6) Agere curas de ſe, *Liv.* (7) Id agunt, ut boni viri videantur, *Cic.* (8) Agit is injuriarum, *Id.* (9) Vineas, turréſque agit, *Cæſ.* (10) § Agere caudam, *Col.* (11) Agit ipſe furentem in ſomnis ferus Æneas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 465. (12) Agere inter homines deſit, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 74. (13) Perjuriſſimum lenonem cùm agit, agit Chæream, *Cic.* (14) Amicum ex imperatore agis, *Plin. Paneg.* 85. (15) Vide quàm non inimico animo ſum acturus, *Cic.* (16) Cùm cauſam apud cenſores ageret, *Plin.* 17, 4. (17) Quis tam iniquam cenſuram agit inter ſuos? *Sen. Epiſt.* 67. (18) Si quis horum familiam à proavo retro agat, *Plin.* (19) § Agere equum, *Liv.* currus, *Ov.* navem, *Hor.* fiſcum, *Suet. Dom.* 12. regnum, *Flor.* (20) Dedi quod mecum egiſti, *Plaut.* (21) ¶ Agere curſum, *To run,* Plin. 5, 24. vitam, *To live;* triumphum, *To triumph;* gratias, *To thank;* rimas, *To chink,* or *chop,* Cic. fugam, *To fly;* ictum, *To ſtrike;* conſilia, *To conſult,* Liv. nugas, *To trifle;* ambages, *To beat about the buſh,* Plaut. cenſuram, *To cenſure,* Sen. Ep. 67. ſtationem, *To ſtand ſentry,* Tac. menſuram, *To meaſure,* Plin. 15, 3. pœnitentiam, *To repent,* Plin. jun. germina, *To bud, and bloſſom,* Col. diris, *To curſe,* Hor. Epod. 5, 89. ſilentium, *To be ſilent,* Ov. Met, 1, 349. otia, *To be idle;* ſpumas ore, *To foam at the mouth;* Virg. Geor. 3, 203, ſcintillas, *To ſparkle,* Lucr. 2, 674. gradus, *To go, to march on,* Val. Fl. ſecretum, *To be private,* or *alone,* Suet. Tib. 60. cuniculos, *To undermine,* Cic. ¶ Lege agito, *Take your courſe at law,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 91. Lege age, *Execute the law,* Liv. Agere animam, *To be dying,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 9. Agon'? *Ov. A formula of the ſacrificing prieſt, aſking the moment he ſhould ſtrike?* Hoc age, *A formula commanding attention in religious matters, but transfered to other things.* Multùm agit ætas, ſexus, conditio, &c. *There is a great matter in it,* Quint. Si octogeſimum annum agerent, *If they were* 80 *years old,* Cic.

* Ăgor, ĕris, ăgi, actus. paſſ. *To be driven, done, handled, debated,* &c. ¶ Libertas, ſalus, gloria P.R. agitur, *Cic.* i. e. de libertate, &c. *lie at ſtake.* Certiorem eum fecit id agi, ut pons diſſolveretur, *That they were conſulting to break down the bridge,* Nep. Them. 5. Quid agitur? *How goes it? how do you all do?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40.

* Ăgōgæ, *Ditches,* or *trenches, in gold-mines to convey away the water,* Plin. 33, 4.

* Ăgon, ōnis. m. [*ab* ἀγὼν, certamen] *A playing for a prize, a ſtriving for maſtery in activities, juſting, wreſtling; a match at any exerciſe. The place*

of ſuch exerciſe, which at Rome was the Circus Flaminius. *Alſo the ſacrificing prieſt.* Agones muſici, *Muſick prizes,* Suet. Claud. 22. + Contentionis ſtudium, *Cic.*

• ‖ Ăgōnāles dies, *or* Ăgōnālia, ium. pl. n. *Varr.* [*ab* agon' ? *pro* agōne ? quod *vid. in* Ago, & lege Hexaſtichon, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 317.] *A ſolemn feaſt, whereon the king offered a ram in his own palace. It was kept in January, with games and exerciſes.*

• ‖ Ăgōnia, æ. f. Bibl. [*ab* ἀγωνία mœror] extrema conturbationis ſpecies. *Anger, an agony, a horrour, a trembling paſſion, extreme anguiſh, and grief. Alſo the beaſt ſacrificed,* Feſt.

• ‖ Ăgōniſta, æ. m. *Iren.* [ab ἀγωνιςὴς idem] Lat. Luctator, Pugil. *A champion, a wreſtler.* Hinc

• ‖ Ăgōniſtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eod.] *Gotten by prize.* ¶ Agoniſtica corona, *A crown of martyrdom,* Cypr.

• ‖ Ăgōnius, i. m. [ex eod.] Deus rebus agendis præſidens, *Feſt.*

• Ăgōnīzo, as. act. & -or, āris, dep. [ex eodem themate] *i. e.* Dimico, Contendo. *To ſtrive for the maſtery; to wreſtle for the Chriſtian prize, a crown of glory,* Eccleſ.

• Ăgōnŏthĕta, æ. m. [*ab* ἀγὼν & τίθημι] *Spart.* Munerarius, *Suet. He that overſeeth at feats of activities,* or *the judge in ſuch games : A maſter of the revels.*

• Ăgŏrānŏmus, i. m. [ab ἀγορὰ, forum, ita dict. à foro rerum venalium, cui legem (νόμον) præſcripſit, de menſuris cognovit, &c.] *He that ſet the price of victuals in the market; the clerk of the market,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6. + *Ædilis.*

• ‖ Agrāriæ, ſcil. Excubiæ, *ſive* ſtationes, *Veg.* 3, 8. *Guards of country people, about in the fields, ſoldiers quartered up and down in villages, to ſecure the country,* ab

• Agrārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the field; of fields; as,* ¶ Lex agraria, *An act of the ſenate for an equal diſtribution of lands among the people,* Cic. Att. 1, 19.

• Agre, es. f. nomen canis [ab ἀγρεύω, venor] *Plunder, Catch.* Ov. Met. 3, 212.

• Ăgreſtis, e. adj. [ad agros pertinens, aut natus in agris] (1) *Pertaining to the fields,* or *belonging to the country; wild, growing,* or *bred, in the country.* (2) *Clowniſh, unmannerly, ill-bred, ſlovenly, homeſpun.* (3) *Harſh, coarſe.* (1) Gazâ lætus agreſti, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 40. ⌘ Habent tauros agreſtes majores ſylveſtribus, *Plin.* 8, 21. (2) ⌘ = Exculto animo nihil agreſte, nihil inhumanum eſt, *Cic.* (3) = Ruſtica vox & agreſtis quoſdam delectat, *Id.* ☞ *It is often uſed ſubſtantively; as,* Collectos armat agreſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 11. Duri agreſtes, *Id. Æn.* 7, 504.

• Agria, æ. f. [ſcabies fera ex ἀγρία idem] *A ſcab, a rebellious ulcer,* Celſ. 5.

Agrĭcŏla, æ. m. & f. [qui, & Agricultor, *ex* ager & colo] *A huſbandman,* or *ploughman; one that tills the ground,* Col. 11, 1.

Agrĭcŏlāris, e. adj. *Belonging to huſbandry.* Bis ſeptem parvos, opus agricolare, libellos, *Pallad.*

‖ Agrĭcŏlātio, ōnis. Sæpe dix. Col. vix al. quiſquam. *Tillage, huſbandry.* + Agricultura.

Agrĭcŏlātor, ōris. m. *id. quod* Agricola, *Plin.* l. 1. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Agrĭcŏlor, āris. dep. *To till the earth,* ap. poſt. ſcript. rep. + Agrum colo.

Agrĭcultor, ōris. *A huſbandman.* Quærenti Alexandro plures agricultores haberet, an milites? *Curt.* 8, 40. *Dixit,* Tecta hoſtes incendiſſe, ſervos agricultores rempublicam abduxiſſe, *Liv.* 26, 35. ☞ ſed rectiùs Agri cultor.

Agrĭcultūra, æ. f. Cultus agrorum. *Huſbandry, tillage.* Nihil agriculturâ melius, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42. Sed fortè meliùs diviſè leg. Agri cultura.

• ‖ Agrĭmōnia, æ. f. [Ἀγριμώνη, Gr.] *The herb agrimony; liverwort:* Alias Eupatorium. ¶ Agrimonia ſylveſtris, *Wild tanſey,* vulgò.

• Agrĭŏdos, i. *vel* ontis. m. [ab ἄγριος ſylveſtris & ὀδὼς dens] Nomen fictum, à feris dentibus; *vel* fortaſſe ab ἄγριος & ὁδὸς via, quia viis agreſtibus & aſperis aptus. *One of Actæon's dogs,* Ov. Met. 3, 224.

Agrĭpĕta, æ. m. & f. [*ab* ager, & peto] *One who claimeth a ſhare in the diviſion of lands,* or *fields,* Cic. Att. 15, 29.

Agrippa, æ. m. Agrippæ, qu. Ægrippæ. [*ab* ægro partu] *A child born with his feet forwards,* Plin. Vid. Propr.

Agrium, i. n. *A kind of nard,* Plin. 20, 26. Alſo *a ſort of nitre,* Id.

• † Ăguncŭla, Cic. Suet. corruptè *pro* Icuncula, [*ab* icon, *i. e.* imago.] *A little image.*

• ‖ Ăgyrta, æ. m. [*ex* ἀγυρτὴς, idem] *A juggler, a mountebank, a fortune-teller, a jack-pudding.* Hæc vox ext. ap. Calep. null. auct. cit. at neque Steph. neque Faber agnoſc. Lat. Circulator, Præſtigiator.

A ante H

A. H. in notis ant. Alii Homines.

• A H. interj. [*ab* ἆ ἆ] varios affectus exprimit. *Dolorem,* Ah! tantámne rem. tam negligenter agere, *Ter. Reprehenſ. lenem,* Ah! ne ſævi tantopere, *Ter. Objurgat.* Ah! quantò ſatiùs eſt, *Id. Abnegat.* Ah! ne me obſecra, *Id. Clamat.* Plaut. Moſtell. *Suſpirat.* Ah! ah! cùm venit in animum ut mihi mores mutandi fient, *Plaut. Ah! Alas! Wo is me; A, a, a; What; Hah! Fie; It is even ſo; Yea; Tuſh; No, away, away; Ho, ho! Stay, ho.* ¶ Cum acc. Ah me miſeram! *Oh wretch that I am!* Ter.

• Aha, interj. *Away, fie, no,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 6.

• Aha, interj. [ab eodem] *Oh; in ſighing,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36.

✠ Ăhēneus, a, um. adj. Poët. *pro* Æreus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 60. [*ab* Æneus, ſolutâ diphthongo, & interpoſito h] *Brazen, of braſs,* or *copper; ſtrong.*

Ăhēnĭpes, ĕdis. adj. *Having brazen feet,* Ov. Ep. 6, 32.

Ăhēnum, i. *i. e.* vas ahenum. [*ab adj.* ahenus] (1) *A caldron, a kettle, a copper, a braſs pot,* or *pan.* (2) *A vat wherein purple,* or *other colours, were died.* (1) Littore ahena locant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 217. (2) Getulis fucaret vellus ahenis, *Sil.*

✠ Ăhēnus, a, um. adj. Poët. [*pro* Æreus, *ab* æs, ut ſonus ſit viridior vegetiórque, *Gell. Brazen, made of braſs,* or *copper,* Virg. Æn. 1, 453.

A ante I.

• † Aibant, *pro* aiebant, Non. *ex* Acc.

• † Ai, [imperat. *ab* aio] *Say,* or *affirm thou.* ⌘ Vel ai, vel nega, *Plaut.*

• Aigleuces, *i. e.* ſemper muſtum, [ab ἀεὶ ſemper & γλυκὺς dulcis] *A kind of ſweet wine, wine that never wrought, ſtum,* Plin. 14, 11.

• Aîn', *pro* aiſne? *Say you ſo?* Ter. Andr. 5. 3, 4.

• Aio, ais, ait, aiunt. verb. def. [à φάω, unde φημὶ, dico, pro quo Atticè ἠμί. Voſſ.] Imperf. habet integrum, *Aiebam,* &c. perfecti ſolùm ſecundas, *Aiſti, aiſtis;* in imperativo, *Ai,* in optat. *Aias, aiat, aiamus, aiant.* Part. *Aiens.* Reliqua deſiderantur. *To affirm, teſtify, avouch,* or *aver.* ¶ ⌘ Vel ai, vel nega, *Either ſay ay,* or *no,* Plaut. Ut aiunt, *As they ſay,* Cic.

† Adjūtāmĭni, *pro* Adjutate, dep. Non.

• Aīzoon, *Plin.* 18, 45. [*ab* ἀείζωον, i. e. *Semper vivum,* quòd folia non flacceſcant] *An herb always green, called ay-green,* or *ſen-green, everlaſting, houſleek.*

A ante L

Āla, æ. f. [*ab* axillâ, fugâ literæ vaſtioris, *Cic.* in *Orat.*] (1) *The wing of a bird,* or *of any flying thing; a pinnion.* (2) Analog. *An arm-pit,* or *arm-hole.* (3) Synec. *The arm.* (4) Alſo *the ſame part by analogy, in beaſts.* (5) *The wings of an army,* or *the horſe on each ſide flanking the foot.* (6) *The pinnacles,* or *turrets, on houſes.* (7) *The hollow between the ſtem of the leaf, and the ſtalk of the herb.* (1) Galli cantu premunt alas, *Enn.* (2) An gravis hirſutis cubet hircus in alis, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 5. (3) Grandes miretur Lælius alas, *Juv.* 14, 195. (4) Plin. 11, 40. (5) Ala equitum amiſſa fuit, *Liv.* (6) Vitr. 6, 3. (7) Plin. 25, 5. ¶ Alæ velorum, *The ſails,* Virg. Æn. 3, 520. ſagittæ, *The feathers of an arrow,* Id. Æn. 9, 578. § Plaudere alis, *To clap the wings,* Id. Æn. 5, 516. Commovere alas, *Id. Æn.* 5, 217. ✠ Verberare alis æthera, *To fly,* Id. Æn. 11, 750.

Ālăbandĭca roſa, [*ab* Alabandâ, Aſiæ regione] *A kind of damaſk roſe, with whitiſh leaves,* Plin.

• Ălăbarches, æ. m. [*ab* ἄλαβα, *A writing of tribute paid for the feeding of cattle,* & ἄρχω, impero, *q. d.* Scripturæ magiſter] *A chief publican,* or *gatherer of tribute.* Sed rectiùs, ut opinor, ſcrib. tam ap. Cic. quàm. Juv. *Arabarches.*

• ‖ Ălăbaſter, i. m. [*ex* ἀλάβαςρος idem] *Alabaſter.* Meton. *A veſſel made of alablaſter, to keep ſweet ointments in; an ointment box.* Quibus alabaſter plenus unguenti putere videtur, *Fragm. Cic.* ap. *Non.*

• Ălăbaſtrītes, æ. m. [*ab* Alabaſtro oppido Ægypti] *Alabaſter-ſtone, a kind of marble, whereof they made veſſels for ointments, which by the poets is called* Onyx, *Plin.* 36, 8.

• Ălăbaſtrum, i. n. [ab eod.] *A box of ointments,* or *perfume, made of alabaſter.* Coſmi redolent alabaſtra, *Mart.* 11, 9.

• Ălăbaſtrus, i. m. [eodem themate] *The ſame with* Alabaſtrum, *Alſo the bud of a roſe,* or *the green leaves that cover it: So called from its likeneſs to the faſhion of the alabaſter box,* Plin. 21, 4.

• Ălăbes, ētis. m. [ἀλαβῆς, Gr.] *A kind of fiſh peculiar to the river Nile,* Plin. 5, 10.

• Ălăcer, m. cris. f. cre, n. & Ălacris, e. adj. or, comp. [ab ἄδακρυς, *i. e.* non triſtis, *l* pro *d,* Donat.] (1) *Merry, briſk, gladſome, chearful, pert.* (2) *Mettalſome, free, courageous.* (3) *Fierce, ſharp.* (4) *Ready, apt.* (5) *Pleaſant, delightful.* (1) ⌘ Quid tu es triſtis? quidve alacris? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3. Vultus alacer, os alacre, *Cic.* (2) Equus alacer, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 33. Milites alacriores, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 24. (3) Tauri alacres, *Claud.* in 1. *Conſ. Stil.* 21. (4) Alacer, ut alteri noceat, *ad Her.* 2, 19. (5) Meton. Sylvæ alacres, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 58.

• Ălacrĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* alacer] (1) *Alacrity, chearfulneſs, nimbleneſs, briſkneſs.* (2) *Eagerneſs.* (3) *Courage, pleaſure.* (1) = Alacritas, & lætitia, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 26. (2) Canum alacritas in venando, *Id. N. D.* 2, 63. (3) Additis mihi ſcribendi alacritatem, *Id. Att.* 16, 3.

• Ălacrĭter, adv. *Chearfully, briſkly, readily, merrily, courageouſly.* Secuta ætas alacriter defendit, *citatur ex Plin.* 20, 12. *ſed libb. opt. habent* Acriter.

Ălăpa, æ. f. [ex על אפ Hebr. ſuper faciem] *A blow,* or *ſlap, on the cheek with the open hand; a cuff,* or *box, on the ear.* Dignus eras alapis, *Mart.* 5, 62.

Ālāris, e. adj. [*ab* ala] *Belonging to the wing of an army.* ¶ Cohortes alares, *The flank,* Liv. 10, 40.

Ālārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* ala] ¶ Equites alarii, *The horſe on the flank,* Liv. 35, 5.

• Ălăternus, i. f. [qu. ab ἐλαία, *olea*] *A barren tree, leaved like the* Ilex, *and the olive-tree,* Plin. 16, 26.

Ālātus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ala] *Winged,* Virg. Æn. 4, 259.

Ălauda, æ. f. [Contentus Suet. Plin. & Varr. affirmatione vocem eſſe Gallicam, notatione acceſſitâ abſtineo.] *A lark.* Alaudarum legio, *The name of a Roman legion,* Cic. quòd galeis uterentur ei apici ſimillimis, in aviculæ capite, quam Galli vett. Alaudam, hodierni *Aloüette* vocant; unde Latinis Caſſita, & Galerita dicta.

‖ Ălaudium, rectiùs Allodium, quod vid.

Ălauſa, *vel* Ălōſa, æ. *A kind of fiſh, the ſame with* Clupea, *Auſon. Moſel.* 126.

• ‖ Alba, æ. f. *A white precious ſtone,* or *pearl.* Venant. Alba (veſtis) *An albe,* or *ſurplice.* ¶ Dominica in albis, *Whitſunday,* Eccleſ.

• Albārium, i. *ſc.* opus, *Plin.* quòd fit ex purâ calce; quomodo *Vitr.* 7, 2. & Pall. 1, 14. docebunt. *White-waſhing.*

• Albārius, a, um. adj. *Made of white mortar,* Plin. 36, 23.

• ‖ Albārius, i. m. *A pargetter,* or *white-waſher,* Cod. Theod 2.

• ‖ Alba ſpina, *The white thorn,* or *lady-thiſtle,* Ruell.

• Albātus, a, um. part. [*ab* albor, inuſit.] *Made white, clothed in white, in his beſt clothes, in his holiday apparel,* Cic. *in* Vatin, 13. Albata terra, *Ov. Met.* 5, 502. ¶ Albatus ſubſt. *An inferior magiſtrate,* Varr.

* ‖ Albēdo, dĭnis. f. *Whiteneſs, white colour,* Sulp. Sev.

† Albegmĭna, um. n. corruptè *pro* Ablegmina, quod vid.

* Albens, tis, part. *Whiteiſh, looking white, hoary.* Albens oliva, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 184. Albentes comæ, *Id. A. Am.* 2, 666. ¶ Albente cœlo, *As ſoon as it was light,* Cæſ. B. C. 1, 68.

* Albeo, es, ui. neut. [*ab* albus] *To be white.* Albet caput canis capillis, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 761.

* † Albeŏlus, i. m. corruptè *pro* Alveŏlus, *i. e.* Abacus luſorius. *A pair of tables,* Cic.

* Albeſcens, part. *Waxing white,* or *hoary.* Lenit albeſcens animos capillus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 25.

* Albeſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* albeo, albus fio] (1) *To wax,* or *become, white.* (2) *To be bright.* (1) Albeſcit meſſis ariſtis Maturis, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 357. (2) Ut primùm albeſcere lucem Vidit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 586.

* † Albeus, i. m. *i. e.* Abacus luſorius, corruptè *pro* Alveus. *A pair of playing tables,* Plin.

* Albĭcĕrāta ficus, ficus ſilveſtris, [qu. *ab* albâ cerâ] *A kind of bread fig, with a ſmall ſtalk,* Plin. 15, 18.

* Albĭco, as. neut. *To grow,* or *wax, white.* Nec prata canis albicant pruinis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 4.

* † Albĭcor, āris. *pro* Albeſco, *Varr.*

* Albĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ab* albeo] *Inclining to white, whiteiſh.* Albida ſpuma, *Ov. Met.* 3, 74. Albidum ulcus, *Celſ.* 5, 26. Albidior, us, *Celſ.* 7, 18. *Plin. Ep.* 8, 20.

* ‖ Albini, *Pargetters,* or *white-limers,* Cod. Theodoſ.

* † Albĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *A white colour,* or *whiteneſs.* Ad iſtam capitis albitudinem, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 32.

* † Albo, as. act. unde Albatus, & Dealbo. *To whiten,* Ant.

‖ Albŏgălērus, i. m. *A hat which the prieſt of Jupiter wore.* Fiebat ex albâ pelle hoſtiæ Jovi cæſæ, *Feſt.*

* Albor, ŏris. m. *A white colour,* or *whiteneſs,* Varr. ‖ *The white of an egg.* Ovorum trium alborem in lagenam mittas, *Apic.* 1, 1.

* Albūcum, ci. n. *is taken for the white daffodil,* Plin. 21, 68.

* Albūgo, gĭnis. f. *A white ſpot in the eye, a pearl,* or *web that grows over the ſight,* Plin. 28, 11. † Alſo *the white of an egg,* Gloſſ. vet.

* Albŭlæ, (aquæ) *A kind of white waters, good to heal wounds,* Plin. 31, 2.

* Albŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ab* albus] *Somewhat white.* Albulus columbus, *Catull.* 27, 18.

* Album, i. n. Album Prætoris erat tabula dealbata, in quâ ſua proponebat edicta, quò omnibus innoteſcerent. *A whited table, wherein the prætors had their edicts, actions, and decrees, written.* Alſo *a matricular regiſter, to enroll names in; a liſt of names, a muſter-roll.* Album judicum, *Suet. Claud.* 16. Senatorium, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 42. ¶ Ad album ſedentes, *Interpreters of the prætorian laws, and decrees,* Sen. ✠ Albo eradere, *Tac. A.* 4, 42. aſcribi, *Suet. N.* 21. ¶ ‖ Album corrumpere, *To deface the prætor's edict,* JCC.

* Album, i. n. abſ. *White, whiteneſs,* Virg. Ecl. 2, 41. ¶ Album oculi, *The white of the eye,* Celſ. 7, 7. Album ovi, *The white of an egg,* Plin. 20, 11.

* Albūmen, ĭnis. n. *The white of an egg,* Plin. 28, 6. Raro occ.

* Alburnum, i. n. [*ab* albo colore] Adeps arboris, *The white ſap,* or *ſappy part of trees on the out-ſide next the bark, ſubject to rot, and be worm eaten,* Plin. 16, 38.

* Alburnus, i. m. [*à* colore dict.] *A ſmall white fiſh, perhaps a bleak,* or *blay,* Auſon. Moſel. 127.

* Albus, a, um. adj. [ſine dubio ab ἀλφὸς, hoc eſt, λευκὸς, dicitur; etſi alii alias notationes afferant. ἀλφὸς vocatur ubi color albus eſt, &c. *Celſ.* l. 5. cap. ult. Hinc etiam Alpes, à candore nivium] (1) *White, hoary.* (2) *Pale,* and *wan.* (3) Met. *Fortunate, happy.* (1) ✠ Albus aterve ſis ignorans; *Cic.* Sparſerit & nigras alba ſenecta comas, *Prop.* 3, 5, 24. (2) Albus pallor, *Hor. Epod.* 7, 15. (3) Alba nautis Stella refulſit, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 27. ¶ ‖ Albi calculi, *White ſtones, wherewith they marked their lucky days, as they did their ill days with black:* Alſo *in trials the white ſtones which they caſt into an urn, to abſolve the perſon accuſed.* Albus ſpinus, *The hawthorn tree,* Feſt. ✠ Albo opponitur atrum, candido nigrum, *Id.*

* ‖ Alcæa, æ. f. [ab ἀλκὴ, fortitudo, quæ caudæ incitamento excitatur] *A lion,* or *lioneſs,* Calep. *ex* Cæl.

* ‖ Alcaĭcum carmen, *ab* Alcæo inventore, quod poſt duos dactylos duos itidem habet trochæos. *A kind of verſe, conſiſting of two dactyls and two trochees;* *as,* Purpurei metuunt tyranni, *Hor.*

‖ Alcarmes, ſive Carmes Punicâ linguâ, *Ruell.* [ex articulo *al,* & *carmes,* Arab. *i. e.* coccus, *vel* coccineus vermiculus] *The worm whereof crimſon colour is made. A modern cordial confection,* Alkermes.

* Alce, es. *or,* Alces, cis. f. [ab ἀλκὴ robur] *Plin.* 8, 15. *An elk; a wild beaſt reſembling a fallow deer, but larger, and having no joints in the legs.*

* Alcea, æ. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *Plin.* 27, 4. *A kind of wild mallows; marſh mallows.* Hodie, biſmalva ſylveſtris.

* Alcēdo, dĭnis. f. *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 143, [qu. algedo, quòd frigidis temporibus pariat] *A bird which makes her neſt in the ſea about mid-winter, when there is always a great calm: Some take it for the king's-fiſher.*

* Alcēdōnia, ōrum. pl. n. *The time the king's-fiſher hatches, in which the ſea is calm, and ſtill.* Met. *Quiet, peaceable times,* Plaut. Caſ. prol. 26.

‖ Alchy̆mia, æ. f. Firm. 3, 15. in edit. Aldi, ſed in Mss. Chimia, teſt. Voſſ. Hujus vocis notatio viros doctos exercitos habet. An ex χῦμα pro χεῦμα, fuſio? long. Arab. certè olet. *Alchymy, chymiſtry.* Unde

‖ Alchy̆miſta, æ. m. *An alchymiſt,* or *chymiſt.*

‖ Alcŏrānum, i. n. & Alcŏrānus, i. m. Lex Muhammedis; *à* koran, *lectio,* Arab. *cum art.* al, ſicut ſcriptura Judæis à *lectione*] *The Alkoran, the book of Mahomet's law.*

Ălea, æ. f. [An. qu. Alvea, *ab* alveo, in quo luditur? An *ab* ἄλη, error; quippe cùm ſit incertus ludus?] (1) *A die, dice,* or *dice-play, invented (as ſome ſay) by Palamedes, at the ſiege of Troy; but more properly by the Lydians: See* Voſſ. Etym. (2) Synecd. *Gaming of all ſorts.* (3) Met. *Hazard, danger.* (4) *Luck, fortune, chance.* (1) Vetita legibus alea, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 55. (2) Alea parva nuces, & non damnoſa, videntur, *Mart.* 14. 8. (3) Periculoſæ plenum opus aleæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 6. (4) ✠ Sequentes aleam, non rationem, *Varr.*

Ăleātor, ōris. m. *A dice-player,* or *gameſter.* Domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 27.

‖ Ăleātōrium, i. n. *A dining-room,* Sidon.

Ăleātōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to dice,* or *dicing,* Cic. ¶ Aleatorium forum, *A dicing-room, a gameing-houſe, a gameing ordinary,* Suet. Aug. 71.

* Ălec, ēcis. n. [ab ἅλς, ſal] *A thick ſharp pickle, made of the entrails of fiſhes,* Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 73.

* Ălectŏria, æ. f. *Plin.* 37, 10. [ſcil. gemma, ab ἀλέκτωρ, gallus] *A ſtone found in the maw,* or *gizzard, of a cock, of a cryſtal colour.*

* Ălectŏrŏlŏphus, [*ex* eodem] Galli criſta, *An herb bearing leaves like a cock's comb; ſome take it for louſe-herb,* or *rattle-graſs,* Plin. 27, 5.

‖ Ălembĭcus, *vel* Ălembĭcum, *An alembick,* or *ſtill,* Scalig.

Ălendus, a, um. part. *To be nouriſhed.* Alendus eſt amor verbis dulcibus, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 152.

† Ăleo, ōnis. m. Feſt. *ex* Næv. *id. quod* Aleator, *A dice-player, a gameſter.*

Ăles, ĭtis. adj. [*ab* ala] *Light, ſwift, quick.* ¶ Plumbum ales, *A bullet,* Sil. 3, 365. *Deus ales, Mercury,* Ov. Met. 2, 714.

Ăles, ĭtis. c. g. ſubſt. *Any great winged bird, a fowl.* ¶ Jovis ales, *An eagle,* Virg. Palladis ales, *An owl,* Ov. Phaſidis ales, *A pheaſant,* Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 8. Cythereïa ales, *A dove,* Sil. Criſtatus ales, *A cock,* Ov. Faſt. 1, 455. *Sometimes ſmaller birds, as* Pandionis ales, *Ov.* ad *Piſon.* 255. Daulias ales, *The nightingale,* Sen. Oct. 192. Mala ales, *Bad luck,* Hor. Secunda ales, *Good luck,* Id. Epod. 16, 24.

† Ăleſco, ĕre. incept. [*ab* alo] *To increaſe,* or *grow by nouriſhment,* Varr. R. R. 1, 44. Lucr. 2, 1128. ⸸ Creſco.

* ‖ Aleurites panis, [ab ἀλευρίτης triticeus] *Wheaten bread,* Ruell. ⸸ Triticeus.

* Ălex, ēcis. f. ſine pl. *Plin.* 10, 3. [qu. ἀλυκὴ, nam & hallex ſcrib. ob ſalſuginem] *A pickle,* or *ſalt thick liquor, made of fiſhes.* Alſo *a cheap little fiſh,* Cato.

* ‖ Ălexĭcăcus, [ab ἀλεξίκακος, Gr.] malorum depulſor. *A ſaver,* or *defender, from harm, and danger: The epithet of Hercules and Apollo.* Alexicaci dæmones, qui & Apopompæi, & Apotropæi, Lyſii quoquè, & Phryxii appel. Bud. Cæl. *Tutelar gods, guardian angels.*

* Ălexĭpharmăcon, ci. n. [ab ἀλέξω arceo, & φάρμακον venenum] *An antidote,* or *medicine, againſt poiſon, enchantments, and witchcraft,* Plin. 21, 20.

Alga, æ. f. Virg. *An herb,* or *weed, growing on the ſea-ſhore,* or *in the ſea. Sea-weed.* ✠ Alga maris; ulva ſtagnorum, *Serv.* ſed fallit interdum. ¶ Projectâ vilior algâ, *Prov.* ex *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 42. *Good for nothing,* Alga dabat torum, *Lucr.* 5, 521.

* Algens, tis. part. [*ab* algeo] *Cold, chill.* Algens domina, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 214.

Algenſis, e. adj. [*ab* alga] *Of,* or *belonging to, reets,* or *ſea-graſs.* ¶ Algenſes pelagiæ, *A kind of purple fiſhes which feed on that weed,* Plin. 9, 37.

* Algeo, ēre, ſi. neut. [ab ἀλγέω doleo] (1) *To be grievouſly cold, to be chill, to quake for cold, to ſtarve with cold.* ✠ Æſtuo. (2) *To catch cold.* (3) Met. *To be ſlighted,* or *diſregarded.* (1) ✠ Puer ſudavit, & alſit, *Hor. A. P.* 413. (2) Ne aut ille alſerit, aut uſpiam ceciderit, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 11. (3) ✠ Probitas laudatur, & alget, *Juv.* 1, 74.

* Algĭdenſis, e. adj. ¶ Raphanus Algidenſis, *A kind of radiſh, long and clear throughout.* Plin. 19, 5.

* Algĭdus, a, um. adj. *Chill with cold.* Algida nive, *Catull.* 61, 70.

* ‖ Algĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Cauſing,* or *bringing, much coldneſs,* Gell. 19, 4.

* Algor, ŏris. m. verb. [*ab* algeo] *Cold, great cold, ſhivering, chilneſs,* Sall. B. C. 5. ✠ Æſtus, *Plin.*

Algōſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* alga] *Weedy, full of ſea-weed,* or *reets,* Plin. 32, 9. Auſon. Ep. 7, 42.

* Algōſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* algor] *Very cold, chilly.* Vivunt in algoſis, *Plin. Hiſt.* 32, 9.

* † Algu, *pro* algore. Non. *ex* Acc. Varr. & Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 36.

* † Algus, i. m. pl. car. pro Algor. *Extreme cold,* Lucr. 3, 732.

* ‖ Ăliā, adv. loci. *Some other way,* Donat.

* Ăliās, adv. [*ab* alius] tam præt. quàm fut. temp. etiam ſæpe indef. *At another time, in another manner, after another faſhion.* § Aliàs geminatum in diverſis clauſulis; *Sometime, another time; one while, another while.* ¶ Aliàs aliud iiſdem de rebus judicant. *They now are of one opinion, then of another,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 7.

Ălĭbi, adv. [per ſync. *ab* alicubi, Voſſ.] (1) *Elſewhere, with another perſon.* (2) *In another place.* (3) *In any other buſineſs,* or *affair.* (1) Habebam aliqui animum amori deditum, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 14. (2) ✠ Hîc ſegetes, illîc veniunt feliciùs uvæ, Arborei fœtus alibi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 54. (3) ✠ Hinc ſcire potuit, aut nuſquam alibi, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 38.

Ălĭbĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* alo] *Nouriſhing, nutritive,* Varr. R. R. 2, 11. alibi rarò occ.

Ălĭca, æ. f. [*ab* alendo, Feſt.] *A kind of wheat,* or *corn like wheat.* Alſo *a kind of potage,* or *drink made of that, or any other, ſort of corn;* as *frumenty, flummery, barely broth,* &c. *Plin.* 18, 7. ¶ Reliquiæ alicariæ, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 54. *Women who got their living by proſtitution.*

Ălĭcaſtrum, i. n. [*ab* alica, *ut à* ſiliqua, ſiliquaſtrum] *A kind of bread corn,* Col. 2, 6.

Ălĭcŭbi, adv. loci. [*qu.* aliquo ibi] *Some where, in ſome place; any where, in any place.* Utinam hîc propè adeſſet alicubi, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 4, 7.

* Ălĭcŭla, æ. f. [ab ἄλλιξ χιτὼν χειριδωτὸς, tunica manicata, *Heſ.*] *A child's coat with ſleeves,* Mart. 12, 83.

Ălĭcunde, adv. [*qu.* aliquo unde] (1) *From ſome place,* or *other.* (2) *From ſome body,* or (3) *from ſome thing.* (1) Venit meditatus alicunde, *Ter.* (2) Alicunde exora mutuum, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 44. (3) Non quæſivit procul alicunde, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 20.

* † Ălid, *pro* aliud. Alid *ex* alio reficit natura, *Lucr.* 1, 64.

* Ălĭēnātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* alieno] *An alienation,* or *making over to another*; quo ſenſu uſitatiùs eſt Abalienatio. Alſo *a withdrawing from one's company, and friendſhip*; *an averſion,* or *diſlike to one*; *a keeping at a diſtance,* Cic. ¶ Alienatio mentis, *An alienation, the loſs of one's wits, diſtraction,* Plin. 21, 21. & Celſ. 4, 2.

* Ălĭēnātūrus, a, um. part. *About to alienate,* Liv. 38, 33.

* Ălĭēnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Alienated, made over,* or *delivered up.* (2) *Eſtranged, ſevered, parted.* (3) *Bereaved of.* (4) *Revolted.* (1) Alienatus mihi eſt uſus ædium, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 4. (2) Alienata eſt abs te mulier, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 26. (3) Alienatus ſenſibus, *Liv.* 25, 39. mente, *Plin.* 28, 8. (4) Alienatæ inſulæ, *Nep. Cim.* 2.

* Ălĭēnĭgĕna, æ, c. g. [*ex* alienus, & gigno] *A ſtranger, a foreigner, one of another country,* or *another kindred*; *an alien.* Homo longinquus & alienigena, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 3.

* Ălĭēnĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. *Foreign, of a ſtrange country.* Studia alienigena, *Val. Max.* 2. 1. Alienigena membra, *Lucr.* 5, 878.

* Ălĭēno, as. *i. e.* alienum facio. (1) *To alienate,* or *paſs away, an eſtate*; *to ſell a thing, to deliver up the poſſeſſion,* or *right, of a thing to another.* (2) *To diſcard,* or *cut off.* (3) *To withdraw.* (4) *To revolt.* (1) Venire res veſtras proprias, & in perpetuum à vobis alienari, *Cic.* 2. in *Rull.* 21. (2) Ita nos alienavit, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 26. (3) Conabantur alienare à te voluntatem meam, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 6. (4) Alienatis rebus, *Juſt.* 13, 6. *Item* 18, 3.

* Ălĭēnor, āris. paſſ. (1) *To be alienated,* or *eſtranged.* (2) *To be diſtracted,* or *diſtempered.* (3) *To be corrupted,* or *putrified.* (1) Planè alienari à Senatu, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. (2) Alienatus eſt mente, *Plin.* 28, 8. (3) Celſ. 7, 16.

* Ălĭēnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [quod ad alium pertinet, *ab* alius] (1) *Another man's.* (2) *Of another country, foreign.* (3) *None of our kin,* or *relations*; *alien.* (4) *Diſagreeable, unmeet, miſbecoming.* (5) *Different, of another ſort, abſurd, delirious.* (6) *Averſe, eſtranged.* (7) *Hurtful, diſadvantageous.* (8) *Offenſive.* (1) Alienus cibus, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 34. (2) Plin. 7, 1. (3) ⌘ Potiores ſunt propinqui, quàm alieni, *Cic. Amic.* 5. (4) Non putavi eſſe alienum inſtitutis meis, *Id.* (5) Ov. 3. Triſt. Eleg. 3. Alieniore ætate pòſt faceret tamen, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 30. (6) Non nimis alienos animos habemus, *Cic.* (7) Equitare podagricis quoquè alienum eſt, *Celſ.* Alieniſſimo ſibi loco conflixit, *Nep. Them.* 4. (8) = Sumendi cibi faciles, & ſtomacho non alieni, *Celſ.* 4, 5. ¶ Alienâ vivere quadrâ, *To ſhark, and hang on,* Juv. 5, 2. Alieno more, *As another man would have him,* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 125. ☞ Regit gen. vel dat. vel abl, cum, vel ſine, præp. *ab.*

✠ Ălĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. voc. Poët. [*ex* ala & fero] *Winged, that hath wings,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 562.

✠ Ălĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. [*ab* ala & gero] *Winged, wearing wings.* ¶ Aligerum agmen, *A flock of birds,* Virg. Æn. 12, 249. Aliger Arcas, *Winged Mercury,* Stat. axis, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 562.

Ălĭmentārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to nouriſhment,* or *maintenance.* ¶ Lex alimentaria, *A law that children ſhould maintain their decrepit parents,* Cæl. *ad* Cic. l. 8. Ep. 6.

‖ Ălĭmentārius, i. m. *ap.* JCC. *ut* legatarius, cui alimenta legata ſunt. *One that hath his maintenance allowed him by one's will.* Alſo *one that is maintained at the publick charge.*

Ălĭmentum, i. n. verb. [*ab* alo] *Nouriſhment, one's keeping, living, ſuſtenance, maintenance, food, victuals.* ¶ Alimentum ignis, *Fuel,* Plin. nubibus, *Rain,* Ov. Met. 1, 271. Alimenta arcu expedire, *To live by his bow,* Tac. Ann. 6, 43.

* Ălĭmon, [*ex* α neg. & λιμὸς fames] *A kind of ſhrub hurtful to the growth of trees,* Plin. 17, 24.

† Ălĭmōnia, æ. f. Macr. *Alimony, maintenance, food, nouriſhment.* ‡ Alimentum. Antiquum quæſtum meum alimoniæ ſervo, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 2, 1.

† Ălĭmōnium, i. n. *Nouriſhment,* Varr. R. R. 1, 8. Infectus alimonio, ſervitio, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 11, 16, 7. ‡ Alimentum.

* Ălĭò, adv. [*ab* alius] ad alium locum. (1) *To another place,* (2) *buſineſs,* or *purpoſe.* (1) Aliò miſſus ſum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 49. (2) Sermonem aliò transferamus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 29.

Ălĭōqui, *vel* Ălĭōquin, conj. [*ex* alio, & quin] *Otherwiſe, elſe, if not, any other way,* Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 25.

Ălĭorſum, adv. [contr. *ex* alio verſum] (1) *Towards another place, elſewhere.* (2) *To ſome other purpoſe, otherwiſe than.* (1) Ancillas jubet aliorſum, ire, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 49. (2) Vereor ne aliorſum, atque ego feci, acceperit, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 2.

† Ălĭōverſum, adv. *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 8. [*ex* alio, & verſum] *To another place, end,* or *purpoſe.*

* Ălĭpæna, ōrum. pl. [ab α non & λιπαίνω impinguo] *Plaiſters which have no fat in them,* Celſ. 5, 19.

✠ Ălĭpes, ĕdis. c. g. [*ex* ala & pes] *Nimble, ſwift of foot.* Alipedes equi, *Ov. Met.* 2, 48. ¶ Alipes deus, *Mercury,* Id. Met. 11, 312.

Ālĭpĭlus, i. m. *A fellow in the bath, that pulled the hair off people's arm pits,* Sen. Ep. 56. Raro occ.

* Ălīptes, æ. m. [*ex* ἀλείπτης Gr.] Juv. 6, 421. form. Lat. Ălipta, pl. aliptæ, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *He that anointed the wreſtlers before they exerciſed, and took care to keep them ſound, and in good complexion,* Lat, Unctor.

* Ălĭptērium, *Jul. Pol.* [ab ἀλείφειν, ungere] *A place in the bath where people were anointed, after they had bathed,* Cæl. 16, 48.

Ălĭquà, adv. *i. e.* aliquâ viâ, per aliquem locum. (1) *By ſome place.* (2) *By ſome means or other.* (1) Si qui evaſiſſent aliquà, *Liv.* (2) Vereor ne uxor aliquà hoc reſciſcat mea, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 19.

‖ Ălĭquammulti, *A good many,* Cic. Verr. 4, 25. ſed var. codd.

‖ Ălĭquammultum, n. abſol. *Pretty much, a good deal,* Apul. Met. 1, p. 32.

Ălĭquandiu, adv. *i. e.* aliquantùm diu. *A good while, ſome time, ſome while, a little while,* Cic. Acad. 3.

Ălĭquando, adv. temp. tam præt. quàm fut. (1) *Sometimes.* (2) *At length.* (3) *Formerly.* (4) *Hereafter.* (1) Honeſtas aliquando cum utilitate pugnat, *Cic. Off.* 3, 4. (2) Sit diſcordiarum finis aliquando, *Id.* Syracuſæ aliquando ceſſerunt, *Flor.* 2, 6. (3) Non hæc ex aliquo audiviſti aliquando, *Cic.* (4) Non deſpero fore aliquem aliquando, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 21.

Ălĭquantillum, dim. [*à dim,* aliquantulùm] *A very little, ſomewhat, never ſo little,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 34.

Ălĭquantiſper, adv. [*ab* aliquantùm] *A little while, for a ſmall time.* Concedas aliquò ab illorum ore aliquantiſper, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 11.

Ălĭquantò, adv. *Somewhat, a little.* Jungitur (1) Compar. & his vocibus. (2) Ante. (3) Poſt. (4) Poſtea. (5) Intra. (1) Aliquantò iniquior erat, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 27. (2) Aliquantò ante furorem Catilinæ, *Cic.* (3) Aliquantò poſt argentaria diſſoluta, *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 4. (4) Poſtea aliquantò, *Id.* (5) Intra legem, & quidem aliquantò, *Id.*

Ălĭquantŭlum, (1) adj. & (2) adv. dim. [*ab* aliquantùm] *A very little, ſomewhat, never ſo little.* (1) Aliquantulum agri in medio relictum eſt, *Cic.* (2) Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 55.

Ălĭquantùm, *i. e.* aliquod quantum, adv. *vel* nom. *Somewhat, a little.* Cum Gen. *Cic. Att.* 12, 27.

Ălĭquantus, a, um. adj. [*ex* aliquis, & quantus] *Some, a little.* Timor aliquantus, *Sall. B. J.* 105. Raro occ.

Ălĭquātĕnus, adv. quant. [*ex* aliqua, & tenus] (1) *Somewhat.* (2) *In ſome meaſure, by ſome reaſon,* or *means; ſome way or other.* (1) Flore albo, aliquatenus rubente, *Plin.* 27, 12. (2) Cùm tamen vitis aliquatenus ſe confirmavit, *Col.* 4, 3.

† Ălĭquî, *pr* aliquâ re, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 11.

Ălĭquid, ſubſt. (1) *Something, ſomewhat.* (2) *A great matter.* (3) *Of ſome note,* or *eſteem.* (1) Grave eſt petere aliquid, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 5. (2) Eſt aliquid nupſiſſe Jovi, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 27. (3) Ut tu cùm aliquid eſſe videare, *Cic.* *Adverbialiter,* Credo aliquid ſecutos opportunitatem loci, *i. e.* aliquatenus, *Id.*

Ălĭquis, ălĭqua, ălĭquod, *vel* ălĭquid; [*ex* alius, & quis] *Some, ſomebody, ſomething, ſome or other*; *ſome certain perſon,* Alſo *ſome of note,* or *eſteem,* as Itaque fac me velis eſſe aliquem, *Cic.*

Ălĭquiſpiam, quāpiam, quodqiam, *vel* quidpiam [*ex* aliquis, & piam, adj. ſyllab.] *Cic.* 3. *Tuſc.* c. 9. &

Ălĭquiſquam, ălĭquāquam, ălĭquidquam, &c. *Any.* Alicuiquam in ſervitutem dari, *Liv.* 41. 5. Epicurúſne, qui negat aliquidquam deos nec alieni curare, nec ſui? *Cic.* de *Divin.* 2, 50. ☞ *Sed non diffitendum eſt in utroque loco alios alio modo legere.*

Ălĭquò, adv. [*ex* aliquis, *i. e.* ad aliquem locum] *Some whither, to ſome place, any whither.* In angulum aliquò abeam, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2. 11.

‖ Ălĭquorſum, adv. *i. e.* aliquò verſum, verſus aliquem locum. *Some whither.* Steph. unde neſcio.

Ălĭquot, pl. indecl. [*ex* alii, & quot] *Some, ſome certain, a few, not many.* ¶ Aliquot anni ſunt cùm, *Some years ſince,* Cic. Att. 9, 11.

Ălĭquotfārĭàm, adv. *Several times,* or *ſeveral ways,* Varr. R. R. 1, 2. Raro occ.

Ălĭquŏties, *vel* Ălĭquŏtiens, adv. [*ab* aliquot, *ut à* quot, quoties] *Several times, divers times, certain times.* Aliquoties jam iſte locus à te tactus eſt, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 4.

Ălĭquōverſum, adv. *One way,* or *other,* Plaut. Cæſ. 2, 4, 8.

‖ Ălĭquouſque, adv. [*ex* aliquò, & uſque] *To ſome place,* or *time,* Litt. unde neſcio.

* † Ălis, ant. *pro* alius, *Catull.* 64, 28.

* ‖ Ălit, *ſive* Ălid, *pro* aliud, *Calep.* ex *Lucr.* Vid. Alid.

* Ălĭter, adv. [*ab* ant. alis, pro alius] *After another manner, otherwiſe, elſe.* Fieri aliter non poteſt, *Ter.* Diis aliter viſum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 428. ¶ Aliter leges, aliter philoſophi, *Laws one way, after one ſort*; *philoſophers after another,* Cic. Aliter atque aliter, *Several ways, firſt one way, then another,* Plin. 2, 93. Aliter quàm *pro* quàm ut. Ita vulneravit, ut ſanguis aliter eludi non poſſet, quàm diadema ſibi demtum rex, alligandi vulneris cauſâ, capiti ejus imponeret, *Juſt.* 15, 3.

* ‖ Ălĭtūra, æ. f. verb. [*ab* alor] *A nouriſhing,* or *educating,* Gell. 12, 1.

* Ălĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* alor] *Nouriſhed, kept, maintained.* Alitus atque educatus inter arma, *Div.* 30, 28. Flamma lignis alita oppidanorum ſepulchra comprehendit, *Curt.* 8, 32.

Ălĭŭbi, adv. *i. e.* alio ubi, *pro* alibi. *Elſewhere, in ſome other place,* Plin. 10, 30. ¶ Alubi atque aliubi, *Now in one place, then in another,* Sen. *de* Ben. 5, 6.

Ălĭunde, adv. *qu.* aliò unde. (1) *From ſome other place.* (2) *Of,* or *from, ſome other perſon.* (1) Aliunde dicendi copiam petere non poſſit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 9. (2) Cùm id neque per te ſcires, neque aliunde ſcire potuiſſes, *Id.* pro *Ligar.* 1.

* Ălius, a, ud. gen. alîus. dat. alii. [ab ἄλλος] Ant. alis, Priſc. Legitur alii, & aliæ in gen. ant. teſt. Cic. De multis dicitur, ſicut *alter* de duobus tantùm. (1) *Another.* (2) *Other.* (3) *Diverſe.* (4) *Different, contrary.* (5) *Changed,* or *of a different mind.* (6) *Perſonated.* (7) *For* alter. (1) Alius quidam, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 4. (2) Alias neſcio, *Id. Heaut.* 2, 4, 16. (3) Aliæ ſunt legati partes, atque imperatoris, *Cæſ.* (4) Hæc dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores poſtulat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 18. (5) Alium eſſe cenſes nunc me atque olim? *Id. Andr.* 3, 3, 13. (6) Valete; adeſte; ibo; alius nunc fieri volo, *Plaut.*

(7) Cæſ. initio l. 1. de Bell. Gall. ☞ Regit ablat. cum præp. ¶ Alius alium, *One another*, Sall. Alio atque alio loco, *In ſundry*, or *ſeveral, places*, Plin. Néve putes alium ſapiente beatum, *Hor. i. e.* quàm ſapientem. Alius alio modo, *One after one ſort, another after another*, Cic. Alium feciſti me, *You have changed my mind*, Plaut. Quid eſt aliud? *What elſe is it?* Cic. Alius nemo, *No body elſe*, Ter. Alius quàm, *Other than*, Cic.

Ăliuſmŏdi, adv. Alterius modi. *Of another manner, ſort*, or *faſhion*; *otherwiſe*. Res aliuſmodi eſt ac putatur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 6.

‖ Ăliuſvis, *Any other*, Litt. *ex* G. Cic. aſcribit, ſed fruſtrà locum quæſivi.

Allābens, ntis. part. *Sliding*, or *paſſing, down*. Modicè allabente æſtu, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 70, 2.

Allābor, ĕris, pſus. dep. [*ex* ad & labor] Juxta labor. *To ſlide by*, Cic. *de* Div. 2, 27. *To row*, or *ſail by*, Virg. *To paſs near*, Id. *To fall down to one*, Sen. ☞ Reg. dat.

Allăbōro, as. act. [*ab* ad & laboro] (1) *To labour hard, to endeavour.* (2) *To add to a thing.* (1) Ore allaborandum eſt tibi, *Hor. Ep.* 8, 20. (2) § Simplici myrto nihil allabores, *Id. Od.* 1, 38, 5.

Allævo, as. act. [*ex* ad & lævo] *To make ſmooth*, or *even*; *to plane*, or *poliſh*, Col. 14, 25. Rarò occ.

Allambo, ĕre, i. act. [*ex* ad & lambo] *To lick* or *touch ſoftly*. Allambentibus flammis, *Quint. D.* 10. Rarò occ.

Allapſus, a, um. part. [*ab* allabor] *Sliding to*, Liv. *Falling down*, Sen. ¶ ✣ Alis allapſa ſagitta, *Flying*, Virg. Æn. 9, 578.

Allapſus, -ûs. m. verb. *A ſliding*, or *paſſing, by*, Sil. 3, 463. *A falling upon*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20.

Allātrans, ntis. part. *Barking at*, Sil. 11, 428.

Allātro, as. act. cum acc. [*ex* ad & latro, *i. e.* contra aliquem latro] (1) *To bark at*, or *againſt* (2) Met. *To roar, as the ſea.* (3) *To backbite, rail, ſlander*, or *accuſe, maliciouſly.* (1) Propriæ ſignif. exempla rara ſunt. (2) Tot maria allatrant, *Plin.* 4, 5. (3) Cato allatrare Africani magnitudinem ſolitus erat, *Liv.* 38, 54.

Allātūrus, a, um. part. fut. [*ab* adfero] *That will bring*, or *procure*. Is ait ſe mihi allaturum cum argento marſupium, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 7, 53. Oratorum ac vatum victorias incitamentum ingeniis allaturos *dixit*, Tac. Ann. 14, 21, 6.

Allātus, a, um. part. paſſ. [*ab* adferor] *Brought reported, told*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1.

† Allaudābĭlis, e. adj. *Very commendable*, or *praiſe worthy*, Plaut. Perſ. 4, 5, 1.

Allaudo, as. act. [*ex* ad & laudo] *To commend one highly*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 88.

Allectātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* allecto] *An alluring*, or *enticing*. ¶ Nutricum allectatio, *A lullaby*, Quint. 1, 10.

‖ Allectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* allego] actus deligendi in ordinem ſenatorium. *A chooſing*, or *electing, of new members into vacant places in parliament*, Jul. Cap.

Allecto, as. act. freq. [*ab* allicio] *To allure*, or *entice*; *to wheedle*, or *decoy, one*; *to draw by fair means*, Cic. *de* Sen. 16. = Invitare, *Id.*

Allector, ōris. m. verb. qui allicit. *An allurer, an enticer, a decoyer*, or *wheedler*, Col. 8, 10. Rarò occ.

Allectūrus, a, um. part. *About to chooſe.* Negavit aliâ ſe conditione allecturum, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 51.

Allectus, a, um. part. [*ab* allicior] *Allured, enticed, decoyed*, Quint. 7, 3. Rarò occ.

Allectus, a, um. part. [*ab* allegor] *Choſen, elected.* Prætoribus allecti, *Paterc.* 2, 89. Inter patricios gens allecta, *Suet. Vit.* 1.

Allēgans, tis. part. *Alledging.* Merita erga P. R. allegantes, *Suet. Aug.* 47.

Allēgātio, ōnis. f. *A meſſage*, or *embaſſy*; *a ſending unto a place*, Cic. Verr. 1, 16. *A ſoliciting*, or *treating, by friends*, or *meſſengers*; *an allegation, plea*, or *excuſe*; *the alledging of a cauſe for doing any thing*, Id.

Allēgātus, ûs. m. verb. *id. quod* Allegatio. ¶ Allegato meo venit, *By my appointment*, or *order*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 18.

Allēgo, as. act. aliquò, vel aliquem locum, mitto. [*ex* ad & lēgo] (1) *To ſend one as a meſſenger, ambaſſadour*, or *legate, upon an Embaſſy*, or *errand*. (2) *To depute, appoint*, or *commiſſion, one for a buſineſs.* (3) *To alledge by way of excuſe*, or *proof.* (4) *To name*, or *ſet one down, in writing.* (1) Petit à me Rabonius, & amicos allegat, *Cic.* 3. Verr. (2) Pater allegavit villicum, qui poſceret ſibi uxorem, *Plaut. Caſ. prol.* 52. (3) Adhibes præces, allegas exemplum, *Plin.* Allegántque ſuos utroque à ſanguine divos, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 225. (4) Cic. *pro* Cluent. ☞ Regit acc. cum dat. vel pro eo acc. cum præp. ad.

Allĕgo, ĕre, gi, ctum. act. [*ex* ad & lĕgo] *Liv.* *To chooſe one into a place, to admit.* ¶ Patricios allegere, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 41. *To chooſe one a parliament man.* ‖ In ordinem, *To make one free of a company*, Ulp.

Allĕgor, i. paſſ. *To be choſen.* De plebe omnes allegerentur, *Liv.* 10, 6.

* ‖ Allēgŏria, æ. f. [ex ἀλληγορία idem] Figura eſt quæ à Quint. dicitur Inverſio, cùm aliud verbis, aliud ſenſu oſtenditur. *An allegory, a continued metaphor*; *as*, Sine Cerere & Baccho friget Venus, *Ter.*

‖ Allelujah, rectiùs Hallelujah, *Bibb.* Voc. Hebr. הללויה; Angl. *Praiſe ye the LORD.*

Allĕvāmentum, i. n. verb. *Eaſe*, or *comfort*, Cic. Syll. 23.

Allĕvandus, a, um. part. *To be eaſed. Rogavit*, Cur veniſſet, neque augendis militum ſtipendiis, neque allevandis laboribus? *Tac. Ann.* 1, 26, 2.

Allĕvans, ntis. part. *Lifting up, raiſing.* Faciem manu allevans, *Suet. Cal.* 36. Quam manu allevans rex, *Curt.* 3, 31.

Allĕvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An eaſing*, or *aſſwaging, of grief, and pain*, Cic. Fin. 1, 12.

Allĕvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Raiſed*, or *lifted, up.* (2) Met. *Eaſed, comforted, recovered.* (1) Naves turribus atque tabulatis allevatæ, *Flor.* l. 4. c. 11. (2) Allevato corpore tuo, *Cic.* ad *Attic.* 11.

‖ Allĕvio, as. act. [*ex* ad & levis] Vulg. int. *To make light of, to ſlight*, or *diſparage*; *to weaken.*

† Allĕvior, āris. paſſ. *To be made light*, &c. Adverſariorum confirmatio diluitur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 42. Sed al. *allevatur*, & *elevatur*, quæ lectiones propiores à vero abeſſe videntur.

Allĕvo, as. act. [*ex* ad & levŏ] (1) *To lift up*, or *raiſe aloft.* (2) Met. *To grow haughty, to preſume on.* (3) *To lighten, to eaſe, to comfort*; *to aſſwage*, or *mitigate (pain*, or *grief.)* (4) *To help, and relieve.* (1) Quint. 1, 11. (2) Cæſar conſulatu allevabatur, *Flor.* 4, 2. (3) Allevare dictis aliorum ærumnam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 29. (4) Onus alicui allevare, *Id.* pro *Sext.* c. 4.

Allĕvor, āris. paſſ. *To be eaſed, exalted*, &c. *Cic.* Allevor, cùm loquor tecum abſens, *Id. Att.* 12, 39. § Alleviari viribus, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 8, 31.

‖ Alliāria, æ. *ſc.* herba; *vel* Alliārium, i, Dod. *Jack of the hedge*, or *Sauce alone*; *ſo called from its taſte like Garlick.*

Alliātum, i. n. *A tanſy ſeaſoned with garlick*, Plaut.

Alliātus, a, um. adj. [*ab* allium] *Smelling of*, or *ſeaſoned with, garlick*, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 1, 45.

† Allĭcĕfăcio, ĕre. act. *To entice one*, cujus auct. ſolùm pendet ab

Allĭcĕfactus, a, um. part. Suet. Vitell. 14. durè compoſito part. *ut* Tepefactus, Calefactus, & alia id genus. *Wheedled, cajoled.*

Allĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be allured*, or *enticed.* Alliciendus oculis comibus amor, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 150.

Allĭcio, ĕre, lexi, (& licui) lectum. act. [*ex* ad & lacio] (1) *To allure*, or *entice.* (2) *To attract forceably.* (3) *To provoke*, or *draw on.* (1) Allicit virtus homines ad diligendum, *Cic.* de *Am.* c. 8. (2) = Magnes allicit, & trahit, ad ſe ferrum, *Id.* de *Divin.* 1, 39. (3) Alliciunt ſomnos tempus, motúſque, merúmque, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 681.

Allĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be allured.* Alliciebantur ignari famâ nominis, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 10, 2.

Allīdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* ad & lædo] *To daſh*, or *throw, any thing againſt the ground*, &c. *Lucr.* 4, 297. ☞ Reg. acc. cum dat. vel cum acc. & ad. *Cæſ.*

Allīdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be daſhed, hurt*, or *bruiſed*, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 27. Met. *To be worſted*, or *ſuffer damage*, Col. 1, 8.

Allienſes dies, Vid. Propr.

Allĭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining*, or *binding, unto*, Col 11, 2. Vitr. 8, 7.

Allĭgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A tier (as of vines, to their ſtakes.)* Col. 4, 13.

Allĭgātūra, æ. f. *The knot where it is tied*, Col. *de* Arb. 8. *A bandage in ſurgery.* Sine alligaturâ interdum dimidiò celeriùs ſanat, *Scrib. Larg.* 77, 209.

Allĭgātus, a, um. part. *Bound, tied by covenant, obliged.* ¶ Verba alligata, *Confined, as in verſe*, Cic. Civitas fœdere alligata, *Liv.* 35, 46. Alligatus nuptiis, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 64.

Allĭgo, as. act. [*ex* ad & ligo] (1) *To bind, tie*, or *faſten, unto.* (2) *To bind*, or *wrap, up.* (3) *To entangle.* (4) *To let and hinder.* (5) *To oblige*, or *engage.* (6) *To impeach.* (1) Quis alligavit generum meum enſi, *Cic.* ap. *Macr. S.* 2, 3. § Alligare ad palum, *Id.* (2) § Alligare caput lanâ, *Mart.* 12, 91. § vulnus, *Liv.* 7, 24. (3) Crebris iter alligare gomphis, *Stat.* 4, 3, 48. (4) Palus inamabilis undæ Alligat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 438. (5) Alligare beneficio, novâ lege, ſacris, *Cic.* (6) Hic furti ſe alligat, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 39. Ne L. Flaccus ſe ſcelere alliget, *Cic.* ☞ Syntaxin adducta exempla docent.

Allĭgor, āris. paſſ. *To be tied, entangled*, &c. *Cic. Att.* 8, ult.

Allĭno, ĕre, īvi & ēvi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ad & lino] *To anoint*, or *beſmear. To rub ſomething upon one. To taint.* ☞ Regit acc. cum abl. vel dăt. cum acc. § Allinere dentem melle, *Plin.* alteri vitia ſua, *Sen. Ep.* 7.

Allĭnor, paſſ. *To be rubed upon*, &c. *Act. Cic.* in *Verr.* 6.

‖ Allīſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A daſhing againſt*, or *upon*, Spart.

Allīſus, a, um. part. [*ex* allidor] *Daſhed againſt*, or *upon*; *bruiſed.* Pars ad ſcopulos alliſa interficitur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 27.

ALLIUM, i. n. vocab. admodum incertæ originis. *Garlick.* ¶ Allium Ulpicum, *ſive* Cyprium, *Great Garlick*, Plin. Allia faſtis diu damnata, *Luc.* 7, 409.

Allŏcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſpeaking to one.* (2) *An harangue made by the emperour to the ſoldiers.* (3) *Conſolation.* (1) Mutat perſonam, vertit allocutionem, *Plin.* Ep. 2. ult. (2) In nummis ant. frequenter. (3) [Catullum] quâ ſolatus es allocutione? *Catull.* 30, 5.

Allŏcūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſpeak to*, Suet. Galb. 18.

‖ Allōdiālis, e. adj. *Of freehold.* Pertinens ad

‖ Allōdium, i. n. Hotom. *A freehold eſtate.*

* ‖ Allœŏthēta, pl. n. [ex ἀλλοῖος varius, & τίθημι pono] Priſc. Lat. Variatio. *A Grammar figure, when the ſenſe is obſerved, but the Syntax neglected*; *as*, Varium, & mutabile ſemper Femina, *Virg.* Hæc manus vulnera paſſi, *Id.*

* Allŏphȳlus, a, um. *Ambr.* Lat. Alienigena, alterius tribus, [ab ἄλλο, aliud, & φύλον, genus, gens] *A ſtranger of another tribe.* Ἀλλόφυλοι &c. LXX. Philiſtæi, Paleſtini.

Allŏquendus, a, um. part. *To be addreſſed*, or *to ſpeak to*, Liv. 10, 35.

Allŏquens, ntis. part. *Speaking to.* Omnes alloquens, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 29.

Allŏquium, i. n. verb. (1) *Converſation, diſcourſe, ſpeech, talk.* (2) Alſo *conſolation.* (1) Blando alloquio, & comitate invitare, *Liv.* (2) Cujus ab alloquiis anima hæc moribunda revixit, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 5, 3.

Allŏquor, i. cūtus ſum. dep. [*ex* ad & loquor] (1) *To ſpeak to one, to talk unto.* (2) *To adviſe with, to ſalute.* (3) *To addreſs himſelf to one.* (1) Alloqui te perparcè liceat, obſecro, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 232. (2) Varr. 5. *de* LL. (3) Extremum fato quod te alloquor hoc eſt, *Virg.*

Virg. Æn. 6, 466. ☞ Regit acc. item abl. cum præp. cum, *Curt.*

‖ Allūbentia, æ. f. *Readineſs, willingneſs, content*, Lex. ex Apul.

Allūbeſco, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ad & lubet] *To pleaſe*, or *give content.* Nitida femina allubeſcit mihi primulùm, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 43.

Allūceo, ĕre, xi. act. [*ex* ad & luceo] *To ſhine upon*, or *give light to one.* ¶ Faculam allucere alicui, *To light one*, Sen. Ep. 50. Plaut. Perſ. 4, 3, 46. Nobis alluxit, *Suet. Vit.* 8.

Allūcĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. Vid. Hallucinatio.

Allūcĭnor, āris. Vid. Hallucinor.

Allūcĭtæ; dict. quòd ad lucem, *i. e.* lucernam, pervolitent. *Gnats, chinches, punezes; which diſturb one in one's ſleep.* Centum me allucitæ moleſtabant, *Petr. Arb. p.* 674. *ed. Burm.* Fulgentius expoſit. ſerm. ant. vertit κώνωπας, & inde deducit Allucinor. ☞ Scrib. etiam alucitæ.

Allūdens, tis. part. ¶ Alludentes undæ, *Sporting, gently waſhing*, Ov. Met. 4, 342. *Alluding*, Virg. Æn. 7, 117. Vid. Alludo.

† Allūdio, as. neut. [*ab* ad & ludo, unde Ludius] *To fawn upon one, as dogs do.* § Alludiato tu, *i. e.* blandire, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 4, 64.

Allūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. neut. [*ex* ad & ludo] (1) *To play and ſport with one.* (2) *To play upon,* or *banter, one in waggery; to jeſt, and ſcoff.* (3) *To allude unto,* or *ſpeak in reference to another; to quibble, pun,* or *clinch.* (4) *To fawn,* or *ſmile, upon one in kindneſs.* (5) ‖ *To favour,* or *reſemble one.* (1) Plin. 9, 8. (2) § Fortè habui ſcortum, cœpit ad id alludere, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 34. (3) Nec plura alludens, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 117. Vid. loc. (4) § Quum tibi alludit hujus vitæ proſperitas, *Sen.* (5) Litt. unde non invenio.

Alluens, ntis. part. *Waſhing.* Me ludat amnis ora vicina alluens, *Sen. Hippol.* 1232.

Alluo, ĕre, ui. act. [*ex* ad & *ant.* luo] *To flow near to, to waſh.* Coloniam alluit, *Plin.* 3, 1. Conf. *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 3.

Alluor, ĕris. paſſ. *To be waſhed,* &c. Dextro Suevici maris litore Æſtyorum gentes alluuntur, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 3. Maſſilia ferè ex 3 oppidi partibus mari alluitur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 1.

Allus, i. m. *vel* Allex, ĭcis. Feſt. Vid. Hallus, *The great toe.*

‖ Allūſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* alludo] *An alluſion, a clinch,* or *quibble, from the likeneſs of words,* vulgò dict. ſed nullo quod ſciam auctore.

Allŭvies, ei. f. [*ab* alluo] *A land-flood, a dirty,* or *muddy, ſtream.* In proximâ alluvie pueros exponunt, *Liv.* 1, 19.

Allŭvio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* alluo] *The riſing and ſwelling of a river; an inundation of water,* Cic. 1. *de* Orat. 38.

† Allŭvius ager, quem paulatim fluvius in agrum reddit, *Calep.* ex *Vett.* *A piece of land brought together by the ſtream of a river.*

Almus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* ſanctus, pulcher, *Feſt* [*ab* alo, *pro* alimus ut Gr. à τρόφη, τρόφιμος] (1) *Properly cheriſhing, nouriſhing.* (2) *But may be rendered into Engliſh, Holy, pure, fair, clear, calm.* (1) Invoco almam meam nutricem, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 79. (2) Lux alma, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 310. Adorea alma, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 41. ¶ ‖ Alma mater. *A title given to the univerſity of Cambridge.*

* Almyrōdes, is, m. [*ex* Ἁλμυρώδης Gr. q. d. ſalſus] *A nick name given to an old bald pated fellow in Martial.*

‖ Alnētum, i. n. *ex* analogiâ. *A grove of alders,* or *place where alders grow.* Deſider. auct.

Alneus, a, um, adj. *Made of alder.* Locus palis alneis configatur, *Vitr.* 3, 3.

ALNUS, i. f. *An alder tree,* Vitr. 2, 9. Alſo *poetically a boat, becauſe they uſed to make them of alder,* Virg. Geor. 1, 136.

ĂLO, ĕre, ui, altum, & ălĭtum. act. [*ex* Hebr. עלה aſcendo; nam quæ aluntur in altitudinem creſcunt, *vel* potiùs ab ἀλῶ, tollam, *M.*] *To nouriſh, feed, cheriſh, maintain, keep, and find, with all things neceſſary,* Nep. *To bring up, to make much of; to augment, increaſe,* or *improve,* Ov. ¶ Alere ſitim, *To make one dry,* Id. Pont. 3, 1, 18. ¶ Alere barbam, capillum, *To wear a beard, to let his hair grow,* Plin. Aliquid monſtri alunt, *This is ſome monſter, (deformed creature)* Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15.

Ălor, i. paſſ. *To be nouriſhed.* Per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, cœptus ignis, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 38, 2. Ali ſpe mortis, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 14, 128.

Ălŏë, es. f. [*ab* Hebr. אהלה] *A very bitter herb, the juice whereof is called Aloes,* Plin. 27, 8. Alſo *a tree having ſuch gum uſed commonly in purging medicines,* Id. ¶ ‖ Aloë caballina, *The groſſer kind of Aloes uſed about horſes.* ‖ Aloë ſuccotrina, *The better ſort.* ⌘ Plus aloës quàm mellis habet, *More trouble than pleaſure in it,* Juv. 6, 180.

* Ălŏgia, æ. f. [ἀλογία, ſc. ab α priv. & λόγος, ratio] ‖*Unreaſonableneſs, particularly in eating, and gormandizing,* Auguſtin. Alogiæ, pl. f. *Impertinencies, lies, contradictions,* Sen.

† Aloia, perperam Calep. ex Plin. pro Alce, quod vid.

* Ălōpĕcia, æ. f. [ἀλωπεκία, Gr. *i. e.* pilorum defluvium, ab ἀλώπηξ, vulpes; quòd vulpes hoc morbo ſæpiſſime laborent] *A diſeaſe cauſing the hair to fall off, wherewith foxes are troubled. The ſcald,* Celſ. 5, 4.

* Ălōpĕcias, æ. m. [*ex* eodem] *A kind of ſea-fiſh,* q. d. *The ſea-fox,* Plin. 32, 11, 21, 17.

* Ălōpĕcūrus, i. m. Plin. 21, 17. [ab ἀλώπηξ, vulpes, & οὐρὰ, cauda] *An herb like a fox's tail, ſhaggy and moſſy; tailed wheat, fox-tail.*

‖ Ălōſa, æ. f. vel ut al. Ălauſa, *Auſon.* non *ab* alendo; eſt enim vocab. Gallicum, *Aloſe.* *A kind of fiſh, the ſame as* Clupea, *Auſon. Moſ.* 127.

* Alpha, indecl. prima Græcorum litera. (1) *The firſt letter of the Greeks, called by us A.* (2) *The firſt,* or *chief, of any thing.* (1) Hoc diſcunt omnes ante Alpha, & Beta, *Juv.* 14, 209. (2) Alpha penulatorum, *Mart.* 5, 27.

* ‖ Alphăbētārius, i. m. *One that learns his* A b c.

* ‖ Alphăbētum, i. n. *The alphabet.*

* ‖ Alphĭton, i. n. [*ex* ἄλφιτον idem] *Barley-meal fried,* Coop. ex Ruell.

* Alphos, [ab ἀλφὸς, *i. e.* Impetigo alba] *A kind of ſcurf,* or *white-ſpecks, upon the ſkin,* Celſ. 5, 28.

Alpīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* Alpes] *Of the Alps,* Liv. 21, 43. ¶ Muſtela Alpina, *The ermine,* Jun.

* Alsīne, es. f. [ab ἀλσίνη idem, quod ex ἄλσος lucus, quia in illis naſcitur] Herba, quæ & Myoſoton, *i. e.* Muris auricula, quam folia ejus imitantur, dicitur. *An herb called Chickweed,* or *mouſe-ear,* Plin. 27, 4.

* Alſior, us. comp. [qu. *ab* alſus inuſit. *ab* algeo, alſi] *More cold,* or *cool.* Nihil alſius, *Cic. Att.* 4, 8.

* Alſiōſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* algeo] *Cold of nature, chill, ſubject to cold,* Plin. 21, 10.

* † Alſius, a, um. adj. poſit. grad. *Idem.* Alſia corpora, *Lucr.* 5, 1014.

Altānus, qui in pelago eſt, [*ab* alto, *i. e.* mari dict.] *A high wind ariſing out of the ſea,* or *from land; an Eaſtern wind,* Plin. 2, 43.

Altāre, is. n. [fortè qu. Al a ara, *Iſid.* certè ab altitudine. Ut ait Varr. Altare diis ſuperis, Ara terreſtribus, focus ſive ſcrobiculus inferis, dicatur] *An altar, upon which they ſacrificed to the Gods above.* Interdum per abuſionem inferis, ut, Molli cinge hæc altaria vittâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 64.

Altè, adv. ùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. [*ab* altus] (1) *On high, aloft.* (2) *Low, deeply.* (3) *Far off.* (1) Arbores altiùs à terrâ ſe tollunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 13. *Met.* Ingenium altiſſimè aſſurgit, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 4. Nihil tam altè natura conſtituit, quò virtus non poſſit eniti, *Curt.* 7, 40. (2) Altè cadere non poteſt, *Cic. Orat.* 28. (3) Proœmium altè petere, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 21.

‖ Altellus, Romulus ſic dictus fortè *ab* altus, *i. e.* enutritus, ſed non temerè ullius vocis notationem adeò vexatam reperies. *A name of Romulus given him by his foſter-father Fauſtus, and, as Scaliger ſuppoſes, a general name of all foundling children, as Romulus was;* q. d. *a foundling, a nurſe child.*

* Alter, ĕris. m. Vid. Halter.

ALTER, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. gen. altĕrius, dat, alteri. ⌘ Alter, unus è duobus: Alius, unus è multis; ſed hæc differentia non ſemper obtinet, unde vet. Gloſſ. ἕτερος ἄλλος reddit. (1) *Another, any other, the other* (*in the ſingular number*) *other, the other* (*in the plural*). (2) *The one, the former,* (*when it is anſwered by* alter *in the ſame,* or *the following, member*). (3) *Sometimes the one, the latter.* (4) Alſo *another* (*in a diſtribution of more than two*). (1) Qui alterum incuſat probri, eum ipſum ſe intueri oportet, *Plaut.* Hos libros alteros quinque mittam, *Cic.* (2) Vid. locum, *Ejuſd.* 1. *Offic.* 26. de *Philippo & Alexandro.* (3) Vid. *Eund.* 1. *Offic.* 12. de *Inimico, & competitore.* (4) Joves tres memorant, ex quibus primum, & ſecundum, natos in Arcadiâ, alterum patre Æthere, *Id.* de *Div.* ¶ Alter idem, alter ego, *Another ſelf,* Id. Fam. 7, 5. Altero quoque die, *Every other day,* Celſ. 4, 12. Unus, & item alter, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 50. *One or two,* or *two or three, indefinitely, as we ſay; but Donatus will have* alter *here to ſignify* three, *becauſe it follows,* Hi tres ſimul amabant, *with whom Manutius and Scaliger agree; and accordingly* Alter ab undecimo annus, *Virg. to denote the 13th year, which, if it be rendered, as* Alter ab illo, *Id. muſt only ſignify the 12th: And, I ſuppoſe, that of Cicero,* Centeſima lux eſt hæc ab interitu Clodii, & ut opinor, altera, *even they would have rendered the hundred and firſt, not ſecond. However, in favour of their opinion, the following oppoſition muſt not be concealed;* Uno, & viceſimo anno Cæſar Dolabellam, altero & viceſimo Aſinius C. Catonem iis orationibus inſecuti ſunt, &c. Auct. Dial. *de* Grat. 34. Unus, alter, tertius; proximus, alter, tertius, *Cic.* ¶ Alterum tantum, *As much more,* Liv. 8, 8. Altero tantò, *i. e.* duplò major, *As big again, twice as big,* Cic. ☞ Reg. gen. vel abl. cum *à, è, ex.*

† Altĕræ in dat. *pro* Alteri, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 30.

‖ Altĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* altero] vocab. ad Philoſoph. ablegand. qui progreſſionem ab unâ qualitate in aliam ſic vocant. *An alteration,* or *change; digeſtion, concoction.* ‡ Concoctio.

‖ Altĕrātus a, um. part. *Changed, altered, digeſted.*

Altercangĕnon, i. n. *id. quod* Altercum, *Plin.* 25, 4.

Altercātio, ōnis. f. verb. *i. e.* objurgatio. *A chiding, brawling, ſtrife, contention, reaſoning, and debate, between two perſons,* or *parties,* Liv. 10, 40. Cic. N. D. 1, 6.

Altercātor, ōris. m. verb. *A wrangler, a brawler, a pleader, a quarreler,* Quint. 6, 5.

Alterco, as. *To contend,* or *debate.* Cum patre altercâſti dudum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 29. Sed uſitatiùs

Altercor, āris. dep. [*ab* alter, contra alterum contendo, *vel* alternatim loquor] (1) *To reaſon,* or *debate.* (2) *To ſcold,* or *quarrel.* (1) Labienus ſubmiſsâ oratione loqui de pace, atque altercari cum Vatinio incipit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 19. (2) Altercantur inter ſe mulierum ritu, *Liv.* 3, 68. ☞ Syntaxin pete ut in auct. adduct.

Altercum, ci. *vel* Altercangĕnon, i. n. voc. Arab. *The herb henbane,* Plin. 25, 4.

Altĕrinsĕcus, *or rather* Altrinſecus. *On both parts,* or *on either ſide,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 36.

‖ Alternandus, a, um. part. [*ab* alternor] *To be altered,* or *changed by courſe,* or *turn,* Litt. ex Sen.

Alternans, tis. part. (1) *Doing a thing one after another.* (2) *Coming and going, as the ſea ebbs and flows.* (3) *Unſettled, unfixed, wavering.* (1) Alternantes prælia miſcent, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 220. (2) Alternante vorans vaſta Charybdis aquâ, *Prop.* 2, 26, 54. (3) Alternanti potior ſententia viſa eſt, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 287.

‖ Alternātim, adv. *By turns, one after another,* Quadrig.

‖ Alternātio, ōnis. f. verb. *i. e.* per vices ſucceſſio, *An alternate ſucceſſion,* or *changing by turns,* Feſt.

Alternātus, a, um. part. *Changed by turns, enterlaced,* Plin. 29, 4. Alternata veſtigia, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 555. vices fortunæ, *Id.* 9, 355.

Alternè, adv. [*ab* alternus] *By turns,* Plin. 11, 37.

Alternis, adv. *i. e.* vicibus. *Interchangeably, by turns.* Alternis dicetis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 59.

Alterno, as. denom. [*ab* alternus] (1) *To do any thing by courſe,* or *turns; to vary, to alter, to change, to ſhift.* (2) *To waver,* or *change one's mind by turns.* (3) *To come and go, to ebb and flow.* (1) Plin. l. 7. c. 13. de alternâ gen. marium, & femin. (2) Vid. Alternans, N°. 3. Alternant ſpeſque timorque fidem, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 38. (3) Vid. Alternans, N°. 2. ¶ Alternare arbores, *To ſet one row of one ſort, and another of another,* Col. 5, 6. cibum, *To eat now of one ſort, now of another,* Plin. 10, 33. fructum, *One year to bear, another year not,* Id. 15, 3.

Alternus, a, um. adj. [*ab* alter, *ut à* frater, fraternus] *That is done by turn,* or *courſe; one after another; every ſecond,* or *every other.* ¶ Alternis annis fructu imbuuntur, *They bear every other year,* Col. Alterno quoque die, *Every other day,* Celſ. 3, 21. Alternâ morte redemit fratrem Pollux, *by dying in his turn,* Virg. Æn. 6, 121.

‖ Altĕro, as. denom. [*ab* alter] *To vary, change, diſguiſe; to alter.* Ille ſuam faciem transformat, & alterat arte, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 373. Sed locus eſt ſubleſtâ fide: nam melioribus libris legitur, transformis *adulterat* arte.

Altĕrŭter, tra, trum. [*ab* alter, & uter, *i. e.* alter ex duobus] *The one or the other, one of the two.* Alterutrum fieret neceſſarium, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12.

Altĕrŭterque, trăque, trumque. *One or other of the two, both of the twain; on either,* or *each part,* or *ſide,* Plin. 20, 7.

Altĕrutrinque, adv. [*ab* alter, & utrinque] *On both ſides, both ways, on either hand,* Plin. 20, 7.

* Althæa, æ. f. [*ab* ἀλθαίνειν, curare] Lat. Hibiſcus. *A kind of wild mallows, marſh-mallows,* Plin. 20, 21.

Altĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* alo, altum] Sign. act. & paſſ. *Fatted, fed, cramed,* Plin. 10, 50. ¶ Aper altilis, *A boar franked,* Juv. 5, 115. Altiles cochleæ, *kept up in pits,* Plin. 9, 56. ‖ *Alſo nutritive, as* Sanguis altilis, *Macrob.* Dos altilis, *A great portion,* Plaut. Frag. 1, 22.

✠ Altĭsŏnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* altus, & ſono] (1) *Which ſoundeth from above, thunder-thumping.* (2) Alſo *ſublime, heroick.* (1) Jovis altiſoni ſatelles, Cic. de *Div.* 1, 47. (2) Maronis altiſŏni carmina, *Juv.* 11, 179.

✠ Altĭtŏnans, tis. part. [*ab* altus, & tono] *The thunderer.* Pater altitonans, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1. 12, *i. e.* Jupiter.

Altĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. [*ab* altus] (1) *Height,* or (2) *Depth.* (3) Met. *Loftineſs, greatneſs, ſtatelineſs, height of ſpirit.* (1) Altitudo ædium, *Cic.* 3. *Offic.* 16. (2) Altitudo fluminis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 17. Altitudo plagæ, *Celſ.* 7, 7. (3) Altitudo animi, *Cic. Off.* 1, 25.

✠ Altĭvŏlans, tis. [*ab* altus, & volo] *Flying high, ſoaring aloft.* Genus altivolantium, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 48. i. e. Aves.

Altĭvŏlus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Plin. 10, 19.

Altiùs, adv. comp. *Higher, deeper, farther.* Inque dies avidum ſurgens caput altiùs effert, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 553. Cùm ſulcus altiùs eſſet impreſſus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 23. Vid. Altè.

‖ Altiuſcŭlè, adv. *Somewhat high,* or *with the higheſt,* Apul. Met. 2. p. 43.

Altiuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ab* altior] *Somewhat higher, a little deeper.* ¶ Calceamenta altiuſcula, *Choppeens, high-heeled ſhoes,* Suet. Aug. 73. Rarò occ.

Altor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* alo] qui alit. *A nouriſher, a cheriſher, a maintainer,* Cic. N. D. 2, 34. = Educator, *Id.*

Altrinſecus, adv. [*ab* alter, & ſecùs] *From either ſide,* Lact. *On either ſide, on one ſide, or the other; on both ſides,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114.

Altrix, īcis, f. (1) *A female nouriſher, feeder,* or *maintainer.* (2) Adj. *Vegetative, nouriſhing, growing.* (1) Terram altricem exceramur Ulyſſis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 273. (2) Altrix vita ſatis arboribúſque contingit, *Plin.* 10, 64.

Altroverſum, adv. *In another manner.* Cùm altroverſum eam mecum rationem puto, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 2, 26.

Altum, i. n. ſubſt. poſit. ſc. mare, cœlum. (1) *The main ſea.* (2) *Heaven.* (1) In alto tempeſtas, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 32. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 301.

Altus, a, um. part. [*ab* alor] *Nurſed, fed, maintained.* ¶ Nata & alta, *Born and brought up,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 10.

‖ Altus, ûs. m. [alendi actio] *A nouriſhing,* or *maintaining,* Macr. S. 1, 2.

Altus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ab* alo, *qu.* alitus, quòd quæ aluntur, in altum creſcunt.] (1) *High, lofty, ſtately, brave.* (2) *Deep.* (3) Met. *Deeply rooted; anxious.* (4) *Exalted, noble.* (1) Altæ mœnia Romæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 11. (2) Altiſſima flumina, *Curt.* 7, 14. (3) Altæ ſtirpes ſtultitiæ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 6. Altior Veſpaſiano cupido, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 52. (4) Homo altâ mente præditus, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 8.

‖ Ālūcĭnor, Ālūcĭnātio, *Feſt.* Vid. Hallucinor.

Alveāre, is. & Alvear, āris. & Alveārium, i. n. [*ab* alveus] locus, vel copia alveorum. (1) *A place where bee-hives ſtand.* (2) *A bee-hive.* (1) Quum vetus alveare numero apium deſtituitur, *Col.* 9, 11. (2) Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 34.

Alveātus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Chaneled, trenched, guttered, hollowed,* Cato, c. 43.

Alveŏlātus, a, um. adj. *Chaneled, guttered,* Vitr. 3, 3.

Alveŏlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* alveus] *A cheſs-board,* or *tables,* Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 20. *Any wooden veſſel made hollow; a tray,* or *kimnel,* Liv. 28, 45. *A bathing-tub,* Vitr. 5, 10. *It is alſo uſed for a pigeon-hole,* and *the holes wherein the teeth are placed.*

‖ Alveum, i. n. Feſt. *id. quod*

Alveus, ei. m. [fortè quòd ſit fluvii qu. alvus, *vel* ab αὐλῶ, i. e. tibiæ ſimilitudine] (1) *The chanel of a river; a conduit-pipe,* or *pipe for conveyance of water.* (2) *Any hollow large veſſel, ſuch as they uſed in baths.* (3) *The bulk, bottom,* or *hold of a ſhip; the belly of any thing.* (4) *A bee-hive.* (5) *The bees themſelves.* (6) *A cheſs-board,* or *pair of tables.* (1) Alveus navigabilis, *Plin.* 7, 2. continuus, *Id.* (2) Ex quibus quæram quomodo latuerint, alveúſne ille, an equus Trojanus fuerit, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 28. (3) Simul accipit alveo Ingentem Æneam, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 412. (4) Apes alveo ſe continent, *Id.* 11, 16. (5) Ferúntque alveos, ſocietate fraudatâ mori, *Id.* 11, 16. (6) Alveus luſorius, *Plin.* 37, 2.

Alvīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* alvus] *Troubled with the gripes,* Plin. 21, 27.

Ălum, i. n. *Comfrey,* or *camfrey,* Plin. 19, 6.

* ĂLŪMEN, ĭnis. n. Salſugo terræ, *Plin.* 35, 15. *Vitr.* 8, 3. [ab ἅλς, ἁλὸς, ſal.] *Allum.* ¶ Alumen liquidum, *Roch alum,* ſciſſile, *Stone alum,* Hinc

* Ălūmĭnātus, a, um. adj. ex part. *That which hath paſſed through a vein, is tinctured with,* or *taſtes of, alum,* Plin. 31, 3.

* Ălūmĭnōſus, a, um. adj. ¶ Aluminoſi fontes, *Vitr.* 8, 3. *Runing through a vein of alum.* Conf. Plin. 31, 3.

Ălumna, æ. f. (1) *A nurſe,* or (2) *A nurſe child.* (1) Terra omnium terrarum alumna, *Plin.* 3, 5. i. e. Italia. (2) Bene conſtitutæ civitatis alumna eſt eloquentia, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 12. Veritas Atticæ philoſophiæ alumna, *Varr.*

‖ Ălumnor, āris. dep. *To nouriſh, to feed.* Puellam prodidit vicinis alumnandam, *Apul. Met.* 10, *p.* 337. edit. Delph. Quos (canes) ad tutelæ præſidia curioſè fuerant alumnati, *Id. Met.* 8. *p.* 249. ‡ Alo.

Ălumnus, i. m. [*ab* alendo] ſign. act. & paſſ. eum qui alit, & qui alitur. (1) *A pupil,* or *foſter-child; a nurſe child.* (2) *A ſcholar, a learner, one that is brought up,* or *inſtructed.* (3) Alſo *a foſter-father; one that nouriſheth, maintaineth, and bringeth up.* (4) *It is alſo uſed adjectively.* (1) Detracta mamma alumno ſuo illico ſterileſcit, *Plin.* 11, 95. (2) Pius artis alumnus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 178. (3) Jupiter Alumnus dictus, quòd omnia alat. ☞ Sed alumna hâc notione ap. prob. auct. non ſemel occurrit. Vid. Alumna, N°. 1. (1) Animal intolerandi rigoris alumnum, *Plin.* 8, 81.

ĂLŪTA, æ. f. [An alluta, qu. *ab* alluendo, quòd diu maceratur aquâ? an *ex* alumine quo ſubigitur?] *Taned,* or *tawed, leather.* Meton. *Purſes,* or *ſcrips;* or *any thing made of tawed leather,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 13. *A leather ſhoe,* Mart. 12, 26, 9. 𝔛 Aluta tenuior pellis, Corium craſſius.

‖ Ălūtācius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *like, taned leather,* Marc. Emp. c. 23.

‖ Ălūtāmen, & Ălūtāmentum, antiq. *Any thing made of dreſſed ſkins,* or *taned leather,* Calep. unde non invenio.

‖ Ălūtārius, i. m. *A leather-dreſſer, a taner, a currier,* Lex. *ex* Plaut.

Ălūtātio, ōnis. f. *An operation in the trial of gold ore.* Rectiùs, Alutarium gummi, *Plin.* 33, 4. unde hoc voc. citatur.

Alvus, i. f. & interdum m. *Priſc.* [*ab* alluendo, quâ ſordes alluuntur, *Scal.* unde *ventris proluvies,* dicitur, *Virg.*] (1) *The belly, the paunch, entrails,* or *womb; the ſtomach: a bee-hive,* or *any like veſſel,* Varr. Alſo, by a Metonymy, *The excrements, the ordure,* or *ſtool,* Celſ. 2, 6. ¶ 𝔛 Alvum liquare, ſubducere, ciere, *Celſ.* movere, mollire, ſolvere, purgare, exinanire, elicere, *Plin.* dejicere, *Cato.* *To looſen,* or *purge,* aſtringere, contrahere, ſupprimere, *Celſ.* ſiſtere, cohibere, *To bind,* or *aſtringe,* Plin. Alvus variata notis, *Luc.* 9, 716.

A ante M.

* AM. [ex Gr. ἀμφὶ, per apoc. quare ante vocales aſſumit b, ut Ambactus, Ambervalis, Ambigo, Ambuſtus, Ambeſus, *Priſc.*] Imò retinet ſuam *b,* non adſciſcit aliunde: Nam integrè dicitur Ambi; ut ἀμφιδέξιος, ambidexter. Eſt Præpoſitio inſeparabilis. Ante c, q, f, h, mutatur *m* in *n;* ut Anceps, Anquiro, Anfractus, Anhelus. Signif. circum, ut am terminum, ſic enim diviſè legunt aliqui ap. Macrob.

† Am ant. *pro* eam. Am cohibêſſit, *Lucr.* 3, 445. *i. e.* Eam cohibuerit.

* Āma, æ. f. [à Gr. ἄμη, i. e. falx meſſoria] Vid. Hama.

Ămābò, interj. blandientis, & amantis. [*ab* amo] *Of all loves; I prithee,* q. d. *I will love thee, if thou wilt.* Vid. amabò, num ſit domi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 21.

Ămābĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* amo] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Amiable, worthy of love, lovely.* Nimis bella es, atque amabilis, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 84. Nihil amabiliùs officio tuo, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 20. Amabiliſſimum nodum amicitiæ tollere videntur, *Id.* de *Am.* 14.

† Ămābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Amiableneſs, lovelineſs;* alſo *love,* Plaut. St. 5, 4, 51.

Ămābĭlĭter, adv. *Friendly, like a friend, lovingly.* Luſit amabiliter, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 148. Spectare aliquem amabiliùs, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 675. Amabiliſſimè, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13.

Āmandātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſending away, a removal, a baniſhing,* Cic. *pro* S. Roſc. 15.

Āmandātus, a, um. part. *Sent away, removed.* Me expulſo, Catone amandato, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 25.

Āmando, as. act. [*ex* a, & mando, *i. e.* aliò mando] *To ſend away, to ſet farther off, to remove.* § Amandare aliquem in Græciam, *Cic. Att.* 7, 13. aliquid à ſenſibus, *Id. N. D.* 2, 56.

Ămandus, a, um. part. *To be loved.* Amanda Urſa quæ fuerat Jovi, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 182.

Ămans, tis. part. [*ab* amo] (1) *Loving, affecting, favouring.* (2) Adj. ex part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Studious, deſirous.* (1) Amantes littora myrti, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 124. (2) § Homines induſtrios, amantes doloris appellant, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 15. Amantior domini famulus, *Col.* 7, 12. Amantiſſimus tui, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 7.

✠ Ămans, tis. c. g. ſubſt. poët. *A lover, a ſweet-heart, a gallant;* alſo *a miſtreſs.* Quid deceat non videt ullus amans, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 154. Vanâ ſpe luſit amantem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 356.

Ămanter, adv. qual. ùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Lovingly, courteouſly, friendly, like a friend.* Quæ amantiſſimè cogitata ſunt, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 3, 9. Amanter, *Id.* 2, 4. Amantiùs, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 43, 1.

† Ămantia, æ. f. *Love*, Lex. *ex* Plaut.

Ămānuenſis, is. m. [*ex* à, & manu, *i. e.* à manu ſervus] *A ſecretary, a notary, a ſcrivener, a clerk*, Suet. Ner. 44. & Tit. 3, 3.

* Ămārăcīnum, ſc. unguentum *ex* amaraco confectum. [ab ἀμαράκου, Gr. idem] *An ointment*, or *perfume, made of ſweet marjoram.* Amaracinum fugitat ſus, *Lucr.* 6, 973.

Ămārăcĭnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] *Of*, or *belonging to, ſweet marjoram*, Plin. 21, 22.

* Ămārăcus, i. m. & Ămārăcum, n. [ex eodem] Vid. Propr. *Sweet marjoram*, alſo *feverfew, as ſome will have it*, Plin. 21, 11.

* Ămăranthus, i. m. Plin. 21, 8. [ab α, priv. & μαραίνομαι, ſic. dict. quia non marceſcit] *Everlaſting, a flower which never fadeth*, Ov. Faſt. 4, 439. ¶ ‖ Amaranthus purpureus, vulgò flos amoris, *Flower gentle, with a purple flower.* ‖ Amaranthus luteus, *Maudlin-wort*, or *Baltazer, with a yellow flower.*

‖ Ămārè, adv. qual. *Bitterly.* Met. *Tauntingly, ſpitefully, ſharply, tediouſly.* Auctoritas deeſt: *Sed* Amariſſimè, *Suet. Aug.* 7, 1. *Moſt ſpitefully*

‖ Ămārĕfăcio, ĕre. *To make bitter*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Ămāreſco, ĕre. *To grow bitter*, Pallad. 2, 15

‖ Ămārĭco, as. *To embitter, to provoke to anger*, Aug. Amaricaverunt Deum, *Aug.* ſc. ut מ ה rebellavit, à מר amarus. ⸸ Exacerbo.

Ămărĭties, ei. f. *Bitterneſs*, Cic. Met. *Grief, diſcontent.* ¶ Dulcis amarities, *A bitter ſweetneſs, a pleaſing pain*, Catull. 66, 18. per Oxymoron.

Ămārĭtas, ātis. f. *Bitterneſs*, Vitr. l. 1. c. 9. Sed quis locum ſanum præſtabit?

Ămārĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Bitterneſs, ſharpneſs, tartneſs*, Met. *Frowardneſs, ſharpneſs, railing.* Carminum amaritudo, *Plin.* 22, 25. Vid. Amarus.

✤ Ămāror, ōris. m. *Bitterneſs*, Lucr. 4, 225 & Virg. Geor. 2, 247.

‖ Ămārŭlentia, æ. f. *Bitterneſs, ſpite, malice*, Litt. unde non dicit.

‖ Ămārŭlentus, a, um. adj. [*ab* amarus] *Gell* & ex eo fort. *Macrob.* tranſlato ſenſu uterque. ¶ ‖ Valde amarus, *Very bitter, ſharp, ſpiteful, malicious*, Gell. 3, 17.

Ămārus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à Chald. אמר amareſcere] (1) *Bitter, biting.* (2) *Brackiſh, ſalt.* (3) Met. *Sorrowful, grievous.* (4) *Taunting, ſpiteful.* (5) *Froward, teſty, cholerick.* (1) Eſſe debet guſtu amarum, citra acorem, *Plin.* (2) Doris amara ſuam non intermiſceat undam, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 5. = Salſa etiam tellus, & quæ perhibetur amara, *Id. Geor.* 2, 238. (3) Quanquam luctus renovantur amaro Admonitu, *Ov. Met.* 14, 465. (4) Ut ſales amari, ita frequenter amaritudo ipſa ridicula eſt, *Quint.* 10, 1. Mulier amara, *Ter. H.* 4, 4, 88. (5) Amariores calices ingerere, *Catull.* 25, 2. Amariſſimus, *Celſ.* 6, 5.

‖ Ămāſio, ōnis, m. *A lover*, Apul. Met. 3. p. 92.

Ămāſius, ōnis. m. *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 1, 3. & *ab* illo, *Gell.* *A ſuitour, a lover, a courter of women, amorous.* Plaut. Caſ. 3, 3, 27. & Gell. 19, 9. Cujus dim.

Ămāſiuncŭlus, & a, rep. in fragm. Petr. Trag.

† Ămāſſo, *pro* amavero. *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 4, 22. more antiquo.

† Ămātio, ōnis. f. verb. [amor venereus] *Dalliance, courtſhip*, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 5, 20.

Ămātor, ōris. m. verb. tam in bonam quàm malam partem. (1) *A lover.* (2) *One that has a natural affection to any one.* (3) *A courter of women, a gallant.* (1) Vir bonus, amatórque noſtri, *Cic.* (2) ⌘ Non ſolùm amicus, verùm etiam amator, *Id.* (3) Ego amatores mulierum eſſe audiêram eos maximos, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 23.

Ămātorcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* amator] *A little ſweetheart*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 27.

Ămātōriè, adv. *Like a lover, amorouſly.* ¶ Erat amatoriè ſcripta epiſtola, *In the ſtrain of a love-letter*, Cic. Att. 2, 31.

Ămātōrium, i. n. [quòd amorem conciliat] *A philtre, any thing which procureth love.* Efficax in amatoria, *Plin.* 8, 12.

Ămātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of love*, or *lovers; amorous.* (2) *Procuring love.* (1) Anacreontis tota poëſis eſt amatoria, *Cic. T. Q.* 4, 33. (2) Amatorium virus, *Plin.* 8, 22.

Ămātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A ſhe-lover*, Plaut. Aſ. 3, 1, 8. Mart. 7, 69.

Ămātus, a, um. part. *Loved*, Ov. Met. 5, 636.

‖ Ămātus, i. ſubſt. *A paramour, a minion.* ¶ ‖ Amatus Veneris, *Adonis, her gallant*, Amm.

† Ămaxa, vid. Hamaxa, *A chariot, Charles-wain.* ⸸ Plauſtrum.

* Ămāzōnĭca ſecuris, *A pole-ax, ſuch as the Amazons uſed.* Vid. Propr.

Ambactus, i. m. Enn. [ut ſit *ab* am, *i. e.* circum, & ago] unde etiam Ambages, *Voſſ.* *A hired ſervant, to wait, and go on errands*, Enn. *But in Cæſar, a retainer*, or *attendant upon his prince*, or *his chief; an old Gallick and German word, ſignifying the Gentlemen*, or *Noblemen, that were of the retinue of a prince, as Voſſius and Scal. will have it, whom you may conſult; others again judge this opinion to ſavour more of erudition than truth.*

Ambāge, in abl. ſing. Plin. 2, 9. Ambāges, pl. f. & Ambāgĭbus; cæt. caſus deſiderantur. [*ex* am, *i. e.* circum, & ago] verborum circuitus, quo aliquis circumagitur. (1) *Turnings*, or *windings.* (2) *Shifts, prevarication.* (3) *A long circumſtance of words, tedious ſtories, preambles, impertinencies.* (4) *Dark myſterious ſayings.* (5) *Charms*, or *ſpells.* (1) Ambages tecti [labyrinthi] reſolvit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 29. (2) Et vix pueris dignas ambages, ſenes, & conſulares, fallendæ fidei exquirere, *Liv.* 9, 11. (3) Non hîc te carmine ficto, Atque per ambages tenebo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 46. (3) Affore quos nexis ambagibus augur Apollo, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 495. (5) Ambage verborum Obſcurum carmen tragico demurmurat ore, *Ov. Met.* 14, 57. de *Circe.*

† Ambāgio, ōnis. f. *Varr. id. quod* Ambages.

‖ Ambāgiōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of turnings and windings, intricate, &c.* Gell. 14, 1.

‖ Ambāgo, gĭnis. [*ex* am, & ago] *A place full of turnings.* Et verum in cœlo eſt multâ cum ambagine rerum, *Manil.* 4, 304. Bentleius pro *cœlo* legit *cæco.*

* Ambar, *ſive* Ambărum, [ex ἄμβαρ idem] *ambergris*, Ruell.

‖ Ambarvālia, um. pl. [*ex* am, *i. e.* circum, & arvum, Feſt. *i. e.* arvorum luſtratio] *A feſtival wherein they prayed for their fields and corn, by way of ſolemn proceſſion.* Litt. *ſaith, we may uſe it for Rogation-week.*

‖ Ambarvālis hoſtia, quæ ter ambiebat, *i. e.* ducebatur circum agros, *Feſt.* Huic ſacrificio præfecti erant ſacerdotes numero 12. quos *fratres arvales* vocabant. *A ſacrifice led thrice round the fields, and then offered with prayers for the proſperity of that year's corn.*

Ambĕdo, ĕre. [*ex* am, & edo] *To eat*, or *gnaw, round about. To ſpend.* Vis locuſtarum ambederat quicquid herbidum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 5. Uxoris dotem ambedere, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 15.

† Ambegnus, a, um. adj. Ambegni bos & vervex appellabantur, cùm ad eorum utraque latera agni in ſacrificium ducebantur, Feſt. [*ex* am, & agnus] *A ſacrifice of an ox*, or *wether, on each ſide whereof was led a young lamb to ſacrifice*, Varr.

Ambēſus, a, um. part. [*ab* ambedor] *i. e.* circumquaque eſus. *Eaten on all parts*, or *round about*, Virg. Æn. 3, 257. & Æn. 5, 752.

‖ Ambĭdens, tis. f. *A ſheep which hath teeth on both ſides, upper and lower*, Feſt.

* ‖ Ambĭdexter, tri. m. [*ex* ἀμφὶ, & dexter] *One who uſeth his left, as well as his right hand. A Jack on both ſides.*

Ambiens, ntis. part. *Going round, petitioning.* Undique ambientibus ramis, *Curt.* 4, 22. Ambienti ut legibus ſolveretur, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 18.

‖ Ambĭfāriàm, *Either way, both ways*, Apul. Apol. p. 406. ed. Delph. ⸸ Bifariàm.

‖ Ambĭfārius, a, um. adj. *Uſed both wa double*, Arnob.

‖ Ambĭformĭter, adv. *Doubly*, Arnob.

Ambĭgens, ntis. part. *Going about.* Deviis plerumque itineribus ambigens, patriam & declinans, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 15, 6.

Ambĭgĭtur, imperſ. *It is not certain, it is a queſtion.* Ambigitur nomina ponat uter, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 812.

Ambĭgo, ĕre, caret præt. & ſup. [*ex* am, *circum*, & ago] act. *To go about, to ſurround, to compaſs.* ¶ Ambigere patriam, *i. e.* ambire, *Tac.* Neut. *To doubt, to be in ſuſpenſe, to diſpute*, or *quarrel.* § Ambigere cum aliquo, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 42, de finibus, *Ter. H.* 3, 1, 33. regni certamine, *Liv.* 21, 31.

Ambĭgor, i. paſſ. *To be doubted*, &c. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 26.

Ambĭguè, adv. *Doubtfully, obſcurely*, Ambiguè multa dicuntur, *Cic. Orat.* 32.

Ambĭguĭtas, ātis. f. verb. *Doubtfulneſs, obſcurity, uncertainty, ambiguity*, Cic. Part. Orat. 6.

Ambĭguum, i. n. ſubſt. *ex* adj. *Doubt, uncertainty.* ¶ In ambiguo eſſe, *To be in doubt*, or *at a loſs.* Tac. Agr. 5, 4.

Ambĭguus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ambigo] Ambiguum, quod in ambas agi partes animo poſſit, *Feſt.* (1) *Ambiguous, of doubtful meaning, that may be taken ſeveral ways.* (2) *Doubtful, uncertain.* (3) *Changeable, ſlippery, unſteadfaſt.* (1) Ab invidendo invidentia rectè dici poteſt, ut effugiamus ambiguum nomen invidiæ, *Cic. T. Q.* 3, 9. (2) § Ambiguus conſilii, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 83. (3) Quippe domum timet ambiguam, *Virg. Æn.* 1. 661. Ambigua fides, *Liv.* 6, 2. ¶ Infans ambiguus, *Half man, half beaſt.* Sen. Hipp. 693.

Ambio, īre, īvi, & iî, ĭtum. act. [*ex* am, *vel* ambi, *i. e.* circum, & eo] (1) *To go about, to encompaſs*, or *environ.* (2) *To ſeek for preferment, to ſtand for*, or *make intereſt for any thing*, or *place.* (3) *To compliment, wooe*, or *careſs.* (1) Ut terram lunæ curſus proximè ambiret, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 9. (2) Niſi ſenis amicos oras, ambis, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 36. Clodius vicatim ambire, *Cic.* (3) Reginam affatu ambire, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 283.

Ambior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be compaſſed, to be ſought after*, &c. Quantùm ingenti terrarum ſinu ambitur, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 5, 3. Ambiri urbem à pavidis civibus jubet, *Luc.* 1, 593.

Ambĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *A going about, a compaſs.* (2) *A ſuing*, or *canvaſſing, for favour; importunity, courtſhip.* (3) *Ambition*, or *deſire, of honour and promotion.* (4) *Affectation, vain glory, oſtentation.* (1) Ambitio extimæ cutis, *Solin.* 48. (2) = Miſerrima eſt omnino ambitio, honorúmque contentio, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25. (3) Ambitione inani pectus caret, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 207. (4) Magnâ [Plathna] ambitione Syracuſas perduxit, *Nepos* in *Dione* 2. ⌘ Ambitus in actu ſæpius, ambitio in animo, *valla.*

Ambĭtiōſè, adv. ùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Diligently, accurately.* (2) *Affectedly, fondly.* (3) *Earneſtly, importunately.* (4) *Humbly, ſubmiſſively, meanly.* (1) Ambitioſè corrigere orationem, *Cic. Att.* 15, 1. (2) Si quis tamen tam ambitioſè triſtis eſt, ut apud illum in nullâ paginâ Latinè loqui fas ſit, *Mart. præf. lib.* 1. (3) Ambitioſiſſimè petere provinciam, *Quint.* 6, 3. (4) Multa ambitioſiùs facere ſoleo, quàm honor meus, & dignitas poſtulat, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7.

Ambĭtiōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Spacious, of large compaſs.* (2) *Entwining, encircling.* (3) *Ambitious, full of ambition, vain glorious.* (4) *Magnificent, ſtately.* (5) *Complimental, fawning, full of courtſhip.* (6) *Done for favour.* (7) *Doing for favour.* (8) *Pompous, oſtentatious.* (9) *Earneſt, importunate.* (10) *Gracious, in great eſteem.* (1) Amnis [Jordanes] amœnus, & quantum locorum ſitus patitur, ambitioſus, *Plin.* 5, 15. (2) Laſcivis hederis ambitioſior, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 20. (3) Ambitioſus nimis in honoribus petendis, *Cic.* in *Sall.* (4) Atria, ſi ſapias, ambitioſa colas, *Mart.* 12, 69. (5) = Ambitioſæ noſtræ fucoſæque amicitiæ, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (6) Ambitioſus centum virorum ſententias reſcidit, *Suet. Dom.* 8. (7) Judex ambitioſus, *Liv.*

(8) Ornamenta ambitioſa recidit, *Hor. A. P.* 447. (9) Ambitioſis precibus aliquid petere, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 49. (10) Ambitioſus apud populares, *Juſt.* 17, 2, 6.

‖ Ambĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *He who ſeeketh by intereſt and ill arts to raiſe himſelf,* Lampr.

‖ Ambĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *i. e.* Ambitus, *A round circle,* or *compaſs,* Lex. ex Apul.

Ambītus, a, um. part. (1) *Compaſſed about, ſurrounded.* (2) Met. *Addreſſed to, entreated,* or *ſued unto.* (3) *Procured by favour, and intereſt.* (1) Ambitæ circundare littora terræ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 37. (2) A quibus populus eſt maximè ambitus, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 4. (3) Ambiti honores à principe, *Claud.* 1. in *Ruf.* 180.

Ambītus, ûs. m. verb. [qu. *ab* ambio] (1) *A compaſs,* or *circuit.* (2) *A canvaſſing,* or *ſtanding, for a place; the geting of it by bribery; the making of friends,* and *the procuring of favour.* (3) Alſo *an earneſt deſire.* (4) *Ambition, oſtentation, vain glory.* (1) Totius operis ambitus, *Curt.* 5, 1, 26. xii tabb. interpretes ambitum parietis circuitum eſſe deſcribunt. (2) Legem ambitûs tulit, Cicero, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 2. (3) Segnis hic ibit dies tanto petitus ambitu, tanto datus? *Sen. Med.* 400. (4) Gemmis, & argenteis armis uſque ad ambitum ornatus, *Flor.* 1, 16. quâ notione etiam legitur Ambitio, quod vid. N°. 4. ¶ ‖ Ambitus ædium, *the void place left between houſe and houſe to go round,* Feſt. ſtellarum, *The circles, ſpheres,* or *orbs,* Cic. N. D. 2, 19. verborum, *A full period,* Id. *de* Clar. Or. 44.

‖ Ambliſſion, Sunt qui Manna Aëromeli, & Ambliſſion vocant, *Cæl.*

* AMBO, bæ, bo. adj. pl. [ex ἄμφω] *Both.* ☞ Legitur *ambo* pro *ambos.* Quos quidem ambo unicè diligo, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8.

‖ Ambo, ōnis. m. Voc. priſcis Romanis ignotum. *A biſhop's throne, a pulpit.* ⊥ Suggeſtus epiſcopi, *A kind of cup, with a belly.* ⊥ = Ambones calices, trullæ, *Ulp.*

* ‖ Ambra, æ. f. *it.* Ambar, & Ambărum, *Amber,* or *ambergris,* Cæl.

* Ambrăciōtes, *A ſort of wine, from* Ambracia *in* Epire, *Plin.* 14, 7.

‖ Ambro; pl. Ambrōnes, turpis vitæ homines, rapinis ſe alentes, ab Ambronibus, Gallicâ quâdam gente, *Feſt.*

* Ambrŏſia, æ. Cic. [ex ἀμβροσία, ſc. δαὶς, vel δίαιτα, *i. e.* immortalis cibus] *Ambroſia, the food of the gods,* Cic. *de* Or. 2, 57. *An herb, otherwiſe called* Botrys, *or* Artemiſia, *Plin.* 27, 4. *Alſo the name of an antidote,* Celſ. 5, 23.

* Ambrŏſiăcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem] ¶ Ambroſiacauva, *A kind of delicious grape,* Plin. 14, 3.

* Ambrŏſius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem themate] *Ambroſian, immortal, divine, ſweet, pleaſant, delicate,* Col. 10, 30.

Ambūbaiæ, ārum. f. Vocab. Syr. *Lewd girls, who came from Syria to Rome, and lived by muſick, and proſtitution,* Suet. Ner. 27. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 1.

Ambŭbeia, al. Ambŭgia, vel Ambŭga, vel Ambĭga, al. Ambŭla, quæ & Intubus erraticus. *The common cichory,* Plin. 20, 8.

Ambŭlăcrum, i. n. [*ex* ambulo] *A private place to walk in, a walk, a piazza, a gallery,* Plaut. Moſt. 3, 2, 69.

Ambŭlans, tis. part. *Walking.* ¶ Ambulans cœna, *When there is but one diſh to go round the table,* Mart. 7, 47.

Ambŭlātĭlis, e. adj. ¶ Ambulatiles fundi, *Walking, moving,* Vitr. 10, 13.

Ambŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A walking; a walk,* or *place to walk in.* Nihil ei reſtabat præter balnearia, & ambulationem, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1.

Ambŭlātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A walking; a place to walk in,* Cic. Att. 13, 29. in utroque ſenſu.

Ambŭlātor, ōris. m. *A goer up and down, a walker abroad,* Col. 1, 8. *A vagabond,* or *pedlar,* Mart. 1, 42.

Ambŭlātōrius, a, um. adj. (1) *Moving up and down.* (2) *Going on wheels.* (3) ‖ *Alterable.* (1) Vitr. 10, 19. (2) ¶ Turres ambulatoriæ, *Hirt. B. Al.* 4, 2. *Engines,* or *batteries upon wheels, for the taking of towns,* Veg. (3) ¶ Voluntas ambulatoria, *A man's will and teſtament till he die; becauſe alterable till then,* Ulp.

Ambŭlātrix, īcis. f. [*ab* ambulator] *A goſſip,* Cato, 143.

Ambŭlo, as. neut. [*ex* ambio] (1) *To walk, to go a foot pace, ſtep by ſtep, to amble.* (2) *To glide along.* (3) *To converſe with.* (1) Defeſſus ſum ambulando, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 6, 1. (2) Nilus immenſo ſpatio ambulans, *Plin.* 5, 9. (3) Cum bonis ambula, *Dionyſ. Cato.* ¶ Maria ambulavit, terram navigavit, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 34. acutè de *Xerxe.* § Abſolutè, *Id.* § pedibus in littore, *Id.* in jus, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 43.

Ambŭlor, āris. paſſ. *To be walked,* Si ambulentur ſtadia bina, *Plin.* 23, 1.

‖ Amburbiāles hoſtiæ, quæ circum terminos urbis Romæ ducebantur, *A ſacrifice, when the beaſt was led round about the city before it was ſacrificed,* Feſt.

‖ Amburbiālia, um. n. [*ab* amburbium, *ex* am, *vel* ἀμφὶ, *i. e.* circum, & urbs] *The ſolemnity of offering ſuch a ſacrifice for the proſperity of the city, and the commonwealth,* Feſt.

‖ Amburbium, *A ſolemn proceſſion round the city,* Vopiſc.

* Ambūro, ĕre, ſſi. act. [*ex* am, & buro, *unde* buſtum, quod à πυρόω, πυρῶ, ſicut à πυρῶν, *to burn*] (1) *To burn all about.* (2) *To ſcorch, to parch.* (3) *To burn half,* or *imperfectly.* (4) *To blaſt.* (5) *To ſcald.* (1) Quaquà tangit, omne amburit, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 9. (2) Ambuſtis medetur cinis ſarmentorum, *Plin.* (3) Cic. *pro* Milone, 32. de Clodii cadavere. (4) Plin. Epiſt. 3, 11. (5) Ambuſta aquis, *Plin.* 29, 3.

* Ambūror, i. paſſ. *To be burnt.* Ut Liviæ capilli amburerentur, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 6.

† Amburvo, as. act. [*ex* am & urvo] Urvare eſt in orbem ſe jactare. *To turn over, as tumblers do, to play the antick,* Lucil.

* † Ambuſtāneus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ambuſtus] ¶ Aves ambuſtaneæ, *Birds, which carrying fire, burn houſes,* Lex. *ex* Plaut.

* Ambuſtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* amburo] *A burning, ſcorching,* or *ſcalding; a burn,* or *ſcald,* Plin. 23, 4.

* † Ambuſtŭlātus, a, um. part. [qu. *ab* ambuſtulo, quod *ab* amburo, ut *ab* uro, uſtulo] *Burnt, ſcorched,* &c. *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 25.

* Ambuſtus, a, um. part. *Burnt about, parched, ſcalded, blaſted.* Ambuſti nervi, *Ov. Met.* 9, 174. Ambuſti artus vi frigoris, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 5.

† Ămĕcābundum, *i. e.* Amantem, *Laber.*

Ămĕlētĭdes, um. f. tanquam à ſing. Ameletis. *A looſe garment for women, to throw over their ſhoulders. A riding-hood, a ſcarf.* Conveniunt tenues humeris ameletides altis, *Ov. Am. A.* 2, 273. ſed variè ſcribitur.

Ămellus, i. m. *A flower,* or *herb, deſcribed by Virgil,* Geor. 4, 271. & ſep. *called alſo* Aſter Atticus, *or* inguinalis: *Starwort, ſharewort.*

‖ Ămen, ĭnis. n. Arnob, *id. quod* Amentum.

* Āmen, adv. Heb. אמן. LXX reddunt γένοιτο, fiat. Eſt itaque particula tum affirmandi, tum optandi; priori ſenſu præponitur; poſteriori autem ſupponitur. Quum eſt affirmantis, præmittitur initiis ſententiarum, aliquando geminum. *Amen, verily.*

Āmens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ex* α priv. & mens] *Fooliſh, ſilly; out of his wits, beſides himſelf.* = Vecors & amens, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 9. Homo amentiſſimus, *Id. C. R.* 8. § Amens animi, *Virg.* dolore, *Ov.* Amentior, *A. Vict.* 11, 1.

Āmentans, tis. part. *Hurling a dart.* Amentante noto, *Sil. Ital.* 14, 423. *Conf. Liv.* 14, 423. Vid. Amento.

Āmentātus, a, um. part. *Looped, faſtened with latches,* or *ſtrapt.* Met. Amentatas haſtas dixit pro eo, quod eſt argumenta miſſilia, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 57.

‖ Āmenter, adv. ùs, comp. iſſimè, ſup. *Madly,* Litt. ⊥ Dementer.

Āmentia, æ. f. *Madneſs, folly, want of wit.* Animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandémque, dementiam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 4. ✠ Mens ſana cum amentiâ confligit, *Id. Cat.* 2, 11.

Āmento, as. act. *To tie,* or *faſten, with a ſtring,* or *thong. To fling a dart with force.* Jaculum parvâ Libys amentavit habenâ, *Luc.* 6, 221. Met. Amentante noto torquet apluſtribus ignes, *Sil.* 14.

ĀMENTUM, i. n. [ab ἅμμα, vinculum, unde ἅμμα ἀκοντίων, Gloſſ. vet. vel qu. admentum; quia aptantes ea ad mentum trahunt.] *A thong, a loop; a ſtrap,* or *laſh, to hold a ſpear, ſling,* or *javelin by.* Amenta torquent, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 665.

* Ămĕrimnon, Plin. 25, 13. [ex ἀμέριμνον, *i. e.* curis expeditus, quòd curas abigere credatur] *Heart's eaſe, a kind of herb good againſt melancholy.*

Ămĕrīna ſalix, quæ & Sabina, [*ab* Ameriâ, Umbriæ oppido] *A kind of willow,* or *withy.* Amerina retinacula, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 265. Amerina pyra, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 6, 18.

ĀMES, ĭtis. m. *A ſmall ſtake,* or *fork, to ſtay up nets,* or *to ſtretch,* or *pitch, them upon in fowling,* Hor. Ep. 2, 33.

* Ămĕthyſtĭnātus, a, um. adj. ad formam, part. [ex ἀμέθυστος Gr.] *Clad in purple,* or *clothes of an amethyſt,* or *violet, colour.* Amethyſtinatus media qui ſecat ſepta, *Mart.* 2, 57.

* Ămĕthyſtĭnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* amethyſtus, ſcilicet amethyſti colore tinctus, quod ex eodem themate cum ſupra citato] *Of an amethyſt,* or *violet, colour.* ¶ Lanæ amethyſtinæ, *Wool died of that colour,* Plin. 9, 41. Amethyſtina, pl. n. *i. e.* Veſtimenta, *Clothes made of ſuch wool,* or *of ſuch a colour.* Purpura vendit cauſidicum, vendunt amethyſtina, *Juv.* 7, 135.

* Ămĕthyſtĭzontes, *ſc.* Carbunculi. [*ex* eodem] *The choiceſt ſort of carbuncles,* or *rubies, the waters whereof in the extreme parts ſeem of a violet,* or *amethyſt, colour,* Plin. 37, 7.

* Ămĕthyſtus, i. m. [ἀμέθυστος, *i. e.* ebrietatem pellens; ſive quòd ebrietati reſiſtat, ut Ariſtoteli cum aliis placet; quam tamen opinionem cùm Plutarchus improbet, vide aliam notationem, ap. *Plin.* 37, 9.] *An amethyſt, a precious ſtone.* Alſo *a ſort of grapes, ſo called by the Greeks, becauſe the juice thereof will not intoxicate; in Latin,* Inerticula, quod vid. *Alſo an herb, the leaf whereof is of a red wine colour,* Plin. 14, 2.

‖ Amfractum, i. n. *A circuit,* or *winding.* Non. Vid. Anfractus.

† Amfractus, a, um. *Varr.* uſitatiùs Anfractus, quod vid.

* Amia, æ. f. [ex ἀμία idem] *A kind of fiſh, like a tunny,* Plin. 9, 15.

* ‖ Ămiantus, i, um. [ab ἀμίαντος Græcè incorruptus] *Earth-flax,* or *ſalamander-hairs,* G. *A kind of ſtone like alum, toxy like wool, whereof poor people made torches, becauſe they will never conſume in the fire.* Alſo *a napkin of cloth, which they cleanſe in the fire,* Calep.

Ămīca, æ. f. [*ab* amicus] *A courteſan, a miſtreſs; a miſs, a ſweet-heart.* ✠ Sive iſta uxor, ſive amica eſt, *Ter. And.* 1, 3, 11.

‖ Ămīcābĭlis, e. adj. *Friendly, amicable,* Dig. ⊥ Amicus.

‖ Ămīcārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* amica, ut à charta, chartarius, *Diom.*] *A pimp,* or *procurer.* † Leno.

Ămīcè, adv. ſſimè, ſup. *Friendly, like a friend.* Amicè de aliquo cogitare, *Nep. Han.* 2. = Familiariſſimè, & amiciſſimè cum aliquo vivere, *Cic.* Amiciùs, *Id.* 12, 15.

† Ămīcībor, *pro* amiciar, Vett. more, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 5, 6.

‖ Ămīcīmen, ĭnis. n. *Apul.* p. 369. antiq. *pro* Amictus, ûs.

Ămĭcio, īre, ui, & īvi, (& ‖ ixi, *Calep.* unde neſcio) ctum. act. [*ex* am & icere, *i. e.* jacere] (1) *To put on a garment.* (2) Met. *To cover.* (3) *To wrap up.* See the examples in

Ămĭcior, īri, ctus. paſſ. (1) *To be clothed, clad.* (2) Met. *To be covered,* or *hung with.* (3) *To be wraped in.* (1) Amictus fuit pallio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 32. (2) Amicitur vitibus ulmus, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 8, 13. (3) Et piper, & quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 3.

† Ămīcĭter, adv. *pro* Amicè, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 3, 3.

Ămīcĭtia, æ. f. [*ab* amicus] leg. etiam in plur. (1) *Friendſhip, amity, kindneſs.* (2) *Alliance.* (3) *Favour, eſteem.* (4) *The relation between patron and client, protection, ſervice.* (5) *Sympathy, of inanimate things.* (1) ✠ In proverbium venit, Amicitias immortales, inimicitias mortales debere eſſe, *Liv.* 40, 46. (2) Amicitiam cum Thraciæ regibus pepererat, *Nep. Alcib.* 7. (3) Amicitia principis, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 17. (4) Fructus amicitiæ magnæ cibus, *Juv.* 5, 14. (5) Amicitia eſt rutæ cum fico, *Plin.* 19, 8. § Amicitiam alicujus appetere, *Cic.* de *Am.* 13. conſequi, *Ibid.* 22. ſibi comparare, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 20. conciliare, *Id.* de *Am.* 27. diſrumpere, *Ib.* 22. diſſociare, *Ib.* 20. diſſuere, *Ib.* 21. diſſolvere, *Ib.* 9. Removere ſe ab amicitiâ alicujus, *Ibid.* 21.

† Ămīcĭties antiq. *pro* eodem, *Lucr.* 1, 1018.

Ămīco, as. act. *i. e.* amicum facio. *To make propitious,* or *to procure one's favour.* Prece numen amicat, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 470.

Ămictōrium, i. n. [*ex* amicio] *A veil of linen which women wear; a neckcloth,* Mart. in Lemmate ep, cxlix, lib. xiv.

Ămictus, a, um. part. [*ab* amicior] *Clothed, clad, decked, attired, arrayed.* Vid. Amicior.

Ămictus, ûs. m. verb. *A garment, clothing, apparel, attire.* Levi velatum corpus amictu, *Catull.* 62, 64.

Ămīcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* amica] *A courteſan, a little miſs.* Quoties amiculæ collum exoſcularetur, *Suet. Cal.* 33.

‖ Ămīcŭlātus, a, um. part, Solin. *Clothed with an*

Ămīcŭlum, i. n. verb. [*ab* amicio] (1) *An upper ſhort cloak for men.* (2) *A woman's upper garment.* (3) *A robe of ſtate.* (1) Dionyſius aureum Jovi Olympio detraxit amiculum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34. (2) [Feminæ] ſumma quæque amicula exuunt, *Curt.* 3, 12. (3) Id. lib. 3. *de* Dario fugiente. ¶ ‖ Amiculum linteum, *A ſurplice,* or *rochet,* Apul.

Ămīcŭlus, i. m. dim. *A dear friend, a loving friend, a chrony,* Hor. 1. Ep. 17, 3.

Ămīcus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* amo] *Friendly, courteous, loving.* (2) *Acceptable, pleaſant.* (3) *Opportune, convenient, ſuitable.* (4) *Favourable.* (5) *Profitable.* (6) *Delighting in.* (1) Si erga te animo eſſe amico ſenſiſti eam, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 29. (2) = Mihi nemo eſt amicior, nec charior Attico, *Cic.* = Amiciſſimus, & conjunctiſſimus, *Id.* (3) Tempus fraudibus amicum, *Stat. Syl.* 5, 2, 13. (4) Vento amico navem ferri, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 4, 17. Dea ſtudiis adſit amica meis, *Id.* (5) Arvum amicius, *Ov. M.* 13, 443. (6) Met. Amicior undis Fraxinus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 493. ¶ Amicæ civitates, *confederate,* Cæſ. Non diis amicum eſt, *It is not the will of the gods,* Hor. Od. 2, 17, 2.

Ămīcus, i. m. ſubſt. *ex* adj. (1) *A friend, a lover, an acquaintance, a companion,* or *fellow; a favourite.* (2) *A counſellor, a confident,* or *domeſtick to a prince.* (3) *A patron.* (4) *A retainer,* or *dependent upon a great man.* (1) Verus amicus eſt tanquam alter idem, *Cic.* de *Am.* 22. Amicus nobis jam inde à puero, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 3, 87. (2) Nullum magìs boni imperii inſtrumentum quàm boni amici, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 7. (3) Nec potentem amicum largiora flagito, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 12. (4) Rara domus tenuem non aſpernatur amicum, *Ov.* ad *Piſon.* Pocula cardiaco nunquam miſſurus amico, *Juv.* 5, 32.

Amineus, a, um. adj. vel pot. Ămīnæus, Græcè enim Ἀμιναῖος. *A grape whereof the beſt white wine is made, ſo called from Aminea, a country in Campania.* Sunt & Amineæ vites, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 97. ubi al. leg. *Sunt etiam:* unde ſyllab. quant. in dubium venit. Vid. Propr.

Āmiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* amitto] *A loſs,* or *loſing,* Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 15.

Āmiſsūrus, a, um. part. *About to loſe.* Bello impares, in pace nihil amiſſuri, *Tac. H.* 1, 74, 6.

Āmiſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Loſt, diſmiſſed, miſſing.* (2) *Deſtroyed.* (1) Præda de manibus amiſſa, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 20. (2) Amiſſa incendio domus, *Suet.*

Āmiſſus, ûs. m. verb. *Loſs.* Siciliæ amiſſum culpæ ſuæ tribuebant, *Nep. Alcib.* 6.

Ămĭta, æ. f. Patris ſoror. [E multis certiſſimum etymon videtur à Chald. אמתא, ammeta] *An aunt by the father's ſide.* Inde ad Ebutiam ſe amitam contulit, *Liv.*

‖ Ămĭtĭni, ōrum. & Ămĭtĭnæ, ārum. pl. *Couſin germans,* Non.

Āmittendus, a, um. part. *To be loſt.* Conclamant omnes, occaſionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non eſſe, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 18.

Āmitto, ĕre, ſi, ſſum. act. [*ex* à & mitto, *i. e.* dimitto, abire ſino] (1) *To ſend away, to diſmiſs.* (2) *To looſe by any means.* (3) *To looſe,* or *let go.* (4) *To part with,* or *relinquiſh, freely.* (5) *To admit,* or *leave off.* (1) Nunc vix vivos amiſi domum, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 33. (2) 𝔛 Niſi tu amiſiſſes [Tarentum] nunquam recepiſſem, *Cic.* 𝔛 Ut totam litem, aut obtineamus, aut amittamus, *Id.* (3) Cur Licinium de manibus amiſerunt, *Id.* Captum piſcem amittere, *Id.* (4) 𝔛 Vitam amiſit Decius, at non perdidit; re enim viliſſimâ, & parvâ maximam redemit, *ad Her.* 4, 44. (5) Rem inquiſitam certum eſt non amittere, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 217. § Amittere animam, *Ib.* 1, 1, 85. vitam per dedecus, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 11. § aſpectum, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 30. § oculos, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 53. § cauſam, *vel* litem, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 4. § occaſionem, *Id. Att.* 15, 11. oppidum, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 4. § aliquem è conſpectu, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 2. § omnem ſenſum humanitatis, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 52.

Āmittor, i. paſſ. *To be loſt.* Amitteretur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 101.

† Āmitto, ſæpe in vett. Mss. *pro* Admitto.

Ammium, i. n. Plin. 20, 15. quod, & Ammi. *An herb, by ſome called* Pipercula.

* Ammŏchrȳſus, i. m. [ex ἄμμος arena & χρυσὸς aurum] *A precious ſtone, ſhining like gold ſand,* Plin. 37, 11.

* Ammŏdȳtes, æ. m. *A kind of ſerpent, like a viper, of the colour of the ſand where it lies,* Luc. 9, 716.

† Ammŏneo, in Mss. vett. *pro* Admoneo.

* Ammōniăcum, i. n. *ſc.* gummi [ab ἄμμος, arena, in quâ invenitur, vel ab Ammoniâ, Lybiæ regione, in quâ Jovis Ammonis templum, ubi illud ferulæ genus gignitur] *The gum,* or *juice, which drops from the tree Agaſyllis, growing in Ammonia, a country of Africa,* Plin. 12. 23.

* Ammōniăcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Ammonia,* ut ¶ Ammoniacum ſal, *Ov. Med.* 94. *An excellent kind of ſalt diged out of the ſands of Africa, near Jupiter Ammon's temple,* Plin. 31, 7.

* Ammōnis cornu, *A gem of a golden colour, like a ram's horn, which cauſeth one to dream true dreams,* Plin. 27, 10.

† Ammŏnitrix, īcis. f. *A female admoniſher,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 20.

* Ammŏnitrum, i. n. [ex ἄμμος & νίτρον] *A kind of white glaſs, made of ſand and nitre, melted together,* Plin. 36, 26.

* Amneſtia, æ. f. [ἀμνηστία Gr. idem] *An amneſty,* or *act of oblivion, to forgive and forget all that is paſt,* Cic. ſed Græcis elementis.

✠ Amnĭcŏla, æ. c. g. [*ex* amnis & colo] *Dwelling,* or *growing, by a river.* ¶ Amnicolæ ſalices, *Willows, that grow by the river's ſide,* Ov. Met. 10, 96.

Amnĭcŭlus, i. m. *A little river,* Liv. 36, 22.

Amnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of a river, belonging to a river,* Plin. 3, 25. & poſteriores hoc vocab. uſi ſunt.

✠ Amnĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* in amne genitus, *Bred in the river,* Auſ. Moſell. 116.

Amnis, is. m. & f. Plaut. [*ab* am, circum, & no, fluo, *Feſt. ab* ambitu amnis dicitur, *Varr.*] (1) *A river.* (2) *A ſtream, a flood.* (3) *The ſea,* or *ocean.* (1) Neque mihi ulla obſiſtet amnis, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 18. (2) Ruunt de montibus amnes, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 164. (3) Solis anhelantes abluit amnis aquas, *Tib.* 2, 5, 60. ¶ Amni ſecundo, *down the ſtream,* Virg.

*‖ Amnion, & Amnium, i. n. [ab ἀμνὸς, agnus, *q. d.* pellis agnina] *The ſoft ſkin,* or *coat, that wraps the child in the womb,* Jun.

Ămo, as. act. (1) *To love one cordially.* (2) Abſ. *To love, to be in love.* (3) *To love,* or *be taken with.* (4) *To delight in.* (5) *To be wont to do a thing.* (6) *To be obliged to,* or *thank.* (1) 𝔛 Ut ſcires eum non à me diligi ſolùm, verùm etiam amari, *Cic.* (2) Deducta mero litera fecit Amo, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 88. (3) Phyllida amo ante alias, *Virg.* (4) In eo me valde amo, *Cic.* (5) Ut ferme amat poſterior adulatio, *Tac.* ☞ *But note that in this ſenſe it is a Græciſm, and mentioned by Quinttilian as a ſingularity in Salluſt.* (6) De Numeriano multùm te amo, *Cic.* Amabo me, non libenter vidi, *Id. Att.* 6. *i. e.* crede mihi, *Dolet.*

‖ Ămŏdo, adv. [*ex* à & modo] *From henceforth, hereafter, henceforward,* Lex. *ex* Apul.

* ‖ Ămœbæus, a, um. *Serv.* [*ex* ἀμοιβαῖος Gr. quod ab ἀμείβω reſpondeo] ¶ Amœbæum carmen. *Alternate verſes, when one anſwereth another by courſe,* Feſt.

Ămœnè, adv. [*ab* amœnus] *Pleaſantly, delightfully,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2. Neſcio an alibi legitur, *ſed* ‖ Amœniùs, *Gell.* 14, 1.

Ămœniſsĭmè, adv. *Moſt pleaſantly, moſt delightfully,* Plin. Ep. 4, 23.

Ămœnĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* amœnus] *Pleaſantneſs, pleaſure, delightfulneſs.* Amœnitates ſtudiorum, *Plin. præf.*

‖ Ămœnĭter, adv. [ab amœnus] *Pleaſantly, delightfully,* Gell. 20, 8.

‖ Ămœno, as. *To delight, to recreate with pleaſure, to refreſh, to chear,* Cypr. & inferiores.

Ămœnus, a, um. adj. de locis præcipuè dicitur. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. Incerta admodum eſt hujus vocis origo. *Pleaſant, delicate, ſweet, delightful to the eye.* Amœnum prædiolum, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. ‖ Amœnior, *Gell.* 9, 4. Amœniſſimus villas proſpicit, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

Āmōlior, īri, tus. dep. & aliq. paſſ. [*ex* à & molior] Propriè de iis dicitur, quæ cum difficultate ſubmoventur. (1) *To remove,* or *put away, with ſome difficulty.* (2) *To be diſpatched,* or *ſent packing.* (3) *To be removed.* (4) Met. *To be confuted,* or *diſproved.* (1) Periculum amoliri, *Plin.* 32, 2. (2) Vos hinc amolimini, *Ter. A.* 4, 2, 24. *Quod* hinc amovemini, *ap. Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 144. (3) Amoliuntur omnia à medio, *Plin.* 11, 10. (4) Quint, 5, 13.

‖ Āmōlītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A puting away, a removal, Gell.* 12, 1.

* Ămōmis, ĭdis. f. [*ex* ἀμωμὶς Gr. quod idem ſignificat] *An herb like Amomum, but not ſo ſweet,* Plin. 12, 13.

* Ămōmum, i. n. [ab ἄμωμον idem] (1) *Some take it for a ſhrub growing in Armenia, round, like a cluſter of grapes, with a flower like a white violet, and leaves like the white vine. It was uſed by the Eaſtern nations in embalming, whence* mummy *had its name; now called* Momia, *or* Mumia, *at firſt* Amomia, *Voſſ. Salmaſius thinks the ancients called every ſimple odour* ἄμωμον, *which is not unlikely; and Avienus and others uſe it for Cinnamon.* (2) Alſo *an ointment made thereof.* (1) Feret rubus aſper amomum, *Virg. Ecl.* 3. 89. (2) Crimen pingui deducere amomo, *Stat. S.* 1, 2, 111. *In quo ſenſu leg. in plur.* Craſſis lutatus amomis, *Perſ.* 3, 104.

Ămor, ōris. m. [*ab* amo] (1) *Honourable love to one's country, parents, children, friends,* &c. (2) *Luſt; laſcivious,* or *wanton, love.* (3) *The deſire of procreation in different ſexes.* (4) *The god of love.* (4) Met. *The perſon beloved.* (1) Cic. *pro* Flacc. c. 38. (2) Non ſum præceptor amoris, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1, 67. (3) Pecudes, pictæque volucres In furias, ignémque ruunt; amor omnibus idem, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 243. (4) Quicunque ille fuit primus qui pinxit Amorem, *Prop.* 2, 12. 1. (5) = Sed redeo ad amorem, deliciáſque noſtras L. Antonium, *Cic.*

† Ămos, ōris. *pro* Amor, *Plaut. Curt.* 1, 2, 2.

Āmōtio. ōnis. f. verb. *A puting away, a removal,* Cic. Fin. 2, 3.

Āmōtus, a, um. part. [*ab* amoveor] *Laid aſide, conveyed away,* Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10.

Āmŏvendus, a, um. part. *To be removed.* Amovendum in inſulam cenſuit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 31, 4.

Āmŏveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. [*ex* à & moveo] (1) *To remove.* (2) *To lay aſide.* (3) *To depoſe.* (4) *To convey away,* or *ſteal.* (1) 𝔛 Seu procul amoveris, ſive propè admoveris, *Auct.* ad *Her.* 3, 19. (2) § Odium, invidiam, metum, cupiditatéſque omnes amove, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 58. (3) Quæſtorem à frumentariâ procuratione ſenatus amovit, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 20. (4) Niſi boves reddidiſſes per dolum amotas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 9.

Āmŏveor, ēri, tus. paſſ. [à præced.] *To be removed, laid aſide,* &c. *Cic.* ¶ Amoveri in inſulam, *To be baniſhed into,* Tac. Ann. 4, 21.

* Ampĕlion, n. & Ampĕlis, f. *Cæl.* quæ Ampĕlītis,

pelītis, *vel* terra ampelitis, *Plin.* [*ex* ἄμπελος, vitis, dict. quòd viti circumlita naſcentes in eâ vermes, quos ipſas, ſinapas vocant, interimat] *A kind of bituminous earth, wherewith the Syrians anoint their vines to kill the worms.*

* Ampĕlītis, ĭdis. [*ex* eodem] *A ſort of bitumen,* Plin. 35, 16.

* Ampĕlŏdeſmos, [*ex* ἄμπελος vitis & λευμὸς, vinculum] *A kind of herb which they uſed inſtead of twigs, to tie their vines with in Sicily,* Plin. 17, 23.

* Ampĕlŏleuce, vitis alba, [ex ἄμπελος & λευκὸς candidus] *A wild vine; briony, or wild nep,* Plin. 23, 1.

* Ampĕlopraſon. n. [ex ἄμπελος & πράσον porrum] *vulg.* voc. porrum vinearum, *Leek vine, raiſins, bear's garlick,* Plin. 17, 23.

* Ampĕlos agria [ex ἄμπελος & ἀγρία, *i. e.* vitis agreſtis,] *Wild vine,* Plin. 23, 14.

* Amphibium, i. n. [ex ἀμφίβιον, Gr. ſc. ζῶον] *Living as well in water as on land.* Ea quæ in aquâ & in terrâ poſſunt vivere, amphibia vocant, *Varr.* ‡¶ Anceps beſtia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 37. *An amphibious creature.*

* Amphĭbŏlia, *Cic.* & Amphĭbŏlum. [ex ἀμφίβολος anceps] *The ſame with*

* Amphĭbŏlŏgia, *i. e.* ambiguitas ſermonis [ex ἀμφίβολος & λόγος ſermo] Sæpe orta ex vitio compoſitionis, venuſta tamen eſt cùm fit deditâ operâ; ut, Ego me amare hanc fateor, *Ter. where the conſtruction may be either* me amare hanc, *or* hanc amare me. *An ambiguity, an equivocation; when a ſentence may be conſtrued two ways,* Quint. 7, 9.

* Amphibrăchys, *vel* us. [ex ἀμφὶ, utrinque, & βραχὺς, brevis] *A foot in verſe, containing one long, between two ſhort ſyllables;* as, Hăbērĕ, Quint. 9, 4. 𝔛 Amphimacer, Cōndĕrēnt. Vid. Quint. 9, ult.

* Amphyctiŏnĭcum, *i. e.* commune Græciæ concilium. [ex Ἀμφικτύων, unus de regibus *Athenienſium,* qui hoc conſilium primus inſtituit] *The aſſembly of the ſtates of Greece.* Vid. Propr.

* Amphĭmăcer, & Amphĭmacrus, i. [ex ἀμφὶ & μακρὸς longus] *A foot in verſe, more frequently called* Creticus, *and of the following meaſure,* Dīgnĭtās. 𝔛 Amphibrachys, Tĕnērĕ, *Quint.* 9, 4.

* Amphĭmallus, adj. *vel* Amphĭmalla, pl. [ex ἀμφὶ, utrinque, & μαλλὸς, vellus, lana] *A garment frized, or ſhaged on both ſides,* Plin. 8, 48.

* Amphippi [ἄμφιπποι, Gr.] *Soldiers who in war uſed two horſes to charge with, that, when one was tired, they might mount the other.* ‡ Latinè, Deſultores, *Liv.*

* Amphĭproſtȳlos, [ex ἀμφὶ undique, πρὸ ante, & στύλος columna, *q. d.* ædis habens utrinque columnas] *A houſe with a piazza on both ſides,* Vitr. 3, 1.

* Amphiſbæna, æ. f. [ex ἄμφις & βαίνω, gradior; quòd ex utrâque parte progrediatur, quia utriſque extremitatibus acuminatis gignitur] *A ſerpent which ſeems to have a head at both ends, and goes both ways.* In geminum ſurgens caput amphiſbæna, *Luc.* 9, 719. ut quidam legunt.

* Amphĭtāne, es. f. [ex ἀμφιτανὴ Gr.] *A precious ſtone of a gold colour, called alſo* Chryſocolla, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* † Amphĭtăpa, æ. f. Lucil. *ſc.* veſtis. ἀμφιταπὴς, Gr. [ex ἀμφὶ, utrinque & τάπης, tapes] *Id. quod* Amphimallon, quod vid.

* Amphĭthălămus, rect. ni fallor, Antithalamus; quòd thalamus eſſet à dextrâ, hic autem à ſiniſtrâ. [ex ἀμφὶ & θάλαμος] *An oppoſite chamber, the maids room near their miſtreſs's chamber,* Vitr. 6, 10.

* Amphĭtheātrālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, an amphitheatre,* Plin. 11, 24, &

* Amphĭtheātrĭcus, a, um. adj. ¶ Amphitheatrica charta, *Paper ſo called from the place where it was made,* Plin. 13, 12. ex

* Amphĭtheātrum, i. n. [quod ab ἀμφὶ, circum, & θέατρον, theatrum, *i. e.* ſpectandi locus] quod & arena, & cavea, *per* ſynec. dicebatur. *A place with ſeats and ſcaffolds in it, to behold prizes, being of an oval form, conſiſting of two theatres joined together. An amphitheatre.* 𝔛 *The theatre was but a half circle, with a ſtage for plays to be acted on; the amphitheatre was built in an oval figure, for ſword-players to contend for their prizes, and wild beaſts to fight, in.* Vid. Lipſ. & Roſin.

* ‖ Amphĭthĕtum, i. n. Cæl. 14, 63. [ex ἀμφὶ & θετὸν, utrinque poſitum] *A great cup, or jug, that will ſtand on either end; a rumer.* ¶ Ex amphitheto bibiſti, *You have taken a large doſe,* Prov.

Amphŏra, æ. f. [à Gr. ἀμφορεὺς, ex ἀμφὶ & φέρω, quòd anſis & utrinque apprehenſis feratur] ☞ *Amphora eſt octava pars ejus vaſis, quod modium vini dicimus: modium vini Pariſinum tricenos ſenos ſextarios noſtros capit; ſextarius autem octonas eas quas pintas dicimus; in aridis autem pro amphorâ quadrantem ſextarii habemus, id eſt, ternos boſſellos, pro quibus vas trimodium habemus dimidiatum medimnum,* Budæus. Verùm de juſtâ hujus vaſis menſurâ parum convenit inter doctos; eſſe magnæ capacitatis, & fictile, uno verſu docet Horatius: 𝔛—*Amphora cœpit Inſtitui currente rotâ, cur urceus exit?* Latinè, Quadrantal dicitur. *A veſſel of a foot ſquare, with two ears, or handles. A rundlet, or firkin, holding (according to the beſt accounts) nine gallons,* Cic. *pro* Font. 5.

* Amphŏrālis, e. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] ¶ Vas amphorale, *Plin.* 37, 2. *i. e.* amphoræ capax, *Containing an amphora.*

* ‖ Amphŏrārius, i. m. [*ex* eodem] *A tankard-bearer.* Lexica habent gratìs.

* ‖ Amphŏrārium vinum, *Wine drawn out of a larger veſſel into an amphora,* Proc.

Amplè, adv. quant. [*ex* amplus] *Amply, largely, richly, highly, magnificently.* = Elatè, & amplè loqui, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 8.

Amplectendus, a, um. part. *To be embraced.* Nominaque innumeris vix amplectenda figuris, *Manil.* 4, 803.

Amplectens, ntis. part. *Embracing.* Genus amplectens, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 625. Amplectens pontum terraſque jacentes, *Manil.* 1, 536. Amplectens gradus templi, *Ov. Met.* 6, 100.

† Amplecto. Amplectitote crura fuſtibus, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 36. pro

Amplector, i, xus. [*ex* am & plecto, *i. e.* necto] dep. (1) *To ſurround, or encircle.* (2) *To embrace, to fold in one's arms.* (3) *To lay hold, or poſſeſs one's ſelf of.* (4) *To make much of, or to addreſs.* (5) *To comprehend.* (1) Compedes, quid ceſſatis amplecti crura? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 119. (2) Aras amplectitur, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 2, 149. (3) Scææ amplector limina portæ, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 351. (4) Nimis amplecti plebem putabatur, *Cic.* (5) Non ego cuncta meis amplecti verſibus opto, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 42.

Amplexans, antis. part. *Embracing.* Manus amplexantis deæ ſimulacrum præciderunt, *Juſt.* 39, 3.

Amplexātus, a, um. part. *Embracing.* Frequenter corpore ſuo puerorum corpora amplexata protexit, *Juſt.* 24, 3.

† Amplexo, ant. *pro* Amplexor, *Non.* ex Accio, & *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 4, 60.

Amplexor, āris. freq. [*ex* amplector] *To embrace heartily, to make much of,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Item, pro rem habere cum muliere, *Plaut.*

Amplexus, a, um. part. [*ab* amplector] *Embracing, compaſſing,* or *having embraced,* or *compaſſed.* Amplexa corpus amatum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 139.

Amplexus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* amplector] (1) *A ſurrounding.* (2) *An embrace, a hug.* (1) Puerum dormientem circumplicatum draconis amplexu, *Cic. Div.* 1, 36. (2) Te amplexu ne ſubtrahe noſtro, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 465.

Ampliātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* amplio] *An adjourning a ſentence, or a verdict, till the cauſe be better certified, and agreed upon, and that for what time the judge pleaſed; an arreſt of judgement till farther trial.* ☞ 𝔛 Ampliatio, & comperendinatio diverſa ſunt, quòd illa libera & penès judices, hæc neceſſaria atque lege conſtituta; deinde quòd hæc iterabat actionem in diem perendinum duntaxat, *i. e.* tertium; illa in tempus, quod judicibus placeret, actionem differebat. Ampliationis nota à judicibus in tabellâ ſcribebatur N. L. *i. e.* Non liquet, teſte Aſcon.

Amplĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An amplifying, or enlarging.* ¶ Amplificatio rei familiaris, *An improvement of one's eſtate,* Cic. honoris, & gloriæ, *Of one's name and dignity,* Id. *Amplification in rhetorick, concerning which ſee Quint.* l. 8. c. 4.

Amplĭfĭcātor, ōris. m. verb. *An amplifier, an enlarger,* Cic. Fam. 2, 9.

Amplĭfĭcātūrus, a, um. part. *To amplify,* or *enlarge.* Æduorum auctoritatem amplificaturus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 14.

‖ Amplĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. [*ab* amplificor] *Enlarged, adorned, amplified.* = Ornatus, *Cic.*

‖ Amplĭfĭcè, adv. *Nobly,* Catull. carm. 62. ſed Græv. ib. leg. Amplificæ.

Amplĭfĭco, as. act. *i. e.* amplum facio. *To amplify,* or *enlarge; to extol, to increaſe,* or *augment; to improve, to enhance,* Cic. = Augere, ornare, exaggerare, *Id.* 𝔛 Minuere, *Id.*

Amplĭfĭcor, āri. paſſ. *To be increaſed,* or *augmented.* Amplificatur ſonus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. pretium, *Id.* pro *Dom.* 9.

Amplĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. ¶ Amplifica veſtis, *A rich robe,* or *garment,* Catull. 62, 265.

Amplio, as. denom. [*ex* amplus] *To amplify, to increaſe,* or *enlarge,* (1) *in quantity,* (2) *in number,* or (3) *in time.* (4) *To adjourn,* or *put off, the hearing of a cauſe.* (1) Ampliare ſcalpello plagam, *Celſ.* l. 7, 5. (2) Ampliare ſervitia, *Tac. H.* 2, 78. (3) Ampliare ætatis ſpatium, *Mart.* 10, 23. (4) 𝔛 Cùm cauſam non audîſſet, & poteſtas eſſet ampliandi, dixit ſibi liquere, *Cic.* Vid. Ampliatio.

Amplior, āri. paſſ. *To be enlarged,* Liv. 4, 44.

Amplior, us. adj. comp. (1) *Greater,* or *larger.* (2) *More dignified.* (3) *Increaſed.* (1) Præmiis amplioribus, ad perdiſcendum commoveri, *Cic.* (2) Suos verò omnes per ſe ampliores fieri volebat, *Id.* Ampliorem honorem tribuebat alteri Pompeius, quàm ipſe erat conſecutus, *Id.* (3) Si fortè morbus amplior factus ſit, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 50.

Ampliſſĭmè, adv. ſup. *Very amply, honourably, nobly.* = Honeſtiſſimè, magnificentiſſimè, *Cic.* Ampliſſimè gerere honores, *Id. Verr.* 2, 46. decernere de alicujus dignitate, *Id.* pro *Dom.* 28.

Ampliſſĭmus, a, um. adj. ſup. *Very great and large, very rich and honourable,* Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1.

Amplĭter, adv. frequenter apud Plaut. *Nobly, magnificently, ſumptuouſly, largely, exceedingly.* § Ampliter apponere, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 160. § excipi, *Id. Merc. prol.* 98. § occupari, *Id. Ciſt.* 2, 3, 54.

Amplĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *Bigneſs.* (2) *Greatneſs, largeneſs.* (3) *Compaſs.* (4) *Height.* (5) Met. *Excellence, grace.* (6) *Honour, dignity.* (7) *A large meaſure of majeſty, power,* or *any thing elſe.* (1) Meatus animæ propter amplitudinem corporis gravior, & ſonantior erit, *Plin.* (2) Simulacrum modicâ amplitudine, *Cic.* (3) Amplitudo urbis, *Plin.* 6, 16. (4) Platanos in amplitudinem non poſſe adoleſcere, *Id.* 12, 1. (5) = Splendor omnis, & amplitudo harum rerum duarum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 20. (6) Amplitudine ſummâ dignus, *Id.* (7) Amplitudo eſt potentiæ aut majeſtatis, aut aliquarum rerum, magna abundantia, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 55. = Nobilitas, auctoritas, claritas, dignitas, gloria, honores, *Id.*

Amplĭvăgus, a, um. adj. [*ex* amplus, & vagus] *Stretching far, that hath a large ſcope,* Auct. ad Her. 3, 19. ſed mel. codd. diviſim.

Amplĭùs, adv. comp. (1) *More.* (2) *Upwards of.* (3) *Longer, longer time.* (4) *Moreover. Nay, more than that.* (5) *More ſplendidly.* (6) *A law term, when the cauſe was adjourned from ſome difficulty ariſing,* Cic. (1) Ampliùs octingentæ naves, *Cæſ.* (2) Viginti ampliùs auctores prodidêre, *Plin.* 2, 45. (3) Ego ampliùs deliberandum cenſeo, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 17. (4) Etiam hoc ampliùs cùm Ebutius, &c. *Cic.* (5) Quàm vellem Menedemum invitatum ut nobiſcum hodie eſſet ampliùs, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 11. (6) Vid. Amplio.

‖ Ampliuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. [*ab* amplior] *Pretty big, ſomewhat of the largeſt,* Apul. Apol. p. 522. ed. Delph.

Amplus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ex* am, & plùs, qu. ex omni parte plùs, *Sidon.*] (1) *Ample, large, ſtately, ſpacious.* (2) *Great.* (3) *Sumptuous.* (4) *Noble, of great power.* (5) *Copious, fluent, of great compaſs.* (6) *Of high place. Of great* *honour and authority.* (1) Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 353. (2) Amplior pecunia, *Plin.* (3) Funus amplum, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 12. (4) Ampli homines, *Id. Phil.* 3, 8. (5) Amplus, & grandis orator, *Id. Orat.* 9. (6) = Familia ampla, & honeſta, *Id.* Ampliſſimo loco natus fuit, *Id. Virg.* 5, 46.

AMPULLA, æ. f. *An oblong veſſel, chiefly of earth, or glaſs, with a large belly*; *a cruet*, Cic. *A bottle*, or *jug*, Suet. Dom. 21. Met. *any thing blown*, or *puft up.* ¶ Ampullæ, plur. *Swelling lines, bombaſt, high-flown ſtuff, rhodomontade*, Hor. A. P. 97.

Ampullāceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Like a phial*, or *bottle.* (2) *Gorgeouſly decked.* (1) Col. 8, 2. (2) Plaut. Menæch. ¶ Pyrum ampullaceum, *A tankard pear*, Plin. 15, 15.

Ampullārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to bottles*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51.

Ampullārius, i. m. *A maker of jugs*, or *bottles*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51.

‖ Ampulleſco, ĕre. *To become groſs*, or *big*; *to be bloated, ſwolen*, or *puffed up*; *to wax proud*, or *haughty*, Cæl.

Ampullor, āris. denom. [*ex* ampulla] *To be like a bottle.* Met. *To ſwell, to uſe haughty and proud words, to rhodomontade, romance*, or *bounce.* An tragicâ deſævit, & ampullatur in arte, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 14.

Ampŭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting*, or *loping, off*, Cic. *pro* Sext. 15.

Ampŭtandus, a, um. part. *To be cut*, or *pared, away*; *ſuperfluous.* Amputandæ narrationes, *Cic.*

Ampŭtans, ntis. part. *Cuting.* Serpentem ferro amputans, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15.

Ampŭtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to cut off*, or *remove.* Haſtæ quicquid obvium concitatis equis fuiſſet amputaturæ, *Curt.* 4, 34.

Ampŭtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut about, pared away, loped, chiped*, or *cut, off.* (2) *Removed.* (3) Met. *Lame and imperfect.* (1) Vid. Amputo. (2) Amputatâ circumciſâque inanitate, & errore, *Cic. de Fin.* 1. 13. (3) = Infracta, & amputata loquuntur, *Id. Orat.* 51.

Ampŭto, as. act. [*ex* am & puto] (1) *To cut off, to chop off, to prune, to lop, to ſnip.* (2) Met. *To remove.* (1) = Ars agricolarum circumcidit, amputat, &c. Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 14. (2) Vid. Ampuatatus.

Ampŭtor, āri. paſſ. *To be cut off.* Ambitioſè id precibus petiērat, ne amputaretur caput, ludibrio futurum, *Tac. H.* 2, 49, 5.

† Amſanctus, *i. e.* omni ex parte ſanctus, *Virg.* Scal. Anſanctus, *Altogether holy.* Vid. Propr.

† Amtruo, as. [*ex* am, circum, & truo, moveo, *h. e.* circumvolvo] *To ſhew tricks, to tumble*, or *jump.* Præſul ut amtruat, inde & volgus redamtruat olli, *ap.* Feſt. ex Lucil. uti reſtituit Scal.

Ămŭlētum, i. n. [ſimpl. *ab* amoliendo, quòd corpori noxam omnem amoliatur] *An amulet, any thing hung about the neck, to preſerve one from witchcraft*, or *other harm*; *a charm. a ſpell*, Plin. 25, 9.

* Ămurca, æ. f. [ex ἀμοργὴ, quod *ab* ἀμέργω, abſtergo, quia ex oleo detergitur] *The mother*, or *lees, of oil*; *the ſcum that ſwims uppermoſt*, Virg. Geor. 1, 194. Col. 12, 50.

* Ămurcārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, tubs*, or *veſſels, to receive the mother*, or *dregs, of oil.* Amurcaria dolia, *Cato, R. R.* 10.

Ămūſium, i. n. [*ab* amuſſi, & *rect. ſcrib.* amuſſium, *ap.* Vitr. 1, 6.] *An inſtrument deviſed to know the points of the wind*; *a compaſs.*

† Ămuſſiātus, a, um. adj. *Done to a rule.* Opus amuſſiatum, *Vitr.*

‖ Ămuſſim, adv. ex nom. *Feſt.* ‖ Ădămuſſim, *Gell.* Exāmuſſim, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 213. *Exactly, by line and level.*

‖ ĂMUSSIS, is. f. [*ex* am & *ant.* aſſes, *i. e.* aſſer; ſed eſt admodum incertæ originis] *A maſon's*, or *carpenter's rule*, or *line, chalked*, or *ochred, wherewith he meaſures and levels work.* Judicium ad amuſſim factum, *Gell.* 1, 4. Amuſſi albâ, *Prov.*

Ămuſſitātus, a, um. adj. *Nice, exact.* ¶ Amuſſitata opera. *ſc.* quæ ad amuſſim facta ſunt, *Nicely done, curiouſly wrought*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38.

Amuſſium, i. n. *i. e.* tympanum circinatum, *Jun.* Sed Plinio tabula eſt ad explorandos ventos; [*ab* amuſſis] quòd utrumque ad libellam, & amuſſim exigeretur, *A compaſs*, or *inſtrument, to ſhow the winds*, Vitr. 1, 6.

* Ămūſus, i. m. [*à* muſis alienus] *One that hath no ear for muſick*; *unlearned, ignorant.* 𝔛 Non debet architectus eſſe muſicus, ut Ariſtoxenus, ſed non amuſus, *Vitr.* 1, 1.

* Amygdăla, æ. f. arbor, & fructus, *An almond tree*, Plin. 16, 25. alſo *an almond*: nux Græca, *Col.* 5, 10. ¶ Amygdalæ faucium, *Kernels in the neck*, or *throat, like Almonds*, Plin.

* Ămygdălīnus, a, um. adj. *Of almonds.* ¶ Amygdalinum oleum, *Oil of almonds*, Plin. 26, 4.

* Ămygdălītes, *An herb of the ſpurge kind, ſo called from its leaf, which is like that of an almond*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Ămygdălum, i. n. [*ex* ἀμύγδαλον, idem.] *An almond*, Pallad. 2, 15.

* Ămȳlon, & Ămȳlum, i. n. [ab α priv. & μύλη, mola, quòd ſine molâ fiat] *A kind of medicine*, or *food, made of wheat unground, ſuch as our frumenty*, Cato, R. R. 88. ‖ *Starch*, ex uſu hodierno.

* Ămyſtis, ĭdis. f. non clauſus. [ab α priv. & μύω, claudo] quia Thracûm, unde hæc fluxit conſuetudo, erat ἀμυστὶ, *h. e.* labellis non clauſis, & ἀπνευστὶ, *h. e.* ſine reſpiratione bibere; qui quidem mos, ut accepi, hodie apud Turcos obtinet. *A way of drinking among the Thracians, to pour it down without fetching the breath*, or *ſhuting the mouth. The cup*, or *bowl, wherein they drank*, (*as ſome will have it.*) Baſſum Threiciâ vincat amyſtide, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 14, ubi vel exhauriendi actus, vel poculum deſignari poteſt.

A ante N.

* AN, adv. aliàs interrogandi, & aliàs dubitandi. [ab ἂν] *Whether? or, elſe*; *either, if, or no: yea, or no.* An, *in the latter part of a queſtion, anſwers to* Utrùm, *or to another* An, *or* Ne, *either expreſſed or underſtood.* ¶ An is eſt? *It is he?* Ter. Annon hoc dixi eſſe futurum? *Did not I tell you it would be ſo?* Id. Andr. 3, 15, 5. Hoccine agis, an non? *Do you mind me, or no!* Id. *In which ſenſe* Necne *is often uſed for* Annon; *as*, Fiat, necne fiat, id quæritur, *Cic.* ☞ *Here notice is to be taken of Quintilian's caution, That neither in doubting, nor aſking, we uſe* Aut *for* An, *where we ſpeak of more than one.* Malè interroges hic aut ille ſit, *Quint.* 1. cap. 9. (al. 5.) Vid. Valla Elegant. lib. 2. c. 17.

* ‖ Ăna, [ex Gr. præp. ἀνὰ] apud Med. diſtributionem notat. *Of each an equal quantity.*

* ‖ Ănăbaptiſta, æ. c. g. *An anabaptiſt, one who holdeth rebaptization.*

* Ănăbăſis, is. f. [ab ἀναβαίνω] *The herb horſe hair*, or *horſe tail*, Plin. 26. 7. + Lat. Equiſetum, *vel* Cauda equina.

* ‖ Ănăbăſius, i. m. Hier. [*ab* eodem] *A meſſenger*, or *herald.* + Lat. Nunciu publicus.

* Ănăcampſĕros, ōtis. *An herb of force* (*as magicians ſay*) *to reconcile friends only by touching it*, Plin. 24, 17.

* Ănăcĕphălæōſis, *i. e.* rerum repetitio, & congregatio, *A repetition*, or *ſuming up, of what has been ſaid*, Quint. 6, 1.

* Ănăchītes, rectiùs Ănăcītes, gemma, [ab ἄναξ, rex, quaſi princeps gemma] *A diamond*, Plin. 37, 4.

* ‖ Ănăchōrēta, æ. m. [ab ἀναχωρέω] *An anchoret, one that lives a ſolitary life: he differs from* Eremita, *becauſe this latter had a tent*, or *cottage, whereas the former had not.* 𝔛 Laudabo anachoretas, mirabor eremitas, *Hieron.*

* ‖ Ănăclintērium, i. n. [ab ἀνακλίνω, recumbo] *A couch to reſt on in the day time, an eaſy chair*, Spart.

* ‖ Ănăcŏlūthon, quod non ſequitur. [*ex* α non & ἀκόλουθος conſequens] Figura eſt, cùm non redditur quod ſuperioribus reſpondeat, aut contrà. *A figure in Grammar, when a word that is to anſwer another is not expreſſed*; cujus exempla adducit Serv. ex Virg. Æn. 2, 331. ubi legitur *quot*, non præmiſſo *tot*; & Æn. 3, 541. *Tamen*, non præmiſſo *quanquam.*

* Ănădēma, ătis. n. Virg. redimicula, *i. e.* mitrarum vincula, ſive vittas vocat. [ab ἀναδέω redimire] *A kind of ornament which women wore on their heads, like a garland*; *a coronet*, or *border*; *a ribband*, or *fillet*, Lucr. 4, 1122.

* Ănădiplōſis, f. [*ex* ἀναδίπλωσις Gr.] *A figure in rhetorick*; *when the laſt word*, or *words, of the former verſe*, or *ſentence, is repeated immediately in the next*; *as*

——timidis ſupervenit Ægle,
Ægle Naïadum, pulcherrima, *Virg.*
——Acredula vocibus inſtat.
Vocibus inſtat, &c. + *Cic.* 1. de *Div.* Lat. Reduplicatio.

* Ănădyŏmĕne, f. *i. e.* emergens, [ex ἀνὰ & δύνω] *A picture of Venus, coming out of the ſea, drawn by Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10.

* ‖ Ănăgallis, ĭdis. f. [ab ἀναγαλλὶς idem] *The herb pimpernel, Plin.* 25, 13. Corchorum vocat. ¶ Anagallis aquatica, *Sea-purſlain*, or *brook-lime.* Anagallis ſylveſtris, *The herb Calves-ſnout.*

* Ănaglȳpha, pl. n. [ἀνὰ ſuper, & γλύφω ſculpo] Vaſa cælata, & aſpera extantibus ſignis, *Veſſels*, or *plate, chaſed, emboſſed*, or *wrought, with the hammer*, Plin. 3, 11.

* Ănaglypta, ōrum. n. [*ex* eodem] *Chaſed, Emboſſed, the ſame as* Anaglypha, *Mart.* 4, 39.

* ‖ Ănaglȳphĭcum, [*ab* eodem] metallum ſignis aſperum, *Rough plate, newly come from the ſhop*, Sidon.

* ‖ Ănaglyptes, æ. m. [*ex* eodem] *A chaſer*, or *Emboſſer.*

* ‖ Ănaglyptĭca, æ. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *The art of chaſing*, or *Emboſſing*, Cæl.

* ‖ Ănaglyptĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Chaſed*, or *Emboſſed*, Sidon.

* Ănagnoſtes, æ. m. [ex ἀναγνώστης idem] *A ſervant to a man of quality, who was to read Hiſtory*, or *other books, to divert*, or *inſtruct, the gueſts at table, that occaſion might be given thereby to ſome uſeful*, or *learned, diſcourſe*; or *when his maſter could not ſleep at nights*, or *perhaps on other occaſions*, C. Nep. Att. 13. Lat. Lector.

* ‖ Ănagramma, tis. n. [ex ἀνὰ & γράμμα] *A tranpoſition of letters, an anagram.*

* Ănagrăphe, es. f. [ab ἀναγραφὴ Gr. inſcriptio] *A regiſtering, a commentary*, Cic. Act. 1, 12.

* ‖ Ănăgȳris, [ex ἀνὰ & γῦρος circulus] *An herb called Beautrefoil*, Ruell. Ruſticis lignum putidum dicitur, ¶ Anagyrin movere, *Prov. id. quod* Camarinam movere, *quod vid.*

* ‖ Ănălecta, ōrum. n. *i. e.* collectanea, *à* colligendo. [*ab* ἀναλέγω colligo] *Scraps of meat, and crumbs that fell from the table upon the floor*, Mart. 14, 82. ☞ *Voſſius ſeems to think this word deſtitute of authority, the two places quoted for it being doubtful, becauſe in both the following* Analecta *may be read*; viz.

* Ănălectes, *vel* Ănălecta, æ. m. [*ab* eodem] *A ſervant that picks up the crumbs and ſcraps upon the floor*, Mart. ‖ Met. *A well-read ſcholar*, Cæl. ☞ Utitur hâc voce, Sen. Ep. 27. ¶ Analecta Grammaticus, *q. d. A gleaner to pick up what another forgets.*

* Ănălectĭdes, um. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *The ſtuffings of a garment to make a crooked body ſtraight*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 273.

* Ănălemma, ătis. n. [*ex* ἀναλαμβάνω reſumo] *A term in dialing, to find the increaſe and decreaſe of the ſhadow*, Vitr. 9, 4.

* ‖ Ănălŏgĭcus, a, um. adj. *According to analogy*, Gell. 4, 16. ab

* ‖ Ănălŏgia, æ. f. [quod ex ἀνὰ, æqualiter, & λόγος, ratio] = Proportio, *Quint.* = Convenientia, *Cic. Analogy, proportion, convenience, like reaſon. In Mathematicks it is a double proportion of numbers or magnitudes to one another*, v. g. *As* 4 *is to* 2, *ſo is* 8 *to* 4; *the uſe whereof is by refering to a thing certain to find out what was uncertain before.*

* ‖ Ănălŏgus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] Similis, proportione reſpondens. *Proportionable, alike.* ¶ Verbum analogum, *A regular verb*, Gram.

* ‖ Ănălȳſis, f. [ab ἀναλύω, reſolvo] *A reſolution*, or *unfolding*; *the analyſis of a diſcourſe, reſolving it into its parts*, Bud. *Hinc* ‖ Analyticus, a, um. adj.

* ‖ Ănălȳtĭca, ōrum. n. [ex eodem] *The book of Ariſtotle for the ſolving of arguments,* Bud.

* Ănanchītis, ĭdis. f. Gemma, quâ in hydromantiâ evocantur imagines deorum. [ἀναγχίτις, Gr.] *A ſtone uſed in Magick,* Plin. 37, 11.

* ‖ Ănantăpŏdŏton, [ἀνανταπόδοτον, Gr.] *i. e.* apodoſin, ſive redditionem, non habens. Oratio poſter. membro defecta.

* Ănăpæſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Made up of anapeſts.* Verſus anapæſticus, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 56. ab

* Ănăpæſtus, i. m. [quod ex ἀναπαίω reſerio, quoniam dactylum ſono reciproco repercutiat] *A foot in verſe, whereof the two firſt ſyllables are ſhort, and the laſt long;* as Pĭĕtās. *An anapeſt. Hence* ¶ Metrum anapæſticum, *A verſe made of anapeſts.* Nec adhibetur ulla ſine anapæſtis pedibus hortatio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 16.

* Ănăpæſtum, i. n. [ex eodem] *An anapeſt,* Cic. Tuſc. 3, 24.

* ‖ Ănăphŏra, æ. f. *i. e.* repetitio, [ex ἀνὰ rurſum & φέρω fero] *A figure, when in the begining of every verſe,* or *member of a ſentence, the ſame word is repeated;* as, Hîc gelidi fontes, hîc mollia prata Lycori. Hîc nemus, hîc ipſo tecum conſumerer ævo, *Virg.*

* Ănăphōrĭca horologia, [ab eodem themate] *A ſort of winter-dials,* Vitr. 9, 9.

* ‖ Ănarchia, æ. f. ſed vix occurrit ap. idon. ſcript. Rom. ordinum confuſio [ex α non & ἀρχὴ principium] *Anarchy, want of government, confuſion, diſorder.*

* Ănarrhĭnon, n. dic. & antirrhinum. [ex ἀνὰ & ῥὶν naris] *A kind of herb like pimpernel,* Plin. 25, 10.

* Ănas, ătis. f. [à nando] *A duck,* or *drake,* Varr. Anatum ova, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

* ‖ Ănăſarca, æ. f. *i. e.* hydrops. [ex ἀνὰ per & σάρκα carmen, eò dict. quòd toto corpore diffuſus] Græcè meliùs dic. σαρκίτης, & vix leg. Latinè. *A kind of dropſy which ſwells up the ſkin,* ap. Med.

* Ănaſtŏmōſis, is. f. [ex ἀνὰ & ςόμα os] *The orifice of the veins and arteries where they meet; alſo the burſting of thoſe orifices, and the bleeding which comes by the opening of a vein.* Celſ. 4, 4.

* ‖ Ănaſtrŏphe, es. f. *i. e.* inverſio. [ex ἀνὰ & ςρέφω verto] *A gram. figure, ſeting a word foremoſt which ſhould follow;* as, Maria omnia circum, *Virg.*

* ‖ Ănătāria, *ſc.* aquila [*ab* anas] *A kind of eagle preying upon ducks,* Plin. 10, 3.

* Ănătārius, a, um. adj. [ex eodem] *Of ducks; pertaining,* or *belonging, to ducks,* Plin. 10, 3.

* ‖ Ănăthēma, ătis. n. Eccleſ. ἀνάθημα, Gr. i. e. piaculum, ab ἀναθέσθαι, removere, ſeparare] *An anathema,* or *curſe; the ſentence of excommunication.* Alſo *an accurſed perſon,* or *thing. Hence* Anathematizo, as. ἀναθεματίζω, Gr. *To curſe, to excommunicate, and give one up to Satan.*

* ‖ Ănăthēma, ātis. n. [ab ἀνάθεμα, Gr. *i. e.* donarium] *An offering,* or *gift, to the Gods,* as, *Statues, cups, tripods, &c. Bud.*

* Ănătĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* anas] *A duckling, a wild duck, Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 15.

* Ănătīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Of,* or *belonging to, a duck,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49.

* Ănătŏciſmus, i. m. [ex ἀνατοκίζω uſuram renovo] *A renewing of uſury, and of taking the intereſt upon intereſt; compound intereſt,* Cic. Att. 5, 21.

* ‖ Ănătŏme, es. f. & Ănătŏmia, æ. f. [ab ἀνατέμνω diſſeco] vulgò ſed malè. † Inciſio, Lat. Vid. Celſ. præf. l. 1, *Anatomy, the diſſecting of bodies.* Hinc

* ‖ Ănătŏmĭce, es. f. ſc. τέχνη. *The art of anatomy,* Macr. Sat. 7, 15.

* ‖ Ănătŏmĭcus, i. m. [ab eodem] *An anatomiſt, one ſkilful in anatomy,* Macr. & Ammian. ✝ Anatomes peritus.

* Ănătŏnus, a, um. [ex ἀνα & τείνω tendo] *Aſcending high, lofty.* Capitulum anatonum, *Vitr.* 10, 15.

‖ Ancæſa, ōrum. [*ex* am, circum, & cædo] *Veſſels,* or *plate, engraven,* Feſt.

Anceps, ancĭpĭtis, adj. [*ex* am, & capio quòd ex utrâque parte æquò capiatur, *Feſt.*] (1) *Two edged.* (2) *Double.* (3) *Double-headed,* or *two faced, which looks two ways.* (4) ‖ *That may be taken either way.* (5) *Dangerous.* (6) *Tickliſh.* (1) Anceps ferrum, *Catull.* 62, 369. (2) Nemo hos ancipites ferro effringat cardines, *Lucil,* Ancipitis animi, *Liv.* 24, 45. (3) Anceps imago Jani, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 95. (4) Vocabula ancipitia, *Gell.* 12, 9. (5) Voluptas tanta ancipitis cibi, *Plin.* 22, 23. (6) Anceps forma bonum mortalibus, *Sen. Hipp.* 761.

Anchiălus, i. m. Jura, verpe, per Anchialum, *Mart.* 11, 94. Quòd alloquitur Judæum Poëta, Joſ. Scal. Cl. Seldenus, alii, ex Hæbræo fortè petunt hujuſce jurisjurandi formulam, אם חי אלהים, *i. e.* ſi vivit Deus. Quare per Anchialum jurare Anglicè ſonat, *To ſwear by the living God,* Vid. Propr.

* Anchŏra, æ. f. [ab ἀγκύλος, incurvus] *An anchor.* ¶ Anchora ſacra, *The ſheet anchor; by way of proverb, The laſt refuge.* In anchoris ſtare, *To ride at anchor,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 102. Dente tenaci Anchora fundabat naves, *The ſhips lay at anchor,* Virg. Anchoram vellere, *To weigh anchor,* Liv. præcidere, *To cut cable,* Cic. Verr. 5, 34. Duabus niti anchoris, *To have two ſtrings to his bow,* Prov. § ¶ Naves ad anchoras collocare, *Suet. Cal.* 19. § In anchoris eſſe, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 102. § conſiſtere, *Ibid.* 3, 28. § commorari, *B. Afr.* 63. § tenere navem, *C. Nep. Them.* 8. § expectare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 23. § Anchoras tollere, *Id. B. C.* 2, 22. § moliri, *Liv.* 28. 17. § præcidere, *Cic.* § facere ante portum, *Liv.* 37, 28.

* ‖ Anchŏrāgo, gĭnis. [Salmo ita dict. à roſtri aduncitate, ut in anchorâ] *A ſalmon,* or, *according to others, a ſturgeon,* Caſſiod.

* Anchŏrālia, um. n. pl. *The cable of an anchor,* Liv. 22, 19. Plin. 16, 8.

* Anchŏrālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to an anchor,* Liv. 37, 30.

* Anchŏrārius, a, um. adj. ¶ Funes anchorarii *Cables which faſten the anchor,* Cæſ. B. C. 2, 9.

* ‖ Anchŏrārius, i. m. Qui curam anchoræ habet ut eam demittat, vel elevet. *The perſon who has the charge of the anchor,* Litt. ex Cæſ.

* Anchūſa, æ. [ab ἄγχω ſuffoco, quòd vim habet ſuffocatorium] *A kind of bugloſs,* Plin. 22, 20.

Ancīle, is. n. ſcutum grande, *Non.* breve, *Feſt.* [*ab* anciſu, quòd eſſet utrinque inciſum, & rotundum, quò facit illud Ovidii, *Idque Ancile vocant, quòd ab omni parte reciſum*] *A kind of ſhort oval ſhield,* or *buckler, which was uſed only by the prieſts of Mars, to dance up and down the city with in the month of March,* Virg. Æn. 8. 664.

Ancīlis, e. adj. Clypeis ancilibus, *Juv.* 3, 126. *i. e.* ad formam ancilium fabricatis. *Targets,* or *bucklers, like the ſacred ſhields, ſhort and round.*

Ancīlium, i. n. *id. quod* Ancile. *A ſacred ſhield,* Hor. carm. 3, 5.

Ancilla, æ. f. [Ancillæ dict. *ab* anculare, *i. e.* miniſtrare, *Feſt.*] *A maid-ſervant, a waiting woman, a captive, a handmaid,* Cic. *pro* Mil. 10.

Ancillans, ntis. part. *Waiting upon, attending.* Sidus ancillans, *Plin.* 2, 97.

Ancillāriŏlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* ancillarius] *A pitiful whore-maſter, that takes up with ſervant maids,* Mart. Ep. 12, 58. Alſo *it ſeems by Seneca,* de Ben. 1, 9. *to be taken for a mean ſpirited man,* or *one under petticoat government, as we ſay.*

Ancillāris, e. adj. *Belonging to a maid-ſervant, Mean, dirty, pitiful.* = Ancillare ſordidumque artificium, *Cic. T. Q.* 5, 20.

‖ Ancillārius, i. m. *A debaucher of maid-ſervants,* manet in vett. Gloſſ.

‖ Ancillor, āris. dep. (1) *To wait ſervilely, as a maid doth upon her miſtreſs.* (2) Met. *To cajole, to wheedle, to humour.* (1) ¶ Dotibus deliniti ultro etiam uxoribus ancillantur, *They live under petty-coat government,* ap. Non. Marcell. 2. (2) = Non enim uni privatem ancillatus ſum, neque me addixi, *Porcius Latro* Invect. in Sall. Vet. Gloſſ. Ancillor, κολακεύω.

Ancillŭla, æ. f. dim. *A waiting maid.* Dixtî cupere te ex Æthiopiâ ancillulam, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 85.

† Ancĭpes, *pro* Anceps, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

† Ancīſus, us. verb. [qu. *ex* ancido, quod ab *am,* circum, & cædo, unde & Ancile dict.] *A cuting,* or *paring, round,* Varr.

‖ Anclābra, Anclābria, & Antlābra, legunt alii. [*ex* anclare, haurire] *Veſſels of braſs, which the prieſts uſed in ſacrificing,* Feſt. *ex* Liv.

‖ Anclābris, [*ab* an & anclo, *ſive* anculo, miniſtro] *A table uſed in the ſervice of their Gods, as at ſacrifices, &c. of which each tribe of Rome had one, called alſo* Aſſidela, *Scal.*

‖ Anclāre, Feſt. per ſync. pro anculare, *q. d.* miniſtrare, unde Gloſſ. Anclator, ὑπηρέτης. It. Anclare, haurire, *Feſt.* *To wait upon one. To draw water,* in quo ſenſu Voſſ. putat ſcribendum Antlare, ab ἀντλεῖν.

* Ancon, ōnis. m. [ab ἀγκὼν, cubitus] curvatura brachii. (1) *The part of the rule where the perpendicular and baſis meet like an elbow, as in the letter* L. (2) *A foreland,* or *promontory.* (3) Plur. Ancones, *The corners,* or *coins, of walls; the croſs beams,* or *over-thwart rafters.* (4) ‖ *Hooks on which they uſed to hang their nets.* (1) Vitr. 3. ult. (2) Lucr. 1, 421. (3) Vitr. 4, 6. (4) Leneáque ex tritis lucent anconibus arma, *Gratius Cyn. v.* 87.

* Ancŏra, æ. f. *An anchor.* Vid. Anchora.

* ‖ Anctēres, um. m. pl. [ab ἄγχω ſtrangulo] *A bandage to tie up wounds,* Gal.

‖ Ancŭli, & Ancŭlæ. [*ab* anculo, *i. e.* miniſtro] *Servants, attendants. The Gods of ſervants,* as ſome; or, (as others) *Inferior Gods and Godeſſes.* Feſt.

† Ancŭlo, as. act. *To draw out of a veſſel, to miniſter.* Florem anculabant Liberi ex carcheſiis, *Liv. Andron.* ap. *Feſt.* utì leg. *Scal.*

* ‖ Ancus. [ἀπὸ τῦ ἀγκῶνος, i. e. à cubito] *Lame of one hand, that hath a crooked arm,* Feſt. Vet. Gloſſ. Ancus, mancus, κυλλὸς, λορδός.

* Ancȳle, es. f. [ἀγχύλη, Gr.] ‖ *The handle of a javelin,* alſo *a kind of javelin,* Cæl. alſo Contractio quædam articulorum, *Celſ.* 5. 18.

* Ancȳlŏblĕphăron, i, n. [ex ἀγχύλος incurvus & βλέπω video] *An impoſtume in the eye, when the eye-lids grow cloſe together,* Celſ. 7. 7.

* Andăbăta, æ. m. [pro ἀναβάτης inſerto *d,* Voſſ. *i. e.* Adſcenſor, *ſc.* equorum] *A ſort of fencer, who fought hoodwinked on horſeback.* Quem antea ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 10. Alſo *the title of one of Varro's books of Vulgar Errours.*

* Andrŏdămas, ntis. m. [ἀπὸ τῦ δαμᾶντος ἄνδρας, quòd, ſecundum magos, impetus hominum & iracundias domet] *A precious ſtone deſcribed by Pliny,* 37, 10. Alſo *a ſort of bloodſtone, black and ponderous, deſcribed by him,* 36, 20.

* Andrŏgȳnos, vel Andrŏgȳnus, i. m. [ex ἀνὴρ, vir, & γυνὴ, mulier] *An hermaphrodite, a will-jill,* Liv. 27, 11.

* Andron, ōnis. m. [ab ἀνδρὼν, Gr.] (1) *The mens room,* or *lodging, where men only came.* (2) Alſo *the ſpace between two walls where the rain falls.* (1) Plin. Ep. 2, 17. (2) Vitr. 6, 10.

* Andrōnītis, f. [ab eodem] *id. quod* Andron, Vitr. 6, 9.

Andrŏnium, i. n. *A medicine good againſt the* Uvula, *or falling of the palate,* Celſ. 6, 14.

* Andrŏsăces, is. n. {ἀνδρόσακες, Gr. ab ἀνδρὸς & ἄκος medela] *A white herb growing in Syria, of great virtue for cures,* Plin. 27, 4.

* ‖ Andrŏſæmon, i. n. [ex ἀνδρὸς, & αἷμα, *i. e.* hominis ſanguis] *An herb ſomething like hypericum,* or *St. John's wort,* Diaſcor.

Ănellus, i. m. dim. [*ab* anulus, quæ vera ſcriptura videtur ex hâc voce] *A little ring,* Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 9.

* Ănĕmōne, es, f. [ex ἀνεμώνη, Gr. idem] *Celandine, the flower into which Adonis was turned, Some take it for wild poppy,* or *roſe parſley,* Plin. 27, 12.

* Ănēthum, i. n. [ex ἄνω ſurſum & θεῖν currere, quòd citò creſcit] *The herb aniſe,* or *dill.* Flos bene olentis anethi, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 48.

‖ Anfractus, a, um. adj. unde ſubſt. Anfractum. *Broken, ruged,* Non. 3, 16. *ex* Varr.

Anfractus, ûs. m. & Anfractum, i. n. [*ab* am, circum, & frango] (1) *The turning, bending,* or *winding, of a way in, or out, backward or forward.* (2) Met. *A circuit or compaſs.* (1) Via altero tantò longiorem habet anfractum, *Nep.* in *Eum.* 8. (2) = Quid opus eſt circuitione & anfractu? *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 61. Longis anfractibus urbem Circumeunt, *Lucr.* 1, 605.

* ‖ Angāra, pl. n. *Inns where poſts,* or *porters,* or *publick meſſengers, lay at night, after they had done their days taſk,* Cal. *ex* Cæl. ab eodem cum

* ‖ Angāria, æ. vox Perſica. [quod ab ἀγγαρεύω angario] Munus angari. Apud JCC. munus præſtandi, equos ad curſuram publicam. *A poſt-maſter's office; proviſion,* or *charge for poſt-horſes.* Hinc pl. ¶ ‖ Angariæ, jejunia 4 temporum. *Ember-weeks.* Hier.

* ‖ Angārio, āre. [ex eodem] *To preſs,* or *force, one to go any whither, or do any thing; to ſend poſt,* Bibl.

‖ Angārior, āris. paſſ. [ab eodem themate] *To be preſſed,* or *forced.* Naves eorum angariari poſſe, reſcriptum eſt, *Ulp.*

* ‖ Angārus, i. m. [ab eodem] Nuncius regius apud Perſas. *A poſt-maſter,* or *meſſenger, amongſt the Perſians, who had power to preſs horſes and men for the king's ſervice,* Heſ.

* ‖ Angĕlĭca, æ. f. [*ab* angelicâ virtute dict.] *The herb ſo called.* ┼ Spondylium.

‖ Angelĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to angels, angelical.* Vox freq. apud Eccleſ. ſcript.

* Angellus, i. m. dim. [*ab* angulus] *A little corner,* or *angle,* Lucr. 2, 428. ſed codd. mel. hab. *angululis.*

* Angĕlus, i. m. [ἄγγελος; Nuncius] nomen officii, non naturæ. *A meſſenger.* Ego angelus Epicuri, *Sen.* Ep. 20. ſi ſalva ſcriptura. ‖ *An angel,* or *meſſenger from heaven.*

* Angĕrōna, *vel* pot. Angĕrōnia. [*ab* angendo, & cohibendo ore] ſilentii Dea, cujus ſimulacrum fuit ore obligato, ſignatóque, *Plin.* 3, 5. *The Godeſs of ſilence, worſhiped alſo, as ſome ſay, for curing the Romans of the Angina.*

* ‖ Angĕrōnālia, *The feſtival of Angeronia, on the 21ſt of December,* Feſt.

* Angīna, æ. f. [*ab* angendis, *i. e.* comprimendis faucibus] *A diſeaſe of the throat called the ſquinancy, ſquincy,* or *quinſy; an inflammation of the jaws,* Celſ. 4, 4.

Angĭportum, i. n. *A narrow way, alley,* or *paſſage,* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39. *The ſame with* Angiportus, ûs, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 10. *vel* i. m. *Ad Her.* 4, 15. *A lane,* or *alley, in a town; a narrow ſtreet, where there is no thoroughfare,* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39. ‖ Alſo *a lane leading to a wharf, for the carriage of merchants goods to and fro,* Litt. unde non dicit.

* Ango, ĕre, xi, † ctum, act. [ab ἄγχω, ſuffoco, ſtrangulo] (1) *To ſtrangle, throttle, choak,* or *ſtrain.* (2) Met. *To ſtraiten, teaſe, vex,* or *trouble one.* (1) Faucibus angit obeſis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 497. (2) = Me illa cura ſollicitat, angitque vehementer, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 3.

* Angor, gi. paſſ [ab eod.] *To be vexed,* or *grieved.* § Angi intimis ſenſibus, cruciatus expectatione, rebus alicujus proſperis, *Cic.* Angebatur ad impenſas regis animus, *Liv.* 1, 55.

* Angor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* ango] (1) *Anguiſh of body, but more frequently of mind; ſorrow, grief, trouble, vexation.* (2) *The ſquinancy.* (1) Angor eſt ægritudo premens, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 8. = Me à moleſtiis angoribúſque abducam, *Id. Fam.* 5, 13. (2) Plin. § Angoribus confici, *Cic. Att.* 2, 15. § implicari, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 1. § ſeſe dedere, *Off.* 2, 1.

✠ Anguĭcŏmus, a, um. adj. Poët. epith. Meduſæ, *Having ſnakey locks,* or *ſnakes inſtead of hair,* Ov. Matt. 4, 698. Aureus anguicomam præfecto Gorgona collo Ales habet, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 544.

Anguĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* anguis] *A little ſnake,* or *adder.* Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 15.

Anguĭfer, ĕri, m. [*ex* anguis, & fero] *A conſtellation in form like a ſerpent,* xi. Kal. Jun. Anguifer, qui à Græcis dicitur ὀφιοῦχος, manè occidit, *Col.* 11, 2. Anguiferum caput, *Ov. Met.* 4, 740. = Anguitenens, *Cic.* N. D. 2, 42.

✠ Anguĭgĕna, æ. c. g. [*ex* anguis, & gigno] *Engendered of a ſnake,* Ov. Met. 3, 531.

* Anguilla, æ. f. [ex Gr. ἔγχελυς, Canin.] *An eel, a grig, a ſnig.* ¶ Anguilla eſt, elabitur, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 57. *A ſlippery fellow.*

✠ Anguĭmănus, i. m. *i.e.* habens qu. anguinam manum Poët. *An elephant, ſo called becauſe their trunk, which they uſe as a hand, turns like a ſnake,* Lucr. 2, 537.

Anguĭneus, a, um. adj. [*ab* anguis] *Of a ſnake, ſnakey,* Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. ¶ Anguineus cucumer, *Long and wreathed like a ſnake,* Col. 2, 9.

Anguĭnum, i. n. *A bed,* or *knot, of ſnakes,* Plin. 29, 3.

Anguīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* anguis] *Of,* or *like a ſnake,* Cic. ¶ Anguina vernatio, *A ſnake's ſlough,* or *caſt ſkin,* Plin 30. 3.

✠ Anguĭpĕdes, c. g. [*ex* anguis, & pes, *qu.* anguinos, *i. e.* tortuoſos pedes habentes] *Snake-foo'ted,* an epithet of the giants, who are feigned to have feet like ſnakes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 184.

Anguis, is. m. & f. *A ſerpent, a ſnake, an adder.* 𝔛 Angues aquarum; ſerpentes terrarum; dracones templorum, *Serv.* ſed hoc diſcrimen ſæpe negligitur. Scripſit enim Virg. *Latet anguis in herbâ;* & Cic. *Serpentes ortæ extra aquam, ſimul atque niti poſſunt, aquam perſequuntur.* Et vid. Ov. Met. 2, 61.

✠ Anguĭtĕnens, tis [*ex* anguis, & teneo] Signum cœleſte, quod & anguifer, *A Conſtellation in form of a ſerpent,* Cic. N. D. 3. 42. Conf. Manil. 5, 384.

* Angŭlāris, e. adj. [ab angulus] *Which hath angles and corners,* or *is ſet in a corner.* ¶ Lapis angularis, *A corner-ſtone,* or *a cornered ſtone,* Cato, R. R. 14.

* ‖ Angŭlārius, a, um, adj. *Procul. Id.* quod Angularis.

* ‖ Angŭlātim, adv. *By corners, corner by corner,* Apul. p. 576. ed. Delph.

* Angŭlātus, a, um. adj. *Having corners,* Cic. N. D. 1, 24.

* Angŭlōſus, a, um. adj. ¶ Figura anguloſa, *Full of corners,* or *nooks,* Plin. 37, 12, & 5, 15.

* Angŭlus, i. m. [à Gr. ἀγκύλος, incurvus] *A corner,* or *nook; a cloſe,* or *narrow, place; an angle,* Feſt. Angulus extremus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 883.

* Anguſtandus, a, um. part. [*ex* anguſto] *To be ſtraitened,* or *diminiſhed,* Sen. *de* Tranq. Vitæ 1, 8.

* Anguſtans, tis. part. [*ex* anguſto] *Straitening,* Catull. 62, 359.

* Anguſtātus, a, um. part. [*ab* anguſto] *Made narrow,* or *ſtraitened,* Cic. Somn. Sc. 6.

* Anguſtè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Cloſely, ſtraitly, narrowly.* (2) *Briefly,* or *in few words.* (3) *Sparingly.* (1) Cæſ. B. C. 3, 45. (2) = Preſſè, & anguſtè, rem definire, *Cic. Orat.* 33. (3) Re frumentariâ anguſtè uti, *Caſ. B. C.* 3, 16.

* Anguſtia, æ, f. [*ab* anguſtus] (1) *Narrowneſs, ſtraitneſs.* (2) *Contractedneſs.* (3) *Poverty, perplexity, difficulty, trouble.* (1) Loci anguſtia, *Plin.* (2) Anguſtia autem concluſæ orationis non facilè ſe tutatur, *Cic.* (3) Rei familiaris anguſtia, *Id. Partit.* 32. (4) Adductus in ſummas anguſtias, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 5. ¶ Anguſtiis urgeri, *Id.* de *Fat.* 15. § In anguſtiis verſari, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 9.

Anguſticlāvius, i. m. [qui gerit tunicam anguſti clavi] *One leſs than a ſenatour of Rome, one of the equeſtrian order,* Suet. 𝔛 Laticlavius, *A ſenatour,* or *nobleman, whoſe gown had greater ſtuds or boſſes of purple.* Vid. Suet. Aug. 38. & eundem Otho. 10.

* Anguſtior, ius, adj. comp. *More narrow, difficult,* &c. *Plin. Vid.* Anguſtus.

* Anguſtiſsĭmè, adv. *Very ſtraitly, difficultly, ſlenderly,* Vid. Anguſtè.

* Anguſtiſsĭmus, a, um. adj. *Very narrow.* Anguſtiſſimæ fauces, *Curt.* 7, 4. Vid. Anguſtus.

* † Anguſtĭtas, ant. *pro* Anguſtia, Acc. ap. Non.

* Anguſtiùs, adv. (1) *More narrowly, at a leſs diſtance.* (2) *In leſs room,* or *compaſs.* (3) Met. *More conciſely.* (1) Anguſtiùs diffunduntur radices, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 37. (2) Anguſtiùs pabulantur, *Caſ. B. C.* 1, 59. (3) = Quæ breviùs anguſtiúſque concluduntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 7. Vid. Anguſtè.

* Anguſto, as. act. *To ſtraiten,* or *reſtrain.* Maris fauces anguſtare, *Luc.* 5, 233. Et tumidos animam anguſtaret in artus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 828.

* Anguſtus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ango, ut *ab* augeo, auguſtus] De corpore, & animo dicitur. (1) *Narrow, ſtrait, cloſe, ſcanty ſlender.* (2) *Short, brief.* (3) *Small, poor, mean.* (4) *Needy, pinching.* (1) Anguſta domus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1. 𝔛 latus, *Id.* longus, *Ov.* Anguſtior amne papyrifero, *Id. Tr.* 3, 10, 27. (2) Nox anguſta, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 7, 25. (3) = Animi anguſti, & parvi eſt amare divitias, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 20. (4) Res anguſtæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 21. Menſa anguſta, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 452.

Ănhēlans, tis. part. [*ab* anhelo] (1) *Puffing and blowing.* (2) Met. *Breathing forth.* (1) Acer, anhelanti ſimilis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 254. (2) Anhelans ex intimo pectore crudelitatem, *ad Herenn.* 4, 55.

‖ Ănhēlanter, adv. *With puffing and blowing,* apud recentiores. ┼ Anhelanti ſimilis.

Ănhēlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* anhelo] *Shortneſs of breath, the phthiſick.* Vinum picatum utile anhelationibus, *Plin.* 23, 1. Rarò occ.

Ănhēlātor, ōris. m. verb. *One who breathes ſhort, aſthmatick.* Siccæ fici utiles anhelatoribus, *Plin.* 22, 23. Rarò occ.

Ănhēlātus, a, um. part. *Blown,* or *breathed, forth,* Anhelati ignes, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 15.

Ănhēlātus, ûs. m. *A breathing,* or *fetching of breath,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 11.

Ănhēlĭtus, ûs. m. [*ab* anhelo, ut *à* ſpiro, ſpiritus] (1) *One's breath.* (2) *Vapour.* (3) *A ſcent.* (1) Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 31. (2) Anhelitus terrarum, *Cic.* de *Divin.* 2, 57. (3) Vini anhelitus, *Id.* poſt red. in ſen. 7. ¶ Reddere & recipere anhelitum, *to fetch his breath,* Plin. 2, 7.

Ănhēlo, as. act. [*ex* am, & halo, *i. e.* ægrè halo] (1) *To breathe ſhort, and with difficulty.* (2) *To ſend forth,* or *ſteam out.* (3) *To labour in doing a thing, with all endeavour to perform it.* (1) Priuſquam ſudare, atque anhelare deſiêrint [boves] *Col.* 2, 3. Anhelabat nullus equus ſub vomere, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 295. (2) Anhelans cœleſti ſulphure campus, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 17. (3) Anhelare ſcelus, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 1.

Ănhēlus, a, um. adj. *Short winded, breathing thick and ſhort, puffing and blowing.* Tuſſis anhela, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 497. Febres anhelæ, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 10, 5. Equi anheli, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 250.

* Ănīcētum, i. *Aniſe-ſeed, good to expel wind in the ſtomach,* Plin. 20, 17.

Ănĭciāna, pl. n. *A kind of pears,* Col. 5, 10.

Ănĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* anus] *A little old woman, a ſorry old woman.* Aniculis fato fieri omnia videntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15.

Ănīlis, e. adj. [*ab* anus] *Of,* or *pertaining to, an old wife; doting.* Anilis ſuperſtitio, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 60. ¶ Aniles fabulæ, *Old wives ſtories, whims,* Quint. 1, 8.

Ănīlĭtas, ātis. f. *Old age of women, dotage,* Cana anilitas, *Catull.* 59, 162.

Ănīlĭter, ādv. *Like an old woman, dotingly.* = Superſtitioſè, atque aniliter, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39.

* Ănīma, æ. f. [*ab* animus] (1) *Air.* (2) *Breath.* (3) *The animal life.* (4) *Wind.* (5) *The ſoul.* (1) Aqua, terra, anima, & ſol, *Varr.* ex *Enn.* (2) An fœtet anima uxori tuæ? *Plaut. Aſ.* 5, 2, 78. (3) 𝔛 Animantia quædam animum habent, quædam tantùm animam, *Sen. Ep.* 58. (al. 59.) (4) Impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 2. (5) Morte carent animæ, *Ov. Met.* 15, 158. Gen. animaï, *pro* animæ, *Lucr.* 1, 113. ☞ *Quanquam ſæpe* anima, & animus, *confundantur, illa tamen propria eam partem quâ vivimus, & vigemus; hic autem eam quâ differimus, ſapimus, immortales ſumus; ſignificat. Vide exemplum allatum No.* 3. Lucretium, 3, 94, & Juvenalem, 15, 146. & *quæ deinceps ſequuntur.* § Animam agere, *Liv.* 26, 14. amittere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 85. edere, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 38. efflare, *C. Nep. Pauſ.* 5. effundere, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 102. exhalare, *Ov. Met.* 7, 867. expirare, *Ibid.* 5, 106. debere, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 56. objectare periculis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 230.

* Ănĭmābĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* animo, *i. e.* animam, *ſeu* vitam do] *Giving life and breath.* ¶ = Animabilis, ſpirabiliſque natura, *The air,* Cic. N. D. 2, 26.

Ănĭmadverſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* animadverto] (1) *An obſerving,* or *giving attention and heed unto a thing.* (2) *An obſervation,* or *reproof; an animadverſion.* (3) Alſo *puniſhment.* (1) = Notatio naturæ, atque animadverſio peperit artem, *Cic. Orat.* 55. (2) Res animadverſione digniſſima, *Id.* (3) Omnis animadverſio contumeliâ meliùs vacare debet, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25. ☞ *Sumitur tam activè quàm paſſivè.*

Ănĭmadverſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that nicely obſerves* or *conſiders*; aut fortè, *a corrector*, or *chaſtiſer*. Animadverſores vitiorum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41.

Ănĭmadverſus, a, um. part. *About to animadvert*, or *obſerve*, Liv. 24, 14.

Ănĭmadverſūrus, a, um. part. (1) *Conſidered, obſerved, taken notice of.* (2) Alſo *puniſhed.* (1) = Animadverſa, ac notata à peritis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 23. (2) Multa ſub eo, & animadverſa ſeverè, & coërcita, *Suet.* in *Ner.* 16.

Ănĭmadvertendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be obſerved.* (2) *To be puniſhed.* (1) Ea ſunt animadvertenda peccata maximè, quæ difficillimè præcaventur, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 40. (2) O facinus animadvertendum! *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 28.

Ănĭmadvertens, ntis. part. *Obſerving.* Captos ſe fraude Philippi animadvertentes, *Juſt.* 8, 5.

Ănĭmadverto, ĕre, i, ſum. act. [animum adverto] (1) *To mind*, or *obſerve*; *to perceive.* (2) *To regard.* (3) *To conſider*, or *animadvert.* (4) Alſo *to chaſtiſe*, or *puniſh.* (1) Nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 36. (2) Sin autem diî, &c. nec quid agamus animadvertunt, &c. *Id.* de *Nat. Deor.* 1, 2. (3) = Sed ut adſint, cognoſcant, animadvertant, *Id. Nat. D.* 1, 6. (4) Ubi priùs verberibus in eos animadverteretur, *Sall. B. C.* 51. § Abſol. *Cic.* aliquid, in aliquid, in aliquem, *Id.*

Ănĭmadvertor, i. paſſ. *To be obſerved.* Ne ex oppido animadverterentur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 45.

* Ănĭmal, ālis. n. [*ab* adj. n. animale per apoc. ut *à* penetralibus, penetrale, & penetral] ſubſtantia animata ſenſibilis. (1) *A living creature, a man, beaſt, bird, fiſh*; *an animal.* (2) *Sometimes an animal as diſtinguiſhed from man.* (1) Animal providum, & ſagax homo, *Cic. Legg.* 1, 7. Cùm ſpectent animalia cætera terram, Os homini ſublime, *Ov. Met.* 1, 85. (2) Nobis, & cum Deo, & cum animalibus eſt aliqua communitas, *Lact.* 3, 6. Quin & ſic uſus eſt Seneca, *Ep.* 76.

* ‖ Ănĭmalcŭlum, i. n. dim. *A little animal.* Suſpectum habet Voſſ. & mavult de hominibus ⸸ *Homullus*, de cæteris ⸸ *Beſtiola*, dicere; cujus tamen uſu neque ipſe, neque Cl. Salm. pravâ conſuetudine abrepti, abſtinuerunt.

* Ănĭmālis, e. adj. [*ab* anima] *Having life, living, pertaining to life*; *ſenſible.* ¶ Animalis ſpiritus, *The animal ſpirit*, Plin. 8, 42. ‖ Animales hoſtiæ, *Such ſacrifices where the Gods had only the life*; *the prieſts, the fleſh*, Feſt. ✠ Sive illi ſpiritus ſunt animales, ſive ignei, *Made of air or fire*, Cic. Animalia vincula, *The nerves*, Id. *de* Univ. 9.

* Ănĭmans, tis. part. [*ab* animo] animam impertiens. (1) *Puting life into one.* (2) Met. *Encouraging, emboldening.* Vid. Animo.

* Ănĭmans, tis. ſubſt. f. vel n. & aliq. m. act. pro paſſ. *Any living creature, any thing that hath life*, (1) *Man*, (2) *Brute*, or (3) *Plaut.* (1) Hic ſtylus haud petet ultro Quenquam animantem, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 40. (2) Animantium aliæ coriis tectæ ſunt, aliæ villis veſtitæ, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) Vid. Sen. Ep. 58.

* Ănĭmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giving ſoul*, or *life*; *an enlivening.* Divinæ animationis maximè ſpeciem faciebat ex igne, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 10.

* ‖ Ănĭmātor, ōris. m. *He who giveth life*, Tert. ⸸ Qui animat.

* Ănĭmātus, a, um. part. (1) *Animated*, or *living.* (2) Met. *Encouraged, emboldened.* (1) Animatum quod eſt, motu cietur ſuo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 23. (2) Vid. Animo, N°. 2. Pompeius animatus meliùs quàm paratus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

* Ănĭmātus, a, um. adj. [*ab* anima] *Minded, inclined, diſpoſed.* Sin aliter fient animati, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 54.

* Ănĭmātu ablat. qui ſolus leg. *Life*, or *ſoul*, Plin. 11, 3. ⸸ Animatio, *Cic.*

* ‖ Ănĭmĭtus, adv. *Heartily, ſincerely*, Non. Marcel. ⸸ Ex animo, *Cic.*

* Ănĭmo, as. act. [*ab* anima, *vel* animus] (1) *To give life*, or *being.* (2) *To encourage, embolden. To animate, in both ſenſes.* (1) Omnia format, animat, alit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 57. (2) Animare ad crimina, *Claud. R. Proſ.* 3, 386.

* Ănĭmor, āris. paſſ. *To be quickened, as a child in the womb*, Col. 8, 5. *To be encouraged*, &c.

Ănĭmōſè, adv. qual. ‖ ùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Without fear, valiantly, ſtoutly, reſolutely.* (2) *With great fondneſs, and earneſtneſs.* (1) = Animosè, & fortiter, *Cic. Phil.* 4, 6. Ut animoſiùs conſurgat audacia, *Arnob.* (2) Signa, toreumata, tabulas operis antiqui ſemper animoſiſſimè comparavit, *Suet.* in *Cæſ.* c. 47.

* ‖ Ănĭmōſĭtas, ātis. f. ap. recent. *Courage, Stoutneſs, animoſity.* ⸸ Vis, animus. It. pro parte animæ iraſcibilis, *Marc. Somn.* 1, 6. ⸸ Iracundia.

* Ănĭmōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ab* animus] (1) *Stout, courageous.* (2) *Fierce, lively, metalſome, full of metal and life, daring, hardy, venturous, ſturdy.* (3) *Stately, coſtly.* (1) = Fortes, & animoſi, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 34. Comes animoſior quàm auctor, *Liv.* (2) Equus animoſus, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 6, 3. (3) Corruptor animoſus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 24.

* Ănĭmŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* anima] (1) *The life.* (2) *A poor little ſoul.* (1) In unius mulierculæ animulâ, &c. *Sulp.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. (2) Animula vagula, blandula, *Spart.*

* Ănĭmŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* animus] *A little ſoul.* ¶ Mi animule, *Dear heart*, Plaut. Mer. 2, 3, 11,

* ĂNĬMUS, i. m. [ab ἄνεμος ventus] (1) *All that is not body*; *both the vital and rational part of man*; *but more frequently the latter.* (2) *The ſoul, the mind.* (3) Met. *Humour.* (4) *Thought*, or *expectation.* (5) *Paſſion.* (6) *Inclination, diſpoſition.* (7) *Purpoſe, reſolution.* (8) *Courage, ſpirit.* (9) *Heart, ſoul.* (10) *Conſcience.* (11) *Inſtinct*, or *whatever in a beaſt bears analogy to the ſoul in man.* (1) Animus eſt qui viget, qui ſentit, qui prævidet, *Cic.* (2) Animos immortales credo, *Id.* (3) Novi ego amantium animum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 9. (4) Animum deluſit Apollo, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 344. (5) Comprimant animos ſuos, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 22. (6) Mala mens, malus animus, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 137. (7) Animus perſeverat, *Quint.* 4. pr. (8) Dabit ſpes animum, *Ov.* (9) Ex animo diligo, *Cic.* (10) Æſtuat occultis animus, *Juv.* 3, 50. (11) Beſtiarum animi ſunt rationis expertes, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 33.

* Ănĭſocȳcla, ōrum. pl. n. [ab ἄνισος inæqualis & κύκλος circulus] *A kind of machine*, Vitr. 10, 1.

* Ănīſum, i. n. [*ex* Gr. ἄνισον idem] *The herb aniſe*; alſo *the ſeed thereof*, Plin. 20, 17.

Annālis, e. adj. [*ex* annus] *Of a year.* ✠ Tempora duorum generum ſunt, alterum annale, alterum menſtruum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 27. ¶ Lex annalis, *A law to debar candidates from an office till ſuch an age*, Cic. *de* Legg. 3, 3.

Annālis, is. ſubſt. ex adj. *ſcil.* liber; & Annales, in plur. *ſc.* libri; quare in citandis Taciti libb. rectiùs dicemus in hoc vel illo annali, quàm hoc vel illo libro Annalium, idque ad mentem vetuſtatis. Atticus in annali ſuo ſcriptum reliquit, *Nep.* in *Hannibale*, c. 13. Scriptum eſt in tuo annali, *Cic.* Ennius in nono annali, *Id.* Si vacet annales noſtrorum audire laborum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 377. *Hiſtories*, or *chronicles, of things done from one year to another.* ¶ Annalium ſcriptor, *An hiſtorian, an annaliſt*, or *writer of annals*, Plin.

‖ Annārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a year*, or *years*, Feſt.

Annaſcor, & Annăto, *vid.* Adnaſcor, & Adnato.

Annăvĭgo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & navigo] *To ſail unto*, or *cloſe by*, Plin. 35, 10.

Anne, conj. interrog. [*ex* an, & ne] *Whether or no?* Cùm interrogatur, tria pauca ſint, anne multa? *Cic. Acad.* 4, 29. Vid. An.

Annectens, ntis. part. *Kniting, joining*, Sil. 11, 603.

Annecto, ĕre, xi, xum. act. [*ex* ad & necto] *To knit, join*, or *tie unto*; *to annex, to bring together.* § Annectere aliquid alicui, *Plin.* § ad aliquid, *Cic.*

Annector, i, xus. paſſ. *To be joined*, &c. Ad linguam ſtomachus annectitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54.

Annellus, i. dim. *A little ring*, Cic. rectiùs Anellus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 9.

Annexus, a, um. part. [*ab* annector] *Faſtened, joined*, Cic. *in* Rull. 2, 51.

Annexus, ûs. verb. [*ab* annecto] *A tying*, or *joining, to*, Plin. Met. *Alliance*, Tac. H. 3, 34.

Annĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ab* annus] *Of one year's age*, or *growth*, Col. 7, 9.

Annĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* annus & fero] *Bearing fruit all the year*, Plin. 16, 26.

Annīſūrus, *vel* Annixūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* annitor] *Who will endeavour*, Liv. 31, 11.

Annīſus, a, um. & Annixus. part. *Endeavouring, labouring*, Liv. 10, 24. *ab*

Annītens, tis. part. *Earneſtly endeavouring*, or *contending.* Etiam mediis patrum annitentibus retinere morem, *Tac. H.* 4, 8, 7.

Annītor, i, us, *vel* ſus. dep. [*ex* ad & nitor] (1) *To lean to.* (2) Met. *Earneſtly to endeavour, to make it his buſineſs, to uſe all means.* (1) § Natura ad aliquid annititur, tanquam ſui adminiculum, *Cic.* de *Am.* 23. (2) Civitas ſummo ſtudio annitebatur, *Sall. B. J.* 47.

Annĭverſārius, a, um. adj. [*ex* annus & verto] *Done every year, at a certain time*; *from year to year, yearly.* Anniverſaria ſacra, *Cic. Att.* 1, 15.

Annixūrus, & Annīſūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* annitor] *About to endeavour*, &c. Anniſurum ut appareat exilio ſibi iratos, *Liv.* Annixurus, *Id.* 31, 11.

Annixus, a, um. part. (1) *Leaning to.* (2) *Endeavouring, labouring*, &c. (1) Annixus acuto Detrudit naves ſcopulo, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 148. (2) Patres ſummâ ope annixi ſunt, *Liv.* 4.

Annōna, æ. f. [*ab* annus] *Properly the year's increaſe from one's land*; *Proviſion, chiefly of corn*; *all ſorts of victuals, as fleſh, wine*, &c. *A man's allowance of victuals for a year, or leſs time.* ¶ Annona creſcit, ingraveſcit, *The market*, or *corn, riſeth*, Cæſ. laxat, *It falls*, Id. § convaleſcit, *Suet. Aug.* 42. ¶ pretium non habet, *Things grow cheap*, Cic. Annonam flagellare, *Plin.* incendere, *Varr.* *To raiſe the price*, laxare, levare, *To bring down the markets*, Liv.

‖ Annōnārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* annona] quod ad annonam pertinet. *Pertaining to victuals*, ¶ Lex annonaria, *A law which Clodius made to ſet a price upon proviſions*, Veg. 3. 3.

Annōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of years, aged, old.* Annoſa volumina vatum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 26. Comp. & ſuperl. ap. inferioris ævi ſcriptores inven.

‖ Annŏtāmenta, ōrum. n. pl. *Notations, remarks*, Gell. 1, 7.

Annŏtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An annotation, a remark, a ſeting down of a thing, an obſervation*, Gell. *in* præf. ⸸ Notatio, *Cic.*

‖ Annŏtātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* annotatio] *A ſhort note*, Gell. 21, 7. ⸸ Notatio brevis, *Cic.*

Annŏtātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* annoto] *An obſerver*, or *marker*; *one that ſits by, and takes notice what others do*, Plin. Paneg. 49.

Annŏtātus, a, um. part. *Noted, obſerved, regiſtered*, Plin. 2, 25.

Annŏtātus, ûs. m. *Remark, obſervation*, Val. Max. 9, 12.

Annōtĭnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* annus, ut *à* ſerus, ſerotinus] Quod eſt unius anni, qu. anno-tenus. *That which is of one year old.* Ungues cuſtodum annotinos reſecato, *Col.* 4, 24. ¶ Annotinæ naves, *Built the laſt year*, or *rather employed in the laſt year's expedition*, Cæſ. B. Gall. 5, 8. ☞ *Perperam* annotinus, a, um. *ab* annona *ducunt & explicant lexica ex loco Cæſaris malè intellecto. Rectè Græcus interpres Annotinas naves*, τὰς τῦ πρόσθεν ἔτυς, vertit.

Annŏto, as. act. [*ex* ad & noto] (1) ‖ *To note*, or *mark, a thing, as in a book*; *in order to find it again.* (2) *To ſet down in writing.* (3) *To obſerve*, or *take notice of.* (4) *To remark*, or *write, in his works.* (5) *To appoint*, or *mark out.* (1) Steph. ex Corn. Front. (2) Annotaret quid, & quando, & cui dediſſet, *Col.* 12, 3. (3) Nares piloſas annotet Lælius, *Juv.* 14, 195. (4) Utì is annotat, *Plin.* 18, 28. (5) Suet. *in* Calig. 27.

Annŏtor, āris. paſſ. *To be ſet down, noted*, or *obſerved*, &c. *Plin.* 3, 5. Annotatum eſt, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 23, 5.

Annua, ōrum. n. *ſc.* alimenta. [*ab* annuus] *A yearly allowance, a penſion, a ſalary.* Ut publici

ſervi annua accipiant, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 40. Sunt **quæ tortoribus annua præſtant,** *Juv.* 6, 479. ‖ **Annuātim.** adv. *Yearly, from year to year.* Plinio imputatur, ſed malè. † Quotannis.

Annuens, ntis. part. *Noding, aſſenting.* Annuente Tiberio, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 68, 3.

Annŭlāris, e. adj. [*ab* annulus] ¶ Digitus annularis, *The ring-finger,* Plin. 35, 6.

‖ Annŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a ring, round like a ring,* Gell. 10, 10.

Annŭlārius, i. m. [*ab* annulus] *One that maketh,* or *ſelleth, rings,* Cic. Acad. 4, 27.

Annŭlātus, a, um. denom. [*ex* annulus] *Ringed,* or *that weareth rings.* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 21. ‖ *Fettered,* Apul. Met. 9.

Annŭlus, *vel* Ānŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* anus, *vel* annus, *i. e.* circulus] (1) *A ring.* (2) *Any thing like a ring; a curled lock,* or *tuft, of hair; the mails in a coat of fence.* (3) *The fetters,* or *irons, which priſoners wear.* (1) Annulo ſigilla imprimere, *Cic.* in *Acad.* 4, 26. (2) Plin. 13, 9. Mart. 2, 66. (3) Annulus iſte tuis fuerat modò cruribus aptus, *Mart.* 11, 38.

Annŭmĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be numbered,* or *reckoned.* Vulnera annumeranda, *Plin. Pan.* 15.

Annŭmĕro, as. act. [*ex* ad & numero] (1) *To number, to reckon up, among others, and put into the number.* (2) *Simply to number.* (3) *To pay.* (1) Unà cum illis annumeratus eſſes, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 2. (2) Annumerare verba lectori, *Id.* de *Opt. gen. Orat.* 5. (3) Talentum mihi argenti ipſe annumerat ſuâ manu, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 88.

Annŭmĕror, āris. paſſ. *To be reckoned with,* or *among.* § Annumerari aliis, cum aliis, in grege, *Cic.*

Annunciātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The delivery of a meſſage.* Hæc annunciatio vera eſſe non poteſt, *Cic.* de *Fato* 12. ‖ *The annunciation,* Eccleſ.

Annuncio, as. act. [*ex* ad, & nuncio] *To deliver a meſſage, to bring news; to tell,* or *declare, a thing.* ¶ Ei interea ſalutem annunciabis, *Preſent my ſervice to him,* Cic. Att. 12, 1.

Annuncior, āri. paſſ. *To be declared,* or *told.* Annunciatur, *Curt.* 10, 21.

Annuo, ĕre, i. act. & n. [*ex* ad & nuo; eſt enim nutu, *i. e.* capitis ſigno aſſentior] (1) *To nod.* (2) *To hint,* or *intimate, a thing by a nod.* (3) *To affirm.* (4) *To aſſent.* (5) *To promiſe.* (6) *To grant.* (7) *To favour and further.* (1) Annuit, & totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 115. (2) = Hoc ſignificâſſe mihi, & annuiſſe viſus eſt, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 91. (3) Ego autem venturum annuo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 2, 9. (4) Supereſt ut promiſſis Deus annuat, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 22, 11. (5) Nos, tua progenies, cœli quibus annuis arcem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 254. (6) Si annuerit nobis victoria Martem, *Id. Æn.* 12, 187. (7) Audacibus annue cœptis, *Id. Geor.* 1, 40.

Annus, i. m. [qu. anus, *i. e.* anulus, quòd in ſe redeat: *Atque in ſe ſua per veſtigia volvitur annus,* Serv. nim. ut ἐνιαυτὸς, quòd ἐν ἑαυτῷ, in ſe redeat.] *Properly it ſignifies a circle, whence* anulus, *a ring, as we have there obſerved. The time wherein the ſun performs his courſe through the 12 ſigns of the zodiack, viz.* 365 *days, and about 6 hours, which we alſo call a 12 month; becauſe we diſpoſe theſe days into twelve Calendar unequal months. The Church begins the year on the firſt day of January, called New year's-day; the Civil account not till the 25th of March.* ¶ ‖ Annus intercalaris, *A leap-year, conſiſting of* 366 *days, which happens every fourth year, by reaſon of the 6 hours over-plus. And this is the ſolar year.* Alſo *the time wherein any of the celeſtial bodies finiſhed its courſe; as,* ¶ Annus lunaris, *Thirty days, by which the Egyptians reckoned. It is alſo taken for time in general, and for the age of man.* Fugaces labuntur anni, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 2. *By a ſynecd. for a part of the year, as,* ¶ Nunc formoſiſſimus annus, *The ſpring,* Virg. Ecl. 3, 57. Annus hybernus, *Winter,* Hor. Epod. 2, 20. Meton. *The product, crop,* or *fruits, of the year; as,* Nec arare terram, & expectare annum, tam facilè perſuaſeris, quàm provocare hoſtem, *Tac.* de *Germanis* 14, 7.

Annuus, a, um. adj. [*ab* annus] *Yearly, done every year; as,* ¶ Annua ſacra, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 338. *For a year, that dureth for a year; as* Provincia annua, *Cic.* ¶ Annuum tempus, annua dies, *The ſpace of a year,* Id. ☞ Eodem modo nos Britones dicimus, *This day twelve-month, this day two years,* &c.

* Ănōdўna, ōrum. n. pl. [ex ἀ priv. & ὀδύνη, dolor] *Medicines which eaſe pains, Anodynes,* Celſ. 5, 25.

* ‖ Ănōmălia, æ. f. [ex ἀ priv. & ὁμαλὸς, æqualis] *Inequality, irregularity, unlikeneſs,* Gell. 2, 25. = Inæqualitas. ⌘ Analogia.

* ‖ Ănōmălus, a, um. adj. *Anomalous, irregular, out of rule,* Gram.

* Ănōnis, f. quæ & Ŏnōnis, [ex ἀνωνὶς idem] *The herb Cammock,* Plin. 27, 4.

Ănōnium, i. n. *Dead nettle,* or *Arch-angel,* Plin.

* Ănōnўmus, a, um. adj. [ex ἀ priv. & ὄνομα, nomen] *Without name, anonymous,* Plin. 27, 4.

Ānormis, e. adj. vel, ut al. leg. Abnormis, *Without rule,* or *order,* Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 3.

Anquīrendus, a, um. part. *To be enquired into.* Non diu anquirendum fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 6, 1.

Anquīrens, ntis. part. *Enquiring into.* Nihil eorum quæ fierent Vitellio anquirente, *Tac. H.* 2, 59, 2.

Anquīro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum. act. [*ex* am & quæro] (1) *To acquire,* or *make diligent ſearch.* (2) *To acquire,* or *join to.* (3) *To make inquiſition, to ſit upon examination and trial of offenders.* (1) Omnes artis loci anquirentibus nobis ſe oſtendunt, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 1, 33. (2) Qui, & ſe diligit, & alterum anquirit, *Id.* de *Amic.* 21. (3) § Capitis, & capite anquirere, *Liv.* 2, 52. Pecuniâ anquiri, *Id.* 26, 3.

‖ Anquīsītè, adv. *Anxiouſly, accurately, exactly,* 1, 3.

Anquīsītus, a, um. part. [*ab* anquiror] *Enquired after, accuſed,* &c. ¶ Capite anquiſitus, *Tried for his life,* Liv. 8, 33.

Ansa, æ. f. Nativa vox, ut videtur, cùm nihil certi afferant etym. (1) *The handle of a cup, pot,* or *jugg,* &c. *Any thing to hold by.* (2) *The buckle,* or *latchet, of a ſhoe.* (3) Met. *An occaſion,* or *advantage.* (1) Tortilis à digitis excidit anſa meis, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 232. (2) Anſáque conſtrictos aligat arcta pedes, *Tibull.* 18, 1, 4. (3) Quò plures det ſibi tanquam anſas ad reprehendum, *Cic.* de *Am.* 16.

Ansātus, a, um. adj. *Having a handle,* or *ears.* Alſo *like a handle,* or *pot-ear.* Vas anſatum, *Col.* 9, 15. ¶ Quis hic anſatus ambulat? *with his arms a kembow?* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 5, 7.

Anſer, ĕris. m. [Fortè *ab* anſato collo] *A gooſe,* or *gander.* Canibus ſagacior anſer, *Ov. Met.* 11, 599.

‖ Ansĕrātim, adv. *Like geeſe,* Chariſ.

Anſercŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* anſer] *A goſling,* or *a little gooſe,* Col. 8, 14.

‖ Ansĕrīna, æ. f. *Wild tanſey, ſilver weed, an herb that geeſe feed upon,* Jun.

Ansĕrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a gooſe,* or *gander,* Col. 8, 5. ¶ Anſerinus adeps, *Gooſe-greaſe,* Plin. 26.

Ansŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* anſa] *A little handle,* &c. *a latchet of a ſhoe,* Valer. M. 8, 13. Vid. Anſa.

‖ Antæ, ārum. *Feſt.* [*ab* ante] *The poſts,* or *cheeks of the door; jambs,* or *ſquare pillars on each ſide of the doors.* Anta leg. apud *Vitr.* 3, 1.

* Antăchātes, *A precious ſtone, like agate,* Plin. 38, 10.

* ‖ Antăgōniſta, æ. m. [ex Gr. ἀνταγωνιςὴς idem] *One that ſtriveth for the maſtery againſt another. An antagoniſt.* Vix Latinè rep. ap. idoneum auct. † Æmulus.

* Antănaclăſis, [ab ἀντανακλάω, refringo] *A figure which plays with the double ſenſe of a word,* Quint. 9, 3. Cur ego non dicam, Furia, te furiam, *Ov.*

* Antăpŏdŏſis, *i. e.* retributio. [ab ἀνταπόδοσις Gr.] Figura eſt, cùm media primis & ultimis reſpondent, M. *A rhetorical figure, concerning which ſee* Quint. 8, 3.

* ‖ Antarcticus circulus, [ex ἀντὶ contrà, & ἀρκτικὸς ſeptentrionalis] *A circle in the ſouth hemiſphere, remote from our ſight.* **Vertex antarcticus** humo legitur, *Apul.* de *Mund.* p. 708.

* Ante, præp. [ab ἀντὶ, contrà, pro] *Before.* Regit. acc. (1) Temporis. (2) Loci. (3) Dignitatis. (1) ¶ Ante diem certam, *Before a certain day,* Cic. Att. 6, 21. (2) ¶ Ante oſtium, *Before the door,* Plaut. (3) Gloria belli ante Romanos fuiſſe, *Sall.* (4) *Alſo for* coram, Palam ante oculos, *Cic.* (5) *For* præ, *in compariſon.* Ante me illum diligo, *Id.* Scelere ante alios immanior omnes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 351. Ante cunctos claritate Peneus, *Plin.*

Antè, adv. temp. *id. quod* ſeq. Antea, *Before, afore, ſince.* Longè antè videre mala venientia, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 14. ☞ *It is ſet commonly after an ablative caſe of the ſubſtantive of time, or put between the adj. and that ſubſt.* Paucis menſibus antè, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 31. Themiſtocles aliquot antè annis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 2.

Antea, adv. temp. *i. e.* ante ea, *ſc.* tempora, vel facta; ſi quantitatis gratiam facias. *Before, afore-time, formerly, heretofore.* Quod ad te antea ſcripſi, *Cic.* ⌘ Te ut antea ſolabar, hoc tempore monebo, *Id.*

* Anteactus, a, um. part. [*ex* antè & actus] *Done before, former, paſt.* ¶ Anteacta vita, *One's paſt life,* Liv. 24, 25. Anteacta vetuſtas, *Days of yore,* Lucr. 3, 985. Anteacta, pl. *One's former actions,* Ov. Am. 2, 8, 25.

* Anteagor, i. paſſ. *To be done,* or *driven, before.* Anteagitur conjux, *Sil. Ital.* 4, 30.

Anteambŭlo, ōnis. [*ex* ante & ambulo] *A client that waits on his patron, for the greater ſtate.* Tumidi anteambulo regis, *Mart.* 2, 18.

Antĕcănis, is. m. [*ex* ante & canis] *The leſſer dog ſtar; ſo called becauſe it raiſes before the greater dog ſtar,* Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

Antĕcăpio, ĕre, cēpi. [*ex* antè & capio] (1) *To take before-hand, to make ſure of.* (2) *To anticipate, to foreſtall.* (1) Pontem Moſæ fluminis anteceperat, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 66. (2) Conſul optimum factu ratus noctem antecapere, *Sall. B. C.* 55.

‖ Antĕcaptio, ōnis. f. *A preſumption, a ſurmiſe, a notion of a thing taken up afore-hand,* Lex. ex Tac.

Antĕcaptus, a, um. part. [*ab* antecapior] *Taken up afore-hand, as quarters are for ſoldiers,* Liv. 5, 38. Sed Grut. & Gronov. leg. Non loco caſtris antè capto, diviſè.

Antĕcēdens, tis. part. [*ab* antecedo] *Foregoing, going before, either in time, place,* or *quality; ſurpaſſing.* ¶ Pomo antecedentis anni detracto, *The year before laſt year,* Cic. *See the authorities in* Antecedo.

‖ Antĕcēdens, tis. n. ſubſt. *The antecedent,* i. e. *in Logick, the former part of the argument: In Grammar, the word which the relative refers to; but both of late authority.*

Antĕcēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. act. [*ex* antè & cedo] (1) *To go before.* (2) Met. *To excell.* (3) *To be before in time.* (1) Magnis itineribus anteceſſit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 35. Antecedere ad explorandum, *Liv.* 2, 6. (2) Neque enim ſolo honore antecedentibus, *Cic.* de *Senec.* 18. (3) Cibum ſemper antecedere debet exercitatio, *Celſ.* 1, 2. § Antecedere ætate alteri. *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 21. § alterum, *Ibid.* 28. § aliquem honoribus, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 18. § uſu rerum, *Id. Verr.* 4, 62.

Antĕcellens, tis. part. *Excelling, ſurpaſſing.* Humanitate, ſapientiâ, integritate antecellens, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 17. ab

Antĕcello, ĕre, ui. † culſum. act. [*ex* antè & cello antiq. *i. e.* eo, *ſive* cedo] *To excell, ſurpaſs, ſurmount.* Antecello illum hac re, *Cic.* pro *C. Bal.* 1. Eâ in re hominibus ipſis antecellit, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 4.

Antĕcellor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be excelled,* or *ſurpaſſed,* ad *Her.* 2, 30.

Antĕceptus, a, um. part. *Taken up afore-hand, prepoſſeſſed.* Antecepta animo rei alicujus informatio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16.

Antĕceſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* antecedo] *A going before, exceeding,* or *paſſing,* Cic. Off. 1, 4.

Antĕceſſor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* antecedo] *He that goeth before,* ad *Her.* ¶ Anteceſſores agminis, *The van couriers,* Suet. Vit. 17. Anteceſſores

equites, *The dragoons or parties of horſe ſent out to ſcout*, Hirt. B. Afr. 12.

Antĕceſſus, ûs. m. verb. [*ex* antecedo] *A giving before hand, an earneſt*, or *part of, payment.* ¶ In anteceſſum dare, *To pay*, or *lay down, money before it is due*, Sen. Ep. 118. Prædam in anteceſſum dividere, *Flor.* 14, 12.

‖ Antĕcœna; *id. quod*

‖ Antĕcœnium, i. n. [*ex* antè & cœna] *An antepaſt*, or *collation*; *a preparative to ſupper*, Apul. Met. 2.

Antĕcurſor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* antecurro] qui præcurrit. *A van courier, a ſcout.* ☞ *The* Antecurſores *were the dragoons*, or *the forlorn hope that rode before the army*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 47.

Anteeo, īre, īvi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* antè & eo] (1) *To go before.* (2) *To go out, to excell*, or *ſurpaſs.* (1) Barbarum diſtricto gladio jubet anteire, *Cic.* (2) Qui candore nives anteirent, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 84. § Anteire alicui ætate, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 3. § virtute, *Id. Off.* 2, 10. § opibus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 32. § animi præſtantiâ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 31. § aliquem virtutibus, *C. Nep. Thraſ.* 1.

Anteeor, īri, ĭtus. *To be excelled, out-gone.* Ne ab aliis apud principem anteirentur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 101.

Antĕfactum, i. n. [*ex* antè & factum] *A former action*, Vitr. 9, 7. Sed fortè rectiùs, Antè factum.

* Antĕfĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be prefered before.* Anteferendus armis, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 356. nobis, *Ib.* 204.

* Antĕfĕro, fers, tŭli, lātum. [*ex* antè & fero] (1) *To get before.* (2) *To prefer*, or *eſteem.* (1) Dixit, & antetulit greſſum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 676. (2) § Tenuem victum anteſert copioſo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3. 20.

Antĕgĕnĭtālis, e. adj. [*ex* antè & genitalis] Antegenitali experimento, *Plin.* 7, 55. Neſcio an alibi.

Antĕgrĕdior, i, ſſus. dep. [*ex* antè & gradior] *To go before, to uſher in.* Lucifer antegreditur ſolem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20.

Antegreſſus, a, um. part. *Which goeth before.* Omnia quæ fiunt, cauſis fiunt antegreſſis, *Cic.* Antegreſſa ſigna, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 14.

Antehăbeo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* antè & habeo] *To value more, to prefer before, to honour above*, Tac. Ann. 4, 11, 6.

Antehac, adv. [*ex* antè & hàc] *Before, in times paſt, formerly, hitherto, till now.* ✠ Antehac quidem ſperare licebat, nunc illud etiam ereptum eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 13.

Antĕlātus, a, um. part. [*ab* anteferor] *Prefered, ſet more by.* § Cæteris omnibus omni honore antelatus, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 11.

‖ Antelii, *A kind of devils*, Tert. Raró occ.

Antĕlŏgium, ii. n. [*ex* antè & λόγος] *A preamble*, or *preface*, Plaut. Men. prob. 13.

‖ Antĕlŏquium, i. n. [*ex* antè & loquor] *A preface*, or *addreſs*; *a ſpeaking firſt*, Macr. Sat. 7, 4. ‡ Præfatio.

Antĕlūcānus, a, um. adj. [*ex* antè & lux, lucis] *Before day-light, early.* Antelucana induſtria, *Cic. T. Q.* 4, 19. ¶ Antelucanæ cœnæ, *Suppers that hold all night, till next morning*, Id.

‖ Antĕlūcŭlo, adv. *Before day*, Apul. Met. 1. p. 22. ‡ Ante lucem.

‖ Antĕlūdia, ōrum. *i. e.* Præludia, *Apul. Metam.* 11. *p.* 368.

Antĕmĕrĭdiānus, a, um. adj. [*ex* antè & meridies] *Before noon*, or *mid-day*; *in the forenoon.* Antemeridianæ literæ, *Cic. Att.* 13, 23. antemeridianus ſermo, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 6.

Antĕmiſſus, a, um. part. *Sent before.* Imprudentes antemiſſis equitibus aggreditur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 51.

‖ Antĕmūrāle, is. n. *An outwork, the counterſcarp*, Hier. Hæc vox antiq. ſpeciem præ ſe fert, ſed deſideratur auctoritas idonea.

Antenna, æ. f. [ſimpl. *ab* antè, antenna, *ut* à ſocius, ſociennus] *The croſs piece whereunto the ſail is faſtened. The ſail yard.* Vela Icarus, malum, & antennam Dædalus invenit, *Plin.* 7, 56. Malis, antenniſque de nave in navem trajectis, *Cic.* Cornua antennæ, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 549.

Anteoccŭpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An anticipation, foreſtalling*, or *ſurpriſing*, Cic. *de* Orat, 3, 53.

Anteoccŭpo, as. act. [*ex* antè & occupo] *To prevent, to anticipate, to anſwer an objection beforehand.* Ut anteoccupat, quod putat opponi, *Cic. Orat.* 40.

Antĕpagmenta, ōrum. n. pl. quòd antè (valvas) pangantur; vel quæ antis adpanguntur, *i. e.* affiguntur. *The ornaments of porches*, or *doors, wrought in timber*, or *ſtone*, Vitr. 4. 6.

‖ Antĕpendŭlus, a, um. adj. *Hanging down before*, Apul. Met. 2. p. 57. ‡ Demiſſus.

Antĕpīlāni, ōrum. m. qui & ſcutati principes, haſtatis proximi: dicti antepilani, quòd ante triarios qui pilis pugnabant, gladiis præliarentur. *The middle rank of the Roman army, that marched next after the* Haſtati *(armed with ſpears or pikes) and next before the* Triarii. Vid. Liv. 8, 8. & Varr. *de* L. L. 4, 16.

Antĕpōnendus, a, um. part. *To be placed*, or *ſet, before.* Neque has tantularum rerum occupationes ſibi Britanniæ anteponendas judicabat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 32.

Antĕpōnens, ntis. part. *Placeing*, or *ſeting, before.* Periculoſo regno ſecuram ac tutam vitam anteponens, *Juſt.* 39, 4.

Antĕpōno, ĕre, pŏſui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* antè & pono] (1) *To ſet before.* (2) *To prefer.* (1) § Bonum anteponam prandium pranſoribus, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 2. (2) Meum conſilium non anteponam tuo, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 7.

Antĕpŏſĭtus, a, um. part. *Set before, prefered.* Quæ *cæna* Thyeſtæ quondam antepoſita eſt, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 25.

Antĕpŏtens, ntis. part. *More powerful*, or *prevalent.* Omnium hominum præcipuus, voluptatibus gaudiiſque antepotens, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 1, 1.

Antĕquam, adv. [*ex* antè & quàm] *Before that, ere that.* Antequam diſcedimus, *Cic.* Eleganter disjungitur, ut, Antè, pudor, quàm te violem, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 27.

* Antērĭdes, um. [ab ἀντερείδω contrà fulico] f. pl. *Props*, or *ſhores, ſet againſt walls*, Vitr. 6, 11.

Antĕrior, us. comp. [*ab* antè] *Former*, or *that which lies before*, Priſc. Milites in anteriorem vallum tela jaciebant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 63. Sed locus eſt dubiæ fidei; ap. recentiores tamen freq. ‡ Superior.

‖ Antĕriùs, adv. *Afore, right*, or *over-againſt.* Onom. vet. Anteriùs ἔμπροσθεν.

Antes, ium, m. [*ab* antè, quia antè ſtant; ut Poſtes, quòd poſt oſtium ſtent, *Iſid.*] (1) *The foreranks*, or *outmoſt ranks, of vines.* (2) ‖ *Files*, or *ranks, of horſemen*; *a battalion* or *brigade, of horſe.* (1) Jam canit extremos effœtus vinitor antes, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 417. Vid. ibi *Serv.* (2) ✠ Pedites quatuor agminibus, equites duobus antibus duces, *Cato de re Militari*, ap. *Serv.*

Antĕſchŏlānus, *An uſher of a ſchool*, Petr. c. 81. = Hypodidaſcalus, *Cic.*

Antĕſignānus, i. m. [Miles qui ante ſigna in acie collocatur] *He who goes right before the ſtandard to defend it: He that marches in the van, or front of the battle. An ancient*, or *enſign that carrieth the colours*, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 75.

† Anteſtātus, a, um. part. *One ſummoned to appear by witneſſes.* ✠ Inteſtatus, *i. e.* teſtatò non conventus, *Plaut.*

Anteſto, as. *vel potiùs* antiſto, ut vett. ſcribebant. Vid. Lucr. 5, 22. *To ſtand before, to excell, to ſurpaſs.* § Crotoniatæ omnibus corporum viribus anteſtabant, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 1.

Anteſtor, āris. dep. [*ex* am, & teſtor] *Plaut. To be witneſs of an arreſt*, or *other matter in law*; or rather *to call one for a witneſs to an arreſt*, &c. *by touching his ear*; *of which Pliny gives this reaſon, that the memory lies there.* Eſt in aure imâ, *ſays he*, memoriæ locus, quam tangentes atteſtamur, *Conf. Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 76.

Antĕvĕnio, īre, i, tum. (1) *To come before*, or *get the ſtart of.* (2) Abſol. *To come.* (3) *To prevent*, or *diſappoint.* (4) *To ſurpaſs*, or *excell.* (1) Magnis itineribus Metellum antevenit, *Sall. B. J.* 52. (2) Tempori huc hodie anteveni, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 66. (3) Inſidias antevenire, *Sall. B. J.* 93. (4) Per virtutem nobilitatem antevenire, *Id.* 4.

Antĕvertendus, a, um. part. *To out-go*, or *be out-gone.* Cæſar omnibus conſiliis antevertendum exiſtimavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 7.

Antĕverto, ĕre, i, ſum. act. [*ex* antè, & verto] (1) *To out-go*, or *out-ſtrip.* (2) *To prevent*, or *be before-hand with.* (3) *To prefer.* (1) Miror ubi huic ego anteverterim, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 12. (2) Id ipſum cùm tecum agere conarer. Fannius antevertit, *Cic.* de *Am.* 4. (3) Rebus aliis antevertam, quæ mandas mihi, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 5, 1.

Antĕvŏlans, ntis. part. *Flying before.* § Antevolans agmen, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 600. § curſum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 47.

Antĕvŏlo, as. act. [*ex* antè & volo, as] (1) *To fly before.* (2) *To march in haſte.* (1) Antevolant zephyros pennæ, *Claud. Eid.* 1, 21. (2) Turnus, ut antevolans tardum præceſſerat agmen, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 47.

‖ Anteurbānus, a, um. adj. [*ex* antè & urbs] *Near the city*, Feſt.

* Anthēdon, ōnis. f. [ex ἀνθηδὼν Gr.] *A kind of medlar-tree*, Plin. 15, 20.

* Anthĕmis, ĭdis. f. [ex ἀνθέμις Gr. idem] *The herb chamomile*, Plin. 22, 21.

* Anthēra, æ. f. [ab ἀνθηρὰ Gr. ſcil. βοτάνη, q. d. herba florida; quòd capillamentis croceum inſidet] *A flowery herb*, Plin. 24, 9. ‖ *The yellow ſeeds in the middle of a roſe.* Jun. *A ſalve of a bright orient colour*, Celſ. 6, 11.

* Anthĕrĭcus, i. m. [ab ἀνθέριξ ariſta, nam ἀνθέρικας apud Herod. plures vocantur hujus herbæ caules] *The ſtalk of a daffodil*, Plin. 22, 22.

* Anthias, æ. m. [ab ἀνθίας Gr. idem] *A kind of fiſh, called alſo* Sacer piſcis, *Plin.* 9, 59.

* Anthĭnus, a, um. adj. [ab ἀνθὸς flos] *Flowery, made of flowers.* Anthinum mel, *Plin.* 11, 14. quòd vere è floribus colligitur.

* Anthŏlŏgĭca, ōrum. n. [ex ἀνθὸς & λόγος ſermo] *Books that treat of flowers*, Plin. 21, 3.

* Anthrăcĭnus, a, um. adj. [ab ἄνθραξ carbo] *Black as a coal.* ¶ Anthracinæ veſtes, *Mourning apparel*, Varr.

* Anthrăcītis, ĭdis. f. [*ex* eodem] *A precious ſtone, wherein there is a reſemblance of ſparks of fire*, Plin. 37, 11.

* Anthrax, ăcis. m. [*ab* eodem themate] *A coal*, or *coals*, Vitr. 7, 8.

* Anthriſcus, *vel* Anthriſcum, [*ex* Gr. ἀνθρίσκος] *An herb like ſcandix, but of ſomewhat thinner leaves*, Plin. 2, 15.

‖ Anthrōpŏmorphītæ, pl. m. [ex ἄνθρωπος homo, & μορφὴ forma] *A kind of hereticks, who thought God had a human ſhape*, Eccleſ.

* Anthrōpŏphăgus, i. m. [ex ἄνθρωπος & φάγω edo] *One that eateth man's fleſh, a cannibal*, Plin. 6, 17.

* Anthus, i. m. [ab ἄνθος flos] *A little bird which feeds upon flowers, and imitates the neighing of a horſe*, Plin. 10, 42.

* Anthyllion, i. n. [ἀνθύλλιον Gr.] *An herb like lentil, very diuretick, and ſtops bleeding*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Anthyllis, is. f. [ex ἀνθύλλις idem] *An herb like ground-ivy*, Plin. 21, 29.

* ‖ Anthўpŏphŏra, [ex ἀντὶ contrà, ὑπὸ ſub, & φέρω fero] *A figure in rhetorick, wherein the objections, that the adverſary might make, are anticipated*; *as*, Atqui aliquis dicat, Nihil promoveris. Multùm; moleſtus certè ei fuero, atque animo morem geſſero, *Ter.*

‖ Antiæ, ārum. f. [*ab* ante] *The fore locks, the hair that is laid upon the forehead. Women's towers*, or *frowzes*, Apul. p. 763.

* ‖ Antĭbacchius, pes Bacchio contrarius. [ex ἀντὶ & bacchius] *A foot conſiſting of two ſyllables long, and a third ſhort*; *as*, Fōrtūnă.

Antĭbŏrēus, a, um. [ex ἀντὶ βορέας] *Looking towards the north.* Horologium antiboreum, *Vitr.* 9, 9.

Antīca, (*ſc.* pars) *i. e.* ad meridiem. Vox augurum. *The ſouth part of the heavens, as the Augur ſtood*, Varr.

* Antĭcătōnes. [ex ἀντὶ & Cato] *Two books, ſo called by Cæſar, which he wrote againſt Cato*, Suet. & Juv. 6, 337.

• ‖ Antichriſtus [ex ἀντὶ contra & Χριστὸς] *Antichriſt, an adverſary to Chriſt,* or *one who uſurps his power,* Eccleſ.

Antĭcĭpātio, ōnis. f. (1) *Anticipation, the notion,* or *natural apprehenſion, of a thing,* &c. (2) ‖ *A grammar figure called alſo* prolepſis. (1) Quæ gens non habet ſine doctrinâ anticipationem quandam deorum? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16. (2) Serv.

‖ Antĭcĭpātor, ōris. m. ¶ Anticipator mundi quem facturus erat, *Auſon, Eph.* 9. i. e. *The deſigner,* or *contriver, of it.*

Antĭcĭpo, as. act. [*ex* antè, & capio] *To foreſtal, to prevent, to anticipate.* Quid igitur proficis, qui anticipes ejus rei moleſtiam, quam triduo ſciturus ſis? *Cic. Attic.* 8, 14.

• Antīcum, i. n. *ſc.* oſtium, [*ab* antè] ✠ Poſticum. *A porch before a door, the fore-door, a hatch,* Varr.

• Antīcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ante, *ut à* poſt, poſticus, *Varr.* quod ante nos eſt] *The fore-part, ſouthward,* Varr.

• Antĭdŏtum, i. n. *Celſ.* 5, 23. Id quod

• ‖ Antĭdŏtus, i. f. [ab ἀντὶ, contra, & δίδωμι, do] *A preſervative againſt poiſon, a counter poiſon, an antidote,* Gell. 17, 16.

‖ Antĭgērio, adv. antiq. *pro* Valde, *Feſt.*

• ‖ Antigrăpheus, i. m. [qui ſervat antigrapha, *i. e.* exemplaria ſive rationes pecuniæ publicæ: ἀντιγραφεὺς, Gr.] *A comptroler,* or *receiver-general, of the publick money.* Cic. Cuſtodem vocat.

• ‖ Antĭgrăphum, i. n. [ex ἀντὶ & γράφω quod contra ſcriptum] *A copy of a writing, a counter-pane.* An quis vett. habeat, neſcio.

• Antĭlĕgŏmĕna, pl. n. [ab ἀντὶ & λέγω dico] *A book ſo called,* Plin. 20, 8. *Contradictions.*

‖ Antĭlāna, æ. f. [*ab* antè, *ut à* pòſt, poſtilena] *A poitrel,* or *breaſt-leather, for a horſe,* Sipon.

• ‖ Antĭmĕtăbŏle, es. f. [ab ἀντὶ contrà & μεταβάλλω muto] *A figure when words are repeated in the ſame ſentence, and interchargeably oppoſed.* Non ideo vivimus ut ſtudeamus, ſed ideo ſtudemus ut ſuaviter vivamus, *Cic.*

• Antĭnŏmia, æ. f. [*ex* ἀντὶ, & νόμος lex] *The interfering,* or *claſhing between two laws, in ſome point,* Quint. 7, 8.

• Antĭpagmenta, ōrum. n. pl. [dict. quòd antè pangantur] *Fret,* or *carved, work, ſet on the door-poſts,* Cato, R. R. 14.

• Antĭpărastăſis, is. f. [ex ἀντὶ & παρίστημι, Gr.] *A figure in rhetorick, which grants the premiſes, but denies the inference.*

• Antĭpātes, [ἀντιπατὴς, Gr.] *A kind of black ſtone, not tranſparent,* Plin. 37, 10.

• Antĭpăthia, æ. f. [ex ἀντὶ, contra, & πάθος, affectus] naturalis rerum repugnantia. *A contrariety of natural qualities, natural repugnancy, antipathy,* Plin. 32, 2. ✠ Sympathia. Alſo *a tempering of metal to preſerve it from ruſt,* Id. 34, 15.

• ‖ Antĭpĕrĭſtăſis. [ex ἀντὶ, περὶ, & ἵστημι, compreſſio undique circumfuſa] *An antiperiſtaſis, when heat or cold, being beſet with its contrary quality, is the more increaſed.*

• ‖ Antĭpherna, n. pl. [ex ἀντὶ & φερνὴ, dos] *Preſents made by the bridegroom to his bride, in lieu of her portion; a jointure,* Cod. Juſt.

• ‖ Antĭphōna, æ. f. *ſc.* cantio, [ex ἀντὶ, & φωνὴ, vox reciproca] *An antiphone,* or *ſinging alternately.*

• Antiphrăſis, [ex ἀντὶ, & φράζω, dico, *u* Parcæ, quia minimè parcunt] *A grammatical figure, when a word hath a meaning contrary to its etymology, (if there be any ſuch.)*

• Antĭpŏdes, um. pl. m. [ab ἀντὶ, contra, & πὺς, ποδὸς, pes, *i. e.* adverſipedes] *People dwelling on the other ſide of the earth, oppoſite to us, with their feet directly againſt ours,* Cic. Acad. Quæſt. 4, 39.

• ‖ Antiptōſis. [ex ἀντὶ, pro, & πτῶσις, caſus] *A figure when one caſe is put for another; as,* It clamor cœlo, *Virg. pro* in cœlum.

Antīquandus, a, um. part. *To be repealed, abrogated,* &c. Liv.

Antīquārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Studious of antiquity.* (2) *One who affects obſolete words and phraſes.* (3) ‖ Alſo in later writers, *a copier of old books and writings.* (1) Nec quenquam adeò antiquarium puto, ut Cœlium laudet ex eâ parte, quâ antiquus eſt, *Cic.* (2) Cacozelos & antiquarios pari ſtudio ſprevit, *Suet. Aug.* 86. (3) Apud Sidon. Hieron. &c. ¶ Antiquaria, *A ſhe antiquary, a female wit,* or *critick,* Juv. 6, 453.

‖ Antīquātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* antiquo] *A repealing of a law,* Litt. ex Gell. Abrogatio, *Cic.*

Antīquātus, a, um. part. [*ab* antiquor] *Repealed, made void,* Liv. 5, 55.

Antīquè, adv. *Of old, after the manner and faſhion of the ancients,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66.

Antīquior, us. adj. comp. *i. e.* melior, potior, charior; quòd quæ antiquiora ſunt, ſint ferè meliora. (1) *Older.* (2) *Dearer, more acceptable.* (3) *Of more eſteem and account.* (1) Antiquior dies adſcripta literis, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 3, 1. (2) Antiquior cura, Quint. (3) Nihil antiquius vitâ ducere, *Suet. Cl.* 11.

Antīquiſsĭmus, a, um. ſup. *Oldeſt, chiefeſt,* &c. *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 1. Antiquiſſimæ literæ, *Id. Att.* 9, 9.

Antīquĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Antiquity.* (2) Meton. *Men of ancient time.* (3) *Love, tenderneſs, regard.* (1) Antiquitatis cognoſcendæ Ægyptum proficiſcitur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 59. (2) Fabuloſa narravit antiquitas, *Plin.* 12, 19. = Tantum antiquitatis curæque majoribus fuit, *Sall. Fragm.*

Antīquĭtus, adv. *Of old time, long ago, in former times,* Cæſ. B. G. 2, 4.

Antīquo, as. act. *i. e.* Antiquum facio, *vel* antiquis ſto. *To repeal, to make void, to vote againſt a bill, to bring into the ancient manner,* or *eſtate. To put out of memory; to wear out of faſhion by diſuſe.* Legem plures tribus antiquârunt, *Liv.* 5, 30. = Antiquari, obſoleſieri, è memoriâ tolli, *Non.*

Antīquor, āris. paſſ. *To be aboliſhed,* or *worn out of uſe.* ✠ Philippus legem Agrariam tulit, quam tamen antiquari paſſus eſt, *Cic. Off.* 2, 21. Antiquaretur, *Liv.* 27, 21.

Antīquus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ante, quod ante nos fuit, *olim* anticus, ut *à* poſt, poſticus] (1) *Ancient, old, of long ſtanding.* (2) *Old faſhioned, antique.* (3) *Out of date.* (4) *Worthy, honeſt, of the old faſhion.* (5) *Dearer.* (1) = Antiquum, & vetus oppidum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 60 Antiquius urbe poſitâ nomen, *Ov. Ter.* 3, 9, 5 (2) Antiquo opere, & ſummâ arte perfecta, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 33. (3) = Hæc fortè nimis antiqua, & jam obſoleta videantur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 21. (4) Homo antiquâ virtute ac fide, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 3, 89. (5) Nihil mihi antiquius noſtrâ amicitiâ eſt, *Cic. Att.* 2, 22. Qui pauperes ſunt, iis antiquior officio eſt pecunia, *Idem de Invent.* 1, 43. ¶ Antiquiorem locum, *firſt,* or *chief.* Id. in Verr. 5, 14.

• Antirrhīnon, *ſive* Ănarrhīnon, n. *The herb ſnap-dragon,* Plin. 25, 10. Vid. anarrhinon.

• Antiſcŏrŏdon, [ab ἀντὶ, pro, & σκόροδον, allium] *A kind of garlick,* Plin. 19, 6.

• Antĭsŏphiſtes, & Antĭſŏphiſta, æ. m. [ex ἀντὶ & σοφὸς] *A counter-ſophiſter, one that diſputes,* or *declaims, againſt another,* Quint. 11, 3.

Antiſtans, ntis. part. *Excelling.* Antiſtans mihi millibus trecentis, *Catull.* 9, 2.

Antiſtes, ĭtis. c. g. [*ab* antiſto, *i. e.* præcello, antiq. pro anteſto, quòd cæteris anteſtet, *i. e.* præcellat.] (1) *Properly a chief prieſt, prelate, biſhop,* or *abbot.* (2) *But alſo uſed for a chief man,* or *one that is eminent among others. A great lawyer, an oracle of the law. A prieſteſs.* (1) Antiſtites ceremoniarum, & ſacrorum, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 39 (2) ¶ Servius Sulpitius juris antiſtes, *An eminent lawyer,* Quint. 11, 1. Antiſtes artis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 46. Antiſtes, f. Ne perita deeſſet antiſtes, *Val. Max.* 1, 1.

Antiſtĭta, æ. f. *i. e.* ſacerdos fœmina, *An abbeſs, prioreſs, prieſteſs,* &c. Ov. Met. 13, 411. Gell. 13, 19.

‖ Antiſtĭtor, ōris. m. præſes, præfectus, Col. 3, 21. qu. anteſtator. Sed in hoc loco alii *antiſtites* leg. *A preſident, a governour; the maſter* or *overſeer of any work,* or *buſineſs.*

Antiſto, as. *pro* anteſto, *To excell,* or *ſurpaſs,* Lucr. 5, 22. In his autem cognitum eſt, quantò antiſtaret eloquentia innocentiæ, *C. Nep. Ariſt.* 1.

• ‖ Antiſtœchon, [ex ἀντὶ contrà & ϛοιχεῖον elementum] *The change of one letter for another, as* olli *for* illi, magalia *for* magaria.

• ‖ Antiſtrŏphe, es. f. [ab ἀντιστρέφω, contraverto] *A figure which repeats a word often, either in the ſame,* or *divers caſes.* Alſo *the turning of the chorus the contrary way.* ✠ Strophe.

• Antĭthălămus, i. m. [ex ἀντὶ & θάλαμος] *An antichamber,* Vitr. 6, 10.

• Antĭthĕſis, is. f. [ex ἀντὶ, contrà, & τίθημι, pono] *A rhetorical flouriſh, when contraries are oppoſed to each other.* Vid. Quint. 9, 3. ‖ *Alſo a grammatical figure, when one letter is put for another, as* olli, *for* illi.

• Antĭthĕton, i. n. [ab eodem] Lat. Oppoſitum. *Oppoſite, contrary,* Cic. Orat. 50.

• Antlia, æ. f. [*ex* antlo] *An engine to draw up water, a pump,* Mart. 9, 19.

• † Antlo, as. *unde* exantlo. Antlare, haurire, *Feſt.* [*ex* Gr. ἀντλῶ, haurio] *To draw,* Liv. Andron.

† ‖ Antŏnŏmăſia, æ. f. [ab ἀντὶ & ὀνομάζω, *q. d.* pronominatio] *A figure which puts a patronymick epithet, or other word, for the proper name, as* Tydides *for* Diomedes, Cytherea *for* Venus, Orator *for* Cicero.

† Antroāre, [gratias referre] *To return thanks,* Feſt. Vid. Amtruo.

‖ Antrorſum, adv. [*qu.* antevorſum] *Forward,* Jun.

ф Antrum, i. n. *A den,* or *cave; a privy lurking place, a grot.* Paſſim ap. Poëtas; ſed apud Orat. frequentiùs Caverna.

† Ănuis, gen. antiq. *ab* anus. Ejus anuis causâ, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 46.

Ānŭlāris, e. adj. [*ab* anulus] *Pertaining to a ring.* ¶ Digitus anularis, *The ring finger,* Macr. 7, 15.

Ānŭlārius, *id. quod* Annularius, *A ring-maker,* Cic Ac. 4, 26.

Ānŭlātus, *i. e.* anulis ornatus. *Adorned with rings, ringed.* ¶ Anulatis auribus, *With rings in their ears,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 21.

• Ānŭlus, i. m, more Vett. qui conſonas non geminabant. *A ring.* Vid. Annulus.

Ānus, i. m. *A circle,* Varr. unde à formâ circulari, *the arſe-hole,* Cic. *a year,* Lucr.

Ănus, ûs. (Anuis, *Ter.*) f. [*ab* annorum multitudine, *qu.* annoſa; nam Veteres conſonantes non geminabant, *Feſt.* vel *ab* ἄνυς, *i. e.* delira] *An old woman,* or *wife,* Cic. Sum. & adj. cit. ¶ Anus ficus, *Figs grown old, and ſhriveled,* Plin. Amphora anus, *Old wine,* Mart. 6. 27. Per Catachr. *An eunuch.* Claud. Eutrop. 1, 9.

• Anxiè, adv. qual. (1) *Anxiouſly, ſorrowfully,* (2) *Diligently, carefully, ſuperſtitiouſly.* (1) Anxiè aliquid ferre, *Sall. B. J.* 82. (2) Ne in ſe quiſque & auguria anxiè quærat, *Plin.* 11. 52.

• Anxiĕtas, ātis. f. *Fretfulneſs, heavineſs, thoughtfulneſs, anxiety.* ✠ Differt anxietas ab angore, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 12. Vid. locum.

• Anxiĕtūdo, dĭnis. ſcrib. & anxitudo. *Diſquiet of mind, vexation, ſadneſs,* Cic. 2. *de* Rep.

• Anxĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* anxius, & fero] *Bringing care, cauſing anguiſh,* or *diſquiet,* Cic. Div. 1, 13.

• ‖ Anxior, āris. paſſ. *To be troubled,* &c. *Bibl.*

• Anxius, a, um. adj. [*ab* ango, anxi] (1) *Thoughtful, ſorrowful, careful, troubled in mind.* (2) ‖ *Too curious, over-nice.* (1) Neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, neque anxii ſemper anguntur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 12. § Anxius curis, *Liv.* 27, 47. § mentis, *Cic. ad Liv.* 398. § vicem ſuam, *Liv.* 8, 35. (2) = ✠ Oratio neque moroſa, neque anxia, ſed facilis, & ſimplex, *Gell.* 15, 7.

• ‖ Ănўte, es, f. [ἀνύτη, Gr. quod ab ἀνύειν perficere] [nomen canis] *Swift, ſpeed,* Lex. *ex* Ov.

A ante O.

• ‖ Aŏriſtus, i. m. Gram. [ab ἀόριστος, *i. e.* indefinitus] *An Aoriſt, a Greek tenſe, which is uſed ſometimes to expreſs preſent, ſometimes future, but moſt frequently, paſt time.*

A ante P.

• Ăpăge, & Ăpăgĕte, adv. abominantis [*ab* imperativo ἄπαγε] *Away, out upon you, get you gone,* Apage; non placet, &c. *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 154. Apagete à dorſo meo, *Id. Caſ.* 2, 8, 22.

Ăpăgĕſis, adv. [*ex* apage, & ſis, *pro* ſi vis] *Away; away with, fie,* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 19.

* Ăpălæſtri, pl. [*ab α,* priv. & παλαίςρα, *i.e.* ſine palæſtrâ] *Rude and awkward in behaviour, ill-bred, without a grace in their carriage,* Quint. 9, 4.

* Ăparctias, æ. m. ventus. [*ab* arcto, *i. e.* ſeptentrione, flans] *The north wind,* Plin. 2,47.

* Ăpăthes, pl. [ex α, priv. & πάθος, affectus] *A ſort of philoſophers ſo rigid, and unconcerned, as if they were quite deſtitute of natural affections,* Plin. 7, 19.

* ‖ Ăpăthia, æ. f. [ab eodem] *Apathy, Stoiciſm, unconcernedneſs.* Purum putum vocab. Græcum, nec civitate Rom. donatum. Lipſ. & ante eum Hieron. *imperturbationem,* cuſo vocabulo, vertit. Seneca interpretando ſibi non facit ſatis. Epiſt. 9. Cicero ἀπαθείας ſedationes vocare videtur; ſic enim ille Tuſc. 5, 15. 𝔛 Perturbationes animi miſeram, ſedationes autem vitam efficiunt beatam. ☞ *Indolentiæ* vocab. ab eodem percuſſum, dum vult exprimere ἀναλγησίαν, propè abeſſe cenſeo; certè cum eo conjunctum ap. Gell. 12, 5. reperitur.

Ăpĕcŭla, *vel* Ăpĭcŭla, æ. dim. [*ab* apes] *A little bee,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10.

* Ăpēliōtes, æ. m. [ex ἀπὸ, à, & ἥλιος, ſol] *The ſouth-eaſt wind,* Catull. 26, 3.

Ăpella, æ. c. g. [nomen fictum, qu. ſine pelle, *i. e.* recutitus, verpus] *A Jew, one that is circumciſed; but, according to the more learned and judicious, the proper name of a man,* Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 100.

* Ăper, pri. m. [ex κάπρος, κ abſciſâ] *A wild boar, a boar, a brawn.* Paſſim. ap. orat. & poëtas.

† Ăpĕrībo, fut. ant. *pro* aperiam, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 50.

Ăpĕriendus, a, um. part. *To be opened.* Dicentes, illis portas adverſus Carthaginienſes aperiendas, *Juſt.* 28, 2.

Ăpĕriens, ntis. part. *Opening.* Illo duce; illo aperiente, *Curt.* 4, 9.

Ăpĕrio, īre, ui, tum. act. [*ex* ad & pario] (1) *To open,* or *ſet open.* (2) *To diſcover, to diſcloſe.* (3) *To bring out,* or *ſhow.* (4) *To explain,* or *interpret.* (5) *To uncover, to make bare.* (1) Aperi fores, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 13. 𝔛 Claudo, *Cic.* (2) Sceleratiſſimorum conſiliorum fontes aperire dubitavi, *Id. Br.* 10. (3) 𝔛 Aperit ramum qui veſte latebat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 406. (4) Aperire dubia, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 24. involuta, *ibid.* 1, 9. futura, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 12. (5) ¶ Aperire caput, *To put off his hat,* Cic. Phil. 2, 31. 𝔛 operire, *To put it on,* Id. ¶ Aperire ludum, *To ſet up ſchool,* Cic. Fuſte aperire caput, *To ſplit one's ſkull,* Juv. 9, 98.

Ăpĕrior, īri, tus. paſſ. *To be opened, &c.* 𝔛 Tum oculantur, tum rurſus aperiuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20.

Ăpertè, adv. qual. ùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. [*ab* aperto] *Plainly, clearly, manifeſtly.* 𝔛 Apertè, & tectè quicquid eſt datum, accepi, *Cic. Att.* 1. 11. Apertè falſum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 75. Ad Balbum apertiùs ſcribam, *Id.* Ita ſi ſentit, apertiſſimè inſanit, *Id. Acad.* 4, 7.

† Ăpertio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* aperio] *An opening,* Varr. R. R. 1, 69.

† Ăperto, as. freq. *To make bare,* or *naked.* Cur apertas brachium? *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 12.

Ăpertum, abſol. ſubſt. *An open,* or *publick, place.* Caſtris in apertis poſitis, *Liv.* 1, 33. ¶ In apertum proferre, *To publiſh,* Cic. Parad. 1.

Ăpertūra, æ. f. *A little open paſſage,* (*as in building.*) Vitr. 4, 6.

Ăpertus, a, um. part. *vel* adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Set open, ſtanding open.* (2) *Wide, far extended.* (3) *Clear, ſerene.* (4) Met. *Profeſſed, not concealed.* (5) *Expoſed to, eaſy to be come at.* (6) *Plain, honeſt, downright.* (1) Portas irrumpere apertas, *Ov. Met.* 15, 598. Ora apertiora laniatu viventibus, *Plin.* (2) Aperta æquora, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 195. Campus apertus, *Ibid.* 2, 280. (3) Scindit ſe nubes, & in æthera purgat apertum, *Id. Æn.* 1, 591. (4) 𝔛 Apertæ ſimultates, & obſcuræ, *Cic.* pro *lege Man.* (5) 𝔛 = Nihil neque tam clauſum, neque tam reconditum, quod non iſtius cupiditati apertiſſimum promptiſſimúmque eſſet, *Cic.* (6) = Apertus, & ſimplex homo, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9.

Ăpes, *vel potiùs* Ăpis, is. f. [fortè *ab* apio, *i.e.* necto, quòd pedibus connexæ ad limina, pendent, *Virg.*] *A bee.* In gen. pl. apum, *Col.* l. 9. apium, *Juv.* 13, 68.

Ăpex, ĭcis. m. [dict. *ab* apiendo, *i. e.* ligando] (1) *The top,* or *eminence, of any thing.* (2) *Servius will have it properly to ſignify a little woollen tuft,* or *taſſel, on the top of the flamen's,* or *high-prieſt's, cap.* (3) Synec. *The cap itſelf, and may be uſed for a prieſt's mitre, cap, or any like thing, of a conick form.* (4) *The comb,* or *tuft of feathers, on a bird's head.* (5) *The plume,* or *creſt.* (6) *The ſharp point of any thing.* (7) *The mark,* or *accent, over letters.* (8) ‖ *In later writers, a letter.* (9) ‖ Alſo *a mandate.* ‖ (10) *Any letter,* or *epiſtle.* (11) Met. *Dignity, authority, grandeur.* (1) Apex capitis, *Claud.* montis, *Sil.* 12, 709. (2) Vid. Serv. in Virg. Æn. 2, 682. (3) Apex à capite prolapſus Sulpitio ſacerdotium abſtulit, *Val. M.* 1, 1, 4. (4) Vid. Plin. 11, 37. (5) Apicem tamen incita ſummum Haſta tulit, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 492. (6) Flamma apicem per aëre duxit, *Ov. Met.* 10, 279. = Ejus velut apex pronus imminens mucro vocatur, *Col.* 15, 25. de *figurâ falcis.* (7) Longis ſyllabis omnibus opponere apicem ineptiſſimum eſt, *Quint.* 1, 7. (8) Quam juvat hos apices legere? *Prudentius Periſt.* 3, 137. (9) Sacris apicibus accitus, *Sidon.* (10) Apicum oblator, *Sid. Epiſt.* 6, 8. (11) Iratos tremens regum apices, *Hor.* carm. 3, 21. ¶ ‖ Apices juris, *The quirks and ſubtile points of law,* Ulp.

Ăpexăbo, ŏnis. m. quòd in eo quiddam tanquam apex emineat, *a black pudding,* Varro, L. L. 4, 220.

* Ăphăca, æ. ſive Ăphăce, es. f. [ab ἀφακὴ, Gr.] *A kind of pulſe,* Plin. 27, 5.

* ‖ Ăphæreſis. [ex ἀπὸ & αἱρέω tollo] *A figure which takes a letter or ſyllable away from the beginning of a word,* Dom. Gram.

* ‖ Ăphe [ab ἀφὴ, tactus] It. pulvis quo palæſtritæ inſpergebantur, Plin. 35, 11. Criſp. *An end,* or *pauſe,* R. Flaveſcit aphe, *G. ex* Martial. Sic legit. hæc vox apud Litt.

* ‖ Ăphŏriſmus, i. m. [ex ἀπὸ & ὁρίζω, definio] *An aphoriſm.* Lat. Definitio, determinatio.

* Aphractus, i. m. & Aphractum, i. n. [à Gr. ἄφρακτος, non munitus] *An open ſhip without decks,* or *hatches; a brigantine,* or *ſuch like veſſel, uſed by the Rhodians,* Cic. Att. 6, 8.

* Aphrŏdīſiăche gemma [ex Ἀφροδίτη Venus q. d. lapis venereus] *A kind of gem,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Aphron, [*ex* ἀφρὸς, ſpuma] *A kind of poppy,* Plin. 20, 19.

Aphrŏnitrum, i. n. [ab ἀφρὸς, ſpuma, & νίτρον, nitrum] *Salt-petre,* Mart. 14, 58. Plin. 31, 10.

* Aphroſcŏrŏdon. [ex ἀφρὸς & σκόροδον allium] *A kind of great garlick,* Plin. 19, 6.

* ‖ Aphthæ, ārum. f. [ab ἅπτω, accendo [*The thruſh, eſpecially in children; a ſoreneſs of the mouth from ſome hot humour,* Cæl. Rhod. 9, 20.

* Ăphya, æ. f. *Cæl.* vel Ăpua, *Theod.* [ex ἀφύης ineptus] *A ſmall ordinary fiſh, as a minnow, a loach,* or *bleak;* unde Cicero *Aphiam populi,* per Catachr. vocat populi ſentinam, & ſordes, *Att.* 4, 11.

Ăpiānus, a, um. adj. [*ab* apes] *Belonging to bees, fit for bees, on which bees do feed;* unde apianæ uvæ, *Muſcadel grapes,* Col. ſcil. quas apes inſectantur. ¶ ‖ Apianum vinum, *Muſcadine.* Apiana braſſica, *Plin.* 19, 8. ſed al. vett. codd. apiaca, *Cauliflower.*

Ăpiārium, i. n. [*ex* apes] *A bee-ſtall,* or *ſtand,* Col. 9, 3.

Ăpiārius, i. m. *He that keepeth bees,* Plin. 21, 10.

‖ Ăpiaſtra, æ. f *ſc.* aves, quia apes comedit, *Serv.* & Apiaſter, tri. m. *A bird that eateth bees, called midwall,* or *martinet.*

Ăpiaſtrum, i. n. [*ab* apes, *ſc.* quo apes delectantur] *An herb which bees delight in, balm-gentle,* or *mint,* Plin. 21, 9.

Ăpiātus, a, um. adj. [*ab* apibus, quòd habet impreſſam apium ſimilitudinem; ſed ab apio deductam probat Harduinus] Apiata menſa. *A table made of wood, whoſe grain reſembles the ſeeds of ſmallage ſtrown thick upon it,* Plin. 13, 15.

Ăpīca, ovis, quæ ventrem nudum habet. [ab ἄπεικος, ſine lanâ, *Scal.*] *A kind of ſmall ſheep, which had no wool on their bellies,* Plin. 8, 48.

Ăpĭcātus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* apicem geſtans. *Having,* or *wearing, an* apex; *tufted.* ¶ Apicati Dialis conjux, *The chief prieſt's wife,* Ov. Feſt. 3, 397.

Ăpĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* apes] *A little bee,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10.

‖ Ăpĭcŭlum, i. n. dim. [*ab* apex] *A little tuft,* or *taſſel,* Feſt.

Ăpĭlaſcus, ŭdis. Aurum, quod ad pilas cudunt apilaſcudem vocant. *Gold ready to be coined,* Plin. 33, 4.

Ăpīnæ, ārum. f. pl. dubiæ orig. vocab. *Trifles, fooleries.* = Sunt apinæ, tricæque, *Mart.* 14, 1.

‖ Ăpio, & Ăpo, *i. e.* adligo, *Feſt.* unde Apiſcor, aptus, *&c.*

*‖ Ăpīria, æ. [ab ἀπειρία, q. d. inexperientia; nam ἄπειρος, & imperitum, & infinitum ſign.] *A want of experience,* Cal. *Infiniteneſs,* ⊥ Infinitio, *Cic.*

Ăpis, is. f. *A bee.* Vid. Apes.

† Ăpiſcendus, a, um. part. *To be goten,* or *obtained.* Artis apiſcendæ otium, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 20, 4. Rebus apiſcendis labor eſt, *Manil.* 3, 146. ⊥ Adipiſcendus.

† Ăpiſcor, i, tus. dep. [*ab ant.* apio, *i. e.* comprehendo] *To find out, to get, to recover, to obtain.* Hæreditatem ſum aptus, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 1, 8. Apiſci jus dominationis, *Tac.* Uſus & Lucr. 1, 844. item Sall. Cic. &c. ex ant. pro quo Adipiſcor obtinuit.

Ăpium, i. n. [dict. quòd ex eo apex, *i. e.* caput, triumphantium coronabatur. *Iſid.* vel quòd apes eo gaudeant] *Parſley, ſmallage,* Virg. Ecl. 6, 68.

* ‖ Aplănes. [ex ἀπλανὴς, *i. e.* non erraticus] *Fixed, the eighth ſphere, that of the fixed ſtars,* Macr. S. Sc. 1.

Āplūda, *vel* Applūda, *The bran* or *winnowings, of any corn; the refuſe,* Plin. 18, 10.

* Apluſtre, is. n. de etymo vid. ſeq. Apluſtrum. *An ornament of a ſhip, the flag, ancient, colours,* or *ſtreamers.* Laceróque apluſtria velo, *Sil.* 10, 325.

* Apluſtrum, i. n. [ab ἄφλαςον, *Id.* ſumma pars mali. Apluſtra, ἄφλαςον, τὸ ἄκρον τῆς πρώρας. It. apluſtra, πτέρον πλοίου in gloſſ. Philox.] *The ſame with* Apluſtre. Clauda videntur Navigia, apluſtris fractis, obnitier undis, *Lucr.* 4, 439. Fluctuantia apluſtra, *Id.* 2, 555.

* ‖ Aplȳſiæ, ārum. f. pl. [ἀπλύσιαι, Gr.] *The worſt ſort of ſponges,* Lexic. *ex* Plin.

† Ăpo, ĕre. *vel* Ăpio. antiq. *To join together. To tie.* Met. *To make,* or *faſhion.* Vid. Aptus.

* ‖ Ăpŏcălypſis, is. f. Latinè Patefactio, [ex ἀπὸ & καλύπτω tego] *A revelation,* or *diſcovery; the Apocalypſe,* or *revelation of St.* John. *Hinc* ‖ Ăpŏcălypticus, a, um, adj. Eccleſ.

* ‖ Ăpŏcha, æ. f. [ἀποχὴ, *Gr.* quod ex ἀπὸ & ἔχω] *An acquitance,* or *diſcharge, upon payment,* ap. JCC.

* Ăpŏcŏpe, es. f. [ex ἀπὸ & κόπτω ſcindo] *A figure which takes away the laſt ſyllable,* or *letter, of a word, as* tun' *for* tūne.

*‖ Ăpocrĭſiārius [ex ἀποκρίνομαι reſpondeo] Legatus eccleſiæ negotia tractans, *A ſurrogate,* or *commiſſary to a biſhop; an office which began in the Church in the time of Conſtantine the Great,* Juſtin.

*Ăpochrȳphus, a, um. adj. [ex ἀποκρύπτω abſcondo] *Apocryphal, of queſtionable authority, and credit.* Latinè Occultus. 𝔛 Canonicus. *Eccl.*

* Ăpocȳnon, n. [ἀπόκυνον, Gr. *ex* ἀπὸ & κύων canis, quòd canis impetum cohibeat] *A bone in the left ſide of a frog,* Plin. 32, 5.

*Ăpŏdes, um. f. [ab α priv. & ποῦς pes] *Birds called martinets.* = Apodes vocantur, quia carent uſu pedum, aliis cypſeli appellantur, *Plin.* 10, 39.

* ‖ Ăpŏdidraſcinda. [ex ἀποδιδράσκω, fugio] *A play amongſt children, like hide and ſeek,* Jun. *ex* Poll.

* Ăpŏdixis, is. f. [ab ἀπὸ & δείκνυμι oſtendo] *A demonſtration,* or *evident proof.* ¶ Apodixes grammaticæ, *Mathematical demonſtrations in lines,* Quint. 5, 10. Apodixia deſunctorio,

ria, *apud* Petron. c. 132. quid ſit, apodixin deſiderat. *Hinc*

* ‖ Ăpŏdĭctĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Demonſtrative.* Latinè Demonſtratio.

* ‖ Ăpŏdŏſis, poſterior pars comparationis, [ex ἀπόδοσις, Gr. redditio] *A figure in grammar, being the latter part,* or *application, of a ſentence. In rhetorick, the latter part of the* Exordium *is ſo called.* 𝔛 Protaſis. Latinè Redditio.

* Ăpŏdytērium, i. n. [ex ἀποδύειν exuere] *The ſtriping room, where they undreſſed before they went into the bath,* Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1.

* Ăpŏgæi, [ex ἀπὸ & γῆ terra] *Winds that blow from land,* Plin. 2, 43.

* ‖ Ăpŏgæum, [*ab* eodem] *The mid-point of heaven* ; alſo *the remoteſt part of the epicycle, where the planet is fartheſt from the earth,* Cæl. 𝔛 Aypogæum.

* ‖ Ăpogrăpha, æ. f. [ex ἀπὸ & γράφω ſcribo] *An inventory of goods.* Ulp. Latinè Index.

* Ăpŏgrăphon, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *A copy of any thing, a pattern,* or *draught.* Plin. 35, 11.

* Ăpŏlactīzo. [ex ἀπολακτίζω, i. e. calcibus repello] *To kick one.* Met. *To ſlight,* or *ſcorn,* Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 13.

* Ăpŏlecti, m. pl. [ex ἀπὸ & λέγω eligo] *Principal ſenatours,* or *counſellors. The council of ſtate,* or *privy council,* Liv. 36, 28. ubi Gron. habet Apocletos.

* Ăpŏlectus, i. m. *i. e.* delectus, [*ab* eodem] *A kind of tunny fiſh.* Pelamis earum generis maxima Apolectus vocatur, *Plin.* 2, 43.

* ‖ Ăpŏlis, ĭdis. [ex α priv. & πόλις civitas] *A baniſhed man, one disfranchiſed,* ap. JCC.

* ‖ Ăpŏlŏgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The making uſe of, and moralizing, fables,* Quint. 5, 11. improbat.

* ‖ Ăpŏlŏgētĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to apology, defence,* or *excuſe.* ¶ Apologetica oratio, *An apologetick oration,* quod ab

* Ăpŏlŏgia, æ. f. *An apology, defence,* or *anſwer, to a charge* ; *an excuſe. A telling,* or *applying, of ſtories.* Latinè Defenſio, narratio. ex

* Ăpŏlŏgus, i. m. [ab ἀπολέγω, ſeligo, qu. fabula ſelecta] *A fable,* (*ſuch as Æſop's are*) *wherein brute beaſts, or inanimate things, are brought in ſpeaking, to fix moral precepts more firmly in our minds,* Quint. 5, 11.

* Ăpŏphăſis, is. f. [ex ἀπόφασις, negatio] *A denial, a figure in rhetorick,* Quint. 9, 2. Alſo *an inventory of goods,* Bud. [ab ἀποφαίνω, i. e. in rationes referre.]

* Ăpŏphŏrēta, ōrum. n. [ex ἀποφορέω aufero] *Preſents given to gueſts at feaſts, to carry away with them, chiefly at the* Saturnalia, *Suet. Veſp.* 19.

* Ăpŏphthegma, ătis. n. [ex ἀπόφθεγγομαι eloquor] *A brief and pithy ſaying, eſpecially of ſome worthy perſon* ; *an apophthegm.* Facetè dicta quæ vocant ἀποφθέγματα, Cic. Off. 1, 9.

* Ăpŏphyſis, is. f. [ex ἀποφύομαι adnaſcor] *A knot,* or *exuberance, growing to a place* ; *eſpecially of a bone ſticking out,* Celſ.

* ‖ Ăpŏplectĭci, *Thoſe who are ſtruck with any ſudden deceaſe that takes away the ſenſes, or are blaſted with lightning* ; *and from hence the Engliſh word Apoplectical.* Attonitos vocare videtur Celſus, l. 3. c. 26.

* ‖ Ăpŏplexia, æ. f. [quod ex ἀποπλήσσω, percutio] *An apolpexy, a blaſting,* or *being thunder ſtruck* ; *the dead palſey.* † Nervorum reſolutio, *Celſ.* 3, 27.

* Ăpŏria, æ. f. [ex ἀπορία, addubitatio] *A figure in rhetorick, when the oratour doubts what to do,* or *ſay,* Cic. Att. 7, 21. Lat. Addubitatio.

* ‖ Ăpŏron, n. [ab α non & πόρος, tranſitus] *A controverſy hard to be decided,* Gell. 19. 51.

* ‖ Ăpŏſiŏpēſis, f. [ex ἀπὸ & σιωπάω ſileo] *A figure when one through anger, or ſome other paſſion, breaks off abruptly, and yet ſo as to be underſtood, as,* Ego te, ſi vivam—*Ter.* exercebo, ulciſcar, aut aliquid ſimile. † Reticentia, *Cic.* † Obticentia, *Celſ.* ap. *Quint.*

* Apoſphragiſma, ătis. n. [ab ἀπὸ & σφραγίζω ſigno] *One's ſeal, coat of arms,* or *any other impreſſion on a ring,* or *ſeal,* Plin. Ep. 10, 16.

* ‖ Ăpŏſtăſia, æ. f. [ex ἀπὸ & ἵςημι ſto] *Apoſtaſy, a back-ſliding from one's religion.* Lat. Defectio.

* Ăpŏſtăta, æ. m. [*ab* eodem] *A revolter, a back-ſlider, an apoſtate.* Lat. Defector.

* ‖ Ăpŏſtatrix, īcis. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *A woman apoſtate.* Gentes apoſtatrices. M. *ex* Bibl.

* ‖ Ăpoſtăto, as. [ab eodem] *To revolt, to forſake his religion, to apoſtatize,* Cypr. † A fide Chriſtianâ deficio, *vel* deſciſco.

* Ăpoſtēma, ăris. n. [ex ἀφίςαμαι abſcedo] *An impoſthume,* or *ſwelling of any corrupt matter in the body,* Plin. 20, 3. Lat. Abſceſſus, *Celſ.* Suppuratio, *Plin.*

* ‖ Ăpoſtŏlātus, ûs. m. *The office of an apoſtle, an apoſtleſhip,* Eccl. ab

* ‖ Ăpoſtŏlus, i. m. [quod ex ἀποςέλλω, delego] *Primarily a meſſenger, an envoy* ; *but by way of excellency, an apoſtle, one delegated by our Saviour to preach the Goſpel, to plant and govern churches, of which our Saviour at firſt choſe twelve* ; *to which number St.* Paul *afterwards was added. The appellation was ſometimes given to others only ſent to preach, as St.* Paul *calls Epaphroditus.* Philipp 2, 25. *At Athens the* Ἀπόςολοι, *were commiſſioners of the navy, who were to order the ſeting forth of the fleet.* Alſo *letters dimiſſory, to certify an appeal,* ap JCC.

* ‖ Ăpoſtrŏphe, es. f. [ex ἀπὸ & ςρέφω verto] *A figure when we ſpeak to, inſtead of ſpeaking of* ; *as,* Quid reſpondebo liberis meis? Quid tibi, Q. frater, qui nunc abes? *Cic.* pro *Milt.* Lat. Averſio.

* Ăpoſtrŏphus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *The mark of a letter cut off in the end of a word, as* vîn', men', *for* viſne, mene.

* Ăpŏthēca, æ. f. [ex ἀπὸ & τίθημι pono] *In* Latin *authours chiefly a wine cellar. A place where any thing is laid up* ; *a ſtorehouſe, warehouſe,* or *cellar* ; *a loft,* or *room* ; *a ſafe,* or *preſs to keep any thing in,* Col. 1, 8. Hor Sat. 1, 6. Hinc Anglicè, *an apothecary,* quòd pharmaca ſua tanquam in apothecis reponat.

* ‖ Ăpŏtheōſis, [ex ἀποθεόω, in deos referre] *A canonizing of men to be gods, after their death, which begun among the Romans in the time of Auguſtus.* † Conſecratio, *Cic.*

* Ăpŏzēma, tis. n. [ex ἀποζέω, deferveſco] *A decoction, an apozem,* ap. Medicos freq.

Appărandus, a, um. part. *To be prepared,* or *in preparing.* In apparandâ fugâ, *Hirt. B. Al.* 7.

Appărans, ntis. part. *Preparing.* Trajicere ex Siciliâ apparans, *Suet. Aug.* 47.

Appărātè, adv. qual. ùs. comp. [*ex* apparatus, adj.] *With great preparation, nobly, bravely, ſumptuouſly.* = Edit & bibit opiparè ſanè, & apparatè, *Cic. Att.* 11, 50. Apparatiùs cœnare, *Plin. Ep.* 1. 50.

Appărātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* apparo] *Great preparations, gallantry, bravery,* Cic. Offic. 2. 16. = Magnificentia, artificioſa diligentia, *Id.*

Appărātur, imperſ. *Things are geting ready,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35.

Appărātus, a, is. m. adj. ex part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Prepared, furniſhed, provided.* (2) *Splendid, magnificent.* (1) = Ad operam cauſarum nunquam niſi apparatus, & meditatus accedo, *Cic.* (2) Domus apparatior, *Id.* Spectaculum apparatiſſimum, *Id. Phil.* 1, 15.

Appărātus, ûs. m. verb. *A preparing.* Alſo *proviſion, furniture, entertainment.* § Ludorum apparatus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 16. § epularum, *Id.* § navalis, *Liv.* 24, 34.

Appārens, ntis. part. *Appearing, apparent.* Pœnis hæc certior auctor Non apparentem pelago quærentibus orbem, *Manil.* 1, 302.

Appāreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ad, & pareo] (1) *To appear.* (2) *To ſhew himſelf,* or *itſelf.* (3) *To be forth coming.* (4) *To attend, to give attendance.* (5) *To be in a place, under a ſuperior magiſtrate.* (1) Apparent rari nantes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 122. (2) Ille bonus vir nuſquam apparet, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 18. Jam antè biennium, qualis eſſet apparere cœperat, *Paterc.* 2, 112. (3) Nî apparet patera, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2. 161. (4) In limine regis apparent, *Virg. Æn,* 12, 849. (5) Libertus ejus qui apparuit Varroni, *Varr. i. e.* apparitor fuit.

Appāret, imperſ. *It appears, it is a plain caſe.* Apparet ſervum hunc eſſe domini pauperis, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 33.

Appārĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* appareo] *The attendance of the apparitors, or other officers upon a magiſtrate.* Met. *Their office,* or *place.* Marcilii in longâ apparitione fidem cognovi, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 54. ☞ *Marcilius Ciceronis interpres in provinciâ fuerat.*

Appārĭtor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* appareo] quos Plaut. armigeros, & ſcutigerulos, *Hor* ſtipatores vocat. *A ſergeant, apparitor, purſevant, ſummoner, marſhal, beadle, clerk, interpreter,* &c *any inferior officer that waits upon a ſuperior magiſtrate.* Apparitores à Prætore aſſignati, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 25. Apparitores regis, *Liv.* 1, 40. Quis unquam apparitor, tam humilis, tam abjectus? *Cic.* ☞ *Sequioribus ævis officiales dicti ſunt* ; *de quorum officiis vid. Cod.* 12, 53. & *ſeqq.*

Appārĭtūra, æ. f. *The attendance,* or *waiting, of under officers upon a magiſtrate.* Orbilius apparituram magiſtratibus fecit, *Suet. Ill. Gram.* 9. = Apparitio, *Cic.*

Appārĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to appear,* Liv. 42, 43.

Appăro, as. act. [*ex* ad, & paro] (1) *To prepare, to provide, to make ready.* (2) *To go about,* or *deſign* ; *to make proviſion for.* (3) *To furniſh,* or *ſet out.* (1) = Ornare, & apparare convivium, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 20. (2) Vah! delenire apparas, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4. 28. (3) Ludos apparat magnificentiſſimos, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 8. ☞ Regit acc. cum dat.

Appăror, āris. paſſ. *To be provided, prepared,* or *made ready, &c.* § Nuptias mihi apparari ſenſit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 7.

Appellandus, a, um. part. *To be called,* or *appealed to.* Appellandorum nîl juris mihi adeſt, *Ov. Pont.* 16, 40.

Appellans, ntis. part. *Calling.* Non medicinam illud, ſed cladem appellans, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 49, 3.

Appellātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* appello] (1) *A naming, a calling by name, a term,* or *title.* (2) *An appeal from an inferior judge to a higher.* (3) *Pronunciation.* (1) Unius folia diſtinguuntur appellatione, *Plin.* (2) Sic quoquè appellationem eſſe ad populum, *Plin.* 6, 22. (3) Suavitas vocis, & lenis appellatio literarum, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 74.

‖ Appellātīvus, a, um. adj. *ut.* ¶ Nomen appellativum, *An appellative,* or *common name, as oppoſed to a proper,* Priſc.

Appellātor, ōris. m. verb. *An appealer, an appellant,* Cic. Verr. 4, 65.

‖ Appellātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to appeals,* Dig.

Appellātus, a, um. part. *Called, named, entitled, ſummoned, cited,* &c. *Cic. Fam.* 2. 10.

Appellĭtātus, a, um. part. *Called.* Tac. Ann. 4, 65.

‖ Appellĭto, as. freq. [*ab* appello] *To call often,* &c. *Apul. p.* 507.

Appello, as. act. [*ex* ad, & pello ant. *pro* loquor, *qu.* ad me pello, *i. e.* voco] (1) *To call, to name, to term,* or *entitle.* (2) *To mention.* (3) *To ſpeak familiarly to one.* (4) *To call in queſtion,* or *accuſe.* (5) *To call to witneſs.* (6) *To call to one for help.* (7) *To call upon for a thing, to dun.* (8) *To appeal.* (9) *To proclaim.* (10) *To pronounce.* (1) Appellare rem unamquamque ſuo nomine, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. (2) Nomen mortui hominis cum lachrymis identidem appellare, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 26. (3) Blandè hæc mihi appellanda eſt, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 3, 12. (4) 𝔛 Cavendum eſt ne iiſdem de cauſis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25. (5) *Id. pro* Rabir. (6) Quos accedam? aut quos appellem? *Id.* (7) Nec avarus exactor ad diem & horam appellat, *Sen.* de *Ben.* 1, 2. (8) Qui appellat, majorem judicem appellare debet, *Cic.* (9) Victorem appellat Aceſtem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 540. (10) Suavitas appellandarum literarum, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 35.

Appello, ĕre, pŭli, ſum. act. [*ex* ad, & pello, is.] (1) *To drive to.* (2) *To bring to land, to the coaſt,* or *ſhore.* (3) *To force.* (4) *To apply,* or *devote to.* (5) Abſol. *To come.* (1) § Feſſos ad litora curva juvencos Appuleram, *Ov. Met.* 11, 352. (2) Qui cùm ad Peloponneſum claſſem appuliſſet, *Cic.* (3) Argenti vigenti minæ me ad mortem appulerunt, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 3, 43. (4) Animum ad uxorem appulit, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 15. (5) Epiri regem in Italiam claſſe appuliſſe conſtat: *But ſe is here underſtood, and ſo it is the ſame with that of* Ter.

Haud auſpicatò me huc appuli. Navis enim appulſa eſt, non appulit: Homo, aut ventus appellit navem. Synt. Cauſâ adductis exemplis adde No. 3. Me veſtris deus appulit oris, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 338.

Appellor, āris. paſſ. [*ab* appello, as] *To be called.* Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 17.

Appellor, i. paſſ. *To be brought to land.* Quò ferè ex Galliâ naves appelluntur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5. 13. Navis appellitur Syracuſas, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25,

Appendĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little appendage, a* *exquiſite*, Cic. *pro* Rab. Poſt. 4. *ab*

Appendix, ĭcis. [*ab* appendo, quòd appenditur, vel qu. ex appendeo, quòd appendet] *An appendage, that which belongs to any thing*; *as*, (1) ‖ *A part of it*, or (2) *addition to it*; *as a pent-houſe*, or *any piece of building added to the main houſe*; *an appendix.* Appendices, *auxiliary troops.* (3) *A thorn, ſo called for having red berries hanging upon it, which are likewiſe called* appendices. (1) Appendix animi corpus, *Cic.* ap. *Non.* 1, 199. (2) Carpetani cum appendicibus, &c. *Liv.* 21, 15. (3) Plin. 24, 13.

Appendo, ĕre, i, ſum. act. [*ex* ad, & pendo] (1) *To hang by.* (2) *To weigh out*, or *pay.* (1) Uvas jam maturas ad ſolem appendere, *Plin.* (2) Aurifici palam appendit aurum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 25.

Appendor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be hanged up*, or *weighed out*, tam propriè quàm figuratè. 𝔛 Orationes Demoſthenis putavi non annumerari lectori debere, ſed tanquam appendi, *Cic.* de *Opt. gen. Orat.* 5.

Appenſus, a, um. adj. & part. *Hanged up, weighed out.* Setâ equinâ appenſus, *Cic. T.* 5. 21.

Appĕtendus, a, um. part. *To be deſired*, or *ſought after.* 𝔛 Nec abnuendum imperium, nec appetendum, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 472.

Appĕtens, tis. part. [*ab* appeto] (1) *Approaching.* (2) *Seting upon.* (3) *Adjoining to.* (1) Appetente luce, *Tac. An.* 4, 5, 11. (2) Unguibus appetens, *Liv.* (3) Mare terram appetens, *Cic*

Appĕtens, tis. adj. us, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Covetous.* (2) *Deſirous of.* (1) = Non cupidus, neque appetens homo, *Cic.* (2) § Eadem ratio facit hominem hominum appetentem, *Id.* Nihil eſt appetentius ſimilium ſui, *Id.* Sumus enim naturâ appetentiſſimi honeſtatis, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 24.

Appĕtentia, æ. f. [*ex* appetens] *A deſiring, hungering*, or *hankering.* Appetentia cibi, *Plin.* 19, 8. Appetentiam efficit effrenatam libido, *Cic. T. Q.* 4, 7.

‖ Appĕtībĭlis, e. adj. *To be deſired*, or *coveted.* Venuſtate appetibilis, *Macr. Sat.* 1, 1. ‡ Expetibilis, *Tac.* Expetendus, *Cic.*

Appĕtītio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* appeto] (1) *A catching at.* (2) Met. *A ſtrong deſire*, or *endeavour, after.* (3) *Appetite to one's victuals.* (1) Ex triplici appetitione ſolis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 23. (2) Appetitio principatûs, *Id. Off.* 1, 4. (3) Gell. lib. 3. ſed meliùs Appetentia.

Appĕtītus, a, um. part. *Catched at, attempted, ſet upon.* Vid. Appeto.

Appĕtītus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *The concupiſcible faculty, natural appetite and deſire.* (2) In the plural number, *paſſions* or *affections.* (1) 𝔛 Ita fit, ut ratio præſit, appetitus obtemperet, *Cic. Off.* 1, 28. (2) Appetitus omnes contrahendi, ſedandique, *Id. Offic.* 1, 29.

Appĕto, ĕre, ii, *vel* īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* ad, & peto] (1) *To deſire*, or *covet*; *earneſtly, chiefly natural*, or *good things.* (2) *To catch at.* (3) *To aſſault*, or *ſet upon.* (4) *To aſpire to, to attempt.* (5) Abſol. *To approach*, or *draw near.* (1) 𝔛 Bona naturâ appetimus, à malis declinamus, *Cic. T. Q.* 4, 6. Omne animal voluptatem appetit, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1. 𝔛 = Id non modò non recuſem, ſed appetam etiam, atque depoſcam, *Id.* (2) Iſter ſolem appetivit manibus, *Id.* (3) Humerum apertum gladio appetit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 35. (4) Quod regnum appetebat, ab civitate erat interfectus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 4. (5) Nox appetit, *Liv.* 5, 44.

Appĕtor, i, ītus. paſſ. *To be deſired, aſſaulted*, &c. 𝔛 Appetuntur quæ ſecundum naturam ſunt, declinantur contraria, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 13.

Appiāna mala, *A kind of apples like quinces.* Ab Appio, *Plin.* 15, 14.

† Appiānum, i. n. *A kind of green colour*, Plin. 35, 6.

Appingo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. ſed vix leg. in præt. & ſup. *To join unto*; *to faſten*, or *bind, to*; *to add.* Appinge aliquid novi, *Cic. Ep.* ad *Att.* 2, 8. ☞ Sed evaneſcit hæc vox, ſi formes ab

Appingo, ĕre, xi. act. [*ex* ad, & pingo] (1) *To paint.* (2) *To write.* (1) § Delphinum ſylvis appingit, *Hor. A. P.* 30. (2) Si huc referendum ſit exemp. verb. præced.

Applaudo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. neut. [*ex* ad, & plaudo] *To ſtrike on the ground with one's feet.* ¶ ‖ Applaudere terræ, *Apul.* *To applaud, clap hands*, or *ſtamp with the feet, in favour, or liking.* Met. *To approve*, Cic. *pro* Sext. 54. = Approbo, *Plaut.*

Applauſor, ōris. m. verb. *A claper.* Met. *An applauder*, or *approver*, Plin. Pan. 46.

Applauſus, a, um. part. (1) *Stroaked gently* (2) *Claped upon, cheriſhed.* (1) Ov. Met. 14, 71. (2) Nec qui cervicis amaret Applauſæ blandos ſonitus, *Sil.* 16, 357. de *Camphaſo equo.*

Applauſus, ûs. m. verb. *A claping of hands.* Met. *Applauſe.* Ennius magno applauſu loquitur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 50.

Applĭcans, ntis. part. *Applying to, approaching.* Applicantes navigia hoſtis expectat. *Curt.* 9, 6.

Applĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An application, an inclination of mind.* Applicatio animi cum quodam ſenſu amandi, *Cic.* de *Am.* 8. ¶ Jus applicationis, *The right which a Roman patron had to the eſtate of a foreign client, dying inteſtate*, Id. *de* Orat. 1, 38.

Applĭcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Applied, laid to.* (2) *Arrived.* (3) *Bent*, or *inclined.* (1) Stomachi dolorem ſedant applicati ſæpius, *Plin.* (2) Applicatis ad terram navibus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 101. (3) Omne animal applicatum eſt ad id, &c. *Cic.* ¶ Applicatis auribus, *Varr.* de equo *Cloſe to his head.*

Applĭcĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to apply to*, or *arrive at.* Quò applicituri erant, ſymbolos proponi curat, *Juſt.* 2, 12.

Applĭcĭtus, a, um. part. [*à ſup.* applicitu *ex* applico] *Adjoined.* Applicitum eſt cubiculo hypocauſtum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

Applĭco, as, ui, & āvi, ĭtum, & ātum. act. [*ex* ad, & plico] (1) *To apply.* (2) *To ſet*, or *lay, one thing to*, or *near, another.* (3) *To bring*, or *direct.* (1) §. Ut ad honeſtatem [voluptas] applicetur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2. (2) § Ad flammam ſe applicuerunt, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 27. (3) ¶ § Applicare naves terræ, *Liv.* 28, 36. § ad terram, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 101. § in aliquem locum, *Id.* *To land.* Vix unum puer applicabat annum, *He was ſcarce a year old*, Mart. 6, 28.

† Applōdo, *pro* Applaudo. *Plin.*

Applōro, as. neut. [*ex* ad, & ploro] *To weep* or *lament, to*, or *with, one.* Applorans tibi, *Hor.* *Epod.* 11, 18. Raro occ.

‖ Applōſus, a, um. part. *Daſhed*, or *dinged upon the ground.* Applosus ad terram, *Spart.* ‡ Afflictus, *Cic.*

‖ Applūda, æ. f. *Bran, chaff*, Gell. 11, 7 Vid. Apluda.

‖ Applumbātūra, æ. f. *A ſoldering with lead*, Paul.

‖ Applumbātus, a, um. adj. *Soldered with lead*, Dig. ‡ Plumbo commiſſus, *Juv.*

‖ Applumbo, as. act. [*ex* ad & plumbum] *To ſolder with lead*, Ulp. ‡ Plumbo committo, *Juv*

Appluo, ĕre, ui, & ūvi, tum. act. *To rain near*, or *upon*, Plin. 9, 16.

Appōno, ĕre, ſui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ad, & pono] (1) *To put*, or *ſet, to.* (2) *To lay upon*, or *nigh to.* (3) *To mix*, or *put in.* (4) *To reckon.* (5) *To add.* (6) *To ſerve up.* (7) *To ſuborn*, or *procure.* (1) § Apponere notam ad malum verſum, *Cic.* (2) § Manum ad os, *Id.* (3) Apponunt braſſicam, rumicem, betam, &c. *Plaut.* in *Pſeud.* (4) Appone lucro, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 15. Poſtulat id gratiæ apponi ſibi, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 31. (5) 𝔛 § Illi, quos tibi dempſerit, Apponet annos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 15. (6) Non tam apponis, quàm objicis, cibos, *Hor.* (7) Calumniatores ex ſinu ſuo oppoſuit, *Cic.*

Apporrectus, a, um. part. [*qu. ab* apporrigor] *Stretched out, lying cloſe by*, Ov. Met. 2, 561.

Apportandus, a, um. part. *To be carried*, or *brought, to*, Cic. Verr. 3.

Apportans, ntis. part. *Bringing in.* Multa undique apportans, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42.

Apporto, as. [*ex* ad, & porto] affero, adveho. (1) *To carry*, or *bring, unto.* (2) *To bring news*, or *tidings.* (3) *To cauſe*, or *occaſion.* (1) § Ad difficillima loca apportare frumentum, *Cic.* § De Illyrico apportare, *Varr.* § ex Hiſpaniâ, *Cæſ.* § ab aliquo, *Cic.* § undique, *Id.* § aliquid machinâ, *Id.* (2) Quidnam apportas? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 16. (3) Ille haud ſcit, hoc paulum lucri quantum damni apportet, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 4, 25.

Apportor, āri. paſſ. *To be carried*, or *brought, to.* Ea quæ ſunt uſui ad armandas naves ex Hiſpaniâ apportari jubet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 1.

Appoſco, ĕre. [*ex* ad & poſco] *To aſk*, or *require, more*, or *beſides, over and above.* Porrò hæc talenta dotis appoſcent duo, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 7, 10.

Appŏsĭtè, adv. [*ex* appoſitus] *Properly, aptly, conveniently, to the purpoſe, fitly, patly.* Appoſitè dicere, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 5. Appoſitè ad perſuaſionem, *Id.* in *Rull.* 1, 5.

Appŏsĭtio, ōnis. f. *An adding to, an applying.* Appoſitio exemplorum, *Cic.* in *Parod.* ☞ *It is alſo taken by later Gram. for the figure* Epexegeſis; *as*, Urbs Roma, lupus piſcis.

Appŏsĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* apponor] (1) *Laid near, put to.* (2) *Set upon.* (3) *Near, ſituate by.* (4) adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Convenient, apt*, or *fit for the purpoſe*; *meet, appoſite, either in an active*, or *paſſive, ſenſe.* (1) § Aurc ad glaciem appoſitâ, *Plin.* 8, 28. (2) Appoſitas inſtruxêre epulis menſas, *Ov. Met.* 8, 570. (3) Appoſiti nemoris ſubiêre latebras, *Ibid.* 4, 600. (4) Suet. Calig. 41. Appoſitior ad deferenda quàm auferenda, ſigna, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 57. Gallinæ ad partum appoſitiſſimæ, *Varr.* de *R. R.* 3, 9. [Equus] ad medendum eſt appoſitus, *Id.* de *R. R.* 7.

Appŏsĭtus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* appono] *A putting*, or *moving, to*; *an applying.* Prodeſt appoſitu, potu, illitu, *Plin.* 23.

Appōtus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ad, & potus] *Drunk, fuddled*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75.

‖ Apprĕcĭātus, a, um. part. *Prized, valued, eſteemed, rated*, Bibl. ‡ Æſtimatus.

‖ Apprĕcio, as. act. *To value, to ſet a price upon*, Bibl. ‡ Æſtimo.

Apprĕcātus, a, um. part. *Praying to.* Ritè deos priùs apprecati, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 28. à ſeq.

‖ Apprĕcor, āris. *vel* Adprĕcor, dep. *To pray unto, to wiſh one any good thing*, Apul. p. 383. 𝔛 Imprecor.

Apprehendens, ntis. part. *Apprehending*, or *laying hold of.* Quoſdam gubernacula apprehendentes, contis remiſque detruſit in mare, *Suet. Cal.* 32.

Apprehendo, & Apprêndo, ĕre, i, ſum. act. [*ex* ad, & prehendo] (1) *To apprehend, lay hold of*, or *ſnatch.* (2) *To take hold of*, Met. *To learn.* (3) *To underſtand, to perceive, to comprehend.* (4) *To hold*, or *contain.* (1) Alterum alterâ apprehendit eos manu [ſc. angues] *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 64. (2) Vites claviculis adminicula quaſi manibus apprehendunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) Ex Socratis diſputationibus variis alius aliud apprehendit, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3. Quantùm apprehenderunt tres digiti, *Plin.* ¶ Apprehendere aliquid morſu, *To take hold of a thing with his teeth*, Id. Apprehendere palmam, *To get the victory*, Id.

‖ Apprehenſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſeizing on a thing*, Digeſt.

Apprehenſo, *vel* Apprênſo, āre. act. *To ſnatch*, or *catch at.* Ceiſas apprehenſat naribus, *Grat. Cyneg.* 241.

Apprehenſus, a, um. part. *Laid hold of.* Quibus adoleſcentibus apprehenſis, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 8, 6.

Appreſſus, a, um. part. [*ex* apprimor] *Preſſed*, or *cruſhed, and put hard together.* Contrà miles, cui ſcutum pectori appreſſum, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 21, 2. ‡ Preſſus.

Apprīmè, *vel* Adprīmè. [*ex* apprimus] ant. adv. intend. *Very much, very well, greatly, chiefly, emi-*

eminently, excellently. Apprimè doctus, *Varr.* R. R. 3, 2. *i. e.* doctiſſimus. ☞ Jungitur & ſuperl. Apprimè rectiſſimè, *Cic. de* Fin. 3, 9.

Apprĭmo, ĕre, eſſi, ſſum. [*ex* ad, & premo] *To preſs any thing cloſe to another, to ſqueeze hard.* Appreſſit dextram ejus, jugulóque occurrit, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 15, 3. ☞ Rarò occ.

Apprīmus, *vel* Adprīmus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ad, & primus] *Chief, principal, excellent, ſurpaſſing.* Vir ſummus apprimus, *Liv. Andr.* Flos apprima tenax, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 134.

Apprŏbandus, a, um. part. *To be approved,* or *juſtified.* Operam ſuam in approbandâ excuſatione offerre, *Tac. Agr.* 42, 3.

Apprŏbans, tis. part. *Approving.* ¶ Facere aliquid Muſis approbantibus, *With their good liking,* Cic. Fam. 7, 24.

Apprŏbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Approbation, allowance, liking, aſſurance.* Effectus eloquentiæ eſt auditorum approbatio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 1. Alſo *a rhetorical confirmation,* Id. *de* Inv. 1, 37.

Apprŏbātor, ōris. m. verb. *An approver,* or *allower.* = Quamvis non fueris ſuaſor, approbator certè fuiſti, *Cic. Att.* 16, 17.

Apprŏbātūrus, a, um. part. *About to approve.* Sis approbaturus, *Plin. Pan.* 60.

Apprŏbātus, a, um. part. *Approved, allowed, liked.* A tantâ auctoritate approbata, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 11.

‖ Apprŏbè, adv. *Very honeſtly,* Gell. 7, 7. ‡ Probiſſimè, *Ter.*

Apprŏbo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & probo, *i. e.* valde probo, vel unà cum aliis probo] (1) *To approve, to like, to allow.* (2) *To make good, to juſtify.* (3) *To make out,* or *apparent.* (1) Unâ voce & conſenſu approbavit populus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 3. (2) Quicquid feceris approbabo, *Id.* (3) Quò magis pœnitentiam prioris ſectæ approbaret, *Suet. Aug.* 12, 2. = Laudo. 𝔛 Improbo. Hoc quia perſpicuè verum eſt, nihil attinet approbari, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1.

‖ Apprŏbus, *vel* Adprŏbus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ad, & probus] *Very honeſt, juſt, ſincere,* Gell. 7, 7. ‡ Probus.

‖ Apprōmiſſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that promiſeth,* or *engageth, for another,* Feſt. *A pledge,* or *ſurety,* Ulp.

Apprōmitto, *vel* Adprōmitto, ĕre, ſi, ſſum. act. [*ex* ad, & promitto] *To engage,* or *become ſurety, for another,* Cic. Att. 5, 1.

‖ Apprōno, as. neut. [*ex* ad, & pronus] *To bend forward; to ſtoop,* or *kneel, down,* Apul. Met. 1. p. 27. ‡ Inclino.

Apprŏpĕrātus, a, ūm. part. *Haſtened, advanced, forwarded.* Approperato opere, *Liv.* 27, 26. Opus adeò approperatum eſt, *Id.* 4, 9.

Apprŏpĕro, as. *vel* Adprŏpĕro, [*ex* ad, & propero] (1) Neut. *To make haſte.* (2) Act. *To haſten,* or *ſpeed, and ſet forward.* (1) Intrò abi, appropera, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 2, 38. (2) Intercîſis venis mortem approperavit, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14.

Apprŏpinquans, tis. part. *Coming on, drawing nigh.* Appropinquante veſpere, *Juſt.* 31, 2.

Apprŏpinquātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An advancing,* or *coming, nigh unto; an approach.* Appropinquatio mortis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 19.

Apprŏpinquo, as. neut. [*ex* ad, & propinquo] *To come nigh, to draw near, to approach, to be ready at hand.* Mors illi appropinquavit, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 11. Ad quos appropinquavit, *Hirt. B. H.* 2.

Appulſus, a, um. part. [*ab* appellor] *Arrived, landed,* Cæſ. B. Gall. 3, 3.

Appulſus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* appello] *An arrival, a coming to, an advancing.* Appulſus frigoris, & caloris, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. ſolis, *Id. N. D.* 1, 10.

Aprĭcans, tis. part. *Warming,* or *baſking, in the ſun.* Offecerat videlicet apricanti, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 32.

Aprĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* apricor] *A warming, heating, baſking,* or *lying, in the ſun-ſhine; a being abroad in the open air.* Unam mehercule tecum apricationem in illo Lucretino tuo ſole malim, quàm omnia iſtiuſmodi regna, *Cic. Att.* 7, 11.

Aprĭcĭtas, ātis. denom. [*ab* apricus] *The warmth of the ſun, ſun-ſhine, open fair weather, a clear air.* Si diei permittit apricitas, *Plin.* 7, 4.

Aprīcor, āris. dep. *To baſk in the ſun, to ſit a ſuning himſelf, to walk,* or *ſit, abroad in the open air,* Col. 3, 4.

Aprīcus, a, um. adj. [qu. apericus, *i. e.* apertus, & ſoli expoſitus] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Sunny, warmed with the ſun, that loves to be in the ſun.* ¶ Apricus campus, *An open ſunny place,* Hor. A. P. 162. Aprica avis, *Id.* Aprici ſenes, *Perſ. who love to baſk in the ſun.* Aprícioribus locis, *Col.* 11, 3. Apriciſſimo die, *Id.* 9, 14. ¶ In apricum proferre, *To bring to light,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24.

Aprīlis, is. m. [dictus qu. aperilis, quòd omnia aperiat, *Varr.* Aperit cùm cornibus annum Taurus, *Virg.* Alii ab ἀφρὸς, ſpuma, unde Ἀφροδίτη, Venus, cui ſacer fuit. Quod & innuere videtur, *Hor.* Qui dies menſem Veneris marinæ Findit Aprilem] *April, the month ſo called.*

Aprīlis, e. adj. *Of April, as,* ¶ Nonis Aprilibus, *The fifth of April,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

† Aprīnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* aper] *Of a boar, of a wild boar, brawn,* Lucil. *ap.* Chariſ. ſed Aprugnus plùs valuit uſu, quàm Aprinus analogiâ.

Apronia, æ. f. *An herb called* vitis nigra, Bryonia, Chironia, & Gynecanthe, *The black wine,* or *briony,* Plin. 23, 1.

‖ Aprugna, æ. f. (caro) *Brawn,* Spart.

Aprugnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a boar, brawn.* Aprugnum callum, *vel* caro aprugna, *Plin.* 8, 51.

* Apſis, ĭdis. f. *vel* abſis, ĭdis [ex ἁψὶς, arcus] (1) *The ring of a cart-wheel.* (2) *A circle above the ſtars.* (3) *The bowing of an arch.* (1) Plin. ‡ Lat. Curvatura rotæ, *Ov.* (2) *Id.* 2, 15. (3) *Id.* Ep. 2, 17. ‡ Lat. Fornicis curvatura.

* Apſyctos, i. f. [*ab* α priv. & ψύξις, frigus] *A kind of precious ſtone, which, when made hot, will keep ſo ſeven days,* Plin. 36, 10.

* Apſynthium, i. n. [ἀψύνθιον, Gr.] *Wormwood.* Vid. Abſinthium.

* Aptandus, a, um. part. *To be fited,* or *ſuited.* Vincula ferri Vix aptanda feris, *Claud.* 3. *Rapt. Proſ.* 95.

* Aptans, ntis. part. *Fiting,* Sil. 5, 166.

* Aptātus, a, um. part. [*ex* aptor] *Fited, ſuited, accommodated.* Aptatus mucro, *Ov. Met.* 4, 162.

* Aptè, adv. ùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Fitly, agreeably, ſuitably, conveniently, properly, cloſely, pertinently.* Equite aptè locato concurſum eſt, *Liv.* 4. Ratio aptiùs reddetur, *Plin.* 16, 25. Aptiſſimè cohæreant extrema cum primis, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 44.

* ‖ Aptĭtūdo, ĭnis. f. *Fitneſs, aptitude,* vulgò quidem dicitur, ea eſt ſcriptorum ἀκυρολογία; ſed malè. ‡ Habilitas.

* Apto, as. act. [ex ἅπτω, jungo, necto] (1) *To fit,* or *make fit.* (2) *To join.* (3) *To addreſs, make ready,* or *prepare.* (4) *To provide,* or *procure.* (1) § Danaûm inſignia nobis Aptemus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 389. (2) Tranſverſæ perticæ parietibus aptentur, *Col.* (3) Aptat ſe pugnæ, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 588. (4) Aptare idonea bello, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 111. § Apta ad naturam aptare, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 17.

* Aptor, āri. paſſ. *To be fited.* Aptari inferiora magnis licet, *Ov. Am.* 2, 17, 14. Varios aptantur in uſus Imperii, *Claud. Laus Seren.* 59.

* ‖ Aptōton, i. n. [ex α, ſine & πτῶσις, caſus] *A noun without caſes: as,* Nequam, *Don.*

* Aptus, a, um. part. [*ex* antiq. apo, *vel* apio] & adj. [*ab* apto, *i. e.* ligo, jungo] (1) *Tied, joined, fited.* (2) Met. *Made, wrought.* (3) *Tight, compact.* (4) *Pat, cloſe.* (5) *Proper, meet, ſuitable, convenient.* (6) *Good for, profitable.* (7) *Naturally diſpoſed, inclined.* (8) *Eaſy, agreeable.* (9) *Riged, equiped.* (1) Gladius è lacunari ſetâ equinâ aptus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 21. 𝔛 Faciliùs eſt apta diſſolvere quàm diſſipata connectere, *Id. Orat.* 71. Ipſis è torquibus aptos Junge pares, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 168. (2) § Veſtis auro ſigniſque apta, *Lucr.* 5, 1427. (3) = Habiles, & apti calcei ad pedem, *Cic. de* Orat. 1, 54. (4) = Aptus verbis, & preſſus Thucydides, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 13. (5) = Nec commodius, nec aptius quicquam, *Id.* Aptiſſimum ad quietè vivendum, *Id.* (6) Somno aptum papaver, *Celſ.* 2, 32. (7) § Natus, atque aptus ad Verris libidines, *Cic.* (8) Cibus ſtomacho aptus, *Celſ.* 20, 20. (9) = Aptæ, inſtructæque remigio naves, *Liv.* Aptius ingenium flammis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 25. Aptiſſima forma, *Id. Am.* 3, 3, 7.

† Aptus, a, um. part. [*ab* apiſcor] *Having obtained,* Varr.

* Ăpua, æ. f. [ex ἀφύα, Gr.] *A little fiſh, the ſame with* Aphya. *A loach, a bleak, an anchovy,* Plin. 31, 8.

Ăpud, præp. (1) *Cloſe by, nigh.* (2) *With.* (3) *At.* (4) *Among.* (5) *In.* (6) *Before.* (7) *To.* (1) Apud Corfinium caſtra poſuit Cæſar, *Cic. Cæſ. Att.* 8, 20. (2) Apud me cœnavit, *Cic.* (3) Apud forum eſt, *Ter.* (4) Apud majores noſtros, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 24. (5) Apud Agathoclem ſcriptum eſt, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 24. Apud animum meum ſtatuo, *Sall.* (6) Verba apud ſenatum fecit, *Cic.* (7) Cùm de me apud te loquor, *Id.* Cur ego apud te mentiar? *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 24.

* Ăpus, ŏdis. f. [ſic dic. quaſi careat pedibus, *Plin.* 10, 39. qui & Cypſelli appellantur ibidem ex α non & πούς, pes] *A martinet, a kind of ſwallow.*

* Ăpȳrexia, æ. f. [ex α, & πυρέτω, febricito] *The abatement,* or *decreaſe, of a fever;* or, *the cold fit of an ague,* Celſ.

* Ăpȳrīnus, a, um. adj. ſcrib. & Ăpȳrēnus, [ab α, priv. & πυρὴν, nucleus, ſeu potiùs id quod in pomo ligneum oſſeúmque eſt, etſi refragetur quantitas] *Without kernel,* or *ſtone;* or *with a ſmall kernel,* or *ſtone. Pomegranates, with ſmall ſeeds,* or *ſtones.* Lecta ſuburbanis mittuntur apyrina ramis, *Mart.* 13, 43. Apyrina dicuntur non quibus nulla ineſt duritia granorum, ſed quibus minor, *Sen. Ep.* 85.

* Ăpȳrōtos, i. m. [ex α, non & πῦρ, ignis] *The beſt ſort of carbuncle, not hurt by the fire.* Principatum habent carbunculi, qui, cum non ſentiant ignem, apyroti vocati, *Plin.* 37, 7.

* Ăpȳrum ſulphur, [ab α, pr. & πῦρ, ſulphur, ignem non expertum] *Brimſtone that has not been hurt,* Plin. 35, 15.

A ante Q.

Ăqua, æ. f. variæ, ſed incertæ huc congeruntur notationes, è quibus quiſque ex Voſſ. ſibi decerpat, quam maximè velit; mihi cum Varrone præ cæteris placet, ut ſit *ab* æquus, *quaſi* æqua; hinc certè Æquor aquâ conſtans. *Water, rain, wateriſh humour,* or *juice.* ¶ Aqua pluvia, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 9. pluvialis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 335. imbrium, *Plin.* cœleſtis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 19. *Rain-water.* fontana, *Spring-water,* Col. 12, 43. puteana, *Plin.* putealis, *Well-water,* Col. nivalis, *Plin.* 19, 4. roſacea, *Id.* medica, *Claud. Snow, roſe, medicinal, water:* ſtagnans, pigra, *Plin.* 13, 3. quieta, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 8. *Standing-water,* manans, *Col.* jugis, *Cic.* perennis, *Ov. Running-water.* Aqua intercus, *The dropſy,* Cic. Off. 3, 24. Aqua maris, *The waves,* Virg. Aquæ augur cornix, *foretells rain,* Hor. Od. 3, 27, 12. Aquæ κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *A bath,* Tac. Aqua hæret, *Prov. When one is at a ſtand,* Cic. Aquâ & igni interdicere, *To baniſh,* Id. Scribere in aquâ, *To forget,* Catull. 68, 4. Aquam perdere, *To loſe time; their hour-glaſſes runing with water, as ours do with ſand,* Quint. Interdictis imminet æger aquis, *A ſick man covets water,* Ov. Amor. 3, 4, 18. Perſæ aquam, terrámque à Lacedæmoniis petiêrunt, *Waged war,* Liv. 35, 17. Aquam poſtulare à pumice. *Prov.* dixit Plaut. Perſ. 1, 1, 42. *To try an impoſſibility.*

‖ Ăquæductio, ōnis. f. *Ulp. id. quod*

Ăquæductus, ûs. m. [*ab* aquâ ducendâ] *A conduit, an aqueduct, a water-courſe,* Suet. Claud. 29. freq. ap. poſter. ævi ſcriptores.

‖ Ăquælĭcium, i. n. [*ab* aqua, & lacio] *A prayer,* or *ſacrifice, for rain,* Feſt.

† Ăquæmānāle, [*ab* aqua, & mano] *A laver, an ewer.* Varr. *ap.* Non. Vid. Aquiminale.

Ăquālĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* aqualis, *ut à* caulis, cauliculus] (1) *A hog's trough.* (2) Met. *The*

The lower part of the belly, the draught, the paunch. (3) *The ſtomach*, or *maw, which digeſts the meat.* (1) Propr. ſignif. exemplum non reperio. (2) Pinguis aqualiculus propenſo ſeſquipede extat, *Perſ.* 1, 57. (3) Cibus aqualiculi fervore concoquitur, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

‖ Ăquālĭcus, i. m. [*ab* aqualis] *The paunch which holds the excrements. A kind of great gut whereof puddings were made*, Apic.

Ăquālis, is. m. in acc. Aqualim. [*ab* aqua] *A water pot, an ewer, laver*, or *ſuch like.* Date aqualim cum aquâ, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 33.

‖ Ăquārĭŏlus, i. m. *A wittol*, Apul. p. 526. *A pimp*, or *pander*; *a ſervant to a bawd*, Tert. Hinc Gall. Maquerelle, *a bawd.*

Ăquārium, i. n. *id. quod* Aquæductus. *A watering place for cattle*, Cato, R. R. 1, 1. ‖ Alſo *a ſink, kennel*, or *gutter*; *any water paſſage*, Sipont.

Ăquārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, water.* ¶ Aquaria provincia, *A water bailiff's place*, Cic. Vat. 5. Aquarius ſulcus, *A water-furrow, ſluice*, or *drain*, Col. 12, 8. Cotes aquariæ, *Grind ſtones that go in water*, Plin. 18, 28. ‖ Aquaria mola, *A water-mill.*

Ăquārius, i. m. (1) *One of the ſigns of the zodiack.* (2) *A water bailiff.* (3) *A water bearer.* (1) Inverſum contriſtat aquarius annum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 36. (2) Cœl. Cic. 8, 6. (3) Veniet conductus aquarius, *Juv.* 6, 331.

Ăquātĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, the water.* (2) *Living*, or (3) *growing in*, or *about, the water.* (4) *Wateriſh, rainy.* (1) Frigidiſſima quæcunque aquatica, *Plin.* 16, 40. (2) Avis aquatica, *Id.* 10, 11. (3) Aquatica lotos, *Ov. Met.* 9, 341. (4) Aquaticus auſter, *Id.* 2, 853.

Ăquātĭle, is. n. ſubſt. *ex* adj. *Any creature that liveth in the water.* Tegumenta aquatilium, *Plin.* 9, 12.

Ăquātĭlis, e. *id. quod* Aquaticus. (1) *That liveth in the water.* (2) *Watery.* (1) ✠ Beſtiarum, terrenæ ſunt aliæ, partim aquatiles, aliæ quaſi ancipites, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 37. Pecus aquatile, *Col.* 8, 17. (2) Humor aquatilis, *Varro, R. R.* 1, 64.

Ăquātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A watering*; *a carrying*, or *fetching, of water.* (2) *Abundance of rain, wet weather.* (3) *Sometimes it ſeems to be taken for a watering place.* (1) Aquatione longâ, & anguſtâ utebatur, *Hirt. B. A.* 51. (2) Per aquationes autumni, *Plin.* 30, 7. (3) Pabula mutemus, & aquationes potiùs regionis, *Col.* ☞ *Sed eruditè diſtinguit Salm.* ὕδρευμα, aquatio, ab ὑδρεῖον, aquationis locus.

Ăquātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that watereth*; *he that fetcheth*, or *provideth, water for an army*, &c. Ut aquatoribus ad fluvium eſſet præſidium, *Liv.* 41. 1. & *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 73. Nuntiatur, aquatores ab equitatu premi noſtro, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 73.

Ăquātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ‖ ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Naturally thin like water.* (2) *Watery*, or *mixed with water.* (1) Omne vernum [lac] aquatius æſtivo, *Plin.* 28, 9. (2) ✠ Intereſt quomodo ſit macerata purpura, craſſius medicamentum, an aquatius, traxerit, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 3. Vinum aquatiſſimum, *Auguſt.* Aquatus ovi liquor, *Scrib. Larg.* 4, 38.

‖ Ăqueus, a, um. adj. *Wateriſh, like water*, habet Litt. ſed nullâ auctoritate munitum.

Ăquĭfŏlia, æ. f. *ſc.* ilex, &

Ăquĭfŏlium, i. n. [quòd acutum folium habet] *A kind of holm-tree, with prickly leaves. Some take it for the holly-tree.* Aquifolia arbor veneficia arcet, *Plin.* 24, 13. Folia aculeata aquifolio, *Id.* 16, 25.

Ăquĭla, æ. f. [*ab* aquilo, *i. e.* fuſco colore] (1) *An eagle, of which Ariſtotle reckons ſix ſorts.* (2) Met. *A northern conſtellation within the Galaxy.* (3) *A Roman enſign*, or *banner, made of gold*, or *ſilver, of which each legion had one*, Salm. *whereas of the ordinary colours* (ſigna) *every company had one.* (4) *The uppermoſt ſtory in buildings, repreſenting an eagle's wings.* (1) Vid. Hiſt. animal. 9, 32. & Plin. 10, 3. (2) Stellas ſecundum Ptolemæum, & antiquiores 9; 11 autem ſec. Keplerum habet. Quare cœlo locat, v. Nat. Com. Mythol. 2, 1. (3) ✠ Aquilæ duæ, ſigna ſexaginta relata ſunt, *Cic.* (4) Vid. Tac. Hiſtor. 3, 71. ¶ Aquilæ ſenectus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 10. *A Proverb of thoſe that ſeem young again*, or, *as others, that drink more than they eat, as the eagle does, according to Pliny, who aſſigns a natural reaſon*, l. 10, c. 3. De adagiis, *Aquila non capit muſcas*, & *Aquilam teſtudo vincit*, vid. Eraſmi adagia.

Ăquĭlĕgium, i. n. [*ab* aqua & lego, *i. e.* aquæ collectio] *A gathering of rain, and a conveyance of water.* Si pluit aquilegio me juvabo, *Lex.* ex *Plaut.*

Ăquĭlex, ĕgis. m. [*ab* aquis legendis, *ſive* colligendis] *He that maketh conveyance of water by pipes*, or *he that findeth ſprings*; *a water-bailiff.* Bechion, ubi naſcitur, ſubeſſe aquas credunt, *Plin.* 20, 6. & hoc habent ſignum aquileges.

‖ Ăquĭlĭces, um. m. plur. qui & Ăquĭlĕges. *Water-bailiffs.* Alſo *thoſe that prayed for rain in time of drought*, Vett. Gl.

‖ Ăquĭlĭcium, i. n. *A ſacrifice*, or *litany, for rain*, Tert. Apol. c. 40.

Ăquĭlĭfer, ĕri. m. [*ab* aquila, & fero] *The ſtandard-bearer among the Romans, who had on his enſign the figure of an eagle*; *an ancient, enſign*, or *cornet.* Aquilifer aquilam intra vallum projecit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 36.

Ăquĭlīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* aquila] (1) *Of*, or *like, an eagle*; *rapacious.* (2) ‖ Met. *Quickſighted.* (1) ¶ Aquilinæ ungulæ, *Eagles claws*, Plaut. Pſeud. 3, 2, 64. (2) Aquilino aſpectu, *Apul.* p. 38.

Ăquĭlo, ōnis. ventus, [*à* vehementiſſimo volatu ad inſtar aquilæ] *The north wind, the north eaſt cold wind.* Denſus aquilo ab oris hyperboreis, *Virg. G.* 3, 196. Violentiam ejus eleganter deſcriptam vid. apud *Ov. Met.* 6, 690. & ſeqq.

Ăquĭlōnālis, e. adj. *Northern*, or *towards the north.* Regio aquilonalis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19.

Ăquĭlōnāris, e. adj. *Northern.* ¶ Aquilonaris piſcis, *The conſtellation ſo called*, Vitr. 9, 6.

Ăquĭlōnius, a, um. adj. *Northern*, or *expoſed to the North*, Plin. 28, 13.

Ăquĭlus, a, um. adj. [*ab* aqua] ¶ Color aquilus, *Dark, dun, of the colour of water, ſun-burnt, ſwarthy.* Staturâ haud magnâ, corpore aquilo, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 152.

‖ Ăquĭmĭnāle, is. n. olim Ăquæmănāle, quod vid. Scrib. & Ăquĭmănīle, & Ăquæmănīle, propiùs ab analogiâ, & fortè rect. *A baſon to waſh the hands in.* Aquiminale κέρνιβον, corruptè pro χέρνιβον.

‖ Ăquĭmĭnārium, i. n. vel Ăquĭmănārium. Vas aquarium. *A ciſtern of water to waſh cups*, or *glaſſes, in*; *a monteth.* Alſo *a cock to waſh at*, Gloſſ.

‖ Ăquĭnārius, i. m. *Any water-pot*, Flor. *ap.* Litt.

‖ Ăquĭpenſer, ĕris. m. Feſt. MSS. *id. quod* Acipenſer, *A ſturgeon.*

† Ăquĭpes, Ăcŭpĕdius, *vel* Ăcŭpes, *Swift of foot, one that runs well*, Feſt. & Lucil.

Ăquor, āris. denom. [*ab* aqua] Verbum caſtrenſe eſt. (1) *To water*, or *give water unto.* (2) *To provide*, or *fetch, water.* (1) Caſtris aquatum egreſſus, *Sall. B. J.* 98. (2) Nec ſine periculo poſſent aquari oppidani, *Cæſ.* Conf. *Liv.* 22, 44.

Ăquōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Wateriſh, wet.* (2) *Reſembling*, or *concrete of, water.* (1) Aquoſus campus, *Plin.* 18, 17. *Liv.* 9, 2. Aquoſior ager, *Id.* 18, 17. Aquoſiſſima poſtea arato, *Id.* (2) Aquoſa chryſtallus, *Prop.* 4, 3, 52. ¶ Aquoſus languor. *The dropſy.* Hor. Od. 5, 2, 15.

Ăquŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* aqua] (1) *A little water.* (2) *A plaſh*, or *brook.* (1) Mane ſuffundam aquulam, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 3. (2) ✠ Ubi non ſecluſa aliqua aquula teneatur, ſed unde univerſum flumen erumpat, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 39. ☞ *Aquilam ſcribit Plautus, ſed jocum captans*, Perſ. 5, 1, 8.

A ante R.

† Ar, *pro* ad, ant. frequenter ponebant, ſic arvena, arventor, *&c.*

Ăra, æ. f. [*ab* ardore, quòd intenſa ardeat, *Varr.* Fortè ſimpliciter ab ἀρὰ, preces, quæ ibi fiunt, aut ſi hoc minùs placuerit, ab Hebr. ארץ, aretz, terra, quippe quæ humilis fuit, ut quæ Diîs inferis ſacra, præcipuè eſſet, ut altare ab altitudine, quod ſuperis]. (1) *An altar*, diîs ſuperis, inferis, & modioxumis. (2) *A ſouthern conſtellation near the ſcorpion.* (3) *Three rocky iſlands called the Ægates, between Africa and Sicily.* (4) Met. *A refuge*, or *ſanctuary.* (1) Orantem araſque tenentem Audiît omnipotens, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 219. Aras delubráque Hecates in Græciâ vidimus, *Cic.* Illius [Auguſti] aram tener agnus imbuet, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 8. (2) Aram flatu permulcet ſpiritus auſtri, *Cic.* in *Arat.* (3) Vid. Virg. Æn. 1, 113. & ibi Serv. (4) Quæ patuit dextræ firma ſit ara meæ, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 6, 14. ¶ Ad aram confugere, *To take ſanctuary*, Cic. Pro aris, ſociſque certare, *To fight for GOD, and his country*, Id. N. D. 3, 40. ‖ Uſque ad aras amicus, *As far as conſcience permits*, Gell. *becauſe in ſwearing, they held the horns of the altar.*

* Ărăbarches, æ. m. *i. e.* Arabum præfectus. Pompeius ita Ciceroni dictus, quòd Arabas domuerat: vel pro Alabarches, ut ſit ſcripturæ & vectigalium præfectus; ita dict. Pompeius, quòd Aſiæ magnam partem vectigalem fecerat; ſed & Antonium eâ de causâ denotare potuit. *Pompey, ſo called by Tully*, Ep. 2, 17. *for conquering Arabia, and making it tributary*; or *as* Cæl. Rhodig. *and others, Anthony, for the ſame reaſon. But in Juvenal it is taken, in an ill ſenſe, for the prince of the robbers. Alciatus takes him for a collector of toll for cattle brought out of Arabia into Egypt.*

* Ărăbĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* aro] *To be ploughed, arable*, Campus arabilis, *Plin.* 17, 5.

* Ărachne, es. f. [ab ἀράχνη idem] *A ſpider*, Ov. Met. 6, 5. ¶ ‖ Veſtis Arachnes, *A cobweb*, Seren.

Ărācïæ ficus, *A kind of white figs*, Plin. 15, 18.

* Ăræoſtȳlos, i. f. [ἀραιοςύλος Gr.] *A ſort of building ſupported by columns at a great diſtance from one another*, Vitr. 3, 2.

* Ărandus, a, um. part. [*ab* aro] *To be ploughed.* Arandus campus, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 200.

Ărānea, æ. f. [Bec. *ab* ארג, arag, texuit] (1) *A ſpider.* (2) *A cobweb.* (3) *The down of willow bloſſoms.* (4) ‖ *One of the membranes of the eye, thin like a ſpider's web.* (1) Exercet aranea telas, *Ov. Met.* 6, 145. (2) Summo quæ pendet aranea tigno, *Ov. Met.* 4, 179. (3) Plin. 24, 9. (4) Apul. Met. 4.

‖ Ărāneans, tis. Araneantes fauces, *Dry chaps*, Lex. *ex* Petr.

Ărāneŏla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* aranea] *A ſmall ſpider*, or *cobweb*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

Ărāneŏlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* araneus] *A little ſpider*, Auct. Cul.

Ărāneōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of ſpiders webs*, or *things like cobwebs.* ¶ Fila araneoſa, *ſmall fibres like cobwebs*, Plin. 11, 19.

Ărāneum, i. n. (1) *A ſpider's web.* (2) *A rime*, or *dew, like a cobweb, which ſpoils olives and grapes.* (1) Tollere hæc aranea quantum eſt laboris? *Phædr.* 2, 8, 23. (2) Plin. 17, 24.

Ărāneus, i. m. (Araneorum multa genera v. ap. Plin. 11.) (1) *A ſpider, a ſpider's web.* (2) *A kind of ſea fiſh.* (3) *A ſhrew*, or *field mouſe.* (1) Catull. Ep. 23. (2) Plin. 32, 11. (3) In Italiâ muribus araneis venenatus eſt morſus, *Id.* 8, 58.

* Ărātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* aro] (1) *Tillage*, or *ploughing.* (2) *Tilled*, or *ploughed, land.* (1) Aratione iteratâ, *Plin.* 18, 20. (2) Relinquent arationes, *Cic. Varr.* 3, 53. quas aliis locis vocat Agros decumanos.

* Ărātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* eod.] *A little piece of ploughed land. A field farmed of the publick*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

* Ărātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* aro] *A plougher*, or *tiller.* (1) *Man*, or (2) *Beaſt.* (1) Ex aratore, orator factus, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 9. (2) Taurus arator, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 698.

* ‖ Ărātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, tillage*; Col. ap. Litt. certè Cod. Theod. l. 1. de pignoribus.

* Ărātro, as. act. & per ſyncop. Artro, as. [*ab* aratrum] *To plough land over again*, Plin. 18, 20. vix alibi.

* Ărātrum, i. n. verb. [*ab* aro] *A plough.* Aratrum aduncum, *Ov. Met.* 2, 286. curvum, *Virg. Geor.* 1. 170.

* Ărātūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* aro] *About to plough*, Tibull. Eleg. 1, 10, 48. boves, *Ov. An.* 3, 120.

* Ărātus, a, um. part. [*ab* eod.] *Tilled.* Arata terra, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 703. Arati agri, *Id. Met.* 7, 122. Aratus erit vultus rugis, *Ov. Med.* 47.

Arbiter, tri. m. [*ab* ara & bito, eo; nam arbitri qu. ante aram arbitrio ſuo litem finire debent] (1) *An arbitrator, a judge choſen between two, an umpire, a referée.* (2) *A witneſs.* (3) *A prince* or *ruler.* (4) *A perſon*, or Met. *a thing which ever looks.* (5) ‖ *A godfather.* (1) Vicini noſtri hîc ambigunt de finibus, me cepêre arbitrum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 93. (2) Ut ſine hiſce arbitris nobis loquendi copiam, *Plaut.* (3) Notus arbiter Adriæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 15. Cùm regum & gentium arbiter populus ipſum ſe regere non poſſet, *Flor.* 3, 18. (4) Vicini arbitri ſunt, meæ quid fiat domi, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 3. Locus effuſi latè maris arbiter, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 42. (5) Recent.

Arbitra, æ. f. *A witneſs.* Non infideles arbitræ Nox & Diana, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 49.

Arbitrans, ntis. part. *Thinking.* Nemine ſubeſſe dolum arbitrante, *Juſt.* 1, 9.

Arbitrāriò, adv. *i. e.* pro arbitrio ſeu voluntate. *At one's pleaſure, at one's will, at one's own choice, arbitrarily.* ℨ Nunc pol ego periî certò, haud arbitrariò, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 5, 42.

Arbitrārius, a, um. adj. Voluntarius, quod eſt noſtri arbitrii, τὸ ἐφ’ ἡμῖν, τὸ κατὰ προαίρεσιν. *Voluntary, left to our own choice, arbitrary.* ℨ Hoc quidem profectò certu' eſt, non eſt arbitrarium, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 216. ℨ ‖ Naturalis, *Gell.* 18, 10.

Arbitrātus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* arbitror] (1) *Judgement, opinion.* (2) *Election, choice.* (3) *Fancy, pleaſure.* (4) *Diſpoſal, diſcretion.* (1) Meo arbitratu loquar de hoc, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 22. (2) Tuus arbitratus ſit; comburas ſi velis, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 21. (3) Non te pudet ejus mulieris arbitratu geſſiſſe præturam? *Cic.* (4) Dedunt ſe in arbitratum cuncti Thebano populo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 103. ☞ *Hi tres caſus, quorum exempla adduxi, ſoli reperiuntur.* ‖ Arbitratui, *Voſſ. ſed nullo auctore.*

Arbitrium, i. n. (1) *Properly an arbitrement, or award.* (2) *Judgement, the ſentence of a judge.* (3) *Will, pleaſure, humour, fancy.* (4) *The office of an arbitrator.* (5) *Power, rule, conduct.* (6) *Choice.* (7) *Money paid to the publick for the right of monopoly.* (1) ℨ Cauſam perdidiſti, proptera quòd aliud eſt judicium, aliud arbitrium, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 4. (2) Cùm de te ſplendida Minos Fecerit arbitria, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 21. ☞ *Sed in hâc notione neſcio an legitur in ſingulari.* (3) = Nutu, atque arbitrio muliercul æ gubernari, *Cic.* 7. *Verr.* (4) Litis arbitrium trajecit in omnes, *Ov. Met.* 12, 126. (5) Omne ſub arbitrio definit eſſe Dei? *Ov. Tr.* 5, 3, 18. (6) Liberum arbitrium *Liv.* 32, 37. pro quo *Cic.* libera voluntas. (7) Tibi arbitria funeris ſolvebantur, *Id.* poſt redit. in ſenatum. Vid. etiam Liv. 2, 9. & ibi Gronov. ¶ Arbitrio ſuo carere, *Not to be at his own diſpoſal*, Cic.

† Arbitro, as. *id. quod* arbitror, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 2, 57.

Arbitror, āris, dep. [*ab* arbiter] † Ant. Arbitro, unde paſſ. Arbitror, quorum exempla ſubjeci. (1) ‖ *To arbitrate*, or *end a diſpute by arbitration*; *to ſentence*, or *award.* (2) *To ſuppoſe, conjecture, imagine*, or *think.* (3) *To over-hear*, or *liſten to.* (4) † Paſſ. *To be looked*, or *found, out.* (5) Alſo *a term in taking a ſolemn oath.* (1) Vid. Ulp. de receptis arbitris. (2) Neque adeò arbitrari patris eſt aliter, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1. Si te dignum arbitrarem, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 2, 57. (3) Secede procul, ne arbitri dicta noſtra arbitrari queant, *Id. Ca.* 2, 1, 24. (4) Continuò arbitretur uxor tuo gnato, *Id. Epid.* 2, 2. 82. (5) Verbo *arbitror* nos utimur, cùm ea dicimus jurati quæ comperta habemus, *Cic.* pro *Font.* ¶ Fidem arbitrari, *To believe*, Plaut, Bacch. 3, 6, 41.

Arbor, & Arbos, ŏris. f. Quid ſtatuendum de etym. hæreo. (1) *A tree*, ☞ *a general word, under which ivy, oſier, and even reeds are comprehended.* (2) Meton. *The maſt of a ſhip.* (3) *An oar.* (4) *The timber of a preſs.* (5) Alſo *the wood of a tree.* (6) *The name of a great ſea-fiſh.* (1) In arboribus tunci, rami, folia, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 46. Bis pomis utilis arbos, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 150. (2) Juv. 12, 32. (3) Centena arbore fluctum Verberat aſſurgens, *Id. Æn.* 10, 207. (4) Cato, 12, & 18. (5) Sagitta adverſi infigitur arbore mali, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 504. (6) Plin. ¶ Arbor infelix, *A gallows, the triple tree*, Cic. *pro* Rab. 4.

Arbŏrārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a tree.* ¶ Arboraria falx, *A bill to lop trees*, Cato. Arborarius picus, *A bird that feeds upon trees*, Plin. 30, 16.

Arbŏrātor, ōris. m. verb. [qu. *ab* arboro] *A loper, planter*, or *pruner, of trees*, Col. 11, 1. & Plin. 18, 33.

Arbŏreſco, ĕre. denom. [arborem fieri, *vel* in arborem creſcere] *To grow to the bigneſs of a tree.* Tradunt malvas ſeptimo menſe arboreſcere, *Plin.* 19, 4.

‖ Arbŏrētum, i. n. *A place where trees grow, a grove, a park; a nurſery of young trees.* = Arboreta ignobilius eſt verbum, arbuſta celebratius, *Gell.* 17, 2.

Arbŏreus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a tree; branched like a tree.* Arborei fœtus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 55. Arborea coma, *Prop.* 3, 16, 28. Arboreæ frondes, *Ov. Met.* 4, 637.

Arbos, *vid.* Arbor.

Arbuſcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* arbor] (1) *A little tree, a ſhrub.* (2) *The nave*, or *ball, of a cart wheel.* (3) *The cap*, or *tuft, upon the heads of peacocks.* (1) Maximè probantur vites veluti arbuſculæ, brevi crure, *Col.* 4, 4. (2) Vitr. 10, 17. (3) Plin. 11, 37.

Arbuſtīvus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſhrubs*, or *trees.* ¶ Arbuſtivæ vites, *Vines tied to trees, and growing up by them*, Col. 3, 13.

Arbuſto, as. act. *To plant with trees, to ſet a place with trees for vines to grow amongſt.* Tranſpadana Italia populo, acere, &c. arbuſtat agros, *Plin.* 17, 23.

Arbuſtum, i. n. [*ab* arbos, ut *ab* onus, onuſtus] *A copſe, a grove of trees*, or *orchard*, Col. de Arb. 16. *A vineyard; a place planted with trees for vines to grow up by*, Plin. 17, 23. *unde* Vites arbuſtivæ vocantur. Arbuſto palmarum dives Idume, *Luc.* 3, 216.

Arbŭteus, a, um. adj. [*ab* arbutus] (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, an arbute*, or *ſtrawberry-tree.* (2) *Made of that tree.* (1) Arbuteos fœtus legebant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 104. (2) Arbuteæ crates, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 166.

Arbŭtum. i. n. *The fruit of the arbutus.* Dant arbuta ſylvæ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 520.

Arbŭtus, i. f. (1) *A kind of wild ſtrawberry*, or *cherry, tree, bearing fruit ſo ſour, that Pliny calleth them* unedones, *becauſe one of them is enough at a time; an arbute.* (2) Met. *The ſhade thereof.* (1) Inſeritur verò ex fœtu nucis arbutus horrida, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 69, (2) Dulce depulſis arbutus hœdis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 82.

ARCA, æ. f. [*ab* arcere, *h. e.* continere, *Faſt* quòd arceat, *i. e.* contineat, res ei creditas] (1) *A cheſt, a coffer, an eſcritore.* (2) *A coffin*, or *tomb.* (3) Meton. *Money.* (4) Alſo *a dam of wood, to keep away the courſe of the waters. An ark.* (1) Animus hominis dives, non arca, appellari ſolet, *Cic.* in *Parad.* (2) Plin. 13, 13. (3) ℨ Ignorat quantùm ferratâ diſtet ab arcâ Sacculus, *Juv.* 11, 26. (4) Ap. Gromat. ſcript. ¶ Arca robuſtea, *A cage for malefactors*, Cic. Arca plebeii funeris, *Luc.* 8, 739.

Arcānè, adv. [*ab* arcanus] *Secretly, privately.* Neſcio an leg. ſed

Arcāniùs, adv. comp. *Very cloſely.* Quid tamen arcaniùs judicem ſuo loco mox dicetur, *Col.* 3, 2.

Arcānò, adv. *All done in a private place, ſecretly.* Arcanò tibi ego hoc dico, ne ille ex te ſciat, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 117.

Arcānum, i, n. ſubſt. *ex* adj. ſeq. (1) *A ſecret*, (2) *A hiden myſtery.* (1) Arcanum neque tu ſcrutaberis ullius unquam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 37 Fatorum arcana movebo, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 267. (2. Nox arcanis fidiſſima, *Ov. Met.* 7, 192. Vidit impiæ gentis arcanum patens, *Florus*, 3, 5, 30.

Arcānus, a, um. adj. [*ab* arca, *ut à* Româ Romanus. *ſc.* in quâ quæ clauſa ſunt, tuta manent] (1) *Silent, ſecret.* (2) *Hid, cloſe.* (3) *Unknown, privy, myſtical.* (1) Dixiſti [homini] arcano ſatìs, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 155. (2) = Arcanum, & occultum ſcelus, *Curt.* 6, 29. (3) Arcana ſacra frequentat, *Ov. Met.* 10, 436.

† Arcārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a cofferer*, or *banker*, Scæv.

‖ Arcārius, i. m. [*ab* arca] ſequioris Lat. voc. *A cofferer*, or *treaſurer.*

Arcātus, a, um. adj. [*ab* arcus] meliùs Arquātus, *vel* Arcuātus. *Made archwiſe*, Ov. Met. 11, 590.

* Arcendus, a, um. part. [*ab* arceor] *To be driven away*, or *to drive away.* Nec, ſi prævidiſſent, ſatìs virium ad arcendum erat, *Tac. H.* 4, 15, 5. Conf. *Liv.* 21, 17.

* ARCEO, ēre, ui. act. ſup. car. licèt in compoſitis exercitum, & coërcitum dicamus. [fortè ex ἀρκέω, propulſo auxilior, *Voſſ.*] (1) *To keep off, to keep out*, or *from; to ſtop, hinder*, or *debar.* (2) *To drive away.* (3) *To hold faſt, ſtrain*, or *tie hard.* (4) *To keep in*, or *hold together.* (5) *To keep from, to ſave*, or *protect.* (1) Adeuntes aditu arcebant, *Liv.* 31, 17. (2) Fucos à præſepibus arcent, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 168. (3) Teneras arcebant vincula palmas, *Id. Æn.* 406. (4) = Summus ipſe Deus arcens, & continens cæteros, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 4. (5) Nymphæ Accipite Æneam, & tandem arcete periclis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 73.

* Arceor, ēris. paſſ. *To be driven away*, &c. Unde Arcendus, *Liv.* 21, 17.

Arcĕra, æ. f. [fortè ab arcus, quòd eſſet arcuatum, *vel ab* arca, qu. magna arca] *A kind of wain*, or *cart, covered on every ſide*, Cic. ex xii tabb. item Varr. L. L. 4, 31. Gell. 20, 1.

Arceſſendus a, um. part. *To be ſent for.* Arceſſendas plerique legiones admonebant, *Tac. Agr.* 35, 4. Conf. & *Liv.* 10, 47.

Arceſſens, tis. part. *Sending for*, Liv. 29, 6.

Arceſſior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be called, to be ſent for.* Generum arceſſiri jubet, *Nep. Attic.* 21. ab aratro, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 4.

Arceſsītor, *vel* Acceſsītor, ōris. m. (1) *A meſſenger ſent forth to fetch one.* (2) ‖ *An accuſer.* (1) Nemo arceſſitor à proximo, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (2) Ammian.

Arceſsītūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſend for*, Plaut. Caſ. 3, 2, 3.

Arceſsītus, a, um. part. *Called*, or *ſent, for.* Quò rediturus erat non arceſſitus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 261.

Arceſſo, ĕre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To call, to go to call.* (2) *To ſend for.* (3) *To fetch*, or *trace.* (4) *To procure.* (5) *To accuſe, impeach*, or *charge.* (1) Blepharonem arceſſat, qui nobiſcum prandeat, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2. 70. (2) Eamus intrò, ut arceſſatur faber, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 30. (3) § Non erit neceſſe id uſque à capite arceſſere, *Cic. Top.* 9. (4) § Cauſam mortis ſibi arceſſere, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 4. (5) § Ne quem innocentem judicio capitis arceſſas, *Cic. Off.* 2, 14.

Arceſſor, i. paſſ. *To be ſent for. Dixit*, Quas alias legiones eſſe, quæ arceſſantur? *Liv.* 21, 57.

* Archaïcus, a, um. adj. [ex ἀρχαϊκὸς vetuſtus] *Old faſhioned, plain, homely*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1.

* ‖ Archaïſmus, i. m. [ex ἀχαϊσμὸς, Gr.] *A grammatical figure. An uſing antiquated words*, or *phraſes.* Donat. & Serv.

* ‖ Archangĕlus, [ab ἀρχὸς & ἄγγελος] *An archangel*, Hier.

* Archĕtўpum, n. [ἀρχέτυπον Gr.] ſubſt. *ex* adj. *An authentick copy, the original of a writing*, or *picture*, or *any piece of art*, Plin. Ep. 5, 10.

* Archĕtўpus, a, um. [ἀρχέτυπος idem] *Any thing at firſt hand, that is done originally.* ¶ *Met.* Archetypi amici, *True friends*, Mart. 12. 70.

* Archĕzoſtis, is, f. *The white vine, called alſo* Ampeloleuce, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* ‖ Archiāter, & Archiātrus, i. m. [ἀρχίατρος, Gr.] *The principal,* or *the prince's, phyſician.* Frequentèr ap. poſt. ævi ſcript.

* ‖ Archĭdiăcŏnātus, ûs, m. *An archdeaconſhip,* or *archdeaconry,* Eccl. *ex*

* Archĭdiacŏnus, i. m. [quod ab ἀρχιδιάκονος idem] *An archdeacon.*

‖ Archĭdux, ŭcis. m. [vox hybrida, comp. ab ἀρχὸς, & dux] *An arch-duke, the chief lord of a country,* Jun.

* ‖ Archiĕpiſcŏpālis, e. adj. *Archiepiſcopal, belonging to an archbiſhop,* Eccl. *ex*

* ‖ Archiĕpiſcŏpātus, ûs. m. *An archbiſhoprick.* Quod ab

* ‖ Archiĕpiſcŏpus, i. m. [Gr. ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, *i. e.* princeps epiſcopus, *ſive* epiſcoporum] *An archbiſhop, a chief prelate,* Eccleſ. Lat. Antiſtes.

* ‖ Archiĕreus, i. m. [ex ἀρχιερεὺς, Gr. *i. e.* ſummus ſacerdos.] *The chief,* or *high, prieſt,* Lampr. Lat. Antiſtes.

‖ Archĭgallus, i. m. [Vox hybrida, ex ἀρχὸς & Gallus] Princeps Gallorum, *i. e.* ſacerdotum Cybeles. *An arch prieſt,* or *the chief of Cybele's prieſts,* Tert.

* ‖ Archĭgĕrontes, pl. m. [ἀρχιγέροντες, Gr.] *The chief ſeniours,* or *antients,* Alciat. Alſo *the overſeers of the king's works,* or *of his houſhold,* Hotom.

* ‖ Archigrammăteus, i. m. in acc. archigrammatea. [*ex* ἀρχιγραμματεὺς idem] *The principal ſecretary; a chancellor.*

* Archĭlŏchium carmen, *A poem after the manner of Archilochus, a Greek poet,* vett. gram. *of which there are three kinds; ſee Martinius; biting, ſharp, railing, ſatyrical.* Archilochia in Cæſarem, *Cic. Att.* 2, 21. edicta Bibuli vocat.

* Archĭmăgīrus, i. m. [ἀρχιμάγειρος, Gr.] *The maſter cook,* Juv. 9, 109.

* Archĭmandrīta, æ. m. [Gr. ἀρχιμανδρίτης] *An abbot, prior,* or *chief of a hermitage,* or *convent,* Sidon. Hinc Archimandritis (ἀρχιμανδρῖτις) abbatiſſa, *An abbeſs,* Onom.

* Archĭmīmus, i. m. [*ex* ἀρχὸς & μῖμος] *The principal player. A mimick,* Suet. Veſpaſ. 19.

* Archĭpīrata, æ. m. [ἀρχιπειρατὴς, Gr.] *An arch pirate,* or *chief robber on the ſea,* Cic. Verr. 5, 25. & Offic. 2, 11.

* ‖ Archĭpreſbўter, ĕri. m. [ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος] *The chief prieſt,* or *rural dean,* Eccl.

* ‖ Archĭſўnăgōgus, i. m. [*ex* ἀρχισυναγωγὸς; idem] *The ruler,* or *chief, of the ſynagogue,* Eccleſ.

* Archĭtecta, æ. f. [*ex* ἀρχὸς & τέκτων, Gr.] *A female architect.* Præcipua naturæ architectæ vis, *Plin.* 10, 71. ſic ex Mss. Harduin.

* Archĭtectio, ōnis. f. [*ab* eod.] *A deviſing,* or *contriving, of a thing; workmanſhip,* Plin. 10, 71.

* Archĭtecton, *vel* Archĭtecto, ŏnis. m. [*ex* eodem thĕmate] *Id. quod* architectus. *A maſter workman, a chief builder,* Plaut. Moſt. 3, 2, 73.

* Archĭtectŏnĭce, es. f. *vel* Archĭtectŏnĭca, æ. f. [*ex* ἀρχιτεκτονικὴ, ſc. τεχνὴ, ars Gr.] *The art,* or *ſcience, of building,* Quint. 2. ult.

* Archĭtectŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Belonging to architecture,* or *to the chief builder,* or *modeler.* (2) ‖ *Chief,* or *principal; that which governs and preſcribes to the reſt.* (1) Vitr. 9, 4. (2) Ἀρχιτεκτονικὴ Ariſtoteli dicta eſt Philoſophia, ut quæ alias artes quaſi ſatellites habeat.

* Archĭtector, āris. dep. [*ex* eodem] (1) *To deviſe,* or *model; to draw plans for building,* or *otherwiſe; to preſcribe.* (2) Met. *To invent,* or *frame.* (3) Alſo paſſ. *To be built.* (1) In Aſty Jovem Olympium architectandum Coſſutius ſuſcepit, *Vitr. præf.* l. 7. (2) ¶ Architectari voluptates, *To invent pleaſures,* Cic. 2. *de* Fin. (3) Ædis Martis eſt architectata ab Hermodoro, *Nep.* in *Fragm.* 11, 1.

* Archĭtectūra, æ. f. [*ab* eodem] [*ab* architectus] *The art to deviſe,* or *draw, plans for building; Architecture, carpentry, maſonry,* Vid. hujus artis definitionem ap. Vitr. 1, 1. partes ejus, ſc. Ædificationem, Gnomonicam & Machinationem, a, 3.

Archĭtectus, i. m. [ἀρχιτέκτων, Gr. *i. e.* fabrorum princeps] *An architect, a maſter builder; the chief maſon,* or *carpenter; the ſurveyor of the building.* (2) *The creator.* (3) Met. *The principal deviſer, contriver,* or *inventer, of any thing in a good, middle,* or *bad, ſenſe.* (1) Dinocrates architectus magnete Arſinoës templum concameravit, *Plin.* 34, 14. (2) Deûm regnator, architectus omnibus, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 45. (3) = Ab ipſo inventore veritatis, & quaſi architecto beatæ vitæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 10. Stoïci architecti penè verborum, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 31. = Princeps atque architectus ſceleris, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 22.

* ‖ Architriclīnus, i. m. [ex ἀρχὸς & τρίκλινον] *The maſter of the feaſt, the ſewer,* or *marſhal.*

* ‖ Archīvum, i. n. [ἀρχεῖον, Gr. interpoſito digamma] *The place where ancient records,* or *charters, are kept. The chancery,* or *exchequer. The office of the maſter of the rolls.* Alſo *a great officer's houſe, as the chancellor's.* Lat. Tabularium vocat. Cic. pro Arch.

* Archon, tis. m. [ἀρχὼν, Gr.] *A chief magiſtrate amongſt the Athenians,* Cic. *de* Fato 9.

† Arcĭfinius, a, um. adj. [*ab* arcendis hoſtibus à finibus] *A territory defended and bounded with hills and woods to ſtop the incurſions of an enemy.* Ager arcifinius, *Varr.*

✠ Arcĭtĕnens, tis. adj. [*ab* arcus, & teneo] (1) *The archer, an epithet of Apollo.* (2) Alſo *the celeſtial ſign* Sagittarius. (1) Motus erat Arcitenens, *Ov. Met.* 6, 264. (2) Cic. in Arat. 188.

* Arctans, tis. part. [*ab* arcto] *Straitening, keeping faſt.* Niſi quòd arctantibus fretì litoribus Pyrenæum coit, *Juſt.* 44, 1.

* ‖ Arctātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A ſtraitening,* or *crowding,* Diom.

* Arctātus, a, um. part. [*ex* eodem] part. *Narrow, ſtraitened,* &c. Arctatus pontus. *Luc.* 5, 234.

* Arctè, adv. qual. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ab* arcto] (1) *Straitly.* (2) *Dearly.* (3) *Stiffly, hard.* (4) *Cloſe.* (5) *Soundly.* (1) Boves arctè junctos habere convenit, *Col.* 2, 2. Paulus arctiùs filiam complexus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 46. (2) = Arctè familiariterque dilexi, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 13. (3) Illud arctè tenent, accuratéque defendunt, *Cic. Parad.* 1. (4) Arctè religare ad ſtipites, *Col.* 6, 2. Arctiſſimè conſtringi, *Val. Max.* 22, 8. (5) Arctè, & graviter dormitare, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 28.

* ‖ Arctĭcus, a, um. adj. [ab ἄρκτος, arctus, quod vid.] *Northward,* or *northern.* ¶ Arcticus polus, *The north pole,* Aſtron.

* Arcto, as. freq. [*ab* arceo] *To ſtrain, to tie cloſe, to thruſt, to crowd.* Tranſverſas perticas arctare, *Col.* 12, 43.

* Arctŏphўlax, ăcis. m. qui, & Bootes. [*ex* ἄρκτος & φύλαξ] *A conſtellation near the greater bear.* = Arctophylax vulgò qui dicitur eſſe Bootes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 42. Lat. Bubulcus.

* Arctos, *vel* Arctus, Lat. Urſa [*ex* ἄρκτος idem] ita dict. à figurâ. (1) *Two conſtellations in the form of bears, near the north pole, whereof the greater is called Charles's wain.* (2) Met. *The north country, the northern parts of the world.* (1) Eſſe duas arctos quarum Cynoſura petatur Sidoniis; Helicen Graja carina notat, *Ov. Feſt.* 3, 106. (2) Indignantes in jura redegerit arctus, *Claud. Conſ. Hon.* 6, 336. ☞ *Geminas Arctos* dixit Propert. 2, 22, 25. pro *duas noctes.*

* Arctōus, a, um. adj. [*ex* arctos] *Belonging to the north, northern.* Arctous polus, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1107. orbis, *Luc.* 1, 53.

* Arctūrus, i. m. [qu. ἄρκτου οὖρος, i. e. Urſæ cuſtos] *A large ſtar between the legs of Bootes.* Sævus Arcturi cadentis impetus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 27.

* Arctus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ab* arceo, arcitum, per ſync. arctum.] (1) *Cloſe, tight, faſt.* (2) *Stingy, mean, baſe, pitifull.* (3) *Small, ſlender, narrow.* (4) *Crowded.* (5) *Grievous, pinching, difficult.* (1) Fræno arcto equum compeſcere, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 91. *Met.* Arctiſſimum vinculum ſocietatis, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2. (2) Ut tamen arctum Solveret hoſpitiis animum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 82. (3) Macra cavum repetas arctum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 33. *Met.* Arctior expenſis fortuna, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 118. (4) Hos arcto ſtipata theatro Spectat Roma potens, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 60. (5) Arcta fames urgebat, *Sil.* 7, 280. = Arctis, afflictiſque rebus, *Flor.* 2, 6. ¶ Arctus ſomnus, *Sound ſleep,* Cic. Somn. Scip. 1.

‖ Arcuārius, i. m. *A bowyer,* or *bow maker,* Veget. 2, 11.

Arcuātim, adv. *Bent like a bow,* or *arch,* Plin. 29, 6.

Arcuātus, a, um. part. [*ab* arcuor] pro quo arquatus, *Ov.* (1) *Faſhioned like a bow,* or *arch; arched.* (2) It. pro arquatus, *That hath the jaundice,* or *king's evil.* (1) Flamines bigis curru arcuato vehi juſſit, *Liv.* 1, 21. (2) Col. 7, 5. *Vid.* Arquatus.

‖ Arcŭbăliſta, æ. f. [vox hybrida, *ab* arcus, & βάλλω, jacio] *A croſs-bow, a ſteel bow,* Veg. 2, 15.

Arcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* arca] *A little coffer, drawer,* or *box.* Cedò mihi cum ornamentis arculam, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 91.

Arcŭlārius, i. m. *A cabinet maker; one that makes,* or *ſells, little coffers, boxes,* or *drawers,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

Arcuo, as. act. [in modum arcûs curvare] *To bend like a bow; to arch,* or *vault, over,* Plin. 29, 6. prope finem.

Arcuor, āris. paſſ. *To be arched,* or *vaulted,* Plin. 29, 6.

Arcus, ûs, & i. rar. m. ap. Enn. f. (1) *A vault of a roof,* or *an arch in building.* (2) *A bow, a hand bow,* or *long bow.* (3) *The rainbow.* (4) *The ſhoots of vines,* or *other trees, bowed down.* (1) [Natura] pumice vivo, Et levibus tophis nativum duxerat arcum, *Ov. Met.* 3, 160. (2) Nec ſemper feriet quodcunque minabitur arcus, *Hor. A. P.* 350. (3) Cur arcûs ſpecies non in Deorum numero reponatur? *Cic.* (4) Aliæ preſſos propaginis arcus Expectant, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 26. ¶ Arcum lentare, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 436. tendere, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 19. ſinuare, lunare, *Ov.* adducere, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 507. *To bend,* or *draw, a bow.* Arcu ſagittam emittere, *Plin.* 9, 8. expellere, *Ov. Met.* 8, 381. *To ſhoot.*

Ardea, æ. f. [qu. ardua, *ab* alto volatu; potiùs ab ἐρωδιὸς, ardea [*A bird called a heron,* or *hern, of which there are three ſorts.* Altam ſupra volat ardea nubem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 364. ¶ ‖ Ardea alba, *The criel,* or *dwarf heron.* Ardea cinerea, ſive pulla, *The blue heron.* Ardea ſtellaris, *or* paluſtris. *The bittour.*

Ardĕlio, ōnis. m. [fort. *ab* ardeo, quòd ardore quodam omnia occipiat, nihil peragat] *A meddler, a buſy body.* Deformius nihil eſt ardelione ſene, *Mart.* 9, 79.

Ardens, tis. part. *vel* nom. ex part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Burning, hot.* (2) Met. *As with a fever.* (3) *Love, deſire,* &c. (4) *Sprightly.* (5) *Mettleſome.* (6) *Bright, burniſhed, glittering.* (7) *Illuſtrious, glorious.* (8) *Earneſt, importunate.* (9) *Raging, rough, boiſterous.* (1) Ardentum deorum raptor, *Stat.* Ardentiſſimis diei horis, *Id.* (2) Ardentibus febribus imponitur, *Plin.* 20, 20. (3) Miſerere ardentis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 691. (4) Juvenum manus emicat ardens, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 5. (5) Ardentes avertit equos, *Id. Æn.* 1, 476. (6) Ardentes clypei, *Id. Æn.* 2, 734. (7) Ardens evexit ad æthera virtus, *Id. Æn.* 6, 130. (8) Ardentiore ſtudio petere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 19. (9) Ardens ventis mare, *Flor.* 4, 2, 37.

Ardenter, adv. ùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Hotly,* Met. *Fervently, vehemently, ardently.* Auſtri tam ardenter flant, ut æſtatibus ſylvas incendant, *Plin.* 12, 19. Ardentiſſimè diligere, *Id.* Ardentiùs appetere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4.

Ardeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. & act. [*ab* areo, aridus, ap. vet. ardus] (1) Abſol. *To burn.* (2) *To ſcorch.* (3) *To ſhine and gliſter.* (4) *To ſparkle.* (5) *To be earneſt, and hot, to do a thing.* (6) *To love.* (7) *To deſire paſſionately.* (8) *To be tormented,* or *troubled.* (1) Thus probatur carbone, ut ſtatim ardeat, *Plin.* 12, 14. (2) Sitientes Sirius Indos Ardebat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 425. (3) Ardebat murice læna, *Id. Æn.* 4, 262. (4) Cùm ſpumas ageret ore, arderent oculi, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 66. (5) § Ardet in arma magìs, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 71. (6) Corydon ardebat Alexin, *Id. Ecl.* 2, 1. Arſit Anacreon Bathyllo, *Hor. Epod.* 14, 9. (7) Ardeo te videre, *Cic.* (8) Podagræ doloribus ardere, *Id.* Cùm arderent invidiâ, non patres modò, ſed etiam tribuni plebis, *Liv.* 5, 11. § Ardere amore, odio, deſiderio, irâ, dolore, metu, *Cic. i. e.* Vehementer amare, odiſſe, cupere, &c. *Synt. cauſâadde* ardere ad ulciſcendum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 34.

‖ Ardeŏla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* ardea] *A little heron.*

Ardeſcens, ntis. part. *Burning.* Ardeſcens mons, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 67, 2.

Ardeſco, ĕre. incept. [*ab* ardeo] *To grow hot, to wax hasty, to be ſet on fire, enflamed,* &c. *u.* Ardeo, quod vid. *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 2, 22.

Ardor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* ardeo] (1) *A burning heat.* (2) Met. *Fervour, ardent deſire.* (3) *Rage.* (4) *A glittering brightneſs.* (5) *Vigour, vivacity.* (1) Fore aliquando, ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 37. Ardens aëre lampas, *Luc.* 10, 503. (2) Idem ardor omnes habet, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 581. Ardor mentis ad gloriam, *Liv.* 10, 40. (3) Tanto ardore oris in eos invectus eſt, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 35. (4) Ardor ſtellarum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 11. (5) Vultuum, atque motuum, ardor, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 37.

† Arduior, & Arduiſſĭmus cit. ex Catone, ſed abiērunt in deſuetudinem.

Arduĭtas, ātis. f. *Height, ſteepneſs,* Varr. *de* R. R. c. 10.

Arduus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ardeo, ut *ab* aſſideo, aſſiduus, quòd inſtar flammæ ardentis ad ſumma tendit] (1) *Inacceſſible, high, lofty.* (2) *Hard, troubleſome, difficult, uneaſy.* (3) *Dangerous, great,* or *of great concern.* (4) *Low,* or *deep,* unde (5) Met. *Low, mean.* (1) Arduus æther, *Ov. Met* 1, 151. (2) Arduum aditum, inſtabilĕmque ingreſſum, præbebat, *Liv.* 24, 22. (3) Capere eos erat ardui quondam operis, *Plin.* 8, 16. (4) Arduus in valles per fora clivus erat, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 264. (5) ☩ Æquam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, non ſecùs ac bonis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3.

Ārea, æ. f. [*ab* arendo, quia ibi areſcunt fruges, *Feſt.* & ob. ſimil. loca in urbe pura, areæ, *Varr.*] (1) *Any void place in a city without buildings.* (2) *A court-yard,* or *any ſuch like place.* (3) *A quarter,* or *bed, in a garden.* (4) *A cloſe, field,* or *park.* (5) *A threſhing floor, a barn floor.* (6) *An ulcer,* or *ſcald, which cauſeth baldneſs. The void places in mathematical figures, within coins,* &c. *are called* Areæ. (1) Loca in urbe pura, areæ, *Varr. L. L.* 4. Ponendæque domo quærenda eſt area primùm, *Hor. Ep* 1, 10, 13. (2) Multitudinem area capitolii vix capiebat, *Liv.* (3) Circa Idus Januarias humus refoſſa in areas dividitur, *Col.* 11, 3. (4) Prata & areas quaſdam magni æſtimant, &c. *Cic.* in *Parad.* 6, 3. (5) Millia frumenti tua triverit area centum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 45. (6) De arearum generibus, *vid.* Celſ. fuſè tractantem, 6, 4.

Ārĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. [*ex* areo, & facio] *To dry, to make dry, to ſet a drying.* Amurcam eximito, & arefacito, *Cato* 69.

Ārĕfactus, a, um. part. [quaſi *ab* areſio] *Dried, withered.* Arefactus caulis, *Plin.* 13, 22.

Ārēna, æ. f. [*ab* arendo] (1) *Sand, grit.* (2) *A ſhore, land,* or *haven.* (3) Meton. *The amphitheatre, where prizes were fought by ſword-players, becauſe ſtrewed with ſand to drink up the blood.* (4) *Any other place of contention.* (5) *The court of pleading; any calling,* or *employment.* (6) Alſo *a piece of barren ground.* (1) Siccis humus aret arenis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 268. (2) Hoſpitio prohibemur arenæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 544. (3) Ne populum extremâ toties exoret arenâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 6. (4) Prima civilis belli arena Italia fuit, *Florus* 4, 2. (5) Præſertim in arenâ meâ apud viros, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 12. (6) Tum arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 26.

Ārēnāceus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *like, ſand; mixed with ſand, ſandy, gritty,* Plin. 17, 7.

Ārēnāriæ, ārum. f. (*ſc.* fodinæ) *Sand,* or *gravel, pits,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. 13.

‖ Ārēnārii, pl. m. *Sword players that play prizes,* or *they that fought with beaſts.*

‖ Ārēnārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſand.* Arenariæ feræ, *Beaſts baited,* Amm.

‖ Ārēnārius, i. m. *An arithmetician,* [*ſo called becauſe he made uſe of little ſtones in teaching his* art, Solin.] Tert. Alſo *a ſword-player,* or *fighter with beaſts,* Id.

Ārēnātus, a, um. adj. *Mixed with ſand, ſandy.* ¶ Calce arenato, *With rough caſt,* Cato, R. R. 18.

Ārēnātum, i. n. *Mortar made of lime and ſand,* Vitr. 7, 3.

Ārēnōſus, a, um. adj. *Sandy, gravelly, full of ſand,* or *gravel.* Littus arenoſum Libyæ, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 257.

Ārens, tis. part. *Dry, thirſty.* Arente fauce pocula trahere, *Epod.* 14, 4. Arentem ſitim levare, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 174.

Ārēnŭla, æ. f. dim. *Small ſand,* or *grit.* Arenulæ in carnibus cochlearum, *Plin.* 30, 3.

Āreo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To be dry, to be parched,* or *to be dried up.* (2) *To be athirſt.* (1) Aret ager, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 57. (2) In mediâ Tantalus aret aquâ, *Ov. A. A.* 2, 606.

Āreŏla, æ. f. [*ab* area] *A little bed,* or *quarter, in a garden,* Col. 5, 12. ¶ Areola domûs, *A little court-yard,* Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

* Āreŏpăgīta, æ. m. ['Αρειοπαγίτης, Gr.] *An areopagite, one of the judges amongſt the Athenians, ſo called from the place, Mars's hill, where they ſat, who were very impartial and uncorrupt,* Cic. *ad* Attic. *Of theſe 500 were appointed by Solon,* Vid. Plut. ☞ Clodii judices per Antonomaſiam ironicam Cic. Areopagitas vocat, Att. 1, 13.

* Arēŏpăgus, i. m. [ex ἄρειος & πάγος Collis Martius, *Vid. Propr.*] *Mars's hill in Athens, a place where judges tried capital cauſes. They ſat by night, as not obſerving the perſon, but the cauſe, and writ down, without declaring their ſuffrages, whence this court was famed for impartiality and ſecrecy.* Latinè, Curia Martis. Ergo occulta teges, ut curia Martis Athenis, *Juv.* 9, 101.

Āreſco, ĕre. incept. [*ab* areo] (1) *To wax,* or *grow, dry; to be dried up.* (2) *To harden,* or *become hard.* (1) Lachrymâ nil citiùs areſcit, *ad* Herenn. 2, 31. (2) Areſcit in gemmas carbunculis ſimiles, *Plin.* 8, 38.

Ārĕtālŏgus, i. m. [ab ἀρετὴ, virtus, & λόγος ſermo, ut ſit qui menſis divitum de virtute diſputat, *Caſaub.* Quæ quidem notatio loco, *Suet. Aug.* 74. ſatis convenit; nec minùs ſi ab ἀρετὰ, jucunda, faceta, & λόγος deducamus, ut ſit quaſi mimus, vel fabularum narrator, & meliùs quadrabit in locum Juven. 15, 16.] *A talkative philoſopher, who diverted great men at their tables by diſcourſes of virtue. Porphyrion, from Horace's* Criſpinus, *takes him for a boaſter, a ſelf-conceited perſon; and accordingly ſome think him a quack,* or *mountebank. Others again call him a jeſter, a drollor, buffoon, which ſenſe ſeems moſt generally to anſwer all the places where this word is mentioned; which, though of Greek derivation, receives no light from their authours, being coined at Rome without their notice.*

* Argēi, ōrum. pl. m. [ex 'Αργεῖοι, Gr. *i. e.* Argivi] *Places in Rome where ſome noble Argives,* or *Grecians, had been buried,* Liv. 1, 21.

* Argĕma, ătis. n. &, ut alii leg. Argĕma, æ. [ex ἄργεμα idem Gr.] *A web,* or *pin, in the eye, which, within the black of the eye looks white, and on the other ſide of it red,* Plin. 20, 5.

* Argĕmōne, es. f. dic. & Argĕmōnia, *Plin.* 25, 9. [ἀργεμώνη, Gr.] *An herb ſo called from its being good againſt the diſeaſe in the eye called* Argema. *Wild tanſy. Silver-herb.*

* ‖ Argentangīna, [*ab* argentum, & angina] Hoc morbo Demoſthenes laboravit, unde de eo dictum, βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώττης. *The ſilver quinſy, when a pleader, bribed by the other ſide, feigns himſelf not able to ſpeak.*

* Argentāria, æ. f. *ſc.* taberna, fodina, menſa. [*ab* argentum] (1) *A banker's table,* or *ſhop.* (2) *A ſilver mine.* (3) *The office,* or *employ, of bankers, and uſurers.* (1) Baſilicam poſt argentarias novas [locavit] *Liv.* 40, 51. (2) Vectigalia magna inſtituit ex ferrariis, argentariiſque, *Liv.* 34, 21. (3) Argentariam Rhegii maximam fecit, *Cic.* ¶ Argentariam facere, *To turn uſurer, to take and let out money,* Id. *pro* Cæc. 4. diſſolvere, *to leave off that trade,* Ibid.

* ‖ Argentārium, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *A caſe,* or *cup-board, to ſet plate in,* Ulp.

* Argentārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* argentum] *Belonging to ſilver,* or *money.* ¶ Argentarium metallum, *A ſilver mine,* Plin. Argentaria creta, *A kind of marl with which ſilver is ſcoured,* Id. 35, 17. Argentaria inopia, *Want of Money,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 65. Argentariæ tabernæ, *Bankers ſhops,* Liv. Argentariæ illecebræ, *ſo Plautus calls courteſans, from picking purſes,* Men. 2, 3, 26.

* Argentārius, i. m. qui argentum exercet, qui & trapezita, & menſarius dicitur. *A banker, a ſcrivener, that puts other mens money to intereſt; an uſurer, a pawn-broker, that lends money for gain,* or *pawns. A caſhier,* or *caſh-keeper. The chamberlain of a city, one that has the over-ſight of publick accounts.* ☞ *Plura de argentariis ſi ſcire velis, adi Salm. de Trapezitico fœnore, & Torrent. ad Suet. Ner.* 5.

* Argentātus, a, um. adj. [qu. *ab* argento] *Guilded over, over-laid,* or *plated, with ſilver.* Tunicæ auratis militibus verſicolores, argentatis linteæ candidæ, *Liv.* 9, 40.

* Argenteŏlus, a, um. adj. [à ſeq.] *Silvered, done over with ſilver.* Sicilicula argenteola, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 125.

* Argenteus, a, um. adj. [quod ab argentum] (1) *Of,* or *made of, ſilver.* (2) *Clear,* or *bright, as ſilver.* (3) *Of money.* (1) Radiorum argenteus ordo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 108. (2) Fons nitidis argenteus undis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 407. (3) Argentei, *ſc.* nummi, *Plin.* 16, 3.

Argentĭfŏdīna, æ. f. [*ex* argentum, & fodio] *A ſilver mine,* or *place where ſilver is digged up,* Plin. 33, 6.

* Argentōſus, a, um. adj. [à ſeq.] *Full of ſilver, mixed with ſilver,* Plin. 35, 5.

* ARGENTUM, i. n. [ab ἀργὸς, albus] (1) *Properly ſilver in the maſs; bullion, which is called* grave, *or* infectum, Liv. 34, 52. *and if refined,* puſtulatum, *Mart.* 7, 85, 7. (2) Met. *Plate, all things made thereof, which is called* factum, *Liv.* (3) *Coin,* or *mony, made thereof.* (1) Ubi argenti venas aurique ſequuntur, *Lucr.* 6, 808. (2) Cùm argentum eſſet expoſitum in ædibus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 15. (3) Emunxi argento ſenes, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 1. Argentum conciſum in titulos, faciéſque minutas, *Deſcriptio Romani denarii, ap. Juv.* 14, 291. ¶ Argenti ſpuma, *Litharge,* Virg. Georg. 3, 449. Argentum vivum, *Mercury, quick-ſilver,* Plin. 33, 6.

* Argeſtes, æ. m. ['Αργέστης, Gr.] *A weſtern wind; according to ſome the north-weſt,* or, *as others, the ſouth-weſt, wind,* Lat. Corus, & Caurus.

* ARGILLA, æ. f. [ab ἄργιλος] *White clay, ſuch as poters earth.* ☰ Homullus ex argillâ & luto factus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 25.

* Argillāceus, a, um. adj. [*ex* argillâ] *Made of white clay, full of clay.* ☰ Marga, vel terra argillacea, *Plin.* 17, 7.

* Argillōſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* argillâ] *Clayey; full of white clay,* or *marl,* Col. *de* arbor. 17. & Plin. 12, 14.

* Argŏnautæ, ārum, pl. [*al.* dicti Minyæ, qui cum Jaſone profecti ſunt in Argo navi. Verùm detortâ ſign. qu. ab ἀργὸς, iners, piger.] *Idle mariners, lazy ſwabbers.* Non nautas puto vos, ſed argonautas, *Mart.* 3, 67.

* Arguens, tis. part. [*ab* arguo] *Proving, reproving, charging, diſputing,* &c. Plin. 2, 12. Illum ut proditorem arguentes, *Juſt.* 22, 3. Vid. arguo.

* ‖ Arguĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to argue,* or *prove,* &c. Priſc. *ex* Sall.

* ‖ Argūmentālis, e. adj. *Belonging to argument,* Aſc. Ped. *ex*

* Argūmentātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reaſoning,* or *producing of arguments, either probable,* or *neceſſary.* Perſpicuitas argumentatione levatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 4. *quod ex*

* Argūmentor, āris. denom. [*ab* argumentum] (1) *To reaſon,* or *diſpute; to debate.* (2) *To gueſs,* or *infer, from probable arguments; to prove by argument; to diſcuſs, and ſit out, a thing.* (1) ☰ Sed quid eo argumentor? quid plura diſputo? *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 16. (2) ☰ Argumentari, & conjecturâ proſequi patieris, *Ad. Heren.* 4, 35.

* Argūmentōſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Somewhat large, full of argument,* or *matter.* (2) ‖

Alſo *argumentative.* (1) = Vulgò paulò numeroſius opus dicitur argumentoſum, *Quint.* 5, 10. (2) Scripſeras argumentoſa diſputatoriè; quædam ſevèrè, *Sidon.*

* Argūmentum, i. verb. [*ab* arguo] (1) *A reaſon,* or *argument, probable,* or *neceſſary, to prove a thing by.* (2) *A proof,* or *evidence.* (3) *The matter of a writing,* or *diſcourſe; an argument, theme,* or *ſubject, to ſpeak,* or *write, of.* (4) *A conjecture,* or *preſumption.* (5) *A ſign,* or *token.* (6) *A cauſe,* or *occaſion.* (7) *A device,* or *ſtory, in painting.* (8) ‖ *A leſſon,* or *inſtruction.* (1) Argumentum eſt ratio quæ rei dubiæ facit fidem, *Cic. Top.* 2. (2) Id vel hoc argumento patet, *Quint.* 1, 12. (3) Non ita ſunt diſſimili argumento, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 11. (4) = Argumento oculorum, atque conjecturâ animi, ſcrutari amplitudinem ſolis, *Plin.* 2, 11. (5) Argumentum morum, *Quint.* 5, 10. (6) Erroris argumentum, *Ov.* de *Pont.* 4, 15. (7) Ex ebore diligentiſſimè perfecta argumenta, *Cic.* Et vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 69. (8) Hoc erit tibi argumentum, ſemper in promptu ſitum, NE quid expectes amicos, quod tute agere poſſis, *Gell.* 2, 29. ex *Enn.*

* ARGUO, ĕre, ui, ūtum, act. [ab ἀργὸς, *i. e,* clarus, manifeſtus] (1) *To ſhew,* or *declare.* (2) *To prove,* or *make proof of.* (3) *To accuſe.* (4) *To object, to lay to one's charge.* (5) *To convince,* or *convict.* (6) *To reprove,* or *contradict.* (7) *To hinder one from doing a thing.* (1) Virtus arguitur malis, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 3, 80. (2) 𝔛 Vidi, non ex audito arguo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 65. (3) 𝔛 Servos ipſos neque arguo, neque purgo, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 41. (4) Id quod tu arguis, *Id.* pro *Syll.* 24. (5) 𝔛 Senatus neque liberavit ejus culpæ regem, neque arguit, *Liv.* (6) Veteribus, niſi quæ evidenter uſus arguit, ſtari malunt, *Liv.* (7) Ov. *de* Ponto, 1. El. 6, 42. ☞ Regit in 3tiâ notione acc. cum gen. vel abl. § Arguere aliquem ſceleris, crimine aliquo, de crimine, *Cic.*

* Arguor, i, tus. paſſ. [*ex* arguo] *To be blamed, convinced, proved,* &c. Arguitur genus vultu, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 397. Vid. Arguo.

* Argus, *vel* Argos, i. m. [ab ἀργὸς, *i. e.* albus, *vel* celer] *A dog's name, Spy, Swift,* Ov. Met. 2, 240.

* Argūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* argutor] *A reaſoning, debating,* or *quarreling. A creaking* (*as of a bed chair,* &c.) *Prattling, tittle tattle,* Catull. 6, 11.

* ‖ Argūtor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* eod.] *A pert diſputant, a talking, prating, fellow.* Gell. 17, 5.

* Argūtè, adv. ſſimè, ſup. *Smartly, briſkly, pertly, ſhrewdly.* = Si mihi acutè, argutéque reſponderit, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 8. De rebus difficillimis argutiſſimè diſputare, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 4.

* Argūtiæ, ārum. f. tam in (1) bonam quàm (2) malam partem. *Sharpneſs, ſmartneſs, repartees, quirks, ſhrewd words, ſubtile devices.* (1) Cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 1, 2. (2) Nihil eſt quod illi non perſequantur ſuis argutiis, *Id.* de *Amic.* 13. ¶ Digitorum argutiæ, *Quick motions, playing with them,* Id. Orat. 18. = Urbanitas, acumen, *Id.*

* ‖ Argūtiŏla, æ. f. dim. *A little quirk, a witty taunt, a neat wipe, a repartée, a mean conceit, a poor jeſt,* Gell. 2, 7.

* Argūto, as. act. [*ab* argutus, vel freq. *ab* arguo] *To upbraid, to rally ſmartly.* Illa mihi totis argutat noctibus ignes, *Propert.* 1, 6, 7.

* Argūtor, āris. dep. (1) *To pun, to take words otherwiſe than ſpoken.* (2) ‖ *To make a ſhrill noiſe.* (3) ‖ *To caper and dance, as fullers do in treading their cloth.* (1) Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 193. & adverte præced. (2) Totum diem argutatur quaſi cicada, *Næv.* ap. *Non.* 4, 34. (3) Titin. *ap.* Eund.

* Argūtŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Talkative, treating of ſeveral ſubjects.* Perfeci ſanè argutulos libros ad Varronem, *Cic. Att.* 13, 18.

* Argūtus, a, um. part. [*ab* arguor] (1) *Accuſed, charged.* Adj. ex part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [idque ab ἀργὸς, celer; argutus quia argumentum citò invenit] (2) *Quick, witty, ſharp, briſk, quaint.* (3) *Talkative, tatling.* (4) *Shrill, loud.* (5) *Harſh, ſcreaking.* (6) *Reſounding, echoing.* (7) *Short, neat, picked.* (1) PS. Ecquid argutus eſt? CH. Malorum facinorum ſæpiſſime, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 56. (2) = Poëma facit adeò feſtivum, &c. ut nihil fieri poſſit argutius, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 29. Ex ambiguo dicta, vel argutiſſima putantur, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 61. (3) Argutum forum, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 80. (4) Arguti olores, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 36. (5) Argutæ lamina ferræ, *Id. Geor.* 1, 143. (6) Argutum nemus, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 22. (7) Argutum caput, *Id.* de equo, *Geor.* 3, 80. ¶ Manus arguta, *A hand full of geſture and motion,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 59. Oculi arguti, *ſpeaking eyes,* Id. *de* Leg. 1, 9. Argutiſſima exta, quæ maximè declarant quid ſit futurum, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 12.

* Argy̆raſpīdes, pl. m. [*i. e.* Argentea ſcuta geſtantes ex ἄργυρος & ἀσπὶς] *A company in Alexander's army, who wore ſilver ſhields,* Curt. 4, 13.

* Argy̆rītis, ĭdis. f. [*i. e.* Spuma argenti, ἀργυρῖτις, Gr.] *A kind of litharge,* Plin. 33, 6.

* Argy̆rŏdămus, ntis. m. [ex ἄργυρος & ἀδάμας, Gr.] *A kind of precious ſtone,* Plin. 37, 10.

‖ Ārĭda, æ. f. Bibl. ſcilicet terra, ut ξηρὰ, ſc. γῆ. Ita LXX. *The dry land.* Sed

Ārĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Drineſs, drought,* Plin. 11, 35.

Ārĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ex* aridus] *Somewhat dry.* Laneáque aridulis hærebant morſa labellis, *Catull.* 62, 316.

Ārĭdum, i. n. (ſubſt.) *The ſhore, the land,* Cæſ. B. Gall. 4, 26.

Ārĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ab* areo] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Dry, parched.* (2) *Lean, meager, thin, without moiſture.* Met. *Without ſpirit,* or *life.* (3) *Thirſty.* (4) Met. *Niggardly.* (5) *Hard,* or *coarſe; mean, and poor.* (6) *Barren, unfruitfull.* (7) *Shrill, craſhing.* (1) Aridæ ficus, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 59. (2) Uvis aridior puella paſſis, *Vet. Poët.* in *Phall.* Hinc Met. = Genus orationis exile, aridum, conciſum, ac minutum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 38. Sicut in arbore, quod aridiſſimum eſt, urit, *Sen.* N. Quæſt. 2, 52. (3) Viator aridus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 98. (4) Pumex non æquè ita eſt aridus, atque hic eſt ſenex, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 18. (5) Aridus victus, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 27. (6) Arva arida, *Ov. Met.* 14, 510. (7) Sonus aridus, *Lucr.* 6, 118. *de tonitru.* Aridus fragor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 357. i. e. horrificus, & acutus; quomodo loquitur Hom. ἄυον, ἄυσεν. ¶ Vita arida, *A mean ſubſiſtence,* Cic. *pro* Quint. 30.

ĂRIES, ĕtis. m. De hujus vocis etymo parum convenit inter doctos, neque quid cui anteferam certum eſt, adi igitur ipſe doctiſſ. *Voſſ.* (1) *A ram,* or *tup.* (2) Metaph. *A battering ram, an engine with horns of iron like a ram's head to batter walls.* (3) *One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.* (4) *A great horned ſea-fiſh, much of the nature of a ſhark.* (1) Aries nunc vellera ſiccat, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 95. (2) Quamvis murum aries percuſſerit, *Cic. Off.* 1, 11. (3) Cùm ſol arietis ſignum init, *Vitr.* 9, 5. (4) Graſſatur aries ut latro, *Plin.* 9, 44.

Ărĭĕtārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* aries] *Pertaining to a ram,* or *like a ram.* ¶ Arietaria machina, *A battering engine,* Vitr. 10, 19.

Ărĭĕtātus, a, um. part. [*à ſeq.* arieto] (1) *Butted,* or *claſhed, againſt.* (2) *Gnaſhed, as the teeth.* (1) Arietata inter ſe arma, *Sen. Ep.* 54. (2) Arietati inter ſe dentes, *Id. de Irâ,* 3, 4.

Ărĭĕtīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* aries] *Of a ram.* ¶ Arietinum cicer, *Like a ram's head,* Col. 2, 10. Arietina cornua, *Hyg. Aſt.* 2, 20.

Ărĭĕto, as. act. [*ab* ariete] (1) † *To puſh,* or *butt, like a ram.* (2) Met. *To caſt, beat,* or *ſtrike, down.* (3) *To batter with the engine called a ram.* (4) Neut. *To be thrown down, to fall.* (5) *To encounter,* or *engage.* (1) In me arietare, *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* de *Divin.* 1, 22. (2) Arietat in primos, obicitque immania membra, *Sil.* 4, 149. (3) § Arietare ædes, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 1. In portam, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 890, inter ſe, *Sen.* de *Irâ* 3. (4) Quæ caſus incitat, ſæpe turbari, & ſæpe arietare, *Id.* (5) Antequam acies inter ſe arietarent, *Id.* de *Irâ,* 2, 3.

* † Ārĭlātor, ōris. m. *A pedlar, a chapman that giveth earneſt,* ap. Gell. ex Lab. Rectiùs Arrhilator, *ab* arrha.

Ărinca, æ. f. Gallicum vocab. Plin. 22, 25. *A kind of French rice, perhaps French barley.* Lat. Siligo.

Ārĭŏlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A divination, a prophecy,* or *gueſs,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 31.

Ārĭŏlus, Ārĭŏlor. *Vid.* Hariolus.

* Āris, & Ārĭſăron. [*ab* ἀρίσαρον, Gr.] *An herb of a ſharp, and biteing, taſte,* Plin. 24, 16.

Ăriſta, æ. f. [*ab* areo, quòd areſcit prima, Varr. etſi alia eſt quantitas] (1) *The beard of corn.* (2) Synec. *An ear of corn.* (3) *Corn itſelf.* (4) *Summer, harveſt.* Metalepſ. *A year.* (5) Catachr. *A hair,* or *briſtle.* (6) *The prickle of a fiſh.* (1) Ariſta quaſi cornua ſunt ſpicarum, *Varr.* Ariſta levis aſſiduis ſolibus uſta riget, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 112. (2) Ne gravibus procumbat culmus ariſtis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 111. (3) Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit ariſtâ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 8. (4) Poſt aliquot mea regna videns mirabor ariſtas, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 70. (5) Alges cùm excuſſit membris timor albus ariſtas, *Perſ.* 3. 115. (6) Auſon. etiam καταχρηστικῶς, Moſell. 86. ¶ Nardi ariſtæ, *Spikenard,* Ov. Met. 15, 398.

* Ăriſtalthæa, æ. f. [ab ἄριστος & ἀλθαία, *Marſh mallows, white mallows,* Plin. 20, 21.

‖ ✠ Ăriſtĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ab* ariſta, & fero] ¶ Ariſtifera ſeges, *Bearing ears,* Prud. Cath. 3, 52.

* ‖ Ăriſtŏcrătia, æ. f. [ἀριστοκρατία, Gr.] *A kind of government, where the nobles only rule. Ariſtocracy.* Latinè, optimatum principatus.

* Ăriſtŏlŏchia, æ. f. [Gr. ἀριστολοχία] *A kind of herb called ariſtolochy, corruptly birthwort,* Cic. de Div. 1, 10.

* Ărithmētĭca, æ. f. *vel* Ărithmētĭce, es. f. (*ſc.* τέχνη) [ab ἀριθμὸς numerus] *Arithmetick,* or *the art of numbering,* Plin. 35, 10.

* Ărithmētĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, arithmetick; arithmetical,* Cic. Att. 14, 12.

Ārĭtūdo, dinis. f. [*ab* aridus] (1) *Dryneſs.* Met. *Stingineſs.* (2) *Dry weather, drought.* (1) Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 40. (2) Beſtiolæ aritudine citò pereunt, *Varr.* de *R. R.* 1, 12.

* ARMA, ōrum. pl. n. [*ab* armus, ut quæ armos tegunt] (1) *Arms, all kind of armour, harneſs,* or *weapons, offenſive,* or *defenſive.* (2) Meton, *War, battle.* (3) *Valour, prowess, chivalry, deeds of arms, military ſcience.* (4) *Arms,* or *cognizances, of families; eſcutcheons,* or *ſhields, in heraldry; coats of arms.* (5) Met. *All manner of tools for all arts, myſteries, occupations, and diverſions.* (1) Fulgor armorum fugaces terret equos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 19. (2) 𝔛 Pacémne huc fertis an arma? *Virg. Æn.* 8, 114. (3) = Bello major, & armis, *Id.* (4) Celſis in puppibus arma Caïci, *Id. Æn.* 1, 187. (5) Aptiſſima arma ſenectutis, artes, exercitationeſque virtutum, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 4. ¶ Dicendum, & quæ ſint duris agreſtibus arma, i. e. *the Utenſils,* Virg. Geor. 1, 160. Cerealia arma, *Id. Æn.* 1, 181. ¶ Movet arma fritillo, *to the Dice,* Juv. 14, 5.

* Armāmaxa, æ. f. [ab ἅρμα, & ἅμαξα, currus] *A kind of chariot,* Curt. 3, 3.

* Armāmenta, ōrum. n. [*ab* armando] *All kind of tools for huſbandry, navigation,* &c. Armamenta vinearum, *Plin.* 17, 21. navigiorum, *Col.* 4, 3.

* Armāmentārium, i. n. [*ab* armamentis] *An armory, all kind of furniture for war; an arſenal, a magazine.* Philo architectus Athenienſibus armamentarium fecit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 14. Quæque in armamentario ac navalibus fabrorum multitudo plurima in ſingulos dies certamine ingenti faciebat, *Liv.* 26. 51.

* Armandus, a, um. part. [*ab* armo] *To be armed, accoutered, provided,* Ov. Met. 13, 2, 5. Quæ ſunt uſui ad armandas naves, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 1.

* Armārĭŏlum, i. n. dim. [*ab* armarium] *A little ſtudy,* or *cloſet; alſo a cabinet, a caſe of inſtruments,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 35.

* Armārium, i. n. [*ab* armis] *A ſtore-houſe far keeping of any thing; a preſs, locker, ſafe, pantry, ſtudy, cloſet, cheſt, counting-houſe.* Cellas refregit omnes intus, reclusítque armarium, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 10. Túne aurum ex armario tuo promere auſa es? *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 21. 𝔛 Armarium, ubi qualiacunque artium inſtrumenta ſervantur; Armamentarium, ubi tantùm tela armorum, *Bud.*

* Armātūra, æ. f. verb. [*ab* armo] (1) *Armour, harneſs; the training,* or *exerciſing, of ſoldiers.* (2) Alſo *frequently uſed for the ſoldiers themſelves, when in arms.* (1) Habet Dejotarus, cohortes XL. noſtrâ armaturâ XXX. *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. (2) Armatura duplices, quæ binas conſequebantur annonas, ſingulæ, quæ ſingulas, *Veg.* 2, 7.

* Armātus, a, um. part. [*ab* armor] (1) *Armed, harneſſed.* (2) *Fenced.* (3) Met. *Furniſhed, ſtocked, provided.* (4) *Fortified, reſolved.* (1) Uterum armato milite complent, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 20. (2) Urbs armata muris, *Cic.* (3) Armatum fide pectus, *Sil.* 11, 206. (4) = Erecti, citati, parati, armati, animis jam eſſe debemus, *Cic. Phil.* 7, 9.

* Armātu, abl. *With armour.* Eodem armatu Cretes, & Cilices, *Liv.* 37, 40.

Arměniăcum pomum, *ſc.* ex Armeniâ. *A fruit like Apricots.* ¶ Mala Armeniaca, *The apricot tree,* Col. 5, 10.

* † Armenta, æ. f. *pro* Armentum. *A drove,* or *herd, of cattle,* Enn.

* Armentālis, e. adj. [*ab* armentum] *Of a drove,* or *herd.* Armentalis equa, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 572. Spolia armentalia portant, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 659.

* ‖ Armentārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eod.] *That is kept in a herd,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

* Armentārius, i. m. [*ex* eodem themate] *A herdſman, a graſier.* Armentarium meum crebrò, ut aliquid legat, curo, Varr. *de* R. R. 2, 5. Conf. Virg. Geor. 3, 344.

* Armentīcius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Belonging to a herd.* Armenticium pecus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10.

* Armentīnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem] *Of great cattle that go in herds,* Plin. 28, 17. Sed correct. Armentivus. Vid. Harduin.

* ‖ Armentōſus, a, um. adj. [*i. e.* armentis abundans] *Breeding great cattle.* Italia armentoſiſſima, *Gell.* 11, 1.

* Armentum, i. n. [*ab* arando, per ſync. *pro* aramentum] (1) *A herd of big cattle, properly oxen; and by analogy, ſea-calves, ſometimes horſes.* (2) *Elephants,* &c. *and* ſo *often diſtinguiſhed from* grex, *which is commonly of ſheep, goats,* &c. ☞ *But ſometimes even of oxen and horſes.* (3) Armentum *alſo is uſed for deer.* (4) Grex *ſeems to have a more general,* Armentum *a more ſpecial, ſignification.* (5) *Sometimes a ſingle ox.* (1) ✠ Hoc ſatìs armentis: ſuperat pars altera curæ, Lanigeros agitare greges, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 286. Armenta equarum, *Id. Æn.* 11, 494. (2) Turni paſcitur agro Cæſaris armentum, *Juv.* 12, 106. ☞ Tauros in gregem redigo, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. Mugientium proſpectat errantes greges, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 11. Conf. *Virg. Geor.* 3, 63. (3) Hos tota armenta ſequuntur, *Id. Æn.* 1, 189. (4) Cædit greges armentorum, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 12. (5) Hygin. Fab. 118. ubi centum armenta in hecatombes ſacrificio occidi ſcripſit.

✠ Armĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ab* arma, & fero] *Bearing armour, warlike.* Armifera Dea, Minerva, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 22. Armiger Getæ, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 653.

✠ Armĭger, a, um. adj. [*ab* arma, & gero,] *Armed, bearing arms.* Armiger Deus, Mars, *Sil.* 7, 87. Armiger Jovis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 386.

‖ Armĭger, i. m. *An armour bearer to a knight; an eſquire, an attendant,* or *an eſquire of the body.*

Armĭgĕra Dianæ, *One of Diana's nymphs, who carried her bows and quivers,* Ov. Met. 3, 166. ¶ Armigera Jovis, *The eagle,* Plin. 13, 3.

* Armilla, æ. f. [*ab* armis, *i. e.* brachiis] (1) *A bracelet,* or *jewel, worn on the left arm,* or *wriſt, and given to the foot-ſoldiers by their general. They were worn likewiſe by the women.* (2) Alſo *an iron ring, hoop,* or *brace, wherein the gudgeons of a wheel move.* (1) Vid. Liv. 10, 44. Ubi hercle, armillæ ſunt, quas unà dedi? *Plaut. Men.* 3, 3, 13. (2) Vitr. 10, 6.

* Armillātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Which hath,* or *weareth, bracelets.* (2) *Collared, as dogs are.* (1) Manuleatus, & armillatus in publicum proceſſit, *Suet. Cal.* 52. (2) Armillatos colla Moloſſa canes, *Propert.* 4, 8, 24.

* † Armillum, i. n. [vas vinarium in ſacris, ita dict. quòd armo, *i. e.* humero deportetur] *A wine veſſel in ſacrifices, carried upon the ſhoulders,* Feſt. ¶ Unde Prov. Anus ad armillum, *Cat after kind,* Lucil. 28.

* Armĭluſtrium, *vel* Armĭluſtrum, i. n. [*ab* armis luſtrandis] (1) ‖ *A view of harneſs, weapons, and other artillery. A muſter,* or *review, of military forces.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a ſolemn feaſt at Rome, in which they ſacrificed completely armed.* (3) *The place where this review was made.* (1) Vet. Gloſſ. armiluſtrium, ὁπλοκαθάρσιον. Al. Gloſſ. Armiluſtrum, ὅπλων κάθαρσις, ὁπλοκαθαρσία, L. L. 5, 3. (2) Feſt. (3) Armiluſtro viſum eſt lapidibus pluere, *Liv.* 27, 37. Vid. Celſ. 3, 24. & Ov. Met. 11, 590.

✠ Armĭpŏtens, tis. adj. [*ex* arma, & potens] *Valiant, mighty,* or *powerfull in arms,* or *war.* Diva armipotens, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 572. i. e. *Minerva.* Armipotens pater, *Ov. Faſ.* 2, 481. Auſonia, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 20.

✠ Armĭsŏnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* arma, & ſono] *Ruſtling with armour,* Virg. Æn. 3, 544. Pallados armiſonæ, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 535.

‖ Armiſtĭtium, i. n. [*ab* armis ſiſtendis, vox ficta ad formam τοῦ juſtitium] *A ceſſation from arms for a time, a ſhort truce.*

* Armo, as. denom. [*ab* arma] (1) *To arm.* (2) *To raiſe,* or *ſtir, up one to arms.* (3) Met. *To furniſh,* or *provide.* (1) Spoliis ſe quiſque recentibus armat, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 395. (2) Fas nobis Teucros armare fuiſſet, *Id. Æn.* 8, 397. (3) Ad omnia te ſummum atque excellens armavit ingenium, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 7. ¶ Armare calamos veneno, *To poiſon them,* Virg. Æn. 9, 773.

* Armor, āris. paſſ. *To be armed, harneſſed,* &c. Armari in dominos, contra remp. *Cic.* Bello armantur equi, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 540.

* Armus, i. m. [*ab* ἁρμὸς, compages, eſt enim propriè humerorum cum brachiis commiſſura, *Voſſ.*] (1) *A ſhoulder,* or *arm; more rarely, though anciently, of a man.* (2) *But in the Auguſtan age, it began to be uſed only of beaſts, as will appear by the cited authorities.* (3) *The wing of a rabbit,* or *hare.* (1) Latos huic haſta per armos Acta tremit, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 644. Matriſque ſub armis, Miles Agrippa ſuæ, *Manil.* 1, 794. (2) ✠ Ex humeris armi fiunt, *Ov. Met.* 10, 700. Ludunt jubæ per colla, per armos, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 491. *de leone.* Seu ſpumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos, *Id. Æn.* 6, 881. (3) Fœcundi leporis ſapiens ſectabitur armos, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 44.

* Ăro, as. act. [ab ἀρόω, ἀρῶ] (1) *To plough, ear, till,* or *huſband, ground.* (2) *To dig it up, to dreſs and order it.* (3) *To reap,* or *gather.* (1) Aret Falerni mille fundi jugera, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 13. (2) Col. 5, 9. (3) Arare decem medimna ex jugere, *Cic.* 5. *Verr.* ¶ Arare æquor, *To ſail on the ocean,* Virg. Æn. 3, 495. frontem rugis, *To wrinkle,* Id. aquam, littus, *To labour in vain,* Ov. *Alleg.* Fundum alienum arat, *He lies with another man's wife,* Plaut. Aſin. 5, 2, 24.

* Ărōma, ătis. n. [ab ἀρόω, aro, ſpec. de frugibus odoratis] rarò leg. in ſing. pl. Aromata, *All ſweet ſpices, herbs, ſeeds,* or *roots. In general all ſorts of drugs. Grocery-ware,* Col. 12, 20.

* Ărōmătĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* aroma] *Of a ſweet ſmell, odoriferous, fragrant, aromatick,* Plin. 14, 13.

* Ărōmătītes, æ. m. [*ab* eodem] *Hippocras,* or *wine brewed with ſpices: See how it was made,* Plin. 14, 16. Alſo *a precious ſtone of a ſpicey ſmell, like myrrh,* Id. 10, 7.

* Ăron, i. n. [ab ἄρον, Gr.] *The herb cuckowpintle, ramp,* or *wake-robin,* Plin. 19, 5.

Arquātus, *Ov.* i. e. Arcuātus, a, um. part. [*ab* arcuor] *Arched,* alſo *having the jaundice,* or *king's-evil.* Arquatum curvamen, *Ov. Met.* 11, 590. ¶ Arquatum pecus, *Cattle that hath the jaundice,* Col. 7, 5.

† Arquus, i. m. *The rain-bow.* Color in nigris extabat nubibus arqui, *Lucr.* 6, 525.

* Arra, *vel* Arrha, æ. f. [per Apocopen *ab* arrhabo, ἀῤῥαβὼν] *An earneſt penny, money given in part of payment.* Vid. Arrhabo.

* ‖ Arrālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, earneſt, money,* Cod. Juſt.

Arrectārius, a, um. adj. *ex* part. *Erected, ſet upright, ſet up on end.* Hinc in plur. Arrectaria, ōrum. n. ſubſt. *Beams, pillars,* or *ſtones in buildings, ſtanding upright, to bear the weight above them,* Vitr. 2, 8.

Arrectus, a, um. part. [*ab* arrigor] or, comp. (1) *Erected, lifted up, bolt upright.* (2) *Steep.* (3) Met. *Attentive, ready.* (4) *Encouraged.* (1) = Sonipes ictu furit arduus, arrecto pectore, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 639. (2) Pleraque Alpium ab Italiâ, ut breviora, ita arrectiora ſunt, *Liv.* 21, 35. (3) Arrectis auribus aſtant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 152. (4) His animum arrecti dictis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 58. ¶ In digitos arrectus, *Standing on tiptoe,* Virg. Æn. 5, 426. Arrectæ comæ, *The hair ſtaring, briſtling up, ſtanding on end,* Id. Æn. 4, 280.

Arrēpo, *To creep to.* Vid. Adrepo.

‖ Arreptĭtius, *vel* Abreptĭtius, a, um. adj. Vulg. Int. *One that is mad,* or *ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed by the devil.*

‖ Arrepto, as. freq. [*ab* adrepo] *To creep to,* or *towards,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

Arreptus, a, um. part. [*ab* arripior] *Snatched, taken haſtily.* Arreptus crinis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 557.

* Arrha, æ. f. *An earneſt penny,* Plin. 33, 1. per apoc. *ab*

* Arrhăbo, ōnis. m. [à Gr. ἀῤῥαβὼν, quod ab Heb. ע׳כרן] (1) *An earneſt,* or *earneſt penny, given in part of payment.* (2) *A token,* or *pledge.* (3) *A pawn.* (4) ‖ *A hoſtage.* (1) Plin. 33, 1. (2) Hunc arrhabonem amoris à me accipe, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 11. (3) Ea relicta huic arrhaboni eſt pro illo argento, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 42. (4) Claudius annalium ſcriptor, ap. Gell. Noct. Att. 17, 2. ubi admonet hoc vocab. in ſordidis haberi cœptum, & Arrham magìs obtinuiſſe; ap. veteres tamen in uſu fuiſſe.

Arrīdens, ntis. part. *Laughing,* or *ſmiling upon.* Cui ſævùm arridens, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 398.

Arrīdeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. [*ex* ad, & rideo] (1) *To laugh at.* (2) *To ſmile,* or *look, pleaſantly, upon one.* (3) *To pleaſe,* or *give content.* (1) Hiſce ego non paro me, ut rideant, ſed iis ultro arrideo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 19. (2) Tum mihi ædes quoquè arridebant cùm ad te veniebam, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 55. (3) ✠ Inhibere illud tuum quod valde arriſerat, vehementer diſplicet, *Cic. Att.* 13, 22.

Arrīdeor, ēri, īſus. paſſ. *To be ſmiled upon.* ✠ Aut non adhibentur ad cauſas, aut adhibita deridentur; nam ſi arrideantur, &c. *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 4.

Arrĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex* ad, & rego] (1) *To lift up,* or *raiſe.* (2) Met. *To raiſe the ſpirits, to encourage.* (1) Comas arrexit, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 726. (2) Eos non parum oratione ſuâ Marius arrexit, *Sall.* Dicitur & obſcœnâ ſignificatione. ¶ Arrigere aures, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 31. Met. à pecudibus, *To liſten, to hearken.*

Arrĭpiens, ntis. part. *Catching, laying hold of.* Arripiente eo conditionem, *Suet. Cl. Rhet.* 6.

Arrĭpio, ĕre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex* ad, & rapio] (1) *To take by force,* or *violence; to ſeize.* (2) Met. *To catch at,* or *lay hold of.* (3) *To make himſelf maſter of a thing by any means.* (4) Met. *To learn.* (5) *To arreſt,* or *implead.* (1) Familias arripuerunt, pecus abegerunt, *Cic.* in *Piſ.* 34. (2) Submonuit me Parmeno quod ego arripui, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 23. (3) Arripuit locum, & ſylvis inſedit iniquis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 531. (4) = Græcas literas ſenex didici, quas quidem avidè arripui, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 8. ✠ Qui docet quod ipſe celeriter arripuit, id cùm tardè percipi videt, diſcruciatur, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 11. (5) Primores populi arripuit, populúmque tributim, *Hor.* 2, 1, 69. ¶ Arripere ſeſe foras, *To ruſh out of doors,* Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7. aliquem barbâ, *To pluck,* or *twitch, one by the beard,* Id.

Arrĭpior, i, eptus. paſſ. *To be ſnatched,* or *taken haſtily,* &c. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 59.

Arrīſio, ōnis. f. verb. *id. quod* riſus, & applauſus. *Smiling,* Ad. *Her.* 1, 6.

Arrīſor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* arrideo] *He that laugheth,* or *ſmileth upon; a flatterer.* Divitum arroſor, & arriſor, *Sen. E,* 27.

Arrōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* ad, & rodo] (1) *To gnaw, to nibble.* (2) Met. *To rob,* or *plunder.* (1) Semina arrodunt formicæ, *Plin.* 11, 30. (2) Ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula, R. P. conaretur arrodere, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 33.

Arrŏgans, tis. part. [*ab* arrogo] & adj. or, comp. ‖ ſſimus, ſup. *Arrogant, proud, haughty.* Non grata magìs quàm arrogans beneficiorum prædicatio, *Cic.* de *Har. R.* 8. Arrogantiſſimum proverbium, *Macrob. S.* 1, 11. Arrogantius factum, *Suet. Jul. C.* 79.

Arrŏganter, adv. qual. ùs, comp. ‖ ſſimè, ſup. *Conceitedly, arrogantly, proudly, preſumptuouſly.* Nec verò arroganter hoc dictum exiſtimari velim, *Cic. Off.* 1, 1. Audite conſulem, judices, nihil arrogantiùs dicam, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 37. A quo arrogantiſſimè exceptus eſt *Oroſ.* 7, 25.

Arrŏgantia, æ. f. verb. *Conceitedneſs, arrogancy, pride, preſumption, haughtineſs.* Illud γνῶθι σεαυτὸν noli putare ad arrogantiam minuendam ſolùm dictum, verùm, ut bona noſtra norimus, *Cic.* ad *Quint. fratr.* 3, 6.

‖ Arrŏgātio, ōnis. f. verb. dict. quòd per populi rogationem olim fiebat. *The adopting of a ſon with the leave of the people,* Gell. 5, 19.

Arrŏgo, as. act. [*ex* ad, & rogo] (1) *To aſcribe, to confer by vote,* or *ſuffrage.* (2) *To arrogate, challenge, claim,* or *attribute, to one's ſelf any thing, juſtly,* or *unjuſtly; but generally the latter.* (3) ‖ *To adopt.* (1) Tibi fortuna laudem, & optatum, peractis imperiis, decus arrogavit, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 40. (2) ✠ Non tantùm mihi derogo, tamen etſi nihil arrogo, ut te copioſiùs quàm me putem poſſe dicere, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 32. (3) Gell. 5, 19. ¶ § Arrogare pretium rei, *To put a value upon,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35.

Arrŏgor, āris. paſſ. *To be added,* or *choſen, by vote,* &c. Dictatorem arrogari haud ſatìs decorum viſum eſt patribus, *Liv.* l. 7.

Arrōſor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* arrodo] *He that gnaws, plunders,* or *robs,* Sen. Ep. 27.

Arrōſus, a, um. part. *Gnawn, biten,* &c. *Plin.* 11, 30.

• Ars, tis. f. [per ſync. ab ἀρετὴ, i. e. virtus, *Don.* nam vett. artem pro virtute accipiebant, *Diom.*] (1) *Originally and properly power.* (2) *Virtue.* (3) Afterwards *art.* (4) *Science.* (5) *A ſkill, way,* or *means.* (6) *Trade, craft, handicraft.* (7) *Cunning, deceit, a trick,* or *device.* (1) Quid eſt quod tibi mea ars hoc efficere poſſit amplius? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 4. (2) Ibid. Fidem, & taciturnitatem poëta *artes* vocat. (3) Ars eſt quæ diſciplinâ percipi poteſt, *Quint.* ✠ Ars dux certior quàm natura, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 4. (4) Clarus arte medendi, *Quint.* 3, 6. (5) Nullâ reparabilis arte Læſa pudicitia eſt, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 103. Urbs in artis *militaris* perpetuis præceptis ordinata, *Liv.* 9, 17. (6) Opifices omnes in ſordidâ arte verſantur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. (7) = Dolis inſtructus, & arte Pelaſgâ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 152. Eſt enim vocab. mediæ ſignificationis.

• Arſĕnĭcum, i. n. [ἀρσενικὸν, Gr.] *A kind of colour, whereof there be two ſorts, the one yellow, the other red. Orpiment, arſenick,* Plin. 34, 18.

• ‖ Arſis, is. f. [ab αἴρω, tollo] *The elevation of the voice in pronunciation,* Gram.

Arſūrus, a, um. part. *About to burn,* Arſuræ carinæ, *Ov. Met.* 13, 274. Conf. *Liv.* 28, 25.

• Artĕmīſia, æ. f. [ab Ἄρτεμις, Diana quòd fœminarum malis, quibus Diana præeſt, medeatur] *The herb mugwort,* or *motherwort,* Plin. 25, 7.

• Artĕmon, *vel* Artĕmo, ōnis. m. [ἀρτέμων, Gr.] *The pully of a crane,* or *other like machine wherein ropes do run,* Vitr. 10, 5. *The mizzen-ſail in the fore part of the ſhip,* Varr.

• Artēria, æ. f. ſed ſæpius Arteriæ in pl. [ἀρτηρία, διὰ τὸ τὸν ἀέρα τηρεῖν, quòd aëra, *i. e.* ſpiritus conſervet, eſt enim ſpiritûs conceptaculum.] *An artery,* or *vein, in which the vital ſpirits are; the pulſe.* ¶ Aſpera arteria, *The wind-pipe,* Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Arteriæ micant, *The pulſe beats,* Id.

• ‖ Artērĭālis, e. adj. [*ex* arteria] *Belonging to the arteries,* Litt. unde non dicit.

• Artĕrium, i. n. [*pro* arteria] *An artery.* Facitque aſperiora foras gradiens arteria clamor, *Lucr.* 4, 532.

• Arthrĭtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* arthritis] *Ill of the gout, gouty,* Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

• ‖ Arthrītis, ĭdis. f. [quòd τὰ ἄρθρα, i. e. membra infeſtet] *The gout, a diſeaſe in the joints,* Scrib. Larg. 23, 101. Dolorem articulorum vocat Cic.

Artĭcŭlāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to the joints.* Articularis morbus, *Plin.* 20, 17.

Artĭcŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Of the joints.* ¶ Articularii morbi, *The joint evils,* or *diſeaſes,* Plin. 25, 5.

Artĭcŭlārius, i. m. *A gouty man,* Plaut. Merc. 4, 7, 17.

Artĭcŭlātè, adv. *Diſtinctly, particularly.* Puellæ ſalutem articulatè dices, *Cic. Att.* 6, 5. &

Artĭcŭlātim, adv. quod freq. dic. (1) *From joint to joint.* (2) Met. *From point to point, diſtinctly.* (1) Puerum obtruncat, membráque articulatim dividit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 26. (2) = Articulatim, & diſtinctè, dicere, *Id. de Legg.* 1, 13.

Artĭcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The ſhooting of plants from joint to joint,* or *knot to knot.* (2) Alſo *the wounding, or bruiſing, of young vine-ſhoots.* (1) Tunc cernitur excreſcentium cacuminum articulatio, *Plin.* 16, 25. (2) *Id.* 17, 24.

‖ Artĭcŭlātus, a, um. part. *Jointed, diſtinct, articulate, ſignificant,* Hieron.

Artĭcŭlo, as. act. *To joint, to utter diſtinctly.* Mobilis articulat verborum dædala lingua, *Lucr.* 4, 555.

Artĭcŭlōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of joints,* or *knots.* (2) Met. *Full of ſhort members,* or *clauſes.* (1) Radix longa, articuloſáque, *Plin.* 24, 16. (2) Evitanda conciſa nimiùm, & velut articuloſa partitio, *Quint.* 4, 5.

Artĭcŭlus, i. dim. [*ab* artus] (1) *A joint of the body, where the bones meet, and are faſtened together.* (2) *A knot,* or *joint, in plants, and the twigs of trees.* (3) ‖ *An article,* or *condition, in a covenant.* (4) ‖ *A chief head,* or *article.* (5) *A moment, point, or inſtant, of time.* (6) *A point,* or *clauſe, or ſmall member of a ſentence.* (7) ‖ *An item in an account.* (8) ‖ *An article in grammar.* (1) Terentia tua magnos articulorum dolores habet, *Cic. Att.* 1, 4. Alces crura ſine nodis, articuliſque habent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 26. (2) Articuli ſarmentorum, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 15. (3) ‖ Ap. Arnob. & quoſdam recent. (4) Vid. Voſſ. de vitiis L. L. 1, 32. (5) In ipſo articulo oppreſſit, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 2, 21. (6) Non ad numerum articulus cadens, *Cic. Orat.* 18. (7) Caſaub. ad Suet. Cæſ. 47. obſervavit, non ſatìs probabit. (8) Ut ὁ, ἡ, τὸ. Græcè, *Un, le, la,* Gallicè; *A, the,* Ang. Latinè nullum exemplum adduci poteſt; propriè enim articulos Lat. non habent. ¶ Articuli montium, *Hillocks,* or *riſings in great hills,* Plin. 37, 13.

Artĭfex, ĭcis. c. g. [*ab* ars, & facio] (1) *An artiſt.* (2) *A maker, a creator, a workman.* (3) *A cunning ſhaver,* or *contriver.* (4) *An authour,* or *contriver.* (1) Artifex eſt qui percipit artem, *Quint.* 2, 14. (2) Artifex mundi Deus, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 2. (3) O artificem probum! *Ter. Phor.* 2, 1, 24. ironicè. (4) Sceleris infandi artifex, *Sen. Agam.* 983. ¶ Scenici artifices, *Actors,* Cic. *pro* Arch. 5. dicendi, *Good oratours,* Id. *de* Orat. 1, 6.

Artĭfex, ĭcis. adj. *Cunning, workman-like, artificial.* Artifex motus, *Quint.* 9, 4. vultus, *Perſ.* 5, 40. ſtylus, *Cic.* Artifices argutiæ, *Plin.* 10, 29.

Artĭfĭciālis, e. adj. *Cunningly wrought, artificial, workman like,* Quint. 5, 1.

Artĭfĭciālĭter, adv. *Cunningly, artfully, artificially,* Quint. 2, 17.

Artĭfĭciōſè, adv. *Artificially, according to art,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 41.

Artĭfĭciōſus, a, um. adj. *Artificial, done by the rules of art.* Cic. *de* Nat. Deor. 2, 22.

Artĭfĭcium, i. n. (1) *Workmanſhip.* (2) *Trade, art.* (3) *The thing, as artificially wrought.* (4) *An artifice, a device,* or *ſlight.* (1) = Antiquo opere, & ſummo artificio factum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 21. (2) Artificium coquorum, *Quint.* 2, 15. (3) Artificii [Verres] cupidus, non argenti fuit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 21. (4) = Neque acie viciſſe Romanos, ſed artificio quodam, & ſcientiâ oppugnationis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 29. Quorum artificiis effectum eſt, ut R. P. in hunc ſtatum perveniret, *Cic. Att.* 9, 8. Eſt enim vocab. *μέσον.*

• ‖ Artŏcŏpus, i. m. [ab ἄρτος, & κόπτω] *A pantler, he that chips the bread,* or *cuts it out.* Al. [ab ἄρτος, & κόπος, labor,] ſignificat, *a baker,* ſed non eſt magni momenti, cùm hoc vocab. ſolùm adducitur ex Juv. 5, 72. ubi opt. libri habent *artoptæ.* Vid. Artopta.

• Artocreas, ătis. n. & Artocrea, æ. f. illud potiùs, cùm liber qui circumfertur Apicii nomine, habeat; nec obſtat locus *Perſii,* Oleum artocreáſque popello Largior, 6, 52. *A pie, a paſty of fleſh.*

• ‖ Artŏlăgănus, i. m. [ex ἄρτος, panis, & λάγανον, placenta] *Fine cake bread, a cheeſecake,* or *wigg.*

• Ărtopta, æ. f. [ex ἄρτος, panis, & ὀπτάω, coquo, torreo] *A kneading trough,* or *rather a baking pan, as ſome take it in Plaut. Aul.* 2, 9, 4. Utendam artoptam peto. *A woman baker,* ut quibuſdam videtur ap. *Juv.* Salva ſit artoptæ reverentia, *Sat.* 5, 72. Meliùs fortè ab ἄρτος, & ὄπτομαι, inſpicio, ut ſit panis diſpenſator.

• Artoptītius panis, *Baked in a pan.* Quòd artoptâ torreatur, *Plin.* 18, 9.

† Artu, n. unde plur. artua, *id. quod* artus, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 190.

‖ Artuātus, a, um. part. *Burſt,* or rather *torn aſunder, limb by limb,* Jul. Firm. ⸸ Deartuatus.

† Artus, a, um. adj. ap. ant. pro Arctus, quod vid.

Artus, ûs. m. legi enim videtur in ſing. etſi Lexic. non obſervârint. [à Gr. ἄρθρον, ut à λέκτρον, lectus, vel *ab* arto, *pro* arcto, quòd membra membris artentur, *i. e.* ſtringantur, *Serv.*] (1) *A joint.* (2) *The limbs.* (3) Synec. *The whole body.* (1) Tunc omnis palpitat artus, *Luc.* 6, 754. ¶ Luxata hominum corpora natando facillimè in artus redeunt, *Come into joint,* Plin. 31, 6. (2) [Anguis] miſeros depaſcitur artus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 215. (3) ✠ Cùm frigida mors animâ ſeduxerit artus, *Id. Æn.* 4, 385. ¶ Artuum dolor, *The gout,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 60. Sanguine defecti artus, *A lifeleſs trunk,* Ov. Met. 5, 96.

• Arvālis, e. adj. [ad arvum pertinens, à quo etiam derivatur] Arvales fratres, *The prieſts of Romulus, that went in proceſſion through the field, and prayed for the increaſe of corn,* Varr. De his vid. Gell. 6, 7. Plin. 18, 2.

• Arvīna, æ. f. [*ab* arvis, *pro* arvix, quod antiquitus pro aries] Arvina eſt pingue durum, quod eſt inter cutem, & viſcus, *Serv. Fat, properly of a ram; tallow.* Spicula lucida tergunt Arvinâ pingui, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 627.

Arvīſia vina, *Malmſey, ſweet wine,* Virg. Ecl. 5, 30. Vid. Propr.

• † Arvix, ant. *pro* aries, [ab ἄριξ, interpoſito dig. Æol.] unde in acc. arvigem, *A ram. Videmus in hoſtiis eam arvigem quæ cornua habet,* Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

• Ărum, i. n. *The herb wake robin,* Plin. 19, 5. Vid. Aron.

Ăruncus, i. m. *A goat's-beard.* = Dependet caprarum mento villus quem aruncum vocant, *Plin.* 8, 50.

✣ Ărundĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* arundo, & fero] *Bearing canes,* or *reeds,* Ov. Faſt. 5, 637.

Ărundĭnāceus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *like, a reed,* Plin. 18, 7.

Ărundĭnētum, i. n. *A place where reeds,* or *canes, grow,* Plin. 10, 32. Col. 11, 2.

Ărundĭneus, a, um. adj. *Of a reed,* or *cane.* Arundinei canales, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 265.

Ărundĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of reeds, canes,* or *ſedge,* Catull. Ep. 37.

Ărundo, dĭnis. f. [*ab* arendo, dict. quòd citò areſcat.] (1) *A reed,* or *cane.* (2) Meton. *An arrow,* or *ſhaft.* (3) Poët. *A child's hobby horſe.* (4) *An angling rod.* (5) *A pipe.* (6) ‖ Alſo *a kind of vine.* (1) Fluvialis arundo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 414. (2) Perque illia venit arundo, *Id. Æn.* 7, 499. (3) Equitare in arundine longâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 248. (4) Hæc captat arundine piſces, *Tibull.* 2, 6, 23. (5) Modulatur arundine carmen, *Ov. Met.* 11, 154. (6) Varr. teſte Litt.

Ăruſpex, ĭcis. c. g. [*ab* ara, & ſpecio, ab extis inſpiciendis in arâ] *A ſoothſayer, or diviner, from the entrails of ſacrifices,* Nep. Vid. Haruſpex.

Ăruſpĭcium, i. n. *Soothſaying,* Catull. 89, 2.

* Arvum, i. n. & Arvus, i. m. [*ab* aro, as. *ſicut* paſcuus, *à* paſco] (1) *Properly land ploughed, but unſown; a fallow field.* (2) *But in general any field, ground,* or *land.* (3) Met. *Corn,* or *other produce thereof.* (4) *Tilth,* or *tillage.* (1) ✠ Non arvus hic, ſed paſcuus eſt ager, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 47. Arvum dicimus agrum nec dum ſatum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 24. (2) Olivifera, arva, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 151, vitifera, *Sil.* (3) Ne perconteris fundus meus arvo Paſcat herum, an baccis opulentet olivæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 2. (4) ✠ Numidæ pabulo pecoris magìs quàm arvo ſtudent, *Sall. B. J.* 95. ¶ Muliebria arva, *Lucr.* & Genitale arvum, *Virg.* pro naturâ muliebri verecundè dixerunt. ☞ *Sine dubio eſt adjectivum, ut arvus ager, arva terra, arvum ſolum. Nam arvam dici Nonnius exemplis confirmat.*

* Arx, cis. f. verb. [*ab* arcendo, *Varr.* Propiùs à vero abſunt, qui ab ἄκρα, faſtigium, ſummitas, unde & Græcè ἀκρόπολις, deductum putant] (1) *The top, peak, or ridge, of any thing, as of a rock, hill,* or *mountain,* &c. (2) *And becauſe built in ſuch places,* Meton. *any fortified place, fort, caſtle,* or *ſtrong hold.* (3) *And becauſe of their reſidence there, a court,* or *palace, of kings, princes, governours,* &c. (4) *A temple.* (5) *A metropolis,* or *chief city.* (6) *By way of eminency, Athens, Rome.* (7) Met. *The top, main point,* or *chief ſtreſs, of any thing.* (8) *A refuge, ſecurity, harbour,* or *receptacle.* (1) Celſâ ſedet Æolus arce, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 60. Flêrunt Rhodopeïæ arces, *Id. Geor.* 4, 461. Septem Româ tibi muro circumdedit arces, *Id.* 2, 535. quas *juga* appellat, Septem urbs alta jugis, *Propert.* 3, 11, 57. Arx capitis, *i. e.* vertex, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hor.* 234. (2) Tarento amiſſo arcem tamen Livius Salinator retinuit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 67. (5) Byſia arx regum Thraciæ, *Plin.* 4, 11. ¶ ♆ Igneæ arces, *Heaven,* Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10. Cùm littora fervere latè proſpiceret arce Ex ſummâ, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 409. ubi, *Serv.* Regum fuit habitare in arcibus propter tutelam. (4) Invictiſſima arx Capitolii, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 78. Sacras jaculatus arces, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 3. (5) Urbs [Roma] arx, omnium gentium, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 6. (6) Nep. *in* Themiſt. 2. (7) Non potui magìs in arcem illius cauſæ invadere, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 1, 9. (8) *Id.* Div. in Verr. ubi legem repetundarum *arcem ſociorum* vocat. = Templum illud fuit arx civium perditorum, receptaculum veterum Catilinæ militum, *Id.*

A ante S.

As, & ant. Aſſis; gen. aſſis. m. [ab ἀσσάριον libra, quæ ex 96 drachmis conficitur, ſive duodecim unciis. As *ab* æs, erat enim ex ære primùm rudi uſque ad Servii Tullii tempora, deinde ſignato, *Varr.*] *A pound weight, conſiſting of* 12 *equal parts,* or *ounces,* Uncia, *one ounce*; ſextans, 2; triens, 3; quadrans, 4; quincunx, 5; ſemis, 6; ſeptunx, 7; bes, 8; dodrans, 9; dextans, 10; deux, 11; as, 12, *or a pound weight, or whole of any thing, as an eſtate,* &c. *whence we read of ſuch diſtributions of the* as. Facit hæc hæredem ex deunce, & ſemunciâ Cæcinam; ex duabus ſextulis M. Fulcinium, Ebutio ſextulam aſpergit, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 6. *To the firſt* 11 *twelfths, and* 1 *half, of the* as; *to the ſecond,* 2 *thirds*; *to the third,* 1 *third of the remaining* ſemuncia, *Cic. where it is plain that the* uncia *was divided after the ſame manner with the* as; ſextula *being to the* uncia *what* ſextans *is to the* as. Tres inſtituit [Cæſar] hæredes, C. Octavium ex dodrante, & L. Plin. & Q. Ped. ex quadrante, *Suet. Jul.* 83, i. e. 3 *fourths to Oct. to the other two the remaining* 1 *fourth of the* as. *He that had the whole eſtate was called* Ex aſſe hæres. *Alſo a coin, of which* 10 *made a denier,* 3 *farthings of our money.* ¶ Ad aſſem omnia perdere, *To loſe every farthing,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27.

* Ăsărōtum, i. n. [ab α, priv. & σαρόω, verro, ſic. dict. quòd ſimile eſſet non verſo, vel non mundato, pavimento, *Plin.* Al. ab α, intenſivâ, & σαρόω, quòd diligentiſſimè verrerentur, Perot. *ſed quis tantas lites componet?*] *Fine pavements in dining-rooms made of little tiles of ſeveral colours artificially cut in the faſhion of dice. A noble pavement of this kind was ſome years ago diſcovered near Blenheim, in Oxfordſhire,* Vid. Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 56.

* Ăsărum, i. n. [ἄσαρον, Gr.] Al. Nardum ſylveſtre, Magi Martis ſanguinem, al. Baccar appellitant, *The herb foolfoot,* or *wild ſpikenard.* Vid. Plin. 12, 13.

* Aſbeſtĭnum, i. n. & Aſbeſton, n. [ex ἄσβεστον, *i. e.* inextinguibile, Gr.] *A kind of flax of which they made cloth that was cleanſed by burning in the fire.* Alſo *cloth made of it.* Linum vivum dicitur, *Plin.* 19, 1.

* Aſbeſtos, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A kind of ſtone, which being ſet on fire cannot be quenched,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Aſbŏlus, i. m. [ex ἄσβολος, fuligo] *Coal, a dog's name.* Villis Aſbolus atris, *Ov. Met.* 3, 218.

* Aſcălăbōtes, æ. f. [ἀσκαλαβώτης, Gr.] *A kind of* ſtellio, *or evet,* Plin. 29, 4.

Aſcălōnia, æ. f. *vel* Aſcōlŏnium, i. n. *A kind of onion,* or *ſkallion, from Aſkalon, a city of* Judea, *Plin.* 19, 16.

* ‖ Aſcărĭdes, um. f. [ab α, proſth. & σκαίρω, ſalio] *Little worms breeding in the guts of a man,* or *child*; *arſe-worms*; *the bots in horſes.*

* ‖ Aſcaules, is. & Aſcaula, æ. m. [ab ἀσκὸς, uter, & αὐλὸς, tibia] *A bag-pipe player.* Lat. Utricularius. *Seneca* & *Vopiſc.* Pithaules, à πίθος, dolium, vocant.

Aſcendendus, a, um. part. *To be aſcended.* Si mons erat aſcendendus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 79.

Aſcendens, tis. part. *Aſcending, climbing up.* Aſcendens gradibus magiſtratuum, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 81.

Aſcendo, ĕre, i, ſum. act. [*ex* ad, & ſcando] (1) *To aſcend, to climb, to get,* or *come, up.* (2) Met. *To riſe higher,* or *advance himſelf to*; *to mount.* (1) Veſtram aſcendiſſet in urbem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 192. (2) Unum aſcendere gradum dignitatis conatus eſt, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 27. § Scalis muros, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 307. cœlum, in cœlum, ad honores, *Cic.*

Aſcenſio, ōnis. f. verb. *An aſcent, an advancement,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. c. 36.

‖ Aſcenſor, ōris. m. verb. *A mounter,* ap. recentiores.

Aſcenſūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* aſcendo] *That will aſcend,* or *mount,* Tib. 4, 1, 12. Cùm rex aſcenſurus eſſet, *Curt.* 8, 21.

Aſcenſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *An aſcending, going,* or *climbing, up.* (2) *A riſe, an aſcent.* (3) Met. *A riſing to honour,* or *advancement.* (1) Faſtigia aſcenſu ſupero, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 303. (2) Difficili aſcenſu, atque arduo oppidum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 23. (3) Ad popularem jactationem aſcenſus, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp.* 20. = Aditus, *Cic.*

* ‖ Aſcētēria, pl. [ἀσκητήρια, Gr. ab. ἀσκῶ, i. e. mentem exerceo] *Monaſteries, cloyſters,* Juſtin. Ind. Aſcetria, *A nun,* Bud. Aſceta, exercitator, monachus; & Aſceterium, monaſterium. Sed non pert. ad claſſicos ſcriptores.

* Aſchȳnŏmĕne, es. f. corr. *pro* Æſchȳnŏmĭne, [ab ἀσχύνομαι, erubeſco] *An herb ſo called from its modeſty, becauſe it gathers up, its leaves, when any thing touches it, as it were to avoid contact: the ſenſible plant,* Plin 24, 17.

* Aſcia, æ. f. [ab ἀξίνη, qu. axia] *A chip ax,* or *great hatchet.* Aſcia ne polito, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 23.

* Aſcio, as. act. (1) *To cut, hew,* or *chip, with a hatchet,* or *ax.* (2) Alſo *to purge,* or *cleanſe.* (1) Vitr. 7, 2. (2) Id.

Aſciſcendus, a, um. part. *To be taken in, owned, deſired, embraced,* &c. *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 2.

Aſciſco, ĕre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* ad, & ſciſco] (1) *To take to him,* or *it*; *to call for.* (2) *To aſſociate.* (3) *To ally.* (4) *To call in, to fetch in.* (5) *To bring in uſe.* (1) Regium aſcivit nomen, *Liv.* 33, 21. ✠ Natura [voluptatem] aſciſcit, [dolorem] reprobat, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 7. (2) Ad incredibile ſceleris fœdus aſcivit, *Id. Catil.* 2, 4. (3) Aſciſcere generum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 613. (4) Receptos ad ſe ſocios ſibi aſciſcunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 5. (5) Idcirco hanc conſuetudinem libenter aſcivimus, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 57. ¶ Aſciſcere ritus peregrinos, *Liv.* 1, 20.

Aſciſcor, i, ītus. paſſ. *To be taken in,* &c. Aſciſci in civitatem, *Liv.* 6, 40.

* Aſcītes, æ. m. [ab ἀσκὸς] Uter, pellis, aqua intercus. *A kind of dropſy.* ✠ Aſcites habet plus humoris, tympanites plus ſpiritûs, *Celſ.* 3, 21.

‖ Aſcītītius, a, um. adj. [à part. Aſcitus] *Far fetched, taken in, artificial, not natural.* ¶ ‖ Coma aſcititia, *A peruke,* or *falſe hair,* Litt. vellem & unde addidiſſet. Ad analogiam quidem ſatìs quadrat.

Aſcītus, a, um. part. [*ab* aſciſcor] *Admited, taken to, aſſociated, ſtrange, far fetched, uſurped.* Superis aſcitus, *Ov.* de *Pont.* 4, 9, 127. Petere aſcitas dapes, *Id. Faſt.* 6, 172. De cæt. ſign. vid. Aſciſco.

* Aſcius, a, um. adj. [ex α priv. & σκιὰ, umbra] *Without ſhadow,* Plin. 2, 73. Aſcii, *people ſo right under the line, that they have no ſhadow.*

* ‖ Aſclēpiădæum carmen conſtat penthemimeri & duobus dactylis, *ut* Durum, ſed levius fit patientiâ, *Hor.* ab

* Aſclēpias, ădis. f. [quod ἀσκληπιὰς, dict. ex Aſclepio inventore,] *Swalwort,* Plin. 27, 5.

* ‖ Aſcoliaſmus, i. m. [Empuſæ ludus, quo ſuper utres, ἀσκὸς, uno pede ſaltabat, ut decidens riſum cieret.] *A kind of play, in which hopping on one leg; and, leaping on bags of goat ſkins (that creature hurting their vines) filled with wind, and greaſed, the Athenians celebrated the feaſts of Bacchus,* Poll. 9, 7. *of which Virgil gives this account:* Inter pocula læti Mollibus in pratis unctos ſaliêre per utres, *Geor.* 2, 384.

* Aſcōpēra, æ. f. [ab ἀσκὸς, uter, & πήρα, pera] *A bag, a ſack,* Suet. Ner. 45. Lat. Culeus, quo dignus Nero matricida.

Aſcrībo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* ad, & ſcribo] (1) *To write unto.* (2) *To write amongſt.* (3) *To enroll, to regiſter, to record.* (4) *To add,* or *join.* (5) *To impute,* or *attribute.* (6) *To aſſign,* or *annex.* (7) *To ſubſcribe,* or *underwrite.* (1) Quid ad Statium aſcripſerit neſcio, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2. (2) Hunc ad tuum numerum libenter aſcribito, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 1. (3) Nam niſi eſſet, hoc in omnibus legibus non aſcriberetur, *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 33. (4) Malè ſanos aſcripſit Liber Satyris, Fauniſque poëtas, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 4. (5) Neque enim mihi negligentiam velim aſcribas, *Cic.* (6) Qui hanc pœnam fœderibus aſcribat, *Id.* pro *Balb.* 8. (7) Antiquior dies in tuis aſcripta eſt literis, *Id. Q. fr.* 3, 1. ¶ Aſcribere alicui ſalutem, *To preſent his ſervice,* Id. Att. 1, 3.

Aſcrībor, i, ptus. paſſ. *To be aſcribed, reckoned,* &c. ¶ Aſcribi numinibus, *To be canonized,* Plin. 2, 7. In civitatem, in civitate, vel civitati, aſcribi, *To be made free of the city,* Cic.

Aſcriptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining, enrolling,* or *regiſtering,* Cic. *pro* Cæc. 33.

Aſcriptītius, a, um. adj. *Choſen, regiſtered, enrolled among, ſuperadded, additional, ſupernumerary.* ¶ Cives aſcriptitii, *Foreigners, naturalized and made denizens,* Cic. N. D. 3. 15. ¶ ‖ Aſcriptitii, qui in lege villani, *Bondmen, belonging to a farm,* Bud. Aſcriptitii milites, qui & Accenſi, in demortuorum locum ſuffecti, *Recruits,* Feſt. Aſcriptitii Diî, *i. e.* minorum gentium, *Inferiour deities.*

† Aſcriptīvus, a, um. adj. *id. quod* Aſcriptitius, ſed non perinde uſitat. *Supernumerary ſoldiers,* Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2.

Aſcriptor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* aſcribo] (1) *He that votes any thing, a ſubſcriber,* or *promoter.* (2) *A maintainer,* or *favourer, of another man's cauſe.* (1) Quum in reſtituendo auctorem fuiſſe aſcriptoremque videatis, *Cic.* poſt *Red.* in *Sen.* 4. (2) Aſcriptor dignitatis meæ, *Id.* poſt *Red.* in *Sen.* 10.

Aſcriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Subſcribed written to.* (2) *Enrolled, regiſtered, choſen.* (1) Antiquior dies in literis aſcripta, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. (2) Aſcripti in colonias, *Liv.* ¶ ‖ Aſcripti, ſive

Accenſi, *Supernumerary officers, who are to fill up vacant places, as they fall.*

* Aſcўron, [ex ἄσκυρον Gr.] *vid.* Androſæmon, *Probably St. John's wort,* or *St. Peter's wort,* Plin. 27, 5.

Ăſella, æ. f. dim. [*ab* aſina] *A little ſhe-aſs.* Redit ad ſcabram turpis aſella molam, *Ov. A.A.* 3, 290.

Ăſellus, i. m. dim. [*ab* aſinus] *A little aſs, an aſs's colt,* or *young aſs*; alſo *a kind of fiſh, of the colour of an aſs*; *a cod,* or *cod-fiſh.* Alſo *a cheeſlip,* or *ſow*; *an inſect.* Tylus, *Plin.* ¶ Aſelli, *Two ſtars in* Cancer, *Id.* 18, 35.

Ăſīlus, i. m. *vel* Ăſīlum, i. n. (1) *A horſe-fly,* or *breeze. A gad-bee, dun-fly.* Alſo *a worm found in fiſhes.* (2) Alſo *the ſea-breeze, which gets under the fins of great fiſhes, and ſtings them.* (1) Cui nomen aſilo Romanum eſt, œſtrum Graii vertêre vocantes, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 245. (2) Stat. Sylv. 2, 56. Vid. & Plin. 6, 25.

Ăſĭna, æ. f. *A ſhe-aſs,* Varr. R. R. 2, 8.

Ăſĭnāria, (*ſc.* fabula) *One of Plautus's comedies.*

Ăſĭnārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, an aſs.* ¶ Mola aſinaria, *A horſe-mill,* Cato R. R. 10.

Ăſĭnārius, i. m. *An aſs-herd,* or *driver,* Cato, Varr. Suet. ‖ *Alſo the Chriſtians called by that name, becauſe believed to worſhip an aſs's head,* Tert. Apol. & Min. Felix, *in* Octav.

Ăſĭnus, i. m. [ex אתון athon, Hebr. idem, converſo ת in σ, ut Σιὸς Laconicè θεὸς.] (1) *An aſs.* (2) *A block head.* (3) ‖ Alſo *the ſtone in a mill, that turns round.* (1) Hæc notio paſſim obvia eſt. (2) Quis eſſet ſtatus, flabellum tenere te aſinum tantum, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 50. (3) Vid. Muret. Var. lect. 8, 15. & de hâc notione, quid tibi videatur, ſtatue.

Ăſio, ōnis. m. *A kind of owl, with feathers on her head like ears. A horn-owl,* Plin. 10, 23, & 29, 61. Dic. etiam Otis, & noctua aurita.

* ‖ Ăſōtĭa, æ. f. [ἀσωτεία Gr.] *Riot, intemperance, ſotiſhneſs,* Gell. 10, 17. Lat. Luxuria. Ita Ἀσώτως, adv. *Riotouſly, ſotiſhly,* Mart. 4, 9. Lat. Luxurioſè, diſſolutè.

* Ăſōtus, a, um. adj. [ab ἄσωτος idem] *Riotous, debauched, extravagant.* Subſt. *A ſot,* Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 8.

* Aſpălăthus, i. m. [ἀσπάλαθος, Gr.] *The roſe of Jeruſalem,* or *our lady's roſe,* Geſn. & Plin. 15, 7.

* Aſpărăgus, i. m. [*ab* aſper, quòd ex aſperis virgultis legitur, *Varr.*] (1) *Aſparagus.* (2) Alſo *the young buds,* or *ſhoots, of herbs that are to be eaten.* (3) Alſo *a thorny plant without any leaves at all.* (1) ¶ Velociùs quàm coquuntur aſparagi, *Immediately, in a trice,* Adag. Aug. Cæſ. *Suet.* in vitâ ejus, 87. (2) Plin. (3) Id. 15, 21.

Aſpectābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. [*ab* aſpecto] (1) *Worthy to be looked upon,* or *obſerved.* (2) Or, *That may be ſeen, and beheld.* (1) Deus unum animal aſpectabile effecit, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 4. (2) Corporeum autem & aſpectabile, itémque tractabile omne neceſſe eſt, quod natum eſt, *Id.* Nihil eſt aſpectabilius.

Aſpectans, ntis. part. *Beholding,* Sil. 13, 802.

Aſpecto, as. act. [*ex* ad & ſpecto] (1) *To look wiſtly; to ſtare at ſtedfaſtly,* or *earneſtly to behold.* (2) Met. *To regard,* or *have regard to.* (3) *To look towards, to be over-againſt a place.* (1) Quid me aſpectas? quid taces? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5. (2) Juſſa principis aſpectare, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 4. (3) Collis adverſas aſpectat deſuper arces, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 424.

Aſpector, āris. paſſ. *To be looked on.* Met. *To be reſpected,* Lucr. 3, 76.

Aſpectūrus, a. um. part. *About to ſee.* Cupidas non aſpectura ſorores, *Claud.* 2. *Rapt. Proſ.* 238.

Aſpectus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *The ſight.* (2) *An aſpect, look,* or *appearance.* (3) *The preſence.* (4) *The ſight,* or *view.* (1) Solem intuendo aſpectum amittere, *Cic. T. Q.* 1, 30. (2) Obſtupuit primo aſpectu, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 617. (3) Aſpectu civium carere, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 7. (4) In aſpectu urbis, *Id. Verr.* 1.

Aſpello, ĕre. act. [*ex* abs & pello] *To put back,* or *from him*; *to drive away, to expell, to chaſe away.* Neque adeò ſpes, quæ mihi hunc aſpellat metum, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 4.

Aſpellor, paſſ. *To be driven from,* &c. Longè à læto numine aſpellor Jovis, *Cic. T. Q.* 2, 10.

* Aſper, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. or, comp. ĭmus, ſup. [à Gr. ἄσπορον, quòd ſit ſine frugibus] *Unpleaſant,* or *diſagreeable, to any of our ſenſes.* (1) *To the eye, rough, ruged, unſightly,* Plin. (2) *To the taſte, rough, harſh, biteing, ſtale,* &c. (3) *To the touch, hard, ſharp.* (4) ‖ *To the ſmell, ſtinking, fetid.* (5) *To the ears, harſh, grateing.* (6) Met. *Ill bred, ill-natured, rude.* (7) *Curſt, fierce, cruel.* (8) *Unjuſt.* (9) *Severe, grave.* (10) *Manly, patient in hardſhips.* (1) = Aſpera, & montuoſa loca, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 42. Aſperam arteriam *propter multorum ſemicirculorum aſperitatem, dixit* Plin. (2) Sapor aſper, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 277. Vinum aſperum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 49. (3) = Ne teneras glacies ſecet aſpera plantas, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 49. Sentes aſperi, *Id. Æn.* 2, 379. (4) Plin. *ap.* Sipont. (5) & (6) = Homo aſper, & durus, oratione, & moribus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 28. (7) = Aſperi animi, & linguæ acerbæ fuit, *Liv.* (8) = Tu delige quos naturâ putes aſperos, atque omnibus iniquos, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 16. (9) Virtus aſpera, *Sil.* 7, 51. = Aſperior, & durior doctrina, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 29. (10) 𝔛 Teneræ nimis mentes aſperioribus Formandæ ſtudiis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 51. ¶ Aſperæ facetiæ, *Dry,* or *biteing jeſts,* Tac. Ann. 15, 68. Aſper nummus, *Rough* (i. e.) *coined ſilver,* Perſ. 3, 69. Aſper crater, *Not plain, chaſed,* Ov. Met. 12, 235. Aſpris, *pro* aſperis, Sync. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 379.

* Aſpĕrātus, a, um. part. *Rubed, made rough,* Plin. 29, 6.

* Aſpĕrè, iùs, errimè. adv. *Roughly, ſharply, harſhly, ſhrewdly, rudely.* = Aſperè, & vehementer loqui, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 53. Aſperiùs ſcribere, *Id. Att.* 9, 18. Aſperrimè ſævire, *Sen.*

‖ Aſpergillum, i. n. *An inſtrument to ſprinkle water, a holy water ſtick, a watering pot.* Novum ſed non inelegans voc. Sip.

Aſpergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* ad & ſpargo] (1) *To beſprinkle, wet,* or *moiſten.* (2) Met. *To intermix,* or *enterlace.* (3) *To aſperſe,* or *beſpatter.* (4) *To give a little,* or *a ſprinkling, as we ſay.* (1) Aram ſanguine aſpergere, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 36. (2) Aſpergere gravitatem comitati, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 31. (3) Vitæ ſplendorem maculis aſpergis iſtis, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 12. (4) Sextulam Ebutio aſpergit, *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 6. Vid. As. § Aſpergere ſalem carnibus, *Plin.* 1, 38. Carnes ſale, *Id.* 15, 6.

Aſpergo, ginis. f. verb. *A beſprinkling, moiſtening,* or *bedewing,* Virg. Æn. 3, 534. ¶ Aſpergines parietum, *Eaves dropings,* Plin. 22, 21.

Aſpergor, i. paſſ. *To be ſprinkled.* Aſpergitur mihi canis deterior ætas, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 4, 1.

* Aſpĕrĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* aſper] (1) *Roughneſs, unevenneſs.* (2) *Sharpneſs.* (3) *Ill-breeding, clowniſhneſs.* (4) *Sourneſs, auſterity.* (1) Aſperites viarum, *Cic. Philip.* 9, 1. (2) Aſperitas aceti, *Plin.* 9, 35. (3) Aſperitas agreſtis, & inconcinna, *Hor. Ep.* 118, 6. (4) 𝔛 Pectora molleſcunt, aſperitáſque fugit, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 6, 8. ☞ Legit. in pl. Aſperitates locorum, Non. ex *Sall.* Saxorum aſperitates, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. ¶ Aſperitas animæ, *Wheezing, difficult breathing,* Plin. 22, 24. Aſperitas vocis, *Hoarſeneſs,* Lucr. 4, 555.

* ‖ Aſpĕrĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Sharpneſs,* Tert.

‖ Aſpernābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Inconſiderable, fit to be ſlighted, diſregarded.* (2) Act. *Scornfull, apt to ſlight others.* (1) Gell. 11, 3. & recent. (2) Litt. ſed nec ille citat, nec ego invenio auctorit.

Aſpernandus, a, um. part. *To be deſpiſed, neglected,* &c. Cic. *Fam.* 15, 6.

Aſpernans, ntis. part. *Deſpiſeng,* Liv. 27, 19. Non aſpernante ſenatu, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 10.

‖ Aſpernanter, adv. *Contemptuouſly, ſcornfully.* Recent. vocab. † Contemptim.

Aſpernātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* aſpernor] *A ſcorning, ſlighting, neglect, diſregard.* Quorum omnes morbi & perturbationes ex aſpernatione rationis eveniunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 14.

Aſpernātus, a, um. part. (1) *Slighting.* (2) ‖ *Contemned, deſpiſed, neglected, ſlighted,* Litt. quâ ſign. laudat Virg. utinam & locum citâſſet. Legitur certè in primâ ſignif. quam ille omiſit, *Geor.* 3, 393.

Aſpernor, āris. dep. [*ex* ad & ſperno] (1) *To ſlight, to make nothing of, to contemn.* (2) *To fly, to avoid, to abhor.* (1) = Illorum querimonias nolite aſpernari, nolite contemnere, ac negligere, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 51. (2) 𝔛 Animal, ſimul atque natum eſt, gaudet voluptate, & eam appetit, ut bonum; dolorem aſpernatur, ut malum, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 10.

* Aſpĕro, as. act. [*i. e.* aſperum facio] (1) *To make rough,* or *uneven.* (2) *To freeze.* (3) *To ſharpen.* (4) *To point,* or *head.* (5) *To anger, exaſperate,* and *enrage.* (6) *To aggravate,* or *heighten.* (1) Aſſerculi formatis gradibus aſperantur, ne ſint advolantibus [gallinis] lubrici, *Col.* 8, 3. (2) Hyems aquilonibus aſperat undas, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 285. (3) Pugionem aſperari ſaxo juſſit, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 54. (4) § Inopiâ ferri [ſagittas] oſſibus aſperant, *Tac.* de *Germ.* 46. (5) Præceps diſcordia fratres Aſperat, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 138. (6) 𝔛 Ne lenire, néve aſperare crimina videretur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 26.

* Aſpĕror, āris. paſſ. [*ab* aſpero] (1) *To be made ſharp.* (2) *To be freted,* or *fretfull.* (1) Vid. Aſpero, N°. 1. (2) Muſcæ propter laborem aſperantur, & maceſcunt, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Aſperſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* aſpergo] *A ſprinkling, a caſting water upon,* Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 10.

Aſperſus, a, um. part. [*ab* aſpergor] *Beſprinkled, bedewed, ſcattered.* § Aſperſus oculis liquor, *Plin.* 12, 8. Aſperſa pigmenta in tabulâ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 13. Aſperſa ſanie limina, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 625. ¶ Aſperſus maculis, *Spoted,* Liv. Leviter aſperſus laudibus, *Slightly commended,* Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

Aſperſus, ûs, m. *A ſprinkling,* Plin. 11, 53.

* Aſphaltītes, m. [qu. nihil præter bitumen, *i. e.* ἄσφαλτον, gignat] *The lake in Paleſtine, where once Sodom, and other cities ſtood,* Plin. 5, 16.

* Aſphŏdĕlus, i. m. [ἀσφόδελος Gr.] *The daffodil, of two ſorts, white and yellow,* Plin. 21, 17.

Aſpĭciendus, a, um. part. [*ab* aſpicior] (1) *Neceſſary to be ſeen.* (2) *Fit to be looked on.* (1) Rogus aſpiciendus amatæ conjugis, *Juv.* 10, 241. (2) Tu, dea, non fueras aſpicienda viro, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 284.

Aſpĭciens, ntis. part. *Seeing, beholding.* Rurſus ab illo Siſyphon aſpiciens, *Ov. Met.* 4. 466.

Aſpĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex* ad & ſpecio, inuſit.] (1) *To behold.* (2) *To look upon,* or *towards.* (3) *To ſpy,* or *eſpy*; *to ſee,* or *perceive.* (4) *To be propitious,* or *look favourably upon.* (5) *To eſteem.* (6) *To honour,* or *obey.* (1) Aſpiciunt oculis ſuperi mortalia juſtis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 70. (2) Me huc aſpice, *Plaut. Amp.* 2, 2, 18. (3) Fortè unam aſpicio adoleſcentulam, *Ter. And.* 1, 1. (4) Jupiter,——— aſpice nos, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 689. (5) Si formâ velit aſpici, cedent Æſonio duci, *Sen. Med.* 82. (6) Eum magìs milites, quàm qui præerant, aſpiciebant, *Nep. Chabriâ,* c. 4.

Aſpĭcior, i, ectus. paſſ. (1) *To be looked upon.* (2) *To be regarded, conſidered,* &c. (1) Sil. 3, 114. (2) Ov. Faſt. 6, 29. Aſpicitur purpura nulla toto foro, *Id.* ad *Liv.* 186.

* Aſpīlātes, æ. m. [ex α priv. & σπῖλος, macula] *A precious ſtone of a ſilver colour, good againſt lunacy,* 37, 10.

Aſpīrans, tis. part. *Breatheing,* &c. *ut in* Aſpiro, *Cic.* Plumones tum ſe contrahunt aſpirantes, tum reſpiritu dilatant, *Id. N. D.* 2, 55.

Aſpīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breatheing, a fetching of breath.* (2) *An influence.* (3) *A dump,* or *exhalation.* (4) ‖ *An aſpiration, the letter* h. (1) Animantes aſpiratione aëris ſuſtinentur, *Cic.* de *Nat. Deor.* 2, 33. (2) Cœli aſpiratio gravis & peſtilens, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 57. Partes agrorum aliæ peſtilentes, aliæ ſalubres, quæ omnia fiunt ex cœli varietate, & ex diſparili aſpiratione terrarum, *Id.* (3) Id. ibid. (4) Ap. Gram. † Afflatus, *Varr.* quòd vid.

Aſpīro, as. act. [*ex* ad & ſpiro] (1) *To breathe,* or *blow.* (2) *To inſpire,* or *infuſe.* (3) Met. *To aſpire unto, to reach, to attain to.* (4) *To come at, to have acceſs to.* (5) *To favour, to aſſiſt.* (1) Aſpirant auræ in noctem, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 8. (2) Aſpirare ingenium, *Quint. præf. lib.* 4. (3) § Hæc ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aſpirare non poſſunt, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 41. (4) Hîc interclusi aditus, ut ad me aſpirare non poſſes,

ſes, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 9. (5) § Aſpirat primo fortuna labori, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 385.

Aſpis, ĭdis. f. [Fortè ab *α* priv. & *σπίζω*, extendo, quòd non ſit oblonga, ſed rotunda, ſcil. in orbes ſuos convoluta; ſed nihil certi de etymo ſtatuendum] *A venomous ſerpent called an aſp.* Aſpide cincta comas Io, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 418. Hinc fortè Angl. *a Spider.*

* Aſplēnon, i. n. [*ἄσπληνον, Gr.* quòd lienem abſumit] *The herb called ceterach,* or *cetrach, much like our fern; wall-fern, ſtone-fern, milt-waſt, ſpleen-wort,* Plin. 27, 5. Dic. & Scolopendrion, ſed malè, *Steph.*

Aſportandus, a, um. part. *To be carried away.* Simulacrum avellendum, aſportandúmque curavit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 49.

Aſportātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* aſporto] *A carrying,* or *conveying, away.* Quòd eorum demolitio atque aſportatio perdifficilis videbatur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 49.

Aſportātus, a, um. part. *Carried away from one place to another,* Dico omnia ex fanis ex locis publicis, palam, ſpectantibus omnibus, plauſtris evecta, aſportataque, eſſe, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 20.

Aſporto, as. act. [*ex* abs & porto] *To carry,* or *convey, away; to tranſport.* § Aſportare Creüſam, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 778. in Macedoniam, *Liv.* 27, 31.

Aſportor, āris. paſſ. *To be carried away,* Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18.

* Aſprēdo, dĭnis. f. *pro* aſperitas. [*ab* aſper] *Inflammation, ſharpneſs.* Interdum ſimile his eſt, quæ vocant Græci *κονδυλώματα.* aſpredine quâdam & magnitudine ſuâ, *Celſ.* 5, 28. Raró occ.

* Aſprētūdo, *vel* Aſprītūdo, dĭnis. f. *Sharpneſs.* Ex aſpretudine lippitudo fit, *Celſ.* 6, 6. Rarum vocab.

* Aſprētum, i. n. [*ab* aſper] *A rough place, craggy,* or *full of buſhes; a brake,* Liv. 35, 28.

* ‖ Aſſa, æ. f. [fortè ab *ἄζω,* ſicco, *ζ* in *σσ* converſo, vel ab *ἄσαι,* nutrire] (1) *A dry nurſe.* (2) *A midwife,* or *nurſe, that tends women lying in.* (1) Hoc monſtrant vetulæ pueris repentibus aſſæ, *Juv.* 14, 208. prout leg. & interp. *Vet. ſchol.* (2) Aſſa non multò poſt, quòd ea parere non poterat mulier, eam betere foras juſſit, Varr. *ap.* Non. ex emendatione Scal.

Aſſa vox, aſſa tibia. Vid. Aſſus.

* Aſſa, ōrum. n. pl. [ab *ἄζω,* ſicco] *A cell in the bath where they did only ſweat, without waſhing; a dry bagnio,* Cic. Ep. *ad* Q. fratr. 3, 17.

‖ Aſſāmenta, ōrum. n. quæ, & aſſes, & aſſeres dict. *Deal boards, planks of timber ſawed,* ſc. *ab* aſſando, unde Coaſſo, *vel* coaxo, *Plin.* 16, 4. ſed Harduinus notavit omnes Mss. *craſſamentis* habere.

† Aſſārius, i. m. [*ab* ant. nom. aſſis] *id. quod* As.

* Aſſārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* aſſo, as] *Roaſted.* Dapis aſſaria, *Cato.*

* ‖ Aſſātūra, æ. f. verb. [*ab* aſſo] *Roaſted meat, a roaſt,* Vopiſc.

* ‖ Aſſātus, a, um. part. [*ab* aſſor] *Roaſted.* Lex. ex Plin.

Aſſātus, a, um. part. [*ab* inuſit. aſſo, unde coaſſo] *Boarded, planked,* Vitr. 7, 1.

Aſſecla, æ. c. g. [*ab* aſſequendo] (1) *An attendant, a page, lacquey,* or *waiting man.* (2) *A ſpunger, a hanger on.* Non decere ſe arbitrabatur aſſeclam eſſe prætoris, *Nep. Attic.* 6. (2) Omnium menſarum aſſecla, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 8.

Aſſectātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *Attendance,* or *a waiting upon.* (2) Alſo *obſervation.* (1) Cic. *pro* Mur. 34. ſed var. codd. (2) Magnâ cœli aſſectatione, *Plin.* 2, 29.

Aſſectātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *An attendant, waiter,* or *follower.* (2) *An obſerver, imitater,* or *ſtudier.* (1) 𝔛 = Cum ducibus ipſis, non cum comitatu, aſſectatoribúſque confligant, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo* 27. (2) Aſſectator eloquentiæ alicujus, *Plin.* 29, 1.

Aſſector, āris. freq. [*ab* aſſequor] (1) *To attend,* or *wait, upon one.* (2) *To follow one up and down, with a deſign to ingratiate himſelf.* (3) *To dog one.* (1) Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 56. (2) Quâ injuriâ inſtinctus Cn. Pompejum aſſectatus eſt, *Suet.* in *Cæſ.* 19. (3) Cùm aſſectaretur, nunquid vis? occupo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 6.

Aſſĕcūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to overtake,* or *reach,* Liv. 21, 32.

Aſſĕcūtus, a, um. part. *Having overtaken,* or *reached,* Liv. 8, 38.

Aſſenſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* aſſentio] *Aſſent, conſent, agreeing to a thing.* = Aſſenſio atque approbatio, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 12.

Aſſenſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that aſſents, conſents,* or *is of the ſame party,* Cic. Ep. Fam. 6, 22.

Aſſenſum eſt, imp. *It was aſſented,* or *agreed, to,* Cic. Fam. 1, 2. & Liv. 24, 45.

Aſſenſus, a, um. part. (1) *Aſſented,* or *agreed, to.* (2) ‖ Act. *Having aſſented.* (1) Sequitur probabilia, nec comprehenſa, nec percepta, neque aſſenſa, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 31. (2) Litt. ex Coop. qui Cic. aſcribit; ſed locum fruſtrà quæſivi.

Aſſenſus, ûs. m. verb. *Aſſent, conſent,* or *agreement.* Vulgi aſſenſu, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 49.

Aſſentans, tis. part. *Flattering, complimenting* Haudquaquam aulæ & aſſentantium accommodatus ingenio, *Curt.* 8, 27.

Aſſentātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* aſſentor] (1) *Flattering, coging,* and *ſoothing.* (2) Alſo *aſſent, conſent, compliance.* (3) *Intereſt, authority.* (1) = Benevolentiam blanditiis ac aſſentationibus colligere turpe eſt, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 17. (2) Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 7. (3) M. Tullio tantùm tribuere, ut, pæne aſſentatione ſuâ, quibus vellet, principatus conciliaret, *Paterc.* 2, 128.

Aſſentātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A coaxing, a compliment.* Ne aſſentatiunculâ quâdam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 5, 12.

Aſſentātor, ōris. m. verb. *A flatterer, a pick thank, one that humours you in every thing,* Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

Aſſentātōriè, adv. *Like a flatterer, complimentally.* Dubitare te, non aſſentatoriè, ſed fraternè veto, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 14.

Aſſentātrix, īcis. f. *She that flatters, a fawning goſſip.* Aſſentatrix ſceleſta es, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 100.

Aſſentiens, ntis. part. *Aſſenting,* or *agreeing, to,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 50.

Aſſentio, īre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* ad & ſentio] *To aſſent,* or *agree, to; to be of one's mind,* or *opinion,* Cic. 1. Off. c. 6. ut Græv. Gron. aliique ediderunt, ſed tutior eſt uſus aſſentior. Aſſenſit precibus Rhamnuſia, *Ov. Met,* 3, 406. Aſſenſêre Dei, *Ib.* 9, 259.

Aſſentior, īri, ſus. dep. *To aſſent, agree, condeſcend.* Illud aſſentior Theophraſto, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 48. Paſſ. unde *Aſſenſus* part. quod vid.

Aſſentor, āris. dep. [*ab* aſſentior, ut à conſpicio, conſpicor] (1) *To flatter, to cajole, to ſay as another ſays.* (2) *To comply,* and *humour one.* (1) Ne id aſſentandi facere exiſtimes, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 6. (2) Niſi fortè te amant, & tibi aſſentantur, *Cic.* ad *Dolab.* 9, 12. 𝔛 Adverſor, *Vell. Paterc.*

Aſſĕquens, ntis. part. *Overtakeing, reaching, underſtanding,* Gell. 20, 1.

Aſſĕquor, ĕris. dep. [*ex* ad & ſequor] (1) *To overtake.* (2) Met. *To reach, equal,* or *match.* (3) *To get,* or *obtain.* (4) *To underſtand,* or *find out.* (1) Si Romæ es jam, me aſſequi non potes, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 5. Nullam partem videar tuorum meritorum eſſe aſſecutus, *Id. Fam.* 1, 4. (3) 𝔛 Id quod ille ſperat, hic aſſecutus eſt, *Id.* (4) Suſpicione aſſequi non potui conſilium, *Id. Att.* 8, 5.

Aſſer, ĕris. m. [quòd aſſeritur, *i. e.* adjungitur parieti, trabibuſque] Dic. & Aſſis, gen. aſſis, pro eodem. *A pole,* or *piece of wood; a chump, a joiſt, quarter,* or *ſquare piece of wood. A lever; a pole which chair-men uſed,* Suet. in Calig. c. 58.

Aſſercŭlus, i. m. & Aſſercŭlum, i. n. dim. [*ab* aſſer] *A little pole,* or *piece of wood,* Col. 8, 3. & Cato R. R. 152.

Aſſĕrendus, a, um. part. *To aſſert,* or *be aſſerted.* Operam ſibi in aſſerendâ dignitate tumultuoſiùs pollicens, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 16.

Aſſĕrens, ntis. part. *Aſſerting, affirming.* Omnia à ſe data aſſerens, *Curt.* 10, 26.

Aſſĕro, ĕre, ēvi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ad & ſero] *To plant, ſow,* or *ſet by,* or *near to.* Neque vites propter cupreſſos aſſerunt, *Varr.* de R. R. c. 26. Aſſeror, paſſ. *Id.*

Aſſĕro, ĕre, ui, tum. act. [*ex* ad & ſero, *i. e.* dico; unde & *ſermo,* & *diſſero, i. e.* adjungo, adnector, rationem dictis, ad rem firmandam] (1) *To free,* or *reſcue.* (2) *To pronounce free by law.* (3) *To claim, challenge,* or *uſurp.* (4) *To avouch,* or *aſſert.* (1) = Aſſerui jam me, fugíque catenas, *Ov. Am.* 3, 11, 3. (2) Liberali illam aſſero causâ manu, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 1, 40. ſc. *ex formulâ juris.* (3) Divinam majeſtatem ſibi aſſerere cœpit, *Suet. Cal.* 22. (4) Per quos noſceret an vera aſſererentur, *Tac.* 16, 2.

Aſſĕror, i, tus. paſſ. *To be made,* or *declared, free,* &c. *Cic.* pro *Flacco* 17.

Aſſertio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* aſſero] (1) ‖ *An aſſertation,* or *affirmation.* (2) *A claim of one's liberty,* or *a trial at law for it.* (1) Cic. Acad. 1, 12. ſed dubiæ eſt hic loc. auctorit. quia alii legunt *aſſenſio,* & ſanè ſenſus ita poſtulare videtur. (2) Sitne liber qui in aſſertatione eſt, *Quint.* 2, 8.

Aſſertor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He,* or *it, which maintains,* or *reſcues.* (2) *He who either ſets one at liberty, and bails him,* or (3) *Demands one for his bondſman.* (1) Catoni gladium aſſertorem libertatis extorque, *Sen. Ep.* 13. (2) Mart. 1, 53. (3) Liv. 3, 44.

Aſſertūrus, a, um. part. *About to aſſert,* or *vindicate.* Aſſerturi communem libertatem, *Suet. Claud.* 10.

Aſſervātus, a, um. part. *Kept,* or *preſerved.* Quos Varus aſſervatos ſine contumeliâ deducendos curavit ad Scipionem, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 44.

Aſſervio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* ad & ſervio] *To ſerve, help,* or *ſecond.* Contentione vocis aſſervire, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 23.

Aſſervo, as. act. [*ex* ad & ſervo] (1) *To keep,* or *preſerve.* (2) *To keep ſafe.* (3) *To obſerve, and watch, what one doth; to take notice of.* (1) Sale, *vel* in ſale, aſſervare carnes, *Plin.* 9, 25. (2) Dum res judicaretur, hominem ut aſſervarent, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 23. (3) Hanc aſſerva Circam, ſolis filiam, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 34.

Aſſervor, āris. paſſ. (1) *To be kept,* or *defended.* (2) *To be watched,* or *obſerved.* (1) Muros aſſervari jubet, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 21. (2) Atqui nunc, here, hic tibi aſſervandus eſt, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 32.

Aſſeſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* aſſideo] *A ſiting down by one; a giving aſſiſtance,* or *advice,* Cic. Fam. 11, 27.

Aſſeſſor, ōris. m. verb. *A juſtice on the bench, a counſellour, an aſſiſtant, a coadjutor, an aſſociate in counſel,* Cic. de Div. 1, 43.

‖ Aſſeſſōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, ſuch aſſiſtance,* Ulp.

‖ Aſſeſſūra, æ. f. verb. *Aſſiſtance, ſiting by, and aſſiſting,* Ulp.

Aſſĕvēranter, adv. ius. comp. *Confidently, boldly, eagerly, earneſtly, with good aſſurance.* Aſſeveranter locutus eſt, *Cic. Ep. Att.* 15, 19. Multò aſſeverantiùs, *Id. Acad.* 4, 19.

‖ Aſſĕvērātè, adv. *Boldly, with becomeing confidence,* Gell. 7, 5. *Meliùs* Aſſeveranter.

Aſſĕvērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An aſſeveration, aſſurance.* Omne tibi aſſeveratione affirmo, *Cic. Att.* 13, 23.

Aſſĕvēro, as. act. [*ex* ad & ſeverum] (1) *To avouch, affirm, aſſure.* (2) *To make a ſhew of, to pretend to.* (1) Aſſeverare firmiſſimè, *Cic. Att.* 10, 14. (2) Viri gravitatem aſſeverantes, *Tac.* 13, 18.

Aſſĕvēror, āris. paſſ. *To be conſtantly affirmed,* Cic. Verr. 2, 10.

† Aſſiceſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax,* or *grow, dry.* Col. 12, 15.

Aſſicco, as. act. *To dry,* or *make dry, by laying in the ſun,* &c. *Col.* 12, 15.

Aſſĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* aſſis] *A little board,* or *lath,* Col. 6, 19. alii *axiculus.*

Aſſĭdens, tis. part. *Siting by,* Hor. Epod. 5.

Aſſĭdeo, ēre, ſēdi, ſeſſum. neut. [*ex* ad & ſedeo] (1) *To ſit by,* or *at.* (2) *To ſit cloſe at,* *to attend.* (3) *To be near,* or *like.* (4) *To ſit up with,* or *attend, one that is ill.* (5) *It is alſo a law word, to ſit on the bench, whence* Aſſeſſor. (1) Dies totos ſervus unus apud portum aſſidet, *Plaut. Stic.* 1, 2, 96. (2) Qui tôtâ vitâ literis aſſident, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. (3) Aſſidet inſano, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 14. (4) Angit me Fanniæ valetudo, contraxit hanc dum aſſidet Juniæ, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 19. vid. & *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 82. (5) Magiſtratibus pro tribunali cognoſcentibus aſſidebat, *Suet. Tib.* 35.

‖ Aſsĭdeor, i, ſeſſus. paſſ. *ut* obſideor. *To be beſieged.* Amiſſum oppidum aſſideri ſine prælio audiebat, *Priſc.* ex *Sall.*

Aſsĭdo, ĕre, ēdi, ſeſſum. act. [*ex* ad & ſido] præt. ſup. mutuatur *ab* aſſideo. *To ſit down, to ſit by one, to attend,* or *wait, upon.* Et ſimul aſſidamus, inquam, ſi videtur, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4.

Aſsĭduè, adv. ſſimè, ſup. [*ab* aſſiduus] *Daily, continually, conſtantly, very often.* Quid te futurum cenſes, quem aſſiduè exedent? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 53. Aſſiduiſſimè mecum fuit Dionyſius, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 91.

Aſsĭduĭtas, ātis. f. verb. (1) *Aſſiduity, continual uſe, cuſtom,* or *conſtant care.* (2) *Attendance.* (3) *Frequency.* (1) = Aſſiduitate quotidianâ, & conſuetudine oculorum aſſueſcunt animi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 38. (2) = Terentiæ pergrata eſt aſſiduitas tua, & diligentiâ in controverſiâ, *Id. Att.* 2, 15. (3) *Id. de* Petit. conſulat. princip.

Aſsĭduò, adv. *Continually, conſtantly, daily,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 68.

Aſsĭduus, a, um. adj. [*ab* aſſideo] (1) *Aſſiduous, continual, daily, diligent, induſtrious, conſtant, painfull.* (2) ‖ *Rich, ſufficient.* (1) Cic. Fam. 10, 21. (2) Gell. 16, 10. Aſſiduior, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. ſſimus, *Suet. Aug.* 71, 2.

Aſſignandus, a, um. part. *To be aſſigned.* Nulli aſſignanda gloria eſt, *Paterc.* 2, 38.

Aſſignātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* aſſigno] *An aſſignation, aſſignment,* or *diſtribution.* ¶ Aſſignatio agrorum, *The ſeting out of lands for ſoldiers debentures,* or *for reward of ſervice,* Cic. A. 4, 4.

Aſſignātūrus, a, um. part. *About to aſſign.* Quod proximæ lucis aſſignatura fortuna eſt, *Curt.* 4, 45. Conf. *Liv.* 21, 13.

Aſſignātus, a, um. part. *Aſſigned, appointed, agreed upon.* Aſſignati à Prætore apparitores, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 25.

‖ Aſſignātus, i. m. verb. *An aſſignée, one to whom bonds, debts, leaſes, &c. are turned over,* ap. JCC. hodiernos.

‖ Aſſignĭfico, as. act. *To ſignify beſides, to connote,* Varr. *ap.* Gell. 10, 1. Vid. Adſignifico.

Aſſigno, as. act. [*ex* ad & ſigno] (1) *To aſſign, to appoint,* or *depute.* (2) *To proportion,* or *allow.* (3) *To attribute,* or *impute.* (4) Alſo *to ſubſcribe,* or *ſet one's hand and ſeal to.* (1) Natura avibus cœlum aſſignavit, *Plin.* 10, 50. (2) Agros aſſignent quibus in locis velint, *Cic. Rull.* 1, 6. (3) Aſtro ſuo eventus aſſignat, *Plin.* (4) Aſſigna tabellas, *Perſ.* 5, 81.

Aſsĭliens, tis. part. *Leaping to,* or *upon.* Aſſiliens aqua, *Ov. Met.* 6, 107. Aſſilientia æquora, *Id. Tr.* 1, 10, 7.

Aſsĭlio, īre, ui, īvi, & iî, ultum. neut. [*ex* ad & ſalio] (1) *To leap at, upon,* or *againſt.* (2) *To aſſail.* (3) *To leap, as a horſe doth a mare,* &c. (1) § Aſſilire aris, *Sen. Thy.* 706. in ferrum, *Sil.* 10, 3. (2) Mœnibus urbis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 526. (3) Col. 6, 37.

Aſsĭmĭlandus, a, um. part. *To be made like,* &c *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 28.

Aſsĭmĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* ad & ſimilis] *Very like.* Lucr. 4, 313. Aſſimilis fratribus, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 2, 85.

Aſsĭmĭlĭter, adv. *In like manner,* or *faſhion,* Plaut. B. 4, 9, 37.

Aſsĭmĭlo, as. act. (1) *To take the likeneſs.* (2) *To liken,* or *compare.* (3) *To reſemble.* (1) Is aſſimilavit ſe, quaſi Amphitruo fiet, *Plaut. A. pr.* 115. (2) ‖ Grandia ſi parvis aſſimilare licet, *Ov. Tr.* 1, 6, 28. (3) Os porcum aſſimilat, *Claud. Hyſt.* 6.

Aſsĭmŭlans, ntis. part. *Compareing, likening* Præſentia mala vetuſtis cladibus aſſimulans, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 39, 3.

Aſsĭmŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Counterfeiting, diſſembling,* Plin. 11, 49.

Aſsĭmŭlātus, a, um. part. [*ab* aſſimulor] *Counterfeited, feigned, forged, likened.* Species aſſimulatæ virtutis, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 13.

Aſsĭmŭlo, as. act. [*ex* ad & ſimulo] (1) *To pretend, to feign what is not, to make a ſhow of.* (2) *To liken,* or *compare.* (3) *To forge,* or *counterfeit.* (4) *To paint,* or *draw, to the life; to copy out.* (1) Ulyſſes furere aſſimulavit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 26. (2) Formam totius Britanniæ Livius, & Fab. Ruſticus oblongæ ſcutellæ, vel bipenni aſſimulavère, *Tac. Agr.* 10. (3) Aſſimulare literas, *Id.* 16, 17. (4) Pictor —— facilè aſſimulabit quicquid acceperit, *Quint.* 7, 10.

Aſsĭmŭlor, āris. paſſ. *To be made like, to be dreſt for.* Tum, pol, ego is eſſem verè, qui aſſimulabar, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 58. *Al.* ſimulabar.

Aſsĭpondium, i. n. [*ex* aſſe & pondo] *A pound weight,* Varr. R. R. 4, 36.

Aſſis, i. m. *A Roman coin,* &c. Vid. As.

Aſſis, is. m. *A plank,* or *board.* ¶ Quernis aſſibus, *With oaken planks,* Varr. R. R. 1, 52. *Hinc* Aſſo, coaſſo.

Aſſiſtens, tis. part. *A ſtander by,* Quint. 11, 1. Aſſiſtentem concionem, quia permixta videbatur, diſcedere in manipulos jubet, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 34. 4. ‖ *An aſſiſtant,* vulg. interp.

Aſſiſto, ĕre, aſtĭti. neut. [*ex* ad & ſiſto] Aliquando ſignificat patrocinium, quod priſci *adeſſe* dicebant] (1) *To ſtand up.* (2) *To ſtand ſtill.* (3) *To aſſiſt, to help, to be an advocate.* (1) Ita jacere talum, ut rectus aſſiſtat, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 16. (2) Hîc propter hunc aſſiſte, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 1, 15. (3) Aſſiſte precanti, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 631. Vid. Plin. Ep. 7, 6.

Aſsĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* aſſero] *Planted,* or *ſet cloſe by,* Catull. 59, 106.

‖ Aſſius lapis, *A kind of ſtone of which coffins were made,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

Aſſo, as. act. [*ab* aſſis] *To plank, board, ceile,* or *floor,* Vitr. 7, 1. *unde* Coaſſo.

* Aſſo, as. act. [ab ἄζω, ſicco, ζ in *ſſ* facilè, ut aſſolet, tranſeunte] *To roaſt,* or *broil.* Unde Inaſſo, *Plin.* 30, 10.

Aſſo, as. act. [*ab* aſſus, *i. e.* ſolus] aſsâ voce vel tibiâ canere. *To ſing either by voice,* or *pipe alone.* Hinc aſſamenta, *Poems* or *verſes upon one man alone,* interp. Scal.

Aſſŏcio, as. act. [*ex* ad & ſocio] *To aſſociate, to accompany, to fit,* or *match.* ¶ Aſſociat paſſus, *He walks with,* Stat. Theb. 3, 454. Cornus ſummis aſſociant malis, *They clap them to the top of the maſt,* Claud. B. G. 481.

‖ Aſsŏleo, ēre. neut. [*ex* ad & ſoleo] *To be uſual,* or *cuſtomary.* Sed non leg. niſi

Aſsŏlet, *It is wont, it is the cuſtom.* Ut aſſolet, *Liv.* 5, 16. Quæ aſſolent, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 1.

Aſsŏno, āre, ui. neut. [*ex* ad & ſono] *To anſwer by ſound like an echo.* Plangentibus aſſonat echo, *Ov. Met.* 3, 507.

Aſsūdo, āre. act. *To ſweat with toil and labour.* Acres aſſudant tonſis Satyri, *Claud.* 2. *Conſ. Stil.* 364. Aſſudâſſit, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 9.

Aſſuēfăcio, ĕre, fēci. act. *i. e.* aſſueſcere facio. *To accuſtom, to inure, to uſe one to a thing, by uſe and cuſtom to bring one to it.* § Imperio P. R. [provincias] parere aſſuefecit, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 13.

Aſſuēfactus, a, um. part. [*ab* aſſuefio] *Accuſtomed, inured to a thing.* Barbari genere pugnæ aſſuefacti, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 44.

Aſſueſcĭtur, imp. *To be uſed to a thing,* Liv. 2. c. 1.

Aſſueſco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum. incept. [*ex* ad & antiq. verb. ſueſco] neut. (1) *To accuſtom himſelf; to be accuſtomed,* or *uſed, to a thing.* (2) Alſo act. *To acquaint,* or *uſe.* (1) Votis jam nunc aſſueſce vocari, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 42. (2) Ne tanta animis aſueſcite bella, *Id. Æn.* 6, 832. *i. e.* animos tantis bellis: *Hypallage.*

Aſſuētūdo, dĭnis. f. verb. *Cuſtom, uſe, continuance, wont, uſage, long practice.* Aſſuetudine mali efferaverant animos, *Liv.* 25, 26.

Aſſuētus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Accuſtomed, practiſed, inured.* § Aſſuetus labore, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 15. labori, *Id.* muros defendere, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 511. Aſſuetæ ad ſceptra manus, *Sen. Troad.* 152. Aſſuetus in jura, *Liv.* l. 4. Romanis Gallici tumultûs aſſuetis, *Liv.* 38, 17. *dixit, ſed ſolus (ut opinor) cum gen.* Aſſuetior montibus, *Id.* 22, 18.

Aſsŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* aſſis] (1) *A board, a lath, a ſhingle,* or *ſlate.* (2) *A chip,* or *piece of wood; a ſplinter, a ſlice of any thing.* (3) ‖ *A chip,* or *ſhard, of marble,* or *other ſtone, that comes off in hewing.* (1) Pulſando pedibus penè confregi aſſulas, *Plaut. Moſt.* [illegible] 23. (2) Aſſulis tedæ ſubjectis, *Plin.* 29, 2. (3) Litt. *ex* Vitr.

Aſsŭlātim, *Piece-meal, in chips,* or *ſlices.* Aſſulatim foribus exitium afferre, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 106.

Aſsŭlōsè, adv. *In ſmall chips,* Plin. 12, 22.

Aſſultans, ntis. part. *Aſſaulting, attacking.* Dein latera & frontem modicè aſſultantes, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 51, 5. Clypeum nigrante ſupervenit æſtu Spumeus aſſultans, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 465.

Aſſultim, adv. [*ab* aſſilio] *By leaps,* or *jumps,* Plin. 11, 24.

Aſſulto, as. freq. [*ab* aſſilio] (1) *To run,* or *leap, upon one.* (2) *To aſſault,* or *aſſail; to attack.* (1) Portarum moras frænis aſſultat, & haſtis, *Stat.* 14, 4. (2) Jam cernes Libycum huic vallo aſſultare leonem, *Sil.*, 7 401.

Aſſultus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* aſſilio] *A leaping upon; an aſſault,* or *onſet,* Virg. Æn. 5, 442.

† Aſſum, *pro* adſum. *To be preſent.* Ne cùm aſſiet [herus] metuam, *Plaut.*

Aſsūmendus, a, um, part. [*ab* aſſumor] *To be aſſumed, received, entertained,* &c. Artes propter ſe aſſumendas putamus, tum quia ſit in his aliquid dignum aſſumptione, &c. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3.

‖ Aſsūmentum, i. n. [*ab* aſſuo] quòd aſſutum eſt. *A patch,* or *piece ſowed,* or *ſet, on.* Vulg. interp.

Aſsūmo, ĕre, pſi, tum. act. [*ex* ad & ſumo] (1) *To take.* (2) *To adjoin,* or *add to one.* (3) *To take upon him,* or *aſſume too much.* (4) *To regain,* or *recover.* (5) *To take as granted.* (6) *To eat and drink.* (1) Aſſumere cibum, & potionem, *Celſ.* 1. *proœm.* (2) Aſſumo te in conſilium, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. (3) ✠ Id quod alteri detraxerit, ſibi aſſumat, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5. (4) Vires aſſumere, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 14. (5) ✠ Deinde aſſumunt, *ſunt autem dii,* quod ipſum non ab omnibus conceditur, *Cic. Div.* 2. (6) Juvenum minùs intereſt quæ aſſumant, & quomodo currentur, *Celſ.*

Aſsūmor, ĕris. paſſ. *To be attributed, taken up,* &c. *Liv.* 21, 19.

Aſſumptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A takeing, an aſſumeing.* (2) *An aſſumption, the minor propoſition in a ſyllogiſm.* (1) Vid. Aſſumendus. (2) Jam aſſumptione non conceſſâ, nulla concluſio eſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 53.

Aſſumptīvus, a, um. adj. *Aſſumptive, extrinſecal.* ✠ Judicialis in duas diſtribuitur partes, abſolutam, & aſſumptivam, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 11. Vid locum.

Aſſumptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken.* (2) *Imputed, attributed.* (1) Aſſumptâ lyrâ, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 242. (2) Nihil noſtræ laudi aſſumptum arbitramus, *Cic.*

‖ Aſſuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. *To ſow unto,* or *piece; to ſtitch to,* or *clap on a piece.* Unde

Aſſuor, i. tus. paſſ. *To be ſown,* &c. Aſſuitur pannus, *Hor. A. P.* 16.

Aſſurgens, ntis. part. *Aſcending, riſing.* Mons aſſurgens, *Col.* 2, 2. Collis leniter aſſurgens, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 23, 1.

Aſſurgĭtur, imp. *They riſe.* ¶ Ut majoribus natu aſſurgatur, *People ſhall ſtand up,* or *honour,* Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 30. Aſſurrectum eſt, *Suet. Aug.* 56.

Aſſurgo, ĕre, rexi. neut. [*ex* ad & ſurgo] (1) *To riſe up, to aſcend,* or *be in height; to ſtand up, to grow up, to increaſe,* or *wax biger.* (2) Met. *To uſe a lofty ſtile.* (1) ¶ Aſſurgunt alpes 50 millibus paſſuum, *Fifty miles high,* Plin. 24, 4. (2) ¶ Rarò aſſurgit Heſiodus, *Writes in the ſublime,* Quint. 10, 1. Aſſurgere alicui, *To riſe up to one, to do him reverence,* Cic. in arbo-

rem, *To grow to the height of a tree*, **ex morbo**, *To recover out of a diſeaſe*, Liv.

Assus, a, um. adj. Aſſatus. [fortè *ab* ardeo, qu. arſus, vel ab ἄζω ſicco, ζ in *ſſ* migrante] (1) *Roaſted.* (2) ‖ *Dry.* (3) *Without mixture, alone, pure.* (1) Si quis nunc mergos ſuaves edixerit aſſos, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 51. 𝔛 Caule ipſo & homines veſcebantur decocto, aſſo, elixóque, *Plin.* 19, 3. (2) Aſſi lapides, *Serv.* ſc. nullo arenato conglutinati, ex quibus fiunt maceriæ. (3) ¶ 𝔛 Cantabant pueri, & aſſâ voce & cum tibicine, *With vocal muſick only*, Varr. Aſſâ tibiâ canere, *Without a chorus*, Cat[illegible] Aſſus ſol, *The ſcorching ſun*, Cic. Att. 6, 12.

Aſſȳrius, a, um. adj. *ut* Malus Aſſyria, *The orange, citron*, or *lemon, tree.* ¶ Malum Aſſyrium, *A lemon*, or *citron*, Plin. 12, 3. Vid. Propr.

* Aſt, conj. diſcret. [*ab* at, inſerto *ſ.*] (1) *But, and yet, however.* (2) *Surely, truly.* (1) Neque eos antiquos ſervas, aſt captus novos, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 37. Crebras à nobis literas expecta, aſt plures etiam mittito, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13. (2) Bellona, ſi hodie nobis victoriam duis, aſt hîc ego templum tibi voveo, *Liv.* 10, 19.

* Aſtăcus, i. m. [ἀςακὸς, Gr.] *A kind of ſhell-fiſh, perhaps a lobſter*, or *crevice*, Plin. 9, 31.

Aſtans, tis. part. [*ab* aſto] *Being preſent, ſtanding by. Stareing*, or *ſtanding up.* Squamis aſtantibus hydri, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 545.

* Aſtăphis, ĭdis. f. [ab ἀςαφὶς Atticè pro ςαφὶς i.e. uva paſſa] *A comfit, a raiſin confected*, Plin. 23, 1.

* Aſteïſmos, [ἀςεϊσμὸς, Gr.] *A pleaſant trope, a witty jeſt; as*, Quis generum meum ad gladium alligavit? *Cic.*

* Aſter, m. [ab ἀςὴρ, i. e. ſtella] Aſter Atticus, vel potiùs acticus, *à* littore, ubi creſcit. It. aſter, quod & bubonium, quoniam inguinum præſentaneum remedium eſt, *Plin.* 27, 5. *The herb ſtarwort, ſharewort*, or *codwort.* ¶ Aſter Samius, genus terræ candidiſſimæ. *A ſpecies of bright earth diged in the iſland of Samos, with a kind of ſtar imprinted on it*, Plin. 35, 16.

* Aſtĕrias, æ. m. & Aſtĕria, æ. f. [*ſc.* avis, *vel* gemma ab eodem themate] *A kind of heron, an egret*, Plin. 10, 60. Dic. & Aſterius, *ſc.* lapis, *A ſtone of the faſhion of a ſtar*, Plin. 31, 9. *It is alſo called* Aſtrios, Aſtriatos, *and* Aſtriobolus.

* Aſtĕrĭcum, i. n. [*vulgò* volubilis minor, & campanula. Dic. & helxine, & urceolaris herba. It. parietaria, & muralis herba; ab eodem] *Pellitery of the wall*, Plin. 22, 17.

* Aſtĕrion, i. n. [*ex* eodem] *A ſort of ſpider*, Plin. 29, 4. à ſtellæ ſimilit. dict.

* ‖ Aſtĕriſcus, i. m. *A little mark in writeing, in form of a* [*] *ſtar, ſhowing ſomething deficient*, or *to be noted*, Hieron.

* ‖ Aſtĕriſmus, i. m. *An aſteriſm*, or *conſtellation of fixed ſtars.*

‖ Aſterno, ĕre, ſtrāvi. act. [*ex* ad *&* ſterno] *To ſpread, profligate*, or *lay along, by*, or *near to.* Hinc

Aſternor, ĕris. paſſ. *To grovel*, or *lie all along upon the ground near to.* Aſternuntur ſepulchro, *Ov. Met.* 2, 343.

* ‖ Aſthma, ătis. n. [ab ἄω ſpiro] *Shortneſs of breath, a wheezing phthiſick.* Hinc

* ‖ Aſthmătĭcus, a, um. adj. *One that is ſhort of breath, that puffs and blows.* ⸸ Latinè ſuſpirioſus, anhelator, *Plin.* 23, 7.

Aſtĭpŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Aſſent, agreement.* (2) *Witneſſing*, or *vouching.* (1) Quâ de re, extat Senecæ aſtipulatio, *Plin.* 29, 1. (2) Quint. 2. c. ult.

Aſtĭpŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He who agrees*, or *aſſents. A witneſs*, or *voucher.* Falſum eſſe, & Stoïci dicunt, & eorum aſtipulator Antiochus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 21.

Aſtĭpŭlātu, abl. m. verb. *By the aſſent, conſent*, or *agreement.* Jovis aſtipulatu, *Plin. N. H.* 7, 47.

Aſtĭpŭlor, āris. [*ex* ad *&* ſtipulor] dep. (1) ‖ *To engage for what is aſked of another.* (2) *To conſent to.* (1) Ap. JCC. (2) § Aſtipulari irato conſuli, *Liv.* 39, 5.

Aſtĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* ad *&* ſtatuo] (1) *To ſet before.* (2) *To carry*, or *bring, before.* (1) Reum ad alicujus lectum aſtituere, *Ad Her.* 3, 20. (2) Annon jubes aſtitui ollas? *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 66. Rarò occ.

Aſto, āre, ĭti, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ad *&* ſto.] (1) *To ſtand.* (2) *To ſtand by, to be preſent.* (3) *To approach, to be at hand.* (4) *To aſſiſt.* (5) *To attend*, or *wait upon.* (1) § Paſtor ad caput aſtitit amnis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 319. (2) Acceſſi, aſtiti, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 28. (3) § Finis vitæ mortalibus aſtat, *Lucr.* 3, 1091. (4) Aſto advocatus cognato meo, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 3, 5. (5) § Aſtabat domini menſis pulcherrimus ille, *Mart.* 8, 56, 13. ¶ Aſtare alicui contrà, *To oppoſe*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 6.

* Aſtrăba, æ. m. [*ab* ἀςράβη, Gr.] *The Greek name of one of Plautus's plays*, Varr. Lat. Clitellarius.

* ‖ Aſtrăgăliſmus, i. m. [*ab* aſtragalus] *The play at cockal, dice, or ſuch like.*

* Aſtrăgălĭzontes, pl. m. [*ab* eodem] *A famous piece of braſs ſtatuary by Polycletus, wherein were two boys playing at cockal*, Plin. 34, 19. Lat. Talis ludentes.

* Aſtrăgălus, i. m. [ἀςράγαλος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *The buckle-bone.* Meton. *The play at cockal, dice*, or *tables.* (2) Alſo *an herb which with reſpect to its form may be called peaſe-earth-nut.* (3) Alſo *a kind of wreath*, or *circle, about a pillar engraven.* (1) Græcè, Latinè, autem Talus. (2) Plin. 26, 8. (3) Vitr. 3, 3.

* Aſtrăpias, æ. m. [*ab* ἀςραπὴ, fulgur] *A precious ſtone that reſembles flaſhes of lightning*, Plin. 37, 11.

* Aſtrăpoplecta, pl. n. [*ex* ἀςραπὴ & πλήσσω, ſero] *Places ſtruck with lightening*, Sen. N. Q. 1, 15. Latinè, Loca fulgurita.

Aſtrĕpo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ad *&* ſtrepo] *To make a noiſe.* ¶ § Aſtrepere alicui, *To applaud, clap, or give a ſhout*, Tac. Ann. 11, 17. aures alicujus, *To make his ears ring*, Plin. Pan. 26.

Aſtrictè, adv. [*ab* aſtrictus] *Cloſely, briefly, compendiouſly*, Cic. Orat. 3, 48. = Quæ preſſiùs & aſtrictiùs ſcripſi. 𝔛 Fusè, amplè, *Cic.*

Aſtrictio, ōnis. f. verb. *Aſtriction, ſharpneſs of taſte, like to that of allum.* Guſtus amari cum aſtrictione, *Plin.* 27, 10.

Aſtrictōrius, a, um. adj. *Stiptick, apt to bind, aſtringent, binding*, Plin. 24, 13.

Aſtrictus, a, um. part. [*ab* aſtringor] & adj. or, comparat. *Tied, bound, faſtened, girt in, ſtraitened*, &c. Vid. auct. in Aſtringo. Adj. (1) *Confined.* (2) *Shackled.* (3) *Obliged, compeled, forced, neceſſitated.* (4) *Wrinkled, knit, frowning.* (5) *Frozen.* (6) *Rough, unpleaſant.* (7) *Saving, niggardly, hide-bound.* (1) Non aſtricto percurrere ſocco, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 174. = 𝔛 Nec tamen hæc ita ſunt arcta & aſtricta, ut laxare nequeamus, *Cic. Orat.* 65. (2) Finitimus oratori poëta, numeris paulò aſtrictior, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 16. (3) § Aſtrictus neceſſitate, *Id.* (4) Numeras noſtros aſtrictâ fronte trientes, *Mart.* 11, 40. (5) Ventis glacies aſtricta pependit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 120. (6) Guſtus aſtrictus, *Plin.* 27, 12. (7) Aſtrictus pater, *Propert.* 2, 23, 17.

* † Aſtrĭcus, a, um. adj. [ab ἀςὴρ, Gr.] *Of ſtars, ſtarry.* Cœli choreas aſtricas, *Varr.*

✣ Aſtrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. [*ex* aſtrum *&* fero] *That beareth*, or *hath, ſtars.* Axes aſtriferi, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 83. Conf. *Sil.* 14, 586.

✣ Aſtrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. [ab aſtrum *&* gero] *Adorned with ſtars.* Aſtrigeros tollendus in axes, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 828.

Aſtringens, tis. part. *Binding*, &c. Aſtringens digitos orbe, *Ov. Am.* 2, 15, 20. à ſeq.

Aſtringo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. [*ex* ad *&* ſtringo] (1) *To tie, bind, faſten, gird*, or *ſtraiten.* (2) Met. *To oblige*, or *engage.* (3) *To aſtringe*, or *be aſtringent.* (4) *To bring into a narrow compaſs.* (1) § Aſtringite ad columnam fortiter hunc, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 25. (2) Tanti officii ſervitutem aſtringam teſtimonio ſempiterno, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 30. (3) 𝔛 Tum aſtringitur, tum relaxatur, *Id. N. D.* 2, 54. (4) Qui breviter aſtringere argumenta ſolent, *Id.* ¶ Aſtringere aliquem conditionibus ſuis, *To bring him to his own terms*, Id. Aſtringere ſe ſacris, *To take orders*, Id. *de* Legg. 2, 19. in jura ſacra, *To take his oath*, Ov. Ep. 12, 320. furti, *To be guilty of felony*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 4, 27. frontem, *To bend*, or *knit, his brow*, Sen. alvum, ventrem, *To bind*, or *make coſtive*, Celſ. 1, 3.

Aſtringor, i, ictus. paſſ. *To be bound*, &c. ¶ Hoc arctiùs aſtringi non poteſt, *Be tied no cloſer*, Cic *de* Fato 14.

* Aſtrios, ōtis. f. [ab ἄςρον] *A kind of gem found in India*, Plin. 37, 9.

* Aſtrŏbŏlos, [ab ἄςρον, & βάλλω] *A gem like a fiſh's eye*, Plin. 37, 9.

* Aſtroïtes, æ. m. [ἀςροειδὴς, Gr.] *A ſtone in a fiſh's eye*, Plin. 37, 49.

* ‖ Aſtrŏlăbium, i. n. [ab ἄςρον & λαμβάνω capio] *An inſtrument whereby the motions and diſtance of the ſtars are gathered; an aſtrolabe.* Claſſ. auct. expers.

* Aſtrŏlŏgia, æ. f. [ab ἄςρον & λογὸς ſermo] *Aſtrology.* Homo aſtrologiæ ignarus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 16.

* Aſtrŏlŏgus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *An aſtrologer, a fortuneteller*, Cic. Verr. 2, 52. Quicquid dixerit aſtrologus, credent à fonte relatum Ammonis, *Juv.* 6, 553.

* ‖ Aſtrŏnŏmia, æ. f. [ex ἄςρον & νομὸς lex] *Aſtronomy, the ſcience of the ſtars, and the motions of the heavens.* Artis vocab.

* ‖ Aſtrŏnŏmĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Pertaining to Aſtronomy.* Artis vocab.

* ‖ Aſtrŏnŏmus, i. m. [*ex* eodem] *An aſtronomer*, or *one profeſſing the knowledge of the motions of heavenly bodies.* Artis vocab.

Aſtructus, a, um. part. *Built up.* Aſtructi acervi, *Ov. Met.* 5, 88.

* Astrum, i. n. [ab ἄςρον] (1) *A conſtellation*, or *celeſtial ſign, conſiſting of many ſtars.* (2) *A ſingle ſtar.* (1) Duodena regit mundi ſol aureus aſtra, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 232. (2) Cæſaris aſtrum, *Id.* ✣ Aſtra, pl. pro *cœlo.* Daphin ad aſtra feremus, *Id. E.* 5, 52. ✣ Pro *Diis.* Una locum cervix dabit omnibus aſtris, *Stat. ſc.* Divis Flaviæ gentis, Vid. locum, *Sylv.* 1, 1, 98.

Aſtruo, ĕre, xi, tum. act. [*ex* ad *&* ſtruo] (1) *To build near to*, or *join one building to another.* (2) Met. *To ſuper-add*, or *accumulate.* (1) Col. l. 1. c. 5. (2) § Quantùm ille famæ meæ apud principem aſtruxit, *Plin. E.* 4, 17.

Aſtruor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be built to.* Met. *To be added.* ¶ Aſtruitur his, *Beſides this*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.

* Aſtu, n. indecl. [ab ἄςυ, i. e. urbs] *The city*, emphatically *of Athens.* An in aſtu venit? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 17.

Aſtŭpeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* ad *&* ſtupeo] *To be amazed at.* Aſtupet oranti, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 405. Aſtupere divitiis, *Sen.* de *Tranq. Vit.* 1, 8. Aſtupere ſibi, *Ov. Met.* 3, 418.

Aſtur, ŭris. m. Jul. Firm. qui eſt ex Aſturiâ. *A hawk*, or *buzzard.* Aſtur equus, *i. e.* Aſturco, *Mart.* 14, 199.

Aſturco, ōnis. m. [*ſc. ex* Aſturiâ] *An ambling nag, a Spaniſh gennet*, Plin. 8, 42. ⸸ Aſtur equus, *Sil.* 3, 334.

Astus, ûs. m. Legitur in nom. ſing. rarò; abl. freq. rariſſimè in reliquis, & aſtus ſolùm in plur. *Craft, ſubtilety, policy.* Non ars, aut aſtus belli, non dextera deerat, *Sil.* 16, 32. Quòd ſi aſtu rem tractavit, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 2.

Aſtūtè, adv. qual. ùs. comp. ‖ ſſimè, ſup. *Craftily, cunningly, knaviſhly.* Nihil aſtutè reticere debeo, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2. Ne aſtutiùs videar poſuiſſe, *Varr. L. L.* 9, 1. Aſtutiſſimè componere, *Gell.* 18, 4.

Aſtūtia, æ. f. *Craftineſs, cunning, ſhuffling, knavery*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10.

‖ Aſtūtŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat crafty*, Apul. p. 198.

Aſtūtus, a, um. adj. [*ab* aſtus] or, comp. ‖ ſſimus, ſup. *Subtile, crafty, wilely, politick* 𝔛 = Certè non aperti, non ſimplicis, non ingenui, non juſti, non viri boni; ſed verſuti potiùs, obſcuri, fallacis, malitioſi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13. Nec fallaciam aſtutiorem ullus fecit poëta, *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 1, 67. Aſtutiſſima calliditas, *Aug.*

* Ăsȳla, æ. f. [ex aſylum, quòd ad eam, tanquam ad Aſylum, confugiant pecora; herba quam Lat. *Ferum oculum* vocat *Plin.* 25, 13.] *An herb wherewith cattle cure themſelves, when they have eaten of pimpernel*, or *margeline.*

* Ăsȳlum, i. n. [ab α, priv. & σύλη, ſpolium] *A ſanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders to fly to; a temple, a privileged place.* ¶ Ad aſylum confugere, Prov. *To fly for refuge*, Cic. Verr. 5, 33.

* Aſym-

* Ăſymbŏlus, a, um. adj. [ex α non & συμβάλλω confero] *That payeth nothing of his reckoning, ſhot free*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25.

* ‖ Ăſyndĕton, n. [ab α, priv. & συνδέω, conligo; al. ἀσύνθετον, qu. incompoſitum, ſive diſjunctum] *A figure when many words ſtand together without their uſual copula, as* Abiit, exceſſit, evaſit, erupit, *Cic. Catil.* 2.

* ‖ Ăſynthĕtus, a, um. adj. *Pure, clear.* ¶ Aſyntheta cryſtalla, *Without ſpot*, or *mixture*, Lex. *ex* Plin.

* ‖ Ăſyſtăton, n. [ab α, priv. & συνίστημι, conſiſto] *An idle inconſiſtency*, or *opinion*; *a contradiction*, Lexic. *ex* Gell.

A ante T.

* A T, conj. adverſ. [ex Gr. ἀτὰρ ſive αὐτὰρ autem] *But*, (1) *in diſtinguiſhing.* (2) *Threatening.* (3) *Admiring.* (4) *Diſpraiſing.* (5) *Objecting, and anſwering.* (1) Scipio eſt bellator, at M. Cato orator, *Cic.* (2) At ô Deorum quiſquis in cœlo Regis, *Hor. Ep.* 5. At vobis mala multa Diî, Deæque dent, *Catull.* 14, 6. (3) At quem Deum? qui, &c. *Ter.* 3, 5. (4) Unà mater oppugnat, at quæ mater? quam cæcam crudelitate, &c. *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* (5) At memoria minuitur, credo, niſi exerceas eam, *Id.* de *Senect.* Alſo *yet, however, nevertheleſs, at leaſt.* Si non eodem die, at poſtridie, *Cato.* Si bonâ repub. frui non licuerit, at carebo malâ, *Cic.*

* Ătat, interj. (1) *An interjection of* Surpriſe; *Hoida! how now!* (2) *Of* admiration; *O ſtrange! O wonderfull!* (3) *Of* Fear, *Ha! how ſay you!* (1) Atat! data mihi, herclè, ſunt verba, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 17. (2) Atat! hic meus quidem pater eſt, *Plaut.* (3) Militem ſecum ad te quantas copias adducere? Atat? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 17.

Ătăvus, i. m. [*ab* at, *i.e.* ad, & avus, qu. alius avus ſupra abavum additus] (1) *The great grandfather's*, or *great grandmother's, grandfather.* (2) *An old grand-ſire*, or *anceſtor indefinitely.* (1) Non avum, proavum, atavum audiêras conſules fuiſſe? *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 14. (2) Progeniem veſtram uſque ab avo, atque atavo proferens, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 47.

Ătellānĭcus, a, um. adj. Atellanicus verſus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 10. Atellanicum exodium, *Suet.* in *Tib. id. quod* ſeq.

Ătellānus, a, um. adj. [*ab* Atellâ, Campaniæ opp.] Hinc Atellani, *Players that made drolls and jeſts*, Liv. Hinc et Atellanæ. ſc. fabulæ. *A ſort of ancient plays*, or *comedies, full of ſprightly mirth and humour; ſee a particular account of them*, Liv. 7, 2.

Āᴛᴇʀ, tra, trum. adj. incertæ notationis voc. (1) *Black, coal black, brown.* (2) *Dark, ſad coloured, gloomy, mournfull.* (3) *Fatal, mortal.* (4) *Stormy, rageing.* (5) *Foul, filthy, naſty, loathſome.* (1) ✕ Utrùm ſis albus, an ater, *Catull.* 9c, 2. Tam excoctam reddam, atque atram, quàm eſt carbo, *Ter. Ad.* 5, 3, 63. Ita replebo atritate, atrior multò ut ſiet quàm Ægyptii, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5. 11. (2) Atra cupreſſus, nox atra, *Virg.* (3) Sororum fila trium patiuntur atra, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 16. (4) Tempeſtas atra; *Virg.* 5, 693. (5) Ingluvies atra, cruor ater, *Id.* ¶ Atra bilis, *Melancholy*, or *choler aduſt*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 5. Atrum venenum, *Rank poiſon*, Virg. Æn. 2, 130. Ater panis, *Brown bread*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17. Atrum olus, *Smallage*, Col. 12, 7.

* ‖ Ătĕramna, pl. n. [ἀτέραμνα, Gr.] *A kind of pulſe which requires much boiling*, Gall.

Ătĕramnos, f. ſcil. herba indomita, [*à* Gr. ἀτέραμνος] *A ſort of weed in fat ground, growing among beans, and killing them*, Plin. 18, 17.

* Ăthăra, æ. f. [ex ἀθάρα idem] *A kind of pulſe*, or *gruel*; *panada*, Plin. 22, 25.

* Ătheos, i. & ‖ Ătheus, i. m. [*ab* ἄθεος, *Gr.*] i.e. ſine deo] *An atheiſt.* Priore modo & quidem Latinis literis ſcripſit Cicero, N. D. 1, 63. poſteriore Arnobius. = Irreligioſus.

* Ăthĕrōma, ătis. n. [ἀθέρωμα, Gr.] *A kind of ſwelling in the neck*, or *arm pit, containing in it a matter like gruel*, or *panada*, Celſ. 7, 6.

* Athlēta, æ. m. [ab ἀθλητὴς, pugil.] *A maſter-wreſtler, a champion.* Subduc cibum unum diem athletæ, *&c.* Cic. Tuſc. 2, 17.

* Athlētĭcè, adv. [ἀθλητικῶς, Gr.] *Stoutly, luſtily, champion like.* Pancraticè atque athleticè valere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 14.

* Athlētĭcus, a, um. adj. *Which pertaineth, and belongeth to wreſtlers.* ¶ Athleticus victus, *Strong, hearty, food*, Celſ. 4, 6.

* ‖ Ăthlŏthĕta, *vel* Athlŏthĕtes, æ. m. [ex ἆθλον præmium certaminis, & τίθημι pono] *The judge in games of wreſtling*, or *runing*; or *he that giveth the prizes*, Suet. ap. Litt. ſed fruſtrà quæſivi. Lat. Munerarius.

Ătīnia, genus ulmi, *A kind of elm-tree*, Plin. 16, 17.

‖ Atnĕpos, ōtis. m. [*ab* at, *pro* ad, & nepos] *The fifth in lineal deſcent, a great grandchild's grandſon*, ap. JCC.

‖ Atneptis, tis. f. *vel* Adneptis. *The granddaughter of one's great grandchild*, ap. JCC.

* Ătŏcium, i. n. & Ătŏcion, i. n. [*ab* α, priv. & τόκος, fœtus] *Any medicine that cauſes abortion*, Plin. 29, 4.

* Ătŏmus, i. m. [*ex* α, priv. & τέμνω, ſeco] *A thing that is ſo little, that it cannot be divided, a mote in the ſun, an atom, a mite.* Atomos appellat, id eſt corpora individua proper ſoliditatem, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 17. qui & alio loco ſimpliciter *corpuſcula* vocat.

Atque, conj. [*ex* at, & que, unde per apoc. *ac.* ſcil. ut à *neque, nec.*] (1) *And.* (2) *As.* (3) *Eſpecially.* (4) *And yet.* (5) *Than.* (6) *But.* (7) *Even as.* (8) ¶ Atque adeò, *Alſo.* (9) *After, after that.* (1) Tali genere, atque animo, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 1, 10. (2) Miſer æquè atque ego, *Id. Andr.* 4, 2, 19. (3) Magnum negotium eſt navigare, atque id menſe Quintili, *Cic.* (4) Atque ego qui te confirmo, me non poſſum, *Id.* (5) Alium cenſes me nunc atque olim? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 13. (6) Atque aliquis dicat, *Id. Andr.* 4, 1, 17. (7) Locus eſt bellus, atque ut eſſe maxumè optabam, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 73. (8) Eſurio herclè, atque adeò nunc haud parum ſitio, *Id. Caſ.* 4, 3, 4. (9) Neque luna ſe mutat quòquam, atque exorta eſt ſemel, *Id. Amph.* 1, 1, 18.

Atqui, conj. [diſcret. *ex* at & qui] (1) *But.* (2) *And yet, however.* (3) *Truly, ſurely.* (1) Atqui expectabam quidem, *Ter.* (2) Cic. Tuſc. 5. de Dionyſio. (3) Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2.

*‖ Atractȳlis, ĭdis. f. [ἀτρακτυλὶς, Gr.] *Wild cathamus*, or *wild baſtard ſaffron.*, Dioſc.

‖ Ātrāmentārium, i. n. *An inkhorn, bottle*, or *ſtandiſh.* Analogiâ ſolâ nititur.

Ātrāmentum, i. n. [qu. *ab* atro, as.] (1) *Ink.* (2) *The blood of the cuttle fiſh.* (3) *Copperas*, or *vitriol.* (4) *Shoe-maker's blacking.* (1) Calamo, & atramento temperato, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 14. (2) Atramenti effuſione ſepiæ ſe tutantur, *Id.* (3) Plin. 34, 12. (4) Jam pater ejus accuſatus à M. Antònio ſutorio atramento abſolutus putatur, *Id. Fam.* 9, 21.

Ătrātus, a, um. qu. part. [*ab* atro, as.] (1) *Made*, or *died, black.* (2) *Wearing mourning*, or *black clothes.* (1) Fluvius atratus ſanguine, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 43. (2) Quis unquam cœnavit atratus? *Id.* in *Vatin.* 12. ✕ Albatus, *Id.*

‖ Ătriārius, a, um, adj. [*ab* atrium] *Id. quod* Atrienſis, *Ulp.*

‖ Ătrĭcăpilla, æ. f. [*ex* ater & capillus] *A bird with black feathers on his head, much like a linnet*, or *titling*, Geſn.

Ătrĭcŏlor, ōris. adj. [*ex* ater & color] *Of a black colour*, Plin. 7, 2.

‖ Ătrĭcus, qui excubat ad atrium, ſervus ad limina. *A porter, who keeps the gate; the uſher of the hall*, ap. JCC. ┼ Atrienſis.

Ătrienſis, e. adj. *Belonging to the court-yard*, or *firſt entrance of the houſe*, Col. 12, 3.

Ătrienſis, is. m. [*ſc.* ſervus, *ab* atrium, qui eſt cuſtos atrii] *A head ſervant, who had the charge of keeping and looking to the images of their anceſtors, as alſo of their plate and money which was diſpoſed in the* Atrium, *or large room, at the firſt entrance into their houſes, where they uſed likewiſe to ſup. An uſher of the hall, a porter*, or *ſteward*, Cic. Parad. 5.

Ătriŏlum, i. n. dim. *A porch, piazza*, or *little hall*, Cic. Q. fr. 33. Vitr. 6, 4.

Ătrĭplex, ĭcis. f. [*ab* atro colore, unde atrum olus dic.] *An herb called orage*, or *orach*; *golden herb*, Plin. 20, 20.

† Ătrĭtas, ātis. f. *Blackneſs, brownneſs*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 11. Vid. *in* Ater.

Āᴛʀɪᴜᴍ, i. n. [quòd atrum eſſet *ex* fumo; ibi enim erat culina, *Serv.* unde fumoſos cum dictatore magiſtros, *Juv.* 8, 8. i. e. imagines] *A court-yard, a court before a houſe; a hall, a place where they uſed to dine, and kept their table-plate and furniture, and alſo the ſtatues of their anceſtors*, Virg. Æn. 4, 666.

Atrōcĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* atrox] (1) *Cruelty, ſavageneſs.* (2) *Grievouſneſs, troubleſomeneſs.* (1) Non atrocitate animi moveor, ſed ſingulari quâdam humanitate, & miſericordiâ, *Cic. Cat.* 4. (2) Ad mitigandum temporum acrocitatem, *Suet. Tib.* 48.

Atrōcĭter, adv. iùs. comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Cruelly, fiercely, heinouſly, barbarouſly.* (2) *Severely, harſhly.* (1) Atrociter invehi, *Liv.* (2) Paulò atrociùs, *Cic.* Atrociſſimè leges exercuit, *Suet. Tib.* 58.

* Atrŏphia, æ. f. [ex α, priv. & τροφὴ nutrimentum] *A kind of conſumption, when the food converts not into nouriſhment. An atrophy*, Celſ. 3, 22.

* Atrŏphus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eod.] *Conſumptive, whoſe meat doth not nouriſh him, tabid*, Plin. 27, 8.

‖ Ătror, ōris. m. *Blackneſs*, Gell. 2, 27.

Aᴛʀᴏx, ōcis. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. In hujus voc. notat. tutò pedem figere non licuit. Vid. Voſſ. (1) *Cruel, heinous, wicked.* (2) *Parching, ſcorching.* (3) *Reſolute, bold, inflexible.* (4) *Fierce, eager*, (5) *Raw.* (1) = Res ſceleſta, atrox, nefaria, *Cic.* Atrocior cædes, *Liv.* 24, 16. Atrociſſimum certamen, *Id.* 28, 6. (2) Atrox hora caniculæ, *Hor.* 3. *Carm. Od.* 13. Æſtas atrox, *Claud.* 2. in pr. *Conſ. Stil.* 461. (3) Cuncta terrarum ſubacta Præter atrocem animum Catonis, *Hor.* 2. *Carm. Od.* 1. (4) Inimicus atrox, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 497. (5) Atrocia projecerunt exta miniſtratores, *Næv.*

Attăceo, ēre, ui, cĭtum. neut. *To keep ſilence.* Liceat nobis attacere, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* Sed commodè leg. at tacere.

Attactus, a, um. part. [*ab* attingo] *Touched.* Nullis attactus telis, *Sil.* 11, 147.

Attactus, ûs. verb. [*ab* attingo] *A gentle, ſoft touch.* Volvitur attactu nullo, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 350.

* Attăgen, ĕnis. m. [ἀτταγὴν, Gr.] *A delicious bird of Aſia, like our woodcocks*, or *ſnipes*, Hor. Epod. 2, 53.

* Attăgēna, æ. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *A fowl of a delicate taſte, a moor-cock, a rail, a godwit*, or *ſnite.* Ionicarum guſtus attagenarum, *Mart.* 13, 61.

* Attălĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* rege Attalo] (1) *Made of cloth of gold, brocaded.* (2) *Wealthy, opulent.* (1) Aurum intexere in Aſiâ invenit Attalus rex; unde nomen Attalicis, *Plin.* 8, 48. Attalicæ veſtes; *Propert.* 3, 18, 19. Attalica aulæa, *Id.* 2, 32, 12. Attalici tori, *Id.* 4, 5, 24. Attalica peripetaſmata, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 12. (2) Attalicis conditionibus Nunquam dimoveas *illum*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 12.

Attămen, adv. [*ex* ad, & tamen] *But yet, for all that, however.* Attamen ubi fides eſt, ſi roges, nihil pudet, *Ter.* ☞ *Eleganter, diviſè, interpoſit. vocab. vel membro, ſæpe occurrit; ut* Non pari, at grato tamen munere, *Cic.* At tu indignus, qui faceres, Tamen, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 27.

‖ Attămĭno, as. act. [*ex* ad & tamino] *To defile, ſoil*, or *foul.* Juſtinus 21, 3, 4. & recentiores.

* Attĕgiæ, ārum. f. [*ab* attegendo] *Cottages, huts, cabins, tents*, or *booths, in fairs.* Dirue Maurorum attegias, *Juv.* 14, 196.

Attĕlăbus, i. m. *A kind of little locuſt without wings.* Locuſtarum minimæ ſine pennis, quos attelabos vocant, *Plin.* 29, 4.

Attellānæ fabulæ. *Merry interludes*, Liv. &

Attellānus, i. m. *A merry actor*, Cic. ad Pet. l. 9. Vid. Atellanus.

Attempĕrātè, adv. *Seaſonably, aptly, pat, in the very nick*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 13.

Attempĕro, as. act. [*ex* ad & tempero] *To make fit*, or *meet*; *to aim right*. Errantem gladium ſibi attemperat, *Sen. Epiſt.* 30.

Attendens, tis. part. *Attending, mindfull, liſtening to, conſidering*, Sil. 8, 590. ab

Attendo, ĕre, di, tum. act. [*ex* ad & tendo] (1) *To bend the mind to, to mind, to regard, to take heed*, or *give attention*. (2) *To liſten*. (3) *To ſtudy*. (1) Sed attendite animos ad ea quæ conſequuntur, *Cic. Rull.* 2, 14. (2) = Attendere, & aucupari verba oportebit, *Id.* (3) Attendere juri, eloquentiæ, *Sen.*

Attendor, i, tus. paſſ. *To be attended, obſerved, minded*, Celſ. 3, 16.

Attentātus, a, um. part. *Aſſailed, attempted*, Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 28.

Attentè, adv. qual. iùs. comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Attentively, diligently, carefully*. Ita attentè illorum officia fungere, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 14. Attentiùs cogitare, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 2. Attentiſſimè audire, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 89.

Attentio, ōnis. f. verb. *Attention, heed, care, diligence*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 35.

Attento, as. act. [*ex* ad & tento] (1) *To attempt, to eſſay*. (2) *To aſſail, to ſet upon*. (3) *To prove*, or *try*. (1) Nemo apud nos quidem qui attentaverit, *Plin.* in Præf. (2) Urbem attentari ſuſpicabatur, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 4. (3) Precibus, lachrymis attentare aliquem, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 12.

Attentor, āris. paſſ. *To be attempted, corrupted*, &c. Ne ſua fides attentetur, *Cic. Orat.* 61.

Attentus, a, um. part. [*ab* attendo] vel adj. ex part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Held, detained*. (2) *Attentive, devoted to*. (3) *Attentive, liſtening*. (4) *Full of care, ſolicitous*. (1) Animus in ſpe, atque in timore attentus, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 4. (2) ¶ Attentiores ad rem ſumus omnes quàm par eſt, *Given to the world, worldly*, Id. Adelph. 5, 3, 47. (3) Verba per attentam non ibunt Cæſaris aurem, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 19. Attentiſſimis auribus audire, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 13. (4) Attenta, & ruſticana vita, *Id. S. R.* 15. ¶ Attentus quæſitis, *Saveing, penurious, niggardly*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 82.

Attĕnuātè, adv. *Slenderly, cloſely, conciſely*. = Preſſè. ✠ Sublatè, & amplè dicere, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 55.

Attĕnuātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diminiſhing*, or *leſſening*, Ad Her. 2, 3.

Attĕnuātus, a, um. part. (1) *Diminiſhed, leſſened*. (2) *Weakened, made fewer*. (3) *Made thiner*, or *leaner*. (1) = Attenuatum bellum, a que imminutum, *Cic.* pro *Man.* 11. Rerum omnium attenuata copia erat, *Liv.* 45, 11. (2) § Attenuatæ prœliis legiones, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 89. (3) Attenuatus amore, *Ov. Met.* 3, 489. ¶ Attenuata oratio, *A low plain ſtile*, Cic.

Attĕnuo, as. act. [*ex* ad & tenuo] (1) *To make thin*. (2) *To diminiſh, leſſen, impair*. (3) *To wear out*. (4) *To bring low*, or *pull down*. (1) Falx attenuat umbram, *Catull.* 62, 41. (2) Alti voragine ventris Attenuârat opes, *Ov. Met.* 8, 843. (3) Operi inſuetas attenuare manus, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 48. *Al.* atteruiſſe. (4) Inſignem attenuat Deus. *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 13.

Attĕnuor, āris. paſſ. *To be waſted, worn*, &c. *Lucr.* 1, 319. Magnâ cæde attenuantur præſidii vires, *Liv.* 25, 11.

Attĕrens, ntis. part. *Rubing againſt*. Aſinus atterens ſe ſpinetis, *Plin.* 10, 74.

Attĕro, ĕre, īvi, [& erui, *Tib.*] trītum. act. (1) *To rub againſt*, or *upon*. (2) *To wear out*, or *away*. (3) *To bruiſe, trample*, or *beat down with one's feet*; *to waſte*. (4) Met. *To leſſen*, or *detract from*. (1) Anguillæ atterunt ſe ſcopulis, *Plin.* 9, 51. (2) Operi aſſuetas atteruiſſe manus, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 48. (3) Aut bucula ſurgentes atterat herbas, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 12. (4) Atterere famam alicujus, *Sall.* in *Catil.*

Attĕror, i, trītus. paſſ. *To be worn*, &c. Præliis etiam ſecundis atterebantur copiæ, *Curt.* 4, 26.

Atteſtans, tis. part. *Witneſſing, avouching*, Cic. *pro* Sullâ 29.

‖ **Atteſtātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A teſtimony, the depoſition of a witneſs*, Macr. S. Scip. 2, 9.

Atteſtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A witneſs, an avoucher*, Plin. Ep. 6, 17. ex fide MSS. It. Gl. Gr. Lat. ἐπιμαρτυρητης, atteſtator.

‖ **Atteſtātus**, a, um. part. *Proved by witneſs, avouched*. ¶ Atteſtata fulgura, *Repeated, confirming the meaning of the former*, Feſt.

Atteſtor, āris. dep. [*ex* ad & teſtor] (1) De perſonâ, *To call*, or *take, one to witneſs*. (2) De re, *To witneſs, vouch*, or *affirm, it to be ſo*. (1) Eſt in aure imâ memoriæ locus, quam tangentes atteſtamur, *Plin.* 11, 103. *Hard.* anteſtamur. (2) Hoc atteſtatur brevis Æſopi fabula, *Phædr.* 1, 10, 3.

Attexo, ĕre, ui, xtum. act. [*ex* ad & texto] (1) *To knit*, or *weave, unto*, or *with*. (2) Met. *To add*, or *join, unto*. (1) Pinnæ loricæque ex cratibus attexuntur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 39. (2) § Ad mortalem partem attexitote mortalem, *Cic.*

Attexor, i, tus. paſſ. *To be woven*, or *claped, together*. Vid. Attexo, No. 1.

• **Atthis**, ĭdis. f. [ἀτθὶς, Gr.] *A nightingale*, Mart. 1, 54, 9.

• **Attĭcè**, adv. [*à* Gr. Ἀττικῶς] *ut* Atticè loqui, *After the manner*, or *phraſe, of the Atticks*; *eloquently, elegantly*, Cic. Orat. 7.

• **Attĭciſmus**, i. m. [Ἀττικισμὸς, idem] *A phraſe*, or *way, of ſpeech uſed by the Athenians*; *an elegancy of the Attick dialect, an Atticiſm*, Cic. Att. 4, 17.

• † **Attĭciſſo**, as. act. [Ἀττικίζω, Gr.] *To imitate the Athenians, to ſpeak after the Attick manner*, Plaut. Men. prol. 12.

• **Attĭcurges**, adj. [Ἀττικουργὴς, Gr. *i. e.* Atticum, opus *vel* quomodo columnæ Corinthiæ, Doricæ, &c.] *Made after the Attick order*, or *the Athenian mode*, Vitr. 3, 3.

• **Attĭcus**, a, um. adj. [ab Ἀττικὸς, idem] *Athenian, belonging to the Athenians, eloquent, neat, fine*. Attica eloquentia, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 63. Atticus ſtylus, *Cic.*

‖ **Attĭguus**, a, um. adj. [*ab ant.* attigo] *Hard by, adjoining*, Apul. Met. 4. ⊥ Contiguus.

Attĭlus, i. m. *A large fiſh taken with a hook, and a great chain to it, and draged out with a team of oxen*, Plin. 9, 15.

Attĭneo, ēre, ui, entum. act. [*ex* ad & teneo] (1) *To hold back, to ſtay*. (2) *To hold forth*. (3) *To appertain*, or *belong*. (1) Ni proximi dextram vi attinuiſſent, *Tac. A.* 1, 35. (2) Nunc jam cultros attinet, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 16. (3) Ille ad me attinet, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 3, 82. Nec quæ nihil attinent, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 12. Quæ ad colendam vitam attinebant, *Cic.* Quid attinuit te jubere? *Id.* Comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 63. ☞ Cum accuſativo etiam ſine *ad*. In his quæ cuſtodiam religionis attinent, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 4. ☞ *In hâc ſignificatione legitur in tertiâ perſonâ ſolâ.*

Attĭneor, ēri, entus. paſſ. *To be held, kept*, &c. ¶ Attineri vinculo ſervitutis, *To be kept in ſlavery*, Tac. Ann. 13, 27, 24. Domi ſtudiis attineri, *To be kept cloſe at home in his ſtudy*, Id. Ann. 14, 56, 6.

Attingo, ĕre, tĭgi, tactum. act. [*ex* ad & tango] (1) *To touch lightly*, or *gently*. (2) Met. *To treat of*. (3) *To be akin*, or *related, to*. (4) *To concern*, or *belong to*. (5) *To reach*, or *arrive at*. (1) Si attigiſſes, ferres infortunium, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 1, 24. (2) Singulatim unamquamque rem attingere, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 52. (3) Nec iis tantùm quos ſanguine attinget, *Plin.* (4) Attingit te hæc res, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 1. (5) Cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 33. § Attingere aliquem affinitate, *Cic. Ver.* 2, 10. ſanguine, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24, 2. cognatione, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 10. neceſſitudine, *Id.* ſuſpicione, *Id. Att.* 2, 24. literas Græcas, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 18. poëſin primoribus labris, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 19.

Attingor, i, tactus. paſſ. *To be touched*, &c. *Cic.* in *Piſ.* 16.

Attollens, tis. part. *Lifting up*. Attollens lumen ad lumina, *Ov. Met.* 10, 293. Multifida attollens antiqua lumina cedro, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 142.

Attollo, ĕre. act. [*ex* ad & tollo] in præf. attŭli, *Diom.* (1) *To lift*, or *raiſe, up*; *to raiſe, to advance*. (2) *To take up*. (3) *To extol*, or *ſet off*. (4) *To bring up, as a woman her child*. (1) = Cùmque ſe quiſque attollere, ac levare, vellet, *Liv.* (2) Attolle pallium, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 31. (3) Hiſtrionis eſt parvam rem attollere, *Celſ.* 5, 26. (4) Attollere partus ſuos, *Plin.* 11, 39. ¶ ✠ Attollunt & ſubmittunt ſe venæ, *Swell and fall*, Celſ. 1. *in* prœm. Attollere in cœlum, *Plin.* 21, 7. ad ſidera, *Luc.* 7, 11. *To praiſe one highly.*

Attollor, i. paſſ. *To be lifted up, raiſed*, &c. Quanto Ciceronis ſtudio Brutus Caſſiuſque attollerentur, *Paterc.* 2, 65.

Attondens, tis. part. *Shearing, cliping*, Virg. Geor. 2, 406.

Attondeo, ēre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* ad & tondeo] (1) *To clip, to ſhear, to ſhave cloſe*. (2) *To cut, to poll, to round*. (3) *To browſe*, or *feed upon*. (4) Met. *To chouſe*. (1) Sed utrùm ſtrictimne attonſurum dicam eſſe, an per pectinem, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 18. (2) Ulmos attondere, *Id. Ep.* 2, 36. (3) Attondent ſimæ virgulta capellæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 7. (4) Is me uſque attondit doctis dolis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 9.

Attondeor, ēri, ſus. paſſ. *To be cliped*, &c. *Celſ.* 6, 7.

Attonſus, a, um. part. (1) *Shaved cloſe, cliped, ſhorn, mowed*, or *reaped*. (2) Met. *Diminiſhed*. (1) Attonſum caput, *Celſ.* 4, 3. Attonſa arva, *Luc.* 6, 84. (2) Attonſa laus, *Cic. Orat.* 7. ex Poëtâ.

Attŏnĭtè, adv. *Wonderfully, devoutly, ſurpriſeingly*, Plin. 30, 1.

Attŏnĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* attono] cui caſus vicini fulminis, & ſonitus tonitruum dant ſtuporem, *Serv.* (1) *Aſtoniſhed, ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, properly with a ſudden clap of thunder*; *thunder-ſtruck*. (2) *Poſſeſſed with inſpiration*. (3) *Amazed, affrighted, abaſhed*. (4) *Raveing, out of one's ſenſes*. (1) Celſ. 3, 26. (2) Attonitus vates, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 14. (3) Novitate ac miraculo attonitus, *Liv. l.* 1. (4) Quum mulier attonitæ, ut creditum eſt, mentis, *Curt.* 8, 6.

Attŏno, as, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ad & tono] *To aſtoniſh, amaze, affright, and put one out of one's wits*. Quis furor veſtras attonuit mentes? *Ov. Met.* 3, 531.

Attonsūrus, a, um. part. *About to clip*, or *ſhave, cloſe*. Attonſurum, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 18.

Attractio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drawing together*, Quint. 1, 4.

Attractus, a, um. part. [*ab* attrahor] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Drawn, draged*. (2) *Fetched up*. (3) *Contracted, wrinkled*. (1) Bis ad judicis ſubſellia attractus, *Cic.* in *Sall.* (2) Attractus ab alto Spiritus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 505. (3) Cùm Pollionis attractiorem vidiſſet frontem, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 4, 31.

Attrahens, tis. part. *Drawing*, &c. Attrahens & reddens animum, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Attraho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ad & traho] (1) *To draw to one*. (2) *To drag*. (3) Met. *To entice*, or *allure*. (1) Attrahunt in ſe paleas, & folia arida, *Plin.* 37, 3. (2) Tribunos ad ſe attrahi juſſit, *Liv.* 29, 9. (3) = Similitudo allicit atque attrahit, *Cic.* de *Am.* 14.

‖ **Attrectātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *Often handling*, &c. *Lampr.* ⊥ Tactus.

Attrectātus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* attrecto] *Handling, touching*, or *meddling with*. Attrectatu & quaſſu ſævum amplificatis dolorem, *Cic. T. Q.* 2, 21. Rarò occ.

Attrecto, as, act. [*ex* ad & tracto] (1) *To touch, to handle*. (2) *To grope, feel*, or *meddle with*. (1) Attrectare contaminatis manibus, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 13. (2) Uxorem alterius, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 8.

Attrĕmo, ĕre, ui. neut. [*ex* ad & tremo] *To tremble at*. Regia triſtis Attremit oranti, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 81. Terras, cœlumque fretumque Attremere oranti vidi, *Id. Theb.* 3, 309.

Attrĕpĭdo, as. neut. *To hobble along*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 41.

Attrĭbuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* ad & tribuo] (1) ‖ *To give unto*. (2) *To attribute, impute*, or *lay the blame upon*. (3) *To aſſign*, or *allow*. (4) *To pay down*. (1) Illis equos attribuit,

buit, *Cæl.* (2) Si uni attribuenda culpa ſit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 51. (3) Ex inſulis quæ erant ab Syllâ Rhodiis attributæ, *Id. Qu. fr.* 1, 1. (4) = Pecuniam redemptori ſolvendam attribuendámque curent, *Id. Phil.* 9, 7.

Attrĭbuor, i. paſſ. *To be attributed,* or *aſſigned.* Dextra pars Maſſilienſibus attribuitur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 4.

Attrĭbūtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An aſſignment of money.* (2) ‖ *An attribute, as of the deity.* (1) De attributione conficies, de repræſentatione videbis, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. (2) Apud Theologos.

Attrĭbūtum, i. n. (1) *Money aſſigned for the payment of ſoldiers.* (2) ‖ *An affection.* (3) ‖ *An attribute,* or *perfection, of the Deity, as goodneſs, juſtice,* &c. (1) Varr. de L. L. 1. (2) Ap Philoſ. (3) Ap. Theol.

Attrĭbūtus, a, um. part. *Aſſigned, allowed, appointed,* or *given,* Cic. Vid. Attribuo.

Attrītus, a, um. part. [*ab* atteror] vel. adj. ex part. or, comp. (1) *Rubed,* or *worn away.* (2) Met. *Waſted, diminiſhed, decayed.* (1) § Sulco attritus vomer, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 46. Attritâ pendebat cantharus anſâ, *Id. Ecl.* 6, 17. (2) Rictus ejus, & mentum paulò fuit attritius, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. Attritæ opes, *Liv.* Servilibus attriti operibus, *Flor.* 2, 18.

Attrītus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* attero] (1) *Rubing.* (2) ‖ *The freting,* or *galling, of the ſkin.* (3) *Wearing,* [*as of ſhoes,* &c.] (1) Apri tela ſua attritu acuunt, *Sen.* (2) Attritus digitorum, *Sidon.* (3) Attritus calceamentorum, *Plin.* 28, 16.

Attŭli, præt. *ab* affero, quod vid.

‖ Attŭmŭlo, as. [*ex* ad & tumulo] *To heap on earth, to pile up,* Plin. *ap.* Litt. ſed non inveni.

A ante U.

Au! vel hau! interj. conſternatæ mentis, ſilentium injungentis; *Aw! haw! away for ſhame! Peace!* Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 12.

Ăvārè, adv. (1) *Stingily, greedily, covetouſly.* (2) *Cautiouſly, diligently.* (3) *Earneſtly.* (1) Nihil avarè, nihil injuſtè, nihil incontinenter, faciendum, *Cic. Off.* 3, 8. (2) Licèt horas ſuas avariſſimè ſervet, *Sen.* de *Sap.* 32. (3) Avariùs opus exigat, quàm penſiones, *Col.* 1, 7.

† Ăvārĭter, adv. *Greedily.* Ingurgitat in ſe merum avariter, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 35.

Ăvārĭtia, æ. f. [*ab* avarus] (1) *An immoderate deſire of any thing.* (2) *Chiefly wealth, avarice, covetouſneſs, greedineſs.* (1) = Avaritia gloriæ, & inſatiabilis cupido famæ nihil invium, nihil remotum videri ſinebat, *Curt.* 9, 2, 9. (2) Ex luxuriâ avaritia exiſtit, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 27.

† Ăvārĭties, ei. f. *Covetouſneſs,* Lucr. 3, 59.

Ăvārus, a, um. adj. [*ab* aveo] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Greatly deſirous of any thing.* (2) *Chiefly of money, covetous.* (3) *Applied to things, greedy, inſatiable.* (1) Præter laudem nullius avari [Graiû] *Hor. A. P.* 324. (2) Ne tuum animum avariorem faxint divitiæ, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 70. (3) Homo avariſſime, redde bona ſodalis filio, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 37. Ignis avarus, *Prop.* 2, 28, 56. Mare avarum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 61.

Auceps, cŭpis. c. g. [*ab* avis, & capio, *qu.* aviceps] *A fowler, a bird catcher, a hawker,* Ov. Met. ¶ Auceps ſyllabarum, *A captious fellow, a caviller, a critick,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 55. Ne quis auceps noſtro ſermoni ſiet, *Leſt any one ſhould liſten,* or *over hear us,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 9.

* Auctārium, i. n. [*à ſup.* auctum] *Advantage, over-plus, more than weight, number,* or *meaſure; ſomething over and above into the bargain.* Auctarium adjicito, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, 22.

† Auctĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* aucto, & facio] *Making an increaſe,* or *augmentation,* Lucr. 2, 571.

* Auctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* aucto] augendi actus. *Increaſing, a ſeting things to open ſale; an outcry,* or *ſale of goods; port ſale of private goods.* ¶ Auctionem facere, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 91. Auctionem vendere, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 5. *To ſell as a broker, to make ſale to them that will give moſt.* Auctio regia, *Sale of the king's goods,* Plin. 29, 4. Auctio haſtæ, *A ſeting to ſale under a ſpear, by the proclamation of a crier,* Suet. J. Cæſ. 50.

* Auctĭōnans, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] *He,* or *ſhe, that makes a publick ſale,* Cic. *de* Leg. Agr. 2, 23.

* Auctĭōnārius, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] *Of,* or *belonging to, open,* or *publick, ſale.* ¶ Auctionariæ tabulæ, *Inventories, wherein goods to be ſold were writen. Bills of ſale,* Cic. Cat. 2, 8. Auctionaria atria, *The places where ſuch open ſale was made,* Id. *de* Leg. Agr. 1, 3.

* Auctĭōnor, āris. dep. [*ab* eodem] *i. e.* Per auctionem vendo, auctionem facio, *To make an open ſale, to make an out-cry of goods, ſlaves,* &c. Nævius hominem multis verbis deterret, ne auctionetur, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 4.

* Auctĭto, as. freq. [*à freq.* aucto] *To increaſe much,* or *often.* ¶ Auctitare pecunias fœnore, *To improve his money by intereſt,* Tac. Ann. 6, 16.

* Aucto, as. freq. [*ab* augeo] *To increaſe, to advance.* Te bonâ Jupiter auctet ope, *Catull.* 65, 2.

* Auctor, ōris. c. g. verb. [*ab* augeo] Sic enim rectè ſcribi, tam vett. Grammatici quàm manu exarati libri teſtantur, non *autor,* nedum *author;* immo & Dio Caſſius, lib. 55. cùm ſibi ipſi ſatiſfacere nequiret exprimendo Græcè *Auctoritatem ſenatus;* vocabulum ipſum Romanum Græcis elementis Αὐκτώριτας, non Αὐτώριτας, depinxit. Propriè *qui auget;* quo ſenſu *auctrix* f. dari ſcribit Servius, ſed & dari potuit quocunque demum ſenſu diceretur. Certè auctorem dici utriuſque ſexûs hominem apud antiquos hâc etiam ſignificatione liquet. Deinde quia augere fit creando, efficiendo, vel inſtituendo, aliquid, patris, effectoris, & inſtitutoris, notionem induit. Cúmque talem cauſam multùm pollere oporteat; ſæpe denotat cujus virtute, conſilio, ſuaſu, vel teſtimonio, aliquid fiat. (1) ‖ *Properly an increaſer,* or *enlarger.* (2) *A father, founder,* or *principal perſon.* (3) *A maſter.* (4) *A leader, chief,* or *commander.* (5) *An authour, writer,* or *compoſer.* (6) *An adviſer, a counſellour,* or *perſuader;* or *rather one who has influence to effect a thing.* (7) *One veſted with original power,* or *in whom power is truſted,* or *lodged, and from whom it is derived to others.* (8) *An approver,* or *ratifier.* (9) *A cauſer,* or *contriver.* (10) *A reporter,* or *teller.* (11) *A precedent, one who has done a thing before another.* (12) *An owner,* or *ſeller, of a thing; upon warranty.* (13) ‖ *A tutour,* or *guardian.* (1) Auctor divitiarum; auctrix patrimonii, *Serv.* (2) = Primus pater urbis & auctor, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 134. *Trojæ* Dardanus auctor, *Id.* 3, 503. Brutus præclarus auctor nobilitatis tuæ, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 15. (3) Veri auctor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 14. = Dicendi graviſſimus auctor, & magiſter, Plato, *Cic. Orat.* 3. (4) Auctor R. P. & dux, *Id. Att.* 8, 2. (5) Cæcilius malus auctor Latinitatis, *Id.* (6) ⌘ Legum multarum aut auctor, aut diſſuaſor fuit, *Id.* Vid. & Suet. Tiber. 27. (7) Vid. Liv. 1, 17. ubi tam in hâc quàm in ſequente notione uſurpari videtur. = Impero, auctórque ſum, ut me cuivis caſtrandum loces, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 73. (8) Vid. Liv. 1, 17. ſub finem. (9) Auctor doloris alicujus, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 22. necis, *Suet.* (10) Iiſdem auctoribus cognitum eſt, *Liv.* (11) Quos hic noſter auctores habet, *Ter. Prol. Andr.* (12) Nec vobis auctor ullus eſt, nec vos eſtis ulli, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 12. (13) Ap. JCC. Res quoquè omnium generum dicuntur auctores. ¶ Rumorem auctorem habere, *To ſpeak by hearſay,* Cic. Rem tibi auctorem dabo, *The thing itſelf ſhall ſpeak,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 70. Fatis auctoribus, *By their over-ruleing power,* Virg. Æn. 10, 67.

* Auctōrāmentum, i. n. [*ab* auctorando] (1) *A ſtipulateing,* or *contracting, whence ariſeth an obligation to ſerve.* (2) *The hire,* or *wages, of ſuch ſervice.* (3) *A donative,* or *preſent.* (1) Eſt in mercenariis ipſa merces auctoramentum ſervitutis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42. (2) Rudiarii revocati auctoramento centenûm millium, *Suet. Tib.* 7. (3) Hominem venalis animæ crebris auctoramentis accendebat, *Sen. B.* 4, 37.

* Auctōrātus, a, um. part. [*ab* auctoro] (1) *Hired,* or *lent, out for money.* (2) *Condemned,* or *bound, to ſerve; as gladiatours.* (3) *Preſſed,* or *liſted; as a ſoldier.* (4) ‖ *Patronized.* (1) P. Rutilius auctorato ſociis officio vitam ſuſtentavit, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 8. (2) Auctoratus eas, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 59. (3) Suet. *in* Tib. (4) Auctoratus conſenſûs patrocinio, *Tert.*

* Auctōrĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* auctor] (1) *Authority, credit, reputation, eſteem, awfulneſs, acquired by integrity, wiſdom, age, publick ſervices,* &c. *in meaner perſons,* or *orders analogical to what in ſovereign princes and ſtates is called* majeſty, *and is ſometimes uſed for it.* (2) *Weight, force, power, juriſdiction.* (3) *An order,* or *commiſſion.* (4) *Judgement, opinion, advice; a teſtimony quoted out of an authour,* or *writer.* (5) *A record, authentick deed,* or *inſtrument, made by the prince,* or *ſtate.* (6) *A right, title,* or *property to a thing.* (7) ‖ *Warranty.* (1) Honeſtè actæ ſuperior ætas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos, *Cic.* Apex ſenectutis auctoritas, *Id.* de *Sen.* 17. ⌘ Senatûs auctoritas, & majeſtas, P. R. *Id.* (2) = Hujuſce rei quæ ſit vis, quæ auctoritas, quod ſit pondus, ignorant, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 4. (3) Prætorum obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 4. (4) Auctoritas ejus multùm apud me valet, *Id. Att.* 9, 6. (5) Poſteaquàm certis literis, teſtibus, auctoritatibúſque, convincitur, *Id.* (6) Jure optimo, ſed tamen jure privato, jure hæreditario, jure auctoritatis, &c. *Id. de* Aruſp. reſponſis. (7) Auctoritatis obnoxius, *Paul.*

* Auctōro, as. act. [*ab* auctor] (1) *To bind,* or *engage, one, as by a covenant,* or *hire, for ſervice.* (2) ‖ *To preſs ſoldiers,* or *liſt them into pay.* (1) Liv. 37, 10. (2) Bud.

* ‖ Auctōror, āris. paſſ. [*ab* auctoro] *To be bound by oath; to be preſſed,* or *liſted, as a ſoldier,* or *gladiatour,* Apul. Met. 9.

* ‖ Auctrix, īcis. f. [*ab* auctor] *She that augmenteth,* or *increaſeth. An authoreſs,* or *actreſs.* Tert. ‡ Auctor.

* Auctumnālis, e. adj. Vid. Autumnalis.

* Auctumnus, i. m. *Autumn, the fall of the leaf.* Vid. Autumnus.

* Auctūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* augeo] *About to augment,* or *increaſe.* Aucturus ſuam gloriam, *Paterc.* 2, 44. Canities vultus auctura verendos, *Plaut. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 324.

* Auctus, a, um. part. [*ab* augeor] vel adj. *ex* part. or, comp. (1) *Created, begoten.* (2) *Increaſed, heightened.* (3) *Multiplied,* or *made more.* (4) *Exalted, advanced.* (5) *Enriched, improved.* (1) Vid. Augeo, No. 1. quin & ſic utitur Prud. (2) Aucta forma fugâ eſt, *Ov. Met.* 1, 530. (3) Sylva ſororibus aucta, *Id. Met.* 2, 372. Auctæ numero navium, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 5. (4) = Majeſtas auctior, ampliórque, *Liv.* 4, 2. (5) = Omnes te in laurâ, & bene parte auctâ putant, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5. = Auctas, exaggeratáſque fortunas nox una pæne delevit, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 9.

* Auctus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* augeo] *Increaſe, growth, augmentation.* Auctus corporis, *Lucr.* 2, 481. ¶ ⌘ Auctus, & diminutio fontis, *The ebbing and flowing,* Plin.

Aucŭpans, tis. part. *Watching,* or *waiting, for.* Utilitatem aucupans, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 14. Abſentiam ejus aucupantes, *Juſt.* 29, 4.

Aucŭpātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* aucupor] (1) *Birding, fowling.* (2) ‖ *Gain, advantage.* (1) Quint. Declam. 13. ex fide vett. libb. ubi Recent. habent *Occupatio.* (2) Bud. ex Plin. 9, 35. ubi tamen al. leg. *Nuncupatio.*

Aucŭpātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, bird-catching,* or *fowling; fit to take birds,* Plin. 16, 36.

Aucŭpātūrus, a, um. part. *About to watch for.* Nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, *Cic. Att.* 6, 8.

Aucŭpium, i. n. [*ab* auceps, aucupis] (1) *Birding,* or *fowling.* (2) Meton. *The fowls catched.* (3) *A curious ſearch after a thing, an earneſt deſire,* or *endeavour.* (4) *An enticement.* (5) Alſo *a way to get any thing.* (1) Hic noſter quæſtus aucupii ſimilis eſt, *Plaut.* (2) Peregrina aucupia in ventrem congerere, *Sen.* (3) Aucupium delectationis, *Cic. Orat.* 58. (4) Aucupium auribus facere, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 43. (5) Iſti fuit generi quondam quæſtus; hoc novum eſt aucupium, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 16. ¶ Vitam propagat aucupio ſagittarum, *By ſhooting at birds, and beaſts*, Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 11.

Aucŭpo, as. act. Met. *To watch*, or *ſpy*. *To liſten.* Aucupemus ex inſidiis clanculum quam rem gerant, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 31.

Aucŭpor, āris. dep. [*ab* auceps] aves capio. (1) ‖ *To go a birding, fowling*, or *hawking*. (2) Met. *To hunt after, to ſtrive to obtain.* (3) *To watch, lie at catch for*; *to ſeek*, or *get, by cunning.* (1) *Exemplum primæ ſign. diu, ſed fruſtrà aucupatus ſum.* (2) Aucupari gratiam alicujus, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 2. (3) Cur epiſtolis, & ſororis, & matris imbecilitatem aucupatur? *Id.* pro *Flac.* 37.

Audācia, æ. f. [*ab* audax] legitur in plur. (1) *Audaciouſneſs, preſumption, impudence, deſperateneſs, raſhneſs, fool-hardineſs.* (2) *Effrontery, ſaucineſs.* (3) Sometimes *courage*, or *bravery*. (1) ⌘ Audaciæ potiùs nomen habeat, quàm fortitudinis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 19. Audacias ac libidines reſecare, *Id.* (2) ⌘ In vultu eſt audacia miſta pudori, *Ov. Met.* 9, 526. (3) Mille audaciæ expertæ delegerunt milites, *Liv.* 38, 25. Si deficiant vires, audacia certè laus erit, *Prop.* 2, 10.

Audācĭter, adv. [*ex* audax] *Boldly, confidently, raſhly.* Vid. ſeq. Audacter. ☞ *Diſplicuit hoc vocab. Quintiliano, prout apparet, l.* 1. *c.* 6. *placuit autem Livio, l.* 22. *c.* 25. & 40, 45. *ut taceam de utroque Senecâ, aliiſque.*

Audacter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Freely.* (2) *Boldly, courageouſly.* (3) *Confidently, raſhly.* (1) = Ut te audacter moneam, & familiariter, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 6. = Audacter, & liberè, dicere, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 11. (2) Audaciſſimè omnia incipere, *Liv.* 30, 30. Per medios audaciſſimè proruperunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 15. (3) Audaciùs exultare, *Cic. Orat.* 8.

‖ Audācŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ab* audax] *Somewhat bold*, or *courageous*; *a little too raſh, ſaucy*; Gell. 5, 21.

Audax, ācis. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ab* audeo] (1) *Bold, confident.* (2) *Adventurous, valiant, dareing.* (3) *Audacious, deſperate.* (1) = Qui me alter eſt audacior, aut me confidentior? *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 1. (2) = Temerarii, atque audaces homines acceſſerant, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 3. (3) Furit audaciſſimus omni De numero Lycabas, *Ov. Met.* 3, 623.

Audendus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be enterpriſed*, or *undertaken*, Liv. 21, 4.

Audens, tis. part. vel adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Bold, hardy, adventureing, one that ventures.* Nondum audentia labi Flumina reſtituit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 406. ⌘ Dubium cautior, an audentior, *Suet.* 68. de C. Cæſare. Audentiſſimi cujuſque procurſu, *Tac. Agric.* 33.

Audenter, adv. ùs. comp. *Hardily, boldly, dareingly.* Audenter dicere, *Cod.* Quidam audentiùs apertis in collibus viſebantur, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 47.

Audentia, æ. f. verb. *Dareingneſs, fortitude*, Tac. Ann. 15, 53, 3. ⌘ Audentia, fortitudinis; audacia, temeritatis, *Nonn.*

Audeo, ēre, ſus ſum. act. etſi ſæpe ſumatur abſol. (1) *To dare, to adventure.* (2) *To preſume, not to be afraid.* (1) § Aude, hoſpes, contemnere opes, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 364. (2) § Nec Tiberius pœnam ejus palam auſus, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 40. § *Causâ adde*, Adverſus Neronem auſus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 71. Non audeo quin, *Plaut.* Audere in prælia, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 347.

* Audiendus, a, um. part. [*ab* audio] *To be heard.* Cæſar neque jam ſibi legatos audiendos arbitrabatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 13.

* Audiens, tis. part. vel etiam adj. ex part. [*ab* eodem] *Hearing, obedient.* § Cum dat. Dicto audiens, *Cic.* Cum gen. Audiens imperii, *Plaut.* Subſt. *pro* Auditor, Ad animos audientium permovendos, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 23.

* Audientia, æ. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *Audience*, or *attention*. Audientiam ſibi facit improbitas ejus, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 13. Audientiam facere præconem juſſit, *Liv.* 43, 16.

* Audio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [ab αὐδὴ, vox, cujus proprium eſt ut audiatur] (1) *To hear, to hearken.* (2) *To mind, attend, regard, liſten.* (3) *To hear ſay.* (4) *To grant, to agree to, to give credit to.* (5) *To be one's auditour*, or *ſcholar*. (6) *To be ſpoken of.* (7) *To try*, or *judge*. (1) An ego toties de eâdam re audiam? *Ter. Ad.* 1, 2, 48. (2) Si me ſatìs audias, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 13. (3) Audivi à patre meo, *Cic.* (4) Endymion verò (ſi fabulas audire velimus) &c. *Id. T. Q.* 1, 38. (5) Audivit Molonem [Cæſar] *Suet.* (6) Non rectè facere, & tamen bene audire vult, *Cic.* (7) De capite viri conſularis ſoccatus audiît, *Sen.*

* Audior, īris. paſſ. *To be heard*, &c. *Cic.*

* Audītio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* audio] (1) *A hearing, as of a lecture*, or *diſcourſe*. (2) *Hearſay*, or *report*. (1) Ab auditione Nicetis ad Meſſalam venit, *Sen.* (2) = ⌘ Levem auditionem habent pro re compertâ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 42.

* ‖ Audītiuncŭla, æ. f. [dim. *ab* auditio] *A little report, a muttering*, Gell. 12, 19.

* Audītor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* audio] *A hearer, an auditour, a ſcholar*, Cic. Orat. 8.

* Audītōrium, i. n. [*ex* eodem themate] (1) *A ſchool.* (2) *An auditory*, or *aſſembly of them that hear.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a common place where judges decide matters*; *a hall of audience, a conſiſtory, a ſeſſions-houſe*, &c. (1) ⌘ Alia ratio eſt litium, & diſputationum fori, & auditorii, *Quint.* 10, 1. (2) Adhibito ingenti auditorio librum de vitâ ejus recitavit, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 7, 2. (3) *Litt.* ſed ſine auct.

* Audītum, i. n. ſubſt. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Report.* (2) *Hearſay.* (1) Nîl præter auditum habeo, *Cic. Off.* 1, 10. (2) Si ritè audita recordor, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 107.

* Audītūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] *About to hear*, &c. Non audituri numina magna Jovis, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 684.

* Audītus, a, um. part. [*ab* audior] *Heard, related.* Auditus à ſummis montibus Evan, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 94.

* Audītus, ûs. m. verb. [*ex* eodem themate] (1) *The ſenſe of hearing, hearing.* (2) *A relation of a fact.* (1) Auditus ſemper patet; ejus enim ſenſu etiam dormientes egemus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (2) Non perinde intelligi auditu poteſt, atque ego ipſe cogitans ſentio, *Id.* pro *Marc.* 4.

Āve, verb. defect. Ave, aveto; plur. Avete, avetote. Infin. Avere. [*ab* Hebr. חוה, hhave, *i. e.* vive] *All hail, God ſave you.* Exprimere ave Latinum, χαῖρε non poteſt Græcum, *Mart.* 5, 52. Matutinum ave, *Id.* 1, 56. *In the end of an epiſtle, Adieu, your Servant*, Sall. *in* Catil.

Āvectus, a, um. part. *Carried away.* Avecta carinis, *Ov. Am.* 1, 10, 1. Avecta Iſis, *Luc.* 9, 363.

Āveho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* à & veho] *To carry away with one.* Equites mercede conductos Ægyptum avexit, *Liv.* Avehit ſonipes, *Luc.* 7, 723.

Āvellāna, æ. f. [*ſc. ab* Avellâ Campaniæ oppido, cujus meminit Sil. 8, 45.] *A filberd nut*, Plin. 15, 21.

Āvello, ĕre, li, & vulſi. act. [*ex* à & vello] (1) *To pull*, or *drag, away.* (2) *To part*, or *keep, aſunder.* (1) Avellit frondes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 351. (2) Non potes avelli, ſimul ibimus, inquit, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 3, 81.

Āvellor, -i, avulſus. paſſ. (1) *To be pulled away.* (2) Met. *To be parted*, or *ſeparated*. (1) Poma ex arboribus, ſi cruda ſunt, vi avelluntur, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 19. (2) Vid. Avello, No. 2.

Āvēna, æ. f. *either in the ſingular or plural number.* (1) *Oats.* (2) Met. *Oaten ſtraw, a pipe, a reed, a mean low ſtile, as in paſtorals.* (1) Satio avenæ, *Col.* 2, 11. Ovis avium, & avenis incolæ vivunt, *Plin.* 4, 13. (2) Sed perlucenti cantus meditabar avenâ, *Tibull.* 3, 4, 71. Structis cantat avenis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 677.

Āvēnāceus, a, um. adj. *Of oats.* ¶ Avenacea farina, *Oatmeal*, Plin. 29, 6.

Āvēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of oats, or being among oats*, Plin. 11, 26.

Āvens, tis. part. *Coveting, deſiring*, Hor. 2. Serm. Sat. 4.

Aveo, ēre, caret. præt. & ſup. (1) *To deſire, covet, wiſh.* (2) ‖ *To be glad, to rejoice.* (1) Avemus aliquid audire, & diſcere, *Cic.* (2) Ex quâ notione derivatur Ave, χαῖρε.

Āvernālis, e. adj. *Of hell.* Avernales aquæ, *Hor. Ep.* 5, 26.

Āvernus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Freta Averna, *Virg.* Valles Avernæ, *Ov.* Vid. Propr.

Āverro, ĕre, i, ſum. act. [*ex* à & verro] *To ſweep*, or *carry, away.* Carâ piſces averrere menſâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2. 4, 37. Averrere cineres, *Luc.* 6, 585. Rarò occ.

Āverruncandus, a, um. part. *To be appeaſed*, or *driven away*, Liv. 8, 6.

Āverrunco, as. act. [*ex* ab & erunco, an *pro* ab poſito, ut in Auſero. Errunco autem *ab* ec, *vel* ex, & runco] (1) † *To cut, ſcrape, turn*, or *take, away whatſoever hurteth*; *to hoe*, or *weed, ground*; *to prune*, or *dreſs, vines.* (2) Met. *To avert*, or *take away.* (3) *To appeaſe*, or *atone.* (1) Gloſſ. averrunco, ἀποτέμνω, & ſimplex *Runco* frequens Cat. & R. R. ſcriptoribus, huic ſignif. aſtipulantur. (2) Diî, inquis, averruncent, *Cic. Att.* 9, 2. (3) Placuit averruncandæ deûm iræ victimas cædi, *Liv.* 8, 6. ☞ *Scrib.* & Auruncο; *ſic* & Auruncus.

Āverruncus, i. m. Deus qui mala avertit, *That putteth away evil*, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Āverſābĭlis, e. adj. *Abominable, deteſted.* Scelus averſabile, *Lucr.* 6, 389.

Āverſandus, a, um. part. [*ab* averſor] *To be loathed, abominated, abhored*, Liv.

Āverſans, tis. part. *Diſlikeing.* Averſantibus diîs omen, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 211.

Āverſātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* averſor] *Averſion, loathing, diſdain, abhcrence*, Quint. 8, 3.

Āverſātus, a, um. part. [*ab* averſor] *Diſlikeing, refuſeing.* Multi illam petiēre, illa averſata petentes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 478.

‖ Āverſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A buying, ſeting*, or *leting, of ſeveral things together at a rate*; *in which caſe the buyer was to ſtand to all hazards*, Ulp. *This was called*, In averſione emere, per averſionem vendere, averſione locare, *Hotom.*

Āverſor, ōris. m. verb. *A purloiner, a converter of publick money to his own uſe*, Cic. Verr. 5, 58.

Āverſor, āris. dep. (1) *To turn from one, and look another way*; *to dodge.* (2) *To diſregard, refuſe*, or *not to endure.* (3) *To ſlight, to diſdain.* (1) Hærere homo, averſari, rubere, *Cic.* (2) Sed alii averſabantur preces, aut metu, aut verecundiâ, *Liv.* 3, 12. (3) = Cùm fugias averſeriſque petentes, *Ov. Met.* 14, 672.

Āverſūrus, a, um. part. *About to turn away*, Liv. 31, 7.

Āverſus, a, um. part. *vel* adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Turned away*, or *back*; *with the back turned towards one, on the back ſide.* (2) Met. *Averſe, ſtrange, eſtranged.* (3) *Shy, loath.* (4) *Purloined, converted to a private uſe, embezzeled.* (1) Luna averſis à ſole cornibus, *Plin.* 2, 14. ¶ ⌘ Adverſus, & averſus, *Before and behind*, Cic. (2) Nihil ego vidi tam averſum à ſuis, *Id.* Averſiſſimo in me animo fuit, *Id. Att.* 11, 4. (3) Milites averſi à prælio, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2. 12. Judex reliquorum defenſioni averſior, *Quint.* 7, 2. (4) Averſa pecunia publica, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 4. ¶ Averſus mercaturis, *Diſlikeing a merchant's life*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 107.

Āvertendus, a, um. part. *To turn*, or *be turned, away.* Ad avertendos tantorum dedecorum rumores, *Suet. Cal.* 48.

Āvertens, ntis. part. *Turning away*, Liv. 31, 11.

Āverto, ĕre, i, ſum. act. [*ex* à & verto] (1) *To turn away.* (2) *To turn*, or *drive, away.* (3) *To leave off.* (4) *To beat back*, or *put to flight.* (5) *To pervert, embezzel*, or *miſemploy*; *to convert to another uſe.* (1) Oculos, vultum avertere, *Ov. Met.* 2, 770. (2) Equos avertit in caſtra, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 476. (3) Ab impudicis dictis averti volo, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 45. (4) In fugam avertērunt claſſem, *Liv.* 22, 19. Portis caſtrorum barbaros avertunt, *Cæſ.* (5) Quibus probemus [Verrem] in quæſturâ pecuniam publicam avertiſſe, *Cic.* ¶ Quod omen Jupiter avertat, *Which God forbid*, Id. Fam. 10, 8.

Āvertor, i, ſus. paſſ. (1) *To be turned away.* (2) Met. *To be alienated*, or *eſtranged*. (1) Quod amas aniat, avertere, perdes, *Ov.* (2) Ut totius Galliæ animi à ſe averterentur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 20.

• Auférens, tis. part. [*ab* aufero] *Taking away.* Neque ex quoquam plùs denario auferente, *Suet. Aug.* 57.

• Aufĕro, ers, abſtŭli, ablātum. act. [*ex* ab & fero, *b* in *u* converſo] (1) *To take away, to carry away.* (2) Met. *To hinder,* or *deprive.* (3) *To take up,* or *employ.* (4) *To get,* or *obtain.* (5) *To ceaſe, leave off,* or *give over.* (6) *To plunder,* or *rob.* (1) Quicquid poſſem mallem auferre potiùs in præſentiâ, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 14. (2) Leves ſomnos timor aufert, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 16. (3) Hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, *Cic.* (4) Secum auferret gloriam ſempiternam, *Id.* (5) Aufer me vultu terrere, *Hor. S.* 2, 7, 44. Aufer minas, *Plaut.* (6) Auferre pecuniam de ærario, *Cic.* ¶ Inultum auferre, *To go ſcot free,* Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4. Auferre judicio, *To get by law,* Cic. Aufer te hinc, *Get you gone,* Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 26.

• Aufĕror, erri, ablātus. paſſ. [*ab* aufero] *To be carried away,* &c. Medios aufertur in hoſtes, *Sil.*

• Aufŭgiens, tis. part. [*ex* aufugio] *Avoiding, ſhuning, eſchewing,* Cic. N. D. 2, 43.

• Aufŭgio, ĕre, gi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ab & fugio] (1) *To run away, to fly from.* (2) *To ſhun.* (3) *To be all gone,* or *ſpent.* (1) Licinius ſervus tibi notus aufugit, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 2. (2) Aufugere aſpectum, *Id.* (3) Tum aquam aufugiſſe dicito, ſi quis petet, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 16.

• Augendus, a, um. part. [*ab* augeo] *To be dignified, increaſed, improved, enlarged,* &c. Vid. Augeo, Nº. 5.

• Augens, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] *Increaſing, improving,* &c. Liv. 3, 10.

• Augeo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ab ἄυξω, vel αὔξιν] (1) *To create,* or *make.* (2) *To increaſe, enlarge,* or *augment.* (3) *To ſet off,* or *commend.* (4) *To ſtore,* or *enrich.* (5) *To advance, to honour, to ſet forth.* (6) *To make a thing ſeem greater.* (7) ‖ *Eſt etiam verbum ſacrorum.* (1) Quodcunque alias ex ſe res auget, alitque, *Lucret.* 15, 323. (2) = Augeri, amplificarique non poſſet, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 11. (3) 𝔛 Neque verò verbis auget ſuum munus, ſed etiam extenuat, *Id. Off.* 2, 20. (4) Largitione potiſſimos amicorum auxit, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 18. (5) = Te augendum atque ornandum putavi, *Cic.* (6) Auxerat articulos macies, *Ov. Met.* 8, 806. (7) SI QUIS HUIC ARÆ DONUM DARE, AUGERE'QUE VOLET, LICETO, Inſcript. vet. Ab hâc notione *augmentum, auguſtus, mactus, magmentum.*

• Augeor, ēri, ctus. paſſ. [*ab* augeo] *To be increaſed, enriched, enlarged,* or *advanced,* &c. Vid. Augeo.

• Augeſcens, tis. part. [*ab* augeſco] *Growing, increaſing,* &c. *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15.

• Augeſco, ĕre. incept. [*ab* augeo] (1) *To increaſe in bigneſs,* or *ſtature; to plump up.* (2) *To grow more extreme.* (1) 𝔛 Augeſcunt corpora dulcibus, &c. minuuntur ſiccis, &c. *Plin.* 11, 5. Parvique augeſcunt munere manes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 71. (2) Augeſcit magìs de filio ægritudo, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 14.

• † Augĭfico, *id. quod* Augeo, *Enn.*

• Augītes, æ. m. [ab αὐγὴ ſplendor] *A precious ſtone,* Plin. 37, 10.

• Augmen, ĭnis. n. [*ab* augeo] (1) *Increaſe, augmentation.* (2) *Growth of body.* (1) Ratio reddunda augmen cur neſciat æquor, *Lucr.* 6, 657. (2) Id. 2, 72.

• ‖ Augmento, as. act. [*ab* eodem] *To increaſe, to build up,* or *pack together,* Firm. 5, 6.

• ‖ Augmentum, i. n. [*ex* eodem themate] (1) ‖ *Growth, increaſe.* (2) Eſt item vocab. in ſacris. (1) Dotis augmentum. Lege 31. § ult. Dig. ‡ Auctus. ✣ Augmen. (2) Vid. Varr. de L. L. 4. ubi augmentum vocat, quod ab immolatâ hoſtiâ deſectum eſt.

Augur, ŭris. com. gen. *A ſoothſayer, a conjecturer, a diviner, he that foretelleth the events of affairs by the flying, ſinging,* or *feeding, of birds; an augur.* Augur Jovis interpres, & internuncius, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 5.

† Augŭrācŭlum, i. n. *A tower,* or *caſtle where the augurs made their obſervations,* Feſt.

Augŭrāle, is. n. (1) *An inſtrument, belonging to the augurs.* (2) Alſo *a tower, whence the augurs took their obſervations.* (1) Sen. *de* Tranq. 12. (2) Tac. 2, 13. & 15, 30.

Augŭrālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the augurs,* or *ſoothſayers,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 33.

Augŭrandus, a, um. part. [*ab* auguror] *To be divined.* Aves augurandarum rerum causâ natæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64.

Augŭrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* auguror] *Soothſaying, divining,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 30.

Augŭrātò, adv. *By ſoothſaying,* or *divining,* Liv. 1, 18.

Augŭrātus, a, um. part. paſſ. *Confirmed,* or *limited, by divination,* Cic. *in* Vatin. 2.

Augŭrātus, ûs. m. denom. [*ab* augur] *The place,* or *quality, of the augurs,* or *ſoothſayers.* Lituus inſigne auguratûs, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 17.

Augŭrium, i. n. [*ex* augur, qu. avigerium, *vel* avigarrium] (1) *Divination,* or *ſoothſaying by the flight,* or *ſinging, of birds.* (2) *A foreboding, ſign, token,* or *fore-token; a prediction,* or *foretelling of what is to come.* (3) *A conjecture, gueſs,* or *ſurmiſe.* (4) *An oracle.* (1) Quantùm ex augurio auſpicii intelligo, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 1, 15. (2) Magno futurum Augurio monſtrum, docuit poſt exitus ingens, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 522. (3) = Augurium, & divinatio mea, *Cic.* (4) Da pater augurium, atque animis illabere noſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 89.

Augŭrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to augury.* Jus augurium, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 9.

Augŭro, as. act. & Augŭror, āris. dep. Propriè eſt ex avium cantu, geſtu, vel paſtu, futura divino; item quovis modo conjicio. (1) *To preſage.* (2) *To conjecture, to ſurmiſe what will happen; to ſuppoſe, to gueſs.* (3) *To forebode.* (1) = In Perſis augurant, & divinant magi, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 41. (2) Quantùm ego opinione auguror, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 31. (3) Mortem eſt eam auguratus, quæ brevì conſecuta eſt, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 40.

Auguſtāle, is. n. [*ab* Auguſto] *The houſe of a prince, a palace; a pavilion,* or *daize; the lord general's tent in the camp,* Quint. 8, 2.

‖ Auguſtāles, [milites] *The van guard.* Veg.

Auguſtālia, um. pl. n. *Plays inſtituted in honour of Auguſtus,* Tac. Ann. 1, 15.

Auguſtālis, e. adj. *Imperial, ſtately, belonging to the emperour,* Col. 12, 1.

Auguſtè, adv. *Venerably, nobly, ſtately, majeſtically.* = Auguſtè, & ſanctè venerari deos, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

Auguſtēum marmor, *A kind of marble, with curious veins in it,* Plin. 36, 7.

Auguſtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. Hujus vocab. etymon. docet Suet. *in* Aug. *c.* 7. *Sacred, venerable, imperial, majeſtick, noble, princely, magnificent, divine.* = Fons ſanctus, & auguſtus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 13. Auguſta forma viri, *Flor.* Tectum auguſtum, *Virg.* Mœnia auguſta, *Catull.* 62, 80. *ſc.* auguſto augurio condĭta. Cætero habitu ſe auguſtiorem fecit, *Liv.* 1, 7. Pater auguſtiſſimus urbis, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 20.

Auguſtus, i. m. *The ſixth month,* [*Auguſt*] called Sextilis, *till in honour of Auguſtus it changed its name for his, as his predeceſſor Quintilis had before done in honour of his father Julius.*

Ăvia, æ. f. [*ab* avus] *A grandmother, a grandame.* ¶ Dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, *Old wives tales,* Perſ. 5, 92.

Ăvia, ōrum. n. ſubſt. [loca] *By-paths, unpaſſable places,* Tac. Ann. 2, 68.

Ăviārium, i. n. (1) *A place where birds are kept alive, an aviary, a cage, a decoy.* (2) *A buſhy place in woods, where birds reſort.* (1) Col. 8, 1. (2) Sanguineis inculta rubent aviaria baccis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 4, 430.

Ăviārius, i. m. *He that keepeth,* or *ſelleth, birds,* or *poultry; a poulterer, a bird-catcher,* Col. 8, 3.

‖ Ăvĭcŭla, æ. f. [dim. *ab* avis] *A little bird,* Gell. 2, 29.

‖ Ăvĭcŭlāria, æ. f. *An herb of the kind of Truchelium,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

Ăvĭdè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Eagerly, greedily, earneſtly.* Avidè prandere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 127. Avidè expecto literas tuas, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 4. Avidiùs quem intueri, *Curt.* 3, 6. Avidiſſimè expectare, *Cic. Att.* 14, 1.

Ăvĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Greedineſs, eagerneſs, deſire, appetite,* Cic. Fin. 3, 2.

Ăvĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ab* aveo] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Greedy, hungry.* (2) *Covetous, niggardly, parſimonious.* (3) *Eager, earneſt.* (1) Lupus avidus, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1, 78. Tigris avida, *Luc.* 6, 487. Cædis avidiſſima propago, *Ov. Met.* 1, 161. (2) = Habet patrem quendam avidum, miſerum atque aridum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 15. 𝔛 Liberalis avidum [fraudavit] *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 7. (3) § Avidior ſum, quàm ſatìs eſt, gloriæ, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. Avidus cognoſcere, *Ov. Met.* 10, 472. videndi, *Id.*

Ăvis, is. f. [ab אף, volavit; unde עף avis. M.] (1) *A bird,* or *fowl.* (2) Meton. *Luck.* (1) ¶ Avis Junonia, *A peacock,* Ov. A. Am. 1, 627. Avis devia, *The owl,* Id. Ep. 2, 118. Avis fluminea, *The ſwan,* Id. Amor. 1, 3, 22. Solis avis, *The phenix,* Claud. 1 Conſ. Stil. 419. (2) Avis adverſa, *Cic.* bona, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 16.

‖ Ăvĭtium, i. n. [*ab* avis] *All ſorts of birds,* Apul. p. 829. edit. Delph.

Ăvītus, a, um. adj. [*ab* avus] (1) *Left by a man's anceſtors.* (2) *Ancient, of long time.* (3) *Belonging to anceſtors.* (1) Avitus apto Cum lare fundus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 43. (2) Avitum mihi hoſpitium eſt cum Lyſone, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 35. (3) Tumulus avitus, *Ov. Tr.* 4, 3, 45.

Āvius, a, um. adj. id eſt ſine viâ; *ut* Amens, ſine mente. *Without way,* or *paſſage, out of the way, unpaſſable, inacceſſible.* Animus avius, *Lucr.* 3, 465. Avia memora, *Id.* 2, 144. Avii montes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 2.

• Aula, æ. f. [à Gr. αὐλὴ, *i. e.* area] (1) *A fore court,* or *entry, of a houſe.* (2) *A hall,* or *prince's court; a king's palace.* (3) Abuſivè, *A honey-comb.* (1) Lectus genialis in aulâ eſt? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 87. (2) Si parvulus aulâ Luderet Æneas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 329. (3) = Aulaſque, & cerea regna refingunt, *Id. Geor.* 4, 202. † Aula, ant. pro Aulæ, *Id. Æn.* 3, 354. † Qui etiam Aula *pro* Olla dixerunt, *Plaut.*

• Aulæum, i. n, [ab αὐλαία, Idem.] *A piece of hangings, a curtain, as in the theatre.* Leg. freq. in plur. Aulæa. *Arras hangings, tapeſtry for princes courts, and great mens houſes,* Cic. *pro* Cæl. 27.

† Aular, āris. *pro* Ollar, *A pot-lid,* Varr. ‡ Aulæ, *i. e.* ollæ operculum.

• Auletes, æ. m. [αὐλητὴς, Gr.] *A piper, one that playeth upon a flute,* or *other pipe,* Cic. *pro* Mur. 13. alii autem *Aulœdos.*

• Aulētĭcus, a, um. adj. in acc. auleticon. [à præced.] *Of,* or *belonging, to pipes; good to make pipes of,* Plin. 16, 36.

• Aulĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* aula] *Court-like, of the court, belonging to the court.* Apparatus aulicus, *Suet. Dom.* 4, 3.

• Aulĭcus, i. m. [*ex* eodem] *A courtier, a follower of the court,* Suet. Cal. 19. ☞ *Sed* aulici *ab antiquioribus dicuntur* purpurati.

• Aulœdus, i. m. [ab αὐλὸς tibia, & ᾠδὴ cantus] *A minſtrel,* or *piper,* Cic. *pro* Mur. 13.

• ‖ Aulon, i. n. [ab αὐλὸς, tibia] *An organ pipe,* Hier.

Aulŭlāria. [fabula] [*ab* aulula, *pro* ollula, dim. ab ant. aula, *pro* olla.] *The name of one of Plautus's comedies.*

Āvŏcāmentum, i. n. *An avocation, relaxation, diverſion, paſtime, recreation, avocation from buſineſs.* = 𝔛 Cùm ſint iſta ludus, & avocamentum, illæ ſeriæ voluptates, *Plin. Paneg.* 82.

Āvŏcans, tis. part. *Calling away,* Liv. 37, 9.

Āvŏcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling away,* or *from, a diverting the thoughts,* Cic. T. Q. 3, 15.

Āvŏco, as. act. [*ex* à & voco] *To caſt off, to call aſide, to withdraw, to turn aſide.* Avocat à rebus gerendis ſenectus, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 5.

Āvŏcor, āri. paſſ. *To be called away,* Liv. 22, 33. Ne plebs frequentiùs à negotiis avocaretur, *Suet. Aug.* 39.

Āvŏlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to fly away.*

Critoni enim noſtro non perſuaſi me hinc avolaturum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 43.

Ăvŏlo, as. neut. [*ex* à & volo] (1) *To fly away, to haſten away.* (2) *To paſs away quickly.* (1) Cor ſubitò non potuit, neſcio quò, avolare, *Cic. Div.* 2, 16. (2) Experiar certè ut hinc avolem, *Id. Att.* 9, 12. = Fluit corporis voluptas, & prona quæque avolat, *Id.*

* Aura, æ f. [αὔρα, pro leni vento, ab ἄω, ſpiro; pro ſplendore, ab אור, ignis] (1) *A gentle gale, a breath, a cool air,* or *freſco.* (2) *A blaſt of wind.* (3) ✣ *The air,* or *atmoſphere.* (4) *Favour, applauſe.* (5) *The humour, as of a mob.* (6) *Splendour, glittering.* (7) *Gaiety, beauty.* (1) Paſſim ap. ſcript. claſſic. (2) ✠ Lenis alit flammas, grandior aura necat, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 808. (3) Ferunt rapidi ſecum, verrántque per auras, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 63. (4) Longiùs quàm voluit popularis aura produxit, *Cic.* (5) Nec ſumit, aut ponit ſecures Arbitrio popularis auræ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 20. (6) Diſcolor unde auri per ramos aura refulſit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 204. (7) Metuunt Virgines nuptæ tua ne retardet Aura maritos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8. ¶ Aurâ æthereâ veſci, *To live and breathe,* Virg. † Auras, & auraï, in gen. *pro* auræ, *Id. Æn.* 11, 802. & 6, 747. alterum ex Græciſmo, alterum ex archaiſmo dixit.

Aurāmentum, i. n. [*ab* auro] *An inſtrument to take up gold withal, out of the mine,* Plin. 33, 3.

‖ Aurantium, i. n. [*ab* aureo colore] *An orange,* Jun.

Aurāria, æ. f. *ſc.* fodina. *A gold mine,* Tac. Ann. 6, 19, 1.

† Aurārius, a, um. adj. *Of gold, belonging to gold,* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 51. Auraria metalla, Plin. 37, 12.

‖ Aurārius, i. m. *ſc.* artifex. *A goldſmith, a gilder.* Ap. JCC. ‡ Aurifex.

Aurāta, æ. f. [*ab* auri colore] *A fiſh called a gilt head,* Mart. 13, 90.

Aurātūra, æ. f. *Gilt,* or *gilding,* Quint. 8, 6.

Aurātus, a, um. part. [*ab* auro] *Gilt,* or *gilded; decked,* or *clad, with gold,* Liv. 9, 40. ¶ ‖ Eques auratus, *A knight with gilt ſpurs.*

† Aurea, æ. f. [qu. *orea,* frequens enim eſt commutatio *o* in *au,* ap. ant. quod fit in *ore* equi, perinde ut Græci ϛομὶς, ἀπὸ ϛόματος appellitent. Meras nugas blatit Feſt. qui ut ab *auris* deducat, frenum equorum auribus religari fingit] *A head ſtall,* or *rein of a bridle.* Synec. *A bridle itſelf.*

† Aureax, ăcis. m. [auriga] *A carter, a horſeman riding alone,* Feſt. Vid. Aurea.

Aureŏlus, a, um. adj. [dim. *ab* aureus] (1) *Of the colour of gold, golden, ſhining like gold.* (2) Met. *Excellent, worth gold.* (1) Varr. (2) Aureolus libellus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 44.

Aureŏlus, i. m. [dim. *ab* aureus, ſubſt.] *A little piece of gold,* Mart. 5, 20.

Aureſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow bright as gold,* Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Aureus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of gold, golden, made of gold.* (2) *Yellow, of a golden colour.* (3) *Shineing, gliſtering like gold.* (4) Met. *Rich.* (5) *Beautiful, goodly, amiable.* (6) *Excellent, precious.* (1) Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 107. (2) Cæſaries aurea, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 659. Malum aureum, *Id.* (3) Aurea luna, *Ov. Met.* 10, 448. (4) Copia aurea, *Hor.* (5) Venus aurea, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 16. (6) Aurea dicta, *Lucr.* 3, 12.

Aureus, i. m. *A piece of gold coin.* Accepit aureos menſurâ, non numero, *Plin.* ☞ *The* aurei [denarii] *of the higher empire weigh, near five penny weights; but thoſe of the lower empire little more than half that ſum; an ounce of this gold is in value about* 4 l. 8 s.

* Aurĭchalcum, i. n. *pro* Orichalcum, more vett. *au* pro *o,* ſubſtituto, ex Græc. ὀρείχαλκον, quaſi æs montanum, vel ex lapide æroſo excoctum. *Lattin,* or *copper metal,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 46.

✣ Aurĭcŏmus, a, um. adj. *That hath hair as yellow as gold, golden locks,* Sil. 3, 606.

Aurĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* auris] (1) ‖ *All the out-ſide of the ear, the lugs.* (2) *The lap,* or *flap, of the ear.* (3) Alſo *the whole ear, inſide and all,* (1) Vid. Vall. 1, 5. (2) ¶ Vellere auriculam, *To remind one,* Virg. mordicus auferre, *To bite it off,* Cic. Auriculâ infimâ mollior, *Gentle and pliable,* Prov. *ap.* Cic. fr. 2, 14. (3) Quid opus teneras mordaci radere verò Auriculas? *Perſ.* 1, 108. Ego verò oppono auriculam, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 77.

Aurĭcŭlāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to the ear,* Celſ. 5, 6.

‖ Aurĭcŭlāris, is. m. *ſc.* digitus. *The little finger, with which we pick the ears.*

Aurĭcŭlārius, a, um. adj. *id. quod* Auricularis; ut ¶ Auricularium ſpecillum, *A ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſearch and probe that part,* Celſ. 5, 6.

✣ Aurĭfer, fĕra, rum. [*ex* aurum & fero] *That beareth,* or *bringeth, gold.* Amnis aurifer Tagus, *Catull.* 27, 19.

Aurĭfex, ĭcis. m. [*ab* aurum & facio] *A goldſmith, a gold finer,* Cic. Verr. 4, 25.

‖ ✣ Aurĭfluus, a, um. adj. *Runing,* or *flowing, with gold,* Aurifluus Tagus, *Gloſſ.* ex *Prud.*

Aurĭfŏdīna, æ. f. [*ex* aurum & fodina] *A gold mine,* Plin. 33, 4.

† Aurĭfur, ūris. adj. [*ab* aurum & fur] *A gold ſtealer,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 55. ☞ Fortè rectiùs auri fur diviſè.

Aurīga, æ. c. g. qu. aureiga, qui aureâ, *i. e* fræno equos regit, *vel* agit; Feſt. unde & media ſyllaba poſt contractionem meruit produci. (1) *A carter,* or *wain-man; a waggoner, a charioteer.* (2) Alſo *a horſe-keeper, groom,* or *equerry.* (3) Met. *A pilot of a ſhip,* or *ſteers man.* (4) *A certain ſign upon the horns of* Taurus. (1) Phaëthon currûs auriga paterni, *Ov. Met.* 2, 327. Auriga ſoror, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 918. (2) Id. Æn. 12, 86. (3) Aurigam video vela dediſſe rati, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 4, 16. (4) Quartò Nonas Octobris auriga occidit, *Col.* 11, 2, 73.

Aurīgans, tis. part. *Driving a coach,* or *chariot,* Suet. Calig. 18.

Aurīgārius, i. m. *A coach-driver,* or *charioteer; a maſter coachman,* or *chief of a livery,* Suet. Ner. 5.

Aurīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The driving of a cart, coach,* or *chariot,* Suet. Ner. 35, 9.

✣ Aurīgĕna, æ. m. [*ex* auro genitus] *Perſeus, ſo called, becauſe Jupiter got him of Danaë, by turning himſelf into a ſhower of gold,* Ov. Met. 5, 250.

✣ Aurĭger, a, um. adj. [*ab* aurum & gero] *Bearing,* or *wearing, gold.* Aurigeri tauri, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 30. Arbor aurigera, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 110.

‖ Aurĭgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Sick of the yellow jaundice,* or *king's evil,* Vulg. Interpr. ‡ Ictericus, arquatus.

‖ Aurīgo, gĭnis. f. [à colore auri] *The yellow jaundice,* or *king's evil.* Legitur & Aurugo. *Scrib. larg.* ‡ Morbus arquatus, *Celſ.* Morbus regius, *Hor.*

Aurīgo, as. denom. [*ab* auriga] *To drive a chariot,* or *coach,* Suet. Cal. 54.

‖ Aurīgor, āris. dep. *To ſteer, govern, rule,* Varr. *ap.* Non.

Aurĭpigmentum, i. n. [*ob* auri colorem pictoribus utilem] *A kind of ochre, of the colour of gold, arſenick, orpin,* or *ointment,* Plin. 33, 4.

Auris, is. f. [ab αὐδὴ, vox, unde & audio, Hinc dimin. Audiculæ, pro Auriculæ; vel ab haurio, qu. hauris; *Vocemque his auribus hauſi,* Virg.] *An ear;* alſo *hearing.* ¶ Auris ima, *The flap of the ear,* Plin. Aurem vellere, *To put one in mind,* Virg. Ecl. 6, 3. Arrigere aures, *To prick up his ears, to attend,* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 31. In aurem dicere, *To whiſper,* Ov. Micare auribus, *To wag them up and down,* Virg. Geor. 3, 84. In aurem utramvis dormire, *to ſleep ſoundly, to take no care,* Ter. Auribus lupum tenere, *To be every way in danger,* Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 21. Auribus alicujus aliquid dare, *To flatter him,* Treb. *ad* Cic. Niveus lapis deducit aures, *He wears a pendant,* Sen. Hipp. 391. Auribus purgatis, *With a ſound judgement,* Plaut.

Auriſcalpium, i. n. [*ex* auris & ſcalpo] *An ear picker,* Mart. 14, 23.

Aurītus, a, um. adj. [*ab* auris] (1) *Having large,* or *long, ears.* (2) *Hearing well, liſtening, attentive.* (1) Auritos ſequi lepores, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 308. (2) Auritæ quercus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 11. Face jam nunc preco omnem auritum populum, *Plaut. Aſ. prol.* 4. ¶ Auritus teſtis, *A witneſs by hearſay,* Id. Truc. 2, 6, 8.

† Auro, as. act. *To gild,* or *make to ſhine like gold,* Varr. ‡ Inauro.

✣ Aurōra, æ. f. prima & aurea diei pars; [qu. *aurea hora* dict. ſive ob excellentiam, ſive ſplendorem] (1) *The morning, the time juſt before ſun-riſing.* (2) Meton. *The eaſt.* (1) Effulget tenebris aurora fugatis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 144. (2) Eurus ad auroram, Nabatheáque regna receſſit, *Ov.* 1, 61.

Aurōſus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* auri plenus; *vel* Aureus, *Full of gold, golden.* Auroſi pulveris lapidoſa macies, *Pallad.* 5.

‖ Aurūgo, gĭnis. f. [*ab* auro] *The jaundice.* Scrib. Larg. morbus regius, *Hor.* Icterus, *Celſ.*

Aurum, i. n. [ab אור, ignis, *Camerar.* unde & Pindar. aurum voc. αἰθόμενον πῦρ, & Ægyptii Solem Orum] (1) *Gold.* (2) Meton. *Any thing made of gold, as money, cups,* or *rings;* alſo *any thing wrought,* or *ſet off, with it.* (3) *A yellow colour.* (1) Ferro nocentius aurum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 141. (2) Aurum in ærario eſt, *Cic.* Setinum ardebit in auro, *Juv.* 10, 27. Aurum vacuant mero, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 188. ¶ Contempla aurum & pallam, *Hendiadis. The mantle embroidered with gold,* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 125. Aurum ſibi clam mulier demit, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 1, 13. ¶ Gemmatum aurum, *A jewel ſet in gold,* Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 94. (3) Flaventes auro ſpicæ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 688. ¶ Aurum factum, *Liv.* 34, 52. infectum, *Virg.* 10, 528. coronarium, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 1, 4. textile, *Plin.* 33, 3. coronatum, *Stat. Syl.* 3, 4, 2. æſtivum, *Juv.* 1, 28. ſemeſtre, *Id.* 7, 89.

Auſcultātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* auſculto] *Hearkening, hearing, obeying,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 18.

Auſcultātor, ōris. m. verb. *A liſtener, hearkener,* or *hearer,* Cic. Part. 3.

Auſculto, as. act. [*ab ant.* auſes *pro* aures, *qu.* aures culto, *ſc.* auribus cultum adhibeo, *i. e.* aures colo] (1) *To liſten,* or *give ear; to hearken, to obſerve and attend; to mind.* (2) † *To obey, and to do as one would have him.* (1) Auſculto, loquere quid velis, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 5. (2) ✠ Iſtis magis audiendum, quàm auſcultandum cenſeo, *Pac.* ap. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1. ¶ Auſcultabitur, imperſ. *You ſhall be obeyed,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

Auſim, ſis, ſit. pl. auſint, verbum defect. [*ab* audeo] *I durſt be bold, I dare.* Nec, ſi ſciam: dicere auſim, *Liv.* Auſim defendere, *Ov. Am.* 2, 4, 1.

Auſpex, ĭcis. m. qu. aviſpex, [*ab* avis & ſpecio, qui aves ſpecit, *Feſt.* qui ex avium volatu, cantu, aut paſtu, futura divinat] (1) *A ſoothſayer,* or *diviner, by ſeeing what birds do;* alſo *an aſſiſtant.* (2) *A leading,* or *principal, perſon in any buſineſs; the chief in making of marriages.* (1) Providus auſpex, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 8. (2) Auſpicibus Diîs, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 45. Auſpices legis, *Cic. Att.* 27. Nubit genero ſocrus nullis auſpicibus, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 5.

† Auſpĭcālis, Vid. Auſpicialis.

Auſpĭcans, tis. part. *Begining,* Suet. Aug. 38.

Auſpĭcātò, adv. *i. e.* auſpicio ſumpto, *vel* auguratò. (1) *By way of conſulting the augurs.* (2) *Proſperouſly, in a good time,* or *hour; auſpiciouſly.* (1) Nihil niſi auſpicatò gerebatur, *Liv.* (2) Haud auſpicatò huc me appuli, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 12. Auſpicatiùs, *Plin.* 3, 11.

Auſpĭcātus, a, um. part. vel adj. *ex* part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Set apart by the ſoothſayers.* (2) *Lucky, happily enterpriſed.* (1) Auſpicato in loco, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* (2) Quis Venerem [vidit] auſpicatiorem, *Catull.* 43, 26. Spina facibus nuptiarum auſpicatiſſima, *Plin.* Auſpicatiſſimum exordium, *Quint.* 10, 1.

Auſpĭciālis, e. vel *ut al.* Auſpicalis, e. n. quòd ad auſpicium pertinet. *A remora,* or *porpus.* Auſpicialis piſciculus, *Plin.* 32, 1. ſc. qui tempeſtatem portendit.

Auſpĭcium, i. n. [qu. aviſpicium; *ſc. ab* auſpex]

ſpex] (1) *A conſulting the auſpices.* (2) Met. *A ſign, or token, of the ſucceſs,* or *events of things ſhown by the flying,* or *other actions of birds.* (3) *An event,* or *fortune, good,* or *bad.* (4) *Conduct, management.* (5) *Government, authority.* (6) *One's fancy, will,* or *pleaſure.* (1) An te auſpicium commoratum eſt? *Plaut. Am.* 2, 2, 58. (2) Quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auſpiciis declarant, *Cic.* (3) Ab auſpicio bono, *Catull.* 43, 10. Veni huc auſpicio malo, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 33. (4) = Eos meo auſpicio, atque ductu vicimus, *Id. Amph.* 2, 2, 25. (5) Paribus, regamus auſpiciis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 102. (6) Me ſi fata meis paterentur ducere vitam auſpiciis, *Id. Æn.* 4, 340. ☞ *Auſpicia καταχρηστικῶς dicuntur de quovis omine.* Felix auſpicium domino primus emiſit, [*Darii equus*] Juſt. ✠ *Auſpicium, & ductus aliquando alia ſunt. Recepta ſigna ductu Germanici, auſpiciis verò Tiberii Tac. dicit* 2. *Ann. c.* 41.

† Auſpĭco, as. act. *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 6, 7. *id. quod*

Auſpĭcor, āris. dep. i. e. auſpicium facio, *vel* capio. (1) *To ſeek,* or *gather, from omens,* or *tokens.* (2) Met. *To begin,* or *enterpriſe a buſineſs.* (1) Cùm auſpicari eſſet oblitus, *Cic.* 2. *de Nat. Deor.* (2) A ſuppliciis vitam auſpicamur, *Plin.* 7. *proœm.*

Auſter, tri. m. [*ab* humore dict. qu. *Hauſter, ab* hauriendis aquis] (1) *The ſouth wind; the ſouth part of the world.* (2) Synec. *The wind in general.* (1) Nacti auſtrum naves ſolvunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 26. (2) Loca fœta furentibus auſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 55.

* Auſtērē, adv. qual. [*ab* auſterus] *Auſterely roughly, ſharply,* Cic. *pro* Mur. 35.

* Auſtērĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* auſterus] (1) *Auſterity, ſharpneſs, roughneſs.* (2) *Deepneſs of colour.* (3) Met. *Gravity,* or *reſervedneſs.* (1) Aqua lupinorum pſilothri auſteritatibus juncta, *Pall.* 1, 35. (2) Eadem res nimis floridis coloribus auſteritatem occultè daret, *Plin.* 35, 10. (3) ✠ Non auſteritas [præceptoris] triſtis, non diſſoluta ſit comitas, *Quint.* 2, 2.

* ‖ Auſtērŭlus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Somewhat harſh, or rough,* Apul. p. 821. ed. Delph.

* Auſtērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [ab αὐστηρὸς quod ab αὔω, ſicco] immitis, ſubacerbus, qualis eſt ſapor fructuum, qui nondum plenam maturitatem ſunt conſecuti. *Harſh, rough, ſharp, ſad, auſtere, ruged, crabed, unripe; grave, retired, reſerved, unſociable.* ¶ Color auſterus, *A ſad deep colour,* Plin. 35, 6. Vinum auſterius, *A rougher wine,* Col. 3, 2. Guſtus auſterior, *Id.* 12, 12. ✠ Ut [orator] ſuavitatem habeat auſteram, & ſolidum; non dulcem, atque decoctam, *That his ſtyle be ſweet, racy, and mellow, not luſcious and nauſeous,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 26. ✠ Differt ab acerbo tanquam minùs à majore.

Auſtrālis, e. adj. [*ab* auſter] *Southward, ſouthern,* Auſtralis regio, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6.

† Auſtrātus, a, um. part. [qu. *ab* auſtror] *Wet, weted.* Auſtrati ad ignem ſedent, *Lexic.* ex *Plaut.* Sed non inveni.

Auſtrīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* auſter] *From the ſouth, ſouthern;* alſo *dark, rainy,* Plin. 5, 19. Auſtrinus flatus, *Col.* 7, 3.

Auſu, abl. qui ſolus leg. [*ab* auſus, ûs] *With hazard,* or *daring.* Inſolitos greſſus prior occupat auſu, *Petr. c.* 123.

Auſum, ſi. n. verb. [*ab* audeo] *An adventurous act, a hardy enterpriſe, a bold undertaking.* Magnis excidit auſis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 328.

Auſūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* audeo] *Who will dare,* or *attempt.* Auſuros grandia frangit amor, *Ov. Am.* 2, 18, 4. Auſuram Dionem, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 288.

Auſus, a, um. part. [*ab* audeo] *That hath dared, commited,* or *enterpriſed.* Auſum talia depoſcunt, *Ov. Met.* 1, 199.

Aut, conj. [ab או, Heb. id.] *Or, or elſe, either.* (1) *It is often disjunctive.* (2) *Sometimes conjunctive.* (3) Alſo *Hortative.* (4) *Comminative.* (5) Alſo *put for* que. (6) Alſo *for* modo. (7) *If put only once in a latter member, generally leſs is ſaid than in the foregoing.* (1) Aut homo, aut verò deus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 35. (2) Moliri viam, aut veniendi poſcere cauſas, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 418. (3) Aut tu, magne pater divûm, miſerere, *Id. Æn.* 9, 495. (4) Nymphæ noſter amor, &c. *Id. Ecl.* 7. (5) Ter gutture voces, Aut quater ingeminant, *Id. Geor.* 1, 410. (6) Aut ante ora Deûm, &c. *Id. Æn.* 4, 64. (7) Submerſas obrue puppes, Aut age diverſas, *Id. Æn.* 1, 73.

* Autem, conj. [ab αὐτὰρ, Scal.] (1) *But, however, notwithſtanding, neverthelėſs.* (2) *Yea, nay.* (3) *And alſo, beſides.* (4) *Truly, indeed.* (5) *On the contrary, contrarywiſe.* (6) *Not before.* (7) *It is often elegantly uſed by way of Epanorthoſis, to ſay ſomething more emphatically than was ſaid before.* (8) *It is alſo uſed in tranſitions.* (9) ‖ *And often ſerves more for ornament than uſe, as having elegancies no Engliſh words nor rules can reach, and therefore only to be obſerved, and learned by uſe.* (10) *Sometimes it is elegantly omited, chiefly in oppoſitions.* (1) Poëta numeris aſtrictior paulò; verborum autem licentiâ liberior, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 16. (2) Videbam hiſtoriam jam penè à te perfectam, dixeras autem mihi te reliquas res ordiri, &c. *Id. Ep. Fam.* 5, 12. (3) Sed cùm hæc leviora non eſſent, ſuſpicarer autem prodeſſe Reipub. putavi te de eâ re eſſe admonendum, *Id. Fam.* 4, 10. ☞ *Eleganter in hâc notione præponitur* tum. *Vid. Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 7. (4) Neque enim tu is es, qui, quid ſis, neſciās; neque autem ego ſum ita demens, ut, *&c. Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (5) Sunt quidam ita linguâ titubantes, &c. ſunt autem quidam ita hebetes, ut, &c. *Id.* (6) Pridie autem apud me Craſſipes fuerat, qui ſe, &c. *Id. Att.* 9, 9. in primo Epiſtolæ membro. (7) Ferendus autem? Immo verò etiam adjuvandus, *Id.* (8) De pietate autem Attici quid plura commemorem? *Nep. Att.* 17. (9) Vid. Vall. Eleg. 2, 24. (10) Hæc morum vitia ſunt, non ſenectutis, *Cic.* Pro patre poſſum mori, coram patre non poſſum, *Quint.*

* ‖ Authentĭcus, a, um. adj. [ex αὐθέντης, auctor] *Authentick, auctoritative, original,* ap. JCC.

* Authepſa, æ. f. [ex αὐτὸς, ipſe, & ἕψω, coquo] *A ſtew-pan,* or *other veſſel, to boil meat in,* Cic. S. R. 46.

* Author, ōris. c. g. *An authour.* Vid. Auctor.

* Authōrĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* author] *Authority.* Vid. Auctoritas.

* ‖ Autogrăphum, i. n. [ex αὐτὸς & γράφω ſcribo] *One's own hand writing.*

* Autogrăphus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] ¶ Autographa epiſtola, *Writen with one's own hand,* Suet. Aug. 71.

* ‖ Autŏmătāria, æ. f. *ſc.* ars. [*ex* automaton] *The art,* or *ſcience, of making watches, clocks, jacks,* or *other engines, which ſeem to move themſelves,* Ulp.

* ‖ Autŏmătārius, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem] *Belonging to ſuch an art.* ¶ Automatarius faber, *A maker of clocks, watches, jacks,* &c. *Jun.*

* Autŏmăton, *vel* Autŏmătum, i. n. [ab αὐτόματον, Gr.] *An engine that goes with a ſpring, any piece of art that ſeems to move of itſelf, as a clock, jack,* &c. *Suet. Claud.* 34.

* Autŏmătus, a, um. adj. [ab αὐτὸς, & μάτην *i. e.* ſuâ ſponte] *That which goes with a ſpring,* or *ſcrew; and ſeems to move of itſelf,* Vitr. 9, 9.

* ‖ Antŏphŏrus, adj. [ex αὐτὸς, & φὼρ] *A thief taken in the very fact,* Ap. JCC. Lat. Fur manifeſtarius.

* Autŏpȳros panis, [qu. αὐτὸς & πυρὸς, *i. e.* ipſum triticum] *A kind of houſhold bread made of corn, as it comes from the mill, flour and bran all together,* Celſ. 2, 18. Paniscibarius, *Cic. T. Qu.* 5, 34.

* Autor, ōris. c. g. *An authour,* Vid. Auctor.

* Autumnālis, e. adj. [ab autumnus] *Belonging to autumn.* ✠ Videmus alia florere verno tempore, alia æſtivo, neque eadem autumnali, quæ hyberno, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 76.

* Autumnĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* eodem] *The fall of the leaf, the time,* or *ſeaſon, of autumn.* Circum oleas autumnitate ablaqueato, *Cato* de *R. R. c.* 5.

* Autumno, as. neut. *ut* hyemo, verno. [*ex* eodem themate] *To be of the temperature of autumn.* Plin. 2, 50.

* Autumnus, a, um. adj. *id. quod* Autumnalis. [*ab* eod.] *Of autumn, autumnal,* Ov. Met. 3. 729.

* Autumnus, i. m. *pro* auctumnus, eliſo *c*, ut *pro* auctor *ſcrib.* autor. [*ab* augeo, auctum; *ſc. ab* augendis frugibus] *Autumn, the time from the ſixth of Auguſt to the ſixth of November. The time of harveſt and vintage.* Autumni frigus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 321. ¶ Adultus autumnus, *The middle of autumn,* Tac. Ann. 11, 31. Flexus autumni, *Growing towards an end,* Id. Hiſt. 5, 23.

* Autŭmo, as. denom. [*ab* auctor, *vel* autor, *i. e.* auctor ſum] (1) *To think,* or *ſuppoſe.* (2) *To avouch, to affirm.* (1) Bene quam meritam eſſe autumas, dicis malè mereri, *Cic. Top.* 13. (2) Quia enim item aſperæ ſunt, ut tuum victum eſſe autumabas, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 105.

Ăvulſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* avello] *A plucking away, a pulling up of herbs,* &c. *Plin.* 17, 10.

Ăvulſor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* avello] *He that plucks away,* or *up.* Plin. 9, 45.

Ăvulſus, a, um. part. [*ab* avellor] *Pulled away,* or *ſliped off.* Avulſum humeris caput, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 558.

Ăvuncŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* avus] *The mother's brother,* or *uncle by the mother's ſide.* Avunculus ille Neronis, *ſc.* Claudius, *Juv.* 6, 614. ¶ Avunculus magnus, *The grandmother's brother,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 62. major, *The mother's grandmother's brother,* Suet. Aug. 7.

Ăvus, i. m. patris matriſve pater. [ex Heb. אב, pater, vel quivis majorum] (1) *A grandfather,* or *grand-ſire.* (2) *An anceſtor.* (1) Avus tibi maternus fuit, atque paternus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 3. (2) Deſpectis ortus avis, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 224.

* ‖ Auxēſis, is. f. [ab αὔξησις, Gr. incrementum] *A figure in rhetorick, when we magnify a thing very much, as* Ocyor Euro, *Hor.*

* ‖ Auxĭliābundus, a, um. adj. [*ab* auxilium] *Ready to help, aid,* or *ſuccour,* Apul. *de* Deo Socr. p. 682. edit. Delph.

* Auxĭlians, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] *Aiding, aſſiſting,* Auxiliantibus Athenienſibus, *Juſt.* 6, 4.

* Auxĭliāris, e. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] (1) *Coming to aid, ſuccour, and aſſiſt; auxiliary.* (2) *Medicinal,* or *healing.* (1) Auxiliares cohortes, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 63. Auxiliare numen, *Luc.* 6, 524. duces, *Liv.* (2) Vinúmque & acetum ex his factum auxiliarem contra eadem vim habent, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* Auxĭliārius a, um. adj. [*ab* auxilium] *Auxiliary, ſent from the allies.* ✠ Militem non modò legionarium, ſed ne auxiliarium quidem ullum quòquam miſi, *Aſin. Poll.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 10, 32.

* Auxĭliātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* auxilior] *An aider,* or *helper; particularly in phyſick.* Ubi maximus ægris Auxiliator adeſt, *Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 4, 23.

* Auxĭliātus, a, um. part. [*ab* auxilior] *That hath helped,* or *cured,* Stat. 5. Sylv. 1, 158.

* Auxĭliātus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* eodem] *Help,* or *ſuccour.* A pennis tremulum petere auxiliatum, *Lucr.* 5, 1039.

* ‖ Auxĭlio, as. act. *Diom. id. quod*

* Auxĭlior, āris. dep. (1) *To aid, help, ſuccour, aſſiſt.* (2) *To relieve, heal,* or *cure.* (1) Ut ſi omnes cuperent, nihil tibi poſſent auxiliari, *Ter. Adel.* 2, 4, 9. (2) Nec formidatis auxiliatur aquis [medicina] *Ov. Pont.* 1, 3, 24. § Auxiliari morbis, & contra morbos, *Plin.* 13. 22 & 24, 12.

* Auxĭlium, i. n. [*ab* auctu, cùm acceſſerant, qui adjumento eſſent, alienigenæ, *Varr.* 4. de L. L.] (1) *Aid, help, ſuccour.* (2) *Protection, patronage.* (3) *Remedy, relief, eaſe.* (4) *Auxiliary forces ſent into the army from the Roman allies.* (1) ✠ Auxilium in perniciem converſum, *Cic.* (2) = Numine, atque auxilio defendere, *Id.* 2. *Cat.* (3) Auxilia adverſæ valetudinis, *Celſ.* 1. *in proœm.* (4) = Auxilio adjutores mihi ſunt, & mecum militant, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 11. ☞ *In hâc notione frequentiùs occurrit in plurali.* ¶ ‖ Auxilium juris eſt ſuffragium, & beneficium juris, *Relief in equity,* Ap. JCC.

A ante X.

‖ Axāmenta, & Aſſāmenta, pl. n. *Verſes, ſongs,* or *hymns ſung by the Saliar prieſts at Hercules's ſacrifices,* Feſt.

Axĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* aſſis] *A little board, a lath; a pin that a pulley runs on*, Vitr. 10, 21.

Axilla, æ. f. [*ab* alâ, fugâ literæ vaſtioris] *The arm hole, the arm-pit*, Cic. Orat. 45.

‖ Axillāris, e. adj. *Belonging to the arm-hole.* ¶ Axillaris vena, *A great vein.* Axillaris arteria, *An artery which goeth up to the arm-pit*, Ap. Med.

† Axim, *pro* Egerim, *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* & Axit, *pro* Egerit, *Feſt.* ut Faxim. Nam & ago, axi, *antiq.*

* Axĭnŏmantia, æ. f. *Divination, or witchcraft done by hatchets*, Plin. 36, 19.

* Axiōma, ătis. n. [ἀξίωμα, Gr. i. e. ſententia, ab ἀξιόω, cùm ſign. ſentio, puto] Cic. *effatum* vertit. Fundamentum Dialecticæ eſt quicquid enuncietur (id autem appellatur ἀξίωμα, quod eſt quaſi effatum) aut verum eſſe aut falſum, *Acad.* 4, 29. Sumitur itaque generatim pro omni enunciatione. *An axiom, a propoſition, a general rule, a maxim.*

* Axis, is. m. [*ab* ago, axi, ant. ut Gr. ἄξων, quod idem ſign.] (1) *An axle-tree about which the wheel turns.* (2) Synec. *A cart, wagon, or chariot.* (3) *Either of the two poles, the North pole eſpecially.* (4) Alſo *improperly any climate.* (5) *The whole heaven.* (6) *The hook, or hinge of a door, or gate.* (7) *A board, or table, ſuch as Solon's laws were writen on at Athens.* (8) Alſo *a kind of wild beaſt in the Eaſt-Indies, like a gazel, or roe, ſacred to Bacchus.* (1) Utilis ungendis axibus eſſe potes, *Mart.* 2, 77. (2) Effuſum ſinuabat axem, *Sil.* 16, 360. (3) Aſper ab axe ruit Boreas, *Manil.* 4, 589. Terram altricem noſtram quæ trajecto axi ſuſtinetur, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 10. (4) Axe ſub Heſperio, *Ov. Met.* 4, 214. (5) Nudo ſub ætheris axe, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 512. (6) Vellere axem emoto à cardine, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 349. (7) Solonis leges ligneis axibus [*pro* aſſibus] inciſæ ſunt, *Gell.* 2, 12. Axes eſculini, querni, *Vitr.* 7, 1. (8) Plin. 8, 21.

† Axĭtiōſus, a, um. adj. *Buſy, factious, quarrelſome, ſcolding.* Axitioſæ annonam caram è vili concinnant viris, *Varr.* ex *Plautinâ* Aſtrabâ, ſive Clitellariâ.

* † Axo, ant. *pro* Egero, Feſt. It. Axo, as. Axare eſt nominare, *Id.* ſc. quòd leges ſuas in axibus, *i. e.* aſſibus deſcriberent.

Axungia, æ. f. [*ab* ungendo paluſtri axe] *The greaſe, or ſwarf, in the axle-tree of a wheel*, Plin. 28, 9.

A ante Z.

* ‖ Azĭmuth, voc. Arab. *Great circles meeting in the Zenith, and paſſing through all the degrees of the Horizon*, Aſtron.

* ‖ Ăzȳma, pl. n. *The feaſt of unleavened bread*, Bibl. *à ſeq.*

* Ăzȳmus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* fermenti expers, *& per metaph.* ſincerus, [ex α, ſine, & ζύμη, fermentum] *Unleavened, ſweet.* Alſo *ſincere, not puffed up.*

B. b. The ſecond letter, but firſt conſonant in the alphabet, is a labial, and pronounced by ſhuting the lips, which A had opened. Among the Mutes it hath a middle Place, and Power, between the ſmooth and eaſy Sound of P, and the aſpirate and rougher Sound of Ph, F, and V, every one of which in the Derivation and Inflection of Words, is frequently, for the better Sound, changed into ſome of the other; ſo from βόσκω comes *paſco*, from ἀπὸ *ab*, from *labor*, *lapſus*; from *ſcribo*, *ſcripſi*: thus b, always continuing in the Inflection of ſuch Words before a Vowel; but, becauſe it would otherwiſe be too hard, before a conſonant it is ſoftened into p: thus from *rubeo* comes *rufus*; from θρίαμβος, *triumphus*; from φάλαινα, *balæna*; from βρέμω, *fremo*; from γίλβος, *gilvus*; from אב, *avus*. Yea, in ſome *Latin* Words, b and v are indifferently writen; as *ſebum* and *ſevum*; ſo alſo b and p; as *Publicola* and *Poplicola*; and b and f, as *bubalus* and *bufalus*. B is ſometimes inſerted in the middle of Words for the better Sound, as in *ambages*, *ambio*, *amburo*, &c. is ſervile in the Inflection of the Dative and Ablative Plural of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Declenſions of *Latin* Nouns; as likewiſe in thoſe of the Preterimperfect, and Future Tenſes; as alſo in the Firſt and Second Conjugations.

B ante A.

B. In ancient Writings denotes *Balbus*, or *Brutus*; B. F. in the Preface to Laws or Contracts, *Bonum factum*; B. AV. *Bonis avibus*, or *Bonis auſpiciis.*

* Băbæ, interj. admirat. id. quod papæ [à παπαὶ, quod ferme *id. quod* ὢ πόποι, O diî! apud Homerum] *O ſtrange! wonderful!* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 131.

‖ Babas, æ. m. *A fool, a baby, a ſimpleton.*

* Băbȳlōnĭca veſtis, [à Βαβυλών] *A garment woven with divers colours.* Babylonica, pl. n. *ſc.* aulæa, *Rich hangings interwoven with ſeveral colours*, Plin. 8, 48.

* Băbȳlōnius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] ¶ Babylonios tentare numeros, *To have one's nativity calculated*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 3.

* ‖ Bacar, āris. m. Vas vinarium. [*à* Baccho, *i. e.* vino] *A wine, or water, veſſel; a beaker*, Feſt.

Bacca, æ. f. (1) *A berry, any ſmall fruit of trees, as of the bay, olive, elder, and myrtle, trees.* (2) *A pearl.* (3) Alſo *ſheeps turdles*, &c. *from the likeneſs.* (1) Lauri baccæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 306. olivæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 69. ebuli, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 27. myrti, *Plin.* Nec fruges terræ baccaſve arborum, &c. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 51. (2) Conchea bacca maris pretio eſt, *Virg.* in *Cul.* 67. (2) Caprini ſtercoris bacca, *Pallad.* de R. R 2, 14.

‖ Baccălaureātus, ûs. m. *A bachelor's degree.*

‖ Baccălaureus, i. m. *A bachelor of arts*, &c. *in the univerſity.* Vid. Batalarius, & Selden. no ſtratem de tit. honor. 2, 3, 24.

Baccălia, æ. f. [quòd baccarum fertiliſſima] *A bay tree, or laurel, bearing a great ſtore of berries*, Plin. 15, 30.

Baccātus, a, um. adj. [*à* baccâ] *Garniſhed, or ſet, with pearl.* ¶ Collo monile baccatum, *A pearl necklace*, Virg. Æn. 1, 659.

* Baccha, æ. f. [*à* Bacchus] (1) *A ſhe-prieſt of Bacchus.* (2) *A courteſan.* (1) Bacchæ bacchanti ſi velis advorſarier, ex inſanâ inſaniorem facies, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 71. (2) Vid. Bacchanal, No. 2.

* Bacchăbundus, a, um. adj. *Reveling, ranting.* Bacchabundum agmen inceſſit, *Curt.* 9, 10, 27.

Bacchănal, ālis. n. [*ab* eodem] (1) *The place where the feaſts of Bacchus were ſolemniſed, or, perhaps, the feaſt itſelf.* (2) Alſo *a bawdy-houſe.* (1) Vos in cellâ vinariâ Bacchanal facitis, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 44. (2) Bacchas metuo, & Bacchanal tuum, *Id. Bacch.* 1, 1, 19.

* Bacchănālia, um. pl. n. [*ex* eodem] Bacchi feſta, quæ, & Liberalia, & Dionyſia, *The feaſts of Bacchus.* Bacchanalia vivunt, *Juv.* 2, 3.

* Bacchans, tis. part. [*ab* eodem themate] *Raging mad, diſtracted.* Similes bacchantibus vagari, *Curt.* 8, 33. Vid. Baccha, Nº. 1.

Bacchar, *al.* Bacchar, āris. n. & Bacchăris, is. f. [à fragrantiâ quâ Bacchum, *i. e.* vinum refert] *A ſweet herb, called by ſome our lady's gloves, by others, clown's ſpikenard; thought by the ancients to be uſeful in faſcinations.* Bacchare frontem Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 27. Aliqui bacchar nardum ruſticum appellavêre, *Plin.* 21, 6.

* ‖ Bacchātim, adv. [*ab* eodem] *Like mad folks, in a rage, diſtractedly*, Apul. Met. 1. p. 20.

* Bacchātio, ōnis. verb. [*à* bacchor] *A debauch, reveling, ranting*, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 12.

* Bacchātus, a, um. part. [*ex* eodem] (1) Activo ſenſu, *Raging, runing about in a rage.* (2) Et paſſ. *Danced, or run over diſtractedly.* (1) Alecto bacchata per urbes, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 41. (2) Virginibus bacchata Lacænis Taygeta, *Id. Geor.* 2, 487.

* Bacchīcus, a, um. adj. [*à* Bacchus] *Of, or belonging to, Bacchus.* Deme meis hederas Bacchica ſerta comis, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 6, 2.

* † Bacchīnal, *Plaut.* Vid. Bacchanal.

* Bacchius, i. m. [βακχεῖος, Gr. ita dict. quòd hymnis in Bacchum frequentaretur; vel quòd Baccharum ſaltationi conveniret] *A foot in verſe of one ſhort and two long ſyllables*, Quint. 9, 4, *as* ămāvi.

* Bacchor, āris. dep. [*à* Baccho vini inventore] *To keep the feaſts of Bacchus, to revel, to riot, to run about after a diſtracted manner, to vapour, or ſwagger, to bully.* = Furere, & bacchari arbitrabatur, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 80. ¶ § Bacchari in aliquem, *To rail at one*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 31.

♁ Baccĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* bacca, *&* fero] *Bearing berries.* Baccifera taxus, *Plin.* 16, 10. Baccifer Sabinus, *Sil.* 3, 596. *i. e.* Olivæ ferax ager Sabinus. Baccifera Pallas, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 8.

Baccŭla, æ. f. dim. [à bacca] *A ſmall berry*, Plin. 25, 8.

* ‖ Băceŏlus, i. m. dim. [à βάκηλος, ἀνόητος Heſych.] *A fool, a ſilly fellow.* Auguſtus *ap.* Suet. 8. ubi al. leg. Bateolus.

* Băcillum, i. n. dim. [*à* baculum] *A ſtick, or little ſtaff.* Romuli lituus, incurvum, & leviter à ſummo inflexum, bacillum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 17.

* Băcŭlum, i. n. & Băcŭlus, i. m. formâ dim. [à βάκτρον, omiſſis τρ, ut à σκῆπτρον, Scipio] (1) *A ſtaff, ſtick, or cudgel; a walking ſtaff, a cowl ſtaff, a baton.* (2) *A ſcepter.* (1) Onúſque fuit baculum ſylveſtre ſiniſtræ, *Ov. Met.* 2, 681. (2) Aureum in manu baculum, ad latus acinaces, *Flor.* 4, 11, 3. ☞ *Virilis terminatio neque tantis munita eſt auctoritatibus, neque ejus dim.* Bacillus *eſt in uſu.*

Badius, a, um. adj. *Brown, bay, ſorrel, cheſnut colour.* ¶ Equus badius, *a bayard*, Varr.

* Bădīzo, as. & Bădiſſo, as. neut. [βαδίζω, Gr. idem] *To go, to walk, to pace, or amble.* Demam, herclè, jam de ordeo, tolutim ni badizas, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 116.

* ‖ Bæta, æ. f. [*à* βαίτη, Gr.] *A kind of thick garment.* Bæta cùm hyeme, tum æſtate, bona, vid. *Chil.*

Bætĭcātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing brown, or dark coloured, cloth*, Mart. 1, 97.

Bætĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* Bæticâ Hiſpaniæ regione, ubi vellera ſunt pulla, *Scal.*] *Brown, ſwarthy, tawny, duſky.* Lacerna Bætica.

Bagaudæ, ārum. pl. m. qui & Bagodæ, & Bacaudæ, *Out-laws*, or *banditti of Gaul in the time of Diocleſian*, Salvian. & Eutrop.

Baiæ, ārum. *The hot baths.* Vid. Propr.

Bājŭlans, tis. part. *Carrying a burden.* Circùm ducere aſinum bajulantem ſarcinas, *Phædr.* 3, 20, 5.

Bājŭlo, as. act. [*à ſeq.* bajulus] *To carry like a porter.* Ego bajulabo, tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 70.

Bājŭlus, i. m. *A porter, a day-labourer, ſuch as ſerve maſons and brick-layers,* &c. = Bajuli atque operarii, *Cic. Parad.* 3.

• Bălæna, æ. f. [à Gr. φάλαινα] *A vaſt ſea-fiſh, by ſome called a grampus, a kind of whale.* Quantò delphinis balæna Britannica major, *Juv.* 10, 14.

• Bălănātus, a, um. adj. [*ex* balanus] *Anointed with the oil of ben.* Balanatum gauſape pectis, *Perſ.* 4, 37. *i. e.* barbam, vel capillitium, balani oleo delibutum.

• Bălănīnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* balano factus] *Made of ben,* Plin. 23, 4.

• Bălănītes, æ, um. [*à ſimil.* balani] *A gem thus deſcribed*; Gemma ſubviridis, & Corinthio ſimilis æri, ſecante mediam flammeâ venâ, *Plin.* 37, 10.

• Bălănītis, ĭdis. f. [*à* rotundâ glandis effigie] *A kind of round cheſnuts,* Plin. 15, 23.

Bālans, tis. part. *Bleating like a ſheep.* Agnus balans, *Phædr.* 3, 16, 1. Grex balantum, *Virg. Geor.* 12, 72.

• Bălănus, i. [à βάλανος, glans] c. g. etſi Græcè ſemper f. (1) *A kind of maſt,* or *acorn, from oak, beech,* &c. (2) ‖ *A date.* (3) *A kind of ſhell fiſh.* (4) *Ben, whereof ſweet oil is made.* (5) ‖ *A ſuppoſitory, from its likeneſs to an acorn.* (1) A nobis appellantur balani; eorum duo genera, *Plin.* 13, 4. (2) Vid. D. tit. de verborum ſignificatione. (3) Echinos, lepadas, oſtreas, balanos, captamus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 8. (4) Preſſa tuis balanus capillis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 4. (5) Ap. Medicos.

Bălatro, ōnis, m. de cujus etymo multi multa, ſed nihil comperti. *A pitiful fellow, a ſorry rogue, a tatterdemallion, a ſhabby raſcal.* Videbo jam vos, balatrones, & huc afferam meum corium, & flagra, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5.

Bālātus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* balo] *A bleating of ſheep,* or *lambs.* Quæſitus matri multis balatibus agnus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 565.

• Bălauſtīnus, a, um. adj. [*à ſeq.* balauſtium] *Like the flower of a pomegranate,* Plin. 13. 19.

• Bălauſtium, i. n. [βαλαύςιον, Gr.] *The flower of a pomegranate,* Plin. 23, 6.

‖ Balbè, adv. *After a ſtammering way, liſpingly,* Non. ex Varr. 1 10. *ſed Steph. affirmat ita non eſſe, & locum corrumpi ſuſpicatur.*

Balbus, a, um. adj. [fortè à בלבל, confuſè locutus eſt, unde nobis *Babble*] *Stammering, ſtuttering, ſnuffling in his ſpeech.* Non tædebit balba cum puero dicere verba ſenem, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 94.

‖ Balbūties, ei. f. Vox trita, ſed barbara. *A ſtammering in the ſpeech, a ſtuttering.* ┼ Hæſitantia linguæ, *Cic.*

Balbūtio, īre, īvi. act. (1) *To ſtammer, to ſtutter, to liſp.* (2) *To babble,* or *ſay ſomething to no purpoſe.* (1) Balbutit ſcaurum, pravis fultum malè talis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 48. (2) Veteres Academici balbutire deſinant, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 26.

Bālĭneum, i. n. *pro* balneum. *A bath a bagnio, a hot houſe, a ſtew,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 17. & Cic. Att. 2, 3.

Bālĭŏlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* balio colore] *A tawnymoor, a negro, a black,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 22. ☞ Sed fortè rectiùs ſcrib. Balliolus, ut ſit dim. à βαλλίων, leno, unde & Ballio perditiſſimus leno, *ap.* eundem.

• Bālĭſta, æ. f. *vel potiùs* Balliſta, [cùm ſit à βάλλω, jacio] *A warlike engine, to throw,* or *ſhoot, ſtones,* or *darts*; *a croſs-bow, a brake,* or *ſling.* Baliſtæ lapidum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 24. Meus eſt baliſta pugnus, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 16.

• Bālĭſtārium, i. n. [*à* præced.] *The place where the* baliſta *was mounted,* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 74. *where, according to Lipſius, it is the engine itſelf.*

• ‖ Bālĭſtārius, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A maker of ſlings, guns,* or *croſs-bows*; or *one that ſhoots out of them.* Baliſtarii, σφενδονῆται, Gloſſ.

• Bālīto, as. [freq. *à* balo] *To bleat often,* or *much.* Cùm hæ [oves] ſic eunt à pecu balitantes, *Plaut.* Sic leg. Char. *Bacch.* 5, 2, 5. ſed hîc al. leg. Palitantes, [*à* palor] & fortè rectiùs. *Straggling, wandering.*

Bālius, a, um. adj. *id. quod* Badius, *d* in *l* mutato. *Of a dark bay colour, tawny,* Varr.

‖ Bālīvus, i. m. [à βάλλειν, committere, tradere, unde & Gall. *bailler,* Angl. *to bail.*] *A bailiff in a corporation*; *a bailiff of huſbandry.*

• Ballōte, es. f. *The herb called ſtinking boar-hound,* Plin. 27, 8.

‖ Ballūca, æ. f. *Gold ore,* or *gold unfined,* Cod. Theod. *Vid.* Balux.

• Balneæ, ārum. f. [*à* balneum] *Publick baths,* or *bagnios, to waſh in,* Cic. *pro* Cœl. 25.

• Balneārium, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *A place where a bath is.* Balnearia occidenti æſtivo advertantur, *Col.* 1, 6. & *Cic. Att.* 13, 29.

• Balneārius, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] *Belonging to the baths.* ¶ Balnearii, fures, *Pilfering rogues, who ſtole away peoples clothes in the baths,* Catull. 34, 1.

• Balneātor, ōris. m. qui balneis præeſt. [*ab* eodem] *The keeper of the bagnio, the maſter of the bath*; or perhaps *a ſervant attending about the bath.* Mulier potens familiaris facta erat balneatori, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 26. Balneatorem frigidum, Plaut. *vocat Neptunum, in Rudente,* 2, 6, 43. Veſtimenta ſervanda balneatori, *Ulp.*

• ‖ Balneātōrius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſupradict.] *Pertaining to,* or *uſed in, a bath,* Digeſt.

• ‖ Balneātrix, īcis. f. *A miſtreſs of the bath,* Petron. *ap.* Serv. *in Æn.* 12. v. 159.

• Balneŏlum, i. n. dim. [*à* balneum] *A little bagnio,* or *bath,* Juv. 7, 4.

• Balneum, i. n. [ex Græco βαλανεῖον] *A bath, a bagnio, a waſhing place,* Cic. Fam. 14, 20. 𝔛 Balneum iu ædibus privatis; Balneæ, & Balnea, in loco publico. *Sed hæc differentia non ſemper obſervatur.*

Bālo, as. neut. [vox ficta à ſono, niſi fortè à βῆλα, Æol. pro μῆλα, oves, Vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 1.] *To bleat as ſheep.* Balat ovis, *Ov.* ☞ *Tranſfertur etiam acutè ad hominem.* Satìs balâſti, ô noſter Fauſtule, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. *i. e.* Satìs præcepiſti de ovibus, quarum eſt balare.

• Balſămĭnus, a, um. adj. [*à* balſamum] *Made of balm.* ¶ Oleum balſaminum, *Balm-oil,* Plin. 23, 4.

• Balſămum, i. n. & arbor, & ſuccus [à Gr. βάλσαμον, cujus liquor ὀποβάλσαμον, dicitur, quaſi בעל שמן, *i. e.* princeps oleum] *Balſam,* or *balm, the tree, and likewiſe the juice which drops from it, which is of a moſt fragrant ſmell.* Balſamum modica arbor, *Tac. H.* 5, 6. Omnibus odoribus præfertur balſamum uni terrarum Judææ conceſſum, *Fin.* 12, 25.

• ‖ Balteŏlus, i. m. [*à* balteus] *A ſmall belt,* or *ſword girdle,* Jul. Capit.

• Balteus, i. m. & Balteum, i. n. ſed hoc rar. in ſing. plur. tamen ſemper baltea, non baltei. [à Græc. βάλλω, circumjicio] *A girdle, a ſword belt.* Præbebant cæſi baltea lenta boves, *Propert.* 4, 11, 22. Verutum in balteo defigitur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 43.

† Bāūca, æ. f. *A big drinking pot.* Cantharis, & balucis bibunt, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 12. ubi nunc leg. Batiolis.

Bălux, ūcis. f. Voc. Hiſp. *Small gold duſt.* Illinc balucis malleator Hiſpanæ, *Mart.* 12, 57, 9. uti leg. Turneb. malè vulgò, paludis, Hiſpani aurum, quod minutum eſt, balucem vocant, *Plin.* 33, 4.

• ‖ Bambăcĭnus, a, um. adj. [*à ſeq.* bambacion] *Made of cotton, bombaſine,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

• Bambăcion, ōnis. n. [à βαμβάκιον, Gr. idem] *Cotton, bombaſt,* Plin. 19, 1.

Bambălio, ōnis. m. [*ab* Ariſtoph. βαμβαλοβομβάξ] *A ſtammerer,* or *ſtutterer*; *a nick-name of M. Antony's father-in-law,* Cic. Philip. 3, 6.

† Bambātus, a, um. adj. *pro* Bammatus. *Pickled, ſouſed.* Bambatæ ſcillæ, *i. e.* intinctu aliquo conditæ, *Col.* 12, 34.

• ‖ Bānauſus, i. m. [à βαῦνος, fornax, & αὔω, incendo] *An artificer working by fire, a mechanick,* Hier.

Banchus, i. m. qui & mixon dicitur. *A kind of ſea-fiſh,* Plin. 32, 9.

‖ Bancus, i. m. *A bank, bench, ſeat,* or *table.* ¶ Bancus regius, *The king's bench.* Bancus communis, *The common pleas.* Ex uſu vernaculo.

‖ Bandŏphŏrus, i. m. *A ſtandard-bearer,* Cœl. ┼ Vexillarius, *Liv.*

‖ Bandum, vox Longobardica, *A banner,* or *ſtandard of the general,* Procop. ┼ Vexillum, ſignum.

‖ Bănĕrettus, i. m. *A knight made in the field.*

‖ Bannālis mola, *The lord of the manour's mill, where his tenants are obliged to grind their corn.* Calv.

‖ Bannītus, a, um. part. [qu. *à* bannio inuſit.] *Baniſhed, out-lawed,* Cod. *Hence the Banditti, ſo called in Italy, who live without laws.* ┼ Proſcriptus.

‖ Bannus, i. m. *vel* Bannum, i. n. *An arriere-ban,* or *beer-ban, when all vaſſals were bound to wait upon their lord perſonally, in the field*; *and thoſe that did not appear were out-lawed.* Alſo *a publick edict, an outlawry.* ¶ Banna matrimonialia, *Bonns of matrimony, publiſhed in the church,* Lat. Promulgatio matrimonialis.

• ‖ Bāphīa, æ. f. & Bāphīa, ōrum. pl. n. τὰ βαφεῖα, tabernæ tinctoriæ, *A die-houſe, a place where they die,* Lampr.

• Baptæ, ārum. m. [à βάπτω, tingo] *A comedy ſo called, made by Eupolis,* q. d. *The dipers.* Vid. Schol. in Juv. Sat. 2, 92. Baptæ, *Prieſts of Ceres, ſo called of a ceremony, which was begun by waſhing,* Vid. Propr.

• Baptes, is. f. [à Gr. βάπτης, idem] *A precious ſtone, like the Batrachites,* or *frog ſtone, but ſofter,* Plin. 37, 10.

• ‖ Baptiſma, ătis. n. [à βαπτίζω, quod à βάπτω, immergo] *Baptiſm, a ſacrament of the Chriſtian Church,* Tert.

• ‖ Baptiſmum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *Baptiſm.* Ambr.

• ‖ Baptiſmus, i. m. [*ex* eodem themate] *Baptiſm, diping, waſhing,* Lat. Immerſio.

• ‖ Baptiſta, æ. m. [*ex* eodem themate] *A baptizer*; *John the Baptiſt, ſo called emphatically,* Bibl.

• Baptiſtērium, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *A font, a bath, a veſſel to waſh the body in,* Plin. Ep. Ep. 5, 6.

• ‖ Baptīzo, as. act. [à βαπτίζω, quod à βάπτω, mergo, tingo] *To dip all over, to waſh, to baptize,* Lat. Immergo.

• ‖ Bărathro, ōnis. m. qui in barathrum [*à* quo derivatur] *i. e.* in ventrem condit omnia. *One that buries his eſtate in his belly, a ſpendthrift, a belly-god.* Eoſdem putat *Acron,* quos balatrones *Horatius* vocat.

• Bărathrum, i. n. [Gr. βάραθρον, quod à באר beer, puteus, & אתר athar, locus, M. *ſc.* locus putei,] (1) *A gulf, a deep pit, any deep place.* (2) *Hell.* (3) Met. *The maw,* or *paunch.* (4) *A waſteful harlot.* (5) *A glutton, a belly god, a great eater.* (1) Imo barathri ter gurgite vaſtas Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 422. (2) Quæcunque latent ferali monſtra barathro, *Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 37. (3) Extremo ructus ſi venit à barathro, *Mart.* 1, 88. (4) O Barathrum, ubi nunc es? *Plaut.* in *Bacchid.* 1, 2, 41. (5) Pernicies, & tempeſtas, barathrúmque macelli, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 31.

• BARBA, æ. f. [à φόρβη, M.] *A beard, both of men and beaſts.* Viris mamma, atque barba *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 5. Barba capræ, *Plin.* 12, 17. lupi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 42. leonis, *Mart.* ¶ Barba gallinacei, *A cocks jollips,* Plin. 30, 11. polypi, *The claws,* Id. virgultorum, *Lopings,* καταχρηστικῶς, Id. Stolidam barbam vellere, *To uſe one ſcurvily,* Perſ. 2, 28. Barba tenus philoſophus, *A grave coxcomb,* Cic.

• Barbărè, adv. [*à* barbarus] (1) *Barbarouſly, unuſually, unintelligibly.* (2) *Clowniſhly, rudely.* (3) *In another tongue, not Greek.* (1) Si Grammaticum ſe profeſſus quiſpiam barbarè loquatur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 4. (2) Non ſperes perpetuum dulcia barbarè Lædentem oſcula, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 14. (3) Philemon ſcripſit, Plautus vertit barbarè, *i. e.* Latinè *Prol. Trin.* 19.

* Barbăria, æ. f. [*ab eodem*] (1) *Any barbarous country, chiefly Phrygia.* (2) *Barbarity, incivility, unpoliteneſs, ruſticity.* (1) Facis quod nullâ in Barbariâ tyrannus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 8. ✠ Græcia barbariæ lento colliſa duello, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 7. (2) C. Cæſar barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus, diſciplinâque delevit, *Cic.* pro *C. Balb.* 19.

* ‖ Barbărĭcārius, i. m. [*ab* eodem themate] *An embroiderer of cloth or tiſſue*, Donat. *in Æn.* 11, 777.

* ‖ Barbărĭcum, i. n. [*ex* eodem] appell. Clamor exercitûs; quòd ſc. eo genere Barbari uterentur. *A ſhout, or cry, in an army, ſuch as the Barbarians uſed*, Feſt.

* Barbărĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Pertaining to*, or *coming from, barbarous people; after the barbarian mode; foreign, rich, brave.* Alſo *ſavage, unpoliſhed, rude, mean, ordinary.* ¶ Barbarica ſylva, *Where trees grew as it were wild, and out of order, all ſorts together*, Col. 11, 2. Barbaricum aurum, *brought from Barbary*, i. e. *Troy*, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 504. Barbaricâ lege, *i. e.* Romanâ, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 32. ¶ Barbarica pavimenta, *Floors made of tiles, lime, and rubbiſh*, Plin. 3, 25. Barbarica ſupellex, *Mean furniture*, Liv. Barbaricæ veſtes, *Garments embroidered*, Lucr. 2, 499.

* Barbăries, ei. f. [*à* barbarus] (1) *A barbarous people.* (2) *An impropriety of words, a barbariſm.* (3) *Rudeneſs in manners.* (1) Quis in illâ barbarie dubitet, quin illa ſphæra ſit perfecta ratione, *Cic.* de Scythis, & Britannis loquens. (2) Quos nulla barbaries domeſtica infuſcaverat, rectè loquebantur, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 74. (3) Ne quâ de parte relinquat Barbariem, revocat fulvas in pectore pelles, *Claud.* 2. in *Ruf.* 78.

* Barbărĭſmus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A barbarous uſe of words; a rudeneſs in pronunciation.* Vid. Auct. *ad* Her. 4, 12. & Quint. 1, 5. neque pigeat adire Voſſium *de* Vitiis Serm. 1, 2.

* Barbărus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à Gr. *βάρβαρος*, idem] (1) *Foreign, outlandiſh, unintelligible, barbarous.* (2) *Rude, unpoliſhed, churliſh, booriſh, clowniſh, uncivil.* (3) *Fooliſh, ſilly, ſotiſh.* (4) *Cruel, barbarous.* (1) Barbarus hîc ego ſum, quia non intelligor ulli, Et rident ſtolidi verba Latina Getæ, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 10, 37. Non ſunt illa [carmina] ſuo barbariora loco, *Id. Pont.* 3, 2, 78. (2) = Agreſtes, & barbari ſervi, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 9. (3) Es barbarus, quem ego ſapere nimiò cenſui plùs quàm Thalem, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 13. (4) Nomen amicitiæ barbara corda movet, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 2, 100. ☞ *Propriè, & præcipuè à Romanis Phryges, dicti ſunt barbari, unde veſtes barbaricæ Lucretio dicuntur, quas Plin. Phrygianas appellat. Barbara tibia*, Catull. 62, 264. ſc. *Phrygia.* Vid. & Barbaria, No. 1.

* Barbāta, æ. f. [*ſc.* aquila à barba] quæ & Oſſifraga, *The Oſprey*, Plin. 10, 3.

* Barbātŭlus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Having a little beard, or his beard newly trimed.* Concurſabant barbatuli juvenes, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. ¶ Barbatulus mullus, *A barbel*, Id. Parad. 5.

* Barbātus, a, um. adj. [*à* barba] (1) *Bearded.* (2) Alſo *ſimple, ſilly, old-faſhioned, as when they wore beards.* (1) ✠ Dicere licebit, Jovem ſemper barbatum, Apollinem ſemper imberbem, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 30. (2) Facile eſt barbato imponere regi, *Juv.* 4, 104. ¶ Mullus barbatus, *qui &* Barbatulus, *A barbel*, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

✣ Barbĭger, a, um. adj. [qui barbam gerit] *Having, or wearing, a beard.* ¶ Barbigeræ pecudes, *Goats*, Lucret. 5, 898.

* ‖ Barbĭtium, i. n. [*à* barba, dict. *ut* capillitium] *A beard*, Apul. Met. 5. p. 148. edit. Delph.

* Barbĭtos, i. c. g. & Barbĭtus, i. m. & Barbĭton, i. n. Eſt etiam apud Græcos omnium generum [ita dict. quòd à barbaris venit hoc inſtrumentum, *Strabo.*] *A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; we may take it for a lute*, or *baſs-viol.* Non facit ad lacrymas barbitos ulla meas, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 8. Age, dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen, *Hor. Od.* 1, 32, 4. Chordas, & plectra, & barbita conde, *Auſon. Epigr.* 44.

* ‖ Barbo, ōnis. m. [*à* barba] *A barbel fiſh.* ‡ Mullus barbatulus, *Cic.*

* Barbŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* eodem] *A little beard*, Cic. *pro* Cœl. 14.

* ‖ Barbus, i. m. *Auſon. Moſel.* 94. qui & Barbulus, *Gl.* [*ab* eodem themate] *A barbel.* ‡ Mullus barbatus, *Cic.*

‖ Barca, æ. f. [*à* Saxonico *bark*, i. e. cortex] *A ſmall ſhip*, or *bark; a barge, a hoy, a lighter.* ‡ Phaſelus, ſcapha.

Bardaïcus, & Bardiăcus, a, um. adj. unde, vel quid ſit, non convenit inter doctos. *Of the country of Gaul*, or *dreſſed like Gauls*, Turneb. Bardaicus judex *ſeems to be a judge advocate in the army*, Juv. 16, 13. Bardaicus evocatus, *An old beaten ſoldier*, Mart. 4, 4.

† Bardītus, ûs. m. *The old bard's ſong*, Tac. *de* Germ. c. 3.

Bardŏcŭcullus, i. m. [*à* bardus Galliæ] *A French cloak with a cowl, or hood to it, worn by ſoldiers, and country people*, Mart. 14, 138.

* Bardus, a, um. adj. [*ſc.* à *βραδὺς*, per metath.] *Dull-wited, fooliſh, heavy, ſlow.* = Zopyrus ſtupidum Socratem dicebat, & bardum, *Cic.* de *Fato*, 5.

Bardus, i. m. [à Germ. *Waerd*, Angl. *Word*; quod, utì Gr. *ἔπος*, & verbum, & carmen ſignificat] *A Britiſh bard, a poet among the old Gauls, a Welch rhymer*, or *harper.* Plurima ſecuri fudiſtis carmina bardi, *Luc.* 1, 449.

* Bāris, ĭdos. f. [à Gr. *βάρις*] *A boat wherein the Egyptians carried dead bodies to the grave; hence our Engliſh word bier.* Baridos & contis roſtra Liburna ſequi, *Propert.* 3, 11, 44.

Băro, ōnis. m. vox, ut videtur, originis Germ. aut Gallicæ; etſi alii alias notationes adferant. (1) *A blockhead, a ſot, a dolt, a fool.* (2) *A common ſoldier that ſerves for pay.* (3) ‖ *A man*, or *husband, as when we ſay under covert baron.* (4) ‖ *A baron, a lord*, or *peer of the realm.* (1) Hoc cùm loqueris, nos barones ſtupemus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 23. (2) Per. 5, 138. Ubi non ab re erit verba vet. Scholiaſtæ adferre: Barones, vel Varrones, dicuntur ſervi militum, qui utique ſtultiſſimi ſunt, ſervi videlicet ſtultorum. (3) Ap. recent. (4) De hâc, & ſuperiore notione omnino doctiſſimi Spelmanni Gloſſarium conſulendum. Hinc

‖ Bărōnia, æ. f. pars regni jure feudi conceſſa, *The fee of a baron*, Calv.

‖ Bărōnŭlus, Băruncŭlus, & Bărōnettus, i. m. *A knight baronet.*

‖ Barrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *like, an elephant.* Aures immanitate barrinas, *Sidon. Apol. Ep.* 13.

‖ Barrio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*à* barrus] *To bray*, or *cry, like an elephant*, Feſt.

‖ Barrītus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* barrio] (1) *The braying*, or *crying, of an elephant.* (2) *A terrible ſhout before an engagement.* (1) Elephantorum triſtis barritus, *Apul. Florid. p.* 809. *edit. Delph.* (2) = Clamor, quem quidam barritum vocant, non priùs debet attolli, quàm acies utraque ſe junxerit, *Veg.* 3, 18.

Barrus, i. m. Voc. Sabinum. *An elephant.* Mulier nigris digniſſima barris, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 1. Eſt & nomen viri apud eundem.

* Bărȳcæ, Voſſ. leg. Bărūcæ [ex *βαρὺς*, gravis] *A kind of low buildings*, Vitr. 3, 2.

* Bărȳcĕphălæ, Voſſ. leg. Bărūcĕphălæ. [ex *βαρὺς*, & *κεφαλὴ* caput] *Buildings too heavy for the pillars that ſupport them*, Vitr. 3, 2.

* Băſaltes, æ. m. [*βασάλτης*, Gr.] *A kind of marble*, Plin. 36, 7.

* Băſănītes, æ. m. [dict. *ἀπὸ τῦ βασανίζειν*, i. e. *ab* explorando] *A whetſtone*, or *touchſtone*, Plin. 36, 20.

* ‖ Baſcānia, ōrum. pl. n. [*βασκάνια*, Gr. q. d. præfiſcinè appenſa] *Little trifles which ſmiths were wont to hang before their ſhop-windows, as charms to hinder witchcraft*, Cæl. Rhod. lect. ant. 11, 30.

Baſcauda, æ. f. vox Britannica, *A kind of veſſel which the Romans had from the ancient Britains; a baſket.* Barbara de pictis veni baſcauda Britannis, *Mart.* 14, 99.

Bāſiātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* baſio] *A kiſſing*, Mart. 2, 23.

Bāſiātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that kiſſeth, a kiſſer*, Mart. 11, 99.

Bāſiātus, a, um. part. *Kiſſed*, Mart. 22, 59.

* Băſilĭca, æ. f. [ex Gr. *βασιλικὴ*, ſc. *οἰκία*, regia, ſc. domus] *A town hall, or court of juſtice*, Plin. Ep. 6, 33. *A ſtate-houſe, a piazza, or Royal Exchange for merchants; a hall for buyers and ſellers to reſort to*, Vitr. 5, 1. *A large gallery to walk in*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 11. ‖ *A cathedral church, or church where ſome martyr hath been interred*, Sigon. ad Sulp. Sev. ‖ *A great vein in the arm ſo called*, ſubaud. vena.

* Băsĭlĭcè, adv. [*ab* adj. baſilicus] (1) *Royally, nobly, princely, ſplendidly.* (2) *Utterly.* (1) ¶ Baſilicè ornatus, *Richly dreſſed, in a noble garb*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 74. Baſilicè vivere, *To live like a prince*, Id. (2) Interiî baſilicè. *I am utterly undone*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 54.

* Băsĭlĭcon, i. n. [*βασιλικὸν*, Gr.] (1) *A princely robe.* (2) Alſo *the beſt ſort of wall-nut.* (3) Alſo *a ſovereign kind of ointment*, or rather *plaſter, called ſtill by this name.* (1) Plaut. (2) Baſilicon; quod & perſicum dic. Plin. 15, 22. (3) Celſ. 5, 19.

Băsĭlĭcus, a, um. adj.] à *βασιλικὸς*, *i. e.* regius] *Princely, royal, noble, ſtately.* ¶ Baſilicus jactus, ſtatus, victus, *A noble throw, a gallant condition, dainty fare*, Plaut. Baſilica facinora, *Noble exploits*, Id. Trin. 4, 3, 23. Baſilica nux, *The beſt ſort of wall nuts*, Plin. 15, 22. vitis, *The beſt ſort of vines*, Id. 14, 2.

* ‖ Băsĭlinda, æ, f. [*βασιλίνδα*, Gr.] *A kind of play, perhaps like queſtions and commands*, or *the chooſing of king and queen on Twelfth-night*, Poll. 9, 7.

* Băsĭlĭſcus, i. m, [*βασίλισκος*, Gr.] *A kind of ſerpent called a baſiliſk; a cockatrice, becauſe they fancy he comes of a cock's egg*, Plin. 8, 21. ‡ Regulus.

Bāſio, as. denom. [*ex* baſium] *To kiſs.* Baſia multa baſiare, *Catull.* 7, 9.

* Băſis, is. f. [*βάσις*, fundamentum] *The foot, or baſe of a pillar, the pedeſtal of a ſtatue*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 23. *The whole pillar*, Plin. 17, 25. *The ſpire*, or *ſquare betwixt the pillar and the baſe;* alſo *the bow*, or *compaſs of the pillar*, Vitruv. 4, 1. ✠ Antibaſis, *Id.* 9, 9.

BĀSIUM, i. n. [dict. à ſono vocis.] *A kiſs*, or *buſs.* Da mihi baſia mille, *Catull.* 5, 7. ✠ Oſcula officiorum ſunt, Baſia pudicorum affectuum, *Suavia* libidinum, vel amorum, *Donat.* Sed hoc non eſt perpetuum.

* Baſsăris, ĭdis, f. [à *βάσσαρις*, h. e. Bacchi ſacrificula, qui & ipſe Baſſareus, à veſtibus bacchantium, quas Thraces *βάσσαρας* vocant] *A woman-prieſt of Bacchus, ſo called from the garment ſhe wore, made of foxes ſkins*, Perſ. 1, 100.

* ‖ Baſſus, i. m. [à *βάσσων*, profundior] Vox muſica, imus ſonus: vocab. recens; admittendum tamen, cùm ad artem pertineat, cui oppon. altus, *The baſe*, or *baſs in muſick.*

Baſterna, æ. f. *A cloſe litter, chair*, or *ſedan, for ladies, drawn by beaſts only.* ¶ Amites baſternarum, *The poles thereof*, Pallad. Jun. 2, 3.

‖ Baſternārius, i. m. *He that drives the Baſterna*, Symm. Ep. 6, 15.

Bat, interj. corripientis, *A word of reproving* as, *Tuſh, pſhaw, piſh;* ſometimes *of ſilence*, as *Peace, huſh*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 6. Eſt item Bat voc. inarticulatum infantium, & blæſorum, & fatuorum, *Voſſ.*

‖ Bătālārius, i. m. Gallis miles qui jam ſemel prælio batalæ interfuit. Ita in palæſtrâ literariâ Batalarius cœpit nuncupari Lutetiæ, qui publicè de arte quâpiam diſputâſſet, *Lud. Viv.* dial. 13. Id. eſt quod Baccalaureus. *A batchelor of arts, perhaps he who in the univerſity is called a batteler.*

‖ Băteŏlus, i. m. ut aliqui leg. ap. Suet. Aug. 87. *A fool.* Vid. Baceolus.

Bătillum, i. n. & Bătillus, i. m. (1) *A fire-ſhovel to take up coals with.* (2) *An incenſe pan wherein hot coals were carried before the magiſtrate, a chafing-diſh.* (3) *A paddle-ſtaff, and a ſtaff-hook to reap ears of corn with, and leave the ſtraw ſtanding.* (4) *A light wooden ſhovel*, or *ſpade.* (1) Batillis ferreis candentibus ramentum [argenti] imponere, *Plin.* 33, 8. (2) Prætextum & latum clavum prunæque batillum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 36. (3) Varr. R. R. 1, 50. (4) Id. R. R. 3, 6. ¶ ‖ Batillus menſarius. *A chafing-diſh*, Bud. cubicularius, *A warming-pan*, Jun.

* Batiŏca, & Batiăca, & Batiŏla, æ. f. quod. rect. nam *βατιάκην*, & *βατιάκιον*, inter pocula nu-

merat Athen. *A large pot*, or *bowl, for wine, generally of gold*, or *gilt*. ✠ Divites batiolis bibunt, nos noſtro Samio poterio, *Plaut.* in *Stich.* 5, 4, 12.

* Bătis, ĭdis. [βατὶς, Gr.] (1) *A fiſh which is called a maid*, or *ſkate*. (2) Alſo *the herb ſamphire uſed in ſallads*. (1) Plin. 32, 11. (2) Id. 21, 15.

* ‖ Batos, i. f. [à βάτος idem] *A bramble, a black-berry buſh*, Ruell. Lat. Rubus.

* Batrăchites, æ. m. [à βάτραχος, rana] *A ſtone in colour, and ſhape much like a green frog*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Batrăchium, i. n. [βατράχιον, Gr. Latinè Ranunculus item genus coloris] (1) *An herb, whereof there are divers kinds, one called crowfoot, gold knop*, or *yellow craw*. (2) ‖ Alſo *a kind of chymical gold ſolder*. (1) Plin. 25, 13. (2) Cæl. 28, 9.

* ‖ Batrăchŏmyŏmăchia, æ. f. [ex βάτραχος, rana, μῦς mus, & μαχη pugna] *The battle between the frogs and mice*, Hom.

Batrăchus, i. m. [à βάτραχος, rana] *A ſea fiſh, called the ſea-devil, like a frog*, Plin. 32, 11.

* ‖ Battŏlŏgia, æ. f. [à Batto poëtâ quodam inepto, & λόγος, ſermo] *The frequent repeating of the ſame thing, tautology*. Lat. Multiloquium.

Batuens, tis. part. *Fencing*. Mirmillonem è ludo rudibus ſecum batuentem confodit, *Suet. Col.* 32.

* Batuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [à βατέω, quod Delphorum linguâ eſt πατέω, calco] (1) *To beat*, or *batter*. (2) *To fight*, or *combat*; *to fence*, or *foin*. (3) *To fence with foils*. (4) *To bind up*. (5) *Habet & obſcœnam ſignificationem*. (1) Quibus batuatur tibi os, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 8, 60. (2) Thrax, & auriga batuebat pugnatoriis armis, *Suet.* in *Calig.* 54. (3) Batuere rudibus *Id.* in *Calig.* 34. (4) Ulcera batuere, *Plin.* 31, 9. (5) Cic. Ep. l. 9. Epiſt. 22.

* Batuor, i, tus. paſſ. *To be knocked*, or *beaten*, Vid. Batuo, N°. 1.

‖ Bătus, i. m. [Bud. ex Hebr. בת bath] *An Hebrew meaſure of liquid Things, containing ſeventy-two ſextaries, according to the account of Joſephus*, l. 3. ſub finem. ✠ Batus menſura liquidorum; epha aridorum; ejuſdem utraque capacitatis. vulg. int. Lat. Cadus. Æqualis amphoræ Atticæ, *Camer.*

* ‖ Bătus, i. f. [à βάτος idem] *A bramble*, or *briar*. Lat. Rubus.

Baubor, āris. dep. vox canum. *To baugh*, or *bark like a dog*. Et cùm deſerti baubantur [canes] in ædibus, *Lucr.* 5, 1070.

Baxea, æ. f. (1) *A clog*, or *ſhoe, with a wooden ſole*. (2) ‖ *A ſlipper*, or *pantofle, which the philoſophers wore*. (1) Peniculus, quî extergentur baxeæ, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 40. (2) Jun. *ex* Apul.

B ante D

Bdellium. i. n. [ex Heb. ברלם] (1) *A black tree in Arabia, of the bigneſs of an olive tree*. (2) Alſo *the gum of the ſame tree, of a fragrant ſcent, and bitter taſte*. (1) Plin. 12, 9. (2) Tu crocinum, & caſia es, tu bdellium. [bedellium in ant. libb.] Nam ubi tu profuſus, ibi ego me pervelim ſepultum, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 7.

B ante E.

Beātè, adv. [*ex* beatus] *Bleſſedly, happily, proſperouſly, well, honeſtly*. = Nihil eſt aliud bene, beatèque vivere, niſi honeſtè, & rectè vivere, *Cic. Parad.* 1. ult.

‖ Beātĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* beatus, & facio] *Making happy*, or *bleſſed*; *beatifick*, Apul. *de* Hab. doct. Plat. p. 572. edit. Delph.

Beātĭtas, ātis. f. [*à* beatus] *Bleſſedneſs, happineſs, felicity, proſperity*. ☞ Hanc vocem primus finxit, ſed non utique probavit Cicero, N. D. 1, 34. &

Beātĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. [*à* beatus] *Bleſſedneſs, beatitude, felicity*. ☞ Hanc quoque cudebat, ſed utraque dura eſt, teſte ipſo, N. D. 1, 34.

Beātŭlus, a, um. adj. [dim. *à* beatus] *Somewhat happy*, or *lucky*, Perſ. 3, 303. *ironicè*; ut ſit ſenſus, miſellus qui ſe beatum modò putabat.

Beātus, a, um, part. [*à* beo] vel adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Bleſſed, happy*. (2) *Joyful, pleaſed*. (3) *Rich, wealthy*. (4) *Fruitful, fertile*. (5) *Conſummate, perfect*. (1) Nemo poteſt non beatiſſimus eſſe, qui eſt totus aptus ex ſe, quique in ſe uno ſua ponit omnia, *Cic. Parad.* 2. *Dixit*, = Nullius civitatis ſtatum fortunatiorem, beatioremve fore, *Liv.* 24, 28. (2) = Quid me lætius, beatiuſque? *Catull.* 9, 11. (3) Unum me facerem beatiorem, *Cat.* 10, 17. Vetulæ veſica beatæ, *Juv.* 6, 64. (4) Rus beatum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 14. (5) Dici beatus Ante obitum nemo debet, *Ov. Met.* 3, 136. Fruuntur beati ævo ſempiterno, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3.

‖ Becabunga, æ. f. *Dod.*

* Bēchion, i. n. [βήχιον, Gr.] *Foal-foot, alehoof*, or *horſe-hoof*, Plin. 26, 6. Lat. Tuſſilago.

‖ Bedellus, i. m. *A beadle*. ‡ Præco.

‖ Beelzebub, vel, ut al, Baalzebub [à בעל, dominus, & זבוב, muſca] Aeronitarum in Palæſtinâ deaſter, *The god of Ekron in Paleſtine*; *but the Jews in contempt called the prince of devils by this name*, Vid. Iſid. Orig. 8, 11.

* † Bēla, pl. n. ant. [ex βῆλα, Æol. pro μῆλα.] *Sheep*, Hinc factum Balo pro Belo, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

‖ Belial. [ex בלי, ſine, abſque, & ילע profuit, ut ſit *res nihili*.] Aquila apoſtatam reddit. LXX. filios Belial παρανόμους vertunt. Sum. & *pro* Satanâ, *ſive* diabolo. *One good for nothing, a wicked perſon, the devil*.

Beli oculus, *A white gem, dedicated to Bel the Aſſyrian idol*, Plin. 37, 10.

Bellans, ntis. part. *Making war*, Hor. Carm. Sæc. 51. Sil. 9, 315. Arminium pro libertate bellantem favor habebat, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 44, 3. Bellantemque Jovem cerno, *Sil.* 1, 137.

Bellāria, ōrum. pl. n. quaſi res bellæ, *Varr. Banqueting ſtuff, ſweet meats, dainties, the ſecond courſe of tarts, confects, candid*, or *preſerved fruits*, &c. *the deſert*. Alſo *the choicer ſort of wines*. Vid. Gell. 15, 11. & Macrob. Saturn. 3, 1, 19, 20.

Bellātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* bello, as] *A man of war, a warriour*, Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 77. ¶ Bellator enſis, *A warlike ſword*, Sil. 13, 376. Bellator equus, *A horſe for war, a war-horſe*, Virg. Geor. 2, 145. ‖ *A cheſs-man, the knight perchance*.

Bellātōrius, a, um. adj. [*ex* bellator] *Pertaining to war*, or *warriours*, Stilus bellatorius, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 2.

Bellātrix, īcis. f. [*à* bellator] *Warlike, fit for war, ſaid of feminine nouns*. Bellatrix Pentheſilea, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 493. diva, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 5, 76. cohors, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 262. Bellatrix triremis, *Claud.* 2 *Conſ. Hon.* 135.

† Bellātŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* bellus] *Pretty well*. ¶ Bella bellatula, *My pretty precious*, Plaut. Caſ. 4, 4, 28.

Bellātūrus, a, um. part. *About to make war*. Meſſis cum proprio mox bellatura colono, *Claud.* 1. in *prim. Conſ. Stil.* 321.

Bellax, ācis. adj. *Warlike*. Illîc bellaci confiſus gente Curetum, *Luc.* 4, 406.

Bellè, adv. ſſimè, ſup. *Prettily, finely, neatly, handſomely, conveniently, daintily, well*. Bellè & feſtivè, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 26. ¶ Bellè curioſus, *Pretty curious*, Id. Minùs bellè habere, *Not to be very well*, Id. = Fuge tuum, & bellè, *your praiſe and applauſe*, Perſ. 1, 49. Belliſſimè Cenſorinus aiebat de his, *&c. Sen.*

Bellì, gen. pon. interdum pro adv. in loco; *ut* humi, domi. *In the war*. Vid. Bellum. N°. 4.

Bellĭcōſè, adv. iùs, comp. *Valiantly, ſtoutly, ſoldier like*, Liv. 9, 6.

Bellĭcōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Valiant at arms, warlike, martial*. (2) *Full of war, ſpent in war*. (1) Dalmatæ ſemper habiti ſunt bellicoſi, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 11. Bellicoſiſſimæ gentes, *Nep. Hamil.* 4. Quod multò bellicoſius fuerit, *Liv.* 9, 6. *Dixit*, neque hoſtem acriorem bellicoſioremque ſecum congreſſum, *Liv.* 21, 16. (2) Conſulatum differre in bellicoſiorem annum, *Liv.* 10.

Bellĭcum, i. n. [*ſc.* ſignum] *The ſound of a trumpet, when they ſound to the battle*. ¶ Bellicum canere, *To ſound an alarm*, Cic. Phil. 7, 1. *and metaphorically to animate*, or *ſtir up, debate*, Id. Orat. 12. Conf. Liv. 35, 18.

Bellĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of war*, or *belonging to war*. ¶ Equus bellicus, *A war horſe*, Propert. 4, 4, 14. Navis bellica, *A man of war*, Id. 2, 15, 43. Corona bellica, *A wreath of victory*, Plin. 16, 4. Bellicus deus [Romulus] *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 478. Bellica dea [Pallas] *Id. Faſt.* 3, 814.

♁ Bellĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* bellum, & fero] *Warlike, making war*. Quid belliferam communibus urant Italiam maculis? *Claud.* in *Eutr.* 429.

♁ Bellĭger, a, um. adj. [*ex* bellum & gero] *Warlike, martial, belonging to war*, Manus belligeræ, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 672. Belliger ſonipes, *Luc.* 6, 84. Qua belligero fera bellua dente, *Sil.* 10, 250.

Bellĭgĕrans, tis. part. *Making*, or *carrying on, war*. Quæ ſibi tertium jam annum belligeranti ſæva vel proſpera eveniſſent, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 5, 2.

Bellĭgĕrātur, imperſ. *War is made*. Cum Gallis tumultuatum, magìs quàm belligeratum, *Liv.* 21, 16.

♁ Bellĭgĕro, as. act. [*ex* bellum & gero] *To make*, or *wage, war*; *to carry on war*. Belligerant Ætoli cum Aulide, *Plaut. Cap.* 1, 1, 25.

♁ Bellĭpŏtens, tis. adj. [*ex* bellum & potens] *Puiſſant, mighty in war, warlike*. Magnus bellipotens, per Antonomaſiam [Mars] *Virg. Æn.* 11, 8. Diva bellipotens [Pallas] *Stat. Theb.* 2. 716. At tibi, bellipotens, &c. *Sil.* 10, 548.

Bellis, is. f. & Bellus, i. m. *The white daiſy*, Plin. 26. 5.

Bello, as. *To war, to wage war, to fight, to combat*. § Bellare alicui, *i. e.* contra aliquem, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 506. cæſtu, *Id. Theb.* 6, 826. cum aliquo, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 2. de re aliquâ, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 35.

Bellor, āris. dep. *To fight*, &c. Pictis bellantur Amazones armis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 160.

Bellōnārii, m. pl. *Mad-men, the prieſts of Bellona, who cut and ſlaſhed themſelves in their enthuſiaſtick fits, concerning which ſee Lucan*, 4, 565.

Bellua, æ. f. quæ & Bēlua, æ. f. immanis fera, [*à* bello qu. bellum gerens, *Perot.*] (1) *Any great beaſt*, or (2) *Fiſh*. (3) *It is ſaid alſo of a beaſtly, ſenſeleſs, and unreaſonable perſon*. (1) Loca proxima terret Bellua vaſta lupus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 365. Cùm Getula ducem portaret bellua luſcum [*ſc.* elephas] *Juv.* 10, 158. (2) Fluitantes, & innantes belluæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. Illi dextra jacebat bellua, *i. e.* rhombus, *Juv.* 4, 120. (3) Quid te facturum de belluâ putas? *Cic. Philip.* 8, 4. Age, bellua; credis huic quod dicat; *Ter. Eun.* 44, 47.

‖ Belluālis, e. adj. *Beaſtly, naſty, brutiſh*, = Bellualis, & aſpera educatio, *Macr. Sat.* 5, 11.

Belluātus, a, um. adj. ¶ Belluata tapetia, *Tapeſtry wrought with the figures of beaſts*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 14. Interp. Salm.

‖ Belluīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a beaſt*; *beaſtly, monſtrous*, Gell. 19, 2.

‖ Bellŭlè, adv. dim. [*à* bellè] *Pretty well in health, ſo, ſo*, Apul. Met. v. p. 172. ed. Delph.

Bellŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* bellus] *Pretty neat, ſpruce*. Ædepol hæc quidem bellula eſt, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 42.

Bellum, i. n. [*à* duellum, ut *à* duis, bis, *à* duonus, bonus] (1) *War, the ſtate of war*, or *all the time of war*. (2) *The ſoldiers baggage*, &c. *belonging to the war*. (3) *A ſingle fight*. (4) *Warfare*. (1) Bellum affectum videmus, &, verè ut dicam, penè confectum, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 8. (2) Victæ fera bellæ deæ vexêre per æquor, *Sil.* 7, 472. (3) In eo bello 300 milites deſiderati, *Sall.* Ex quo intelligi poteſt, nullum eſſe imperium tutum, niſi benevolentiâ munitum, *C. Nep. Dion.* 5. (4) ✠ Duo nefanda flagitia Xviri domi bellique adjiciunt, *Liv.* ¶ Bellum ſine hoſte, *A civil war*, Luc. 1, 677. Simulachra belli, *Juſts and tournaments*, Virg. Æn. 5, 674. Bellum indicere alicui, *to declare war*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 37. inferre, *to act on the offenſive*, Id. Verr. 1, 31. depellere, *to act on the de-*

defenſive, Id. pro Sext. 42. ducere, *Id. Fam.* 7, 3. extendere, *Sil.* 17, 360. prorogare, *Cic. Att.* 12, 6. *to ſpin it out*, redintegrare, *Id. Fam.* 11, 9. integrare, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 656. renovare, *Ibid.* 12, 8. *to renew it*, componere, *Ibid.* 1, 11. conficere, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 41. delere, *Cic.* de *Am.* 3. dirimere, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 79. extinguere, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 25. abſolvere, *Lucan.* 2, 250. *to put an end to it.* Bello abſiſtere, *Liv.* 21, 6. concurrere, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 1. contendere, *Id.* 43, 108. laceſſere aliquam, *Cic.* pro *Manil.* 9. petere, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 603. vincere, *Lucan.* 1, 145.

Belluōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* bellua] *Full of monſtrous creatures.* Belluoſus oceanus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 47.

Bellus, a, um. adj. [*ab ant.* benus *pro* bonus; benulus, bellus; ut *ab* unus, unulus, ullus] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Pretty, fine, charming.* (2) *A pretty fellow, as* being *little*, or *young*. (3) *Nice, delicious.* (4) *Complaiſant, civil, courteous.* (5) ‖ *Good at, converſant*, or *well verſed, in.* (6) *Beauiſh, finical, nice, ſpruce.* (1) = Nimis bella es, atque amabilis, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 84. Cæciliæ belliſſimæ ſalutem dicas, *Cic. Att.* 6, 4. (2) Bellus homo,* & magnus vis idem, Cotta, videri, Sed qui bellus homo eſt, Cotta, puſillus homo eſt, *Mart.* 1, 10. (3) Unumquodque, quod erit belliſſimum, carpam, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 51. *h. e.* bellaria, *quæ ab hâc natione deducuntur.* (4) = Bellus, & urbanus, *Catull.* 20, 9. (5) Venio ad alterum genus teſtamenti, in quo Græci belliores, quàm noſtri, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 74. (6) Res petricoſa eſt, bellus homo, *Mart.* 3, 63. *Lege totum epigramma.*

* Bĕlōne, es. f. [βελόνη, Gr.] *A ſort of fiſh, reſembling a needle*, Plin. 9, 7, 6. edit. Hard. *the trumpet fiſh*, according to *Rondeletius* and father *Harduin*, Lat. Acus.

Bēlua, æ. f. *A beaſt.* Vid. Bellua.

Belus, i. f. *A ſort of precious ſtone of a greeniſh colour*, Plin. 37, 55. edit. Hard.

Bĕne, adv. [*ab ant.* benus, *pro* bonus] meliùs, comp. optimè, ſup. *Well, rightly, happily, proſperouſly, pretty, very.* Villa bene ædificata, *Cic. Off.* 3, 13. Cupidè accipiat faxo, atque etiam bene dicat ſecum eſſe actum, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 22. Succeſſit bene, *Id.* 2, 4, 23. = Vivere bene, atque fortunatè, *Plaut. Mil. Gl.* 3, 1, 111. ¶ Bene manè, *very early*, Cic. Att. 4, 10. Bene fit tibi, *much good may it do you*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 54. Literæ bene longæ, *a pretty long letter*, Cic. Att. 14. 7. Bene multi, *a good many*, Id. Fam. 10, 33. = Bene & gnaviter impudens, *egregiouſly impudent*, Id. 5, 12. Bene valere, *to be in good health*, Id. Att. 15, 1. Bene ambula, & redambula, *I wiſh you a good walk, and ſafe return*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 129. Bene curare ætatem, *to make much of one's ſelf*, Id. Pſeud. 4, 7, 34. Bene promittere, *To promiſe fair*, Cic. *de* Div. 2, 17. Ita me diî bene ament, *As God ſhall help me*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 43. Diî vortant bene, *God ſpeed it*, Ibid. 2, 3, 97. Bene hoc habet, *this goeth well*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 31. Bene tibi ex animo volo, *I wiſh you well with all my heart*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6. Sed *Bene Meſſalam*, ſua quiſque ad pocula dicat, *let every one drink his health*, Tibull. 2, 1, 51. Bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene me, bene etiam noſtrum Stephanium, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 27. *Formula inter pocula, quam itidem dandi caſu protulit.* ¶ Bene mihi, bene vobis, bene amicæ meæ, *a good health to*, &c. Perſ. 5, 1, 20.

Bĕnĕdīcè, adv. [*ex* benedicus] *By way of bleſſing*, or *ſaluting*; *civilly, courteouſly, obligingly.* = Quum illiciebas me ad te blandè ac benedicè, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 54. *Confer ejuſdem*, Caſ. 2, 5, 38. & Aul. 4, 10, 57.

Bĕnĕdīco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* bene & dico] (1) *To ſpeak well of.* (2) *To praiſe, commend*, or *applaud.* (3) ‖ *To bleſs.* (4) ‖ *To conſecrate.* (1) Cui benedixit unquam bono? *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 52. *Et per tmeſin:* Bene, quæſo, inter vos dicatis, & mihi abſenti tamen, *Plaut Mil. Gl.* 4, 8, 31. (2) Benedicite, ite intrò citò, valete, *Id. Aſin.* 3, 3, 155. (3) Benedicere deum, *Lactant.* 7, 14, 11. (4) Cùm jam altarium benediceret, *Sulp. Sev.* 1, 2, 17. *ſc.* ut Græci ſuo εὐλογεῖν pro ἁγνιάζειν utuntur. ☞ *The eccleſiaſtical uſe of this word, with reſpect to God*, is to praiſe, *or* bleſs; *and, according to Voſſius, is a Hebraiſm, anſwering exactly to* εὐλογέω, *a word of the ſame ſignification and compoſition, which governing an accuſative caſe, hath occaſioned the alteration of the ſyntax of this word alſo to the accuſative; however, when it relates to men, and ſignifies* to favour, or indulge, *Divines, I think, uſe it with a dative; but even for the ſignification of the word I find no authority.*

‖ Bĕnĕdictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſpeaking well of*, or *commendation*; *a bleſſing*, Ap. Eccleſ.

Bĕnĕdictum, i. n. *A thing well*, or *courteouſly ſpoken, a good ſaying, good language.* Benedictis ſi certâſſet, audiſſet bene, *Ter. Phorm. prol.* 20. Benedictis tuis benefacta aures meæ auxilium ex poſtulant, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 24. Qui philoſophiam complexus eſſet, matrem omnium benefactorum, beneque dictorum, *Cic.* in *Brut.* 93.

Bĕnĕfăcio, ĕre, ēci, actum. act. [*ex* bene & facio] *To do well, to do one good*, or *a good turn*; *to benefit*, or *be ſerviceable to.* Conquerimur, quòd ab iis, à quibus minimè conveniat, malè tractemur, propinquis, amicis, quibus beneſecerimus, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 55. Diî tibi benefaciant, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 7, 20. Si chartæ ſileant, quod bene feceris, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 21. Si quid amicum erga beneſeci, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 4. ☞ *Sed hæc, ut pleraque alia, quæ à lexicographis adducuntur exempla diviſè ſcribi potuerunt.*

Bĕnĕfactum, i. n. *A good deed*, or *turn*; *a benefit, favour*, or *kind action.* ⌘ Benefacta malè locata, malefacta arbitror, *Cic. Off.* 2, 18.

Bĕnĕfĭcentia, æ. f. *Beneficence, the doing of a good turn, favour*, or *kindneſs to.* = Juſtitiæ conjuncta eſt beneficentia, *Cic. Off.* 1, 7. Vid. benignitas.

Bĕnĕfĭcentior, us. adj. comp. &

Bĕnĕfĭcentiſsimus, a, um. adj. ſup. Vid. Beneficus.

Bĕnĕfĭciārius, a, um. adj. *Beneficial, advantageous.* Res beneficiaria, *Sen. Ep.* 90. ¶ ‖ Fundus beneficiarius, *a fee-farm*, or *copy hold eſtate*, Ap. JCC.

Bĕnĕfĭciārius, i. m. Qui beneficium ab alio accipit. (1) ‖ *He that receiveth ſome kindneſs from another perſon*; *the perſon obliged.* Beneficiarii dicebantur milites, qui vacabant muneris beneficio, *Feſtus.* (2) *They who in war are excuſed from duty*; *penſioners*, or *dependents*; *ſoldiers promoted by their ſuperiours to ſome higher poſt.* (1) Beneficiarios conſulum, prætorum, ærarii, &c. *veteres lapides oſtendunt, teſte Lipſio.* Vid. & Caſaub. in Aug. (2) Cum equitibus paucis beneficiariis ſuis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 75. Ut contentus eſſet beneficiariis decem, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 32.

† Bĕnĕfĭciſsimus, a, um. adj. ſup. [*à* beneficus] *Cato* ap. *Gell.* 17, 5.

Bĕnĕfĭcium, i. n. (1) *A benefit, good turn, courteſy, favour, kindneſs*, or *obligation.* (2) *Promotion, immunity.* (3) ‖ *A benefice.* (1) Majus mihi dare beneficium nullum potes, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 19. (2) Venit in ſuſpicionem per quoſdam beneficii ſui centuriones, *Suet. Tiber.* 12. (3) Ap. Theol. ¶ Beneficium ab aliquo accipere, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 1. habere, *Cic. Sext.* 22. Beneficio ab aliquo affici, *Id. Man.* 24. alligari, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 33. devinciri, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 14. obligari, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 10. obſtringi, *Id.* pro *Dom.* 45, *to receive a kindneſs.* Beneficium in aliquem conferre, *Cic. Off.* 1, 14. apud aliquem ponere, *Id. Fam.* 13, 26. alicui dare, *Ibid.* 13, 8. Beneficio aliquem obſtringere, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 1. complecti, *Id.* 33. Beneficiis aliquem ornare, *Id. Quir. poſt. red.* 5. Beneficia in aliquem cumulare, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 4. *to beſtow.*

Bĕnĕfĭcus, a, um. adj. entior, comp. entiſſimus, ſup. *Kind, apt to do good, beneficent.* = Benefici, liberaleſque ſumus, *Cic.* de *Am.* 9. = Ut gratior ſim, & beneficentior, *Sen. Ben.* 1, 1. = Liberaliſſimi ſunt, & beneficentiſſimi, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 14.

Bĕnĕfīo, is. [*ex* bene, & fio] *To be well done*, or *beſtowed*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 108.

‖ Bĕnĕplăcĭtum, i. n. *Good pleaſure*, In Bib. ſacris.

‖ Bĕnĕſuādus, a, um. adj. Conſilio beneſuada paupertas, *Giving good advice*, or *counſel*, Lex. *ex* Apul.

Bĕnĕvŏlè, adv. [*à* benevolus] *Favourably, friendly.* = Et hæc accipienda amicè, cùm benevolè fiunt. *Cic.* de *Am.* 24.

‖ Bĕnĕvŏlens, tis. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Favourable, friendly, bearing good will.* Benevolentes diî, *Plaut.* Subſt. *A well wiſher, a friend.* CA. Cujus vox prope me ſonat? ME. ¶ Tui benevolentis, *A friend of yours*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 7. = Benevolentiſſimi, atque amiciſſimi officio fungi, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 16. Benevolentior, quàm ſemper fui, eſſe non poſſum, *Id. Fam.* 3, 12.

Bĕnĕvŏlentia, æ. f. *Benevolence, favour, good will, lenity, mildneſs.* Ut aurum igne, ſic benevolentia fidelis periculo aliquo perſpici ſolet, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 2, 16. Ex quo intelligi poteſt, nullum eſſe imperium tutum, niſi benevolentiâ munitum, *C. Nep. Dion.* 5.

Bĕnĕvŏlus, a, um. adj. [*ex* bene & volo] *Well wiſhing, friendly, kind, affectionate, loving.* Benevolus domino ſervus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 63.

Bĕnignè, adv. (1) *Bountifully, liberally.* (2) *Graciouſly, favourably.* (3) *Freely, willingly.* (4) *An elegant form in denying an offered kindneſs*; *I thank you, ſir*; *no, excuſe me, ſir.* (1) Benigniùs deprome merum diotâ, *Hor. Car.* 1, 9. (2) Benignè, attentéque aliquem audire, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 3. Hæc cum quæſtore ſuo benigniſſimè communicavit, *Id. Verr.* 2, 4. (3) Tum plebs benignè arma cepit, *Liv.* 3, 26. (4) Veſcere, ſodes; at tu quantùm vis tolle. Benignè, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 16. Idem, eâdem, Ep. 5, 60. *Diligenter conferantur, & expendantur loca.*

Bĕnīgnĭtas, ātis. f. *Courteſy, goodneſs, bounty, kindneſs.* = Beneficentiam vel benignitatem, vel liberalitatem appellare licet, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 23.

‖ Bĕnignĭter, adv. *Kindly*, Non. ‡ Benignè.

Bĕnignus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ab ant.* benus] (1) *Plentiful, fertile, abundant.* (2) *Kind, courteous, favourable, good natured, gentle.* (3) *Fortunate, lucky.* (4) *Indulging, much given to.* (1) [Ægypto] nulla eſt tellus benignior, *Plin.* (2) Diî benigni, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 38. = Homines benefici & benigni, *Cic. N. D.* 2. (3) Benignæ noctes aves ſequor, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 220. (4) Vini, ſomnique benignus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 3.

Benna, æ. f. Cato R. R. 23. *A paſſage waggon, in the old French*; *in the preſent Dutch it is a cheſt, or hutch*; *in Engliſh a binn.*

† Bĕnus, vett. *pro* bonus.

‖ Benzoinum gummi, *Laſer.* *That which the modern apothecaries call Benjamin*, or *Benzoin*, Laſer Cyreniacum, *Jun.*

Beo, as. act. (1) *To bleſs*, or *make immortal.* (2) *To make one happy*, or *glad.* (3) *To do one good.* (4) *To oblige one*, or *do one a favour.* (1) Cœlo muſa beat, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 29. (2) Factum bene, beâſti, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 79. (3) Foris aliquantulùm etiam quod guſto id beat, *Plaut. Cap.* 1, 2, 54. (4) § Munere aliquem beare, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 75. ¶ Beare ſe, *To indulge*, or *enjoy, himſelf*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 7.

‖ Berbĕris, *The berbery-tree*, Offic.

* Bēryllus, i. m. [βήρυλλος, Gr. ſed eſt & Voc. Chald.] *A precious ſtone, called a beryl, of a faint green colour, like ſea-water.* (2) *A ring ſet therewith.* (3) *A cup made thereof, or rather adorned with this ſtone ſet therein.* (1) Berylli hebeſcunt, niſi color ſurdus repercuſſu angulorum excitetur, *Plin.* 37, 5. (2) Solitum digito beryllon adederat ignis, *Propert.* 4, 7, 9. (3) Inæquales beryllos Virro tenet phialas, *Juv.* 5, 38. *Sicut legit & interpret. Scholiaſtis*; *rectiùs certè* inæquales beryllo, *ut ſit ſenſus*, phialas aureas beryllo incerto aſperas, & extantes; *quæ* quidem interpretatio adamuſſim convenit cum ſequentibus.

Bes, beſſis, & Beſſis, beſſis, *Feſt.* m. [*ab ant.* des, *ut à* δὶς, bis; des autem dict. quia demitur triens, *Varr.*] (1) ‖ *The weight of eight ounces*, i. e. *two thirds of the as, or pound*; or, *perhaps*, *any other thing*; as (2) ‖ *Of an eſtate.* (3) *Of an acre.* (4) *A meaſure holding* 8 *cyathi*, or *two thirds of a pint.* (1) Beſſis unciæ octo; triens quatuor, *Feſt.* (2) *Ap.* JCC. (3) Col. 5, 1. (4) Mart. 11, 37.

Beſsālis, e. adj. *Of eight ounces*, or *inches.* ¶ Beſſales laterculi, *Tiles eight inches long*, Vitr. 5, 10. Et beſſalis ſcutula, *Mart.* 8, 71.

Bestia, æ. f. (1) *A beaſt, bird, fiſh, ſerpent*, &c. (2) *A wild*, or *fierce, beaſt.* Caper mala valde beſtia, *Catull.* 67, 8. (1) Malè metuo milvos, peſſima hæc eſt beſtia. *Plaut.* Proſerpens beſtia, *Id. Pœn.* 5, 5, 13. Natura alias beſtias, nantes aquarum incolas eſſe voluit; alias volucres cœlo frui libero; ſerpentes quaſdam; quaſdam gradientes, *&c. Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 13. *Per convicium de feminâ dicitur*; mala tu es beſtia, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 21. (2) Sexcentos ad beſtias miſiſti, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 36.

‖ Beſtiālis, e. adj. ¶ Villi beſtiales, *Shag-haired*, Prud. Hymn. Jejun. 153.

Beſtiārius, i. m. *One that fought with beaſts at their publick ſhows, either hired*, or *condemned, to it*, Cic. *pro* Sext. 64.

Beſtiārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to beaſts.* Ludus beſtiarius, *Sen. Ep.* 70.

Beſtiŏla, æ. f. dim. *A little beaſt*, Plin. 11, 6.

* Bēta, æ. f. dim. [*à* figurâ literæ B, auctore Col. 10, 251.] (1) *An unſavoury herb called beet.* (2) Alſo *the ſecond letter of the Greek alphabet, but then it is undeclined.* (1) Ut ſapiant fatuæ fabrorum prandia betæ, *Mart.* 13, 13. (2) Hoc diſcunt omnes ante Alpha, & Beta, puellæ, *Juv.* 14, 209.

* ‖ Bētăceus, i. m. dim. [*à* Beta, *Chariſ.* ex *Varr.*] *A little beet*, Apic. 3, 2. Adj. *Belonging to*, or *like, a beet*, Litt. ſine Auct.

* Bētīzo, as. act. *i. e.* langueo betarum more, quomodo, & lachaniſſo dict. à λάχανον, olus. *To flag like beets.* Ex Auguſti fabricâ *ap.* Suet. Aug. 87.

* † Bēto, ĕre. *&* Bĭto, ĕre; unde *&* ant. Vitere. Hinc comp. Adbito, perbito, *pro* adeo, pereo, &c. [*ab* inuſit. πάτω, vado, à βάω.] *To go.* Si illa ad me betet, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 52. Ad portum ne bitas, *Id. Merc.* 2, 3, 127.

Bētŏnĭca, æ. f. quæ & Vettonica, quòd eam Vettones in Hiſpaniâ invenerunt, *The herb betony*, Plin. 25, 8.

Bētŭla, *&* Bētulla, æ. f. Gallica arbor, terribilis magiſtratuum virgis, unde & bitumen excoquunt. *A birch-tree*, Plin. 16, 18.

Bētŭlus, i. m. *A ſtone of the white Jaſper kind*, Plin. 37, 9.

‖ Bezoar, *A kind of precious ſtone frequently uſed in cordials.* Arabicè badzahar, *i. e.* ἀλεξιφάρμακον.

B ante I.

* Biæon, [à βία, vis] *A kind of wine deviſed for health's ſake, made of raiſins of the ſun and ſea-water*, Plin. 14, 8.

* ‖ Biarchus, i. m. *vel* Biarcha, æ. m. Præfectus commeatûs, qui victui curando præeſt. [ab ἄρχειν, præeſſe, & βίος, vita, *&* victus, *Panci-rol.*] *An officer in the lower empire, who furniſhed the court*, or *camp, with proviſion of victuals*; *a commiſſioner of the victualling office.* ‖ Biarchia, *The victualling office*, Calv.

* ‖ Bĭbax, ācis. adj. [*à* bibo] *Much given to drinking*, Gell. 3, 12. ‡ Ebrioſus.

* Bibens, tis. part. *Drinking.* [*ab* eodem] Bibentes Euphratem populi, *Luc.* 8, 213.

* † Bĭbēſia, æ. f. Feſt. *ex* Plaut. finxit comicè, tanquam nomina regionum, Perediam, & Bibeſiam, *q. d. Drinkland.*

* ‖ Bĭbĭtor, ōris. m. [*ex* eodem themate] *A drinker*, Sidon. Ep. 1, 8.

* Bĭbĭtur; imperſ. [*à* bibor] *Men drink*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41.

* ‖ Biblia, ōrum, pl. n. [βιβλία, Gr. *i. e.* libelli, dim. à βίβλος, liber] *The Books, by way of emphaſis*; *the Bible, becauſe conſiſting of many books*, Eccl.

* ‖ Bibliŏpēgus, i. m. [ex βιβλίον & πήγω pango] *A bookbinder.* ‡ Glutinatorem hunc Cic. dicit.

* Bibliŏpōla, æ. m. [ex βιβλίον, & πωλῶ, vendo] *A bookſeller*, or *ſtationer.* Poëtam qui me vendit, bibliopola putat, *Mart.* 14, 194.

* Bibliŏthēca, æ. f. [βιβλιοθήκη Gr. *i. e.* Repoſitorium librorum] Locus ipſe, ipſique libri ita dict. *Ulp.* (1) *A library, a place where books are kept, a ſtudy.* (2) Meton. *The books themſelves.* (1) Abdo me in bibliothecam, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 28. (2) De bibliothecâ tuâ, ſupplendâ velim confici, *Id. Q. fr.* 3, 4.

* ‖ Bibliŏthēcālis, e. adj. [*à* bibliotheca] *Of*, or *pertaining to, a library*, Martian.

* ‖ Bibliŏthēcārius, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A library-keeper*, Gloſſ. Iſid.

* Biblus, *vel* Biblos, i. f. [βίβλος Gr.] *An Egyptian plant, called alſo* Papyrus, *out of the bark whereof was made paper, and out of the wood ſhips*, Luc. 3, 222.

* Bĭbo, ĕre, ĭbi, ĭbĭtum. act. [à πίνω, Canin.] (1) *To drink.* (2) *To imbibe*, or *drink in*; *to ſuck*, or *ſuck in.* (3) Met. *To hearken*, or *liſten, attentively.* (1) Aut bibat, aut abeat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 41. ex lege Græcâ, ἢ πῖθι ἢ ἄπιθι. (2) Bibit aquas hortus, *Ov.* de *Pont.* 1, 8, 60. Bibit colorem æs, *Plin.* 34, 9. Bibit ingens arcus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 380. (3) Exactos tyrannos Denſum humeris bibit aure vulgus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 32. ¶ Καταχενστικῶς, Bibere mandata, *To drink away his errand*, Plaut. Perſ. 2, 1, 3. dixit. Nomen bibere. *To drink a health*, Mart. *becauſe they prefixed the word* bene *to the party's name, and then drank*; *as* Bene Meſſalam ſua quiſque ad pocula dicat, *Meſſala's health round*, Tib. 2, 1. Vid. *Bene*, ubi plura invenies.

* Bĭbor, i, tus. paſſ. [*à* bibo] *To be drunk, as drink is.* Bibitur fons, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 2, 47.

* † Bĭbōſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Given to drink, a drunkard*, Gell. 3, 12, *ex* Laber.

* Bĭbŭlus, a um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] *Soaking, drinking*, or *taking in wet.* ¶ Bibula charta, *Bloting paper*, Plin. Ep. 8, 15. Bibulus lapis, *The pumice-ſtone*, Virg. Bibulæ lanæ, *Ov. Met.* 6, 9. ¶ Bibula olla, *A cracked pot*, Col. 12, 43.

Bĭceps, ĭpĭtis. adj. [*à* bis *&* caput] (1) *Two headed, having two heads.* (2) *Divided into two parts*, or *factions*,. (3) *Into two tops.* (1) In Vejenti agro biceps natus eſt Puer, *Liv.* 41, 21. (2) Civitas biceps, *Varr.* de *Vit. R. R.* 4. (3) Biceps Parnaſſus, *Perſ. prol.* 2.

† Bĭceſſis, [*à* duobus decuſſibus, *Varr. L. L.* 4.] leg. & Viceſſis.

* Biclīnium, i. n. [*à* bis *&* κλίνη, lectus] *A chamber with two beds in it*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 69.

Bĭcŏlor, ōris. adj. [*à* bis, *&* color] *Of two colours, parti-coloured.* Bicolor membrana, *Perſ.* 3, 10. Bicoloribus baccis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 234.

Bĭcornis, e. adj. [*à* bis *&* cornu] (1) *That hath two horns.* (2) *Forked.* (1) Caper bicornis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 305. Luna bicornis, *Hor. C. Sec.* 35. (2) Stagna petis Cyrrhæa bicorni Interfuſa jugo, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 62. ſc. Parnaſſi jugo bicipiti.

Bĭcorpor, ŏris. adj. [*à* bis *&* corpus] *Having two bodies*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 9.

Bĭcŭbĭtālis, e. adj. [*à* bis *&* cubitus] *Of two cubits*, Plin. 20, 8.

* Bĭdens, tis. m. *ſc.* ligo; eſt enim propr. adj. qui duos habet dentes; olim Duidens, *Two-teethed*, or *having two teeth.* Pace bidens, vomérque vigent, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 51.

Bĭdens, tis. f. *ſc.* ovis, *vel* hoſtia. Duidens, hoſtia bidens, *Feſt.* quòd duos dentes altiores cæteris haberet, quod circa bimatum illi venit. Vel fortè, ut *Nigid.* ap. *Gell.* Bidens quaſi biens, inſertâ *d* euphonicâ, *i. e.* biennis. *A ſheep fit for ſacrifice, having two teeth longer than the reſt, which was at two years old*; *a hogrel*; *a ſacrifice.* Jovis ſummi cæditur arce bidens, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 70. Mars, tibi voveo factuium bidenti verre, *Pompon.* ap. *Gell.* 16, 6.

* Bĭdental, ālis. n. (1) *A place blaſted with lightning, which was immediately atoned by the ſacrifice of* Bidentes. *The place was afterwards accounted ſacred.* (2) *A perſon ſtruck with lightening.* (1) Minxit in patrios cineres, an triſte bidental Moverit inceſtus, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 472. (2) Triſte jaces lucis evitandúmque bidental, *Perſ.*

Bĭduum, i. n. [*ex* bis *&* dies] Spatium duorum dierum, *The ſpace of two days, two days long.* ¶ Biduo continenti, *Two days together*, Suet. Cal. 19. Biduum ex menſe eximere, *Two days in a month*, Cic. Verr. 2, 52.

Biennis, e. adj. [*ex* bis *&* annus] *Of two years continuance, two years old*, Plin. 2, 82.

Biennium, i. n. *The ſpace of two years*, Cic. Phil. 5, 3.

Bĭfāriàm, adv. *ſc.* viam. [*ab adj.* bifarius] (1) *Two manner of ways.* (2) *In two parts.* (1) Bifariàm quatuor perturbationes æqualiter diſtributæ ſunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 11. (2) Ut diſpartirem opſonium hîc bifariàm, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 2.

‖ Bĭfārius, a, um. adj. [*à* bis *&* fari, *Priſc.*] Quod duobus modis fari poſſis. *That which may be ſpoken two ways, two fold, double*, Lex. *ex* Apul.

* † Bĭfer, *vel* Bĭfĕrus, a, um. adj. [*ex* bis *&* fero] *Bearing double, yielding fruit twice a year*, Col. 5, 10. *The ſign ſagittary.* At quibus in bifero Centauri corpore fors eſt Naſcendi conceſſa, *Manil.* 4, 230.

Bĭfīdātus, a, um. adj. *Cleft into two parts*, or *pieces*, Plin. 13, 4. Sed uſitatiùs

Bĭfīdus, a, um. adj. In duas partes fiſſus. *Cut into pieces*; *cloven*, or *divided, into two parts.* Bifidi pedes, *Ov. Met.* 14, 307. Bifidum iter, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 570.

Bĭfŏris, e. adj. [*à* bis *&* fores] *Having a double door, gate, leaf*, or *flap.* Bifores feneſtræ, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 3, 5. valvæ, *Id. Met.* 2, 4. ¶ Biforis cantus, *A tune played on a pipe with two holes*, Virg. Æn. 9, 618.

Bĭformātus, a, um. part. [*à* bis *&* formor] *Double ſhaped, two bodied.* Non biformato impetu Centaurus ictus corpori inflixit meo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 8. *vertit ex Sophocle.*

Bĭformis, e. adj. *Having two ſhapes, as half man, half horſe.* Proles biformis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 25. de *Minotauro.*

Bifrons, ontis. adj. [*ex* bis *&* frons] Jani epitheton. *Having two fore-heads*, or *faces*, Jani bifrontis imago, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 180.

Bĭfurcus, a, um. adj. [Binas furcas habens] *Forked*, or *having two branches.* Bifurcum ferramentum, *Col.* 3, 18. Bifurci ramuſculi, *Id.* 5, 11.

* Bĭga, æ. f. *vel* Bĭgæ, ārum. *id. quod* Bijugæ. [*ex* bis *&* jugum] *A cart*, or *chariot, drawn with two horſes.* Roriferâ gelidum tenuaverat aëra bigâ, *Stat. Th.* 1, 338. Raptatus bigis [Hector] *Virg.*

* ‖ Bĭgămia, æ. f. [*ex* bis *&* γάμος, conjugium] *The having two wives*; *bigamy.*

* ‖ Bĭgămus, i. m. [δίγαμος Gr.] *He that hath married*, or *hath two wives*, Sipont.

* ‖ Bīgārius, i. m. [*à* biga] *A charioteer, a carter, a waggoner.* FLORUS EGO HIC JACEO BIGARIUS INFANS, &c. Ex cippo ant. ſub templo Sancti Gregorii in Cœlio monte.

* Bīgātus, a, um. adj. cui bigæ figura inſculpta eſt. *Having the image of a chariot drawn with two horſes.* Hinc Bigati, abſolutè, *ſc.* nummi, *money, on the reverſe of which was the* bigæ, *Liv.* 23, 5. Notæ argenti fuêre bigæ, atque quadrigæ, *Plin.* 33, 3.

Bĭgemmis, e. adj. [*ex* bis *&* gemma] quod habet binas gemmas. *Having two buds*, or *young branches*, Col. 5, 5.

* Bĭgĕnĕris, e. *&* Bĭgĕner, a, um. adj. [*ex* bis *&* genus] *Of two ſundry kinds, mongrel.* Bigenera animalia, ex diverſo genere nata, *Feſt.* Muli, & hinni bigeneri, atque inſititii, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8. ſed quæd. exempl. legunt Bigeneres.

* Bĭjŭgis, e. *&* Bĭjŭgus, a, um. adj. [*à* bis *&* jugum] *Yoked*, or *coupled, ſide by ſide*, or *one with another.* ¶ Bijuge curriculum, *A coach and two horſes*, Suet. Cal. 19. Bijugis infert ſe Leucagus albis, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 587. Bijuges ſerpentes, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 218. Pars comitum bijugo curru pars cætera dorſo Fertur equi, *Sil.* 2, 82.

‖ Bĭlanx, ancis. f. [*à* bis *&* lanx, *i. e.* à duabus lancibus] *A beam with balances, a balance*, Perot.

† Bilbio, īre, *vel* Bilbo, ĕre, act. [factum à

ſimilit. ſonitûs, qui fit in vaſe] *To make a noiſe, as water poured out of a bottle, or ſome ſtrait necked veſſel doth.* ¶ Bilbit amphora, *The pot boils*, Næv.

* Bīlībra, æ. f. [*à* bis & libra] *Two pound weight*, Liv. 4, 15.

* Bīlībris, e. adj. [*ab* eodem] Dupondius. (1) *Of two pound weight.* (2) *Holding a quart.* (1) Mullus bilibris, *Mart.* 11, 50. (2) Cornu bilibre, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 61. Aqualis bilibris, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 39.

Bīlinguis, e. adj. [*à* bis & lingua] (1) *One that can ſpeak two languages.* (2) Alſo Met. *Deceitful, double tongued.* (1) Patriis intermiſcere petita Verba foris malis, Canuſini more bilinguis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 32. (2) Domum timet ambiguam Tyriôſque bilingues, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 665.

* Bīliōſus, a, um. adj. [*à ſeq.* bilis] *Cholerick, in whom choler predominates*, Celſ. 1, 3.

* Bīlis, is. f. χόλη. [à φαῦλος *ſcil.* ſuccus, utì & *fel*, M.] (1) *Choler.* (2) Meton. *Wrath, anger.* (1) ¶ Bilis atra, ἡ μελαγχολία, *Melancholy*, or *choler aduſt*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 95. Veſicula bilis, *The gall.* Bile, *vel* felle, ſuffuſus, *Having the jaundice*, Plin. (2) Fames & mora bilem in naſum conciunt, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 8.

Bīlix, īcis. adj. [*à* bis & licium] *Woven with a double thread, double platted*, Virg. Æn. 12, 375.

✠ Bīluſtris, e. adj. [*ex* bis & luſtrum] *The ſpace of ten years*, Ov. Amor. 2, 12, 9.

Bīmammiæ vites, *A kind of vines*, Plin. 14, 3.

✠ Bīmăris, e. adj. [*à* bis & mare] quòd inter duo maria ſitum eſt, *Lying between two ſeas.* Bimaris Corinthi Mœnia, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 2.

* ✠ Bīmāter, ātris. adj. [*à* bis & mater] *That hath two mothers; an epithet of Bacchus.* Bimater ſolus Bacchus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 12.

* Bīmātus, ûs. m. [*à* bimus] *The ſpace, or age, of two years*, Plin. 9, 30.

✠ Bīmembris, e. adj *i. e.* Bina habens membra. *Having parts of two different ſpecies; of two parts.* Malè confiſus pedibus formâque bimembri, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 99. ¶ Bimembres pl. Bello cecidêre bimembres, *The centaurs*, Stat. Theb. 12, 554.

Bīmenſis, is. m. [*ex* bis, & menſis] *The ſpace of two months.* Ut anni, & bimenſis tempus prorogaretur, *Liv.* 45, 15.

Bīmeſtris, e. adj. [*à* bis & menſis] (1) *Two months old.* (2) *Laſting two months.* (1) Cras genium mero curabis, & porco bimeſtri, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17, 15. (2) Conſulatus bimeſtris, *Planc.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 10, 24.

* Bīmŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* bimus] proprè de pueris, *Vall. Two years old.* Nec ſapit pueri inſtar bimuli, *Catull.* 18, 13.

* Bīmus, a, um. adj. [*à* bis, *ut à* præ, primus] *Two years old, of two years continuance.* Bimi cum paterâ meri, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 15. ‖ Bimâ die *pro* biennio, *Pomp.* Bima manere ſolet nix, *Ov. Tr.* 3, 10, 16.

‖ Bīnārius, a, um. adj. [*à* binus] *Of, or belonging to, two.* ¶ Binarius (numerus) *The number of two*, Sipont.

* Bīnoctium, i. n. [*ex* bis & nox] *Two nights, the ſpace of two nights.* Ut plus quàm binoctium abeſſet, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72.

* ✠ Bīnōmĭnis, e. adj. [*ex* bis & nomen] *That hath two names.* Sub Aſcanii ditione binominis Alba fuit, *Ov. Met.* 14, 609.

* ‖ Bīnōmius, [*ab* eodem] cui geminum eſt nomen, ut, Numa Pompilius, *Feſt.* potiùs ut Paris, Alexander. Pyrrhus, Neoptolemus.

Bīnus, a, um. pl. Bini, æ. [*à* ſimpl. bis, ſed Priſc. dici vult, *qu.* biunus, *à* bis & unus.] Propriè diſtributi numeri; ſed poëtæ pro Duo, & interdum oratores uſurpant. (1) *Two and two, by couples.* (2) *Every two.* (3) Alſo *two*, or *double.* (1) Ex his prædiis argenti bina capiebat, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 6. *i. e.* ex unoquoque prædio. (2) *Cum voce quæ caret ſing. eleganter*; ut, Binæ literæ, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. Bina caſtra, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 2. *Sed & cum aliis*, Bini tabellarii, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. binæ venationes, *Id. Fam.* 7, 1. Binos alit ubere fœtus, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 30. (3) Inque domo binus conſpicietur honor, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 9, 24. ⚌ Duplici naturâ, & corpore bino, *Lucret.* 5, 877.

* ‖ Biŏthănătos, i. m. [ex βία & θάνατος] *A* felo de ſe, *a ſelf-murderer*, Lampr.

Bĭpālium, i. n. [*ex* bis & pala, *qu.* bina pala] *A mattock*, or *pick-ax, with two bits, a grubing ax, a hoe.* Ager bipalio ſubigi debet, *Col.* 3, 5. Bipalio innixus, *Liv.* 3, 26. *Gron* leg. *palæ.*

* Bĭpalmis, e. adj. [*ex* bis & palmus] *Two ſpans broad*, or *long.* Bipalme ſpiculum, *Liv.* 42, 65.

Bĭpartior, *vel* bĭpertior, īris. dep. [*ex* bis & partior] (1) *To divide into two parts.* (2) Alſo paſſ. *To be parted in twain.* (1) Calendas Majas ver bipartitur, *Col.* 11, 2. (2) In proximis villis bipartiti fuerunt, *Cic Cat.* 3, 2.

Bĭpartītò, adv. *In two parts*, or *faſhions.* Claſſis bipartitò diſtributa, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 14.

✠ Bĭpătens, tis. part. [*ex* bis & patens] *Open on both ſides, with two doors*, or *entrances.* Portis alii bipatentibus adſunt, *Virg. Æn* 2, 330.

Bĭpĕdālis, e. adj. [*ex* bis & pes] *Two foot long*, or *wide*, Cæſ. B. G. 4, 17.

Bĭpĕdāneus, & Bĭpĕdānus, a, um. adj. *Two foot thick*, or *deep*, Col. 11, 2. & 4, 1.

✠ Bĭpennĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* bipennis & fero] *Carrying a halberd*, or *pole-ax*, Ov. Met. 4, 22.

Bĭpennis, e. adj. [*à* bis & pinna, *i. e.* accumen, quòd eſt utrinque acutum, *Quint.*] (1) *Having two pinnions.* (2) *Cuting both ways.* (1) Nullum, cui aculeus in alvo, bipenne eſt, *Plin.* 11, 28. (2) Ferens ferreum in humero bipennem ſecurim, *Varr.*

Bĭpennis, is. f. ſubſt. *ſc.* ſecuris, in abl. i. &c. *A halberd, a pole-ax.* Correptâ dura bipenni Limina perrumpit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 479. Ipſa bipenne ſuos cædit violenta lacertos, *Tibull.* 16, 47.

Bĭpertior, īris. dep. & paſſ. *To part in twain*, Col. Vid. Bipartior.

Bĭpertītò, adv. *Two ways, in two parts.* Vid. Bipartitò.

Bĭpes, ĕdis. adj. quod duos habet pedes. [*ex* bis & pes] *Two-footed.* Proteus æquor bipedum curru metitur æquorum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 389. ¶ Bipedum nequiſſimus, *As great a rogue as goes on two legs*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.

Bĭrēmis, is. f. [navis] *A ſhip which hath two banks of oars, or two oars in a ſeat, or galley.* Levibus biremibus flumine adverſo ſubvehi, *Liv.* 24, 40.

‖ Bĭrōta, æ. f. *vel* Bĭrōtum, i. n. [δίτροχον] *A cart with two wheels*, Onom.

‖ Birrus, i. m. *Cod.* & Birrum, i. n. *Aug.* *A leaguer cloak for ſoldiers to wear*, Interpr. Perſ. *A prieſt's, or biſhop's, robe*, Cypr.

* Bis, adv. [*ab ant.* duis; unde *duidens, bidens*; vel immediatè *à* Gr. δίς] *Twice double.* ¶ Bis quinque, *Ter*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 24. Bis, ter, *Six*, Id. Epod. 4, 8. Bis tanto, *As much more*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 26.

‖ Biſcoctus, a, um. adj. [panis] *Bread baked twice, biſcuit*, Jun.

† Bĭſellium, i. n. [*ex* bis & ſella] *A bench, or ſeat, for two to ſit on*, Varr. L. L. 4, 28.

* ‖ Bĭſextus; *vid.* Biſſextus.

* Bĭſon, ontis. m. [*à* biſton, *dict. à* Biſtoniâ, quæ eſt Thraciæ regio] *A kind of wild ox called a buffler*, Oppian. & Plin. 8, 15.

Biſquīnus, a, um. adj. *The tenth*, Virg. Æn. 2, 126. Mart. 10, 75. ☞ Rectiùs, *Bis quinus*, diviſè.

Biſsēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* bis & ſeni] *Twice ſix, twelve*, Stat. Theb. 12, 811. Labore biſſeno ampliùs, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 1282. de *Hercule.* Biſſeno meruit labore allegi cœlo magnus Alcides, *Id. Agam.* 812.

* ‖ Biſſextĭlis, e. adj. ad biſſextum pertinens, *The leap-year.*

* ‖ Biſſextus, *vel* Bĭſextus, i. m. intercalaris quarto quoque anno dies, *The ſixth of the kalends of March, or twenty fourth of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, from which intercalation the day had its name, and the year the denomination of* Biſſextile.

‖ Biſtorta, æ. f. *An herb called ſnakeweed, an alexipharmatick.*

Bĭſulcus, a, um, adj. [*ex* bis & ſulcos] Duos ſulcos, *i. e.* ungulas habens. *Cloven footed, forked*, Plin. 10, 1. Ov. Met. 9, 65.

Bĭſultor, *i. e.* bis ultor, cognomen Martis, ab Auguſto impoſitum, poſt devictos Brutum & Caſſium, & ſigna, à Parthis recepta: *qu.* primùm Cæſaris, mox Craſſi necis ultoris, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 595. *Sed mel. libb.* Bis ultor, *diviſè.*

* Bĭthȳmum, i. n. *ſc.* mel. [*ex* bis & thymus] *Honey gathered by bees, of two ſorts of thyme*, Plin. 11, 16.

* † Bīto, ĕre, *Plaut.* & Bĭtio, īre. *Pacuv.* [à βατέω, βατῶ, eo] *To go*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 52.

* Bĭtūmen, īnis, n. [à πίττα, pix] *A kind of fat clay, or ſlime, like pitch; it was uſed for lime, or mortar; as alſo for oil in lamps.* Calcis uſum præbuit, bitumen, ita ferruminatis Babylonis muris, *Plin.* 35, 15. Pingui bitumine quaſſans Lampada, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 124.

* Bĭtūmĭnātus, a, um. adj. [*à* bitumen] *Mixed with bitumen*, Plin. 31, 6.

* Bĭtūmĭneus. a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Of bitumen*, Ov. Met. 15, 350.

* Bĭtūmĭnōſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] *Full of bitumen*, or *unctuous clay.* Bituminoſi fontes, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

Bĭvertex, ĭcis. *Having two tops*, Stat. Theb. 1, 628.

Bĭvium, i. n. [*ex* bis & via] *A way having two paths; a place where two ways meet*, Virg. Æn. 9, 238.

Bĭvius, a, um. adj. (1) *That leadeth two ways.* (2) *Of two faſhions.* (1) Virg. Æn. 11, 516. (2) Bivius agrorum cultus, *Varr.*

B ante L.

‖ Blactĕro, as. arietis vox. (1) *To bleat like a ram*, vid. Blatero. (2) Alſo *to croak like a frog.* (1) Blacterat hinc aries, & pia balat ovis, *Auct. Carm.* de *Philom.* 56. (2) Sidon.

* Blæsus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. βλαισὸς, propr. *valgus*, qui cruribus eſt diſtortis] *Having an impediment in his ſpeech, ſtammering*, or *liſping.* Blæſus ſonus, *Ov. Am.* 2, 6, 24.

Blandè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Courteouſly, kindly.* (2) *Charmingly, ſoftly, ſweetly.* (1) ⚌ Blandè, & benignè hoſpitio accipere, *Liv.* Appellat hominem ut blandiſſimè poteſt, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 26. (2) Blandiùs Orpheo moderari fidem, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 24, 15.

‖ Blandĭcŭlè, adv. *Somewhat fawningly, courteouſly ſmoothly*, Apul. Met. 10, p. 341.

Blandĭcĭcus, a, um. adj. *Speaking fawningly, or kindly*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 10.

Blandiens, tis. part. *Fawning upon, flattering.* Adverſus blandientes incorruptus, *Tac. H.* 1, 35, 3. Riſus blandientis, *Juſt.* 1, 4, 12.

‖ Blandĭlŏquens, tis. adj. *Fair ſpoken, having a ſmooth tongue*, Laber. ap. Macrob. ⸸ Blandus.

✠ Blandĭlŏquentia, æ. f. *Fair and flattering ſpeech, courteous language, compliment.* Ego illis ſupplicarem tantâ blandiloquentiâ, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 25. ex vet. Poëta.

Blandĭlŏquentŭlus, a, um. adj. [dim. *à* blandiloquus] *Fair ſpoken, fawning*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1. 13.

Blandĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. [*ex* blandus & loquor] *Fair ſpoken, courteous, complimental, giving ſmooth language*, Plaut. B. 5, 2, 54.

Blandĭmentum, i. n. verb. [*à* blandior] *A courting, an allurement, a blandiſhment, a cajole, a wheedle.* Multa nobis blandimenta natura ipſa genuit, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 17.

Blandior, īri, ītus. dep. (1) *To flatter, to ſpeak fair, to compliment, to wheedle.* (2) *To pleaſe, to delight, to tickle the fancy.* (3) *To encourage.* (4) *To fawn as a ſpaniel.* (1) § Duræ precibus blandire puellæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 527. (2) Ne nobis ſcripta noſtra, tanquam recentes fœtus, blandiantur, *Quint.* Voluptas blanditur ſenſibus, *Cic. A. Q.* 4, 45. (3) Agenorei furtis blandita juvenci, *Stat.* (4) Plin. 8, 17.

† Blandĭter, *id. quod* Blandè. *Kindly.* Plaut. Pſ. 5, 2, 3. ✠ Sæviter.

Blandĭtia, æ. f. *A compliment, fair language, an enticement.* Viſcus merus veſtra eſt blanditia, *Cic.* Blanditia popularis, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 12.

Blandĭtiæ, ārum. pl. f. (1) *Fair words, compliments, courtſhip.* (2) *Love-letters.* (3) *Flattery.* (1) Non ſuſtinet ultra Perdere blanditias juvenis Deus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 531. (2) Blanditias fac legat illa tuas, *Ov.* (3) = Sic habendum eſt nullum in amicitiis peſtem eſſe majorem, quàm adulationem, blanditias, aſſentationem, *Cic.*

† Blandĭtim, adv. *By flattery,* or *fair words,* Lucret. 2, 173. ubi *al.* blanditum. ⸸ Blandè.

Blandĭtus, a, um. part. *Pleaſing, charming, delighting.* Blanditæ fluant per mea colla roſæ, *Tibull.* 4, 6, 72.

† Blandĭtus, ûs. m. verb. [à blandior] *Fair ſpeaking,* or *an enticing, and tickling of the ſenſes.* Ut res per Veneris blanditum ſêcla propagent, *Lucr.* 2, 173. ubi al. leg. Blanditim. ⸸ Blandimentum, *Cic.*

BLANDUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Kind, gentle, courteous.* (2) *Charming, ſoft.* (3) *Enticing.* (4) *Fair, pleaſant.* (5) *Flattering, fawning.* (1) Ut unus hominum homo te vivat nunquam quiſquam blandior, *Ter. Hec.* 5. 4. (2) Aptior huic Gallus, blandique Propertius oris, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 1, 16. Carmina blandiſſima, *Id. Ep.* 15, 27. (3) Alea blanda, *Id.* ex *Ponto,* 1, 5, 46. (4) Blandus lunæ color, *Plin.* 2, 18. (5) 𝔛 Secerni blandus amicus à vero poteſt, *Cic.* de *Am.* 25.

* Blapsĭgŏnia, æ. f. [*ex* βλάπτω lædo & γονὴ genitura] *Barrenneſs,* or *loſs of generation; applied to bees, by Plin.* 11, 19.

* ‖ Blaſphēmia, æ. f. [*ex* βλάπτω & φήμη fama] *Blaſphemy, vile,* or *reproachful, language,* Eccleſ. ⸸ Maledictio nefaria, execratio.

* ‖ Blaſphēmia, ōrum. n. pl. [*ab* eodem] *Reproaches, ill words,* Prud. Pſych. 716. ⸸ Convicia, maledicta.

* ‖ Blaſphēmo, as. act. [*ab* eodem themate] *To blaſpheme, revile, defame.* Lat. Maledico, convicior.

* ‖ Blaſphēmus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Blaſphemous,* Prud. Periſt. 75. ⸸ Lat. Maledicus.

‖ Blătĕrans, tis. part. *Faltering in his ſpeech, babbling,* Apul. Met. 10. p. 325.

‖ Blătĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Prating, vain babbling,* Apul. Met. 4.

* ‖ Blătĕrātus, a, um. part. *Fooliſhly uttered,* or *babbled out,* Apul. Met. 4. p. 126.

Blătĕro, as. neut. [à blatio] (1) *To babble, and talk idly; to clatter, and make a noiſe; to prate to no purpoſe.* (2) *To blab, and tell ſtories.* (3) *To falter in his ſpeech.* (4) *To bleat like a ram.* (5) ‖ *To bray like an aſs.* (1) Cum magno blateras clamore, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 35. (2) Ubi tu es quæ blateraviſti vicinis omnibus, me meæ filiæ daturum dotem? *Plaut.* in *Aul.* 2, 3, 2. (3) Deſine blaterare, nihil agit in amore inermus, *Cecil.* in *Hymn.* ap. *Non.* (4) Blaterat hinc aries, *Ov.* Al. Blacterat. (5) Feſt.

‖ Blătĕro, ōnis. m. [à blaterando] *A babbler, a prating fellow, an idle impertinent talker.* = Homines in verba projectos, Loquutuleios, & Blaterones, & Linguaces, dixerunt vett. *Gell.* 1, 15.

† Blătio, īre. neut. *To chit chat,* or *prate.* Nugas blatis, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 8, 2.

* BLATTA, æ. f. [*qu.* Blapta, à βλάπτω noceo] quia libros & veſtes rodit.] (1) *A kind of moths that eats books,* or *clothes; a book-worm.* (2) Alſo *a ſhorn-bug, the chafer,* or *beetle; the ſlow leged beetle,* Dale. (3) ‖ *A ſcarlet,* or *purple worm, which comes out of cochineal, of which is made the ſcarlet die.* Meton. *A fine ſort of purple.* (1) Stragula veſtis Blattarum, & tinearum epulæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 119. (2) Plin. 11, 28. (3) Pontus Caſtorea, blattam Tyrus, æra Corinthus (mittit) *Sidon.*

* Blattāria, æ. f. vel Blattēria, æ. f. [à blatta] *The herb called purple,* or *moth-mullein.* Herba verbaſco ſimilis, quæ abjecta blattas in ſe contrahit, ideóque Romæ blattariam vocant, *Plin.* 25, 9.

* Blattārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] ¶ Blattaria balnea, *Baths infeſted with moths,* Sen. Ep. 57. De his blattis, *Plin.* Lucem fugiunt, in balneis maximè humido vapore prognatæ.

* ‖ Blatteus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *ap. ſeq. ævi ſcriptt. pro* Purpureus; à blattis, & vermiculis, ut quidam putant, qui è Chermes, ut Arabes vocant, & è cocco ſanguinei coloris, erumpunt, *Turneb.* *Of the colour of purple.* ¶ Blattea tunica, *A purple veſt,* Vopiſc. Retibus aureis piſcabatur [Nero] quæ blatteis funibus extrahebat, *Eutrop.* 7, 14. ⸸ *Quod ipſum melior Suetonius,* Piſcatum eſt reti aurato, purpurâ, coccóque funibus nexis, *Ner.* 30.

* ‖ Blattĭfer, a, um. adj. [à ſupradict.] *Wearing purple.* Blattifer ſenatus, *Sidon.* ⸸ Purpuratus.

‖ Blattŏsērĭcum pallium, *A cloak of purple ſilk,* Vopiſc. ⸸ Purpureum.

‖ Blātus, *vel* Blattus, i. m. *A babbling fool, a coxcomb,* ap. *Recent.*

* ‖ Blax, ācis. [à Gr. βλὰξ] *A fooliſh, fond, wanton, buffing, fellow;* Lat. Stolidus, mollis, delicatus, laſcivus, & qui ſe inaniter jactat, *Feſt.*

* Blechnon, i. n. [βλῆχνον Gr.] *A kind of fern,* or *brake,* Plin. 27, 9.

* Blēchon, i. n. [à γλῆχων Gr. mutat. Γ in B] *Wild penny-royal,* Plin. 20, 14.

* Blennus, i. m. [à βλέννα, mucus] *A ſnotty noſe, a coxcomb, a fool, a noddy, a dolt.* = Stulti, ſtolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 2.

* Blĭteus, a, um. adj. [à blitum, olus vile] *Unſavoury, vile, like blites; inſignificant, ſilly, dull.* ¶ Blitea meretrix, *An inſignificant baggage; a ſorry dirty whore, a ſlut, Id.* Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1.

* Blĭtum, i. n. [à βλίτον, Gr. quod & βλίττον, Suid. & βλῆτον, Theoph. & βλῆττον, Dioſc.] Blitum iners videtur, & ſine ſapore, &c. *Plin.* 20, 22. *Blite,* or *blites, an herb thought to be ſpinach, a kind of beet having no taſte.* Apponunt rumicem, braſſicam, betam, blitum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 26.

B ante O.

*Boa, æ. f. & bŏva. [à βοῦς bos. ob. magnitud.] Serpens aquatilis. Gr. ὕδρος. (1) *A large kind of ſerpent.* (2) Alſo *a diſeaſe wherein red pimples ariſe in the fleſh, perhaps the meaſles, ſmall-pox,* or *ſwine-pox.* (1) Plin. 8, 14. (2) *Id.* 24, 8.

* Boans, tis. part. [à boa] *Lowing, echoing, reſounding.* Boans voce forum, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 450.

* Boārius, a, um. adj. [à boa] *Of,* or *pertaining to, oxen.* ¶ Forum boarium, *The beaſt market,* Plin. 28, 2. Arva boaria, *The fields adjoining to it,* Prop. 4, 10, 19. Boaria lappa, *herba,* Plin. 26, 11.

* ‖ Boātus, ûs. m. verb. [à boo] *The bellowing of an ox; an o yes, a loud voice of a crier in halls of juſtice; any great noiſe,* Præconis amplo boatu Citatus, *Apul. Met.* 3. *p.* 73.

* ‖ Bŏca, æ. f. Piſcis, [à boando, *i. e.* vocem emittendo, *Feſt.*] *The only fiſh that hath a voice, whereas all the reſt are mute.* Hinc Mercurio eloquii Deo ſacra, *Pier.*

* Boĭa, æ. *vel* boĭæ, ārum. f. *Plaut.* genus vinculorum, [à βοεία, ſc. δορὰ, pellis bubula, ex eâ enim conficiebantur primitus] *A collar,* or *yoak about the neck, firſt, as it ſhould ſeem, made of leather, but afterwards of iron,* or *wood; wherewith ſervants were puniſhed,* Plaut. Aſin. 3, 2, 5.

* Bolbĭton, i. n. [à βολὴ ejectio] Fimus bubulus. *Beaſts dung, cow-turd,* Plin. 28, 17.

* ‖ Bŏlēter, ēris. m. [à βάλλω jacio] *A caſting-net.* Boleter halieuticos, *Treb. Poll.* ⸸ Rete jaculum.

* Bōlētus, i. m. fungi genus. [βωλίτης Gr.] *A muſhroom of the beſt ſort.* 𝔛 Vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis, Boletus domino, *Juv.* 5, 147.

* Bŏlis, ĭdis. f. [à βάλλω jacio] (1) *A ſounding plummet.* Plin. 2, 26. (2) Alſo *a fiery meteor like a dart appearing in the air,* Plaut.

† Bŏlōna, æ. m. In acc. pl. Bolonas, *ap.* Arnob. Al. leg. Volones. *A fiſhmonger that buyeth draughts of fiſh to ſell again,* or *that ſells great fiſh.*

Bōlus, i. m. [à βῶλος, *i. e.* gleba, R. offa vel. buccella, & etiam præda] (1) *A maſs,* or *lump, of metal,* or *any thing elſe; a wedge,* or *piece.* (2) *A gobbet, a mouthful,* or *bit.* (3) Met. *A prey.* (1) Magnum bolum deferunt æris, *Varr.* (2) Crucior bolum tantum mihi ereptum è faucibus, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 6. (3) ¶ Dare alicui grandes bolos, *To bring in gain,* Ter. ☞ *Medici hodierni, exemplum, puto, Græcorum ſecuti, in fem. genere utuntur.*

Bŏlus, i. m. [à βόλος, jactus] (1) *A caſt,* or *throw, at dice; a chance.* (2) Alſo *a draught with a net in the water.* (1) Si vis tribus bolis vel in chlamydem, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 13. (2) Nimis lepidè jeciſti bolum, *Id. Rud.* 2, 3, 30. ☞ *Jocatur Poëta ex ambiguo; bolus enim eſt tam piſcatoris, quàm aleatoris.*

‖ Bombarda, æ. f. [à bombo, & ardore, *Vall.* Bombus, ſonus non aptum tantùm, aut poculi bilbientis, ſed etiam tonitrûs, *Euſt.*] *A gun, a muſket, a firelock,* &c. *Invented by a monk, about the year of our Lord,* 1380. ☞ *This word is of the number of thoſe, which, though lately coined, aptly expreſs the thing, and, I think, ought to be admited; neceſſity obliging us to uſe words for things invented ſince the time of Claſſick writers, which I obſerve here once for all.*

* Bombax, interj. contemnentis vel negligentis. [à βόμβαξ, Gr.] *Peh! Piſh!* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 131.

* Bombīlo, as. neut. [à Gr. βομβέω] *To hum like a bee, to buz.* Auct. Philom. 36.

* Bombus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] (1) *The huming of bees, a buz.* (2) *The hoarſe ſound,* or *blaſt, of a trumpet.* (3) *A hum,* or *applauſe.* (1) Si apes intus faciunt bombum, *Varr. R. R.* 16, 25. (2) Rauciſonis efflabant cornua bombis, *Catull.* 62, 263. (3) Suet. *in* Ner. 20.

* Bombȳcīnus, a, um. adj. [à bombyx] *Made of ſilk, ſilken.* Quarum delicias & panniculus bombycinus urit, *Juv.* 6, 259.

* Bombȳlis, is, f. [*ab* eodem] *The grub, of which comes the ſilk-worm,* Plin. 11, 22.

* Bombyx, ȳcis. [à βόμβυξ] (1) *A ſilk-worm,* maſc. (2) *The ſilk yarn ſpun by the worm,* fem. (3) Alſo *the fineſt,* or *inmoſt, part of cotton.* (1) Bombyx pendulus urget opus, *Mart.* 8, 33, 16. (2) Aſſyriâ tamen bombyce adhuc feminis cedimus, *Plin.* 11, 23. (3) *Sic appellatum* Goſſypium *à Plinio obſervavit* Salm. *in* Exercit. Plinianis.

* ‖ Bombȳzātio, *vel* Bombĭtātio, ōnis. f. [à bombo qui eſt ſonus apum.] *The huming of bees.*

* Bŏnāſus, i. m. [βόνασος, Gr.] *A wild beaſt, like a bull, only that it hath the main of a horſe,* Plin. 8, 15.

Bŏnĭtas, ātis. f. *Goodneſs, either natural,* or *moral.* (1) *Bounty, kindneſs.* (2) *Propriety, fitneſs.* (3) *Fertility, fruitfulneſs.* (4) *Excellency in any kind.* (5) *A natural quickneſs of apprehenſion.* (6) *Juſtice, equity.* (1) = Quid præſtantius bonitate & beneficentiâ? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 43. (2) Quare bonitate potiùs verborum noſtrorum utamur, quàm ſplendore Græcorum, *Id. Orat.* 49. (3) Plùs cultor, quàm ipſa per ſe bonitas ſoli efficiat, *Quint.* 2, 19. (4) Amomum laudatur colore rufo; ſecunda bonitas pallido, *Plin.* 12, 13. (5) Quæ & ingenii bonitate nonnulli aſſequuntur, & progreſſione diſcendi, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 3. (6) An eam cauſam probare non poteram, cujus tanta bonitas eſt, &c. *Id.* pro *Dom.* 22.

Bŏnum, i. n. ſubſt. (1) *Any good,* or *bleſſing; internal, corporeal,* or *external, according to the diviſion of Cicero from the Peripateticks.* (2) *Virtue.* (3) *A particular virtue, moral,* or *divine; as, juſtice, equity, ſanctity,* &c. (4) *Any endowment, accompliſhment,* or *qualification, of mind.* (5) *A miſtaken good, a ſatisfaction of ſome irregular paſſion.* (6) *Eaſe, daintineſs, ſoftneſs.* (7) *A benefit, profit,* or *advantage.* (8) *Acuteneſs, ſharpneſs of apprehenſion.* (9) Bona, pl. *An eſtate.* (1) Vid. Cic. Tuſc. 5, 30. Corn. Nep. Dion. 1. Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 19. & ſeq. (2) 𝔛 Amicus bonus Cum mea compenſet vitiis bona, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 70. (3) Bonum, æquúmque oras, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 94. (4) Bona animi, *Ov. Tr.* 1, 6, 34. bona eloquentiæ, *Quint.* (5) Vindicta bonum vitâ jucundius ipſâ, *Juv.* 13, 180. (6) = Delicatus, & bono ſemper aſſuetus, *Sen.* (7) 𝔛 Paucis temeritas eſt bono, multis malo, *Phædr.* 5, 4. *ult.* (8) Plus in uno ſæpe, quàm in turbâ, boni, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 1. Confer. verſ. ult. (9) Bona proſcriptorum vendebantur, *Nep.* ☞ *Hâc notione ſæpe occurrit, & ferè plur.*

Bŏnus, a, um. adj. melior, comp. optimus, ſup. Ant. Benus, unde Bene [à Beo, as.] (1) *Happy*; *good, virtuous*, with relation to a fixed habit; goodneſs, and virtue in general, according to the Stoicks, but is often ſaid of a perſon, who hath acquired a habit of any ſingle virtue; as. (2) *Bountifull, liberal, munificent.* (3) *Kind, friendly.* (4) *Wiſe, prudent.* (5) *Gentle, mild, peaceable, propitious, favourable.* (6) *Chaſte, continent*, &c. And becauſe ſome philoſophers, as Herillus, made happineſs conſiſt in knowledge and ſcience, it ſignifies, (7) *Skilfull, expert, good at, learned.* Others again, as the Epicureans, in the body, whence it denotes, (8) *Healthy, plump, fat.* (9) *Fair, beautifull*, &c. And others, as the Peripateticks, made external bleſſings, and the goods of fortune, ingredients in happineſs, (ſurely they are good appendages) whence it expreſſeth, (10) *Nobly deſcended, honourable.* (11) *Wealthy, rich, opulent.* From perſons it is transfered to things, and denotes, (12) *Auſpicious, fortunate, lucky, proſperous.* (13) *Fertile, fruitfull.* (14) *Firm, ſtrong, in good repair.* (15) *Precious, valuable.* (16) *Uſefull, ſerviceable, profitable.* (17) *Healthfull, ſalutary.* (18) *Towardly.* (19) *True, ſincere.* (20) *Great, large.* (21) *Audible, loud.* (22) *Notorious, famous, eminent*, in a bad ſenſe. (23) *True, genuine, not counterfeit.* (24) *Delicious.* (25) *Welcome, acceptable.* (26) *Sound, perfect.* (27) *Harmonious, muſical.* (1) Omnibus virtutibus inſtructos, & ornatos bonos viros dicimus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 10. Bono mentis fruendum eſt, ſi beati eſſe volumus, *Id.* Unde cognomine BONUS appellabatur Phocion, *Vid.* Val. Max. 3, 8. Extern. 2. (2) = Vellet bonus, atque benignus Eſſe, daret quantùm ſatis eſſet, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 51. (3) Confido bono Lepido me eſſe uſurum, *Planc. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 21. (4) = Vir bonus, & ſapiens, *Cic.* (5) = Lenior, & melior ſis accedente ſenectâ, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 211. Amat bonus otia Daphnis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 61. Sis bonus ô felixque tuis, *Id. Ib.* 65. (6) Quod cupis capis, & bonum non abſcondis amorem, *Catull.* 59, 204. (7) Virg. Ecl. 5. 1. (8) Tametſi bona natura eſt, reddunt curaturâ junceas, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 24. (9) Qualis venit ad Phrygium Venus judicem, bona cum bonâ nubit alite virgo, *Catull.* 59, 27. (10) Bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? i. e. *ſenatoribus*, Cic. Superbia crudelitate gravior eſt bonis, *Flor.* 1, 7. ☞ *Quæ numerantur in externis, ſuntque media bona*, Vid. Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 19. *& ſeq.* (11) = Hanc boni beatique omnes amatis, *Catull.* 35, 14. ≐ In foro infimo boni homines, atque dites ambulant, *Plaut.* 4, 1, 14. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 1. Bonus re, aut ſpe, *Cic.* (12) Bonæ aves, *Liv.* Res Hiſpanienſes valde bonæ, *Id.* 𝔛 Bona nemini hora eſt, ut non alicui ſit mala, *Publ. Syr.* 𝔛 In bonis, aut perditis, rebus, *Cic.* (13) Bona paſcua campi, *Tib.* 4, 3, 1. Agrum meliorem, neque preti majoris nemo habet, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 12 (14) Ædes bonæ, *Plaut.* Boni poſtes, *Id.* (15) Bonas horas malè collocare, *Mart.* 1, 114. (16) Bona bello Cornus, *Virg. Geor.* 2. 447. (17) 𝔛 Ubì bonum cœlum habeat, ne calamitoſum ſiet, *Cato.* (18) Ingenium bonum narras adoleſcentis, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 8. (19) Bonæ conſcientiæ pretio ducebatur, *Tac.* Dic bonâ fide, tu id aurum non ſurripuiſti? *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 42. (20) = Bonum atque amplum lucrum, *Plaut.* Bona pars hominum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 61. Pars bona montis ea eſt, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 150. (21) Scio te bonâ eſſe voce; ne clama, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 49. (22) O furum optime balneariorum! *Catull.* 31, 1. (23) 𝔛 Si ſapiens nummos adulterinos acceperit imprudens pro bonis, *Cic. Off.* 3, 23. (24) Bonis rebus agit lætum convivam, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 111. Vid. & Nep. Ageſil. 8. (25) Bonus nuncius, *Plaut.* (26) Bonam mentem mihi ſentio iracundiâ, & amore ablatam, *Cic.* (27) Parvus ut eſt cygni melior canor, *Lucr.* 4. 182. ¶ Bonum Factum, vel B. F. Formula edictis præfigi ſolita, boni ominis causâ, *ap. opt. auctores.* Redire ad bonam frugem. *To become a new man*, Ter. Optimo jure prædia, *A freehold eſtate*, Cic. Bono modo, *After a ſort, in ſome meaſure*, Id. ☞ Cui bono fuerit, *h. e.* cui parti. Ita Cicero: Quòd ſi te in judicium quis adducat, uſurpetque illud Caſſianum, *cui bono fuerit*; vide, quæſo, ne hæreas. Quanquam quidem illud fuit, ut tu dicebas, omnibus bono, qui ſervire nolebant; tibi tamen præcipuè, qui non modò non ſervis, ſed etiam regnas, *Phil.* 2, 35.

* Boo, as. neut. [à bos, vel à βοῶ, vocifero] *To low*, or *bellow, like an ox*; *to roar.* Met. *To ring*, or *echo.* Cœlum boat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 77.

* † Boo, ĕre. unde Bount, *Pacuv.* & *Varr.* [à boum mugitibus dict. *Non.*] ⊥ Boo, as.

* Boōtes, æ. m. *Ov.* & ‖ is, *Avien.* [à βοώτης, Gr. *i. e.* bubulcus] *A ſtar following Charles's wain*, Juv. 5, 23. Lat. Bubulcus. = Arctophylax.

* ‖ Bŏreālis, e. adj. [à ſeq. Boreas] *Northern*, Avien. Per. 84.

* Bŏreas, æ. [βορέας, & βοῤῥᾶς, Gr.] *The North wind, a cold freezing wind*, Ov. Met. 1, 66. Lat. Aquilo.

* Bŏrēus, a, um. adj. [à ſupradict.] *Belonging to the North.* Vita peragenda ſub axe Boreo, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 8, 41.

Bŏryptes, *A black gem, with red and white ſpots*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Bos, bŏvis, c. g. [à Gr. βοῦς, Doricè βῶς] Cùm totam ſpeciem deſignat, eſt freq. m. gen. niſi interdum ap. Poëtas, & eos qui minùs accuratè ſcripſerunt; rariſſimè certè f. niſi cùm *Lucæ boves* dicuntur elephantes. Cùm de ſolo mare ſemper itidem maſc. cùm de feminâ ſolâ ſemper effertur in fem. gener. Gen. plur. Boum, dat. & abl. Bobus, per craſin, pro Bovibus; ſed Auſon. corripit priorem, ac ſi eſſet ſyncope, non craſis. (1) *An ox, a bull, all ſorts of neat.* (2) *A cow.* (3) *A heifer.* (4) According to ſome, *money ſtamped with an ox upon it.* (5) *A large fiſh.* (1) Feſſi boves, *Hor. Epod.* 9, 22. (2) Forda ferens bos eſt, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 631. (3) Bos intacta, *Hor. Epod.* 9, 22. (4) Boves bini hîc ſunt in crumenâ, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 5, 16. ex mente quorundam interpretum: Sed ibi boves pro pretio boum mercandarum per jocum Sagariſtio dixit. Nummos Græcos bovis imagine percuſſos, non ſolùm adagium, βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώττης, ſed & ipſi nummi antiqui, qui κειμηλίοις principum, & eruditorum aſſervantur, ſatìs docent. Sed utrùm huc reſpexit ſervulus necne incertum. Neminem bovem pro pecuniâ Latinè dixiſſe puto, quanquam Servio jubente, Romanorum quoque æs bove ſignatum teſtatur, *Plin.* 18, 3. (5) ¶ Bos Luca. *An elephant*; quòd in Lucanis primùm vidit Italia, *Plin.* 9, 14. Bos mortuus *pro* taureâ, *A whip*, jocum captans dixit *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 22.

* Boſcas, ădis. f. *al.* boſcis; ſed corr. [à βόσκω paſco] *A water fowl like a duck, a pochard*, Col. 8, 15.

* Boſtrȳchītes, is. m. [ex βόστρυχος, cincinnus.] *A gem like a lock*, or *buſh, of woman's hair*, Plin. 37. 10.

* ‖ Boſtrȳchus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A buſh of hair.* Lat. cincinnus.

* ‖ Bŏtănĭcus, a, um. adj. [βοτανικὸς, Gr. *i. e.* ad herbas pertinens; à βοτάνη, herba] *Pertaining to herbs.* Artis vocab. ‖ Botanicum, i. n. herbarium. *An herbal.* Ap. recent.

* Bŏtăniſmus, i. m. [à βοτάνη.] *A weeding*, or *pulling up weeds*, or *herbs.* Pauci runcant, quod botaniſmum vocant, *Plin.* 8, 18.

Bŏtellus, i. m. [dim. à botulus] *A ſauſage, a hog's-pudding*, Mart. 5, 79, 9.

* Botrus, i. m. [à βότρυς, Gr.] *A bunch*, or *cluſter, of grapes*, Plin. 26, 4. Lat. racemus.

* Botryo, ōnis. m. [ab eodem] *A bunch of grapes preſerved*, Mart. 11, 28.

* Botrys [à βότρυς, Gr.] *The herb called oak of Jeruſalem*, or *Ambroſia*, Plin. 27, 4.

* Botrytes, [ex eodem themate] *A precious ſtone ſo call'd*, Plin. 37, 10.

Bŏtŭlārius, i. m. *He who makes*, or *ſells, puddings*, or *ſauſages*, Sen. Ep. 56.

‖ Bŏtŭlus, i. m. Genus farciminis [à bolis] *A ſauſage, bludding*, or *hog's-pudding.* De cujus confectione vid. *Apic.* 2, 5.

* † Bŏvans, tis. part. [à bos] *Bellowing, roaring*, Varr. *ex* En.

* ‖ Bŏvātim, adv. [ab eodem] *Like an ox*, Non.

* Bŏvīle, is. n. [à bove] *An ox-ſtall*, or *cow-houſe.* Cervus ſe bovili condidit, *Phædr.* 2, 9.

* ‖ Bŏvillus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Of an ox*, or *cow.* ¶ Caro bovilla, *Beef*, Lex. *ex* Plin.

* ‖ Bŏvīnātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à bovinor] *A caviling*, or *thwarting*, Gell. 11, 7.

* † Bŏvīnātor, ōris. [ab eodem] Id. qui tergiverſator. *A flincher, dodger*, or *ſhuffler*, Lucil. ‖ *A common diſturber*, Gloſſ. Philox. Gr. θορυβοποιός.

* ‖ Bŏvīnor, āris. dep. [à bos] *Properly to ſtop in the midſt of a furrow.* Met. *To flinch*, or *go, from his word*; *to boggle.* Alſo *to rail, to bawl, and ſcold*, Feſt. ⊥ Tergiverſor.

B ante R.

* Brăbeuta, *vel* Brăbeutes, æ. m. [βραβευτὴς, Gr.] *He that giveth the prize in any game of wreſtling, runing*, &c. Suet. Ner. 53.

* Brăbȳla, n. pl. [à Gr. βράβυλα] *Damaſcenes, plums*, or *damaſk prunes*, Plin. 27, 8.

Bracca, *al.* braca, æ. f. Vox Gallica. *Breeches, ſlops, brogues, galligaſkins, thick mantles, garments made of frize, worn by northern people*, Ov. Triſt. 3, 10, 39. ¶ Laxe braccæ, *Ship-mens hoſe*, Luc. 1, 430. ☞ *Hence the Engliſh breeches.*

Braccātus, a, um. adj. i. e. Braccis indutus. *Breeched, wearing ſuch breeches*, or *trouſes, as the Gauls, Scythians, Perſians.* Vid. Plin. 3, 4. Braccatorum filii, *Juv.* 8, 234. Braccatis illita Medis Porticus, *Perſ.* 3, 53.

Brăchiāle, is. n. [*ſc.* ornamentum] *A bracelet, a wriſt-band*, or *bracer*, Plin. 29, 7.

Brăchiālis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the arm.* ¶ Brachialis nervus, *A cliping one another cloſe*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 99.

Brăchiātus, a, um. adj. *Having arms*, or *branches.* ¶ Brachiatæ vineæ, *Vines having long branches upon trails*, Col. 5, 5.

Brăchiŏlum, i. n. dim. *A pretty little arm*, Catull. 62, 181.

BRĂCHIUM, i. n. (1) *The arm.* (2) *The arm*, or *bough, of a tree.* (3) *A line*, or *work, thrown up in fortifying a place.* (4) *An arm of the ſea.* (5) *A crab's claw.* (6) *A forked ſtake.* (7) *The fore feet of a horſe.* (8) *The tendrils of a vine.* (1) Alterna brachia jactat, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 377. (2) = Ramos, & brachia tendens, *Id. Geor.* 2, 296. (3) Conſul muro Ardeæ brachium injunxerat, *Liv.* 4, 9. in fine. (4) Veluti per devexum in mare brachium, *Id.* 44, 35. (5) Concava brachia cancri, *Ov. Met.* 10, 127. (6) Cruda extraxit brachia terrâ, *Luc.* 3, 387. (7) *Littl.* ex *Ov.* 3. *Met.* Edidit hinnitus, & brachia movit in herbis. *Sed hîc intelligi poſſunt hominis brachia; nam de Centauro dicitur.* (8) Brachia ſunt quæ duramenta Græci vocant. *Col.* 4, 21, 1. ¶ Levi brachio. *Cic. Att.* 2, 6. ¶ Molli brachio, *Id.* *Slightly, ſuperficially.*

* Brăchȳlŏgia, æ. f. [à βραχὺς brevis & λόγος ſermo] *Brevity*, or *ſhortneſs of ſpeech*, vid. Quint. 9, 3. *ubi Latinè* copulatam diſſolutionem *vertit.*

Bractea, æ. f. *ſeu* brattea. (1) *A thin leaf*, or *plate, of gold, ſilver*, or *other metal*; *a tinſel, a ſpangle.* (2) *A chip*, or *thin piece of wood.* (3) Alſo *a weather-cock upon the top of turrets, ſteeples*, &c. (1) Leni crepitabat bractea vento, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 209. (2) Excogitatæ ſunt & ligni bracteæ, *Plin.* 16, 43. (3) Vitr.

‖ Bracteālis, e. adj. ¶ Fulgor bractealis. *The glittering of ſpangles*, Prud. Hymn. Rom. 1025.

Bracteātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Covered with thin plates*, or *leaves, of any metal*; *plated.* (2) Met. *Glittering, gaudy, of no ſubſtance.* (1) ¶ ‖ Bracteatum lacunar, *A ſpangled vault*, Sidon. (2) ¶ Bracteata felicitas, *Slight tinſel happineſs*, Sen. Ep. 115.

Bracteŏla, æ. f. dim. *A little leaf of gold, ſilver*, or *other metal.* Supereſt qui bracteolam de Caſtore ducat, *Juv.* 13, 152.

Branchiæ, ārum. f. pl. _The gills of a fiſh_, Plin. 9, 18.

BRASSĬCA, æ. f. [_qu._ Præſica, Varr. & Feſt. quòd ex ſcapo præſecetur] _Caulyflower, cabbage._ Braſſica capitata, _Plin._ 20, 9. ☞ _De variis braſſicæ gen. vid._ Cat. _c._ 156 & 157. _Item_ Plin. 19, 8. & 20, 9.

Braxeæ, ārum. pl. Vid. Baxeæ. _A kind of pantofle_, or _ſlipper._

Brechmăſis; vox Indica. _Light pepper._ Vid. Plin. 12, 7.

* ‖ Brĕphotrŏphium, i. n. [à βρέφος infans & τρέφω nutrio] _A hoſpital for the bringing up of orphans_, or _poor children._ Latinè, Infantum hoſpitium, _Decr._

* Brĕvè, adv. [_à_ brevis] (_ſc._ tempus) de præterito, utì brevè, de futuro. _For a ſhort time, for a little while_, Catull.

* Brĕvì, adv. [_ab_ eodem] (_ſc._ tempore) (1) _Soon after, in a ſhort time._ (2) _Briefly in ſhort, in a few words._ (1) Brevì pòſt mortuus eſt, _Cic._ (2) Brevì tamen ſic habeto, _Id._

* Brĕvia, um. n. pl. [_ex_ eodem themate] Loca vadoſa, _Serv. Fords, ſhelves_, or _ſhallow places; flats._ Tres Eurus _naves_ ab alto In brevia & ſyrtes urget, _Virg. Æn._ 1, 115. ⌘ Nec diſcerni poterant brevia à profundis, _Tac. Ann._ 1, 70.

* Brĕviārium, i. n. [_ab_ eodem] _A breviary_, or _compendious draught; an abridgement_, or _breviate; an epitome_, or _ſummary; a regiſter, a roll, a brief._ ‖ _A breviary_, or _maſs book._ Fecit breviarium totius imperii, _Suet. Aug._ 101. ☞ _Stomachatur in hâc voce, tanquam ſordidâ, & vulgari Seneca:_ Breviarium, _inquit_, olim cùm Latinè loqueremur, ſummarium vocabatur, _Ep._ 39. _princ._

* Brĕvĭlŏquens, tis, adj. [_ex_ brevis & loquens] _That ſpeaketh in a few words; ſhort, brief._ Breviloquentem me tempus ipſum facit, _Cic. Att._ 7, 20.

* ‖ Brĕvĭlŏquentia, æ. f. [_ex_ brevis & loquor] _A ſhort way of ſpeaking._ Breviloquentiam in ſcribendo colere, _Cic._ ap. _Gell._ 12, 2.

* Brĕvio, as. [_à_ brevis] _to abridge, to make ſhort, to ſhorten._ Breviare quædam & exornare, _Quint._ 1, 9.

* Brĕvior, āris. paſſ. [_à_ brevio] _To be ſhortened_, &c. Manil. 3, 461.

* BRĔVIS, e. adj. [à Βραχὺς, Gr. Feſt. ſc. χ in _v_ verſo] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) _Short in meaſure._ (2) _Time._ (3) _Compendious, brief._ (4) _Small, little._ (5) _Narrow._ (1) Menſura brevior, _Ov. Met._ 9, 788. Breviſſima terra, _Plin. Ep._ 2, 82. ⌘ Conveniunt voto longa breviſque meo _puella_, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 36. (2) Vive memor quàm ſis ævi brevis, _Hor. Sat._ 2, 6, 97. (3) = Ambitus verborum contractus, brevis, _Cic._ de _Cl. Orat._ 44. (4) ⌘ Privatus illis cenſus erat brevis, Commune magnum, _Hor. Od._ 2, 15, 13. (5) ⌘ Lato non ſeparor æquore, brevis obſtat aqua, _Ov. Ep._ 18, 147. ¶ Ad breve, _A little while_, Suet. Tib. 68.

* Brĕvĭtas, ātis. f. [_ab adj._ brevis] (1) _Lowneſs, as of ſtature_, &c. (2) _Shortneſs, brevity._ (1) ⌘ Gallis præ magnitudine corporum brevitas noſtra contemptui eſt, _Cæſ. B. G._ 2, 30. (2) Brevitate temporis tam pauca cogor ſcribere, _Cic. Att._ 1, 18. = Contractio & brevitas dignitatem non habet, _Id. Orat._ 57.

Brĕvĭter, adv. ùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. _In few words, briefly; to be ſhort, in fine._ = Breviter ſummatímque deſcribere aliquid, _Cic. Orat._ 15. ⌘ Quodque ego pluribus verbis, illi breviùs, _Id._ de _Fin._ 4, 10. Tantùm breviſſimè dico, judices, _Id. Verr._ 5, 13.

Briſa, æ. f. _A lump of troden_, or _preſſed grapes_, Col. 12, 39.

Brĭtannĭca, æ. f. _The herb Britannica_, or _ſpoonwort, very good againſt the ſcurvy_, Plin. 25, 3.

Brŏchĭtas, ātis. f. _Crookedneſs_, or _bending, of the teeth_, or _tuſks_, Plin. 11, 38.

Brŏchon. _A kind of tree from whence bdellium flows_, Plin. 12, 9.

Brŏchus, i. m. Leg. & broncus, & broccus. (1) _Blubber liped._ (2) ‖ _Having the chin and nether jaw more ſticking out than the upper._ (3) Et adjectivè, _Crooked, and ſharp, like boar's tuſks._ (1) Brochi labeones dicti, _Plin._ 11, 60. (2) Lucil. _ap._ Non. (3) ¶ Brochi dentes, _Gag-teeth_, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

* Brŏmos [_à_ βρόμος _avena_, item herba quæ avenæ ſimilis eſt] _Oats, wild oats_, Plin. 22. ult.

* Bronchŏcēle, es. f. [βρογχοκήλη Gr. _ex_ βρόγχος, guttur, & κήλη, hernia] _A bunch_, or _ſwelling, in the throat, like to a rupture_, Celſ. 7, 13.

Broncus, _Gag-toothed_, Varr. Vid. Brochus.

* Brontia, æ. f. [à βροντὴ tonitru] _The thunder ſtone_, Plin. 37, 10.

* BRŪMA, æ. f. [à Βρόμιος, Bacchus, quòd in id tempus incideret, in quo erant feſta Bacchi; fortè rectiùs quaſi brevima; ant. n. brevimus _pro_ breviſſimus dixerunt. Unde _Varr. L. L._ 5. Bruma dicta, quòd breviſſimus dies] (1) _The ſhorteſt day of the year, mid-winter, the winter ſolſtice._ (2) Synecd. _Winter._ (1) Bruma novi prima eſt, veteriſque noviſſima ſolis, _Ov. Faſt._ 1, 163. (2) Ver ubi longum, tepidaſque præbet Jupiter brumas, _Hor. Car._ 2, 6, 18.

* ‖ Brūmālia, um. pl. n. _ſc._ feſta, quæ in brumam incidunt [_à_ Brumo, quomodo Bacchum vocant, _Rhod._] Eadem quæ & Liberalia & Vinalia. _Feaſts of Bacchus kept twice a year_, viz. _on the laſt day of February, at the end of winter; and on the fifteenth of Auguſt before winter._

* Brumālis, e, adj. _Belonging to winter, winterly, winter-like._ Sol accedens ad brumale ſignum (_ſc._ Capricornum) _Cic._ de _Orat._ 3, 45. Brumalis dies, _Id._ de _Fato_, 3. frigus, _Virg. Æn._ 6, 205.

Bruſcum, i. n. [dictum fortè _ex_ ruſco] _A bunch, knot_, or _knur, in a maple-tree_, Plin. 16, 16. ‖ Officinæ etiam corruptè pro ruſco uſurpant.

Brūta, æ. f. _A kind of tree like a cypreſs, of a fragrant ſmell, next to that of cedar_, Plin. 2, 17.

Brūtia, _vel_ Bruttia pix [_à_ Brutiis Italiæ pop.] _Plin._ 16, 11.

Brūtiāni, _vel_ Brūtiārii. _Servile officers to the magiſtrates; who were employed in going on errands, and were the ſame with the_ Gerontes, Fulg. _or in doing the beadle's duty: like the Brutii, who ſideing with Hannibal, and, continuing with him till he went out of Italy, loſt their freedom, and were ſentenced to drudgery_, Cato.

BRŪTUS, a, um. adj. Miſerè torquetur hoc vocab. ad exprimendum etym. V. Littl. & Voſſ. (1) _Inſenſible, ſenſeleſs._ (2) _Brute_, or _brutiſh; irrational._ (3) _Vain, void of reaſon, inſignificant._ (1) Bruta tellus, _Hor. Carm._ 1, 349. (2) Bruta exiſtimantur animalium, quibus (cor) durum riget, _Plin._ 11, 37. (3) = Bruta fulmina, & vana, quæ nullâ veniunt ratione naturæ, _Plin._ 2, 43.

* Brya, æ. f. [_à_ Gr. Βρύα] _A little ſhrub like birch; whereof they made bruſhes_, or _brooms_, Plin. 13, 21.

* Bryōnia, æ. f. [Βρυωνία Gr.] _A wild vine growing in hedges, with red berries_, Plin. 23, 1. Alſo _briony_, or _wild nep; white vine_, Id.

B ante U.

* Bu, βȣ̃, part. in comp. auget; [à βȣ̃ς, bos, ob majeſtatem boum, _Varr._] ut βȣ́παις, grandis puer. _A booby._ Βȣ́λιμος, magna fames. Bupus, magnos pedes habens. Ex _Feſt. Pomp._

† Bua, ant. potus. _A word of children aſking for drink, as_ papa _for meat_, mamma _for mother_, tata _for father_, Varr.

* ‖ Būbălus, a, um. adj. [_à_ bos] _pro_ bubulus, vel, ut alii, _pro_ bubalinus, _Vul. Int._

* Būbălus, i. m. [ab eodem] _A buffalo_, or _wild ox; a buffle_, or _bugle_, Mart. 1, 23.

* Būbīle, is. n. [_à_ bubus, _i. e._ bobus] _An ox-ſtall_, or _cow houſe_, Varr. L. L. 7, 30. Plaut. Perſ. 2, 5, 18.

* ‖ Būbo, m. [à βȣβὼν, inguen] tumor inguinis. _A ſore about the groin; a botch, a ſhanker, a bubo._

Būbo, ōnis. m. _ap._ Virg. ſemel f. Sola bubo, _Æn._ 4, 462. Sed _avis_ ſubauditur, _Serv._ [_à_ buſone quem edit] unde bubulo, quod vid. _An owl._ Luctifer bubo, _Sen. Herc. Fur._ 687.

* Būbōnium, i. n. [à βȣβὼν inguen] _A kind of herb, the ſame with_ Inguinalis, _Plin._ 27, 5.

* ‖ Būbŏnŏcēle, es. f. [ex βȣβὼν, inguen, & κήλη, hernia] _A rupture_, or _burſteneſs, in the groin_, Perot.

* † Būbreſtis, is. f. Vid. Bupreſtis.

‖ Bubsĕqua, æ. m. [_à_ bubus ſequendis.] _A cow_, or _neat, herd; a driver of cattle_, Apul. p. 232. ⊥ Bubulcus.

* Būbŭla, æ. f. _ſc._ caro. [_à_ bos] _Beef_, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4.

* ‖ Būbulcĭto, as. act. _i. e._ bubulci more clamo. [_à_ bubulcus] (1) _To cry like a herdſman._ (2) _To be a keeper of cattle._ (1) Varr. _ap._ Non. (2) Apul. p. 768.

* Būbulcĭtor, āris. dep. [_à_ præced.] _To tend_, or _look to, cattle._ Decet me amare, & te bubulcitarier, _Plaut. Moſt._ 1, 1, 50.

* Būbulcus, i. m. [_à_ bubus] _A herdſman, he that ploughs with oxen_, or _tends them._ Plauſtra bubulcus agit, _Ov. Triſt._ 3, 12, 30.

* ‖ Būbŭlīnus, a, um. adj. ¶ Urina bubulina calida, _Cow-piſs_, Veg. 3, 4.

* Būbŭlo, as, vocab. _ex_ ſono fictum. [_à_ bubus] _To hoot like an owl._ Bubulat horrendum ferali carmine bubo. _Auct. Philom._ 37.

* Būbŭlus, a, um. adj. [_à_ dat. pl. bubus] _id. quod_ bovinus, _Of_, or _belonging to, an ox_, or _cow._ ¶ Caro bubula, _Beef_, Plin, 23, 7. Corium bubulum, _A bull-hide_, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 11.

† Būcæda, æ. c. g. _A ſlave that uſeth to be ſcourged with whips made of ox-hides_, Plaut. Moſt. 4, 2, 1.

* Būcardia, æ. f. [à βȣ̃ς bos, & καρδία cor] _A ſtone ke the heart of an ox_, Plin. 37, 10.

BUCCA, æ. f. (1) _The hollow inner part of the cheek; the cheek itſelf_, Plaut. (2) _The hollow part of the cheek which ſtands out by blowing._ (3) Meton. _A trumpet._ (1) Plin. 11, 37. (2) Tumidas intendit rumpere buccas, _Perſ._ 5, 13. (3) Notæ per oppida buccæ, _Juv._ 3, 35. ¶ Quod in buccam venerit, ſcribito, _Whatever comes uppermoſt_, Cic. Att. 1, 12.

Buccea, æ. f. [_à_ bucca] _A morſel_, or _mouthful._ Duas bucceas manducavi, _Suet. Auguſt._ 76.

‖ Buccella, æ. f. [dim. _à_ buccea] onom. vet. ψώμιον. Leg. & buccellum, & buccilla, Lexic. Græco-lat. _A litle morſel_, or _mouthful._

Buccĭna, æ. f. [_à_ bucca] _A trumpet, cornet_, or _horn; a neat-herd's_, or _ſwine-herd's, horn_, Col. 6, 23.

Buccĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) _A trumpeter, one that winds a horn._ (2) _A publiſher, proclaimer_, or _ſeter forth._ (1) Buccinatore in caſtris relicto, _Cic._ (2) Quòd polliceris te buccinatorem fore exiſtimationis meæ, _Id. Fil. Ep. Fam._ 16, 21.

Buccĭno, as. _To ſound a trumpet, to publiſh._ ¶ Cùm buccinatum eſt, imperſ. _When the ſign is given by horn_, &c. _as when the ſwine are called to the trough_, Varr.

Buccĭnum, i. n. _A trumpet_, or _horn, to blow with_, Plin. 11, 10. Alſo _a ſhell-fiſh, like a trumpet_, or _horn_, Id. 9, 36.

Bucco, ōnis. m. [_à_ bucca] (1) _Blub-cheeked_, or _wide-mouthed._ (2) ‖ _A paraſite_, or _ſhark._ (1) Plaut. Bacchid. 5, 1, 2. (2) Gloſſ. Vet.

Buccŭla, æ. f. [dim. _à_ bucca] (1) _A little cheek._ (2) Alſo _the beaver_, or _murrion._ (1) Suet. Galba 4. (2) Fractâ de caſſide buccula pendens, _Juv._ 10, 134.

Buccŭlentus, a, um. adj. _Blub-cheeked_, or _wide-mouthed_, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 53.

* Būcĕphălus, i. m. [ex βȣ̃ς bos & κεφαλὴ caput, Βȣκέφαλος Gr.] _The great horſe of Alexander the Great._

* Būcĕras, ătos. n. [_à_ βȣ̃ς & κέρας cornu] _The herb fenugreek_, Plin. 24, 19.

* Būcĕrus, a, um. adj. [_ab_ eodem] ingentia habens cornua, _Of_, or _belonging to, neat_, or _beaſts; horned like an ox._ ¶ Armenta bucera, _Herds of oxen_, or _kine_, Ov. Met. 6, 395. Bucera ſècla, ut & ſêcla ferarum. _The kinds, ſorts_, or _breeds, of cattle_, Lucret. 5, 864. & 6, 1240. ap. quem, interpoſito i, buceriæque greges, 2, 661.

* Būcētum, i. n. [_à_ bubus] _A paſture where cattle are bred_, or _fatted._ Calidi reſonant buceta Matini, _Luc._ 9, 185.

Būcīda, æ. m. al. bucæda [_à_ bos & cædo, ut homicida, &c. ſign. paſſ.] _He that is beaten with leather whips, made of an ox's hide_, Plaut. Moſt. 4, 2, 1.

*Būcŏlĭca, ōrum. n. pl. _ſc._ carmina, dict. à bubulcis. _Paſtoral ſongs, wherein ſhepherds loves, and concerns, are diſcourſed of,_ Cic.

*Būcŏlĭcus, a, um. adj. [_ab_ eodem] _Pertaining to neat,_ or _beaſts_; or _to herdſmen_; _paſtoral._ Bucolicis juvenis luſerat antè modis, _Ov. Tr._ 2, 538.

*Būcŏla, æ. f. [dim. _à_ bos _contr. pro_ bovicula] _A young cow,_ or _heifer,_ Virg. Ecl. 8. ‖ It. fibula; _ancile,_ ſcuti bucula, _Iſid._ Hinc Ang. _A buckle._

*Būcŏlus, i. m. [dim. _à_ bos, _vel ant._ bus] _A young ox,_ or _ſteer_; _a bullock,_ Col. 6, 2.

Būfo, ōnis. m. _A toad._ Inventuſque cavis bufo, _Virg. G._ 1, 185.

*Būgloſſus, i. m. & Būgloſſum, i. n. [à βῦς & γλῶσσα lingua] _Borage, bugloſs,_ Plin. 25, 8.

*Būgōnia, æ. f. [βυγονία. Gr. _i. e._ βοῶν γονὴ] _The breeding of cattle,_ Varr.

*Būlăpăthon, i. n. [_à_ bu intenſ. & lapathon] _The herb patience,_ or _great dock,_ Plin. 20, 21.

Bulbāceus, a, um. adj. [_à_ bulbus] _With round heads, bulbous,_ Plin. 21. 6.

*Bulbīne, es. f. [βυλϐίνη Gr.] bulbi ſpecies. _An herb having leaves like leeks, and a purple flower,_ Plin. 19, 5.

Bulbōſus, a, um. adj. _Full of round heads, like an onion_; _bulbous,_ Plin. 21, 17.

BULBUS, i. m. _A ſcallion_; _any root that is round, and wraped with many ſkins, coats,_ or _peels, one upon another_; _as onions, leeks, ſaffron, tulip-roots, cloves of garlick, lily roots,_ &c. Vid. Plin. 19, 5. ſub finem, & eundem 2, 5.

*Būle, es. f. [à βυλὴ Gr. _i. e._ conſilium & concilium] _The council of ſtate._ Et bule, & eccleſiâ conſentiente, _Plin. Ep._ 10, 111. Lat. Senatus, concilium.

*Būleuta, æ. m. [_ab_ eodem] _A common-council man, a ſenatour,_ Plin. Ep. 10, 113. Lat. conſultor.

*Būleutērion, i. n. [_ex_ eodem themate] _A town-hall,_ Plin. Lat. Curia, ſenaculum. Alſo _a large building in Cyzicum, without pin,_ or _nail, in it,_ Plin. 36, 5.

† Bulga, æ. f. Galli _bulgas_ ſacculos ſcorteos appellant, _Feſt._ _A budget,_ or _mail, of leather_; _a money bag._ Cum bulgâ cœnat, dormit, lavit, omnis in unâ Spes hominis bulgâ, _Lucil. Sat._ 6.

*‖ Būlīmus, i. m. & Būlīmia, æ. f. [ex βῦ, particulâ intenſivâ, & λιμὸς, fames] _An inſatiable hunger, a greedy appetite._ Bulimum Græci magnam famem vocant, _Feſt._

*BULLA, æ. f. [à βολὴ, jactus, fortè quòd _conjectu_ lapidum, &c. excitari ſoleat] (1) _A bubble of water when it rains,_ or _the pot ſeeths._ (2) _A great head of a nail, emboſſed on doors,_ or _gates._ (3) _Studs,_ or _boſſes, on girdles,_ or _bridles._ (4) _An ornament worn about the neck,_ or _at the breaſt of children, made like a heart, and hollow within, wore till they were ſeventeen years old, and then hung up to the houſhold gods._ (5) ‖ Alſo _a ſeal, a pope's bull._ (1) Si eſt homo bulla, eò magìs ſenex, _Varr._ (2) Juſſine in ſplendorem dari bullas has foribus noſtris? _Plaut. Aſin._ 2, 4, 20. (3) Notis fulſerunt cingula bullis, _Virg. Æn._ 12, 942. (4) Bulla rudi dimiſſa eſt aurea collo, _Propert._ 4, 1, 131. (5) Apud ſequiores ſcript. ☞ _Obſervandum eſt nobilium pueros bullas aureas habuiſſe, pauperum de loro. Huc enim pertinet illud Juvenalis_ : 5, 164. Etruſcum puero ſi contigit aurum, Vel nodus tantùm, & ſignum de paupere loro.

*Bullans, tis. part. [_à_ bullo] _Bubbling._ ¶ Urina bullans, _Having bubbles,_ Plin. 28, 6.

*Bullātio, ōnis. f. [_ab_ eodem] _Sed al. leg._ bulbatio, _A bubbling,_ Plin. 34, 14.

*Bullātus, a, um. adj. denom. [_ex_ eodem] _Garniſhed with ſtuds,_ or _brooches._ ¶ Bullatus hæres. _A child in his coats, a young gentleman under ſeventeen,_ Juv. 14, 5. Met. Alſo _vain, puffed up, without ſubſtance._ ¶ Bullatæ nugæ, _Swelling lines, lofty words, without ſenſe, empty expreſſions,_ Perſ. 5, 19. ‖ Bullatus doctor, _A doctor made by patent,_ or _mandamus._

*Bulliens, tis. part. [_à ſeq._ bullio] _Boiling,_ or _bubbling,_ Celſ.

*Bullio, īre, īvi, ītum. [_à_ bulla] _To boil in ſeething, to bubble._ Summâ rurſus non bullit in undâ, _Perſ._ 3, 34. Conf. Celſ. 5, 19.

*Bullo, as. _i. e._ Bullas excito, [à bulla] _To bubble._ Ubi bullabit vinum, ignem ſubducito, _Cato_ 105.

*Bullŭla, æ. f. [dim. _à_ bulla] _A little bubble, boſs,_ or _ſtud_; alſo a _little wheal,_ or _puſh._ Bullulas excito, _Celſ._ 2, 5.

*Būmamma, æ. f. Varr. _Id. quod_

*Būmaſtus, i. m. [ex βῦ intenſ. & μάςος, mamma] _A large ſwelling grape, like a teat._ Non ego te tranſierim tumidis, bumaſte, racemis, _Virg. Geor._ 2, 102. Bumammam, _Varr._ de _R. R._ 12, 5. Latinè appellat.

*Būmĕlia, æ. f. [ex βῦ _interſ._ & μελία fraxinus] _A kind of large aſh-tree,_ Plin. 16, 14.

*Būnias, ădis. f. [βυνιὰς, Gr.] _A rape,_ or _round radiſh of Limoſin_; _a turnep,_ Plin. 20. 4.

*Būnium, i. n. _Idem,_ Plin.

*Buphthalmus, i. f. [ex βῦς bos, & ὀφθαλμος, oculus] _An herb like Chamomile, but more upright, May-weed, ox eye, ſtinking Chamomile._ Vid. Plin. 25, 8. Lat. Caltha.

*Būpleuron, i. n. _ſeu_ Būpleuros. [ex βῦς & πλευρὰ latus] _An herb growing without ſowing,_ or _ſeting, and having a top like dill,_ Plin. 22, 22.

*Būpreſtis, is, & ĭdis. f. [ἀπὸ τῦ πρῆσαι τὰς βῦς] _A kind of cantharides, fatal to a beaſt, if eaten amongſt graſs,_ Plin. 30, 4. ‖ Alſo _a ſort of herb which kills cattle_; _the burncow,_ Dale.

*Būra, æ. f. & buris, is. [_à_ bubus, _Varr._ vel quaſi βόος ὐρὰ, _i. e._ bovis cauda, _Serv._] _The plough-tail,_ or _handle._ Fracta bura, _Varr._ Magnâ vi flexa domatur In burim ulmus, _Virg. Geor._ 1, 170.

‖ Burdo, ōnis. m. _A mule, engendered of a horſe, and a ſhe-aſs._ ※ _Mulus_ ex aſino, & equâ; _burdo_ ex equo, & aſinâ.

*‖ Burgus, i. m. Veg. [à πύργος, turris] _A caſtle, fort,_ or _redoubt_; _a burrough,_ or _town corporate._ Hinc Burgenſis, _A burgeſs,_ or _burger._

*‖ Būrĭcus, i. m. [βύρικος] Gl. _A little horſe, a nag._ ⊥ Mannus.

*Būris, is. f. in acc. burim. _The plough-tail._ Vid. Bura.

‖ Burrio, īre. vox ficta à ſono formicarum. _To ſwarm,_ or _make a huming noiſe, as piſmires do,_ Apul. 8. p. 254.

*‖ Burrus, a, um. adj. [ex πυῤῥὸς, rufus. Unde fortè & _Burrhia,_ Ter. qui Gr. πυῤῥίας, à rufo capite] _Ruddy, red,_ Feſt.

*Burſa, æ. f. [_à_ Gr. βύρσα, corium] _An ox-hide. The tower at Carthage ſo called,_ Virg. ‖ _A burſe,_ or _royal exchange for merchants._ ¶ Burſa paſtoris, _An herb, ſhepherd's purſe,_ or _pouch._

*Būſĕlīnum, i. n. [ex βῦ, vel βῦς bos, & σέλινον, apium] _An herb like garden ſmallage, but having a ſhorter ſtem, and a red root,_ Plin. 20, 12.

‖ Buſteus, a, um. adj. _Almoſt dead, ready to be carried to the grave,_ Lex. _ex_ Plaut.

Buſtĭrăpus, i. m. qui è flammâ (buſti _ſc._) cibum petit, _Ter._ Sive cœnam de rogo capit, _Catull._ _A robber of tombs,_ or _graves_; or _a ſnatcher of victuals at the funeral feaſts._ Verbero, buſtirape, furcifer, _Plaut. Pſeud._ 1, 3, 127.

*Buſtrŏphe, es. f. [à βυςροφὴ, Gr. _i. e._ bovis verſura] _A way of writing uſed in old time, wherein they began the firſt line at the left-hand, and the next at the right, and ſo went forward, and backward, as they do in ploughing,_ Vict.

‖ Buſtuālis, e. adj. _Of,_ or _belonging to, graves,_ Sidon.

Buſtuārius, a, um. adj. _That keeps about tombs,_ or _graves._ ¶ Buſtuaria mœcha, _A common whore,_ Mart. 3, 93. ‖ Buſtuarium, _Jun._ φαρμακεύτριαν, Jun. τυμβάδα, vocab. Heſych. _A witch,_ or _enchantreſs, who haunteth tombs and graves._

Buſtuārius, i. m. qui ante buſta dimicat. _A fencer,_ or _ſword-player, that fought at the grave of ſome great man, in honour of him,_ Cic. _in_ Piſon. c. 2. ‖ _He that burnt the dead,_ Iſid.

Buſtum, i. n. [_ab_ uſtum, _b_ præpoſito Æolum more, _Voſſ._] _The place where dead bodies were burned_; _a tomb, grave,_ or _ſepulchre._ Met. Buſtum omnium legum, _Cic._ in _Piſ._ 5. ※ _Exſequiæ_ dic. dum portatur cadaver, _funus_ dum ardet, _buſtum_ cùm jam crematum eſt, _ſepulchrum_ cùm demum conditur, _Donat._

*‖ Būſȳchon, i. n. _ſc._ magna ficus [ex βῦ, & σῦχον, ficus] _A great unſavoury fig,_ Feſt.

Būteo, ōnis. m. accipitris genus. _A kind of hawk that hath three ſtones, a buzzard,_ Plin. 10, 8.

*Būthȳſia, æ. f. [ex βῦς, bos, & θυσία, ſacrificium] _A ſlaying,_ or _ſacrificing, of oxen,_ Suet. Ner. 12.

Būteo, ōnis. f. [_à_ buteo, vel fort. à ſono vocis] _A bittour,_ Auct. Philom. 42. Vid. Bubo, is.

† Butūbāta, _ſive_ Būtūbāta, _Næv._ pro nugatorius poſuit, _i. e._ nullius dignationis. _Tittle-tattle, prittle-prattle_; _nonſenſe, fooleries,_ Id.

*Butyrum, i. n. dict. [_à_ βῦς, bos, & τυρὸς, coagulum] _Butter,_ Plin. 28, 9. ☞ _Media ſyllaba eſt communis._

*‖ Buxea, æ. f. _ſc._ tabula. [_à_ buxus] _A table of box wood, on which anciently they wrote,_ Lex. _ex_ Plaut.

*Buxētum, i. n. [_ab_ eodem] _A place ſet with box-trees,_ Mart. 3, 58.

*Buxeus, a, um. adj. [_ex_ eodem themate] (1) _Of box,_ (2) _of a pale yellow colour, like box._ (1) Buxeus frutex, _Col._ 8, 15. (2) Dentes picei, buxeique, _Mart._ 2, 41. Buxeus color, _Plin._ 12, 7.

*✠ Buxĭfer, a, um. adj. [_à_ buxus & fero] _That beareth box, where box grows,_ Catull. 4, 13.

*Buxōſus, a, um. adj. [_à_ buxus] _Full of box, much like box,_ Plin. 12, 25.

*Buxum, i. n. [_ab_ eodem] (1) _Box-wood._ _A pipe made of box to play on._ (1) Torno raſile buxum, _Virg. Geor._ 2, 449. (2) Inflati murmure buxi, _Ov. Met._ 14, 537.

*Buxus, i. f. [à πυξὸς, idem, quod à πυκάζω, denſo] eſt enim ſpiſſiſſima ex omni materiâ, _Plin._ (1) _The box-tree, the wood._ (2) Meton. _A trumpet, flute,_ or _pipe, with two rows of holes_; _a top, comb,_ or _any thing made of box wood._ (1) Virens buxus, _Ov. Met._ 10, 97. Ora buxo pallidiora, _Id._ 4, 134. (2) Cùm Bacchica mugit Buxus, _Stat._ Buxum torquere flagello, _Perſ._ 3, 51. Crines depectere buxo, _Ov. Faſt._ 6, 229.

B ante Y.

*‖ Byne, es. f. [à βυνὴ, Gr.] _Malt, barley ſteeped._

*‖ Byrrhus, i. m. [à πυῤῥὸς] _A kind of ruſſet garment,_ Sulpit.

*Byrſa, æ. [à βύρσα, corium. Sanè ab Heb. בצרה, arx. Nam illa de corio taurino fabula eſt. Vid. _Flor._ 2, 15.] _An ox-hide._ Meton. _The burſe in Carthage._

*Byſsīnus, a, um. adj. [_à ſeq._ byſſus] _Made of lawn,_ or _cambrick,_ Plin. 19, 1.

*Byſſus, i. f. [βύσσος Gr. _ex_ Heb. בוץ.] _A kind of fine flax,_ or _linen,_ Plin. 19, 1.

Byturos. _A worm in Campania, that gnaweth vines,_ Plin. 30, 15.

C

C c. The third letter, but ſecond conſonant, may indeed be copied immediately from the Hebrew כ, being exactly the ſame, only in complaiſance to our way of writing, turning towards the right: yet is much more probably framed from the Greek Γ, its right and perpendicular line, for the more eaſe and quick diſpatch in writing, inſtead of an angle, degenerating into a ſemicircle. For it is evident, that the Latin letters are many of them exactly the ſame with the Greek; and moſt of the reſt, which are common to both tongues, differ no more, than haſte, conveniency of writing, or, perhaps, ſome novel, and growing depravation might probably occaſion. And I may add alſo, That many words natives of Greece, were made denizens of Rome, without any formality of changing their garb, eſpecially thoſe of Dorick families: others again, in pretty near proportion between their number of words and letters, ſuffer ſome change, to be more civilly treated there: beſides, it is notorious that the Roman youth were anciently taught both to read, and write their own language by Greek maſters. This I judge proper to obſerve here once for all, and proceed. The rank which C holds in the Latin alphabet, anſwering that of Γ in the Greek, is a farther evidence of this extraction: beſides, when the Greeks in their own letters expreſs a pure Latin word, where this letter is found, they commonly ſubſtitute Γ, or K, for *Cajus Cæſar*, writing Γαῖος Καῖσαρ. Yea, in many Latin words c and g are indifferently written; as *Cajus Cnæus*, or *Gajus Gnæus*. But before I go farther, I muſt do a piece of juſtice to this letter, by declaring, that though it acknowledge the Greek Γ for its parent, yet it may challenge the ſame regard from the Latin letters g and k, and, in the opinion of ſome learned men, from q alſo: the firſt whereof was not known to the Romans, till after the firſt Punick war. This is plainly proved from the royal laws, where *Acnom* is writ for *Agnum*, *Acrom* for *Agrum*; and that famous remaining piece of antiquity, the monumental pillar of Duilius, where we read *Lecio pucnandod*, *exfociont*, &c. for *Legio pugnando effugiunt*. As for K, it appears never to have been much uſed, and is now ſo obſolete, that it is not writen in more than two or three Latin words, where c is always indifferently, or perhaps better, uſed. And for Q, the indifferency found in writing very many Latin words therewith, or with C, as *cur*, or *quur*; *quum*, or *cùm*; *locutus*, or *loquutus*, *cottidie*, or *quotidie*, hath induced many Criticks to deduce its original from c. But this ſhall be conſidered in its proper place. The name of C, if we attend to analogy, is always Kè, as is its ſound before all vowels; and never Sè. And here, with much reluctance, I remark, That foreigners, who own we underſtand Latin perfectly, and write it correctly, account us little better than barbarians, in ſeveral parts of pronunciation; but in none more juſtly, than our depraved ſound of this letter before æ, œ, e, i, and y, as if it were S; which at the ſame time our learned men confeſs to differ from the ancient uſage of Greece, and Rome, to be unreaſonable in itſelf, and to introduce a ſtrange confuſion in words and things; ſo that *cædo*, and *ſedo*; *cæpi*, and *ſepi*; *cenſus*, and *ſenſus*; *cicer*, and *ſiſer*; *cygni*, and *ſigni*, and many thouſands more, have with us, one and the ſame ſound. Hence alſo it comes to paſs, that its ſound is entirely loſt after ſ; ſo that *cæna*, and *ſcena*; *celeris*, and *ſceleris*, and innumerable words of the ſame kind, are confounded. This I humbly leave to the conſideration and redreſs of the learned ſchool maſters of this kingdom, as very well deſerving it, and return to its true ſound; which is the ſame with that uſurped by the exploded K, and ſtands related to the harder ſound of g, as p to b; and therefore in the inflection of words g before a vowel, is changed into c before a conſonant; as *ago*, *actum*, not *agtum*; *lego*, *lectum*, not *legtum*; juſt as *ſcribo*, *ſcriptum*. Neither ought it to be ſounded with an aſpirate, as the modern Italians do, who ſay *chichindela*, *Chichero*, &c. for *cicindela*, *Cicero*. Concerning its intercourſe with ſ, and t, the *tenuis* of the third Claſs of Mutes, I rather chooſe to treat in the diſſertation upon thoſe letters, leſt I ſhould be thought too tedious in this.

C ante A.

C. Litera ad omnes vocales vim ſuam per fert, *Quint.* 1, 7. C. Caius, C. Caia, *Id. ibid.* Cn. Cnæus. COS. Conſul. COSS. Conſules. C in numeris centum denotat.

‖ Căbăla, *vel potius* Cabbăla, æ. f. קבלה doctrina accepta, à קבל, accepit; ut eadem *Maſora* dict. quatenus *tradita*. *A myſterious doctrine among the Jews, received by oral tradition from their fathers, and at laſt compiled into a body in their Talmud.* Alſo *a ſkill, or ſcience, practiſed by the more modern Jews, in diſcovering myſteries, and expoſitions from the numbers that letters of words make.*

‖ Căbăliſta, æ. m. *A cabaliſt, one ſkilled in that ſcience.*

‖ Căbăliſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or, belonging to, that ſcience.*

* ‖ Căballārius, i. m. *ſc.* eques. [*à* caballus] *A horſeman, a chevalier*; alſo *an equerry, a horſe-dreſſer*, Firm.

* Căballīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Of a horſe.* ¶ Caro caballina, *Horſe-fleſh*, Plin. 28, 20. Fons caballinus, *The Muſes ſpring in Helicon.* Perſ. prol. 1.

* CĂBALLUS, i. m. [à καβάλλω, dejicio] ut ſit quem *ſuccuſſatorem tetrum tardumque caballum*, voc. Lucil. *ap.* Non. *A ſorry horſe, a jade, a mill-horſe, a keffel, a pack-horſe, a horſe that throws the rider*; ‖ *in latter times taken for a war-horſe.* Olitoris aget mercede caballum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 36. Optat arare caballus, *Id. Ep.* 1, 14, 43.

‖ Căbălus, i. m. noctuæ genus. *A kind of night-raven*, Tert.

* ‖ Cabus, i. m. [κάβος, Gr. Heb. קב] *A Hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints, and a half.*

Căcăbo, as. *To cry, or call, like a partridge.* Cacabat hinc perdix, *Auct. Philom.* 19.

† Căcăbum, i. n. *Id. quod*

Căcăbus, i. m. [à ſono dum fervet] *A kettle, or pipkin, to boil meat in*, Col. 12, 4. Vos ubi cibum coquebant cacabum adpellârunt, *Varr.* 1, 4.

* Cacalia, æ. f. [κακαλία Gr.] *An herb called wild caraways, or wild chervil*, Plin. 26, 6.

Căcātŭrio, īre, īvi, ītum. deſiderat. [*à* caco] *To go to ſtool, to have a mind to do his needs*, Mart. 11, 78.

Căcātus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] *Beſhit, bewrayed.* Catull. 1, 34.

‖ Caccăbus, i. m. *A kettle.* Vid. Cacabus.

* Căcemphăton, Căcēphăton, *vel* Căcōphăton, n. *Serv.* [à κακέμφατον, *vel* ut al. leg. κακόφατον, *i. e.* malè ſonans, à κακὸς, & φημὶ] *A harſh ſound of words*, Quint. 8, 3. 𝔛 Euphonia. Alſo *an abuſe of a trope*; *as*, Arrige aures, Pamphile, *Ter.*

Căchectes, *vel* a. m. & Căchectĭcus [*à ſeq.* cachexia] *Of an ill conſtitution, or ſtate of body*, Phthiſici, & cachectæ, *Plin.* 28, 9. Cachectici, quorum corpus macie conficitur, *Id.* 32, 10.

* Căchexia, æ. f. [καχεξία, Gr.] *i. e.* mala corporis habitudo. *An evil habit, or ſtate of body, when the nutriment turneth to ill humours*, Celſ. 5, 22.

* Căchinnātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* cachinno] *A loud laughter.* 𝔛 Si ridere conceſſum ſit, vituperetur tamen cachinnatio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 31.

* Căchinno, as. act. [*à* cachinnus] *To laugh aloud*, Suet. Furtim cachinnant, *Lucret.* 4, 1169.

* Căchinnor, āris. dep. [*à* cachinnus] *To laugh aloud, to laugh outright.* ¶ Tremulo cachinnare riſu, *Lucret.* 1, 818. *id quod*, Riſu quati, ap. *Juv. To laugh till he is ready to ſplit his ſides.*

* Căchinno, ōnis. m. [*ab* eodem] *A great laughter, ſcorner, or ſcoffer*, Perſ. 1, 12.

* CĂCHINNUS, i. m. riſus effuſus [à καχάζω, Heb. שחק, riſus] *A loud laughing, a laughter in deriſion, or ſcorn.* ¶ Cachinnum tollere, *To ſet up a laughter, to cackle again*, Hor. A. P. 113. Majore cachinno concutitur, *Juv.* 3, 110.

Cachla, æ. f. herba, quæ & buphthalmos, *May-weed, ſtinking chamomile*, Plin. 25, 8.

* Cachrys, yos. f. quæ & κάγχρυς, [à καίω, uro; quoniam in medicinâ urendi vim habet, *Plin.* 26, 8.] *Oak-apples, beech-maſt, aſh-keys, the catlins upon nut-trees, the goſlins on willows, &c.* Alſo *the ſeed of roſemary*, Id. 24, 11.

Căco, as. act. *To go to ſtool, to cack.* ¶ Durum cacare, *To have a hard ſtool*, Mart. 3, 89. Nec toto decies cacas in anno, *Catull.* 21, 20.

* ‖ Căcŏchȳmia, æ. f. [*à* κακὸς malus, & χυμὸς ſuccus] *Ill digeſtion*, Med.

* Căchŏchȳmus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Cauſing bad digeſtion*, *Celſ.* 2, 19.

* Căcŏdæmon, ŏnis. m. [*à* κακὸς & δαίμων dæmon] *An evil ſpirit, a devil*, Val. Max. 1, 7. Lat. malus genius, larva.

* Căcoēthes, is. n. [*à* κακὸς & ἦθος mos] (1) *A boil, a botch, a cancer, a rebellious ulcer.* (2) *An evil cuſtom, or faſhion*; *an ill habit.* (1) Reſiſtit ulceribus quæ cacoëthe vocant, *Plin.* 22, 25. *Celſus etiam ſed Græcis literis*, 5, 27. (2) Tenet inſanabile multos Scribendi cacoëthes, *Juv.* 7, 53.

* Căcŏtechnia, æ. f. [ex κακὸς & τέχνη ars] Cacotechniam quidam nominaverunt artis pravitatem, *Quint.* 2, 20.

* Căcŏzēlia, æ. f. [ex κακὸς & ζῆλος emulatio] *Affected, perverſe, imitation*; *a falling into one fault to avoid another*, V. Quint. 8, c. 3.

* Căcŏzēlus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *One that doth imitate ſcurvily, an affector of new words.* 𝔛 Cacozelos, & antiquarios, ut diverſo genere vitioſos, pari faſtidio ſprevit, *Suet.* in *Octavio* 86.

* Cactos, i. f. [*à* κάκτος, Gr.] *An artichoke*, Plin. 21, 16.

Căcŭla, æ. m. *A ſoldier's boy*, Plaut. Trinum. 3, 2, 95, & Gloſſ. Philox, Cacula, *ſervus militis.*

Căcūmen, ĭnis. n. [*qu.* coacumen, *i. e.* ubi acumina in unum coëunt, *M.*] (1) *The top.* (2) *The peek,* or *ſharp end, of a thing.* (3) Met. *The perfection of any thing.* (1) Cacumen arboris, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 73. montis, *Catull.* 62, 240. (2) ovi, *Plin.* 10, 52. pilorum capitis, *Hirt. B. Af.* 47. (3) Ad ſummum donec venêre cacumen, *Lucr.* 5. ult. de artium inv. loquitur.

Căcūmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Sharp at the end, pointed, peaked.* Ova cacuminata, *Plin.* 10, 52. à

Căcūmĭno, as. act. *To make pointed, ſharp,* or *copped.* Summáſque cacuminat aures, *Ov. Met.* 3, 195.

Cădāver, ĕris, n. [à cadendo, *Serv.*] *A carcaſs, a dead body,* Cic. *in* Piſon. 33. ¶ Met. Cadavera oppidorum, *The ruins of towns,* Sulpitius *ap.* Cic. Fam. 4, 5.

Cădāvĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *Like a dead carcaſs, ghaſtly.* ¶ Cadaveroſa facies, *A wan, gaſtly, look,* Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27.

* Cădens, tis. part. [à cado] (1) *Falling.* (2) *Trickling.* (3) *Seting.* (4) Met. *Dying.* (5) *Deceiving, failing.* (6) *Terminatiug, uttered, ſpoken.* ☞ *De cæteris notionibus vid.* Cado. (1) Tethys miſerata cadentem Molliter excepit, *Id. Met.* 11, 784. (2) Cadentes lachrymæ, *Id. Met.* 10, 509. (3) ⌘ Freto ſurgente cadentibus hœdis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 711. (4) Gemitus cadentûm, *Id. Met.* 5, 154. (5) Spes cadens, *Liv.* (6) Verba cadentia, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 12.

* Cădīvus, a, um. adj. [à cado] quod ſponte, vel facilè, cadit. *That falleth of itſelf without violence,* or *pulling; tranſitory.* ¶ Cadiva poma, *Windfalls,* Plin. 15, 16. *Caduca* vacat *Propert.* 2, 32, 40.

* Cadmia, æ. f. [à Cadmo inventore] *A ſtone out of which braſs is melted, braſs ore,* Plin. 34, 10.

* Cadmītes. [ab eodem] *A kind of precious ſtone having blue ſpecks about it,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Cădo, ĕre, cĕcĭdi, cāſum. n. [à κάτω, deorſum, quòd cadere nihil aliud ſit, quàm deorſum ferri.] (1) *To ſlip,* or *ſlide, down.* (2) *To tumble,* or *fall, down.* (3) Met. *To fail,* or *falter.* (4) *To trickle, or pour, down.* (5) *To ſhed,* as *teeth do.* (6) *To chance,* or *fall out.* (7) *To belong to, ſuit,* or *agree, with.* (8) *To end,* or *terminate,* as *words do.* (9) *To fall, ſet,* or *go, down,* as *the ſun,* or *ſtars do.* (10) *To die, to be ſlain.* (11) *To be ſacrificed.* (12) *To be derived.* (13) *To fall under; to be ſubject,* or *belong, to.* (14) *To miſcarry,* or *be diſliked.* (15) *To ſink,* or *droop.* (16) *To be laid,* as the wind. (17) *To be diminiſhed.* (1) ⌘ Sic cadit, ut tactâ ſurgere poſſit humo, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 4, 18. (2) Cecidiſſetne ebrius, aut de equo uſpiam, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 124. (3) Inter verba cadit lingua ſilentio, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 36. (4) § Homini illico lachrymæ cadunt, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 1, 20. (5) Tum mihi dentes cadebant primulùm, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 57. (6) Sanè ita cadebat, ut vellem, *Cic. Att.* 3, 7. (7) Iambus, & dactylus inverſum cadunt maximè, *Id. Orat.* 57. (8) Verba meliùs in ſyllabas longiores cadunt, *Id.* (9) ⌘ Quid vetat & ſtellas, ut quæque, oritúrque, caditque, Dicere? *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 295. (10) Crebri hoſtes cadunt, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 81. Sed cadat ante diem, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 620. (11) Ante aras noſtrâ cadet hoſtia dextrâ, *Id. Æn.* 1, 338. (12) Fonte Græco cadant verba, *Hor. A. P.* 53. (13) Quæ cadunt ſub aurium menſuram, aſpectum, ſenſum, rationem, imperium, dictionémque, &c. *Cic.* (14) ⌘ Securus, cadat, an rectò ſtet fabula talo, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 176. (15) = Nec debilitari animos, aut cadere patitur, *Cic.* (16) Quo ſigno caderent auſtri, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 354. Cadit ira, *Perſ.* 1, 106. (17) Auctoritas principium cecidit, *Cic.* ¶ Cadere cauſâ, in judicio, *Id.* formulâ, *Quint.* *To be caſt in law, to loſe the ſuit.* In ſenſu obſcœn. Libera eris, ſi crebrò cades, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 4, 104. Incaſsùm cadere, *To come to nothing,* Id. Pœn. 1, 2, 147.

Cădūceātor, ōris. m. [à caduceo dict.] *A herald ſent to treat of peace, as the* Fecialis *did of war.* Caduceatores, qui ad pacem eos compellerent, miſit, *Curt.* 4, 9. Caduceatori nemo homo nocet, *Cato.*

Cădūceum, i. n. & Cădūceus, i. m. utrumque habent lexica. Sæpe occurrit in probis auctoribus, ſed ita ut neſcias, utrùm ab hoc, an illo, deflectitur; nec magis certum, an à Latino, an Græco, fonte cadat. Hince & penult. dubiæ quantitatis. *A ſtaff,* or *white wand, which heralds,* or *ambaſſadours, carried, when they went to treat of peace. A rod,* or *tip ſtaff, with two ſnakes twiſted about it. Mercury's wand.* Vid. Plin. 29, 3. Cœl. Rhod. 21, 16. Macrob. 1, 19. Hyg. 2, 8.

✠ Cădūcĭfer, i. m. *An epithet of Mercury from his caduceus,* Ov. Met. 2, 708.

* Cădūcum, i. n. [à cado] *An eſcheat, a windfall.* Legatum omne capis, necnon & dulce caducum, *Juv.* 9, 88.

* Cădūcus, a um. adj. [à cado] (1) *Ready to fall, unable to bear up itſelf.* (2) *Falling,* or *trickling, down.* (3) *Frail, uncertain, brittle, ruinous, falling to decay, periſhable.* (4) *Falling of itſelf without violence,* or *pulling.* (5) Met. *Fallen,* or *ſlain.* (6) *Eſcheated to the prince,* or *lord.* (7) ‖ *That hath the falling ſickneſs.* (1) Vitis naturâ caduca eſt, &, niſi fulta ſit, ad terram fertur, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. (2) Terra caducas Concepit lachrymas, *Ov. Met.* 6, 396. (3) = Caducæ, & incertæ ſunt divitiæ, *Cic.* de *Am.* 6. (4) Glandes caducæ, *Lucr.* 5, 1362. (5) Bello caduci Dardanidæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 481. (6) Vid. Cod. l. 6. t. 51. Cic. Philip. 10, 11. (7) Firm. ¶ Literæ caducæ. *Not laſting, quickly fadeing,* Plin. 13, 12. *Not,* as ſome expound it, *ſpreading,* or *ſinking, into the paper.* Caducæ hæreditates, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 11. Ironicè, *Eſtates unjuſtly got.* Propriè, quæ ab eo, cujus erant, jure in aliam cadunt; unde *Dulce caducum,* ap. *Juv.* Caducum ex lege Papiâ legatum erat relictum ſub conditione, quâ deficiente, vel vivo, vel mortuo, teſtatore, cadebat, & redibat, vel ad teſtatorem vivum, vel, eo mortuo, ad ſubſtitutum hæredem, *Calv.*

Cădurcum, i. n. [dict. à Cadurcis, Galliæ Narbonenſis incolis, quorum laudatiſſimum linum] (1) *A white blanket, coverlet,* or *quilt for a bed; a ſheet.* (2) Synecd. *The whole bed.* (3) ‖ *A veſſel to draw water with out of a pool,* or *pit; a horſe turning the wheel.* (1) Inſtitor hyberni tegetis, niveique cadurci, *Juv.* 7, 221. (2) Debetur violato pœna cadurco, *Id.* 6, 536. (3) Valla.

‖ Cădurcus, a, um. adj. ad cadurcum pertinens. ¶ Cadurcæ faſciæ, *Bed-cloaths,* Sulp. *ap.* Interp. Juv. 7, 221.

Cădus, i. m. [*ab* Heb. כד, hydria, lagena] (1) *A meaſure about eighteen gallons.* (2) Meton. *The wine contained therein.* (1) Vina cadis onerârat Aceſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 199. (2) Nec Parce cadis tibi deſtinatis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 20. ¶ Cadus ſalſamentarius, *A powdering-tub,* Plin.

Cæcātus, a, um. part. [à cæco] (1) *Blinded.* (2) Met. *Cheated, ſeduced.* (1) Potitios corrupit; unde cæcatus eſt, *Plin.* de *Vir. Ill.* (2) Libidinibus cæcati, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 30.

* Cæcias, æ, m. [à Caïco, Myſiæ fluvio, dictum etymon.] *The north-weſt,* or *north-eaſt, wind; a wind which bringeth rain,* Plin. 2, 47.

✠ Cæcĭgĕnus, a. um. adj. i. e. cæcus genitus, *Born blind,* Lucr. 2, 740.

Cæcĭlia, æ. f. *A ſloe-worm,* or *blind-worm,* Col. 6, 17.

Cæcĭlĭāna, æ. f. *A kind of lettuce,* Plin. 19, 8.

Cæcĭtas, ātis. f. *Blindneſs. either in a proper,* or *metophorical, ſenſe.* An tibi luminis obeſſet cæcitas, plùs quàm libidinis? *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 18.

Cæco, as act. Cæcum facio. *To blind, to dazzle,* properly, or met. Largitione cæcârunt mentes imperitorum, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 66.

Cæcor, āris. paſſ. (1) *To be blinded,* or *made dark.* (2) *To be corrupted.* (3) ‖ *To be diſappointed.* (1) Vid. Cæcatus. (2) Alicujus rei cupiditate cæcatum eſſe, *Cic.* pro *Domo* 23. (3) Spes vindemiæ cæcabitur, *Pollad.* 1, 6.

Cæcŭbus, a, um. adj. *ut.* vinum Cæcubum, & Cæcubum abſol. [à Cæcubo, Campaniæ oppido,] *An excellent ſort of wine, the product of Campania,* Hor. Od. 1, 20, 8.

† Cæculto, as. *To be dim-ſighted,* Plaut. Frag. ⸸ Cæcutio.

‡ Cæcŭlus, a, ŭm, adj. dim, *Blindiſh, half blind,* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 4, 11. ubi al. & puto rectiùs, leg. *cucule.*

Cæcus, a, um. adj. or, comp. de cujus etymo multi multa adferunt; quod tamen planè cæcum eſt. Cæcus dicitur, qui non videt, aut non videtur, ut oſtendunt exempla illîc allata, Vid. *Fab. Theſ.* It ſignifies (1) Actively, *Blind.* (2) Paſſively, *Secret, cloſe, unſeen.* (3) *Unforeſeen, uncertain.* (4) *Precipitate, raſh, head-ſtrong.* (5) *Confuſed, jumbled together.* (6) *Ignorant, unacquainted.* (7) *Ambiguous, obſcure.* (1) Si cæcus iter monſtrare velit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 3. (2) Ilia ſubter Cæcum vulnus habes, *Perſ.* 4, 43. (3) Cæca timet aliunde fata, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 16. (4) Furórne cæcus, an rapit vis acrior, *Id. Epod.* 7, 13. (5) Cæco exemit acervo, *Ov. Met.* 1, 24. (6) Proh cæca futuri Gaudia, *Claud.* in *Eutr.* 2, 545. (7) Hiſtoriis involvam carmina cæcis, *Ov.* in *Ib.* 55. ¶ ⌘ Eme die cæcâ olivum, id vendito oculatâ die, *Buy on truſt, and ſell for ready money,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 67. Hypſeâ cæcior, Prov. *Blind as a beetle,* Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 91. Enſis cæcus, *That ſtriketh here and there, at all adventures,* Stat. Theb. 9, 198. Ramus cæcus, *Fruitleſs,* Plin. 16, 30. Fluctus cæcus, *A ſudden wave,* Sen. Suaſ. 1.

‖ Cæcūtio, īre. *To ſee but a little,* or *not clearly,* Non. 2, 133. *ex* Varr.

Cædendus, a, um. part. *To be beaten,* or *cut,* Cic. Varr. 3, 147. Cædenda eſt hortis cepa, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 340.

Cædens, tis. part. *Beating, thumping.* Digitis cædentibus, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 71.

Cædes, is. f. [à cædo] (1) ‖ *A felling,* or *cutting down.* (2) *Slaughter, havock, murder.* (1) Ligni cædes, *Gell.* 19, 12. (2) = Tu vim negabis eſſe factam, ſi cædes, & occiſio facta non erit? *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 14.

Cædo, ĕre, cĕcīdi, cæſum. act. (1) *To laſh,* or *whip.* (2) *To beat,* or *knock.* (3) *To fell timber, to cut.* (4) *To kill,* or *butcher.* (5) Sometimes, *To ſlay in ſacrifice.* (6) *To knock,* or *rap.* (7) *To prune,* or *lop.* (8) *To convict.* (9) ‖ *To eat through,* as *moths do cloaths.* (1) Cædi diſcipulos deforme, ac ſervile, eſt, *Quint.* 1, 3. (2) = Non pectus cædere pugnis Te veto, nec planâ faciem contundere palmâ, *Juv.* 13, 127. (3) Cæſar ſylvas cædere inſtituit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 69. Cædere januam ſaxis, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 27. (4) Cædit greges armentorum, *Id. Phil.* 3, 12. (5) Cædit quinas de more bidentes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 96. (6) Nec pluteum cædit, nec demorſos ſapit ungues, *Perſ.* 1, 106. (7) Populneam frondem cædito, *Cato,* 5, 8. (8) Odio premitur omnium generum, maximè teſtibus cæditur, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 3, 3. (9) Litt. *ex* Lucil. ¶ Sermones cædere, *To talk together,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 1. *Perinde ut Græci* κόπτειν ῥήματα.

Cædor, ĕris, cæſus. paſſ. (1) *To be cut, beat,* &c. (2) Met. *To be convicted.* (1) Cædêre hodie tu reſtibus, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 4, 11. (2) Teſtibus cæditur, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 3, 3.

Cæduus, a, um. adj. [à cædo, *ſc.* cædi conſuetus] *Uſed to be cut,* or *loped,* Col. 3, 3. Sylva cædua, *Plin.* 13, 4. Frutex cæduæ naturæ, *Id.* 12, 19.

Cælāmen, ĭnis. n. *Engraving,* or *etching, in metal.* Meton. *The figure,* or *ſtory, engraven.* ¶ Neque enim clypei cælamina novit. *The device,* or *ſtory,* Ov. Met. 13, 291.

Cælātor, ōris. m. verb. [à cælo] *An engraver* or *carver.* Cælator cælum, & pictor penicilla deſiderat, *Quint.* 2, 21. ad finem. *Ap.* Cic. quoquè inven. *Verr.* 4, 24.

Cælātūra, æ. f. (1) *The ſkill of engraving,* or rather *of emboſſing.* (2) Meton. *Engraving itſelf,* or *emboſſing.* (1) Cælatura auro, argento, ære, ferro, opera perficit, *Quint.* 2, 21. (2) Cælatura clypei Achillis, *Id.* 2, 17.

Cælātus, a, um. part. [à cælo inſtrumento] (1) *Engraved, carved,* or *emboſſed.* (2) Met. *Compoſed, indited.* (1) Abacoſque complures ornavit argento, auroque cælato, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 21. (2) Cælatum Muſis opus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 92.

Cælebs, ĭbis, *potiùs* Cœlebs. adj. qu. κοίλιψ à κοίτη, & λείπω, carens concubitu, Voſſ. quem adj. (1) *Unmarried, ſingle, ſolitary, lonely.* (2) Subſt. *An unmarried,* or *ſingle, perſon*; *a bachelor.* (3) Alſo *a widower,* or *widow.* (4) *Dicitur etiam de arboribus.* (1) Quæ ſi non eſſet, cœlebs te vita deceret, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 1, 36. Cœlebs lectus, *Catull.* 66, 6. (2) Martiis cœlebs quid agam calendis miraris, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 1. ✠ Utrùm cœlibem eſſe te mavis liberum, an maritum ſervum? *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 4, 11. (3) Suet. Galba 5. (4) Platanus cœlebs Evincet ulmos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 4.

Cæleſtis, e. adj. [*à* cælum] *Heavenly, of heaven, of God.* Vid. Celeſtis.

Cælia, æ. f. *A kind of drink made of wheat, like our mum,* or *ale,* Plin. 22, 25.

Cælĭbātus, ûs. m. *A ſingle life*; *the ſtate of a man,* or *woman unmarried*; *widowhood,* Suet. Galb. 5.

♰ Cælĭcŏla, æ. c. g. [*ex* cœlum & colo] *An inhabitant of heaven, a god.* = Omnes cælicolas, omnes ſupera alta tenentes, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 787. Rex cælicolûm, *Id.* 3, 21. Genetrix cælicolûm [*ſc.* Cybele] *Sil.* 17, 3.

♰ Cælĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. [*ex* cælum & fero] *Bearing,* or *upholding, heaven*; *an epithet of Atlas, and Hercules.* Cælifer Atlas, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 796. Cælifera manus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 528.

♰ ‖Cælĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. ¶ Stellæ cæligenæ, *Heavenly ſtars,* Apul. *de* Mund. p. 708. edit. Delph. Alſo *an epithet of Saturn.*

† Cælĭpŏtens, tis. adj. ¶ Diî cælipotentes, *heavenly powers.* Plaut. Perſ. 5, 1, 3.

Cælĭtes, um. m. pl. Vid. mox Cælum. *Inhabitants of heaven, gods.* Adj. Cælitibus regnis pulſus, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 23. q. à ſing. Cæles, ĭtis, cujus abl. leg. ap. eund.

CÆLO, as. act. [*à* cælo, quòd circùm cædendo fit: meliùs à cælum inſtrumentum ſculptoris, *Varr.*] *To chaſe,* or *emboſs*; *to raiſe figures.* ✠ Cælare de auro, argento, ære, ferro, dic. ſculpere etiam de ligno, ebore, marmore, vitro, & gemmis, *Quint.* 2. ult. Sed fallitur, & fallit, nam reclamant, *Virg. Plin.* aliique. Rectiùs *Manutius* non materiâ, ſed formâ, cælaturam & ſculpturam diſtinguit; ut illa ſit, ubi ſigna ſunt de materiâ, quam habet ſubjectam, extantia; hæc, ubi opus depreſſum eſt, & in materiam quaſi inſcriptum.

Cælum, i. n. pl. Cæli, ōrum. [*à* cælo, quòd fit ſtellis qu. cælatum: ſed, puto, rect. ſcr. cœlum, quod vid.] *Heaven*; *the firmament,* or *ſky*; *the air, the weather,* &c. *Cic.* pro *C. Rab.* 5.

Cælum, i. n. Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 26. [*à* cædo] *An inſtrument to cut with, a graver,* or *graving tool.* Cælator cælum deſiderat, *Quint.* 2, 21. Sed & Cicero ipſe uſus eſt, *Verr.* 4, 24.

† Cælus, i. m. Saturni pater. Enn. *ap.* Soſip. *Heaven.*

† Cæmenta, æ. f. *Mortar,* Enn. *ap.* Non. ⸸ Cæmentum.

‖ Cæmentārius, i. m. *A rough maſon, a maker of walls, a pargeter, a dirt-dauber,* Hieron.

Cæmentĭtius, a, um. adj. *Rough,* or *made of rubble, and ruged ſtones,* or *mortar*; *rough caſt,* Vitr. 2, 8.

Cæmentum, i. n. [*à* cædo, quòd cæmenta ſunt parvi lapides, cæſi à majoribus] (1) *Rubbiſh, ſhards, unhewn ſtones,* or *pieces of ſtones, to fill up walls with*; *mortar, clay, parget, any ſtuff, whereof a wall is made, as ſtone, rubbiſh, cement.* (2) Alſo Meton. *A wall made with ſuch ſtuff.* (1) Cæmenta non calce durata erant, ſed interlita luto, *Liv.* 21, 11. (2) Plin. 36, 22. ✠ *Cæmentum* quævis lapidum fragmenta atque aſſulas ſign. *Intritum* fit ex calce & arenâ, *Litt.*

Cæpe, is. n. & Cæpa, æ. f. *An onion.* Tunicatum cum ſale mordens Cæpe, *Perſ.* 4, 30. Hortis eruta cæpa meis, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 340. ☞ Rectiùs ſcrib. cepe, & cepa; quæ vid.

‖ Cæpētum, i. n. *An onion-bed,* Gell. 20, 7.

Cæpīna, *rectiùs* Cēpīna, æ. f. *A bed of onions,* or *place where they grow,* Col. 11, 3, 56.

‖ Cæpĭtius, a, um. adj. *rectiùs* cepitius. *Of onions.* ¶ ‖ Cæpitium caput, *An onion's head.* Priſc.

Cæpŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* cæpa] *A cibol, an onion, a ſcallion, a chive.* Hoc menſe cæpulas ſeris, *Pald.* 3, 24. ☞ Rectiùs cepula.

Cærĕmōnia, æ. f. vel, quod Voſſ. præfert, Cærĭmōnia, ut ſit à Cære oppido Hetruriæ; al. congruentiùs ſimpliciſſimo etymo, Cērĕmōnia: nam inter cæteras, quæ plurimæ congeruntur ap. Voſſ. notationes, placet illa Joſ. Scal. [*à* cerus, *i. e.* ſanctus, *ut à* ſanctus, ſanctimonia: hinc *cerus manus* in carmine Saliari, *ſanctus, bonuſque*; quod Feſt. interpr. eſt *creator bonus*] (1) *Ceremony, religion.* (2) *Holineſs.* (3) *Pomp,* or *ſtate.* (1) = Cæremonia religioque in deos, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 22. Flaccus homo in ſacerdotio cæremoniiſque diligentiſſimus, *Id.* (2) Videbatur cæremoniam loci toto corpore polluiſſe, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 22. (3) Facere ludos maximâ cæremoniâ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 72.

Cærĭtes tabulæ, [*à* Cære, Hetruriæ oppido dictæ] *Tables,* or *regiſters, wherein the names of the Cerites were regiſtered.* ¶ Cærites cerâ digni, *Perſons not fit to be truſted with the management of the publick affairs, but who ought to be put upon the ſame footing with the Cerites, who had no vote.*

Cærŭleātus, a, um. adj. *Died,* or *coloured, blue,* or *like azure,* Paterc. 2, 83.

Cærŭleum, i. n. *A kind of ſand among the ore of gold and ſilver, uſed by painters*; *Ultramarine,* Plin. 34, 12.

Cærŭleus, a, um. adj. [dict. *à* cælo, *qu.* cæluleus] (1) *Blue, azure, of a colour like the ſky, ſky-coloured blue.* (2) Alſo *green, wan, pale.* (1) Cæruleâ contectus nube, *Cic.* in *Arat.* 204. (2) Mors cærulea, *Ov. Ep.* ad *Liviam,* 93.

Cærŭlus, a, um. adj. *Sky-coloured, blue.* ✠ *Cærulus* naturæ color; cæruleus naturam fingi, & imitatur, *Fronto.* Amnis cærulus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 51. Cærula verrunt, *ſc.* æquora, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 208.

‖ Cæſa. pl. n. Varr. rectiùs gæſa, *à* geſum, quod vid. *Stabing,* or *ſlaſhing,* Veg.

‖ Cæſāiis lapis. *A mark-ſtone,* or *land-ſtone,* Auctor. Limit.

† Cæſărĭātus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* comatus. *Which hath a buſh of hair, buſhy, ſhaggy,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 173. ⸸ Comatus.

Cæſărĭes, ēi. f. [*à* cædo, cæſum] Eſt propriè virorum tantùm, *Serv.* Mulierum enim crines non cæduntur, *Iſid.* *Hair, a buſh of hair.* (1) *A man's,* (2) Sometimes *a woman's head of hair.* (1) Nequicquam Veneris præſidio ferox Pectes cæſariem, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 14. (2) Cæſariem effusè nitidam per candida colla, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 337.

† Cæcĭſium, *ſc.* linteolum. *A clean,* or, as ſome take it, *a jaged, napkin,* or *cloth,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46.

Cæſim, adv. [*à* cædo, cæſum] (1) *With the edge, with downright blows.* (2) *In ſhort clauſes.* (1) ✠ Hiſpano punctim, magìs quàm cæſim aſſueto petere hoſtem, *Liv.* 22, 46. ✠ Ductim, *Col.* 4, 25. (2) ¶ Membratim adhuc, deinde cæſim dicemus. *By colons, and commas,* Cic. Orat. 67. = Inciſim, *Id.*

Cæſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* cædo] *Cuting, pruning,* or *loping,* Col. 4, 33.

Cæſĭtius, a, um. adj. [*à* cædo] *Cut,* or *jaged.* ¶ Linteolum cæſitium, *Fine linen cut about the edge,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46. *But Nonnius will have it to be linen whited by beating in the buck.*

Cæſius, a, um. adj. [de colore cæli, *qu.* cælius, *Gell.*] *Gray, ſky-coloured, with ſpecks of gray blunket, gray-eyed like a cat.* Cæſia puella, *Lucret.* 4, 1154. Cæſius leo, *Catull.* 43, 7.

Cæſo, ōnis. m. *One that is riped,* or *cut out of his mother's belly,* Plin. 7, 9.

Cæſpes, *vel* Ceſpes, ĭtis. m. Terra in modum lateris cæſa, cum herbâ; Feſt. [quòd *pedem cædat.* Perot. qu. à cæſo pede, cæſpes. *Cæſpites,* qu. *cuſpites,* vel dict. quòd *cæſim petatur,* i. e. ſumatur è terrâ, M.] *A turf,* or *ſod.* Cæſpes vivus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 4. gramineus, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 10. ¶ feſtus, *An altar,* Juv. 12, 2.

Cæſpĭtĭtius, a, um. adj. *Made of turfs.* Cæſpititium tribunal, *i. e.* caſtrenſe, *Vopiſc. Pr.* 10. Confer *Plin. Paneg.* 56. & *Tac. Ann.* 1, 18.

Cæſtrum, i. n. [*à* cædo, cæſum] *An inſtrument to bore ivory with, a piercer, a wimble,* Plin. 35, 11. ☞ Al. ſcrib. ap. vett. *ceſtrum,* quod vid.

Cæſtus, ûs. m. [*à* cædo] (1) *A kind of club,* or rather *thong of leather, having plummets of lead faſtened to it, uſed in boxing,* or *wreſtling*; *a whirlbat.* (2) *A thin plate of iron, worn for defence on the arms.* (1) Pugiles cæſtibus contuſi ne ingemiſcunt quidem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 17. (2) Nunc ligat ad cæſtum gaudentia brachia loris, *Propert.* 3, 14, 9.

Cæſūra, æ. f. (1) *A cuting, a gaſh,* or *inciſion*; *entrailing,* or *carving in ſtone,* or *timber*; Litt. *ex* Coopero. (2) ‖ *A figure in poetry, when a ſhort ſyllable in the end of the word, and the begining of a foot, is made long.* (3) ‖ Alſo *when a ſyllable is left after a complete foot.* (1) Plin. 17, 20. (2) *Ap.* Gram. (3) *Ap.* eoſdem.

Cæſūrus, a, um. part. *About to cut, beat,* or *tear.* Manus ac membra ſua ipſa cæſura, *Juſt.* 13, 6. Macedonia, exemplo furentium, manus ac membra ſua ipſa cæſura, *Id.* 8, 6.

Cæſus, a, um. part. [*à* cædor] *Cut, beaten, ſlain, ſacrificed, entrailed.* ¶ Ruta & cæſa, *vel uſitatiùs ſine copulâ,* Ruta cæſa, *Things preſerved by a proprietor in the ſale of an eſtate,* Cic. Top. *ad* Fin. ‖ Alſo *moveables,* or *things not affixed to a freehold,* Ap. JCC. *Heir-looms,* Cic. Cæſa, & porrecta, *The entrails of beaſts taken out by the prieſt, viewed a while, and then laid on the altar,* Id. Att. 5, 8.

* Cæter, & Cætĕrus, in recto ſunt dubiæ fidei, ĕra, um. [optimè à Græc. καὶ ἕτερος, etſi ſæpe ſine diphthongo ap. vett. ſcrib.] *The other, the reſt.* Cætera vita, *Sall. Cat* 61 ſeries, *Cic.* ☞ *Cæterus ornatus leg. aliqui ap. Catonem* 22. *Sed Meurſius, & Popma iſtam lect. non agnoſcunt.* ¶ Cætera, *In other reſpects, pro* in cæteris, *vel* ſi cætera ſpectes, eleganti Græcorum imitatione frequenter apud optimos quoſque occurrit. Virum cætera egregium ſecuta ambitio eſt, *Liv.* 1, 35. Cætera lætus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 50. ☞ *Præp.* ad, *quæ hîc reticetur, aliquando exprimitur,* Hâc in re *ſcilicet* unâ Multùm diſſimiles, ad cætera penè gemelli, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10. princ. ☞ Cætera etiam adv. formam induit. *Furthermore, henceforth.* Cæterà parce, puer, bello, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 656. Cæterà opimam prædam fore, *Curt.* 9, 1.

* Cætĕrò, adv. *As for the reſt of the time, howbeit, afterwards,* Plin. 10, 1.

Cætĕrōquin, *vel* Cætĕrōqui, adv. *pro* alioquin. *Otherwiſe, in other things,* or *reſpects*; *beſides this.* Cæteroqui locus mihi non diſplicet, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. Cæteroquin rectè quidem vocant Atticum, *Id. Orat.* 25.

* Cætĕrùm, adv. (1) *Henceforward.* (2) *But.* (3) *In all other reſpects.* (1) Dehinc cæterùm valete, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 125. (2) Omitte, quæſo, hunc; cæterùm poſthac ſi quicquam, nihil precor, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 91. (3) Ego me in Pompeiano, præterquam quòd ſine te, cæterùm ſatìs comodè oblectabar, *Cic. Qu fr.* 1, 3. explic. *Budæo.*

* Cæyx, ȳcis. m. [Κήυξ, Gr.] *The male king's fiſher,* Plin. 32, 8.

* ‖ Cāla, æ. f. [à κᾶλον, lignum, *Serv.*] *A ſtaff,* or *club, which ſervants carried waiting on their maſters in the wars*; *a billet of wood.*

* Calaïs, ĭdis f. [κάλαϊς, Gr.] *A precious ſtone, like a ſaphire,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Călămārius, a, um. adj. [*à* calamus] *Of,* or *pertaining to, pens,* or *quils*; or *pen, and inkhorn,* Calamaria theca, *Suet. Claud.* 35.

* Călămētum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *Broken pieces of reeds, with which they proped their vines in vineyards,* Col. 4, 27.

‖ Călămĭnāris lapis. *A ſtone uſed in the compoſition of braſs.*

* ‖ Călămintha, æ, & Călăminthe, es. f. [καλαμίνθη, Gr.] *Calamint, one kind called buſh-calamint,* or *boar-calamint*; *another like penny royal,* or *pudding-graſs*; *the third named Nepeta, with leaves like mint. Nep,* or *cat mint,* Dioſc. 3, 41.

* Călămiſtrātus, a, um. part. [*à ſeq.* calamiſtro] *Criſped, curled.* Calamiſtratus ſaltator, *Cic. poſt red.* in *Sen.* 9. Calamiſtrata coma, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 8.

*Călămiſtro, as, act. [à *ſeq.* calamiſtrum] *To curl*, or *criſp*, *the hair*, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 37.

*Călămiſtrum, i. n. [à καλαμὶς] *A criſping-pin, an iron to curl the hair with.* ¶ Met. Calamiſtris inurere, *To ſet off, and flouriſh with words,* Cic. Clar. Orat. 75.

*Călămĭtas, ātis. f. [à calamus] (1) *A lodging*, or *laying, of corn by reaſon of rain*, or *ſtorms of hail.* (2) Met. *All kinds of trouble, damage, diſtreſs, adverſity, miſchief, hurt.* (3) *A misfortune*, or *miſcarriage.* (1) Ipſa egreditur fundi noſtri calamitas, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1. Ubi Donatus, Propriè calamitatem ruſtici grandinem vocant, quòd comminuat calamum: *h. e.* culmen, & ſegetem. (2) Quanquam videbam, perniciem meam cum magnâ calamitate reipublicæ eſſe conjunctam, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 5. Non ſolùm adventus mali, ſed etiam metus ipſe affert calamitatem, *Id.* (3) Ter. *in* Prol. Hec. 22.

*Călămīte, es, & Călămīta, æ. m. [à calamus quòd inter calamos vivat] *A little green frog, living among reeds and ſhrubs,* Plin. 32, 10.

*Călămītes, is. f. gemma [*ab* eodem, quòd plures ſimul junctæ invenntur] *A kind of gem like a reed,* Plin. 37, 10.

*Călămĭtōsè, adv. [*ex* eodem themate] *Miſerably, pitifully, wretchedly.* Calamitosè vivere, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29.

Călămĭtōſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Broken, caſt down*, or *deſtroyed, by a tempeſt.* (2) Met. *Full of calamity and miſery; miſerable, calamitous, troubleſome, hurtful, miſchievous.* (1) Hordeum ex omni frumento minimè calamitoſum, *Plin.* 18, 7. (2) ✠ Calamitoſa patriæ fuga, nobis glorioſa, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 28. = O rem miſeram, & calamitoſam! *Id.* Calamitoſior hora, *Id.* Calamitoſiſſimus, *Id. Fam.* 6, 21.

*Călămochnus, i. m. *arundinum lanugo* [à κάλαμος, & χνόος] *A kind of down*, or *woolly ſubſtance, growing about canes*, or *reeds*, Plin. 22, 10. Lat. adarca.

CĂLĂMUS, i. m. [à Gr. κάλαμος] (1) *A reed, a cane.* (2) *A ſtraw*, or *ſtalk of corn.* (3) Meton. *A pipe.* (4) *A quill, a pen.* (5) *An angle-rod, any thing for ſhape, and hollowneſs, like a reed.* (6) *A lime-twig.* (7) *A graff*, or *cyon.* (8) *An arrow, a ſhaft.* (9) *A ſtyle*, or *manner of writing.* (10) *A ſweet cane, growing in Arabia, Syria, and the Eaſt Indies.* (1) Calami paluſtres, *Ov. Met.* 1, 706. (2) Portum calamis avena trahit, *Plin.* 6, 30. (3) Nec te pœniteat calamo triviſſe labellum, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 34. (4) Calamo, & atramento temperato, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 14. (5) Solebat calamo ſalientes ducere piſces, *Ov. Met.* 3, 587. (6) Sublimem calamo ſequitur creſcente volucrem, *Sil.* 7, 677. (7) Plin. 13, 14. plùs decies. (8) Impoſito calamo patulos ſinuaverat arcus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 30. (9) Ludere quæ vellem calamo permiſit agreſti, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 10. (10) Calamus aromaticus, *Plin.* 12, 22.

‖ Călantĭca, æ. f. ſcrib. & Călautĭca, & Căcautĭca, Gl. Phil. & Călātĭca, *Serv.* *A coif, a hood*, or *kerchief for a woman down to the ſhoulders*, Cic. *in* Clod. *ap.* Non.

‖ Călaſter, tri. m. *A fine boy*, Vitr. 8, 4. Incert. lect. vocab.

Călăthiāna, æ. f. *A flower ſpringing in autumn, without ſmell*, Plin. 21, 6.

Călăthiſcus, i. m. [dim. à calathus] *A little baſket*, Catull. 62, 319.

Călăthus, i. m. (1) *A baſket, hamper*, or *panier, of oſiers, reeds*, or *twigs, for women to put their work in.* (2) *A veſſel*, or *pan, for milk, and cheeſe-curds.* (3) *A cheeſe-vat.* (4) *A ſort of cup for wine in ſacrifices.* (1) Implet calathos lento è vimine textos, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 436. (2) Virg. 3. Geor. 402. (3) Liquor in fiſcellas, aut in calathos, vel in formas transferendus eſt, *Col.* 7, 8. (4) Vina novum fundam calathis Arviſia nectar, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 71.

*Călātor, ōris. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ καλεῖν, à calare, quòd alios calaret, domino jubente; ſic uſus *Plaut.*] (1) *An apparitour, ſumner, bailiff*, or *cryer.* (2) Plautus ſeems to take it for *a ſervant.* (1) Calator ſacerdotio augurali, *Suet.* de *Illuſtr. Gram.* 12. (2) Harpax calator meus eſt, ad te qui venit, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 2, 52.

*‖ Călātus, a, um. part. [*ab ant.* calo] *Called.* ¶ Calata comitia, *Aſſemblies*, or *meetings, of the high-prieſts, for the inſtalment of Flamines, and the conſecration of prieſts*, &c. Gell. 15, 27.

*Calcandus, a, um. part. [à calco] *To be trod*, or *gone.* Calcanda ſemel via lethi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 16.

*Calcāneum, i. n. & Calcāneus, i. m. rep. *in* Lexicis [à calx, calcis] *The heel.* Calcanea fiſſa rigebant, *Vir. Moret.* 36.

*Calcans, ntis. part. [à calco] *Treading*, or *trampling, upon.* Cineres oſſaque legionum calcantes, *Tac. H.* 5, 17, 1. mœnia, *Luc.* 10, 546.

*Calcar, āris. n. [à calx, *quòd* calcibus alligetur, *Priſc.*] *A ſpur.* ¶ Calcar equo adhibere, admovere, *Cic.* ſubdere, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 6, 38. Calcaribus equum agitare, *Plaut. Aſ.* 3, 118. concitare, *Liv.* 2, 19. incendere, *Hirt. B. G.* 8, 48. *To ſpur him.*

*Calcārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Pertaining to lime*, as, ¶ Calcaria fornax, *A lime-kiln*, Plin. 17, 9.

*Calcārius, i. m. *i. e.* calcis coctor, *A lime-burner, he who works in lime*, Cato R. R. 16.

*Calcātæ, ārum. f. pl. [à calco] *Bundles of ſtraw*, or *buſhes.* Secum extulerunt calcatas ad foſſas complendas, *Hirt. B. H.* 16, 2. ☞ Rarò occ.

*Calcātōrium, i. n. [à calcandis in eo uvis] *A veſſel*, or *place, wherein grapes are ſtamped, and trod, for wine*, Pall. R. R. 1, 18.

*Calcātrix, īcis. f. [à calco] *A female who treadeth upon.* Calcatrix mundi, *Prud. Pſ.* 588.

*Calcātūra, æ. f. [*ab* eodem] *A treading*, Vitr. 10, 10.

*Calcātūrus, a, um. part. [*ex* eodem themate] *About to tread upon.* Ceu protinus omnes Calcaturus equis, *Claud.* 1. in prim. Conſ. *Stil.* 349.

*‖ Calcātus, *vel* Călĭcātus, *vel* Calceātus, a, um. adj. [à calx] *White-limed, pargetted, white-waſhed*, Scal. *ad* Feſt.

*Calcātus, a, um. part. [*ex* calco] (1) *Troden.* (2) *Broken.* (3) Met. *Trampled upon, deſpiſed.* (1) Autumnus, calcatis ſordidus uvis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 29. Caſtra calcata, *Luc.* 7, 332. (2) Col. 2, 1. & 8, 5. It. *Plin.* Si quid in corpore ſuppurat, vel ſi calcata ſunt oſſa, *lib.* 25, 11. (3) Nulla veſtigia calcati juris, *Claud.* 2. in *Eutr.* 125.

*Calcātus, ûs. m. [à calco] *A treading.* Ne calcatu aſſiduo terra effoſſa ſolidetur, *Pall. Jan.* 13.

*Calceāmen, ĭnis. n. [*ab* eodem] *A ſhoe*, or *ſock*, Plin. 10, 2.

*Calceāmentum, i. n. [*ex* eodem themate] *A ſhoe.* Mihi calceamentum ſolorum callum, cubile terra, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 32.

*Calceandus, a, um. part. [à calco] *To be ſhod.* Cui calceandos nemo commiſit pedes, *Phædr.* 1, 14, 16.

*‖ Calceāria, *ſc.* officina. [*ab* eodem] *A ſhoemaker's ſhop*, Varr. ⊥ Sutrina.

*Calceārium, *vel* Calciārium, i. n. [*ex* eodem] *A place to keep ſhoes in*, Varr. Alſo *allowance to buy ſhoes*, Suet. Veſp. 8.

*Calceātus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem themate] *Shod.* Commodè calceatus, *Cic. pro* Cæl. 26. Calceati dentes, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 84.

*Calceātus, ûs. m. verb. [à *ſeq.* calceo] *A being ſhod*, or *having ſhoes on*, Plin. 8, 57.

*Calceo, as, *vel* Calcio, as. act. [à calco] *To put on ſhoes, to ſhoe.* Calceabat ipſe ſeſe, *Suet.* in *Veſp.* 21. Calceabat mulas, *Id. ib.* 23.

*Calceor, āri. paſſ. [à calceo] *To be ſhod.* Dum calceabantur obiêre, *Plin.* 7, 53.

*Calceŏlārius, i. m. [à dim. calceolus] *A ſhoemaker*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38. ☞ Sed rarò occ.

*Calceŏlus, i. m. [dim. à calceus] *A little ſhoe*, or *ſandal*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29.

*Calceus, i. m. [à calce, quia calcem munit, *Perot.*] *A ſhoe, patten*, or *any thing worn on the foot.* ¶ Laxus calceus, *A ſlip-ſhoe*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 32. Mutare calceos, *To be made a ſenatour*, Cic. Phil. 13, 13. *For they wore a particular ſhoe, with a half-moon*, Vid. Juv. 7, 92. Urit pedem calceus, *My ſhoe wrings me; I am in the ſhoemaker's ſtocks*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43.

*Calcifrăga, æ. f. *ſc.* planta. [à calx & frango] *A kind of ſaxifrage, good againſt the ſtone.* Vid. Plin. 27, 9.

*Calcitrātus, ûs. m. [à ſeq.] *A kicking, winceing*, or *ſpurning*, Plin. 8, 44.

*Calcitro, as. act. [à calx] (1) *To kick, ſpurn, wince, fling.* (2) Met. *Stubbornly to refuſe.* (1) Mulas non calcitrare, cùm vinum biberint, *Plin.* 30, 16. (2) = Calcitrat, reſpuit, non putat tua dona eſſe tanti, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* c. 15.

*Calcitro, ōnis. m. [à ſupradict.] (1) *A kicker.* (2) ‖ *A kicking*, or *winceing, beaſt.* (1) Si quem ad ſe [janua] videt ire calcitronem, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 3, 11. (2) Equus mordax, & calcitro, *Gell.* 4, 2.

*Calcitrōſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Striking*, or *flinging, often; kicking backward, winceing.* = Stimulus retractantem calcitroſúmque juvencum reddit, *Col.* 2, 2.

*Calco, as. act. [à calx] (1) *To tread.* (2) *To tread under foot, to trample upon.* (3) Met. *To kick*, or *ſpurn; to ſubdue*, or *triumph over.* (4) *To contemn*, or *deſpiſe.* (1) Uvas calcare, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 54. (2) Dum jacet in ripâ, calcemus Cæſaris hoſtem, *Juv.* 10, 86. (3) Domitum pedibus calcare amorem, *Ov. Am.* 3, 11, 5. (4) Honores magnos calcare, *Claud.* 2. *Conſ. Stil.* 109. ¶ Æquor calcare, *To walk on the ſea*, Ov. Triſt. 3, 10, 39. Calcare pavimentum, *Vitr.* 8, 7.

*Calcor, āris. paſſ. [à calco] *To be trod, trampled*, Met. *contemned*, &c. Terra calcatur, *Plin. proœm. lib.* 33.

*‖ Calcŭlātio, ōnis. f. [à calculo] *A caſting of accompts*, Caſſiod. ⊥ Calculus.

*Calcŭlātor, ōris. m. [à ſupradict.] *A caſter up of accompts*, Mart. 10, 62. Ratiocinator, *Cic.*

*‖ Calcŭlo, as. act. [à calculus] *To caſt accompts, to reckon*, Prud. Periſt. 2, 131. ☞ Latiniùs, numero, calculis rationem ineo.

*Calcŭlōſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Full of pebble-ſtones*, or *gravel; having a gravelly core.* (2) *Subject to the diſeaſe of the ſtone*, or *gravel.* (1) Ager calculoſus, *Col.* 3, 11. (2) Hic & calculoſis, & inflationi illinitur, *Celſ. Conſ.* Plin. 21, 18.

*Calcŭlus, i. m. [à calx] (1) *A little pebble*, or *gravel-ſtone.* (2) *The ſtone in the reins*, or *bladder.* (3) *Cheſs-men*, or *table-men, counters to caſt accompts.* (4) Meton. *An accompt, reckoning*, or *computation.* (5) *A doubt, ſcruple*, or *difficulty.* (6) *A ſentence in abſolution*, or *condemnation; a vote*, or *ſuffrage.* (7) *Revenue*, or *income.* (8) ‖ *A ſmall weight.* (1) Dumoſis calculus arvis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 180. (2) Plin. 11, 37. (3) Calculus hîc gemino diſcolor hoſte perit, *Mart.* 14, 17. Scævola alveo, & calculis vacâſſe dicitur, *Val. Max.* 8, 8, 2. (4) Ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par ſit ratio acceptorum, & datorum, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 16. (5) Omnes, quos ego movi, in utrâque parte calculos pone, *Plin. Jun.* 2. *Ep.* 20. (6) Omnis calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam, *Ov. Met.* 15, 44. Adjicere cui album calculum, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 2. (7) ¶ Ne majorem [agrum] quàm ratio calculorum patiatur, emere velint, *To buy no biger a farm than they can well afford*, Col. 1, 3. (8) Vid. Excerpta. vett. *de* menſuris à Rigalt. in corpore Grom. ſcript. edita.

Calda, æ. f. *i. e.* aqua. *Hot-water*, *Mart.* 1, 12.

Caldārium, i. n. *ſc.* ahenum, Sen. & Laconicum, *A caldron*, Vitr. 5, 10. Alſo *a hot-bath, a ſweating houſe, a bagnio*, Id. ibid.

Caldārius, a, um. adj. *Which maketh hot*, or *pertaining to a caldron.* ¶ Caldariæ cellæ, *A chamber adjoining to a hot-houſe*, Plin. Jun. Ep. 5, 6. Caldarium æs, *Caſt braſs*, *vel* ductile, *Copper*, or *molten braſs, whereof caldrons are made.* ✠ Caldarium [æs] funditur tantùm malleis fragile, quibus regulare obſequitur, *Plin.* 34, 8.

Caldor, ōris. m. *pro* calor, *Heat.* Olea caldore fraceſcit, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 5.

Caldus, a, um. adj. *pro* calidus, or, comp. † ſſimus, ſup. *Hor.* Caldus ſol, *Varr.* de *R. R.* 3, 2. Calda aqua, *Mart.* 8, 67. Calda lavatio, *Vitr.* Caldior eſt, acres inter numeretur, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 53. † Caldiſſimus *citatur à Varrone*, qui tamen de bonitate dubitat.

Călĕfăcio, & Calfăcio, ĕre, factum. (1) *To make hot*, or *warm.* (2) Met. *To vex*, or *put one in a heat.* (1) Forum aleatorium calfecimus, *Suet.*

Suet. ap. *Aug.* 71. (2) Gabinium luculentè calefecerat Memmius, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 3, 2.

† Călĕfactābĕre, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 48. [*à freq.* calefactor] ‡ Calefies.

|| Călĕfactandus, a, um. adj. *To be made hot often.* Calefactandæ reſinæ, *Jul. Cap.*

|| Călĕfactio, ōnis. f. *A heating,* or *making hot,* Dig.

Călĕfacto, as. freq. *To warm often,* or *heat.* Lignis calefactat ahenum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 169.

† Călĕfactor, āri paſſ. *To be made hot.* Virgis calefactabere, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 48. ‡ Calefio.

Călĕfactus, *vel* Calfactus, a, um. part. [à calefio] *Heated, warmed, chafed, irritated, ſtired up,* Ov. *in* Ibin. 46. Vino calefacta Venus, *Claud. B. Gild.* 182.

Călĕfactus, *vel* Calfactus, ûs. m. verb. abl. calfactu, qui ſolus legitur [à calefacio] *A heating,* or *warming,* Plin. 29, 3. ☞ Rarò occ.

Călĕfīo, ĕri, factus. *To be made hot, to be warmed,* or *heated.* Balneum calefieri jubebo, *Cic. Att.* 2, 3.

* Călendæ, ārum. pl. f. [à calo, as] *The calends, or firſt day of every month, which was the time of paying uſe-money; whence they are called* Triſtes, & celeres calendæ, *Mart.* ¶ Jani calendæ, *New-year's-day,* Stat. || Intercalares calendæ, *The calends of February,* or as ſome ſay, *of March.* Fœmineæ calendæ, *The firſt of March, whereon they brought preſents to women,* Juv. 9, 53. Auſoniæ calendæ, *The Roman calends,* Ov. Faſt. 1, 55. *becauſe peculiar to them: whence Auguſtus ſaid,* Ad Græcas calendas, *At latter Lammas,* or *never,* Suet. *in* vitâ ejus, 87. ☞ *Veteres ante vocalem* a *ſcribebant* K, *cujus quidem ſcripturæ veſtigium manet in hâc voce, & paucis aliis.*

* || Călendāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to the calends.* ¶ Calendaris Juno, *Juno ſo called, becauſe the calends were dedicated to her, as the ides were to Jupiter,* Macr. S. 1, 15.

* Călendārium, i. n. *A book of accompts,* or *debt-book, ſo called, becauſe they uſed to let out their money, and take up the uſe, on the calends of each month,* Hor. *Though for calling in the principal, they would ſtay till the ides.* Nemo [bonus] beneficia in calendario ſcribit, *Sen.* de *Beneſ.* 1, 2. ☞ || *It is uſed by later writers for an almanack.*

* || Călendārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to accompts,* Ulp.

Călens, tis. part. [à caleo] *Warm, eager, deſirous.* ¶ Calentes adhuc à recenti pugnâ, *Coming freſh, and new, from,* Liv. 25, 39. Juvenile calens, *In the heat of blood,* Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 137. Calentibus armis cæde, *Sil.* 2, 21.

Călēnum vinum, & Călēnum abſolutè. *Rich wine of Cales, a town in Campania,* Hor. Od. 1, 20, 8.

CĂLEO, ēre, ui. n. [*ab* Heb. קלה, torruit] (1) *To be hot, to grow warm, to be kindled.* (2) Met. *To be new,* or *freſh.* (3) *To be earneſt, to be intent upon.* (4) *To be heightened, aggravated,* or *increaſed.* (5) *To be in love.* (6) *To be ſprightly,* or *vigorous.* (1) Thure calent aræ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 421. (2) Nihil eſt, niſi dum, calet, res agitur, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 2, 92, (3) Studio ſcribendi calere, *Hor. Ep.* 2. 1, 108. (4) Crimen caluit re recenti, *Cic.* (5) Non enim poſthac aliâ calebo Feminâ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 33. (6) Narratur & priſci Catonis Sæpe mero caluiſſe virtus, *Id. Hor.* 3, 21, 11. ¶ Laudis cupidine calere, *To be very deſirous of it,* Ov. Met. 8, 300. Morbo mentis calere, *To be infected with ſome vice,* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 80. Rumores caluerunt, *There was a hot report,* Cic. Fam. 8. 1.

Călēſco, ĕre, ui. *To wax hot,* or *grow warm,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 5. Ventus mobilitate caleſcit, *Lucr.* 6, 279.

Călētur, imperſ. *It is hot weather,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 12.

Calfăciendus, a, um. part. *To be warmed.* Calfacienda ſinu manet, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 214.

Calfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. *To warm,* or *make hot.* Humilem grato calfacit igne focum, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 698.

Calfactus, a, um. part. *Heated, warmed,* Ov. *in* Ibin. Vid. Calefactus.

Calfactus, ûs. m. *A warming, warmth.* Sed auct. deeſt, niſi in abl. ſingl.

Calfacto, as. freq. *To heat,* or *warm, often,* Vid. Calefacto.

* Călĭcŭlus, i. m. [dim. à calix] *A little cup, goblet,* or *mazer,* Cato, c. 108. *A hollow part in the fiſh polypus,* Plin. 9, 30.

Călĭdè, adv. *Hotly, eagerly.* Quicquid acturus es, age calidè, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 99.

Călĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus. ſup. [à caleo] (1) *Hot, ſcalding.* (2) *Warm.* (3) Met. *Raſh, heady, bold.* (4) *Haſty, paſſionate.* (5) *Light, ſwift.* (6) *Unpremeditated, ready.* (1) = Quod eſt calidum, & igneum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. ℨ Frigida pugnabant calidis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 19. (2) Vomens calidum de pectore flumen, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 414. Calidiſſima hyems, *Vitr.* 2, 1. Calidiſſimus, *Cic. & Cat. R. R.* 6, 6. (3) = Periculoſa, & calida conſilia, *Id. Offic.* 1, 24 (4) Non ego hoc ferrem calidus juventâ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 26. (5) Calidis pedibus irrupit ſe in curiam, *Varr.* (6) Calidum, herclè, audivi eſſe optumum mendacium, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 3, 136.

Călĭendrum, i. n. *An ornament of a woman's head,* or *a periwig made of falſe hair; a tower,* Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 47.

Călīga, æ. f. (1) *A ſtocking, hoſe, breeches,* interp. Litt. & aliis; ſed, puto, perperam. *A harneſs for the leg, ſet full of nails, uſed by ſoldiers, eſpecially of the common ſort.* (2) Meton. *The ſtate,* or *office, of a common ſoldier.* (1) Cum caligis, & lucernâ cucurriſti, *Cic. Phil.* 2. (2) C. Marius à caligâ ad conſulatum perductus eſt, *Sen.* de *Ben.* 5, 16.

Călīgans, tis. part. *Waxing dim, dark, miſty.* Caligante ſitu, *Sil.* 12, 130. Caligans nigrâ formidine lucus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 468.

Călīgāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to harneſs for the leg.* Calvus caligaris, *Plin.* 9, 18.

Călīgārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the nails of the Caliga,* Plin. 34, 14.

Călīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à caligo] *Dimneſs of ſight, blindneſs of mind,* Plin. 29, 6.

Călīgātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing harneſs for the legs.* ¶ Caligatus miles, *A common ſoldier,* Quint. Et abſol. *Juv.* 16, 24. ſenſu Metaph. *Well accoutred, ſtout, able.*

* Călīgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Dark, miſty, dim, full of obſcurity.* Prudens futuri temporis exitum, Calliginoſâ nocte premit Deus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 30. = Nebuloſum, & caliginoſum cœlum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 25.

Călīgo, as. neut. (1) *To be dark, and dim; to be dim-ſighted, to wax blind.* (2) *To be miſty.* (3) *To be cloudy, ſtupified,* or *ignorant.* (1) Caligant oculi ex ſomno, *Celſ.* 2, 7. (2) Cùm amnes nebulis caligent, *Col.* 1, 5. (3) In morbo comitiali aperti oculi nihil cernunt, caligante animo, *Plin.* 11, 54.

Călīgo, gĭnis. f. (1) *Darkneſs.* (2) *A miſt, a fog.* (3) *Dimneſs.* (4) *Obſcurity.* (5) *Blindneſs, ignorance.* (6) *Dizzineſs.* (7) *A ſhade.* (1) = Latuit in illâ caligine, ac tenebris, *Cic.* Omnibus ducibus magnitudine ſuâ inducturus eſt caliginem, *Paterc.* 2, 36. (2) Vis naturæ, quaſi per caliginem, cernitur, *Cic.* (3) Oculos purgat, medetur caligini, *Plin.* 18, 13. (4) Pandere res altâ terrâ, caligine merſas, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 267. (5) Cæca mentis caligo, *Catull.* 62, 207. (6) Repentinas caligines levat braſſica, *Plin.* 20, 9. (7) Inter caligines uvæ defloreſcunt, *Col.* 3, 1.

† Calim. Antiquis pro clam. *Feſt.*

Călĭtūrus, a, um. part. [à caleo] *To be warmed,* Ov. Met. 13, 590.

* Călix, ĭcis. m. [omn. à Gr. κύλιξ, Priſc.] (1) *The hollow part of the cup, which holds the liquor.* (2) *A cup, pot, chalice,* or *other veſſel, to drink in; a tumbler, a tankard, a rumer, a beaker.* (3) *A platter,* or *diſh, to ſerve up ſallad, beans,* or *the like, to the table.* (4) *The capacious part in a fiſh's ſhell,* &c. (1) Murrhino LXXX. HS. empto capaci planè ad tres ſextarios calice, *Plin.* 37, 2. (2) Coronatus ſtabit & ipſe calix, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 98. (3) Stant calices, minor inde fabas, olus alter habebat, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 509. (4) Ut LXXX. quadrantes caperent ſingularum [cochlearum] calices, *Plin.* 2, 56. ¶ Calix vitreus, *A drinking-glaſs,* Mart. 14. 115.

* Callaïca, æ. f. [à κάλλος, pulcher] *A gem of a green colour,* Plin.

* Callaïcus, a, um. adj. [à ſupradict.] *A venetian,* or *ſea-green, colour,* Mart. 14, 139. Alſo *purple.* Vid. Voſſ.

* Callaïs, ĭdis, *vel* is. f. [à colore callaïco] *A kind of precious ſtone like a ſapphire, of a ſea-green,* Plin. 37, 10.

Callărias, æ. m. *A haddock,* or *whiteing,* Plin. 32, ult.

Callens, tis. part. [à calleo] *Skillfull, knowing well, wiſe, cunning.* Callens vaticinandi, *Plin.* 21, 31.

Calleo, ēre, ui. neut. [à callus, *qu.* callum contraho] transfertur ſæpius ad animum. Magis calleo, quàm aprugnum callum callet, *Plaut.* (1) *To be hard as brawn, to be hardened with long uſe.* (2) Met. *To know well,* as *by experience; to be cunning,* or *well ſkilled.* (3) Etiam activè *To underſtand.* (1) Plagis coſtæ callent, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 4. (2) Duram callet pauperiem pati, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 49. (3) Dicenda, tacendaque calles, *Perſ.* 4, 5.

† Calleſco, ĕre, & *antiq.* Calliſco, incept. *To wax hard,* or *callous,* Cato.

* || Callĭblĕphăra, [à κάλλος, pulcher & βλέφαρον, palpebra] *The beſt kind of oyſters, having a purple ſtring,* or *hair, about the fiſh itſelf,* Litt. *ex* Plin. 2, 19. Sed non inveni locum.

* Callĭblĕphărum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] Medicamentum ad palpebras venuſtandas. *A medicine,* or *waſh, to make women's eye-brows black,* Plin. 23, 6.

* Callicia, æ. f. *An herb making water to freeze,* Plin. 24, 17. *ex* Pythag.

Callĭdè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Expertly, ſhrewdly, ſubtilely, ſmartly.* = In his rebus ſatis callidè verſari, & peritè poteſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1. 11. Quidam callidiùs interpretabantur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 37. Cùm callidiſſimè ſe dicere putaret, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 21.

Callĭdĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Prudence, policy, circumſpection.* (2) But more frequently in a bad ſenſe, *Craftineſs, ſubtilety, deceitfulneſs.* (1) = Patres conſilio valere decet, populo ſupervacanea eſt calliditas, *Sall.* de *Rep. Ord.* (2) Stulta calliditas, *Cic. Off.* 3, 32. occulta, *Quint.* 2, 5. ℨ Scientia quæ eſt remota ab juſtitiâ, calliditas potiùs quàm ſapientia eſt appellanda, *Cic Offic.* 1, 19.

Callĭdus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [à calleo] (1) *Wiſe, circumſpect, ſkillfull by long experience.* (2) Alſo *ſly, crafty, wilely.* (1) ℨ Verſutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens verſatur, callidos autem, quorum tanquam manus opere, ſic animus uſu concalluit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. Quid poteſt eſſe callidius? *Id.* Callidiſſimus rerum ruſticarum, *Col.* 2, 2. ℨ Magìs malus quàm callidus ingenio, *Sall.* de *Rep. ordin.* Nemo eâ tempeſtate callidior rei militaris, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 31, 6. (2) = Callidâ, ſed malitioſâ, juris interpretatione, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10.

* Callĭgŏnum, i. n. [καλλίγονον, Gr.] *Way-graſs, knot-graſs,* Plin. 27, 12.

* || Callĭgrăphia, æ. f. [à κάλλος, pulcher & γράφω, ſcribo] *Fair writing.*

* Callīmus, i. m. [κάλλιμος, Gr.] *A ſtone found in the body of another, called Tophiuſius,* Plin. 36, 21.

* Calliŏnȳmus, i. m. *al.* Uranoſcopus dict. [à κάλλος & ὄνομα] *A fiſh, the gall of which is good for the eyes,* Plin. 32, 7.

Callis, is. m. & f. aliq. *ap.* Liv. [quòd pedum callo duretur] *A path made by beaſts, in mountains, and foreſts; a foot-path.* ℨ *Callis* ſemita tenuior; *ſemita* ſemis via; *via,* actus dimidius, *Serv.* Quidam per notos calles breviore viâ prægreſſi, tranſitus inſedêre, *Liv.* Per devias calles, *Id.* 22, 14. Prædam per herbas convectant calle anguſto, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 404.

† Calliſco. *Vid. ſuprà* Calleſco.

* Calliſtrūthia, æ. f. [à κάλλος & στρουθὸς, paſſer, quòd paſſeres pingues reddat] *A fig of an excellent taſte, and very cooling,* Plin. 15, 18.

• Callithrix, ĭcis. f. [à κάλλος & θρὶξ, crinis] *A kind of ape in Æthiopia, with a long beard, and a ſpreading tail,* Plin. 8, 54. Alſo *the herb maidenhair,* Id. 26, 14. quæ & Callitrix, & Callitrĭchon, & Cincinnalis dict. *Plin.* 22, 21.

‖ Callōſĭtas, ātis. f. *Hardneſs, calloſity,* Scrib. Larg. 36.

Callōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Having a thick ſkin; brawny, callous, hard,* or *hardened; inſenſible.* Calloſior cutis in homine, *Plin.* 11, 39. Calloſa ulcera, *Id.* 26, 14. ¶ Calloſa ova, *Such as are longer, and have a thicker ſhell, from whence come the cock chickens. Theſe are accounted moſt nutritive.* Vid. Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 14.

CALLUS, i. m. & Callum, i. n. (1) *Hardneſs, roughneſs.* (2) *A kind of hard fleſh.* (3) Alſo *brawnineſs,* or *hardneſs of the ſkin, by much labour; a hard thick ſkin, and inſenſible.* (4) *Brawn.* (5) ‖ *A glutinous ſubſtance growing about the fracture of bones, ſerving to ſolder the ſame,* Ap. Med. (1) Callum fungorum, in ligni, arborúmque naturâ, diximus, *Plin.* 19, 4. Syderationis genus eſt, cùm acini priuſquam creſcant decoquuntur in callum, *Id.* Avellanæ Iuli compactili callo ad nihil utiles, *Id.* (2) Vid. Suet. Aug. 80. (3) Mihi calceamentum ſolorum callum, *Cic. Et. Met.* Labor quaſi callum obducit dolori, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 15. (4) Pernam, callum, glandium ſumen, facito in aquâ jaceant, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 33. qui & alibi *Callum aprugnum* vocat, *Pœn.* 3, 2, 2.

• † Cālo, as. antiq. [à καλῶ, voco] *To call,* or *ſummon.* Vid. Gall. 15, 27.

• Cālo, ōnis. m. [*ab ant.* cala, *i. e.* fuſtis, quem portabant ſervi, ſequentes dominos ad prælium, *Serv.*] *A ſoldier's boy,* or *any meaner ſort of ſervant,* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 102. Calones à κᾶλον, lignum, calcei ex ligno] facti, *Wooden ſhoes, clogs, pattens,* Feſt.

† Cālŏbătārius, i. m. [à κᾶλον, lignum, & βάω, incedo] *One that goeth on ſtilts,* or *pattens,* Non. 2, 3, 61. *ex* Plaut. ‡ Grallator.

• ‖ Călœnum, i. n. [à καλὸς, & οἶνος] *New wine boiled till part be conſumed,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

• ‖ Călŏphanta, æ. m. [à καλὸς, bonus, & φαίνω, appareo] *A hypocrite,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 2. ☞ *Rectiùs* halophanta, *quod vid.*

Călor, ōris, m. & *ap.* Plaut. n. [*à* caleo] (1) *Heat.* (2) *Vital heat,* or *life.* (3) *Warmth.* (4) Met. *Anger.* (5) *Hot love.* (6) *Precipitancy, earneſtneſs.* (1) Paulùm requieſcet, dum ſe calor frangat, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 62. ✠ Nec calor, nec frigus metuo, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 19. (2) Omnis & unà Dilapſus calor, *Æn.* 4. *ult.* (3) Utque ferant æquos cœlum & terra calores, *Ov. Met.* 2, 134. (4) Claud. 2. Paneg. (5) Vivunt commiſſi calores Æoliæ fidibus puellæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 11. Vidêre hanc pariter, pariter traxêre calorem, *Ov. Met.* 11, 305. (6) Juvenili calore Polus inconſideratior, *Quint.* 2, 16.

‖ Călōrĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That maketh hot,* or *warm,* Gell. 17, 8.

• † Calpar, ăris. n. [à κάλπη, vas fictile] *An earthen veſſel,* or *tun.* Meton. *Wine taken out of the veſſel for ſacrifice, before it might be taſted,* Non. *ex* Varr.

Caltha, æ. f. *The marygold,* Virg. Ecl. 2, 50. Alſo *a white violet,* Plin. 21, 6.

Calthŭla, æ. f. *A garment of the colour of the marygold,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47. Varro *taketh it for a ſhort cloak.* ☞ Al. ſcrib. Caltula.

Calva, æ. f. [*à* calvus, quòd ſit calvis oſſibus] *A ſkull,* or *ſcalp,* Liv. 23, 24. & Mart. 12, 45.

Calvāria, æ. f. *qu.* calva capitis area; *A ſkull,* Celſ. 8, 1. Alſo *a place of ſkulls, a common place of burial. Hence mount Calvary took its name, called in Hebrew Golgotha.*

‖ Calvaſter, tri. m. *Somewhat bald, baldiſh,* Steph. ſine auct.

Calvātus, a, um. part. *Made bare.* ¶ Vinea calvata, *A thin,* or *bare, vineyard,* Plin. 17, 22.

Calvĕfio, fĭeri, factus ſum. *To be made bald,* or *peeled,* Varr. R. R. 1, 37.

Calveo, ēre, vi, calvus ſum. *To be bald, to wax bald,* Plin. 11, 37.

Calveſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow bald,* or *bare; to grow thin,* Plin. 19, 29. & Col. 4, 33.

† Calvĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* adj. calvus, *vel à* verbo inuſ. calvo] *Baldneſs.* Met. *Deceit, diſappointment,* Varr.

Calvĭties, ei. f. [*à* calvus] *Baldneſs.* Superciliorum æqualis cum fronte calvities, *Petron. c.* 108.

Calvĭtium, i. n. *Baldneſs.* Calvitii deformitas, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 45. ¶ Calvitium loci, *The barrenneſs of a place in a vineyard,* Col. 4, 29.

CĂLUMNIA, æ. f. [*à* callidâ, & malitioſâ juris interpretatione, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. potiùs à כלמה, ignominia] (2) *A falſe accuſation, a forged crime, a malicious ſlander,* or *detraction.* (2) *A cavil, a quirk.* (1) Ne qua calumnia, ne qua fraus, ne quis dolus, adhibeatur, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 14. (2) Optimas cauſas ingenii calumniâ ludificari ſolet, *Id.* ¶ Calumniam jurare, *To ſwear he does not accuſe one out of malice,* Id. Fam. 8, 8. Calumnia litium, *Barretry,* Id. *pro* Mil. 27.

Călumnians, tis. part. *Calumniating, accuſing falſely.* Fiſcales calumnias magnâ calumniantium pœnâ repreſſit, *Suet. Dom.* 9.

Călumniātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* calumnior] (1) *A falſe accuſer, a ſlanderer.* (2) *A caviler, a malicious interpreter.* (1) ✠ Scriptum ſequi calumniatoris eſt, boni judicis voluntatem ſcriptoris, auctoritatémque defendere, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* c. 23. (2) Calumniator ab ove cùm peteret canis, *Phædr.* 1, 17, 2.

‖ Călumniātrix, īcis. f. *She which accuſeth falſely, a ſlanderous woman,* Ulp.

Călumnior, āris. dep. [*à* calumnia] *To accuſe,* or *charge, falſely; to ſlander,* Cic. *pro* Sext. Roſc. 20. *To cavil, to detract,* Id. poſt red. c. 11. ¶ Calumniari aliquem, *To accuſe one falſely,* Cic. Fam. 9, 7. Id. unum calumniatus eſt rumor, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 75.

‖ Călumniōſè, adv. *By falſe accuſation,* or *way of cavil,* Dig.

‖ Călumniōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* calumnia] *Slanderous, falſe, full of cavils, and ſurmiſes,* Paul. JC.

‖ Calvo, ĕre. i. *To make bald.* Met. *To deceive,* Sall. *ap.* Priſc.

† Calvor, ĕris, i. dep. *Id.* Nam ubi domi ſola ſum, ſopor manus calvitur, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 2, 3.

Cālus, i. m. *pro* qualus. *A twig veſſel, through which new wine is ſtrained,* Cat. R. R. 53.

CALVUS, a, um. adj. Incert. etym. *Bald, bare, thin.* ¶ Vinea calva, *A vineyard thin with trees,* Plin. Nuces calvæ, *Filberds bare at top,* Cato. Calvus, *A bald man,* Phædr. 5, 3, 1.

• CALX, cis. f. [à Gr. χάλιξ, priùs enim fuit *calix,* unde *calicatus,* ap. Feſt. poſtea *calx,* unde dim. calculus] *A chalk ſtone, lime, mortar, cement made of ſtones burnt, and beat to pieces.* Lintribus in eam inſulam calcem convexit, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 27. ¶ Calx viva, *Unſlacked lime,* Plin. 29, 3.

• Calx, cis. m. & f. Rigidi calces, *Perſ.* 3, 105. Ferratâ calce, *Sil.* 7, 696. [à Gr. λὰξ, i. e. calcibus] (1) *The heel.* (2) Met. *The end of a thing.* (3) Meton. *A ſpurn,* or *kick, with the heel.* (1) Quorſum aſinus cædit calcibus? *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 3, 71. (2) A calce ad carceres revocari, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 23, ideo dict. quòd calx ſit ultimum in homine, *Scal.* potiùs quòd metas calce, *i. e.* cretâ, ſignabant, teſte Senecâ, Quam nunc in circo *cretam* vocamus, antiqui calcem dicebant, *Epiſt.* 108. Quod probat *Lucret.* Præſcripta ad candida calcis, *Lib.* 6, 91. *Quin & creta pro calx in hâc notione occurrit.* Hæc ſpatiis ultima creta meis, *Propert.* 4, 2. (3) Aut dic, aut accipe calcem, *Juv.* 3, 295.

• Călycŭlus, i. m. [dim. *à* calyx] *A little bud.* ¶ ‖ Calyculi echinorum, *The pricking caſes,* or *ſkins, of ſea porcupines,* Apul. p. 462. edit. Delph. or *of cheſnuts,* Plin. 16, 44.

• Călyx, ycis. m. [à κάλυξ, Gr.] *The cup of a flower,* or *the little green leaves on the top of the ſtalk in herbs; the bud of a flower, the knop,* or *bottom, of a roſe-bud, not fully blown, and broad open,* Plin. 15, 22. Alſo *the inward peel,* or *rind, of a walnut, almond,* &c. Id.

‖ Cămărus, a, um. adj. *Crooked,* Feſt. Vid. Camurus.

• ‖ Cambio, īre. [fortè à καταμείβω, per ſync cambio] Neque præt. neque ſup. leg. ap. idoneos auctor. *To change, to exchange,* or *barter,* Chariſ. & Apul. Apol. p. 430.

• ‖ Cămēlārius, i. m. *A driver,* or *keeper, of camels,* Dig.

• Cămīlēnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, camels,* Plin. 28, 9.

• Cămella, æ. f. *A kind of milk-veſſel, a cawdle-cup,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 779.

• Cămēlopardălis, is. f. quæ figurâ camelum, maculis pardum refert, *Varr. A beaſt like a camel, and a panther,* Plin. 8, 18.

• Cămēlus, i. m. r. f. [à Gr. κάμηλος, quod ab Heb. גמל] *A camel.* Cameli adjuvantur proceritate collorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Camelus una ex iis quæ non ſunt cornigera, &c. *Plin.* 11, 37.

Cămēna, æ. f. [*quaſi* canena, *à* canendo] *al. ſcr.* camœna. *A muſe, poetry, verſe,* Virg. Ecl. 3, 59.

• Cămĕra, æ. f. vel, ut Varr. *ap.* Chariſ. ſcribi vult, Cămăra [à κάμαρα, fornix] *A vault,* or *arched roof; an upper gallery,* Cic. *ad* Q. frat. 3, 17. *A kind of ſhips with cloſe ſides, and a wide hold, and covered at top, uſed by thoſe that lived near the black ſea,* Tac. 3, 47. ‖ *Kings, and ſtates have alſo from ancient times called their principal place of reſidence by this name.* Londinum camera regis Angliæ, *Selden. Mar. clauſ.* 2, 21. Leyda Hollandiæ camera, *Petr. Scriv.* in *Antiq. Leyd. A chamber.* ¶ Cameræ ſtellatæ curia, *The court of the ſtar-chamber,* Camd.

• Cămĕrārius, a, um. adj. [*à* camera] *Of a vault,* or *gallery.* ¶ Cameraria cucurbita, *A chamber,* or *pole-gourd, that climbs up to the roof of the houſe, and ſhades the rooms,* Plin. 19, 5.

• ‖ Cămĕrārius, i. m. [*ab* eodem] Præfectus cameræ, *A lord chamberlain; the chamberlain,* or *treaſurer, of a city.* Latinè Quæſtor. Alſo *the chamberlain of an inn,* &c.

• ‖ Cămĕrātio, ōnis. f. [*ex* eodem] *A vaulting,* or *arching,* Spart. Carac. 9.

• ‖ Cămĕrātus, a, um, part. [*à* camero] *Vaulted, arched, cieled,* Dig. ¶ Vehiculum cameratum, *A horſe-litter,* or *cloſe coach,* Ulp.

• ‖ Cămĕro, as. [*à* camera] *To make a falſe room,* or *cellar; to vault,* or *arch; to ciel,* Ulp. ☞ Sed hinc Concamero, *Plin.* 34, 14.

• ‖ Cămĕrus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* obtortus. ☞ *Rectiùs* camurus, quod vid.

Cămīnātus, a, um. part. *Made like a furnace,* or *chimney.* Foſſura caminata, *Plin.* 17, 11. à

Cămīnor, āris. paſſ. *To be made like a furnace,* Acervi luto caminantur, *Plin.* 16, 6.

Cămīnus, i. m. [*ab* Heb. חמן, quod *ab* חמם, incaluit] (1) *A chimney, a ſtove, a fire-hearth.* (2) Meton. Alſo *fire.* (1) Ruptis flammam expirare caminis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 580. (2) Ramos urente camino, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 81. ¶ Camini conceptus, *A chimney takeing fire,* Suet. Vitell. 8. Luculentus caminus, *A good fire,* Cic. Fam. 7, 10. Oleum addere camino, *To make bad worſe,* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 321.

Cammărus, i. m. *A kind of crab fiſh.* Dimidio conſtrictus cammarus ovo, *Juv.* 5, 84. *Plin.* 32. cap. ult.

Cămœna, æ. f. *A muſe, a ſong, poetry.* Dulces camœnæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 5. ☞ Rectiùs camena; quod vid.

• ‖ Campa, æ. f. Equus marinus. *A ſea-horſe,* Feſt. Vid. Campe.

‖ Campāna, æ. f. *ſc.* Nola. Res vetus, novum nomen; quod Paulinus, epiſcopus Nolæ, civitatis in Campaniâ, Hieronymi ætate, primus in eccleſiâ ſuâ tintinnabula in pios uſus tranſtulerit. Sed campanum æs, *A bell,* Stat.

‖ Campānārius, i. m. *A bell-founder,* M. *ex* Analog.

‖ Campānīle, is. n. *A bellfry,* M. *ex* Analog.

‖ Campānŭla, æ. f. *A little bell,* Hier. *Rope-weed,* or *wood-bind.* ¶ Campanula ſylveſtris, *The blue-bell flower,* or *flower called Canterbury bells,* Jun.

• Campe, es. f. [à κάμπη, Gr.] *Col.* 10, 325.

ſed Græcis literis, *A palmer-worm,* or *caterpillar,* Lat. eruca. ‖ Alſo *any large fiſh,* Feſt.

Campeſter, m. tris. f, tre, n. *vel* tris, m. & f. tre, n. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the plain fields; champion.* ¶ Iter campeſtre, *A plain,* or *champion, country,* *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 66. *Campeſtres* operæ. *People who diſtributed money for ſuch as ſtood candidates for any office,* Suet. Aug. 3.

Campeſtre, is. n. *ſc.* tegmen, quo induti in *campo Martio* exercebantur. *A pair of breeches, or apron, which ſerved to cover their privities, when they wreſtled, and exerciſed naked in Mars's field.* ⌘ Penula ſolſtitio, campeſtre nivalibus auris, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 18.

‖ Camphŏra, æ. f. [à כפר, bitumen, *Scal.*] Eſt arboris, nomine *Capur,* gummi. *Camphire, the gum of a tree in the Eaſt-Indies.*

‖ Camphŏrāta, æ. f. *Lavender-cotton, garden-cypreſs.*

‖ Campĭcurſio, ōnis. f. *The ſame kind of exerciſing an army as* ambulatio, *Veg.* 3, 4.

‖ Campĭdoctor, ōris. m. non ut al. campiductor [ὁπλοδιδάσκαλος, Gl. Cyr.] *An officer who exerciſed the young ſoldiers in their uſe of arms,* Veg. 1, 13.

‖ Campĭgĕni, *Veg.* 2, 7. *They ſeem to be tried ſoldiers, who fought in the ſecond rank, next before the ſtandard (which was in the third rank) to ſet an example of valour to the ranks behind them,* Sic. Lit.

* † Campſo, as. act. [à κάμπτω, κάμψω, flecto] *Campſat,* flectit, *To bend his courſe, to turn and wind money,* Iſid. *To crook,* or *bow,* Enn. *ap* Priſc.

CAMPUS, i. m. (1) *A plain field, a plain,* or *down; an open field.* (2) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *Mars's field, where the Romans held their aſſemblies.* (3) Met. *A large ſubject to treat of, a field of diſcourſe.* (4) ‖ *A military camp,* or *place of exerciſe.* (1) Æquore campi Exercebat equos, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 781. (2) Generoſior Deſcendat in campum petitor, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 10. (3) Hunc rhetorum campus, *Cic. de Off.* 1, 19, de Marathone, Salamine, &c. (4) Ap. Amm. & recent. ¶ Campi liquentes, *The ſea,* Virg. Æn. 6, 724.

‖ Cămum, i. n. *A kind of drink, bottle-beer; that flies,* Ulp.

† Cămūra, æ. f. *A kind of veſſel, carried covered at a weding, wherein ſome of the bride's goods were,* Feſt. *ex* antiq.

* Cămŭrus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* curvus, obtortus [à καμπύλος, ablato π] *Crooked,* or *crumped.* ¶ Hinc camura cornua, *Crankled,* Virg. Geor. 3, 55. ⌘ *Camuri boves,* qui cornua introrſum converſa habent; *patuli,* qui diverſa & terram ſpectantia; *Licini,* qui ſurſum verſum, *Serv.*

* Cāmus, i. m. [à Gr. κημὸς, Dor. καμὸς] *A bridle, bit,* or *rein; a ſnaffle:* Alſo *a cord,* or *chain, wherewith malefactors, and ſlaves, were tied to the fork, and gallows, which they were to carry.* Deos quæſo, CH. Ut quidem tu hodie camum, & furcam feras, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 37. ☞ Al. autem *canem.*

Cănăbĭnus, a, um. adj. *rectiùs* cannabinus. *Made of canvas,* Col. l. 6. c. 2.

‖ Cănābŭlæ, ārum. f. & Cănābŭla, ōrum. pl. n. *A kind of meer-ſtones, uſed for a land mark,* Hyg.

* Cănăche, es. f. [ex καναχέω, reſono] nomen canis. *Barker,* Ov. Met. 2, 217.

‖ Cănālĭcŏla, æ. c. g. [*ex* canalis & colo] *A ſhip-kennel, a ſorry, dirty, fellow,* Gell. 4, 20.

‖ Cănālĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. *i. e.* parva canalis. *A little pipe, a gutter,* Gell. 17, 11. = Fiſtula.

Cănālĭcŭlātus, a, um. adj. *Faſhioned round, and hollow, like a pipe; chaneled,* Plin. 19, 7.

Cănālĭcŭlus, i. m. [dim. à canalis] (1) *A little channel,* or *trough.* (2) *The gutter,* or *chanel, in pillars.* (1) Col. 8, 10. (2) Vitr. 4, 3.

Cănālis, is. m. & f. [quòd cavus ſit in modum cannæ, *Iſid.* unde & arundineos canales vocat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 265.] (1) *Any fall,* or *ſpout, of water.* (2) *A trunk,* or *pipe, for the conveyance of water.* (3) *A kennel, a gutter.* (4) *A hollow inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to ſplent, and keep cloſe, broken limbs with.* (5) ‖ *The perforated part of the back bone.* (6) *The neck of the bladder.* (7) *An inſtrument uſed in making oil.* (1) Canalibus aquæ immiſſæ, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 10. (2) = Si quis canalem, vel fiſtulam, in rivo collocare velit, *Ulp.* Ilignis potare canalibus undam, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 330. (3) Vitr. 8, 7. (4) Celſ. 8, 10. ubi forma ejus deſcribitur. (5) Ex uſu anatomen tractantium. (6) Celſ. 4, 1. (7) Col. 12, 50. ¶ Canalis animæ, *The wind pipe,* Plin. 8, 10. § Canales ſtructiles, *Wye draughts,* or *ſinks under ground of arched work, for the conveyance of water,* Vitr. 8, 7.

Cănālĭtius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *like, a conduit-pipe.* ¶ Canalitium, *or* canalienſe, aurum, *Gold diged in pits, where the vein runs along like a conduit-pipe,* Plin. 33, 4.

Cănāria, æ. f. *ſc.* herba. *Hound graſs, wherewith dogs provoke vomit,* Plin. 25, 8.

Cănārius, a, um. adj. *Of a dog.* ¶ Canarium augurium, *A ſolemn rite uſed to preſerve corn from the heat of the dog-ſtar,* Feſt. & Plin. 18, 3. Canariæ inſulæ, à canibus eximiis dict. *Plin.* 6, 32.

* Cancămum, i. n. [Κάγκαμον, Gr.] *A kind of Arabian gum, much like unto myrrh,* Plin. 12, 20.

‖ Cancellāria, æ. f. *ſc.* curia [à cancellis] *The court of chancery,* Bud.

‖ Cancellāriātus, ûs. m. *The office of chancellour, the chancellourſhip,* Bud.

‖ Cancellārius, i. m. [quòd ſteterit undique conſpicuus intra *cancellos;* qui & à *cancellis eſſe,* & *cancellos agere,* & *cancellorum officium ſumere,* dicitur, *Caſſiod.* Alii à *cancellando,* quòd ejus ſit reſponſa imperatoris, atque mandata inſpicere, & malè ſcripta *cancellare, i. e.* lineis cancellatim ductis delere; contrà, ſi bene ſcripta, ſignare] *A chancellour, a ſcribe, a notary,* or *ſecretary.* = Tabellio amanuenſis, *Cod. Theod.*

Cancellātim, adv. *Lattice wiſe, like a net,* or *window.* ¶ Lineis cancellatim ductis delere, *To ſcore,* or *croſs out,* Plin. 9, 33.

Cancellātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made lattite-wiſe, like a net,* or *window; croſs-barred.* (2) ‖ *Croſſed, canceled.* (3) ‖ Alſo *limited, bounded.* (1) Cancellato cutis elephantorum, *Plin.* 8, 10. (2) Dig. (3) Ap. Grom. ſcriptores.

Cancelli, ōrum. pl. m. (1) *Lattices,* or *windows made with croſs-bars of wood, iron, &c.* Feneſtræ clathratæ. (2) *Baliſters,* or *rails to compaſs in.* (3) Met. *Bounds,* or *limits.* (4) ‖ *A chancel.* (1) Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (2) Tantus ex fori cancellis plauſus excitatus, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 58. (3) Si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi circumdedi, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 58. (4) Ap. poſt. ævi ſcript.

Cancello, as. act. *To make like a lattice, to cut croſs-wiſe,* Col. 4, 2. ‖ *To deface, raſe,* or *croſs out; to cancel,* Ap. JCC.

* CANCER, cri. m. (& canceris, *Lucr.* 5, 616.) [à καρκῖνος, Gr.] (1) *A crab-fiſh.* (2) Alſo *one of the twelve ſigns.* (3) Alſo *a canker; an eating,* or *ſpreading, ſore; a cancer in a woman's breaſt.* (4) Cancri pl. id. quod *cancelli,* Ant. Feſt. *Bounds, limits.* (1) Littoreus cancer, *Ov. Met.* 10, 10, 127. (2) Cancri ſigna rubeſcunt, *Id. Faſt.* 6, 727. (3) Braſſica, vulnera putrida, cancroſque ſanabit, *Cato.* Utque malum latè ſolet immedicabile cancer, *Ov. Met.* 2, 825. (4) Inter Orci cancros jam ipſos adhæſiſti, *Varr.*

* Cancer, is. m. [*ab* eodem] (1) *The ſign ſo called.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a canker,* or *ſpreading ulcer.* (1) Canceris ut vertat metas ſe ad ſolſtitiales, *Lucr.* 5, 616. ſc. *Sol.* (2) Contumacia canceris ſævi, *Arnob.* 1. *p.* 30.

* Cancĕro, as. n. [à cancer] *To be cancered.* Si intrinſecus canceraverit auris, *Plin. Val.* 1, 10.

* ‖ Cancri, ōrum. pl. m. *id. quod* cancelli [à diſcretis *cancrorum* pedibus, *Bec.*] *Lattices,* Feſt.

* ‖ Cancrīni, *ſive* retrogradi verſus, quos retrogrado ordine legere poſſis, *Scal. & Gocl.* *Verſes which are the ſame backward, and forward;* as Roma tibi ſubitò motibus ibit amor.

Candĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci. act. [*ex* candeo & facio] *To make white, to bleach, to make fiery,* or *glowing hot.* Unâ operâ ebur atramento candefacere poſtules, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 102. Inter lapides candefactos funditur, *Plin.* 12, 13.

Candĕfactus, a, um. part. *Set on fire, made red hot,* Plin, 34, 8.

Candēla, æ. f. [à candeo, *ut à* ſuadeo, ſuadela] *A candle of whatſoever material, tallow, wax,* &c. ⌘ Nomina candelæ nobis [*ſc.* candelabris] antiqua dederunt. Non nôrat parcos uncta lucerna patres, *Mart.* 14, 43. Vid. Lucerna ubi plura invenies, Filum candelæ, *Col.* 3, *ult.*

‖ Candēlāber, ri. m. *A candleſtick,* Non. *pro*

Candēlābrum, i. n. *A candleſtick,* Leg. & Candēlābrus, i. m. [à candela, in has enim funiculi ardentes figebantur] Candelabrum æneum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 26. humile, *Quint.* 6, 3. ligneum, *Petr.* c. 95.

Candens, tis. part. *vel potiùs* adj. ex part. or, comp. ‖ ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Shineing, gliſtering, bright.* (2) *Glowing, hot, burning.* (3) *Foaming, frothy.* (1) Exoritur candens illuſtria lumina Virgo, *Cic.* in *Arat.* 380. Candentiſſimum ſidus, *Sid.* ⌘ Candida de nigris, & de candentibus atra, *Ov. Met.* 11, 315. (2) Ignes candentes, candentéſque laminæ, *Cic.* Candentior Phœbus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 481. (3) Emerſêre feri candenti è gurgite vultus, *Catull.* 62, 14.

‖ Candentia, æ. f. *Brightneſs.* Candentia lunæ, *Vitr.* 9, 4. quem tamen hujus vocab. uſu neminem ſecutum puto. ⊥ Candor.

Candeo, ēre. ui. neut. [*ab antiq. act.* cando, *V.*] (1) *To be white.* (2) *To ſhine,* or *gliſter.* (3) *To glow like a coal, to be red hot, to burn.* (1) Taurus candens, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 236. (2) Tincta ſuper lectos canderet veſtis eburnos, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 103. (3) Aër fervoribus uſtus Canduit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 119.

Candeſco, ĕre. [Incept. à candeo] (1) *To grow white,* or *heary.* (2) *To wax hot, to be on fire.* (1) Liceat caput candeſcere canis, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 45. (2) Currus candeſcere ſentit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 230.

Candĭcans, tis. part. *Whiteiſh,* Plin. 12, 13.

‖ Candĭcantia, æ. f. *Bleaching,* or *making fair,* or *white,* Plin. 37, 13. quem tamen nemo hîc imitatus eſt.

Candĭco, as. neut. [à candeo] *To be white,* or *look whiteiſh,* Ap. recent. part. tamen *candicans* freq. ap. *Plin.* occurrit.

‖ Candĭcans, tis. part. *Waxing white, inclineing to white,* Plin. 15, 13. cui tamen tanquam peculiare relinquendum. ⊥ Candens.

Candĭdāti, pl. ſubſt. Met. *Thoſe who labour,* or *ſeek, after any thing.* Candidatus eloquentiæ, *Quint.* 12, 2. gloriæ & immortalitatis, *Plin. Pan.* 63.

Candĭdātōrius, a, um. adj. quod ad candidatum pertinet. *Pertaining to a candidate.* Candidatorium munus, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1. ☞ Raró occ.

Candĭdātus, a, um. part. *Coathed in white.* Candidatus cedit hic maſtigia, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 8, 10.

Candĭdātus, i. m. ſubſt. [à togâ candidâ, *i. e.* cretatâ, quâ amicti ſunt candidati, ſive petitores magiſtratuum, & honorum, non verò albâ, quâ vulgò utebantur, quorum idcirco petitionem *cretatam ambitionem* vocat *Perſ.*] *A candidate,* or *ſuitour, for any place of honour,* or *profit; ſo called from the white ſhining garments he wore.* Tribunitius candidatus, *Liv.* 4, 6. Prætorius, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 27. Conſulatus, *Plin. Pan.* 95. ¶ ‖ Candidati milites, *Gent. cadets, ſuch as ſerved in expectation of a command in the army, who were called* Principales, *and oppoſed to the* Munifices. Vid. Veg. l. 2. Candidati Cæſaris, & Auguſti, *ap.* Suet. *were ſuch as the emperour indeed had choſen, but who were alſo by an empty ſhow of liberty to court the people; whence* Petis quaſi Cæſaris candidatus, *was uſed of him who was not very earneſt in his ſuit.* Candidatus eloquentiæ, *Quint.* 12, 2. gloriæ & immortalitatis, *earneſt in purſuit of,* Plin. Paneg. 63.

Candĭdè, adv. (1) *In white.* (2) Met. *Favourably, greatly, without malice,* or *envy.* (1) Candidè veſtitus, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 1, 9. (2) = Parum ſimpliciter, & candidè, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6.

‖ Candĭdo, as. act. *To bleach, to make white,* Tert.

Candĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. *Whiteiſh, pretty, and white,* Candiduli dentes, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 16. Candiduli divina tomacula porci, *Juv.* 13, 355.

Candĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus. ſup. [*à* candeo] (1) *Bright, orient, ſhineing.* (2) Alſo *fortunate, lucky.* (3) *Sincere, innocent.* (4) *Friendly, favourable, kind, courteous, candid.* (5) *Fair.* (6) *Clear.* (1) Nube ſolet pulsâ candidus ire dies, *Ov. Ter.* 2, 142. Candidum ab albo differt addito ſplendore, *Serv.* Candidiſſimus color, *Vitr.* (Deus) hominis in uſum tam claram, tam candidam lucem dedit, *Cic.* Nivibus candidior, *Ov. Am.* 3, 5, 11. (2) = Candidus, & felix proximus annus erit, *Id. Pont.* 4, 4, 18. (3) Tam felix utinam quàm pectore candidus eſſem, *Id. Pont.* 4, 14, 43. (4) Si quid noviſti rectiùs iſtis, Candidus imperti, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 67. Animæ candidiores, *Id. Sat.* 1, 5, 41. (5) = Candidus, & talos à vertice pulcher ad imos, *Id. Ep.* 2, 2, 4. (6) ✠ Vox è candidâ, declinat in fuſcam, *Plin.*

† Candĭfĭco, as. act. *To make white, to whiten,* Næv.

‖ Candĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Making white,* Apul. Apol. p. 409. edit. Delph.

† Cando, ĕre. act. olim in uſu fuiſſe declarant compoſita, Accendo, incendo, &c. *To burn.*

Candor, ōris. m. [*à* candeo] (1) *Brightneſs, ſhineing whiteneſs.* (2) *Beauty, fairneſs.* (3) Met. *Purity, ſincerity, uprightneſs, candour, plain-dealing.* (4) ‖ Alſo *exceſſive glowing heat.* (1) = Solis calor, & candor illuſtrior eſt quàm ullus ignis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15. Lactea via candore notabilis, *Ov. Met.* 169. (2) Candor hujus, & proceritas te perdiderunt, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 15. (3) Merui candore favorem, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 3, 53. (4) Lex. *ex* Apul.

Cănendus, a, um. part. *To be ſung.* Canendi cauſa ſigni mihi, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 454. Diva Roma, *Ib.* 5, 148.

Cănens, tis. part. [*à* cano] *Singing,* Virg. *Æn.* 8, 499. Canentes arcanum, *Luc.* 6, 459.

Cānens, tis. part. [*à* caneo] (1) *Hoary, gray.* (2) *White.* (1) Senecta canens, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 192. (2) Canentia tempora, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 109.

Cāneo, ēre, ui. neut. [*à* canus] (1) *To be white, or ſhine.* (2) *To be hoary, to have gray hairs, to wax old.* (1) Nemora molli canentia lanâ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 120. (2) Sub galeis Mavortia canuit ætas, *Claud. B. Get.* 35.

* Canēphŏra, æ. f. [*ex κάνης* caniſtrum & φέρω fero] *A young noble lady with a baſket on her head, on the feſtival of the godeſs Minerva,* Cic. Verr. 4, 3.

† Căner, is. *pro* canis, is. Fœta canes, *Varr.* Irritata canes, *Lucil.*

Cāneſco, ĕre. act. [incept. *à* caneo] (1) *To grow white.* (2) *To grow gray,* or *hoary; to wither,* or *decay.* (1) Pabula caneſcunt, *Ov. Met.* 2, 212. (2) Quæritur caneſcere mitis Iaſonia Ceres, *Id. Met.* 9, 421.

Cāni, pl. m. *ſc.* capilli, *Gray hairs.* Raris ſparſus tempora canis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 567. Vid. Canus.

‖ Cănĭcāceus, panes. *Brown coarſe bread, made of bran,* Feſt. ⸸ Quem *ſordes farris canini,* vocat. Juv. 5, 11.

Cănĭcŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* canis] (1) *A little dog, or bitch.* (2) *A ſign in the heavens, the dog-ſtar.* (3) Alſo Met. *the dog-days.* (4) ‖ *A kind of fiſh, the dog fiſh.* (5) *The unluckieſt caſt at the dice, the ace which loſt all.* (6) *A croſs jade.* (7) ‖ Per abuſionem, *A ſlanderous, ſnarling, curiſh fellow.* (1) Rationem & orationem canicula non habet, *Cic.* de *Nat. Deor.* 3, 10. (2) Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculæ Neſcit tangere, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 9. (3) = Nec grave te tempus ſitiénſve Canicula tardet, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 231. (4) Plin. cit. Littl. (5) ✠ Quid dexter ſenio ferret Scire erat in votis, damnoſa canicula quantùm Raderet, *Perſ.* 3, 49. (6) Apage iſtam caniculam, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 1. *ult.* (7) = Jurabat capillator quidam & canicula, *Gell.* 4, 20.

Cănīcŭlāris, e. adj. ad *caniculam* pertinens, vel ſub *caniculâ* durans. ¶ Dies caniculares, *Dog-days; the hoteſt time of the year, by reaſon the ſun is then in Leo,* Pall. Jul. 1.

Cănīna, æ. f. *ſc.* pellis. *A dog's ſkin.* Canis caninam non eſt, *Prov.* ap. *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3.

Cănīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a dog; dogiſh, curiſh.* ¶ Caninus appetitus, *The greedy worm, when one eats much.* Canini dentes, *The eye-teeth,* or *fangs,* Plin. 11, 37. ‖ Canina facundia, *Gell.* 13, 19. eloquentia, *Quint.* 12, 9. ¶ Caninum ſtudium, *Col.* 1, 9. *Quarreling, ſnarling; bawling, inſtead of pleading, pettifogging.*

Canis, is. c. g. Sed de toto genere plerumque, f. Aut canes, *Varr.* [*à* catus, *i. e.* acutus, & ſagax, inde & dim. catulus] (1) *A dog,* or *bitch; a hound, a cur.* (2) *A celeſtial ſign, the dog ſtar.* (3) *A dog-fiſh.* (4) *An accuſer, back-biter,* or *paraſite.* (5) *A name in railing.* (6) Alſo *a caſt at dice loſing all; the ace point.* (7) *A chain,* or *fetter.* (8) *An attendant, a waiting-man.* (9) Alſo *the furies are called* canes. (1) ¶ Moloſſi canes, *Maſtiffs,* Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 114. *ſc.* de gente Moloſsâ. Canis veſtigator, *Col.* 9, 8. venaticus, *Nep. Pel.* 2. odorus, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 2, 148. *A hunting dog,* Pecuarius, *A ſhepherd's cur,* Col. 7, 12. Villaticus, *A houſe-dog,* Id. ibid. *Quod totum caput de canibus ſcriptum eſt, eorumque generibus, & officiis.* (2) Gratior aura lenit rabiem Canis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 15. (3) Canes marini, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 78. (4) Quid immerentes hoſpites vexas, Canis; *Hor. Epod.* 6, 1. (5) Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33. (6) Talis jactatis, ut quiſque canem, aut ſeniorem miſerat in ſingulos talos, ſingulos denarios in medium conferebat, *Suet. Aug.* 71. (7) Ut tu hodie canem, & furcam feras, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 37. (8) Multa & dixit, & fecit cum meâ quâdam contumeliâ P. Clodii canis, *Cic.* (9) Viſæ canes ululare per umbram, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 257. ¶ Tergeminus canis, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 322. vipereus, *Id. Amor.* 3, 12, 26. Tartareus, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 649. triformis, *Id. Herc. Oet.* 1202. *Cerberus.* Armillati canes, *Dogs with collars, ban-dogs,* Propert. 4, 8, 24. Semideus canis, *Anubis,* Luc. 8, 832. Cane pejùs & angue odiſſe, *To hate deadly,* Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30.

* ‖ Cănĭſtellum, i. n. [dim. *à* caniſtrum] *A little baſket,* Feſt.

* Cănĭſter, ri. m. Caniſtris ſacris aptatæ Telluris comæ, *Col.* 10, 277. Caniſtri à ſalignis virgultis, *Pal. N.* 17, 1. *Id. quod*

* Cănĭſtrum, i. n. [à Gr. κάναστρον] *A baſket,* or *flaſket, made of oſiers; a bread baſket, a voider.* Caniſtra coronata, *Ov. Met.* 2, 713. cumulata flore, *Id. Faſt.* 4, 451. lata, *Ibid.* 2, 650.

Cānĭties, ei. f. [*à* canus] *Hoarineſs, whiteneſs,* or *grayneſs, of hairs; old age, gravity.* Ipsâ jam canitie venerabilis, *Plin.* 11, 37. Conf. *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 163.

† Cānĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Hoarineſs, grayneſs,* Plaut. Frag. 2, 7. ⸸ Canities.

* Canna, æ. f. [à Gr. κάννα, id.] (1) *A cane,* or *reed; a ſugar cane.* (2) Alſo Meton. *a pipe, a flute, a flageolet.* (3) *A canoe, a kind of ſhip.* (1) Pigram velabat canna paludem, *Ov.* (2) Diſpar ſeptenis fiſtula cannis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 682. (3) Canna Micipſarum prorâ ſubvexit acutâ, *Juv.* 5, 89.

Cannăbīnus, a, um. adj. *Of hemp, hempen.* Cannabini funes, *Col.* 6, 2. Cannabinæ tegeticulæ, *Varr.* 2, 8, 2.

Cannăbius, a, um. adj. *Hempen, made of hemp,* Grat. Cyneg. 47.

Cannăbis, is. f. *Hemp.* Utiliſſima funibus cannabis, *Plin.* 19, 9.

Cannētum, i. n. *A place where canes and reeds grow,* Pallad. 2, 23.

Canneus, a, um. adj. *Of a reed,* or *cane.* ¶ Canneæ ſegetes, *Mats of reed,* Col. 12, 50.

Cannĭtiæ cameræ, *Roofs thatched with reed,* Pall.

Căno, ĕre, cĕcĭni, cantum. act. [*ab* Heb. קנה, *quòd* cannâ, *ſive* calamo, canerent antiquitus, *M.*] (1) *To ſing harmoniouſly.* (2) *Otherwiſe.* (3) *To play upon an inſtrument* (cum abl.) (4) *To ſound.* (5) *To write of* (cum acc.) (6) *To praiſe,* or *highly to commend, though not in verſe.* (7) *To propheſy.* (8) *To report,* or *proclaim, aloud.* (1) Merula canit æſtate, *Plin.* 10, 29. (2) Cùm cornix cecinerit, *Plin.* Ranæ cecinēre querelam, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 378. (3) Fidibus ceciniſſe præclarè dicitur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 2. (4) Lituo canere, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 17. (5) Arma virumque cano, *Virg.* (6) Cato braſſicæ miras canit laudes, *Plin.* (7) Canit divino ex ore ſacerdos, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 373. Et cecinēre vates, cujus civitatis eam civis Dianæ immolâſſet, ibi fore imperium, *Liv.* 1, 45. (8) Quicquid fama canit, *Mart. Spect.* 5, 4. ¶ Canere ad tibiam, *To ſing to the pipe.* Canere tibiâ, *To play upon it.* Claſſicum canere, *To ſound an alarm,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 82. Receptui canere, *To ſound a retreat,* Liv. 27, 47. Sibi intus canere, *To ſpeak to his own advantage,* Cic. *in* Rull. 2, 26. Eandem canere cantilenam, *To harp on the ſame ſtring,* Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10.

Cănor, ĕris. paſſ. *To be ſung,* or *celebrated.* Caniturque adhuc barbaras apud gentes, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 88, 5.

* Cănon, ŏnis. m. [*à* κανὼν, Gr. quod à קנה calamus, puta menſorius] ‖ *A canon, an exact pattern, a maſter-piece.* Ap. Theol. & Philoſ. ‖ *A conſtitution,* or *precept.* ‖ *The bracer, handle,* or *ſtrings, wherewith the target is tied to the arm.* ‖ *The yearly cuſtom of paying corn,* &c. *tribute money.* ‖ *Publick allowance, a ſalary.* ‖ *An ordinary,* or *cuſtomary, tribute,* or *impoſt, for tonage, and poundage,* Aſcon. *as* ¶ Canon Ægypti, *The tribute,* or *impoſt, raiſed out of Egypt,* Vop. ‖ Alſo *the ſame with* dimenſum, *or* diarium, *a certain rate,* or *allowance, for corn, and victuals,* Salv. Heus tu, qui canon eſſe meorum ſcriptorum ſoles, *Cic.* Sed fortè ſcripſit κανῶν. Sed *Plin.* 34, 8. *de Polycleto:* Fecit & quem canona artifices vocant.

* Cănōnĭca, æ. f. [*à* canon] *A part of geometry,* Vitr. Sum. etiam pro arte metricâ. Vid. *Gell.* 16, 18.

* ‖ Cănŏnĭcārius, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *He who collected the tributes,* or *impoſts,* Juſtinian.

* ‖ Cănŏnĭcātus, ûs. m. [*ex* eodem themate] *A canonry,* or *prebendary's place.* ⸸ Lat. Sacerdotium.

* ‖ Cănŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* canon] *Canonical, according to the canon, rule,* or *order; regular, received into the canon, authentical.* ¶ Canonici libri, *The Bible.* Canonicæ horæ, *Hours appointed for prayer.* Canonicum jus, *The law eccleſiaſtical.* Canonici, *Thoſe that played by book in muſick;* as the Harmonici, *Thoſe that pleaſed the ear: Thoſe followers of Pythagoras; theſe of Ariſtoxenus,* Cœl. 3, 11. Canonicæ penſitationes, *Standing tributes,* Ap. JCC.

* ‖ Cănŏnĭcus, i. m. [*à* ſupradict] *A canon,* or *prebendary, of a church; a regular prieſt,* Eccleſ.

* ‖ Cănŏnīzo, as. act. [*ab* eodem] *To canonize; to put in the rank, and number, of ſaints.*

Cănōpus, *vel* Cănōbus, i. m. *A ſtar in the ſouthern hemiſphere.* Sidus ingens & clarum, Canopus, *Plin.* 6, 22.

Cănor, ōris. m. [*à* cano] *Melodious ſinging, melody.* Res eſt blanda, canor, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 315. ¶ Cycni canor, *The ſwan's ſweet note,* Lucr. 4, 181. Æris rauci canor, *The warlike ſound of the trumpet,* Virg. Geor. 4, 71.

‖ Cănōrōſus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* canore plenus, *Loud, high ſounding,* Lex. *ex* Gell. pro

Cănōrus, a, um. adj. [*à* canor] (1) *Loud, ſhrill.* (2) *Tuneable, warbling.* (1) Æs canorum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 503. (2) Vox ſuavis, & canora, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 66.

Cantabrĭca, æ. f. [*quia* Cantabris reperta] *The wild gillyflower,* Plin. 25, 1.

‖ Cantabrum, i. n. *A kind of banner, or enſign.* = Signa, & cantabra, & vexilla caſtrorum, *Min. Fel.*

‖ Cantābundus, a, um. adj. *Given much to ſinging,* Gell. 9, 13.

Cantāmen, ĭnis. n. *Enchantment, witchcraft, a charm,* Propr. 4, 4, 51.

Cantans, tis. part. *Singing.* Cantantis ancillæ labor, *Ov. Tr.* 4, 1, 13.

‖ Cantātio, ōnis. f. *Singing, an enchanting.* Nullâ, quod ſciam, auct. proferunt Lexic. ⸸ Cantus.

Cantātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* canto] *A ſinger, a chanter,* or *muſician.* Cantator cygnus funeris ipſe ſui, *Mart.* 13, 77.

Cantātrix, īcis. f. *A woman-ſinger, an enchantreſs.* Imploret cantatrices choreas, *Claud. B. Gild.* 448.

Cantātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sung of, praiſed, famous.* (2) *Enchanted, charmed.* (1) Sua laſcivo cantata eſt ſæpe Catullo Femina, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 427. (2) Audax cantatæ leges imponere lunæ, *Prop.* 4, 5, 13.

Cantēriātus, *vel* Canthēriatus, a, um. part. *Underproped, underſet.* Vites canteriatæ, *Col.* 5, 4.

Cantēriŏlus, i. m. *A little prop to ſet under, and ſtay, any thing,* Col. 11, 3, 58.

Cantērius, i. m. *A gelding,* Sen. Vid. Cantherius.

• Canthărias, æ. m. [à κάνθαρος ſcarabæus] *A ſtone having a beetle in it,* Plin. 37, 11.

• Canthăris, ĭdis. f. [dim. ex cantharus] *A ſort of fly of a beetle kind, but leſs, that eats, and conſumes corn,* Plin. 18, 17. *Another ſort we call the Spaniſh fly, of a venomous nature, ſhining like gold, and breeding in the tops of aſhes, olives, &c.* Id. *It is now uſed to raiſe bliſters.* ¶ Met. Cantharidum ſucci, *Poiſon,* Ov. *in* Ib. 308.

Canthărītes, is, m. *A kind of outlandiſh wine,* Plin. 14, 9.

• Canthărus, i. m. *propr.* ſcarabæus [à κάνθων, aſinus, è cujus ſtercore naſcitur] (1) Properly, *a black beetle, which breeds in dung, whence the proverb,* ¶ ‖ Cantharus pilulam, *Cat after kind,* Cæl. (2) Propter ſimilitudinem, *A pot,* or *great jug; a tankard.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a conſtellation in Aquarius, conſiſting of three ſtars.* (4) *A knot under the tongue of Apis.* (5) *The ring,* or *iron, wherewith we knock at the door.* (6) *A certain fiſh of an unſavoury and unpleaſant taſte.* (1) Plin. 18, 17. (2) Attritâ pendebat cantharus anſâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 17. (3) Calep. ſine auct. (4) Plin. 48, 6. (5) Plaut. Menec. 1, 2, 64. (6) Cantharus ingratus ſucco, *Ov. Hal.* 103.

Canthēriātus, a, um. adj. *Proped, underſet,* Col. 5, 4, 1.

Canthērīnus, a, um. adj. ¶ Cantherino ritu aſtans ſomniat, *Like a horſe that ſleeps as he ſtands,* Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 44. Cantherinum lapathum, *Sour dock,* Plin. 20, 21. Cantherinum hordeum, *Barley for horſes,* Col. 2, 9.

Canthēriŏlus, i. m. dim. Vid. Canteriolus.

Canthērius, *vel* Cantērius, i. m. (1) *A gelding,* or *labouring beaſt.* (2) *A rafter,* or *joiſt, of a houſe; a ſpar.* (3) *A rail,* or *prop, to bear up a vine,* that is, *with two reeds acroſs.* (1) Equi ii, quòd ſemine carent, cantherii appellati, *Varr.* 2, 7, 15. (2) Vitr. 4, 2. (3) Col. 4, 12.

• Canthus, i. um. [à κάνθος, Gr.] Ferrum quo rotæ vinciuntur, *Quint.* *The iron wherewith the cart-wheel is bound, the felly of a wheel,* Perſ. 5, 71.

Cantĭcum, i. n. *A pleaſant ſong, a ballad, a ſong ſet to muſick, and ſung on the ſtage.* Deſaltato cantico abiît Caligula, *Suet.* c. 54. De origine canticorum vid. Liv. 7, 2.

Cantĭlēna, æ. f. [à cantu] *A ſong, an old ſaw.* Inſuſurret Epicharmus cantilenam illam ſuam, νᾶφε καὶ μέμνασο ἀπιστεῖν.

‖ Cantillo, as. act. *To chirp,* or *ſing,* Apul. p. 809. ed. Delph.

Cantio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſong,* or *tune.* (2) *An enchantment.* (1) Lepida, & ſuavis cantio, *Plaut. Stic.* 5, 4, 25. (2) Veneficiis, & cantionibus Titiniæ factum, *Cic.*

Cantĭtātus, a, um. part. *Sung.* Carmina in epulis cantitata, *Cic. Cl.* 19.

Cantĭto, as. freq. [à canto] *To ſing often.* Facturum credo, ut habeas quîcum cantites, *Ter. Adel.* 4, 7, 32.

Cantiuncŭla, æ. f. [dim. à cantio] *A ballad, a catch,* Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 18.

Canto, as. freq. [à cano] (1) *To ſing, to chaunt.* (2) *To repeat often the ſame thing.* (3) *To praiſe.* (4) *To enchant.* (1) Abſentem cantat amicam, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 15. (2) Sed metuo ne idem cantent, ut priores [literæ] *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 95. (3) Jampridem iſtum canto Cæſarem, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 12. (4) Cantando rumpitur anguis, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 71.

Cantor, āris. paſſ. *To be ſung, praiſed, &c.* Et puer ipſe fuit cantari dignus, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 54.

Cantor, ōris. m. verb. [à cano] *A ſinger,* or *chanter; a ſinging-man, a ſtage player.* Donet cantor, Vos plaudite, dicat, *Hor. A. P.* 155.

Cantrix, īcis. f. *A female ſinger.* ¶ Cantrices aves, *Singing birds,* Varr. 3, 5, 14.

‖ Cantūrio, īre. *To whiſtle, to pipe, to be about to ſing,* Feſt.

Cantus, ûs. m. verb. [à cano] (1) *Singing, a ſong.* (2) *A tune,* or *melody.* (3) *The ſound of a trumpet, the crowing of a cock, &c.* (4) *A charm,* or *enchantment.* (1) Cunctáque tela forent cantu mollita, *Ov. Met.* 11, 15. (2) Muſicorum cantibus mutatis, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 3, 14. (3) Te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exſuſcitat, *Id.* pro *Muren.* 9. Cantu rumpent arbuſta cicadæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 328. (4) Stantia concutio cantu freta, *Ov. Met.* 7, 195.

CĀNUS, a, um. adj. [à ישן] (1) *Hoary, gray, gray-haired, aged.* (2) *White with froſt, ſnow, foam, mouldineſs, ripeneſs.* (3) *Venerable.* (1) Det munera canus amator, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 29. (2) Cana pruina, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 376. nix, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 541. Cani fluctus, *Cic.* in *Arat.* 71. Situ cano obductus color, *Plin.* 12, 25. Segetes canæ, *Ov. Met.* 10, 655. (3) Cana fides, & Veſta, *Virg. i. e.* candida, & ſincera! *ſic* Cana veritas, *Varr.* Aliis autem pro antiquo, & venerabili poni videtur.

Cănūsīna, æ. f. *ſc.* veſtis. *A garment made of the fineſt wool,* Mart. Quòd lanæ circa Canuſium ſummam nobilitatem haberent. Vid. *Plin.* 8, 48.

Cănūsīnātus, a, um. adj. *Arrayed in cloth made of Canuſian wool,* Mart. 9, 23. & Suet. Neron. 30.

Căpācĭtas, ātis. f. [à capax] *Capacity, largeneſs; a gauge,* or *meaſure, of a veſſel, how much it will hold; bigneſs, ſize.* Pro capacitate vaſorum, *Col.* 12, 43. Met. Quæ tanta omnino capacitas? *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 25.

Căpax, ācis. adj. [à capio] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Holding, keeping,* or *containing.* (2) *Capacious, large, big, wide.* (3) Met. *Apprehenſive, apt.* (4) ‖ Paſſivè, *To be contained.* (1) Circus capax populi, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 136. Mentis capacius altæ Animal, *Id. Met.* 1, 76. Cibi vinique capaciſſimus, *Liv.* 9, 16. Capaciſſima omnis ſecreti uxor, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 12. Ad ſextarios tres, *Id.* 37, 2. (2) Omne capax movet urna nomen, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 16. Plauſtrum tempeſtivè capax, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 10. (3) § Ad præcepta capax animus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 243. (4) Deus incunabulis noſtris capax, *Petrus Chryſologus.*

Căpēdo, dĭnis. f. vas ſacrum [à capiendo] (1) *A great pot, jug,* or *pitcher, with handles,* or *ears; uſed in ſacrifices.* (2) *Capacity, greatneſs,* or *ſize.* (1) ⌘ Minúſne gratas diîs capedines, ac fictiles urnulas fuiſſe, quàm filicatas aliorum pateras arbitramur? *Cic. Parad.* 1, 3. (2) Capedo εὐρυχωρία, Gloſſ. hinc & compoſit. Intercapedo.

Căpēduncŭla, æ. f. [dim. à capedo] *A little pot,* or *pitcher,* Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

• Căpella, æ. f. [dim. à capra] *A little young goat, a kid,* Virg. Geor. 2, 196. Alſo *a ſtar,* Plin. 18, 26.

‖ Căpella, æ. f. *i. e.* ſacellum. *A chapel.* Poſt inclin. Latinitatem, unde

‖ Căpellānus, i. m. *A chaplain,* or *one that is miniſter of the chapel.* ¶ Capellanus palatinus, *A chaplain in ordinary.* Archicapellanus palatinus, *The clerk of the cloſet.*

• Căpelliānus, a, um. adj. [à capella] *Of,* or *belonging to, a goat.* Rutæ folium capellianæ, *Mart.* 11, 32.

• CAPER, ri. m. [à Tyrrheno κάπρος, quod iis *caprum,* aliis Græcis, *aprum* ſign. Vid. Capra] (1) *A gelded he-goat, a buck.* (2) Alſo *the ſmell of the arm-holes.* (1) Caper cæditur Baccho, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 380. (2) Fertur Valle ſub alarum trux habitare caper, *Catull.* 67, 6. In quâ notione, *hircum* dixit *Hor. Epod.* 12, 5.

• Căpĕrātus, a, um. adj. [à caper] Caperatâ fronte, *Wrinkled like a goat's horn,* Varr. L. L. 6, 6.

• Căpĕro, as. act. [à caper, *ſc.* criſpis caprorum frontibus, *Non.*] *To frown, to lower, to wringle the forehead, to knit the brows.* Quid illi caperat frons ſeveritudine? *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 3.

Căpeſſendus, a, um. part. *To be undertaken,* or *attempted.* Aſpera & dura te ad capeſſendam eam *curam* compulerunt, *Plin. Pan.* 7. Plurimum audaciæ ad pericula capeſſenda, *Liv.* 21, 4.

Căpeſſens, tis. part. *Taking in hand.* Sed deerat robur ætatis eum primum magiſtratum capeſſentibus, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 29, 3. Laudat juvenem, omiſſis præcipitibus, tuta & ſalutaria capeſſentem, *Id. Ann.* 15, 29, 1.

Căpeſſĭtūrus, a, um. part. [à capeſſo] *Endeavouring,* or *taking in hand,* Tac. Ann. 12, 25, 2.

Căpeſſo, ĕre, īvi, ītum. *Priſc.* ſi, ſum. *Diom.* capeſſus in præt. *Tac.* act. [à capio, *ut à* facio, faceſſo] *To take, to go about to take, to take in hand, to begin to take the charge,* or *government, of; to enter upon a buſineſs.* ¶ Capeſſere rempublicam, *To take upon him the management of ſtate-affairs,* Sall. B. C. 52. Capeſſere fugam, *To take to his heels,* Liv. 1, 25. pugnam, *To fight, fall on,* or *engage,* Id. 2, 6. Capeſſere oculis, *To view,* Liv. urbem aliquam, *To go to,* Cic. Att. 10, 10. Capeſſere ſe præcipitem ad malos mores, *To abandon himſelf,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 2. Capeſſere ſe domum, *To get him home,* Id. Capeſſere cibum dentibus, *To chew his meat,* Cic. N. N. 2, 47. Juſſa capeſſere, *To execute a command,* Virg. Æn. 1, 81.

‖ Caphūra, æ. f. *Camphire,* Off.

‖ Căpĭdŭla, æ. f. [dim. à capis, capidis] *A ſmall diſh,* or *bowl, with a handle,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

Căpiendus, a, um. part. [à capior] *To be taken,* Virg. Geor. 4, 396. Capienda per artes Eſt puella, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 266.

Căpiens, tis. part. *Taking.* Sternunt inermes, aut arma capientes, *Tac. H.* 3, 77, 2.

Căpillāceus, a, um. adj. *Hairy, like hair, ſtringy,* as *the roots of herbs,* Plin. 12, 25. ¶ ‖ Capillacea cingula, *Hair-girdles,* Aug.

Căpillāmentum, i. n. (1) *The hair,* or *buſh natural.* (2) *A peruke,* or *falſe hair.* (3) *Strings,* or *threads, about the roots of herbs.* (4) *A flaw in cryſtal.* (1) Plin. 21, 6. (2) Ganeas & adulteria capillamento celatus obibat [Caligula] *Suet. in vitâ ejus,* c. 11. (3) Nullis fibris nixa, aut ſaltem capillamentis, *Plin.* 19, 2. Vid. & *Col.* 4, 11. (4) Plin. 37, 2. ¶ ‖ Sutile & textile capillamentum, *A peruke,* Tert. = Galericulum.

Căpillāre, is. n. *ſc.* oleum. *Common oil for the hair,* Mart. 3, 82, 28. Non ut Steph. quod miror, & ex eo Litt. interpretatur, ſed perperam *A coif, a hair-lace, hair in a roll.*

Căpillāris, e. adj. *Of,* or *like, hair.* ¶ Capillaris arbor, *The tree whereon the Veſtal virgins hanged up their hair in honour of the gods,* Plin. 10, 44. ‖ Capillaris vena, *A capillary vein, as ſmall as a hair,* Medic.

‖ Căpillāris, is. f. *ſc.* herba. *The herb called Venus hair,* or *maiden hair,* Jun.

Căpillātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Wearing long hair.* ¶ Capillati, *ſc.* pueri, *Spruce boys,* Mart. 10, 62. Capillato conſule, *In old time, when the conſuls wore long hair,* Juv. 5, 30. Capillata arbor, *vid.* capillaris. Capillatior quàm antè, barbâque majore, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 5.

‖ Căpillĭtium, i. n. [à capillis Gr. κόμη] *The hair of the head.* Flavum & inaffectatum capillitium, *Apul. Met.* 2, *p.* 38.

Căpillor, āris. dep. *To be hairy, to grow like hairs,* Plin. 37, 1.

Căpillus, i. m. [*qu.* capitis pilus] *Hair, a buſh of hair, a beard,* Cic. Offic. 2, 7. Capillus Veneris, *Plin.* ¶ Capillus incomptus, *Ov. Met.* 9, 700. horrens, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 27. horridus, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 8. neglectus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 414. incultus, *Id. Ep.* 9, 125. compoſitus, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 46. comptus, *Id.* in *Piſ.* 11. Capillos ornare, *Ov. Am.* 2, 7, 23. comere, *Id. Am.* 2, 8, 2. pectere, *Id. A. Am.* 1, 367.

Căpio, ĕre, cēpi, captum. act. [*ab* Heb. כף, vola manus, *Scal.* ut ſit propr. manu capere] (1) *To take.* (2) *To take by force, to ſeize, to take priſoner, to take by aſſault.* (3) *To hold,* or *contain.* (4) Met. *To pleaſe,* or *delight.* (5) *To allure, inveigle, wheedle,* or *trepan.* (6) *To be capable of, to ſuffer,* or *admit of.* (7) *To receive, obtain, get,* or *have.* (8) *To accept.* (9) *To reach,* or *come up to.* (10) *To conceive,* or *apprehend ; to underſtand.* (11) *To diſcover,* or *find out.* (12) *To enter upon.* (13) *To deſign,* or *appoint, to an office.* (14) *To chooſe,* or *make choice of.* (15) *To put on,* or *wear.* (1) § Cape ſaxa manu, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 420. Si fuſtem cepero in manum, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 9. (2) Eum bello cepi, *Id.* Verres contra legem pecuniam cepit, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 4. (3) Ædes noſtræ vix capient, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 13. *Met.* Capere ejus amentiam civitas, Italia regna non poterunt, *Cic.* (4) Te conjux aliena capit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 46. (5) Capere ante dolis reginam meditor, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 677. = Illis rebus illa ætas capi & deliniri poteſt, *Cic.* (6) Non capit ira moram, *Ov. Nuc.* 4. (7) Quid ego ex hâc inopiâ nunc capiam ? *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 15. Ipſa nunc capit fructum, *Id. Eun.* 3, 1, 59. (8) Quin vos capitis conditionem ex peſſumâ primarium ? *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 81. (9) Quòd equites curſum tenere, & inſulam capere non potuerunt, *Cæſ.* (10) Majus quàm quod mente capere poſſent, *Liv.* (11) Ut ego oculis rationem capio, *Plaut.* (12) Eum magiſtratum, nî decem intervenerint anni, ne quis capito, *Cic.* (13) Vid. Gell. 1, 12. & Tac, Annal. 15, 22. (14) Virg. Æn. 1, 400. interp. *Serv.* Socci cepero pedem Iambum. (15) Flammeum cape, *Catull.* 59, 1. ¶ Capere omnes homines inimicos, *To get their ill will,* Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 12. Capere terram, *To alight,* Virg. Æn. 1, 399. rimam, *To chink,* Plin. 19, 40. uſuram corporis alterius uxoris, *To debauch her,* Plaut. Amph. prol. 108. vitium, *To putrify, to be corrupted,* Col. 3, 18. ☞ With an accuſ. of a noun, it is often rendered by the verb of that noun ; *as* ¶ Capere conjecturam, *Cic.* pro *Muren.* 4. præſagia, *Plin.* 18, 35. conſilium, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 5 dolorem, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 4. exordium, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 3, finem, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 106. fugam, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 26. gaudium, *Plin. Ep.* 97. 6. incrementum, *Col.* 2, 10. laborem, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 9. maturitatem, *Col.* 4, 13. metum, *Liv.* miſericordiam, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 31. oblivionem, ſpecimen, *Plin.* ſpem, *Liv.* &c. *To gueſs, conſult, grieve, begin, end, fly, rejoice, increaſe, toil, fear, pity, forget, eſſay, hope.* ☞ Sometimes that accuſ. is turned into the nom. in the ſame ſenſe ; *as* ¶ Capio ſatietatem, *Plaut. Amph* 1, 2, 10. *or* Capit me ſatietas, *I am weary,* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 13. Sed hâc in re quod comprobavit auctoritas, id ſequendum.

Căpior, ĕris. paſſ. *To be taken, pleaſed, deceived,* &c. ut in Capio.

‖ **Căpio**, ōnis. f. *id. quod* captio, *Gell.* 7, 10.

Căpis, ĭdis. f. [à capiendo] poculi genus. *A kind of wooden,* or *earthen, pot,* or *cup, uſed in ſacrifice ; a drinking cup.* Cum capide, & lituo victimam cædat, *Liv.* 10, 7. Conf. *Plin.* 37, 7.

Căpiſtĕrium, i. n. *A cribble,* or *ſieve, to cleanſe corn with.* Quicquid exteretur, capiſterio expurgandum erit, *Col.* 2, 9

Căpiſtrātus, a, um. part. *Headſtalled, haltered.* Capiſtratæ tigres, *Ov. Epiſt.* 2, 80.

Căpiſtro, as. act. *To halter, to put on a collar, to muzzle ;* unde

Căpiſtror, āris. paſſ. *To be tied to the ſtake, as vines are ; to be haltered,* Plin. 18, 19. Col. 6, 19.

Căpiſtrum, i. n. [à capite jumentorum, *Iſid.* *vel* à capio, *ut* à claudo, clauſtrum, *id. quo* jumentum capitur, & tenetur, *Voſſ.*] (1) *A halter,* or *headſtall, for a horſe,* or *aſs ; a rope,* or *muzzle, for boars, oxen,* &c. (2) *A band to tie up vines, to the top of a ſtake.* (3) *A cord to hold up the wine preſs, and keep it tight.* (1) [Equus invalidus] det mollibus ora capiſtris, *Virg Geor.* 3, 188. Leniter capiſtris habent vinctos [anniculos aſinarum pullos] *Varr. R. R.* 26. Paret purpureis aper capiſtris, *Mart.* 1, 105, 7. (2) Ad ſummum palum extenta vitis capiſtro conſtringitur, *Col.* 4, 20. (3) Cato cap. 12. ¶ Maritale capiſtrum, *The matrimonial nooſe, the band of wedlock,* Juv. 6, 43.

Căpĭtal, ālis. n. *pro* capitale. (1) *A heinous crime, worthy of death,* or *diſfranchiſement ; a capital offence.* (2) *A woman's coif, cawl,* or *hair-lace.* (1) Nunquam fugiet, tametſi capital fecerit, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 16. (2) Dictum capital, à capite, quod ſacerdotulæ in capite nunc ſolent habere, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 29.

Căpĭtālis, e. adj. or, comp. [à caput] (1) *Belonging to the head, or life ;* uſually in a metaphorical ſenſe. (2) *Capital, worthy of death, diſfranchiſement, or loſs of liberty.* (3) ‖ *Deadly, mortal.* (4) *Pernicious, hurtfull.* (5) *Shrewd, pert, ſharp.* (1) Periculum capitale, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 19. Capitalior adverſarius, *Cic.* (2) Rei capitalis dies dicta eſt, *Id.* Qui non paruerit, capitale èſto, *Id. Dixit,* præſidio decedere apud Romanos capitale eſſe, *ſc.* crimen, *Liv.* 24, 37. (3) Ex capitali morbo revaluit, *Gell.* (4) Totius injuſtitiæ nulla capitalior eſt quàm eorum qui tum, cùm maximè fallunt, id agant, ut boni viri videantur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 13. = Capitalem, & peſtiferum Antonii reditum timemus, *Id.* (5) Capitale vocamus ingenium ſolers, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 839. Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, brevis, penè puſillus, Thucydides, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 1. 12.

Căpĭtālĭter, adv. *Deadly, mortal,* Plin. Jun. Ep. 1, 5.

‖ **Căpĭtātio**, ōnis. f. *A tribute paid by the head, either for men,* or *beaſts ; poll-money, head ſilver, ſubſidy, allowance for horſe-meat.* Ap. JCC. in utrâque ſign. ⸸ Æſtimatio, & exactio capitum, *Cic.*

Căpĭtātus, a, um. adj. *Having a head, growing with a head.* Capitatus clavus, *Varr.* de *R. R.* 9, 12. Porrum capitatum, *Plin.* 20, 6.

‖ **Căpĭtĭcenſi**, *potiùs* Căpĭte cenſi, diviſè. *Poor People, who were taxed little,* or *nothing,* Gell. 16, 10. = Ærarii.

Căpĭtellum, i. n. [dim. à capitulum, quamvis neget *Varr.*] *A little head ; the top of plants,* Plin. 24, 19. ‖ *The head,* or *chapiter, of a pillar,* Faber ex Corrippo. ‖ *A ſtill to diſtil waters in,* as it is lately uſed.

Căpĭtium, i. n. dict. quòd capit pectus, *ſc.* indutu comprehendit. *A woman's ſtomacher,* or as ſome ſay, *a hood, a capouch,* Varr.

Căpĭto, ōnis. m. qui magno eſt capite, unde & piſcis ita dictus. (1) *A jolt head.* (2) Alſo *a kind of cod-fiſh, a pollard.* (1) Ecquos arbitramus Deos, ſilos, flaccos, frontones, capitones ? *Cic.* (2) Cato 158. ¶ Duri capitones, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 2, 8. *Bold impudent fellows,* as *os durum,* is taken in Terence ; or, as others, *Heady, obſtinate :* Rather ſimply, as I think, *Hard-headed fellows, that could bear any knocks,* or *bruiſes, at the tables of great men for their belly ſake :* for we find in comedies, paraſites were often treated ſcurvily.

Căpĭtōlīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the capitol.* Jupiter capitolinus, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 57. clivus, *Id.*

Căpĭtōlium, i. n. quòd ibi hominis caput, cùm extrueretur, inventum, *vel qu.* capitalium, i. e. locus capitalis, *ſive* principalis. *The temple of Jupiter in Rome, called the Capitol, built on the Tarpeian mount.* See an account of the building thereof, *Liv. lib.* 1, 55. Capitolia, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 3, 29. ☞ *Other chief temples, and towers were alſo called by this name,* Vid. Suet. Calig. 57, & *ibi* Caſaub.

‖ **Căpĭtōſus**, a, um. adj. *Which hath a great head ;* alſo *ſtubborn, heady.* Ap. medii ævi ſcriptores. ¶ Capitoſæ ſtrophæ, *Shrewd ſhifts,* Prud. Apoth. pr. 25. ⸸ Moroſus, obſtinatus.

‖ **Căpĭtŭlāria**, um. n. pl. *Statute-books,* JCC.

‖ **Căpĭtŭlārii**, ōrum. m. pl. *Taxers,* or *gatherers of poll-money.* Alſo *aſſiſtants,* or *aſſeſſors, upon the bench with the judge,* JCC.

Căpĭtŭlātim, adv. *By heads,* or *chapters ; head by head, briefly, ſummarily, by parts,* or *parcels.* Hæc omnia capitulatim ſunt dicta, *Nep. Cat.* ſub finem.

Căpĭtŭlātus, a, um. adj. *Headed,* or *having the faſhion of a head ; knoped.* Capitulatæ coſtæ, *Celſ.* 8, 1.

Căpĭtŭlum, i. n. [dim. à caput] (1) *A little head, the top.* Synec. *A man,* or *woman.* (2) *The head,* or *chapiter, of a pillar.* (3) ‖ *A convocation-houſe,* or *chapter of dean, and prebendaries.* (4) ‖ *A chapter of a book.* (5) ‖ *A ſummary,* or *brief account.* (6) ‖ Alſo *a woman's head dreſs.* (7) ‖ *The teats,* or *heads, of veins, in the piles.* (1) Operto capitulo calidum bibunt, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 14. ¶ O capitulum lepidum ! *O pretty rogue !* Ter. (2) Vitr. 4, 1. (3) Ap. eccl. ſcript. ⸸ Collegium. (4) Tertull. & Hieron. (5) Cic. *de* Leg. 1, 31. ☞ Sed in emendatioribus libris leg. Caput. (6) Vid. Barth. *ad* Claudian. Mamert. *p.* 347. (7) Celſ. *teſte* Littl.

Căpiundus, a, um. part. [à capior] *To be taken,* &c. Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 12. Nunc geſtus mihi vultuſque eſt capiundus novus, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 51.

* **Capnias**, æ. m. [à καπνὸς fumus] Gemma à fumi colore dict. *A kind of jaſper,* Plin. 37, 9.

* **Capnītes**, æ. m. [*ab* eodem] *A kind of gem of the jaſper kind,* Plin. 37, 10.

* **Capnītis**, ĭtĭdis. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *Thin flakes of braſs, ſticking to the ſides of the furnace,* Plin. 34, 10.

* **Capnos**, i. f. *dict.* & **Capnion**, i. n. [à ſupra dict.] *The herb fumitory,* Plin. 25, 13.

Capnūmargus, i. m. *A kind of clay,* Plin. 17, 7.

Căpo, ōnis. m. *A capon,* Mart. 16, 63. Gallus ſpado, *Petron. c.* 55.

* **Cappa**, indecl. *The name of a Greek letter,* τρία κάππα κάκιϛα, *ſc.* Cappadox, Cretenſis, Cilix ; *vel* C. Sylla, C. Cinna, C. Lentulus. Vid. Chiliad.

* **Cappar**, ăris. *A caper,* Pall. Oct. 1, 11. pro

* **Cappăris**, is. m. [à κάππαρις, Gr.] (1) *A ſhrub bearing fruit called capers.* (2) Alſo *the fruit capers.* (1) Capparis firmioris ligni frutex, *Plin.* 13, 23. (2) Capparin, & putri cepas allece natantes voras, *Mart.* 3, 77.

Capra, æ. f. [à carpo, quòd frutices carpat, *Varr.*] (1) *A ſhe goat.* (2) *A conſtellation, the goat which nouriſhed Jupiter, when a child.* (3) *The ſtinking ſavour of the arm holes ;* id quod hircus. (4) *A fiery meteor.* (1) Capræ pariunt & quaternos, *Plin.* 8, 50. (2) X. Cal. Januar. capra occidit manè, *Col.* 11, 2. (3) Nimis arcta premunt olidæ convivia capræ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 29. (4) Sen. Queſt. Nat. 1, 1.

Caprārius, i. m. *A goat-herd,* Varr. R. R. 2, 3, & Col. 3, 10.

Caprea, æ. f. [à *ſimil. quâdam* capræ] (1) *A roe, a deer, a gazel.* (2) *A branch that putteth forth tendrils.* (1) Laſcivæ ſimilem ludere capreæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, 12. (2) Varr. 1, 31, 5.

‖ **Capreŏlātim**, adv. *Twining about, like the tendrils of vines,* Apul. Met. p. 386. ⸸ In morem capreæ.

Capreŏlus, i. m. [dim. à caprea] (1) *A wild buck, a chevril.* (2) *A tendril of a vine.* (3) *A croſs piece of timber to hold faſt larger beams, and keep them together ; a brace.* (4) *A fork,* or *prop, for a vine,* or *otherthing.* (5) *A forked inſtrument to dig with.* (1) Feræ pecudes, ut capreoli, damæque, *Col.* 9, 1. (2) Varr. 1. *de* R. R. 31. (3) Cæſ. *de* bello civ. c. 10, & Vitruv. 4, 2. (4) Col. *de* R. R. 31, 3. (5) Col. 11, 3.

Caprĭcornus, i. m. [*ex* capra, & cornu] *A conſtellation called Capricorn, containing twenty ſtars,* Hor. Carm. 2, 17, 20.

Caprĭfĭcandus, a, um. part. [à caprificor] *To be dreſſed, as fig-trees are, and brought to maturity with the gnats of the wild fig-tree.* Nunc caprificandæ ſunt arbores fici, *Pallad.* 7, 5.

Caprĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à caprificor] *A huſbanding,* or *dreſſing, of wild fig-trees,* Plin. 15, 19.

Caprĭfĭciālis, e. adj. ¶ Caprificiales dies, Vulcano ſacri. *The dogs-days, in which women uſed to ſacrifice under a fig-tree,* Plin. 11, 15.

Caprĭfĭcor, āris. dep. *To be ripened, as figs are, with the gnats which are bred of the wild fig-tree,* Plin. 16, 27.

Caprĭfĭcus, i. f. [*q. d.* capri ficus] ficus ſilveſtris. (1) *A wild fig-tree.* (2) Met. *Vain-glory, or a fooliſh oſtentation of uſeleſs learning.* (1) Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 38. (2) Perſ. 1, 25.

‖ Caprĭfŏlium, i. n. [quòd ſit extremis flexibus capreolatum, Lobel.] *Woodbind,* or *honeyſuckle,* Jun. = Periclymenon.

ф Caprĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. *Of goat's breed, goatiſh,* Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 16.

Caprīle, is. n. *A ſtable,* or *cote, for goats,* Col. 7, 6.

‖ Caprīlis, e. adj. *Belonging to goats.* ¶ Caprilis caſa, *A cote for goats,* Lex. *ex* Eutrop.

Caprĭmulgus, i. m. qui capras mulget. (1) *A milker of goats, a goat-herd,* or *ſome ſuch ſorry fellow.* (2) *A bird like a gull, which in the night ſucketh goats, and hurts their udders.* (1) Catull. 20, 10. (2) Plin. 10, 40.

Caprīnus, a, um. adj. [*à* caper, *Cic.*] *Of a goat.* Caprinus grex, *Liv.* 22, 10. Lana caprina, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 15. pellis, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. ¶ ‖ Lana caprina, *A thing of no value,* Prov.

ф Caprĭpes, ĕdis. *Which hath feet like a goat, as the ſatyrs had; goat-footed,* Propert. 3, 16, 34.

Caprōnæ, *vel* Caprōnæ, ārum. pl. f. *ſc.* comæ. (1) † *The fore-top of a horſe.* (2) ‖ Alſo *women's hair laid out before; bull-towers.* (1) Lucil. *ap.* Non. (2) Apul. p. 763. ☞ Antiæ uſitatiùs.

Capſa, æ. f. [*à* capio, unde capſo, *ant, pro* cepero] (1) *A coffer, a box, a caſe.* (2) *A ſatchel to carry books to ſchool in, for which noblemens children had a ſervant on purpoſe.* (1) Quid? mihi quàm multis cuſtodibus opus erit, ſi te ſemel ad meas capſas admiſero? *Cic. Div. Verr.* 16. (2) Quem ſequitur cuſtos anguſtæ vernula capſæ, *Juv.* 10, 117.

Capſārius, i. m. *A ſervant that waited on noblemen's children to ſchool, and carried their books for them,* Suet. *in* Ner. c. 36.

‖ Capſella, æ. f. [dim. *à* capſula] *A little box,* or *cheſt;* alſo *a place wherein corn,* or *any other fruit, is laid,* Ulp. + Capſula,

† Capſis, *i. e.* cape, ſi vis, *Cic.* ap. *Quint.* l. 1. c. 5.

† Capſit, prehenderit, *Feſt.* i. e. ceperit; *ut ſit à* capio, *antiq.* capſo, *ut à* facio, faxo, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 3, 6.

Capſŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* capſa] *A little coffer,* or *cheſt; a caſket.* Huc una è multis capſula me ſequitur, *Catull.* 63, 8.

* Capſus, i. m. *vel* Capſum, i. n. [à καψὸς, ὁ τοῖχος Heſych.] (1) *A ſtall for cattle.* (2) ‖ *A place in the chariot, where they, that are carried, ſit.* (3) *The place where the coachman ſitteth.* (4) ‖ *A cloſe coach,* or *waggon.* (1) = Clauſâ capſo altóque ſepto diverſi generis animalia, *Paterc.* 1, 16. (2) Teſt. Philand. (3) Ad capſum rhedæ loculamentum figatur, *Vitruv.* 10, 4. (4) Iſid. 20, 12.

Captandus, a, um. part. *To be taken.* Captandus eſt horum clanculum ſermo mihi, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 8, 8. Captandæ puellæ cura, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 351.

Captans, tis. part. *Taking.* Captans tenebras ſecretumque, *Plin. Pan.* 48. Collum captantia brachia, *Ov. Met.* 3, 428.

Captātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* capto] (1) *A catching,* or *aiming, at; a purchaſing by craft,* or *wheedling.* (2) *A bickering,* or *contending.* (1) Plin. 20, 14. (2) = Captatio, contentióque verborum, *Cic.* in *Partit. Or.* 23.

Captātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that endeavoureth to procure,* or *get any thing.* (2) Particularly, *he that flattereth a man to be his heir.* (1) Auræ popularis captator, *Liv.* 3, 33. (3) Ut captatori moveat faſtidia Coſſo, *Juv. Sat.* 10, 202. Vid. & *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 57.

‖ Captātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, flattering; complimental, full of courteſy, and craft.* Ap. JCC.

‖ Captātrix, īcis. f. *She that endeavoureth to procure,* or *get; a fawning goſſip,* Apul. p. 603. ed. Delph.

Captātus, a, um. part. *Taken, ſought.* Secretoque captato, *Suet. Oth.* 10. Captatus anhelitus oris, *Ov. Met.* 4, 72. Eligito tempus, captatum ſæpe rogandi, *Id. Pont.* 3, 1, 129.

Captio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* capio] *A taking,* but moſt commonly, *a taking advantage of; a catch, fetch, quirk,* or *cavil.* Verùm, ſi plùs dederis referam, nulla in eâ re captio eſt, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 12. Captiones dialecticæ, *Cic.* de Fin. 2, 6. Quanta eſſet in verbis captio, tum in cæteris rebus, tum in teſtamentis, ſi negligerentur voluntates? *Id.* de *Clar. Or.* 53.

Captiōſè, adv. *Captiouſly, deceitfully, ſubtilely.* Sic me, inquit, antè ſuſtinebo, nec diutius captioſè interroganti reſpondebo, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 29.

Captiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Captious, full of craft, and deceit.* (2) *Hurtful,* or *prejudicial.* (1) = Fallax, & captioſa interrogatio, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 15. Captioſiſſimum genus interrogationis, *Ib.* 16. Nihil captioſius, neque indignius dici poteſt, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 17. (2) Id. *pro* Cæcin. 30.

Captīvĭtas, ātis. f. *Captivity, bondage, impriſonment, ſlavery.* Diuturna captivitas, *Cic.* pro *C. Corn.* Captivitas elephantorum, *Flor.* 2, 2, 28. urbium, *Tac. H.* 3, 70, 4.

Captiuncŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* captio] *A captious cavil, a little quirk,* or *fetch.* Servus videtur omnes captiunculas pertimeſcere, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 7.

Captīvo, as. act. [*à* captivus] *To take priſoner, to captivate.* Captivare aliquem inſidiis, *Liv.* 2, 50. auram libertatis, *Id.* 3, 37. + Capio, captivum duco.

Captīvus, a, um. adj. [*à* captus] (1) *Taken.* (2) *Captive, taken in war, impriſoned.* (3) Subſtant. *A priſoner,* or *captive.* Hinc Angl. *A Caitiff.* (1) Captivi piſces, *Ov. Met.* 13, 932. (2) Captiva veſtis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 765. Captivum aurum, *Curt.* 8, 7. *Cenſuit,* captivum agrum plebi quàm maximè æqualiter darent, *Liv.* 3, 48. Captivæ fæminarum, *Curt.* 6, 2, 5. (3) Captivi frugi, & diligentes, *Cic.* Stygio ducor captiva tyranno, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 2, 264.

Capto, as. act. [freq. *à* capio, *vel, ut* Voſſ. deſiderativum, *ut ſit* capere cupio] (1) *To lie in wait,* or *go about to take,* or *entrap.* (2) *To trip up,* or *put upon.* (3) Met. *To trick,* or *put upon; to entrap.* (4) *To covet, ſeek,* or *deſire.* (5) *To allure, and win to our purpoſe, by gifts, flattery,* or *fair promiſes.* (6) *To ſpy out,* or *watch.* (7) *To fawn upon one; to wheedle,* or *make him preſents, in hopes of being his heir.* (8) *To embrace, to claſp,* or *entwine.* (9) Alſo ſimply, *To take.* (1) Incuſtoditum captat ovile lupus, *Ov. Tr.* 1, 6, 10. (2) Vinum doloſus eſt luctator, captat pedes primùm, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 16. (3) Quid me captas, carnufex? *Id. Amph.* 1, 1, 266. ✠ Si me impudicitiæ captas, non potes carpere, *Id. Amph.* 2, 2, 189. (4) Quid me dente captas lædere? *Phædr.* 4, 7, 6. Deſperato adventu meo, quem non mediocriter captabat, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 10, 23. (5) Dum me captares, miſiſti munera nobis Poſtquam cepiſti, das mihi, Rufe, nihil, *Mart.* 9, 90. (6) Diffident principes, captatur occaſio, *&c.* (7) Coranum quamvis jam tremulus captat pater, *Juv.* 16, 5. ☞ *Ab hâc notione Captator.* (8) Non ego captavi brevibus tua colla lacertis, *Ov. Ep.* 8, 93. (9) Reviſo quid agant, aut quid captent conſilii, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 1. ¶ Captare benevolentiam, *To curry favour,* Ad Her. 1, 4. cœnam, *To hunt after,* Mart. 7, 19. ſomnos, *To ſleep,* Col. 7, 10. frigus, *To cool himſelf,* Virg. Ecl. 1, 53. Captare ſonitum aure admotâ, *To liſten,* Liv. 8.

Captor, āris. paſſ. *To be taken.* Illis inſidias tendunt, captantur ab illis, *Manil.* 2, 519. Non inter pocula ſermo captatur, *Claud.* 2. *in prim. Conſ. Stil.* 164.

Captūra, æ. f. [*à* capio, captum] (1) *A catching, taking.* (2) Meton. *The thing caught.* (3) *Earnings,* or *wages.* (1) Ad piſcium, & alitum capturam, *Plin.* 19, 1. (2) Capita caprarum morſu corripiens, donec capturam extorqueat, *Id.* 10, 40. (3) Capturæ proſtitutarum, *Suet.* in *Cal.* c. 40.

Captūrus, a, um. part. *About to take,* &c. Sincerius gaudium ex procreatione capturus, *Juſt.* 10, 1. Vide, quid es capturus conſilii, *Plaut. Stic.* 4, 2, 51.

Captus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken by force.* (2) *Deceived, beguiled, entangled, enſnared.* (3) *Pleaſed, delighted, raviſhed, ſmitten.* (4) *Bereft,* or *deprived of.* (1) Oppida capta, *Propert.* 3, 4, 16. (2) Inſidiis capta puella, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 66. (3) Hæc quoquè ſi quis Captus amore leget, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 10. (4) Ut idem oculis, & auribus captus ſit, *Cic.* Qui captus omnibus membris delatus in curiam eſſet, *Liv.* 2, 36. ‖ Captus locus, *i. e.* ad ſacrificandum legitimè conſtitutus, *Feſt.*

Captus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* capio] (1) *A taking, an attachment,* or *ſeizure.* (2) *Capacity, underſtanding, ſtate, condition, ability.* (1) Virtus in captu bonorum ſuorum, &c. *Val. Max.* l. 13. c. 3. (2) Ut captus eſt ſervulorum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4.

Căpŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* capis] integrè Capidula. *A little wooden,* or *earthen, cup; a long inſtrument of wood to take oil out of a veſſel, a ladle,* or *ſpoon,* Varr. L. L. 4.

Căpŭlāris, e. adj. Capulo vicinus, *Serv.* *Very old, ready to be laid on the bier, at the pit's brink, at death's door.* Tam capularis tibi diu videor vivere? *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 34.

Căpŭlātor, ōris. m. (1) *He who taketh oil out of veſſels with a ladle.* (2) Capulatores, pl. *The officers belonging to the prefect of the city, who diſtributed oil to the people.* (1) Col. 12, 50. (2) Cato, *capite* 66.

Căpŭlo, as. act. *i. e.* capulis depleo. *To empty veſſels of liquors,* or *to lade them out of one veſſel into another,* Cato, c. 67.

Căpŭlum, i. n. & Căpŭlus, i. m. (1) *A hilt, haft,* or *handle.* (2) *A bier.* (3) *Item membrum virile.* (1) Capulo tenus abdidit enſem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 553. (2) Ut oſculatur carnufex capuli decus, *Plaut. Aſ.* 5. 2, 42. (3) Id. *in* Caſinâ, & *in* Priapeis.

Căpus, i. m. *Varr.* & Căpo, ōnis. (1) *A capon.* (2) *An eunuch.* (1) Gallinæ mares galli, capi ſeminares, quòd ſunt caſtrati, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. (2) Vid. Mart. 13, 63.

CĂPUT, ĭtis. n. [Sic dict. quòd inde initium capiant ſenſus, & nervi, *Varr.* certè cùm *à* capio, tum *à* caput fit in comp. ceps, *ut* princeps, præceps] (1) *A head.* (2) Met. *The ſum,* or *principal point.* (3) *An authour, beginer,* or *ring leader.* (4) *A chapter, a particular, an article,* or *clauſe.* (5) *The begining,* or *upper-end, of a thing.* (6) *The top of a tree, plant,* &c. (7) *A chief city,* or *metropolis.* (8) *Life, reputation, liberty.* (9) *The principal,* or *money let out to uſury.* (10) *The head,* or *ſpring, of a river.* (11) *The mouth of a river.* (12) *The amount of corn,* or *any other thing due to the commonwealth by way of tax.* (13) Synec. *The whole man.* (14) *The top,* or *head, of a bile,* or *ulcer.* (1) Colaphis tuber eſt totum caput, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 2, 38. (2) Ad conſilium de republ. dandum, caput eſt nôſſe rempub. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 82. (3) Idem quod ego ſenſit, te eſſe huic rei caput, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 29. (4) Qui quod ſecundo capite, quod ſcriptum eſt, non meminit in tertio, *Cic.* (5) ✠ Nec caput, nec pedes, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 31. (6) Movêre ſylvæ capita, *Sen. Troad.* 173. Capita papaverum, *Flor.* 1, 7. (7) Thebæ totius Græciæ caput, *Nep. Epam.* 10. (8) Cui ſi capitis res ſiet, nummum nunquam credam plumbeum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 120. (9) Deductum de capite quod uſuris pernumeratum eſſet, *Liv.* (10) Ad extremi ſacrum caput aſtitit amnis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 319. (11) [Rhenus] multis capitibus in oceanum influit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 10. (12) De capite vectigalium P. R. remiſiſti, *Cic.* 4. *Verr.* (13) Triginta minas pro capite tuo dedi, *Plaut.* (14) Si nondum [furunculi] caput fecerint, *Plin.* 26, 12. ¶ Diminuere caput, *To break one's head,* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33. ‖ Capite cenſi, *Sall.* *The poorer ſort of people, who in aſſeſſments were valued at little,* or *nothing, but only named, and reckoned, as citizens,* Gell. 16, 10. Capitis minutio, *ſive* diminutio: eſt ſtatûs mutatio, eaque triplex: maxima, cùm aliquis, & civitatem, & libertatem amittit: minor, cùm civitas amittitur, libertas retinetur: minima cùm civitas retinetur, & libertas, ſed ſtatus commutatur, quod accidit in his, qui cùm ſui juris fuerint, cæperunt alieno juri ſubjecti eſſe, vel contrà, *Juſt.* de *cap. diminut.* Quibus autem dignitas, magis quàm ſtatus permutatur, capite non minuuntur: ideo à ſenatu motos capite non minùs conſtat,

Id. ¶ ‖ Capita, vel navim, *Croſs, or pile; from the Roman coin, which had Janus with two faces on the one ſide, and a ſhip on the other.*

* Cārăbus, i. m. [à κάραβος, Gr.] (1) *A lobſter, or like ſhell-fiſh; a crab, cray-fiſh, or crevice.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a canoe, or ſmall boat, made of oſier-twigs, and covered with raw hides.* (1) Plin. 9, 31. (2) Iſidor. 19, 1.

Cărăcalla, æ. f. videtur eſſe vox Gall. *A caſſock, or ſide coat, uſed by the old Gauls, from which Baſſianus Antoninus, who brought it to Rome, and lengthened it down to the feet, got the name of Caracallus, or Caracalla,* Aur. Vict. *de* Cæſ. c. 21. & Spart.

* Carbas, æ. m. [à κάρβας, Gr.] *The ſouth weſt wind,* Vitr. 1, 6.

Carbăſeus, a, um. adj. *Made of fine flax, or linen.* ¶ Carbaſeus ſinus, *A ſail,* Virg. Æn. 11, 776. Carbaſea vela, *Fine tent cloths,* Cic. Verr. 5, 12.

Carbăſĭnus, a, um. adj. *Made of fine linen,* Carbaſina vela, *Plin.* 19, 1. *Ap.* Varr. ☞ *leg.* Carbaſineus, *& ap.* Propert. Carbaſus, quod vid.

Carbăſus, i. f. & m. Val. Max. pl. a, ōrum. n. *Curt.* 8, 9, 24. [*ab* Heb. כרפס] (1) *Fine linen, cambrick, lawn, tiffany,* &c. (2) Meton. *A ſail of a ſhip.* (3) *A robe, or garment; a veil.* (1) Plin. 19, 1. (2) Tumido inflatur carbaſus Auſtro, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 357. (3) Tenuis glauco velabat amictu Carbaſus, *Id. Æn.* 8, 33. Cùm carbaſum, quem optimum habebat, foculo impoſuiſſet, *Val. Max.* 1, 1. ☞ Carbaſa lina, adj. *Propert.* 4, 3, 64.

* Carbătĭnus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. καρβατίνη] unde Crepidæ carbatinæ. *A coarſe kind of country ſhoe, with one ſole, made of a raw ox hide,* Catull. 95, 4.

CARBO, ōnis. m. [*ab* Heb. חרב, ſiccitas, æſtus] (1) *A coal.* (2) Sometimes, *a burning coal.* (1) Tam excoctam reddam, atque atram, quàm carbo eſt, *Ter. Ad.* 5, 3, 63. (2) Cùm carbo vehementer perlucet, *Plin.* 18. In carbone tuo pia thura ponimus, *Juv.* 13, 116. ¶ Carbo contritus, *Aſhes,* Celſ. 4, 4. Pro theſauro carbones, Prov. in eos qui magnâ de ſpe deciderunt, *Phædr.* 5, 7, 6. ¶ Carbone notare, *To diſlike, or condemn,* Perſ. 5, 108. ✠ Cretâ notare.

‖ Carbōnāria, æ. f. (fodina) *A coal-mine, a coal pit, a place where coals are made, ſold, or kept; a coal houſe,* Tertull.

Carbōnārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to coals.* ⚌ Ob paupertatem carbonarium negotium exercuit, *Aur. Victor.* V. I. 72, 1.

Carbōnārius, i. m. *A collier.* Plaut. *in* Caſinâ 2, 8, 2.

Carbuncŭlans, tis. part. ¶ Carbunculantia ulcera, *Hot burning ſores, or botches,* Plin. 23, 3.

Carbuncŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A corruption of herbs, and trees, blaſting the flower, and bloſſom,* Plin. 17, 24. *A default* alſo *in vines, when the grapes not being covered with leaves, are ſcorched with heat, and withered,* Id. 18, 28.

Carbuncŭlo, as. neut. *To be burned to a coal, to be blaſted, or ſmuted,* Plin. 18, 28.

Carbuncŭlor, āris. paſſ. *To be blaſted,* &c. Plin. 14, 2.

Carbuncŭlōſus, a, um. part. *Full of little black ſtones, or ſlick; parched, and burnt up to a coal,* Col. 3, 11. & Plin. 31, 3.

Carbuncŭlus, i. m. [dim. *à* carbo] (1) *A little coal.* (2) *An ulcer, a carbuncle, a botch, a plague-ſore.* (3) *A precious ſtone called a carbuncle, in colour like hot burning coals.* (4) *Hot earth, burning all that is ſown, or ſet in it; earth wherein are found black ſlates.* (5) *A blaſting, or ſmuting, of trees.* (1) Amburet miſero ei corculum carbunculus, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 2, 70. (2) Carbunculos rumpunt, *Plin.* 23, 4. Vid. & *Celſ.* 5, 28. (3) Principatum habent carbunculi [in gemmis] *Plin.* 37, 7. (4) Carbunculus, niſi ſtercoretur, macras vineas reddit, *Pall.* (5) Plin. 17, 4.

CARCER, ĕris. m. [*à* coërcendo, quòd exire prohibeat, *Varr. qu.* coërcer] (1) *A priſon, goal, or hold.* (2) Met. *A rogue, a goal-bird.* (3) *A ſtulp, a barrier, or ſtarting-place.* Hence (4) Meton. *A begining.* (1) Carcer ad terrorem increſcentis audaciæ mediâ urbe imminens foro ædificatur, *Liv.* 1, 133. (2) Ter. Phorm. 2, 3. (3) Ruunt effuſi carcere currus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 104. Carcere pronus uterque emicat, *Ov. Met.* 10, 652. Eleo carcere miſſus eques, *Id. Ep.* 18, 166. Intra carcerem ſtare, *Cic. ad Heren.* 4, 3. (4) ✠ Nec velim ad carceres à calce revocari, *Cic. de Sen.* 23. ✠ Ars ſit agricultura, an quid aliud, & à quibus carceribus decurrat ad metas, *Varr.* 1, 3.

Carcĕrārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a priſon, or goal.* Carcerarius quæſtus, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 26.

‖ Carcĕrārius, i, m. *A goaler, or priſon keeper; he that regiſtereth the names of priſoners,* Gloſſ. ┼ Cuſtos carceris.

Carchēbus, i. m. *An iron, or braſs ring, to keep an engine from ſplitting,* Varr.

* Carchēdŏnius, i. m. [à Καρχηδὼν Carthago] *A kind of ſmall carbuncle, or precious ſtone, brought from the Indies to Carthage, and from thence ſent into other parts,* Plin. 37, 7.

* Carchēſium, i. n. [καρχήσιον, Gr.] (1) *The tunnel on the top, or upper part, of the maſt of a ſhip, above the ſail-yard; or the hole, or ſcuttle through it, whereby the cords, ropes, or ſhrouds, are faſtened.* (2) Alſo, from its reſemblance, *a large, tall cup, or bowl, for wine, with handles.* (3) *A crane for loading, and unloading of goods.* (1) Ventus curvat carchesia mali, *Lucan.* 5, 418. (2) Libans charchesia Baccho, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 77. (3) Vitr. *l.* 10. *c.* 5. Vid. Baldi Lexic.

* Carcĭnias, æ. m. [à Gr. καρκινίας] *A gem of a ſea crab colour,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Carcĭnēthron. [καρκίνηθρον, Gr.] *Knot graſs,* Plin. 27, 12. Lat. centinodia.

* Carcĭnōdes, adj. [à καρκῖνος, cancer] *Cancerous, gangrened,* Celſ. 5, 18.

* Carcĭnōdes, is. f. [*ab* eodem] *A diſeaſe in the noſe, called a polypus,* Plin. 20, 17.

* Carcĭnōma, ătis. n. [*ex* eodem themate] *A canker, or cancer; an eating ſore,* Plin. 20, 9

* Carcĭnus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *The crab fiſh, one of the twelve ſigns,* Luc. 9, 536.

* Cardămōmum, i. m. [καρδάμωμον, Gr.] *An Indian ſpice,* cardamum, *Plin.* 12, 13.

* ‖ Cardămum, i. n. [à κάρδαμον, Gr.] *Garden-creſſes.* Lat. Naſturtium.

* Cardiăcus, a, um. adj. [à καρδία, cor] *Gripped, or wrung, at the ſtomach; ſick at heart.* Cardiacorum morbo unciam ſpem eſſe in vino certum eſt, *Plin.* 21, 3. unde *Juv.* Cardiaco nunquam cyathum miſſurus amico, *Sat.* 5, 32.

Cardĭnālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a hinge, or hook,* Vitr. 4, 6. ‖ Alſo *chief, or principal;* as Cardinales venti, *Serv.*

‖ Cardĭnālis, is. m. *A cardinal in the church of Rome; a dignity which began about the time of Gregory the great; before which, not only Roman prieſts, and deacons, but the chief beneficed clergy in other cities, and diſtricts, were ſo called.*

Cardĭnātus, a, um. adj. *Hanged, or pinned faſt.* Tignum cardinatum, *Vitr.* 12, 21.

* Cardiſce, es. f. [καρδίσκη, Gr.] *A ſtone in the ſhape of a heart,* Plin. 37, 10.

CARDO, dĭnis. m. & *olim* f. (1) *The hinge of a gate.* (2) *The tenon, or rafter's end, which is put into a mortiſe.* (3) *A way croſſing over, and through the midſt of the fields, from north, to ſouth.* (4) *The north, and ſouth, poles.* (5) Alſo *the two quarters from eaſt to weſt.* (6) *Each of the four ſeaſons of the year.* (7) Met. *The very point, or criſis, of a matter.* (8) *An occaſion, conjuncture, or nick of time.* (9) *The end, or concluſion.* (1) Penè effregiſti foribus cardines, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 26. (2) Vitr. (3) Plin. 18. & *ap.* Grom. ſcriptores. (4) Vitr. 9, 7. (5) Limes uterque poli, &c. *Stat.* 1. *Theb.* 160. (6) Cardo temporum quadripartita, &c. *Plin.* 18, 25. (7) In eo cardo rei vertitur, *Cic.* (8) Haud tanto ceſſabit cardine rerum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 676. (9) Mortalis ævi cardinem extremum premens, *Sen. Troad.* 52.

Carduēlis, is. f. *A bird feeding among thiſtles; a linnet,* Plin. 10, 47.

Carduētum, i. n. *A place where thiſtles grew,* Pall. 4, 9.

Carduus, i. m. *A thiſtle, fuller's thiſtle, teazil.* ¶ Carduus ſativus, & carduus altilis, *The artichoak,* Jun. Carduus benedictus, *Holy thiſtle,* Off.

Cārè, adv. ius. comp. *Dearly, at a great price, or large rate.* Valde carè æſtimas tot annos, *Cic. ad Brut.* 16. Emit domum dimidio carius, *Id.* pro *Dom.* 44.

Cārectum, i. n. *per Sync. pro* caricetum. *A place where ſedge grows.* Tu poſt carecta latebas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 20.

Cărēnāria, æ. f. *ſc.* cortinæ, in quibus carenum coquitur, *Pall.* 8, 7.

Cărens, tis. part. *Wanting, deprived of, having none,* &c. Carens domo patriâque, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 4, 7. Vid. Careo.

Cărēnum, *vel* Cărœnum vinum. *Wine boiled away one third part,* Pall. O. 18.

CAREO, ēre, ui, & caſſus ſum, ĭtum, & caſſum. neut. (1) *To lack that which we have had, or would have; to want.* (2) Alſo *to be without, to be free from.* (3) *To be deprived of.* (4) Meton. *Not worthy to have.* (1) Triſte eſt nomen ipſum carendi, quia ſubjicitur hæc vis; habuit, non habet, deſiderat, requirit, indiget, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 36. (2) Malo caret mors, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 8. § Carere febri, dolere, moleſtiâ, perturbatione animi, &c. *Id.* (3) Carens patriâ ob meas injurias, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 85. (4) Scriptor ſi peccat, idem librarius uſque, Quamvis eſt monitus, veniâ caret, *Hor. A. P.* 35. § Crimine carere, *Cic.* Tui carendum quòd erat, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 20. Quia id quod amo, careo, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 46.

* Cāreum, i. n. *vel ut al. leg* Carreum, & Carinon. [à κάρος, Gr.] *The herb caraways,* Plin. 19, 8.

Cārex, ĭcis. f. *Sedge, ſheer-graſs,* Virg. Geor. 3, 231. & Col. 11, 2.

Cārĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* ficus *à* Cariâ regione dicta, *A kind of dry fig, a lenten fig.* Quid vult palma ſibi rugoſaque carica? *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 185.

Cărĭes, ei. f. putredo lignorum. (1) *Rotenneſs, or worm eatenneſs, in wood, or other things.* (2) *The droſs, or lees, of wine.* (1) Materia cariæ infeſtatur, *Col.* 11, 2. Caries oſſium, *Celſ.* 8, 2. (2) Plin. 15, 2.

Cărīna, æ. f. (1) *The keel, or bottom, of a ſhip.* (2) Synec. *The whole ſhip.* (3) Carinæ, pl. *Buildings in Rome,* according to Serv. *like the keels of ſhips.* (1) In navigio latera, carinæ prora, puppis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 46. Mea puppis erat validâ fundata carinâ, *Ov. Pont* 4, 3, 5. (2) Aſpectans cedentem carinam, *Catull.* 62, 249. (3) Vid. Virg. Æn. 8, 361, & *ibi* Serv. Manlius habuit ædiculas in Carinis, *Cic. Parad.* 6. Conf. *Liv.* 26, 10. ¶ Carinæ putaminum bifidæ. *The two halves of walnut ſhells,* Plin. 15, 22. à ſimilitudine.

† Cărīnantes, part. [*à* carinor] *Mocking, ſcoffing,* Serv. *ex* Enn.

* † Cărīnārii, ōrum. pl. m. [*à* καρὸς, Doricè, pro κηρὸς, cera] *Diers in waxen colours,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36.

Cărīnātus, a, um. part. *Made like the keel of a ſhip,* Plin. 11, 37.

Cărīno, as. *To make low, like the keel of a ſhip,* Plin. 9, 33.

† Cărīnor, āris. dep. *To jeer, mock, ſcoff, or droll,* Enn. ┼ Jocor.

Cărĭōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*à* caries] *Worm-eaten, roten, putrified.* Summovenda carioſa pedamenta, *Col.* 4, 26. Palmula carioſior, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 67.

Cārĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Dearth, ſcarcity, a high price, dearneſs.* (2) Met. *Love, complacency, delight.* (1) ✠ Alter annus in vilitate, alter in caritate ſummâ fuit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 93. (2) Omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa eſt, *Id. Off.* 1, 17.

Carĭtūrus, a, um. part. [*à* careo] *about to want.* Cariturus turture magno, *Juv.* 6, 39.

Carmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* caro, is.] *A card for wool, a hatchel.* Quaſi carmine lana trahatur, *Lucret.* 4, 376.

Carmen, ĭnis. n. [fortè *à* cano, *qu.* canimen, *Perot.* quæ notatio ſi cui diſplicuerit, Voſſium adeat, qui neſcio an illi faciet ſatis; ſanè conjecturis ſtandum erit] (1) *A ſingle verſe.* (2) *One book of verſes.* (3) *A ſong,* or *ode.* (4) In a larger ſenſe, *any poem, epick, lyrick,* &c. (5) *A tune,* or *ditty.* (6) *A hooting,* or *cry.* (7) *A charm.* (8) *A propbecy.* (9) *A prayer.* (10) *An epitaph,* or *inſcription.* (11) *The words of an oath,* or *curſe, by way of vow.* (12) *A form of a ſentence, condemning to puniſhment.* Indeed, any conceived form in proſe, or verſe, may be ſo called. (1) Rem carmine ſigno, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 287. (2) Quod in primo quoque carmine claret, *Lucret.* 6, 936. (3) Operoſa parvus Carmina fingo, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 31. (4) Maronis altiſoni carmina, *Juv.* 11, 179. Æolium carmen, *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 13. Tragicum carmen, *Id. A. P.* 220. Alterna carmina, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 5. (5) Carmina jam moriens canit exſequialia cygnus, *Id. Met.* 14, 430. (6) Cecinit mœſtum devia carmen avis, *Id. Ep.* 2, 118. (7) Carminibus Circe ſocios mutavit Ulyſſei, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 70. (8) Cumæi venit jam carminis ætas, *Id. Ecl.* 4, 4. (9) Carmine placantur ſuperi, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 138. (10) Tumulo ſuperaddite carmen, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 42. (11) Jurare cogebantur diro quodam carmine in execrationem capitis, & ſtirpis, *Liv.* vid. & eund. l. 1. c. 24. (12) Vid. eund. 1, 26. *Sic* & Carmen cruciatûs, *Cic.*

Carmentālia, ōrum. pl. n. *A feaſt dedicated to Evander's mother Carmenta,* or *Carmentis;* or *ſo called from the Carmentæ,* Varr. *kept,* according to ſome, *on the 11th,* or as others ſay, *on the 15th of January.*

Carmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A picking,* or *carding, of wool; a heckling of flax,* Plin. 11, 23.

Carmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Carded, teazed,* or *picked.* Lana carminata, *Plin.* 9, 38.

Carmĭno, as. act. [à carmen] *To card, and comb, wool; to hatchel flax,* Varr.

* ‖ Carnālis, e. adj. [à caro] *Carnal, fleſhy,* Eccl.

* ‖ Carnālĭter, adv. [à carnalis] *Carnally,* Prud. Apoth. 368.

* Carnārium, i. n. [à caro] (1) *A larder,* or *room, where fleſh hangs to be kept.* (2) *A butcher's ſhambles, a fleſh-market,* or *butchery.* (3) *A veſſel to keep fleſh in.* (4) *Fleſh itſelf, fleſh-meat.* (1) Deturbavit totum cum carne carnarium, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 6. (2) Cœnam è carnario emit, *Id. Curc.* 2, 3, 45. (3) Cat. 68. Petron. 135. (4) Qui mihi carnarium paravit ridiculus ad jentandum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 66.

* Carnārius, i. m. [ab eodem] *A butcher, a fleſhmonger,* or *lover of fleſh.* ¶ Carnarius ſum, pinguiarius non ſum, *I love the fleſh, not the fat,* Mart. 211, 101.

* ‖ Carneus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Fleſhy, made of fleſh,* Prud. Apoth. 370.

Carnĭfex, ĭcis. m. [à carne faciendâ, qui facit ut vivum corpus fiat caro, *ſc.* mortua] (1) *A hangman,* or *executioner; a goaler.* (2) Met. *A rogue,* or *villain.* (1) = Ponite ante oculos vincula, &c. carnificem, tortoremque, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 3. (2) Etiam clamat carnifex? *Plaut.* ☞ *Uſurp. etiam adj.* ¶ Epulæ carnifices, *That put one to torment afterwards,* Claud. B. Gild. 179.

Carnĭfĭcīna, æ. f. (1) *A place where malefactors are executed.* (2) *The buſineſs,* or *office, of a hangman.* (3) *Torture, racking.* (1) Carnificinæ oſtenditur locus, *Suet. Tib.* 62. (2) Vel carnificinam facere hunc poſſum perpeti, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 29. (3) Cùm omnis perturbatio miſeria eſt, tum carnificina eſt ægritudo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 13. Carnificinæ plur. in hâc notione dixit Cato.

Carnĭfĭcius, a, um. adj. ¶ Carnificium cribrum. *Mangled, and made full of holes, like a ſieve,* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 1. 52.

‖ Carnĭfĭco, as. act. *To execute, to cut in pieces,* Liv. ſi fides Littl. at non invenio. Sed

Carnĭfĭcor, āris. paſſ. *To be executed, and cruelly killed,* Liv. 24, 15.

* † Carnis, nominativo, *ap. vett,* Priſc. ex Liv.

Carnĭvŏrus, a, um. [ex caro & voro] *Devouring fleſh; that lives upon,* or *eats, fleſh; carnivorous,* Plin. 10, 73.

* Carnōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Fleſhy, groſs.* (2) *Thick, plump, pithy.* (3) *Pulpy.* (1) Carnoſus venter, *Plin.* 11, 37. Atropha cornoſiora, *Id.* 27, 8. (2) Carnoſa cupreſſo folia, *Id.* 16, 24. (3) Carnoſiſſimæ olivæ, *Id.* 15, 3.

* Cāro, rnis. f. [à κρέας, ſive κέρας] *Fleſh of birds, beaſts, fiſhes.* In herbs and plants, *the ſubſtance under the peel,* or *rind.* In toto corpore arborum, ut reliquorum animalium, cutis, ſanguis, caro, nervi, venæ, oſſa, medullæ, &c. *Plin.* 16, 38. ¶ Caro toſta, *Roaſt meat,* Ov. Met. 12, 156. Caro putrida, ſubrancida, *Stinking meat,* Cic. *in* Piſon.

Căro, ĕre. *To card.* ¶ Lanam carere, *To teaze,* or *card, wool,* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46.

† Caronium, vid. Catonium. *Hell.*

* Căros, Căron, Cărĭnon, Cāreum, & Carrium, quæ lectionum eſt diſcrepantia. [à κάρος, Gr *The herb caraways,* Plin.

* ‖ Cāros, i. m. [à κάρος, idem.] purum putum Græcum vocab. medicis fortè Latinè uſitatum. *A lethargy.*

* ‖ Cārōtĭcus, a, um. adj. [à caros] habens vim ſoporandi, *Caſting into a deep ſleep, ſtupifying,* Met. Lat. Soporifer.

* ‖ Cārōtĭdes, um, pl. f. [ab eodem] *Two arteries,* or *veins, in the neck, that go up to the brain,* Med.

Carpens, tis. part. *Gathering, croping.* Carpentes pabula tauri, *Ov. Am.* 3, 5, 27. Carpentis membra coronæ inter manus, *Luc.* 2, 120. Humenti carpens pater oſcula vultu, *Stat. Theb.* 3. 711.

Carpentum, i. n. [à carpendo, id, quo carpimus iter, *Iſid.*] *A chariot, a waggon, a coach, a caroach,* Ov. Faſt. 1, 619, & 6, 603. Suet. Claud. c. 11. Honos carpenti, quo per Circum ducebantur matronæ.

Carpheotum, i. n. *Pure, and white, Frankincenſe,* Plin. 12, 14.

Carphos, m. *The herb fenugreek,* Plin. 24, 19.

Carpĭneus, a, um. adj. *Made of the carpin-tree,* Plin. 16, 43.

Carpĭnus, i. f. *A kind of plane-tree,* or *maple; by ſome called the yoke tree,* Plin. 16, 15.

‖ Carpio, ōnis. m. [à carpendo] *A fiſh of the trout-kind, a ſalmon-trout.* Aliis, *a carp;* ſed perperam.

CARPO, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. (1) *To gather, pull,* or *pluck, fruit, herbs,* &c. (2) *To take.* (3) *To carve,* or *cut up.* (4) *To ſeparate,* or *divide.* (5) *To teaze, toaſe,* or *card, wool, flax,* &c. (6) *To cull, pick, and chooſe.* (7) Met. *To waſte, diminiſh,* or *conſume.* (8) *To enjoy.* (9) *To carp,* or *find fault with.* (10) *To rob, pillage,* or *take away.* (1) Carpent tua poma nepotes, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 50. Manibus herbas carpemus, *Col.* 5, 6. (2) Carpere aquam de mari, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 198. cibos digitis, *Id. A. Am.* 3, 755. Carpere vires Romanas, *Liv.* 3, 5. (3) Vides illum qui obſonium carpit? *Petr. c.* 36. (4) Niſi vellet in multas, parváſque partes carpere exercitum, *Liv.* 26, 38. (5) Inter ancillas ſedere jubeas, & lanam carpere, *Plaut.* (6) Quod quidem erit belliſſimum carpam, *Ter. Adel.* 4, 2, 51. (7) Alvus corpus, ac vires carpit, *Col.* 6, 7. (8) Carpamus dulcia, *Perſ.* 5, 151. (9) Carpere vel noli noſtra, vel ede tua, *Mart.* 1, 92. (10) Et ſoror, & mater, nutrix quoquè carpat amantem, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 8. Carpſit opes illa ruina meas, *Id. Pont.* 4, 8, 32. = Colligo, *Cic.* ¶ Carpere vitales auras, *i. e.* haurire, *To live,* or *breathe,* Virg. Æn. 1, 392. Carpere ſomnos, quietem, *To ſleep,* Id. viam, *Id.* iter, *To go,* Hor. prata fugâ, *To run full ſpeed,* Virg. oſcula, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 117. *To kiſs,* agmen, *To cut off the rear,* or *ſkirts, of the army,* Cæſ. B. C. 1, 63.

Carpor, i, tus ſum. paſſ. *To be gathered, cropt, troubled, waſted, ſpent,* &c. Sed etiam noſtrorum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 17. Vid. Carpo.

* Carpŏbalsămum, i. n. [ex καρπὸς fructus, & βάλσαμον balſamum] *The fruit of the balſamum,* Plin. 12, 25.

* Carpŏphyllon, i. n. [ex καρπὸς & φύλλον, folium] *Laurel of Alexandria,* Plin. 15, 30.

Carptim, adv. [à carpo] *Here and there, by ſnatches, ſummarily, in few words, by parcels, one by one,* Liv. 44, 41. ¶ Carptim vocem reſorbere, *To pant,* or *fetch his breath ſhort,* Plin. 18, 87. = Carptim & κατὰ κεφάλαια, Id. Ep. 6, 22. = Carptim breviterque perſtringere, *Id.* in *Paneg.* 25. ✕ Edictum ut convenirent Carthagine, ſeu captim partes, ſeu univerſi mallent, *Liv.* 8.

Carptor, ōris. m. verb. [à carpo] (1) *A carver.* (2) ‖ Met. *A reprover, a carper.* (3) ‖ *A carder,* or *picker of wool;* Lat. carminator. (1) Juv. 9, 110. (2) = Vituperones captores appellavit, *Gell.* 19, 7. (3) Litt. *ſed ſine auct.*

Carptūra, æ. f. *A gathering,* or *picking,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

Carptus, a, um. part. (1) *Plucked, croped, gathered.* (2) *Toaſed.* (1) Carptus flos, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 80. (2) Carpta lana, *Celſ.* 6, 6.

Carptu, abl. *qu. à* carptus. verb. *A gathering, a plucking, a croping,* Plin. 24, 10,

* Carpus, i. m. [à καρπὸς, Gr. *i. e.* pars manûs] *The wriſt,* Celſ. 3, 6. ‖ *The name of a tertian fever,* Lex. *ex* Petron.

‖ Carrobălista, æ. f. *An inſtrument of war carried in a cart,* Veg.

Carrūca, æ. f. [à carrus] *A little cart, a caroach, a calaſh.* Nos carrucas ex argento celare invenimus, *Plin.* 33, 11.

‖ Carrūcārius, i. m. *A carter, car man,* or *coach-man,* Ulp. ǂ Carrum agens.

Carrum, i. n. *A car,* or *cart,* Hirt. B. H. 6, 2. Sed longè uſitatiùs

Carrus, i. m. [à currus: *al.* à cardine rotarum] *A car, wain,* or *waggon,* Cæſ. B. G. 6, 1.

Carthēgon. *The ſeed of the box-tree,* Plin. 16, 30.

Cartĭlāgeus, a, um. adj. *Of a griſtly ſubſtance,* or *full of griſtles,* Plin. 11, 37.

Cartĭlāgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of griſtles, griſtly,* Celſ. 8, 1.

Cartĭlāgo, gĭnis. f. *qu.* carnilago. *A cartilage, a griſtle,* or *tendon,* as *of the ear,* or *noſe,* Plin. 11, 4. ¶ Arundinis cartilago, *The pith in the joint of the reed,* Plin. 16, 65.

* Cărunculă, æ. f. [dim. à caro] *A little piece of fleſh, a kernel,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 24. Celſ. 2, 7.

Cārus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Dear, coſtly.* (2) Conſequently, *Precious, beloved:* In which ſignification it is often written *charus,* but not rightly, as many ancient MSS. and monuments atteſt. (1) Tum annona cara eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 7. (2) Ego illum ſcio, quàm carus ſit cordi meo, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 21. Carior eſt Diis homo, quàm ſibi, *Juv.* 10, 350. = Frater cariſſimus, atque amantiſſimus, *Cic.*

* Căryātĭdes, um. f. [καρυατὶς, Gr.] *Images of women, uſed for ſupporters in buildings,* or *to adorn the gable-ends,* &c. Vid. Vitruv. 1, 1.

Căryītis, æ. m. *A kind of ſpurge,* Plin. 26, 8.

* Căryon, i. n. [κάρυον, Gr.] *A walnut-tree; alſo a walnut,* Plin. 15, 22. ¶ ‖ Caryon myriſticon, *A nutmeg.* Carya pontica, *Filberds,* or *hazle-nuts.* Carya baſilica, *Walnuts,* Litt.

* ‖ Căryŏphillum, i. n. [Gr. καρυόφυλλον] *A clove gilly flower,* Ruell.

* Căryōta, æ. f. [à κάρυον, nux juglans] *A kind of date, as big as a walnut, uſed to be gilt, and ſent as a new year's gift.* Aurea porrigitur Jani caryota calendis, *Mart.* 13, 27.

* Căryōtis, ĭdis. f. [καρυῶτις, Gr.] *A kind of date,* Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 20.

CĀSA, æ. f. [à כסה, texit] *A cottage,* or *cabin, of turf, ſtraw, leaves,* &c. *a thatched houſe, a lodge, a ſoldier's hut.* Humiles habitare caſas, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 29.

† Cāsābundus, a, um. adj. [à verbo Caſo] *Ready to fall, ſtaggering, reeling, tumbling,* Varr. *ex* Næv.

† Cāſans, tis. part. Caſanti capite incedere. *To go with his head ſtooping, reeling,* Lex. *ex* Plaut.

† Caſcus, a, um. adj. Linguâ Sabinâ, vetus, *Old, ancient.* Caſcus caſcam ducit, *Varr.*

Cāſeāle, is. n. *A place where cheeſes were made,* or *ſet; a cheeſe-loft,* Col. 2, 15.

Cāſeārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to cheeſe.* Caſearia forma, *A cheeſe-vat,* Col. 7, 8. ‖ Caſearia taberna, *A cheeſemonger's ſhop,* Ulp.

Cāſeus, i. m. etymi incerti, legitur & Cāſeum, i. n. *Plaut. Cheeſe.* ¶ Muſteus, ſive recens, *Rowen cheeſe,*

cheeſe, freſh cheeſe, new cheeſe, Plin. 11, 42, & 28, 9. Parmenſis, *Parmeſan.*

* Căſia, æ. f. [*κασία, vel κασσία*, Gr. *ab* Heb. קציעה, à קצע, abraſit: eſt enim cortice, qui abraditur commendabilis, *Becm.*] (1) *A ſweet ſhrub bearing ſpice like cinnamon, and uſed inſtead of it*, Caſſia, *or* canella. (2) Alſo *a flower, an herb, which bees delight in.* (1) Plin. 12, 19. (2) Caſiâ atque aliis intexens mollibus herbis, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 49. ¶ ‖ Sed Caſſia fiſtularis, *The common Cathartick, called* Caſſia fiſtula, *Jun.* Caſſia lignea, *The common bark*, Litt.

* Căſignēte, es. f. [*κασιγνήτη*, Gr.] Herba ita dict. quòd cum ſui generis herbis tantùm naſcatur, *Plin.* 24, 17.

‖ Căſīto, as. freq. [*à* caſo] *To fall often, to trip*, or *ſtumble*, Paul.

† Caſmillus, i. m. *ant. pro* Camillus. Miniſter in ſacris, *Varr.*

Căſo, as. freq [*à* cado] *To fall often, to tumble, to reel.* Caſabant cadi, *Plaut. Mell.* 3, 2, 42.

Caſsè, adv. *In vain, fruitleſly.* Caſsè ne tempus terreretur, *Liv.* 24, 26.

‖ Caſsĭcŭlum, i. n. [dim. *à* caſſis] *A little net, a caſting net*, Feſt. ⸸ Rete jaculum.

Caſsĭda, æ. f. *A helmet, a cap of ſteel, a baſinet*, or *ſalade*, Virg. Æn. 11, 774.

Caſſis, is. m. (1) *A hunter's net, a toil.* (2) *A cobweb.* (1) Caſſibus impoſitis venor, *Prop.* 4, 2, 33. (2) Suſpendit aranea caſſes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 247.

Caſſis, ĭdis. f. galea à Tuſcis ſic nominata, *A helmet, a head-piece, a ſalade.* = Minos Seu caput abdiderat criſtatâ caſſide pennis, In galeâ formoſus erat, *Ov. Met.* 8, 25.

Caſsĭta, æ. f. Avis alauda, quæ & Galerita, ab apice criſtato inſtar caſſidis, ſive galeæ. *A lark*, Plin. 11, 37.

* Caſsĭtĕron, i. n. [*κασσίτερος*, Gr.] *Tin, white lead*, Plin. 34, 16.

Caſſus, a, um. adj. [*à* careo, caritum, & caſſum, *Priſc.*] *Vain, frivolous, of no value, void, empty, ignorant.* ¶ Animâ caſſum corpus, *Dead*, Lucret. 3, 563. § Augur caſſa futuri, *A falſe*, or *ignorant, propheteſs*, Stat. Theb. 9, 106. Caſſa nux, *A roten*, or *worm-eaten, nut*, Hor. § Virgo caſſâ dote, *A maid without a portion*, Plaut. = Inanis, *Plin.* Ventoſus *Petron.* Vitioſus, *Plaut.*

* ‖ Caſta mola, genus ſacrificii, quod Veſtales virgines faciebant, *Feſt.*

Caſtănea, æ. f. *ſc.* nux. [*à* Caſtanâ Theſſaliæ urbe dicta, ubi harum nucum copia] *A cheſtnut*, or *cheſtnut-tree.* Caſtaneæ molles, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 82.

Caſtănētum, i. n. *A place planted with cheſtnut-trees, a grove of cheſnuts*, Col. 4, 33.

Caſtăneus, a, um. adj. *Of a cheſtnut*, or *cheſtnut-tree.* Caſtaneæ nuces, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 82.

* Caſtè, iùs, ſſimè. adv. [*à* caſtus] (1) *Chaſtely, purely.* (2) *Honeſtly, uprightly.* (3) *Devoutly, religiouſly.* (1) Eloquentiam, ut adultam virginem, caſtè tueamur, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 96. (2) = Caſtè, & integrè vivere, *Id.* (3) Caſtiùs ſacra privata facere, *Liv.* 10, 7. Cùm Dejotarus religione ſuâ caſtiſſimè tueretur, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 13.

Caſtellānus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a caſtle.* Caſtellanus triumphus, *Cic. i. e.* de caſtellis captis.

Caſtellānus, i. m. Miles qui caſtellum incolit. (1) *A garriſon ſoldier.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the governour*, or *conſtable, of a caſtle.* (1) Liv. 34, 27. (2) Ap. inferior.

‖ Caſtellārius, i. m. *One who hath the charge of conduits, a water-bailiff.* CLEMENTI CAESARVM SERVO, CASTELLARIO AQVAE, CLAVDIAE, Vet. inſcript. *ap.* Gruter.

Caſtellātim, adv. (1) *From caſtle, to caſtle.* (2) *In ſmall parties.* (3) *Piecemeal*, or *in ſeveral patches.* (1) Hoſtes caſtellatim diſſipati, *Liv.* 7, 36. (2) Plin. 19, 6. (3) Vitruv. 8, 7.

Caſtellum, i. n. [dim. *à* caſtrum] (1) *A caſtle, a fort.* (2) *A town*, or *village.* (3) *A conduit*, or *pipe to convey water.* (1) Aditus hoſtium caſtellis, & aggeribus prohibetur, *Cic.* Caſtellum omnium ſcelerum, *Liv.* 3, 57. (2) = Cunctis oppidis, caſtelliſque deſertis, *Cæſ.* Κώμη, villa, caſtellum, vicus. *Vett. Gloſſ.* (3) Vitruv. 8, 7.

Caſtĕria, æ. f. *A houſe, wherein oars, and other tackling of ſhips is kept, while the ſhip is laid up*, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 1, 16.

Caſtĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* caſtus & facio] *Making chaſte*, Expelle facinus mente caſtificâ horridum, *Sen. Hippol.* 169.

* Caſtīgābĭlis, e. adj. [*à* caſtigo] *Fit to be chaſtiſed*, or *corrected.* Admiſit in ſe culpam caſtigabilem, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 6.

* Caſtīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eodem] *Chaſtiſement, reproof, a chaſtening, correction*, or *amending*; *a reprimand.* = Animadverſio, & caſtigatio omnis contumeliâ vacare debet, *Cic. Off.* 1, 25.

* Caſtīgātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* eodem] *He who chaſtiſeth, a corrector, a chaſtiſer.* ℨ Laudator temporis acti, Se puero; cenſor, caſtigatórque minorum, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 174.

* Caſtīgātus, a, um. part. [*à ſeq.* caſtigo] (1) *Chaſtiſed, corrected.* (2) Met. *Leſſened*, or *aſſwaged.* (3) Meton. *To be amended*; or *adjuſted.* (1) Verberibus caſtigatus diſceſſit, *Liv.* (2) Non ſedatus corporis, ſed caſtigatus animi dolor, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 21. (3) Libertas jubarum caſtigata, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 687. de equo quodam.

* Caſtīgo, as. act. [*qu.* caſtum ago, *i. e.* reddo, *Perot*, à καςὸς, fuſtis, *Heſych.* caſtigo; *ut à* fuſtis, fuſtigo, *Becm.* potiùs à καςὸς, quod Dores Siculi dicebant pro κηςὸς, lorum, quòd loris cædebant, *Caſaub.*] (1) *To chaſtiſe, beat*, or *correct.* (2) *To chide*, or *reprove.* (3) Meton. *To mend exactly.* (1) Manè caſtigabit eos exuviis bubulis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 1, 26. (2) Ut cum plurimis dictis caſtigem, *Plaut.* (3) Carmen ad perfectum unguem caſtigare, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 291. ¶ Vinculis, verberibus, carcere, caſtigare aliquem, *To puniſh by impriſonment*, &c. *to impriſon*, or *beat.* Paſſim. occ.

* Caſtīgor, āri. paſſ. [*à* caſtigo] *To be chaſtiſed.* Crebris Pompeii literis caſtigabantur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 25.

* Caſtĭmōnia, æ. f. [*à* caſtus] *Chaſtity, continency, forbearance of venery.* Caſtimonia corporis, *Cic.* Leg. etiam in plur. Caſtimoniarum ſuperſtitio, *Plin.* 31, 8. *Dixit*, decem dierum caſtimoniâ opus eſſe, *Liv.* 39, 9.

* Caſtĭtas, ātis. f. [*à* caſtus] *Chaſtity, continence, purity.* Metuens alterius viri Certo fœdere caſtitas, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 23.

* † Caſtĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. [*ab* eodem] *Id. quod* Caſtitas, *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

* Caſtor, ŏris. m. [κάςωρ, Gr.] in acc. caſtora, *Juv.* (*à* caſtro, nam redimunt ſe eâ parte corporis propter quam expetuntur, *Cic*) *A beaver, a beaſt like an otter*: Some take it for *a badger*, or *gray.* Caſtor, & Pollux, Caſtores dicti. *Two meteors*, or *lights, appearing to mariners*, Plin.

* Caſtŏrea, ōrum. n. pl. [*ab* eodem] *Beavers ſtones, uſed much in medicine*, Plin. 32, 3.

* Caſtŏreum, i. n. [*ex* eodem themate] *Oil made of the ſtones of beaver*, Lucret. 6, 794.

* Caſtŏreus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Of a beaver.* ¶ Odor caſtoreus, *A ſtrong, rank, ſtinking, ſmell*, Plin. 12, 24.

Caſtra, ōrum. pl. [*à* caſtrum] (1) *A camp, an army lodged, pavilions*, or *tents.* (2) Meton. *War.* (3) Met. *A province, buſineſs*, or *art.* (1) Pompeius ſe oppido tenet, nos ad portas caſtra habemus, *Cic. Att.* 9, 17. (2) ℨ Quis te majora geret caſtriſve, foróve? *Tibull.* 4, 1, 39. (2) Soleo & in aliena caſtra tranſire, non tanquam transfuga, ſed explorator, *Sen.* ¶ Caſtra ſtativa, *A pitched camp*, Cic. Verr. 5, 12. Caſtra hiberna, *Winter quarters*, æſtiva, *The ſummer campaign*, Cæſ. Caſtra nautica, *The rendezvous of a fleet*, Nep. Alcib. 8. Cæſari, caſtra navalia, *B. G.* 3, 22. Caſtra cerea, *Bee-hives*, Claud. facere, *Cic. Att.* 8, 19. habere, *Id. Fam.* 15, 4. ponere, *To encamp*, Cæſ. movere, *To decamp*, Curt. ☞ De navibus etiam uſus eſt *Virg.*

‖ Caſtrămētātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The pitching of a camp*, Bud.

Caſtrămētātor, ōris. m. verb. *The marſhal, who appointeth the camp, the quarter-maſter general*, Vitruv. 8, 5. ☞ Caſtrorum metator, diviſè, ſi malles loqui cum Cicerone.

Caſtrămētor, āris. dep. [*ex* caſtra & metior] *To pitch a camp, to encamp, to pitch tents*, Liv. 34, 28.

* Caſtrāta, æ. f. [*à* caſtro, *quòd* paleæ, *qu.* caſtrentur] *A kind of red wheat*, Plin. 18, 9.

* Caſtrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A gelding, a pruning*, or *cuting of trees*, Plin. 16, 40. & Col. 6, 26.

* Caſtrātūra, æ. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *A gelding*, or *taking away*; *a ſhaling*, or *hulling, of corn*, Plin. 18, 9.

* Caſtrātus, a, um. part. [*à* caſtro] (1) *Gelded.* (2) Met. *Weakened, diminiſhed, enfeebled.* (1) Caſtratus proſilit hæres, *Claud.* in *Eutr.* 2, 20, 550. (2) Nolo morte dici Africani caſtratam eſſe remp. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 41.

Caſtrenſis, e. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, the camp*, or *field*; *to the army*, or *wan.* ℨ Hic ſatus ad pacem, hic caſtrenſibus utilis armis, *Propert.* 3, 9, 19. = Caſtrenſis ratio, & militaris, *Cic.* ¶ ‖ Corona caſtrenſis, *A garland given to him, who firſt entered the enemies camp*, Feſt.

* CASTRO, as. act. [*dict. quòd* caſtum facit, *Iſid.* quia caſtrando vis libidinis extinguitur, *V.*] (1) *To geld.* (2) † Met. *To cut off.* (3) *To prune.* (4) *To bore holes low in trees.* (5) *To take away*, or *diminiſh*; *to retrench.* (6) *To weaken*, or *enfeeble.* (7) ‖ *To rack* [*vines*] (1) Hœdos decreſcente lunâ caſtrato, *Plin.* 18, 32. (2) Ut eſſet aliquis, qui linguam ejus caſtraret, *Pacuv.* (3) Veteres [vites] quàm minimùm caſtrato, *Cato* 33, 1. (4) Plin. 24, 8. (5) Caſtrare alvearia, *ſc.* alveos favis ſpoliare, *Col.* 9, 15. Vis nulla cruentam caſtrat avaritiam, *Claud.* in *Eutr.* 1, 18, 193. (6) Nolo morte dici Africani caſtratam eſſe rempublicam, *Cic.* (7) Littl. *ex* Plin.

Caſtrum, i. n. [*à* caſa, quòd ſit conjunctio quædam caſarum, *Scal.*] *A caſtle, a fortreſs*, or *citadel.* [Oppidum] caſtellis, caſtriſque maximis ſepſi, *Cic.*

* ‖ Caſtŭla, æ. f. *ſc.* veſtis. [dim. *à* caſta] *A linen cloth wherewith maids uſed to gird themſelves under their breaſts, a ſtomacher*, Non. *ex* Varr. = Præcinctorium, *Id.*

* ‖ Caſtum, i. n. *A time of ſtrictneſs*, or *living chaſte.* In caſto Cereris eſſe, *Feſt.*

* CASTUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. iſſimus, ſup. [*à* ceſtus, Gr. κηςὸς, Dor. καςὸς, cingulum Veneris, quod nova nupta gerebat] (1) *Chaſte, pure, undefiled.* (2) *Devout, religious.* (3) *Honeſt, entire, ſincere, faithful.* (1) ℨ Procul impudicos corpore à caſto amove tactus, *Sen.* Femina matronarum caſtiſſima, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 13. Quis hoc adoleſcente caſtior? *Id.* (2) Hâc caſti maneant in religione nepotes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 409. = Sacræ, religioſæ, caſtæque fuerunt res omnes, *Varr.* (3) = Hominem enim integrum, & caſtum, & gravem cognovi, *Cic.*

* † Caſtus, ûs. m. *A ceremony, a religious rite, devotion.* = Et religiones, & caſtus id poſſunt, ut ex periculo eripiant noſtro, *Varr.*

‖ Căsuālis, e. adj. [*à* caſus] ¶ Dictiones caſuales. *Words declined with caſes*; as *nouns, pronouns, participles*, Priſc.

Căsŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* caſa] *A little cottage*, or *houſe.* Vivite contenti caſulis, *Juv.* 14, 179.

Cāsūrus, a, um. part. [*à* cado] *About*, or *ready, to fall, decay, happen*, or *chance*, &c. Caſurus erat conditor urbis, *Ov. Am.* 2, 14, 16. Vid. Cado.

Cāſus, ûs. m. [*à* cado, caſum] (1) *A fall.* (2) *Fortune, chance.* (3) *Peril, danger, decay, ruin, misfortune.* (4) *Occaſion.* (5) *A caſe of a noun.* (6) *An end*, or *concluſion.* (7) ‖ *A caſe*, or *cauſe, in law.* (1) Caſus nivis, *Liv.* 21, 35. (2) ℨ Sive illud Deorum munus, ſive caſus fuit, *Curt.* 4, 28. (3) Potes hoc ſub caſu ducere ſomnos? *Virg. Æn.* 4, 560. (4) Sperabat ſeſe caſum victoriæ inventurum, *Sall. B. J.* 27. (5) ¶ Caſus Latinus, *The ablative caſe*, Varr. (6) Extremæ ſub caſum hyemis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 340. (7) *Ap.* JCC.

‖ Cătăbŏlenſes, um. m. pl. *Sutlers, or commiſſaries, of proviſion in an army,* Dig.

* ‖ Cătachrēſis, is. f. [κατάχρησις, Gr.] *A figure when one word is abuſively put for another; an improper, but ſometimes acute, way of ſpeaking, as* Vir gregis ipſe caper, *Virg. Qui quidem propriè eſt* hircus, *neque* vir *uſitatè dicitur, niſi de homine.* ⸸ Abuſio, *Cic. Orat.* 27.

* Cătaclyſmus, i. m. [κατακλυσμὸς, Gr.] *A general flood, a deluge.* Thebæ ante cataclyſmum Ogygis conditæ dicuntur, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 1. ⸸ Lat. Diluvium.

* Cătacrĭſis, is. f. [à κατάκρισις idem] *A condemnation,* Cic. *ad* Att. ſed fortè Græcis literis.

* Cătadrŏmus, i. m. [Gr. κατάδρομος] (1) *A kind of engine like a crane, which builders uſe in lifting up,* or *leting down any great weight.* (2) *A rope ſtretched out at length, whereon rope-dancers were wont to run, leap, and ſhow divers feats of agility.* (1) Vitruv. (2) Suet. *in* Ner. 11. ☞ *Decurſionis ſpatium malè hîc intelligunt aliqui, inter quos* & Cl. Budæus. Vid. *Torrent.* & *Caſaub.* ibid.

* Cătădūpa, ōrum. pl. n. & Cătădūpi, m. [à κατὰ infrà & δουπέω ſono] *Places where the Nile, or any other river, falleth with a great noiſe; cataracts.* Cic. *in* Somn. Scip. 5.

* Cătagrăpha, ōrum, pl. n. [κατάγραφα, Gr.] *Pictures where one ſide only is repreſented to view; profiles,* or *images, in divers forms, looking different ways,* Plin. 35, 8.

* ‖ Cătagrăphe, es. f. [καταγραφὴ, Gr.] *The firſt draught,* or *deſign, of a picture,* Littl. Quis Latinè dixit, ignoro.

* † Cătagrăpho, as. act. [*ex* κατὰ & γράφω deſcribo] *To copy out,* or *write out of another's copy,* Cato.

* ‖ Cătălectĭcum carmen. [à καταλήγω, defino] *A verſe wanting a ſyllable,* as Mea renidet in domo lacunar, *Hor.* 2. *Carm.* 18. *Which with one ſyllable more would be a perfect Iambick.*

Cătălŏgus, i. m. [κατάλογος, Gr.] *A roll, a bill, a ſcroll, a catalogue, a regiſter of names, a recital,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 9.

Cătămītus, i. m. ap. vett. pro Ganymedes. (1) *A Ganymede, a boy hired to be abuſed contrary to nature.* (2) *A cup-bearer.* (3) *A catamite, an effeminate perſon.* (1) Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35. (2) Auſon. Epitaph. 33. (3) Cic. Philipp. 2, 31.

* Cătaphracta, æ. f. *ſc.* lorica [à καταφράσσω, munio] *A breaſt-plate,* or *coat of mail;* ‖ *a cuiraſs of the foot,* Veg. 1, 1, 20. *of the horſe,* Tac. Hiſt. 1, 79.

* ‖ Cătaphractārius, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A horſeman in complete armour, a cuiraſſier,* Lamprid. *Id. qui*

* Cătaphractus, a, um. [*ab* eodem themate] *i. e.* loricatus, adj. *Armed on all parts, from top to toe, cap à-pié,* Liv. 37, 40. ¶ ‖ Navis cataphracta, *A man of war,* Serv.

* † Cătăpīrāter, ēris. m. [à καταπειρατὴς, Gr. q. d. explorator] *A plumb-line tied to a ſounding-line, to find out the depth of water,* Lucil. Catapirater navis. *Sic aliqui lacunam ſupplent, quæ eſt ap.* Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 12.

* Cătaplaſma, ătis. n. [κατάπλασμα, Gr.] *A plaſter, a poultice,* Plin. 20, 17.

* Cătaplus, i. m. [κατάπλους, Gr.] *A voyage at ſea, an arrival of ſhips, a fleet of merchant-men.* Cùm tibi Niliacus portet cryſtalla cataplus, *Mart.* 12, 75.

* Cătăpŏtium, i. n. [*Gr.* καταπότια, à καταπίνειν, devorare] *A pill,* or *medicine, to be ſwallowed without chewing,* Celſ. 5, 25.

* Cătăpulta, æ. f. [à Gr. καταπέλτης, qu. ex κατὰ, & πάλλω, vibro] (1) *A warlike engine to ſhoot darts,* or *ſtones, out of.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the bolts,* or *quarrel, diſcharged out of the engine.* (1) Te nervo torquebo, itidem uti catapultæ ſolent, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 3, 12. (2) Amm.

* Cătăpultārius, a, um. adj. [à ſuprà dict.] *Shot out of an engine.* Catapultarium pilum, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 3, 11.

* Cătăracta, *vel* Cătarracta, æ. f. & Cătăractes, æ. m. [à καταράσσω, cum impetu decido] propriè eſt adject. (1) *A portcullis,* or *drawbridge, at a city-gate.* (2) *A great fall of water from a high place, a cataract.* (3) *A flood-gate, a ſluice, a lock in a river.* (4) Alſo *a cormorant fowl.* (5) ‖ And *a diſeaſe in the eyes, when a tough humour drops out of them like jelly.* (1) Porta cataracta, dejecta, clauſa erat, *Liv.* 27, 28. (2) Plin. 1, 9. (3) Id. Ep. 10, 69. (4) = Nec Diomedeas præteribo aves, Juba cataractas vocat, *Id.* 10, 44. (5) Ap. Medic. recent.

* ‖ Cătarrhus, i. m. [*ex* κατὰ infrà & ῥέω fluo] *A diſtillation of humours out of the head, into the mouth, through the palate; a rheum, a catarrh,* Med. Diſtillatio, *Plin.*

* ‖ Cătaſcŏpium, i. n. [*à ſeq.* cataſcopus] *A ſpial ſhip,* or *pinnace,* Cic. Attic. 5, 11. Sed locus laborat. ⸸ Lat. Navis exploratoria.

* Cătaſcŏpus, i. m. [*à* κατὰ & σκοπεῖν videre] *A ſpy, a ſcout,* Hirt. B. Afr. 26.

* Cătaſtra, æ. f. [*à* καθιςάω colloco] (1) *A cage,* or *ſtall, wherein ſlaves were expoſed to ſale.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a ſtrappado,* or the like, *on which Chriſtians uſed to be tormented.* (1) Tibull. 2, 5, 64. (2) Tert.

* ‖ Cătaſtrōma, ătis. n. [κατάςρωμα, Gr.] *The hatches,* or *decks, of ſhips, whereon the men ſtand to fight,* Heſych. Lat. Pavimentum, *vel* tabulatum.

* ‖ Cătaſtrŏphe, es. f. [*ex* κατά & ςρέφω verto] *The laſt part of a comedy,* or *any other thing, the iſſue of a deſign, the laſt act of one's life.* Ap. probatum auctorem Latinum non invenio. ⸸ Latinè Subverſio.

* Cătātechnos. [κατάτεχνος, Gr. *ex* κατὰ & τέχνη ars] *An epithet of Callimachus, for his neat working in marble;* q. d. *A ſubtile and ſkilful artiſt,* Vitruv. 4, 1.

† Cătax, *ap.* ant. *Lame, halting,* Feſt. ⸸ Claudus.

Cătè, adv. *Warily, cunningly,* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 22.

* ‖ Cătēchēſis, is. f. [*à* catechizo] *A catechizing,* Eccl. unde

* ‖ Cătēchētĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to catechizing;* &

* ‖ Cătēchiſmus, i. m. *A catechiſm;* nec non

* ‖ Cătēchiſta, æ. m. *A catechiſt,* or *expounder of a catechiſm.*

* ‖ Cătēchīzo, as. act. [à κατηχέω, vivâ voce inſtituo] *To inform, inſtruct, catechize,* Eccl.

* ‖ Cătēchūmĕnus, i. m. [à ſuprà dict.] *One lately taught, and catechized, one that is taught only the principles of religion, but not baptized;* or, *if baptized, not yet admited to the communion,* Ecl.

* Cătēgŏrēmăta, um. pl. n. [*à* κατηγορέω dico] *Cic.* ſed Græc. lit. *The predicables of logick. Lat. ſic. deſcripſit.* Eæ res quæ dicuntur de quodam, aut quibuſdam, *Tuſc.* 4, 21.

* ‖ Cătēgŏrēmătĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *ut* categorematica vox, quæ per ſe aliquid ſignificat, *ut* homo, animal. Dialect. voc.

* ‖ Cătēgŏria, æ. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *A predicament in logick. Latinè ſic deſcripſit* Quint. 3, 7. Elementa decem, circa quæ verſari videtur omnis quæſtio.

* ‖ Cătēgŏrĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſuprà dict.] *Affirmative,* or *expreſs,* Ap. Dialect.

Căteia, æ. f. *A barbed dart,* or *ſpear, with a ſtring;* or *a kind of engine to fling ſtones,* or *to throw darts, uſed by the ancient Gauls, and Germans,* Virg. Æn. 7, 741.

Cătella, æ. f. (1) [dim. *à* catena] *A little chain.* (2) [dim. *à* catulus] *A little puppy.* (1) Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55. Præter ſuos equites catellis, & fibulis donavit, *Liv.* 39, 31. (2) Morte viri cupiant animam ſervare catellæ, *Juv.* 6, 653.

Cătellus, i. m. [dim. *à* catulus] *A little dog, a whelp, a puppy, a beagle,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 49. Rimari exta catelli, *Juv.* 6, 550. ¶ Catellus ferreus, *A dog of iron, a kind of iron chain,* Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 113.

Cătēna, æ. f. *unde* dim. catulus, vinculi genus. (1) *A chain, tie,* or *band.* (2) *A pin,* or *bracket, of wood.* (3) † *A kind of dance like barley-break,* or *the hay.* (1) Innocentibus injici catenas juſſit *Cic. Verr.* 5, 41. (2) Vitruv. 7, 3. Pallad. *de* R. R. 1, 13. (3) Lucil. *teſt.* Littl.

Cătēnārius, a, um. adj. *Chained, linked.* ¶ Catenarius canis, *A ban-dog,* Sen. 13. *de* irâ.

Cătēnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chaining,* or *linking; a cloſing,* or *faſtening, with pins,* or *pegs,* Vitr. 2, 9.

Cătēnātus, a, um. part. *Linked, chained, tied with a chain.* Britannus catenatus. *Hor. Epod.* 7, 8. Met. ¶ Catenati labores, *A ſeries,* or *continued ſucceſſion,* Mart. 1, 16.

‖ Cătēno, as. act. *To chain, to tie in chains, to clap in irons.* ☞ Vix occurrit ap. prob. auct. niſi in part. *catenatus;* frequenter tamen leg. in recent.

‖ Cătēnŭla, æ. f. *A little chain.* Livio tribuit Litt. utinam & locum monſtrâſſet; uſitatiùs certè *catella.*

Căterva, æ. f. (1) ‖ *A band of ſoldiers, conſiſting* of 600. (2) *A batallion of foot.* (3) Alſo *a rout, multitude,* or *confuſed party; a concourſe of people.* (1) Veget. 2, 2. (2) ℋ Dum fugiunt equitum turmæ, peditúmque catervæ, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 190. (3) Catervæ contradicentium, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 31.

Cătervārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to companies, confuſed, in a huddle,* or *diſorder.* ¶ Catervarii pugiles, *Of the common ſort, whoſoever would come, ſuch as had no ſkill in fight,* Suet. *in* Aug. 45. ℋ Ordinarii, & legitimi vid. loc. citat.

Cătervātim, adv. (1) *In companies,* or *flocks,* (2) *In a huddle,* or *confuſion.* (3) *By bands,* or *great parties.* (1) Sturnorum generi proprium catervatim volare, *Plin.* 10, 24. (2) ℋ Non acie, ſed catervatim in noſtros incurrunt, *Sall. Jug.* 97. (3) Cùm alii catervatim incurrerent, *Liv.* 3. *Bell. Pun.*

* ‖ Cătharmăta, um. pl. n. [*à* καθαίρω purgo] *A ſacrifice to the gods, to turn away the peſtilence,* or *other evil,* Bud. Lat. Purgamenta.

* Căthartĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Purgative, cathartick.* ¶ Catharticum medicamentum, *A purging medicine,* Celſ. 2, 12.

* Căthedra, æ. f. [*à* καθέδρα, Gr.] (1) *A ſeat, a chair, a deſk, a pulpit to declaim,* or *read lectures, out of.* (2) *A ſedan,* or *covered chair.* (3) ‖ *An epiſcopal ſee.* (1) Multos pœnituit vanæ ſterilíſque cathedræ, *Juv.* 7, 203. (2) Remineis noctéſque dieſque cathedris Incedit, *Mart.* 12, 58. (3) Ap. eccl. ſcript. ¶ Supinæ in delicias cathedræ, *Eaſy chairs,* Plin.

* Căthedrālĭtius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Chair-men.* Cathedralitii miniſtri, *Mart.* 10, 13.

* Căthedrārius, a, um. adj. [*à* cathedra] *Of,* or *belonging to, the chair.* ¶ Cathedrarius philoſophus, *A publick profeſſor;* or, rather, *one that knows nothing of the practical part of philoſophy, but only prates of the theory,* Sen. *de* brev. vitæ, c. 10.

* ‖ Căthētĕr, ĕris. m. [καθητὴρ, à καθίημι, demitto] *A kind of ſquirt,* or *ſpout,* Ap. Medic.

* Căthŏlĭcus, a, um. adj. [ex καθ' ὅλου, *i. e.* de toto, univerſè] *Univerſal, general, catholick.* ¶ ‖ Catholica medicamenta, *Serveing to purge all humours,* Med. *panaceas.* ‖ Catholica fides, *The catholick faith,* Prud. Catholica epiſtola, *A general epiſtle, writen to no particular church,* or *perſon,* Eccl.

‖ Cătillātio, ōnis. f. verb. Grave opprobrium, ſi qui provincias amicas populi Rom. expoliâſſent *Feſt.* [*à* catillonibus, *qui* & catillos ipſos liguriunt, abſumptâ prius dape, *Scal.*] *A licking clean the diſhes, a taking all clean away. This opprobrious term their allies uſed of the Romans: plundering, and pillaging,* Feſt.

Cătillo, as. *i. e.* catillas ligurio, *To lick the diſhes, to feed greedily,* Plaut. Caſ. 3, 2, 21.

‖ Cătillo, ōnis. m. *A glutton,* or *liquoriſh fellow;* q. d. *A lick-diſh. The jack,* or *pike,* Macr. 3, 16. ⸸ Guloſus, liguritor.

† Cătillum, i. n. [dim *à* catinum, *Priſc.*] *id. quod*

Cătillus, i. m. [dim. *à* catinus] (1) *A little diſh,* or *porringer.* (2) *The upper mill-ſtone, the runer.* (1) Col. 12, 27. (2) Ap. JCC.

† Cătīnŭlus, i. m. [dim. *à* catinus] *A little diſh,* or *porringer,* Varr.

‖ Cătīnum, i. n. *Priſc.* Id. quod

Cătīnus, i. m. (1) *A large diſh,* or *platter.* (2) *A melting-pot.* (1) Anguſto piſces urgere catino, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 77. Catinus algens, *Perſ.* 3, 111. magnus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 39. niger *Juv.* 6, 342. (2) Plin. 33, 4.

Catlaſter, tri. m. Sic enim reſtituit Turneb. pro eo quod vulgò Cataſtos, nullo planè ſenſu, pro catulaſter per ſync. *A coaxing word to boys; my little pigſney.* Vitruv. Architect. 8, 4.

• Cătoblēpas, æ. m. [ex κάτω, & βλέπω, aſpicio] *A beaſt near the riſe of Nile, with a great heavy head, which it always hangs down,* Plin. 8, 21.

• Cătŏchītes, æ. m. [à κατέχω, detineo] (1) *A precious ſtone in Corſica, which is very clammy, like gum.* (2) Alſo *a kind of fig.* (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Id.

• ‖ Cătōmum, i. n. [ab ὦμος, humerus] *The incture of the neck, and ſhoulders,* Scal. interp. ut κατ' ὤμων τύπτεσθαι, *To be beaten upon the neck, and ſhoulders,* Vett. Martyrol.

• † Cătōnium, i. n. [à κάτω] *Hell, the place beneath.* Tollet vos orcus nudas in catonium *Gell.* ex *Laber.* ☞ Occurrit quoquè ap. *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 7, 25. in *Pal.* & *Victor.* edit. ſed *Scal.* leg. catomium, & *Muret.* charonium.

• Catōpyrites, æ. m. [ex κάτω infrà & πῦρ ignis] *A kind of precious ſtone from Cappadocia,* Plin. 37, 10.

‖ Cătŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to whelps.* ¶ Catularia porta, *The dog-gate in Rome,* Feſt.

‖ Cătŭlaſter, tri. m. [dim. à catulus, *ut à* paraſitus, paraſitaſter] *A counterfeit of a little whelp, or dog;* alſo *a little whelp,* Priſc. Per abuſionem, *A ſon.* Vid. Catlaſter.

Cătŭliens, tis. part. *Going aſaut, catterwauling,* Plaut. Vid. Catulio.

‖ Cătŭlīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a little dog,* or *whelp,* Plin. ¶ § Catulina caro, *Dog's fleſh,* Feſt.

Cătŭlio, īre. neut. [à catus, *ant. pro* canis] *To deſire the male,* properly *of bitches.* Varr. 2. de R. R. c. 9. † *Of a ſhe wolf,* Laber. ‖ *Of a woman,* Quum meam uxorem vidi catulientem, *Lex.* ex *Plaut.*

Cătŭlītio, ōnis. f. verb. [à catulio] *A deſire to the male, even in plants.* Alſo, Met. *Rankneſs of the ſoil,* Plin. 16, 25.

Cătŭlus, i. m. [dim. à canis, *Varr.*] Properly, *A little dog, a whelp;* but uſed for *the young of all beaſts, and* perhaps *of fiſhes.* However, Pliny uſeth it *Of dolphins,* 9, 8. *vipers,* 10, 62. *dragons,* 10, 72. *aſps,* 11, 74. ¶ ‖ Catuli venatici, *Hounds, beagles,* Apul. Alſo *a give,* or *iron collar.* Faciam te delicatum catulo ut accubes ferreo, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 3, 13.

Cătus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* cautus, à caveo, *Non.*] (1) *Wiſe, wary, circumſpect.* (2) *Sharp, quick, ſmart, ſkilled in the law.* (3) *Sly, ſubtile.* Alſo *the title of a book of Varro's concerning the education of children.* (1) = Quis igitur prudentem, &c, ut ita dicam, catum judicet? *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 16. (2) Neſcio qui ſenex modò venit, ellum, confidens, catus, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 14. (3) = Dî iſtam perdant, ita cata eſt, et callida, *Plaut.* 4, 4, 70.

Căvædium, i. n. *A place in the market to walk in, a gallery,* or *portico; a piazza, a quadrangle,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17. ☞ Cava ædium, diviſè *Vitr.*

Căvătĭcus, a, um. adj. [à cavus] *Hollow.* ¶ Cochleæ cavaticæ, *Cockles,* or *ſhell-fiſh, that breed in pits,* Plin. 30, 6.

Căvātor, ōris. m. verb. [à cavo] *That makes holes, or any thing hollow.* ¶ Cavator arborum picus Martius, *A wood-pecker,* Plin. 10, 18. ☞ Rarò occ.

Căvātus, a, um. part. *Made hollow, ſcooped.* ¶ Alnos fluvii ſenſère cavatas, *Boats,* or *ſloops,* Virg. Geor. 1, 136.

• Caucălis, is, *vel* ĭdis. f. [καύκαλις, Gr.] *An herb like fennel, with a white flower; baſtard parſley,* Plin. 22, 22.

• Caucon, i. n. [à Gr. καύκον] *The herb called horſe-tail,* Plin. 26, 7.

CAUDA, æ. f. *ant.* Cōda. (1) *The tail of a beaſt, bird,* or *fiſh; the rump, the fag-end.* (2) *A man's privy member.* (1) Caudæ, præter hominem, & ſimias, omnibus ferè animalibus, & ova gignentibus, *Plin.* 10, 50. (2) Accidit ut cuidam teſtes, caudamque ſalacem Demeteret ferro, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 45. ¶ Caudam trahere, *To be mocked, to have a tail ſtuck,* or *tied, behind him in mockage,* Id. Sat. 2, 3, 53. Caudam jactare, *To wag the tail, to fawn,* Perſ. 4, 15.

‖ Candātus, a, um. adj. *That hath a tail, tailed,* Litt. Quâ auctorit. neque ille dicit, neque ego ſcio.

† Caudea ciſtella [caudeæ ciſtellæ ex junco à ſimilitudine caudæ equinæ factæ, *Feſt.*] *A little wicker coffer,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 65.

Caudex, ĭcis. m. *vel* Cōdex, truncus arboris [*dict.* à cado, *ſive* cædo, quòd in plures tabulas caſſas ſecaretur, quarum & contextus caudex dict. *Sen.*] (1) *A ſtock,* or *trunk; the ſtem, body,* or *ſtump, of a tree.* (2) Meton. *A table-book made of ſeveral boards joined together.* (3) *A ſeat, ſtool,* or *block to ſit on.* (4) Met. *A block-head.* (1) Juba tradit arborem thuris contorti eſſe caudicis, *Plin.* 12, 14. (2) Plurimum tabularum contextus caudex apud antiquos vocatur, *Sen.* de *brev. vitæ* 13. (3) Reſidens in caudice pellex, *Juv.* 2, 57. (4) = Quæ ſunt dicta in ſtultum, caudex, ſtipes, aſinus, plumbeus, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 4.

Caudĭcālis, e. adj. *Belonging to blocks, logs,* or *the bodies of trees.* Tecum ſecuri caudicali præfeci provinciæ, *I ſet thee to grub, and ſtock, up trees by the roots,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 25.

† Caudĭcātus, a, um. adj. ¶ Hinc caudicatæ *vel* caudicariæ, naves, *Sen. carracks.*

Căvea, æ. f. [à cavitate, *Varr.*] † Caveaï in *gen. pro* caveæ, *Lucr.* (1) *A cave,* or *den, for beaſts.* (2) *A cage,* or *coop, for birds.* (3) *A ſcaffold,* or *place, in a theatre, like a cock pit.* (4) ‖ Alſo *the area in the midſt of the theatre for ſword-playing, and the combats of beaſts.* (5) *A bee hive.* (6) *Any place liſted,* or *railed, in.* (1) Beſtiarum more quadrupedes caveâ coërcuit, *Suet. Calig.* 27. (2) Cùm caveâ liberati pulli non paſcerentur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3. (3) Sanxit ne quis pullatorum in med à caveâ ſederet, *Suet.* in *Aug.* 44. Magìs delectatur qui in primâ caveâ ſpectat, delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultimâ, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 14. (4) Tert. (5) Virg. Geor. 4, 58. (6) Vid. Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 28. Lucr. 4, 76. ¶ Verba ad ſummam caveam ſpectantia, *Low, ſordid, language, fit for the rabble to hear,* Sen.

Căvendus, a, um. part. [à *ſeq.* caveo] *To be taken heed of,* or *looked unto.* = Quod ego orator maximè cavendum, & providendum, puto, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 72. Cavenda quæ tempora forent, requirere, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 222.

CAVEO, ēre, cāvi, cautum. act. abſol. & neut. (1) *To beware,* or *take heed of.* (2) *To take care of.* (3) *To prevent, to ſhun, to avoid.* (4) *To provide againſt.* (5) *To take ſecurity by bond,* or *otherwiſe.* (6) *To give ſecurity by hoſtages, to be bound for,* &c. (7) *To adviſe,* as *a lawyer doth his client.* (8) *To appoint, ſettle,* or *provide.* (1) Cave quicquam te faxis indignum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 38. ☞ *Omiſſo* ne, *quod ferè fit poſt imperativum* cave. Cave facias, *Cic.* Cave putes, *Id.* Cave iſthuc verbum ex te audiam, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 8. (2) Unicè cavente Cicerone concordiæ publicæ, *Vel.* 2, 48. (3) § 𝔛 Quod cavere poſſis, ſtultum eſt admittere, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 24. (4) § Omitte, ac cave, malo, *Plaut.* Scabiem pecori, & jumentis, caveto, *Cato* 5, 5. (5) At tibi ego, Brute, non ſolvam, niſi priùs à te cavero, *Cic.* ☞ *In hâc notione forenſi,* Cavere ab aliquo, & per aliquem alicui, alicui aliquâ re, *dixit Id.* (6) Obſidia de pecuniis cavent, *Cæſ.* JCC. (7) Meliùs Valerio cavere volo, quàm ipſe aliis ſolet, *Cic.* (8) Teſtamento cavere ut ageretur, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 31.

Căveor, ēris. paſſ. *To be taken heed of, provided for,* &c. Cic. Att. 10, 18.

Căverna, æ. f. [*quia* cava] (1) *A cave,* or *den; a cavern under ground, a vault.* (2) Cavernæ, f. pl. *The hollow of the ears.* (1) E terræ cavernis ferrum elicimus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Delphinus cavernas habet aurium loco, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Căvernōſus, a, um, adj. *Full of holes, caves,* or *dens; hollow,* Plin. 26, 8.

Căvernŭla, æ. f. [dim. à caverna] *A little hole,* or *hollow cave,* Plin. 17, 11.

Căvētur, imperſ. *Care,* or *order, is taken; ſecurity is taken,* or *given,* Cic. Att. 4, 8. Liv. 3, 52.

‖ Căviāres hoſtiæ. *Parts of beaſts next the tail, to be ſacrificed every fifth year, for the college of prieſts,* Feſt.

Căvilla, æ. f. *A mock, a ſcoff, a taunt, a cavil, a ſubtile forged tale, raillery, banter.* Aufer cavillam, non ego nunc nugas ago, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 4, 11.

Căvillans, tis. part. *Caviling at.* In ſenatu verba patrum cavillans, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 46, 3. Tribunos plebis cavillans interdum, *Liv.* 2, 58.

Căvillātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cavillor, *Plaut.*] 𝔛 Genus facetiæ, oppoſitum dicacitati, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 54. (1) *A jeſting,* or *making a ſubtile forged ſtory.* (2) *A caviling, jangling,* or *wrangling.* (3) *An idle exception, a pretence,* or *put-off.* (4) *A piece of ſophiſtry, when by degrees, from evident truths, we infer notorious falſehoods,* as by the argument in Logick *called* Sorites. *Up.* (1) Cavillatio eſt genus facetiæ, quod fit mentiendo, *Cic.* cit. *Feſto.* (2) 𝔛 Nunc per cavillationem, nunc precibus, ad C. talenta eſt perductus, *Liv.* 8. (3) Effugere omnem cavillationem, *Quint.* 1, 7. (4) Lib. 177. V. S.

Căvillātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A caviler, a wrangling fellow, a ſophiſter, a wrangler.* (2) Alſo *a boon companion.* (3) ‖ *A pettifogger.* (1) Cic. *ad* Att. 8, 4. (2) Cavillator facetus, vel conviva commodus item ero, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 47. (3) JCC.

Căvillātrix, īcis. f. *A female caviler,* Quint. 7, 3.

Căvillor, āris, ātus ſum. dep. [à cavillum] (1) *To cavil, to taunt.* (2) *To banter, to jeer, to jeſt pleaſantly.* (3) ‖ *To play the ſophiſter.* (1) Liv. 2, 58. (2) Atque in eo etiam cavillatus eſt, æſtate grave eſſe aureum amiculum, hyeme frigidum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34. Itaque jam familiariter cum ipſo cavillor, ac jocor, *Id. Att.* 1, 1. (3) JCC.

Căvillum, i. n. *id. quod* cavilla, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 11.

‖ Căvĭtas, ātis. f. *Hollowneſs,* Ap. recent.

† Căvĭtio, *pro* cautio, *vett.* uſi, *Feſt.*

Caula, æ. f. Sed vix leg. in ſing. [à Gr. αὐλή, id. *Serv.* c præpoſito *ut* acumen, cacumen, *vel ab* Heb. בלא, unde κλείω, claudo, *rectiùs, qu.* caveola, à cavus, ponitur enim pro quovis receptaculo] (1) *A ſheep-cote, a fold.* (2) *A paſſage,* or *pore; any receptacle.* (1) Quum fremit ad caulas [lupus] *Virg. Æn.* 9, 60. (2) Diſpergunt animas per caulas corporis omnes, *Lucr.* lib. 2, 950. Animi Diffugiunt partes per caulas corporis omnes, *Id.* 3, 256. Quod exprimimus per caulas omne palati Diditur, *Id.* 4, 624.

• ‖ Cauleſco, ĕre, *unde* decauleſco [à caulis] *To grow to a ſtalk,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

• Caulias, æ. m. [à Gr. καυλίας idem] *The juice of the herb Laſerpitium,* or *Benzoin,* Plin. 19, 3.

• Caulĭcŭlus, i. m. [dim. à caulis] *A little ſtalk,* or *ſtem,* Plin. 24, 6.

• CAULIS, is. m. [à Gr. καυλός] Herbarum idem eſt, quod arborum caudex. (1) *The ſtalk,* or *ſtem, of an herb.* (2) Synecd. *Any kind of pot-herb,* eſpecially *coleworts.* (3) *The quill of birds, out of which the feathers grow.* (4) *The tail of a beaſt, out of which the hairs grow.* (1) Quorundam caules ſparguntur in terram, ſi non habeant adminiculum, ut piſorum, *Plin.* 18, 10. (2) Odit & caulem vitis, & omne olus, *Id.* 17, 24. (3) Pennarum caules omnium avium præciſi non creſcunt, *Id.* 11, 39. (4) Boum caudis longiſſimus caulis, *Id.* 11, 50.

• Caulōdes, æ. m. [à caulis] *A broad-leafed colewort,* Plin. 20, 9.

• Cauniæ, *ſive* Cauneæ, *ſc.* ficus, *vel* caricæ. *A kind of fig brought from Caunus, a ſea town of Caria,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 40.

Căvo, as. act. (1) *To hollow, to make hollow, to ſcoop.* (2) *To bore thro'.* (1) Gutta cavat lapidem, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 10. 5. (2) Parmam gladio, galeámque cavari Cernit, *Id. Met.* 12, 13. ¶ Cavat luna cornua, *The moon is in her wane,* Plin. 8, 17.

Căvor, āris. paſſ. *To be hollowed,* Saxa cavantur aquâ, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 476.

† Cāvo, ĕre. ant. *pro* caveo. *To beware,* Lucil.

• CAUPO, ōnis. m. & Cōpo, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* [à κάπηλος, quod à κόπτω, quia caupones in tenui mercaturâ verſabantur, *Mart.*] *A vintner, a victualer, a buckſter, a retailer, an inn-keeper, a ſuttler; a drawer,* Cic. ¶ Caupones Patagiarii, indufiarii, *Brokers, who ſold things at ſecond hand,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

• Caupōna, æ. f. [à caupo] Sign. tam ipſam tabernam, quàm mulierem, *Priſci* dix. & Cōpōna, & Cōpa, & Cūpa. (1) *A tavern, a cellar,* or *victualing houſe.* (2) † *A vintreſs,* or *ale-wife; ſhe that keeps a publick houſe, a buckſter,* or *retailer.* (1) In cauponâ vivere, *Hor.* 2. *Ep.* 11, 12 (2) Caupona hîc tamen una Syra, *Lucil. Sat.* 3, 11, 33. per *Douſam.*

•† Caupōnans, tis. part. *Doing a thing for intereſt, or gain; buckſtering,* Enn. *ap.* Cic. Off. 1, 12

• ‖ Caupōnāria, æ. f. *The taverners craft, the keeping of a tavern,* or *victualing-houſe,* Cic. *adſcribit* Littl

• Caupōnius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to taverns,* or *victualing-houſes,* Juſt. ¶ Puer cauponius, *A drawer,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 14.

• † Caupōnor, āris. dep. *To buckſter, to retail, to keep a victualing-houſe, to ſell wine,* or *victuals; to ſell any thing for gain, to mix, and adulterate.* ¶ Cauponari bellum, *To make war for money,* Enn. *ap.* Cic. Offic. 1.

• Caupōnŭla, æ. f. [dim. à caupona] *A tipling-houſe,* or *blind ale-houſe; a tap-houſe, a little tavern.* In cauponulâ deliteſcere, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 31.

Caurīnus, a, um. adj. [à Caurus] Caurino frigore. *The cold Charocco,* or *weſterly wind,* Grat. 300.

Caurio, īre. neut. *To cry,* or *roar, like a panther,* Phil. 51.

Caurus, i. m. ‖ Veg *ſcrib.* & Cōrus, & Chaurus [à קר, frigus] ‖ *A weſt,* or *ſouth weſt wind,* Veg. Iſid. *A North-weſt.* Virg. Geor. 3, 356.

CAUSA, & *uti ſcripſit* Virgilius, & Cicero, *teſte* Quint. cauſſa, æ. f. [à caſu, Iſid. *unde* & caſus, *pro* cauſa, *ap. JCC.*] (1) *A cauſe.* (2) *A deſign,* or *purpoſe.* (3) *A pretence,* or *colour.* (4) *A motive, inducement,* or *reaſon.* (5) *A cauſe, ſuit,* or *proceſs, at law.* (6) *Sake,* or *account.* (7) *Profit,* or *advantage.* (8) *Reaſon,* or *defence.* (9) *An affair,* or *buſineſs.* (10) *A ſtate,* or *condition.* (11) *A formal plea,* or *defence, in law.* (12) *A thing,* or *matter.* (13) *Fault,* or *blame.* (14) *Side,* or *party.* (15) *Sickneſs,* as αἰτία is uſed in Greek: hence alſo *cauſarius.* (16) With a genitive, it is ſometimes elegantly *redundant;* as alſo the Greek αἰτία, or as the Engliſh ſometimes uſe *matter, buſineſs,* or *thing.* (1) Nihil fieri ſine causâ poteſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 28. (2) Repetitâ Bithyniâ per cauſam exigendæ pecuniæ, *Suet.* in *C. Cæſ.* 2. (3) Pro causâ ſupplementi ab exercitu diſcedit, *Id. B. G.* 7, 9. (4) Principium, & cauſa philoſophiæ, eſt ſcientia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 1. (5) Cauſa tum dubia, quòd erat aliquid in utrâque parte, quod probari poteſt, *Id.* (6) Noli—iraſci Soſiæ causâ meâ, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 42. (7) Trium nummorum causâ ſubeunt ſub falas, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 10. (8) Etſi tibi cauſa eſt de hâc re, mater impulit, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4. (9) Omnis familiæ cauſa conſiſtit tibi, *Plaut. Aſin. Act.* 3, 54. (10) Soluta [prædia] in meliore causâ ſunt quàm obligata, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agr.* 3, 2. (11) Servum hominem cauſam orare leges non ſinunt, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1. 62. (12) Cauſa juſta, vincibilis, *Id. Phorm.* 1, 4, 49. (13) In causâ damnationis fuiſti, *Quint.* 7, 2. (14) Diutius in causâ eſt quàm nos, commoratus, *Cic.* c. in partibus *Pompeianis.* (15) Non illi fontica cauſa, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 51. (16) Dolor huic, & cauſa Neæræ Conjugis ereptæ cauſa perire fuit, *Id.* 3, 2. in fine, *i. e.* Neæra conjux erepta. *Sic* Cauſa facti, pignoris, bonorum, &c. *pro* factum pignus, bona, *Ap. vett.* JCtos. ☞ Affini hujus ſignificatione pro *acceſſione* utitur, *Ulp. l. ſed & partu ff.* ¶ Cauſa fontica. *An excuſe from appearance,* as *ſickneſs,* &c. *Tib.* 1, 8, 51. Verbi gratiâ, *vel* causâ, *For example's ſake,* Cic. Cauſam dicere, *vel* perorare, *To plead,* Id. *Idem quod* orare, *Ter.* Indictâ causâ, *Without hearing,* Cic. ⌘ Tenere, & obtinere cauſam, *Id.* vincere, *Ov.* Cadere causâ, *To be caſt in law,* Cic. Cauſam non dico, *I have no excuſe to make, nothing to plead,* Plaut.

‖ Causālis, e. adj. *ut* ¶ cauſales conjunctiones. *That pertaineth to a cauſe, cauſal,* Prob. ⊥ Ad cauſam pertinens.

Causārius, a, um. adj. ¶ cauſarii milites, *Liv.* 6, 6. qui propter honeſtam cauſam à militiâ ſolvuntur. *Aſſoined in law, or excuſed for any matter,* as *ſick, maimed,* &c. *Ulp.* Met. Cauſarii, *Craſy, ſick,* or *maimed,* Plin. 25, 5. Milites ex cauſariis ſenioribus, *Liv.* 6.

Causātio, ōnis. f. *An excuſe,* or *pretence,* Gell. 20, 1. Per Meton. *Illneſs, ailing,* or *complaint of illneſs,* Pallad. R. R. 1, 4.

Causātiùs, adv. comp. *With greater cauſe,* or *reaſon,* Plin. præfat. operis.

Causātus, a, um. part. [à cauſor] *Pretending, alledging.* Hiemem inſtare apud ſuos cauſatus rex, *Liv.* 36, 10. negotia, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 47 tempus, *Curt.* 4, 16.

Cauſia, æ. f. *A broad brimed hat,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42. & Val. Max. 5, 1, 4.

Causĭdĭcus, i. m. [*ex* cauſa & dico] *A lawyer, a pleader, a counſelour, an advocate,* Cic. *in* Orat. c. 9. Purpura vendit Cauſidicum, *Juv. Sat.* 7, 135.

† Causĭdĭcor, āris. dep. *id. quod* cauſor. *To alledge a reaſon,* or *excuſe,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 25.

* ‖ Causĭmomantia, æ. f. [à καίω uro, & μάντεια, divinatio] *al. leg.* axinomantia. *Al.* necyomantia. *A kind of divination by the burning of things,* Salm. *ex* Plin. 36, 19.

• Causōdes, is. f. Febrem ardentem, quam Græci καυσώδη vocant, ſubitus horror exſolvit, *Celſ.* 2, 8.

• ‖ Cauſon, ōnis. m. [à καίω, uro] *A heat,* or *hot diſeaſe; a burning ague, a continual fever,* Hipp.

Cauſor, āris. dep. (1) *To pretend,* or *plead, by way of excuſe.* (2) *To blame,* or *accuſe.* (3) Paſſ. *To be blamed.* (1) Cauſando noſtros in longum ducis amores, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 56. (2) Uterque locum immeritum cauſatur iniquè, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 12. Conſenſum patrum cauſabantur, *Liv.* 3, 64. (3) Cauſabor quare ſit lapidoſus ager, *Ov.* de *Nuce.* 124. *Si ſana ſit lectio, fortè meliùs ut quidam leg.* Cauſa habeor.

† Cauſſa, æ. f. *Quint.* ex vett. Vid. Cauſa.

* Cauſtĭcus, a, um. adj. [à καίω, uro] *That can burn, apt to burn.* ¶ Cauſticum medicamentum. *A cauſtick,* Plin. 27, 9.

* ‖ Cauſtum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *A thing burned,* or *that may be burnt,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

Causŭla, æ. f. [dim. à cauſa] *A ſmall,* or *little, cauſe; a ſmall plea,* or *idle pretence,* Cic. *de* Opt. gen. Orat. 3.

Cautè, iùs, iſſimè. adv. *Warily, circumſpectly, ſubtilely, adviſedly, cloſely, leiſurely.* = Cautè & cogitatè rem tractare, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 46. = Cautè & diligenter, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 47. Cautiùs aliquid efficere, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 17. Cautiſſimè aliquid tractare, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 59.

‖ Cautēla, æ. f. [à cautus] *A proviſion, a caution, an aſſurance,* or *ſecurity,* Ap. JCC.

‖ Cauter, ēris. m. [à καίω] *A ſearing-iron to burn a ſore with,* Veg. 2, 6.

‖ Cautērīzo, as [*ex* eodem] *To burn with a ſearing-iron,* Veg. 3, 4. ⊥ Cauterio urere.

* Cautērium, i. n. [*ab* eodem themate] *An inſtrument to mark cattle with, a hot iron to brand thieves,* or *to burn gangrened parts,* or *proud fleſh, with,* Plin. 25, 8. ‖ Alſo *a painter's inſtrument, which he uſes to enamel with,* Martian.

Cautes, is. f. [à caveo, cautum, *quòd* cavenda, *Voſſ.*] *A ragged rock, a crag,* or *cliff.* = Ab æſtu derelictæ naves nihil ſaxa, & cautes timebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 13.

Cautim, adv. *id. quod* cautè. *Warily, with good advice.* Cautim & paulatim dabis, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 29.

Cautio, ōnis. f. verb. [à caveo, cautum, *ap. vett.* cavitio] (1) *A caution,* or *taking heed.* (2) *Care, and proviſion.* (3) *A bond, bill,* or *obligation.* (4) ‖ *Security, warranty,* &c. (1) Ne quiſquam pertundat crumenam, cautio eſt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 37. (2) = Una cautio eſt atque una proviſio, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 21. (3) Video iſthîc diplomata, & ſyngraphas, & cautiones, vacua habendi ſimulachra, *Sen.* de *Benef.* (4) Ap. JCC. freq. ¶ Cautio eſt, *i. e.* cautione opus eſt, *We had need look to it,* Ter. Mea cautio eſt, *I muſt ſee to this,* Cic. Att. 1, 4. Cautio chirographi, *A bill under his own hand,* Id. Fam. 7, 18. Infirma cautio, *A ſlender aſſurance,* Ibid.

‖ Cautiōnālis, e. adj. Voc. forenſ. *Pertaining to ſecurity,* Dig.

Cautor, ōris. m. verb. [à caveo] *An aſſurer, a warranter, a provider,* or *taker of care; a wary man that looks about him,* Cic. Sæpe is cautor captus eſt, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 5. ¶ Cautor formularum, *A conveyancer,* Cic. 1. *de* Orat. 55. *ubi al. leg.* cantor.

Cautum eſt, imperſ. *It is provided, order is taken,* Plin. 16, 5. ¶ Cautum eſt populo, *The people had ſecurity given them,* Cic. Fam. 2, 17.

Cautus, a, um. adj. [à caveo] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) Actively, *Wary, provident, circumſpect, ſubtile, well-adviſed, cautious,* or *cautelous.* (2) Paſſively, *Safe, ſecure.* (1) Ut cautus eſt, ubi nihil opus eſt, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 3. Vide quàm ſit cautus is, quem iſti tardum putant, *Cic. Ac. Q.* 4, 30. DUX AETATIS SUAE CAUTISSIMUS, *Inſcr. vet. Fab. Max.* dicata ap. *Gruter.* (2) ¶ Quò res mulieri eſſet cautior, *More ſafe,* or *ſecure,* Cic. *pro* Cæc. 4.

Căvum, i. n. *A hole,* or *hollow place; a ſink,* or *vault.* ¶ Cava dentium, *Hollow teeth,* Plin. 19, 51.

CĂVUS, a, um. adj. [à כף, vola] *Hollow, full of holes,* as *a pumice,* Virg. ¶ Luna cava, *When ſhe is not in the full,* Plin. 8, 54. Cavus orbis, *A buckler.* Cava vena, *The great liver-vein, going through the body,* Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Pinus cava, *A ſhip,* Val. Flacc. 687. Manus cava, *The hollow of the hand,* Virg. Æn. 12, 86. Cava flumina, *Deep rivers,* Id. Geor. 1, 326. Cava lintea, *Full ſails,* Val. Flacc. 4, 83. Cavæ nares, *The noſtrils,* Ov. A. Am. 1, 520. Cava feneſtra, *A bay-window,* Virg. Æn. 9, 534. Æs cavum, *A trumpet,* Id. Æn. 3, 240, *A kettle,* Ov. Met. 4, 504.

Căvus, i. m. ſubſt. *A hole,* or *hollow place,* Virg. Geor. 1, 184. & Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 173. Concede audacter à leonino cavo, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 49.

C ante E.

• Ce, ſyllabica adjectio eſt, ab expletivâ particulâ κε. In comp. *e* in *i* mutatur, *ut* hiccine, ſiccine, *M.*

Cea veſtis, & abſol. Cea, pl. *ſc.* veſtimenta. *A garment of ſilk,* or *lawn, ſo called, becauſe firſt made in the iſland Cea,* or *Ceos,* Plin. 11, 22.

• Cēdens, tis. part. [à cedo] *Giving place, retiring, giving back, falling off,* Cùm noſtros cedentes inſequi auderent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 19.

• Cēdĭtur, imperſ. *They yield,* or *give place,* Luc. 1, 51. Cedendum eſt bellis, *Id.* 5, 743.

• CĒDO, ĕre, ceſſi, ceſſum. neut. [à χάζω, recedo, f. 2. χαδῶ] (1) *To give place, to depart; to leave, and quit, a place,* &c. (2) *To give ground, to retreat.* (3) *To ſubmit, to obey.* (4) *To yield, to give one the better.* (5) *To ſucceed, happen, chance,* or *fall out.* (6) *To go,* or *give, back.* (7) *To give up, deliver up,* or *reſign.* (8) *To be inſtead of.* (9) *To paſs away.* (10) *To deſiſt,* or *leave off.* (1) = Cedam atque abibo, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 34. § Cedere ab oppido, ex civitate, de republicâ, vitâ, *Id.* quòquam, *Lucr.* 5, 841. ad undam, *Ov.* (2) Si qui ceſſiſſent loco, decimatas hordeo pavit, *Suet.* in *Aug.* 24. (3) Cedamus Phœbo, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 188. (4) = Cur cedis, ſuccumbiſque fortunæ? *Cic.* (5) Ut voto cætera cedant, *Ov. Rem.* 563. Suæ demptum gloriæ exiſtimans, quicquid ceſſiſſet alienæ, *Curt.* 6, 1, 18. (6) Ex tranſverſo cedit, quaſi cancer ſolet, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 1, 45. (7) Poſtquam Tuſculanâ villâ creditoribus ceſſerat, *Suet. Ill. Gram.* 11. (8) Pro pulmentario cedit, *Celſ.* 22. (9) Horæ quidem cedunt, & dies, *Cic.* de *Senect.*

Senect. 19. (10) Interceſſioni cedere, *Id.* ¶ Ceſſit in proverbium, *It is become a proverb*, Plin. 23, 1. Feliciter tibi cedat, *God give you good of it*, Ov. *in* Ibin. 561. Pœna cedit in vicem fidei, *Their puniſhment paſſeth inſtead of payment*, Liv. 6. Cedere ad factum, *To be done, or effected*, Plaut. Cedere foro, *To turn bankrupt, not to appear upon the exchange, to go on one ſide, to break*, as *merchants do*, Juv. 11, 50. ‖ Cedit dies, *The day of payment is come*, Ulp.

* Cēdo, *i. e. dic.* vel *da*, verbum defect. & in imperativo tantùm legitur, pl. cedite. † cette, *Enn.* (1) *Give me.* (2) *Tell me, ſhew me*, both in the ſingular, and plural number. (1) Cedo aquam manibus, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 150. (2) Cedo, cujum puerum hîc appoſuiſti? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 24. Cedo, quî veſtram rempublicam tan tam amiſiſtis tam citò? *Cic.* de *Sen.* 6. Unum cedo auctorem tui facti, *Id.* ¶ § Cedo mihi unum *Shew me one*, Id. Cedo quemvis arbitrum, *Make who you will judge*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 42.

* Cedrātus, a, um. adj. [*à* cedrus] *Anointed with the juice, or oil, of the cedar-tree, and ſo preſerved from moths, and rotenneſs*, Plin. 12, 13.

* Cedrĕlāte, es. f. [à κέδρος, cedrus, & ἐλάτη, abies, quòd abietem æquet] *The great kind of cedar, as big as a fir-tree*, Plin. 24, 5.

* Cedrĕlæon, i. n. [ex κέδρος & ἔλαιον, oleum] Cedri oleum, *Plin.* 15, 7.

* Cedria, æ. *ſc.* pix. [*à* cedrus] *The liquor, pitch, or roſin, running out of the great cedar*, Plin. 29, 3.

* Cedrīnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem] *Made of cedar*, Plin. 13, 5. Cedrinus liquor, *Pitch.*

* Cedris, ĭdis. f. [*ab* eodem] *The fruit, or berry of the cedar*, Plin. 24, 5.

* Cedrium, i. n. *ſc.* oleum. [*ex* eodem themate] *The oil which iſſueth from the cedar-tree, wherewith they anointed books, or other things, to preſerve them from moths, worms, and rotenneſs*, Vitruv. 16, 11. *In Egypt they uſed to embalm their dead bodies with it*, Plin. ☞ Confundunt etiam auctores cum Cedriâ.

* Cedroſtis, is. f. [κέδροςτις, Gr.] *The white vine, growing in hedges; briony*, Plin. 23, 1.

Cedrus, i. f. [à κέδρος, Gr.] *The cedar-tree, which is always green, and not much unlike to the juniper, whoſe timber is very durable, and of a very ſweet ſmell*; whence Virgil calls it *odorata: with the oil whereof the ancients anointed their books, to keep them from being worm-eaten. Hence* ¶ Carmina cedro linenda, *Hor. A. P.* 332. & Cedro digna, *Worthy of immortality*, Perſ. 1, 42.

* Ceiris, avis, *vulgò* ciris. [à κείρω, tondeo] *A puttock*, Virg.

Cēlandus, a, um. part. *To conceal*, or *be concealed.* Ad celandam fraudem, *Juſt.* 24, 3.

Cēlans, tis. part. *Diſſembling, concealing.* Vultus celans timorem, *Luc.* 10, 14. Perſæ arcana regum mira celantes, *Curt.* 4, 6, 5. ulvam, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 519.

Cēlātor, ōris. m. *A concealer.* Celator Nili deus, *Luc.* 10, 286.

Cēlātus, a, um. part. [*à* celor] (1) *Concealed, kept ſecret, hiden, hid, kept cloſe.* (2) Not only *the thing concealed*, but *the perſon from whom; unacquainted, not made privy to.* (1) Litera celatos arcana fatebitur ignis, *Ov. Met.* 9, 615. (2) Non eſt profectò de illo veneno celata mater, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 66. = Diſſimulatus, *Ter.*

* Cĕlĕber, m. *rarò leg.* ris. c. g. re. n. adj. or, comp. rimus, ſup. [à κλέος, gloria] (1) *Renowned, famous.* (2) *Thronged, very much, frequented.* (3) *Amorous.* (1) Celeberrimus dies, *Cic.* de *Am.* 3. Celeberrimum monumentum, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 67. (2) Via celebris, *Cato, R. R.* 1. = Portus celeberrimus, & pleniſſimus navium, *Cic. pro Leg. Man.* 12. (3) Sponte ſuâ ſine te celeberrima verba loquentur, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 705. Circus pompâ celeber, *Id. Faſt.* 4, 391. Habere veteris orationis uſum atque notitiam celebriorem, *Gell.* 11, 3.

* Cĕlĕberrĭmè, adv. *Very frequently, very famouſly*, or *ſolemnly*, Suet. Tib. Ner. 52.

* Cĕlebrandus, a, um. part. *To be ſolemnized*, or *praiſed.* Virtus celebranda, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 23. ſenectus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 45. Celebranda ludis jocoſis Mater florum, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 183.

* Cĕlebrans, tis. *Celebrating.* Præcipuis laudibus celebrans, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 34, 5.

* Cĕlebrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Reputation, renown.* (2) *A celebration*, or *ſolemnizing.* (3) *An aſſembly*, or *company.* (1) Equeſtres utrique ſtatuæ Romanam celebrationem habent, *Plin.* 34, 5. (2) De celebratione ludorum Bruti tibi aſſentior, *Cic. Att.* 15, 28. (3) Quæ domus? Quæ celebratio quotidiana? *Id.* pro *Syllâ.* 26.

* Cĕlebrātor, ōris. m. *A ſeter-forth of publick plays*, Mart. 8, 78.

Cĕlebrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Renowned, famous.* (2) *Much ſpoken of*, or *publiſhed.* (3) *Mentioned with honour.* (4) *Much haunted*, or *frequented; of great ſolemnity.* (1) Omnium ſermone celebrata, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 13. (2) Nomine, quàm pretio, celebratior, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 349. Literis noſtris, & vocibus maledictiſque celebratum, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 3. (3) Ea ferè ſunt & Græcis literis celebrata, & Latinis, *Id. Acad.* 4, 1. (4) Conventus hominum celebrati, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 38. In rebus celebratiſſimus ſermone omnium verſari, *Id. Phil.* 2, 23.

* † Cĕlebreſco, ĕre, *i. e.* celebris fio. *To wax famous, to grow into repute*, or *credit*, Acc. ap. *Non.*

* Cĕlebris. *Vid. ſuprà* Celeber.

* Cĕlebrĭtas, ātis. f. [*à* celebris] (1) *Renown, good name, repute, good report, greatneſs in the world, credit.* (2) *A ſolemn aſſembly, a ſolemnity, a frequent reſort.* (1) = Quam celebritatem ſermonis hominum, aut quam expetendam gloriam conſequi potes? *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. (2) Ludorum celebritas, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 32. ✠ Me hæc ſolitudo minùs ſtimulat, quàm iſta celebritas. *Id. Att.* 12, 25.

* Cĕlebro, as. act. *i. e.* celebre facio. (1) *To frequent.* (2) *To celebrate, to ſolemnize.* (3) *To commend, and praiſe greatly; to ſet forth.* (4) *To make famous, to record.* (5) *To have an eſtimation.* (6) *To exerciſe, and perform, frequently.* (7) *To publiſh*, in a bad ſenſe. (1) Cui non tam cura erat, ut templa deorum, quàm ut popinas celebraret, *Varr.* (2) Celebrare exequias, *Liv.* 25, 17. honorem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 58. ludos, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 597. mortem, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 36. natalem, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 60. (3) Carminibus celebrare, *Ov. Am.* 1, 10, 59. (4) Annalium monumentis celebratur, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 16. (5) Geminâ dote nardi ſpicas, & folia celebrant, *Plin.* 12, 26. (6) Putatio celebratur in vitibus, aut arboribus, *Pallad.* Tribuni plebis popularem poteſtatem lege populari celebrabant, *Liv.* 2, 42. (7) Vocibus maledictiſque celebratum, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 3.

* Cĕlebror, āris. paſſ. *To be frequented, ſolemnized, publiſhed, exerciſed*, &c. Titulis celebrari *Sil.* 3, 148.

* Cĕler, m. Cĕlĕris, c. g. Cĕlĕre, n. or, comp. rimus, ſup. † ſſimus, *Varr.* [à κέλης, celer, *i. e.* eques quod à קלל, levis fuit] (1) *Swift, ſpeedy, fleet.* (2) *Active, nimble.* (3) *Sudden, immature.* (4) *Briſk, airy.* (5) *Light, ſhort.* (1) Celeres defer mea dicta per auras, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 226. § Iraſci celer, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 2. Quà fata celerrima crudum Tranſadigit coſtas enſem, *Virg. Æn.* 12. 507. (2) Jaculo celer, *Id.* Celeres Latini, *Id.* Nihil celeriùs mente, *Cic.* (3) Imperfectum Deſeruit celeri morte Sabinus opus, *Ov.* ex *Ponto*, 4, 16. (4) ✠ Oderunt ſedatum celeres, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 90. (5) Somnus celer, *Sen.* in *Hippol.* 4.

* Cĕlĕrandus, a, um. part. *To haſten*, or *be haſtened.* Victoriæ celerandæ intentior, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 5.

* Cĕlĕrans, tis. part. *Haſtening.* Celerans viam. *Virg. Æn.* 5, 609. Celerantes auræ, *Lucr.* 1, 368.

* † Cĕlĕranter, *id. quod* celeriter. *Swiftly, ſpeedily*, Acc. *ap.* Non.

* ‖ Cĕlĕrātim, adv. *In haſte*, Siſen. *ap.* Non.

* ‖ Cĕlĕrātus, a, um. part. *Haſtened, quickly diſpatched.* Itineribus celeratis, *Amm. Marcel.* 31, 11.

* Cĕlĕres, *ſc.* equites [*à* miniſterii celeritate] *The light horſe, 300 in number, choſen out of the reſt of the cavalry by Romulus for his guard du corps*, Liv. 1, 16.

* Cĕlĕrĭpes, ĕdis. adj. [*ex* celer & pes] *Swift of foot*, Cic. Att. 9, 7. & Auſon. Par. 27, 4.

* Cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis. f. *Quickneſs, ſwiftneſs, ſpeed, haſte.* = Feſtinatio, brevitas, *Cic.* Studium, *Cæſ.* = Velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 13. § Celeritas verborum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 28. ad diſcendum, *Id. Acad.* 1, 5. in capiendis caſtris, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 46. percipiendi, *Quint.* ☞ *Leg. etiam in plur.* Cavendum ne in feſtinationibus ſuſcipiamus nimias celeritates, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 36.

* Cĕlĕrĭter, adv. *Quickly, ſwiftly, nimbly, haſtily, with ſpeed, by and by, e'er long, ſuddenly, ſhortly*, Cic. Fam. 3, 1.

* † Cĕlĕrĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *id. quod* celeritas, *Swiftneſs*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12.

* Cĕlĕriùs, adv. comp. *More ſpeedily, quickly, ſooner*, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 3.

* ‖ Cĕlĕriuſculè, adv. *Somewhat quickly*, G. *ex* Auct. *ad* Heren. 3, 14.

* Cĕlĕro, as. act. *To haſten, quicken*, or *ſpeed, a thing.* Celerare fugam, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 378. viam, opem inceptum, gradum, *Id.* opem, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 251.

* Cĕlerrĭmè, *Very quickly.* Celerrimè & ſeneſcunt, & ægrotant, *Celſ.* 1, 1.

* Cĕles, ētis. m. [à κέλης, Gr.] *A horſeman, one that rides on horſeback in publick ſports.* Alſo *the horſe itſelf, a race-horſe*, Plin. 34, 5. ‖ Celetes, *quæ Lat.* celoces. *A kind of brigantine, barge*, or *pleaſure-boat*, Gell. 10, 25.

* Cĕlētizontes, m. pl. [*ab* eodem] *Vaulters, riders, images reſembling horſemen*, Plin. 34, 8.

* Cĕleuſma, ătis. n. [κέλευσμα, Gr. *i. e.* hortamentum, à κελεύω, jubeo, hortor] *The ſhout, or noiſe, which mariners make, when they do any thing together with joined ſtrength, at which times they cry*, Ho up; or *when they encourage each other*, Mart. 3, 27. Sometimes it was performed by muſick, *Aſcon. Ped.*

* ‖ Cĕleuſtes, æ. m. [*ab* eodem] *The boatſwain; he that calls on the mariners, to hearten them in their buſineſs.* Lat. Animorum hortator, *Virg.* portiſculus, *Plaut.*

Cĕlia, æ. f. *A kind of ale, barley*, or *wheat, drink; ſherbet*, Plin. 22. ult. & Flor. 2, 18. Vid. Ceria.

‖ Cēlĭbāris haſta. *A ſpear wherewith the new-married women had their hair truſſed up*, Feſt.

Cella, æ. f. quòd in eâ celentur quæ volumus eſſe occulta, *Feſt.* nam & antiq. ſcrib. Cela (1) *A cellar*, or *ſtore-houſe, for wine, oil, honey, or other proviſions; a place to lay any thing in, a buttery, a pantry, a monk's cell.* (2) *A chamber for ſervants.* (3) *A private place in a bath to waſh in*; whence cella caldaria, frigidaria, aſſa, trepidaria, ſudatoria. (4) *A chapel in a temple*; as, cella Jovis concordiæ, &c. (5) *A honey-comb.* (6) § *A place in the ſtews*, in cujus aditu ſcorta proſtabant, cum titulis inſcriptis. (1) Semper boni, aſſiduique domini referta cella vinaria, olearia, mellaria, & pomaria, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 16. (2) *Id.* Philip. 2, 27. (3) Pall. *de* R. R. 1, 40. (4) Ap. Liv. & Cic. paſſim. (5) Dulci diſtendunt nectare cellas, *ſc.* apes, *Virg. Æn.* 437. (6) Juv. 6, 121.

Cellāria, æ. f. *ſc.* famula. *A woman who has charge of the cellar*, or *pantry.* Alſo *the cellar itſelf*, Plaut. *in* Mil. 3, 2, 31. ſed var. codd.

Cellāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to a cellar.* ¶ Columbi cellares, &c. *Doves breeding in holes, and lockers*, Col. 8, 8.

Cellārium, i. n. *A cellar, ſtore-houſe, buttery*, or *pantry*, Plin. 19, 12.

Cellārius, i. m. *A butler, the yeoman of the larder, the ſtorekeeper, a clerk of the kitchen*, Col. 11, 1.

† Cello, ĕre. act. antiq. quod manet ſolùm in comp. *ut*, excello, percello, &c. *To beat, or ſtrike; to break, to excel*, or *outgo*, Perot.

Cellŭla, æ. f. *A little cellar, buttery, ſpenſe, chamber,* *chancel, or ſecret chamber.* Cellulæ columbarum, *Pigeon-holes, lockers,* Col. 8, 9.

CELO, act. [ab. Heb. כלא, clam habuit.] (1) *To hide, to muffle up.* (2) *to conceal, not to acquaint with, to diſſemble.* (1) ℋ Sol diem promit, & celat, *Hor. Carm. Sæc.* 10. (2) § Ea ne me celet conſuefeci filium, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 29. De inſidiis celare te noluit, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 6. § Alcibiadi diutiùs celari non potuit, *Nep. Alcib.* 5.

* ‖ Cēlōnium, i. n. [κηλώνιον, Gr.] *A bucket.* Lex. *ex* Plaut.

Cēlor, āris. paſſ. *To be concealed.* &c. ¶ Si hoc celetur patri, *If it be kept from my father,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 6.

Cēlox, ōcis. f. [à Gr. κέλης, navigii genus] *A kind of little bark, brigantine,* or *yacht; a fly-boat, pinnace,* or *wherry,* Liv. 21, 17.

‖ Celſĭtas, ātis. f. *Loftineſs, haughtineſs, height.* Tribuitur, Cic. *qui* Offic. 3, 5. Excelſitas, *dixit, at quis* celſitas præter lexicogr. non invenio.

Celſĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Highneſs, nobility, excellency,* Paterc. 2, 94. ☞ Rarò occ.

Celſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [à cello, *Voſſ.*] (1) *Erect, upright.* (2) *Noble, exalted, brave, courageous.* (3) *High.* (4) *Tall.* (5) *Lofty, ſtately.* (1) = Deus homines celſos, & erectos conſtituit, *Cic.* de *Nat. Deor.* 2, 56. (2) Quî autem poterit eſſe celſus, & erectus, niſi omnia in ſe poſita cenſebit? *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 2. Celſiſſima ſedes honoris, *Id.* pro *Sullâ,* 2. (3) Celſo vertice montis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 35. (4) Celſus corpore, *Liv.* 10. Celſiores infantes, *Plin.* 13, 24. (5) Celſæ graviore caſu Decidunt turres, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 10.

Celtis, is. f. arbor. *A tree in Africa, being a kind of Lotos.* Plin. 13, 17.

* Cēmos, i. f. [κημὸς, Gr.] *A kind of herb, the ſame with the Leontopodium,* Dioſc. & Plin. 27, 8.

* Cenchrămĭdes, um. f. pl. [à κέγχρος, millium, ob ſimil.] *The grains,* or *ſtones, of figs,* Plin. 15, 19.

* Cenchris, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A venomous ſerpent, all over ſpeckled on the belly.* Vid. Plin. 20, 22.

* Cenchris, ĭdis. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *A kind of ſpeckled hawk, a kaſtrel,* Plin. 10, 52. ☞ Latinè tinnunculus dic. Alſo *a gem, ſo called,* Id. 37, 4.

* Cenchrītis, ĭdis. f. [*ab* eodem] *A precious ſtone all ſpeckled,* as it were, *with millet-ſeed,* Plin. 37, 5. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* cenchrites, m. à Gr. κεγχρίτης.

* Cenchron, i. n. [*ab* eodem] adamantis genus, quòd ſit milii magnitudine ita dict. *Plin.* 37, 4.

* ‖ Cĕnŏtăphium, i. n. [κενοτάφιον, Gr. i. e. κενὸς τάφος] Latinè Inanis tumulus, *Virg.* Honorarius, *Suet.* *An empty monument ſet up in honour of the dead,* eſpecially when they died in a ſtrange country, the body being buried elſewhere; *a cenotaph,* Serv.

‖ Cenſa, ōrum. n. pl. *Subſtance, revenues,* Non.

Cenſens, tis. part. *Thinking, determineing.* Pluribus nihil mutandum cenſentibus, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 42, 3. Pariter in militiam lectos, pariter ſacramento ſolvi, æquum cenſentes, *Juſt.* 12, 11.

CENSEO, ēre, ui, um. (1) *To think, ſuppoſe, imagine,* or *judge.* (2) *To be of opinion, to ſhow his opinion, to be in the mind.* (3) *To vote,* or *give his ſuffrage.* (4) *To reſolve in a* parliamentary way. (5) *To tax, levy, rate, ceſs,* or *aſſeſs,* as the cenſors did the people. (6) *To pay the rate,* or *ceſs,* or, at leaſt, *to enroll,* or *ſet down, in order to pay.* (7) *To judge,* or *take an eſtimate of.* (8) *To be angry,* or *diſpleaſed.* (9) Alſo, ironically, as *puto, credo,* &c. are often uſed. (10) ‖ *To cenſure,* or *reprove.* (1) Neque hâc nocte longiorem me vidiſſe cenſeo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 123. (2) Militem rivalem recipiendum cenſeo, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9. (3) Ac ſi cenſendum magìs quàm aſſentiendum fuiſſet, *Suet. Aug.* 35. in fine. (4) Quia patres CENSUERE, vos, [*ſc.* populus] JUBETE, *Liv.* 31, 7. (5) Cenſores populi civitatis ſoboles, familias pecuniáſque cenſento, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 3. Quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota cenſetur, *Id. Verr.* 4, 56. (6) In quâ tribu prædia cenſuiſti? *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 32. (7) Ariſtides quo totius Græciæ juſtitia cenſetur, *Val. Max.* 5, 3. *ext.* 3. (8) Ne vobis cenſeam, ſi ad me referretis, *Varr.* (9) Vereamini, cenſeo, in hoc ſcelere, ut nimis aliquid ſeverè ſtatuiſſe videamini, *Cic.* 4. *Cat.* 6. (10) Litt. *quâ auct. non invenio.*

Cenſeor, ēris. paſſ. *To be numbered, muſtered, valued, prized, taxed,* or *œſſed,* &c. Vid. Cenſeo.

Cenſeor, ēris, dep. (1) *To enroll in the cenſor's table.* (2) ‖ *To reckon,* or *account.* (1) = Pertimuit, cùm te audîſſet ſervos ſuos eſſe cenſum, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 22. Voluiſti magnum agri modum cenſeri, *Id. Offic.* 3, 5. (2) Ovid. *teſte* Litt. *ſed locum non inveni.*

‖ Cenſi appellabantur, qui centum millia in bonis habebant. *Ap. JC. appell.* centenarii. *Subſidy-men.*

† Cenſio, īre, & Cenſo, ĕre, *Cato.* Vid. Cenſeo.

Cenſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cenſeo] *A puniſhing,* or *cenſureing, by the cenſor; a rate.* ¶ Cenſio bubula, *A beating, whiping,* or *ſcourgeing, of ſlaves,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 14. Cenſionem facere, *To exerciſe authority,* as *a cenſor doth, to lay a fine,* or *penalty, on one,* Id. Rud. 4, 8, 9.

‖ Cenſĭtor, ōris. m. *An aſſeſſor, a ſurveyor of lands;* alſo *a ſteward that keeps account,* Ulp. ☞ This officer ſeems originally to have been the ſame with the *Cenſor;* but afterwards came to ſignify him, who executed the office in the provinces; in like manner as *Quæſitor* and *Quæſtor,* alſo differ.

Cenſor, ōris, m. verb. [à cenſeo] qui agebat cenſum tam de perſonis, quàm rebus, ſic enim vett. Gloſſ. Cenſus ἀπογραφὴ, οὐσίας ἀποτίμησις. (1) *He who executed the Cenſus,* which was firſt inſtituted by Servius Tullius, and managed as a part of his kingly office. In the conſular ſtate, the conſuls themſelves executed it, as a part of their buſineſs, till the year of the city 311. when, by reaſon of the too great employment they had on their hands, the ſenate were willing, for divers political reaſons, to eaſe them of this part of their burden, by createing two of theſe officers, Papirius and Sempronius; whoſe office being at that time only to take an account of the number of the people, and the value of their eſtates, and to aſſeſs them accordingly, it was looked upon as mean; but afterwards the ſucceeding cenſors, on the acceſſion of more buſineſs, acquired ſo great authority, that even the emperours themſelves exerciſed the office. They were to cenſure, and puniſh evil, and indecent manners, ſuch as the law took no cognizance of, by degradeing the ſenatours, and knights, and disfranchiſeing the commonalty. They had the care of publick buildings, bridges, and ways, as alſo of the makeing, and abrogateing, certain laws, &c. (2) Met. It is alſo taken for *a cenſurer, critick,* or *other ſevere perſon.* (1) Hor. Ep. 2, 109. Mart. 12, 71, 4. (2) = Magiſter diſciplinæ, *Cic.* morum, *Id.* Caſtigator, *Hor.*

Cenſōrius, a, um adj. *Pertaining to the cenſor,* or *his office.* Meton. *Cenſorious, ſevere, grave.* ¶ Homo cenſorius, *Who has been a cenſor,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 90. Cenſoriâ virgulâ notare, *To uſe the cenſor's authority;* particularly, with a critical mark to ſtrike out counterfeit writeings, *Quint.* 1, 2. Cenſoriæ tabulæ, *The regiſter rolls,* or *records, which, by proper officers, were made, and kept,* Cic. *pro* Clu. 14, *Sc.* Auctoritas, lex, ratio, ſeveritas, gravitas, cenſoria, *Id.*

‖ Cenſuālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the ceſs,* or *rate; rateable,* Dig. Lex cenſualis, *Alciat,* in l. 1. *Tac.*

Cenſūra, æ. f. [à cenſor, *ut à* prætor, prætura] (1) *The cenſorſhip,* or *office of cenſor.* (2) Meton. *Cenſure, reproof, a reprimand, a pattern,* or *example.* (3) *Authority to determine concerning manners.* (4) *Puniſhment.* (5) *Judgement,* or *cenſure, of others.* (6) *An eſſay,* or *proof.* (7) ‖ *Diſcipline, ſeverity.* (1) Quinquennalis cenſura, *Liv.* 9, 33. (2) Vita principis cenſura eſt eáque perpetua, *Plin. Paneg.* 45. (3) Cenſuram longa ſenecta dabat, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 70. (4) Vexat cenſura columbas, *Juv.* 2, 63. (5) Cenſura vivorum difficilis eſt, *Vell.* 2, 36. (6) Cenſuram vini facere, *Plin.* 14, 6. (7) Ap. infer.

Cenſus, a, um. part. *Ceſſed, taxed, rated, valued, regiſtered,* Cic. paſſim. Capite cenſi qui fuerint, vid. Caput.

Cenſus, ûs. m. verb. [à cenſeo, cenſum] (1) *The valuation of every man's eſtate, the regiſtering of one's ſelf, one's years, tribe, family, profeſſion, wife, children, and ſervants; a ceſſing, valueing,* or *muſtering, of the people; a tribute, tax,* or *ſubſidy, to be levied according to mens eſtates.* (2) ‖ Meton. *A ſubſidy-book.* (3) *A man's eſtate, wealth,* or *yearly revenue.* (1) Cenſum inſtituit rem ſaluberrimam tanto futuro imperio Servius Tullius, *Liv.* 1, 41. *ubi plura huc ſpectantia.* (2) Cenſus, & monumenta publica potiora teſtibus eſſe dixit, *Marc.* (3) Siculi ex cenſu quotannis tributa conferunt, *Cic.* Cenſus dare me pro nocte paciſcor, *Ov. Met.* 7, 749. Dat cenſus honores, *Id.* ¶ Cenſus equeſtris, *The* qualification *of a Roman knight,* which was 4000 ſeſterces, or about 2000 pounds ſterling of our money. Cenſus ſenatórius, *The qualification of a nobleman,* or *ſenatour,* which was about 6000 pounds ſterling. Cenſum agere, *To take an account of people, and their eſtates; to make a rate,* Liv. Deferre cenſum, *To pay his tribute according to the aſſeſſment,* Plin. Cenſui cenſendo agri, *Lands whereof livery, and ſeizin was made, and which might be regiſtered,* Cic. *pro* Flacc. 32.

* Centaurea, æ. f. *ſc.* herba, & Centaureon, i. n. *Id. vel* Centaureum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 270. & ‖ Centaurium, *Feſt.* [à Chirone centaurô ita *dict. vel ex* centum, & ἀρεταὶ, virtutes] *The herb centaury.*

* Centauris, is. f. [*ab* eodem] *A kind of centaury called triorchis,* Plin. 25, 6.

* Centaurŏmăchia, æ. f. [à Centaurus, & μάχη, i. e. pugna Centaurorum] *A fighting with centaurs,* Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.

* Centaurus, i. m. [Κένταυρος, Gr. à κεντέω, ſtimulo, & ταῦρος, taurus] (1) *A people of Theſſaly, who firſt found out the way of rideing.* (2) *A centaur, a feigned creature, half man, and half horſe.* (3) *One of the twelve ſigns; Sagittary.* (4) *The name of a ſhip in Virgil.* (1) Plin. 7, 56. (2) Ille furentes Centauros leto domuit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 456. (3) Vitr. 9, 7. (4) Centauro in magnâ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 122.

* Centēnārius, a, um. adj. [à centenus] *Of a hundred.* Pondera centenaria, *Plin.* 7, 20. ¶ ‖ Homo centenarius, *A hundred years old,* Sipont. Centenarius numerus, *A hundred,* Varr. Centenaria cœna, In which, according to the Fannian law, no more than a centuſſis was ſpent, *i. e.* 6*s.* 3*d.* of our money, *Feſt.* ‖ Centenarii quoquè, qui centeſimam hæreditatem exigebant, *Turneb.* ‖ Item qui centum millia HS. poſſident, qui à vett. dicebantur cenſi, *Aſcon.*

* Centēnus, a, um. adj. [à centum, *ut à* ſenus, ſenarius] *A hundred;* as Centenæ manus, *Stat. Theb.* 10. Centenis durare annis, *Plin.* 7, 2. ¶ ✠ Centenâque arbore fluctum Verberat, *With a hundred oars,* Virg. Æn. 10, 207. ✠ Judex centenus. *One of the centumviri,* Ov. *ad* Piſ. 42.

* Centēsĭma, æ. f. *ſc.* uſura [*ab* eodem] *ſic dict. quia* centeſimo menſe ſortem æquat. *Intereſt of one in the hundred every month,* or *twelve* per cent. Cic. interp. Budæo *de* Aſſe. But others ſay, *A hundred* per cent. *yearly.* Vid. Accurſii Gloſſ. ad Novel. 2, 4. ad verbum Centeſima, & Gloſſam in *Gratian. Diſc.* 47, 2.

* ‖ Centēsĭmo, as. act. [*ex* eodem themate] Centeſimare, & decimare exercitum; pro eo quod eſt centeſimum vel decimum militem ſupplicio afficere. *To puniſh every hundredth ſoldier by lot, to take one out of a hundred,* Jul. Capit.

* Centēsĭmus, a, um. adj. [à centum, Gr. ἑκατοστὸς] *The hundredth, a hundred fold;* as ¶ Centeſimâ fruge, *With a hundred fold increaſe,* Plin. 5, 4.

✠ Centĭceps, cĭpĭtis. adj. [*ex* centum & caput] *Hundred-headed.* Bellua centiceps, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 34. *ſc.* Cerberus.

* Centies, adv. [à centum] *A hundred times,* Centies H. S. reliquit, *Cic.* Alſo *indefinitely.* ¶

Niſi idem dictum ſit centies, *Over and over*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8.

‖ ♰ Centĭfĭdus, a, um. adj. [*à* centum, & findo] *Divided a hundred ways*, Prud. Symm. 2, 889.

* Centĭfŏlia, æ. f. *ſc.* roſa. [*ex* centum & folium] *A kind of roſe haveing many leaves*, Plin. 21, 4.

Centigrānum, i. n. *A kind of wheat, bearing in every ear a hundred corns*, Plin. 18, 10.

♰ Centĭmănus, i. m. *Epith.* Briarei, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 287. Typhoei, *Ov. Met.* 3, 303. Gygis. *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 69. *Hundred-handed.*

Centĭnōdia, æ. f. [*ex* centum, *i. e.* multis, nodis] *Knot-graſs, ſwine-graſs*, Plin. 27, 12.

* Centĭpĕda, æ. f. [*ex* centum & pes] *A worm haveing many feet, a palmer, a kind of caterpillar*, Plin. 29, 6.

Centĭpellio, ōnis. m. à multis pellibus. *The paunch of a ſtag, the umbles of a deer.* Ventres, qui centipelliones vocantur, *Plin.* 28, 9.

* Centĭpes, pĕdis. m. [*à* centum, *i. e.* multis, pedibus] *A fiſh called the ſcolopendra, which, haveing devoured a book, vomits out all its entrails, till he has caſt it out, and then ſwallows them up again*, Plin. 9, 43.

* Cento, ōnis. m. [à Gr. κέντρον, omiſſo, r. *Voſſ.*] *A patched garment made up of ſeveral ſhreds, or rags, of divers colours*, Juv. Sat. 6, 121. *Patched cloaths, ſuch as country fellows, and ſervants, uſed to wear*, Col. 1, 8. *A ſhrowd, or tarpawlin, to keep off ſtones, or darts, from ſoldiers in their approaches at the ſiege of a town*, Cæſ. Bell. Civ. 2, 10. ‖ *A cover caſt over ſhips, and ſteeped firſt in vinegar, to keep them from takeing fire*, Siſen. Met. *A poem made up of ſeveral ſcraps, from the work of ſome other poet, quite altering his ſenſe, and applying it to ſome other purpoſe. A rhapſody.* ¶ Centones alicui farcire, *To fill one's head with idle ſtories*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 19.

* ‖ Centōnārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to patchery*, Tert.

* Centrālis, e. adj. [*à* centrum] *Placed in the centre, or midſt*, Plin. 2, 23.

* Centrines, um. m. pl. [à κέντρον, aculeus] *A kind of gnats*, Plin. 17, 27.

* Centrōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of knots, and knurs; gritty*, Plin. 37, 7. *à ſeq.*

* Centrum, i. n. [quod à κεντέω, pungo] (1) *The point in the midſt of any round thing, the centre of a circle, the ſtanding foot of the compaſſes.* (2) Alſo *a hard knot, or knur, in a piece of timber, or ſtone, which mars, or ſpoils, the workman's tools*, (3) *A part in cryſtal, harder and more brittle than the reſt.* (1) Cic. Tuſc. 1, 17. Sed Græcis literis, Latinè enim *punctum* vocat. (2) Plin. 16, 39. (3) Plin. 37, 2.

* CENTUM, adj. indecl. pl. [ab ἑκατὸν, per aphær. & inſerto *n.* Vid. *Voſſ.*] (1) *A hundred.* (2) Sometimes it is taken indefinitely for *a great many.* (1) Centum dies, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 21. (2) Centum puer artium, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 15.

Centumcăpĭta, æ. f. *A kind of thiſtle, commonly called Eringo, ſea-holm, or ſea holly*, Plin. 22, 8.

♰ Centumgĕmĭnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* centum & geminus] *A hundred, hundred handed*, Virg. Æn. 6, 287.

Centumpondium, i. n. *Vid.* Centupondium.

Centumvĭrālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the centumviri, or hundred judges.* ¶ Cauſæ centumvirales, *Cauſes which were heard in that court*, Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 38. Centumviralis haſta, *Suet. Aug.* 36. ita dict. quòd centumviri, haſtâ in foro poſitâ, judicarent.

Centumvĭri, ōrum. pl. m. [*ex* centum & viri] *Judges, or commiſſioners, choſen to hear certain civil cauſes among the people, of whom every tribe had three:* now there being thirty-five tribes in Rome, there were of courſe, one hundred, and five in all, though named *Centumviri*, from the greater number; in like manner as we call the work of the ſeventy-two interpreters, the Septuagint, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 38.

* Centuncŭlus, i. m. [dim. *à* cento] (1) ‖ *A patched coverlet, or quilt to ſleep on.* (2) *A horſe-cloth laid under the dorſers.* (3) *Cud-weed, or chaff-weed.* (1) Front. 2, 4, 6. (2) Liv. 7, 14. (3) Plin. 24, 15.

* Centuplex, ĭcis. adj. [*ex* centum & plico] *A hundred-fold*, Plaut. Perſ. 4, 4, 11.

* Centuplĭcātò, adv. [*ab* eodem] *A hundred times double*, Plin. 6, 23.

* ‖ Centuplĭcātus, a, um. part. *Folded a hundred times double*, Prud. 2. *in* Symm. 1050.

* ‖ Centuplĭco, as. act. *id. quod* centuplo, *To fold a hundred fold.*

* ‖ Centuplo, as. act. *To double by hundreds.*

* ‖ Centuplus, a, um. adj. *A hundred times as many*, Sip.

Centŭpondium, i. n. [*ex* centum & pondo] *A hundred weight to weigh, an exceeding great weight*, Plaut. Aſin. 2, 2, 37.

* Centŭria, æ. f. [*à* centum] (1) ‖ *A company, or band, of a hundred men.* (2) *A ſubdiviſion of the Roman people into centuries, or hundreds, by Servius Tullius.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a hundred in a ſhire, or county; a cantred, or wapentake. A century, or hundred years.* (1) Feſt. (2) Liv. 1, 43. (3) Ex uſu recentiori utrumque. ♰ Centuriæ ſeniorum, *Hor.* in *Art.* 341. *i. e.* ſeniores.

* Centŭriātim, adv. *By hundreds, hundred by hundred, or company by company*, Cic. *pro* Man. 13.

* Centŭriātus, ûs. m. *The office, and quality of a centurion; a captain's place*, Cic. *pro* Flacc. 7.

* Centŭriātus, a, um. part. [*à* centurio] *Regiſtered, or enrolled, in the number of the hundreds, divided into hundreds.* ¶ Centuriata comitia, *A general aſſembly of the people of Rome, in the* campus Martius, *by their hundreds, to treat of common affairs;* ſuch as the chooſing of officers, &c. *Cic.* Centuriatæ leges, *Laws made by the aſſembly ſo gathered*, Id. ‖ Centuriatus ager; in ducenta jugera definitus, quia Romulus centenis civibus ducenta jugera tribuit, *Feſt.* ¶ Pedites centuriati, *Divided into companies*, Liv. 22, 38.

* Centŭrio, ōnis. m. *i. e.* centuriæ præfectus. *A centurion, a captain over a hundred footmen, of which ſix made a cohort, and ten cohorts a legion.* ¶ ‖ Centurio primipili, *vel* primipilus. *The eldeſt captain of the legion, who had the charge of the ſtandard, or eagle, and commanded four hundred men in the van*, Veg. 2, 8.

* Centŭrio, as. act. [*à* centuria] (1) *To divide into companies.* (2) ‖ *To divide fields into two hundred acres.* (1) Cùm homines conſcribi centuriarique vidiſſem, *Cic.* ad *quir. p. red.* 5. Ita ut ſeniores quoquè, quibus aliquid roboris ſupereſſet, in verba ſua juratos centuriaret, *Liv.* 6, 2. (2) Hyg.

* Centŭriōnātus, ûs. m. [*ex* eodem] *A captain's place, or office*, Tac. Ann. 1, 44, 7.

* Centurĭpīnum crocum [à Κεντυρίπα, vel Κεντόριπα, oppidum Siciliæ] *Saffron growing in Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8.

Centuſſis, is. m. [*ex* centum & as, aſſis] *A rate of Roman money, containing forty ſeſterces, ten deniers;* that is ſix ſhillings, and three pence of our money, *Perſ.* 5, 191.

* Cēpa, æ. f. [à κῆπος, hortus quòd ſit olus hortenſe, idque ferè præcipuum] *An onion.* ☞ al. ſcrib. Cæpe.

Cēpe, n. indecl. *An onion.* ¶ Tunicatum cepe, *An onion having many pills*, Perſ. 4, 30.

* ‖ Cēpētum, i. n. [*à* cepe] *An onion-bed*, Gell. 20, 7.

* ‖ Cĕphălalgia, æ. f. [à κεφαλὴ, caput, & ἄλγος, dolor] *The head-ache.* Latinè Capitis dolor.

* Cĕphălæa, æ. f. [à κεφαλὴ] *The head-ache, a laſting pain that ſeizeth the whole head*, Plin. 20, 13.

* Cĕphălĭcum i. n. [*ab* eodem] emplaſtrum quod capiti fracto convenit, *Celſ.* 5, 19.

* Cĕphălĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] *Belonging to the head; as* cephalica arteria, vena, &c. *Celſ.*

* Cĕphălus, i. m. piſcis fluvialis [*ab* eodem unde & capito dict. *Auſon. Moſ.* 85.] *A kind of fiſh, haveing a great poll, or head; which being afraid, hides only his head*, Plin. 9, 17, 42. ¶ † Cephalea caro, *The fleſh of this fiſh*, Lucil.

* Cēphēnes, um. pl. m. [κηφῆνες, Gr.] *Young drones*, Plin. 11, 16.

Cephus, i. m. [ab קוף, ſimia] *A beaſt in Æthiopia, with hands and feet like a man*, Plin. 18, 19.

* Cēpīna, æ. f. [*à* cepe] *A bed, or company, of onions; a place ſown, or ſet, with onions*, Col. 11, 3.

* Cēpiōnĭdes, um. pl. f. [*à* ſimilit. cepe] *Precious ſtones as clear as cryſtal*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cēpītes, *ſive* Cēpŏcăpĭtes, æ. m. [*ab* eodem] *A precious ſtone of the agate kind*, Plin. 37, 10.

* ‖ Cēpĭtium, i. n. [*à* cepe] *A bed of onions*, Id. quod *Cepetum*, Gell. 20, 7.

* Cepphicus, a, um. adj. [κεπφικὸς, Gr.] *Very light, trifling, of no weight, or moment*, Cic. Att. 13, 31.

* Cepphus, i. m. [κέπφος, Gr.] *A ſea-mew, a bird ſo light, that he is carried away with every puff of wind*, Plin. 8, 19.

* ‖ Cēpŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* cepa] *A little onion, a chibbal*, Pallad. 3, 24.

* Cēpūrĭca, ōrum. n. τὰ κηπουρικὰ, *i. e.* hortenſia [à κηπουρὸς, hortulanus] *A book ſo titled, which Sabinus Tiro wrote of gardening, and dedicated to Mæcenas.* Vid. Plin. 19, 10.

* CĒRA, æ. f. [*à* Gr. κηρὸς, Id.] (1) *Wax.* (2) Meton. *Letters, tables, table-books, and note-books, covered over with wax, and writ upon with an iron ſtyle.* (3) *The buſt of images of wax, uſed to be ſet in the courts of noblemen, to ſhow the anceſtors of the family.* (4) Alſo *enamel.* (5) *A will, or teſtament.* (6) *A page, or ſide of a leaf.* (7) *The apartment in a honey-comb.* (8) *A cere-cloth.* (1) Cera fit expreſſis favis, *Plin.* Molliſſimam ceram ad arbitrium fingimus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 45. (2) Ceras puſillas implet, *Juv.* 14, 29. ſc. tabellas. (3) Perlege diſpoſitas generoſa per atria ceras, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 591. (4) Apelleæ cuperent te ſcribere ceræ, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 100. (5) In imâ cerâ C. Octavium adoptavit, *Suet.* in *Cæſ.* 83. (6) Primæ duæ ceræ, *Id.* in *Ner.* 11. (7) Nonne vides, quos cera tegit ſexangula, fœtus? *Ov. Met.* 15, 383. (8) Perſæ cerâ mortuos condiunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 45. ¶ Cera Punica, *White wax*, Vitruv. 7, 9. Cera miniatula, *Red wax*, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

* Cĕrăchātes, æ. m. [*ex* cera & ἀχάτης, Gr.] *An agate of a wax colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cĕrămītes, æ. m. [à κέραμος, teſta] *A precious ſtone of the colour of a tile*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāria, æ. f. [*à* cera] *A woman wax-chandler*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 102.

* Cērārium, i. n. [*ab* eodem] pecunia quæ pro cerâ pendebatur. *The money which Verres, as lord deputy, exacted in the province for wax; wax-money, the fee for the ſeal in wax, ſeal-money.* Vid. Cic. Verr. 5, 78.

* ‖ Cērārius, i. m. [*à* cerâ] *One who worketh in wax, a wax-chandler*, Lex. *ex* Cic.

* Cĕrăſĭnus, a, um. adj. [*à* ceraſus] *Of a cherry red colour.* Ceraſino ſuccinctus cingulo, *Petron.* c. 28.

* ‖ Cĕrăſĭnum, i. n. *pro* ceraſum [à Gr. κεράσιον] *A cherry*, Serv.

* Cĕraſtes, æ. *Stat. Theb.* 1, 103. *vel* is. m. ſerpens corniger [à κέρας, cornu] *A ſerpent haveing four pair of horns, like a ram*, Plin. 8, 23. It is alſo uſed for *other horned creatures*, as *deers, ſatyrs.* Vid. Salm. exerc. Plin.

* Cĕrăſum, i. n. & Cĕrăſus, i. m. [à κέρασος, Gr.] *A cherry*, Plin. 15, 25. ‖ *The tree*, Lex. *ex* Col. ¶ Ceraſum actium, *The black cherry.* Ceraſum duracinum, *The heart cherry.* Dulces ceraſi, *Prop.* 4, 2, 15.

* Cĕrăſus, i. f. [κέρασος, Gr.] *A cherry-tree*, Ov. *de* Nuce, 32.

* Cĕrătia, æ. f. [à κέρας, cornu] *An herb haveing but one leaf, and a great root full of knots; capers, or cappers*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Cĕrătias, æ. m. [*ab* eodem] *A blazeing ſtar, like a horn*, Plin. 2, 25.

* Cĕrătĭnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] ¶ Ceratinæ argumentationes, *i. e.* cornutæ. *Sophiſtical, or intricate, arguments; ſophiſms.* = Ceratinæ, aut crocodolinæ [ambiguitates] non poſſunt facere ſapientem, *Quint.* 1, 10.

* Cĕrătitis, is. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *Horned-poppy*. Plin. 20, 19.

* Cĕrătium, i. n. [κεράτιον, Gr.] Latinè Siliqua, *A huſk*, or *ſhale*; *the fruit of the carob-tree*; ſometimes uſed for *the tree itſelf*. = Siliqua Græca, *Col. de Arb.* 25. ‖ Alſo *a caract*, or *carat*, *a kind of weight, whereof there are eighteen in a dram*.

* Cērātum, i. n. *ſc.* emplaſtrum [à cera] *A plaſter made of wax, roſin, and gums*; *a cere-cloth*. Plin. 13, 22. & Celſ. 4, 4. ☞ Scrib. & Cerotum

* Cērātūra, æ. f. [à præced.] *A waxing*, or *laying over with wax*, Col. 12, 50.

* Cērātus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] *Waxed, covered with wax*. ¶ Ceratæ taballæ, *Writeing-tables*, Cic. Div. *in* Varr. 7. Tedæ ceratæ, *Torches*, Ov. Ep. 7, 23. Puppes ceratæ, *Pitched*, Id. Rem. 447.

* Cĕraunia, æ. f. *ſc.* gemma [à κεραυνὸς, Gr. tonitru] *A thunder-ſtone*, Plin. 37, 9, 10. It. Siliquæ genus, *Id.* 13, 8.

* Cĕraunium, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *A kind of puff, or muſhroom, growing in Thrace*, Plin. 19, 3. ‖ Alſo *a kind of precious ſtone*, Tert. Perhaps, *the ſame with* Ceraunia.

* Cĕraunŏbŏlus, i. m. [à κεραυνὸς, tonitru, & βάλλω, jacio] *The table of Apelles, wherein he had painted thunder and lightening*, Plin. 35, 10.

* Cerbĕrus, i. m. canis triceps, inferorum cuſtos, dict. volunt quaſi κρεοβόρος, i. e. carnivorus, ut ſignificetur terra, quæ mortua corpora conſumit. *The infernal dog, which is feigned to have three, and ſometimes* 100, *heads*. Triceps apud inferos, Cerberus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 5. Cerberi furiale centum Muniunt angues caput, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 17.

Cercis, os brachii, & tibiæ, qui radius dicitur [à κερκὶς, radius textoris] *Celſ.* 8, 1.

* Cercōlips, ĭpis. f. cluna, *vel* ſimia, ſine caudâ [à κέρκος, cauda, & λείπεσθαι, deficere] *An ape without a tail*.

* Cercōpĭthēcus, i. m. [à κέρκος, cauda, & πίθηκος, ſimia] *A marmoſet, or monkey*, Juv. 15, 4; & Mart. 14, 202.

* Cercops, ōpis. m. [à κέρκος, cauda, & ὤψ, facies] *A craſty, deceitfull fellow*. Vid. Propr.

* ‖ Cercūrus, i. m. [à κέρκος, & ὐρὰ, cauda, per pleonaſm.] *A kind of ſhip with a long poop like a tail*, Non. *ex* Plaut.

* Cerdo, ōnis. m. [à κέρδος, lucrum] *Any man that uſeth a mean trade for gain*; *a cobler, a currier, a taner*, or *ſmith*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38.

Cĕrealia, um. n. pl. *Solemn feaſts to the godeſs Ceres*, Cic. Att. 2, 12.

Cĕrealis, e. adj. [à Ceres] *Pertaining to Ceres*, or *corn*; *belonging to ſuſtenance, and food*; *that whereof bread is made*. ¶ Arma cerealia, *Inſtruments*, or *tools*, *of huſbandry for grinding of corn, or bakeing of bread*, Virg. Æn. 1, 181. Cerealis liquor, *Ale*, or *beer*. Cerealis cœna, *A coſtly ſuper*. Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25. Cereale ſolum, *A trencher of bread*, Virg. Æn. 7, 111. Cerealia munera, *Ov. Met.* 11, 121. dona, *Sil.* 7, 183. *Bread*. Cereales ludi, *Plays in honour of Ceres*, Liv. 30, 39.

* Cĕrĕbellum, i. n. [dim. à cerebrum] *The cerebellum in the hinder part of the head*, Plin. 29, 5. *Brains*, Celſ. 3, 22.

* Cĕrebrōſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Paſſionate, haſty, cholerick*. (2) *Brain-ſick, crazed, hair-brained, wild, mad*. (1) Donec cerebroſus proſilit unus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 21. (2) Senex hic cerebroſus eſt, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 2, 36. Pabulo ſuo cerebroſus reddit, *Col.* 2, 11.

* Cĕrebrum, i. n. *qu.* carabrum [à κάρα, caput] *The brain, the head, the ſpinal marrow, which begins in the brain, and runs down along the back*, Plaut. Moſt. 5, 1, 61. Analog. *The pith* (of a tree) *Plin.* 13, 4.

Cĕrĕmōnia, æ. f. *A rite*, or *ceremony*. Vid. Cæremonia.

† Cĕreo, *antiq. pro* creo, *Varr.* unde in carmine Saliari: Cerus manus, *i. e.* creator bonus, *Feſt.*

Cĕres, ĕris. f. Dea frugum [*ab antiq.* cereo, *i. e.* creo, *qu.* frugum creatrix, *Scal.* Al Ceres, *qu.* Geres, à gerendis frugibus, à גרש, ſpica virens] *The godeſs of corn*. Vid. Propr. ‖ Alſo *corn bread, food made of corn*, Poet.

Cĕrĕvīſia, æ. f. *qu.* cereriſia, *i. e.* cerealis liquor. *Ale, beer*, Plin. 22, 25. extr. ubi Gallis tribuit.

* Cēreus, a, um. adj. [à cera] (1) *Of wax, waxen, like wax*. (2) Met. *Soft, eaſy, pliant*. (3) *Yellow*. (4) *Prone, apt to take any form*, or *ſhape*. (5) *Greaſey*. (1) Effigies cerea, *Hor. Sat* 1, 8, 30. (2) Cerea brachia, *Id.* 1, 13, 7. (3) Cereus color, *Plin.* 37, 2. (4) Cereus in vitium flecti, *Hor. A. P.* 163. (5) Lacerna cerea, & trita, *Mart.* 14, 42. ¶ Perſona cerea, *An image of wax*, Lucr. 4, 298. al. *cretea*. Cerea pruna, *Yellow*, or *wheaten, plums*; or, perhaps, *ſoft*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 53. Cerea regna, *Honey.combs*, Id. Geor. 4, 202. ‖ Cerea ficedula, *A fat fig-pecker*, Non.

* Cēreus, i. m. [à ſupradict.] *A taper*, or *wax-light*, Cic. Off. 3, 20. ‖ *A wax-candle, which poor people preſented their rich neighbours with at the Saturnalia*, Feſt. ⌘ Candelis pauperes, locupletes cereis, utebantur, *Id.*

† Cēria, æ. f. *Ale*, or *beer*; *a drink made of corn, barley-water*, or ſuch like, *uſed in Spain*, Plin. 22, 25.

Cērĭfĭco, as. *i. e.* ceram facio. *To make wax*, as *bees do*, Plin. 9, 38.

Cērĭmōnia, æ. f. *A ceremony*, or *ſacred rite* Vid. Cæremonia.

* ‖ Cērĭnārius, i. m. [à cera] qui cerina tingit. *He that dieth garments of the colour of wax*, Lex. *ex* Plaut.

* Cērinthe, es. f. *Plin.* 21, 12. & Cerintha, æ. f. *Virg. Geor.* 463. [à κηρίνθη, Gr. idem] *A honeyſuckle, haveing the taſte of honey, and wax together*.

* Cērĭnum, i. n. *ſc.* veſtimentum [à cera] *A garment of wax-colour*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

Cērĭnus, a, um. adj. [à cera] *Of wax-colour*, Plin. 15, 13.

* Cērion, i. n. ulceris genus [à ſupradict.] *An ulcer*, or *botch, like a honey comb, with yellow matter in it*, Plin. 23, 7.

* ‖ Cērītes, æ. m. [*ex* eodem] *A precious ſtone, in colour like wax*, Lex. *ex* Plin.

Cērĭtus, a, um. adj. [à Ceres] *rectiùs* cerritus, quod vid. *Mad, diſtracted*.

* Cernendus, a, um. part. [à cerno] *To be perceived*, or *ſeen*. Cernenda nulli Venus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 844.

* Cernens, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] *Seeing, beholding*. Cernens Capitolia, *Ov. Tr.* 1, 3, 29.

* CERNO, ĕre, crēvi, crētum. act. [à κρίνω, ſeparo, judico] (1) *To ſift*, or *ſierſe*; *to range flour*. (2) *To ſeparate, to diſtinguiſh, to divide*. (3) Met. *To diſcern, to ſee*. (4) *To judge, know*, or *underſtand*. (5) *To preſage, to foreſee*. (6) † *To reſolve, to determine*. (7) *To decree*. (8) *To engage with, to fight*. (1) Hæc ubi contriêris, per denſa foramina [*ſc.* cribrum] cerne, *Ov.* de *Medic. faciei*, 89. (2) Quod habet extremum, id cernitur ex alio extrinſecùs, *Cic.* (3) Æra micantia cerno, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 734. (4) Cernitur honeſtate beata vita, *Cic.* (5) Cerno animo ſepultam patriam, *Id.* (6) Poſtquam exercitum caſtris educere crevit, *Lucil.* (7) ⌘ Quotcunque ſenatus creverit, populúſque juſſerit, tot ſunto, *Cic.* de *Leg.* (8) Amphitruo dum cernit cum hoſtibus, *Plaut. Amph.* 2. *Arg.* 5. ¶ Cernere hæreditatem, *To enter upon an eſtate*, Cic. Att. 11, 2. *Qui plura de hoc verbo legere cupiunt*, L. Kuſteri & J. Perizonii *oppoſitas Diſſertationes*, De verbo Cerno, *adeant*.

* Cernor, ĕris. paſſ. [à cerno] *To be ſifted, divided, perceived, tried*, &c. *Cic. ſerſed*, Plin.

* Cernŭlo, as. act. [à ſeq. cernuo] *Sen. Ep.* 1, 8. *ubi vulgò* cernuat. *To throw one on his face*. = Allido, *Id.*

* Cernuo, as. act. [à *ſeq.* cernuus, *Varr.*] *To ſtoop with his face forward, to tumble, and ſhow tricks, to throw one upon his face*.

* ‖ Cernuor, āris. paſſ. [à cernuo] *To fall flat on his face*, Solin.

* Cernuus, a, um. adj. [à cerno, *quòd* terram cernat.] *Hanging down his head, with his face downwards*, Virg. Æn. 10, 894. Cernuus onipes, *Sil.* 10, 256.

* † Cernuus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A dancer on the ropes*, or *tumbler*, Lucil.

* Cēro, as. act. [à cera] *To dreſs*, or *cover, with wax*; *to cere*, cuj. paſſ.

* Cēror, āris. paſſ. [*ex* eodem] *To be waxed over*, Col. 12, 50.

* Cērōma, ătis. n. [κήρωμα, Gr.] (1) *An oil tempered with wax, wherewith wreſtlers were anointed*. (2) *And the place where they were anointed*. (1) Femineum ceroma, *Juv.* 6, 245. (2) Plin. 35, 2.

* Cērōmătĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Anointed with the ceroma*, or *wreſtlers oil*, Juv. 3, 68.

* Cērostrōtum, i. n. [ex κέρας, cornu, & στρωτὸς, ſtratus; them. στόρεω, ſterno] *A kind of painting, when pieces of horn, ivory, timber, &c. painted of divers colours, are inlaid on cheſts, playing tables, &c.* *Vitruv.* 4, 6.

* Cērōtum, i. n. [à Gr. κηρωτὸν, *i. e.* cerâ obductum] *A plaſter made of wax, a cere cloth*. Vid. Ceratum.

Cerreus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a tree called* cerrus, *that beareth maſt*. ¶ Cerrea glans, *The acorn of that tree*, Plin. 16, 6.

Cerrĭnus, a, um. adj. *Made of the holm-tree*, Plin. 30, 10.

Cerrĭtus, a, um. adj. *qu.* Cereritus [à Cerere percuſſus] *Mad, frantick, out of his wits, frighted like one who had ſeen a ſpirit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

Cerrus, i. m. *A kind of tree bearing maſt like cheſnuts, which are all prickly about the cup of the acorn, a holm-tree*, according to ſome, *the bitter oak*, Plin. 24, 41.

* Certāmen, ĭnis. n. [à certo] (1) *A conteſt*. (2) *A controverſy, debate*, or *diſpute*. (3) *A trial of ſkill*. (4) *A battle*, or *ſkirmiſh*. (5) *A buſtle*, or *noiſe*. (6) *Hazard*, or *danger*. (7) *A game*, or *exerciſe*. (8) *An eager purſuit*. (9) *The thing ſtriven for*. (1) Certamen venit ad impar, *Ov. Met.* 11, 156. (2) Tulit pretium certaminis hujus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 19. (3) = Sic fortuna in contentione, & certamine utrumque verſavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 43. (4) Si me ſolum Teucri in certamina poſcunt, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 434. (5) Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 128. (6) Quò majus erat certamen, & diſcrimen ſalutis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 43. (7) Inſtituit ſacros celebri certamine ludos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 446. (8) Mitte leves ſpes, & certamina divitiarum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 8. (9) Jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 530. ¶ In certamen deſcendere, *To play for a prize*, Cic.

* Certans, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] *Striveing, ſtruggling, contending*, Virg. Æn. 3, 668.

* Certātim, adv. [*ex* eodem themate] *Striveing to outdo one another*; *with contention, earneſtly, eagerly*, Cic. Fam. 10, 25.

* Certātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à certo] (1) *A ſtriveing*, or *ſtruggling*. (2) *An emulation*. (3) *Exerciſe of body*. (1) Hæc eſt iniqua certatio, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 22. (2) Atque hæc inter eos ſit honeſta certatio, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 9. (3) Sine certatione corporum, *Id.* 2. de *Leg.* Per populum multæ, pœnæ certatio eſto, *Id.* de *Leg.* 3, 3. *i. e.* juſſio aut remiſſio. Vid. etiam, *Liv.* 25, 4.

* ‖ Certātor, ōris. m. verb. [à certo] *One that contends*, or *ſtrives*, Gell. 12, 10.

* Certātur, imperſ. [*ab* eodem] *There is a ſtrife, quarrel*, or *difference*. ¶ In Æquis inter conſulem ac militem comitate ac beneficiis certatum eſt, *Liv.* 2, 60. *They ſtrove to outdo one another in complaiſance and favours*, Conf. Luc. 2, 150.

* Certātūrus, a, um. part. [à certo] *About to ſtrive*, or *contend*, Curt. 7, 37. Colla certatura Lyæo, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 562.

* Certātus, ûs. m. [à certo] *A wreſtling*, or *ſtriveing*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 153. Rarò occ.

* Certātus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] *Striven, contended for*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 16. Conf. Sil. 17, 342.

* Certè, adv. [à certus] (1) *Certainly, ſurely, undoubtedly, without fail, ſure enough*. (2) *At leaſt*. (3) After a queſtion, *Yes*. (4) After an objection, *True, right*. (1) Certè captus eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 55.

1, 55. (2) Homines mortem optare incipiant, vel certè timere deſinant, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 49. (3) Aîn' verò? *Le.* Certè, inquam *Plaut.* (4) At dignitatem docere non habet. Certè, ſi quaſi in ludo, *Cic.* in *Orat.* ¶ Certè ſcio, *I am ſure,* Id. De caſu Sabini & Cottæ certiùs ex captivis cognovit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 50.

* ‖ Certiōro, as. act. *i. e.* certiorem facio. *To inform,* or *give one notice; to certify, to advertiſe of,* Ap. JCC.

* ‖ Certiōror, āris. paſſ. *To have notice given him,* Dig.

* Certò, adv. [*à* certus] *Certainly, ſurely, aſſuredly.* Tua quidem herclè certò vita eſt expetenda, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 12. ☞ *Quidem herclè* hîc ſunt particulæ ornativæ tantùm.

* Certo, as. act. [*à* cerno, *i. e.* dimico *per Sync. pro* cernito] (1) *To vie with one.* (2) *To fight, to bicker, to quarrel.* (3) *To conteſt, to try myſteries.* (4) *To be mighty earneſt, to plot,* or *beat his brains.* (1) Benedictis ſi certâſſet, audîſſet bene, *Ter. Phorm. prol.* 21. Officiis inter ſe certare, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 31. (2) Plùs uno Marte certare, *Sil.* (3) Celeri certare ſagittâ Invitat, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 485. (4) Nam mihi ſatìs eſt certare mecum, *Plin.* ¶ § Certare inter ſe jure, *Cic.* foro, *Hor. To go to law one with another, to ſue one another.*

* Certus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*à* cerno, video] (1) *Certain, ſure.* (2) *Diſtinct, determinate, ſeparate.* (3) *Secured from.* (4) *Steady, ſtout, firm.* (5) *Truſty, faithfull.* (6) *Particular, peculiar.* (7) *Proper, convenient.* (8) *Unerring, never-miſſing.* (9) *Reſolved, determined.* (10) *Manifeſt, notorious, well known.* (1) ℨ Certa amittimus, dum incerta petimus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 3, 19. Nebulo certior nullus illo, *Cic. Att.* 15, 21. Pœnæ certiſſimæ in impios conſtitutæ, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 20. (2) = Certus in cœlo, ac definitus locus, *Cic.* in *Somn. Scip.* 3. (3) Ex hoc ut ſim certus metu, *Plaut.* (4) = Animus certus, & confirmatus, *Cic.* (5) Certi pignus amoris erit, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 248. Conſules quum ad patres rem dubiam ſub auctore certo detuliſſent, *Liv.* 2, 37. (6) Arboribus certis gravis umbra tributa eſt, *Lucr.* 6, 783. (7) Quâ ratione dicetur certo loco, *Cic.* (8) Certa manus uno telo poſſet eſſe contenta, *Quint.* 4, 5. (9) Certus eundi, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 554. (10) Jam ſatìs certum eſt virginem vitiatam eſſe? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 36. ¶ Certo patre natus, *Lawfully begotten,* Cic. Facere aliquem certiorem, *To certify,* or *give one notice; to acquaint one,* Id.

* Cerva, æ. f. [*à* cervus] *A hind,* or *deer,* Plin. 25, 8. æripes, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 802. ſylvicultrix, *Catull.* 64, 72.

* Cervārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Belonging to a hart,* or *ſtag.* ¶ Lupus cervarius, *A beaſt engendered of a hind, and a wolf;* or rather, *a beaſt of the ſhape of a wolf, with ſpots like a panther, and as ſwift as a ſtag,* Plin. 27, 11. Venenum cervarium, *A poiſon wherewith the Gauls uſed to anoint their arrows for ſtag-hunting,* Id. ibid. ‖ Cervaria ovis, *Sacrificed inſtead of a ſtag,* Feſt.

* Cĕrūchus, i. m. [qu. τὸ κέρας ἔχων] *The cords,* or *ropes, by which the two ends of the ſail-yards are managed,* Luc. 8, 177.

Cervīcal, ālis. n. (1) *A pillar,* or *bolſter.* (2) *A night-cap.* (3) ‖ *A cravat to wear about the neck.* (1) Juv. 6, 352. (2) Mart. 14, 146. Alii cervicalibus veſtimentiſque onerant, *Celſ.* 4, 2. (3) Hotom. *ex* Ulp.

Cervīcŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* cervix] *A little neck,* Cic. Verr. 3, 19.

* Cervīnus, a, um. adj. [*à* cervus] *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſtag,* or *hart.* Cervina pellis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 66. Cervinus halitus, *Mart.* 12, 20. ſanguis, *Plin.* 28, 9. ¶ Cervina caro, *Veniſon,* Pall. ‖ Cervinus color, *Tawny,* or *deer-colour,* Id. 4, 13.

Cervīſia, æ. f. per Sync. *pro* cereviſia, quod vid.

‖ Cervīſiārius, i. m. [*à* cerviſia] *A beer,* or *ale-brewer. An ale-houſe keeper,* Jun.

Cervix, īcis. f. *The hinder part of the neck, the neck,* and ſometimes *the ſhoulders.* ☞ *Eleganter dicitur in plur.* ¶ Abſcindere cervicibus caput, *To cut off the head from the ſhoulders,* Cic. Phil. 11, 2. In cervicibus imponere dominum, *To ſet one up to cut his throat,* Cic. N. D. 1, 20. In cervicibus eſſe, *To be near,* or *at one's heels,* Id. Fam. 12, 23. ℨ *Gula* anterior, *cervix* poſterior, colli pars.

* Cērŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* cera] *A little wax.* ¶ Miniata cerula, *Red wax,* Cic. Att. 16, 11.

† Cērus manus, *in ſaliari carm. i. e.* creator bonus, *Feſt. à* Cereo, *i. e.* creo, *Varr.* Cereus, *i. e.* Sanctus, *Joſ. Scal.* unde Ceremonia, *The good God.*

* Cēruſſa, æ. f. [*qu.* creta aſſa] *Ceruſe, white-lead, a kind of paint, which women uſed to whiten their ſkin with,* Plin. 34, 18.

* Cēruſsātus, a, um. adj. [*à* ceruſſa] *Painted with Ceruſe, coloured with white,* Mart. 2, 41, 12.

* CERVUS, i. m. ita dict. quòd magna cornua gerat [à κέρας, cornu] (1) *A hart,* or *ſtag.* (2) Met. *A fork wherewith cotages were proped.* (3) *A forked ſtake,* or *paliſado, pitched in the ground to annoy, and gore, the enemy, as he gives the charge.* (1) Pavidi formidine cervi, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 173. (2) Cervi habent figuram literæ V à ſimilitudine cornuum cervi, *Varr.* de *L. L.* (3) Cæſ. B. G. 7, 72. Habitare caſas, & figere cervos, *Ap.* Virg. Ecl. 2, 29. Ambiguè, & in utrovis ſenſu intelligi poteſt. ¶ ‖ Cervus volans, *A horned beetle,* or *ſtag-flie,* Jun.

* Cēryx, ȳcis. m. [κήρυξ, Gr.] *A purſuivant,* or *herald at arms,* Sen. Tr. 3. Lat. Fecialis caduceator.

‖ Ceſpes, ĭtis. m. [*qu.* cædipes, *ut* lapis, *qu.* lædipes] *A turf,* Perot. Vid. Cæſpes.

‖ Ceſpĭtātor, ōris. m. *A ſtumbling horſe,* Serv. Virgilius Æn. 11, 671. ſuffoſſum equum vocare videtur.

‖ Ceſpĭto, as. act. [*à* ceſpite] *To ſtumble.* ☞ *Ab hâc voce, licèt trita, puritatis ſtudioſi abſtineant.*

Ceſſans, tis. part. [*à* ceſſo] *Ceaſeing, lingering, tireing; ſiting,* or *lying, ſtill; haveing nothing to do.* ¶ Ceſſans morbus, *The gout,* or *any lingering diſeaſe.* Hor. Ep, 1, 15, 6. Ceſſantia arma, *Luc.* 6, 121. Vid. Ceſſo.

Ceſsātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ceſſo] (1) *Slackneſs, idleneſs.* (2) *Truanting, loitering, eaſe, a ſiting ſtill, and doing nothing.* (3) *Lying fallow.* (1) Ceſſatione torpere, *Cic.* (2) Epicurus, quaſi pueri delicati, nihil ceſſatione meliùs exiſtimat, *Id. N. D.* 1, 36. (3) (Humus) magno fœnore ceſſationis colono reſpondet, *Col.* 2, 1.

Ceſsātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* ceſſo] *A loiterer, an idle companion, a ſluggard, a ſlowback, a truant,* Cic. Fam. 9, 17. Conf. Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 100.

Ceſsātum eſt, imperſ. *They have been loitering.* Caſſatum uſque adhuc eſt, nunc expergiſcere, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 22. Ab hoſte ceſſatum eſt, *Liv.* 22, 50. à præfectis, *Id.* 30, 10.

Ceſsātūrus, a, um. part. ¶ Caſa ceſſatura, *In which we will no longer live,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 804.

Ceſsātus, a, um. adj. *Ceaſed, given out, untilled, haveing lain fallow.* Longa provenit ceſſatis meſſis in agris, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 617. Tempora ceſſata, *Sil.* 5, 535.

Ceſſim, adv. [*à* cedo, *i. e.* retro ſed gradatim eo] *In giveing,* or *going, back,* Juſt. 2, 12. ¶ ‖ Ire ceſſim, *To retreat,* or *go backward; to receil,* Dig.

Ceſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* cedo] *A giveing,* or *cedeing, up.* ¶ In jure ceſſio, *A yielding,* or *giveing, up his right,* Cic. Topic. 5.

Ceſſo, as. neut. [*à* cedo] (1) *To ceaſe, to give over, to leave off.* (2) *To delay.* (3) *To loiter, ſtay,* or *linger.* (4) *To lie ſtill, to have nothing to do.* (5) *To be deficient,* or *wanting.* (1) = Neque unquam in ſuo ſtudio, atque opere ceſſavit, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 5. (2) Ceſſas alloqui, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 6. (3) Æſchinus odioſè ceſſat, *Id. Adelp.* 4, 2, 48. (4) = Cur tam multos deos ceſſare, & nihil agere patitur? *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (5) Quod ceſſat ex reditu frugalitate ſuppletur, *Plin.* 4, 2.

Ceſsūrus, a, um. part. *About to yield to.* Ceſſura nulli Dearum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 207. *Dixerunt,* neque ſe imaginariis facibus eorum ceſſuros eſſe, *Liv.* 3, 41. Sine ejuſdem infamiâ hoſtibus ceſſurus, *Juſt.* 2, 13.

* Ceſtron, i. n. [à κέστρον, Gr.] Herba quæ in Galliâ betonica dic. in Italiâ ſerratula. *The herb betony,* Plin. 25, 8.

* Ceſtrophendŏne, es. f. [ex κέστρον, teli genus, & σφενδόνη, funda] *A ſling, an engine of war to throw darts.* Vid. Plin. 42, 65.

* Ceſtrōta, ōrum. pl. n. quæ & ἔγκαυστα, i. e. ceſtro ignito inuſta, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Pieces of ivory,* or *horne wrought and enameled, with a*

* Ceſtrum, i. n. [κέστρον, Gr.] Inſtrumentum quo cavatur ebur; vericulum, *vel* veruculum. *An inſtrument to bore with, a ſmall piercer, a wimble. A dagger,* Plin. 35, 11. *A graveing tool, uſed in working ivory,* or *horn.* Vid. Cæſtrum.

* Ceſtus, i. m. [κεστὸς, Gr. à κεντεῖν, pungere] *A marriage-girdle, full of ſtuds, wherewith the huſband girded his wife at the weding, and which he looſed again the firſt night: a band to tie up vines. The girdle of Venus,* Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar. 124. Conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 63. & Mart. 4, 13. *Any kind of band,* or *girdle to tie with,* Varr. *de* R. R. 1, 8.

* Cētāria, æ. f. [*à* cete] *A place near the ſea, where great fiſhes are taken and ſalted,* Plin. 9, 30.

* Cētāria, ōrum. pl. n. [*ab* eodem] *Great ponds near the ſea-ſide, where ſuch fiſhes are taken and ſalted.* Adnabunt thynni, & cetaria creſcent, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 44.

* † Cētārius, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] *Belonging to whales,* or *ſuch like great fiſhes,* Col. 8, 17. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26.

* Cētārius, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A fiſhmonger; a taker,* or *ſeller, of great fiſhes,* Lex. *ex* Plaut.

* Cēte, n. pl. indecl. [κήτη, Gr.] *Whales,* Virg. Æn. 5, 822. Stat. Achill. 1, 55. Plin. 9, 50.

Cetra, æ. f. *A ſhort ſquare target,* or *buckler, uſed by the Spaniards and Moors, made of the ounce's,* or *buffalo's, hide,* Liv. l. 21. Sil. 16, 30. Luc. 7, 232. Unde

Cetrātus, a, um. adj. *That uſeth ſuch a target,* Cæſ. B. C. 1, 55. Hos cetrati conſectabantur, *Ibid.* 1, 48. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 36.

† Cette, *i. e.* cedite, dicite, *vel* date. Cette dextras, *Lex.* ex *Plaut.* ¶ Cette manus, *Give us your hands,* Enn. *ap.* Non.

* Cētus, i. m. [à Gr. κῆτος, τὸ, mutato genere] *A whale,* or *any other monſtrous ſea-fiſh,* Plin. 32, 1.

Ceu, adv. ſimil. *As it were, even,* or *like as,* Virg. Æn. 2, 116. ¶ Ceu verò, *As if,* Plin. 7, 55.

* Cēva, æ. f. [*fort. à* ceveo, *i. e.* caudam moveo] *A kind of little cow, a milch cow,* Col. 6, 23.

* Cēvens, tis. part. *Wagging the tail,* Juv. 2, 21. in obſc. ſign.

* Cēveo, ĕre. neut. [ex σαίνειν, Gr. *i. e.* clunem agito] *To wag,* or *move, the tail, as dogs do when they fawn upon one.* An Romule ceves? *Perſ.* 1, 87. Metaph. item obſc. Computat, & cevet, *Juv.* 2, 21.

* Cēyx, ȳcis. m. [κήυξ, Gr.] *A bird breeding in the halcyon's neſt,* Vid. Ov. Met. 11, 544.

C ante H

* Chære, [à Gr. χαῖρε] *All hail, God ſave you,* Mart. 5, 52.

* Chærĕphyllum, i. n. [à χαίρω, gaudeo, & φύλλον, folium] *An herb called chervil,* Col. 11, 3.

* ‖ Chălaſtĭcus, a, um. adj. [χαλαστικὸς, Gr.] *Looſening,* Gal. ☞ Correct. leg. Collacticus.

Chalaſtrĭcum, *vel* Chalaſtræum, nitrum, *dict. à* Calaſtrâ civitate. *Pure ſalt-petre,* Plin. 31, 10.

* Chălāzias, æ. m. [à χάλαζα grando] *A ſtone like hail, very hard,* Plin. 37, 11.

* Chalazion, i. n. [χαλάζιον, Gr.] *A ſtithe; a little pimple,* or *wart, on the eye-lid,* Celſ. 7, 7.

* Chalcanthon, *Celſ.* 5, 1. & Chalcanthum, i. n. *Plin.* 34, 12. [à χάλκος, æs, & ἄνθος, flos, unde *flos æris* dict. Latinis] *Copperas, vitriol, ſhoemaker's black. The water of copper,* or *braſs.* Suid.

* ‖ Chalcēdŏnius lapis, *Jun.* & Chalcēdon, *à* Chalcedone *urbe dict.* Prud. *A kind of onyx-ſtone, called a chalcedony.*

Chalceos, i. f. *A kind of thiſtle,* or *prickly herb,* Plin. 21, 18.

Chalcētum, i. n. *A kind of thiſtle,* or perhaps, *the place where it grows,* Plin. 26, 7.

*Chalceus, a, um. adj. [χάλκεος, Gr.] *Of braſs, brazen.* ⌘ Chalcea donanti chryſea dare, *Mart.* 9, 95.

*Chalciœcus, i. f. [χαλκίοικος, Gr. à χαλκὸς æs, & οἶκος domus] (1) Domus ærea; *Minerva's temple of braſs,* (2) Alſo *an epithet of Minerva.* (1) Liv. 35, 36. in fine; aliter quam fert uſus Græcorum. (2) Ap. Græcos; &, ut quidam volunt, *Nep. Pauſ.* 5. Sed locus utrovis modo intelligi poteſt.

*Chalcis, ĭdis. f. [à χαλκὶς, Gr. idem] (1) *A newt, or evet, a venomous ſerpent.* (2) *A certain fiſh of the turbot kind.* (1) Plin. 33, 13. (2) Plin. 32, 11.

*Chalcītes, is. m. [χαλκίτης, Gr.] *A precious ſtone, of the colour of braſs,* Plin. 37, 11.

*Chalcītis, ītĭdis. f. [Gr. χαλκῖτις] *The ſtone from which braſs is melted, braſs ore;* alſo *red vitriol,* Plin. 34, 12. *Conf. Celſ.* 5, 2.

*‖ Chalcogrăphus, i. m. [ex χαλκὸς æs, & γράφω ſcribo] *One that engraveth upon braſs.* ‖ Now uſed for *a Printer.* Lat. *Librarius* commodè hâc notione dici poteſt.

*Chalcŏphōnos, i. c. g. [à χάλκος æs, & φωνὴ vox] *A black ſtone ſounding like braſs,* Plin. 37, 10.

*Chalcus, i. m. [à χαλκὸς, Gr.] *The thirty-ſixth part of a dram;* alſo *a coin of ſeven mites.* Vid. Plin. 22. ult. & 21, 34.

*Chaldæus, i. m. [Χαλδαῖος, Gr.] (1) *A Chaldean,* & (2) Per Antonom. *An aſtrologer, a caſter of nativities.* (1) Chaldæi non ex artis, ſed gentis vocabulo nominati, *Cic. Div.* 1, 1. (2) Quàm multa tunc ipſi Cæſari à Chaldæis dicta memini, *Cic. ib.* 2, 47.

*Chaldaĭcus, a, um. adj. [Gr. Χαλδαϊκὸς] *Of Chaldea, belonging to aſtrology,* or *fortune telling.* Chaldaĭcum prædicendi genus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 42. ¶ Chaldaĭcæ rationes, *A calculateing of nativities,* Ibid.

*Chălo, as. act. [à χαλᾷν] *To ſlacken the ſail.* Vitr. 10, 13.

*Chălybēius, a, um. adj. [*à ſeq.* chalybs] *Of ſteel.* Chalybeïa maſſa latebat, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 505. reſtituente, *Heinſ.*

*Chălybs, ўbis. m. [*à* Chalybibus populo Ponti, qui ferrum nudi effodiunt, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 58.] *A kind of moſt hard iron, ſteel.* Meton. *A ſword, or other inſtrument, made of ſteel.* Non ſtrictus domuit chalybs, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 364. Non ignes candénſque chalybs, *Sil.* 1, 171. Chalybem frenóſque momordit, *Luc.* 6, 398. *pro* chalybeïos frenos, ἓν διὰ δυοῖν. Lethifer chalybs, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 342.

*‖ Chāmæ, ārum. pl. f. *qu.* hiatulæ. [à χαίνω dehiſco] *A kind of cockles,* or *ſhell-fiſh,* Gal.

*Chămæacte, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & ἀκτὴ littus] *Walwort,* or *Danewort, a kind of dwarf elder-tree,* Plin. Latinè Ebulum.

*‖ Chămæbălănus, i. m. [ex χαμαὶ, & βάλανος balanus] *Peaſe,* or *earth-nuts,* Dod.

*‖ Chămæbătus, i. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & βάτος, rubus] rubi genus humi ſerpens. *The heath buſh, bearing dewberries,* Gloſſ.

*Chămæcĕrăſus, i. f. *ſc.* humilis ceraſus. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & κέρασος ceraſus] *A dwarf cherry-tree,* Plin. 24, 10.

*Chămæciſſus, i. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & κισσὸς hedera] *Ground ivy,* Plin. 24, 10.

*Chămæcўpăriſſos, i. f. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & κυπάρισσος cupreſſus; *i. e.* humilis cypariſſus] *An herb good againſt poiſon; lavender-cotton,* as ſome take it; or, according to others, *dwarf cypreſs,* Plin. 24, 15.

*Chămædaphne, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & δάφνη laurus] *The herb periwinkle;* alſo *a ſort of laurel growing low, ſpurge laurel,* Plin. 21, 11. Latinè Humilis laurus.

*Chămædrys, yos. f. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & δρῦς quercus] *The herb germander,* or *Engliſh treacle,* Plin. 24, 15. Lat. Triſago.

*Chămælēa, æ. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & ἐλαία olea] *A kind of herb, haveing leaves like an olive tree; five-fingered graſs,* or *ſpurge olive,* Plin. 24, 15. Latinè Humilis olea.

*Chămæleon, ontis. *vel* ōnis. m. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & λέων leo] (1) *A chameleon, a beaſt like a lizard, liveing by the air, that will turn itſelf into all colours, but white and red.* (2) Alſo *a thiſtle, of which there are two ſorts, viz. white, and black.* (1) Plin. 22, 18. (2) Id. 22, 18. & Ruell. 3, 8.

*Chămæleuce, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ & λευκὴ] populus alba humilis. *The herb oras;* or, according to others, *marſh marygold; coltsfoot,* Plin. 25, 15. Lat. Tuſſilago.

*Chămæmēlon, i. n. [ex χαμαὶ, & μῆλον malum] *Al.* anthemis *dict.* *The herb chamomile,* Plin. 22, 21.

*Chămæmyrsĭne, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & μυρσίνη myrtus] By ſome *called holly, holm,* or *butchers broom,* Plin. 23, 9. Lat. Ruſcus.

*Chămæpeuce, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & πεύκη picea arbor] *An herb with leaves like the larch-tree,* Plin. 24, 15.

*Chămæpītys, yos. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & πίτυς pinus] *The herb ground-pine;* alſo *St. John's-wort,* Plin. 24, 6, 7. Lat. Abiga.

*Chămæplătănus, i. m. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & πλάτανος platanus] *Dwarf-plantain-tree, water-elder,* Plin. 12, 2.

*Chămærŏpes, *rectiùs* Chămærĭphes, um. m. pl. [χαμαίριφες, Gr.] *A kind of date-tree, dwarf-palm,* Plin. 13, 4.

*Chămærops, ōpis. f. [χαμαίρωψ, Gr. ex χαμαὶ humi, & ῥὼψ virgulum] *An herb which being drank in wine, eaſeth the pain in the ſides, and reins; Germander. See* Plin. 26, 7.

*Chămæsȳce, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & συκῆ ficus] *A kind of herb, thyme, ſpurge. See* Plin. 24, 15.

*Chămætēræ, & Chămætērĭdes, um. m. pl. [ex χαμαὶ, & ἑταίρα ſodalis meretrix] *Little images reſembling handmaids,* or *waiting women, ſiting on the ground,* Plin. 30, 5.

*‖ Chămætrăchēa, æ. f. *ex* genere cancrorum, [à χαμαὶ, & τραχὺς aſper] *A kind of ſea-crab,* R. *ex* Plin.

*Chămæzēlon, i. n. *Plin.* 25, 19. *id. quod* gnaphalion, *ſive* centunculus, [ex χαμαὶ humi, & ζῆλος emulatio] Dod. *legi vult* chamæxylon, humilis goſſypii frutex, ANGL. *Cinque-foil.*

*Channe, es. f. [ex χαίνω dehiſco] *A fiſh like a perch, breeding of itſelf, a ruff,* Ov. *de* Piſc. 108.

*Chaŏnĭdes, um. m. pl. Hermol. *in* Plin. [*à* Chaoniâ regione, *ut à* Moloſſiâ Moloſſi] *A kind of dogs.*

*Chaos, n. *Accuſ.* chaos, *Dat. & Abl.* chao, *Ov.* [à χάω, hio, vel à χύω, fundo, qu. χύος] (1) *A confuſed, and diſordered heap of things; the firſt matter whereof poets ſuppoſed all things were made.* (2) *Any deep, dark, place; hell.* (1) = Chaos, rudis, indigeſtâque moles, *Ov.* (2) Umbræque ſilentes, Et Chaos, & Phlegethon, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 265.

*Chăra, æ. f. [χάρα, Gr.] *A certain root, eaten inſtead of bread,* Cæſ. Bell. Civ. 3, 48.

*Chărăcātus, a, um. adj. [à χάραξ, pedamentum] *Staked,* or *proped up, as vines are,* Col. 5, 4, 1. & 5, 5, 16.

*‖ Chărăcia, æ. f. *A kind of reed,* Lex. *ex* Plin. *ab eodem cum*

*Chărăcias, æ. m. [χαρακίας Gr. à χάραξ vallum, ubi ferè naſcitur] *A kind of ſpurge,* vulgarly called *catapucia,* Plin. 26, 8.

*Chăracter, ēris. m. [χαρακτὴρ, Gr. à χαράσσω, ſculpo. *Latinè* deſcriptio, *aut* forma, vertente Cic.] (1) *A branding iron.* (2) *A character, a ſtyle; a form,* or *faſhion, of writeing,* or *ſpeaking.* (3) Alſo *a deſcription,* or *character.* (4) ‖ *A ſigil,* or *charm; a mark, ſign,* or *hieroglyphick.* (1) = Agni charactere ſignari debent, *Col.* 11, 2, 14. (2) Num aut res, aut χαρακτὴρ eum non delectat? *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 15. (3) Id. *in* Top. c. 22. (4) Vid. Auguſt. *de* doctrinâ Chriſt. 2, 20. It. 29

*Chărăctērĭſmus, i. m. [*à* præced.] Schema quo orator aut vitia, aut virtutes eorum, de quibus loquitur, deformat, *Rutil. Lupus.* *A characterizeing,* or *drawing a character;* as, Cùm calvo ſerviret Roma Neroni, *i. e.* Domitiano, *Juv.* 4, 38. Latinè Deſignatio.

*Chărădrius, i. m. [χαραδριός, Gr.] *A bird, the ſeeing of which cures thoſe that have the jaundice,* Plin. 30, 11. Lat. Icterus.

*‖ Chărientiſmus, i. m. [χαριεντισμὸς, Gr. ex χαριεντίζομαι facetè jocor] *Urbanity, facetiouſneſs. A figure in Rhetorick,* Donat.

*‖ Chăris, ĭtos. [*à* χάρις, Gr.] *Grace, gracefulneſs, a lovelineſs.* Plin. *ap.* Litt. *Lat.* Feſtivitas.

*Chăriſtia, ōrum. pl. n. [*ab* eodem] *A ſolemn feaſt,* or *banquet, in former times, where none but kinsfolks met, that if there had been any quarrel,* or *falling out, amongſt any of them, there they might be reconciled, and made friends again.* Proxima cognati dixère chariſtia chari, *Ov.* 2. *Faſt.* 617. Deſcript. *vid. ap.* Val. Max. 2. c. 1. N° 8.

*Chărĭtas, ātis. f. *Love, charity,* &c. *Rectiùs* caritas, *quod vid.* = Amor, amicitia, benevolentia.

*Chărĭtes, um. pl. f. [Χάριτες, Gr. *i. e.* Gratiæ] *The three graces,* Aglaia, *vel* Paſithea, Thalia, Euphroſyne, *Cic.* ☞ *Numerus ternarius gratiam,* i. e. *beneficium, conferendam, accipiendam, & referendam denotat. Nudæ, & conjunctæ pinguntur, quò admoneamur amicitias, beneficiis initas, ſinceras, & indiſſolubiles eſſe oportere.*

*Chărĭtŏblĕphăron, i. n. [ex χάρις, & βλέφαρον palpebra] *A kind of ſhrub growing in the ſea, uſed in love potions,* Plin. 3. c. ult.

Chărōneus, a, um. adj. *ut* charonea ſcrobs. *A cave,* or *damp hole,* Plin. 2, 93.

*† Chărōnium, i. n. [Χαρώνιον, Gr.] Laber. *ap. Gell. Vid.* Catonium, *ſic enim rectiùs ſcrib. Hell.*

Charta, æ. f. [*à* Gr. χάρτης] *Paper;* at firſt made of the flags of the river Nile, at Memphis, in Egypt, *Luc.* 3, 222. It is taken for *any material to write upon,* or for *a thin plate of any thing;* as, ¶ Charta plumbea, *A ſheet of lead,* Suet. *in* Nero, c. 20. Alſo *a charter, a card; a leaf,* or *ſide, of paper,* Cic. Att. 5, 4. *A book,* Ov. Triſt. 3, 1, 4. *A letter,* or *epiſtle,* Id. ¶ Charta virgo, *An original that hath never been copied out,* Mart. 1, 67. or, as Jun. *that hath never been read.* Charta Auguſtina, *Fine paper.* Charta bibula, *Bloting paper, that will not bear ink,* Plin. Ep. 8, 15. Charta Claudiana, *Imperial,* or *royal, paper,* Id. Charta emporetica, *Cap paper. Vid.* eund. 13, 12. of the various kinds. Charta Pergamena, apud Pergamum inventa, *Parchment,* or *vellum,* Id. ‖ Charta pura, *Fair paper, not writen upon,* Ulp. Charta averſa, *The backſide of the leaf,* Cic.

*‖ Chartăceus, a, um. adj. [*à* charta] *Made of paper,* Ulp.

*Chartārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Of,* or *belonging to, paper.* ¶ Chartariæ officinæ, *Paper mills,* or *ſtationers ſhops,* Plin. 18, 10.

*‖ Charteus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] *Made of paper,* Auſon. Ep. 10, 40.

*Chartŏphўlăcium, i. n. [χαρτοφυλάκιον, Gr.] *A place where books, papers,* or *writeings, are kept;* as *the rolls.* Lat. Tabularium.

*Chartŏphўlax, ăcos. m. [ex χάρτης, & φύλαξ cuſtos] *He that is in that office; the maſter of the rolls.*

*‖ Chartŏpĭprāti, *vel* æ, m. pl. *potiùs ap. JCC.* [ex χάρτης, & πιπράσκω vendo] *Paper-ſellers, ſtationers.*

*Chartŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* charta] *A little roll,* or *piece, of paper; a chartel,* Cic. Fam. 7, 18. ¶ ‖ Chartulæ luſoriæ, *Playing cards,* Jun.

*‖ Chartŭlārius, i. m. [*à* præced.] *A keeper of a regiſter, a book-keeper, a clerk,* Dig.

*Chārus, a, um. adj. [à χαρίεις, ſi ſcribere oporteret cum *h,* ſed aliter doctis videtur] *Dear, dearly beloved,* Cic. *Vid.* Carus.

*Chaſma, ătis. n. [ex χάω dehiſco] (1) *A great gapeing,* or *opening, of the earth,* or *firmament.* (2) *A gulf.* (1) = Terræ motu chaſmata, & hiatus vaſti aperiuntur, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 9. (2) = Fit cœli ipſius hiatus, quod vocant chaſma, *Plin.* 2, 26.

Chaus, i. m. *A wolf ſpoted like a panther,* or *leopard; a cat o' mountain,* Plin. 1, 19. & 22. *Lat.* Lupus cervarius.

*‖ Cheirŏdŏtus, i. m. *ſed rectiùs* Chīrĭdōta, æ. f. [à χειριδωτός, Gr.] *A kind of ſhort cloak with ſleeves.* Tunica manuleata, *Cic.*

*Chelæ,

• Chēlæ, ārum. pl. f. [χηλὴ, Gr.] (1) *Crabs claws*; *the cleys*, or *forpart*, *of the celeſtial ſign Scorpio*, or *Libra*, as confounded with Scorpio by the ancients, which, through ignorance of Libra, they divided into ſixty degrees. (2) ‖ Alſo *bulwarks*, or *piles*, *to break the force of the water*. (1) Quà locus Erigonen inter, chelâſque ſequentes Panditur. *Virg. G.* 1, 33. (2) Cœl. Rhod. 5, 2.

• Chĕlīdŏnia, æ. f. *ſc.* herba. [à χελιδὼν hirundo] *The herb celandine, very good for the eyes* The ſwallows cure their young ones of their blindneſs with this herb; *ſwallow-wort*, Plin. 8, 27. Alſo *a kind of figure*, Col. 10, 24. *The name of a precious ſtone*, Plin. 36, 22.

• Chĕlīdŏnias, æ. m. [*ab* eodem] *qui* & Favonius. *The weſt-wind*; ſo called toward the latter end of February, as comeing in with the ſwallow, and blowing for nine days, *Plin.* 2, 47.

• ‖ Chĕlīdŏnium minus. [*ex* eodem themate] *Pilewort*, or *figwort*, Lex. *ex* Plin.

• Chĕlīdŏnius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Belonging to a ſwallow.* Lapis chelidonius, *A ſtone of a white*, or *red*, *colour, found in the belly of young ſwallows*, Plin. 11, 37. Chelidonia ficus, *A kind of blue*, or *purple*, *fig*, Id. 15, 18.

• Chĕlōnia, æ. f. [à χελώνη, Gr. teſtudo] *A ſtone like the eye of an Indian tortoiſe, which magicians uſed for divination*, Plin. 37, 10.

• Chĕlōnia, ōrum. n. pl. [*ab* eodem] *The cheeks*, or *ſide poſts*, *of a crane, to lift up great ſtones*, or *timber*, Vitruv. 10, 2.

• Chĕlōnītis, ītĭdis. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *A precious ſtone like a tortoiſe, uſed in magick*, Plin. 37, 10.

• ‖ Chĕlōnium, i. n. [*à* ſupradict.] Tegmen teſtudinis, item convexa dorſi pars. *A tortoiſe ſhell*, Bud.

• Chĕlȳdrus, i. m. [à χέλυς teſtitudo, & ὕδωρ, aqua] *A water-tortoiſe, a water-ſnake like a tortoiſe*, Virg. Geor. 3, 414. Lucan. diſtinguit inter *chelydrus*, & *cherſydrus*, 9, 750. quamvis ſæpe confundantur.

• Chĕlys, yos. f. [à χέλυς, teſtudo] *A lute*, or *harp*, ſo called from its likeneſs to a tortoiſe-ſhell; or perhaps becauſe firſt made of that ſhell; *the belly of a lute*. Canora chelys, *Sen. Tread.* 321. mœrens, *Id. Herc. Oet.* 1063. Chelyn intendere, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 11. laxare, *Ibid.* 4, 4, 33. pulſare, *Luc.* ad *Piſon* 159.

• Chēnălōpex, ĕcis. f. [ex χὴν anſer, & ἀλώπηξ vulpes] *A bird of the gooſe kind, called a birgander, a barnacle*, Plin. 10, 22.

• Chēnŏboſcum, i. n. [ex χὴν anſer, & βόσκω paſco] *A gooſe pen*, or *place where geeſe, and other water-fowl, are kept*, Col. 7, 14.

• Chēnŏmȳcon, i. n. [ex χὴν anſer, & μυχὸς receſſus; quòd eâ viſâ anſeres dicuntur fugere, & ſe recondere] *An herb, the ſight whereof affrights geeſe*, Plin. 21, 11.

• Chēnŏpus, ŏdis. n. [ex χὴν anſer, & ϖῦς pes] *An herb like a gooſe's foot*, Plin. 11, 2. *Lat.* Anſeris pes.

• Chĕrămītes, is. f. [χεραμίτης, Gr. *à* lateritio colore] *A kind of precious ſtone*, Plin. 37, 10.

• Chernītes, is. f. [χερνίτης, Gr.] *A ſtone like ivory, uſed to preſerve dead bodies in*, Plin. 36, 17.

• Cherſīnus, a, um. adj. [à χέρσος terra] *Of land.* ¶ Cherſinæ teſtudines, *Land-tortoiſes*, Plin. 9, 10.

• Cherſŏnēſus, *vel* Cherrŏnēſus, i. f. [à χέρσος terra, & νῆσος inſula] *A peninſula, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea.* ☞ *Quatuor Cherſoneſi celeberrimæ ſunt, Taurica, Media, Cimbrica, & Thracia, quæ & abſolutè Cherſoneſus dicitur Nepoti*, *Milt.* 1. Vid. Fab. apud quem *Cherronenus*.

• Cherſŏnēſĭcè, adv. [*à* præced.] *After the Cherſoneſe dialect*, Varr. 4. *de* LL. p. 34. ed. Scal.

• Cherſos, i. f. [à χέρσος, Gr. idem] *Land*, or *ground*, *unmanured*; *a continent*, or *main land*, Mart. 14, 88.

• Cherſȳdros, i. m. [à χέρσος terra, & ὕδωρ aqua] *A ſerpent, liveing as well on land, as in the water*, Luc. 9, 711. Conf. Celſ. 5, 27.

‖ Cherubini, כרובים, Heb. *One of the holy orders of angels.* Voc. Eccleſ.

• Chia, æ. f. *ſc. ficus.* *A delicious fig of the iſland Scio, haveing a poignant taſte*, Mart. 7, 24.

Chĭliarchus, i. & Chĭliarcha, æ. m. [ex χίλια mille, & ἀρχὴ imperium] *A captain over a thouſand, a colonel*, or *commander of a thouſand men*, Curt. 5, 2. & Nepos, Con. 3.

• ‖ Chīlias, ădis. f. [à χιλιάς, Gr.] *The number of a thouſand*, Gell. 1, 16.

• Chĭliŏdȳnămis, is. f. [ex χίλιοι mille, & δύναμις vis] *An herb ſo called from its many virtues, a kind of gentian*, Plin. 25, 6.

• Chĭliŏphyllon, i. n. [ex χίλιοι mille, & φυλλον folium] *The herb milfoil*, or *yarrow*.

• ‖ Chīlo, ōnis. m. [à χεῖλος labrum, *ſc. à* labris impropioribus, Chariſius] *One who has blubber-lips*, Feſt.

• Chīmæra, æ. f. [χίμαιρα, Gr.] capella fabuloſa quædam & monſtroſa. *A poetical maſter, like a lion in the forepart, a dragon behind, and a goat in the middle*, Virg. Æn. 6, 288. It is really a mountain in Lyſia, with a burning top, but the middle part is paſture, and the bottom abounds in ſerpents. See *Plin.* 2, 109. & 5, 27. Alſo *the name of a ſhip in* Virg. Æn. 5, 118. & Sil. 14, 498. *of a miſs in* Hor.

• ♰ Chĭmærĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* Chimera, & fero] *Productive of chimeras*, or *monſters*, Ov. Met. 6, 338.

• Chīmĕrĭnus, a, um. adj. [χειμερινὸς, Gr.] *Winterly*; alſo *the winter tropick*, whereto when the ſun cometh, the days in the oppoſite hemiſphere are at the ſhorteſt, *Mart.* 9, 20.

• Chīmethlum, i. n. [χείμεθλον, Gr.] *ſc.* ulcus ex hyberno frigore. *A kibe*, or *chilblain*, Pallad.

• Chīragra, æ. f. [à χεὶρ, manus, & ἄγρα, captura] *The hand-gout*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31. & Perſ. 5, 58.

• Chīragrĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* præced.] Analogicè, *One haveing the gout in his fingers*, Celſ. 4, 27.

• Chīramaxium, i. n. [à χεὶρ, manus, & ἅμαξα, currus] *A child's go-cart*, Petron, c. 28.

• ‖ Chīrĭdōta, æ. f. *ſc.* tunica. [à χειρὶς, manica] *Haveing long ſleeves*, which was not the Roman faſhion. Tunica chiridota, *Gell.* 7, 12. *Lat.* Manuleata.

• ‖ Chīrogrăphārius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſeq. chirographum] *ut* ¶ chirographarius debitor, *A debtor by bill*, or *note*, Ulp. Creditor chirographarius, *That hath a bill of one's hand for money lent*, Id. Pecunia chirographaria, *Money due by bond*, or *hand-writeing*, Ap. JCC.

• Chīrogrăphum, i. n. [ex χεὶρ, manus, & γράφω, ſcribo] Cautio manu alicujus ſcripta, ſive ſubſcripta. *A hand-writeing*; *a bill*, or *bond*, *under one's own hand*, Cic. Phil. 1, 7. & Juv. 13, 137.

• Chīrogrăphus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *idem*, Quint. 6, 3.

• ‖ Chīrŏmantes, æ. & Chīrŏmantĭcus, i. m. [à χεὶρ, manus, & μάντις vates] *One that telleth fortunes by the lines in the hand*; *a chiromancer*, Jun.

• Chīrōnion, i. n. [*à* Chirone inventore] *Centaury*; alſo *the herb gentian*, or *fell-wort*; *the third ſort of panacea, wound-wort*, or *all heals*, reckoned up by Plin. 25, 4. Alſo *a vine ſo called by him*, 23, 1.

• Chīrōnius, a, um. adj. [*à* præced.] *Of Chiron.* ¶ Chironia vitis, *The wild*, or *black*, *vine*; *briony*, Plin. 25, 4. Chironium ulcus, *A boil*, or *ſore, hard to be cured, ſuch as required a Chiron*, or *expert chirurgeon*, Lex. *ex* Plin.

• Chīrŏnŏmia, æ. f. [ex χεὶρ, manus, & νόμος, lex] *A kind of geſture with the hands, either in danceing*, or *carveing of meat*, or *pleading*, Quint. 1, 11.

• Chīrŏnŏmon, ontis. m. [*ab* eodem] part. Græc. *pro* nomine. *Showing nimble motions with his hands*, Juv. 5, 121.

• Chīrŏnŏmus, i. m. [χειρόνομος, Gr.] *One that uſeth motions with his hands in danceing*, Juv. 5, 12.

• ‖ Chīrŏthēca, æ. f. [ex χεὶρ, manus, & θήκη, theca] *A glove, mitten*, or *muff*, Jun. Uſus ejus antiquis ignotus fuit.

• ‖ Chīrŏthēcārius, i. m. [*à* præced.] *A glover.* Ex Analogiâ pendet.

• Chīrurgia, æ. f. [à χεὶρ, manus, & ἔργον, opus] *The art of ſurgery*, or *chirurgery*, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

• ‖ Chīrurgĭce, es. f. [*ab* eodem] *Chirurgery*, Lex. *ex* Celſ.

• ‖ Chīrurgĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] *Pertaining to ſurgery*, Hygin.

• Chīrurgus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A ſurgeon*, or *chirurgeon*, Mart. 1, 31.

• Chius, a, um. adj. *Of the iſland Scio.* Chium vinum, *vel abſol.* Chium, *Hor.* Chia ficus, *Mart.* Chiæ nuces, *Calphurn.* ☞ *Obſervandum venit ſtudioſis hujus linguæ in hujuſmodi exemplis primam ſæpius produci*; *in nomine tamen inſulæ ipſi Horatio aliiſque corripi.*

Chlămȳdātus, a, um. adj. *Cloaked, haveing a ſhort cloak on*, Cic. *pro* Rab. Feſt. 10.

‖ Chlămȳdŭla, æ. f. [dim. à chlamys] *A little cloak*, Lex. *ex* Plaut.

• Chlămys, ȳdis. f. [מעיל, Heb.] (1) *A cloak, a habit for a man of war, a ſoldier's coat.* (2) *A tunick*, or *looſe coat to be worn over the veſt*, or *doublet*. (3) *A woman's gown*, or *mantle*. (4) Alſo *a child's garment*. (1) Chlamyde, & pictis conſpectus in armis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 588. (2) Suam qui undantem chlamydem quaſſando facit, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 55. (3) Virg. Æn. 4, 137. (4) Id. Æn. 3, 484.

• Chlōrion, & Chlōrio, ōnis. m. [*ab* eod. cum ſeq.] *A green*, or *yellow*, *bird, of the bigneſs of a turtle, never ſeen but in ſummer*, Plin. 10, 29.

• Chlōris, ĭdis. f. [à χλωρὸς viridis] *A green finch*, or *Canary bird*.

• Chlōrītes, is. f. [*ab* eodem] *A precious ſtone, green like graſs*, Plin. 37, 20.

Choaſpīdes, is. f. [*à* Choaſpi fluv. in quo invenitur] *A precious ſtone, green, and glittering like gold*, Plin. 37, 10.

• ‖ Chœnix, īcis. f. [χοῖνιξ, Gr.] *A meaſure, by which the Grecians meaſured their ſervants allowance of victuals for one day*, Bud.

• Chŏlĕra, æ. f. [à χολὴ bilis] ‖ *Choler*, Littl. ſed ſine auct. Alſo *the illneſs of the ſtomach, with a flux, and vomit*, Celſ. 2, 14. = Tormina, *Plin.* 31, 6.

• Chŏlĕrĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* præced.] *Troubled with choler, cholerick.* Tormina cholerica, *Plin.* 20, 14.

• Chōliambi, ōrum. pl. m. [à χωλὸς claudus, *quaſi* claudi Iambi] *A kind of verſes differing from the Iambick only in this, that they have an Iambick foot in the fifth place, and a ſpondée in the ſixth*, or *laſt*. They are alſo called *Scazons*.

Cholos, i. m. *A precious ſtone of the emerald kind*, Plin. 37, 5.

• ‖ Chōma, ătis. n. *A water-bank, a ſluice*; *a lock*, or *weir*; *a dam*, Ulp. *Lat.* Agger.

‖ Chomer, Bibl. חמר, *id. quod* corus, כר, menſura maxima, continens decem bathos, *ſive* ephas.

† Choo, as. act. *unde in comp.* inchoo, *quod vid.*

• Chŏrāgium, i. n. [χορήγιον, Gr. ex χορηγῶ, ſuppedito, ſubminiſtro] (1) *The tireing*, or *dreſſing, room in play houſes.* (2) *The players apparel, and furniture of the ſtage*, &c. (3) Synec. *Dreſs*, or *ornament*. (1) Vitruv. 5, 9. (2) Plin. 36, 15. (3) *Ad* Heren. 4, 50.

• Chŏrāgus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] In Greek authours, *A ſeter forth*, or *the maſter*, *of plays, who provides all things at his own expenſe*; but in Latin, *The keeper of the apparel*, or *he who furniſhes the attire at the expenſe of others*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 16. *Vid.* & Caſaub. *in* carm. vet. poëtæ *ap.* Suet. Aug. 70.

• Chŏraules, *vel* Chŏraula, æ. m. [*à* χορὸς chorus, & αὐλὸς tibia] *A minſtrel, one that playeth on a pipe*, or *flute*, Mart. 5, 57.

• Chŏrauliſtria, æ. f. [*ab* eodem] *A ſhe-minſtrel*, or *woman-piper*, Prop. 4, 9, 13. ☞ *Melius* Choraliſtria, *vel* crotaliſtria, *ut al. leg.*

• Chorda, æ. f. [à χορδὴ, Gr. Inteſtinum, & fides, *quòd ex* animantium tenuioribus inteſtinis fieri ſoleat] *The ſtring of a harp, lute*, or *any other ſuch inſtrument*. ‖ In geometry, *The right line, which is drawn within any arch*, or *piece*, *of a circle*; called alſo *Subtenſa*. Hinc Anglicè, *A cord.*

Ridetur chordâ qui ſemper oberrat eâdem, *Hor. A. P.* 356. Item ant. *pro* inteſtino, *unde*

* Chordapſus, i. m. [à χορδὴ, & ἅπτεσθαι, quòd qui manum loco admovet, chordas intenſas tangere videatur] *The wringing, and gripeing, pains*; or *twiſting of the ſmall guts*; *together with a ſwelling*, Celſ. 4, 16. ‖ *The wind colick*, Veg.

* Chordus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Cordus.

* Chŏrea, æ. f. [χορεία, Gr.] ſaltatio cum cantu. *A dance where many dance together, a ball*, Virg. Æn. 6, 644. ☞ Media, etſi à diphthongo nata, eſt communis. Feſtas duxêre choreas, *Ov. Met.* 8, 181. Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 1644.

* Chŏrēus, i. m. [χορεῖος, Gr. ita dict. quòd choreis aptus] *A foot in verſe of one long, and one ſhort, ſyllable*; as Scrībĕ. It is alſo called *Trochæus*, Cic. Or. 3, 8.

* ‖ Chŏreutes, æ. m. [à χορεύω ſalto] *A dancer*, Fragm. Poët.

* ‖ Chŏriambus, i. m. [χορίαμβος, Gr.] pes ex choreo & iambo conſtans. *A foot conſiſting of two ſhort ſyllables between two long*; as ānxĭĕtās.

* Chōrŏbătes, æ. m. [ex χώρα regio, & βαίνω eo; *q. d.* regionis ambulator] *A meaſure twenty feet long, to meaſure the height of walls*, or *turrets, with*, as alſo *the depth of waters*, &c. Vitruv. 8, 6.

* Chŏrŏcĭthărista, æ. m. [ex χορὸς chorus, & κιθάρα cithara] *He that plays on a harp*, or *lute with others as they dance*, Suet. Dom. 4.

* Chŏrŏcĭthăriſtæ, ārum. f. pl. [*ab* eodem] *A concert of inſtruments, and voices.*

* ‖ Chŏrŏdĭdaſcălus, i. m. [ex χορὸς chorus, & διδάσκαλος magiſter] *The maſter of the choir, the chanter*; *a muſick maſter*, Platoni, & Ariſtot. *Lat.* Magiſter chori.

* ‖ Chōrogrăphia, æ. f. [à χῶρος regio, & γράφω deſcribo] *A deſcription*, or *map, of a country*. ⌘ Chorographia eſt regionis alicujus, Geographia totius terrarum orbis, deſcriptio.

* Chōrogrăphus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] locorum deſcriptor, *A deſcriber of countries, and regions*, Vitruv. 8, 2.

* ‖ Chŏroſtătes, æ. m. [ex χορὸς chorus, & ἵστημι ſto] *The chanter in a choir*, Bud. *Lat.* Chori præcentor.

Chors, tis. f. *Per Sync. ex* cohors. *A place where poultry are kept, a yard, a barton, a pen*, or *coop, where capons*, or *hens, are fed. A band*, or *company, of ſoldiers.* Vid. Cohors.

Chortālis, e. adj. [*à* præced.] *Of ſuch a coop*, or *that is fed in ſuch a coop.* Gallina chortalis, *Col.* in *præf.*

* Chortĭnon, i. n. [ex χόρτος gramen] Oleum ex herbâ graminis, *Plin.* 5. 7.

Chŏrus, i. m. [χόρος, Gr.] (1) *A company of ſingers*, or *dancers*; *a choir, a company, a concert.* (2) *A band*, or *company, of men.* (3) *Any company*, or *aſſembly.* (1) Utque viro Phœbi chorus aſſurrexerit omnis, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 66. (2) Catilina ſtipatus choro juventutis erat, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 24. (3) Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 77. Riſit chorus omnis ab alto Aſtrorum, *Stat.*

* ‖ Chreſtŏlŏgus, i. m. *ſc.* blandiloquus [à χρηστὸς bonus, & λόγος ſermo] *That uſeth fair words to ſmall effect, that ſaith well, but doth ill*, Capitol. *in* Pert. 13.

* Chreſton, i. n. [à χρηστὸν, Gr. *ſc.* utile] *Succory*, Plin. 20, 8.

* Chrīa, æ. f. [à χρεία, uſus] *A ſhort moral ſentence for an exerciſe in rhetorick*, Quint. 1, 9.

* ‖ Chriſma, ătis. n. [*à* χρίω ungo] *Chriſm, unction. Lat.* Unguentum.

* ‖ Chriſtiāniſmus, i. m. Ambr. & * ‖ Chriſtiānĭtas, ātis. f. Caſſiodor. [*à ſeq.* Chriſtianus] *Chriſtianity.*

* ‖ Chriſtiānus, i. m. [*à* Chriſto, ſic dict. primùm Antiochiæ, *Act.* 11, 26.] *A Chriſtian, a man profeſſing Chriſt, and his religion.*

♁ ‖ Chriſtĭcŏla, æ. c. g. [*ex* Chriſtus & colo] *A worſhiper of Chriſt*, Prud. Cath. 3, 56.

♁ ‖ Chriſtĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* Chriſtus & geno, *ant. pro* gigno] *Born of Chriſt.* Chriſtigena domus, *Prud. Ham.* 787.

♁ ‖ Chriſtĭpŏtens, tis. [*ex* Chriſtus & potens] *Powerfull in Chriſt*, Prud. *in* Symm. 2, 709.

* Chrōma, ătis. n. [*à* χρῶμα, Gr. color] *Pleaſant, and delightfull muſick, ſung with quavers, and graces*, Vitruv. 5, 4. Alſo *a ſet-off, a colour*, or *fair pretence in rhetorick.* Boët. *Latinè* Color.

* ‖ Chrōmătiārii, ōrum. pl. m. [*à* præced.] *Thoſe who have coloured, and taned, ſkins*: for the ancients anointed themſelves, and kept in the ſun, that the body might drink in the oil, *Cornut.* in *Perſ.*

* ‖ Chrōmătĭcus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* coloratus. [*ab* eodem] *A ſoft way of ſinging.* § Chromaticum melos, *Rhodig.* 5, 22.

* Chrŏnĭca, ōrum. pl. n. [à χρόνος, tempus] *Chronicles*, or *hiſtories, of things done from time to time*, Plin. 35, 9.

* ‖ Chrŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] ¶ Libri chronici, *Chronicles, records, regiſters, ancient hiſtories*, Gell. 17, 21. Morbus chronicus, *i. e.* diuturnus, *ſive* certis temporibus rediens, *Ex uſu* Medic.

* Chrŏnĭcus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A chronologer, an hiſtorian, who writes the account of time*, Plin. 35.

* ‖ Chrŏniſſo, as. neut. [*ab* eodem] *To paſs away the time.* Agni ludunt blandéque chroniſſant, *Lucret.* l. 2, 320. ☞ *Sed rectiùs* coniſſant.

* Chrŏnŏlēri, ōrum. pl. m. [à χρόνος tempus & λῆρος nugax] *Old dotards*, Lucret. *ap.* Litt. ſed quærendo locum fruſtrà fui.

* ‖ Chrŏnŏlŏgia, æ. f. [*à ſeq.* chronologus] *Chronology, the art of reckoning time.*

* ‖ Chrŏnŏlŏgus, i. m. [ex χρόνος, tempus, & λέγω, dico] *A writer of chronicles, a chronologer.*

* Chrȳsălis, is. f. [χρυσαλλὶς, Gr.] *A worm*, or *grub, of which cometh the butterfly*, Plin. 11, 23.

* Chrȳſanthĕmum, i. n. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & ἄνθος flos] *Crowfoot, with yellow flowers, called golden knops.* Some take it for *the corn marygold*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Chrȳsēlectrum, i. n. ſubſt. [χρυσήλεκτρον, Gr. ex χρυσὸς aurum, & ἤλεκτρον, electrum] *Gold coloured amber*, Plin. 37, 4.

* Chrȳsēlectrus, a, um. adj. [*à* præced.] ¶ Lapides chryſelectri, *Stones of a yellow amber colour*, Plin. 37, 9.

* Chrȳſendĕton, i. n. [χρυσένδετον, Gr. à χρυσὸς aurum, & ἐνδέω ligo] *A cup tipt with gold*, Mart. 2, 43.

* Chrȳſippēa, æ. f. [*à* Chryſippo inventore dict.] *A kind of herb*, Plin. 26, 9.

* Chrȳsītes, æ. m. [*à* χρυσὸς aurum] *aliter* Philogynos *dict.* Plin. 37, 10. Item genus lapidis mortariorum, *Id.* 36, 22.

* Chrȳsītis, is. f. [*ab* eodem] *Gold foam, the foam that comes off tried lead, being in colour yellow, like gold*, Plin. 33, 6. *Latinè*, Spuma auri. Alſo *the herb milfoil*, or *yarrow*, Id. 26, 6.

* Chrȳsŏbēryllus, i. m. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & βήρυλλος beryllus] *A cryſtal ſtone ſhineing like gold*, Plin. 37, 5.

* Chrȳsŏcarpum, i. n. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & καρπὸς fructus] *A kind of ivy*, Plin. 16, 34.

* Chrȳsŏcolla, æ. f. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & κόλλα gluten] Auri glutinum, *vulgò* borax, *Plin.* 33, 5. *Conf. Celſ.* 5, 6.

* Chrȳsŏcŏme, es. f. [ex χρυσὸς, & κόμη coma] *The herb milfoil*, or *yarrow, with golden locks*, Plin. 21, 8.

* Chrȳsŏlăchănum, i. n. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & λάχανον olus] *The herb orage*, Plin. 27, 8.

* Chrȳsŏlampis, ĭdis. f. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & λάμπω luceo] *A precious ſtone fiery by night, and pale by day*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Chrȳsŏlĭthos, i. m. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & λίθος lapis] *A chryſolite*, Ov. Met. 2, 109.

* Chrȳsŏmēlum, i. n. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & μῆλον malum] *A yellow quince, an orange*, Plin. 15, 11.

* ‖ Chrȳsŏpaſtus, i. m. [ex χρυσὸς, & πάσσω inſpergo] *A precious ſtone, ſprinkled*, as it were, *with gold ſand*, Sol.

* Chrȳsophrys, ȳdis. f. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & ὀφρὺς ſupercilium] *A fiſh ſo called from the golden colour over his eyes.* Et auri *chryſophrys* imitata decus, *Ov. Hal.* 111.

* Chrȳsōpis, is. f. [à χρυσὸς, & ὤψ, aſpectus] *A precious ſtone like gold*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Chryſŏplȳſium, auri lavandi officina [à χρυσὸς aurum, & πλύνω lavo] *A place where gold is tried*, or *waſhed from other metals*, Bud.

* Chryſoprăſus, i. m. χρυσόπρασος, Gr. à χρυσὸς aurum, & πράσον porrum, quòd ſit coloris porracei, *i. e.* viridis, aureis intervenientibus guttis, *Iſid.*] *A kind of green ſtone mixed with a golden brightneſs*, Plin. 37, 5.

* Chrȳsoptĕrus, i. m. [ex χρυσὸς, & πτερὸν ala] *A kind of topaz*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Chrȳſos, i. m. [*à* χρυσὸς, Gr. *i. e.* aurum] *Gold*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3. Item piſcis aurei coloris, *Plin.* 32, 11. *A gilt head, a fiſh, the ſame*, as is thought by ſome, *with chryſophrys.*

* Chrȳsŏthăles, is. f. [ex χρυσὸς, & θάλλω germino] *The leſſer ſort of wall penny-wort*, Plin. 25, 13.

* ‖ Chrȳſulca, æ. f. [à χρυσὸς, aurum, & ἕλκω traho] *Aqua fortis, the water wherewith goldfiners waſh off gold, when mixed with other metals*, Alciat.

* ‖ Chus, i. m. [*à* χοῦς, Gr.] *The ſame meaſure among the Greeks, as, the* congius *among the Latins*, viz. *ſix quarts*, Bud.

* † Chūtra, æ. f. *A pot*, or *pipkin. Vid.* Chytra.

* Chȳdæus, a, um. adj. [*à* χυδαῖος, Gr. copioſus, quia quæ copioſa, ſunt, idcirco vilia] *Vile, of no worth.* Chydææ palmæ, *Plin.* 14, 10. Dactyli chydæi, *Id.* 13, 4. Idææ matri dicati, per jocum dicti, chydæi, *qu.* indigni, qui dicantur Idæi, *Martin.* ¶ Clydæum vinum, *Wine made of palm*, Pallad.

* ‖ Chȳlus, i. m. [χυλὸς, Gr.] *A white juice proceeding from meat digeſted in the ſtomach*, Med.

* ‖ Chȳmus, i. m. [*à* χυμός, Gr.] *The juice of meat after the ſecond digeſtion, which by means of the veins repairs the waſte of every part*, Med.

* † Chȳtra, æ. f. *ſive* Chūtra [quia aliquid in eam χύεται, *i. e.* funditur] *A pot*, or *pipkin*, Cato, R. R. 158.

* Chȳtrŏpŏdium, i. n. [χυτροπόδιον, Gr. ex χύτρα olla, quæ *à* χύω fundo, & πόδιον podium] *A little porſnet*, or *ſkillet*, Pall.

* Chȳtrŏpōla, æ. m. [ex χύτρα olla, & πωλέω vendo] *A pot-ſeller*, Pall.

* ‖ Chȳtrŏpus, ŏdis. m. [ex χύτρα, & ποῦς pes] *A porſnet*, or *pot haveing feet*; alſo *a trivet, to ſet pots on.* Vid. Adag. *in* Chil.

C ante I.

Cĭbālis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, meat*, or *food*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11. ¶ ‖ Cibalis fiſtula, *The paſſage whereby meat goeth into the ſtomach, the gullet*, Lact.

Cĭbāria, ōrum. pl. n. *Food, meat, victuals*, for man, cattle, fiſhes, &c. ¶ Præbere cibaria alicui, *To find one in meat, and drink*, Cic. *pro* S. Roſc. 20. Boum cibaria, *Cato*, *R. R.* 6, 60. Si piſcis domini cibariis ſaginatur, *Col.*

Cĭbārium, i. n. (1) *The ſecond ſort of flour.* (2) Alſo *food.* (1) Plin. 18, 19. (2) Sen. *de* Ben. 3, 21.

Cĭbārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to meat*, or *victuals*, or *common food.* ¶ Cibarius panis, *Houſehold bread, bolted*, or *coarſe-bread*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 34. Cibaria uva, *A grape*, or *raiſin, fit to be eaten*, Plin. 14, 3. Cibarium vinum, *Small wine for the table, to drink at meals*, Varr. Oleum cibarium, *Oil for ordinary uſes*, Col. 12, 50. Homo cibarius, *A ſorry ordinary fellow*, Varr.

Cĭbātūrus, a, um. part. *About to feed.* Ex conſuetudine manu ſuâ cibaturus, *Suet. Tib.* 72.

Cĭbātus, ûs. m. *Victualing, food, ſuſtenance, proviſion*; *the feeding*, or *fatening, of cattle.* Cibatus canis propior hominis quam ovis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. = Commeatus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 67.

† Cĭbĭcīda, æ. f. *A greedy gut*, or *devourer of meat*, Non. *ex* Lucil.

Cĭbo, as. act. *To feed, nouriſh*, or *faten.* Ea genera quæ intra ſepta cibantur, *Col.* 8, 10. *Conf. Lucr.* 1, 1092. & *Suet. Tib.* 22.

Cĭbōrium, i. n. (1) Properly, *The Egyptian bean, that grows bulky out of its cod.* (2) *A large drinking cup, like that bean*, or, perhaps, *made of it.* (1) Plin. 21, 15. & Dioſcor. 2, 97. (2) Oblivioſo lævia Maſſico Ciboria exple, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 7, 21.

Cĭbus, i. m. (1) *Meat, any kind of victuals, food.* (2) Met. *Increaſe, nouriſhment.* (1) Ditur in venas cibus, *Lucret.* 2, 1124. Onuſtus cibo, & vino, *Cic* de *Div.* 1, 30. Homini cibus utiliſſimus ſimplex, *Plin.* 11, 53. (2) Animi cultus ille erat ei quaſi quidam humanitatis cibus, *Cic.* Hæc ſunt jucundi cauſa, cibúſque mali, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 138. ¶ E flammâ cibum petere, *Prov. To do*, or *ſuffer, any thing for a meal's meat*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38.

* Cĭcāda, æ. f. [à κίκος, ut fuerit hinc κίκας, ex cujus acc. κικάδα, factum *Lat.* cicada, *ut* lampada, &c.] (1) *A ſauterelle*, or *according to others, a balm-cricket.* (2) ‖ Per Antonom. *A bad poet.* (1) Veteres ponunt tunicas æſtate cicadæ, *Lucr.* 4, 56. (2) *Vid.* Voſſ. Inſtit. Orat. 4, 12. ☞ Non eſt quod vulgò, *A graſshopper*, vocamus; ſed inſectum longè diverſum, corpore & rotundiore, & breviore, qui arbuſculis inſidet & ſonum quadruplo majorem edit. *A graſshopper*, rectè *locuſtam* reddideris, *Merl.* ex *Ray.*

‖ Cĭcātrīco, as. *i. e.* cicatricem induco. *To heal up, to cicatrize; to ſkin*, or *cloſe up, a wound into a ſcar*, Feſt.

Cĭcātrīcōſus, a, um. adj. *That hath many ſcars; full of chops*, or *gaſhes*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 290.

Cĭcātrīcŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* cicatrix] *A little ſcar*, Celſ. 2, 10.

Cĭcātrix, īcis. f. (1) *A ſcar*, or *ſeam of a wound.* (2) *A chop in the bough of a tree.* (3) Met. *A rent*, or *patch, in a ſhoe.* (4) ‖ *The hatchings in a graven image, wherein the gilding ſticks.* (1) Neque pugnas narrat, neque cicatrices ſuas, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 29. (2) Admorſo ſignata in ſtirpe cicatrix, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 379. (3) Recens limum oſtendit non una cicatrix, *Juv.* 3, 151. (4) Lex. *ex* Plin. ¶ Refricare cicatricem, *To rub up an old ſore*, Cic. *in* Rull. 3, 2. Ducitur cicatrix, *Is healed*, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 15.

Ciccum, i. n. *al.* Cĭcum. (1) *The ſkin in a pomegranate, which parts the kernels.* (2) Metaph. *A thing of nought, a ſtraw, a ruſh, a pin*, &c. (1) Varr. L. L. 6, 5. (2) Eluas te, an exungare circum non interdium, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 22.

Cĭcer, ĕris. n. *A ſmall pulſe leſs than peaſe; of which ſome are white, ſome red; vetches*, Hor. Sat. 6, 115. ¶ Cicer arietinum, *Chich-peaſe*, Plin. It is uſed for *a quantity*, either in the ſing. or plur. *as* Ciceris modii tres, *Col.* 3, 13. Nec minùs ervum, & cicera, *Id.* 3, 11.

Cĭcĕra, æ. f. *A kind of pulſe good for fodder*, Col. 2, 7.

Cĭcercŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* cicer] *Chichlings, little chiches*, Plin. 18, 12. V. Col. 2, 10.

Cĭcercŭlum, i. n. *A kind of cinoper*, or *red colour*, Plin. 35, 6.

* Cĭchōrēum, i. n. [κιχόρειον, Gr.] *The herb ſuccory*, Hor. Carm. 1, 31, 16.

* Cĭchōrium, i. n. [κιχώριον, Gr. idem] *Cichory*, or *ſuccory, the wild endive*, Plin. 19, 17. *Lat.* Intybus erraticus.

* Cĭci, n. indecl. [κίκι, Gr.] *A ſhrub in Latin named* Ricinus, (*becauſe the ſeeds of it are like the vermin we call ticks*) Plin. 15, 7. It is alſo vulgarly called, *Cataputia major.* Of this ſhrub is made the *Oleum cicinum*, Id. 23, 4.

Cĭcindēla, æ. f. [*à præp.* cis, & candeo; *ut à* niteo, nitela, *Varr.*] *A worm ſhineing by night, a glow-worm*, Plin. 18, 26.

* Cĭcĭnum, oleum. [*à* cici, *quod &* ricininum] *An oil extracted from the ſeed of the ſhrub* cici, *good to purge the belly*, Plin. 23, 4.

Cĭcōnia, æ. f. [*à* Ciconibus, *Thraciæ populo*] (1) *A ſtork.* (2) *An inſtrument wherewith huſbandmen make furrows and ditches even, that no one part might be deeper and broader than another.* (3) Met. *A mock, when we make the ſign of a ſtork's bill by bending one's finger at another behind one's back.* (1) Candida pennis ciconia, *Ov. Met.* 6, 97. (2) Col. 3, 13. *ubi deſcriptionem, & formam videre potes.* (3) O Jane, à tergo quem nulla ciconia pinſit, *Perſ. Sat.* 1, 58. ☞ Prænestinis dic. *conia.* *Vid.* Plaut. Truc. 3, 2.

‖ Cĭcŭba, æ. f. *A weed in corn*, Lex. *ex* Plin.

* Cĭcur, ŭris. omn. gen. adj. [*à* cieo, *teſt.* Varr. LL. 6, 5.] *Tame, gentle, mild, that will come to hand.* ⌘ Varia genera beſtiarum, vel cicurum, vel ferarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. ¶ Cicur ingenium, *A gentle nature*, or *mild diſpoſition*, Varr. LL. 6.

* ‖ Cĭcŭrio, is, īre. [*à* præced.] *To cluck like a hen*, Auct. Philom.

* † Cĭcŭro, as. act. [*ab* eodem] *To tame*, or *make tame*, Varr. LL. 6, 5. *ex* Pac.

Cĭcus, & Cĭcum. The *ſkin which divideth the grains*, or *kernels, in a pomegranate*, Plaut. *Vid.* Cicccum.

Cĭcūta, æ. f. (1) *An herb much like our hemlock; the juice of which being an extreme cold poiſon*, was therefore uſed by the Athenians in common executions. (2) *A kind of hellebore, which ſerved* (according to Horace and Perſius) *to purge melancholy, madneſs, and frenzy.* (3) Alſo Meton, *A pipe made of the hollow ſtalk of a hemlock*, or *kecks; a ſhepherd's pipe.* (4) ‖ *The ſpace*, or *diſtance, in canes, and reeds, betwixt two knots.* (1) Sicut cicuta homini venenum eſt, ſic cicutæ vinum, *Plin.* 16, 5. (2) Quæ poterunt unquam ſatìs expurgare cicutæ? *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 53. (3) Septem compacta cicutis Fiſtula, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 36. (4) Interp. Serv.

Cĭdăris, is. f. [ab Heb. כתר, corona,] *A ſaſh about the cap* or *turbant, worn by the Perſian kings, and prieſts*; alſo *the cap itſelf*, Curt. 3, 3.

‖ Cĭdōnium, i. n. *A quince*, Litt. *Sed rectiùs ſcrib.* cydonium, *à* Cydone *urbe, quod vid.*

‖ * Ciendus, a, um. part. [*à* cio] Erctum ciendum, *i. e.* hæreditas dividenda, *JCC.*

* Ciens, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] *Raiſeing*, or *ſtirring up.* Martem cientes, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 766 Modò cingulos nomine ciens, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 81, 1 pugnam, *Liv.* 3, 18, bellum, *Juſt.* 22, 7.

* Cĭeo, es, īvi, ĭtum, iēre. act. [à κίω moveo, fut. 2. κιῶ, Ion, κιέω] (1) *To move*, or *ſtir.* (2) *To incite, cauſe*, or *make.* (3) *To provoke and egg one on, to rouſe, to ſummon, to call.* (4) *To call upon*, or *invoke.* (5) *To name.* (6) *To repell*, or *drive back.* (1) Nereus imo ciet æquora fundo, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 419. (2) § Cruciatum ciere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 29. § gemitum, lachrymas, *Virg.* (3) Ære ciere viros, *Id. Æn.* 6, 165. (4) Magnâ ſupremum voce ciemus, *Id.* (5) Ciere nomina ſingulorum, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 21. (6) Errantem dextrâ ciet obvius ignem, *Vall. Flacc.* 7, 578. ¶ Alvum ciere, *To purge*, Col. 6, 5, urinam, *To provoke urine*, Plin 20, 5. = Cio, civi, citum, à κίω, *propriè* voco, *int.* moveo.

* Cieor, ēri. paſſ. [*à* cieo] *To be moved*, or *ſtired up.* Ad cujus nutum abſentis tumultus cierentur, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 61, 5.

‖ Cifra, æ. f. quod per *s* ſcribi debuit [à Syr. ספרה] *A cifre*, or *cipher.*

* ‖ Cĭlĭbantum. *Vid. infrà* cillibæ.

‖ Cĭlĭcīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of hair*, or *hair cloth*, Bibl. à

Cĭlĭcium, ii. n. [*à* Cilicibus, qui primi fecerunt, *Varr. vel à* ciliis, *i. e.* pilis, quòd ex pilis hircorum fieret, *Joſ. Scal.*] *Hair-cloth made of goats hair, wherewith the Arabians made their tents: a garment of the ſame cloth, made for the ſervice of the camp, and the uſe of ſeamen*, Aſcon. ‖ Alſo *a garment uſed by devout aſceticks and penitents*, Eccleſ.

Cĭlium, ii. n. [*à* cilleo, *i. e.* moveo, *M.*] (1) *The utmoſt edge of the eye-lid, out of which the hairs grow.* (2) Alſo *the hairs of the eye-lids.* (1) Plin. 11, 37. (2) Celſ.

† Cilleo, es. antiq. *vel* Cillo, is. *To ſtir*, or *move; to twinkle*, Serv. ⊥ Moveo.

* ‖ Cillĭbæ, ārum. f. pl. menſæ rotundæ [à Gr. κιλλίβας, Suid.] *A round table*, or *ſtand with three legs, to ſet cups on*, Feſt. ☞ *Leg.* & cilibantum, *Varr.*

‖ Cillōnes, um. pl. m. *Minſtrels uſeing filthy and unclean geſtures.* *Al.* cilones, Cic. *in* Salluſt.

Cĭlo, ōnis. m. *Feſt.* *Al. leg.* cillo. *One that hath a head with a ſharp crown like a ſugar-loaf*, or *that hath a great forehead*, or *that is beetle-browed*, Flav. Caper vetuſt. grammaticus.

* Cīma, æ. f. *The top of an herb*, Plin. *Vid.* cyma. ☞ *Scrib.* & cuma.

‖ Cimbri, *id. quod* latrones *linguâ Gall.* Feſt.

* ‖ Cīmēliarches, *vel* Cīmēliarcha, æ. m. [*à* κειμήλιον theſaurus, & ἀρχὸς princeps] *The maſter of the jewel-houſe; a church-warden*, Cod.

* ‖ Cīmēliarchium, *vel* on, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *A jewel-houſe*; alſo *a veſtry in a church*, Juſtinian.

* ‖ Cīmēlium, i. n. [κειμήλιον, Gr.] *A jewel*, or *precious thing, not to be daily uſed*; alſo *a hoard*, or *ſtore*, Jun.

Cīmex, ĭcis. *A kind of fly*, or *worm, breeding in wood*, or *paper; a wall-louſe, chinch*, or *bug*, Plin. Tritus cimice lectus, *Mart.* 11, 33, 1.

* Cīmōlia terra. [*à* Cimolus Cretici maris inſula] *Fullers-earth*, Plin. 35, 16. Celſ. 2 ult.

* Cĭnædiæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* cinædus] *Stones found in the brain of the fiſh* cinædus, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Cĭnædĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Wanton, leacherous, bawdy.* Cinædica cantio, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 5, 19.

* Cĭnædŭlus, a, um. adj. [dim. *à* cinædus] *A little wanton*, Macr. 3, 14.

* Cĭnædus, i. m. [*à* κενὸς vacuus, & αἰδὼς, pudor, *qu.* ſine pudore] (1) *A gelded youth, a catamite, one abuſed againſt nature.* (2) *A wanton dancer*, or *ſhewer of tricks; a tumbler.* (3) Alſo *a fiſh all over yellow.* (1) Catull. 17, 2. (2) Ad ſaltandum non cinædus malacus æquè eſt atque ego, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 73. interp. *Nonio.* (3) Plin. 32. ult.

* Cĭnædus, a. um. adj. [*à* præced.] er, comp. *pro* cinædicus, *Soft, wanton, bawdy.* Cinæda frons, *Mart.* 6, 39, 12. Ut decuit cinædiorem, *Catull.* 10, 24.

* Cĭnăra, æ. f. [à Gr. κινάρα] *An artichoke*, Col. 10, 235. *ubi eleg. Carm. deſcripſit.* ☞ *Scrib.* & cynara,

* Cincinnātus, a, um. adj. [*à* cincinnus] *That hath curled*, or *criſped, hair.* ¶ Cincinnatus ganeo, *A debauchée*, Cic. poſt. Red. *in* Sen. 5.

* Cincinnŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* eodem] *A little lock*, or *curl, of hair*, Varr.

* Cincinnus, i. m. [κίκιννος, Gr. insertâ liquidâ, *Voſſ.*] *A buſh of criſped, curled*, or *braided, hair; a curled*, or *frizled, lock.* Madentes cincinnorum fimbriæ, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 11.

Cinctĭcŭlus, i. m. [dim. *à* cinctus] *A ſhort coat girded about the navel, and reaching to the middle of the leg*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 28.

Cinctōrium, i. n. *quo* cingimur. *A girth*, or *girdle; a belt, a waiſt belt*, Pomp. Mela 2, 1. *Ubi vulgò corruptè* Tentorium.

† Cinctŭlus, i. m. [dim. *à* cinctus] *A little girding*, Lex. *ex* Plaut.

Cinctūra, æ. f. *A girding*, Suet. Jul. 45, & Quint. 11, 3.

Cinctus, a, um. part. [*à* cingor] (1) *Girded.* (2) *Encompaſſed, beſet with, ſurrounded, environed.* (1) Cinctus gladio, *Liv.* 38. 21. (2) Humus æquore cincta, *Ov. A. A.* 2, 469.

Cinctus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* cingo] *A man's girdle*, as cingulum *is the woman's*, Varr. But this difference is not obſerved in authours. Alſo *a kind of ſhort coat girded a little below the paps. A dreſs*, or *garb*; as ¶ cinctus Gabinus, *A manner of wearing the gown, uſed by the citizens of Gabii, who threw one part under their right arm, and the ſome lappet back again over the left ſhoulder*, Virg. In which faſhion a victory haveing been once gotten, the conſul ever after (for luck's ſake) uſed it when he denounced war, *Serv.*

Cinctūtus, a, um. adj. [*à* cinctus, *ut* actutum, *ab* actum, *i. e.* cinctu indutus, *Litt.*] *Armed, and ready to fight*; or *girt, and truſſed up, after the old faſhion.* ¶ Cincti Cethegi, *Ancient*, or, according to ſome, *warlike*, Hor. A. P. 50.

‖ Cinĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum [*ex* cinis & facio] *To bring*, or *turn, to aſhes*, unde

Cinĕfactus, a, um. part. [*à* præced.] *Turned to aſhes, incinerated.* At nos horrifico cinefactum te prope buſto Inſatiabiliter deflebimus, *Lucret.* 3, 929.

* Cinĕrāceus, a, um. adj. [*à* cinis] *Of an aſh colour*, Plin. 25, 13.

* ‖ Cinĕrālia, ōrum. pl. n. [*ab* eodem] qui & *dies cinerum* dic. quo frontes cinere illinuntur. *The feaſt of Aſh-wedneſday*, or *the firſt day of Lent*, Jun.

* Cinĕrārius, i. m. [*ex* eod. them.] *id quod* ciniſſo. *A tireman, who makes dreſſes for women*, or *attends them when they are dreſſing.* Qui calamiſtros, in cinere calefactos miniſtrabat, à cinere cinerarius eſt appellatus, *Varr.* de *LL.* 4, 29. ‖ Cinerarios etiam qui martyrum cineres, & reliquias venerantur, per convicium dixit Vigilantius, *Hier.*

* Cinĕreus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Of*, or *like, aſhes; of an aſh-colour*, Plin. 14. ¶ Cinerea vitis, *A kind of hedge-vine*, Id. 14, 3.

* ‖ Cinĕricius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *id. quod* cinereus. Alſo *baked*, or *roaſted under aſhes.* ¶ Panis cinericius, *Bread baked in the aſhes*, or *on the bare hearth.*

* ‖ Cinĕrōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* cinis] *Aſhy*, or *full of aſhes*, Apul. p. 229.

Cingendus, a, um. part. *To be encompaſſed*, or *girded about.* Cingenda ſepibus altis ſeges eſt, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 562.

Cingens, tis. part. *Tying round, encompaſſing about.* Cingens viridi tempora pampino, *Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 20. Horæ cingentes, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 92. Æquora cingentia terras, *Ov. Met.* 2, 6. Cingens aëra ramis lucus, *Luc.* 3, 400.

Cingillus, i. m. dim. Gloſſ. vett. ϛρόφιον, ζώνιον. *A little girdle.* Venit galbino ſuccincta cingillo, *Petron. Frag. Trag.* p. 56.

Cingo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To tie about.* (2) *To gird.* (3) *To ſurround*, or *defend*, in a proper, or metaph. ſenſe. (4) *To ſurround*, or *environ; to beſiege*, or *beſet.* (5) *To dwell round about.* (1) Spicis tempora cinge, Ceres, *Tib.* 2, 1, 4. (2) Enſe latus cinxit, *Ov. F.* 2, 783. (3) Muris cùm cingeret Albam, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 597. Diligentiùs urbem religione, quàm ipſis muris cingitis, *Cic.* de *Nat. Deor.* 3, 40. (4) Cingere urbem obſidione, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 52. (5) Quique lacum cinxêre Bycen, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 68. ¶ Caſtra vallo cingere, *To entrench*, Liv. 7, 39. ‖ Cingere arborem, *i. e.* delibrare, *To peel*, or, *bark, it*, Paul. Cingere flammâ, Met. *To aſſault by love* Virg. *Æn.* 1, 677.

Cingor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be girt about*, or *ſurrounded*, &c. (2) *To be fenced*, or *ſecured.* (3) *To be joined*, or *coupled.* (1) Portius cingitur & concluditur urbe, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 37. (2) Val. Flacc. 6, 477. (3) Claud. 2, *in* prim. Conſ. Stil. 101.

Cingŭla, æ. f. *A band to bind beaſts with, a girth.* Et nova velocem cingula lædat equum, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 236.

Cingŭlum, i. n. (1) *A girdle*, or *binding band.* (2) ‖ *The bride's girdle.* (3) *The ceſtus of Venus.* (4) ‖ Met. *An herb in the ſea growing like a girdle, ſea-belt.* (5) Alſo *the five zones*, or *climates, are called* cingula. (1) Notis fulſerunt cingula bullis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 942. (2) Feſt. (3) Fœcunda monſtris cingula, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 471. (4) Litt. *Nullo autem. auct. citato.* (5) Cernis terram quaſi quibuſdam redimitam, & circumdatam cingulis, *Cic.* in *Somnio Scip.* 15. ¶ ‖ Cingulo ſpoliare, *i. e.* dignitate, & magiſtratu, *Bud.* ex *Accurſio.*

‖ Cingŭlus, a, um. adj, *Slender*, or *ſmall in the waiſt*, Feſt.

* Ciniflo, ōnis, m. [*ex* cinis & flo] (1) *He that makes hot the iron for women to frizle, criſp, or curl, their hair; a frizler*, or *curler of the hair.* (2) Alſo *he that made aſhes*, or *powder, to colour womens hair*, or *blew them upon the hair.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a chymiſt.* (1) Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 98. (2) Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35. (3) Ap. recent. *Vid.* Cinerarius.

* ‖ Cinĭphes, um. pl. m. *Vulg. interp. al. ſcrib.* Cyniphes *perperam.* [à κνίφη. urtica, quia pungunt] *Little flies, but cruelly ſtinging.* They made one of the plagues of Egypt. *Hos Latinè* muliones *Plinius vocat*, 11, 19.

* Cĭnis, cĭnĕris. m. *ap* Catull. *alioſque vett.* f. [ab ant. *ciner*, quod à Gr. κόνις] ſignif. *multitudinem*, tam in ſing. quàm plur. (1) *Aſhes, embers.* (2) *The cinders;* (3) Alſo Met. *The reliques, and memory of the dead.* (1) Cinere ut multâ latet obrutus ignis, *Lucr.* 4, 924. Incedis per ignes Suppoſitos cineri doloſo, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 7. (2) Met. Adſcendit claſſem cum cineribus Germanici, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 75. (3) Obſecravit per fratris ſui mortui cinerem, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 31. ¶ Cinis lixivius, *Lie made of aſhes*, Plin. 14, 20. Suprema ferre cineri, *To ſolemnize one's funeral*, Virg. Æn. 6, 213. ‖ Dies cinerum, *Aſh-wedneſday.*

* ‖ Cinīſcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* cinis] *Small aſhes*, Prud. Hymn. 10, 141.

* Cinnăbări, n. indecl. & Cinnăbăris, is. f. [κιννάβαρις, Gr.] Ita minium vocant Indi, *Plin.* 33, 7. *A gum*, or *liquor of an Indian tree:* alſo *a ſoft red ſtone found in mines, called* minium, *red-lead*, or *vermillion; and by an Indian word* cinoper, i. e. *dragon's blood, from its colour.*

* ‖ Cinnămeus, a, um. adj. [*à* cinnamum] *Smelling of cinnamon*, Apul. Met. 5. p. 354.

* Cinnămōlŏgus, i. m. [ex κίνναμον cinnamum, & λέγω colligo] *A bird in Arabia, that makes her neſt of cinnamon*, Plin. 10, 33.

* Cinnămōmĭnus, a, um. adj. [*à ſeq.* cinnamomum] *Made of cinnamon*, Plin. 13, 1. edit. Hard.

* Cinnămōmum, i. n. [κιννάμωμον, Gr.] *The cinnamon tree*, or *cinnamon itſelf*, Plin. 12, 19. &

* Cinnămum, i. [κίνναμον, Gr. ab Hebr קנמון] *Idem*, Ov. Met. 15, 399. Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar. 95.

Cinnăris, is. f. *An herb which is a remedy againſt poiſon to the ſtag*, or *hart*, Plin. 8, 7.

‖ Cinnus, is. m. [νεῦμα, Gr. cinnum] *A minglemangle, or gallimaufry of ſeveral things together; a hotch-potch*, or *miſh-maſh; a medley*, Cic. *in* Orat. c. 6. reſtituente Gruter. *ex* Non. 1, 295. locum antè depravatum. ‖ Alſo *a kind of potion made up of divers ſorts of liquor*, Non. *A rolling*, or *plaiting of the hair in locks, and curls*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32. *Ubi tamen mel. libb. hab.* cincinnos.

‖ Cinxia Juno [*à* cingendo, quòd ſponſus ſolveret cingulum novæ nuptæ] *Arnob.*

* ‖ Cĭnȳra, æ. f. Vulg. int. [κινύρα, Gr. Heb. כנור, qu. à κινυρὸς, i. e. οἰκτρὸς, lamentabilis, *Heſ.*] *A harp*, or *cittern; a muſical inſtrument with ten ſtrings, uſed at funerals for melancholy tunes.* It was played upon with a quill, or bow, *Joſeph.*

* Cio, īre, īvi, tum. [à κίω, eo, *i. e.* ire facio, moveo, κινέω, ſignif. & dividere. à σχίω, i. e. σχίζω, unde † *erctum non citum.* i.e. patrimonium non diviſum, *Donat.*] *To ſtir, call*, or *excite.* Ea res aut cit alvum, aut movet febrem, *Col.* 6, 5.

‖ Ciphra, æ. f. [à ספירה, *i. e.* numerus] *A cipher*, or *note in numbering.*

Cippus, i. m. (1) *A paliſado*, or *ſharp ſtake.* (2) ‖ *Wooden ſhackles to put the feet of offenders in.* (3) *A grave-ſtone*, or *monument.* (4) ‖ *A little hill*, or *mark, called a barrow*, or *goal.* (1) Cæſ. B. G. 7, 73. (2) Vet. Gloſſ. ποδοδάκνη, ſic interpretatur. *Auct.* ad *Heren.* 1, 13. & *Cic.* de *Inventione* 2, 50. ſoleas ligneas *vocant.* (3) Levior cippus nunc imprimit oſſa? *Perſ.* 1, 37. (4) *Val. Prob. de notis*, CIPP. Cippus, *id eſt*, terminus. *Vet. inſcript.* TERMINAVIT. RIPAM. R. R. PROXIMO. CIPPO.

* Circa, præp. cum acc. [*à* circum] *About.* It is ſaid, (1) *Of time.* (2) *Place.* (3) *Perſons.* (4) *Thing.* (5) *With one*, or *in his company.* (6) *Concerning.* (7) *About*, more, or leſs. (8) *Nigh*, or *near, to; hard by.* (9) *In.* (1) Circa luſtra decem, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 6. (2) Circa Capuam, *Cic. Rull.* 1, 7. (3) Urgeris turbâ circum te ſtante, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 135. (4) Circa ſingulas heminas, *Celſ.* 7, 15. (5) Circa regem erat, & Phrygum turba, & Macedonum, *Curt.* 3, 3. (6) Varia circa hæc opinio, *Plin.* 8, 16. (7) Circa H. S. vicies, *Suet.* in *Claud.* 6. (8) Circa caprificos ferus innoxius alioqui, *Plin.* (9) Circa omnia defecerunt, *Liv.* Animus eſt circa campos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 5. ¶ Circa Demetrium, *About, near*, or *in, his time*, Quint. 1, 4. ☞ Ponitur adverbialiter, *Every where, round about.* Hoſtes, exhauſto circà omni agro, ad ultimum inopiæ venturos ſciebat, *Liv.*

* Circæa, *ſc.* herba, [*à* Circe] *The herb called nightſhade*, Plin. 27, 8.

* Circæum, i. n. [*à* Circe] herba quæ & *mandragora* dic. *Plin.* 25, 13.

* ‖ Circănea, avis, quæ volans circuitum facit, *Feſt.* *Any kind of bird, that fetches a compaſs in flying; a kite.*

* Circenſes, *ſc.* ludi, *Juv.* [à *circo* magno, in quo agitari ſolebant] *Games*, or *exerciſes, of wreſtling, runing*, &c. kept by the Romans in a large place, called the *circus.* Alſo *runing with great horſes, tilts, barriers, juſts*, or *tournaments*, were ſo called. ☞ *Agitatores circenſes in quaternas factiones diſpeſcebantur, quæ & diverſo veſtitu, diverſas anni horas repræſentarent*, ſc. *praſina ver, ruſſea æſtatem, alba autumnum, & veneta hiemem. Domitianus duas alias addidit, purpuream, & auratam, quæ tamen non duraſſe videntur; cùm de illis poſtea ſit altum ſilentium.*

* Circenſis, e. adj. [*à* circus] *Of*, or *belonging to, the* circus, or *place of exerciſe*, Mart. 14, 160.

† Circērus, i. m. *A great hoy*, or *galley*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 42. ☞ al. leg. *cercurum.*

* Circes, ĭtis. m. [circus] (1) ‖ *A hoop*, or *ring, of iron*, or *braſs.* (2) *Any hoop*, or *ring.* (3) *A ſort of olives.* (1) Feſt. (2) Varr. (3) Col. 5, 8.

* Circĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* circino] *An orbicular motion, a turning round, a meaſuring with compaſſes*, Vitr. 3, 3. & 9, 6.

* ‖ Circĭnātò, adv. *By turning round, in faſhion of a compaſs*, Lex. *ex* Plin.

* Circĭnātus, a, um. part. *Compaſſed, rounded*, Plin. 16, 23. ¶ ‖ Circinatum tympanum, *The mariners compaſs*, Jun. † *Amuſſim*, quod eſt ap. *Vitruv.* ab hâc notione propiùs abeſſe videtur.

* Circĭno, as. act. [*à* circinus] *To make a circle, to compaſs round, to turn round.* Circinare auras, *Ov. Met.* 2, 721. Conf. Plin. 17, 12.

* Circĭnor, āris. paſſ. *To be meaſured*, or *drawn, by a compaſs*, Plin. 16, 38.

* Circĭnus, i. m. [*à* circus] (1) *An inſtrument called a compaſs, a pair of compaſſes.* (2) Alſo *the ſhingles, a diſeaſe*, which, if it go round the body, kills a man. (1) Plin. 2, 15. (2) Id. 3, 33.

* ‖ Circĭtellus, i. m. [dim. *à* circes, circitis, *i. e.* circus, *ſive* circulus] *A little hoop, a wreath, a wiſp*, or the like, *to put upon one's head, to carry any thing on.* Vulg. *ceſticilus*, Salm. *ap.* Feſt.

* Circĭter, præp. cum acc. [*à* circa] *About, nigh unto.* It denotes, (1) *Time.* (2) *Place.* (3) *Number.* (1) Circiter cal. affuturus videtur, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4. (2) Loca hæc circiter excidit mihi, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 8. (3) Circiter decem millia, *Liv.* ☞ Adverbialiter. Circiter pars quarta armis inſtructa erat, *Sall. B. C.* 59.

* Circĭtes, circuli *ex* ære facti, *Feſt.* It. genus oleæ, *Col.* 5, 7. *Vid.* Circes.

* ‖ Circĭtor, ōris. m. [*à* circum & eo, *Priſcian. qu.* circuitor] *A walker*, or *ſtroller.* (1) *One that walks about to look to a ground, one that goes the round at night.* ¶ Dux circitorum, *The captain of the watch*, Veg. ſi locus citatus ſanus ſit. (2) Alſo *one who carried about clothes from the drapers, woollen*, or *linen, and ſold them*, Ulp. ☞ Sed in utroque loco aliqui leg. *circuitores:* unus Cod. *circatores* in ſecundâ notione.

* Circius, i. m. *Sen.* & Cercius, *Cato* in 3. Orig. [Si latina vox eſt, à *circum;* ob turbinem, & vertiginem, *Gell.* ſi Celtica, à Brit. *cyrch*, i. e. *impetus, violentia*, Camd.] *A vehement ſouthern wind, blowing out of France through Italy.* Vid. Plin. 2, 47.

* Circlus, i. m. *per Sync. pro* circulus. *A hoop*, &c. Virg. Geor. 3, 166.

* ‖ Circo, as. act. *to go about, to compaſs*, or *ſearch about.* Circoque ſonantia lymphis, *Propert.*

4, 10, 35. uti reſtituit *Joſ. Scal.* ubi vulgò *circaque* leg.

* Circus, i. m. [à κίρκος, Gr.] *A kind of hawk lame of one foot*, Plin. 10, 8.

* Circueo, *vel* Circumeo, īre, īvi, ĭtum. [à circum & eo] *To go about*, Cic. Fam. 10, 30. Inde ſonus geminas mihi circuit auras, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 26.

* Circuĭtio *vel* Circumĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab eodem*] (1) *A circuit.* (2) *A going the round in a city, or camp.* (3) *A fetching a compaſs, or arguing by Sorites.* (4) *A going about the buſh, a long preamble.* (1) Appenninus pertingit circuitionibus contra fretum, *Vitr.* 2, 10. (2) Circuitio, ac cura ædilium plebi erat, *Liv.* 3, 6. (3) Ergo hic circuitione quâdam tollens Deos, &c. *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 17. (4) = Quid opus eſt circuitione, & anfractu? *Id. de Div.* 2, 61.

* ‖ Circuĭtor, ōris. m. (1) *A walker of the rounds, that goes about at night to ſee all is ſafe; the watch.* (2) Alſo *he that goes about the ſtreets to ſell clothes, a pedlar.* (1) Veg. l. 3. (2) Ulp. *Vid.* Circitor.

* Circuĭtus, a, um. part. *Gone about*, or *compaſſed round.* Caſtra circuita, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 25, templa, *Suet. Neron.* 19. Orbem circuitis cornibus alligat, *Sen. Med.* 98.

* Circuĭtus, ûs. m. *A compaſs*, or *circuit*; *a going about.* ¶ = Circuitus, & ambitus verborum, *Cic.* *A period*, Orat. 61. Longiore circuitu redeunt febres, *Celſ.* 3, 5. *Vid.* Circumitus.

* Circŭlans, tis. part. *Turning his head round, ſtareing about him, and not minding what is ſaid*, Cic. de Clar. Or. 54.

* ‖ Circŭlāris, e. adj. *Round, circular*, or *belonging to a circle.* ¶ Circularis ſcientia, *All the arts, and ſciences*, Vulgò. Cujus tamen compoſ. *ſemicircularis*, ap. *Col.* 5, 2. & *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 20.

* Circŭlātim, adv. *Circle-wiſe, round about*; *in a circle*, or *ring*, Suet. Cæſ. 84, 8. ‡ In orbem, *Cic.*

* Circŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. [à circulo, *i. e.* circumeo] (1) *Any hawker for gain.* (2) ‖ *A fortune-teller.* (3) *A mountebank, a quack.* (1) Aſin, Pollio, Cic. Ep. 10, 32. (2) Vid. vet. Schol. *Juv.* 6, 590. (3) Celſ. 5, 27.

* Circŭlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſtrollers, mountebanks*, &c. ¶ Sermo circulatorius, *Such talk as jugglers, and ſuch like lewd fellows, uſe.* Circulatoria jactatio, *Quint.* 2, 4.

* Circŭlātrix, īcis. f. [à circulator] *A ſhe-gypſy*, &c. *a ſtroller*, or *one who lives by acting drolls, and ſhowing tricks among the people.* Circulatrix lingua, *pro* petulanti, & maledicâ, *Mart.* 10, 3, 2.

* Circŭlo, as. [à circulus] (1) *To Environ, to compaſs about, to Encircle.* (2) *To turn the head about, to ſtare round, and not mind what is ſaid.* (1) Col. 12. (2) Videt oſcitantem judicem, nonnunquam etiam circulantem, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 54.

* Circŭlor, āris. dep. (1) *To meet in companies, to run to and fro.* (2) *To hawk about, to ſtrell*, as pedlars, mountebanks, &c. (1) Totis caſtris milites circulari, & dolere hoſtem ex manibus demitti, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 64. (2) Sen. Ep. 88.

* Circŭlus, i. m. [dim. à circus] (1) *An orb, circle*, or *compaſs.* (2) *A ring*, or *round chain.* (3) *A hoop.* (4) *An aſſembly*, or *company, of men ſtanding*, or *ſiting, together in a round.* (5) Alſo *a kind of a round cake.* (6) ‖ *A plain figure with a round circumference, to which all the lines drawn from the centre are equal.* (1) = Circulos ſuos, orbeſque conficiunt ſtellæ, *Cic. Som. Scip.* 3. (2) Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 539. (3) Circulis vaſa cingere, *Plin.* 14, 21. (4) = Nec ignoro in conviviis, & circulis iſta incurſari, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 54. (5) Varr. *de* LL. 4, 22. (6) Sipont.

* Circùm, præp. cum. acc. [à circus, *i. e.* ambitus] (1) *About, round about.* (2) *With*, or *in company with.* (1) Legatio circum inſulas miſſa, *Liv.* 42, 5. (2) Paucæ quæ circum illam eſſent, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 33. ☞ Adverbialiter: Anna, vides toto properari littore circùm, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 416. 𝔛 *Circa* temporis eſt, & loci; *circiter* temporis, & numeri, & rarò loci; circum ſemper loci, *Cal.* Sed aliq. fallit. ☞ *Circum* in comp. ante *c, q, t, d,* & *f*, mutat *m* in *n*; *ut* circuncido, circunquaque, circuntuli, circundo, circunfero, in quibus tamen etiam *m* ſcribi poteſt.

* ‖ Circumactio, ōnis. f. verb. [à circumago] *A turning round*, Gell. 17, 20. & Vitr. 9, 9.

* Circumactus, a, um. part. *Turned round.* Circumacto anno, *Liv.* 3, 8, & 6, 1. ☞ Vertente anno, *Cic.* Circumactis equis, *Curt.* 3, 27.

* Circumactus, ûs. m. verb. *A turning round*, Plin. 29, 9.

* Circumăgendus, a, um. part. *To whirl*, or *be whirled, about.* In circumagendis equis, *Curt.* 3, 27.

* Circumăgens, tis. part. *Whirling about, turning round*, Liv. 4.

Circumaggĕrātus, a, um. part. *Heaped about*, Liv. ¶ Circumaggeratæ radices, *Covered over*, Plin. 19, 5.

Circumaggĕro, as. act. *To heap*, or *caſt a heap about*, Col. 5, 11.

* Circumăgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [*ex* circùm & ago] (1) *To turn round.* (2) *To turn*, or *wheel, about.* (3) *To purſue, chaſe*, or *drive one about.* (4) Meton. *To make free.* (1) In ipſo conatu rerum circumaget ſe annus, *Liv.* 9, 18. (2) Priuſquam circumagerent frenis equos, *Liv.* 1, 24. (3) Nec vulneratum, & ferè ſeminecem circumagere deſtiterunt, *Curt.* (4) Qui ſervit philoſophiæ ſtatim circumagitur, *Sen. Ep.* 8.

* Circumăgor, i. actus. paſſ. *To be carried*, or *whirled, about.* Meton. *To be made free*: becauſe when the citizens were made free by the mayor, the beadle uſed to turn them round. ¶ Nîl opus eſt te circumagi; *You need not go round*, or *out of your way*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 16. *Vid.* Circumago.

‖ Circumambŭlo, as. act. cum accuſ. *To walk round about*, Paul. J. C.

* Circumăro, as. act. *To plough round about*, Plin. 18, 3. Liv. 2, 10.

‖ Circumaſpĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, act. *To look round about*, Plin. 8, 33. Si locus mendâ vacet. ‡ Circumſpicio, *Cic.*

† Circumcæsūra, æ. f. *The ſeting out of images, reſembling the dead, at funerals*, Lucr. 3, 220.

Circumcīdānĕus, a, um. adj. *Cut about.* ¶ Circumcidaneum muſtum, *Wine of the laſt preſſing*, Cato.

Circumcīdendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be cut*, or *pared, off.* (2) Met. *To be forbiden*, or *debarred the uſe of.* (1) Latera ſcrobis circumcidenda, *Col.* 5, 9. (2) In dentium dolore vinum ex toto circumcidendum eſt, *Celſ.* 4, 20.

Circumcīdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [à circùm & cædo] (1) *To cut*, or *pare, about.* (2) ‖ *To cut off the foreſkin.* (3) *To lop*, or *prune, trees.* (4) Met. *To ſhorten*, or *take off.* (5) *To take away, to forbid.* (1) Corticem circumcidito, *Varr.* (2) Ap. Eccleſ. (3) Ars agricolarum circumcidit, amputat, erigit, *Cic.* (4) Circumcidere multitudinem ſententiarum, *Id. Acad.* 4. (5) Vinum ex toto circumcidendum eſt, *Celſ.*

Circumcingens, tis. part. *Compaſſing round*, Celſ. 11, 15.

Circumcingo, ĕre, xi, tum. act. *To compaſs round*, Sil. 10, 2.

* Circumcirca, adv. [*comp. ex duobus præpp.* circum & circa] *Round about, on every ſide.* Cœpi regiones circumcirca proſpicere, *Sulp.* ad *Cic. Ep.* 4, 5.

Circumcīsè, adv. *Briefly, in few words*, Suet. *de* clar. Rhet. 6.

‖ Circumcīſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à circumcido] *Circumciſion, a cuting off of the foreſkin*, Lactant. ‡ Præputii amputatio.

† Circumcīsītium muſtum, *id. quod* circumcidaneum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 54.

‖ Circumcīſor, ōris. m. verb. [à circumcido] *One that clips*, or *cuts, about*, Cod.

Circumcīsūra, æ. f. *A cuting*, or *inciſion.* Arbores à circumciſurâ ſiccatæ, fideliores, *Plin.* 16, 40.

Circumcīſus, a, um. part. (1) *Pruned, lop*. (2) Met. *Cut*, or *pared, away*; *avoided.* (3) *Short.* (4) *Circumciſed.* (1) Quod circumciſis vinaceis profluxerit, *Plin.* 14, 23. (2) Circumciſâ inanitate, & errore, *Cic.* Diligenter unguibus circumciſis, *Celſ.* 7, 26. Circumciſâ omni negotioſa actione, *Id.* 4. 25. (3) = Quid tam circumciſum, tam breve, quàm hominis vita longiſſima? *Plin.* (4) Circumciſus quarundam gentium more, *Celſ.* 7, 25.

* Circumclaudo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* circùm & claudo] *To encloſe round*, or *hem in on every ſide*; *to environ*, or *compaſs round about*, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 30.

* Circumclaudor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be encloſed*, &c. Ne duobus circumclauderetur exercitibus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 30.

* Circumclūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* circum & claudo] *To encloſe round, to encompaſs, to hem in*, Plin. ¶ Circumcludere vas argento ab labris, *To tip it with ſilver*, Cæſ. B. G. 6, 28.

* Circumclūdor, i. paſſ. *To be encloſed round.* Celeriter equitatu cohortibuſque circumcluditur, *Hirt. B. H.* 38.

* Circumclūſus, a, um. part. *Shut and cloſed in.* Ille conſiliis, laboribus, periculiſque meis, circumcluſus eſt, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 7.

Circumcŏlo, ĕre, ui, cultum. [*ex* circùm & colo] *To dwell*, or *inhabit round about*, or *nigh, ſome place.* Qui circumcolunt paludem, *Liv.* 31, 41.

‖ Circumcŏlumnium, i. n. *A place ſet about with pillars, a cloyſter, a piazza*, Sipont. ‡ *Cic. Varr.* & *Suet. uſi ſunt* periſtylium.

* Circumculco, as. act. [*ex* circùm & calco] *To trample all over*, Col. 5, 6.

Circumcurrens ars. [*dict.* quòd circa omnem materiam currat] *An art not limited to any certain matter, but converſant about every thing*, Quint. 2, 22.

Circumcurſans, tis. part. *Runing about.* Circumcurſans huc illùc ſæpe Cupido, *Catull.* 69, 132.

Circumcurſo, as. freq. *To run up and down*, or *hither and thither.* Huc, illùc circumcurſa, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 1.

* Circumdandus, a, um. part. *To be ſurrounded*, Celſ. 8, 10.

* ‖ Circumdătio, ōnis. f. verb. *The puting on*, or *wearing of, apparel*, Vulg. Interp. 1. Pet. 3, 3.

* Circumdătus, a, um. part. [à circumdor] *Compaſſed, environed.* ¶ Armis circumdatus, *Armed, clad in armour*, Virg. Æn. 9, 462. Palla circumdata, *Put about one*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 92.

* Circumdo, as, dĕdi, dătum. act. [*ex* circùm & do] *To compaſs about*; *to environ*, or *encloſe*; *to claſp faſt about.* Animum circumdedit corpori Deus, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 6. § Circumdato me brachiis, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 16. brachia collo, *Ov. Met.* 6, 479. Exercitum omnem longo agmine circumdat hoſtium caſtris, *Liv.* 3, 28.

Circumdūco, ĕre, xi. act. (1) *To lead about.* (2) ‖ *To aboliſh*, or *eraſe*; *to cancel*, or *draw a line all through*; *to deface.* (3) *To lead one out of the way, to cheat, to impoſe upon.* (1) § Placuit victorem circumducere exercitum, *Liv.* 8, 13. Iſtum, puer, circumduce haſce ædes, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 157. (2) Ap. JCC. (3) Per doctos dolos eam circumducam lepidulè, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 115. § Circumducere aliquem argento, *Id. Pœn.* 5, 2, 16. ¶ Circumducere diem, *To ſpend the day*, Suet.

Circumdūcor, i. paſſ. *To be led round about.* Per cœtus epulantium circumduceretur, *Suet. Cal.* 32.

Circumductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bringing round.* (2) *An amplification.* (3) *A circumference.* (4) Met. *A cheating*, or *chouſeing, cozening.* (1) Circumductiones aquæ, *Vitruv.* 8, ult. (2) Quint. 9, 4. (3) Circumductio ſphæræ, *Hyg.* 1, 2. (4) Nec pueri ſuppoſitio, nec argenti circumductio, *Plaut. Capt. ſub finem.*

Circumductum, περίοδος, Quint.

Circumductus, a, um. part. (1) *Surrounded.* (2) *Wraped,* or *muffled.* (1) § Orbes habet circumductos, majores minoribus, *Sen.* (2) Exit è balineis, circumductus pallio, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 16.

Circumductus, ûs. m. *A circumference, a winding about,* Quint. 1, 10.

* Circŭmeo, īre, īvi. act. [*ex* circùm & eo] (1) *To go about,* or *round about.* (2) *To encircle, to encompaſs, to environ,* or *ſurround.* (1) Unà nobiſcum circumiêrunt, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 11. (2) Hederæ circumiêre caput, *Propert.* 2, 5, 26.

* Circŭmeor, īri. paſſ. *To be beſet, encompaſſed, encircled,* or *compaſſed about.* Qui ſe totius belli fluctibus circumiri, quàm illum aut regredi, aut progredi, maluit, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 9.

Circŭmĕquĭto, as. act. *To ride about.* Duas turmas circumequitare mœnia jubet, *Liv.* 10, 34.

‖ Circumerro, as. act. *To move up and down about one,* Lex. *ex* Sen.

* Circŭmeundus, a, um. part. *To be gone about.* Metaque ferventi circumeunda rota, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 397.

* Circumfĕrens, tis. part. *Turning round.* Diu arma circumferens, *Curt.* 6, 1. Circumferens inde truces minaciter oculos ad proceres, *Liv.* 2, 10.

* ‖ Circumfĕrentia, æ. f. *A circumference, circuit,* or *compaſs,* Apul. ✝ Extremitas, *Cic. Univ.* 15.

* Circumfĕro, tŭli. act. [*ex* circùm & fero] (1) *To carry about,* or *in a round.* (2) Met. *To report.* (3) *To purify by luſtration.* (1) Codicem circumfer, oſtende, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 42. (2) Fama hæc nulla circumfert, *Plin.* (3) Ter ſocios purâ circumtulit undâ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 229.

* Circumfĕror, erri, lātus. paſſ. (1) *To be carried round.* (2) Met. *To be reported.* (1) Sol circumfertur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 45. (2) Philippi factum circumfertur, *Col.* 8, 16.

Circumfirmandus, a, um. part. *To be upheld,* or *ſupported, round.* Vitis quadrato circumfirmanda eſt agmine, *Col.* 4, 17.

Circumfirmo, as. act. *To fortify, and make ſtrong, on all ſides*; *to ſupport,* Col. 4, 17.

Circumflans, tis. part. *Blowing on all ſides.* Circumflantibus auſtris, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 42.

Circumflecto, ĕre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To bend about, to fetch a compaſs.* (2) ‖ *To circumflect a word*; as Μοῦσα, Mûſa. (1) Longos circumflectere curſus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 131. (2) Ap. Gramm.

Circumflexio, ōnis. f. *A turning about,* Macr. Som. Scip. 1, 12.

Circumflexus, a, um. part. *Bowed,* or *bended, about.* Secula circumflexa, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 391. ‖ Circumflexus, *ſc.* accentus. *The circumflex accent,* in grammar.

Circumflo, as. act. *To blow on all ſides.* Circumflantibus auſtris, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 42. Met. Ventis invidiæ circumflari, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 41.

Circumfluo, ĕre, xi. act. (1) *To flow about.* (2) *To abound.* (3) *To come together.* (1) Oppidum circumfluit amnis, *Plin.* 5, 29. (2) = Rebus circumfluere, atque abundare, *Cic. Parad.* 1. (3) Variæ undique gentes circumfluxêre, *Plin.*

Circumfluus, a, um. adj. (1) *That flows,* or *runs, about.* (2) *Flowed about.* (1) Tellus præcincta circumfluo mari, *Plin.* 3, 66. (2) Urbs circumflua ponto, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 442. Circumflua Atheſi Verona, *Sil.* 8, 596.

Circumfŏdio, ĕre, di, ſſum. act. *To dig about.* Platanos circumfodere, *Sen. Ep.* 12. *Et* circumfodior, paſſ. *To be diged about,* Plin. 17, 18. Olivetum debet bidentibus altè circumfodiri, *Col.* 5, 9.

Circumfŏrāneus, a, um. adj. (1) *That goes up and down.* (2) *That is carried about the market.* (1) ¶ Circumforaneus medicus, *A mountebank that goes about the country,* Modeſt. Pharmacopola circumforaneus, *One that ſells ointments about the ſtreets,* Cic. *pro Cluent* 14. (2) ¶ Circumforaneum æs, *Intereſt-money,* Id. Att. 2, 1.

Circumfŏrātus, a, um, part. *Bored round.* Stipite ab imâ parte circumforato, *Plin.* 17, 27. à

‖ Circumfŏro, as. ſi fortè legatur, *To bore round.*

Circumfoſſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that digeth,* or *delveth, about*; *a pioneer,* Plin. 17, 24.

Circumfoſsūra, æ. f. verb. *A diging about the roots of trees.* Cupreſſus aſpernatur circumfoſſuram, *Plin.* 17, 26.

* ‖ Circumfrĕmens, tis. part. *Rageing, and roaring, all about,* Amm. *à*

* ‖ Circumfrĕmo, ĕre, ui. act. [*ex* circùm & fremo] *To chirp, chatter,* or *make a noiſe about.* Circumfremunt nidos inanes aviculæ, *Sen. Marc.* 7.

Circumfrĭco, as. act. *To rub all over.* Labia doliorum circumfrices, *Cato, R. R.* 26.

Circumfulgeo, ēre, ſi. *To ſhine round about on every ſide,* Plin. 2, 37.

Circumfundo, ĕre, fūdi, ſum. act. (1) *To pour,* or *ſhed, about.* (2) *To encompaſs.* (1) Amurcam cum aquâ ad oleam circumfundito, *Cato.* (2) Circumfundit aër terram, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 6.

Circumfundor, di, fūſus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſhed,* or *run over,* as water does, when it boils. (2) *To be ſurrounded.* (3) *To ſurround.* (4) *To be routed,* or *ſlain.* (1) Cùm fervet *(lac)* ne circumfundatur, *Plin.* 28, 9. (2) Cernis ut armatâ circumfundare coronâ? *Sil.* 7, 308. (3) Irruimus, denſis & circumfundimur armis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 383. (4) *Vid.* Circumfuſus, No. 3.

‖ Circumfūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſprinkling,* or *pouring, about,* Oroſ.

Circumfūſus, a, um. part. (1) *Compaſſed about.* (2) *Compaſſing about, lying round about.* (3) *Routed, ſlain.* (1) Circumfuſus Stoicorum libris, *Cic.* (2) Circumfuſo pendebat in aëre tellus, *Ov.* 1, 12. Undique circumfuſi egregiè ſe tuebantur, *Curt.* 3, 11, 4. Cirumfuſa multitudo in concionis modum, *Liv.* 2, 28. (3) Circumfuſis magnâ ex parte hoſtibus, *Id.* 4.

* Circumgĕlātus, a, um. part. *Frozen all over,* Plin. 13, 23.

Circumgĕmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. act. *To groan, roar,* or *make a lamentable noiſe, round about.* Cum acc. ¶ Circumgemit urſus ovile, *Roars about,* Hor. Epod. 16, 51.

Circumgeſto, as. act. *To carry about with him,* Cic. *ad Q. fratr.* 1, 2.

‖ Circumglŏbo, as. *Puto non leg.* *To gather in heaps,* or *lumps.* *Sed* circumglobatus, *Plin.* 9, 47.

Circumgrĕdior, i. dep. *To march round about,* Tac. Ann. 12, 28.

‖ Circumgreſſus, ûs. m. *A going about,* or *fetching a compaſs,* Amm. 22, 2.

‖ Circumhŭmātus, a, um. adj. *Haveing earth caſt about it, earthed, intered,* Amm.

Circumjăcens, tis. part. *Lying round about.* Ingenti luxu provinciæ & circumjacentium populorum, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 72.

Circumjăceo, ēre. act. *To lie about.* Quæ circumjacent Europæ, *Liv.* 37, 54.

Circumjectu, abl. *A laying,* or *covering, round,* Plin. 11, 51.

Circumjectus, a, um. part. *Laid, caſt, ſituate,* or *made, about.* ¶ Circumjecta muris ædificia, *Buildings erected about the walls,* Liv. 9, 28. Circumjecta urbi loca, *Laying near about, adjacent,* Id. 34, 28. Circumjecta nemora, *Curt.* 3, 10.

* Circŭmiens, euntis. part. *Going round.* His eques inſtructus perterrita mœnia luſtrat More lupi clauſas circumeuntis oves, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 2, 20.

Circumjĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum. [*ex* circùm & jacio] *To caſt all about,* or *on every ſide.* ¶ Circumjicere vallum, *To make a trench round about,* Liv. 35, 4. Rotundo ambitu circumjicere, *To make it round,* or *compaſs it about,* Cic. *de* Univerſ. 8.

* ‖ Circŭmĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* circumeo] *A going about*; *the compaſs,* or *reach, of a river,* Amm.

* Circŭmĭtūrus, a, um, part. *About to go round.* A fronte & tergo circumiturus hoſtem, *Sil.*

* Circŭmĭtus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* circumeo] *A going about the fartheſt way.* Quidam circumitu rupes petivêre, *Curt.* 3, 11, 19.

Circumlābens, ntis, part. [*à* circumlabor] *Slideing,* or *glideing, round about.* Proſpectumque dedit circulabentis Olympi, *Luc.* 6, 484.

Circumlambo, ĕre, bi. *To lick about,* Plin. 11, 37.

‖ Circumlātro, as. act. *To bark round about one, to rail, and bawl, at one,* Amm. ✝ Convicior.

* Circumlātus, a, um. part. [*à* circumferor] *Carried about,* Plin. 29, 5.

* Circumlăvo, as, lāvi, lōtum, & lăvātum. [*ex* circùm & lavo] *To waſh,* or *flow, round about.* Ægyptum Nilus circumlavat, *Hyg. Fab.* 276.

Circumlĭgo, as. act. *To tie about.* Lignum ſtupâ circumligant, *Liv.* 21, 8. aliquem umbrâ, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 577. ulnis, *Id. Ach.* 1, 172.

Circumlĭnio, īre, īvi, ītum. (1) *To anoint,* or *beſmear, a thing all over.* (2) Per Met. *To lard a diſcourſe.* (1) Circumlinire alveos fimo, *Plin.* 17, 14. (2) Argumenta ad dicendum tenuiora extrinſecùs adductis rebus circumliniunt, *Quint.* 12, 9.

Circumlĭnītus, a, um. part. *Beſmeared about, painted round on the borders,* Col. 12, 43.

Circumlĭno, ĕre, līvi, lēvi, & lini, lĭtum. act. *To anoint,* or *daub, all over.* Circulinere oculum, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 88. aliquid oleo, balſamo, &c. *Col.* 12, 43.

Circumlĭnor, i, tus. paſſ. *To be ſmeared,* or *daubed, about.* Circumlini favos fimo bubulo utiliſſimum, *Plin.* 21, 14.

Circumlĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An anointing about.* (2) Alſo *a poliſhing, burniſhing,* or *puting the laſt hand to a picture,* or *piece of painting*; *the finiſhing work.* (1) Plin. 24, 7. (2) Id. 35, 11.

Circumlĭtus, a, um. part. *Anointed round about.* ¶ Auro circumlitus, *Waſhed over with gold, gilt,* Ov. Met. 11, 136. Saxa muſco circumlita, *Grown over with moſs,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7. Facies ſuco circumlita, *Lucr.* 2, 744.

* Circumlŏcūtio, ōnis. f. (1) *A periphraſis.* (2) *A fetch,* or *compaſs, of words*; *a circumlocution,* or *beating about the buſh.* (1) Quicquid ſignificari breviùs poteſt, & cum ornatu latiùs excenditur, ſanè orationis aptum virtuti, circumlocutio, *Quint.* 8, 6. (2) Apul. apol. *p.* 845. ✝ Circuitus, anfractus, *Cic.*

* Circumlŏquens, ntis. part. *Speaking by way of circumlocution,* Auſon. Epigr. 158, 15.

* Circumlŏquor, i. quūtus, & cūtus, dep. *unde* circumloquens; part. [*ex* circùm & loquor] *Auſon. Eidyll.* 168.

Circumlūcens, tis. part. *Glareing, glittering,* or *ſhineing, round.* Fortuna nimis circumlucens, *Sen. Marc.* 2.

* Circumluo, ĕre, ui, lūtum. act. [*ex* circùm & luo] *To waſh about.* Mari arcis pars major circumluitur, *Liv.* 25, 11. Rhenus amnis tergum ac latera circumluit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 12, 3.

* Circumlŭvio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* circùm & lavo] *The flowing,* or *compaſſing, about of waters,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 38.

* ‖ Circumlŭvium, i. n. *A flowing about,* Feſt. Jus prædiorum. *Vid.* JCC. ✝ Circumluvio, *Cic.*

Circummiſſus, a, um. part. *Sent round about.* § Jugo circummiſſus Veiens, *Liv.*

Circummitto, ĕre, ſi, act. *To ſend round about.* Qui caſtra Romana aggrederentur poſt montes circummiſit, *Liv.* 4, 18.

Circummittor, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be ſent all about.* Legationes in omnes partes circummittuntur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 63.

Circummœnio, īre, īvi, act. *To wall about,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 180.

Circummœnītus, a, um. part. *Walled,* or *encloſed, round about,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 4.

* Circummulcens, tis. part. *Gently touching,* or *licking.* Linguis ſerpentum circummulcentibus, *Plin.* 28, 3.

Circummulceo, ēre, ſi. act. [*ex* circùm & mulceo] *To ſtroke ſoftly,* or *gently, on every part,* Plin.

Circummūnio, īre, īvi. act. *To entrench, to ditch in all about.* Optimum eſt plantas circummunire caveis, *Col.* 5, 9. *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 18.

Circummūnior, īri, tus. paſſ. *To be tied,* or *bound, about,* Cæſ. B. G. 2, 30.

Circummūnītio, ōnis, f. verb. *The encloſing, or inveſting, of a place.* ¶ Id ne fieri poſſet, obſidione atque oppidi circummunitione fiebat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 19.

Circummunītus, a, um. part. (1) *Defended on every ſide.* (2) ‖ *Secured in priſon, guarded.* (1) Cæſ. B. C. 1, 84. (2) Lex. *ex* Plaut.

‖ Circummūrānus, a, um. adj. *About the walls,* Amm.

Circumnaſcens, tis. part. *Growing about,* Plin. 2, 103.

Circumnaſcor, i. nātus. dep. *To grow about,* Plin. 2, 103.

• Circumnāvĭgo, āre. [*ex* ci cùm & navigo] *To ſail round.* Claſſis oceani circumnavigavit ſinus, *Paterc.* 2, 106.

Circumobruo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum. act. *To cover over all about with earth,* or *to overlay,* Plin. 5, 17.

• Circumpactus, a, um. part. [*à* circumpangor] *Set round about,* as ſlips, or cions of trees, are, *Plin.* 17, 13.

Circumpădānus, a, um. adj. [*à* circùm & Padus] *Dwelling,* or *lying, about the river Po,* Liv. 21, 35. Vid. Propr.

• Circumpango, ĕre, pēgi, pactum. act. [*ex* circùm & pango] *To ſet,* or *plant, round,* or *all about,* Plin. 17, 13.

• ‖ Circumpăvio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* circùm & pavio] *To ram, beat,* or *knock, about*; *to pave all about.* ☞ Vix eſt in uſu præterquam in

• Circumpăvītus, a, um. part. *Paved, and rammed down, all over.* Area circumpavita, *Plin.* 12, 14.

• Circumpĕdes, um. pl. m. iidem qui & *à pedibus* dicuntur. *Pages,* or *lacqueys*; *waiters,* or *attendants at table.* Circumpedes homines formoſos, & literatos ſuos eſſe dicebat, *Cic. Varr.* 1, 36. ☞ *Sed, puto, rectiùs,* circa pedes *legitur, quomodo Gruterus edidit : nam & Curtius in hujus miniſterii deſcriptione* circa pedes *dixit,* 4, 15, 10.

• Circumplector, i, xus. [*ex* circùm & plecto] *To embrace, to ſurround, to encompaſs.* Undique eſt eas circumplexus, *Cic.* de *Univerſ.* 7.

• Circumplexus, a, um. part. (1) *Surrounding, environing.* (2) ‖ *Environed, ſurrounded.* (1) Stupet ipſe beatas Circumplexus opes, & parciùs imperat ignis, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 44. (2) Turris igni circumplexa, *Gell.* 15, 1.

• Circumplexus, ûs. m. verb. *A claſping,* or *embraceing, one another*; *a twineing round,* or *twiſting about,* Plin. 8, 11.

• Circumplĭcātus, a, um. part. *Twiſted about, entwined, enfolded.* Puer circumplicatus ſerpentis amplexu, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 36.

• Circumplico, as. act. [*ex* circùm & plico] *To fold,* or *wind, about*; *to roll,* or *wrap, about.* Tum eſſet oſtentum ſi anguem vectis circumplicaviſſet, *Cic. Div.* 2, 28.

Circumpōno, ĕre, ſui, ĭtum. act. *To lay,* or *put, all about,* Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 75.

Circumpōtātio, ōnis. f. *A quaffing,* or *drinking, round,* Cic. *de* Leg. 2, 24.

Circumpurgo, as. act. *To cleanſe round about,* Celſ. 5, 28.

• Circumrādo, ĕre, ſi, act. [*ex* circùm & rado] *To ſhave round, to ſcrape about*; cujus paſſivum manet

• Circumrādor, i, ſus. *To be ſcraped about.* Dens circumradi debet, *Celſ.* 7, 12.

• Circumrāſio, ōnis. f. *A ſhaveing,* or *ſcrapeing round about.* ¶ Circumraſio corticis, *The ſcrapeing off the bark,* Plin. 17, 26.

• Circumrāſus, a, um. part. *Shaved,* or *ſcraped, about,* Col. 4, 26.

Circumrētio, īre, īvi. act. *To entangle,* or *enſnare,* Lucr. 5, 1151.

Circumrētītus, a, um. part. (1) ‖ *Catched in a net.* (2) Met. *Entangled, hampered, hemed in.* (1) Mars, & Venus circumretiti fuerunt, *Arnob.* 5, 186. (2) Circumretitus frequentiâ populi, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58.

‖ Circumriguus, a, um. adj. *Watered round about,* Litt. *ex* Catull.

Circumrōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To gnaw about, to detract.* Met. Circumrodo quod devorandum eſt, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

Circumrōdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be gnawn, to be back-biten,* or *evil ſpoken off.* Dente Theonino cùm circumroditur, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 82.

‖ Circumrōrans, tis. part. *Sprinkling,* or *bedewing, round about,* Apul. p. 387.

‖ Circumrŏtor, āri. paſſ. *To be wheeled,* or *turned, about*; as in a mill, *Apul. p.* 278.

Circumſcalpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. ☞ Vix leg. *To ſcrape about.* Paſſ. Dentes radice circumſcalpi, *Plin.* 2, 5.

Circumſcărĭfico, as. act. *To ſcarify round about.* ☞ *Leg. quidem* circumſcarificatus. *Scarified round,* Plin. 22, 23.

• Circumſcindo, ĕre, ſcĭdi, ſciſſum. act. [*ex* circùm & ſcindo] *To cut round about,* Liv. 2, 55.

Circumſcrībendus, a, um. part. *To be circumſcribed, bounded,* &c. *Cic. Philip.* 13, 9.

Circumſcrībens, tis. part. *Circumſcribeing, concealing.* Facetis jocis ſacrilegium circumſcribens, *Juſt.* 39, 2.

Circumſcrībo, ĕre, pſi, tum. act. (1) *To draw a circle round.* (2) *To circumſcribe, limit,* or *bound.* (3) Met. *To compriſe briefly.* (4) *To cheat, cozen, over-reach,* or *circumvent.* (5) *To caſt out of office.* (1) Virgulâ ſtantem circumſcripſit, *Cic. Att.* 8, 8. (2) § Curriculum vitæ circumſcripſit nobis natura, *Id.* pro *C. Rab.* 10. (3) Laudes ejus circumſcribere eſt tam parcè tranſcurrere, *Sen. Helv.* 17. (4) = Et ſpoliare doces, & circumſcribere, *Juv.* 10, 222. (5) Parata de circumſcribendo adoleſcente ſententia conſularis, *Cic. Orat.* 59.

Circumſcriptè, adverb. *Cloſely, briefly.* Res definimus, circumſcriptèque complectimur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59.

Circumſcriptio, ōnis. f. (1) *An abounding,* or *limiting.* (2) *A cheating,* or *over-reaching.* (1) Circumſcriptio orationis & periodi, *Cic. Orat.* 61. (2) Emptiones falſas apertâ circumſcriptione feciſti, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 33.

Circumſcriptor, ōris. m. verb. *A cozener, a cheater, one that over-reaches,* Cic. Catil. 2, 4. Juv. 15, 136.

Circumſcriptus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Met. *Circumſcribed, confined.* (2) *Diſcarded, caſhiered, laid aſide.* (3) *Deceived, cozened, cheated.* (1) Fluvio Rubicone circumſcriptus, *Cic. Phil.* 6, 3. = Vis circumſcriptior, & adductior, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16. (2) Si tribunus plebis notatus, aut ſenatuſconſulto circumſcriptus ſit, *Cic. Att.* 7, 8. (3) = Captioſis interrogationibus circumſcripti, atque decepti, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 15.

Circumſĕco, as, ui, ctum. act. *To cut about,* Col. 7, 5.

Circumſĕcor, āris. paſſ. *To be cut round,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. 64.

Circumſectus, a, um. part. *Circumciſed,* as were the Jews, *Suet.* in *Domit.* 12, 26.

‖ Circumſĕcus, adv. *All about, on both ſides,* Apul. p. 157. † Utrinqueſecus, *Lucr.* 4, 937.

Circumſĕdeo, ēre, di, ſſum. act. (1) *To ſit round about.* (2) *To beſiege.* (1) Florentes amicorum turba circumſedet, *Sen. Ep.* 9. (2) Saguntum veſtri circumſedent exercitus, *Liv.* 3, 68.

Circumſĕdeor, ēri, ſſus. paſſ. *To be ſurrounded, to be beſieged,* Cic. Att. 9, 18.

Circumſēpio, īre, pſi, tum. act. *To encloſe,* or *hedge in.* ¶ Armatis corpus circumſepſit, *He got him a life-guard,* Liv. 1, 49.

Circumſeptus, a, um. part. *Hedged in,* &c. ¶ Cohortibus armatis circumſeptus, *Guarded with ſoldiers,* Cic. Stagnum maris inſtar circumſeptum ædificiis ad urbium ſpeciem, *Suet. Claud.* 31.

Circumſĕro, ĕre, vi, ătum. act. *To ſow,* or *plant, round about,* Plin. 21, 12.

Circumſĕror, i, ătus. paſſ. *To be planted about.* Geniſtas circumſeri alveariis gratiſſimum, *Plin.* 21, 12.

Circumſeſſio, ōnis. f. *A ſiting round about,* Varr. 1, 33.

Circumſeſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſurround,* Liv. 25, 13.

Circumſeſſus, a, um. part. *Beleaguered, ſurrounded, encompaſſed.* Met. Circumſeſſus lachrymis, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 2.

Circumſīdeo, ēre, ſēdi, ſeſſum, act. [*ex* circùm & ſedeo] *To beſet, beſiege, beleaguer,* or *block up,* Cic. Att. 9, 12. & Liv. 9, 2.

Circumſīdeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be inveſted.* Ut circumſideri arcem viderunt, *Curt.* 3, 1. Miſſus nuncius, qui circumſideri ipſos, & nî ſubveniretur, arctas res renunciaret, *Tac. H.* 3, 69, 70.

Circumſīdo, ĕre, ſeſſum. cum acc. *To lay ſiege to, to ſit about, to beleaguer,* or *inveſt, a place*; *to block it up.* Pliſtiam circumſidunt, *Liv.* 9, 21.

Circumſigno, as. act. *To mark all about,* Col. 5, 11.

Circumſīlio, īre, ui. neut. *To leap round about,* Juv. 10, 218.

Circumſiſtens, tis. part. *Standing round about.* Præfectus equitum cum paucis equitibus circumſiſtens, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 42.

Circumſiſto, ĕre, ſtĭti, ſtĭtum. act. cum acc. (1) *To ſtand about.* (2) *To gather about,* either *to aſſail.* (3) Or *defend.* (1) Dicere incipientem primores civitatis circumſiſtunt, *Liv.* (2) At feſſi tandem cives infanda furentem Armati circumſiſtunt, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 490. (3) Si qui, graviore vulnere accepto, equo deciderunt, circumſiſtebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 48.

Circumſiſtor, i. paſſ. *To be ſurrounded,* Apul. p. 600. Expectans, ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumſiſteretur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 43.

Circumſĭtus, a, um. adj. *Seated,* or *dwelling, round about.* Circumſita caſtra Turonas coërcent, *Luc.* 1, 437.

Circumſŏno, as. act. (1) *To ſound all about.* (2) *To ring again.* (1) Circumſonat hoſtes clamor, *Liv.* 3. (2) Aures meæ circumſonant iis vocibus, *Cic. Off.* 3, 2.

Circumſŏnor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſounded round about.* Circumſonari armis, *Ov. Tr.* 3, 3, 11.

Circumſŏnus, a, um. adj. *Sounding round about.* Circumſona turba canum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 722.

Circumpendens, tis. *Hanging round.* Aureâ lecticâ margaritis circumpendentibus recubat, *Curt.* 8, 30.

Circumſpectans, tis. part. *Looking,* or *viewing, round,* Ad *Heren.* 4. 49. Ignota omnia circumſpectantes, *Tac. Agr.* 32, 5.

‖ Circumſpectātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* circumſpecto] *A gazer, one that looketh about him on every ſide.* Pendet ab auct. ſeq.

Circumſpectātrix, īcis. f. *A ſtarer,* or *gazer*; *a woman, who looketh about on every ſide of her.* Circumſpectatrix cum oculis emiſſitiis, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 2.

Circumſpectè. adv. iùs. comp. *Adviſedly, circumſpectly, with good conſideration, warily,* Quint. 9, 2. Circumſpectè indutus, *Gell.* 1, 5. Circumſpectiùs donare, *Sen.* de *Ben.* 3, 14.

Circumſpectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* circumſpicio] *Adviſement, great conſideration, looking round about one, circumſpection.* = Ex circumſpectione, & accuratâ conſideratione, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 11.

Circumſpecto, as. act. (1) *To look about.* (2) *To conſider a thing diligently.* (1) In paſtu circumſpectant beſtiæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. Circumſpectare patriciorum vultus, *Liv.* 3, 37. (2) = Itaque dubitans, circumſpectans, hæſitans, &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 30.

Circumſpector, āri. paſſ. *To be viewed round.* Tectum & parietes circumſpectabantur, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 69, 5.

Circumſpectus, a, um. adj. ex part. ſſimus. ſup. (1) Act. *Wiſe, prudent.* (2) *Wary, circumſpect, watchfull.* (3) Paſſ. *Regarded, conſidered, duly weighed,* ſed rariùs. (1) = Circumſpectiſſimus, & prudentiſſimus princeps, *Suet. Tib.* 21. (2) Solennia ſunt omnibus circumſpectis, ut mancipia recognoſcant, *Col.* 1, 8. ℨ Debent in cuſtodiâ vigilaces conſpici, nec erronei, ſed aſſidui, & circumſpecti magìs quàm temerarii, *Col. de canibus loq.* Homo circumſpectus, *Celſ.* 3, 10. (3) Circumſpectis rebus omnibus, rationibúſque ſubductis ſummam feci, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

Circumſpergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To ſprinkle about,* Col. 11, 2.

Circumſpĭciens, tis, part. *Viewing round about.*

Circumſpicientes fugam pelluntur Perſæ, *Juſt.* 2, 12.

‖ Circumſpĭcientia, æ. f. *Circumſpection,* Gell. 14, 2. ┼ Circumſpectio, & accurata conſideratio, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 35.

Circumſpĭcio, ĕre, exi, ctum. act. (1) *To look about.* (2) Met. *To take care, to be cautious.* (3) *To boaſt,* or *vaunt.* (1) Nec ſuſpicit, nec circumſpicit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 34. (2) Nunquamne, homo amentiſſime, te circumſpicies? *Cic. Parad.* 4. (3) Uſque adeòne te diligis, & magnificè circumſpicis? *Id. Q. R.* 2.

Circumſpĭcĭtur, imperſ. *They look about them,* Cic. Orat.

Circumſtans, tis. part. *Standing about,* Ov. Met. 3, 441. Mala circumſtantia, *Liv.* 21, 55 res circumſtantes, *Ad Heren.* 4, 55.

Circumſtantia, æ. f. (1) ‖ *An encompaſſing,* or *encumbrance.* (2) *A circumſtance.* (1) Gell. 3, 7. & 14, 2. (2) Hoc genus argumentorum dicamus ex circumſtantiâ, quia περίςασιν, dicere aliter non poſſumus, *Quint.* 5, 10. ☞ *Cicero dixit,* Numeros, tempora, & attributiones, res attributas, res circumſtantes.

‖ Circumſtătio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtanding round about,* Gell. 7, 4.

Circumſtīpātus, a, um. part. *Thronged about.* Ducibus circumſtipata curia, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 595.

Circumſtīpo, as. act. *To guard.* ☞ *Leg. ſaltem in part.* Magnâ circumſtipante catervâ, *Sil.* 10, 453.

Circumſtīpor, āri. paſſ. *To be guarded round about.* Pennatique nurum circumſtipantur amores, *Claud.* 2. *in prim. Conſ. Stil.* 356.

• Circumſto, as, ſtĭti. act. [*ex* circùm & ſto] *To ſtand about,* Cic. Cat. 1, 13. Circumſtant omnia ſolem Numina, *Ov. Met.* 2, 394.

Circumſtrĕpens. Undique belli formidine circumſtrepente, *Juſt.* 6, 5.

‖ Circumſtrĕpĭtus, a, um. part. ¶ Feneſtræ canticis circumſtrepitæ, *Surrounded with noiſe,* as in ſerenades, *Apul. p.* 847.

Circumſtrĕpo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. act. *To make a noiſe on all ſides.* Tum certatim cæteri circumſtrepunt, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 31.

Circumſtrĕpor, i. paſſ. *To be ſurrounded with noiſe.* Clamore ſeditioſorum & fugacium circumſtrepitur, *Tac. H.* 2, 44, 3.

• Circumſtructus, a, um. part. *Built about.* Alvi opere lateritio circumſtructæ, *Col.* 9, 6.

Circŭmſtruo, ĕre, xi. act. [*ex* circùm & ſtruo] *To build about,* Plin. 11, 6.

Circumsūdo, as. dep. *To be all over in a ſweat,* Plin. 14, 1.

Circumſuo, ĕre, ui. act. *To ſew,* or *ſtitch, round about.* ☞ Leg. in part. *circumſutus,* Celſ. 8, 5.

Circumſurgens, tis. part. *Riſeing round about.* Quantum aquarum circumſurgentibus jugis oritur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 64, 4.

• Circumtectus, a, um. part. *Covered round,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80.

• Circumtĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* circùm & tego] *To cover all over.* Cœlum circumtegit omnia, *Lucr.* 1, 1094.

Circumtentus, *Stretched round,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80.

Circumtexo, ĕre, ui, xtum. act. *To weave all over.* ☞ *Leg. in part.* circumtextus. Circumtextum velamen acantho, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 653.

‖ Circumtextūra, æ. f. *A work,* or *border about.* Lex. *ex* Lucret.

Circumtinnio, īre, īvi. neut. *To ſound about,* Varr. 3, 16.

Circumtondeo, ēre. *To clip,* or *poll, round.* ☞ Manet in part.

Circumtonſus, a, um. *Shaved about.* Circum tonſa matrona, *Suet. Aug.* 45.

Circumtŏno, as, ui, ĭtum. act. *To thunder,* or *make a great noiſe, on every ſide.* Circumtonare orbem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 187. Et raucæ circumtonat ira Maleæ, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 16.

• Circumtrĕmo, ĕre, ui. act. [*ex* circùm & tremo] *To tremble all over,* Lucr. 1, 1086.

Circumtŭmŭlātus, a, um. part. *Thrown up in heaps on every ſide.* Ferali circumtumulata [*i. e.* cincta] cupreſſa ſaxa, *Heaped about,* Petr. Arb. c. 120. ☞ Rarò occur.

Circumvādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. cum acc. *To ſeize,* or *ſet, upon on all parts.* Circumvaſit urbem terror, *Liv.* 34, 38.

Circumvăgor, āri. dep. *To wander about,* Vitr. 5, 8.

✠ Circumvăgus, a, um. adj. *Wandering,* or *runing round, about;* *rolling,* or *tumbling, round;* as the ſea rolls about the earth. Oceanus circumvagus, *Hor. Ep.* 10, 41. Or as the ſun does round the world. Ætheriæ moles circumvaga flammæ, *Ov.* ad *Piſon.*

Circumvallātus, a, um. part. *Encompaſſed, beleaguered, beſieged,* Liv. 3, 25. & Cæſ. B. G. 7, 44.

Circumvallo, as. act. (1) *To trench about, to encloſe, and fortiſy, with bulwarks,* or *ramparts;* *to hem in, to draw a line about.* (2) Met. *To aſſault, ſurround, encompaſs,* or *encumber.* (1) Oppidum biduo circumvallavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 11. (2) Tot res repentè circumvallant, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 4.

Circumvectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying,* or *moveing about;* *a moveing round, an orbicular motion.* Portorium circumvectionis, *Cic. Att.* 2, 16. Solis circumvectio, *Id. Tim.* 9.

Circumvecto, as. freq. *To carry about often.* Errantes circumvectare penates, *Sil.* 3, 291.

Circumvector, āris. paſſ. *To be carried about.* Met. *To diſcourſe of, to deſcribe.* Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 285.

† Circumvectu, abl. qui ſolus reſtat *à* circumvectus, ûs. *By carrying about,* Enn. *ap.* Cic.

Circumvectus, a, um. part. *Carried about.* Equo circumvectus, *Liv.* 3, 28.

Circumvehens, tis. part. *Rideing round.* Præfectus circumvehens Peloponneſum, *C. Nep. Tim.* 2.

Circumveho, ĕre, xi. ctum. act. *To carry about,* Cæſ. B. G. 7, 45.

Circumvehor, i. ctus. paſſ. *To be carried about.* Claſſe circumvehi, *Liv.* 8, 26.

Circumvēlo, āre. act. *To clothe about;* unde

Circumvēlor, āri. paſſ. *To be clothed about.* Circumvelari amictu aurato, *Ov. Met.* 14, 263.

Circumvĕniens, tis. part. *Surrounding.* Rhenus modicas inſulas circumveniens, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 6, 5.

Circumvĕnio, īre, vēni, ntum. cum. acc. (1) *To come about,* or *beſiege.* (2) *To ſurround,* or *encompaſs.* (3) *To roll about,* or *infold.* (4) Met. *To flow about.* (5) *To deceive, to circumvent, impoſe upon,* or *over-reach.* (6) *To oppreſs.* (1) Mœnia omnia exercitu circumvenit, *Liv.* (2) Multa incommoda ſenem circumveniunt. *Hor. A. P.* 169. (3) Ardenti tergo circumvenit anguis, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 400. (4) Cocytus ſinu circumvenit atro, *Virg.* (5) Acerbum eſt ab aliquo circumveniri, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 31. (6) Neque tenuiores propter humilitatem circumveniantur, *Id.*

Circumvĕnior, īri. paſſ. *To be ſurrounded, cheated,* &c. = Potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri urgerique, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 14. Tunc dixeras huic? facinus indignum, Chreme, ſic circumveniri, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 9.

‖ Circumventio, ōnis. f. verb. *Cozenage, cheating, ſurpriſe, over-reaching,* Dig. ┼ Fraus, dolus.

‖ Circumventor, ōris. m. *A cheater,* or *beguiler,* Lampr.

Circumventūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſurround,* or *circumvent,* Liv. 26, 5.

Circumventus, a, um. part (1) *Encompaſſed, ſurrounded.* (2) *Over-reached, cheated.* (3) Met. *Encompaſſed, ſurrounded.* (1) Cerva lupis circumventa, *Stat. Theb,* 5, 165. (2) Circumventus pecuniâ innocens, *Cic.* pro *Cluent* 29. (3) Circumventus morbo, exilio, atque inopiâ, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4.

Circumverſor, āris. freq. *To roll up and down* Quærentes viam circumverſantur [venti] *Lucr.* 5, 521.

Circumvertens, tis. part. *Turning round.* Circumvertens ſe, *Suet. Vitel* 3

Circumverto, ĕre, ti, ſum. act (1) *To turn round.* (2) Met. *To cheat,* or *defraud.* (1) *Vid.* Circumvertor. (2) § Qui me argento circumvortant, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 127.

Circumvertor, i. ſus. paſſ. *To be turned round.* Rota circumvertitur axem, *Ov. Met.* 15, 5, 22.

Circumveſtio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To inveſt; to clothe,* or *cover, all over,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 39. ex vet. poët.

Circumvincio, īre, īvi. act. *To bind round about.* Quaſi murteta juncis, item ego vos virgis circumvinciam, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 27.

Circumvīſo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To view all over, to ſurvey all about,* Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 38.

Circumvŏlans, tis. part. *Flying round about.* Circumvolans ordines, *Paterc.* 2, 27.

Circumvŏlātus, a, um. part. *Flown round about,* Plin. 10, 32.

Circumvŏlĭtans, tis. part. *Flying,* or *being often, about,* Sil. 4, 165. *à*

Circumvŏlĭto, as. freq. [*à* circumvolo] (1) *To fly about.* (2) Met. *To be often about a place.* (1) Lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 377. (2) Circumvolitare limina potentiorum, *Col.* in *Præfat.*

Circumvŏlo, as. act. (1) *To all fly about, to fly round.* (2) Met. *To ſurround.* (1) [Venerem] Jocus circumvolat, & Cupido, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 34. (2) Nox atra cavâ circumvolat umbrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 360.

Circumvolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. act. (1) *To roll,* or *turn, round.* (2) *To fold,* or *wrap, round about.* (1) Virg. Æn. 3, 284. (2) Circumvolvere ſe ſpinis, *Plin.* 16, 44. ☞ In orbem torquere, *Cic.*

Circumvolvor, i. paſſ. *To be rolled about.* Sol circumvolvitur annum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 284.

Circumvŏlūtor, āris. paſſ. *To be rolled about,* Plin. 8, 17.

Circumvŏlūtus, a, um. part. *Enwraped, twiſted about one another.* Serpentes coëunt complexu circumvolutæ ſibi, *Plin.* 10, 82.

☞ CIRCUNCĪDANEUS, CIRCUNCĪDO, CIRCUNCINGO, *&c. ſic enim in pleriſque lexicis ſcribi ſolent, hic invenies per* [m] *ſcripta, ſc.* CIRCUMCIDANEUS, CIRCUMCIDO, CIRCUMCINGO, *&c.*

• Circuo, habent lexica, ſed gratìs, *pro* circueo, īre, īvi, ītum. [*à* circùm & eo] *To encompaſs,* or *go round.* Sonus circuit aures, *Stat. Syl.* 4, 4, 26.

• Circus, i. m. [κίρκος, Gr.] (1) *A rundle,* or *circle.* (2) *A ring,* or *large place, in Rome, between the mounts Aventine and Palatine,* walled in by Tarquinius Priſcus, where the people ſat, and ſaw the ſports called Circenſes, and other exerciſes, in imitation of the Olympick games; but chiefly horſe races, which had been inſtituted before by Romulus, and called Equiria. To the Circus belonged the Arena, Cavea, Euripus, Spina, Curſus, Carceres, Meta, *quæ vid. ſuis locis.* (3) *The falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very ſwift.* (4) ‖ *A garland.* (1) ☩ = Duæ formæ præſtantes ſunt; ex ſolidis globus, ex planis autem circus (al. *circulus*) aut orbis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. (2) Neſcis quartum in circo diem ludorum Romanorum fuiſſe? *Id. Philipp.* 2, 43. (3) Plin. 10, 8. (4) Lex. *ex* Petron. Arb. ¶ Candens circus, *The galaxy,* or *milky way,* Cic. Arat. 248. = Lacteus orbis, *Id.* ¶ De circo aſtrologi, *Strolling fortune-tellers,* Id.

• Cīris, is. f. [à κείρω, tondeo, *unde Ovid. de Niſi filiâ in avem mutatâ;* Ciris & *à* tonſo, *eſt hoc nomen adepta capillo*] *A lark,* or rather, what the French call, *un egrette,* Met. 1, 151.

• Cirnea, æ. f. [à κιρνῶ, miſceo] *A can,* or *jug.* Cadus erat vini, inde implevi cirneam, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 273.

• Cirrātus, a, um. adj. [denom. à *cirrus*] (1) *Curl pated, haveing curled hair, and growing in tufts, and locks.* (2) ‖ *Fringed, ſhaged.* (1) ¶ Cirrati, *Perſ.* & Cirrata caterva, *School boys,* Mart. 9, 30. (2) *A* cirris, *i. e.* villis, *ſeu* fimbriis dependentibus, *Hinc.* ¶ Cirratæ militares, *ſcil.* lacernæ, *Shaged,* or *jaged coats,* Jul. Cap. *Vid.* & cirrus, No. 5.

‖ ✠ Cirrĭger ĕra, um. adj. *Curl-pated, wearing hair in tufts,* Cirrigeri Germani, *Lex.* ex *Claud.*

• Cirrus, i. m. capillus, *qu.* in circum *tortus* [à κέρας, cornu, *quòd cirri* cornuum *figuram referant,* M.] (1) *A tuft,* or *lock, of hair curled;* *a curl,* or *frizzle.* (2) *The creſt of feathers on the head of certain birds,* as the lark, crane, &c.

(3) *Things like hairs upon oyſters.* (4) † *The hair of the head pilled.* (5) Alſo *the fringe,* or *ſhag, of cloth.* ☞ Ab ejus dim. *cirrulus.* Angl. *A curl.* (1) Caput nudum cirris grandibus hinc & inde cingunt, *Mart.* 10, 83. (2) Fulicarum generi dedit cirros, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Oſtreorum rapere lividos cirros, *Mart.* 7, 19. (4) Cirros ad Apollinem ponere ſolent, *Cato* ap. *Non.* (5) Tunica diſtricta cirris dependentibus, *Phædr.* 2, 5, 13.

* Cirrŏcēle, es. f. [κιρσοκήλη, Gr.] *A diſeaſe in the* ſcrotum, *Celſ.* 7, 18.

Cis, præp. cum acc. It denotes, *place* and *time.* (1) *On this ſide.* (2) *Before.* (3) Adverb. *In all places about.* (1) Cis Euphratem, Cic. *Att.* 7, 2. (2) Cis paucas tempeſtates, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 17. (3) Cis undique, *Id.* ☞ *Componitur cum nominibus propriis montium, & fluviorum, ut,* Ciſalpinus, Ciſpadanus; *it. cum uno verbo, ſcil.* Ciſpello.

* Cis, [Gr. κὶς] vermiculus. *A kind of worm among corn; a weevel.*

Ciſalpīna Gallia. *A part of Italy, now called Lombardy,* Cæſ. B. G. 6. *princ.* He alſo calls it *Gallia togata,* becauſe the Gauls, inhabiting thoſe parts uſed the Italian toga, *Id.* 8, 24. *Vid. Propr.*

‖ Ciſiārius, i. m, *A carman,* or *carter; a waggoner that carries paſſengers,* Ap. JCC.

Ciſium, i. n. *A cariage,* or *chariot with two wheels, uſed for ſpeed, a calaſh.* Inde ciſio celeriter ad urbem vectus, *Cic. Phil* 2, 31.

Ciſpello, ĕre, pŭli. *To keep one out, that he enter not,* or *that he paſs no farther,* Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 17. 𝔛 Aſpello.

Ciſrhēnānus, a, um. adj. [*ex* cis & Rhenus] *On the hither ſide of the Rhine,* with reſpect to Rome, *Cæſ.*

* Ciſsītes [à κισσὸς, hedera] *A precious ſtone white, and ſhineing, haveing the form of ivy leaves all over it,* Plin. 37, 10, 11.

* Ciſſos, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A kind of ivy growing alone without a ſupport,* Plin. 16, 34. *Lat.* Hedera.

* ‖ Ciſſymbium, i. n. [κισσύμβιον, Gr. à κισσὸς, hedera] *A cup,* or *bowl, made of ivy,* or *bound about with ivy,* Macrob. Sat. 5, 21.

* Cista, æ. f. [παρὰ τὸ κεῖσθαι, Cujac. quòd in eâ aliquid reponatur.] (1) *A baſket, a maund, a pannier of wicker.* (2) *A cheſt for books, money, &c.* (3) *A ballot-box.* (1) Ciſta viminea, *Col.* 12, 54. (2) Quaternos HS. in ciſtam transferam ex fiſco, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 85. Vetus Græcos ſervabat ciſta libellos, *Juv.* 3, 206. Occultis conſcia ciſta ſacris, *Tib.* 1, 7, 48. (3) Selecti ad cuſtodiendas ciſtas ſuffragiorum, *Plin.* 33, 2.

* Ciſtella, æ. f. dim. [*à dim.* ciſtula] (1) *A caſket,* or *cabinet; a little box,* or *coffer.* (2) Alſo *the ballot box,* wherein, at the chooſeing of officers, or the makeing of laws, the ſuffrages of the people were gathered. (1) Ciſtellam domo effer cum monumentis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 15. (2) Auct. *ad* Her. 1, 22.

* Ciſtellātrix, īcis. f. *A maid-ſervant, who carrieth her miſtreſs's caſket,* or *hath the charge of her cabinet,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23.

* Ciſtellŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ciſtella] *A little caſket, box,* or *cabinet,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 60.

* Ciſterna, æ. f. [*à* ciſta] *A ciſtern,* or *veſſel, wherein they gather rain water to keep it; a hollow vault,* Plin. 31, 3.

* Ciſternīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a ciſtern.* Aqua fontana, vel ciſternina, *Col.* 12, 43.

* ✠ Ciſtĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* ciſta & fero] *That beareth a coffer,* or *caſket; a cabinet,* or *box carrier; he who carried the* ſacra arcana, *Mart.* 5, 17.

* Ciſtŏphŏrus, i. m. [κιστοφόρος, Gr.] *An ancient coin of Aſia, ſtamped with the image of the ciſtifer, in value ſomewhat more than half the* denarius, *and as much as three* oboli, *and a half,* or *about a groat.* In Aſiâ ciſtophorum flagitare, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* c. 20. *Vid.* Alex. *ab* Alex. 4. 15.

* Ciſtŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ciſta] *A little cheſt,* or *coffer; a budget, a cap-caſe, a caſket,* Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 264.

Ciſtus, i. m. *A plant ſomething larger than thyme, full of branches,* Plin. 24, 10. & 12, 17.

Cĭtăris, *vel* potiùs Cĭdăris, is. f. [*ab* Heb. כתר, corona] *The royal turbant worn by the ſophy of Perſia,* Curt. 3, 8.

* Cĭtātim, adv. [*à* citando] *Haſteily, ſpeedily, quickly, in great haſte,* Hirt. B. Afr. 80. & Cic. Att. 14, 20. Citatiùs, *Quint.* 11, 3. Citatiſſimè, *Id.* 27, 50.

* ‖ Cĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſummoning to appear, an arreſt, a citation,* or *ſummons.* Multiplicem, & varium ejus uſum vid. ap. JCC.

* Cĭtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to cite.* Quos ego teſtes citaturus ſui rerum à me geſtarum, *Liv.* 38, 47.

* Cĭtātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*à* cito] (1) *Cited, ſummoned.* (2) *Stired up, moved.* (3) *Swift, quick.* (1) Quo die citato reo mihi dicendum ſit, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 13. (2) Vultus irâ citatus riget, *Sen. Med.* 853. (3) Citatiſſima agmina, *Liv.* 22, 6. Citatior Euro, *Sil.* 4. 5. Citatus arteriarum pulſus, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Cĭtĕrior, comp. [*à* citra] (1) *The hither; nigher,* or *nearer in place,* (2) *in time,* (3) Or other *inferiour relation.* (1) Fugit in Hiſpaniam citeriorem, *Cic. Att.* 13, 37. (2) Citerioris ætatis metas, &c. *Val. Max.* 1. 8. *Tit.* de *Stud.* (3) Animi tranquillitate humana ac citeriora conſiderát, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 25. ¶ ‖ Citeriores, *Inferiours,* or *ſubjects, in a ſtate,* quibus opponuntur *regentes,* Apul. p. 523. ſed mel. codd. hab. *deteriores.* ☞ *Sed ita locuti ſunt citerioris ætatis auctores.*

* Cĭthăra, æ. f. [à κιθάρα, Gr.] (1) *A harp.* (2) *Skill in Muſick.* (1) Citharæ ſtrepitus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 31. (2) Augurium citharamque dabat, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 394. ☞ It may be uſed for a *viol, lute, cittern, guittar, virginals, &c.* Ejus ſpecies ap. *Iſid. Orig.* 3, 21. & *Pignorium* de *Servis,* p. 86. videre licet.

* Cĭthăris, is. f. *Vid.* Citharus.

* Cĭthăriſta, æ. m. & Cĭthăriſtes, æ. *A player on the harp, a harper,* Cic. Phil. 5, 6.

* Cĭthăriſtria, æ. f. *A woman harper, a minſtrel,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 32. = Fidicina, *Id.*

* Cĭthărīzo, as. act. [κιθαρίζω, Gr.] *To play upon the harp.* Nam & citharizare & cantare ad chordarum ſonum doctus eſt à Dionyſio, *C. Nep. Epam.* 2.

* Cĭthărœdĭcus, a, um. adj. [κιθαρῳδικὸς, Gr.] *Belonging to a harp,* or *harper; harper like,* Citharœdica ars, *Suet. Neron.* 40.

* Cĭthărœdus, i. m. [κιθαρῳδὸς, Gr.] *He that ſingeth unto, and playeth upon, the harp,* or *cittern; a fidler,* Cic. Tuſc. 5, 40. & Hor. A. P. 355.

* Cĭthărus, i. m. [κίθαρος, Gr.] *A fiſh called Folio,* whoſe teeth are like a ſaw, *Plin.* 32.

Cĭtĭmus, a, um. adj. ſuperl. [*à* cis] *Next, hither, hithermoſt, neareſt to us.* ¶ Citima terris, *The neareſt to the earth,* Cic.

* Cĭtò, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſuperl. [à citus, *ut à* ſedulus, ſedulò] (1) *Quickly, nimbly, ſwiftly.* (2) *Shortly, ſuddenly, ere it be long.* (3) *Eaſily.* (1) Abi citò, & ſuſpende te, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 21. Se in currus recipere citiſſimè conſueverunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 33. (2) Quid ſcribam? citò me ad te eſſe venturum, *Cic.* (3) Non citò dixerim, *Id.* ¶ Dictò citiùs, *Forthwith,* Virg. Æn. 1, 146.

* Cĭto, as. freq. act. [*à* cieo] (1) *To call,* or *ſummon, to appear; to cite.* (2) *To name.* (3) *To produce as a witneſs.* (4) *To quote.* (5) *To recite,* or *rehearſe.* (6) *To put upon the ſpeed,* or *gallop.* (7) *To cauſe,* or *provoke.* (8) Met. *To excite, to ſtir up, to encourage.* (1) Per præconem ad regem citari juſſit, *Liv.* 1, 47. (2) Græci qui hoc anapæſto citantur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 6. (3) In hâc re te teſtem citabo, *Id.* (4) Licinius citat identidem auctores, *Liv.* 4, 20. (5) Ab ovo uſque ad mala citaret, *Hor. Sat* 1, 3, 7. (6) Pompeius equo citato Lariſſam contendit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 96. (7) 𝔛 Aliæ citant urinam, aliæ tardant, *Cæſ.* 2, 19. (8) Studium vehementiùs in dies citant, *Cic.*

* Cĭtor, āris. paſſ. *To be ſummoned, moved, &c.* Ad ſuum munus citarier, *Catull.* 59, 41.

Citra, præp. cum acc. [*à* cis, *ut* intra, *ab* in] (1) *On this ſide.* (2) *Without.* (3) *Before.* (4) *Near upon,* adv. (1) Qui ſunt citra Rhenum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 31. (2) Citra hoc experimentum, &c. *Col.* 2, 2. Citra faſtidium nominentur, *Plin.* Peccavi citra ſcelus, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 9, 23. (3) Citra ſpectaculorum dies, *Suet. Aug.* 43. (4) Paucis citra millibus, *Liv.* 10, 25. 𝔛 Ultra, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 107.

* Citreum, i. n. [κίτριον, Gr.] malum citreum, (1) *A citron, an orange, a lemon.* (2) Alſo *citron-wood,* or *oil of citron-wood.* (1) Citrea contra venenum in vino bibuntur, *Plin.* 23, 6. *Unde Virgilio* malum felix *vocatur,* Geor. 2, 127. (2) Plin. 23, 4.

* Citreus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Of the citron-tree.* (2) Or *made of citron-wood.* (1) Citrea mala, *Plin.* 15, 28. Oleum citreum, *Id.* 23, 4. (2) Menſa citrea, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 17.

* Citrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a citron colour.* Color citrinus, *Plin.* 19, 5.

* Citrius, a, um. adj. *Which hath the colour of a citron; orange-colour; of,* or *belonging to, a citron,* Plin. in quibuſd. editt.

Citrò, adv. [*à* cis] *Hither and thither, to and fro, on each ſide, in and out, up and down, from one to another.* ☞ Jungitur ferè cum ultro. Homines curſare ultrò & citrò, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 22.

* † Citrōſus, a, um. adj. *Marc. Id. quod* citrinus. § Citroſa veſtis, *Næv. à ſimil.* citri, *Feſt.*

* Citrum, i. n. (1) *Citron wood.* (2) Meton. *A table,* or *other thing, made thereof.* (1) Citrum in laminas ſecatur, *Plin.* 16, 43. (2) Vis ſpectem citrum vetus, Indicóſque dentes, *i. e.* eburneos pedes, *Mart.* 10, 98.

* Citrus, i. f. [κίτρος, Gr.] *A citron-tree, growing upon mount Atlas in Africa,* of the wood whereof they made tables at Rome. Alſo another ſort, which bore fruits of an excellent grateful ſmell, *a lemon,* or *orange-tree, a pome-citrul,* Plin, 13, 1. Libyſſa citrus, *Varr.*

* Cĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* cio] *Provoked, moved, ſtired.* Alvus cita utique vitanda eſt, *Celſ.* 3, 22.

* Cĭtus, a, um. adj. [*ex part. nempe à* cieo] or comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Swift, ſpeedy, quick, nimble, haſty, ſudden.* Citi canes, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 20. Cita mors, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 8. navis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 732. 𝔛 Tardus, *Sall.*

Cīvĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of a city,* or *of the citizens; civil.* ¶ Corona civica, *Cic. vel* Civica *abſ.* Quint. *A garland of oak given to the perſon that ſaved a citizen, by him who was ſo ſaved.* Civica jura, *Civil law,* Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23.

Cīvīlis, e. adj. or, comp. ┼ ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Pertaining to citizens, the city,* or *ſtate.* (2) *Civil, courteous.* (1) Cic. (2) Ipſe pater patriæ, quid enim civilius illo? *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 4, 13, [Nerva] civiliſſimus & æquiſſimus princeps, *Eutrop.* 8, 1. ¶ Merſari civilibus undis, *To be employed in ſtate-affairs,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16. Civilis quercus, *An oaken garland,* given to him, who had ſaved the life of a citizen in war, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 772. Scientia civilis, *Policy,* or *the art of governing,* Quint. 2, 15. = Publicus, *Cic.* Humanus, *Quint.* Parumque id non civile modò, ſed humanum etiam viſum, *Liv.* 5, 23.

Cīvīlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Civility, courteſy, humanity, obligingneſs, courteſy which citizens uſe to one another.* (2) *Policy.* (1) Civilitatis clementiæque documenta, *Suet. Aug.* 51. (2) Quint. 2, 15.

Cīvīlĭter, adv. iùs. comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *After the manner of citizens.* (2) *Civilly, courteouſly.* (1) Magis piè, quàm civiliter, *Liv.* 38, 56. Civiliſſimè vixit, *Eutrop.* 7, 8. (2) Civiliùs quàm parens, *Plin. Panegyr.* 39.

Civis, is. c. g. [*à* coëo (*unde* cœtus, *à* coitu, *qu.* coivis) Cives vocati, quòd in unum coëuntes vivant, ut vita communis & ornatior ſit & tutior, *Iſid.*] *A citizen, a free-man,* or *woman; a denizen,* Civis Romanus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 57. Attica, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 3, 16. 𝔛 Peregrinus, advena *Cic.*

Cīvĭtas, ātis. f. [*à* civis] (1) *A corporation,* or *aſſembly of people, liveing under the ſame laws.* (2) *The privileges,* or *rights, of citizens.* (3) *A ſtate,* or *the whole country.* (4) *A city.* (1) Cœtus hominum jure ſociati civitates appellantur, *Cic.*

Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. (2) Sylla comitiis centuriatis civitatem eripere non potuit, *Id.* pro *Domo* 30. ¶ Civitate donare aliquem, *To give one his freedom,* Id. *pro* Balbo 13. Civitatem amittere, *To loſe it,* Id. *pro* Cæcinâ 34. (3) Civitas popularis & regia, *Plin.* (4) Duas eſſe cenſeo patrias; unam naturæ, alteram civitatis, *Cic.* = Urbs, municipium, *Id.*

Cīvĭtātŭla, æ. f. *A little city,* &c. *Sen.* d *Morte Claud.*

C ante L.

† Clacendix, genus conchæ, *Feſt.* *Al. leg.* Claxendix. *A cockle-fiſh, a ſhell-fiſh,* or *the ſhell of a fiſh, wherewith they were wont to cover any thing they kept cloſe, and marked,* Priſc. *ex* Plaut.

* CLĂDES, is. f. [qu. à κλάδος, ramus tener, *ut ſit propriè,* clades ramorum, *ut* ſtrages, ſtratarum arborum, & calamitas, calamorum] (1) *A diſcomfiture, ſlaughter, defeat,* or *overthrow, in war.* (2) Synecd. *All kinds of miſery, and misfortune.* (3) *Maim,* or *hurt*; *ruin, deſtruction.* (4) *Plague, peſtilence.* (5) Meton. *A deſtroyer.* (1) Turbo ſævus venientum cladum, *Sil.* 1, 40. (2) Cunctis mihi obſeſſa videor cladibus, *Sen. Troad.* 989. Eâ clade (peſtilentia) conterritis hoſtium animis, *Liv.* 2, 34. (3) Scævolæ à clade dextræ manûs cognomentum inditum, *Id.* 2, 13. (4) Inque ipſos ſæva medentes Erumpit clades, *Ov. Met.* 7, 561. (5) Scipiadas cladem Libyæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 843.

CLAM, cum abl. vel acc. ex adverb. præpoſitionis vim & naturam induit [*ab antiq.* calim, κεκαλυμμένως] *By ſtealth, privily, ſecretly, cloſely, without one's knowledge, unawares.* Clam vos ſunt facinora ejus, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 15. Clam iis eam vidi, *Id. Attic.* 15, 1.

Clàm, adv. (1) *Secretly, covertly.* (2) *Suddenly, by way of ſurpriſe,* or *ambuſcade.* (1) = At enim clàm furtim hìc eſſe vult, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 3, 49. = ⌘ Pompeius clàm & noctu, Cæſar palam & interdiu, *Cæſ.* = In navem clàm imponenda, occultè exportanda, curabat, *Cic. Verr.* 4. (2) Clàm ferro incautum ſuperat, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 354.

* Clāmans, tis, part. *Crying,* &c. *Ov. Met.* 8, 229.

* Clāmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A crying aloud.* ¶ Quid hìc tibi ante ædes clamatio eſt? *A crying, or bawling,* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 1, 6. *Sed in mel. lib.* clāmitatio.

* Clāmātor, ōris. m. (1) *A bawler,* or *maker of a noiſe.* (2) *He who ſpeaketh over loud,* or *calleth on one.* (1) Ut intelligi poſſit quem exiſtimem clamatorem, quem oratorem fuiſſe, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 49. (2) Mart. 12, 26.

* Clāmātōrius, a, um. adj. *Clamorous, bawling,* or *crying,* Cic. Clamatoria avis, quæ & prohibitoria in auguriis, *Plin.* 10, 14. *quòd clamando auſpicia prohiberet.* Clamatorium genus, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 3, 3.

* Clāmātus, a, um. part. *Called to,* or *upon*; *cried after.* Viſum vocat: clamata refugit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 423.

* Clāmĭtans, tis. part. *Crying,* or *calling, often,* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 177. & Ad. 2, 5, 35.

* Clāmĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Shouting, bawling,* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 1, 6. *Vid.* Clamatio.

* Clāmĭto, as. act. freq. [*à* clamo] (1) *To cry out againſt, to cry aloud.* (2) *To cry goods about.* (3) *To profeſs openly, to declare.* (1) Clamitent me ſycophantam hæreditatem perſequi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 19. (2) Quidam in portu caricas Cauno advectas vendens, Cauneas clamitabat, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 40. (3) Supercilia penitùs abraſa clamitare calliditatem videntur, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 7.

* CLĀMO, as. act. [à καλέω voco, κέκλημαι] (1) *To cry,* or *call, upon one.* (2) *To beg earneſtly.* (3) *To complain,* or *clamour.* (4) *To ſpeak aloud.* (5) *To proclaim.* (1) Morientem nomine clamat, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 674. (2) Clamo, atque obteſtor, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 37. (3) = Clamant, indecenter obſtrepunt, *Plaut.* (4) Illis quæ ſunt intus clamat de viâ, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 11. (5) Clamat virtus beatiorem eſſe quàm, &c. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 20.

* Clāmor, ōris. m. *A loud voice, an earneſt calling.* (2) *Any loud noiſe, a clank, buming, lowing,* &c. *a bawling, a clamour.* (3) *A brawling, a clamour.* (4) *A ſhriek, an outcry.* (1) Cererem clamore vocent in tecta, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 347. Implevi clamore vias, *Id. Æn.* 2, 768. (2) Mergi clamorem ferunt ad litora, *Id. Geor.* 1, 362. Magnis [apes] vocant clamoribus hoſtem, *Id.* 4 76. = Diſceſſu mugire boves, & colles clamore relinqui, *Id. Æn.* 8, 216. (3) Impium lenite clamorem Sodales, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 7. = Plangoribus ædes Femineis ululant, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 488. (4) Ferit aurea ſydera clamor, *Id.*

* Clāmōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Clamorous, full of noiſe, loud, ſhrill.* (2) *Re-echoing, that rings again with noiſe.* (1) Clamoſus juvenem pater excitat, *Juv.* 14, 191. (2) Theatrum clamoſum, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 16. forum, *Sen. Her. fur.* 172.

Clancŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Secret, cloſe, unknown, anonymous,* or *nameleſs.* ¶ Clancularius poëta, *One who is aſhamed of his name,* Mart. 10, 3, 5.

‖ Clancŭlo. *Privately, by ſtealth.* Apul. & Macrob. 5, 18. *Id. quod*

Clancŭlum, adv. [dim. à clam. *Priſc.*] *Secretly, privily, privately* ¶ Alii clanculum patres quæ faciunt, *Unknown to their fathers, in hugger-mugger,* Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27.

Clandeſtīnò, adv. *Privately, in ſecret, by ſtealth.* Negotium aliquod clandeſtinò agere, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 10.

Clandeſtīnus, a, um. adj. [*à* clam] *Secret, hidden, private, clandeſtine.* Clandeſtinis conſiliis nos oppugnant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 1.

* Clangens, tis. part. *Sounding,* or *flouriſhing,* as a trumpet, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 349.

* CLANGO, ĕre, xi. act. [à κλάζω, Gr.] (1) *To ſound a trumpet.* (2) ‖ *To cry like an eagle.* (3) *A gooſe.* (4) Or, *a crane*; *to ſhout,* or *flouriſh.* (1) Luctificum clangit tuba, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 349. (2) Dum clangunt aquilæ, *Auct. Philom.* 28. (3) Col. 8, 13. (4) Stat. Theb. 12.

* Clangor, ōris. m. (1) *The ſound of a trumpet.* (2) *The cry of an eagle, the clanking of a gooſe,* or *the crunking of a crane*; *any loud,* or *ſhrill, noiſe.* (1) Clangor tubarum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 313. (2) anſerum, *Col.* 8, 13. gruum, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 13.

Clārandus, a, um. part. *To be declared, explained, made clear.* Natura animi claranda, *Lucret.* 3, 36.

Clārè, iùs, ſſimè. adv. (1) *Brightly.* (2) *Diſtinctly, clearly.* (3) *Aloud, plainly.* (1) Clariſſimè audire, *Plin.* 10, 70. (2) Clariùs apparere, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 14. (3) Unde eſt? dic clarè, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 15.

Clāreo, ēre, ui, *Cic.* clarus ſum. (1) † *To be clear, and bright*; *to ſhine.* (2) Met. *To be illuſtrious,* or *noble.* (3) *To be known,* or *manifeſt.* (1) Hoc lumen candidum claret mihi, *Enn.* ap *Non.* (2) Ex gente Domitiâ duæ familiæ claruerunt, *Suet. Nero* 1. (3) Pòſtque magiſque viri nunc gloria claret, *Enn.* ap *Cic. Offic.* 1, 24.

Clāreſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow bright, and clear.* (2) *To be manifeſt.* (3) *To become famous.* (1) Dies clareſcit, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 123. (2) Aliud ex alio clareſcere corde videmus Artibus, *Luc.* 5, 1455. (3) Plauſu clareſcere vulgi, *Claud. Conſ. Mall.* 3.

✢ Clārĭcĭto, as. act. *To call aloud,* Lucr. 5, 946.

‖ Clārĭfĭco, as. act. *To make clear.* [Naſturtium] viſum clarificat, *Plin.* 20, 13. Sed Harduinus in omnibus MSS. teſtatur eſſe *compurgat.*

✢ Clārĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Sounding aloud.* Catull. 65 125.

Clārĭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* clarigo] (1) *A demand of ſatisfaction for injury, in a ſet form, with a loud voice*; *and, upon refuſal, a denounceing,* or *proclaiming, war.* (2) ‖ *A repriſal,* or *letter of marque*; *an arreſt,* or *ſeizure, of perſon,* or *goods.* (3) *A levying of taxes.* (1) Quint. 7, 4. *Vid.* & Serv. *in* Æneid. 9, 53. & Liv. *de* ritibus belli indicendi, 1, 32. (2) Ap. JCC. (3) Liv. 8, 14.

Clārĭgo, as. act. [*à* clarus] (1) *With a loud voice to demand amends for injuries done*; *to proclaim,* or *denounce, war*; as heralds uſed to do. (2) ‖ *To arreſt,* or *make repriſal and ſeizure.* (1) = Legati ad hoſtes clarigatum mittebantur, id eſt, res raptas clarè repetitum, *Plin.* 22, 2. (2) Ap. JCC.

✢ Clārĭſŏnus, a, um. adj. *Sounding clear, loud,* or *ſhrill,* Cic. *in* Arat. 280.

Clārĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Plainneſs, clearneſs.* (2) *Brightneſs.* (3) *Excellency, fame, and renown.* (4) *Nobleneſs of birth.* (1) Claritas vocis, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 5. (2) Claritatis tantæ eſt veſper, *Plin.* 2, 8. (3) = Ad claritatem, amplitudinemque aptior, *Cic. Off.* 1, 21. (4) Non qui claritate naſcendi, ſed qui virtute maximè excellet, *Quint.* 5, 11.

Clārĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *id. quod* claritas. (1) ‖ *Clearneſs.* (2) Met. *Renown,* or *fame.* (1) Vocis claritudo, *Gell.* 7, 5. (2) Artes, quibus claritudo paratur, *Sall.*

Clāro, as. act. [*à* clarus] (1) *To clear,* or *brighten.* (2) *To declare,* or *ſhow*; *to make plain, and manifeſt.* (3) *To ennoble,* or *make famous.* (1) Iter longæ claravit limite flammæ, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 286. (2) Clarandum verſibus, *Lucret.* 3, 36. (3) Non labor Iſthmius Clarabit pugilem, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 3.

Clāror, ōris. m. *Brightneſs, neatneſs,* Plaut. Moſt. 3, 1, 112.

CLĀRUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Clear, bright, fair.* (2) *Plain, manifeſt, evident.* (3) *Loud, and ſhrill.* (4) *Famous, renowned.* (5) *Noble, honourable.* (6) *Brave, heroick, gallant.* (1) Clarâ luce refulſit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 592. (2) In re tam clarâ, tam teſtatâ, *Cic.* (3) Ut omnes exaudiant, clariſſimâ voce dicam, *Id.* Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos, *Ov. Met.* 4, 138. (4) = Ex doctrinâ clarus, & nobilis vir, *Cic.* Quo nullum Latio clarius extat opus, *Ov. A. A.* 3, 338. (5) Sanguine clarus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 550. (6) = Claris, & fortibus, viris commemorandis, *Cic.*

* Claſſiārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a navy.* ¶ Claſſiarius miles, *Of the marines.* Vid. Cæſ. B. C. 3, 100.

* Claſsĭcen, ĭnis. [*à* claſſicum & cano] *He that ſounds,* or *winds, a trumpet,* or *horn, to call the claſſes together*; *the common cryer,* Varr. L. L. 4, 15.

* Claſsĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* claſſis] *A little fleet,* or *ſmall navy.* Caſſius cum claſſiculâ ſuâ venerat, *Cic. Att.* 16, 2.

* Claſsĭcum, i. n. [à *claſſe claſſicum* dictum, quòd non niſi *claſſes,* & exercitus per cornu vocarentur, *Scal.*] (1) *The ſound,* or *blaſt, of trumpets, to call men together.* (2) Or, as Servius affirms, *the trumpet itſelf.* (1) Raptâ tubâ ingenti ſpiritu claſſicum exorſus, *Suet. Cæſ.* 32. (2) Nec dum etiam audiêrant inflari claſſica, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 539. Claſſica jamque ſonant, *Id. Æn.* 7, 637. ubi vid. *Serv.* ¶ Claſſicum canere, *To ſound an alarm,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 82. ⌘ Canere receptui, *To ſound a retreat,* Cic.

* Claſsĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a fleet,* or *navy.* ¶ Claſſica bella, *Wars by ſea,* Propert. 1, 1, 28. Horror claſſicus, *A terrible ſound of the trumpet,* Ovid. *ad* Piſon. 129.

* Claſsĭcus, i. m. (1) *He that ſoundeth a trumpet to call the claſſes,* or *companies, together to the aſſemblies*; *the cryer of the court.* (2) *A ſeaman, a fore-maſt man, a ſwabber.* (3) *A free-man,* or *denizen,* as oppoſed to a foreigner; *a ſubſidy-man, a citizen,* or *free-man, paying ſcot, and lot.* (4) ‖ By way of eminence, *The prime,* or *chief, citizens.* (5) ‖ Hence *An approved authour.* (6) ‖ *Subſtantial, undeniable.* (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 15. (2) Curt. 4, 13. (3) Liv. (4) Gell. 7, 13. (5) Claſſicus ſcriptor, *i. e.* idoneus, non proletarius, *Id.* 19, 8. (6) Claſſici teſtes, *Feſt.*

* CLASSIS, is. f. [*qu.* calaſſis, *à* calando, *i. e.* vocando, *Quint.* 1, 6.] (1) *A navy,* or *fleet, of ſhips*; *an armada.* (2) *A ſingle ſhip.* (3) *A claſs,* or *rank, of citizens,* according to their eſtate, and quality, which was again divided into centuries. (4) *A form in ſchools.* (5) *Any diviſion of*

man

men appointed to any Employment. (6) ‖ Anciently, *an army.* (7) *A troop of horſe.* (1) Mille numero navium claſſis, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 18. (2) Lyciæ ductorem claſſis Orontem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 334. *ſi Serv. rectè autumat.* (3) Liv. 1, 43. *ubi diſtributiones ſingulæ deſcriptæ ſunt.* (4) Cùm pueros in claſſes diſtribuerant, *Quint.* 1, 2. (5) = Claſſes non majores quàm denûm hominum faciundæ, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, *Col. R. R.* 1. ult. (6) Claſſes clypeatas antiqui dixerunt, quos nunc exercitus, *Feſt.* (7) Claſſibus hîc locus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 30.

Clāthrātus, a, um part. *Latticed, barred, croſs-barred, grated.* ¶ Feneſtra clathrata, *A lattice-window*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 26.

Clāthro, as. act. *To ſhut with lattices, bars, grates,* or *rails*, Col. 9, 1.

Clāthrus, i. m. *vel, ut alii*, Clāthrum, i. n. pl. (1) ‖ *A bar,* or *lattice*; *a grate with croſs-bars,* or other ſuch like things; *a baliſter.* (2) Alſo *a barrow,* or *rake, to break clods with.* (1) Hor. A. P. 473. (2) Tu penitùs clathris, [*al.* clatris] eradere viſcera matris Ne dubita, *Col.* l. 10, v. 72.

Clāva, æ. f. [fortè à כלף] *A club, a baton.* = Ma è multati clavis, & fuſtibus repellantur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43.

Clāvārium, i. n. *Tac.* Donativi nomen, in *clavos* calcearios impendendum; unde & *Calcearium* vocat *Suet. Veſp.* 8.

Clāvātor, ōris. m. *A ſervant who carries,* or *uſes, a club for his maſter's defence.* Eccum clavator advenit, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 25.

* ‖ Clāvātus, a, um. adj. *Garniſhed with nails, ſet with ſtuds of gold,* or *purple.* ¶ Calceamenta clavata, *Hob-nailed, clouted ſhoes*, Feſt. Mantilia cocco clavata, *Beſet with ſtuds of purple,* or *gold*, Lamp.

* Claudendus, a, um. part. *To be ſhut up,* or *cloſed*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. Claudenda domus non eſt, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 7, 38. Claudenda ad lumina patris Dextrum invitat, *Luc.* 3, 740.

* Claudens, tis. part. *Shuting.* claudentes ultima ſigna, *Manil.* 1, 274.

* ‖ Claudeo, ēre. *Id. quod* claudico, *Priſc.* ex *Cæcil.*

* Claudiānus, a, um. adj. [à Claudius] *ut* ¶ Charta Claudiana. *Royal paper.* Claudianus cometa, *In Claudian's time*, Sen. ‖ Claudiana tonitrua, *Invented by Claudius Pulcher*, Feſt.

* Claudĭcans, tis. part. *Halting, limping.* Graviter claudicans ex vulnere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 61.

* Claudĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Halting, limping, lameneſs.* Claudicatio non deformis, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 30. *Conf. Col.* 6, 12. & *Val. Max.* 8, 11.

* Claudĭco, as. [à claudeo, *pro* claudo] (1) *To halt, to be lame, to limp, to hobble.* (2) Met. *To fail, to be feeble, imperfect,* or *maimed.* (1) Ex vulnere accepto claudicare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 61. (2) = Tota res vacillat, & claudĭcat, *Id. N. D.* 1, 38.

* Claudĭtas, ātis. f. *Lameneſs, halting, limping*, Apul. p. 810. Simili modo & faſcinationibus repercutimus, dextræque clauditatis occurſum, *Plin.* 28, 7. edit. *Hard.* ┼ Claudicatio.

* Claudo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [à κληΐζω, i. e. claudo, f. 2. κληΐσω, Dor. κλαιΐσω] (1) *To ſhut.* (2) *To ſtanch, to ſtop.* (3) *To cloſe,* or *end*; *to finiſh,* or *conclude.* (4) *To keep off,* or *withſtand.* (5) *To ſurround,* or *encompaſs.* (6) ‖ *To be lame, limp,* or *halt.* (1) ✠ Domus ipſi ſuas aut claudunt, aut reſerant, *Plin.* 10, 22. (2) Syderitis ſanguinem claudit, *Id.* 26, 13. Claudere ſanguinem, *Juſt.* 15, 3, 13. (3) ✠ Claudere quæ cœnas lactuca ſolebat avorum, Dic mihi cur noſtras incipit illa dapes? *Mart.* 13, 14. (4) Claudit nos obice pontus, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 377. (5) Muros obſidione claudere, *Luc.* 3, 342. (6) Debili verborum numero ſonus clauderetur, *Gell.* 1, 7. h. e. claudicaret, *vel* deficeret. *Sed fortè rectiùs à* claudeo, *pro* claudico.

* Claudor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be ſhut*; Alſo *to be lame,* or *crippled*, Don. *in* Ter. ¶ In anguſtum claudi, *To be driven to a ſtrait*, Ov. Met. 13, 407.

* Claudus, a, um. adj. *qu.* pedibus clauſus, *i. e.* impeditus, *unde* & Appius Claudius, *qui primùm* Appius Clauſus *dictus.* (1) *Lame, halting, crippled.* (2) Met. *Wavering, uncertain, feeble, weak.* (3) *Short, deficient, unfit for ſervice.* (1) Quaſi claudus ſutor domi ſedet totos dies, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 34. (2) ✠ Largus opum, ſed clauda fides, *Sil.* 13, 33. (3) ¶ Carmina clauda, *Pentameter verſes*, Ov. Tr. 3. 1, 11. Clauda & inhabilia navigia, *Curt.* 9, 9, 29.

* Clāvĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à clavis] (1) ‖ *A little key.* (2) *The tendrel, young twig,* or *ſhoot, of a vine, wherewith it takes hold of every thing, and which it climbs up by.* (3) *A bar,* or *bolt, to make a gate faſt.* (1) Littl. *ſed auct. non citat.* (2) Cic. *de* Senec. 15. (3) Ferratos obicit clavicula dentes, *Germ. Cæſ.* in *Arati Caſſiop.*

✝ Clāvĭger, ĕra, um. adj. [*ex* clava & gero] *Carrying a club*, an Epithet of Hercules, *Ov. Met.* 15.

* ✝ Clāvĭger, ĕra, um. adj. [*ex* clavis & gero] *That carries keys*, an epithet of Janus, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 228.

* Clāvis, is. f. [à κλαῒς, Dor. pro κληῒς, interpoſito digam.] (1) *A key.* (2) *A lock,* or *bolt*; *a clef in muſick.* (1) Magiſtratus poſcit claves portarum, *Liv.* (2) Fruſtrà claves ineſſe foribus, *Tibull.* 1, 6. ¶ Clauſa clavis, *A lock, opening only on the inſide.* Reſerat clausâ quæ prævidet oſtia clavi, *Auct.* Carm. *Moreti* v. 15. ubi vid. *Scal.* Sub clavi eſſe, *To be under lock, and key.* Varr. R. R. 1, 22. Laconica clavis, *A key to open the door on the outſide*, Plaut. Moſt, 2, 1, 57. Adultera clavis, *A picklock*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 643.

Clāvŏla, æ. f. dim. [à clava] *A graff, a ſlip of a tree, a cion,* or *young ſet.* = Teneros ramos alii clavolas, alii taleas appellant, *Varr.* de *R. R.* 1, 40.

* ‖ Clauſtrārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſhutting, clauſtral.* ¶ Clauſtrarius artifex, *A maker of locks, and keys*, &c. *Lampr.*

* ‖ Clauſtrĭtŭmus, i. m. *That locks the locks of doors, a keeper of the cloyſter*, Gell. 12, 10.

* Clauſtrum, i. n [à claudo] *antiq.* cloſtrum. (1) *An Encloſure, bar,* or *cloſe gate.* (2) Alſo *any manner of thing that encloſeth,* or *encompaſſeth any place*; as walls, rails, bars, doors, &c. (3) *A cloſet,* or *withdrawing room.* (4) Alſo *the leaf of a gate,* or *door*; *a leaf,* or *caſement, for a window.* (5) *A limit, bound,* or *fence.* (1) Virg. Æn. 3, 411. (2) Catull. 59, 76. (3) Plaut. Curc. 1, 3. 47. (4) Virg. Æn. 7, 184. (5) Cic. *in* Rull. 2, 32. ¶ Clauſtra regni, *The key,* or *inlet, of a country*, Liv. 9. Dædalia clauſtra, *A labyrinth*, Sen. 2, 32. Viarum clauſtra, *A narrow paſs*, Lucr. 4, 616.

* Clauſŭla, æ. f. dim. [à clauſa] (1) *A little ſentence in the concluſion.* (2) *The concluſion,* or *end, of a letter.* (3) ‖ *An article,* or *paſſage, of a law.* (4) *A cloſe,* or *utmoſt end.* (1) Sunt clauſulæ quæ numeroſè, & jucundè cadant, *Cic. Orat.* 64. (2) Veniamus aliquando ad clauſulam, *Id. Philip.* 13, 20. (3) JCC. freq. (4) Beatæ vitæ clauſulam impoſuit, *Sen. Epiſt.* 9.

* Clauſum, i. n. *A cloſe, a ſtable, a ſtall,* or *hive*; *any cloſe place.* ¶ Domorum clauſa, *Cloſe places*, Lucr. 1, 355.

* ‖ Clausūra, æ. f. *vel* Clūsūra. *An encloſure*; alſo *a fortreſs upon the marches,* or *limits.* Pancirol. ¶ Clauſuræ tempus, *The time when any city,* or *fort is beſieged*, Veg.

* Clausūrus, a, um. part. *That will ſhut in,* or *encloſe*, Ov. Met. 4, 785.

* Clauſus, a, um. part. [à claudor] (1) *Encloſed, ſhut up, kept in.* (2) *Environed, ſurrounded, beſieged*, Liv. 2, 34. (3) Met. *Finiſhed, ended, concluded.* (4) *Secret, cloſe confined.* (1) Clauſa ſtabulis armenta, *Plin.* (2) Speluncis lacus clauſi, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 364. (3) = Species orationis clauſa, & terminata, *Cic. Orat.* 58. (4) Habere clauſa ſua non potuit conſilia, *Id.* ¶ Clauſum mare, *The winter-time*; from the 10th of November, to the 10th of March, wherein navigation ceaſed among the Romans, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 5.

* Clāvŭlus, i. m. dim. [à clavus] *A little nail, a hobnail, a ſparable*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

* Clāvus i. m. [à claudendo, *quòd* claudat, *figat, atque contineat*] (1) *A nail,* or *ſpike.* (2) *A note by which the old Romans reckoned their years, ſerveing inſtead of a calendar.* (3) *A button,* or *ſtud.* (4) *A round knob,* or *ſtud, of purple, wherewith the robes of the ſenatours, and knights were adorned*: but for diſtinction, the former wore broader than the latter; * whence thoſe were called *laticlavii*, and theſe *anguſticlavii.* (5) Meton. *The dignity itſelf.* (6) *The rudder,* or *helm, of a ſhip.* (7) Fig. *Rule,* or *government.* (8) *A way,* or *courſe, of life*; *a fancy,* or *humour.* (9) *Any callous fleſh.* (10) *A cord in the toe,* or elſewhere; *a little ſwelling of hard fleſh in the corner of the eye.* (11) *A whitlow.* (12) *A ſhanker,* or *bubo.* (13) *A puff,* or *knur, in the ſtem of a tree.* (1) Tranſtra confixa clavis ferreis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 13. ¶ Clavi trabales, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 18. *quibus figuratè denotatur*, Invicta neceſſitas. ¶ Clavo trabali figere beneficium, *To go thorow ſtitch with it, to do it to purpoſe*, Cic. Verr. 5, 21. (2) Eum clavum, quia raræ per ea tempora literæ erant, notam numeri annorum fuiſſe ferunt eóque Minervæ templo dicatam legem quòd numerus à Minervâ inventus ſit, *Liv.* 7, 3. *Ubi de ortu, religione, & modo, hujus conſuetudinis.* (3) Cic. (4) Purpura cum lato clavo, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 13, 29. * Vid. *Suet. Nerv.* 26. & *Oth.* 10. (5) Ego latum clavum à Cæſare noſtro impetravi, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 9. = Curia reſtabat; clavi menſura coacta eſt, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 10, 35. (6) Ille [gubernator] clavum tenens ſedet in puppi, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 6. (7) Quis clavum tanti imperii, & gubernacula reip. tenere poteſt? *Id.* pro *Sext.* 9. ¶ Dum clavum rectum teneam, *As long as I do my part*, Quint. 2. (8) Sæpe notatus cum tribus anellis, modò lævâ Priſcus inani, Vixit inequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 10. (9) Clavi vocantur calloſa in albo oculi tubercula; quibus nomen à figuræ ſimilitudine eſt, *Celſ.* 7, 7. (10) Clavus nonnunquam etiam alibi, ſed in pedibus tamen maximè naſcitur, *Id.* 5, 26. (11) Plin. (12) Erat [Silio] natus inſanabilis clavus, *Id. Ep.* 3, 7, 2. (13) = Olea clavum patitur, ſive fungum placet dici, vel patellam, *Id.* 17, 24.

Cleagra, æ. f. *A hook to draw up water*, Pallad.

* Clēma, ătis. n. [κλῆμα, Gr.] *The herb polygonon,* or *knot-graſs*, Plin. 27, 12.

* Clēmătis, ĭdis. f. [Gr κλεματὶς] *The herb periwinkle,* or *cotton-weed*, Plin. 24, 10.

Clēmens, tis. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*claram habens* mentem, *Perot.* colens, *Donat.* clinans, *Voſſ.*] (1) *Quiet, peaceable.* (2) *Mild, meek, unmoved, diſpaſſionate.* (3) *Courteous, affable.* (4) *Mercifull, compaſſionate, inclined to pity.* (5) *Smooth, not rough.* (6) *Eaſy, undiſturbed.* (7) *Benign, benevolent, kindly.* (8) *Moderate.* (1) Clemens, placidus nulli lædere os, arridere omnibus, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 10. (2) ✠ Etſi ſatis clemens ſum in diſputando, tamen interdum ſoleo ſubiraſci, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 4. (3) Clemens aditu, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 550. (4) Nec in cæde principum clementiorem hunc fore, quàm Cinna fuerit, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7. (5) *Met.* Nec quâ ſit clementiſſimus amnis, Quærit, *Ov Met.* 9, 118. Unde clementi flamine pulſæ, *Catull.* 62, 272. (6) = Clementem vitam, urbanam, atque otium ſecutus ſum, *Ter. Adel.* 1, 1. 17. (7) Ipſe Sirius clementi ſydere fovit, *Claud Epith. Pall.* & *Cel.* 120. (8) Is rumor clemens erat, *Sall. B. J.* 22.

Clēmenter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Quietly, leiſurely.* (2) *Gently, ſoftly.* (3) *Without labour, and pains.* (4) *Favourably, kindly, courteouſly.* (1) Animo malè eſt, recipiam anhelitum. AP. Clementer acquieſce, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 21. (2) Sequere ſis. C. Sequor. B. At clementer, quæſo; calces deteris, *Plaut. Mercat.* 5, 2, 11. (3) Quà juga Appennini clementiùs adirentur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 52. (4) = Leniter hominem, clementérque accepit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 40. Dixi quo pacto id fieri poſſit clementiſſimè, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 5.

Clēmentia, æ. f. (1) *Eaſineſs, evenneſs of temper.* (2) *Courteſy, affability, good humour.* (3) *Pity,*

(3) *Pity, compaſſion.* (4) Met. *Calmneſs, tranquillity.* (5) *A godeſs ſo called.* (6) ¶ Clementia tua, *A title given to the later Roman emperours.* (1) Clementia eſt per quam animi temerè in odium alicujus invectionis concitati comitate retinentur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 54. (2) = Plena omnia clementiæ, manſuetudinis, humanitatis, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 1. (3) 𝔛 Hæc tua, Perſephone, maneat clementia; nec tu Perſephones conjux ſævior eſſe velis, *Propert.* 2, 28, 48. (4) Clementia æſtatis, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. hyemis, *Col.* 2, 9. Nili, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 527. (5) *Hujus imago in numeris antiq. freq.* (6) *Vid.* Spart. *in* Getâ, *initio,* & Lamprid. *in* Severo 65.

• Cleŏnīcion, i. n. [κλεονίκιον Gr.] *The herb horſe-thyme,* or *wild baſil,* Plin. 24, 15.

• Clĕpo, pſi, ĕre, ptum. [à κλέπτω, ant. κλέπω] (1) *To ſteal,* or *pilfer.* (2) *To cover, to ſhelter, to protect.* (3) *To conceal.* (1) = Rape, clepe, tene, harpaga, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 6. § Sacrum qui clepſerit paricida eſto, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 9. *ex lege ant.* Si quis clepſit, ne populo ſcelus eſto, neve cui cleptum erit, *Ex Liv.* 22, 10. ¶ Clepere verba alicujus, *To liſten to,* or *overhear,* Plaut. (2) Se tegmine ingenti clepit, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 799. (3) Levis eſt dolor, qui capere conſilium poteſt, & clepere ſeſe, *Id. Med.* 156.

‖ Clepſere, *pro* clepere, Lucr. *ap.* Litt.

• Clepſydra, æ. f. [à κλέπτω, furor, & ὕδωρ, aqua] (1) *A veſſel meaſureing time by water; an hour glaſs,* firſt in uſe among the Greeks, by which their oratours and pleaders had their time meaſured out to them: afterwards brought into uſe among the Romans, by Pompey, after his third conſulate; whereas before, their time was unlimited. (2) ‖ *An aſtrological engine.* (1) Ad clepſydram latrare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* Vid. & *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11. (2) Martian.

• Cleptes, *vel* Clepta, æ. m. [à clepo] *A thief,* or *robber,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 95.

• † Cleptus, a, um. part. *Stolen,* &c. Liv. *Vid.* Clepo.

• ‖ Clērĭcātus, ûs. m. *The clergy. A being in orders,* Eccl. à ſeq.

• ‖ Clērĭcus, i. m. [à clerus] *A clergy-man,* Eccl.

• ‖ Clērŏpeplum, i. n. [à κλῆρος & πέπλος peplum] *A clergy-man's tippet,* or *ſcarf,* Eccleſ.

• Clērus, i. m. [à κλῆρος, ſors, quia clerus ſors DEI, vel cleri ſors DEUS] (1) ‖ It is uſed by St. Peter in the plural number, to ſignify *The church,* or *body of the faithfull:* (2) ‖ but by eccleſiaſtical writers, for *The clergy,* or *church-men.* (3) Alſo a *worm like a ſpider, which breeds in bee-hives, and makes the bees ſick.* (1) St. Petr. 1, 5. 3. (2) *Hæc notio ap. Latinos ſcriptores S. Hieronymi temporibus paulò antiquior.* (3) Plin. 11, 19.

• Clībănus, i. m. [κλίβανος Gr.] (1) *A portable oven,* or *furnace.* (2) *A ſtove,* or *hot-houſe.* (3) ‖ *A ſuit of complete armour.* (1) Oblita vaſa clibano, vel furno torrefaciunt, *Col.* 12, 15. *De ejus formâ vid. eund.* 5. 10. (2) Celſ. 2, 17. *princ.* (3) Veget. ☞ *In hâc notione Perſis originem debere,* Capitol. *in* vitâ Severi, *necnon teſtatur* Amm. 10, 10.

• Clīdium, i. n. [κλείδιον Gr.] *The throat of the Tunny fiſh,* Plin. 9, 15.

• Clīdūchus, i. m. [à κλεὶς clavis, & ἔχω, habeo] *The picture of one holding keys,* Plin. 34, 8.

• CLIENS, tis. m. & f. [à κλείων celebrans, utpote qui colebat patronum] (1) *A client; one who has put himſelf under the protection of his patron, to whom he paid all honour, and obſervance,* as the patron on his part was to afford him his intereſt, protection, and defence. Thus not only private perſons, but the Roman provinces, and allies, made choice of ſome noble family to take care of their intereſt, to defend their cauſe, and manage their affairs at Rome: *a retainer,* or *dependent.* (2) *A client, one who employs a lawyer.* (3) *A tenant, villain,* or *vaſſal.* (1) 𝔛 Qui modò patronus, nunc cupit eſſe cliens, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 88. *Vid.* Cic. *in* Div. Plutarch. *in* Romulo. Dion. Halicarnaſſ. 2, 9, 10, 11. Juvenum nobilium cliens, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 15. Omnes clientes obæratóſque ſuos conduxit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 5. (2) Jus qui profitebitur adſit; Facundus cauſam ſæpe clientis agat, *Ov. A. A.* 3, 531. (3) *Ap.* poſter. ſcriptores. Vid. Budæum.

• Clienta, æ. f. *A woman retainer, a tenant's wife.* Nec Laconicas Trahunt honeſtæ purpuras clientæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 7.

• Clientēla, æ. f. (1) *The ſtate,* or *relation, of clients to their patrons,* or *of tenants to their lords.* (2) Meton. Clientelæ, *Dependents, homagers.* (3) Synecd. *Patronage, protection, guardianſhip.* (1) Scis quàm diligam Siculos, & quàm illam clientelam honeſtam judicem, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 12. (2) Illis majorum virtus reliquit gloriam, dignitatem, clientelas, *Sall.* (3) = Thaïs patri ſe commendavit in clientelam, & fidem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 9.

• Clientŭlus, i. m. *A poor client.* Ne clientulorum loco potiùs quàm patronorum numerarentur, *Tac. Orat.* 36, 11.

• Clīma, ătis. n. [κλίμα Gr.] (1) In Geometry, *A plat of land ſixty feet ſquare.* (2) In Aſtronomy, *A clime,* or *climate.* (1) Col. 5, 1. (2) Inclinationes cœli Græci κλίματα vocant, *Vitr.* 1, 1.

• Clīmacter, ēris. m. [à Gr. κλιμακτὴρ] Properly, *The ſtep,* or *round, of a ladder:* Met. *Every ſeventh year of a man's life;* particularly the 36*d,* as made up of 7 multiplied by 9; which has been obſerved to be very dangerous, great fits of ſickneſs, and death itſelf often happening thereon, *Vid.* Gell. 15, 7. Others again, think *the 49th year* more dangerous, as being made up of ſeven times ſeven; *Vid.* Cenſorin. *de* die natali, 14. But theſe obſervations ſmell ſtrongly of Chaldæan and Ægyptian ſuperſtition. *Vid.* Juſt. Martyr. Quæſt. 89. *ad* Orthodox. Κλιμακτῆρας vocat legem annorum ſcanſilem Plinius, 7, 49.

• Clīmactērĭcus, a, um. adj. *Climacterical, aſcending;* alſo *perilous, dangerous, fatal,* as ſome years of a man's life are ſuperſtitiouſly accounted, eſpecially *the 49th,* 63*d, and* 81*ſt.* Habes climactericum tempus, ſed evades, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 20. *Vid.* Climacter.

• ‖ Clīmax, ācis. f. (1) *A ladder, the round of a ladder, an aſcent by ſteps.* (2) In Rhet. *A figure connecting the ſubſequent to the precedent.* (1) Ex uſu Græcorum. Hinc Angl. *To climb.* (2) Si ſtas, ingredere, ſi ingrederis, curre, ſi curris, advola, *Cic. qui Latinè* gradationem *vocat.*

• Clīnāmen, ĭnis. n. verb. [*ab ant.* clino] *A bending,* or *declination.* Exiguum clinamen principiorum, *Lucr.* 2, 292.

• Clīnātus, a, um. part. *Bent, inclined,* Cic. *in* Arat. 52.

• Clīnice, es. f. [κλινικὴ Gr. ſc. ἰατρεία.] *A part of phyſick which preſcribes diet and medicine to bed-riden people.* Hippocrates inſtituiſſe fertur medicinam, quæ clinice vocatur, *Plin.* 29, 1.

• Clīnĭcus, i. m. *vel* a, um; eſt enim propr. adj. [à κλίνη, lectus; ut qui ægrotantium lectis aſſidere ſolebat] (1) *A phyſician attending bed-riden,* or other *ſick, patients.* (2) *A bed-riden perſon.* (3) ‖ *A bearer at funerals.* Κλίνη enim & *feretrum* ſignificat. (1) Chirurgus fuerat, nunc eſt veſpillo Diaulus; Cœpit quo poterat clinicus eſſe modò, *Mart.* 1, 31. (2) Medetur ſtomachicis, ſpaſticis, clinicis, &c. *Plin.* 25, 5. (3) *Hæc notio colligi poteſt ex acumine epigrammatis ſuprà laudati.*

• CLĪNO, as. [à Gr. κλίνω] *To bend, to incline.* Paulùm clinare neceſſe 'ſt Corpora, *Lucr.* 2, 243. ☞ *Rarò occ. freq. autem in compoſ.* declino, reclino, &c.

• Clīnŏpăle, es. f. [à κλίνη lectus, & πάλη lucta] *An exerciſe in the field of Venus.* Aſſiduitatem concubitûs, velut exercitationis genus, clinopalen vocabat [ſpurciſſimus homuncio Domitianus] *Suet.* in *vitâ ejus.*

• Clīnŏpŏdion, i. [κλινοπόδιον Gr. *ex* κλίνη lectum, & πόδιον pedum, quod refert] *The herb horſe-thyme, wild baſil,* Plin. 24, 15.

• Clĭpeus, i, m. & Clĭpeum, i. n. *ſic enim aliqui ſcribunt, deducentes à* clepo abſcondo, tego. *A ſhield,* or *target.* *Vid.* Clypeus.

• CLĪTELLÆ, ārum. pl. f. [à κλιτὸς declivis] (1) *Dorſers ſet on the backs of labouring beaſts, that they may carry their loads with greater eaſe; a pannel,* or *pack ſaddle.* (2) ‖ *A deſcent,* or *valley,* particularly a place at Rome ſo called. (3) ‖ *A kind of engine.* (1) Mulos, detractis clitellis circumducere jubet, *Liv.* ¶ *Prov.* Bos clitellas, *When a perſon is improper for,* or *unequal to, an undertaking,* Cic. Att. 5, 15. (2) *Vid.* Scal. & Feſt. (3) Feſt.

Clītellārius, a, um. adj. *Bearing a pannel,* or *pack-ſaddle.* Mulus clitellarius, *Col.* 2, 22.

Clīvīna avis [*à* cliviis auſpiciis, *i. e.* adverſis, *Feſt.*] *A bird, which, in ſooth-ſaying, gave a ſign againſt a thing's being done,* Plin. 10, 12.

• Clīvōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of cliffs, ſteep, craggy.* 𝔛 Locis aridis, & clivoſis altiùs deponantur vites, quàm ſi humidis, & planis, *Col.* de *Arb.* 4. Clivoſo tramite vitæ, *Sil.* 6, 120.

• Clīvŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little cliff,* or *deſcent,* Col. 6, 37.

• CLĪVUS, i. m. & Clīvum, i. n. [à κλιτὺς, devexitas, per Æoliſmum, κλιπὺς] (1) *Any devexity, declivity, ſlanting,* or *ſlopeing; any aſcent.* (2) Particularly, *the aſcent,* or *deſcent, of a hill; the ſide,* or *pitch, of a hill.* (3) Met. *Labour, difficulty.* (1) Teſta menſe ſubdita clivum Suſtulit, *Ov. Met.* 8, 662. Ad te via prona videtur; A te cùm redeo clivus inertis aquæ, *Id. Ep.* 18, 122. (2) Clivus Capitolinus, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. Loca ardua, & cliva depreſſa, *Cato* ap. *Non.* (3) Per aſpera duro Nititur ad laudem virtus interrita clivo, *Sil.* 4, 605. Clivo ſudamus in uno, *Ov. Ep.* 23, 41.

Clŏāca, æ. f. [*ab ant.* cluo *pro* colluo, *unde Venis* Cluacina] *A common ſhore, a ſink, a wye-draught.* 𝔛 Illud idem in rapidum flumen, jacerétve cloacam, *Hor. Sat.* 3, 2, 42. ¶ *Prov.* Arcem facere ex cloacâ, *To make a mountain of a mole-hill,* Cic. *pro* Planc. 40. 𝔛 Cloacæ publicæ ſunt, latrinæ privatæ, *Col.*

‖ Cloācālis, e. adj. *Of a ſink,* or *wye-draught.* ¶ Cloacale flumen, *A common ſhore, which receives all filth, and naſtineſs,* Cato *ap.* Feſt.

‖ Cloāco, as. act. *To defile with dirt.* Cloacare, inquinare, *Feſt.*

‖ Cloācārius, a, um. adj. Cloacarium vectigal, *Ulp.* & ſubſt.

‖ Cloācārium, i. n. *The ſcavenger's duty,* or *wages,* Ulp.

• Clōdiāna vaſa. *Veſſels ſo called from the maker,* or *inventer,* Plin. 33, 11.

† Clūdĭco, as. *pro* claudico; *ut* & clodo *pro* claudo, ploſtrum *pro* plauſtrum, &c. *dixerunt vett.* C.c.

‖ Clūden, *vel* Clūdo, dĭnis. *A tragedian's knife.* Sine cludine ſaltas, *Apul. p.* 526. *Sed al. aliter leg.*

CLŪDO, ſi, ĕre, ſum. act. *To ſhut, to cloſe, to ſurround, to environ, to ſtop, to tie about,* &c. *Id. quod* claudo, & *in optimis quibuſque auctoribus occurrens.* ¶ Gemmas auro cludere, *To ſet them,* Plin. 33, 1.

Clūdor, ĕris. paſſ. *To be cloſed in, environed, ſurrounded,* &c. Caſſide minaci cludi, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 204. Quo *mari* cingi cludique terrarum orbem fides, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 1.

• Cluens, tis. part. *Excelling, remarkable, ſhineing.* [Duo Cæpiones] cluentes conſilio, & linguâ, plùs auctoritate tamen & gratiâ ſublevabant, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 25. *Ubi tamen al. & fortè rectiùs,* clientes.

• CLUEO, es, ēre. [à κλύω, fut. 2 κλυῶ, Ion. κλυέω, audio, item dicor, vocor, habeor] (1) *To be named,* or *called.* (2) *To be ſpoken,* or *talked, of; to be reputed,* or *eſteemed; to be famed,* or *highly commended.* (3) *To appear to be.* (1) Ita ſis, ut nomen cluet, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 95. (2) § Ut victor vir belli clueat, *Plaut.* Cluere gloriâ, *Id. Pœn.* 5, 4, 20. (3) Lucr. 1, 45.

‖ Clūnācŭlum, i. n. & *per Sync.* Clūnāclum. *A butcher's choping-knife,* or *cleaver,* Gell. 10, 25.

‖ Clūnĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [à clunis] *A little haunch,* or *buttock; the leg of a fowl,* Gell. 15, 8.

CLŪNIS, is. m. & f. [à cluo, purgo] (1) *A but-*

buttock, or *haunch*. (2) ‖ *The leg of a fowl*, &c. (1) Pulchræ clunes, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 89. Ad terram tremulo deſcendunt clune puellæ, *Juv.* 11, 164. (2) Lex. *ex* Gell.

‖ Cluo, ĕre. *Prud. Id. quod* clueo; quod *vid.* [cluo, *ant.* purgo, *Plin. contr.* à colluo, *Turn.*] *To cleanſe*, or *rinſe*; alſo *to fight*.

* Clŭpea, æ. f. *A ſmall fiſh, by ſome called a ſhad*, Plin. 9, 15.

* Clŭpeus, *ant. pro* clypeus, [*à* cluo, *i. e.* pugno] Grammaticos putâſſe ait *Plin.*

Clūſĭlis, e. adj. [*à* cludo, cluſi] *Eaſy to be ſhut up*, Plin. 2, 37.

Clūſīnus, a, um. adj. *Of Cluſium, a city of Etruria.* Cluſinæ uvæ, *Plin.* 14, 3. Cluſinum far, *Varr.* Cluſini fontes, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 9.

Clūſius, i. m. [*à* cludendo] *A name of Janus*, as is *Patulcius* from the contrary, i. e. *à pateo.* ⌘ Modò Patulcius idem, Et modò ſacrifico Cluſius ore vocor, *Ov. Faſt.* 130.

‖ Clūſūræ, ārum. pl. f. *i. e.* clauſuræ, id. quod *Burgi* limitum, *The boundaries of countries*, Dig.

Clūſus, a, um. part. [*à* cludor] *Shut up, encloſed*, Val. Flacc. 1, 34. & Mart. 12, 55.

* Cly̆peātus, a, um. part. *Armed with a buckler*, or *ſhield*; *one that carries a target.* Clypeata totis Agmina denſantur campis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 793.

* † Cly̆peo, as. act. *To arm with a buckler.* Chlamyde contortâ aſtu clypeat brachium, *i. e.* munit, *Non.* ex *Pacuv.*

*‖ Cly̆peoīdes, is. f. *Round, in faſhion of a target*, Lex. *ex* Plin.

* Cly̆peum, i. n. *id. quod* clypeus. Clypea inaurata, *Liv.* 35, 10. argentea, *Id.* 34, 52.

* CLY̆PEUS, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῦ γλύφειν, à ſculpendo, quaſi *clypeus*, quòd imaginibus inſculptis cælaretur, *teſte Plin.* 35, 3. (1) *A ſhield, buckler, or target, uſed by footmen.* (2) *An image painted, or graven, upon it.* (1) Ære cavo clypeus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 286. (2) *Plin. ubi ſuprà*, quanquam in hâc notione *clupeus* grammaticorum filii ſcribi volunt, quos redarguit Plinius.

* Clyſter, ēris. m. [ἀπὸ τῦ κλύζειν, *quod eſt* abluere] *A Clyſter, an inſtrument uſed in giveing of Clyſters*, Suet. *in* Ner. 20. & Claud. 44. ¶ Clyſter ocularius, & auricularius, *A little pipe*, or *ſquirt, to caſt any liquid medicine into the eyes and ears*, Celſ. 5, 26. & 6, 18.

C ante N.

‖ Cnēfōſus, *ſive* Gnēfōſus, *i. e.* obſcurus. Ita Scal. leg. in *Culice*, Cnefoſaſque domos, *ubi al. leg.* nefoſas, *vulg.* defoſſas. *Vid.* Cnephoſum.

* Cneōrum. i. n. *vel* Cneōron, [à κνέωρον Gr.] *An herb*, or *flower*, *uſed in garlands*, Plin. 21, 9.

* ‖ Cnēphōſum [à κνέφας, tempus obſcurum, *ſive* nubilum] *Dark*, Feſt. ⸸ Obſcurum.

* Cnīcos, *vel* Cnīcus, i. f. [κνίκος Gr.] *Baſtard ſaffron, mock ſaffron*, Plin. 21, 15.

* Cnīde, es. f. [à κνίδη Gr. idem] *A kind of ſhell-fiſh*, Plin. 32. ult. ⸸ Urtica.

* ‖ Cniſſa, æ. f. [κνίσσα Gr.] *The ſteam of meat*, Arnob. ⸸ Nidor.

* Cnōdax, ăcis. m. [κνώδαξ Gr.] *The gudgeon in the ſpindle of a wheel, an iron-ſpike*, Vitruv. 10, 6.

C ante O.

Co *pro* con, præp. inſep. ante vocales, & literam *h.* ut *coarcto, coëo, cohæreo, &c.*

Coa, æ. f. ¶ In triclinio coa, in cubiculo nola, *Quint.* 8, 6. Ænigma Cæcilianum. Coa *à* coëundo, quæ ſe paratam ſimulet ad coitum, & tamen nolit, *She will and ſhe will not.* Vid. Voſſ. l. 4. Inſt. Or. p. 210.

Coa veſtis, *ſive ſubſt.* Coa, pl. n. *ſcil.* veſtimenta, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 13. à Cô inſulâ. *A garment of ſilk ſo thin, that one might ſee the body through it.*

Coaccēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. act. *To approach*, or *draw nigh, with others*; *to be added to.* Decem pro his coaccedunt minæ, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 65. ☞ Vix alibi occ.

‖ Coăcervātim, adv. *By heaps*, Apul. Florid. p. 779. ⸸ Acervatim.

Coăcervātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A heaping*, or *gathering together in heaps*; *a laying in heaps.* Argumentorum coacervatio, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 35.

Coăcervātus, a, um. part. [*à* coacervo] *Heaped together.* Coacervatis cadaveribus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 27. Luctus coacervati, *Ov. Met.* 8, 485.

Coăcervo, āre. act. *To heap up, to lay on heaps, to amaſs*, Cic. Verr. 4, 24. = Cogere, conſtruere, & coacervare, pecuniam, *Id.*

Coăcervor, āri. paſſ. *To be heaped up*, or *amaſſed.* = Coguntur & coacervantur pecuniæ, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 27.

Coăceſco, ĕre, n. [*ex* con & aceſco] *To grow ſour, tart, ſtale*, or *unpleaſant.* Ut non omne vinum, ſic non omnis ætas coaceſcit, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 18.

* Coăcon, i. n. *A ſort of black plaſter*, Celſ. 5, 19. *ubi al.* Choacum, *vel* Chiacum.

‖ Coactilia, um. pl. n. *Felts, pack-cloths, a kind of cloth uſed in war, becauſe being dreſſed with vinegar, it was ſword-proof, and would keep out thruſts*, Ulp.

‖ Coactĭliārius, i. m. *A felt-maker, one who maketh coarſe thick cloths*, Jul. Capit.

‖ Coactè, adv. *Tert.* item comp. coactiùs, *Gell.* 10, 11. *By compulſion.* ⸸ Per vim, ingratiis.

Coactio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* cogo] (1) *An aſſembling*, or *bringing together.* (2) *The buſineſs of a collector.* (3) ‖ *A diſeaſe of cattle, when they are tired*, or *over-wrought.* (1) Nocturnis vigiliis & coactione hominum, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 26. ſed varr. codd. (2) § Coactiones argentarias factitavit, *Suet. Veſp.* 1. (3) Veget.

Coacto, āre. freq. *To conſtrain much*, or *often*, Lucr. 6, 1120. ☞ Neſcio an alibi.

Coactor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* cogo] (1) *A gatherer*, or *one who drives together*; *a collector*, or *receiver*; *a gatherer of uſurers debts.* (2) *A purveyor.* (3) *A conſtrainer*, or *Enforcer.* (1) Ab coactore releget porcos ſextarios, *Cato, c.* 159. (2) Perquiritur à coactoribus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 64. (3) Opus eſt adjutore, & (ut ita dicam) coactore, *Sen. Epiſt.* 53. ¶ Agminis coactor, *the bringer up of the rear, the ſergeant of a company*, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 68.

Coactūra, æ. f. verb. (1) *The gathering*, or *laying up, of any thing*; *a heaping together.* (2) ‖ *The thickening of wool.* (1) Reponatur uniuſcujuſque die coactura, *Col.* 12, 50. (2) *Ex* Littl.

Coactūrus, a, um. part. *About to compell.* Vi coacturus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. Quibus dixit, non coacturum ſe adjurandum neque virgines Veſtæ, neque Dialem, *Gell.* 10, 15.

Coactus, a, um. part. [*à* cogo] (1) *Gathered, aſſembled, brought together.* (2) *Curdled (as milk.)* (3) *Hard bound.* (4) Met. *Forced, conſtrained, compelled.* (5) *Straitened, made narrow.* (1) = Coacti ſunt ii qui ab aliquo ſunt unum in locum congregati, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 21. (2) Lactis maſſa coacti, *Ov. Met.* 8, 666. (3) Alvus coacta, *Celſ.* 2, 8. (4) ⌘ Coacta dices, ſponte quod fari abnuis, *Sen. Troad.* 573. Multâ arte coactum ebur, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 464. ¶ Arbores coactæ brevitatis, *Plin.* 12, 6. *Dwarf trees kept low by cuting.* (5) ¶ Clavi menſura coacta eſt, *Of an equeſtrian, who wore narrow ſtuds, in contra-diſtinction to the ſenatours, who wore broad ones*, Ov. Triſt. 4, 10, 35.

Coactu, m. abl. [verb. *à* cogo] *By conſtraint, force*, or *compulſion.* = Coactu, atque efflagitatu meo, *Cic.* ⌘ Neque voluntate ſuâ, ſed coactu civitatis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 27.

‖ Coăcum, i. n. *al.* Coăcon, *vel* Chiăcum, *A kind of black plaſter*, Celſ. 5, 19.

Coaddo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum. act. [*ex* con & addo] *To add*, or *lay together*, Cato R. R. 4. & Plaut. Caſ. 3, 1, 4. ☞ Rarò occ.

Coadjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum. act. [*ex* con, ad, & jacio] *To caſt to*, or *together*, Col. 12, 21.

‖ Coadjūtor, ōris. m. *A fellow-helper*, Grut. inſcript. ⸸ Adjutor.

Coădūnatus, a, um. part. *Gathered together in one*, Plin. *de* Viris ill. ſed rara vox, ſi non & ſuſpecta. ⸸ In unum coactus.

Coædĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. *Built cloſe together contiguous*, Cic. *in* Part. Orat. 10. vix alibi rep.

Coæquālis, e. adj. *Like, equal, even, as fellows and partners are, coequal.* In gregem coæqualium compellitur, *Col.* 8, 14. *Petron.* p. 147. ed. Bourdelot, *Juſtin.* 23, 4. & 37, 4. ⸸ Æqualis, *Cic.*

Coæquandus, a, um. part. *To be made equal*, or *level.* Montibus coæquandis, *Sall. B. C.* 21.

Coæquātus, a, um. part. *Made equal*, or *level.* Coæquati dignitate, pecuniâ, &c. *Sall.* de *Rep. ordin.* 2, 16.

Coæquo, āre. act. (1) *To make one thing equal and even with another*; *to level.* (2) *To make indifferent.* (1) Coæquare ſulcos, *Col.* 1, 3. (2) Coæquare leges, *Liv.* 3, 56. ſed var. codd. ¶ Coæquare gratiam omnium, *To be in every body's favour*, Sall. B. Cat. 20.

Coæquus, a, um. adj. *Equal, even, like.* ¶ Coæqua pars in commerciis, *An even ſhare*, Plin. 6, 28. ſed mel. libb. hab. *æqua.* ☞ Rarò occ. ⸸ Æquus.

‖ Coæſtĭmo, āre. act. *To eſteem alike*, Litt. *ex* Celſ. *ſed. q.* ⸸ Æquè æſtimare, pari numero, uno ordine habere.

‖ Coæſtĭmor, āri. paſſ. *To be eſteemed alike*, or *all one*, Litt. *ex* Celſ. *ſed q.*

‖ Coætāneus, a, um. adj. *Which is of one time and age, of the ſame ſtanding, cotemporary*, Apul. Met. 8. p. 238. & Portius Latro, *ſeu potiùs* Vibius Criſpus, Orat. in Catil. ⸸ Æqualis.

‖ Coæternus, a, um. adj. *Coeternal*, Eccl.

‖ Coævus, a, um. adj. *Of the ſame age, coeval*, Hieron. Ep. 142. Arator, Act. Apoſt. 3, 2. Prudent. Καθημ. v. 137. ⸸ Æquævus, æqualis.

Coaggĕro, āre. act. [decomp. *ex* con, ad, & gero] *To amaſs*, or *heap up together*, Col. 8, 6.

‖ Coăgĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A moveing*, or *ſtiring, together*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Ubi rect. Contagione pulmonum.

‖ Coăgĭto, āre. *To move*, or *ſhake, together*, Cic. *ap.* Litt. *ſed. q.* ⸸ Agito.

Coagmentandus, a, um. part. *To be joined*, or *faſtened, together*, Quint.

Coagmentātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining*, or *glueing, together*; *a cementing.* = Copulatio rerum, & quaſi coagmentatio naturæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46.

Coagmentātus, a, um. part. *Joined*, or *patched, together.* = Quid tam compoſitum, tamque compactum & coagmentatum inveniri poteſt? *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 22.

Coagmento, āre. act. *To join*, or *glue, together*; *to cement.* Verba verbis coagmentare, *Cic. Orat.* 23. Verba compone, & quaſi coagmenta, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 26. ⌘ Eadem, quæ coagmentavit, natura diſſolvit, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 20.

Coagmentor, āri. paſſ. *To be joined together.* Met. *To be patched up.* = Docebo ne coagmentari quidem poſſe pacem, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 7.

Coagmentum, i. n. (1) *A ſtrait joining*, or *couching, of things together*; *a joint.* (2) *Morter, cement.* (1) Viden' coagmenta in foribus? *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 144. (2) Coagmentorum compoſitio, *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Coăgŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* coagulo] *A curdling, the turning to a curd, the comeing of cheeſe*, or *butter*, Plin. 28, 10.

Coăgŭlātus, a, um. part. *Curdled*, or *congealed, together*, Pix coagulata, *Plin.* 16, 11.

Coăgŭlo, āre. *To curdle*, or *gather into cream*; *to curdle*, or *thicken*, Plin. 12, 25.

‖ Coăgŭlor, āri. paſſ. *To be curdled, to come, as butter or cheeſe doth*, Gell. 3, 3.

Coăgŭlum, i. n. [*à* cogendo, *i. e.* denſando, *ſive* ſtringendo] (1) *The rennet which turneth milk, a calf's maw*, or *ruen.* (2) ‖ *The curded ſubſtance of the conception in the womb.* (3) Met. *Any thing that joineth things together.* (1) Miſcere novo coagula lacte, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 17. (2) Conceptum in utero coagulum, *Gell.* 3, 16. (3) Hinc *vinum* coagulum conviviorum *vocat. Varr.* = Vinculum, coagulum, amoris, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Coăleo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* con & *ant.* aleo] (1) *When a plant beginneth to faſten itſelf unto the ground, and take nouriſhment*; *to ſtick faſt.*

(2) Met. *To grow, or cleave, together.* (1) Ut niſi pinguiſſimo ſolo coalere non poſſit, *Plin.* 14, 2. (2) Concordiâ coaluerant omnium animi, *Liv.* 23, 35.

Coaleſcens, tis. part. *Uniteing together.* Coaleſcentibus reipublicæ membris, *Paterc.* 2, 90. Populi coaleſcentes, *Liv.* 1, 2.

Coaleſco, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. [*ex* con & aleſco, *i. e.* creſco] (1) *To grow together,* or *cloſe, as a wound doth.* (2) *To grow into as a graft.* (3) *To curdle,* or *gelly, as oil doth.* (4) Met. *To be united.* (1) A partu coaleſcet vulnus, *Plin.* 9, 51. (2) Coaleſcet ficus olivæ, *Col.* de *Arb.* 27, 11. (3) Gell. 17, 8. ſed al. *congelaſcere.* (4) Primo quoque tempore cum patribus coaleſcerent animi plebis, *Liv.* 3, 48. = Si coaleſcere, ſi jungi, miſcerique vobis privatis neceſſitudinibus poſſunt, *Id.* 4, 5.

Coalĭtus, a, um. part. *Grown, increaſed, improved.* Vetuſtate imperii coalitâ audaciâ, *Tac.* 14, 1.

‖ Coallŭo, ĕre, ui. [*ex* con, ad, & luo] per alluvionem aliquid augere, *To caſt ſand,* or *gravel, on heaps, as a river,* &c. Pompon.

Coanguſto, āre. act. (1) *To make narrow.* (2) Met. *To reſtrain, to make ſtraiter.* (1) Coanguſtare alveos apum, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) ℨ Coanguſtare & dilatare legem, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 3, 32.

Coanguſtor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſtraitened,* Celſ. 7, 27.

Coarctātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtraitening,* or *crowding together.* Militum coarctatio, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 74. ℨ Laxatio, *Vitr.* 9, 19.

Coarctātus, a, um. part. *Straitened,* or *preſſed together.* ¶ Coarctatus in oppido, *kept within,* Cic. Att. 70, 10.

‖ Coarctè, *unde* iùs. adv. *More ſtrictly.* Si interpretari coarctiùs velis, *Gell.* 19, 2.

Coarcto, āre. act. & Coarto, [*ex* con & arcto *freq. ab* arceo] (1) *To ſtraiten,* or *preſs together.* (2) *To gather a matter into few words,* or *a narrow compaſs.* (1) Anguſtæ fauces coarctant iter, *Liv.* 28, 5. (2) = ℨ Quæ coarctavit, & anguſtè referſit, dilatet nobis, atque explicet, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 35.

Coarctor, āri. paſſ. *To be preſſed together.* Ima ventriculi pars — in ſummum inteſtinum coarctatur, *Celſ.* 4, 1.

Coarguendus, a, um. part. *About to convict.* Ad coarguendam temeritatem artis, *Suet. Dom.* 15.

Coarguo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To tax,* or *charge, one down right; to convince,* or *convict.* (2) *To prove manifeſtly,* or *diſprove; to take tardy.* (1) Omnibus in rebus coarguitur à me, convincitur à teſtibus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 47. (2) = Refellere & coarguere mendacium, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 5. ¶ § Coarguere aliquem teſtibus, *To convince by witneſſes,* Id. *de* Sen. 20.

Coarguor, i. paſſ. *To be convinced, diſproved,* &c. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 47. = Vinci, refelli, coargui putant eſſe turpiſſimum, *Id.*

Coaſpernans, tis. part. [*à* coaſpernor *inuſit.*] *Slighting together.* Tac. H. 1, 5. *vix alibi.*

Coaſsātio, ōnis. f. [verb. *à* ſeq.] *A boarding,* or *joining; a planking,* or *laying a floor; the laying of the joiſts,* Plin. 36, 25. & *Vitr.* 5, 1.

Coaſſo, āre. *quod* & Coaxo, *ſicut dic.* aſſis & axis. *To plank,* or *floor with boards,* Vitr. 7, 1.

Coaxātio, ōnis. f. *id. quod* Coaſſatio. *The boarding,* or *flooring, of a room,* Vitruv. 5, 1. & 7, 1. *It is uſed alſo for the croaking of frogs.*

Coaxātus, a, um. part. à ſeq. *Boarded, floored, planked,* Vitr. 7, 1.

‖ Coaxo, āre. [*ex* ſono fictus] *To croak like a frog,* or *toad,* Auct. Philom. 64.

Cōbio, ōnis. m. *uſitatiùs* Gobio, *A gudgeon,* Plin. 32, 11.

‖ Cōbītis, is. m. *A ſmelt,* Ap. recent.

* ‖ Cocceus, a, um. adj. *Scarlet, of ſcarlet,* Lampr. ⸸ Coccineus.

* Coccinātus, a, um. adj. *Arrayed in ſcarlet,* Mart. 5, 36.

* Coccineus, a, um. adj. *Died in grain, of ſcarlet,* or *crimſon,* Mart. 14, 131.

* Coccĭnum, i. n. *A ſcarlet robe,* or *garment, died in grain,* Mart. 2, 16.

* Coccĭnus, a, um. adj. [*à* coccus, κόκκινος] *Of a ſcarlet,* or *crimſon, colour.* Coccina læna, *Juv.* 3, 283. & *abſol.* coccina, *ſc.* lacerna, *Mart.* 4, 28.

* Coccum, i. n. (1) *The grain wherewith cloth is died in grain.* (2) Meton. *Scarlet cloth died in grain.* (1) Coccum Galatiæ rubens granum, *Plin.* 9, 4. (2) Ardenti radiabat Scipio cocco, *Sil.* 17, 400.

* Coccus, i. m. [κόκκος, Gr.] ‖ (1) *The ſhrub from which cometh the purple grain.* (2) *Cloth died with ſcarlet.* (1) Dioſc. (2) Plin. 0, 38.

* ‖ Coccyx, ўgis, *vel* ўcis. m. [à κόκκυξ, Gr.] *A cuckow,* ſo called from his cry.

* Cochlea, æ. f. [à κόχλος, concha] (1) *The ſhell of a ſnail,* or *the ſnail itſelf.* (2) *A fiſh called a cockle, a periwinkle, a ſhell fiſh.* (3) Meton. *Any thing in a periwinkle,* or *ſpiral, form; a vice,* or *worm; the ſcrew,* or *ſpindle, of a preſs.* (4) *A pair of winding ſtairs.* (5) *A pump to draw up water, a kind of door.* (1) Cochleam tarditudine vincere, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 1, 29. (2) *Varr.* 3, 14. ubi de earum procreatione, *Conf. Celſ.* 2, 20. (3) Vitr. 6, 9. (4) Id. (5) Id. Varr. 10, 11. Id. R. R. 2, 5.

* Cochleāre, & *per apocop.* Cochlear, āris. n. [*à* cochlea, *propter ſimilitudinem, figuræ*] (1) *A ſpoon.* (2) Alſo *a meaſure, a ſpoonfull.* (1) Mart. 14, 21. (2) Plin. 26, 8.

* ‖ Cochleāria, æ. f. *The herb ſpoonwort, ſcurvy-graſs,* Offic.

* Cochleāris, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, a ſpoon.* Cochleari menſurâ, *Plin.* 21, 27.

* Cochleārium, i. n. (1) *The leaſt meaſure of liquid things, the twelfth part of a cyathus, a ſpoonfull.* (2) Alſo *a cockle-pit; a ſtove,* or *place, to keep cockles,* or *ſhell-fiſh, in.* (1) Plin. 21, 27. (2) Varr. R. R. 3, 14.

* Cochlĭdium, i. n. & Cochlis, ĭdis. f. *A winding ſtair,* Plin. 17, 12.

* ‖ Cochlītes, is. f. *A precious ſtone,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

Cŏcio, ōnis. m. *A bigler,* or *pedlar.* Vetus eſt, Nihili cocio eſt, *Plaut. Aſin,* 1, 3, 51. Qui locus ab interpretibus mirè vexatus eſt.

Cocles, ĭtis, c. g. Unoculus, quales Arimaſpi, *Turn.* ex *Plaut.* *That is born with one eye only,* or *that hath but one eye.* ℨ Qui altero lumine orbi naſcerentur, *coclites* vocabantur; qui parvis utriſque, *ocellæ*; luſcini injuriæ cognomen habuêre, *Plin.* 11, 55. Ab oculo *cocles,* ut *ocles* dictus, qui unum haberet oculum, *Varr.* de *L. L.* 6.

Cocolobis, is. f. *A ſpaniſh grape,* Plin. 14, 2.

Coctănum, i. n. [*à* קטן, parvus] *A kind of little fig, which came from Syria.* ☞ Variè ſcrib. hoc voc. *coctanum, cotanum,* vel *coctonum,* vel *cotona* opt. ſc. à Cotone Syriæ urbe, unde Romam advecta, ſicut docet, *Juv.* 3, 83.

Coctĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſily ſod, boiled,* or *baked;* alſo *eaſy of digeſtion,* Plin. 16, 6.

Coctĭlis, e. adj. *Sod, baked, roaſted.* ¶ Muri coctiles, *brick walls,* Ov. Met. 4, 58.

‖ Coctĭlĭtia taberna, *A coal kiln to make charcoal,* or *a charcoal ſhop,* Jul. Capitol.

Coctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* coquo] *Seething, boiling, digeſtion, concoction,* Plin. 20, 9.

† Coctĭto, āre. freq. *To ſeethe,* or *boil, often,* Lex. *ex* Plaut.

Coctīvus, a, um. adj. *That which is eaſily boiled,* or *roaſted; ſoon ripe,* or *perhaps eaſily concocted,* or *digeſted.* Coctivæ caſtaneæ, *Plin.* 15, 23.

Coctor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* coquo] (1) *A ſeether,* or *boiler.* (2) ‖ *One that hath waſted all his goods, a ſpendthrift.* (1) Coctores inſulariique, *Petr. c.* 95. (2) Sen. 4. *de* Ben. 26. Sed *Grut.* & *Gron.* hîc legunt *decoctor.*

Coctūra, æ. f. (1) *A ſeething,* or *that which is ſoden.* (2) *Digeſtion,* alſo *temperateneſs of the air,* or *ſeaſonable weather to ripen fruit.* (1) Col. 12, 18. (2) Plin. 14, 4.

Coctus, a, um. part. or, comp. [*à* coquor] (1) *Soden, boiled, dreſſed.* (2) *Ripe.* (3) Met. *Ruminated, digeſted.* (1) Cibum coctum vendere, *Sal. B. J.* 49. Cocti cibi, *Liv.* 3, 23. (2) ℨ = Poma, ſi cruda ſunt, vi avelluntur; ſi matura & cocta, decidunt, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 19. (3) Bene coctus & conditus ſermo, *Cic.* ¶ Agger coctus, *a brick wall,* Prop. 3, 11, 22. Juris coctiores, *pro* juris doctiores, ad riſum captandum, ex ambiguo, & affini ſono dixit, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 2, 9. Nam *jus* eſt tam culinæ, quàm fori, & *coctus* tralatione eleganti id. quod *doctus,* ut in tertiâ notione.

Cŏcŭlum, i. n. vas [*à* coquo] (1) *A pot,* or *kettle, to boil in.* (2) ‖ Alſo *dry ſticks, to burn under ſuch a veſſel.* (1) Coculum ahenum, *Cato, R. R.* 1, 11. (2) Feſt.

‖ Cŏcus, i. m. *pro* coquus, *Feſt. ut* arquus & arcus, *Priſc.* *A cook.*

‖ Cōdēta, æ. f. *qu.* caudeta, *Ground overgrown with horſe-tail graſs,* or *ſhave-graſs,* Feſt.

Cōdex, ĭcis. m. [*à* caudex, ut *à* caupo, copo, &c.] (1) *The body, ſtump,* or *ſtock, of a tree.* (2) Meton. *A book,* or *volume,* being anciently made of boards, as ſome at this day. (1) Radiculæ inveterato codice enaſcuntur, *Col.* 4, 8. (2) Extremâ cerâ codicis, *Cic.* ¶ Accepti & expenſi codex, *A book of accounts,* Id. Roſc. Com. 1. Codex robuſtus, *A kind of puniſhment,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 34. *Vid.* Caudex.

† Cōdiămĭnon, i. n. *Plin.* 21, 11. *Vid.* Codium.

† Cōdĭcāriæ naves, *Sal. Fragm.* dictæ ſunt, quæ & *caudicariæ,* quòd antiqui plures tabulas conjunctas *codices* dicebant, *Varr.* *Ships,* or *barges, made of thick planks; hoys, lighters,* or *ketches, which brought proviſions up the Tyber.*

† Cōdĭcārius, a, um. adj. *Made of planks,* or *the bodies of trees,* Varr.

Cōdĭcillus, i. m. [dim. *à* codex] (1) *A ſtick,* or *bavin.* (2) *A little book, a table book, a letter miſſive.* (3) In plur. *Epiſtles, letters,* alſo *letters patent of a prince.* (4) ‖ *Writeings wherein a man diſpoſes of his goods, not haveing leiſure to make a will; papers wraped and ſealed, up, as writs, and laſt wills; a codicil to a will.* (1) Codicillos oleaginos amurcâ perſpergito, &c. *Cato,* 130. (2) Cic. Philipp. 8, 10. (3) Suet. Claud. 29. (4) Ap. JCC.

Cōdium, i. n. *A kind of lettice, the flower of the herb* codiaminon, *blowing twice a year, at the begining of ſpring, and the end of ſummer,* Plin. *Vid.* Theophr. hiſt. plant. l. 4.

Cœlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An engraver.* Vid. *Cælator.*

* Cœlebs, ĭbis. c. g. [qu. κοίλιψ, à κοίτη, & λείπω, carens lecto, *ſc.* nuptiali] *A ſingle,* or *unmarried perſon, a bachelor,* or *maid,* Virg. *Al. ſcrib.* cælebs *per* æ.

‖ Coēlectus, a, um. part. [συνεκλεκτὸς, Gr.] *Fellow elect,* or *elect together with another,* Vulg. Int. 1. Pet. 5, 13. ⸸ Simul electus.

* Cœleſtis, e. adj. *Heavenly.* Cœleſtes, um. m. pl. *The Gods,* Tibull. 1, 9, 5. Vid. Cæleſtis.

* Cœliăcus, a, um. adj. [κοιλιακὸς, Gr. à κοιλία, venter] (1) *Diſeaſed in the lower ventricle.* (2) *Griped in the guts, that cannot go to ſtool.* (1) Celſ. 4, 12. Sed Græcis literis. (2) Plin. 20. 14. & ſæpe alibi.

* Cœlĭbăris haſta. *Vid.* Celibaris.

* Cœlĭbătus, ûs. m. *A ſingle life.* *Vid.* Cælibatus.

☩ Cœlĭcŏla, æ. c. g. *An inhabitant of heaven.* *Vid.* Cælicola.

* ☩ Cœlĭfer, a, um. adj. *Bearing up heaven.* Cœlifera manus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 528. ☞ Nonnulli autem leg. *teliferam.*

* Cœlĭtes, um. pl. m. *The Gods,* or *ſaints, above.* *Vid.* Cælites.

* ‖ Cœlĭtus, adv. *From heaven.* Medii ſeculi vox. ⸸ A cœlo.

* Cœlo, as. act. *To engrave.* *Vid.* Cælo.

* ‖ Cœlōma, ătis. n. [κοίλωμα, Gr. à κοῖλος, cavus] *A long hollow ſore about the circle of the eye,* Gal.

* Cœlum, i. n. pl. i. & Cœlus, i. m. ap. ant. unde cœli in pl. tantùm [à κοῖλον, cavum, quando ſcrib. per *œ,* al. *à* cælando.] (1) *Heaven.* (2) *The ſky,* or *welkin.* (3) *The air, the firmament.* (4) *The weather.* (5) *A climate.* (6) Met. *The*

Gods. (7) Synecd. *An orb of heaven*. (1) Pompeium ut cœlo delapſum intuentur, *Cic*. (2) Quid ſi cœlum ruat? *Ter. Heaut*. 4, 3, 41. (3) Cœlo fulgebat luna ſereno, *Hor*. (4) Vertitur interea cœlum, *Virg. Æn*. 2, 250. (5) Cœlum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, *Hor. Ep*. 1, 11, 27. (6) Magna otia cœli, *Juv* 6, 393. (7) Quis pariter cœlos omnes convertere potis eſt? *Lucr*. 2, 1096. ¶ In cœlum ferre, *To commend highly*.

Coëmendus, a, um. part. *To buy*, or *be bought*. Dimiſſis paſſim ad frumentum coëmendum, *Liv*. 2, 34.

* ‖ Cœmētērium, i. n. [κοιμητήριον, Gr. à κοιμάω, dormio] *A church-yard, a ſleeping place, a place of burial*, Eccl. ⸸ Dormitorium.

Coëmo, ĕre, ptum. act. [*ex* con *&* emo] (1) *To buy up commodities*. (2) Alſo *to hire*. (1) 𝔛 Non modò non venditabant, verùm etiam coëmebant, *Cic. Verr*. 4, 59. (2) Vid. *Torrent*. & *Caſaub*. in *Suet. Veſp*. c. 18.

Coëmptio, ōnis. f. (1) *A buying up things*. (2) *A form of the civil law, in which the man and wife, that were to be, did, as it were, buy one another, ſo that by that means they had a right to one another's goods*. (1) Cic. *pro* Flacc. 34. (2) Id. *pro* Mur. 12.

Coëmptiōnālis, e. adj. ¶ Coëmptionalis ſenex, *An old man who married by that way of coemption*, or *buying his wife*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 52.

‖ Coëmptor, ōris. m. (1) *A buyer*. (2) *He that buys*, or *adopts*. (1) Piperis coëmptor, *Juv*. 14, 293. ubi tamen al leg. *coëmpti*. (2) Ulp.

Coëmptus, a, um. part. *Bought up*. Multis coëmptis equis, *Cæſ. B. C*. 3, 60. Frumento ex Etruriâ privatâ pecuniâ per hoſpitum clientiumque miniſteria coëmpto, *Liv*. 4, 13.

* Cœna, æ. f. [à κοινὴ, ſc. δαῖς, communis victus] (1) *A ſet meal, among the ancients; when the family met at meat*: it anſwers to our dinner, *or* rather was both their dinner and ſupper; for their *prandium* was in the morning. (2) Alſo *the room wherein they ſuped*. (1) Socrates obſonavit cœnam ambulando, *Cic*. (2) Quam cœnam appellavit, ille ſudum, *vid. Plin. Ep*. 12, 1. Teſſeram veſperi per caſtra dedit, ut ante lucem viri equique curati, ac pranſi eſſent, *Liv*. 28, 14. Præterea invenio *Suetonium* luxuriæ Vitellium coarguiſſe, quòd epulas trifariàm diſpertiret, *c*. 13. ¶ Cœna pontificum, *Hor. Od*. 2, 14, 22. Cœna dialis, *Sen*. *A regalio*, or *coſtly treat*. Adipalis adipata, & opipara, *Ter*. Caput cœnæ, *Cic. Tuſc*. 5, 34. *The firſt diſh*. Cœna recta, *A ſet*, or *full ſupper*, Suet. Aug. 74. *as oppoſed to the* Sportula, *which was paid in money*. Ambulans cœna, *When there is but one diſh, that walks round the table*, Mart. 7, 47. Cœnam condicere alicui, *To invite himſelf to ſup with one*, Suet. Tib. 42. *quod & ſimpliciter* condicere *dixit Cic*. Cùm mihi condixiſſet, cœnavit apud me, *Ad Lentulum*, 1, 9. Pater cœnæ, *The founder of a feaſt*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 7.

* Cœnăcŭlum, i. n. [*à* cœnando, *Varr*.] *A parlour*, or *other place to ſup in; an upper chamber*, or *room; a garret*, or *cock-loft, in the top of the houſe, commonly let to poor tenants*, Bud. *Unde Juv*. 10, 19. Rarus venit in cœnacula miles. 𝔛 Cœnatio divitum, cœnaculum pauperum.

* Cœnans, tis. part. *Suping*, Cic. Att. 15, 27. & Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 18.

* Cœnātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to ſupper*. ¶ Spes cœnatica, *Hope of a ſupper*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 36. ☞ Raró occ.

* Cœnātio, ōnis. f. *A place in the lower part of the houſe; a ſummer houſe, to ſup, or eat, in; a parlour, wherein the better ſort kept*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. *A banqueting-houſe*, Suet. Ner. c. 31. hinc

* Cœnātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little place*, or *parlour, to ſup in; a little room of entertainment*, Plin. Ep. 4. ult.

* Cœnātōrium, i. n. *A night-gown, a garment to ſup in*, Mart. 10, 87.

* Cœnātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a ſupper*, Petron. 21, 5.

* Cœnātum eſt, imperſ. ¶ Pridie quàm cœnatum apud Vitellios eſſet, *The day before they ſupped there*, Liv. 2, 4.

* Cœnātŭrio, īre, īvi. *To have an appetite for ſupper*, Mart. 11, 78.

* Cœnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Haveing ſuped*. (2) *Treated with a ſupper*. Adject. formâ. (1) Qui cùm cœnati quieſcerent, &c. *Cic*. de *Div*. 1, 27. (2) Superi cœnati ſunt, & inferi, *Plaut. Aul*. 2, 7, 6.

‖ Cœnĭpĕta, æ. c. g. [*à* cœnâ *&* peto] *A ſmell feaſt*, or *hanger-on at meals*, Sipont. ⸸ Paraſitus.

* Cœnĭto, āre, freq. *To ſup often*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 3.

*Cœno, āre, āvi. [‖ ātus ſum, Gram. Lilliana & Lexica habent gratis] *To ſup, to be at ſupper*. ‖ Apud aliquem cœnare, *To ſup with one*, Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 8. Alienum cœnare, *To ſup at another man's coſt*, Plaut. Perſ. 4, 3, 4. Malum cœnare, *To ſup of broken bones*, Id. Aſin. 5, 2, 86. more ſuo ludens.

* ‖ Cœnŏbiarcha, æ. m. [*à* cœnobium, & ἀρχὴ, principatus] *An abbot*, or *prior*.

* ‖ Cœnŏbium, i. n. [à κοινὸς, communis, & βίος, vita] *A community of liveing, a monaſtery, a convent*, or *cloyſter*, Iſid.

* Cœnōſus, a, um. adj. *Dirty, filthy, full of naſtineſs*. Lacus cœnoſus, *Col*. 7, 11. gurges, *Juv*. 3, 266.

* Cœnŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* cœna] *A little ſupper*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.

* Cœnum, i. n. [à κοινὸν, immundum] (1) *Dirt, mire*. (2) Met. *Obſcurity, poverty, meanneſs*. (3) Meton. *A vile dirty fellow*. (1) Malè olet omne cœnum, *Cic. Tuſc. Qu*. 4, 24. (2) = Se in tenebris volvi, cœnóque queruntur, *Lucr*. 3, 77. (3) = Habeo quem opponam labi illi atque cœno, *Cic*. pro *Sext*. 8.

Coëo, īre, īvi, ĭtum. [*ex* con *&* eo] (1) *To come together, to aſſemble, to meet, to convene*. (2) *To be drawn up as ſoldiers, to ſwarm together*. (3) *To cloſe, grow*, or *ſhut itſelf up cloſe again, as a wound doth*. (4) *To join battle*, or *charge the enemy; to rally*. (5) *To plot unlawfully*, or *deſign ſecretly*. (6) *To couple together in generation*. (7) *To join one's ſelf* as in alliances, confederacy, *&c. to accompany*. (8) *To ſhrink, to wax thick, to curdle*. (1) Aliquot adoleſcentuli coiîmus in Piræeum, *Ter. Eun*. 3, 4, 1. Quotidie coibant remotis arbitris, *Liv*. 3, 36. (2) = Neque conglobandi, coëundique in unum datur ſpatium, *Liv*. (3) Arteria inciſa neque coit, neque ſaneſcit, *Celſ*. 2, 10. (4) Hæc pugnæ facies, coëunt ſine more, ſine arte, *Stat. Theb*. 11, 408. (5) In leg. *Corneliâ à Cic*. pro *Cluent. recitatâ*. (6) Quædam omni tempore coëunt, ut gallinæ, *Plin*. 10, 51. (7) Societatem cum aliquo coire, *Cic*. (8) Coit formidine ſanguis, *Virg. Æn*. 3, 30. ¶ Vix memini nobis verba coire decem, *That ten words paſt between us*, Prop. 3, 15, 8. Coire in lites, *To join together in an action, by maintenance*, or *champerty*, Plin. Ep. 5, 14.

Coëor, īris. paſſ. *To be joined*. Coitur ſocietas, *Cic*. Coitur multo majore damno, *Luc*. 2, 225.

Cœpi, iſti, vel cœptus ſum. verb. defect. *I have begun*, or *taken in hand*, Cic. ¶ Ilioneus — ſic cœpit, *begun to ſpeak*, Virg. Æn. 1, 525. Hoc cœpi, *Ter. Heaut*. 4, 5, 38. 𝔛 Cœpiſti meliùs, quàm deſinis, *Ov. Ep*. 9, 23. Traduci exercitus eſt cœptus, *Liv*.

† Cœpio, īre. *To begin*. Alium quæſtum cœpiat, *Plaut. Truc*. 1, 1, 23. Cœpiam ſeditioſa verba loqui, *Cato*. Lubido eſt exemplo cœpere convivium, *Plaut. Perſ*. 1, 3, 41. ⸸ Incipio.

Cœptans, tis. part. *Begining*. Simul principes Muſulamorum defectionem cœptantes ſecuri percutit, *Tac. Ann*. 4, 24, 2.

Cœpto, āre. *To begin, to undertake*, or *to be about to do; to ſet upon a thing, to attempt*. Quid hic cœptat? *Ter. Phorm*. 4, 3, 21. Cœptare arma, *Tac*. 3, 40.

⊕ Cœptum, i. n. *A begining, enterpriſe, undertakeing*, or *attempt*. Dî, cœptis Aſpirate meis, *Ov. Met*. 1, 2.

Cœptūrus, a, um. part. [*à* cœpi] *Ready to begin*, Quint. 10, 1. Nemine gnaro aut opinante quidnam cœpturus eſſet, *Suet. Cal*. 46.

Cœptus ſum, *I began*, Cic. *de* Div. 2, 2.

Cœptus, a, um. part. *Begun, enterpriſed, attempted*. Levia prælia fieri cœpta, *Liv*. 37, 18. Cœptum bellum, *Virg. Æn*. 2, 162. Carmina cœpta, *Id. Eccl*. 8, 12.

Cœptus, ûs. m. *Id quod* cœptum, *A begining*, or *undertakeing*. Primos cœptus appetere, *Cic*. de *Fin*. 4, 13. Sed raró occ.

Coĕquĭto, āre. *To ride together*, or *ſide, by ſide*, Liv. 37, 18. ☞ Raró occ.

Coërcendus, a, um. part. *To reſtrain*, or *be reſtrained*. Ad quos coërcendos, *Curt*. 8, 1. *Inſaniens* fame, vinculis, plagis, coërcendus eſt, *Celſ*. 3, 18.

Coërcens, tis. part. *Containing, bounding*, &c. Complexus cœli coërcens omnia, *Cic. N. D*. 2, 40. Coërcens greſſum languor, *Luc*. 1, 193.

Coërceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*à* con *&* arceo] (1) *To reſtrain, ſtop*, or *ſtay*. (2) *To bridle*, or *curb*. (3) *To keep under, to keep in awe*. (4) *To bind*, or *tie up*. (5) *To comprehend*, or *contain*. (6) *To force*, or *compell; to hinder*, or *forbid*. (7) *To correct*, or *puniſh*. (1) Super creſcentem carnem coërcet, *Celſ*. 5, 19. Ut turbantes civitatis otium pro majeſtate imperii coërceret, *Liv*. 3, 48. (2) Frænis ora coërcere, *Ov. Met*. 5, 643. (3) Terras coërceat omnes Cæſar, *Id. Pont*. 3, 3, 61. (4) Vitta coërcebat — capillos, *Id. Met*. 1, 477. (5) = Mundus omnia complexu ſuo coërcet & continet, *Cic. N. D*. 2, 22. (6) Alterum ſequi, alterum vitare, coërcemur, *Ad. Herenn*. (7) Magiſtratus — multâ, vinculis, verberibuſve coërcento, *Ap. Cic*. ¶ Modico ſe coërcere, *To content himſelf with a little*, Sen. Hipp. 213. Φ Numeris verba coërcere, *To write an heroick poem*, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 73.

Coërceor, ēre. paſſ. *To be kept in, to be forced*, &c. Cic. = Reprimor, *Cic. Vid*. Coërceo.

Coërcĭtio, ōnis. f. [verb. *à* coërceo] (1) *Reſtraint*. (2) *Chaſtiſement, a keeping in ſubjection and good order*. (1) Coërcitio ambitûs, *Paterc*. 2, 47. (2) Coërcitionem in hiſtriones ademit, *Suet. Aug*. 45.

‖ Coërcĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *A reſtrainer*. Coërcitor militaris diſciplinæ, *Eutrop*. 7, 20.

Coërcĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* coërceor] *Reſtrained, refrained, kept in, ſtoped, compelled, tied up*. Metu coërcitus, *Sall. B. J*. 96. Gravibus coërcita vinclis, *Ov. Ep*. 14, 3. Anguſtis ripis coërcita flumina, *Curt*. 9, 6.

‖ Coërctio, & Coërtio, ōnis. f. [*contractè à* coërcitio, *ut* puertia *à* pueritiâ] *Reſtraint, a keeping in order*, or *ſubjection; a puniſhing*, JCC.

Cœrŭleus, a, um. adj. [*à* cœlo, *Scal. qu*. cœluleus] *Sky colour, the colour of the heavens. Vid*. Cæruleus.

Cœrŭlus, a, um. adj. *id. penè quod* cœruleus, *Azure, blue, like the colour of the ſky*, or *ſea. Vid*. Cærulus.

‖ Cœſius, a, um. adj. *Gray, gray-eyed*, Gell. 2, 26. *Vid*. Cæſius.

Cœtus, ûs. m. [*à* coëundo] (1) *An aſſembly, a meeting*. (2) *A conventicle*, or *unlawfull meeting*. (3) *A flock*. (4) *An engagement*, or *charge*. (5) *A conjunction*, or *union*. (1) Solennes cœtus, *Cic. Verr*. 5, 72. Cœtus dulces, valete, *Catull*. 44, 9. (2) Qui cœtum fecerit, capitale ſit, *Sen*. (3) Aves cœtu cingunt polum, *Virg. Æn*. 1, 398. (4) Primo cœtu vicimus, *Plaut. Amph*. 2, 2, 25. (5) = Nîl tamen hoc ad nos, qui cœtu, conjugioque Corporis atque animæ conſiſtimus uniter apti, *Lucr*. 3, 857.

Coëxercitātus, a, um. part. *Exerciſed*, or *practiſed, together*, Quint. 2, 17.

Cōgendus, a, um. part. *To be forced, mixed together, levied, raiſed*, &c. *Virg. Geor*. 2, 62. Unguenti irini quantùm ſatìs eſt ad ea mollienda, atque cogenda, *Plin*. 5, 18. Id ſatìs eſſe ad cogendas pecunias videbatur, *Cæſ. B. C*. 3, 32. *Vid*. Cogo.

Cōgens, tis. part. [*à* cogo] *Compelling, conſtraining, forceing*, &c. *Vid*. Cogo. 𝔛 Cogens, & vetans Deus, *Cic*. de *Leg*. 2, 4. Cogente Boreâ nubes, *Luc*. 3, 69.

Cōgitābĭlis, le, adj. *That may be thought upon,* Sen. Epiſt. 59.

‖ Cōgitābundus, a, um, adj. *Muſeing,* or *in a brown ſtudy,* Gell. 21, 1. ⸸ Meditabundus, *Ter.*

Cōgitans, tis, part. *Thinking.* Cogitanti aſſiſtere, *Quint.* 1, 2.

Cōgĭtātè, adv. *Adviſedly, after one hath thought upon it, with good conſideration, of purpoſe, wittingly.* = Accuratè & cogitatè ſcribere, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 8.

Cōgĭtātio, ōnis f. [*dict. qu* coagitatio, *Feſt.*] (1) *Thinking, muſeing.* (2) *A thought.* (3) *Conſideration, care, cogitation.* (4) *Imagination.* (5) *An intention.* (1) Minùs afficit ſenſus fatigatio, quàm cogitatio, *Quint.* 2, 12. (2) Vigilantes cogitationes inſunt in animis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 67. (3) = Curam & cogitationem ſuſcipere, *Id. Att.* 8, 15. (4) Cogitatione poſſumus morbum ab ægrotatione ſejungere, *Id. T. Q.* 4, 13. (5) In univerſi belli cogitationem regem avertit, *Liv.* 6. *Bell. Maced.*

† Cōgĭtātò, adv. *Deſignedly, upon deſign.* = Conſultò & cogitatò facta injuria, *Cic. Off.* 1, 8. ☞ *Sed ab hoc vocab. abſtinendum, quia lib. MSS. plerique* cogitata *habent.* ⸸ Cogitatè.

Cōgĭtātum, i. n. *A thing muſed on, deviſed,* or *imagined, in one's mind; a thought,* or *reſolution,* Cogitata non poſſe proloqui, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 35.

Cōgĭtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to think.* Quum hoſtes nihil jam de bello eſſent cogitaturi, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 32.

Cōgĭtātus, a, um. part. *Thought upon, intended, purpoſed, deviſed, conſidered, propoſed.* = Meditatus, *Cic. Vid.* Cogito.

Cōgĭto, āre. freq. [*à* cogo, *qu.* coagito, *Varr. quod* cogitare *nil aliud ſit, quàm* animam agitare] (1) *To think.* (2) *To muſe, to caſt in mind,* or *have thoughts about; to regard, to mind.* (3) *To intend,* or *purpoſe.* (4) *To be think himſelf.* (5) *To think of going to, to deſign for.* (6) *To have in mind,* or *remembrance.* (7) *To imagine,* or *deviſe.* (1) Vivere docto viro eſt cogitare, *Cic. T. Q.* 5, 38. Ut ne ampliùs eam inſulam cogitarent, *Flor.* 2, 2, 27. h. e. de eâ inſulâ. (2) § De conſciſcendâ morte cogitâſſe dixit, *Suet. Tib.* 31. (3) Non fraudem ſocio, puero, non cogitat ullam, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 122. (4) Alicujus vultum obtutumque in cogitando nôſſe, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 5. (5) Inde in Tuſculanum cogito, *Id. Att.* 2, 9. (6) Me expectes, de me cogites, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 114. (7) Nulla ſpecies cogitari poteſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 67.

Cōgĭtor, āri, paſſ. *To be thought of,* or *imagined,* Cic. *Vid.* Cogito, No. 7.

Cognātio, ōnis. (1) *Kindred,* chiefly by blood, ſometimes by adoption. (2) Met. *Likeneſs, agreement.* (1) 𝔛 Serpit domus foras cognationibus primùm, deinde affinitatibus, &c. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 23. Patruelis cognatione, amore germanus, *Id.* 5, 1. Dictator propinquâ cognatione Licinii ſe excuſavit, *Liv.* 6, 39. *Licinius dictatoris filiam duxerat.* (2) Cognatio ſtudiorum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 37.

Cognātus, a, um. adj. [*ex* con *&* naſcor] (1) *Kin, allied, near a kin, of the ſame blood.* (2) Met. *Agreeable, very like, almoſt of the ſame nature.* (3) *Nigh,* or *adjoining to.* (1) Cognatus veſter, hujuſce fratris filius, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 4, 86. (2) § Cognata vocabula rebus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 280. (3) *Sic Italiam & Siciliam vocat Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 1, 144. = Affinis, propinquus, *Cic.* 𝔛 Cognatus ſanguine, affinis matrimonio. *Quid diſtat* agnatus. *Vid.* Agnatus.

Cognātus, i. m. *A kinſman* properly by blood, *a couſin* either by father, *or* mother; and alſo by adoption. Vos meæ eſtis ambæ filiæ, & hic eſt cognatus veſter, hujuſce fratris filius, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 4, 86.

Cognĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* cognoſco.] (1) *Knowledge, judgement.* (2) Alſo *a trial,* or *hearing, of a cauſe; cogniſance.* (3) *A rule, definition,* or *precept* in arts. (4) *An examination of things,* or *tokens, in order to ſome diſcovery.* (1) Ut deorum cognitionem capere poſſent, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. = Scientia, judicium, *Id.* (2) Rara merces, quæ cognitione tribuni non egeat, *Juv.* 7, 228. ¶ ‖ Dies cognitionis, *The day of trial,* or *hearing,* Ulp. Cognitionem ſuſtinere, *To defer,* or *put off, the trial; to put in a demurrer,* JCC. (3) Cic. *de* Fin. 3. & *de* Leg. 2. (4) Ibo intro, de cognitione ut certior fiam, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 12.

‖ Cognĭtīvæ, poteſtates animæ tres, *Mens, cognitio, diſcurſus,* ſeu *opinio,* Cœl. 16, 13.

Cognĭtor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that takes cogniſance of a witneſs.* (2) *A proctor, an attorney, a lawyer that defends one's cauſe.* (3) ‖ *He that overlooks the ſelling of confiſcated goods.* (1) Ut qui neque tibi notus eſſet, neque cognitorem locupletem daret, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 65. (2) Qui per ſe litigat, & qui cognitorem dat, *diverſa,* Id. *pro Roſc. comœd.* 11. (3) JCC. 𝔛 Cognitor præſentis cauſam defendit, procurator abſentis, *Bud.*

Cognĭtūra, æ. f. *The office,* or *practice, of an attorney; proctorſhip,* or *a proctor's fee; a commiſſion for trying, and examineing, of cauſes,* Suet. Vit. 2. ubi v. Græv.

Cognĭtus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Known.* (2) *Heard, known by report.* (3) *Tried.* (4) *Enjoyed, lien with.* (1) Incognita pro cognitis ne habeamus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 6 (2) Tempore jam ex illo caſus mihi cognitus urbis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 627. (3) Cauſa liquidò cognita, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 2. Magis hòc, quò ſunt cognitiora, gravant, *Id. Triſt.* 4, 6, 28. Tibi hæc fuiſſe, & eſſe cognitiſſima, ait Phaſelus, *Catull.* 4, 14. (4) Poſtumia ſtupro cognita, *Tac. H* 4, 44. Tacito nam cognita furto Deidamia mihi, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 230.

‖ Cognōbĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *That may be known.* Itaque ego cognobiliorem cognitionem eſſe arbitror, *Gell.* 20, 4. ex Catone. ⸸ Nobilior.

Cognōmen, ĭnis. n. *A ſurname added to that which one hath of his father, from ſomething remarkable.* 𝔛 Nomen cùm dicimus, cognomen quoquè, & agnomen intelligatur oportet, *Cic.* de *Inv.* c. 9. *Vid.* Agnomen, & Val. Maximo *adſcript. de nominum ratione.*

Cognōmentum, i. n. (1) *A ſurname.* (2) *A nick name.* (1) Pulcher, ſalve. *PY.* Meum cognomentum quis commemoravit? *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 47. *ridic. more ſuo; erat enim Pulcher cognomentum Clodiorum ad differentiam Marcellorum, qui in eâdem gente plebeii fuerunt.* (2) Heraclitus cognomento qui Σκοτεινὸς perhibetur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 5.

Cognōmĭnans, tis. part. *Nameing, ſurnameing.* Alia factio ab experimentis ſe cognominans Empiricen, cœpit in Siciliâ, *Plin.* 29, 1.

Cognōmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Surnamed, nicknamed,* Cic. Part. Orat. 15.

Cognōmĭnis, e. c. g. *Which hath the ſame name,* or *ſurname; a name ſake,* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 5. & Plin. 6, 2.

‖ Cognōmĭno, āre. act. *To give a ſurname, to nick-name,* unde

Cognōmĭnor, āri. paſſ. *To have a ſurname given to one,* or *be ſurnamed,* Plin. 21. 3.

Cognoſcendus, a, um. part. *To be known,* or *underſtood.* 𝔛 Perdiſcendum jus civile, cognoſcendæ leges, *Cic.*

Cognoſco, ĕre, vi, cognĭtum. act. [*ex* con *&* gnoſco, *quod à* γινώσκω, *unde* adgnoſco.] (1) *To know a perſon,* or *thing, unknown before.* (2) *To make enquiry, to ſift out, to underſtand, to be informed.* (3) *To hear a matter debated, and as judge to determine it.* (4) *To obſerve,* or *inform one's ſelf.* (5) ‖ *To view and peruſe.* (6) *To find by experience.* (7) *To have carnal knowledge of.* (8) *To be acquainted with.* (9) Alſo *for* agnoſco, *to know a perſon,* or *thing, known before.* (1) Tandem cognôſti quî ſiem, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 7. (2) = Cognoſcere, & perſpicere rerum naturam, *Cic. Off.* 1. Cognoſcit haud longè abeſſe, *C. Nep. Dat.* 4. (3) 𝔛 Si judicas, cognoſce; ſi regnas, jube, *Sen.* (4) Habes conſilia noſtra, nunc cognoſce, de Bruto, *Id. Att.* 5, 21. (5) Cognoſcere inſtrumenta, *Ulp.* (6) Nec tam præſentes alibi cognoſcere divos, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 42. (7) Turpiter illa virum cognovit adultera virgo, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 133. (8) Experiendo magìs quàm diſcendo cognoſcere, *Cic.* (9) Miſerrimus fui fugitando, ne quis me cognoſceret, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 7.

Cognoſcor, i, nĭtus ſum. paſſ. (1) *To be learned.* (2) *To be taken notice of,* &c. (1) Unde faciliùs bellicæ res, aut omnis reipublicæ diſciplina cognoſcitur, *Cic. Hortenſ.* (2) Facillimè & in optimam partem cognoſcuntur adoleſcentes, qui ſe ad claros, & ſapientes viros contulerunt, *Id. Offic.* 2, 13.

Cōgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [contract. *ex* coago, *à* con *&* ago.] (1) *To gather, to aſſemble,* or *bring together.* (2) *To make thick, to thicken.* (3) *To collect,* or *receive, as money.* (4) *To heap up,* or *bring together.* (5) *To rally,* or *bring up.* (6) *To curdle.* (7) Met. *To compell,* or *force.* (8) *To conclude and infer by ſtrong arguments.* (9) *To draw up,* or *range, under certain heads.* (10) *To confine people to their own rank and condition.* (1) Cogite oves, pueri, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 98. (2) Mella cogit hyems, *Id. Geor.* 4, 36. (3) Improbi ſunt, qui pecunias contra leges cogunt, *Cic.* (4) Quaſi ad talenta XV coëgi, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 94. (5) Subſtitit ad agmen cogendum, *Liv.* (6) Cogere lac, *Plin.* 23, 7. (7) 𝔛 Quod vos jus cogit, id voluntate impetret, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 44. (8) Has cogere volebat falſas literas eſſe, *Cic. Brut.* 1, 7. Aliud quàm cogebatur, illatum eſt, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 47. (9) Jus civile diffuſum cogere, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 33. (10) *Tribunum* in ordinem cogi, ut à nullo, ita ne à ſe quidem decet, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 23. ☞ *Videre locum integrum operæ eſt.* ¶ Nodo comas cogere, *To truſs up her hair,* Sen. Hipp. 402 ✣ Verba cogere in pedes, *To make verſes,* Ov. Triſt. 3, 7, 10.

Cōgor, i, coactus. paſſ. *To be aſſembled, driven, forced, curdled, as milk,* &c. Aër concretus in nubes cogitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39.

† Cohærārius, i. m. *A joint heir, a joint officer,* or *partner in an office.* Ex vet. lege ap. *Cic.* de *Leg.* 3, 4. nec alibi occ. & ſanè lectio ſuſpecta eſt. Græv. ex Turnebi conjecturâ *cærator* antiq. pro *curator* reponit.

Cohærens, tis. part. *Agreeing,* or *hanging, together,* Cic. Acad. 1, 7. = Continuatus, implicitus, *Id.* 𝔛 Disjunctus, contrarius, *Id.*

Cohærenter, adv. comp. ‖ iùs. (1) *Together, without interruption.* (2) ‖ *Fitly, agreeably.* (1) = 𝔛 Dimicatum eſt, non continuè & cohærenter, ſed prout cauſæ laceſſerunt, *Flor.* 2, 17. (2) = Cohærentiùs, & aptiùs, *Gell.* 6, 18.

Cohærentia, æ. f. *A faſtening,* or *hanging; a ſticking together.* Met. *A ſubſiſting,* Cic. N. D. 2, 62.

Cohæreo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. [*à* con *&* hæreo.] (1) *To ſtick,* or *hang, together.* (2) *To be joined to, to be joined in office with another.* (3) Met. *To agree, to hang, together; to be all of a piece.* (4) *To cleave together, to be all of one mind, to love each other heartily.* (5) *To ſubſiſt.* (1) Neque enim materiam ipſam cohærere potuiſſe, ſi nullâ vi contineretur, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 6. (2) Id. 3. *de* Leg. (3) § = Congruunt, & cohærent cum cauſâ, *Id. Orat.* 1, 8. § inter ſe, *Id.* alicui rei, *Id. Abſol.* Non cohærent, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 24. (4) Adeò cohæſiſtis, ut invicem obligari putetis, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 7. (5) Virtutes ſine beatâ vitâ cohærere non poſſunt, *Cic.* Cohæret, & permanet naturæ viribus, *Id.*

Cohæres, ēdis. c. g. *quod &* Cohēres, *fortè rect.* *A joint heir with another, a co-heir,* Cic. Verr. 3, 48. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 54.

Cohæreſco, ĕre. incept. *To agree,* or *hang, together; to cling,* or *ſtick, together.* Atomi cohæreſcunt inter ſe, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. Ut palpebræ cum albo oculi cohæreſcant, *Celſ.* 7, 7, 6.

Cohĭbendus, a, um. part. *To be reſtrained,* or *curbed.* Spongia ſubinde in aceto tincta cohibendus eſt, *Celſ.* 8, 4.

Cohĭbens, tis. part. *Reſtraining, curbing.* Cohibens ventos carcere *Æolus, Ov. Met.* 14, 224. Dum non cohibente magiſtro Spargitur in gyros, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 443.

Cohĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* con *&* habeo] (1) *To keep cloſe,* or *hold in.* (2) *To encloſe,* or *tie about; to tie up.* (3) *To keep under, to bridle, to refrain, reſtrain, curb.* (4) *To contain.*

ania. (1) Terra occætum ſemen cohibet, *Cic. de Senect.* 15. (2) Auro cohibere lacertos, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 59. § crinem nodo, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 22. (3) Non te cohibes? non te reſpicis? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 46. Ut compreſſis venis, pituitæ impetum cohibeat, *Celſ.* 6, 6. (4) Sidera in ſe cohibent nitorem, *Lucr.* 2. 1030. ¶ Cohibere aliquem in vinculis, *To keep him cloſe priſoner*, Curt. 6, 2, 11. Cohibere animum, manus, oculos, ab alieno, *To abſtain coveting*, or *meddling with*, *other mens goods*, Cic.

Cohĭbeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be reſtrained*, *curbed*, or *detained*. Quòd tempeſtatibus in portibus cohibebatur, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 98.

† Cohĭbeſſit, *pro* cohibuerit, *Lucr.* 3, 445.

‖ Cohĭbĭtio, ōnis. f. *A leting*, or *forbiding to do*; *a reſtraint*, *a holding in*, Cic. Verr. 5, 14. fin. ☞ *Vix alibi, & ſanè ibi Gruter. leg.* prohibitio.

‖ Cohĭbĭtus, a, um. part. or, comp. *ut*, ¶ cohibitum dicendi genus, *A cloſe way of ſpeaking*, Gell. 7, 14. Cujus inceſſus modeſtior, aut habitudo cohibitior, *Auſ. Grat. Act.* ⸸ Preſſus.

Cohŏneſto, āre. act. *To commend*, *to grace*, or *ſet off*; *to honour*, *amplify*, or *make more honourable*. Coboneſtare exequias alicujus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 15 § victoriam, *Liv.* 38, 47.

Cohŏneſtor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſet off*, or *graced*, Plin. 22, 13. Neque prohibuit, quò minùs laudatione pro roſtris, cæteriſque ſolennibus funus coboneſtaretur, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 76, 3.

Cohorreo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To ſhake and quiver*, *to ſhiver as in an ague*. (2) Met. *To be in great horrour*, or *fear*; *to tremble for fear*. (1) Cic. *de* Orat. 3. (2) Quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 1.

Cohorreſco, ĕre. *Id.* Suet. Tib. 21.

Cohors, tis. f. *per ſync.* chors, cors, & curs, *Varr.* (1) *A yard*, or *back ſide with out-houſes*, *where poultry are kept*; *a barton*, or *coop*. (2) *A pen for ſheep*, or *other cattle*. (3) *A band of men*, or *ſoldiers*; *a regiment of foot in a legion*, of which there were X. *manipuli*, or *bands*, XXX. *centuriæ*, or *companies*, LX. (4) *An aſſembly*, or *company*, *of what people ſoever*. (5) Alſo *of inanimate things*, *a crowd*, *a pack*. (1) Cohors, in quâ paſcebantur gallinæ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 3, 5. (2) Id. R. R. 1, 13. & 2, 1. Item *Col.* 7, 3. & *Vitr.* 6, 9. (3) Cùm longa cohortes Explicuit legio, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 280. (4) Dimiſſus è cohorte amicorum, *Suet. Neron.* 5. Innuptæ cohortes, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 531. (5) Febrium cohors, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 30. ¶ Cohors prætoria, *Thoſe that accompanied and guarded the magiſtrate*, *who went into a province*; *a life guard*, *retinue*, *train*, or *company*, *of ſervants attending upon any nobleman*, Cic. ⌘ *Cohors* propriè peditum, *Turma* equitum, *Cal.* ex *Cic. ſed &* Cohortis equeſtris *meminit*, Plin. Epiſt. 10, 107. *ubi vide notas Buchneri.* ☞ *Si de cohortibus militaribus ſcire plura velis, adi Lipſium de mil. Rom. Dial.* 4. *c.* 2. *accuratè præcipientem.*

Cohortālis, e. adj. *Fed in a barton*, or *coop*, Col. præf. l. 1. & 8, 4.

Cohortandus, a, um. part. *To be exhorted*, or *encouraged*, Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 14. Ad corhortandos milites decucurrit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 21.

Cohortātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhortation*, or *encourageing*; *a heartening*, Cic. Attic. 16, 13.

Cohortĭcŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* cohors] *A ſmall retinue*, or *train of ſervants*, or *attendants*, Cæl. *ad* Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

Cohortis, is. f. *A coop*, or *pen*. Abſtulerat multas illa cohortis aves, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 704.

Cohortor, ātus ſum. dep. *To exhort*, *encourage*, or *hearten*. ⌘ Majorem vim ad deterrendum habet, quàm ad cohortandum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 61.

Cohum, i. n. *A thong wherewith the ox's bow and yoke are tied together*, Varr. Alſo *heaven*, Enn. ☞ *ſcrib. &* covum.

‖ Coĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Which hangs together.* Coibilis oratio, *Gell.* 16, 19. ⸸ Cohærens.

Coiens, euntis. part. [*à* coëo] *Meeting*, or *coming*, *cloſe together*. Ripæ vadi coëuntes, *Sil.* 1, 52. Coëuntia vulnera, *Ov. Tr.* 4, 4, 41.

‖ Coincĭdo, ĕre. neut. *To fall in with one another.* Grammaticis & Philoſ. relinquendum.

Coinquĭno, āre. act. (1) *To ſoil*, *foul*, or *bedaub*. (2) *To corrupt*, or *infect*. (3) Met. *To defile*, or *debauch*. (1) Merdiſque coinquiner albis, *Lex.* ex *Mart.* (2) Ne totum gregem ſcabies coinquinet, *Col. R. R.* 7, 5. (3) Periculum matres coinquinari regias, *Cic. N. D.* 5, 27. ex *poët.*

Coĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* coëo] (1) *An aſſembling*, or *meeting*, *together*. (2) *Covin*, or *confederacy*, *in the doing of any thing*; *correſpondence*, or *partnerſhip*. (3) *A ſhock*, or *charge*. (4) ‖ *Carnal copulation.* (1) Nocturnis vigiliis, & coitione hominum, *Cic.* de *Har. R.* 26. (2) Ejuſmodi pactiones in eâ coitione factæ, ut nemo bonus intereſſe debuerit, *Id. Qu. fr.* 3, 1. (3) Nulla ſocietatis in æternum coitio eſt, *Paul.* Prima coitio eſt acerrima, *Ter. Phorm.* 22, 32. (4) Ap. *Macrob. & Solin.*

Coĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to meet*, or *come*, *together*. Coitura privigno noverca, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 129.

‖ Coĭtus, a, um. part. *Aſſembled*, or *come together*; *allied*, or *confederated*, Ap. JCC. freq.

Coĭtus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* coëo] (1) *A comeing together*, or *aſſembling*, Stat. (2) ‖ *Carnal copulation*, or *company with a woman*. (1) ¶ Coitus lunæ, *The conjunction of the ſun and moon*, Plin. 2, 13. Coitus humoris, *The gathering of an humour*, Celſ. 5, 18. (2) Gell.

* ‖ Cŏlăphīzo, āre. [κολαφίζω, Gr.] *To buffet*, *box*, or *beat about the head*, Bibl. ⸸ Colaphos infringere alicui.

* Cŏlăphus, i. m. [à κόλαφος, Gr. idem] *A buffet*, or *blow*, *with the fiſt*; *a box on the ear*; *a clap*, or *ſlap on the chops*. ¶ Colaphos infringere alicui, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 46. infligere, *Plin.* 8, 36. incutere, *Juv.* 9, 5. *To give one a box on the ear.*

Cōlātus, a, um. part. [*à* color, āris] *Strained*, Plin. 13, 2.

* Cŏlax, ăcis. m. Adulator, qui cibi cauſâ adulatur [à κόλον, cibus] *A flatterer*, *the name of a paraſite in Terence*, Eun. prolog.

Cŏlendus, a, um. part. *To be worſhiped*, or *reverenced*. Rex mihi colendus fit, *Curt.* 8, 19. Illius eſt nobis lege colendus amor, *Tib.* 2, 4, 52.

Cŏlens, tis. part. [*à* colo] *Worſhiping*, *tilling*, &c. Colens arva paſtor, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 487.

* Cōles, is. m. [à Gr. καυλὸς, ſcapus] (1) *A ſtalk of beans*, *coleworts*, &c. (2) Met. *A man's yard.* (1) Varr. *de* R. R. 1, 31. (2) Celſ. 6, 18. & 7, 26.

* Cōleus, i. m. Cic. [*à* cole] *dicitur &* culeus *ap. Mart.* *A man's*, or *beaſt's*, *ſtones*, *the cods*, *the cullions.* Si coleos haberemus, *Petr. Fragm.*

* Cŏlias, æ. m. [κόλιας, Gr.] *Baſtard-tunny*, *thought by ſome to be mackrel*, Plin. 32, 8.

* ‖ Cŏlĭce, es. vel Cŏlĭca, æ. f. [κολικὴ νόσος, Gr.] *The colick*, Med.

* Cōlĭcŭlus, i. m. [dim. *à* coles] *A little ſtalk*, or *the tender branch*, *of an herb*. ¶ Coliculus fabæ, *The cod*, or *young ſtalk*, *of a bean*, Col. 11, 2. *& alibi.* Languidior coliculi tepente thyrſo, *Petron. c.* 132.

* Cŏlĭcus, a, um. adj. [à κόλον, inteſtinum, Heſych. quanquam ſcribitur & κῶλον] ¶ Colicus dolor, *Plin.* 20, 4. In inteſtino dolor, *The colick.* Colicum medicamentum, *A medicine for the colick*, Celſ. 4, 17.

† Cŏlīna, æ. antiq. pro culina, *A kitchen.*

* Cōlĭphium, i. n. al. Collīphium [à κῶλα ἴφια, cibi robuſti] *A kind of dry dirt*, *which wreſtlers uſed to make themſelves ſtrong*, *and firm fleſhed.* Comedunt coliphia paucæ, *Juv.* 2, 53. Vid. & *Mart.* 7, 66, 12.

Collăbaſco, ĕre. [*ex* con & labaſco] *To be ready to fall*, *to ſtagger*, *to falter*. Si res laſſa labat, itidem amici collabaſcunt, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 17.

‖ Collăbĕfăcio, ĕre. act. [*ex* con, labo, & facio] *To looſen*, *to break*, *to deſtroy*, *to waſte*, hinc

Collăbĕfactātus, a, um. part. *To be weakened*, or *melted*. Collabefactatus rigor auri ſolvitur æſtu, *Lucret.* 1, 493.

Collăbĕfacto, āre. act. *To throw down*, *to enfeeble*, or *weaken*; *to diſcourage*, *and deter*. Vaſtum collabefactat onus, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 566.

Collăbĕfīo, ĕre. *To be broken*, *to be caſt*, or *beaten*, *down to the ground*; *to be daſhed into pieces*, *to founder*. Ut *navis* perfracto roſtro tota collabefieret, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 6.

† Collăbello, āre. *To kiſs cloſe*, *to bill as pigeons do*, Laber. ap. Non. ⸸ Labia conjungere.

Collābens, tis. part. *Falling down.* Ad gemitum collabentis accurrêre liberti, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 31, 4.

‖ Collăbeſco, ĕre. [*à* collabor] *To fail*, *to decay*, *to totter*, Lucr. 3, 600. ☞ Sed var. codd.

Collābor, i, pſus. dep. (1) *To fail*, *to ſink*, or *give way*. (2) *To ſtumble*. (3) Met. *To fall away*. (1) Domûs faſtigium collabitur, *Suet. Cæſ.* 81. Collabi ruinâ, *Liv.* 29, 18. dolore, *Ov. Met.* 7, 82. (2) Saxo collabitur ingens Centaurus, *Stat. Achil.* 1, 195. (3) Clanculum collapſus eſt hic in corruptelam ſuam, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 2, 3.

Collăcĕrātus, a, um. part. *Torn*, or *mangled*. Confoſſus collaceratuſque, *Tac. H.* 3, 74, 5.

Collachrўmans, tis. part. *Weeping*, *bewailing*, Liv. 26, 14.

Collachrўmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weeping with others*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 45.

Collachrўmo, āre. *To bewail*, or *weep for*, *a thing with one*. § Caſum meum toties collachrymavit, *Cic.* pro *Seſ.* 58. Triſtis, nonnunquam collachrymabat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1.

‖ Collactānea, æ. f. *A foſter ſiſter*, Dig.

‖ Collactāneus, i. m. *One nurſed with the ſame milk*, *a foſter brother*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 2, 13.

Collapſus, a, um. part. [*à* collabor] (1) *Ruined*, or *fallen down*. (2) *Out of heart*, *fainting*, *falling into a ſwoon*. (1) Ædes vetuſtate collapſæ, *Suet. Aug.* 30. (2) *Suet. Nero*, 42. ineunt. Famuli collapſum in tecta ferebant, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 587. ¶ Iter urinæ collapſum, *The urinary paſſage ſtoped*, or *decayed*, Celſ. 7, 26, 1. Tempora collapſa, *Id.* 2, 6.

Collāre, is. n. [*à* collum] *A collar for hounds*, or *other beaſts*; *a band*, *cravat*, or *neck-kerchief*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Collāria, æ. f. *ſcil.* catena. *A collar*, or *iron ring*, *for the necks of malefactors*. Collus collaria caret, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2. *ſub finem.*

Collārium, i. n. *ſc.* vinculum. *A collar*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Collātātus, a, um. part. *Copious*, *enlarged*, *amplified*. Collatata, & diffuſa oratio, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 56. ☞ Raró occ.

‖ Collătĕrālis, e. adj. voc. *à latere*, Caius. *Collateral*, *not in a direct line*, *but tranſverſe*, JCC.

Collātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* confero] (1) *A bringing*, or *joining*, *together*. (2) Met. *A compareing*. (3) Alſo *a tax*, *an aſſeſſment*, *impoſt*, or *collection*, *levied upon the people*. (4) Alſo *a benevolence*, or *voluntary contribution*, *by way of ſubſidy*, or *loan*. (5) *A rhetorical ſimile*. (1) ¶ Collatio ſignorum, *A joining cloſe battle*, Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 48. (2) Ubi facta erit collatio malitiarum, haud vereor ne nos ſubdolâ perfidiâ pervincamur, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 67. (3) ⌘ Collationes remittere, donativum reddere, *Plin. Paneg.* 41. (4) Collationes in alimoniam atque dotem puellæ recepit, *Suet. Cal.* 42. (5) Collatio eſt oratio rem cum re ex ſimilitudine conferens, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 30.

Collātītius, a, um. adj. *Done by contribution of many*, *goten here and there*, or *by way of loan*. ¶ Collatitia inſtrumenta, *Furniture hired*, or *borrowed*, *up and down*, Sen. Collatitia ſepultura, *When the earth is thrown on the dead by ſeveral people*, *as it happens*, Quint. Decl. 6. Collatitia ſtipendia, *Wages paid by ſeveral hands*, Sen. Conſol. *ad* Marc. 10.

Collātīvus, a, um. adj. ¶ Collativus venter, *A great paunch*, or *wem*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16. Collativa cœna, *A club-feaſt*, *where every one pays his ſhare*, Id.

Collāto, āre. act. *To make large*, or *wide*; *to enlarge*, *to widen*. ☞ Vix leg. niſi in part. Collatatus, *Cic. Orat.* 56.

Collātor, ōris. m. [*à* confero] ¶ Symbolorum collatores, *They that pay their ſhot, or club, with others*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13.

Collātum eſt, imperſ. *There was a contribution made*, Mart. 3, 52.

Collātūrus, a, um. part. *About to confer, or compare.* *Dixit*, ſe, quod in longiorem diem collaturus eſſet, repræſentaturum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 39. Conf. Flor. præf.

Collātus, a, um. part. [à confero] (1) *One ſet, or advanced, over againſt the other.* (2) *Compared.* (3) *Contributed, beſtowed, employed.* (1) Collato pede, in eodem veſtigio ſtabant, *Curt.* 3. 11. Collatis curſibus haſtas Conjiciunt, *Val. Argon.* 270. (2) Color roſeo collatus Eoo, *Prop.* 3, 24, 7. vid. & eundem, 1, 5, 7. (3) Pecunia ad alicujus honores collata, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 25.

Collātu, abl. m. [verb. à conferor] *In comparing.* In collatu pari erant conditione, *Hirt.* de *Bell. Hiſp.* 31. vix alibi occ.

‖ Collaudābĭlis, e, adj. *Praiſe-worthy*, *Prud.* Hamartig. 694. ⸸ Laudabilis.

Collaudandus, a, um. part. *To be highly praiſed, or commended*, Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 8.

Collaudans, tis. part. *Commending, or praiſeing.* Neptis ingenium collaudans, *Suet. Aug.* 86.

Collaudātio, ōnis, f. verb. *Praiſe, or commendation*, Ad Herenn. 2, 9. & *de* Inv. 2, 43.

‖ Collaudātor, ōris. m. *A praiſer*, Aug. ⸸ Laudator.

Collaudātus, a, um. part. *Praiſed, commended*, Stat. Theb. 6, 490. Curt. 7, 5, 38. & Liv. 3, 64.

Collaudo, āre. act. *To praiſe with others, to commend, or ſpeak well of; to cry one up*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. & Phil. 5, 11. Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 60.

Collaudor, āri. paſſ. *To be highly praiſed*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Ab multitudine collaudantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 22.

Collecta, æ. f. [à colligo] (1) *A gathering.* (2) *A ſhot, or reckoning; a club, or collection.* (3) ‖ *A ſhort collect, or prayer.* (1) Collecta, quæ ex pluribus locis in unum lecta eſt, *Varr.* de *L. L.* (2) Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 57. (3) Ap. Eccl. ſcrip.

‖ Collectānea, ōrum. pl. n. *Things writen, or gathered, out of many works; notes, collections, obſervations*, Gell. 4, 14. ✠ Analecta.

Collectāneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Gathered, and ſcraped up, together; collected here and there.* (2) ‖ Alſo *that gathered notes out of divers works.* (1) ¶ Æs collectaneum, *Broken braſs, or old braſs*, Plin. 34, 9. Dicta collectanea, *Suet. Cæſ.* 56. *Apophthegms, or notes, a ſmall book of Cæſar's ſo called.* (2) Litt. *ex* Quint.

Collectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A collection, or gathering together; a picking up.* (2) *An impoſthume, or gathering of humours together; a ſwelling.* (3) *A concluſion, or inference.* (1) Collectio diſperſa, *Cic.* pro *lege Man.* 9. (2) Plin. 20, 8. & 27, 8. & 22, 22. (3) Huic collectioni Peripateticorum quidam reſpondent, *Sen. Ep.* 86.

‖ Collectior, compar. *Cloſer, or more compact*, Apul. p. 438.

Collectītius, a, um. adj. *Gathered up of all ſorts, picked up and down*, Cic. Ep. 7, 3.

Collectīvus, a, um. adj. act. (1) *Collective; apt to gather, or make, inferences.* (2) Paſſ. *Collective, that is gathered together into one.* (1) Ratiocinativa atque collectiva quæſtio, *Quint.* 7, 2. (2) ¶ Collectiva ſcripta, *Notes, collections*, Sen. Quæſt. Nat. c. 7.

Collectum, i. n. *That which is gathered together.* ¶ Vivere collecto, *to live upon what he has gathered together*, Plin, 37, 60.

Collectus, a, um. part. & adj. ‖ or, comp. [à colligor] (1) *Gathered together, aſſembled.* (2) *Goten, obtained.* (3) *Picked up.* (4) *Recovered and increaſed.* (5) *Tied, or girded, up.* (1) Mancipiis ex omni genere collectis, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 22. (2) Famam collectam conſervare, *Id. Fam.* 9, 17. (3) Flores collecti, *Ov. Met.* 5, 399. (4) = Poſt ubi collectum robur, viresque receptæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 235. (5) Nuda genu, nudoque ſinus collecta fluentes, *Id. Æn.* 1, 324. Illic collectiora naſcuntur, *Calp. Flacc. Dec.* 3.

Collēga, æ. m. [à legando, *quòd in legatione & magiſtratu* collegæ *ſunt* ſocii] *A fellow, companion, or co-partner, in office, embaſſy, or buſineſs; one of the ſame college.* = Se Verris collegam & ſocium eſſe dicebat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 24. Collega in præturâ, *Id. Off.* 1, 40.

‖ Collēgātārius, i. m. *A partaker of a bequeſt, or legacy with another*, JCC.

‖ Collēgiālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a college, or ſociety.* ⸸ Collegii fratres.

Collēgium, i. n. [à collega] (1) *A college, or corporation; a company of them that have equal authority, or privilege.* (2) *A company of one myſtery, or craft; a fraternity, or ſociety.* (3) *Fellowſhip, or partnerſhip, in office.* (1) Tribunorum plebis collegium, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 18. (2) Deſpice an inſtituendum putes collegium fabrorum duntaxat hominum CL. *Plin. Ep.* 10, 42. Collegium mercatorum inſtruere, *Liv.* 2, 27. (3) Nîl concordi collegio firmius ad tuendam RP. *Liv.* 10, 22. *De duobus conſulibus.* Conf. Paterc. 2, 8. ¶ ‖ In collegio recipi, à collegio recedere, diſſolvi collegia, *JCC. dicunt.*

* ‖ Collēticus, a, um, adj. [κολλήτικος Gr. à κόλλα gluten] ¶ ‖ Colletica medicamenta, *Cloſeing medicines, which faſten and conſolidate, the parts*, Cæl. Rhod. 3, 14.

Collēvo, āre. act. *To mitigate, to eaſe, or give eaſe.* Muſtum collevat jecur, *Plin.* 23, 1.

Collībertus, i. m. *He that is made free by the ſame maſter*, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 88.

Collĭbet, collĭbuit, collĭbĭtum eſt, *It liketh, it pleaſeth.* Collibitum eſt mihi, *Cic. Fam.* 15. 16. ¶ Si collibuiſſet, *If he had been in the humour*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 6.

Collĭciæ, ārum. f. pl. [qu. à colliciendo, *ut* elices, *ſic enim Columella vocat, ab* eliciendo] (1) ‖ *Gutter tiles.* (2) Alſo *pipes, or troughs, to convey water; gutters, or drains, in the fields.* (1) Feſt. (2) Colliciæ, per quas aquæ in foſſas elicerentur, *Plin.* 18, 19.

‖ Collĭcŭlus, i. m. *A little hill, a hillock, a tump*, Apul. p. 758. ⸸ Grumus.

Collīdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* con & lædo] *To beat, knock, or bruiſe, together; to daſh one againſt another.* Humor ita mollis eſt, ut facilis premi collidique poſſit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12. ¶ Collidere manus, *To clap hands*, Quint. Dec. 2, 12.

Collīdor, i. ſus, ſum. paſſ. (1) *To be beaten, or bruiſed; to be daſhed againſt one another.* (2) Met. *To contradict each other.* (1) Ne *uvæ* inter ſe pondere ſuo preſſæ collidantur, *Col.* 12, 16. *princ.* (2) = Confligunt, & colliduntur leges, *Quint.* 7, 3.

Collĭgandus, a, um. part. *To be bound together*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 23.

Collĭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding, or joining, together; a tieing faſt, a knot, or band;* Met. *a conjunction.* Arctior eſt colligatio propinquorum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 17.

Collĭgātum, i. n. *A thing that is bound together.* ✠ Omne colligatum ſolvi poteſt, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 11.

Collĭgātus, a, um. part. *Bound together, faſtened, enveloped, ſuited together.* = Inter ſe colligata, & implicata, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 5.

Collĭgendus, a, um. part. *To be collected, or gathered.* Ut quàm minimum ſpatii ad ſe colligendos armandoſque Romanis daretur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 19. Id enim ex viribus hominis colligendum eſt, *Celſ.* 2, 15.

Collĭgens, tis. part. *Collecting, gathering.* Secundam exiſtimationem circa initia imperii omnibus lenociniis colligente, *Suet. Claud.* 7.

Collĭgo, āre. act. [*ex* con & ligo] (1) *To tie, bind, or clap, together.* (2) *To pinion, or fetter.* (3) Met. *To entangle, or engage.* (4) *To repreſs, or curb.* (5) *To ſuit fitly together.* (1) Colligare in faſciculos, *Plin.* 19, 1. (2) I, lictor, colliga manus, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. (3) Quid faciat, non habet, ita ſe cum multis colligavit, *Id.* pro *C. Rab.* 4. (4) Impetum furentis vitæ ſuæ periculo colligavit, *Id. Phil.* 11, 2. (5) = Series rerum inter ſe aptare & colligare, *Id. N. D.* 1, 4.

Collĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum. act. [*ex* con & lego] (1) *To gather, or bring, together.* (2) *To pluck, or pick, from the ſtalk.* (3) *To harneſs, or join, together.* (4) *To reckon, or ſum, up.* (5) *To collect, or make a collection of.* (6) *To conclude, or infer, by proof, or reaſon.* (7) *To get, purchaſe, or acquire.* (8) *To comprehend, or contain.* (9) *To take up.* (10) *To recover himſelf, or take heart.* (11) *To recover from fear, ſurpriſe*, &c. (12) *To call to mind, to recollect.* (13) *To tie, or truſs, up.* (1) Meridie ipſo ſtipulam faciam ut colligat, *Ter. Ad.* 5, 3, 62. (2) Collige, virgo, roſas, *Virg.* (3) Colligit amentes Phœbus equos, *Ov. Met.* 2, 398. (4) Puto, rationes, colligit, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2. ſupp. 25. (5) Aliquorum facetè dicta colligere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 29. (6) Ita cogitatione & ratione collegit, *Id.* (7) § Colligere exiſtimationem & famam, *Id. Div.* in *Verr.* 12. inimicos, *Id.* crudelitatis invidiam, *Id. Verr.* 5, 8. (8) Colligere 60 paſſus orbe, *Plin.* 22, 5. (9) Liber elapſus eſt, hunc dum ſequitur, colligitque, cecidit, *Id. Ep.* 2, 1. (10) Te colligas, virumque præbeas, *Cic.* (11) Ut ſe ex maximo timore colligerent, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 65. (12) Maximarum civitatum veteres animo colligo calamitates, *Cic.* (13) Capillos colligit in nodum, *Ov. Met.* 3, 170. ¶ Colligere vaſa, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 19. ſarcinulas, *Juv.* 6, 154. *To pack up his awls.* Colligere arma navis, *To hale in the ſheet*, Virg. Æn. 5, 15. ‖ Colligere campum, ſpolia, *To have the plunder of the field*, Veg. ✠ Iram colligit, & ponit temerè, *It ſoon angry, and ſoon pleaſed*, Hor. A. B. 159. Frigus colligere, *To catch cold*, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 13.

Collĭgor, i, ectus. paſſ. *To be gathered*, &c. *to be thought, or judged*, &c. Ex quo colligi poteſt, *Celſ.* 4, 5.

‖ Collĭmĭtāneus, a, um. adj. *Bordering upon one another*, Solin. ⸸ Confinis.

‖ Collĭmĭtium, i. n. [à con, & limes] *The confines, and borders, where two countries meet; an abuttal*, Amm. 15, 4. ⸸ Confinium.

‖ Collĭmĭtor, āri. paſſ. *To bound, or border upon one another.* § Gelonis Agathyrſi collimitantur, *Solin.* ⸸ Adjaceo, conterminus ſum.

‖ Collĭmo, *corr. pro*

Collĭneo, āre. act. [à linea, i. e. *ad rectam lineam dirigo*] (1) *To level, or aim, in a right line.* (2) Alſo *to hit the mark.* (1) Si cui propoſitum ſit collineare haſtam aliquò, aut ſagittam, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 6. (2) Quis eſt, qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collineet? *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 59.

Collĭnītus, a, um. part. [à collinio] *Daubed over.* Semina melle collinita, *Col.* 6, 17.

Collĭno, ĕre, īni, īvi, & ēvi, ĭtum, act. [*ex* con, & lino] *To beſmear, to defile, or daub.* Crines pulvere collinere, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 20. Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cœno collinunt, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 133.

Collīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a hill, or hillock.* ¶ Collina vinea, *that grows on a hill*, Col. 12, 21. aqua, *that ſprings out of a hill*, Id. 1, 5.

† Collĭphia, ōrum. pl. n. *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 12. vid. Coliphium.

‖ Collĭquans, tis. part. *Melting, waſteing*, Lex. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Collĭquātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A melting, or diſſolveing;* alſo *a kind of dangerous flux*, Aët.

‖ Collĭquĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, actum. act. *To melt down, or to diſſolve*, Manet in part.

Collĭquĕfactus, a, um. *Melted down*, Cic. *pro* Cluent. 62.

Collĭqueo, ēre, cui. neut. *To melt.* Ut aurum collicuiſſet, *Varr.* ☞ Raró occ.

Collĭqueſco, ĕre. *To begin to melt, or diſſolve; to melt down*, *Col.* 12, 22.

Collĭquiæ, ārum. f. pl. [*ex* con, & liquo] *Drains, or water-furrows; gutters*, Col. 2, 8. v. Colliciæ.

Collis, is. m. (1) *A little hill, any eaſy aſcent, a hillock, a down.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the riſeing of the back on each ſide of the back-bone.* (1) ✠ Collis paululùm ex planitie editus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 8. (2) Litt. *ex* Cal. ſed q.

Collīſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à collido] *A breaking, bruiſeing*, *bruiſing, knocking,* or *daſhing, together*; *colliſion.* Colliſio abjecti partûs, *i. e.* abortio, *Juſt.* 11, 12.

Collīſus, a, um. part. [*à* collidor] (1) *Daſhed together.* (2) Met. *Battered.* (1) Colliſis trabibus volvuntur murmura luce. *Sil.* 3, 698. (2) Græcia Barbariæ lento colliſa duello, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 7.

Collīſu, abl. m. verb. *A beating,* or *daſhing, together,* Plin. 9, 35.

Collītus, a, um. part. [*ex* collinor] *Beſmeared, dirtied.* = Nemo eſt tam luteus, neque cœno collitus, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 2, 4.

Collŏcandus, a, um. part. *To be ſet,* or *placed,* Celſ. 3, 7. Cæſ. B. G. 3, 4.

Collŏcans, tis. part. *Placeing.* Collocans filiam, *Juſt.* 9, 6.

Collŏcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A placeing, ſeting,* or *diſpoſeing, of things*; *a ſettling,* or *beſtowing.* ¶ Collocatio mœnium, *The regular building them,* Vitr. 9, 4. ſyderum, *The poſition of them,* Id. = Ordo & collocatio argumentorum, *The methodizeing of them,* Cic. Orat. 2, 42. Collocatio filiæ, *The diſpoſeing of a daughter in marriage,* Id. pro Cluent. 56.

Collŏcātus, a, um. part. *Placed, beſtowed, ſet, employed,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 43. à

Collŏco, āre. act. [*ex* con, & loco] (1) *To ſet,* or *pitch, in a place.* (2) *To put,* or *lay.* (3) *To lay out, employ,* or *beſtow.* (4) *To let out,* as *money, to let out to hire.* (5) *To give in marriage,* or *match a daughter.* (6) *To ſet,* as a broken limb. (1) Collocavit in campo Martio tabernaculum, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 25. (2) Pedem grabati in collo collocare, *Catull.* 10, 23. (3) Curavit uti in eo fundo dos collocaretur, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 4. (4) Pecunia graviore fœnore collocare, *Suet.* in *Aug.* 39. (5) C. filio filiam ſuam collocavit, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 26. (6) Collocare coxam fractam, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 2. ¶ Collocare ſe in otium, *To diſpoſe himſelf to eaſe,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 7. Collocare pecuniam in capita, *To impoſe a capitation-tax,* Liv. 2, 33.

Collŏcor, āri. paſſ. *To be placed, beſtowed, put, managed,* &c. Cic. Cat. 4.

Collŏcuplētandus, a, um. part. *To be enriched, amplified,* or *Emproved,* Ad Herenn. 2, 18.

Collŏcuplēto, āre. act. [*ex* con, & locupleto.] *To enrich, to make more rich, to adorn,* or *ſet forth.* Collocupletâſti te, Antiphila, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 17.

Collŏcūtio, ōnis. f. *vel* Collŏquūtio, verb. *A communication, conference,* or *talking together*; *a parley.* = Collocutiones & ſermones, *Cic. Lent.* 1, 9.

Collŏcūtus, a, um. part. *Haveing talked,* or *converſed, with,* Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 2, 26.

Collŏquens, tis. part. *Talking together,* Liv. 3, 36. Curt. 8, 15.

Collŏquium, i. n. (1) *A talking together, a parley.* (2) *Diſcourſe, talk, conference, converſation.* (1) Priuſquam dimicent, opus eſſe colloquio, *Liv. l.* 1. Colloquium eſt cùm convenient in unum locum, loquendi gratiâ, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (2) Rerum colloquia leviorum, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 2. Omnium colloquio in ſolitudine carere, *Id Attic.* 12, 15.

Collŏquor, i, quūtus ſum. dep. *To parley, ſpeak together,* or *talk with one*; *to diſcourſe, to confer.* Extra turbam ordinum colloquuntur ſimul, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 69. § Te volo, uxor, colloqui. *Plaut Ibid.* 3, 2, 17. § Nulli colloquor libentiùs, *Id.* § Ut colloqui cum Orpheo, Muſæo, *&c.* liceat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 41. Colloqui inter ſe, *Id.* de *Orat* 1, 7.

Collŭbet, ĭtum eſt. imperſ. *It pleaſeth my humour,* or *fancy.* § Collubitum eſt mihi, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 137. *al.* collibitum.

Collūcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The cuting,* or *thining, of boughs in a grove,* Varr.

Collūcens, tis. part. *Shineing together.* Collucentes faces, *Curt.* 3, 8, 22. à

Collūceo, ēre, xi. neut. *To ſhine,* or *give a general light*; *to glitter, to be evident.* § Collucet ſol mundo, *Cic N. D.* 2, 15. Ut quàm maximè cœlum omnibus colluceret, *Id.* de *Univ.* 9. Totumque ſub armis Collucere iter, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 553.

Collūco, āre. [*ex* con, & luco] *To top,* or *lop, trees*; *to cut away the boughs that hinder the light,* Col. 2, 22. & Cato 139.

Colluctātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wreſtling,* or *ſtruggling, together.* Ne in colluctatione alter alteri noceat, *Col.* 6, 2.

‖ Colluctātor, ōris. m. *A wreſtler,* or *ſtruggler,* Lact. ┼ Luctator.

Colluctor, āri. dep. *To wreſtle,* or *ſtruggle, together*; *to contend.* § Cum eo ſolo colluctatur, *Plin.* 27, 2.

‖ Collūdium, i. n. *Solin.* ‖ Clūdium, *Tertull.* *A playing together, colluſion,* or *deceit.* ┼ Fraus, fallacia.

Collūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* con, & ludo] (1) *To play,* or *ſport, together.* (2) ‖ Alſo *to plead by covin, to the intent to deceive.* (1) § Puer geſtit paribus colludere. *Hor. Art. Poet.* 159. (2) Freq. ap. JCC.

Collum, i. n. *The neck, the crag.* Et † Collus i. m. Colla abuſivè de montibus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 643. *The ſpace between the top and the midſt.* ¶ Committere alicui collum ſuum, *To put one's life in one's hand,* Cic. Angere collum, *To throttle,* or *ſtrangle,* Stat. Theb. 4, 827. Colla lacertis captare, cingere, adducere, complecti, innectere. *To clip one about the neck,* Ov. Obtorto collo, *Cic.* obſtricto, *Plaut.* *By head and ſhoulders.* Collus collariâ caret, *Id. Capt.* 2, 2. ſub finem.

‖ Collūmĭno, āre. [*à* con, & lumino] *To enlighten,* Lex. *ex* Apul. ┼ Colluſtro, *Cic.*

‖ Collūmĭnor, āri. *To be enlightened,* Apul. p. 676. ┼ Colluſtror.

Colluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* con, & luo, *i. e.* lavo] *To rinſe, waſh,* or *ſcour.* Dentes colluere, *Plin.* 25, 13. amphoram, *Cato,* 88.

Colluor, i. paſſ. *to be waſhed, rinſed,* or *ſcoured,* Plin. 20, 6.

† Collurcĭnātio, ōnis. f. *Gluttony, gormandizeing,* Apul. p. 523. ┼ Ingluvies.

† Collus, i. m. *Plaut.* vid. Collum.

Collūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *Cic Verr.* 5, 13. & ‖ Collūſium, *Ulp.* *Covin and colluſion uſed among lawyers.*

Collūſor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A play-fellow, a fellow-gameſter.* (2) ‖ Alſo *he that doth any thing by covin and colluſion.* (1) Delphinus colluſor puerorum, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 33. (2) JCC.

‖ Collūſōriè, adv. *With covin and fraud, knaviſhly, by way of colluſion,* Ulp. ┼ Fraudulenter.

Colluſtrans, tis. part. *Viewing, ſurveying.* Ariminius equo colluſtrans cuncta, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 45, 4. Omnia colluſtrans, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 651.

Colluſtrātus, a, um. part. *Made clear*; *enlightened, brightened,* Cic. Orat. 11. ✠ Abditus, opacus, *Id.*

Colluſtro, āre. act. [*ex* con, & luſtro] (1) *To make clear, and lightſome*; *to enlighten.* (2) *To behold on every ſide, to look round about him, to take a view of, to take the ſurvey of a place.* (1) Totum colluſtrat lumine mundum, *Ant. Poëta ap. Cic.* (2) Cùm omnia colluſtrarem oculis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 23. Viſuque trementi Colluſtrat campos, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 510.

Colluſtror, āri. paſſ. *To be enlightened,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 43.

Collŭtŭlo, āre. act. *To defile.* Met. *To diſhonour, to diſgrace.* ✠ Hæc famigeratio te honeſtet, me autem collutulet, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 67.

Collūtus, a, um. part. [*à* colluo] *Waſhed, cleanſed.* Collutis dentibus prodeſt, *Plin.* 13, 11.

‖ Collŭviālis porcus, & Collŭviālis, e. adj. *A pig that eats waſh,* Feſt.

Collŭviārium, i. n. *A ſink,* or *gutter*; *a common ſewer,* Vitruv. 8, 7.

Collŭvies, ei. f. [*à* colluo] (1) *Filth,* or *dirt*; *a ſink,* or *kennel*; *ſtinking dirt of ſinks,* or *ſuch like.* (2) *Hogwaſh, draff,* or *ſwill, for ſwine.* (3) *A rabble of people.* (1) Colluvies nigro limo turbida, *Luc.* 4, 310. (2) Plin. 24, 19. (3) Et te in certamine vinci cum illo faciliùs patiaris, quàm cum hoc in eâ, quæ perſpicitur futura, colluvie regnare, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 9, 10.

Collŭvio, ōnis, f. [*à* colluo] (1) *Filth, waſh.* (2) Met. *Offſcouring.* (1) Colluvio rerum, *Liv.* 3, 9. (2) = Cùm ex hâc turbâ, & colluvione, diſcedam, *Cic.* de *Sen. cap. ult.* gentium, *Liv.* 4, 1.

* ‖ Colly̆biſtes, *ſive* Colly̆biſta, æ. m. *A banker, one that pays bills of exchange,* or *gives current, for foreign, coin,* Ap. JCC. ┼ Menſarius, nummularius, à

* Colly̆bus, i. m. [quod à κόλλυβος Gr.] (1) *The gain,* or *loſs, by changeing money.* (2) *A handling,* or *telling, of money.* (1) Nam collybus eſſe qui poteſt, cùm utantur omnes uno genere nummorum? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 78. (2) Manibus collybo decoloratis, *Suet. Aug.* 5.

* Colly̆ra, æ. f. [κολλύρα Gr.] *A little loaf of bread, a bun, a ſipet,* Plaut. Perſ. 1, 3, 12.

* Colly̆rĭcus, a, um. adj. *à* præced.] *Bread ſoped in broth, a brewiſs,* Plaut. Perſ. 1, 3, 15. & 17. *Vid. Turneb.* 4, 1.

* Colly̆rium, i. n. [κολλύριον Gr.] (1) *A medicine for the eyes, eye-ſalve.* (2) *A tent,* or *peſſary.* (3) *A clyſter.* (1) Hîc oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus Illinere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 30. (2) Melle decocto & ſale collyrium tenue inditur foramini, quo meat urina. *Plin.* 20, 18. (3) *Col.* 7, 30.

* Cōlātus, a, um. part. *Strained, cleanſed.* Mel colatum, *Plin.* 13, 2.

* Cōlo, āre. act. [*à* colum] *To ſtrain, purge,* or *cleanſe.* Expreſſa aqua coletur, *Col.* 12, 11. ¶ ‖ Aurum colare, *To fine,* or *refine, gold,* Apul. p. 769.

Cŏlo, ĕre, ui, cultum. act. (1) *To till,* or *huſband, ground.* (2) *To deck, trim,* or *adorn.* (3) *To dreſs,* or *prune.* (4) *To inhabit, live,* or *dwell in.* (5) Met. *To worſhip, to revere.* (6) *To love, favour, and eſteem.* (7) *To make court to, to be attached to,* or *wait upon one.* (8) *To make love to a woman.* (9) *To exerciſe, practiſe,* or *ſtudy.* (10) *To follow, and uſe.* (11) *To maintain, preſerve, and keep.* (1) = Arare, aut colere agrum, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agr.* 2, 5. (2) Quin tu te colis, antequam exeas domum? *Curt.* 8, 9, 21. (3) Quæ ad vitam colendam attinebant, *Cic.* (4) Laudato ingentia rura, Exiguum colito, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 412. = Colitur ea pars, & habitatur frequentiſſimè, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 53. (5) = Colere, precari, venerarique deos, *Id.* (6) ✠ Non ſolùm colere inter ſe, & diligere, ſed etiam vereri, *Id. Am.* 22. (7) = Cæcilium colimus, & obſervamus diligenter, *Id.* (8) Formâ impulſi noſtrâ nos amatores colunt, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 9. (9) Diſciplinam colere, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 31. = Sequi & colere leges, *Id.* (10) Ubi tu es, qui colere mores Maſſilienſes poſtulas? *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 4, 1. (11) Veritate, amicitiâ, fide, ſocietas; pietate propinquitas, colitur, *Cic.* ¶ Colere principem donis, *To make him preſents,* Liv. § Hanc olim veteres vitam coluêre, *They led this kind of life,* or *lived in this manner,* Virg. Servitutem apud aliquem colere, *To ſerve under one,* Plaut. Inter ſe colere, *To love, and live together,* Cic. Att. 13, 11.

Cŏlor, i, cultus. paſſ. *To be tilled, reſpected, worſhiped,* &c. Cic. ut in act.

† Colobathrārii, ōrum. m. pl. *Thoſe that walk upon ſtilts,* Gl. Vet.

* Cŏlŏcāſia, æ. f. [κολοκασία Gr.] *The Ægyptian bean, which bore ſuch great leaves, that pots and cups were made thereof,* Plin. 21. 15.

* Cŏlŏcāſium, i. n. [κολοκάσιον Gr.] *An Ægyptian bean,* Virg. Ecl. 4, 20.

* Cŏlŏcynthis, ĭdis. f. [à κολοκυνθὶς Gr. idem] *A kind of wild gourd, purgeing phlegm, the apple whereof is called* Coloquintida, *Plin.* 20, 3.

* Cōlon, i. n. [à κῶλον Gr. *i. e.* membrum] (1) *The great gut winding from the left ſide unto the right, in which is the diſeaſe called the colick.* (2) *A member of a ſentence.* (1) Coli vitium ſanatur, *Plin.* 20, 7. = Alvus, *Gell.* 12, 5. = Laxius inteſtinum, *Celſ.* 1, 7. (2) In membra quædam, quæ Græci κῶλα vocant, diſpertiebat orationem libentiùs, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.*

Cŏlōna, æ. f. *A huſbandman's wife, a country woman.* Cum duro parca colona viro, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 692.

‖ Cŏlōnārium, i. n. *A certain rent,* or *duty, paid for*

for things belonging to huſbandry; *a land-tax*, Cæl. ex Cic. & Cæſ. *Si lectio ſana ſit, rectiùs, ut videtur*, columnarium.

Cŏlōnia, æ. f. (1) *A colony*, or *plantation, to which people are ſent to dwell*; *a company of people tranſplanted from one place to another, with an allowance of land for the tillage:* Among the Romans they were either military, or planted by the authority of the Senate for different cauſes, and with different privileges; ſome being free of Rome, others of Italy only. (2) ‖ *A grange*, or *farm where huſbandry is kept*; *a fee-farm*, or *copy-hold.* (3) Met. *Any dwelling houſe.* (1) In togatam Galliam mittit at colonias civium Rom. tuendas, *Cæſ.* 𝔛 Exiſtimamus meliore conditione eſſe colonias, quàm municipia, *Gell.* 15, 13. (2) JCC. (3) Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 40. ☞ *Qui plura de coloniis ſcire velit, adeat Onuphrium Panvinium de Republicâ Romanâ copioſè diſſerentem, nec non Sigonium de jure provinciarum*, cap. 10.

Cŏlōnĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Pertaining to huſbandry.* (2) *Pertaining to a colony.* (1) Varr. de R. R. 1. (2) Decuriones colonici, *Suet.* in *Aug.* 46. Cohortes colonicæ, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 19. Ovis colonica, *Plin.* 26, 10.

Cŏlōnus, a, um. adj. *That may be tilled*, or *fit to be tilled.* ¶ Colonus ager, *Belonging to a plantation, or colony*, Cic. Phil. 5, 19.

Cŏlōnus, i. m. [à colo] (1) *A huſbandman, a farmer, a tiller of the ground.* (2) *A hind*, or *country fellow at ſervice*; hinc Angl. *a clown.* (3) *A planter that goes to ſettle in ſome other place.* (1) Qui colonus habuit conductum de Ceſenniâ fundum, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 32. (2) 𝔛 Comiter agat dominus cum colonis, *Col.* (3) Aſcribere colonos novos, *Cic. Phil.* 2. ¶ ‖ Colonus partiarius, *A tenant, that goes ſhares in the profit of the land with his landlord*, Dig. = Colonus perpetuarius, *A tenant for life*, Gratian. Colonus catenarum, *A bond-ſlave*, Plaut. Aſ. 2, 2, 32. more ſuo.

* Cŏlŏphon, ōnis. m. [Κολοφὼν Gr.] *A city of Ionia, ſo famous for its cavalry, that thoſe who were aſſiſted by them in the wars, always thought themſelves ſure of gaining the victory:* hence, figuratively, *An end, accompliſhment*, or *achievement, of a work*; *a concluſion.* ¶ Colophonem addere, *To make an end of*, or *finiſh, a thing*, Locutio prov. vid. Eraſm. Chil.

Cŏlor, vel Cŏlos, ōris. m. (1) *A natural colour.* (2) *A complexion*, or *the air of one's face.* (3) *A die*, or *hue.* (4) *A painter's colours.* (5) *The outward ſhow*, or *beauty, of a thing.* (6) *A cloak*, or *pretence*; *an excuſe*, or *plea.* (1) Caſiæ colos triplex, *Plin.* Flammeus colos, *Lucr.* 6, 207. (2) Color verus, corpus ſolidum & ſucci plenum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 26. (3) Triplici diverſa colore Licia circundo, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 73. (4) Hinc picturæ quater colorem induxit, *Plin.* 35, 10. (5) Nimiùm ne crede colori, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 17. (6) Dic aliquem, ſodes, dic, Quintiliane, colorem, *Juv.* 6, 279. ¶ Colores rhetorici, *Rhetorical figures and ornament*, Cic. Vitæ color, *The ſtate*, or *condition, of life*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 60. Color civitatis, *The beauty*, or *ſtatelineſs, of a city*, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

Cŏlōrātè, adv. [à ſeq.] *By way of colour*, or *pretence*, Quint. Decl. 285.

Cŏlōrātus, a, um. part. comp. or. (1) *Coloured, painted.* (2) Met. *Set out, graced and garniſhed with figures and ornament*; *trimed, wamped, varniſhed over.* (3) *Diſguiſed, pretended.* (4) Alſo *taned, ſunburnt, black*, or *tawny, as Moors are.* (1) Coloratus arcus ex nubibus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20. Præſtantior & coloratior, *Plin.* 12, 3. (2) Urbanitate quâdam quaſi colorata oratio, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 46. (3) Quæ ſcribis non ſunt ficta, nec colorata, *Sen. Ep.* 16. (4) Virtutem invenies pulverulentam, coloratam, &c. *Id.* de *Vitâ Beatâ.*

Cŏlōro, āre. act. [à color] (1) *To colour, to die.* (2) Met. *To give a complexion*, or *ſet a gloſs on a thing.* (3) *To infuſcate, to make tawny.* (4) *To diſguiſe, to cloak.* (1) Lignum ſi colorare libet, *Plin.* (2) Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 14. (3) Quos aurora ſuis rubra colorat equis, *Prop.* 3, 13. (4) Val. Max. 4, 2.

Cŏlōror, āri. paſſ. *To be ſunburnt, diſcoloured*, or *taned*, Cic. Orat. 2, 14.

* Cŏloſſēus, a, um. adj. *In form of a coloſſus*, or *of the height and bigneſs of ſuch a ſtatue*; *giant-like*, Plin. 357.

* Cŏloſſĭcŏtĕrus, a, um. adj. [κολοσσικώτερος, comp. Gr. à coloſſicus] Coloſſicotera onera, *i. e.* quæ ingentiora, *More bulky*, or *heavy*, Vitruv. 10, 16. *Sed illi tanquam peculiare relinq.*

* Cŏloſſĭcus, a, um. adj. [κολοσσικὸς, Gr.] *Of a huge hight and ſize, like a coloſſus.* Coloſſicum ſignum, *Plin.* 34, 8. Coloſſici Apollinis in fano baſis, *Vitr.* 10, 6.

* Cŏloſſĭnus color, *A bright purple colour*, Plin. 21, 9.

* Cŏloſſus, i. m. [κολοσσὸς, Gr. *i. e.* ὑπερμεγέθης ἀνδριὰς, Etymolog. à caleto *vel* coleto artifice, *Feſt.* *al.* à Coloſſo Lyſippi diſcipulo, à quo formatus] *A great image*, or *high ſtatue, as that at Rhodes, which was 70 cubits high*, One of the ſeven wonders of the world. *A huge pillar*, or *ſtatue.* Moles ſtatuarum, quas Coloſſos vocant, turribus pares, *Plin.* 34, 7.

* ‖ Cŏloſſus, a, um. adj. Coloſſas ſtatuas, *Gruter.* ex *Lampr.* Alex. 8, 25. *ubi* Coloſſeas, *Caſaub.* Vid. Coloſſeus.

Cŏloſtra, æ. f. & trum, i. n. (1) *The firſt milk after the birth, that comes from the teats of a woman*, or *beaſt*; *beeſtings.* (2) Met. *A term of endearment.* (1) Col. 7, 3. (2) Meum cor, mea coloſtra, meus molliculus caſeus! *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 154. more ſuo.

Cŏloſtrātio, ōnis. f. *A diſeaſe incident to young ones, by ſucking the dam's milk, two days after the birth*, Plin. 11, 31.

Cŏloſtrātus, a, um. adj. *Thick, like beeſtings.* Coloſtrati, *Infants that ſuck the mother's firſt milk after her child birth, which is curdy and unwholeſome*, Plin. 28, 9.

Cŏloſtrum, i. n. *Beeſtings.* De primo matrum lacte coloſtra damus, *Mart.* 13, 38. *Vid.* Coloſtra.

Cŏlŭber, bri. m. *A ſerpent lyeing in the ſhadow of woods, as ſome ſay*, ; *others, as* Pliny 32, 5. *take it for a water-ſnake*; *more probably the former.* Coluber mala gramina paſtus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 471. Tecto aſſuetus coluber, *Id. Geor.* 3, 418. ¶ Colubri cæci, *Belly worms*, Col. 10, 230. Colubri ferum monſtrum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 241.

Cŏlubra, æ. f. *A female ſnake*, or *adder*, Ov. Met. 6, 559.

✠ Cŏlubrĭfer, a, um. adj. *Haveing ſnakey treſſes*, Ov. Met. 5, 241. & Luc. 9, 672.

Cŏlubrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a ſnake.* Met. *wilely, crafty.* Vos colubrino ingenio ambæ eſtis, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 6.

* CŎLUM, i. n. [à κωλύω, arceo, quòd ſordes colando arcentur.] (1) *A colander, a ſtrainer.* (2) *A wheel, ſuch as fiſhers uſe.* (3) *A member of a ſentence.* (4) *The colick.* (1) Cola prelorum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 242. (2) Plin. 26, 1. (3) *Vid.* Colon. (4) Coli tormenta, *Plin.* 22, 22. ¶ Colum nivarium, *A ſtrainer*, which they firſt filled with ſnow, and then put their wine in to cool, as it ran through, *Mart.* 14, 104.

† Cŏlŭma, æ. f. *antiqui diceb. pro* Columna, *Quint.* 1. c. 7. *Unde dimin.* Columella.

* CŎLUMBA, æ. f. [à κολυμβὶς, urinatrix, anatis genus, *Heſych.*] *A dove, a pigeon, a culver, of which* Varro *makes three kinds:* viz. ¶ Columbæ agreſtes, quæ à colore Liviæ dicuntur, *Wild dove-houſe pigeons, of a blue colour.* Cellares, *tame pigeons, that keep about the houſe, and come to hand*; *and* Miſcellæ, *A mingled breed of both*, de R. R. 3, 7. ſtatim à princ.

* Cŏlumbar, āris. n. (1) *A pillory.* (2) ‖ Columbaria, pl. *Holes in the ſides of ſhips, through which the oars appear, like pigeon-holes.* (3) *The mortiſe holes, wherein the ends of rafters are faſtened, in buildings.* (4) *Holes and ſpaces, out of which water runs, after it is taken up by the water mill wheel.* (1) In columbari collum haud multò pòſt erit, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 6, 50. (2) Iſid. 19, 2. (3) Vitr 4, 2. (4) Vitr. 10, 9.

* Cŏlumbāria, æ. f. *ſc.* domus, *vel* cella. *A pigeon houſe*, Varr. *de* R. R. 3, 7.

* Cŏlumbāris, e. adj. *Of a dove*, or *pigeon.* ¶ Columbaris cella, *A pigeon-hole*, Col. Columbare ſtercus, *Id.* 8, 8.

* Cŏlumbārium, i. n. (1) *A pigeon-houſe, a dove cote.* (2) *A pigeon-hole for a pair to breed in, a locker.* (1) Varr. 3, 7. (2) Varr. ¶ Columbarium fictile, *An earthen pot for birds to breed in*, Col. 8, 8. ſtatim ab initio.

* Cŏlumbārius, i. m. *He that keeps a culver-houſe, the keeper of a dove-houſe*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.

* ‖ Cŏlumbātim, *vel, ut Voſſio placet*, ‖ Cŏlumbŭlātim, adv. *Like doves*, Colnmbatim labra conferens labris, *Mattius* ap. *Gell.* 20, 8.

‖ Cŏlumbīna, æ. f. *ſc.* herba, *Vervain.* Columbina ſupina ſeu militaris, *Baſe*, or *flat, vervain*, Apul. Hinc Angl. *a columbine.*

* Cŏlumbīnus, a, um. adv. *Of*, or *belonging to, pigeons.* Columbinus fimus, *Plin.* Ovum columbinum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 56. ¶ Pulli columbini, *Young pigeons*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18.

* Cŏlumbor, ātus ſum, *i. e.* collabellare, *To bill*, or *kiſs, like doves.* Calumbatur Mæcenas, *ap. Sen. Ep.* 114. *ubi Lipſ.* Colubratur.

* ‖ Cŏlumbŭlātim, adv. *Billing like a dove*, Catullo imputat Litt. ſed non invenio, *Vid.* Columbatim.

* Cŏlumbŭlus, i. m. *A little dove, a young pigeon*, Plin. Ep. 9, 25. *Vid.* Columba.

* Cŏlumbus, i. m. *A cock pigeon*, Col. 8, 8.

Cŏlŭmella, æ. f. [dim. à columna, *extrito n. vel à* columa, *uti antiqui pronunciabant*, Quint.] (1) ‖ *A little pillar.* (2) *A tomb-ſtone*, or *pillar of inſcription.* (1) Animadverti columellam non procul è dumis eminentem, *Lex.* ex *Cæſ.* (2) Lucilli columellâ hâc ſitu' Metrophanes. Sic enim emendavit *πάνυ Scal.* Luceilei columella heic ſitu 'ſt Metrophanes 'ſt, *Martialis* 11, 91. Forma ſalebroſâ & obſoletâ & ex hâc lectione. Donat. in *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 57. interpretatur *columellam* ſervum majorem domûs, quod ſanè elogium ſupra ſervilem ſortem eſſe videtur.

Cŏlŭmellāris, e. adj. *Of the faſhion of a little pillar*, inde ¶ Columellares dentes, *The teeth next to the dog-teeth*, or *eye-teeth*; *the cheek teeth*, Varr. R. R. 2. 7. ſtatim à princip.

Cŏlŭmen, ĭnis. n. [à columis, quòd domum columem præſtet] (1) *The wind-beam, principal poſt*, or *prop, of a houſe.* (2) *A mountain.* (3) Met. *A ſtay*, or *ſupport, of any thing*; *a buttreſs, the chief and principal, the head.* (1) Columen in ſummo faſtigio culminis; unde & columnæ dicuntur, *Vitr.* 4, 2. (2) Sub altis Phrygiæ columinibus, *Catull.* 61, 71. (3) Amicorum columen, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 12. familiæ, *Ter. Phorm.* 15, 57. & ex eo *Cic.* Ita & *Horatius*, rerum ſuarum *columen*, appellat Mæcenatem, *l.* 2. *Ode* 17. = Senati columen, præſidium pôpli, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 2, 6.

Cŏlūmis, e. adj. *Whole, ſound, ſafe, healthy*, Plaut. Trinum. 3, 3, 15. Hinc Incolumis.

Cŏlumna, æ. f. [columna dict. quòd columen ſuſtineat, *Vitr.* mox laudandus.] (1) *A round pillar*, or *poſt, that bears up the roof*, or *top, of the houſe*; *a column.* (2) Met. *A ſupport*, or *one on whom is our dependence.* (1) Columen in ſummo faſtigio culminis; unde & columnæ dicuntur, *Vitr.* 4, 2. (2) Injurioſo ne pede proruas *Mæcenatem* ſtantem columnam, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 35.

Cŏlumnārii, ōrum. pl. m. *Bankrupts, ſpendthrifts, and beggerly fellows, who being much in debt were often ſued, and brought to the* columna Mænia, *where actions of debt were tried*, Cæl. *ad Cic.* Ep. 8, 9.

Cŏlumnārium, i. n. (1) *A tribute, which was exacted for every pillar that held up the houſe, as* oſtiarium *was for the doors.* (2) *Vent-holes in aqueducts.* (1) Cæſ. B. C. 3, 32. Cic. *ad* Att. 13, 6. (2) Columnaria, ōrum, *Vitruv.* 8. c. ult.

‖ Cŏlumnātio, ōnis. f. *A building*, or *proping, with pillars*, Apul. Flor. 811. ed. Delph.

‖ Cŏlumnātus, a, um. adj. *Haveing many pillars*; *proped*, or *underſet, with pillars*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 56.

Cŏlumnella, æ. f. dim. *A little pillar*, Cæſ. B. C. 2, 10. ſi ſana ſit lectio. *Vid.* Columella.

* ‖ Cŏlūri, ōrum. pl. m. [ex κόλος mancus, & οὐρὰ cauda, quòd altera pars eorum ſemper ſub horizonte lateat] *Imaginary circles meeting in the poles of the world, concerning which ſee* Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.

Cŏlurnus, a, um. adj. *Made of the hazel*, or *cornel, tree*, Virg. Geor. 2, 396.

Cŏlus, i. f. rarò m. in ablat. etiam *colu*; nam ant. in quarto ordine etiam protulerunt [*à* colendo, quia ad cultum pertinet, *Perot.*] *A diſtaff*, or *rock*; *a whorl.* Quando ad me venis cum tuâ colu & lanâ, *Cic. Or.* 2, 68. Colum molli lanâ amictum, *Catull. Nupt. Pell.* 311. quidam tamen libri habent *amictam*. Lydâ penſa diurna colo *feci*, Prop. 4, 10, 48. Deducat plenâ ſtamina longa colo, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 86.

Cŏluſtra, æ. f. [*à* coaleſcendo] *The firſt milk*, or *beeſtings*. *Vid.* Coloſtra.

Cŏluſtrum, i. n. *Beeſting of milk*, Mart. *Vid* Coloſtrum.

Cŏlūthea, ōrum. n. pl. *Junkets, ſweet-meats*, Perſ. 1, 3, 7.

* Cŏlymbădes, um. f. pl. [ἀπὸ τοῦ κολυμβᾶν, i. e. *à* nando] *Pickled olives, ſo light that they ſwim in the pickle*, Plin. 23, 3.

* ‖ Cŏlymbus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A pond*, or *place to ſwim*, or *waſh, in*, Lamp. Elog. 23, *Lat.* Piſcina.

Com, præpoſitio inſeparabilis pro *con.* poſita ante *p, b, m.* ut *compingo, comburo, commoveo*; remanet item ante *e* in his, *comedo, comes.*

* Cŏma, æ. f. [κόμη, Gr.] (1) *A buſh*, or *head, of hair.* (2) Analogicè, *Branches and leaves of trees.* (3) *And of herbs.* (4) *Flakes of fire, that fall from torches.* (5) *The ſun-beams.* (1) Scindens identidem dolore intonſam comam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 26. (2) Arboreas mulceat aura comas, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 36. (3) Papavereas ſubſecat ungue comas, *Id. Faſt.* 4, 438. (4) Vidên' ut faces ſplendidas quatiunt comas? *Catull.* 59, 78, 99. (5) *Idcirco* ſol auricomus *dixit Val. Flacc.* 4, 92.

* ‖ Cōma, ătis. n. [*qu.* κοίμημα, ſomnus] *A kind of lethargy*, Gal.

* Cōmans, tis. part. [*à* como, āre.] (1) *Haveing long hair, hairy, buſhy.* (2) *Bearing long graſs*, alſo *full of leaves.* (1) Comantem Androgei galeam induitur, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 391. (2) Ora comanti Mergit humo, *Stat.* Comans Narciſſus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 122. ¶ Stella comans, *A comet*, or *blazeing-ſtar*, Ov. Met. 15, 749.

* Cōmarchus, i. m. *ſc.* Vicorum præfectus [*ex* κώμη, vicus, & ἀρχὸς, vel ἄρχων, princeps] *An earl, a governour of a town*, or *city*; *a burgomaſter*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

* Cŏmăron, i. n. [κόμαρον, Gr.] *A wilding*, or *crab*, Plin. 15, 28.

* Cŏmărus, i. f. [*à* κόμαρος, Gr. idem] *A wilding*, or *crab tree*; alſo *a crab*, Plin. 15, 24. *Lat.* unedo *dicunt.*

* Cŏmātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Haveing hair*, or *a buſh of hair.* (2) *Haveing branches and leaves.* (1) ✠ Calvus cum fueris, eris comatus, *Mart.* 1, 73. (2) Comata ſylva, *Catull.* 4, 11.

‖ Combennōnes, um. pl. m. [*à* benna, linguâ Gallicâ vehiculum] *Fellow travelers in one waggon*, Feſt.

Combĭbo, ĕre, bĭbi, ĭtum. (1) *To drink together, to ſuck in*, or *drink up.* (2) Met. *To learn, to take in.* (1) Ut atrum Corpore combiberet venenum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 28. (2) Artes combibere, *Cic. Fin.* 3, 2.

Combĭbo, ōnis. m. *A pot-companion*, Cic. Ep. 9, 25.

Combĭbor, i. paſſ. *To be drank together*, &c. *Ov. Met.* 15, 275.

‖ Combīno [κατὰ δύο ζευγνύω, Gl. Cyril.] *To couple*, or *join together.* ¶ Met. Obſequia combinans numeris æquata; non meritis, *Sidon.* 9, 8. ⸸ Adnecto, connecto, conjungo.

Combretum, i. n. *An herb, the ſame with* Volubilis, *Plin.* 21, 6.

Combūrendus, a, um. part. *To be burnt with.* Cochleæ cum teſtis ſuis comburendæ, *Celſ.* 5, 21.

Combūrens, tis. part. *Burning, conſumeing.* Turbine ventorum comburens impete magno, *Lucr.* 6, 152.

Combūro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. [*ex* con & ant. buro, *unde* buſtum] (1) *To burn*, or *conſume, with fire.* (2) *To ſcorch, parch*, or *dry up.* (3) ‖ Met. *To paſs away*, or *ſpend.* (1) Vivos aliquos comburere, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2. (2) Nimius calor comburebat gutturem, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 22. *ubi al.* amburebat. (3) Ubi nunc comburemus diem? *Id. Men.* 1, 2. 43.

Combūror, i. paſſ. *To be burnt*, Celſ. 3, 20.

‖ Combuſtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning.* Ne combuſtionem ſentiat, *Apic.* 4, 4.

Combuſtus, a, um. part. *Burnt*, or *conſumed, in the funeral pile.* Cæſar etiam in foro combuſtus, *Cic.* ad *Attic.* 4, 10. Fæx combuſta, *Celſ.* 5, 18.

* Cŏme, es. f. [*à* comæ *ſimilitudine*] *An herb called goats beard*, Plin. 21, 15. & 17, 13. = Tragopogon.

† Cŏmĕdim *pro* comedam, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 4. Comedint, *Id. Truc.* 2, 6, 53.

Cŏmĕdendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten up*, or *fed upon*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 19. ¶ Comedendum aliquem propinare, *To eat one out of houſe and home*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57.

Cŏmĕdo, is. *vel* comes, comeſt, ĕdere, *vel* eſſe, ēdi, ēſum, *vel* eſtum. (1) *To eat, to eat up.* (2) *To waſte, conſume, devour, ſquander away.* (1) Tam facilè vinces, quàm pyrum vulpes comeſt, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 32. (2) Comedere rem, *Id.* bona, *Hor.* nummos, patrimonium, *Cic.* ¶ Comedere beneficium, *To forget a kindneſs*, Id. Phil. 13. Comedere aliquem, *To eat one out of houſe and home*, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 1, 11.

† Cŏmĕdo, ōnis. m. *One that eats and conſumes all his ſubſtance, a waſtefull glutton, a riotous perſon, a ſpendthrift*, Varr. ap. Non.

‖ Cŏmĕdus, i. m. *An eater up, a devourer*, Feſt. ⸸ Comedo, gurges.

* Cōmens, tis. part. *Combing*, or *kembing*, Mart. 12, 83.

† Comeo, *ap. vet. pro* coëo, *unde* comes & comitia.

Cŏmes, ĭtis. c. g. [*ex* con & eo] (1) *A companion, a fellow-traveler.* (2) *A colleague*, or *partner in government.* (3) *An attendant*, or *follower.* (4) *A partaker.* (5) *An acceſſary*, or *abetor.* (6) *A privado*, or *confidant.* (7) *All ſorts of officers accompanying the governours of provinces.* (8) *Alſo aſſiſtants to the judges in common affairs.* (9) ‖ In the lower empire, *the chief manager of any office whatſoever.* Alſo *an earl*, or *count.* (1) Itinerum comes & ſocius, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 71. Fugæ comitem habet uxorem, *Paterc.* 2, 53. (2) Imperii comes, *Sen. Hippol.* 1111. (3) ✠ = Non ut commilito, ſed ut comes, aſſectatorque, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 23. (4) = Socius atque comes, tum honoris, tum etiam calamitatis, *Cic.* pro *Sull.* 24. (5) ✠ Hujus autem rei idem & dux, & comes, *Id.* pro *Mart.* 4. (6) Me ſupremum habuiſti comitem conſiliis tuis, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 15. (7) Præfecti, medici, ſcribæ, accenſi, aruſpices, præcones, comites illi dilecti, manus tuæ erant, *Cic.* 4. *Verr.* (8) = Quos tibi comites & adjutores negotiorum publicorum dedit ipſa reſpub. *Id. Qu. fr.* 1, 19. (9) Comes domorum, ſtabuli, horreorum, operum, &c.

* Cōmeſſābundus, a, um. adj. Comeſſabundus exercitus, *Curt.* 9. 34. *Vid.* Comiſſabundus.

* Cōmeſſans, tis. part. *Reveling, rioting.* Temulentos comeſſanteſque protexit, *Curt.* 8, 33. *Rectiùs* comiſſans.

* Cōmeſſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A riotous banquet.* *Vid.* Comiſſatio.

* Cōmeſſātor, ōris. m. verb. *A reveler.* *Vid.* Comiſſator.

Cŏmeſſe, *pro* comedere, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 1, 21.

Cŏmêſſem, *pro* comederem, *Catull.* 27, 14.

* Cōmeſſor, āris. dep. [à κωμάζω] *To banquet after ſupper*, or *at unſeaſonable times*; *to revel.* *Vid.* Comiſſor, *ſic enim rectiùs ſcrib.*

Cŏmeſt, *pro* comedit, *Plaut.* *Vid.* Comedo.

Cŏmeſtūra, æ. f. *An eating*, or *feeding*, Cato, 157.

Cŏmēſus, & **Cŏmeſtus**, a, um. part. (1) ‖ *Eaten up.* (2) *Spent in luxury.* (1) Venenum celeriùs potuit comeſtum quàm epotum in venas permanare, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 20. (2) ✠ Patrimonio non comeſo, ſed devorato, *Id.*

Cŏmeſsūrus, a, um. part. *About to eat*, Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7, 25.

* Cŏmēta, & Cŏmētes, æ. m. [à κόμη coma] *A comet*, or *blazeing ſtar.* Cometæ prænuncii calamitatum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. Belli mala ſigna cometes, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 71. Latinè Stella cincinnata, *Cic.* crinita, *Plin.* comans, *Ov.*

* Cōmĭcè, adv. *Like a comedy, pleaſantly, comically, merrily*, Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 8.

* Cōmĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Belonging to comedy.* (2) *Repreſented in comedies, comical.* (1) Comicus verſus, *Plin.* poëta, *Cic.* (2) Davus ſis comicus, atque Stes capite obſtipo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 91.

* Cōmĭcus, i. m. *ſc.* poëta. *A writer*, or *maker, of interludes*, or *comedies.* ✠ Tragici & comici nunquam æquè ſunt meditati, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 2, 4.

Cominia, genus olivæ, *Plin.* 15, 3.

Cōmĭnus, adv. [*ex* con & manus] (1) *Nigh at hand, hand to hand.* (2) *Forthwith, preſently, inſtantly.* (1) ✠ Unum Cominus enſe ferit, jaculo cadit eminus ipſe, *Ov. Met.* 3, 119. (2) Jacto qui ſemine cominus arva Inſequitur, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 134.

* Cōmis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [à κόσμος, ornatus] (1) *Gentle, mild, gracious, affable*, or *eaſy to be ſpoken to*; *good natured, kind, courteous.* (2) *Nice, courteous, haveing a delicate taſte, loveing curious arts.* (1) Quis C. Lælio comior, quis jucundior? *Cic.* Comiſſimis ſermonibus, *Apul. l.* 10, 11. (2) Vet. Gloſſ. comis. κόσμιος, quin & Plinius Tiberium *parum comem* dixit, quòd elegantiarum [de picturis enim ſermo eſt] negligentior eſſet, 35, 4.

* Cōmiſsābundus, a, um. adj. *Reveling*, Liv. 9, 17. *Plin.* 21, 3.

* Cōmiſsātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* comiſſor] *Reveling, junketing, and makeing merry, when ſupper is done*, Cic. ✠ Epulas quadrifariàm diſpertiebat, in jentacula, prandia, cœnas, commiſſationes, *Suet. Vit.* 13.

* Cōmiſsātor, ōris. m. *A reveler*, Liv. ¶ Comiſſatores conjurationis, *Riotous, reveling conſpirators*, Cic. *ad* Att. 1, 16.

* Cōmiſſor, ātus ſum. dep. [à κωμάζω, quod à κῶμος, temulentiæ Deus, id. qui Moabitarum Deus כמוש] *To make good cheer, to revel, dance and be merry*, Hor. Car. 4, 1, 11. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* comeſſor, commeſſor, comiſſor, *vel* commiſſor.

Cŏmĭtans, tis. part. *Accompanying.* Comitante numero deorum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 235. Comitante principum juventute, *Juſt.* 2, 4.

* Cōmĭtas, ātis. f. *Affability, gentleneſs, courteſy, humanity, mildneſs, kindneſs.* = Conciliat animos comitas affabilitaſque ſermonis, *Cic. Off.* 2, 14. = Virtutes aliæ in comitate & beneficentiâ poſitæ, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 84. ✠ Quid tam diſtans, quàm à ſeveritate comitas? *Id.*

Cŏmĭtātus, a, um. part. or comp. [*à* comitor.] *He that accompanies*, or *is accompanied*, or *attended.* Muſis comitatus, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 279. ¶ Parum comitatus, *With little company attending him*, Cic. Bellum comitata femina, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 590. Aſclepiades, rogatus quidnam ei cæcitas attuliſſet, reſpondit, ut eſſet uno puero comitatior, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 39.

Cŏmĭtātus, ûs. m. (1) *A train*, or *retinue, of attendants*, or *followers.* (2) *A prince's court.* (3) *A convoy of proviſion.* (4) ‖ *A county.* (1) Si modò ſatis tecti eſt ad comitatum noſtrum recipiendum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. (2) *Auſonius Ep.* 17. & *infer. ævi ſcript.* (3) Neque maximi comitatus in caſtra pervenire poterant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 48. (4) *Infer. ſcript.*

* Cōmĭter, ſſimè. ſup. adv. (1) *Gently, courteouſly, kindly, civilly.* (2) *Splendidly, genteely.* (1) = Comiſſimè, ac lepidiſſimè, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 66. = Univerſi comiter, ac benignè, tribunos appellare, *Liv.* 2. 44. (2) Plin. 17, 1.

Cŏmĭtia, ōrum. pl. n. *as* ¶ conſularia comitia, nitia, ædilitia, tribunitia, *for electing conſuls*, &c. *An aſſembly of people for chooſeing officers*, or *makeing of by-laws.* ¶ ⌘ Comitia curiata, *ſub quibus calata continebantur, when the people gave their votes by whole courts*, Varr. de L. L. 4. centuriata, *when by hundreds*, Liv. 2, 2. tributa, *when by tribes*, Cic. *A convention, parliament*, or *common council may be ſo called.* *Vid.* Gruchium *de* comitiis Rom. & Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l. 6. *Vid.* Comitium.

Cŏmĭtiālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to ſuch an aſſembly.* ¶ Comitialis morbus, *The falling ſickneſs.* Comitialis homo, *One ſick of the falling evil*, Plin. 20, 5. Dies comitialis, *A day wherein the people met to conſult of matters*, Cic. Feſt. interp. ¶ Comitialis homines, *Litigious people, conſtantly attending courts*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 7. ⌘ Nefaſti, *Ibid.*

Cŏmĭtiālĭter, adv. *In manner*, or *by reaſon*, *of the falling ſickneſs*, Plin. 21, 21.

Cŏmĭtiārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to*, or *after the manner of*, *a publick aſſembly*, or *convocation of people*, Liv. 23, 16. ☞ Sed. al. alit. leg.

‖ Cŏmĭtiātus, a, um. adj. *Choſen by conſent of the people in a publick aſſembly*, Aſcon. in procem. action. in Verr.

Cŏmĭtiātus, ûs. m. *An aſſembly*, or *meeting*, *of the people in the court-houſe*, or *town-hall*, Cic *de* Leg. 3, 19. Comp. leg. ap. Juſt. 27, 2.

Cŏmĭtium, i. n. [*à* comeo *pro* coëo, *Varr.*] (1) *Properly any aſſembly.* (2) *Particularly of people met for the makeing laws*, &c. (3) *But, more frequently, the place where the aſſembly met; a parliament-houſe, the court*, or *town hall, the ſtate houſe.* (1) Ad comitia amicorum ventitavit, *Nep.* in *Attic.* 4. (2) *Vid.* Comitia *ſuprà.* (3) ⌘ Forum, comitium, curiam, armatis occupare, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 35.

Cŏmĭto, āre. act. *To accompany*, Ov. & Propert. frequenter, *id. quod*

Cŏmĭtor, ātus ſum. dep. & raró paſſ. (1) *To attend*, or *wait*, *upon one.* (2) *To go along with, to follow.* (3) *To be accompanied.* (1) Herilem filium comitatur in ſcholas, *Suet.* de Palæmone grammatico. (2) Nupta ſenatori comitata eſt Hippia ludum, *Juv.* 6, 82. § Paſtorem comitantur oves, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 660. § Quæ comitantur huic vitæ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 35. (3) In alto quoquè comitantur marinis canibus, *Plin.* 9, 55.

* ‖ Comma, ătis. n. [à κόπτω, ſeco] *A part of a member in a period marked thus* (,). Lat. *inciſio*, vel *inciſum*, Cic. vertit. Commata, um. pl. *Trenches whereby the water is let out, floodgates, ſluices*, Ulp.

Commăcŭlātus, a, um. part. *Defiled, ſtrained.* Fraudibus involuti, aut flagitiis commaculati, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 33, 4.

Commăcŭlo, āre. act. [*ex* con & maculo] *To ſpot, defile*, or *ſtain*; *to ſoil.* ¶ Commaculare manus ſanguine, *To imbrue his hands with blood*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 48. *Met.* Commaculare ſe ambitu, *To ſtain his reputation by bribery*, Cic. *pro* Cœl. 7.

Commădeo, ēre, ui. *To be moiſt*, or *wet*; *to be well ſoaked.* Coquito uſque dum commadebit bene, *Cato* 136.

Commandūcātus, a, um. part. *Chewed*, or *champed, with one's teeth.* Commanducatus cibus, *Plin.* 22, 22. Linguam abſciſſam & commanducatam in eum expuit, *Val. Max.* 33, 4.

Commandūcātus, ûs. m. *A champing and chewing*, Plin. 24, 4. ☞ Sed ib mel. lib. *commanducato.*

Commandūco, āre. act. *To chew meat, to champ with his teeth*, Plin. 19, 8. = Mando, *Cic.*

† Commăneo, ēre, ſi, ſum. *To tarry*, or *abide*, *together*, Macrob. Sat. 6, 8. ⊤ Simul manere.

‖ Commănĭpŭlāris, is. m. *A ſoldier of the ſame band, a fellow-ſoldier, a comrade*, Tac. 4, 46. ⊤ Contubernalis, *Cic.*

‖ Commănĭpŭlātio, ōnis. f. *A company of ſoldiers of one band*, Spart. ⊤ Contuburnium, *Cic.*

† Commărītus, i. m. *He that is inſtead of a huſband, a partner in a wife*, Plaut. Caſ. 4, 2. ult.

‖ Commaſcŭlo, āre. act. ¶ Commaſculare frontem, *To ſet a bold face upon it, to look like a man*, Macrob. Sat. 7, 11. ⊤ Perfricare frontem.

Commeans, tis. part. *Going*, or *paſſing, to and again*; *way-fareing.* Intentus & commeans animus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 11. Tres biremes appulêre ad uſus commeantium illo mari, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 27, 2. ‖ Commeantes, *Soldiers that go out upon a convoy*, G. ex Veg. 3, 8.

Commeātūrus, a, um. part. *About to go*, Col. 1, 3.

Commeātus, ûs. m. [*à* commeo] (1) *A ſafe conduct, leave to paſs to and fro, a paſſport*, or *paſs.* (2) Alſo *proviſion of victuals, either publick*, or *private.* (3) Sometimes, *a furlow, the time appointed for a ſoldier's abſence.* (4) *A convoy of a ſhip*, or *fleet.* (5) ‖ Alſo *a convoy of ſoldiers, that ſecures proviſions comeing to the army.* (1) Appius collegis in caſtrâ ſcribit, ne Virginio commeatum dent, *Liv.* 3, 46. (2) Prohibere commeatu & privato & publico, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 17. (3) Ad diem commeatûs venire, *Ad Heren.* 1, 25. (4) Duobus commeatibus ad exercitum reportare conſtituit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 23. Prioris commeatus expoſitis militibus, *Id.* (5) Veget.

Commĕdĭtor, ātus ſum. dep. *To meditate and muſe upon*; *to think*, or *conſider*, *of a thing diligently*; *to con it over*, Lucr. 6, 111. & ad Heren. 3, 18.

Commĕmĭni, iſſe. verb. defect. *To remember*, or *have in remembrance*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 16. Cic. Tuſc. 1, 6.

Commĕmŏrābĭlis, e. adj. *Worth the mentioning*, or *remembering.* Dabo pugnam claram & commemorabilem, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 111. Alia commemorabilia proferre poſſum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52.

† Commĕmŏrāmentum, i. n. *A mentioning*, Cæcil. ap. Non. ⊤ Commemoratio.

Commĕmŏrandus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be mentioned, remembered*, or *ſpoken of.* O commemoranda judicia! *Cic. Act.* in *Verr.* 14.

Commĕmŏrans, tis. part. *Mentioning.* Refugia ſalutis ſuæ, & unica præſidia commemorans, *Juſt.* 14, 3.

Commĕmŏrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A mentioning and puting in mind of, a remembrance, a commemoration.* Commemoratio immemoris beneficii, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 16.

Commĕmŏro, āre. act. (1) *To call to mind, to recount.* (2) *To mention*, or *ſpeak of*; *to remember, to call to remembrance.* (3) *To rehearſe, to make a rehearſal of, to commemorate.* (4) *To advertiſe*, or *acquaint.* (1) Quid quoque die dixerim, audiverim, egerim, commemoro veſperì, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 11. (2) De quibus antè commemoravi, *Id.* pro *Font.* 14. (3) Beneficia meminiſſe debet is, in quem collata ſunt, non commemorare qui contulit, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 20. (4) Chlamydem commemores, quanti conducta eſt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 88.

Commĕmŏror, āri. paſſ. *To be mentioned*, or *recounted.* Hæc ab ipſis inflatiùs commemorabantur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 39. Monumenta clementiæ commemorantur in regibus, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 14.

Commendābĭlis, e. adj. *Worthy to be praiſed and commended, commendable.* Novitate inventi à ſe operis commendabilis, *Paterc.* 2, 9. *fin.*

Commendans, tis. part. *Commending, truſting.* Commendans illi ſua, *Paterc.* 2, 123.

Commendātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A commendation*, or *recommendation*; *a ſeting forth*, or *graceing*, *of one.* Prima commendatio proficiſcitur à modeſtiâ, *Cic. Off.* 2, 13.

Commendātītius, a, um. adj. ¶ Commendatitiæ literæ, *Letters of recommendation*, or *letters recommendatory*, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 1.

‖ Commendātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that commends*, or *praiſes*, Vopiſc. in Prob. Symmach. Ep. 1, 40. hinc

Commendātrix, īcis. f. *She*, or *it*, *who praiſes*, or *commends.* Legem vitiorum emendatricem eſſe oportet, commendatricémque virtutum, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 1, 22.

Commendātus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſuperl. (1) *Commited to charge*, or *keeping*; *commended*, or *recommended.* (2) *Valued, praiſed, eſteemed, regarded.* (1) = Cui fortunæ commendatæ ſunt atque concreditæ, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 39. (2) Commendatioris famæ eſſe, *Plin.* 25, 10. Commendatiſſimo operi hoc vitium, *Sen.* Rogo ut habeas meos à me commendatiſſimos, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 26.

Commendo, āre. act. [*ex* con & mando] (1) *To commit*, or *put*, *one in truſt with*; *to recommend to one's favour*, or *care.* (2) *To commend, praiſe*, or *ſet forth*; *to ſet off with advantage, to grace and credit, to procure one favour, and get him eſteem.* (1) = § Ego me tuæ commendo & committo fidei, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 47. § Duos filios apud hoſpitem commendaverat, *Cic.* (2) Commendant virtus & benefacta bonos, *Ov.*

Commendor, āri. paſſ. *To be recommended, praiſed*, &c. Commendatur orator verborum ſplendore & copiâ, *Cic.*

‖ Commensālis, is. c. g. *A boarder*, or *tabler*; *a fellow commoner.* ⊤ Convictor, *Cic.*

Commenſus, ûs. m. [*à* commetior] *The meaſure*, or *ſize*, *of a thing in proportion to another*, Vitruv. 3, 1. vix alibi.

‖ Commentāriensis, is. m. voc. JCC. & recentiorum, *One who keeps a regiſter of any thing, particularly the maſter jailor*, Dig. *The clerk of a company in a regiment*, Aſcon. *Alſo a clerk in the treaſury*, Paul.

Commentārĭŏlum, i. n. [dim. *à* ſeq.] *A little regiſter-book*, or *memorial*; *a journal.* A commentariolis ſuis diſcedere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 4.

Commentārĭŏlus, i. m. *A note book, a book of comments.* Grammaticorum commentarioli, *Quint. Inſt. Orat.* 1, 5.

Commentārium, i. n. (1) *A commentary*; *an abſtract*, or *hiſtorical abridgement*, *of things*; *a memorandum of the heads of an action*, or *diſcourſe.* (2) ‖ In plural. commentaria, *commentaries, as upon* Virgil, &c. (1) = Capita rerum & orationis commentarium paulò plenius, *Cic. Cl.* 18. (2) Gell. 14, 7.

Commentārius, i. m. [*ſc.* liber] (1) *A commentary, a brief regiſter*, or *account of things, ſet down in writeing, ſuch as our parliament journals are.* (2) *Things briefly writen, an hiſtorical memorial.* (3) *A book of notes, a day-book, a common place-book.* (4) ‖ *A comment*, or *expoſition*, *upon an authour.* (1) In commentario rerum urbanarum, *Cic.* (2) Commentarium conſulatûs mei Græcè compoſitum miſi ad te, *Id. Att.* 1, 16. (3) Puerorum commentarii, *Quint.* 2, 11. Interceperat commentarios, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 22. ⌘ Turpe ſeni ex commentario ſapere; experientia enim multa docet, *Sen.* ex *Zenone Ep.* 33. (4) Gell. 14, 3.

Commentātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* commentor] (1) *A meditateing, muſeing*, or *thinking*, *upon.* (2) *A deſcription of a country, and the giveing an account of it in writeing.* (1) = ⌘ Subitam & fortuitam orationem commentatio & cogitatio facilè vincit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 33. (2) Tentatâ Indiæ commentatione, *Plin.* 6, 17.

‖ Commentātor, ōris. m. *A deviſer*, or *inventour*, *of any thing*; *a forger*, Litt. *ex* Quint. *qui utinam locum indicâſſet.* ⊤ Commentor.

Commentātus, a, um. part. act. & paſſ. (1) Paſſ. *Studied, deviſed, thought upon, hammered.* (2) *Haveing thought upon, commented, diſputed.* Oratio commentata, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 26. (2) Satìſne videor --- commentatus? *Id.* = Jam accedunt conſules --- multos menſes de populi Romanî libertate commentati atque meditati, *Id. Phil.* 3, 14.

‖ Commentior, īri, titus. [*ex* con & mentior] *To make a ſtory, to agree together in a lie*, Apul. p. 691. ⊤ Fingere inter ſe fallaciam, *Ter.*

Commentītius, a, um. adj. [*à* commentus] (1) *Feigned, deviſed, romantick.* (2) *Newly-invented.* (1) ¶ Commentitiâ Platonis civitate, *In Plato's imaginary Commonwealth*, Cic. *de* Orat. 1. = Commentitii & ficti diî, *Id. N. D.* 2, 28. = Fabuloſus, *Id.* (2) Suet. Cæſ. 81, 3. Claud. 21, 2.

Commentor, ātus ſum. [freq. *à* comminiſcor, commentus] (1) *To deviſe*, or *forge*, *a falſe ſtory*; *to romance.* (2) *To reaſon, argue, and diſcourſe, of a thing*;

a thing; to diſpute it pro and con. (3) *To write a commentary, to indite, pen, and compoſe.* (4) *To muſe, or think, upon; to ſtudy, to caſt in one's mind, and employ one's thoughts upon.* (5) *To imitate.* (1) Ut citò commentatus eſt! ecquid te pudet? *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 3, 25. (2) Cum literatis, excluſis omnibus, commentari, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 22. (3) Summâ jam ſenectute eſt, & quotidie commentatur, *Id. Orat.* 3, 23. (4) § Futuras mecum commentabar miſerias, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 14. (5) Achillem Ariſtarchi mihi commentari lubet, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* † Commentavi, *Id. Men.* 5, 7, 30.

Commentor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* comminiſcor] *An inventour, or deviſer.* Uvæ commentor, *i. e.* Bacchus, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 785.

Commentum, i. n. [*à* comminiſcor] (1) *Any new invention.* (2) *A romance, a feigned ſtory, or falſe tale.* (1) Præmium pro commento non mediocre obtulit, *Suet. Veſp.* 19. (2) Atqui ipſis commentum placet, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 20.

Commentus, a, um. part. [*à* comminiſcor] (1) Act. *That imagineth, or deviſeth.* (2) Paſſ. *Forged, feigned.* (1) Deos nihil agentes commentus eſt Epicurus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 23. (2) = Dat gemitus fictos, commentaque funera narrat, *Ov. Met.* 6, 565.

Commeo, āre. [*ex* con & meo] (1) *To go in company.* (2) *To go to and fro, to go and come.* (3) *To come.* (4) *To move.* (1) Si anſeres quoquè & olores ratione commeant, *Plin.* 10, 23. (2) Crebrò illius literæ ab aliis ad nos commeant, *Cic. Att.* 8, 9. (3) Piſciculi ultro ac citro commeant, *Varr. R. R.* 5, 14. (4) Ab ortu ad occaſum commeat ſol, *Cic, N. D.* 2, 19.

Commercium, i. n. [*q. d.* mercium commutatio] (1) *Commerce, traffick, dealing, merchandiſe, a buying and ſelling, a bartering of wares.* (2) Alio *an intercourſe, or correſpondence; acquaintance, converſe.* (3) *A common uſe.* (1) Commercium thuris primi Minæi fecère, *Plin.* 12, 14. (2) Non habet commercium cum virtute voluptas, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 12. Commercium ſermonum, *Liv.* 5, 15. epiſtolarum, *Paterc.* 2, 65. (3) Exercere commercia linguæ, *Ov. Triſt* 5, 10, 35.

Commercor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To buy and ſell together, to traffick, to buy up commodities,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 32.

Commĕreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. (1) *To merit, or deſerve well.* (2) *To deſerve ill at one's hands, to commit ſome great offence.* (1) Quid gravaris? quaſi non commeream aliam noxiam, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 2, 56. (2) = Quid commerui, aut peccavi, pater, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 112. ¶ § Commerere culpam in ſe, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 6, 12. de aliquâ re, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 9. *To be guilty.* § Commerere ut, *Id.* ☞ Sæpius in malam partem, ut *mereor, & promereor* in bonam, dicitur.

Commĕreor, ĕrĭtus ſum. dep. *To deſerve ill at one's hands, highly to offend.* § Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita eſt, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 36. Me culpam commeritum ſcio, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 8. ☞ Neſcio an leg. in bonam partem.

Commĕrĭtus, a, um. part. ſenſ. act. *That hath deſerved,* Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36.

* Commeſſor, ātus ſum. dep. *potiùs* commiſſor: *rectiſſimè* comeſſor. *To banquet, to eat riotouſly, to gormandize.* *Vid.* Comiſſor.

Commētiendus, a, um. part. *Meaſureing.* De commetiendis agris, *Col.* 5, 1, 3.

Commētior, īri, enſus. dep. *To take meaſure of, to proportion, to adjuſt,* Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 26. Col. 5, 1.

Commigrātio, ōnis. f. *A motion, a removeing of one's quarters, and going elſewhere to dwell.* Aliunde aliò commigratio eſt, *Sen. Conſol.* ad *Helv.* 6. *De ſtellis loquitur.*

Commigro, āre. act. & abſolutè. *To go from one place to another, to dwell, to flit, to ſhift his lodgeings, to change his quarters.* § Commigravit Romam, *Liv.* 1, 34. § huc viciniæ, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 43. § in domum ſuam, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 3. § habitatum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 77. § à Megaribus, *Id.* § intra ſua præſidia, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 20.

Commīles, Itis. m. *A fellow-ſoldier, a companion in war,* Lex. *ex* Cæſ. Certè, *Plin.* 37, 2.

Commīlĭtium, i. n. *Fellowſhip in war, a company of fellow-ſoldiers.* ¶ In commilitium adſciſci, *To be liſted as fellow ſoldiers,* Tac. 1, 60, 3. Conf. Plin. Ep. 2, 26. Commilitium ſtudii *pro* condiſcipulatu *dixit Apul.* & *Juſt.* 5. 10. Commilitii ſacra tuenda, *Ov.* de *Pont.* 2, 5, 72.

Commīlĭto, ōnis. m. *A fellow ſoldier, a comrade.* Meus in Ciliciâ miles, in Græciâ commilito, fuit, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 10.

Commĭnans, tis. part. [*à* minor] *Threatening* Vox comminantis audita eſt, *Suet. Cal.* 22.

‖ Commĭnans, tis. part. [*à* mino, *i. e.* duco] ¶ Gregatim pecua comminantes, *Driving cattle in herds,* Apul. p. 216. ⊥ Cogens.

Commĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A threatening, braveing, curſeing, ſwaggering,* Liv. 26, 8. & Cic. *de* Orat. 5, 54.

Commĭnātus, a, um. part. (1) act. *Threatening,* & (2) ‖ paſſivè, *threatened* (1) § Comminatus aquilifero cuſpide, *Suet. Cæſ.* 62. (2) Scrupulus comminatæ mihi mortis, *i. e.* intentatæ, *Apul. Mil.* 6.

Commingo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. *To piſs, or bepiſs.* Comminxit lectum potus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 90. ☞ Rarò occ. Commictum, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 3, 31.

Commĭniſcor, entus ſum. dep. (1) *To deviſe, invent, or imagine.* (2) *To feign, or forge.* (3) *To recollect, or call to mind.* (1) = Quid machiner? quid comminiſcar? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 16. (2) Commenta mater eſt, eſſe ex alio viro, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 5, 23. (3) Age, comminiſcere ergo, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 133.

‖ Commĭniſtro, āre. act. *To miniſter, afford, ſupply, or furniſh one with,* Plin. 28, 8. *Ubi al. rectiùs* commonſtro. ⊥ Miniſtro.

Commĭno, āre. *To drive flocks, and herds of cattle,* Apul. Vid. Comminans. ⊥ Ago.

Commĭnor, ātus. dep. *To threaten greatly,* Liv. 10, 30. Suet. Cæſ. 14. & 62.

Commĭnuendus, a, um. part. *To be broken to pieces,* Ov. *de* Med. fac. 73.

Commĭnuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To break in pieces.* (2) *To bruiſe, or crumble, into ſmall parts.* (3) *To abate, enfeeble, or weaken.* (4) *To diminiſh.* (1) Niſi mavoltis fores & poſtes comminui ſecuribus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 31. Ego tibi comminuam caput, *Id. Rud.* 4, 4, 74. (2) Poti comminuunt, & eliciunt calculos, *Plin.* 20, 4. (3) = Avaritia comminuit atque violat officium, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 6. (4) Argenti pondus comminuere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 43.

Commĭnuor, i. tus. paſſ. *To be broken to pieces, to be mollified.* Re familiari comminuti ſumus, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 4, 3. Comminui ſecuribus, *Plaut Bacch.* 5, 1, 31. *Vid.* Comminuo.

Commĭnus, adv. [*ex* con & manus] *Hand to hand, in cloſe fight.* *Vid.* Cominus.

‖ Commĭnūtim, adv. *By ſhreds, or pieces.* Comminutim conciſa, *Apic.* 4, 4.

Commĭnūtus, a, um. part. *Broken in pieces, impaired, diminiſhed.* ¶ Comminutâ re familiari, *Made poor,* Cic. Att. 4, 3. = Comminutæ opes, & depreſſæ, *Id. Verr.* 5.

Commiſcendus, a, um. part. *To be mingled, or mixed, with.* Et in mare & in fœminâ commiſcendorum corporum miræ libidines, *Cic.* de *N. D.* 2, 51.

Commiſceo, ēre, ui, ſtum. act. *To mix, or mingle, together; to jumble.* § Jus accuſatoris cum jure teſtimonii commiſcebis, Ad *Herenn.* 4, 35. ¶ Conſilium cum aliquo commiſcere, *to adviſe with,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 3.

Commiſceor, ēri. paſſ. *To be mingled together.* Nunquam temeritas cum ſapientiâ commiſcetur, *Cic.* pro *Marc.* 2.

Commĭsĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be pitied,* Ad *Herenn.* 4.

‖ Commĭsĕrans, tis. part. *Pitying, ſhowing compaſſion,* Gell. 5, 14. ⊥ Commiſereſco.

Commĭsĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Compaſſion, pity,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 58.

Commĭsĕreſcit, imperſ. *To have pity, or compaſſion, of.* § Bacchidem ipſam ejus commiſereſcet, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 54.

Commĭsĕror, āri. *To bewail, or condole,* Cic. Div. *in* Verr. 14. Tantùm abfuit ab inſolentiâ gloriæ, ut commiſeratus ſit fortunam Græciæ, *Cor. Nep.* 17, 5.

* Commiſsātor, ōris. m. *Vid.* Comiſſator.

Commiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* committo] *A ſeting together of two for trial of maſteries in any exerciſe,* Suet. Cal. 20. ¶ Commiſſio ludorum, *The repreſenting of plays upon the ſtage, or the begining of them,* Cic. Att. 16, 5. princ.

‖ Commiſſor, ōris. m. Fidei commiſſor, *A feoffer of truſt,* ap. JCC. pugnæ, *Gloſſ. Gr. L.*

* ‖ Commiſſor, āri. dep. *To revel.* *Vid.* Comiſſor.

‖ Commiſsōrius, a, um. adj. ¶ Lex commiſſoria, *An exception, or condition, in any contract,* Ulp.

Commiſſum, i. n. ſubſt. ex part. (1) *An undertakeing, or attempt.* (2) *An offence, or fault commited; a forfeiture.* (3) *A ſecret, or truſt.* (1) Commiſſum audax, *Cic.* pro *Syll.* 26. (2) Non ſimili pœnâ commiſſa luetis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 140. (3) Commiſſumque teges & vino tortus & irâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 38. ¶ ‖ Commiſſum, *five* commiſſum vectigal, *The confiſcation, or ſeizure, of contraband, or unlawfull, goods; or when they ſteal cuſtom,* ap. JCC.

Commiſsūra, æ. f. verb. *A knuckle, a joint of any thing cloſed and opened,* as of the bones, a table, &c. *A cloſure, a ſeam, a joining cloſe, or a couching of things together.* = Digitorum enim contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, propter molles commiſſuras & artus, *Cic.* de *N. D.* 2, 60. Quid dicam de oſſibus? quæ ſubjecta corpori mirabiles commiſſuras habent, *Ib.* 55. Non modò ut ſint ordine collocati, elaborandum eſt, ſed ut inter ſe juncti, atque ita cohærentes, ne commiſſura pelluceat, *Quint. Inſt. Or.* 7, 10.

Commiſsūrus, a, um. part. *About to commit.* Excuſatiùs ſacrilegia commiſſurus, *Juſt.* 32, 2. *Conf. Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 78.

Commiſſus, a, um. part. [*à* committor] (1) *Joined, ſet, or claſped, together.* (2) *Cemented, ſoldered.* (3) *Communicated, imparted.* (4) *Commited, to one's charge, or entruſted.* (5) *Joined together, engaged, begun.* (6) *Commited, done, perpetrated.* (7) Alſo *forfeited, confiſcated.* (1) Priſtis Delphinum caudas utero commiſſa luporum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 428. (2) Si fregeris, altera fiet Cras domus; aut eadem plumbo commiſſa manebit, *Juv.* 14, 310. (3) ✠ Homo commiſſus, eſt fidei, permiſſus poteſtati veſtræ, *Cic.* pro *Font.* Commiſſum fido ab amico, *Catull.* 99. (4) Si furtum fecerit, aut ſi Prodiderit commiſſa fide, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 94. (5) Commiſſas acies ego poſſum ſolvere, *Prop.* 4, 4, 59. Nondum commiſſo ſpectaculo, *Liv.* 2, 36. (6) Diſtulit in ſeram commiſſa piacula mortem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 569. (7) Qui illam hæreditatem Veneri Erycinæ commiſſam eſſe dicerent, *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 10.

Commiſtus, a, um. part. [*à* commiſceor] *Mixed, or mingled, together.* Fruſta cruento Per ſomnum commiſta mero, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 633.

‖ Commītĭgo, āre. act. *To bruiſe, or make ſoft.* Hinc

Commītĭgor, āri. paſſ. *To be bruiſed,* &c. ¶ Commitigari ſandalio caput, *i. e.* demulceri, ironicè. *To be ſtroked on the head, to be knocked about the pate,* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4.

Committendus, a, um. part. *To be commited, entruſted, begun, joined, permited, expoſed, &c.* Cic. *Vid.* Committo, = Velandum, neque frigori committendum, *Celſ.* 6, 18.

Committens, tis. part. *Commiting.* Duplici lucro committens prælia, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 221.

Committo, ĕre. mīſi, miſſum. [*ex* con & mitto] (1) ‖ *To ſend out together, or at the ſame time; to let ſtart together.* (2) *To pair, or match,* Vocab. circi & arenæ. (3) *To compare, to weigh one againſt another.* (4) Abſol. *To recite publickly.* (5) ✠ *To ſtretch, to ſcrew up, to exert.* (6) *To join, or cloſe, together.* (7) Met. *To hallow, to ſet people together by the ears.* (8) *To entruſt with, to commit to one's keeping, or care.* (9) *To impart to, to acquaint with.* (10) *To expoſe.* (11) *To begin.*

begin. (12) *To engage* in battle. (13) *To put in.* (14) *To enjoin*, or *give in charge.* (15) Verbum nauticum, *To put to ſea.* (16) *To offend, to commit a crime.* (17) *To ſuffer, to give cauſe*, or *occaſion.* (18) *To confiſcate.* (1) Committere propriè eſt inſimul mittere, ut *equos, currus*, &c. *Feſt.* (2) Latinos pugiles cum Græcis committere ſolebat, *Suet. Aug.* 45. § Æquales inter ſe committere, *Id.* (3) Committit vates, & comparat, *Juv.* 6, 439. (4) Scribere aggreſſus eſt, & cum frequenti auditorio commiſiſſet, &c. *Suet. Claud.* 41. (5) Nunc animos ſaltem committite veſtros, *Catull.* 60, 17. (6) = Nec femori committe femur, nec crure cohære, *Ov. Am.* 1, 3, 43. Committere vulneris oras ſuturis, *Celſ.* 7, 19. (7) Non ceſſavit, criminari alterum alteri, & inter ſe omnes committere, *Suet. Cal.* 56, 2. (8) Bona noſtra hæc tibi committo, *Ter Andr.* 1, 5, 62. Mulier non ſatìs digna, cu. committas primo partu mulierem, *Ibid.* 1, 4, 3. (9) = Quid mihi ille non commiſit? quid me cum non communicavit? *Cic.* (10) ✠ Ulcus velandum, nec frigori committendum, *Celſ.* (11) Nunc *committere* utimur pro *facere*, aut pro *delinquere*, aut pro *incipere*, Feſt. Age, puere, à ſummo ſeptenis cyathis committe hos ludos, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 1, 19. Dominus maturo ovo cœnam committit, *Varr.* in *Endymionibus.* (12) Eutrop. 4, 5, 4. & 5, 4, 3. & 9, 15, 7. (13) Vacuis committere venis Nil niſi lene decet, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 25. (14) Rem magnam difficilemque alicui committere, *Cic.* (15) Ventis neceſſariò committendum exiſtimavit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 25. (16) Non timent qui nihil commiſerunt, *Cic.* Ille his legibus condemnatus eſt, quòd contra aliam legem commiſerat, *Id.* (17) Non eſt meum committere, ut negligens eſſe videar, *Id.* (18) *Vid.* Commiſſus, n. 7. ¶ Ne rem committerent eò, *ſhould bring things to that paſs*, Liv. 2, 45.

Committor, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be joined together, commited, entruſted, begun*, &c. Priuſquam committerentur, *Liv.* 2, 37.

‖ Commixtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A mingleing together*, Firm. ⊥ Admiſtio.

Commixtus, a, um. part. *Mingled*, or *blended, together.* Italo commixtus ſanguine, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 762.

Commŏdandus, a, um. part. *To be lent*, Cic. Verr. 4, 3.

Commŏdans, tis. part. *Lending*, Plaut. Perſ. 2, 3, 2.

‖ Commŏdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lending*, or *pleaſureing of one*, Lex. *ex* Apul. ⊥ Accommodatio.

‖ Commŏdātor, ōris. m. verb. *A lender*, Dig.

Commŏdātus, a, um. part. (1) *Fited*, or *made fit; ſuited.* (2) Alſo *lent.* (1) Succus ſtomacho perquam commodatus, *Plin.* 22, 22. (2) ✠ Nihil ſuum judicat, ſed ut commodatis utitur, *Sen. Ep.* 120.

Commŏdè, adv. ùs, comp. ſſimè, ſuperl. *Well, handſomely, conveniently, fitly, to the purpoſe, advantageouſly.* ¶ Commodè cadit, *It happens luckily*, Cic. Att. 13, 16. Minùs commodè audire, *to have an ill name, to be ill ſpoken of*, Id. = ſcitè, *Id.* cogitè, *Plaut.* Nunquam commodiùs herum audivi loqui, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 48. Explorat quo itinere vallem commodiſſimè tranſire poſſet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 47. fin.

Commŏdĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Commodity, profit, advantage, convenience, fitneſs, handſomeneſs.* (2) *Opportunity.* (3) *Good-nature, civility.* (4) Meton. *an obligeing friend.* (1) Externæ commoditates, vineta, ſegetes, oliveta, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 3, 36. = Quæ, *ſtatura brevis*, commoditate & æquitate membrorum occuleretur, *Suet. Aug* 79. (2) Commoditas ad faciendum idonea, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 12. (3) Cogimur illius commoditate frui, *Ov. Epiſt.* 16, 310. (4) Quid agis mea commoditas? EPID. Quod miſer, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 8. ¶ Mea commoditas! Vox in blanditiis, *My precious!* Id. Pœn. 1, 1, 12. Men. 1. 2, 28.

† Commŏdĭto, āre. freq. [*à* commodo] *To lend*, or *pleaſure, often.* Paulùm iſtos commodita, *Catull.* 10, 26. ☞ Sed lib. caſtigatiores habent *commoda.*

Commŏdo, āre. act. [*à* commodus] (1) *To profit*, or *do good to; to pleaſure*, or *ſerve one; to advantage*, or *help.* (2) Alſo *to lend*, properly things to be returned in kind, as the lawyers ſay; but authours do not always obſerve that, as appears from the ſecond example. (3) *To ſuit*, or *make fit.* (4) *To give.* (1) Iis commodes omnibus in rebus, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 35. (2) Commodâſti tritici modios LX. *Id.* in *Verr.* 4, 9. (3) Natura ſtirpium ſic ſe commodat, ut, &c. *Col.* 4, 22. Parvis delictis veniam, magnis ſeveritatem commodare, *Tac. Agric.* 19, 4. (4) Candidato vocem & manum commodare, *Sen. Ep.* 8.

Commŏdŭlè, adv. dim. [*à* commodè] *Somewhat commodiouſly*, or *conveniently*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

Commŏdŭlùm, adv. *Pretty well, pretty handſomely.* Commodulùm obſona, ne magno ſumptu, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 135.

Commŏdum, i. n. (1) *Advantage, gain, profit, commodity, benefit, intereſt.* (2) *Convenience.* (3) *A reward given to ſoldiers, over and above their pay at their diſcharge.* (1) ✠ Ex incommodis alterius ſua comparare commoda, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 4. (2) Quod commodo reipub. facere poſſis, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. (3) Definitis & temporibus militiæ, & commodis miſſionum, *Suet. Aug.* 49. Vid. ibi Torrent. Commoda emeritæ militiæ reſcidit, *Id.* in *Cal.* 44.

Commŏdùm, adv. [*à* commodus] (1) *In good time, by good leiſure, handſomely, patly, ſeaſonably, luckily.* (2) *Juſt then, ſcarcely.* (1) Te ipſum quæro, commodùm, vir lepidiſſime, *Plaut.* (2) Commodùm ad te dederam literas cùm, &c. *Cic.* ad *Att.* 13, 9.

Commŏdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ex* con & modus, *qu.* cum modo] (1) *Juſt, exact, proporticnable, middleing, neither leſs nor more, neither ſmaller nor biger.* (2) *Convenient.* (3) *Commodious, apt, advantageous, profitable.* (4) *Courteous, kind.* (5) *Civil, genteel, good company.* (6) *Lucky and fortunate.* (7) *Seaſonable, opportune.* (8) *Neat, handſome, exactly placed.* (1) Viginti argenti commodæ minæ, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 135. Commodâ ſtaturâ homo, *Ibid.* 2, 3. 21. (2) Nunc, ſi commodum ſit, apud me ſis, volo, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 109. (3) = Nihil fieri poteſt, neque commodius, neque aptius, *Cic. Att.* 13, 16. Hanc ſibi commodiſſimam belli rationem judicavit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 85. (4) ✠ Aliis inhumanus & barbarus, iſti uni commodus, *Cic. Verr.* 3. = Commodior, & ad res publicas pronior, *Suet. Tib.* 33. (5) = Mulier eſt commoda & faceta hæc meretrix, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 10. (6) ✠ Quæ ſit ſtella homini commoda, quæque mala *Prop.* 2, 27, 4. ✠ Inhumanus, *Cic.* (7) Ego commodiorem hominem, adventum, tempus, non vidi, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 3. (8) Ubi tu commoda es, capillum commodum eſſe credito, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 98.

‖ Commœreo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be very ſad and ſorrowfull.* Ex Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 61. quidam a lferunt, ſed locus corruptus eſt. ⊥ Mœreo.

Commōlior, īri, tus. dep. *To go about*, or *endeavour, to do ſomething; to attempt*, or *practiſe*, Cic. N. D. 3, 29. Gell. 3, 19.

Commŏlĭtus, a, um. part. paſſ. [*à* commolor] *Ground, bruiſed*, or *broken and maſhed.* Bacca commolita & expreſſa, *Col.* 12, 50.

Commŏlo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. act. *To grind, bruiſe*, or *break ſmall.* = Olivam primo quoque tempore commolere preloque ſubjicere, *Col.* 12, 50.

Commŏnĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, actum. act. (1) *To adviſe, to admoniſh.* (2) *To remind*, or *put one in mind.* (3) *To rehearſe*, or *mention.* (1) § Commonefaciunt, ut inſtituto utatur ſuo, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 17. (2) § Amicitiæ veteris aliquem commonefacere, Ad *Herenn.* 4, 24. (3) § Commonefacere rem aliquam, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 64.

Commŏnefio, ĕri, factus neut. paſſ. *To be put in mind.* Commonefiat ſceleris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 43.

Commŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act (1) *To warn, to adviſe.* (2) *To put in mind of.* (1) Aliorum exempla me commonent, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 17. (2) Mearum me abſens miſeriarum commones, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 38. § Officium voſtrum ut vos malo cogatis commonerier, *Id. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 17. de re aliquâ, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 59.

Commŏnĭtio, ōnis. f. *A warning, an admoniſhing, a ſuming up of what was ſaid before*, Quint. 4, 2.

‖ Commŏnĭtōrium, i. n. *A letter mandatory*, Cod. Alſo *a private agreement without writeing*, or *record*, Juſtinian.

Commŏnĭtus, a, um. part. *Advertiſed, warned, put in remembrance.* Commonitos eos dimiſit, *Liv.* 34, 51. *Conf. Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 43.

Commonſtro, āre. act. *To ſhow*, or *tell, what is bid*; or *unknown.* Aurum defoſſum commonſtrare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 41. § Parentes meos ut commonſtres mihi, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 4.

Commŏrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* commoror] (1) *A ſtaying*, or *continueing.* (2) *A dwelling*, or *place of abode.* (3) *A delay*, or *lingering.* (4) Alſo *a figure when one inſiſteth, and dwelleth long, upon the principal point.* (1) Commoratio unâ in re, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 53. (2) ✠ Et villa & amœnitas illa commorationis eſt, non diverſorii, *Id. Fam.* 6, 19. (3) Propter commorationem tabellariorum, *Id. Q. fr.* 3, 1. (4) Commoratio eſt, cùm in loco firmiſſimo, quo tota cauſa continetur, manetur diutiùs, & eodem ſæpius reditur, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 45.

Commŏrātus, a, um. part. *Haveing ſtaid*, Cic. *pro* Mil. 10.

Commordeo, ēre, di, ſum. *To bite cloſe.* Quædam feræ tela omnia commordent, *Sen. Controv.* 29.

Commŏriens, tis. part. (1) *Dieing together.* (2) In plur. Commorientes. *The name of one of Plautus's plays, tranſlated out of the* συναποθνήσκοντες, *of Diphilus.* (1) Nec finis ſæpe commorientibus, *ſc. gallis*, Plin. 10, 21. (2) Ter. Adelp. in Prol. v. 7.

Commŏrior, i, tuus. dep. neut. *To die together*, Plin. 17, 2.

Commôrit *pro* commoverit, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 15.

Commŏro, āre. act. dixit Plin. 19, 6. ſub finem, ſed ſolus, ut puto. Longè uſitatiùs eſt

Commŏror, ātus. dep. (1) *To abide with one, to be in a place for a time, to ſojourn.* (2) Alſo *to ſtop, hinder*, or *make to tarry.* (3) Met. *To continue*, or *inſiſt long.* (1) ✠ Commorandi diverſorium, non habitandi locum dedit nobis natura, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 23. Pauliſper dum ſe uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus eſt, *Id* pro *Mil.* 10. (2) Me nunc commoror, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 31. (3) = Ut hæreat in eâdem commoreturque ſententiâ, *Cic. Orat.* 40.

Commorſus, a, um. part. [*à* commordeo] *Biten cloſe.* Commorſi à cane rabiem ſentiunt, *Plin.* 24, 11.

Commortālis, e. adj. *Altogether mortal*, or *frail*, Col. 3, 20.

Commôrunt *pro* commoverunt. Commôrunt æquora venti, *Lucr.* 2, 765.

* Commōſis, eos. f. [*κόμμωσις*, Gr. à *κόμμι*, gluten] *The firſt ground work of bees in the makeing hony, of a gummy ſubſtance*, Plin. 11, 7.

Commôſſem, *ſync. pro* commoviſſem. Glebam commôſſet in agro nemo, *Cic.*

Commōtio, ōnis. verb. [*à* commoveo] *Commotion, trouble, diſquiet, diſturbance.* Quid, omniſne tibi animi commotio videtur inſania? *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 4.

Commōtiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* commoveor] *A ſmall motion*, or *paſſion; a grudgeing of a fit*, as in an ague, *Cic. Att.* 12, 11.

Commōtus, a, um. part. or, comp. [*à* commoveor] (1) *Raiſed, ſtired.* (2) Met. *moved.* (3) *Vexed, put into a paſſion.* (4) *Quick, expeditious.* (1) Pulvere commoto, *Sil.* Animus commotior, *Cic. Div.* 1, 37. *Conf. Liv.* 6, 14. (2) Precibus commotus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 510. (3) Graviter commotus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 130. (4) ¶ Ego te commotum reddam, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 23. *I will make you ſtir a little faſter.* Alloquitur enim, ſenex ut puto, Dromonem.

Commŏveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. (1) *To move*, or *ſtir.* (2) *To remove.* (3) Met. *To trouble*, or

diſturb; to diſquiet. (4) *To cauſe pity, or compaſſion, in.* (5) *To aſtoniſh.* (6) *To excite,* or *raiſe up.* (1) Avis commovet alas, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 217. ¶ commovere aciem, *to get ground*, Liv. 2, 65. ſe, *to beſtir himſelf*, Id. 2, 54. (2) Favos ſedibus ſuis commoveat, *Col.* 9, 12. (3) Graviter primo nuncio commotus ſum, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10. (4) *Virgo* commôrat nos omnes, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 51. (5) Magno alicujus honore commoveri, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 76. (6) Crebras expectationes tui commoves, *Cic. Att.* 1, 4.

Commŏveor, ēri, mōtus, paſſ. *To be moved*, &c. *Cic.* pro *L. Man.* 9.

‖ Commulceo, ēre, ſi. (1) *To tickle, to pleaſe.* (2) *To ſtroke and ſmooth one up, to cajole.* (1) Thus commulcet ſenſum, *Arnob.* (2) *Tiro, Ciceronis libertus, ap. Gell.* 7, 7. ✠ Confrico, *Id.* ⸸ Mulceo.

‖ Commulco, āre. *To ſcourge,* or *whip.* Multimodis commulcare ictibus, *Apul. Met.* 8. ⸸ Cædo.

Commūne, is. n. ſubſt. ex adj. (1) *A commonwealth, a ſtate.* (2) Met. *The publick wealth,* or *treaſure.* (1) A communi Siciliæ, *Cic. Verr.* 4. (2) ✠ Privatus illis cenſus erat brevis, Commune magnum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 13.

Commūnībo *pro* communiam, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 29.

Commūnĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be communicated,* or *ſhared.* Seu quid communicandum, ſeu quid adminiſtrandum videretur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 36.

Commūnĭcans, tis. part. *Communicateing, ſhareing,* or *takeing in common*; *imparting.* Res adverſas communicans amicitia leviores facit, *Cic.* de *Am.* 6. ap. fin.

Commūnĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Communication, a makeing of a thing common, partnerſhip. The beſtowing of freedom and privileges on one.* (2) Alſo *a figure in rhetorick, whereby the oratour conſults the audience, what they would do in ſuch a caſe.* (1) = Largitio & communicatio civitatis, *Cic.* pro *C. Balb.* 13. (2) Id. *de* Orat. 3, 53.

Commūnĭcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to communicate,* Liv. 9, 14.

Commūnĭcātus, a, um. part. paſſ. *Imparted.* ¶ Communicato inter ſe conſilio, *Haveing laid their heads together,* Liv. 8, 25. Conſilio cum legatis & quæſtore communicato, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 13.

‖ Commūnĭcātu, abl. *Id. quod* communicatio, *Apul. p.* 670.

† Commūnĭceps, ĭpis. *One's town's-man,* or *fellow-citizen,* Aug. ⸸ Ejuſdem municipii.

Commūnĭco, āre. act. [*à* communis] (1) *To commune,* or *talk together*; *to confer, diſcourſe, and conſult, with one another.* (2) *To communicate, impart,* or *ſhare, a thing with another*; *to make partaker of.* (3) ‖ *To defile, to make common,* or *unclean.* (1) § Ille cum Cottâ ſaucio communicat, pugnâ ut excedat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 36. Quibus Pompeius communicare de maximis rebus ſolebat, *Id. B. C.* 3, 18. Laudem cum aliquo communicare, *Cic.* De officio utriuſque noſtrûm communicamus, *Id.* (2) = Civitatem noſtram dedimus, communicavimuſque vobiſcum, *Liv.* ¶ § Menſâ ſuâ aliquem communicare, *To make him welcome at his table,* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 51. (3) Vulg. interp.

Commūnĭcor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be imparted.* (2) Alſo, dep. *To impart.* (1) § Præmia virtutis non oportet cum improbis communicari, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 39. (2) Spem communicari, *Liv.* 4, 24.

Commūnio, īvi, īre. [*ex* con & munio] *To fortify.* Cæſar vallo caſtra communit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 42. Conf. *Liv.* 2, 51. & *Hirt. B. Afr.* 47.

Commūnio, ōnis. f. (1) *Communion, mutual participation*; *an equal privilege,* or *enjoyment of the ſame thing.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the community,* or *whole company.* (1) § Communio ſanguinis, *Cic.* pro *R. Am.* 22. *Id.* de *Leg.* 1, 7. legis, literarum & vocum, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 1. ſermonis, *Suet. Claud.* 21. (2) Ulp.

Commūnis, e. adj. or, comp. [*ex* con & munus] (1) *Common, the ſame, general, univerſal, all alike.* (2) *Plain, ordinary, familiar, gentle, courteous, free.* (3) *Equal, upon a level.* (4) Alſo *the univerſality,* or *whole body of a ſtate.* (1) Omni ætati mors eſt communis, *Cic.* § Amicorum omnia inter ſe ſunt communia, *Ter. Ad.* 5, 3, 18. Commune omnium vitium, *Id. Ad.* 5, 8, 30. In commune ut conſulas, *Id. And.* 3, 3, 16. = Scelera conjuncta, & communia alicui cum aliquo, *Cic.* (2) = Nec ullo ſpectaculi genere communior aut remiſſior erat, *Suet. Claud.* 21. (3) ✠ *Atticus* ſic ſe gerebat, ut communis infimis, par principibus, videretur, *Nep. Att.* 3. (4) Statuæ inauratæ à communi Siciliâ datæ, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 46.

Commūnĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Community, a haveing all things in common.* (2) *Fellowſhip, ſociety.* (3) Alſo *right,* or *juſtice in mens dealings with one another.* (1) Communitas vitæ & victûs, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 24. (2) = Conſociatio hominum atque communitas, *Id. Offic.* 1, 44. (3) *Honeſtas* una eſt cognationis altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, *Id. Offic.* 1, 43.

Commūnĭter, adv. *In common, indifferently, together, alike, jointly,* Cic. *in* Rull. 2, 4. & Liv. 1, 10. = Promiſcuè, *Cic.* ✠ Separatim, *Id.*

Commūnītio, ōnis. f. *A fortifying,* Vitr. 10, 19.

Commūnītus, a, um. part. *Fortified, fenced, made ſtrong.* Communita cauſa Roſcii firmiſſimis & ſanctiſſimis teſtimoniis, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 15.

‖ Commurmŭrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſeq.] *A whiſpering, muttering,* or *grumbling, together,* Gell. 11, 7.

Commurmŭro, āre. *To whiſper,* or *murmur, together*; *to grumble.* Clauſo commurmurat ore, *Sil.* 15, 821. *Conf. Plin.* 10, 23.

Commurmŭror, ātus ſum. dep. *To mutter,* or *mumble,* Cic. *in* Piſon. 25.

Commūtābĭlis, e. adj. *Changeable, mutable, ſubject to change.* Commutabilis cera, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12. = Varius, multiplex, *Id.*

Commūtandus, a, um. part. *Fit to be altered.* Multùm in commutandis moribus hominum medius annus valet, *Plin. Pan.* 59.

Commūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A change,* or *alteration.* (2) Alſo *a figure in rhetorick.* (1) Has tam proſperas, tamque inopinatas, res conſecuta eſt ſubita commutatio, *Nep.* 10, 6. (2) *In hunc modum,* Non ideo vivimus, ut ſtudeamus; ſed ideo ſtudemus, ut ſuaviter vivamus. Vid. *Auct. ad Herenn.* 4, 33.

Commūtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to change,* Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 7.

Commūtātus, a, um. part. *Altered, changed.* Vitæ ſtatum commutatum ferre non potuit, *Nep.* 10, 4.

Commūtātus, ûs. m. verb. *A change,* or *alteration,* Lucr. 1, 795.

Commūto, āre. act. *To change, to alter, to exchange*; *to give,* or *part with, one for the other*; *to barter, truck,* or *chaffer.* ¶ § Vitam cum morte commutare, *To die,* Cic. Fam. 4, 5. Tria non commutabitis verba, *He will not make three words with you about it,* Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 33.

* Cōmo, āre. *To clothe, to attire,* or rather *to wear a buſh of hair.* Quibus nova nupta comatur, *Tac. Germ.* 18, 3.

* Cōmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. poët. [*à* coma] (1) *To comb,* or *deck, the hair.* (2) *To trim, to attire, to make gay,* or *trick up.* (1) Niveâ comebat fronte capillos, *Sil.* 7, 446. (2) Tibi ſe lætiſſima compſit, *Tibull.* 4, 6, 3. Vid. & *Comptus,* N. 2.

* Cōmor, i, comptus. paſſ. *To be combed,* or *dreſſed.* Dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus eſt, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 11.

* Cōmœdia, æ. f. [à κώμη, vicus, & ᾠδὴ, cantus, quòd initio vicis juvenes cantare ſoliti eſſent, antequam in urbes conveniſſent, *Feſt.*] *A comedy,* or *interlude.* See the commendation, uſe, and end, of it in Donatus's preface to Terence; its definition in Scal. Poët. 1, 5. It is either old, or new. The old, whereof Eupolis, Cratinus, and Ariſtophanes, were maſters, is deſcribed by Quint. 10, 1 and the exceſs of liberty, its greateſt fault, by Cic. 4. De Repub. The new differed from the old almoſt in every thing. In matter, manner, time, furniture, ſtyle, and verſe. Their matter was almoſt as copious as that of Satyre; every action and perſon, even the greateſt commanders and princes not being excepted, and herein more blame-worthy, becauſe it reflected on the good as well as bad. See Cicero in the place quoted. The new fetched its arguments from common life, as it did alſo its perſons, who were generally young gentlemen in love, and their ſervants tricking their old maſters to gratify their young ones. The old flouriſhed about the time of the Peloponneſian war; the new when Greece had loſt its liberty. The furniture of the old was very large, of the new, very ſmall; the Chorus being entirely taken away. The ſtyle of the old was epick or ſatyrical; of the new, mean, or low. The old admited all kinds of verſe, the new, the iambick only. The neceſſary parts of both are four, *viz.* the *Protaſis,* the *Epitaſis,* the *Cataſtaſis,* and the *Cataſtrophe*; which ſee in their places.

* Cōmœdĭcè, adv. *Pleaſantly, merrily, comically,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

* ‖ Cōmœdĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a comedy,* Apul. Flor. 16. p. 799.

* Cōmœdus, i. m. *A player,* or *actor, of comedies*; *a comedian,* or *ſtage-player,* Cic. *in* Orat. 31. ✠ Comœdus, *the actor*; comicus, *the authour of a play.*

* Cōmœdus, a, um. adj. *Perſonateing, pretending to be what one is not.* Natio comœda eſt, *Juv.* 3, 100. de Græcis.

* Cŏmōſis, *rectiùs* Commōſis, eos. f. *The ground work of bees in makeing combs,* or *cells,* Plin. 11, 7.

* Cŏmōſus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Very hairy.* (2) *Of trees,* or *herbs*; *full of branches,* or *leaves, tufted.* (1) Comosâ fronte, *Phædr.* 5, 9, 2. (2) Hemeris in orbem comoſa, *Plin.* 16, 4. Comoſiſſimus ex omnibus cauliculis, *Id.* 26, 8.

Compactĭlis, e. adj. *Compact*; *joined,* or *ſet, together*; *made of divers pieces.* ¶ Trabes compactiles, *Beams rabbated,* or *riveted, one within another,* Vitruv. 4, 7.

Compactio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* compingo] *A joining,* or *ſeting, together*; *a compacting.* Compactio membrorum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 11.

Compactum, i. n. [*à* compingo, *quo ſenſu dicimus* pangere fœdus] *An agreement, compoſition,* or *confederacy*; *a covenant,* or *bargain.* = § Abſol. compacto, & communi fraude, *Liv.* 5, 11. § Ex compacto, *Suet. Cæſ.* 20, 11. ¶ De compacto aliquid agere, *To do it by contriveance,* or *previous agreement,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 5, 126.

Compactus, a, um. part. vel adj. [*à* compingo] (1) *Joined together.* (2) *Well ſet, compact.* (1) § Septem compacta cicutis Fiſtula, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 36. (2) Compacta crura, *Varr. R. R.* 5, 7. Compacto corpore & robuſto, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24.

Compāges, is. f. [*à* compingo] (1) *A cloſe joining,* or *ſeting, together*; *a cloſure.* (2) Φ *A cloſe embrace.* (1) Compages lapidum, *Ov. Met.* 3, 30. quà jungitur capiti cervix, *Liv.* corporis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 21. *Conf. Liv.* 35, 26. (2) Cupidè Veneris compagibus hærent, *Lucr.* 4, 1106.

Compāgo, gĭnis. f. [*ex* con, & pago, *i. e.* pango] *A joint,* or *cloſure.* Calami compagine juncti, *Ov. Met.* 1, 711. A compagine corporis, *Celſ.* 4, 7. *Cæteri ferè* compages.

Compar, ăris. adj. [*ex* con, & par] *Equal, even, like, agreeable, well matched.* ¶ Compar connubium, *An equal match,* Liv. 1, 9. Una *navis* quæ compari Marte concurrerat, *Id.* 36, 44.

Compar, ăris. c. g. ſubſt. (1) *A companion,* or *ſecond.* (2) *A huſband,* or *wife, a compeer, a partner.* (3) Alſo *a ſcheme in rhetorick, when the members of periods have equal ſyllables.* (1) Comparem metuo meum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 3, 9. (2) Munia comparis æquare, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 2. *de mari.* Nec tantùm niveo gaviſa eſt ulla columbo Compar, *Catull.* 66, 126. (3) *Ad Herenn.* 1.

Compărābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be compared, comparable.* Simile ex ſpecie comparabili, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 28. vid. & *Liv.* 39, 52.

Compărandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be goten, or provided.* (2) *To be compared with.* (1) Artifex comparandarum voluptatum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 35. (2) Cum infimo cive Romano quiſquam ampliſſimus Galliæ comparandus eſt? *Id.* pro *Font.* 8.

Compărātè, adv. *In compariſon, or reſpect.* ⌘ Cùm quæritur quale quid ſit, aut ſimpliciter quæritur, aut comparatè, *Cic. Topic.* 22.

Compărātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A geting.* (2) *Proviſion, or preparation.* (3) *Compariſon.* (4) *Analogy, proportion, regard, or conſideration.* (5) *Order, or appointment.* (1) Comparatio voluptatis, *Cic. Fin.* 2. (2) Comparatio novi belli, *Id. L. Manil.* c. 4. (3) = Comparatio & contentio de duobus honeſtis, utrùm honeſtius, *Id. Offic.* 1, 43. (4) Comparatio Latinè, ἀναλογία Græcè dicitur, *Id.* de *Univ.* 4. (5) Volſcis ſine ſorte, ſine comparatione, provincia data eſt, *Liv.*

‖ Compărātīvè, adv. *Comparatively,* Gell. 5, 21. ⸸ Comparatè.

‖ Compărātīvum, i. n. ſubſt. *The comparative degree,* Gell. 5, 21.

Compărātīvus, a, um. adj. *Wherein is compariſon, comparative.* Judicatio comparativa, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 24.

Compărātum eſt, imperſ. *It is appointed, or provided; it is brought to that paſs,* Cic. *pro* Sext. R. 36.

Compărātus, a, um. part. (1) *Procured.* (2) *Ordained, or received in uſage.* (3) *Compared.* (1) Tum Dymnus aperit, in tertium diem inſidias regi comparatas, *Curt.* 6, 7. (2) = Ratio ita comparata eſt vitæ, naturæque noſtræ, *Cic.* de *Am.* 27. (3) Cum Æſernino — comparatus viderer, *Id.* ad *Q. Frat.* 3, 4.

Comparco, ĕre, ſi, ſum. neut. *To ſpare, or huſband a thing well,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10.

Compāreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. (1) *To appear.* (2) *To be extant.* (1) Qui modò nuſquam comparebas, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 2. (2) Quorum exigua pars comparet, *Liv.* 25, 40. Fœdera ac leges conquiri, quæ comparerent, juſſerunt, *Id.* 6, 1.

Compăro, āre. act. [*à* con, & paro] (1) *To prepare, or provide.* (2) *To purchaſe, buy, or procure.* (3) *To make equal to, to compare, to get together, ſet together, or make compariſons.* (4) *To take order, confer, or agree, about.* (5) *To appoint, or order.* (6) *To go, or to be about, to do a thing.* (7) *To hire, or ſuborn.* (8) *To join together.* (9) *To raiſe ſoldiers, to recruit.* (10) *To dreſs, deck, or get in readineſs.* (1) Magnificè comparat convivium, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 26. (2) Cùm cariùs pecudes compararentur, *Suet. Cal.* 27. (3) Rem cum re comparare, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 51. § ſe alicui, *Ov. Met.* 13, 338. § aliqua inter ſe, *Quint.* § ad aliquem, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 14. *C. Nep. Dat.* 4. (4) Ut compararent inter ſe qui duo cum legatis irent, *Liv.* (5) Majores noſtri hoc comparaverunt, ut, *&c.* Cic. (6) Si quis urere tecta comparet, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 267. (7) Crimen confingunt, teſtes & accuſatores comparant, *Cic.* (8) Compara labella cum labellis, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 78. (9) Hos, tempore ad comparandum dato, fecit robuſtiores, *Nep. Thraſ.* 2. (10) Milo pauliſper, dum uxor ſe comparat, commoratus eſt, *Cic.* pro *Mill.* 10.

Compăror, āri. paſſ. *To be procured, prepared, compared, &c.* *Cic.*

† Comparſit *pro* compeſcuit, *Feſt.* ex *Ter. Phor.* 1, 19. ſed malè.

Compaſco, ĕre. *To feed, or keep cattle in paſture, together,* Plin. 9, 54.

Compaſcor, i, tus. *To be eaten up by cattle,* Varr. R. R. 1, 52.

Compaſcuus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to commonage.* ¶ Ager compaſcuus, *A common paſture,* Cic. Top. 3. ‖ Jus compaſcuum, *The right of commonage,* Scæv.

‖ Compaſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *Compaſſion, a ſuffering with one another,* Eccleſ. ⸸ Miſericordia, miſeratio, συμπάθεια.

‖ Compătior, ſſus ſum. dep. *To ſuffer together, to be afflicted with, to ſympathize with,* Eccleſ. ⸸ Vicem alicujus doleo.

‖ Compatriōta, æ. m. *A fellow countryman,* Catull. ap. Littl. Sed non inven. ⸸ Civis.

‖ Compatrōnus, i. m. *A fellow guardian.*

‖ Compăveſco, ĕre. *To be ſore afraid,* Macrob. Sat. 1, 6. ⸸ Exhorreo.

‖ Compĕciſcor, i. [*ex* con, & paciſcor] *To bargain,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

Compĕdis, f. gen. & Compĕde, abl. in ſing. ſolùm inveniuntur, plur. Compĕdes, [*ita dict quia* continent pedes, *Iſid.*] (1) *A fetter, or ſhackle, for the feet.* (2) *Ornaments which women wore about their feet.* (3) ‖ Alſo *barricadoes, turnpikes.* (1) Paſſurus compedis orbes, *Claud. Eutrop.* 2. Prol. Quaſi compede cohibentur feri mores, *Col.* Ducite, ubi ponderoſas, craſſas capiat compedes, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 64. (2) Plin. 33, 12. (3) Littl. *ex* Veg.

Compĕdio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To ſhackle, or fetter; to bind.* Pedes corrigiis compedio, *Varr.* ‖ Rebus mortalibus compediri, *Aug. Ep.* 39.

Compĕdītus, a, um. part. *Fettered, ſhackled,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 24.

Compellātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A calling by name.* (2) *A chideing; or reproveing.* (1) *Auctor ad Herenn.* 4. (2) Quotidianas compellationes meas non tulit, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25.

Compellātūrus, a, um. part. *About to call upon, or accuſe, by name,* Cic. Attic. 2, 17.

Compellendus, a, um. part. *To be compelled, or forced.* Omnia oſſa in ſuam ſedem compellenda ſunt, *Celſ.* 8, 7.

Compellens, tis. part. *Compelling.* Utroque *mari* in arctas fauces compellente terram, *Curt.* 3, 2.

Compello, āre. act. [*ex* con, & pello, as. *inuſitat.*] (1) *To ſpeak to one, to call on him, to call him by name, to accoſt.* (2) *To chide one.* (3) *To call him before the magiſtrate.* (1) Blandè hominem compellabo, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 3, 72. nominatim, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 14. (2) Quin etiam fratricidam impiumque deteſtans compellaret, *Nep. Alcib.* 4. (3) Suet. Cæſ. 17.

Compello, ĕre, ūli, ulſum, [*ex* con, & pello, is] (1) *To compell, drive, or bring, together.* (2) Meton. *To compell, force, or conſtrain; to drive, or chaſe.* (1) Canes compellunt in plagas lepidè Lycum, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 3, 35. = Homines in unum locum compulit, & congregavit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 2. (2) Ut eum compelleret ad cedendum ſenatui, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 6. ⌘ Me domo meâ expuliſtis, Pompeium domum ſuam compuliſtis, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 7. ¶ Compellere lanam in aurem, *To thruſt wool into one's ear,* Celſ. oſſa in ſuam ſedem, *To ſet them in joint,* Id. 8, 1.

Compellor, i. paſſ. *To be compelled, or driven.* Intra oppida muroſque compelluntur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 65.

† Compellūcĭdus, a, um. adj. *Tranſparent.* Nihil eſt macrum, nihil è nigro compellucidum, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 16. Sed al. alit. leg. ⸸ Pellucidus.

Compendiāriò. *By a ſhort way, compendiouſly.* Sen. Ep. 73.

Compendiāria, æ. f. abſol. *ſc.* via, ratio, *A compendious way, a ſhort cut.* Compendiariam facere, *Petron.* 2, 9. Hanc compendiariam invenit, *Sen. Ep.* 27.

Compendiārius, a, um. adj. *Brief, ſhort, abridged, compendious.* Compendiaria via ad gloriam pervenire, *Val. Max.* 7. 2. *Conf. Cic. Offic.* 2, 12.

Compendĭfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. ⸸ Orationis compendio uti. *To abridge, or make ſhort; to profit, or gain; to ſave,* Plaut. Aſin. 2, 2, 4. & Bacch. 2, 2, 6. Orationis operam compendiface, *Id. Moſt.* 1, 1, 57.

Compendiōſus, a, um. adj. *Profitable, gainfull, compendious.* ⌘ Quod per ſe nonnunquam eſt damnoſum, in ſumma tamen compendioſum, *Col.* 1, 4.

Compendium, i. n. [*à* con & pendo] (1) *Gain, got by ſaveing; profit, advantage.* (2) *A compendious ſhort way, or method; an abridgement, or abſtract.* (3) *A ſhort cut, or the neareſt way.* (1) In quæſtu ſunt, compendioque verſati, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 46. Privato compendio ſervire, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 32. (2) Et hoc compendium operæ eſt, *Plin.* 17, 23. (3) Compendium viæ quatridui deprehenſum eſt, *Id.* 5, 5. ¶ Verba conferre ad compendium, *To be brief,* Plaut. Mill. 3, 1, 186.

Compenſandus, a, um. part. *To be recompenſed, or made amends for.* Vitia ſenectutis diligentiâ compenſa ſunt, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 11.

Compensātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A recompenſe, ſatisfaction, or compenſation,* Cic. N. D. 1, 9.

Compensātus, a, um. part. *Rewarded, requited.* Damna compenſata, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13.

Compenſo, āre. act. (1) *To recompenſe, or make amends.* (2) *To equal.* (3) *To prize, or eſteem, as much.* (4) *To abridge, or ſhorten.* (1) Paucitatem pedum gravitatis ſuæ tarditate compenſat, *Cic. Orat.* 64. (2) Compenſabatur cum ſummis doloribus lætitia, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 30. (3) Tot tamen amiſſis te compenſavimus unum, *Ov. Epiſt.* 3, 51. (4) Hâc pergam, quâ via longum compenſat iter, *Sen. Hippol.* 84.

Compenſor, āri. paſſ. *To be recompenſed, or requited; to be made equal.* Labores compenſantur gloriâ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 4. Vid. Compenſo.

† Comperce [*à* comperco, *quod ex* con, & parco] Comperce. ⸸ Deſine, omitte me attrectare, *Forbear meddling with me; let me alone,* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 137.

Compĕrendĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delay of the action, or pleading, until the third day following; an adjournment, or puting off a trial,* Cic. *de* Orat. 30. Sen. Epiſt. 97. = Condictio, *Coop.* ex *JCC.*

‖ Compĕrendĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A protractor of ſuits,* Calv.

Compĕrendĭnātus, ûs. m. *id. quod* comperendinatio, Cic. Brut. c. 22. & Verr. 1, 9.

Compĕrendĭnātus, a, um. part. *Prolonged, adjourned,* Cic. Verr. 1, 7.

Compĕrendĭno, āre. act. *Comperendinare* eſt in diem perendinum, ſive tertium, differre; quando reus in tertiam diem rejiciebatur, *Gell.* *To delay, or prolong; to defer from day to day; to put off, or adjourn, till three days hence.* ¶ Comperendinare reum, *Cicer. Act.* in *Verr.* 11. *To adjourn his trial.*

‖ Compĕrendĭnus, a, um. adj. *Adjourned, defered.* Dies comperendini, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 16. ⸸ Comperendinatus.

Compĕrio, īre, ri, rtum. act. [*ex* con, & pario] *To find out a thing, to diſcover it, to know for certain and by trial, to get good intelligence.* § Comperire aliquid teſtibus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 68. certis indiciis, *Liv.* 24. per exploratores, ex captivis, *Cæſ.* de amore, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 6.

Compĕrior, tus ſum. dep. *To know aſſuredly, to be ſure of a thing upon one's knowledge.* Sapientem virum fuiſſe comperior, *Sall. Jug.* 45.

Compernis, is. c. g. [*ex* con, & perna] *He that hath his knees bowing together, bowing inward,* Plaut. Mill. 3, 1, 128.

Compertus, a, um. part. vel adj. ex part. *Known for certain, or by experience; found out, diſcovered, taken in the act, convicted.* = Nihil habuiſſe illos cogniti, nihil comperti, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 47. § Comperta ſtupri fœmina, *Liv.* 22, 57. in ſtupro generi, *Suet. Tiber.* 35. *Dixit,* compertum ſe habere, *Liv.* 3, 48.

Compes, ĕdis. f. Vid. Compedis, in ſing.

Compeſcendus, a, um. part. *To be quenched, or ſlaked.* Nullum denique inſtrumentum ad incendia compeſcenda, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 34. Sexcentos Afros ad compeſcendos eos miſerat, *Juſt.* 23, 1.

Compeſco, ĕre, ui. act. [*ex* con, & paſco] (1) ‖ *To keep within the ſame paſture, or to paſture together.* (2) Met. *To ſtop, ſtay, or check.* (3) *To hold, or keep in; to bridle, or curb.* (4) *To allay, aſſuage, or eaſe.* (5) *To quench,* as fire, thirſt, *&c.* (6) *To cut, prune, or lop boughs.* (7) *To forbear, or leave off.* (1) Vid. Feſt. p. 207. (2) Continuò culpam ferro compeſce, *Virg. Geor.* 3. 468. Compeſcere animos, *Liv.* 2, 43. (3) Hic placet, anguſtis quòd equum compeſcit habenis, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 11. (4) Vinoque novos compeſce dolores, *Id.* 1, 2, 1. (5)

Sævis compeſcuit ignibus ignes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 313. ſitim undâ, *Ibid.* 4, 102. (6) Putatoris officium eſt vites compeſcere, *Col.* 4, 17. (7) Compeſce in illum injuſtè dicere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 59.

Compeſcor, i. paſſ. *To be checked*, or *reſtrained.* Tempore Pœnorum compeſcitur ira leonum, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 6, 5.

Compĕtens, tis. part. *Seeking, deſireing*, or *aiming at.* Omnibus unum locum competentibus, *Juſt.* 13, 2.

‖ Compĕtens, is. adj. ex part. *Competent, convenient, ſufficient.* ¶ Competens judex, *Ulp. The proper judge of it.* Competentes, *Suiteurs for one and the ſame thing, rivals*, Id. ┼ Candidati, *Cic.*

‖ Compĕtenter, adv. *Sufficiently, competently, duly*; Prud. Periſt. 10, 118. & ſup. competentiſſimè *Apul.* p. 510. ┼ Convenienter, congruenter, *Cic.*

‖ Compĕtentia, æ. f. *A proportion*, or *ſize*; *conveniency, meetneſs, competency, fitneſs*, Gell. 14, 1. ┼ Convenientia, conformatio, *Cic.*

† Compĕtītio, ōnis. f. verb. *Competition, rivalſhip; a canvaſſing*, or *ſueing, for the ſame thing* Sidon. Ep. 2, 9.

Compĕtītor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſues for the ſame thing that another doth, a competitor, a rival.* Cum competitore certamen honoris & dignitatis eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 12.

Compĕtītrix, īcis. f. *A rival*, feminine, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 19.

Compĕto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, *i. e.* unà peto. (1) *To aſk*, or *ſue, for the ſame thing that another doth; to ſtand for the ſame place, to be one's rival.* (2) *To agree, to be proper, meet*, or *convenient; to fall out.* (3) *To join*, or *meet even, one with another.* (4) Alſo *to be ſound in any part of mind*, or *body; to be in good health.* (1) Unam ſpecioſam duobus competentibus, *Aurel. Vict.* de *Vir. Ill.* 59, 2. (2) Si villæ ſitus ita competit, *Col.* 9, 5. (3) Præterquam ubi recti angulorum competunt ictus, *Plin. Nat. Hiſt.* 2, 16. (4) Dux ſegnis, & veluti captus animi, non linguâ, non auribus, competere, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 73, 2. ¶ Competit in eum actio, *An action lies againſt him*, Quint. 3, 4.

Compīlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Pillage, robbing, pilling and polling*, Cic. Fam. 2, 8.

‖ Compīlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An extortioner*, or *robber.* Vid. Calv. Lex. ┼ Spoliator.

‖ Compīlātus, a, um. part. *Robbed, pilled, pillaged, plundered*, Non.

Compīlo, āre. act. [*à* con, & pilo, *i. e.* cogo, conſtipo; à πιλόω, idem; perperam à *pilus*, lege metri repugnante] (1) ‖ *To pile*, or *heap, up; to bring together.* (2) *To ſteal and filch, to pillage, to plunder.* (1) Vid. Scal. ad Feſt. (2) Ne me Criſpini ſcrinia lippi Compilâſſe putes, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 120. Illic homo ædes compilavit, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 6.

Compingo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [*ex* con, & pango] (1) *To compact*, or *put together.* (2) *To make*, or *frame, a thing of ſeveral pieces.* (3) *To thruſt in.* (1) = Quid tam compactum & coagmentatum inveniri poteſt? *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 22. (2) Roboreis axibus ſolum compingere, *Col.* 6, 19. (3) = Tanquam in aliquod piſtrinum detrudi & compingi videbam, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 11.

Compĭtālia, um. n. pl. *Feaſts in croſs ſtreets and ways, celebrated the ſecond day of January, in honour of their rural gods, who were hence called* Lares, *or* Compitalitii. Tu pridie compitalia memento, *Cic. Att.* 2, 3.

Compĭtālis, e. adj. ¶ Compitales lares, *Belonging to the croſs-ways*, Suet. Aug. 31. Cato 5.

Compĭtālĭtia, ōrum. n. ſubſt. *ſc.* feſta, *id. quod* compitalia, *Cic. Vid.* & Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

Compĭtālĭtius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the feaſts called* Compitalia. ¶ Compitalitiæ ambulationes, *Proceſſions on that feſtival*, Cic. Attic. 7, 7.

Compĭtum, i. n. [Viarum concurſus, ubi multæ viæ in unum *competunt*, i. e. *coëunt*, Varr.] *A croſs-way*, or *ſtreet; a place where ſeveral ways met, in which the country people came together to keep their wakes, and to perform their ſacrifices, when they had made an end of their huſbandry.* Ad compitum Anagninum, *Liv.* 27, 4. Narrant in multa compita ſecta vias, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 18.

Complăceo, ēre, ui, & ĭtus ſum, ĭtum. neut. *To pleaſe*, or *be well liked.* ¶ Poſtquam me amare dixi, complacita eſt tibi, *You liked her*, Ter. Andr 4, 1, 21. Hoc Deo complacitum eſt, *It ſo pleaſe God*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 3.

Complăcĭtus, a, um. part. *Well-pleaſeing, liked* *Dicit* ſibi complacitam ejus formam, *Ter. Heaut* 4, 5, 25.

‖ Complāco, āre. act. *To gain favour, to make court to.* = Patroni conciliare ſibi & complacare judices debent, *Tiro* ap. *Gell.* 7, 3.

‖ Complānābĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſy to be made plain* Hyg.

‖ Complānātor, ōris. m. verb. *That makes even, ſmooth and plain*, Catull. *ap.* Littl. *Certè* Apul. p. 409.

Complānātus, a, um. part. *Made even, leveled with the ground, raſed*, Cic. *pro* Domo, 38.

Complāno, āre. act. (1) *To make plain, level, or even.* (2) *To ſmooth, to finiſh.* (1) Id bene tabula, aut manibus, aut pedibus complanato, *Cato* 151. (2) Propè jam conſtituta opera cùm complanarent, *Hirt. B. Al.* 63.

Complaudo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. *To clap hands for joy*, or *in ſign of favour; to applaud.* Stantes complaudebant in re fictâ, *Cic.* de *Amicit.* 7. al. *plaudebant.* Vid. Complodo.

Complectendus, a, um. part. *To embrace.* Ad complectendum eum concurrit, *Curt.* 7, 7.

Complectens, tis. part. *Embraceing*, Cic. Acad. 4, 36. Conjuges ac liberos ſuos animo complectentibus, *Juſt.* 12, 3.

Complector, i, xus ſum. dep. [*à* con, & plector, *i. e.* necto] (1) *To embrace.* (2) *To compriſe, comprehend*, or *contain.* (3) *To claſp and collar*, or *hug; to take hold of.* (4) *To deſcribe, ſet forth*, or *utter, in words.* (5) *To compaſs*, or *encircle; to ſet as jewelers do.* (6) *To conceive, to comprehend.* (1) Mediam mulierem complectitur, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 106. (2) Omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (3) Hoſtis hoſtem complectitur, *Luc.* 3, 694. (4) At contrà oratorem celeriter complexi ſumus, *Cic.* (5) Effigiemque meam fulvo complexus in auro, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 6, 7. (6) Deum cogitatione complecti non poſſumus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 22. ¶ Arctâ familiaritate complecti aliquem, *To make him his confident*, or *boſom friend*, Plin. Ep. 3, 11. ┼ Paſſ. *To be comprehended*, Scæv.

Complēmentum, i. n. [*à* compleo] (1) *A filling up*, or *perfecting.* (2) *An accumulation, a complement*, or *completion.* (1) Reperias inania quædam verba quaſi complementa numerorum *Cic.* de *Orat.* 69. (2) Omnium accuſationum complementum, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 38.

Complendus, a, um. part. *To fill*, or *be filled, up.* Ad foſſas complendas, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 16.

Complens, tis. part. *Filling up*, Partu complentes æquora piſces, *Manil.* 2, 237.

Compleo, ēre, vi, tum. act. [*ex* con, & pleo, inuſitat.] (1) *To fill up to the top.* (2) *To recruit.* (3) *To finiſh*, or *end, a thing.* (4) *To ſupply the place of.* (5) *To fulfill, to make up, to accompliſh, to perform.* (1) Caſtra oppugnant, foſſas complent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 39. *Conſ. Liv.* 3, 60. & *Met.* Paraſitus complevit me flagitii, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 3. (2) Complere legionem per maniplos, *Sil.* (3) Complere paginam volui, *Cic. Att.* 13, 34. (4) Tres potuit complere duces, *Claud Bell. Get.* 143. (5) Complere promiſſum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. ¶ Complevit annos centum, *He is completely a hundred years old*, Cic.

Compleor, ēri. paſſ. (1) *To be filled*, &c. (2) *To be perfected.* (1) Annuus exactis completur menſibus orbis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 46. (2) = Compleri atque ad exitum perduci poteſt, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 56.

‖ Complētōrium, i. n. ¶ Hora completorii, *The compline*, or *midnight devotions*, Aug.

Complētus, a, um. part. *Complete, full, accompliſhed, finiſhed*, or *ended.* = Perfectus, completuſque verborum ambitus, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 50.

Complexio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* complector] (1) *A comprehenſion*, or *compriſeal.* (2) *A compaſs, a period*, or *full ſentence.* (3) Alſo *the concluſion of a ſyllogiſm*, or *argument.* (4) *A dilemma.* (5) *A grammatical figure, when two ſyllables are contracted into one.* (1) Brevis complexio totius negotii, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 26. (2) Longiſſima eſt complexio verborum, quæ volvi uno ſpiritu poteſt, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 47. (3) Conficitur complexio ex omni argumentatione, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 37. (4) Complexio eſt, in quâ utrum conceſſeris reprehenditur, ſic: *Si improbus eſt, cur uteris? ſin probus, cur accuſas?* Id. *de* Inv. 1, 29. (5) ut, Cùm te flagranti dejectum lumine Phæton, *Quint. Inſt. Or.* 1, 5.

Complexus, a, um. part. act. & paſſ. (1) Act. *Embraceing, containing.* (2) Paſſ. *Embraced, contained, compriſed.* (1) Complexus cum Alcmenâ cubat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 134. (2) Ut uno maleficio ſcelera omnia complexa eſſe videantur, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 13.

Complexus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *An embrace, affection, and love; a careſs.* (2) *A ſpace*, or *compaſs.* (3) *Comprehenſion*, or *an enumeration of circumſtances.* (1) Complexus, & oſculatio, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 20. (2) Continet omnia Complexu ſuo mundus, *Id. Nat. D.* 22. (3) Citra complexum perſonarum, temporum, cauſarum, *Quint.* 5, 8.

Complĭcandus, a, um. part. *To fold*, or *be folded, up*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 80.

Complĭcātus, a, um. part. *Folded up*, or *wrapped together*, Cic. Off. 3, 19.

Complĭco, āre, ui, & āvi, ĭtum, & ātum. act. *To fold up*, or *wrap together.* Dum hanc tibi, quam trahis rudentem complico, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 1. Cùm complicarem hanc epiſtolam, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 1, 5.

Complōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* con, & plando] *To ſtrike*, or *clap, together.* Complodere manus ſcenicum eſt, *Quint.* 11, 3. Vid. *Vall.* 5, 9.

Complōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lamenting, weeping*, or *wailing, together.* = Comploratio ſui patriæque, *Liv.* 2, 40. mulierum, *Id.* 3, 47.

Complōrātus, a, um. part. *Bewailed, lamented, given up for loſt.* Comploratis omnibus pariter vivis mortuiſque, *Liv.* 5, 39.

Complōrātus, ûs. m. verb. *A mourning*, or *lamentation*, Liv. 22, 55.

Complōro, āre. act. *To bewail*, or *weep, together; to make lamentation*, Cic. *pro* Domo 37.

Complōſus, a, um. part. *Striken*, or *claped, together*, Sen. *de* Irâ, 1, 1. Comploſas tenuiſſe manus, *Luc.* 2, 292.

Complūres, ium. pl. c. g. & *hæc* complura & compluria, n. poſit. gradûs, non compar. ut ait Gell. *Many, a great many, a great company*, Cic. & complures alii ap. ſcript. claſſic.

Complūries, adv. *Oftentimes, full often, many a time*, Plaut. Perſ. 4, 3, 65.

Compluſcŭli, ōrum. dim. *Many.* ¶ Dies compluſculos, *For a good many days together*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 102.

Complŭviātus, a, um. adj. *Faſhioned like a gutter.* ¶ Compluviata vinea, dicta à cavis ædium compluviis, *A vine growing in breadth, and borne up with four ſtakes, like a penthouſe*, Plin. 17, 21.

Complŭvium, i. n. *A penthouſe*, or *eaves, by which the water ſlides; a gutter, receiveing the rain of divers roofs*, Col. 4, 24.

Complŭvius, a, um. adj. *That whereinto rain falls*, Varr. 1, 13.

‖ Compondĕro, āre. *To weigh, poize*, or *ballance*, Apul. Triſmeg. p. 89. ┼ Pondero.

Compōnendus, a, um. part. *To compoſe*, or *be compoſed up.* Componendis patrum actis delectus à Cæſare, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 4, 1. Ad ea, quæ defectione turbata erant, componenda proceſſit, *Curt.* 7, 38. Mentem ipſam componendam, *Celſ.* 3, 18. Cùm in Syriam ad componendum orientis ſtatum veniſſet, *Juſt.* 42, 5.

Compōnens, tis. part. *Compoſeing, puting together, joining, cloſeing, compareing*, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 486. Iliaca componentes tempora, *Paterc.* 1, 3.

Compōno, ĕre, ſui, ĭtum. act. [*ex con & pono*] (1) *To put*, or *lay, together.* (2) *To make*, or *frame.* (3) *To ſet*, or *place.* (4) *To ſet in order, to marſhal.* (5) *To adorn, to trim.* (6) † *To join cloſe together.* (7) Met. *To appeaſe, compoſe*, or *quiet; to ſettle.* (8) *To finiſh*, or *make an end of.* (9) *To compoſe, write*, or *make any work*, as a Hiſtory, Poem, &c. (10) *To adjuſt*, or *take order about.* (11) *To counterfeit*, or *deviſe.* (12) *To build.* (13) *To bury*, or *interr.* (14) *To cloſe*, or *ſhut, up.* (15) *To reconcile, accord*, or *agree.* (16) *To encounter*, or *attack.* (17) *To confront.* (18) *To compare*, or *liken.* (19) *To diſpoſe*, or *methodize; to conſtrue.* (1) I ergo intrò, & compone quæ tecum ſimul ferantur, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 3, 5. (2) Pocula, de facili compoſuitque luto, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 40. (3) Se regina compoſuit ſpondâ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 702. (4) Aciem per cuneos componere, *Tac. Germ.* 6. (5) Crines componere, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 417. (6) Labra labellis compono, *Lucil. Sat.* 8. (7) Priùs quàm animos noſtros ratio componat, *Cic.* (8) Gaudens componi fœdere bellum, *Id.* (9) = § Componere & deſcribere jura populorum, *Id.* de *Legg.* 1, 5. hiſtoriam, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 8. carmina, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 63. commentarium, *Cic.* literas, *Liv.* formas judiciorum & ſtipulationum, *Cic.* (10) Compone hoc de argento, de cæteris ego videro, *Id.* (11) Non bene mendaci riſus componitur ore, *Tibull.* 3, 7, 3. (12) Quam tutâ poſſis urbem componere terrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 387. (13) T. Junium Criſpina filia compoſuit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 47. (14) Diem clauſo componet veſper Olympo, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 378. (15) Inter vos ſic hæc potiùs cum bonâ ut componantur gratiâ, *Ter. Phor.* 4, 3, 17. (16) Ibo alacer, ſoluſque manus componere monſtro Sufficiam, *Sil.* 6, 247. (17) Accita Epicharis & cum indice compoſita nullis teſtibus facilè confutavit, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 51. (18) Parvis componere magna ſolebam, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 24. (19) = Componere & conſtruere verba, *Cic.* de *Orat.* ¶ Componere pretio, *to redeem*, Sall. Societatem cum aliquo, *to keep company*, Id. fallacias, *to trepan*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 29.

Compōnor, i, ſĭtus. paſſ. *To be put*, or *laid together; to be compoſed*, &c. *to be buried*, Ovid. Met. 4, 157. *To be confronted*, Tac. Ann. 15, 51. *Vid.* Compono.

Comportandus, a, um. part. *To carry*, or *be carried, together.* Ad aggerem ceſpitibus comportandis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 25.

Comportātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying, a carriage.* Cùm habuerint ad mœnia comportationes expeditas, *Vitruv.* 1, 5.

Comportātus, a, um. part. *Carried together*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50.

‖ Comportiōnālis, e. adj. *Which is in the poſſeſſion of divers men*, Hyg.

Comporto, āre. act. *To carry together to ſome place, to convey*, Cic. *pro* Domo 21.

Comportor, āri. paſſ. *To be carried together*, Cic. *ad* Att. 5, 18.

Compos, ŏtis. c. g. etiam n. g. ut voto compote, *Sen.* Qui alicujus rei potis eſt. [*ex* con, & pos, *i. e.* potis] (1) *That hath obtained his deſire*, or *purpoſe.* (2) *A partaker.* (3) Alſo *containing himſelf, in one's right ſenſes.* (1) § Compos mentis, *Cic. Att.* 2, 38. ſui, *Celſ.* 5. animi, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 2, 12. animo, *Sall.* patriæ, ſcientiæ, *Cic.* (2) = Compos, & particeps rerum ſempiternarum animus, *Id.* de *Univ.* (3) § Vix præ gaudio compotes, *Liv.* ⌘ Impos. Sui compotes, *Celſ.* 5, 26. Compos prædæ, *Liv.* 3, 70.

Compŏsĭtè, adv. *In order, orderly, handſomely*, Cic. iùs, comp. = Compoſitè, & aptè dicere, *Cic. Or.* 71. ⌘ Compoſitiùs cuncta quàm feſtinantiùs, agere, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 3.

Compŏsĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* compono] (1) *A compoſition, confection*, or *mingling.* (2) *A compoſing*, or *digeſting; a compoſure.* (3) *A continuance*, or *diſpoſeal.* (4) *A compoſition*, or *agreement.* (5) *A matching*, or *pairing, together.* (1) Compoſitio unguentorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 58. (2) Juris pontificalis compoſitio, *Id.* de *Legg.* 2, 22. (3) = Ordo, & compoſitio rerum, *Id. Off.* 1, 40. item membrorum, verborum, ſonorum, &c. *Id.* (4) = Pacis, concordiæ, compoſitionis, auctor eſſe non deſtiti, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 10. (5) Ut mihi gladiatorum compoſitiones mitteres, *Id. Fam.* 2, 8.

Compŏsĭtò, abſ. & de, *vel* ex, compoſito. *Of purpoſe, for the nonce, of ſet purpoſe, for deſign.* Compoſitò eſt factum, quo modo hanc amans habere poſſet, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 30. Ex compoſito orta vis, *Liv.* 1, 9. Clariſſimis viris ex compoſito præparatis ad petendum, *Id.* 5, 14.

Compŏsĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſets, joins*, or *puts things together; a maker*, or *compoſer; a compoſitor.* Compoſitor, inventor, actor, *Cic. Orat.* 19. Plùs ſibi permiſit compoſitore ſuo, *Ov. Tr.* 2, 356. ¶ ‖ Compoſitores gemmarum, *Jewelers*, or *lapidaries*, Lex. *ex* Plin.

Compŏsĭtūra, æ. f. *A joining*, or *puting, together; a ſeting in order*, Lucr. 4, 328.

Compŏsĭtus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*à* componor] (1) *Fited, ſet together.* (2) *Set in good order, ſet in array, faſhioned.* (3) *Ready, diſpoſed, prepared.* (4) *Eloquent, fine.* (5) *Confronted.* (6) *Settled, appointed*, or *agreed upon.* (7) *Trimed, adorned.* (8) *Still, calm, quiet.* (9) *Falſe, feigned, contrived.* (10) *Ranſomed, bought off at a price.* (11) *Agreed upon.* (12) *Compoſed, made, fited, ſet together.* (13) *Matched.* (1) = Compoſitum, compactum, & coagmentatum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 22. (2) Numero compoſiti in turmas, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 599. ⌘ Acrior quàm compoſitior pugna fuit, *Liv.* (3) Agmine in omnes caſus compoſito, *Id.* (4) Non ſunt compoſita mea verba, parvi id facio, *Sall. B. J.* 89. = Compoſitiſſimæ & clariſſimæ literulæ, *Cic. Att.* 6, *ult.* (5) Vid. *compono*, N°. 17. (6) Lenes ſuſurri Compoſitâ repetantur horâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 20. (7) Compoſitis ſpiravit crinibus aura, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 417. (8) Mare compoſitum, *Ov. Met.* 8, 857. Mens compoſita, *Sen.* (9) Falſi, ac feſtinantes, vultuque compoſito, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 7. Compoſita fabula, *Liv.* 3, 10. (10) Pretio compoſiti, *Tac.* (11) Ut domi compoſitum cum Martio fuerat, *Liv.* 2, 37. (12) Poëma craſsè & illepidè compoſitum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 76. (13) Non compoſitus meliùs cum Bitho Bacchius, *Id. Sat.* 1, 720.

Compôſtus, *pro* compoſitus, per ſync. *Settled, repoſed*, Virg. Æn. 1, 253.

Compōtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A banqueting*, or *drinking, one with another; a drinking match, a club.* = Convivium nominârunt, meliùs quàm Græci, qui hoc idem tum compotationem, tum concœnationem vocant, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 13. ſub fin.

‖ Compŏtīre, *To make one maſter of a thing*, Apul. p. 830. ↓ Compotem facere.

‖ Compōto, āre. *To drink*, or *banquet, together.* Quicquid habet auct. pendet à derivatis.

Compōtor, ōris. m. *One that drinks with another, a pot companion, a good fellow*, Cic. Phil. 2, 17.

Compōtrix, īcis. f. *A drinking goſſip*, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 5.

‖ Comprandeo, ēre. Unà prandeo. *To dine together*, Firm. hinc tamen

Compranſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that dines with another*, Cic. Philip. 2, 39.

Comprĕcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſupplication, a ſolemn praying*, Liv. 39, 15.

Comprĕcor, ātus ſum, dep. *To pray, to beſeech.* Deos comprecare, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 66.

Comprehendendus, a, um. part. *To apprehend*, or *be apprehended; to be wraped in.* Ii ad alios conjuratos comprehendendos diſtributi ſunt, *Curt.* 6, 25. Lanâ id comprehendendum, *Celſ.* 6, 9.

Comprehendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* con, & prehendo] (1) *To take*, or *lay, hold of a thing; to catch.* (2) *To apprehend*, or *ſeize.* (3) *To comprehend*, or *contain; to compriſe.* (4) *To comprehend, underſtand*, or *perceive.* (5) *To find out.* (6) *To bind*, or *join.* (7) *To take root, to conceive*, or *be with child.* (8) *To embrace*, or *favour.* (1) Comprehendet forfex dentem, *Celſ.* 12, 7. (2) ⌘ Quòd tam capitalem hoſtem non comprehenderim potiùs, quàm emiſerim, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 2. (3) Verbis luculentioribus & pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat, *Id.* ad *Att.* 12, 21. (4) Animis & cogitatione comprehendere, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 22. (5) Adulterium alicujus comprehendere, *Id.* pro *Milone.* (6) Naves vinculo illigatas comprehendit, *Liv.* (7) Ita quod poſueris, citò comprehendet, *Col.* Si mulier non comprehendit, *Celſ.* 5, 21. (8) § Amicitiâ aliquem comprehendere, *Cic.* = Complector, percipio, *Id.*

Comprehendor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be laid hold of*, &c. *Cic.*

‖ Comprehensè, adv. *Summarily, in few words.* ¶ Comprehensè loqui, *To ſpeak briefly*, or *in few words*, Cic. *de* Fin. 2. ſed non diſſimul. in mel. lib. legi *compreſsè.*

Comprehensĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That may be comprehended*, or *underſtood; comprehenſible*, Cic. Acad. 1, 11.

Comprehenſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The laying hold of a perſon, the ſeizure of him.* (2) Met. *The underſtanding of a thing, comprehenſion, compriſal, compaſs.* (3) *A period*, or *ſentence; a diſcovery.* (1) Comprehenſio fontium, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 8. (2) = Perceptio, & comprehenſio, *Id. Acad.* 4, 32. (3) = Comprehenſio & ambitus ille verborum (ſi ſic periodum appellari placet) *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 44.

Comprehenſus, a, um. part. (1) *Catched at.* (2) *Apprehended, laid hold of.* (3) Met. *Perceived, underſtood, compaſſed.* (4) *Comprehended, concluded.* (1) Comprênſa manus effugit imago, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 793. (2) = Captum & comprehenſum aliquem tenere, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 7. (3) = Quum ita oporteret, nihil haberet comprehenſi, percepti, cogniti, conſtituti, *Id.* (4) = Officia domeſtica concluſa, & comprehenſa, *Id.*

⊕ Comprêndo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. *pro* comprehendo *per ſync.* *To catch at, to comprehend*, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 626.

‖ Compreſsè, adv. iùs. comp. *Briefly, compactly, in few words, cloſely.* Compreſſiùs. ⌘ Latiùs loquuntur rhetores, dialectici autem compreſſiùs, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 6. *Vid.* Comprehensè.

Compreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſqueezeing together.* (2) *A cloſe embrace.* (3) *A brief comprehenſion.* (1) Aurum compreſſione coactum, intra purum invenitur, *Vitruv.* 7, 8. (2) Compreſſiones arctæ amantum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 64. (3) Compreſſiones rerum breves, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 7.

Compreſſiuncŭla, æ. f. *A gentle ſqueezeing*, or *cruſhing*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 1, 66.

Compreſſor, ōris. m. *A deflowerer*, or *raviſher, of maids; one that lies with a woman*, Plaut. Aul. Arg. 2, 7.

Compreſsūrus, a, um. part. *About to cruſh*, or *ſtop.* Tumultum compreſſurus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 16, 1.

Compreſſus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Cruſhed, thruſt, preſſed cloſe, held hard together, ſqueezed.* (2) *Kept cloſe under.* (3) *Shut cloſe, clinched, cloſed, ſtayed, repreſſed.* (4) *Raviſhed, deflowered.* (5) *Stoped.* (6) *Coſtive.* (7) *Narrow.* (1) = Compreſſus atque illiſus, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 25. (2) Manu compreſſa cæſaries, *Luc.* 8, 681. (3) Compreſſi oculi, *Col.* 6, 9. ⌘ Compreſsâ palmâ, aut porrectâ ferire, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 63. ¶ Annona compreſſa, *Corn boarded up to make it dearer*, Liv. 38. Compreſſis manibus ſedere, *To ſit ſtill and do nothing*, Id. 7, 13. (4) Compreſſa virgo, *Plaut. Trac. Arg.* 9. (5) = Natura vitioſa edomita, & compreſſa, doctrinâ, *Cic.* de *Fato.* (6) ⌘ Quid compreſſum corpus reſolvat, quid ſolutum teneat, *Celſ. in præf.* (7) Compreſſioris oris *vas*, Id. 2, 11.

Compreſſu, abl. m. verb. [*à* comprimor] *A preſſing cloſe, a keeping in, a deflowering, a raviſhing, a lying with a woman.* Virgo ex eô compreſſu gravida facta eſt, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 29.

Comprĭmendus, a, um. part. *To be curbed, ſtoped*, or *repreſſed.* Comprimendi tumultus erant, *Liv.* 26, 10. *Alvus* comprimenda eſt, *Celſ.* 1, 10. Ad quod *bellum* comprimendum Pauſanias rex mittitur, *Juſt.* 5, 10.

Comprimens, tis. part. *Binding*, &c. *Celſ.* 4, 16.

Comprĭmo, ĕre, eſſi, eſſum. act. [*ex* con, & premo] (1) *To preſs together.* (2) *To keep cloſe.* (3) *To aſtringe*, or *make coſtive.* (4) *To hold in*, or *keep cloſe.* (5) *To raviſh*, or *deflower.* (6) Met. *To appeaſe, ſtop, ſtay, ſtint, repreſs*, or *keep under.* (1) Comprimere dentes, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 1, 21. (2) Comprimit roſa florem ſuum, *Plin.* 12, 11. (3) 𝔛 Si compreſſerit aliquem morbus, aut fuderit, *Celſ.* in *præfat.* (4) Animam compreſſi, aurem admovi, *Ter. Phor.* 5, 6, 29. (5) Compreſſit eam de ſummo adoleſcens loco, *Plaut. Aul. prol* 28. (6) = Illius cupiditatem comprimas, atque reſtringuas, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 25. Voce manuque Murmura compreſſit, *Ov. Met.* 1. 206. = Reſtinguo, ſedo, *Cic.*

Comprĭmor, i, eſſus. paſſ. *To be ſtayed*, or *appeaſed*, &c. *Cic.*

Comprŏbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The approveing, commending*, or *allowing, of a thing*; *an approbation.* Comprobatio honeſtatis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 22. 𝔛 Offenſio, *Id.*

Comprŏbātor, ōris. m. verb. *An approver*, or *allower*, Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 28.

Comprŏbātus, a, um. part. *Proved, made out*, Cic. *pro* Cœl. 24.

Comprŏbo, āre. act. (1) *To approve, commend, allow*, or *paſs.* (2) *To make good, to verify.* (1) = Laudare aliquid & comprobare, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 24. (2) Matris ſomnium filii crudelitas comprobavit, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 23.

Comprŏbor, āri. paſſ. *To be approved.* Judicium ſenatus à te comprobabatur, *Plin. Pan.* 71.

‖ Comprōmiſsārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to compromiſeing.* ¶ Compromiſſarius judex, *An arbiter*, or *umpire*, Caliſt. JCC. ⸸ Arbiter.

Comprōmiſſum, i. n. *A bond*, or *engagement, whereby two parties oblige themſelves to ſtand to the arbitration*, or *award of the umpire*, Cic. *pro* Roſc. 4. & Fam. 12, 30.

Comprōmitto, ĕre, ſi, ſſum. act. *To put to arbitration, to give bond to ſtand to an award, to conſent to a reference*, Cic. *ad* Q. Fr. 2, 15.

* ‖ Comptè, *unde* iùs. adv. *Neatly.* Eaque omnia diſtinctiùs, numeratiúſque, ac comptiùs fortaſſe dici potuerunt, *Gell.* 7, 3.

* Comptus, a, um. part. [*à* como] (1) *Combed*, (2) Met. *Decked, trimed, made ſpruce, neat, fine.* (1) Non comptæ manſêre comæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 48. (2) Comptum mittere oportet opus, *Tibull.* 3, 1, 14.

* Comptus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* como] *A triming*, or *decking*; *attire.* ¶ Virgineos comptus, *Women's dreſs*, Lucr. 1, 88.

‖ Compugnans, tis. part. *Fighting together.* ¶ Clamantes compugnantéſque illos reliqui, *Fighting and quarreling together*, Gell. 14, 5.

‖ Compulſio, ōnis. f. *Compulſion, conſtraint, force*, Digeſt. ⸸ Vis.

Compulſo, āre. freq. [*à* compello] *To beat and ſtrike againſt*, Col. 1, 5.

Compulſor, āri. paſſ. *To be daſhed*, or *beaten, upon.* Aqua compulſatur, *Col.* 1, 5.

Compulſor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* compello] *One that drives.* Compulſor bovis, *Pall.* 7, 2. ⸸ Agitator.

Compulſus, a, um. part. [*à* compellor] *Driven, forced, compelled, conſtrained.* Rex ipſe noto compulſus eodem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 579. Compulſi in caſtra, *Liv.* 3, 5.

Compunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* compungo] *A pricking, a ſtitch*, or *pricking pain*; *compunction*, Plin. 21. 19.

Compunctus, a, um. part. *Marked, ſpoted, pricked, bounded*, Cic. Offic. 2, 7.

Compungendus, a, um. *To be pricked.* Poſtero die acu compungendum, *Celſ.* 6, 18.

Compungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To prick*, (2) *To offend*, or *dazzle.* (3) Met. *To ſting, to vex*, or *torment.* (1) Cavendum ne aculeis urticæ compungantur, *Col.* 8, 14. (2) *Colores* qui compungunt oculos, *Lucr.* 2, 420. (3) Ipſi ſe compungunt ſuis acuminibus, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 38.

Compungor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be pricked*, or *ſtung*, Col. 8, 14.

Compurgo, āre. act. *To purify*, or *clear.* ¶ Viſum compurgat naſturtium, *clears the ſight*, Plin. 20, 13. ☞ Raro occ.

Compŭtābĭlis, e, adj. *Accountable*; *that may be counted, reckoned*, or *numbered*, Plin. 16, 8.

Compŭtans, tis. part. *Counting, reckoning.* Digitis computans, *Plin.* 34, 8.

Compŭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An account*, or *reckoning*; *a computation*, or *caſting up*, Plin. 9, 35.

Compŭtātor, ōris. m. *A computer*, or *reckoner*, Sen. Ep. 87.

Compŭto, āre. act. (1) ‖ *To prune, cut off*, or *lop boughs.* (2) *To deem*, or *think*; *to count*, or *reckon.* (3) *To caſt up an account, to ſcore.* (1) Raro in primâ ſign. (2) In ſummâ, computabam, ſi munere hoc fungerer, &c. *Plin. Ep.* 3, 4. (3) Dextera digitis rationem computat, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 49.

Compŭtor, āri. paſſ. *To be counted*, or *caſt up*, Plin. 18, 6.

Compŭtreſco, ĕre, ui. incept. *To putrify*, or *wax roten*, Col. 12, 25.

‖ Compŭtus, i. m. *An account*, or *reckoning*, Firm. ⸸ Computatio.

Con & cum idem ſignificant: ſed *cum* ferè ſeparata, *con* compoſita eſt præpoſitio, & ſignificat *ſimul*, ut *conjungo*; interdum *contrà*, ut *contendo*; interdum *valde*, ut *concrepo.* Ante vocalem vel *h* amittit ſuum *n*; ut *coaleſco, cohibeo*: ante labiales migrat in *m*; ut *comburo, comparo, comminuo*: ante *l* & *m* in ſimilem, ut *colligo, commeo*: ante cæteras manet.

✤ Cōnāmen, ĭnis. n. verb. [*à* conor] *An endeavour, an attempt, an eſſay, an effort*, Ovid. Metam. 15, 224.

Cōnāmentum, i. n. *That which helpeth in doing.* ¶ Conamentum ligneum, *A lever*, Plin. 19, 2.

Cōnandus, a, um. part. *To attempt*, or *enterpriſe.* Nactus aditus ad ea conanda, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 31.

Cōnans, tis. part. *Endeavouring.* Conantes tranare Viſurgim, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 17, 6.

Cōnātus, a, um. part. [*à* conor] *Endeavouring*, or *forceing himſelf, to do ſomething*, Ov. Ep. 4, 7.

Cōnātus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* conor] *An endeavour, attempt*, or *enterpriſe.* 𝔛 = Cujus ego non factum ſolùm, ſed inceptum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 12.

Concăco, āre. act. *To defile with ordure, to beſhit*, Phædr. 4, 17, 11.

Concædes, ium. pl. f. *The lopings of trees, ſhreds*, or *bavins*; *barricadoes of trees cut down to keep off the enemy's horſe*, Tac. 1, 50.

Concænātio. *Vid.* Concœnatio.

Concălĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, actum. *To warm, to chafe, to heat*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 78.

† Concălĕfăciuntur, *condonandum eſt Vitr.* 4, 7, *pro* ⸸ concalefiunt.

† Concălĕfactio, ōnis. f. verb. *A warming*, or *heating*, Lex. *ex* Plaut.

Concălĕfactōrius, a, um. adj. *That heateth*, or *maketh warm*; *hot in operation*, Plin. Hiſt. 21, 83.

Concălĕfactus, a, um. part. *Heated, warmed, chafed*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 18.

Concălĕfīo, ĕri, factus ſum. neutro paſſ. *To be heated, to grow hot*, or *warm*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Concalfăcio, ĕre, fēci. act. *To heat, to make hot*, or *warm*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 78.

Concalleo, ēre. neut. [*à* callus] *To grow brawny*, or *hard, as the hands*, or *feet, with labour.* Met. *To be beaten and practiſed in a thing.* Animus uſu concalluit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10.

† Concălo, āre. *To call together*, Enn. ⸸ Convoco.

Concămĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be arched*, or *vaulted*, Vitruv. 3, 3.

Concămĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An arch*, or *vault*; *a cieling of chambers*; *a walk*, or *arbour, in a garden, arched over*, Vitruv. 2, 4.

Concămĕrātus, a, um. part. *Vaulted, arched.* In abditum & concameratum locum ſe reciperet, *Suet. Aug.* 90.

Concămĕro, āre. act. *To vault*, or *ciel*; *to arch over*, Plin. Hiſt. 34, 42.

Concămĕror, āri. paſſ. *To be arched*, Plin. Hiſt. 11, 28.

‖ Concandeo, ēre. *To be warm*, or *hot.* Nunquam ſutilibus concanduit ignibus æther, *Manil.* 1, 874. Bentl. autem leg. *excanduit.*

Concaſtīgo, āre. act. *To chaſtiſe*, or *puniſh*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 94.

‖ Concătēnātus, a, um. part. *Chained*, or *linked, together*, Min. Fœlix. Oct. 125. ⸸ Catenatus.

‖ Concăvĭtas, ātis. f. *A hollowneſs*, or *bowing*; *a concavity.* ⸸ Cavatio.

Concăvo, āre. act. *To make hollow, to bend*, or *bow*, Ov. Met. 2, 195.

Concăvus, a, um. adj. *Hollow*, or *concave.* ¶ Speluncarum concavas altitudines, *Hollow, bowed, crooked*, Cic. Concava, *pro* foſſis, *Dikes*, or *ditches*, Claud. Hon. Conſ. 3, 47. Concava æra, *Bells*, Ov. Met. 4, 30. ⸸ Convexus.

Concēdendus, a, um. part. *To be granted.* Cæſar concedendum non putabat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 7.

Concēdens, tis. part. (1) *Makeing room.* (2) *Yielding, granting.* (1) Rus habitatum abiî concedens vobis, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 27. (2) Concedens nemini, *Cic.* *De cæt. vid.* Concedo.

Concēdĭtur, imperſ. *Cic.* de *Amic.* 14. Conceſſum eſt, *Sil.* 11, 259. *It is granted, allowed*, or *agreed to.*

Concēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. act. (1) *To depart, retire*, or *withdraw.* (2) *To give place to.* (3) *To grant*, or *allow*; *to permit*, or *ſuffer*; *to conſent*, or *give way.* (4) *To ſubmit, to yield to.* (5) *To grant*, or *own*; *to conſent.* (6) *To pardon.* (7) Per Euphem. *To die, to deceaſe.* (8) *To abate.* (1) = Concedite, atque abſcedite omnes; de viâ decedite, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 4, 1. § Concede ad dextram, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 12. aliquo, *Id.* ab oculis, *Id.* ex ædibus, *Id.* in loca altiora, *Liv.* 4. (2) Neque nox quoquam concedit die, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 120. (3) = Date hoc, & concedite pudori meo, *Cic.* (4) Magnitudini medicinæ magnitudo doloris concedit, *Id.* (5) Præſtat tamen ingenio alius alium; concedo, *Quint.* 𝔛 Conſules neque concedebant, neque valde repugnabant, *Cic.* Cùm M. Marcellum S. P. Q. R. conceſſiſti, *Id.* (6) Si tibi cui juſtius videtur, iraſci poſſe conceſſerit, *Id.* (7) Ut quandocunque conceſſero, cum laude, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 4, 38. § concedere vitâ, *Id. Ann.* 13, 45. fato, *Plin.* (8) Partem octavam pretii, quo quis emerat, conceſſi, *Id. Ep.* 8, 2. ¶ Concedere in ſententiam alterius, *to come into his meaſures*, Liv. 32, 36. falſum, *to ſuppoſe it to be untrue*, Lucr. alicui artem aliquam, *to allow him the preeminence therein*, Cic Off. 1, 1.

Concēdor, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be permitted, allowed, pardoned*, &c. *Cic.*

Concĕlebro, āre. act. (1) *To celebrate, to ſolemnize, to keep ſolemn*, as a feaſt, banquet, funeral, &c. (2) *To people*, or *ſtock, a country.* (3) *To frequent*, or *reſort to.* (4) *To extoll, ſet forth*, or *make renowned.* (1) § Ludos concelebrare, *Liv.* 1, 2, 32. natalem funus, *Id.* ſpectaculum magno apparatu, *Id.* 1, 9. convivia, *Cic.* de *Pet. Conſ.* 11. (2) Quæ terras frugiferentes concelebras, *Lucr.* 1, 4. ad Venerem. (3) Plateam Hymenæo concelebrare, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 3, 2. (4) Famâ, ac literis, victoriam ejus diei concelebrant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 72.

Concĕlebror, āri. paſſ. *To be ſolemnized*, as a holy day, funeral, &c. Militaribus ſtudiis funus illud concelebratur, *Liv.* 8, 7.

‖ Concēlo, āre. act. *To keep cloſe, to hide, to conceal*, Gell. 11, 9. ⸸ Celo.

Concentio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* concino] *A concert of voices, an accord in muſick, a ſinging in tune, harmony, melody*, Cic. *pro* Sext. 65. ☞ Raro occ.

‖ Concentrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Haveing the ſame centre*, Voc. Aſtronom.

Concentŭrio, āre. [*à* centuriis] *To take the votes in the centuries.* Met. *To call over, to call together, to recollect.* Concenturio in corde ſycophantias, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 159.

Concentus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* concino] (1) *A concert of muſick, a ſinging in tune.* (2) *Agreement*, *accord.* (3) *The chirping,* or *melody, of birds.* (1) Sonorum concentus eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 14. (2) Omnium doctrinarum conſenſus, concentuſque, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 6. (3) Volucres aëra mulcent concentibus, *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, 155.

Conceptăcŭlum, i. n. *A receptacle, a receiver, a hollow thing apt to hold and receive.* Superbia alicubi conceptaculum, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Conceptio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concipio] (1) *The conception of a female; a conceiveing,* or *breeding.* (2) *The wording, writeing,* or *drawing up, of bills,* &c. (3) ‖ *A grammatical ſcheme ſo called.* (1) Chryſippus, & conceptionibus putat conferre multùm, *Plin.* 22, 22. Conceptio mulæ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 22. Terra cæleſtium imbrium conceptionibus inſeminatur, *Vitr. Præf.* 8. Mundus eſt omnium rerum conceptio ſumma, *Id.* 9, 4. (2) In jure conceptio privatorum judiciorum conſtituitur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 19. Conceptio formularum, *Plaut.* JC. (3) Priſc.

‖ Conceptīvæ feriæ. *Moveable feaſts,* as Eaſter, &c. are with us. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 16. ⌘ Feriæ ſtatæ, *ſeu* ſtativæ.

Conceptus, a, um. part. [à concipior] (1) *Conceived, engendered, begoten, bred.* (2) Met. *Cauſed, occaſioned.* (3) *Thought of, conceived, hatched.* (4) Alſo *worded in form,* or *ſet down in writeing.* (1) Tria luſtra puer furto conceptus agebat, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 183. (2) Concepta æſtu peſtis, *Col.* 7, 5. (3) = Juſtitium iſtud conceptum, ac meditatum eſt, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 26. (4) Dixit ſe ſcire illum verbis conceptis pejerâſſe, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 10. Conceptæ feriæ, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. conceptiſſimus, *Petron.* 74. ⌘ Statæ. Conceptiſſimiſque juravit verbis, *Id.* c. 113.

Conceptus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *Conception,* or *the act of conceiveing; breeding.* (2) *The thing conceived, the fœtus in the womb.* ¶ Conceptum facere, *to conceive with young.* (3) ‖ *A conceit, a fancy, a notion, an idea.* (1) = Ex hominum pecudumve conceptu, & ſatu, *Cic. Div.* 1, 42. (2) Conceptus infauſtæ bovis implet parentem, *Sen.* (3) Ap. Phil. ‡ Cogitationes, ſenſa, notiones, *Cicero* vocat. ¶ Flagrante triclinio ex conceptu camini, *By the chimney's takeing fire,* Suet. Vitell. 8. Conceptus aquarum inertium vaſtos, *Great ponds, meers,* or *ſloughs,* Sen. N. Q. 5, 15.

‖ Concerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum. (1) ‖ *To ſift,* or *mix.* (2) *To ſee clearly, to perceive plainly.* (3) *To concern.* (1) Aug. 5. Conf. c. 10. (2) *Ex gloſſis pendet.* Concerno συνθεωρῶ. (3) *Hæc notio planè barbara.*

Concerpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* con & carpo] *To pull in pieces, to rend, to tear.* Tu eas epiſtolas concerpito, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 10, 12. *Conf. Eund. Fam.* 8, 6. & *Liv.* 38, 55.

Concerpor, i, ptus. paſſ. *To be torn in pieces,* Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

Concerptus, a, um. part. *Rent, torn in pieces, pulled in rags,* or *jags.* Concerpta lana, *Plin. Hiſt.* 29, 10, caro recens, *Ibid.* 26.

Concertans, tis. part. *Contending, ſtriveing.* Pluribus de regno concertantibus, *Suet. Aug.* 21.

Concertātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Contention, diſpute, jaring, wrangling.* (2) *A difference,* or *oppoſition.* (1) Studio concertationis modò ait hoc, modò illud, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 30. (2) Concertationes ſententiarum, nullo idem cenſente, *Plin.* 29, 1.

Concertātīvus, a, um. adj. *Contentious, quarrelſome, peaching one another, recriminateing,* Quint. 7, 3.

Concertātor, ōris. m. *A ſtriver with, a rival,* Tac. 14, 29, 3.

Concertātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to pleading in ſuits and trials at law; controverſial.* = Hoc forenſe concertatorium judiciale non tractavit genus, *Cic.* de Thucydide loq. *Cl. Or.* 83.

Concertātus, a, um. part. *Debated,* or *contended for,* Cic. Part. 28.

Concerto, āre. neut. (1) *To ſtrive together, to quarrel, to bicker, to ſquabble, to debate, to chide,* or *brawl.* (2) *To ſtrive for victory, to play a prize.* (1) Concertare cum inimico, confligere cum hoſte, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 10. (2) § Is Hercules, quem concertâſſe cum Apolline de tripode accepimus, *Id.* de *N. D.* 3, 16.

Conceſsātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à conceſſo] *A loitering, leaveing off, ſtoping,* or *ſtaying, by the way,* Col. 11, 1. Haud ſcio an alibi.

Conceſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concedo] *Sufferance, permiſſion; a grant, leave,* or *licence; a conceſſion,* Cic. Attic. 3, 24.

Conceſſio, āre. *To ceaſe,* or *leave off; to be idle,* or *out of employ,* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 9. ☞ R. occ.

Conceſſum, i. n. *A thing granted,* or *permitted; a grant, a conceſſion.* Amare conceſſa, *Ov. Met.* 9, 453. petere, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 798. Conceſſum in conditiones, *Liv.* 2, 33.

Conceſsūrus, a, um. part. *To remove, depart,* &c. *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 7.

Conceſſus, a, um. part. [à concedor] *Granted, given, permitted, lawfull, allowed,* Cic. de Div. 2, 50.

Conceſſu. abl. [*ab inuſ.* conceſſus, m.] *By permiſſion, leave, licence,* or *allowance,* Cic. Fam. 4, 6.

* Concha, æ. f. [à κόγχη, idem] (1) *A ſhell-fiſh with two ſhells, as an oyſter, eſcallop,* &c. (2) *The ſhell of any ſuch fiſh.* (3) *A pearl, a hollow veſſel.* (4) *A large box for ointments.* (5) *A wine pot,* or *veſſel,* either from the form, or matter. (6) *A trumpet,* or *trump marine,* ſuch as Triton uſed; (7) alſo *a little meaſure, containing two ſpoonfulls,* or *ſix drams. A ladle.* (8) *Meton.* Natura muliebris. (1) *De earum generibus conſule* Plin. 9, 33. (2) Purpura Theſſalico concharum tincta colore, *Lucret.* 2, 500. (3) Non auro, non Indis flectere conchis *potui, Prop.* 1, 8, 39. (4) Funde capacibus unguenta de conchis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 22. (5) Cùm bibitur conchâ, *Juv.* 6, 303. (6) Tritona vocat, conchæque ſonaci Inſpirare jubet, *Ov. Met.* 1, 333. (7) Conchæ ferreæ, quibus depletur oleum, *Col.* 12, 50. (8) Cave tu harum conchas ſpernas, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 42. ¶ Concha Cytheriaca, *Mart.* 2, 47. Erycina, *Prop.* 3, 13, 6. *Mother of pearl.* Concha ſalis, *A ſalt ſeller,* Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 14. ⊕ Concha cœrula, *The azure arch of heaven,* Turn. *ex* Varr.

* Conchātus, a, um. adj. *Faſhioned like the ſhell of a fiſh, wide and hollow.* Conchata cauda, *Plin.* 10, 20.

* Conchis, is. f. [à concha] *A bean unſhaled,* or *boiled in the ſhales,* or *cods.* Some take it for a ſort of food made thereof, and ſeaſoned with ſhred leeks, oil, cummin, &c. Mart. 13, 7. & *alibi.* Juv. 3, 293.

* ‖ Conchoīdes, is. m. [κογχοειδὴς Gr.] *Like the ſhell of a fiſh,* Lex. *ex* Vitruv.

* Conchŭla, æ. f. dim. [à concha] *A little ſhell,* Val. Max. 8, 8, 1.

* Conchȳliātus, a, um. adj. *Died with purple; of a purple,* or *violet, colour,* Cic. Phil. 2, 27.

* Conchȳlium, i. n. [κογχύλιον Gr.] (1) *All ſorts of ſhell fiſh, particularly a ſhell fiſh, the liquor whereof makes a purple,* or *violet, colour, called alſo* Murex. (2) Meton. *The purple,* or *violet, colour itſelf.* (3) Alſo *garments of that colour.* (1) Naſcentes implent conchylia lunæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 30. (2) Lanarum conchylia quis in priſtinum candorem revocet? *Senec. Epiſt.* 7. (3) Horum ego non fugiam conchylia? *Juv.* 3, 81.

* Conchȳta, æ. m. [à concha] *He that gathers and takes up ſhell fiſh, an oyſter man, one who fiſhes for the purple fiſh,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

Concīdendus, a, um. part. *To be cut in pieces.* Ex oppido bene magna multitudo ad equitatum concidendum cùm exiſſet, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 4. Leviter ſumma ſcalpello concidendà erit, *Celſ.* 6, 18.

Concĭdens, tis. part. *Falling.* Hujus concidentis viri caſu paſſim audito, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 23.

Concīdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* con & cædo] (1) *To cut in pieces, to hack ſmall, to chop, to mince,* or *haſh.* (2) *To beat,* or *laſh.* (3) *To kill, to ſlay.* (4) Met. *To laſh,* or *jerk; to expoſe,* or *rail at, one; to maim, diſmember,* or *mangle.* (5) *To ruin,* or *utterly deſtroy.* (1) Hæc minutè concidito, *Col.* 12, 22. (2) Solitus virgis plebem Romanam concidere, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 1, 47. (3) Magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 11. (4) Timocratem totis voluminibus conciderit, *Cic.* de *N. D.* 1, 33. (5) Id. Attic. 1, 11.

Concĭdo, ĕre, di. neut. [*ex* con & cado] (1) *To fall down flat.* (2) *To die.* (3) *To be ſlain,* or *killed.* (4) *To fall into decay, to go to ruin.* (5) *To be baffled, to fail.* (6) *To faint, to fail.* (1) Ad terram pondere vaſto Concidit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 448. (2) Capellæ, quamvis opimæ, atque hilares, ſubitò concidunt, *Col.* 7, 7. (3) Hoſtia pro damnis concidat icta meis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 6, 78. (4) Opes Carthaginis conciderunt, *Cic. Verr.* 2. (5) ⌘ Malas cauſas ſemper obtinuit, in optimâ re concidit, *Id.* (6) Si cui ſimul animus cum re concidit, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 18.

Conciens, tis. part. *Stiring up.* Ad arma conciens, *Paterc.* 2, 74.

Concieo, ēre, īvi, ĭtum. act. (1) *To move,* or *ſtir up.* (2) *To raiſe,* or *call together.* (1) Quantas turbas concivi inſciens? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 17. (2) Concient miraculo rei homines, *Liv.* 1, 59.

Concĭliābŭlum, i. n. [à concilio] (1) *A place of aſſembly, a conventicle, a meeting place, a riot.* (2) *A junto, a cabal, an unlawfull aſſembly.* (1) = Nundinas, & conciliabula, obire, *Liv.* 7, 15. (2) = Per conciliabula & cœtus ſeditioſa diſſerebant, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 40.

Concĭliandus, a, um part. *To be procured,* &c. Moribus & formâ Conciliandus amor, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 24.

Concĭlians, tis. part. *Reconcileing, a reconciler.* Conciliantis partes agere, *Ov. Rem.* 524. Conciliante nuptias fratre patruele, *Juſt.* 7, 6.

Concĭliātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Reconcilement, procurement,* or *a gaining of favour; a reconciliation.* (2) *Acquaintance, agreement.* (1) Pecuniam dedit ad conciliationem gratiæ, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 31. (2) = Conciliationem & conſociationem colere, tueri, ſervare debemus, *Id. Offic.* 1, 14.

Concĭliātor, ōris. m. verb. *A reconciler,* or *procurer; a purchaſer.* § Conciliator amicitiæ, *Suet. Aug.* 48. proditionis, *Liv.* 27, 15. nuptiarum, *Nepos Attic.* 12.

Concĭliātrĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à ſeq.] *A little procureſs,* Cic. *pro* Sext. 9.

Concĭliātrix, īcis. f. verb. (1) *She that procures in a good ſenſe, a reconciler.* (2) *A bawd.* (1) Conciliatrix amicitiæ, virtutis opinio eſt, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 11. (2) Ancilla conciliatrix dicebat mihi, *Plaut. Mil.* 5, 1, 17.

Concĭliātūra, æ. f. *A reconcileing,* or *a procureing of favour,* Sen. Epiſt. 97.

Concĭliātūrus, a, um. part. *About to reconcile.* Se illi regna conciliaturum confirmat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 3.

Concĭliātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Joined together.* (2) *Made a friend, favourable.* (3) *Gained to his part.* (4) *Purchaſed, procured, bought.* (1) Plin. 17, 23. (2) Conciliatior judex, *Quint.* 4, 2. (3) *Fœmina* conciliata viro, *Catull.* 66, 130. (4) Fugitive, prodi, malè conciliate, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 2.

Concĭliātu, abl. m. verb. *By compoſition, mixture,* or *packing together,* Lucr. 2, 99. & alibi. *Neſcio an quis alius.*

Concĭlio, āre. act. [à concilium] (1) *To join,* or *knit, together.* (2) *To reconcile,* or *make friends, together.* (3) *To gain,* or *procure, favour; to get one's good will, to make one his friend, to render propitious.* (4) *To unite.* (5) *To get, win,* or *gain.* (6) *To purchaſe,* or *buy.* (7) *To procure as a bawd doth, to pimp for one.* (8) *To recommend.* (1) = Conciliat, & conjungit inter ſe homines ratio & oratio, *Cic. Off.* 1, 16. (2) A tuâ mihi uxore dicam delatum & datum, ut ſe ad eum conciliarem, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 205. conciliat turbam, *Liv.* 3, 44. (3) Judicum animos ſibi conciliare, *Quint.* 4, 1. Tu ſceptra Jovemque Concilias, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 83. (4) Animos conjugum conciliat partus, *Sen. Oct.* 407. (5) Fidem in dicendo conciliat amplificatio, *Cic. Partit.* 5. (6) Auro conciliatur amor, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 278. (7) Exiſtimabatur etiam Servilia filiam ſuam Tertiam conciliare, *Suet. Cæſ.* c. 51. (8) Dictis artes conciliâſſe ſuas, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 11, 42.

Concĭlior, āri. paſſ. *To be joined, procured,* &c. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 51.

Concĭlior, ātus. dep. [*à* con *&* ciliis, *i. e.* pilis] *To full cloth,* or *work felts.* Apud fullonem veſtimentum quum cogitur, conciliari dicitur, *Varr. L. L.* 5.

Concĭlium, i. n. [*à* con *&* calo, *i. e.* voco] (1) *A council,* or *aſſembly of counſelors.* (2) *A company,* or *multitude*; *a herd, crew,* or *pack.* (3) Alſo *an agreement and mixture,* as of the elements; *a coagmentation,* in mixed bodies. (4) *A place of meeting.* (5) Alſo *the white flower of the herb* jaſion. (1) Concilio convocato, de ſummâ rerum deliberare incipit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 30. (2) = Concilia cœtuſque hominum jure ſociati civitates appellantur, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. Concilia ferarum, *Ov. Met.* 10, 144. (3) Materiei concilium, *Lucr.* 1, 518. (4) In uno concilio, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 94. (5) Plin. 22, 22.

Concinnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fiting,* or *makeing fit*; *a prepareing,* or *mixing,* Cato, 106.

Concinnātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A trimer, a dreſſer*; *one that trims a thing,* or *makes it fit for his purpoſe.* (2) ‖ *A forger.* (1) Concinnator capillorum, *Col.* in *præf.* l. 1. (2) ¶ Concinnator cauſarum, *A barreter,* Ulp.

‖ Concinnātōrius, a, um. adj. ¶ Vaſa conninnatoria, *Pertaining to dreſſing,* or *makeing fit,* Dig. *de* pen. legata. *Sed al. leg.* concinatoria, *&* *interp.* coquinaria.

Concinnātus, a, um. part. *Fited, trimed, appareled, accoutred,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 49.

Concinnè, adv. *Handſomely, neatly, finely, prettily,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 19. Concinniùs, comp. leg. apud *Auſon. Grat. Act. p.* 531. *ed. Delph.*

Concinnĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Neatneſs, spruceneſs, compactneſs, quaintneſs.* (2) *The jingling of words.* (1) Verborum concinnitas, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 44. Sententiarum, *Id.* de *Clar. Or.* 95. (2) Concinnitas verborum puerilis, *Id.* de *Clar. Or.* 44.

‖ Concinnĭter, adv. *Prettyly, neatly,* Gell. 18, 2. ⸸ Concinnè.

Concinnĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Elegancy, politeneſs, neatneſs.* = Exordium ſplendoris & feſtivitatis, & concinnitudinis minimùm debet habere, *Cic.* de *Invent.* 1, 18. ☞ Raro occ.

Concinno, āre. act. [*à* concinnus, *Feſt.*] (1) *To make fit, fine,* or *neat.* (2) *To make ready, to order, to fit up.* (3) *To mix,* or *prepare.* (4) *To make.* (1) Concinnare veſtem, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 1, 33. (2) Concinnavi tibi munuſculum, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 16. Auceps concinnat aream, & effundit cibum, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 64. (3) Concinnare vinum, *Plin.* 14, 20. (4) ¶ Me inſanum verbis concinnat ſuis, *Makes me fit for Bedlam,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 69. Concinnare lutum, *To make mortar,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 8. pelles, *To dreſs,* or *curry, leather,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

Concinnor, āri. paſſ. *To be fited,* &c. *Cic.*

Concinnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ex* con *&* cinnus, *i. e.* miſtura, commiſtio, ut ſit aptè commixtus, vel diſpoſitus] (1) *Fine, trim, well faſhioned.* (2) *Compact, elegant, polite.* (3) *Comely, becomeing.* (4) *Genteel, pleaſant, agreeable.* (1) Tectorium concinnum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. (2) = Concinnæ & venuſtæ ſententiæ, *Id.* de *Clar. Or.* 95. Verſus paulò concinnior, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 74. (3) Sat, ædepol, concinnâ facie, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 77. (4) Concinnus amicis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 50. Concinniores, *Cic. Orat.* 6. Concinniora folia, *Plin.* 16, 62.

Concĭno, ĕre, ui, entum. act. [*ex* con *&* cano] (1) *To agree,* or *accord, in one ſong,* or *tune.* (2) *To ſing.* (3) *To ſound,* or *play*; *as inſtruments do.* (4) *To ſing one's praiſe on an inſtrument.* (5) *To foretell,* or *propheſy.* (6) *To agree,* or *conſent.* (1) Ite, concinite in modum, *Catull.* 59, 123. (2) Concinit olor, *Ov. Epiſt.* 7, 2. (3) Concinunt tubæ, *Liv.* 9, 32. Claſſica cornu Concinere, *Luc.* 1, 238. (4) Concines majore poëta plectro Cæſarem, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 33. (5) Omnia non albæ concinuiſtis aves, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 12, 2. (6) 𝔛 Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, verbis diſcrepare, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 7.

Concĭnor, i. paſſ. *To be ſung together,* or *in tune*; *to be ſounded,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 44.

Concio, īre, ītum. act. [*ex* con *&* cio, *i. e.* cieo] (1) *To call together, to aſſemble.* (2) *To raiſe,* or *ſtir, up.* (1) Obſcuram atque humilem conciendo multitudinem, *Liv.* 1, 8. (2) § Iram concire, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 33. aliquem ad arma, *Paterc.* 2, 74. ſeditionem, *Liv.* 4, 48.

Concio, ōnis. f. [*à* conciendo, *i. e.* convocando] (1) *An aſſembly,* or *congregation, of people called together.* (2) Meton. *An harangue, an oration,* or *publick diſcourſe*; *a ſpeech.* (3) ‖ *The pulpit,* or *deſk, where the oratour ſtandeth.* (1) = Concio conventuſque civium, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 50. (2) Legi concionem tuam, nihil eâ ſapientius, *Id. Famil.* 9, 14. (3) Aſcendi in concionem, concurſus populi eſt factus, *Id.* ap. *Gell.* 13, 14. ¶ Concionem habere, *To make a ſpeech,* Id. *pro* Sext. 50.

Conciōnābundus, a, um. adj. *Preaching,* or *makeing an oration,* Liv. 3, 47. & 40, 27.

Conciōnālis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to an aſſembly,* or *an harangueing.* (2) *The deliberative genus in Rhet. is called* Concionale. (1) Concionalis clamor, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 4. ſenex, *Liv.* 3. *ult.* (2) 𝔛 Judiciale & concionale *genus* materiâ varium eſt, *Quint.* 9, 4.

Conciōnans, tis. part. *Makeing a ſpeech,* Plin. Hiſt. 2, 111. & 34, 8.

Conciōnārius, a, um. adj. *Which is often in,* or *cometh to, aſſemblies,* Cic. *ad* Q. fr. 3, 3.

Conciōnātor, ōris. m. *A ſpeech maker,* or *publick ſpeaker*; *a demagogue,* Cic. Cat. 4, 5. *ferè in pejorem partem.*

‖ Conciōnātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to orations,* or *aſſemblies*; *preachers,* or *preaching,* Gell. 1, 11.

Conciōnor, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To make publick orations*; *to harangue,* or *ſpeak to, the people.* (2) *To preach.* (1) Cæſar ad populum concionatus eſt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 7. (2) § De religionibus ſacris & ceremoniis eſt concionatus, *Cic.* de *Har. R.* 5.

Concĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, tum. act. [*ex* con *&* capio] (1) *To conceive a child, to breed.* (2) *To entertain,* or *get a habit.* (3) *To deviſe, plot,* or *contrive.* (4) *To conceive,* or *comprehend.* (5) *To gather, ſum up,* or *reckon.* (6) *To reſolve,* or *determine in the mind.* (1) Concipere ex marito, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 11. (2) Principes non ſolùm vitia concipiunt, ſed etiam infundunt in civitatem, *Id.* de *Legg.* 3, 14. (3) Quodnam concepi tantum ſcelus? *Id.* (4) Rei imaginem mente concipere, *Quint.* (5) Audet tamen Valerius concipere ſummas, *Liv.* 3. (6) Nefas aliquod mente concipere, *Ov. Met.* 10, 352. ¶ Concipere verba juramenti, *To give one an oath, to preſcribe a form of words to which another muſt ſwear*; *to draw up an oath in form,* Liv. 7, 5. Concipere flammam, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 14. ignem, *Lucr.* 6, 880. *To take fire, to be on a light fire.* § Concipere iras, *Ov. Met.* 1, 166. furorem, *Sil.* 5, 182. ſitim, *Ov. Met.* 5, 446. vires, *Plin.* 17, 22. *To grow angry, mad, thirſty, ſtrong*; § inimicitias cum aliquo de re aliquâ, *To bear him a grudge,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 16.

Concĭpior, i, ceptus. paſſ. *To be conceived, contained,* &c. *Cic.* ¶ Voto concipi, *To be wiſhed for,* Paterc. 2, 89.

Concĭpīlo, āre. [*à* con *&* *antiq.* pilo, *quod à* πιλόω, cogo, *pro* compilare, *ut* reciperare *pro* reparare] *To ſeize upon.* ¶ Offatim concipilare, *To tear in pieces,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

Concīsè, adv. *In pieces, briefly, conciſely,* Quint. 2, 21. Conf. Liv. 3, 53. = Minutè, *Idem.*

‖ Concīsōrius, a, um. adj. [*à* concīdo] *Belonging to cûting.* ¶ Ferramentum conciſorium, *A ſmith's tool, wherewith horſes,* or *oxen's, hoofs are pared,* Veget. 1, 56.

Concīsūra, æ. f. *A cuting, choping,* or *hacking,* Sen. Ep. 101.

Concīſus, a, um. part. [*à* concidor] (1) *Cut in pieces, hewed, choped, hacked, battered, bruiſed.* (2) *Killed.* (3) Met. *Broken, humbled.* (4) Adj. *Short, brief.* (1) Ligna ſenex minuit, conciſaque conſtruit arte, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 647. Pulſatus rogat, & pugnis conciſus adorat, *Juv.* 3, 300. (2) Exercitus tribus horis conciſus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 35. (3) Multis judiciis ignominiiſque conciſus, *Id. Philip.* 12, 5. (4) = Anguſtis & conciſis diſputationibus illigari, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 15.

Concĭtāmentum, *An incentive,* or *ſtiring up*; *an emotion,* Sen. *de* Irâ, 3, 9.

Concĭtans, tis. part. *Stiring up,* Liv. 4, 14.

Concĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſtiring, raiſeing,* or *moveing.* (2) *A motion,* or *earneſt contention of the paſſions.* (3) *Mutiny, ſedition.* (1) Modulatione collocationis, & vocis, judicum concitationem petere, *Quint.* 1, 10. (2) Vehementiores animi concitationes, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 1. (3) = Plebis contra patres concitatione & ſeditione nunciatâ, *Id.* de *Clar. Or.* 14.

Concĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A mover,* or *ſtirer up.* = Concitator & ſtimulator ſeditionis, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 5. multitudinis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 21.

Concĭtātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She,* or *it, that moves, provokes,* or *ſtirs up.* Concitatrix vis, *Plin.* 26, 10.

Concĭtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſtir up,* Cic. Div. *in* Verr. 13. Liv. 3, 15. & 4, 58.

Concĭtātus, a, um. part. *&* adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Stired, provoked, moved, encouraged.* (2) *Put on, ſpeeded.* (3) *Violent, vehement, eager.* (1) § Concitatus ardore animus, *Cic. Mur.* 81. (2) Concitatus calcaribus equus, *Liv.* 8, 39. (3) Motus concitatiſſimus, *Quint.* 2, 11. Concitatior curſus, *Liv.* 35, 29. Concitato ſpiritu, *Curt.* 3, 10.

Concĭto, āre. freq. [*à* concieo] (1) *To ſtir up,* or *cauſe.* (2) *To raiſe.* (3) *To trouble,* or *diſturb.* (4) *To prick forward,* as a horſe, *&c.* (1) In morbis, quos bilis concitavit, *Celſ.* 2, 13. (2) Ætoli Romanis concitabant bellum, *Liv.* (3) = Animi perturbantur, & concitantur, *Cic. Orat.* 37. (4) Concitat calcaribus equum, *Liv.* 2, 6. ¶ Concitare feras, *To chaſe,* or *hunt them,* Ov. Faſt. 2, 286. Concitare aciem, *Liv.* 2, 64.

Concĭtor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſtired, raiſed, troubled,* &c. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 47. Concitatur multitudo atrocitate ſceleris, *Liv.* 3, 49.

Concītor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* concieo] *A ſtirer, a cauſer, a diſturber, a mutineer.* Belli concitor, *Tac.* 4, 28, 2.

Concĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* concieor] (1) *Moved, ſtired, raiſed.* (2) *Incited, provoked.* (3) *Haſtened, ſtired.* (1) § Concita æquora ventis, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 38. (2) = Concitus ad rixam, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 5. § irâ, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 589. motu divino, *Ov. Met.* 6, 158. (3) Concitus curſu, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 902.

Concītus, a, um. part. [*à* concior] *Summoned together,* Val. Flacc. 5, 576.

Conciuncŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* concio] *A ſmall aſſembly, a ſhort oration,* Cic. Attic. 2, 16.

Conclāmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A noiſe of many together, a ſhout, a hubbub,* Tac. Ann. 3, 2, 3, *&* Hiſt. 4, 1, 5.

Conclāmans, tis. part. *Crying out together,* Conclamantibus omnibus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 6.

Conclāmātum eſt, imperſ. *It is given up for loſt, there is no more to be ſaid, it is paſt all hope,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56. A form of ſpeech taken from a cuſtom of calling the dead party by his name for eight days ſucceſſively: on the ninth, concludeing him paſt all hopes of recovery, they carried him forth, and buried him.

Conclāmātus, a, um. part. *Dead and buried.* Conclamata nondum corpora jacent, *Luc.* 2, 23.

Conclāmĭto, āre. freq. *To cry aloud,* or *ſhout all about after one, to make many outcries,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 51.

Conclāmo, āre act. (1) *To cry together, to make a ſhout.* (2) *To cry,* or *call upon, with a loud voice.* (3) *To make proclamation.* (1) Univerſi unâ mente atque voce conclamâſtis, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 1. (2) Italiam conclamat Aceſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 523. (3) ¶ Vaſa militari modo conclamare jubet, *He gives orders for marching with bag and baggage,* as in the decamping of an army, *Liv.* 6, 28. Conclamare auctionem, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 94.

Conclāmor, āri. paſſ. *To be cryed out*, or *proclaimed*, Cæſ. B. C. 1, 66.

Conclāve, is. n. [*ex* con *&* clavis] (1) *An inner parlour*, or *chamber*; *a private room, whereinto the ſervants cannot come but with one key*, Feſt. (2) *A dineing room.* (3) ‖ *The conclave, where the cardinals meet to chooſe the pope.* (1) Eſt mihi ultimis conclave in ædibus quoddam retro, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 29. (2) In ſingula conclavia tricenos lectos, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 26. = Triclinium, *Quint.* (3) *Ex uſu hodierno.*

Conclāvium, i. n. *Plaut.* & in gen. pl. conclaviorum, *Vitr.* 6, 5. *A parlour.* Sed *conclave* longè uſitatius.

Conclauſus, a, um. part. *Shut up together, encloſed.* Coarctata & conclauſa ſemina, *Col.* 3, 12.

Conclūdens, tis. part. *Concludeing.* Singula ſtatim argumenta concludens, *Tac. Orat.* 31, 6.

Conclūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* con *&* claudo] (1) *To ſhut up*, or *encloſe*; *to lock up.* (2) *To ſtop.* (3) *To confine*, or *circumſcribe*; *to encompaſs*, or *hem in.* (4) *To comprehend*, or *compriſe.* (5) *To gather*, or *infer.* (6) *To conclude, finiſh, and make an end.* (1) § Me in cellam aliquam cum illâ concludam, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 2, 13. Animum concluſit in corpore Deus, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 3. (2) Val. Flacc. 1, 480. (3) Cingitur ac concluditur portus urbe, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 36. & *Met.* Fortuna in unum concluſit diem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 17. (4) Tametſi verbis interdicti non concluditur, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 35. (5) Deinde concludebas ſummum malum eſſe dolorem, ſummum bonum voluptatem, *Id.* (6) Concludis epiſtolam quandam hoc modo, *Id. Att.* 9, 10.

Conclūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be encloſed, concluded, &c.* *Cic.* Vid. Concludo.

Conclūſè, adv. *Concludeingly, cloſely, roundly, fitly.* = Concluſè, aptéque dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 53.

Conclūſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſhuting up, a ſiege.* (2) *An end, a concluſion.* (3) *A reaſoning, an argument.* (4) *An inference.* (1) Nep. Eumene, 5. & Cæſ. B. C. 2, 22. (2) = In extremâ parte & concluſione muneris, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1. (3) Hæc concluſio quam habeat vim conſidera, *Id. Acad.* 4, 20. (4) Nulla concluſio eſt, aſſumptione non conceſſâ, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2.

Conclūſiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. (1) *A ſophiſm, a captious reaſoning.* (2) *A wreſted ſilly inference.* (1) Sophiſmata aculeata, ſic appellantur fallaces concluſiunculæ, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. (2) Contortulæ & minutæ concluſiunculæ Stoicorum, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 18.

Conclūſūra, æ. f. *The end*, or *extremity, of a thing*, Vitruv. 6, 11.

Conclūſūrus, a, um. part. *About to conclude*, or *ſhut up*, Cic. Verr.

Conclūſus, a, um. part. [*à* concludor] *&* adj. or, comp. (1) *Shut up, encloſed.* (2) *Limited, confined.* (3) *Comprehended, compriſed.* (4) *Concluded, ended.* (1) Concluſa aqua facilè corrumpitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 7. (2) Concluſior locus, *Hyg.* 4, 14. Anguſtia concluſæ orationis, *Cic. Orat.* 5. (3) = Omnia officia domeſtica concluſa & comprehenſa ſunt, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 5 (4) Oratio non concluſa, *Id.* = Facinus crûdelitate perfectum, atque concluſum, *Id. Verr.* 2, 34.

Concoctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* concoquo] *Concoction, digeſtion in the ſtomach*, Plin. 20, 5.

Concoctus, a, um. part. [*à* concoquor] *Sod*, or *boiled with*; *concocted, digeſted*, Lucr. 4, 635. Vid. Concoquo.

Concœnātio, ōnis. f. [*ex* con *&* cœno] *A banqueting*, or *ſuping, together.* Græci convivium tum compotationem, tum concœnationem, vocant, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 13.

Concŏlor, ōris. adj. *Of the ſame colour.* Cum fœtu concolor albo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 82.

Concŏmĭtātus, a, um. adj. *Accompanied, attended*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 10.

Concŏpŭlo, āre. act. *To couple*, or *join, together*, Lucr. 6, 1076.

Concŏquens, tis. part. *Digeſting, ripening*, Plin. 24, 38.

Concŏquo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To boil*, or *ſeethe.* (2) *To concoct, to digeſt.* (3) Met. *To brook, to endure, to ſuffer, to abide.* (1) Medea Peliam concoxit ſenem, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 80. (2) Bene concoquit Charinus, & tamen pallet, *Mart.* 1, 78. (3) = Ut quem ſenatorem concoquere civitas vix poſſet, regem ferret, *Liv.* 4, 15.

Concŏquor, i. paſſ. *To be boiled*, or *digeſted.* Quæ tarda concoquuntur, *Celſ.* 1, 6.

Concordia, æ. f. [*à* concors] *Agreement, peace, concord, harmony.* Parvis dives concordia rebus, *Sil.* ✠ Concordiâ parvæ res creſcunt, diſcordiâ maximæ dilabuntur, *Sall.* = Conjunctio, conſpiratio, pax, *Cic.* *Alſo* a godeſs ſo called, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 637.

† Concordĭtas, ātis. f. *Agreement*, Pacuv. + Concordia.

Concordĭter, ſſimè, ſup. adv. *By one conſent, peaceably.* = Concorditer & amore mutuo *vixit*, *Suet. Tiber.* 7. Quîcum concordiſſimè vixerat, *Cic.* pro *Rab.* 5.

Concordo, āre. n. (1) *To agree, to be at accord.* (2) *To be in tune, to hold together.* (1) Si concordabis cum illâ, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 86. (2) Senſit varios — Concordare modos, *Ov. Met.* 10, 146.

Concorpŏro, āre. act. *To mix*, or *mingle, together*; *to incorporate*, or *embody*, Plin. 27, 12. = Commiſceo, *Cic.*

Concorpŏror, āri. paſſ. *To be joined*, or *mixed, in one body*; *to be embodied*, Plin. 22, 24. = Commiſceor, *Cic.*

Concors, dis. adj. [*ex* con *&* cor per ſync. fact. ex antiq. *concordis*, Priſc.] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Of one mind*, or *will*; *unanimous, peaceable, quiet.* (2) *Equal, alike*, or *of the ſame ſort.* (3) *In tune, tuneable, harmonious.* (1) Moderatus & concors civitatis ſtatus, *Cic.* de *Legg* 3, 12. Multò fiat civitas concordior, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 7. Cum concordiſſimis fratribus, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 2. (2) Nilus aquis concordibus ſe junxit, *Plin.* 5, 9. (3) Sonus concordi ſono, *Ov. Met.* 5, 664.

Concrēdĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Entruſted, delivered to one's charge.* = Cui fama mortui, & fortunæ vivi, commendatæ ſunt atque concreditæ, *Cic* pro *S. Roſc.* 39.

Concrēdo, ĕre, didi, dĭtum. act. (1) *To entruſt, deliver*, or *commit upon truſt*; *to truſt one with a thing.* (2) *To venture*, or *hazard.* (1) § Concredere in cuſtodiam, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 1, 9. = Cui tu & rem & famam tuam commendare & concredere ſolebas, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 20. (2) Concredere gnatum ventis, *Cat.* 62, 213.

† Concrēduo, ĕre, ui. *Id. quod* concredo, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 49.

Concrĕmātūrus, a, um. part. *About to burn*, Liv. 3, 53.

Concrĕmo, āre. act. *To burn together, to ſet on fire.* § Urbem igne concremare, *Liv.* 6, 33.

Concrĕmor, āre, ui, ĭtum. *To make a noiſe, to ruſtle, to rattle, to ring, to creak as a door in opening, to cry ſoftly*, Cic. ¶ Oſtium concrepuit, *The door creaked*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 6. Concrepare digitis, *To make a ſnaping with one's fingers*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51. § Act. cum acc. Temeſæaque concrepat æra, *He maketh them ring*, or *jangle*, Ov. Faſt. 5, 441.

Concreſcentia, æ. f. [*à* ſeq.] *An increaſe, and abounding.* Ex aquarum in corporibus ſubſidentiâ, & concreſcentiâ, *Vitruv.* 8, 3.

Concreſco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum. n. (1) *To grow*, or *be joined, together.* (2) *To congeal, to be frozen* (3) *To clot, to curdle, to thicken*, or *grow thick.* (1) Ut ipſe tener mundi concreverit orbis, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 34. (2) Concreſcunt flumine cruſtæ, *Id. Geor.* 3, 360. (3) Concrevit frigore ſanguis, *Id. Æn.* 12, 905. Concrêſſe; *ſync. pro* concreviſſe, *Ov. Met.* 7, 416.

Concrētio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* concreſco] *A gathering*, or *growing, together*; *the thickening, congealing*, or *waxing hard, of any thing*; *concretion.* Mens ſegregata ex concretione mortali, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 27.

Concrētum, i. n. (1) *A thing grown together*, or *made up of ſeveral ingredients*; *a ſubſtance*, or *ſolid thing.* = Nihil habet concreti, nîl ſolidi, *Cic. N. D.* 1. ‖ *A term of logick.* ✠ Concretum, *the quality conſidered with its ſubject*, as, nigrum, *a black thing.* Abſtractum, *when it is conſidered without*, as, nigror, *blackneſs.*

Concrētus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [*à* concreſco] (1) *Joined together, mixed, compounded, made up.* (2) *Congealed, frozen.* (3) *Cloted.* (4) *Curdled, thickened.* (5) *Groſs, thick.* (6) *Fixed, habitual.* (1) Deus omne quod erat concretum & corporeum ſubſternebat animo, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 8. (2) Concretas pigro frigore ridet aquas, *Mart.* 4, 3. ✠ Gemma vel concreta, vel reſoluta, gelu, *Claud. Epigr.* 7, 8. (3) Concreti ſanguine crines, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 277. (4) Concretum lac, *Id. Geor.* 3, 463. (5) = Craſſus & concretus aër, *Plin.* Concretius æquo Semen, *Lucr.* 4, 1238. Concretiuſque quàm quod ſerum vocatur, *Plin.* 11, 41. (6) Donec ſumma dies concretam exemit labem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 746. interpr. Serv.

Concrētus, ûs. m. *A growing together, &c.* In concretu albicantis ſucci & tabeſcentis, *Plin.* 12, 16. *Ed Hard.* 35.

‖ Concrīmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joint accuſing*, Digeſt.

Concrīmĭnor, ātus ſum. dep. *To blame*, or *accuſe*; *to charge*, or *tax one*; *to rail againſt.* § Concriminari adverſum aliquem, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 87.

‖ Concrŭcio, āre. act. *To torment*, Firm. ſed

Concrŭcior, āri. paſſ. *To be tormented all over*, Lucr. 3, 149.

‖ Concruſtātus, a, um. *Made hard, cruſted over*, Amm. + Cruſtatus.

Concŭbīna, æ. f. *A concubine, a bedfellow, a paramour, a miſs*, Cic. *de* Orat. 40.

Concŭbīnātus, ûs. m. *Whoredom, fornication, concubinage*, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 102. ✠ In concubinatum dare, magìs quàm in matrimonium, *Id. Trin.* 3, 2, 65.

Concŭbīnus, i. m. *He that lieth with one, a catamite*, or *boy abuſed againſt nature*, Catull. 59, 130.

Concŭbĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to lie with*, Cic. *de* Fato 13.

Concŭbĭtus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* concumbo] *A lieing*, or *lodgeing, together*; *a lieing with one another*; *the act of generation*, or *copulation*, Concubitus neque nimis concupiſcendus, neque nimis pertimeſcendus, *Celſ.* 1, 1. Voluptas ſolicitat concubitus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 130.

Concŭbium, i. n. (1) *The ſtill and dead time of night, when people are in bed, and in their firſt ſleep.* (2) ‖ *A lieing together*, or *the lieing with a woman.* (1) Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 44. (2) Gell. 9, 10.

Concŭbius, a, um. adj. ¶ Concubia nox, *When people are in bed, and in their firſt ſleep.* Hannibal concubiâ nocte movit, *Liv.* 25, 9. *Conſ. Tac. Ann.* 1, 39. & *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 27.

Conculcandus, a, um. part. *To be trod*, or *trampled, upon.* = Sin iſtum ſemper illi ipſi domi proterendum eſſe & conculcandum putaverunt, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 22.

Conculcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A trampling*, or *pawing, with the foot*, Plin. 8, 18.

‖ Conculcātus, a, um. part. *Troden under foot*, Firm. *à* conculcor, paſſ. *à*

Conculco, āre. act. [*ex* con *&* calco] (1) *To tread*, or *trample, under foot.* (2) Met. *To lay waſte.* (1) Pedibus virum conculcat equinis, *Ov. Met.* 12, 374. (2) Conculcari miſeram Italiam videbis, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11.

Conculcor, āri. paſſ. *To be trampled on, haraſſed*, or *laid waſte.* *Vid.* Conculco, N°. 2.

Concumbo, ĕre, cŭbui, ĭtum. *To lie together.* § Si peperit, cum viro concubuit, *Cic.* § At Venus invenit puero concumbere furtim, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 35. ☞ Non inveni, ut neque *concubitus*, niſi in rebus venereis.

Concŭpio, ĕre, īvi, ĭtum. *To covet*, or *deſire, earneſtly*; *to long*, or *luſt.* Sicut tu ſemper ſummè concupîſti, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 21. ☞ *Vix inven. in temporibus thematis, pro quibus eſt in uſu* concupiſco.

Concŭpiſcendus, a, um. part. *To be deſired.* Honos non nimis concupiſcendus, *Cic. Fam.* 15. 6. Bona fama principi concupiſcenda eſt, *Plin. Pan.* 55. Cùm tantò ſibi plura in hoſte concupiſcenda ſint, *Juſt.* 2, 3. *Vid.* Concubitus.

Concŭpiſcens, tis. part. *Deſireing, coveting.* Omnes provincias concupiſcens, *Paterc.* 2, 18. Nihil alienum concupiſcentibus, *Juſt.* 2, 2.

‖ Concŭpiſcentia, æ. f. [*à* concupiſco] *An eager,* or *earneſt, deſire*; *a coveting, as well of good things, as evil*; *concupiſcence, luſt,* Freq. *ap.* Ecc. ‡ Appetitus, libido. ☞ *Leg. hæc vox ap. Curt.* 6, 8, 19. *Sed ut locus ſanus ſit verentur docti.*

‖ Concŭpiſcĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That which deſires earneſtly,* Eccleſ. & philoſ. condonandum.

Concŭpiſco, ĕre, īvi, ītum. act. *To covet,* or *deſire*; *to luſt after.* Quid concupiſcas, tu videris; quod concupiveris, certè habetis, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 12. 𝔛 Quamvis iſta non appetat, tam gratè tamen excipit quaſi concupiverit, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 2.

Concŭpiſcor, i. paſſ. *To be deſired,* Plin. 11, 6. *&* Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.

‖ Concŭpītor, ōris. m. verb. *A deſirer,* Firm. ‡ Qui concupiſcit.

Concŭpītus, a, um. part. [*à* concupiſcor] *Coveted, longed for, luſted after.* Adipiſci aliquid concupitum, *Cic. Tuſc. Q.* 4, 6.

‖ Concūrātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* ſeq.] *A fellow guardian,* or *truſtee,* Ulp.

Concūro, āre. act. *To take care of,* or *look to, ſeveral things together.* Hæc concuret coquus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 23.

Concurrens, tis. part. *Runing together, meeting,* &c. *flowing together.* Undarum in ſe concurrentium tanta pugna eſt, *Juſt.* 4, 1. Concurrentes cautes, *Ov. Am.* 2, 11, 3. *Vid.* Concurro.

Concurrĭtur, imperſ. *It is run.* ¶ Ad arma concurritur, *They run together,* Cæſ. B. G. 7, 4. Concurritur, abſol. *They give the ſhock,* or *charge,* Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 7.

Concurro, ĕre, ri, ſum. neut. (1) *To run with others, to run together, to come about one.* (2) *To gather,* or *flow, together.* (3) *To be,* or *be placed, together.* (4) *To run at,* or *againſt, one another*; *to fall foul of one another, as ſhips do.* (5) *To give the ſhock,* or *charge.* (6) Met. *To grapple,* or *ſtrive, with.* (7) *To concur, to come, to meet,* or *join, together.* (8) *To agree, to be equal and alike.* (1) Tota Italia concurrit, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2. (2) Si in ſtomachum bilioſa concurrunt, *Celſ.* 2, 12 (3) *Cum nobis* non dicitur, ſed *nobiſcum,* ne obſcœnius concurrerent literæ, *Cic. Orat.* 45. (4) *Credas* montes concurrere montibus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 692. (5) Audet viris concurrere virgo, *Id. Æn.* 1, 497. (6) Juvenem imparibus video concurrere fatis, *Id. Æn.* 12, 149. (7) Concurrunt multæ opiniones, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 3. (8) Si accidiſſet, ut non concurrerent nomina, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3.

Concurſans, tis. part. *Meeting,* or *going together.* Ipſe pedibus circum milites concurſans, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 81. *Conf. Plin.* 37, 9.

Concurſātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A runing of people together, a rout and diſturbance.* (2) *An earneſt contention.* (3) *A medley,* or *confuſion.* (1) Puerorum concurſatio nocturna, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 6. (2) = Concurſatio & contentio, *Id. Fam.* 1, 1, (3) Exagitatæ mentis concurſatio, *Sen. Ep.* 3.

Concurſātor, ōris. m. verb. *A runer to and fro*; *a ſkirmiſher,* or *pickeerer,* Liv. 27, 18. & 31, 35.

‖ Concurſātōrius, a, um. adj. *Runing together.* ¶ Concurſatoriæ pugnæ, *Skirmiſhes,* or *conflicts, of parties as they meet,* Amm. 16, 14. ‡ Concurſans.

Concurſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A runing,* or *meeting, together.* Fortuitarum rerum concurſio, *Cic. Top.* 19. Vocalium concurſio, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 12.

Concurſo, āre. freq. [*à* concurro] *To run in a huddle up and down,* or *hither and thither*; *to pickeer.* Concurſare circum tabernas, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 8. 𝔛 Concurſare, coire, & diſſultare viciſſim, *Lucr.* 3, 396.

Concurſūrus, a, um. part. *About to come together,* or *engage.* Exiſtimans antè concurſuros, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 58.

Concurſus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* concurro] (1) *A runing of people to a place, a reſort.* (2) *An encounter,* or *engagement.* (3) Met. *A happening,* or *comeing, together,* or *at once.* (1) Concurſus eſt ad me factus, *Cic. Brut.* 3. (2) Barbarorum uno concurſu maximam vim proſtravit, *Nep.* in *Cim.* 2. (3) Calamitatum concurſu labefactata cogitatio, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13.

† Concurvo, āre. act. *To bow,* or *bend, a thing,* Macrob. *ex* Laber. Sat. 2, 7. ‡ Curvo, flecto.

‖ Concuſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſhakeing, a jumbling.* (2) Alſo *a combination againſt the innocent.* (1) Vaſa ſine concuſſione portare, *Col.* 9, 14. (2) ¶ Crimen concuſſionis, *When an officer by threats, or pretences of authority, extorts any thing from the people,* Ap. JCC.

Concuſſo, āre. *To ſhake often,* or *much*; *to joggle,* Lucr. 2, 215. & 3, 396. Sed in opt. edit. reperitur *concurſant, concurſare.*

Concuſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Shaken.* (2) Met. *Moved, troubled, diſquieted, diſturbed.* (1) Concuſſa quercus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 81. (2) Æneas caſu concuſſus acerbo, *Id. Æn.* 5, 700.

Concuſſu, m. abl. *By ſhakeing,* or *ſtiring,* Lucr. 6, 546.

Concŭtiendus, a, um. part. *To be ſhaken.* Concutiendumque corpus eſt multâ geſtatione, *Celſ.* 3, 21.

Concŭtiens, tis. part. *Shakeing, rouzeing,* Plin. 18, 35.

Concŭtio, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. act. [*ex* con *&* quatio] (1) *To ſhake,* or *jog*; *to ſtir.* (2) *To ſhake,* or *brandiſh.* (3) *To make to tremble,* or *ſhake.* (4) *To pelt.* (5) ‖ *To ſtrike the cloth thick with the ſlay in weaveing.* (6) ‖ Met. *By force,* or *terrour, to extort money from people.* (7) *To terrify, to trouble and diſorder, to vex and diſquiet.* (1) Concutere multâ geſtatione corpus, *Celſ.* 3, 21. (2) Tela concutere, *Ov. Met.* 12, 79. (3) Qui templa cœli ſumma ſonitu concutit, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 42. (4) Hyems concutit plebem grandine, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 6, 24. (5) Apud JCC. (6) Apud JCC. (7) Quaſcunque libet nunc concute mentes, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 476. Fortuna luctu concutit urbem, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 594.

Concŭtior, i. paſſ. *To be ſhaken,* &c. *Lucr.* 6, 357.

• Condălium, i. n. [*à* κόνδυλ☉ digiti articulus] *A kind of ring which ſervants wore, a thimble,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

‖ Condĕcens, part. *Meet, convenient.* In loco condecenti, *Amm.*

‖ Condĕcenter, adv. *Becomeingly, ſeemingly, handſomely, properly,* Gell. 16, 12. *ubi al.* conducenter.

Condĕcentia, æ. f. *Becomeingneſs, ſeemlyneſs, fitneſs,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 52.

Condĕcet [*quaſi à* condeceo] *It well becometh, it beſeemeth, it is meet,* or *fit.* Vide an ornatus hic me ſatìs condecet, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 1, 24. Capies quod te condecet, *Id. Amph.* 2, 2, 90. Meretricem eſſe ſimilem ſentis condecet, *Id. Truc.* 2, 1, 16.

Condĕcŏrātus, a, um. *Adorned, gracefull, handſome,* Varr. L. L. 4.

‖ Condĕcŏre, adv. *Very handſomely,* or *gracefully,* Gell. 14, 4. ‡ Decorè.

Condĕcŏro, āre. act. [*ex* con *&* decoro] *To grace, to honour,* or *credit*; *to embelliſh, to adorn, to ſet forth, to deck.* Poteſtas condecorandi ludos, *Terent. Hec. prol.* 37. Digna loca picturis condecoravit, ap. *Plin.* 35, 10.

Condēliqueſco, ĕre, ui. *To melt together, to incorporate,* Cato 23.

‖ Condemnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Condemnation,* Ulp. 𝔛 *A* abſolutionis, *C* condemnationis litera, *Aſcon.* in *Div. Verr.*

Condemnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A condemner, an accuſer,* or *impleader.* Claudiæ condemnator, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 66.

Condemnātūrus, a, um. part. *About to condemn.* Conſularem virum capitis condemnaturus, *Suet. Dom.* 11.

Condemnātus, a, um. part. *Condemned.* ¶ Injuriarum condemnatus, *Caſt in an action of treſpaſs.* § Scelerum condemnati, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

Condemno, āre. act. [*ex* con *&* damno] (1) *To accuſe.* (2) *To cauſe to be condemned,* or *caſt in judgment.* (3) *To condemn as a judge.* (1) § Condemnabo eodem ego te crimine, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. (2) § Apud judicem hunc argenti condemnabo, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 1, 50. (3) Sorte judex in reum ductus cupidè condemnavit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 12. § 𝔛 Hunc hominem Veneri abſolvit, ſibi condemnat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 8. § De aleâ condemnare, *Id. Phil.* 2, 23.

Condemnor, āri. paſſ. *To be accuſed, convicted,* &c. Condemnari ſponſionis, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 31.

Condens, part. *Hideing, covering.* Nubila non ſperat tenebris condendia cœlum, *Claud. Nil.* 2.

Condendus, a, um. part. *To be built.* In reliquam ſpem condendæ urbis accendit, *Juſt.* 13, 7.

Condenſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thickening,* or *hardening.* Condenſatio, συνάφεια, Vet. Gloſſ.

Condenſeo, ēre. *To make thick, to condenſe.* Quia ſe condenſeat aër, *Lucr.* 1, 302.

‖ Condenſĭtas, ātis. f. *Thickneſs,* or *cloſeneſs,* Recent. ‡ Denſitas.

Condenſo, āre. act. (1) *To make thick, to condenſe.* (2) *To gather,* or *flock, together.* (1) Hæc bene unà condenſato, quàm maximè utì lutum fiat, *Cato* 40. (2) Condenſant ſe in unum locum oves, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3.

Condenſor, āri. paſſ. *To be thickened,* or *preſſed together.* Caſeus ponderibus condenſatur, *Col.* 7, 9.

Condenſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Thick.* (2) *Cloſe together.* (1) Condenſum corpus, *Lucr.* 6, 101. (2) Condenſa acies, *Liv.* 26, 5.

Condepſo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. act. *To mingle,* or *knead together,* Poſtea farinæ libras duas conſpergito, condepſitoque, *Cato* 67.

Condīco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To appoint, order,* or *agree upon a thing*; *to declare.* (2) *To undertake, to promiſe.* (3) *To claim in a legal way.* (1) = Sic conſtituunt, ſic condicunt, *Tac. de Germ.* 11, 3. (2) Cùm hanc operam condicerem, non eras in hoc albo, *Plin.* in *præf.* (3) Quarum rerum, litium, cauſarum condixit pater patratus P. R. Quiritium patri patrato priſcorum Latinorum, *Form. Vet. Juris ex Liv.* 1, 32. ¶ Condicere inducias, *To agree upon a truce,* Juſt. 3. *ad* Fin. alicui cœnam, *To promiſe one to come and ſup with him,* Suet. Tib. 42. *&* *abſol.* condicere, *ut,* Cùm mihi condixiſſet, cœnavit apud me, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

‖ Condictio, ōnis. f. verb. *An appointment of an action to a certain and ſet day.* Alſo *an action perſonal to recover what we demand,* Ap. JCC. 𝔛 *Vendicatio,* actio in rem; *condictio,* in perſonam, *Ulp.*

‖ Condictītius, a, um. adj. ¶ Ad condictionem pertinens, *Belonging to one's claim,* or *demand,* Ulp.

‖ Condictum, i. n. *An accord,* or *agreement,* Feſt. ‡ Pactum.

Condictus, a, um. part. *Mutually appointed, promiſed.* Status condictus cum hoſte dies, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 5. ¶ Subita condictaque cœnula, *A ſhort ſupper, ſuch as a man bids himſelf to, and therefore takes ſuch as he finds,* Suet. Claud. 21.

Condignè, adv. *Worthyly, ſuitably, as becomes one,* Plaut. Cap. 1, 1, 39. *&* Bacch. 3, 2, 8. Condignè & condecorè, *Gell.* 14, 4.

Condignus, a, um. adj. *Worthy, ſuitable, befiting, like.* Condignum donum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 39. Dum condignam te ſectaris ſimiam, *Id. Mil.* 2, 6, 25.

Condīmentārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſauce,* or, *ſeaſoning*; *ſerveing for pickle.* Satureia dicta in condimentario genere, *Plin. Hiſt.* 19, 50. juxta Hard.

Condīmentārius, i. m. *A ſalter, an oilman,* Plin. 19, 8.

Condīmentum, i. n. *Sauce, ſeaſoning, pickle, a haut-*

a haut-goût. Cibi condimentum eſt fames, potionis ſitis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 28.

Condio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To ſeaſon meat; to powder,* or *corn it; to pickle.* (2) *To preſerve,* as in conſerves, *&c.* (3) *To embalm the dead.* (4) Met. *To ſweeten, to reliſh.* (1) Non ego item cœnam condio, ut alii coqui, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 21. (2) Herbas omnes ita condiunt, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. (3) Mortuos cerâ circumlitos condiunt Perſæ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 45. (4) Hilaritate triſtitiam temporum condire, *Id. Att.* 1, 2, 9.

Condior, īri. paſſ. *To be ſeaſoned,* &c. Oratio, in quâ aſperitas contentionis oratoris ipſius humanitate conditur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 53.

Condiſcens, tis. part. *Learning,* Plin. 21, 5.

Condiſcĭpŭla, æ. f. *A ſhe ſchool-fellow,* Mart. 10, 31.

Condiſcĭpŭlātus, ûs. m. *Fellowſhip at ſchool,* or *in learning,* Juſt. 12, 6.

Condiſcĭpŭlus, i. m. *A ſchool-fellow,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 18.

Condiſco, ĕre, dĭdĭci. act. *To learn, to learn in company with others,* Cic. *pro* Planc. 5.

Condiſcor, i. paſſ. *To be learned.* Ubi à teneris crimen condiſcitur annis, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 25.

Condĭtāneus, a, um. adj. *That may be ſeaſoned and pickled,* or *be kept and laid up.* Varr. R. R. 1, 23.

Condĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* condio] *A powdering,* or *ſeaſoning.* Ciborum conditio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 58. Jus magis jucundum fit conditione, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22.

Condĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* condo] cujus tamen ſecunda ſyllaba eſt anceps, *vid.* notionem 2 & ult. (1) *A makeing,* or *creation; a frame,* or *make.* (2) Met. *Any ſtate,* or *diſpoſition, of a thing, time,* or *place.* (3) ‖ *A creature.* (4) *An order, rank,* or *degree.* (5) *A way, manner,* or *courſe; a condition,* or *caſe.* (6) *A boarding,* or *laying up.* (7) *A bargain, an agreement,* or *an article,* or *clauſe, of it.* (8) *Particularly a treaty of marriage.* (9) *Affinity, a match.* (10) *Unlawfull love.* (11) *Power, authority, liberty.* (12) *A choice, election.* (13) *An invitation to ſupper.* (1) Tali conditione naſci, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 16. Conditi ſumus bonâ conditione, *Sen.* (2) O quàm dura premit miſeros conditio vitæ, *Corn. Gall.* Legum, judiciorum, temporum, conditio impendet, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 18. Loci conditio, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 5, 16. regionis, *Col.* 11, 12. (3) Dei conditio eſt thus & merum, *Tert.* (4) Infimi generis conditio atque fortuna, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* Homo bonæ conditionis, *Id. Fam.* 5, 10. (5) Vitæ conditionem aliquam ſequi, *Id.* Meliore conditione eſt ſenex quàm adoleſcens, *Id.* Afflictiore conditione eſſe quàm cæteri, *Id.* (6) Cultus, & conditiones, frugum, *Id.* (7) = Ab aliquâ hominum conditione & pactione, *Id.* in *Topic.* (8) Tu conditionem hanc accipe, atque eam deſponde mihi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 60. Conventa conditio dicebatur, cùm primus ſermo de nuptiis & earum conditione habebatur, *Faſt.* ☞ *Hinc etiam formula repudii:* Conditione tuâ non utor. (9) Multis ac diu, etiam ex equeſtri ordine circumſpectis conditionibus Tiberium privignum ſuum legit, *Suet. Aug.* 63. (10) Cic. *pro* Cœl. 15. *v.* & Suet. Aug. 69. (11) Conditio eſt liberorum populorum poſſe ſuffragiis vel dare, vel detrahere, quod velit, cuique, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 4. (12) Duæ conditiones, utrùm tu accipias, vid. *Plaut.* (13) Cœnabis mecum; Conditio eſt melior, ſi tibi nulla, veni, *Mart.* 11, 53. ☞ Conditio, *Conjunctio, familiaritas.* Quare iſta conditio, judices, reſpiciatur, nec Catilinæ familiaritatis crimen hæreat, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 14. Ubi interpres Gallus in uſum Delph. per vocem *conditio* intelligit *objectionem.*

‖ Condĭtiōnālis, e. adj. *Conditional, that hath a condition joined with it.* Martian. 𝔛 Abſolutus, ſimplex, purus, *ap. JCC.*

‖ Condĭtiōnālĭter, adv. *Conditionally; with,* or *upon, condition.* † Sub conditione, *Cic.*

Condĭtītius, a, um. adj. [*à* condito] *Powdered, kept,* or *laid up.* Tribus menſibus acceptant columbæ condititia cibaria, *Col.* 8, 8.

Condĭtīvum, i. n. *A grave, a vault to bury in,* Sen. Ep. 60.

Condĭtīvus, a, um. adj. [*vel à* condo, *vel à* condio] (1) *That is,* or *may be, preſerved, and kept in ſtore, for uſe.* (2) *That may be laid up, and preſerved,* as fruits. (1) *Sues* conditivis cibis ſuſtinendæ ſunt, ne immaturis herbis citetur alvus, *Col.* 7, 9. (2) Varr. *de* R. R. l. 1, 59. princ.

Condĭtor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* condo] (1) *A maker, a builder, a founder.* (2) *The firſt inventor,* or *beginer.* (3) *A compiler,* or *writer.* (1) Orbis & imperii conditor Romulus, *Flor.* princ. (2) Conditor Peripateticæ ſectæ Ariſtoteles, *Col.* 9, 3. princ. (3) Hiſtoriæ conditor, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 416. Romani juris, *Liv.* 3, 58.

Condĭtōrium, i. n. [*à* condo] (1) *A place to lay up,* or *hide things, in.* (2) *A ſepulchre,* or *vault to bury in; a coffin, an arſenal, an armoury.* (1) Quint. Decl. 8. (2) In conditorium proſecuta eſt defunctum, *Petron.* c. 111. *Conf. Suet. Aug.* 18.

‖ Condĭtrix, īcis. f. *She that makes, builds,* or *founds,* Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 4. † Quæ condit.

Condĭtum, i. n. *ſc.* vinum, *Hippocras.* Aët. ¶ Conditum roſatum, *Wine made of Roſes,* &c. *Pallad. Feb.* 32.

Condĭtūra, æ. f. [*à* condio] (1) *Sauce, ſeaſoning.* (2) *Pickle.* (1) Sen. *de* Irâ, 3, 15. (2) Col. 12, 46, 1.

Condĭtūra, æ. f. [*à* condo] *A building,* or *frameing,* Petr. 38, 6.

Condĭtus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [*à* condior] *Seaſoned, powdered,* or *corned; well reliſhed, pickled, tempered, mixed, made ſavoury,* or *pleaſant; embalmed.* Jus malè conditum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 96. Faciunt cibaria conditiora, aucupium & venatio, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 16. Niſi id quod dicitur fit voce, vultu, motuque conditius, *Id. Brut. Met.* Benè coctus & conditus ſermo, *Id. Att.* 13, *extr.*

Condĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* condo] (1) *Laid up, hiden, ſhut up,* or *encloſed.* (2) *Built.* (3) Met. *Made, compoſed.* (4) *Buried.* (5) Alſo *ſtale, long kept, rank.* (1) Pocula condita ſerva, *Virg. Ecl.* 3. (2) Homerus fuit ante Romam conditam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 1. (3) Condi *à* verſu carmina, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 50. (4) In eo ſepulchro Numam conditum accepimus, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 2, 22. (5) 𝔛 Conditum oleum *pro* viride appoſitum, *Suet. in Cæſ.* 53.

Condĭtus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* condio] *A ſeaſoning, a preſerveing of grapes, a pickling of olives,* &c. Olivas conditui legere licet, *Col.* 3, ult.

Condo, ĕre, dĭdi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* con & do] (1) *To lay up, to hoard, to ſtow.* (2) *To put up.* (3) *To put into.* (4) *To hide,* or *keep cloſe.* (5) *To bury.* (6) *To make,* or *build.* (7) *To rebuild entirely.* (8) *To cloſe,* or *ſhut.* (9) Met. *To inſtitute, make,* or *ordain.* (10) *To make,* or *compoſe; to write.* (1) 𝔛 Nemo fructus condit, niſi ut promat, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 62. (2) Condo in crumenam, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 1, 9. (3) In furnum calidum condito, *Id. Caſ.* 2, 5, 1. (4) Notâ conduntur in alvo, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 401. (5) Oſſa parentis Condidimus terrâ, *Id. Æn.* 5, 48. (6) Romam condidère Trojani, *Cic.* (7) Corinthum, quæ antea fuerat Ephyre, condidit, *Paterc.* 1, 3. *Vid.* Voſſ. ad loc. (8) Ut lumina condas, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 113. (9) Jura condere, *Id. Rem. Am.* 465. fata, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 36. jusjurandum, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 3, 18. (10) § Carmen condere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4. hiſtoriam, *Plin.* triſtia bella, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 7.

Condor, i. paſſ. *To be hid,* or *laid up,* &c. *Virg. Æn.* 11, 187. Genus urbis ex integro conderetur, *Juſt.* 18, 3.

Condŏcĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, actum. [*à* con, doceo, & facio] *To teach, to inſtruct, to acquaint,* or *inform,* Cic. Tuſc. 5, 31.

Condŏcĕfactus, a, um. part. *Taught, inſtructed.* ¶ Domita & condocefacta animalia, *Tamed, and taught to do as we would have them,* Cic. N. D. 2, 64.

Condĕceo, ēre, ui, ctum. act. *To teach, to inſtruct,* Hirt. B. Afr. 5.

Condoctus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Taught,* or *inſtructed, together,* Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2. & Ibid. 4.

‖ Condŏlentia, æ. f. *Malæ notæ vocab. A ſympathy,* or *fellow-feeling of another's ſorrow; condolence.* Puri ſermonis amator, aut συμπάθεια, aut *ſocietas ægritudinis* cum Cic. diceret.

Condŏleo, ēre. *To ache, to be much in pain.* Si pes condoluit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 22. Hinc *to condole;* ſed aliâ notione. ☞ *Vix leg. niſi in præter.* Condoluit tentatum frigore corpus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 80. Mihi de vento miſeræ condoluit caput, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 8, 2.

Condŏleſco, ĕre. Incept. *To grieve, to be in pain.* Cùm naturâ hominem & condoleſcere & concupiſcere dicerent, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 10.

‖ Condōlo, āre. *To make ſmooth.* Lex. *ex* Apul. † Dedolo.

‖ Condŏmo, āre. *To tame, to overcome,* or *ſubdue,* Prud. Cath. 7, 98. † Edomo.

Condōnandus, a, um. part. *To be forgiven,* Cic. Off. 2, 22.

Condōnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giveing away, an expoſeing.* Poſſeſſionum contra omnium inſtituta addictio & condonatio, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 4.

Condōnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Given, granted.* (2) *Forgiven, pardoned.* (1) *Vid.* Condono. = Datus eſt tibi ille; condonatus ille, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 31. (2) Id judicium Attilio condonatum putabatur, *Id.*

Condōno, āre. act. (1) *To give willingly and freely, to beſtow upon one.* (2) *To forgive, pardon, and acquit.* (3) ‖ *To omit,* or *paſs by.* (1) 𝔛 Sed ego illam non condonavi, ſed ſic utendam dedi, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 94. (2) § Præterita ſe Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 20. *h. e.* gratiâ Divitiaci fratris. Condonarent filium, *Liv.* 3, 12. (3) Habeo alia multa, quæ nunc condonabitur, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 17. *ubi al.* condonabuntur.

Condormio īre, īvi, ītum. *To ſleep with others, to fall aſleep together,* Plaut. Moſt. 2, 2, 55.

Condormiſco, ĕre. *To fall aſleep; to get,* or *take, a nap,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81. & Mil. 3, 2, 13.

* Condrilla, æ. f. *vel* Condrillon, i. n. [χονδρίλλη Gr.] *An herb in the ſtalk and flower like wild endive,* Plin. 22, 22.

* Condris, *ſive potiùs* Chondris, is. f. [*à* Gr. χονδρὶς] *The herb called falſe dittany,* Plin. 25, 8.

Condūcendus, a, um. part. *To be conducted,* or *hired.* Qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 1.

Condūcens, tis. part. *Conducting, hireing.* Cùm juberet prædici conducentibus, *Paterc.* 1, 13.

Condūcĭbĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Profitable, expedient, available.* (2) ‖ Alſo *that may be hired.* (1) Conſilium conducibile, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 71. Utrum fuit conducibilius, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 24. (2) Cal. ſed gratis.

Condūcit, in tertiâ perſonâ, & infin. *It is profitable, advantageous, expedient,* or *available; it makes much for.* § Id conducit agricolæ, *Col.* § Quæ ad ventris victum conducunt, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 3, 6. Ut ea ſcriberem ad te, quæ & ſaluti tuæ conducere arbitrarer, &c. *Cic. Ep.* 4, 7.

Condūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To conduct,* or *bring along with him.* (2) *To aſſemble.* (3) *To hire,* or *bargain for.* (4) *To undertake to do a thing at a price, to take a piece of work by the great.* (1) Conducere fidicinam domum, *Plaut.* (2) Virgines unum in locum conduxerunt, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 3. Conducere cohortes, *Tac.* 4, 2, 1. (3) § Conducere coquos, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 1. navem, *Id. Rud. prol.* 57. domum, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 3. (4) Redemptor columnam conduxit faciendam, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 21.

Condūcor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be led,* or *brought, together.* (2) *To be hired.* (1) Tac. Ann. 2, 52. (2) § Non conduci poſſum vitâ uxoris annuâ, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 36.

Conductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A hiring, routing,*

ing, or takeing by leaſe; a takeing to do at a price. (2) Alſo *a collection,* or *inference; a deduction,* or *corollary.* (1) Qu colonus habuit conductum de Cæſenniâ fundum, cùm idem ex eâdem conductione fuerit in fundo, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 32. (2) Id. *de* Inv. 1, 40.

Conductĭtius, a, um. adj. *That is,* or *may be, hired,* or *taken to hire.* = Mercenariæ, & conductitiæ operæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 17. Conductitia fidicina, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 3, 8.

Conductor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that takes,* or *hires; a tenant who rents a houſe,* or *land.* (2) Alſo *an undertaker of work for hire.* (1) Cic. *ad* Q. frat. 3, 17. (2) Cato 14, 2.

Conductum, i. n. *A thing hired,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. & Petron. 9, 4.

Conductus, a, um. part. (1) *Hired,* or *taken to hire.* (2) *Taken up at uſe.* (3) *Brought together.* (1) Coctum ego conductus ſum, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 3, 9. (2) Conductis coëmens opſonia nummis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 9. (3) Auxilia in unum conducta apud ad Melitenem, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 26. ¶ Operæ conductæ, *Hired ſervants,* Cic. *pro* Sext. 16. ‖ Teſtes conducti, *Knights of the poſt,* Ov. Am. 1, 10, 37.

Conduplĭcans, tis. part. *Doubling,* Plaut. Pſeud. 5, 1, 18.

Conduplĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A doubling, a duplicate.* (2) Alſo *a figure, when one,* or *more words are repeated over again.* (1) = Quid hoc eſt conduplicationis? quæ hæc eſt congeminatio? *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 18. (2) Ad Herenn, 4, 28.

‖ Conduplĭcātus, a, um. part. *Doubled,* Digeſt.

Conduplico, āre. act. *To double, to pay one double, to give one twice as much.* Quod bene promeritus es conduplicavit, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 31. § Patrimonia conduplicare, *Juv.* 14, 229.

Conduplĭcor, āri. paſſ. *To be doubled.* Tenebræ conduplicantur, *Cic. Div.* 1, 14.

Condurdon, i. n. *An herb which was wore about the neck in ſcrophulous caſes; an herb, which in July, bears a red flower,* Plin. 26, 5.

Condūro, āre. act. *To harden greatly,* Lucr. 6, 968.

Condus, i. m. *A butler, a yeoman of the larder, a ſteward,* or *ſtore-keeper.* ✠ Condus promus ſum, procurator peni, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 14.

* Condȳlōma, ătis. n. [κονδύλωμα, Gr.] *A ſwelling in the fundament proceeding from an inflammation,* Plin. 21, 20.

* Condȳlus, i. m. [κόνδυλος] (1) *A knuckle, a joint in the knee, ancle, elbow,* &c. (2) ‖ Alſo *a ring,* or *thimble.* (1) Mart. (2) Feſt. ¶ Complicatis in condylos digitis, *Clutch-fiſted,* Lex. ex Mart.

‖ Confābrĭcor, ātus ſum. dep. *To forge,* or *make; to deviſe,* or *contrive.* Odioſè confabricatus, commolituſque eſt originem vocabuli, *Gell.* 3. extr. ⸸ Fabricor.

‖ Confābŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A talking,* or *prateing together; a telling of ſtories,* Firm. ⸸ Colloquium, collocutio.

† Confābŭlo, āre. act. *To tell ſtories.* Hanc confabulant fabulam, *Lex.* ex *Plaut.*

Confābŭlor, ātus ſum. dep. *To tell tales, to talk,* or *chat, together,* Plaut. Ciſt. 4, 2, 77.

Confarreātio, ōnis. f. *A ſolemnizeing of a marriage, a ceremony uſed at marriage, at which a bride cake is eaten together,* Plin. 18, 3. ✠ Diffarreatio, *Id.*

‖ Confarreātūrus, a, um. part. *About to marry with ſuch a bride-cake.* Talis mulieris publicitus matrimonium confarreaturus, *Apul. Met.* 10.

Confarreātus, a, um. part. [q. à confarreor] *Marryed with a bride-cake eaten together.* ¶ Parentes confarreati, *Lawfully coupled in wedlock.* Vid. Tac. Ann. 4, 16.

Confarreo, āvi, ātum. *To marry with a bride-cake eaten together.* Omiſſa confarreandi aſſuetudine, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 16, 2.

Confātālis, e. adj. *Of the ſame fate,* or *deſtiny,* Cic. *de* Fato, 13.

Confectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à conficio] *A makeing up; a diſpatching,* or *ending, of any buſineſs.* ¶ Confectio annalium, *The makeing,* or *writeing, of a chronicle,* Cic. belli, *The diſpatching,* or *makeing an end, of it,* Id. Att. 14, 1. eſcarum, *The chewing of meat,* Id. N. D. 2, 54.

Confector, ōris. verb. [à conficio] (1) *A diſpatcher, ender, finiſher.* (2) *A conſumer, waſter,* or *deſtroyer.* (1) Negotiorum confector, *Cic.* (2) = Ignis confector, & conſumptor omnium, *Id. N. D.* 2, 15. ¶ Confector ferarum, *One who fought with wild beaſts in the amphitheatre,* Suet. Aug. 43. & Ner. 12.

Confectūra, æ. f. *The makeing,* or *doing, of any thing,* Col. 9, 14.

Confectus, a, um. part. (1) *Diſpatched, finiſhed.* (2) *Obtained, won.* (3) *Spent, waſted, worn out.* (4) *Deſtroyed, ruined, ſpoiled.* (5) *Killed, murdered.* (6) *Chewed, digeſted.* (1) ✠ Suſcepta, & confecta bella, *Cic. Off.* 1, 23. (2) Victoria confecta, *Id. Phil.* 14, 1. (3) Confecta annis ætas, *Col.* 1, 8. (4) Civitas ab aliquo confecta, *Cic.* (5) Nati cruentâ cæde confecti jacent, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1160. (6) = Cibus confectus coactuſque, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

Conferbeo, ēre, ui. (1) *To grow very hot.* (2) *To grow together,* or *knit, as broken bones do.* (1) Mea cùm conferbuit ira, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 71. (2) Solent adverſa inter ſe oſſa conferbere, *Celſ.* 8, 10.

Confercio, īre, ſi, tum. act. [*ex* con & farcio] (1) *To ſtuff,* or *fill; to ram,* or *cram, in.* (2) *To drive thick and cloſe.* (1) Myrrham in folles conferciunt, *Plin.* 12, 15. (2) Lucr. 6, 157.

Confĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be compared,* &c. *Cic. Off.* 1, 22.

Confĕrens, tis. part. *Bringing,* or *geting, together.* Conferens arma, *Paterc.* 2, 114. Omnibus cupidè ad præſidium ſalutis ſuæ conferentibus, *Juſt.* 16, 3.

Confĕro, tŭli, ferre, collatum. [à con & fero] (1) *To bring, carry, put, ſet,* or *lay, together.* (2) *To advantage,* or *avail; to do good* (3) *To confer, diſcourſe,* or *talk, together.* (4) *To contribute,* or *give; to beſtow.* (5) *To collate, compare,* or *vie with.* (6) *To lay out, beſtow,* or *employ.* (7) *To lay, impute, attribute,* or *caſt upon.* (8) ¶ Conferre ſe, *To go, to betake himſelf to.* (9) *To defer,* or *put off.* (10) *To join.* (11) *To bend,* or *apply.* (12) *To refer to,* or *be judged by, another.* (13) *To compoſe,* or *digeſt.* (1) Horreum, quo conferatur ruſticum inſtrumentum, *Varr.* 1, 6. (2) Comœdia ad eloquentiam confert, *Quint.* 1, 8. (3) Coràm brevi tempore conferre, quæ volumus, licebit, *Cic. Att.* 2, 25. Conferunt capita, *Liv.* 2, 45. (4) = Nos dabimus, nos conferemus noſtro ſumptu, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 2, 39. (5) Non illi quiſquam bello ſe conferet heros, *Catull.* (6) Cùm ſtudia, & officia in me contuliſſet, *Cic.* (7) Verùm ne pòſt conferas culpam in me, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 96. (8) Cùm ſe contuliſſet Rhodum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 56. Conferre ſe in fugam, *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 8. (9) Quæ omnia in Martium menſem ſunt collata, *Id.* (10) Noviſſima primis conferam, *Id.* (11) Omnia mea ſtudia in iſtum unum conferam, *Id.* (12) Id omne ad tuum arbitrium conferemus, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9. (13) De cultu hortorum in carmen conferemus, *Col.* 9, 16. ¶ Conferre pedem, *To ſet foot to foot, to come to the point,* Cic. *pro* Planc. 19. manum; ferrum, *to fight,* Id. capita, *to conſult,* Id. ſigna, *to engage in battle,* Liv. rationes, *to caſt account,* or *reckon with one,* Cic. Att. 5, 21, caſtra caſtris, *to pitch their camps over againſt one another,* Id. *de* Div. 2, 55.

Confĕror, ri, collātus. paſſ. *To be carried,* &c. *Col.* ¶ Verba ſi ad rem conferantur, *If words come to deeds,* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 4.

‖ Confertè, adv. *Cloſe,* or *in a heap,* Lex. *ex* Mart. *ſed uſitatiùs*

Confertim, adv. *In a heap,* or *crowd; cloſe, pell mell, in great numbers.* Acriùs & confertim magìs utrinque pugnabant, *Liv.* 21, 8.

Confertus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [à confercio, *i. e.* condenſo] *Full, cramed in, thick and cloſe together.* ¶ § Confertum agmen, *A cloſe body of men,* Virg. Geor. 3, 369. § Conferti cibo, *Cramed with meat,* or *as cloſe as they can cram,* Cic. In confertiſſimos hoſtes incurrit, *He ruſheth into the thickeſt of them,* Sall. B. Cat. 60, 8. = Vita plena & conferta voluptatibus, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 10. Hoſtes in ſiniſtris confertiores ſteterunt, *Liv.* 9, 27. ✠ Ut nunquam conferti, ſed rari, magniſque intervallis, præliarentur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 17.

Conferva, æ. f. *An herb called,* Sponge of the river, *good to cure broken bones,* Plin. 27, 9.

Conſervĕfăcio, ĕre. act. *To make hot,* Lucr. 6, 352.

Conſerveo, ēre, bui. neut. (1) *To be very hot, to boil up.* (2) Alſo *to knit and grow together again, as broken bones do.* (1) Mea cùm conferbuit ira, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 71. (2) Confervent oſſa mota aut ſoluta, *Celſ.* 8, 10.

Conferveſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow ſcalding,* or *boiling, hot; to ſeethe.* Verſando conferveſcit, *Vitruv.* 5, 3.

Confeſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confiteor] *A confeſſion,* or *acknowledgement,* Cic, Div. 1, 17.

‖ Confeſsōrius, a, um. adj. *Confeſſory, belonging to confeſſion.* ¶ Actio confeſſoria, *An action upon one's own confeſſion,* Digeſt. ✠ Negatoria, *Id.*

Confeſſus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *That confeſſeth,* or *acknowledgeth.* (2) Paſſ. *Manifeſt, not to be denied, that which every man grants; confeſſed,* or *profeſſed, notorious.* (1) Confeſſus amorem, *Ov. Met.* 14, 703. *Conf. Paterc.* 2, 85. (2) = Confeſſa res, & manifeſta, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 58. ✠ Confeſſa, & non dubia ſigna, *Col.* 2, 2. ¶ Ex confeſſo, *Quint.* 3, 5. In confeſſo, *Plin.* 6, 33. *Confeſſedly, by every one's own confeſſion.*

Confeſtim, adv. [competenti feſtinatione, *Soſip.*] *Forthwith, by and by, out of hand, immediately, continually, all along.* = Sine ullâ morâ, & confeſtim, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 12. ✠ Quæ negotium confeſtim, aut ex intervallo conſequuntur, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 28.

Confībŭla, æ. f. *A claſp,* or *tack; a wooden pin,* or *thing, made to clench,* or *claſp, two pieces together; one of the implements about an oil,* or *wine preſs, to keep cloſe the great timbers,* Cato, c. 12.

Confĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be made done, procured, killed.* Quæ quidem res ad conficiendum negotium maximè fuit opportuna, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 15.

Confĭciens, tis. part. & adj. iſſimus, ſup. *That cauſeth, maketh,* or *procureth; effective, efficient.* Cauſæ conficientes *cædem quæ* efficientes, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 26. ¶ Conficientiſſima literarum civitas, *That keeps a diligent regiſter,* or *book, of all that is done,* Cic. *pro* L. Flacc. 19.

Confĭcio, ĕre, fēci, ectum. act. [*ex* con & facio] (1) *To diſpatch, to finiſh,* or *make an end of.* (2) *To bring to paſs,* or *accompliſh.* (3) *To kill,* or *ſlay.* (4) *To do, to perform, to manage a buſineſs.* (5) *To wear out.* Met. *to vex,* or *weary.* (6) *To chew meat.* (7) *To conſume, to ſpend, to waſte.* (8) *To concoct,* or *digeſt.* (9) *To paſs over* time, *or* place. (10) *To get,* or *procure.* (11) *To make evident,* or *prove.* (12) *To bargain with.* (13) *In ſenſu obſcœno.* (1) Expectandum dum totum bellum conficiam, *Vatin. Ciceroni Fam.* 5, 10. Vid. *Liv. præf. op.* (2) Conficiam faciliùs ego, quod volo, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 55. Athenienſes in Peloponneſios ſexto & vigeſimo anno bellum gerentes confeciſſe apparet, *C. Nep. Lyſand.* 1. (3) Duodecim propugnatores totidem ſagittarum confecit ictibus, *Suet. Veſp.* 5. (4) Non naturâ modò, ſed exercitatione conficitur, *Cic.* (5) = Vetuſtas omnia conficit, & conſumit, *Id.* pro *Marcell.* 4. Me conficit ſolicitudo, *Id.* (6) Nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent, *Liv.* (7) Cùm ſuam rem non minùs ſtrenuè, quàm poſtea publicam, confeciſſet, *Cic.* = Comedo, perdo, *Id.* ¶ Conficere argentum, *to ſpend,* or *conſume,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 11. *to get,* or *raiſe, it,* Ibid. 1, 1, 4. (8) Plin. 11, 37. (9) Propè centum confecit annos, *Cic. Orat.* 52. Immenſum ſpatiis confecimus æquor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 541. (10) Permagna pecunia ex eâ re confici poteſt, *Cic.* V. & *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 4. (11) Aut id ſolùm quod conficitur, inferatur, *Cic.* (12) Tu cum Appelle Chio confice de columnis, *Id. Attic.* 12, 19. (13) Suet. *in* Ner. 29.

Confĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be diſpatched, troubled, ſpent, waſted away,* &c. *Cic.* imperſ. ¶ Ex quo conficitur, *From whence we may gather,* or *conclude,* Cic. *in* Rull. 2, 49. *V.* Conficio.

Confictio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confingo] *A feigning, forgeing,* or *counterfeiting,* Cic. *pro* Roſc. 13.

Confictus, a, um. part. *Feigned, counterfeited,* Ter. And. 3, 3, 26.

‖ Confĭdējuſſor, ōris. m. *A pledge,* or *ſurety, with another,* Ulp.

Confīdens, tis. adj. ex part. ior, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) In a good ſenſe; *confident, haveing an aſſurance, conſcious of nothing that is evil.* (2) Alſo *grave, ſteady, firm.* (3) In a bad ſenſe, in which it is more frequently taken; *fool hardy, dareing, raſh, preſumptuous.* (4) *Shameleſs, impudent.* (1) Decet innocentem ſervum atque innoxium confidentem eſſe, *Plaut. Cap.* 3, 5, 7. (2) = Senex confidens, catus, *Ter. And.* 5, 2, 14. (3) Homo confidens, qui illum diî omnes perduint, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 73. (4) Juvenum confidentiſſime, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 445. Nihil hoc confidentius, qui, quæ vides, ea pernegat, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2.

Confidenter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) In a good ſenſe; *confidently, boldly, without fear, with aſſurance.* (2) In a bad ſenſe, wherein it is more frequently uſed; *ſhamefully, impudently.* (1) Dicam confidentiùs de ſtudiis ejus honeſtis, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 19. (2) Confidentiſſimè reſpendere, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 5. At, ut confidenter mihi contrà aſtitit! *Plaut. Cap.* 3, 5, 6.

Confīdentia, æ. f. (1) *Confidence, courage.* (2) *Preſumption, boldneſs, fool hardineſs.* (3) *Hardineſs.* (1) Confidentia & vox defuit, quò minùs in foro diceret, *Cic.* (2) = Alia cauſa, confidentiæ & temeritatis tuæ, *Id. Phil.* 2, 40. (3) Scapularum confidentiâ virtute ulmorum, freti, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 2, 3.

† Confīdentĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *A bold ſpeaker,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 164.

Confīdo, ĕre, fīdi, fīſus ſum. (1) *To truſt,* or *put his truſt in; to confide; to rely,* or *depend, upon; to put confidence in.* (2) *To be confident,* or *well aſſured.* (3) *To truſt, expect,* or *hope.* (1) § Niſi veſtræ virtuti confiderem, *Cic.* 𝔛 De facie metuit, vitæ confidit, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 173. § Affinitate alicujus confidere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 83. § de ſalute, *Id. B. C.* 2, 5. § In aliquo, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 19. *Conf. Liv.* 2, 45. (2) Quem te & opto eſſe, & confido futurum, *Cic.* (3) Afflictis meliùs confidere rebus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 456. ☞ Dicitur de inſtanti, præterito, & conſequente, tempore.

Confīgo, ĕre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To ſtick,* or *thruſt, into a thing; to nail,* or *faſten, together.* (2) *To ſhoot one.* (3) Met. *To fix earneſtly.* (1) Configere tabulas aculeis, *Col.* 7, 3. (2) filios ſuos ſagittis, *Cic. Ac.* 4, 28. (3) ut — cogitationes reipubl. ſalute configeret, *Id. Phil.* 14, 5.

‖ Confĭgūrātè, adv. *In a like faſhion,* Lex. *ex* Apul.

‖ Confĭgūrātus, a, um. part. *Faſhioned,* Lact. 7, 4.

Confĭgūro, āre. act. *To faſhion, to form,* or *make alike,* Col. 4, 20.

‖ Confĭgūror, āri. paſſ. *To be likened,* or *faſhioned alike,* Firm.

‖ Confīnālis, e. adj. *Bordering upon another,* Firm. ‡ Confinis, *Cic.*

‖ Confindo, ĕre, fīdi, fiſſum. *To rive,* or *cleave.* Cujus auct. pendet à

Confindor, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be cleft.* Confinditur ære Pontus, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 173.

Confīne, is. n. *A place adjoining,* or *nigh, to.* Ad pupillæ confine, *Val. Arg.* 6, 374.

Confingo, ĕre, nxi, ictum. act. (1) *To form,* or *make.* (2) Met. *To feign, pretend, forge,* or *invent; to ſhape,* or *faſhion.* (1) Apes favos confingunt, & ceras, *Plin.* 11, 5. (2) Qui fuerit pater, quæ mater, quî cognata tibi ſit, omnia hæc confingam, *Id. Phorm.* 1, 2, 80. = Confingere & comminiſci aliquid, *Ad Herenn.*

Confingor, i. paſſ. *To be formed,* &c. Nec unde confingantur, invenitur, *Plin. Hiſt.* 10, 47.

Confīnia, um. pl. n. *i. e.* loca. ¶ In confinibus, *The confines, marches, frontiers,* Sen. *de* Irâ, 1, 8.

Confīnis, e. adj. (1) *Next to, adjoining, bordering, bounding, abuting,* or *lieing very near to.* (2) *Joined to.* (3) Met. *Like, of the ſame ſort.* (1) Confinis ager, *Liv.* 4, 49. (2) § Quà collo confine caput, *Ov. Met.* 1, 718. (3) Ei confine eſt quod dicitur per ſuſpicionem, *Quint.* 6, 4. Genus confine ejus generis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 11. 𝔛 Vicini, *Whoſe grounds are parted by walls;* Confines, *only by line.*

Confīnis, is. m. ſubſt. *A neighbourer,* or *borderer,* Mart. 2, 32.

‖ Confīnītas, ātis. f. *Nearneſs, neighbourhood,* Tert. ‡ Vicinitas.

‖ Confīnītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bordering on,* Firm. pro

Confīnium, i. n. (1) *The marches, frontier, limit,* or *bound; the confine.* (2) § Alſo *nearneſs of place, likeneſs.* (3) Meton. *A neighbour.* (1) Confinia Syriæ, *Plin. Hiſt.* 5, 12. (2) Confinium artis, & falſi, *Tac.* 4, 58, 3. = Ergo confinium illis eſt aëris terminus, initiumque ætheris, *Plin. Hiſt.* 2, 7. *Harduin.* (3) = Vicinitatibus & confiniis æquus & facilis, *Cic. Off.* 2, 18. ¶ Confinia lucis & noctis, *Twilight,* Ov. Met. 4, 400.

Confīo, ĕri. (1) *To be made.* (2) *Brought to paſs.* (1) Stercus quod ex pecudĭbus confit, *Col.* (2) Hoc confit quod volo, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 23.

Confirmandus, a, um. part. *To confirm,* or *be confirmed.* Ad quam confirmandam, *Juſt.* 18, 2. *Conf. Celſ.* 2, 11.

Confirmans, tis. part. *Confirming, encourageing.* Per epiſtolas ſe invicem confirmantes, *Juſt.* 15, 3.

Confirmātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Encouragement.* (2) *Conſolation.* (3) *A confirmation,* or *aſſurance.* (4) *A ſcheme in Rhetorick, a makeing good a proof.* (1) Gallos hortabatur perfugæ confirmatio, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 18. (2) Neque enim confirmatione noſtræ egebat virtus tua, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 3. (3) Ad confirmationem perpetuæ libertatis, *Id.* (4) *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 24.

Confirmātor, ōris. m. verb. *A confirmer.* ¶ Confirmator pecuniæ, *An aſſurer,* or *inſurer, who engages for it.* = Sequeſter & confirmator pecuniæ deſiderabatur, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 36.

Confirmātūrus, a, um. part. *About to confirm.* Confirmaturus vires ſuas, *Paterc.* 2, 44.

Confirmātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Confirmed, made ſtrong, fortified.* (2) *Conſtant, reſolute, firm.* (3) *Sure, certain.* (1) Corpus confirmatum, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 3. Confirmatiorem efficere exercitum, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 84. (2) = Certus & confirmatus animus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 24. (3) In quibus erat confirmatius idem illud, *Id. Att.* 12, 15.

† Confirmītas, ātis. f. *Sturdyneſs, ſtoutneſs of reſolution.* = Audaciam, confidentiam, confirmitatem, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 34. ‡ Firmitas, *Cic.*

Confirmo, āre. act. (1) *To confirm, ſtrengthen,* or *fortify.* (2) *To encourage,* or *hearten.* (3) *To recover from ſickneſs.* (4) *To get ſtrength, to be reſtored to its former ſtrength.* (5) *To make good, to aſcertain.* (6) *To comfort.* (7) *To avow, to affirm,* or *ſay boldly.* (1) Confirmare aliquid rationibus & argumentis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 9. ſuffragiis, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 18. Mithridates jam ſuam manum confirmaverat, *Id.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 9. (2) = Erige te, & confirma, ſi qua ſubeunda dimicatio erit, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 3. (3) Cùm te confirmâris, ad nos venias, *Id. Fam.* 16, 13. (4) Quieſcendum donec membrum confirmetur, *Celſ.* 8, 10. (5) 𝔛 Noſtra confirmare argumentis, deinde contraria refutare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 19. (6) Milites conſolatur & confirmat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 50. (7) Cùm hoc non modò mihi confirmâſſet, ſed etiam perſuaſiſſet, *Cic. Att.* 16, 5. Promiſi & propè confirmavi te non expectâſſe, *Id. Fam.* 12, 7. ☞ *Confirmare* plùs eſt quàm *promittere,* minùs autem quàm *perſuadere.*

Confirmor, āri. paſſ. *To be confirmed, ſtrengthened,* &c. *Cic.* ¶ Confirmatur cicatricula, *The wound is perfectly cloſed up,* Celſ. 2, 10.

‖ Confiſcārius, i. m. *A promoter,* Ulp.

Confiſcātio, ōnis. *A forfeiting,* or *confiſcation.* Socii, vivique regis confiſcationem mandaverit, *Flor.* 3, 9.

Confiſcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid up in the treaſury.* (2) *Seized on, confiſcated, forfeited to the exchequer.* (1) = Pecuniam repræſentari juſſit, nam & confiſcatam ſemper, repoſitamque habuerat, *Suet. Aug.* 101. (2) Antiochus Comagenus H S millies confiſcatus, *Id. Cal.* 16.

‖ Confiſco, āre. act. [in fiſcum, *i. e.* principis ærarium, redigere] *To ſeize as forfeit to the treaſury, to confiſcate.* Nititur auct. ſeq.

Confiſcor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be laid up in the publick treaſury.* (2) Alſo *to be confiſcated,* i. e. *arreſted,* or *ſeized, for the prince's uſe.* It is uſed in reference both to eſtates and perſons. (1) Vid. Confiſcatus, N°. 1. (2) Confiſcabantur alieniſſimæ hæreditates, *Suet. Dom.* 12. ¶ Duos equites Romanos confiſcari juſſit, *Id. Cal.* 41. *their eſtates.*

Confīſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confido] *An affiance,* or *aſſurance,* Cic. Tuſc. 4, 37. *fingique ab ipſo videtur, nec obtinuiſſe.* = Fidentia. *Quod tamen ipſum quoquè ex eâdem fabricâ cudi putarem, ad vim philoſophicæ notionis feliciùs exprimendam.*

Confīſus, a, um. part. *Truſting, relying,* or *depending, upon.* § Confiſus benevolentiæ, *Curt.* 4, 10. § cauſæ, *Cic.* § amari, *Tib.* 1, 9, 45.

Confītens, tis. part. *Confeſſing, acknowledging,* Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 7. *&c.* à

Confīteor, ēri, eſſus ſum. dep. [à con & fateor] (1) *To acknowledge, to grant, to confeſs,* or *own.* (2) *To declare, to profeſs,* or *ſhow.* (1) Deos eſſe confitendum eſt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17. Confeſſus eſt adulterium, *Id.* in *Sall.* 15. (2) Conſulatûs candidatum ſe confiteri, *Id.* ¶ Ut de me confitear, *To ſpeak freely,* or *the truth, of myſelf,* Id.

Confixus, a, um. part. [à configor] (1) *Pricked, thruſt,* or *ſhot, through; pierced, ſtuck.* (2) Met. *Caſt, condemned.* (1) Confixum ferrea texit Telorum ſeges, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 45. (2) Meminerant ejus ſententiis confixum Antonium, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 7. Senatuſconſultis confixus, *Id.* de *Har. R.* 5.

‖ Conflacceo, ēre. *To wither,* or *faint; to allay,* Firm. ‡ Flacceo.

‖ Conflacceſco, ĕre, *vel ut* C. conflaceſco, *To be allayed,* or *weakened,* Gell. 2, 30. ‡ Flacceſco, *Cic.*

‖ Conflāgĭtātor, ōris. m. *An earneſt ſuiter,* Lex. *ex* Apul. ‡ Flagitator, *Cic.*

‖ Conflāgĭto, āre. *To demand with a general cry,* Plin. vulgò tribuitur, ſed q.

Conflāgrātus, a, um. part. *Burned, ſet on fire,* or *conſumed with fire,* Ad Herenn. 4, 8.

Conflāgro, āre. *To burn; to be on fire, to be ſet on fire.* Conflagrare flammis, *Liv.* 30. 7. Met. ¶ Conflagrare invidiâ, *To be greatly envied,* or *much hated,* Cic. Verr. 3.

Conflans, tis. part. *Blowing,* Plin. 35, 11.

‖ Conflātĭle, is. n. *Any thing wrought in the fire by blowing.* ¶ Simulacrum conflatum. *A molten image,* Deut. 9, 12. ‡ Fuſile.

‖ Conflātĭlis, e. adj. *Caſt,* or *molten,* Prud. Per. 10, 295. ‡ Conflatus.

Conflātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The melting,* or *caſting, of metal,* Sen. Nat. Q. 3, 29.

‖ Conflātor, ōris. m. *A founder,* or *melter, of metals,* Jun. ‡ Qui conflat.

‖ Conflātōrium. i. n. *A forge, where metals are caſt,* Gloſſ. ‡ Fabrica, fabrile.

Conflātūra, æ. f. *The way of melting,* or *caſting, of metal.* Auri conflatura, *Plin.* 7, 56.

Conflātus, a, um. part. (1) *Blown together.* (2) *Melted down, caſt.* (3) Met. *Forged, contrived,* or *raiſed.* (4) *Made up, compoſed.* (5) *Levied, raiſed, occaſioned.* (1) Tempeſtas conflata ventis, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 524. (2) *A ſign. verbi.* Falces conflantur in enſem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 508. (3) = Unde hoc totum ductum & conflatum mendacium eſt, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 16. Conflata Romæ conjuratio, *Suet. Ner.* 36. (4) Monſtrum ex diverſis naturæ ſtudiis cupiditatibuſque conflatum, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 5. (5) Exercitus clandeſtino ſcelere conflatus, *Id.* pro *Sullâ* 11. Conflata egeſtas rei familiaris, *Flor.* 4, 1. Mors conflata inſidiis, *Paterc.* 2, 4.

‖ Conflexĭlis, e. adj. *Pliant*, or *eaſy to be turned*, Firm. ⸸ Flexilis.

† Conflexuōſè, adv. *Winding*, or *with many bendings*, Pacuv. ⸸ Flexuoſè.

† Conflexūra, æ. f. *A bending*, or *turning*, R. ex Accio. ⸸ Flexus, *Cic.*

Conflexus, a, um. part. *Bowed*, or *bended*, Plin. 2, 44. ⸸ flexus *uſitatiùs*.

‖ Conflictātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fighting, engageing, bickering*, or *combating*, Gell. 15, 18. ⸸ Conflictus, *Cic.*

Conflictātus, a, um. part. *Struggling*, or *grappling, with.* § Conflictatus autem eſt cum adverſâ fortunâ, *Nep. Pelop.* 5. variis morbis, *Suet. Claud.* 2. ☞ Paſſ. imprimis dici vult *Litt.* ego ne paſſivè quidem dici puto.

Conflictio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* confligo] (1) *A craſhing, claſhing*, or *daſhing, of one againſt another.* (2) Met. *A conflict, combat, ſkirmiſh*, or *bickering.* (1) Sonus eſt duorum inter ſe corporum conflictio, *Quint.* 3, 6. (2) = Primus ille ſtatus, & quaſi conflictio cum adverſario, *Cic. Partit. Or.* 29.

Conflicto, āre. freq. [*à* confligo] (1) *To ſtruggle, to encounter, to ſtrive.* (2) Met. *To trouble, to peſter, and vex.* (1) Uſus venit ut conflictares malo, *Ter. Phorm* 3, 2, 20. (2) Plura per ſcelera remp. conflictaviſſet, *Tac.* 6, 48, 4.

Conflictor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To ſtruggle, to have to do with.* (2) *To be freted, plagued*, or *troubled.* (1) Conflictari, & dimicare cum aliquo, *Cic.* de *Har. R.* 19. ſuperſtitione, *Id.* de *Legg.* 1, 11. moleſtiis, *Id. Fam.* 6, 13. (2) Qui cum ingeniis conflictatur hujuſmodi, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 66. i. e. *atteritur*, Donato interprete; an ita, necne, doctorum eſto judicium. § Conflictari capitis doloribus, *Celſ.* 2, 7. morbo, *Plin.* 29, 3. fortunâ duriore, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. ſiti, *Celſ.* 3, 7. eâdem ſuperſtitione, *Id.* de *Legg.* 1, 11. gravi annonâ, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 24.

Conflictus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* confligo] (1) *The daſhing*, or *ſtrikeing, of one thing againſt another.* (2) *A joſtling together, a conteſt.* (1) Lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (2) Impulſu ſcutorum, & conflictu corporum, *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 15.

† Conflīgātio, ōnis. f. *A ruſhing together.* Pacuv. ⸸ Conflictus, *Cic.*

† Conflīgo, āre. act. *To contend*, or *fight*, Pacuv. *pro*

Conflīgo, ĕre, xi, tum. act. [*ex* con *&* *antiq.* fligo] (1) *To contend*, or *ſtrive.* (2) *To encounter*, or *ſkirmiſh*; *to bicker, to conteſt.* (3) *To try it out at law.* (4) Met. *To debate*, or *diſpute.* (5) *To be contrary to*, or *contradict, one another.* (1) Venti confligunt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 416. (2) § Confligere manu cum hoſte, *Cic. Off.* 1, 23. (3) Potuiſti leviore actione confligere, *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 3. (4) Confligere ratione, *Id.* (5) § = Confligunt inter ſe leges, & colliduntur, *Quint.* 7, 3.

Conflīgor, i. paſſ. *Unde* confligitur, *They fight*, or *ſtrive*, Claud. *in* Eutr. 2, 358.

Conflo, āre. act. [*à* con *&* flo] (1) *To blow*, or *blow together.* (2) *To melt metal, to forge, found*, or *caſt.* (3) *To forge*, or *make.* (4) *To get, procure, raiſe, cauſe*, or *work.* (5) *To contrive*, or *deviſe.* (6) *To make up*, or *compoſe.* (1) Ventus conflat tempeſtates, *Stat.* (2) Inſum ſolitus conflare tonantem, *Juv.* 13, 153. (3) Falces conflantur in enſem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 508. *Met.* Conflare mendacium, *Cic.* (4) Sanguine civili rem conflant, *Luc.* 3, 74. Judicia domi conflabant, *Liv.* 3, 36. (5) Scelerum pactiones ſocietateſque conflavit, *Cic.* (6) = Unde conflatur & efficitur honeſtum, *Id.* ¶ Æs alienum conflare, *To run in debt*, Sall. B. C. 14. Conflare bellum, *To raiſe war*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. crimen, *to procure an impeachment*, Id. Verr. 2, 29. Conflare alicui invidiam, *To draw envy upon him, to make him hated*, Id. Cat. 1, 10. negotium, *To cauſe him trouble*, Id. Verr. 2, 54. ☞ Sed hæc ad quartam notionem pertinent.

Conflor, āri. paſſ. *To be melted, forged, &c.* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 508.

Confluens, tis. part. *Flowing*, or *runing, together*, Cic. *Vid.* Confluo.

Confluens, tis. m. *A place where two rivers run together*, Plin. 3, 26. *&* 6, 26. Conf. Liv. 44, 31.

‖ Confluentia, æ. f. *An abundance of humours faling into any part of the body, a confluence*, Macrob. Sat. 7, 4. ⸸ Confluxio.

‖ Conflūmĭneus, a, um. adj. *Bordering on a river*, Lex. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Fluvio conterminus.

Confluo, ĕre, xi, xum. neut. (1) *To flow together out of divers places.* (2) *To reſort, come*, or *apply themſelves, in great numbers.* (1) Ad caput amnibus omnis confluit *humor*, Lucr. 6, 636. limus in imum, *Id.* 5, 458. (2) Qui ſuperſunt de Hirtii exercitu confluunt ad Brutum, *Cic. Fam.* 20, 33. Plures ad ea ſtudia confluunt, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 2.

‖ Confluxio, ōnis. f. *A flowing together*, Liv. *ap.* Litt. ſed q.

Confŏdio, ĕre, di, ſſum. act. (1) *To dig.* (2) *To ſtab.* (1) Hortum confodere juſſi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 66. (2) ¶ Jugulum confodiam, *I will cut his throat*, Luc. 3, 738. aliquem ſpiculis, *Liv.* 3, 70.

Confŏdior, i. paſſ. (1) *To be diged*, or *delved.* (2) *To be ſtabed.* (1) Confodiatur minutè terra, *Cato.* (2) Ut rex vulneribus confoderetur, *Liv* 24, 7. Atque ita Julius Cæſar tribus & viginti plagis confoſſus eſt, *Suet. Jul.* 82.

† Confœdātio, ōnis. f. *A defileing*, Pacuv. † Contaminatio.

‖ Confœdĕro, āre. act. *To conſent*, or *agree, together*, Eccl. ⸸ Fœdus facere, *Cic.* ferire, *Id.* icere, *Id.* ſancire, *Id.* pangere, jungere, *Virg.* inire, *Ov.*

Confŏre, *To be.* ¶ Et ſpero confore, *I hope it will be brought about*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 140.

* Conformātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The frameing, faſhioning, ordering*, or *diſpoſeing, of a thing.* (2) Met. *An embelliſhment*, or *beautifull proportion.* (3) *The ſame with the* Proſopopœia. (1) = Conformatio & figura totius oris & corporis, *Cic. Or.* 1, 25. (2) = Ornamenta & conformationes ſententiarum, *Id.* (3) *Id. Vid.* Proſopopœia.

‖ Conformātor, ōris. m. verb. *A faſhioner*, or *reſembler*, Firm.

Conformātus, a, um. part. *Faſhioned, formed, ſhaped.* Mundum à naturâ conformatum puto, *Cic.* de *N. D.* 3, 10.

‖ Conformis, e. adj. *Of like form*, or *faſhion*; *conformable, ſuitable, faſhionable, convenient, agreeable.* Conformis σύμμορφος, Onom. vet. ⸸ Ejuſdem formæ, ſimilis.

‖ Conformĭtas, ātis. f. *Conformity, compliance*, Sen. *ap.* Litt.

Conformo, āre. act. *To form, ſhape*, or *faſhion*; *to conform, to bring in faſhion, to make like to.* ¶ § Conformare ſe ad voluntatem alicujus, *To comply with him*, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. Animum & mentem meam ipsâ cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam, *Id. Arc.* 6.

Conformor, āri. paſſ. *To be formed*, or *faſhioned.* Animantur ova, & in ſpeciem volucrum conformantur, *Col.* 8, 5.

Confornĭco, āre. act. *To make like an arch*, or *vault*; *to vault*, or *arch*, Vitruv. 5, 5, 4.

Confornĭcor, āri. paſſ. *To be arched*, or *vaulted*, Vitr. 8, 7.

‖ Conforto, āre. act. *To ſtrengthen, to encourage, to comfort.* Vulg. interpr. ⸸ Conſolor, confirmo.

‖ Confortor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſtrong, to be comforted.* Vulg. interpr.

‖ Confoſſio, ōnis. f. *A diging*, or *ſtabing*, Hier. ⸸ Foſſura, *Col.*

‖ Confoſſor, ōris. m. *A diger, one that ſtabs*, Tertull. ⸸ Foſſor.

Confoſſus, a, um. part. [*à* confodior] & adj. or, comp. *Diged, ſtabed, thruſt, through.* Super exanimem ſeſe projecit amicum Confoſſus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 445. Confoſſior ſoricinâ næniâ, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 48.

† Confŏveo, ēre, fōvi, fōtum. act. *To cheriſh and keep warm*, Cato 5. ⸸ Foveo.

‖ Confrăceo, confrăcui, ĕre. neut. *To wax roten*, Varr. *de* R. R. *ſic leg. Scal. al. autem* conflacuit.

‖ Confractio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking*, Dig. ⸸ Fractio, *Plaut.* ⸸ Fractura, *Plin.*

Confractus, ûs. m. verb. *Roughneſs.* 𝔛 Corporum ordinem, duritiem, mollitiem, lævorem, confractum, conſiderare, *Celſ.* in *præf.*

Confractus, a, um. part. [*à* confringor] *Broken, bruiſed*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 64.

‖ Confrăgōſè, adv. *Roughly, rugedly, harſhly*, Fragm. Poët.

Confrăgōſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* con *&* fragoſus, *quod à* frago, *i. e.* frango] (1) *Rough, ruged, craggy, uneven, uneaſy, and troubleſome to go in.* (2) Met. *Hard to underſtand, rude in language, unpleaſant, hoarſe, and jaring.* (1) Locus lapidibus confragoſus, *Col.* 2, 2. = Loca confragoſa atque aſpera, *Liv.* 32, 4. (2) = Argumenta horrida & confragoſa, *Quint.* 5, 8.

⊕ Confrăgus, a, um. adj. [*à* confringo, *ut* præruptus *à* prærumpo] *Rough, ruged, unpaſſable*, Lucan. 6, 126.

‖ Confrĕmĕbundus, a, um. part. *Frowning*, or *makeing a terrible noiſe*, Fragm. Poët.

‖ Confrĕmĭtus, ûs. m. *A terrible noiſe*, or *roaring*, Fragm. Poët.

Confrĕmo, ĕre, ui. neut. *To murmur, roar, hum*, or *make a noiſe together.* ¶ Cœlum confremuit, *The air reſounded*, or *rung*, Ov. Met. 1, 199.

Confrĭcātus, a, um. part. *Rubed.* Orchites ſale confricatæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 60. Dentibus confricatis, *Plin.* 29, 2.

Confrĭco, āre, ui. act. (1) *To rub hard, to rub down, to rub.* (2) ‖ *To exaſperate.* (1) Confricare ſale, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 60. (2) Gell. 7, 3.

Confrĭcor, āri. paſſ. *To be rubed*, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 80.

‖ Confrīgeo, ēre. *To wax cold*, Firm. ⸸ Frigeo.

Confringo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [*ex* con *&* frango] (1) *To bruiſe.* (2) *To break*, or *daſh, in pieces*; *to break open.* (1) Digitos confregit, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 30. (2) Aulas caliceſque omnes confregit, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 8. ¶ Confringere navem, *To ſplit his ſhip*, Ter. rem, *to waſte and ſpend it*, Plaut. jura, *to break*, or *violate, the laws*, Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 22.

Confringor, i. paſſ. *To be broken.* Ne ſub forcipe confringatur *dens*, Celſ. 7, 12.

Confŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, gĭtum. n. (1) *To fly to for ſuccour, help*, or *relief*; *to go to for refuge*, or *ſhelter.* (2) *To retire*, or *have recourſe, to.* (1) Priamum, cùm in aram confugiſſet, hoſtilis manus interemit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 35. (2) Neque tu ſcilicet eò nunc confugies, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 45. § Confugere ad aram, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 35. in naves, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 9. ad fidem alicujus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 2. in miſericordiam, *Ibid.* ad artes, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 571.

Confŭgium, i. n. *A place of ſuccour, and refuge*; *a ſhelter, a retreat, a harbour.* = Qui mihi confugium, qui mihi portus, eras, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 6, 2. Animantibus ægris confugium, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 504.

Confulgeo, ēre, ſi. neut. *To ſhine all over, to glitter*, or *gliſter.* Ædes confulgebant, quaſi eſſent aureæ, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 44.

Confundens, tis. part. *Pouriug out together, mingling.* Leni adhuc æſtu confundente diſpares undas, *Curt.* 9, 28.

Confundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūſum. act. (1) *To pour out together.* (2) *To confound*; *to mingle*, or *jumble, together*; *to blend, to huddle.* (3) Met. *To trouble, to diſturb, to diſorder*; *to put in diſorder*, or *out of order.* (4) ‖ *To abaſh, and put out of countenance, to diſmay and aſtoniſh.* (1) Confundere duas res in vas aliquod, *Col.* 12, 28. (2) Quaſi cùm unà multa jura confundit coquus, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 119. (3) Animi ſenſus confundere, *Lucr.* 2, 945. Ipſum confundebant dicentem, *Liv.* 34, 50. (4) Citatur ex Liv. XXX. 14. XXX. 15. & Plin. 1. Ep. 22. *Sed ex his nihil firmi conficitur de hâc vocis notione.*

Confundi pudore cum Ovidio rectè dixeris, ad reſtringendam generalem notionem. Ut & *pavore, dolore, &c.* cum Livio. § Confundere Venerem cum vino, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 363. vera falſis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 19.

Confundor, i. paſſ. *To be mingled, blended, jumbled, &c.* *Lucret.* 4, 562. *To be abaſhed,* or *aſhamed. Vid.* Confundo, N°. 3. Nihil eſt quod hoc nomine confundaris, *Vid.* Max. 4, 7, 2. ext.

‖ Confūsāneus, a, um. adj. *Confounded, diſordered,* Gell. præf. ⸸ Confuſus, *Liv.*

Confūſè, adv. iùs, comp. *Confuſedly, without order, in a jumble,* Cic. = ✠ Partes argumentandi confuſè & permiſtè diſperſionibus, pòſt deſcriptè & electè, *Cic.* Acta eſt res heſternâ die confuſiùs, *Id. Philipp.* 8, 1.

‖ Confūſìm, adv. *Confuſedly, in a huddle,* Plin. 18, 6. Sed al. *confuſum,* peritque ita hâc formâ adv.

Confūſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* confundo] (1) *A mixing,* or *jumbling, together.* (2) *A confuſion,* or *diſorder.* (3) Met. *Trouble of mind,* or *diſturbance; ſhamefacedneſs, bluſhing.* (1) Confuſionem ſuffragiorum flagitâſti, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 23. (2) = Perturbatio vitæ, & magna confuſio, *Id. N. D.* 1, 2. (3) Erit confuſioni meæ non mediocre ſolatium, *Plin.* 1. *Ep.* 22. *in fine.*

Confūſūrus, a, um. part. *About to confound,* or *diſorder.* Fas nefaſque confuſura ruit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 586.

Confūſus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Haveing mixed.* (2) *Confuſed, jumbled, without order, mingled, obſcure.* (3) Met. *Troubled, concerned at.* (4) *Frighted, terrified,* or *diſordered.* (1) Confuſus gaudia fletu, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 217. (2) Spectandi ludos confuſiſſimum morem ordinavit, *Suet. Aug.* 44. Confuſa memoria, *Liv.* 5, 50. (3) Digreſſu veteris confuſus amici, *Juv.* 3, 1. (4) Colligit animum confuſum, *Liv.* 6. Confuſior pavor, *Plin proœm.* l. 7. Propoſitio confuſior, *Sen. Ben.* 6.

Confūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A confutation,* or *diſproveing; an anſwer, a rhetorical ſcheme to objections.* Confutatio eſt contrariorum locorum diſſolutio, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 3.

‖ Confūtātus, a, um. part. *Charged,* or *accuſed,* Amm. ⸸ Accuſatus, *Cic.*

Confūto, āre. act. [*ex* con & futo *antiq. i. e.* arguo] (1) ‖ *To cool the pot by ſtiring it, when it boils, to keep it from runing over.* (2) Met. *To confute,* or *convince, in reaſoning; to diſprove.* (3) *To reprove,* or *tell one his own.* (4) ‖ Alſo *to dazzle.* (1) Coquus ahenum, quando fervit, paulâ confutat truâ, *Titin.* ap. *Non.* (2) Confutavit verbis admodum iratum patrem, *Ter. Phorm* 3, 1, 13. (3) Audaciam confutare, *Cic. Partit.* 38. (4) Obtutum meum confutabat, *Gell.*

Confūtor, āri. paſſ. *To be reproved,* &c. *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 76.

† Confŭtūrus, a, um. part. [*à* con & ſum] *That will enſue,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66. ⸸ Futurus.

‖ Congĕlābĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſily congealed,* Firm.

Congĕlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A freezeing,* or *being frozen,* Plin. 31, 3.

Congĕlātus, a, um. part. *Congealed,* Mart. 11, 99. Col. 3, 12.

Congĕlĭdus, a, um. adj. *Chill, cool, cooliſh,* Celſ. 4, 2. ⸸ Gelidus.

Congĕlo, āre. act. *To congeal, to ſtarve, to freeze,* Mart. 14, 147. *It. neut.* ¶ Congelare otio, *To grow ſtiff, with haveing nothing to do,* Cic. Fam. 2, 13.

Congĕlor, āri. paſſ. *To be frozen,* or *congealed.* Congelatur oleum, *Col.* 1, 6.

Congĕmĭnans, tis. part. *Doubling, redoubling.* Gravem nodis auroque ſecurim Congeminans, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 379.

Congĕmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A redoubling, a folding.* = Quid hoc eſt conduplicationis? Quæ hæc congeminatio? *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 18.

‖ Congĕmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Doubled.* Amm ⸸ Geminatus.

Congĕmĭno, āre. act. (1) *To redouble,* or *multiply.* (2) *To double,* or *make two of one.* (1) § Crebros ictus congeminant, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 714 Fragorem pectora congeminant, *Stat. Theb* 6, 42. (2) *Abſol.* Si pateram peperit patera, omnes congeminavimus, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 154.

Congĕmo, ĕre, ui. neut. (1) *To groan,* or *ſigh, round.* (2) act. *To bewail,* or *lament.* (1) Congemuit ſenatus frequens, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 25. (2) = Quid mortem congemis, ac fles? *Lucr.* 3, 847 ¶ ✠ Supremùm congemere, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 631. *de arbore cæsâ, to give a craſh.*

Congĕner, ĕnĕris. adj. [*ex* con & genus] *Of one ſtock,* or *kindred; of the ſame ſort,* Plin. 15, 24.

Congĕnĕrātus, a, um. part. *Begoten together,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4. Col. 7, 3.

† Congĕnĕro, āre. act. *To join in alliance; to unite,* or *aſſociate.* Quem mihi congenerat affinitas, *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

‖ Congĕnĭtūra, æ. f. *The birth of things at one time,* Firm.

Congĕnĭtus, a, um. adj. *Begoten together.* ¶ Pili congeniti, *Hairs that are born with one,* Plin. 11. 39.

* Conger & Congrus, i. m. [à κόγγρος Gr.] *A fiſh called a conger, like a large overgrown eel,* Plin. 9, 16.

Congĕries, ei. f. [*à* congero] (1) *A maſs, a heap, a pile, a hoard.* (2) ‖ *An accumulation, a rhetorical ſcheme.* (1) Diſpoſitam congeriem ſecuit Deus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 33. Silvæ congeries, *Id.* ¶ ✠ Sæva congeries, *A ſlaughter,* Val. Flacc. Argon. 6, 511. (2) *v. g.* Injuriæ, ſuſpiciones, inimicitiæ, induciæ, bellum, pax, rurſum, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 14.

† Congermĭnātus, a, um. part. [*ex inuſ.* congermino] *Buded,* or *growing, together, as if all of a piece,* Varr. *ap.* Non. ⸸ Conjunctus.

Congĕro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. (1) *To heap,* or *pile, up.* (2) *To amaſs,* or *lay up.* (3) *To build neſts, as birds do.* (4) Met. *To heap,* or *throw, upon.* (1) § Aram ſepulchri congerere arboribus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 177. (2) Divitias alius fulvo ſibi congerat auro, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 1. (3) Aëriæ quo congeſſêre palumbes, *Virg. Eclog.* 3, 69. (4) § Maledicta in aliquem congerere, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 6. ¶ Congerere aliquid in alvum, *Plaut.* § funus alicui, *Sen. Med.* 997.

Congĕror, i. paſſ. *To be heaped.* Ne plùs æquo quid in amicitiâ congeratur, non verendum eſt, *Cic.* de *Am.* 16.

Congerro, ōnis. m. [*à* gerris, *i. e.* nugis, *quas inter ſe tractant* congerrones] *A merry companion,* or *company keeper; a droll,* Plaut. Moſt. 3, 3, 27.

‖ Congeſtè, adv. *Confuſedly, diſorderly,* Capitol. ⸸ Confuſè.

‖ Congeſtim, adv. *By heaps,* or *piles; confuſedly,* Apul. Apol. p. 462. ed. Delph. ⸸ Acervatim.

Congeſtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A heaping,* or *gathering, together,* Vitr. 10, 20. Macr. Sat. 5, 15. ⸸ Coacervatio.

Congeſtītius, a, um. adj. [*ex part.* congeſtus] *Caſt up in heaps, heaped up, raiſed,* Col. 2, 10. ¶ Locus congeſtitius, *Ground laid on heaps,* or *looſe ground.* ✠ Si ſolidum non invenietur, ſed locus erit congeſtitius, *Vitruv.* 3, 3.

Congeſtūrus, a, um. part. *About to heap up,* Liv. 3, 38.

Congeſtus, a, um. part. [*à* congeror] (1) *Brought together, heaped,* or *piled up; caſt in a heap.* (2) *Laid up in ſtore.* (3) *Brought on every ſide, gathered together, built up.* (1) Montes congeſti, *Ov. Met.* 1, 153. (2) Congeſta cibaria, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 32. (3) Congeſta manu oppida, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 156.

Congeſtus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A heap.* (2) *A carrying,* or *bringing, of things together.* (1) Congeſtus arenæ, *Lucr.* 6, 724. pulveris, *Luc.* 9, 487. (2) Avium congeſtus, non humano ſatu, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 32.

Congĭālis, e. adj. *Holding a congius,* or *gallon.* ¶ Fidelia congialis, *A jug,* or *pitcher, containing a gallon,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 15. Situli congiales, *Vitr.* 9, 9.

Congiārium, i. n. [*à* congio, quòd ex congio illud diſtribuerunt, vel ex congii capacitate] (1) ‖ *A veſſel holding a gallon.* (2) Meton. *A largeſs given by the Roman emperours to the people, a dole, a gift in corn,* or *money, ſo much a man.* (3) Alſo *a prince's preſent to a private man.* (1) P. JC. L. tabernæ, D. de inſtr. & inſtr. leg. (2) *Nero* populo congiarium, militi donativum propoſuit, *Suet. Ner.* 7. *Sed hoc non eſt perpetuum, nam & dona militibus data* congiaria *dicta ſunt.* Duodecim millia in congiarium militum abſumpta, *Curt.* 6, 2. (5) Plancus magno congiario donatus à Cæſare, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 3.

Congiārius, a, um. adj. *Of the meaſure called* congius. ¶ Congiarius cadus, *A rundlet of a gallon,* Plin. 14, 14. *ubi Harduin* millia cadûm in congiarium diviſit.

Congius, i. m. *A kind of meaſure containing ſix ſectaries, about our gallon,* or *a little more.* Congii olei in vicos ſingulos dati, *Liv.* 25, 2.

Conglăciātus, a, um. part. *Frozen, turned to ice.* Grando gignitur imbre conglaciato, *Plin.* 2, 60.

Conglăcio, āre. neut. (1) *To freeze,* or *turn to ice.* (2) Met. *To grow ſtark and ſtiff, and do nothing at all,* or *nothing conſiderable.* (1) Aqua quæ neque conglaciaret frigoribus, *Cic.* de *N. D.* 2, 10. (2) Curioni noſtro tribunatus conglaciat, *Id. Fam.* 8, 6, 11.

Conglisco, ĕre. *To ſhine with others.* Ne ſcintillam quidem relinques, genus quî congliſcat tuum, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 52.

Conglŏbātim, adv. *In a round lump; in lumps,* or *heaps, like a round ball,* Liv. 25, 15.

Conglŏbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gathering round,* or *a comeing together, like a ball.* Conglobatio ignium, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 15. Vid. & *Tac. Germ.* 7, 3.

Conglŏbātus, a, um. part. (1) *Gathered round together.* (2) *Accumulated.* (1) Conglobatum corpus in pilæ modum, *Plin* 9, 46. Conglobati ad prætorium redeunt, *Liv.* 2, 47. (2) Conglobatæ definitiones, *Cic.* corpuſcula, *Lucr.* 2, 153.

Conglŏbo, āre. act. *To gather into a ball,* or *lump.* ¶ Conglobare ſe in unum, *To rally and gather themſelves into companies, to embody,* Liv. 8, 11. ‖ Alſo *to double,* or *thicken, the ranks in an army,* Veget. ✠ Laxo.

Conglŏbor, āri. paſſ. *To be gathered round on every ſide.* Mare conglobatur undique æquabiliter, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 45.

Conglŏmĕrātus, a, um. part. *Heaped,* or *wound, together,* Celſ. 7, 18.

† Conglŏmĕro, āre. act. [*à* glomus, eris, ex Heb. גלם] *To wind upon a bottom.* Met. *To heap upon one.* Heu mea fortuna, ut omnia in me conglomeras mala! *Enn.*

Conglŏmĕror, āri. paſſ. *To be wound as on a bottom.* Si poſſit conglomerari, *Lucr.* 3, 211.

Conglūtinans, tis. part. *Glueing together, joining,* Cic.

Conglūtĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A glueing.* (2) Met. *A joining,* or *cloſeing, together.* (1) Omnis conglutinatio recens ægrè, inveterata facilè, divellitur, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 20. (2) Conglutinatio verborum, *Id.* in *Orat.* 23.

Conglūtĭnātus, a, um. part. *Glued together, cemented.* Met. *Made up,* or *compoſed, of.* ¶ Ex libidine, petulantiâ, crudelitate, conglutinatus, *Compoſed,* or *made up, of luſt,* &c. *Cic. Phil.* 3, 11.

Conglūtĭno, āre. act. (1) *To glue,* or *cement.* (2) *To join,* or *cloſe up.* (1) Conglutinare aſſeres, *Plin.* 24, 19. (2) ✠ Quæ ſi utilitas amicitias conglutinaret, eadem commutata diſſolveret, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 9. Cortex vitium vulnus conglutinat, *Plin.* 23, 3. ¶ *Met.* Meretricios amores nuptiis conglutinare, *To confirm a ſcandalous intrigue by a lawfull marriage,* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10.

Congræco, āre, &

Congræcor, ātus ſum. dep. [ex more Græcorum compotare] *To feaſt,* or *banquet; to make good chear, to live like a merry Greek.* Quòd in luſtris comedim, & congræcem, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 91.

Congrātŭlans, tis. part. *Congratulateing.* Congratulantes, quia pugnavi fortiter, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 20.

‖ Congrătŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rejoiceing with one for his good fortune, congratulation,* or *a wiſhing of joy,* Cic. Bruto 3. ☞ R. occ. nec ſatìs certa fides loco unde adfertur; al. enim *gratulatio.*

‖ Congrătŭlātor, ōris. m. *He that rejoiceth at one's proſperity,* Aug. ‡ Gratulator, *Cic.*

Congrătŭlor, ātus ſum. dep. *To rejoice with, to congratulate,* or *wiſh one joy.* Felicitati tuæ congratulabere, *Cic.* pro *M. Marcell.* 6.

Congrĕdiens, tis. part. *Meeting,* or *going together, with; engageing with.* ⌘ Tum congrediens cum ſole, tum digrediens *luna,* Cic. *de* N. D. 2, 40. Congrediens cum hoſte, *Liv.* 32, 28.

Congrĕdior, ſſus ſum. dep. [*ex* con & gradior] (1) *To meet,* or *go, together.* (2) *To converſe with.* (3) *To join battle, to rencounter.* (4) *To engage in diſpute, to cope with.* (5) *To go and talk with one.* (6) *To accoſt one.* (1) In unam domum congredi, *Varr.* (2) Si ipſe coràm congredi poteris, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 25. (3) § Ubicunque cum hoſtibus congrediar, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 1, 6. (4) = Ut ego tecum luctari, & congredi debeam, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ* 16. (5) Congredere actutum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 12. (6) Hanc congrediar aſtu, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 19 vid. locum.

Congrĕgābĭlis, e. adj. *Sociable, eaſily brought together,* Cic. Off. 1, 44.

Congrĕgans, tis. part. *Gathering,* or *collecting together.* Ingeniorum ſimilitudines congregans, *Paterc.* 1, 17.

Congrĕgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A congregation, an aſſembly, ſociety,* or *company; an aſſembling,* or *gathering, together,* Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 20.

Congrĕgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Gathered,* or *aſſembled, together.* (2) *Condenſed, thickened.* (1) Congregata unum in locum multitudo, *Cic. Parad.* 4. (2) Nix ex aquâ congregata, *Id.*

‖ Congrĕgis, e. adj. *Herding,* &c. *Prud. adv. Symm.* 2, 634.

Congrĕgo, āre. act. [*ex* con & grex] *To gather,* or *aſſemble, together.* § In ùnum locum congregare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 8.

Congrĕgor, āri. paſſ. *To be aſſembled,* or *gathered, together; to aſſemble,* or *flock, together,* Cic. Off. 1, 44.

Congreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* congredior] (1) *A comeing together, a meeting with one.* (2) *An aſſembly.* (3) ‖ *An encounter, a conflict.* (1) ⌘ Minùs miſerum fuit, quàm fuiſſet cùm congreſſio, tum verò digreſſio noſtra, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 3. (2) In congreſſione hominum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 43. (3) Primâ belli congreſſione, *Juſt.* 15, 1, 6. ‡ Congreſſus.

Congreſſus a, um. part. (1) *Meeting, aſſembling.* (2) *Encountering,* or *engageing with.* (1) In commune congreſſi quiſque ſibi conſuluêre, *Tac. H.* 2, 54, 3. (2) § Pelidæ forti congreſſus Ænæas, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 809. Urgetur pugnâ congreſſus iniquâ, *Id.* 10, 889.

Congreſſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A meeting,* or *comeing, together.* (2) *Company,* or *company keeping; reſort, a conference,* or *congreſs.* (3) *A conjunction.* (4) *Copulation.* (5) *An engagement,* or *fight.* (1) Aut ſcribam ad te aliàs, aut in congreſſum noſtrum reſervabo, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 1, 20. (2) Clarorum virorum tacitos congreſſus eſſe oportet, *Id. Acad.* 4, 2. (3) Congreſſus materiæ, *Lucr.* 2, 1064. (4) Congreſſu fœminarum pollui, *Plin.* 12. 14. (5) Noſtri in primo congreſſu circiter 70 ceciderunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 46.

‖ Congrex, ĕgis. *c. g.* gregi copulatus, *Of the ſame flock, company,* or *herd,* Apul. p. 220. ‡ Ejuſdem gregis.

Congruens, tis. part. & adj. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Agreeing.* (2) *Suitable, meet, fit, convenient.* (1) ⌘ Oratio verbis diſcrepans, ſententiis congruens, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 1, 10. Omnes eæ res in unum congruentes, *Liv.* 3, 24. (2) = Actio congruens & apta ad animos permovendos, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 15.

Congruenter, adv. *Aptly, fitly, agreeably.* = Aptè congruentérque dicere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 10. ☞ *Comp. & ſup. rep. ap. ſeq. ſcript.*

Congruentia, æ. f. *Agreeableneſs, ſuitableneſs, likeneſs,* Suet. Oth. c. 2. = *Æqualitas, Plin.*

Congruo, ĕre, ui. [*à* gruibus tractum, quæ ſe non ſegregant, ſive cùm volant, ſive cùm paſcuntur, *Feſt.*] (1) *To come together as cranes do in a flock.* (2) *To agree with, to accord, to ſuit, to match, to fall pat.* (1) Cui tam ſubitò tot congruerint commoda, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 3. (2) ⌘ Ariſtoteles & Theophraſtus cum illo congruunt re, genere docendi differunt, *Cic.* § Congruere alicui cum aliquo, *Id.* ad aliquid, *Liv.* 1, 5. inter ſe, *Ter.* = Convenire, cohærere, *Cic.*

‖ Congruus, a, um. adj. *Apt, fit, convenient, agreeable, ſuitable, proper,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 23. ſequiores. ‡ Congruens, *Cic.*

† Congȳlis, is. f. [γογγυλὶς Gr.] *The naphew,* or *turnep,* Col. 10, 421.

‖ Conjectānea, ōrum. n. *Books wherein we write our conjectures, common-place books,* Gell. *in* præf. ‡ Adverſaria.

Conjectans, tis. part. *Gueſſing at,* Liv. 5, 21.

Conjectātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gueſſing,* or *conjectureing; a divination,* Plin. 10, 57.

‖ Conjectātōriè, adv. *By gueſs, by conjecture, by way of gueſs,* Gell. 14, 3. ☞ ſed ibi leg. *conjectatoria.* ‡ Conjecturâ, *Cic.*

Conjectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* conjicio] (1) *A caſting, throwing, hurling,* or *flinging.* (2) Met. *A divination,* or *interpreting of dreams.* (3) ‖ *A caſting together, a conjecture,* or *gueſs.* (1) Conjectio telorum, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 15. (2) Conjectio ſomniorum, *Id. Div.* 2, 63. (3) Ulp.

Conjecto, āre. freq. [*à* conjicio] (1) ‖ *To throw,* or *caſt.* (2) *To gueſs,* or *conjecture; to divine, to imagine.* (1) Aliquem in carcerem conjectare, *Gell.* 7, 19. (2) Neque ſcio quid dicam, aut quid conjectem, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 5.

Conjector, āri. paſſ. *To be gueſſed,* or *imagined.* Valetudo ex eo conjectabatur, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 51, 1.

Conjector, ōris. m. verb. [*à* conjicio] *An expounder,* or *interpreter, of dreams; a ſoothſayer, a diviner.* = Aruſpices, augures, conjectoreſque, *in genere divinandi,* numerantur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1. 33. = Conjector, & interpres portentorum, *Ib.* 2, 28.

Conjectrix, īcis. f. *She who interprets dreams.* = præcantatrici, conjectrici, ariolæ, atque aruſpicæ, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 99.

Conjectūra, æ. f. [*à* conjectu, *i. e.* directione quâdam rationis ad veritatem, *Quint.*] *A gueſſing,* or *divination; a conjecture,* or *gueſs, an imagination,* or *conceit.* ¶ Conjecturâ conſequi, *to gueſs right,* Cic. Fam. 12, 19. Conjectura ſomniorum, *the interpretation of dreams,* Id.

Conjectūrālis, e. adj. *Conjectural.* ¶ Conjecturalis ſtatus, *When the controverſy is about matter of fact, and to be made out by circumſtances,* Top. 11. & Celſ. 2, 6.

Conjectūrus, a, um. part. *About to caſt.* Non ampliùs ſe in periculum tales tamque bene meritos conjecturum, *dixit,* Suet. Oth. 10.

Conjectus, a, um. part. [*à* conjicior] (1) *Caſt, hurled, flung, thrown.* (2) Met. *Caſt upon.* (3) *Conjectured, divined, gueſſed.* (1) Qualis conjectâ cerva ſagittâ, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 70. (2) Conjecti in te omnium oculi, *Cic.* ad *Att.* (3) Non tam mirabilia, quàm conjecta bellè, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 31.

Conjectus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A caſting, hurling,* or *throwing.* (2) Met. *A caſt,* or *glance.* (1) Conjectu telorum confoſſus cecidit, *Nep. Pelop.* 5. (2) Oculorum conjectu animorum motus ſignificamus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3.

* ϕ Cōnĭfer, *vel* Cōnĭfĕrus, a, um. adj. [ex κῶνος conus, & φέρω fero] Conifera arbor, *A tree that beareth taper fruit like the pine-apple,* Virg. Æn. 3, 680.

ϕ Conĭger, ĕra, um. adj. *Id. quod* conifer, *Catull.* 64, 106.

Conjĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be caſt.* Conjiciendus huc tibi erit, quem premis, *Ov. Tr.* 3, 11, 46.

Conjĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum. act. [*ex* con & jacio] (1) *To caſt together, to throw,* or *fling; to hurl.* (2) *To drive.* (3) *To digeſt, to put, to compriſe.* (4) *To conjecture, to divine, to gueſs, to imagine,* or *fancy.* (5) *To interpret* as dreams. (6) *Briefly to lay open,* or *ſtate the caſe.* (7) *To fix upon,* or *limit.* (1) Tela conjiciunt, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 330. (2) Flabra conjiciunt nubila, *Lucr.* 6, 731. (3) Conjeci id in eum librum, quem tibi miſi, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 16, 6. (4) Tu conjicito cætera, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 14. (5) Maneſis dum huic conjicio ſomnium, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 2, 3. (6) Cœl. Cic. 8, 4. (7) *Dixit,* nec his temporibus, in quæ teſtis crimen conjeciſſet, Cæſonem Romæ viſum, *Liv.* 3, 24. ¶ Conjicere ſe in pedes, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 13. in fugam, *Cic. Cæl.* 26. *to betake himſelf to his heels and run away;* intrò, *to run in a doors,* Ter. orationem in aliquem, *To talk of him.* Conjicere pallium in collum, *To put on his cloak,* or *clap it on his ſhoulders,* Plaut. aliquem in lætitiam, *To make one glad,* Ter. H. 2, 3, 51. in fugam, *to put him to flight,* Cæſ. ſe inverſum, *to be intent upon,* Cic. de Orat. 3, 50.

Conjĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be caſt, thrown,* &c. Cic.

* Cŏniſcans, tis. part. *Vid.* Coniſſans, *quod rectius.*

* Cŏniſco, āre. *To butt as a ram,* Lucr. 2, 320. ☞ Fortè rectiùs coniſſo, *To throw the duſt about,* interpr. Becmanno.

* Cŏniſſo, āre. [à κονίζω, coniſſo, pulverem excito, quod faciunt pecudes ludentes, & concertantes, *Voſſ.* ex *M.*] *To butt with their heads and horns at one another, as lambs and kids do in ſport;* or *to friſk up and down, and raiſe the duſt;* or *to make ready for fight,* or *as if they would fight.* Agni ludunt, blandéque coniſſant, *Lucr.* 2, 320. ☞ *Mirè variant hîc lectiones;* coniſſant, coniſcant, chroniſſant, coruſſant, coruſcant: *adeò ut quid ſcripſerit poëta planè incertum.*

* Cŏniſtērium, i. n. [à κονίζομαι, in pulvere verſor] *A place where wreſtlers in old time, after they were anointed with oil, were beſprinkled with duſt, that they might take the ſurer hold of one another,* Vitruv. 5, 10.

Conjŭgālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, marriage.* Conjugale tempus, *Sen. Troad.* 890.

Conjŭgāta, ōrum. pl. *quæ ſunt ex verbis ejuſdem generis,* ut juſtitia, juſtus, juſtè: *Words which are derived of one original,* Cic. *in* Top. c. 3.

Conjŭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A yokeing,* or *coupling, together; a derivation of words, being of one kind,* Cic. *de* Sen. 15. ‖ *A conjugation,* ap. grammaticos.

Conjŭgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A joiner,* or *coupler; a matcher.* Boni amoris conjugator, Catull. 59, 45.

‖ Conjŭgātus, a, um. part. *Joined, yoked,* or *coupled; married, weded,* Aug. ‡ Conjunctus.

Conjŭgiālis, e. adj. *Belonging to marriage, wedlock,* or *a bridal.* Conjugialia feſta, *Ov. Met.* 5. princ. jura, *Ib.* 6, 536.

Conjŭgium, i. n. [*à* conjux, conjugis] (1) *Marriage, wedlock.* (2) Alſo *carnal copulation.* (3) *A pair of creatures, male and female.* (1) Prima ſocietas in ipſo conjugio eſt, *Cic. Off.* 1, 17. (2) Sine illis conjugis vento gravidæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 275. *de equabus.* (3) Parvis in vicis non plùs bina conjugia ſunt, *Plin.* 10, 12.

Conjŭgo, āre. act. [*ex* con & jugo] *To yoke,* or *couple, together.* *Met.* Jucundiſſima amicitia eſt, quam ſimilitudo morum conjugavit, *Cic. Off.* 1, 17.

Conjŭgŭlus, a, um. adv. dim. *Haveing a mate, paired, mated, male and female.* Conjugula myrtus, *Cato* ap. *Plin.* 15, 37. ☞ In locis Catonis, c. 8. & 133. unde hauſit Plinius, legitur *conjugulum myrtum.*

Conjŭgus, a, um. adj. *Yoked, mated, paired,* Plin. 8, 23.

Conjunctè, adv. iſſimè, ſup. *Jointly, friendly, familiarly, dearly.* Cum eo conjunctè vixit, *Nep. Att.* 10. = Conjunctiſſimè & amantiſſimè cum aliquo vivere, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 1.

Conjunctim, adv. *Together, jointly.* Omnis pecuniæ conjunctim ratio habetur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 18.

Conjunctio, ōnis. verb. (1) *A joining,* or *mixing, together.* (2) *Union, agreement.* (3) *Familiarity.* (4) *Acquaintance, mutual love and concord, fellow-*

fellowſhip, company. (5) *Alliance, affinity, nearneſs, amity.* (6) ‖ *A conjunction.* (1) = Conjunctio confuſioque virtutum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5. 23. (2) = Conjunctio tua cum collegâ, amicitiaque veſtra, &c. *Id. Fam.* 11, 15. (3) = Conjunctio & familiaritas, *Id.* (4) = Hominum inter homines conjunctio, & quædam quaſi ſocietas, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 23. (5) Opto nobis hanc conjunctionem voluptati fore, *Id. Ep.* 1, 7. (6) Ap. gramm. = Convinctio, *Quint.* 1, 4. *quam tamen vocem ipſe cudiſſe videtur.*

‖ Conjunctum, i. n. Vox dialecticorum. *An inſeparable accident, as heat to the fire,* Gell. 16, 8.

‖ Conjunctūra, æ. f. *A joining together, a conjuncture,* Firm. ⸸ Junctura.

Conjunctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Joined,* or *coupled, together.* (2) *Familiar, acquainted, intimate.* (3) *Allied, akin.* (4) *Belonging,* or *appertaining, to.* (5) *Married.* (6) *Near to, cloſe.* (1) ✠ Vita maximè disjuncta à cupiditate, & cum officio conjuncta, *Cic.* pro *S.Roſc.* 14. Conjunctus exercitus, *Liv.* 2, 40. (2) Ut noſmetipſi inter nos conjunctiores ſimus, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 14, 13. Vir conjunctiſſimus & amantiſſimus, *Id.* (3) = Motus ſenſui conjunctus & continens, *Id.* de *Nat. D.* 1, 11. § Philoſophia oratori maximè conjuncta, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 17. (4) Præcepta naturæ conjuncta, *Id. Offic.* 1, 2. i.e. *naturalia.* (5) O digno conjuncta viro, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 32. (6) = Dicendi ardore eram propior, & ætate conjunctior, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 92.

Conjungendus, a, um. part. *To be joined together,* Cic. *pro* Clu. 16.

Conjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* con & jungo] *To join together, to conjoin, to put together, to couple in marriage, to aſſociate, to ally.* ¶ § Conjungere dextras, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 518. dextram dextræ, *Id. Æn.* 8, 164. *To join,* or *ſhake, hands,* vires ſuas cum aliquo, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 732. calamos cerâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 32. = Concilio, *Cic.* ✠ Divido, *Id.*

Conjungor, i. paſſ. *To be joined together, to be allied,* Cic.

‖ Conjunx, ŭgis. c. g. cum *n.* ut Priſc. voluit, ut ſit à conjungo, conjunxi: *A yoke fellow, a huſband, a wife.*

Conjūrans, tis. part. *Conſpireing.* Nec conjurantis arenæ Turba fuit, *Claud. B. Get.* 163.

Conjūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A confederacy,* or *conſpiracy.* (2) *A general compact,* or *agreement.* (1) Conjuratio contra rempublicam, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 4. (2) Quæ hæc eſt conjuratio, ut omnes mulieres eadem æquè ſtudeant nolintque omnia? *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 1.

Conjūrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sworn into a conſpiracy.* (2) Subſt. *A fellow conſpiratour,* or *complotter.* (1) Conjurati cœlum reſcindere fratres, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 280. (2) Conjurati dicuntur qui conjurârunt, *Cic.*

Conjūro, āre. act. (1) *To conjure,* or *conſpire, together.* (2) *To bandy,* or *plot*; in a bad ſenſe. (3) *To ſwear together to do all ſome one thing.* (4) Alſo in a good ſenſe. (5) ‖ *To agree and help one another.* (1) Omne tumultu Conjurat trepido Latium, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 5. (2) Catilina contra rempublicam conjuravit, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ* 25. (3) Inter nos conjuravimus ego cum illo; & ille mecum, *Plaut. Mer.* 3, 1, 38. (4) Hor. *in* Art. Poët. 411. (5) Gell.

Conjux, ŭgis. c. g. [*ex* con & jugum] (1) *A huſband,* or *wife*; *a married man,* or *woman*; *a yoke fellow, a mate.* (2) *One who was expected to be ſo.* (1) Domina cupida conjugis novi, *Catull.* 59, 32. Captus aliâ conjuge, *Ov. Sab.* 2, 3, (2) Conjugis indigno Niſæ deceptus amore, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 18. Ferro ſceleratam extinguere gentem Conjuge præreptâ, *Id. Æn.* 9, 138.

Conlăbĕfīo, fiĕri, *To go to decay,* Lucr. 3, 600.

Conlābor, Conlachrȳmor, Conlĭgo, Conlĭno, Conlĭqueſco, &c. *Vid.* Collabor, collachrymor, colligo, collino, &c.

Conlātro, āre. *To bark with.* Met. *To rail at a thing, to decry it.* § Philoſophiam conlatrare, *Sen.* de *Vitâ beatâ* 17.

Conlaxo, āre. act. *To ſlacken,* Lucr. 6, 232.

Conlūco, āre. act. [*ex* con & lux, lucis] *To lop the boughs away in a wood, which hinder the light,* Cato 139. Col. 2, 22.

† Connăto, āre. act. *To ſwim together.* Met. *To haunt,* or *keep company with, the ſame woman*; *to be rival to another man,* Lex. *ex* Plaut.

Connectens, tis. part. *Connecting.* Iſthmos duo continuo connectens æquora muro, *Claud. B. Get.* 189.

Connecto, ĕre, xi & xui, xum. act. (1) *To connect, knit, tie, link,* or *faſten, together.* (2) Met. *To join,* or *add, to.* (3) *To continue a diſcourſe.* (1) Falces, ſcaláſque connectere, *Tac. H.* 3, 27. (2) Amicitia cum voluptate connectitur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 20. (3) Connectere aliquid inexplicabili ſerie, *Quint.* 5, 14.

Connector, i. paſſ. *To be joined,* or *knit, together,* Cic. *Vid.* Connecto, N°. 2.

Connexio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tieing,* or *linking, together*; *a connexion,* or *concluſion,* Quint. 5, 14.

‖ Connexīvus, a, um. adj. *That can knit,* or *couple, together.* ¶ Conjunctio connexiva, *The conjunction copulative,* Gell. 10, 29.

Connexum, i. n. vox dialecticorum. *The concluſion of a diſcourſe,* Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 30.

Connexus, a, um. part. (1) *Joined,* or *linked, together.* (2) *Joined,* or *fited, to.* (3) *Tied,* or *truſſed, up cloſe*; as hair, &c. (4) *Entangled thick one with another,* as boughs are. (1) Pedibus connexæ apes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 257. (2) = Inter ſe connexa, & apta, *Cic.* de *N. D.* 2, 38. (3) Crines connexi, *Prop.* 2, 5, 23. (4) Rami connexi, *Luc.* 3, 40.

Connexus, ûs. m. verb. *A kniting, tieing* or *joining, together*; *a joint,* or *knot,* Lucr. 1, 627.

‖ Connicto, ĕre. *To vent,* or *open, as a hound,* Fragm. Poët.

‖ Connicto, āre. freq. [*à* conniveo] *To wink often for fear,* Fragm. Poët.

‖ Connĭdĭfico, āre. act. *To build,* or *make, a neſt,* Aug. ⸸ Nidifico.

‖ Connigrĭco, āre. *To make ſomewhat black,* Fragm. Poët. ⸸ Nigrico.

Connīſus, a, um. part. *Struggling,* or *ſtriveing together.* Laſciviâ in præaltam arborem connisus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 31, 6. *Conf. Plaut. Mil.* 1, 2, 29. & *Liv.* 3, 70.

‖ Connīteo, ēre. *To be bright together,* Fragm. Poët.

Connītor, i, xus, *vel* ſus, ſum. (1) *To endeavour, to ſtruggle, to try, to the utmoſt.* (2) *To lean upon.* (3) *To travail with child, to yean, to be delivered of, to bring forth young.* (1) Connituntur, ut ſeſe erigant, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 15. Conniti in aliquem locum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 46. § ad aliquid agendum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 66. Conniterentur modò uno animo omnes invadere hoſtem, *Liv.* 9, 31. (2) In haſtam connixus, *Sil.* 10, 252. (3) Spem gregis, ah! ſilice in nudâ connixa reliquit, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 15.

Connīvens, tis. part. *Winking,* or *diſſembling.* ¶ Oculi ſomno conniventes, *Twinkling for want of ſleep,* Cic. *de* N. D. 2, 57.

‖ Connīventia, æ. f. *A ſufferance,* or *winking at*; *a connivance,* Dig. = Diſſimulatio, *Cod.*

Connīveo, ēre, īvi, ixi. [*ex* con & niveo] (1) *To wink,* or *twinkle, with the eyes.* (2) Met. *To wink at a matter, to connive at, to diſſemble a thing, to take no notice of, to make as if he did not ſee.* (1) Ad minima tonitrua & fulgura connivens, *Suet. Cal.* 51. ✠ Specta quàm arctè dormiunt. dormiunt? illud quidem ut connivent volui dicere, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 145. (2) Ea ipſa concedo, quibuſdam in rebus etiam conniveo, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 7.

† Connīvo, ĕre. ant. *To wink, to nod, to fall aſleep.* Jam gravis ingenti connivere pupula ſomno, *Calvus* ap. *Priſc. Vid.* Conniveo.

Connixus, a, um. part. [*à* connitor] (1) *Leaning on*; *bending,* or *thruſting, forward.* (2) Alſo *bringing forth young.* (1) Connixus omnibus copiis Ancus aciem primam vicit, *Liv.* 1, 33. (2) Virg. *Vid.* Connitor.

† Connōdo, āre. act. *To knit together,* Cato. ⸸ Connecto.

Connūbiālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to wedlock,* or *marriage.* = Heu! ubi pacta fides? ubi connubialia jura? *Ov. Ep.* 6, 41.

‖ Connūbĭlis, e. adj. *Marriageable,* Firm. ⸸ Nubilis.

‖ Connūbĭlo, āre. *To make dark,* or *cloudy,* Firm. ⸸ Obnubilo.

‖ Connūbĭlus, a, um. adj. *Cloudy, dark,* Fragm. Poët.

Connŭbium, i. n. [*à* con & nubo] *Wedlock, marriage, a weding.* Romulus Sabinorum connubia conjunxit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 9.

‖ Connŭbius, a, um. adj. *By marriage law.* Connubiâ lege ſocietas corrumpis, *Apul.* 9. ⸸ Conjugialis.

‖ Connūbo, ĕre pſi, tum. *To marry together, to be married,* Lex. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Connubio jungi.

Connūdātus, a, um. part. *Made bare, naked, uncovered,* Plin. 28, 7.

‖ Connūtrio, īre. *To nouriſh together,* Col. teſt. Litt.

* Cōnōpēum, i. n. *Juv.* Cōnōpēum, *Hor.* & *Prop.* [*à* κώνωψ, culex, *ſc.* velum ad arcendos culices] *A canopy,* or *curtain, that hangs about beds, and is made of net work, to keep away flies,* or *gnats*; *an umbrella, a pavilion, a teſtern over a bed.* Teſtudineum canopeum, *Juv.* 6, 80.

CŌNOR, cōnātus ſum. dep. *To endeavour, to try,* or *go about*; *to attempt.* ¶ Manibus pedibuſque conari, *To ſtrive tooth and nail,* Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 52. Conari aliquid fallaciæ, *To try to put a trick upon,* Ibid. 1, 2, 26. = Molior, *Cic.*

Conquādrātus, a, um. part. *Squared,* or *made ſquare,* Col. 8, 3. quod verbum tamen inuſ. ⸸ Quadratus.

Conquaſſātio, ōnis. verb. *A ſhakeing,* or *haraſſing,* Cic. Tuſc. 4, 13.

Conquaſſātus, a, um. part. *Shaken, as with an earthquake, haraſſed,* Cic. Fam. 4, 6. & de *Div.* 1, 43.

Conquaſſo, āre. act. *To ſhake,* or *daſh, to break in pieces.* Alſo *to haraſs, to ruin, and lay waſte,* Cato R. R. 52.

Conquaſſor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſhaken, diſquieted, haraſſed,* Lucr. 3, 599.

Conquĕrens, tis. part. *Complaining.* Patria conquerens onera, *Suet. Cal.* 42.

Conquĕror, i, queſtus ſum. dep. *To complain of, to bewail, to lament, to make complaint.* § Conqueri aliquid. § de re aliquâ, § pro republ. *Cic.* injurias & ſcelera, *Liv.* 35, 12.

Conqueſtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* conqueror] *A complaining,* or *a makeing moan,* Cic. *ad* Q. fratr. 1, 1, 7.

Conqueſtus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* conqueror] *A complaint,* or *complaining.* Libero conqueſtu coortæ voces ſunt, *Liv.* 8, 7.

Conquieſco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum. (1) *To be at reſt,* or *repoſe.* (2) *To be content,* or *ſatisfied.* (3) *To ceaſe, to leave off, to be reſpited,* or *intermitted.* (4) *To acquieſce, to take delight, and be pleaſed in a thing.* (5) *To be allayed,* or *aſſwaged.* (1) Ne ad ſaxa quidem mortui conquieſcant, *Cic. Orat.* 30. (2) Quoniam tu, niſi perfectâ re, de me non conquiêſti, *Id. Fam.* 5, 1. (3) Hyeme bella jure gentium conquieſcunt, *Id.* pro *Rab.* 15. ¶ Conquieſcit mercatorum navigatio, *Merchants go not to ſea,* Id. *pro* Lege Manil. 6. Sanguis conquieſcit, *The flux ſtops,* Celſ. 5, 26. (4) Ætas noſtra jam ingraveſcens in amore atque in adoleſcentiâ tuâ conquieſcat, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. (5) Sudor, calor, febris, inflammatio, conquieſcit, *Celſ.*

* Conquĭniſco, ĕre, quexi. [*à* κυνέω, unde προσκυνεῖν, cernuare, *ſive* inclinare ſe reverentiæ causâ] *To duck the head, to bow,* or *bend the body, to ſtoop,* Plaut. Pſeud, 3, 2, 75. Ad eam ut conquexi, *Pomp.*

Conquīrendus, a, um. part. *To ſearch for,* or *be ſought, to be probed.* Ad reliquas naves onerarias conquirendas, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 8. Ergo ſpecillo conquirenda eſt teſta, *Celſ.* 7, 12.

Conquīrens, tis. part. *Searching for.* Conquirentibus eum ad necem, *Paterc.* 2, 41.

Conquīro, ĕre, ſīvi, ſītum. act. [*ex* con & quero] quæro] (1) *To ſeek about, to ſearch for, diligently.* (2) *To get together, to rake up.* (1) Quem pleriſque in caſtris notum aut municipem habebat, conquirit, atque vocat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 74. (2) Cùm undique nequiſſimos homines conquiſiviſſet, *Id.*

Conquīſītè, adv. *Exquiſitely, exactly, curiouſly, accurately.* Ad Herenn. 2, 31.

Conquīſītio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A diligent enquiry,* or *ſearching for.* (2) *A preſſing of ſoldiers.* (1) Difficillimum eſt in omni conquiſitione rationis exordium, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 2. (2) = Exercitus ſuperbiſſimo delectu & duriſſimâ conquiſitione collectus, *Id.* de *Prov. Con.* 2.

Conquīſītor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* conquiro] (1) *A ſearcher,* or *inquiſitor, in any matter.* (2) Conquiſitores, *Commiſſioners to raiſe an army, preſsmaſters.* (3) Alſo *officers who attack offenders, going after them with hue and cry.* (1) Cic. *pro* Mil. 25. (2) Liv. 21, 11. (3) Plaut. Amph. prol. 65.

Conquīſītus, a, um. part. & adj. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Searched out, choſen.* (2) *Invented, deviſed.* (3) *Exquiſite, fine, dainty, curious, rare, choice, exact.* (1) = Conquiſiti & electi coloni, *Plin.* 15, 29. (2) = Fictis, conquiſitiſque vitiis deformatus, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 26. (3) = Menſæ conquiſitiſſimis epulis extruebantur, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 21.

Conrĕgio, ōnis. f. augurale vocabulum. *A region with a certain compaſs,* or *circuit,* Varr.

‖ Conreus, i. m. *An acceſſory, one guilty of the ſame crime,* Ulp. ┼ Particeps criminis.

Conrīdeo, ēre, ſi. *To laugh,* or *be pleaſant.* Conrident omnia, *Lucr.* 4, 81. ☞ Rarò occ.

† Conruo, ĕre. act. Spicas conruebant, *Varr. L. L.* 4. *Vid.* Corruo.

† Conruſpor, ātus ſum. *To ſearch out, to ſummon together.* Conruſpare tua conſilia in pectore, *Plaut.* interpr. *Feſt.*

Conſălūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſaluteing,* or *greeting, one another,* Cic. *ad* Att. 2, 18.

Conſălūtātus, a, um. part. *Saluted,* or *greeted.* Milites Philippum conſalutatum regem appellant, *Curt.* 10, 18.

Conſălūto, āre. (1) *To ſalute,* or *greet, one another.* (2) Alſo *all in a body to call,* or *ſalute.* (1) Cùm inter ſe conſalutâſſent, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 3. (2) Dictatorem eum legati gratulantes conſalutant, *Liv.* 3, 26.

Conſălūtor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſaluted together.* Cùm conſalutatus eſſem conſul, *Liv* 44, 22.

Conſānēſco, ĕre. incept. *To become,* or *wax, whole.* Conſaneſcunt ulcera, *Col.* 4, 27. vulnera, *Id.* 8. ℋ Recrudeſco, *Cic Fam.* 4, 6.

Conſanguĭneus, a, um. adj. [*à* con & ſanguis] *A kin by blood and birth, eſpecially on the father's ſide; of the ſame blood, and kindred.* § Turba conſanguinea, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 121. umbra, *Id. Met.* 8, 476. Arma conſanguinea, *Claud. B. G.* 286. Thalami conſanguinei, *Id.* 3. *Conſ. Hon.* 154.

Conſanguĭnea, æ. f. *A kinſwoman by blood, a couſin german,* Catull. 62, 118.

Conſanguĭneus, i. m. *A couſin, a kinſman, of the ſame blood by the father's ſide, a brother by the ſame father, a couſin german,* Juſt. 18, 5, 6. ¶ Conſanguineus lethi ſopor, *Couſin german of death,* Virg. Æn. 6, 278. ℋ *Conſanguinei* fratres eodem patre nati; *uterini* eâdem matre.

Conſanguĭnĭtas, ātis. f. *Kindred by blood,* or *birth; conſanguinity,* Liv. 7. 19. Virg. Æn. 2, 8.

‖ Conſāno, āre. (1) *To heal.* (2) *To be healed.* (1) *Vid.* Conſanor. (2) Si digitus abſciſſus conſanaverit, *Ulp.*

Conſānor, āri. paſſ. *To be healed,* or *cured.* Nec plagæ vitis conſanentur, *Col.* 4, 24.

‖ Conſarcĭnārius, i. m. *He that meddles about packs,* Cod.

‖ Conſarcĭnātor, ōris. m. *A patcher,* or *raker together.* ¶ Conſarcinator litium, *A barretter, a ſpliter of cauſes,* Amm. Mar. ┼ Leguleius.

‖ Conſarcĭnātrix, īcis. f. *A woman tailor,* or *botcher,* Dig.

‖ Conſarcĭnātus, a, um. part. *Pieced,* or *patched; packed together,* Amm.

‖ Conſarcĭno, āre. act. *To patch up,* or *together; to piece,* Gell. 13, 23. ‖ *To pack up,* ap. JCC.

‖ Conſarcio, īre. act. *To make whole, to piece up,* Dig.

‖ Conſarcŭlātio, f. *A weeding,* or *harrowing,* R. *ex* Col. ſed fruſtrà quæſivi.

‖ Conſarcŭlo, āre. *To rake,* or *weed,* Litt. *ex* R. ille ex Col. ſed fruſtrà fui diligenti inveſtigatione. ┼ Conſarrio, *Col.*

Conſarriendus, a, um. part. *To be raked,* or *weeded, Col.* 11, 3.

Conſarrio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To rake,* or *weed.* Conſarriendi ſulci, *Col.* 11, 3.

‖ Conſarrītio, f. verb. *A weeding with a weedhook,* Col. *ap.* Litt. ſed q. ┼ Runcatio.

‖ Conſarrītor, ōris. m. *A weeder,* or *harrower,* Col. *ap.* Litt. ſed q. ┼ Runcator.

‖ Conſartor, ōris. m. *A botcher,* or *tailor,* Cod. ┼ Sartor.

‖ Conſartus, a, um. part. *Kept ſafe and ſound,* Cod. ┼ Sartus tectus.

‖ Conſătellĭtium, i. n. *A guard of men,* Dig.

‖ Conſătīvus, a, um. adj. *That may be ſown,* or *planted, together,* Litt. *ex* Col. utinam & monſtrâſſet locum.

‖ Conſătŭro, āre. *To fill,* or *ſatisfy,* Firm. ┼ Saturo, *Cic.*

‖ Conſauciātio, ōnis. f. *A wounding,* Dig. ┼ Vulneratio, *Cic.*

Conſauciātus, a, um. part. *Wounded together,* Ruina pontis conſauciatus, *Suet. Aug.* 20.

Conſaucio, āre. act. *To wound* or *hurt.* Caput prætoris conſauciavit, *Suet. Ner.* 26.

Conſaucior, āri. paſſ. *To be hurt,* or *wounded.* Ad Herenn. 4, 19.

‖ Conſcĕlĕrātè, adv. *Wickedly,* Tert. ┼ Sceleratè.

Conſcĕlĕrātus, a, um. part. & adj. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Defiled, diſtained, profaned.* (2) *Wicked, villainous, damnable.* (1) = Contaminati, & conſcelerati homines, *Liv.* Conſceleratiſſimi filii, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 24. (2) = Nefarium & conſceleratum ejus vultum intuebantur, *Id.* pro *Clu.* 10.

Conſcĕlĕro, āre. act. *To profane,* or *unhallow; to pollute,* or *defile.* Conſcelerare aures paternas, *Liv.* 40, 8. Oculos videndo conſcelero, *Ov. Met.* 7, 34.

Conſcendo, ĕre, di, ſum. [*ex* con & ſcando] *To climb,* or *go, up to; to mount, to get up, to take ſhip,* or *embark.* ¶ § Conſcendere navim, in navem, *Cic. Simpliciter* conſcendere, *Liv.* Petron. *Ov. To take ſhiping, to go on board.* § Conſcendere equum, *Liv.* 42, 7. in equum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 222. *To leap on horſeback, to take horſe.* currum, *Liv. to take coach.* tribunal, *Suet. to aſcend the bench.*

Conſcenſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A takeing of ſhip, a mounting on horſeback,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 32.

‖ Conſciens, tis. part. [*ex* conſcio] *Conſcious, knowing, privy to,* Aug. ┼ Conſcius, *Cic.*

‖ Conſcienter, adv. *With knowledge,* or *conſcience; knowingly,* Aug. ┼ Ex conſcientiâ, *Cic.*

Conſcientia, æ. f. [*à* part. conſciens] (1) *Privity,* or *the knowledge of another's deſigns, and actions.* (2) *Conſciouſneſs, the teſtimony and witneſs of one's own mind.* (3) *Knowledge.* (4) *Remembrance, reflection.* (5) *Remorſe, a ſenſe of guilt.* (6) *Innocency.* (1) In conſcientiam facinoris pauci adſciti, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 25. His accenſi vocibus patres, conſilia inde non publica, ſed in privato, ſeductaque à plurium conſcientiâ habere, *Liv.* 2, 54. (2) Magna vis eſt conſcientiæ, &c. *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 23. (3) Mea mihi conſcientia pluris eſt quàm omnium ſermo, *Id.* ad *Att.* 12, 28. (4) = Conſcientia bene actæ vitæ, & benefactorum recordatio, jucundiſſima eſt, *Id.* de *Sen.* 4 (5) Conſcientiâ convictus repentè conticuit, *Id.* in *Cat.* 3, 5. Eum Romam ad purgandam publicam conſcientiam mittunt, *Juſt.* 31, 4, 2. Nemo regum diutius amiſſæ fortunæ conſcientiam retinuit, *Flor.* 2, 12, 10. (6) Et quanquam conſcientiâ fretus, in regiam venerat tamen, &c. *Curt.* 7, 2, 12.

Conſcindo, ĕre, ſcĭdi, ſciſſum. act. (1) *To cut,* or *tear, in pieces.* (2) *To laſh, jerk,* or *cenſure, ſeverely.* (3) *To twitch,* or *pinch.* (1) Epiſtolam innocentem conſcindere, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. (2) Me ab optimatibus ait conſcindi, *Id.* ad *Att.* 8, 16. (3) Curæ conſcindunt hominem ſollicitum, *Lucr.* 5, 46.

Conſcindor, i. paſſ. *To be cut, torn, laſhed.* Met. *To be reflected upon,* or *railed at. Vid* Conſcindo, N°. 2.

Conſcio, īre, īvi, ītum. *To know, to be privy to.* ¶ = Nîl conſcire ſibi, nullâ palleſcere culpâ, *To be conſcious to himſelf of no evil,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61.

Conſciŏlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* conſcius] *Guilty,* &c. Sæpe illam audivi furtivâ voce loquentem Solam conſciolis hæc ſua flagitia, *Catull.* 65, 41. ┼ Conſcius.

Conſciſcendus, a, um. part. *To be procured,* or *reſolved upon.* ¶ Aut conſciſcenda mors voluntaria, *Or he muſt be a* felo de ſe, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 3.

Conſciſco, ĕre, īvi, tum. act. [*ex* con & ſciſco] (1) *To vote by common conſent, to make an order,* or *act.* (2) *To commit.* (3) *To get,* or *procure.* (1) = Senatus P. R. cenſuit, conſenſit, conſcivit, ut bellum eſſet, *Liv.* 1, 32. (2) Neque incolumis fui, Cæſare vivo, niſi poſtquam illud conſcivi facinus, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 16. (3) ¶ Junius ſibi ipſi necem conſcivit, *Id.* de *N. D.* 2, 3. *Killed himſelf.* ¶ Fugam ſibi conſciſcere ex aliquo loco, *To flee from,* Liv. 5, 53.

‖ Conſciſſio, ōnis. f. *A cuting,* or *pareing,* Tert.

Conſciſsūra, æ. f. *A gaſh, a cut, a ſcar, a rent, a jag, a ſlaſh,* Plin. 34, 8. ubi Harduin. *conciſura, à* concido.

Conſciſſus, a, um. part. [*à* conſcindor] *Torn, cut,* or *rent, in pieces.* ¶ Pugnis & calcibus conſciſſus, *Boxed and kicked ſadly,* Cic. *in* Verr. 2, 23.

‖ Conſciſſus, ûs. m. *A cuting,* Firm. ┼ Sciſſus.

Conſcītus, a, um. part. [*à* conſciſcor] *Decreed, reſolved upon, and acted.* ¶ Conſcitâ nece, *Killing themſelves,* Plin 36, 15. Liv. 9, 26.

Conſcius, a, um. adj. (1) *Conſcious, privy to,* or *witneſs of, another's counſels,* or *actions.* (2) *Obnoxious, guilty.* (3) *Knowing any thing by one's ſelf.* (1) § Numina conſcia veri, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 141. (2) Mentis conſciæ pavor, *Sen.* Conſcius facinori, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 20. (3) Conſcia mihi ſum, à me culpam hanc eſſe procul, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 49. Mens ſibi conſcia recti, *Virg.* futuri conſcius, *Luc.*

Conſcreor, ātus ſum. dep. *To hawk,* or *ſpit,* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 5, 7.

Conſcrībendus, a, um. part. *To be writen,* or *copied, out together.* Quas Lentulus conſcribendas curaverat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 4.

Conſcrībillo, āre. act. [*à* conſcribo] *To write down, to regiſter, to enroll, to ſcrawl,* or *ſcribble,* Varr. ¶ Ne nates inuſta turpiter tibi flagella conſcribillent, *Should write a memento in red letters on thy breech,* Catull. 23, 11. ubi licenter ſecundam corripuit.

Conſcrībo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. (1) *To write.* (2) *To write a letter.* (3) *To put,* or *ſet, down in writeing; to make,* or *ordain.* (4) *To liſt and levy ſoldiers.* (1) Ut de ratione dicendi conſcriberemus, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 1. (2) De Antonio Balbus ad me conſcripſit, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 12, 19. (3) Legem Coſſ. conſcripſerunt, *Id.* (4) = Rex Seleucus me oravit, ut ſibi latrones cogerem & conſciberem, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 75. *It. abſolutè.* Hæc profer, Plancium, decuriâſſe, conſcripſiſſe, &c. *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 18.

Conſcriptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A writeing,* or *enrolling, a regiſtering,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. 67.

Conſcriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Writen.* (2) *Enrolled, regiſtered, muſtered.* (3) *Scribbled.* (1) Epiſtolium conſcriptum lachrymis, *Catull.* 66, 2. (2) Conſcripti milites, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 2. (3) Menſa conſcripta vino, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 5, 17.

Conſcripti, ōrum. m. *five* patres conſcripti, *Senatours,* not thoſe firſt inſtituted, but ſuch as were taken into that order out of the gentry, by Brutus, after the expulſion of Tarquin, at which time they began to be called *conſcripti*, by way of diſtinction from the *patricii*. In the reign of Romulus their number was a hundred; but this was afterwards doubled by Tarquin, and augmented to three hundred. ☞ *Leg. etiam in ſing. & abſol.* Quod ſit conſcripti, quod judicis, officium, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 314.

‖ Conſcrūtor, ātus. dep. *To ſearch all about, to ſearch with others*, Firm. † Scrutor.

‖ Conſculptĭlis, e. adj. *Engraved, eaſily carved*, Aug. † Sculptilis.

‖ Conſculptor, ōris. m. *An engraver*, Hier. † Sculptor.

‖ Conſculptūra, æ. f. *A carveing*, or *engraveing*, Hier. † Sculptura.

‖ Conſculptus, a, um. *Engraven*, Tert. † Sculptus.

Conſĕco, āre, ui, ctum. act. *To cut*, or *hack*; *to cut in pieces.* § Conſecare minutatim, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 10. § in tenues membranas, *Plin.* 30, 10. Membra conſecuiſſe, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 9, 34.

‖ Conſecrāneus, a, um. adj. voc. caſtrenſe. *Devoted to the ſame ſervice, engaged in the ſame cauſe.* Commilitones ſacrati, imò verò conſecranei, *Jul. Cap.*

Conſecrandus, a, um. part. *To be conſecrated*, Auctor conſecrandus, *Plin. Pan.* 10.

Conſecrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* conſecro] *A dedication*, or *conſecration.* 𝔛 An conſecratio nullum habet jus, dedicatio eſt religioſa? *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 48. ☞ *Dedicatio* à pontifice ſolo, *conſecratio* etiam à trib. plebis fiebat.

Conſecrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Conſecrated, devoted.* (2) *Canonized, ſainted.* (3) *Sworn.* (4) ‖ *Wicked, deteſtable.* (1) Sicilia Cereri conſecrata eſt, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 4, 48. 𝔛 Profanus, *Id.* (2) Ex hominum genere conſecratos, ſicut Herculem, *Id.* de *Leg.* 2, 11. (3) = *Græci* certis quibuſdam deſtinatiſque ſententiis quaſi addicti & conſecrati, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 2. (4) Nonn.

Conſecro, āre. act. [*ex* con & ſacro] (1) *To conſecrate, to devote, to hallow.* (2) *To canonize*, or *ſaint*; *to make a god.* (3) *To immortalize*, or *render immortal.* (1) = Dare, donare, dicare, conſecrare, Jovi, Opt. Max. *Cic.* in *Verr.* 4, 29 (2) Ægyptii nullam belluam, niſi ob aliquam utilitatem, quam ex eâ caperent, conſecraverunt, *Id.* de *N. D.* 1, 36. (3) Nominis memoriam conſecrare. *Id.* in *Verr.* 4, 31.

Conſectandus, a, um. part. *To follow*, or *purſue*; *to be purſued.* Ad quos conſectandos Cæſar equitatum miſit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 14. Majore labore ei ſingulas *civitates* conſectandas, *Juſt.* 2, 12.

‖ Conſectāneus, a, um. adj. *Which follows others opinions*, Sidon. † Ejuſdem ſectæ.

Conſectans, tis. part. *Following.* Fugiens conſectantes Sullæ equites, *Paterc.* 2, 19.

Conſectārium, i. n. *A corollary, inference*, or *deduction, from the foregoing premiſſes*, Cic. *de* Fin. 4, 18.

Conſectārius, a, um. adj. *Conſequent, deducible*, Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 8.

‖ Conſectārius, i. m. *He that followeth any opinion*, Tert. † Sectam conſequens.

Conſectātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A following*, or *purſueing*; *an imitateing, an endeavour to get*, or *attain*; *a purſuit, a runing after*, Cic. *in* Orat. 49.

‖ Conſectātor, ōris. m. verb. *He who followeth, purſueth*, or *hankereth after.* ☞ Nititur auct. ſeq.

Conſectātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that followeth, purſueth*, or *hankereth after*, Cic. Offic. 3, 33.

‖ Conſectĭlis, e. adj. *That may be eaſily cut*, Tert. † Sextilis.

Conſectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* conſeco] *A cutting, hacking*, or *hewing*; *a felling of trees*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

‖ Conſectīvus, a, um. adj. *That is often cut*, R. *ex* Col. ſed q. † Sectivus.

Conſector, ātus. freq. [*à* conſequor] (1) *To follow one up and down, to run after.* (2) *To haunt one's company, to court one.* (3) *To hunt after.* Met. *To hanker after.* (4) *To purſue in the rear.* (5) *To endeavour, to get.* (6) *To labour to ſet forth*, or *enumerate.* (7) *To imitate.* (8) *To luſt after.* (1) Angiporta hæc certum eſt conſectarier, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 137. (2) Hos conſector, hiſce ego, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 18. (3) Conſectabantur ſylveſtria ſæcla ferarum Miſſilibus ſaxis, *Lucr.* 5, 965. Nimis opes, aut potentiam conſectabitur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 25. (4) Equites conſectantur atque occidunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 56. (5) Debita conſectari, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 13, 23. (6) Niſi quòd naturæ opera, non prodigia, conſectamur, *Plin.* 7, 53. Ac ne plura conſecter, comprehendam brevì, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 8. (7) E quibus nos id potiſſimùm conſectati ſumus, quo Socratem uſum arbitramur, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 4. (8) Conſectatus admiſſarius quâ mares, quâ fœminas, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 20.

Conſĕcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* conſequor] *A ſequel, a conſequence, an orderly conſequence.* Detractio moleſtiæ conſecutionem affert voluptatis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 11. ¶ Conſecutio verborum, *The grammatical ſyntax*, Id. Part. 6. 𝔛 Conſtructio, *The rhetorical diſpoſition*, Id.

Conſĕcūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to obtain.* Tum denuncient, quod precibus nequeant, armis ſe conſecuturos, *Juſt.* 18, 7.

Conſĕcūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Following, ſucceeding.* (2) *Haveing goten, obtained.* (1) Reliquis conſecutis diebus, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 13. (2) Quia videmur eam famam conſecuti, *Id. Fam.* 2, 11. § Paſſ. Conſecuta *pro* impetrata, *Varr.*

Conſēmĭnālis, e. adj. *Sown*, or *planted, with ſeveral ſorts of ſeeds*, or *plants*, Col. 12, 45.

Conſēmĭneus, a, um. adj. *Sown with divers ſeeds*, or *planted with divers plants, one with another*, Col. 3, 21.

‖ Conſēmĭno, āre. act. *To ſow together*, Lex. *ex* Col.

Conſĕneſco, ĕre, ſĕnui. incept. (1) *To grow old.* (2) *To grow out of date.* (3) Met. *To decay.* (4) *To loſe its force, to grow cool.* (1) Mœrore & lachrymis conſeneſcebat, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 5. Carina conſenuit, *Prop.* 3, 5, 50. § Conſeneſcere in armis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 8. ſub armis, *Liv.* 32, 3. (2) Non vides, veteres leges ipsâ ſuâ vetuſtate conſenuiſſe? *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 58. (3) Oratorum laus conſeneſcat, *Id. Tuſc.* 2. (4) Donec rabies & impetus conſeneſceret, *Flor.* 3, 3.

Conſenſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Conſent, agreement*, or *accord*; *one mind*, or *purpoſe.* (2) *A plot*, or *conſpiracy.* (1) Conſenſio omnium gentium lex naturæ putanda eſt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 13. 𝔛 Unius diſſenſione totus conſenſionis globus disjectus eſt, *Nep. Attic.* 8. (2) Sceleratæ conſenſionis fides, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 10, 4.

‖ Conſenſus, a, um. part. *Conſented unto, granted, accorded, agreed unto.* = Syllogiſmus eſt oratio, in quâ conſenſis quibuſdam, & conceſſis, aliud quid, quàm quæ conceſſa ſunt, per ea quæ conceſſa ſunt, neceſſariò conficitur, *Gell.* 15, 26.

Conſenſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A conſent, accord*, or *agreement.* (2) *A granting, acknowledgeing*, or *owning.* (1) Omnium conſenſus naturæ vox eſt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 15. = Ex concentu atque conſenſu, quam συμπάθειαν Græci appellant, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 15. 𝔛 Diſſenſus acerbus, & gravior conſenſus erat, *Claud. B. Gild.* 301. (2) Defendere aliquid conſenſu, *Quint.* 1, 5.

Conſentāneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Conſentaneous, agreeable, conſonant, meet, convenient.* (2) Alſo *reaſonable, not unlike, probable.* (1) § Decorum id eſſe quod conſentaneum ſit hominis excellentiæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 27. Mors ejus vitæ conſentanea fuit, *Id. Phil.* 9, 7. Hoc erat conſentaneum cum literis, quas acceperam, *Id. Fam.* 3, 6. (2) § Conſentaneum eſt in iis, ſc. *aſtris*, ſenſum ineſſe & intelligentiam, *Id.* de *N. D.* 2, 15. = Aptus conſequens, *Id.* = Par, *Plaut.* 𝔛 Diſſentaneus, *Cic.*

‖ Conſentes, ium. m. pl. [*qu.* conſentientes] Dii penates numero 12. Sex mares, totidemque fœminæ; quorum nomina artificioſè, *Enn.* ap. *Apul.* ſeq. verſ. complexus eſt:

Juno, Veſta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars,
Mercurius, Jovis, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.

Ædes Deûm conſentûm *Varr. L. L.* 7, 38.

‖ Conſentia ſacra, *Sacrifices to the gods called* Conſentes, *Feſt.*

Conſentiens, tis. part. *Agreeing, conſenting, unanimous.* = Tanta rerum conſentiens, conſpirans, continuata, cognatio, *Cic.* de *N. D.* 2, 7.

Conſentio, īre, ſi, ſum. (1) *To conſent, agree*, or *accord*; *to be of one opinion*, or *of the ſame mind.* (2) *To be agreeable to.* (3) *To plot together.* (1) 𝔛 Ratio noſtra conſentit, oratio pugnat, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 3. (2) Ex omni parte ſecum ipsâ conſentiat, *Id.* de *Un.* 2. (3) Cùm homines nefarii confiterentur ſe urbem inflammare conſenſiſſe, *Id. Phil.* 2, 7. § Conſentire alicui, *Id. Acad.* 4, 47. cum aliquo de aliquâ re, *Ibid.* 4, 42. in aliquâ re, *Id. Att.* 16, 10. cum ipſius oratione, *Id. Fam.* 10, 6. ad communem ſalutem, *Id. Cat.* 4, 7. ſibi ipſe, *Id. Off.* 1, 2. ſecum ipſe, *Id.* de *Univ.* 3. inter ſe, *Id. Off.* 1, 28.

Conſentītur, imperſ. *It is agreed.* De prioribus conſentitur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 13, 3. ¶ Conſenſum eſt, *All men agree upon it*, Quint. 9, 1.

‖ Conſĕpĕlio, īre, īvi. act. *To bury together*, Lex. *ex* Gell. † Unà ſepelio.

Conſēpio, īre, pſi, ptum. act. *To hedge in, to encloſe.* Conſepiri buſtum alicujus, *Suet. Ner.* 33.

Conſeptum, i. n. *A cloſe, an encloſure*; *a place encloſed*, or *fenced, in*, Col. 1, 4.

Conſeptus, a, um. part. *Encloſed, hedged in.* Conſeptus ager & diligenter conſitus, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 17.

Conſĕquens, tis. part. *Following, ſucceeding, enſueing, meet and convenient.* ¶ Conſequens eſt, *It follows, it is meet*, or *fit*, Cic. 𝔛 Conſequentia & repugnantia vident philoſophi acuti, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, *fin.*

Conſĕquens, tis. n. ſubſt. *A concluſion, a ſequel*, or *conſequence.* Homo rationis particeps, per quam conſequentia cernit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4.

‖ Conſĕquenter, adv. *Conſequently, by order, by the ſequel*, Ulp. Pro *congruè* & *meritò* ſæpe ap. *Hier.* † Porrò, deinceps, quod ex eo conſequitur, *Cic.*

Conſĕquentia, æ. f. *A ſequel, a conſequent*, or *conſequence*; *an orderly following*, Cic. *de* Div. 1, 56. Per conſequentiam, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 53.

Conſĕquor, qui, quūtus. dep. (1) Properly, *to follow with.* (2) Met. *To follow cloſe.* (3) *To reach*, or *overtake.* (4) *To get, purchaſe, win*, or *procure.* (5) *To imitate.* (6) *To reckon up, to compriſe.* (1) Hìc ſe conjecit intrò, ego conſequor, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 36. § Conſequi aliquem, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 1, 20. prope aliquem, *Id. Rud.* 4, 3, 11. (2) § Ut voluptati mœror comes conſequatur, [illegible] *Amph.* 2, 2, 5. *Græcâ conſecutione.* (3) Si accelerare volent ad veſperam conſequentur, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 4. (4) Meo labore, & vigiliis conſecutus ſum, *Id.* (5) Eum morem igitur conſequar, *Id.* de *Leg.* 2, 7. (6) Quanta ſunt, verbis conſequi non poſſum, *Id.*

Conſĕquūtus, a, um. part. *Following, enſueing*, Cic. Vid. Conſecutus.

‖ Conſĕrēnat, *It is fair weather*, Liv. 39, 46. *modò locus ſit ſincerus.*

Conſĕro, ĕre, ſēvi, ſĭtum. act. (1) *To ſow, ſet*, or *plant.* (2) *To cloſe.* (3) *To join, put*, or *lay, together.* (1) Conſerere agrum fabâ, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) ¶ § Manum, *vel* manu, cum hoſte conſerere, *To fight hand to hand, to come to handy ſtrokes*, Cic. Att. 7, 20. manus, *Liv.* 28, 15. certamen, *Id.* 28, 14. pugnam inter ſe, *Id.* 35, 4. (3) ¶ Latus lateri conſerere, *To join ſide to ſide, to ſet ſide by ſide*, Ov. Ep. 2, 58. *Met.* Conſerere leges, *To ordain*, or *make, laws*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 14. *ubi al.* non ferret; capita, *Sen. Apoc.*

Conſĕror, i. paſſ. *To be joined together*, &c. ¶ Pugna conſeritur, *The armies are engaged*, Liv. 35, 4.

‖ Conſerrātus, a, um. *Indented*, or *toothed, like a ſaw*, or *a cock's comb*. Inſigne gallinaceis corpore conſerratum, *Plin.* 11, 37, *ubi al.* ſerratum.

Conſertè, adv. *Faſt, as if they were linked and tacked to one another.* = Omnia conſertè, contextèque fiunt, *Cic.* de *Fato* 14.

Conſertor, ōris. m. verb. *A faſtener, a tacker*, or *bracer*, Plin. 33, 1.

Conſertus, a, um. part. [*à* conſeror] (1) *Joined, tacked, pinned.* (2) *Enterlaced, interwoven, ſet together.* (3) ‖ *Tacked*, or *braced, together, grappled.* (4) ‖ *Inhabited, planted, thronged.* (1) Conſertum ſpinis tegmen, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 594 (2) = Ridicula intexta verſibus & fabellis Atellanis conſerta, *Liv.* 7, 2. Bella conſerta bellis *Luc.* 2, 446. (3) Coit conſertis puppibus agmen, *Luc.* 5, 7c8. Ita leg. Oudend. ſed Mattaire *confertis*. (4) Arva conſerta gentibus, *Val. Arg.* 2, 617. ¶ Ex jure manu conſertum petere, *To recover by law* : 𝔛 ferro, *by the ſword.* ☞ *Prius eſt vet. JCC. formula.*

Conſerva, æ. f. *She that ſerveth the ſame miſtreſs, a fellow maid ſervant*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 74. † In dat. & ab. pl. Conſervabus, *Scæv.*

Conſervandus, a, um. part. *To preſerve*, or *be preſerved.* In ſingulis militibus conſervandis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 33.

Conſervans, tis. part. *Preſerveing.* Conſervans eos, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 22.

Conſervātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A keeping, maintaining*, or *preſerveing* ; *preſervation*, Cic. *de* Off. 1, 28.

Conſervātor, ōris. m. verb. *A protector*, or *defender* ; *a keeper*, or *maintainer* ; *a preſerver.* = Cuſtodes, & conſervatores urbis, *Cic. ad Att.* 9, 11. patriæ, *Id. Fam.* 12, 3. 𝔛 Oppugnator, *Id.*

Conſervātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that preſerveth*, &c. Omnis natura vult eſſe conſervatrix ſui, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 9.

Conſervātūrus, a, um. part. *About to preſerve.* Cæſar dixit ſeſe eos conſervaturum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 15.

Conſervātus, a, um. part. *Preſerved, kept, maintained, ſaved*, Cic. *pro* Deiot. 13. Vid. Conſervo.

‖ Conſervio, īre. neut. *To ſerve together*, Digeſt.

Conſervītium, i. n. *Fellowſhip in ſervice*, or *a being a fellow ſervant*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 49.

Conſervītus, ūtis. f. *Id. quod* conſervitium, *Cod.*

Conſervo, āre. act. (1) *To keep, to maintain, to conſerve.* (2) *To defend, to ſave.* (3) *To obſerve*, or *mind.* (4) *To keep warily.* (5) *To keep up*, or *entire.* (1) Qui curſus aſtrorum, mutationes temporum, rerum viciſſitudines ordineſque conſervet, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. (2) Conſervâſti te, atque illam, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 40. (3) = Conſervare & notare tempora, *Cic. Or.* 34. (4) Conſerva, quære, parce, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 27. (5) Quædam exiguo guſtu famem ac ſitim ſedant, conſervántque vires, *Plin.* 11, 19.

Conſervor, āri. paſſ. *To be preſerved, kept up*, &c. *Cic. Offic.* 2, 24.

‖ Conſervŭla, æ. f. *A woman fellow ſervant*, Aug. ⸸ Conſerva.

‖ Conſervŭlus, i. m. *A man fellow ſervant*, Aug. ⸸ Conſervus.

Conſervus, i. m. *A fellow ſervant.* 𝔛 Dominum ferre non potuimus, conſervo ſervimus? *Cic. Fam.* 12, 3.

‖ Conſeſſio, ōnis. f. *A ſiting together*, Cod.

Conſeſſor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* conſideo] *He that ſiteth with*, or *by*, *others*, as at a play, banquet, &c. Præclarum ſpectaculum mihi propono, modò te conſeſſore ſpectare liceat, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 2, 15. Cur dives pauperem conſeſſorem faſtidiret, *Liv.* 34, 54.

Conſeſſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *An aſſembly ſiting together, a company*, or *meeting.* (2) *A ſeſſion*, or *ſiting in commiſſion.* (1) Omnem luſtravêre conſeſſum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 577. (2) Conſeſſu, conſpectûque judicum commoveri, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 7.

Conſidens, tis. part. *Siting, pitching.* Libra ſub emerito conſidens orbe laborum, *Manil.* 2, 251.

Consīdeo, ēre, sēdi, ſeſſum. (1) *To ſit with*, or *near*, *to others* ; *to ſit together.* (2) *To ſit down, pitch*, or *light.* (3) *To take up his quarters.* (4) Met. *To be at a ſtand and go no farther, to have room*, or *place.* (5) *To be allayed*, or *aſſwaged.* (6) *To be ſettled.* (7) *To ſink down.* (1) Quæ cùm ſunt dicta, in conſpectu conſedimus omnes, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4. (2) Platoni, cùm in cunis parvulo dormienti apes in labellis conſediſſent, reſponſum eſt, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 36. (3) Cùm quinque cohortes ſine legato apud Philomelum conſediſſent, *Id. Fam.* 15, 4. (4) In eâ, de quâ loquor, mediocritate conſedit, *Id. Orat.* 27. *fin.* (5) Cùm ardor animi conſedit, *Id. Orat.* 24. (6) Non venit in mentem, quorum conſederis arvis? *Virg. Æn.* 4, 39. (7) Terra ingentibus cavernis conſedit, *Liv.* 30, 38.

Consīdĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be conſidered.* Simul ipſe, qui ſuadet, conſiderandus eſt, *Tac. H.* 2, 76, 2.

Consīdĕrans, tis. part. *Conſidering.* Modò perſonam occiſi, modò cauſam occidendi, conſiderans, *Juſt.* 12, 6.

Consīdĕrantia, æ. f. *Conſideration, regard, caution, wearineſs*, Cic. *ad* Q. fratrem 3, 9. ☞ R. occ.

Consīdĕrātè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *With conſideration, waryly, cautiouſly.* Ut conſideratè fieret, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 16. Quid feci non conſideratiſſimè? *Id. Att.* 9, 10. Conſideratiùs utilitati noſtræ conſuluero, *Id. Att.* 9, 10.

Consīdĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Conſideration, regard, good heed, advice.* = Naturæ conſideratio contemplatioque, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 41.

‖ Consīdĕrātor, ōris. m. *A conſiderer*, ſuch as the ſceptick philoſophers were, *Gell.* 11, 5. ⸸ Qui conſiderat.

Consīdĕrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to conſider.* Seipſum conſideraturum, quod optimum factu eſſet, oſtendit, *Curt.* 7, 21.

Consīdĕrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Conſidered, viewed, regarded, heeded, weighed, well thought of.* Adj. *Circumſpect, wiſe, adviſed, diſcreet, conſiderate, conſidering, wary.* = Nihil feci non diu conſideratum, ac multò antè meditatum, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 2. = Vivendi via conſiderata & proviſa, *Id. Parad.* 5. conſideratius conſilium, *Id. Att.* 9, 1. conſideratiſſimum verbum, *Id.* pro *Font.* 9.

Consīdĕro, āre. act. [*conſiderare à* contemplatione ſiderum videtur appellari. *Feſt.* magìs placet, ut *à* conſido, conſidere, *factum ſit* conſidero, ut *à* recipio, recipere, recupero, *q. d.* mente & cogitatione defixus conſido] (1) *To conſider, to think of, to regard.* (2) *To take heed, or care.* (3) *To view and behold heedfully.* (1) Ille ait conſiderare ſe velle, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 16. (2) = Videas etiam atque etiam, & conſidera, quid agas, *Id.* in *Verr.* 5, 68. (3) = Contemplari unumquodque otioſè, & conſiderare, cœperit, *Id.* in *Verr.* 4, 15. Pictæ veſtis conſiderat aurum, *Juv.* 6, 481. § Conſiderare ſecum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 1. aliquid cum animo ſuo, *Id. Verr.* 3, 12. ſecum in animo vitam alicujus, *Ter. H.* 2, 4, 5. de rebus aliquibus cum aliquo, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 14.

Consīdĕror, āri. paſſ. *To be conſidered*, or *taken notice of.* Suum quiſque opus à vulgo conſiderari vult, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41.

Consīdĭtur, imperſ. *They ſit down*, Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 5.

Consīdo, ĕre, sēdi, ſeſſum. (1) *To ſit down.* (2) *To pitch*, or *light* ; as a bird. (3) *To ceaſe, abate*, or *ſlack.* (4) *To ſettle*, or *dwell* ; *to take up his quarters.* (5) *To ſink down*, or *lie flat.* (6) *To be allayed, aſſwaged*, or *appeaſed.* (7) *To reſt*, or *ſettle at the bottom* ; as dregs in drink. (1) 𝔛 Neque aut recumbat, aut conſidat, *Col.* 8. (2) Apes, quas dixiſti in labris Platonis conſediſſe pueri, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 31. (3) Neque adhuc conſederat ignis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 408. (4) Vultis & his mecum pariter conſidere regnis; *Virg. Æn.* 1, 576. (5) Viſum eſt conſidere in ignes Ilium, *Id. Æn.* 2, 624. (6) Omnis, quæ me angebat de republicâ, cura conſederit, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 3. Ubi ira conſedit, *Liv.* 38, 17. (7) Aquâ pluviâ lavatur, & dum conſidat, relinquitur, *Plin.* 34, 10.

‖ Consĭgillāris, e. adj. *Belonging to ſealing*, Cod. ⸸ Sigillaris.

‖ Consĭgillātim, adv. *One by one*, Cod. ⸸ Sigillatim.

‖ Consĭgillātus, a, um. part. *Marked, ſealed together*, Digeſt. ⸸ Obſignatus.

‖ Consĭgillo, āre. *To ſeal together.* Digeſt. ⸸ Obſigno.

Conſignandus, a, um. part. *Fit to be marked*, or *taken notice of.* Sidera, è quibus erat motus temporis conſignandus, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 9.

‖ Conſignātè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Significantly*, Gell. 1, 25. & 1, 15. ⸸ Signatè.

Conſignātio, ōnis. f. *A ſealing, a marking* ; alſo *a writeing ſealed, a hand-writeing*, Quint. 12, 8.

‖ Conſignātūra, æ. f. *A ſealing together*, Cod. ⸸ Conſignatio.

Conſignātus, a, um. part. (1) *Signed, marked, ſealed.* (2) *Put in writeing, ſet down, recorded.* (3) *Implanted, engraven.* (1) Auctoritate conſignatæ literæ, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 50. (2) A librariis petimus; publicis literis conſignatam memoriam nullam habemus, *Id.* de *Leg.* 3, 20. (3) Conſignatæ in animis notiones, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 24.

‖ Conſignĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſignifying*, or *ſhowing, by tokens*, Lex. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Significatio.

‖ Conſignĭfĭco, āre. (1) *To ſignify*, or *ſhow, by tokens.* (2) *To ſignify with their words*, as prepoſitions and conjunctions do. (1) Lex. *ex* Apul. (2) Ap. Gramm. ⸸ Adſignifico.

Conſigno, āre. act. (1) *To ſeal, to ſign, to mark.* (2) *To regiſter and record.* (3) Alſo *to confirm and ratify.* (1) Eamus nunc intrò, ut tabellas conſignemus, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 86. (2) Literis conſignamus, quæ monumentis mandare volumus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 1. (3) Suet. *in* Claud, 29. ¶ ‖ Legem conſignare, *To add a condition to a law already writen*, Ulp.

Conſignor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſigned*, or *ſealed*, &c. *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 6.

† Consīleo, ēre. *To keep ſilence*, Enn. *ap.* Feſt.

Consīleſco, ĕre. *To be ſtill*, or *ſilent.* ¶ Aliquò aufugiam, dum hæ conſileſcunt turbæ, *Till this rout be over*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 100. Conf. Gell. 12, 1.

Consīlians, tis. part. *Giveing, takeing*, or *aſking, counſel*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17.

Consĭliārius, a, um. adj. *Giveing counſel.* Senatum convocabo in corde conſiliarium, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 56.

Consĭliārius, i. m. *A counſellour, one of the council.* ¶ Conſiliarii cædis, *i. e.* conjurati, *The accomplices*, or *comploters*, Paterc. 2, 56. Ejus amici & conſiliarii moleſtè ferre cœperunt, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 17.

Consĭliātor, ōris. m. verb. *A counſellour.* Conſiliator maleficus, *Phædr.* 2, 6, 2. = Conſiliator & rector, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 1.

Consĭliātūrus, a, um. part. *About to take counſel.* Et redière omnes Bononiam, rurſus conſiliaturi ſimul, *Tac. H.* 2, 53, 3.

Consīlīgo, gĭnis. f. [quòd in arvis inter ſiliginem frequentiſſimè inveniatur] *An herb called* Pomelea, *or* Planta leonis, *bearsfoot*, or *ſetterwort*, Plin. 25, 8.

Conſilio, īre, ui & īvi, ſultum, [*ex* con *&* ſilio] *To ſet upon, to aſſail*, or *aſſault* ; *to leap upon, to fall on.* ¶ § Fugientibus conſilire, *To fall upon*, or *charge, the rear*, Tac. 3, 46. § Alios occultus conſilit, *Id.* 6, 36, 3. *ſed al. leg.* conſulit.

Consĭlior, ātus ſum. dep. *To give counſel.* Bonis faveat, & conſilietur amicè, *Hor. A. P.* 192.

† Consĭliōſus, a, um. adj. *A wiſe man, full of counſel*, Cato *ap.* Gell. 4, 7.

Consĭlium, i. n. [*à* conſulendo, *ut ab* exul exilium, vel ut alii *à* ſilendo] (1) *Deliberation, counſel.* (2) *Advice.* (3) *A deſign, a device, purpoſe, intent, drift*, or *means.* (4) Alſo *the Roman ſenate.* (5) *The privy council.* (6) *An aſſembly of counſellours, a ſeſſion.* (7) *Reaſon*, or *underſtanding.* (8) *Will*, or *pleaſure.* (1) 𝔛 Non tam ex conſilio, quàm eventu, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. (2)

7. (2) Facilè omnes, cùm valemus, rectè conſilia ægrotis damus, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 9. (3) Memmius autem ædificandi conſilium objecerat, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 5, 11. ¶ Unum conſilium, *the only means*, Liv. 2, 55. (4) Nec verò ſomnia graviora à ſummo conſilio neglecta ſunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* (5) Sibi conſtituit conſilia ſortiri ſemeſtria, *Suet. Aug.* 35. (6) Ex ſenatu in hoc conſilium delecti eſtis, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 3. (7) = Animal providum, ſagax, plenum rationis & conſilii, *Id.* de *Leg.* 1, 7. (8) Veniendúmne ſit in conſilium tyranni, ſi is aliquâ de re bonâ deliberaturus ſit, *Id. Attic.* 10, 11.

Conſĭmĭlis, e. adj. *Very like*, or *in all things like*; *juſt ſuch another*, *as like as may be.* § Iſti formæ, mores ut conſimiles forent, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 4, 2. § Cujus mos maximè eſt conſimilis voſtrûm, *Ibid.* 2, 4, 13.

‖ Conſĭmĭlĭter, adv. *Very like*, *even ſo*, Firm. ┼ Similiter.

‖ Conſĭmŭlātus, a, um. part. *Reſembled*, *counterfeit*, Mart. *ap.* Litt.

‖ Conſīno, ĕre. *To permit*, or *ſuffer*, Litt. *ex* Ter. ſed q.

Conſĭpio, ĕre. *To be well in his wits.* Non mentibus ſolùm conſipere, ſed ne auribus quidem atque oculis ſatìs conſtare poterant, *Liv.* 5, 42. Vereri ſeſe, ne patres non ſatìs conſiperent, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Conſiſtens, tis. part. *Staying*, *long laſting*, or *that beareth age well*; *durable*, &c. 𝔛 Neque is conſiſtens in loco, ſed inambulans, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 61. Vid. Conſiſto.

Conſiſto, ĕre, ſtĭti, ĭtum. neut. (1) *To ſtand*, *to ſtand faſt*, *to ſtand upright.* (2) *To abide*, *ſtay*, *tarry*, or *keep*, *in one place.* (3) *To be ſettled.* (4) *To ſtand*, or *make a halt.* (5) *To be at a ſtay*, *not to go on.* (6) *To be ſtoped*, or *ſtayed*, *of a looſeneſs.* (7) *To be abated.* (8) *To be at eaſe.* (9) *To be recovered of a diſtemper*, or *weakneſs.* (10) *To agree.* (11) *To conſiſt in*, or *depend upon.* (12) ‖ *To ſtand good in law.* (1) 𝔛 Si ſemel conſtiterit, nunquam cadet, *Cic. Orat.* 28. ¶ Frigore conſiſtere, *To be frozen*, as a river, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 10, 1. Conſiſtere in anchoris, & ad anchoram, *To ride at anchor*, Cæſ. In digitos, *To ſtand on tiptoe*, Virg. (2) Otioſè nunc jam illico hîc conſiſte, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 2. (3) Latio conſiſtere Teucros, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 10. & *per Met.* Salus exercitûs conſtitit, *Cic.* (4) Non auſim præterire quin conſiſtam & conloquar, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 15. (5) 𝔛 Morbus an increſcat, an conſiſtat, an minuatur, *Celſ.* 3. (6) Ubi verò aliquis revelatus eſt, jamque curſus pituitæ conſiſtit, *Celſ.* 6, 6. ſtomachus, *Ibid.* 4, 5. alvus, *Cato* 125. (7) Ira infracta conſtitit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 627. (8) Neque enim patrius conſiſtere mentem Paſſus amor, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 647. (9) Tanta me διάῤῥοια arripuit, ut hodie primùm videar cœpiſſe conſiſtere, *Cic. Fam.* 7. 26. (10) 𝔛 Verbis conſiſtere, re diffidere, *Id.* (11) Cùm ſpes in velis armamentiſque conſiſteret, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 14. (12) Ap. JCC.

‖ Conſiſtōrium, i. n. *A council-houſe*, *a conſiſtory*; ſometimes, *the council aſſembled in ſuch a place*, Tert. & Amm. ┼ Conſilium.

Conſĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* conſerò] *A ſeting*, or *planting*, Cic. *de* Sen. 15.

Conſĭtor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* conſerò] *A ſeter*, or *planter.* Conſitor uvæ, *Tib.* 2, 3, 67.

‖ Conſĭtūra, æ. f. *A ſeting*, or *planting*; *a plantation*, or *ground planted*, Non. *ex* Cic. Leg. & *ap.* Col.

Conſĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* conſeror] *Set*, *ſown*, *planted.* Populus eſt (memini) fluviali conſita ripâ, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 25. Conſita pomus, *Tib.* 2, 1, 43. ¶ Conſitus ſenectute, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 4. *Old*, *overgrown with age.* Cæca mentis caligine conſitus, *Dark in his underſtanding*, Catull. 65, 207.

Conſobrīna, æ. f. *A couſin german*, *a mother's ſiſter's daughter*, Cic. *pro* Quint. 4.

Conſobrīnus, i. m. [*qu.* conſororinus,] (1) *A couſin german*, *a mother's ſiſter's ſon*, *a mother's brother's ſon.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a father's ſiſter's ſon.* (1) Cic. Fam. 2, *ult.* (2) *Spartian.* 𝔛 *Sobrini* ſunt ex duabus ſororibus, *conſobrini* ex fratre, & ſorore, *Don.*

Conſŏcer, ĕri. m. *Thoſe whoſe ſon and daughter have married together*, Suet. Claud. 29.

Conſŏciātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Fellowſhip*, *Society.* = Conſociatio hominum & communitas, *Cic. Off.* 1, 41, *ult.*

‖ Conſŏciātrix, īcis. f. *She that joineth in fellowſhip*, Capit. ┼ Socia, Vet.

Conſŏciātus, a, um. part. & adj. ſſimus, ſup. *Aſſociated*, *joined in fellowſhip.* = Naturâ ad civilem communitatem conjuncti, & conſociati ſumus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 20. Pro noſtrâ conſociatiſſimâ voluntate, *Id. Fam.* 3, 3.

Conſŏcio, āre. act. (1) *To aſſociate*, *to join together.* (2) *To make partaker of.* (1) § Cum Gallis arma conſociare, *Liv.* 8, 14. (2) Ne cum malefico uſum bonus conſociet ullius rei, *Phædr.* 4, 10.

Conſōlābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *That may be comforted*, or *appeaſed.* (2) ‖ *Which comforteth.* (1) Eſt omnino vix conſolabilis dolor, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3. (2) Carmen conſolabile caſûs ſui canere, *Gell.* 18, 9.

Conſōlandus, a, um. part. *To be comforted*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 12. Nemo conſolandus fuit, *Plin. Pan.* 69.

Conſōlans, tis. part. *Comforting*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 31.

Conſōlātio, ōnis. verb. *Comfort*, *conſolation*, *by words*, or *reflection.* Conſolationis loco ponere, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. Levat dolorem conſolatio, *Ibid.* 15, 16.

Conſōlātor, ōris. m. *One who comforteth.* Adjunguntque conſolatores ipſos confiteri ſe miſeros, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 30.

Conſōlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Conſolatory.* A Cæſare literas accepi conſolatorias, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 20.

‖ Conſōlātus, a, um. part. paſſ. *Comforted*, Vulg. int. ┼ Lenitus, refocillatus.

‖ Conſŏlĭda, æ. f. *The herb comfrey*, or *conſound*, Mathiol,

‖ Conſŏlĭdātio, ōnis. f. *Where one that had the uſe and profit of a thing, procureth the title and propriety of the lord*, Ap. JCC.

Conſŏlĭdātus, a, um. part. *Joined in one*, *claped together*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20.

Conſŏlĭdo, āre. act. *To conſolidate*, *to ſolder.* Conſolidare parietem, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

‖ Conſŏlĭdor, āri. paſſ. *To be conſolidated*, JCC.

† Conſōlo, āre. act. *Id. quod* conſolor, *Varr.*

Conſōlor, ātus ſum. dep. olim com. [*ex* con & ſolo: conſolari *à* viduis, quæ cùm ſe ſolas relictas lamentarentur, oratio leniens deſiderium dicebatur *conſolatio*, Scal.] (1) *To comfort*, *to divert one's grief.* (2) *To encourage.* (3) *To be comforted.* (1) Eloquentiâ conſolamur afflictos, *Cic. N. D.* 2. 59. Conſolor ipſe me per literas, *Id. Fam.* 12, 8. (2) Spes, quæ ſociorum animos conſolari poſſit, *Id. Div.* in *Qu. Cæc.* 5. (3) Cùm ob ea quæ ſperaveram, dolebam, conſolabar ob ea, quæ timui, *Aſin.* ad *Cic.*

Conſomnio, āre. *To dream*, Plaut. Moſt. 3, 2, 70. ☞ Rarò occ.

Conſŏnans, tis. part. & adj. ior, comp. (1) *Sounding together.* (2) *Very conſonant*, *meet*, *agreeable*, *likely.* (1) Ut ſint alia conſonantiora, graviora, *Cic. Part. Or.* 5. (2) Virtus perfecta æqualitas eſt per omnia ſibi conſonans, *Sen. Ep.* 31.

Conſŏnans, tis. f. *ſc.* litera. *A conſonant*, Quint. 1, 4. 𝔛 Vocalis, *Ibid.*

Conſŏnantia, æ. f. *The agreement of voices*, *harmony*, Vitr. 5, 5.

Conſŏnantiſſimè, adv. ſuperl. *Moſt harmoniouſly*, *moſt agreeably*, Vitr. 6, 1.

‖ Conſŏnè, adv. *With one voice*, or *accord*, Apul. p. 18. ┼ Uno ore.

Conſŏno, āre, ui. (1) *To make a great noiſe*, *to ring again*, *to echo.* (2) *To agree*, or *be ſuitable.* (1) Conſonat terra, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 43. omne nemus, *Virg. Æn.* 5. 149. (2) Ut omnis oratio moribus conſonet, *Cic.* in *Sall. init.* Vitæ illius tenor per omnia conſonat ſibi, *Sen. Ep.* 31.

Conſŏnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of like tune*, or *ſound.* (2) *Convenient*, *agreeable.* (1) Vox conſona linguæ, *Sil.* 17, 444. (2) Credo Platonem vix putâſſe ſatìs conſonum fore, ſi, &c. Cic. Fam. 4, 16.

Conſōpio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To lay*, *bring*, or *lull*, *aſleep*, Lucr. 6, 792. & Cic. Tuſc. 1. *etſi nolit ita loqui Voſſ.*

Conſōpior, iri. paſſ. *To be laid aſleep.* = Obdormiſcere, & ſomno conſopiri ſempiterno, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 49.

Conſōpītus, a, um. part. *Laid aſleep*, *caſt aſleep*, Cic. *de* Div. 2, 66. & Tuſc. 1, 38.

Conſors, tis. c. g. (1) *A partner*, or *conſort*; *a partaker*, or *ſharer.* (2) *Like*, *of the ſame condition*, *friendly.* (1) = Socius & conſors laboris, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 1. periculi, *Sen. Agem.* 978. ¶ Conſors generis, *A kinſman*, Ov. Ep. 3, 47. thalami, *A bedfellow*, Id. Met. 10, 246. Imperii conſors, *A royal conſort*, Claud. Nupt. Honor. 277. concilii publici, *A common-council man*, *a parliament man*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14. (2) Tu qui conſortem properas evadere caſum, *Prop.* 1, 21, 1. Non modò commune, ſed conſors etiam regnum duobus regibus fuit, *Liv.* 1, 13.

Conſortio, ōnis. f. *Partnerſhip*, *fellowſhip*, *ſociety.* = Quænam iſta ſocietas? quænam conſortio eſt? *Liv.* 6, 40. & 40, 8. Diſſolvetur omnis humana conſortio, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 6.

‖ Conſortĭtio, ōnis. f. *A chooſeing*, or *caſting of lots*, Firm. ┼ Sortitio, ſortitus.

‖ Conſortĭtò, adv. *By caſting of lots*, Aug. ┼ Sortitò.

‖ Conſortĭtor, ōris. m. *He that draws lots*, Firm. ┼ Sortitor.

Conſortium, i. n. (1) *Fellowſhip*, *intercourſe*, *partnerſhip*, *correſpondence*, *ſympathy.* (2) ‖ Alſo *mutual affection.* (1) Stomacho cum veſicâ quoddam conſortium eſt, *Celſ.* 7, 27. (2) Si inter fratres voluntarium conſortium initum fuerit, *Papin.*

Conſpectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Beheld*, *looked at*, *gazed upon.* Pictis conſpectus in armis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 588. Nec in totâ conſpectior ulla capillis Pars fuit, *Ov. Met.* 4, 796. Platano conſpectior altâ, *Ibid.* 13, 794. ¶ Eò conſpectius, *the more remarkable*, Liv. 2, 5. Comitatus turbâ quàm dignitate conſpectior, *Id.* 22, 40.

Conſpectus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* conſpicior] *A ſight*, or *view*; *preſence*, or *regard.* ¶ Frui conſpectu, *To have the full ſight of*, Cic. *pro* Syllâ, 9. In conſpectu adſtare, *To be preſent*, Id. Cat. 4. E conſpectu evolare, *Id. Verr.* 5, 35.

Conſpergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To beſprinkle*, or *ſtrew*; *to daſh.* § Conſpergere fores vino, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 80. aras ſanguine, *Lucr.* 4, 1231. ſcripta ſua hilaritate quâdam, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 2. humum, *Phædr.* 2, 6, 15.

‖ Conſpergo, gĭnis. f. *A ſprinkle for water*, R. *ex* Aug. ┼ Aſpergo, *Virg.*

‖ Conſperſim, adv. *Here and there mingled*, R. *ex* Capel. ┼ Sparſim.

‖ Conſperſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſprinkling about*, Aug. ┼ Aſperſio.

Conſperſus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled*, *ſtrewed*, *ſet about with.* (2) Met. *Adorned*, *embelliſhed.* (1) Conſperſum *ſtellis* caput, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43. (2) Oratio conſperſa verborum, ſententiarumque floribus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 25.

Conſpĭcātus, a, um. part. [*à* conſpicor] act. *Haveing ſpied*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 25. ‖ Paſſ. *Beheld*, or *ſeen*, Lex. *ex* Apul.

‖ Conſpĭcax, ācis. adj. *Evident*, *clear*, Litt. *ex* Eraſmo. ☞ Hoc vocab. ideo inſerui, quò anſam arripiam lectorem admonendi, ne hîc deinceps talia, qualia ſexcenta reperiuntur, expectare velit; ſanè non eſt operæ omnem virorum, quantumvis eruditorum, fabricam ruſpari. ┼ Conſpicuus.

Conſpĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be ſeen*, or *taken notice of.* Conſpiciendus eques, *Ov. Tr.* 2, 114. Veteri nec conſpicienda metalla Signa tenent, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 262.

Conſpĭciens, tis. part. *Seeing*, *beholding.* Ciliciam propè conſpiciente, *Cic. Att.* 5, 18.

‖ Conſpicillo, ōnis. m. *One that ſpieth*, or *looketh out*; *a ſpy, a watchman.* ☞ Adfertur ex Plauti Ciſtellariâ, 1, 1, 93. ſed parum conſtat de lectione.

Conſpĭcillum, i. n. [*à* conſpicio] (1) † *A peeping hole to look out at.* (2) Alſo *a pair of ſpectacles.* (1) In conſpicillo obſervabam, *Plaut.* ap. *Non.* (2) Vitrum cedo, neceſſe eſt conſpicillo uti, *Plaut.Ciſt.* 1, 1, 93.

Conſpĭcio, ōnis. f. [*à* conſpicor] *A diſtant view, a proſpect*, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.

Conſpĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*à* con & ſpecio] (1) *To take a view of.* (2) *To ſee*, or *behold.* (3) *To look towards.* (4) *To diſcover*, or *find out.* (5) Met. *To conſider*, or *mind.* (1) Ut conſpiciatis eum mentibus, quem oculis non poteſtis, *Cic.* pro *Balbo* 20. (2) Nunc primùm iſtanc tecum conſpicio ſimul, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 122. (3) Si illud ſignum ſolis ortum conſpiceret *Cic.* in *Cat.* 3, 8. (4) Locum inſidiis conſpeximus ipſi, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 237. (5) Conſpicere ſibi, quæ ſunt in rem ſuam, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 10.

Conſpĭcior, i. paſſ. (1) *To be ſeen*, or *looked at.* (2) *To be highly valued.* (1) Vehi per urbem, conſpici velle, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 25. (2) Bonis animi conſpicere tui, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 5, 34.

‖ Conſpĭco, āre. *To behold*, Juſt. *pro*

Conſpĭcor, ātus ſum. dep. [*à* conſpicio] *To ſee*, or *behold*; *to perceive, to ſpy, to ſet ſight on.* Cur te ergo in his ego conſpicor regionibus? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 32.

Conſpĭcuus, a, um. adj. [*à* conſpicio] (1) *Conſpicuous, eaſy to be ſeen, that may be ſeen far and near.* (2) *Clear.* (3) *Taken notice of, remarkable.* (4) *Excellent, worthy, commendable.* (1) = Per te præſentem, conſpicuumque deum, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 1, 54. (2) Conſpicuus fons in planicie, *Plin.* 6, 31. (3) Conſpicuum eum novitas, divitiæque faciebant, *Liv.* 1, 34. = Inſignis clarâ conſpicuúſque domo, *Tib.* 3, 3, 4. ¶ Conſpicuus formâ, *Beautifull, handſome*, Plin. Ep. 7, 23. toris, *ſtrong*, Val. Flacc. 1, 253. laude, *commendable*, Plin. Ep. 3, 3. fide, *faithfull*, Ov. Ep. 5, 139. fulgentibus armis, *wearing glittering armour*, Id. Pont. 4, 7, 31. (4) Conſpicuum virtus hîc tua ponat opus, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 14, 24.

Conſpīrans, tis. part. (1) *Agreeing.* (2) *Conſpireing, uniteing.* (1) = Tanta rerum conſpirans, conſentiens, continuata cognatio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 7. (2) Conſpirans mutuus ardor, *Lucr.* 4, 1209.

Conſpīrātè, adv. iùs, comp. *By way of conſpiracy, with great ardour.* Lacedæmonii quoquè eò conſpiratiùs ad arma concurrunt, *Juſt.* 3, 5.

Conſpīrātio, ōnis. f. (1) *Any agreement, a conſpiracy, a plot.* (2) *Unanimity, conſent.* (3) *A meeting together, a harmony.* (1) = Ubi contra conſpirationem hoſtium ſceleratiſſimam conſligamus, *Brut.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 11, 14. (2) = Concordia & conſpiratio omnium ordinum, *Lent. Cic. Fam.* 10, 15. (3) = Qualis eſt omnis conſpiratio, conſenſuſque virtutum, tale eſt illud ipſum honeſtum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 23.

Conſpīrātur, imperſ. *It is conſpired.* ¶ In commune conſpirabatur ab utroque, *They did conſpire, or agree, both together.* Conſpiratum eſt in eum, *They conſpired againſt him*, Suet. Cæſ. 80.

Conſpīrātus, a, um. part. *pro* conſpirans, *Haveing conſpired, conſpireing.* Conſpiratis factionum partibus, *Phædr.* 1, 3. *Abſ.* Conſpirati, ōrum, *Conſpiratours, ploters*, Suet. Cæſ. 82.

‖ Conſpīrātus, ûs. m. verb. *A conſpiracy, conſent*, or *agreement*, Gell. 1, 11. ⊥ Conſpiratio.

Conſpīro, āre. [ſimul ſpiro] (1) *To blow together.* (2) Met. *To conſpire*, or *conſent.* (3) *To complot*, or *bandy together.* (1) Col. 3, 13. (2) = Conſpirate nobiſcum, conſentite cum bonis, *Cic. Leg. Agr.* 1. § Ad liberandam rempub. conſpirare, *Id. Fam.* 10, 12. (3) Mirum nî ſenes vicini in unum nidum conſpiraverint, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 5. *ſupp.* 28.

Conſpīro, āre. act. [*ex* con & ſpira] Conſpirare *ſc. To wind round as ſerpents do*, Plin. & Victor, 2, 25. 2. ⊥ In ſpiram ſe colligere, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 154.

Conſpiſsātus, a, um. part. *Thickened, made thick*; Col. 2, 18. & Plin. 35, 6. *à*

Conſpiſſo, āre. act. *To make thick, to thicken.* Quod vix leg. aliâ formâ.

Conſponſor, ōris. m. *He that is bound with another, a joint ſecurity.* Si Galba conſponſor tuus redierit, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19, 4. *Conſ. Ad Att.* 12, 17.

Conſponſus, a, um. adj. *Mutually agreed, betrothed*, Feſt. = Fide mutuâ obligati. ‖ Conſponſa factio, *Apul.* p. 154. ¶ Conſponſum fœdus, *A covenant agreed upon on both ſides*, Auſon. Epiſt. 10, 11.

‖ Conſpūmātus, a, um. part. *Covered with foam*, or *froth*, Fragm. Poët.

‖ Conſpūmo, āre. *To foam*, or *froth up*, ex Fragm. Poët.

Conſpuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. *To ſpit upon*, or *ſpit in one's face.* Jupiter hybernas canâ nive conſpuit Alpes, *Fur. Bibac.* ap. *Hor.* qui ταπείνωσιν notat.

Conſpuor, i. paſſ. *To be ſpit upon*, ut nos, *to be piſſed on.* = Culpant eum, conſpuitur, vituperatur, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 17.

‖ Conſpurcātio, ōnis. f. *A defileing.* ⊥ Inquinamentum, labes.

‖ Conſpurcātus, a, um. part. *Defiled, polluted*, Lex. *ex* Liv.

Conſpurco, āre. act. *To defile, to befoul, to beway.* Proluvie ventris cibos & aquam conſpurcat, *Col.* 8, 3. Tetro conſpurcare omnia ſapore, *Lucr.* 6, 21.

Conſpūto, āre. freq. [*à* conſpuo] *To ſpit often at one, to beſpawl.* Clodiani noſtros conſputare cœperunt, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 3.

† Conſpūtor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſpit upon*, Lex. *ex* Plaut.

† Conſpūtus, a, um. part. *Spit upon*, or *ſpit at*, Lex. *ex* Plaut.

Conſtăbĭlio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To make ſure, to ſettle, to aſſure.* ¶ Rem tuam conſtabiliſſes, *You had got an eſtate, been rich*, or *made a man*, Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 9.

‖ Conſtăbĭlis, e. adj. *Always firm and ſure*, Firm. ⊥ Stabilis.

‖ Conſtăbĭlītus, a, um. part. *Aſſured, warranted, ſtrengthened, eſtabliſhed*, Litt. *ex* Lucr.

‖ Conſtăbŭlārius, i. m. *A hoſtler*, Tert. ⊥ Stabularius, *Col.* *It is now uſed for a conſtable.*

‖ Conſtăbŭlātio, ōnis. f. *A ſtabling*, or *houſeing, of beaſts in winter*, Lex. *ex* Apul. ⊥ Stapulatio, *Cæſ.*

‖ Conſtăbŭlo, āre. neut. *To ſtand at ſtable, as oxen*, or *horſes at livery*, Lex. *ex* Col.

‖ Conſtagno, āre. neut. *To ſtand ſtill, as water that floweth not*, Corn. Front. ⊥ Stagno.

Conſtans, tis. part. *Coſting.* Conſtans magno, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 47.

Conſtans, tis. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Steady, reſolved.* (2) *Even, moderate.* (3) *Always the ſame, fixed.* (1) = Fortis animi, & conſtantis eſt, non perturbari in rebus aſperis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 23. Animus conſtantior annis, *Ov.* ad *Piſon.* 247. Conſtantiſſimus videri, *Cic.* pro *R. Com.* Nihil conſtantius, nihil ſeverius, *Id. Att.* 1, 14. (2) = Æquabilis, conſtans, & moderata ratio vitæ, *Id.* (3) = Certos & conſtantes curſus ſtellæ habent, *Id. N. D.* 3, 9.

Conſtanter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Deliberately, conſiderately.* (2) *Sedately, evenly.* (3) *Conſtantly, ſtoutly.* (4) *Allways.* (5) *After one faſhion, like itſelf.* (1) = Conſideratè conſtanterque deferre beneficia, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 15. (2) = Conſtanter, & ſedatè, ferre, *Id.* (3) = Firmiùs, & conſtantiùs in conſpicuis manere, *Id.* (4) = Conſtanter & perpetuò placebit hoc conſilium, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 16. Conſtantiſſimè exquirere quid dicatur, *Id.* (5) = Æqualiter, conſtanterque ingrediens oratio, *Id. Orat.* 58.

Conſtantia, æ. f. (1) ‖ *A ſubſiſting*, or *being.* (2) *Stedfaſtneſs, ſteadineſs, perſeverance.* (3) *A conſtant courſe.* (1) Conſtantia debiti, *Ap. JCC.* (2) = Æquabilitas, firmitas, perpetuitas, veritas, ſtabilitas, gravitas, perſeverantia, *Id.* (3) Incredibili conſtantiâ ſunt curſus ſtellarum, *Id.*

Conſtat, imperſ. *It is evident, plain, and perſpicuous, agreed on*, or *well known.* § Conſtat de aliquâ re, *Cæſ.* § inter omnes, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 4. § Conſtare alicui cum aliquo, *Ad Herenn.*

Conſtātūrus, a, um. part. *That will coſt.* Conſtaturus minimo impendio, *Plin.* 18, 5. Conſtatura ſit fides ſuperum cladibus, *Luc.* 2, 17.

‖ Conſtellātio, ōnis. f. Voc. ſequ. Latin. *A company of ſtars*; *the figure*, or *poſition, of ſtars at one's nativity.* *The horoſcope*, or *figure, of a nativity.* ⊥ Aſtrorum affectio.

‖ Conſtellātus, a, um. adj. *Adorned with ſtars*, Jul. Cap. ⊥ Stellis ornatus.

Conſternātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* conſternor] (1) *A great fear, fright*, or *aſtoniſhment*, (2) Alſo *a mutiny*, or *riſeing of people.* (1) = Auxilia pavore, & conſternatione quadrigarum territa, *Liv.* 37, 42. (2) Val. Max. 9, 7. & Curt. 7, 2, 32.

Conſternātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sore troubled, aſtoniſhed, diſmayed.* (2) Alſo *alarmed, tumultuous.* (1) = Pavida, & conſternata, multitudo, *Liv.* 3, 15. Conſternato agmine, *Id.* 2, 47. (2) Volo ſcire quid ſit propter quod matronæ conſternatæ procurrant in publicum, *Liv.* 34, 3.

Conſterno, āre. act. [*ex* con & ſterno] *To aſtoniſh, abaſh, diſmay, daſh, diſcourage*, or *affright*; *to rout and put into diſorder.* Conſternavit hoſtes, *Liv.* 6, 2. Turmaſque metu conſternat inani, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 130. ✠ Conſternere eſt corporis, conſternare autem animi, *Vall.* *Quod tamen non eſt perpetuum, nam Ovidius ſemel atque iterum dixit* conſternantur equi, *Met.* 2, 314. Conſternatis diripereris equis, *Faſt.* 5, 310. *Et Sall.* *ut videre licet in*

Conſternor, āri. paſſ. *To be put into diſorder, to be aſtoniſhed*, or *put into a fright.* Equi ſine rectoribus exterriti aut ſaucii conſternantur, *Sall.* ap. *Priſc.* l. 4.

Conſterno, ĕre, ſtrāvi, ātum. act. (1) *To ſtrew, or cover, all over.* (2) *To pave*, or *floor.* (1) Altè conſternunt terram, concuſſo ſtipite, frondes, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 444. (2) ¶ Conſternere contabulationem lapidibus, *To floor*, or *pave, it with ſtones*, Cæſ. B. C. 2, 9. Conſternere terram corpore, *To proſtrate himſelf*, Cic. Arat. 437. iter floribus, *To ſtrew it*, Curt. 9, 10.

Conſternor, i. paſſ. *To be ſtrewed*, or *covered all over.* Conſternuntur campi milite, *Sil.* 1, 125. Filicibus vel culmis ſtabula conſtrata ſunt, *Col.* 7, 3.

‖ Conſtīpātio, ōnis. f. *A craming cloſe together*, Amm. ⊥ Stipatio.

‖ Conſtīpātus, a, um. part. *Brought cloſe*, or *thick guarded*, Lex. *ex* Liv.

Conſtīpo, āre. act. *To cram cloſe, to crowd*, or *throng in*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 42.

Conſtīpor, āri. paſſ. *To be cramed*, or *crowded, together.* Ne conſtipari quidem tantum numerum hominum poſſe in agrum intelligetis, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agr.* 2, 29.

‖ Conſtirpo, āre. [*ex* con & ſtirps] *To ſet roots*, or *plants, one by another*, R. *ex* Col. ſed q.

Conſtĭtuendus, a, um. part. *To be ordered, governed*, &c. *Cic.* de *Offic.* 1, 34. = Regendus, *Id.*

Conſtĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* con & ſtatuo] (1) *To ſet, put, range*, or *diſpoſe.* (2) *To conſtitute, appoint, aſſign*, or *pitch upon.* (3) *To purpoſe, deſign, mean*, or *intend.* (4) *To ſettle*, or *determine.* (5) *To conſtitute*, or *make.* (6) *To ſtop*, or *make to halt.* (7) *To build, to place, to erect.* (8) ‖ *To agree, to promiſe.* (9) *To govern and manage, to order.* (1) Conſtituere aliquem in aliquo munere, *Cic.* de *Pet. Conſ.* 9. Intra ſilvam aciem ordineſque conſtituerant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 19. ¶ Conſtituere in digitis, *To count on his fingers*, Cic. Verr. 1. aliquem ante pedes alicujus, *To bring one before a magiſtrate*, Id. *pro* Cluent. 13. (2) Per quos agendum eſt tu optimè conſtitues, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 8. (3) Is hodie venturum ad me conſtituit domum, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 125. (4) Quid oporteat fieri optimè deliberabis, & conſtitues, *Trajan.* ad *Plin. Ep.* 10, 49. (5) ✠ Si utilitas amicitiam conſtituet, tollet eadem, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 24. (6) Brevì cognitis inſidiis, pauliſper agmen conſtituit, *Sall. B. J.* 53. (7) Urbem conſtituere, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 119. = exædifico, *Cic.* Ferales ante cupreſſos conſtituunt, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 216. (8)

Conſtituere pecuniam, *Ulp.* (9) = Ineuntis ætatis inſcitia ſenum conſtituenda, & regenda prudentiâ eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 34.

Conſtĭtuor, i. paſſ. *To be put, placed, provided,* &c. In eo ſpes bene gerendæ rei conſtituebatur, *Cic.* § Publicè conſtitui ad rem aliquam, *Id.* § Bene de rebus domeſticis conſtitui, *Id.*

Conſtĭtūta, ōrum. ſubſ. n. pl. *Statutes, decrees, ordinances,* &c. *Cic. Att.* 9, 1. = Acta, *Id.*

Conſtĭtūtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A conſtitution, order,* or *decree; an eſtabliſhment.* (2) *The ſtate,* or *complexion, of the body.* (3) *A ſtateing of a cauſe.* (1) Religionum conſtitutio, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 2, 10. (2) Firma conſtitutio corporis, *Id. Off.* 3, 33. (3) Vehemens eſt hæc exornatio, & in conjecturali conſtitutione cauſæ ferme ſemper neceſſaria, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 41.

Conſtĭtūtò, adv. *vel* adj. ſub. *tempore. At the day appointed, according to appointment,* Cic. Cùm ſit his confitendum, nunquam ſe, ne congreſſu quidem & conſtitutò cœpiſſe de tantis injuriis experiri, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 8.

Conſtĭtūtor, ōris. m. verb. *An ordainer,* or *appointer.* ¶ Legis conſtitutor, *The maker of a law,* Quint. 3, 6.

‖ Conſtĭtūtōrius, a, um. adj. *That appoints an order, belonging to an appointment.* ¶ Actio conſtitutoria, *An action againſt him, who after promiſe of payment, failed,* Dig.

Conſtĭtūtum, i. n. (1) *A decree, conſtitution, a judged cauſe.* (2) Alſo *a certain time agreed upon for the trial of a ſuit in law.* (1) Conſtituta & acta alicujus tollere, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 6, 1. (2) ¶ Ad conſtitutum *ſc.* tempus, *At the time appointed,* Cic. *pro* Cæl.

¶ Conſtĭtūtum eſt mihi, imperſ. *I propoſe,* or *am determined,* Cic.

Conſtĭtūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Founded, conſtituted.* (2) *Appointed, ſettled, determined, agreed upon.* (1) Ut conſtituta præclariſſimè reſpub. dilaberetur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 23. (2) Conſtitutus locus à judicibus, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 34. ¶ Corpus bene conſtitutum, *Of a good,* or *ſtrong, conſtitution,* Cic. Tuſc. 2, 6. Conſtitutus bene de rebus domeſticis, *A man well to paſs,* or *in a good condition,* Id. *pro* Sext. 45.

Conſto, āre, ſtĭti, ſtĭtum, & ātum. (1) *To ſtand together.* (2) *To be conſiſtent,* or *agree, with one's ſelf.* (3) *To conſiſt,* or *be made up; to be built of.* (4) *To abide, continue,* or *be.* (5) *To coſt,* or *ſtand in.* (6) *To appear, to be plain,* or *clear and manifeſt.* (1) Conſtant, conferunt ſermones inter ſe, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 11. (2) Si volet ſibi conſtare, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 11, 7, (3) § *Agri* conſtant campis, vineis, ſylvis, *Plin.* 3, 19. § Homo ex animo conſtat, & corpore, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. = Muri Athenienſium ex ſacellis, ſepulcriſque conſtabant, *Nep. Them.* 6. Quod celeritate maximè conſtat, *Curt.* 3, 11, 15. (4) Quò minùs mea in te officia conſtarent, *Cic. Att.* 11, 12. ¶ § Non conſtat ei color, *His colour comes and goes,* Liv. 39, 34. § Mente conſtare, *To be in his ſenſes,* Cic. Tuſc. 4, 17. Quis feret uxorem, cui conſtant omnia; *That has all things, all good qualities,* Juv. 6, 165. (5) Res nulla minoris conſtabit patri quàm filius, *Id.* 7, 187. (6) Quod inter omnes conſtat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 16.

Conſtrātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* conſternor] *A leveler, that lays flat,* Auſon. Eidyl. 12.

Conſtrātum, i. n. *The deck of a ſhip.* Conſtratum puppis, *Petr. Arb.* c. 100. ¶ Conſtrata pontium, *The planks of bridges,* Liv. 30, 10. Conſtratum navis, *Petr.* c. 10.

Conſtrātus, a, um. part. [*à* conſternor] *Covered, paved, ſtrewed.* Forum corporibus civium Romanorum conſtratum cæde nocturnâ, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 39. ¶ Conſtrata navis, *i. e.* tecta, *That hath a deck,* Cic. Verr. 5, 34. ⌘ Navis aperta, *Without a deck,* Hirt. B. A. 13.

‖ Conſtrĕpo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. *To make a great noiſe,* or *din,* Gell. 4, 1. ┼ Perſtrepo, *Ter.*

‖ Conſtrictè & Conſtrictim, adv. *Briefly,* Firm. ┼ Strictim, breviter.

‖ Conſtrictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A faſt binding,* or *tieing hard,* Macrob. Sat. 7, 6. ┼ Colligatio, *Cic.*

Conſtrictus, a, um. part. [*à* conſtringor] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Bound hard, ſtrained.* (2) *Narrow.* (1) Aptis verbis conſtricta oratio, *Cic. Brut.* 8. (2) = Folium tenuius, conſtrictius, anguſtiúſque, *Plin.* 21, 10.

Conſtringendus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeq.] *To be tied,* or *bound, as priſoners,* Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 19.

Conſtringo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. (1) *To bind faſt, to tie ſtrait, to ſtrain, to tie up.* (2) Met. *To conſtrain,* or *compell.* (3) *To reſtrain,* or *bridle.* (1) Conſtringere ſarcinam, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 93. ¶ Conſtringere quadrupedem, *To bind one hand and foot,* Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24. (2) Neceſſitate conſtringi, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 2. (3) Scelus, & fraudem nocentis ſupplicio conſtringere, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1.

Conſtringor, i, ictus. paſſ. *To be tied,* or *bound.* = Vinciri & conſtringi amicorum, propinquorumque cuſtodiis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 21.

Conſtructio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* conſtruo] (1) *Building, frameing, makeing; a frame,* or *building.* (2) Met. *Conſtruction,* or *a joining* of words together. (1) Totam hominis conſtructionem fabricata eſt natura, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 27. (2) Apta & quaſi rotunda verborum conſtructio, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 5.

‖ Conſtructor, ōris. m. *A builder,* Firm. ┼ Conditor.

Conſtructus, a, um. part. (1) *Heaped,* or *piled, up; built, made,* or *framed; ſet together,* or *in a rank.* (2) *Furniſhed.* (1) = Pecunia conſtructa & coacervata, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agr.* 1, 5. (2) Menſæ conſtructæ dape multiplici, *Catull.* 62, 304. = Conſtructior, & apparatior domus, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1. ubi alia exemp. habent *inſtructior.*

Conſtruo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To heap up.* (2) *To build, to frame.* (3) *To make, to ſet a thing together.* (1) = Conſtruere, & recondere res magnificas, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 35. (2) = Conſtrui à Deo atque ædificari mundum facit Plato, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. (3) Vocabula rerum conſtruere, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 1.

Conſtruor, i. paſſ. *To be heaped,* or *piled, up on one another; to be built.* Acervus nummorum conſtruitur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 38. = Mundus à Deo conſtructus atque ædificatus eſt, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8.

‖ Conſtŭpĕfactus, a, um, part. *Aſtoniſhed,* Firm. ┼ Stupefactus.

‖ Conſtŭpĕfăcio, ĕre. *To amaze,* or *aſtoniſh,* Hier. ┼ Stupefacio.

‖ Conſtŭpĕſco, ĕri. *To be amazed,* or *aſtoniſhed,* R. *ex* Hier.

‖ Conſtŭpeo, ēre. *To be driven into a dump,* or *amazement,* Lex. *ex* Apul. ┼ Obſtupeo.

Conſtuprātor, ōris. m. verb. *An adulterer,* or *raviſher; a deflowerer,* or *debaucher, of women,* or *maids,* Liv. 39, 15.

Conſtuprātus, a, um. part. *Deflowered, debauched, corrupted.* = Emptum conſtupratumque judicium, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 1, 18.

Conſtupro, āre. act. *To commit adultery with, to raviſh, to debauch, to lie with,* Ad Her. 4, 8. Liv. 29, 17.

Conſuādeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. *To adviſe,* or *perſuade.* Saluti quod tibi eſſe cenſeo, id conſuadeo, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 32.

Conſuālia, um. pl. n. [*à* Conſo] *Feaſts, and games inſtituted by Romulus, in honour of Neptune, at that time when he ſeized the Sabine virgins, to be wives to his people, whom, the plot ſucceeding, he therefore called* Conſus, i. e. *the god of counſel,* Varr. *They were celebrated in Auguſt.*

Conſuāſor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* conſuadeor] *A counſellour,* or *adviſer.* = Auctore & conſuaſore Nævio, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 5.

Conſuāviātio, f. *A kiſſing,* or *embraceing,* Tert. ┼ Oſculatio.

‖ Conſuāviātor, ōris. m. *He that kiſſeth ſweetly,* Lex. *ex* Apul.

‖ Conſuāvior, *vel* Conſāvior, dep. *To kiſs,* Lex. *ex* Apul. ┼ Oſculor, ſuavior.

‖ Conſubſtantiālis, e. adj. *Of the ſame ſubſtance,* Aug. ┼ Ex eâdem ſubſtantiâ.

Conſūdaſco, ĕre. *To ſweat together,* Col. 12, 48, 2.

Conſūdo, āre. neut. *To be all in a ſweat, to ſweat,* Col. 12, 7, 2. & Cato 96, 1.

Conſuĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, actum. *To accuſtom, to inure,* or *uſe, one to a thing.* Ea ne me celet, conſuefeci filium, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 29.

Conſueo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. *To be wont,* or *be uſed to do.* Nos, ut conſuemus, noſtros agitamus honores, *Prop.* 1, 7, 5. hinc

Conſueſco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, & ētus ſum. neut. & act. [*à* conſueo] (1) *To be accuſtomed,* or *uſed, to a thing; to be wont, to accuſtom,* or *inure, himſelf.* (2) *To have to do with, to be intimate with.* (3) *To accuſtom.* Act. (1) Ut aliis parere conſueſcerent, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 2. (2) § Conſueſcere mulieri, *Id. Verr.* 5, 12. § cum muliere, *Nep.* v. & Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 34. (3) § Conſueſcere juvencum aratro, *Col.* 6, 2.

Conſuētio, ōnis. f. verb. *An uſe,* in obſcœnâ notione. Clandeſtina ut celetur conſuetio, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 28. *ubi al.* conſuetudo, *ſed metri lege reclamante. Et ſanè hanc vocem Plaut. adſerit Verr. Flaccus. Vid.* Feſt.

Conſuētūdo, dĭnis. f. [*ex* conſuetus] (1) *Cuſtom, uſage, uſe.* (2) *Company, converſation, intimacy, acquaintance.* (3) *Faſhion,* or *manner.* (4) Alſo *converſation with a woman.* (1) Vetuſtatis & conſuetudinis vis maxima eſt, *Cic.* de *Am.* 19. (2) = Officiis, uſu, conſuetudine, conjunctiſſimus homo, *Id.* pro *Syllâ* 20. (3) Ad Græcorum conſuetudinem diſputare, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 3. ¶ Conſuetudini Latinæ tradere librum Græcum, *To tranſlate a Greek book into Latin,* Col. præf. 12. (4) Cum ſororibus ſtupri conſuetudinem fecit, *Suet. Cal.* 24. Conſuetudo huic cum Ebutio fuit, *Liv.* 39, 9.

Conſuētus, a, um. part. & adj. ſſimus, ſuperl. *Accuſtomed, uſed, wont, inured, uſual, ordinary, cuſtomary.* Conſuetus amor, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 108. Conſueta remedia, *Liv.* 3, 20. § Conſuetiſſima cuique verba, *Ov. Met.* 11, 637.

‖ Conſūgillo, āre. *To defame,* or *ſtain with reproach,* Firm. ┼ Sugillo.

Conſul, ŭlis. m. [*ita dict. quòd Reipub.* conſulat, *Pomp.* i. e. provideat, *vel* quòd conſuleret ſenatum, *Varr.*] *A chief officer among the Romans, two of whom were yearly choſen to govern the city. A conſul.* Qui bene conſulit, conſulat, conſul cluat, *Varr. Sometimes it is uſed by a* Meton. *for a year's ſpace, becauſe every year new conſuls were created.* Tibi conſul trigeſimus inſtat, *Mart.* 1, 16, 3. ¶ Vinum proximis conſulibus natum, *Wine of the laſt year,* or *laſt vintage,* Cic. Brut. 83.

‖ Conſŭlāris, is. m. ſubſt. *A preſident of a province;* alſo *the emperour's lieutenant, who had the conduct of an army.*

Conſŭlāris, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, the conſul.* ¶ Vir conſularis, *One who has been conſul,* Cic. Phil. 8, 4. Ætas conſularis, *The age of 43 years, wherein by law one might be conſul,* Id. 5, 17. Conſulare imperium, *Liv.* 3, 9.

Conſŭlārĭter, adv. *Conſul-like,* or *like a conſul,* Liv. 4, 10.

Conſŭlātus, ûs. m. *The conſulſhip; the office,* or *honour, of a conſul.* Conſequi conſulatum, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 25. Honorum populi finis eſt conſulatus, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 25.

Conſŭlendus, a, um. part. *To conſult,* or *be conſulted.* Profectus ad conſulendos augures viciniæ urbis, *Juſt.* 11, 7.

Conſŭlens, tis. part. *Conſulting.* Diſcentibus ſatisfacere, & conſulentibus, *Cic. Orat.* 42.

Conſŭlĭtur, imperſ. *It is conſulted,* or *adviſed, about,* Cic. Cat. 2, 12.

Conſŭlo, ĕre, ſŭlui, ſultum. [*ex* con, & ſalio, quia qui conſulunt, rationibus in unam ſententiam quaſi ſaliunt, *M.*] (1) Abſol. *To conſult.* (2) *To conſult with,* or *be in council; to aſk counſel,* or *advice, of.* (3) *To give counſel,* or *advice.* (4) *To provide for, to take care of, to do for.* (5) *To conſider,* or *regard.* (6) *To judge of,* or *interpret.* (1) = Galli quid agant conſulunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 83. (2) Nec te id conſulo, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 7, 20. (3) § Aliter mihi de illis, ac de me ipſo, conſulendum eſt, *Id.* ad *Att.* 7, 13. (4) Saluti, ſi me amas, conſule, *Id.* ad *Att.* 2, 10. Quid de me fiat parvi pendis, dum illi conſulas, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 37. (5) Infirmitati oculorum, ut jubes, conſulo, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 21. ¶ Conſulere in commune, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 16. in publicum, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13. in medium, *Luc.* 5, 46. in unum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 68. *To do,* or *provide, for the common good.* Conſulere in longitudinem, *To mind what will follow, to provide for hereafter,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10. tempori, *To have reſpect to the time,* Cic. Fam. 4, 9. (6) Tu tamen hæc, quæſo, conſule miſſa boni, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 8, 24. Vid. & Quint. 1, 6. § Conſulere ſuæ vitæ duriùs, *to lay violent hands on himſelf,* Cæſ. B.C. 1, 21. Molliùs conſultum, *were too remiſs,* Liv. 3, 59.

Conſŭlor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be conſulted,* or *aſked counſel.* (2) *To be provided for,* or *taken care of,* &c. (1) Senatus nihil conſulitur, *Cic. Octav.* (2) = Ab iiſdem *deis* vitæ hominum conſuli & provideri, *Id. N. D.* 1, 2. *Vid.* Conſulo.

Conſultans, tis. part. *Conſulting.* Conſultante Cn. Pompeio de mediis ac neutram partem ſequentibus, *Suet. Claud.* 2.

Conſultātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A conſultation; an aſking,* or *takeing, of counſel,* or *advice.* = De ejus deliberatione & conſultatione quærimus, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 4.

‖ Conſultātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a conſultation,* Macrob. *Vid.* Conſultoria.

Conſultè, adv. iùs, comp. ‖ ſſimè, ſup. *Wiſely, diſcreetly, warily.* = Qui conſultè, doctè, atque aſtutè cavet, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 7, 14. 𝔛 Avidiùs quàm conſultiùs, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 24, 2. Annonæ conſultiſſimè providit, *Capitol.* in *Pert.*

Conſulto, āre. freq. [à conſulo] (1) Abſ. *To conſult,* or *debate, together.* (2) *To aſk.* (3) *To provide for,* or *take care of.* (1) Civitates de bello conſultabant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 51. (2) Quid me conſultas, quid agas? *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 4. (3) Delecti reipub. conſultabant, *Sall. B. C.* 6.

Conſultor, āri. paſſ. *To be conſulted,* or *debated,* Varr. R. R. 3, 2.

Conſultò, adv. *Adviſedly, deliberately, conſiderately, purpoſely, for the nonce.* 𝔛 Ea quæ gignuntur donata conſultò nobis, non fortuitò nata videntur, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1.

Conſultor, ōris. m. verb. [à conſulo] (1) *One who aſks counſel, a lawyer's client.* (2) *A counſeler,* or *giver of counſel.* (1) Vigilas tu de nocte, ut conſultoribus tuis reſpondeas, *Cic.* pro *Balbo.* Conſultor dei, *Luc.* 5, 187. (2) Malum conſilium conſultori peſſimum, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2.

‖ Conſultōria hoſtia, quâ divina voluntas per exta exquirebatur, *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 5. *ubi* conſultatoria *etiam ſcrib.*

Conſultrix, īcis. f. *A ſhe adviſer,* or *provider.* = § Matura conſultrix & provida utilitatum omnium, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22.

Conſultum, i. n. (1) *An ordinance,* or *decree of council; a ſtatute,* or *law.* (2) Alſo *counſel, a wiſe action.* (1) = Qui conſulta patrum, qui leges, juráque ſervat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 41. Conſulta ſenatûs, *Cic.* Oportere quinquennii conſulta & decreta omnia reſcindi, *Sall. B. J.* 11. (2) Factaque & conſulta fortium & ſapientium, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 24.

Conſultūrus, a, um. part. *About to conſult,* Liv. 4, 24. Conſulturus de eventu futurorum, *Juſt.* 11, 11.

Conſultus, a, um. part. (1) *Conſulted with.* (2) *Debated, conſidered, weighed.* (3) Alſo adj. ſſimus, ſup. *Skillfull, of whom counſel may be aſked, wiſe, well ſeen in.* (1) Conſulti medici reſponderunt, nihil periculi eſſe, *Cic.* (2) = Re conſultâ, atque exploratâ, *Id.* ad *Att.* 2, 16. (3) Conſultiſſimus juris, *Plin.* de *Vir. Ill.* 44. aſtrologiæ, *Col.* 1, 1. ¶ Conſulto opus eſt, *You ought to conſider the matter well,* Sall. B. C. 1.

Conſultus, i. m. ſubſt. *A counſeler, one who is conſulted.* = Conſultus juris, & actor cauſarum mediocris, *Hor. A. P.* 369. & *abſol.* Eris tu, qui modò miles, Mercator, tu conſultus modò, ruſticus, *Id. Sat.* 1, 1, 16.

‖ Conſultus, ûs. m. ſubſt. *A leaping together,* Litt. *ex* Lucr. ſed q. Conſultu, *by advice,* Liv. 3, 62.

Conſūmendus, a, um. part. *To be conſumed.* Cùm urbem incendio conſumendam cenſerent, *Juſt.* 5, 8.

Conſūmens, tis. part. *Conſumeing.* Conſumens luxu flagitiiſque domum, *Claud. Epigr.* 25, 8.

Conſummābĭlis, e. adj. *That may,* or *is, to be perfected,* Sen. Ep. 92.

‖ Conſummātè, adv. *Fully, abſolutely, perfectly, completely,* Litt. *nullo, quod ego quidem ſcio, auctore.*

Conſummātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The ſum total.* (2) *A perfecting, a full finiſhing,* or *ending; an accompliſhment.* (1) Conſummatione operarum colligitur poſſe agrum, &c. Col. 2, 13. (2) Plin. 26, 8.

Conſummātūrus, a, um. part. *About to accompliſh,* or *be at an end.* Nonnullis ante pauciſſimos quàm conſummaturi eſſent dies, *Suet. Calig.* 44.

Conſummātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sumed up.* (2) *Ended, accompliſhed. It.* adj. ſſimus, ſup. (3) *Complete, perfect, conſummate.* (1) Conſummata efficiunt duo millia, &c. Col. 5, 2. (2) = Bella geſta & conſummata, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 7. *ubi tamen al. leg.* confecta. (3) Etiam conſummatis profeſſoribus difficile, *Quint.* 1, 9. Nullus eſt conſummatæ ſapientiæ, *Col.* 11, 1, 11. ¶ Conſummatiſſimus juvenis, *a moſt accompliſhed youth,* Plin. Ep. 2, 7.

Conſummo, āre. act. (1) *To ſum up an account.* (2) *To make up,* or *finiſh; to complete,* or *make an end of.* (3) Met. *To accompliſh,* or *perfect.* (1) Is numerus conſummat per totum 42000, *Col.* 4, 5. (2) 𝔛 Conſummare opera, ut inchoata ſunt, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 48. (3) Unâ re conſummatur animus ſcientiâ bonorum, & malorum immutabili, *Sen. Ep.* 88.

Conſummor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſumed up, finiſhed,* &c. Conſummantur aranei quater ſeptenis diebus, *Plin.* 11, 29. *edit. Hard.*

Conſūmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. (1) *To ſpend laviſhly.* (2) *To lay waſte.* (3) *To conſume,* or *deſtroy.* (4) *To wear out.* (5) *To beſtow,* or *lay out.* (6) *To diſcard, to throw off.* (7) ✠ *To put an end to, to ſatisfy.* (8) ✠ *To eat up, to devour.* (1) = Effundere & conſumere per luxuriam, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 2. (2) Ædes conſumere incendio, *Liv.* 27, 11. (3) = Interficiunt, & conſumunt ſerpentes ibes aves, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 36. (4) Conſumit ferrum lapidemque vetuſtas, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 8, 49. (5) § Scito me omnem meum laborem, omnem operam, curam, ſtudium, in tuâ ſalute conſumere, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 14. (6) Ignominiam conſumere, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 24. (7) ✠ Famem tenerâ conſumere in agnâ, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 576. (8) ✠ Conſumere menſas, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 116.

Conſūmor, i. paſſ. *To be ſpent, conſumed, waſted, worn away,* &c. § Conſumi ſiti, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 41. incendio, *Liv.* 27. ſenio & mœrore, *Id.* 40.

Conſumptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſpending, waſteing, conſumption.* (2) *A laying out, a beſtowing.* (1) Se ipſe conſumptione, & ſenio alebat ſui, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 6. (2) = Elaboratio & conſumptio operæ, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 22.

Conſumptor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſpender, waſter, conſumer.* = Ignis confector eſt & conſumptor omnium, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15.

Conſumptūrus, a, um. part. *About to conſume.* Aut conſumpturus eos, aut in ultimis terris in colonias diſtributurus, *Juſt.* 12, 5.

Conſumptus, a, um. part. *Conſumed, waſted, decayed, ſpent, periſhed.* Inediâ, & purgationibus, & vi ipſius morbi, conſumptus, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. = Confectus, exhauſtus. 𝔛 Vivus, *Cic.* § Conſumptus acie, *Paterc.* 2, 52. § à peſte, *Plin.* 11, 18.

Conſuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. *To ſew,* or *ſtitch, up,* Plin. 20, 9.

Conſurgens, tis. part. *Ariſeing with.* Conſurgens terrâ, *Luc.* 9, 339. Conſurgentibus ab occidente novis Pœnorum & Romanorum imperiis, *Juſt.* 29, 2.

Conſurgĭtur, imperſ. *They riſe up all at once.* Honorificè conſurgitur, *Cic. Verr.* 4. Conſurrectum eſt in plauſus, *Phædr.* 5, 8, 28.

Conſurgo, ĕre, rexi, ctum. act. & neut. (1) *To riſe up and ſhew reſpect.* (2) *To riſe againſt.* (3) *To ariſe, of inanimate things.* (1) Quum ſenatus cunctus conſurgeret, & ad Cæſarem ſupplex accederet, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. In venerationem tui theatra ipſa conſurgent, *Plin. Paneg.* 54. (2) Hiſpania quoquè ad bellum conſurrexit, *Liv.* (3) § Conſurgent quercus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 681. remi, *Id. Æn.* 5, 120. venti, *Id. Æn.* 5, 20.

Conſurrectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reſpectfull riſeing up.* Credo te audiiſſe, quæ conſurrectio judicum facta ſit, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16.

Conſŭſurro, āre. act. *To whiſper together.* Syrus cum illo veſtro conſuſurrat, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 64.

‖ Conſūtĭlis, e. adj. *That is ſewed,* or *ſtitched, together,* Caſſ. ‖ Sutilis.

‖ Conſūtum, i. n. *A ſeam.*

Conſūtūra, æ. f. *A ſewing,* or *ſtitching,* Suet. Vit. 2. ſed ☞ mel. lib. hab. *cognituris.*

Conſūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Sewed,* or *ſtitched, together.* (2) Met. *Invented, pieced up.* (1) Conſuta tapetia, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 54. (2) Conſutis tunicis advenio, non dolis, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 213.

‖ Conſȳdĕro, &c. Vid. Conſidero.

Contăbĕfăcio, ĕre. act. *To waſte,* or *conſume.* Quæ me miſeria & cura contabefacit, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 19.

‖ Contăbeſcens, tis. part. *Fainting, waſting,* Vulg. interp. *à*

Contăbeſco, ĕre, tăbui. *To pine,* or *waſte, away with grief,* &c. Artemiſia luctu confecta contabuit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 31. *Conf. Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 91.

Contăbŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining of boards together, a planking, a boarding a floor,* or *wainſcoting; a timber frame,* Cæſ. B. C. 2, 9.

Contăbŭlātus, a, um. part. *Boarded,* or *covered over.* Contabulato mari molibus, *Curt.* 5, 23.

Contăbŭlo, āre. act. (1) *To plank, to floor with boards; to frame a building of timber.* (2) *To make a bridge over a river.* (1) Cæſ. B. G. 7, 22. (2) Xerxes Helleſpontum contabulaverat, *Suet. Cal.* 19.

Contăbŭlor, āri. paſſ. *To be boarded,* or *planked.* Turres contabulantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 39.

Contactus, a, um. part. [à contingor] *Touched, died, ſtained, coloured, tainted,* or *infected.* ¶ Sale modico contactus, *Corned,* Celſ. 2, 24. Colore croci contactus, *Lucr.* 6, 1186. ¶ Contactus religione dies, *an unlucky day,* Liv. 6, 28. Contactus ſocietate peculatûs, *Infected,* Id.

Contactus, ûs. m. verb. [à contingo] (1) *A touch,* or *contact.* (2) *An infection.* (3) *Defilement.* (1) Urtica contactu mortifera, *Plin.* 10, 59. (2) Infecti quaſi valetudine, & contactu, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 7. (3) Refugit viriles contactus, *Ov. Met.* 7, 24.

Contāges, is. f. [*ex* con & tago, *ant. pro* tango] *A contagion; an infection, a rot of ſheep, a murrain among cattle, any infectious diſeaſe,* Lucr. 4, 337. & 6, 1241.

Contāgio, ōnis. f. (1) *An effect,* or *affection.* (2) *Contagion, infection, pollution.* (1) Ut naturæ contagio valet, quam ego non tollo, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 3. (2) Quibus fuit minima cum corporibus contagio, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 30.

‖ Contāgiōſus, a, um. adj. *Contagious, infectious,* Lex. *ex* Celſ.

Contāgium, i. n. *A contagion, an infection, a catching diſeaſe,* as the murrain, &c. Pecoris contagia, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 51. *It. Met.* Lucri contagia, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 4. ſcelerum, *Luc.* 3, 322. ¶ Ne cujus facti dictive contagione præſens violer, *leſt being caught here, I ſhould be thought an accomplice,* Liv. 2, 37.

‖ Contāmen, ĭnis. n. *A defilement,* Tert.

‖ Contāmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defilement, a pollution, adultery,* Ulp. ⊥ Pollutio, violatio.

‖ Contāmĭnātor, ōris. verb. *A defiler,* or *corrupter,* Lampr.

Contāmĭnātus, a, um. part. & adj. *Spoiled by unnatural mixture.* Met. *Corrupt, naughty, baſe, defiled debauched, diſtained.* Grex contaminatus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 9. = Judicia corrupta, & contaminata, *Cic.* in *Cæcil.* 22. = Homo turpiſſimus, ſceleratiſſimus, contaminatiſſimus, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 9. *Conf. Liv.* 2, 37.

Contāmĭno, āre. act. [*ex* con & *obſol.* tamino] no] (1) *To mix one thing with another, ſo as to ſpoil both; to make uneaſy.* (2) *To defile, to pollute.* (3) *To diſgrace.* (1) Contaminare vitam ægritudine, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 5. Vid. Contaminor. (2) ſe vitiis, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 8. (3) 𝔛 Non modò non ſe contaminârunt, ſed etiam honeſtârunt, *Id.* in *Cat.* 1, 12.

Contāmĭnor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be defiled,* or *ſtained.* (2) *To be mangled, to be patched up.* (1) Culpa contaminabitur, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16. (2) Contaminari non decere fabulas, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 16.

Contātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à contor] *A delaying, a beating down the price, a huckſtering, a delaying to ſtrike up the bargain.* Emi lienem vituli, quanti indicatus ſit, nullâ pretii contatione, *Plin.* 28, 57. *edit. Hard.*

‖ Contātus, a, um. part. *Haveing a long time higgled,* or *dallied, and ſtood beating the market.* ⸸ Cunctatus. *It.* * à contus, *Armed with a pike,* or *lance,* Veg. 3, 6.

Contechnātus, a, um. part. *Deviſeing,* or *playing tricks,* Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 6, 34.

Contectus, a, um. part. *Covered, hid.* ¶ Caſa contecta ſtramine, *A thatched cotage,* Ov. Met. 5, 447. ‖ Contecti cœdibus campi, *Lex.* ex *Plin. jun.* Vehiculum pellibus undique contectum, *Curt.* 5, 12.

Contĕgendus, a, um. part. *To be covered.* Contegendis quæ prima ætas & ſumma fortuna expeterent, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 13, 3. Quicquid impoſitum eſt, betæ folio contegendum eſt, *Celſ.* 5, 26, 33.

Contĕgens, tis. part. *Covering.* Mart. 12, 45.

Contĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To cover,* (2) Met. *To cloak,* or *conceal.* (1) Tumulus contegit corpus, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 10. (2) Factam injuriam contexeris, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 41.

Contĕgor, i. paſſ. *To be covered, buried,* &c. *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 10.

‖ Contĕmĕrātus, a, um. pārt. *Defiled, polluted,* Tert. ⸸ Contaminatus.

Contĕmĕro, āre. act. *To violate, to injure, to wrong, to profane,* Mart. *de* Spect. 10. Dominæ contemeraſſe torum, *Ov. Am.* 2, 7, 18. R. occ.

Contemnendus, a, um. part. *Contemptible, deſpicable, to be deſpiſed.* Orator non contemnendus, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 13.

Contemnens, tis. *Contemning.* Lenius comtiuſque ſcribendi genus contemnens, *Suet. Calig.* 53.

Contemno, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* con & temno] (1) *To undervalue, to contemn,* or *deſpiſe; not to regard,* or *care for.* (2) *To bid defiance to.* (3) *To make no account of.* (1) Contempſiſti L. Murenæ genus, extuliſti tuum, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 70. (2) Nondum cæruleas pinus contempſerat undas, *Tib.* 1, 3, 37. (3) Utrumque timidi eſt. Nemo contempſit mori qui concupivit, *Sen. Phœn.* 197. *juxta edit. Schroderi.*

Contemnor, i. paſſ. *To be undervalued, ſlighted,* &c. = Contemni ſe putat, deſpici, illudi, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 18.

‖ Contempĕro, āre. act. *To temper,* or *mingle together,* Firm. ⸸ Tempero.

Contemplans, tis. part. *Contemplateing, viewing.* Deus terras & maria contemplans, *C. N. D.* 1, 10.

Contemplātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A beholding, a gazeing upon, a regarding.* (2) Met. *Contemplation, ſtudy, meditation, a ſurvey, a regard.* (1) Res diligenti contemplatione digniſſima, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 19. (2) = Conſideratio contemplatioque naturæ, *Id. Acad.* 1, 41.

Contemplātīvus, a, um. adj. *Given to contemplation, contemplative, belonging to theory, ſpeculative.* Philoſophia contemplativa, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Contemplātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A beholder,* or *viewer.* (2) Met. *One who contemplates.* (1) = Contemplator, admiratorque mundi, *Sen. ad Helv.* 8. (2) Homo contemplator cœli, ac deorum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28.

Contemplātrix, īcis. f. *She that beholds, meditates,* or *contemplates,* Celſ. *in* proœm.

Contemplātu, abl. verb. *By contemplation,* or *conſideration,* Ov. Triſt. 5, 7, 66.

Contemplātus, a, um. part. *Haveing beheld.* Contemplatuſque qui tractus caſtrorum, quæque forma eſſet, *Liv.* 3, 28.

† Contemplo, āre. *To look,* or *behold.* Cùm hanc magis contemplo, magìs placet, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 4, 15. & ſæpe alibi pro

Contemplor, ātus ſum. dep. [contemplari *dictum eſt à* templo, *i. e.* loco, qui ab omni parte aſpici, vel videri, poteſt; quem antiqui *templum* nominabant, *Feſt.* ſc. eo ſenſu, quo *templum* uſurpabant augures]. (1) *To behold, to look upon, to look wiſtly,* or *to gaze upon.* (2) Met. *To muſe upon, to conſider, to meditate, to contemplate.* (1) Oculis contemplari cœli pulchritudinem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 38. (2) Quod oculis non potes, id animo contemplare, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* 14. = Conſidero, intueor, *Id.*

‖ Contempŏrālis, e. adj. *Of the ſame time,* or *ſtanding,* Firm. ⸸ Æqualis, *Cic.* Extemporalis, *Quint.*

‖ Contempŏrāneus, a, um. adj. & ‖ Contemporārius, *id quod* contemporalis, *Litt.* quibus addidiſſe poterat coævus côætaneus *ejuſdem ſc. hordeaceæ farinæ.* *That is in one time, of the ſame age,* or *ſtanding; cotemporary,* Litt. ⸸ Æqualis, *Cic.* Æquævus, *Virg.*

‖ Contemptĭbĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Deſpicable, contemptible,* Ulp. ⸸ Contemnendus.

‖ Contemptĭbĭlĭter, adv. *Contemptibly,* Perot. ⸸ Contemptim.

Contemptim, adv. iùs, comp. *Scornfully, diſdainfully, lightly, with contempt.* Ne nos tam contemptim conteras, *Plaut. Pœn,* 3, 1, 34. Contemptiùs vagari, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 47. abuti potentiâ hominum, *Suet. Dom.* 11.

Contemptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſlighting, deſpiſeing,* or *makeing no account of; contempt.* In contemptionem alicui venire, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 15. = In rerum humanarum contemptione & deſpicientiâ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 40.

Contemptor, ōris. m. verb. *A contemner, a deſpiſer.* Contemptor deûm, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 648. deorum hominúmque, *Liv.* 3, 57. famæ, *Claud. Eutrop.* 1, 434.

† Contemptor, āri. freq. [*ex* contemno] cum acc. *To ſlight; to ſet little,* or *nothing, by,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ⸸ Contemno.

Contemptrix, īcis. f. (1) *That ſcorns,* or *cares not for.* (2) *That fears not.* (1) Contemptrix ſuperûm propago, *Ov. Met.* 1, 161. frigorum eruca, *Plin.* 19, 8. (2) turba periclî, *Sil.* 17, 415.

Contemptūrus, a, um. part. *About to contemn,* Liv. 4, 35.

Contemptus, a, um. part. *Slighted, deſpiſed, mean.* & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. ‖ Homo vitâ contemptâ ac ſordidâ, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 5. Nihil illo contemptius, *Id. Phil.* 3. Contemptiores magè erant atque avidi minùs, *ubi al.* contentiores, *Plaut. Pœn.* 2, 15. = Tenuiſſimus victus, atque contemptiſſimæ eſcæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 28.

Contemptus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* contemno] *Contempt, deſpite, ſcorn, diſdain, deriſion.* ¶ Contemptu laborare, *To be deſpiſed and ſet at nought.* Liv. 6, 2. Contemptui habere, *To ſlight,* Suet. Aug. 93.

Contendens, tis. part. *Contending.* Contendens, nihil ſibi admiſſum, cur cuiquam inviſus eſſet, *Suet. Cal.* 15.

Contendo, ĕre, di, ſum & tum. (1) *To ſtretch,* or *ſtrain.* (2) Met. *To rack.* (3) *To labour,* or *ſtrive.* (4) *To march, to be on his way in all haſte.* (5) Met. *To be earneſt with one, in way of requeſt; to preſs,* or *urge, one with entreaties.* (6) *To be poſitive in a thing, to undertake to make it good.* (7) *To compare, match,* or *ſet, together.* (8) *To quarrel, debate, fight,* or *diſpute.* (9) *To ſtruggle, to endeavour.* (10) *To haſten a journey.* (11) *To requeſt,* or *ſue for.* (1) Contende tenacia vincula, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 412. (2) Non libet in tales animos contendere curas, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 5, 11. (3) Litora curſu Contendunt petere, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 162. (4) Grave agmen ad Euphratem contendit, *Curt.* 3, 7, 1. (5) Omni ſtudio à te contendo, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 14. (6) Ut Aſclepiades contendit, *Celſ. præf.* l. 1. (7) Nemo noſtros annales cum ſcripturâ eorum contenderit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 32. § Quid enim contendat hirundo cycnis? *Lucr.* 3, 6. *conſecutione Græcâ.* (8) Contendunt verbis inter ſe, non pugnis, *Cic. Parad.* 3. = Qui ſtadium currit, eniti & contendere debet, ut vincat, *Id. Offic.* 5, 10. (9) Contendit omnes nervos Chryſippus, ut perſuadeat, *Id.* de *Fato* 10. (10) § Plato in Ægyptum contendit, *Id.* § Contendere curſum aliquò, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 58. § ad aliquem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 834. § ut ad caſtra perveniat, *Cic.* Dehinc Romam contendit, *Sall. B. J.* 12. (11) Magiſtratus à populo ſummâ ambitione contenditur, *Cic.* in *Verr.*

Contendor, i. paſſ. *To be ſued,* or *ſought, for,* &c. Propter magnitudinem poteſtatis hic magiſtratus à populo ſummâ ambitione contenditur, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 53.

Contĕnebrat, āvit. imperſ. *It waxeth night, it grows dark,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2.

† Contenſus, a, um. adj. *Very quick,* or *ſwift,* G. *ex* Lucr.

Contentè, adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Cloſely, ſtraitly.* (2) *Forceably.* (3) *Earneſtly, vehemently,* (1) ¶ = Aliquem arctè, contentéque habere, *To keep one ſhort, and allow him no liberty,* Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 64. (2) Plaga hôc gravior, quò eſt miſſa contentiùs, *Cic. Tuſ.* 2, 24. (3) M. Antonium cùm pro ſe contentè diceret, vidi terram tangere, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 24.

‖ Contentim, adv. *Earneſtly,* or *haſtily,* G. *ex* Curt.

Contentio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſtraining,* or *ſtretching.* (2) *An effort,* or *enforcement.* (3) *Eagerneſs, vehemency.* (4) *Strife, a law-ſuit, debate, quarrel, a brawling, a diſpute.* (5) *A compariſon,* or *conſidering of things together.* (6) *A rhetorical ſcheme.* (7) *An equality,* or *ſuitableneſs of the parts to themſelves.* (1) 𝔛 Vocis contentio, & ſubmiſſio, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. (2) Contentio ingenii, animi, virium, *Id.* (3) Pugna ſummâ contentione pugnata, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 16. (4) Non de terminis, ſed de totâ poſſeſſione contentio, *Id. Acad.* 4, 43. (5) Quædam hominum ipſorum videtur facienda eſſe contentio, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 2. (6) Ad Herenn. 4, 1, 15, & 45. (7) Gravitatis & ponderum contentio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 45.

Contentiōſus, a, um. adj. *Contentious, vehement, earneſt, quarrelſome, ſtubborn,* Plin. Epiſt. 2, 19. = pugnax, *Ibid.*

Contentus, a, um. part. [à contineor] (1) ‖ *Contained, held.* (2) Adj. *Content, ſatisfied, well pleaſed with what he hath.* (1) *Litt. ſed nullo auctore cit.* (2) § Cum ablat. intelligitur *in.* Neſcio an ſatiùs fuerit populo Romano Siciliâ & Africâ contento fuiſſe, *Flor.* 3, 12, 6. Paucis contentus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 74. § equorum, *Curt.* § retinere titulum, *Paterc.* 2, 49, 5.

Contentus, a, um. part. [*à* contendor] (1) *Stretched.* (2) *Girded.* (3) *Bent,* or *drawn, as a bow.* (4) *Drawn,* or *ſcrewed, cloſe.* (5) Met. *Speedy.* (1) Contenta cervix, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 536. (2) 𝔛 Onera contentis corporibus faciliùs feruntur, remiſſis opprimunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 23. (3) Inſonuit contento nervus ab arcu, *Ov. Met.* 6, 286. (4) = Tormenta telorum eò graviores emiſſiones habent, quò ſunt contenta, atque adducta vehementiùs, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 24. (5) Contento curſu claſſis Italiam petebat, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 15.

‖ Contĕrebro, āre. *To bore through,* Lex. *ex* Gell. ⸸ Terebro.

Contĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be bruiſed together.* Cochleæ cum teſtis ſuis comburendæ, conterendæque, *Celſ.* 5, 21.

‖ Contermĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An adjoining to,* or *bordering on,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

‖ Contermĭnātus, a, um. part. *Bordered on,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

Contermĭnium, i. n. *A bordering,* or *neighbourhood.* Eadem & Pharanitis in conterminio Arabiæ, *Plin.* 37, 40. *edit. Hard.*

‖ Contermĭno, āre. neut. *To border upon a place,* Amm. 14, 6.

Contermĭnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Bounding,* or *bordering, near together; nigh.* (2) Alſo, ſubſt. *A borderer.* (1) Terræ domus eſt contermina noſtræ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 774. (2) Niſi Autolicus ille cuiquam potuit tolerabilis eſſe conterminus, *Col.* 1, 3.

‖ Conternātio, ōnis. f. *A divideing by three,* R. *ex* Hyg.

‖ Conternātus, a, um. adj. *Parted into companies by threes,* R. *ex* Liv. certè *Hygin.* de *limit.* pag. 191, edit. Gœſ.

Contĕro, ĕre, trīvi, ītum. act. (1) *To break,* or *bruiſe, ſmall; to bray,* or *pound, in a mortar.* (2) Met. *To waſte,* or *conſume.* (3) *To ſpend,* or *paſs over.* (4) *To wear out with uſeing.* (5) *To weary,* or *teaſe, one.* (6) *To make light of, to deſpiſe.* (1) Conterere radicem in pulverem, *Plin.* 26, 11. (2) = Quid ego huc recurſem, aut operam ſumam, aut conteram? *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 54. (3) Totum hunc contrivi diem, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 3, 17. (4) Uſu ferrum conterere, *Ov. A. Am.* 91. (5) Conteris tu tuâ me oratione, mulier, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 3, 65. (6) = Reliqua ex collatione facile eſt conterere, atque contemnere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 30.

Contĕror, i. paſſ. *To be worn out, to be tired,* or *wearied,* &c. Cùm in cauſis, & in negotiis, & in foro, conteramur, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 58.

Conterrāneus, a, um. adj. [*ex* con & terra] Caſtrenſe vocab. *A country-man, of the ſame country,* Plin. *in* præf. ‡ Popularis, *Cic.*

Conterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. *To make afraid, to put in fear, to affright, to aſtoniſh, to ſcare,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 49. & Col. 7, 12. Multitudo pacem poſcentium conterruit, *Liv.* 2, 39.

‖ Conterrĭto, āre. act. *To put in fear,* Litt. *ex* Stat.

Conterrĭtus, a, um. part. *Put in fear, affrighted, ſcared.* Aſpectu conterritus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 53. *Conſ. Liv.* 2, 34. & *Curt.* 3, 12.

Conteſtans, tis. part. *Calling to witneſs,* Cic. Verr. 4, 29. & *pro* Flacc. 40.

‖ Conteſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. voc. forenſe. *A conteſting.* ¶ Litis conteſtatio, *The opening of the cauſe before the witneſſes, a trial of a cauſe,* Ulp. ‡ Cognitio.

‖ Conteſtātò, adv. *i. e.* teſtibus adhibitis, *In preſence of witneſſes,* Ulp.

Conteſtātus, a, um. part. *Witneſſed, proved by witneſſes, well known.* A conteſtatâ virtute majorum non degeneravit, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 11.

Conteſtor, ātus ſum. dep. [conteſtari *eſt cùm uterque reus dicit;* Teſtes eſtote, *Feſt.*] *To call to witneſs, to mke paroteſtation of a thing.* Deos hominéſque conteſtans, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 29. ¶ Conteſtari litem, *To put in the plaintiff's declaration, and the defendant's anſwer,* Id. *pro* Q. Roſc. 12.

Contexo, ĕre, ui, tum. act. (1) *To weave,* or *join to.* (2) *To tie together.* (3) Met. *To join,* or *twiſt, together.* (4) *To forge,* or *deviſe.* (1) Contexere villos, *Cic.* Vid. Contextus. (2) § Lilla amaranthis contexere, *Tib.* 3, 4, 33. (3) ¶ § extrema cum primis, *To make all of a piece,* Cic. Fam. 10. 13. (4) At quàm feſtivè crimen contexitur, *Id.* pro. *Deiot.* 6.

Contextè, adv. *Cloſely, compactly, without interruption, jointly,* or *together.* = Omnia naturali colligatione conſertè contextéque fiunt, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 14.

Contextim, adv. *Of one piece, interweaveingly,* Plin. 10, 53.

‖ Contextio, ōnis. f. verb. *A contexture,* or *compoſition,* Macrob. ‡ Contextus.

‖ Contextūra, æ. f. *A compoſition,* or *makeing a thing; a contexture,* Lex. *ex* Vitr.

Contextus, a, um. part. *Woven, wrought together, enterlaced, made up,* or *claped together.* Ut ovium villis confectis atque contextis homines veſtiantur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63.

Contextus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A weaveing,* or *plaiting, together.* (2) *A compoſition.* (3) *The form and ſtyle of a continued diſcourſe, a text,* or *context.* (1) Pinnarum contextu tegumenta corpori faciebat, *Cic.* ex *Acc.* (2) Eorum contextum vis deberet diſſolvere, *Lucr.* 1, 244. (3) = Contextus, & continuatio ſermonis, *Quint. Inſt. Or.* 8, 1.

Contĭceo, ēre, ui. n. (1) *To hold one's peace, to keep ſilence, to become dumb,* or *ſpeechleſs.* (2) Met. *To deſiſt,* or *ceaſe.* (1) Conſcientia convictus repentè conticuit, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 5. (2) = Studium noſtrum conticuit ſubitò & obmutuit, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 94.

Contĭceſco, ĕre. incept. *To hold one's peace, to be huſh,* or *ſtill.* Conticeſcebat tumultus, *Liv.* 25, 10. § De re aliquâ conticeſcere, *Cic.* pro *Marc.* 3. § ad caſus aliquos, *Quint.* 6, 1.

Contĭcĭnium, i. n. [*à* conticeo] (1) *The dead time of the night, when all is ſtill, and people are in their firſt ſleep.* (2) = *The time betwixt cock crowing, and the break of day.* (1) Redito huc conticinio, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 95. (2) Macrob. Sat. 1, 3.

† Contĭciſco, *pro* conticeſco. Fores crepuerunt, conticiſcam, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, *fin.*

Contignātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The raftering,* or *rearing up, of a houſe; the boarding of a houſe.* (2) *A floor, a ſtory of a houſe.* (1) Cæſ. B. C. 2, 9. (2) Liv. 21, 62.

Contignātus, a, um. part. *Raftered,* or *floored, and built into ſtories,* Cæſ. B. C. 2, 15.

Contigno, āre. act. *To rafter,* or *floor, a houſe,* Plin. 9, 3.

Contĭguus, a, um. adj. [*ex* con & tango] *That toucheth,* or *is next to; very near, contiguous, adjoining.* Contiguas habere domos, *Ov. Met.* 3, 57.

Contïnctus, a, um. part. *Died,* or *coloured,* Croci contincta colore, *Lucr.* 6, 1186.

Contĭnens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Adjoining,* or *next, to; joining together.* (2) Adject. *Of one piece, cloſe, in cloſe array.* (3) *Continual, without intermiſſion,* or *ſpace between.* (4) *Not interrupted.* (5) *Continent, keeping his deſires within bounds, moderate.* (6) *Temperate, chaſte, virtuous, modeſt.* (1) = Continentia fundo alicujus prædia atque adjuncta, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 4. (2) Continenti agmine ſepti, *Liv.* 2, 50. Continens agmen migrantium, *Id.* 1, 29. (3) Imber continens per totam noctem, *Id.* ¶ Continenti ſpiritu, *With one breath,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 57. (4) ⌘ Nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 8. (5) Non intemperanter concupiſcere continentis debet dici, *Nep. Att.* 13. Ne continentior in vitâ hominum, quàm in pecuniâ, fuiſſe videatur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 23. Majores noſtri continentiſſimi homines, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 1, 5. (6) = Præter alios meum virum fui rata ſiccum, frugi, continentem, amantem uxoris maximè, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 5. Continens, clemens, patienſque admirandum in modum, *Nep. Epam.* 3. Continentia, um. n. pl. *The hinge,* or *principal points, of a matter in controverſy.* Cic.

Contĭnendus, a, um. part. *To be held,* or *kept, in.* Nares eâdem tantummodo habenâ continendæ ſunt, *Celſ.* 8, 5.

Contĭnens, tis. f. *ſc.* terra. *The continent,* or *main land,* Plin. 5, 29. Continens terra, *Nep. Them.* 3.

Contĭnenter, adv. (1) *Continently, chaſtely, ſoberly, ſpareingly, cloſely.* (2) Alſo *continually, without intermiſſion.* (1) = Honeſtum eſt parcè, continenter, ſeverè, ſobriè, vivere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30. (2) Cùm eſſet pugnatum continenter horas quinque, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 46.

Contĭnentia, æ. f. (1) *A keeping,* or *holding, in.* (2) Met. *Continency, chaſteity, temperance, abſtinence from pleaſure,* or *covetouſneſs; forbearance.* (3) ‖ Alſo a *joining,* or *bordering, of countries; nearneſs.* (1) Edictum dicitur meditatus, quo veniam daret flatum crepitumque ventris in convivio emittendi, cùm periclitatum quendam præ pudore ex continentiâ reperîſſet, *Suet. Claud.* 32. (2) Continentia in victu omni atque cultu corporis tuendi causâ & in prætermittendis voluptatibus, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 24. (3) Continentia regionum, *Macrob.* 5, 15.

Contĭneo, ēre, ui, entum. act. [*ex* con & teneo] (1) *To hold together.* (2) Abſol. *To hold.* (3) *To keep up,* or *hold in.* (4) Met. *To keep cloſe,* or *ſecret.* (5) *To keep within bounds.* (6) *To keep back,* or *hinder.* (7) *To ſtop,* or *bind.* (8) *To coerce, to bridle, to rule, to govern.* (9) *To forbear, to refrain.* (10) *To keep cloſe,* as maſters do their pupils. (11) *To contain, to compriſe, to comprehend.* (12) *To conſerve,* or *preſerve.* (1) Trabes ſingulæ ſingulis ſaxis continere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 23. (2) Animo malè fit, contine, quæſo, caput, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 26. (3) Belluas immanes ſeptis continere, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 3. canes per diem catenis, *Col.* 7, 12. (4) = Quæ vera audivi, taceo & contineo optimè, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 23. ⌘ Petimus ab Antonio, ut ea quæ continet, neque adhuc protulit, explicet nobis, &c. Cic. (5) Exercitum caſtris continuit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 48. (6) = An te auſpicium commoratum eſt? an tempeſtas continet? *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 58. (7) Corpus ſi pro profluvio laborat, continere, *Celſ. Præf.* Continuit animam, *Luc.* 8, 616. (8) = Continere & regere appetitiones, *Cic. Tuſ.* 4, 9. Contineant milites à ſeditione, *Liv.* 3, 50. (9) Nimis ægrè riſum continui, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 2, 36. Vix videtur continere lacrimas, *Id Moſt.* 3, 2, 137. (10) In quâ quidem quæſtione nos te continebimus, *Cic. Trebatio, Fam.* 7, 19. *vid. locum integrum.* (11) = Coërcet & continet mundus omnia ſuo complexu, *Id. N. D.* 2, 22. Continet epiſtola tertia, eſſe tibi redditam orationem pro Clario, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 28. (12) = Lex ipſa naturæ, quæ utilitatem hominum conſervat & continet, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 6.

Contĭneor, ēri. paſſ. *To be contained,* or *compriſed,* &c. In quo *foro* omnis æquitas continetur, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 1.

Contingens, tis. part. (1) *Touching.* (2) Met. *Relateing to.* (3) ‖ Adj. *Chanceing,* or *happening; contingent; that may,* or *may not, be.* (1) Luna terram penè contingens, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 43. (2) ¶ Nullo gradu contingens Cæſarum domum, *No kin to the Cæſars,* Suet. Galb. 2. (3) Bud. ex philoſophorum uſu præcipuè.

Contingit, imperſ. *It happens,* or *falls out.* Hanc mihi expetivi, contigit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 13.

Contingo, ĕre, tĭgi, tactum. act. [*ex* con & tango] (1) *To touch,* or *lay hold of; to handle.* (2) Abſol. *To touch.* (3) *To hit.* (4) *To arrive at.* (5) Alſo *to reach to.* (6) *To affect,* or *influence.* (7) *To be akin to.* (8) *To befall one.* (9) *To attain to.* (1) Funem manu contingere gaudent, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 239. (2) Curato ne inter ſeſe contingant, *Col.* 5, 10. (3) Avem contingere ferro Non valuit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 509. (4) Contingere portum, *Ov. Met.* 3, 634. (5) Radices montis ripæ fluminis contingunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 38. (6) Cura contingit animum, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 173. (7) Deos quoniam propiùs contingis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6. (8) Id in magnis animis plerumquè contingit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22. (9) Pietas finem contigit illa ſuum, *Ov.* de *Ponto,* 4, 8, 38.

Contingor, i. paſſ. *To be touched,* or *reached,* &c. *Liv.* 29, 8. ¶ ‖ Crimine contingi, *To be guilty,* or *acceſſary to it,* Ulp. *Vid.* Contingo.

Contingo, ĕre, xi, nctum. part. [*ex* con & tingo] (1) *To anoint.* (2) *To ſeaſon.* (1) Contingunt corpus amurcâ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 448. (2) Parco ſale contingunt, *Id. Geor.* 3, 403.

Contĭnuans, tis. *Continueing.* Continuantes unumquodque *prænomen* per ternas perſonas, *Suet. Neron.* 1.

Contĭnuātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining without interruption, a continuation.* Continuatio imbrium, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3 *prope fin.* = Quædam continuatio, ſerieſque rerum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 4, verborum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 13.

Contĭnuātus, a, um. part. (1) *Continued,* or *joined together.* (2) *Contiguous.* (1) = Continuata & conjuncta verba, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 37. ⌘ ſingula, *Id.* Continuati clunibus diverſi aſſiſtunt tauri, *Varr.* 2, 9, 3. (2) Domus continuata foro, *Ov, Pont.* 4, 15, 16.

Contĭnuè, adv. *Daily,* Quint. 2, 20.

Contĭnuĭtas, ātis. f. *The continuity,* or *whole length, depth,* &c. *Plin.* 8, 30.

Contĭnuò, adv. (1) *By and by, preſently, forthwith, immediately.* (2) *Therefore, for that reaſon*

(1) Continuò hîc adero, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 96. ⌘ Cur tantò pòſt potiùſque continuò queri malueris? *Cic.* (2) Æquè contigit omnibus fidibus, ut incontentæ ſint; illud non continuò, ut æquè incontentæ, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 27.

Contĭnuo, āre. act. (1) *To continue, perſevere,* or *hold on.* (2) Alſo *to join, to cloſe together.* (1) Duabus noctibus perpotationem continuavit, *Plin.* 14, 22. (2) Aliæ alias atomi, apprehendentes continuantur, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20, ¶ Continuare domos mœnibus, *To build them cloſe together,* Liv. 12.

Contĭnuor, āri. paſſ. *To be continued,* or *joined,* Cic. N. D. 1, 20. Ut neque ædificia mœnibus interiore parte continuarentur, *Liv.* 1, 44.

Contĭnuus, a, um. adj. [*à* contineo, *ut* aſſiduus *ab* aſſideo] (1) *Continual, without intermiſſion, daily, conſtant.* (2) *Cloſe together, touching each other, plain, even and uniform.* (1) Quæ inter continuum perdidi triennium, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 61. (2) ⌘ Nunc continua, nunc intermiſſa, tecta villarum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. Continui agri, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 38. ¶ Continuus principis, *His conſtant companion,* Tac. ⸸ Conjunctiſſimus principi.

† Contollo, ĕre. *To bear,* or *lift up, together.* ¶ Contollam gradum, *I will march, ſtalk on,* or *mend my pace,* Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 6.

Contŏnat, imperſ. *It thunders.* Continuò contonat ſonitu maximo, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 42.

‖ Contonde *pro* contunde, *Veget.* 2, 57, 3. & 3, 2, 4.

* ‖ Contor, āri. dep. [*à* conto nautarum perticâ quâ aquæ profunditatem explorant] *To ſound, to feel the bottom in water.* Met. *Alſo to enquire diligently.* § Cùm ex illo de me contaretur, *Cic. Att.* 11, 10. *ubi al.* cunctaretur. ☞ Raró occ. *percontor, freq.*

Contorquendus, a, um. part. *To be be wreſted, or wreathed, about.* Met. *To be moved,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 17.

Contorqueo, ĕre, ſi, ſum & tum. act. (1) *To wind about, to twiſt.* (2) *To turn round, to whirl about.* (3) *To caſt, ſling,* or *hurl.* (1) Quæ verba contorquet! *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 26. (2) Contorquet curſum Capricornus, *Id.* in *Arat.* 61. (3) Ingentem viribus haſtam contorſit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 51.

‖ Contorreo, ĕre. *To ſcorch, to broil, and burn up,* Amm. 18, 7. ⸸ Torreo.

‖ Contorſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* contorqueo] *A wreſting,* or *writheing,* Aug. *Vid.* Contortio.

Contortè, adv. iùs, comp. *Awry, wryly, forcedly, obſcurely, intricately.* Ne quid contortè dicatur, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9. Hæc à Stoicis concluduntur contortiùs, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 10.

‖ Contortĭlis, e. adj. *Writhed,* or *wrung, about,* Litt. *ex* Stat. ſed q.

Contortio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wreſting,* or *ſcrewing.* Contortiones orationis, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 8.

Contortor, ōris. m. verb. *A wracker,* or *wreſter.* Legum contortor, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 27.

Contortŭlus, a, um. adj. [dim. *à* contortus] *Somewhat wreſted,* Cic. Tuſc. 2, 18.

Contortuplĭcātus, a, um. part. ¶ Longa nomina contortuplicata, *Writhed about in many folds, hard to be pronounced.* ☞ *Hoc voc. more ſuo fecit Plautus,* Perſ. 4, 6, 26. Contortiones orationis vocat, *Cic.* de *Fato* 8.

Contortus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Hurled,* or *flung with force.* (2) *Violently turned about.* (3) *Entangled, intricate, perplexed.* (4) *Criſped, curled.* (5) *Wreathed, circled.* (1) Cuſpis contorta lacerto, *Ov. Met.* 8, 345. (2) Contortis faucibus convertens in hoſtem, *Suet. Cæſ.* 62. (3) Contorta & aculeata ſophiſmata, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. (4) Impudicum crine contorto caput, *Sen. Hipp.* 707. (5) Cornua contorta, *Plin.* 11, 45. *edit. Hard.*

Contra, præp. reg. acc. (1) *Againſt, contrary to.* (2) *Over againſt, oppoſite to.* (1) Contra naturam vivere, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 6. (2) Quis hic eſt, qui contra me aſtat? *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 13.

Contrà, adv. (1) *On the contrary, on the other hand.* (2) *Contrarywiſe, otherwiſe.* (3) *Oppoſite.* (4) Alſo *mutually, reciprocally.* (1) Si laudabit hæc illius formam, tu hujus contrà, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 53. (2) Contrà quàm ipſe cenſuiſſet, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 8. Contrà ac dicta ſunt, eveniſſe, *Id.* § Contrà atque oporteret, *Id.* Clamare contrà quàm deceat, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 20. (3) Stat contrà ſtarique jubet, *Juv.* 3, 290. ¶ Non carus eſt auro contrà, *He is worth his weight in gold,* Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 29. Contra ea *pro* contrà *elegantiſſimè dixerunt* Nepos *in* præfat. Cæſ. B. C. 3, 74. & Liv. 2, 60. princ. (4) Quæ me amat, quam contrà amo, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 23.

Contractio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* contraho] (1) *A contraction,* or *ſhrinking in*; *a bending,* or *clinching.* (2) Met. *A contracting,* or *narrowing.* (3) Alſo *a figure in grammar, leaveing out letters.* (1) Contractio frontis, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 8. ſuperciliorum, *Id. Offic.* 1, 41. ⌘ Digitorum contractio facilis, faciliſque porrectio, *Id. N. D.* 2. 60. (2) ⌘ Eodem vitio eſt effuſio animi in lætitiâ, quo in dolore contractio, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 31. (3) *Ut* ſis *pro* ſi vis, ſultis *pro* ſi vultis.

Contractiuncŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* contractio] *A little twitch, a pinch.* Morſus & contractiuncula quædam animi relinquetur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3. c. extr.

‖ Contractōrium, i. n. *A cord, a ſtring,* Suet. aſcrib. Litt. ſed locum non dicit.

Contractūra, æ. f. *The makeing of pillars ſmall about the top,* Vitruv. 3, 2. & 5, 1.

Contractus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Gathered, muſtered,* or *drawn, together.* (2) *Wrinkled, bended.* (3) Met. *Moderated.* (4) *Joined cloſe.* (5) *Goten, procured.* (6) *Contracted, abridged, ſhortened* (7) Adj. *Narrow, ſtrait, difficult.* (1) Contractus exercitus, *Liv.* 27, 41. (2) Contracta frons, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 125. (3) Contractâ meliùs parvâ cupidine vectigalia porrigam, *Id. Od.* 3, 16, 39. (4) Conſuetudines & familiaritates contractæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (5) Culpâ contractum malum ægritudinem acriorem facit, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 22. (6) = Ambitus verborum contractus, & brevis, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 44. Noctes contractiores, *Id. Parad.* 1. ſtudia, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 31. (7) Contracta & adducta res in anguſtum, *Id.* de *Amic.* 5.

Contractus, ûs. m. (1) ‖ *A contract, covenant,* or *bargain.* (2) *A leſſening,* or *makeing ſmaller.* (1) Apud JCC. (2) Quò minùs habuerit altior columna contractum, *Vitr.* 3, 3. *Conf. Varr.* 1, 68.

Contrādīcens, tis. *Contradicting.* Contradicente nullo, *Sueton. Jul. Cæſ.* 20.

Contrādīco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* contrà & dico] *To contradict, gainſay,* or *oppoſe,* Cic. Attic. 1, 17.

Contrādīcor, i. paſſ. *To be contradicted,* or *refuted,* Cic.

Contrādictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A contradicting, a ſpeaking contrary to, an objection.* Quint. Orat. 3. 8.

‖ Contrādo, ĕre, dĭdi, tum. *To deliver.* Fidem dictis contradere, *Lucr.* 1, 402. *ubi al.* conradere.

Contraēo, īre. *To go contrary,* or *againſt*; *to contradict.* Sententiæ Caſſii nemo unus contraire auſus eſt, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 45. Nonne putatis Sævos Libyæ contraire leone? *Stat. Theb.* 9, 16.

Contrahendus, a, um. part. *To be contracted, tranſacted,* or *done*; *to be bargained for,* &c. = Appetitus omnes contrahendi, ſedandique ſunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29. Negotiis contrahendis implicari, *Ibid.* 2, 11.

Contraho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To draw,* or *get, together*; *to gather, to pick up, to muſter.* (2) *To pluck,* or *ſhrink in.* (3) *To procure,* or *get.* (4) *To contract, to bargain, to have to do with.* (5) *To ſhorten,* or *abridge.* (1) ⌘ Amicitia omnia contrahit, diſcordia diſſipat, *Cic.* de *Am.* 7. (2) ⌘ Partes quæ ſunt infrà dilatantur, quæ autem ſuprà, contrahuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (3) Virtus contrahit amicitiam, *Id.* de *Am.* 14. (4) Cum illo nemo rationem, nemo rem ullam contrahebat, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 14. (5) Contrahere orationem, *Id. Part. Or.* 7. ⌘ dilatare, *Ibid.* ¶ Contrahere æs alienum, *To run into debt,* Id. Qu. fr. 1, 1. vela, *to furl the ſails,* Id. Att. 1, 13. collum, *to ſhrink in his neck,* Id. Tuſc. 2, 17. lac, *to turn,* or *curdle, milk,* Plin. 23, 7. animum, *to ſaden the mind,* Cic. cicatricem, *to cloſe up,* Plin. 12, 17. ventrem, *to bind,* or *make coſtive,* Id. 22, 10.

Contrahor, i. paſſ. *To be contracted,* or *drawn together*; *to be ſhrunk in,* &c. Contrahitur plus nummorum, *Col.* 12, 50, 20. *Vid.* Contraho.

Contrālĭceor, ēri. dep. *To cheapen,* or *offer money for what another is about to buy.* Illo licente, contraliceri audet nemo, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 18. *ſed fortè* contrà liceri, diviſè rect.

Contrāpŏsĭtus, a, um. part. *Oppoſite, contrary to,* Quint 9, 3.

Contrārĭè, adv. *Contraryly, on the contrary.* In quo aut ambiguè quid ſit ſcriptum, aut contrariè, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 31.

‖ Contrārĭĕtas, ātis. f. *Contrariety, oppoſition, diſagreement,* Macrob. S. Scip. 2, 15.

‖ Contrārio, āre. act. *To thwart,* or *act contrary to one,* Proſp.

Contrārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Contrary to, repugnant, hurtfull.* (2) *Athwart, directly over againſt.* (1) = Contrariis, diverſis, & pugnantibus inter ſe ſtudiis, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 5. v. *Col.* 8, 17, 5. & 5, 9, 11. (2) § Rapido contrarius orbi, *Ov. Met.* 2, 73. § Vitia virtutum ſunt contraria, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 24.

‖ Contrāſcriptum, i. n. *A thing writen againſt one*; *a reply,* or *rejoinder*; *an anſwer,* Cic. Attic. 16. *ubi al. leg.* contrà ſcriptum, *diviſè.*

Contrāvĕnio, īre, ni, tum. *To come againſt, to ſpeak againſt one, to accuſe, to oppoſe,* Cic. *in* Verr. 2, 43. & Tuſc. 1, 23.

‖ Contrāvĕnītur, imperſ. *Oppoſition is made.* Si quâ ex parte contraveniretur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 28. *ubi tamen al.* contrà veniretur *diviſè leg.*

Contrectābĭlĭter, adv. *Palpably, manifeſtly,* Lucr. 4, 664.

Contrectandus, a, um. part. *To handle,* or *be handled.* Contrectandæ pecuniæ cupidine incenſus, *Suet. Calig.* 42.

Contrectātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A touching,* or *handling*; *dalliance,* Cic. N. D. 1, 27.

Contrectātus, a, um. part. *Handled.* Liber contrectatus manibus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 11.

Contrecto, āre. act. [*ex* con & tracto] (1) *To touch often.* Met. *To handle,* or *treat of.* (2) *To peruſe.* (3) Euphem. *To meddle with, to be concerned with, to lie with.* (1) *Vid.* Contrectatus. Hæc faciliùs divulſa contrectant, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 6. (2) Oculis contrectare aliquid, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 12. (3) Contrectare aliorum uxores, *Suet. Dom.* 1.

Contrector, āri. paſſ. *To be handled,* or *meddled with.* Ne contrectentur pocula, *Col.* 12, 4.

Contrĕmiſco, ĕre. incept. (1) Neut. *To tremble for fear.* (2) Act. *To be afraid of.* (1) Totâ mente atque omnibus artubus contremiſcere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 26. (2) Non contremiſcamus injurias, *Sen. Ep.* 65. *fin.*

Contrĕmo, ĕre, ui. (1) Neut. *to tremble, to quake, to ſhake.* (2) Act. *To tremble at, to fear.* (3) *To waver,* or *falter.* (1) Cœlum tonitru contremit, *Pacuv.* apud *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 39. (2) Periculum contremuit domus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 8. (3) Nunquam fides, virtuſque contremuit, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 31.

Contrĭbuendus, a, um. part. *To be given,* or *allowed,* Cic. *pro* Mil. 30.

‖ Contrĭbūlis, e. adj. *Of one tribe,* or *kindred,* Sid. ⸸ Tribulis, *Cic.*

Contrĭbuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To contribute, to allow.* (2) *To attribute, to give.* (3) *To account,* or *reckon, among.* (4) *To divide, to diſtribute.* (1) = Pecuniam ad eam rem dare, contribuere, ſolvere jubeant, *Cic. Philip.* 14. *fin.* (2) Quæ mihi contribuenda laus eſſet, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 30. (3) Contribuere medicam leguminibus, *Col.* 2, 9, 17. ¶ Contribuere ſe alicui, *To join themſelves to,* Liv. 38, 3. (4) Contribuere in regna, *Plin.* 5, 18.

Contrĭbuor, i. paſſ. *To be reckoned,* or *accounted,* &c. In regna contribuuntur tetrarchiæ, *Plin.* 5, 18.

‖ Contrĭbūtārius, i. m. *A contributer to any thing,* Dig. ⸸ Qui contribuit.

‖ Contrĭbūtim, adv. *Tribe by tribe*, Dig. † Tributim.

‖ Contrĭbūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A contribution, when every one pays his ſhare*, JCC. † Tributum, tributi confectio, *Cic.*

‖ Contrĭbūtor, ōris. m. verb. *That gives his part to any thing, a contributer.* † Qui contribuit.

Contrĭbūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Contributed*, or *given; counted*, or *reckoned.* (2) *Under the ſame government.* (1) Contributa vitæ remedia, *Plin.* 32, 4. (2) Cæſ. B. C. 1, 60.

Contriſtātus, a, um. part. *Grieved.* Contriſtatæ gravi ſervitio, *Col.* 8, 8, 4. injuriâ, *Id.* 9, 14, 11.

Contriſto, āre. act. (*i. e.* triſtem facio.) (1) *To make ſorry, heavy*, or *ſad.* (2) Met. *To make dark*, or *lowering.* (1) Contriſtavit hæc ſententia Balbum, *Cæl. Cic.* (2) Contriſtat Aquarius annum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 36.

Contriſtor, āri. paſſ. *To be out of heart, to look ſorrily.* Tota arbor contriſtabitur, *Col.* 5, 9. Contriſtari æſtu, caloribus, *Id.* 3, 2, 20. & 3, 20, 1.

‖ Contrītio, ōnis. f. verb. *Contrition, ſorrow for ſin, regret; a bruiſeing*, or *breaking*, Lact. † Dolor ex recordatione flagitii ortus.

‖ Contrītor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* contero] *A wearer out of any thing.* Compedium contritor, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 3, 15. *ubi al.* compedum tritor.

Contrītus, a, um. part. [*à* conteror] (1) *Broken, brayed*, or *bruiſed, ſmall.* (2) *Worn, much uſed, common.* (1) Herba cum caſeo, in vino contrita, *Plin.* 20, 13. (2) = Communia & contrita præcepta, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1.

Contrōverſia, æ. f. *A controverſy, debate, variance, diſpute, quarrel.* ¶ Sine controverſiâ, *Undoubtedly*, Cic. Off. 3, 2. = Contentio, lis, *Id.*

Contrōverſiōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of controverſy*, or *variance; contentious, litigious*, Liv. 3. ult.

‖ Contrōverſor, ātus ſum. dep. *To conteſt*, or *be at variance; to controvert.* = Inter ſe controverſari, & concertare, *Cic.* ex *Protag.* ap. *Priſc.* 8.

Contrōverſus, a, um. part. [*à* controvertor] & adj. (1) *Doubtfull, controverted, debated, diſputed.* (2) Alſo *quarrelſome, litigious.* (1) = Dubium & controverſum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 50. = Res controverſa & plena diſſenſionis, *Id.* de *Leg.* 1, 20. Controverſo jure, *Liv.* 3, 55. (2) Gens acuta & controverſa, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.*

Contrŭcīdātus, a, um. part. *Wounded grievouſly, left for dead*, Contrucidatum corpus, *Cic.* pro *Seſt.* 20.

Contrŭcīdo, āre. *To kill*, or *ſlay; to butcher.* Miſit qui univerſos contrucidarent, *Suet. Cal.* 28.

Contrūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To thruſt together, to crowd in.* Contrudere in balneas, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* in dolium, *Varr.* 1, 54, 2.

Contrūdor, i. paſſ. *To be thruſt, ramed*, or *packed together.* Eodem piratas contrudi imperârat, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27.

Contrunco, āre. (1) *To mangle, to chop; to hack*, or *hew, in pieces; to cut off by the ſtumps.* (2) Met. *To diminiſh.* (1) Ego illos contruncabo duobus ſolis ictibus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 51. (2) Meum ne contruncent cibum, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 48.

Contrūſus, a, um. part. *Thruſt*, or *thwacked, together.* Caſis contruſa corpora, *Lucr.* 6, 1253.

Contŭbernālis, e. adj. [*ex* con & taberna] *Belonging to the ſame quarters.* ¶ Contubernalis mulier, *a ſervant's wife*, or *mate*, Col. 1, 8, 5.

Contŭbernālis, is. c. g. (1) *A comrade*, or *chamber-fellow; a companion.* (2) *A colleague*, or *partner, in an Office.* (1) Cic. *pro* Lig. 7. Conſerva & contubernalis, *Plin.* 36, 12. (2) Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 27.

Contŭbernium, i. n. (1) ‖ *A company of ſoldiers that lodge in the ſame tent*, or *are billeted*, or *quartered, together; a file of ſoldiers under a ſerjeant.* (2) Meton. *The hut*, or *tent, itſelf.* (3) Hence it ſignifies *fellowſhip in one houſe.* (4) *Converſation, company, acquaintance.* (5) Alſo *the marriage with a ſervant*, or *of ſervants with one another.* (6) *An unlawfull familiarity.* (1) Veg. 2, 13. (2) Depoſitis in contubernio armis vallum relinquebant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 76. (3) Suet. Cal. 10. (4) Magnos viros non ſchola, ſed contubernium facit, *Sen. Ep.* 6. (5) Curt. 5, 5, 20. (6) Suet. Cæſ. 49. Cal. 36. Veſp. 3.

Contuendus, a, um. part. *To be looked upon.* A contuendis nos malis avocat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 16.

Contuens, tis. part. *Beholding*, or *looking upon*, Cic. *de* Orat. 3.

Contueor, ĭtus ſum. dep. *To look wiſtfully upon, to ſurvey*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 20. Conf. Varr. 2, 5, 16. *unde*

Contuĭtus, a, um. part. *Haveing ſtedfaſtly beheld*, Suet. Aug. 94. &

Contuĭtus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *An earneſt beholding*, or *ſtedfaſt looking.* (2) *Sight, preſence.* (1) Oculorum contuitus, *Cic.* pro *Seſt.* 54. *ſed. varr. codd.* (2) Cognatos fugat à ſuo contuitu, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 28.

Contŭmācia, æ. f. [*à* contumax] (1) *Stubbornneſs, inſolence, willfullneſs, haughtyneſs, ſullenneſs, peeviſhneſs, contumacy.* (2) Sometimes in a good ſenſe; *Stoutneſs, reſolution.* (1) = Illa tua ſingularis ſignificatur inſolentia, ſuperbia, contumacia, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 41. ¶ Contumacia oris, *hardneſs*, Liv. 2, 61. (2) Adhibuit liberam contumaciam à magnitudine animi indutam, non à ſuperbiâ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 29.

Contŭmācĭter, adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Stubbornly, frowardly, proudly.* (2) *With great reluctance.* (1) = Contumaciter, arroganter, & ἀκοινονοήτως, ſolet ſcribere, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1. (2) Gemmæ ſculpturæ contumaciter reſiſtunt, *Plin.* 37. 7. Id lignum contumaciùs tranſmittit ferrum, *Id.* 16, 40.

Contŭmax, ācis. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*à* contumeo] (1) *Swelling, contemptuous, haughty, inſolent.* (2) *Rebellious, contumacious.* (3) *Hard and ſtiff.* (4) *Reſty, headſtrong, heady, curſt.* (5) In a good ſenſe; *conſtant, ſteady* (1) ⌘ In ſuperiores contumax, in æquos & pares faſtidioſus, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 40. (2) Populus contumax regibus ſuis, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 649. Fortuna contumaciſſimum quemque aggreditur, *Sen.* de *Provid.* 3. Quis contumacior? *Cic. Verr.* 2. extr. (3) Amomum contumax fricanti, *Plin.* 12, 13. (4) Ut contumaces boves graviſſima opera non recuſent, *Col.* 6, 2. (5) Contumax etiam adverſus tormenta ſervorum fides, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 3, 2. ¶ Contumax mori, *Loth to die, a long time a dieing*, Plin. 16, 10. Contumax ſyllaba, *A ſyllable hard to be fettered in verſe*, vid. *Mart.* 9, 12, *Ov.* 4. de *Pont.* 12 & 14.

Contŭmēlia, æ. f. [*à* contumeo] (1) *A haughty ſpeech, tending to depreciate*, or *leſſen, another*, and ſo diſtinguiſhed ſometimes from *injuria*, which, though worſe in effect, in opinion is not ſo. (2) *A bitter taunt, a ſarcaſm.* (3) *A paſquinade, a ſharp piece of raillery, wit.* (4) *Foul language, ſcurrility, ſaucyneſs, railing.* (5) *An affront* in deeds, as well as words; *an injury coupled with contempt.* (6) *A ſcornfull ſhock, brunt*, or *onſet.* (1) ⌘ Non modò per injuriam, ſed etiam per contumeliam exprimere frumentum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 55. Magnâ verborum contumeliâ interrogans, *ſolerentne veterani milites fugere?* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 72. (2) Non ſine verborum contumeliâ ſæviit. Uni enim ſuppliciter ſepulturam petenti reſpondiſſe dicitur, *jam iſtam volucrum fore poteſtatem*, Suet. Aug. 13. (3) Contumelia quæ petulantiùs jacitur, convicium, ſi facetiùs, urbanitas vocatur, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 3. (4) An ille unquam expugnavit carcerem patriam tuam? HA. Contumeliam ſi dices, audies, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 77. *Adde & exemplum notione ſuperiore allatum.* (5) Contumeliam facere, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 27. & *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 82. *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 5. ☞ Contumeliam facere *pro* pati, ut minùs Latinum notare videtur Cicero in verbis Antonii triumviri, quæ reperies, *Philipp.* 3, 8. injuſtè, ut aliqui contendunt. (6) = Naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim & contumeliam perferendam, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 4. *elegantiſſimè, cùm pleræque naves ventis ludibrium debeant.*

Contŭmēliōsè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Spitefully, reproachfully, outragiouſly, diſdainfully.* = Cùm de abſentibus maledicè, contumelioſéque dicitur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 37. Contumelioſiùs facta injuria, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 1. Cùm tu ei contumelioſiſſimè maledicas, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 12.

Contŭmēliōſus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, ſup. *Reproachfull, outragious, inſolent, contumelious, abuſive.* Beneficium contumelioſum, *Cic. Att.* 15, 2. Contumelioſiſſimum verbum, *Quintil.* 2, 12, *ſub. fin.* vid. & *Suet. Dom.* 2, 3, 2.

‖ Contŭmeo, es, ui, ēre, & Contŭmeſco, is, ui, ĕre. neut. *To ſwell together*, Marcell.

‖ Contŭmŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burying*, or *entombing*, Aug. † Sepultura.

‖ Contŭmŭlātus, a, um. part. *Interred, entombed*, Lex. *ex* Stat.

Contŭmŭlo, āre. act. *To interr, bury*, or *lay in the grave.* Aggeſtâ contumulavit humo, *Mart.* 8, 57. ¶ § Perdices ovis ſtragulum molli pulvere contumulant, *Make their neſts in the duſt*, Plin. 10, 33.

Contŭmŭlor, āri. paſſ. *To be buried, interred*, or *entombed.* Ut patriâ contumularer humo, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 3, 33.

Contundo, ĕre, tŭdi, tūſum. act. (1) *To beat*, or *knock.* (2) *To thump*, or *bang.* (3) *To batter*, or *bruiſe.* (4) *To ſtrike down.* (5) Met. *To take one a pin lower, to repreſs.* (6) *To tame.* (7) *To mitigate*, or *aſſwage.* (1) Ferreis pilis contundere, *Col.* 7, 7. (2) Cæſtibus contundere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 17. (3) Hic homo me pugnis contudit, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 46. (4) Diram qui contudit hydram, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 10. (5) Contudi animum, & fortaſſe vici, ſi permanſero, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 12, 44. (6) = Contundere, & frangere exultantis prædonis audaciam, *Id. Phil.* 13, 13. (7) Simul atque boves iras contuderint, manu producantur, *Col.* 6, 2.

Contundor, i. paſſ. *To be beaten*, or *banged*, Met. *To be tamed*, &c. Crebro ictu contundi, *Claud.* 3. *Rapt. Proſ.* 427.

Contuor, ĭtus ſum. dep. *To behold, to ſpy*, or *ſee.* Sæpe figuras contuimur miras, *Lucr.* 4, 39. Tam ſcio paratum argentum, quàm me hunc ſcipionem contui, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1. *ſub. fin.*

Conturbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A troubling, diſordering*, or *confounding; diſorder, confuſion*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 8.

Conturbātor, ōris. m. verb. *A troubler, a bankrupt; one who breaks; an undoer*, or *perſon that puts one to as much charge as would undo one*, Mart. 7, 26. ult.

Conturbātus, a, um. part. *vel.* adj. or, comp. *Diſordered, troubled, diſquieted.* Ludi conturbati, *Cic.* de *Aruſp. Reſp.* 12. = Triſtis & conturbatus, *Id.* in *Verr.* 4, 14. Mehercule, eram conturbatior, *Id. Attic.* 1, 12.

Conturbo, āre. act. (1) *To trouble, diſquiet*, or *diſmay.* (2) *To diſorder*, or *put in confuſion.* (3) Per Ellipſin. *To ſpend*, or *waſte; to crack his credit, to turn bankrupt, to break.* (1) Conturbat me mora ſervi hujus, *Cæl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 12. (2) Ita conturbâſti mihi rationes omnes, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 29. (3) = Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit, *Juv.* 7, 129. Conturbabit Atlas, *Mart.* 9, 4. *ſc.* rationes.

‖ Conturgeo, ēre. neut. *To ſwell*, Lex. *ex* Sall. † Turgeo.

* Contus, i. m. [*à* κόντος Gr.] (1) *A long pole*, or *ſtaff, to gauge water*, or *to ſhove forth a veſſel into the deep; a ſpret.* (2) Alſo *a weapon wherewith they uſed to fight beaſts upon the ſtage.* (1) Ipſe ratem conto ſubigit, *Virg. En.* 6, 302. (2) Lampr.

Contūſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* contundo] (1) *A battering*, or *bruiſeing.* (2) *A blunting*, as of a knife, &c. (3) ‖ *A bruiſe*, or *contuſion.* (1) Oliva contuſione livorem trahit, *Col.* 12, 47. (2) Contuſio falcis hebetioris, *Plin.* 17, 24. (3) Lex. *ex* Celſ.

Contūſus, a, um. part. [*à* contundor] (1) *Pounded, ſtamped, beaten.* (2) *Worn, dulled.* (3) *Bruiſed, mauled.* (4) *Waſted.* (5) *Diſheartened, afflicted.* (1) Plùs etiam ejuſdem radix contuſa prodeſt, *Col.* (3) Corpora contuſa labore, *Lucr.* 4, 955. (5) Pugiles cæſtibus contuſi ne ingemiſcunt quidem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 17. (4) ⌘ Noſtræ opes contuſæ, hoſtium auctæ fuerunt,

runt, *Sall. B. J.* 43. (5) Contuſos animos, & res miſerabere fractas, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 240.

‖ Contūtēlāris, e. adj. *That belongeth to a guardian, or the tutelage of a child*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Contūtēlārius, ii. m. *He that hath the cuſtody of things with another*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Contūtor, āri. *To defend together*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Contūtor, ōris. m. *A tutour*, or *guardian with another*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Convăcillo, āre. *To be unſteady*, or *wavering*, Tert. ⸸ Vacillo.

Convădātus, a, um. adj. *That goeth under ſurety*, Plaut. Curc. 8, 3, 5.

Convădor, ātus ſum. dep. *To bind one to appear*, or *put in ſurety to appear, in judgement at the day appointed*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

Convăleo, ēre (vix legitur) unde *convalui*, *I am recovered*, or *well again*, Mart. 10, 97. quod fortè à

Convăleſco, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. incept. (1) *To wax ſtrong, to recover health.* (2) Met. *To grow, to get force*, or *ſtrength.* (1) Hirtius noſter tardiùs convaleſcit, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 22. (2) Senſus convaluêre mei, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 3, 14. *Conf. Liv.* 1, 14.

Convăleſcens, tis. part. *Recovering from ſickneſs.* De refectione convaleſcentium à morbo, *Celſ.* 4, 25.

‖ Convallātus, a, um. part. *Encloſed*, or *entrenched; ſurrounded.* Gell. 12, 13. ⸸ Vallatus, *Cic.*

Convallis, is. f. [*ex* con & vallis] *A valley*, or *dale, encloſed on both ſides with hills*, Varr. L. L. 4.

‖ Convăsātus, a, um. part. *Packed up*, or *clopped, together; put in a bundle.* Sidon. ⸸ Confertus.

Convăſo, āre. act. *To truſs bag and baggage; to pack*, or *bundle, up.* Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13.

Convecto, āre. freq. [*à* conveho] *To carry, convey*, or *lug along.* Convectare juvat prædas, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 613.

Convector, ōris. m. verb. [*à* conveho] *A fellow paſſenger in a ſhip*, Cic. Attic. 10, 17.

Convectum, i. n. *Proviſion*, or *ammunition, laid up aforehand in a town*, or *magazine*, Liv. 24, 36.

Convectus, a, um. part. *Carried*, or *brought, together.* Commentarios convectos in forum concremavit, *Suet. Cal.* 15.

Conveho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To carry*, or *convey by cart, beaſt, ſhip*, &c. Convehere plauſtris, *Liv.* 4, 60. camelis, *Plin.* 12, 14. merces ex Hiſpaniâ, *Id.* 8, 14. prædam ex caſtris, *Liv.* 3, 23.

Convehor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be carried*, or *conveyed*, Plin. 12, 14. Parum proviſum, ut copiæ in caſtra conveherentur, *Tac. H.* 4, 22, 2. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 37.

Convēlātus, a, um. part. *Covered over, cloſe*, Plin. 17, 22.

Convellendus, a, um. part. *To be rent*, or *weakened.* Convellendas etiam vires ægri putavit, luce, vigilia, ſiti ingenti, *Cæſ.* 3, 4.

Convellens, tis. part. *Weakening, ſhakeing.* Nunciis & promiſſis fidem legionum convellens, *Tac. H.* 4, 30, 4.

Convello, ĕre, velli, & vulſi. act. (1) *To rend*, or *pull up.* (2) *To pluck up by the roots.* (3) *To rend*, or *tear, aſunder.* (4) Met. *To unſettle.* (5) *To weaken.* (6) *To diſanull, reſcind*, or *reverſe.* (7) *To confute*, or *diſprove.* (8) *To deſtroy.* (9) *To remove.* (10) *To unlooſe.* (11) † *To rob*, or *ſteal.* (1) Convellere ſaxa infima quibus fundamenta continentur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 11. (2) § Viridem ab humo convellere ſylvam, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 24. (3) Convellere repagula, atque effringere valvas, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. (4) = Cùm auxilia reipublicæ labefactari, convellíque videat, *Id.* pro *Rab.* 1. (5) Ægri vires convellere, *Celſ.* 3, 4. (6) Ne acta Dolabellæ convellere videar, *Cic. Phil.* 2. (7) Quæ mihi quidem non videntur poſſe convelli, *Id. Div.* 1, 51. (8) ⌘ Convellere maluimus, quàm tueri, *Id.* (9) § Me convellerunt de priſtino ſtatu, *Id. Att.* 8, 23. (10) A terrâ convellere funem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 457. (11) Herclè verò convellere illis cogito, *Lex.* ex *Plaut.*

Convellor, i, vulſus. paſſ. *To be ſhaken*, or *pulled to pieces; to be diſproved*, or *confuted*, &c. *Cic.* Vid. Convello.

‖ Convēlo, āre. act. *To cover*, or *ſpread, over with a vail; to maſk*, Gell. 7, 3. ⸸ Velo.

Convĕna, æ. c. g. [*à* conveniendo] *People of divers countries aſſembled together to dwell in one place*, Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 9. ¶ Amantes unà inter ſe facere convenas, *To bring lovers together, as procurers do*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 61.

† Convĕnībo, ant, *pro* conveniam, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 2, 18.

Convĕniendus, a, um. part. *To meet*, or *come, together.* Noſtrum ſtudium exſtabit in conveniendis magiſtratibus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 8. v. *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 1, 6.

Convĕniens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Gathering*, or *aſſembling, together.* (2) *Peaceable.* (3) *Meet, ſuitable, agreeable.* (4) *Proper, beſeeming, and convenient.* (1) Conveniens ex omni morbidâ parte, *Lucr.* 6, 1259. (2) Bene convenientes propinqui, *Cic. Off.* 1, 17. (3) = Omnia ſunt apta inter ſe, & convenientia, *Id. Offic* 1, 40. Diſciplinæ convenientiſſimæ vir, *Paterc.* 1, 6. (4) Conveniens vitæ mors, *Ov. Am.* 2, 10, *ult.* Quid facto Mutii convenientius? *Val. Max.* 3, 3, 1. Parenti publico convenientiſſimum nihil cogere, *Plin. Paneg.* 87. Dici convenientius erit, *Id.* 34, 7.

Convĕnienter, adv. us. comp. (1) *Conveniently, agreeably, to the purpoſe.* (2) *Fitly, ſuitably.* (3) *At a very good time and ſeaſon.* (1) Non poteſt convenienter dici, nihil poſſe comprehendi, *Cic. Acad.* 4. (2) = § Congruenter naturæ, convenienterque vivere, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 7. (3) Convenienter ad fortunæ ſtatum loqui, *Liv.* 23, 5.

Convĕnientia, æ. f. (1) ‖ *A meeting*, or *comeing, together of people.* (2) *Agreeableneſs, proportion.* (3) *Accord, conſent*, or *agreement.* (1) Facerent convenientias, *Plaut.* ap *Litt.* (2) = Nullum aliud animal pulchritudinem, venuſtatem, convenientiam partium ſentit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 3, 12 ☞ *In hâc notione uſurpâſſe primus videtur Tullius, cùm ait*, Quod ὁμολογίαν Stoici, nos, ſi placet, appellemus convenientiam, *de Fin.* 3, 6. (3) = *Convenientia conjunctioque*, naturæ, *Id. Off.* 1, 27.

Convĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum. neut. [*à* con & venio] (1) *To come together, to convene*, or, *meet.* (2) *Simply to come*, or *go, to a place.* (3) ☞ In this and the three following notions, it is chiefly, if not only, read in the third perſon ſing. and plur. *To reſolve upon a thing together.* (4) *To agree*, or *accord, together.* (5) *To ſuit, to fit.* (6) *To beſit, to beſeem.* (7) *To meet with, to come and talk with one.* (8) *To ſue one in law, and to convene him before a judge.* (9) Alſo *to couple in venery.* (1) Multitudo hominum convenit ad hoc judicium, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 5. (2) In urbem crebrò convenio, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 2, 14. (3) Convenit hoc mihi cum Deiotaro, ut ille in meis caſtris eſſet, *Cic. ad Att.* 6. *Abſol.* Id convenerat ſignum, *Liv.* (4) § Pulchrè convenit improbis cinædis, *Catull.* 55, 1, 9. § Hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt, *Ter. Adelp.* 1, 1, 34. Servitutem, non pacem rati, quæ non ipſis civitatibus conveniret, *Juſt.* 9, 5, 3. (5) § Conveniebatne in vaginam tuam machæra militis? *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 85. (6) Non omnis ætas ludo convenit, *Id. Bacch.* 1, 2, 21. (7) Eam, ſi opus eſſe videbitur, conveniam, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 11. (8) Illum in jus conveniam, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 1, 40. (9) § Conveniunt illas, cùm voluêre, viri, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 586. § Conjugio aranei conveniunt clunibus, *Plin.* 17, 24. ¶ Pax convenit, *A peace is agreed upon*, Liv. 1, 3.

Convĕnior, īri, tus. paſſ. (1) *To be met and talked with.* (2) ‖ *To be convened, ſued*, or *arreſted.* (1) Cic. Att. 8, 11. (2) Paul. JC.

Convĕnit, impeiſ. *It is meet, convenient*, or *ſuitable; it is agreed upon.* ¶ Non convenit mihi cum fratre de his rebus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 29. ¶ Convenit inter nos, *We are agreed upon it*, Liv. 2, 23. Vid. Convenio.

Conventĭcŭlum, i. n. [dim. *à* conventus] (1) *A little aſſembly.* (2) In an ill ſenſe, *a conventicle*, or *houſe for unlawfull meetings.* (1) Conventicula hominum, quæ poſtea civitates nominatæ ſunt, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 42. (2) Extructa conventicula, & cauponæ, & poſita vino irratamenta, luxûs, *Tac.* 14, 15. R. occ.

Conventio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* conveniendo] (1) *A meeting of people, a convention.* (2) Alſo *a covenant.* (1) Ad conventionem vocare, *Varr.* de *L. L.* 5, 9. (2) Fortis & egregia fati conventio, *Sen.* de *Prov.* 2.

‖ Conventiōnālis, e. adj. *That is done by agreement, and upon covenant*, Pomp. ⸸ Ex pacto.

‖ Conventītius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to meetings.* ¶ Conventitii patres, *Whoremaſters*, Plaut. Ciſt. 1, 1, 42. ☞ Sed nullum huic vocabulo ſtabile ſtabulum, propter incertam lectionem.

Conventum, i. n. *A covenant*, or *agreement; a league*, or *compact.* Dictorum conventorúmque conſtantia & veritas fides eſt, *Cic. Off.* 1, 7. = Pacta, ſtipulationes, *Id.*

Conventūrus, a, um. part. *About to come together*, or *agree.* Si moram interjeciſſent, faciliùs omnia conventura, *Tac. H.* 3, 81, 3.

Conventus, a, um. part. (1) *Met, and talked, with.* (2) *Agreed upon.* (1) Non eſt is à me conventus, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 1. Opus eſſe ſibi domino ejus convento exemplo ait, *Liv.* 7, 5. (2) Pax conventa, *Sall. B. Jug.* 112.

Conventus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *An aſſembly*, or *meeting, of people.* (2) *A pack*, or *crew.* (3) *A hundred*, or *county; a diſtrict.* (4) *A covenant, bargain, agreement*, or *contract.* (5) Alſo *an aſſize*, or *ſeſſion.* (1) Conventus ſenatorum, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. = Frequentia & conventus, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* 2. (2) Meretricius conventus, *Id.* in *Verr.* 1, 52. (3) Plin. 5, 29. (4) = Ex pacto & conventu jam à me diſceſſerat, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 3. (5) Cùm mandatu Prætoris juri dicundo conventus obiret, *Suet. Cæſ.* 7. ¶ Conventus juridici, *The four terms*, Plin. 3, 1.

Converbĕrātus, a, um. part. *Beaten all over*, Plin. 13, 22.

Converbĕro, āre. act. *To beat*, Sen. *de* Irâ 3, 20.

‖ Convergo, ĕre. neut. *To bow together*, Lex. *ex* Vitr.

Converro, ĕre, ri, & ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To ſweep*, or *cleanſe, all over.* (2) *To bruſh, to make clean.* (3) *To beat one, to bruſh his coat for him.* (1) Diligens paſtor ſtabulum converrit, *Col.* 7, 6. (2) Tu hoc converre, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 27. Capiam ſcopas atque hoc converram libens, *Id. ib.* 51. (3) Converret jam hic me totum cum pulviſculo, *Id. Rud.* 3, 6, 7. more ſuo.

Converſans, tis. part. *Turning about*, Cic. *de* Univ. 8.

Converſātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* converſor] (1) *A turning*, or *whirling, about.* (2) *Familiarity, a keeping of one company.* (3) *Converſation, behaviour, carriage.* (1) Ad converſationem univerſi pertinere, *Sen. Ep.* 75. (2) Ne cui frequentior, converſatio ſit ſuſpecta, *Plin.* 10, 33. (3) Luſus, converſatio continua etiam invitos ad ſe oculos poterat deflectere, *Cato. Conf. Paterc.* 2, 102.

Converrè, adv. [*à* converro] *Neatly, cleanly.* = Villam converrè, mundéque habere, *Cato* 143.

Converſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* converto] (1) *A courſe*, or *revolution.* (2) Met. *An alteration*, or *change.* (3) *A turning upſide down, a diſturbance.* (1) Converſio cœli, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. (2) Naturales eſſe converſiones rerum publicarum, *Id. de Div.* 2, 2. (3) = Videtis quantâ in converſione rerum, ac perturbatione verſemur, *Id.* de *Univ.* 14. ¶ Converſio verborum, *A period, an equal compaſs*, or *fullneſs of a period*, Id. *de* Or. 3, 49.

Converſo, āre. freq. [*à* converto] *To turn about, to whirl round*, Cic. *de* Univ. 8.

Converſor, ātus ſum. dep. *To converſe*, or *keep company, with one; to haunt, frequent*, or *be often with*, Sen. *de* Irâ 3, 7. & Col. 9, 11.

Converſus, a, um. part. [*à* convertor] (1) *Turned, converted, changed.* (2) *Turned about.* (3) *Tranſlated.* (4) *Turned towards.* (1) In quartanam converſa eſt vis morbi, *Cic Fam.* 16, 11. (2) Orbis reipubl. converſus, *Id. Att.* 2, 9. (3) Orationes à Græco converſæ, *Id.* (4)

Video in me omnium oculos eſſe converſos, *Id. Catil.* 4, 1. ¶ Converſus in pœnitentiam, *Repenting,* Suet. *in* Claud. 13. in fugam, *Put to flight,* Liv. ad dolos, *betakeing himſelf to ſtratagems,* Id.

‖ Converſu, m. abl. verb. *By turning,* or *whirling, about,* Macrob. Saturn. 7, 9. ┼ Converſione.

Converſūrus, a, um. part. *About to convert,* or *turn.* Cuncta rurſus in turbas & exitium converſurus, *Tac. H.* 4, 70, 10.

Convertens, tis. part. *Converting, turning.* Contortis faucibus ſingulos convertens in hoſtem, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 62.

‖ Convertĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Convertible, changeable, that may be turned,* Prud. Apoth. 276. ┼ Mutabilis.

Converto, ĕre, ti, ſum. act. (1) *To turn about,* or *whirl.* (2) *To convert,* or *turn towards.* (3) *To transform.* (4) *To tranſlate.* (5) *To change.* (6) Met. *To apply, ſet,* or *give,* one's ſelf, or one's mind, *to a thing.* (1) = Terra circum axem ſe convertit, & torquet, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 39. (2) Aſpectum quò vellent facilè converterent, *Id. N. D.* 2, 57. (3) Si quis ex homine ſe convertat in belluam, *Id. Offic.* 3, 20. (4) E Latino in Græcum convertimus, *Id. Offic.* 4, 46. (5) Caſtra caſtris convertunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 81. (6) Convertere animos ad agrum colendum, *Liv.* 26. ¶ Convertere ſe domum, *To return home.* Convertere ſe ad, *vel* in, locum, *Cic.* In fugam convertere, *To put to flight,* Liv. 30. In admirationem omnes convertere, *To make them admire,* Id. Convertêre vias, *They went back the ſame way they came,* Virg. Æn. 5, 582.

Convertor, i, ſus. paſſ. rar. dep. (1) *To be turned,* &c. (2) *To turn.* (1) § Animus ad nutum alterius convertitur, *Cic.* (2) Fugam in ſe nemo convertitur, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 38.

‖ Conveſcens, tis. part. *Eating together,* Vulg. Interpr. ┼ Comedens.

Conveſtio, īre, ītum. act. *To clothe all over, to cover, to deck,* or *apparel,* Cic. *ad Q.* fr. 3, 1, 2.

Conveſtior, īri. paſſ. *To be clothed all over.* Conveſtiuntur herbis prata, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 28.

Conveſtītus, a, um. part. *Clothed,* or *covered, all over.* Domus lucis conveſtita, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 38.

‖ Convexio, ōnis. f. *A bending downwards,* Gell. 14, 1. pro

Convexĭtas, ātis. f. *The crookedneſs and bending,* or *bowing, of a thing downward,* Plin. 18, 25. & 37, 13.

‖ Convexo, āre. act. *To vex,* or *trouble, one on all ſides,* Gell. 10, 6. ┼ Divexo, *Cic.*

Convexus, a, um. adj. [*à* conveho, quod ſupra concavum convehitur] *Crooked, bending down on every ſide, like the heavens, vaulted, arched, roofed.* ¶ ✠ Cœli convexa, *Heaven,* Virg. *Æn.* 4, 451. ✠ *Convexum* quoad externam faciem, *concavum* quoad internam.

‖ Convibro, āre. act. *To ſhake,* Amm. ┼ Vibro.

Convīcians, tis. part. *Reproaching, reviling.* Convicianti oculum per centurionem verberibus excuſſit, *Suet. Tib.* 53.

Convīcĭātor, ōris. m. verb. *A railer.* Maledicus conviciator, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 6.

‖ Convīcĭŏlum, i. n. *A little reproach,* Lampr.

Convīcior, ātus ſum. dep. *To taunt,* or *reproach; to rail at,* or *revile, one,* Quint. 3, 8. § Seniori conviciari, *Petron.* 93.

Convīcium, i. n. [*qu.* convocium, *Feſt.* cùm in unum complures voces conferantur] (1) *A loud noiſe.* (2) *A reproach,* or *ill word.* (3) *A brawling,* or *bawling.* (4) *Importunity.* (5) *An exclamation,* or *crying out againſt.* (6) *A merry jeſt, a pleaſant droll.* (1) Sex convivium cum rege juſtum, Si ſuprà convicium eſt, *Auſon. Loc. Invit.* 5. = Clamorem ranæ ſuſtulêre ad ſydera, Convicio permotus quærit Jupiter, *Phæd.* 1, 7. (2) ✠ Adulter impudicus, ſequeſter, convicium eſt, non accuſatio, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 13. = Pompeius cùm pro Milone diceret, clamore, convicióque, jactatus eſt, *Id. Fam.* 5, 1. (3) Ante ædes non feciſſe erit meliùs hîc convicium, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 26. (4) Epiſtolam hanc convicio efflagitârunt codicilli tui, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 11. (5) Deturbatus eſt juſtiſſimo, ac honeſtiſſimo convicio meo, *Id. Fam.* 10. (6) Feſta coronatus ludet convicia miles, *Mart.* 7, 7. ✠ *Contumelia,* ſi petulantiùs jactatur, *convicium*; ſin facetiùs, *urbanitas,* nominatur, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 3.

Convictio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* convivo] (1) *A liveing,* or *boarding, together.* (2) ‖ [*à* convinco] *A conviction,* or *evidence.* (1) Jucundiſſima convictio, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. Sed al. leg. *conjunctio.* (2) Quint. ap. Liv. certè Auguſtin.

Convictor, ōris. m. [*à* convivo] *A companion at table, a daily gueſt, a tabler,* or *fellow boarder.* Familiares, & quotidiani convictores, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. *Conf. Suet. Tib.* 56. & *Ov. Pont.* 4, 3, 15.

Convictus, a, um. part. (1) *Thoroughly proved.* (2) *Convicted.* (3) *Vanquiſhed,* or *overcome.* (1) Hoc apud patres convictum, *Tac.* 14, 40. (2) Conſcientiâ convictus, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 6. (3) = Reprehenſus, convictus, fractúſque Mithridates, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 17. convictus veris, *Liv.* 26, 12.

Convictus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* convivo] (1) *A liveing together in one houſe,* or *at one table; a boarding,* or *tabling, together.* (2) *Ordinary food, meat and drink, diet, company,* or *ſociety.* (1) = Convictus humanus & ſocietas, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5. (2) Convictus facilis; ſine arte menſa, *Mart.* 10, 47, 8.

Convinco, ĕre, vīci, victum. act. (1) *To overcome, to vanquiſh.* (2) Met. *To prove manifeſtly.* (3) *To confute, convince,* or *convict.* (1) Convincere adverſarium auctoritatibus, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 72. (2) Convincit ratio ipſa, & veritas, *Id. Parad.* 5. (3) ‖ Opinione hominum convinci, & condemnari, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 3.

Convincor, i, ictus. paſſ. *To be convinced,* or *convicted,* Cic. *de* Univ. 3. Palam prætor in ſenatu convincitur, *Flor.* 4, 1, 9.

Convinctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* convincio] *A conjunction,* or *particle, that joins nouns and verbs together.* = In convinctionibus quas conjunctiones à pleriſque dici, ſcio, *Quint.* de *Part. Orat.* 1, 4.

Convīſo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To go to ſee, to viſit, to view, to take a view of,* Cic. *in* Arat. & Lucr. 1, 146.

Convītiātor, ōris. m. verb. *A taunter,* or *railer,* Cic. *in* Sall. *Vid.* Conviciator.

‖ Convītiŏlum, i. n. dim. *A little reproach,* or *taunt,* Lampr.

Convītior, ātus ſum. dep. *To check,* or *taunt. Vid.* Convicior.

Convītium, i. n. [*à* con & vitium] *ſc.* cùm plura ædificia ſimul vitium faciunt, ex *vet. inſcript. Veronæ. Vid. Scal.* in *Catal.* p. 120. *Sed vid.* Convicium, *fortè illud requiris.*

Convīva, æ. c. g. [*à* convivo] *He,* or *ſhe, that is bid to one's table; a gueſt.* Hilari & bene accepti convivæ, *Cic. Att.* 16, 16. Satur conviva, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 119. Vocet convivam neminem illa, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 23.

Convīvālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a feaſt,* or *banquet.* Convivalia oblectamenta addita epulis, *Liv.* 39, 6. Fabulæ convivalis, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 5.

Convīvātor, ōris. m. verb. *An entertainer, a feaſter, the founder of a feaſt,* Liv. 35, 49.

‖ Convīviālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to feaſts, ſerveing to the table.* Convivialis lætitia, *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 1.

Convīvium, i. n. [*à* convivo] (1) *A feaſt,* or *banquet; a collation, entertainment,* or *treat.* (2) *A prince's table,* or *ſuper.* (1) = Bene majores noſtri accubationem epularem amicorum, quòd vitæ conjunctionem haberet, *convivium* nominârunt; meliùs quàm Græci, qui hoc idem tum compotationem tum concœnationem vocant, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 13. (2) Suet. Claud. 39. & 44. ubi etiam ab *epulo* diſtinguit.

Convīvo, ĕre, xi, ctum. neut. (1) *To live,* or *dwell, together.* (2) *To eat and drink together.* (1) Convivere cum adoleſcentibus, *Quint.* 5, 9. (2) Miſiſti ad navim Soſiam, ut hodie tecum conviveret, *Plaut.*

Convīvor, ātus ſum. dep. *To feaſt,* or *banquet; to revel.* ¶ § Convivari de publico, *To feaſt at the publick charge,* Cic. *in* Verr. 3, 44. Parentes nolunt filios crebrò convivarier, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 32.

Convŏcandus, a, um. part. *To be called together,* or *aſſembled.* Non omnes qui arma ferre poſſent convocandos ſtatuunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 75.

Convŏcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A convocation, a calling,* or *aſſembling together; an aſſembly,* Cic. *poſt redit. in ſenat.* ☞ Raró occ.

Convŏcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to call together,* or *aſſemble.* Veteranos convocaturos, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 29. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 46.

Convŏcātus, a, um. part. *Called together, aſſembled.* Convocatis ad concionem militibus, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 66.

Convŏco, āre. act. *To call together, to aſſemble.* ¶ Convocare ad concionem, *To ſummon,* Liv. 7, 36. Ad ſocietatem vitæ convocavit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 25.

Convŏcor, āri. paſſ. *To be called together,* or *aſſembled.* Priùs quàm ſenatus edicto convocaretur, *Suet. Veſp.* 11.

Convŏlans, tis. part. *Flying together.* Convolante cohorte, *Plin.* 1, 45.

Convŏlo, āre. neut. (1) *To fly together.* (2) Met. *To come together in all haſte.* (1) Convolant grues, *Plin.* (2) Convolârunt ex Italiâ ad me revocandum, *Cic.* pro *Domo* 22. Populus convolat, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 40.

Convolvens, tis. part. *Rolling about,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 23.

Convolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. act. (1) *To wrap,* or *wind about.* (2) *To tumble,* or *roll together.* (3) *To envelop, to encompaſs.* (1) Convolvuntur in ſemet dracones, *Plin.* 10, 72. (2) In offas convolvere, *Id.* 12, 9. (3) Mare convolvit gentes, *Luc.* 5, 623.

Convolvor, i, ūtus. paſſ. *To be rolled together,* Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

Convolvŏlus, i. m. *A vine-grub.* Plin. 17, 28. *Vid.* Convolvulus.

Convŏlūtus, a, um. part. *Wraped,* or *loped, up,* Plin. 37, 7.

Convolvŭlus, i. m. [*à* convolvo, *qui* & involvulus, *Plaut.*] (1) *A little hairy worm which eateth vine-leaves, a vine-freter.* (2) Alſo *the herb withwind,* or *bind-weed.* (1) Convolvulus in vineâ ne fiet, *Cato* 95. (2) Plin. 21, 5.

Convŏmo, ĕre, ui. act. *To vomit up,* or *defile by vomiting.* An tu Narbone menſas hoſpitum convomeres? *Cic. Phil.* 2, 30.

‖ Convōti, ōrum. m. pl. ┼ Iiſdem votis obligati, *Feſt.*

* Cōnus, i. m. [*à* Gr. κῶνος] (1) *A cone, a figure broad and round at bottom, with a ſharp top like a ſugar-loaf.* (2) ‖ *A pine-apple, the fruit of the cypreſs tree.* (3) Alſo *the creſt of a helmet, where the plume is ſet.* ✠ *Conus* eſt inverſus *turbo.* (1) Cic. N. D. 1, 10. & 2, 18. (2) Conus dicitur fructus cypariſſi, *Serv.* in *Æn.* 3, 680. (3) Conus inſignis galeæ, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 468.

Convulnĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be wounded with.* Convulnerandam punctis frontem præbere, *Plin. Pan.* 35.

Convulnĕrātus, a, um. part. *Wounded with.* Equis convulneratis, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 15.

Convulnĕro, āre. act. *To wound one grievouſly,* Col. 4, 24.

Convulſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* convello] *A plucking,* or *ſhrinking, up; the cramp,* or *convulſion of the nerves,* Plin 20, 15.

Convulſus, a, um. part. [*à* convellor] (1) *Plucked,* or *pulled, up.* (2) *Shrunk up.* (3) *Taken with the cramp.* (1) Roma convulſa ſeditionibus ſuis, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 22. (2) Artus convulſi pereunt, *Luc.* 3, 344. (3) Convulſa, & luxata leniunt, *Plin.* 20, 7.

* Cŏnȳza, æ. f. [κόνυζα Gr.] i. e. *cunilago,* quæ & *pulicaria* Gazæ, & *cimicaria, Ruell. Flea-bane, an herb, the leaves whereof kill gnats and fleas,* Plin. 21, 9.

Coŏnĕro, āre. act. *To burden,* or *lay a great load on,* Tac. Germ. 30. ┼ Onero.

‖ Coŏpĕrārius, i. m. *A fellow-worker,* or *labourer,* Lex. ex Apul.

‖ Coŏpĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* cooperor] *To cooperate*, Eccl.

‖ Coŏpĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A fellow labourer*, Eccl. relinquendum.

Coŏpercŭlum, i. n. *A cover*, or *lid, of a thing*, Plin. 14, 21.

‖ Coŏpĕrīmentum, i. n. *A cover*, or *covering*; *a garment*, or *coverlid*, Gell. 5, 7. + Veſtimentum.

‖ Coŏpĕrio, īre, ui, tum. act. (1) *To cover all over.* (2) *To overwhelm.* (1) *Vid.* Cooperior. (2) *Vid.* Coopertus.

Coŏpĕrior, īri, tus. paſſ. *To be covered*, or *buried alive.* ¶ Cooperiri lapidibus, *To be ſtoned to death*, Liv. 4, 50. & Cic. *in* Verr. 1, 46.

‖ Coŏpertōrium, i. n. *A garment*, or *caſſock*, Aug. + Veſtimentum opertorium.

Coŏpertus, a, um. part. *Covered, overwhelmed, buried*, Plin. *Met.* § Coopertus ſceleribus, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 1, 4. miſeriis, *Sall. B. Jug.* 14.

Cooptandus, a, um. part. *To chooſe*, or *be choſen, with others.* In cooptandis per collegia ſacerdotibus, *Suet. Claud.* 22. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 65.

Cooptātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chooſeing*, or *electing*; *an election*, or *choice*, Liv. 4, 4. Cooptatio cenſoria, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 3, 12.

Cooptātus, a, um. part. *Choſen, ſubſtituted*, Liv. & Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 1.

Coopto, āre. act. [*ex* con & opto, *i. e.* eligo] *To chooſe*, or *elect, by vote.* ¶ Cooptare in collegium & in ordinem, *To admit*, or *bring in, to be one of the college*, or *company*, Cic. *pro* Cœl. 2.

Cooptor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be choſen, made choice of*, or *ſubſtituted.* In vacuum locum cooptari, *Liv.* 5, 10.

Coŏrior, īri, ortus. [*ex* con & orior] (1) *To ariſe, as a ſtorm*; or (2) Met. *as people in a mutiny.* (1) Cooritur tempeſtas, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 48. (2) In populo cùm ſeditio coorta eſt, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 152.

Coortus, a, um. part. *Riſen up, ariſen*, Nep. 15, 8, 5. Lucr. 6, 956. Collegæ coorti ſunt, *Liv.* 43, 3.

Cōpa, æ. f. *quæ &* Copa. *A hoſteſs, a vintreſs*, Suet. Neron. 27. & Virg. *in* Catalec.

‖ Copher. [*ex* Heb. כפר quod propriè *picem ſign.*] *Camphire*, G. *ex* Plin.

Cŏphĭnus, i. m. [*à* κόφινος Gr. corbis] *A twig basket, a pannier, a coffer, a coffin*, Coll. 11, 3. Judæis cophinus fœnúmque ſupellex, *Juv.* 3, 13.

Cōpia, æ. f. [*à* cops *vel* copis, Varr. *ſc. quaſi* coopia, *ex* con & opes] (1) *Plenty, abundance, ſtore.* (2) *Riches, wealth.* (3) *Store*, or *number.* (4) *Power, ability, poſſibility.* (5) *Leave, liberty.* (6) *Aid, help, aſſiſtance.* (7) Meton. *An aſſiſtant, a ſupplier, a helper.* (8) *The godeſs of plenty.* (9) Copia & Copiæ, ārum, f. pl. *Proviſion of victuals.* (10) *Forces of ſoldiers.* (1) = Frugum ubertas, & copia, *Cic.* poſt *Red.* in *Sen.* 8. Librorum habeo feſtivam copiam, *Id.* ad *Att.* 2, 6. = Rerum abundantia & copia, *Id.* de *Am.* 23. (2) 𝔛 Neque in ſummâ inopiâ levis eſſe ſenectus poteſt, ne ſapienti quidem; nec inſipienti etiam in ſummâ copiâ non gravis, *Id.* de *Sen.* 4. (3) Ex omni provinciarum copiâ Gallias elegit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 22. (4) Facere certum eſt, pro copiâ, & ſapientiâ, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 8. Quieſcas ſine malo, ſi copia 'ſt, *Id. Rud.* 3, 5, 2. (5) Data copia fandi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 524. (6) Cui nullæ facultates, exiguæ amicorum copiæ ſunt, *Cic.* pro *Qu.* (7) Tuam copiam, eccam! Chryſalum video, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 3. *in fin.* (8) Non Charinus hîc quidem eſt, ſed Copia, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 46. (9) Ille exercitum Cn. Domitii ſuis copiis & tectis ſuſtentavit, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 5. (10) Copiis pedeſtribus magìs quàm navibus valere, *Nep. Alcib.* 8. ☞ Leg. in hâc notione & *copia*, ut, Quæ ſit me circum copia luſtro, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 564. Brundiſium ducerem hanc copiam, quam ego habeo meam, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 17.

Cōpiŏlæ, ārum. f. pl. dim. *Small force*, or *ſtore*; *a little army*, or *company of men in arms*, Cic. Fam. 11, 3.

Cōpiōsè, adv. ius, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Abundantly, plenteouſly.* (2) *At large, copiouſly.* (3) *With a great train*, or *attendance*; *plentifully provided.* (1) = Paſtum animantibus copiosè & largè natura comparavit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Copioſiſſimè naſcitur herba, *Plin.* 19, 5. (2) = Copiosè & abundanter loqui, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 35. Copioſiùs dicere, *Id.* (3) Malleolus in provinciam ſic copiosè profectus erat, *Id.* in *Verr.* 1, 36.

Cōpiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus. ſup. (1) *Plenteous, abundant, copious.* (2) *Rich, wealthy.* (3) *Well provided, furniſhed*, or *ſtored.* (4) *Populous, much frequented.* (1) 𝔛 Tenuem victum anteſert copioſo, *Cic.* de *Am.* (2) = Copioſa planè & locuples mulier, *Id.* in *Cæcil.* 17. = 𝔛 Non modò copioſi ac divites, ſed etiam inopes ac pauperes exiſtimandi ſunt, *Id. Parad.* 6, 3. (3) Magnificè ut erat in primis inter ſuos copioſus, convivium comparat, *Id.* in *Verr.* 1, 26. (4) = Urbs celebris & copioſa, *Id.* pro *Arch. Poetâ* 3.

• Cōpis, idis. f. [*à* κόπτω ſeco] *A kind of falchion*, or *ſcimitar*; *a hanger.* Copidas vocant gladios leviter curvatos, *Curt.* 8, 14, 29.

† Cōpis, e. adj. [*qu.* coopis, *ex* con & opis] *Rich, plentifull.* Ut amantem herilem copem facerem filium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 17. + Copioſus.

Cōpo, ōnis. m. ant. *pro* caupo. *A huckſter*, or *victualer.* A. Binnius copo, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 59.

‖ Cōpōna, æ. f. ant. *pro* caupona. *A tavern*, or *victualing houſe*, Feſt.

• Coprea, æ. & Coprias, æ. m. [*à* κόπρος, ſtercus] *A jeſter, a buffoon*, Suet. Tib. 61. *Vid. ibi* Torrent. & Caſaub. aliq. autem leg. *capreas.*

• Copros, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *Dung.* Non Hercules poteſt, qui Augiæ agebat copron, *Varr.*

• Copta, æ. f. [*à* κόπτω ſeco] *A kind of hard cake made of almonds*, &c. or rather *a hard biſcuit that would break one's teeth*, Mart. 14, 68.

Cōpŭla, æ. f. vinculum [copula ex compello, compuli, qu. compula] (1) *A dog's collar.* (2) *A fetter*, or *ſhackle.* (3) *A couple, a band*, or *tie.* (4) ‖ *A conjunction copulative.* (1) Copula detrahitur canibus, *Ov. Met.* 7, 769. (2) Quæritant me, in manibus geſtant copulas; ſubveni, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 11. (3) Felices quos irrupta tenet copula, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 17. (4) Ap. Gramm.

‖ Cōpŭlātè, adv. *Jointly together, in one word*, Gell. 10, 24. + Conjunctè.

Cōpŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A coupling*, or *joining.* = Copulationes & adhæſiones atomorum inter ſe, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 6. *Met.* = Congreſſus copulationeſque conſuetudinum, *Id. ibid.* 1, 20.

‖ Cōpŭlātīvus, a, um. adj. *Copulative*; *that couples*, or *may couple, together*, Gram.

Cōpŭlātum, i. n. *The Copula.* Vox dialectica, *Gell.* 8, 18.

Cōpŭlātus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Coupled, joined, compounded.* = Nihil eſt in animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 29. Nihil amabilius, nec copulatiùs quàm morum ſimilitudo bonorum, *Id. Offic.* 1, 17. 𝔛 Verba & ſimplicia & copulata, *Id. Orat.* 32.

Cōpŭlo, āre. act. *To couple, tie*, or *join, together.* Meum caput & corpus copulas, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 130. *Met.* Copulare voluntates, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 4.

Cōpŭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be coupled together.* (2) *To be together, to keep company.* (3) § It. dep. *To couple*, or *join.* (1) = An hæc inter ſe jungi copularique poſſint? *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 51. (2) Cave ſiris cum filiâ meâ copulari hanc, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 20. (3) Copulantur dextras, Id. *Aul.* 1, 2, 38.

Cŏquendus, a, um. part. *To be ripened*, or *digeſted*, Celſ. 5, 25. Conf. Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 23.

Cŏquīna, æ. f. *A kitchen*, or *cook-room*, Pallad. 1, 37. ☞ Ratò occ.

‖ Cŏquīnāria, æ. f. *ſc.* ars. *The art of dreſſing, and cooking, meat*; *cookery*, Lex. *ex* Apul.

† Cŏquīnāris, e. adj. *Belonging to a cook.* Cultro coquinari ſe trajecit, *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

Cŏquīnārius, a, um adj. *Of the kitchen.* ¶ Vaſa coquinaria, *Pots, ſpits*, &c. *Plin.* 33, 11.

Cŏquīnor, ātus ſum. dep. Undè in ſup. coquinatum, *To play the cook, to do the office of a cook, to dreſs victuals*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 3.

Cŏquīnus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the kitchen*, or *cook.* Coquinum forum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 1, 1.

Cŏquo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To ſeethe*, or *boil*; *to bake.* (2) *To cook*, or *dreſs, victuals.* (3) *To ripen.* (4) *To dry, to ſcorch.* (5) ‖ *To digeſt*, or *concoct.* (6) *To heat in the fire.* (7) Met. *To contrive*, or *deſign.* (8) *To put into a ferment*; *to fret*, or *vex*; *to burn one inwardly* (1) Coquat exta nefarius Atreus, *Hor. A. P.* 186. Coquere lateres in fornacem, *Cato*, 39. (2) § Coquere cœnam, prandium, cibum, *Plaut.* (3) Apricis coquitur vindemia ſaxis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 522. (4) Glebas coquere, *Id. Georg.* 1, 66. (5) Negat ullum eſſe cibum tam gravem, quin is coquatur, die, & nocte, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. *ubi al.* concoquatur. § Coquere conſilia, *Liv.* 3, 36. (6) Raſtra & ſarcula tantùm aſſueti coquere, *Juv.* 15, 166. (7) Principes occultè Romanum coquebant bellum, *Liv.* 8. 3. (8) Cura quæ nunc te coquit, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* de *Senect.* in *princ.*

Cŏquor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be boiled, ſod*, or *baked*; *to be ripened*, &c. Coquitur vindemia ſaxis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 522.

Cŏquus, i. m. *vel, quod mavult Priſc.* Cŏcus. [*à* coquo] (1) *A cook.* (2) ‖ *A baker.* (1) Coquus meus præter jus fervens nihil potuit imitari, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20. (2) Feſt.

• Cor, dis. n. [*à* κέαρ contr. κῆρ] (1) *The heart.* (2) Meton. *The mind.* (3) Metalepſ. *Wit*, or *wiſdom, judgement.* (4) *Courage.* (5) *Affection.* (6) Synecd. *The whole man.* (1) Cor exactiſſimè in medio thorace ſitum eſt, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) Aliis cor ipſum, animus videtur, ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordeſque dicuntur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 9. (3) Corde ſagaci Æquabat ſenium, *Sil.* 8, 465. (4) Teucrûm mirantur inertia corda, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 55. (5) Dîs pietas mea, & muſa cordi eſt, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 13. (6) Juvenes fortiſſima corda, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 729. Cor jubet hoc Ennî, *Perſ.* 6, 10. *Fortè ad imitationem ipſius Ennii, qui dixerat*, Quem credidit eſſe meum cor ſuaſorem ſummum, Ap. *Gell.* 7, 2.

• Cŏrăcīnus, a, um. adj. [*à* corax] ¶ Coracinus color, *Of a crow*, or *raven*; *as black as a raven*, Vitr. 8, 3.

• Cŏrăcīnus, i. m. *A black fiſh, peculiar to the river Nile*, Plin. 32, ult. = Saperda.

• Cōrālĭtĭcus lapis, *A white ſort of marble, called Coraline*, Plin. 36, 8.

• Cōrālium, i. n. [*ſcrib.* & cŏrallium & cūralium, & cŏrallum, *ut* & *Gr.* χοράλλιον, κωράλιον, & κυράλιον] *Coral, which grows in the ſea like a ſhrub, and being taken out waxeth hard as a ſtone.* Vid. Curalium, *ſic enim rectiſſimè ſcrib.*

Cŏrallium, i. n. *Coral*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar. 169. Vid. Curalium.

Cōrāloăchātes, is. m. [ex κουράλιον, coralium; & ἀχάτης achates] *A kind of agate, like coral*, Plin. 37, 10.

• Cōram, præp. [*qu.* πρὸ κορῶν, *ſc.* ante oculos] quæ quidem (1) & præponitur. (2) poſtpon. *Before, in preſence of.* 𝔛 Coram quibus, magìs quàm apud quos, verba facias rationem habere, *Liv.* 35, 49. 𝔛 Non coràm, ſed obverſus ad matrem, *Tac.* 4, 54, 4. (1) Coram ſenatu, *Cic.* (2) Senatu coram, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 14.

Cōràm, adv. ſine caſu. *Face to face, openly.* Ea coràm, me præſente, dixiſſent, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 3, 1. 𝔛 Coràm id facere prohibebor, abſens poſſum, *Id.*

• Cŏrax, ăcis. m. [*à* κόραξ, Gr. corvus] (1) *A raven.* (2) *An engine ſo called.* (1) Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 21. Alludens ad nomen Ant. Rhet. (2) Vitr. 10, 19.

Corban, indec. Heb. כרבן. *An offering to the treaſury, a gift devoted to pious uſes.*

Corbĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* dim. corbula] *A very ſmall basket*, Pallad. 3, 10.

Corbis, is. f. *Cic.* & m. *Priſc.* (1) *A twig basket*, or *pannier.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the top of the maſt, made like a basket in biger ſhips, whereunto they climb to deſcry land.* (1) Corbis meſſoria, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 38. pabulatoria, *Col.* 6, 3. (2) *Cal.* ut opinor ex Feſt.

Corbīta, æ f. *A great ſhip for traffick, merchandiſe.*

diſe, or *burden*, *ſlow of ſailing*; *a boy*, Cic. *ad* Att. 16, 6. ✠ Obſecro operam celocem mihi, ne corbitam date, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 1, 40.

‖ Corbīto, āre. act. *i. e.* in corbitam immitto, *To load a ſhip*, Metaph. *To fill*, or *cram*, *the gut*; *to gobble*. Corbitant, ubi comeſſe poſſunt, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4. 1. extr. *ex lect. vet. quam Meurſius tuetur*, *Scal. leg.* corvitant, *qu. à* corvus *al.* corbitam c bi comeſſe poſſunt, & *ſic perit hoc vocab.*

Corbŭla, æ. f. dim. [à corbis] *A little pannier*, *baſket*, or *maund*. Cogit aliquot corbulas uvarum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 15. Corbulæ congeſtam humum humeris extulit, *Suet. Ner.* 19.

* Corchŏrus, i. m. [κόρχορος Gr.] *The herb pimpernel*, or *chickweed*, Plin. 25, 13. = Anagallis, *Id.*

* Corcŭlum, i. n. dim. [à cor] (1) *A little*, or *poor*, *heart*; a word of endearment. (2) *A ſweet-heart*, *a minion*. (3) *A prudent wary perſon*. (4) *A ſurname of Scipio Naſica*. (1) Corculum aſſudaſſit ex metu, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 9. (2) Meum corculum, melliculus caſeus, &c. Id. Caſ. 4, 4, 14. (3) Plin. 7, 31. (4) Cic. Tuſc. 1, 9.

* Corcŭlus, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] [Corculi *apud Romanos cognominati, qui ſapientiâ præſtiterint*] *A wiſe prudent man*. Vid. Plin. 7, 31. & *ibi* Dalec.

* Cordātē, adv. *Wiſely*, *diſcreetly*. = Sapienter, doctè, catè, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 96.

* Cordātus, a, um. adj. ‖ or, comp. *Wiſe*, *diſcreet*, *prudent*, *ſage*, *judicious*, *conſiderate*. = Egregiè cordatus homo catus Ælius Sextus, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 45. Cordatior, *Lact. Div. Inſt.* 3, 20, 2.

* Cordax, ācis. m. [κόρδαξ Gr.] *A kind of dance*, *uſed in comedies*. (2) Alſo *the* Trochæus, *a foot fitted thereto*. (1) Cordacem meliùs nemo ducit, *In Petr. Fragm. Trag. p.* 35. (2) Cic. *in* Orat. 57.

* ‖ Cordĭcĭtus, adv. *To the heart*, Sid. 4, 6. ⊥ Ex corde, ex animo.

† Cordŏlium, ii. n. [*ex* cor, & doleo] *Grief of heart*. Tibi erit cordolium, ſi conſpexeris, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 86. *quem tamen nemo imitatus, extra unum* Apul. Met. 9.

* Cordus, & Chordus, a, um. adj. [à χορίον, volva, *V.* Varr. R. R. 2, 1.] (1) *That comes*, or *ſprings*, *late in the year*; *lateward*. (2) *Late born*. (3) *The ſurname of ſeveral men from that reaſon*. (1) Fœnum autumnale cordum, *Col.* 7, 3. & olus cordum, *Id.* 12, 13. (2) Agni cordi, *Varr.* 2, 1. (3) Quint. 1, 4. & Suet. Aug. ¶ Fœnum cordum, *The latter math*, or *lateward hay*, Cato 5, 8. Agni cordi, *Lambs yeaned after Lammas*, *coſſet-lambs*, Plin. 8, 47.

* Cordȳla, æ. f. [κορδύλη Gr.] fœtus thynni adhuc parvus, qui poſtea *pelamis*, & poſt annum *thynnus*, dic. *Plin.* 9, 15. & 33, ult. *The fry of the tunny fiſh*.

Cŏrelliāna caſtanea, [à Corellio equite Romano] *A kind of cheſtnut ſo called*, Plin. 15, 13. ☞ *al. leg.* Corellina.

* ‖ Cŏriāceus, a, um. adj. *Of leather*, or *a hide*; *leathern*. ⊥ Ex corio.

* ‖ Cŏriāgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Sick of the diſeaſe ariſeing from being hide-bound*, Veg. 1, 38. ⊥ Qui coriagine laborat.

* Cŏriāgo, gĭnis. f. [*ex* corium & ago] *The ſickneſs of cattle when hide-bound*, Col. 6, 12.

* Cŏriandrum, i. n. [à κόριον Gr.] *The herb called coriander*, Plin. 20, 20. & in plur. Famoſa coriandra naſcuntur, *Col.* 10. v. 240.

* Cŏriārius, ii. m. (1) *A taner*, or *currier*. (2) Alſo *an herb and ſhrub*, *with the dry leaves of which they uſe to tan leather*, *called by another name*, Rhus. (1) Coriariorum officinæ, *Plin.* 17, 9. (2) Id. 24, 11.

Corias, æ. f. *A kind of fiſh*, Plin. 24, 11.

* Cŏrinthas, ădis. f. [à Corinthus ubi copioſè inven.] *An herb which healeth the ſtirging of ſerpents*, Plin. 24, 17.

* ‖ Cŏrinthiăcæ, uvæ. [ſic dict. à Corinthus, ubi earum naſcebatur copia] *Corinths*, Jun.

* Cŏrinthiārius, ii. m. *A great merchant*, or *lover of Corinthian veſſels*, Suet. Aug. 20. Vid. Propr. *A nickname given to Auguſtus himſelf upon that account*.

* Cŏriŏlāna pyra, *Pears ſo called from one Coriolanus*, Plin. 15, 15.

* Cŏrion, i. n. [ſylveſtre coriandrum, à κόριον Gr.] *The herb Saint-John's-wort*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Cŏris, is. f. [κόρις Gr.] *Saint-John's-wort*, or *ground pine*, Plin. 26, 8. *It is alſo uſed for* cimex, *a gnat*, or *chinch*, Id.

‖ Cŏriſcus, i. m. *Non.* ex *Virg.* &

‖ Cŏrītus, i. m. *A bow-caſe*, Serv. *in* Virg. Vid. Corytus, quæ veriſſima eſt lectio.

* Cŏrium, ii. n. [à caro, quòd caro eo tegatur, *qu.* carium, *Iſid.*] (1) *The hide of a beaſt*, *leather*. (2) *The ſkin of a man*. (3) *The ſkin of a fiſh*. (4) *The huſks of cheſtnuts*, *acorns*, or *ſuch like things*. (5) *The coat of a floor*. (1) Canis à corio nunquam abſterrebitur uncto, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 83. (2) Periit meum corium cum ciſtellâ, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 36. (3) Corium piſcium, *Plin.* 16, 24. (4) ✠ Putamine clauduntur nuces, corio caſtaneæ, *Id.* 15, 28. (5) Coriis arenæ, & marmoris, *Vitr.* 7, 3. ¶ ‖ De alieno corio ludere, *To cut large thongs out of another man's hide*, Prov. *ex* Apul.

* † Cŏrius, ii. m. *A hide*, *a leather whip*, or *thong*. Tres corios contriviſti bubulos, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 1, 11.

Corneŏlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à corneus] *Almoſt as hard as a horn*. = Duros & quaſi corneolos auris habet introitus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57.

Corneſco, ĕre. n. *To grow hard as horn*, Plin. 11, 49.

Cornētum, i. n. *A grove of cornel*, *trees*, *hence* Corneta, *a place in Rome*, *betwixt the ſacred way and the ſhambles*, *ſo called from the cornel-trees*, *which once grew there*, Varr.

Corneus, a, um. adj. [à cornu] *Of*, or *like*, *horn*; *hard*, or *white*, *as horn*; *horny*, *made of horn*. ¶ Avium cornea roſtra, *A bird's bill*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36. *Met.* Cornea corpora, *That endure all weathers*, Plin. 31, 9. *Met.* Cornea fibra, *A rigid diſpoſition*, *inſenſibility*, Perſ. 1, 47.

Corneus, a, um. adj. [à corno arbore] (1) *Of the cornel-tree*. (2) *Made of the wood*. (1) Virgulta cornea, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 22. (2) Cornea pyxis, *Plin.* 21, 20.

Cornīcen, ĭnis. c. g. [qui cornu canit] *He who winds*, or *blows*, *a horn*, or *cornet*, Liv. 2, 64.

* Cornīcor, ātus ſum. dep. *To chatter*, or *cackle*, *like a cough*. Met. *To prate*. Cornicaris ineptè, *Perſ.* 5, 12.

* Cornīcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à cornix] *A cough*, or *little crow*; *a jack-daw*, Hor. Epiſt. 1, 3, 19.

Cornīcŭlārius, ii. m. [à corniculum, quod *vid.* n. 2.] (1) *A cornet of horſe*, *a trooper in the wing of an army*, *a brigadier*. (2) ‖ In later times *an officer*, or *clerk*, *under the tribunes*. (1) Vid. Suet. Dom. 17, *atque ibid. Salm.* (2) Vid. Cod. leg. 1. De apparit. præfect. Prætor.

‖ Cornīcŭlātus, a, um. adj. *Horned*, *like the moon*, Apul. p. 665.

Cornīcŭlum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little horn*, ſuch as ſnails have. (2) Alſo *a kind of ornament which was preſented by the general to ſoldiers*, *for their good ſervice*, *and worn in their helmets*. (3) ¶ Mereri corniculo, *To be ſuch a ſoldier*. (1) Oculis carent cochleæ, itaque corniculis prætentant iter, *Plin.* 9, 32. (2) Liv. 10, 44. (3) In Macedoniâ corniculo, mox equo meruit, *Suet.* de *Clar. Gram.* 9.

✤ ‖ Cornĭfer, a, um. adj. *That bears cornels*, i. e. *the fruit of the cornel-tree*, Lex. *ex* Claud.

✤ Cornĭger, a, um. adj. (1) *Horned*; *haveing*, or *wearing*, *horns*. (2) Subſt. *A bull*. (3) *An epithet of Jupiter*. (1) Taurus corniger, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43. Cervi cornigeri, *Ov. Met.* 7, 701. (2) Petr. c. 133. (3) Claud. 4. Conſ. Hon. 142.

Cornĭpes, ĕdis. adj. (1) *That which hath a hard*, or *horny*, *hoof*. (2) ✤ Subſt. *A horſe*. (1) Fauni cornipedes, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 361. (2) Juga trabebant cornipedes, *Sil.* 7, 684.

* Cornix, īcis. [κορώνη Gr.] (1) *A crow*, or *rook*. (2) ‖ *The ring iron*, or *knocker*, *at a door*. ✠ Augurium corvo, læva cornici omnia, *Phædr.* 3, 18, 12. ¶ Cornicum oculos configere, *To detract from*, or *defraud*, *a better man than himſelf*; or *to ſpeak againſt the ancients*, Prov. *ap.* Cic. *pro* L. Murænâ 11. & *L. Flacc.* 20. Cornicibus ſuperſtes, *Of a man long lived*, Mart. 10, 67. (2) Litt. & alii lexicogr.

Cornu, n. indecl. plur. cornua. [*ex* Hebr. קרן] (1) *A horn*. (2) Met. *A cornet*; *a horn*, or *trumpet*, *to blow withall*. (3) *A corner*, or *winding creek*. (4) *The wing of an army*, *a ſquadron in a fleet*. (5) *A horn of the moon*. (6) *A bow*. (7) *An elephant's tooth*. (8) *The extremity of any thing*; *the ends*, or *boſſes*, *of the ſtick about which they rolled their books were called* cornua libri. (9) *A lantern*. (10) Cornua, *the pinch*, or *chief part*, *of an argument*. (11) ‖ *A curl of hair*. (12) *Power*, *courage*. (13) ✤ *The bendings*, or *divided ſtreams*, *of a river*. (1) Camuris hirtæ ſub cornibus aures, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 55. (2) ✠ Tuba directi æris, cornu flexi, *Ov. Met.* 1, 98. Strepuerunt cornua cantu, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 2. (3) Ab utroque portûs cornu moles jacimus, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 9, 14. (4) Ipſe à dextro cornu prælium commiſit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 52. Claſſem in duo dividit cornua, *Curt.* 4, 3, 11. (5) Obſcurum lunæ cornu, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 428. ¶ Coactum cornu Phœbes, *The full moon*, Luc. 1, 532. Reparabat cornua Phœbe, *Ov. Met.* 1, 11. (6) Torquere cornu ſpicula, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 59. (7) Plin. 8, 3. (8) Liv. 25, 3. Mart. 11, 108. ¶ Cornua antennarum, *The yard-arms in a ſhip*, Virg. Æn. 3, 549. (9) Vulcanum in cornu concluſum geris, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 185. (10) Cornua diſputationis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 10. (11) Serv. (12) Vireſque & addis cornua pauperi, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 21, 17. (13) Virg. Geor. 4, 371. ¶ Benignum cornu, *Fortune's horn*, *the horn of plenty*, Hor. Carm. 1, 17, 16. Fœnum habet in cornu, *A prov. denoteing a miſchievous perſon*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 34. for they uſed to tie hay at the end of their curſt cows horns, leſt they ſhould gore any body. Cornu Ammonis, *A jewel like a ram's horn*, Plin. 31, 10.

Cornucōpia, æ. f. *Abundance of all things*, *god's plenty*, *the horn which Hercules broke off from Achelous*, Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 3, 5. Vid. Achelous.

Cornum, i. n. *A cornel*, *the fruit of the cornel-tree*. Lapidoſa corna, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 650. rubicunda, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 9.

Cornuo, āre. n. *To bend like a horn*, Fragm. Poët. *To bend*, or *bow*, *till the horns meet*, Scal. interpr. Umbra cornuata, *Poëta* ap. *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3.

‖ Cornŭpĕta, æ. f. [*ex* cornu & peto] *A beaſt that buteth with his horns*, Onom. vet.

Cornus, i, & ûs. [ſic dict. ob corneam duritiem, *Plin.*] (1) *The cornel-tree of both ſexes*; *the female called the dog tree*, or *the wild cherry-tree*. (2) Meton. *A javelin*, or *lance*, *made of the wood of that tree*. (1) Bona bello, cornus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 448. Cornus ſonans, *Sil.* 13, 235. (2) Volat Itala cornus Aëra per tenuem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 698.

Cornus, ûs. m. *pro* cornu. (*ut* tonitrus *pro* tonitru.) ¶ Cornûs cervini cinis, *Harts-horn*, Plin. 28, 11, & 13.

Cornūta, æ. f. *A ſea-fiſh*, *called a gurnard*, Plin. 9, 27.

Cornūtus, a, um. adj. *Horned*, *haveing horns*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. ¶ ‖ Cornutus ſyllogiſmus, *A dilemma*, Hier.

Cŏrolla, æ. f. dim. [à corona] *A little crown*, or *garland*; *a chaplet*, *a coronet*. Hos *flores* indiſtinctis plexis tulit ipſe corollis, *Catull.* 58, 283. Corollæ dapſiles, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 21.

Cŏrollārium, ii. n. [à corollis, quòd hæ, cùm placuerunt actores in ſcenâ, dari ſolitæ, *Varr.*] (1) *A coronet*, or *reward*, *given to actors*, *champions*, or *fencers*, *above their due*. (2) *The vantage*, or *overmeaſure*; *the overplus*. (3) *Any little preſent*. (4) ‖ *A corollary*, or *conſectary*. (1) = Corollaria, & præmia alienis muneribus offerebat, *Suet. Aug.* 45. (2) Varr. L. L. 1. (3) Corollarium nummorum addere, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 50. (4) Boëtius 10. proſa 3.

CŏRŌNA, æ. f. (1) *A crown, a diadem, a coronet.* (2) *A chaplet, a garland, of which there were various ſorts.* ¶ Corona triumphalis, *A garland which was preſented to the general after a victory, and made at firſt of laurel, but afterwards of gold, whence it was alſo called* aurum coronarium, *Cic.* Obſidionalis, *one given to him who had raiſed a ſiege. This was made of the graſs of the place wherein they had been beſieged,* Plin. 22, 4. Civica, *a garland made of oak leaves, and given to him who had reſcued a citizen in fight,* Cic. Muralis, *a garland given to him who firſt ſcaled the walls of an enemy's garriſon. This was made in form of the battlements of a wall,* Liv. 26, 48. Vallaris, *one given to him who firſt entered the enemy's camp, and made in form of a trench,* Liv. ‖ quæ & Caſtrenſis, *Feſt.* Navalis, *a garland given to him who firſt boarded an enemy's ſhip, and made beaked, as ſhips are; theſe three laſt were of gold.* (3) *A circle, a compaſs,* or *company, of men ſtanding round about one,* or *ſiting round in a ring.* (4) ‖ *A circle about the ſun, moon,* or *ſtars.* (5) *A conſtellation in the heavens.* (6) Alſo *any round thing in faſhion of a coronet; the copeing,* or *cornice, of a wall* or *pillar, to caſt off the rain.* (1) Duplex gemmis auróque corona, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 659. ¶ ‖ Sub coronâ vænire, *To be ſold for ſlaves,* as priſoners of war were, with garlands on their heads, or rather becauſe kept with a guard of ſoldiers round about them, *Gell.* 7, 4. Coronâ cingere, *To beſiege.* Liv. 4, 27. *To ſtand about,* Luc. 1, 321. (2) Coronæ floreæ, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 15. (3) Vox in coronam turbámque effundatur, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 28. ¶ Coronâ adoriri urbem, *i. e.* non machinis, ſed ſcalis per milites circumfuſos oppugnare, *Liv.* 𝔛 Non coronâ, ſed operibus oppugnare urbem eſt adortus, *Id.* (4) Vid. *Dalecham.* ad Plin. p. 85. (5) Virg. Geor. 1, 222. (6) Vitr. 2, 8.

Cŏrōnāmentum, i. n. [coronarum materia] *Stuff wherewith to make garlands,* as flowers, and ſuch like, *Plin.* 21, 3.

Cŏrōnans, tis. part. *Crowning, puting a garland upon.* Parvos coronans marino rore deos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 15.

Cŏrōnāria, æ. f. *A woman who makes and ſells garlands,* Plin. 21, 2. & 35, 11.

Cŏrōnārius, a, um. adj. *That belongeth to,* or *ſerveth to make, garlands,* or *crowns.* ¶ Opus coronarium, *Made round like a garland,* Plin. 15, 30. ‖ Aurum coronarium, *Of which crowns,* or *garlands, are made,* Cic. Agrar. 2, 22. interp. Gell. Coronarium æs, *A kind of braſs wrought into thin plates, of which the garlands of players on the ſtage were made,* Plin. 33, 9.

Cŏrōnārius, ii. m. *A maker,* or *ſeller of garlands,* Plin. ‖ Alſo *a coroner,* a very ancient word in Britain, for an officer, who enquires how a perſon found dead came by his end, *Vid.* Thom. de S. Quercu Lex. Phil.

‖ Cŏrōnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A coronation,* or *crowning.* Quantùm ego novi analogiâ ſolâ nititur.

Cŏrōnātus, a, um. part. *Crowned, wearing a garland; with a crown,* or *garland on his head.* Coronatus nitentes capillos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 7. frons, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 341. ignes, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 598.

‖ Cŏrōnātus, ī. m. ¶ Coronati nummi, *A crown piece,* i. e. *five ſhillings,* Cœl. Rhod. 10, 2.

Cŏrōneŏla, æ. f. *A muſk-roſe,* or *rather a canker-roſe,* Plin. 21, 4.

* Cŏrōnis, ĭdis. f. [κορωνὶς Gr.] (1) ‖ *The top,* or *peak of a hill,* or *any building; the fane.* (2) Hence *the utmoſt part,* or *end, of a thing; the concluſion of a book.* (3) ‖ *A critical mark uſed by grammarians, being a ſtraight line hooked at the top* (4) ‖ *The cornice,* or *top-ornament, of a pillar,* or *any ſtructure.* (1) Ex uſu Græc. (2) ¶ Coronidem imponere, *To finiſh,* Mart. 10, 1. (3) De hujus variis uſibus conſule Hæpheſt. Scholiaſt. Ariſtoph. ad Plut. 2, 1. (4) Vitr. 3, 2. *ubi al.* Coronix.

Cŏrōno, āre. act. (1) *To crown, to ſet a garland upon one's head.* (2) *To beſet, ſurround,* or *encompaſs.* (1) Victores oleâ coronant, *Plin.* 15, 4. Delubra coronare, *Sil.* 12, 743. (2) Adytum cuſtode coronare, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 381.

Cŏrōnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be crowned.* Coronari ramis arborum in ſacris certaminibus, *Plin.* 21, 2.

* ‖ Cŏrōnŏpŏdium, ii. n. [quod à κορώνη cornix, & ποῦς pes] *An herb called crows-foot, plantain, dentdelion,* Lex. *ex* Plin. à

* Cŏrōnŏpus, ŏdis. m. *The herb buck's horn,* or *dogs-tooth, ſwines creſſes,* Plin. 21, 16.

* Cŏrŏphium, i. n. [κορόφιον Gr.] *A kind of crab fiſh,* Plin. 32, 11.

Corpŏrālis, e. adj. *Corporal, bodyly, that hath a body, belonging to the body.* Voluptates corporales morbus inhibet, *Sen. Ep.* 78. ⸸ Corporeus, *Cic.*

‖ Corpŏrālĭtas, ātis. f. *Bodylyneſs, a bodyly ſubſtance,* Tertull. ⸸ Subſtantia corporea.

‖ Corpŏrālĭter, adv. *Corporally, bodyly,* Tert. ‖ Corporaliter jurare, *To take his corporal oath, to ſwear by laying the hand on the book,* Ulp. ⸸ Conceptis verbis jurare.

‖ Corpŏrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The ſize, plight, ſtate, and faſhion, of the body.* (2) *A corporation,* or *body, that hath the privileges of a city.* (1) Ex *Col.* 6, 2. citat. Steph. & ex illo Litt. Sed meus liber magìs appoſitè ad locum habet *incorporatione.* ⸸ Municipium, collegium. (2) Ap. JCC.

Corpŏrātūra, æ. f. *Bulk of body.* Modica corporatura pecudis operarii debet eſſe, *Col.* 6, 2. *Conf. Vitr.* 6, 1.

Corpŏrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Embodyed, incorporate, haveing a body.* (2) ‖ *Incorporated, thoſe who are of a corporation.* (1) Mundus eſt undique corporatus, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 2. (2) Ap. JCC.

Corpŏreus, a, um. adj. *Bodyly, corporeal, that hath a body,* or *belongs to the body.* Corporea ſubſtantia, *Cic. N. D.* 2.

Corpŏro, āre. act. ‖ *To form into a body, to give it the ſhape of a body,* Lact. † Alſo *to kill, and as it were to leave the body without a ſoul,* Enn. *ap.* Non. ☞ Hinc Angl. *A corps.*

Corpŏror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſhaped,* or *faſhioned, into a body.* Tempore animatur corporaturque, *Plin.* 7, 15.

‖ Corpŭlentè, adj. *Groſly, corpulently,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Corpŭlentia, æ. f. *Groſſneſs, fleſhyneſs, corpulency, bulkyneſs.* Somno concoquere, corpulentiæ quàm firmitati, utilius, *Plin.* 11, 53.

Corpŭlentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à corpus] *Corpulent, groſs, fleſhy, well fleſhed, bulky.* Corpulentum pecus, *Col.* 6, 3. Eugepæ! corpulentior videre atque habitior, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 8.

CORPUS, ŏris. n. [*ex* caro, & *ant.* apo, *i. e.* ligo, necto, M. quia comprehendit carnem] (1) *A body.* (2) *The fleſh.* (3) *All manner of ſubſtance.* (4) Synecd. *The whole man.* (5) ✠ *A ſoul, a ſpirit, a ſhade.* (6) *A ſyſtem,* or *volume.* (7) ‖ *A company,* or *corporation.* (8) *A whole nation.* (9) *A diſtinct part of the whole.* (10) *A temper,* or *conſtitution.* (1) 𝔛 Senex corpore, nunquam animo, *Cic.* 𝔛 Caſſum animâ corpus, *Lucr.* 3, 561. Corpus ſine pectore, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 6. (2) Oſſa ſubjecta corpori miſerabiles commeſſuras habent, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 134. ☞ Rarò occ. in hâc notione. (3) § Aquæ corpus, *Lucr.* 2, 232. nervorum, *Id.* atomorum, *Id.* lapidum, *Id.* arboris, *Plin.* (4) Darius pro tribus corporibus 30000 Alexandro offert, *Curt.* 4, 11. ✠ Excepto Laurentis corpore Turni, *pro* Turno, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 649. (5) 𝔛 Deus fies, qui modò corpus eras, *Ov.* Ferrugineâ ſubvectat corpora cymbâ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 303. (6) Utros habueris libros (duo enim ſunt corpora) neſcio, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 13. (7) Ap. Recent. (8) Reipub. corpus totum curare præcipit Plato, *Cic. Off.* 1, 25. (9) Genere par, & ejuſdem corporis, *Liv.* 4, 9. Sui corporis regem volebant *Sabini* creari, *Id.* 1, 17. ¶ ✠ Genitalia corpora, *The four elements,* Lucr. 1, 53. (10) Valetudo ſuſtentatur notitiâ corporis ſui, *Cic. Off.* 2, 24.

Corpuſcŭlum, ī. n. dim. (1) *A little,* or *ſmall, body.* (2) *An atom.* (3) *A collection.* (1) Mors ſola fatetur quantula ſunt hominum corpuſcula, *Juv.* 10, 172. (2) Corpuſcula lævia *pro atomis,* Cic. N. D. 1, 24. (3) Florum corpuſculum, *Juſt.* in *præf.*

Corrādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To ſcrape,* or *rake, together.* Minas decem corradet alicunde, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 34. Corraſi omnia, *Id. Heaut.* 1, 1, 89.

‖ Corrāsīvus, a, um. adj. *Scrapeing,* Dig. ⸸ Corradens.

Correctio, ōnis. f. verb. [à corrigo] (1) *A correction, an amendment.* (2) *A figure in rhetorick, when one unſays what he had ſaid, to ſay ſomewhat inſtead of it more fit,* or *emphatical.* (1) = Correctio philoſophiæ & emendatio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 9. 𝔛 Delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, *Id.* de *Amic.* 24. (2) Ad Herenn 4, 26.

Corrector, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A corrector,* or *amender.* (2) ‖ *A governour,* or *ruler.* (1) = Corrector & emendator civitatis, *Cic.* pro *Balb.* 8. (2) Ap. ſeq. ſcript.

Correctūrus, a, um. part. *About to correct.* Reſcripturus & correcturus, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 56. Veteris patris offenſam novis meritis correcturi, *Juſt.* 35, 2.

Correctus, a, um. part. ‖ or, comp. *Corrected, amended, redreſſed.* = Recentiſſima quæque ſunt correcta & emendata, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 4. Ut attentior fiat correctiorque, *Gell.* 6, 14.

Corrēpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. neut. *To creep, ſneak,* or *ſlink, into a place.* Occultè in aliquam onerariam corrependum, *Cic.* ad Attic. 10, 12. Intra murum correpſimus, *Varr. R. R.* 2. *proœm.*

Correptè, adv. *i. e.* correptâ ſyllabâ, ius, comp. 𝔛 productè, *Chariſ.* Quæ *ſyllaba* nunc correptiùs exit, *Ov.* ex *Ponto* 4, 12, 13.

Correptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *A correction in words; a checking,* or *rebukeing; puniſhment.* (2) *A ſhortening.* (1) Ulp. (2) 𝔛 Correptiones dierum aut creſcentiæ, *Vitr.* 9, 9. ‖ Correptio ſyllabarum *Gramm.*

Correptor, ōris. m. verb. [à corripio] *A reprover,* or *rebuker.* Peſſimus quiſque correptorem aſperrimè patitur, *Sen.* de *Irâ* 3, 37.

Correptus, a, um. part. (1) *Seized,* or *laid hold, on.* (2) *Reproved, chiden.* (3) ‖ *Made ſhort.* (1) Repentè vi correptus, *Cic. anteq. ir. in exil.* 7. (2) Correptus voce magiſtri, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 257. Correpti conſules, *Liv.* 2, 28. (3) Syllaba correpta, *Gramm. Vid. auctorit. in* Correptè.

Corrīdeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. *To laugh,* or *ſmile; to look pleaſantly.* Omnia corrident conceptâ luce diei, *Lucr.* 4, 81. ☞ Rarò occ.

Corrĭgendus, a, um. part. *To correct,* or *be corrected.* Mala corrigenda ſuſcepit, *Suet. Tib.* 33.

Corrĭgens, tis. part. *Correcting, blameing.* Geſtum hiſtrionis quaſi laudans, vel corrigens, *Suet. Cal.* 54.

Corrĭgia, æ. f. [à corrigendo, quòd eâ corrigantur, *i. e.* conſtringantur ſoleæ] (1) *The latchet of a ſhoe, a thong of leather.* (2) ¶ Corrigia canina, *A thong of dog's leather.* (1) Cic. N. D. 2, 40. (2) Plin. 30, 4.

‖ Corrĭgiārius, i. m. *A point-maker,* Litt. *ex* Suet.

‖ Corrĭgiātus, a, um. *Tied with a thong,* or *point,* Vall.

‖ Corrĭgĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Corrigible, that may be corrected,* or *amended,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ſed non inven.

‖ Corrĭgio, āre. *To make points,* Lucr. *ap.* Litt. ſed non inven.

Corrĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex* con & rego] (1) *To ſet to rights, to ſtraighten, to make ſtraight.* (2) Met. *To correct.* (3) *To make better, to reform.* (4) *To make amends for.* (1) Corrigere pampinos, utì rectè ſpectent, *Cato.* Manum tenenti, nemo digitum corrigebat, *Plin.* 7, 10. (2) 𝔛 Quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videatur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 6. (3) Corrigere mihi natum porrò enitere, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 17.

(4) Curſu corrigam tarditatem tum equis, tum velis, *Cic.* ad *Qu. fr.* 2, 15.

Corrĭgor, i. paſſ. *To be corrected, or amended,* Cic. *de* Cl. Orat. 90. Quum priores decemviri appellatione collegæ corrigi reddita ab ſe jura tuliſſent, *Liv.* 3, 36.

Corrĭgus, *al.* Corrīvus, & Corrŭgus, *leg. ap. Plin.* 33, 4. *Vid.* Corrivus.

Corrĭpiendus, a, um. part. *To ſeize,* or *be ſeized.* Ad corripiendos ſeditionis auctores, *Juſt.* 12, 11.

Corrĭpiens, tis. part. *Rebukeing, reproveing.* Corripientibus amicis, *Suet. Neron.* 35.

Corrĭpio, ĕre, pui, eptum. act. (1) *To catch up haſteyly,* or *ſnatch.* (2) *To ſeize on,* or *lay hold of.* (3) Met. *To ſlip,* or *ſlink, away.* (4) ‖ *To ſhorten,* or *make ſhort,* a ſyllable. (5) *To haſten.* (6) *To take up, rebuke,* or *chaſtiſe*; *to reprove, to ſnap, to check.* (7) *To diminiſh, to cut ſhort.* (1) Celeres ſagittas corripuit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 192 (2) Hominem corripi, ac ſuſpendi juſſit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 23. (3) Corripuit derepentè tacitus ſeſe ad filiam, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 3. (4) Syllabam corripere, *Gramm.* (5) Tarda neceſſitas Lethi corripuit gradum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 32. (6) Corripies, & caſtigabis acerbo Clamore, *Juv.* 14, 54. (7) Ludorum ac munerum impenſas corripuit, *Suet. Tib.* 34.

Corrĭpior, i, eptus. paſſ. *To be apprehended, to be ſeized on.* Hominem corripi & ſuſpendi juſſit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 23. ¶ Corripi morbis, *To be taken with ſickneſs,* Celſ. 6, 18. flammis, *To be burnt,* Ov. Met. 2, 210.

Corrīvāles, ium. pl. c. g. (1) ‖ *Thoſe who drink of the ſame ſtream.* (2) *Thoſe who love and court one and the ſame woman.* (1) Plin. *ap.* Litt. (2) Patior corrivalium maledicta, *Quint. Declam.* 14.

‖ Corrīvālĭtas, ātis. f. *Rivalſhip,* Plaut. *ap.* Litt. ſed non reperi.

Corrīvātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* corrivo] *The running of water together in one ſtream,* Plin. 31, 3. & 36, 12.

Corrīvātus, a, um. part. *Runing together,* or *made up of ſeveral ſtreams,* or *currents.* Per meatus corrivati ſeptem amnes, *Plin.* 36, 15.

‖ Corrīvo, āre. [*i. e.* rivum duco, *ex* con & rivus] *To draw water out of many ſtreams into one,* Dig.

Corrīvor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To run,* or *flow, together from ſeveral ſtreams*; as a river, *Plin.* 31, 4.

‖ Corrivus, i, m. [*à* corrivatione] Flumen in jugis montium ductum ad lavandum aurum, *corrivatione* dict. *Plin.* 33, 4. ſed de lectione non conſtat.

Corrōbŏrātus, a, um. part. *Made ſtrong, ſtrengthened.* Corroborata & confirmata ingenia, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 20.

Corrōbŏro, āre. act. [*ex* con & roboro] (1) *To make ſtrong, to corroborate.* (2) Met. *To ſtrengthen, to confirm.* (1) Stomachum corroborat, *Plin.* 20, 20. (2) Conjurationem non credendo corroboraverunt, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 12.

Corrōbŏror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſtrengthened.* Malum corroboratur quotidie, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 1.

Corrōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* con & rodo] *To gnaw, corrode,* or *fret.* Si mures corroſerint aliquid, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 27.

Corrŏgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Invited, biden.* (2) *Gathered, ſcraped up, got together.* (1) Corrogati convenerunt, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 8. A corrogatis laudantur ea, quæ non placent, *Quint.* 10, 9. (2) Corrogata ad neceſſarios uſus pecunia, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 102.

Corrŏgo, āre. act. (1) *To bring together by entreaty.* (2) *To ſeek up and down, to ſcrape up,* or *get together.* (1) Ipſe ſuos neceſſarios corrogat, ut ſibi adſint, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 6. (2) Corrogare pecuniam ab hoſpitibus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 102.

Corrŏgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be brought,* or *got, together,* Liv. 33.

Corrōſus, a, um. part. *Gnawn, waſted, and worn, round about*; *corroded.* Totum, corroſis oſſibus, edit victrix turba, *Juv.* 15, 80.

Corrŏtundo, āre. act. *To make round,* Sen. Ep. 113.

Corrŏtundor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be made round,* Sen. N. Q. 4, 3.

Corrūda, æ. f. *An herb called wild ſperage,* Cato 6. & Plin. 20, 13.

‖ Corrūgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wrinkling.* Inde corrugatio pupillæ, *Stup.* ⊥ Erugatio.

Corrūgātus, a, um. part. *Wrinkled, ſhriveled.* Ubi ſatìs corrugata erant acina, *Col.* 12, 39.

Corrūgo, āre. act. [*à* con & rugo] *To wrinkle, to make in wrinkles.* ¶ Corrugare frontem, *To frown*; *to bend,* or *knit, the brows,* Plaut. nares, *To make one loath,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23.

Corrumpendus, a, um. part. *To be corrupted,* or *ſpoiled,* Liv. 3, 17.

Corrumpens, tis. part. *Corrupting,* or *ſpoiling.* Non corrumpentia ſenſus dona valent, *Claud.* 3. *Conſ. Hon.* 187.

Corrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ptum. act. [*ex* con & rumpo] (1) *To mar,* or *ſpoil.* (2) *To infeſt, deſtroy,* or *waſte.* (3) *To loſe.* (4) *To forge,* or *falſify.* (5) *To bribe,* or *ſuborn.* (6) *To putrify.* (7) *To deface.* (8) *To taint, poiſon,* or *infect.* (9) *To deflower.* (10) ‖ *To debauch.* (1) § Oculos corrumpere, *Plaut.* ungues dentibus, *Propert.* (2) Baleares per idem tempus inſulæ piraticâ rabie corruperant maria, *Flor.* 3, 8. Res familiares corruperant, *Sall. B. J.* 69. (3) Dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere, *Id. B. C.* 44. (4) Tabulæ publicæ corruptæ aliquâ ratione ſunt, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 44. (5) Pollicitis corrumpere, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 355. (6) Concluſa aqua facilè corrumpitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 7. (7) = Corrumpere, & interlinere tabulas publicas, *Id. Verr.* 2, 42. (8) Corrupit lacus, &c. *Virg. Geor.* 3, 481. (9) Plurimas & illuſtres feminas corrupit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 50. (10) Servum hæreditarium corrumpere, *Ulp.*

Corrumpor, i, uptus. paſſ. *To be ſpoiled, corrupted, putrified,* &c. Vitio corrumpi, *Lucret.* 6, 17. *Vid.* Corrumpo.

Corruo, ĕre, ui. neut. (1) *To fall together.* (2) *To fall,* or *tumble, down.* (3) Met. *To fail, to miſcarry, to come lamely off.* (4) *To be broken and ſpent.* (5) *To decay,* or *come to utter ruin.* (6) ‖ Act. *To overthrow, to throw down.* (7) *To heap up.* (1) Duo Romani ſuper alium alius expirantes corruerunt, *Liv.* 1, 25. (2) Ille penè timore, ego riſu, corrui, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 10. (3) In extremo actu corruere, *Id.* de *Sen.* 18. (4) = Contentiones ſæpe franguntur, & corruunt, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2. (5) Lacedæmoniorum opes corruerunt, *Id. Offic.* 1, 24. (6) *Catull. ap. Litt.* Charite corruit corpus, & obnubilavit animum, *Apul. Met.* 8. (7) Ibi me corruere poſſe aiebas divitias, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 58.

Corruptè, adv. ius, comp. ‖ ſſimè, ſup. *Depravedly, improperly, corruptly.* = Corruptè & depravatè judicare, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 21. Minùs facundè & corruptiùs, *Sen. Contr.* 9. Corruptiſſimè judicare, *Aſcon.*

Corruptēla, æ. f. (1) *A bane,* or *miſchief.* (2) *A corruptor,* or *ſpoiler.* (3) Met. *A debauching.* (4) *A depraveing,* or *falſifying.* (5) *Bribery.* (1) Collapſus eſt hîc in corruptelam ſuam, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 2, 3. (2) Adeſt communis corruptela noſtrûm liberûm, h. e. corruptor, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 7. (3) = Stupra dico & corruptelas, & adulteria, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 35. (4) Prævaricatio eſt accuſatoris, corruptela ab eo, *Id. Or. Part.* 36. (5) Philippus largitionem corruptelam dixit eſſe, *Id. Offic.* 2, 15.

‖ Corruptĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Corruptible, ſubject to corruption,* Bibl. ⊥ Corruptioni obnoxius.

Corruptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* corrumpo] *Corruption, a ſpoiling.* Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 13.

Corruptor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* corrumpo] (1) *A corrupter, a ruiner, a miſleader.* (2) *A debaucher.* (1) Corruptor juventutis, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 4. (2) Nurûs corruptor avaræ, *Juv.* 1, 77.

Corruptrix, īcis. f. *A corrupter,* fem. Corruptrix provincia, *Cic.* ad *Qu. fr.* 1, 1.

Corruptūrus, a, um. part. *About to corrupt,* or *ſpoil.* Edicta corruptura duces, *Claud.* 1. *in prim. Conſ. Stil.* 278.

Corruptus, a, um. part. & adj. *ex* part. or, comp. ‖ ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Corrupted, ſpoiled, marred.* (2) *Mixed,* or *confounded, with.* (3) *Depraved, ſtark naught.* (4) *Bribed.* (5) *Infected.* (6) *Soft, delicate, wanton.* (7) *Deflowered, debauched.* (1) Ceres corrupta undis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 81. (2) Litera Græca corrupta ſono Latino, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 195. (3) = Mores corrupti, depravatique, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 20. Fur corruptiſſimus, *Prud. Apoth.* 408. arvum, *Id. Ham. præf.* 36. (4) Largitionibus corruptus eſt populus Rom. *Sall.* in *Cic.* 4. (5) Corrupto cœli tractu, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 138. (6) Sardanapalus vir muliere corruptior, *Juſtin.* 3, 3. (7) Virgo corrupta, *Ov. Am.* 3, 8, 30.

† Corruſpor, ātus ſum. dep. *To ſearch narrowly,* Plaut. *ap.* Litt.

Cors, tis. f. ant. cortes. [contr. *ex* cohors] *A place to feed poultry, a coop, a court-yard before the houſe,* Mart. ☞ *rect. ſcrib.* chors, *quod vid.*

* Corſa, æ. f. [κόρση Gr.] *The fore part of the head.* Met. *The garniſhing of porches,* or *doors,* Vitruv. 4, 6.

* Corſoīdes, is. m. [κορσοειδὴς Gr.] *A certain ſtone, in colour like hoary hair,* Plin. 37, 10.

† Cortes, ium. f. pl. ſunt villarum intra maceriam ſpatia, *Non.* ex *Varr.*

* Cortex, ĭcis. dub. gen. [*à* corium & tego, quòd quaſi corium lignum tegat, *Iſid.*] *A rind,* or *bark*; *a ſhell,* or *peel.* ¶ Nare ſine cortice, *To go on his own legs,* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120. ✠ Cortex cavata, *A maſk,* Virg. Geor. 2, 387. ☞ Hinc Angl. *Cork.*

* Cortĭcātus, a, um. part. *That hath a rind,* or *bark,* Col. 12, 23. Pallad. 4, 1.

* Cortĭco, āre. *To pull off the bark,* Col. in particip. ⊥ Decortico.

* Cortĭcōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of thick bark,* Radice craſſâ, & corticosâ, *Plin.* 20, 19.

* Cortĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* cortex] *A thin rind,* or *little bark,* Col. 12, 47.

Cortīna, æ. f. (1) *A cauldron,* or *kettle, in which wool was died*; *a dieing fat.* (2) ¶ Cortina plumbea, *A veſſel ſet under to receive oil, when the olives were preſſed.* (3) *The table,* or *tripos, of Apollo, from whence oracles were given.* (4) Met. *The oracle itſelf.* (5) *A curtain,* or *hanging.* (1) Plin. 9, 38. (2) Cato R. R. 66. (3) Mugiit adytis cortina recluſis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 92. (4) Neque te Phœbi cortina fefellit, *Id. Æn.* 6, 347. (5) Ap. poſt. ſcript. ¶ † Cortina cœli, *The hemiſphere,* Enn. ‖ Cortina theatri, *Serv. i. e.* tholus, *Scal.* *The round convex compaſs of it at the top.*

Cortīnāle, is. n. *A place where the kettles,* or *cauldrons, were ſet,* Col. 1, 6.

† Cortūmio, ōnis. f. Augurale vocab. *A body beholding, a wary ſight, and conſideration,* Varr.

‖ Cortȳnia veſtis, *pro* venatoria, *Claud.* fortè Gortynia, *i. e.* Cretenſis.

* ‖ Corvīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a raven,* or *crow*; alſo *black as a raven,* or *like a crow.* Corvina nigredo, *Apul. p.* 45. *ed. Delph.*

* † Corvīto, āre. *To devour,* or *gobble, like a crow.* Corvitant, ubi comeſſe poſſunt, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 1. *ext.* al. leg. *corbitant,* al. *corbitam cibi.*

Cōrus, i. m. ventus, *Plin. qui* caurus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 356. [*ab* Heb. קר *kor,* frigus] *The north-weſt wind, put for the weſt wind by* Auſon. Moſel. 316. *Vid.* Caurus. Alſo *a Hebrew meaſure of thirty buſhels, as much as a camel can carry.*

‖ Cŏruſcāmen, ĭnis. n. *A flaſh,* or *lightening,* Apul. p. 669.

Cŏruſcans, tis. part. *Gliſtering, ſhineing,* Claud. 3. Conſ. Honor. 29.

‖ Cŏruſcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A flaſhing,* or *gliſtering,* Ap. poſter. ſcript.

Cŏruſco, āre. neut. [vel *à* ſplendore galeæ, quæ Gr. κόρυς dic. vel *à* חרס ſol.] (1) *To gliſter, glitter, flaſh, ſhine,* or *lighten.* (2) It. act. *To brandiſh,* or *ſhake.* (3) It. neut. eodem ſenſu, *To be ſhaken, to wave to and fro.* (1) Flamma inter nubes coruſcat, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 39. (2) Strictum coruſcat mucronem, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 651. (3) Longa coruſcat Sarraco veniente abies, *Juv.* 3, 254.

Cŏruſcus, a, um. adj. *Gliſtering, glittering, ſhineing bright, waveing, moveing.* Coruſcum extulit enſem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 552. fulgura, *Luc.* 5, 296. tractus flammarum, *Luc.* 2, 271.

• Corvus, i. m. [à Gr. κόραξ, quod à κορὸν niger, inſerto Digammâ] (1) *A raven.* (2) Alſo *a fiſh called a cobot.* (3) *A term in architecture.* (4) *A kind of grapple,* or *iron hook, uſed in war.* (5) *A chirurgeon's inſtrument.* (1) Nos paſces in cruce corvos, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 48. ⌘ Cornix, quod vid. (2) Plin. 31, 11. (3) *Vitr.* 6, 2. (4) Corvi & ferreæ manus tormentis excuſſæ, *Curt.* 4, 2. Corvum demolitorem, quem nonnulli gruem appellant, *Vitr.* 10, 19. (5) Celſ. 7, 19.

• Cŏrȳbantes, ium. m. pl. [à Κορύβας Gr.] *Prieſts of Cybele,* Hor. Carm. 1, 16, 8. ☞ *in-ven. & in ſing.* Corybas, *Claud.* de 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 150.

• Cŏrȳcæus, i. m. *Cic.* ſed Græcis literis [κωρυκαῖος Gr. à Coryco, Pamphiliæ monte] *A ſpy, a ſcout, a tell-tale, an informer. Vid.* Propr. Omnes corycæi videntur ſubauſcultare quæ loquor, *Cic. Att.* 10, 18.

• ‖ Cŏrȳdălus, i. m. [à κόρυς galea] *A lark,* Serv. ⸸ Galerita, alauda.

• Cŏrylētum, i. n. *A grove,* or *copſe, of hazel trees.* Inter coryleta latebat, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 587.

• Cŏrȳlus, i. f. [κόρυλος Gr.] *A hazel,* or *filberd, tree,* Virg. Ecl. 1, 14.

• Cŏrymbe, es. f. *quæ &* Cŏramble [à κόρη, pupilla oculi, & ἀμβλὺς, hebes; qui aciem oculorum hebetem reddit] *An herb which dims the ſight.* Oculis inimica coramble, *Col.* 10, 170.

Cŏrymbia, æ. f. *A decoction of the Stalk of Giant-Fennel, ſeaſoned with brine and honey,* Plin.

• ф Cŏrymbĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* corymbus *&* fero] *Which beareth berries like ivy.* An epithet of Bacchus in *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 393.

• Cŏrymbion, *vel* Cŏrymbium, i. n. [κορύμβιον Gr.] *A peruke,* or *tower, worn by women; a tete.* Corymbioque dominæ pueri adornat caput, *Petron.* 110. ⸸ Capillamentum.

• Cŏrymbītes, æ. m. [κορυμβίτης Gr.] *A kind of ſpurge with broad leaves,* Plin. 26, 8.

• Cŏrymbus, i. m. [à Gr. κόρυμβος] (1) *A bunch,* or *cluſter, of ivy-berries.* (2) Alſo *the fruit,* or *flower, of the herb chryſocome.* (3) ‖ *A buſh,* or *treſs, of hair, rolled up in form of a bunch of ivy-berries.* (4) *The head of an artichoke, thiſtle,* or *the like.* (5) Some take it for *the beak of a ſhip.* (6) ‖ Alſo *a roſe-bud.* (1) Racemis in orbem circumactis qui vocantur corymbi, *Plin.* de hederâ, *lib.* 16, 34. (2) Id. 21, 8. (3) *Litt.* ex *Virg.* & Thucydidis Scholiaſt. interpret. (4) Col. 10, 24. (5) Auratis Argo reditura corymbis, *Val. Arg.* 1, 273. (6) *Hieron.* ⸸ Alabaſtrum.

• Cŏryphæus, i. m. [à κορυφὴ, vertex] *The chief,* or *principal; a ringleader,* Cic. N. D. 1, 21.

• Cŏrȳtos, i. m. [γωρυτὸς Gr. qu. χωρυτὸς, παρὰ τὸ χωρεῖν τὰ ῥύτα, *Etym.* quòd capit fuſilia, *i. e.* miſſilia tela] *A bow caſe,* or *quiver,* Virg. Æn. 10, 169.

• Cŏryza, æ. f. [κόρυζα Gr.] *The diſtillation out of the head into the eyes,* or *noſe; a rheum,* or *runing, at the noſe,* Celſ. 4, 2. Lat. Gravedo.

Cos, cōtis. f. [à cautes, *pro quo* cotes, *Cic.* quòd è caute fiat] (1) *A whetſtone, a hone.* (2) *A grindſtone.* (3) Met. *An incentive.* (1) Accius cotem novaculâ diſcidit, *Liv.* 1, 26. (2) Italia aquarias cotes dedit, *Plin.* 18, 33. (3) Iracundiam cotem fortitudinis eſſe dicunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 19.

• Coſmēta, æ. m. *vel* f. [à κοσμέω, orno] *A valet,* or *groom, of the chamber; a keeper of the wardrobe,* Vet. Schol. ſed al. volunt ornatrices intelligi. Ponunt coſmetæ tunicas, *Juv.* 6, 476. Lat. Ornator, *vel* ornatrix.

• Coſmiānum, i. n. *ſc.* unguentum [*ab eodem*] *Rich perfume of one Coſmus's prepareing,* Mart. 12, 55.

• Coſmiānus, a, um. adj. ¶ Coſmiana unguenta, *Very ſweet ointments,* or *perfumes, ſo called from one Coſmus a perfumer,* Petron. *in* Fragm. Coſmi toto mergatur aheno, *Juv. Sat.* 8, 85. *Vid.* Vet. ſchol.

• Coſmĭcus, a, um. adj. aſtron. [à κοσμικὸς, *i. e.* mundanus] *According to the courſe of the world,* Mart. 7, 40.

• ‖ Coſmogrăphia, æ. f. [à κόσμος, mundus, & γράφω, ſcribo] *Coſmography.* ⸸ Deſcriptio orbis.

• ‖ Coſmogrăphĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to coſmography,* Art. Voc.

• ‖ Coſmogrăphus, i. m. *A coſmographer.* ⸸ Orbis deſcriptor.

† Coſſim, adv. *qu.* coxim, *à* coxa. *On both the hips.* Hoc ſciunt omnes, quantùm eſt qui coſſim cacant, *Non.* ex *Pompon.*

Coſſis, is. m. *A worm bred in wood,* Plin. 30, 13, &

Coſſus, i. m. *ſive teredo* in ligno, *tinea* in veſte, *eruca* in olere, *carmes* in lardo, *Ex Litt.* Vid. *Plin.* 17, 24.

Coſta, æ. f. [*fortè à* conſto *ob firmitatem, extrito* n, inde Angl. fit *coaſt.*] (1) *A rib, a coaſt,* as of mutton. (2) *A ſide.* (1) Tergora diripiunt coſtis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 215. (2) Coſtæ aheni, *Id.* 7, 463. navium, *Plin.* 13, 9.

Coſtātus, a, um. *Ribed, haveing large ribs.* Coſtatum pecus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5.

• Coſtus, i. f. & coſtum, i. n. [à Gr. κόστος] *A kind of ſhrub growing in Syria and Perſia, and haveing a root of a moſt pleaſant ſpicey ſmell.* Vid. *Plin.* 12, 12. Achæmenium coſtum, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 1, 44. ‖ Alſo *an herb vulgarly called* herba Maria *goes by this name,* Litt. *It is commonly tranſlated* zedoary.

‖ Cōtāria, æ. f. *A quarry,* or *mine, out of which whetſtones are dug,* Alphen.

• ‖ Cōthon, ōnis. m. [à Gr. κώθων, poculum ſinuoſæ cavitatis, ob ſimilitudinem, *Serv.*] *A port,* or *haven, made by art; a quay, a wharf,* or *dock,* Feſt.

• Cŏthurnātus, a, um. adj. (1) *That wears buſkins.* (2) Meton. *Writeing in a high ſtyle, tragical.* (3) ‖ *Writen in a lofty ſtyle.* (1) Dea cothurnata, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 148. (2) Vates cothurnatus, *Id. Am.* 2, 18, 18. (3) Cothurnatus ſermo, *Macr. Sat.* 7, 5.

• Cŏthurnus, i. m. [κόθορνος Gr.] (1) *A buſkin, a ſhoe fit for either foot, and worn both by men, and* (2) *by women.* (3) *A ſort of ſhoe comeing over the calf of the leg, and worn by actors of tragedies, with a high heel to it, that they might ſeem the taller.* (4) Alſo *a choppen,* or *chippen; a high ſoled ſhoe, a pantoſle.* (5) Met. *A lofty ſtrain,* or *high ſtyle; a tragedy.* (1) Herculis cothurnos infantibus aptare, *Quint.* 6, 1. (2) Stabis ſuras evincta cothurno, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 33. (3) *Vid.* exemp. primum. (4) Brevior Virgine Pygmæâ nullis adjuta cothurnis, *Juv.* 6, 505. (5) Sophoclæo tua carmina digna cothurno, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 10.

Cōtĭcŭla, æ. f. [dim. *à* cos] (1) *A little whetſtone,* or *grindſtone.* (2) *A touchſtone to try gold.* (3) Alſo *a ſmall Veſſel made thereof.* (1) Plin. 36, 8. (2) Id. 33, 8. (3) Id. 1, 9.

Cōtĭdie, adv. *Dayly. Vid.* Quotidie.

• Cŏtĭnus, i. f. [κότινος Gr.] *A kind of wild olive,* Plin. 16, 18.

Cŏtōnea, æ. f. herba odorata, capitula habens thymi, dulcis alioqui & ſitim ſedans, *Plin.* 26, 7. *An herb ſo called by the Venetians, but by the Gauls named* halum, *Sipont.*

Cŏtōneum, i. n. *A quince,* Plin. 15, 11.

Cŏtōneus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a quince.* ¶ Cotonea malus, *A quince tree.* Mala, quæ vocamus cotonea, & Græci cydonia, *Plin.* 15, 11. ☞ ‖ *ſcrib. etiam* cytonia, *Macrob.*

• Cottăbus, i. m. [à κότταβος vel κόσσαβος, Heſych. vel à κόσαβος Gr.] (1) ‖ *The noiſe made by daſhing the drink left in the pot upon the floor,* or *pavement.* (2) *The ſound which the laſhing of a whip makes.* (1) Alex. *ab* Alex. (2) Ne bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepent, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 4.

Cottăna, Cōtŏna, *vel* Cottŏna, ōrum. pl. n. [ab Hebr. קטן parvus] *Plin.* 13, 5. Parva cottana, *Mart.* 13, 28. *A kind of ſmall Syrian fig.* ☞ ſcrib. & *Coctana.* Quo pruna & coctana vento, *Juv.* 3, 83.

• Cŏtŭla, æ. f. *Vid.* Cotyla.

Coturnix, ĭcis. f. [*à* ſono vocis, *Feſt.*] *A quail.* Primam corripit, *Juv.* 12, 97, & *Ov. Amor,* 2, 6. producit autem *Lucret.* 4, 645.

• Cŏtȳla, æ. f. [à κοτύλη Gr.] *A meaſure ſomewhat leſs than a pint,* or *a pound. A kind of diſh,* or *like veſſel, to drink in,* Mart. 8, 71. Lat hemina, acetabulum.

• Cŏtȳle, es. f. [*ab eodem*] *The hollow of a bone into which the joint is ſet,* as the hollow of the huckle bone. *Vid.* Cotyla.

• Cŏtȳlēdon, ōnis. f. [*ex* eodem themate] (1) ‖ *The hollow of the huckle bone.* (2) Alſo *an herb called great pennywort,* or *wall pennywort.* (1) Ap. Græcos. (2) Plin. 25, 13.

• Cŏtytto, ûs, f. [Κοτυττὼ Gr.] Dea impudicitiæ, *Juv.* 2, 92. cujus ſacra nocturna, Cotytia. Vid. *Propr.*

† Cŏvella, Juno, *i. e.* cœleſtis, *à* covum *quod antiq.* cœlum, *Varr.*

Cŏvīnārius, i. m. *A charioteer,* Tac. Agric. 35, 4. & 36, 4. *à ſeq.*

Cŏvīnus, i. m. [*à* covus, *i. e.* cavus, *Varr.*] *A kind of chariot armed with hooks, uſed in war by the Britains and Germans.* Rector roſtrati Belga covini, *Luc.* 1, 426.

† Coūnio, is. *To unite,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ⸸ Conjungo, copulo.

• Cōus, a, um. adj. [ex inſulâ Cô] Cous *ſcil.* jactus κῷος, Lat. ſenio. *The ſix point in the dice.* Album coum, *ſc.* vinum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 29.

‖ Coūtĕrīnus, i. m. *A brother by the mother's ſide,* Aug. ⸸ Frater germanus.

† Cŏvum, i. n. *covum,* vett. cœlum vocabant, quia *cavum, Heaven;* alſo *a hollow place about a plough,* Varr.

Coxa, æ. f. coſſa *antiq. unde coſſim.* [*à* coaſſo *ſive* coaxo, *qu.* coaſſa, *M.*] *The hip,* or *haunch; the hucklebone, the joint of the hip.* Ima ſpina in coxarum oſſe definit, *Celſ.* 8, 2.

Coxendix, ĭcis. f. *The hip,* or *haunch; the hucklebone, the joint of the hip.* Coxendix luxa, *Cato* 160.

C *ante* R.

• Crābro, ōnis. m. [*à* κέρας, cornu, *qu.* cerabro, quòd cornua in capite gerit, ut & Angl. *hornet* ob id dic.] *A kind of great waſp, a hornet.* ¶ Irritare crabrones, *To meddle with waſpiſh,* or *angry, people,* Prov. *ex* Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 75.

† Crăcentes, ium. c. g. pl. part. *qu. à* craceo, *antiq. Growing ſlender.* Succincti gladiis mediâ regione cracentes, *Enn. ap. Feſt.*

• Crambe, es. f. *A kind of colewort,* Plin. 20, 9. Occidit miſeros crambe repetita magiſtros, *Juv.* 7, 155. ubi alludit ad Græcum proverbium, Δὶς κράμβη θάνατος.

• ‖ Crănium, i. n. [*à* Gr. κράνιον, *quod Lat.* calvaria dic.] *The bone of the head, the ſkull,* or *brain pan.*

• Crāpŭla, æ. f. [*à* Gr. κραιπάλη] (1) *A ſurfeit by too much eating,* or *drinking; the head ache,* or *dizzyneſs; a ſurcharge of the ſtomach.* (2) *A kind of medicinal mixture of the dregs of roſin put into new wine.* (1) Edormi crapulam & exhala, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 12. (2) Plin. 23, 1.

• ‖ Crāpŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Over-eating,* or *over-drinking one's ſelf,* Firm. ⸸ Crapula gravis.

• Cras, adv. *i. e.* die proximè futuro, [*à* coram, *i. e.* ob κόρας. *q. d.* ante oculos, vel *à* κρᾶσις, miſtura, quòd dies craſtinus hodierno confinis] *To-morrow, in time to come,* Cras manè, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 120. Interdum eſt nomen. Dic mihi cras iſtud, Poſtume, quando venit? *Mart.* 5, 58. Jam cras heſternum conſumpſimus, *Perſ.* 5, 68.

• ‖ Crāſis, is. f. [*à* κρᾶσις Gr.] (1) *A conſtitution, temperature,* or *mixture, of natural humours.* *Latinè* temperamentum. (2) *A contraction of two ſyllables into one,* Gramm.

• Craſsāmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* craſſus] *A thick matter, as the dregs, grounds,* or *ſediments, of any liquor.* Craſſamen in imo aquæ requietæ, *Col.* 12, 23.

• Craſsāmentum, i. n. (1) ‖ *A thickneſs,* or *bigneſs.* (2) *The ſediments,* or *lees,* of wine. (1) Surculi duo pari craſſamento, *Gell.* 17, 9.

(2) Aliquod craſſamentum in imo ſimile fieri reperitur, *Col.* 12, 12.

* Craſsè, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Thickly.* (2) Met. *Rudely, bunglingly.* (1) Craſsè picari, *Col.* (2) Craſsè compoſitum illepidéque. *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 76. Craſſiùs nitent, *Plin.* 37, 7.

* Craſſeſco, ĕre. incept. *i. e.* craſſus fio. (1) *To thicken,* or *grow thick.* (2) *To grow fat.* (1) Nec craſſeſcat in nubes, *Plin.* 2, 44. (2) Aliis frumentis minùs craſſeſcunt *ſc.* turtures, *Col.* 8, 9.

* || Craſsĭties, ei. f. *Thickneſs, groſſneſs, fatneſs.* Apul. p. 209.

* Craſsĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Thickneſs, bigneſs, groſſneſs.* Aëris craſſitudo, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 42. parietum, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 8. Craſſitudines, *Vitr.* 3, 2. & 4, 4.

* CRASSUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [à κρέας qu. creaſſus] (1) *Groſs, fat, fleſhy.* (2) *Foggy.* (3) *Cloted.* (4) *Weighty, thick.* (5) Alſo *coarſe, home'y.* (6) *Dull, heavy.* (7) *Fat, fertile, fruitfull.* (1) Ter. Hec. 3, 4. (2) Craſſo ſub æthere naſci, *Juv.* 10, 50. (3) Craſſus cruor, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 469. Sanguis craſſus, *Plin.* 11, 38. (4) Scias cum gerere poſſe craſſas compedes, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 80. § Arbores pedes duos craſſæ, *Cato.* Craſſiſſimus cortex, *Plin.* 16, 6. (5) Craſſa toga, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 15. (6) Senes craſſi, *Varr.* ¶ Craſsâ minervâ, *Homeſpun, rudely, bluntly,* Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 3. Craſſiore muſâ, *Quint.* 1, 10. ☞ Hinc Angl. *Groſs.* (7) Ager craſſus & lætus *Cato,* & *Varr.*

* || Craſtĭnò, adv. *ſc.* die, *To-morrow,* Gell. 2, 29.

* Craſtĭnus, a, um, adj. [à cras] *Of to-morrow,* or *of the time to come.* ¶ In craſtinum differre, *ſc.* diem, *To put off till to-morrow,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 90.

* Crāter, ēris, m. unde in acc. ſing. cratera, pl. crateras. [à κρατὴρ Gr.] (1) *A great cup,* or *bowl; a goblet.* (2) *The ciſtern,* or *trough, which receives the water that riſes from the ſpring,* or *runs out of the cocks.* (3) *A platter for meat.* (4) *A hole,* or *vent, (as in mount Ætna) which belches out fire.* (5) *A conſtellation which riſes about the twelfth of February.* (1) Anchiſes magnum cratera coronâ Induit, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 525. (2) In hoc fonte crater, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (3) Terra rubens crater, pocula fagus erant, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 522. (4) Crater Ætnæ patet ambitu ſtadiorum viginti, *Plin.* 3, 8. (5) Hic primus ortus crater ponit, *Germ. Cæſ.* ſic vertit *Arat.* v. 448.

* Crātēra, æ. f. [ex acc. Gr. κρατῆρα, *id. quod* crater] (1) *A cup,* or *goblet, to drink out of.* (2) Alſo *a conſtellation in heaven, the pitcher of Aquarius.* (1) Veteri crateræ limus adhæſit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 80. (2) Fulgens cratera relucet, *Cic. in Arat. edit. Gronov.*

* Crātērītes, æ. m. [*ab* eodem] *A precious ſtone very hard,* Plin. 37, 10.

† Crāterra, æ. f. *A bucket to take up water,* Varr. ‡ Situla.

CRATES, is. f. *Liv.* & || Crātis, is. *Veg.* (1) *A bundle of rods wattled together.* (2) *A drag,* or *harrow, to break clods.* (3) *A grate of braſs,* or *wood.* (4) *An inſtrument to puniſh with death by torture.* (1) Mediis ferè caſtris locus eſt conceptus cratibus, *Liv.* 10, 38. (2) Virg. Geor. 1, 95. (3) Æratæ crates, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 110. Terga ſuis rarâ pendentia crate, *Juv.* 11, 82. ¶ Spinæ crates, *The chine of the back,* Ov. Met. 8, 806. (4) Vid. Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 65. & Liv. 4, 50.

* || Crāteuta, æ. f. [à κρατέω teneo] *An andiron,* or *wrack, for the ſpit to turn on.*

Crātĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A grid-iron,* or *roaſter,* Cato 13. Mart. 14, 221.

Crātio, īre. act. *i. e.* crate occo, *To cover with hurdles,* or *grates; to wattle, to harrow,* or *break clods,* Plin. 18, 28.

Crātior, īri. paſſ. *To be harrowed,* Plin. *ibid.*

Crātītius, a, um. adj. *Wattled, and daubed,* Craticii parietes, *Vitruv.* 2, 8.

* || Creābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be created,* Lex. ex Apul.

* || Creagra, æ. f. [κρεάγρα Gr. ex κρέας caro, & ἄγρα captura] *A fleſh-hook, to take meat out of the pot,* Mart. Cap.

* Creandus, a, um. part. *To be begoten,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44.

* Creātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A creation, a createing,* or *makeing.* (2) || *A begeting; a procreation.* (1) Creatio conſulum, *Cic.* magiſtratuum, *Id.* de *Legg.* 3, 3. (2) Creatio liberorum, *Dig.* 1, 7, 15.

* Creātor, ōris. m. verb. [à creo] (1) *A maker,* or *creator.* (2) ⸸ *A father.* (3) *A founder,* or *builder.* (1) Nobis hæc portenta Deûm dedit ipſe creator, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 30. = Rerum creator & opifex, *Luc.* 10, 266. (2) ⸸ Magni creator Achillis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 309. (3) Princeps ille creator hujus urbis Romulus, *Cic.* pro *Balb.* 13.

* Creātrix, īcis. f. *She who makes,* or *creates; a mother.* Rerum natura creatrix, *Lucr.* 1, 662.

* || Creātūra, æ. f. *A creature,* Eccl. tantùm. ‡ Res creata.

* Creātūrus, a, um. part. *About to create,* Liv. 6, 41.

* Creātus, a, um. part. [à creor] *Created, made, framed, formed, born, deſcended.* Unicuique dedit vitium natura creato, *Prop.* 2, 23. Terrigenæ creati, *Luc.* 4, 552.

Crēber, bra, um. adj. or, comp. errimus, ſup. || ſſimus, *Gell.* 2, *ult.* (1) *Thick, thick grown, cloſe.* (2) *Frequent, often.* (1) Salicto crebro oppletus locus, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 6, 9. (2) Ictibus crebris juvenes feneſtras quatiunt, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25. Sermo creberrimus, *Cic. Phil.* 14, 5. Crebriores literæ, *Id. Attic.* 11, 10.

Crēbrè, adv. *Frequently, thick, here and there,* Vitruv. 2, 9.

Crēbreſcens, tis. part. *Growing thick,* or *increaſeing,* Tac. H. 4, 12.

Crēbreſco, & Crebeſco, ĕre. incept. [qu. à crebre, *quod à* creber] *To grow,* or *come, thick; to wax common, to increaſe more and more.* Crebreſcit ſermo, *Virg. En.* 12, 222. fragor, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 27. jam auræ optatæ crebreſcunt, *Virg. En.* 5, 530.

Crēbrĭtas, ātis. f. *Thickneſs, cloſeneſs, frequency,* Cic. Fam. 3, 1.

Crēbrĭter, *Frequently, cloſely,* Vitruv. 8, 3, & 10, 19.

Crēbrò, adv. iùs, comp. errimè, ſup. *Often, frequently, pellmell.* 𝔛 Crebrò inſiſtens, interdum acquieſcens, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 1, 5. Velim literas crebriùs mittas, *Id. Fam.* 5, 6. *fin.* Creberrimè commemorantur à Stoicis, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 27.

Crēbro, āre. *To do a thing often,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 29.

Crēdendus, a, um. part. *To be believed,* or *truſted,* Cic. *pro* Cœl. 22.

Crēdens, tis. part. *Believeing, truſting,* Ov. Pont. 3, 6, 5. & Ep. 2, 63.

Crēdĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Credible, that may be believed, likely enough.* Non eſt credibilis tantus in illo furor, *Cic.* pro *Marcell.* 7. ſermo, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 467.

Crēdĭbĭlĭter, adv. *Credibly, probably.* Non modò non credibiliter, ſed ne ſuſpicioſè quidem, *Cic.* pro *Dejot.* 6.

Crēdĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *He that lends,* or *truſts; a creditor.* Audiſſe arbitror ſponſores & creditores convenire, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 4.

|| Crēdĭtrix, īcis, f. verb. *She that lends,* or *to whom money is oweing,* Ap. JCC.

Crēdĭtum, i. n. *A debt, any thing committed to one's truſt; credit, a truſt,* Quint. Aliter beneficium, aliter creditum ſolvitur, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 2, 34.

Crēdĭtur, imperſ. *People believe,* or *think.* ¶ Non bene ripæ creditur, *It is not good truſting to it,* Virg. Ecl. 3, 95. Conf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28. Bovem locutam, cui rei priore anno fides non fuerat, creditum, *Liv.* 3, 10.

Crēdĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to believe.* Cùm ſperaret Cæſarem libentiùs crediturum ſuis promiſſis, *Hirt. B. Al.* 71. Ait, cuſtodiam corporis ſui non Macedonibus tantùm ſe, verùm illis crediturum, *Juſt.* 12, 12.

Crēdĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Truſted.* (2) *Believed.* (3) *Lent.* (1) Navis, quæ tibi creditum Debes Virgilium, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 4. (2) Cuncta, ut mos, famæ in majus credita, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 44. (3) De pecuniis creditis jus dicendi, *Cic.*

Crēdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum. act. [*qu.* cretum do, *i. e.* decretum certúmque, *Priſc.*] (1) *To think, ſuppoſe,* or *imagine.* (2) *To truſt.* (3) *To credit,* or *believe.* (4) *To tell, diſcover,* or *diſcloſe.* (5) *To put confidence in.* (6) *To lend.* (7) *To commit, to entruſt.* (8) *To venture.* (9) *To put into one's hands.* (10) Ironically, *forſooth, I warrant ye.* (1) Credo ego vos mirari quid ſit, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* (2) Utrumque vitium eſt, & omnibus credere, & nulli, *Sen. Ep.* 3. (3) Credis huic quod dicat? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 38. (4) Nec tibi ille eſt credere auſus, quæ eſt æquum patri, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 104. § Cui omnium rerum ipſius ſemper credit, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 53. Duarum rerum credere, *Id. Truc.* 2, 2, 52. *i. e.* quod attinet, *Mira ſanè loquendi formula, niſi & ſic locuti eſſent* Terent. Cic. & *alii.* (5) Moribus & vitæ credidit ille meæ, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 172. (6) Unde tibi ſolvat, quod ei per ſyngrapham credidiſti, *Cic.* de *Aruſp. R.* 2, 6, 2. (9) Quæ mihi omnem vitam credidit, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 38. (10) Fundis, credo, & haſtis igne duratis repellentur, *Curt.* 2, 2, 16.

† Crēduam, as, at. *pro* ‡ credam, as, at, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 40. & *Bacch.* 3, 3, 72.

Crēdŭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Credulity, lightneſs,* or *raſhneſs, of belief.* 𝔛 Credulitas enim error eſt magis quàm culpa, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 22. Stulta credulitas, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 4, 32.

Crēdŭlus, a, um. adj. *Credulous, ſilly, ſimple, fooliſh, eaſy, light,* or *raſh, of belief.* = Improvidi & creduli ſenes, *Cic.* de *Am.* 26. ¶ Inter ſe credula convivia habuerunt, *Entertainments, which ſhowed their confidence in each other,* Juſt. 2, 10.

† Crēduis. [à creduim] *pro* credas, quomodo *duim* pro *dem,* dic. *Plaut.* & *Ter.*

Crĕmandus, a, um. part. *To be burned,* Ov. Ibis, 518.

Crĕmans, tis. part. *Burning.* Cremantes corpora ignes, *Luc.* 8, 744.

* Crĕmaſter, ēris. m. Col. ſed Græcis literis [à κρεμάω, ſuſpendo] *Any hook, but eſpecially the nerve,* or *ſinew upon which the teſticle hangs,* Celſ. 7, 18.

Crĕmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning,* Plin. 23, 2.

Crĕmātus, a, um. part. *Burned.* Cremato fortis ab Ilio, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 53. Crematos excitare mortuos, *Id. Epod.* 18, 27.

* || Crembălum, i. n. [à κρέμβαλον Gr.] *A child's rattle, a caſtanet,* or *ſuch like thing.*

|| Crēmentum, i. n. *Sipont.* ‡ Incrementum.

Crĕmĭnum, i. n. (1) *A dry ſtick,* or *ſpray; a bavin,* &c. (2) || *Fleſh fried in a pan.* (1) Tenuibus admodum lignis, quæ cremia ruſtici appellant, fornacem incendemus, *Col.* 12, 19. Vid. & *Plin.* 12, 19. (2) *Cal.* ſolus, ut videtur.

CREMO, āre. act. *To burn, to ſet on fire, to bury in fire.* ¶ Cremare in cinerem, *Plin.* 20, 5. Cremare vicos, *Curt.* 4, 40. Nec numero nec honore cremant *corpora,* Virg. Æn. 11, 208. 𝔛 Corpora condere, quàm cremare, *malunt.* Tac. H. 5, 5, 7.

Crĕmor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be burned.* Cremari igni, *Cic. Phil.* 14, 13, & *Cæſ. B. C.* 1.

* Crĕmor, ōris. m. [à Gr. κρίμνον, quod eſt à κρῖ, hordeum] (1) *The thick juice of barley, panada water, gruel of frumenty.* (2) || *Cream.* (1) Vel ptiſanæ, vel alicæ, vel oryzæ cremor dandus eſt, *Celſ.* 3, 7. Cremore craſſo jus collyricum, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 15. Angl. *Brewis,* ut opinor. (2) Cremor lactis, *Coop.* ſed non laudat *auctorem.*

|| CRENA, æ. f. *The notch of an arrow, the ſlit,* or *nib of a pen, that has the cleft in it;* alſo *the notch in the horn,* or *end, of a bow; a dent, jag,* or *notch, in the ſide of a leaf;* alſo *a notch,* or *ſcore, on a tally.* Crenæ dicuntur etiam aſperitates quædam œſophagi in rubi modum denticulatæ, *Plin.* 11, 37. Ubi MSS. habent *renis* aut *venis,* teſte Harduino, nec alium temerè hujus vocab. auct. quàm vett. Gloſſ. *crenæ* γλυφίδες, invenias.

‖ Crēnātus, a, um. adj. *Notched, jagged,* as ſome leaves are, *Juv.*

* Creo, āre. act. [*fortè à κεράω,* miſceo, *unde* & κεράμευς figulus; quòd ex elementari miſtione corpora compoſita ſint] (1) *To create, to make, to frame, form,* or *faſhion.* (2) *To beget.* (3) *To breed,* or *bring forth.* (4) Met. *To occaſion,* or *cauſe.* (5) *To chooſe, to ordain, to eſtabliſh.* (1) Omnium rerum, quas & creat natura, & tuetur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 13. (2) Saturnus e quo geminum Chirona creavit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 126. (3) Ciſſeis regina Parin creat, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 705. (4) Nonnunquam etiam errorem creat ſimilitudo, *Cic.* dê *Div.* 2, 26. (5) Ducem gerendo bello creare, *Liv.* 1, 23. dictatorem, *Id.* magiſtratum, *Cæſ.*

Creor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be created, begotten, born,* &c. Is conſulem creatus eſt, *Paterc.* 2, 4.

Crĕpans, tis. part. *Makeing a noiſe, ruſtling,* &c. *Hor. Epod.* 16, 48.

Crĕpax, ācis. adj. [*à* crepo, *ut* edax *ab* edo] *Makeing a noiſe, clacking.* Mecænas ap *Sen. Ep.* 114.

Crĕpĕrus, a, um. adj. *Doubtfull, dark, uncertain.* Creperi certamine belli, *Lucr.* 5, 1295.

Crĕpĭda, æ. f. [*à* pedum crepitu cùm incedimus, *Iſid.*] *A low ſhoe with a latchet, a ſliper, a ſandal, a pantofle, a ſhoe-maker's laſt.* Cum crepidis in capitolio ſtatuam videtis, *Cic.* pro *Rab.* 10. Ne ſutor ultra crepidam, *Prov.* ap. *Plin.* 35, 10. Sapiens crepidas ſibi nunquam, Nec ſoleas fecit, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 127.

‖ Crĕpĭdārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to ſlippers, or pantofles.* ¶ Crepidarius cultellus, *A ſhoe-maker's pareing-knife,* Semp. Aſell.

‖ Crĕpĭdārius, i. m. *He that makes pantofles, or ſlipers,* Gell. 3, 20.

Crĕpĭdātus. *Wearing ſuch ſhoes,* or *ſlipers,* Cic. *in* Piſon. 38.

Crĕpīdo, dĭnis. [quam aqua crepitans alluit] (1) *A creek, ſhore,* or *bank, whereon the water beats.* (2) *The top, edge,* or *brow, of a ſteep rock.* (3) *A place,* or *hole, by the high-way, where beggers ſit.* (4) *The border, mouth, brink,* or *brim, of any thing.* (5) *The foundation,* or *ground of a pillar.* (1) Maris atrocitas objectu crepidinis frangitur, *Col.* 8, 17. Stabat crepidine ripæ, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 492. (2) Virg. *Æn.* 10, 635. (3) Nulla crepido vacat, *Juv.* 5, 8. (4) Col. R. R. 3. (5) Omnia tanquam crepidine quâdam ſuſtinentur, *Cic. Orat.* 67. Vid. & *Stat. Achill.* 1, 448. & *Silv.* 1, 1, 58.

Crĕpĭdŭla, æ. f. dim. [κρηπίδιον Gr.] *A little pantofle.* Hoſpitam crepidula ut graphicè decet! *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 2, 3.

* Crĕpis, ĭdis. f. [*à* Gr. κρηπὶς] *A ſliper,* or *pantofle,* Gell. 13, 20. Alſo *a kind of herb, our lady's ſliper.* V. Plin. 31, 16.

‖ Crĕpĭtăcillum, i. dim. [*à* crepitaculum] adfertur ex *Lucr.* 5, 230. ſed opt. lib. hab. *crepitacula.*

Crĕpĭtăcŭlum, i. n. [*à* crepitu] *A child's rattle, a timbrel,* or *ſuch like thing made of braſs.* Crepitaculis æreis terrere apes, *Col.* 9, 12.

Crĕpĭtans, tis. part. *Cackling, ringing, makeing a noiſe, rattling, chattering.* Crepitantia arma, *Ov. Met.* 1, 143.

Crĕpĭto, āre. freq. [*à* crepo] (1) *To clatter,* or *make a noiſe.* (2) *To gnaſh.* (3) *To growl,* or *rumble* (4) *To crackle.* (5) *To creak.* (6) *To chatter as a bird.* (1) Grandine nimbi Culminibus crepitant, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 458. (2) Clarè crepito dentibus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 5. (3) Vacuus mihi venter crepitat, *Id. Amph.* 4, 2, 12. (4) Myrtata crepitant in igne, *Plin.* 12, 37. (5) Leni crepitabat bractea vento, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 209. (6) Salutato crepitat Concordia nido, *Juv.* 1, 116.

Crĕpĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *A ruſtling noiſe,* or *craſhing; a creaking,* or *ringing; a jingling, a flaſhing,* or *jerking; a clap.* ¶ Crepitus dentium, *The chattering,* or *gnaſhing, of the teeth,* Cic. Tuſc. 4, 8, gladiorum, *The claſhing of ſwords,* Hirt. B. H. 31. armorum, *The rattling of armour,* Plin. 2, 57. cardinum, *The creaking of the door,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1. Stoïci crepitus aiunt æquè liberos ac ructus eſſe oportere, *Farts,* Cic. Fam. 9, 22, extr.

Crĕpo, āre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*à* ſono dict. *Varr.*] (1) *To make a noiſe,* or *ſound.* (2) *To creak as a door doth.* (3) *To crackle* in the fire. (4) *To jingle.* (5) *To craſh as the teeth do.* (6) *To growl,* or *grumble,* as the guts do. (7) *To clatter,* as armour. (8) Meton. *To burſt,* or *break.* (9) Met. *To chatter,* or *talk, of.* (10) *To brag,* or *boaſt, of.* (11) *To complain of.* (1) Crepuit ſiſtrum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 783. ¶ Lætum theatris Ter crepuit ſonum, *Made three huſſas,* Hor. Od. 2, 17, 26. (2) foris, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 11. (3) lauris aduſta, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 742. (4) Quid crepuit quaſi ferrum modò? *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 65. (5) Dentes crepuêre retecti, *Perſ.* 3, 101. (6) Inteſtina crepant, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 22. (7) Arma civilis crepuêre belli, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 562. (8) Remi obnixi crepuêre, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 205. (9) Sulcos & vineta crepat mera, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 84. (10) Crepat antiquum genus, *Lucr.* 2, 1168. (11) Quis poſt vina gravem militiam, aut pauperiem crepat? *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 8, 5.

† Creppi, Luperci, *rect. leg.* crepi. [*à* crepando] *Feſt.*

Crĕpundia, ōrum. n. [*à* crepando] (1) *Childrens play things, baubles,* as bells, rattles, puppets. (2) Alſo *the firſt apparel of children,* as ſwath-bands and ſuch like. (1) Vid. *crepundiorum catalogum ap. Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4. (2) Semeſtris locutus eſt Crœſi filius in crepundiis, *Plin.* 11, 51.

Crĕpuſci, ōrum. m. pl. *Children born about twilight,* Varr. L. L. 5, 2.

Crĕpuſcŭlum, i. n. (*i. e.* crepera *ſive* dubia lux) (1) *The twilight in the evening after ſun-ſet:* (2) or *in the morning before ſun-riſeing.* (1) Varr. L. L. 5, 2. Traherent cùm ſera crepuſcula noctem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 219. (2) Modò facta crepuſcula terris Ultima pars noctis, primáque lucis erat, *Ov. Epiſt.* 14, 21.

Creſcens, tis. part. *Increaſeing, growing,* &c. Creſcentem ſequitur cura pecuniam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 17.

Creſco, ĕre, crēvi, crētum. neut. [*à* creo, *i. e.* produco, *qu.* creaſco, creſco] (1) *To grow, to increaſe, to wax biger.* (2) *To be brought up.* (3) *To get an advantage by, to rejoice at.* (4) *To increaſe in honour,* or *riches; to be promoted,* or *advanced.* (1) ⌘ Oſtreis contingit, ut cum lunâ pariter creſcant, pariterque decreſcant, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 14. *Met.* ⌘ Faciliùs creſcit quàm inchoatur, dignitas, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Cujus domo creverat, *Suet. Otho.* 1. (3) E noſtro creſcit mœrore Charaxus, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 117. (4) Accuſarem alios potiùs, ex quibus poſſem creſcere, *Cic.* pro *R. Amer.* 30. Ut ex invidiâ Senatoriâ poſſet creſcere, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 28.

Crēta, æ. f. (1) *Chalk,* whether white, black, *or* green. (2) *Fullers clay, lome.* (3) *Womens white paint.* (4) Meton. *The goal,* or *mark, at the end of a race.* (1) Vid. Plin. 35, 6. & Vitruv. 7, 7. (2) Cretâ ſolidanda tenaci area, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 179. Creta cimolia, *Celſ.* 2, 33. figularis, *Id.* 5, 1. (3) Ap. Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 6. occultare ſe cretâ *dicuntur, qui rei non bonæ, bonam cauſam prætendunt.* (4) Quam nunc in circo cretam vocamus, antiqui calcem dicebant, *Sen.* ¶ Creta foſſitia, *Marl,* Varr. 1, 7. Creta Aſiatica, *The chalk wherewith they marked their ſlaves feet,* or *ſealed letters,* Cic. *pro* Flacc. 16. Cretâ notare, *pro* approbare, *Perſ.* 5, 107. ⌘ Carbone notare, *Id. ib.*

Crētāceus, a, um. adj. *Of chalk, chalky, that grows in a chalky ground,* Plin. 18, 9.

‖ Crētæfōdīna, æ. f. (rectiùs diviſè) *A marl,* or *chalk, pit,* Dig.

‖ Crētārium, i. n. *A chalk pit,* Lex. *ex* Col.

‖ Crētārius, ii. m. *A chalker,* or *that works in chalk.*—Lex. *ex* Col.

Crētārius, a, um. adj. *Chalky, of chalk.* Cretaria taberna, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 30.

Crētātus, a, um. adj. *Chalked, whited.* ¶ Cretati pedes, *Feet marked with chalk,* as thoſe of ſlaves were, *Plin.* 35, 17. *Met.* Cretata ambitio, *A ſtickling for offices,* Perſ. 5, 177. ſc. *ad candidas veſtes reſpiciens.*

† Crēteus, a, um. adj. *Of chalk,* or *plaſter.* ¶ Cretea perſona, *A maſk of plaſter of Paris,* Lucr. 4, 298.

* Crētĭcus, a, um. adj. Creticus pes ¯˘¯ ut Quīd pĕtām praēsĭdî aūt ēxĕquar? *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 47. ¶ ‖ Cretica terra, *White marl.*

‖ Crētĭfŏdīna, æ. f. *id. quod* cretæfodina, *Dig.*

* ‖ Crētio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* cerno] Cretio eſt certorum dierum ſpatium, quod datur inſtituto hæredi ad deliberandum, utrùm expediat ei adire hæreditatem, necne, *Ulp.*

Crētōſus, a, um. adj. *Chalky, full of chalk,* Cato, 8. Locus cretoſus, *Plin.* 15, 18.

Crētŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* creta] (1) *Chalk, which they uſed in ſealing letters.* (2) *A kind of colour.* (1) Cùm epiſtola allata eſt, ſignum iſte animadvertit in cretulâ, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 26. (2) Ex omnibus coloribus cretulam amant, *Plin.* 35, 7. pr.

* Crētūra, æ. f. [*à* cerno] *The boltings,* or *ſiftings, of meal; pollard,* Pallad. 1, 24.

Crētus, a, um. part. [*à* creſco] *Born, deſcended.* § Mortali corpore cretus, *Lucr.* 5, 6.

* Crētus, a, um. part. [*à* cerno] (1) *Severed,* or *parted, from,* &c. (2) *Reſolved upon.* (1) Bene cretum cinerem *dixit,* Pall. 10, 22. (2) Satîn' tibi iſthuc in corde cretum eſt? *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 33. ☞ *ſed al. leg.* certum eſt.

Crēvi. præt. [*à* creſco] (1) *I am grown up,* or *larger.* (2) *I have determined,* or *reſolved.* (3) [*à* cerno] *I have entered upon* an eſtate. (1) Hujus voluminis magnitudo crevit, *Ad Herenn.* 1. Crevit ex metu alieno, ut fit, audacia, *Liv.* 3, 26. (2) Quodcunque Senatui creverit, agunto, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 3, 3. Quia te antehac amavi, & mihi amicam eſſe crevi, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 1. interpr. Varrone L. L. 65. ubi & ſeq. notionem hinc profluxiſſe docet. (3) Ex teſtamento crevi hæreditatem, *Cic. Att.* 11, 2.

Crībellātus, a, um. part. *Sifted,* Pall. 1, 41.

‖ Crībello, āre. [*à* cribrum, *unde dim.* cribellum] *To ſift,* or *ſierce,* Theod. Priſc. ⊥ Cribro, cerno.

Crībellum, i. n. dim. *A little ſieve,* Pallad. 3, 24. & 7, 11.

Crībrārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a ſieve.* Cribraria farina, *Plin.* 17, 11.

Crībro, āre. act. *To ſift, bolt,* or *range, flour,* Plin. 25, 5.

Crībror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſifted,* or *bolted,* Col. 12, 23.

Crībrum, i. n. [*ex* Heb. כברה idem, *vel. qu.* crebrum, *i. e.* crebris pertuſum foraminibus ad frumenta purganda, *vel à* cerno, crevi, *i. e.* notione ſeparandi, unde *incerniculum* dic.] *A ſieve,* or *ſierce.* ¶ Cribrum farinarium, *A bolting,* or *rangeing, ſieve,* Plin. 17, 11. Imbrem in cribrum gerere, *To loſe his time and pains,* Proverb. *ex* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 1, 100.

* Crīmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* κρῖμα] (1) *An impeachment, a charge,* or *indictment,* true, *or* falſe. (2) *A crime, a grievous fault.* (3) *A ſuſpicion, a reproach, a ſcandal.* (4) *A fault, an errour.* (5) Meton. *A villainous perſon.* (1) Sive ex crimine cauſa conſtet, ut facinoris; ſive ex controverſiâ, ut hæreditatis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 24. Tria ſunt, quæ obſtent S. Roſcio, crimen adverſariorum, & audacia, & potentia, *Id.* pro *Roſc.* (2) Id, quod mihi crimini dabatur, crimen non erat, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 35. Omni ex crimine lucrum quæſitum, *Juv.* 13, 24. (3) Hera in crimen veniet, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 55. (4) Crimen profeſſoris, non artis, *Celſ.* 2, 6. (5) Crimine ab uno Diſce omnes, *i. e.* criminoſo, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 65.

* ‖ Crīmĭnālis, e. adj. *Criminal, obnoxious,* Ap. JCC.

* ‖ Crīmĭnālĭter, adv. *Criminally, unlawfully,* Ap. JCC.

* Crīmĭnans, tis. part. *Accuſeing,* or *impeaching,* Liv. 2, 31. Neronem & Druſum ſenatus, Tiberio criminante, hoſtes judicavit, *Suet. Cal.* 7.

* Crīmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The objecting a crime, an impeaching.* Quæ valeant contra falſam criminationem, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 79. Allatas criminationes repellere, *Id.* de *Am.* 18.

* Crīmĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *An accuſer, an im-*

impeacher. Cùm illum reſciſces criminatorem meum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 28.

* ‖ Crīmĭnātōrius, a, um. adj. *Criminatory, accuſatory*, Plaut. *ap.* Litt. ſed q.

* Crīmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Accuſeing, blameing*. Per aliquot dies patrum ſuperbiam ad plebem criminatus, *Liv.* 3, 9.

* † Crīmĭno, āre. *Enn.* pro

* Crīmĭnor, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To accuſe, to charge with a crime.* (2) *To blame, to find fault with.* (1) ✠ Criminari, crimenve diſſolvere argumentando, *Cic.* de *Opt. Gen.* 6. (2) Tu me eſſe ingratum criminaris, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 32.

* Crīmĭnōsè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Criminally, ſlanderouſly, faultyly.* Criminosè loquebatur de bello, *Sall. B. Jug.* 64. Qui criminoſiùs aut ſuſpicioſiùs diceret, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 34. Criminoſiſſimè aliquem inſectari, *Suet. Tib.* 53.

* Crīmĭnōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Accuſatory, ſcandalous, reproachfull.* (2) Alſo *criminal, worthy of blame.* (1) Officioſam amicitiam nomine inquinas criminoſo, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 19. Iambi criminoſi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16. Criminoſior oratio, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 40. Criminoſiſſimus liber, *Suet. Cæſ.* 75. (2) Quod ſi eſt criminoſum, neceſſitatis crimen eſt, non voluntatis, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 2.

* Crīnāle, is. n. [*à* crinis] *A bodkin*, or *pin, to divide the hair.* Ornabat curvum crinale capillos, *Ov. Met.* 5, 53.

* Crīnālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to hair.* ¶ Crinalem capiti vittam detrahit. *Takes off her hair-lace*, Ov. Met. 9, 770. ‖ Acus crinalis, *A bodkin*, Apul. p. 244.

✤ Crīnĭger, a, um. adj. *Wearing much hair.* Crinigeros Bellis arcere Caycos Oppoſiti, *Luc.* 1, 458.

* ‖ Crĭnĭnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* κρίνον, lilium] *Of, or belonging to, a lily.* ¶ Crinina unguenta, *Ointments made of lilies*, Dioſc. 1, 53.

* ✤ Crīnio, unde paſſ. crinior, īri. *To be creſted*, or *tufted.* Frondenti crinitur caſſis olivâ, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 217. Crinitur arbor, *Id. Syl.* 4, 5, 10.

* Crīnis, is. m. [à κρίνω, ſecerno, *Feſt.*] (1) *The hair of the head.* (2) ‖ *A treſs*, or *lock, of hair.* (3) ‖ ✤ *The leaves of trees.* (4) *The fin of a fiſh.* (5) *A band made of horſes hair.* (1) Longo decentia crine Tempora, *Ov. Met.* 1, 45. (2) Senis crinibus nubentes ornantur, *Feſt.* ¶ Capere crines, *To become a wife*, or *matron*, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 69. interpr. Lipſ. (3) Foliorum crine revulſo, *Venant.* Sic coma paſſim ap. Poëtas. (4) Plin. 9, 30. *de polypo piſce.* (5) *Id.* 17, 21.

* Crīnītus, a, um. adj. *Hairy, full of hair, haveing much*, or *long hair.* Crinitus vertex, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 129. Gorgonis os, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 56. Apollo, *Id.* 4, 28. Iopas, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 744. ¶ Quas Græci κομήτας, noſtri *crinitas* vocant, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. *Comets, blazeing ſtars.* ☞ ibi tamen mel. lib. hab. *cincinnatas*; ſed ſemel atque iterum à Suet. ſtella crinita, dic. Vid. *Ner.* 36. *Claud.* 46.

* Crīnŏmĕnon, i. n. [à κρίνω judico] *The ſtate of the Caſe*, or *iſſue in law.* Vid. Cic. Or. 36. & Top. c. 29. Lat. Quæſtio, *vertente Cicerone.*

* Crĭnon, i. n. [à κρίνον, Gr. idem] *A rediſh lily.* Rubens lilium, quod Græci *crinon* vocant, *Plin.* 21, 5.

* ‖ Criŏbŏlium, i. n. [à κριός, aries, & βάλλω, dejicio] *A ſacrifice of rams.* ✠ TAUROBOLIUM SIVE CRIOBOLIUM FECIT, *Grut. Inſcript.* p. 27. n. 3. & al. ibid. n. 4.

Cripa, æ. f. *A kind of ſyrup made with vine ſhoots.* Cripa pampinacea, *Col.* 12, 20.

* Criſis, is. f. *Judgement*; *the deciſion of the conflict between nature and the diſtemper*, ap. Med. interpr. Celſo, Progymn. 1, 8.

Criſpans, tis. part. (1) *Shakeing, brandiſhing.* (2) *Quivering, trembling.* (3) *Wreathed, wrinkled.* (1) Bina manu criſpans haſtilia ferro, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 317. (2) Crepitus criſpans, *Plin.* 2, 82. buxus, *Id.* 16, 16. pelagus, Val. *Flacc.* 1, 311. (3) Ingeminans tremulos naſo criſpante cachinnos, *Perſ.* 3, 87.

Criſpātus, a, um. part. *Curled*, or *ſhaken with the wind.* Denſo criſpata cacumine buxus, *Claud.* de *Rapt.* 2, 110.

‖ ✤ Criſpĭcans, tis. part. *Waveing, curling*, ap. Gell. 18, 11.

‖ ✤ Criſpĭſulcans, tis. [*ex* criſpus & ſulco] Criſpiſulcans igneum fulmen, *Cic. Topic.* 16.

‖ Criſpĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Curledneſs, a wanton ſhakeing*, Arnob.

Criſpo, āre. act. (1) *To curl*, or *wreath.* (2) *To ſhake*, or *brandiſh.* (3) *To cauſe to ſhine.* (1) Cinere criſpare capillum cum oleo, *Plin.* 28, 8. (2) *Vid.* Criſpans. (3) Et mixtum cono criſpaverat aurum, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 569.

Criſpor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſhaken*, or *brandiſhed.* Ingeſto criſpatur purpura vento, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 552. Nunc apio viridi criſpetur florida tellus, *Col.* 10, 167.

Criſpŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *à* ſeq. *Haveing curled treſſes*, or *locks.* ✠ Ne quis, cui rectior eſt coma, criſpulis miſceatur, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Criſpus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [cujus de etymo parum conſtat] (1) *Criſped, curled, frizzled.* (2) *Veined*, or *grained*, as ſtone, wood, &c. (3) *Crumpled, jagged.* (1) Coma criſpa, *Sil.* 16, 120. Criſpiores jubæ leonum, *Plin.* 8, 16. (2) Criſpa abies, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19. (3) Criſpiſſimum folium, *Col.* 11, 3.

Criſſo, āre. *To move wantonly*, or *obſcenely.* De meretricibus dicitur, ut *cevere* de viris. Lucil. ap. Non. 1, 69. Vid. & Juv. 6, 321.

* Criſta, æ. f. [à κεραας, caput, q. κεραάςα, *unde* criſta Becm, vel à κέρας, cornu, quòd in capitibus ſit corniculum, *qu.* ceriſta, & *contractiùs* criſta, M. quod ipſe magis probo] (1) *A tuft*, or *plume, on the head of a bird*, or *fowl.* (2) à ſimilit. *The creſt, tuft, plume*, or *horſes hair, on the cone of a helmet.* (3) *An herb ſo called from its likeneſs to a cock's comb.* (1) Upupa criſtâ viſenda plicatili, *Plin.* 10, 29. Vid. & n. 3. (2) Capitum criſtæ, *Lucr.* 2, 632. Inſurgens nitenti cono criſta, *Sil.* 16, 557. Criſtâ hirſutus equinâ, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 869. ¶ Tollere criſtas, *To grow proud*, Juv. 4, 69. (3) Alectorolophos, quæ apud nos *criſta* dicitur, folia habet ſimilia gallinacei criſtæ, *Plin.* 27, 5. De pilis in naturâ feminæ diſcitur obſcœnè, *Juv. Sat.* 6, 421.

* Criſtātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Tufted combed.* (2) *Creſted, wearing a creſt.* (1) Criſtatus inſigniter pullus, *Suet. Tib.* 14. (2) Criſtata galea, *Liv.* 9, 40. Fulmine criſtatum galea jubar, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 223.

* Criſtŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* criſta] *A little comb, plume*, or *creſt.* Gallina bona ſit rectis, rutiliſque criſtulis, *Col.* 8, 2.

* Crithe, es. f. [à κριθὴ, hordeum, cui ſimilis eſt] *A ſtithe*, or *ſty, on the eye, like a barley corn*, Celſ. 7, 7. n. 2. ubi de curatione ejus.

* Crītĭcus, a, um. adj. *Critical.* ¶ Critici dies, *Days obſerved by phyſicians, in order to make a judgement of the patient's diſtemper*, which were the odd days, namely the 3d, 7th, 9th, &c. Vid. *Celſ.* 3, 4. Lat. Judiciarii.

* Crītĭcus, i. m. [à κριτὴς judex] *ſc.* cenſor. *One who judged of the genuineneſs and goodneſs of other mens writeings.* Vid. *Quint.* 1, 4. & 10, 1. *Henr. Steph. libello ſingulari*, & *Senec. Ep.* 108. *They ſeem to be ancient grammarians, ſuch as Ariſtarchus, who rejected ſeveral of Homer's verſes as ſpurious.* Ego tanquam criticus antiquus judicaturus ſum, utrùm verſiculi ſunt τῦ ποιητῦ, an παρεβεβλημένοι, Cic. Fam. 9, 10.

* ‖ Crobylus, i. m. [κρόβυλος Gr.] *A caul to wear on the head, a roll of hair plaited*, Tertull.

‖ Crŏcactum, i. n. *A kind of herb of which poets made garlands*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

‖ Crŏcallis, is. f. *A precious ſtone like a cherry*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Crŏcātus, a, um. adj. [*à* crocus] *Like ſaffron, tinctured with*, or *coloured like, ſaffron.* Semen crocatum, *Plin.* 16, 34.

* Crŏceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Like ſaffron.* (2) *Yellow.* (1) Croceos Timolus odores mittit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 56. (2) Circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, *Id. Æn.* 1, 653.

* ‖ Crŏcias, æ. m. *A precious ſtone, of a ſaffron colour*, Plin. 37, 11. *abi al.* crocia.

* Crŏcĭnum, i. n. *ſc.* unguentum, *An ointment of ſaffron.* Crocino nares myrrheus ungat onyx, *Prop.* 3, 10, 22.

* Crŏcĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, ſaffron*; *of the colour of ſaffron.* Semen crocinum, *Plin.* 21, 19. Tunica crocina, *Catull.* 66, 134.

* Crŏcio, īre. neut. [verbum factitium, *qu.* à κόραξ, corvus] *To crow*, or *croak, like a raven.* Corvus voce crocibat ſuâ, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 3, 2.

* Crŏcis, ĭdis. f. [*à* croco, ut videtur] *An herb of the ſmell*, or *colour, of ſaffron*, Plin. 24, 17.

* ‖ Crŏcĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The croaking of crows*, or *ravens*, Feſt.

* Crŏcĭto, āre. freq. [*à* crocio] *To croak like a crow*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2.

* Crŏcŏdīlēa, æ. f. *The ſweet excrement of the land crocodile*; *of which women made a coſmetick that took off morphew, freckles, and the like*, Plin. 28, 8. Stercore fucatus crocodili, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 11.

* Crŏcŏdīlĭnus, a, um. adj. *Like a crocodile*, Met. *Sophiſtical, ambiguous*, Quint. 1, 10.

* Crŏcŏdīlium, i. n. *An herb like the thiſtle, called* chamæleon niger, *Plin.* 27, 8.

* Crŏcŏdīlus, i. m. [*à* croceo colore] *A crocodile, a beaſt like a lizard*, whereof there be two ſorts, the one large, called alſo the *alligator*, the other much leſs, on the land, and feeding only upon ſweet flowers, *Plin.* 28, 8. & 7, 25. *Juv.* 15, 2.

* Crŏcŏmagma, ătis. n. [κροκόμαγμα Gr.] *Dregs of the oil of ſaffron and other ſpices, which they made into balls and ſo kept*, Plin. 21, 20. & Celſ. 5, 18. ═ Unguentum crocomion, *Id. ib.* & *Pallad.* 11, 14.

* Crŏcōta, æ. f. *ſc.* veſtis. *A woman's garment of a ſaffron colour*; *a yellow coat*, or *gown*, Cic. *de* Aruſp. Reſp. 21.

* Crŏcōtārius, a, um. adj. ¶ Infectores crocotarii, *Diers*, or *makers, of ſaffron colour garments*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 47.

* ‖ Crŏcōtĭnum. i. n. ‖ Crŏcōtĭtium, C. [*forte à* colore croci] *A cake coloured with ſaffron, a ſimnel*, Feſt.

* Crŏcotta, æ. f. *leg.* & Crŏcūta [*à* croci colore] *A kind of mongrel beaſt in Æthiopia*, Plin. 8, 30.

* Crŏcōtŭla, f. æ. dim. [*à* crocota] *A little ſaffron coloured*, or *yellow, garment*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

* Crŏcōtŭlārius, i. m. *A dier*, or *maker, of ſaffron coloured garments*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 47.

* Crŏcum, i. n. *id. quod* crocia, ut Gr. κρόκος & κρόκον dic, *Saffron*, Prop. 4, 1, 16.

Crŏcus, i. m. [à κρόκος Gr.] *Saffron*; alſo the *yellow chives in the midſt of flowers*, Plin. 21, 6.

* Crŏcūta, æ. f. *Vid.* Crocotta.

* ‖ Crŏnea, ārum. pl. [*à* Χρόνος Saturnus] *The feaſt of Saturn, the Saturnalia*, Macrob. 1, 7.

‖ Crŏnĭcæ, ārum. f. pl. *Certain ſtatues made in honour of them that were thrice victors in the olympick games*, R. *ex* Plin. *ſed q.*

* Crŏtălia, ōrum. pl. n. [à κρόταλον, crepitaculum] *Jewels ſo worn, that they jingle as they ſtrike againſt one another*, Plin. 9, 35.

* Crŏtălĭſtria, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A woman playing upon the inſtrument called* crotalon *which was like the cymbal*; *a minſtrel*, Petron. c. 55.

* Crŏtălum, i. n. [*à* præced.] *An inſtrument of muſick made of two braſs plates*, or *bones, which being ſtruck together make a kind of muſick*; *a caſtanet*, Cic. *in* Piſon. 9.

* ‖ Crŏtăphītæ, ārum, m. pl. [κροταφῖται, Gr.] *The two muſcles in the temples*, Veſling.

† Crŏtĭlus, a, um. adj. *Slender*, Varr.

Crŏton, ōnis. f. *An Ægyptian herb, called* palma Chriſti, *Plin.* 16, 33.

‖ Crŭcĭābĭlis, e. adj. *Painfull, that putteth to torment and pain, vexatious*, Gell. 3, 9.

† Crŭcĭābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Painfullneſs, anguiſh*, Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 1, 3.

Crŭcĭābĭlĭter, adv. *Painfully, cruelly, with great torture and pain*, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 46. & Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 1, 40.

‖ Crŭciāmen, ĭnis. n. *A torment*, Prud. Cath. 10, 90. *id. quod.*

Crŭciāmentum, i. n. (1) *Torture, pain.* (2) ‖ *Trouble, anguiſh.* (1) 𝔛 *Tormenta* carnificum, *cruciamenta* morborum, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 4. Vid. & *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 51. *Capt.* 5, 4, 2. (2) Cruciamenta orbitatis, *Arnob.* 7. *p.* 248.

Crŭciandus, a, um. part. *To be tormented*, or *tortured.* Crucianda relinquor, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 119

Crŭcians, tis. part. *Tormenting, tortureing, vexing*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34.

Crŭciārius, a, um. adj. *Worthy to be hanged*, or *tormented*, Petron. c. 112.

Crŭciārius, i. m. (1) ‖ *A tormenter.* (2) Alſo *one hanged.* (1) Apul. p. 323. (2) Petron. 112.

‖ Crŭciātor, ōris. m. verb. *A tormenter*, or *torturer*, Firm. ⸸ Carnifex.

Crŭciātus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* crucio] (1) *Torment, torture, pain.* (2) Met. *Affliction, grief, anguiſh.* (1) = Summo cruciatu, ſupplicióque perire, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 33. Lateris cruciatibus uror, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 13, 5. (2) Magno animi cruciatu vitam agere, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 9.

Crŭciātus, a, um. part. *Tormented, tortured.* Cruciata diris corpora tormentis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 694.

‖ ✠ Crŭcĭfer, a, um. adj. *A croſs-bearer*, an epithet of our Saviour, *Prud. Cath.* 3, 1.

Crŭcĭfīgo, ĕre, xi, xum. act. *To crucify, to nail to the croſs, to hang*, Suet. Dom. 11.

Crŭcĭfixus, a, um. part. *Crucified, nailed to the croſs*, Suet. Dom. 10. Plin. 8, 16.

‖ Crŭcifrăgium, i. n. *A breaking on a croſs*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. ſed q.

‖ Crŭcĭger, a, um. adj. *Bearing the croſs.* ¶ Cruciger nummus, qui & cruciatus, *A croſs penny*, Jun.

Crŭcio, āre. act. [*à* cruce] (1) *To put in pain.* (2) Met. *To torment, to afflict, to vex, to grieve.* (1) Sanguine ſerpentis cruciari, *Ov. Met.* 2, 651. (2) Ne crucia te, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 15.

Crŭcior, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be tormented*, or *troubled.* (2) *To be vexed*, or *freted.* (1) 𝔛 Quorum alter lætitiâ geſtiat, alter dolore crucietur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 4. (2) Crucior lapidem non habere me, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 69.

† Crŭcĭsălus, i. m. [*ex* crux & ſalio] *A hangman*, or *gallows-climber*; *a wag-halter*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 128.

* Crūdāria, æ. f. [*ab adj.* crudus] *A vein of ſilver at the top of a mine*, Plin. 33, 6.

* Crūdēlis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*à* crudus] (1) *Cruel, fierce.* (2) *Ill-natured, inexorable, hard-hearted.* (1) = Bellum crudele & exitioſum, *Cic. Att.* 9, 5. Parricidæ crudeliſſimi, *Sall. B. C.* 52. = Animus ferus, crudelis, & inhumanus, *Ad. Herenn.* 2, 19. (2) Crudelis Alexi! *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 6. Crudelior janua, *Prop.* 1, 16.

* Crūdēlitas, ātis. f. *Cruelty, inhumanity, barbarity*, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 65. = Carnificina, *Id.* 𝔛 Plus clementiæ quàm crudelitatis, *Nep. Timol.* 2. 𝔛 miſericordia, *Celſ.*

* Crūdēlĭter, adv. ùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Cruelly*, Cic. Off. 1, 24. = Tam acerbè, tamque crudeliter, cogitavit, *Id. Cat.* 4, 5. Crudeliùs extingui, *Curt.* 10, 5. Perire crudeliſſimè, *Cic.* pro *Syllâ* 27. = Acerbè, *Id.*

* Crūdeſcens, tis. part. *Growing fierce, increaſing.* Crudeſcente irâ, *Juſt.* 8, 4.

* Crūdeſco, ĕre. [*i. e.* crudus fio] (1) *To wax raw, green*, or *freſh.* (2) *To increaſe more and more, to grow more fierce and cruel.* (1) Cœpit crudeſcere morbus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 504. (2) Dejectâ crūdeſcit pugna Camillâ, *Id. Æn.* 11, 833.

* Crūdĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Crudity, ill digeſtion.* (2) *A crude humour.* (3) ‖ Alſo *cruelty.* (1) Cruditas cauſa eſt morbi, *Cic.* de *Fato.* 15. (2) Lumbrici ferè naſcuntur cruditatibus, *Col.* 6, 25. (3) Amm.

* Crūdus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*à* κρυώδης, crudus, *quod à* κρύος, frigus] (1) *Raw, freſh, green, new made.* (2) *Unripe, crude, ſour, unpleaſant.* (3) *Undigeſted.* (4) *Raw, not boiled*, or *roaſted.* (5) Alſo *that hath a raw ſtomach, queaſy.* (6) Alſo *fierce, cruel, bloody.* (7) *Too young.* (1) Crudum adhuc vulnus medentium manus reformidat, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 21. *Met.* Crudum ſervitium, *Tac.* 1, 8, 7. (2) Poma cruda, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 19. (3) Crudum pavonem in balnea portas, *Juv.* 1, 143. (4) 𝔛 Quid tu curas, utrùm crudum, an coctum, edim? *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 16. (5) Crudi poſtridie ſe rurſus ingurgitant, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 8. (6) Crudus & lethi artifex, *Sen. Hip.* 1220. (7) Cruda puella viro, *Mart.* 8, 64. ¶ Cruda Senectus, *Strong and luſty*, Virg. Æn. 6, 304. Solum crudum, *A balk of land, which lies unploughed*, Col. 2, 2.

Cruentātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made bloody, died with blood.* (2) *Blood-ſhot.* (1) Gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 4. (2) Oculi cruentati, *Plin.* 28, 7.

Cruentè, adv. iùs, comp. *Bloodyly, with effuſion of blood, cruelly.* Soror, quæ tam cruentè ſæviat, *Juſt.* 39, 3. Cæteri arma cruentiùs exercuerunt, *Sen.* de *Ben.* 5, 16.

Cruento, āre. act. *To fetch blood of one, to make bloody; to imbrue*, or *ſprinkle with blood.* Tribunus plebis templum cruentavit, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 38. Manus civium ſanguine cruentare, *Nep. Epam. ult.* arva, *Sen. Hippol.* 1093.

Cruentor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be died*, or *imbrued with blood*, Cic. *poſt* Redit. 3. Celſ. 5, 28.

Cruentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ‖ ſſimus, ſup. [*à* cruor, *qu.* cruore tinctus] (1) *Of blood, as red as blood.* (2) *Bloody, cruel.* (1) Cruentæ guttæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. Cruentum cadaver, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 13. (2) Cruentum vultus in hoſtem, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 40. = Ipſe ferox bellóque cruentior ipſo, *Ov. Met.* 12, 592. Cruentiſſimus fiſcus, *Lac. M. Perſ.* 8.

* Crūmata, ātis. n. [à κρύω pulſo] *A timbrel*, &c. *Vid.* Cruſma.

* Crūmēna, æ. f. [*fortè à* κρεμάω, pendeo] *A purſe, a bag of leather worn about the neck.* ☞ *Scrib.* & crumina. Hîc iſtam colloca crumenam in collo planè, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 67. Non deficiente crumenâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 11.

‖ Crūmēnĭsĕca, æ. c. [*à* crumena & ſeco] *A cut-purſe*, Jun. ⸸ Qui crumenam pertundit.

* Crūmĭna, æ. f. *id. quod* crumena. *A purſe, a pouch, a budget*, Plaut. *Vid.* Crumena. Cruminam ſibi de collo detrahit, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 1, 7.

* Cruor, ōris. m. [κρύος, frigus] *Blood from a wound, gore.* Nec quæ viperio tela cruore madent, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 7, 36. *Leg.* & *plur.* Atros ſiccabat veſte cruores, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 687. Arma Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 4.

* Crūpellārii, ōrum. m. pl. [*fortè ex* κρύπτω, occulto, quippe quibus eſſet continuum ferri tegimen] *Soldiers armed cap-a-pié*, Tac. 3, 43, 4. ubi Lipſ. *clibarius.*

‖ Crūrālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the leg*, or *knee*, *Vid.* Crurulis.

† Crūricrĕpĭdæ. *Slaves in iron, whoſe legs rattle with chains*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

† Crūrifrăgium, i. n. *A breaking of the legs.* Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 64. ut &

† Crūrifrăgus, a, um. adj. *Whoſe legs are broken*, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 64. Ubi al. leg. *crurifragium*, al. verò *crurifragum.*

‖ Crūrŭlis, e. adj. *Belonging to the leg.* Crurules faſciæ, *Garters*, Fragm. Petron. Tragur. & Ulp. *al. leg.* Crurales.

Crus, crūris. n. (1) *The ſhank*, or *leg from the knee to the ankle, conſiſting of ſhin and calf.* (2) *The hinder leg of a quadruped.* (1) Crus ex duobus oſſibus conſtat, ex tibiâ, & ſurâ, *Celſ.* 8, 1. Crurum gracilitas, *Suet. Calig.* 3. (2) O crus! o brachia! *Hor. Sat.* 2, 92. *de equo.* ¶ Crus arboris, *The ſtock*, or *body, of a tree beneath the boughs*, Col. 5, 11.

Cruſcŭlum, i. n. dim. *A little leg*, or *ſhank*, Cruſculum formicæ, *Mart.* 3, 93, 3.

* Cruſma, ătis. n. [κρούσμα, ſonus] *A timbrel*, or *tabour*; *the ſound of the organs*, or *cymbals*, Mart. 6, 71.

* Cruſta, æ. f. [à κρύος, frigus, unde & κρύσταλλος, ut ſit propr. cruſta è gelu in glacie] (1) *A cruſt*, or *piece, of ice frozen.* (2) Alſo *a piece of wood*, or *ſtone*, &c. *engraven, and finely inlaid into veſſels.* (3) *An inlaid ſquare piece of coloured marble in floors*, or *walls*, ſuch as were lately diſcovered at *Blenheim* houſe. (4) *The ſhell of lobſters, craw fiſh*, &c. (5) ‖ Alſo *an eſcar*, or *ulcer, after the cautery is taken off* (6) *The ſcurf and ſcab of a ſore.* (7) *The ſhell, peel*, or *ſkin, wherewith any thing is covered.* (8) *A ſhard of marble.* (1) Concreſcunt currenti flumine cruſtæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 360. (2) Vaſis cruſtæ aut emblemata detrahebantur, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 23. Heliadum cruſtæ, *Juv.* 5, 38. (3) Plin. 36, 25. & 35, 12. & ante eum *Petron.* 79, 1. (4) Plin. 9, 30. (5) Sipont. (6) Celſ. 5, 26. (7) *Met.* Non eſt ſolida & ſincera felicitas, cruſta eſt, & quidem tenuis, *Sen.* de *Prov.* 1, 6. (8) Parietes cruſtâ marmoris operire, *Plin.* 36, 6.

* Cruſtārius, i. m. *A pargeter, a maſon, an engraver of little pieces, which were to be inlaid into veſſels*, Plin. 33, 12.

* Cruſtātus, a, um. part. *Cruſted, pargeted, rough caſt, inlaid with marble*, &c. Cruſtata domus, *Luc.* 10, 114. ¶ Animalia cruſtata, *Covered with a ſhell*, or *ſcalded*, Plin. 11, 37. Vaſa cruſtata, *Plate inlaid*, or *emboſſed, with gold.* Porta craſſo ferro cruſtata, *Plated*, Ammian. 24, 2.

* Cruſto, āre. act. *i. e.* cruſtam induco, *To parget*, or *plaſter*; *to ſet a cruſt upon, to preſerve fruit*, Plin. 15, 6.

* Cruſtōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *That has a hard cruſt, ſcale*, or *ſhell, over it*; *cruſty*, Plin. 12, 9.

* Cruſtŭla, æ. f. dim. (1) ‖ *A little cruſt*, or *inlaid piece*, as of marble in a wall. (2) *A little ſcab*, or *the ſcar of a ſore.* (1) Apul. Met. 10. p. 329. (2) Lens cruſtulas ulcerum rumpit, *Plin.* 22, 25.

* Cruſtŭlārius, i. m. *A paſteler*, or *paſtry cook*; *one that makes ſpice cakes*, Sen. Ep. 56.

* Cruſtŭlum, i. n. dim. *A wafer*, or *ſuch like thing*; *a thin cake, uſed to be given to children*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 25.

* Cruſtum, i. n. [*à* cruſta] *A piece*, or *morſel, of thoſe things which are to be eaten*, whether it be bread, or any other food; *a cruſt, a bun*, or *ſimnel*, Virg. Æn. 7, 115. & Sen. Ep. 99.

* Cruſtŭmia pyra [*à* Cruſtumio oppido] *Virg. Geor.* 2, 83. *ubi vid. Serv.*

* Cruſtŭmīna pyra, cunctis gratiſſima. Al. *cruſtumerina* [à Cruſtumino agro juxta Vejos] *Pears red on one ſide, ſuch as we call Catherine pears*, Col. 5, 10.

Crux, crŭcis. f. (1) *A croſs, gibbet*, or *gallows.* (2) Meton. *Any thing*, (3) or *perſon, that troubles, vexes*, or *torments, us.* (1) In crucem tollere, *Cic. Att.* 7, 11. cruci ſuffigere, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 18. affigere, *Id. Verr.* 1, 4. (2) Jus ſummum antiqui ſummam dicebant eſſe crucem, *Col.* 1, 7. (3) Aliqua mala crux eſt ſemper, quæ aliquid petat, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 48. ¶ Quæ te mala crux agitat? *What a miſchief ails you?* Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 4. = Gabalus, antiq. Varr. 𝔛 Crux figuram habuit literæ T. Furca ſeu patibulum literæ Y, ſicut deſcribit Lucianus, Δίκη φωνηέντων, decuſſata etiam ſic X. Vid. *Feſt.*

* Crypta, æ. f. [à κρύπτη Gr.] (1) *A hollow place*, or *vault, lieing low in the ground.* (2) *A grot, a ſink under ground, a common ſewer, a wyedraught.* (3) *A courteſan's cell.* (4) Alſo *a cloyſter*, or *low gallery.* (1) De cryptâ Neapolitanâ, *vid. Sen. Ep.* 57. (2) Solitus mediæ cryptam penetrare ſaburræ, *Juv.* 5, 106. (3) Ego ſum ancilla Quartillæ, cujus ſacra ante cryptam turbâſtis, *Petron.* 16. (4) Suet. *in* Cal. 57.

* ‖ Cryptĭcus, a, um. adj. *Hid, cloſe, ſecret.* ¶ Cryptici arcus, *Vaults under ground*, Sidon. Cryptici homines, *Cloſe fellows who will keep counſel*, Firm.

Crypto-porticus, ûs. f. [*ex* crypta & porticus] *A cloſe walk, alley*, or *gallery, cloſed on all parts to be cool in ſummer*; *a cloyſter, a grot*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. & 5, 6.

* Cryſtallĭnum, i. n. *ſc.* vas. *A cryſtal glaſs to drink out of*, Juv. 6, 154.

* Cryſtallĭnus, a, um. adj. *Cryſtalline, made of cryſtal*, or *like cryſtal in clearneſs.* Duos calices cryſtallinos in ſupremâ irâ fregit illiſos, *Plin.* 37, 10. *ed. Hard.*

* Cryſtallum, i. n. *Cryſtal.* Candida nigreſcunt vetulo cryſtalla Falerno, *Mart.* 1, 77.

* Cryſtallus, i. f. [κρύςαλλος τὸ διὰ τῦ κρύυς πεπηγὸς ὕδωρ, Heſych.] *Cryſtal, water frozen into that bright ſubſtance*, as *Pliny* thought, 37, 7. Aquoſa cryſtallus, *Prop.* 4, 3, 52.

C ante U.

* Cŭbans, tis. part. (1) *Lieing*, or *ſiting.* (2) *Lieing ſick*, or *ill.* (3) *Leaning, ſtooping.* (4) *Low, deſcending.* (1) Invadunt in lecto cubantem, *Nep. Dion.* 9. (2) Narrabat eum graviter de hoc ipſo cubantem diſputaviſſe, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 25. (3) Lucr. 4, 520. (4) Uſticæ cubantis ſaxa, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 11.

* Cŭbātus, ûs. m. [*à* cubo] *A lieing down*, or *lodgeing, a lieing in, a ſiting a brood*, as a hen doth, *Plin.* 10, 57.

* Cŭbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lieing down.* A cubatione cubiculum, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 94.

|| Cŭbūbæ, ārum. f. pl. *A drug called* cubebs, *Off.*

* Cŭbĭcŭlāris, e. adj. [*à* cubiculum] *Pertaining to a chamber*, or *lodgeing room.* Cubicularis lectis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 65. Cubicularis imago, *Suet.* in *Aug.* 7. ⌘ Diſcubitorius, *Plin.* tricliniaris, *Id.*

* Cŭbĭcŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a chamber.* ¶ Lucerna cubicularia, *A watch light*, Mart. 14, 39.

* Cŭbĭcŭlārius, i. m. *A chamberlain, a groom of the chamber, a gentleman of the bedchamber*, Cic. Verr. 1, 4. ≡ Præfectus cubicularius, *Suet. Domit.* 16. decurio, *Id. ibid.* 17.

* Cŭbĭcŭlātus, a, um. adj. *Formed to lie in.* ¶ Navis cubiculata, *A pleaſure boat*, or *yatch, with a large cabin*, Sen. *de* Benef. 7, 20.

* Cŭbĭcŭlum, i. n. [*à* cubo] (1) *A bed-chamber, a lodgeing-room.* (2) Sometimes *a parlour, a pavilion*, or *royal tent.* (1) Plaut. Aſin. 4, 1, 42. (2) Suet. in Ner. 12.

* Cŭbĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* cubus] *Cubical, ſquare like a die.* Vitr. præf. lib. 5.

* Cŭbīle, is. n. [*à* cubando] (1) *A bed*, or *couch.* (2) *A bird's neſt.* (3) *A den*, or *place where beaſts reſort to lie.* (4) *A bee-hive.* (5) ✣ *A mine.* (6) *A ground work*, or *courſe of ſtones in building.* (1) Terra cubile *erat Anacharſi*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 32. (2) Aves cubilia ſibi nidoſque conſtruunt, *Id. N. D.* 2, 52. (3) Deliteſcunt cubilibns, beſtiæ, *Id. N. D.* 2, 49. (4) ✣ Rimoſa cubilia limo unge, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 44. (5) Dura cubilia ferri Eruere, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 145. (6) Vitr. 2, 8. ¶ Non ſedit in cubili, *It was not well laid*, or *couched*, Plin. 36, 14. Cubile ſalutatorium, *A little chapel*, or *cloſet, wherein the images of their houſhold gods were ſet*, Plin. 15, 11. ≡ Lararium.

* Cŭbĭtal, ālis. n. [per apocop. *ex* cubitale] *A fore-ſleeve for the arm to the elbow downwards*, or, according to others, *a cuſhion to put under one's elbow*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 255.

* Cŭbĭtālis, e. adj. *A cubit high*, or *long.* Liv. 24, 34. & Plin. 12, 12.

* Cŭbĭtans, tis. part. *Lieing along.* Super pedes cubitantis reclinis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 5, 2.

* Cŭbĭtiſſim, adv. *With the elbow*, Plaut. Caſ. 5, 2, 42.

* Cŭbĭto, āre. [freq. *à* cubo] *To be uſed to lie.* Puſio cum majore ſorore cubitavit, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 15. Diogenes in dolio cubitavit, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

* Cŭbĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *He that lieth down*, or *is apt to lie down.* Cubitor bos, *Col.* 6, 2.

* Cŭbĭtum, i. n. (1) *A cubit.* (2) || *A lodgeing on the ground, a pallet bed*, or *couch.* (1) Filices bina cubita longitudine, *Plin.* 27, 9. (2) Litt. *ex* Catull.

* Cŭbĭtus, i. m. [*à* cubando, quòd ad ſumendos cibos in ipſo cubamus, *Iſid.*] (1) *An elbow, the arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger*, or *to the wriſt of the hand.* (2) *A cubit, a meaſure, a foot and half.* (1) Virg. *Æn.* 4, 690. (2) Plin. 7, 16.

* Cŭbĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *A lieing down, a bed*, or *couch, a neſt*, Plin. 28, 4. Cat. R. R. 5.

* Cŭbo, āre, ĭtum. neut. [à κύπτω caput declino, in fut. 2. κυβῶ] (1) *To lie down, to be in bed*, or *a bed.* (2) *To keep one's bed in ſickneſs.* (3) *To lie in child bed.* (4) *To ſit at table.* (1) Cubare in ſpecu, *Plin.* 12, 1. in faciem, *Juv.* 3, 280. Cubando in lecto obdurui, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 24. (2) Cubat hic prope Cæſaris hortos, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 18. ⌘ Hæc cubat, ille valet, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 164. (3) Quaſi puerperio cubem, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 22. (4) Id. Aſin. 5, 2, 73.

* Cūbus, i. m. [à κύβος Gr.] quod Romanis eſt *quadrantal. A cube*, or *figure ſquare on all ſides like a die*; alſo *a die*, Gell. 1, 20. Vitruv. præf. lib. 5.

|| Cŭcŭbo, āre. neut. *To cry*, or *whoop, like an owl.* Noctua cucubat in tenebris, *Auct. Philom. ver.* 41.

Cŭcūlio, ōnis. m. (1) || *A kind of hood to travel with in the night.* (2) Alſo *a kind of country garments for ſervants, to wear in rainy weather, a frock.* (1) Capitol. *in* Vero, c. 4. (2) Cato R. R. 2.

Cŭcullātus, a, um. adj. *Hooded, cowled.* Saga cucullata, *Coll.* 11, 1.

Cŭcūllio, *ſive* Cŭcūlio, ōnis. m. [*à* cucullus] *A traveler's hood to keep off the rain*, Cato R. R. 2. & Capitol. *in* Vero 4.

Cŭcullus, i. m. [*à* figurâ rotundâ, *vel à* Brit. *cucul*, pallium, *Camd.*] (1) *A hood which men, and* (2) *women uſe to cover their heads with when it rained; a country garment to keep off rain*, &c. *a frock.* (3) *A cornet of paper, in which apothecaries and grocers uſe to put their ſpice; a coffer*, or *coffin, for ſpices.* (1) Illinc cucullo proſpicit caput tectus, *Mart.* 5, 14. (2) Sumit nocturnos meretrix cucullos, *Juv.* 6, 118. (3) Vel thuris piperiſque ſis cucullus, *Mart.* 3, 2.

|| Cŭculo, āre. *To cry like a cuckow.* Cuculus cuculat, *Auct. Philomelæ, v.* 35.

Cŭculus, i. m. mediâ prod. ap. Plaut. & Hor. at ap. al. corr. (1) || *A cuckow.* (2) *A cuckold-maker, one who lies with other mens wives, and gets children of them, which their huſbands keep.* (3) *A name of reproach on many accounts.* (1) Cuculus cuculat, *Auct. Philom.* 35. (2) Te cuculum uxor ex luſtris rapit, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 84. (3) Magnâ compellat voce cuculum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 31. *ubi vid.* Torrent. & Lambin.

* Cŭcŭma, æ. f. [*à* ſeq. cucumer] *A veſſel of braſs*, or *tin, faſhioned like a cucumber, and uſed to warm water.* (2) Synecd. *A little bath.* (1) Cucumam ingentem foco appoſuit, *Petron.* 135. (2) Mart. 10, 79.

* Cŭcŭmer, ĕris. m. [*à* curvore, *Varr.*] *A cucumber*, Varr. L. L. 4, 21.

* || Cŭcŭmĕrārium, i. n. *A place where cucumbers grow, a lodge in a garden of cucumbers*, Cypr. ⸸ Cucumerum hortus.

* Cŭcŭmis, is. m. in accuſ. cucumin, *Plin.* 20, 1. (1) *A cucumber.* (2) *A kind of ſhell fiſh, which ſmells and looks like a cucumber.* (1) ¶ Cucumis ſativus, *A garden cucumber.* Cucumis ſylveſtris, *or* aſininus, *A wild cucumber*, Plin. 9, 2. Conf. Celſ. 4, 24. (2) Plin. 20, 2.

* Cŭcurbĭta, æ. f. [*à* curvitate, *Varr.*] (1) *A gourd.* (2) Per ſimil. *A cuping inſtrument anciently made of braſs*, or *horn, but now commonly of glaſs, and applyed to pains in the head, particularly to mad people.* (1) Tumido cucurbita ventre, *Prop.* 4, 2, 43. (2) Caput hoc ventoſa cucurbita quærit, *Juv.* 14, 58.

* || Cŭcurbĭta vaſculorum, *The belly of a jug*, or *ſuch like veſſel*, Hier.

* Cŭcurbĭtĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *like, gourds*, Cato 7, 2. ¶ Cucurbitina pyra, *A kind of longiſh pears*, Id. 7. & Plin. 15, 15.

* Cŭcurbĭtŭla, æ. f. dim. *à* cucurbita. *A cuping glaſs*, Celſ. 2, 11.

* || Cŭcurbĭtŭlāris, is. f. *ſc.* herba. *Ground pine*, or *field cypreſs*, Jun.

Cūcūrio *vel* Cūcurrio, īre, īvi. *To crow like a cock*, or *to cluck, as when he calls his hens.* Cucurire ſolet gallus, gallina gracillat, *Auctor Philomelæ, v.* 25.

Cūdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*à* cædo, quod propriè eſt ferio, *Perot.*] (1) *To ſtrike as ſmiths do, to hammer, to forge.* (2) *To ſtamp*, or *coin.* (1) Col. 2, 10. (2) Tace ſis, faber, qui cudere ſoles plumbeos nummos, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 2, 11.

Cūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be hammered, coined*, &c. ¶ In me iſthæc cudetur faba, *I ſhall pay dearly for that*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89. *ubi vid. Donat.*

* Cūdo, ōnis. m. [à κώδιον Gr. corium] *A cap of fence made of a raw ſkin*, Sil. 8, 494. *A leather*, or *fur, cap*, Jun.

Cūjas, ātis. pronom. (1) *Of what country*, or *ſect.* (2) *Belonging to whom.* (1) Socrates cùm rogaretur cujatem ſe eſſe diceret, Mundanum, inquit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 37. (2) *LYC.* Cujatis? *CUR.* Ab Therapontigono Platagidoro milite, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 37.

|| Cūjāvis oratio, *Any man's ſpeech, any ſpeech whatſoever*, Apul. Apol. p. 532. *edit. Delph.*

† Cuicui *pro* cuicunque, *Varr.*

Cuīcuīmŏdi. *Of what ſort*, or *manner, ſoever; whatſoever it be, be it what it will*, Cic. Att. 3, 22.

Cūjus, a, um. adj. *antiq.* quojus, *Plaut. Whoſe*, or *whereof?* ¶ Virgo cuja eſt? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 29. Cujum puerum hîc appoſuiſti? *Id. Andr.* 4, 5, 24. Cujum pecus? *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 1. *Whoſe maid, boy, cattle? Indef.* Cuja intereſt, *Whom it concerns*, Cic.

Cūjuſdammŏdi. *Of ſome ſort*, or *other; whatſoever it be*, Cic. *de* Fin. 4, 12.

Cūjuſmŏdi, vox eſt indecl. ex duobus genitivis, *cujus & modi. Of what ſort, manner*, or *faſhion; of what quality?* ☞ Ponitur relativè, infinitivè, interrogativè, & admirativè. ¶ Cujuſmodi ſit, *Such as it is, whatever it be*, Cic.

Cūjuſmŏdĭcunque. *Of what manner*, or *ſort, ſoever*, Cic. *pro* Clu. 6.

Cūjuſquĕmŏdi. *Of what manner ſoever, ſuch as it is*, Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 1.

Culcĭta, æ. f. & || Culcitra *ſed perperam* [*à* calcando, quòd tomento inculcatur, *Feſt.*] *The tick of a bed; a feather, flock*, or *woolen, bed; a cuſhion*, or *pillow.* Culcita plumea, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19. lanea, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 42. vid. & *Suet. Tib.* 54. Alſo *the bottom of a pillar to ſit on*, Varr. Culcitam gladium facere, *To fall on his own ſword*, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 4, 28.

Culcĭtella, æ. f. dim. *A little pillow*, Plaut. Moſt. 4, 2, 14. *ſed nequiter.*

† Culcĭtŭla, æ. f. *A little pillow*, or *cuſhion*, Plaut. Moſt. 4, 2, 14. Vid. Culcitella.

|| Culcitrārius, i. m. *A maker of bed ticks, an upholſterer*, Jun.

* Cūleāris, e. adj. *Containing the meaſure of the* culeus. Dolium culeare, *Cato*, 112.

* Cūleārium, i. n. *A meaſure of forty urns*, Vitr. 6, 9. & Cato 154.

* || Cūleŏlus, i. m. *A ſatchel of leather, a knapſack*, D. *ex* Feſt.

† Cūlis *pro* qualis eſt, *Plaut.* ap. *Non.*

* † Cūleum *vel* Culleum, *Non.* ex *Varr.* id. quod

Cūleus, *vel* Culleus, i. m. ſaccus coriaceus. [*à* Gr. κυλεός, *Ion.* pro κολεὸς vagina] (1) *A leathern ſack*, or *bag, to carry wine*, or *oil*, &c. (2) Alſo *a ſack in which ſuch as murdered their parents were put, and caſt into the ſea.* (3) Alſo *a meaſure containing* 20 *barrels*, or 40 *urns; of our meaſure* 180 *gallons: a pipe.* (1) Culleis oleum deportatur, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 78. *Nep.* in *Eum.* 8, 7. & *Plin.* 18, 31. (2) Inſui in culleum, Cic. pro *Roſc.* 11. (3) Coculum quod capit culleum, *Cato* 11. Vid. Dalechamp. ad Plin. 34, 2.

Cŭlex, ĭcis. m. præterquam uno loco, eoque incertæ lectionis, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 3, 22. (1) *A gnat*, or *little fly.* (2) *A kind of herb ſo called.* (1) Mali culices, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 14. rotundi, *Hadr.* ap. *Spartian.* (2) Pallad. R. R. 4, 9.

Cŭlĭcārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to gnats.* ¶ Culicarius Apollo, *An epithet of Apollo, who was ſo called from his driveing away gnats and flies*, Alex. ab Alex. 1, 13, & 15.

Culigna, æ. f. *A bowl, or diſh, to drink out of,* Cato, c. 132.

Cūlīna, æ. f. [*qu.* colina, quòd ibi colerent ignem, *Varr.* ap. *Non.*] (1) *A kitchen, a place where meat is dreſſed.* (2) ‖ Culinæ, *Publick places in the ſuburbs, appointed for the burial of the poor.* (3) ‖ *A ſink, common ſewer,* or *hog-houſe.* (1) Mulier non tantùm Veneris, quantùm ſtudioſa, culinæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 80. (2) *Aggenus* in *Front.* de *Limit.* p. 60. (3) Vet. Gloſſ.

Cūlīnārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the kitchen, culinary,* Scrib. Larg. Compoſ. 230.

* Culmen, ĭnis. n. [quia veteres de *culmo* ædificia contegebant, *Serv.*] (1) *The top,* or *height, of a thing.* (2) *The ridge of a houſe,* or *hill.* (3) *The crown of one's head.* (4) Met. *Honour, advancement, dignity.* (1) Culmen omnium rerum pretii margaritæ tenent, *Plin.* 9, 35. (2) Villarum culmina fumant, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 83. Culmen ædis Jovis fulmine ictum, *Liv.* 27, 4. (3) Circa ſummum culmen hominis auſpicium feciſſe, *Id.* 1. (4) Regale culmen, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Honor.* 64. ¶ ф Culmen fabæ, *A bean ſtalk,* or *bean ſtraw,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 734.

* Culminia, æ. f. *A ſort of olive,* Col. 5, 8. ubi decem genera enumerat.

* Culmus, i. m. [ex Gr. κάλαμος] *The ſtem, ſtalk,* or *ſtraw, of corn, from the root to the ear; holm.* Homo tam bene culmo, quàm auro, tegitur, *Sen. Ep.* 8. ✠ *Culmus* ipſe calamus; *ſtipulæ,* folia quæ ambiunt culmum, *Serv.* ad *Virg.*

Culpa, æ. f. *A fault, blame, guilt,* or *miſcarriage; an offence done unwittingly.* Cavendum eſt etiam, ne major pœna, quàm culpa, ſit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25. ¶ ф Culpâ Potare magiſtrâ, *To drink to exceſs,* Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 123. ibi al. leg. *cuppa.* = Vitium, ſuſpicio, *Cic.* ✠ A culpâ facinus ſcitis abeſſe meâ, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 98.

‖ Culpābĭlis, e. adj. *Worthy of blame, blameworthy, blameable,* Apul. Apol. p. 423. † pro

Culpandus, a, um. part. *To be blamed.* Nec levitas culpanda mea eſt, *Ovid. A. Am.* 2, 429.

Culpans, tis. part. *Blameing.* Celebrantes culpanteſve, *Tac. H.* 2, 21, 7. Culpantis cupiam ſuſtinuiſſe femur, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 4, 22.

‖ Culpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blameing,* or *finding fault,* Gell. 10, 22. † Reprehenſio.

‖ Culpātiùs, adv. compar. *More faultyly.* Sed moleſtiùs equidem culpatiúſque eſſe arbitror, *Gell.* 11, 7.

Culpātus, a, um. part. & adj. ‖ or, comp. (1) *Blamed.* (2) *Blame worthy.* (1) Virg. Æn. 2, 62. (2) = Moleſtius culpatiúſque, *Gell.* 11, 7.

Culpito, āre. freq. *To blame,* or *find fault with, one often,* Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 1, 19. ☞ vix alibi.

Culpo, āre. act. [*à* culpa] *To blame, to find fault with, to lay the fault on one, to diſlike, to cenſure.* Illum laudabunt boni, hoc etiam ipſi culpabunt mali, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 2, 13. Eſt etiam, quæ me vatem, & mea carmina culpet, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 4, 21.

Cultellātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Edged,* or *ſharp, like a knife.* (2) ‖ § Part. *Made plain, meaſured by a plumb-line, and brought to a level.* (1) Plin. 32, 2. (2) Hygin. Gœſii, p. 214.

Cultello, āre. act. [In cultro, *i. e.* vomere, collocare] *To cut plain,* or *make even,* a term among ſurveyors, when they meaſure ground, and bring it to a level, *Vitr.* 10, 10.

Cultellus, i. m. dim. [*à* culter] (1) *A little knife.* (2) *A pruneing knife.* (1) Purgare ungues cultello, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 51. (2) Plin. 13, 17.

Culter, tri. m. [*à* colo, cultum, quòd eo terram colerent] (1) *The coulter of a plough.* (2) *The part of a ſickle towards the handle.* (3) *A knife.* (1) Plin. 18, 18. (2) Col. 4, 25. (3) Acutum cultrum habeo, ſenis quî exenterem marſupium, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 2. ¶ Culter tonſorius, *A raſor,* Cic. Offic. 2, 7. venatorius, *a wood knife,* Suet. Aug. 19. Relinquere ſub cultro, *To leave one in great danger,* or *in the ſuds,* Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 74.

Cultio, ōnis f. verb. [*à* colo] *A tilling, huſbanding,* or *manureing; tillage,* or *tilth.* Agri cultio, *Cic.* de *Seneƈt.* 16.

Cultor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* colo] (1) *A tiller, a huſbandman.* (2) *A dreſſer,* or *pruner, of a vine.* (3) *A dweller,* or *inhabitant.* (4) *A worſhiper.* (5) *A lover, reſpecter,* or *obſerver.* (1) Cultor virentis agelli, *Hor. A. P.* 817. Aſpice & extremis domitum cultoribus orbem, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 114. (2) vitis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 14. (3) Hominúm genus cultores terræ, *Id. N. D.* 2, 39. (4) Virg. Æn. 11, 788. Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1. (5) Cultores veritatis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30.

‖ Cultrārius, a, um. adj. *Of, like,* or *belonging to, a knife,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Cultrārius, i. m. (1) *He that kills beaſts in ſacrifice, the ſlaughter-man.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a cutler.* (1) Suet. *in* Cal. 32. (2) Jun. vid. etiam Grut. inſcr. p. 640. n. 11.

Cultrātus, a, um. adj. *Made ſharp,* or *keen, like a knife.* Folia cultrato mucrone, *Plin.* 13, 4.

Cultrix, īcis. f. verb. [*à* colo] (1) *A ſhe-poliſher,* or *dreſſer.* (2) *A worſhiper.* (3) *An inhabitant.* (1) Cultrix rerum ſapientia, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 14. (2) Cultrix deorum, *Lac.* de *Morte Perſ.* 11. Sus cultrix nemoris, *Phædr.* 2, 4.

‖ Cultrum, i. n. *A knife.* Citant quidam ex *Propert.* 4, 5, 72. Sed al. *clathra,* al. *clauſtra,* ibi leg. Certè Gl. vet. cultrum κοπίς.

ф Cultum, i. n. *Ploughed land.* Pinguia culta, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 372.

Cultūra, æ. f. verb. [*à* colo, cultum] (1) *Huſbandry, tillage, culture.* (2) *A dreſſing,* or *triming, of vines,* &c. (3) *Culture,* or *inſtruction, of the mind.* (4) Met. *Obſervance, attendance, and waiting upon.* (1) Nihil fert ager, niſi multâ culturâ quæſitum, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agr.* 2, 35. (2) Si cultura vitium in vite inſit, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 14. (3) Si modò culturæ patientem commodat aurem, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 40. (4) Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici, *Id. Ep.* 1, 18, 86.

Cultus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*à* color, ĕris] (1) *Tilled, manured, huſbanded, dreſſed, cultivated.* (2) *Decked, trimed, garniſhed.* (3) *Worſhiped, ſerved.* (4) Adj. *Fine, neat, trim, gay, polite.* (1) Ager cultiſſimus, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 12. Res ruſtica bene culta, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 3. (2) Cultus veſte candidâ ſacerdos, *Plin.* 16, 44. (3) Dea culta virginibus miniſtris, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 283. (4) Avis cultior, *Col.* Filia cultior, *Mart.* 10, 98. Sermone cultiſſimus, *Vict.* in *Valentin.* Sed ab hâc turbâ quoquè cultiore, *Sen. Ep.* 114.

Cultus, ûs. m. [*à* colo] (1) *Tilling, manureing, huſbandry; tillage,* or *tilth.* (2) *Trimings, finery.* (3) *Apparel, attire, dreſs, clothing.* (4) *Worſhip, honour, ſervice, reſpect, obſervance, attendance.* (5) *Proviſion, furniture.* (6) *A way,* or *method, of liveing.* (1) Cultu agrorum defeſſi, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Agr.* 2, 32. (2) Fabricam deûm fibulas & alia muliebris cultus, *Plin.* 33, 4. *ed: Hard.* (3) Purpureus cultus, *Stat.* Cultus externus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 11, 16. (4) Religio deorum pro cultu continetur, *Cic. N. D.* 2. = Cultu & honore dignari, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 53. (5) Læto cultu convivia, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 570. (6) Gens dura, atque aſpera, cultu, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 730.

* Cŭlullus, i. m. dim. [à κύλιξ] *A pitcher,* or *pot; a jug,* Hor. A. B. 434.

* Cŭlus, i. m. [à κυλεὸς vagina, *Scal.*] *Mart.* 2, 51. Priap. id. quod anus.

* Cum, præp. ſerv. ablat. [à σὺν, con, σ in ο verſo, nam ita olim ſcriptum CYN. *In compoſ. ferè dic.* con] (1) *With, together with.* (2) *Againſt.* (3) Sometimes *in.* (4) It is uſed elegantly, to denote the *quality.* (5) *In conjunction with, aſſiſted by.* (6) *So that, provided that.* (7) It is often expreſſed in *Engliſh* by an adverb, ſignifying the *manner.* (8) It is elegantly redundant. (1) Simul conſilium cum re amîſti? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 10. Cum fratre, *Cic.* (2) Cum hoſte pugno, *Nep.* (3) Recordari cum animis, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 25. cum imperio, cum poteſtate eſſe, *Id.* (4) Homo cum magnâ fide, *i. e.* fidiſſimus, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 4, 3. Cum ſpe bonâ adoleſcentes, *Sall.* de *Rep. ord.* ¶ Cum aliquo ſtare, *i. e.* ab aliquo, *Cic.* cum primis, *in the firſt place, eſpecially,* Plaut. ‖ cum dicto, *forthwith, immediately,* Apul. Duo juvenes cum equis, *two youths on horſeback,* Cic. N. D. 2, 2. Cum primo luci, ἀϱ χαικῶς, cum primâ luce, *at day break, as ſoon as it was day,* Id. Att. 4, 3. Cum eo mihi omnia ſunt, *ſc.* communia, *my intimate friend,* Id. Mihi cum Cornificio nihil erat, *no intimacy, Idem.* (5) ✠ Chabrias adverſus regem bellum geſſit, cum Ægyptiis, *Nep.* in vitâ ejus 3. pr. (6) Sit ſanè, ſed tamen cum eo quod ſine peccato meo fiat, *Cic.* (7) Cum metu dicere, *i. e.* timidè, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 18. Cum lætitiâ vivere, *i. e.* lætè, jucundè, *Id.* Sati' cum periculo, *i. e.* periculoſè, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 104. Cum ſilentio, *i. e.* ſilenter, *Id. Eun. prol.* 44. Cum fide, *i. e.* fideliter, *Suet. Calig.* 16. (8) Cum ferro invadere aliquem, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 9. Magno cum metu dicere incipio, *Id.* Conſiderate cum animis veſtris, *Id.* ☞ *Poſtponitur hiſce ablativis,* me, te, ſe, nobis, vobis, quî & quibus, *ut* mecum, tecum, ſecum, &c.

Cùm, adv. & conj. [*à* quum, ut *à* quur, cur] (1) *When, at what time.* (2) *Becauſe, for as much as.* (3) *Seeing that.* (4) *Although, allbeit.* (5) Cum *ſequente* tum, *as, ſo; not only, but alſo.* (6) *Indeed, but eſpecially.* (7) *Since.* (1) Ut conſumat nunc, cùm nihil obſint doli, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 133. (2) Bene facitis cùm venitis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 50. (3) Cùm hoc non poſſum, illud minùs poſſum, *Ter.* (4) Nullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, cùm ad multa acceſſerim, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 3. (5) Cùm ſpe maximâ, tum majore etiam animo, *Id.* Cùm gratulor, tum verò quibus verbis tibi gratias agam, non reperio, *Id.* (6) Luxuria verò cùm omni ætati turpis, tum fœdiſſima eſt ſenectuti, *Id. Offic.* 1, 34. (7) Multi anni ſunt, cùm ille in ære meo eſt, *Id.* ¶ Cùm minimùm *at the leaſt,* Plin. 18, 16. Cùm maximè, *never more,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. 5. Cùm plurimùm, *moſt frequently,* Plin. 16, 12. ☞ De cæteris hujus particulæ elegantiis vid. *Select. L. L. obſervationes* à C. V. Joanne Ker ſcriptas.

* Cūmātĭlis, e. adj. *Sky-coloured, blue,* or *ſea-green; watered as ſtuffs, and ſilks are.* Cumatilis toga, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 49. *Vid.* Cymatis.

† Cumbo, ĕre. n. inuſit. præterquam in comp. *To lie down.*

Cŭmĕra, æ. f. *A great wicker veſſel to keep corn in, a meal tub.* Vulpecula repſerat in cumeram frumenti, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 29.

‖ Cŭmĕrātus, a, um. adj. *Heaped up.* Cumerata cacumina, *Veget.* 3, 3.

* Cŭmīnum & Cȳmīnum, i. n. [*à* Gr. κύμινον] *Cummin, the herb and ſeed.* In vino epotum pallorem infert, unde *exangue,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18. *pallens,* Perſ. vocat. 5, 55.

† Cumpartim, adv. pro *partim,* Cat.

Cumplurĭmum, adv. unâ voce, *i. e.* ad ſummum, *at moſt,* Suet. ☞ At meliùs divisè leg.

Cumprimis, adv. *Very much, mightyly, exceedingly.* Homo cumprimis locuples, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 28.

* Cŭmŭlans, tis. part. *Accumulateing, heaping up.* Naturam cumulante manu, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 50.

* Cŭmŭlātè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Abundantly, to ſatisfaction.* Cumulatè reddere, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. Cumulatiùs quid augere, *Id.* in *Or.* 17. Cumulatiſſimè gratiam referre, *Id. Fam.* 13, 4. ¶ Cumulatè planum, *As plain as can be,* Id. Verr. 5, 64.

* Cŭmŭlātim, adv. *By heaps,* or *piles; one upon another,* Varr. R. R. 3, 15.

* ‖ Cŭmŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A heaping of many actions,* or *pleas, together,* JCC. † Accumulatio.

* ‖ Cŭmŭlātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Heaped up, filled.* (2) *Peſtered, cumbered.* (1) Urbs ſtrage virorum cumulata, *Sil.* 15, 409. Cumulatior menſura, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 4. Cumulatior gloria, *Liv.* 2, 47. Cumulatiſſimus ſcelerum, *Plaut. Aul.* 5, 16. (2) Locus ſemiruti muri ſtrage cumulatus, *Liv.* ¶ Cumulatus omni laude, *highly commended,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 26.

* Cŭmŭlo, āre. act. [*à* cumulus] *To heap up,* or *pile; to augment, to increaſe.* Cumulare altaria donis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 50. Cumulare invidiam ſibi, *To get himſelf much ill will,* Liv. 3, 12. gloriam, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 32.

* Cŭmŭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be heaped up.* ¶ Cumulari gaudio, *To be as full of joy as he can hold,* Cic. Fam. 9, 14.

•Cŭmŭlus, i. m. [à κύμα fluctus, & *qu.* acervus aquæ. Fortè rectiùs à *cum* notante congeriem] (1) *An overflowing of water.* (2) *A heap,* or *pile.* (3) ‖ *That which is over and above meaſure, the heaping of any meaſure.* (4) Met. *An acceſſion,* or *addition.* (5) *An epilogue,* or *concluſion.* (1) Inſequitur cumulo præruptus aquæ mons, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 109. (2) In hoc immenſo aliarum ſuper alias acervatarum legum cumulo, *Liv.* 3, 34. Cumulus auri, *Claud.* 1. in *Eutr.* 222. (3) Feſt. (4) Cumulus acceſſit ad ſummam lætitiam, *Cic.* (5) Quint. Orat. 6, 1.

• Cūnābŭla, ōrum. n. pl. [à cunæ, nam *bula* eſt productio vocis] (1) It ſeems to be properly *clothes wherewith the child was tucked in the cradle.* (2) Meton. or according to ſome, *infancy, the bringing up of children.* (3) *The original riſe,* or *begining.* (4) *A bird's neſt.* (1) Neque eum quiſquam colligare quivit in cunabulis, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 52. (2) A cunabulis ſapere, *Id. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 48. (3) Gentis cunabula, *Cic.* juris, *Pompon.* (4) Plin. 10, 33.

• Cūnæ, ārum. pl. f. [qu. κοιναὶ, *i. e.* immundæ, quòd ſæpius fœdantur, unde & *cunire,* & *inquinare* verba] (1) *A cradle.* (2) *A bird's neſt.* (1) Vagire in cunis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 23. ✠ Faſciis opus eſt, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 13. (2) Nec aves cunas violâſſe feruntur, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 167.

• Cunctābundus, a, um. adj. *Slow, lingering, loth, delaying, being at a ſtand,* Liv. 6, 7. & Tac. Ann. 1, 7.

• Cunctans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Delaying, tarrying.* (2) *Slow, heavy.* (3) *Staggering, doubting.* (1) Thalamo cunctans regina, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 133. Ad dimicandum cunctantior factus, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 6. actus, *Lucr.* 3, 193. (2) Ingenio cunctantior, *Liv.* Cunctante modeſtior irâ, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 680. Cunctans ad opera, *Col.* 11, 1, 14. (3) Corda cunctantia, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 693.

• Cunctanter, adv. iùs, comp. *Slowly, ſoft and fair, leiſurely, difficultly.* ¶ Haud cunctanter, *not making any pauſe,* or *doubt, of a thing,* Liv. 1, 36. ✠ Data utrique venia, Segimero facilè, cunctantiùs filio, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 71. vid. & *Suet. Cæſ.* 19.

• Cunctātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delaying,* or *lingering; delay,* or *doubt.* = Neque cunctatio ulla aut mora inferebatur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 2. ¶ Abjectâ omni cunctatione, *Without any more ado,* Cic. Off. 1, 21.

• Cunctātor, ōris. m. verb. *A lingerer,* or *prolonger of time; a delayer,* or *dodger,* Cæl. Cicer. Fam. 8, 10. ✠ Cunctator ex acerrimo bellatore factus, *Liv.* 6, 23.

• Cunctātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Doubting.* Fides cunctata, *Stat. Theb.* 9. Cunctatior fortaſſe & cautior eſſe deberem, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 16.

• ‖ Cuncto, āre. neut. *id. quod*

• Cunctor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [à conto, quo navigantes aquæ altitudinem pertentant, *Feſt.*] (1) *To delay longer, to dally, to prolong time, to demur.* (2) *To ſtay, to ſtagger, to be at a ſtand, to dodge, to boggle.* (1) Diutiùs cunctari in vitâ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 46. Unus homo nobis cunctando reſtituit rem, *Id.* de *Sen.* 4. Tu hîc cunctas? alii intus feſtinant, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 2, 13. (2) = Cùm hæſitaret, cùm cunctaretur, quæſivi quid dubitaret, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 6. = An cuncter & tergiverſer? *Id. Attic.* 7, 12.

Cunctus, a, um. adj. *qu.* conjunctus. (1) *Alltogether, full and whole.* (2) *Perfect, entire.* (1) Nemo cunctam intuens terram de divinâ ratione dubitaret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. ¶ Cuncta terrarum, *All countries,* Hor. Od. 2, 1, 23. Laborem pro cunctis ferre conſuevit, *Cic. Anteq. iret* in *exil.* 5. (2) Fac iſtam cunctam gratiam, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 2, 46.

‖ Cŭneālis, e. adj. *In form of a wedge, wedgewiſe,* Litt.

Cŭneandus, a, um. part. *To be wedged,* or *driven with wedges,* Plin. 16, 11.

Cŭneātim, adv. *Wedge wiſe, in throngs and crowds, by bands,* or *companies,* Cæſ. B. G. 7, 23.

Cŭneātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A forming wedge wiſe,* Scrib. Larg. Compoſ. 47.

Cŭneātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Wedged, made like a wedge, broad at top, and narrow at bottom; broad at one end and narrow at the other.* Cuneatus ager, *Col.* 5, 2. *ubi formam videre licet.* Cuneatus acumine longo, *Ov. Met.* 13, 778. Forma ſcuti ad imum cuneatior, *Liv.* 9, 40.

Cŭneo, āre. act. (1) *To wedge, to faſten with a wedge, to peg,* or *pin.* (2) *To make wedgewiſe.* (3) *To join,* or *faſten, in building, as one joint,* or *ſtone, is coqueted within another.* (1) Si quid cuneandum ſit in ligno, *Plin.* 16, 11. (2) Hiſpania cuneatur anguſtiis, *Id.* 3, 3. (3) Sen. Ep. 118. extr.

Cŭneor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be wedged,* or *faſhioned like a wedge.* Cuneatur anguſtiis inter duo maria, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Cŭneŏlus, i. m. dim. [à cuneus] *A little wedge;* alſo *a crookd tent, broad at one end and ſharp at the other, to put into a fiſtula,* Adactis arundineis cuneolis arctantur, *Col.* 4, 29.

Cŭneus, i. m. (1) *A wedge.* (2) *The faſhion of a wedge.* (3) *A battalion,* or *company, of foot, drawn up in form of a wedge, the better to break the enemy's ranks.* (4) Alſo *ſeats and benches in the theatre, narrower near the ſtage and broader behind.* (5) *A company of men ſtanding thick together.* (6) *A triangular figure in pavements for ornament.* (1) Cuneis ſcindebant fiſſile lignum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 144. (2) In cuneum tenuatur Britannia, *Tac. Agric.* 10, 4. (3) Acies per cuneos componitur, *Tac. Germ.* 6, 8. ✠ Civilis haud porrecto agmine, ſed cuneis aſtitit, *Id. Hiſt.* 5, 16, 2. (4) Vitr. 5, 6. & 7, 4. (5) Virg. Geor. 2, 509. (6) Vitr. 7, 4, & 18, 5.

Cŭnĭcŭlārius, i. m. *A pioneer, a miner, an underminer,* Veg. 2, 11.

Cŭnĭcŭlātim, adv. *By holes,* or *mines, under the earth;* or *in faſhion of a pipe.* ✠ Cuniculatim, imbricatim, pectinatim, *Plin.* 9, 33. de generibus concharum.

Cŭnĭcŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of conies;* alſo *full of holes,* or *mines, under ground.* Cuniculoſæ Celtiberiæ fili, *Catull.* 35, 18.

Cŭnĭcŭlus, i. m. [à cuneus, formâ dimin. quia cunei inſtar findit terram] (1) *A coney, a rabbit.* (2) *A coney burrow, a hole,* or *paſſage, under ground.* (3) *A mine in the earth.* (4) *A long pipe of a ſtill,* or *furnace.* (5) *Cunning, treachery, underhand dealing, intrigueing.* (1) Mollior capillo cuniculi, *Catull.* 23, 1. (2) Condenſque ſeſe cuniculo *fluvius,* Plin. 3, 16. Conditis, propter vaporem in cuniculos formicis, *Id.* 11, 31. (3) Cuniculos agere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 23. Cuniculis ſubruere muros, *Curt.* 4, 6, 21. & *Liv.* 5, 19. ¶ Tranſverſis cuniculis hoſtium cuniculos excipere, *To countermine,* Id. (4) Plin. 9, 38. (5) Quæ res apertè petebatur, ea nunc occultè cuniculis oppugnatur, *Cic.* pro *L. Agr.* 1, 1.

Cŭnīla, æ. f. & Cŏnīla. *An herb whereof there are three ſorts, viz. ſavory, marjoram with the ſmall leaf, and pennyroyal with the broad leaf,* Col. 6, 13. = Satureia, Cunila gallinacea, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 90. = Origanum, *Plin.* quem adi.

Cŭnīlāgo, gĭnis. f. *Flea-bane,* or *moth-mullein,* Plin. 21, 9.

•Cūnīna, æ. f. Dea quæ cunis infantium præſidere fingebatur, *Lact.* 1, 20, 36.

• ‖ Cūnio, īre. [à cunis infantium, vel fortè à cœnum cunio, *ut à* pœna punio] *To bewray,* or *in general to defile,* Feſt.

• Cunnus, i. m. [pudendum feminæ dict. à κύειν prægnantem eſſe, *Mart.* 7, 17.] Mejentis mulæ cunnus, *Catull.* 91, 8. Synec. pro ipsâ feminâ, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 70.

Cunnilingus, i. m. voc. impuriſſimum, *Mart.* 4, 43.

Cunquè. particula adverbialis [conflata *ex* cum & que rarò extra compoſitionem] ¶ Mihi cunque ſalve Ritè vocanti, *i. e.* ut cunque, *howſoever,* or *whenſoever,* Hor. Od. 1, 32. ult. If it be not rather an expletive. Equitatum cunquè qui regat, Ubi præponitur pro Quicunque, *Whoſoever,* Cic.

Cūpa, *vel* Cuppa, æ. f. (1) *A butt, vat, tun,* or *pipe, of wine.* (2) Cupæ, *Large empty veſſels which they made uſe of to bear up the hulls of ſhips, when they careened them and mended their ſides.* (3) † *A cup,* or *drinking veſſel.* (4) *A hoſteſs, one that ſells wine,* or rather *a tavern.* (5) ‖ *A ſepulchral veſſel.* (1) ¶ Cupæ pice & tædâ refertæ, *pitched barrels,* Cæſ. B. C. 2, 11. Cato 12. (2) Ratem vacuæ ſuſtentat undique cupæ, *Luc.* 4, 420. (3) Duas cupas mero plenas exhauſit, *Næv.* ☞ Hinc Angl. *Cup.* (4) Varr. *ap.* Litt. Vid. & Cic. *in* Piſon. 27. (5) *Vid.* Grut. inſcript. p. 845, 1.

Cūpēdia, æ. f. [à cupedo] *An immoderate deſire of dainty fare, liquoriſhneſs, daintyneſs,* Cic. in Tuſc. 4, 11.

‖ Cūpēdiæ, ārum. f. pl. [à cupedo, *i. e.* cupido] *Dainties, fine eating, junkets, tidbits, kickſhaws, delicacies,* Gell. 6, 13. & 7, 16.

Cūpēdia, ōrum. n. pl. *id. quod* cupediæ. Nihil moror cupedia, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 32.

Cūpēdiārius, ii. m. *Lex.* ex *Apul.* † id. qui

Cūpēdĭnārius, ii. m. *A cook; one who prepares,* or *ſells, dainty meat,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25.

‖ Cūpēdiōſus, a, um. adj. [*i. e.* cupidus, *vel* ſuperbus] *Liquoriſh, ſqueamiſh,* R. *ex* Liv. ſed q.

‖ Cūpēdius, i. m. *One that covets dainty food,* R. *ex* Feſt.

Cūpēdo, dĭnis. f. & Cuppēdo, [*tanquam à cupeo pro* cupio, *Lucr.* primâ longâ] *Deſire, luſt, greedyneſs, gluttony.* ¶ Forum cupedinis, à cupedia, quod & forum cupidinis à cupiditate, *A place where dainty meats were ſold, ſo called from one Cupedius a Roman, who was baniſhed, and his houſe converted into a market place,* Varr. L. L. 4, 73. Conſcindunt hominem cuppedinis cura, *Lucr.* 5, 46.

‖ Cūpēdŭla, æ. f. *A dainty, a kickſhaw,* Gell. 16, 13. *ubi tamen al. leg.* cupedias.

• Cūpellum, i. n. [κύπελλον Gr.] *A cup,* Pallad. Febr. 25.

† Cŭpencus, linguâ Sabinâ *ſacerdos.*

† Cūpes, *ſive* Cuppes, ĕdis. m. [*i. e.* cupediis deditus] *One who loves his belly, a dainty mouthed fellow,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 13.

Cŭpĭdè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Deſirouſly, gladly.* (2) *Fondly, affectionately, paſſionately.* (1) = Cupidè, & libenter mentiar tuâ causâ, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Comm.* 16. Cupidiùs inſtare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 43. Imperata cupidiſſimè facere, *Id. B. C.* 1, 15. (2) = Quid cupidè à Senatu, quid temerè, fiebat, &c. *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 21. Prædium ne cupidè emas, *Cato* 1, 1.

✣ Cŭpīdĭneus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to love, wanton.* Sagittæ cupidineæ, *Ov. Remed. Am.* 157.

Cŭpĭdĭtas, ātis. f. [à cupidus] (1) *Deſire, earneſtneſs, eagerneſs,* in a good ſenſe. (2) *A deſire,* or *appetite,* in a middle ſenſe. (3) Alſo in a bad ſenſe, *Covetouſneſs.* (4) *Ambition.* (5) *Study of revenge.* (6) *Unlawfull love, luſt.* (7) Alſo in a general ſenſe, cupiditates, *deſires, paſſions,* or *affections.* (1) Ardet cupiditate juſti, & magni triumphi, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 25. (2) Cupiditas cibi, *Celſ.* 7, 3. (3) = Hiantes cupiditates amicorum in magnâ fortunâ, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 12. ✠ Abſtinentia, *Suet. Dom.* 10. (4) = Studia cupiditateſque bonorum, atque ambitiones, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 2, 53. (5) Impiam cupiditatem contra ſalutem alicujus habere, *Cæl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 16. (6) Reliquas ſorores nec cupiditate tantâ, nec dignatione dilexit, *Suet.* in *Cal.* 24. (7) Docemur auctoritate legum — omnes coërcere cupiditates, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 43.

Cŭpīdo, dĭnis. f. [à cupio] (1) In a middle ſenſe, *deſire, appetite.* (2) In a good ſenſe, *love, earneſt deſire.* (3) In a bad ſenſe, *covetouſneſs.* (4) *Luſt, concupiſcence.* (5) *Ambition.* (6) *Luxury.* (1) Sic expletur jejuna cupido, *Lucr.* 4, 874. Laticum frugúmque cupido, *Id. ib.* 1086. (2) Gloriæ cupido ſapientibus noviſſima exuitur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 6. (3) Habendi cupido, *Plin.* 33, 3. (4) Capta cupidine conjux, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 180. (5) Honorum cæca cupido, *Lucr.* 3, 59. (6) Profuſæ cupidines, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 52, 4.

Cŭpīdo, dĭnis. m. (1) *The god of love, Cupid.*

pid. (2) *Covetouſneſs.* (3) *Concupiſcence.* (1) Habet ſua caſtra Cupido, *Ov. Am.* 1, 9, 1. (2) Cupido ſordidus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 15. (3) Eradenda cupidinis Pravi ſunt elementa, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 51.

Cŭpĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (Tam in bonam, quàm in malam, partem) (1) *Deſireous.* (2) *Covetous, greedy, eager.* (3) *Fond,* (4) *Partial, of a party.* (5) Paſſ. *Deſireable, pleaſeing to one's mind,* or *content.* (1) Cupidus vitæ, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. pacis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 44. (2) Homo pecuniæ, quàm rectè agendi, cupidior, *Paterc.* 2, 97, 1. Ut illius animum cupidum inopiâ incenderet, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 126. (3) Homo noſtri cupidiſſimus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 22. Pecoris cupidiſſimi ſunt barbari, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 34. (4) Cupidi teſtes, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 6. & Nemo ſuſpicari debet me eſſe tam cupidum, *Id.* in *Varr.* 4, 56. (5) Illic ſi regnum detur, non eſt cupida civitas, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 12.

Cŭpiendus, a, um. part. *To be deſired,* or *coveted.* Regna cupienda bonis, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 4, 66.

Cŭpiens, tis. part. *vel* nom. or. comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Deſireing, coveting.* (2) *Deſireous.* (1) § In navem conſcendimus, domum cupientes, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 44. (2) § Cupiens nuptiarum, *Id. Mil.* 4, 4, 29. Dominandi ſuis; quàm ſubigendi externos, cupientiores ſunt, *Aur. Vict. Cæſ.* 24, 9. ¶ Cupientiſſimâ plebe, *With the great good will of the people,* Sall. B. J. 84.

Cŭpienter, adv. *With great deſire, deſireouſly, earneſtly,* Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 3, 17.

Cŭpii, *pro* Cupivi, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 80.

Cŭpio, ĕre, † īre, *Lucr.* unde, īvi, ītum. act. [*à* capio, *mutatâ* a *in* u, *ut in* occupo, *&c.*] (1) *To covet, deſire, wiſh,* or *long for.* (2) *To be ready, and glad. to do a thing.* (3) *To wiſh one well.* (1) Si, quantùm cuperem, poſſem quoquè, *Hor. Ep* 2, 1, 251. § Cupere nuptias, *Ter.* § Ingenuæ cupiunt tui, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 17. (2) Cupio dare mercedem, qui illunc, ubi ſit commonſtret mihi, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, *ult.* ¶ Cupio ad omnes tuas epiſtolas, *I would anſwer all your Letters,* Cic. Attic. 7, 2. (3) § Cæſari honeſtiſſimè cupio, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15.

† Cŭpio, īre. ant. *unde* cupiret *pro* cuperet, *Lucr.* 1, 72. & cupitus, cupitor *infrà.*

Cŭpītor, ōris. m. verb. *A deſirer,* or *coveter,* Tac. Ann. 12, 7, 3. & 15, 42, 5.

Cŭpītus, a, um. part. *Deſired, longed for, coveted.* Cupitus atque expectatus, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 4, 90. & ſubſt. Huic cupitum contigit, *Id. ib.* 5, 4, 101.

* ‖ Cuppa, æ. f. ut quidam ſcribunt. [*à* κύββα i. e. ποτήριον, *Heſych.*] *A cup, a tub,* or *Vat.* Vid. Cupa.

* Cupreſsētum, i. n. *A cypreſs grove,* Cat. 151. & Cic. *de* Legg. 1, 5.

* Cupreſſeus, a, um. adj. *Made of the cypreſs tree.* Duo ſigna cupreſſea Junonis reginæ, *Plin.* 27, 37. *Conf. Vitr.* 2, 9.

* ⌽ Cupreſsĭfer, a, um. adj. [*à* cupreſſus & fero] *That bears cypreſs trees,* Ov. Heroïd. 9, 87, & Faſt. 5, 87.

* Cupreſsĭnus, a, um. adj. *Made of cypreſs.* Cupreſſinæ frondes, 2, 2. *Conf. Plin.* 23, 4.

* Cupreſſus, i. *vel* ûs. f. [κυπάρισσος Gr.] *A cypreſs tree.* Atra cupreſſus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 64. Funebres cupreſſi, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 18. Ex junipero, & lauru, & cupreſſu, *Col.* 4, 26. Imponere farinam, cupreſſo adjectâ, *Celſ.* 5, 26, 33. & 6, 6, 16.

Cupreus, a, um. adj. *Of copper.* Vas cupreum, *Plin.* 23, 3.

Cuprĭnus, a, um. adj. *Made of copper.* Cuprinâ clavi, *Pallad. Jan.* 15, 18.

‖ Cuprum, i. n. *Copper,* Spart. ⸸ Æs cyprium, *Vitr.* & *Plin.*

Cur, adv. interr. *pro* quur, *i, e.* quare. Infin. quoquè ponitur. (1) *Wherefore? why? for what cauſe?* (2) Sine interr *Why, for which.* (3) *Becauſe.* (1) Cur me excrucio? cur me macero? *Ter.* 5, 3, 15. (2) Non fuit cauſa cur tantum laborem caperes, *Cic.* (3) Iraſcar amicis, Cur me funeſto properent arcere veterno, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 8, 10. *Conf. Od.* 1, 33.

Cūra, æ. f. [*quaſi* cor ura, quòd cor urat, *Varr.*] (1) *Care, concern.* (2) *Thought, regard* (3) *Love,* or *the perſon beloved.* (4) *Study, diligence.* (5) *Sorrow, grief, trouble.* (6) *The charge,* or *overſight,* or by a Meton. *that hath the charge of.* (7) *Providence, foreſight.* (1) Cura cor meum movit, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 60. = Nulla Cura, nulla ſolicitudo reliqua eſt, *Cic.* (2) Cura peculî, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 33. (3) Tune meam potuiſti tangere curam? *Prop.* 2, 34, 9. Tua cura Lycoris, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 22. Curâ removente ſoporem, *Ov. Met.* 6, 493. Regina gravi ſaucia curâ, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 1. (4) = Hæc curam diligentiamque deſiderant, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 48. (5) = Curam & angorem animi levare, *Id. Att.* 1, 18. (6) Immundæ cura fidelis haræ, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 104. (7) Venerem quoquè cura futuri Tangit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 423.

‖ Cūrābĭlis, e. adj. *Cureable, that may be cured.* Sed improbat Voſſ.

* ‖ Cūrālium, ii. n. [*qu.* κύρη ἀλὸς, *i. e.* pupilla maris] *Coral.* Curalium Tempore dureſcit, mollis fuit herba ſub undis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 415. ☞ *Scrib.* & coralium, *quod vid.*

Cūrandus, a, um. part. *To be taken care of, to be cured.* Ad curanda corpora, *Curt.* 8, 23. Et modò curandus eſt, *Celſ.* 3, 7.

Cūrans, tis. part. *Taken care of, cureing.* Vulnera curans, *Curt.* 7, 3. *Celſ.* 3, 8.

Cūrantia, æ. f. *Id. quod* curatio. ¶ Quod me admones de non curantâ, *Of my neglect,* as we ſay, *non-attendance,* Cic. *ad* Q. fratr. 2, 8. ☞ Raró occ. atque al. aliter leg.

Cūrātè, adv. *unde* iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Diligently, well, exactly, carefully,* Tac. 2, 27. Ludi curatiùs editi, *Id.* 14, 21. ☞ *ſed al. leg.* accuratiùs. Eum Jugurtha curatiſſimè recepit, *Sall. B. J.* 19.

Cūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A takeing care of,* or *looking to a thing; management, overſight, proviſion.* (2) *Ornament,* or *dreſſing.* (3) *Healing, cureing.* (4) *An office,* or *charge.* (5) *A method of cure.* (6) *The dreſſing of a wound.* (1) = Sine cultu hominum & curatione, *Cic.* de *N. D.* 1, 63. (2) = Omnis cultus & curatio corporis erit eadem adhibenda deo, quæ adhibetur homini, *Id.* de *N. D.* 1, 34. (3) Valetudinis curatio, *Id. Off.* 2, 3. (4) Ædes Telluris eſt curationis meæ, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp.* 14. (5) Planè curationes *medici* non probo, *Id. Fam.* 16, 6. Periculoſæ curationes, *Id. Off.* 1, 24. (6) Inter primam curationem expiravit, *Liv.* 2, 20.

Cūrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that hath charge to overſee and provide things neceſſary, a ſurveyor, an overſeer, a bailiff, a commiſſioner, a truſtee.* (2) *A guardian that hath the charge and cuſtody of wards,* or *others, under years of diſcretion;* or *of ſuch as are out of their wits.* (1) Suntoque ædiles curatores urbis annonæ, ludorumque ſolennium, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 3, 3. viæ Flaminiæ, *Id. Att.* 1, 1. munerum ac venationum, *Suet. Cal.* 27. (2) Nec medici credis, nec curatoris egere A prætore dati, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 102. Vid. & *Juv.* 14, 287.

‖ Cūrātōria, æ. f. *The office of a guardian,* or *overſeer; a guardianſhip,* Voc. JCC. It. Med. *The cureing part of phyſick.*

Cūrātur, imperſ. *Care is taken,* Plin. Curabitur, *It ſhall be taken care of,* Ter. And. 2, 3, 29.

Cūrātūra, æ. f. *An ordering, dieting,* or *management.* Reddunt curaturâ junceas, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 24.

Cūrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to take care of,* Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 6. Liv. 3, 64.

Cūrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Done with care, taken care of.* (2) *Procured.* (3) *Adminiſtered, diſpenſed.* (4) *In good plight,* or *likeing; ſmooth, ſlick, and plump.* (5) *Accurate, earneſt.* (1) Curatum prandium, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 17. (2) Erat curata nobis pecunia, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20. (3) Sacra per Græcas curata ſacerdotes, *Id.* pro *Balb.* 24. (4) Ita boves corpore curationes erunt, *Cato* 103. Bene curatâ cute nitidus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 15. (5) Curatiſſimis precibus protegi, *Tac.* 1, 13. *ult.*

Curcŭlio, ōnis. m. (1) *The weaſand of a man's throat.* (2) *A little worm which eats the pith out of corn, beans, and lentils; a mite,* or *weevil.* (3) Alſo *the name of a ſhark in Plautus, from whom one of his plays is ſo called.* (1) Vid. Serv. *in* Virg Geor. 1, 186. *Met.* Detonſus curculio, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 38, *i. e.* penis. (2) Vid. Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 31. & Col. 2, 10. (3) Vid. Comœdiam cognominem. ☞ *Scrib.* & gurgulio.

Curcŭliuncŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* curculio] *A little weevil,* Prov. Curculiunculos minutos fabulari, *i. e.* narrare res nullius uſus, quaſi de vermiculis ſermonem habere, M. *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 38.

Cūria, æ. f. [Curia locus eſt, ubi publicas curas gerebant] (1) *A court, more eſpecially the place where the ſenate,* or *council, aſſembled; the council houſe,* or *ſtate houſe; the hall,* or *moothouſe, that belonged to every one of the thirty-five wards of Rome.* (2) Alſo *the ward itſelf.* (3) Meton. *The ſenate.* (4) ‖ Synecd. *Any hall.* (5) 𝔛 *Any conſecrated Place.* (1) Ubi conticuerit tumultus, rectè tum in curiam patres revocandos eſſe, *Liv.* 22, 55. 𝔛 Si minùs in curiâ atque in foro, at in literis & libris juvare remp. debemus, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. (2) Cùm populum in curias triginta divideret, *Liv.* 1, 13. (3) *Curia* pro Senatu, *campus* pro comitiis, *toga* pro pace, *&c.* appellatur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 42. (4) Apoſt. (5) Varr. L. L. 5, 6. ¶ Curia municipalis, *A ſtate-houſe, a guild-hall,* Vitr. Curia hoſtilia, *The ſenate-houſe built by Hoſtilius,* Liv. 1, 39. Pompeiana, *in quâ J. Cæſar occiſus eſt,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 29.

Cūriālis, e. adj. *Of the court, of the ſame tribe,* or *ward.* ¶ ‖ Curiales Flamines, *Prieſts belonging to the ſeveral wards,* Feſt. Curiales menſæ, *Tables wherein they did ſacrifice to Juno, who is called* Curis, *Id.* Curialis vernula, *A ſervant of the court.* Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 10.

Cūriālis, is. m. (*id. qui* decurio) *A headborough, a tithing-man, a common-council-man.* Curiales, plur. *Thoſe of the ſame court,* or *ward,* Cic. Offic. 2, 18 Vid. & Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 2.

‖ Cūriātim, adv. *Ward by ward,* Gell. 15, 27. ⸸ Tributim.

Cūriātus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the tribes,* or *wards.* ¶ ‖ Curiata comitia, *The aſſemblies of the wards in their ſeveral courts, and hall-meetings,* Gell. 15, 27 Lex curiata, *A Law made by ſuch aſſemblies; an order made by the common council-man,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 74. Tac. Hiſt. 1, 15.

Cūrio, ōnis. m. (1) *The alderman, deputy,* or *chief perſon of every ward,* who at their meetings in the court-houſe took order for their ſacrifices, ceremonies, *&c.* (2) *The cryer of a court; a proclaimer,* or *publiſher; any publick cryer.* (3) It may be alſo taken for *the curate,* or *rector, of a pariſh.* (4) Alſo *a lean ſcrag, pined away with care.* (1) Curiones dicti à curiis, qui fiunt, ut in his ſacra faciant, *Varr.* Curio maximus, *Liv.* 3, 7. (2) Epigrammata curione non egent, *Mart. præf. l.* 2. (3) Ex Suet. Calep. (4) Agnus curio, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 27, 28. ſc. *qui, interprete ipſo,* curâ macet, quémque antè *curioſum* dixerat.

‖ Cūriōnātus, ûs. m. *The office of a deputy of a ward,* Feſt. Alſo *a curacy,* Cal.

‖ Cūriōnius, a, um. adj. [*à* curio] *Belonging to the officer of the court,* or *to the court of each ward.* ⌽ Curionium æs, *The deputy of the ward's fees,* Feſt. Curionia ſacra, *The rites,* or *ſacrifices,* Id.

Cūriōsè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Curiouſly, ſtrictly.* (2) *Affectedly.* (3) *Waryly, with care.* (1) Cùm de eo curioſè quæſiſſet ſervus, *Cic. Att,* 9, 3. Conquiram iſta curioſiùs, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 35. (2) 𝔛 Curioſè potiùs quàm Latinè, *Quint.* 8, 1. (3) = Diligenter & curioſiſſimè, *Col.* 11, 2.

Cūriōsĭtas, ātis. f. *Curioſity, over-much care, inquiſitiveneſs,* Cic. Attic. 2, 12.

‖ Cūriōsŭlus, a, um. adj. *A little too buſy, curious,* or *prying.* Curioſulus ventus, *Apul. Met.* 10.

Cūriōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à cura, adjectâ literâ, euphoniæ cauſâ. ☞ Sum. in bonam & malam partem] (1) *Full of cares, inquiſitive, curious, buſy.* (2) *Over-curious, critical.* (3) *Studious.* (4) *Buſy, prying, inquiſitive, pragmatical.* (1) = Curioſus, & negotiis plenus, *Cic.* de *N. D.* 1, 20. Quò minùs familiaris ſum, hòc ſum ad inveſtigandum curioſior, *Id. Fam.* 4, 13. (2) Satisfacit difficilius curioſis, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 2. (3) Curioſus medicinæ, *Plin.* 25, 2. (4) = Speculatorem & curioſum natus, *Suet.* in *Aug.* 27. Curioſus nemo eſt, quin ſit malevolus, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 54. = Moleſtus, *Cic.* ¶ Agnus curioſus, *That is only ſkin and bone,* Plaut. Vid. Curio.

Cūris, is. f. *A ſpear.* Haſta curis priſcis eſt dicta Sabinis, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 447. Hinc Romulus dictus eſt *Quirinus.*

|| Cūrītis, is f. [Curitem Junonem appell. quia curim, *i. e.* haſtam ferre putabant] *Juno ſo called by the Sabines, who painted her with a ſpear in her hand,* Feſt.

* || Curmi, n. indecl. [à κοῦρμι Gr.] *A kind of beverage,* Ulp.

Cūro, āre. act. [à curâ] (1) *To take care of, to ſee to, to look to a buſyneſs, to order, to treat, to provide.* (2) *To refreſh himſelf with meat.* (3) *To regard,* or *attend to.* (4) *To cauſe,* or *bring to paſs.* (5) *To dreſs,* or *ſet off.* (6) *To tend,* or *look after.* (7) *To command in war.* (8) *To cook,* or *dreſs, meat.* (9) *To indulge,* or *make much of.* (10) *To expiate,* or *atone.* (11) *To pay reſpect and homage to, to attend,* as a client his patron. (12) *To adminiſter,* in ſacred things, *to rule.* (13) *To cure,* or *heal.* (14) *To matter,* or *value.* (15) *To rule, to govern.* (1) Omnia apparata ſunt intus, SI—Curâſti probè, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 6. = Cura & provide, ne quid ei deſit, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 3. (2) = Reficiendi ſe & curandi poteſtas fuit, *Id. Phil.* 9, 3. (3) Et præcepta ſobriè ut cures, face, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, *ult.* (4) Cedere domo & patriâ curâſti, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 3. (5) Cura te amabo, ſiccine immunda, obſecro, ibis? *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 115. (6) An ruri, quæſo, non ſunt, quos cures, boves? *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 34. (7) C. Marius legatus cum equitibus curabat, *Sall. B.* 51. (8) Nempe ut curentur rectè hæc, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 3. (9) = Se, ſuàmque ætatem bene curant, edunt, bibunt, ſcortantur, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 34. (10) Curare prodigia, *Liv.* 1, 20. (11) Eſt locuples, factioſus, curatur à multis, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 5. (12) Per Græcas ſemper ſunt curata ſacerdotes, *Cic. ſc.* ſacra, pro *Balb.* 24. (13) ⌘ Adoleſcentes graviùs ægrotant, triſtiùs curantur, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 19. = mederi, *Id.* (14) Non ego iſthunc curo, quis ſit, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 99. Non curo, quid Ætoli futurum eſſe cenſeant, *Liv.* (15) Capito Procoſ. Aſiam curaverat, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 36, 3.

Cūror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be cured, healed,* or *made whole; to be looked to,* or *attended; to be regarded,* or *reſpected,* &c. Vid. exemp. in Curo.

|| Cūrŏpălātes, æ. m. *The maſter of the houſhold to the Greek emperours.* Juſtiniani temporibus.

* || Cūrotrŏphīum, i. n. [κυροτρόφειον Gr. ex κῦρος puer, & τρέφω nutrio] *A hoſpital for the maintenance of poor children,* Hottom. *in* Lexic. Jurid.

|| Currax, ācis. adj. [à curro] *Diligent, buſy, ready to run.* ¶ Laqueus currax, *A runing knot,* Grat. Cyn. 89.

Currens, tis. part. (1) *Runing.* (2) *Flowing.* (3) *Turning round ſwiftly.* (1) ⌘ Facilius eſt currentem (ut aiunt) incitare, quàm commovere languentem, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 1, 1. ſic Homerus ὀτρύνειν τὸν σπεύδοντα. (2) Currentia vina repreſſit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 132. ☞ Hinc Angl. *a current.* (3) Currente rotâ cur urceus exit? *Hor. A. P.* 22.

Curricŭlò, adv. *In poſte haſte, as faſt as one can run, as faſt as his legs will carry him.* ¶ Curriculò percurre, *Run all the way,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11. *vid.* & Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43.

Currĭcŭlum, i. n. [à curro, *ut à* veho vehiculum, *Voſſ.*] (1) *A place to run in, the liſts.* (2) *A courſe,* or *motion.* (3) *A race.* (4) Met. *A term,* or *ſpace, of time.* (5) *A cuſtomary exerciſe.* (6) [dim. à currus] *A cart,* or *chariot.* (1) Curriculo pulverem Olympicum Collegiſſe, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 3. (2) Sed tantùm ſupra terras ſemper tenet ille curriculum, *Cic. Orat.* 209. (3) Sine curriculo & certatione corporum, *Id.* de *Leg.* 2, 9. (4) Exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum circumſcripſit natura, *Id.* pro *Rab.* 10. ¶ ✠ Medium noctis abactæ curriculum, *Midnight,* Virg. Æn. 8, 407. (5) = Hæ ſunt exercitationes ingenii, hæc curricula mentis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 11. (6) In amnem præcipitavêre curricula, *Curt.* 8, 14.

† Currĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [à currus] *A little cart,* or *chariot,* Non. *ex* Varr.

Currĭtur, imperſ. *They run,* Ter. Heaut. prol. 44.

CURRO, ĕre, cŭcurri, curſum. neut. (1) *To run, to go a pace, to poſt away, to paſs ſwiftly.* (2) *To flow,* or *ſtream,* as a river doth. (3) || *To fly ſwiftly,* as a bird. (4) *To ſail apace,* or *make away.* (5) *To turn ſwiftly.* (6) *To thrill, to pierce.* (1) Curre, obſtetricem accerſe, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 95. *Met.* Ætas currit, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 13. (2) Amnes in æquora currunt, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 524. (3) Apul. (4) Æquor vaſtum cavâ trabe currimus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 191. (5) Vid. Currens, n. 3. (6) Tremor ima per oſſa cucurrit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 120.

Currūca, æ. f. [à currendo, *vel à* ſono vocis, quem edit, *Geſn.*] (1) *The bird which hatcheth the cuckow's eggs; a hedge ſparrow,* or *a tom-tit, by others called a pinnock.* (2) Alſo *a cuckold,* or *wittol.* (1) Vid. Plin. 10, 9. (2) Tu tibi tum curruca places, *Juv.* 6, 275.

Currus, ûs. m. [à currendo] (1) *A chariot, a coach, a caroach.* (2) || *A waggon, car,* or *cart.* (3) Synecd, *A triumph.* (4) ✠ *The horſes.* (5) ✠ *A pinnace,* or *fly-boat.* (1) Phaëton currûs auriga paterni, *Ov. Met.* 2, 327. ¶ § Currum agere, regere, *Ov.* agitare, *Virg.* gubernare, *Sen.* impellere, *Sil. To drive it;* conſcendere, *Sil.* inſcendere, *Plaut. To take coach.* Curru vehi, *To ride in it,* Cic. (2) Currus bovem trahit, *Prov. cùm res inverſæ ſunt.* (3) Digna res curru ſenatui viſa, *Flor.* 4, 12. Quem ego currum, aut quam lauream cum tuâ laudatione conferrem, *Cic. Catoni, Fam.* 15, 6. (4) ✠ Neque audit currus habenas, *Virg. Geor.* 1, *ult.* etiam *Sil.* & *Stat.* Deſidis aurigæ non audit verbera currus, *Claud.* de *Conſ. Mall.* 187. (5) ✠ Fecit volitantem flamine currum, *Catull.* 62, 9.

Curſans, tis. part. *Friſking, leaping, ſkiping, hoping up and down.* Curſans per littora cornix, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 9.

|| Curſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A runing up and down,* Don. ⊥ Curſura.

Curſātūrus, a, um. part. *About to run,* or *happen upon.* Quam *veniam* non petîiſſem, nī curſaturus tam ſæva & infeſta virtutibus tempora, *Tac. Agr.* 1, 5.

Curſātur, imperſ. *They hurry up and down,* Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.

Curſim, adv. [à curro, curſum] (1) *Haſtyly, ſwiftly, roundly, apace, as faſt as he can run, in full ſpeed, in a hurry.* (2) *Curſoryly, by the by.* (1) = Curſim iſti impetum faciunt, ex aliis aliiſque partibus convolant, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 55. vid. & *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 123. & *Pœn.* 3, 1, 64. (2) = Quæ curſim arrippui, quæ ſubſecivis operis, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 9. = Hunc locum curſim & ſtrictim tranſgreſſus eſt, *Gell.* 9, 4. = Senſim & curſim dicere, *Cic.* = citò, *Plaut.*

|| Curſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A runing.* ¶ Campi curſio, *A military exerciſe of runing.* G. *ex* Veget.

Curſĭto, āre. freq. [à curſo] *To run to and fro; to trot,* or *gallop, up and down,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4.

Curſo, āre. freq. [à curro] *To run to and fro, to hurry up and down.* Alii per foros curſant, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 6. Ne fortè curſem huc illùc viâ deterrimâ, *Id. Att.* 9, 9.

Curſor, ōris. m. [à curro] (1) *A runer in a race; a racer.* (2) *A lacquey,* or *meſſenger,* who runs upon errands and carries letters, *or* delivers meſſages. (3) *A courier,* or *ſtated poſt.* (1) In ſtadio curſores exclamant, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 23. (2) Curſorem ſextâ tibi, Rufe, remiſſimus horâ, *Mart.* 3. *ult.* (3) Curſor ejus generis, qui hemerodomi vocantur, *Nep. Milt.* 4.

|| Curſōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to runing, curſory.* ¶ Navis curſoria, *A pacquet boat,* Sidon. Ep. 1, 5.

|| Curſōrius, i. m. *A courſer,* Litt. *ex* Suet. ſed q.

Curſūra, æ. f. [à curro] *A runing,* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 34. Aſin. 2, 2, 61. & Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

Curſūrus, a, um. part. *About to run.* Curſurus ad honores palmæ, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 11, 21.

Curſus, ûs. m. verb. [à curro] (1) *A runing, a race.* (2) *A flying.* (3) *Speed,* or *haſte.* (4) *A voyage.* (5) *A journey,* or *way.* (6) *A reſort,* or *recourſe.* (7) *A manner,* or *faſhion; a courſe of life.* (8) *The courſe of the ſun, moon,* or *ſtars,* or *of any other thing.* (1) Si quis ad Olympiacum venerit curſum, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 3. (2) ✠ Curſumque per auras Dirigite in lucos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 194. (3) Curſu feſtinus anhelo, *Ov. Met.* 11, 347. (4) Miltiades curſum direxit, quò tenebat, *Nep. Milt.* 1. Incerto curſu, hieme maximâ, navigandum eſt, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 8, 3. Curſus breviſſimus undis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 507. (5) Curſus in Græciam per tuam provinciam eſt, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. (6) Omnis omnium curſus ad vos, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 6. (7) Tenes, Cæſar, hunc curſum, *Plin. Paneg.* 43. (8) = Curſus converſioneſque cœleſtes, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 1, 8. Curſus aquarum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 136. *Met.* honorum, *Cic.* rerum, *Id. Fam.* 4, 2, &c.

* Curto, āre. act. [à curtus] *To ſhorten, to leſſen; to diminiſh,* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 124. Iratus heres quòd rem curtaveris, *Perſ.* 6, 34.

* Curtor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſhortened,* Celſ. 7, 9.

* CURTUS, a, um. adj. [à Gr. κυρτὸς, curvus, gibbus] (1) *Short, little, ſmall, imperfect.* (2) *Curtailed,* or *bob-tailed.* (3) *Battered, broken.* (4) *Circumciſed.* (1) Curta res, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 64. ſupellex, *Perſ.* 4. extr. = ⌘ Nihil curtum, nihil claudicans, nihil redundans, *Cic. Orat.* 51. (2) Nunc mihi curto Ire licet mulo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 104. (3) Curtus calix, *Mart.* 1, 93, 6. Curta dolia, *Lucr.* 4, 1020. Curta feneſtris Vaſa cadunt, *Juv.* 3, 270. (4) Curtis Judæis oppedere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 70.

* Curvāmen, ĭnis. n. *A bowing,* or *bending,* Ov. Met, 2, 130. Plin. Ep. 9, 7.

* Curvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bowing, bending,* or *winding.* Curvatio vitis, *Col.* 4, 12.

* Curvātūra, æ. f. *A bowing,* or *bending.* Inſecatur ſuperior pars curvaturæ, *Col.* 4, 15. Curvatura rotæ, *Ov. Met.* 2, 108. montis, *Vitr.* 2, 10. portûs, *Id.* 5, 1.

* Curvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Bent, bowed.* (2) *Winding,* as a river. (1) Pondere ſerpentis curvata eſt arbor, *Ov. Met.* 3, 93. (2) Pontus Euxinus—retro curvatus in cornua, *Plin.* 4, 24. *edit. Hard.*

* || Curveſco, ĕre. *unde* incurveſco, *Cic.*

* || Curvĭtas, ātis. f. *Crookedneſs,* Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 15. ⊥ Curvatura.

Cŭrūlis, e. adj. [à currus, abjecto altero *r,* ut à farre farina] (1) *Belonging to a chariot.* ¶ Sella curulis, *A chair of ſtate,* made of ivory, carved, and placed in a chariot, in which the head officers of Rome were wont to be carryed into council. (2) Meton. *The chief magiſtrate.* (1) Sedes honoris, ſella curulis, *Cic.* in *Catil.* 1, 1. ✠ Curule ebur, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 53. *Curules* vacuæ, ſubintell. *ſellæ* Luc. 3, 107. ⌘ Subſellia, *Aſcon. Ped.* (2) Exultent leges Latiæ, gaudete curules, *Stat. Silv.* 4, 1, 5.

* Curvo, āre. act. *To bow, bend,* or *make crooked.* Curvare, lances, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 41. Manu arcum curvare, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 487.

* Curvor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be bowed.* Ityrææ taxi curvantur in arcus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 448.

* Curvor, ōris. m. *Crookedneſs.* Cucumeres dicuntur à curvore, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 21. Cornua dicuntur à curvore, *Id. ib.* c. 6.

* Curvum, i. n. *The plough handle,* Varr. L.L. 4. = bura, *Id. ib.*

* CURVUS, a, um. adj. [à γυρὸς, curvus, inſerto digamma] (1) *Crooked.* (2) *Bended, bowed.* (3) *That hath turnings and windings.* (1) Curva ſenecta, *Ov. A. A.* 2, 670. ⌘ *Met.* Curvo dignoſcere rectum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 44. (2) Curvum littus, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 4, 9. Arcus curvi, *Id. Met.* 9, 114. (3) Curviſque immugiit Ætna cavernis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 674.

‖ Cuſor, ōris. m. verb. [à cudo] *A coiner of money, a forger, a hammerer,* JCC.

Cuſpĭdātim, adv. *Point-wiſe, with a point,* Plin. 17, 14.

Cuſpĭdātus, a, um. part. *Sharpened, pointed,* Plin. 18, 19.

Cuſpĭdo, āre. act. *To point,* or *make ſharp at the end; to tag,* Plin. 11, 37.

CUSPIS, ĭdis. f. (1) *The point* of a ſpear, *or* other weapon. (2) Synec. *A ſpear, javelin, arrow,* or *ſuch like weapon.* (3) *A ſpit,* or *broach.* (4) *An earthen pipe.* (5) *A ſling.* (1) Acutâ cuſpide haſta, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 119. (2) Cuſpis contorta lacerto, *Id. Met.* 8, 345. (3) Spumeus in longâ cuſpide fumet aper, *Mart.* 14, 221. (4) Varr. R. R. 1, 8. (5) Scorpius curvatâ cuſpide minitans vulnera, *Ov. Met.* 2, 199.

Cuſtōdia, æ. f. [à cuſtos] (1) *A keeping,* or *preſerving.* (2) *Care, charge.* (3) *Watch and ward.* (4) Meton. *The keeper,* or *guard.* (5) *A priſon,* or *place where priſoners are kept.* (6) *A watch tower.* (7) Alſo *a priſoner.* (8) *A company of priſoners.* (9) *Tuition,* or *education.* (1) Pecudum cuſtodia ſolers, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 327. *Met.* Cuſtodia juſtitiæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2. (2) Cuſtodia ſalutis alicujus, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 1. (3) = Non modò excubias & cuſtodias, ſed etiam laterum noſtrorum oppoſitus & corporum pollicemur, *Id.* pro *Marc.* 10. (4) Pretium ſi grande feras cuſtodia victa eſt, *Tib.* 2, 4, 33. (5) Socrates, cùm eſſet in cuſtodiâ publicâ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 25. (6) Hæc mea ſedes eſt, hæc vigilia, hæc cuſtodia, hoc præſidium ſtativum, *Id. Phil.* 12, 10. (7) Pleráſque cuſtodias, receptis in manu catenis, audiebat, *Suet. Dom.* 14. (8) Id. Nero 31. (9) Cuſtodia pædagogorum, *Quint.* 1, 2. matrum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 22. ¶ Cuſtodia militaris, *When the priſoner and his keeper were tied together with the ſame chain, that they might not get aſunder,* Sen. Ep. 5. Cuſtodia libera, *When they had the liberty of the priſon,* Sall. Catil. 47.

Cuſtōdiendus, a, um. part. *To be kept.* Filium Alexandri cum matre in arcem Amphipolitanam cuſtodiendos mittit, *Juſt.* 14, 6. Religioſiùs quod juraverit cuſtodiendum, *Plin. Pan.* 65.

Cuſtōdiens, tis. part. *Keeping ſafe, guarding,* E manibus cuſtodientium lapſus, *Curt.* 3, 33.

Cuſtōdio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [à cuſtos] (1) *To keep ſafe.* (2) *To preſerve,* or *defend.* (3) *To look to, to attend to.* (4) *To obſerve, watch,* or *mark diligently.* (5) *To retain.* (1) Nervo vinctus cuſtodibitur, *Plaut. Cap.* 3, 5, 71. (2) = Tueri, defendere, & cuſtodire aliquem, *Cic. Philipp.* 10. (3) Hoc igitur cuſtodire oportet villicum, *Col.* 9, 1. (4) = Te oculi & aures ſpeculabuntur & cuſtodient, *Cic.* in *Catil.* 4. (5) Memoriâ cuſtodire, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 28.

Cuſtōdior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be kept,* or *preſerved; to be watched and obſerved,* &c. Cic. Fam. 6, 5.

Cuſtōdītè, adv. iùs. comp. *Reſervedly, waryly,* Plin. Ep. 5, 16. An illa cuſtoditiùs preſſiúſque dicta, *Id. ib.* 11, 26.

‖ Cuſtōdītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A keeping,* Feſt.

Cuſtōdītus, a, um. part. *Kept, preſerved, maintained, guarded, ſecured,* &c. Cuſtodito, ut dicimus, modò, *Plin.* 20, 13. Vacca cuſtodita, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 218. *Vid.* Coſtodio.

CUSTOS, ōdis. c. g. [à curâ, quâ rem aliquam tuetur & curat, *Perot.*] (1) *A keeper,* or *preſerver.* (2) *A watchman.* (3) *An overſeer.* (4) *A tutour.* (5) *A tender,* or *looker on.* (6) *A ſpy,* or *obſerver of people's words and actions.* (7) *A ſentinel, a porter to ſtand at the door.* (8) *A houſe dog.* (9) *A young branch with which a plant may be repaired, if the reſidue decay.* (1) = Cuſtos & conſervator urbis, *Cic.* pro *P. Sext.* 24. ¶ Cuſtos corporis, *A life-guard man,* Nep. Eum. 7. = Sapientia hominis cuſtos & procuratrix, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 7. (2) = Vigiles cuſtodeſque alicujus loci, *Id.* in *Verr.* 4, 43. (3) Cuſtos in frumento publico, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 19. (4) Juvenis, cuſtode remoto, Gaudet equis, *Hor. A. P.* 161. (5) Cuſtos furum atque avium Priapus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 110 (6) Cuſtos factis atque dictis ſuis, *Suet. Tib.* 12. (7) Numnam tu hîc relictus es cuſtos? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 55. (8) Cuſtode ſepulto, *Virg. N.* 6, 424. (9) Col. 4, 21.

* Cŭtĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à cutis] *A thin tender ſkin, the outmoſt ſkin,* Juv. 11, 203. Aſſiduo curata cuticula ſole, *Perſ.* 4, 18.

* ‖ Cŭtĭcŭlāris, e. adj. *Belonging to the ſkin.* ¶ Cuticulares meatus, *The pores,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

* ‖ Cŭtio, ōnis. f. [à calloſâ cute] *A little inſect, haveing many feet, a ſow, a wood-louſe,* Marc. Empyr.

* CUTIS, is. f. [à Gr. σκύτος, i. e. πᾶν δέρμα, *Heſych.* ſ abjecto, ut à ϛέγω, tego] (1) *A ſkin.* (2) *The bark, rind, peel;* or *outmoſt coat, of a thing.* (3) *An outward ſhow.* (1) Ad cutim tonſus, *Celſ.* 1, 4. ¶ Curare cutim, *To make much of himſelf,* Juv. 2, 105. (2) ⌘ Caſia eſt tenui cute veriùs, quàm cortice, *Plin.* 12, 19. ⌘ Cruſta teguntur glandes, cute uvæ, *Id.* 15, 18. Cutis terræ, *Id.* 20, 19. (3) Tenerâ elocutionis cute perire, *Quint.* 5, 12.

C ante Y

* Cyămēa, æ. f. [κυάμεια Gr. à κύαμος faba] *A kind of precious ſtone, like a bean when broken,* Plin. 37, 11.

* Cyămos, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *The Ægyptian bean.* = Colocaſia, quam cyamon vocant aliqui, *Plin.* 21, 13.

* Cyăneus, a, um. adj. [à κύανεος Gr. cæruleus] *Of a bright blue,* or *azure, colour.* Cyaneus color, *Plin.* 37, 9. Cyanea penula, *Varr.* ¶ ‖ Cyaneus lapis, *The azure,* or *lazule, ſtone,* Jun.

* Cyănus, i. m. [κυανὸς, vel κύανος Gr. gemma, & herba] (1) *A kind of blue jaſper; ſome take it for a turquois; others for the lazule ſtone.* (2) Alſo *a flower of that colour, the blue bottle.* (1) Plin. 37, 9. (2) Id. 21, 11.

* Cyăthiſſo, āre. *To pour drink into one's cup, to ſerve one at his cup,* Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 29.

* Cyăthus, i. m. [à κύαθος Gr.] (1) *A little pot,* or *glaſs, to drink out of.* (2) Alſo *a ſmall meaſure containing the twelfth part of a ſextarius.* (3) *A kind of weight of ten drams* (4) ‖ Alſo *a kind of pincers with a hollow bit, to pluck pellets,* or *arrow heads, out of the fleſh.* (1) Sume cyathos centum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 13. Septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 2, 19. ¶ Ad cyathos ſtare, *To be cup bearer,* Suet. Cæſ. 49. Nebulæ cyatho non emam, *i. e.* re leviſſimâ, *Plaut Pœn.* 1, 2, 62. (2) Col. 8, 4. (3) Cyathus pendet per ſe drachmas decem, *Plin.* 21, 34. (4) Aurelian.

* Cybea, æ. f. [nihil ſtatuend. de etym. etſi Græc. videtur] *A kind of great ſhip,* or *carrach,* Cic. *in* Verr. 5, 17.

‖ Cȳbēles pomum, nux pinea, *A pine apple,* Jun.

* ‖ Cybioſactes, is. m. [παρὰ τὸ σάττειν τὰ κύβια, cybium autem eſt genus ſalſamenti; & σάττειν onus jumento imponere, *Strab.*] *A fiſhmonger, one who carries fiſh to ſell about the country;* a nick-name by which the Alexandrians called Veſpaſian for his covetouſneſs, *Suet.* in *Veſp.* 19. *ſed al.* cibiotatem, & cibiotantem, ut non ſatis conſtet de lectione.

* Cybium, i. n. [à κύβος Gr. quòd eſſet cubi inſtar quadratum, *ſc.* fruſtum] *A four ſquare piece of ſalt fiſh, a rand of tunny, a young tunny cut into pieces of a cubical form.* Diviſis cybium latebit ovis, *Mart.* 5, 79. *Plin.* 32, 11. & 9, 15, & 33. *ult.* *Varr.* 4. de *L. L.* quibus adde *Oppian. Hal.* 183. ubi leg. κυβεία.

Cychrămus, i. m. *A ſort of bird accompanying quails in their return to Italy,* Plin. 10, 23.

* Cyclădātus, a, um. adj. *Haveing a woman's gown on,* Suet. Cal. 52.

Cyclămīnus, i. f. & Cyclămīnum, i. n. [κυκλάμινος Gr.] *The herb called ſow-bread,* Plin. 21, 9.

* Cyclas, ădis. f. [à κυκλὰς Gr.] (1) *A kind of woman's gown of a round form, with a long train.* (2) ‖ *A widow's veil, a thin mantle.* (1) Auratâ cyclade verrit humum, *Propert.* 4, 7, 40. (2) Hæ ſunt in tenui ſudant quæ cyclade, *Juv.* 6, 258. interpr. Litt. *ſed eadem veſtis utroque loco deſignari videtur.*

* Cyclĭcus, a, um. adj. *Circular,* or *turning round.* ¶ ‖ Cyclicum jumentum, *A beaſt that hath the vives,* Jun. Scriptor cyclicus, *A trivial poet, who gives a continued ſeries of hiſtory, without any of the ornaments of poetry,* Hor. *in* Art. P. 136. interpr. Caſaub. & Heinſ. *a writer of epick rhapſodies,* as of the rape of Helen, Achilles, Priam, &c. Acron. Turneb. *a ſtroler, one who makes and ſings ballads about.*

* ‖ Cyclus, i. m. [à κύκλος Gr.] *A cycle,* as of the ſun; *a circle,* or *round.* † Circulus; orbis Latinè vertit Cicero, N. D. 2, 18.

* Cȳdōnītes, æ. m. [*ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *A meat made of ſod quinces, pears, and honey, commonly called* cotoneatum; *Marmalade,* Pallad. 11, 20. Col. 5, 2.

* Cȳdōnius, a, um. adj. [à cydone, Cretæ civitate] Cydonium, *Quiddany.* ¶ Mala cydonia, *Quinces,* Plin. 15, 11. = Cotonea, *Ibid.*

* Cygnēus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a ſwan, ſwanlike.* (2) Met. *Soft and ſweet.* (1) Jam mea cygneas imitantur tempora plumas, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 8, 1. (2) Cygnea divini hominis vox & oratio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 2.

* Cygnus, *vel* Cycnus, i. m. [à κύκνος Gr.] (1) *A ſwan* (2) ✠ Met. *A poet.* (3) *A nickname for a blackmoor.* (1) Cic. Tuſc. 1, 30. (2) Dirceum levat aura cygnum, *i. e.* Pindarum, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 25. *Leg.* & *Od.* 2, 20. (3) Æthiopem vocamus cygnum, *Juv.* 8, 32. Latinè, olor.

* Cylindrāceus, a, um. adj. *Long and round, after the manner of a cylinder, like a roller,* Plin. 18, 12.

* Cylindrus, i. m. [à κυλίνδω, volvo] (1) *A roller to roll walks.* (2) *A round ſtone,* or *piece of wood, to break clods.* (3) *A rolling pin,* or *other thing eaſy to be rolled.* (4) Alſo *a precious ſtone, oblong and round, which women uſed to hang at their ears.* (5) ‖ *A cylinder,* or *figure in geometry.* (1) Area cum primis ingenti æquanda cylindro, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 178. (2) Cylindro aut paviculâ aream coæquato, *Cato* 129. (3) Cic. *de* Fato 19. (4) Donant arcana cylindros, *Juv.* 2, 61. ⌘ Cylindros ex iis facere malunt, quàm gemmas, *Plin.* 37, 5. *ſub fin.* (5) Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 741. edit. in uſum Delph.

* ‖ Cyllo, ōnis. m. [à κυλλὸς maneus] *A burdaſh, an impure villain.* Quicquid impudicorum cyllonum, *Cic.* in *Sall.* *ubi al. leg.* Cylonum.

* Cȳma, æ. f. cauliculus. [à Gr. κύμα, i. e. κύημα, fœtus] *The young ſprout of coleworts,* or *other herb; a little ſhoot,* or *branch,* Plin. 19, 8.

* Cȳma, ătis. n. [*ab* eodem] *A ſprout.* Frigoribus caules & veri cymata mittit, *Col.* 10. 129.

* ‖ Cymătĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* eodem cum ſeq.] ¶ Cymatilis veſtis, *Of a blue colour, like the ſea,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* cumatilis.

* Cymătium, i. m. dim. [à κῦμα, i. e. undula, unda, ut ipſe exp. *Suid.*] *A kind of carved work, reſembling the waves of the ſea,* Vitruv. 4, 6.

* Cymba, æ. f. [à Gr. κύμβη] (1) *A boat, a pinnace, a ferry boat.* (2) *A fiſher-boat.* (1) Scandenda eſt torvi publica cymba ſenis, *Prop.* 3, 18, 24. (2) Cymbæ liniqué magiſter, *Juv.* 4, 45.

* ‖ Cymbăliſſo, āre. [à cymbalum] *To play on the cymbal,* Non. 2, 169.

* ‖ Cymbăliſtes, *vel* Cymbăliſta, æ. m. *He that plays on the cymbal,* Apul. *de* Deo Socrat. p. 685.

• Cymbăliſtria, æ. f. *She that plays on the cymbal*, Petron. c. 22.

• Cymbălum, i. n. [κύμβαλον Gr.] *A cymbal,* or *muſical inſtrument of braſs, hollow, and makeing a loud noiſe.* (2) *A pipe in water engines to make muſick.* (1) = Neque collegæ tui cymbăla, & crotala fugi, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 9. (2) Vitr. 10, 13.

• Cymbium, i. n. [à cymba] *A cup to drink out of like a boat.* Spumantia cymbia lacte, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 66. Perfecta atque aſpera ſignis, *Id. ib.* 5, 267.

• Cymbŭla, æ. f. dim. [à cymba] *A little boat, a ſkiff, a ſculler*, Plin. Ep. 20, 8.

• Cy̆mīnātus, a, um. adj. [à cuminum] *Mixed with cumin.* Cyminati ſalis aſperſio, *Pall.* Tit. Novemb.

• Cy̆mindis, is. f. [κύμινδις Gr.] *A night hawk, enemy to the eagle*, Plin. 10, 8.

• Cy̆mīnum, i. n. [κύμινον Gr. quod ab Heb. כמן] *Cumin.* *Vid.* Cuminum.

• Cy̆mōſus, a, um. adj. [à cyma, æ.] *Full of young ſprouts*, Col. 10, 137.

• Cyna, æ. f. [κύνα Gr.] *A tree in Arabia, with leaves like the palm-tree, whereof they made them garments*, Plin. 12, 11.

• ‖ Cy̆nanche, es. f. [ex κύων canis, & ἄγχω ſtrangulo] *The ſquinancy,* or *ſquinſey; an inflammation,* or *ſwelling, in the throat*, Lat. Angina

• Cy̆năra, æ. f. *The artichoke.* Hiſpida ponatur cinara, *Col.* 10, 235. ☞ *ſed rectiùs* cinara, quod vid.

• Cy̆nēgĕtĭca, ōrum. pl. n. [κυνηγετικὰ Gr. ex κύων canis, & ἡγέομαι duco] *Books writen of hunting*, Flav. Vop. cujuſmodi ſcripſit Xenophon & Oppianus ap. Græcos; Gratius & Nemeſianus ap. Latinos.

• Cy̆nĭcè, adv. *After the manner of the cynicks.* Potiùs in ſubſellio cynicè accipiemur, quàm in lectis, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 21, *i. e.* ſedentes, non accumbentes.

• Cy̆nĭcus, a, um. adj. [à κύων canis] Unde Cynicis philoſophis nomen, *Cynical, doged, curiſh, churliſh, like a dog.* Cynica gens, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 43. ¶ Cynica cœna, *A mean ſupper*, Petron. 13. Demetrius cynicus, *Suet. Veſp.* 13.

• ‖ Cy̆nips, y̆phis. m. *unde pl.* cyniphes, *Aug.* rect. cinîphes; *vulg. interp.* inſerto, i. [à κνίπες vel κνῖφες] *A gnat, midge,* or *dog-fly.*

• Cy̆nŏcĕphălēa, æ. f. [ex κύων canis, & κεφαλὴ caput] *An herb haveing a flower like a dog's head, called by the Ægyptians* Oſiritis, *from their chief god Oſiris, for the divine virtue it had againſt all poiſons, and charms*, Plin. 30, 2.

• Cy̆nŏcĕphălus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] (1) *A kind of ape with a head like a dog, a baboon.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a name of Anubis.* (1) Plin. 8, 54. & 6, 30. (2) Minuc. Felix.

• Cy̆nŏdontes, um. m. pl. *ſc.* Dentes canini [à κύων canis, & ὀδὼς dens] *The dog-teeth, which lie betwixt the fore teeth and the grinders*, Plin. 11, 37.

• Cy̆nogloſſus, i. m. [à κύων canis, & γλῶσσα lingua] *The herb called hound's,* or *dog's, tongue.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a fiſh ſo called, a kind of ſole.* (1) Plin. 25, 8. (2) Faber, Littl. Reyher, &c. *ex* eod. ſed q.

• Cy̆nŏmāzon, i. n. [ex κύων canis, & μάζα mamma] *An herb which poiſons dogs*, Apul. *de* Herb, 109.

• Cy̆nŏmŏrion, i. n. [ex κύων canis, & μόριον membrum genitale ob ſimilit.] *A kind of weed growing among corn, and killing it; choak weed*, Plin. 22, 25. = Orobanche, *Id.*

• Cy̆nŏmy̆ia, æ. f. *quæ &* pulicaris [ex κύων & μυῖα muſca] *A dog-fly*; alſo *the herb fleabane*, Plin. 25, 11. = Pſyllion, cynoïdes, ſicelion, *Id. ib.*

• Cy̆norrhŏdon, i. n. [ex κύων, & ῥόδον roſa] (1) *The wild roſe,* or *ſweet-briar roſe.* (2) Alſo *the flower of the red lily.* (1) Plin. 25, 2. (2) Id. 21, 5.

• Cy̆noſbăton, i. n. *Plin.* 24, 14. &

• Cy̆noſbătos, i. f. [κυνόσβατος Gr. quod ex κύων canis, & βάτος rubus] *The eglantine,* or *ſweet-briar*; alſo *the caper-buſh*, Plin. 13, 23. = Opheoſtaphile, *Id. ib.*

• Cy̆nŏſorchis, is. f. *dic. &* orchis [ex κύων canis, & ὄρχις teſticulus] *The herb dog-ſtones*; alſo *gander-gooſe,* or *rag-wort*, Plin. 27, 8.

• Cy̆nŏſūra, æ. f. [ex κύων canis, & οὐρὰ cauda] *The leſſer bear-ſtar,* or *the ſtar in the tail of the leſſer bear*, Cic. *ex* Arat. ⌘ Cynoſura petatur Sidoniis, Helicen Graia carina notet, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 107.

• † Cy̆nŏſūris, ĭdos. f. [*ab* eod.] *Haveing a dog's tail.* Stellis cynoſuridos urſa, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 3, 7.

• Cy̆nŏſūrus, a, um. adj. *Addle eggs, ſo called in ſummer time, eſpecially in the dog-days.* Ova urina fiunt, incumbatione derelictâ, quæ alii cynoſura dixēre, *Plin.* 10, 60.

• Cy̆părĭſſias, æ. m. [à ſeq.] *The greateſt kind of ſpurge*, Plin. 26, 8.

• Cy̆părĭſſus, i. f. [κυπάρισσος Gr.] *A cypreſs-tree.* Coniferæ cypariſſi, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 680.

• Cy̆pēris, ĭdis. f. [*ab* ſeq.] *An Indian herb like ginger, which being chewed has the virtues of ſaffron*, Plin. 21, 18. Apic. 7, 4.

• Cy̆pēros, i. m. *Plin.* 21, 18. &

• Cy̆pērum, i. n. [κύπειρος & κύπειρον Gr.] *Galingal.* Molle cyperon, *Petron.* c. 127.

• Cyprīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the privet tree*; as ¶ cyprinum oleum, *A ſweet oil made of the flowers of the privet tree*, Plin. 13, 1. Celſ. 2, ult.

• Cyprinus, i. m. *ſc.* piſces [à Gr. κυπρῖνος idem] *A carp*, Plin. 32, 11. ¶ ‖ Cyprinus latus, *A bream*, Geſn.

• Cyprius, a, um. adj. ab inſulâ Cypro, *Of,* or *from, Cyprus*; *ut* æs cyprium, *Copper*, Plin. 34, 5. ☞ abſolutè leg. *Ibid.* 36, 26. Cypria hirundo, *Id.* 24, 11. merces, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 60.

• ‖ Cyprus, i. f. [κύπρος Gr.] *A buſh,* or *tree, like that we call privet, of the flower of which in the iſle of Cyprus they made a very ſweet oil*, Plin. 12, 24. ‖ Alſo *camphire*, Vulg. interp.

• Cypſĕlus, i. m. [κύψελος Gr.] *A martlet,* or *marten; a bird ſomewhat like a ſwallow*, Plin. 10, 39. = Apodes, *Id.*

• ‖ Cyrnea, æ. f. *A flagon to draw wine out of a veſſel*, Non. 15, 29. *Vid.* Cirnea, *ſic enim rectiùs ſcrib.*

• Cyſſītes, æ. m. [rect. Ciſſites, à κισσὸς hedera] *A kind of precious ſtone*, Plin. 57, 10, & 11.

Cythara, i. m. *A kind of fiſh*, Plin. 32, 11.

• Cy̆tĭnus, i. m. [κύτινος Gr.] *The firſt bud,* or *flower of a pomegranate-tree*, Plin. 23, 6.

• Cy̆tĭſus, i. m. [κύτισος Gr.] frutex inventus in Cythno inſulâ, ex Cycladum numero, unde & nomen. *A kind of ſhrub, not unlike a ſlender willow, good for cattles and womens milk.* Vid. Plin. 13, 24. *There are two kinds, the one wild, the other planted.* Vid. *Col.* 9, 4.

• Cy̆zĭcēnus ſtater. [à Cyzico inſulâ] *A ſort of coin, worth about twenty-eight drachms,* or *ſixteen ſhillings and four pence.* Vid. *Vitr.* 6, 6. & *Plin.* 32, 6.

D, The fourth Roman letter, is almoſt of the ſame figure with that in the celebrated Βυςροφηδὸν inſcription, which was brought into Britain by *William Sherrard*, Doctor of laws, a gentleman eminent for his knowledge in many parts of curious learning; who, being Conſul at *Smyrna*, ordered it with the utmoſt care and diligence to be copyed from a huge ſtone lieing ſtill at *Sigeum*, where the literature 2300 years ago, which was before the uſe of the long vowels, and double conſonants had obtained, ſhows itſelf not only to the wonder and admiration of the curious, but alſo to the great benefit and advantage of ſtudents, and criticks in the *Greek* tongue; eſpecially as illuſtrated by the reverend and learned Divine and Antiquary Mr. *Chiſhull*. In this monument the angles which are unequal, thus Δ, come nearer the form of the Roman than the modern Δ, whoſe angles are equal; and therefore more eaſyly ſlip into the form of the Italian *D*, by leaveing the left angle as it was, and circumflecting the two others for the greater haſte in writeing; which was done ſoon after, as we plainly ſee in the noble inſcription of *Herodes Atticus*, that learned Critick and Antiquary, which was graven on his pillars exactly both in letters and ſpelling after the pattern of remote ages: vid. *Gruter. Inſcript.* p. 27. Nor is it a wonder that the *Latin* letters are the ſame with the *Greek*, ſince Latium itſelf was anciently called *Græcia major*. Thus much I thought fit to premiſe with reſpect to the form of the letter. As to its name, this, as well as all the other letters, the *Romans* ſeem to have called by the *Greek* names of *Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta*, &c. Whence *Juvenal*,

Hoc diſcunt omnes, ante Alpha & Beta, puellæ. Sat. 14, 209.

Thus alſo *Cicero* calls his country ſeat at *Formiæ*, *Digamma*, becauſe it begins with the Æolian F.

With reſpect to the power of this letter, it hath a middle ſound between *t* and *th*; and therefore hath its place in the middle of the laſt Rank of the Mutes, being a *t* hardened, as *t* is a *d* ſoftened; and both of them, as well as thoſe of the other ranks, frequently changed into each other; for example, from μύδος comes *mutus*; from ἀκίδος, the genitive of ἀκίς, *ſagitta*; from ἄθηρ, *ador*; from πέρθω, *perdo*; from γαθέω, *gaudeo*. Neither doth our *Engliſh* tongue refuſe this change, *at* comeing from *ad*; *what* from *quid*; *two* from *duo*; *three*, and *thruſt*, from *tres*, *trudo*; and *water* from ὕδωρ. It alſo admitts of a ſubſtitute out of the ſecond rank of its ſiſters, to ſoften its ſound, as *quicquid*, *quicquam*, *quicque*, for *quidquid*, &c. Neither doth this letter refuſe an intercourſe with three of the liquids, viz. *l*, *n*, *r*. To omitt *Greek* words, wherein their mutual offices are moſt obvious, as leſs inſtructive to the younger ſort, for whoſe ſervice theſe notes upon literature, in the proper ſenſe of the word, are principally deſigned; the ancients ſaid *dingua*, *ſedda*, for *lingua*, *ſella*; *cadamitas* for *calamitas*; *diſpennere* for *diſpendere*; *arventus* for *adventus*; and this letter ſtill keeps its poſt in *arbiter* and *arceſſio*. It alſo correſponds with the ſolitary *ſ*, as Ῥόδον, *roſa*. It admitts before it in the ſame, or diverſe, ſyllables, of the mutes, *b*; as, βδέω, *pedo*, *bdellium*, *abdico*; and *g*, but not in the ſame ſyllable, as, ὄγδοος, *ſmaragdus*: of the liquids, *l*, *n*, *r*, in diverſe ſyllables; as, *calda*, *candor*, *cardo*: and in the *Latin tertius*, and the *Engliſh* 𝔗𝔥𝔦𝔯𝔡, you have all the three of the laſt rank exemplified. In the prepoſition *ad*, *d* may keep its place almoſt before any conſonant, or be changed into the conſonant of the begining word, except *b*, *v*, aud *j*; as, *adcurro*, or *accurro*, &c. but the change is more uſual in many words, to make the pronunciation ſofter, or quicker; for we ſeldom write *adcommodo*, *adcuſo*, &c. in theſe caſes indeed uſe is the beſt rule. This letter was alſo anciently uſed to prevent the colliſion of two vowels in different words, as, *Cenſes med eſſe?* for *me eſſe*, Plaut. which uſe it ſtill retains in the ſame word; as, *prodes*, *proderam*, *prodire*, for *proes*, *proeram*, *proire*. Yea in the moſt ancient times, it was added to the precedeing word even before conſonants, as it ſhould ſeem to make the ſound more maſculine, for inſtance in the *Duilian* or *Bilian* pillar, where we read *In altod marid pucnandod*, for *In alto mari pugnando*. Laſtly, in numerals D ſtands for 500; being not a letter, but rather uſed for a numeral mark, as the *Greeks* uſe ϛ for 6, and the *Hebrew* צ for 90: for the numeral note of 1000, being CIↃ, from the old ⅭⅠↃ, one half thereof is IↃ; which for the more ſpeedy writeing, being drawn cloſe together, makes D.

D ante A.

D Majuſc. ap. vett. integras voces ſignavit; qui quidem uſus etiam hodie obtinet in quibuſdam propriis nomin. ut D. Auguſtus, D. Junius Brutus, &c. *pro* Divus, Decius, &c.

Dābūla, æ. f. *A kind of palm among the Scenite Arabians*, Plin. 13, 4.

• † Dacrĭma *pro* lacryma, *Feſt.* ex *Liv. Andron.* nempe *à* Gr. δάκρυμα] *A tear.* C. *leg.* etiam Dacryma.

• Dactÿliŏtheca, æ. f. [à δάκτυλος, *ſc.* annulus, & θήκη theca] (1) *A caſe, or box, to put rings in.* (2) *A collection of jewels.* (1) Dactyliothecam non habet, *Mart.* 11, 60. (2) Plin. 37, 1.

• Dactÿlĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a dactyl.* Dactylicus numerus, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 57.

• Dactÿlis, ĭdis. f. [*ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *A raiſin, a long grape like a finger, a date raiſin, a raiſin of the ſun*, Col. 3, 2.

• Dactÿlos, i. f. [δάκτυλος Gr. *q. d.* herba digitalis] *Five fingered graſs*, of which there are three ſorts, *Plin.* 24, 19.

• ‖ Dactÿlōtum, i. n. [*à* præced.] *A kind of cup veſſel*, R. *ex* Cæl. 17, 27.

• Dactÿlus, i. m. [à δάκτυλος Gr. *ſc.* digitus] (1) *A date, the fruit of the palm tree growing like a finger.* (2) *A dactyl*, or a foot of three ſyllables, the firſt long, the other two ſhort. (3) *A kind of ſhell fiſh, or muſcle.* (4) ‖ Alſo *a precious ſtone like a finger.* (1) Plin. 24, 19. ¶ ‖ Dactylorum oſſa, *Date ſtones*, Apic. (2) Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 47. = Heroum pedem voc. *id. ibid.* (3) Plin. 9, 61. & 37, 10. (4) Solin. = Belemnites.

• ‖ Dādūchus, i. m. [à δᾳς fax, & ἔχω habeo] *A torch-bearer*, Jun.

• Dædălus, a, um. & Dædălēus. adj. [δαίδαλος Gr. à δαίω ſcio, *vel* à δαιδάλλω, artificioſè facio, variego] (1) *Artificial, neatly made, handſomely contrived.* (2) *Of various colours.* (3) Alſo *cunning, ſkillfull, expert.* (1) Dædala fingere tecta, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 179. Sinu Dædaleis tuliſſem remigiis, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2. (2) Tibi ſuaves dædala tellus Submittit flores, *Lucr.* 1, 7. (3) Polire ſigna dædala, *Lucr.* 5, 1450.

• Dæmon, ŏnis. m. [δαίμων Gr.] *A demon, or ſpirit; an angel*, good or bad; *a guardian angel; a good, or bad, genius*; but amongſt Chriſtians chiefly the latter. = Genius, *Feſt.* quos Græci δαίμονας, noſtri, opinor, Lares, *Cic.* in *Timæo* 3.

• ‖ Dæmŏniăcus, a, um. adj. *Poſſeſſed with a devil, mad*, N. T.

• ‖ Dæmŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Deviliſh, of the devil*, Lact.

• Dæmŏnium, i. n. dim. [*à* dæmon] (1) ‖ *A devil.* (2) *A good genius, or angel.* (1) Tert. (2) ¶ Dæmonium cui parebat Socrates, *His dæmon, or good angel*, Cic. *de* Div. 1, 54.

‖ Dalīvus, a, um. adj. *Dull, ſimple, mad, ſilly, a coxcomb, a ſimpleton, indolent.* Vid. Veſt. = Stultus, ſupinus.

Dalmătĭcātus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Dalmatia in Propr.

Dāma, æ. c. g. *A fallow deer; a buck, or doe*; or according to Geſn. *a wild goat.* Timidi venient ad pocula damæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 28. Pavidæ natârunt Æquore damæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 11.

‖ Dāmium, i. n. *ſc.* ſacrificium. Quod fiebat in honorem Damiæ, ſive Bonæ Deæ. *A kind of ſacrifice in honour of* Bona dea, *performed only by women, either at the conſul's, or prætor's, houſe*, Feſt.

‖ Damnābĭlis, e. adj. *Damnable, not to be allowed*, Treb. Poll. ⸸ Damnandus.

Damnandus, a, um. part. *To be condemned, or diſapproved*, Ov. Met. 7, 402. Damnandus es crimine ruſtici rigoris, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 3.

Damuans, tis. part. *Condemning.* Cavea damnante furorem, *Sil.* 16, 535.

Damnâs, ātis. adj. c. g. 3. per ſyncop. *pro* damnatus, *Guilty, ſentenced, amerced, fined.* Hæres meus dare illi damnâs eſto omnia ſua, *Quint.* 7, 9. ex vet. formulâ.

Damnātio. ōnis. f. *A condemnation, or condemning.* Reorum acerbiſſimæ damnationes, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 36. Damnatione, ignominiâque digni, *Id. Attic.* 7, 3.

‖ Damnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that condemns, or diſlikes*, Tert.

Damnātōrius, a, um. adj. *That condemns.* Judicium damnatorium, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 22. ¶ Damnatoria tabella, *A bill, or verdict, of a jury finding one guilty*, Suet. Aug. 33, 5.

Damnātūrus, a, um. part. *That will condemn.* Damnatura ſui non eſt delicta mariti, *Ov. Met.* 7, 834.

Damnātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Condemned, caſt.* (2) *Blamed, diſliked.* (3) Alſo *bound, or obliged, to a thing.* (1) § Falſo damnati crimine mortis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 430. § proditionis, *Nep. Them.* 8. longi laboris, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 20. ¶ de majeſtate, *for treaſon*, Cic. *in* Verr. 2, 13. morti, *Lucr.* 6, 1230. in metallum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11. per arbitrium, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 39. ✠ Inter damnatos, magis quàm inter reos, *Tac.* 16, 14. (2) Opinione hominum damnatus, *Plin. jun.* Quis te damnatior? *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 40. (3) Damnatus voti, *Liv.* 7, 28. & *Nep. Timol. ult.*

Damnātus, ûs. m. verb. *A condemnation.* Alieno beneficio vixit à damnatu ſuo, *Plin.* 7, 44. ☞ Rarò occ.

† Damnĭfĭco, āre. *i. e.* damnum facio, *To damnify*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. ſed q. ⸸ Damnum inferre.

Damnĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That brings harm, damage, loſs, or prejudice.* Beſtia damnifica, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 6, 62. Damnificum, expectare feras maturitates, *Pallad.* 3, 9.

✣ Damnĭgĕrŭlus, a, um. adj. *Bringing harm, or damage*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7. 1. quomodo idem dixit *ſalutigerulus, nugigerulus.*

Damno, āre. act. [*à* damnum] (1) *To condemn, to diſlike.* (2) *To devote to, or conſign over.* (3) *To caſt in a ſuit at law.* (4) ‖ *To arraign and prove one guilty.* (5) *To oblige, or bind, one to do a thing.* (1) Miles damnat cauſâmque ducémque, *Luc.* 5, 247. (2) Caput damnaverat Orco, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 699. (3) Fraudis ſub judice damnavit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 36. (4) Ap. JCC. (5) Damnabis tu quoquè votis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 80.

Damnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be condemned, or caſt*, &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 22.

Damnōsè, adv. *Hurtfully, with hurt, or loſs, to one's harm*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 34.

Damnōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Hurtfull, cauſeing damage, prejudicial.* (2) *Waſtefull, prodigal, expenſive.* (3) Alſo *full of loſſes, or that ſuffers damage.* (1) ✠ Si per partes damnoſum eſt, in ſummâ tamen compendioſum, *Col.* 1, 4, 5. Damnoſi canes, *Prop.* 4, 9, 20. Res damnoſiſſima etiam divitibus, *Liv.* 6, 11. (2) Non in aliâ re damnoſior quàm ædificando, *Suet. Neron.* 31. (3) Argentum accipiam à damnoſo ſene, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 3. *ult.*

DAMNUM, i. n. [*à* demendo, *Varr. qu.* demnum] *Harm, hurt, loſs, damage, hinderance, prejudice, diſadvantage.* Damnum eſt niſi hoc faciam, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 23. ¶ ✠ Eſt ubi damnum præſtat facere quàm lucrum, *To ſuffer loſs*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 77. = Detrimentum, *Cic.* ✠ Populi ſtrenui damno mihi, improbi uſui ſunt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 29. ¶ Damnum dare, *To do a damage*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 116.

• Dandus, a, um. part. *To be given*, Ov. Met. 2, 431. Celſ. 7, 11.

• Dans, tis. part. *Giveing.* Dans notas pavidas timor, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 3, 88. *Conf. Sil.* 15, 669. & *Prop.* 4, 5, 47. Terga dantibus, *Juſt.* 4, 2.

• Dănīſta, æ. m. [δανειςὴς Gr. *à* δανείζω fœneror] *An uſurer, a banker*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 5. & 2, 2, 67.

† Dănunt *pro* dant, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 3, 4.

• Dăpālis, e. adj. *Sumptuous, coſtly.* ¶ Dapalis cœna, *A noble treat, a ſumptuous feaſt*, Plin. 10, 10. Jupiter dapalis, *preſideing over feaſts*, Cato 132.

• † Dăpātĭcè, adv. *Sumptuouſly in chear, plenteouſly*, Feſt. *ex* Varr. ⸸ Amplè, magnificè.

• ‖ Dăpātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Sumptuous in chear*, Feſt. ⸸ Amplus, magnificus.

• † Dăpātĭlis, e. adj. *id. quod* dapaticus, *Varr.*

• Dăpes, um. pl. f. *Good chear, dainties*, Mart. *Vid.* Daps.

• Daphne, es. f. [à Gr. Δάφνη, quæ in eâ immutata] Poëticè, *A bay-tree.* Et baccis redimita Daphne, tremulaéque cupreſſus, *Petr.* c. 131.

• ‖ Daphnēphăgi, ōrum. pl. m. [à δάφνη laurus, & φάγω edo] *Prophets, or diviners*, Cœl. Rhod. 7, 19. *Ad hos reſpicit Juvenalis*, 7, 19. Laurúmque momordit.

• Daphnia, æ. f. [à δάφνη laurus, cujus folia ſimilitudine refert] *A precious ſtone, good againſt the falling ſickneſs*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Daphnoïdes, is. f. [ex δάφνη, & εἶδος ſpecies] *An herb called laurel,* or *laury,* Plin. 15. extr. alſo *a kind of caſſia,* Id. 12, 20.

* Daphnon, ōnis. m. [à δάφνη laurus] *A laurel grove,* Mart. 10, 79. ⸸ Lat. Lauretum. ☞ *Leg. & ap. Petr.* c. 126.

* ‖ ✠ Dăpĭfer, ĕri. m. [*ex* dapis, & fero] *He who carries up a diſh at a feaſt, a ſewer.* Dapiſer, σιτοφόρος. *Onom. vet.* ⸸ Dapes ferens.

* † Dăpīno, āre. act. *To provide,* or *make ready, victuals.* Dapinare cibum, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, extr. ⸸ Obſonare.

* Daps, dăpis. f. [à δαΐς, δαίς, vel δαίτη] (1) *A feaſt upon a ſacrifice made either in their winter,* or *ſpring, ſeed time.* (2) *Any banquet,* or *feaſt.* (1) = Adhibitis ad miniſterium dapemque Potitiis, *Liv.* 1, 7. (2) Expletus dapibus *Cyclops, Virg. Æn.* 3, 630. Siculæ dapes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 18. ¶ Daps aſſaria, *Roaſt meat,* Cato R. R. 132.

Dapsĭlis, e. adj. *Noble, free, bountifull, liberal, coſtly, ſtately, plentyfull, abundant.* Dapſilis proventus, *Col.* 4, 27. lectus, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 34. Dictis dapſilis, *Id. Pſeud.* 1, 4, 3. = Oratione beneficus, *Id. Epid.* 1, 2, 14.

* † Dapsĭlĭter, adv. iùs, comp. *Plentyfully, ſumptuouſly,* Næv. *ap.* Charſ. dapſiliùs, *Lucil.* 35, 32. ⸸ Opipĕrè.

* ‖ Dardănārius, i. m. [δαρδανάριος Gr. *à* Dardano quodam mago, quòd quaſi magicis artibus annonam ſupprimant] *An engroſſer, regrater,* or *foreſtaller, of the market,* Ulp. Hinc

* Dardăniæ artes. *Witchcraft,* Col. 10, 317.

* ‖ Dărīcus, i. m. [δαρεικὸς Gr. *à* Dario rege] *An ancient gold coin, haveing the image of Darius, and on the reverſe a chariot drawn by mules,* Jun.

* Dartos, i. m. & Darton, i. n. [*à* δέδαρται, præt. *à* δέρομαι excorior] *One of the four ſkins that cover the teſticles,* Celſ. 7, 18.

* Dăsȳpus, ŏdis. m. [ex δασὺς hirſutus, & ποῦς pes] *A coney,* or *rabbit,* according to ſome. 𝔛 Daſypodes omni menſe pariunt ſicut lepores, *Plin.* 10, 63. *v.* & 8, 5. ☞ Quodnam ſit animal incertum, ſi cum *Plin.* diverſum ſtatuamus à lepore & cuniculo.

* Dătārius, a, um. adj. *Freely given,* or *beſtowed.* Nulla ſalus eſt mihi dataria, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 2, 13.

* Dătātim, adv. *By giveing from one to another,* as in toſſing of a ball from hand to hand, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 17.

* Dătio, ōnis. verb. (1) *A giveing.* (2) ‖ *An appointing.* (1) Legum datio, *Cic. Agrar.* 2, 22. In datione remittendum, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. (2) Datio judicis, ap. *JCC.*

* Dătīvus, a, um. adj. *Dative, that giveth,* Quint. ¶ ‖ Dativus caſus, *The dative caſe,* Gram. Dativus tutor, *A guardian appointed by the judge,* Juſtin. *by will,* Ulp.

* Dăto, āre. freq. [*à* do] *To give from hand to hand,* or *from one to another,* Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 2, 32. & 4, 7, 33.

* Dător, ōris. m. verb. [*à* do] (1) *A giver.* (2) *A cauſer.* (1) Amicam ſemper datores novos oportet quærere, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 33. 𝔛 Datores in pilæ luſu, qui pilam mittebant, factores, qui referrebant, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 13. in terpr. *Turneb. & Jun.* (2) Lætitiæ Bacchus dator, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 738.

* Dătum, i. n. *A thing given; a gift,* or *preſent,* Cic. *de* Amic. 16.

* Dătur, imperſ. *ut,* ¶ Quantùm datur, *As far as I can,* or *may,* Quint.

* Dătūrus, a, um. part. [*à* do] *Which will give,* or *is about to give,* &c. *Ov. Met.* 3, 579. 13, 552. & *Prop.* 3, 9, 38.

* Dătus, a, um. part. [*à* do] (1) *Given.* (2) *Granted.* (3) *Dated* as a letter. (4) *Lent.* (5) *Joined with,* or *aſſigned to.* (1) = Multa aliis data atque donata, *Cic.* (2) Unde hoc datum ſumis? *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 124. (3) Datum pridie Id. Jun. *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11. (4) Data reddere nolunt, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 433. (5) Duo collegæ dati, *Nep. Alcib.* 3. ¶ Datâ operâ, *On purpoſe,* Cic.

* Dătus, ûs. m. verb. *A giveing,* or *granting.* Datu meo, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 16. ☞ Vix leg. niſi in abl.

* Daucus, i. m. [à δαῦκος Gr.] *A kind of wild carrot,* Plin. 25, 9.

D ante E.

* De, præp. [*à* Gr. διὰ] cum abl. ſign. terminum à quo, ut *de domo*; partem, ut *de minore parte populi*; ſubjectum, ut *de re aliquâ ſcribere,* vel *loqui*; cauſam, id. quod *propter,* ut *multis de cauſis*; formam, id. quod *ſecundum,* ut *de more*; materiam, ut *de duro ferro,* Ov. (1) *Of, concerning, touching,* or *about.* (2) *From, out of.* (3) *From* a place. (4) *By, according to,* or *after.* (5) *On,* or *upon.* (6) *After,* with reſpect to time. (7) *For,* or *on account of.* (8) *For, proceeding from.* (9) *In, with regard to.* (10) For *præ, By reaſon of.* (11) *At,* with regard to time. (1) De jure pacis & belli, *Cic.* (2) De tanto patrimonio nihil relictum eſt, *Id.* (3) De loco ſuperiore, *Id.* (4) Minos leges ſanxit de Jovis ſententiâ, *Id.* (5) Defenſor de æquitate nitatur, *Id.* (6) Non bonus eſt ſomnus de prandio, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 8. (7) Ecquid nos amas de fidicinâ iſtâc? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 4. (8) Non hoc de nihilo eſt, *Id.* (9) Modeſtior eſt de verbis, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 33. (10) Cor de labore pectus tundit, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 63. (11) In comitium de nocte venit, *Cic.* ¶ De integro, *Afreſh, anew,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7. De cætero, *hereafter,* or *henceforward,* Sen. *de* Irâ 3. De compacto, *By confederacy,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 14. De improviſo, *Unexpectedly, by way of ſurpriſe,* Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 23. De induſtriâ, *For the nonce,* or *purpoſe,* Plaut. Aſ. 1, 3, 60. De tranſverſo, *Croſs-wiſe, athwart,* Cic. Att. 15, 4. De die, *By day,* Curt. 8, 3, 8. De meo, *At my coſt,* Ter Adelph. 1, 2, 37. De ſcripto dicere, *To read his ſpeech,* Cic. De omnium pop. ſententiâ lecti, *by unanimous conſent,* Liv. 2, 39. ¶ § Adverbialiter, Súſque déque habere, *To ſlight,* Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 5. De præfacili, *Eaſyly,* Id. ☞ *De* in comp. ſign. *Deorſum,* ut *deſcendo, defluo*; aliquando detractionem, ut *decortico, deplumo*; aliquando *non,* ut *delumbe, i. e.* non habens lumbos. Interdum intendit, ut *deamo, deparcus.* Aliquando diminuit, ut *decreſco, deferveſco.* Aliquando privat ſive negat, ut *debilis, demens*; aliquando in eâdem voce & negat, & intendit, ut *deflagro, deſævio.* Interdum localem vim obtinet, ut *deambulo.* Aliquando deficientem vim ſui ſimplicis indicat, ut *dediſco.* Aliq eſt honoris exhibitiva, ut *defero, deduco.* Aliq. ſign. in totum, *vel* omnino, ut *demando.* Aliq. palam ſeu apertè, ut *demonſtro.*

* Dea, æ. f. [*à* deus] *A godeſs,* Cic. N. D. 3, 18.

* Deăcĭnātus, a, um. part. *Stoned, that hath the ſtone,* or *kernel, taken out.* Deacinata dolia, *Cato* 26, 9. ☞ vix alibi.

* ‖ Dealbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pargeting,* or *whiteing over with lime,* Aug.

* ‖ Dealbātor, ōris. m. verb. *A pargeter,* or *white limer,* Cod.

* Dealbātus, a, um. part. *Whited.* Columnæ, quas dealbatas videtis, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 55.

* Dealbo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & albo] *To whiten, to white-lime, to parget.* ¶ Duos parietes de eâdem fideliâ dealbare, *To kill two birds with one ſtone,* Prov. *ap.* Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

* Dealbor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be whitened,* Cic. Verr. 1, 55.

Deămātus, a, um. adj. *To be greatly prized,* or *very much valued.* = Dona deamata, acceptaque, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 1, 15.

Deambŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A walking abroad, a walk,* Ter. Heant. 4, 6, 2.

‖ Deambŭlātōrium, i. n. *An alley, gallery,* or *place to walk in,* Capitol. *in* Gord. 32. ⸸ Ambulatio.

‖ Deambŭlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Moveable from place to place,* Litt. *ex* Vitruv.

‖ Deambŭlātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A gading goſſip,* Aug.

Deambŭlo, āre. neut. *To walk abroad, to walk up and down; to take,* or *fetch, a walk,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1. Celſ. 1, 3. Suet. Aug. 83. & 96.

Deămo, āre. act. *To love one dearly,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 21.

* † Deargentaſſo, ĕre. act. *To ſteal,* or *pilfer, money from one,* Lucil. *ap.* Non. c. 2. ⸸ Emungere aliquem argento, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4.

Dearmātus, a, um. part. *qu. à* dearmor, *Diſarmed,* Liv. 4, 10. ☞ Rarò occ. ⸸ Armis exutus.

‖ Dearmo, āre. act. *To diſarm.* Pharetram expilet, & ſagittas dearmet, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 171. *edit. Delph.*

Deartuātus, a, um. part. *Diſmembered.* Met. *Entirely ruined,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 108. = Deruncinatus, *Id. ib.*

Deartuo, āre. act. *To joint, quarter, diſmember,* or *cut to pieces.* Met. *Quite and clean to ruin,* or *deſtroy,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14. = Delacerare, conficere, *Id. ib.*

‖ Deaſciātus, a, um. part. [*à* deaſcior] *Chiped,* or *hewed with an ax; ſquared with an ax.* Deaſciato ſupplicare ſtipiti, *Prud. Per.* 10, 381. ⸸ Exaſciatus, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 93.

Deaſcior, āri. [*ex* de & aſcia] *To be hewed with an ax.* Met. *To be cajoled.* Miles potis eſt deaſciari, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 11.

‖ Deaurātor, ōris. m. verb. *A gilder,* Cod.

‖ Deaurātus, a, um. part. *Gilded, gilt.* ⸸ Inauratus, *Cic.*

‖ Deauro, āre. act. *To gild,* or *lay over with gold,* Gloſſ. ⸸ Auro obduco, perduco.

* ‖ Dēbacchātim, adv. *Raveingly, like a madman,* Lex. *ex* Cat.

* ‖ Dēbacchātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rageing,* or *madneſs,* Firm. ⸸ Bacchatio.

* Dēbacchātus, a, um. part. *Haveing raged, ſtormed,* or *played the madman,* Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 30.

* Dēbacchor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* de, & bacchor] (1) *To rage,* or *roar, like a drunken man; to rave like a madman.* (2) Met. *To rage furiouſly.* (1) Si ſatìs jam debacchatus es, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 30. (2) Quâ parte debacchentur ignes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 55.

Dēbellandus, a, um. part. *To be ſubdued,* properly by war, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 731.

‖ Dēbellātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A vanquiſhing,* or *overthrow,* Hier.

Dēbellāto. part. abſol. adverbialiter. *Being finiſhed,* or *ſubdued.* ¶ Velut jam debellato, *As tho' the war were finiſhed,* Liv. 30, 8.

Dēbellātor, ōris. m. verb. *A vanquiſher,* or *conquerour,* Stat. Theb. 9, 545. & Virg. Æn. 7, 651.

‖ Dēbellātrix, īcis. f. *She that vainquiſheth.* Famæ debellatrix, *Lact.* 1, 9.

Dēbellātur, imperſ. *The war is at an end.* ¶ Debellatum eſt cum Græcis, *The war is ended with the Greeks,* Liv. 37, 58. cum Samnitibus, *Id.* 8, 36. Debellatum apud Actium, *Paterc.* 2, 84.

Dēbellātūrus, a, um. part. *About to conquer in war.* Debellaturus ſuper menſam Alexandrum, *Curt.* 7, 13.

Dēbellātus, a, um. part. *conquered, vanquiſhed, overcome.* Vi hoſtis debellatus, *Liv.* 8, 10. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 5, 31.

Dēbello, āre. act. *To vanquiſh,* or *ſubdue;* properly by war. § Debellare hoſtem inopiâ, *Curt.* 4, 9. 𝔛 Parcere ſubjectis, & debellare ſuperbos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 852. 𝔛 Debellamus homines, expugnamus urbes, caſtra.

Dēbens, tis. part. *Oweing, indebted,* Hor. Ep. 1, 21.

Dēbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* de & habeo, nam *debere* eſt de alieno habere] (1) *To owe, to be in debt.* (2) *To be obliged to one.* (3) Cum infin. *I ought,* or *ſhould.* (1) 𝔛 *Cal. Jan.* debuit, adhuc non ſolvit, *Cic. Att.* 14, 18. 𝔛 Reddidi jampridem quicquid debui, *Phædr.* 5, 1. ¶ Animam debere, *To owe more than one is worth,* Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56. (2) Omnium qui mihi debere aliquid videntur, gratiſſimus, Cic. (3) Debetis velle quæ velimus, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 39.

Dēbeor, ēri. paſſ. (1) *To be due, or oweing.* (2) Met. *To be obnoxious to.* (1) ✠ Pro eo nemo ſolvet, neque debebitur, *Cato.* (2) Debemur morti nos noſtráque, *Hor. A. P.* 63.

Dēbĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. [*ex* de habilis, *i. e.* parum habilis] *Weak, faint, feeble, maimed.* = Imbecillis ac debilis ſenex, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 10. = Infirmus, imbecillis, mancus, *Id.* ✠ Firmus, *Id.*

‖ Dēbĭlĭtāmentum, i. n. *A weakening,* Aug. ⸸ Debilitatio, *Cic.*

Dēbĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Weakneſs, feebleneſs, decay of ſtrength.* ✠ Bonum integritas corporis; miſeria debilitas eſt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 28. ‖ *Debilitates* in numero multitudinis dixit Gellius, 6, 1.

Dēbĭlĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weakening, an enfeebling.* Met. *A diſcourageing.* = Debilitatio atque abjectio animi, *Cic.* in *Piſ.* 36.

Dēbĭlĭtātus, a, um. part. *Weakened, enfeebled, diſcouraged, diſmayed, daunted.* Fractus & debilitatus, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. = Afflictus, abjectus, ſolutus, *Id.*

† Dēbĭlĭter, adv. *Weakly, feebly,* Pacuv. *apud* Non. 2, 228. ⸸ Infirmè.

Dēbĭlĭto, āre. act. (1) *To weaken, or enfeeble.* (2) *To break.* (3) *To diſcourage.* (1) Conantem debilitabit onus, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 334. (2) Membra debilitant lapidibus, fuſtibus, ferro, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 30. (3) ✠ Utrùm hoc eſt animos confirmare, an debilitare virtutem? *Id. Philipp.* 5, 2. = Affligo, comprimo, reprimo, frango, *Cic.*

Dēbĭlĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be weakened, or enfeebled.* (2) Met. *Caſt down, diſheartened, diſcouraged.* (1) Debilitor lacrymis, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 3. ✠ Saucii homines, cùm corpore debilitantur, animo tamen non cedunt, *Id.* pro *Cæcinâ* 15. (2) = Conſenſus populi Romani, ſi nos langueſcimus, debilitetur neceſſe eſt, *Id. Phil.* 8, 2.

† Dēbĭlo, ōnis. m. *A weak, or feeble, fellow,* Enn. *ap.* Feſt. ⸸ Debilis.

Dēbĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *An oweing,* Cic. *pro* Planc. 28. ☞ Rarò occ.

Dēbĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *A debtor.* Creditorem debitoribus addixiſti, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 35. Debitoribus creditas pecunias condonare, *Id. Off.* 2, 22.

‖ Dēbĭtrix, īcis. f. *She that oweth,* Ulp. ⸸ Quæ debet.

Dēbĭtum, i. n. [*à* debeo] *A debt.* ¶ Debita conſectari, *To call in his debts,* Cic. = exigere, *Sen* ¶ Debitum naturæ, *death,* Nep. *de* Reg. 1, 5.

Dēbĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to owe.* Scio non æquo animo ſalutem filii ſui debiturum tibi, *Curt.* 6, 23.

Dēbĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* debeor] (1) *Due, oweing.* (2) *Deſerved.* (3) *Deſigned, appointed.* (1) Debitam pecuniam ſolvere, *Cic.* (2) = Meritos honores & debitos perſolvere, *Id.* (3) Fatis debitus Aruns, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 759.

‖ Dēblătĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chattering, or blabing abroad,* ex Apul. citatur, ſed q.

‖ Dēblătĕrātus, a, um. part. *Fooliſhly blabed out,* Gell. 9, 15.

Dēblătĕro, āre. *To blab, or talk ſimply; to prattle, to babble,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 1.

‖ Dēblătĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be blabed abroad,* ex *Apul.* citatur, ſed q.

‖ Dēbuccĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A trumpeter of one's praiſe,* Aug. ⸸ Buccinator, *Cæſ.*

‖ Dēbuccĭnātus, a, um. part. *Blown abroad, or made famous,* Mart. Cap. à

‖ Dēbuccĭno, āre. act. *To trumpet forth,* Tert. ⸸ Buccino, *Varr.*

‖ Dēbullĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bubbling, or ſeetheing over,* Aug. ⸸ Ebullitio.

• ‖ Dĕcăchordum, i. n. [ex δέκα decem, & χορδὴ chorda] *An inſtrument of muſick haveing ten ſtrings,* Aug.

Dēcăcūmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A loping off the top of the trees,* Plin. 17, 24.

Dēcăcūmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Haveing the top cut off,* Col. 5, 6.

Dēcăcūmĭno, āre. act. *To ſtrike off the top, to lop,* Col. 4, 7.

Dēcăcūmĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be topped, or loped,* Col. 5, 6.

• ‖ Dēcalcātum, i. n. [*ex* de, & calx] *i. e. Done over with lime,* Feſt. ⸸ Calce obductum.

• ‖ Dĕcălŏgus, i. m. ſc. Decem verba. [ex δέκα decem, & λόγος ſermo] *The decalogue, or ten commandments,* Eccl.

Dēcantātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sung, or ſolemnly pronounced.* (2) *Much ſpoken of, in every body's mouth.* (1) Omnes cauſas percurſas animo, & propè decantatas habere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 32. (2) Etenim hæc decantata erat fabula, *Id. Att.* 13, 34.

Dēcanto, āre. act. [*ex* de & canto] (1) *To ſing, or chaunt.* (2) *To repeat often, to go over the ſame thing again and again.* (3) *To babble, or prate.* (4) *To praiſe one much, highly to commend.* (5) *To make an end of ſinging.* (1) Neu miſerabiles Decantes elegos, *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 3. (2) Qui mihi pervulgata præcepta decantat, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 17. (3) Qui neque ad litigatorem, neque ad judicem pertineant, decantaverunt, *Quint.* 12, 8. (4) Compoſitiones & miſturæ inexplicabiles decantantur, *Plin.* 24, 1. *edit. Hard.* (5) Sed & jam decantaverant fortaſſe, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 22.

Dēcantor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be praiſed,* &c. *Plin.* Vid. Decanto.

• ‖ Dĕcānus, i. m. [*à* decem, *i. e.* decem militum præfectus] (1) *The leader, or foreman, of the file;* which anciently was ten deep. (2) Alſo *the head of the college of prieſts, a dean.* (1) Veg 2, 8. ⸸ Decurio. (2) Alciat.

‖ Dēcăpĭto, āre. act. *To behead, or cut off one's head.* ⸸ Securi ferire, capitis ſupplicium ſumere.

• Dĕcaprōti, ōrum. m. pl. [ex δέκα decem, & πρῶτος primus] *The ten chief officers of the empire,* Ulp. Decem primi, *Cic.* q. v.

• ‖ Dĕcăprōtia, æ. f. [ab eodem] Decem primatus. *The government of the ten chief officers of the empire.*

Dēcăpŭlandus, a, um. part. *To be laded out,* Plin. 15, 6. ☞ hîc tamen al. leg. *capulandum.*

Dēcăpŭlo, āre. act. *To lade, or pour, out,* Plin. ☞ *Auct. habet ſolùm à præced.*

• ‖ Dĕcharchus, i. m. [ex δέκα decem, & ἀρχὴ principium] *A captain, or ruler, over ten; a titheing-man, or head-borough,* Vall. ⸸ Decurio.

• ‖ Dĕcas, ădis. f. [à δέκα decem] *The number of ten, a decade, into which the works of Livy in ſome editions are divided.*

• Dĕcaſtȳlus, a, um. adj. [ex δέκα, & ςύλος columna] *Haveing ten pillars,* Vitruv. 10, 1.

Dēcauleſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow to a ſtalk, to ſhed its leaves,* Plin. 19, 7.

Dēcēdens, tis. part. (1) *Departing, giveing place.* (2) Per Euphemiſm. *Dieing.* (3) *Altering, changeing, varying.* (1) De provinciâ decedens, *Liv.* 41, 17. (2) Decedens quidam tres reliquit liberos, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 3. (3) Decedentia certis Tempora momentis, *Horat. Ep.* 1, 6, 3.

Dēcēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. neut. [*ex* de, & cedo] (1) *To depart, to retire, retreat, or withdraw.* Met. *to quit his place.* (2) *To yield, or give, place to.* (3) *To go out of one's way.* (4) *To be diminiſhed, or abated.* (5) *To ceaſe, or go off.* (6) *To weaken, or decay.* (7) *To die.* (8) *To ſhun* one's company. (1) Decreto decedere ſunt coacti, *Cic.* § Decedere de viâ, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 80. provinciâ, *Cic. Mur.* 33. de provinciâ, *Id.* jure ſuo, *Liv.* 3, 33. fide ſuâ, *Id.* (2) Decedam pro omnibus unus tribunitio furori, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 5. (3) = Mihi par eſt viâ decedere & concedere, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 4, 7. (4) De ſummâ nihil decedet, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 30. Id ſuis decedere opibus credebant, *Liv.* 3, 55. (5) Decedet febris, *Celſ.* 3, 3. hæc ira, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 5, 55. (6) Decedunt vires, *Liv.* (7) Puer feſtivus nobis deceſſit, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. (8) Quibus ita interdictum eſt,—ii omnes decedunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 12.

Dēcēdor, di. paſſ. *To depart, to have the way given him.* Agro Samnitium decederetur, *Liv.* 9, 4. *Conf. Cic.* de *Am.* 18.

• DĔCEM, adj. indecl. plur. [*à* Gr. δέκα] *Ten,* Cic. *pro* Roſc. 7. Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 49.

• Dĕcember, ris. m. [*à* præced.] i. e. decimus menſis à Martio, *ber* eſt adjectio ſyllabica, flexionis ergô. *The month of December,* Horat. Epod. 11, 7.

• Dĕcembris, e. adj. *Of December.* ¶ Libertate decembri uti, *To play rex, or Chriſtmaſs gambols,* Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 5.

• Dĕcemjŭgis, e. adj. [ex decem, & jugum] *Haveing ten yoked, or coupled, together.* ¶ Decemjugis currus, *A chariot drawn by ten horſes,* Suet. *in* Ner. 24.

• Dĕcempĕda, æ. f. [ex decem, & pes] *A perch, or pole of ten feet in length,* to meaſure land, *&c.* with. Decempedis metata porticus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 14.

• Dĕcempĕdātor, ōris. m. *A ſurveyor.* Agri privati & publici decempedator, *Cic. Philip.* 13, 18.

• Dĕcemplex, ĭcis. adj. [*ex* decem, & plico] *Tenfold, or ten times over.* Ut decemplicem numerum hoſtium profligarent, *Nep. Milt.* 5.

‖ Dĕcemprīmātus, ûs. m. *The office of the* Decemprimi, *Hottom.*

Dĕcemprīmi, ōrum. m. pl. Græc. δεκάπρωτοι. *The ten chief headboroughs;* alſo *general receivers of tribute,* Cic. *pro* Roſc. Amer. 9.

• Dĕcemſcalmus, a, um. adj. [*ex* decem, & ſcalmus] *Haveing ten benches, or oars.* Actuariola decemſcalma, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3.

Dĕcemvĭrālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the office of the ten governours.* ¶ Collegium decemvirale, *The council of ſtate,* Cic. Verr. 4. Decemvirales leges, *Liv.* 3.

Dĕcemvĭrātus, ûs. m. Dignitas & officium decemvirorum, *The office of the ten governours,* Liv. 4, 15.

Dĕcemvĭri, ōrum. pl. m. *Ten men* choſen and appointed for tranſcribeing the twelve tables of the Roman Law, A°. U. C. 301. which they collected out of the writeings of Solon; they alſo governed the commonwealth inſtead of conſuls, but their government laſted only two years. (2) *Alſo* ſome peculiar judges, appointed to determine differences concerning the freedom of the city. (1) Vid. Liv. 3, 33. & 54, 55. & Tac. 1, princ. (2) Suet. *in* Aug. 36. in quem locum Vid. Torrent.

‖ Dĕcennālis, e. adj. *Of ten years, or that laſts ten years,* Amm. 15, 12.

‖ Dĕcennia, ium. n. pl. *Solemn games to be held every tenth year,* Cœl.

Dĕcennis, e. adj. *Of ten years; laſting ten years.* Femina decennis, *Plin.* 8, 5. obſidio, *Flor.* 1, 12.

Dĕcennium, i. n. *The ſpace of ten years,* Apul. *de* Deo Socr. p. 694. *edit. Delph.* Amiſſum fleſti poſt trina decennia natum, *Auſon. Parental.* 4, 25.

Dĕcens, tis. adj. ex part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Becomeing, beſeeming, decent, ſeemly, comely, handſome.* Decens color, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 17. Decentior equus cujus adſtricta ſunt ilia, *Quint.* 8, 3. Decentiſſimum ſponſaliorum genus, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 1, 9.

Dĕcenter, adj. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Comely, ſeemly, excellently.* Mille habet ornatus; mille decenter habet, *Tib.* 4, 2, 14. Tepidum hoc optes audire, decenter, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 84. Pulſare decentiùs, *Hor. Ep.* 2, *fin.* Decentiſſimè deſcripta jura finium, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 26.

Dĕcentia, æ. f. *Comelyneſs, decency.* Figurarum venuſtatem atque ordinem, &, ut, ita dicam, decentiam, oculi judicant, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 58. ☞ *Hinc liquet eum hanc vocem non probâſſe, aut ſaltem eam nondum obtinuiſſe.*

DĔCEO, ēre, ui, neut. *To become, or beſeem.* ¶ § Decet me hæc veſtis, *It becomes me, or fits well on me,* Plaut. Experiri quàm ſe aliena deceant, *Cic.* § Ut nobis decet, *Ter.* Iſtud facinus generi noſtro non decet, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 158. ☞ *Leg. tantùm in tertiâ perſonâ, idque ferè imperſ.*

Dĕceptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiveing, deceit, or deception.* Loci deceptio, *Vitruv.* 2, 8. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Dĕceptiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little deceit,* ex Apul. citatur, ſed q.

Dĕceptor, ōris. m. verb. *A deceiver, a beguiler.* Deceptor domini, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 140. ☞ Rarò occ.

Dĕceptūrus, a, um. part. *About to deceive.*

Deceptura malis fortuna, *Lucan.* 4, 712. Decepture, *Stat Theb.* 9, 295.

Dĕceptus, a, um. part. *Beguiled, deceived, caught.* § Errore locorum Deceptus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 181.

• Dĕcernendus, a, um. part. *To be decreed.* Et aliquantò pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, *Suet. Aug.* 38.

• Dĕcernens, tis. part. *Decreeing.* Cunctis turbarum metu abolitionem facti decernentibus, *Suet. Tib.* 4.

• Dĕcerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum. act. [*ex* de *&* cerno] (1) *To diſcern by the eye.* (2) *To judge, give ſentence,* or *conclude.* (3) *To appoint,* or *determine.* (4) *To put to tryal, to contend.* (5) *To deſign,* or *purpoſe.* (6) *To fight,* or *combat; to diſpute.* (7) *To order,* or *decree.* (1) Qui nequeas noſtrorum uter ſit Amphitruo decernere, *Plaut.* in *fragm. Amph.* (2) Quid hoc, malum! infelicitatis, nequeo ſatìs decernere, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 6. (3) Uxorem decrêrat dare ſeſe mihi, *Id. Andr.* 1, 5, 3. (4) Uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, *Cic.* pro *Quintio,* 2. (5) Decernere legiones in Syriam, *Id. Fam.* 2, 16. (6) Omiſsâ aliâ omni ſpe, ſtatuit ipſe decernere, *Curt.* 3, 2. n. 1. Decernere pugnam, *Liv.* 28, 33. armis, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. ferro, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 28. § Cornibus inter ſe ſubigit decernere amantes, *Id. Geor.* 3, 218. Decernere claſſe, *C. Nep. Hann.* 10. (7) ⌘ Senatus decrevit, populúſque juſſit, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 2, 67.

Dĕcernor, i, crētus. paſſ. *To be decreed,* or *appointed; to be purpoſed,* or *determined,* &c. Solicitus ſum, quidnam de provinciâ decernatur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 11. Mihi aquam bibere decretum eſt, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 38. Vid. Decerno.

Dĕcerpens, tis. part. *Croping, gathering,* Prop. 1, 20, 39.

Dĕcerpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* de, *&* carpo] (1) *To pull,* or *pluck off; to pull away, to crop,* or *gather;* as flowers and fruits. (2) Met. *To get, to gain.* (3) *To diminiſh, leſſen, abate,* or *take off.* (1) Decerpere uvas, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 20. flores, *Lucr.* 4, 3. folia, *Col.* 5, 10. (2) Plus haurire mali eſt, quàm ex re decerpere fructus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 79. (3) Decerpere ex dignitate alicujus, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 24.

Dĕcerptus, a, um. part. (1) *Gathered, plucked up.* (2) Met. *Taken from.* (1) Pabula decerpta, *Ov. Met.* 13, 943. Herbæ decerptæ, *Ibid.* 1, 645. oliva, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 7. (2) Humanus animus decerptus ex mente divinâ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 13. *i. e.* divinæ particula auræ.

• ‖ Dĕcertandus, a, um. part. *To be contended for,* Gell. 10, 18.

• Dĕcertātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſtriving for the maſtery.* (2) Alſo *the management of a debate.* (1) Liv. (2) Decertatio conſulibus commendata, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 9.

• Dĕcertātōrius, a, um. adj. *That ſtrives for the maſtery,* Quint. 6, 4.

• Dĕcertātur, imperſ. *A quarrel,* or *contention, is made.* Hoc animo eſt decertatum, *Hirt.* de *B. Alex.* 16. vid. & eund. de *B. Afr.* 19.

• Dĕcertātūrus, a, um. part. *About to contend.* Quos ſcio nobiſcum decertaturos, *Plin. H.* 1, 4.

• Dĕcertātus, a, um. part. (1) *Contended about; ſtrove,* or *fought, for.* (2) *Performed,* or *obtained, by contention.* (1) Regna decertata odiis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 2. æquora, *Ibid.* 1, 479. (2) Labores decertati, *Claud. laud. Stil.* 1, 21.

• Dĕcerto, āre. neut. [*ex* de *&* certo] (1) *To contend, to ſtrive, to diſpute.* (2) *To try it out by words,* or *blows.* (1) Inter ſe decertare, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 2. Otho pronus ad decertandum, *Tac. H.* 2, 33. 2. ☞ Cum dat. Nec timuit præcipitem Africum Decertantem aquilonibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3. 12. (2) Agmina bello Decertare putes, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 822.

Dĕceſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A departure.* (2) Alſo, *a leſſening,* or *abatement.* (3) *An intermiſſion in a paroxyſm.* (1) ⌘ Is mecum ſæpe de tuâ manſione aut deceſſione communicat, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. (2) ⌘ Non intelligo, utrùm acceſſionem decumæ, an deceſſionem de ſummâ fecerit, *Id* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 11. (3) ⌘ Si acceſſiones increſcant, per deceſſiones tantùm moliantur [febres] *Celſ.* 3, 3.

Dĕceſſor, ōris. m. *A predeceſſor in an office,* Tac. Agric. 7, 4. ☞ *vix alibi, ergo* ſucceſſor *cum Cic. mallem.*

Dĕceſſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A departure.* (2) *A ceaſeing.* (3) *A deceaſe, death.* (1) Quod ad tuum deceſſum attinet, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 10. (2) Sub deceſſu febris, *Celſ.* 3, 12. (3) Annorum deceſſu plerique angi ſolent, *Cic.* de *Amicit.* 3.

Dĕcet, imperſ. (1) *It becomes, it beſeems, it behoves.* (2) *It is convenient, apt,* or *meet.* (1) ⌘ Oratorem iraſci minimè decet, ſimulare non dedecet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 25. (2) = Aptum eſt & decet, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 55. § Decet me, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 16. § vobis, *Id.* § noſtro generi, *Id. Amph.* 2, 2, 188. Helleniſm.

• Dĕcĭdium, i. n. *A downfall, a falling downward.* Met. *A decay,* Sen. Ep. 30.

• Dĕcĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi. neut. caret. ſup. [*ex* de, *&* cado] (1) *To fall down.* (2) *To fall* into. (3) Met. *To loſe,* or *fall ſhort.* (4) *To be brought low.* (5) *To die.* (1) Poma, ſi cruda ſunt, avelluntur; ſi cocta & matura, decidunt, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 19. (2) Si decidat in caſſes præda, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 2. (3) Quantâ de ſpe decidi? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 9. (4) Poteſtas urbis decidit, *Claud. B. Gild.* 45. (5) Scriptor abhinc annis centum qui decidit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 36.

Dĕcīdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* de, *&* cædo] (1) *To cut off, to cut out.* (2) *To determine, to conclude.* (3) *To decide a buſyneſs.* (4) *To compound,* or *capitulate.* (5) *To expreſs.* (1) Decide mihi collum, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 37. ¶ *Met.* Ego iſtam tragulam decidero, *I will defeat this deſign,* Id. Caſin. 2, 4, 18. (2) = Decidis ſtatuíſque, quid iis ad denarium ſolveretur, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 4. (3) Aſſem ſeſe negat daturum, niſi priùs de rebus rationibúſque ſocietatis omnibus decidiſſet, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 5. (4) Decidere jactu Cœpit cum ventis, *Juv.* 12, 53. ⌘ Ne reſpub. pro libertate decidat, ſed omnia experiatur, *Sen. Ep.* 96. (5) Quint. 8, ult.

• Dĕcĭduus, a, um. adj. [*ex* de, *&* cado] *Subject to falling,* as leaves off trees; *hanging down, dangling.* ¶ Cornua cervis decidua, *They ſhed their horns,* Plin. 8, 37. Decidua ſidera, *Plin. H.* 2, 6.

Dĕcīduus, a, um. adj. [*à* de, *&* cædo] *Cut down.* ¶ Decidua quercus, *Cut,* or *hewn, down,* Ov. Met. 8, 758.

• Dĕcies, adv. [*à* decem] (1) *Ten times.* (2) Decies, *alone,* or *with the genit.* ſeſtertiûm, *ſign. ſo many hundred thouſand ſeſterces.* (3) *Often, never ſo often, indefinite.* (1) Decies anno pariunt columbæ, *Plin.* 10, 53. (2) Decies æris, *Liv.* 4. (3) ⌘ Non ſemel, ſed decies dixi, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 27. Decies repetita placebit, *Hor. A. P.* 365.

• Dĕcĭma, æ. f. *vel* Dĕcŭma, *ſc.* pars. *A tenth,* or *tithe.* Decimam Herculi devovêre, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 36. &

• Dĕcĭmæ, ārum. pl. f. *ſc.* partes. *Tenths, tithes,* Suet. Cal. 26.

• Dĕcĭmāni, ōrum. m. pl. *Tithe-gatherers,* alſo *thoſe of the tenth legion,* or *regiment,* Cic. *in* Verr. 3, 11, 11.

• Dĕcĭmānus, a, um. adj. *vid.* Decumanus.

• ‖ Dĕcĭmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A titheing,* or *takeing the tenth;* alſo *the puniſhment of every tenth ſoldier, decimation,* Capitol.

• Dĕcĭmo, āre. act. *To tithe, to take the tenth part, to puniſh every tenth man.* Vid. Suet. Aug. 24, & Galb. 26, & Cal. 48. Tac. Hiſt. 1, 51.

• Dĕcĭmor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be decimated,* to wit, when every tenth man is put to death, *Liv.* 2, 49. Ipſo, quo decimatum erat, die, *Suet. Dom.* 6.

Dĕcĭmŏdia, æ. f. *A veſſel holding ten buſhels,* Col. 12, 18.

• Dĕcĭmùm, adv. *The tenth time,* Liv. 6, 40.

• Dĕcĭmus, a, um. adj. *vel* Decumus, *The tenth,* Cic. Phil. 2, 31.

Dĕcĭpiendus, a, um, part. *To be taken, deceived,* or *impoſed upon.* Mater non hortanda, ſed aſtu Decipienda, *Ov. Met.* 13, 194.

Dĕcĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, ptum. act. [*ex* de, *&* capio] (1) *To take, to catch, to entrap.* (2) Met. *To deceive,* or *beguile.* (1) Decipiemus foveâ leonem Lycum, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 1, 59. (2) Decipere expectationem alicujus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 71. Si deos decepit & homines, lenonum more fecit, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 16. = fallo, *Cic.* ⌘ Solus mihi talentum argenti ſoli annumeravit, & mihi credidit, neque deceptus in eo, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 94.

Dĕcĭpior, i, ceptus. *To be deceived,* or *impoſed upon.* Decipimur ſpecie recti, *Hor. A. P.* 25. ¶ § laborum, *to forget,* Id. § per aliquem, *Ov. Am.* 2, 10, 3.

‖ Dĕcĭpŭla, æ. f. [*à* decipiendis avibus, *&c.*] *A ſnare,* or *gin, to catch birds; a trap,* Sidon. Ep. 8, 10. &

‖ Dĕcĭpŭlum, i. n. *idem,* Apul. *Met.* 8. ǂ Laqueus, tendicula.

• Dĕcircĭno, āre. act. [*ex* de, *&* circino] *To bring within compaſs,* or *roundneſs; to draw a circle with a pair of compaſſes.* Quam teretis natura ſoli decircinat orbem In tumidum, *Manil.* 3, 353.

• Dĕcirēmis, is. f. [*ex* decem, *&* remus] *A kind of galley,* or *ſhip, with ten ranks of oars,* Plin. 7, 56.

Dĕcīſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *A cuting off, decreaſeing,* or *diminiſhing.* (2) *A decideing, determineing,* or *ending, of a buſyneſs.* (3) *A deciſion,* or *compoſition, of a matter,* or *debate.* (1) ⌘ Incrementis tamen globi ſui, deciſionéque luminis menſtrua tempora luna ſignificat, *Apul.* de *Mundo,* p. 742. *edit. Delph.* (2) Dicat deciſionem factam eſſe, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 16. (3) Arbiter deciſionis, *Id.* pro *Flac.* 36.

Dĕcīſus, a, um. part. [*à* decidor] (1) *Cut off.* (2) *Determined, decided.* (3) *Ended, expreſſed, declared.* (1) Auribus deciſis vivere jubet, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 6. (2) Rebus omnibus actis atque deciſis, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 5, 45. (3) Cætera propriis deciſa ſunt verbis, *Quint.* 8, 6. Poſt deciſa negotia, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 7, 59.

• Dĕclāmans, tis. part. *Declaiming.* Tiberium nepotem tuum placere mihi declamantem potuiſſe, peream, niſi, mea Livia, admiror, *Suet. Claud.* 4.

• Dĕclāmātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A declaiming, an oration made upon a theme, a declamation.* (2) Meton. *The ſubject of a declamation.* (1) Exercitatio declamationis, *Ad. Herenn.* 3, 11. Declamatio quotidiana, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. (2) Ut pueris placeas, & declamatio fias, *Juv.* 10, 167.

• ‖ Dĕclāmātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little declamation, a ſhort ſpeech,* Gell. 6, 8. ǂ Brevis declamatio.

• Dĕclāmātor, ōris. m. verb. *A declaimer, a pleader,* Cic Orat. 15. *& pro* Planc. 34.

• ‖ Dĕclāmātōriè. adv. *After the manner of a declamation, a ſhort ſpeech,* Hier. ǂ More declamatorio.

• Dĕclāmātōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the exerciſe of declaiming, declamatory,* Cic. Q. fratri, 3, 3. Conſuetudo declamatoria, *Quint.* 5, 13.

• Dĕclāmātūrus, a, um. part. *About to declaim.* Cui declamaturo mos erat, *Suet. Clar. Rhet.* 6.

• Dĕclāmĭtans, tis. part. *Declaiming often,* Cic. *de* Cl. Orat. 90.

• Dĕclāmĭto, āre. freq. [*ex* de, *&* clamito] (1) *To declaim,* or *plead, often.* (2) *To cry out of.* (1) Declamitare Græcè cauſas, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 4. (2) In vitam hominum declamitare, *Id. Phil. Tironi Fam.* 16, 21.

• Dĕclāmo, āre. neut. [*ex* de, *&* clamo] (1) *To declaim, to make ſet ſpeeches.* (2) *To cry out aloud.* (3) *To cry out againſt, to inveigh.* (1) Suaſorias declamare, *Quint.* ad fluctum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 2. (2) Neque declament medio ſermone diſerti, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 507. (3) § Declamare contra aliquem, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 4, 66. in aliquem, *Id. Fam.* 3, 11.

Dĕclārans, tis. part. *Declareing.* Reperta ſunt proximis comitiis complura ſuffragia conſules eos declarantium, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 80.

Dĕclārātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A declaration, a remonſtrance.* Amoris declaratio, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 21.

Dĕclārātor, ōris. m. *He that declares,* or *remonſtrates,* Plin. Paneg. 92, 9.

Dēclārātūrus, a, um. part. *About to declare,* Liv. 32, 40.

Dēclārātus, a, um. part. *Declared, reported, remonſtrated,* Cic. Att. 2, 23. Nep. *in* Hannib. 11.

Dēclāro, āre. act. (1) *To declare, to ſhow evidently, to make a thing clear.* (2) *To ſignify, to proclaim,* or *pronounce.* (1) Plagam accepit, ut declarat cicatrix, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 6. (2) Victorem declarat Cloanthum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 246. Hominem catum eum eſſe declaramus, ſtultum autem illum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 3, 16.

Dēclāror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be declared,* &c. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 13.

Dēclāvo, āre. act. *i. e.* Claviculas amputo, *To lop off,* or *prune, all the boughs,* Pallad.

• Dēclīnandus, a, um. part. *To decline,* or *be declined,* or *avoided.* Ad declinanda fatorum pericula, *Juſt.* 2, 2.

• Dēclīnans, tis. part. *Declineing, decreaſeing, drawing toward an end.* Declinante morbo, *Plin.* 23, 24. *edit. Hard.*

• Dēclīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſtepping aſide, a bending.* (2) *A digreſſion.* (3) *A declineing, eſchewing,* or *avoiding.* (4) Alſo *a declenſion of a noun,* or *conjugation of a verb.* (5) *The climates,* or *climes.* (1) Exigua corporis declinatione lanceam vitavi, *Curt.* 9, 7. (2) Declinatio brevis à propoſito, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 53. (3) 𝔛 Appetitio & declinatio naturalis, *Id. N. D.* 3, 13. Laboris & periculi declinatio, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 53. (4) Vid. Varr. *de* analog. 3. & L. L. 7. princ. Græcis nominibus Græcas declinationes dare, *Quint.* 1, 5. (5) Declinationes mundi, *Col.* in *præm.*

• Dēclīnātūrus, a, um. part. *That is ready to ſtep aſide, ſhun,* &c. Cic. *Att.* 14, 17.

• Dēclīnātus, a, um. part. *That ſwerveth,* or *is turned aſide,* Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 3. ¶ Declinata ætas, *Declineing years,* Quint. 12, ult.

• Dēclīno, āre. act. & neut. [*ex* de, & clino] (1) *To bend,* or *turn, one way,* or *other.* (2) *To leave,* or *paſs by.* (3) Met. *To decline, ſhun, avoid,* or *eſchew.* (4) Abſol. *To decline,* i. e. *to leſſen, abate,* or *aſſwage.* (5) Alſo *to digreſs.* (6) *To decline* nouns, &c. (1) Ego declinavi paulùm me extra viam, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 8, fin. *Abſol.* ¶ Declinare ad haſtam, *vel* ad ſcutum, *To face about to the right,* or *left,* Liv. (2) Urbem mihi amiciſſimam declinavi, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 4. (3) 𝔛 Appetere quæ ſecundum naturam ſunt, declinare contraria, *Id. N. D.* 3, 13. 𝔛 Ad perſequendum aliquid, aut declinandum, *Id. Part. Orat.* 18. A delectis declinandum, *Id. Offic.* 1, 40. (4) Paulatim declinat amor, *Ov. Met.* 9, 460. (5) Declinare à propoſito, *Cic. Orat.* 40. (6) Recto caſu accepto in obliquos declinant, *Varr. L. L.* 70. v. & *Gell.* 4, 1.

• Dēclīvis, e. adj. [*ex* de, & clivus] (1) *Bending downward, ſteep.* (2) Met. *Old.* (1) Collis ab ſummo æqualiter declivis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 18. 𝔛 = De locis ſuperioribus hæc declivia & devexa cernebantur, *Id. B. G.* 8, 88. (2) Plin. Ep. 8, 18.

• Dēclīvĭtas, ātis. f. *A bending,* or *leaning, downward; a declivity,* Cæſ. B. G. 7, 85.

• Dēclīvus, a, um. adj. [*ex* de, & clivus] *Id. quod* declivis. Modò per decliva viaſque Præcipites feruntur, *Ov. Met.* 2, 206.

Dēcocta, æ. f. *ſc.* aqua. *Water boiled, then put into a glaſs, and cooled with ſnow put about it,* an invention of Nero's according to Pliny. Vid. Plin. 31, 3. & Suet. Nero. 48. ☞ Sed frigidæ aquæ ac calidæ uſum fuiſſe antiquiorem diſce ex *Athenæo,* 3, 34.

Dēcoctor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* decoquo] *A ſpendthrift, a bankrupt.* Lege Roſciâ certus locus decoctoribus conſtitutus, *Cic. Philip.* 2, 18. Decoctoris amica Formiani, *Catull.* 39, 4.

Dēcoctum, i. n. *A decoction; a boiling,* or *ſeethieng; broth,* or *liquour,* Plin. 23, 1.

Dēcoctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Much ſoden,* or *boiled away.* (2) *Melted away.* (3) *Luſcious.* (4) Met. *Well digeſted, pure, refined.* (5) Met. *Riotouſly and waſtefully, ſpent.* (1) Aſparagi decocti in cibo, *Plin.* 23, 1. (2) Experientibus pars quarta *argenti non probi* decocta erat, *Liv.* 32, 2. (3) Ut orator habeat ſuavitatem auſteram & ſolidam, non dulcem & decoctam, *Cic.* de *Or.* 3, 26. (4) Si fortè aliquid decoctius audis, *Perſ.* 1, 125. (5) Ratio apparet, argentum decoctum eſt, οἴχεται, *Plautina verba ex Trinummo,* 2, 4, 17. *quæ facetè ludens in ambiguo detorquet in Piſonem Cicero.*

Dēcoctus, ûs. m. *A decoction; a boiling,* or *ſeethieng, of broth,* or *liquour.* Mellis decoctu niteſcunt, *ſc.* gemmæ, Plin. 37, 12.

‖ Dēcollātio, ōnis. f. *A beheading,* Hier.

Dēcollo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & collum.] (1) † *To put,* or *looſe, a thing from off one's neck,* &c. becauſe their purſe hung about their neck, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 67. *Epid.* 3, 2, 24. *Truc.* 3, 1, 7. (2) Met. *To fail,* or *diſappoint, one; to be gone.* (3) *To cut off one's neck, to behead.* (1) In collo eſt, decolles cave, *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.* (2) Si ſors decollâſſet, gladium faciam culcitam, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 4, 28. ſed Gronovius tum in hoc, tum in aliis locis ap. Plaut. leg. cum τῷ ſimpl. exponítque *delicuerit, defluxerit.* Quid autem Varroni reſpondebit, v. c. cujus hæc ſunt verba: *Quorum ſi alterum decollat,* R. R, 1, 2. ipſe viderit. (3) Miles decollandi artifex, *Suet. Cal.* 32. Manus ad hoc unum ſatìs firmæ quo decollare homines ſolebat, *Sen.* Ἀποκολ. 840. Juſſit illum Cæſar decollari, *Petron.* c. 51. *Conf. Scrib. Larg.* 62, 194.

Dēcollor, āri, ātus. paſſ, *To be beheaded,* Vid. Decollo, Nº 3.

Dĕcŏlor, ōris. adj. (1) *Diſcoloured, that hath loſt the colour.* (2) *Depraved, corrupt.* (3) *Tawny.* (4) *Shamefull, diſhonourable.* (1) Hieme deterior & decolor, *Plin.* 16, 12. = Cùm totus decolor eſſet Flaccus, & hæreret nigro fuligo Maroni, *Juv.* 7, 226. (2) Decolor ætas, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 326. Patrias paulatim decolor artes Exuit, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 424. (3) Decolor hæres, *Juv.* 6, 599. (4) Fama decolor, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 4.

Dēcŏlōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſcolouring,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 27.

Dēcŏlōrātus, a, um. part. *Diſcoloured,* Ad Herenn, 2, 5. § Decoloratæ collybo manus, *Suet. Aug.* 4.

Dēcŏlōro, āre. act. *To diſcolour, to tarniſh, to ſtain.* Cædes decoloravêre mare, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 35. Suppurationes peſſimæ ſunt, quæ cutem decolorant, *Celſ.* 2, 8.

Dēcŏlōror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be diſcoloured, to have its colour changed,* Col. 12, 16. 𝔛 Decoloratur id, cujus color vitiatur, non mutatur, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 2, 41.

Dēcŏquendus, a, um part. *To be boiled,* Celſ. 3, 21.

Dēcŏquens, tis. part. *Boiling,* or *waſteing, away* Ad ſcrupula uſque ſingula areis decoquentibus, *Plin.* 21, 17. *edit. Hard.*

Dēcŏquo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To boil,* or *ſeethe; to boil away.* (2) *To be ſeparated in melting,* as alloy. (3) Met. *To turn to loſs.* (4) *To conſume,* or *waſte; to ſpend all.* (5) *To bankrupt,* or *break,* one. (1) Ad tertias partes decoquunt aquam, *Plin.* 14. 17. Muſti Vulcano decoquit humorem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 295. (2) Experientibus pars quarta *argenti* decocta erat, *Liv.* 32, 2. (3) Res tamen ipſa jam domino decoxit, *Col.* (4) Tenéſne memoriâ prætextatum te decoxiſſe? *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. (5) Hunc alea decoquit, *Perſ.* 5, 57. ¶ § Decoquere fortunæ, non vitio ſuo, *To become bankrupt through misfortune,* Cic. Philipp. 2, 18.

Dēcŏquor, i, ctus paſſ. *To be boiled down, to waſte,* as metals do in melting. Cubiculum Cæſaris juxta decoquitur virus, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 15, 8. Vid. Decoquo.

‖ Dĕcor, dĕcŏris. comm. 3. *Handſome, ſightly, gracefull,* Sall. *ap* Priſc.

Dĕcor, ōris. m. [*à* deceo] *Comelyneſs, a fine mien, gracefullneſs, beauty.* Illam quicquid agit, quoquo veſtigia flectit, Subſequitur decor, *Tib.* 4, 2, 8. Spoliavit virtutem ipſo decore, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 9. 𝔛 Decor formæ, decus honoris, decorum actionis, *Front.* ☞ Sed non eſſe perpetuum exempla allata indicant.

Dĕcŏrāmen, ĭnis. n. *An ornament.* Vitta, majorum decoramen, *Sil. Ital.* 16, 269.

Dĕcŏrandus, a, um. part. *To be ſet forth,* or *recommended.* § Clementia omni laude decoranda, *Cic.* pro *Lig.* 2. Quæ inſignia publicis etiam locis decorandis eſſent, *Liv.* 10, 39.

Dĕcŏrans, tis. part. *Adorning, ſeting forth,* &c. Malum *aurantium* decorans domos, *Plin. H.* 13, 31.

Dĕcŏrātus, a, um. part. *Set forth, recommended, adorned, embelliſhed,* Cic. Tuſc. 5, 40. Auro decoratus & oſtro, *Sil.* 17, 646.

Dĕcōrè. adv. *Comely, ſeemly, handſomely, gracefully.* Aptè & decorè loqui, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 32.

Dĕcŏro, āre. act [*à* decus, ŏris] *To ſet forth,* or *recommend; to grace, to adorn, to embelliſh, to trim.* § Hæc omnia vitæ decorabat gravitas, & integritas, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 76. Decorare aliquem honoribus, *Id.* pro *Balb.* 6.

Dĕcŏror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be adorned,* &c. Præmiis atque ſplendore decorari, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 43. *Conf. Sil.* 10, 521.

Dēcortĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Barking,* or *peeling of a tree,* Plin. 7, 24. & 19, 9.

Dēcortĭcātus, a, um. part. *Barked, peeled.* Abies decorticata, *Plin.* 16, 41.

Dēcortĭco, āre. act. [*ex* de, & cortex] *To peel,* or *bark, a tree,* Plin. 16, 39.

Dēcortĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be peeled,* or *barked,* Plin. 19, 1.

Dĕcōrum, i. n. (1) *Comelyneſs, good grace, a decorum, handſomeneſs; good faſhion,* or *carriage.* (2) *The* τὸ πρέπον, or *ſuitableneſs of the character to the perſon.* (1) Confuſum cum virtute decorum eſt, ſed mente & cogitatione diſtinguitur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 27. (2) Decorum eſt—id, quod quâque perſonâ dignum eſt, & fit, & dicitur, *Id. Off.* 1, 28.

Dĕcōrus, a, um. adj. [*à* decor] (1) *Handſome, comely, gracefull.* (2) *Faſhionable.* (1) Juſta omnia decora ſunt, injuſta contrà, ut turpia, ſic indecora, *Cic.* Decorus habitu, *Liv.* 24, 40. (2) Ea pleraque noſtris moribus ſunt decora, *Nep. Præf.* § Decorus ab aſpectu, *Col.* 6, 1. ad ornatum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. crine, *Hor. Od.* 1, 32, 11. ‖ Decoriſſimus, *Apul.* p. 406.

‖ Dĕcōtes, um. f. pl. Togæ detritæ, *Feſt.* qu. decutes, *i. e.* ſine cute, *vel* flocco. al. qu. cotibus detritæ, *Garments worn threadbare.*

‖ Dēcrēmentum, i. n. *A decreaſe; the wane of the moon,* Gell. 3, 10. ‡ Imminutio.

Dēcrĕpĭtus, a, um. adj. [*à ſeq.* decrepo, *Scal.*] *Very old, decrepit, crazy.* Decrepita anus, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 16. Decrepitus ſenex, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 16. ætas, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 39.

‖ Dēcrĕpo, āre. *To crackle,* as a candle doth when it is almoſt burnt, *Scal.* ad *Feſt.*

Dēcreſcens, tis. part. *Decreaſeing, waxing ſhorter,* or *leſs; falling as water doth.* 𝔛 Creſcunt loca, decreſcentibus undis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 345. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 250.

Dēcreſcentia, æ. f. *A decreaſeing.* Decreſcentia lunæ, *Vit.* 9, 4.

Dēcreſco, ĕre, crēvi, tum. neut. *To decreaſe, to wear away, to decay, to grow leſs, to wane as* the moon doth; *to aſſwage, to abate.* = Contrahimur, miróque modo decreſcimus ipſi, Diminui noſtri corporis eſca potes, *Corn Gall.* 1, 215. 𝔛 Valetudo decreſcit, accreſcit labor, *Plaut. Cur.* 2, 1, 4. 𝔛 Oſtreæ cum lunâ creſcunt, paritérque decreſcunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 14. Decreſcit morbus, *Celſ.* 3, 6. metus, *Sil. Ital.* 7, 82. puero veſtis, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 127.

Dēcrêſſet *pro* decreviſſet, *Liv.* 2, 27. decrêſſe, *Id.* 3, 45.

• ‖ Dēcrētālis, e. adj. *Decretal.* ¶ Ut decretalis poſſeſſio, *i. e.* decreto delata, *Ordered by a decree,* Ulp.

• Dēcrētōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a decree, judicial, critical, deciſive.* ¶ Dies decretorius, *The day when the diſeaſe may be judged of,* Sen. Ep. Decretorium ſidus, *The dog-ſtar, ſc.* which *determines* whether the vine and other fruits are like to do well, *Plin.* 18, 28. Stylus decretorius, *Sen.* de *Clem.* 1, 14. = cenſorius, *A ſtyle determineing the caſe at once,* Cic. Arma decretoria, tia, *Weapons, wherewith they fought in earneſt,* as at ſharps, *Sen. Ep.* 117. hora, *The fatal,* or *laſt, hour, not to be avoided,* Id. Ep. 102.

• Dĕcrētum, i. n. (1) *A decree, an ordinance,* or *ſtatute.* (2) *A principle,* or *an axiom.* (1) 𝔛 Decreta patrum, juſſa populi, *Liv.* (2) Decreta philoſophorum, *Cic. Ac.* 4, 9. = dogmata, *Id.*

• Dĕcrētūrus, a, um. part. *That will decree,* Liv. 39, 4. Relinqueret incertum, quid viſo Thracea reo decreturi patres fuerint, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 26, 3.

• Dĕcrētus, a, um. part. [*à* decernor] *Decreed, ordained.* Decreta provincia, *Paterc.* 2, 60.

‖ Dĕcŭbans, tis. part. [*ex* de, & cubo] *Lieing down, couchant,* Lex. *ex* Apul.

• Dĕculco, āre. act. [*ex* de, & calco] *To tread under foot, to trample upon,* Plin. 17, 10. Stat. Theb. 1, 523.

• Dĕcŭma, æ. f. *pro* decima, *ſc.* pars. *The tenth part,* Cic. N. D. 3, 36.

• Dĕcŭmæ, ārum. pl. f. *ſc.* partes. (1) *The tithes,* or *tenths, of corn; an impoſt upon land.* (2) *A kind of ticket.* (1) Cic. R. Poſt. 11. (2) Suet. Cal. 26. interpr. Torren.

• Dĕcŭmāni, ōrum. pl. m. [*à* decumis, *i. e.* decimis, quas redimebant publicani, ſic dicti] *The farmers,* or *gatherers, of tenths,* or *other like taxes; tithing men,* Cic. *in* Verr. 5, 34.

• Dĕcŭmānus, i. m. [*à* decumus, *i. e.* decimus] (1) *The tenth.* (2) Alſo *great, fair, of a large ſize, huge.* (1) ¶ Decumani milites, *Of the tenth legion,* Suet. Cæſ. 70. ‖ Decumani fluctus, *Feſt.* Decimus, *Lucr. A huge wave,* or *billow.* = Poſterior nono undecimôque prior, *Ov. Tr.* 1, 2, 50. ¶ Decumanum pomum, *A fair large apple.* † Decumanus acipenſer, *A huge ſturgeon,* Lucil. *ap.* Cic. dict. à ſuperſtitione Pythagoreorum, qui magnificè de hoc numero ſenſēre, *Voſſ.* ¶ ‖ 𝔛 Decumanus limes, *A line,* or *mete, divideing the field from eaſt to weſt,* Feſt. p. m. 278. *as that from north to ſouth was called* cardo, *Plin.* 28, 33. Decumana porta, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 25. & *Liv.* 3, 5.

• ‖ Dĕcŭmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A puniſhing of every tenth ſoldier,* Capitol. ⊥ Decimi cujus deſignatio ad ſupplicium.

Dĕcumbo, ĕre, ŭbui, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* de, & cumbo] (1) *To lie down.* (2) *To ſit down at table.* (3) *To keep his bed when ſick.* (4) *To fall down, and die.* (1) Col. 7, 9. (2) Ad cœnam vocat, venio, decumbo, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 97. (3) Celſ. (4) Honeſtè decumbunt gladiatores, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 14.

• † Dĕcŭmus, a, um. adj. *pro* decimus, *The tenth,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 26.

• ‖ Dĕcunx, cis. m. *Ten ounces.*

Dĕcuplò, adv. *Ten fold,* Liv. 39, 44.

Dĕcuplus, a, um. adj. *Ten times ſo much,* Liv. 39, 44.

Dĕcūria, æ. f. [*ex* de, & curia] (1) *A ſet,* or *roll, of judges.* (2) ‖ *A company of ſoldiers.* (3) Dĕcūria (*à* decem) *a ſet of ten men appointed to any buſyneſs,* or *office.* (4) Per jocum, *A pack of good fellows.* (1) Ad tres judicum decurias quartam adjecit ex inferiore cenſu, *Suet. Aug.* 32. ubi, v. *Caſaub.* (2) Decuria, φρατρία Gloſſ. vet. v. *Herm.* (3) Claſſes denûm hominum faciundæ, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, *Col.* 1, ult. (4) Exigam ego te ex hâc decuriâ, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 63.

Dĕcūriātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A divideing into wards,* q. d. *companies,* Cic. *pro* Planc. 18.

Dĕcūriātus, a, um. part. *Divided into wards,* or *into bands and troops,* Liv. 22, 38.

Dĕcūriātus, ûs. m. verb. *The divideing of ſoldiers into ſmall companies of ten men each,* Liv. 22, 38.

Dĕcūrio, ōnis. m. (1) ‖ *A civil officer like our high conſtable, a tithing-man in a country, an alderman in a corporation,* as a ſenatour was at Rome. (2) Alſo *a captain over ten men,* horſe, *or foot. The foreman,* or *leader, of the file; a corporal,* or *ſerjeant.* (1) Veg. 2, 14. (2) Suet. Aug. 46, & 100. ¶ ‖ Decurio palatii, *Marc.* qui præeſt palatio, *The lord ſteward,* or *perhaps the houſe-keeper.* Decurio cubiculariorum, *One of the head-chamberlains,* Suet. Domit. 17.

Dĕcūrio, āre. act. *To put ſoldiers into files,* or *ſmall companies; to rank citizens into wards and companies,* Cic. Phil. 7, 6.

‖ Dĕcūriōnālis, e. adj. Ad decurionem pertinens. *Belonging to the* Decurio, or *tithing officer.* Vet. inſc. *ap.* Grut. 36. n. 6.

Dĕcūriōnātus, ûs. m. *A captainſhip over ten, a ſerjeant's place,* Macrob. Saturn. 2, 3. Honorarium decurionatus, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 114.

Dĕcurrens, tis. part. *Runing.* Amnis Halys, à radicibus Tauri per Cataloniam Cappadociámque decurrens, *Plin. H.* 6, 2. Alter ad extremi decurrens ſidera Cancri, *Manil.* 1, 566. v. *Sil.* 244.

Dĕcurrĭtur. imperſ. *They run,* or *have recourſe, to,* Cæſ. B. C. 1, 5. Si ſemel ad ea decurritur; *Celſ.* 5, 26. decurſum eſt, *Liv.* 6, 19. Decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum ſenatu conſultum, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 5.

Dĕcurro, ĕre, ri, & dĕcŭcurri. (1) *To run down,* or *along.* (2) *To run haſtyly.* (3) *To run a-tilt.* (4) *To reſort to for ſuccour, to have recourſe to.* (5) Alſo *to ſail along.* (6) *To ſet down,* or *deſcribe haſtyly.* (7) *To run over, to go through with.* (8) *To paſs over.* (1) Summâ decurrit ab arce, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 41. (2) Cito decurrit tramite Virgo, *Id. Æn.* 5, 610. (3) Liv. 4, 8. (4) Ad ſuffragia quaſi ad remedium aliquod decurrerunt, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 20. (5) Auſi vada ſalſa citâ Decurrere puppi, *Catull.* 62, 6. (6) Pugnas virûm decurrere verſu, *Stat.* (7) Inceptum unà decurre laborem, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 39. (8) § Decurrere vitam, *Propert.* 2, 15, 41. ætatis ſpatium, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 14. Decucurri, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 21. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 4. Decurrendum eſt ad medicas exercitationes, *Celſ.* 3, 22.

‖ Dĕcurſim, adv. *With haſty runing, in poſt haſte,* Hier. ⊥ Curſim.

Dĕcurſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A runing,* or *courſe; a tilt,* or *tournament.* (2) *A deſcent,* or *inroad, of horſemen into any enemy's country.* (3) *A ſailing.* (1) Indicta decurſio prætorianis, *Suet. Ner.* 7. Campeſtris decurſio, *Id. Galb.* 6. (2) Decurſionibus per equites vaſtat ea loca, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 10. (3) Tiberina decurſio, *Id. de Fin.* 3.

‖ Dĕcurſōrium, i. n. *A place where juſting and tilting was uſed, the liſts, the tilt-yard,* Jun.

Dĕcurſūrus, a, um. part. *About to run.* *Aceſinem* Ganges decurſurum in mare intercipit, *Curt.* 8, 28.

Dĕcurſus, a, um. part. *Paſſed,* or *run, over; run out, achieved, finiſhed, ended.* = Actâ jam ætate decurſâque, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 31. Decurſo ſpatio, *Id.* pro *Seſt.* 23.

Dĕcurſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A runing down, a deſcent.* (2) ‖ *A tilt,* or *tournament.* (3) *The end of a courſe,* or *race.* (4) *A courſe, ſtream,* or *cataract.* (5) Met. *A going,* or *paſſing, through.* (1) Subito ex collibus decurſu intercludi, *Liv.* (2) Gell. 7, 3. (3) Suet. Ner. 24. (4) Magnus decurſus aquarum, *Lucr.* 5, 264. Decurſus aquæ per ſemitas, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 6. (5) Decurſus honorum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 1.

• ‖ Dĕcurtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſhortening,* or *curtailing,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

• Dĕcurtātus, a, um. part. *Shortened, curtailed, maimed.* = Radices breves, & veluti decurtatæ, *Plin.* 25, 5. = Decurtata & mutila, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 57.

• ‖ Dĕcurto, āre. act. [*ex* de, & curto] *To ſhorten,* or *abridge,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

Dĕcus, ŏris. n. [*à* decet] *A credit,* or *grace; an honour,* or *commendation.* Ingenium hominis decus, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 15. = Honeſtas, laus, ornamentum, lumen, dignitas, *Cic.* ☞ *Sumitur & in malam partem, ſed per jocum,* Capuli decus, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 43.

Dĕcuſſātim, adv. *Croſs-wiſe, in form of the letter* X, Col. 12, 54. & Vitr. 1, 6.

Dĕcuſſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting acroſs, after the faſhion of an* X, or *a ſtar,* Vitr. 10, 11.

Dĕcuſſis, is. m. *i. e.* decem aſſes, *five* denarius, (1) *A coin,* or *piece of money, of the value of the Roman* denarius, *ten aſſes, ten pounds weight.* (2) Alſo *the number ten;* alſo *the figure of the letter* X. (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (2) Vitr. 3, 1. Ducantur duæ lineæ in decuſſes obliquè, *Plin.* 18, 34.

Dĕcuſſo, āre. act. (1) *To cut,* or *divide, after the form of the letter* X. (2) *To cut equally in the midſt, croſs-wiſe.* (1) Latitudinem in ſpeciem Græcæ literæ X decuſſare, *Col.* 3, 13. (2) Longitudinem mediam decuſſare, *Cic.* de *Univerſ.* 7.

Dĕcuſſus, a, um. part. [*à* decutior] *Shaken, beaten down,* or *demoliſhed.* 𝔛 Turres non modò ictæ fulminibus, ſed etiam decuſſæ, *Liv.* Decuſſa lilia, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 707. Decuſſa cydonia ramo, *Prop.* 3, 13, 27.

Dĕcuſſus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* decutio] *A ſtrikeing,* or *ſhakeing, off; a battering,* or *beating, down,* Plin. 11, 37.

Dĕcŭtiens, tis. part. *Shakeing down,* or *ſtrikeing off.* Decutiens gladio rubiginem, *Plin.* 34, 4. *Hard.*

Dĕcŭtio, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. act. [*à* de, & quatio] *To ſhake down; to ſtrike,* or *ſhake, off; to beat down.* Decuſſiſſe dicitur baculo ſumma papaverum capita, *Liv.* 1, 54. Sylvis honorem decutit December, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 9.

Dĕcŭtior, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be ſhaken off,* or *ſtricken down,* Plin. 12, 19.

Dĕdĕceo, ēre. neut. cum acc. *To miſbecome,* or *not to beſeem.* Siquid dedeceat in aliis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 41.

Dĕdĕcet. imperſ. *It miſbeſeemeth,* or *doth not become.* 𝔛 Oratorem iraſci minimè decet, ſimulare non dedecet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 25.

Dĕdĕcor, ŏris. adj. *Unſeemly, diſgracefull.* Dedecores multíque terga ab hoſtibus cædebantur, *Sall. Frag.* 17. Dedecorem amplexi vitam, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 760.

Dĕdĕcŏrans, tis. part. *Diſgraceing, diſparageing, diſhonouring,* Cic. Offic. 3, 2.

‖ Dĕdĕcŏrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bloting of one's honeſty,* or *credit,* Tert. ⊥ Dedecus.

Dĕdĕcŏrātus, a, um. part. *Diſparaged, diſgraced,* Suet. Ner. 36.

Dĕdĕcŏro, āre. act. *To diſhonour, diſgrace,* or *diſparage.* Dedecorant bene nata culpæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 36. faciem bove, *Prop.* 3, 22, 36.

Dĕdĕcŏrōsè, adv. *Shamefully.* Dedecoroſè vixi, turpiùs pereo, *A. Vict. E.* 5, 7.

Dĕdĕcŏrōſus, a, um. adj. *Shamefull, diſgracefull.* Suſpectans necem dedecoroſam, venenum dicitur hauſiſſe, *Aur. Vict. Epit.* 39, 8.

Dĕdĕcŏrus, a, um. adj. *Shamefull, diſgracefull,* Tac. Ann. 12, 47, 4. & 3, 32, 2.

Dĕdĕcus, ŏris. n. *Diſgrace, diſcredit, diſhonour, ſhame, a ſhamefull,* or *diſgracefull, thing,* or *action,* Cic. Offic. 1, 33. Tuſc. 2, 5. Dedecorum pretioſus emptor, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 32. = Turpitudo, probrum, flagitium, infamia, ignominia, *Id.*

• Dēdens, tis. part. *Surrendering,* Liv. 9, 9. & 24, 35. Orare cœperunt, ſupplicibus ſemel dedentibus parceret, *Curt.* 6, 18.

Dēdĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be dedicated.* Pugionem, quo ſe is occiderat, in Agrippinenſem coloniam miſit, Marti dedicandum, *Suet. Vitell.* 10.

Dēdĭcans, tis. part. *Dedicateing.* Equi memoriæ ac nomini dedicans urbem, *Curt.* 9, 9.

Dēdĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dedication,* or *conſecration.* Dedicatio templi, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 46. & *Liv.* 2, 27.

Dēdĭcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to dedicate.* Duo templa ſe Romæ dedicaturum voverat, *Marcellus,* Cic. *in* Verr. 4, 55.

Dēdĭcātus, a, um. part. *Dedicated, conſecrated, devoted.* Nonne ædem Caſtori & Polluci in ſuo dedicatam vides? *Cic.* de *N. D.* 3, 5.

Dēdĭco, āre. act. [*ex* de, & dico, as.] *To dedicate,* or *conſecrate; to devote,* Cic. Smyrnæi delubrum Homero dedicaverunt, *Cic.* pro *Archiâ,* 8. Opus publicum dedicant, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 117. ¶ † Legati dedicant mandata, *They deliver their meſſage,* Cæcil. *ap.* Non. = Conſecro, *Cic.*

Dēdĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be dedicated.* Templum

plum ſibi dedicari in eo loco juſſerit *Romulus*, Cic. de *Legg.* 1, 1.

Dēdignandus, a, um. part. *To be diſdained*, Sil. 13, 338.

Dēdignans, tis. part. *Diſdaining.* Vicinis connubia paſtorum dedignantibus, *Juſt.* 43, 3.

Dēdignātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſdaining*, or *ſcorning*, Plin. Paneg. 18. & Quint. 1, 2.

Dēdignātus, a, um. part. *Haveing diſdained, and refuſed with ſcorn.* Dedignata maritos, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 536. amicum, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 7, 3.

Dēdignor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To count unworthy, not to vouchſafe, to diſdain, ſlight,* or *ſcorn.* Qui Philippum dedignatur patrem, *Curt.* 6, 11, 23. honorem, *Plin. Paneg.* 63.

• † Dēdim, *pro* dabo *vel* dederim, *Ter.*

Dēdiſcendus, a, um. part. *To be unlearned, to be laid aſide and practiſed no more.* Dediſcendæ tibi ſunt ſportellæ, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

Dēdiſco, ĕre, dēdĭdĭci; car. ſup. act. (1) *To unlearn, to forget what one hath learned.* (2) *To leave one's former wont.* (1) ⌘ Haud æquum facit, qui quod didicit, id dediſcit, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 55. Dedidiciſſe Latinè, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 12, 57. loqui, *Ibid.* 3, 14, 46. (2) Dediſcit animus ſerò quod didicit diu, *Sen. Troad.* 63.

Dēdiſcor, i. paſſ. *To be unlearnt,* or *forgoten*; *to be diſuſed.* Dediſcitur uſu amor, *Ov. Rem.* 503.

• Dēdĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *An yielding up, a ſurrender.* § In deditionem redigere, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. facere, *Hirt. B. H.* 20. Deditionis formulam vid. apud Liv. 1, 37.

• Dēdĭtitius, a, um. adj. *That hath ſurrendered himſelf into another's power,* Cic. *ad* Brut. 3. Cæſ. B. G. 1, 27.

• Dēdĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſurrender.* Neque Tiridatem dediturum ſe Parthis, dixit, *Juſt.* 42, 5. Pollicentur ſeſe ei dediturus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 20.

• Dēdĭtus, a, um. part. [Dedita valde data, *Feſt.*] *Given, rendered, yielded up, addicted.* § Literis deditus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. amori, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 12. ¶ Deditâ operâ, *Of ſet purpoſe, for the nonce,* Cic. *pro* Cœl. 19.

• Dēdo, ĕre, dēdĭdi, ĭtum. [*ex* de, & do] (1) *To ſubmit,* or *yield.* (2) *To give up,* or *ſurrender.* (3) *To give over.* (4) *To commit,* or *entruſt.* (1) Tibi, pater, me dedo, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 26. (2) Aras, focos, ſeque utì dederent, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 71. § Dedere aliquem alteri ad ſupplicium, *Liv.* 1, 5. aliquem ad necem, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 28. (3) Dedere ſe lamentis muliebriter, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 21. (4) Ancillas dedo, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 2, 6.

• Dēdor, i, dēdĭtus. paſſ. *To be reſigned,* or *given up.* Non recuſamus, quin illorum libidini S. Roſcii vita dedatur, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 3. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 8.

Dēdŏceo, ĕre, ui, ctum. act. *To unteach,* or *teach otherwiſe,* Cic. *de* Fin. 1, 6. & *de* Orat. 2, 40.

Dēdŏlandus, a, um. part. *To be hewed,* or *ſquared,* Col. 4, 26. Dedolanda arbos, *Plin. H.* 16, 74.

‖ Dēdŏlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hewing,* or *chipping,* Lexicogr. *ex* Vitr.

‖ Dēdŏlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A hewer,* or *planer,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul.

Dēdŏlātus, a, um. part. *Hewed, ſloped, ſquared.* Dedolatæ ridicæ, *Col.* 11, 2.

Dēdŏleo, ĕre, ui. neut. *To grieve thoroughly,* or *ſpend one's whole ſtock of grief*; or, according to others, *to give over grieveing, to grieve no more.* Porui dedoluiſſe ſemel, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 480. & *Rem. Am.* 1, 295.

Dēdŏlo, āre. act. *To cut* or *hew, with an ax*; *to chip,* or *ſquare*; *to faſhion,* Mart. 11, 85. Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 106. Col. 11, 2.

Dēdŏlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be planed, hewed,* or *ſmoothed,* Col. ¶ ‖ Dedolari fuſtibus, *To be well cudgeled,* Apul. Met. 6.

Dēdūcendus, a, um. part. *To be brought.* Diſparandos deducendóſque ad ſuos curaret, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7. 28. *Conf. Celſ.* 3, 12. Ne deducendi eum cauſâ populum de foro abduceret, *Liv.* 23, 23.

Dēdūcens, tis. part. *Bringing,* or *fetching.* Memnoniis deducens agmina regnis, *Lucan.* 3, 284.

Dēdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To bring down*; *to fetch,* or *pull, down.* (2) *To lead forth,* or *tranſplant.* (3) *To wait upon, to attend.* (4) *To draw,* or *ſpin, out.* (5) Alſo *to ſubtract,* or *abate.* (6) *To derive.* (7) *To remove,* or *withdraw.* (8) *To prolong.* (9) *To bring,* or *lead, forth.* (10) ‖ *To make ſmall,* or *ſlender.* (11) *To perſuade.* (1) Carmine vel cœlo poſſunt deducere lunam, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 69. (2) Cùm etiam Capuam coloniam deducere conatus es, *Cic. Philip.* 2, 39. (3) Frequentes eum domum deduxerant, *Liv.* 23, 23. Uxorem domum deducere, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 60. ⌘ reducere, *Cic.* (4) Deducens pollice filum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 36. ¶ *Met.* Deducere carmen, *To carry it on,* Id. ibid. 1, 4. (5) Ut centum nummis deducerentur, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1. (6) Sole deduxi genus, *Sen. Medeâ,* 4. (7) Hujus divitiæ me de fide deducere non potuiſſent, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 1, 9. § Deducere corpore febres, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 48. § Deducere pedes de lecto, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 82. § alicui faſtidium, *To get him a ſtomach.* (8) Ut dies pleroſque deduceret, *Cic.* (9) Deducere legiones in aciem, *Tac.* Frequentes eum domum deduxerunt, *Ibid.* ¶ Deducere naves, *To launch them,* Virg. ⌘ Subducere, *To bring them into harbour,* Id. vela, *To ſpread them,* Ov. (10) Vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba, *Pompon.* (11) Sibi eſſe facile regem Thracûm deducere, ut eos terrâ depelleret, *Nep. Alcib.* 8. ¶ Deducere carbaſa, *to furl them,* Luc. 2, 697.

Dēdūcor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be brought, removed, abated,* &c. Aëra per gelidum tenuis deducitur axis, *Manil.* 1, 279. Vid. Deduco.

Dēductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bringing,* or *leading, forth.* (2) *A conveyance.* (3) *A deduction,* or *abatement.* (1) Deductio colonorum, *Cic.* pro *Lege Agr.* (2) aquæ, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 44. (3) Sine ullâ deductione, *Id.* ⌘ Beneficia integra, & illibata perveniant, ſine ullâ, ut aiunt, deductione, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 34. ☞ Hinc apparet *ſine ullâ deductione* formulam eſſe uſitatam.

† Dēducto, āre. freq. *To conduct often,* Lucil. *ap.* Non. 4, 144.

Dēductor, ōris. m. verb. *A companion, an attendant, a client.* ⌘ Deductorum officium majus eſt, quàm ſalutatorum, Q. *Cic.* de *Pet. Conſ.* 9.

Dēductūrus, a, um. part. *About to lead.* Quum exercitum deducturus eſſet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 49. *Conf. Liv.* 32, 11. & 34, 23.

Dēductus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Brought fetched, conducted.* (2) *Handed down, derived.* (3) *Slender, low,* & Met. *mean.* (4) *Divided.* (5) *Abated, deducted.* (6) *Brought over from any thing.* (7) *Wrinkled, contracted.* (1) Homo deductus ex ultimis gentibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 13. Deducta colonia, *Liv.* 2, 31. (2) Mos unde deductus per omne Tempus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 19. (3) Naſum à ſummo eminentiorem, & ab imo deductiorem habuit, *Suet. Aug.* 79. Deductum dicere carmen, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 5. *interpr. Macrob.* (4) Sidera præcipiti deducta polo, *Luc.* 6, 500. (5) Deductâ parte tertiâ, reliqua dos redditur, *Cic.* (6) Dionyſius cùm à Zenone fortiſſimus eſſe didiciſſet, à dolore eſt deductus, *Id. Tuſc.* (7) Projicit ipſe ſuas deductâ fronte coronas, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 165.

‖ Deerrābundus, a, um. adj. *Full of wanderings,* Aug. ⸸ Errabundus.

Deerrans, tis. part. *Straggling.* Deerrante in foveas aliquo, *Plin. H.* 8, 8.

Deerro, āre. neut. (1) *To wander out of the way*; *to ſtraggle,* or *go aſtray.* (2) Met. *To digreſs from the purpoſe* (3) *To miſs the mark.* (1) Caper deerraverat, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 7. Sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 29, 2. (2) Si non deerrabimus ab eo, quod cœpimus exponere, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9. (3) Col. 1, 4. Ubi ſemel recto deerratum eſt, *Paterc.* 2, 3.

‖ Dēfæcātè, adv. *Cleanly, purely, without dregs,* or *lees,* Lex. *ex* Celſ.

Dēfæcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fineing from dregs,* or *lees,* Lex. *ex* Celſ.

Dēfæcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Fined, clean from dregs.* (2) Met. *Quiet and free from trouble.* (1) Aqua defæcata, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 2. Defæcatum vinum, *Col.* 12, 33. (2) Defæcatus animus, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 1. = liquidus, *Id.*

‖ Dēfæcis, e. adj. *id quod* defæcatus. *Scrib. Larg.* & *Virg.* de *Ætnâ,* 424.

Dēfæco, āre. act. *i. e.* purgo. [*ex* de, & fæx] *To draw from the dregs, to decant, to ſtrain through a ſtrainer,* or *ſieve,* Plin. 18, 16.

Dēfæcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be drawn from the lees.* Met. *To be certain, to be plain.* ⌘ = Quicquid incerti fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defæcatum eſt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 70. ☞ Notandum aliquos ſcribere hæc compoſita per *e*, nempe qui *fex* non *fæx* ſcribi volunt.

‖ Dēfalcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pruneing of vines,* or *trees,* Lex. *ex* Col.

‖ Dēfalcātus, a, um. part. *Pruned, cut away,* Lex. *ex* Col. à

‖ Dēfalco, āre. act. [*à* de, & falx] *To prune, ſhred,* or *cut away,* JCC.

‖ Dēfāmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defameing,* Firm. ⸸ Sugillatio.

‖ Dēfāmātus, a, um. part. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Diſgraced, defamed,* Gell. 9, 2. ⸸ Infamatus, diffamatus. Defamatiſſimus, *Id* 18, 3.

‖ Dēfāmo, āre. act. *To defame, ſlander, diſcredit, backbite,* or *ſpeak civil of, one,* Lex. *ex* Gell. ⸸ Dehoneſto, ſugillo.

Dēfătīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Wearyneſs, fatigue,* Cic. *de* Senect. 11. *Phil* 5, 7. = Satietas, *Conf. Liv.* 8, 38.

Dēfătīgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Wearyed, tired, ſpent.* (2) *Worn out of heart.* (1) = ⌘ Integri & recentes defatigatis ſuccederent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 16. Defatigati ab adverſariis multitudine verborum, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 9. (2) Defatigatum ſolum, *Col.* 1, 1.

Dēfătīgo, āre. act. *To weary,* or *tire.* Labore aſſiduo aliquem defatigare, *Celſ. B. G.* 7, 4.

Dēfătīgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be wearyed,* or *tired, out.* In conſervandis bonis defatigari, *Cic.* pro *Marcello,* 6. Opus faciam, ut defatiger uſque, *Ter Eun.* 2, 1, 14.

Dēfătiſcens, tis. part. *Languiſhing, feeble.* Defatiſcentes arbores, *Plin.* 17, 2. *edit. Hard.*

Dēfectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A defection,* or *revolt.* (2) *A ſwoon,* or *qualm,* as in the fainting fits women have upon conception. (3) *A want.* (4) *A failing,* or *deviateing.* (5) *An eclipſe.* (6) *Feebleneſs, weakneſs.* (1) Subita defectio Pompeii, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 1, 4. (2) Mulierum à conceptu defectioni proſunt, *Plin.* 25. in *proœm.* (3) Defectio virium, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 9. (4) A rectâ ratione defectio, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 9. (5) Defectiones ſolis & lunæ, *Id. N. D.* 2, 61. (6) Suet. Cal. 50.

‖ Dēfectīvus, a, um. adj. *That is maimed,* or *lacketh any part*; *defective,* Tert. ⸸ Mancus.

Dēfector, ōris. m. verb. *A revolter,* or *runaway*; *a turn coat.* Revocatis ad pœnitentiam defectoribus, *Suet. Ner.* 43. Soli in principia defectores coīrent, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 12, 3.

Dēfectūrus, a, um. part. *About to revolt,* or *deſert,* Cæſ. B. G. 5, 3. Liv. 24, 1. & 34, 11.

Dēfectus, a, um. part. ‖ or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Waſted, ſpent, worn out, decayed.* (2) ‖ *Wanting,* or *haveing loſt.* (3) *Forlorn, deſolate.* (4) *In a ſwoon.* (5) ‖ Alſo *quite finiſhed.* (1) Arbor ſenio defecta, *Col.* 5, 6. Defectiſſimus annis, *Id. præf.* (2) Defectior oratione, *Apul.* ¶ Sol defectus lumine, *eclipſed,* Tibull. 2, 5, 75. § A menſtruis defecta, *Celſ.* 1, 8. § Defecti dentibus, *Plin.* 8, 16. (3) Solo mœret defecta cubili, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 116. (4) Ad recreandos defectos animo, *Plin.* 20, 14. (5) ☞ Ab uno Ciceronis loco pendet hæc notio, ſc. ad *Att.* 13, 23. ubi al. alit. leg.

Dēfectûs, ûs. m. verb. (1) *Defect, want, failing.* (2) *An eclipſe.* (1) Defectus lactis, *Plin.* 13, 24. ſtomachi, *Id.* 19, 29. (2) Monſtrent defectus ſolis varios, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 478. Defectum ſiderum pavent quadrupedes, *Plin.* 8, 54. ¶ Defectus animi, *vel* animæ, *A ſwoon, a qualm,* Plin. 20, 2.

Dēfendendus, a, um. part. *To be defended.* Cùm Cæſaris cauſam dignitatémque defendendam ſuſcepiſſet, *B. G.* 8, 52.

Dēfendens, tis. part. *Defending.* Paucis defendentibus, *Cæſ. B.* 2, 12.

Dēfendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* de, & inuſ. fendo, *i. e.* arceo] (1) *To ſtrike, or keep, off, out, or away.* (2) *To defend, to preſerve, or keep.* (3) *To avouch a thing, to maintain and ſtand to it.* (4) *To act, or bear, the part of.* (1) Solſtitium pecori defendite, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 47. = propulſo, obſiſto, *Cic.* (2) = Spoliatum defendo & protego, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 18. ✠ impugno, *Nep. Epam.* 10. Hunc non ſolùm in periculis non defendit, ſed etiam prodidit, *Id. Phoc.* 2. (3) Poteſt auctore ſuam defendere cauſam, *Ov. Met.* 13, 228. (4) Actoris partes chorus, officiumque virile Defendat, *Hor. A. P.* 193. Vid. etiam *Sat.* 1, 10, 12.

Dēfendor, i, ſus. paſſ. (1) *To be kept off.* (2) *To be preſerved, or defended.* (3) *To be avouched.* (1) A tectis ignis defenditur, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 625. (2) Genere morbi defenſus eſt Piſo, *Plin. jun.* Ab eodem in judiciis defenſus, liberatus diſceſſerat, *Nep. Phoc.* 2. (3) Graviſſimè & veriſſimè defenditur, *Cic. Fam.* 5.

‖ **Dēfenſācŭlum**, i. n. *A defence, a ſhield,* Adhelm. *de* Virg. c. 14. Defenſio, *Cic.* Clypeus, *Virg.*

Dēfenſans, tis. part. *Defending.* Armenta ſuc defenſante juvenco, *Claud.* 1. in *Eutrop.* 386.

‖ **Dēfenſātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A defender,* Marc.

Dēfenſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defending, a defence.* § Defenſionem alicujus ſuſcipere, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. A defenſione deſiſtere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 12. ✠ Offenſio, *JC.* = Propugnatio, *Cic.*

Dēfenſĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defending.* Aug. † Defenſio.

Dēfenſĭto, āre. freq. [*à* defenſo] *To defend very often.* § Cauſas defenſitare, *Cic. Off.* 1, 33. ſtudioſè ſententiam alicujus, *Id. Ac. Q.* 4, 45.

Dēfenſo, āre. freq. [*à* defendo] *To defend often.* Mœnia ipſa ſe defenſabant, *Liv.* 26, 45. & *Sall. B. J.* 60.

Dēfenſor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A defender, or ſaver from.* (2) *A keeper, or preſerver.* (3) *An advocate in law.* (4) *A champion.* (5) ‖ *A guardian.* (1) Ultores ſceleris, defenſores necis, *Cic.* pro *Milone.* (2) = Paterni juris defenſor, & quaſi patrimonii propugnator ſui, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 57. (3) Defenſorem ſui juris adoptare, *Id. Div.* in *Cæcil.* 16. = patronus, *Ter.* (4) Nec defenſoribus iſtis Tempus eget, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 521. (5) Ap. JCC.

Dēfenſūrus, a, um. part. *That will defend, or maintain.* Facilè ſe loci naturâ defenſuros dicunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 15. *Conf. Liv.* 26, 8.

Dēfenſus, a, um. part. *Defended, kept, maintained.* Ab eodem in judiciis defenſus, *Nep. Phoc.* 2.

* **Dēferbeo**, ĕre. [*ex* de, & ferbeo] *leg. in præt.* deferbui. *To grow cool,* Cic. *pro* Cœl. 18.

* **Dēfĕrendus**, a, um. part. *To be carryed, preſented, reported,* Plin. 17, 11. & *Liv.* 3, 53.

* **Dēfĕrens**, tis. part. *Bringing.* Vana quoquè deferentes admittere, *Curt.* 6, 24.

* **Dēfĕro**, fers, tŭli, lātum. act. [*ex* de & fero] (1) *To carry, or bring; to convey.* (2) *To bring, or carry, word.* (3) *To offer, preſent, or beſtow.* (4) ¶ Deferre nomen alicujus, *To implead one, or complain of him.* (1) Pecua ad hanc collo in crumenâ obligata defero, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 64. Navis huc nos dormientes detulit, *Id. Amph.* 2, 2, 69. (2) § Quæ audiêrunt, ad legatos deferunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7. § Eadem impia fama furenti Detulit, armari claſſem, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 299. § Deferre de defectione, *Nep. Datam.* 7. (3) ✠ Pallam uxori abſtuli, atque huic detuli, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 36. ¶ Deferre primas alicui, *To give him the preference,* Cic. N. D. 1, 6. (4) Vid. *Suet. Claud.* 9. vid. & *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 23.

* **Dēfĕror**, ri, lātus. paſſ. *To be carryed, conveyed, committed,* &c. Defertur ea res ad Cæſarem, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 25. Omnium conſenſu ad eum defertur imperium, *Ibid.* 7, 4. ¶ Videamus quanti deferatur. *What price is ſet upon it,* Sen. Majeſtatis delatus eſt, *Accuſed of Treaſon,* *Tac.* 14, 48.

Dēfervĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, actum. *To make to boil, to make thorough hot,* Cato 157. = Coquo, *Id.*

Dēfervĕfactus, a, um. part. *Boiled well,* Plin. 20, 7. & 26, 15.

Dēferveſco, ĕre, dēfervi & dēferbui. incept. (1) *To grow cool.* (2) Met. *To relent.* (3) Met. *To be abated.* (1) Æſtus deferveſcunt, *Varr.* 2, 2. (2) Cùm deferveſcat ira, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4. (3) Cùm adoleſcentiæ cupiditates deferbuiſſent, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 18. = mitigari, *Id.* Sperabam jam deferviſſe adoleſcentiam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 72.

Dēfeſſus, a, um. part. [*à* defetiſcor] (1) *Weary.* (2) Met. *Languid, liſtleſs, heartleſs.* (1) § Membra defeſſa dolore, *Catull.* 48, 14. § Defeſſus ſum quæritando, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 1, 6. quærere, *Id. Epid.* 2, 2, 13. & 5, 2, 55. Defeſſus ſum pultando, *Plaut. Stitch.* 2, 1, 41. (2) = Senatum jam languentem, & defeſſum, ad priſtinam virtutem revocavi, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 28.

Dēfĕtiſcor, i, defeſſus. [*ex* de & fatiſcor] *To be weary, or faint.* Non defetiſcar uſquam expepiri, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 24.

Dēfĭciens, tis. part. *Failing, fainting, being in an eclipſe,* &c. Cùm acriter oculis deficientem ſolem intuerentur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 30. ¶ Deficiente oratione, *wanting matter of diſcourſe,* Liv. 2, 56.

Dēfĭcio, ĕre, fēci, ectum. act. & abſol. [*ex* de, & facio] (1) *To leave, or fail, one.* (2) *To be in an eclipſe.* (3) *To faint, or be diſcouraged.* (4) *To decay.* (5) *To revolt.* (6) *To end in.* (7) *To break as a bankrupt doth.* (1) Animantes, cùm calor defecerit, tum interire, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 14. Æquor deficit puppibus, *Stat. Ac.* 1, 446. (2) Luna deficit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 29. = extingui, *Id.* (3) § Animo non deficiam, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 4. ✠ Milite, ne deficeret, hortante, animum reſumpſit, *Suet. Vitel.* 15. (4) = Quamvis conſenuerint vires, atque defecerint, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 9. (5) Ut primùm defecerat Gallia, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 30. = Defecerat Samus, deſciêrat Helleſpontus, *Nep. Timoth.* 3. (6) Deficit in mucrone talis figura, *Plin.* 2, 10. (7) Sic Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit, *Juv.* 7, 129.

Dēfĭcior, i, fectus. paſſ. *To be deſtitute, or not ſupplyed; to want.* ✠ Jugatum quâdam parte deficitur, quâdam ſuperat, *Col.* ✠ Mulier audaciâ abundat, conſilio & ratione deficitur, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 65. Hæc amœnitas deficitur aquâ ſalienti, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

* **Dēfīgendus**, a, um. part. *To be faſtened.* Cucurbitulæ tamen defigendæ ſunt, *Celſ.* 4, 20.

* **Dēfīgens**, tis. part. *Faſtening.* Gorgoneo tinctum defigens ſanguine ferrum, *Manil.* 4, 594.

Dēfīgo, ĕre, xi, xum. act. [*ex* de, & figo] (1) *To put down, to plant.* (2) *To faſten with nails.* (3) *To thruſt into.* (4) Met. *To aſtoniſh.* (5) *To pitch* a camp. (6) ¶ Diris deprecationibus defigere, *to bewitch one.* (7) *To place, to ſet.* (8) *To fix, or be intent, upon.* (1) Defigere ſarmentum in terrâ, *Col.* § arborem terræ, *Id.* (2) Columellas in trabibus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 10. aliquem in terram colaphis, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 4, 23. (3) Crabrones ſpicula vertice nudo Defigunt, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 753. ¶ Defigere cultrum in corde, *To ſtab.* Liv. 1, 58. (4) Defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, *Liv.* 7, 10. (5) Aciem defixêre in his veſtigiis, in quibus, &c. *Cic.* (6) Defigi diris deprecationibus nemo non metuit, *Plin.* 28, 2. (7) Defigere furta alicujus in oculis populi, *Cic. Philipp.* 14. (8) = Parum defigunt animos & intendunt in ea, quæ perſpicua ſunt, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 15.

* **Dēfīgor**, i, xus. paſſ. *To be ſtuck down, to be intent upon,* &c. *Cic.* pro *Rab.* 4. Terræ defigitur arbos, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 290. *Vid.* Defigo.

Dēfīnio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To bound, or limit.* (2) Met. *To end, or conclude.* (3) *To determine, propoſe, or appoint; to declare, to ſet down.* (4) *To define.* (1) Imperium populi Romani orbis terrarum terminis definire, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 31. = termino, *Id.* (2) = Ut aliquando totam hujus generis orationem concludam ac definiam, *Id.* in *Verr.* 4, 52. (3) Ante quem diem iturus ſit definire, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 11. Magna præmia definiebantur, *Juſt.* 14, 1, 9. (4) Rem verbis & breviter definire, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 8. = circumſcribo, complector, *Id.*

Dēfīnior, īri. paſſ. *To be bounded, appointed,* &c. *Cic.* pro *Arch. Poëtâ* 10.

Dēfīnītè, adv. *Expreſly, namely, preciſely, particularly, determinatively,* Cic. *pro* Balbo 14. = Diſtinctè, *Plin. jun.*

Dēfīnītio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A limiting, or bounding.* (2) *A definition, which in few words expreſſes what the thing is, that is ſpoken of.* (1) Hominum & Hominis temporum definitione ſublatâ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 54. (2) Cùm quid quidque ſit aperitur, definitio eſt, *Id* de *fin.* 2, 2.

Dēfīnītīvus, a, um. adj. *Definitive.* ¶ Conſtitutio definitiva, *When the terms of the controverſy are firſt to be explained,* Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 17.

Dēfīnītum eſt, *It is reſolved,* Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 1, 43.

Dēfīnītus, a, um. part. *Defined, determined, or limited.* Certus ac definitus in cœlo locus, *Cic.* in *Somn. Scip.* 3. Definitâ die appropinquante, *V. Max.* 4, 7. *ext.* 1.

Dēfio, fĭeri. paſſ. [*à* de & facio, *ut à* ſatiſfacio ſatiſfio] *To lack, or to be wanting.* ✠ Nil cùm eſt, nil deſit tamen, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 11. ✠ Nequid defiat, neque ſuperſit, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 4, 3. Nihil tibi apud me defieri patiar, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 2, 1. ☞ *Leg. in tertiâ perſonâ tantùm.*

✝ **Dēfiŏcŭlus**, i. m. [cui deſit, vel deeſt, oculus] *That lacks an eye,* Mart. 12, 59. ☞ Rarò occ.

* **Dēfixūrus**, a, um. part. *About to faſten, ſet,* &c. Ut in auribus veſtris—ſua furta atque flagitia defixurus ſim, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 1, 3.

* **Dēfixus**, a, um part. [*à* defigor] *Faſtened, fixed, ſet, intent, in a brown ſtudy, at a ſtand,* Virtus eſt una altiſſimis defixa radicibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 6. Obtutu hæret defixus in uno, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 499. *Vid.* Defigo.

Dēflāgrans, tis. part. *Conſumeing, leſſening.* Deflagrante paulatim ſeditione, *Tac. H.* 2, 29, 3.

Dēflāgrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning, or conſumeing with fire; a conflagration.* Terrarum omnium deflagratio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 19.

Dēflāgro, āre. neut. (1) *To be burnt down, to be ſet on fire.* (2) Alſo *to grow ſomewhat cool, to be allayed.* (1) Fore aliquando ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 37. (2) Spes animum ſubibat deflagrare iras veſtras, purgari ſuſpiciones poſſe, *Liv.* 40, 8.

Dēflectens, tis. part. *Bending.* Deflectens pondere corpus, *Catull.* 60, 51.

Dēflecto, ĕre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To bend, or bow, down.* (2) *To turn aſide.* (3) *To be changed and altered.* (4) *To digreſs from a purpoſe, to wreſt.* (1) Ramum arboris deflecte, *Col.* 6, 11. (2) Lapſa conſuetudo deflexit de viâ, *Cic. Off.* 2, 3. (3) = Ut declinet à propoſito deflectatque ſententiam, *Id.* in *Orat.* 40. (4) ✠ Adhibe orationi modum, & redeat illùc unde deflexit, *Id. Tuſc.* 5.

* **Dēflendus**, a, um. part. *To be bewailed.* Semper genitrix deflenda mihi, *Sen. Octav.* 10. v. *Sil.* 6, 260. & *Liv.* 29, 4.

* **Dēflens**, tis. part. *Bewailing.* Deflens fata nepotis, *Ov.* 7, 388.

* **Dēfleo**, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. [*ex* de, & fleo] *To bewail, to lament, to weep for.* Illud initium civilis belli deflevi, *Aſin.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 10, 31. ¶ Carmine alicujus ſuprema deflere. *To make an elegy upon one,* Tac. 3, 45. Defletur, *Sil.* 10, 405.

* **Dēflētus**, a, um. part. *Bewailed, lamented, deplored.* Mors à multis ſæpe defleta, *Cic.* de *Or.* 3, 4.

‖ **Dēflexūra**, æ. f. *A little bowing.* Aug. † Flexus.

Dēflexus, a, um. part. (1) *Bended, or laid, as a vine.* (2) *Turned out of the way.* (1) Deflexâ vite vel palmite juxta ſuam arborem, *Plin.* 17, 23. (2) = Amnes in alium curſum contorti, & deflexi, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 19.

Dēflexus, ûs. m. verb. *A bowing, or bending,* Col. 1, 26.

Dēflo, āre. act. (1) *To blow away, to blow off.* (2) Met. *To blow upon, to ſlight,* (1) Plin. 28, 2. (2) Diplomata Auguſti, ut vetera, & obſoleta, deflabat, *Suet. Cal.* 38. *ubi tamen al. leg.* deflebat.

Dēfloccātus, a, um. part. *Worn out.* ¶ *Met.* Defloccati ſenes, *Ruſty old fellows,* qui floccos, *i. e.* villos, amiſerunt, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 10. Niſi malis exponere, *bald, without hair,* per Catachr.

† Dēflocco, āre. act. [tractum à floccis] *To fetch the nap off.* Defloccabit lumbos meos, *uti aliqui leg.* ap. Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 14.

Dēflōrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Haveing ſhed its bloſſoms, or loſt its fruit.* (2) ‖ *Foreſtalled, anticipated.* (1) Certos atque defloratos fructus oſtendere, *Quint.* 7, 6. (2) Gloria victoriæ deflorata, *Liv.* 37, 58. *ubi Gronov. ex Cod. Mogunt. legit,* præflorata, *aptiùs ad ſenſum.*

Dēflōreſcens, tis. part. *Caſting its bloſſoms.* Inventa eſt vitis uno die defloreſcens, *Plin.* 14, 3.

Dēflōreſco, ĕre, dēflōrui. incept. (1) *To ſhed its bloſſoms; to ſhed, or caſt, its flowers.* (2) Met. *To decay and fade.* (1) Frumentum octo diebus defloreſcit, ac deinde grandeſcit, *Col.* 2, 12. Cùm ſe multâ fronde cooperuit, priùs defloreſcit, *Id.* 5, 6. (2) Flos carptus ungue defloruit, *Catull.* 60, 43. ⌘ Cum corporibus vigent, & defloreſcunt, animi, *Liv.* 6, 23.

Dēfluens, tis. part. *Falling off.* Mæotis Tanaim amnem ex Riphæis montibus defluentem accipiens, *Plin. H.* 4, 24.

Dēfluo, ĕre, xi, xum. (1) *To flow, or ſwim, down.* (2) *To go down by water.* (3) *To fall down.* (4) *To ſlip out.* (5) *To fall, or ſlip, off; as hair doth.* (6) *To be over, or at an end.* (7) *To flow, or abound.* (8) *To decay.* (9) *To fade.* (10) *To be derived, to deſcend.* (11) Alſo *to flow all out, to ceaſe to flow.* (1) Arles defluit amni, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 447. (2) Oſtiam Tiberi defluxit, *Suet. Ner.* 27. (3) Moribundus ad terram defluxit, *Liv.* 2, 20. § Cohors tota defluxit equis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 500. (4) *Met.* Ne vacuo defluat ex animo, *Prop.* 1, 20, 2. (5) Defluentem capillum confirmat & denſat, *Plin.* 25, 11. (6) Ubi ſalutatio defluxit, literis me involvo, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20. (7) Luxu & inertiâ defluere, *Col.* 12. in *Prœf.* (8) Ubi ſocordiam vires, tempus, ætas, ingenium, defluxêre, *Sall. B. J.* 1. (9) Color defluit, *Tibull.* 3, 1, 18. (10) A quibus duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit, *Suet. Aug.* 2, 20. (11) ⌘ Ruſticus expectat dum defluat amnis, at ille Labitur & labetur, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 42.

Dēflŭvium, i. n. *A falling off,* as of hair, *Plin.* 11, 47.

Dēfluus, a, um. adj. (1) *Flowing down.* (2) ‖ *Hanging down, long.* (3) *Falling off.* (1) Guttatim defluus, *Apul. Met.* 3. Splendor ab alto Defluus, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 3, 54. (2) Deflua cæſaries, *Prud. Periſt.* 13, 30. (3) Defluus capillus, *Plin.* 20, 4.

‖ Dēfluxio, ōnis. f. *A flowing down of humours, a defluxion.* ¶ Defluxio alvi, *A lax, or looſneſs,* Aurel. ⸸ Fluxio.

Dēfŏdiendus, a, um. part. *To be buryed.* Miſſi pontifices, qui defodiendam necandámque curarent, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 11.

Dēfŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, foſſum. act. (1) *To dig down, to dig in the earth.* (2) *To hide, or bury, in the ground.* (1) Antequam vineam defodere incipias, *Cato* 50. (2) Clam omnes in medio foco defodit, *Plaut. Aul. prol.* 8. Defodere cadaver, *Liv.* 3, 33.

Dēfŏdior, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be diged, &c.* *Col.* 11, 2.

‖ Dēfœdus, a, um. adj. *Very filthy, naſty.* *Affertur ex* Cic. *ad* Attic. 9, 10. *ſed locus eſt fœdiſſimus, & mirè vexatus.*

Dēfœnĕrandus, a, um. [qu. à defœnero] *To be ruined by paying intereſt.* Ad defœnerandas diripendáſque provincias, *Cic. Parad.* 6.

‖ Dēfœnĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that lets, or lends, upon uſury,* Aug. ⸸ Fœnerator, Cic.

‖ Dēfœnĕrātus, a, um. part. *Deeply indebted, or much entangled in debt,* Apul. Apol. p. 522. ed. Delph. ⸸ Fœnere demerſus.

‖ Dēfœnĕror, āri. *To borrow, or take up, money, at uſury,* Apul. *Vid.* Defœneratus. ⸸ Fœneror.

Dēfore, *i. e.* defuturum eſſe, *To lack, to be wanting hereafter,* Cic. Leg. Defore auxilium, *Liv.* 3, 10. ☞ Deforem, deforet, deforent, *ap. prob. auct.*

Dēformātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A deforming, or diſgraceing.* (2) *A deſcription, or delineation.* (1) Deformatio Majeſtatis, *Liv.* 9, 5. (2) Deformationes gnomonicæ, *Vitr. præf.* l. 3.

Dēformātus, a, um. part. (1) *Disfigured, deformed.* (2) *Diſgraced.* (3) *Faſhioned, formed, ſhaped.* (1) Cic. *ad* Att. 11, 20. Deformata membra veneno, *Sil. Ital.* 207. (2) Quia non ſuſtineret videre deformatum virum, *Sen. Conſ.* ad *Helv.* 9. (3) Cuncta in ordine animo certa, & deformata habebam, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 3, 11. vid. *Liv.* 8, 32.

Dēformis, e. adj. or, comp. ‖ ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ex* de & forma] (1) *Deformed, ugly, miſhapen, diſfigured.* (2) *Ill-favoured, unſightly.* (3) *Rough, uncultivated.* (4) *Sordid, diſhonourable.* (1) Genus deforme, bimembres centauri, *Sil. Ital.* 3, 41. Non eam diligere minùs debes, quòd deformior eſt, ſed miſereri potiùs, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 9. (2) Motus flatúſque deformis, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 12. (3) = Deformis & horridus ager, *Id. Verr.* 3, 5. (4) Vita deformis, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 333. ‖ Deformiſſima fœmina, *Gell.* 5, 11.

Dēformĭtas, ātis, f. (1) *Deformity, uglyneſs.* (2) *Ill-favouredneſs, indecency.* (3) *Diſgrace, diſhonour.* (1) Deformitas & corporis vitium, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2. (2) Deformitas fugæ negligentiæque, *Id.* ad *Att.* 9, 10. (3) ⌘ Si judicibus aut gloriæ futura eſt abſolutio rei, aut deformitati damnatio, *Quint.* 6, 1.

Dēformĭter, adv. (1) *Diſgracefully, with diſhonour.* (2) *Poorly, unpleaſantly.* (1) Vivere deformiter, ac turpiter, *Suet. Ner.* 49. (2) Sine juncturâ deformiter ſonat, *Quint.* 8, 3.

Dēformo, āre. act. [*ab* adj. deformis] (1) *To disfigure, or mar the faſhion of; to deform.* (2) Met. *To diſhonour.* (3) *ex* de & formo, *To deſcribe.* (4) *To draw a model.* (1) Vultum deformat macies, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 254. Deformavit victoriam, *Liv.* 3, 71. (2) ⌘ In quâ concione Pompeium ornat, an potiùs deformat? *Cic.* de *Aruſp. Reſp.* 24. (3) Ille quem ſuprà deformavi, &c. *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 5. (4) Deformare lineis imitationem ædificiorum, *Vitr.* 1, 1.

Dēformor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be disfigured, daubed, or made foul,* Liv. Turpiſſimis incendiis & ruinis deformari, *Hirt. B. A.* 24.

Dēfoſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Diged, dug out.* (2) *Hid under ground.* (3) *Buryed.* (1) Defoſſi ſpecus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 376. ¶ ✣ Defoſſi verbere terga, *Cut deep into, furrowed,* Claud. 2. *in.* Eutr. 351. Oculis, manibus, cruribúſque defoſſis, *Flor.* 3, 22, 26. Ubi Freinſhemius *perfoſſis* legendum exiſtimat. (2) Reſpondit conjector defoſſum theſaurum eſſe ſub lecto, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 65. (3) Defoſſum cadaver domi, *Liv.* 3.

Dēfoſſus, ûs. m. verb. *A diging down,* Plin. 19, 8.

Dēfractus, a, um. part. *Broken down,* Defractos ſerere ramos, *Plin.* 17, 17.

Dēfrænātus, a, um. part. *Unbridled, ungoverned, unruly.* Defrænato curſu volvi, *Ov. Met.* 1, 285.

Dēfraudans, tis. part. *Beguileing, cozening,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10. & Adelph. 2, 2, 38.

Dēfraudātor, ōris. m. verb. *A deceiver, a beguiler,* Sen. *de* Ben. 4, 26.

Dēfraudo, āre. act. *To beguile, to deceive, to defraud, to cheat, to cozen.* § Defraudare aliquem drachmâ, *Plaut. Pſ.* 1, 1, 91. ſe victoriæ fructu, *Liv.* ¶ defraudare genium, *to pinch his belly,* Ter. *V.* Defraudans.

Dēfraudor, āri. paſſ. *To be defrauded.* Ne lata Moſellæ Flumina tam celebri defraudarentur alumno, *Auſon. Eyd.* 10, 109.

* Dēfrĕmo, ui, ĕre. neut. [*ex* de, & fremo] *To be appeaſed.* Cùm jam ſatis primus ille impetus defremuiſſet, *Plin. Epiſt.* 9, 13.

Dēfrĭcātus, a, um. & Dēfrictus, a, um. part. *Rubed hard, ſcoured.* Dolia defricata & diligenter lota, *Col.* 11, 2. Defricta pumice teſta, *Id.* 7, 5. dens urinâ, *Cat.* 35, 20.

Dēfrĭco, āre, ui & āvi, ctum & ātum. act. [*ex* de, & frico] *To rub hard.* Amphoram defricato colluitoque, *Cato* 88. ¶ Defricare aliquem ſale multo, *To be very ſharp upon one, to cenſure,* Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 4.

Dēfrĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be rubed all over.* Cœpit, poſtquam perfuſus eſt, defricari, *Ad. Her.* 4, 5.

* Dēfrīgeſco, ĕre, xi. incept. [*ex* de, & frigeſco] *To grow cold.* Coctum defrutum quando defrixit, in vaſa transfertur, *Col.* 12, 21. Dum quod decoxeris defrigeſcit, *Id.* 12, 20.

* Defringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum. act. [*ex* de, & frango] *To break down, or off.* Ramum arboris defringere, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 21. Niſi defregeritis talos, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 1.

* Dēfringor, i. paſſ. *To be broken down,* Plin. 17, 21. & 19, 42.

Dēfrūdātus, a, um. part. *Defrauded.* Defrudata meæ non ſunt hæc fercula menſæ, *Auſon. Epiſt.* 2, 17.

Dēfrūdo, āre. act. *pro* defraudo, utì *pro* claudo, cludo, *To defraud, cheat, or cozen.* Etiam inſuper defrudet? *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 38.

‖ Dēfrūgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drawing, or a ſucking, out the ſubſtance,* Lex. *ex* Col.

‖ Dēfrūgo, āre. act. [*ex* de & fruges] *To wear out land, and make it barren; to eat it out of heart,* Plin. 17, 24. ☞ *ſed rectiùs legi videtur* ſegetem ne defrudes.

* Dēfrūtārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſod wine.* Vaſa defrutaria, *Col.* 1, 6. Cella defrutaria, *Ibid.*

* Dēfrūto, āre. act. *To boil new wine,* Col, 2, 22.

* Dēfrūtum, i. n. [*à* defervendo, contr. *pro* defervitum, *i. e.* decoctum, *Pallad. Octobr.* tit. 18.] *A mixture made of new wine,* whereof the one half (*Plin.*) or the third part (*Col.*) is boiled away, into which ſeveral ſweet herbs and ſpices were put; the chief uſe of it ſeems to be, to cure, and preſerve other ſmall wines, *vid.* Col. 12, 20, 21. & Plin. 14, 9. 31.

† Dēfuat, *pro* deſit, *May be wanting,* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 3.

* Dēfūgio, ĕre, i, ĭtum. act. (1) *To ſhun, or avoid; to be ſhy of.* (2) *To refuſe to accept of.* (1) Adytum eorum ſermonémque defugiunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 12. (2) Adminiſtrationem Reipub. defugere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 32. ¶ Nunquam defugiam auctoritatem, *I will never deny to obey order,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3. 98.

Dēfulgŭro, āre. act. *To brandiſh.* Et undantem clypeus defulgurat ignem, *Auſon. Perioch.* 5, 3.

Dēfunctōriè, adv. *Careleſly, ſlightly, covertly.* Defunctoriè cauſam agere, *Sen. Controv.* 31. ſub. fin.

Dēfunctūrus, a, um. part. *About to finiſh,* Liv. 29, 21.

Dēfunctus, a, um. part. (1) *That hath gone thorough with a buſyneſs.* (2) *Rid, quit, paſt danger.* (3) *Ended, finiſhed.* (4) Alſo *dead, defunct.* (1) Defunctum laboribus Æquali recreat ſorte vicarius, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 24, 15. (2) Defuncta morbis corpora ſalubriora eſſe cœperunt, *Liv.* 4, 52. (3) Defunctum utinam hoc ſit modò, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 5, 63. (2) Miſerorum non ſecùs ac defunctorum obliviſcuntur, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 9. ⌘ Defuncta corpora ſervat, viventia corrumpit cedrus, *Plin.* 24, 5.

Dēfunctus, i. m. *A dead corps,* Plin. 2, 68.

Dēfundendus, a, um. part. *To be poured out.* Ovi & album & vitellus in vas defundendum eſt, *Celſ.* 6, 6, 1.

Dēfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūſum. act. *To pour out.* Niſi mutatum parcit defundere vinum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 58. *Conf. Col.* 12, 26, & *Cato R. R.* 156.

Dēfungendus, a, um. part. *To be done, or diſcharged,* Liv. 2, 35. & 24, 29.

Dēfungor, i, ctus ſum. dep. (1) *To be rid of a buſyneſs, to go thorough with it.* (2) *To diſcharge, or perform,* his duty. (3) *To eſcape, or to be quit, from a thing; to be paſt danger.* (4) *To make an end, or finiſh.* (5) *To be contented, or ſatisfyed with.* (1) Quanquam proſpero eventu defunctus erat Alexander, *Curt.* 8, 1, 18. (2) Vili munere orationis defungi, *Planc.* ad *Cic.* (3) Coorta erat infenſa plebs, ut unius pœnâ defungendum eſſet patribus, *Liv.* (4) Cupio miſera in hâc re jam defungier, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 32. (5) Parco atque parabili victu defungi, *Curt.* 6, 2, 3.

Dēfūſus, a, um. part. *Poured down, poured forth.* Defuſo ſanguine, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 454 mero, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 33.

Dēfŭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to be wanting.* Conſul ſenatui reique publicæ ſe non defuturum pollicetur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 1.

• Dēgendus, a, um. part. *To be ſpent,* or *paſſed.* ¶ Ætatis degendæ, *To be led,* or *lived,* Col.

• Dēgĕner, ĕris. adj. [*ex* de & gener] (1) *Unlike his anceſtors, degenerateing,* in a good, *or* bad ſenſe. (2) *Ignoble, cowardly, faint-hearted.* (3) *Unworthy, baſe.* (1) Patrii non degener oris, *Ov.* de *Pont.* 3, 5. *i. e.* æquè diſertus. Degenerem Neoptolemum narrare memento, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 549. (2) Degeneres animos timor arguit, *Id. Æn.* 4, 13. (3) Nec irritæ aut degeneres inſidiæ fuêre adverſus transfugam & violatorem fidei, *Tac.* 11, 19.

• Dēgĕnĕrans, tis. part. *Degenerateing,* Liv. 9, 18.

• Dēgĕnĕro, āre. n. [*à* degener] (1) *To degenerate, to grow out of kind,* or *to become unlike his anceſtors,* whether in a good, *or* bad, ſenſe. (2) *To grow worſe,* or *wild*; of fruit. (3) *To emaſculate, to weaken.* (4) *Not to come up to, to fall ſhort of.* (1) Degenerare à virtute majorum, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 11. Ne degeneraveris à familiâ imperioſiſſimâ & ſuperbiſſimâ, *Liv.* 9. (2) Poma degenerant ſuccos oblita priores, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 59. (3) Venus, ſi teneris conceditur, & corpus & vires carpit, animoſque degenerat, *Col.* 8, 12. (4) Hanc cave famam degeneres, *Ov.* de *Pont.* 3, 1, 45. Non degenerabit honorem, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 1, 160.

• Dēgens, tis. part. *Liveing.* Inter feras ſerpenteſque degentes, *Curt.* 9, 3.

Dēgĕro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. *To carry away.* ✠ § Aurum ſuppilas uxori, & tuæ degeris amicæ, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 1, 41. Degerere ad meretrices, *Ibid.* 5, 2, 53. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Dēglābris, e. adj. *Bare,* or *bald,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Calvus.

‖ Dēglabro, āre. act. *To pluck off hairs; to make bald,* or *bare,* Paul. JC.

• Dēglūbo, ĕre, bi, bitum, & dēgluptum. act. [*ex* de, & glubo] (1) *To peel, to pull off the ſkin,* or *rind.* (2) Alſo *to flea,* or *flay.* (1) Quòd eo folliculo deglubitur granum, *Varr.* (2) Boni paſtoris eſt tondere oves, non deglubere, *Adag.* ap *Suet. Tib.* 32.

• Dēglūbor, i. paſſ. *To be peeled, huſked,* or *ſhelled,* Varr.

• † Dēgluptus, a, um. part. [*à* deglubendo] *Flayed, circumciſed.* ¶ Deglupta mœnas, *vel* mœna, *Flayed,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 33.

Dēglūtino, āre. act. *To unglue,* Plin. 25, 13.

‖ Dēglūtio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To ſwallow down,* Alcim. Avit. 4, 364. ⸸ Devoro.

• Dēgo, ĕre, gi. [*ex* de & ago] (1) *To lead, to paſs, to ſpend.* (2) Abſol. *To live, to dwell* (3) ¶ ‖ Degere bellum, *To wage war,* for the ſimple *agere.* (1) § Degere vitam, ætatem, *Cic.* ævum, *Lucr* ſenectam turpem, *Hor.* (2) Degere ex æquo, cum aliquo, *Plin.* 6, 25. Vid. & *Lucr.* 4, 996. (3) Id. 4, 965. *ubi al.* cernere.

• † Dēgor, i. paſſ. *To be led,* Lucr. 2, 16. & 4, 115. ¶ Degetur corium de tergo meo, *Will be pulled off my back,* Non. *ex* Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 63. *ubi vulgò leg.* detegetur.

Dēgrandĭnat, imperſ. *It hails downright,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 755.

Dēgraſſātus, a, um. part. *Robbing,* or *killing, upon the highway,* Stat. Achill. 1, 406.

‖ Dēgraſſor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. inuſ. *To rob, ſpoil,* or *ſlay*; *to attack.* *Vid.* Degraſſatus.

Dēgrăvātus, a, um. part. *Weighed down.* Col 1, 5.

Dēgrăvans, tis. *Weighing down.* Degravante pulverum mole, *Plin. H.* 11, 28.

Dēgrăvo, āre. act. *To weigh down to ſink down.* Vitis degravat ulmum, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 3, 35. Degravat unda caput, *Prop.* 3, 7, 58. Etiam peritos nandi laſſitudo & vulnera & pavor degravant, *Liv.* 4, 33.

Dēgrăvor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be weighed down, to be wearyed.* Labore operis degravari, *Col.* 6, 2.

Dēgrĕdior, i, ſſus. [*ex* de & gradior] *To go down, to deſcend.* Poſtquam Alpibus degreſſi ſunt, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 66. ¶ Degredi ad pedes, *to alight off his horſe,* Liv. 3, 62.

Dēgreſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Going down,* or *being come down.* (2) *Alighting from on horſeback.* (1) Degreſſos tumulis montanos ſenſit, *Liv.* 21, 32. (2) ¶ Cum equitibus ad pedes degreſſis, *with his dragoons,* Id.

‖ Dēgŭlātus, a. um. part. *Devoured, waſted, guzzled down,* Plin. *in* Fragm. ⸸ Comeſus.

Dēguſtandus, a, um. part. *To be lightly touched,* or Met. *ſpoken of,* Quint. 4, 1.

‖ Dēguſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A taſteing,* Ulp. ⸸ Guſtatio.

Dēguſtātus, a, um. part. *Taſted.* Vix deguſtatam rapiens ſub flore juventam, *Manil.* 3, 609.

Dēguſto, āre. act. [*ex* de & guſto] (1) *To taſte.* (2) Met. *To ſound,* or *try, one.* (3) *To touch ſlightly, to ſpeak briefly.* (4) *To catch,* as fire doth. (5) *To eſſay, to prove.* (6) *To conceive.* (1) Vinum deguſtare, *Cato* 148. fruges, *Plin.* 18, 2. cruorem, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 275. (2) Tu velim à Fabio odorere, & iſtum convivam tuum deguſtes, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 8. (3) Deguſtare genus aliquod exercitationum, *Id. Parad.* 5. (4) Ignes deguſtans tigna, *Lucr.* 2, 192. (5) = Viſne ipſe tandem deguſtare, & fortunam experiri meam? *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 21. (6) Aliquid ſpeculæ ex ſermone alicujus deguſtare, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 26.

Dēhaurio, īre, ſi, ſtum. act. [*ex* de & haurio] *To draw out,* or *off,* Cato 6, 6.

Dehinc, adv. temporis, *Ter.* ordinis, *Sall.* (1) *From henceforth, henceforward, after this time.* (2) *And then, after that.* (1) Dehinc deleo omnes ex animo mulieres, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 4. (2) Oſcula libavit natæ, dehinc talia fatur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 135.

Dehiſcens, tis. part. *Gapeing, opening, cleaveing aſunder.* Unda dehiſcens, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 110. In dehiſcentem intervallis hoſtium aciem emiſit equites, *Liv.* 29, 2.

Dehiſco, ĕre. neut. [*ex* de & hiſco] (1) *To gape,* or *open wide.* (2) *To cleave,* or *chap*; as a tree doth. (3) *To chap,* or *chink*; as the ground doth. (4) *To open,* as the ſky doth. (5) *To open and ſpread* as a flower doth. (1) Tellus ima dehiſcat, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 24. Rimiſque dehiſcit *cymba,* Ov. Triſt. 5, 12, 27. Oſſa conjuncta dehiſcunt, *Celſ.* 8, 1. (2) Arbores comprimat, ſi dehiſcent, *Cato* 12. (3) Terræ ardore dehiſcunt, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 432. (4) Cœlum dehiſcere cœpit, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 371. (5) Roſa dehiſcit, *Plin.* 21, 4. = aperio, *Id.* ¶ Dehiſcere in aliquem, *To inveigh againſt,* or *rail at, one,* Cic. Itáne in Brutum dehiſcis? *Cic.* ad *Att.* 16, 11. ☞ *ſed al. leg.* de iſtis.

Dehŏneſtāmentum, i. n. (1) *A diſgrace,* or *diſparagement.* (2) *A blemiſh,* or *diſfigurement.* (3) *A reproach,* or *deſpite.* (1) Generis dehoneſtamentum, *Juſt.* 23, 4. Originis dehoneſtamenta, *Ibid* 28, 2. (2) Sertorium ſe aut Hannibalem ferens, ſimili oris dehoneſtamento, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 13. (3) = Verba probroſa, ignominiæ, & cætera dehoneſtamenta, *Sen.* de *Conſt.* 19.

Dehŏneſtātus, a, um. part. *Diſfigured, marred.* *Vid.* Dehoneſto.

Dehŏneſto, āre. act. *To diſgrace,* or *diſparage*; *to diſcredit,* or *diſcountenance.* Dehoneſtari publico Theatro, *Quint.* 14, 15, 1. § Bonas artes dehoneſtare, *Tac.* 3, 70, 4. famam ſuam, *Id.* 16, 24, 2. *Paſſ.* Dedignatus ipſe ire, ne dehoneſtaretur prælio tam fœdæ gentis, *Juſt.* 7, 3.

‖ Dehŏneſtus, a, um. adj. *Uncouth, unhandſome,* Gell. 19, 10. ⸸ Indecorus.

Dehortans, tis. part. *Dehorting.* Alexander fruſtrà Agamemnone dehortante congreditur, *Auſon. Periœch.* 3.

Dehortor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To dehort, diſſuade,* or *adviſe to the contrary.* § Dehortatus eſt me, ne illam tibi darem, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 17. § Dehortari ab aliquâ re, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 3.

Dējectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A throwing down.* (2) Alſo *a ſtool, a going to ſtool,* or *a makeing of water.* (1) Vim dejectionémque facere, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 20. (2) Dejectionibus laborare, *Celſ.* in *præf.* Omnis dejectio lippienti prodeſt, *Id.* 1, 8.

Dējecto, āre. freq. [*ex* de & jacto] *To caſt down often.* Coquenti vaſa cuncta dejectat, *Gell.* 20, 9 *vid. Stat. Theb.* 4, 381.

‖ Dējector, ōris. m. *He that caſts down,* Fragm. Poët.

Dējectus, a, um. part [*à* dejicior] (1) *Caſt down.* (2) *Fallen down, ſhed.* (3) *Slain, killed.* (4) *Seting, low, declineing,* as the moon. (5) *Debaſed by the loſs of, dejected.* (6) *Diſſeized.* (1) Super juvencum ſtabat dejectum leo, *Phædr.* 2, 1, 1. ¶ *Met.* Spe dejectus, *Diſappointed,* Cæſ. B. G. 1. (2) Lumina dejectis turpia lacrymis, *Prop.* 1, 18, 16. (3) Nep. Thraſyb. 3. & Liv. 1, 46. (4) = Equitatus dejectis, & inferioribus locis, conſtiterat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 46. ✠ Luna nunc in aquilonem elata, nunc in auſtros dejecta, *Plin.* 2, 9. (5) Quis te caſus dejectam conjuge tanto Excipit? *Virg. Æn.* 3, 317. (6) Dejectus præturâ, *Cic.* pro *Mur.*

Dējectus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A throwing down,* or *a turning out of place.* (2) *A bending,* or *deſcent*; as of a hill. (3) *The emboſſment* of a precious ſtone. (4) *A felling,* or *cuting down*; as of trees. (1) Armorum virûmque dejectus, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 189. Dejectus magiſtratu, *Liv.* 3, 35. honore, *Id.* 4, 44. (2) Ex utrâque parte collis dejectus habebat, *Cæſ B. G.* 2, 8. (3) ✠ Neque in dejectu gemmæ, aut in receſſu renitente, *Plin.* 37, 6. (4) Anguſtias ſeptas dejectu arborum invenêre, *Liv* 9, 2.

Dējĕro, āre. act. [*ex* de & juro] *To ſwear downright,* or *pointblank*; *to take a ſolemn oath.* Liquet mihi dejerare, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 39. Perſanctè dejerare, *Id. Hecyr.* 5, 2, 5.

Dējĭciens, tis. part. *Throwing down, caſting out,* Celſ. 2, 12.

Dējĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jēctum. act. [*ex* de & jacio] (1) *To throw,* or *caſt, down,* or *out of the way.* (2) *To put out of office, to diſſeize.* (3) *To remove,* or *put away.* (4) *To go to ſtool.* (1) Juſsine columnis dejicere operas aranearum? *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 9. § Dejicere ſe à ſuperiore parte ædium, *Nep. Dion* 4. aliquem equo, *Liv.* 4, 19. (2) § Si me ædilitate dejeciſſet, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 1, 8. § De poſſeſſione fundi dejicere aliquem, *Id.* (3) Cujus à me cervice jugum ſervile dejecerant, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 2. Dejicere metum, *Id.* in *Verr.* 5, 49. (4) Qui dejicere volet, cibis viniſque, quæ hoc præſtant, utatur, *Celſ.* 1, 3.

Dējĭcior, i, ectus. paſſ. *To be caſt down,* &c. ¶ Dejici de gradu, *To be degraded,* or *turned out of his place,* Cic. Att. 16, 15. Met. *To be forced from his reſolution,* Id. Dejici de ſpe, *To be put out of all hope,* Cæſ. B. G. 1.

Dein', adv. ordinis, *Afterwards, hereafter, moreover, furthermore,* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52.

Deinceps, adv. ordinis. (1) *Succeſſively, in order, one after another.* (2) *Beſides,* or *moreover*; *furthermore.* (3) *Henceforth, henceforward, hereafter.* (4) *Again.* (1) Tres fratres, quos video deinceps Tribunos plebis per triennium fore, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17. (2) Liv. l. 1. (3) Cic. *de Clar. Orat.* 3. (4) ✠ Cavendum eſt, ne id quod ſemel diximus, deinceps dicamus, *Ad. Herenn.* 1, 9.

Deinde, adv. ordinis. [*ex* de & inde] (1) *From thence, from that place.* (2) *And then, next after that, afterward.* (3) Alſo *hereafter, henceforward.* (1) In balneis delituerunt, deinde proſiluerunt, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 26. (2) An ego tibi obviàm non prodirem? primùm App. Claudio, deinde imperatori, deinde more majorum, deinde (quod caput eſt) amico? *Id. Fam.* 3, 7. (3) Quas ad te deinde literas mittemus, *Id.* ad *Q. fratr.*

‖ Deinſŭper, adv. *From above,* Non. 12, 48. *ex* Sall.

Deintegrò, adv. *Anew, again, afreſh,* Cic. ☞ ſed rect. diviſè, *de integro.*

‖ Deĭpărus, a, um. adj. *That beareth,* or *bringeth forth, God.* ¶ Deipara Virgo, *The bleſſed virgin, our Saviour's mother,* Eccl.

• ‖ Deĭtas, ātis. f. *The godhead,* or *deity.* Cujus originis ætatíſque ſit, docet Auguſtinus de *Civ. Dei,* 71. ⸸ Divinitas, *Cic.* numen, *Id.*

• ‖ Dējŭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An unyokeing*, Litt. *ex* Col.

• ‖ Dējŭgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that unyoketh*, Litt. *ex* Col.

• Dējŭgis, e. adj. *Unyoked.* Urbis dejugis, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 8, 2. Vertice nunc ſummo properant, nunc dejuge dorſo, *Auſon. Moſell.* 164

† Dējŭgo, āre. act. [*ex* de & jugo, as.] *To unyoke, to disjoin, to diſſever*, Non. 2, 256, *ex* Pacuv.

• ‖ Dējŭgus, a, um. adj. *Unyoked*, Litt. *ex* Stat.

• Dējunctus, a, um. part. *Disjoined, ſevered, put aſunder*, Cic. *de* Univ. 5.

• Dējungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* de & jungo] *To unjoin, to ſever, to part*, or *put aſunder*, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 75.

‖ Dējūrium, i. n. *A great and ſolemn oath.* Dejurio vinctum eſſe, *Gell.* 7, 18.

Dējūro, āre. act. *To ſwear deeply, to take his oath on it*, Plaut. Caſ. 3, 5, 36. & Gell. 11, 6.

Dējŭvo, āre. act. *i. e.* non juvo. *Notto help, to leave one to himſelf*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 63. ☞ Neſcio an alibi occ.

Dēlābor, i, pſus. dep. *i. e.* deorſum labor. (1) *To ſlip, ſlide*, or *fall, down.* (2) *To fall to decay.* (3) Met. *To fall into.* (4) *To deſcend* as in ſpeaking, or writeing. (1) § Summo delabor olympo, *Ov. Met.* 1, 212. Ex utrâque tecti parte aqua delabitur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 46. (2) Rem familiarem delabi ſinere flagitioſiſſimum eſt, *Id. Offic.* 2, 18. (3) Delabi in vitium, *Id.* de *Or.* 2, 60. (4) Ad vulgares amicitias oratio noſtra delabitur, *Id.* de *Amic.* 21. ⌘ Aut à minoribus ad majora aſcendimus, aut à majoribus ad minora delabimur, *Id.* in *Partit.* 4.

• Dēlăcĕro, āre. act. [*ex* de & lacero] *To tear*, or *rend, in pieces*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14.

• Dēlacrўmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weeping*, or *crying*, Plin. 20, 5.

• Dēlacrўmo, āre. neut. [*ex* de & lachrymo] *To weep*, or *bleed, as a vine doth*, Col. 4, 9.

† Dēlactātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weaning*, Lex. *ex* Cat.

† Dēlactātus, a, um. part. *Weaned*, or *nurſed*, Lex. *ex* Varr. ⸸ Lacte depulſus.

‖ Dēlacto, āre. act. *To wean*, Celſ. *ap* Litt ⸸ Lacte depello.

Dēlævo, āre. act. *To ſmooth*, or *plain*, Col. de *Arb.* 6.

Dēlambo, ĕre. act. *To lick gently all over.* Molliaque ejectâ delambit vellera linguâ, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 681.

Dēlāmentor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. cum acc. *To bewail, to lament.* Natam delamentatur ademptam, *Ov. Met.* 11, 331.

‖ Dēlănio, āre. act. *To cut*, or *tear, in pieces*, Litt. *unde non dicit.* ⸸ Dilanio.

Dēlăpĭdo, āre. act. (1) *To pick out the ſtones and rid the ground of them.* (2) ‖ Alſo *to pave*, or *lay, a floor with ſtones.* (1) Cato 46. (2) Feſt.

Dēlapſus, a, um. part. [*à* delabor] *Sliden, ſlipt, fallen.* § De cœlo delapſus, *Cic.* pro *L. Man.* 14. § è cœlo in provinciam, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 1. In ſcrobes delapſi transfodiebantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 82.

‖ Dēlaſſābĭlis, e. adj. *Wearyable.* Nec delaſſabile pectus, *Manil.* 4, 242.

Dēlaſſātus, a, um. part. *Wearyed, tired out.* Delaſſatus labore, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 22. Delaſſa quaſi per certos annos, *Manil.* 4, 817.

Dēlaſſo, āre. act. [*ex* de & laſſo] *To weary*, or *tire, out.* Loquacem Delaſſare valent Fabium *Hor Sat.* 1, 1, 14. Delaſſet omnes fabulas poëtarum, *Mart.* 10, 5, 17.

Dēlaſſor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be wearyed*, *Vid.* Delaſſatus.

• Dēlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* defero] (1) *An information.* (2) *A ſecret*, or *publick, accuſation*; *an impeachment* (1) Crebris apud Neronem delationibus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 41, 2 (2) Contendit ne hæc delatio mihi detur, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 1.

• Dēlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An informer, a ſecret accuſer, a pick-thank, a tell tale.* Princeps, qui delatores non caſtigat, irritat, *Suet. Domit.* 9 extr.

• ‖ Dēlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Accuſatory, enſnareing.* Delatoria curioſitas, *Ulp.*

• ‖ Dēlātūra, æ. f. *An accuſation*, Bibl. ⸸ Delatio.

• Dēlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to tell of*, or *accuſe*, Liv. 40, 39. Cùm M. Cato denunciaret, delaturum ſe nomen ejus, ſimul ac primùm exercitum dimiſiſſet, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 30.

• Dēlātus, a, um. part. [*à* deferor] (1) *Arrived, brought, carryed.* (2) *Conferred.* (3) Alſo *accuſed*, or *complained of.* (1) Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 219. Carthaginem delatum, *Nepos Hannib.* 3. (2) Delato conſul ſublimis honore, *Sil. Ital.* (3) Cùm venefici nomen eſſet delatum, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2.

• † Dēlăvo, āre. act. [*ex* de & lavo] *To waſh away*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 21. *ubi al.* elavo.

Dēlēbĭlis, e. adj. *That may be bloted*, or *eraſed.* Nullis delebilis annis, *Mart.* 7, 83.

Dēlectābĭlis, e. adj. ‖ or, comp. *Delectable, pleaſant, delightfull, ſavoury.* Infuſum delectabilis cibo venenum, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 67, 1. Doctrina delectabilis, *Gell.* 1, 4. = Delectabilior, jucundior, *Apul. Flor.* p. 808. *edit. Delph.* ⸸ Delectationem afferens, *Cic.*

‖ Dēlectābĭlĭter, adv. *Delightfully, daintyly*, Gell. 13, 24 & 15, 21. ⸸ Jucundè.

Dēlectāmentum, i. n. (1) *A delight, a paſtime.* (2) *A ſport, a laughing ſtock.* (1) Delectamenta penè puerorum, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 15. (2) = Qui me ſibi pro ridiculo ac delectamento putat, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 79.

Dēlectandus, a, um. part. *To be delighted*, or *pleaſed*, Cic.

Dēlectātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Delectation, pleaſure, delight.* = Mira quædam in cognoſcendo ſuavitas & delectatio, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 43. = voluptas, *Id.*

‖ Dēlectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Choice upon judgement*, Agric. ⸸ Delectus.

Dēlecto, āre. act. [*ex* de & lacto] (1) *To allure*, or *draw.* (2) *To delight, to pleaſe.* (1) Ubi ſementem facturus eris, ibi ovis delectato, *Cato* 30. (2) Libris me delecto, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 6.

Dēlector, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be delighted, pleaſed*, &c. = Duci ac delectari re aliquâ, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 3.

Dēlectus, a, um. part. [*à* deligor] *Choſen, made choice of.* Delecta juventus, *Cic.* de *L. Agr.* 17. manus, *Nep. Milt.* 1.

Dēlectus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *An election, a choice*, or *a picking out.* (2) *A detachment*, or *levy.* (3) *A difference.* (1) Verborum delectum originem eſſe eloquentiæ dixit Cæſar, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 72. (2) Legio confecta ex delectu provinciæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 54. (3) Habere delectum civis & peregrini, *Cic. Off.* 1, 41. = Omnium rerum delectum atque diſcrimen ſuſtulit pecunia, *Id.* in *Verr.* 2, 50. § Delectum agere, *Suet V.* 15. habere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 11. conficere, *Id. B. G.* 6, 1. inſtituere, *Id. B. C.* 16. Delectibus exercitum ſupplere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 4, 3.

Dēlēgandus, a, um. part. *To be delegated.* Caninefates Batavôſque minoribus ducibus delegandos, *Tac. H.* 4, 85, 5.

Dēlēgans, tis. part. *Delegateing. chargeing.* Quo delegante, curam ordinandarum bibliothecarum in Octaviæ porticu ſuſcepit, *Suet. Ill. Gram.* 21.

Dēlēgātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſending away, a giveing in charge*, or *a puting in commiſſion.* (2) Alſo *the aſſignment of a debt over to another.* (1) Perdere malo delegationem in mancipes, annuâ die, *Cic. Att.* 12, 3. (2) Delegatione & verbis perfecta ſolutio eſt, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 6, 5.

Dēlēgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent away, baniſhed.* (2) *Appointed, aſſigned, ordered.* (3) *Conſecrated.* (1) Exilio delegato contentus, *Sen.* de *Clem.* 1. (2) Ut delegato mihi officio vacarem, *Plin.* 10, 20. (3) Feſt. & Liv. 10, 27.

Dēlēgātus, i. m. *A delegate, a commiſſioner, a referee*, JCC.

Dēlēgo, āre. act. (1) ‖ *To ſend away.* (2) *To ſend on an embaſſage.* (3) *To aſſign.* (4) *To attribute, to impute, to refer.* (5) *To commit*, or *entruſt; to give charge of.* (6) ‖ *To draw a bill upon.* (1) Oves delegato, *Cato* 30. *ubi tamen al.* delectato (2) Decernunt, ut duodecim delegarentur, *Liv.* (3) Servati Conſulis decus ad ſervum delegat, *Id.* 21, 47. Studioſus Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, *C. Nep. Cat.* 3. (4) Cauſam peccati mortuis delegari, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 22. (5) Delegavi amico locupletiori, *Cic.* pro *Domo* 7. (6) Ap. JCC. *Vid.* Delegatio, No. 2.

Dēlēgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſent as ambaſſadour*, Liv. *to be imputed*, Hirt. &c. *Vid.* Delego.

Dēlendus, a, um. part. *To be bloted out*, or *eraſed.* Omnem memoriam diſcordiarum oblivione ſempiternâ delendam cenſui, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 1. Cato inexpiabili odio delendam eſſe Carthaginem pronunciabat, *Flor.* 2, 15.

✤ Dēlēnĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Smooth and gentle*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 37. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Dēlēnīmen, ĭnis. n. *A mitigation*, or *lenitive*, Lex. *ex* Celſ.

Dēlēnīmentum, i. n. *A medicine to make one love, a charm. Vid.* Delinimentum.

Dēlēnio *vel* Dēlīnio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To mitigate.* (2) *To eaſe.* (3) *To ſmooth one up, to cajole.* (4) *To put one out of his wits, to mope one.* (1) Plebem delinere, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 35. (2) Dolentem nec purpurarum Delenit uſus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 43. (3) Vah! delinire apparas, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 28. (4) Tu me delenis, *Id. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 41. ☞ *vid. locum.*

Dēlēnior, *vel* Dēlīnior, īri. paſſ. (1) *To be mitigated, aſſwaged*, or *pacifyed.* (2) *To be prevailed upon, to be drawn away, to be enſnared.* (1) Verbis deliniri commodis, *Plaut. Stich. Arg.* 4. (2) = Pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa ætas capi, ac deleniri poſſet, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 5.

Dēlēnītūrus, a, um. part. *About to mitigate.* Longum delenitura laborem Intervalla damus, *Auſon. Edyll.* 4, 9.

Dēlēnītus, a, um. part. (1) *Charmed, delighted.* (2) *Moped.* (1) Genus hominum diſertorum oratione delenitum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 9. (2) Delenitus ſum ita, ut me, qui ſim, neſciam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 214.

Dēlens, tis. part. *Bloting out*, Sil. 1, 514.

Dēleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. [*ex* de & leo *pro* lino] (1) *To blot out, to deface.* (2) Met. *To raſe, to deſtroy.* (3) *To aboliſh.* (4) *To kill*, or *murder.* (5) *To vanquiſh, diſcomfit, and rout.* (1) Epiſtolam lacrymis propè delevi, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 3. (2) Jupiter urbes delevit, *Id.* pro *Roſc.* 45. (3) Leges unâ rogatione delevit, *Id.* pro *Seſt.* 26. (4) = Tu cruore & flammâ omnia delere vis, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 1, 8. (5) Delere exercitum & imperatorem, *Cæſ.* = Extinguo, perimo, *Cic.* ⌘ Servo, *Id.*

Dēleor, ēri, tus. paſſ. *To be bloted out, raſed, deſtroyed*, Cic. *Vid.* Deleo.

• ‖ Dēlētērius, a, um. adj. [δηλητήριος, Gr. à δηλέω, lædo] *Miſchievous, poiſonous, deadly*, Med. ⸸ Lethalis, venenoſus.

† Dēlētĭlis, e. adj. *That may blot*, or *wipe, out.* ¶ Spongia deletilis, *A ſponge to wipe out ſcores*, Varr. *ap.* Non.

† Dēlētio, ōnis. f. verb. *A raſeing out*, or *a deſtroying*, Non. 2, 217. *ex* Lucil. ☞ Rarò occ. ⸸ Abolitio.

‖ Dēlētĭtius, a, um. adj. *That may be bloted out.* ¶ Charta deletitia, *Such paper as our table-books are made of, wherein one may write and blot out again*, Ulp. = Palimpſeſtor. *Cic. Fam.* 7, 18.

† Dēlētor, ōris. m. verb. *A deſtroyer.* Scelerum deletor, *Accius. Vid.* Deletrix.

Dēlētrix, īcis. f. *A ſhe deſtroyer.* Deletrix imperii, *Cic.* de *Aruſp. Reſp.* 23.

Dēlētus, a, um. part. *Bloted out, defaced, deſtroyed.* Plures deleti ſunt homines hominum impetu, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 5. Quum jam in mari eſſet deleta Carthago, *Flor.* 2, 2.

• Dēlībāmentum, i. n. [*ex* de & libo] *A ſacrifice, a drink-offering*, Val. Max. 2, 8. ☞ *Deſid. ap. Litt.*

• Dēlībans, tis. *Taſteing lightly of.* Delibante tantummodo eo ſummarum acervos, neque ex quoquam plùs denario auferente, *Suet. Aug.* 57.

• ‖ Dēlībātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An eſſay*, or *taſte*, Litt. *ex* Flor. *ſed q.* *A chargeing an eſtate with a legacy*, Ap. JCC.

* ‖ Dēlībātor, ōris. m. verb. *A taſter, or carver*, Litt. *ex* Liv. *ſed q. A charger of a legacy upon an eſtate*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Dēlībātōrium, i. n. *A place fit for ſacrifice*, Plin. 16, 40. *ſed al. leg.* Diribitorium. *Vocab. dubium.*

* Dēlībātus, a, um. part. (1) *Gently touched.* (2) *Picked, choſen, taken out of.* (3) *Defiled.* (1) Suet. *in* Aug. 94. (2) Flos delibatus populi, Cethegus dictus eſt ab *Ennio*, Cic. Orat. 15. (3) Leve damnum delibatæ honeſtatis, *Gell.* 1, 3. ¶ Puer delibatus, ap. *Plaut.* in obſc. ſign. *Moſt.* 4, 2, 32.

Dēlībĕrābundus, a, um. adj. *Deliberateing*, or *conſidering, of.* Deliberabundi capita conferunt, *Liv.* 2, 45, *v.* 1, 54.

Dēlībĕrandus, a, um. *To be deliberated, debated*, or *conſidered.* = Diu deliberandum & concoquendum eſt, utrùm, &c. *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 15.

Dēlībĕrans, tis. part. *Deliberateing.* Servis de ſtatu reipublicæ deliberantibus, *Juſt.* 18, 3.

‖ Dēlībĕrātè, *unde* Dēlībĕrātiùs, *more deliberately*, Gell. 1, 13.

Dēlībĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *A deliberation, a debate*, or *conſideration.* (2) *The deliberative kind in rhetorick.* (1) = Conſultatio, *Cic. Off.* 3, 12. (2) In deliberatione ſpectantur principia, vel non longa, vel ſæpe nulla, *Id. Orat. Partit.* 13.

Dēlībĕrātīvus, a, um. adj. *Deliberative.* ¶ Deliberativum genus orationis, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 5. ¶ Cauſa deliberativa, *pertaining to deliberation*, Ibid.

Dēlībĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *An adviſer*, or *conſiderer*, Cic. *pro* Seſt. 34.

Dēlībĕrātur, imperſ. *It is deliberated.* Deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 15. ¶ Deliberatum eſt, *they conſult*, or *adviſe*, Cic.

Dēlībĕrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to deliberate.* Deliberaturi quid potiſſimùm à rege peterent, *Curt.* 5, 18. *Conf. Liv.* 32, 34. & 38, 53.

Dēlībĕrātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Conſulted of, done with advice, deliberate.* (2) *Reſolved upon.* (1) Re deliberata, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 9. & *B. C.* 1, 10. (2) = Statutum cum animo & deliberatum, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3, 41. Certum eſt, deliberatúmque dicere, *Id.* pro *Roſc.* 11. Nec illi quicquam deliberatius fuit, quàm, &c. *Id. Fam.* 5, 2.

Dēlībĕro, āre. act. [qu. à de & libero] (1) *To deliberate, to adviſe*, or *take advice; to debate, to conſider*, or *think upon; to bandy*, or *toſs, a thing in one's mind.* (2) Alſo *to reſolve.* (1) 𝔛 Deliberandum diu, quod ſemel ſtatuendum, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Mihi deliberatum & conſtitutum eſt, *Cic.* de *L. Agrar.* 1, 8.

* Dēlībo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & libo] (1) *To taſte, touch lightly*, or *take a ſmack of a thing.* (2) Met. *To have the firſt eſſay of a thing.* (3) *To pick out*, or *cull.* cum acc. (4) *To bruiſe*, or *hurt.* (5) *To take a portion of, to diminiſh.* (6) *To diſtain.* (1) § Contentus delibâſſe cibos, *Claud. B. Get.* 351. (2) Delibare honores, *Liv.* 5, 12. (3) = Floſculos delibare, & carpere, *Cic.* pro *Seſt.* 36. arborem, *Col.* 2, 2. (4) Ne curſantes inter ſe teneri delibent aliquid membrorum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (5) § Nonne de ſuâ gloriâ delibari putent? *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 39. (6) 𝔛 Quod ſit in præſentiâ de honeſtate delibatum, virtute aliquando & induſtriâ recuperetur, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2. cap. penè ult.

* Dēlībor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be taſted of, to be picked out.* (2) ‖ Met. *To be weakened*, or *diſcouraged.* (1) *Vid.* Delibo. (2) Ne animi militum deliberentur, *Nep.* in *Dat.* 6. *ubi al.* debilitarentur, *Vid.* Delibo, n. 5.

Dēlibrandus, a, um. part. *To be peeled off*, Col. 4, 24.

‖ Dēlibrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A takeing the bark off, a peeling*, Lex. *ex* Col.

‖ Dēlibrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that peeleth off bark, or he that openeth any matter*, R. *ex* Aug.

Dēlibrātus, a, um. part. *Haveing the bark taken off, peeled*, Col. 12, 56.

Dēlibro, āre. act. [*ex* de & liber, *i. e.* cortex] *To peel*, or *pull, off the bark*, Col. 5, 6, & 4, 24.

‖ Dēlibro, āre. act. [à libra] *To weigh out*, Gell. 15, 8. ☞ *ſed al. leg.* Delibari.

‖ Dēlibuo, ĕre. act. *To anoint, to beſmear*, Solin. *inuſit. ſed hinc*

Dēlibūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Anointed, beſmeared.* (2) *Daubed over.* (3) ‖ Met. *Stained, defiled.* (1) Compoſito & delibuto capillo, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 46. Cœno delibuta meretrix, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 56. Delibutus gaudio, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 16. (2) Rubricâ delibuta imago, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 22. (3) Uxor perjura & ſacrilegiis delibuta, *Sall.* in *Cic* ſub princ.

Dēlĭcātè, adv. ius. comp. *Delicately, deliciouſly* = Delicatè & molliter vivere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30. Delicatiùs, *Sen.* de *Irâ.* 3, 9.

‖ Dēlĭcātŭlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat dainty*, or *delicate*, Lex. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Delicatior.

Dēlĭcātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup [à delicium. *q. d.* deliciis adductus] (1) *Delicate, fine, dainty.* (2) *Wanton, effeminate.* (3) *Skitiſh, coy.* (4) *Squeamiſh, nice.* (1) Delicatum convivium, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 14. Delicatior cibus, *Plin.* 17, 24. (2) Molles & delicatæ voluptates, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 40. (3) Tenello delicatior hædo, *Catull.* 18, 15. (4) Delicatiſſimum faſtidium, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 2.

† Dēlĭcia, æ. f. [à deliciendo, *unde in plu* deliciæ] *A delight, a darling, a miſs*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 29. *vid.* & Gell. 19, 8. ⸸ Deliciæ, delicium.

Dēlĭciæ, ārum. pl. f. [à delicio, *quod ex* de & lacio] (1) *Delights, pleaſures, paſtimes, toys, phantaſies.* (2) *Wantonneſs, dallyance.* (3) *Niceneſs, ſqueamiſhneſs.* (4) *Jokes, banters.* (5) *Peeviſhneſs, frowardneſs.* (6) Alſo *a darling, a ſweetheart.* (7) *A minion; a pert, pratling, little, rogue.* (8) *A delight, that which delights.* (1) Cogitatio ſuppellectilis ad delicias, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 3. (2) Inficere animum deliciis, *Id.* In deliciis diſperdidit rem, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 53. Infantiam ſtatim deliciis ſolvimus, *Quint.* 1, 11. (3) Uſque ad delicias votorum, *Juv.* 10, 191. (4) Enimvero, here, facis delicias, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 68. (5) Ecce autem aliæ deliciæ equitum, *Cic.* (6) Paſſer deliciæ meæ puellæ, *Catull.* 3, 4. = Rufus mel, ac deliciæ tuæ, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. (7) Mercatus Phariâ de puppe loquaces Delicias, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 67. (8) Deliciæ digamma, *Cic. Att.* 9, 9. *ſc.* Formianum, *quòd incipiat ab iſtâ literâ, ſed al. aliter leg.*

‖ Dēlĭciāris, e. adj. *Commodious.* ¶ Tegulæ deliciares, *Gutter tiles for the conveyance of rainwater.* Feſt. ⸸ Imbrices.

‖ Dēlĭcies, ei. f. *A delight*, Apul. ⸸ Deliciæ.

‖ Dēlĭcio, ĕre. act. [*ex* de, & lacio] *To cajole, to wheedle*, Non. *ex* Titinn. ⸸ Illicio.

Dēlĭciŏlæ, ārum. f. pl. Dim. *My little delight*, Vox in Blandit. Tulliola, deliciolæ noſtræ, tuum munuſculum flagitat, *Cic. Att.* 1, 8.

Dēlĭciŏlum, i. n. dim. [à delicium] *A little delight, a little darling, a petit minion.* Populus etiam deliciolum meum factus eſt, *Sen. Ep.* 12.

Dēlĭcium, i. n. *A delight*, or *pleaſure; a plaything.* Stellæ delicium mei columba, *Mart.* 1, 8. *Sed uſitatiùs* Deliciæ.

Dēlictum, i. n. [à delinquo] (1) *A fault, an offence, a failure in duty, a miſdeed.* (2) *A ſin.* (1) Quò delictum eſt majus eſt, eò pœna tardior, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 3. 𝔛 Correctio, *q. v.* (2) Delicta majorum lues, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6. 1.

Dēlĭcus porcus. [*ex* de, & lac] *A weaned pig*, Varr. R. 2, 4.

Dēlĭgandus, a, um. part. *To be bound*, or *tied, up*, Celſ. 2, 10.

‖ Dēlĭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding up*, Lex. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Colligatio.

Dēlĭgātus, a, um. part. *Bound up*, or *tied.* Navicula deligata ad ripam, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 53. Deligata in linteolo grana, *Plin.* 22, 25.

Dēlĭgendus, a, um. part. *To be bound*, or *choſen.* Duobus locis deligendæ, *Celſ.* 5, 26. Hic quoquè in conditionibus deligendis ponendus eſt calculus, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 15.

* Dēlĭgens, tis. part. *Chooſeing.* Nec in bello judicium deligentium fefellit, *Juſt.* 1, 15.

Dēlĭgo, āre. act. *To bind up, to tie*, or *make faſt.* § Deligare ad palum, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 5. § apud menſam, *Plaut. Menæch.* 1, 1, 13. § naves ad terram, *Cæſ B. C.* 3, 39. vulnus, *Quint.* 2, 17.

* Dēlĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum. act. [*ex* de, & lego, is.] (1) *To chooſe, pick out, cull*, or *make choice of.* (2) *To ſeparate*, or *alienate.* (3) *To gather, to pick.* (1) P. R. deligit magiſtratus, quaſi reipub. villicos, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 25. (2) Me ex ædibus deligit hujus mater, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 42. (3) Deligere ungue roſam, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 30.

Dēlĭgor, i, lectus. paſſ. *To be choſen.* Duces ii deliguntur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 23.

Dēlĭgor, āri, paſſ. *To be bound*, or *faſtened on.* Pluribus locis deligari neceſſe eſt, *Celſ.* 4, 4.

‖ Dēlīmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fileing*, or *poliſhing*, Lex. *ex* Apul.

* Dēlīmātus, a, um. part. *Scraped*, or *filed, off*, Plin. 34, 11. Elimatus, *Cic.*

Dēlīmo, āre. act. inuſit. *To file*, or *ſhave, off.* Elimo, *Cic. Att.* 16, 7.

‖ Dēlĭneātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delineation, the firſt draught of a picture*, Tert. ⸸ Lineatio.

‖ Dēlĭneātor, ōris. m. verb. *He who delineateth*, or *draweth a picture*, Litt. *ex* Liv.

Dēlīnendus, a, um. part. *To be rubed*, or *daubed, over.* Delinendus homo eſt gypſo, *Celſ.* 3, 19.

Dēlĭneo, āre. act. [*ex* de & linea] *To delineate; to draw the out-lines*, or *ſketch, of any thing; to make a rude draught, to chalk out.* Apelles in pariete imaginem delineavit, *Plin.* 35, 10.

‖ Dēlĭneor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be delineated*, or *painted*, Veget.

Dēlingo, ĕre, xi. act. (1) *To lick off.* (2) *To lick up.* (1) Delingere ſalem, *Plaut. Curcul.* 4, 4, 6. (2) Cochleare plenum delingatur, *Celſ.* 3, 22.

Dēlingor, i. paſſ. *To be licked up*, or *off.* *Vid.* Delingo, n. 2.

Dēlīnīmentum, i. n. (1) *A mitigateing*, or *ſwageing.* (2) Alſo *a love-potion*, or *powder; a charm.* (1) *Liv.* 4, 11. = Delinimenta vitæ, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 63, 2. (2) Confido tamen me non ſic auribus duci, ut omnes aculeo judicii mei illarum delinimentis refringantur, *Plin. Epiſt.* 3, 15.

Dēlīnio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* de & lenio] *To touch*, or *rub, ſoftly.* Met. *To appeaſe*, or *allure, with fair words; to cajole one, to ſpeak one fair, to charm one.* Delinire animos prædâ, *Liv.* 1, 57. *Vid.* Delenio.

Dēlīnior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be mitigated.* = His rebus animus capi & deliniri poteſt, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 5.

‖ Dēlīnītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A mitigateing, a cajoleing.* Delinitio multitudinis, *Cic. Off.* 2, 16, *ubi al.* Delectatio. ☞ *Dubiæ itaque auctorit. cùm non alibi appareat.*

Dēlīnītor, ōris. m. verb. *A cajoler*, or *wheedler; a ſpeaker fair; a flatterer*, or *ſoother.* Judicis delinitor debet eſſe orator, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 70.

Dēlīnītus, a, um. part. *Touched gently, allured, won over, cajoled*, Cic. Alſo *bewitched, moped*, Plaut. *vid. Auct. in* Delenitus.

‖ Dēlĭno, ĕre, īni, ēvi, & īvi, ītum. act. *To blot*, or *blur; to ſlubber*, or *deface.* ☞ Vix leg. *ſed hinc* delitus, Cic. ap. *Priſc.* l. 9.

Dēlinquĭtur, imperſ. *A fault is committed.* ¶ Si quid delinquitur, *If any fault be*, Cic. Off. 1, 41.

Dēlinquo, ĕre, līqui, ctum. neut. (1) *To omit, to fail in his duty.* (2) *To offend, to do wrong*, particularly to women. (1) 𝔛 Neceſſe eſt eum qui velit peccare, aliquando primùm delinquere, *Cic.* (2) § In ancillâ ſi quis delinquere poſſit, *Ov. Am.* 2, 8, 9. § delinquere aliquid in aliquâ re, *Cic.* erga aliquem, *Plaut. Ep.* 3, 3, 9. = Pecco, *Cic.* ⸸ Delinquit *pro* deeſt, *ap. vett.*

Dēlinquor, i, ictus. paſſ. *To be omitted*, or *left undone.* Magìs in aliis, quàm in nobiſmet ipſis, ſi quid delinquitur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 41.

‖ Dēlĭquāmen, ĭnis. n. *The driping from meat, gravy*, Lex. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Dēlĭquātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A melting*, Lex. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Dēlĭquātus, a, um. part. *Molten.* Fragm. Poët.

Dēliqueo, ēre, cui. neut. *To melt, to run down, or to grow clear*, Ov. Met. 4, 252. Hinc

Dēliqueſco, ĕre, cui. incept. *To melt down, to be diſſolved, to wax ſoft*, or *moiſt*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 17. Col. 12, 41. Ov. Met. 4, 253.

Dēliquæ, ārum. pl. f. *Gutters into which the houſe-eaves drop*, Vitruv. 6, 3.

‖ **Dēliquium**, i. n. [à deliquo, as,] *A draining, a decanteing*, or *a fineing down of liquors*, Cœl.

Dēliquium, i, n. [à delinquo *ſive antiqu.* deliquo, *i. e.* deficio] *Lack, defect, want, loſs*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 93. *ubi tamen volunt aliqui* deliquio, *in recto potiùs accipi.* ¶ ‖ Deliquium animi, *A fainting*, or *ſwooning*, Ap. Med. Deliquium ſolis, *An eclipſe of the ſun*, Plin. 2, 12.

Dēliquo, āre. act. (1) *To drain out water, to decant.* (2) Alſo *to ſtrain, to clear*, or *clarify, liquor.* (1) Col. 12, 39. (2) Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Dēliquor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be fined down, to be ſtrained*, Varr. L. L. 6, 5. Quæ ex vino & teruntur, & in ipſo uſu deliquantur, *Celſ.* 5, 20, 5.

† **Dēlĭquus**, a, um. adj. *pro* reliquus, *Wanting*, Quando nîl tibi domi deliquum eſt, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 2, 23. ☞ Raró occ.

‖ **Dēlīrābundus**, a, um. *Doltiſh*, or *doating*; *apt to doat*, Hier. ┼ Deliranti ſimilis.

Dēlīrāmentum, i. n. (1) ‖ *A balk in ploughing.* (2) Met. *A doating*, or *fooliſh, idle, ſtory.* (1) Propriæ ſignificationis exemplum deſid. (2) Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 64.

Dēlīrans, tis. part. *Doating.* ⌘ Non philoſophorum judicia, ſed delirantium ſomnia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16.

Dēlīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A going crooked, and a makeing of a balk in earing.* (2) Met. *Doatage, folly, madneſs.* (1) Plin. 18, 20. (2) Iſta ſtultitia, quæ deliratio dicta eſt, ſenum levium eſt, non omnium, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 11.

Dēlīrium, i. n. *Doatage*, or *a being out of one's wits.* Aliquando ex metu delirium naſcitur, *Celſ.* 3, 18, & 2, 4.

Dēlīro, āre. neut. [*ex* de & liro, *Met.* à bobus ſumpta, *qu.* extra liram rationis evagari] (1) *Properly to make a balk in earing of land.* (2) Met. *To doat*, or *rave*; *to talk*, or *act, idly.* (1) Delirare aquam ſulco derivare, quòd lira fit inter duos ſulcos media, *Feſt.* vid. & *Non.* 1, 62. & *Plin.* 18, 20. ☞ Malunt tamen al. à λῆροι, nugæ. quam vocem, *Plaut. Pan.* 1, 1, 9. Latinè vertit *leræ.* (1) Deliramus interdum ſenes, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 11. Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 14.

Dēlīrus, a, um. adj. [*ex* de & lira agricolarum, quaſi lira decedit, ſed vid. al. Etym. in Deliro, āre.] *Doating, ſilly.* Delirus ſenex, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 18. Anus delira, *Id.* de *Div.* 68. = Demens, mente captus, *Id.* ‖ Delirior, *Lact.* 3, 18.

Dēlitens, tis. part. *Lurking, ſculking*, Plin. 35, 1.

Dēliteſcens, tis. *Lurking.* Modò in Campaniæ ſeceſſu deliteſcens, *Suet. Tib.* 5.

Dēlĭteo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* de & lateo] *To be hid*, Plin. 35, 1. ☞ vix alibi, pro quo ſieq.

Dēliteſco, ĕre. incept. *To lie hid, to ſculk, to lurk, to ſhelter.* Beſtiæ in cubilibus deliteſcunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. Nec queras in plumis delituiſſe Jovem, *Ov. Ep.* 8, 68. ⌘ In balneis delituerunt, deinde proſiluerunt, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 26. Deliteſcere ſub umbrâ alicujus, *Liv.* 4, 42. in auctoritate alicujus, *Cic. Ac.* 45.

Dēlītigo, āre. neut. [*à de* intenſiva particula, & litigo] *To brabble, to brawl*, or *chide, greatly.* Iratus Chremes tumido delitigat ore, *Hor. A Poët.* 94. ☞ Raró occ.

Dēlitus, a, um. part. [à delinor] (1) *Beſmeared*, or *anointed.* (2) [à deleor] *Blotted, defaced, ſlubbered.* (1) Ex quâ tantùm tectorium vetus delitum ſit, & novum inductum, *Cic. Verr.* 1. 55. (2) Id. *ap.* Diom.

Delphin, īnis; & **Delphīnus**, i. m. (1) *A dolphin.* (2) Alſo *a ſtar*, or *conſtellation, ſo called.* (3) *A kind of veſſel curiouſly wrought in the form of a dolphin.* (1) Inter delphinas Arion, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 56. (2) Varr. R. R. 2, 5. (3) Plin. 33, 11.

* **Deltōton**, i, n. *A conſtellation of ſtars like the letter* Δ, *Cic.* in *Arat.*

Dēlūbrum, i. n. [De etym. parum conſtat niſi fortè *à* deluendo] *A church*, or *chapel*; *a place conſecrated to ſome god*; alſo *a ſhrine*, or *place, where ſome image*, or *idol ſtood*; *an altar*; *properly a place before the chapel*, or *near the altar, where they waſhed before they entered the church*, or *performed ſacrifice.* Vidimus ejus aras delubraque in Græciâ, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 19. ¶ Delubra Muſarum colere, *To devote himſelf to his ſtudies*, Id. *pro* Arch. 11.

† **Dēlucto**, āre. act. *To wreſtle.* Met. *To ſtruggle.* Quibus ærumnis deluctavi? *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 1, 20. ┼ pro

† **Dēluctor**, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To wreſtle, to ſtruggle*, or *ſtrive and fight.* Cum Antæo deluctari mavelim, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 4.

Dēlūdĭfico, āre. act. *To flout, to mock, to make a fool of.* Deludificavit me homo, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 59.

Dēlūdĭfĭcor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To mock, to impoſe upon.* Deludificatus eſt me hodie in perpetuum modum, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 3, 41. ☞ *al. verò leg.* te ludificatus.

Dēlūdium, i. n. *A giveing over play*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47. Salmaſ. *Al.* diludia, *ut tranſlatio ſit à gladiatoribus, quibus intra dies pugnæ deſtinatos ſpatium ſe apparandi dabatur.*

Dēlūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To delude, to beguile, to cheat, to deceive.* (2) *To fruſtrate*, or *diſappoint.* (3) Alſo *to give over play.* (1) Dolis aliquem deludere, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 4. (2) Terra priùs falſo partu deludet arantes, *Prop.* 2, 15, 31. (3) Gladiatores cùm deluſerint, *Varr.* Quæ quidem ſignificatio prima videtur.

Dēlūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be deluded, deceived, abuſed*, Cic. *in* Rull. 2. & Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 5.

‖ **Dēlumbātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking*, or *beating, about the loins*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

‖ **Dēlumbātor**, ōris. m. *He that breaketh*, or *bruiſeth, the loins*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Dēlumbātus, a, um. part. (1) *Hiped*, or *hip ſhot.* (2) *Wanting ſinews, weak, feeble.* (1) Plin. 28, 4. (2) Delumbatæ ſententiæ, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 69. Curva lacunaria ad circinum delumbata, *Vitr.* 6, 5.

Dēlumbis, e. adj. (1) *Weak, feeble*; q. d. *broken backed.* (2) *Met.* Alſo *ſoft, wanton.* (1) Delumbem ſe ſimulans, *Plin. H.* 10, 51. (2) Summâ delumbe ſalivâ Hoc natat in labiis, *Perſ.* 1, 104.

Dēlumbo, āre. act. *i. e.* lumbos frango. (1) *To break one's back*; *to weaken*, or *enfeeble*; *to hipſhot* a beaſt. (2) Met. *To mutilate, to make imperfect.* (1) Plin. 28, 4. (3) *Cic.* in *Orat.* 69.

* **Dēluo**, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* de, & luo. *i. e.* lavo] (1) *To waſh clean*, or *rinſe.* (2) *To waſh off*, or *blot out.* (3) ‖ *To pay.* (1) Laſerpitium aceto deluito, *Cato R. R.* 116. (2) Lachrymæ literas deluebant, *Varr.* vid. & *Gell.* 15, 2. (3) A Græco διαλύειν, *Feſt.*

* **Dēluor**, i. paſſ. *To be waſhed*, or *rinſed.* Alvus aquâ mulsâ delui debet, *Celſ.* 4, 15.

‖ **Dēlūſio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A deluſion, a cheat*, Arnob. ┼ Fraus, dolus.

Dēlūſus, a, um. part. *Deluded, beguiled, cheated, mocked.* Cibo deluſum guttur inani, *Ov. Met.* 8, 826. Deluſa fide ſacratarum ſortium, Val. Max. 1, 8. Ext. 8.

* **Dēlūtāmentum**, i. n. *A daubing*, Cato R. R. 128.

* ‖ **Dēlūtio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* luo *pro* lavo] *A waſhing clean*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* **Dēlūto**, āre. act. [*ex* de & lutum] *To daub with clay*, or *loom*; *to lute, to lay with a ground floor*, Cato R. R. 128.

‖ **Dēmădeo**, ēre, ui. neut. *To be wet*, or *moiſt*, Ov. Triſt. 5, 4, 40. *ubi al.* emaduiſſe.

‖ **Dēmădeſco**, ĕre. incept. *To grow wet*, or *moiſt*, Scribon. Larg. Compoſ. 18, 73.

‖ **Dēmădĭdus**, a, um. adj. *Wet*, or *moiſt, all over*, Litt. *ex* Stat.

* ‖ **Dēmăgōgus**, i. m. [δημαγωγὸς Gr. ex δῆμος populus, & ἄγω duco] *A demagogue*, or *ringleader of the rabble*; *a popular and factious oratour*, Bud.

‖ **Dēmandātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A commiſſion*, or *a giveing in charge*, Cod.

‖ **Dēmandātor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that puteth in truſt*, Dig.

Dēmandātus, a, um. part. *Committed, entruſted*, Suet. Tib. 6. & Calig. 41.

Dēmando, āre. act. *To committ*, or *entruſt*; *to give in charge.* Curam eorum demandabat legatis, *Liv.* 8, 36.

Dēmandor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be committed, to be ordered*, or *given in charge.* § Plures pueri unius curæ demandabantur, *Liv.* 5, 25.

Dēmāno, āre. neut. *To ſtream*, or *flow, along*; as water doth, *Catull.* 49, 10. *ubi al.* dimanat.

* **Dēmarchus**, i. m. [ex δῆμος populus, & ἀρχὸς princeps] *A ruler of the people, a burghermaſter*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7. Lat. Tribunus plebis.

‖ **Dēmĕmĭni.** defect. *I forgot*, Mart. 2, 59. Sed lectio ſuſpecta eſt.

Dēmendus, a, um. part. *To take*, or *be taken, away.* Ad injuriam demendam ſe legatos in Græciam miſſuros, *Juſt.* 34, 1. Cupido ignominiæ demendæ, *Curt.* 7, 8. Demenda lachrimis mora eſt, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 1, 149. ignominia, *Liv.* 27, 14. At verè paulùm cibo demendum, adjiciendúmque potioni, *Celſ.* 1, 3.

Dēmens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſsīmus, ſup. [comp. *ex* de neg. & mens] (1) *Mad, outrageous.* (2) *Hair-brained, ſimple, ſilly.* (3) *Ranting, roaring.* (1) Siſte dementem impetum, *Sen.* (2) Adeóne eſt demens? ex peregrinâ? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 11. = Plenus inconſideratiſſimæ ac dementiſſimæ temeritatis, *Cic.* de *Aruſp. Reſp.* 27. (3) Audiat Dementem ſtrepitum Lycus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 22. Dementior tragico Oreſte, *Cic.* in *Piſon* 20.

Dēmenſio legum, *Auſon. Epiſt.* 5, 11. Vid. Dimenſio.

Dēmenſum, i. n. ſubſt. à part. demenſus] *An allowance of meat, drink*, or *corn, given to ſervants, to ſerve them for a month's time*, conſiſting of four buſhels according to *Donatus*, but of five, according to *Lipſius*, whence the etymology may be from *menſis.* Unciatim vix de demenſo ſuo comparſit miſer, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 9.

Dēmenſus, a, um. part. [*à* demetior] (1) *Meaſured out.* (2) Met. *Parceled, detailed, proportioned.* (1) Vos meminiſtis quot Calendis petere demenſum cibum, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 3. (2) Argumentum vobis demenſum dabo, *Id. Menæchm.* prol. 14.

‖ **Dēmentātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing*, or *a being mad*, or *frantick*, Litt. *ex* Apul. ┼ Inſania.

‖ **Dēmentātor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh mad*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Dēmenter. adv. *Madly, fooliſhly, ſimply*, Cic. *in* Catil. 3, 9.

Dēmentia, æ. f. *Madneſs, ſtupidity, ſotiſhneſs, ſillyneſs.* = Affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandémque dementiam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 5.

Dēmentio, īre, īvi. neut. *To be mad*, or *ſtupid*; *to doat.* = Animus dementit deliráque fatur, *Lucr.* 3, 465.

‖ **Dēmentior**, īri. *i. e.* valdè mentior, *To lie ſhamefully.* Ex eo ſacro cœpiſſe dementiri, *Apul. Apol.* p. 480. *ed. Delph.* ut nonnulli leg. ſed al. *dementire*; h. e. inſanire. ┼ Ementior, *Cic.*

‖ **Dēmento**, āre. neut. *To grow mad.* Confeſſa eſt ſeſe meâ magiâ in amorem inductam dementare. *Apul. Apol.* p. 527. *ed. Delph.* ſed nonnulli leg. *dementire.* ┼ Inſanio.

‖ **Dēmeo**, āre. neut. *i. e.* Deorſum meo. *To go down.* Venus cœlo demeat, *Apul. Met.* 6, p 179. *edit. Delph.* Ad inferos demeavit, *Id.* de *Deo Socr. extr.* ┼ Deſcendo, *Cic.*

Dēmĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be obliged*, or *endeared*, Col. 1, 4, 7.

Dēmĕreo, ēre, ui. act. (1) *To earn.* (2) *To oblige*, or *endear.* (1) Quid mercedis petaſus domino demeret; *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 90. (2) Numina cultu demeruiſſe, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 131.

Dēmĕreor, ēri, ĭtus. dep. *To oblige*, or *endear, one*; *to deſerve well at one's hands.* Demereri beneficio civitatem, *Liv.* 3, 18. officiis amicos, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 21, 2. uxorem amœnitate, *Col.* 1, 4.

Dēmergens, tis. part. *Drowning*, or *ſwallowing.* Demergens terras oceanus, *Plin. H.* 3, 1.

Dēmergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To dive, to plunge over head and ears.* (2) *To ſink.* (3) *To ſwallow down.* (4) Met. *To pull down, to oppreſs.* (5) *To put in the ground, to ſow, to plant.* (1) Si quando nos demerſimus, ut qui urinantur, *Cic. Acad.* 2. Siculo demergere fœdera ponto, *Sil.* 1, 62. (2) Rex naves omnes demerſit, *Curt.* 4, 4, 9. (3) Demergere dapes in alvum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 105. (4) 𝔛 Fortuna, quem paulò antè extulerat, demergere eſt adorta, *Nep. Dion.* 6. (5) Demergere ſemen, *Col.* 3, 18. ſurculos, *Pallad. Febr. tit.* 17.

Dēmergor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be ſunk, drowned,* &c. § Demergi in aquâ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 14. in cœnum, *Curt.* 3, 13, 11.

Dēmĕrĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* demereor] *Deſerved.* Demeritas dare lætitias, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 14.

‖ Dēmerſio, ōnis. f. *A drowning.* Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 12. Solin. c. 43.

Dēmerſus, a, um. (1) *Drowned, overwhelmed, ſunk down*, or *ſwallowed up.* (2) *Put*, or *planted, deep.* (1) Equus demerſus unà mecum apparuit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 68. *Met.* 𝔛 Patriam demerſam extuli, *Id.* pro *Syllâ*, 31. ¶ Ære alieno demerſus, *Over head and ears in debt*, Liv. 2, 29. (2) Refert ut radices penitùs demerſæ ſint, *Col.* 2, 10.

‖ Dēmerſus, ûs. m. verb. *A drowning*, or *ſinking.* Gravia demerſui, *Apul. Apol.* p. 439. *edit. Delph.*

Dēmeſſus, a, um. *Plucked, croped, gathered.* Demeſſus virgineo pollice flos, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 68.

‖ Dēmētātus, a, um. part. *Diſtinguiſhed, quartered, ſet out in bounds.* Demetata ſigna, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43. edente Gronov. *ubi fortè rectiùs* dimetatus.

Dēmĕtendus, a, um. part. *To be reaped*, or *cut down*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. Conf. Liv. 31, 2.

* Dēmētior, īri, menſus ſum. dep. [*ex* de, & metior] *To meaſure exactly.* Demetiri, & dinumerare, ſyllabas, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 43.

* ‖ Dēmētītus, a, um. part. *Meaſured, ſet down,* Cic. à quibuſdam trib. in 2 de N. D. ſed libb. caſtigatiores hab. *dimetatus.*

Dēmētor, āri, ātus, ſum. dep. *To ſet out limits*, or *bounds*, Liv. 8, 38. ☞ *al.* dimetor, quod vid.

Dēmĕto, ĕre, ſſui, ſſum. act. (1) *To reap*, or *mow*; *to cut down* corn. (2) *To crop*, or *gather*, flowers. (3) ⊕ *To chop*, or *cut*, *off.* (1) Flaventia demetit arva, *Catull.* 62, 354. (2) § Qui pollice molle Demetitis flores, *Col.* 10. (3) § Demetit enſe caput, *Ov. Met.* 5, 104. colla, *Sil. Ital.* 4, 213. dextram micantem, *Id.* 5, 286. diſcordia ferro, *Id.* 16, 101.

Dēmigrans, tis. *Departing*, Stat. Theb. 4, 405. Sil. 12, 517.

Dēmigrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſhifting of quarters, a removeing from one place to another.* Cùm multi ejus demigrationis peterent ſocietatem, *Nep. Milt.* 1.

Dēmigro, āre. neut. *To depart*, or *remove, from one place to another*; *to change his dwelling*, or *lodgeing.* § Demigrare loco, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 85. § ex agris in urbem, *Liv.* 1. ex ædificiis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 4. de oppidis, *Ibid.* 19, 5. ¶ ab improbis, *To quit their converſation*, Cic. Ex vitâ, *To die*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 30.

Dēmĭnuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. *To diminiſh, to leſſen.* De minâ unâ deminui modò quinque nummos, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 10. ¶ Deminuere caput, *To break one's head*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33.

‖ Dēmĭnūtīva, *ſc.* vocabula, *Diminutives*, Gram. ⸸ Deminuta.

Dēmĭnūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to leſſen*, Liv. 8, 34.

Dēmĭnūtus, a, um. part. *Diminiſhed, leſſened.* Ut deminutæ copiæ redintegrarentur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 3. ¶ Deminutus capite, *One who has loſt his freedom*; or *is degraded into a meaner order*, or *family*, or *one who is adjudged to ſerve his creditor*, or *is taken by the enemy*, Cic. *interpr.* Feſt. Liv. 21, 17.

‖ Dēmīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A marveling*, or *a wondering, at*, M. Capel. ⸸ Admiratio.

Dēmīror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *i. e.* valde miror. *To admire, to wonder at greatly, to think ſtrange.* At hoc demiror, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 21. conf. *Plin.* 31, 6.

Dēmiſsè, adv, iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Low, not high.* (2) Met. *Meanly, pitifully, abjectly, humbly.* (1) 𝔛 Hic altè, demiſſius ille volabat, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 4, 23. (2) = Demiſſiſſimè & ſubjectiſſimè exponere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 84. = 𝔛 Non eſt auſus elatè & amplè loqui, cùm humiliter demiſſéque ſentiret, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 8. = Suppliciter, *Id.*

Dēmiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A leting fall.* (2) Met. *A diſcouragement*, or *a diſpiriting.* (1) Per clypei reductiones & demiſſiones, *Vitr.* 5. 10. (2) = Infractio & demiſſio animi, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 7.

Dēmiſsītius, a, um. adj. *Low, hanging down, long.* ¶ Demiſſitia tunica, *A long petticoat*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 24.

Dēmiſſus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Sent from.* (2) *Let down.* (3) *Hanging down, long.* (4) *Stowed, beſtowed.* (5) *Derived, deſcended.* (6) Adj. *Low.* (7) Met. *Mean, abject.* (8) *Out of heart, dejected.* (9) Alſo *humbly minded.* (10) *Sad, melancholy.* (11) *Cheap, undervalueing himſelf.* (1) Demiſſa tempeſtas ab Euro, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17, 11. (2) Nonnullæ de muris per manus demiſſæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 47. Demiſſum victoriæ ſimulacrum, *Sall. Fragm.* (3) Demiſſis labiis homo, *Ter. Enn.* 2, 3, 44. (4) 𝔛 Imbecilla vina demiſſis in terram doliis ſervanda, valida expoſitis, *Plin.* 14, 21. (5) Demiſſum nomen Iulo, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 292. (6) = Demiſſa & paluſtria loca, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 49. 𝔛 Celſior, *Ov. Met.* 8, 205. Demiſſioribus ripis flumen tranſnârunt, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 29. (7) Cunctis in adulationem demiſſis, *Tac.* 16, 73. (8) 𝔛 = Ex alacri atque læto, erat humilis, & demiſſus, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 9. (9) = 𝔛 Probus, demiſſus, non acer, non pertinax, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2. (10) = Mœrens, demiſſus, & afflictus, *Id.* pro *Sullâ*, 26. (11) Probus quis Nobiſcum vivit? multùm eſt demiſſus homo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 56. Nihilo demiſſiore animo fuit, &c. Liv. 4, 44.

Dēmītigo, āre. act. *To appeaſe*, or *qualify*, Cic. *vid. ſeq.*

Dēmītigor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be more gentle and calm*, Cic. Attic. 1, 13.

Dēmitto, ĕre, ſi, ſſum. act. [*ex* de & mitigo] (1) *To ſend down.* (2) *To caſt, thruſt*, or *let down.* (3) *To hang down, to let fall.* (4) Met. *To humble, to ſubmit.* (5) Alſo *to dig*, or *ſink*, a well. (6) *To fell*, or *cut down*, trees. (1) Juno Irim demiſit Olympo, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 695. ¶ Demittere ſeſe, *To come down, to deſcend*, Cæſ. B. G. 28. ⊕ vocem, *To ſpeak low*, Virg. Æn. 3, 320. per aures, *To hear*, Hor. Art. Poët. 180. in aures, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 428. (2) Demittere in carcerem, *Liv.* 34, 44. ad imos manes. *Virg. Æn.* 12, 884. (3) Demittere caput, *Id. Æn.* 9, 437. vultus, *Liv.* 2, 58. *Met.* Demittere & contrahere animum, *To faint*, Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 15. (4) Ad minora me demittere non recuſabo, *Quint.* 1. in *proœm.* (5) Altè jubebis In ſolido puteum demitti, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 231. (6) Demittere robora ferro, *Val. Flacc. Arg.* 1, 94.

Dēmittor, i, ſſus. paſſ. (1) *To be taken*, or *let down.* (2) *To be diged*, &c. (1) Vela ſubduci & demitti antennas jubet, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 45. (2) Vid. Demitto, *n.* 5.

Dēmium, i. n. *A precious ſtone of the Sarda kind*, Plin. 37, 7.

* Dēmiurgus, i. m. [ex δῆμος populus, & ἔργον opus] *A ſtateſman*, a certain officer in ſome cities of Greece, who moved all things to the people on which they were to treat, *Liv.* 38, 30.

Dēmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* de & emo, quod antiquis erat *ſumo*, ut ſit idem quod *adimo, eximo*] *To take away from a whole, to abate*, or *diminiſh*; *to pare* nails, &c. Demam tibi de ordeo, tolutim ni badizas, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 116. § Demere ſolicitudinem alicui, *Cic Attic.* 11, 15. ſervitiis grave jugum, *Liv.* 3, 15. ¶ Demere caput, *To cut off the head*, Cic. *de* Petit. Conſ. 2. ⊕ ſupercilio nubem, *To chear up, to be free.* Hor. Ep 1, 18, 94.

Dēmor, i, ptus. paſſ. *To be taken off, ſubtracted*, &c. 𝔛 Cùm quid additur aut demitur, *Cic. Ac.* 4, 27.

* Dēmocrātia, æ. f. [ex δῆμος populus, & κρατέω impero] *A democracy, a free ſtate*, or *popular government*, Bud.

* ‖ Dēmocrātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Democratical*, or *belonging to democracy.* Subſt. *A republican.*

† Dēmŏlībor, *pro* demoliar, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 113.

Dēmŏliens, tis. part. *Demoliſhing*, Liv. 39, 16.

Dēmŏlior, īri, ītus. dep. (1) *To demoliſh, to throw, pull*, or *take, down* any thing that is built or made. (2) Met. *To deſtroy, to aboliſh.* (3) *To remove*, or *put away.* (4) ‖ *The ſame with* molior. (1) § Demoliri domum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 39. tectum, *Nep. Pauſ.* 5. parietem, *Cic. Top.* 4. ſtatuas, *Id. Verr.* 2, 67. (2) = Jus deſtruet ac demolietur, *Liv.* 34, 3. (3) De me culpam hanc demolibor, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 1, 16. (4) Paterc. 1, 15. ut Boeclerus interpretatur. Sed locus corrumpi videtur pro *in moliendo*, vel *eo moliendo.*

Dēmŏlītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beating*, or *throwing, down.* Demolitia ſtatuatum, *Cic. Ver.* 2, 67. Ferramenta ad demolitionem, *Vitr.* 10, 19.

Dēmŏlītor, ōris. m. *One that caſts down, a demoliſher.* Corvus demolitor, *Vitr.* 10, 19.

‖ Dēmŏlītus, a, um. part. *Caſt down, demoliſhed*, Ulp.

‖ Dēmonſtrābĭlis, e. adj. *Demonſtrable, that may be ſhowed*, or *proved*, Apul. p. 651. *ed. Delph.*

Dēmonſtrābĭtur, imperſ. *It ſhall be declared*, Cic.

Dēmonſtrans, tis. part. *Demonſtrateing*, Plin. jun.

Dēmonſtrandus, a, um. *To be related*, or *openly declared*, Cic.

Dēmonſtrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A demonſtration, a neceſſary argument, a clear proof.* (2) Meton. *The demonſtrative genus in rhetorick* (1) 𝔛 Geſtus rem & ſententiam non demonſtratione, ſed ſignificatione declarans, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 59. (2) 𝔛 Demonſtratio, & deliberatio genera ſunt cauſarum, *Id.* de *Inven* 1, 3.

‖ Dēmonſtrātīvè, adv. *Demonſtratively, pointing with his finger*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1. 16.

Dēmonſtrātīvus, a, um. adj. *Demonſtrative, which relates any thing either in praiſe*, or *diſpraiſe, of a perſon.* Demonſtrativum genus, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 6.

Dēmonſtrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſhower, declarer*, or *relater.* 𝔛 Hujus generis demonſtratorem magìs eſſe me, quàm inventorem profiteor, *Col.* 3, 10. utit. & *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 86.

Dēmonſtrātus, a, um. part. *Evidently ſhowed, declared; demonſtrated.* Re demonſtratâ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 38.

Dēmonſtro, āre. act. (1) *To ſhow, to point at.* (2) *To prove evidently*, or *unanſwerably.* (3) *To relate*, or *declare.* (4) *To act* a thing. (1) Villam demonſtrare, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 9. ædes, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 79. (2) Argumentis demonſtrare, *Quint.* (3) Domi demonſtravi ordine, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 2. = Oſtendo, expono, doceo, *Cic.* (4) Suet. Ner. 39.

Dēmonſtror, āri. paſſ. *To be ſhown*, &c. Rex juſſerat naves onuſtas copiis demonſtrari, *Juſt.* 25, 1.

* ‖ Dēmŏrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtaying, a ſtoping*, or *hindering*, Hier. ⸸ Commoratio.

Dēmŏrātus, a, um. part. dep. (1) Act. *Haveing tarryed.* (2) ‖ Paſſ. *Stoped, ſtayed, hindered.* (1) Cic Fam. 12, 15 & Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 40. (2) Gell. 19, 8.

Dēmordeo, ēre, di, ſum. act. *To bite off.* § E ligno demordere aliquid, *Plin.* 28, 4.

Dēmordeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be biten*, Plin. 28, 4.

Dēmŏrior, i, tuus ſum. dep. [*ex* de, *&* morior] (1) *To die.* (2) Met. *To be mightyly in love with one, to die for love of one.* (1) Senator demortuus eſt, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 124. (2) Ea te demoritur, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 23.

* Dēmŏror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* de, *&* moror] (1) *To keep back, ſtay, ſtop,* or *hinder;* *to wait,* or *look, for.* (2) *To tarry,* or *abide.* (1) Ne diutius vos demorer, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 15. (2) Quid ſacerdoti meæ dicam me hîc demoratam tam diu? *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 27.

‖ Dēmorsĭco, āre. act. [*ex* de, *&* morſio] *To bite off.* Mulieres ora mortuorum paſſim demorſicant, *Apul. Met.* 2. † Demordeo.

Demorſus, a, um. part. *Biten off, gnawn.* Demorſos ſapit ungues, *Perſ.* 1, 106.

Dēmortuus, a, um. part. *Dead, departed.* Demortuo collegâ, *Liv.* 9, 34. & *Id.* 40, 19. Vitis demortua, *Col.* 3, 16.

Dēmōtus, a, um. part. (1) *Removed, ſent away.* (2) *Baniſhed.* (3) *Thruſt back,* or *aſide.* (1) Hoſtes gradu demoti, *Liv.* 6, 127. (2) In inſulas demoti ſunt, *Tac.* 6, 30, 1. (3) Demotus manu, & actus præceps, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 17. Amnis ſolito alveo demotus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 79, 2.

Dēmŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum. act. [*ex* de, *&* moveo] (1) *To remove.* (2) *To ſend away, to baniſh.* (3) *To put out, to diſplace.* (1) § Demovere aliquem gradu, *Liv.* 6, 127. de ſententiâ, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 1, 46. ex recto, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2. oculos ab oculis, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 16. (2) Vid. Demotus. n. 2. (3) 𝔛 Non alteros demovit, ſed utroſque conſtituit, *Cic.* pro *Sull.* 21.

Dēmŏveor, ēri, tus. paſſ. *To be removed, baniſhed, turned aſide, turned out.* In inſulas demoti ſunt, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 30, 1. § Fluvius alveo demovetur, *Ib.* 1, 9, 2. § Demoveri ex poſſeſſione, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2.

Demptūrus, a, um. part. *About to take away.* Tum, neque occiſâ illâ, ſe virium quicquam Cyziceno dempturum, *Juſt.* 39, 3.

Demptus, a, um. part. [*à* demor] (1) *Taken away.* (2) *Plucked,* or *pulled, off.* (3) *Cropt,* or *gathered.* (1) 𝔛 Demptis paucis, paucíſque tributis, *Lucr.* 1, 800. ¶ Dempto auctore, *being dead,* Liv. 2, 32. (2) Dempta pellis, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 10. (3) Pomum arbòre demptum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 23.

Dēmūgītus, a, um. part. *Ringing with the noiſe and lowing of beaſts.* Demugitæ paludes, *Ov. Met.* 11, 375.

* Dēmulceo, ēre, ſi, ſum, *&* ctum. act. [*ex* de, *&* mulceo] *To ſtroke one ſoftly, to coax, to wheedle.* Non poſſum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 14.

* ‖ Dēmulctus, a, um. part. *Stroked gently.* ‖ Met. *Appeaſed, allured,* Gell. 3, 13.

Dēmum. adv. [*à* demo] (1) *At length, at laſt.* (2) *Never till now,* or *then.* (3) *Only.* (4) *Certainly, indeed.* (1) Anno demum quinto, & ſexageſimo, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 16. (2) Nunc demum experior, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 51. Ita demum mihi ſatisfacies, *Quint. Declam.* 10. (3) Nobis autem utilitas demum ſpectanda eſt, *Trajan.* ad *Plin.* 10, 33. (4) Ea demum magna voluptas eſt, *Cic.* in *Salluſt.* ¶ Quantum demum? *How much, I pray?* Cic. Tuſc. 5, 107.

* ‖ Dēmurmŭrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A murmuring,* Aug. † Murmuratio.

Dēmurmŭro, āre. act. *To mutter,* or *mumble, over.* Carmen magico demurmurat ore, *Ov. Met.* 14, 58.

‖ Dēmuſsātus, a, um. part. *Muttered,* &c. ¶ Demuſſata contumelia, *Muttered, paſſed over in ſilence, taken no notice of,* Apul. Met. 3. † Muſſatus.

‖ Dēmūtābĭlis, e. adj. *Changeable.* Nec demutabilis eſt deus, *Prud. Apoth.* 276.

Dēmūtandus, a, um. part. *To be changed,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 8.

Dēmūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A changeing,* Plin. 28, 8.

Dēmŭtĭlo, āre. act. & Dēmŭtŭlo. [*ex* de, *&* mutilo] *To break,* or *lop, off.* Cacumina virgarum, ne luxurientur, demutilato, *Col.* de *Arb.* 11.

Dēmūto, āre. [*ex* de, *&* muto] (1) Act. *To change,* or *alter.* (2) *To revoke,* or *unſay,* a thing. (3) Neut. *To change,* or *go, from one's purpoſe.* (4) ‖ Alſo *to differ.* (1) Demutant mores ingenium, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 19. (2) Nunquid videtur demutare? *Id. Mil.* 4, 3, 37. (3) Nihil demuto, *Id. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 142. (4) Os tuum minimum à Thyeſte tragico demutat, *Apul. Apol.* p. 429. *edit. Delph.*

Dēmūtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be changed,* or *altered,* Tac. 4, 16, 6.

* Dēnārium, i. n. *A penny.* ¶ Denaria Philippea, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 27. *ſed intelligi poteſt* numiſmata,

* Dēnārius, a, um. adj. [*à* denus, *ut à* binus, binarius] *Containing the number of ten, a tenth.* Denarius nummus, *Liv.* 8, 11. ¶ Denariæ fiſtulæ, *Conduit pipes, ten feet long,* Plin. 31, 6.

* Dēnārius, i. m. (*ſc.* nummus) *A Roman denier,* a coin very near the weight of the Attick drachm, and in value eight pence halfpenny farthing of our money; ſeven of them being made out of an ounce Troy weight in the time of Tiberius, as *Celſus* plainly informs us, *Sciri volo,* ſaith he, *in unciâ pondus denariorum ſeptem eſſe,* Liv. 5. c. 17. and we read of no higher value either before, or after, that time; and this alſo continued the legal weight under the reign of Veſpaſian; ſee *Plin.* 33, 9. After this they weighed leſs, eight being made out of the ounce, which reduced them to ſeven pence halfpenny of our money, for whereas their *libra* before contained but 84, it now contained 96 denarii. In the lower empire they ſcarce weighed half ſo much, in pure ſilver.

‖ Dēnarrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A declareing,* or *relateing,* Hier. † Narratio.

‖ Dēnarrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A relater,* or *teller,* Aug. † Narrator.

Dēnarro, āre. act. *To tell in order,* or *all along; to relate.* Hæc illi jam denarrabo, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 51.

Dēnaſcor, i, nātus. *To ceaſe to be, to die.* 𝔛 Quæ nata ſunt omnia, ea denaſci aiunt, *Caſs. Hemina,* ap. *Non.* Qui denaſcitur ignem amittit, & frigeſcit, *Varr. L. L.* 4.

Dēnāſo, āre. act. *To cut, bite,* or *pull, off one's noſe.* Os mordicus denaſare, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 75.

* Dēnăto, āre. neut. [*ex* de, *&* nato] *To ſwim down,* or *along, the ſtream.* Tuſco denatat alvo, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7, 28.

* Dendrăchātes, æ. m. [ex δένδρον arbor, *&* ἀχάτης achates] *A precious ſtone of the agate kind, haveing veins reſembling the branches of a tree,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Dendrŏciſſos, i. f. [à δένδρον arbor, *&* κίσσος hedera] *A kind of ivy growing by itſelf, like other trees.*

Dendrītis, is. f. [à δένδρον arbor] *A kind of gem,* ſee its virtues deſcribed, *Plin.* 37, 11.

* Dendroīdes, is. f. [à δένδρον arbor, *&* εἶδος forma] *A kind of ſpurge full of branches like a tree,* Plin. 26, 8.

Dēnĕgandus, a, um. part. *To be denyed,* Plin. Ep. 10, 72.

Dēnĕgans, tis. part. *Denying,* Cic.

Dēnĕgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to deny.* Deſperare miſericordiam, quia ipſe alteri denegaturus ſit, *Curt.* 5, 19.

Dēnĕgātus, a, um. part. *Denyed.* Expedita colloquia & denegata, commemorat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 32.

Dēnĕgo, āre. act. [*ex* de, *&* nego] (1) *To refuſe,* or *not to ſuffer.* (2) *Not to give,* or *grant.* (3) *To ſay he will not.* (1) Poteſt enim denegare occupatio tua, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) Sperata gaudia nymphæ Denegat, *Ov. Met.* 4, 369. (3) Dare denegâris, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 78.

* Dēni, æ. adj. pl. *Ten.* Uxores habent deni inter ſe communes, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 14. Ter denæ naves, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 213. *Conf. Curt.* 6, 8, 19. Denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, poſtulavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 43.

Dēnĭcāles feriæ (dicebantur, quibus hominis mortui causâ familia purgabatur, vel quòd *deno* poſt mortem die fierent, vel à Gr. νέκυς, mortuus, vel à Lat. *nex, necis,* Feſt. unde ſcrib. & *denecales*) *A kind of ſolemn purification, the tenth day after any one died out of a houſe,* Col. 2, 22.

‖ Dēnigrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blackening,* or *a makeing black,* Aug.

Dēnigro, āre. act. *To blacken,* or *ſmut,* Plin. 2, 5. *&* 24, 5.

Dēnĭque. adv. [*ex* de, novo, *&* que, *Perot. qu.* denuoque] (1) *To conclude, in fine, at laſt, finally.* (2) *At length, in proceſs of time.* (3) Alſo *only,* or *indeed.* (1) Hæc denique ejus fuit poſtrema oratio, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 4. (2) Luc. 2, 764. Tantùm acceſſit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexiſſe, *Cic. Att.* 14, 17. (3) Si qua metu dempto caſta eſt, ea denique caſta eſt, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 4, 3.

‖ Dēnōdo, āre. act. [*ex* de, *&* nodo] *To looſe,* or *untie.* ¶ Arcum denodare, *To unbend,* or *unſtring, a bow,* Lexicograph. *ex* Apul. † Remitto.

* Dēnōmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. In rhetorick, *A denomination,* or *nameing, of* a perſon, *or* thing, not by its proper name, but only by ſome adjunct, *or* circumlocution, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 32.

* ‖ Dēnōmĭnātīvus, a, um. adj. *Denominative,* that is, derived of a noun, as from *dens* comes *dentatus,* Gramm. ☞ *Vid. al. notionem in* Denominatio.

* ‖ Dēnōmĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that gives the name,* Boët.

* ‖ Dēnōmĭnātrix, īcis. f. *She that names,* Boët.

* Dēnōmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Named.* Priores hunc Lamias ferunt Denominatos, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 17, 2.

* Dēnōmĭno, āre. act. [*ex* de, *&* nomino] *To name, to give a name, to denominate.* Ab eo quod continet, id, quod continetur, denominabitur, *Ad Herenn,* 4, 32.

‖ Dēnormātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſeting out of order,* Aug.

‖ Dēnormātus, a, um. part. *Set out of order,* Firm.

Dēnormo, āre. act. [*ex* de, *&* norma] *To ſet out of rule,* or *ſquare; to make unequal.* Angulus denormat agellum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 9.

Dēnŏtandus, a, um. part. *To denote,* or *be denoted.* Cùm denotandis tot hominem palloribus ſufficeret, ſævus ille vultus & rubor, *Tac. Agr.* 4, 5, 4.

Dēnŏtans, tis. part. *Marking.* Ne denotantibus vobis ora ac metum ſingulorum, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 53, 1.

‖ Dēnŏtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A noteing,* or *marking,* Boët. † Notatio.

Dēnŏtātus, a, um. part. *Obſerved, marked; drawn,* or *chalked, out,* Cic. Acad. Quæſt. 4, 18. Linea conſpicuo colore denotata, *Col.* 3, 35.

Dēnŏto, āre. act. [*ex* de, *&* noto] (1) *To ſet a mark upon.* (2) *To point out, to ſet down.* (1) Denotare cretâ pedes mancipiorum, *Plin.* 35, 17. ¶ *Met.* Denotare aliquem probro, *To brand one with infamy,* Suet. Cal. 56. (2) Uno nuncio tot cives necandos denotavit, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 3.

Dēnŏtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be marked,* &c. Nec ſigna denotari poſſent, *Paterc.* 2, 70.

* Dens, tis. m. [*à* Gr. ὀδὺς ὀδόντος] (1) *A tooth.* (2) *A tuſk,* or *fang.* (3) *Any thing like a tooth,* as the ſhare of a plough, *or* the teeth of a harrow. (4) *The tine of a prong,* or *fork.* (5) *The fluke of an anchor.* (6) *A key.* (1) ¶ Dentes primores, *Plin.* 11, 37. adverſi, *Cic. N. D.* 2. tomici, *Celſ.* 8, 1. *the fore-teeth,* canini, *the eye-teeth,* Plin. 11, 37. molares, *the grinders,* or *cheek-teeth,* Juv. 13, 212. gemini. *qui &* intimi, *the two fartheſt teeth, which come laſt,* Cic. Dens exertus, *A gag-tooth,* Plin. 31, 37. Dentium cavernæ, *the ſockets of the teeth,* Id. 22, 23. crepitus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 8. ſtridor, *Celſ.* 2, 7. *the gnaſhing of them.* infirmitas, *the looſeneſs,* Plin. 23, 4. Dente aliquem rodere, *Mart.* 5, 29. improbo adpetere, *Phædr.* 4, 7, 1. maledico carpere, *Cic.* pro *Balb.* 26. *to ſnarl at,* or *rail againſt,* albis dentibus deridere, *to laugh one to ſcorn,* Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 47. (2) Obliquo dente timendus aper, *Ov. Epiſt.* 4, 104.

104. ¶ ✣ Dens Libycus, *Ivory*, Propert. 2, 31, 12. Dens Erythræus, *An elephant's tooth*, Mart. 13, 101. (3) Durum procudit arator Vomeris obtuſi dentem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 262. ruricolæ dentes, *Luc.* 7, 859. ¶ dentes crinales, *the teeth of a comb*, Claud. *de* bell. Gild. 28. ✣ eburnus dens, *An ivory comb*, Id. 2, 53. ✣ perpetui dentes, *the teeth of a ſaw*, Ov. Met. 8, 246. (4) Col. 2, 4. (5) Dente tenaci Anchora fundabat naves, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 3. (6) Referat fixo dente puella fores, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 18.

Denſans, tis. part. *Growing thick.* Denſante ſe frondium germine, *Plin. H.* 10, 43.

Denſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A waxing*, or *makeing, thick*; *a thickening*, Plin. 31, 7.

‖ Denſātor, ōris. m. verb. *That makes thick*, or *cloſe*, Stat. *teſt.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Denſātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made thick.* (2) *Standing*, or *held, cloſe together.* (1) Denſatum lutum, *Cato*, c. 40. (2) Denſati ordines, *Liv.* 10, 34. Denſatum ſolum, *Id.* 32, 17. *Curt.* 6, 1, 6.

Densè. adv. *unde* ius, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Thick, cloſe together.* Met. *Frequently.* Nulla tamen ſubeunt mihi tempora denſiùs iſtis, *Ov.* de *Pont.* 1, 9, 11. Bene & quàm denſiſſimè calcatum, *Vitr.* 5, ult.

Denſeo, ēre. neut. (1) *To thicken*, or *grow thick*; *to cloter*, or *clouter*; as cream does. (2) It. act. *To thicken*, or *make thick.* (1) *Vid. ſeq.* Denſeor. (2) Vos unanimi denſete catervas, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 264. Denſe opus pectine, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 820.

Denſeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be thick, to be curdled.* Denſeri lac non patitur *mentha*, Plin. 20, 14.

Densĭtas, ātis. f. *Thickneſs.* Denſitas nubium, *Plin. H.* 2. 42.

Denſo, āre. act. *To thicken, to make thick*; *to ſet*, or *hold, cloſe together.* ✠ Jupiter auſtris Denſat, erant quæ rara modò, & quæ denſa relaxat, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 418.

Denſor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be thickened*, or *cloſed.* Denſantur nocte tenebræ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 248..

DENSUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Thick.* (2) *Cloſe, ſet cloſe.* (3) *Full of.* (1) § Denſa & glutinoſa terra, *Col.* 3, 12. Denſior tellus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 29. aër, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 7, 14. ✠ Denſa Cereri, rariſſima *terra* Lyæo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 229. (2) Sylva denſa atque aſpera, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 15. Sepes denſiſſimæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 22. agmen denſum, *an army ſet in cloſe array*, Virg. Æn. 5, 833. (3) Denſæ foliis buxi, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 691.

* Dentāle, is. n. [*à* dens] (1) *The wood whereon the ſhare*, or *coulter*, *of the plough is put.* (2) Synecd. *A coulter*, or *ſhare*; *the plough tail.* (3) *A rack*, or *harrow.* (1) Binæ aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorſo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 172. interpr. Serv. (2) Sulco terens dentalia, *Perſ.* 1, 73. (3) Vomeribus & dentalibus terram ſubigere, *Col.* 2, 2.

* Dentātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Toothed, haveing teeth.* (2) *Single*, or *gag, toothed.* (3) Alſo *one born with teeth.* (4) *In form of a comb.* (5) *Smooth, poliſhed* with a tooth. (1) Dentata ſibi videtur Ægle emptis oſſibus, *Mart.* 1, 73. (2) Non ego te ad illum duco dentatum virum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 4, 3. (3) M. Curius dictus eſt *dentatus*, quòd cum dentibus natus fuerit, vid. *Plin.* 7, 16. (4) Capillos ab aure deſcendentes dentatâ manu duxit, *Pet.* c, 18. (5) Chartâ dentatâ res agetur, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 14. *quem locum Litt. Eraſmum ſecutus perperam interpretatus eſt.*

* Dentex, ĭcis. *A kind of fiſh with ſharp teeth*, Col. 8, 16.

* Dentĭcŭlātus, a, um. adj. (1) *That hath little teeth*, or *fangs*; or *that hath teeth like thoſe of a ſaw.* (2) Alſo *jagged, notched.* (1) Bina brachia denticulatis forcipibus, *Plin.* 9, 51. *de cancris.* (2) Denticulatum olus, *Id.* 26, 15.

* Dentĭcŭlus, i. m. (1) *A little tooth.* (2) Alſo *a part of a pillar, cut and engraven like teeth.* (1) Pallad. 1, 28. (2) Vitr. 4, 3.

* Dentiens, tis. part. (1) *Breeding teeth.* (2) *Chattering with his teeth.* (1) Pueri tardè dentientes, *Plin.* 30, 5. *Conſ. Celſ.* 2, 1. (2) Vid. Dentio, n. 2.

*† Dentifrangĭbŭlum, i. n. *An inſtrument to break teeth with*, Plaut. Bacch 4, 2, 14. pro more ſuo.

* † Dentifrangĭbŭlus, a, um. adj. *That breaketh teeth*, ex incude Plautinâ, *Bacch.* 4, 2, 23.

Dentiſrĭcium, ii. n. [quo dentes fricantur] *Powder*, or *any thing, wherewith to rub the teeth*; *a dentifrice.* Dentifricium quòd dentes ſplendidos facit, & confirmat, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 59. vid. & *Plin.* 28, 11.

* † Dentĭlĕgus, a, um. adj. *One that may gather up his teeth when they are ſtruck out*, Plaut Capt. 4, 2, 18. *pro quo al. leg.* dentiloquus.

* Dentio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. (1) *To breed teeth.* (2) *To chatter.* (1) Celſ. 2, 1. (2) Ne dentes dentiant, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 34.

Dentiſcalpium, i. n. *A tooth picker*, Mart. 14, 23. in lemmate.

* Dentītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A growing*, or *breeding, of teeth*; *the pain of breeding them.* Ad dentitionem cerebrum pecoris utiliſſimum eſt, *Plin.* 30, 15.

Dēnūbo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. neut. [*ex* de, & nubo] *To be marryed*, or *weded*, (1) as a woman, (2) as the vine is to other trees. (1) Julia denupſit in domum Rubellii, *Tac.* 6, 27. § alicui, *Id. Ann.* 15, 37, 4. (2) Col. 10, 158. *ubi al.* ſe nubere.

Denūdandus, a, um. part. *To be made bare*, or *naked.* Denudanda capita tonſori præbuimus, *Petr.* c. 103.

‖ Dēnūdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A laying bare*, Boët. ‡ Nudatio.

‖ Dēnūdātus, a, um. part. *Stript, made bare.* Cives denudati ac divenditi, *Lentul.* ap. *Cic. Fam.* 12, 15.

Dēnūdo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & nudo] (1) *To make bare*, or *naked.* (2) Met. *To deſpoil*, or *ſtrip.* (3) *To expoſe the body to view, as if naked.* (1) Galba nitens & integrum *corpus* denudet, *Liv.* 45, 39. Me denudas quotidie, *Apul. Met.* 5. (2) = Denudare & ſpoliare ſcientiam juris civilis ornatu, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 55. (3) Ut denudet feminas veſtis, *Plin.* 11, 26. *edit. Hard.*

Dēnūdor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be laid bare*, or *naked.* Denudari à pectore, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 5, 13.

‖ Dēnŭmĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preſent ſtakeing of money*, Cod. ‡ Dinumeratio.

‖ Dēnŭmĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that lays down ready money*, Cod. ‡ Qui dinumerat.

Dēnŭmĕro, āre. act. [*ex* de, & numero] *To tell out*, or *count money*; *to pay in ready money.* Mihi denumerato; ego illi porrò denumeravero; *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 3, 18.

Dēnuncians, tis. part. *Denounceing, forewarning*, Monente & denunciante te, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3.

Dēnunciātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A foreſhowing*, or *foretelling.* (2) *A denounceing*, or *proclaiming.* (3) *A menaceing*, or *threatening.* (4) *A ſummoning* by a ſubpœna. (1) = Significatio & quaſi denunciatio calamitatum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 25. (2) Denunciatio belli, *Id. Philipp.* 6, 2. § ingentis terroris, *Liv.* 36. (3) Hâc denunciatione conterritus, *ſcil.* obſidionis, *Liv.* 3, 38. 14. ¶ Manifeſtæ denunciatione quietis territus, *Frighted by his dream*, Paterc. 2, 70. (4) Denunciatio teſtimonii, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 6.

Dēnunciātum, i. n. *A denounceing*, or *threatening.* Ut ſciretur, utrùm paucorum ea denunciata, an univerſæ civitatis, eſſent, *Liv.* 24, 37.

Dēnuncio, āre. act. [*ex* de, & nuncio] (1) *To foreſhow*, or *foretell*; *to give notice*, or *warning*; *to ſignify, to declare.* (2) *To denounce*, or *proclaim.* (3) *To menace*, or *threaten.* (4) *To ſummon*, or *ſubpœna, a witneſs.* (1) = Teſtificor, denuncio, ante prædico, nihil Antonium, &c. Cic. Philipp. 6, 3. (2) = Denunciare & indicere bellum, *Id. Offic.* 1, 11. (3) Clodius mihi adhuc denunciat periculum, *Id. Att.* 2, 20. (4) Si accuſator voluerit teſtimonium his denunciare, *Id.* pro *Sext. Roſc.* 38.

Dēnuncior, āri. paſſ. *To be denounced*, or *ſignifyed*, Celſ. 2, 6. Denunciarique juſſit, ut excederet caſtris, *Curt.* 8, 13.

* Dēnuo. adv. [*i. e.* de novo] (1) *Anew, a freſh.* (2) *Again.* (1) Denuo ædificare ædes, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 36. (2) Si parum intellexti, dicam denuo, *Id. Rud.* 4, 4, 59.

‖ Deoccātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A harrowing*, or *a breaking of clods*, Lex. *ex* Col.

Deocco, āre. act. [*ex* de, & occo] *To harrow, to break clods*, Plin. 18, 15.

Deoccor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be harrowed.* Deoccatur vicia, *Plin.* 18, 37.

Deŏnĕro, āre. act. [*ex* de, & onero] *To diſburden*, or *unload*; Met. *to eaſe and diſcharge, to caſt off*, Cic. *in* Verr. Div. 14.

Deŏpĕrio, īre. act. [*ex* de, & operio] *To uncover*, or *lay bare.* Sed os deoperire tutiſſimum eſt, *Celſ.* 8, 4.

* ‖ Deopto, āre. act. [*ex* de, & opto] *To wiſh for a thing.* Hygin. Fab. 191.

Deorſum. adv. [*ex* de, & vorſum, *vel* verſum] (1) *Down, downward.* (2) *Up and down.* (1) Deorſum cuncta feruntur Pondera, *Lucr.* 2, 190. (2) Ne ſurſum deorſum curſites, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 47.

‖ Deorſus. adv. *pro* deorſum, *Apul. Met.* 8. *init.*

‖ Deoſcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A kiſſing, a worſhiping*, Hier. ‡ Oſculatio, *Cic.*

Deoſcŭlor, āri. dep. [*ex* de, & oſculor] *To kiſs and hug*, Mart. 1, 8, 81. Deoſculati diu, *Val. Max.* 2, 10, 2.

* Dēpăciſcor, i, pactus ſum. dep. [*ex* de, & paciſcor] *To make a contract, to bargain, to agree upon, to covenant*, or *promiſe.* § Depaciſci mortem cupio, ſi mihi liceat, quod amo, frui, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 14. Depaciſci partem ſuam cum aliquo, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 38. § ad conditiones alterius, *Id. Verr.* 3, 24. ☞ *In opt. lib. leg.* Depeciſcor.

* Dēpactus, a, um. part. [*à* paciſcor] *Bargained, covenanted*, Cic. *in* Verr. 3, 24.

* Dēpactus, a, um. part. [*à* depangor] (1) *Faſtened, planted*, or *ſet* in the earth. (2) Alſo *prefixed*, or *fore-appointed.* (1) Depacta in terram, non extrahantur, *Plin.* 2, 96. (2) Depactus vitæ terminus, *Lucr.* 2, 1086.

Dēpălātio, ōnis. f. verb. Dierum depalationes, *Vitruv.* 9, 8. *ſc.* incrementa, *Turn.* ☞ Sed diverſas doctorum ſententias videre licet in Voſſii Etymol. pag. 365.

* ‖ Dēpalmo, āre. act. *To beat*, or *ſtrike, with the palm of the hand*, Gell. 20, 1. = Palmâ verbero, *Id.*

* Dēpango, ĕre, xi, & pēgi, actum. act. [*ex* de, & pango] *To plant*, or *ſet*; *to faſten*, or *ſtick, in the ground*, Col. 3, 16.

‖ Dēparco, ĕre. act. [*ex* de, & parco] *To ſpare*, Lucr. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Dēparcus, a, um. adj. *Niggardly, very ſparing.* = Sordidi ac deparci, quibus ratio impenſarum conſtat, *Suet. Ner.* 30.

* Dēpaſco, ĕre, pāvi, paſtum. act. & neut. [*ex* de, & paſco] (1) Neut. *To feed*, as beaſts; *to graze, to browze.* (2) Act. *To feed* beaſts in a paſture. (3) Met. *To eat down, to wear off.* (4) *To cauſe his cattle to feed upon.* & Met. *to waſte*, or *embezzle.* (1) Si hœdi herbas depaverint, *Col.* 3, 5. Ne ſe depaſcat avida quadrupes, *Plin.* 22, 6. (2) Si depaſcere ſæpius voles, uſque in menſem Maium, ſufficit, *Col.* 2, 11. vid. & *Plin.* 18, 45. *ed. Hard.* (3) Stilo depaſcere luxuriem orationi, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 23. (4) Depaſcere poſſeſſionem alienam, *Id.* de *Legibus* 1, 21.

* Dēpaſcor, i, tus. paſſ. *To be fed, eaten*, or *grazed*, Met. Depaſci veterem poſſeſſionem ab illo non ſinemus, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 21.

* Dēpaſcor, i, tus ſum. dep. *To eat up, to feed upon.* Silvas depaſcitur quadrupes, *Tib.* 4, 1, 128. Febris depaſcitur artus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 458.

* Dēpaſtio, ōnis. f. verb. *The feeding of cattle*, Plin. 17, 24.

* Dēpaſtus, a, um. part. (1) Paſſ. *Eaten up, barked, gnawn*, or *browzed on.* (2) Act. *That hath fed*, or *browzed.* (1) Sepes florem depaſta ſalicti, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 55. (2) Frondes depaſtus amaras Sonipes, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 239. *Conf. Sil.* 6, 51.

Dēpaupĕro, āre. act. [*ex* de, & paupero] *To impoveriſh*, or *make poor.* § Domum depauperare ſumptu, *Varr.* ☞ Rarò occ.

* Dēpĕciſcor, i. [*ex* de, & paciſcor] *To bargain, covenant*, or *agree, for.* ¶ Depeciſci mortem

cupio, *I would compound with death, I would give my life*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 14. Vid. Depaciſcor.

Dēpecto, ĕre, xui, xum. act. [*ex* de, & pecto] (1) *To comb down*, or *off*. (2) *To trim*, or *dreſs*. (1) Depectere buxo Crinem, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 229. (2) Vellera foliis depectunt tenuia Seres, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 121.

Dēpector, i, xus. paſſ. *To be ſcraped*, or *combed, off*, Plin. 12, 14.

‖ Dēpector, ōris. m. verb. [*à* depeciſcor] *A ſolicitor, a ſpliter of cauſes* in law. Litium depector, *Apul. Apol.* p. 522. *ed. Delph.* ⸸ Litium redemptor.

Dēpĕcūlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A robbing of the ſtate*, Cod.

Dēpĕcūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A robber of the ſtate; he that ſteals*, or *embezzels, the publick money*; alſo *an extortioner, an open thief*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1.

Dēpĕcūlātus, a, um. part. *That hath robbed.* Laudem honoremque familiæ veſtræ depeculatus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 36.

Dēpĕcūlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* de, & peculor] *To rob the exchequer, to committ ſacrilege, to ſpoil and undo one, to plunder*, or *rifle*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4. = ſpolio, *Id.*

Dēpellendus, a, um. part. *To be driven away*, Cic. *pro* Cluent. 6.

Dēpellens, tis. part. *Driveing away.* Depellens audaciſſimum quemque, *Val. Max.* 3, 2. 23.

‖ Dēpellĭcŭlo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & pelliculo] *To pluck off the ſkin, to flay, to excoriate*, Celſ. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.* ⸸ Deglubo.

Dēpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulſum. act. [*ex* de, & pello] (1) *To put away, thruſt*, or *drive, out.* (2) *To expell.* (3) *To repell and keep off.* (4) *To drive along.* (5) Alſo *to wean.* (1) § = Deducere & depellere de loco, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* ✠ reſtituo, *Id.* (2) Urbe patriæ conſervatorem depulit, *Id.* de *Ar. Reſp.* 27. (3) § Ictus alicui depellere, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 652. = defendo, *Cic.* Moleſtias omnes ratio depellit, *Id. Fam.* 2, 6. (4) Teneros depellere fœtus, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 22. (5) Depellere agnum à matre, *Varr.* Vid. Depulſus.

Dēpellor, i, pulſus. paſſ. *To be thruſt*, or *driven, down, away*, or *out*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 6.

Dēpendendus, a, um. part. *To be paid down*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

Dēpendens, tis. part. *Hanging down*, Sil. 15, 679. & Celſ. 5, 26. Unci quoquè & falces ex iiſdem aſſeribus dependentes, *Curt.* 4, 15.

Dēpendeo, ēre, di, ſum. neut. [*ex* de, & pendeo] (1) *To hang down.* (2) *To hang upon.* (3) Met. *To depend*, or *be in ſuſpenſe.* (1) Ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 301. (2) Ramis dependet galea, *Id. Æn.* 108, 36. (3) Dependet fides adveniente die, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 556.

Dēpendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* de, & pendo] (1) *To weigh*, or *poiſe; to give by weight.* (2) *To pay.* (3) *To beſtow.* (4) Met. *To examine.* (1) Plin. 33, 3, 4. (2) Dependere mercedem, *Col.* 5, 1. Pecuniam pro capite dependam, *Sen. B.* 2. (3) Tempora dependere amori, *Luc.* 10, 80. (4) Operam dependere, *Col.* 4, 22. Vid. *Scal. Auſon. Lect.* ſect. 1, 17. ¶ Dependere pœnas, *to be puniſhed*, Cic. *pro* Sext. 67. caput, *to loſe his life*, Luc. 8, 101.

‖ Dēpendŭlus, a, um. adj. *Hanging down*, or *hanging faſt to*, Apul. Met. 3. p. 72. & 11. p. 361. edit. Delph. ⸸ Pendulus.

‖ Dēpenſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weighing*, or *paying, of money*, Digeſt. ⸸ Æris numeratio, *Col.*

‖ Dēpenſus, a, um. part. [*à* dependo] (1) *Examined.* (2) *Weighed, paid.* (1) Lex. *ex* Auſon. ⸸ Perpenſus. (2) Depenſo pretio, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 258. ⸸ Expenſus, ſolutus.

Dēperdens, tis. part. *Loſeing.* Nihil igne deperdens, *Plin. H.* 10, 4.

Dēperdĭtus, a, um. part. *Loſt, utterly undone.* Letho gnatæ deperdita mater, *Catull.* 60, 119.

Dēperdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum. act. [*ex* de, & perdo] (1) *To loſe.* (2) *To have killed*, or *taken, in battle.* (1) § Nihil de re aliquâ deperdere, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 4. (2) Paucos de ſuis deperdiderunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 28.

Dēpĕreo, īre, īvi, & ii, ītum. neut. *i. e.* valde pereo. [*ex* de, & pereo] (1) *To periſh, to be loſt*, or *gone.* (2) *To die.* (3) *To be deſperately in love with one.* (1) Deperiêrunt naves, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 33. Deperit ſapor, *Plin.* 14, 20. (2) Si is, cujus uſus-fructus legatus eſt, deperîſſet, *Cic. Top.* 3. (3) § Hic te efflictim deperit, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 19.

Dēpĕrĭtūrus, a, um. part. *Ready to periſh.* Gens hominum vitio deperitura, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 14, 10.

* Dēpeſta, ōrum. pl. n. [à δέπαστρον, *qu.* à δέπας, poculum] *Wine veſſels which the Sabines uſed in their ſacrifices*, Varr. L. L. 4, 26.

† Dēpĕtīgo, gĭnis. f. *A ring-worm*, or *tetter*, Lucil. *ap.* Non. ⸸ Impetigo, *Plin.* petigo, *Cato.*

Dēpĕtīgōſus, a, um. adj. & Dēpĕtīgiōſus. (1) ‖ *That hath the meaſles*, as a hog. (2) *That hath the leproſy.* (1) Depetigioſus λειχηνικός, *Gloſſ. vet.* (2) Celſ. & Gloſſ. Cyr.

Dēpexus, a, um. part. [*à* depecto] *Combed, trimed, dreſſed, curryed.* Depexi crinibus Indi, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 465. Depexa vellera ramis, *Sil. Ital.* 14, 665. ¶ Depexum dabo, *I will curry his hide*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78.

Dēpictus, a, um. part. *Painted, embroidered*, Suet. Cal. 52.

‖ Dēpĭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pulling off the hair*, Lex. *ex* Celſ.

Dēpĭlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made bald, that hath his hair pulled off.* (2) † Alſo *made thin.* (1) Sen. *de* Conſt. 17. Mart. 9, 28. (2) Non. *ex* Lucil.

Dēpĭlis, e. adj. *i. e.* ſine pilis. *Without hair, bald*, Varr. *de* vitâ P. R. Depiles genæ, *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 213. *ed. Delph.* = Glaber.

‖ Dēpĭlo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & pilo] *To pull off*, or *take away, one's hair*, Auct. habet à particip. *Depilatus.*

Dēpingo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. [*ex* de, & pingo] (1) *To paint*, or *draw*, in picture, *or* ſculpture. (2) *To deſcribe, to ſet forth.* (1) § Depingere pugnam, *Nep. Milt.* 6. (2) Depingere cogitatione, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. verbis, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 154.

Depingor, i, ictus. paſſ. *To be painted*, &c. *Nep. Milt.* 6.

* Dēplango, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* de & plango] *To beat.* Met. *To bewail greatly.* Deplanxêre domum palmis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 546.

* Dēplangor, i. paſſ. *To be bewailed.* Deplangitur pennis ardea, *Ov. Met.* 14, 580.

Dēplantātus, a, um. part. *Planted*, or *ſet.* Seritur & deplantata pedali ſolo, *Plin.* 17, 33.

Dēplanto, āre. act. [*ex* de, & planto] (1) *To root up* a plant. (2) *To break off* a graff. (3) Alſo *to plant*, or *ſet.* (1) Plin. 17, 16. (2) Col. 2, 2. (3) Varr. *de* R. R. 1, 40.

Dēplantor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be unplanted*, or *torn up.* Leni aurâ deplantantur, *Plin.* 17, 16.

Dēpleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. [*ex* de, & pleo] (1) *To empty, to ſhift out of one veſſel into another, to decant, to rack.* (2) *To drink off*, or *up.* (1) Oleum bis in die depleto, *Cato*, 64. (2) Fontes digno deplevimus hauſtu, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 8. ¶ Deplere ſanguinem, *To let blood*, Plin. 18, 16. vitam querelis ſupervacuis, *Manil. Aſtr.* 4, 13.

Dēpleor, ēri, ētus. paſſ. *To be emptyed*, &c. Conchæ ferreæ, quibus depletur oleum, *Col.* 12. 50.

† Dēplexus, a, um. part. *Winding*, or *claſping, about*, Lucr. 5, 1320. ⸸ Amplexus.

* ‖ Dēplĭco, āre, āvi. act. *To unfold*, Aug. ⸸ Explico.

Dēplōrābundus, a, um. adj. *Like one lamenting*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 38.

Dēplōrandus, a, um. part. *To be bewailed*, Cic. Catil. 4, 2. & Liv. 29, 16.

Dēplōrans, tis. part. *Bewailing, complaining, lamenting*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 13.

‖ Dēplōrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A lamenter, bewailer*, or *mourner*, Liv. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Dēplōrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Bewailed*, or *lamented for.* (2) *Deſperate, paſt recovery, paſt all hope, given over.* (1) § Ante omnia deplorati erant equites, non privato magìs, quàm publico luctu, *Liv.* 5, 40. (2) § Deploratus à medicis, *Plin.* 7, 51. Prodeſt deploratis in phthiſi, *Id.* 15, 8. Deplorata ulcera, *Liv.* 26, 14.

Dēplōro, āre. act. [*ex* de, & ploro] (1) *To lament*, or *bemoan.* (2) *To complain*, or *make grievous complaint, to.* (1) Alter tacitâ pietate deplorat, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 24. (2) § = Si ad ſcopulos hæc conqueri, & deplorare vellem, *Id.* in *Verr.* 5, 67.

Dēplōror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be lamented*, or *bewailed*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 52. Deploratur in perpetuum libertas, *Liv.* 3, 38.

‖ Dēplūmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plumeing*, or *a plucking off the feathers*, Cod.

Dēplūmis, e. adj. *Without feathers, callow, unfledged.* Deplumes hirundines, *Plin.* 10, 34.

‖ Dēplūmo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & plumo] *To plume, to pluck off the feathers*, Aug. ⸸ Plumas detraho, vello.

* Dēpluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. neut. [*ex* de, & pluo] *To rain downright, to come down.* § In ſinus matris violento depluit imber, *Col.* 10. 205. § Multus in terras depluit lapis, *Tib.* 2, 5, 72.

Dēpŏlio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* de, & polio] *To make perfect, to finiſh*, or *poliſh*, Feſt. ¶ Virgis dorſum depolire, *to paint it with red, to make it all over bloody*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 84.

† Dēpŏlītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſmoothing*, or *poliſhing*, Varr. *ap.* Non. 1, 339.

Dēpŏlītus, a, um. part. (1) *Poliſhed.* (2) ‖ *Finiſhed, perfected.* (1) Cote depolitum, *Plin.* 36, 25. (2) = Depolitum, perfectum, *Feſt.* p. 279.

Dēpōnendus, a, um. part. *To be laid aſide*, or *forgoten*, Cic. Att. 1, 17.

Dēpōnens, tis. part. *Laying down.* Deponens verbum ἐπίμεσον dict. quia *deponit* aliquid de qualitate communis verbi, *ſc.* paſſivam ſignificationem, & participium in *dus*, quod eſt ſignificationis paſſivæ, *Iſid.* *A verb deponent*; *quod tamen cum pace ejus non eſt pepetuum.*

Dēpōno, ĕre, ſui, † & ſīvi, ſĭtum. act. [*ex* de, & pono] (1) *To lay*, or *put, down.* (2) *To put off, to lay aſide.* (3) *To fix upon.* (4) *To leave*, or *entruſt, a thing to be kept by; to depoſit.* (5) *To ſow, plant*, or *ſet.* (6) *To ſtake down, to wager.* (7) *To take off*, or *from.* (8) *To reſign*, or *give up.* (9) *To leave off.* (10) *To lay one out for dead.* (11) *To impoſe upon.* (1) Deponit caput, condormiſcit, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 81. (2) Deponere ſoleas, *Mart.* 3, 50. ¶ ✣ Deponere animam, *To die*, Propert. 1, 13, 17. ſitim, *to quench his thirſt*, Ov. Met. 4, 98. ✠ Petitoris perſonam capere, accuſatoris deponere, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 13. Triſtes animo deponere curas, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 531. (3) Omnes in Damalin putres Deponent oculos, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 36. 18. (4) Deponere pecuniam in fidem publicam, *Liv.* 24, 18. Quas ego minas apud te depoſivi, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 4. (5) Plantas depoſuit ſulcis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 24. ſemina, *Col.* 5, 4. (6) Ego hanc vitulam depono, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 31. (7) Neque jumentis onera deponunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 80. (8) Abdicare conſulatu jubentes & deponere imperium, *Liv.* 21, 28. (9) Si audiêrit te ædificationem depoſuiſſe, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 1. (10) *Vid.* Depoſitus, n. 3. (11) Ut me deponat vino, eam affectat viam, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 39.

Dēpōnor, i, ſĭtus. paſſ. *To be laid down, to be laid aſide*, &c. Cic. pro *Domo* 5.

Dēpontāni, ōrum. pl. m. *Old men paſt threeſcore years of age, and diſcharged from publick buſyneſs, which they called* De ponte dejici, *Feſt.* Vid. *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 623, & *ſeqq.*

Dēpŏpŭlandus, a, um, part. *To depopulate*, or *be depopulated*, Liv. 21, 49. Et ipſe ex Aſiâ ad depopulandos Lacedæmoniorum agros revertitur, *Juſt.* 6, 5.

Dēpŏpŭlans, tis. part. *Depopulateing*, Liv. 33, 22.

Dēpŏpŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A waſteing*, or *laying waſte; a ſpoiling and robbing, a pillageing and plundering.* Agrorum depopulatio, *Cic. in Piſon.* 17. prædiorum, *Id.* pro *Domo* 58. = Vaſtatio, *Id.*

Dēpŏpŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſpoiler, waſter*, or *deſtroyer*, Cic. *pro* Domo 5.

Dēpŏpŭlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to depopulate.* Liberiùs depopulaturi Aſiam, *Juſt.* 27, 2.

Dēpŏpŭlātus, a, um. part. (1) Dep. *Haveing depopulated,* or *laid waſte.* (2) Paſſ. *Depopulated,* or *laid waſte.* (1) Agros Rhemorum depopulati, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 7. (2) Depopulatis agris, *Plin.* 2, 53.

Dēpŏpŭlo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & populo] *To ſpoil, and lay waſte.* Provinciam veſtro impulſu depopulavit, *Hirt. B. Hiſp. ſub fin.* ☞ Rarò occ.

Dēpŏpŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To deſtroy,* or *waſte; to rob,* or *ſpoil; to barraſs and ravage; to pillage,* or *plunder.* § Provinciam depopulatus eſt, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 4. agrum, *Liv.* 24, 17.

Dēportandus, a, um. part. *To be carryed away,* Liv. 30, 40. Ab Antigono naves ad exercitum in Italiam deportandum, *Juſt.* 18, 2.

Dēportātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A conveying,* or *carrying, out of one place into another,* Cato 144. ‖ Alſo *tranſportation,* or *baniſhment; a carrying away captive,* Ap. JCC.

‖ Dēportātor, ōris. m. verb. *An officer that carryed men away into exile,* Dig.

Dēportātūrus, a, um. part. *About to carry away,* Liv. 40, 4.

Dēportātus, a, um. part. (1) *Carryed, conveyed.* (2) Alſo *baniſhed, exiled.* (1) Decumas omnes ad aquas deportatas habere, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3, 14. (2) *Tac.* 16, 9. & freq. ap. *JCC.*

Dēporto, āre. act. [*ex* de, & porto] (1) *To carry,* or *bear, away; to convey, to bring home.* (2) *To baniſh, to exile.* (3) Met. *To carry off, to bear away,* or *tranſport.* (1) Deportare jumentis, *Pomp. Lent. ſub l.* 8. *ep.* 12. *Cic. Attic.* Te in Herculeum deportant eſſeda Tibur, *Prop.* 2, 32, 5. (2) Deportare captivos, *Liv.* v. & Deportor, n. 2. (3) Deportare gloriam, *Curt.* 9, 10.

Dēportor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be carryed, or conveyed.* (2) Alſo *to be baniſhed,* or *confined, to ſome foreign country.* (1) Jubet ſaucios ſuos plauſtris Adrumetum deportari, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 21. (2) Deportari in ſolas terras, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 85.

Dēpoſcendus, a, um. part. *To be demanded,* Liv. 22, 33.

Dēpoſcens, tis. part. *Aſking for, demanding,* Sil. 17, 129. Populo Romano depoſcente ſupplicium, *Suet. Galb.* 15.

Dēpoſco, ĕre, pŏpoſci. act. [*ex* de, & poſco] (1) *To require, call for,* or *demand.* (2) *To aſk,* or *wiſh, for.* (1) § Depoſcere aliquem ad ſupplicium, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 38. in pœnam, *Liv.* 21, 6. morti, *Tac.* 1. ſupplicia ſæva, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 460. (2) ✠ = Idem non modò non recuſem, ſed adpetam etiam, & depoſcam, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 13.

Dēpoſcor, i. paſſ. *To be demanded,* Liv. 21, 18.

‖ Dēpŏsĭtārius, i. m. *He to whom a thing is laid in gauge,* or *who keeps a thing in truſt; a truſtée,* Ulp. ⸸ Depoſitum ſervans.

‖ Dēpŏsĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A depoſition, a committing of a thing to one's keeping,* or *truſt;* alſo *a depoſeing,* or *depriveing of ſome dignity.* ¶ Depoſitio ædificii, *a pulling,* or *takeing, down,* Ulp. Dies depoſitionis, *the day of one's death,* Ambr.

Dēpŏsĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *He that committs a thing to another man to keep,* Ap. JCC.

Dēpŏsĭtum, i. n. *A truſt which is left in one's hand to keep; a pledge, a wager,* or *ſtake.* Neque depoſita ſemper ſunt reddenda, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 25, 7.

Dēpŏsĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to lay down.* ✠ Qui ea ſuo arbitrio aut depoſituri, aut retenturi videntur, *Paterc.* 2, 31. Spondens ſe depoſiturum tyrannidem, *Juſt.* 21, 2.

Dēpŏsĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid aſide, rejected,* or *refuſed.* (2) *Depoſited, entruſted.* (3) *Deſperate, paſt hope of ſafety,* or *recovery.* (4) Alſo *depoſed,* or *turned out of place.* (1) Depoſitâ tandem formidine fatur, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 612. Depoſitus triumphus, *Liv.* 2, 47. (2) Pecuniam depoſitam recuperare, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2. (3) = Videor ægram & propè depoſitam reipublicæ partem ſuſcepiſſe, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3. ✠ Propè depoſitus per te ſervatus ero, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 2, 47. (4) Ne imperio turpiter depoſitus, privatus viveret, *Suet.*

Dēpŏsīvi, *pro* depoſui, *Catull.* 32, 8. & *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 35.

‖ Dēpoſtŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A demanding of what is due,* Dig. ⸸ Poſtulatio.

‖ Dēpoſtŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that demands what is due,* Dig. ⸸ Poſtulator.

Dēpoſtŭlo, āre. act. *To require,* or *demand,* Hirt. B. Hiſt. 1. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Dēprædātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A robbing,* or *ſpoiling,* Ap. JCC. ⸸ Spoliatio, vaſtatio, *Cic.*

Dēprædātor, ōris. m. verb. *A robber,* or *ſpoiler,* Ap. JCC. ⸸ Prædator.

Dēprædor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* de, & prædor] *To rob,* or *ſpoil; to plunder and pillage.* Victor Macedoniæ agros deprædatur, *Juſtin.* 24, 6. Spartam, *Id.* 3, 7.

Dēprælians, tis. part. *Scuffling, buſtling, buffing,* Hor. Carm. 1, 9, 11.

‖ Dēpræliātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A battle,* or *fighting,* Lexicogr. *ex* Liv.

‖ Dēprælior, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* de, & prælior] *To ſcuffle,* or *buſtle.* ☞ Aliquid habet *ſubſidii in part.* Deprælians.

* Dēprāvātè, adv. *Corruptly; againſt right,* or *reaſon.* = Corruptè & depravatè judicare, *Cic.* de *Fin,* 1, 21.

* Dēprāvātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A depravation, a depraveing,* or *corrupting; a crooking,* or *writheing.* (2) *A miſinterpreting, a falſe gloſs.* (1) = Depravatio & fœditas turpificati animi, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29. (2) Hæc non interpretatio, ſed depravatio, verbi eſt, *Id.* de *Legg.* 2.

* ‖ Dēprāvātor, ōris. m. verb. *A corrupter,* or *miſinterpreter,* Lexicogr. *ex* Liv.

* Dēprāvātus, a, um. part. *Depraved, corrupted, mared, ſpoiled.* Natura depravata malâ diſciplinâ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 11. Depravatus nimiâ conſternatione, *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 7.

* Dēprāvo, āre. act. *i. e.* pravum facio. [*ex* de, & pravo] (1) *To deprave, to corrupt,* or *ſpoil.* (2) *To wreſt, to rack,* and *diſtort.* (1) ✠ Quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1. (2) Eas quæ depravari non poſſunt, repudias tabellas, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 8.

* Dēprāvor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be wreſted, miſconſtrued,* &c. Nihil eſt quin malè narrando poſſit depravarier, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 16.

‖ Dēprĕcābĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſy to be entreated, ready to forgive,* vulg. interp. ⸸ Facilis, ignoſcens.

Dēprĕcābundus, a, um. adj. *Praying,* or *petitioning,* Tac. 15, 53.

Dēprĕcandus, a, um. part. *To be deprecated,* or *removed by entreaty,* Cic. Fam. 12, 24. Conf. Liv. 6, 21.

Dēprĕcans, tis. part. *Entreating,* Suet. Aug. 65. & Liv. 30, 30.

Dēprĕcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Prayer, entreaty; a petitioning, an excuſeing, a beging pardon,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. 3. & Part. 37.

Dēprĕcātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that ſues,* or *entreats, for another; an interceſſor, a ſolicitor.* (2) *An excuſer.* (3) Alſo *a preſerver.* (1) Ut eo deprecatore impetrarent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. (2) ✠ Non ſolùm deprecator ſui, ſed accuſator mei, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 8. (3) Nec me ſolùm deprecatorem fortunarum tuarum, ſed comitem ſociumque profitebor, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 42. interpr. *Budæo.*

Dēprĕcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to deprecate.* § Deum deprecaturus, *Juſt.* 13, 7. nullum periculum, *Hirt. B. Al.* 57.

‖ Dēprĕciātus, a, um. part. *rectiùs* Depretiatus, *Depreciated, undervalued,* Paul. ⸸ Deſpicatui habitus.

‖ Dēprĕcio, āre. act. [*ex* de, & precium] *To depretiate,* or *undervalue,* Sidon. ⸸ De pretio imminuo.

Dēprĕcor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* de, & precor] (1) *To beſeech, deſire, entreat,* or *pray, earneſtly.* (2) *To requeſt of one; to ſue, beg,* or *petition.* (3) Alſo *to deprecate, to beg pardon.* (4) *To pray,* or *wiſh, againſt a thing; to refuſe it.* (5) *To avert, remove,* or *turn away.* (1) Deprecor illam aſſiduè, *Catull.* 89, 3. (2) Sibi non incolumem fortunam, ſed exilium & fugam deprecari, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 3. (3) § Si voltis deprecari huic ſeni, ne vapulet, *Plaut. Aſin.* ad *fin.* (4) ✠ Sæpe precor mortem, mortem quoquè deprecor idem, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 2, 59. (5) Avaritiæ crimina frugalitatis laudibus deprecari, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 2, 78.

Dēprehendo, & Dēprêndo, ĕre, di, ſum. [*ex* de, & prehendo] (1) *To catch one; to take unawares,* or *tardy; to take in the fact.* (2) *To diſcover,* or *find out, a thing; to come to the knowledge,* or *underſtanding, of it.* (3) Alſo *to overtake.* (4) *To perceive,* or *diſcern.* (5) *To ſeize.* (1) Sic vivimus, ut deprehendi ſit ſubitò aſpici, *Sen. Ep.* 43. (2) Cùm manifeſtò venenum deprehendiſſet, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 7. (3) Si itinere impeditos deprehendere poſſit, exercitum è caſtris educit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 75. (4) Verum poteſt deprehendere Minos, *Sen.* (5) Deprehendi in domo meritriciâ, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 18.

Dēprehendor, & Dēprêndor, i, ſus. paſſ. (1) *To be caught,* or *taken, naping; to be ſeized.* (2) *To be diſcovered.* (1) Ov. Met. 13, 304. (2) Cic. *pro* Cluent. 18.

Dēprehenſio, ōnis. f. *A diſcovery.* Ad extremum manifeſtâ veneni deprehenſione concluſa eſt, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 18.

Dēprehenſus, & Dēprênſus, a, um. part. (1) *Caught unawares, taken in the fact.* (2) *Triping in his evidence.* (3) *Found out, diſcovered.* (4) *Found* about one. (1) Deprehenſus omnem pœnam contemnet, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2. (2) ✠ Plùs deprehenſi *teſtes* nocent, quàm firmi profuiſſent, *Quint.* 5, 7. (3) Ars affert deprênſa pudorem, *Ov.* de *Arte* 2. (4) Gladii & ſicæ apud ipſum deprehenſæ, *Cic.*

✤ Dēprêndo, ĕre, di, ſum. Poët. per Synær. *pro* deprehendo, quod vid.

Dēprênſus, a, um. part. *Found out, diſcovered, well known,* Ov. *Vid.* Deprehenſus.

‖ Dēpreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* deprimo] *A keeping,* or *preſſing, down,* Macr. Sat. 1, 20. ⸸ Preſſio.

‖ Dēpreſsĭtas, ātis. f. *Lowneſs, ſhallowneſs,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul. Declivitas, *Cæſ.*

‖ Dēpreſſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that keeps,* or *preſſes, down,* Lex. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Oppreſſor.

Dēpreſsūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſink,* or *make navigable.* Ab lacu Averno navigabilem foſſam uſque ad oſtia Tiberina depreſſurus promiſerant, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 42, 3.

Dēpreſſus a, um. part. [*à* deprimor] & adj. or, comp. (1) ‖ *Preſſed,* or *weighed, down; kept down.* (2) *Sunk,* or *drowned.* (3) Met. *Troden under foot; thruſt,* or *cruſhed, down.* (4) Adj. *Low, ſhallow, flat,* Virg. (1) Depreſſus ſarcinæ pondere, *Apul. Met.* 4. *p.* 105. *ed. Delph.* (2) Navigium multitudine depreſſum unà cum hominibus periît, *Hirt. B. Al.* 21. (3) ✠ Sæpe depreſſa veritas emergit, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 65. (4) Locus depreſſior, *Col.* 1, 5. ædes, *Plin.* 10, 58. Depreſſior alterno orbe, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 44.

‖ Dēprĕtio, āre. act. [*ex* de, & pretium] *To bring a thing down to a lower price, to undervalue, to depretiate,* Tert. ⸸ Detrahere de pretio, *Cic.*

Dēprīmo, ĕre, eſſi, eſſum. act. [*ex* de, & premo] (1) *To keep, hold, bear, thruſt, preſs,* or *weigh, down.* (2) *To make one ſtoop.* (3) *To ſink.* (4) *To plant,* or *ſet in the ground.* (1) Terrena in cœlum tendentia deprimit ſiderum vis, *Plin.* 2, 38. (2) Deprimunt me quæ porto, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 1, 9. *Met.* ✠ Meam fortunam deprimitis, veſtram extollitis, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 18. (3) Celeriter ambas *naves* deprimunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 7. (4) Virgam à matre in terram deprimere, *Col.* 11, 3.

Dēprĭmor, i, preſſus. paſſ. *To be weighed,* or *borne, down,* &c. Lanx in librâ ponderibus impoſitis deprimitur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 12.

Dēprŏcul, adv. [*ex* de, & procul] *Afar off,* Plaut. Perſ. 4, 2, 6. *ubi al.* procul.

Dēprōmendus, a, um. part. *To be drawn,* or *taken out,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 46.

Dēprōmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* de, & promo] *To draw, take,* or *fetch, out; to bring forth.*

§. Depromere vinum cellis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 5. ex arcâ, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 15. de libris, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 59. auri quod ſat eſt, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 1, 74.

Dēprōmor, i, ptus. paſſ. *To be drawn, taken, or fetched, out,* Cic. Offic. 2, 15.

‖ Dēpromptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A furniſhing, or bringing forth,* Boët.

‖ Dēpromptor, ōris. m. verb. *He that bringeth forth, or diſcovereth,* Litt. *ex* Sil. Ital. *ſed q.*

Dēpromptus, a, um. part. *Drawn, or taken out.* Depromptâ ex ærario pecuniâ, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 13. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 338.

Dēprŏpĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be haſtened,* Stat.

‖ Dēprŏpĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A haſtening, or ſpeeding,* Aug.

Dēprŏpĕro, āre. act. [*ex* de, & propero] (1) Abſol. *To make haſte, or ſpeed.* (2) Act. *To haſten* a thing. (1) Citò deproperate, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 6, 17. (2) Deproperare apio coronas, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 24.

* † Dēpsĭtĭcus, *vel* Depsĭtius, a, um. adj. *Kneaded, moulded with the hand,* Cato 74.

* Depſo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. act. [à δέψω, ſubigo] (1) *To knead, or mould; to work dough till it be ſoft.* (2) *To tan, taw, or curry, leather.* (3) It. obſcœno ſenſu, *to lie with a woman.* (4) ‖ *To ſeethe, or boil.* (1) Manibus farinam depſito, *Cato* 76. (2) *Vid. ſeq.* Depſtus, n. 2. (3) = Batuit, inquit, impudenter, Depſit multò impudentiùs, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. (4) Non.

* Depſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Kneaded together, worked, or trod, with the feet;* as dough. (2) *Tawed, taned, or curryed.* (1) *Vid.* Depſo. Luto depſto oblinere, *Cato* 40. & 41. (2) Coria recentia quæ depſta fient, *Cato* 135.

† Dēpūbis, e, & Dēpūber, ĕris. adj. *Unripe of age.* ¶ Depubis porcus, *A young ſucking pig,* Feſt. ⸸ Impubis, *Cic. & Ov.*

‖ Dēpŭdeſco, ĕre. incept. cum Gen. [*ex* de, & pudeſco] *To be aſhamed, or grow paſt ſhame,* Hier.

Dēpŭdet, uit, ēre. imperſ. [*ex* de, & pudet] *It is paſt ſhame.* 𝔛 Quæ depuduit ferre, tuliſſe pudet, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 11, 4. Depudere didicerat, *Sen.* de *Conſt.* 17.

† Dēpŭdīco, āre. act. [*ex* de, & pudicus] *To deflower,* Gell. 16. 7. *ex* Laber. = Devirgino, *Petron.*

* ‖ Dēpugnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fighting, or quarreling,* Firm. ⸸ Litigatio.

* ‖ Dēpugnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A champion,* Cod.

* Dēpugnātur, imperſ. *They fight,* Cic. Attic. 16, 11.

* Dēpugnātūrus, a, um. part. *About to fight it out.* Cùm depugnaturus eſſet *Ajax* cum Hectore, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 22.

* Dēpugnātus, a, um. part. *Fought out.* Metuo, ne ſerò veniam, depugnato prælio, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 6, 31.

* Dēpugno, āre. neut. [*ex* de, & pugno] (1) *To fight it out.* (2) *To fight, to contend.* (3) *To diſagree.* (1) *Vid.* Depugnatus. Copiæ paratæ ad depugnandum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 4. (2) Depugnare ferro, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 17. morti, *Sil. Ital.* 10, 475. (3) § Depugnat voluptas cum honeſtate, *Cic.* cum animo ſuo, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 24.

‖ Dēpulsātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thruſting, or beating, away,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Depulſio, *Cic.*

‖ Dēpulsātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that puts away,* Aug. ⸸ Depulſor, *Plin.*

‖ Dēpulſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A thruſting, or beating, away; a removeing.* (2) *A pleading* not guilty in law. (1) § Doloris depulſio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 7. ſervitutis, *Id. Philipp.* 8, 4. 𝔛 Nos beatam vitam non depulſione mali, ſed adeptione boni judicamus, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 13. (2) Depulſio inficiationem ſignificat, quòd reus objectum crimen negans illud à ſe depellere videatur, *Ad Herenn.* Intentione & depulſione, *Quint.* 3, 6.

Dēpulſo, āre. freq. [à depello] *To thruſt, puſh or beat, aſide.* Cubitis depulſa de viâ, tranquillam concinna viam, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 13.

Dēpulſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that repells, or puts, away.* Depulſor dominatûs, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11.

Dēpulsūrus, a, um. part. *About to drive away.* Milites Romani quaſi Vologeſum, aut Pacorum avito Arſacidarum ſolio depulſuri, *Tac. H.* 1, 40, 3.

Dēpulſus, a, um. part. [à depellor] (1) *Put, or driven, away; thruſt out by force.* (2) *Weaned.* (1) = Depulſus, & quaſi detruſus cibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. Depulſa polo nox, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 574. (2) Dulce ſatis humor, depulſis arbutus hœdis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

Dēpultus *pro* depulſus, *ut* pulto *pro* pulſo, *Driven,* Ad Herenn. 4, 10.

Dēpulvĕrans, tis. part. *Beating to duſt, or powder.* Luctum depulverans meum, *Plaut. ſuppl. Aul. ult.* 25.

‖ Dēpulvĕro, āre. act. [*ex* de, & pulvero] *To beat to duſt, or powder.* ⸸ Pulvero.

‖ Dēpūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleanſeing of filthy matter in a wound,* Celſ. *ap.* Litt.

Dēpurgandus, a, um. part. *To be cleanſed, or cleared,* Liv. 39, 35.

Dēpurgo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & purgo] *To cleanſe, to purge, to clear.* ¶ Depurgare locum ab herbâ, *to weed it,* Cato 151. piſces, *to gut them,* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 35. crimina, *to clear himſelf of them,* Liv.

Dēpūtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut off, loped, pruned.* (2) ‖ *Deputed, aſſigned.* (1) Plerique cavent, ut plaga deputati cacuminis meridiem ſpectet, *Plin.* 17, 11. (2) *Sulp. Sev.* ⸸ Delegatus, attributus, deſtinatus, *Cic.*

Dēpūto, āre. act [*ex* de, & puto] (1) *To prune, or cut off.* (2) *To judge, or eſteem; to think, to repute, account, or recken.* (1) Falx deputat umbras, *Ov.* de *Nuce* 63. (2) § Malo me quovis dignum deputem, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 83. § Deputare parvi pretii, *Id. Hec.* 5, 3, 1. in lucro, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 16.

* † Dēpŭvio, īre. act. [*ex* de, & pavio, *i. e.* cædo] *To beat, to ſtrike, to bang,* Lucil. ⸸ Cædo, percutio, *Cic.*

* Dēpȳgis, e. adj. [*ex* de, & pyga] *One that has but ſmall, or little, buttocks; pinch breeched,* Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 93.

Dēque. [ex *de* adverb. poſito *pro* deorſum] ſùſque déque habeo, *i. e.* contemno, *vel* negligo, *Up, or down; I care not which way, or how it is.* De Octavio ſùſque déque, *Cic. Att.* 14, 6. Id me ſùſque déque habituram putat, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 5.

‖ Dēquĕror, i. dep. [*ex* de, & queror] *To complain much,* unde

Dēqueſtus, a, um. part. *Haveing complained of.* Notos dequeſtus & imbres, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 403. Ante omnes ſecum dequeſta labores, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 449 ☞ Raró occ.

* Dērādendus, a, um. part. *To be ſhaven, or ſcraped off.* Deinde ſcalpro id deradendum *eſt,* Celſ. 8, 4.

* Dērādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* de, & rado] *To ſhave, bark, or ſcrape off.* De virgâ lauri deradito, Cato 121.

* Dērāſus, a, um. part. *Shaved, or ſcraped off.* Ubi deraſum attritúmve aliquid eſt, *Celſ.* 5, 26. Deraſis capitibus, *Plin. H.* 8, 71.

Dērĕlictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leaveing, or forſakeing* Communis utilitatis derelictio contra naturam eſt, *Cic. Off.* 3, 6.

‖ Dērĕlictor, ōris. m. verb. *He that leaves, or forſakes,* Cod.

Dērĕlictus, a, um. part. [à derelinquor] (1) *Abandoned, left, deſtitute, forſaken, forlorn.* (2) *Solitary, unhuſbanded, uncouth.* (1) Derelictus ab omni ſpe, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 10. (2) = Incultum & derelictum ſolum, *Id. in Orat.* 4. ¶ Pro derelicto habere, *To give up a thing for loſt,* Id. Att. 8, 1.

‖ Dērĕlictus, ûs. m. verb. *A leaveing, or forſakeing,* Gell. 4, 12. ⸸ Derelictio, *Cic.*

Dērĕlinquendus, a, um. part. *To be abandoned* 𝔛 Ut illi vel repetenda, vel derelinquenda, quæque loca videbantur, *Juſt.* 8, 5.

Dērĕlinquo, ĕre, liqui, lictum. act. decomp [*ex* de, & relinquo] *To leave, abandon, or forſake utterly,* Cic. *in* Verr. 5. = Deſero, *Id.*

* Dērĕpentè, adv. [*ex* de, & repentè] *Suddenly, all on a ſudden.* Corripuit ſeſe derepentè ad filiam, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 3. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 41.

* Dērēpo, ĕre, pſi, tum. [*ex* de, & repo] *To creep down,* Plin. 8, 36. ☞ Raró occ.

* Dēreptus, a, um. part. *Snatched away.* Plauſtro derepta nurus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 160.

Dērīdendus, a, um. part. *To be derided.* Inter doctrinam deridendáſque camœnas, *Auſon. Epiſt.* 1, 66.

Dērīdens, tis. part. *Derideing.* Deridens ut inflatum, ac levem, & ſordidum, *Suet. Cl. Rhet.* 2.

Dērīdeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* de, & rideo] (1) *To laugh to ſcorn, to mock, to deride.* (2) *To deſpiſe.* (1) Albis dentibus aliquem deridere, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 49. (2) = Omnes iſtos deridete, atque contemnite, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3.

Dērīdeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be derided.* Admoneri, ne quid faciat, quod conſpici & derideri poſſit, *Suet. Tib.* 4.

Dērīdĭcŭlum, i. n. *A ſcorn, a laughing-ſtock, a jeſt.* Quid tu deridiculi gratiâ ſic ſalutas? *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 50. = Putare ſibi aliquem pro deridiculo, & delectamento, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 79.

Dērīdĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. *Fit to be laughed at, ſilly, ridiculous.* Is deridiculus eſt, quaquà incedit, omnibus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 14. *Conf. Liv.* 39, 26.

* Dērĭpio, ĕre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex* de, & rapio] (1) *To take, or pluck, down,* from a place. (2) *To ſteal, or filch.* (1) De curru aliquem capillo deripere, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 117. (2) Tibull. 1, 2, 86.

‖ Dērīſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A laughing at, or ſcorning; deriſion,* Aug. ⸸ Irriſio, *Cic.*

Dērīſor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A mocker, a ſcoffer.* (2) *A jeſter, a paraſite.* (3) *A droll, or buffoon.* (1) Deriſor verò plùs laudatore movetur, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 433. (2) Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3. (3) Mart. Ep. 1, 5.

‖ Dērīſōrius, a, um. adj. *Scoffing, or mocking,* Ap. JCC.

Dērīſus, a, um. part. *Mocked, derided, ſcorned,* Cic. *in* Verr. 3, 92. & 5, 39.

Dērīſus, ûs. m. verb. *Deriſion, ſcorn, mockery,* Val. Max. 1, 5, 1. extern. Quint. 6, 3.

* Dērīvandus, a, um. part. *To be turned another way.* Dicam enim non derivandi criminis causâ, ſed ut factum eſt, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 10.

* Dērīvātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A draining of water, or a turning of its courſe.* (2) ‖ Met. *A derivation* of a word. (1) = Ductus aquarum derivationeſque fluminum, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 4. & *Liv.* 5, 15. (2) Ap. Gramm.

* ‖ Dērīvātīvus, a, um. adj. *That which is derived from another, derivative,* Ap. Gramm.

* ‖ Dērīvātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that turneth away,* Boët.

* Dērīvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Derived, drawn down in channels.* (2) Met. *Turned, converted.* (3) *Derived, drawn from.* (1) Foſſam aquâ ex flumine derivatâ complevit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 72. (2) Omnis expectatio largitionis agrariæ in agrum Campanum videtur eſſe derivata, *Cic. Att.* 2, 31. (3) Hoc fonte derivata clades, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 19.

* Dērīvo, āre. act. [*ex* de & rivus] (1) *To drain, to convey* water. (2) Met. *To derive from one to another.* (3) *To turn aſide, intercept, or embezzle.* (1) Quaſi de fluvio, qui aquam derivat ſibi, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 12. (2) Ut in me omnem iram derivem ſenis, *Ter. Phorm* 2, 1, 9. (3) Juſtitia nihil in ſuam domum inde derivet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, interp. Budæo.

Dērīvor, āri. paſſ. *To be derived, or conveyed.* Sic imis radicibus montis ferebatur, ut nullam in partem, depreſſis foſſis, derivari poſſet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 40.

‖ Dērōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* de, & rodo] *To gnaw, or nibble,* ſibi auct. vendicat. à part. *Deroſus,* quod vid.

Dērŏgātio, ōnis. f. *A takeing from, derogation, or a takeing away a part.* 𝔛 Videndum eſt, utrum quæ abrogatio aut derogatio ſit, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 10.

‖ Dērŏgātīvus, a, um. adj. *That diminiſheth*, Diomed. Gramm.

‖ Dērŏgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that derogateth*, or *aboliſheth*, Sidon. Ep. 3, 13.

‖ Dērŏgātōrius, a, um. adj. *Derogatory, that taketh away in part*, Dig.

Dērŏgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to derogate.* Non derogaturus induſtriam, *Auſon. Grat. Act.* 36.

Dērŏgĭto, āre. freq. [*à* derogo] *To aſk, deſire, or pray, inſtantly*, Plaut. Aſin. 2, 2, 60.

Dērŏgo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & rogo] (1) *To derogate, abate*, or *leſſen*. (2) *To take away by a new law, to make ſome exception to a former.* (1) Non tantùm mihi derogo, tametſi nihil arrogo, ut te copioſiùs, quàm me, putem poſſe dicere, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 32. Certam derogat fidem, *Liv.* 7, 6. (2) De lege aliquid derogari, &c. *Cic.* de *Inven.* 2, 45.

Dērŏgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be leſſened, &c. as when ſome clauſe in an old law is repealed by a new law.* ✠ De lege aliquid derogari, aut legem abrogari, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 45.

Dērōſus, a, um. part. [*qu. à* derodor] *Gnawn*, or *nibbled*, Cic. *de* Div. 2, 7. Deroſa vitis à cochleis, *Plin. H.* 11, 62.

Dērumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ptum. act. [*ex* de, & rumpo] *To break off*, Tac. Ann. 2, 80, 5.

‖ Dēruncīnātio, ōnis. f. *A cuting of buſhes*, or *trees*, Lex. *ex* Col.

‖ Dēruncīnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that cuteth buſhes*, Aug.

Dēruncīnātus, a, um. part. *Smoothed*, or *plained*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 108.

Dēruncīno, āre. act. ſign. radere. [*ex* de, & runcino] *To ſhave with a plaining tool.* Met. *To cheat*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 6.

Dēruo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* de, & ruo] (1) *To pull down*, or *take away*. (2) ‖ Neut. *To fall down.* (1) De laudibus Dolabellæ deruam cumulum, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 13. (2) Oneris impatientiâ prolapſus deruiſſem, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 222. *ed. Delph.*

Dēruptum, i. n. *A ſteep*, or *craggy, place*, Liv. 38, 2.

Dēruptus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Broken, craggy, ſteep, downwards*, Tac. = Arduus, avius, *Tac.* altus, *Liv.* = Collis arduus & deruptus, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 80. Tumulus altus deruptiorque, *Liv.* 38, 2.

Dēſacro, āre. act. [*ex* de, & ſacro] *To conſecrate*, or *hallow*, Stat. Theb. 9, 586.

Dēſævio, īre, īvi, ītum. [*ex* de, & ſævio] (1) *To leave off his paſſion, to be quiet and calm.* (2) ‖ *To rage extremely, to ſhow cruelty.* (1) Dum pelago deſævit hiems, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 52. ira, *Luc.* 5, 303. (2) Plebeio deſævit ſanguine virtus, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 748. ☞ Sed neque hoc, neque cæteris locis apud idoneos ſcriptores ſatisfit doctis de hâc notione, cùm ad primam interpretari liceat.

‖ Dēſaltātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leading*, or *ending, of a dance*, Litt. *ex* Mart. *ſed q.*

Dēſaltātus, a, um. part. *Danced over*, Suet. Calig. 54. ab inuſit.

† Dēſalto, āre. neut. [quod *ex* de, & ſalto] *To leap*, or *dance*; or *end a dance.*

‖ Dēſarcĭno, āre. act. [*ex* de, & ſarcino] *To unload*, Litt. *ex* Sen. *ſed q.*

Deſcendens, tis. part. *Deſcending, going down*, Cic. *pro* Planc. 14.

Deſcendĭtur, imperſ. *It is gone down*, Cic. *de* Orat. 3. Deſcenſum eſt, *Liv.* 10, 27. & 21, 37.

Deſcendo, ĕre, di, ſum. neut. [*ex* de, & ſcando] (1) *To deſcend*; *to go*, or *come, down.* (2) *To take root.* (3) *To alight*, or *light off.* (4) *To condeſcend*, or *agree*; *to be content.* (5) *To degenerate*, or *grow worſe.* (6) *To trickle*, or *fall.* (7) *To digeſt.* (1) ✠ Non in lectum inſcendat proximum, neque cùm deſcendat, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 32. ✠ Præcipitare iſtuc quidem eſt, non deſcendere, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 32. ¶ *Met.* Deſcendere in ſeſe, *To examine himſelf*, Perſ. 4, 23. (2) Soli ſubjacens duritia non patitur in altum deſcendere, *Col.* 11, 3. (3) § Obteſtatur, ut deſeſſo pedite jam deſcendant ex equis, *Liv.* 2, 20. § equo, *Id.* (4) Deſcendo, æqua enim conditio proponitur, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 4. (5) Gemma ad viciniam cryſtalli deſcendit, *Plin.* 37, 9. (6) Deſcenderunt ex oculis lacrymæ, *Plaut.* (7) Deſcendit cibus, *Celſ.* 1, 6. ¶ Alvus, *When one goes to ſtool*, Id. 3, 7.

Deſcendens, tis. part. *Deſcending*, Sil. 6, 427.

Deſcenſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A going down, a deſcent.* (2) *A landing.* (1) In deſcenſione balinearum, *Plin.* 20, 17. (2) Priuſquam in continentem deſcenſiones facerent, *Liv.* 28, 31.

Deſcenſūrus, a, um. part. *About to deſcend.* Liv. 3, 52. Quò neceſſariò deſcenſuros exiſtimabat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 81.

Deſcenſus, ûs. m. verb. *A deſcent.* Facilis deſcenſus Averni, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 126. Deſcenſus ſpeluncæ, *Plin.* 16, 26.

Deſciſcens, tis. part. *Revolting.* Deſciſcens à ſocietate Romanâ, *Paterc.* 2, 100. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 19.

Deſciſco, ĕre, īvi. neut. [*ex* de, & ſciſco, *i. e.* ſtatuo] (1) *To depart.* (2) *To revolt, to alter and change.* (1) ¶ Deſciſcere à ſe ipſo, *to alter from himſelf*, Cic. Att. 2, 4 à vitâ, *to die*, Id. Fin. 3, 18. à naturâ, *to be unnatural*, Cic. (2) Abſol. = Defecerat Samos, deſciêrat Helleſpontus, *Nep. Chabr.* 3.

* Deſciſſus, a, um. part. *Torn*, or *rent.* Veſte deſciſsâ, capite converberato, actum de ſe pronunciavit, *Suet. Neron.* 42.

Deſcītum eſt. imperſ. paſſ. *They revolted.* Deſcitum à Romanis, *Liv.* 6. Præcipiti curſu à virtute deſcitum eſt, *Paterc.* 2, 1.

Deſcītūrus, a, um. part. *About to revolt*, Liv. 30, 3.

Deſcrībo, ĕre, pſi, tum. act. [*ex* de, & ſcribo] (1) *To copy*, or *write, out.* (2) *To draw out*, or *deſcribe.* (3) *To tax*, or *aſſeſs.* (4) *To divide*, or *diſtribute.* (5) *To order, make*, or *appoint.* (6) *To define.* (1) Librum mittam, ſi deſcripſerint librarii, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 14. (2) Bonus bene ut malos deſcripſit mores! *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 168. (3) Vectigal deſcribere, *Cic. Q. fr.* (4) Duodena deſcribit in ſingulos homines jugera, *Id. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 31. (5) Annum in dies certos deſcribere, *Curt.* 3, 3, 10. (6) Deſcribere jura, *to try cauſes, to ſit in judgement*, Cic. *in* Verr. 5, 11. = Definire & deſcribere verbis, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 8.

Deſcrībor, i, ptus. paſſ. *To be deſcribed*, or *ſet down*; *to be drawn out*; *to be tranſlated*, or *removed*, Cic. *pro* Sext. 17.

Deſcriptio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A writeing out, a copy*, or *tranſcript.* (2) *A deſcription.* (3) *A model*, or *plan.* (4) *A regiſtering, a diſtributeing*, or *enrolling* of people. (5) *An appointing.* (6) *A diſtribution.* (7) *A characteriſeing*, or *rhetorical deſcription.* (1) = Deſcriptio & imago tabularum, *Cic.* (2) Subtilis deſcriptio partium corporis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) Ædificandi deſcriptio, *Id. Offic.* 1, 39. (4) Servorum vicatim in totâ urbe deſcriptio, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 50. (5) Deſcriptio magiſtratuum, *Id.* de *Legg.* 3, 2. (6) Juris æqua deſcriptio, *Id. Offic.* 2, 4. (7) Deſcriptio, quam Græci χαρακτῆρα vocant, *Id.* in *Top.* 22.

Deſcriptiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A ſhort deſcription*, Sen. *de* Contr. 2.

‖ Deſcriptor, ōris. m. verb. *He that deſcribeth*, or *telleth, any thing*, Lact. 5, 9. ‡ Qui deſcribit.

Deſcriptus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Writen out, copyed, ſet down, aſſigned, appointed, ſet in order, parted and divided*; alſo *taxed.* Buxus in formas mille deſcripta, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. In naturâ nihil eſt deſcriptius, *Cic. Fin.* 3, 22. Vid. Deſcribo.

Dēsĕcans, tis. part. *Cuting off.* Partes ex toto deſecans, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 7.

Dēsĕco, āre, ui, ctum. act. [*ex* de, & ſeco] (1) *To cut off.* (2) *To cut down.* (3) *To reap*, or *mow down.* (4) *To clip off, to poll.* (1) ✠ Tu illud deſecabis, hoc adglutinabis, *Cic. Att.* 16, 6. (2) Deſecare vitem, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. (3) Deſecare prata, *Col.* 11, 1. *Id.* 5, 6. (4) Crinem deſecare, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 394.

Dēſecrātus, a, um. part. *Unhallowed, profaned*, Plin. 28, 8.

Dēſecro, āre. *To unhallow, to profane*, or *degrade*, Plin. Vid. Deſecratus.

Dēſectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* deſeco] *A cuting off, a reaping*, or *mowing down.* Stramentorum deſectio tum pecori, tum agro eſt utilis, *Col.* 6, 3.

‖ Dēſector, ōris. m. verb. *A mower, a reaper*, or *cuter down*, Litt. *ex* Col.

Dēſectus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut off.* (2) *Mowed down*, or *reaped.* (3) *Cut.* (4) *Hewn.* (1) Deſecta cervix, *Prop.* 4, 11, 37. Auribus deſectis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 4. (2) Gramen deſectum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 646. Deſecta manipulis ſeges, *Plin.* 17, 9. (3) Deſectæ offæ in mulſum, *Id.* 14, 16. (4) Saxa deſecta metallis, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 85.

Dēsĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be deſerted*, or *forſaken.* Re integrâ primò incendendum Avaricum, pòſt deſerendum, cenſuerat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 30. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 43.

Dēsĕrens, tis. part. *Forſakeing.* ¶ Erat ſane ſomni paratiſſimi; nonnunquam etiam inter ſtudia inſtantis & deſerentis, *noding*, Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

Dēsĕro, ĕre, sĕrui, ſertum. act. [*ex* de, & ſero, ut ſit *deſertum* quod non ſeritur, nec colitur] (1) *To leave off, to let alone.* (2) *To forſake.* (3) *To fail.* (1) Mulier telam deſerit continuò, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 64. (2) Me in his deſeruiſti malis, *Id. Heaut.* 2, 3, 17. Omnes noti me & amici deſerunt, *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 7. ¶ Deſerere pignus, *to loſe it*, Plaut. Cap. 2, 3, 76. vadimonium, *not to appear*, Cic. Cat. 2, 3. ſigna, *to deſert.* = Derelinquo, *Cic.* (3) Genua hunc curſorem deſerunt, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 13.

Dēsĕror, i, tus. paſſ. *To be deſerted*, or *forſaken, &c.* Vereor ne regia cauſa deſeratur, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. ¶ Deſeri à mente, *To be diſtracted*, Id. Attic. 3, 15.

* Dēſerpo, ĕre. neut. *To creep down*, or *along*, Stat. Theb. 6, 585.

Dēſertātus, a, um. part. *Forſaken, deſerted.* = Deſertatæ & relictæ res, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5.

Dēſertio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leaveing*, or *forſaking*, Deſertio juris humani, *Liv.* 41, 24.

† Dēſerto, āre. freq. [*à* deſero] *To forſake*, or *leave to one's ſhifts*, Accius.

Dēſertor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A deſerter, a renegado, a turncoat*; *one that leaves his religion, prince*, or *colours, and goes to another.* (2) *An exile.* (1) Antonius, qui in deſertores ſævire debuerat, deſertor exercitûs ſui factus eſt, *Paterc.* 2, 85. Deſertores ſalutis meæ, *Cic.* = proditor, *Cæſ.* (2) Dardanium ſub Tartara mittam, Deſertorem Aſiæ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 15. *interp. Serv.*

Dēſertum, i. n. *A deſert*, or *wilderneſs.* ☞ Rarò apud probatos auctores occurrit in ſing. plur. freq. Deſerta ardua, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 291.

Dēſertūrus, a, um. part. *That will forſake*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 28. & 4, 2, 11.

Dēſertus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* deſero] (1) *Forſaken, deſerted, left.* (2) Alſo *ſet, planted, ſtuck faſt.* (3) Adj. *Deſert, unhabited, untilled, lonely.* (1) Deſerta ſigna, *Liv.* 2. ✠ Non deſertis ſuperfuit, ſed deſertor occidit, *Paterc.* 2, 119. ✠ Deſertâ diſciplinâ & jampridem relictâ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 3. (2) Stipes deſertus in agris, *Tib.* 1, 1, 17. (3) Via deſerta, & inculta, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 18. Deſertior locus, *Id. Att.* 13, 22. Sepulcrum deſertiſſimum, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 67.

Dēſervio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*ex* de, & ſervio] (1) *To be ſerviceable, to do ſervice to.* (2) *To wait upon*, or *attend*; *to be aſſiduous.* (1) Cuivis deſerviunt, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30. (2) § Deſervire ſtudiis, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 7. amicis, *Id.* 7, 15. rei ineptæ, *Val. Max.* 4, 5, 4.

Dēſes, ĭdis. adj. [*à* deſideo] *Idle, ſlow, ſlothfull, careleſs.* Sedemus deſides domi, *Liv.* 3, 68. § Deſes ab opere ſuo, *Col.* 7, 12. ſine prædâ, *Liv.* 3, 7.

Dēſiccātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drying up*, Varr.

Dēſicco, āre. act. *To dry up*, Plin. 20, 19.

Dēſiccor, āri. paſſ. *To be dryed up*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 30.

Dēſidens, tis. part. *Sinking under, falling to decay*, Liv. *in* Præf. = labentes, *Id. ib.* Navigantes magnis vorticibus pelagi deſidentis exterriti, *Juſt.* 6, 1. Deſidente ſabulo agilitatem rotarum morabatur, *Curt.* 4, 24.

Dēſĭdeo, ēre, ſēdi. neut. [*ex* de, *&* ſedeo] (1) *To ſit ſtill, to be idle, to loiter.* (2) *To go to ſtool.* (1) Fruſtrà totum deſideo diem, *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 3, 2. Cæſar deſedit apud Nicomedem, *Suet. Cæſ.* 2. (2) In torminibus frequens deſidendi cupiditas eſt, *Celſ.* 4, 18.

Dēſīdĕrābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *To be deſired, or wiſhed for.* (2) *Wanted.* (1) Nihil deſiderabile concupiſcunt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 16. (2) Deſiderabilem efficere, *Liv.* 24, 5. Ut deſiderabilior ipſe quandoque fieret, *Suet. Tib.* 21.

Dēſīdĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be deſired.* Nobis tamen quærendus ac deſiderandus eſt, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1.

Dēſīdĕrans, tis. part. *Deſireing*, Hor. Carm. 3, 1.

Dēſīdĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deſireing; or wiſhing for.* ✠ Non eſt tanta voluptatum titillatio in ſenibus, ſed nec deſideratio quidem, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 14.

‖ Dēſīdĕrātīva verba ſunt, quæ terminantur in *urio*, ut *ſcripturio, micturio*, &c. quæ à Priſc. *meditativa* voc. *Verbs of deſireing.*

‖ Dēſīdĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that deſireth, or lacketh*, Apud JCC.

Dēſīdĕrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to deſire.* Spero, ſi in adverſam valetudinem incidero, nihil me deſideraturum vel pudor,evel pœnitentiâ, dignum, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 1.

Dēſīdĕrātus, a, um. part. *Deſired; longed, or wiſhed, for; wanted, rare.* ✠ Deſiderata magìs, quàm aſſiduè perſpecta delectant, *Cic.* poſt *Redit.* 1. adulationes, *Liv.* 9, 18.

Dēſīdĕrium, i. n. (1) *Deſire, love, affection, or longing; a craveing*, plur. (2) *Want, or lack, of* a perſon, *or* thing. (3) *Abſence.* (4) Alſo *a requeſt, petition, or ſupplication.* (1) Deſideriis icta fidelibus Quærit patria Cæſarem, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 15. (2) Deſiderium ſui reliquit ap. Pop. Rom. *Cic.* pro *Rab.* 5. Me mirum deſiderium tenet urbis, *Id. Fam.* 2, 11, ✠ ſatietas, *Id.* (3) Quò tolerabiliùs feramus igniculum deſiderii tui, crebris nos epiſtolis appellato, *Id. Att.* 15, 20. (4) Suet. Aug. 53. ¶ Meum deſiderium, *My ſweetheart, my love*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2. Scabendi deſiderium, *the itch*, Plin. 13, 14. Deſiderium ventris, *Liſt to do his needs*, Mart. 1, 110.

Dēſīdĕro, āre, act. [*à* deſido, deſidere, *ut à* conſido, conſidere] (1) *To deſire, wiſh, or long for.* (2) *To complain of the want, or lack, of.* (3) *To need, or require.* (1) Non caret is qui non deſiderat, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 14. (2) Non curia vires meas deſiderat, non roſtra, non amici, non clientes, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 10. ✠ Non deſiderare ſolùm, ſed etiam poſcere, & flagitare, *Id.* in *Verr.* 5. = requiro, *Cic.*

Dēſīdĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be required, or expected.* (2) *To be miſſing; or loſt.* (3) *To be abſent.* (1) Deſideratur à philoſopho gravitas, *Cic.* (2) Accidit, ut nulla navis deſideraretur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 33. (3) Sextilem totum mendax deſideror, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 2.

Dēſĭdia, æ. f. [*à* deſes, deſidis] *Idleneſs, ſlothfullneſs.* = Languori, deſidiæque ſe dedere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 34. ✠ Ab induſtriâ ad deſidiam avocari, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 48. ✠ Deſidiam puer ille ſequi ſolet, odit agentes, *Ov.* de *Cupidine.*

Dēſĭdiābŭlum, i. n. [*ex* deſidia] *An idle place, a bench where lazy people ſit*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9.

Dēſĭdies, ei. f. *id. quod* deſidia, *Lucr.* 5, 49.

Dēſĭdiōſè, adv. *Slothfully, idly.* Deſidioſè agere ætatem, *Lucr.* 4, 1129.

Dēſĭdiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Lazy, ſlothfull.* (2) *Haveing nothing to do.* (1) Inertiſſimum & deſidioſiſſimum otium, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agr.* 2, 33. Qui in oppido ſedent, quàm qui rura colunt, deſidioſiores ſunt, *Varr. R. R.* 2. in *proœm.* (2) Quid meliùs deſidioſus ages? *Mart.* 3, 12.

Dēſīdo, ĕre, dēſēdi. neut. [*ex* de, *&* ſido] (1) *To ſink, or fall, down.* (2) *To ſettle.* (3) *To ſit down, or go to ſtool.* (4) *To aſſuage, or fall*; as a ſwelling doth. (5) *To chink, or gape*; as the ground doth. (6) *To light down.* (1) Qualis in immenſo deſederit aëre tellus, *Tib.* 4, 1, 19. (2) Ex urinâ quod deſidit album eſt, *Celſ.* 2, 7. (3) Frequens deſidendi cupiditas eſt, *Id.* 4, 18. (4) *Id.* 7, 18. (5) Terræ deſederunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 35. Terra Velitris ingenti cavernâ deſederat, *Liv.* 33, 9. Vaſto deſedit hiatu, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 329. (6) Confragoſa vitantes amœnioribus locis deſident, *Quint.* 4.

‖ Dēſīduò, *pro* diuturnè, *A long time*, Fulgent.

Dēſignātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A deſignment, or appointment; a noteing, or ſpecifying.* (2) *A delineation.* (1) Sine deſignatione perſonarum, ac temporum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 31. (2) Vitr. 5, 5.

Dēſignātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A marſhal that appointeth a proceſſion*, &c. *and keepeth order*, as at funerals, plays, *&c. a herald.* (2) *A maſter of ceremonies.* (1) Hor. Ep. 2, 26. & Quint. Declam. 6. (2) Sen. *de* Benef. 6.

Dēſignātus, a, um. part. *Deſigned, preordained, appointed, marked out, named, elected, or choſen.* ¶ Deſignatus conſul, *a conſul elect*, Cic. Fam. 11, 6. ✠ conſtitutus, *Id*

Dēſigno, āre. act. [*ex* de, *&* ſigno] (1) *To mark out.* (2) *To deſign, aſſign, or appoint.* (3) *To chooſe.* (4) *To play ſome new prank.* (5) *To ſhow, or ſignify.* (1) = Notat, deſignátque oculis ad cædem unumquemque noſtrûm, *Cic.* in *Catil.* 1, 2. (2) Agrum ſeminario deſignare, *Col.* 3, 1. (3) Fines Jovis templo deſignare, *Liv.* 1, 10. (4) Modò quid deſignavit! *M.* Quidnam id eſt? *DE.* Fores effregit, &c. Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 7. (5) Victoriæ fiduciam deſignare, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 96.

Dēſignor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſhowed, or pointed at.* (2) *To be branded*, &c. (1) Digitis vulgi deſignari, *Ov. Am.* 3, 6, 77. (2) Ignominiæ notâ, *Liv.* 4. *Vid.* Deſigno.

Dēſĭliens, tis. part. *Falling, or runing, down.* Deſiliens aqua, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 428. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 46. & 24, 44.

Dēſĭlio, īri, īvi, iî, ultum. neut. [*ex* de, *&* ſalio] *To leap down, to alight, to vault.* § Deſilire lecto, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 130. § equis, *Liv.* 4, 38. § de rhedâ, *Cic.* § ex eſſedis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 16. § ad pedes, *Ibid.* 4, 12. § ex navi, *Ibid.* 4, 25. § de navi in ſcapham, *Plaut. Rud. Prol.* 75. § in terram è ſcaphâ, *Ibid.* 1, 2, 84.

Dēſĭnens, tis. part. *Deſiſting.* Fratrem inſidiari ſibi non deſinentem nec occidere, neque ſeponere ſuſtinuit, *Suet. Veſpaſ.* 9. = ✠ Quartana & incipiens & deſinens, *Celſ.* 3, 3.

Dēſĭnĭtur, imperſ. *An end is made*, Ov. *de* Art. Am. 1, 411.

Dēſĭno, ĕre, īvi, *&* iî, ĭtum. neut. *&* act. [*ex* de, *&* ſino] (1) *To leave, or deſiſt.* (2) *To lay aſide, to omitt for a time.* (3) *To renounce, to give quite over.* (4) *To hold one's peace.* (5) *To terminate, or end.* (6) Met. *To come to one's end, to die.* (1) Non deſinam donec perfecero hoc, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 72. ✠ Cœpiſti meliùs, quàm deſinis, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 23. ✠ incipio, *Cic.* § Deſinere deos obtundere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 6. per Helleniſm. querelarum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 17. (2) Mulier telam deſinit, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 64. Si febris non deſinit, *Celſ.* 7, 27. (3) Libenter artem deſinere, & cum ſimilibus ſui vivere, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. (4) ✠ Ah! pergiſne? DE. Jam deſino, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 67. (5) = Quæ ſimiliter deſinunt, aut quæ cadunt ſimiliter. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 54. ¶ § Deſinere in tenuitatem, *to be taper, or ſmall, at the end*, Plin. 8, 33. in piſcem, *to have a fiſh's tail*, Hor. A. P. 4. § locis communibus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 25. (6) = Fragilia & caduca occidunt, deſinúntque, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 10.

Dēſĭpiens, tis. part. [*à* deſipio] *Doteing, ſilly, fooliſh.* § Deſipiens ſenectute, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Eſtne quiſquam tam deſipiens, qui credet, &c. Id. *de* Div. 2, 23.

Dēſĭpientia, æ. f. *Doteing, ſillyneſs, raveing.* Deſipientia fit, cùm vis animi atque animaï Conturbatur, *Lucr.* 3, 498.

Dēſĭpio, ĕre, ui. [*ex* de, *&* ſapio] (1) *To dote*, for age. (2) *To rave, to be light headed.* (3) *To be tranſported, or out of one's wits*, with joy. (4) *To be a fool.* (1) Vid. Deſipiens. = deliro, *Cic.* (2) Deſipere intra verba, *Celſ.* 3, 18. (3) Dulce eſt deſipere in loco, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, ult. (4) Deſipiunt omnes æquè actu, qui tibi nomen Inſano poſuêre, *Id. Sat.* 2, 3, 46.

Dēſiſtens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Ceaſeing, ending.* Deſiſtente autumno, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3, 6.

Dēſiſtĭtur. imperſ. *It is deſiſted.* Iſtis rebus deſiſti debet, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1. Deſitum eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 8.

Dēſiſto, deſtĭti, deſiſtĕre. [*ex* de, *&* ſiſto] (1) *To ſtand apart, not to come near.* (2) *To depart, to go away.* (3) Met. *To leave off, to give over, to deſiſt.* (1) Quid ille abs te iratus deſtitit? *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 27. (2) Non, hodie ſi excluſus fuero, deſiſtam, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 58. (3) ✠ Nec citò deſiſto, nec temerè incipio, *Prop.* 2, 20, ult. § Deſiſtere ex toto, *Celſ.* bello, *Liv.* 3, 55. de negotiis, *Cæſ.* dicere de judiciis, *Cic.* fugere, *Liv.* 2, 59. ab illâ mente, *Id.*

Dēſĭtūrus, a, um. part. [*à* deſino] *About to leave off.* Sed deprecantibus, ac ſe artem deſituros promittentibus veniam dedit, *Suet. Tib.* 36.

Dēſĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* deſero, ſevi] *Planted, ſet*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23.

Dēſĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* deſinor] *Laid aſide, ceaſed, left off.* ✠ Si eſſet factitatum, non eſſet deſitum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 46. *Conf. Liv.* 34, 41.

‖ Dēſōlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A laying waſte, deſolation.* Pendet ab analogiâ, & Eccleſ. uſu. ⸸ Vaſtatio.

Dēſōlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Left alone.* (2) *Abandoned, forſaken, deſerted.* (3) *Laid waſte, deſolate.* (1) Deſolata ſoror, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1. (2) Novanus deſolatus aliorum diſceſſione imminentem neceſſitatem prævenit, *Tac.* 1, 30, *ult.* (3) Deſolatæ terræ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 349. = Deſerta, & deſolata loca, *Plin.* 10, 12.

Dēſōlo, āre. act. [*ex* de, *&* ſolus] *To lay waſte.* Deſolare agros, *Col.* 1, 3. *ſub fin.* urbes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 917.

Deſpectans, tis. part. *Looking down upon.* Spectacula Tarpeium propè deſpectantia culmen, *Calp. Sic. Ecl.* 7, 24.

Deſpectātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A looking down, a proſpect.* Deſpectationes cœnaculorum, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

‖ Deſpectio, ōnis f. verb. [*à* deſpicio] *A looking down*, Met. *a deſpiſeing.* Humanarum opinionum alta quædam deſpectio, *Cic.* ap. *Non.* ☞ vix alibi. ⸸ Deſpectus.

Dēſpecto, āre. act. [*ex* de, *&* ſpecto] (1) *To look down upon.* (2) Met. *To deſpiſe.* (1) Deſpectare terras, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 396. (2) Piſo liberos Tiberii, ut multum infrà, deſpectare, *Tac.* 2, 43, 6.

Deſpector, āri. paſſ. *To be deſpiſed*, &c. *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 30, 2.

‖ Deſpector, ōris. m. verb. *A looker down*, Met. *a deſpiſer*, Tert. ⸸ Contemptor.

Deſpectus, a, um. part. *&* adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Looked down upon*, Met. *deſpiſed, contemned, ſlighted.* = Abjectus, contemptus, deſpectus à cæteris, *Cic.* in *Piſon. ult.* Ne contemptiſſimi ac deſpectiſſimi videamur, *Id.* in *Verr.* 3, 41. extr. Cùm contemptus eſt hoſtis, contemnentibus perniciei, deſpecto ſæpe ſaluti, fuit, Vid. *Nep. Thraſyb.* 2. ¶ Deſpecta lucis origo, *of a mean parentage*, Sil. Ital. 11, 48. Pro deſpectiſſimo habere, *to account very deſpicable*, Suet. Claud. 3.

Deſpectus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A looking down*, (2) Met. *A deſpiſeing, contempt, deſpite.* (1) Erat ex oppido deſpectus in campum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 79. (2) = Ludibrio & deſpectui opponi, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 39.

Deſpērandus, a, um. *To be deſpaired of, deſperate.* Hujus ſalus deſperanda eſt, *Cic. de Am.* 24. In tam irritatis animis & occaſione ancipiti, haud deſperandum eſſe facinus, *Liv.* 2, 46.

Deſpērans, tis. part. (1) *Being paſt hope, deſpairing.* (2) Alſo paſſ. *To be deſpaired of, deſperata.*

ſperate. (1) **Servi deſperantes vitam domini, Cic.** pro *Mil.* **21.** (2) **Ulcera deſperantia, *Plin.* 22.** 24.

Deſpĕranter. adv. *Hopeleſsly, deſpairingly.* Tecum deſperanter locutus eſt, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 18.

‖ Deſpĕrātè. adv. *Deſpairingly,* Firm. ‡ Deſperanter.

Deſpĕrātio, ōnis. f. *Deſpairing, deſpair* Deſperatio [*defin. Cic.*] eſt ægritudo ſine ullâ expectatione rerum meliorum, *Tuſc.* 4, 8. ℋ Sæpe deſperatio ſpei cauſa eſt, *Curt.* 5, 4, 31.

Deſpĕrātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Paſt hope, paſt cure, deſperate.* (2) *Reſolute through deſpair.* (1) = Id habeo in perditis, & deſperatis, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 56. Hæc quanquam nihilo meliora, nunc etiam multò deſperatiora, *Id. Fam.* 6, *ult.* Compoſitionis ſpem non deſperatiſſimam puto, *Balbus Cic. ſub libr.* 9. *Attic. Ep.* 8. (2) Exercitus collectus ex ſenibus deſperatis, *Cic.*

Deſperno, ĕre, deſprēvi, tum. act. [*ex* de, & ſperno] *To contemn, to ſlight, to deſpiſe much.* Ne Corydonis opes deſpernat Alexis, *Col.* 10, 298. ☞ Rarò occ.

Deſpēro, āre. act. [*ex* de, & ſpero] *To deſpair, to be heartleſs,* or *out of hope.* § De Reipub. causâ deſperavi, *Cic. Att.* 8, 15. § Deſperare ſaluti, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 25. pacem, *Id. Attic.* 7, 20. de regno, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 18. ℋ Ne quis temerè deſperet propter ignaviam, aut nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, *Cic. Off.* 1, 21. ℋ Qui nîl poteſt ſperare, deſperet nihil, *Sen.* Non deſpero futuros aliquos, *&c.* Cic. *in* Piſon. 82.

Deſpēror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be deſpaired of.* ℋ Sive reſtituimur, ſive deſperamur, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 1, 3. Turpiter deſperatur, quicquid fieri poteſt, *Quint.* 1, 10.

‖ Deſpicābĭlis, e. adj. *Contemptible, deſpicable, pitifull.* Ammian. & recentiores. ‡ Contemnendus, deſpiciendus.

Deſpĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A contemning, a deſpiſeing; contempt, deſpite.* Odia, invidiæ, deſpicationes adverſantur voluptatibus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 20. ☞ Rarò occ.

Deſpĭcātus, a, um. part. & adj. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Contemning, deſpiſeing.* (2) *Contemned, diſeſteemed, diſregarded, ſlighted, deſpiſed.* (1) Primò ut deos venerati, deinde ut homines deſpicati interfecēre, *Aur. Vict.* in *vitâ Camilli.* c. 23. (2) *Meretrices* adoleſcentiam noſtram habent deſpicatam, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 92. Deſpicatiſſimi tribuni furor, *Cic.* pro *Sextio,* 16.

Deſpĭcātus, ûs. m. verb. *Deſpite, a deſpiſeing.* Deſpicatui duci, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 27. Deſpicatui habere, *Plaut. Menæcb.* 4, 3, 19. ☞ Non memini me in alio quàm tertio caſu legiſſe.

Deſpĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be contemned,* or *diſregarded.* § Pecori deſpiciendus, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 642.

Deſpĭciens, tis. part, *Slighting.* Jam ab initio copias P. Attii Vari deſpiciens, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 23.

Deſpĭcientia, æ. f. *A looking down at,* Met. *a deſpiſeing,* or *ſlighting.* Rerum externarum deſpicientia, *Cic. Off.* 1, 20. = Contemptio, *Id.*

Deſpĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum. [*ex* de, & ſpecio] (1) *To look down.* (2) Met. *To diſregard, to ſlight.* (1) Tollam altiùs tectum, non ut te deſpiciam, ſed tu ne aſpicias, urbem, *Cic.* de *Aruſp. R.* 15. (2) Vulgi inſcitiam deſpicere, *Id. N. D.* 3, 15. = Omnia, quæ cadere in hominem poſſunt, deſpicere, & pro nihilo putare, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 8.

Deſpĭcior, ectus ſum, deſpĭci. paſſ. (1) *To be overlooked, to be viewed.* (2) Met. *To be ſlighted, contemned, deſpiſed.* (1) Area ſic conſtituenda eſt, ut à procuratore poſſit deſpici, *Col. R. R.* 1, 6. (2) Regum magnæ deſpiciuntur opes, *Tib.* 1, 8, 34.

‖ Deſpĭcor, āri. (1) *To deſpiſe.* (2) *To be deſpiſed.* ☞ Sed vix. leg. niſi in particip. *Deſpicatus,* quod vid.

‖ Deſpīno, āre. [*ex* de, & ſpina] *To pick out thorns,* Solinus. ‡ Spinas evellere.

† Deſpŏliābŭlum, i. n. *A place where one is corrupted,* **Profert *Non.* ex *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 1, 9. *ſed in MSS.* leg. Deſidiabula.**

Deſpŏliandus, a, um. part. ***To be robbed, ſpoiled,*** &c. *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3, 21.

Deſpŏliātor, ōris. m. *A plunderer,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14.

Deſpŏliātus, a, um. part. *Plundered, pillaged.* In partem miſeram & deſpoliatam venire, *Cic. Fam* 14, 3.

Deſpŏlio, āre. act. [*ex* de, & ſpolio] (1) *To rob, to plunder, to pillage.* (2) *To impoveriſh, to ſtrip.* (1) Vulnerare & deſpoliare aliquem, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 9. (2) Illam deſpoliare non libet, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 21. § Deſpoliare armis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 31. nobilitate, *Ibid.* 5, 6.

Deſpondens, tis. part. *Betrothing.* Deſpondente ei Nerone Liviam, *Paterc.* 2, 79. Vid. *Liv.* 4, 13.

Deſpondeo, ēre, di, † ſpŏpondi, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 1, 2. ſum. [*ex* de, & ſpondeo] (1) *To promiſe freely.* (2) *Specially to betroth, to promiſe* in marryage. (3) Met. *To think one's ſelf ſecure of.* (4) *To deſpair of.* (1) Vid. Deſponſus, N° 1. (2) Ego illi nec do, nec deſpondeo, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 31. Tulliolam Piſoni deſpondimus, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 3. Deſpondere filiam in divitias maximas, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 3, 57. ℋ Spondet puellæ pater, deſpondet adoleſcentis, *Donatus* in *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 75. ſed fruſtrà. Ex allatis enim exemplis palam eſt, *deſpondere* de utriſque dici. (3) Domum alicujus, & hortos ſibi deſpondere, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 6. (4) Deſpondere ſapientiam, *Col.* 11, 1. Nec ipſi ſolùm deſponderant animos, *Liv.* 3, 38. ¶ Deſpondere animum, *to fall into deſpair,* Plaut. Prol. Menæchm. 35.

Deſpondeor, ēri. paſſ. (1) *To be promiſed.* (2) *To be betrothed,* or *given in marryage.* (1) Quæcunque eſt ſpes, ea deſpondetur anno conſulatûs tui, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 9. (2) Ne expectate dum exeat; intus deſpondebitur, *Ter. Andr. ſub fin.*

‖ Deſponsātor, ōris. m. verb. *A betrother,* Ap. JCC.

Deſponsātus, a, um. part. *Betrothed, affianced.* Tullia Craſſipedi deſponſata, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 5. *ubi tamen al.* Deſponſa. Prætextato deſponſata, *Suet. Cæſ.* 1.

‖ Deſponſo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & ſponſo] *To betroth, to eſpouſe,* Dig. ‡ Deſpondeo.

Deſponſus, a, um. part. (1) *Solemnly promiſed.* (2) *Specially betrothed, promiſed in marryage, affianced.* (1) = Deſponſa, & deſtinata laus, *Cic.* de *Aruſp. Reſp.* 3. ℋ Provinciam deſponſam, non decretam habere, *Id.* de *Prov.* (2) Privigna Antonii deſponſa Cæſari, *Paterc.* 2, 65.

‖ Deſprētus, a, um. part. [*à* deſpernor] *Deſpiſed, ſlighted,* Feſt. ‡ Spretus, deſpectus.

* ‖ Deſpūmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A foaming,* or *frothing,* Tert.

Deſpūmātus, a, um. part. *Clarifyed, purged, fermented.* Deſpumatum mel, *Celſ.* 3, 6. & *Pallad.* 7, 7.

* Deſpūmo, āre. [*ex* de, & ſpuma] (1) Act. *To ſcum, to take off the froth, to clarify.* (2) *To digeſt.* (3) Met. *To take off, to leſſen.* (1) Undam aheni deſpumato, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 196. (2) Indomitum deſpumare falernum, *Perſ.* 3, 3. (3) Sen. Ep. 99.

* Deſpuo, ĕre, tum. act. [*ex* de, & ſpuo] (1) *To ſpit down,* or *upon.* (2) Met. *To ſpit out in abhorence, to deteſt.* (1) Deſpuere in terram, *Petron.* c. 135. (2) Quæſo, ut, quæ locutus es, deſpuas, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 26. § Deſpuere mores, *Claud.* de 4. *Conſul. Hon.* 403. § in mores, *Perſ.* 4, 35. preces, *Catull.* 48, 19.

* Deſpuor, i. paſſ. *To be ſpit down on, to be ſpit out.* Ubi nunc deſpui religio eſt, *Liv.* 5, 40. Comitialem propter morbum deſpui ſuetum, *Plin.* 10, 23.

‖ Deſquāmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſcaleing,* as of fiſhes, *Apic.*

Deſquāmātus, a, um. part. *Barked,* or *peeled off,* as trees, *Plin.* 23, 7.

Deſquāmo, āre. [*ex* de, & ſquamo] act. (1) *To ſcale* fiſhes. (2) Alſo *to bark,* or *pull off the bark of,* trees. (1) Dromo, deſquama piſces, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 9, 1. (2) Plin. 23, 7.

Deſquāmor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) ‖ ***To be ſcaled* as fiſhes.** (2) *To be ſcoured,* or *cleaned.* (1) Apic. (2) Mox deſquamatur cimolia, *Plin.* 35, 17.

* Deſtans, tis. part. [*ex* de, & ſto] *Standing off one another,* or *behind one another.* In orcheſtrâ ſenatorum ſunt ſedibus loca deſtantia, *Vitr.* 5, 6.

Deſterto, ĕre, ui. [*ex* de, & ſterto] *To leave off ſnoreing,* or *dreaming.* Poſtquam deſtertuit eſſe Mæonides Quintus pavone ex Pythagoræo, *Perſ.* 6, 9.

‖ Deſtīco, āre. neut. *To ſqueak like a rat,* Auct. Phil. ☞ Rarò occ.

Deſtillo, āre. neut. [*ex* de, & ſtillo] *To deſtil, drop,* or *run down.* Deſtillat humor ex capite in nares, *Celſ.* 4, 2.

Dēſtĭmŭlo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & ſtimulo] *To goad through,* or *prick; to waſte, to conſume.* Bona deſtimulant, *i. e.* rem familiarem tanquam *ſtimulo* conficiunt, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 30.

Deſtĭna, æ. f. *A ſupporter,* or *pillar,* Vitruv. 5. ult.

Deſtĭnans, tis. part. *Deſigning.* Expeditionem in Dacos deſtinante, *Suet. Aug.* 8. Nunquam in dubiis hominem bona deſtituens ſpes, *Auſon. Eidyll.* de *Cibis* 13.

Deſtĭnātò, adv. *With a full purpoſe, reſolutely, peremptoryly.* ℋ Prælia non tantùm deſtinatò, ſed ex occaſione ſumebat, *Suet. Cæſ.* 60.

Deſtĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A purpoſe, reſolution,* or *determination.* (2) ‖ *Suſpicion,* or *gueſs.* (1) Deſtinatio expirandi, *Plin.* 7, 45. Præcipuum deſtinationis meæ documentum habete, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 47. (2) Papin.

Deſtĭnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Bound faſt, fixed.* (2) *Deſtined, deſigned, appointed.* (3) *Determined, fixed, reſolved upon.* (4) *Betrothed.* (1) *Vid.* Deſtinor, n. 1. (2) Deſtinatus magiſtratus, *Suet. Tib.* ¶ Tempus ad certamen deſtinatum, *A pitched battle,* Liv. = Deſponſam & deſtinatam, laudem alicui præripere, *Cic.* de *Aruſp. Reſp.* 3. Debiti deſtinatique morti, *Liv.* 24, 25. (3) Sed deſtinatâ mente perſer, obdura, *Catull.* 8, 11. *ubi vulgò, etſi reclamante metri lege,* obſtinatâ. (4) *Vid.* Deſtinor, n. 3.

Deſtĭno, āre. act. (1) *To bind faſt together.* (2) Met. *To deſign,* or *purpoſe.* (3) *To order,* or *appoint.* (4) *To conceive, ſuſpect,* or *conjecture.* (5) Alſo *to ſet a price upon.* (6) *To betroth.* (7) *To mark out,* or *note.* (8) *To buy.* (9) *To aim,* or *level, at.* (1) Arcæ — in aquam demittendæ deſtinandæque firmiter, *Vitr.* 5, c. *ult.* & *vid.* Deſtinor, n. 1. (2) Infectis iis quæ agere deſtinaverat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 33. (3) Me deſtinat aræ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 129. Interim à quibus regi velitis, deſtinate, *Curt.* 10, 6. (4) Zeuxippum omnes cædis auctorem deſtinabant, *Liv.* 33, 28. (5) Quanti deſtinat *ædes?* Plaut. Moſt. 3, 1, 113. (6) *Vid.* Deſtinor, n. 3. (7) *Vid.* Deſtinor, n. 4. (8) Minis triginta ſibi puellam deſtinat, *Plaut. Rud. Prol.* 45. (9) Non capita ſolùm vulnerabant, ſed quem locum ibi deſtinaviſſent, &c. *Liv.* ¶ Deſtinare ſpe, *To hope it will be,* Liv. ſermonibus, *To give out it is ſo,* Id. ☞ Hinc Angl. *Deſtiny.*

Deſtĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be tied faſt.* (2) *To be aimed at,* or *deſtined for.* (3) *To be betrothed.* (4) *To be marked out.* (1) Stipitibus robuſtis deſtinanda firmiter, *Vitr.* 5. Lorum, quo fueram deſtinatus, abrumpo, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 198. *ed. Delph.* (2) Si priùs aperuerimus quid oporteat ab ambobus in causâ deſtinari, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 16. Deſtinari ad mortem, *Liv.* 2, 54. (3) Jam deſtinata erat egregio juveni, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 16. (4) Dioxippus conjectum oculorum, quibus ut fur deſtinabatur, ferre non potuit, *Curt.* 9, 7. ☞ *De cæteris notionibus v.* Deſtino.

* Deſtĭtuendus, a, um. part. *To be left deſtitute.* Deſtituendus erit mihi æger, *Ov. Rem.* 110.

* Deſtĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* de, & ſtatuo] (1) *To ſtick down,* or *faſten.* (2) *To place.* (3) *To forſake, to leave deſtitute,* or *to his ſhifts.* (4) *To diſappoint,* or *deceive.* (5) *To break one's promiſe.* (6) † *To looſe.* (7) Alſo

to leave off, or *give over*. (1) Furcas deſtituere, *Varr.* (2) Deſtituit omnes ſervos ad menſam ante ſe, *Cæcil.* Ita duo deſtituit ſigna hîc cum clavis ſenex, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 43. (3) Me profugum comites deſtituêre mei, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 4, 64. (4) Nec ſpem vindemiæ non deſtituant, *Col.* 4, 24. § Deſtituere ſpem, *Liv.* 1, 51. (5) = Socios induxit, decepit, deſtituit, *Cic.* (6) Navem jubet deſtitui anchoris, *Næv.* (7) Membra Segnia propoſitum deſtituêre ſuum, *Ov. Am.* 3, 7, 14.

Deſtituor, i, tus. paſſ. *To be left deſtitute.* Deſtitui omnium ope, conſiliis, &c. *Cic. Att.* 1, 17 *Vid.* Deſtituo.

Deſtĭtūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leaveing off*, or *forſakeing*; *a diſappointment.* Deſtitutione perculſus. *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 5.

Deſtĭtūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Placed, ſet.* (2) *Deſtitute, bereft.* (3) *Diſappointed.* (4) *Forlorn, in deſpair.* (1) Ante pedes deſtitutum cauſam dicere juſſit, *Liv.* (2) Deſtitutus bonis, *Cic.* (3) Deſtitutus promiſſis, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 3. (4) *Suet. Galb.* 11. Deſtitutis inter patrum & plebis odia addit terrorem alium fortuna, *Liv.* 3, 38.

‖ Deſtrictè. adv. *Strictly, poſitively.* Deſtrictè denegare, *Dig.*

Deſtrictus, a, um. part. *Bound*, or *tied, hard.* Deſtrictæ cortice virgæ, *Grat. Cyneg.* 119. Deſtrictum vulnus, *Ibid.* 364. ⊥ Strictus.

Deſtrigmentum, i. n. *That which is ſcraped*, or *rubed, off any thing*, Plin. 20, 34.

Deſtringendus, a, um. part. *To be pruned*, or *cut away*, Col. 11, 2.

Deſtringo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. [*ex* de, & ſtringo] (1) *To cut*, or *lop, off.* (2) *To ſcrape*, or *raſe, off.* (3) *To ſcrub*, or *curry*, a horſe. (4) *To gather*, or *pull*, fruit. (5) *To diminiſh.* (6) *To be hard upon, to attack.* (1) Columella, 11, 2. (2) Plin. 31, 11. (3) Dum deſtringitur tegitúrque, audiebat aliquid, *Id. Ep.* 3, 5. *ubi al.* diſtringitur. (4) Col. (5) Deſtringi & abradi bonis, *Id. Paneg.* 37, 2. (6) Tu qui naſutè ſcripta deſtringis mea, *Phædr.* 4, 6.

Deſtringor, i, ictus. paſſ. *To be curryed*, or *rubed, down*, &c. *Plin. Vid.* Deſtringo.

* Deſtructio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A demoliſhing, a ſubverſion.* (2) *A refutation.* (1) Quaſdam *civitates* murorum deſtructione punivit, *Suet. Galb.* 12. (2) = Deſtructio & confirmatio ſententiarum, *Quint.* 10, 5. ☞ *Injuſtè itaque hanc vocem damnavit Voſſius.*

* ‖ Deſtructor, ōris. m. verb. *A deſtroyer, a demoliſher.* ✠ Rerum ædificator & deſtructor, *Tert.* ⊥ Perditor.

* Deſtructus, a, um. part. *Deſtroyed.* ✠ Atque ita Alexander non minori impetu fortunæ deſtructus, quàm elatus, *Juſt.* 35, 2.

* Deſtruens, tis. part. *Deſtroying.* Deſtruens quæ cumulaverat, *Juſt.* 23, 3.

* Deſtruo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* de, & ſtruo] (1) *To deſtroy, to pull down*, or *break up*; *to overthrow.* (2) *To ſpoil.* Met. *to abate.* (3) *To diſcredit, to diſparage.* (4) *To invalidate.* (1) ✠ Ut navem, ut ædificium idem deſtruit facillimè, qui conſtruxit, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 20. (2) Longius ævum Deſtruit ingentes animos, *Luc.* 8, 27. (3) Foris clarus domeſtica deſtruebat infamia, *Plin.* in *Paneg.* 83. (4) Narrationibus ſubjungitur opus deſtruendi, confirmandíque eas, *Quint.* 2, 4.

* Deſtruor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be deſtroyed, overthrown*, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 4, 18.

* Dēſub, præp. [*ex* de, & ſub] *Under.* § Muſtum deſub maſſâ, & limpidum fit, *Col.* 12, 34. Deſub ipſis Italiæ faucibus gentes, *Flor.* 2, 3.

Dēſŭbĭtò, adv. [*ex* de, & ſubitò] *All on a ſudden*, Plaut. Moſt. 2, 1, 63.

† Dēſŭbŭlo, āre. act. *To pierce*, or *bore, through*, Varr. *ap.* Non. = Terebro, *Virg.*

† Dēſūdaſco, ĕre. *id. quod* deſudo, *To ſweat much*, Plaut. auct. ſeq. nititur.

Dēſūdaſcĭtur, imperſ. *People ſweat much.* Damnis deſudaſcitur, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 33.

‖ Dēſūdātōrium, i. n. *A bain*, or *hot-houſe*; *a place to ſweat in*, Lex. *ex* Celſ.

Dēſūdo, āre. neut. [*ex* de, & ſudo] (1) *To ſweat much.* (2) *To labour earneſtly.* (1) Celſ. 6, 6, 29. Stat. Theb. 3. 277. (2) Deſudare & elaborare in re aliquâ, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 11.

‖ Dēſuēfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. *To make one leave a faſhion*, or *cuſtom*, auct. ſeq. nititur.

Dēſuēfactus, a, um. part. *Unaccuſtomed, diſuſed*, Cic. *pro* Clu. 40.

Dēſuēfio, ĕri. *To be weaned from a thing*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Dēſueſcendus, a, um. part. *That muſt be left off*, or *diſuſed.* Morari in deſueſcendis, *Quint.* 3, 8.

Dēſueſco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum. neut. [*ex* de, & ſueſco] (1) *To diſuſe himſelf, to change his faſhion*, or *cuſtom.* (2) † *To make one leave a cuſtom* (1) Antiquo patrum deſueſcit honori, *Sil. Ital.* 3, 576. His vita magiſtris Deſuevit quernâ pellere glande famem, *Tib.* 2, 1, 33. (2) Titinn. *ap.* Non.

Dēſuētūdo, dĭnis. f. *Diſuſe, lack of cuſtom.* Armorum deſuetudo, *Liv.* 1, 19. Deſuetudine longâ, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 7, 57.

Dēſuētus, a, um. part. *Diſuſed, worn out of uſe.* Rem deſuetam uſurpare, *Liv.* § Deſueta triumphis Agmina, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 814. verba, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 7, 63. ſilvis feræ, *Lucan.* 4, 237.

Dēſultor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* deſilio] *A vaulter that leaps from one horſe to another, one who in fight uſed to change his horſe*, Liv. 23, 29. ¶ † Equus deſultor, *A leer horſe*, that was led, *or* ſtood by, to get upon, if the other failed, *Cooper* ex *Varr. Met.* Deſultor amoris, *He who courts many miſtreſſes*, Ov. Amor. 1, 3, 15.

Dēſultōrius, a, um. adj. (1) *Leaping, jumping*, or *friſking, to and fro*; *vaulting.* (2) Met. *Inconſtant, fickle, wavering.* (1) ¶ Equus deſultorius, *a led horſe*, Suet. Cæſ. 39. (2) Deſultoria ſcientia, *Apul. Met.* 1. *init.* vid. etiam *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 27.

Dēſultūra, æ. f. *A vaulting, a jumping down.* ✠ Ego iſtam inſulturam & deſulturam nihil moror, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 9.

Dēſum, eſſe, fui. [*ex* de, & ſum] (1) *To be wanting, to fail.* (2) *To abſent himſelf*, or *to be abſent.* (1) ✠ Sive deeſt naturæ quidpiam, ſive abundat atque effluit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 29. ✠ Hoc unum illi, ſi nihil utilitatis habebat, abfuit, ſi opus erat, defuit, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 80. Nec defuit ille vitiis, quin periret, *Flor.* 4, 9, 2. (2) Huic convivio puer optimus Quintus tuus, meuſque, defuit, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 6. ¶ Deeſſe officio, *not to do his duty*, Cic. occaſioni, *vel* tempori, *to loſe an opportunity*, Liv. 21, 26. non deſunt qui, *there are ſome who*, *Plin.*

Dēſūmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* de, & ſumo] *To pick out*, or *chooſe.* Ingenium ſibi quod vacuas deſumpſit Athenas, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 81 § Bello ſibi deſumere hoſtem, *Liv.* 6, 20.

‖ Dēſumptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A takeing out*, or *choice*, Aug. ⊥ Electio, *Cic.*

Dēſuo, ĕre, ui. act. [*ex* de, & ſuo] (1) *To ſew behind.* (2) *To faſten below.* (1) Liv. (2) Cupam imbricibus ferreis deſues, *Cato* 21.

* Dēſŭper, adv. [*ex* de, & ſuper] (1) *From above, aloft, overhead.* (2) *Upon, on the top.* (1) Adverſas deſpectat deſuper arces, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 424. nonnulli tamen leg. *aſpectat.* (2) Excitat rogum, tum deſuper ſe, ſuóſque ferro & igne corrumpunt, *Flor.* 2, 6.

Dēſurgo, ĕre, rexi. neut. [*ex* de, & ſurgo] (1) *To ariſe from.* (2) Met. *To go to ſtool.* (1) Vides ut pallidus omnis Cœnâ deſurgat dubiâ? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 76. (2) In teneſmo ſæpius libet deſurgere ſine causâ, *Scrib. Larg. Compoſ.* 142. *al.* 192. Teneſmos, id eſt, crebra & inanis voluntas deſurgendi, *Plin.* 28, 59. *ed. Hard.*

‖ Deſȳdĕro. *Vid.* Deſidero.

* ‖ Dētectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A detection*, or *diſcovery*, Ulp. ⊥ Patefactio, *Cic.*

* ‖ Dētector, ōris. m. verb. *A diſcoverer*, or *diſcloſer*, Tert.

* Dētectus, a, um. part. [*à* detegor] (1) *Laid open, bare, naked.* (2) *Diſcovered, diſcloſed, detected.* (1) ¶ Detectus caput puer, *without a helmet*, Virg. Æn. 10, 133. Ædes vetuſtate detectas, *Nep. Attic.* 20. (2) Detectâ fraude, *Liv.* 22, 43.

* Dētĕgendus, a, um. part. *To be detected.* Conjuratio impiorum civium detegenda eſt, *Curt.* 6, 26.

* Dētĕgens, tis. part. *Detecting.* Modò celans, modò detegens, plagam, *Suet. Oth.* 11.

* Dētĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* de, & tego] (1) *To uncover, to lay open*, or *naked.* (2) *To diſcloſe, detect*, or *diſcover.* (1) Detexit ventus villam, *Plaut. Rud* 1, 1, 3. ✠ Texit detexítque me illico, *Id. Moſt.* 1, 2, 60. ¶ ✠ Enſem detegere vaginâ, *to draw it*, Sil. 13, 168. (2) Detegere condĭtas inſidias, *Liv.* 10, 4. & 27, 16. = Patefacio, *Cic.*

* Dētĕgor, i. paſſ *To be detected.* Eraſâ igitur cerâ, belli conſilia deteguntur, *Juſt.* 2, 10.

* Dētendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* de, & tendo] *To unſtretch*, or *take down*, a tent. Nautici tabernacula detendunt, *Liv.* 43, 3. unde

* Dētenſus, a, um. part. *Unſtretched, taken down.* Tabernaculis detenſis, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 85.

* ‖ Dētentio, ōnis. f. verb. *A with-holding*, Ulp. ⊥ Retentio, *Cic.*

* Dētentus, a, um. part. [*à* detineor] *Withheld*, or *kept back.* Mox adverſâ Germanici valetudine detentus, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 69.

* † Dēter, unde comp. dētĕrior, & ſup. deterrimus. [*à* deterendo, quòd, quæ detrita ſunt; ſint deteriora] (1) *Ill, naught, bad* in any kind of things, *or* perſons. (2) *Weak, feeble.* (1) Parte premor vitæ deteriore meæ, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 8, 34. Deteriores omnes ſumus licentiâ, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 74. ✠ Quod optimo diſſimillimum eſt, id eſſe deterrimum, *Cic.* de *Opt. gen Orat.* 2. ✠ Fructuoſior, *Id.* (2) Strenuiori deterior ſi prædicat pugnas ſuas, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 10. Equitatu plùs valebat, peditatu erat deterior, *Nep. Eum.* 3. *ult.*

* Dētĕrens, tis. part. *Rubing againſt.* Jubas (ramos arborum) earum gubernaculis deterentibus, *Plin. H.* 6, 24.

Dētergendus, a, um. part. *To be bruſhed*, or *cleanſed*, Liv. 39, 45.

Dētergens, tis. part. *Cleaning, wipeing.* Lachrymas aut vultu diſſimulans, aut veſte detergens, *Auſon. Period. Od.* 8.

Dētergeo, ēre. & Dētergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* de, & tergeo] (1) *To wipe, bruſh, ſcour*, or *cleanſe.* (2) *To wipe off, rub off*, or *cut off.* (3) *To clear up, to uncover.* (4) *To pare*, or *take only a ſmall part of.* (1) Rubrâ deterge vulnera mappâ, *Juv.* 5, 27. menſam, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 2. (2) Longum detergere ſitum Ferro, *Sil.* 7, 534. Detergere pulverem pennis, *Plin.* 34, 52. *ed. Hard.* lacrymas, *Ov. Met.* 13, 746. ¶ remos, *by runing foul againſt them, to break them*, Cæſ. B. C. 1, 58. (3) Quum neque caligans deterſit ſidera nubes, *Cic. Arat. verſ.* 246. (4) Sed primo anno LXXX deterſimus, *Id. Attic.* 14, 10.

Dētergeor, ēri. paſſ *To be bruſhed*, or *cleanſed.* Ut nullius remi detergerentur, *Hirt. B. Al.* 15.

Dētergo, *vid.* Detergeo.

* Dētĕriùs, adv. comp. *Worſe*, or *after a worſe manner*; *more ſcurvyly.* De malis Græcis Latinè ſcripta deteriùs, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 8. deteriùs pallere, *Perſ.* 3, 96.

‖ Dētermĭnandus, a, um. part. *To be defined, bounded*, &c. *Lact.* 4. ⊥ Terminandus.

Dētermĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A boundary.* (2) Met. *A concluſion*, or *cloſe*; *a determination.* (1) = Extrema ora & determinatio mundi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. (2) = Concluſio eſt exitus & determinatio totius orationis, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 98.

Dētermĭnātūrus, a, um. part. *About to determine*, or *put an end to*, Suet. Galb. 15.

Dētermĭnātus, a, um. part. *Determined, limited.* Determinatus curſus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. ☞ al. verò leg. *ordinatus.* Regionibus certis determĭnatus, *Gell.* 13, 14.

Dētermĭno, āre. act. [*ex* de, & termino] (1) *To determine, appoint*, or *deſcribe bounds and limits.* (2) Met. *To meaſure.* (3) *To fix a period, to put an end to.* (1) Regiones ab oriente ad occaſum determinavit, *Liv.* 1, 18. (2) Id, quod dicit, ſpiritu, non arte determinat, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 44. (3) *Vid.* Determinaturus.

* Dētĕro, ĕre, trīvi, ītum. act. [*ex de, &* tero] (1) *To bruiſe*, or *beat out*; as in threſhing. (2) *To rub one againſt another*. (3) *To make worſe*. (4) *To diminiſh, leſſen, and impair*. (5) *To wear out*. (1) § Deterere frumenta, *Col.* 1, 6. & 6, 12. (2) Clementer quæſo; calces deteris, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2. *ſub fin.* (3) 𝔛 Nimia cura deterit magis, quàm emendat, *Plin. Ep.* 9. 35. (4) § Deterere laudes alicujus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 11. Quantum detritum eſt famæ? *Sil.* 7, 247. (5) Aliquid velut uſu ipſo deteretur, *Quint* 3, 4.

* Dētĕror, i, trītus. paſſ. *To be worn away*, Quint. *Vid.* Detero.

* Dēterrendus, a, um. part. *To be deterred*. Exemplo ſupplicii deterrendos reliquos exiſtimavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 44.

* Dēterrens, tis. part. *Deterring*. Deterrentibus amicis, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 70.

* Dēterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex de, &* terreo] (1) *To deterr, frighten*, or *diſcourage*; *to ſcare*, or *diſmay*. (2) *To diſſuade from without threatening*. (1) Animos noſtros avocant atque deterrent à religione, *Cic.* de *Aruſp. R.* 9. § Aliquem ab induſtriâ, de ſententiâ deterrere, *Id.* maledictis, ne ſcribat, *Ter. Phorm. Prol.* 3. (2) Id. *de* Orat. 1, 25.

* Dēterreor, ēri. paſſ. *To be frighted, diſcouraged*, &c. Nullâ re deterreri à propoſito poteſt, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 11.

* Dēterrĭtus, a, um. part. *Diſmayed, diſcouraged, frighted, ſcared*. § Deterritus pudore, *Cic. Att.* 10, 13. § ab officio, *Cæl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. periculo, *Liv.* 2, 54.

Dēterſus, a, um. part. *Scoured, wiped, put away*. Deterſâ rubigine ſævus Induitur ferro ſplendor, *Sil.* 4, 12. Spuma pennis deterſa, *Plin.* 32, 25. *ed. Hard.*

Dēteſtābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Deteſtable, abominable*. (2) *Unlucky, unhappy*. (1) Homo execrandus & deteſtabilis, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 26. Nihil deteſtabilius eſt, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 22. Supplicium ſumere ex improbo ac deteſtabili ſenatu, *Liv.* 23, 3. (2) Omen deteſtabile, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 5.

Dēteſtandus, a, um. part. *To be deteſted*. Ne non tam gaudium parentibus, quàm deteſtandum ſui conſpectum, reportarent, *Juſt.* 1, 14.

Dēteſtātio, ōnis. verb. (1) ‖ *A ſummoning*, or *arreſting before witneſs*. (2) *Deteſtation, a deteſting*, or *abhorring*. (3) *An imprecation*, or *curſeing*. (4) ‖ Alſo *a gelding*. (1) Deteſtatio enunciationem cum teſtatione factam ſignificat, *Ulp.* (2) Laurus abdicat ignes quâdam deteſtatione, *Plin.* 15, 30. (3) Liv. 10, 38. (4) Apul. Met. 7. *p.* 225. ed. Delph.

Dēteſtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Deteſted, abhorred*. (2) Alſo, act. *haveing entreated*. (1) Bella matribus deteſtata, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 25. (2) Omnibus precibus deteſtatus Ambiorigem, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 30.

‖ Dēteſtābĭlĭter, adv. *Deteſtably, odiouſly*. = Quod nefariè, quod deteſtabiliter, fecit, *Lact.* 5, 10. ⸸ Odioſè.

Dēteſtor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex de, &* teſtor] (1) *To deteſt, to loath, abominate*, or *abhorr*. (2) *To avert*. (3) *To wiſh* by way of curſe. (4) *To avoid*, or *ſhun*. (5) *To call earneſtly to witneſs*. (1) Omnes te vitant & deteſtantur, *Cic. Vatin.* 16. Omnes memoriam conſulatûs tui, &c. deteſtantur, *Id.* in *Piſ.* 95. (2) = O diî immortales, avertite & deteſtamini hoc omen, *Id. Philipp.* 4. 4. (3) Hoſtilique caput prece deteſtatur euntis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 505. (4) = Ut à me patriæ querimoniam deteſter ac deprecer, *Cic.* in *Catil.* 1, 11. (5) Jovem Deóſque deteſtor, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 62. ☞ Hæc fortè, etſi rara, eſt prima notio.

Dētexendus, a, um. part. *To end*, or *finiſh*; *in weaveing*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 4, 7.

Dētexens, tis. *Weaveing*, *Cic. Arat.* 250.

Dētexo, ĕre, ui, tum. act. [*ex de, &* texo] (1) *To weave*, or *plait*. (2) Met. *To work it off*. (1) Molli junco detexere, *Virg. Ecl.* 2. (2) Ab ſummó jam detexam exordio, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 26.

Dētextus, a, um. part. *Woven*, or *plaited*. Tunc fiſcella levi detexta eſt viminejunci, *Tib.* 2, 3. 19.

* Dētĭnens, tis. part. *Detaining*. Alius in manu detinentis reliquerit ſignum, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 62.

* Dētĭneo, ĕre, ui, tentum. act. [*ex* de, & teneo] (1) *To detain, ſtay, ſtop*, or *hinder*; *to employ*. (2) *To entertain*, or *delight*. (3) *To hold*, or *keep, one intent*, or *in doubt*. (4) *To ſuſtain*, or *ſupport*. (1) Detineo te fortaſſe, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 48. (2) Duxit ſilvas, detinuítque feras, *Mart.* 14, 166. (3) Hîc eſt quod me detinet negotium, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 36. ¶ Detinet terras nives, *the ſnow lies long on the ground*, Plin. 18, 7. = Demoror, *Lent.* ad *Senatum*, ap. *Cic. Fam.* 12, 15. (4) Druſus deinde extinguitur, cùm ſe miſerandis alimentis, mandendo è cubili tomento, nonum ad diem detinuiſſet, *Tac. Ann.* 6. 23, 3.

* Dētĭneor, ēri, entus. paſſ. *To be detained*, &c. *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 45. ¶ Detineri ventis, *to be windbound*, Plin. Ep. 7, 4. in lectulo, *Celſ.* 3, 14.

Dētondeo, ēre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* de, & tondeo] (1) *To ſhear, clip*, or *poll*. (2) *To cut*, or *lop, off*. (1) Detondere capillos, *Mart.* 8, 52. oves, *Col.* 7, 4. (2) Virgulta, vineæ, *Col.* 4, 23.

Dētondeor, ēri, ſus. paſſ. *To be cliped, ſhorn*, or *cut*, Prop 4, 8, 15.

Dētŏno, āre, ui. neut. [*ex* de, & tono] (1) *To thunder mightyly*. (2) ‖ *To give over thundering*. (1) In ſubjectos ſuo more detonuit, *Flor.* 1, 17. Cùm jactatio inter plauſores ſuos detonuit, *Quint.* 10, 9. (2) Detonat irâ, *Val. Flacc. Arg.* 4, 294. *Litt. interp. ſed commodè meo quidem animo ad priorem notionem revocari poteſt.*

‖ Dētonſo, āre. freq. [*à* detondeo] *To ſhave often*, Gell. 15, 10.

Dētonſus, a, um part. *Shorn*, or *cut off*; *niped, ſhred*. Detonſi capilli, *Mart.* 8, 62. Detonſis mannis, *Prop.* 4, 8, 15.

* Dētorno, āre. act. [*ex* de, & torno] *To work as turners do, to make by turning*. Ex quo ligno velares detornat annulos, *Plin.* 13, 9.

Dētorqueo, ēre, ſi, ſum, & tum. act. (1) *To turn aſide*. (2) *To warp*, or *draw aſide*. (3) *To bend*, or *direct*. (4) *To miſconſtrue*. (1) Detorquet ad oſcula cervicem, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 12. (2) Voluptates animum à virtute detorquent, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 10. (3) Patriam viam detorquet ad amnem, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 398. (4) = Rectè facta detorquere & carpere, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8.

‖ Dētorſus, a, um. part. [*à* detorqueor] *Turned away*, Suet. Galba 10. *ubi tamen opt. cod. notante Torrentio leg.* Dertoſam.

Dētortus, a, um. part. *Rent, wreſted, bowed, crookened, detorted*, Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 5. Horat. A. P. 53. *Vid.* Detorqueo.

Dētractio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A drawing*, or *takeing, away*. (2) ‖ Met. *Detraction, backbiteing*. (1) Detractio & appetitio alieni, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 6. moleſtiæ, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 11. doloris, *Id. Offic.* 3, 33. (2) *Litt. & Coop. hanc notionem laudant, imò & Calep. qui affirmat exempla nuſquam non obvia, ſed cùm nemo afferat, nec indices quos quidem ego habeo ſuppeditent, neque aio, neque nego, ſed deliberandum cenſeo, analogicè enim κατὰ μεταφοϱὰν rectè dicitur*. ¶ Detractio ſanguinis, *a blood-leting*, Plin. 7, 26. Detractio confecti & conſumpti cibi, *a going to ſtool*, Cic. *de* Univerſ. 6.

Dētractor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A detractor, a diminiſher*. (2) ‖ *A ſlanderer*. (1) Ipſe haudquaquam ſui detractor, *Tac.* 11, 11, 5. (2) *Hujus ſignif. utinam Litt. & Coop. exempla attuliſſent. Ego nuſquam reperio, niſi quòd Jac. Gronov.* Liv. 35, 15. *legit* detractor *ubi vulgò* detrectator.

Dētractūrus, a, um. part. *About to pull off*, Liv. 29, 20. & Sil. 17, 183. *Affirmabat* ſe annulum quoquè æquo animo detracturum ſibi, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 33.

Dētractus, a, um. part. *Withdrawn*, or *pulled away*, Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 26.

Dētrahendus, a, um. part. *To be pulled off*. Ad tegmenta detrahenda tempus defuit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 21.

Dētrahens, tis. part. *Pulling off*. Ingenti corporum mole ſecum ad terram detrahentes, *Curt.* 5, 16.

Dētraho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* de, & traho] (1) *To draw off, to pluck*, or *pull away*. (2) Met. *To remove, to take away*. (3) *To draw*, or *force*. (4) *To diminiſh, leſſen*, or *abate*. (5) *To detract, diſparage*, or *ſpeak ill of*. (1) Accurrunt ſervi, ſoccos detrahunt, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 72. § Nudo detrahere veſtimenta me jubes, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 79. § De digito annulum detrahere, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 37. torquem hoſti, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 7. (2) Errorem miſero detrahe, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 8, 20. menti ſpem, *Ibid.* 2, 3, 15. (3) Ut Oppiniacum ad accuſationem detraheret, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 64. (4) 𝔛 § Id quod alteri detraxerit, ſibi aſſumere, *Id. Offic.* 3, 5. ¶ § Detrahere de teſte, *To weaken his evidence*, Id. ex ſummâ. *Id. Attic.* 10, 5. (5) § = Qui interpretes legis vituperat, de hominibus, non de jure detrahet, *Id.* Libenter de his detrahunt, quos eminere vident altiùs, *Nep. Chabr.* 3.

Dētrahor, i, ctus paſſ. *To be taken off*, &c. *Cic. Attic.* 9, 1. *Vid.* Detraho.

Dētrectandus, a, um, part. *To refuſe*, or *be refuſed*. Neu ſuis ſint ad detrectandam militiam receptacula, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 14.

Dētrectans, tis part. *Refuſeing*, &c. Detrectans juga bos, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 57. v. *Sil.* 7, 647. *Liv.* 3, 49.

Dētrectātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A refuſeal*, or *denyal to do*; *a drawing back*. (2) ‖ Alſo *a depraveing*, or *diſpraiſeing*. (1) Juniores ad edictum ſine detrectatione convenère, *Liv.* 6, 28. militiæ, *Id.* 3, 68. (2) Litt. *ex* Gell. *ſed q.*

Dētrectātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A refuſer*. (2) *A diminiſher*. (1) Petron. c. 117. (2) Liv. 35, 15. ult.

Dētrectātūrus, a, um. part. *About to refuſe*. Sibi primo, mox omnibus, detrectaturus, *Suet. Perſii vit.*

Dētrecto, āre. act. [*ex* de, & tracto] (1) *To refuſe, to decline, to diſown, to ſhift off*. (2) *Not to accept of*. (3) *To leſſen, diminiſh*, or *ſink one's courage*. (4) Alſo *to detract*, or *ſpeak ill of*. (1) § Bellum detrectare, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 7, 2. certamen, *Id. Hiſt.* 4, 67, 2. (2) Principem detrectabant non à ſe datum, *Suet. Tib.* 25. (3) Adverſæ res etiam bonos detrectant, *Sall. Jug.* 53. (4) Ingenium magni detrectat livor Homeri, *Ov. Remed. Am.* 365.

Dētrectus, a, um. part. *Refuſed*. Detrecta militia, *Liv.* 24, 16.

* Dētrīmentōſus, a, um. adj. *That cauſes much hurt and damage, harmfull*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 33.

* Dētrīmentum, i. n. [*à* detritu, quòd ea quæ detrita minoris pretii ſunt, *Varr.*] *Detriment, damage, loſs, hurt*. 𝔛 Plus detrimenti, quàm emolumenti, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 16. = Incommodum, damnum, *Id.* 𝔛 Adjumentum, *Id.*

* Dētrītus, a, um. part. [*à* detero] *Worn, worn out*. Aſpicit lupus à catenâ collum detritum canis, *Phædr.* 3, 7, 16. Quantùm detritum eſt famæ? *Sil. Ital.* 7, 247. Detrito fune, *Prop.* 3, 7, 20.

Dētrūdens, tis. part. *Thruſting*, or *ſhoving, away*. Magna levi detrudens murmura tactu, *Claud. Conſ. Mall.* 316.

Dētrūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* de, & trudo] (1) *To thruſt down*. (2) *To ſhove from*. (3) *To defer*, or *put off*. (4) *To compell, to force*. (1) Poteſtne detrudi quiſquam, qui non attingitur? *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 17. § Detrudere aliquem morti, *Plin. jun.* = dejicio, depello, *Cic.* (2) Detrudunt naves ſcopulo, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 149. (3) Putant fore aliquem, qui comitia in adventum Cæſaris detrudat, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16. (4) Detruſit ad ea neceſſitas, *Id. Offic.* 1, 31.

Dētrūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be thruſt out, to be delayed*, &c. § Detrudi morti, *Plin. jun.* § de ſaltu communi, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 6.

‖ Dētrullo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & trulla] *To put out of one veſſel into another*, Apic.

Dētruncātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting off, a loping*, or *ſhreding*. Detruncatio ramorum, *Plin.* 24, 9.

Dētruncātus, a, um. part. *Cut, or loped, off.* Detruncatis arboribus, *Liv.* 21, 37.

Dētrunco, āre. act. [*ex* de, & trunco] (1) *To cut, or lop, off.* (2) *To maim, or mangle.* (1) Detruncare caput, *Ov. Met.* 8, 769. Vineas ſupra quartum pedem detruncant, *Col.* 4, 22. (2) § Detruncare corpora, brachiis abſciſſis, *Liv.* 31, 34. alam regi apum, *Plin.* 11, 17.

Dētruncor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be maimed, cut, choped, or loped, off,* Plin. 17, 23.

‖ Dētrūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thruſting down,* Tert.

Dētrūſus, a, um. part. (1) *Thruſt out, or down.* (2) ‖ *Caſhiered, or turned out of place.* (1) = Stomachus motibus linguæ depulſum & quaſi detruſum cibum accipit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (2) Cod.

‖ Dētrux, ūdis. adj. *Thruſt, driven,* &c. ¶ Ad ultima ſalutis detrux, *Driven to extremities,* G. *ex* Apul. *ſed non inven.* † Detruſus.

* Dētŭmeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* de, & tumeo] *To aſſuage, or leave off ſwelling.* Detumuêre animi maris, & clementior auſter Vela vocat, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 468.

* Dētŭmeſco, ĕre. incept. *Idem.* Detumeſcunt odia, *Petron.* c. 109. *Prudent. Periſt.* 145.

* Dēturbandus, a, um. part. *To be thrown down,* &c. De fortunis omnibus P. Quintius deturbandus eſt, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 14.

* Dēturbātus, a, um. part. (1) *Tumbled, or beat, down.* (2) ‖ Met. *Very much troubled, or diſturbed.* (3) *Diſappointed.* (1) Deturbatis, qui interiora montium obſidebant, *Curt.* 3, 7. (2) Theophraſtus deturbatus verecundiâ obticuit, *Gell.* 8, 9. (3) § Deturbatus ex ſpe, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 7.

* Dēturbo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & turbo] (1) *To tumble, or throw, down.* (2) *To thruſt, or turn, out.* (3) *To diſorder, or diſturb; to daſh and confound.* (1) § Deturbare ædificium, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 9. § aliquem puppi altâ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 175. (2) § Deturbare aliquem fortunis omnibus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 14. milites ex ſtationibus, *Liv.* 31, 39. (3) Hæc verecundiam mihi deturbavit, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 60.

* Dēturbor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be caſt, or tumbled, down,* &c. *Cic. Fam.* 12, 15.

‖ Dēturgeo, ēre. neut. (*unde part.* deturgens) [*à* de, & turgeo] *To aſſuage, to leave off ſwelling,* Plin. 9, 58.

Dēturpans, tis. part. *Defileing,* &c. Poma rugis deturpans, *Plin.* 15, 16.

Dēturpo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & turpo] *To defile, to make look ugly.* Comatòs occipitio raſo deturpabat, *Suet. Cal.* 35.

‖ Dēvăgor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* de, & vagor] *To go aſtray, to wander, to ſtraggle,* Lact. *de* Irâ 9.

Dēvaſtandus, a, um. part. *To be waſted.* Ipſe ad devaſtandos depopulandóſque fines Ambiorigis proficiſcitur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 24.

‖ Dēvaſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A waſteing, or ſpoiling,* Aug.

‖ Dēvaſtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A waſter, or ſpoiler,* Aug.

Dēvaſtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Waſted, ſpoiled.* (2) *Killed.* (1) Ita ſumus hâc æſtate devaſtati, *Liv.* 4, 59. (2) Agmina ferro Devaſtata, *Ov. Met.* 13, 255.

Dēvaſto, āre. act. [*ex* de, & vaſto] *To waſte, or deſtroy; to plunder, or make havock of.* Marſos inde Marrucinóſque & Pelignos devaſtat, *Liv.* 22, 9.

Dēvectus, a, um. part. *Carryed down, brought to.* Veliam devectus Brutum vidi, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 4. Rheno, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 73, 1.

Dēvehendus, a, um. part. *To be carryed away.* Conjuges liberóſque devehendos Carthaginem tradiderunt, *Curt.* 4, 14. V. *Liv.* 21, 10.

Dēveho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* de, & veho] *To carry, or convey; as in a ſhip, or wagon.* Devexit Tiberi commeatum, *Liv.* 4, 52. Devehere in ſilvas, *Plin.* 10, 43.

Dēvehor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be carryed away, to be tranſported.* Devehi in ultimas terras, *Liv.* 21, 10.

‖ Dēvēlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An unveiling, or diſcovering,* Litt. *ex* Plin. *ſed. q.*

‖ Dēvēlātus, a, um. part. *Uncovered, or revealed,* Litt. *ex* Plin. *ſed q.*

Dēvello, ĕre, li, & vulſi, ſum. act. [*ex* de, & vello] *To pull away, to pluck off.* Nolito, ædipol, develliſſe pennas, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 2, 50.

Dēvēlo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & velo] *To open, unveil, or diſcover,* Ov. Met. 6, 607.

Dēvĕnĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be prayed againſt, to be atoned.* Tib. 1, 5, 14.

Dēvĕnĕror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* de, & veneror] (1) *To worſhip, adore, or pray unto.* (2) *To be prayed againſt, to be atoned.* (1) Ov. Ep. 2, 18. (2) Vid. Devenerandus.

Dēvĕnio, īre, ēni, ntum. neut. [*ex* de, & venio] (1) *To come, or go, down to.* (2) *To chance, or happen.* (1) Speluncam deveniunt, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 166. (2) Miſeret me tantum deveniſſe ad eum mali, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 2. § devenire ad ſenatum, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 5, 48. in manus victoris, *Id. Fam.* 7, 3. in medium certamen, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 1.

Dēventūrus, a, um. part. *About to come.* Non defuerunt qui interpretarentur, quandoque proculcatam deſertamque remp. civili aliquâ perturbatione in tutelam ejus, ac velut in gremium, deventuram, *Suet. Veſp.* 5.

Dēvĕnuſto, āre. act. [*ex* de, & venuſto] *To deface, ſpoil, or diſparage,* Gell. 12, 1. † Dehoneſto, *Cic.*

Dēverbĕro, āre. act. [*ex* de, & verbero] *To beat ſorely, or much.* Deverberare homines ad necem, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 13.

‖ Dēvergentia, æ. f. *i. e.* devexitas, *A bending down,* Gell. 14, 1.

‖ Dēvergo, ĕre. neut. [*ex* de, & vergo] *To bend, or decline, downward,* Apul. *de* Deo Socr. *p.* 679. *ed. Delph.*

‖ Dēverro, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* de, & verro] ☞ *Leg. ſaltem in part.* Deverrendus, *To be ſwept, or ſcrubed.* Omnis humo deverrendus, *Col.* 7, 4.

Dēverto, ĕre, ti, ſum. act. [*ex* de, & verto] *To turn away, or aſide,* Cic. Offic. 2, 18. Luc. 6, 591.

Dēvertor. paſſ. *To be turned aſide,* Cic. *pro* Font. 5. Stat. Theb. 3, 41.

‖ Dēveſtio, īre, īvi. act. [*ex* de, & veſtio] *To deveſt, to unclothe.* Omnibus laciniis ſe deveſtit, *Apul. Met.* 3. p. 91, & *Met.* 4. p. 108. † Exuo.

Dēvĕto, āre. act. [*ex* de, & veto] *To forbid,* Quint. Decl. 1. ☞ Rarò occ.

Dēvexātus, a, um. part. *Troubled, diſquieted.* Per tot annos republicâ devexatâ, *Cic. Fam* 10, 3.

Dēvexĭtas, ātis. f. *A bending down, a ſlopeing,* Plin. major, 2, 65. & jun. Ep. 8, 8.

‖ Dēvexo, āre. act. [*ex* de, & vexo] *To vex, trouble and diſquiet,* Lact. † Vexo, *Cic.* Vid. Devexatus.

Dēvexus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ex* de, & veho, *q. d.* deorſum vehitur] (1) *Bending, hanging, or declineing, down; ſhelveing.* (2) *Drawing toward an end.* (1) Devexo terrarum margine, *Lucr.* 9, 495. ✠ Incipit à plano, devexáque proſpicit arva, *Ov. Met.* 8, 330. (2) Devexior dies, *Claud.* de *Conſul. Mall.* 77.

‖ Dēvictor, ōris. m. verb. *A conquerour,* Gruter. Inſcr. p. 258. n. 6.

Dēvictus, a, um. part. *Vanquiſhed, overcome, conquered.* Capuâ devictâ, atque captâ, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 33. § ‖ *Met.* Conſuetudine devictus, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 29. *ubi al. rectiùs* devinctus.

Dēvincendus, a, um. part. *To conquer.* Ad devincenda regna invictus habebatur, *Juſt.* 25, 4.

Dēvinciendus, a, um. part. *To be bound up,* Celſ. 7, 7. Conf. Liv. 22, 22.

Dēvincio, īre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* de, & vincio] (1) *To bind faſt.* (2) *To tie up, to oblige, to engage, to endear.* (3) *To aſſure, or ſecure.* (4) *To hamper, or entangle.* (1) = Devincire & conſtringere omnibus vinculis, *Cic.* pro *L. Agr.* 5. (2) Utrique ab utriſque devincimini, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 14. § Devincire aliquem præmiis, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 45. officio, *Id. Fam.* 13, 7. caritate, *Id. Offic.* 1, 17. (3) Cumas, Neapolin, &c. præſidiis devincient, *Id.* (4) Si ſenſit, quo ſe ſcelere devinxerit, *Cic.* de *Har. R.* 3.

Dēvincior, īri. paſſ. *To be bound, or tied up.* Met. *aſſured, engaged.* Fœderibus devincitur fides etiam cum hoſte, *Cic.* de *Off.* 3, 31.

Dēvinco, ĕre, īci, ctum. [*ex* de, & vinco] *To overcome, to get the victory, to vanquiſh.* Pœnos primus claſſe devicerat, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 13. atque ipſis Devincat cladibus orbem, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 677.

Dēvinctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Bound, fettered.* (2) *Tied about.* (3) Met. *Allyed, or obliged and endeared.* (4) *Forced, conſtrained.* (1) Devinctus colla catenis, *Sil.* 11, 117. (2) Devinctus tempora lauro, *Tib.* 3, 5, 5. (3) Devinctam conſuetudine domum tenere, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 3. devinctus officiis, *Id. Fam.* 13, 3. Non eſt devinctior alter, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 42. (4) Devinctus metri neceſſitate, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 9.

‖ Dēvirgĭnātus, a, um. part. *Deflowered,* Paul. † Stupratus, *Cic.*

Dēvirgĭno, āre. act. [*ex* de, & virgo] *To deflower* a maiden, *Petron.* c. 25. *Hygin. Fab.* 23. † Vitio, *Cic.*

‖ Dēvītābĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſy to be ſhuned,* Litt. *ex* Apul. † Evitabilis, *Ov.*

Dēvītans, tis. part. *Avoiding.* Nihil in hoc quidem aliud devitans, quàm δυσφημίαν nominis, *Suet. Aug.* 92.

Dēvītātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An avoiding, ſhunning, or eſchewing.* Devitatio piratarum, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 2.

‖ Dēvītātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſhuner, or avoider,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Dēvītātus, a, um. part. *Avoided, ſhuned,* Cic. Attic. 9, 7.

Dēvīto, āre. act. [*ex* de, & vito] *To eſchew, ſhun, or avoid.* § Devitare mortem, *Cic.* ſubterfugio, *Id. Verr.* 2. 5. malum, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 5. dolorem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 26. repulſam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 44.

Dēvius, a, um. adj. [*ex* de, & via, *qu.* à rectâ viâ remotum] (1) *Out of the way, or road.* (2) *That dwells, or lies, out of the way.* (3) *Uncouth, deſert, unhaunted.* (4) Met. *Alſo wandering out of the way, or ſwerveing from it; ſtraggling.* (5) *Erroneous.* (1) Devium tibi non erit venire in Pompeianum, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4. (2) Devia & ſylveſtris gens, *Liv.* 4. ¶ ✣ Devia avis, *the owl,* Ov. Ep. 2, 118. (3) Devia luſtra, *Id. Met.* 3, 370. Regio ab omni devia curſu, *Id. Pont.* 3, 1, 27. (4) Æqui devius, *Sil.* 1, 57. Devia recti Pectora, *Id* 8, 317. (5) Conſiliis præceps, & devius, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 13.

Deunx, cis. m. [*dict. à* duodecim, unâ demptâ unciâ] (1) *A pound lacking an ounce, eleven ounces, eleven parts of any other thing divided into twelve.* (2) *A veſſel holding eleven cyathi, our pint and ſix ounces.* (3) *A meaſure of land containing* 26400 *feet.* (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 46. ✠ Unciolam Proculeius habet, ſed Gillo deuncem, *Juv.* 1, 40. (2) Mart. 12, 28. (3) Col. 5, 1.

‖ Dēvŏcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling away,* Litt. *ex* Apul. † Evocatio, *Plin.*

Dēvŏcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to call.* Loquitur in concilio palam, ſeſe ſuas exercitûſque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 6.

Dēvŏco, āre. act. [*ex* de, & voco] (1) *To call, or fetch, down from.* (2) *To call away, to recall.* (3) *To invite.* (1) § Devocare cœlo, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 5. § è cœlo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 6. oſſa rogo, *Tib.* 1, 2, 48. (2) § Devocare ſuos à tumulo, *Liv.* § de provinciâ, *Cic.* (3) ✠ Quos invocatos vidit, omnes devocavit, *Nep. Cim. ult.* § Devocare ad auxilium, *Liv.* 1, 20.

Dēvŏcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be called forth,* Ad. Herenn. 2, 3.

Dēvŏlātūrus, a, um. part. *Ready to fly, or come, down.* Qui nihil agenti ſibi de cœlo devolaturam in ſinum victoriam cenſeat, *Liv.* 7, 12.

Dēvŏlo, āre. neut. [*ex* de, & volo] (1) *To fly down.* (2) Met. *To leave, to haſte away from.* (3) *To ſpeed, or haſten, away.* (1) Conſtat vulturem in tabernam devolâſſe, *Liv.* 27, 11. (2) Simul ac fortuna delapſa eſt, devolant omnes, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 17. ¶ Devolare in ſinum, *to drop into one's mouth*, Liv. 7, 12. (3) Præcipites pavore in forum devolant, *Id.* 3, 15. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 702.

Dēvolvo, ĕre, vi, lūtum. act. [*ex* de, & volvo] (1) *To tumble*, or *roll, down.* (2) *To wind off.* (3) Met. *To pour out haſtyly.* (4) *To reduce.* (5) ✠ *To cut off.* (1) Jumenta cum oneribus ruinæ modo devolvêre, *Liv.* 21, 33. (2) Penſa devolvere fuſis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 349. (3) Verba devolvit, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 2. (4) Devolvi ad ſpem inanem, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 4. (5) Devolvit illa acuta ſibi pondera ſilice, *Catull.* 64, 4.

Dēvolvor, i, ūtus. paſſ. *To be rolled off*, Met. *to be reduced*, Cic. Vid. Devolvo. *Fluvius* per mille ſtadia ſilveſtribus ripis præceps inter ſaxa devolvitur, *Curt.* 5, 10. Haud ſecùs acer Hinc atque hinc jaculo devolvitur altiùs acto, *Sil. Ital.* 4, 568.

Dēvŏlūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Tumbled down, devolved.* (2) *Come to.* (1) Monte devolutus torrens, *Liv.* 28, 6. Devoluta tonitrua, *Phædr.* 5, 8, 23. Bonum ſignum eſt ſonitus ventris inde ad inferiores partes devolutus, *Celſ.* 2, 3. (2) Eò devoluta res eſt, *Liv.* 5, 11.

* † Dēvŏmo, ĕre. act. [*ex* de, & vomo] *To vomit out*, Cæcil. *ap.* Gell. 2, 23. ‡ Evomo.

Dēvŏrandus, a, um. part. *To be devoured*, &c. Dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum eſt, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5. *Conf. Celſ.* 5, 25, 11.

Dēvŏrans, tis. part. *Devouring*, Mart. 1, 97. Vid. Devoro.

‖ Dēvŏrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A devouring*, or *conſumeing*, Hier. ‡ Voratio, *Catull.*

Dēvŏrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to devour.* Jam poſtulabas, te totam Siciliam devoraturum inſulam, *Plaut. Ruc.* 2, 6, 60.

Dēvŏrātus, a, um. part. *Conſumed, devoured.* = Devoratum & comeſum patrimonium, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 7. Devorata pecunia, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 37.

Dēvŏro, āre. act. [*ex* de, & voro] (1) *To devour, to eat up, to ſwallow down.* (2) Met. *To ſpend, to waſte.* (3) *To take any thing haſteyly and greedyly.* (4) *To bear patiently without takeing any notice.* (5) *To look earneſtly on a thing, as if one would eat it.* (6) *To take in careleſly without digeſting.* (7) *To ſuppreſs, to keep under.* (8) Nequam vox. (1) Bos ovum continuò devoret, *Cato*, 78. (2) Devorare omnem pecuniam non dubitavit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 79. (3) Mea dicta devorate, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 59. Quid tibi faciam, qui illos libros devorâſti? *Id. Att.* 7, 3. ¶ Spe prædam devorare, *to think he has it already*, Id. Verr. 1, 51. (4) Paucorum dierum moleſtiam devorate, *Id. Philipp.* 6, 7. § Devorare hominum ineptias, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 67. (5) Spectat oculis devorantibus draucos, *Mart.* 1, 97. (6) A multitudine, & à foro oratio devorabatur, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 82. (7) = Lacrymas introrſus obortas Devorat, & clauſum pectore vulnus habet, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 845. (8) Plaut. Aſin. 2, 2, 71.

Dēvŏror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be devoured*, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. Vid. Devoro.

Dēvōtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A vowing, devoteing, or giveing up.* (2) *An accurſeing*, or *damning, of one; an imprecation.* (3) *A charm*, or *magick ſpell.* (4) ‖ *A devotion*, or *vowed ſervice.* (1) In devotione vitæ, & ipſo mortis genere *Decium* imitatus eſt filius, *Cic.* pro *Rab.* 1. (2) Devotionis exemplum in pilâ lapideâ inciſum, *Nep. Alcib.* 4. (3) Objectum eſt, quòd conjugium principis devotionibus petiviſſet, *Tac.* 12, 65. (4) Devotionis ac fidei intuitu, *Veg.* 1, 28. ‡ Cultus.

Dēvōto, āre. freq. act. [*ex* de, & voto] (1) *To devote*, or *give up by vow.* (2) *To conjure*, or *lay a ſpell upon.* (1) Cic. Parad. 1, 3. (2) Credo, herclè, devotabit ſortes, ſi attigerit, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 36.

‖ Dēvōtorius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a vow* or *curſe.* ¶ Carmina devotoria, *Solemn forms of invocation.* adfertur ex *Liv.* 10, 38. ſed q.

Dēvōtus, a, um. part. [à devoveor] (1) *Vowed, devoted, dedicated.* (2) *Deſtined, determined, deſigned.* (3) *Execrable, curſed, deteſtable.* (4) Subſt. *A vowed ſervant*, or *client.* (5) ‖ *Devout, religious.* (1) Devota morti pectora liberæ, *Hor. Carm.* 4, 14, 18. (2) Dido peſti devota futuræ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 715. (3) Vivite devoto femina virque toro, *Ov. Ep.* 6, ult. Devota ſpolia, *Juſt.* 9, 3, 3. (4) Cæſ. B. G. 3, 22. (5) Ap. Chriſt. ſcript.

Dēvŏveo, ēre, vi, ōtum. act. [*ex* de, & voveo] (1) *To vow, to conſecrate.* (2) *To devote to one's ſervice, to engage.* (3) *To accurſe*, or *damn.* (4) *To charm*, or *bewitch.* (1) Quorum ſe devovet aris, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 234. = ſacris initiare, *Cic.* (2) Devovit ſe amicitiæ ejus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 22. (3) Devoveo téque tuóſque, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 54. (4) = Devovet abſentes ſimulacráque cerea figit, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 91.

Deūro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. [*ex* de, & uro] (1) *To burn, to ſet on fire.* (2) *To ſting, to empoiſon, to envenom.* (3) *To blaſt.* (1) = Vicos deuſſit, depopulatuſque eſt, *Liv.* 39, 2. (2) Serpens deurit morſu, *Sen.* de *Clem.* 1. (3) Quæ propiora ſunt mari Aquilones deurunt, *Curt.* 8, 9, 12.

* Deus, i. m. & f. [*à* Θεὸς, demptâ aſpiratione] (1) *A God.* (2) *A Godeſs.* (3) *A Genius.* (4) *An oracle.* (5) Met. *A patron*, or *benefactor.* (6) *An angel, a ſaint* as we ſay. (1) Dei nutu omnia proviſa ſunt, *Cic.* Diî majorum gentium 12. *vid.* Conſentes. ¶ Per Deos, *for God's ſake*, Cic. ſi Diîs placet, *forſooth, I warrant ye*, Id. Diî voſtram fidem, *O wonderfull!* Ter. Diî meliora, *Liv.* Diî averruncent, *Cic.* avertant, Id. *God forbid*, Diî faciant, *God grant*, Id. Per Deos *in vehementi obteſtatione, I beſeech you for God's ſake*, Id. (2) Virg. Æn. 2, 632. & 7, 498. Quint. Catull. *ap.* Cic. N. D. 1, 28. (3) Memini relinqui me Deo irato meo, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 24. (4) Vulgique deus pervenit ad aures, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 338. (5) Non tu hunc habeas planè præſentem Deum? *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 31. (6) Facio te apud illum Deum, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 19.

Deuſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Burned down.* (2) *Blaſted.* (1) Deuſti vici, *Liv.* 10, 4. Deuſtos turrium pluteos videbant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 25. (2) Deuſta rarò revireſcunt, *Col.* 4, 29.

* Deutĕria, ōrum. pl. n. [*à* δεύτερος ſecundus] *Small beverage made of the huſks of grapes*, ſee *Plin.* 4, 10. *Lat.* Lora.

* ‖ Deutĕrŏnŏmium, i. n. [*i. e.* Iteratio ſive repetitio legis; ex δεύτερος ſecundus, & νόμος lex] *Deuteronomy*, the fifth book of Moſes, wherein the law is repeated again.

Deūtor, i, ſus. dep. [*ex* de, & utor] *To make an ill uſe of*, *ap.* Nep. Eum. 11. ☞ *vix alibi occ.*

Dēvulſus, a, um. part. *Pulled off, plucked away.* Seritur plantis de matre devulſis, *Pallad. Mart.*

Dextans, tis. m. [quòd deeſt ſextans] (1) *Ten ounces*, or *ten parts of twelve.* (2) *A meaſure of land containing* 24000 *feet.* (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (2) Col. 5, 1.

* Dextella, æ. f. dim. *A little right hand*, Cic. Attic. 14, 20.

* Dexter, tĕra, tĕrum, *vel* tra, trum. ior, comp. dextĭmus, ſup. [*à* Gr. δεξιτερὸς, Poët. pro δέξιος] (1) *Right handed.* (2) *Fit, ſuitable, meet.* (3) Alſo *lucky, favourable, fortunate, propitious.* (1) Signa ſex foribus dextris totidémque ſiniſtris, *Ov. Met.* 2, 18. Siniſterior & dexterior rota, *Id. ib.* 138. (2) Quis rebus dexter modus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 204. (3) Dexter adi pede ſacra ſecundo, *Id Æn.* 8, 302. Dextro Jove, *Perſ.* 5, 115. Sylla cum equitatu apud dextimos, *Sall. B. Jug.* 105.

* Dextĕra, æ. f. (*ſc.* manus) *The right hand.* ¶ Commiſſa dextera dextræ, *plighted faith*, Ov. Ep. 2, 31. Cum dexterâ manu, *Flor.* 3, 11. Vid. Dextra.

* Dextĕrè. adv. iùs. comp. rĭmè, ſup. *Dextrouſly, ſucceſsfully, aptly, neatly, handſomely.* Dexterè obeundo officio, *Liv.* 1, 34. Nemo dexteriùs fortunâ eſt uſus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 45.

* Dextĕrĭtas, ātis. f. *Aptneſs, readyneſs, dexterity.* Naturalis ingenii dexteritas, *Liv.* 28, 18. Multa in eo & dexteritas, & humanitas viſa eſt, *Id.* 37, 7. = Commoditas, *Cic.*

* Dextra, æ. f. (*ſc.* manus) contr. *à* dextera. (1) *A right hand*, or *right ſide.* (2) Meton. *A hand, aid*, or *help.* (3) *Allyance*, or *agreement by league.* (1) Cedo dextram, *Ter.* (2) Da dextram miſero, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 370. (3) Jura, fides, ubi nunc, commiſſaque dextera dextræ! *Ov. Ep.* 2, 31.

* ‖ Dextrābus, *pro* dextris, *Liv.* ap. *Non.*

Dextrorſum. adv. *qu.* dextro vorſum, *Toward*, or *on, the right hand.* Dextrorſum orbem flammeum, de *Div.* 1, 22. *Cic.* ex *Poëtâ.*

Dextrorſus. adv. *Towards the right hand.* § Dextrorſus maritimam oram, *Liv.* 6, 31.

Dextrōverſum. adv. *Towards the right hand*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 70.

D ante I.

* Di & Dis. præp. inſep. [*à* διὰ, ut διαφέρω, differo, vel *à* δὶς, bis, nam diviſionem in duas partes plerumquè denotat, *Scal.*] *Di*, & *Dis* modò negationem notant, ut *diffido*, i. e. non fido; modò diverſitatem, ut *diſſentio*, i. e. diverſum ſentio; modò diviſionem, ut *diſſocio*, *disjungo*: modò auget ſign. ut *diſcaveo*, i. e. valde caveo, *diſcrucior*, i. e. valde crucior; modò idem eſt quod malè, ut *diſpereo*, i. e. malè pereo. ☞ In comp. *Di* adhibetur ante verba inchoata à *d, g, l, m, n, v*, ut *diduco, digladior, diluo, dimano, dinumero, diverto*; ante *r* di & dis, ut *dirumpo, diſrumpo*. ☞ *Dis* ante *c, p, q, ſ, t*, ut *diſcumbo, diſpello, diſquiro, diſſimulo, diſtraho*. Ante *j* conſ. & *di* & *dis*, ut *dijudico, disjicio*. Ante *ſp, ſt, ſ*, tollitur, ut *diſpicio, diſto*; ante *f*. mutatur in ſimilem, ut *diffiteor*, ante vocalem *di* aſſumit *r*, ut ab emo, *dirimo*.

* Dî *pro* Diî. m. pl. *The Gods*, à ſing. *Deus*, in dat. & abl. *Diîs*, Paterc.

* ‖ Diăbathra, ōrum. pl. n. [*ex* διὰ per, & βαίνω eo] *A kind of ſhoes uſed in Greece.*

‖ Diăbathrārius, i. m. *A maker of ſuch ſhoes*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39.

* Diăbētes, æ, *vel* is. m. [ab eodem] (1) *A faucet, a tunnel*, or *water-pipe.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a diſtemper when one cannot hold his water.* (1) Col. 3, 10. Lat. Fiſtula, tubula. (2) Ap. *Med.*

* ‖ Diăbŏlĭcus, a, um. adj. *Deviliſh.* ‡ Malignus, maleficus.

* Diăbŏlus, i. m. [*à* διαβάλλω calumnior] *The accuſer, the devil.* Lat. Calumniator.

* Diăchȳton, i. n. [*ex* διὰ dis, & χυτὸς fuſus] *A kind of muſt*, or *ſweet wine*, Plin. 14, 9. Lat. Diffuſum.

* Diăcōdion. i. n. [*ex* διὰ, & κωδία caput papaveris] *A ſyrup made of the tops of poppy*, Plin. 20, 18.

* ‖ Diăcŏnātus, ûs. m. *A deaconſhip*, or *the order of a deacon*, Eccl.

* ‖ Diăcŏnium, i. n. *ſc.* ſacrarium, ubi dominica continentur vaſa, *A veſtry*, Cæl. 25, 23. ☞ *Leg.* & gradus Diaconii, *Id.*

* ‖ Diăcŏnus, i. m. [διάκονος Gr. à διακονέω miniſtro] *A deacon*, or *one in half orders.* Lat. Miniſter.

* ‖ Diăcŏpus, i. m. [*ex* διὰ per, & κόπτω ſcindo] *A breach in the bank of a river*; alſo *a ſluice*, or *water gate*, Ulp. Lat. Incile.

* ‖ Diacrommion, i. n. [*à* διὰ, & κρόμμυον cepa] *A medicine made with onions*, Litt. ex Apul.

* Diădēma, ătis. n. [them. δέω ligo] *A white fillet wherewith kings and queens encircled their foreheads, a diadem; an imperial*, or *royal, crown*, vid. *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. Regnum & diadema tutum, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 2. vid. & *Stat. Theb.* 10, 76. ☞ Harum formam videre licet in nummis vett. regum, non admodum ſanè illi diſſimilem, quam hodie geſtant Turcæ.

* Diădēmātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a diadem*, or *crown.* Apollo diadematus, *Plin.* 34, 8.

* Diădŏchos, i. d. [*à* διάδοχος Gr.] *A ſtone like a beryl*, Plin. 37, 10.

• Diærĕſis, is. f. [διαίρεσις Gr. *ex* διὰ dis, & αἱρέω tollo] (1) *A diſtribution.* (2) || *A figure whereby one ſyllable is divided into two.* (1) Brevì edictum eſt propter hanc meam διαίρεσιν, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. (2) Ap. Gramm, *ut* aulaï, pictaï *ap. Virg. pro* aulæ, pictæ.

• Diæta, æ. f. [à δίαιτα, Gr. victus] (1) *Diet, food, a regular way of life.* (2) *A parlour to ſup in.* (3) Alſo *a ſummer-houſe in a garden.* (1) 𝔛 Diætâ curari incipio; chirurgiæ tædet, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. (2) In hanc ego diætam cùm me recepi, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. (3) Id. Ep. 5, 17. *v.* & Suet. Claud. 10. & *ibi* Torrent. ☞ In quibuſdam Libb. leg. *zeta*, ſed hoc pro diverſâ ſcribendi ratione idem eſt. Sic recentiores *zabolus*, pro *Diabolus* paſſim ſcribunt.

• || Diætārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a place of diet.* Diætarii fures, *Ulp.*

• || Diætārius, i. m. ſc. Servus in diætâ ſerviens. *A ſervant attending at ſupper*, Ulp.

• Diætētĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* medicina. *The firſt part of phyſick, relateing to a regimen in diet*, Celſ. 1.

• Diætētĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to diet*, Celſ. *in* præf.

• Diaglaucion, i. n. [*ex* γλαύκιον herba quædam] *A medicine for the eyes*, Plin. 27, 10.

• Diăgōnios, i. f. [à διὰ per, & γωνία angulus] *A line in geometry from one corner to the other*, Vitr. 6, ult. & 9, 1.

• Diagramma, ătis. n. [διάγραμμα Gr. them. γράφω ſcribo] (1) *A deſcription*, or *draught of a thing.* (2) *A diagram, a figure in geometry to demonſtrate any propoſition, and in muſick it is called a proportion of meaſure diſtinguiſhed by notes.* (1) Ariſtoxeni diagramma ſubſcribebam, *Vitr.* 5, 4. (2) Vitr. 6, 1. v. *Baldi* Lexic. *Vitruv.* p. 37.

• Diagrăphĭce, es. f. [*ex* διὰ de, & γράφω ſcribo] *The art of painting, particularly on box*, Plin. 35, 10.

• Diălectĭca, æ. f. & Diălectĭce, es. *ſc.* ars, *vel* diſciplina. *The art of logick, teaching to reaſon.* Dialectica veri & falſi quaſi diſceptatrix, & judex, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 28. Ariſtoteles rhetoricam palmæ, Dialecticam pugno ſimilem eſſe dicebat, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 6.

• Diălectĭca, ōrum. pl. n. [à διαλέγομαι diſſero] *Logical matters, logical queſtions.* In dialecticis omnem curam conſumere, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 31.

• Diălectĭcè, adv. *By the art of logick, like a logician.* Dialecticè diſputare, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 6.

• Diălectĭcus, a, um. adj. *Logical.* Captiones dialecticæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 6.

• Diălectĭcus, i. m. *A logician, a diſputant.* Suſcipiunt dialectici, ut judicent, verumne ſit, an falſum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 38.

• Diălectos, i. f. [à διαλέγομαι loquor] *A manner of ſpeech in any language diverſe from another, a dialect.* Moleſta dialectos, *Suet. Tib.* 56.

• Diăleucon, i. n. [*ex* διὰ per, & λευκός candidus] *A kind of ſaffron, white through the middle*, Plin. 21, 6.

• Diălis, e. adj. [à Διός Jovis] (1) *Pertaining to Jupiter.* (2) || *Of one day.* (1) Flamen Dialis, *Liv.* 1. (2) Conſul dialis, vid. *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 20.

• Diallăge, es. f. conciliatio [à διαλλάσσω reconcilio] *A figure when many arguments are brought to the ſame purpoſe*, Quint. 9, 2.

• || Diălŏgiſmus, i. m. [διαλογισμὸς Gr. à διαλογίζομαι diſſero] *A figure when one both objects and anſwers, as*, Revocat; redeam? non, ſi me obſecrat, *Ter. Eun* 1, 1.

• Diălŏgus, i. m. [à διαλέγομαι ſermocinor] *A dialogue*, or *diſcourſe between two*, or *more*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

• || Diălȳton, i. n. [à διαλύω ſolvo] *A figure where many words*, or *members are put together, without any conjunction between them, as*, Ille ego agreſtis, ſævus, triſtis, parcus, truculentus, tenax, &c. Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 12.

• || Diambus, i. f. [*ex* δὶς bis, & Ἴαμβος Iambus] pes duobus conſtans Iambis, ut fĕrōcĭtās, Gramm.

• Diămĕter, rect. Diămetros, i. f. *ſc.* γραμμή, *i. e.* linea dimetiens [à διὰ per, & μέτρον menſura] *A diameter*, or *line divideing any figure into equal parts*, or *going through the middle part of any figure.* Diametros habeat pedes 60, *Col.* 5, 2. Media linea, *Cic.* ¶ || Ex diametro oppoſita, *directly oppoſite.*

• Diănŏme, es. f. uti leg. *Caſaub.* ap. *Pl. Ep.* 10, 117. [à διανομὴ Gr.] *A diſtributeing*, or *alloting*, Plin. 13, 2.

• Diăpaſma, ătis. n. [them. πάσσω inſpergo] *A perfume, a ſweet powder, a pomander.* Olet gravius mixtum diapaſmate virus, *Mart.* 1, 88.

• Diăpāſon, i. n. [à διὰ πασῶν, Gr. *i. e.* per omnes, *ſc.* chordas] *A concord of muſick, conſiſting of all the eight notes*, Plin. 2, 22.

• Diăpente, es. f. [à διὰ πέντε, Gr. *i. e.* per quinque, *ſc.* chordas] *A concord of five notes*, Vitruv. 5, 4.

• || Diăphŏrētĭcus, a, um. adj. [à διαφορέω Gr. diſcutio] *That diſſolves and diſcharges humours by tranſpiration*, Med. Lat. Diſcutiens, ſudores eliciens, *Celſ.*

• Diaphragma, ătis. n. [à διαφράσσω diſſepio] *The midriff, a membrane divideing the heart and lights from the other entrails*, Celſ. Sed Græcis literis, qui Latinè reddit, *ſeptum tranſverſum*, quòd membranâ quâdam partes ſuperiores ab inferioribus ſeparat.

• Diăpontius, a, um. adj. [*ex* διὰ per, & πόντος mare] *That comes from beyond ſea*, Plaut. Moſt. 2, 2, 66. Tranſmarinus, *Cic.*

• || Diăpŏrēſis, is. f. *Rhet.* [διαπόρησις, Gr. à διαπορέω dubito] *ſc.* addubitatio, *A figure when the oratour doubts and conſults what to ſay firſt, as*, Quò me vertam, judices, neſcio, *Cic.* pro *Cluent. princ.*

• || Diăpſalma, ătis. n. [*ex* διὰ, & ψάλλω pſallo] *A pauſe*, or *change of note*, Hier. It is put by the LXXII. interp. for the Hebrew *Selah.*

• Diărium, i. n. [à die] (1) || *A diary*, or *book of remembrance*; *a journal*, or *day-book.* (2) *Proviſion for one day, a day's allowance, a day's wages.* (3) Alſo *ordinary, coarſe fare.* (1) Aul. Gell. 5, 18. (2) Pueri diaria poſcunt, *Mart.* 11, ult. (3) ¶ 𝔛 Poſt aſellum diaria non ſumo, *I will not put the churl on the gentleman*, Petron. c. 24.

• Diarrhœa, æ. f. [*ex* διαῤῥέω perfluo] *A looſeneſs, a lax, a flux*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. ſed Græcis literis. Lat. Profluvium, *Col.*

• || Diaſtēma, ătis. n. [*ex* διΐστημι ſeparo] *A ſpace, diſtance*, or *interval*; alſo *diſtance of time*, Veget. Intervallum, *Vitr.*

• Diaſtŏle, es. f. [à διὰ, & στέλλω contraho] (1) *A figure whereby a ſyllable which is ſhort by nature is made long.* (2) || *The dilateing of the heart and breaſt when we fetch breath, as* ſyſtole *is the contraction of them, when our breath is emitted.* (1) Gramm. *ut* Exercet Diana choros, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 503. (2) Galen.

• || Diăſyrmos, i. m. [à διασύρω obtrecto] *A figure when one ſmartly rallies another*, Rhet.

• Diăthyrum, i. n. [à θύρα, oſtium] *A ſcreen*, or *fence, of boards*, &c. *to keep out the wind*; *a rail*, or *pale, before a door*, Vitr. 6, 10. ſed Græcis literis.

• Diătŏni, ōrum. pl. m. *vel* || Diatoni lapides, *Bud.* [*ex* διατείνω protendo] *Corner ſtones band ſtones, parpen ſtones*, Vitruv. 2, 4.

• || Diătŏnos hypaton [ab eodem] *D, ſol, re*, Jun.

• || Diătŏnos meſon [à præced.] *G, ſol, re, ut*, Jun.

• Diătŏnum, *vel* Diătŏnĭcum, i. n. [ab eodem] *Plain ſong.* Vitr. 5, 4.

• || Diatrētārius cælator, *A turner*, or *engraver, who makes chaſed work*; alſo *one that perforates pearls*, Dig.

• Diatrētum, i. n. *A cup chaſed and curiouſly engraved.* O! quantùm diatreta valent! *Mart.* 12, 71. *ubi alii* diatheca *perperam.*

• || Diatrētus, a, um. adj. [διάτρητος, Gr. *i. e.* tornabilis; à διατρέω, perforo, *ſive* torno conficio] *Engraved, emboſſed, chaſed*, Ulp.

• || Diatrība, æ. *ſive* Diatrībe, es. f. [*ex* διὰ & τρίβω immoror] (1) *A diſcourſe*, or *diſpute.* (2) Meton. *A ſchool*, or *auditory.* (1) Gell. 1, 16. (2) Id. 18, 13.

• Diaulus, i. m. [δίαυλος Gr.] *A meaſure of ground containing two furlongs*, Vitruv. 5, 11. ſed Græcis literis.

• Diăzōma, ătis. n. [*ex* διὰ, & ζώννυμι cingo] *A girdle*, or *waiſt-belt*, Vitruv. 5, 7.

• Dĭbăpha, æ. f. *ſc.* purpura, *Purple twice died*, Plin. 9, 39.

• Dĭbăphus, a, um. adj. [à δὶς, bis & βάπτω tingo] *Double-died, died in grain, ſcarlet.* Currus noſter dibaphum *veſtimentum* cogitat, ſed eum infector moratur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16.

• Dĭca, æ. f. [*ex* δίκη jus] *An action at law, an indictment, a proceſs.* ¶ § Dicam ſcribere alicui, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 77. & 2, 2, 15. ſubſcribere, *to bring*, or *enter, an action againſt one*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 30. impingere, *to arreſt him*, or *ſerve him with a proceſs*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3. 92.

• Dĭcācĭtas, ātis. f. *Drollery, waggery, banter, repartée.* Peracutum, & breve facetiarum genus dicacitas, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 54. 𝔛 Cavillatio, *Id.*

• || Dĭcăcŭlè, adv. *Scoffingly, tauntingly*, Apul. Met. 1. p. 17. & Met. 8. p. 257.

• Dĭcăcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à dicax] *Full of words, chating, prateing, tattleing*, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 3, 8.

• Dĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be dedicated.* Ejus erit ſigno Tauri per ſæcla dicanda, *Manil.* 3, 453.

• Dĭcans, tis. part. *Dedicateing.* Similis eſt conditio publicantium, & nominatim tibi dicantium, *Plin. H.* 1.

• † Dĭcaſſis, *pro* dicas, *Lex.* ex *Plaut.*

• Dĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A devoteing*, or *dedicateing*; alſo *a takeing away, a freedom in a city*, Cic. *pro* Balbo 11.

• Dĭcātūra, æ. f. *The dedication of a book*, &c. Nec fiducia operis hæc eſt, ſed in dicaturâ, *Plin. Præf.* ☞ Raró occ.

• Dĭcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Dedicated, conſecrated.* (2) *Deſigned*, or *promiſed.* (3) *Suited to, employed in.* (1) Dicati Apollini cygni, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 30. (2) = Donum alicui dicatum & promiſſum, *Id. Verr.* 5, 72. (3) 𝔛 Epidicticum genus gymnaſiis, & palæſtræ dicatum, ſpretum & pulſum foro, *Id.* in *Orat.* 13.

• Dĭcax, ācis. adj. or, comp. [à dico, is.] *Talkative, jeſting, prateing, bantering.* 𝔛 Demoſthenes non tam dicax fuit, quàm facetus; eſt autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 26. ☞ *Et tamen hæc nonnunquam confundi videntur.* Hominibus facetis & dicacibus difficile eſt habere hominum rationem, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 54. Granio nemo dicacior, *Ibid.*

• † Dīce, *integr. id. quod* dic *mutilatum. Tell me, ſay*, Plaut. Cap. 2, 2, 109.

• Dīcendus, a, um. part. *To be ſpoken*, or *ſaid*, Cic. 𝔛 Dicenda tacendaque calles, *Perſ.* 4, 5.

• Dīcens, tis. part. *Saying.* Interdum ſe quoquè non debere meliùs ſperare dicentes, *Juſt.* 12, 5.

• || Dĭchŏrēus, i. m. [*ex* δὶς bis, & χορεῖος choreus] Pes ex duobus conſtans trochæis, ut imprĭmātŭr, Gramm.

• Dĭcis. in gen. qu. à rect. dex, dicis, cujus compoſ. ſunt in uſu, *ut* judex, vindex [à δίκη] ¶ Dicis gratiâ, vel cauſâ *ap. Cic. Attic.* 1, 15. *Plin.* 18, 2. *Nep. Attic.* 8. *For form*, or *faſhion's, ſake.*

• Dīcĭtur, imperſ. *They ſay*, Cic.

• Dĭco, āre. act. [à δίκη, jus] (1) *To dedicate*, or *conſecrate.* (2) *To vow*, or *promiſe.* (3) *To appoint*, or *deſign*; *to devote.* (4) *To employ, ſet apart*, or *beſtow.* (1) Rura Deo præcellentem arborem dicant, *Plin.* 12, 1. (2) Annos ſuos dicabant vitæ cælibi, *Sen. Hippol.* 231. (3) *Vid.* Dicatus, N°. 2. (4) Totum hunc tibi dicamus diem, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2, 3. ¶ Dicare ſe civitati, *vel* in civitatem, *To make himſelf free of a city*, or *nation*, Cic.

• Dīco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [à δείκω, δείξω] (1) *To ſpeak.* (2) *To ſay.* (3) *To tell.* (4) *To bid.* (5) *To call*, or *name.* (6) *To give in evidence.* (7) *To appoint.* (8) *To write*, or *ſet forth.* (9) *To harangue, declaim, pronounce*, or *rehearſe.* (10) *To promiſe.* (11) Alſo *to ſpeak of, to mean.* (12) *To give his opinion.* (13) *To declare*, or *ſhow.* (14) *To plead.* (15) *To object.* (16) *To tranſlate.* (17) ✤ *To play* upon an inſtrument. (1) Tibi ego dico, an non? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 23. (2) Ecaſtor haud me pœnitet, ſi, ut dicis, ita futura es, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 49. (3) Dic mihi, aufugiſtine? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 12. ¶ Dicere in aurem, *to whiſper*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 10. (4) Dic argutæ properet Neæræ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 21. (5) Heſperiam Graii cognomine dicunt, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 534. (6) Cùm tam multi teſtes dixiſſent, *Cic.* Cùm teſtimonium ſecundum fidem & religionem graviſſimè dixiſſem, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 4. (7) Poſtquam diem operi dixerat, *Id. Verr.* 1, 57. (8) Pedeſtribus dices hiſtoriis prælia Cæſaris, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 10. ¶ Dicendi genus, *a ſtyle*, Quint. (9) Non idem loqui eſt, ac dicere, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 32. § Dicere orationem de ſcripto, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 30. ſacramentum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 10. (10) Quid dotis dicam te dixiſſe filio? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 64. (11) Abiens mihi innuit, *PY.* Eho! nonne id ſat erat? *C.* At neſciebam id dicere illam, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 10. De fallaciâ dicis, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 3, 35. (12) Ego ſedulò hunc dixiſſe credo, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 13. (13) Jam ipſa res dicet tibi, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 48. (14) § Dicere apud judices pro aliquo, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 23. cauſas in foro, *Ibid.* 2, 8. (15) Nihilne intereſt, dicet aliquis, patrem quis enecet, an ſervum? *Id. Parad.* 3, 2. (16) Dicam, ut potero, *Id. Off.* 3, 21. *de transferendis Euripidis verſiculis.* (17) ✤ Dicere carmina fiſtulâ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7.

• Dīcor, i. paſſ. *To be ſaid, ſpoken, expreſſed, pleaded*, &c. *Cic. Vid.* Dico.

• Dicrŏtum, i. n. [à δὶς, bis, & κροτέω, pulſo] *A galley, haveing two oars on a ſeat*, or *bank*, Cic. ad *Attic.* 5, 11.

• ‖ Dictāmen, ĭnis. n. *A thing writen by another's inſtruction*; *a preſcript*, or *rule*; *a dictate. Philoſ. voc.* Rationis præſcriptio, *Cic.*

• Dictamnus, i. m. [δίκταμνος Gr.] *Dittander*, or *dittany*; *gardenginger*, Virg. Æn. 12, 410.

• Dictans, tis. part. *Dictateing.* Verſus non dictante aliquo excepti, *Suet. Neron.* 52.

• Dictāta, ōrum. pl. n. (1) *Precepts*, or *inſtructions*, of any kind. (2) Particularly and moſt frequently *dictates, leſſons*, or *notes, which the maſter pronounceth to his ſcholars*; *ſchool-boys exerciſes.* (1) Hæc recinunt juvenes dictata ſeneſque, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 55. (2) Meam in illum orationem pueri omnes quaſi dictata perdiſcant, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 4. Dictata tyronibus dare, *Suet. Cæſ.* 26.

• Dictātor, ōris. m. verb. [à dictando, quòd dictaret, *i. e.* crebrò ediceret, quæ utilia eſſent reipub. *Dion Halic. vel* quòd à conſule diceretur, *Varr. L. L.* 4.] (1) *A dictator*, or *chief magiſtrate* among the Romans, who was veſted with abſolute power, and from whom lay no appeal; twenty four axes were carryed before him. ☞ He was never choſen but in ſome great danger, or trouble, of the ſtate, and commonly at the end of ſix months was to reſign his authority. (2) Alſo *an ordinary officer in moſt Latin towns.* (1) Titus Lartius primus Dictator, *Liv.* 2, 18. = Magiſter populi, *Varr. Cic.* (2) Dictator Lanuvinus, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 10.

• Dictātōrius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, a dictator.* (2) *Of that family.* (1) Dictatorius gladius, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 44. § Dictatoria majeſtas, *Liv.* 4, 14. animadverſio, *Vell. Pat.* 2, 61. (2) Dictatorius juvenis, *Liv.*

• Dictātrix, īcis. f. *A governante*, or *governeſs, whoſe buſyneſs was to tell others what they were to do.* Tu hîc eris dictatrix nobis, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 1, 18.

• Dictātūra, æ. f. *The office*, or *honour, of the dictatorſhip*, Cic. Offic. 3, 31.

• Dictērium, i. n. *vel potiùs* Dictēria, ōrum. [à δεικτήριον, ſpecimina ſive præludia, quibus mimus in ſcenam prodiens favorem ſpectatorum captabat, vid. *Scal.* ad *Manil.*] *Jeſts, wittyciſms, ſcoffs, quirps.* = Omnibus arrides, dicteria dicis in omnes, *Mart.* 6, 44, 3. = Facetiæ, *Cic.* dicta, *Id.* ☞ De dicteriis veterum vide omnino *Macrob. Sat.* 2.

• Dictio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſpeaking*, or *uttering.* (2) *A ſtyle*, or *manner of ſpeech*; *an oration*, or *pleading.* (3) *Eloquence.* (4) *An oracle.* (5) ‖ *A word.* (1) Neque teſtimonii dictio eſt, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 63. (2) Dictioni operam dare, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2. (3) Nullum tempus illi vacabat, aut à forenſi dictione, aut, &c. *Id.* de *Clar. Or.* 78. (4) Data dictio erat CAVERET Acheruſiam aquam, *Id. Liv.* 8, 24. (5) Hæc notio Gramm. concedenda eſt, vel potiùs fugienda, etſi vindicias ſecundum libertatem poſtulet Borrich.

• ‖ Dictiŏnārium, i. n. & Dictiŏnārius, *ſc.* liber, *A dictionary.* ☞ Hoc vocab. Gramm. condonandum eſt, cùm deſtituamur idoneo ex vett. petito, niſi quis tales libros Ἐξηγητικὰ cum Voſſio nominaret.

• Dictiōſus, a, um. adj. *Drolling, full of pleaſantries*, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. *Vid.* Dictum, n. 6.

• Dictĭtans, tis. part. *Saying.* Satis multos hoſtes in Græciâ remanere dictitans, *Juſt.* 2, 13. Vid. *Liv.* 24, 4.

• Dictĭto, āre. freq. [à dicto] (1) *To ſpeak*, or *tell, often*, or *in divers places*; *to give out.* (2) *To pretend.* (1) Non is es, quem ſemper te eſſe dictitâſti? *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 17. (2) Cùm eſſe hanc ſibi belli cauſam dictitâſſent, *Nep. Lyſand.* 1.

• Dicto, āre. freq. [à dico] (1) *To ſay often.* (2) *To dictate how*, or *what, one ſhall write.* (3) *To counſel*, or *adviſe*; *to ſuggeſt.* (4) *To appoint*, or *order.* (5) *To promiſe.* (1) Dictabat ſe hortulos aliquos emere velle, *Cic. Offic.* 3. (2) Lippitudine adductus ſum, ut dictarem hanc epiſtolam, *Id. Attic.* 7, 13. (3) Fugam lucis & tædium pudor dictat, *Quint.* 1, 3. (4) Pultes puero dictare, ſed in aure placentas, *Juv.* 11, 59. (5) Ut ſportulam dictare videantur, *Quint.* ¶ ‖ Dictare actionem, *to bring an action*, JCC.

• Dictor, āri. paſſ. *To be dictated*, or *adviſed.* Ubi dictatur facinus, *Claud.* 2. in *Ruf.* 169.

• Dictum, i. n. (1) *A ſaying*, or *word.* (2) *A proverb.* (3) Alſo *a reproach*, or *ill-word.* (4) *A jeſt*, or *merry ſaying.* (5) *A teſtimony*, or *evidence.* (6) *A wipe*, or *lampoon*; ſuch as were uſed by mimicks on the ſtage, (7) and among ſoldiers. (8) Alſo *eloquence.* (9) Alſo *an order*, or *command.* (10) *A deed*, or *action.* (11) *A proof*, or *argument.* (1) Irrita dicta factaque, *Catull.* 28, 10. Dictum ſapienti ſat eſt, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 8. (2) Catonis eſt dictum, Pedibus compenſari pecuniam, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 29. (3) Sic exiſtimet, reſponſum, non dictum, eſſe, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 6. (4) Dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 22. (5) Dictis teſtium recitatis, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 11. Ex teſtium dictis appellari, *Ibid.* 4. (6) Hinc appellatum dictum in mimo & dictioſus, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (7) Hinc in manipulis caſtrenſibus dicta ducibus, *Varr.* de *L. L.* (8) Nec dicti ſtudioſus erat, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* (9) Audientem dicto produxiſti filiam, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 1, 40. (10) Feci ego iſthæc dicta, quæ vos dicitis? *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 4, 17. quomodo Hebr. דבר & Homerus ἔπος. (11) Quando dicta audietis mea, haud aliter dicetis, *Id. Moſt.* 1, 2, 15. = argumentum, *Ib.*

• ‖ Dictūrio, īre, īvi. *To be about to ſpeak*, Macrob. Sat. 7, 2.

• Dictūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſay.* Dicturus prohibita, *Juſt.* 2, 7. *Conſ. Liv.* 3, 40. & 21, 18.

• Dictus, a, um. part. [à dicor] (1) *Spoken, ſaid, told.* (2) *Pleaded.* (3) *Called, reputed.* (4) *Declared, appointed, deſigned.* (5) *Promiſed*, &c. (6) *Set at a price, valued.* ¶ Honore dicto, *ſaveing your reverence*, Plin. Dictum ac factum, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 7. Dicto citiùs, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 146. *out of hand, immediately. Vid.* Dico. (1) Nullum eſt jam dictum, quod non dictum ſit priùs, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 41. (2) = Dictâ cauſâ & peroratâ, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 29. (3) = Dicta atque habita eſt ejus ſoror, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 14. (4) Hic nuptiis dictus eſt dies, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 75. (5) Eumeni Cappadocia data eſt, ſive potiùs dicta, *Nep. Eum.* 2. (6) Morio dictus erat, viginti millibus, emi, *Mart.* 8, 13.

• Dictiōton, i. n. *quod &* Dictyŏthĕton *perperam.* [à δίκτυον, rete Gr.] *A kind of building made full of grates for men to look through*, Plin. 36, 22. *Lat.* Reticulatum.

• † Dīcundus, a, um. part. *pro* dicendus, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 3, 28. *Rud.* 4, 3, 21.

Dīdĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Given out, ſpread abroad.* (2) *Divided.* (1) Tua terris didita fama, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 132. (2) Simulacra in cunctas didita partes, *Lucr.* 4, 241. Hinc fama in populos jurati didita belli, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 186.

Dīdo, ĕre, dīdĭci, dīdĭtum. [*ex* di, *i. e.* dis, & do, *Don.* al. qu. à divido, reciſâ mediâ ſyllabâ] (1) *To give out, to ſpread abroad.* (2) *To diſtribute*, or *divide.* (1) *Vid.* Didor, n. 2. (2) Dum munia didit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 67.

Dīdor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be divided.* (2) *To be ſpread abroad, to be given out.* (1) *Vid.* Dido, n. 1. (2) Diditur rumor, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 144.

• Dīdōron, i. n. [*ex* δὶς, bis, & δῶρον palmus] *A tile of two hands breadth long*, Plin. 35, 14. & Vitruv. 2, 3.

• ‖ Didrachmum, i. n. *vel* Didrachma, ătis. n. [*ex* δὶς, bis, & δραχμὴ drachma] *A piece of old money containing two* drachmæ, *or* denarii; i. e. *fifteen pence of our money*, Tertull. *de* Præſc. 11. Sedul. 3, 316.

Dīdūcendus, a, um. part. *To be drawn aſide*, or *parted*, Cæſ. B. G. 6, 33. à

Dīdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To lead*, or *draw, aſide.* (2) *To ſever*, or *part.* (3) *To ſet open, to ſtretch wide.* (4) *To divide.* (5) *To digeſt, to concoct.* (6) *To drain.* (1) Diducendi erant milites, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 33. (2) Complexus diducere, *Prop.* 1, 13, 19. (3) = Cùm pugnum diduxerat, & manum dilataverat, *Cic. Orat.* 32. (4) Pueri aſſem diſcunt in partes centum diducere, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 326. Ea ultio ſenatum in ſtudia diduxerat, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 6, 2. (5) *Vid.* Diducor. (6) Aquam diducere in vias, *Cato* 155.

Dīdūcor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be divided, parted*, or *opened*; *to be digeſted*, or *concocted*, &c. Diduci ab aliquo, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 55. Cibus ab integro corpore potiſſimùm diducitur, *Celſ.* 3, 4. *Vid.* Diduco.

‖ Dīductio, ōnis. f. verb. *A divideing into ſundry parts*, or *places*, Aug. ⸸ Diviſio.

Dīductus, a, um. part. (1) *Separated, diſperſed.* (2) *Opened, cleft, gapeing* (3) *Divided.* (4) Met. *Parted, eſtranged, divorced.* (1) Ab inimicis diductum & depravatum Pompeium queritur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 7. Prætendebat laſcivire militem diductum, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 2, 2. (2) Diductis terris hauriebantur, *Id. Ann.* 2, 47, 2. (3) Diducti in ſtudia, *Id. Hiſt.* 2, 68, 3. (4) Diductum matrimonium, *Suet. Otho* 1, *Vid.* Diduco.

• Diēcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little while, a ſhort ſpace*, or *time*, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 28.

‖ Diennis, e. adj. *Laſting two years*, Macrob. ⸸ Biennis, *Plin.* 2, 82.

‖ Biennium, ii. n. *The ſpace of two years*, Macrob. ⸸ Biennium, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 19.

Diērectè, adv. [*qu.* in malam diem] *With a miſchief*, Feſt. interpr. I dierectè, *Go and be hanged*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 134. ☞ Potiùs videtur eſſe originis Græcæ, ut & plurima Plautina, & *i die rectè* eſſe ἄπιθι διάῤῥηκτε, quod uno verbo διαῤῥηγεῖας efferunt comici, notante *Salmaſio.*

Diērectus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* ſub dio erectus, *i. e.* in crucem actus] *Hanged in the open air, gibbeted, truſſed up*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 7, 72. Capt. 3, 4, 103. ſed *vid.* Dierectè.

• DIES, ei. † dii, dies, die. m. *vel* f. in ſing.

in plur. m. [fortè à Δὶς Διὸς, qui & hinc Dijovis, & Dieſpiter, *i. e.* Diei pater, dict. *Varr.* (1) *A day* natural, *or* civil. (2) *A joyfull time.* (3) *The light.* (4) Meton. *The tranſaction of the day.* (5) *Death.* (6) *The day of one's funeral.* (7) *Life.* (8) *Length of time.* (9) *Some time hence.* (10) *For* Dieſpiter. (1) Dies noctéſque me ames, me deſidera, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 113. Quum aliquot ibi dies caſtra habuiſſet, *Nep. Hannib.* 5. Thebis læta dies adeſt, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 814. Libra die ſomnique pares ubi fecerit horas, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 208. Munera lætitiamque Dii, *Id. Æn.* 1, 640. *antiq. pro* diei, *ſed nonnulli leg. dei.* ¶ In diem vivere, *to live from hand to mouth*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 34. Diem dicere alicui, *to appoint one a day to anſwer a charge*, Id. de Aruſp. Reſp. 4. De die, *in the day time*, Suet. Domit. 21. (2) Stratique per herbam *Hic meus eſt*, dixêre, *dies*, Corn. Sev. *ap.* Sen. Suaſ. 2. (3) Eripiunt nubes cœlúmque diémque, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 92. (4) Totum diem meum ſcrutor, *Sen.* de *Irâ* 3, 36. (5) Diem latebrâ vitare, h. e. κακὸν ἦμαρ, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 85. Diem obiīt circiter annos 55 natus, *Nep. Dion.* 10. (6) Supremo die ſuo efferri, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 17. (7) ♰ Nunc arma diémque Projice, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 657. 𝔛 Sive diem videat, ſive tegatur humo, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 4, 44. (8) Dies adimit ægritudinem hominibus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 13. (9) 𝔛 In diem iſtuc, eſt fortaſſe, quod minitare; tu jam pendebis, *Id. Eun.* 5, 7, 19. (10) Vulcanus, Sol, Luna, Dies, dei quatuor, ſceleſtiorem nullum illuxêre alterum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 21.

* Dieſpĭter, tris. m. [*i. e.* diei & lucis pater] *Jupiter.* Dieſpiter me ſic amabat, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 2, 47. vos perduit, *Ib.* 3, 4, 29.

* ‖ Diĕzeugmĕne, paranete [*ex* διὰ per, & ζεῦγμα junctura] penultima diviſarum, D, la, ſol, re.

* ‖ Diĕzeugmĕnon, nete; E, la, mi, *Jun. Gr.*

Diffāmans, tis. part. *Slandering.* Se pravè diffamantibus ſubtrahere, *Tac. An.* 14, 2, 26.

‖ Diffāmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defameing*, or *ſlandering*, Aug. + Sugillatio, *Plin.*

‖ Diffāmātor, ōris. m. verb. *A defamer*, or *taker away of one's good name*, Cod. + Sugillator, *Plin.*

Diffāmātus, a, um. part. (1) *Publiſhed*, or *talked of.* (2) *Defamed.* (1) Adulterium diffamatum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 236. (2) Probroſo carmine diffamatus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 49, 4.

Diffāmo, āre. act. *To ſpread an ill report of, to publiſh*, Tac. Ann. 1, 42, 4. + Infamo, *Cic.*

Diffāmor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſlandered*, or *traduced.* (2) ‖ *To be magnified*, or *exalted.* (1) Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 4. (2) Aug.

‖ Diffarreātio, ōnis. f. [*à* dis, & far, quòd fieret farreo libo adhibito, *Feſt.*] *A ceremony performed between a man and his wife, at a divorce,* as 𝔛 confarreatio *was at their joining in marriage,* Tac. 4, 16, 2.

‖ Diffarreātus, a, um. part. *Divorced*, Dig.

‖ Diffarreo, āre. act. *To divorce*, Dig.

‖ Differcio, īre, ſi, tum. [*ex* dis & farcio] *To ſtuff.* ☞ *Neſcio an leg. niſi in part.* differtus.

* Diffĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be put off*, Liv. 3, 28. & Celſ. 4, 3.

* Diffĕrens, tis. part. *Different, diverſe.* Ab indiſertis re plùs, quàm opinione, differens, *Cic. Or.* 23. 𝔛 Congruens, par, ſimilis, idem, *Id.*

* ‖ Diffĕrenter, adv. *With difference, differently*, Solin. + Variè, *Cic.*

* Diffĕrentia, æ. f. *A difference.* Differentia honeſti & decori, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 27. = diſſimilitudo, *Id.*

* † Diffĕrĭtas, ātis. f. *A difference*, Lucr. 4, 640. & Arnob. lib. 2. p. 54. + Differentia, *Cic.*

* Diffĕro, ferre, diſtŭli, dīlātum. act. [*ex* di, *vel* dis, & fero] (1) *To ſcatter abroad.* (2) *To carry up and down.* (3) *To put off*, or *delay.* (4) *To ſpread a* report. (5) *To tear in pieces.* (6) *To diſtract, teaſe*, or *unſettle.* (7) *To plant* trees in a row. (8) *To bear*, or *endure.* (9) Neut. *To differ, to vary, to be unlike.* (1) Nos tempeſtas dextroverſum differt ab illis, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 39. Venti vis nubila differt, *Lucr.* 1, 273. (2) Longè favillam differt, *Id.* 6, 691. (3) = Rem differre & procraſtinare cœperunt, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 9. Transfertur etiam ad animum, *Ter. And.* 2, 4, 4. (4) Rumores diſtulerunt malevoli, *Id. Heaut. prol.* 16. (5) Inſepulta membra different lupi, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 99. § *Met.* Differri doloribus, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 40. (6) Orationem ſperat inveniſſe ſe, quâ differat te, *Id. Andr.* 2, 4, 5. (7) In verſum diſtulit ulmos, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 144. (8) Ut dolori reſiſtat, ut ſitim differat, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 22. (9) 𝔛 Cogitatione differunt, re copulata ſunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4. = Diſto, interſum, *Id.* 𝔛 idem eſſe, ſimile eſſe, *Id.*

* Diffĕror, ferri. paſſ. (1) *To be carryed up and down.* (2) *To be put off*, or *delayed.* (3) *To be troubled, diſquieted, diſtracted, overcharged,* &c. (1) *Col.* 1, 4. Caſtra vi fluminis differebantur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 23, 7. (2) Differri jubet vadimonium, *Plin.* 7, 53. (3) = Exanimor, feror, differor, diſtrahor, diripior, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 5. § Differri amore, cupiditate, lætitiâ, *Id.*

* Differtus, a, um. part. [*à* differcio] *Filled*, or *ſtuffed*; *thwacked, crowded.* § Forum differtum nautis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 4. § corpus odoribus, *Tac.* 16, 6.

‖ Diffībŭlātus, a, um. part. *Ungirded*, or *given to luxury*, Tert. + Diſcinctus.

Diffībŭlo, āre. act. *To unbutton, open, and ungird.* Torto chlamydem diffibulat auro, *Stat.* 6, 570. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Diffĭcācia, æ. f. *Hardneſs*, or *difficulty*, Litt. *ex* Vitr. + Difficultas, *Cic.*

Diffĭcĭlè, adv. iùs, comp. lĭmè, ſup. *Hardly, difficultly, uneaſyly.* Sibi difficilè conſentiens, *Paterc.* 2, 63. Cùm id difficiliùs fieri animadvertit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 58. Omnium difficillime apium naſcitur, *Plin.* 19, 7.

Diffĭcĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. lĭmus, ſup. (1) *Hard, difficult.* (2) *Craggy, ruged.* (3) *Rough, boiſterous.* (4) Met. *Hard to pleaſe, crabed.* (5) *Hard-hearted, obdurate.* (1) Cui verba dare difficile eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 6. = Difficillimus & cariſſimus amor, *Id. Eun.* 5, 4, 4. (2) = Difficiles terræ colléſque maligni, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 179. = Difficilis ſcopuloſúſque locus, *Cic.* in *Cæcil. Div.* 11. (3) Difficilioribus uti tempeſtatibus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 15. (4) = Uſque eò difficiles & moroſi ſumus, *Cic. Or.* 29. Difficiles colloquentibus, *Liv.* 3, 36. *Conf.* 10, 33. (5) = Te ſæpe vocanti Duram difficilis mane, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7. *ult.* 𝔛 facilis, *Mart.*

Diffĭcĭlĭter, adv. *Hardly, difficultly*, Col. 3, 1. & Cic. bis ſaltem, *Academ.* 4, 16.

Diffĭcultas, ātis. f. [*à* difficilis, *pro* difficilitas] (1) *Difficulty, trouble.* (2) *Danger, diſtreſs.* (3) *Scarcity, dearth.* (4) *A diſeaſe.* (1) Neque ob eam ſuſpicionem difficultas eveniat, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 105. (2) Cæterorum pericula & difficultates, *Cic. anteq. ir.* in *exil.* 4. (3) Difficultas nummaria, *Id.* in *Verr.* 2, 28. annonæ, *Id.* pro *Domo* 5. = Inopia rei frumentariæ, *Ibid.* navium, *Verr.* 5, 20. (4) ¶ Difficultas inteſtinorum, *a dyſentery*, Celſ. urinæ, *the ſtopage of it*, Plin. 20, 11. ſpirandi, *a ſhortneſs of breath*, Celſ. 2, 1.

Diffĭcŭlter, adv. *With great pain, hardly, with difficulty, with much ado.* = Difficulter atque ægrè fiebat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 62.

Diffīdens, tis. part. *Diſtruſting*, or *miſtruſting.* 𝔛 Facis ex confidente diffidentem, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 15. § = Diffidens & deſperans rebus ſuis, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 36.

Diffīdenter, adv. *With diſtruſt, diffidently.* = Timidè & diffidenter attingere rationem rei, *Cic.* pro *Cluent. princ.* Timidiùs ac diffidentiùs, *Juſt.* 38, 7.

Diffīdentia, æ. f. verb. *Miſtruſt, diffidence.* Metus eſt diffidentia expectati, & impendentis mali, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 37.

Diffīdo, ĕre, ſus ſum. [*ex* di, *vel* dis, & fido] (1) *To diſtruſt*, or *miſtruſt.* (2) *To deſpair.* (1) Ne videar prudentiæ tuæ diffidere, *Sulp.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. Diffidunt muris, *Sil. Ital.* 10, 581. (2) Ut, rem confici poſſe, non diffiderem, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Diffīdor, i. paſſ. *To be diſtruſted*, Liv. 24, 8.

* Diffindo, ĕre, fīdi, fiſſum. act. [*ex* di, *vel* dis, & findo] *To cleave, to part aſunder, to ſlit, to cut.* Diffidit urbium Portas vir Macedo, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 13. ¶ Diffindere minutè humum, *Col.* ſemen, *Cic.* diem, *Liv. to put off a matter in examination till the next court day*, Liv. 9, 38.

Diffingo, ĕre, xi, ictum. [*ex* di, *vel* dis, & fingo] (1) *To new make.* (2) *To mar*, or *undo, that which is made.* (3) Alſo *to deny, to diſſemble*, or *pretend.* (1) Incude diffingere ferrum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 29. (2) = Diffinget, infectumque reddet, *Id. Od.* 3, 29, 47. (3) Equidem nihil hinc diffingere poſſum, *Id. Sat.* 2, 1, 79.

‖ Diffīnio, īre, īvi, ītum. [*ex* di, *vel* dis, & finio] *To ſet*, or *part, bounds*; alſo *to define*, Hygin. Aſtron. 1, 4, 6. ☞ *ſed dubiæ auctorit. cùm al. leg.* definire.

Diffīnītè, adv. *Definitely*, Cic. *rect.* definitè.

Diffīnītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A definition*, or *declaration*, Quint. ☞ *rect.* definitio.

* ‖ Diffiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleaveing*, or *ſliting*, Gell. 14, 2. + Fiſſio, *Cic.*

* Diffiſſus, a, um. part. [*à* diffindor] *Cleft*, or *cut, aſunder.* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 13.

Diffīſus, a, um. part. [*à* diffido] *Miſtruſting*, or *diſtruſting.* § Diffiſus ingenio meo, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 30. Latiæ habenæ, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 34.

Diffīteor, ēri, feſſus ſum. dep. [*ex* di, *vel* dis, & fateor] *To deny, to ſay to the contrary.* Nunquam diffitebor, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 7. § Diffiteri opus, *Ov. Am.* 3, 14, 28.

* ‖ Difflētus, a, um. part. *Worn out with weeping.* Diffletis penè oculis, *Wept out*, Apul. Met. 1. p. 12. corruptus, *Plaut.*

Difflo, āre. act. [*ex* di, *vel* dis, & flo] *To blow*, or *puff, away*; *to ſcatter with blowing.* Legiones difflâſti ſpiritu, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 17.

Diffluens, tis. part. (1) *Flowing every way.* (2) Met. *Looſe and ready to fall aſunder.* (1) *Vid.* Diffluo, n. 1. (2) 𝔛 = Efficietur aptum illud, quod fuerat antea diffluens ac ſolutum, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 70.

Diffluo, ĕre, xi, xum. neut. [*ex* di, *vel* dis, & fluo] (1) *To flow*, or *run, abroad*; as water doth. (2) Met. *To melt, to diſſolve.* (3) *To fall aſunder.* (4) *To fall down.* (1) = Quaſſatis undique vaſis Diffluere humorem & laticem diſcedere cernis, *Lucr.* 3, 436. ¶ Diffluere ſudore, *to be all in a ſweat*, Plin. 21, 13. (2) Otio, voluptatibus, luxuriâ, *To be diſſolved in idleneſs and pleaſure*, Cic. (3) *Vid.* Diffluens, n. 2. (4) Moribundus ad terram diffluxit, *Liv.* 2, 20. ☞ *ſed rectiùs* defluxit.

* Diffringo, ĕre, frēgi, actum. [*ex* di, *vel* dis, & frango] *To break in pieces*, Plaut. *Vid. ſeq.*

* Diffringor, i, fractus. paſſ. *To be broken.* Crura diffringentur tibi, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 68.

* Diffŭgiens, tis. part. *Flying away.* Et raucæ ſtagna Paduſæ Diffugiens nudavit olor, *Claud. Epith. Pall. & Cel.* 110.

* Diffŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, ĭtum. act. & neut. [*ex* di, *vel* dis, & fugio] (1) *To fly*, or *run, away.* (2) *To eſchew.* (3) *To refuſe to do a thing.* (1) Diffugiunt cadis cum fæce ſiccatis amici, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 25. (2) Diffugiunt multi, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 5. (3) Nec tamen diffugio, quin dicam quæ ſcio, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. *ubi al. leg.* defugio.

* Diffŭgium, ii. n. *A refuge, a place to fly unto*; alſo *a runing away*, Tac. Hiſt. 1, 39, 4.

Diffulmĭno, āre. act. [*ex* di, *vel* dis, & fulmino] *To ſtrike as with a thunderbolt, to break down.* Diffulminat omnem Obſtantem turbam, *Sil.* 3, 277.

Diffundens, tis. part. *Pouring out.* Tum diffundente per artus Frigore ſe Stygio, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 528.

‖ Diffundĭbŭlum, i. n. *A ſieve*, or *tunnel, to pour through*, Aug. + Infundibulum, *Col.*

Diffunditor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſquandered abroad, to be laviſhed*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 58. = Deteror, *Ib.*

Diffundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūſum. act. [*ex* di, *vel* dis, *&* fundo] (1) *To pour out.* (2) Met. *To ſpread abroad, publiſh*, or *deliver down to poſterity.* (3) ✠ *To dilate*, or *diffuſe.* (4) *To chear*, or *make merry.* (1) Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. (2) Hæc paſſim dea fœda virûm diffundit in ora. *Virg. Æn.* 4, 165. Bella quis & paces longum diffundit in ævum? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 8. (3) Diî vim ſuam longè latéque diffundunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 36. (4) Diffudit vultus, & reddidit omnia votis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 272.

Diffundor, i, ſus. paſſ. (1) *To be poured out.* (2) *To diffuſe itſelf.* (3) *To be cheared, to rejoice.* (1) Cic. N. D. 2, 55. (2) In immenſum diffunditur oratio, *Plin. Paneg.* 56. (3) Bonis amici diffundi, *Cic. Amic* 13.

Diffūsè, adv. *Diffuſedly, ſcatteringly.* = Res diſpersè & diffusè dictæ, *Cic* de *Inv.* 1, 1.

✠ **Diffūsĭlis**, e. adj. *That may be diffuſed*, or *ſpread abroad.* Diffuſilis æther, *Lucr.* 5, 468.

Diffūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſpreading.* ¶ Diffuſio animi, *chearfullneſs*, Sen. *de* Vit. Beat. 5.

‖ **Diffūſor**, ōris. m. verb. *A ſcatterer*, or *ſpreader*, of any thing. Ex vett. inſcript. ap. Grut. ⸸ Qui diffundit.

Diffūſus, a, um part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Poured, racked*, or *filled, out.* (2) *Diffuſed, ſpread abroad.* (3) *Scattered, diſhevelled, hanging looſe.* (4) Adj. *Large.* (5) *Wide.* (6) *Of a gay chearfull*, or *open, countenance.* (1) Diffuſum vinum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 8. (2) Diffuſus error longè latéque, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 34. (3) Comæ diffuſæ, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 114. (4) Suem diffuſam glans querna facit, *Plin.* 16, 6. (5) Diffuſi campi, *Mart.* 3, 31. Diffuſiora conſepta, *Col.* 1, 4. = Amplius & diffuſius meritum, *Plin. Paneg.* 53. (6) Vultus diffuſus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 2, 54.

* ‖ **Dĭgămia**, æ. f. [*ex* δὶς, bis, *&* γαμέω, nubo] *The marrying twice*, Hier.

* **Dĭgamma**, ătis. n. [*ex* δὶς, *&* γάμμα; *qu.* duplex gamma] *The letter* F *in ſound; in uſe* V. It appears in ancient inſcriptions Ⅎ, as DIℲI, being made up of the two gamma's inverted, and was uſed firſt by the Æolians, but afterwards added to the Roman letters by Claudius Cæſar, ſee *Suet.* in his life c. 41. vid. *Quint.* 1, 4. & conf. *Gell.* 14, 5. vid. & *Lipſ. Comm.* in *Ann. Tac.* l. XI. *Alſo* a farm, a ſummer-houſe of Cicero's begining with that letter, to wit, Formianum, which he calls his *delicium digamma*; ſed var. lectiones.

* ‖ **Dĭgămus**, a, um. adj. *One who hath been twice marryed; one who hath had two wives*, or *two huſbands.* Lat. Bimaritus, quod tamen vocab. fictum dicit *Cicero* pro *Planc.* 12.

Dĭgĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be digeſted*, or *diſſolved*, Celſ. 2, 14. Virgilius in numeros lunæ digerenda quædam putavit, *Plin.* 18, 75.

‖ **Dĭgĕries**, ei. f. *A diſpoſure, order*, or *method*, Macrob. Sat. 1, 16. ⸸ Methodus, ordo, *Cic.*

Dĭgĕro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. [*ex* di, *&* gero] (1) *To divide*, or *diſtribute.* (2) *To diſpoſe*, or *ſet in order.* (3) *To diſſolve, diſcuſs*, or *diſſipate.* (4) *To looſen, to enfeeble*, or *waſte.* (5) *To digeſt*, or *concoct.* (6) *Orderly to declare*, or *explain.* (1) Digerere jus civile in genera, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 42. *Vid.* Digeror, n. 1. (2) Tu digere crines, *Col.* 10. (3) Celſ. 2, 17. 𝔛 coëo, *Id.* (4) Corpora ſolvit tabes, & digerit artus, *Luc.* 6, 88. Ne imbecillum hominem digerant geſtationes, Celſ. 2, 15. (5) *Id.* § Cibos manſos digerere, *Quint.* 10, 1. (6) Sic digerit omnia Calchas, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 182.

Dĭgĕror, i, ſtus. paſſ. (1) *To be diſtributed.* (2) *To be digeſted*, or *diſcuſſed.* (3) *To be ſorted.* (4) *To be concocted.* (1) Digeruntur cibus & potus in omnes membrorum partes, *Celſ. proœm.* (2) Opus eſt quamplurimum materiæ digeri, *Id.* de *frictione* 2, 14. (3) Etſi calculus omnis diverſus bicolorque digeratur. *Mart*, 12, 34. (4) Celſ. vid. & Digero, n. 5.

‡ **Dĭgeſta**, ōrum. pl. n. *The books of civil law ſo called by Julian, who firſt digeſted and methodized them*, Alciat.

Dĭgeſtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſeting in order, a diſpoſeing.* (2) *The ſeparation of meats in the ſtomach, in order to concoction.* (1) Ut digeſtio potiùs quàm declamatio videatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 7. (2) 𝔛 Digeſtio potiùs quàm concoctio videatur, *Celſ.* in *proœm. iterum*, ſive concoctio ſit illa, ſive tantùm digeſtio, *Id.* ☞ Quam quidem differentiam præcipuè notandam putavi, quoniam à pleriſque negligi videtur.

‖ **Dĭgeſto**, āre, act. [*ex* di, *&* geſto] *To ſet in order*, Litt. *ex* Stat. *ſed q.*

‖ **Dĭgeſtor**, ōris. m verb. *A digeſter*, or *ſeter in order*, Litt. *ex* Stat. *ſed q.*

Dĭgeſtōrius, a, um. adj. *Digeſtive.* Digeſtorium medicamentum, *Plin. Valer.* 2, 8.

Dĭgeſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Put in order.* (2) *Digeſted, methodized.* (1) Digeſtos potui laniare capillos, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7. (2) Cic. *pro Q.* Roſc. 3.

Dĭgeſtus, ûs. m. verb. *A diſtribution, a management.* Jam creditur uni Sanctarum digeſtus opum, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 86.

* **Dĭgĭtāle**, is. n. *A finger ſtall, a thimble, a finger of a glove*, Varr. R. R. 12, 5, 5.

* **Dĭgĭtālis**, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a finger.* Digĭtalis gracilitas, *Plin.* 14, 3. craſſitudine, *Id.* 20, 3. canaliculus, *Vitr.* 7, 1.

* ‖ **Dĭgĭtālis**, is. f. *ſc.* herba. *The bell flower*, or *fox-glove*, Jun.

* **Dĭgĭtātus**, a, um. part. *That hath fingers, toes*, or *claws.* 𝔛 Avium aliæ digitatæ, aliæ palmipedes, *Plin.* 11, 47. princ.

* **Dĭgĭtellus**, i. m. & **Dĭgĭtellum**, i. n. *An herb called ſea-green, the greater*, or *prick madam*, Plin. 18, 17. & 25, 13. = ſedum.

* **Dĭgĭtŭlus**, i. m. dim. *A little finger.* Uno digitulo fores aperire, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 53. Digituli primores, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 1, 63.

* **DĬGĬTUS**, i m. [δείκετος, ut & ipſum δάκτυλος, *qu.* δείκτυλος, unde digito monſtrari, *Perſ.*] (1) *A finger.* (2) *A finger's breadth.* (3) *A toe.* (4) *A claw.* (1) ¶ Digitus auricularis, *the little finger*, Plin. 35, 6. Annularis, *five* medicus, *the ring finger.* Id. infamis, *Perſ.* impudicus, *Mart. the middle finger.* Index, ſalutaris. (*à* ſalutando) *the fore finger*, Suet. Aug. 80. pollex, *the thumb.* Digitum tranſverſum, *a finger's breadth*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18. Primores digiti, *Id. Pœn.* 3, 1, 63. extremi, *the tips*, or *tops, of the fingers*, Cic. *pro* Cæl. 12. Digitum intendere ad, *to point at*, Cic. tollere, *to give the price that is aſked for a thing*, Cic. which they ſignified by holding up the fingers; alſo, *to ſhow favour*, or *conſent*, Hor. Medium digitum porrigere, *by way of contempt*, Mart. minimo provocare, *by way of challenge*, Hor. Digito cœlum contingere, *to think himſelf happy*, Cic. (2) Regulæ quatuor digitos patentes, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 10. ¶ Mihi certum eſt digitum nuſquam ab honeſtiſſimâ ſententiâ diſcedere, *not a jot*, Cic. Attic. 7, 3. (3) Conſtitit in digitos uterque, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 426. (4) Gallinæ, quæ quinos habent ungues, *Col.* 8, 2.

‖ **Dĭglădiābĭlis**, e. adj. *Fighting one with another.* Digladiabile diſcidium, *Prud. Cath.* 3, 148. Decertans, *Cic.*

‖ **Dĭglădiātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A fenceing, ſword-play, a ſcuffling.* ☞ Ex ſolâ, puto, analogiâ pendet.

‡ **Dĭglădiātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A fencer*, Liv. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Dĭglădior, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* di, *&* gladius] *To fight with ſwords, to fence, to ſcuffle*, Met. *to diſpute.* § Digladiari inter ſe, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 9.

* ‖ **Digma**, ătis. n. *An eſſay*, or *ſample of any thing*, Cod. Exemplum, ſpecimen, *Cic.*

* **Dignandus**, a, um. part. *To be thought worthy*, Cic. Acad. 1, 10.

* **Dignans**, tis. part. *Thinking fit to accept.* Nullo Macedonum dignante Parthorum imperium, *Juſt.* 41, 4.

* **Dignātio**, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Reputation, reſpect, eſteem, credit; a poſt* in war, *or* peace. (2) *Authority.* (3) *Worth, majeſty.* (1) Africam integerrimè, nec ſine dignatione, adminiſtravit, *Suet. Veſp.* 4. ¶ In principum dignationem pervenit, *was one of the leading men*, Liv. 2, 16. Diu in ſummâ dignatione regis vixit, *Juſt.* 28, 4, 10. (2) Brutus Vatinium dignatione obtruerat, *Paterc.* 2, 69. *vid. & eundem*, 2, 59. (3) Propria viri dignatio auxit invidiam, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 80, 3.

* **Dignātus**, a, um. part. dep. (1) *Vouchſafeing.* (2) Alſo *thought worthy.* (1) Dignatus quem honore, *Ov. Met.* 3, 521. (2) Ipſe Deûm cultu, & ſacro dignatus honore, *Sil.* 11, 272. § conjugio, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 475.

* **Dignè**, adv. iùs. comp. (1) *Worthyly, deſervedly.* (2) *Decently, meetly.* (1) § Dignè laudare aliquem, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 1. Peccat uter noſtrûm cruce digniùs? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 47. (2) 𝔛 Dignè ornatu incedit, haud meretricie, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 58.

* **Dignĭtas**, ātis. f. (1) *Dignity, nobility.* (2) *Honour*, or *credit.* (3) *Gravity, authority, majeſty.* (4) *Comelyneſs, gracefullneſs.* (5) *Magnificence.* (6) *Excellency.* (1) Tua dignitas & amplitudo mihi eſt chara per ſe, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 9. 𝔛 indignitas, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2. (2) = Ut parentibus honori ſint & dignitati, *Id.* de *Amic.* 19. (3) Dignitas ſermonis, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 15. ultionis, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 7. (4) 𝔛 Venuſtatem muliebrem dicere debemus, dignitatem virilem, *Cic. Off.* 1, 36. Dion magnam habuit corporis dignitatem, *C. Nep. Dion.* Dignitas oris Trojanum principem oſtentat, *Plin. Pan.* 4. (5) Ut Piræei portus urbem dignitate æquipararet, *Nep. Themiſt.* 6. (6) Ut pro dignitate opſonii hæc curaret coquus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 3, 23.

* † **Digno**, āre. act. *To deem worthy*, Cic. Ant. 34. & Pacuv. *ap.* Non. 7, 17. ⸸ Dignor.

* **Dignor**, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To vouchſafe, to think worthy.* (2) Paſſ. *To be thought*, or *eſteemed, worthy.* (1) Virtutem honore dignati ſunt, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 39. (2) Res diſſimiles inter ſe conſimili laude dignantur, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 7. Obſervantia eſt per quam homines dignitate antecedentes cultu quodam & honore dignantur, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 53.

* **Dignoſco**, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum. act. [*ex* di, *&* gnoſco, ant. pro noſco] *To diſcern, to diſtinguiſh.* § Rectum dignoſcere curvo, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 24. Terram ſapore dĭgnoſcere, *Col.* 2, 1.

* **Dignoſcor**, i. paſſ. *To be diſtinguiſhed*, or *known aſunder*, Plin. 28, 8.

* **DIGNUS**, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* δίκη, jus, ut dignus ſit, cui jure aliquod tribuitur, *Voſſ.*] (1) *Worthy, deſerveing* good, *or* evil. (2) *Decent, becomeing.* (3) *Meet, fit.* (1) § Dignum laude virum muſa vetat mori, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 28. Tua vitâ dignior ætas, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 212. § Majoribus ſuis digniſſimus, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 10. (2) Non te dignum, Chærea, feciſti, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 25. (3) = Non decorum, nec Diis dignum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 52. Seriùs quàm dignum fuit, *Id. Philipp.* 6, 7. § Cum abl. intelligitur *pro.*

Dĭgrĕdiens, tis. part. *Turning aſide, departing.* 𝔛 Luna tum congrediens cum ſole, tum digrediens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 35.

Dĭgrĕdior, i, ſſus ſum. dep. [*ex* di, *&* gradior] (1) *To go*, or *turn, aſide.* (2) Met. *To depart, digreſs*, or *go from the purpoſe.* (1) Digredimur paulùm, rurſumque in bella coïmus, *Ov. Metam.* 9, 42. Vid. Digrediens. (2) 𝔛 Unde digreſſi ſumus, revertamur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.

Dĭgreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A parting.* (2) Met. *A digreſſion.* (1) 𝔛 Cùm congreſſio, tum verò digreſſio, noſtra, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 1, 3. (2) *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 54.

Dĭgreſſus, a, um. part. *Haveing departed*, or *turned aſide.* Quem digreſſum à Brutianis caſtris prædiximus, *Paterc.* 2, 76. ¶ Mulier digreſſa à marito, *eloped*, Suet. J. Cæſ. 43.

Dĭgreſſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A departure*, or *going aſide.* (2) *A digreſſion.* (1) Congreſſûs noſtri lamentationem pertimui, digreſſum verò non tuliſſem, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 1, 3. =

deceſſus, *Id.* (2) Digreſſus à propoſito, *Quint.* 4, 3.

Dĭgrunnio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* di, & grunnio] *To grunt like a hog*, Phædr. 5, 5, 27.

Dījĭcio, ĕre, ēci. [*ex* di, & jacio] *To caſt down, to caſt away*, or *aſunder*, Varr. *Vid.* Disjicio.

Dījūdĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A judgeing between two, a diſcerning*, Cic. *de* Leg. 1, 21.

‖ Dījūdĭcātrix, īcis. f. *She that judgeth between two.* Dijudicatrix omnium rerum, *Apul.* p. 601.

Dījūdĭcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to judge*, or *determine, between*, Liv. 40, 16.

Dījūdĭcātus, a, um. part. *Diſcerned*, or *judged.* Dijudicatâ jam belli fortunâ, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 32.

Dījūdĭco, āre. act. [*ex* di, & judico] (1) *To diſcern*, or *judge, between.* (2) *To judge, to believe, to ſuppoſe.* (3) *To decide.* (1) § Dijudicare vera à falſis, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 40. vid. & *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 8. (2) Unam eſſe optimam dijudicat, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 45. (3) Diſſentientes internecione civium dijudicati ſunt, *Cic.* in *Catil.* 3, 10. § Dijudicare controverſiam, *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 17.

Dījūdĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be judged*, or *decided, between.* Neque dijudicari poſſet, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 43.

* ‖ Dījŭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disjoining*, or *ſevering*, Arnob. ┴ Disjunctio.

* ‖ Dījŭgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that unyoketh*, or *parteth*, Litt. *ex* Mart.

* Dījŭgo, āre. act. [*ex* di, & jugo] *To unyoke, ſever*, or *part*, Fragm. Poët. ┴ Dejungo.

* ‖ Dījŭgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be unyoked*, Met. *parted*, Arnob. ┴ Dejungor, *Hor.*

* Dījunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A parting*, or *disjoining.* ⌘ Judicare quæ conjunctio, quæ disjunctio vera ſit, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 28. *ed. Grut.*

* Dījungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* di, & jungo] (1) *To unyoke*, or *unharneſs.* (2) *To part, ſever*, or *disjoin.* (1) Dijungere jumenta, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 36. (2) Dijungor à te, *Id. Att.* 16, 3. Ex omnibus, quæ dijunguntur, unum verum eſſe debet, falſa cætera, *Gell.* 16, 8.

* Dījungor, i. paſſ. *To be parted*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 18.

Dīlābens, tis. part. (1) *Falling*, or *ſlideing*, (2) *Sliping*, or *ſtealing, away.* (1) Flumen dilabens in mare, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 35. *ubi al.* delabens. (2) Dilabentibus, qui ſimul erant, *Suet. Vitell.* 16. *Liv.* 41.

Dīlābĭdus, a, um. adj. *That falls, ſlides*, or *wears, away quickly.* Veſtes propter brevitatem pili dilabidæ, *Plin. H.* 8, 81. *edit. Hard.* ☞ haud ſcio an alibi.

‖ Dīlābĭlis, e, adj. *Eaſyly ſliping*, or *falling*, C. *ex* Lucr. *ſed q.*

Dīlābor, i, pſus ſum. dep. [*ex* di, & labor] (1) *To ſlip aſide, to ſteal away.* (2) *To ſlip out of.* (3) *To waſte*, or *come to nothing.* (4) *To be ſpoiled*, or *rot.* (1) Dilabi in agros & in oppida, *Liv.* 3, 4. vid. & *Nepos, Lyſand.* 2. & *Liv.* 6, 17. (2) Memoriâ meâ delibuntur, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 5. Intentus opus eſt animo, ne omnia dilabantur, ſi unum aliquid effugerit, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 5. (3) Malè parta malè dilabuntur, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 27. (4) = Dilabitur veſtis condita ſitu, & corrumpitur, *Col.* 12, 3.

* Dīlăcĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be torn in pieces.* Dilaceranda feris, *Catull.* 62, 152.

* ‖ Dīlăcĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tearing in ſunder*, Aug. ┴ Laceratio.

* Dīlăcĕrātus, a, um. part. *Torn*, or *rent, aſunder.* Reſpublica dilacerata, *Sall. B. Jug.* 45.

* Dīlăcĕro, āre. act. [*ex* di, & lacero] (1) *To tear*, or *rend, in pieces* (2) Met. *To deſtroy*, or *conſume*; *to ſpend, waſte*, or *make havock of*; *to trouble, and vex.* (1) § Dilacerare artus, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 826. (2) § Dilacerare opes, *Ov. Epiſt.* 1, 90. Rempublicam, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 9.

* Dīlăcĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be deſtroyed, ſpent, waſted*, Cic. N. D. 1, 11.

* Dīlacrŭmo, āre. neut. [*ex* di, & lacrymo] *To weep*, or *drop with moiſture.* Ad poſteriorem declinatur, ut in terram potiùs devexa, quàm in germen dilacrumet, *Col.* 4, 9. al. *delachrymet.*

Dīlāmĭno, āre. act. [*ex* di, & ‖ lamino] *To cleave in two, to ſplit*, as a nut ſhell. Puer dilaminat nuces, *Ov.* de *Nuce* 73. ┴ Dilacero, dilanio, *Cic.*

Dīlănĭandus, a, um. part. *To be torn*, or *rent, in pieces*, Cic. *pro* Mil. 13.

‖ Dīlănĭātus, ûs. m. verb. *A tearing*, or *rending*, Aug.

Dīlănĭātus, a, um. part. *Torn, rent.* Inornatas dilaniata comas, *Ov. Am.* 3, 9, 52.

Dīlănio, āre, act. [*ex* di, & lanio] *To tear*, or *rend, in pieces*; *to mangle*, Cic. *pro* Mil. 13.

Dīlănior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be torn, rent, &c.* Alſo Met. *to be diſſipated.* Dilaniantur opes, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 90.

Dīlăpĭdans, tis. part. *Stoneing*, or *pelting with ſtones.* Dilapidans hominum labores grandine Jupiter, *Col.* 10, 329.

‖ Dīlăpĭdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A waſtefull ſpending*, Litt. *ex* Liv.

Dīlăpĭdo, āre. act. [*ex* di, & lapido] (1) *To rid a place of ſtones.* (2) *To pelt with ſtones.* (3) Met. *To conſume and ſpend waſtefully, to ſquander away in riot, to embezzle.* (1) Locum bipalio vortito, dilapidatoque, *ubi al.* dilapidato, *Cato* 46. (2) *Vid.* Dilapidans. (3) Priuſquam dilapidet noſtras triginta minas, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 5.

Dīlapſus, a, um. part. [*à* dilabor] (1) *Glideing along.* (2) *Sliping aſide.* (3) *Fallen down*, or *decayed.* (1) Dilapſus rapidè fluvius, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 2, 3. (2) Dilapſi domus, *Liv.* Ea multitudo dilapſa quum Antium rediſſet, *Liv.* 3, 4. (3) Ædem vetuſtate dilapſam refecit, *Id.* 4. Dilapſa cadavera tabo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 557. Dilapſis equis, *Prop.* 3, 13, 58.

Dīlargior, īri, ītus ſum. dep. [*ex* di, & largior] *To beſtow liberally.* Quibus voluit, eſt dilargitus, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Agr.* 2, 29.

‖ Dīlargītio, ōnis. f. *A free grant*, Cod. ┴ Largitio.

‖ Dīlargītor, ōris. m. verb. *He that gives*, or *grants, freely*, Dig. ┴ Largitor.

Dīlargītus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *Haveing beſtowed.* (2) ‖ Paſſ. *Being beſtowed.* (1) Cic. *pro* Leg. Agr. (2) Dilargitis proſcriptorum bonis, *Sall.* ap. *Gell.* 15, 13.

* Dīlātans, tis. part. *Enlargeing.* Dilatante ſe cuneo, *Plin. H.* 10, 32.

* ‖ Dīlātātio, ōnis. f. *An enlargeing*, Aug. ┴ Amplificatio, *Cic.*

* ‖ Dīlātātor, ōris. m. *An enlarger*, Boët. ┴ Amplificator, *Cic.*

* Dīlātātus, a, um. part. *Dilated, extended, ſtretched*, Imperium Lacedæmoniis dilatatum, Cic. *Off.* 1, 22. *ubi tamen al.* datum, *vid.* & eund. de *Legg.* 3, 14.

† Dīlătеſco, ĕre. incept. *To begin to be bid*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

* Dīlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* differo] *A delaying*, or *deferring.* Hæc res dilationem non patitur, *Liv.* 21, 52. Per dilationes bellum gerere, *Id.* 5, 5. Dilationem petit & pauculos dies, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 18.

* Dīlātio, āre. act. [*ex* di, & lato] (1) *To make wide, to open wide.* (2) *To extend, to enlarge.* (1) Dilatare rictus, *Ov. Met.* 6, 378. ⌘ Contraho, coanguſto manum, *Cic.* (2) § Dilatare orationem, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 5. aciem, *Liv.* 31, 21.

* Dīlātor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be enlarged, to be writen at large*, &c. ⌘ Coanguſtor, *Plin.* ⌘ Quæ dilatantur à nobis Zeno premebat, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 7.

* Dīlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A delayer*, or *dallyer.* Dilator, ſpe longus, iners, *Hor. Art. Poët* 172.

* ‖ Dīlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Dilatory*, or *cauſeing delay.* ¶ Dilatoria exceptio, *A demurer*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Dīlātro, āre. act. [*ex* di, & latro] *unde part.* dilatrans, *To bark*, or *yelp*, Hier. ┴ Latro.

* Dīlātūrus, a, um. part, *About to deferr.* Cùm ego me dilaturum profectionem dixiſſem, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 85. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 39.

* Dīlātus, a, um. part. [*à* differor] (1) *Deferred, delayed.* (2) *Spread abroad.* (1) Sententia ex die in diem dilata, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 1. Dilato Mithridate, *Flor.* 3, 21, 6. (2) Rumore ab obtrectatoribus dilato, *Suet. Aug.* 14.

‖ Dīlaudātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A commendation*, or *praiſe*, Lact. ┴ Laudatio.

Dīlaudo, āre. act. [*ex* di, & laudo] *To praiſe highly, to commend greatly*, Cic. Attic. 6, 2.

* ‖ Dīlectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Love, charity*, Aug. ┴ Caritas, amor, *Cic.*

* Dīlectus, a, um. part. *vel* adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Dearly beloved.* (2) † *Choice*, or *choſen.* (1) O luce magìs dilecta ſorori, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 31. Stabat præterea luco dilectior omni Laurus, *Claud.* 3. *Rap. Proſ.* 74. Augur Apollineis modò dilectiſſimus aris, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 99. (2) Sodales dilecti, *Enn.* ap. *Priſc.*

* ‖ Dīlemma, ătis. n. [*ex* δὶς bis, & λαμβάνω capio] *An argument that convinces both ways*, Hier. ┴ Complexio, *Cic.*

* Dīlĭgens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Diligent, mindfull, heedfull.* (2) *Studious, induſtrious.* (3) *Thrifty, wary.* (1) In omni genere diligens, *Cic. Att.* 12, 3. § Diligentior ritûs patrii cuſtodia, *Paterc.* 1, 4, 2. (2) § Diligentiſſimus officii, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 30. (3) Homo frugi ac diligens, qui ſua ſervare vellet, *Id. Verr.* 2, 18. ⌘ De alieno negligentes, de ſuo diligentes, *Plin. Ep.* ad *Corn. Tac.* 4, 13. § cætera, *Quint.*

* Dīlĭgenter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Diligently, carefully.* (2) *With diſtinction.* (1) = Studioſè diligentèrque curabo, *Cic. Att.* 16, 6. Diligentiùs, *Ib.* 10, 12. Diligentiſſimè conſervare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 28. (2) Indigentibus de re familiari impertiendum, ſed diligenter, & moderatè, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 15. Conjungit cum ſubſtantivo, *Id.* Summo ſtudio diligenterque curabo, *Fam.* 6, 22.

* Dīlĭgentia, æ. f. [*à* diligendo ſingula] (1) *Diligence, carefullneſs, attention, labour.* (2) *Frugality, thriftyneſs.* (3) *Diſcretion.* (1) = Reliqua quæ ſunt in curâ, attentione, animi cogitatione, vigilantiâ, aſſiduitate, labore, complectar hoc uno verbo, *diligentiâ*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 35. ⌘ Laborioſior eſt negligentia, quàm diligentia, *Col.* 12, 12. (2) ⌘ Potiùs ad antiquorum diligentiam, quàm ad horum luxuriem ædificare, *Varr. R. R.* 63. (3) Non eſt conſilium in vulgo, non ratio, non diſcrimen, non diligentia, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 4. ☞ Quæ fortè eſt notio primaria.

* Dīlĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex* di, & lego] (1) *To favour*, or *reſpect.* (2) Alſo *to love dearly.* (3) ‖ *To divide*, or *cut up.* (1) ⌘ Me aut amabis, aut, quo contentus ſum, diliges, *Cic.* ad *Brutum.* ⌘ Nunc denique amare videor, antè dilexiſſe, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. (2) Viſceribus ſuis plùs aliquem diligere, *Mecænas* in *vitâ Horatii.* Non ſecùs aliquem diligere ac filium, *Nep. Dion.* 2. (3) Clypeatus elephantum ubi machærâ diligit, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 54. *ubi al.* difficit, *al.* dirigit.

* Dīlŏgia, æ. f. [*ex* δὶς bis, & λόγος ſermo] *A rhetorical ſcheme, when the ſame word has two notions*, Quint. *v.* Aſcon. *in* 2. Verr. Ciceronis.

Dīlōrīco, āre. act. [*ex* di, & lorico] *To undo, rip, unbuckle*, or *ungird*, Met. *to tear off*, Cic. *de* Gr. 2. 26. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Dīlōrīcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be unbuckled*, &c. *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 213.

Dīlūceo, ēre, xi. neut. [*ex* di, & luceo] (1) *To ſhine.* (2) Met. *To be clear, evident*, or *manifeſt.* (1) Omnem crede diem tibi diluxiſſe ſupremum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 13. (2) § Dilucere res patribus, *Liv.* 3, 16.

Dīlūceſcit, imperſ. *It dawns, day breaks, it waxes light*, Cic. Catil. 3, 3. & Liv. 36, 24.

‖ Dīlūcĭdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An explanation*, or *declareing, of a matter*, Capell. ┴ Explanatio.

‖ Dīlūcĭdātor, ōris. m. verb. *An explainer of a cauſe*, Litt. *ex* Sen. *ſed q.*

Dīlūcĭdè, adv. *Evidently, manifeſtly, clearly.*

§ Dilucidè planéque dicere, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 13. docere, *Liv.* 39, 47. = perſpicuè, *Plin.*

‖ Dīlūcĭdo, āre, act. [*ex* di, & lucidus] *To declare*, or *make plain*; *unde part.* dilucidandus, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 4.

Dīlūcĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Clear, bright, manifeſt.* Dilucida oratio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 1. Omnia dilucidiora, non ampliora facientes, *Id.* in *Orat.* c. 5.

‖ Dīlūcŭlat, imperſ. *It waxeth day*, Gell. 2, 29. & 7, 1. ⸸ Diluceſcit.

Dīlūcŭlò, adv. *At break of day, very early*, Cic. Attic. 16, 13.

Dīlūcŭlum, i. n. *The dawning of the day, day-break.* ¶ Primo diluculo, *early in the morning*, Cic. *pro* Roſc. Amer. 7.

Dīlūdium, i. n. [*quaſi* dilatio ludorum] *A reſpite of fencers from their exerciſe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20.

* Dīluendus, a, um. part. *To be cleared*, or *purged*, Liv. 4, 14.

* Dīluens, tis. part. *Clearing*, or *purgeing*. Rem manifeſtam inficiari, augentis erat crimen, non diluentis, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 9.

* Dīluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, act. [*ex* di, & luo] (1) *To waſh*, or *rinſe.* (2) *To waſh off*, or *drive away.* (3) *To temper, mix*, or *allay.* (4) *To purge*, or *clear.* (5) *To explain.* (6) *To weaken*, or *refute.* (1) Pectora ſudor diluerat, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 557. (2) Ne canalibus aqua immiſſa lateres diluere poſſet, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 10. Jamque orbe renato Diluerat nebulas Titan, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 57. *Met.* Fatigationem ſomno diluere, *Auſon. Perioch. Odyſſ.* 6. (3) Diluit lacrymis unguenta, *Ov.* ex *Ponto* 9, 53. (4) ✠ Accuſatoris eſt inferre crimina, defenſoris diluere & propulſare, *Cic.* ad *Herenn.* (5) ✠ Mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 64. (6) Diluitur ejus auctoritas, nec habet ſatìs ponderis, *Sen. Ep.* 29. = Extenuare, infirmare, *Cic.*

* Dīluor, i, tus. paſſ. (1) *To be waſhed off.* (2) Met. *To be refuted*, &c. (1) Diluitur color, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 10, 62. Diluitur memoria præclaræ rei, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 1. Diluerentur ſtantia aquâ, *Prop.* 4, 5. 12. (2) *Vid.* Diluo, n. 6.

* Dīlūtè, *unde comp.* Dīlūtiùs. *More diluted, more thin.* ✠ Non meraciùs, ſed dilutiùs, bibendum, *Celſ.*

* ‖ Dīlūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleanſeing*; alſo *an anſwering*, Cod. ⸸ Reſponſio.

* Dīlūtium, i. n. *An infuſion.* ¶ Dilutium vinaceorum, *Wine of the ſecond preſſing*, Varr. *vid.* & Plin. 27, 7.

* Dīlūtus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Waſhed*, or *whited*; *tempered, mingled*, or *allayed*; *waſhy, thin.* ¶ ‖ Dilutus color, *a faint, dilute, colour*, Gell. 2, 26. Dilutiſſima potio, *a very thin draught of water*, or *wine*, Celſ. 1, 3. Diluta labella multis guttis, *Catull.* 66, 7.

* Dīlŭvies, ei. f. [*ex* di, & luo, *i. e.* lavo] *A deluge, a great flood, drowning the ground*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40.

* ✣ Dīlŭvio, āre. act. [ab eodem] *To overflow and drown a country*, Lucr. 5, 388.

* Dīlŭvium, i. n. (1) *A deluge*, or *inundation*; *an overflowing.* (2) Met. *A calamity, deſtruction.* (1) Tempeſtates & crebra diluvia, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 17. (2) Virg. *Æn.* 7, 228. interpr. Serv.

* Dīmăchæ, ārum. pl. m. [*ex* δὶς bis, & μάχομαι pugno] *Dragoons, ſoldiers that occaſionally ſerved on horſeback*, or *on foot*, Curt. 5, 13, 8.

Dīmădeo, ĕre, ui. neut. [*ex* di, & madeo] *To grow wet, to melt.* Solibus & nullis Scythæ, cùm bruma rigeret, Dimaduêre nives, *Luc.* 6, 479.

‖ Dīmānātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A flowing*, or *the ſpringing of a thing*, Aug. ⸸ Emanatio.

Dīmāno, āre. neut. [*ex* di, & mano] *To flow, to abound*, Met. *to ſpread abroad*, Cic. *pro* Cœl. 3. Dimanat flamm ſub artus, *Catull.* 49. 10.

* Dīmenſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* dimetior] *A meaſureing*; *a dimenſion*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 24.

* ‖ Dīmenſor, ōris. m. verb. *A meaſurer*, Litt. *ex* Liv.

* Dīmenſum, i. n. *id. quod* demenſum. *An allowance of victuals*, &c. *Vid.* Demenſum.

* Dīmenſus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *Haveing meaſured*, or *meted, out.* (2) Paſſ. *Meaſured.* (1) Campum ſub mœnibus urbis Dimenſi, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 147. (2) Certis dimenſus partibus orbis, *Id. Geor.* 1, 231. Illa erant dimenſa, & deſcripta, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 17.

‖ Dīmergo, ĕre, ſi. act. [*ex* di, & mergo] *To drown*, or *plunge in the water*, Lex. *ex* Quint.

* Dīmētātus, a, um. part. *Meaſured.* Eorum enim curſus dimetati, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62. *ſic leg. Verburg.*

* ‖ Dīmētātio, ōnis. f. *The meaſureing of a thing*, Litt. *ex* Liv.

* ‖ Dīmĕter verſus [*ex* δὶς bis, & μέτρον menſura] *A verſe conſiſting of two feet*, Gramm.

* Dīmētiendus, a, um. part. *To be meaſured.* Cic. *de* Sen. 14.

* Dīmētiens, tis. f. (*ſc.* linea) *The diameter of a figure*, Plin. 2, 23.

* Dīmētior, īri, enſus ſum. dep. [*ex* di, & metior] (1) *To meaſure*, or *mete.* (2) *To account, reckon up, or tell over.* (1) Dimetiri cœlum & terras, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 14. (2) = Dimetiri & dinumerare ſyllabas, *Id. Or.* 43.

‖ Dīmĕto, ĕre, eſſui. act. [*ex* di, & meto] *To lop as they uſed to lop trees*, Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

* ‖ Dīmētor, āri. inuſ. *ſed inde part.* dimetatus, *Meaſured out*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. *ubi tamen al.* dimetitus. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 38.

Dīmĭcans, tis. part. *Fighting*, Liv. 2, 46. Navali prælio dimicantes, *Juſt.* 3, 6.

Dīmĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſkirmiſh*, or *battle.* (2) Met. *A ſtruggle*, or *conteſt.* (1) Subeunda dimicatio toties, quot ſupereſſent conjurati, *Liv.* 2, 13. ¶ Dimicatio univerſæ rei, *a pitched battle*, Id, (2) = In aciem dimicationemque venire, *Cic. Orat.* 13. Dimicatio capitis, famæ, fortunarúmque, *Id.* pro *Rabir.* 2.

‖ Dīmĭcātor, ōris. m. verb. *A challenger*, or *fighter*, Lact. ⸸ Pugnator, *Liv.*

* Dīmĭcātur, imperſ. *It is ſtruggled, it is contended*, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 72.

* Dīmĭcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to fight*, Liv. 4, 5. & 9, 13. Se tutò dimicaturos exiſtimabant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 24.

* Dīmĭco, āre, ui & āvi. act. [*ex* di, & mico, quòd dimicantes armis micant, *Perot.*] (1) *To fight, to ſkirmiſh.* (2) *To try, to ſtruggle, to contend.* (1) Nec perpelli potuerunt, ut acie dimicarent, *Liv.* § Cum Etruſcis dimicant acie, *Id.* 2. 49. (2) Dimicandum eſt omni ratione, *Cic.* § Dimicare de imperio, *Id. Off.* 1, 12. § inter ſe, *Plin.* 8, 7. § pro re aliquâ, *Id.* 12, 25. de famâ, *C. Nep.* 13, 4, 3.

* Dīmĭdiātim, adv. *By halves*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 167. *ubi rect.* dimidiati.

* ‖ Dīmĭdiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A parting in the middle*, Tert.

* Dīmĭdiātus, a, um. part. *Divided into two parts, halved*; alſo *half.* Dimidiati verſiculi, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 23. Aper dimidiatus, *Suet. Tib.* 34.

* ‖ Dīmĭdio, āre, act. *hinc part.* dimidiatus, *To divide into two parts*, Tert.

* Dīmĭdium, i. n. *The half of any thing.* Dimidium pecuniæ, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 4. ✠ Dimidium donare, quàm perdere totum, Mavult, *Mart.* 1, 76.

* Dīmĭdius, a, um. adj. [*ex* di, & medius] *Half, that is divided into two parts.* Dimidia pars, *Plaut. Curc.* 3. 78. Dimidiæ decumæ, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 5. Dimidius patrum ſit, dimidius plebis, ne ſecum quidem ipſe concors, *Liv.* 4, 2.

Dīmĭnuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* di, & minuo] (1) *To diminiſh*, or *leſſen*; *to impair, to make fewer.* (2) *To break in pieces.* (3) *To alienate.* (1) Diminuere de re aliquâ, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 10. = detraho, *Ibid.* § numerum militum. *Cæſ.* (2) ¶ Diminuere caput, *to break one's head*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33. Diminuetur tibi cerebrum, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 32. (3) Cic. *ad Q.* fratr. 1, 2.

Dīmĭnuor, i, tus. paſſ. *To be diminiſhed, broken* Cic. *de* Or. 3, 49.

Dīmĭnūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diminiſhing*, or *leſſening*; *a diminution.* Diminutio luminis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28. ✠ accretio, *Ibid.* civium, *Id.* in *Catil.* 3, 10. ¶ Diminutio capitis, *the loſeing of one's head*, or *freedom*, Cæſ. B. C. 2, 32. *ubi tamen al. leg.* deminutio. Diminutio mentis, *a raveing, a loſs of one's ſenſes*, Suet. Aug. 22. Conf. Liv. 39, 19.

‖ Dīmĭnūtīvum, i. n. *A diminutive word*, Gramm. *rectiùs* diminutum.

Dīmĭnūtus, a, um. part. *Diminiſhed, leſſened, impaired.* Diminutus numerus militum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 67. Diminutis poſſeſſionum pretiis, *Val. Max.* 4, 8, 3. ¶ ‖ Diminutus capite, *he that hath loſt his freedom*, Feſt. which might be ſeveral ways, by adoption, by ſerveing for debt, by falling into the enemy's hand, &c.

Dīmiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A diſchargeing*, or *diſmiſſing.* (2) *A ſending forth.* (2) Dimiſſio propugnatorum, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 5, 33. (2) Dimiſſio liberorum ad diripiendas provincias, *Id. Parad.* 6, 2.

‖ Dīmiſſōrius, a, um. adj. *Dimiſſory.* ¶ Dimiſſoriæ literæ, *letters of appeal*, Modeſt. = Apoſtoli, *Apud JCC.*

Dīmiſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to diſmiſs*, Liv. 37, 10. Se dimiſſurum oppugnationem dixit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 17.

Dīmiſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Diſmiſſed.* (2) *Loſt, left.* (3) *Sent down, droped*, or *thrown, down.* (4) *Remitted, not exacted.* (5) *Divorced.* (6) *Diſperſed, divulged.* (7) *Diſcharged*, or *paid.* (8) ‖ *Submitted*, or *lowered.* (1) Dimiſſo atque ablegato concilio, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 2, 30. (2) ✠ Quantùm dimiſſa petitis Præſtent, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 96. ¶ Dimiſſis manibus fugere, *to run in all haſte*, Plaut. Pſeud. 3, 2, 52. (3) Lues cœlo dimiſſa, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 274. (4) Dimiſſa tributa, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 54, 3. (5) Dimiſſæ adulterii crimen intenderat, *Suet. Dom.* 8. (6) Dimiſſa in populos nominis tui notitia, *Sen. Ep.* 31. (7) Cùm dimiſſis omnibus, creditor ſolus extiterim, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 4. (8) Dimiſſi populo faſces, *Cic.* ap. *Non.*

Dīmittendus, a, um. part. *To be diſmiſſed.* Dimittendæ erant plures manus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 33. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 21.

Dīmittens, tis. part. *Diſmiſſing*, &c. Arbor nunquam folia dimittens, *Plin. Hiſt.* 12, 5.

Dīmitto, ĕre, mīſi, ſum. act. [*ex* di, & mitto] (1) *To diſmiſs, diſband*, or *ſend away.* (2) *To ſend about.* (3) *To let fall*, or *drop.* (4) *To let go.* (5) *To quit*, or *diſmiſs.* (6) *To leave.* (7) *To let ſlip.* (8) *To diſcharge*, or *acquit.* (9) *To ſubmitt.* (10) ✣ *To thruſt in*, ‖ *to plunge.* (1) Jam dimitto exercitum? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 44. (2) Per omnes civitates cohortes dimiſit, *Liv.* 38, 1. (3) Imbres dimittere cœlo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 310. (4) ✠ Dimittere eum, quem manu prehenderis, *Cic. Orat.* 28. (5) Dimittere equos, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 366. (6) Rex dimittere milites inſepultos erubeſcebat, *Curt.* 5, 4. (7) Vidi ſtatim indolem, neque dimiſi tempus, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 72. (8) Dimittere reos, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 97. (9) *Vid.* Dimiſſus, n. 8 ¶ Eò rem dimittit Epicurus, *avouches it*, Cic. Acad. 4, 29. (10) Manus extimuit jugulo dimittere ferrum, *Ov. Ep.* 14. 5.

Dīmittor, i, ſſus. part. *To be diſmiſſed*, &c. Univerſi ex vallo ſignificare cœperunt, ut ſtatim dimitterentur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 86.

Dīmōtus, a, um. part. (1) *Parted, thruſt away.* (2) *Removed.* (3) *Baniſhed.* (1) Dimotæ corpore murmur aquæ, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 10. (2) Dimota à centro ſuo tellus, *Plin.* 36, 10. (3) In inſulas dimoti, *Tac.* 6, 30.

Dīmŏveo, ēre, vi, tum act. [*ex* di, & moveo] (1) *To thruſt*, or *put aſide.* (2) *To remove, to put away.* (3) *To remove, to ſtir.* (4) ‖ *To diſtinguiſh.* (5) *To diſſeize.* (6) † *To plough*, or *turn, up.* (7) *To baniſh.* (1) Dimovit obſtantes propinquos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 51. (2) Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 589. *Met.* ✠ Odium à ſe dimovere, & in alios ſtruere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 51. (3) Virtus nunquam poteſt dimoveri loco, *Id. Philipp.* 4, 5. (4) Bonis maliſque dimotis ad verum pergere, *Sal.*

Sall. de R. P. ordin. (5) Dimovere loco, gradu, poſſeſſionibus, *Cic.* (6) ✠ Terram dimovit aratro, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 513. (7) *Vid.* Dimotus, n. 3.

Dīmŏveor, ēri, tus. paſſ. *To be removed,* &c. *Cic. Vid.* Dimoveo.

‖ Dīmulgo, āre. act. [*ex* di, & † mulgo] *unde part.* dimulgandus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 16. *ubi tamen al. leg.* divulgandus, &, *uti videtur quidem, rectiùs, To publiſh abroad, to divulge.*

‖ Dintro, *vel* Dintrio, is, īre. act. *To cry,* or *ſqueak, like a mouſe.* Mus dintrit, *Auct. Philom.* 61.

Dīnŭmĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A numbering, paying,* or *telling,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 54.

‖ Dīnŭmĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that pays,* or *tells,* Cod. ‡ Qui dinumerat, *Cic.*

Dīnŭmĕro, āre. act. [*ex* di, & numero] (1) *To number, reckon,* or *count.* (2) *To number, pay,* or *tell, money.* (1) Dinumerare ſtellas, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 43. (2) Pecuniam alicui, *Id.* in *Verr.* 5, 45.

Dīnŭmĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be numbered.* Conſulti omnes, atque etiam dinumerati ſumus, *Plin. Pan.* 76.

* Diŏbŏlāris, e. adj. *Hired for a little money, cheap, vile.* ¶ Diobolare ſcortum, *a common ſlut, a hackney,* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 58.

* ‖ Diŏbŏlus, i. m. *vel* Diŏbŏlum, i. n. [*ex* δὶς pro duo, & ὀϐολος obolus] *Two half pence,* Jun.

* ‖ Diœcēsānus, i. m. *A dioceſan, he that hath the juriſdiction of a dioceſe,* Eccl.

* Diœcēſis, is, *vel* eos. f. [*à* διοικέω miniſtro] (1) *A juriſdiction, a government, a province, a bailiwick.* (2) ‖ *A dioceſe.* (1) § Mirifica expectatio eſt Aſiæ noſtrarum diœceſium, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 21, *Lat.* Juriſdictio. (2) *Ap. eccleſ. ſcriptores, Lat.* Procuratio.

* Diœcētes, æ. m. *A ſteward, a manager, an overſeer, a bailiff.* Rabirius diœcetes fuit regius, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 8, 5. ‡ Procurator, *Lat.*

* Diŏmēdēa avis [Ita dict. à ſociis Diomedis qui in eam verſos fuiſſe dicuntur] *A heron*; or *according to* others, *a coot,* or *moor-hen,* Plin. 10, 44.

* Diŏnȳſia, ōrum. pl. n. [*à* Διονύσιος Bacchus] *The feaſt of Bacchus celebrated at Athens,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110. Lat. Bacchanalia, *vel* liberalia.

* Diŏnȳſias, ādis. f. *A precious ſtone with red ſpots, ſmelling like wine, yet reſiſting drunkenneſs,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Diŏnȳsŏnymphas, ădis. f. [*ex* Διονύσιος Bacchus, & νύμφη ſponſa : Ita dict. quoniam cum Baccho, ſeu vino, mirè convenit] *A magical herb,* Plin. 24, 17.

* Dioptra, æ. f. [*ex* διὰ per, & ὄπτομαι video] (1) *A geometrical inſtrument, to take the diſtance and height of a place afar off,* it may be uſed for the *looking hole,* or *ſight* of any inſtrument; *a perſpective glaſs,* &c. (2) Alſo *an inſtrument to poiſe and gauge water.* (1) Plin. 2, 69. (2) Vitr. 8, 6.

* ‖ Diŏryx, ȳgis. m. [*ex* διὰ per, & ὀρύσσω, fodio] *A ditch,* or *trench, made for a river,* Mela, 3, 8. *Lat.* Derivatio.

* Dioſpȳros, i. f. [*ex* Διὸς Jovis, & πυρὸς triticum] *The herb ſtone-crop,* Plin. 27, 11. = Lithoſpermos, ægonychos, *Ib.*

* Diōta, æ. f. genus vaſis. [*ex* δὶς, bis, & οὖς ὠτὸς, auris, *vel* anſa] *A kind of veſſel,* or *jar, for wine, with two handles*; *any drinking pot with two ears,* Hor. Od. 1, 9, 8.

Diphris, is. f. *A precious ſtone of two ſorts, white and black, male and female,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Diphryx, ȳgis, f. [*ex* δὶς bis, & φρύγω torreo] *A ſediment of melted braſs,* Plin. 34, 13.

* ‖ Diphthongus, i. f. [*ex* δὶς, bis, & φθόγγος, ſonus] *A diphthong, made up of two vowels in the ſame ſyllable,* Gramm. ☞ Ut duabus literis disjunctis apud veteres ſcribi ſolebat, ita pro duabus literis numerando habebatur :

Naevia ſex cyathis, ſeptem Juſtina bibatur,
Quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus,
Omnis ab infuſo numeretur amica Falerno,
Mart, 1, 72.

Vid. etiam 9, 94. Tot enim cyathos in unum poculum infuſos exhauriebant, quot literas amicæ nomen continebat.

* Diplinthius, a, um. adj. *i. e.* duorum πλίνθων, *vel* laterum. [*ex* δὶς, pro duo, & πλίνθος, later] *Of the thickneſs of two bricks.* ¶ Diplinthius paries, *Two bricks thick,* Vitr. 2, 8.

* ‖ Diplōis, ĭdis. f. [*à* διπλόος, duplex] *A lined garment,* now taken for *a doublet,* Jun.

* Diplōma, ătis. n. [δίπλωμα, Gr. *à* διπλοῦμαι, duplicor] ſcriptum complicatum & lino trajecto obſignatum. (1) *A charter,* or *prince's letters patent*; *an edict, a mandamus.* (2) ‖ Alſo *great ſpeed, and haſte in a journey*; *a paſſport.* (3) ‖ *A ſtill, called now* balneum Mariæ. (1) *Vid.* Cic. Fam. 6, 12. = Diptychon, *Cod.* (2) Ap. JCC. (3) Galen.

Dĭpondiārius, a, um. adj. *Of two pounds weight,* Col. 4, 30.

Dĭpondium, i. n. *vel* Dĭpondius, i. m. *Cic. ſive* Dūpondium, & Dūpondius, i. m. (1) *A weight of two pounds.* (2) Alſo *a ſmall piece of money, a penny half penny.* (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (2) Dipondio ſatur intelliges ad ſaturitatem, non opus eſſe fortunâ, *Sen. Ep.* 18.

* Dipsăcon, i. & Dipsăcum, i. n. & Dipsăcus, i. m. [διψακὸς Gr.] (1) *A teaſle, a fuller's thiſtle.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the ſame with* diabetes; *a piſſing the bed,* or *not holding of one's water.* (1) Plin. 27, 9. (2) Galen.

* Dipſas, ădis. f. [*à* δίψα ſitis] *A kind of viper,* or *adder, which haveing ſtung a man puts him into a great thirſt,* Plin. 32, 5. Atro rabidæ efferveſcente veneno dipſades, *Sil.* 3, 312. *Conf. Celſ.* 5, 27.

* ‖ Diptōton, i. n. [*ex* δὶς bis, & πλῶσις caſus] *A noun haveing but two caſes,* Gramm. v. *Iſid.* 1, 6.

* ‖ Diptȳchus, a, um. adj. [*ex* δὶς, bis, & πτυχὴ, plica] *Two leaved,* Cod.

* Dĭpȳros, i. c. g. [*ex* δὶς bis, & πῦρ ignis] *Twice in the fire,* Mart. 4, 47. It. panis nauticus, *Biſket,* ex Litt.

* ‖ Dīrădiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſpreading of vines,* or *a ſeting them in faſhion of ſun-beams,* Lex *ex* Vitruv. à

* Dīrădio, āre. act. [quod *ex* di, & radio] *To ſpread,* or *place, vines in faſhion of ſun-beams,* Col. 5, 6.

Dīræ, ārum. pl. f. *ſc.* preces. *Curſes,* or *imprecations*; alſo *the furies.* § Dirarum obnunciatio, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 16. Diras preces fundere, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 2. ¶ Diras imprecari, *Ibid.* 6, 24, 3. *to curſe one to the pit of hell.*

Dīrectè, adv. iùs, comp. *Simply, directly, downright.* Cùm ſemel dictum ſit directè, *Cic. Part. Or.* 7. *Vid.* Directò.

Dīrectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A direction, aim,* or *mark*; *a direct leading to a thing.* Directio rationis ad veritatem, *Quint.* 3, 6. Lateres planam habeant inter ſe directionem, *Vitr.* 7, 1.

Dīrectò, & Dīrectè. adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Straight, directly.* (2) Met. *Simply, without condition.* (1) Directò ad finem ſpectare, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 13. Directiùs navem gubernare, *Id. Acad.* 4, 20. Cùm ſemel directum ſit directè, *Id. Part. Orat.* 7. (2) 𝒳 Illa bona directò optamus nobis, hæc ſi neceſſe erit, *Sen. Ep.* 67.

‖ Dīrector, ōris. m. verb. *A director,* or *guider,* Liv. *ap.* Litt.

Dīrectum, i. n. ſubſt. *Right, juſtice, equity.* = Directum, & verum, & juſtum, *Cic.* in *Part. Orat.* 37.

Dīrectūra, æ. f. *A laying out by a line.* Ita quò fundatior erit ex arenato directura, eò firmior erit ad vetuſtatem ſoliditas tectorii, *Vitr.* 7, 3.

Dīrectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [*ex* di, & rectus] (1) *Directed, ordered.* (2) *Straight.* (3) *Set in array.* (4) *Ruled ſtraight.* (5) Met. *Right, direct, plain, without circumſtance.* (6) ‖ Alſo *cut in two, divided.* (1) Directi in quincuncem ordines, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 17. (2) 𝒳 Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi, *Ov. Met.* 1, 98. (3) Agmen directæque acies, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 281. (4) Membrana directa plumbo, *Catull.* 20, 8. (5) Sermo directus, *Quint.* 2, 13. vid. & *Liv.* 2, 21. (6) Viſcera arietis directi, *Vet. auctor. Eleg. in obit. Mecæn.* 109. *Vid.* Dirigo, n. 8.

Dĭremptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſeparation,* or *breaking off.* Diremptio iniquitatis crimini ſubjecta eſt, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 1.

‖ Dĭremptor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſeparateth,* Aug.

Dĭremptūrus, a, um. part. *About to part,* or *ſeparate,* Liv. 31, 17.

Dĭremptus, a, um. part. [*à* dirimo] *Divided, ſeparated, parted.* Anima morte dirempta, *Lucr.* 1, 115.

‖ Dĭremptus, ûs, m. *A parting.* = 𝒳 Eſt interitus quaſi diſceſſus & ſecretio ac diremptus earum partium, quæ junctione tenebantur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 29. *ubi tamen al.* direptus.

* Dīrēpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* di, & repo] *To creep,* or *come, ſoftly.* Direpit ad cubile ſetoſæ ſuis, *Phædr.* 2, 4, 12.

* Dīreptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* diripio] *A robbing, pillageing, ranſacking, plundering, rifling.* Urbs relicta direptioni & incendiis, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 1. = Expilatio, *Id.*

* Dīreptor, ōris. m. verb. *A robber, ſpoiler,* or *rifler.* = Eos in eodem genere prædatorum direptorúmque pono, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9. = cuſtos, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 11.

* Dīreptūrus, a, um. part. *About to tear in pieces,* Liv. 24, 1.

* Dīreptus, a, um. part. (1) *Plucked,* or *torn, in pieces.* (2) *Torn from.* (3) *Robbed, ſpoiled, plundered.* (4) *Beaten,* or *pulled, down.* (1) Membra direpta manibus nefandis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 731. (2) = Signa Affixa delubris & arma Militibus direpta, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 20. (3) Direpta domus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 563. (4) Mœnia direpta, *Luc.* 6, 35.

* ‖ Dīreptus, ûs, m. verb. *A takeing away,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 29. *ubi tamen al.* diremptus.

Dīrĭbeo, ēre, ui. act. [De cujus etymo ſententias diribere longum eſſet; certè eſt comitiorum propr.] *To count over, to diſtribute.* Hic eſt ille, qui gentes & regna diribet, *Plin.* 36, 15. Dum ſententiæ diriberentur, *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 7. Dum de te tabellæ diriberentur, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 40.

Dīrĭbĭtor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *An officer that makes a ſcrutiny in a muſter*; alſo *an officer in the Roman elections, who marſhaled the tribes into their ſeveral claſſes,* or *orders*; *and diſtributed the tables among them, when they voted.* (2) ‖ *A judge,* or *determiner of cauſes.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a carver, a ſewer.* (1) Vid. *Torrent.* in *Suet. Claud.* 1, 18. (2) Cod. (3) Apul. Met. 2, p. 53.

Dīrĭbĭtōrium, i. n. *A houſe begun by Agrippa, and finiſhed by Auguſtus, wherein ſoldiers were muſtered, and received their pay*; alſo *a place where, when the Romans went to give their voices, certain officers, called* diribitores, *attended,* dum ſententiæ diriberentur, i. e. *were divided, as in a ſcrutiny,* Mix. 9, 12. Διειριβιτώριον οἶκος μέγιςος τῶν πώποτε μίαν ὀροφὴν σχόντων, *Dion. Caſſ.* 1, 55. vid. *Suet. Claud.* 18. & ibi *Torrent.*

Dīrĭgendus, a, um. part. *To be directed, leveled,* or *meaſured.* Honeſtate dirigenda eſt utilitas, *Cic. Off.* 3, 21. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 32.

Dīrĭgens, tis. part. *Directing, leveling.* Hinc dirigens proxima planities æquabatur, *Hirt. B. H.* 29.

* Dīrĭgeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* di, & rigeo] (1) *To grow ſtiff.* (2) *To curdle for cold,* or *fear.* (3) *To ſtand an end.* (1) Diriguêre oculi, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 447. (2) Gelidus formidine ſanguis Diriguit, *Id. Æn.* 3, 260. (3) Diriguêre comæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 332.

Dīrĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex* di, & rego] (1) *To direct,* or *guide.* (2) *To order, to ſet in array, to range.* (3) *To ſteer.* (4) *To rule,* or *guide.* (5) *To level,* or *aim.* (6) *To raiſe,* or *lift, up.* (7) *To meaſure,* or *mark out.* (8) *To divide.* (1) Ad veritatem dirigit conjectura, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 14. (2) Direxêre acies, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 523. Dirigere arbores in quincuncem, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 17. (3) Ad littora curſum dirigere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 25. (4) Ad vitam principis dirigimur, *Plin. Paneg.* 45. (5) *Haſtile* certo contorquens dirigit ictu, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 490. Invidiam rerum non ad cauſam, ſed ad voluntatem perſonáſque dirigere, *Paterc.* 2, 30. (6) Dirigere ramuli cacumen ad cœlum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40. (7) Regiones lituo direxit Romulus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 17. (8) Clypeatus elephantum ubi machæra dirigit, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 54. utì Salmaſ. legendum probat. Perſiam totam dirigit. *Titin.* ap. *Non.*

Dīrĭgor, i, ectus. paſſ. *To be directed,* &c. Simul ſigna ad hoſtem converti, aciémque dirigi jubet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 7.

Dĭrĭmendus, a, um. part. *To be determined,* or *decided.* Res eſt arbitrio non dirimenda meo, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 98.

Dĭrĭmens, tis. part. *Breaking off,* or *interrupting,* Stat. Theb. 5, 482. Exiguo dirimens ſolidam diſcrimine ſummam, *Manil.* 1, 547.

Dĭrĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum. act. [*ex* dis, & emo, *ſ* in *r* mutatâ, *Voſſ.*] (1) *To break off, to interrupt, to divide, to part.* (2) *To determine, to make an end of.* (1) Prælium diremit nox, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 99. (2) § Dirimere pugnam æquis manibus, *Liv.* 27, 13. § controverſiam, *Cic. Off.* 3, 33. § litem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 21. § certamen, *Ibid.* 5, 314. § iras, *Liv.* 1, 13. § altercationes, *Id.* 4, 45. § ſimultates, *Id.* 28, 18. *Vid.* Dirimendus. ¶ Dirimere auſpicia eſt, irrita reddere, *Plin.* ✠ Coire, conciliare, *Cic.*

Dĭrĭmor, i, emptus. paſſ. *To be parted, to be diſtant,* or *aſunder.* Oppida unius diei itinere dirimuntur, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 94.

* Dīrĭpiendus, a, um. part. *To be plundered.* Omnes evocat ſpe prædæ ad diripiendos Eburones, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 33. Vota diripienda *ventis,* Tib. 3, 6, 28.

* Dīrĭpiens, tis. part. *Plundering.* Diripiens plurima miles, *Luc.* 6, 117. Scrutantes potiùs quàm diripientes, *Juſt.* 25, 2.

* Dīrĭpio, ĕre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex* di, & rapio] (1) *To tear aſunder,* or *in pieces.* (2) *To ſnatch,* or *pluck, away by force.* (3) *To rob, ſpoil,* or *ranſack ; to pillage,* or *plunder.* (4) *To caſt to the ground, to tear open.* (5) *To leſſen,* or *detract from.* (1) Pentheum diripuiſſe aiunt Bacchas, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, 1. (2) § Diripere aliquem è loco, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſul.* 6. (3) = Ad expilandos ſocios, diripiendáſque provincias, *Id.* pro *Leg. Man.* 19. (4) § Diripere aras, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 283. interpr. *Serv.* (5) De alicujus auctoritate diripere, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ. ſed rect.* deripere.

* Dīrĭpior, i, eptus. paſſ. (1) *To be torn in pieces.* (2) *To be robbed,* or *rifled,* &c. (1) Cùm conſternatis diripereris equis, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 310. (2) Incuſtoditæ diripiuntur opes, *Id. Triſt.* 3, 10, 58. *Vid.* Deripio.

Dīrĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Fierceneſs, rugedneſs.* (2) *Cruelty, inhumanity.* (3) *Unluckyneſs, ominouſneſs.* (1) ✠ Quanta in altero fratre diritas, in altero comitas, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 18. *utì leg. Non. al.* duritas. (2) Quanquam ſis omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, *Id.* in *Vat.* 2. (3) Diritas diei, *Suet. Ner.* 8.

Dīruendus, a, um. part. *To be pulled down,* or *deſtroyed.* M. Cato, perpetuus diruendæ Carthaginis auctor, *Paterc.* 1, 12.

Dīruens, tis. part. *Pulling down,* or *deſtroying,* Liv. 42, 3.

Dīrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum. act. [*ex* di, & rumpo] (1) *To break, to break in pieces.* (2) *To burſt.* (3) Met. *To break off.* (1) Puer pædagogo tabulâ dirumpit caput, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 3. § Dirumpere tabellas, *Cic.* (2) Penè me dirupi in judicio familiaris tui, *Id. Fam.* 7, 1, 14. & *abſol.* dirumpi cantando, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 3, 10. (3) Amicitias, exorsâ aliquâ offenſione, dirumpimus, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 22.

Dīrumpor, i, ruptus. paſſ. (1) *To be broken.* (2) *To be burſt.* (1) Dirumpuntur tabellæ, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 4. (2) § Plauſu dirumpi, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. § dolore, *Id.* & *abſol.* dirumparis licet, *Id. Attic.* 7, 12. *ubi al.* diſrumparis.

† Dīruncīno, āre. act. [*à* runcinis, quæ majores ſerræ dicuntur, *Varr.*] *To ſaw,* or *plane,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

‖ Dīruncīnor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be ſawn,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Dīruo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum. act. [*ex* di, & ruo] *To break,* or *pull, down ; to overthrow,* or *deſtroy.* = Qui Catuli monumentum afflixit, meam domum diruit, *Cic.* pro *Cœlio,* 32. ✠ Diruit, ædificat, &c. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. Imperatum primùm, ut muros diruerent, *Liv.* 38, 34.

Dīruor, i, ŭtus. paſſ. *To be pulled down.* Maceriem jube dirui, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 10. ¶ Ære dirui, *to loſe his pay for ſome crime,* Feſt. *vid.* & Cic. jocum, *Verr.* 5, 13.

Dīruptio, ōnis, f. verb. *A burſting.* Corporum diruptio, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 15.

‖ Dīruptor, ōris. m. verb. *He that breaks,* or *waſtes,* Litt. *ex* Tac.

Dīruptus, a, um. part. [*à* dirumpor] *it.* adj. (1) *Burſt,* or *broken ; quite waſted.* (2) *Steep, craggy.* (3) ‖ Met. *Rigorous, harſh.* (1) Illam mediam diruptam velim, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 5, 18. Homo diruptus, dirutúſque, *Qu. Cœlius, Cic. ludens in paronomaſiâ,* i. e. hernioſi & diruti, *Budæo interpr.* (2) Quum præcipites diruptaéque utrinque anguſtiæ eſſent, *Liv.* 21, 33. In altiorem diruptiorémque tumulum conceſsêre, *Id.* 38, 2. (3) = Homo diruptus & implacabilis, *Amm.* 27, 11.

Dīrus, a, um. adj. or, comp. † ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Direfull, cruel.* (2) *Horrible, dreadfull, terrible.* (3) *Mournfull.* (4) *Fatal, ominous.* (1) = Injuſta, inſana, vitioſa, dira, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 2. (2) Diræ deprecationes, *Plin.* 28, 4. Dira execratio, *Liv.* 27, 22. (3) Nec ſoſpite dirum Optabis nato funus, pater, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 56. (4) Dirum omen, *Plin.* 10, 12. Diri cometæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 488. Mens dira, *Id. Æn.* 2, 519. Exta ſine capite, quibus nihil videtur eſſe dirius, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 15. Diriſſimus, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 25, 247.

Dīrŭtus, a, um. part. [*à* diruor] *Broken,* or *cut, down ; deſtroyed, overthrown, ruined.* Dirutæ & deſertæ urbes, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 1. ¶ Ære dirutus miles, *a ſoldier that for ſome miſdemeanor hath forfeited his pay.* Cic. *uſes it wittyly for a bankrupt,* Verr. 5, 13.

Dis, dītis. c. g. & Dīte, n. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Rich, wealthy, great, fertile, ample.* Tunc dis quidem eſſes, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 1, 8. Cratini ditis ædes, *Id.* 4, 2, 43. Dite ſolum, *Val. Flacc. Arg.* 2, 296. Ditia caſtra, *Curt.* 3, 11, 20. Ditior & affluentior eſt vera amicitia, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 16. ¶ ✤ Ditiſſimus ævi, *longeſt-lived,* Sil. 3, 397.

* Diſcalceātus, a, um. part. *Unſhod, without ſhoes,* Suet. Ner. 51.

† Diſcăveātus, a, um. part. *Set upon,* or *gapeing,* Plin. 9, 30. ☞ *ſed rectiùs leg.* diſcuneatus.

Diſcăveo, ēre, vi, cautum. neut. [*ex* dis, & caveo] *To be very carefull, to beware.* § Diſcaveas malo, *Plaut. Menæch.* 2, 1, 24. ☞ Raró occ.

Diſcēdens, tis. part. *Departing, going away, ending.* Diſcedens hiems, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 152.

Diſcēdĭtur, diſceſſum eſt. imperſ. *They depart.* Ab concilio diſceditur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 2. Omnia ſunt incerta, cùm à jure diſceſſum eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 59.

Diſcēdo, ēre, ſſi, ſum. neut. [*ex* dis, & cedo] (1) *To depart, to go away.* (2) *To leave,* or *ceaſe.* (3) *To be parted,* or *divided.* (4) *To elope.* (5) *To open,* or *gape.* (6) *To vaniſh.* (7) *To die, to ceaſe, to be.* (8) *To be changed.* (9) *To give place,* or *yield.* (10) *To go,* or *come, off.* (11) *To except.* (1) ✠ Eo die ego Capuâ diſceſſi, & manſi Calibus, *Cic. Att.* 7, 21. § Diſcedere à patriâ, *Id.* § Româ, *Id.* § è conſpectu, *Id.* (2) Diſcedamus à nobiſmetipſis ; de ſapiente loquamur, *Id. Acad.* 4. (3) In duas partes diſcedunt Numidæ, *Sall. B. Jug.* 12. (4) Uxor à dolabellâ diſceſſit, *Cœl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. (5) Cœlum diſceſſiſſe viſum eſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 43. (6) Diſcedit in auras, *Lucr.* 3, 401. (7) Qui diſcedere animum cenſent, &c. *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 9. (8) Cœlius diſceſſu meo, diſceſſit à ſe, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 79. (9) Si diſparibus bellum indicat, diſcedat pigrior, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 17. (10) Si injuria impunita diſceſſerit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 30. ¶ Superior diſcedit, *he gets the better,* Cic. Diſcedere non malè, *to come well off,* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 70. (11) Amoris verò erga me, cùm à fraterno amore, domeſticóque diſceſſi, tibi primas defero, *Cic. Att.* 1. *Ex* Doleto.

† Diſcento, āre. neut. [*ex* dis, & canto] *To ſing treble,* Litt. *ex* Lucr.

Diſcendus, a, um. part. *To be learned.* ✠ Muliebris mores diſcendi, obliviſcendi ſtratiotici, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 49.

Diſcens, tis. part. *Learning.* In ludo inter coæquales diſcens, *Juſt.* 23, 2.

Diſceptātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A diſputeing, debateing,* or *reaſoning.* (2) ‖ *An arbitrement,* or *umpirage.* (1) Cic. Off. 1, 11, 2. ✠ vis, *Ib.* = Controverſia, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 72. (2) Ulp.

‖ Diſceptātiuncŭla, æ. f. *A little debate,* or *diſpute,* Gell. 20. ult.

Diſceptātor, ōris. m. verb. *An umpire, an arbitrator, a mediatour.* = Diſceptator, id eſt, rei aut ſententiæ moderator, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 3. = Reconciliator pacis & diſceptator de iis, quæ in controverſiâ ſunt, *Liv.* 35, 45. § Utriuſque diſceptator adeſt, age, diſputa, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 2, 16.

Diſceptātrix, īcis. f. *She that is judge between two.* = Dialectica veri & falſi diſceptatrix & judex, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 28.

Diſceptātur, imperſ. *The point is argued,* Cic. Fam. 4, 14.

Diſceptātūrus, a, um. part. *About to diſpute.* Diſceptaturi de ſuo jure & de legibus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 37.

Diſcepto, āre. act. [*ex* dis, & capto] (1) *To debate, reaſon,* or *diſpute,* any thing, any way. (2) *To award, to determine, to judge.* (1) Ego conditionibus, illi armis diſceptare maluerunt, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 15. (2) Hanc C. Cæſar, cauſam, ſi in foro dicerem, eodem audiente & diſceptante, &c. Id. § Diſceptare controverſias, *Id. Ac.* 4, 3. § de controverſiis, *Cæſ.* § cum aliquo, *Cic.* § inter ſe, *Sall.*

Diſceptor, āri. paſſ. *To be debated.* Ac ſi coràm de omnibus conditionibus diſceptetur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 24.

* Diſcernens, tis. part. *Diſcerning.* Spatiis diſcernens gaudia parvis, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 364. *Conf. Catull.* 62, 179.

* Diſcernĭcŭlum, i. n. [Inſtrumentum quo diſcernitur capillus] (1) *A pin,* or *bodkin ; wherewith women ſhed,* or *part, their hair.* (2) ‖ Met. *A little difference,* or *diverſity.* (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 29. (2) Gell. 17, 15.

* Diſcerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum. act. [*ex* dis, & cerno] (1) *To diſcern, to put a difference.* (2) Met. *To judge,* or *determine.* (3) *To appeaſe,* or *quell.* (1) Alba & atra diſcernere non poterat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 39. (2) Pecuniæ an famæ minùs parceret, haud facilè diſcerneres, *Sall. B. Catil.* 26. (3) Litem diſcernere, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 898.

* Diſcernor, i, crētus. paſſ. *To be diſcerned, diſtinguiſhed,* &c. Ubi diſcerni ſtultus auditor ab ſapienti judice poſſit, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 6. *Vid.* Diſcerno.

Diſcerpendus, a, um. part. *To be torn in pieces.* Clamant, diſcerpendum eſſe parricidam manibus eorum, *Curt.* 6, 30.

Diſcerpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* dis, & carpo] (1) *To pluck,* or *tear, in pieces.* (2) Met. *To divide.* (1) Alligatum corpus equis diſcerpſere, *Varr.* = Dilacerare *Cic.* (2) Rem propoſitam in membra diſcerpere, *Cic. Top.* 5.

Diſcerpor, i, tus. paſſ. *To be torn,* or *divided.* = Diſcerpi, & lacerari, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 11.

Diſcerptus, a, um. part. *Torn,* or *plucked, in pieces.* Membra diſcerpta, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 86. = Divulſus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3.

Diſceſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* diſcedo] (1) *A departure.* (2) Met. *An abſence,* or *want.* (3) *A noteing for,* or *agreeing to,* an opinion. (4) *A divorce,* or *parting.* (5) ‖ Alſo *the intermiſſion of an ague fit.* (1) ✠ Mecum ſæpe de tuâ manſione aut diſceſſione communicat, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4 *ubi al.* deceſſione. (2) ⌘ Eorum neque acceſſione vita melior fit, neque diſceſſione pejor, *Id Off.* 3, 3. (3) Diſceſſio facta eſt in ejus ſententiam, *Id. Attic.* 12, 21. (4) Si eveniat, quod Dî prohibeant, diſceſſio, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 37. (5) Celſ. *ap.* Litt.

Diſceſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to leave,* or *quit,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 56. Conf. Prop. 4, 12, 35.

Diſceſſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A departing,* or *going away.* (2) *An opening,* or *going aſunder.* (1) ⌘ Ut me levârat tuus adventus, ſic diſceſſus afflixit, *Cic. Att.* 12, 49. (2) Te nec terræ fremitus, nec cœli diſceſſus, &c. terrebunt, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 28. ¶ Diſceſſus è vitâ, *deceaſe, death,* Id.

* Diſceus, eos. m. [*à* diſci figurâ] *A comet, or ſome ſuch like impreſſion in the air,* Plin. 2, 25.

* Diſcĭdium, i. n. [*à* diſcindo] (1) *A ſeparation.* (2) *A divorce.* (3) *Diſcord, diſſenſion.* (4) *Departure, death.* (1) Diſcidium utì fieri nequeat ſine peſte malóque, *Lucr.* 3, 851, (2) Valeant, qui inter nos diſcidium volunt, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 14. (3) Per vinum exoritur diſcidium, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 60. (4) Fratris cari flebile diſcidium, *Catull.* 64, 22.

‖ Diſcinctè, adv. *Diſſolutely, looſely,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

Diſcinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Ungirt,* in ſign of ſubmiſſion. (2) *Diſarmed,* or *caſhiered.* (3) *Diſſolute, negligent, reckleſs, ſlothfull, ſlovenly.* (1) Primores equeſtris ordinis tunicati & diſcincti pedibúſque nudis, *Suet. Aug.* 100. extr. Diſcinctus eques, *Liv.* (2) Gladiis diſcinctos deſtituit, *Liv.* 27, 13. (3) = Segnis eram diſcinctáque in otia natus, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 9, 41. Diſcinctus nepos, *Hor. Epod.* 4. *ult.*

* Diſcindendus, a, um. part. *To be cut,* or *rent, in two,* Cic. *Vid* Diſcindo, n. 3.

* Diſcindo, ĕre, ſcĭdi, ſſum. act. [*ex* dis, & ſcindo] (1) *To cut aſunder.* (2) *To rend in pieces, to cleave,* or *rive.* (3) Met. *To ſeparate,* or *break off.* (1) Diſcindere cotem novaculâ, *Liv.* 1, 36. (2) ⌘ Diſcidit veſtem? reſarcietur, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 41. (3) ⌘ Amicitiæ diſſuendæ magìs, quàm diſcindendæ ſunt, *Cic.* de *Amicit.* 21.

* Diſcindor, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be broken,* or *rent, aſunder.* Diſcinditur in multas partes *anima,* Lucr. 4, 669.

Diſcingo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* dis, & cingo] (1) *To ungird,* or *undo,* (2) Alſo *to be put out of office.* (3) ‖ Met. *To confute, to baffle.* (1) Mart. 9, 103. (2) Sil. 8, 34. (3) = Diſcinxit ratione dolos, fraudeſque reſolvit, *Id.* 7, 153. *ubi Heinſius legi maluit* diffinxit, *ſeu* diſcuſſit.

Diſcingor, i. paſſ. *To be ungirt,* or *to put off one's clothes.* Ita ſe apud ipſos geſſit, ut neque unquam aut nocte, aut die, aut excalcearetur, aut diſcingeretur, *Paterc.* 2, 41.

* Diſciplīna, æ. f. [*à* diſcipulus] (1) *Diſcipline, inſtruction.* (2) *Skill, ſcience, a profeſſion,* or *trade.* (3) *A faſhion, a way,* or *cuſtom.* (4) *A ſect of philoſophers.* (5) *An example.* (1) Eſt in literis ratio reliquiſque rebus eadem diſciplina, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2. ⌘ Non natura tantùm, ſed diſciplina, mores facit, *Col.* 7, 12. Diſciplina fori, *Cic.* (2) Multarum artium diſciplina, *Id.* vid. *Suet. Aug.* 80. (3) Ignarus es diſciplinæ conſuetudiniſque noſtræ, *Cic.* Diſciplina eſt eiſdem munerari ancillas, qui ad dominas adfectant viam, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 59. (4) Quid à ſingulis philoſophiæ diſciplinis diceretur, perſecuti ſumus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* (5) Parſimonia & duritia diſciplinæ aliis eram, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 75.

* Diſciplīnābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be learned,* or *taught,* Ad Her. 3, 3. ☞ Raró occ.

* ‖ Diſciplīnātus, a, um. part. *Inſtructed, diſciplined,* Vulg. Interp. + Eruditus, inſtitutus.

† Diſciplīnōſus, a, um. adj. *One that hath learned many, as well as good arts,* Cato *ap.* Gell. 4, 9. ☞ Raró occ.

* Diſcĭpŭla, æ. f. *A ſhe ſcholar,* or *auditor.* Dedam te diſcipulam cruci, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 20. Audit diſcipula intentione magnâ, & reddit, *Plin.* 10, 29. *de luſciniâ.*

* Diſcĭpŭlus, i. m. [*à* diſco] *A ſcholar, a diſciple, an apprentice,* or *learner.* ⌘ Hirtium ego & Dolabellam dicendi diſcipulos habeo, cœnandi magiſtros, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. Ipſe dux erat ſummi imperatoris diſcipulus, *Liv.* 37, 20. Diſcipulus coquorum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2. Diſcipulus eſt prioris poſterior dies, *Publ. Syr.*

* Diſciſſus, a, um. part. [*à* diſcindor] (1) *Rent,* or *torn.* (2) *Pulled down.* (1) Diſciſſos laniabant dentibus artus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 514. (2) Diſciſſis Pergama muris, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 1, 11.

* Diſcĭtur, imperſ. *It is learned.* Audiendo facillimè diſci arbitrabatur, *Nep. Epam.* 3.

Diſcludo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* dis, & cludo] *To ſeparate,* or *ſet apart; to ſhut up apart.* = Diſcludere mundum, membraque dividere, *Lucr.* 5, 439. Mons ille Arvernos ab Helvetiis diſcludit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 8.

Diſclūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be ſeparated,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 10.

‖ Diſclūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſhuting up, a ſeparation,* Apul. *de* Deo Socr. init. + Separatio.

‖ Diſclūſor, ōris. m. verb. *An abridger of mens liberty,* Cod.

Diſclūſus, a, um. part. *Shut up, ſeparated.* = Semotus, *Cic.* Fibulis diſcluſis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 17.

* Disco, ĕre, dĭdĭci. act. [*à* δάω, δάσκω; ut à χάω, χάσκω, hiſco, *Scal.*] (1) *To learn,* or *acquire the knowledge of a thing.* (2) *To be informed of, to underſtand.* (1) § Diſcere dialecticam, *Cic.* § literas, *Id. F.* 9, 10. Didiciſſe fideliter artes Emollit mores, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 9, 47. (2) = Animadverti & didici ex tuis literis, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5. § Diſcere aliquid ab alio, *Id.* de alio, *Plin. jun.* per alium, *Ov.*

* Dīſcor, i. paſſ. *To be learned.* Jus civile diſcitur, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 4, 45. Per me diſcuntur amores, *Ov. A. A.* 3, 27.

* Diſcŏbōlus, i. m. *in acc.* diſcobolon. [*à* δίσκος diſcus, & βάλλω jacio] *A quoitcaſter, a piece of Myron's workmanſhip,* Quint. 2, 13. & *Plin.* 34, 8.

‖ Diſcoctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſeethbeing,* or *boiling.* Lex. *ex* Celſ.

Diſcoctus, a, um. part. [*à* diſcoquor] *Sod,* or *well boiled,* Plin. 22, 25. & 28, 20.

Diſcŏlor, ōris. adj. omn. gen. [*ex* dis, & color] (1) *Of a different colour, diſcoloured,* (2) Alſo *unlike.* (1) Diſcolor Indus, *Prop.* 4, 3, 10. (2) = Matrona meretrici diſpar, & Diſcolor, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 4.

‖ Diſcŏlōrātus, a, um. part. *Diverſly coloured,* Aug. + Diſcolor, *Cic.*

Diſcŏlōrius, a, um. adj. *Of diverſe and ſundry colours,* Petr. Arb. c. 97.

Diſcondūcit, imperſ. *It is not available,* or *conducive,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 85.

‖ Diſconvĕnienter, adv. *Diſagreeably, inconveniently,* Aug.

Diſconvĕnio, īre, ni, ntum. neut. [*ex* dis, & convenio] *To diſagree, to be unlike,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99. ☞ Raró occ.

Diſconvĕnit inter me & te, imperſ. *We do not agree,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 18.

‖ Diſcoŏpĕrio, īre. act. [*ex* dis, & cooperio] *To diſcloſe,* or *diſcover,* Dig. + Retego, *Cic.*

‖ Diſcŏphŏrus, i. m. [*ex* δίσκος, diſcus, & φέρω fero] *One that carries a diſh to a table,* Hier.

Diſcŏquo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* dis, & coquo] *To ſeethe well,* Plin. 29, 6. Diſcoquitur melle in vaſe novo, *Ibid.*

* Diſcordābĭlis, e. adj. *Diſagreeable, inconvenient,* Plaut. Cap. 2, 3, 42.

* Diſcordans, tis. part. (1) *Diſagreeing, out of tune, jaring.* (2) *Differing, altering.* (1) Paterc. 2, 53. (2) = Animus à ſe ipſo diffidens, ſecúmque diſcordans, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1. Barbarico tot diſcordantia ritu Corda virum manſêre gradu, *Sil. Ital.* 16, 20.

* ‖ Diſcordātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diverſity, a difference,* or *jaring,* Boët. + Diſcordia, diſſenſio.

* Diſcordia, æ. f. [*à* dis, & cor] *Diſcord, variance, debate, ſtrife,* Cic. Tuſc. 4, 9. = Diſſenſio, ſeditio, diſſidium, *Cic.* ⌘ amicitia,

* Diſcordiālis, e. adj. *That breeds diſcord,* or *ſtriſe,* Plin. 37, 10. ☞ Raró occ. + Diffidens, *Cic.*

* Diſcordiōſus, a, um. adj. *Contentious, full of diſcord and variance, quarrelſome,* Sall. B. Jug. 66. ☞ Raró occ.

* ‖ Diſcordis, e. adj. *pro* diſcors, *Priſc.* ex *Pomp.*

* ‖ Diſcordĭter, adv. *Diſagreeingly.* + Parum concorditer.

* Diſcordo, āre. neut. [*à* diſcors] (1) *To be at diſcord,* or *diſgrace; to be at variance.* (2) *To differ, to be contrary to.* (1) § Diſcordare cum aliquo, *Tac.* 12, 28, 1. § inter ſe, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 43. (2) § Diſcordat parcus avaro, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 194.

* Diſcors, dis. adj. [*ex* dis, & cor] (1) *Diſcordant, jaring.* (2) *Differing, of a different ſentiment.* (3) *Harſh, untuneable.* (4) *Contrary.* (1) Contentione diſcordes, *Cic.* Diſcordia pectora, *Sil.* 2, 380. (2) § Diſcors patri, *Paterc.* 2, 27. *ubi al.* patris. (3) Symphonia diſcors, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 374. Modi diſcordes, *Stat. Syl.* 5, 3, 26. (4) Ventis diſcordibus acta phaſelus, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 10, 9.

Diſcrĕpans, tis. part. *Diſagreeing, differing.* ⌘ Oratio verbis diſcrepans, ſententiis congruens, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 1, 10.

Diſcrĕpantia, æ. f. *Variance, diſagreeing, difference.* Major rerum diſcrepantia quàm verborum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 12.

Diſcrĕpat, imperſ. *It differs.* ¶ Diſcrepat inter ſcriptores, *They differ,* Liv. 2.

Diſcrĕpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſpute, a controverſy.* Diſputatio inter conſules fuit, *Liv.* 10, 18. ☞ Raró occ.

‖ Diſcrĕpātor, ōris. m. verb. *A diſagreer, one who differs,* Dig. + Qui diſcrepat, *Cic.*

Diſcrĕpĭtans, tis. part. *Separate, differing.* = Inter ſe disjunctum diſcrepitánſque, *Lucr.* 3, 803.

Diſcrĕpĭto, āre, freq. [*à* diſcrepo] *Often to diſagree,* or *jar.* Poſitura diſcrepitant hæc, *Lucr.* 2, 10, 17.

Diſcrĕpo, āre, ui & āvi, ĭtum. neut. [*à* dis & crepo] (1) *To give a different ſound.* (2) Synecd. *To vary, to diſſent, to diſagree.* (1) In fidibus aut tibiis, quamvis paululùm diſcrepant, tamen à ſcienti animadverti ſolet, *Cic. Off.* 1, 41. (2) ⌘ Re concinere, verbis diſcrepare, *Id. N. D.* 1, 7. § inter ſe, ab aliquo, in, *vel* de, re aliquâ, § facta cum dictis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 29. = Congruo, *Id.* Hæc diſcrepant inter auctores, *Liv.* 26, 49.

* Diſcrētè, adv. *Separately, diſtinctly.* ⌘ = Partes argumentandi confuſè & permixtè diſperſimus, pòſt diſcretè & electè degeremus, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 30.

* ‖ Diſcrētim, adv. *Severally, diſtinctly,* Apul. Florid. p. 779. *aliqui adducunt ex* Varr. R. R. 2, 3. *ubi tamen al.* diſcretum, *eſt ideo dubiæ auctoritatis ap. Claſſ. cùm vix alibi occurrat.* + Diſcretè.

* ‖ Diſcrētio, ōnis. f. verb.]*à* diſcernor] *A ſeparation, a parting,* Lact. & poſteriores. + Secretio.

* Diſcrētūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſever,* or *ſeparate.* Jus & injuriam diſcreturi, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 66, 1.

* Diſcrētus, a, um. part. [*à* diſcernor] (1) *Parted, ſevered.* (2) Adj. *Different.* (1) Saxo diſcretus ager, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 569. (2) Diſcreta ſemina, *Lucr.* 6, 700.

* Diſcrīmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* diſcerno, vel potius *à* διακρίνω] (1) *Diverſity, difference, diſtinction.* (2) *Debate, controverſy,* or *doubt.* (3) *Danger, hazard, peril, battle.* (4) *A ſpace,* or *diſtance.* (5) Alſo *the ploughing,* or *harrowing, of land.* (6) *The parting of the hair.* (7) *Diſcretion,* (1) = Delectu omni & diſcrimine remoto, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 25. ¶ Diſcrimina gentium, *diſtinction of families,* Liv. 5, 14. (2) = Venerat res in judicium atque diſcrimen, *Cic. Verr.* 5.

(3) = Diſcriminum & periculorum comes, *Id. N. D* 2, 66. Ante ultimum diſcrimen *Actiacum*, Paterc. 2, 84. (4) Æquo diſcrimine Priſtis Centaurúſque, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 5, 154. (5) Ap. Col. (6) Compoſitum diſcrimen erit, *Ov.* in *Art.* 2, 303. (7) Non eſt conſilium in vulgo, non ratio non diſcrimen, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 4.

* ‖ Diſcrīmĭnāle, is. n. *A bodkin to part the hair.* Bibb. † Crinale, *Ov.* ‖ Diſcerniculum, *Non.*

* Diſcrīmĭnātim, adv. *Diſtinctly, ſeverally,* Varr. R. R. 1, 7. Articulatim, *Cic.*

* Diſcrīmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſevering,* or *divideing,* Diom. † Diſcrimen.

* Diſcrīmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Diſtinct, ſeparate,* Liv. 21, 4.

* Diſcrīmĭno, āre. act. [*à* diſcrimen] *To divide,* or *part.* Hetruriam diſcriminat Caſſia *via,* Cic. Philipp. 12, 9. æthera ab arctoïs plauſtris, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 539. veſtes picto auro, *Lucan.* 2, 357.

Diſcrŭciātus, a, um. part. (1) *Tortured.* (2) Met. *Troubled, afflicted.* (1) Suet. Aug. 14. (2) Cic. Philipp. 13, 18.

‖ Diſcrŭciātus, ûs. m. *Torture,* Prud. Hamart. 834. † Cruciatus, *Cic.*

‖ Diſcrŭcio, āre. act. [*ex* dis, *&* crucio] *To torment,* Apul. *de* Habit. doctr. Plat. p. 620.

Diſcrŭcior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be much vexed,* or *troubled.* Diſcrucior animi, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 1.

‖ Diſcŭbĭtōrius, a, um. adj. *Adapted to ſiting down at meat.* Diſcubitorius lectus, *Lexicogr.* ex *Plin.*

Diſcŭbĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *A ſiting down at meat.* Ne ſenioris adventum diſcubitu præcurrerent, *Val. Max.* 2, 1, 9.

Diſcŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* dis, *&* cubo] *To lie down to ſleep* Diſcubitum noctis imus, *Plaut. Merc. Prol.* 99. ☞ Non vidi niſi in præt. & ſupinis.

Diſcumbĭtur, imperſ. *They are ſiting at the table,* Cic. Verr. 1, 26.

Diſcumbo, ĕre, cŭbui. neut. [*ex* dis, *&* cumbo] (1) *To lie at meat upon a bed* after the ancient cuſtom; or according to our cuſtom *to ſit at the table.* (2) *To lie down to ſleep.* (1) Menſis diſcumbere, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 2, 33. (2) Diſcumbit in herba, *Tib.* 2, 5, 95. Diſcubitum noctu ut imus, *Plaut. Vid.* Diſcubo.

Diſcŭneātus, a, um. part. *Cloven,* or opened, as it were *with a wedge,* Plin. 9, 30.

‖ Diſcŭneo, āre. act. [*ex* dis, *&* cuneo] *To cleave with wedges,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul.

Diſcŭpio, ĕre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*ex* dis, *&* cupio] *To deſire much,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 87. & Catull. 103, 2.

Diſcurrens, tis, part. *Runing up and down,* &c. In duas partes diſcurrentibus ducibus, *Juſt.* 13, 6. Diſcurrens fama per urbem, *Lucan.* 4, 574.

Diſcurro, ĕre, ri, ſum. act. & neut. [*ex* dis, *&* curro] (1) Neut. *To run hither and thither.* (2) Act. *To run over.* (1) Juventus Romana ad rapiendas virgines diſcurrit, *Liv.* 1, 9. (2) Fama ſtrenuè totas urbes diſcurrit, *Curt.* 4, 1.

Diſcurrĭtur, imperſ. *Men run.* In varios docto diſcurritur ordine gyros, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 633. Ad arma diſcurſum eſt, *Liv.* 24, 31.

Diſcurſans, tis. part. *Runing up and down,* Quint. 6, 3. Flor. 3, 18.

Diſcurſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A runing up and down.* Officioſa per urbem diſcurſatio, *Sen.* de *Brev. vitæ* 3. *ubi tamen al.* diſcurſitatio.

‖ Diſcurſim, adv. *Runing ſeverally,* Macr. Sat. 7, 1.

‖ Diſcurſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A runing about,* Lact. *de* Op. Dei 3.

Diſcurſĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A runing up and down,* or *to and fro,* Sen. *Vid.* Diſcurſatio.

‖ Diſcurſĭto, āre. freq. *To run about, to wander,* Hier. † Curſito.

‖ Diſcurſĭtōres, um. m. pl. *Light ſoldiers that made inroads,* Amm. † Curſores.

‖ Diſcurſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that runs about,* Lex. *ex* Apul. † Curſor, *Cic.*

Diſcurſus, ûs. m. (1) *A runing to and fro, a wandering courſe,* (2) ‖ Alſo *a diſcourſe, a treatiſe, a ſyllogiſm.* (1) Magno clamore diſcurſúque paſſim ſe fugæ mandant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 29. Diſcurſus telorum, *Val. Max,* 3, 1, 1. (2) Ap. poſteriores.

* Diſcus, i. m. [*ex* δίσκος Gr.] (1) ‖ *A diſh,* or *platter, for meat.* (2) Alſo *a quoit* of ſtone, braſs, iron, *&c.* which the Græcians and Romans uſed in their exerciſes, wherein he was victor who threw it higheſt, or fartheſt. (1) Cœnarúmque reliquiis diſcus ornatus, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 58. vid. & *Jul. Poll.* 13, 12. de vaſis menſæ. = γεύματα, πίνακες, *Id. ib.* (2) Curſu, luctando, haſtâ, diſco, pugilatu, pilâ, ſaliendo, ſeſe exercere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 24. *Vid.* Merc. de re Gymnaſtic. 2, 12.

Diſcuſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſhakeing,* Sen. N. Q. 6, 19. Macr. Sat. 1, 16.

‖ Diſcuſſor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A ſeſſor, one who values how much a man is worth.* † Calculator. (2) Alſo *a diligent ſearcher, enquirer,* or *examiner.* (1) Firm. (2) Macrob. S. Sc. 1, 21. † Inveſtigator, *Cic.*

Diſcuſſōrius, a, um. adj. *That hath force to diſcuſs, diſſolve,* or *break,* Plin. 30, 8.

Diſcuſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to diſcuſs,* Liv. 2, 28.

Diſcuſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Shaken off.* (2) *Diſperſed.* (1) Diſcuſſæ jubæ capiti, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 810. (2) Diſcuſſæ umbræ, & lux reddita menti, *Id. Æn.* 12, 669. Diſcuſſæ febres, *Celſ.* 3, 15.

Diſcŭtiens, tis. part. *Shakeing, battering,* Continuatis honoribus rempublicam lacerantium, & gladiis quoquè, & cæde comitia diſcutientium, *Paterc.* 2, 12.

Diſcŭtio, ĕre, ſſi, ſum. act. [*ex* dis, *&* quatio] (1) *To ſhake, caſt, beat,* or *batter, down.* (2) *To daſh in pieces.* (3) *To diſcuſs,* or *digeſt.* (4) *To put,* or *drive, away*; *to ſhake off.* (1) Arietibus aliquantum muri diſcuſſit, *Liv.* 21, 12. vid. *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 9. Periculum diſcuſſit audacia, *Liv.* 2, 52. (2) Tempora lactentis vituli diſcuſſit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 625. (3) Celſ. 5, 11. (4) § Diſcutere nubila vultu, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 56. § periculum, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 2. § ſomnum, *Prop.* 3, 10, 13.

Diſcŭtior, i. paſſ. *To be ſhaken, to be quaſhed* as a bill in parliament. See *Quaſh* in the Engliſh part.

Dĭſertè, iùs. comp. (1) *Elegantly.* (2) *Expreſly, by name.* (1) Ut prudentibus diſertè dicere videaris, ſtultis etiam verè, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1. (2) Cùm in fœdere diſertè additum fuiſſet, *Liv.* 31. = Planè, *Plaut.* Cauſas, inquis, agam Cicerone diſertiùs ipſo, *Mart.* 3, 38.

Dĭſertim, adv. *Expreſly.* Id nomen fuit mihi diſertim, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 87.

‖ Dĭſertĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Readyneſs of diſcourſe,* Hieron. † Copia, *Cic.*

Dĭſertus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* diſſero] (1) *Copious, full of variety.* (2) *Fluent.* (3) *Subtile, witty.* (4) *Plain, expreſs.* (1) Ut olitor diſſerit in areas ſuas cujuſque generis fructus, ſic in oratione qui facit, diſertus, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. Leporum diſertus puer, *Catull,* 12, 9. ✠ Popilius non indiſertus fuit, filius diſertus, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 95. ✠ Alterius ſalubriores erant conciones, alterius diſertiores, *Val. Max.* 8, 9. *exter.* 1. Epiſtola diſertiſſima, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 2. (2) ✠ Diſertus magis, quàm ſapiens, *Id.* (3) = Primò callidum & diſertum credidi hominem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 10. Diſertæ literæ, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11. (4) *Vid.* Diſertè, n. 2.

Diſhiaſco, ĕre. incept. *To begin to chink,* or *chap.* ✠ Arbores comprimere, ſi diſhiaſcent, *Cato* 12.

Disjecto, āre. freq. [*à* disjicio] *To toſs and throw up and down,* Lucr. 2, 562.

‖ Disjector, ōris. m. verb. *He that caſts down,* Firm. † Qui disjicit.

Disjectus, a, um. part. (1) *Scattered here and there, diſperſed.* (2) *Caſt to the ground.* (3) *Routed, diſcomfited.* (1) Disjectam vidit æquore claſſem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 132. (2) Tecta Disjecta non levi ruinâ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 15. (3) Disjecta per agmina magnâ Voce vocat, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 482.

Disjectus, ûs. m. *A ſcattering aſunder, a ſevering, a diſſipation,* Lucr. 3, 941.

Disjĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ctum. act. [*ex* dis, *&* jacio, is.] (1) *To caſt aſunder, to ſcatter.* (2) *To diſcomfit, to put to flight, to prevent.* (1) Disjecit rates, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 47. (2) Inimicorum arma inermis disjecit, *Sall.* de *Rep. ord.* Si disjicere rem poſſent, *Liv.* 2, 35.

Disjĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be caſt aſunder,* or *ſcattered.* Poſtulat utì munitiones disjicerentur, *Hirt. B. Al.* 63.

* ‖ Disjŭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disjoining,* or *unyokeing,* Arnob. 2. † Disjunctus, *Cic.*

* ‖ Disjŭgo, āre. act. [*ex* dis, *&* jugo] *To disjoin,* or *unyoke,* Arnob. 5. † Disjungo, *Cic.*

* ‖ Disjŭgor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be ſevered,* or *parted,* Arnob. † Disjungor, *Cic.*

* ‖ Disjunctè, adv. *Severally,* Ulp. † Singulatim, diviſim.

* Disjunctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſeparation,* or *parting.* (2) *A diſagreeing,* or *differing.* (1) Disjunctio animorum, *Cic.* de *Leg.* Agr. 2, 6. (2) Sententiæ disjunctio, *Id.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 17.

* ‖ Disjunctīvè, adv. *Disjunctively,* Ulp.

* ‖ Disjunctīvus, a, um. adj. *Disjunctive,* Mart. Cap.

* ‖ Disjunctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſeparates,* or *parts,* Litt. *ex* Apul. † Qui disjungit.

* ‖ Disjunctum, i. n. *A disjunctive propoſition,* whereof one part muſt be true, or elſe *the propoſition* is falſe, *Gell.* 16, 8.

* Disjunctus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Separated.* (2) *Divided, alienated, unlike.* (3) *Unyoked.* (4) Adj. *Afar off, at a diſtance.* (1) Ætolia procul à barbaris disjuncta gentibus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 37. (2) Græci longè à noſtrorum hominum gravitate disjuncti, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 67. (3) Disjunctum bovem curas, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 28. ¶ Nihil eſt eâ cogitatione disjunctus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 20. (4) Terræ disjunctiſſimæ, *Plin. Paneg.* 15. & 25.

* Disjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* dis, *&* jungo] *To disjoin, to part, to eſtrange, to unyoke,* § Ea res disjunxit illum ab illâ, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 86. ¶ Disjungere à mammâ, *to wean,* Varr.

* Disjungor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be ſeparated, &c.* *Cic. Att.* 10, 3. Disjungi currus juſſit, *Val. Max.* 1, 8. *Ext.* 9.

‖ Diſpālātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wandering,* or *ſcattering,* Arnob. † Separatio, *Cic.*

Diſpălātus, a, um. part. *Scattered, diſperſed, ſtraggling.* Diſpalati in agris milites, *Nep. Lyſ.* 1.

Diſpāleſco, ĕre, incept. [*à* diſpalo] *To be publiſhed and made known,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 123. = divulgor.

Diſpālo, āre. act. [*ex* dis, *&* palo, *ſc.* à caſtrorum palis, qui huc & illùc transferuntur] (1) Act. *To ſcatter here and there.* (2) ‖ Neut. *To wander hither and thither, to ſtraggle.* (3) ‖ Met. *To be ſpread abroad, to be common,* or *known.* (1) *Vid.* Diſpalor. (2) = Sparſi diſpalatique milites, *Gell.* 1, 11. (3) Amm.

‖ Diſpālor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſcattered up and down,* Amm. 31, 2.

Diſpando, ĕre, di, paſſum. *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 7. & panſum, *Plin.* 9, 4. Act. [*ex* dis, *&* pando] *To ſtretch out, to ſpread abroad.* Diſpandere hiatum, *Lucr.* 6, 598.

‖ Diſpanſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſpreading abroad,* Aug. † Diſſipatio.

Diſpanſus, a, um. part. *Stretched out, ſpread abroad.* Arbor vaſtis diſpanſa ramis, *Plin.* 9, 4.

* Diſpar, ăris. adj. [*ex* dis, *&* par] *Unlike, unequal, different.* § Diſpar ſui, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 21. Diſpares inter ſe, *Id.* ✠ Par, idem, ſimilis, *Id.* = Varius, diſſimilis, *Id.*

* Diſpărandus, a, um. part. *To be parted,* or *ſeparated.* Diſparandos deducendóſque ad ſuos curaret, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 28.

* Diſpărāta, ōrum. n. pl. quæ diſparantur ab invicem, & ab illis, ut, *homo & arbor, &c.* aliter

diſparata, ut *dura* non *duris*, Quint. 5, 11. *Vid.* Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 28.

• Diſpărātè, adv. *Diverſly*, Aug. ‡ Impariter, *Hor. Art. P.* 75.

• Diſpărĭlis, e. adj. *Different*, Cic. *de* Div. 1, 36.

• ‖ Diſpărĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Unlikeneſs, diverſity, inequality.* Rerum diſparilitas, *Gell.* in *præfat.* collationis, *Id.* 7, 3. ‡ Varietas, *Cic.*

• Diſpărĭlĭter, adv. *Unequally, diverſly.* Hæc ad colendum diſpariliter habent momentum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 6.

• Diſpăro, āre. act. [*à* diſpar] (1) *To ſever, to ſeparate.* (2) *To be unequal,* or *unlike.* (1) Jupiter nos per gentes alium alia diſparat, *Plaut. Rud. prol.* 10. (2) Ut æquè diſparet, *Id. Amph.* 1, 3, 51.

• ‖ Diſpăror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be parted,* or *ſevered,* Fragm. Poët.

Diſpartio, īre, īvi. act. [*ex* dis, & partio] *To divide,* or *part.* Diſpartire opſonium bifariàm, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 3.

• Diſpartior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be divided.* = Diſpartiri & dividi, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39.

Diſpartior, īri, ītus ſum. dep. *To divide,* &c. Jure conſulti quod in unâ cognitione poſitum eſt, in infinita diſpartiuntur, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 2, 19.

Diſpartītus, a, um. part. *Divided.* Diſpartitis copiis, *Hirt. B. Af.* 67.

Diſpaſſus, a, um. part. [*à* diſpandor] *Extended, ſtretched out.* Diſpaſſæ veſtes, *Lucr.* 1, 307. Diſpaſſis manibus patibulum cùm habetis, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 47.

† Diſpăteſco, ĕre, ui. neut. *To be publiſhed,* or *ſpread, abroad,* Cato, & Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 123. uti leg. in aliquib. MSS.

Diſpectūrus, a, um. part. *About to conſider, regard,* or *view.* Cogor petere à te, mittas architectum diſpecturum, *Plin.* 10, 48. Coalitæ libertate diſpecturas Gallias, quam virium ſuarum terminum velint, *Tac. H.* 4, 55, 7.

Diſpectus, ûs. m. [*à* diſpicio] *Conſideration, regard,* Sen. *de* Irâ 2, 9. ‡ Ratio, *Cic.*

Diſpellens, tis. part. *Driveing away,* Stat. Theb. 5, 335.

Diſpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulſum. act. [*ex* dis, & pello] *To diſpell,* or *drive away*; *to ſeparate,* or *drive away*; *to ſeparate,* or *divide.* Quos æquore turbo Diſpulerat, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 515. *Met.* Philoſophia ab animo caliginem diſpulit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 26. Tenebras diſpulit calumniæ, *Phædr.* 3, 10, 42. *Vid.* Diſpulſus. 𝔛 Compellere.

Diſpellor, i, pulſus. paſſ. *To be driven away,* Lucr. 1. 1016.

‖ Diſpendiōſè, adv. *With loſs, expenſively,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ‡ Damnoſè, *Hor.*

Diſpendiōſus, a, um. adj. *Hurtfull, coſtly, prejudicial, dangerous.* Diſpendioſa eſt cunctatio, *Col. R. R.* 2, 21. ☞ Raro occ. ‡ Damnoſus.

Diſpendium, i. n. (1) *Expenſe, coſt, charge, loſs, damage.* (2) Alſo *a long way about.* (1) = Eam rem confeci ſine ſumptu ſine diſpendio, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 7. (2) Petens diſpendia ſylvæ Deſertæ, *Luc.* 8. *princ.* 𝔛 Compendium.

Diſpendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* dis & pendo] *To ſpend, to employ,* or *take up,* Col. 8, 2.

‖ Diſpendo, ĕre, di, peſſum. act. [*ex* dis & pando] *To hang one ſtretched out diverſe ways.* Diſpendite hominem divorſum, *Plaut. Mil.* 5, 1, 14. *ubi alia exempl. hab.* diſpennite. *Vid.* Diſpenno.

‖ Diſpenno, āre. act. [*ex* dis & penno] *To ſtretch out abroad,* as a bird flying doth her wings, *Fragm. Poët.*

† Diſpenno, ĕre, ui. act. *To ſtretch out,* Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 14. *ubi al.* diſpendite.

Diſpenſandus, a, um. part. *To be managed,* or *diſtributed.* Diſpenſanda *bella* ratus, *Juſt.* 7, 6.

Diſpensātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The charge of laying out money for another, diſtribution, management, a ſtewardſhip,* Cic. Eripueras ærarii diſpenſationem, Cic. in *Vatin.* 15. § Diſpenſatio pecuniæ, *Liv.* 7, 21. = Curatio, *Id.*

Diſpensātor, ōris. m. verb. *A diſpenſer, a ſteward,* or *officer that lays out money*; *a manager.* Diſpenſator familiæ armiger, *Juv.* 1, 91. Hiſpaniæ, *Plin.* 33, 11.

Diſpensātur, imperſ. *It is ſo ordered,* or *diſpenſed,* Plin. 16, 26.

Diſpensātus, a, um. part. *Diſpenſed, ordered, divided.* Pietas per omnes diſpenſata modos, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 75. Malè diſpenſata libertas, *Sen.* de *Ben.* 1, 10. *Amnis* deinde ſaxo, quod alveum interpellat, repercuſſus, duo itinera, velut diſpenſatis aquis, aperit, *Curt.* 6, 7.

Diſpenſo, āre. freq. [*à* diſpendo] *To lay out money, to diſpenſe, to manage, to diſtribute, to diſpoſe, to ſet in order.* § Diſpenſare rem domeſticam, *Cic. Att.* 11, 1. § oſcula per natos, *Ov. Met.* 6, 278. = tempero, *Juv.* 3, 287.

Diſpenſor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be diſpoſed, managed,* or *ſpread,* Plin. 8, 45. Lætitia diſpenſari potuit, *Liv.* 27, 50.

Diſpercŭtio, ĕre, ſſi. act. [*ex* dis, & percutio] *To beat,* or *daſh, out.* Tibi jam cerebrum diſpercutiam, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 5, 48.

Diſperdĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *An undoing,* or *deſtroying,* Cic. Phil. 2, 12.

Diſperdĭtus, a, um. part. *Loſt, deſtroyed, undone,* Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 9. 𝔛 Servatus, *Id. ib.*

Diſperdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum. act. [*ex* dis & perdo] (1) *To loſe,* or *throw away.* (2) *To ſpend, to conſume, to waſte,* or *deſtroy*; *to ſquander.* (1) Diſperdere carmen, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 27. (2) = Ut poſſeſſiones relictas diſperdat & diſſipet, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 1, 1.

Diſperdor, i, dĭtus. paſſ. *Loſt,* or *ſpent.* Color diſperditur, *Lucr.* 2, 830.

Diſpĕreo, īre, iî. neut. [*ex* dis & pereo] *To be utterly loſt, deſtroyed, and undone*; *to be mared,* or *ſpoiled.* ¶ Diſperéam, *let me die*; forma jurandi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 47. Fundum diſperire pati, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 29. ¶ Diſperiî, *I am utterly undone,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24.

Diſpergendus, a, um. part. *To be diſperſed.* Diſpergenda per agros quinque millia Præneſtinorum, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 1.

Diſpergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* dis & ſpargo] *To ſpread abroad, to ſcatter, to diſperſe.* Partes rei geſtæ diſpergere in cauſam, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 21. ¶ ✠ Diſpergere vitam in auras, *to die,* Virg. Æn. 11, 617. Diſpergit ſaxa aries, *makes them fly all about,* Luc. 1, 384. = interſerere, *Ad Herenn.* Brachia diſpergere, *Celſ.* 2, 6.

Diſpergor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be ſpread,* &c. *Lucr.* 1, 310. ¶ An tibi mavis cerebrum diſpergi hîc? *Would you rather have your brains daſhed out?* Ter. Adelph. 5, 2, 7.

Diſperſè, adv. *Scatteringly, here and there.* Res diſperſè & diffuſè dictæ, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 52.

Diſperſim, adv. *Severally, aſunder.* = Alii ſeparatim ac diſperſim in libris reliquerunt, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1. *Conf. Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 80.

‖ Diſperſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſcattering,* Aug. ‡ Diſperſus, *Cic.*

Diſperſus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled,* or *daſhed.* (2) *Diſperſed, ſcattered,* or *ſpread abroad.* (1) Tecta madent diſperſa cerebro, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 1007. (2) = Fuſi per agros & diſperſi, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 42.

Diſperſus, ûs. m. verb. *A diſperſeing, a ſcattering,* Cic. Attic. 9, 9. ☞ Raro occ. Haud ſcio, an alibi.

Diſpertio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* dis & partio] *To divide, to diſtribute, to give part to one, part to another.* Prædarum partem ſuis diſperſit, *Nep. Ageſ.* 8. & ipſe *Cic. Off.* 2, 11. Diſpertire tempora voluptatis laboriſque, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 35.

Diſpertior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be divided,* &c. Cùm regna familiaribus diſpertirentur, *Nep. Eum.* 2.

Diſpertītus, a, um. part. *Parted, divided, diſtributed,* Cic. Fam. 5, 2.

• Diſpeſcens, tis. part. [*ex* dis & paſco] *Separateing, divideing.* Africam ab Æthiopiâ diſpeſcens, *Plin.* 5, 10.

• Diſpeſco, ĕre, ui. act. (1) ‖ *To drive cattle into ſeveral paſtures.* (2) Met. *To ſeparate,* or *divide.* (1) Feſti auctoritate pendet & analogiâ. (2) Africam, Europam, Aſiámque diſpeſcit oceanus, *Plin.* 2, 78.

• ‖ Diſpeſcor, i. paſſ. *To be driven from meat,* Lex. *ex* Stat.

• ‖ Diſpeſcuus, a, um. adj. *Driven from paſture,* Litt. *ex* Stat.

Diſpeſſus, a, um. part. [*à* diſpandor] *Stretched wide,* or *aſunder.* Diſpeſſis manibus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 7. *pro* diſpaſſis *monente Gell.* 15, 15.

Diſpicio, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. (1) *To look about on every ſide, to diſcern, to eſpy.* (2) Met. *To conſider.* (1) Ut primùm diſpexit, quæſivit ſalvúſne eſſet clypeus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2. (2) Sine ad me ut redeam, tum aliquid deſpiciam, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 16.

• ‖ Diſplĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſcattering abroad,* Aug. ‡ Diſperſus, ûs, *Cic.*

• Diſplĭcātus, a, um. part. [*à* diſplicor] *Scattered and ſpread abroad.* Diſplicatæ aves, *Varr.* de *R. R.* l. 3. c. 16.

Diſplicens, tis. part. *Diſlikeing.* Sibi diſplicens levitas, *Sen.* de *Brev. vitæ,* 2.

Diſplĭcentia, æ. f. *A diſpleaſeing, diſlikeing,* or *diſcontent,* Sen. *de* Tranq. vit. 2. ☞ Raro occ. ‡ Offenſa, offenſio, moleſtia, *Cic.*

Diſplĭceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* dis & placeo] *To diſlike,* or *diſapprove.* 𝔛 Quod valde mihi arriſerat, vehementer diſplicet, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 21.

Diſplĭcĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to diſpleaſe.* Si quid pro altero ordine tuliſſet, alteri diſpliciturum videretur, *Juſt.* 5, 7.

‖ Diſplĭcĭtus, a, um. part. *Diſpleaſeing, diſagreeable,* Gell. 1. 21.

Diſplōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* dis & plodo] (1) *To break aſunder with a great noiſe,* or *ſound.* (2) ‖ *To diſcharge,* or *let off,* a gun. (1) Varr. R. R. 2, 9. (2) *Ap. recent.*

Diſplōdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be broken,* &c. *Lucr.* 6, 130.

Diſplōſus, a, um. part. *Diſcharged,* or *let off, with a crack.* Diſploſa veſica, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 46. Templa cœli diſploſa, *Lucr.* 6, 284.

• Diſplŭviātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. *Made ſhelveing to carry off the rain both ways.* Diſpluviatum *de cavis ædium genus quartum,* Vitruv. 6, 3.

Diſpŏliābŭlum, i. n. *A place where robbery,* or *any other villainy is committed,* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9.

‖ Diſpŏliātio, ōnis. f. *A ſpoiling,* or *robbery,* Aug. ‡ Spoliatio, *Cic.*

‖ Diſpŏliātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſpoiler,* or *robber,* Firm. ‡ Spoliator, *Cic.*

Diſpŏlio, āre. act. [*ex* dis & ſpolio] *To ſpoil,* or *rob*; *to diſpoil.* Illam diſpoliare non libet, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 21. *ubi al.* deſpoliare.

Diſpŏlior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſpoiled,* &c. Ut etiam cum aliis ſeculis diſpoliaretur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 20.

Diſpōnendus, a, um. part. *To be diſpoſed of.* Cùm in omnibus rebus, tum in diſponendis facultatibus, plurimùm tibi & uſûs & providentiæ ſupereſt, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 15.

Diſpōnens, tis. *Diſpoſeing,* Sil. 12, 172. Prop. 3, 5, 9.

Diſpōno, ĕre, pŏſui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* dis & pono] (1) *To diſpoſe,* or *ſet in order.* (2) *To appoint.* (3) *To put,* or *ſet.* (4) *To divide, to diſtribute.* (1) Diſponere ſuo quidque ordine, *Col. R. R.* 12, 2. (2) Diſpoſuit remedia homini natura, *Plin.* 24, 1. (3) Diſponere tormenta in muris, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 17. (4) Legiones hyemandi causâ diſponere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 37. § Diſponere diem, *Tac. Germ.* 30. Captivos & prædas ex conſilio ducis diſponit, *Liv.* 26, 51.

Diſpōnor, i, pŏſĭtus. paſſ. *To be diſpoſed,* or *appointed,* &c. *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 61. Diſponitur in partes, *Tib.* 4, 1, 152.

Diſpŏſĭtè. adv. *Orderly, methodically.* Non poſſum diſpoſitè ipſum accuſare, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 40.

Diſpŏſĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* diſpono] *Diſpoſition, a diſpoſeal,* or *a ſeting in order.* = Nihil pulchrius diſpoſitione & ordine, *Col.* 12, 2. *Conf.* ad *Her.* 1, 2.

Diſpŏſĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *A diſpoſer and ſeter in order.* Diſpoſitor ille mundi DEUS, *Sen. N. Q.* 5, 18.

Dĭſpŏſĭtūra, æ. f. *A diſpoſition.* Tandem deveniunt in taleis diſpoſituras, *Lucr.* 1, 1026.

Dĭſpŏſĭtus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Diſpoſed, ſet in order.* (2) *Ranked,* or *ranged, ſet in array.* (1) Aptum & ratione diſpoſitum, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 45. Quo nec formoſius eſt quicquam, nec diſpoſitius, *Sen. N. Q.* l. 1. Habere conſilia diſpoſita in omnem fortunam, *Liv.* 42, 29. (2) Acies diſpoſita, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 41, 4. ✗ Incompoſitus, *Liv.* 24, 36.

Dĭſpŏſĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *A diſpoſal,* or *placeing in order.* Diſpoſitu proviſúque rerum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 5. ☞ an alibi, neſcio.

‖ Diſprētus, a, um. part. *Deſpiſed,* Gell. 7, 18. ⸸ Spretus, deſpectus, contemptus, *Cic.*

Diſpŭdet, ēre, uit, ĭtum eſt. [*ex* dis & pudet] *To be aſhamed of,* Ter. Eun. 5, 11, 16.

Diſpulſus, a, um. part. *Separated.* ✗ Amores diſpulſos compulit, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 3, 148.

† Diſpulvĕro, āre. act. [*ex* dis & pulvero] *To reduce a thing to powder,* or *duſt,* Næv. *ap.* Non. 2, 206. ⸸ In pulverem redigo.

‖ Diſpulvĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be made into duſt,* or *powder,* Fragm. Poët.

* ‖ Diſpumo, āre. act. [*ex* dis & ſpumo] *To ſcum off,* Col. 12, 38. *Vid.* Deſpumo.

‖ Diſpunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pricking,* or *croſſing out; a caſting up of a ſum,* Met. *a recompenſeing,* or *requiteing,* Ulp.

Diſpungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* dis & pungo] (1) ‖ *To put out things writen, by ſeting pricks under every letter; to note,* or *ſet, down; to examine,* or *balance an account.* (2) Met. *To divide,* (1) Ulp. 56, 4. de verb. ſignif. (2) Intervalla negotiorum otio diſpungere, *Paterc.* 1, 13.

Diſpŭtābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be diſputed,* or *is diſputeable; controverſial,* Sen. *in* Epiſt. *ad* Lucil.

Diſpŭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſcourſe, a diſputation, a reaſoning, talking,* or *debateing; a diſpute, a debate,* Cic. paſſim.

Diſpŭtātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A ſmall,* or *trivial, diſcourſe,* or *diſpute.* In diſputatiunculis inanibus vaniſſima ſubtilitas, *Sen. Ep.* 117.

Diſpŭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A diſputer, a diſputant.* Diſputator ſubtilis, *Cic.* de *Off.* 1. vid. & *Val. Max.* 8, 12. princ.

Diſpŭtātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that diſputes.* ¶ Diſputatrix virtus, *Quint.* 2, 20. = Dialectica, *Id.* 12, 2.

Diſpŭtātur. imperſ. *They diſpute,* Quint. 1, 5.

Diſpŭto, āre. act. [*ex* dis & puto, *i. e.* putum ſive purum facio, ex mente, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. ex *dis & puto,* vel quòd diſputantes diverſi putant, quod aliis placet] (1) *To make plain,* or *clear.* (2) Met. *To adjuſt,* or *ſettle.* (3) *To reaſon, diſcourſe,* or *treat of.* (4) *To argue a matter, to diſpute.* (1) Is ſermo, in quo pura diſponuntur verba, ne ſit confuſus, atque ut diluceat, dicitur diſputare, *Varr.* (2) Putatur ratio cum argentario, ubi diſputata eſt, &c. Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 55. (3) = § Rem diſputavi, & diu volutavi, *Id. Moſt.* 1, 2, 4. (4) § Diſputare de omni re in contrarias partes, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 34. § Diſputare ad aliquid, *Id. Tuſc.* 3. § circa aliquid, *Quint.*

Diſpŭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be reaſoned,* &c. Cic. ad *Att.* 11, 27.

‖ Diſquāmātus, a, um. part. *Unſealed,* Plin. *ap.* Litt. ☞ *ſed rectiùs* deſquamatus.

Diſquīro, ĕre, ſīvi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* dis & quæro] *To ſearch,* or *enquire, diligently.* Impranſi mecum diſquirite, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 7. Exquiro, *Cic.*

Diſquīſītio, ōnis. f. verb. *Diligent ſearch, enquiry,* or *examination,* Liv. 26, 31. & Suet. N. 2.

‖ Diſquīſītor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſearcheth for any thing,* Aug. ⸸ Inquiſitor, *Plin.* Veſtigator, *Col.*

Diſrāro, āre. act. unde paſſ. [*ex* dis & rarus] *To cut away here and there, to make thin,* Col. 4, 32.

Diſrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum. act. [*ex* dis & rumpo] *To break off.* = Nubis partem dividere & diſrumpere, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 19.

Diſrumpor, i, ruptus. paſſ. *To be broken off.* Neceſſe eſt diſrumpi pacis ſocietatem, *Cic. Off.* 3, 5. ¶ Diſrumpor, *I am ready to burſt, I can hold no longer,* Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 6.

‖ Diſsĕcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting in pieces,* Lex. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Diſsĕcātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that cuts aſunder, an anatomiſt,* Lex. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Diſsĕco, āre, ui, ctum. [*ex* dis & ſeco] *To cut in pieces, to cut open, to cleave aſunder, to diſſect* Plin. 11, 37.

Diſsĕcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be diſſected,* Plin. 37, 10.

Diſſectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *A diſſection,* or *cuting aſunder.* (2) *A cuting down, a reaping* (1) Lex. *ex* Celſ. (2) Diſſectio meſſis, *Col.* 6, 3.

Diſſectus, a, um. part. *Cut in pieces.* Unio diſſectus, *Plin.* 9, 35.

‖ Diſsēmĭnātio, ōnis. f. *A ſowing,* or *ſpreading all about,* Tert.

‖ Diſsēmĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſpreadeth,* or *ſoweth,* Litt. *ex* Gell.

Diſsēmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Spread abroad, publiſhed,* Cic. *pro* Planc. 23.

Diſsēmĭno, āre. act. [*ex* dis & ſemino] (1) ‖ *To ſow up and down.* (2) Met. *To ſpread abroad, to publiſh.* (1) *Propr. ſignif. auct. non adeſt.* (2) Cic. *pro* Archiâ Poëtâ, 12. = Spargere, *Id.*

Diſsēmĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſpread abroad.* Latiùs opinione diſſeminatum eſt malum, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 3.

Diſſenſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Diſſent.* (2) *Diſcord, diſſenſion, ſtrife, varyance.* (1) ✗ Conſenſionis globus unius diſſenſione disjectus eſt, *Nep. Attic.* 8. = ✗ Non diſſenſione ac diſſidio, ſed voluntate, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 17. (2) Diſſenſio civilis, *Id.*

Diſſensūrus, a, um. part. *About to diſſent.* Nec contra abſolventes mox diſſenſuri congregarentur, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 14.

Diſſenſus, ûs. m. verb. *Diſſenſion, varyance.* Vario diſſenſu ſcindunt urbem, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 558. Mediis diſſenſibus, *Claud.* de *Laud. Stil.* 2, 86.

Diſſentāneus, a, um. adj. *Diſagreeing.* ✗ Aut conſentanea, aut diſſentanea, *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 2.

Diſſentiens, tis. part. *Diſagreeing,* Cic. Tuſc. 4. Liv. 21, 53. Diſſentientibus Græcis, *Juſt.* 5, 2.

Diſſentio, īre, ſi, ſum. neut. *To diſſent, to diſagree, to be of a contrary ſentiment.* ✗ Aſſenſit ſenatus, ego diſſenſi, *Cic.* § Diſſentire ab aliquo, in re aliquâ, de re aliquâ inter ſe, *Id.* Orationi vita diſſentit, *Sen. Ep.* 20.

‖ Diſsēpĭmentum, i. n. Properly *any partition, the ſkin of a walnut, wherewith the kernel is divided,* Feſt.

Diſsēpio, īre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* dis & ſepio] (1) *To break down a hedge, mound,* or *encloſure; to diſpark.* (2) *To part, to ſeparate.* (1) Stat. Theb. 10, 880. (2) Limitibus diſſepſerat omnia certis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 69. Aër diſſepit colleis, atque aëra montes, *Lucr.* 1, 998.

Diſſeptum, *ſive* Diſsēpium, i. n. (1) *A wall about a houſe; an encloſure.* (2) ‖ *The midriff.* (1) Diſſepta domorum Saxea, *Lucr.* 6, 951. (2) Diſſeptum vocatur, quod ventrem & cætera inteſtina ſecernit, *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 6. ⸸ Septum tranſverſum.

Diſſeptus, a, um. part. *Separated.* Diſſeptoque aggere rurſus Utitur, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 880.

Diſsĕrēnat. imperſ. *It waxeth fair weather,* Plin. 18, 35. & Liv. 39, 46.

Diſsĕrendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be removed,* or *tranſplanted.* (2) ‖ *To be diſcourſed,* or *treated of.* (1) Plin. (2) Multis mihi diſſerendum fuiſſet, docendúmque, *Sall.* in *Fragm.*

Diſsĕrēno, āre. act. [In diverſis partibus ſerenus fio] *To clear up.* Cùm undique diſſerenâſſet, *Liv.* 39, 45. *edit. Gronov.*

Diſsēro, ĕre, ēvi. act. *To ſow ſeed, to tranſplant,* Varr. L. L. 5, 7. & Col. 11, 3.

Diſsēror, i. paſſ. *To be tranſplanted,* &c. *Col.* 11, 3.

Diſsĕro, ĕre, ui, ertum. [*ex* dis & ſero] (1) *To ſow,* or *plant.* (2) Met. *To diſcourſe,* or *reaſon; to declare.* (1) Olitor diſſerit in areas ſuas, &c. Varr. L. L. 5, 7. (2) Quâ de re diſſerere aggredior, *Cic.* § Diſſerere cum aliquo de re aliquâ, in utramque partem. *Id.* ✗ Quæ diſputans diſſerere malim, quàm judicare, *Id. N. D.* 3. *extrem.*

Diſsĕror, i. paſſ. (1) *To be ſown.* (2) *To be controverted, diſputed,* &c. (1) Panax ſubactâ terrâ rariſſimè diſſeritur, *Col.* 11, 3. (2) ✗ Ut, inter quos diſſeritur, conveniat, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 1.

Diſſerpo, ĕre. neut. *To ſpring,* or *ariſe, here and there,* Lucr. 6, 540. ☞ Raró occ.

‖ Diſſertābundus, a, um. adj. *Diſcourſeing, reaſoning,* &c. *Lexicogr.* ex *Gell.* ſed q. ⸸ Diſſertans.

Diſſertātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſcourſe,* or *relation; a diſſertation.* Reliqua ſubtexetur diſſertatio, *Plin.* 10, 68.

Diſſerto, āre. freq. [*à* diſſero] *To diſcourſe, argue,* or *debate.* Quid ego cum illo diſſertem ampliùs? *Cato.* Diſſertare bona pacis, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 69.

† Diſsīco, ĕre. act. *pro* diſſeco. [*à* ſeco, as] *To cut in pieces.* Clypeatus elephantum machærâ diſſicit, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 54. *ubi al.* dirigit, *al.* diſſidit, *al. quibuſcum ſentio, verbum* diſſicio *pro* disjicio *agnoſcunt.* Vid. *Parei Lexicon Crit.* p. 371.

Diſsīdens, tis. part. *Diſagreeing.* Partem civitatum, à ſe fiduciâ virium diſſidentem, armis ſubegit, *Juſt.* 23, 1.

Diſsīdentia, æ. f. *Diſcord, diſagreement, ſtrife,* Plin. 29, 4. ☞ Raró occ.

Diſsīdeo, ēre, ēdi, ſſum. neut. [à dis & ſedeo] (1) *To be at varyance,* or *diſcord; to diſagree.* (2) *To be unlike, to be contrary to, to differ.* (3) *To be ſeparated.* (4) Alſo *to be divorced.* (1) = Inter ſe diſſident & diſcordant, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 18. (2) Temeritas à ſapientiâ diſſidet plurimùm, *Id. Offic.* 2, 2. (3) Terram, quæ libera noſtris diſſidet, externam reor, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 370. (4) Suet. Tib. 7. § Diſſidere ab aliquo, cum aliquo, inter ſe, *Cic.* alicui, *Hor.* conſtructione Græcâ.

Diſsīdium, i. n. [*à* diſſideo] (1) *A parting,* or *ſeparation; diſagreement, breach of friendſhip.* (1) Acerbiſſimè alicujus diſſidium ferre, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 7. = divortium, diſſenſio, *Id.* (2) Ex cupiditatibus, odia, diſſidia, diſcordia, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 13. *ubi al.* diſcidia *legere malunt.*

Diſſignātor, ōris. m. verb. *An officer who appoints places in publick ſolemnities,* Plaut. Pœn. prol. 19.

‖ Diſſigno, āre. act. *To break the ſeal, to cancell,* Vinc. Lir. ⸸ Reſigno, *Cic.*

Diſsīliens, tis. part. *Breaking, ſhivering,* Sil. 5, 617. & 17, 282.

Diſsīlio, īre, ui, & īvi, ultum. neut. (1) *To leap hither and thither, to ſhiver,* or *break.* (2) *To burſt,* or *break aſunder; to chop,* or *chink.* (3) Met. *To be diſſolved.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 12, 741. Romani ruina imperii in totum diſſiluit orbem, *Sen. Ep.* 71. (2) Hæc loca vi quondam diſſiluiſſe ferunt, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 416. (3) Gratiâ fratrum diſſilui, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 42.

‖ Diſsīmĭlāres partes. *Medic. Organical parts, compounded of more.* ⸸ Diſſimiles.

Diſsīmĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. ſĭmus, ſup. *Unlike.* § Illarum diſſimilior, *Cic. Acad.* 4. § generi ſuo, *Sen. Theb.* 81. Diſſimillimi tui cives, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 6. inter ſeſe, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1. Fide patri diſſimillimus, *Vell.* 2. 73, 1.

Diſsīmĭlĭter. adv. *In diverſe faſhions,* or *manners; diverſely,* Ad Herenn. 2, 13. & Liv. 27, 48.

Diſsīmĭlĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Unlikeneſs.* = Ut in corporibus magnæ diſſimilitudines, ita in animis exiſtunt majores veritates, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30. *Conf. C. Nep.* 7, 1, 4.

‖ Diſsīmŭlābĭlis, e. adj. *That is,* or *may be, diſſembled,* Litt. *ex* Gell. ⸸ Qui diſſimulari poteſt.

Diſsīmŭlandus, a, um. part. *To be diſſembled,* or *concealed.* Factaque narrabas diſſimulanda tibi, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 84.

Diſsīmŭlans, tis. part. *Diſſembling.* Domitius diſſimulans, in concilio pronunciat Pompeium, celeriter ſubſidio venturum, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 19. Agebat medium, plurima diſſimulantis, aliqua inhibentis, *Paterc.* 2, 114.

Diſsĭmŭlanter. adv. *Covertly, ſecretly, cloſely, diſſemblingly.* = Cæteri ſunt obſcuriùs iniqui partim non diſſimulanter irati, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. = vanè; *Id.* ✠ apertè, *Id.* ✠ palam, *Suet.*

Diſsĭmŭlantia, æ. f. *A diſſembling,* or *pretending what is not,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 67. *vix alibi.* ☞ Hanc vocem à Cicerone, ut videtur, fabricatam non obtinuiſſe credibile eſt.

Diſsĭmŭlātim. adv. *Cloſely, ſecretly,* Quint. 10, 1.

Diſsĭmŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A diſſembling, cloaking, concealing,* or *diſguiſeing; diſſimulation.* (2) Alſo *an irony.* (1) ✠ Ex omni vitâ ſimulatio diſſimulatioque tollenda eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 15. (2) = Diſſimulatio, quam Græci εἰρωνείαν vocant, *Id. Acad.* 4, 5.

Diſsĭmŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A diſſembler, one who makes as though that were not, which is.* Diſſimulator artis fuit, *Quint.* 2, 17. ✠ Cujuſlibet rei ſimulator ac diſſimulator, *Sall. B. Catil.* 5.

Diſsĭmŭlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to diſſemble or conceal.* Magnarum rerum curam non diſſimulaturi, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 49, 4.

Diſsĭmŭlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Diſſembled.* (2) Synecd. *Concealing.* (1) = Bene diſſimulatum amorem & celatum indicat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 105. (2) Veſte virum longâ diſſimulatus, *Ov. Art.* 1, 690.

Diſsĭmŭlo, āre. act. [*ex* dis, & ſimulo] (1) *To diſſemble, cloak,* or *conceal.* (2) *To counterfeit, to pretend what is not.* (3) *To take no notice of, to paſs by.* (1) = Quîcum nihil fingam, nihil diſſimulem, nihil obtegam, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18. (2) Diſſimulare acceptam injuriam, *Quint.* 5, 13. (3) Diſſimulabo hos, quaſi non videam, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 2. ✠ Quod non eſt ſimulo, diſſimulóque quod eſt, *Vulg.*

Diſsĭmŭlor, āri. paſſ. *To be diſſembled.* Res diutiùs tegi diſſimularique non potuit, *Cæſ. B.C.* 1, 19.

Diſsĭpābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be ſcattered,* or *diſperſed.* = Natura cedens & diſſipabilis, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12.

Diſsĭpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſſipation, a ſcattering,* or *waſteing,* Cic. Philipp. 13. 5.

‖ Diſsĭpātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that caſteth abroad,* or *ſpreadeth,* Prud. Pſychom. præf. 34. ⸸ Qui diſſipat.

Diſsĭpātus, a, um. part. (1) *Scattered, ſpread abroad, diſperſed.* (2) *Torn,* or *ſhattered, in pieces.* (3) *Diſcomfited, driven aſunder, routed.* (1) Initio genus hominum in montibus ac ſylvis diſſipatum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 37. (2) ✠ Diſſolutum offendi navigium, vel potiùs diſſipatum, *Id. Attic.* 15, 11. (3) = Diſpulſis ac diſſipatis copiis, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 7. Ex diſſipato curſu, *Liv.* 2. 59. *Conf.* 6, 29.

‖ Diſsĭpĭmentum nauci, *Feſt.* *Vid.* Diſſepimentum.

Diſsĭpo, āre, act. [*ex* dis & *ant.* ſipo] (1) *To ſcatter, to diſſolve.* (2) *To drive away, to diſperſe.* (3) *To put into diſorder.* (4) *To diſcuſs,* or *diſſipate.* (5) *To conſume and waſte, to ſquander.* (6) *To ſpread abroad, to publiſh.* (1) ✠ Contrahere amicitiam, diſſipare diſcordiam, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 7. § Diſſipare ordines, *Liv.* 6. 12. (2) § Hoſtem diſſipare, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 9. (3) = Cuncta diſturbat & diſſipat, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 14. (4) Medicamenta quæ humorem educant, vel diſſipent, *Celſ.* 5, 28. (5) = Diſperdere ac diſſipare patrimonium, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agr.* 1, 1. (6) § Diſſipare ſermones, *Id.* in *Verr.* 1, 6. famam, *Id. Philipp.* 14, 6.

Diſsĭpor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſcattered,* &c. *Cic. Fam.* 4. 7.

Diſsĭtus, a, um. part. (1) ‖ *Set far diſtant.* (2) Alſo *ſcattered up and down.* (1) Neque longulè diſſita, neque proximè adſita, poſſumus cernere, *Apul. Flor.* p. 759. (2) ✠ Pars animæ per totum diſſita corpus, *Lucr.* 3, 144.

Diſsŏcĭābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be brought to fellowſhip, that are to be parted, of a different nature, oppoſite.* Deus abſcidit oceano diſſociabiles Terras, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 3, 22. ✠ Res diſſociabiles miſcere, principatum & libertatem, *Tac. Agric.* 3.

Diſsŏcĭātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſeparateing of company.* (2) *An antipathy, an unwillingneſs to mix.* (1) Diſſociàtio ſpiritûs, & corporis, *Tac.* 16, 34. (2) Aquas reſpuit, perfuſum ſicco ſimile eſt; tanta diſſociatio eſt, *Plin.* 22. 21.

Diſsŏcĭātus, a, um. part. *Parted, ſeparated, aſunder.* ✠ Diſſociata ligare, *Ov. Met.* 1, 25. ✠ aptus. *Vid.* Diſſolvo.

Diſsŏcio, āre, act. [*ex* dis & ſocio] (1) *To break company, to diſſolve fellowſhip.* (2) *To part, to ſeparate.* (1) Morum diſſimilitudo diſſociat amicitias, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 20. (2) Legionem à legione diſſociat. *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 37.

Diſsŏcior, āri. paſſ. *To be parted.* Montes diſſociantur opacâ Valle, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 5.

‖ Diſsŏleo, ēre, ĭtus, neut. [*ex* dis & ſoleo] *Not to be accuſtomed,* Ulp. ⸸ Diſſueſco.

* Diſſolvendus, a, um. part. *To diſſolve,* or *be diſſolved.* Ne ſolutos ſe Spartani religione juriſjurandi in diſſolvendis legibus arbitrarentur, *Juſt.* 3, 3. *Conf. Liv.* 4, 29. *Causâ* diſſolvendæ diſciplinæ ſeveritatiſque, *Hirt. B. Al.* 65. Diſſolvenda ſtamina, *Tib.* 1, 7, 2.

* Diſsŏlūbĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſy to be looſed,* or *diſſolved.* = Mortale omne animal diſſolubile, & dividuum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12.

* Diſſolvens, tis. part. *Diſſolveing.* Oſſa diſſolvens cum corpore tabificus ſeps, *Lucan.* 9, 726.

* Diſſolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. act. [*ex* dis & ſolvo] (1) *To looſe and diſſolve.* (2) *To break,* or *melt.* (3) *To unbind.* (4) *To diſengage.* (5) *To diſannull, cancell,* or *abrogate.* (6) *To pay* debts. (7) *To anſwer* a queſtion, *to reſolve.* (8) *To perform.* (9) *To purge, to refute* an accuſation (10) *To free one from ſuſpenſe.* (11) *To cauſe to die.* (1) ✠ Eadem hominem, quæ conglutinavit, natura diſſolvit, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 20. Faciliùs eſt apta diſſolvere, quàm diſſipata connectere, *Id.* in *Orat.* c. ult. (2) § Glaciem diſſolvere, *Lucr.* 6. 963. (3) ✠ Fraus diſtringit, non diſſolvit perjurium, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 32. (4) Diſſolvi me, otioſus operam ut tibi darem, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 102. (5) Acta Cæſaris diſſolvi, ferendum non puto, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 7. (6) ✠ Qui diſſolverem quæ debeo, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3. 50. § Diſſolvere æs alienum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. (7) § Diſſolvere interrogationem, *Id. Acad.* 4. (8) Priſtina vota novo munere diſſolvo, *Catull.* 64, 38. (9) § Diſſolvere criminationem, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* (10) ✠ Diſſolve me, nimis diu animi pendeo, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 54. (11) Pleroſque incolas natura diſſolvit, *Sall. B. Jug.* 17.

* Diſſolvor, i, ūtus. paſſ. *To be pulled in pieces,* or *aſunder.* Pons diſſolvitur, *Nep. Themiſt.* 5. Suis viribus diſſolvi, *Liv.* 2, 44.

* Diſsŏlūtè. adv. *Without care and regard, diſſolutely, negligently.* § Diſſolutè rem aliquam conficere, *Cic. Philipp.* 6. *init.*

* Diſsŏlūtio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A diſſolveing,* or *looſeing; a diſſolution.* (2) *A purgation,* or *anſwering.* (3) *An aboliſhing, or breaking.* (4) *Weakneſs,* or *queaſyneſs.* (5) *An eaſyneſs* of temper. (6) ‖ Alſo *diſſoluteneſs,* or *looſeneſs of life.* (1) Mors eſt diſſolutio naturæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 31. (2) Confutatio eſt contrariorum locorum diſſolutio, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 3. (3) Legum omnium diſſolutio, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 9. (4) Diſſolutio ſtomachi, *Plin.* 20, 22. (5) = Si humanitas appellanda eſt in acerbiſſimâ injuriâ remiſſio animi, ac diſſolutio, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 2. (6) Spartian.

* Diſsŏlūtus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſĭmus. ſup. (1) *Looſed, diſſolved.* (2) *Diſheveled.* (3) *Broken, aboliſhed.* (4) *Shaken off,* or *avoided.* (5) Adj. *Weak.* (6) Alſo *diſſolute, debauched, riotous, waſtefull.* (7) Alſo *queaſy.* (1) ✠ Alterum nimis eſt vinctum, alterum nimis diſſolutum, *Cic. Orat.* 195. (2) Diſſoluti capilli, *Plin.* 28, 7. (3) Inſtitutum diſſolutum, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 5, 2. (4) Eâ urbanitate tota eſt invidia criminis diſſoluta, *Quint.* 6. 3. (5) ✠ Diſſolutum, vel potiùs diſſipatum, navigium, *Cic. Att.* 15, 11. (6) = Adoleſcens perditus ac diſſolutus, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 25. Omnium hominum diſſolutiſſimus, *Id. Verr.* 3. 56. Libelli diſſolutiores, *Sen. præf.* l. 5. (al. 10.) *Controv.* (7) Diſſoluti ſtomachi adjuvantur, *Plin.* 20, 7.

Diſsŏnans, tis. part. *Diſagreeing.* Loci diſſonantes, *Vitr.* 5, 8.

‖ Diſsŏnantia, æ. f. *A diſcord in tunes and voices.* Hieron.

Diſsŏno, āre, ui, ĭtum. neut. *To be diſcordant,* or *diſagree.* ✠ An huic culturæ reſpondeant, an diſſonent, *Col.* 1, 1.

Diſsŏnus, a. um. adj. (1) *Diſſonant, different.* (2) *Confuſed.* (1) Diſſonæ ſermone gentes & moribus, *Liv,* 1, 18. (2) § Clamores diſſoni, *Liv.* 21, 33. Diſſona vulgi ora, *Luc.* 3, 289. corda, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 45.

Diſſors, tis. *Diſagreeable to.* § Diſſors ab omni milite gloria, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 11. fœtus, *Id. Met.* 8, 133.

‖ Diſſortio, ōnis. f. *A ſhareing,* or *divideing, by lot.* Feſt. ⸸ Sortitio, ſortitus.

Diſsuādendus, a, um. part. *To be diſſuaded,* Liv. 30, 37.

Diſſuādens, tis. part. *Diſſuadeing.* Diſſuadens legem, *Paterc.* 2, 31.

Diſſuādeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. *To diſſuade, to adviſe to the contrary* ✠ Modò quod ſuaſit, diſſuadet, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 10. ✠ Concedo, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 15.

Diſſuāſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A counſeling to the contrary,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. 51.

Diſſuāſor, ōris. m. verb. *A diſuader, an adviſer to the contrary.* ✠ Multarum legum aut auctor, aut diſſuaſor, fuit, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 1 = Diſſuaſor & interceſſor legis agrariæ, *Liv.* 2, 41. Diſſuaſor juſti gladius, *Lucan.* 4, 248.

Diſſuāvior, āri, atus, ſum. dep. *To kiſs ſweetly,* Cic. Fam. 16, 27. *al.* diſſavior.

Diſſultans, tis. *Breaking aſunder,* Sil. 9. 609.

‖ Diſſultātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A leaping to and fro,* Aug.

Diſſulto, āre. freq. [*à* diſſilio] (1) *To break and fly all about.* (2) *To rear from.* (1) Ut ferrum utrinque deſultet, *Plin.* 37, 4. (2) Nec fulmine tanti Diſſultant crepitus, *Virg. Æn.* 12. 923.

Diſſuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. *To unſtitch, to unrip,* or *break off by little and little.* ✠ Amicitias magìs decet ſenſim diſſuere, quàm repentè præcidere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 33.

† Diſsŭpo, āre. *pro* diſſipo, *Lucr.* 1, 351.

‖ Diſsūtĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſyly riped,* Aug. ⸸ Facilè diſſuendus.

Diſsūtus, a, um. part. *Riped, unſewed.* Diſſuto pectus aperta ſinu, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 408.

Diſtābeſco, ĕre. incept. *To conſume,* or *melt away,* Cato, 24.

Diſtædet, uit, & æſum eſt. *It loatheth,* or *irketh.* Me cum hoc ipſo loqui diſtædet, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 21.

Diſtans, tis. part. *Differing,* or *diſtant; far aſunder.* Quid enim tam diſtans, quàm à ſeveritate comitas? *Cic. Orat.* 10.

Diſtantia, æ. f. (1) *Diſtance, a ſpace between.* (2) *Difference.* (1) Longiſſimi diſtantiæ fines, *Plin.* 2, 15. (2) Morum diſtantia, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 20.

* ‖ Diſtĕgus, a, um. adj. [ex δὶς bis & στέγη tectum] *Two ſtories high.*

* Diſtendens, tis. part. *Stretching out.* Oraque diſtendens avidus ſpumantia preſter, *Lucan.* 9, 725.

* Diſtendo, ĕre, di, tum & ſum. act. [*ex* dis, & tendo]. (1) *To ſtretch,* or *reach, out.* (2) *To fill,* or *ſtuff, out.* (1) Ne immodicus hiatus rictum diſtendat, *Quint.* 1, 11. § Diſtendere copias, *Liv.* 3, 23. curas hominum, *Id.* 27. 40. (2) Dulci diſtendunt nectare cellas, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 437. vid. & *Geor.* 3, 12.

* Diſtendor, i, tus. paſſ. *To be diſtended.* Ut acies diſtenderetur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3. 92. ✠ Contrahor, *Col.*

* Diſtenſus, a, um. part. *Stretched out.* Diſtenſis ſuis navibus, *Hirt. B. Al.* 45.

* Diſtentio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtretching,* or

ſtanding, out. ¶ Diſtentio nervorum, *a convulſion,* or *cramp,* Celſ. 2, 8. ☞ *ap. Aug. ſcrib.* diſtenſio.

* Diſtento, āre. freq. [à diſtendo]. (1) *To ſtretch out, to make large.* (2) *To ſtuff, to cram.* (1) Diſtentant ubera vaccæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 31. (2) Diſtentat ſpicis horrea plena Ceres, *Tib.* 2. 6.

* Diſtentus, a, um. part. [à diſtendor] *it.* adj. ior, comp. *Stretched out, ſtuffed out, extended, filled up.* § Capellæ lacte diſtentæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 3. Diſtentus uber, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 110.

* Diſtentus, ûs. m. verb. *A ſtretching out.* Sufflatæ cutis diſtentu, *Plin.* 8, 58. ☞ Rarò occ.

* Diſtentus, a, um. part. [à diſtineor] ſsĭmus, ſup. *Buſyed, taken up, let, hindered.* Sylla negotiis diſtentus eſt, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 8. Intelligo te diſtentiſſimum eſſe, *Id. Attic.* 15, 18.

Diſtermĭnans, tis. part, *Bounding.* Arabas, Oreos, Adiabenóſque diſterminans, *Plin. H.* 6, 31.

‖ Diſtermĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A divideing of bounds and limits,* Lexicogr. *ex* Liv.

‖ Diſtermĭnātor, ōris. m. *A divider of bounds and limits,* Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 708.

Diſtermĭnātus, a, um. part. *Bounded.* Diſterminatus ab Aſturiâ Vettonibus, *Plin.* 4, 4, 34.

Diſtermĭno, āre. act. *To bound place from place, to divide,* or *ſeparate.* Quas intervallum binas diſterminat unum, *Cic.* in *Arat. verſ.* 94. Arabia Judæam ab Ægypto diſterminat, *Plin.* 11, 21.

Diſtermĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſeparated from, to be in divers limits,* Plin. 4, 10.

Diſtermĭnus, a, um. adj. *Separated from.* Audit Tarteſſo latis diſtermina terris, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 400.

* ‖ Diſterno, ĕre. act. *To ſpread,* or *cover.* Actiſſimè diſternebatur lectus, *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 353.

* † Diſtĕro, ĕre, trīvi. ītum. act. [*ex* dis & tero] *To break ſmall; to pound,* or *break, in a mortar,* Cato 75.

* Diſtĭchon, i. n. [*ex* δὶς bis & ςίχος verſus] *A diſtich,* Mart, 6, 65. & 13, 3.

* Diſtĭchum hordeum, cujus ſpicæ binis granorum verſibus ſeu ordinibus conſtant. *A fine white ſort of barley,* Col. 2, 9.

Diſtillans, tis. part. *Diſtilling, droping.* Diſtillantes hiberno gelu ſtiriæ, *Plin.* 34, 32.

Diſtillātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſtillation, a rheum,* or *catarrh,* Plin. 20, 6. & Suet. Aug. 81.

‖ Diſtillātor, ōris. m. verb *A diſtiller of herbs and medicines,* Lexicogr. *ex* Celſ.

Diſtillo, āre. neut. *To diſtill and drop down by little and little.* § Diſtillent tempora nardo. *Tibull.* 2, 2, 7. Diſtillat ab inguine virus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 281.

Diſtillor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be diſtilled,* Plin.

Diſtinctè, adv. iùs, comp. *Diſtinctly, orderly, plainly.* 𝔛 Diſtinctè, graviter, & ornatè dicere, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 21. = Ea nunc articulatiùs diſtinctéque dicuntur, *Id.* in *Orat.* 78. Diſtinctiùs demonſtrare, *Suet. Aug.* 9.

Diſtinctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A diſtinction, a noteing of difference, diverſity, a point,* or *note.* (2) *An adorning,* or *ſeting off.* (1) Lex eſt juſtorum injuſtorúmque diſtinctio, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2, 5. (2) = Diſtinctionem atque ornatum oratoris alteri relinquere, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2. extrem.

Diſtinctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Noted, pointed.* (2) *Divided into ſeveral parts,* or *ranks.* (3) *Set, enameled, embelliſhed, ſtriped, diverſified.* (4) Met. *Diſtinct, methodized.* (1) = Diſtincta & interpuncta intervalla, *Cic. Orat.* 53. (2) Alexandro phalanx unius generis, Romanis acies diſtinctior, *Liv.* 9, 19. (3) Pocula gemmis diſtincta, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27. Veſtes intextæ auro, purpurâque diſtinctæ, *Curt.* 9, 7. Vario diſtincta lepore Omnia, *Lucr.* 5, 1375. (4) = Sermo dilucidus ac diſtinctus, *Quint.* 5, 14.

Diſtinctus, ûs, m. *A diſtinction,* or *ſeparation; variety.* Diſtinctu pinnarum, *Tac.* 6, 28. Viridis cùm regula longo Synada diſtinctu variat, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 41. ☞ *vix leg. niſi in ablat.*

* Diſtĭnendus, a, um. part. *To be employed,* or *hindered.* Qui eam manum diſtinendam curet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 11.

* Diſtĭneo, ēre, ui, entum. act. [*ex* dis & teneo] (1) *To hinder; to keep,* or *hold, employed.* (2) *To keep off, to ſtop.* (3) *To divide,* or *part.* (4) Met. *To puzzle,* or *perplex.* (1) Ne quid pacem diſtineat, *Liv.* 2, 15. Pax diſtinetur, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 12. (2) Diſtinet hoſtem agger murorum, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 381. Diſtinet oceanum, *Luc.* 4, 675. (3) Mare terrarum diſtinet oras, *Lucr.* 5, 204. § Diſtinere unanimos, *Liv.* 7, 21. (4) Duæ ſententiæ Galbam diſtinebant, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 32, 3.

* Diſtĭneor, ēri. paſſ. *To be hindered, to be buſyed,* &c. § Diſtineri bello, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. & *Tac. Ann.* 14, 25, 2. = Occupari, *Cic. v. Liv.* 21, 8.

Diſtinguens, tis, part. *Diſtinguiſhing.* Planitiem ejus crebris diſtinguentibus rivis, *Curt.* 3. 9.

Diſtinguo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* di & ſtinguo, aut *à* ςίζω, pungo] (1) *To diſtinguiſh,* or *put a difference by ſome note,* or *mark.* (2) *To part,* or *divide.* (3) *To diverſify.* (4) *To ſet,* or *garniſh; to embelliſh,* or *enamel.* (5) Met. *To utter diſtinctly.* (1) Albis maculis rutilum colorem diſtinguere, *Plin.* 8, 18. *Met.* Civem ab hoſte animo factiſque diſtinguere, *Cic. Parad.* 4. (2) Duo ſunt, quæ nos diſtinguunt, millia paſſuum, *Mart.* 2, 5, 3. (3) Hiſtoriam varietate locorum diſtinguere, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 13. (4) *Vid* Diſtinctus, n. 3. (5) = Ut fari, primámque datum diſtinguere linguâ Hannibali vocem, *Sil.* 1, 78.

Diſtinguor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be diſtinguiſhed, to be known from one another, to be diverſified,* &c. Aer die & nocte diſtinguitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39.

* Diſtĭto, āre. freq. [à diſto] *To ſtand apart, to be diſtant from one another.* Diſtitent inter ſe aliquanto ſpatio, *Col. lib.* 7.

* Diſto, āre, ſtĭti. neut. [à di & ſto] (1) *To be diſtant,* or *at a diſtance from one another.* (2) *To differ, to be unlike.* (1) § Sol ex æquo metâ diſtabat utrâque, *Ov. Met.* 3, 145. (2) § Cùm à veris falſa non diſtent, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 18. § Paulùm ſepultæ diſtat inertiæ Celata virtus, *Hor. Carm.* 4, 9, 29.

Diſtorquens, tis, part. *Turning away.* Oculos diſtorquens, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 65.

Diſtorqueo, ēre, ſi, tum. act. *To ſet a wry, to wreſt aſide.* § Os ut ſibi diſtorſit carnufex! *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 3.

Diſtortio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wreſting,* or *writheing; crookedneſs.* = Si peccetur diſtortione & depravatione, aut metu ſtatuve deformi, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 11.

‖ Diſtortor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh crooked,* or *a wry,* Aug. ⸸ Qui diſtorquet.

Diſtortus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Diſtorted, bowed, miſhapen, crooked, deformed, irregular.* Crura diſtorta, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 47. Soli ſapientes, ſi diſtortiſſimi ſint, formoſi, *Cic.* pro *Murænâ* 29. Diſtortius genus enunciandi, *Id.* de *Fato.* = Stirpes curvæ & diſtortæ, *Col.* 4, 40.

Diſtractio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſeparation,* or *alienation.* (2) ‖ *A ſelling.* (3) ‖ *A divorce, deſertion.* (1) 𝔛 Nulla nobis cum tyrannis ſocietas, ſed ſumma potiùs diſtractio, *Cic. Off.* 3, 7. (2) Ap. JCC. (3) *Ap. JCC.* ſed *vid.* Diſceſſio, n. 4.

‖ Diſtractor, ōris. m. verb. *He that divideth, draweth,* or *ſelleth,* Cod.

Diſtractus, a, um, part. & adj. ior, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Drawn,* or *pulled, aſunder.* (2) Met. *Parted,* or *divided.* (3) *Spread throughout.* (4) *Diſtracted, confuſed.* (1) = *Met.* Religatus & in diverſa diſtractus, *Plin.* de *Vir. illuſtr.* (2) Pompeius & Cæſar perfidiâ hominum diſtracti. *Balb. Cic. Fam.* 8, 24. Imperium diſtractum in plura regna, *Liv.* 45, 9. (3) Ejectus animæ diviſior ac diſtractior, *Lucr.* 4, 958. (4) Diſtractiſſimus eſt ejus animus, onuſtus mole, *Paterc.* 2, 114.

Diſtrahendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be parted, drawn aſunder.* (2) *Sold, parceled out.* (3) *Ended, broken off,* &c. (1) Corpus diſtrahendum dare, *Liv.* 1, 28. (2) Emptores ad res diſtrahendas, *Cic. Cæcin.* 1. (3) Controverſiæ diſtrahendæ, *Suet. Cæc.* 85.

Diſtraho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To pull,* or *draw, aſunder; to part, to ſeparate, to divide.* (2) *To break off.* (3) Alſo *to ſell.* (4) *To delay,* or *put off,* a thing. (5) Alſo *to end,* or *finiſh.* (6) *To make a diverſion.* (1) Illam à me diſtrahit neceſſitas, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 41. = ſegregare, *Cic.* 𝔛 contrahere. Diſtrahere exercitum in diverſiſſimas regiones, *Liv.* 26, 41. (2) Cùm viſum fuerit, diſtraham cum illo ſocietatem, *Sen. Ep.* 65. (3) 𝔛 Coëmendo quædam, ut pluris poſtea diſtraheret, *Suet. Veſp.* 1, 6. (4) Cæſ. B. C. 1, 33. (5) Controverſias diſtrahere perſeveravit, *Suet. Cæc.* 85. (6) Hoſtem diſtrahere, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 60.

Diſtrahor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be parted,* &c. = Ut ab eâ nullo modo nec divelli, nec diſtrahi poſſint, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 16.

Diſtrĭbuendus, a, um. part. *To be diſtributed,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 10.

Diſtrĭbuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To diſtribute,* or *divide; to deal.* (2) *To beſtow.* (3) *To appoint.* (1) Diſtribuere exercitum in civitates, *Cæſ. B.* 5, 24. (2) Diſtribuere in ſingulos quadraginta millia nummûm, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 27. (3) Diſtribuere in miniſteria, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 41.

Diſtrĭbūtè, adv. iùs, comp. *Diſtinctly, particularly.* Neque diſtributè, neque ornatè ſcribere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 3. § Diſtributiùs tractare, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 59.

‖ Diſtrĭbūtim, adv. *Diſtinctly, particularly,* Oroſ.

Diſtrĭbūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſtribution,* or *diviſion,* Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 11. Alſo *a figure in rhetorick, vid.* Auct. *ad* Herenn. 1, 17.

Diſtrĭbūtor, ōris. m. verb. *A divider,* or *diſtributor.* Diſtributores tabularum, *Cic.* in *Piſ.* 15.

Diſtrĭbūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to diſtribute.* Aut conſumpturus eos, aut in ultimis terris in colonias diſtributurus, *Juſt.* 12, 5.

Diſtrĭbūtus, a, um. part. *Divided, diſtributed, beſtowed, ſpread abroad.* Diſtributæ leges Athenienſibus in omnes terras, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 26. Oratio diſtributa in plures partes, *Id.* pro *Domo* 12.

Diſtrictè, adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Shortly, in few words, briefly* (2) *Sharply, ſtraitly.* (1) Cic. Philipp. 2. *ubi tamen al.* diſtinctiùs. (2) Plin. Ep. 9, 21.

Diſtrictim, adv. *Straitly, ſhortly,* Sen. Controv. 1, 7.

‖ Diſtrictio, ōnis. f. verb. *Difficulty, hindrance,* JCC. ⸸ Mora, impedimentum, *Cic.*

Diſtrictus, a, um. part. [à diſtringor] or, comp. (1) *Bound.* (2) *In a ſtrait, perplexed.* (3) *Troubled, buſyed, engaged in.* (4) *Drawn as a ſword.* (5) Adj. *Severe, hard, rigorous.* (1) = Diſtrictus & obligatus, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 2. (2) Diſtrictus mihi videris, cùm & bonus civis & bonus amicus es, *Id. Fam.* 2, 14. (3) Craſſi fuit ambitio labore, vitâ diſtrictâ, *Id.* de *Or.* 3, 2. A cauſis diſtrictior, *Id. Q. fr.* 2, 16. Et diſtricta epulis ad cunctas aula patebat Inſidias, *Lucan.* 10, 422. (4) Diſtrictus enſis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 17. Securis diſtricta, *Flor.* 2, 2, 17. (5) Diſtrictior accuſator, *Tac.* 4, 36. fœneratrix, *Val. Max.* 8, 2.

‖ Diſtrictus, ûs. m. *A diſtrict,* or *territory; a place of juriſdiction,* JCC.

Diſtringens, tis. part. (1) *Scrubing.* (2) *Binding, buſying,* &c. (1) Plin. 34, 8. (2) Cic.

Diſtringo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. (1) *To bind faſt, to ſtrain hard.* (2) Met. *To buſy,* or *take one up.* (3) *To ſtrike, prick,* or *touch, ſoftly; to graze,* or *wound ſlightly.* (4) *To rub,* or *cleanſe, the body.* (5) *To chip,* or *pare.* (6) *To break in ſmall pieces, to crumble.* (7) *To draw a ſword.* (8) *To diſtract,* or *put into confuſion.* (9) *To beat off,*

off, or pull fruit. (1) 𝔛 Fraus enim diſtringit, non diſſolvit perjurium, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 32. (2) Diſtringor officio, ut maximo, ſic moleſtiſſimo, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10. (3) Extanti diſtrinxit arundine pectus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 526. (4) Pergamus has *ſtrigiles* miſit curvo diſtringere ferro, *Mart.* 14, 51. (5) Cruſtam panis diſtringere, *Col.* (6) Exiguum thymi ſuper lac diſtringito, *Id.* 12, 8. (7) Confeſtim gladium diſtrinxit, *Id. Offic.* 3, 31. (8) Diſtringere incendiis urbem, *Flor.* 4, 1, 2. (9) Olivam diſtringere, *Col.* l. ult.

Diſtringor, i, ictus. paſſ. *To be bound, ſtraitened, &c.* *Cic. Plin. Ep.* 5, 5.

‖ Diſtruncātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting off, a maiming,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Diſtruncātor. ōris. m. verb. *He that maimeth,* or *cuteth off,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Diſtrunco, āre. act. *To cut off a piece, to cut in pieces, to quarter one,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 53. ☞ Rarò occ.

* ‖ Diſtruo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *id. ac* deſtruo, quod vid.

* Diſturbātio, ōnis. f. *A caſting down, a diſordering,* Cic. Offic. 3, 11.

* Diſturbo, āre. act. [*ex* dis & turbo] (1) *To overthrow, to caſt down.* (2) *To diſorder,* or *confound.* (3) *To let and hinder.* (1) Nunc diſturba quas ſtatuiſti machinas, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 137. = dejicere, *Ad Herenn.* § Diſturbare tecta, *Cic.* pro *Domo.* (2) Diſturbat vitæ ſocietatem, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 38. Et multo diſturbat ſanguine pacem, *Lucan.* 4, 210. (3) Diſturbavi rem, totamque vobis integram reſervavi, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 21.

* Diſturbor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be overthrown,* Cic.

Dītandus, a, um. part. *To be enriched.* Tecum prælarga vocavit Ditandas ad dona tribus, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 73.

Dītātus, a, um. part. *Enriched, ſtored.* Urbs triumphis ditata certiſſimis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 53.

Dīteſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow rich.* (2) *To be full, to be well ſtored.* (1) Præda diteſcere, *Lucr.* 5, 1288. (2) Hordea diteſcunt, *Claud.* de *Laud. Stil.* 2, 396.

* Dithȳrambĭcus, a, um. adj. Ad dithyrambos pertinens, *Belonging to a dithyrambick.* Poëta dithyrambicus, *Cic.* de *Opt. gen. Orat* 1.

* Dithȳrambus, i. m. [*ex* Διθύραμβος Gr. Bacchi cognomen] (1) *A name of Bacchus.* (2) *A ſong in honour of Bacchus.* (1) *Vid.* Prop. (2) Per audaces dithyrambos, *Hor. Carm.* 4, 2, 10.

Dītio, ōnis. f. [*à* dis *vel* ditis, quòd divites imperium habent, niſi fortè pro *deditio,* cui quidem etym. ſyllabæ primæ quantitas favet] (1) *Rule, power, authority, empire, lordſhip.* (2) ‖ *A ſhire,* or *place of juriſdiction*; as our judges circuits. (1) = Ditione atque numine Deorum res geruntur, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 2, 7. (2) Totidem prætores, quot provinciæ in ditiones venerant, creati ſunt, *Pompon.* ☞ Manifeſtò diſtinguit inter *regionem & ditionem,* Curt. 4, 1, 26.

Dītis, e. adj. [*à* dis, ditis] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Rich, fruitfull.* Dis quidem eſſes, ac tuam rem conſtabiliſſes, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 1, 8. Animi ditior, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 481. 𝔛 Fuit pauper cùm ditiſſimus eſſe poſſet, *Nep. Phoc.* 1. Dite ſolum, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 296.

‖ Dītiſsĭmè, adv. *Moſt richly.* Domos ditiſſimè exornant, *Apul.* de *Deo Socr.* p. 699.

Dīto, āre. act. *To enrich.* Caſtra militem ditavēre, *Liv.* 21, 60. Sermonem patrium ditavit, *Hor. A. P.* 57.

Dītor, āri. paſſ. *To be enriched.* Illyricis iterum ditabitur aula tributis, *Claud.* 2. *Conſ. Stil.* 207.

* ‖ Dītŏnus, i. m. [*ex* δὶς bis & τόνος vocis intentio] *A concord of muſick in two parts,* Paul.

* ‖ Ditrŏchæus, i. m. [*ex* δὶς bis & τροχαῖος trochæus] *A double trochee, as* imprimatur, *Gramm.*

* Diu, adv. tiùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. [*à* dies, *unde & in comp.* interdiu] (1) *A long time,* or *while; long, of long continuance.* (2) Alſo *in the day time.* (1) 𝔛 Id actutum diu eſt, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 32. 𝔛 Serò flebis amata diu, *C. Gall.* Quid eſt in vitâ hominum diu? *Cic.* Diutiùs quatuor menſibus, *Nep. Epam.* 7. Diutiſſimè ſenex futurus, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 1. (2) 𝔛 Noctuque & diu, *Plaut. Caſin.* 4, 4, 5.

* Dīva, æ. f. [*à* divus] (1) *A godeſs.* (2) ‖ *A ſhe ſaint.* (1) Virg. Æn. 3, 552. (2) Ecl.

‖ Dīvăgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtraying about,* Tert. + Vagatio, *Liv.*

‖ Dīvăgor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To go aſtray,* or *wander,* Lact. + Vagor.

‖ Dīvārĭcātio, ōnis, f. *A ſevering into divers parts,* Aug. + Separatio.

Dīvārĭcātus, a, um. part. *Severed, ſtraddling, ſplay-footed,* Vitr. 10, 2. *à*

Dīvārĭco, āre. act. [*ex* di & varico] (1) *To ſtride,* or *ſpread one from another*; *to ſtraddle.* (2) *To ſet aſunder,* or *at a diſtance.* (1) Cic. Verr. 4, 40. (2) Cato, *c.* 45.

Dīvellens, tis. part. *Pulling aſunder,* Stat. Theb. 2, 604.

Dīvello, ĕre, li & vulſi, vulſum. act. (1) *To pull aſunder,* or *in pieces.* (2) *To looſe, hinder,* or *undo.* (3) *To take away by force.* (1) Non potui abreptum divellere corpus? *Virg. Æn.* 4, 600. (2) Nodos divellere tentat, *Id. Æn.* 2, 220. Cura divellit ſomnos, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 18. (3) Divelli liberos à conſpectu parentum, *Sall. B. C.* 50.

Dīvellor, i, vulſus. paſſ. *To be torn away,* or *looſed,* Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2.

Dīvendĭtio, ōnis. f. *A ſelling to different perſons,* Liv. 21, 21.

Dīvendĭtus, a, um. part. *Sold in parcels,* Liv. 3, 13.

Dīvendo, ĕre, dĭdi, ĭtum. act. *To ſell to divers perſons,* or *in divers parcels*; *to ſet to ſale,* Cic. *de* Leg. Agr. 1, 3.

‖ Dīverbĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtriveing,* or *beating,* Capel.

Dīverbĕro, āre. act. (1) *To ſtrike, to beat, to bang.* (2) *To cleave,* or *cut.* (1) Ferro diverberet umbras, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 294. (2) Volucres diverberat auras ſagittâ, *Id. Æn.* 5, 503.

Dīverbĕrātus, a, um. part. *Beaten,* or *cleft aſunder. Bellua,* diverberatis fluctibus allevans ſemet, utrinque conſpecta eſt, *Curt.* 4, 16.

Diverbium, i. n. [*ex* dis & verbum, ubi diverſi loquuntur] *The firſt part of a comedy, the* protaſis, *Liv.* 7, 2. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Dīvergium, i. n. *The parting of a river into two ſtreams,* Aggen.

Dīverſè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Diverſely, in divers parts.* Tot curæ animum diverſè trahunt, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 25. Paulò diverſiùs, *Sall. B. Catil.* 61, 3. Quibus diverſiſſimè afficiebatur, *Suet. Tib.* 66.

Dīverſĭtas, ātis. f. *Diverſity, contrariety, difference, unlikeneſs,* Plin. Paneg. 25. & Avunculus, 7, 30.

‖ Dīverſĭto, āre. freq. [*à* diverto] *To reſort often to, to turn aſide,* Gell. 17, 20.

Dīverſĭtor, ōris. m. *A hoſt that keepeth an inn,* or *a publick houſe,* Petron, Arb. c. 95.

Dīverſor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To reſort to a place, to ſojourn, lodge,* or *inn.* ¶ § Diverſari apud aliquem, *to lodge at one's houſe,* Cic. Verr. 1, 27. ad eam domum, *Id.* in domo aliquâ, *Id.*

Dīverſor, ōris. m. *A gueſt,* or *lodger,* Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 4.

Dīverſōriŏlum, i. n. *A little inn,* or *lodgeing,* Cic. Fam. 12, 20.

Dīverſōrium, i. n. (1) *An inn, a lodgeing, an harbour.* (2) *A villa,* or *country-houſe.* (1) 𝔛 Villa & amœnitas commorationis eſt, non eſt diverſorii, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. (2) Libentiùs emerim diverſorium Tarracinæ, ne ſemper hoſpiti moleſtus ſim, *Id. Fam.* 7, 23.

Dīverſōrius, a. um. adj. *Belonging to an inn,* or *lodgeing.* ¶ Taberna diverſoria, *An inn, a place to lodge,* or *bait, in,* Suet. Ner. 27.

‖ Dīverſùm, *pro* diverſè, adv. *Diverſely,* Lex. *ex* Plaut.

Dīverſus, † Dīvorſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Sundry, ſeveral, different, divers.* (2) *Contrary.* (3) *Overthwart.* (4) *Apart.* (1) 𝔛 Facies non omnibus una, Nec diverſa tamen, *Ov. Met.* 2, 14. Diverſiſſimis gentibus contractus exercitus, *Tac. vit. Agr.* 32, 2. Pretia diverſiora, *Plin.* 12, 19. Singuli ibant diverſi domum, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 7, 26. (2) Utilitate & propè naturâ diverſâ, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1. (3) Ex diverſo cœli, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 232. (4) Diverſi interrogabantur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 56, 1. = Diſſimilis, disjunctus, longinquus, varius, *Cic.*

‖ Dīvertens, tis. part. *Turning aſide.* Nullis matrimoniis divertentibus, *Gell.* 4, 3.

Dīvertĭcŭlum, i. n. (1) *A turning, a ſide-way, a by-path,* or *paſſage*; *a lane.* (2) Alſo *an inn,* or *lodgeing.* (3) Met. *A ſhift, a hole to get out at.* (4) *A digreſſion.* (1) Ubi ad ipſum veni diverticulum, conſtiti, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 2, 7. (2) Cùm gladii ex omnibus locis diverticuli protraherentur, *Liv.* 1, 51. (3) Fraudis & inſidiarum diverticulum, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 17. (4) A diverticulo repetatur fabula, *Juv.* 15, 72.

Dīverto, † Dīvorto, ĕre, ti, ſum. neut. (1) *To turn aſide,* or *out of the way*; *to take lodgeing,* or *to bait*; *to take up his inn.* (2) Met. *To digreſs,* or *go from his purpoſe.* (3) *To differ.* (4) *To lead,* or *turn, one aſide.* (1) Ad hoſpitium divertere, *Cic. Conf. Liv.* 21, 48. (2) Redeamus illùc, unde divertimus, *Id. Fam.* 12, 25. (3) Divertunt mores longè virgini ac lupæ, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 22. (4) Victor cedentibus inſtat, Divertitque acies, *Luc.* 2, 470.

Dīvertor, i, ſus ſum. dep. *To lodge, to inn, to take up his lodgeing, &c.* *Ter. Ph.* 2, 1, 81. *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 57. Alterno divertitur angulus aſtro, *Manil.* 2, 362.

Dīves, ĭtis, dīvĭtior, comp. dīvĭtiſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Rich, wealthy, opulent.* (2) *Abundant.* (1) § Dives pecore, *Hor. Epod.* 15. pecoris, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 20. Uter divitior, cui deeſt, an cui ſuperat? *Cic. Parad.* 6. 𝔛 Fuit pauper, cùm divitiſſimus eſſe poſſet, *Nep. Phoc.* 1. 𝔛 Inops, *Cic.* (2) § Terra dives triumphis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 38. § artium, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 5.

Dīvexandus, a, um. part. *To vex,* or *torment.* Neque in divexandâ quicquam penſi habuit, *Suet. Neron.* 34.

‖ Dīvexātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A vexing,* or *grieveing,* Aug. + Vexatio.

Dīvexo, āre. act. (1) *To vex many ways*; *to rifle and ſpoil, to haraſs.* (2) *To waſte,* or *conſume.* (1) = Divexare & diripere omnia, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 2. (2) Corruptor meam rem divexavit, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 2, 4.

Dīvexor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be rifled,* Liv.

* Dīvi, ōrum. pl. *The gods,* or *canonized ſaints.* Divi potes, *i. e.* diî, *vel* dei, potentes, *Cic.*

* Dīviāna, epitheton lunæ, quia divia incedebat, qu. diva Jana, *Scal. An epithet of the moon,* Varr.

Dīvĭdendus, a, um. part. *To be divided.* Solus municipatim dividendos, cuſtodiendóſque, publicatis bonis, cenſuit, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 14. Triumviros agris dividendis, coloniiſque deducendis creavit, *Paterc.* 2, 2.

Dīvĭdia, æ. f [*à* dividendo] (1) ‖ *Diſcord, ſtrife, varyance.* (2) Alſo *diſcontent, grief, trouble, heart-breaking.* (1) *Feſt.* & *Non.* (2) Illæc res eſt magnæ dividiæ mihi, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 1.

‖ Dīvĭdĭcŭla, ōrum. pl. n. ant. *Heads of conduits,* Feſt.

Dīvĭdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*à* dis & Hetruſco verbo, *iduo, i. e.* partior] (1) *To divide.* (2) *To diſtribute.* (3) *To ſever, to cut off.* (4) *To break down.* (5) *To diſtinguiſh.* (6) In notione *obſcæn.* (1) = Omne animal ſecari, & dividi poteſt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12. (2) § Dividere nummos viris, *Id. At.* 1, 3. in viros, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 30. Plura dividit oſcula, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 36. (3) Liberta ſecuri Diviſit medium, *Hor, Sat.* 1, 1, 100. (4) Dividimus muros, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 234. (5) Legem bonam à malâ dividere, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 16. (6) Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 4.

Dīvĭdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be divided, &c.* Cæſar legem tulit, ut ager Campanus plebi divideretur, *Paterc.* 2, 44.

† Dīvĭduè, adv. *By halves, ſhare and ſhare alike*, Litt. ex Plaut. *ſed q.*

‖ Dīvĭduĭtas, ātis, f. *A diviſion*, or *parting into halves*, JC. + Diviſio.

† Dīvĭduo, ant. *pro* divido.

Dīvĭduus, a, um. adj. (1) *That is*, or *may be, parted and divided*; *half*. (2) *Cut*, or *divided into ſeveral parts*. (1) ⌘ Potiùs quàm perda totum, dividuum face, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3. 33. (2) Dividua ferarum viſcera, *Plin.* 5, 1. Dividuus Nilus, *Lucan*, 8, 465.

• Dīvīna, æ. f. [*à* m. divinus] *A propheteſs*. § Imbrium divina avis imminentûm, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 27.

• Dīvīnans, tis. part. *Gueſſing, forebodeing, preſageing*. = Eſt quiddam in barbaris gentibus præſentiens, atque divinans, *Cic. Div.* 1, 23.

• Dīvīnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A conjectureing*, or *telling of things to come*; *divination*. (2) *A natural goodneſs of temper*. (3) *A tryal for the preference in accuſeing*. (1) = Divinatio eſt præſenſio, & ſcientia rerum futurarum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 1. (2) Atticus potiùs divinus fuit, ſi divinatio appellanda eſt perpetua naturalis bonitas, *Nep. Att.* 9. (3) ☞ Dicitur etiam *divinatio* judicium de conſtituendo accuſatore, unde Ciceronis oratio prima inter Verrinas *Divinatio* dic. quòd Cicero electus fuit accuſator, *Quint.* 7, 4.

• ‖ Dīvīnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that gueſſeth*, or *propheſyeth*, Firm. + Conjector, ariolus, augur, aruſpex, *Cic.*

• Dīvīnātus, a, um. part. *Gueſſed, deemed, divined*, Ovid. *de* Nuce 80.

• Dīvīnè, adv. *Of God, as it were by inſpiration, divinely*. Cic. Attic. 18, 1. & Div. 1, 55.

‖ Dīvīnĭpŏtens, tis. m. *Divinely powerfull*, Apul. Met. 9. p. 297. + Vi divinâ præditus.

• Dīvīnĭtas, ātis. f. *Godhead, divinity*. Ex divinitate animos hauſtos habemus, *Cic. Div.* 2, 11.

• Dīvīnĭtus, adv. (1) *From God*. (2) *Divinely*. (1) Quia ſit divinitus illis Ingenium, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 415. (2) Multa à Platone diſputata divinitus, *Cic. Orat.* 2.

• Dīvīno, āre. act. *To foretell things to come*; *to divine*, or *judge*. Quid futurum eſt non divino, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 2.

• Dīvīnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* divus, *Priſc.*] (1) *Pertaining to*, or *comeing from, God*; *divine, heavenly*. (2) *Bleſſed*. (3) *Very great, more than human*. (4) *Preſageing, foretelling*. (5) Alſo *holy, conſecrated*. (1) ⌘ Ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 3, 45. Animo nihil eſt divinus, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 4. (2) Divini gloria ruris, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 168. Diviniſſima dona, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 2, 18. (3) Divino apparatu aggreſſus eſt, *Flor.* 3, 6, 7. (4) Quod puero cecinit divinâ mota anus urnâ, *Hor. Sat.* 1. 9. 30. ⌘ Non ſunt ſcientiâ divini, ſed ſuperſtitioſi vates, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1. c. ult. (5) Conſilia firmiora ſunt de divinis locis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 1, 55. ¶ Rem divinam facere, *to ſacrifice, to be at prayers*, Ter Eun. 3, 3, 7.

• Dīvinus, i. m *A ſoothſayer, a diviner, a conjurer*. Non ſum divinus, ſed ſcio quid facias, *Mart.* 3, 71.

‖ Dīvīsè, Dīvīſim, adv. *Sundry*, or *ſeverally*. Utrumque Litt. *quod miror, Cic. trib.* Gellius quidem habet illud, *lib.* 1. *c.* 22. & 7, 2. hoc malæ notæ, *Voſſ.* + Separatim, ſeorſim.

Dīvīſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* divido] (1) *Diviſion, partition, diſtribution, a ſevering*. (2) Et in obſcœnis. (1) Quadripartita fuit diviſio tua, *Cic. N. D.* 3. 2. (2) In verbis honeſtis obſcœna ponimus: Quid enim? Non honeſtum verbum eſt diviſio? Id. *Fam.* 9. 22. *ubi al.* diviſor.

Dīvīſor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A divider, parter*, or *diſtributer*. (2) In particular, *he who at elections of officers diſtributed money among poor citizens, to buy their votes*. (3) *In notione obſ.* (1) Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 29. (2) Quo diviſore corrupta eſt tribus, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 19. (3) Cic. Fam. 9, 22. *Vid.* Diviſio, n. 2.

Dīvīſūra, æ. f. *A diviſion, cleft, chop, notch*, or *gap*, Plin. 14, 3, & 12, 26. ☞ *vix. alibi.*

Dīvīſūrus, a, um. part. *About to divide*, Liv. 2, 41.

Dīvīſus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Divided, parted, diſtributed, cut off, diſcontinued*. Et diviſior inter ſe, ac diſtractior intus, *Lucr.* 4, 958. *Vid.* Divido.

Dīvīſus, ûs. m. verb. *A divideing*, Liv. 33, 46. & 45, 30.

Dīvĭtiæ, ārum. pl. f. *Riches*. ⌘ Divitiæ opportunæ ſunt, ut utare, opes, ut colare, honores, ut laudere, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 6.

Dīvorto, ĕre. *Vid.* Diverto.

Dīvortium, i. n. (1) *A turning*, or *paſſage*; *a diviſion*. (2) Met. *A ſeparation, a parting*, more particularly of man and wife; *a divorce* (1) Objiciunt equites ſeſe ad divortia nota, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 378. Ad aquarum divortia caſtra poſuit, *Liv.* 38, 45. vid. & *Tac. Ann.* 12, 63. (7) = Sæpe fieri divortia, atque affinitatum diſſidia vidimus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 67. Si quid divortii fuat, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 56. ⌘ Divortium inter conjuges, Repudium inter ſponſos. Amnes magno deinde aquarum divortio iter, quod cepêre, percurrunt, *Curt.* 5, 2.

• Dium, i. n. [*à* dius, a, um.] *The day-light, under the firmament, the open air, abroad*. Sub dio (aëre) morari. *Hor. Carm.* 2, 3, 23.

• ‖ Diūrētĭcus, a, um. adj. [Gr. διουρητικὸς,] *Diuretick*. ¶ Diureticum medicamentum, *a medicine to provoke urine*, Medic.

• ‖ Diurno, āre. neut. *To live long*, Claud. ap. Gell. 17, 2. + Diu vivere.

• Diurnum, i. n. (1) *A day's hire*, or *proviſion*. (2) *A book*, or *regiſter, to note down things which are dayly done, a durnal*, or *journal*. (2) Diurnum accipit, in centunculo dormit, *Sen. Ep.* 80. (2) Relegit tranſacta diurni, *Juv.* 6, 482.

• Diurnus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* diuturnus. [*à* diu, quod *à* dies] (1) *Belonging to the day*. (2) *Dayly*. (1) ⌘ Spatium diurnum & nocturnum, *Cic*, de *Inv.* 1, 26. (2) Diurna actorum ſcriptura, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 3, 2. Diurna acta, *Suet. Cæſ.* 20.

• Dius, a, um. adj. [*à* Gr. δῖος, divinus] *Divine, heavenly, excellent, of a noble houſe*; *deſcended of Jupiter*. De hoc vocab. vid. locum *Varr.* in ſignem, *L. L.* 4, 10.

• Diūtīnè, adv. *A long time, a great while*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 15.

• Diūtīnus, a, um. adj. *Long, continual*. Diutinus labor, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 13.

• ‖ Diūtŭlè, adv. [dim. *à* diu] *A little while*, Gell. 5, 10. & 11, 16. + Aliquamdiu, *Cic.*

• Diūturnè, adv. *A long time*. Tibi iſta acerbitas non diuturnè erit, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10. *ſic habent opt. codd. al. tamen leg.* diuturnum.

• Diūturnĭtas, ātis. f. *Long continuance, laſtingneſs, length of time*. ⌘ Ætas non ſubitò, ſed diuturnitate frangitur, *Cic.* de *Senect.* ⌘ Celeritas, *Id.*

• Diūturnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Laſting, of long continuance, of long life*. Nec ſimulatum quicquam poteſt eſſe diuturnum, *Cic. Off.* 2, 12. Hic qui diligitur, vellem diuturnior eſſet, *Ov. Met.* 3, 72.

Dīvulgandus, a, um. part. *To be publiſhed abroad*. ⌘ Occultiùs agendum, neque ullo modo divulgandum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 12.

‖ Dīvulgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A publiſhing*, or *makeing of a thing common*, Tert. *de* Animâ, c. 5.

‖ Dīvulgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A publiſher*, or *ſpreader abroad of a report*, Litt. *ex* Tac. *ſed q.*

Dīvulgātus, a, um. part. ſſĭmus. ſup. (1) *Celebrated, every where extolled*. (2) *Abandoned*, or *given up to*. (3) *Common, eaſyly gained*. (1) Divulgata ad cœlum gloria fertur, *Lucr.* 6, 8. (2) Tempus primum ætatis ad omnes libidines divulgatum, *Cic.* poſt *Redit. in ſen.* 5. (3) = Leviſſimus & divulgatiſſimus magiſtratus, Id. *Fam.* 10, 26.

Dīvulgo, āre. act. *To publiſh*, or *divulge*; *to ſet*, or *ſpread*; *to make common, to publiſh*. § Divulgare conſilium alicujus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 20. librum, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 40.

Dīvulgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſpread abroad*, Cic. Orat. 31.

‖ Dīvulſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pulling in pieces*, or *aſunder*, Litt. *unde neque ille dicit, neque ego invenio.*

‖ Dīvulſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that pulleth aſunder*, Aug. + Qui divellit.

Dīvulſus, a, um. part. [*à* divellor] *Pulled aſunder, broken, divorced, parted, forced*. Amor Divulſus querimoniis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 19. conſenſus, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 28.

• Dīvum, *id. quod* dium. *The open air*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 19. ⌘ Melior eſt ambulatio ſub divo, quàm in porticus, *Celſ.* 1, 2.

• ‖ Dīvus, a, um. adj [*à* Gr. δῖος, digamma interpoſito] *Divine, ſacred*. Diva caro, *Prud. Pſych* 76.

• Dīvus, i. m. (1) *A God*. (2) ‖ *A ſaint*. (1) Præſens divus habebitur Auguſtus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 3. (2) *Ex uſu Eccl.*

D ante O.

• DO, dăre, dĕdi, dătum. act. [*à* δίω, δῶ] (1) *To give, to beſtow*. (2) *To grant*, or *yield*. (3) *To committ*, or *entruſt*. (4) *To apply*, or *give, one's ſelf to*. (5) *To proffer*. (6) *To offer*. (7) *To tell*, or *ſhew*. (8) *To committ*, or *deliver*. (9) *To appoint, to aſſign*. (10) *To do, to bring*. (11) *To make, to ordain*. (12) *To allow, to ſuffer, to admitt*. (13) *To ſell*. (14) *To throw*, or *caſt*. (15) ¶ Dare alicui catenas, *to throw into priſon*. (16) *To lend*. (1) Rationem hominibus dii dederunt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. (2) Hoc mihi da, atque largire, *Id.* (3) Dat amico ſuo cuidam negotium, *Id. Acad. Q.* 1, 3. (5) Milites ſummo ſtudio nomina dant, *Id.* (6) Etſi nullis modis reprehendi poteſt, tamen accipio quod dat, *Id.* (7) Iſte deus qui ſit, da, Tityre, nobis, *Virg. Eccl.* 1, 19. (8) Dabimus hoc Pompeio, *Cic.* (9) Arbitros inter civitates dat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 1. (10) Dare damnum aut malum, *Ter.* (11) Hanc dederat Proſerpina legem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 487. (12) Dum tempus datur, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 24. (13) Ego me mancupio dabo, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 23. (14) Tu te in laqueum ne duis, *Plaut.* § Dare ſe in æquor, *Virg.* = Aquila vos afflixit, & in terram dedit, *Plaut.* (15) Ariſtobulo, quia renuebat eam rem, catenas dedit *Flor.* 3, 5, 30. *Vid.* etiam 4, 2, 60. (16) Aliquid paululum præ manu dederis, reddet tibi citò, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 23. ¶ Animam dare, *to die*, Virg. animos, *to encourage*, Id. tempus, *to appoint it*, Cic. labem, *to fall down*, Lucr. Literas alicui ad aliquem, *to ſend letters by one perſon to another*, Cic. manus, *to yield*, Id. operam *to do his endeavour*, Ter. aliquid auribus, *to ſooth* or *flatter*, Cic. terga, *to flee*, or *run away*, Liv. vela, lintea ventis, *to hoiſt ſail*, Ov. ☞ It is often engliſhed by the verb of the following ſubſtantive: *as*, ‖ dare amplexus, cantus, gemitum, lacrymas, motus, ruinam, *Virg.* ſaltus, oſcula, *Ovid.* mutuum, *Ter.* indicia, *Cic.* inſidias, *Ter.* *to embrace, ſing, groan, weep, dance, fall, leap, kiſs, lend, betoken, lie in wait*. Præcipitem dare, *to tumble down headlong*, Ter. Dare viam, *to make way*, Liv. Dare aliquem exornatum, *to dreſs*, or *curry, him*, Ter. aliquid effectum, *to do*, or *diſpatch it*, Id. aliquid utendum, *to lend it*, Plaut. Dare ſe in viam, *to be upon a journey*, Cic. aquam in alvum, *to ſquirt it in*, Celſ. rem in cauſam, *to hazard*, or *adventure, it*, Tac. litem ſecundum aliquem, *to give him the cauſe*, Liv. ſe in conſpectum, *to ſhow himſelf*, Cic. Ut res dant ſeſe, *as things go*, Ter. Haud paternum iſtud dediſti, *you did not take after your father in that*, Id. Dare in cuſtodiam, *to impriſon*, Cic. Dare aliquid naturæ ſuæ, *to indulge himſelf in it*, Id. Dare aliquem exitio, *Tac.* morti, *Ov.* letho, neci, *Virg. to kill*, aliquid dono, *Id.* muneri, *Quint*, *to give freely*, crimini, vitio, laudi, *to accuſe, blame, commend*, Cic. Dare pœnas *to be puniſhed*, Virg. verba, *to cheat*, Hor. civitatem alicui, *to make one free*, Id. Dare Jovem teſtem, *to call him to witneſs*, Plaut.

* Dor (non legitur) dăris, dătur. paſſ. *To be given, beſtowed, taught, yielded, invented*, &c. Cic. *paſſim*. *Vid.* Do.

* Dŏcendus, a, um. part. *To be taught, given*, &c. ✠ Cùm aut docendus is eſt, aut dedocendus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 17.

* Dŏcens, tis. part. *Teaching*, Cic. ſubſt. *A teacher*. Culpa docentis arguitur, *Juv.* 7, 158.

* Dŏceo, ēre, ŭi, ctum. act. [à δοκέω, exiſtimo, unde δόγματα, *i. e.* placita & decreta doctorum] (1) *To teach*, or *inſtruct*. (2) *To inform, declare, tell*, or *advertiſe*. (3) *To prove*, or *make out*. (1) = Studioſos docendi erudiunt atque docent, *Cic.* (2) Docui literis id nec opus eſſe, nec fieri poſſe, *Id.* (3) Docuit poſt exitus ingens, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 523.

* Dŏceor, ēri, ctus. paſſ. *To be taught, inſtructed*, &c. paſſim.

* Dŏchĭmus, i. m. [à δοχμὸς obliquus] *A foot*, or rather *number, of the following quantity*, ămīcōs tĕnēs; ☞ *rectiùs* dochmius, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 64.

* ‖ Dŏcĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Apt to be taught, docible, eaſy to be learned*, Hier. ⸸ Docilis.

* Dŏcĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Quickly taught, apt to learn.* § Docilis ad diſciplinam, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 20. Docilis modorum Vatis Horatî, *Hor.* 4, 6, 43. § Latino ſermone, *Plin.* 10, 42. Docilior & intentior, *Quint.* 4, 2. Dociles fundere in uſus, *Prop.* 4, 2, 63. ‖ Docillimus, *unde neſcio.*

* Dŏcĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Aptneſs to learn, eaſyneſs to be taught, docility.* Prioris generis eſt docilitas, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 13.

* ‖ Dŏcis, ĭdis. f. [à δοκὶς Gr. trabecula] *A fiery impreſſion*, or *meteor, like a beam*, Apul. de Mundo, p. 711.

* Doctè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè. ſup. (1) *Learnedly, ſkilfully.* (2) *Subtilely.* (1) Mæonio doctiùs ore loqui, *Mart.* 7, 45. Doctiſſimè eruditus, *Sall. B. J.* 95. § = Doctè & peritè facere, *Cic.* in *Sall.* (2) Doctè atque aſtu quærit filias, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 111.

* Doctor, ōris. m. verb. *A maſter, a teacher of a ſchool, a doctor, an inſtructor, a tutour.* Doctor literarum Græcarum, *Nep. Hannib.* 13. ✠ Pueris olim dant cruſtula blandi Doctores, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 26. = Præceptor, *Cic.* ✠ Diſcipulus, *Id.*

* Doctrina, æ, f. *Doctrine.* (1) *A way of teaching, theory*, as oppoſed to practice. (2) *Inſtruction, the office of teaching.* (3) *Learning, erudition.* (4) *Wiſdom, philoſophy.* (5) *An art*, or *ſcience.* (1) ✠ Illa ſunt ejuſmodi præcepta, non aliquâ mihi doctrinâ tradita, ſed in rerum uſu cauſiſque tractata, *Cic. Orat.* 1. (2) Mihi cepi hoc loco doctrinam juventutis, *Id.* (3) = Perfugium doctrinæ, ac literarum, *Id. Fam.* 6, 13. (4) Neque id fecit naturâ ſolùm, ſed etiam doctrinâ, *Nep. Attic.* 17. (5) Adde repertores doctrinarum, *Lucr.* 3, 1049.

* Doctus, a, um. part. *vel* adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Taught, inſtructed.* (2) Adj. *Learned.* (3) *Skilfull.* (4) *Subtile, cunning.* (5) *Edifyed, inſtructed.* (1) § Te de aliis, quàm alios de te, ſuavius eſt fieri doctos, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 70. (2) § Doctus literis, *Cic. Brut.* 46. Grammaticæ artis doctiſſimus, *Plin.* 25, 2. § Docte ſermonis utriuſque linguæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8. ✠ rudis, *Cic.* (3) Sit doctâ barba reſecta manu, *Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 518. (4) Nimis doctus dolus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 93. (5) Quanti eſt ſapere! nunquam accedo ad te, quin abs te abeam doctior, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 21.

* Dŏcŭmen, ĭnis. n. *A document, a warning, a leſſon.* Documen mortalibus acre, *Lucr.* 6, 391.

* Dŏcŭmentum, i. n. (1) *An example, a proof.* (2) *A warning, a leſſon, an omen*, or *preſage.* (3) *Reputation, honour.* (1) Illud referatur documentum tanti mox evaſuri viri, *Paterc.* 2, 42. Documenta damus, quâ ſimus origine nati, *Ov. Met.* 1, 415. (2) Ego aliis captivis documenta dabo, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 6, 94. (3) Sat tibi ſunt documenta domûs, *Sil. Ital.* 13, 671. Et totum vulgata per orbem Stant documenta domûs, *Id.* 6, 123.

* Dŏcus, i. f. [à δόκος, Gr. *i. e.* trabs] *A beam, a meteor like a beam*, Plin. 2, 20.

* Dōdĕcătheos, i. f. [Gr. à δώδεκα, duodecim & θέος, deus] *A kind of herb with leaves like a lettuce*, Plin. 25, 4. *ubi tamen al.* dodecantheon; alſo *a ſecret banquet which Auguſtus made, conſiſting of twelve gueſts of both ſexes*, Suet. Aug. 70.

* Dōdĕcătēmŏrion, ii. n. [*ex* δωδέκατος duodecimus, & μόριον pars] *The twelfth part.* His finibus eſſe Dodecatemorion conſtat, *Manil.* 2, 699.

Dōdrans, tis. m. [ita dict. quòd ad conficiendum aſſem deſit quadrans, *Varr.*] (1) *Nine ounces*, or *inches.* (2) *Nine parts of twelve*, or *three parts of four.* (3) *A meaſure of land containing* 21601 *feet, being three fourths of an acre.* (1) Malleolus nec major pede, nec minor dodrante, eſſe debet, *Col.* 3, 19. (2) Ex dodrante hæres, *Nep. Attic.* 5. (3) Col. 5, 1. Liv. 8, 11.

Dōdrantālis, e. adj. *Nine ounces*, or *nine inches*, Plin. 15, 30. Col. 11, 3.

* Dogma, ătis. n. [à δοκέω, cenſeo] *A decree, a received opinion*, Decreta ſua Græci vocant dogmata, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 3.

* Dogmătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Dogmatical, poſitive*, Auſ. Eid. 17, 16.

* ‖ Dogmătiſtes, æ. m. *A dogmatical teacher*, Hier.

* ‖ Dogmătīzo, āre. act. *To dogmatize*, or *ſay poſitively*, Aug. ⸸ Confidenter affirmo.

Dŏlābella, æ. f. [à dolabra] *A little ax*, or *hatchet*; *a little plane*, Col. 4, 24. & de Arb. 10.

Dŏlābelliāna pyra, *Pears with a long ſtalk*, Plin. 15, 15.

Dŏlābra, æ. f. [à dolando] *A carpenter's ax, a chip ax.* Securibus dolabriſque cædebantur, & refringebantur portæ, *Liv.* 28. *Conf. Court.* 5, 6, 5.

‖ Dŏlāmen, ĭnis. n. *A hewing*, or *ſquareing, with an ax*, Apul. Flor. p. 758.

Dŏlābrātus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Chiped with an ax*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 15.

‖ Dŏlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſmoothing, hewing*, or *planeing*, Aug.

Dŏlātus, a, um. part. *Rough-hewn.* Stipes properanti falce dolatus, *Prop.* 4, 3, 59.

Dŏlendus, a, um. part. *A thing to be lamented*, Quæ venit indignè pœna, dolenda venit, *Ovid. Ep.* 5, 8.

Dŏlens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Grieveing*, or *repineing at.* (2) Adj. *Grievous, painfull.* (1) Laude dolens alienâ, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. (2) = Ne quid haberent aut dolens, aut ægrum, *Id.* Nîl vidiſſe dolentius, *Ov. Met.* 4, 246. *niſi malles adverb.*

Dŏlenter, adv. iùs, comp. *Sorrowfully, grieveouſly.* Dolenter magìs, quàm inimicè, ſcribo, *Planc.* ap. *Cic. Fam.* 10, 24. § aliquid ferre, *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 2.

‖ Dŏlentia, æ. f. *Grief, ſorrow, heavyneſs, pain, anguiſh*, Gell. 19, 7. ⸸ Dolor.

Dŏleo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. neut. (1) *To be in pain, to ache.* (2) Met. *To be ſorry, to be diſpleaſed.* (3) *To envy.* (4) *To repine, to vex, to fret.* (1) Nam etiam miſero nunc malæ dolent, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 252. Caput dolet, *Ibid.* 5, 1, 7. § Si ſtimulos pugnis cædis, manibus plùs dolet, *Id. Truc.* 4, 2, 55. (2) ¶ § Alterius vicem dolere, *Cic.* de, *vel* ex, re aliquâ, *to be ſorry for it*, Id. § Id mihi vehementer dolet, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 48. (3) § Dolere laude alicujus, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. (4) Facile fit illi, quòd doleat, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 58.

Dŏliāris, e. adj. *As big as a tun, gorbellyed.* Anus doliaris, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 64.

‖ Dŏliārium, i. n. *A wine cellar, a place to lay great veſſels in*, Caius JC.

Dŏliārius, i. m. *A cooper, one that maketh great veſſels*, Plin. 3, 6.

* ‖ Dŏlĭchus, i. m. [δόλιχος Gr.] *A ſpace of ground containing twelve furlongs*, Budæus; or, *according to* Suidas, *twenty four.* Alſo *the ſame with* phaſeolus, *a french bean*, Matthiol.

Dŏliŏlum, i. n. dim. *A little barrel*, Col. 12, 43.

Dŏlĭtūrus, a, um. part. *That will be grieved with*, or *ſorry for*, Phædr. 3, 10, 16. & Liv. 39, 43. Prop. 1, 15, 27.

Dŏlium, i. n. [dolando factum] *A tub, any great veſſel*; *a tun, pipe*, or *hogſhead.* Relevi dolia omnia, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 51. ¶ In pertuſum ingerere dicta dolium, *to loſe one's breath, to talk in vain*, Prov. *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 135.

Dŏlo, āre. [ex Heb. דל *dhal*, attenuo] (1) *To cut*, or *hew, ſmooth*; *to chip, to ſquare.* (2) *To rough hew.* (3) ✢ Met. *To bang.* (4) *To contrive.* (1) Dolare perticam in quadrum, *Col.* 3, 6. (2) Quis robur illud occidit, dolavit? *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 41. (3) ✢ Lumbos ſaligno Fuſte dolat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 22. (4) Hunc nos dolum dolamus, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 64.

* Dŏlon, & Dŏlo, ōnis. m. [à dolus, quòd decipiat ferro, cùm ſpeciem præferat ligni, *Serv.*] (1) *A ſtaff with a little rapier in it, a little ſword*, or *ſkene*; *a tuck.* (2) Alſo *a ſmall ſail in a ſhip, called the trinket.* (3) Met. *The ſting of a fly.* (1) Gerunt in bella dolones, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 664. (2) Dolonibus erectis altum petere intendit, *Liv.* 36, 44. (3) Vide, ne dolone collum compungam tibi, *Phædr.* 3, 7, 3.

Dŏlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be hewn*, &c. *Col.* 11, 2.

Dŏlor, ōris. m. [à doleo] (1) *Pain, ſmart, ache, ſoreneſs.* (2) *A throe*, or *pang*; as in child-birth. (3) Met. *Sorrow, diſcontent.* (4) *Rage, anguiſh.* (1) ¶ Coxarum dolor, *the ſciatica*, Celſ. laterum, *the pleuriſy*, Id. 2, 7. articulorum, *the gout*, Cic. Attic. 1, 5. *ſub. fin.* (2) Laborat è dolore, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 34. Dolores occipiunt primulùm, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 1, 2. (3) Dolorem refricare, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 17. ✠ Magno in dolore ſum, ſeu mœrore potiùs, *Id. Attic.* 11, 1. (4) = Non parere dolori, non iracundiæ ſervire, *Id.* de *Prov.* 1.

* Dŏlōſè, adv. *Craftyly, deceitfully*, Cic. Off. 3, 15. Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 9.

* ‖ Dŏlōſĭtas, ātis. f. *Deceitfulneſs*, Vulg. ⸸ Fallacia, calliditas, *Rom. vett.*

* Dŏlōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Cunning, crafty.* (2) *Deceitfull, treacherous.* (1) Aliquam parabo doloſam fidicinam, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 36. (2) Amici Ferre jugum pariter doloſi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 28.

* Dŏlus, i. m. [Gr. δόλος] Vox media. Antiqui enim in bonis rebus utebantur, *Feſt.* Hinc, Dolus, an virtus, quis in hoſte requirit? *Virg.* (1) *A device, a crafty purpoſe*, or *fetch*; *a wile, a trick.* (2) *Guile, deceit, treachery, fraud, colluſion, falſhood.* (1) Doli non ſunt doli, niſi aſtu colas, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 26. § Dolum comminiſci, procudere, *Id. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 64. Dolus doctus, *Id. Mil.* 2, 93. ✠ Regnum dolo partum jure adeptus videbatur, *Liv.* 1. (2) = Ne qua fraus, ne quis dolus, adhibeatur, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 12. = Fallacia, *Plaut.* præſtigiæ, *Id.*

* ‖ Dōma, tis. n. [à δῶμα Gr.] *A ſolar*, or *flat roof to a houſe*, Hier. ⸸ Solarium, *Cic.*

* Dŏmābĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſy to be tamed*, or *ſubdued.* Te Cantaber non antè domabilis Miratur, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 41.

* Dŏmandus, a, um. part. *To be tamed*, or *ſubdued*, Virg. Geor. 3, 206. Sil. 15, 186. Prop. 3, 34, 50.

* Dŏmans, tis. part. *Tameing, ſubdueing*, Sil. 3, 499. 15, 78.

* Dŏmātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à domo] *A tameing, breaking*, or *ſubdueing*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Dŏmātor, ōris. m. verb. *A tamer*, or *ſubduer*, Tibull. 4, 1, 116.

* ‖ Dŏnātus, a, um. part. *Tamed, ſubdued*, Don. Domitus, *Cic.*

Dŏmĕfactus, a, um. part. *Tamed*, Met. *cultivated, ploughed.* Terra aratro domefacta nitet, *Petron.* c. 99. ☞ vix alibi.

• Dŏmeſtĭcātim, adv. *Houſe by houſe, by houſholds*, Suet. Cæſ. 26, 6.

• Dŏmeſtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* domus] (1) *Of the ſame houſe.* (2) *Domeſtick*, as oppoſed to foreign. (3) *Staying at home.* (4) *Civil, private*, as oppoſed to publick. (5) *Tame, familiar.* (1) = Convictor, denſóque domeſticus uſu, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 3, 15. ✠ forenſis, *quod vid.* (2) ✠ Externa libentiùs, quàm domeſtica, recordor, *Cic. Off.* 2, 8. (3) Domeſticus otior, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 128. (4) ✠ Domeſtica feremus, ut cenſes; & publica paulò etiam fortiùs, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. ✠ Domeſticæ fortitudines, non inferiores militaribus, *Id. Off.* 1. Ubi quod alienum eſſet, viciſſet, ſuperavit quod erat domeſticum, *Id.* ✠ Omne ferum animal domeſtico levius, *Celſ.*

• ‖ Dŏmeſtĭcus, i. m. ſubſt. *A houſhold officer*, Pancirol.

• Dŏmĭcĭlium, i. n. (1) *A ſojourning place, an abode.* (2) *A receptacle.* (1) ✠ Hoſticum hoc mihi domicilium eſt, Athenis domus ac herus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 46. (2) Domicilium ſermonum, aures, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 1.

• Dŏmĭcœnium, i. n. [*ex* domus, *&* cœna] *A ſuper at home in a man's houſe*, Mart. 12, 78.

• ‖ Dŏmĭcŭla, æ. f. *A little houſe*, Front. Caſula, *Juv.*

† Dŏmĭfĭco, āre. act *To build*, Varr. ⸸ Ædifico.

• Dŏmĭna, æ. f. [*à* dominus] *A lady, a miſtreſs, a dame, a governeſs*, Cic. *pro* Marcell. 2. § Domina virtutum, *Id. Off.* 3, 6. ✠ Ancilla, *Id.*

• Dŏmĭnans, tis. part. or, comp. *Bearing rule*, or *ſway*; *governing.* Dominans ille in nobis Deus vetat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 30. ¶ Dominantia verba, *plain, home ſpun, vulgar, calling every thing by its proper name.* § Dominantior ad vitam, *Lucr.* 3, 398. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 152. Dominantia nomina, *h. e.* propria, non facta, *Hor. A. P.* 234.

• Dŏmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Dominion, rule, authority, ſovereignty, lordſhip.* (2) *Tyranny, deſpotick government.* (3) Meton. *A governour.* (1) Dominatio, rationis in libidinem, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 54. Pandere viam ad dominationem, *Liv.* 4, 15. (2) Vita ſub dominatione miſera eſt, *Aſin. Poll. Cic. Fam.* 10, 31. ✠ Diverſa natura dominatio & principatus, *Plin. Paneg.* 45. ✠ Dominationem nemo concupivit, quin libertatis vocabulum uſurparet, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 73. (3) Ingruentium dominationum proviſor, *Id.* 12, 4. ✠ Non dominationem, & ſervos, ſed rectorem & cives cogitare, *Id.* 12, 11.

• Dŏmĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A maſter*, or *lord*; *a governour*, or *ruler.* Rerum dominator Deus, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2.

• Dŏmĭnātrix, īcis. f. *A miſtreſs, lady*, or *governeſs.* Dominatrix cæca & temeraria animi cupiditas, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 2.

• Dŏmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Haveing ruled*, or *governed.* Urbs multos dominata per annos, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 363.

• Dŏmĭnātus, ûs. m. verb. *Maſterſhip, rule, authority, lordſhip, ſovereignty, power.* = Poteſtate, dominatúque digniſſimus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 11. = principatus, *Id. ſed has voces opponi poſſe, vid.* Dominatio, n. 2. ¶ Dominatum imperio tenere, *To have both the name and power of a king*, Nep. *in* Regib. princip.

• ‖ Dŏmĭnĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* dies. *The lord's day, ſunday*, Eccl.

• ‖ Dŏmĭnĭcālis, e. adj. *Dominical, belonging to the lord*, or *the lord's day.* ¶ Dominicales curiæ, *court patrons, the king's domains*, Dig.

• Dŏmĭnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the lord*, or *maſter.* Subjecta dominicis habitationibus vivaria, *Col.* 9, 1. ¶ Dominicus ſumptus, *Vitr.* 7, 5. *the expenſes of the maſter workman.* ‖ Dies dominica, *ſunday*, or *the lord's day*, Eccl.

• Dŏmĭnium, i. n. *Lordſhip, rule, dominion, empire, a domain.* ¶ Ab impatientibus dominii, *factious malecontents*, Suet. Tib. 59. *Dixit*, ſcire dominium & jus eorum qui dederint, eſſe, *Liv.* 45, 13. Rerum ſuarum dominium ei conceſſum eſt, *Paterc.* 2, 80.

• Dŏmĭnor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*à* dominus] (1) *To be lord and maſter, to rule, to bear rule.* (2) *To domineer.* (3) Antiq. paſſ. *To be governed.* (1) = Cleanthes ſolùm dominari, & rerum potiri, putat, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 41. § Dominari in ſuos, *Id.* de *Senect.* 11. § inter nymphas, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 63. (2) § Non ut in capite fortuniſque hominum honeſtiſſimorum dominentur, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 30. (3) § O domus antiqua, heu! quàm diſpari dominare domino! *Id. Off.* 1, 39. ex vet. Poëtâ.

• ‖ Dŏmĭnŭlus, i. m. *A little lord*, or *young maſter*, Dig.

• Dŏmĭnus, i. m. [qui domui præeſt] (1) *A maſter of a houſe.* (2) Sometimes *the ſon*, or *young maſter.* (3) *A poſſeſſor, an owner.* (4) *A huſband.* (5) *He that makes a banquet.* (6) ‖ Κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *a God.* (7) *A jailer.* (8) *A compellation in ſpeaking to an unknown perſon.* (1) *Vid.* Dominor, n. 3. ✠ Sævus domini pauperis, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 33. (2) Plaut. Capt. prol. 18. (3) Brevis dominus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 24. (4) Dominnm Æneam in regna recepit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 214. (5) Aut dominum, aut vinum, aut aliud quid laudato, *Varr.* (6) Domino ſolvere vota Jovi, *Lex.* ex *Ov.* (7) Suet. Tib. 8. (8) Mart. 1, 113. Obvios, ſi nomen non occurrit, dominos ſalutamus, *Sen. Ep.* 3.

Dŏmĭporta. æ. f. *A ſnail's epithet, a ſhell ſnail that carries her houſe on her back*, Cic. Div. 2, 64.

• ‖ Dŏmĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tameing*, or *breaking*, Litt. *ex* Cic. *ſed q.* ⸸ Domitus.

• ‖ Dŏmĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking*, or *tameing of a horſe*, Aſcon. ⸸ Domitura.

• Dŏmĭto, āre. freq. [*à* domo, āre.] (1) *To tame.* (2) *To break*, or *weary.* (1) Prênſos domitare boves, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 285. Domitant in pulvere currus, *Id. Æn.* 7, 163. *vid. Stat. Theb.* 6, 304. *Sil.* 3, 101.

• Dŏmĭtor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* domo,] (1) *A tamer, a breaker.* (2) *A vanquiſher, ſubduer*, or *conquerour.* (1) Domitor equorum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 26. (2) = Infinitæ poteſtatis domitor ac frænator animus, *Plin. Paneg.* 55.

• Dŏmitrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that tames*, or *ſubdues.* Equorum domitrix Epidaurus, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 44.

• Dŏmĭtūra, æ. f. (1) *A tameing*, or *breaking.* (2) ‖ *A pruneing.* (1) Exiguus in domiturâ labor, *Col.* 6, 2. (2) Litt. *ex* Col.

• Dŏmĭtūrus, a, um. part. *That will tame*, or *ſubdue*, Virg. Geor. 4, 102.

• Dŏmĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Tamed.* (2) *Subdued, vanquiſhed.* (3) *Entirely reduced.* (1) = Domitæ & condocefactæ belluæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64. (2) = Subacti ac bello domiti, *Id.* pro *Font.* 2. (3) ✠ Creditis tot gentes eodem prælio domitas eſſe, quo victæ ſunt? *Curt.* 6, 3. Germani victi magìs, quàm domiti, *Flor.* 4, 12, 30.

• Dŏmĭtus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* domo] *A tameing*, or *breaking.* Quadrupedum domitu, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. ☞ *haud ſcio an leg. in alio caſu.*

• Dŏmo, āre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*à* δαμάω, δαμῶ] (1) *To break* wild creatures, *&c.* (2) Met. *To tame, to vanquiſh, to overcome.* (3) *To keep under.* (4) ✤ *To boil.* (1) Obſequium tigres domat, *Ov. A. A.* 2, 183. § Equos domare, *Cic. Off.* 1, 14 vaccas aratro, *Col.* 6, 22. (2) = Coërcere, compellere, domare, nationes, *Cic.* (3) Avidum domare ſpiritum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 10. (4) Sectam partem domat ferventibus undis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 650.

• Dŏmor, āri, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be tamed, &c.* = Has nationes frangi domaríque cupiunt, *Cic.* de *Prof. Conſ.* 13.

• † Dŏmuis in gen. *pro* domûs, *Non.*

• Dŏmuĭtio, ōnis. f. [*ex* domus, *&* itio] *A going*, or *returning, home again.* Jam domuitionem reges Atridæ parant, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 21. *ex poëtâ.* = Domum itio, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 32.

• Dŏmuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little houſe, a cottage, offices.* Domuncula una Æliis, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 8. Dextra ac ſiniſtra domunculæ conſtruuntur, *Vitr.* 6, 10. ⸸ Caſa, *Cic.*

• Dŏmus, ûs, *vel* i. f. [*à* Gr. δόμος, *quod à* δέμω, ædifico] eſt ſecund. & quart. decl, ſed *me* in voc. ſing. *mi*, in nom. pl. & *mis* in dat. & abl. plur. vix leg. quibus addunt grammaticorum fili, *mu* in abl. ſing. *Dixit tamen in abl. ſing.* domu, *Traj.* ad *Plin.* 10, 72, & *Plaut.* in *Mil.* 2, 1. (1) *A houſe, a lodgeing, a dwelling.* (2) *A temple, a church.* (3) *Peace*, as oppoſed to war. (4) *A family, a houſhold.* (5) *A lineage, a nation.* (6) *A neſt.* (7) *A ſtable.* (8) *A ſettled habitation, one's country.* (9) *A town*, or *city, by a river of the ſame name*; or *rather the fountain*, or *ſpring-head, of a river.* (10) ✤ *A ſect, all the followers of a ſect.* (1) Domui domus eſt contermina noſtræ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 774. ¶ ✠ Domi & foris, *Ter.* ✠ Militiæ & domi, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 4, 49. *at home and abroad.* (2) Oſtia domûs paturêe ingentia centum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 81. Ante domum Veneris, *Juv.* 4, 40. (3) § ✠ Quocum & domus & militia communis, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 4. (4) Eum ſic commendo, ut unum è noſtrâ domo, *Id. Fam.* 13, 46. (5) Domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 97. (6) ✤ Domus avium, *Id. Geor.* 2, 209. (7) ✤ pecorum, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 367. (8) Da proprium, Thymbræe, domum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 85. (9) Domus Albuneæ reſonantis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 12. (10) Libros, Paneti, Socraticam & domum Mutare loricis Iberis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 29, 14.

• Dōnābĭlis, e. adj. *That may*, or *ought to, be preſented with.* ¶ Infortunio donabilis, *worthy to receive a miſchief*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 40.

• Dōnandus, a, um. part. *To be preſented with*, or *to have given him.* Laureâ donandus Apollinari, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 9.

• Dōnans, tis. part. *Giveing.* Donans fortes viros pro concione, *Curt.* 10, 13.

• Dōnārium, i. n. [*à* donum] (1) *The temples wherein gifts and preſents were offered to the Gods.* (2) Meton, *The Gifts themſelves.* (1) Uris imparibus ducti alta ad donaria currus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 533. (2) Eoïs ſplendent donaria gemmis, *Luc.* 9, 515. ☞ An hic locus à Fabro adductus hanc notionem aſtruat, videndum: alius certè non adeſt ex *vett.* ante *Macrob.* quò magìs miror Vallam auſum Servium de loco interpretantem obtorto collo in jus trahere, præſertim cùm ab hujus ſententiâ ſtet analogia. Hanc notionem tanquam primam à pleriſque Lexicogr. poni ſcio, an ſatis rectè, eruditorum eſto judicium. Donaria, quæ ad miniſterium Dei dedicata ſunt, *Juſtinian.* 2, 1, 9.

• ‖ Dōnātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a gift.* Donaticæ coronæ, *Feſt.*

• Dōnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giveing*, or *beſtowing freely*; *a donation.* Bonorum donatio, *Cic. Phil.* 4, 4. Furta, rapinæ, donationes, *Id.* pro *S. R.* 9.

• Dōnātīvum, i. n. *A prince's*, or *commander's, largeſs*, or *benevolence*; *a gift* in money, *or* corn, *to ſoldiers*; *a donative, a dole.* ✠ Congiarium populo, militi donativum, propoſuit, *Suet. Ner.* 7.

• ‖ Dōnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that gives any thing freely, a beſtower*, Cod. ⸸ Largitor, *Liv.* Dator, *Cic.*

• ‖ Dōnātrix, īcis. f. *A female giver*, Prud. Periſt. 11, 171.

• Dōnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Beſtowed, given.* (2) *Granted.* (3) *Forgiven, remitted.* (4) Alſo *haveing a preſent given.* (1) § Homo quaſi divino munere donatus reipub. *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 4. (2) Nec diutiùs dilatio donata eſt, *Flor.* 4, 2. (3) Æs alienum donatum ſibi à Cæſare dicunt, *Brut. Cic. inter Epiſt.* ad *Brut.* 6. (4) Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit, *Virg. N.* 3, 305. § Donatus munere, *Sil.* 16, 521.

• Dŏnax, ăcis. m. [δόναξ Gr.] *A reed*, or *cane, whereof they made arrows*; *an angling rod*, Plin. 16, 36. Alſo *a kind of ſea-fiſh*, Id. 32, 11.

Dōnec, adv. [contract. *ex* donicum, quod *ex* dum *&* quum] (1) *Untill.* (2) *As long as, while that.* (1) Haud defetiſcas, donec effecero, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, *fin.* (2) Donec eris felix, &c. *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 8, 5.

Dōnĭcum, adv. [*ex* dum *&* cum] *Untill.*

nicum, vi viciſſent, *Nep. Hamilc.* 1. Donicum ille hoc rediêrit, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 89.

* Dōno, āre. act. [à donum] (1) *To give liberally, to beſtow.* (2) *To preſent gratis, to offer.* (3) *To forgive, to remitt.* (4) *To indulge.* (1) Prædam militibus donat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 21. (2) Univerſos frumento donavit, *Nep. Att.* 2. (3) Multa ingeniis donanda puto, ſed donanda vitia, non portenta ſunt, *Sen. Contr.* 5. Poſtquam domuerat, ſacris ſuis famæque donavit, *Flor.* 3, 5, 10. (4) Spes ſuas ambitioni donare, *Petr.* c. 4.

* Dōnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be preſented,* &c. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. *Prop.* 3, 23, 21.

* Dōnum, i, n. [à dando] (1) *A free-gift, a preſent.* (2) *A reward.* (3) *A bribe.* (4) *An offering.* (5) Alſo *a promiſe.* (1) Hanc tibi donum do, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 11. (2) = Quodvis donum & præmium à me optato, *Id. Eun.* 4, 6, 11. (3) = Tantùm donis datis muneribúſque perfecerat, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 24. (4) Junonem ſupplicibus ſupera donis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 439. (5) Ubi dona peregit, *Id. Æn.* 5, 362.

* Dorcas, ădis, f. [δορκὰς Gr.] (1) *A doe, or buck.* (2) *A lean woman ſo called.* (1) Delicium parvo donabis dorcada nato, *Mart.* 13, 30. (2) Lucr. 4, 1154.

* Dorceus, i. m. [à δέρκω, perſpicio] *The name of a dog, Spy all,* Ov. Met. 3, 210.

Dōris, ĭdis. f. *A certain herb, alſo called* anchuſa, *Plin.* 22, 20.

* ‖ Dōris dialectus, [à Δωρὶς Gr.] *The Dorick dialect.*

Dormiendus, a, um. part. *To be ſlept,* Catull. 5, 6.

Dormiens, tis. part. *Sleeping, doing nothing at all.* Credebas dormienti tibi hæc confecturos deos? *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 59.

DORMIO, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. (1) *To ſleep, to be aſleep.* (2) *To be unemployed.* (1) ¶ Dormire in utramvis aurem, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 101. *id. ac* in utrumvis oculum conquieſcere, *to ſleep ſecurely,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 1, 121. ┼ Dormibo, *pro* dormiam, *Id. Trin.* 3, 2, 100. (2) Dum reperiam argentum, vos dormitis intra domi, *Id. Aſin.* 2, 4, 24.

Dormiſco, ĕre. incept. *To begin to ſleep,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81.

Dormītans, tis. part. *Noding, takeing a nap,* Cic. Att. 2, 16. & *de* Orat. 2, 33.

‖ Dormītātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſleeping,* or *ſlumbering,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul. ſed non inveni.

Dormītātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſleeper,* or *ſluggard; one that robs by night, and ſleeps by day.* Mira ſunt, nî illic homo'ſt, aut dormitator, aut ſector zonarius, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 20. ☞ Hunc Heſiodus vocat ἡμερόκοιτον, ʼΕΡΓ. καὶ ʽΗΜ. 2, 227.

Dormīto, āre. freq. *vel* deſid. dormire cupio, *vel* leviter dormio. (1) *To be ſleepy.* (2) *To ſlumber, to take a nap.* (3) Met. *To be careleſs.* (4) *To twinkle* as a candle doth by day-light. (1) Te dormitare aiebas, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 175. (2) Ad lucem arctè & graviter dormitare, *Cic. Div.* 1, 28. (3) Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, *Hor. Art. P.* 359. = Cunctor, *Plaut.* (4) Sub aurorâ jam dormitante lucernâ, *Ov. Met.* 19, 195.

Dormītor, ōris. m. verb. *A long ſleeper.* Quid tibi dormitor proderit Endymion? *Mart.* 10, 4. ☞ Rarò occ.

Dormītōrium, i. n. *A dormitory, a ſleeping-place, a bed-chamber,* Plin. 30, 6.

Dormītōrius, a, um. adj. *That pertaineth to,* or *ſerveth for, ſleep.* Cubiculum dormitorium, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6.

‖ Dormītūrio, īre. deſid. *To be ſleepy,* or *drowſy,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul. *ſed q.* ┼ Dormito, *Cic.*

Dormītūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſleep,* Celſ. 5, 25. Cùm meridie dormiturus me recepiſſem, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 4.

* Dōron, i. n. [à δῶρον Gr.] *A handbreadth.* (2) Met. *A gift.* (1) Græci antiqui *Doron* palmam vocabant. (2) Et ideo *Dora* munera, quia manu darentur, *Plin.* 35, 14.

‖ Dorsĭcŭlum, i. n. dim. [à dorſum] *A little back,* Plaut. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

‖ Dorſuāle, is. n. *A horſe-cloth, a back-ſaddle, a houſing,* Jul. Cap.

‖ Dorſuālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the back,* Apul. Met. 11. p. 383.

Dorſum, i. n. (1) *The back of a man.* (2) or *of a beaſt.* (3) *A promontory,* or *hill lieing out.* (4) Alſo *A ſhelf,* or *heap, of ſand gathered in the ſea.* (5) *A ridge,* or *ſide, of a hill.* (6) *The ſhell of a tortoiſe,* or *ſuch like.* (1) Dorſus totus prurit, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 44, *pro* dorſum. (2) Subire onus dorſo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 21. (3) Dorſum editiſſimum, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 31. (4) Dorſo dum pendet iniquo *puppis,* Virg. Æn. 10, 303. (5) Dorſum Apennini, *Suet. Cæſ.* 44. (6) Curt. 9, 8, 2.

‖ Dorſuōſus, a, um. adj. *Great backed, that hath many ridges, full of ſhelves,* Solin. c. 27. Amm. Marc. 22, 20.

† Dorſus, i. m. *A back.* Ita dorſus totus prurit, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 44.

* ‖ Dorx, cis. f. [à δὸρξ Gr.] *A roe buck,* or *doe,* Grat. 200. *unde* & dorcas.

* Dŏrycnium, i. n. [*ex* δόρυ haſta, & κνάω ſcindo] *A poiſonous herb, wherewith they poiſon arrow heads, darts,* &c. *rock roſe,* Plin. 21, 31. & 32, 5. = Acneoron album.

* Dŏrȳphŏrus, i. m. [*ex* δόρυ haſta, & φέρω fero] *A life-guard man, a penſioner,* or *partiſan,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 86. Curt. 3, 3, 14.

* Dos, dōtis. f. [à Gr. δὼς, i. δόσις, Heſych.] (1) *A portion,* or *dowery; money, goods,* or *lands, given with a wife in marryage.* (2) Alſo *a property, a nature, an advantage,* or *privilege.* (3) *A ſubject, an argument.* (1) Dos eſt decem talenta, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 48. (2) Nec poteris ſimilæ dotes numerare nec uſus, *Mart.* 13, 10. (3) Duplex libelli dos eſt, *Phædr. prol.* 1, 3.

* ‖ Dŏſis, is. f. [δόσις Gr.] *A doſe,* or *quantity of phyſick to be given at one time,* Medic.

* ‖ Dōſo, ōnis. m. [à δώσων, Gr. *i. e.* daturus] *A great promiſer, but no performer.* Antigonus the grandſon of Demetrius, ſo called by *Alex.* àb *Alex.*

Doſſuārius, a, um. adj. ant. *pro* dorſuarius, *Which beareth burdens on his back.* ¶ Doſſuaria jumenta, *pack-horſes,* or *mules,* Varr. R. R. 2, 6.

† Doſſum, *pro* dorſum, *Varr.*

* Dōtālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, a dowery; that is given with a woman in marryage.* § Dotalia prædia, *Cic. Att.* 15, 20. Dotales ædes, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 30. Dotales agri, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 209. Super dotem hæc tibi à me dotalia dona accedent, *Liv.* 26, 50. Nurus toto dotanda mari, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 646.

* ‖ Dōtālĭtium, i. n. *A dowery,* JCC. ┼ Dos, *Cic.*

* ‖ Dōtāta, part. ſſĭma, ſup. (1) *Endowed, that hath a portion,* or *dowery, given her.* (2) *Marryed, joined.* (1) Dotatæ mactant & malo & damno viros, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 60. ¶ Mulier dotatiſſima formâ, *whoſe beauty is portion enough,* Ov. Met. 11, 301. (2) Ulmus vite dotata, *Plin.* 18, 28.

* † Dōtātim, adv. *Plentifully,* Lexicogr. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

* ‖ Dōtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An endowing,* Cod.

* ‖ Dōtātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that gives a dowery, an endower,* Cod.

* Dōto, āre. act. [à dos, dotis] *To endow, to give a dowery.* Vitellii filiam maritavit, dotavitque, *Suet. Veſp.* 14.

* Dōtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) ‖ *To be endowed.* (2) *To be joined,* or *mixed.* (1) Virgo formoſa abunde dotata eſt, *Apul. Apol.* p. 547. (2) Olea dotatur lacrymâ, *Plin.* 12, 17.

D ante R.

* ‖ Drăcæna, æ. f. *The female,* or *ſhe, dragon,* Serv. *ad* Virg. Ecl. 2, 63. & Geor. 3, 245.

* Drachma, æ. f. [δραχμὴ Gr. *ab* Hebr. דרכמון drachmon] *A dram, the ſeventh,* or rather *the eighth, part of an ounce,* 84 of them going to a pound, 12 ounces to the pound, *Scrib. Larg.* Alſo *a Greek coin,* the ſame with the Roman *denier,* of the value of four ſeſterces, 7 d. ob. Vix drachmis obſonatus eſt decem, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 20. Mille drachmarum, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 43.

* Drăco, ōnis. m. [δράκων, Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ δρακεῖν, i. e. ab acie acutâ] (1) *A dragon.* (2) *An old hardened vine branch.* (3) *A fiſh called a quaviver.* (4) ‖ Alſo *the enſign to the ſeveral companies in a regiment.* (5) ‖ *The herb tarragon.* (1) Vidimus immani ſpecie tortúſque draconem, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 30. ex *Poëtâ.* (2) Col. 5, 5. (3) Plin. 9, 43. (4) Amm. 16, 30. & Veg. 2, 13. (5) Jun.

* ‖ Drăcōnārius, i. m. Qui draconis ſignum fert, *An enſign-bearer, an ancient,* Veg. 3, 7.

* ✠ Drăcōnīgĕna, æ. c. g. [*ex* draco, & *ant.* geno *pro* gigno] *Bred of a dragon.* ¶ Urbs draconigena, *Thebes,* Ov. Faſt. 3, 165.

* Drăcōnītes, Drăcōnītis, *ſeu* Drăcontias, æ. m. *A precious ſtone taken out of the brain of a dragon, whilſt alive,* Plin. 37, 10. & Solin. c. 43.

* Drăcontium, i, n. (1) *Dragon wort.* (2) Alſo *a kind of generous vine.* (1) Plin. 24, 16. (2) Col. 3, 2.

* Drăcuncŭlus, i. m. (1) ‖ *A little dragon.* (2) *An herb, a kind of yarrow, haveing the ſtalk ſpeckled like a dragon,* or *a root twiſted like a dragon's tail; dragons-wort,* or *dragons.* (3) ¶ Dracunculus hortenſis, *tarragon.* Alſo *a kind of ſhell-fiſh.* (1) Lamp. *in* Alex. 14. (2) Plin. 25, 2. (3) Id. 32, 11.

* ‖ Drāma, ătis. n. [à δράω, ago quomodo & fabulæ partes *actus* dic.] *The action of a play, whether comedy,* or *tragedy; the drama,* Sidon.

* ‖ Drāmătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Dramatick, belonging to the acting of plays.*

* Drāpĕta, æ. m. [à δράω, fugio] *A fugitive,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.

* Draucus, i. m. voc. nequam. [à δράω ago] Ut pathicus à παθεῖν pati, *Mart.* 11, 9.

‖ Drenſo, āre. act. *To ſing as a ſwan,* Auct. Philom. 23.

* Drĕpănis, is. f. [δρεπανὶς Gr.] *A ſea-ſwallow,* Plin. 10, 30.

* Drŏmas, ădis. [à δρόμος curſus] (1) *A dromedary, a kind of camel very ſwift.* (2) Alſo *the name of a dog.* (1) Cameli quos appellant dromadas, *Liv.* 30, 40. v. & *Curt.* 5, 2, 10. (2) Ov. Met. 3, 217.

* ‖ Drŏmĕdārius, i. m. *A domedary,* Vulg. interpr. ┼ Dromas.

* Drŏmo, ōnis. m. [à δρόμος, curſus, quia celerrimè decurrit per ſummas aquas] (1) ‖ *A pinnace,* or *ſwift bark that ſcoureth the ſeas.* (2) Alſo *a kind of fiſh, very ſwift.* (1) Caſſiod. (2) Plin. 32, ult.

* Drōpax, ăcis. m. [à Δρώπαξ Gr.] *A medicine,* or *ointment, to take away hair,* Mart. 10, 60.

* ‖ Drŏſŏmĕli. n. [à δρόσος ros, & μέλι mel] *Honey-dew,* Jun.

Druĭdæ, um. m. pl. *Plin.* & Druĭdes, *Cæſ.* [à Saxon. *dry, i. e.* magus] *The Druids, philoſophers,* or *wiſe men among the Gauls and Britons,* de his vid. *Cæſ.* de *B. G.* l. 6. & *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 40. & *Plin.* 16, 44.

‖ Drungus, i. m. *A ſquadron,* or *looſe band, of ſoldiers,* Veg. 3, 16. ┼ Manus militum.

Drūpæ, *pro* Drūpĕtæ, ārum. f. pl. *Unripe olives,* or rather *olives waxing black with ripeneſs, and ready to fall off the tree,* Plin. 15, 7.

* Dryădes, um. pl. f. [à δρῦς, quercus] *The nymph of the woods,* Virg. Geor. 3, 40.

* Dryĭtes. æ. m. [*ab* eodem] *A precious ſtone found in the roots of trees, which burneth much like wood,* Plin. 37, 11.

* Dryŏphŏnon, i. n. [*ex* δρῦς arbor, & φόνος cædes] *An herb like oak fern,* Plin. 37, 9.

Dryŏphȳte, es. f. [*ex* δρῦς arbor, & φύω naſcor] *A kind of a frog,* Plin. 37, 7. *ſed ib. al.* dryopetis.

* Dryoptĕris, is. f. [*ex* δρῦς, & πτερὶς filix] *An herb called oak-fern, petty-fern,* Plin. 27, 9.

* Dryos hyphear, [δρυὸς ὕφεαρ Gr.] *A kind of miſletoe that groweth on oaks,* Plin. 16. ult.

D ante U.

* † Dua, *pro* duo, *Two*, or † *twain*. Video ſepulcra dua duorum corporum, *Cic. Orat.* 46. ex *Accio*. Vid. etiam *Quint.* 1, 10.

* Duālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to two, dual.* Dualis numerus, *Quint.* 5, 1.

* ‖ Duālĭter, adv. *In the dual number*, Serv.

Dŭbiè, adv. *Doubtfully, uncertainly.* Signum dubiè datum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 15. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 16.

‖ Dŭbiĕtas, ātis. f. *Doubtfullneſs.* Sine dubietate aliquâ, *Eutr.* 6, 19.

‖ Dŭbiōſus, a, um. adj. *Doubtfull*, Gell. 3, 3. & 5, 10.

* Dŭbĭtandus, a, um. part. *To be doubted.* Dubitandaque pauci Præſcribunt alimenta dies, *Claud. B. G.* 102.

* Dŭbĭtābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *That may be doubted of.* (2) ‖ Alſo *doubting.* (1) Ov. Met. 1, 123. & 13, 21. (2) Dubitabile pectus, *Prud. Apoth.* 580.

* Dŭbĭtans, tis. part. (1) *Doubting.* (2) *Hovering betwixt life and death.* (1) Cic. *pro* Cluent. 28. Sall. B. C. 28. (2) Dum ſupremam Teleſinus in auras exhalat lucem, & dubitantia lumina condit, *Sil. Ital.* 10, 154.

* Dŭbĭtanter, adv. *Doubtingly uncertainly.* 𝔛 Sine ullâ affirmatione dubitanter unumquodque dicere, *Cic.* de *Inv* 2, 2.

* Dŭbĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A doubt*, or *miſtruſt.* = Injectus eſt hominibus ſcrupulus, & dubitatio, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 28. Nullam dubitationem apud me reliquiſti, quantùm me amares, *Id. Fam.* 15, 23.

* ‖ Dŭbĭtātor, ōris. m. *He that doubteth*, Aug. ⸸ Qui dubitat.

* Dŭbĭtātur, imperſ. *It is doubted*, Cic. *pro* Cæcin. 13. Dubitatum eſt apud provincias, *Tac.* 12. ult.

* Dŭbĭtātus, a, um. part. *Doubted, diſbelieved.* Intravit dubitati tecta parentis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 20.

* Dŭbĭto, āre. neut. [*à* duo & bito, eo] (1) *To doubt*, or *be in doubt*; *to miſtruſt.* (2) *To fear.* (3) *To protract time*, or *delay.* (4) *To conſider, to muſe.* (5) *To waver.* (1) = Dubitant, hæſitant, revocant ſe interdum *vinolenti*, Cic. Acad. 4, 17. (2) Non dubitat mandare Lentulum vinculis, *Id.* in *Catil.* 4, 2. (3) Dubitanti veſtis adempta eſt, *Ov Met.* 2, 461. (4) Reſtat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 18. Percipe, porrò Quid dubitem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 190. (5) Tac. 6, 35.

Dŭbium, i, n. (1) *A doubt, a queſtion.* (2) *Danger, hazard.* (1) Anima noſtra in dubio eſt, *Sall. B. C.* 52. (2) Gnatæ vita in dubium veniet, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 42. Peſſimus in dubiis augur timor, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 6.

Dŭbius, a, um. adj. [*qu.* duvius, quòd duas vias habeat] (1) *Doubtfull, dubious, variable, ſharp on each ſide.* (2) *Dangerous, perilous.* (1) Sumere pro certo, quod dubium eſt, *Cic. Div.* 2, 51. 𝔛 Si eſt exploratum, non eſt cunctandum, ſi dubium, non eſt conandum, *Id. Fam.* 1, 7. Dubiâ meditatus cuſpide vulnus, *Sil. Ital.* 4, 188. § Dubius animi, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 289. ¶ Cœna dubia, *where there are ſo many diſhes, that a man knows not which to eat of*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 28. Dubia lux, *twilight*, Sen. Hippol. 1, 8. (2) Dubiis ne deſice rebus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 196. Is eſt amicus, qui in re dubiâ, re juvat, ubi re opus eſt, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 10. 𝔛 Conjux proſperis dubiiſque ſocia, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 5, 5.

‖ Dŭcālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a duke*, or *captain*; *ducal*, Gloſſ. vet. ἡγεμονικός. ⸸ Ad ducem pertinens.

‖ Dŭcātor, ōris. m. *A pilot*, or *ſteerſman of a ſhip*, Ulp. ⸸ Gubernator.

‖ Dŭcātrix, īcis. f. *A ſhe pilot*, or *conductreſs.* Vitiorum ducatrices iracundia & libido, *Apul.* de *Habit. doctr. Plat.* p. 598.

Dŭcātus, ûs. m. [*à* duce, ut à tribuno tribunatus] (1) *A conduct*, or *leading*; *a charge*, or *government*; *a generalſhip, a captain's place.* (2) *A play which children uſed of king and ſubject.* (3) ‖ *A dukedom, a dutchy.* (1) In omni ducatu oſtentum expertiſſimum, *Suet. Tiber.* 19. § Ducatum ſceleri præbere, *Flor.* 3, 21, 2. (2) Puer ferebatur ducatus & imperia ludere, *Suet. Ner.* 35. (3) Ex uſu hodierno.

† Dūce, imperat. *à* duco, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 4, 1. *Trin.* 2, 2, 103.

* ‖ Dŭcēnāria, æ. f. *The office of the* ducenarius, *Litt.* ex *Apul.*

* Dŭcēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of two hundred*, Plin. 7, 20. ¶ Ducenarii judices, *who judged in tryals of ſmall ſums*, Suet. Aug. 32. & Claud. 24.

* ‖ Dŭcēnārius, i. m. *A captain of two hundred men*, Veget. *Alſo called* primus haſtatus, *Id.*

Dŭcendus, a, um. part. *To be led.* Ex quibus unam *legionem* in Morinos ducendam C. Fabio legato dedit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 24.

* Dŭcēni, æ. adj. pl. [*ex* du, *pro* duo, & centum] *Two hundred.* Duceni nummi, *Suet. Aug.* 41. Ducena quinquaginta millia capitum, *Liv.* 9, 19.

Dūcens, tis. part. *Leading, drawing, bringing, deriveing*, &c. *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 63. *Vid.* Duco. ☩ *Sucking.* Nec ſequitur ducentem lactus humor, *Ov. Met.* 9. 258. *Conf. Sil.* 10, 98.

* ‖ Dŭcentēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The two hundreth*, Suet. *teſte* Litt. *ſed q.* certè Gell. 14, 7.

* Dŭcenti, æ. adj. pl. [*ex* duo & centum] *Two hundred*, Cic. *pro* Leg. Agr. 13.

* Dŭcenties, adv. *Two hundred times*, ¶ Ducenties H. 20000000 *of ſeſterces*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 16.

‖ Dŭciſſa, æ. f. [*à* duce] *A dutcheſs.* Deficit idoneus auct. ⸸ Princeps femina, dux, *Cic.*

Dūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To lead, go along with, conduct*, or *wait upon.* (2) ¶ Ducere ſe, *to ſlink.* (3) *To induce, move*, or *perſuade.* (4) *To draw.* (5) *To form, faſhion, beat out*, or *forge.* (6) *To protract, prolong*, or *delay.* (7) *To take*, or *derive.* (8) *To eſteem*, or *reckon.* (9) *To wheedle*, or *cajole.* (10) *To marry.* (11) *To receive, to take along with him.* (12) *To begin.* (13) *To reckon*, or *compute.* (14) *To paſs away.* (15) *A term in actions at law.* (16) Met. *To expoſe to ſale.* (1) Duc me ad eam, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 23. 𝔛 Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, *Sen. Ep.* 107. In ludum ducere & reducere, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 36. (2) § Ego me deorſum duco de arbore, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 8, 8. (3) § Me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 18. (4) Pulmones & cor extrinſecùs ſpiritum ducunt, *Id. N. D.* 2, 54. ¶ ☩ Ducere ſuſpiria, *to ſigh*, Ov. Met. 13, 402. animam, ſpiritum, *to live*, Cic. *pro* L. Manil. 12. alvum, *to purge*, Celſ. 7, 30. naribus, *to ſnuff up*, Hor. Carm. 4, 1, 31. Ducere aquam, *to convey it*, Cic. colorem, *to take it*, Virg. foſſam, vallum, *to throw it up*, Liv. pocula, *to quaff*, or *drink up*, Prop. lanam, *Ov.* penſa, *Juv. to ſpin*, enſem, *Sil.* mucronem, *Virg. to draw it.* aliquem in jus, *to arreſt him*, Ter. aliquem in carcerem, *to drag him to priſon*, Cic. (5) Ocreas lento ducunt argento, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 634. Ducere vivos de marmore vultus, *Id. Æn.* 6, 583. ¶ Ducere verſus, *to compoſe them*, Ov. Triſt. 5, 12, 63. (6) Noſtros in longum ducis amores, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 56. (7) Ab auctoris ducunt libamina nomen, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 733. (8) Nihil ducere in bonis præter virtutem, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 3. (9) Ut phaleratis dictis me ducas, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 15. (10) Emoriar, ſi non hanc uxorem duxero, *Id. Eun.* 5, 2, 49. (11) Duxit ſua præmia victor, *Ov. Met.* 10, 680. (12) Qui commendationem ineuntis ætatis à ſcelere duxerit, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 1. (13) Ut fœnus quaternis centeſimis ducant, *Id. Att.* 6, 2. (14) ¶ Ducere ætatem, *Hor.* vitam, *Cic. to live*, or *lead his life.* diem ſomno, *to ſleep all day*, Sen. (15) *Vid.* Ducor. (16) Injuſtè totum ducit, venditque poëma, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 75.

Dūcor, i, ctus. paſſ. Beſides the other ſignifications from *Duco*, it often ſignifies, by an ellipſis, *to be led to execution, to be ſued in law.* Ad calvum duci juſſit, *Suet. Cal.* 27. Perſeverantes duci juſſi, *Plin.* 10. *Ep.* 97. vid. etiam *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 1, 16. de *Tranq. an.* 14. & alibi.

† Dūco, āre. act. *To govern*, Varr.

Ductans, tis. part. *Drawing along*, &c. Tu inter eas reſtim ductans ſaltabis, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 34. *Vid.* Ducto.

Ductārius, a, um. adj. *That draweth*, or *guideth.* ¶ Funis ductarius, *the line*, or *rope, that runeth in the pulley*, Vitruv. 10, 5.

Ductĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Eaſy to be drawn, ductile, that can eaſyly be beaten into thin plates with a hammer.* (2) *Conveyed into.* (1) Æs ductile, quod & regulare, *Plin.* 34, 8. (2) ¶ Ductile flumen, *an aqueduct*, Mart. 12, 31.

Ductim, adv. *By little and little, leiſurely, as it were by drawing.* 𝔛 Pars operis ductim potius, quàm cæſim, facienda, *Col.* 4, 25. *Conf. Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 13.

Ductio, ōnis. f. verb. *A conveying, a drawing.* ¶ Ductio rudentum, *Vitr.* 10, 19. ¶ Aquarum ductiones, *aqueducts*, Id. 1, 1. Alvi ductio, *a purge*, Celſ. 2, 12.

‖ Ductĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leading up and about*, Aug.

Ductĭtius, a, um. adj. *Eaſy to be led, ductile, malleable.* Ferrum ductitium, *Quint. lib.* 6.

Ductĭto, āre. act. (1) *To lead quickly away.* (2) *To lead up and down.* (3) *To cheat, to decoy.* (4) *To take for a wife*, or *miſs.* (1) Venales illic ductitavit quiſquis eſt, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 26. (2) *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 34. ſed al. alit. leg. (3) Ego follitim ductitabo, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 7, 15. (4) Quaſi bella ſit, quaſi eampſe reges ductitent, *Id. Pœn.* 1, 2, 60.

Ducto, āre. freq. (1) *To lead*, (2) *To wheedle.* (3) *To keep* a miſs. (4) *To eſteem*, or *account.* (1) Sylla exercitum ductavit, *Sall. B. C.* 11. ☞ Hoc Quintiliani, cùm caſtè & antiquè dictum eſſet, ævo videbatur, ob. freq. uſum τῦ ductare, in obſc. Adeò honeſta verba moribus perdimus. (2) Me ductavit dolis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4. 109. (3) Amicam ductat decrepitus ſenex, *Id. Aſin.* 5, 2, 13. vid. & *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 15. (4) Omen ego pro nihilo eſſe ducto, *Id. Perſ.* 4, 4, 86. ¶ Cornua ductare nervo, *to draw a bow*, Val. Flacc. 6, 376. Ductare aliquem labiis, *to give*, or *make mouths at*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 15.

Ductor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be led*, or *guided*; *to be cheated*, &c. *Vid.* Ducto.

Ductor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A guide, a captain, a leader.* (2) *A conveyer.* (1) Ductores Danaûm, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 14. (2) Ductor aquarum Tibris, *Stat. Syl.* 3, 5, 11, ¶ Gregis ductor, *a bull*, Sen.

Ductūrus, a, um. part. *About to lead.* Quà terreſtri itinere ducturus exercitum videbatur, *Curt.* 9, 31. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 45. & 34, 16.

Ductus, a, um. part. (1) *Led on, direct, ſtraight.* (2) *Drawn.* (3) *Moved, induced.* (4) Met. *Begun, drawn out.* (5) *Derived.* (6) *Counted*, or *computed.* (1) = Ductæ & directæ viæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. (2) Sorte ducti, *Tac.* 13, 29. (3) Caritate, patriæ ductus, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. (4) Sermo ductus è percontatione, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 60. (5) Unde hoc totum ductum & conflatum mendacium eſt? *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 16. (6) Solvere centeſimis ductis, cum renovatione ſingulorum annorum, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1. *Vid.* Duco.

Ductus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A leading*, or *conduct.* (2) *A draught, ſhape, form*, or *figure.* (3) Alſo *a conduit-pipe for the conveyance* of water. (1) Pompeius rem optimè ductu ſuo geſſit, *Cic.* pro *L. Manil.* 21. 𝔛 Partim ductu, partim auſpiciis ſuis, *Suet. Aug.* 21. Recepta ſigna ductu Germanici, auſpiciis Tiberii, *Tac.* 2, 41. (2) Literarum ductus pueri ſequantur, *Quint.* 20, 2. Qui ductus oris, qui vultûs, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 17. ¶ Labiorum ductus, *a makeing of wry mouths*, Gell. 18, 4. (3) Adde ductus aquarum, *Cic Off.* 2, 4.

Dūdum, adv. (1) *But late, a while ago, not long ſince.* (2) *Heretofore.* (3) Alſo *a great while ſince, long ago.* (1) Dixi dudum, materiam aliam eſſe joci, aliam ſeveritatis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 65. (2) Incertior ſum quàm dudum, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 5. (3) Ut beneficium verbis initum dudum, re comprobes, *Id. Andr.* 5, 1, 5.

‖ Duella, æ. f. *The third part of an ounce,* Bud.

‖ Duellārius, a, um. adj. *A warriour,* Plaut. Capt. prol. 68. ‡ Bellator.

† Duellĭcus, a, um. adj. [à duellum] *Warlike, martial.* § Equorum duellica proles, *Lucr.* 2, 660. Ars duellica, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 4, 14.

‖ Duellis, is. c. g. unde in comp. perduellis, *An enemy,* Arnob.

Duellum, i. n. *Battle, war between two people, kings, or parties.* Antiqui nomina contrahebant, quò eſſent potiora, ut *duellum, bellum,* vid. Cic. *in Orat.* 45. Duellum Populo Romano Carthaginienſi eſt, *Liv.* Duellum Pop. Rom. cum rege Antiocho eſſe juſſit, *Id.* ¶ Domi duellique, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 2, 13. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 10.

† Duellus, a, um. adj. *Pretty, charming,* &c. See bellus. *Duellos* quidam dicere bellos auſi, *Quint.* 1, 4. ¶ Facies virginis duella, *Pretty, handſome,* Næv. ‡ Bellus.

‖ Duicenſis dicebatur cum altero, *i. e.* cum filio cenſus, vel quis cum prole in civitatem adſcribebatur, *Feſt.*

* ‖ Duïdens, tis. f. [ex duo & dens] *pro* bidens, *Feſt.*

† Duigæ. *Vid.* Bigæ. *Varr.*

* † Duim, is, &c. *pro* dem, des, det, dent. Quod edit tam duim quàm perduim, *Plaut. Aul.* 5, 6, 6. Ne duis, *Id. ib.* 2, 2, 61. Ne verba imprudenti duit, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 9.

* † Duīni, ōrum. m. pl. [à duo] *Twain,* Varr. ‡ Bini.

* † Duis, adv. [à Gr. δὶς, *unde poſtea* bis] *Cic.*

* † Duis & duint, *pro* dederis & dederint, *Plaut. Vid.* Duim.

* ‖ Duitæ, ārum. pl. m. [à duo] *A ſort of hereticks, ſuch as Marcion, who held a duity in the godhead,* Prud. Ham. præf. 37.

‖ Dulcăcĭdus, a, um. adj. *Bitter ſweet,* Qu. Seren.

Dulcè, adv. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Sweetly, comically, pleaſantly.* = Aſtitit & dulcè & comœdicè, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 58. *ubi* dulicè *legit Gulielm. Tutiùs itaque dixeris* dulciter, quod vid. ☞ *Sed &* Dulcè ridentem, *Rep. ap. Hor. Carm.* 1, 22, 23. & Dulcè loquentem *verſu ſeq. Miror igitur tres eruditos admodum viros, Robertum Ainſworthum, Sam. Patrick, & Guliel. Young, tantùm hic oſcitare.* N. T.

Dulcēdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *Sweetneſs, pleaſantneſs, delightfulneſs, fondneſs, deſire.* (2) *Harmony, melody.* (3) *Luxury.* (1) Movit dulcedine ſenſum voluptas, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 13. 𝔛 Amarĭtudo, *Id.* Dulcedo invaſit proximis comitiis tribunorum militum plebeios creandi, *Liv.* 5, 12. (2) Avium dulcedo, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 22. (3) = Dulcedine corruptelâque mores depravati, *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 15.

Dulceſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax ſweet.* Uva maturata dulceſcit, *Cic. de Senect.* 15.

Dulciārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to what is ſweet.* ¶ Dulciarius piſtor, *A maker of marchpanes, or other ſuch like ſweet things in paſte; a confectioner,* Mart. 14. 222. in lemmate.

Dulcĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à dulcis] *Sweetiſh, ſomewhat ſweet.* Dulcicula potio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19. Dulciculus caſeus, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 177. *Formula blanditiarum, ubi & plures legas.*

† Dulcĭfĕrus, a, um. adj. *Bearing ſweet.* Cantharum dulciferum propinare, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 18.

Dulcĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *Sweetly ſounding.* Dulciloquos calamos Euterpe flatibus urget, *Auſon. Eidyll* 20, 4.

‖ Dulcĭmŏdus, a, um. adj. *Sweet,* or *melodious.* Dulcimodi pſalmi, *Prud. Pſych.* 664. ‡ Suavis, dulcis.

Dulcio, īre. n. *To become ſweet.* Humor dulcit, ubi per terras crebriùs percolatur, *Lucr.* 2, 473.

DULCIS, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Sweet, delicious.* (2) *Pleaſant, delightfull, charming.* (3) *Loveing, dear, beautyfull, lovely.* (4) *Succeſsfull.* (5) *Handſome.* (1) Omne animal ſentit dulcia atque amara, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 13. Suaviolum ambroſiâ dulci dulcius, *Catull.* 96, 2. 𝔛 Vinum dulce & ſalſum, *Celſ.* 2, 29. (2) Fugente dulcis murmurat rivo ſonus, *Sen. Hip.* 14. (3) Optime & dulciſſime frater, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 11. (4) Cleopatra fortunâ dulci ebria, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 37, 12. 𝔛 acerbus, *Cic.* (5) Mihi dulcis imago Proſiluit, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 2, 114.

† Dulcĭtas, ātis. f. *Sweetneſs,* Næv. ‡ Dulcedo.

Dulcĭter. adv. *Sweetly, gently.* = Senſus dulciter & jucundè movetur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6. Dulciùs, *Id.* in Orat. 47. Hiſtoria Græca dulciſſimè ſcripta, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 19.

Dulcĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Sweetneſs.* Senſus dulcitudine commovetur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 25.

‖ Dulco, āre. act. *To ſweeten,* Sidon. ‡ Edulco, *Mart.* ap. *Gell.*

‖ Dulcor, ōris. m. [à dulcio] *Sweetneſs,* Plin. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

† Dulcōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing ſweet,* Afran.

* ‖ Dūlia, æ. f. [à δοῦλ☉ ſervus] *The ſervice of a bondman,* or *ſlave,* Eccl.

* † Dūlĭcè. adv. *Slaveiſhly, ſervilely,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

Dum. adv. (1) *Untill.* (2) *Upon condition that, provided that, ſo that.* (3) *While, whilſt, as long as.* (4) *As yet.* (1) Expectat dum Atticum conveniam, *Cic. Att.* 7, 1. (2) Dum res maneant, fugiant verba, *Id.* (3) Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 17. (4) Nihil dum enim ſciebat, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 12. ☞ It. ſyllabica adjectio, *ut* adeſdum, agedum, quidum, ehodum. *quæ vid. ſuis locis.*

Dūmētum, i. n. (1) *A place full of buſhes,* or *brambles.* (2) Met. *Intricacy, perplexity.* (1) Septum vepribus & dumetis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 23. (2) Stoïcorum dumeta, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 35.

Dummŏdo. adv. *So that, provided that.* Omnia honeſta negligunt, dummodo potentiam conſequantur, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21.

* Dūmōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of buſhes, brambles,* or *briars; buſhy.* § Arva dumoſa, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 180. Dumoſi montes, *Col.* 4, 33.

* Dūmus, i. m. [qu. à δύω, quòd illos ſubeant animalia] *a buſh, all kind of thorns, briars,* or *brambles; a grove.* Horrida dumis rura, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 526.

Duntaxat. adv. (1) *Only, alone.* (2) *At leaſt.* (3) *To wit.* (1) Peditatu duntaxat utitur, equites in aciem mittit, *Liv.* (2) Nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magìs, quàm cùm florebamus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. (3) Vitia quoquè & delicta duntaxat modica perpeſſus, *Suet. Aug.* 66. Sic interpretatur *Caſaub.* ut reſpondeat τῷ δηλαδὴ vett. Gloſſ. etſi commodè ad ſecundam notionem referri poſſe videtur.

* Duo, æ, o. [& dua, ante Quintiliani ætatem ab omnibus dici notat ipſe, *Inſt.* 1, 5.] pl. *à* δύω, *Id.* (1) *Two, twain.* (2) *Both.* (1) § Duo, nec plures, *Cic.* (2) Legem duabus propoſuit partibus, *Phædr.* 3, 13. ☞ *Duo* aliquando in acc. ponitur pro *duos,* Duo plurimi facio, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 4. Si duo præterea tales Idæa tuliſſet Terra viros, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 285.

* Duŏdĕcies. adv. [*ex* duo, & decies] *Twelve times,* Cic. Verr. 2, 75. Liv. 38, 28.

* Duŏdĕcim, adj. indecl. [*ex* duo, & decim] *Twelve,* Cic. *de* Leg. 1, 5.

* Duŏdĕcĭmus, a, um. adj. *The twelfth,* Cæſ. B. G. 2, 23.

* Duŏdēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of twelve,* Varr. L. L. 4, 4.

Duŏdēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Twelve,* Plin. 11, 25.

Duŏdēnōnāginta, ōrum. n. adj. pl. indecl. *Eighty eight,* Plin. 3, 16.

‖ Duŏdēnum, i. n. [ideo dictum quòd ferme ſit duodecim digitorum longitudine] *One of the inteſtines ſo called,* Med.

* Duŏdēoctōginta, ōrum. n. adj. pl. indecl. [*ex* duo & octoginta] *Seventy eight,* Plin. 3, 5.

Duŏdēquādrāgēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Thirty eight,* Plin. 36, 2.

Duŏdēquādrāgēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The eight and thirtyeth,* Liv. 1, 40.

Duŏdēquinquāginta, ōrum. n. adj. pl. *Forty eight,* Col. 9, 14. Liv. 9, 35.

Duŏdēſexāgēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The fifty eighth, Paterc.* 2, 53, 3.

‖ Duŏdētrīcēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The eight and twentyeth,* Gell. 3, 10.

Duŏdētrīcies. adv. *Eight and twenty times,* Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

Duŏdētrīginta, ōrum. n. adj. pl. indecl. *Eight and twenty,* Varr. 1, 1. Liv. 28, 18.

Duŏdēvīcēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Eighteen,* Liv. 21, 41.

Duŏdēvīcēſĭmus, & Duŏdēvīgēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The eighteenth,* Tac. Hiſt. 1, 55, 3. Liv. 27, 12.

Duoetvīcēſĭmānus, a, um. adj. *Of the two and twentyeth legion,* Tac. Hiſt. 5, 1, 3.

† Duōnum, ant. *pro* bonum, *Feſt.*

* † Dupla, æ. f. *pro* duplum, *ſc.* pars, *Varr.*

* ‖ Duplāres, um. m. pl. *Soldiers haveing double allowance,* or *pay,* Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

* ‖ Duplāriæ, *ſive* Duplāres actiones, dicuntur à JCC. quæ in duplum dabantur.

* Duplex, ĭcis. adj. [*ex* duo & plico, *i. e.* duas habens plicas] (1) *Double, twofold.* (2) *Twice as much, big,* or *many.* (3) Alſo *broad.* (4) *Crafty, ſubtile, wilely.* (1) Duplici panno patientia velat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 25. (2) Duplex ſtipendium, *Liv.* ¶ Duplici ſpe uti, *to have two ſtrings to his bow,* Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 13. Ex nux ornabat menſas cum duplice ficu, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 122. *i. e.* mariſcâ. vid. *Plin.* 26, 6. Duplicia ferramenta, *Col.* 1, 8. (3) Duplici aptantur dentalia dorſo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 172. (4) Curſus duplicis per mare Ulyſſei, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 7.

* Duplĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be doubled,* Liv. 27, 11.

* Duplĭcans, tis. part. *Doubling,* Sil. 13, 234.

* Duplĭcārius, *vel* Duplĭciārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to what is double.* ¶ Duplicarius miles, *A ſoldier, that had double pay,* or *wages, for his good ſervice,* Liv. 2, 59. & Varr. L. L. 4, 16.

* Duplĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A doubling,* Sen. Q. N. 4, 3. Vitr. 3, 3.

* Duplĭcātò, adv. *Two ways and manners,* Plin. 2, 17.

* Duplĭcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Doubled, made twice as many,* or *great.* (2) *Bowed,* or *bended.* (1) Iterata & duplicata verba, *Cic.* in *Part. Orat.* 6. Duplicata gloriâ diſcedere, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 35. (2) Duplicato poplite, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 927.

* Duplĭcĭter. adv. *Doubly, for two cauſes.* Dupliciter delectatus ſum tuis literis, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

* Duplĭco, āre. act. (1) *To make twice as much, big,* or *long.* (2) *To increaſe,* or *make biger.* (1) Duplicavit modum haſtæ, *Nep.* in *Iph.* 1. Duplicare numerum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 22. (2) Sol decedens creſcentes duplicat umbras, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 67.

* Duplĭcor, āri. paſſ. *To be doubled.* Materiemque manu certâ duplicarier arte, *Manil.* 4, 248. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 6, 417.

* Duplio, ōnis. m. [à duplus, ut *à* ternus, ternio] *The double, the paying double the treſpaſs,* Plin. 18, 3.

* Duplò. adv. *Twice as much.* Duplò major, *Plin.* 11, 16. ſed poteſt eſſe nomen à duplus, quod vid.

* ‖ Duplo, āre. act. *unde* paſſ. duplari, *To double,* Caius. ‡ Duplico, *Cic.*

* Duplum, i. n. *The double,* or *twice ſo much.* Pœna dupli, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 3.

* Duplus, a, um. adj. *Double, twice ſo much.* Dupla pars, *Cic.* de *Univerſ.* 7. Duplo & triplo intervallo diſpares ſeptem orbes moventur, *Id.* Duplam pecuniam in theſauris repoſuit, *Liv.* 29, 19. ¶ Dupla agnina, *lamb ſo big that it may be called mutton,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 39.

Dūpondiārius, & Dīpondiārius, a, um. adj. *Holding,* or *weighing, two pounds,* Col. 4, 30. Plin. 34, 2.

Dūpondius, i. m. qui duo pondo continet. *Of two pounds weight,* or *three halfpence.* Vid. *Varr.* de *L. L.* 4. *in extr.*

‖ Dūra mater. *The membrane which covers the brain,* Medic. Membrana cerebrum amiciens, *Scal.* cerebri cuſtos, *Gaza.*

Dūrābĭlis, e. adj. *Durable, of long continuance, laſting.* Quod caret alternâ requie durabile non eſt, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 89. Durabilia & ſectilia, quæ modicè humida, *Plin.* 16, 43.

Dūrābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Long continuance,* Pallad. 1, 36. Poma durabilitate præcipua ſunt, *Id.* 12, 7.

Dūrăcĭnus, a, um. adj. *That hath a hard,* or *rough, ſkin,* or *rind;* or *the body whereof cleaves to the wood.* ¶ Duracinæ uvæ, *grapes with tough ſkins,* Suet. Aug. 76. Duracina Perſica, *peaches that will not eaſyly part from their ſtones,* Plin. 15, 12.

Dūrāmen, ĭnis. n. & Dūrāmentum, i. n. (1) *A hardening, a congealing.* (2) *The arm of a vine.* (3) Met. *Conſtancy, ſtableneſs; a hardening,* or *ſtrengthening.* (1) Vis magna geli, magnum duramen aquarum, *Lucr.* 6, 529. (2) Cujus longitudinis ſint duramina, *Col.* 4, 22. Et partem duramenti recidere, *Id. Ibid.* (3) Humanæ imbecilitatis efficaciſſimum duramentum neceſſitas, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 10.

Dūrans, tis. part. (1) *Hardening, aſtringent.* (2) *Continueing, abideing, laſting.* (1) Sorba nimiùm durantia ventres, *Mart.* 13, 26. (2) Durante antiquorum memoriâ, *Suet.* de *Ill. Gramm.* 24.

* Dūrăteus, a, um. adj. [à δόρυ lignum] *Wooden,* or *of wood.* ¶ Equus durateus, *the Trojan wooden horſe,* Lucr. 1, 477.

‖ Dūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Continuance, perſevereance, duration,* Litt. *ex* Liv. ſed locum non citat.

Dūrātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that hardeneth.* Duratrix firmitas, *Plin.* 14, 1.

Dūrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Hardened.* (2) *Dryed.* (3) *Frozen.* (4) Met. *Confirmed.* (5) *Patient.* (1) Duratæ igni haſtæ, *Curt.* 3, 2. (2) Piſcibus ſole duratis veſcuntur, *Id.* 9, 10. (3) Duratus frigore pontus, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 9, 85. Durata unda riget, *Tib.* 4, 1, 156. cæmentis, *Liv.* 21, 11. (4) Duratus malis, laboribus, uſu armorum, *Id.* 38, 17. & 42, 52. (5) Fatale exitium corde duratio feram, *Phædr.* 2, 9.

Dūrè. adv. *Hardly, harſhly.* Pleraque durè Dicere credit eos, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 66. ☞ Raro occ. duriter *ſæpius.*

Dūreo, ēre. neut. inuſit. niſi *in præt.* duruerant, *To be hard,* Ov. Met. 2, 830.

Dūreſcens, tis. part. *Growing hard.* Dureſcente materiâ, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 8.

Dūreſco, ĕre. incept. [à dureo] (1) *To wax,* or *become, hard; to be hardened.* (2) *To be frozen.* (3) *To continue long.* (1) Limus dureſcit, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 80. (2) Frigoribus dureſcit humor, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (3) In Catonis lectione dureſcere, *Quint.* 2, 5.

Dureta, æ. f. voc. Hiſpanicum. *A veſſel,* or *wooden chair, in a bath to ſit and bathe in,* Suet. Aug. 82.

‖ Dūrĭcordium, æ. f. Durities cordis. *Hardneſs of heart,* Tert. † Duritia, *Ov.*

Dūrĭcŏrius, a, um. adj. *Which hath a hard ſkin,* Plin. 15, 18.

Dūrĭtas, ātis. f. *Churliſhneſs, rigour, cruelty.* 𝔛 Quando in altera duritas, in altera comitas? *Cic.* in *Cat. maj.* 18. § Duritas morum, *Id.*

Dūrĭter. adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Hardly, painfully.* (2) *Rudely, roughly, ungenteelly, harſhly, rugedly.* (3) *Grievouſly, heinouſly.* (1) = Vitam parcè ac duriter agebat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 47. Duriùs proferre aliquid, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. (2) Factum à vobis duriter immiſericorditérque, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 29. (3) Duriùs accipere viſus eſt, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

Dūrĭtia, æ. f. (1) *Hardneſs.* (2) Met. *Cruelty, rugedneſs, harſhneſs.* (3) *Coſtiveneſs.* (4) *Spareing, liveing hard.* (5) *Stupidity.* (6) Duritiæ. pl. *Tumors, ſwellings.* (1) Lignum intus grandis firmæque duritiæ, *Plin.* 13, 9. ¶ Duritia lacertorum, *brawnyneſs, firmneſs,* Plin. Paneg. 82. (2) Timet ne ſua duritia illa antiqua adaucta ſit, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 26. 𝔛 Lenitas, *Suet.* (3) Cùm amitam ex duritiâ alvi cubantem viſitaret, &c. Suet. Ner. 34. (4) = Parſimoniâ & duritiâ diſciplinæ aliis eram, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 75. (5) 𝔛 Fortitudinem audacia imitatur, & patientiam duritia immanis, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. (6) Ammoniacum duritias emollit, *Plin.* 24, 6. ¶ Duritia oris, *impudence,* Cic.

Dūrĭties, ei. f. *idem,* Cic. *pro* Domo, 38, *Lucr.* 4, 269.

Dūriuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat rough, harſh, unpoliſhed.* Inſerit duriuſculos quoſdam verſus, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16.

Dūro, āre. act. & neut. (1) *To harden,* or *inure to hardſhips.* (2) ‖ *To full, mill,* or *thicken, cloth.* (3) *to make hardy,* or *ſtrong.* (4) *To abide,* or *bear.* (5) *To laſt,* or *continue.* (6) *To forbear.* (7) *To laſt.* (8) *To become hard.* (9) *To ſtop,* or *make coſtive.* (1) Mula ungulas durat, *Col.* 6, 37. Durabat exercitum, *Paterc.* 2, 78. 𝔛 Frictio vehemens durat corpus, lenis mollit, *Celſ.* 2, 14. (2) Litt. *ex* Plaut. (3) Hoc ſe labore durant adoleſcentes, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 27. (4) Vix durare carinæ Poſſint imperioſiùs Æquor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 7. (5) Ira manet, duratque dolor, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 384. (6) Nec durare valuit, quin, &c. Suet. Claud. 26. (7) Aſinius pænè ad extremum duravit, *Cic. Dial.* de *Orat.* 17. (8) Tum durare ſolum cœperit, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 35. (9) Sorba durantia ventres, *Mart* 13, 26.

Dūror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be hardened,* &c. Duratur corticæ pellis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 494. *Vid.* Duro.

Dūrus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [ab Hebr. דור dhur, duravit] (1) *Hard, ſtiff.* (2) *Rough, unpleaſant, ſtale.* (3) *Obſtinate, inexorable.* (4) *Blunt, clowniſh, booriſh, ruſtick, hardy.* (5) *Sharp, niping, pinching.* (6) *Hardy, ruged, patient in labour.* (7) ‖ *Rigorous, cruel, ſevere.* (8) *Coſtive, bound.* (9) *Scarce, dear.* (10) *Gripeing, tenacious.* (11) *Impudent, ſhameleſs.* (12) *Dull, harſh, without ſpirit, unpoliſhed.* (1) § Cautes duræ, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 43. glebæ, *Id. Æn.* 7, 747. 𝔛 Calamidis dura ſigna ſed molliora quàm Canachi, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 70. (2) Mella durum Bacchi domitura ſaporem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 102. Duriora vina, *Col.* (3) = Adeó ne ingenio te eſſe duro, & inexorabili? *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 12. ¶ ✝ Duræ ſorores, *the fates,* Ov. Met. 13, 184. (4) = Ut vita, ſic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 31. = Cavendum ne quid durum, aut ruſticum ſit, *Id. Off.* 1, 35. Apenninus duriſſimos boves progenerat, *Col.* 6, 1. (5) Dura hyems, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 239. (6) = Gens dura ac aſpera cultu, *Id. Æn.* 5, 730. § Durus Ulyſſes, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 5, 51. *quem* & laborioſum *vocat Horatius.* (7) = Scio ſævus quàm ſit homo & durus, *Plaut Merc.* 2, 3, 20. ſed al. aliter leg. (8) Dura alvus, *Hor. Sat.* 2. 4, 27. (9) Annona facta erat durior, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 6. (10) = Durus nimis attentuſque videris, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 91. (11) Duri puer oris & audax, *Ov. Metam.* 6, 451. 𝔛 Non conſtans, ſed durum videtur, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 34. Durior inventus eſt Cælius, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 20. (12) Attilius poëta duriſſimus, *Cic. Att.* 14, 20.

‖ Duſius, i. m. *The devil.* Quoſdam dæmones, quos duſios Galli nominant, *Aug.* unde Brit. *The duce take thee* Vid. *Cœl.* 2, 6.

Duumvir, ĭri. m. & Duumvĭri, ōrum. m. pl. *Two officers at Rome, inveſted with much the ſame authority as our ſheriffs,* vid. *Liv.* 1, 26. & *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 30.

‖ Duumvĭrālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to that office,* Digeſt. 50, 3, 1.

Duumvĭrātus, ûs. m. *The office of two in equal authority; the ſheriffdom in a city,* Plin Ep. 4, 22.

Dux, dŭcis. c. g. [à duco, duxi] (1) *A leader, a leading perſon, a ring leader.* (2) *A king.* (3) *A commander, a captain general, a leader.* (4) *A lieutenant general, an admiral.* (1) = Dux & princeps ſicariorum, *Cic.* 𝔛 Nec ſe comitem illius furoris, ſed ducem præbuit, *Id.* 𝔛 Clodium aut miniſtrum ſeditionis, aut decem vidiſtis, *Id.* pro *Cœl.* 32. = ſignifer, *Id.* ¶ ✝ Dux gregis, *the ram,* Ov. armenti, *the bull,* Id. (2) 𝔛 Cum populo & duce fraudulento, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 24. (3) Pompeius dux prudentiſſimus, *Paterc.* 2, 29. 𝔛 Res Romana validior ducibus, quàm exercitus, *Liv.* (4) 𝔛 In Leuctricâ pugna imperatore Epaminondâ, *Pelopidas* fuit dux, *Nep. Pelop.* 4. Dux & præfectus claſſis, *Cic.*

* Dyas, ădis. f. [à δυὰς Gr.] *Two, a duet, a brace a couple,* Arithm. † Numerus binarius.

* Dўnămis, eos. f. [à δύναμις Gr. *idem*] *Power, plenty, ſtore,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 77.

Dўnaſta, *vel* Dўnaſtes, æ. m. [δυνάστης Gr.] *A nobleman of great power, a prince, a ruler, a potentate, a lord.* Si erit iſte nebulo cum his dynaſtis in gratiâ, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9. Erat eo tempore Thyus dynaſtes Paphlagoniæ, *C. Nep.* 14, 2, 2.

* ‖ Dўnaſtia, æ f. [à dynaſtes] *a government, ſeniory,* or *lordſhip, particularly among the Ægyptians,* Chron.

* Dyōta, æ. f. *A pot with two ears,* Hor. Od. 1, 9, 8. *Vid.* Diota.

* ‖ Dyſcŏlus, a, um. adj. [*ex* δὺς & κόλον cibus] *Forward, wayward, peeviſh,* Vulg. interpr. 1 Pet. 2, 18. † Difficilis, durus, *Cic.*

* Dўſentĕria, æ. f. [*ex* δὺς ægrè, & ἔντερον inteſtinum] *The bloody flux,* or *the griping of the guts,* Celſ. 4, 22. Sæpe & Cic. ſed Græcis literis.

* Dўſentĕrĭcus, a, um. adj. *One that is troubled with that diſeaſe,* Plin. 20, 2.

* ‖ Dyſphŏrĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* δὺς ægrè, & φέρω fero] *Set on, hard, rigorous,* Firm.

Dyſpnœa, æ. f. [à δὺς ægrè & πνέω, ſpiro] *Hardneſs,* or *ſhortneſs, of breath; purſyneſs,* Plin. 23, 1. Celſ. 4, 4.

* Dўsūria, æ. f. [à δὺς ægrè, & οὖρον urina] *A difficulty of makeing water,* Cic. Att. 10, 10.

* Dўsūrĭcus, a, um. adj. Dyſuriâ laborans, *Labouring under a dyſentery.* δυσυρικὰ πάθη, Græcis literis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26.

E, e, the ſecond vowel, and fifth letter in the alphabet, receives its origin from the Hebrew ה, to which it anſwers in alphabetical order, and from which alſo it takes its figure: for by turning it to the right, to comply with our way of writeing, it ſtands thus ה; and by takeing the ſeparate perpending line, and joining it tranſverſe to the foot, that it may anſwer the top line, we eaſyly form E. There is indeed another figure of the Greek letter, but later, *viz.* ϵ, which our Saxon anceſtors borrowed from them without any varyation. This letter was both long and ſhort in the old Greek, as it is ſtill in moſt languages, who pronounce λέγω, and λήγω, though of a quite different ſenſe, and innumerable ſuch words, after the ſame manner; from which ambiguity often ariſeth. To obviate this, and perhaps ſome other inconveniencies, they invented H to expreſs the long ſound, or, to ſpeak more properly, b [illegible] ir alphabet of one of its letters, which were but ſixteen, and ſupplyed the want of it by a mark of aſpira-

tion, writeing ἠθμὸς for HETHMOΣ. But this only could ſupply the want of their baniſhed H in the beginning of their words, therefore they found themſelves under a neceſſity of inventing three letters more to expreſs it in the middle, namely Θ, X, Φ. But of this ſee more in the letter H.

To proceed, this letter E in old Greek was pronounced like η, as ο was ſounded like ω. In Latin, it is changed into, and hath a mutual intercourſe with, all its ſiſter vowels, and they likewiſe with it; *e. g.* into *a*, as from *ſero* comes *ſatus*, from *reor*, *ratus*; ſo alſo in like manner *a* is changed into *e*, as from *tracto* comes *detrecto*; *e* inte *i*, as from *emo* comes *eximo* and *perimo*; and in like manner *i* into *e*, as for inſtance *eligans*, which was writen by the ancients for *elegans*, as *Gellius* informs us, 11, 2; and in ſome words theſe vowels are uſed indiſcriminately, as *heri* or *here*. Auguſtus and Livy, as we are told by *Quintilian*, Inſtit. Orat. 1, 7. took the liberty of writeing other words, as *ſibe* and *quaſe* for *ſibi* and *quaſi*. Thus alſo upon a ſuppoſition that this way of writeing came neareſt to the common pronunciation; for *e* in Latin, as well as Greek, was pronounced *ei*; whence the Romans in the three like caſes of the plural number of the third declenſion, writ many, if not all, words indifferently in *is*, *es*, or *eis*, as *partis*, *partes*, or *parteis*; and in the accuſative and ablative ſing. of the ſame declenſion, in many words theſe terminations are indifferently uſed, as might be ſhown by innumerable examples. That *e* and *o* alſo are thus interchangeably uſed, is evident in *pendo*, *pondus*, *tego*, *toga*, and in the Greek words λέγω, λόγος, τρέπω, τρόπος; and ſo alſo *o* into *e*, as from *vos* comes *veſter*; to omit that *voſtrum* and *veſtrum*, *advorſum* and *adverſum* are read in pure writers. Laſtly, the ſame is likewiſe to be obſerved with reſpect to *e* and *u*, *u* and *e*, as for inſtance in *percello*, *perculi*, *perculſum*; *juro*, *dejero*, *pejero*. In the compoſition of diphthongs, *e* is a prepoſitive only in two words, namely *hei* and *heu*; but is ſubjunctive after innumerable words in *a*, as *aedes*, *aeger*, &c. It is ſubjunctive alſo after *o* in words derived from the Greek diphthong οι, as for inſtance in οἶστρος, which makes *oeſtrus*, and Οἰδίπους, *Oedipus*. In the contracted notes of the ancients, E. is put *for* Eſt, Ennius, Edilis; E. B. Ejus Bona; E. D. Ejus Domus; E.E. Ejus Etas; E. F. Ejus fecit; E. F. *vel* E. FIL. Ejus filius.

E ante A.

E Præp. cum abl. per apoc. ab *ex*; ut a, ab; ἐκ, ἐξ. (1) *Out of.* (2) *Of*, or *from.* (3) *Of* the matter. (4) *Of* the cauſe, *for.* (5) *After.* (6) *In*, or *according to.* (1) E flammâ petere cibum, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 38. (2) E ſervo libertus, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 10. (3) E rubigine, non è ferro factum eſt, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 13. (4) Laborat è dolore, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 34. (5) Statim è ſomno, *Tac.* de *Germ.* 22, 1. (6) E meo quidem animo facias rectiùs, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 3. ☞ E cum ſuo caſu quaſi adverbialiter ſæpe uſurpatur; ut, ¶ è contrario, *Plin.* 21, 2. è diverſo, *Id.* 4, 4. è contrariâ parte, *Cic. Ac.* 4, 39. *contrarywiſe, on the other ſide*, or *part.* è facili, *eaſyly*, Plin. è longinquo, *afar off*, Id. è regione, *over againſt, juſt oppoſite*, Cic. è republicâ, *for the profit of it*, Id. *pro* Plan. 4. è veſtigio, *out of hand*, Cæſ. B. G. 4, 5. è me nihil metuas, *as to me you need fear nothing*, Ter. è re natâ, *according to the preſent occaſion*, Id. Adelph. 3, 1, 8 è re alicujus, *for one's good*, Plaut. 𝔛 ab re, *Id.* ☞ In compoſitione ſignif. modò eminentiam & perfectionem; ut, *eludo*, *exoro*; aliquando privationem; ut, *enodis*, *exanguis*; aliquando intentionem; ut, *edurus*. Aliquando privat & intendit in eâdem voce, ut elavo. Quandoque ſign. *extra*, ut *educo*, *excludo*, i. e. extra duco, extra claudo. ☞ It. in compoſ. eſt jurandi particula, ut *Ecaſtor*, i. e. Caſtore affirmo; tanquam eo citato teſte, *M.* vel per Aphær. pro Mecaſtor, *Becm.* ☞ E in appoſitione & in compoſitione invenitur ante *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, & ante *j* & *v*. loco conſonantium.

Ea, ejus, ei. f. [*à* m. *is*, pron.] *She*, or *that.* Ea habitabat Rhodi, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 27. Eâ ſum ætate, *Id. Hec.* 5, 1, 10.

Eà, adv. loci. *That way*, *quaſi* eâ viâ. Eà tranſire flumen, quà tranſductus eſſet equitatus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 64.

Eădem, ejuſdem. f. *ab* idem pronomine. *The ſame.* Idem vultus, eadem frons, *Cic. Off.* 1, 26.

Eæ, pl. f. *ab* ea. pron. *They*, *thoſe.*

Eăle, *A beaſt in India, of the bigneſs of a horſe, and haveing moveable horns*, Plin. 8, 31.

Eamſe, *pro* eam ipſam. *Her very ſelf*, Plaut. Ciſt. 1, 2, 17, &c.

† Eâpſe, *pro* eâ ipsâ, *Feſt.* unde, Reque eâpſe *pro* reâpſe, *Scip. Afr.*

* Eărītes, æ. m. [*ab* ἶαρ, Poët. ſanguis] Id. quod Hæmatites. *The blood ſtone*, Plin. 16, 39.

Eātĕnus, eâ, *ſc.* parte tenus. *So far forth, ſo far, ſo long, hitherto*, or *to that time.* Ferre aliquem eatenus, quoad, &c. *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 3.

E ante B.

‖ Ēbacchor, āri. *To be very drunk*, Lamprid. ‡ Debacchor, *Ter.*

Ēbĕnum, i. n. *The wood of the eben tree, ebeny.* India nigrum Fert ebenum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 117.

Ēbĕnus, i. f. [*ex* Heb. הבנים *Hebnim* in plur. propter duo genera: erat enim & ebur foſſile, *Plin.* 36, 18.] *The eben tree*, the wood whereof is black as jet within, and bears neither leaves nor fruit. Spiſſiſſima ebenus & buxus, *Id.* 16, 40.

Ēbĭbo, ĕre, bi, tum. act. [*ex* è & bibo] (1) *To drink up all.* (2) Simply, *to drink*, (3) *To ſuck dry.* (4) *By drinking to forget.* (1) Ut ego vini cirneam ebiberim, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 276. (2) Quid comedent? Quid ebibent? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 14. (3) Ubera ebiberant nati, *Ov. Met.* 6, 342. (4) § Heri ſui imperium ebibere, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 84. ſed joco more ſuo.

Ēbĭbor, i. paſſ. *To be drunk up.* Ebibitur fluvius ab alio, *Plin.* 5, 15.

Ēblandior, īri, ītus ſum. dep. (1) *To get*, or *obtain, a thing by flattery*, or *fair words*; *to coax*, or *charm, one.* (2) Paſſ. *To be ſoothed.* (1) § Neque omnia emebat, aut eblandiebatur, *Liv.* 27, 31. Aſpectus ejus ſcenæ eblandiebatur omnium viſus, *Vitr.* 7, 5. (2) Voluptates captare, quibus ſolitudines ruris eblandiantur, *Col.* 8, 11.

Ēblandītus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *Haveing obtained by flattery*, or *fair words*; *flattering.* (2) Paſſ. *Being obtained by wheedling*, or *fair words.* (1) Eblandita aſpectu roſa, *Plin.* 25, 2. *ſed al. leg.* blandita. Eblandita illa, non enucleata eſſe ſuffragia, *Liv.* 27. 4. (2) Urbanâ conjuratione eblanditæ preces, *Plin.* in *Paneg.* 70.

† Ēbor, ŏris. n. ant. *Ivory.* *Vid.* Ebur.

Ēbŏrārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ivory.* Eboraria, *ſc.* ars, *Plin. H.* 1. p. 25.

‖ Ēbŏrārius, i. m. *A worker in ivory*, Ulp.

Ēbŏrātus, a, um. part. *Covered*, or *inlaid, with ivory.* Eborata vehicula, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 46. *ubi al.* eburata. *Vid.* Eburatus. = Ebore vermiculatus, teſſellatus.

Ēbŏreus, a, um. adj. *Made of ivory*, Plin. 7, 53. Quint. 3, 6. Eburnus, *Virg. Tib.* & eburneus, *Cic. Liv.*

Ēbriātus, a, um. part. *Made drunk, fuddled*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 36.

Ēbrĭĕtas, ātis. f. *Drunkenneſs, fullneſs of juice*, or *liquor.* 𝔛 Inter ebrietatem & ebrioſitatem intereſt, aliudque eſt eſſe amantem, aliud amatorem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 12.

‖ Ēbrio, āre. act. *To make drunk*, Macrob. 7, 6. ‡ Inebrio, *Plin.*

Ēbriŏla, æ. f. *A drunken woman*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 36.

† Ēbriŏlātus, a, um. part. *Almoſt fuddled*, Plaut. *ap.* Non. 2, 306. ‡ Bene potus.

† Ēbriŏlo, āre. act. *i. e.* ebriolum facio, *To make drunk, to fuddle one*, Laber. *ap.* Non. ‡ Inebrio, ebrium reddo.

Ēbriŏlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat drunk, fuddled*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3. 15. & 1, 3, 36.

Ēbriōsĭtas, ātis. f. *An habitual drunkenneſs*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 12. *Vid.* Ebrietas.

Ēbriōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Drunken*, or *given to drink.* (2) *Full of ſtrong liquor.* (1) 𝔛 Hoc quis ferre poteſt, ebrioſos ſobriis inſidiari? *Cic. Catil.* 2, 5. (2) Ebrioſâ acinâ ebrioſior, *Catull.* 25, 4. vid. & *Sen. Ep.* 88.

Ēbrius, a, um. adj. [*qu.* ebiberius, ab hauriendo potu, *Perot.*] (1) *Drunken.* (2) ✠ *Soaked, dipt, drenched.* (3) *Intoxicated, mad.* (4) Alſo *plentyfull.* (1) 𝔛 Vel ex ſobrio, vel certè ex ebrio, ſcire poſſes, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 17. (2) Lana ſanguine conchæ Ebria, *Mart.* 14, 154. (3) Fortunâ dulci ebria Cleopatra, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 12. (4) Facite cœnam mihi, ut ebria ſit lepidè, *Plaut. Caſin.* 3. 1, 19. 𝔛 Ebrius dic. de actu, *ebrioſus* de habitu bibendi largiùs. *Vid.* Ebrietas.

Ēbullio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. (1) ‖ *To boil*, or *bubble up*; *to fret*, or *work*, as wine doth. (2) Met. *To utter, to break out into talk, to avow, to vaunt.* (1) Ubi ebullivit vinum, ignem ſubducito, *Cato* 105. *ubi al.* bullabit. (2) Si virtutes ebullire velint, & ſapientias, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 18. ¶ ✠ Ebullire animam, *to die*, Petron. c. 42.

Ēbullo, āre. n. *To bubble out, to burſt out.* O ſi ebullit patrui præclarum funus! *Perſ.* 2, 10. *ubi leg. vel* ebullit ἀρχαϊκῶς, ut *in* edim, *Cat.* duim, *Plaut. vel potiùs* ebulliat *triſſyllab.* per συνίζησιν.

Ēbŭlum, i. n. Ēbŭlus, i. f. *Wallwort*, or *danewort*; *dwarf-elder.* Ebuli ſumo fugantur ſerpentes, *Plin.* 25, 10. Ebuli baccæ, *Col.* 10, 10.

Ēbur, † & Ēbor, ŏris. n. [*ab* e, proſthet. & barrus, *i. e.* elephas] (1) *Ivory.* (2) Meton. *Any thing made of ivory*, or *elephant's tooth.* (1) Ebore dolatus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 31. Signum ex ebore, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 73. ¶ Ebur atramento condefacere, *to ſpoil nature by art, to ſophiſticate what cannot be made better*, Prov. *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 102. (2) ¶ Ebur curule, *the chair of ſtate, which was made of ivory*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 53. Flevit in templis ebur, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 702.

‖ Ēbūrārii, ōrum. m. pl. *Workers in ivory*, C. *ex* Cod. & Inſcript. Grut. p. 65.

Eburātus, a, um. adj. dim. *Set with little pieces of ivory.* Lecti eburati, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 53.

Ēburneŏlus, a, um. adj. *Made of ivory.* Eburneola fiſtula, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 60.

Ēburneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of ivory.* (2) *Fair, white, like ivory.* (1) Sella eburnea, *Liv.* 5, 41. ¶ ✠ Eburnea cuſtos telorum, *a quiver,* Ov. Met. 8, 320. (2) Eburnea colla, *Ov. Met.* 4, 335.

Eburnus, a, um. adj. *Made of ivory.* Sceptro innixus eburno, *Ov. Met.* 1, 178. Plectrum eburnum, *Tibull.* 3, 4, 39.

E ante C.

Ecaſtor, jurandi adv. per Caſtorem, *al.* æcaſtor, *i. e.* per ædem Caſtoris, *An oath commonly uſed by women,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 10.

* ‖ Ecbăſis, eos. f. [ἔκϐασις Gr.] *A figure called Digreſſion,* Rhet. Exempl. vid. *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 6. ✠ διέξοδος.

* Ecbŏlas, ădis. f. [*ab* ἐκϐολὰς abortus, quippe quæ abortum levat] *A ſort of grape,* Plin. 14, 18.

* Ecbŏlia, ōrum. n. pl. & Ecbŏlĭnæ, ārum, & ecbolades, um. f. pl. [*ab* ἐκϐάλλω, ejicio] *A medicine to fetch a dead child out of the womb;* alſo *a kind of grape of uſe therein,* Plin. 14, 18.

Ecca, *pro* ecce ea. f. pron. demonſtr. *Mind her there.* Ab ſe ecca exit, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 13. Ecca ipſa egreditur, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 34.

Eccam, *i. e.* ecce eam, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 1, 15.

Ecce, adv. demonſt. ἰδού. [*ab* ἐκ & particula ce, quod eſt en *hicce*; potiùs ab ἐκεῖ, *Morl.*] *Lo! ſee, behold.* § Ecce literæ, *Cic. Att.* 13, 16. ecce tibi, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 28. ecce me, *Ter Eun.* 2, 3, 5. & *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 15.

* ‖ Eccentrĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ex, & centrum] *Eccentrical.* ¶ Eccentrici orbes, *circles,* or *ſpheres, encloſeing one another, yet not haveing one common center,* Aſtron.

Ecĕre, demonſtr. adv. *qu.* ecce res, *vel* ecce rem, *Plaut. al. ſcr.* ecere, *per Cererem.* Certè Gloſſ. interpret. κατὰ τῆς Δημήτρος. al. *ſcr.* Æcejerem, *ut* Æcaſtor *per ædem caſtoris, ita* æcere *per ædem Cereris. Vid.* interpretes, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 4.

* Eccheuma, ătis, *vel* tum, ti. n. [*ab* ἐκχέω, effundo] *The pouring out* as of ointments, Unguentûm eccheumatis replebo te, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 3. 88.

Eccillam, *pro* ecce illam. *See, there ſhe is,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 51.

Eccilium, *pro* ecce illum. *See him, look where he is,* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 2, 65.

Ecciſtam, *pro* ecce iſtam. *See, there ſhe is,* Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 17.

* Ecclēſia, æ. f. [ἐκκλησία Gr.] (1) *A congregation,* or *aſſembly; a meeting of people.* (2) ‖ *A particular church,* or *aſſembly.* (3) ‖ Alſo *the church in which the meeting is.* (1) Et bule & eccleſiâ conſentiente, *Plin.* ad *Trajan* 3. (2) *Eccleſ.* ⊥ Cœtus ſanctus Chriſtianorum. (3) *Id.* Lat. Ædes ſacra.

* ‖ Ecclēſiaſtes, æ. m. [ἐκκλησιαςὴς Gr.] *A preacher, a churchman,* Bibb.

* Ecclēſiaſtērium, ii. n. *A place for the meeting of publick aſſemblies,* Vitr. 7, 5.

* ‖ Ecclēſiaſtĭcus, i. m. *ſc.* liber. *A book of apocryphal ſcripture, writen by Jeſus the ſon of Sirach.*

Eccos *i. e.* ecce eos. *See them there,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 15.

‖ Eccŭbi, adv. loci. [*ab* ecquis] *Whether any where?* Ex analogiâ pendet.

Eccum, *i. e.* ecce eum. *Look there he is,* Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 2.

* Ecdĭcus, i. m. vindex, defenſor, ultor, qui pro republ. agit, qualis procurator fiſci, *Aciat.* [*ab* ἐκ, & δίκη jus] *A proctor,* or *ſolicitor, of a corporation,* Cic. Fam. 13, 56.

Ecĕre, adv. jurandi. *Vid.* Ecccere.

† Eceſere, *pro* efferre, *Plaut.*

† Ecfŏdio, ant. *pro* effodio, *Plaut.*

* ‖ Echĕmy̆thia, æ. f. [*ab* ἔχω teneo, & μῦθος ſermonem] *The five years ſilence which Pythagoras enjoined his ſcholars,* Gell. 1, 9.

* ‖ Echĕmy̆thus, i. m. *He that keeps ſilence in a common aſſembly,* Bud.

* Echĕnēis, ĭdis. f. [ἐχενηΐς Gr. παρὰ τὸ ἔχειν τὴν νῆα] *A little fiſh, which ſticking to the keel of a ſhip ſtops its courſe, a ſea lamprey,* Plin. 9, 25. Puppim retinet in mediis echeneïs aquis, *Luc.* 6. 675.

* ‖ Echētæ, ārum. [ἠχέται Gr. *ab* ἠχέω ſono] *Graſs hoppers that ſing,* Littl. *ex* Plin.

* Echidna, æ. f. [ἔχιδνα Gr.] *A viper;* by the poets it is taken for *any ſerpent,* particularly for the *Hydra.* Virus echidnæ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 158. v. & *Faſt.* 5, 405.

* ‖ Echidnion, i. n. [*à* præced.] *Vipers bugloſs,* Apul. *de* Herb. c. 5. *Vid.* Echion.

* Echīnātus, a, um. adj. [*ab* echinus] *Covered,* or *ſet, with prickles.* Echinata caſtanea, *Plin* 27, 9.

* Echīnŏmētra, æ. f. [*ab* ἐχῖνος echinus, & μήτρα matrix] *A ſmall ſhell fiſh of a rediſh and green colour,* Plin. 9, 51.

* Echīnŏphŏra, æ. f. [*ab* ἐχῖνος echinus, & φέρω fero] *A ſort of ſhell-fiſh,* Plin. 32, 7.

* Echīnŏpus, ŏdis. f. [*ab* ἐχῖνος echinus, & πῦς pes] *A kind of prickly herb, by ſome called Globethiſtle,* Plin. 11, 8.

* Echīnus, i. m. [ἐχῖνος Gr. *qu.* ſpinis ἔχειν] (1) ‖ *An urchin,* or *hedge-hog.* (2) *A ſea urchin,* being a kind of crab-fiſh, with prickles inſtead of feet. (3) ‖ *The belly,* or *rough tripe, of a beaſt, that chews the cud.* (4) *The rough prickly ſhells of cheſnuts.* (5) Alſo *a veſſel,* but of what name or uſe is uncertain. (1) *Ex uſu Græcorum,* erinaceus *vel* hericius, *Lat.* (2) Mart. 13, 86. (3) Cœl. Rhod. (4) Plin. 15, 23. (5) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 117. ubi vid. interpr.

* Echion, i. n. [ἔχιον Gr. *ab* ἔχις vipera] *Wild borrage,* or *vipers bugloſs,* Plin. 25, 9. Alſo *a medicine for ſore eyes,* Plin. 29, 6.

* Echīte, es. f. [ἐχίτη Gr.] *An herb like ſcammony,* Plin. 24, 15.

* Ēcho, ûs. f. [*ab* ἦχος ſonus] *The rebounding of a noiſe,* or *voice, in a valley,* or *wood; an echo,* Ov. Met. 3, 358. ✠ = Vocis imago, *Virg.* montis, *Hor.* ☞ Deſcriptionem ejus pete ex *Lucr.* 4, 570. & deinceps, & *Ov. Met.* 3, 337, & ſeqq.

* Eclecta, ōrum. n. pl. [ἐκλεκτὰ Gr. *ab* ἐκλέγω eligo] *Things pickt,* or *choſen out of divers others; choice pieces,* Plin. Ep. 3, 5. ‖ *Collects,* Jun.

* Ecligma, ătis. n. [ἐκλείγμα Gr. *ab* ἐκλείχω delambo] *A kind of medicine to be ſucked,* or *licked; a lohoch, an electuary,* Plin. 21, 3. & 27, 12. ☞ Scrib. & eclegma. *Lat.* Linctus.

* Eclipſis, is. f. [ἔκλειψις Gr. defectio, ἀπὸ τῦ ἐκλείπειν, deficere] (1) *A waneing,* or *failing; an eclipſe.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a figure in grammar, when a word is wanting in a ſentence.* (1) Solis eclipſes magis mirantur, quàm lunæ, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 22. (2) Ap. Gram. *ut* Verbum unum cave de nuptiis, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 65. *ſupple* dicas. Alii naufragio, alii à ſervis ipſius interfectum eum ſcriptum reliquerunt, *C. Nep. Hann.* Ubi *periiſſe* intelligi videtur.

* Eclīptĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to an eclipſe,* Plin. 2, 26. ¶ ‖ Ecliptica linea, *the ecliptick line in the middle of the zodiack, in which the ſun makes his motion, and under which the eclipſes always happen,* Aſtron. See it deſcribed *Manil.* 4, 816.

‖ Eclŏga, æ. f. [ἐκλογὴ Gr. quod *ab* ἐκλέγω eligo] *An eclogue,* or *choice piece;* a title of Virgil's bucolicks, and once of Horace's odes. ☞ *al. ſcrib.* Ægloga, *Sidon.*

* Eclŏgārius, i. m. *A collector,* or *writer down of ſuch things ſummaryly as he hath read,* Cic. Att. 16, 2.

* Ecnĕphias, æ. m. [*à* νέφος, nubes] *A ſtorm that breaks out of a cloud,* Plin. 2, 48.

‖ Econtrà, adv. *Contrarywiſe, on the contrary, over againſt,* Bibb. ⊥ E contrario.

* Ecphŏra, æ. f. [*ab* ἐκ ex, & φέρω fero] *A jutty,* or *bearing out, in building,* Vitruv. 6, 2.

Ecquando, adv. *At what time? whether at any time? but when?* Cic. *pro* Lege Agr. 2, 7. Ecquandone tibi liber ſum viſus? *Prop.* 2, 8, 15. ut leg. Broukhuſ.

Ecquid, adv. *Whether or no, any thing.* It is ſometimes (1) interrogative, and ſometimes (2) indefinite, *whether any, whether,* or *no.* (1) Ecquid te pudet? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 50. (2) *Vid.* Ecquis. Ecquidnam luceiſi patet, *Catul.* 26, 6.

Ecquis, ecqua, ecquod, *vel* ecquid, & ecquiſnam, ecquænam, ecquodnam. [*ab* ex & interrog. quis] (1) *What, who,* or *whether; any man, woman,* or *any thing.* (2) *Whether at all.* (1) Heus! ecquis in villâ eſt? *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, ult. (2) Ecquænam fieri poſſet acceſſio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4. Ecquid in Italiam venturi ſitis, fac ſciam, *Id. Fam.* 7, 16.

Ecquiſnam, quænam, quodnam, *vel* quidnam. *Whether any man, woman,* or *thing,* Cic. Vat. 16. Catull. 28, 6.

Ecquò, adv. *Whither,* Cic. Att. 13, 24.

† Ecſcriptus, *pro* exſcriptus, *Plaut.*

* ‖ Ecſtăſis, eos. f. exceſſus mentis. [*ab* ἔκςαςις Gr.] *A trance, an ecſtaſy, a damp, a ſudden ſurpriſe.* ☞ Qui hâc corripiuntur, *fanaticos,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 57. *Mente commotos,* Plin. 23, 1. vocat.

* ‖ Ectăſis, eos. f. productio. [ἔκταςις Gr. quod *ab* ἐκτείνω extendo] *A figure by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long,* Gramm. ✠ Syſtole.

* ‖ Ecthlipſis, eos. f. [*ab* ἐκθλίϐω elido] *When m. is cut off before a vowel, or s before a conſonant,* Gram. *Lat.* Eliſio.

* Ectrăpĕlus, i. m. [ἐκτράπελος Gr. *ab* ἐκτρέπω averto] *That in ſtature and form differs from the common faſhion of nature, monſtrous.* Ectrapelos Græcè eos vocant; in Latino nomen non habent, *Plin.* 7, 16.

* ‖ Ectrōma, ătis. n. [*ab* ἔκτρωμα Gr.] *That which is born out of time,* Tert. *Lat.* Abortus.

* Ectrŏpium, i. n. [ἐκτρόπιον Gr. *ab* ἐκτρέπω deflecto] *A diſeaſe in the eyes, when the nether lid will not cloſe with the other,* Celſ. 7, 7, 10.

* Ecty̆pum, i. n. [*ab* ἐκ ex, & τύπος forma, exemplar,] *A copy taken from the original,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Ecty̆pus, a, um. adj. *Copyed from the original,* Plin. 37, 10. ✠ Prototypus. Ectypa gemma, *Sen. B.* 3, 26.

‖ Ecŭleus, i. m. *A little horſe, a colt,* Cic. *ap.* Non. *Vid.* Equuleus.

E ante D.

ED. *vel* EDIL. CUR. Ædilis curulis. ED. P. Ædilis plebis.

Ēdācĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* edax] *Greedy eating, gormandizeing,* Cic. *ad* Q. fratr. 3, 9.

Ēdax, ācis. adj. ſſimus, ſup. [*ab* ĕdo] (1) *Eating much, gluttonous, gourmandizeing.* (2) Met. *Waſting, conſumeing.* (1) Vultur edax, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 6, 33. (2) § Ignis edax nemorum, *Id. Met.* 14, 541. luctus edax, *Sil.* 13, 581. vetuſtas, *Ov. Met.* 15, 872. Edaciſſimorum animalium aviditas, *Sen. Ep.* 60.

‖ Ēdĕcĭmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chooſeing forth of ſoldiers to puniſh every tenth man,* Veget. ⊥ Decimatio.

‖ Ēdĕcĭmātor, ōris. m. verb. *The officer that makes this choice by lot,* Veget.

‖ Ēdĕcĭmātus, a, um. & Ēdĕcŭmātus. part. *Picked,* or *choſen, out of ten,* Macr. Sat. 1, 5. ⊥ Decimatus.

‖ Ēdĕcĭmo, & Ēdĕcŭmo, āre. act. [*ex* è & decumus] *To chooſe out every tenth,* Symmach. Ep. 3, 51.

Ēdendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Edenda lupis viſcera, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 90.

Edens, tis. part. [*ab* ēdo, ēdidi] *Publiſhing, ſeting forth, caſting out,* Ov. Met. 9, 207 & edens. [*ab* ĕdo, ēdi] *Eating,* Id. Met. 2, 768. *Vid* Edo.

‖ Ēdentātio, ōnis. f. *A pulling forth of teeth,* Lexicogr. *ex* Celſ.

Ēdentātus, a, um. part. *That hath his teeth pulled,* or *ſtricken, out,* Macr. Sat. 7, 13. vid. *ſeq.*

Ēdento, āre. act. [*ex e & dens*] *To ſtrike, or daſh, out one's teeth.* Nimis velim homini malas edentaverint, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 48.

Ēdentŭlus, a, um. adj. *Toothleſs, or one that hath few teeth left.* Vetula edentula, *Plaut Moſt* 1, 3, 118. ¶ Vinum edentulum, *racy, old, noble wine,* Id. Pœn. 3, 3, 87. jocosè.

Ēcĕpol, adv. jurandi, *i. e.* per Deum Pollucem ut epol, per Pollucem, *al.* Ædepol, *ut ſit* per ædem Pollucis, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 5.

Ēdĕra, *vid.* Hedera.

Ēdico, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab e & dico, is.*] (1) *To tell plainly, to declare.* (2) *To advertiſe and tell beforehand.* (3) *To order, to appoint, to give warning,* or *notice.* (4) *To publiſh by edict* or *proclamation.* (5) Alſo *ſimply, to ſpeak.* (1) ✠ Dico, edico vobis, noſtrum eſſe illum herilem filium, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 33. (2) Eſt tibi edicendum quæ ſis obſervaturus in jure dicendo, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 22. (3) Edicam ſervis, ne quòquam eſſeri ſinant, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 50. (4) Dictator prædam omnem militibus edixerat, *Liv.* 8, 36. (5) Sanus ſi videar, edicam, *Plaut.*

‖ Ēdictātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A declareing, or pronounceing,* Cic. laud. Litt. *ſed q.*

‖ Ēdictātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that publiſhes, or pronounces any thing,* Cod. † Qui edicit, *Cic.*

Ēdictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A command of one in authority, a charge,* or *injunction.* Baſilicas edictiones habet, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 31. ☞ *vix alibi.*

Ēdicto, āre. freq. (1) *To declare and pronounce.* (2) *To tell, to inform, to make known.* (1) Tute edictas fata tua, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 184. (2) Edictavi illi omnia, *Id. Epid.* 1, 2, 2.

‖ Ēdictor, ōris. m. verb. *He that orders, or proclaims, to have any thing done,* or *not done,* Dig. † Qui edicit, *Cic.*

Ēdictum, i. n. (1) *A command,* or *ordinance, of one in authority; a proclamation, a mandamus from a prince, ruler,* or *magiſtrate.* (2) Alſo *the command of a private man.* (1) Rex edicto vetuit, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 239 ✠ Pecuniam neque ex edicto, neque ex decreto depoſitam habui, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 56. (2) Ne quid credas adverſus edictum tuum facere eſſe auſam, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 10. = Imperium, *Id. ib.*

Ēdictūrus, a, um. part. *About to declare,* Liv. 22, 33.

Ēdictus, a, um. part. *Proclaimed, pronounced, publiſhed.* Edicto in mercatu vendere, *Plin.* 12, 19.

‖ Ēdīlis, e. adj. *Eatable,* Gell 17, 11. † Edulis, *Hor.*

‖ Ēdīlitius, i. m. *The clerk of the market,* Dig.

‖ Ēdim, *pro* ĕdam, *ut* duim *pro* dem, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 16.

Ēdiſcendus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be learned by heart.* Ad verbum ediſcendus libellus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 44.

Ēdiſco, ĕre, dĭdĭci. act. (1) *To con,* or *learn by heart; to get without book.* (2) Alſo *ſimply, to learn.* (3) *To diſcern,* or *diſtinguiſh.* (1) Audiit Eurotas juſſitque ediſcere lauros, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 84. § Ediſcere linguas, *Val. Max.* 8, 7. *ext.* 16. (2) Artes contenta paternas Edidiciſſe fuit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 630. (3) Nec potuit ſimiles voluitque ediſcere vultus, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 368.

Ēdiſcor, i. paſſ. *To be learnt by heart.* Non ut legantur modò, ſed etiam ut ediſcantur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 11.

Ēdiſſĕrendus, a, um. part *To be diſcourſed of,* Liv. 34, 52. Ediſſerenda ſingula, *Plin. H.* 3, 6.

Ēdiſſĕrens, tis. part. *Declareing,* Cunctandi utilitates ediſſerens, *Tac. H.* 3, 52, 3.

Ēdiſſĕro, ĕre, ui, tum. act. (1) *To declare,* or *rehearſe.* (2) *To diſpute,* or *diſcourſe.* (1) Mihi hæc ediſſere vera roganti, *Virg Æn.* 2, 149. (2) Quis in ducendo, ediſſerendóque ſubtilior? *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 17.

Ēdiſſertātio, ōnis. f. *A relation,* or *diſſertation.* Reliqua ſubtexetur ediſſertatio, *Plin.* 10, 68. *ex trem. ubi leg. in plur. MSS. libr. obſervante Hard.*

Ēdiſſertātor, ōris. m. *A declarer,* Auſon. Sap. prol. 33.

Ēdiſſerto, āre. freq. *To tell,* or *declare, plainly; and particularly,* Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 53. *vid.* & Liv. 22, 54.

‖ Ēdiſſertor, ōris. m. verb. *A diſcourſer,* or *declarer,* Cod.

Ēdiſſertūrus, a, um. part. *About to diſcourſe of.* Dixit ſe viam gerendi belli ediſſerturum, *Juſt.* 31, 5.

Ēdĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* ēdo] (1) *A ſeting forth of plays.* (2) *An edition, a publiſhing.* (3) *A nameing, a createing.* (1) Diem editionibus, noctem conviviis trahere, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 37. (2) Editio libri, *Quint. Ep.* ad *Tryph.* (3) Editio conſulum & magiſtratuum, *Liv.* 4. Editio judicum non acerba eſt, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 17.

Ēdĭtĭtius, a, um. adj. *Named, allowed, ſet forth,* or *to be ſet forth* ¶ Edititius judex, *a judge,* or *umpire, choſen by one party,* Cic. *pro* Mur 23.

Ēdĭtor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* ēdo, ēdĭdi] *A publiſher,* or *ſeter forth; a puter forth, an utterer,* Luc. 2, 423.

Ēdĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to publiſh, exhibit, produce.* Dixit, edituros deinde egregium hoſtibus ſuis ſpectaculum, *Juſt.* 13, 3. Cùm an ma rem editura eſſet, variis captaret ominibus, *Suet. Tib.* 14.

Ēdĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* ēdo] (1) *Publiſhed, uttered, declared, exhibited, ſpread abroad.* (2) *Named,* or *appointed.* (3) *Set forth, made for the publick.* (4) *Born,* or *begoten; deſcended, ſprung.* (5) Met. *Hatched, brought forth.* (1) Quæ opinio erat edita in vulgus, *Caeſ. B. C.* 3, 29. Editæ orationi inſeruit ſententiam, *Val. Max.* 5, 9, 1. Qui editis hoſtium conſiliis dimiſſi cum donis, *Liv.* 10, 27. (2) Nomen editi judicis non tulerunt, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 17. (3) Aſiâ ludi curatiùs editi, *Tac.* 14, 21. Magnificentiſſimo munere ædilitatis edito, *Paterc.* 2, 93, 2. (4) Simul atque editi in lucem, & ſuſcepti ſumus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 1. (5) Scelera in patriam edita, *Id.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 27.

Ēdĭtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *High, lofty.* § = Locus editus & præcelſus, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 48. Tumulus editior, *Caeſ. B. C.* 1, 43. Editiſſimus ſe fundat locus, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 31. Editiſſima villa ſubjectos ſinus proſpectat, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 9, 2. ✠ Pampinus in tranſverſa potius quàm in edita, *Col.* 4, 12.

‖ Ēdĭtus, ûs, m. verb. *A ſeting forth.* ¶ Editus boum, *ox,* or *cow, dung,* Ulp. † Editio.

Ĕdo, ĕre, *vel* eſſe, es, eſt, ēdi, ēſum, *vel* eſtum. (1) *To eat, to graze.* (2) Met. *To conſume, to waſte.* (1) Catulus fœnum alios aiebat eſſe oportere, *Cic.* de *Orat* 2, 57. (2) Eſt mollis flamma medullas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 66.

Ĕdor, i. paſſ (1) *To be eaten.* (2) *To be conſumed.* (1) Dies noctéſque eſtur, bibitur, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 77. Cibus ille non eſtur propter amaritudinem, *Plin.* 20, 9. (2) Eſtur vitiata teredine navis, *Ov.* ex *Ponto* 1, 1, 69.

Ĕdo, ōnis. m. *A great eater, a glutton,* Varr. *ap.* Non. 1, 237.

Ēdo, ĕre, dĭdi, tum. act. [*ex* è & *do*] (1) *To utter, to put forth.* (2) *To publiſh, to ſet out in writeing.* (3) *To declare, to tell.* (4) *To bring forth.* (5) *To produce,* or *ſhow.* (1) Frondem edit arbor, *Col* 5, 6. Edidit trecenta ſexaginta quinque vaſa viris, *Suet.* de *Ill. Gramm.* 23. ¶ Edere extremum ſpiritum, *to die,* Cic. Phil 12, 9. urinam, *to piſs,* Plin 28, 4. (2) Ut annales ſuos emendem, & edam, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 18. Edere oratoriæ artis libros, *Val. Max.* 8, 4. *ext.* 3. (3) Ede tuum nomen, nomenque parentum, *Ov. Met.* 3, 8c. (4) Crocodilus in terrâ partum edit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 51. ¶ Edere ovum, *to lay it,* Plin. 10, 41. (5) = Edant & exponant quod in magiſtratu geſſerint, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 3, 20. In aliquos omnia exempla cruciatûs edere, *Caeſ. B. G.* 2, 31. Perſeverantiæ exemplum edidit, *Val. Max.* 3, 8. *ext.* 3. ☞ With nouns it is Engliſhed by verbs of thoſe nouns; *as,* Edere ſonos, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 318 cantus, riſus, *Cic.* gemitus, *Lucr.* 4. 1009. planctus, *Juv* 10, 261. queſtus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 387. pugnam, hinnitum, *Liv. to ſound, ſing, laugh, groan, wail, complain, fight, neigh.*

Ēdor, i. paſſ. *To be uttered, iſſued forth, committed.* Vatum *reſponſum* edebatur in vulgus, *Curt.* 7, 6. *Conf. Celſ.* 2, 7. Major cædes editur, *Juſt.* 2, 11.

‖ Ēdŏcenter, adv. ¶ Edocenter aliquid ſcribere, *After the manner of teaching, in a teaching way,* Gell. 16, 8. † More docentis.

Ēdŏcens, tis. part. *Inſtructing, teaching,* Liv. 40, 27.

Ēdŏceo, ēre, ui, doctum. act. (1) *To inſtruct, to teach diligently.* (2) *To certify, to inform.* (1) Quem Minerva omnes artes edocuit, *Sall. Declam.* in *Caeſ.* (2) § Senatum edocet de itinere hoſtium, *Sall. B. C.* 49. Quem ordine omnia edocuiſſet, *Liv.* 24, 24.

‖ Ēdŏcĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſyly taught,* Boët. † Docilis, *Hor.*

Ēdoctus, a, um. part. (1) *Taught, inſtructed.* (2) *Advertiſed, informed.* (1) Sub magiſtro edoctus artes belli, *Liv.* 25, 40. (2) Edoctus omnia per legatos, *Sall.* in *Catil.* 45.

‖ Ēdŏlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſmoothing,* Aug.

Ēdŏlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A poliſher,* or *one that makes ſmooth,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

Ēdŏlo, āre. act. [*ex* è & *dolo*, perfectè dolo] *To cut ſmooth, to poliſh, to make perfect, to finiſh,* Cic. Att. 13, 47. & Col. 8, 11.

‖ Ēdŏmābĭlis, e. adj. *That which may be tamed, tameable,* Hier. † Domabilis, *Hor.*

‖ Ēdŏmātio, ōnis. f. *A tameing,* Aug. † Domitura, *Col.*

‖ Ēdŏmātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that tames,* or *over-rules,* Hier. † Domator, *Tibull.* Domitor, *Cic.*

Ēdŏmĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Broken,* of a horſe. (2) *Tamed, brought into ſubjection.* (1) Edomiti equi, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 379. (2) Roma edomiti poſſidet orbis opes, *Ov.* de *Art. Am.* 3, 114.

Ēdŏmo, ui, āre, ĭtum. (1) *To tame, to make gentle,* or *pliable.* (2) *To conquer, to ſubdue.* (1) Edomare vitioſam naturam, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 5. (2) Mos & lex maculoſum edomuit nefas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 22.

Ēdŏmor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be tamed,* Plin. 17, 19.

Ēdor, ĕdi, eſtur. paſſ. *Plaut. Vid.* Edo.

Ēdormio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To ſleep out,* or *away; to ſleep ſoundly,* or *to the full.* Edormi crapulam & exhala, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12.

Ēdormior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be ſlept out, &c.* Dimidium ex hoc edormitur, *Sen. Ep.* 100.

Ēdormiſco, ĕre. incept. *To ſleep out, to digeſt by ſleeping.* Aliquò abeam, & edormiſcam hoc villi, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 11. Pauliſper mane, dum edormiſcat unum ſomnum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 65.

‖ Ēdormītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A full ſound ſleeping,* or *a ſleeping out,* Capell.

Ēdŭcandus, a, um. part. *To be educated.* Pauperibus educandis una ratio eſt, bonus princeps, *Plin. Pan.* 26.

Ēdŭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breeding up, a nurtureing,* or *nouriſhing.* (2) *Education,* or *learning.* (1) § Educatio beſtiarum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 19. pullorum, *Col.* 8, 5. Cùm etiam feras inter ſeſe partus, atque educatio, & natura ipſa conciliet, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 22. (2) Inſtitutus liberaliter educatione doctrinâque liberali, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 31.

Ēdŭcātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that brings up.* Educatores cum grati recordatione in mente verſantur, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 33. = Omnium rerum ſeminator & ſator, & parens, ut ita dicàm, atque educator, & alter eſt mundus, *Id. N. D.* 2, 34.

Ēdŭcātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A nurſe that brings up.* Col. 8, 8. = *Met.* Earum rerum parens eſt educatrixque ſapientia, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 1, 24.

Ēdŭcātus, a, um. part. *Brought up, educated.* Homine ingenuo liberalitérque educato dignum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 31.

‖ Ēdŭcātus, ûs. m. *Education,* Tert. † Educatio, *Cic.*

Ēdŭcendus, a, um. *To be drawn out.* Poſt hæc educenda acus recta eſt, *Celſ.* 7, 7. 14.

Ēdŭco, āre. act. [*ab* è & *duco, Perot.*] (1) *To maintain, to feed.* (2) *To cheriſh, to feaſt continually.* (3) Met. *To teach,* or *inſtruct.* (1) = Si quod peperiſſem, id educarem & tollerem, *Plaut.*

Truc. 2, 4, 45. Educavit eam ſibi pro filiâ, *Id. Ciſt.* 1, 3, 24. (2) 𝔛 = Illic homo homines non alit, verùm educat, recreatque, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 22. (3) Si mihi tradatur educandus orator, *Quint. proœm.* l. 1.

Ēdŭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be brought up,* or *educated.* Unà à pueris parvuli ſumus educati, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 48. § Educari in domo avunculi, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 3. Apud avunculum, *Id.* 5, 1, 7.

Ēdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* è & duco] (1) *To lead forth.* (2) *To draw out.* (3) *To raiſe up,* or *build.* (4) *To midwive, to bring into the world.* (5) *To nouriſh, to bring up.* (6) *To drink all off.* (1) Ex oppido legiones educunt ſuas, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 63. (2) Educere gladium è vaginâ, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 4. (3) Aram cœlo educere certant, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 178. (4) 𝔛 *Educit* obſtetrix, *educat* nutrix, *inſtituit* pædagogus, *docet* magiſter, *Varr.* apud *Non.* 5, 105. Æſtate undeviceſimo die educunt fœtus, *Plin.* 10, 54. (5) Eduxit mater pro ſuâ, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 7. Eduxi à parvulo, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 1, 23. (6) Hirneam vini educere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 274.

Ēdūcor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be led forth,* &c. De ſenatu juſſit educi, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 40. Educi clam equum juſſit, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 21.

Ēductūrus, a, um. part. *About to lead out.* Quanto cum periculo legionem ex hibernis educturus eſſet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 45.

Ēductus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought up, bred.* (2) *Drawn forth.* (3) *Raiſed high.* (4) *Alſo run out, drained.* (5) *Drawn, unſheathed.* (1) Bene & pudicè ductum atque eductum ingenium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 40. In contubernio legionum eductus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 41, 4. Puer à parvo eductus, *Liv.* 1, 39. (2) Copiæ ex caſtris eductæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 8. legiones, *Ibid.* 7, 51. (3) Turris educta ſub aſtra, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 461. Ultraque nubes Othrys eductus riget, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 494. (4) = Lacus emiſſus & eductus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1. (5) Gladii educti, *Id.* pro Mil. 10.

‖ Ēdulcābĭlis, e. adj. *Very ſweet,* Litt. *ex* Fragm. Poët.

‖ Ēdulco, āre. act. *To make very ſweet, to ſweeten.* Edulcare convenit vitam, *Primus auctor hujus verbi Cn. Mattius, teſte Gellio,* 15, 25.

Ēdūle, is. n. *Apul. Vid.* Edulium.

Ēdūlis, e. adj. *Eatable.* Edules capreæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 43.

‖ Ēdūlĭtas, ātis. f. *The prince's largeſs,* or *allowance of victuals,* Lampr. † Congiarium, *Cic.*

Ēdūlium, i. n. *Meat, food, any thing to be eaten,* Suet. Calig. 40.

‖ Ēdūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hardening,* Lex. *ex* Celſ.

Ēdūrè. adv. *Very hardly,* Met. *very unkindly,* Ov. Art. Am. 3, 476. *ubi al.* eduro & *fortè rect.*

Ēdūro, āre. neut. *To endure, to continue, to hold out.* Ut quinque aut dena ſecula edurent, *Sen.* de *Brev. vit.* 1. Cadentis ſolis fulgor in ortus edurat, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 1.

Ēdūrus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very hard, tough.* (2) Met. *Unkind, hard-hearted.* (1) Virg. Geor. 4, 145. (2) Nec tamen eduro quod petit ore nega, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 476. *ubi al.* edurè quod petit illa. 𝔛 Facilis, *Ibid.*

E ante F.

‖ Effābĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* effando] *That may be ſpoken of, uttered,* or *expreſſed.* Nemini effabilis, *Apul. Apol.* p. 509. † Affabilis, *Cic.*

‖ Effæco, āre. act. *unde* Effæcātus, part. A fæcibus purgo, *To purify from dregs.* Purgatâ & effæcatâ animi voluptate, *Apul.* de *Hab. doctr. Plat.* p. 617. † Defæcatus.

Effandus, a, um. part. *To be declared,* Cic. Att. 13, 42.

Effarcio, īre, tum. *vel* Effercio, act. *To ſtuff,* or *fill hard*; *to cram. Vid.* Effercio. *unde*

Effarcior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be ſtuffed,* &c. Grandibus ſaxis effarciuntur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 23.

Effarctus, a, um. parte. *Stuffed, cramed.* Effarctum fame, *pro* famelico, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 6. *ubi al. leg.* effertum.

‖ Effaſcĭmentum, i. n. *A bewitching,* Aug † Effaſcinatio.

Effaſcĭnans, tis. part. *Bewitching,* Plin. 7, 2.

Effaſcĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bewitching,* or *charming,* Plin. 19, 4. & 37, 10.

‖ Effaſcĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that charms,* or *bewitches,* Littl. *ex* Plin.

Effaſcĭno, āre. act. *To bewitch, to charm, to overlook,* Plin. 7, 2. & Gell. 9, 4.

Effātum, i. n. (1) *A dialectical propoſition, a maxim,* or *avowed rule.* (2) Effata. pl. *Solemn prayers,* or *ſpeeches, of diviners; oracles, prophelyes.* (1) Ἀξίωμα quod eſt quaſi effatum, *Cic. Acad. Quæſt.* 4, 29. (2) Vatum effata incognita, *Id.* de *Leg.* 2, 8.

Effātus, a, um. part. (1) *Speaking,* or *haveing ſpoken.* (2) Paſſ. *Dedicated,* or *conſecrated, with ſolemn words.* (1) Nec plura effatus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 443. (2) Templa liberata & effata habento, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 8. Effati fines urbis, *Gell.* 13, 14.

Effectio, ōnis. f. verb [*ab* efficio] *A makeing,* or *effecting.* Recta effectio, κατόρθωσιν enim ſic appello, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 14.

Effectīvè. adv. *Effectively,* Quint. 2, 18. Efficienter, *Cic.*

‖ Effectīvus, a, um. adj. *Effectual,* or *effective,* Lexicogr. *ex* Plin. † Efficiens, efficiendi vim, naturam, *vel* virtutem, habens.

Effector, ōris. m. verb. *A maker,* or *worker*; *a finiſher.* Effector & magiſter dicendi, præſtantiſſimus ſtilus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 33. ‖ Deus hujus mundi effector, *Lact.* 5, 8.

Effectrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that makes,* or *procures.* Eſt enim effectrix multarum & magnarum voluptatum *pecunia,* Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 17. Dei noctiſque effectrix, *Id.* de *Univ.* 10.

Effectum, i. n. *An effect, a thing done,* Quint. 8, 3.

Effectūrus, a, um. part. *About to effect.* Id ſilentio noctis conati, non magnâ jacturâ ſuorum ſeſe effecturos ſperabant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 26. vid. & *Liv.* 40, 37.

Effectus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Made.* (2) *Done, diſpatched, brought to paſs.* (3) *Finiſhed, completed.* (1) Urbs effecta ex latere & cæmento, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 48. (2) Ego hoc effectum lepidè tibi tradam, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 15. ¶ Effectum dare aliquid, *to do a thing effectually,* Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 7. (3) Auribus nitidius quid & effectius poſtulantibus, *Quint.* 12, 10. 𝔛 Reſpondebis non poſſe perinde inchoata placere, ut effecta, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 4.

Effectus, ûs. m. verb. *An effect, a bringing to paſs, a thing made,* or *procured.* Effectus eloquentiæ eſt audientium approbatio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 1. § Sine effectu, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 9. Poſtquam ad effectum operis ventum eſt, *Liv.* 21, 7.

Effēmĭnātè, Effēmĭnātus, Effēmĭnātio, Effēmĭnor, *quanquam rectè ſic ſcribi videntur, tamen, cùm in pleriſque impreſſis libris cum œ legantur, vid.* Effœminatè, Effœminatus, &c.

‖ Efferātio, ōnis. f. *A makeing wild,* or *mad,* Tert.

Efferātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *made wild,* or *fierce*; *enraged, ſavage.* Efferatus immanitate, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. § Odio, irâque efferati, *Liv.* 5, 27. Mores efferatiores, *Id.* 34, 24. Efferata barbarorum ingenia, *Val. Max.* 5, 1. *ext.* 6. Affectus efferatiſſimi, *Sen. Ep.* 121.

Efferbeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be hot,* or *angry, Vid.* Efferveo.

Effercio, īre. act. *To fill,* or *cram, full.* = Eſte, effercite vos, ſaginam cædite, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 62.

Efferendus, a, um. part. *To be carryed out, to be buryed,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 32.

Efferens, tis. part. (1) *Lifting up, advanceing.* (2) *Extolling, boaſting.* (1) Extra aquam ſe efferens, *Plin.* 9, 29. (2) Gloriâ ſe efferentes, *Hirt. B. H.* 23.

Effĕro, āre. act. (1) *To make wild,* or *ſavage*; as beaſts are. (2) *To enrage one.* (1) Promiſſa barba & capilli efferaverant ſpeciem oris, *Liv.* 2, 23. Aſſuetudine mali efferaverant animos, *Id.* 25, 26. (2) Quid eſt quod te efferârit, quod novos ſuffixerit ſtimulos dolori? *Sen. Phœn.* ſive *Theb.* 206.

Effĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To grow wild.* Sues in tantùm efferantur, ut hominem lacerent, *Plin.* 10, 63. elephanti, *Id.* 8, 9. immanitate belluarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39.

Effĕro, fers, extŭli, ēlātum. [*ab* ex & fero] (1) *To carry forth,* or *out.* (2) *To carry.* (3) *To carry forth to buryal.* (4) *To bring forth* fruit. (5) *To raiſe, advance, promote.* (6) *To utter,* or *pronounce.* (7) *To divulge,* or *make publick.* (8) *To tranſport,* or *carry beyond bounds.* (9) *To praiſe, magnify, ſet off,* or *commend.* (10) ♁ *To bear out,* or *ſurmount,* by ſuffering. (11) *To diſengage, to extricate, to diſentangle.* (1) Si quid telorum eſſet, efferret, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 3. ¶ Pedem efferre domo, *to ſtir out of doors,* Id. Att. 6, 8. (2) Cùm filium penè in humeros ſuos extuliſſet, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 53. (3) Maximus extulit filium conſularem, *Id. N. D.* 3, 3[illegible]. Extulit corpus ejus amplo funere, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 2. (4) Ager uberiores efferet fruges, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 4. (5) Efferre per omnes honorum gradus ad ſummum imperium, *Id. Att.* 6, 8. (6) Decenter aliquid efferre, *Quint.* 1, 5. Suaves ſententiæ, ſi inconditis verbis efferantur, offendent aures, *Cic. Orat.* 44. (7) Petam à vobis, ne has meas ineptias efferatis, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 24. § Efferre foras peccatum ſuum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 65. vid. & *Adelph.* 4, 4, 16. (8) § Efferri odio, iracundiâ, dolore, *Cic.* (9) Hic me magnificè effero, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 31. ¶ Efferre aliquem verbis, *highly to commend him,* Cic. de Orat. 3, 14. ſummis laudibus in cœlum, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. (10) ♁ Malum, quod non naturâ humanâ patiendo efferat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 29. ex poëtâ. (1) = Ex eo emerſit, ſe ejecit, & extulit, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 31.

Effĕror, erri, ēlātus. paſſ. *To be carryed out; to be tranſported,* or *carryed away beyond bounds,* &c. *Cic. to be buryed,* Nep. Lyſand. 4. & Pauſan. 5. Liv. 2, 8. *Vid.* Effero.

Effertus, a, um. part. & adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* effercio, *quod ab* ex & farcio] *Stuffed, full, plentyfull.* Effertus fame. *Plaut. ridiculè pro* inanis *dixit* Capt. 3, 1, 6. Hæreditatem adeptus ſum effertiſſimam, *Id. Aſin.* 2, 2, 16.

Efferveo, ēre, bui. *id. quod* efferveſco, *quod vid.*

Efferveſcens, tis. part. *Very hot, fumeing,* or *chafeing.* Verba efferveſcentia, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 10. Efferveſcens venenum, *Sil.* 3, 312.

‖ Efferveſcentia, æ. f. *A ſudden boiling,* Met. *anger,* or *fury,* Lex. *ex* Celſ. Ebullitio.

Efferveſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To be very hot, to boil over.* (2) *To ferment.* (3) Met. *To be chafed, troubled,* or *moved.* (4) Alſo *to be allayed and grown cool.* (1) Aquæ efferveſcunt ignibus ſubditis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (2) Campus & undæ comitiorum efferveſcunt quodam quaſi æſtu, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 6. (3) Efferveſcit adeò cæco furore ſumma quæque crudelitas, *Val. Max.* 9, 2. *ext.* 5. Si cui nimiùm efferviſſe videtur hujus ferocitas, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 31. (4) Sed cenſeo latendum tantiſper ibidem, dum efferveſcat hæc gratulatio, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. conſenſu MSS. at Grævius *deferverſcat* ſcriptum fuiſſe ſuſpicatur.

Effervo, ĕre, vi. n. *To boil over, grow hot,* &c. Effervere vidimus Ætnam, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 470.

Effĕrus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wild, outrageous, diſtracted.* (2) *Fierce, eager.* (1) Cœptis immanibus effera Dido, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 642. (2) Sævit juventus effera, *Id. Æn.* 8, 6. Effera Romanos agitat diſcordia manes, *Luc.* 6, 780.

Effĭcācia, æ. f. *Force, efficacy, ſtrength, virtue,* Plin. 11, 5.

Effĭcācĭtas, ātis. f. *Efficacy, force, power,* Cic. Tuſc. 4, 13. ☞ Raro occ.

Effĭcācĭter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Effectually, with effect.* Ulcera urina tauri efficaciter ſanat, *Plin.* 22, 25. § Efficaciùs rogare, *Id. Ep.* 6, 6. Efficaciſſimè ſanavi, *Id.* 26, 12.

Effĭcax, ācis. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Effecting, toiling effectually.* (2) *Effectual, forcible, prevailing much.* (3) *Efficacious, powerfull, of force, ſtrength, and power.* (4) *Stiring, active.* (1) Efficax Hercules, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 17. (2) Efficaces ad muliebre ingenium preces, *Liv.* 1, 9. Utrum ſit efficacius, *Plin. Panegyr.* 84. (3) Efficax amara curarum eluere cadus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 20. § Ad omnia efficacior vis, *Plin.* 20, 10. § Efficax contra ſerpentes, *Id.* 22, 21. Ludicrum ad excitandam virtutem efficaciſſimum, *Paterc.* 1, 8, 1. (4) 𝔛 Tardus & parum efficax homo, *Cæl.* ad *Cic. Fam. Ep.* 8, 10.

Efficiendus, a, um. part. *To be effected.* Quod fuit illis conandum, atque omni ratione efficiendum, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 65.

Efficiens, tis. part. *vel* adj. (1) *Makeing.* (2) *Cauſeing, bringing to paſs.* (3) ¶ Res efficientes, *The efficient* cauſe. (1) Cauſa & ratio efficiens magnos viros, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 20. (2) § Virtus efficiens utilitatis, *Id. Offic.* 3, 3. (3) = Proximus eſt locus rerum efficientium, quæ cauſæ appellantur, deinde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus cauſis, *Id. Topic.* 14.

Efficienter. adv. *Cauſally, in nature of a cauſe, with effect.* Quod cuique efficienter antecedat, *Cic.* de *Fato*, 15. ☞ Rarò occ.

Efficientia, æ. f. *Efficiency, the virtue,* or *power, to effect.* Efficientia naturalis, *Cic.* de *Fat.* 9. ſolis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 38. ☞ Hanc tamen vocem ipſe cudiſſe videtur, quæ tamen non obtinuit; pro quâ potiùs *vis, efficacia, potentia.*

Efficio, ĕre, fēci, ctum. act. (1) *To bring to paſs, to effect, to fulfill, to accompliſh.* (2) *To do.* (3) *To make.* (4) *To procure,* or *get.* (5) *To perform.* (6) *To prove by argument, to conclude.* (7) *To ſerve,* or *be inſtead of.* (1) Dum efficias id, quod cupis, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 6. (2) Lepidè efficiam meum officium, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 1. (3) Sapientia efficit ſapientes ſola per ſe, *Cic. Top.* 15. (4) Satin' eſt, ſi hanc mulierem efficio tibi? *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 110. (5) Donec tibi id, quod pollicitus ſum, effecero, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 24. Quæ cùm res tota ficta ſit pueriliter, tum ne efficit quidem quod vult, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 6. (6) = Innumerabilia ſunt, ex quibus effici cogique poſſit, nihil eſſe, quod ſenſum habeat, quin intereat, *Id. N. D.* 1, 13. Ex quo efficitur, hominem naturæ obedientem, homini nocere non poſſe, *Id. Offic.* 3, 5. (7) Nuclei palmarum ſpodii vicem efficiunt, *Plin.* 23, 4. ¶ Argentum efficere alicui, *to procure money for him,* Plaut. Efficere epiſtolam, *to write a letter,* Cic. Att. 13, 27.

Efficior, i. paſſ. *To be fulfilled, done, made,* &c. *Cic.*

Efficĭtur. imperſ. *It is brought to paſs,* or *proved and made good.* *Vid.* Efficio, n. 6.

Effictio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* effingo] *An expreſſing,* or *repreſenting; a faſhioning,* Ad Herenn. 4, 49.

Effictus, a, um. part. *Drawn out, expreſſed, repreſented,* Cic. *pro* Roſc. Am. 16.

† Effigia, æ. f. *An image,* or *likeneſs,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 7. Lucr. 4, 46 83, 103. *Vid.* Effigies.

‖ Effigiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A faſhioning,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul. ‡ Aſſimilatio.

‖ Effigiātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that draws pourtraits,* or *faſhions any thing,* Aug. ‡ Pictor, ſculptor.

‖ Effigiātus, a, um. part. *Faſhioned, formed.* Truncus dolamine effigiatus, *Apul. Flor.* p. 753. ‡ Expreſſus, *Cic.*

Effigies, ei. f. [*ab* effingo] (1) *An image, pourtrait, ſtatue,* or *reſemblance.* (2) *A ſhape, likeneſs, form.* (3) *A manner.* (4) *A pattern.* (1) Effigies ſimulacrúmque Mithridatis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 65. 𝔛 Vidiſſes non fratrem tuum, nec veſtigium quidem aut ſimulacrum, ſed effigiem quandam ſpirantis mortui, *Id. Q. fratr.* 1. (3) Effigies ſaxea, *Catull.* 62, 61. Spirantes effigies patrui, *Sil.* 17, 399. Effigies, imò umbræ hominum, *Liv.* 21, 40. (2) Mammarum effigie orthomaſtia *mala*, Plin. 25, 15. *ed. Hard.* (3) In effigiem pelagi lacus exundabat, *Sil.* 5, 5. (4) Relinquere virtutum noſtrarum effigiem, *Cic.* pro *Arch* 12.

‖ Effĭgio, āre. act. *To imitate in painting, carveing,* &c. *to pourtray,* or *draw a picture.* Hóminem effigiâſti, *Prud. Cath.* 10, 4. Animam ſimilem ſibi conditor effigiavit, *Id. Apoth.* 807.

Effindo, ĕre. act. *To cut,* or *divide.* Fluctuſque effindere rectos, *Manil.* 4, 283.

Effingens, tis. part. *Faſhioning,* Sil. 1, 404.

Effingo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. (1) *To faſhion, to work, engrave, pourtray,* or *make.* (2) *To repreſent,* or *expreſs.* (3) Met. *To imitate.* (4) *To rub,* or *wipe.* (1) Conatus erat caſus effingere in auro, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 32. Animoſa effingere ſigna, *Prop.* 3, 7, 5. (2) = Effingere & exprimere verbis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 49. (3) Platonicam ſublimitatem effingit, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10, 5. (4) Fiſcinas ſpongia effingat, *Cato* 67.

Effingor, i. paſſ. *To be faſhioned.* Nuper ad lyrica deflexit, in quibus ita Horatium, ut in illis illum alterum, effingi putes, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 22.

Effio, fieri, fectus. *To be made, done,* or *brought to paſs,* Plaut. Perſ. 5, 1, 9.

Efflāgĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An importunate ſuit,* or *beging; an earneſt requeſt.* = Studio atque efflagitatione omnium, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 56. Efflagitatio ad coëundam ſocietatem, *Id. Fam.* 5, 19.

‖ Efflāgĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that earneſtly deſires,* Aug. ‡ Flagitator, *Cic.* Poſtulator, *Suet.*

Efflāgĭtātus, a, um. part. *Inſtantly,* or *earneſtly, required.* Tribunitia poteſtas efflagitata, *Cic.* in *Cæcil. Div.* 3.

Efflāgĭtātus, ûs. m. *Importunity.* = Coactu atque efflagitatu meo, *Cic. Verr. ult.* 29.

Efflāgĭtans, tis. part. *Importuneing.* Suppliciter nec non & minaciter efflagitantes, *Suet. Veſpaſ.* 5.

Efflāgĭto, āre. act. (1) *To deſire,* or *crave.* (2) *To extort.* (1) § Auxilium ab alienis efflagitare, *Cic. antiq ir. in exil.* 4. § Notum efflagitat enſem, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 759. (2) Efflagitâſti quotidiano convitio, ut, &c. Cic. Q. frat. 2, 10.

Efflans, tis. part. *Breatheing forth.* Animam efflans, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 18.

Effleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. *To weep out.* Efflevit oculos, *Quint. Declam.* 6.

Efflictim. adv. *Beyond all meaſure, deſperately, over head and ears.* Hic te efflictim deperit, *Plaut. Amph* 1, 3, 19.

‖ Efflictio, ōnis. f. verb. *Torment, affliction,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Efflictor, āri. paſſ. *To be tormented,* or *vexed.* Non tu ſcis, quàm efflictentur homines noctu, hîc in viâ, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 26.

‖ Efflictus, a, um. part. [*ab* effligor] *Wretched, undone.* Capitol. *in* Vero, c. 4.

Efflīgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To ſtraiten.* (2) *To vex ſore.* (1) Filium miſit ad effligendum Cn. Pompeium, *Cic. Attic.* 9, ult. *ubi al.* affligendum. (2) Quam tu propediem effliges, ſcio, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 2, 9.

Efflo, āre. act. *To breathe out.* ¶ Efflare extremum halitum, *to die,* Cic. Tuſc. 2, 9. colorem, *to loſe it,* Lucr. 2, 831. § ignes, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 948. cornua bombis, *Catull.* 62, 263.

Efflor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be breathed out,* Suet. Aug. 100.

‖ Efflōreo, ēre, ui. neut. *To blow,* or *ſpread, as a flower,* Tert. ‡ Floreo.

Efflōreſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To blow as a flower,* Met. *To ſpring forth.* (2) *To flouriſh greatly, to be copious.* (1) § Effloreſcit ingenii laudibus, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 31. (2) = Effloreſcat & abundet oportet oratio, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 6.

‖ Effluenter. adv. *Abundantly,* Apul. Met. 2. p. 68. *ſed al. leg.* affluenter.

‖ Effluentia, æ. f. *A flowing,* or *runing out; a flux,* or *iſſue,* Plin. 26, 10. *ubi tamen al.* affluentia.

Effluo, ĕre, xi, xum. neut. (1) *To flow,* or *run out.* (2) *To run over,* or *abound; to leak.* (3) *To ſlip and ſlide away.* (4) *To be publiſhed and ſpread abroad.* (5) *To decay.* (6) *To be quite loſt.* (7) *To be quite and clean forgot.* (1) = Vinum effluet, aqua manebit, *Cato* 3. 𝔛 Influo, *Cic.* Ac viſo mens ægra effluxit hiatu, *Sil. Ital.* 6, 245. (2) 𝔛 = Sive deeſt quicquam, ſive abundat, atque effluit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 29. *ubi al.* affluit. (3) Ætas effluit, *Id.* de *Seneƈt.* 2. (4) Utrumque hoc falſum eſt, effluet, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 41. (5) Effluunt vires laſſitudine, *Liv.* 7, 33. (6) = Illud quod præteriit, effluxit, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 19. (7) 𝔛 Commonuit Piſonis annulus quod totum effluxerat, *Id.* in *Verr.* 4, 26. 𝔛 Meminiſſe, *Id.*

Efflŭvium, i. n. *A flowing,* or *runing over,* Tac. 12, 57, 3. & Plin. 7, 51.

‖ Effluus, a, um. adj. *Runing,* or *flowing, out,* Fragm. Poët. & Feſt. Avien.

‖ Effluxio, ōnis. f. verb. &

‖ Effluxus, ûs. m. verb. *A runing,* or *flowing, out; an efflux,* or *leaking,* Litt. *unde non dicit, neque ego ſcio.*

Effōcandus, a, um. part. *To be choaked,* or *ſtrangled.* Quum effocandas invicem fauces præbuiſſent, *Flor.* 2, 11.

‖ Effōcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A choaking up.* Litt. *ex* Celſ. *ſed q.*

‖ Effōco, āre. act. [*ab* ex & fauce] *To choak,* or *ſtrangle.* ☞ vix leg. niſi in

Effōcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be choaked.* Bonis ſuis effocantur, *Sen.* de *Brev. vitæ*, 2. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Effōdīco, āre. act. *To dig,* or *pluck, up,* Hier. *pro*

Effōdio, ĕre, fōdi, ſſum. act. (1) *To dig out, to dig up, to pull out.* (2) Met. *To grieve ſore.* (1) § Effodere argentum penitùs abditum, ap. *Cic. Off.* 2, 3. oculis alicujus, *Id. N. D.* 3, 38. (2) Marcellorum meum pectus memoria effodit, *Id.* pro *Marcell.* 4.

Effōdior, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be diged out,* or *up.* § Effodiuntur opes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 140. oculi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 2.

Effœmĭnandus, a, um. part. *To be ſoftened, to be made of a womaniſh tenderneſs.* Quæ ad effœminandos animos pertinent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, princ.

Effœmĭnātè. adv. (1) *Womanly, unbecomeingly, tenderly.* (2) *Nicely, effeminately.* (1) = Indecorè effœminatéque facere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4. Effœminatè mortem timuerant, *Val. Max*, 2, 7, 9. (2) 𝔛 = Nec minùs acerbè & aſperè, nec molliter & effœminatè, *Sen.* ad *Polyb.* c. 36.

‖ Effœmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing effeminate,* Boët.

‖ Effœmĭnātrix, īcis. f. *She that maketh effeminate,* or *delicate,* Boët. Jul. Firm.

‖ Effœmĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh effeminate,* Boet.

Effœmĭnātus, *vel* Effēmĭnātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Womanlike, delicate, nice, tender, effeminate.* (2) Alſo *a pathick.* (1) = 𝔛 Ne quid effœminatum aut molle, & ne quid durum aut ruſticum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 35. Effœminatior fuit multitudo Cypriorum, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, *ext.* 7. Effœminatiſſimus animus, *Cic. Fam.* 16. ult. (2) Servire impuro, impudico, effœminato. *Id. Philipp* 3, 5.

Effœmĭno, āre. act. *To grow effeminate;* alſo *to make effeminate,* or *of the feminine gender.* Effœminârunt autem eum *aërem ſcil.* Junonique tribuerunt, quòd nihil eſt eo mollius, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26.

Effœmĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To grow effeminate, dainty,* or *nice.* = Remolleſcere homines ac effœminari arbitrantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 2. Leges effœminari virum vetant in dolore, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 29. ☞ Rectiùs *femina* per *e* unà cum compoſitis ſcrib. reor.

Effœtè adv. *vel* Effētè. *Barrenly, remiſsly, feebly, weakly,* Mart. 2, 27.

Effœtus, *vel* Effētus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ex & fœtus] (1) *Paſt haveing young,* or (2) *bearing fruit.* (3) Met. *Worn out, decayed, broken, feeble, paſt work.* (4) *That hath lately hatched,* or *brought forth.* (5) Alſo *that is hatched.* (1) Effœta gallina, *Plin.* 10, 53. (2) Agri effœti, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 81. (3) Frigent effœtæ in corpore vires, *Id. Æn.* 5, 396. (4) Primus effœtæ partus amovendus eſt, *Col.* 7, 12. (5) Cùm grex fuerit effœtus, *Col* 8, 5.

Effor, *non leg.* āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ab* ex & fari] (1) *To ſpeak, to ſpeak out, to utter.* (2) *Solemnly to pronounce.* (1) Si qua honeſtè effari poſſum, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 8. (2) Neque ullum verbum ſolenne potuit effari, *Id* pro *Domo*, 55.

‖ Effōrātus, a, um. part. *Bored through,* qu. ab

Effōror, āri. paſſ. *To have holes bored,* or *made through,* Col. 9, 1. ☞ *vix alibi leg.*

‖ Effoſſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that digeth, or breaketh, out or through*, Cod. † Qui effodit.

Effoſſus, a, um. part. [*ab* effodior] (1) *Diged, or turned, up.* (2) *Diged out of the ground.* (3) *Diged, or pulled, out.* (1) Ruat emerſura juventus Effoſſi per operta ſoli, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 331. (2) § Marmor effoſſum, *Claud. Apon.* 23. (3) § Oculi effoſſi, *Sen. Oedip.* 973. *Met.* Effoſſum alterum imperii lumen, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 52, 2. § Effoſſa viſcera, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 10.

‖ Effōveor, ēri. paſſ. *To be nouriſhed, or ſuccoured*, Cod. † Foveor, *Vett.*

Effractārius, i. m. *A burglar, or houſe breaker.* Vile videtur, quicquid patet, aperta effractarius præterit, *Sen. Ep.* 68.

‖ Effractor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* effringo] *A burglar that breaketh open doors, or walls*, Paul. † Perfoſſor parietum, *Plaut.*

‖ Effractūra, æ. f. *A breaking open, a burſting*, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

Effractus, a, um. part. [*ab* effringo] (1) *Broken, broken down, broken open.* (2) *Daſhed out.* (1) Janua effracta & revulſa, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 15. *al.* effertum. § Effractis portis, *Liv.* 24, 32. (2) Effracto illiſit in oſſa cerebro, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 480, ¶ Effractus fame, *hunger-ſtarved*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

Effrænātè, adv. iùs, comp. *Raſhly, fiercely, unruly, looſely.* = Temerè et effrænatè, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 12. Cùm effrænatiùs in aciem hoſtium irrupiſſet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3.

Effrænātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Unbridled raſhneſs, unruly headyneſs.* Quæ effrænatio impotentis? *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 8. ☞ Rarò occ.

Effrænātus, *vel* Effrēnātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Unbridled, looſe, raſh, headſtrong.* Nec tutò eos adituros inter tot tam effrænatarum gentium arma, *Liv.* 21, 9. ✠ Languentis populi incitatio & effrænati moderatio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 9. Quò impunitior libido, eò effrænatior eſt, *Liv.* 3, 50. § Effrænatiſſimus moderator, *Sen. Ep.* 45.

‖ Effrēnis, e. adj. *Unbridled.* Effrenis mula, *Plin.* 8, 69. *ed. Hard.* *Vid.* Effrænus.

‖ Effrēno, āre. act. *To unbridle*, Lex. *ex* Sil. Frenos detraho, *Liv.*

Effrēnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ex & frenum *qu.* carens freno] (1) *Unbridled, raſh.* (2) Met. *Headſtrong, unruly.* (1) Effreno equo in medios ignes infertur, *Liv.* 4, 33. (2) § Amor effrenus, *Ov. Met.* 6, 465. Effrena conjux, *Sen. Med.* 101.

Effrĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be rubed off.* Rubigo animorum effricanda eſt, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

‖ Effrĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rubing out*, Sen. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

‖ Effrĭco, āre. act. [*ab* ex & frico] *To rub off.* Sordium enormem eluviem operoſè effrico, *Apul. Met.* 1. p. 13. *Vid.* Effricandus, *ſcrib.* etiam exfrico *ap. eund.* p. 5.

Effringo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [*ab* ex & frango] (1) *To break up, or open.* (2) *To break down, or in pieces.* (3) *To enfeeble.* (1) § Theſaurum effringere, *Plin.* 34, 7. (2) § Fores effringere, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 8. Veſtras effringet in urbes, *Sil.* 1, 647. pro effringetur. (3) Effringere corpus, *Sen. Phœniſſ.* 159.

Effringor, i. paſſ. *To be broke open*, Liv. 24, 32.

Effrons, tis. c. g. [*ab* ex, *i. e.* extra, & frons] *Bold, impudent, ſhameleſs*, Frag. Poët. Sil. 8. 390.

Effŭgiendus, a, um. part. *To be avoided, or eſchewed.* Quod ad effugiendos intolerabiles dolores fuit aptiſſimum, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 4.

Effŭgiens, tis. part. *Eſcapeing.* Tum vulnere multo Effugientem animam laſſos collegit in artus, *Lucan.* 3, 618. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 9, 283. Effugienſque oculos celeri levis Umbra (piſcis) natatu, *Auſon. Edyll.* 10, 90.

Effŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, ĭtum. act. & neut. *To eſcape, fly, or ſhun; to avoid, or ſpeedyly to paſs by.* § Effugere manus, § è manibus, § de manibus, § de prælio, *Cic.* § patriâ, *Plaut.* § offenſionem, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. § crimen, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 3. § maculam, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 31.

Effŭgior, i. paſſ. *To be eſcaped, or avoided.* Hæc morte effugiuntur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 36.

Effŭgium, i. n. (1) *A flying away, a flight, an eſcape;* (2) *A ſhuning, an eſcapeing.* (3) *A place to eſcape; a paſſage, or way, to eſcape.* (1) Effugium pennarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Perpaucis effugium patuit, *Liv.* 9, 31. (2) § mali, *Sen. Hippol.* 253. (3) Qui effugia inſederant, *Tac.* 1, 43. Cùm pateat malis effugium, *Sen. Agam.* 591.

‖ Effŭgo, āre. act. *To put to flight, to drive away*, Auguſt.

Effulcio, īre. act. *To ſtay, or prop, up; to underſet; to bear, or hold, up.* ☞ Non inven. niſi in part. *effultus.*

Effulgens, tis. part. *Shineing, glittering.* Hæc deus effulgens habitu proſpectat euntes, Dejectâ cervice Getas, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Honor.* 178. Ante aras ſtat veſte ſacerdos Effulgens niveâ, *Sil. Ital.* 3, 696.

Effulgeo, ēre, ſi. neut. *To ſhine forth, to appear, to ſhow itſelf, to glitter.* Nubes effulget, *Liv.* 22, 1. § Effulſit oculis lux, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 110. mari Phœbus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 25.

‖ Effulgĭdus, a, um. adj. *Bright, ſhineing, clear*, Frag. Poët.

Effultus, a, um. part. [*ab* effulcior] *Stayed, or borne, up.* Virg. *Æn.* 7, 94. & Sil. 7, 292. Prop. 3. 7, 50.

Effundendus, a, um. part. *To be let, or poured, out.* Per hanc effundendus humor eſt, *Celſ.* 7, 15.

Effundens, tis. part. *Pouring out.* Turrigero canos effundens vertice crines, *Lucan.* 1, 188. *Conf. Sil.* 9, 629.

Effundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūſum. act. (1) *To pour out.* (2) *To ſhed.* (3) *To diſembogue.* (4) Met. *To come, or run, forth in companies.* (5) *To put, or bring, forth in great ſtore.* (6) *To laviſh, ſpend, or waſte, riotouſly.* (7) *To ſpread abroad.* (8) *To tell, or relate.* (9) *To diſcomfit and rout.* (1) § Effundere ſanguinem pro republicâ, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 37. vinum ſuper oſſa, *Petr.* c. 65. ¶ ✤ Effundere animam, *to expire*, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 102. Effundi equo, *to fall from his horſe*, Liv. *lib.* 10. (2) § Effundere lacrymas, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 42. (3) Se in Eoum oceanum effundit Ganges, *Plin.* 2, 8. Effunditur amnis in Atlanticum oceanum, *Id.* 3, 1. (4) Civitas tota ſe effundebat, *Cic. Brut.* 1. (5) Effundit fruges Autumnus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 11. (6) Ne juventus pratrimonium effundat, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 18. ✠ Patrimonium non effudit, ſed in ſalutem reipublicæ collocavit, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 2. = conſumere, *Id.* (7) Vox in turbam effunditur, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 28. (8) ✠ Effudit illa omnia, quæ tacuerat, *Id. Att.* 16, 7. (9) *Vid.* Effuſus, n. 6.

Effundor, i, ūſus. paſſ. *To be poured out, diſembogued*, &c. Vitis effunditur in materiam & frondem, *Col.* 4, 21. *Vid* Effundo.

Effūſè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Out of meaſure, prodigally, largely.* (2) *With all ſpeed.* (3) *Vehemently, paſſionately.* (1) = Non pauca largè effuſèque donabat, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 8. (2) Denſatis ordinibus effuſè fluentem in ſe aciem excepêre, *Curt.* 6, 1, 6. § Effuſiùs prædari, *Liv.* 34, 16. (3) § Effuſiſſimè deligere, *Plin. Paneg.* c. 84.

Effūſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* effundo] (1) *A pouring out.* (2) Met. *Prodigality, effuſion, waſtefull and extravagant ſpending.* (3) *A rout, company, or multitude.* (4) *An exceſſive dilatation.* § (1) Effuſio aquæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (2) ✠ Liberalitatem effuſio imitatur, *Id. Part. Orat.* 81. (3) Effuſiones hominum ex oppidis, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 22. (4) ✠ Effuſio animi in lætitiâ, in dolore contractio, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 31.

‖ Effūſor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſpendthrift*, Spieg. † Prodigus, nepos, *Vett.*

‖ Effūſōriè, adv. *In a prodigal, or riotous, manner*, Amm. † Effuſè.

Effūſūrus, a, um. part. *About to pour out.* Effuſurus ſe in noſtras provincias, *Val. Max.* 7, 6, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 17.

Effūſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Poured out, daſhed out.* (2) *Overflowing, runing over the bank.* (3) Met. *Waſted, ſquandered away.* (4) *Swift, quick.* (5) *Thrown off* a horſe. (6) *Diſcomfited, ſcattered.* (7) Adj. *Wide, open.* (8) *Bountifull, liberal.* (9) *Very prone, much given to, exceeding, immoderate.* (10) *Having earneſt recourſe to.* (1) Effuſo atramento infuſcata aqua, *Plin.* 9, 29. Effuſo cerebro expiravit, *Paterc.* 2, 7. (2) Effuſus Tyberis ſuper ripas, *Liv.* 1, 4. (3) = Effuſis, ac diſſipatis fructibus veſtris, *Cic.* de *leg. Agr.* 33. (4) § Curſus effuſus, *Curt.* 5, 12, 13. & *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20, 11. Effuſiſſimis habenis, *Liv.* 37, 20. (5) ✠ Equus procubuit, poſito magis rege, quàm effuſo, *Curt.* 8, 14. (6) = Effuſo ac profligato exercitu, *Sall.* (7) Cùm is iterum ſinu effuſo bellum dare dixiſſet, *Liv.* 21. (8) In largitione effuſior, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 6. ✠ Rarus quod vid. § (9) In amorem effuſus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 54, 3. § in venerem, *Liv.* § In verbis effuſior cultus, *Quint.* (10) § Ad preces lacrymaſque effuſus, *Liv.*

Effūtio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To prate, babble, or ſpeak fooliſhly.* (2) *To blab out.* (1) Certè ita temerè de mundo effutiunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 37. (2) Ne vos fortè imprudenter foris effutiretis *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 19.

Effūtītius, a, um. adj. *Raſhly, or fooliſhly babbled; rattled*, Cic. *teſte* Litt. certè *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

‖ Effūtītor, ōris. m. verb. *He that telleth forth every thing, a babbler*, Firm. † Taciti vulgator, *Tac.*

Effūtītus, a, um. part. *Fooliſhly, or raſhly, ſpoken abroad, or uttered.* ✠ Partim ficta apertè, partim effutita temerè, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 55.

Effūtuo, ui, ĕre. neut. *To ſpend on miſtreſſes*, ap. *Suet. Cæſ.* 51.

E ante G.

‖ Ēgĕlātus, a, um. part. *Lukewarm*, Cœl. Aur. † Tepidus, egelidus. *Vett.*

‖ Ēgĕlĭdè, adv. *Coldly, lukewarmly*, Aug. Tepide, *Plin.*

‖ Ēgĕlĭdo, āre. act. & Ēgĕlĭdor. paſſ. *To diſſolve, or thaw*, Sidon. † Regelo, *Col.*

Ēgĕlĭdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Lukewarm, that hath the cold taken off.* (2) Alſo *very cold.* (1) ✠ Gelidus Boreas, egelidúſque Notus, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 11, 10. Ver egelidos refert tepores, *Catull.* 44, 1. Aquâ callidâ mox egelidâ os fovendum eſt, *Celſ.* 1, 8. ✠ Potio egelida, & frigidæ propior, *Id.* (2) Ut procul egelido ſecretum flumine vidit, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 610. *interpr. Serv.* ☞ ſed videant docti an rectè.

Ēgens, tis. part. *Needy, poor, in want.* § Egens omnibus, *Cic. Fam.* 6. ult. = Egentes inaneſque diſcedere, *Id.* ✠ Egentes abundant, & imbecilli valent, *Id.* de *Amic.* 7. Nihil rege egentius eſt, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1. Egeſtates egentiſſimorum, *ibid.* 9. 7.

Ēgēnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wanting, deſtitute.* (2) *Diſtreſſed, neceſſitous.* (1) § Omnium egenos, Urbe, domo ſocias, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 603. (2) Rebus veni non aſper egenis, *Id. Æn.* 6, 91.

Ĕgeo, ēre, ui, neut. *To need, to lack, to be in want, to ſtand in need of.* ✠ § Conſilio non eges, vel abundas potiùs, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 16. § Ego conſilii, *Id. Attic.* 7, 21. § Pauca munimenta egebat, *Sall. B. Jug.* 98. § Nec quicquam eges, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 12. ☞ *Abſolutè etiam:* Egebat ærarium, *h. e.* pecunia vacuum erat, *Flor.* 2, 6, 24.

Ēgĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be carryed out.* Tantum nivis fodiendum atque egerendum fuit, *Liv.* 21, 37.

Ēgĕrens, tis. part. *Carrying out.* Egerentes humum, *Liv.* 38, 7. Medicum id litus, ſed egerentibus inexhauſtum, *Tac. H.* 5, 7, 4.

‖ Ēgĕries, ei. f. [*ab* egero] *A caſting out; a voiding of dung, or ordure*, Solin. † Egeſtus.

‖ Ēgermĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A buding forth*, Hier. † Germinatio, *Plin.*

Ēgĕrius, i. m. *A man ſo nicknamed who was very poor*, Liv. 1 34.

‖ Egermĭnātus, a, um. part. *Buded forth*, Aug. ⸸ Germinatus, *Plin.*

Egermĭno, āre act. *To ſpring, or bud, forth*, Col. 4, 17.

Egĕro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. (1) *To bear, or carry, out.* (2) *To caſt, or ſpout, out.* (3) *To paſs over, or ſpend.* (1) Egerere prædam ex hoſtium tectis, *Liv.* 6, 3. ¶ Egerere urinam, *to make water*, Plin. 20, 4. (2) Fons purgamenta egerit, *Id.* 31, 5. 𝔛 Fons egerit aquam & recipit, *Id. Ep.* 10, 1. (3) § Diem egerere querelis, *Val. Flacc. Arg.* 8, 454. Egêſſit *pro* egeſſerit, *Prop.* 4, 6. 34.

Egĕror, i, ſtus. paſſ. *To be carryed off, &c.* Egeritur lachrimis dolor, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 3, 38.

Egeſtas, ātis. f. (1) *Extreme poverty, begery.* (2) *Lack, or want.* (1) 𝔛 Paupertatem vel potiùs egeſtatem ac mendicitatem tuam nunquam obſcurè tuliſti, *Cic. Parad.* 6. c. 1. (2) Verborum paupertas, imò egeſtas, *Sen. Ep.* 58. 𝔛 Inopiâ vel potiùs egeſtate patrii ſermonis, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 18.

Egeſtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* egero] (1) *A caſting forth, a voiding.* (2) Met. *A laying out.* (1) Laboranti aliquo genere egeſtionis per clyſterem ſubvenire, *Suet. Claud.* 44. (2) Publicarum opum egeſtio, *Plin Ep.* 8, 6.

‖ Egeſtōſus, a, um. *Cypr.* & Egeſtuōſus, adj. *Very poor, or needy*, Aur. Vict. Epit. c. 12. ⸸ Omnium egenus, *Virg.*

Egeſtum, i, n. *Ordure, or the dung of man, or beaſt*, Litt. *ex* Gell. † Fimus, ſtercus, *Vett.*

Egeſtus, a, um. part. *Caſt, carryed out, voided.* Scrobibus egeſta humus, *Col.* 2, 2. Egeſtum aurum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 45, 2. Prædæ plus pæne, quàm ex omni Samnio unquam egeſtum, *Liv.* 9, 31.

Egeſtus, ûs. m. verb. *A caſting forth, a voiding*, Sen. Nat. Queſt. 3, 30. & Stat. Syl. 4, 3, 13.

Egētur, imperſ. *It is wanted.* ¶ Egetur acriter, *I am in great want*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 39.

* Ego, mei, mihi, me. pron. [*à* Gr. ἐγὼ] *I, I my ſelf.* ¶ Idem ego, *I the ſame perſon*, Cic. Ego is ſum, *I am the man, I am ſuch a man*, Id.

* Egŏmet [ἔγωγε Gr.] *I myſelf*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 13.

Egone. *Who I?* Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 5.

Egrĕdiens, tis. part. *Going out*, Juſt. 39, 1. Si. 6, 622.

Egrĕdior, i. ſſus ſum. dep. [*ex* è & gradior] (1) *To ſtep forth, to go out.* (2) *To debark, or land.* (3) *To go beyond, to tranſgreſs.* (1) § Pedem è villâ adhuc egreſſi non ſumus, *Cic. Att.* 13, 16. Egreſſi tecta conſiſtimus, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 10. 8. vid. & *Curt.* 9, 6, 20. & *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 30. (2) § Ad egrediendum idoneus locus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 23. (3) Hiſtoria non debet egredi veritatem, *Plin. Ep.* 7, ult.

Egrĕgiè, adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Extremely, extraordinaryly.* (2) *Rarely, accurately.* (3) *In a ſingular manner, beyond others.* (1) Nihil egregiè præter cætera ſtudebat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 31. (2) Cùm uterque Græcè egregiè loquatur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 6. (3) § Egregiè ad miſerias natus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 12. ¶ Egregiùs cœnat meliúſque miſerrimus horum, *Juv* 11, 12.

Egrĕgius, a, um. adj. or, comp. † ſsĭmus, ſup. [Ex toto grege lectus] *Excellent, egregious, choice, ſingular, choſen out of the flock.* ‖ Egregia & præclara indoles, *Cic* de *Orat.* 1, 29. Egregius & ſanctus civis, *Val. Max.* 2, 10, 8. Egregium dictum, *Id.* 2, 7, *ext.* 2. opus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 36. Vir ad omnia egregius, *Liv.* 37. 7. Egregium facinus, *Id.* 8, 24. ¶ Egregium publicum, *the publick honour*, Tac. 3, 17. Egregius nihil eſt, *Lucr.* 4, 468. ☞ Rarò occ. in comp.

‖ Egrĕgo, āre. act. *To ſeparate, to ſet apart*, Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Segrego, *Vett.*

Egreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A going forth.* (2) *A digreſſion.* (1) Matutinâ etiam prohibeant egreſſione. *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 247. ⸸ Egreſſus, *Cic.* (2) Quint. 4, 3.

‖ Egreſſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that goeth forth, or ſtrayeth*, Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Qui egreditur.

Egreſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Gone forth.* (2) Met. *Exceeding, gone beyond.* (3) *Landing, or debarking.* (1) Domo egreſſus ad bellum, *Cic.* pro *Lig.* 2. (2) Virtus egreſſa modum, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 834. Sexum egreſſa mulier, *Tac. Ann.* 16 10, 5. (3) Egreſſi optatâ Troës potiuntur arenâ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 176.

Egreſſus, ûs. m. (1) *A paſſage, or going forth; an egreſs.* (2) *A debarking, or landing.* (1) Rarus egreſſu Cæſar, *Tac.* 15, 53. (2) *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 8. = exſcenſus, *Liv.* 22. 20.

Egūla, æ. f. *A kind of brimſtone to whiten wool*, Plin, 35, 15.

‖ Egurgĭtātio, ōnis. f. *A devouring, or ſuping off*, Aug.

‖ Egurgĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that devoureth, or ſupeth off*, Hier. ⸸ Gurges, helluo, *Cic.*

Egurgĭto, āre. act. *To draw out, as liquor out of a place; to empty, to diſgorge, to diſembogue*, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 12. Evomo, effundo, *Cic.*

E ante H

* † Ehe, interj. [ἒ, ἓ. Gr.] *Alas! ha!* Enn.

Ehem, interj. *O ſtrange! hah! ahah!* Ter. Eun. 2, 6.

Eheu, interj. *Ah, alas! well-a-day!* Eheu conditionem hujus temporis! *Cic. anteq. iret in exilium*, 12.

Ehò, interj. [הוי Heb. ὢ Gr.] Eſtque admonentis. *What! pray ſay! for God's ſake!* aut vocantis. *Ho, ſirrah, ſoho!* Admirantis. *O ſtrange! wonderfull*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 5. interrogantis, *how?* Ter.

Ehŏdum, adv. [*ex* eho & dum] *Come hither, prithee now*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 10.

E ante I.

† Ei, dativo *ab* is, ea, id. it. pro *Ii.* in nom. pl. Ei homines cœnas ſibi coquint, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 30. ſed antiq.

* Eja, interj. [ab εἶα Gr.] *Good ſir! I marry! away! o fie!* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 35. Et hortandi particula, Eja age, rumpe moras, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 569.

‖ Ejăcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A caſting forth in a ſling*, Veget.

Ejăcŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that caſteth out, or draweth forth*, Veget. ⸸ Jaculator, *Hor.*

Ejăcŭlātus, a, um. part. *Caſt, or darted, out*, Ov. Met. 6, 259.

‖ Ejăcŭlo, āre. act. *To ſhoot, or caſt, out*, Gell. 16, 19. pro

Ejăcŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To ſhoot, dart, or caſt, afar off.* (2) *To ſpout, or ſquirt, out.* (1) Athos ejaculatur umbram, *Plin.* 4, 23. (2) Fiſtula longas ejaculatur aquas, *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, 270.

✠ Eicio, *pro* ejicio. Nec radicitus è vitâ ſe tollit & eicit, *Lucr.* 3, 890.

Ejectāmentum, i. n. *That which the water caſteth up to land*, Tac. Germ. 45.

Ejectans, tis. part. *Caſting out*, Stat. Theb. 9, 101. Lacero manantem ex ore cruorem Ejectans conſul, *Sil. Ital.* 10, 278.

‖ Ejectātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A caſting, or throwing, out*, Sidon. ⸸ Ejectio, *Cic.*

Ejectātus, a, um. part. *Caſt, or thrown, forth.* jectata favilla, *Ov. Met.* 2, 231.

Ejectio, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab* ejicio] *A caſting, or throwing, out.* Mortem & ejectionem timemus, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 18. ¶ Sanguinis ejectio, *the ſpiting of blood*, Vitruv. 1, 6.

Ejectitius, a, um. adj. *Caſt out, that caſteth its burden before the time, and that is caſt, or ſlunk, before its time*, Plin. 11, 37.

Ejecto, āre. freq. [*ab* ejicio] *To caſt, or throw, out often; to vomit.* Eliſo ventre per ora Ejectat ſaniem permixtus viſcere ſanguis, *Lucan.* 3, 653, Ejectat arenas ſub Ætnâ Typhoeus, *Ov. Met.* 5. 352. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 3, 290.

‖ Ejector, ōris, m. verb. *He that caſteth forth*, Tac. *laud.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Ejectus, a, um. part. (2) *Caſt, or ſhut, out.* (2) *Shipwrecked.* (3) *Stretched out at length.* (4) *Slunk.* (1) § C. Cotta ejectus eſt è civitate. *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 3. = Expulſus atque ejectus è prædio, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 7. (2) Ejectum litore, egentem, Excepi, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 373. (3) Ejecto incumbit cernuus armo, *Id. Æn.* 10, 894. (4) 𝔛 Ejecto partu melior quàm edito, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Ejĕro, āre. neut. [*ex* è & juro] *To refuſe, or except againſt, a judge, or court.* Non ego mihi illum iniquum ejero, verùm omnibus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 70. *Vid.* Ejuro.

† Eji, *pro* ei. in dat. ſing. *Plaut. Caſ. prol.* 35. *Ciſt.* 1, 2, 19.

Ejĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be caſt out, or ejected*, Celſ. 5, 21.

Ejĭcio, ĕre, jēci, ectum. act. [*ex* è & jacio] (1) *To caſt, or thruſt, out.* (2) ¶ Se ejicere, *To go out haſtyly.* (3) Met. *To ſhow itſelf, to break out.* (4) *To caſt off.* (5) ‖ *To miſcarry, or caſt its young.* (6) *To throw up, to vomit* (1) = Te in viam extrudam, & ejiciam, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 58. § Ejicere ædibus, *Plaut.* è ſenatu, *Cic.* pro *S.* 12. de ſenatu, *Liv.* 41, 27. in exilium, *Cic. Part.* 4. in terram, *Liv.* (2) Pompeius ſe ex caſtris ejicit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 96. (3) 𝔛 = Voluptates compreſſæ, & conſtrictæ ſe profundunt & ejiciunt, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 30. (4) Omnem ejicere animum patris, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 2. (5) Si mulier vel equa ictu à te percuſſa ejecerit, *Ulp.* ⸸ Abortum pati, *Vett.* (6) Ejiciendo vorandi facultatem moliuntur, *Celſ.* 1, 3.

Ejĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be caſt out, or ejected.* Tela magno negotio ſæpe ejiciuntur, *Celſ.* 7, 5, 1. Nonnunquam ex caſtello, propter eorum crebras excurſiones, ejiciebatur, *Hirt. B. H.* 40.

‖ Ejŭlābĭlis, e. adj. *Howling*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

Ejŭlans, tis. part. *Howling, yelling.* Ipſum Herculem, viderat in Oetâ magnitudine dolorum ejulantem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 7. Ante ædes noſtras ejulans, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 39.

Ejŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wailing, or crying out; a pityfull yelling.* = Lælius leſſum quaſi lugubrem ejulationem, ut vox ipſa ſignificat, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 23. Illa non virilis ejulatio, *Hor. Epod*, 10, 17.

Ejŭlātus, ûs. m. *Wailing, lamenting*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 23.

Ejŭlo, āre. neut. *To cry, to wail, to howl.* Cur ejulas? *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 66.

‖ Ejuncesco, ĕre. neut. [*à* juncus] *To be ſlender, weak*, Plin. 17, 22. *ubi Harduin* evaneſcit.

Ejuncĭdus, a, um. adj. *Dry, lean, ſlender, dwindled away.* Sarmentum ejuncidum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 31. Vitis ejuncida, *Plin.* 17, 22.

‖ Ejūno, adv. Per Junonem. *An oath uſed by women*, Lex. *ex* Petron.

Ejūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A renounceing, a forſwearing of a thing, a proteſting againſt it.* Ignominioſâ conſulum ejuratione, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 7. Odiſſe virtutem ſpei bonæ ejuratio eſt, *Sen. B. V.* 26,

‖ Ejūrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that renounceth, or reſigneth up*, Cod. ⸸ Qui ejurat.

Ejūrātus, a, um. part. *Haveing ſworn againſt.* Vitati cœtus ejuratique tumultus, *Auſon. Eidyll.* 2, 31. *Conf. Stat. Ach.* 2, 187.

Ejūro, āre. act. [*ex* è & juro] (1) *To ſwear againſt a thing; to quit, reſign, or ſurrender, it on oath.* (2) *To refuſe* a judge, *or* court. (1) § Ejurare imperium, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 68, 7. magiſtratum, *Id. Ann.* 12, 4, 4. patriam, *Id. Hiſt.* 4, 28, 3. liberos, *Sen. Conſol. ad Marc.* 19. bonam copiam, *i, e.* non eſſe ſibi, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. (2) Prætor provinciam ſuam totam ſibi iniquam ejurat, *Id. Verr.* 3, 60.

‖ Ejuſcĕmŏdi, adj. indecl. *Of the ſame ſort.*

Ejuſdemmŏdi, adj. indecl. *Of the ſame ſort*, Cic. *ad* Q. fr. 1. 4.

Ejuſmŏdi, nom. indecl. *Such like, of the ſame ſort.* Ejuſmodi mulier, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 29. aliquid, *Id. ib.* 30. Reliqua ſunt ejuſmodi, *Id. Fam.* 4, 11.

E ante L.

|| **Ēlābĭlis**, e. adj. *That eaſyly ſlips*, or *ſades, away*, Sidon. ⸸ Elabens, *Cic.*

Ēlābor, i, pſus ſum. dep. [*ex* è & labor] *To ſlide*, or *ſlip, away*; *to fall out, to eſcape.* § Elabi è, *vel* ex, manibus *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 50. & *Att.* 10, 4. de manibus, *Ibid.* 1, 16. = ex ore, & excidere, *Id.* pro *Domo.* ex prælio, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 36. § pugnam, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 61, 5. vim ignium, *Ibid.* 4, 64, 5. § Bacchidi, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 94. § inter tumultum, *Liv.* 1, 53.

Ēlābōrans, tis. part. *Takeing pains about a thing*, Cic. *de* Sen. 11. *Vid.* Elaboro.

Ēlābōrātè, adv. *Painfully, accurately*, Litt. *ex* Cic. ſed non inven.

|| **Ēlābōrātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A takeing of great pains, exactneſs in doing a thing*, Ad Herenn. 4, 22.

|| **Ēlābōrātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A labourer*, or *pains-taker*, Digeſt. ⸸ Qui elaborat, *Vett.*

Ēlābōrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Induſtriouſly employed.* (2) *Elaborate, laboured, requireing pains.* (3) *Perfectly, exactly*, or *curiouſly, done.* (1) Curriculum induſtriæ propulſandis periculis elaboratum eſt. *Cic. Attic.* 7, 7. (2) Anacreon flevit amorem. Non elaboratum ad pedem, *Hor. Epod.* 14, 10. (3) Elaborata concinnitas, *Cic. Or.* 25.

Ēlābōro, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To work as an artificer.* (2) *To labour.* (3) *To take pains*, or *endeavour.* (4) *To procure, cauſe*, or *make.* (1) Candelabrorum ſuperficiem duntaxat elaboravit, *Plin.* 34, 3, 1. (2) Sed in literis certè elaboravi, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 8. = deſudare, *Id.* contendere, *Id.* (3) = Enitere, elabora, vel potiùs eblandire, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 16. (4) Non Siculæ dapes Dulcem elaborabunt ſaporem, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 19.

Ēlābōror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be wrought, laboured, endeavoured*, &c. Quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit, *Cic, Fam.* 9, 16.

* **Ēlăcăte**, es, f. & Ēlăcătēna, æ. f. [ἠλακάτη Gr. fuſus, quem refert.] *A kind of tunny, a fiſh uſually ſalted*, Col. 8, 17.

|| **Ēlactēſco**, ĕre. incept. *To wax white as milk*, Plin. 20, 21. *ubi al. leg.* lacteſco.

|| **Ēlacto**, āre. act. *To give ſuck*, Lucr. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

* **Ēlæŏmĕli**, neut. [*ex* oleo & melle nomen habet] *A ſort of gum thiner than roſin, and thicker than honey, of a purgeing nature*, Plin. 23, 4.

* || **Ēlæon**, i. n, [ἔλαιον Gr.] *Oil*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

* **Ēlæŏthĕſium**, i. n. [*ab* ἔλαιον olim, & θέσις poſitio] *A place where they uſed to be anointed by the* aliptæ *after bathing*, Vitruv. 5, 11.

|| **Ēlævĭgātio**, ōnis. f. *A ſmoothing*, Litt. *ex* Vit. 7, 1. *ut opinor, ubi nunc* lævigatio.

|| **Ēlævĭgātor**, ōris. m. *He that poliſheth*, or *planeth*, Vitruv. *teſt.* Litt. *ſed q.*

|| **Ēlævĭgo**, āre, act. *To poliſh, ſmooth*, or *make plain*, Litt. *ex* Gell. ⸸ Lævigo.

|| **Ēlanguēfăcio**, ĕre, fēci. act. *To make faint, to enfeeble*, Firm. ⸸ Languefacio, *Cic.*

Ēlangueo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To languiſh, droop*, or *pine away.* (2) Met. *To ſlake*, or *cool.* (1) Obſervatum eſt elanguiſſe, *Suet. Galb.* 1. (2) Differendo deinde elanguit res, *Liv.* 5, 26.

Ēlangueſcens, tis. part. *Languiſhing.* E langueſcens & jam caſura cornus *Sil. Ital.* 4, 140.

Ēlangueſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow faint, cold*, or *remiſs.* Non eſſe elangueſcendum, *Liv.* 35. 45. Ut elangueſcendum alienâ ignaviâ eſſet, *Id.* 1, 46. Elanguit res differendo, *Id.* 5, 26. Vigor animi corporiſque elangueſcit, *Gell.* 3, 1. = effeminari, *Sall.*

|| **Ēlanguĭdè**, adv. *Faintly, weakly, ſickly*, Litt. *ex* Gell. ⸸ Remiſſè, ſegniter, *Vett.*

|| **Ēlanguĭdus**, a, um. adj. *Faint, weak, feeble.* Macrob. ⸸ Languidus, *Cic.*

† **Ēlăpe**, es. *vel potiùs* Elaps, is. f. *A kind of ſerpent*, Plin. 32, 5.

* **Ēlăphŏboſcon**, i. n. [ab ἔλαφος cervus, & βόσκω paſco] *An herb commonly called* pabulum cervi, *or* paſtinaca latifolia ſativa; *and by apothecaries* gratia dei, *wild parſnep.* Plin. 22, 22.

|| **Ēlăpĭdātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A gathering of ſtones off the ground*, Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

|| **Ēlăpĭdātor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that gathereth ſtones from a place*, Aug.

Ēlăpĭdātus, a, um. part. *Rid of ſtones*, Plin. 17, 10. & 18, 16. ex

Ēlăpĭdo, āre. act. *To rid a place of ſtones*, quod vix leg. niſi in part. jam dicto.

|| **Ēlapſio**, ōnis. f. *A ſlideing forth*, or *away*, Cod. ⸸ Lapſio, *Cic.*

Ēlapſūrus, a, um. part. *About to eſcape.* Elapſurum te omni ſuſpicione arbitrabare, *Cic. V.* 1, 39.

Ēlapſus, a, um. part. [*ab* elabor] (1) *Sliped away*, or *aſide.* (2) *Eſcaped.* (3) Met. *Gone, paſt.* (1) Elapſa eſt oculis hominum anguis, *Liv.* caſtris, *Sil.* 9, 130. (2) § Elapſus telis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 318. (3) Ea ſpes elapſa eſt, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 101.

|| **Ēlăqueātus**, a, um. part. *Rid of ſnares, at large*, Amm. Marcell. ⸸ Laqueis elapſus.

|| **Ēlăqueo**, āre. act. *To unſnare*, or *unfold*, Prud. *in* Symm. 2. 147. ⸸ Solvo.

|| **Ēlargio**, īre, īvi. act. *Fragm. Poët.* pro

Ēlargior, īri. ītus ſum. dep. *To give largely and bountyfully.* § Elargiendo de alieno popularem fieri, *Liv.* 3. 1. § Elargiri patriæ, *Perſ.* 3. 71.

Ēlargītio, ōnis. f. *A free beſtowing*, or *giveing*, Cod. ⸸ Largitio, *Vett.*

|| **Ēlargītor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that giveth freely*, Digeſt. ⸸ Largitor, *Liv.*

Ēlaſſeſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow weary, decay*, or *wear out*, Plin. 16, 25.

* **Ēlăte**, es. f. [à Gr. ἐλάτη, abies] *A kind of date tree.* Plin 23, 4.

Ēlātè, adv. iùs. comp. (1) *Sublimely.* (2) *Loftyly, haughtyly.* (1) § Elatè dicere, *Cic.* de *opt. gen. Or.* 4. (2) = Elatiùs, inflatiúſque fama percrebuit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 79. § Elatiùs ſe gerere, *Nep. Pauſ.* 4. = 𝔛 Non eſt auſus elatè & amplè loqui, cùm demiſsè humilitérque ſentiret, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 8.

* **Ēlătērium**, i. n. [ἐλατήριον Gr. ab ἐλαύνω agito] *A ſtrong purge, a medicine of the juice of wild cucumers, to purge choler and phlegm*, Plin. 20, 1. Conf. Celſ. 5, 12.

* **Ēlătīne**, es. f. [ἐλατίνη Gr.] *A weed called buck-wheat*, or *bind corn*; or according to ſome *fluellin*, or *dog-burr*, Plin. 27, 9.

Ēlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* effero] (1) *A lifting*, or *takeing, up.* (2) *Height.* (3) Met. *Loftyneſs, greatneſs of ſoul, magnanimity.* (4) *Sublimity.* (1) Elationes onerum per machinas, *Vitr.* 10, 8. (2) 𝔛 Parium comparatio, nec elationem habet, nec ſubmiſſionem, *Cic. Top.* 18. (3) = Elatio & magnitudo animi, *Id. Off.* 1, 19. (4) = Elatio atque altitudo orationis, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 66.

* **Ēlătītes**, æ. m. [ab ἐλάτη abies, cujus formam refert, *Boët.*] *A kind of blood ſtone*, Plin. 36, 20.

|| **Ēlātrātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A barking or loud crying*, Firm. ⸸ Latratus, *Ov.*

|| **Ēlātrātor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that rails and ſlanders people*, Digeſt. ⸸ Latrator, *Virg.*

Ēlātro, āre. act. *To bark, to yelp.* Catachr. *to ſpeak aloud.* Ut non acriter elatrem, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 18.

Ēlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to carry out*, Liv. 40, 28.

Ēlātus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Carryed out.* (2) *Carryed to buryal.* (3) *Lifted up, puffed up, tranſported.* (4) Adj. *Lofty, ſublime.* (5) *Arrogant, haughty.* (6) *Publiſhed, divulged.* (1) Corvus è conſpectu elatus orientem petit, *Liv.* 7, 26. (2) Elatam jam crede nurum, *Juv.* 14, 220. (3) = Quibus illi rebus elati & inflati, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 35. (4) Elatis verbis incenſa oratio, *Id. Orat.* 36. (5) Timebatur ne elatus opibus tyrannidem concupiſceret, *Nep. Alcib.* 7. (6) Vides tuum peccatum eſſe elatum foras, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 65. vid. & *Nep. Dion.* 8.

|| **Ēlaudātio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A praiſeing of a thing*, Sidon. ⸸ Laudatio, *Cic.*

|| **Ēlaudo**, āre. act. *To name one to his praiſe*, Feſt. ⸸ Laudo, *Cic.*

Ēlăvo, āre, vi, lōtum. act. *To waſh clean, to rinſe* or *ſcour*, Col 12, 50. ¶ *Met.* à balneis, Elavare ſe bonis, *to be a clear gentleman, when he hath ſpent all*, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 2, 9. ☞ Raro occ.

Ēlautus, a, um, part. *Well and thoroughly waſhed.* 𝔛 Mulier quæ elauta eſt, niſi perculta eſt, elauta eſt, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 22.

|| **Ēlaxātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An unlooſeing*, or *untieing*, Hier. ⸸ Reſolutio, *Vett.*

|| **Ēlaxo**, āre. act. *To unlooſe and make wider*, Sidon. ⸸ Relaxo, *Cic.*

Ēlĕcebra, æ. f. [*ab* elicio] *An allurement, a lure*, Met. *a wheedler, a coaxer.* Mala es, atque eadem, quæ ſoles, elecebra, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 81. ¶ Elecebræ argentariæ, *courteſans who pick their gallants pockets.* Id. Men. 2, 3, 26.

Ēlectè. adv. || iùs, comp. *Choicely, with choice, diſtinctly.* § Electè dirigere, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 30. Electiùs loqui, *Gell.* 18, 7. ⸸ Puriùs, *Cic.*

Ēlectĭlis, e. adj. *Choice, dainty.* Electilis piſcatus, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 41.

Ēlectio ōnis, f. verb. [*ab* eligo] *An election*, or *choice.* = Id autem eſt judicium, electióque verborum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 17. civitatis, *Id.*

|| **Ēlectiuncŭla**, æ. f. *A little choice*, Litt. *ex* Tac. ſed vix alib. occ.

Ēlecto, āre. freq. [*ab* elicio] *To invite*, or *allure*; *to cajole, to wheedle a thing out of one.* Electabo quicquid eſt, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 29.

Ēlector, ōris. m. verb. *A chooſer, an elector*, Ad Herren. 4, 4. ☞ Rarò occ.

♁ **Ēlectrĭfer**, a, um. adj. *That beareth amber*, Claud. Feſcenn. 55.

* || **Ēlectrĭnus**, a, um. adj. *Made of amber*, Spart. ⸸ Ex electro.

* **Ēlectrum**, i. n. [ἤλεκτρον Gr.] (1) *Amber whereof beads are made.* (2) Alſo *a mixture of gold and ſilver, whereof the fifth part was ſilver.* (1) Sudant electra myricæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 8. 54. (2) Plin. 33, 4. & 9, 41.

|| **Ēlectuārium**, i. n. *An electuary, a medicinal confection*, Medic. ⸸ Ecligma, *Plin.* 20, 22. & 24, 7.

Ēlectūrus, a, um. part. *About to elect*, Liv. 40, 35.

Ēlectus, a, um. part. & adj. || or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* eligor] (1) *Choſen, picked out, elected.* (2) Adj. *Choice, ſingular.* (1) Electi & conquiſiti coloni, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 35. (2) Electis verbis dictatæ res, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 11. Electiſſimi viri civitatis, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 2. Electior ſenſus, *Aug.* de *Civ. D.* 29.

Ēlectus, ûs, m. verb. *An election*, or *choice.* In necis electu, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 144.

* **Ēleēmŏſy̆na**, æ. f. [ἐλεημοσύνη Gr.] *Pity, compaſſion*, Meton. *alms*, Ecclef.

* || **Ēleēmŏſy̆nāria**, æ. f. *She that giveth alms*, Ambroſ.

* || **Ēleēmŏſy̆nārius**, i. m. *An almoner, that giveth alms*, or *dole*, ex uſu *Eccleſ.*

* || **Ēleēmŏſy̆nor**, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To receive alms*, Aug.

* **Ēleēſon**, [ἐλέησον Gr. ab ἔλεος miſericordia] *Have pity on.* Lat. Miſerere, *Eccl.*

Ēlĕgans, tis. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* eligendo teſte *Cic.* tanquam electus] (1) *Eligible, handſome, fit, preferable.* (2) *Expert in any thing.* (3) *Neat, polite, trim, ſpruce, fine*, but not coſtly. (4) *Curious, critical, delicate.* (5) *Eloquent.* (1) *Mirari ſubit Ciceronem hâc voce in hâc notione uſum Antonium ſugillare, quum certè, ſi etymon à ſe allatum agnoſcamus, oportet eſſe primariam. Et ſanè ipſum Livium ſic uſum fuiſſe apparet* l. 25. *Is* elegantiùs facturos *dicit*, ſi judicio patrum, quàm ſi ſorti eam rem permiſiſſet. (2) Regem elegantem narras, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 18. (3) 𝔛 Atticus elegans fuit, non magnificus, omnique diligentiâ munditiem non affluentem affectabat, *Nep. Attic.* 8. 𝔛 Elegans, non parcus, *Cic. Orat.* 83. ☞ *Till Cato's time it ſignifyed a beau, or nice finikin fellow*, vid. *Gell.* 11, 2. *whence in Plautus you find him in very bad company*, Harpago, mendax, cuppes, avarus, elegans, deſpoliator, *Trin.* 2, 1, 13. *Terence afterwards uſeth it in a middle ſenſe*, vid. n. 2. (4) Elegans formarum ſpectator *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 18. (5) Elegans in dicendo, *Cic. Brut.*

Brut. 68. Polita, urbana, & elegans oratio, *Ibid.* c. 82.

Elĕganter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Choicely, elegantly, purely.* (2) *Artfully, finely.* (3) *Sumptuouſly, luxuriouſly,* (4) *Genteely, courteouſly.* (1) 𝔛 Neque diſtinctè, neque diſtributè, neque eleganter, neque ornatè, ſcribere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 3. (2) Saltare elegantiùs quàm neceſſe eſt probæ, *Sall. Catil.* 24. (3) Lautiores elegantiſſimè accepti, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 50. (4) Zeno ob eleganter actam vitam magnæ auctoritatis, *Liv.* 35, 31.

Elĕgantia, æ. f. (1) *Spruceneſs, finery.* (2) *Elegancy, politeneſs,* conſiſting in purity and plainneſs. (3) *Luxury.* (4) *Civility, genteelneſs.* (1) Mulier tegebat annos, celans elegantiâ, *Phædr.* 2, 2. = Verrius & Camilius quâ munditiâ homines, quâ elegantiâ? *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20. Non quiſquam ſine grandi malo, præquam res patitur, ſtuduit elegantiæ, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 23. (2) Agricultura abhorret ab omni politiore elegantiâ, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 2. (3) Petronius in vitia delapſus, aſſumptus Neroni elegantiæ arbiter, *Tac.* 16, 18. (4) Cum ſummâ elegantiâ, & integritate, vivere, *Cic.* pro *Sull.* 28. Elegantia morum, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 8.

* Elĕgēia, æ. f. *An elegy,* or *elegiack verſe,* Ov. Amor. 3, 9, 3.

* Elĕgīa, æ. f. [*ab* ἐλέγειν, quæ flentis vox eſt *ap. Æſchyl.*] (1) *An elegy, a mournfull ſong, a lamentable ditty.* (2) *A love ſonnet.* (3) Alſo *a reed creeping along near the ground.* (1) Elegia flebile carmen, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 7. (2) Id. Remed. Amor. 379. Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 7. (3) Plin. 16, 36.

* Elĕgīa, ōrum. pl. n. [τὰ ἐλεγεῖα Gr.] *Elegies, lamentable verſes,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 74.

* ‖ Elĕgīăcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, elegy,* or *alternate verſe,* Gramm. ¶ Verſus elegiacus, *a pentameter,* or *ſhort, verſe,* Jun.

* Elĕgīdārion, i. n. [à ſuprà dict.] *A ſmall compoſition,* or *poem, in elegiack verſe,* Petron. c. 109.

* Elĕgīdium. i. n. dim. *A little elegy.* Si qua elegidia crudi Dictârunt proceres, *Perſ.* 1, 51.

* ‖ Elĕgīogrăphus, i, m. [*ab* ἐλεγεῖα elegia, & γράφω ſcribo] *A writer of elegies,* Gramm.

* Elĕgus, i. m. *An elegiack verſe, an elegy, a mournfull ditty.* Neu miſerabiles Decantes elegos, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 33, 3. § componere, *Ov. Am.* 3, 15, 3. emittere, *Hor. A. P.* 77.

* Elĕlēis. idis. f. Gr. [Ἐλελεΐς Gr. *ab* ἐλελεῦ exclamatio bellica] *A diſtracted prieſteſs of Bacchus.* Bacchi furiis eleleïdes actæ, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 17.

* Elĕliſphăcum, i. n. *Col.* & Elĕliſphăcos, i. f. *Plin.* 22, 24. [ἐλελίσφακος Gr. *ab* εἰλέω verſo, & σφάκος, ſalvia] *The herb ſang,* or, according to others, *ſage.*

Elĕmentārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to letters, principles, elements.* ¶ ‖ Literæ elementariæ, *the letters of the croſs row,* Jul. Cap. Elementarius ſenex, *who hath not yet learned his A B C,* Sen. Ep. 36. *Quem* bullâ digniſſimum *vocat Juvenalis,* Sat. 13, 33.

Elĕmentum, i. n. [*ab* ant. eleo, *pro* oleo, *i. e.* creſco, quòd inde omnia creſcant ac naſcantur, *Voſſ.*] (1) *An element,* of which there are four, viz. *fire, air, water, earth.* (2) Alſo *a letter,* as A, B, C. (3) *The firſt rudiments,* or *ground, of any thing.* (4) Alſo, as ſome will have it, *the ſea.* (1) = Illa initia, &c, ut è Græco vertam, elementa dicuntur, *Varr.* ap. *Cic. Acad.* 1, 7. (2) Elementa velint ut diſcere prima, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 26. (3) Rationis elementa, *Lucr.* 1, 82. vitiorum, *Juv.* 14, 123. (4) Curt. 9, 9, 27, *quem locum Scip. de aquâ duntaxat interpr.*

* Elenchus, i. m. [*ab* ἐλέγχω redarguo] Redargutio *uti interpret. Boët.* (1) ‖ *An argument,* or *confutation,* commonly a ſophiſtical one. (2) Alſo *a bob,* or *drop, at womens ears; a kind of long pearl.* (3) ‖ *A table in a book to ſhew places.* (1) Ap. Dialect. (2) Auribus extenſis magnos commiſit elenchos, *Juv.* 6, 459. (3) *Elenchos librorum omnium,* ex vett. exemplarium libb. Plin. poſt præf. ſed mel. auct. requiritur.

* Elenctĭcus, a, um. adj. *Serveing for confutation,* Quint. 2, 6.

† Elĕo, ēre, ēvi. act. [*ab* è augente, & leo, *i. e.* lino] *To ſpot,* or *ſoil,* Lucil. *ap.* Non. 2, 273. ⸸ Deleo, maculo.

* ‖ Eleos, i. m. [ἐλεός Gr. idem] *A night-bird with crooked claws,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

* Elĕphantia, æ. f. *A white ſcurf which maketh the ſkin rough, like the ſkin of an elephant; the ſcurvy,* Celſ. 3, 25.

* ‖ Elĕphantiăcus, a, um. adj. *Leprous,* Lact. ⸸ Elephantiâ implicitus.

* Elĕphantiăſis, is. f. *A white ſcurf, like a leproſy,* Plin. 20, 10. & 25, 5. Lat. Vitiligo.

Elĕphantĭnum, i. n. *A black paint made of burnt ivory,* Plin. 35, 6.

* Elĕphantĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of an elephant,* Meton. *of,* or *like, ivory.* ¶ ‖ Elephantini libri, *books wherein the orders and decrees of the ſenate were writen,* Vopiſc. Elephantinum emplaſtrum, *a plaſter ſo called for its whiteneſs,* Celſ. 5, 19.

* ‖ Elĕphantiōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of the ſcurf,* or *leproſy,* Theod. Priſc. ⸸ Malâ ſcabie homo, *Hor.*

* Elĕphantus, i. m. [*ab* ἐλέφας Gr. quod *ex* אלף bos, quomodo, & Latinè *bos Lucas* voc.] (1) *An elephant.* (2) *A ſea monſter.* (3) *A kind of lobſter.* (4) Meton. *Ivory,* or *the elephant's tooth* (1) Elephanto belluarum nulla prudentior, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. ¶ Manus elephanti, *his trunk,* Liv. Elephanti corio circumtectus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 80. *a dull heavy fellow.* (2) Plin. 19, 5. (3) Elephanti locuſtarum generis nigri, &c. Plin. 32. cap. ult. (4) Ex auro, ſolidoque elephanto, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 464.

* Elĕphas, antis. m. [ἐλέφας Gr.] (1) *An elephant.* (2) *The leproſy.* (1) Manus data elephanti, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) Eſt elephas morbus qui propter fluvium Nili gignitur, *Lucr.* 6, 1112.

‖ Elĕvāmentum, i. n. *A lifting,* or *helping, up,* Aug. ⸸ Levamentum, *Cic.*

Elĕvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A debaſeing,* or *diſparageing,* Quint. 9, 2.

Elĕvātus, a, um. part. *Debaſed, diſparaged,* Quint. 5, 7.

† Elĕvies, ei. f. [*ab* eleo, ēvi, *i. e.* purgo] *A cleanſeing,* or *winnowing.* Eleviem facere per ventum, *Lucil.* ⸸ Ventilo.

Elĕvo, āre. act. (1) *To lift,* or *heave, up.* (2) *To extenuate, diminiſh, leſſen,* or *allay.* (3) *To ſlight, diſparage,* or *undervalue.* (1) Contignationem ſtoreaſque elevabant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 9. (2) Solicitudines elevare tua te prudentia poſtulat, *Luccei. Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. (3) Cauſas ſuſpicionum offenſionumque tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre, ſapientis eſt, *Cic.* de *Am.* 24.

Elĕvor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be made low.* (2) *To be leſſened, to be ſlighted,* &c. (3) *To be diſparaged.* (1) 𝔛 Molæ vel ſubmitti vel elevari poſſunt, *Col.* 12, 50. (2) Perſpicuitas argumentationibus elevatur, *Id. N. D.* 3, 4. (3) Index indiciumque elevabatur, *Liv.*

* Eleuthĕria, ōrum. pl. n. [*ab* ἐλεύθερος liber] *Feaſts which bondmen,* or *ſervants, made when they were ſet at liberty, in honour of Jupiter* Eleutherius. Baſilicè agito eleutheria, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 29.

‖ Elībātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A taſteing,* or *offering, of ſacrifices,* Plin. *teſte* Litt. *ſed q.*

‖ Elībĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A freeing,* or *delivery,* Aug. ⸸ Liberatio, *Cic.*

‖ Elībĕro, āre. act. *To ſet free,* or *at liberty,* Cod. ⸸ Libero.

‖ Elībo, āre. act. [*ex* è & libo] *To taſte,* or *pour out,* Tac. *aſcrib.* Litt. *ſed q.* ⸸ Libo, *Cic.*

Elībro, āre. act. *To weigh,* or *balance; to poiſe,* JCC. ⸸ Libro.

Elĭces, ium. pl. m. [*ab* eliciendo dict.] *Gutters for water-drains,* Col. 2, 8. = Sulci aquarii, *Id. ib.*

Elĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be fetched,* or *drawn, out.* Acribus eſt ſtimulis eliciendus amor, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 444. *Conf. Liv.* 29, 34.

Elĭciens, tis. part. *Enticeing,* or *drawing out.* Hic omnibus inſidiis tentatus elicientium, cogentiumque ſe ad querelas, nullam unquam occaſionem dedit, *Suet. Calig.* 10. *Conf. Sil.* 11, 473.

Elĭcio, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* è & lacio] (1) *To entice out.* (2) *To draw out.* (3) *To ſcrew out.* (4) *To ſtrike out.* (5) *To call,* or *fetch, out.* (1) Elicere aliquem blanditiis ad judicium, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 2. § ad pugnam, *Liv.* 21, 54. (2) Elicere ferrum terræ cavernis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (3) Arcana ejus elicuit, *Liv.* 40, 23. (4) Elicere ignem ictu & conflictu lapidum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (5) Animas inferorum elicere, *Id.* in *Vatin.* 6. ¶ Elicere alvum, *to purge,* Plin. ſanguinem, *to let blood.* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 48.

Elĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be enticed,* or *drawn out.* Domitius ſperans Scipionem ad pugnam elici poſſe, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 38. Sudor duobus modis elicitur, *Celſ.* 2, 17.

‖ Elĭcĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drawing out,* alſo *a prizeing,* Cod. ⸸ Licitatio, *Vett.*

‖ Elĭcĭtor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To out prize, to out-bid,* Digeſt.

‖ Elĭcĭtus, a, um. part. *Drawn forth, drawn out,* Litt. *ex* Cic. *ſed* q.

Elīdendus, a, um. part. *To be broken off,* Cic. Tuſc. 3, 34.

Elīdens, tis. part. *Strikeing, daſhing, &c.* Tumida tenerâ guttura elidens manu, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 221.

Elīdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* è & lædo] (1) *To ſtrike, daſh, againſt,* or *out.* (2) *To ſtrangle,* or *throttle.* (3) *To ſtamp,* or *pound ſmall.* (4) *To kill, overlay,* or *ſtamp to death.* (5) *To ſtrike,* or *force, out; to emitt.* (1) Elidere leonem clavâ, *Suet. Ner.* 53. Caput pecudis ſaxo eliſit, *Liv.* 21, 45. § Elidere oculos, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 45. (2) Elidere angues, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 288. ¶ Elidere partum, *to cauſe abortion,* Celſ. (3) Herbas elidere, *Varr. R. R.* 47. (4) Super alias aliæ *ſues* cubant, & fœtus elidunt, *Col.* 7, 9. (5) Elidere ignem velut è ſilice, *Plin.* 11, 37. Lituuſque adunco ſtridulos cantus eliſit ære, *Sen. Oedip.* 734.

Elīdor, i. ſus. paſſ. *To be daſhed, ſtrangled,* &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 6. *Vid.* Elido.

Elĭgendus, a, um. part. *To be choſen,* or *picked, out.* Sunt igitur firmi, & ſtabiles & conſtantes *amici* eligendi, *Cic.* de *Am.* 17.

Elĭgens, tis. part. *Chooſeing.* Honeſtiorem viam eligentes, *Juſt.* 26, 1.

Elĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, ctum. act. [*ex* è & lego] *To chooſe, elect,* or *pick out.* § De tribus eligere quem velis, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 2. § à multis, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 2. § ex multis libris verſus, *Id. Orat.* 56. § ad aliquod munus, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 1.

Elĭgūrio, īre, īvi. act. *To conſume,* or *gormandize,* Varr. Ligurio, *Ter.*

† Elĭgūrītor, ōris. m. verb. antiq. *He that riots away his eſtate, a ſpendthrift,* Gloſſ. ⸸ Qui ligurit.

‖ Elīmātè, adv. *Curiouſly, ſmoothly,* Lexicogr. *ex* Gell. ⸸ Accuratè, *Cic.*

‖ Elīmātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that poliſheth,* or *fileth anew,* Tert. ⸸ Qui elimat.

Elīmātus, a, um. part. (1) *Filed, filed off.* (2) Met. *Made ſmooth,* or *even.* (1) Elimatam ſcobem in fictili coquunt, *Plin.* 38, 18. (2) Rationes ad tenue elimatæ, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 20.

‖ Elīmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A caſting forth of houſe and home,* JCC. ⸸ Ejectio.

‖ Elīmĭnium, i. n. *ut* poſtliminium. [*ex* è & limen] *A diſſeiſure,* Scal.

Elīmĭno, āre. act. (1) *To put,* or *turn, out; to caſt forth of doors.* (2) *To publiſh, to tattle abroad, to babble.* (1) Quònam clam vos eliminat? *Pacuv.* (2) Ne fidos inter amicos Sit, qui dicta foras eliminet, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 26.

Elīmo, āre. act. (1) *To cut off with a file.* (2) *To make even, ſmooth,* or *perfect.* (3) *To poliſh.* (1) Catenas elimare, *Ov. Met.* 4, 178. (2) Rationes ad tenue elimare, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 20. (3) Commodiùs aliquid elimare, *Quint.* 2, 8.

‖ Elīneor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be bloted,* or *raſed, out,* Digeſt. ⸸ Expungor.

Elinguandus, a, um. part. *Whoſe tongue is to be cut out.* Elinguandum te dabo uſque à radicibus, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 72.

Ēlinguis, e. adj. [*ex è & lingua*] *Dumb, ſpeechleſs, that does not know what to ſay.* Cùm Fannius nunquam habitus ſit elinguis, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 26. § Elinguem aliquem reddere, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, *ext.* 3.

Ēlinguo, āre. act. leg. in part. Elinguandus, *Plaut.* q. v. ☞ Vix alibi occ.

‖ Ēlinguor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To want a tongue,* or *to be ſpeechleſs,* Macrob. ⸸ Conticeſco, *Vett.*

† Ēlĭno, ĕre, lēvi. act. *To blot out, raſe,* or *ungild,* Lucil. *ap.* Non. 2, 273.

‖ Ēlĭquābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be melted,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Ēlĭquāmen, ĭnis n. *Fatneſs,* or *gravy, comeing out of fiſh,* or *fleſh; driping of meat,* Col. 9, 14.

Ēlĭquātus, a, um. part. *Cleared, melted.* Fons liberatus eliquatuſque, *Sen. N. Q.* 3, 26. adde *Col.* 12, 19. & 12, 41.

Ēlĭqueſco, ĕre. incept. *To be diſſolved, to melt,* Varr. R. R. 1, 55.

Ēlĭquo, āre. act. (1) *To melt down, to make liquid.* (2) *To clarify, to ſtrain liquor.* (3) Met. *To conſume,* or *ſpend.* (4) *To ſing ſoftly and effeminately.* (1) Varr. 1, 55. (2) Cùm in alia vaſa transfuderint & eliquaverint, *Col.* 12, 12. (3) = Eliquare & conſumere annos, *Cornut.* in *Perſ.* (4) Vatum plorabile ſi quid Eliquat, *Perſ.* 1, 35.

Ēlīſio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A ſqueezeing.* (2) ‖ *The cuting off of a vowel in verſe at the end of a word, eliſion.* (1) Hæ lacrymæ per eliſionem cadunt, *Sen. Ep.* 99. (2) Gramm.

† Ēliſſe, *pro* Eliſiſſe, *Lucil.*

Ēlīſūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſtrangle,* or *otherwiſe to put to death.* Eliſurus eo *gladio* victum, ni prohibitus eſſet à rege, *Curt.* 9, 23.

Ēlīſus, a, um. part. [*ab* elidor] (1) *Burſt,* (2) *Squeezed.* (3) *Strangled,* or *throttled.* (4) *Forced through, emitted.* (1) Cavis eliſi nubibus ignes, *Ov. Metam.* 6, 696. (2) Sæpe præ turbâ eliſi exanimatique ſunt, *Suet. Cæſ.* 39. (3) Laqueo fauces eliſaque guttura fregit, *Luc.* 2. 154. (4) Tunc ſtridulus aër Eliſus lituis, *Id.* 7, 476.

Ēlix, ĭcis. m. [*ab* eliciendo] *A gutter,* or *furrow, for the draining,* or *carrying away, of water,* Col. 11, 7.

‖ Ēlixātim, adv. *By way of boiling,* or *ſtewing,* Apic. 5, ult.

‖ Ēlixātūra, æ. f. *A ſeetheing,* or *boiling,* Apic. 9, 1.

‖ Ēlixir. n. indecl. An Arabick word ſignifying *quinteſſence.*

‖ Ēlixo, āre. act. [*ab* elixus] *To ſeethe,* or *boil.* § Avem elixare, *Apic.* 6, 6. ptiſanam, *Id.* 5, 5.

Ēlixus, a, um. part. [fortè ut *ab* ago, axo, *ita ab* eliquo, elixo] (1) *Boiled, ſoden.* (2) Alſo *moiſtened, wet.* (1) ℨ At ſimul aſſis Miſcueris elixa, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 73. ℨ Eadem vel jurulenta, vel elixa, *Celſ.* 2, 29. (2) In humum calceos facis elixos, *Varr.*

Ellam, *pro* en illam. *See where ſhe is,* Plaut.

* Ellĕbŏrīne, es. f. [*à* ſeq.] *The herb otherwiſe called* epicactis, *Plin.* 27, 9.

* Ellĕbŏrum, i. n. Lat. Veratrum. *Vid.* Helleborum.

* ‖ Ellipſis, is. f. defectus [*ab* ἐλλείπω prætermitto] *A defect,* Gram. & Rhet. Alſo *a certain crooked line comeing off the baſe, the cuting of a cone,* or *cylinder,* Geom.

Ellops, ŏpis. m. *A choice fiſh, ſome take it to be the ſame with the ſturgeon,* Plin. 9, 17. Pretioſus elops noſtris incognitus undis, *Ov. Halieut.* 96.

Ellum, *pro* en illum. *See where he is,* Ter. Andr. 5. 2, 13.

* Ellychnium, i. n. [ἐλλύχνιον Gr.] *The match of a lamp, the wick of a candle,* Plin. 27, 4.

Ēlŏcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Removed out of his place, carryed into captivity.* (2) *Let to farm, let to hire.* (1) Quàm cara illa gens *Judæorum* diîs immortalibus eſſet, docuit quòd eſt victa, quòd elocata, quòd ſervata, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 28. (2) Fundum elocatum eſſe dicebat, *Id. Ver.* 3, 22.

Ēlŏco, āre. act. (1) *To remove,* or *put, out of place.* (2) *To let to hire, to let to farm,* or *ſet out at a price; to leaſe out.* (3) ‖ *To diſpoſe of in marriage.* (1) *Vid.* Elocatus. (2) Maximè vexant ſervi, qui boves elocant, *Col.* 1, 7. ¶ Elocare funus, *to bargain for the charges of it,* Plin. 21, 3. ſeſe in morbo curandum, *Id.* 26, 1. (3) *Cal.* & *Litt. unde neque dicunt, neque ego ſcio, certè* locare filiam, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 40. & collocare, *Nep. Ariſtid.* ult. & *Suet. Cæſ.* 21.

Ēlŏcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eloquor] *Elocution, a fit and proper order of words and ſentences, utterance, delivery.* Elocutio tres res in ſe habere debet, elegantiam, compoſitionem, dignitatem, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* 4. 12.

Ēlŏcūtōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to elocution,* Quint. Inſt. 2, 14.

Ēlŏcūtrix, īcis. f. verb. [*ab* eloquor] *She that ſpeaks readyly,* Quint. Inſt. 2, 14.

Ēlŏcūtus, a, um. part. *Haveing ſpoken,* &c. Ille unum elocutus, &c. Cæſ. B. C. 2, 34.

* ‖ Ēlōdes, is. n. adj. *Oily.* Acopum elodes nervis utile, *Celſ.* 5, 24, 2. ☞ *Sed rectiùs* Elæodes, *ab* ἔλαιον oleum.

* Ēlŏgium, i. n. *pro* ellogium. [*à* Gr. ἐλλόγιον brevis rei expoſitio] (1) *A brief ſaying,* or *ſentence.* (2) *A title,* or *inſcription.* (3) *A certificate, a teſtimonial in praiſe,* or *otherwiſe.* (4) *An epitaph,* or *ſuperſcription on a tomb.* (5) *A teſtament,* or *laſt will.* (1) Solonis quidem ſapientis elogium eſt, quo ſe negat, &c. Cic. *de Senect.* 20. (2) Expreſſitque elogium, cujus initium eſt, *Quum tot ſuſtineas,* &c. *Suet.* in *vit. Horat.* (3) Reliquit formoſam hæredem, & adjecit elogium, *Quia pudicam comperi,* Sen. Controv. 2. Exhæredatus elogio, propterea quòd is meretricem amaret, *Quint.* 7, 5. vid. etiam *Suet.* in *Cal.* 24. atque ibi *Torrent.* (4) Quid ipſa ſepulcrorum monumenta, quid elogia ſignificant? *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 14. (5) *Id.* vid. *Vallam,* 4, 66.

Elohim. Heb. אלוהים Deus dict. ob majeſtatem, vel ob myſterium Trinitatis. *The ſacred name of GOD,* Bibb.

‖ Ēlongo, āre, act. Ēlongor, paſſ. *To remove afar off, to deferr,* or *prolong; to eloin;* alſo *to lengthen,* Gloſſ. Cyril. ⸸ Procraſtino, *Vett.*

Ēlŏquens, tis. adj. *Eloquent, that hath a grace in ſpeaking, well ſpoken,* paſſim ap. *Cic.*

Ēlŏquentes, um. m. pl. per Antonom. *Oratours.* Philoſophi ſolent in officiis tractare, grammatici in poëtis, eloquentes in omni & genere & parte cauſarum, *Cic. Orat.* 21.

Ēlŏquentia, æ. f. *A gift,* or *good grace, in ſpeaking; eloquence.* Fuit diſertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par eſſet eloquentiâ, *Nep. Epam.* 5. ¶ Eloquentia corporis, *action in ſpeaking,* Quint. 11, 1.

‖ Ēlŏquenter. adv. *vix reperitur, ſed* eloquentiùs, comp. & eloquentiſſimè, ſup. *Eloquently, gracefully,* ap. *Plin. jun. Ep.* 3, 18. & 2, 11. ⸸ Eleganter, deſertè, facundè.

Ēlŏquium, i. n. (1) *Diſcourſe.* (2) *Eloquence, eloquent ſpeech, gracefull delivery.* (3) ‖ *An oracle.* (1) Prodigiorum interpretes ſingularem eloquii ſuavitatem ore ejus emanaturam dixerunt, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, *ext.* 3. (2) Quælibet eloquio ſit bona cauſa tuo, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 8, 45. § Eloquio vincere, *Id. Met.* 13, 63. Eloquio partem decus, *Sil.* 3, 619. Eloquio ſed uterque perit orator, *Juv.* 10, 118. (3) *Litt.* unde non dicit.

Ēlŏquor, i, quūtus ſum. dep. (1) *To ſpeak out,* or *plainly; to declare,* or *deliver.* (2) *To ſpeak.* (3) *To ſpeak eloquently.* (4) *To be at a word.* (1) Nempe ludificari militem vis? *PA.* Elocuta es, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 33. Quod veni, eloquar, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 3. (2) ℨ Eloquar, an ſileam? *Virg. Æn.* 3, 39. (3) Domina rerum eloquendi vis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59. (4) Uterque, ſi ad eloquendum venerit, non plùs, quàm ſemel, eloquetur, *Id. Off.* 3, 15. *de venditore & emptore.*

Ēlōtus, a, um. part. [*ab* elavo] *Waſhed,* or *cleanſed with water.* Cùm fuerit oliva elota, *Col.* 12, 50. Elotus in balineis, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 6, 5. Plumbum elotum cum vino, *Celſ.* 7, 27.

† Ēluācrum laborum, *A bucking tub,* Cato R. R. c. 10.

Ēlūcens, tis. part. *Bright, ſhineing.* Circus, elucens, quem vos, ut à Graiis accepiſtis, orbem lacteum nuncupatis, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3.

Ēlūceo, ēre, xi. neut. (1) *To ſhine forth, to be bright, apparent, and manifeſt.* (2) Met. *To be notable, to ſhow itſelf, to appear.* (1) Ingenium in eo elucet, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 19. Eluxit flamma ex capite concionantis, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 2. Elucent aliæ *apes* fulgore coruſco, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 98. (2) ℨ Tenuitas hominis eò magis elucet, quò magis occultatur, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 31.

‖ Ēlūceſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax bright, to ſhine forth,* Hier. ⸸ Eluceo, *Vett.*

‖ Ēlūcĭdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A comment,* or *gloſs,* Litt. *ex* Tac. *ſed q.*

‖ Ēlūcĭdo, āre. act. *To make bright,* or *brighten,* Vulg. interp.

† Ēlūcĭfăcio, ĕre, fēci, ctum. *To make to ſhine,* Laber.

† Ēlūcĭfĭco, āre. act. *To deprive of light, to pull out one's eyes,* Laber. *ap.* Gell. 10, 17.

Ēlūctābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be ſurmounted,* or *paſſed over.* Lacus nec pediti eluctabilis, nec navigio, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 8.

Ēluctandus, a, um. part. *To be ſtruggled through.* Eluctanda via, & curſu quem faber, eundum eſt, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 184. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 26.

Ēluctans, tis. part. *Struggling to get out.* Eluctantia verba, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 31, 3.

Ēluctātus, a, um. part. *Haveing ſtruggled and eſcaped through.* Locorum quoquè difficultates eluctatus, *Tac. Agr.* 17, 3. Tandem Tyrrhenas vix eluctatus in undas, *Luc.* 2, 219. Oppoſitum vox eluctata furorem eſt, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 525. *Sil.* 13, 742.

† Ēlucto, āre, act. *Litt.* ex *Plaut.* pro

Ēluctor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To ſtruggle,* or *ſtrive, to get out; to break through, to eſcape.* § Eluctari nives, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 59, 3. iram, *Grat. Cyn.* 520. Aqua eluctabitur omnis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 244.

Ēlūcubrātus, a, um. part. *Studyed and wrought by candle-light.* Orationes diligenter elaboratæ, & tanquam elucubratæ, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 90. Cunctante ſtilo elucubratum opus, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, *ext.* 1.

Ēlūcubro, āre. act. *To write by candle-light.* Quicquid eſt quod elucubravimus, *Col. præf.* l. 10.

Ēlūcubror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *id. quod* elucubro. Epiſtolam, quam eram elucubratus, ad te non dedi, *Cic. Att.* 7, 19.

Ēlūdendus, a, um. part. *To elude,* or *be eluded.* Ad eludendas veticinationes, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 59.

Ēlūdens, tis. part. *Mocking, deceiveing,* Cic. *de Div.* 2, 70. Sil. 12, 377.

Ēlūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To make an end of playing.* (2) *To conquer at play.* (3) *To ſhun, parry,* or *avoid,* a blow, *or* thruſt. (4) *To ſhift off,* or *avoid, in words.* (5) *To make a fool of one, to chouſe, to elude.* (6) *To diſappoint.* (1) JCC. *Vett.* definiêrunt litus, quà fluctus eluderet, *teſt.* *Cic. Topic.* 7. & *Met.* à gladiatoribus ſumptâ, Quamdiu furor iſte tuus nos eludet? *Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. (2) Eluſi militem in aleâ, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 11. (3) Motu cito rigidos eludere cæſtus, *Manil.* 5, 163. (4) Accuſatoris minas eludere, *Cic. Act.* in *Verr.* 10. Mordacem Cynicum ſic eludebat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 18. (5) Certum eſt hominem eludere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 10. (6) Neu ſeges eludat meſſem fallacibus herbis, *Tib.* 2, 1, 19. Nos ab iſto nebulone facetiùs eludimur, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 44.

Ēlūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *Liv.* 4, 9. *To be eluded,* &c. Eluditur ratione maritus, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 611.

Elvenāca vitis. [*ab* Elvio oppido] *A noble ſort of vine,* Col. 5, 5.

Ēlūgeo, ēre, xi, ctum. neut. (1) *To leave off mourning.* (2) Alſo, Met. *To mourn for one the full time.* (1) Quid aliud in luctu, quàm purpuram atque aurum deponunt? quid quum eluxerunt, ſumunt? Liv. 34, 7. vid. & *Gell.* 7, 5. (2) Patriam eluxi jam & graviùs & diutiùs, quàm ulla mater unicum filium, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

‖ Elul. *The month of Auguſt among the Jews, the laſt of their civil year.*

‖ Ēlumbātus, a, um. part. *That hath his loins broken*, Non. &

Ēlumbis, e. adj. [Evulſo lumbo] *One that hath feeble loins, broken backed.* Fractus atque elumbis, *Cic. Orat.* 18, 7. ⸸ Delumbis, *Plin.*

Ēluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To waſh out, to rinſe, to make clean.* (2) Met. *to waſh away.* (3) *To wipe off, to clear himſelf of a thing.* (1) Vaſcula intus purè, propera atque elue, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 3, 3. (2) Cadus amara Curarum eluere efficax, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 10. (3) § Eluere maculas furtorum, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 5, 46. maculam veſtium, *Plin.* 20, 8. Labem hanc pudoris eluet noſter cruor, *Sen. Hipp.* 893.

Ēluor, i, ūtus. paſſ. *To be waſhed*, &c. Animi labes, nec diuturnitate vaneſcere, nec manibus ullis elui poteſt, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 10. Nec eluentur maculæ, *Catull.* 55, 5.

† Ēlus, elera. n. ant. *pro* olus, olera.

‖ Ēluſco, āre, act. [*ex* è & luſcus] *To make purblind, or to put out one eye*, Ulp. ⸸ Luſcum facio.

‖ Ēlūſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eludo] *A ſcoffing, or mocking*, Gloſſ. vett.

Ēlūsūrus, a, um. part. *About to elude.* Mox prævaricando ultionem eluſurus, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 41, 2.

Ēlūſus, a, um. part. (1) *Deluded.* (2) *Mocked, derided.* (1) = Dolabella eſt impulſus, eluſus, inductus, *Cic. Philipp*, 2, 32, (2) Eluſa imagine tauri Europa, *Ov. Met.* 5, 103.

‖ Ēlūtia, ōrum, pl. n. dict. metalla auraria, in quibus aquâ emiſsâ eluſis ſordibus, metallum oſtendit. *Gold, metal*, Plin. 34, 16, *ubi tamen al. leg.* aluta.

Ēlutriātus, a, um. part. *Poured out of one veſſel into another*, Plin. 14, 17, & 9, 38.

‖ Ēlutrio, āre. act. [*ab* eluo, elutum] *To decant, to ſhoot*, or *draw off, liquor.* § Elutriare lintea, *Gell.* 16, 7. ⸸ In alia vaſa transfundo, eliquo, *Col.*

Ēlūtus, a um. part. [*ab* eluor] (1) *Waſhed, rinſed, watered.* (2) Adj. or, comp. *Watery, fleſhy*, (1) ※ Eluta & ſiccata vinaria, *Col.* 6, 34. (2) Irriguo nihil eſt elutius horto, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 16.

Ēlŭvies, ei. f. [*ab* eluo] (1) *A water pool, or piece of ground drowned with water ; a bog, a quagmire ; a common ſewer*, or *ſink.* (2) *The offſcouring* or *filth, of kennels, and gutters.* (3) Met. *A dirty thing*, or *perſon.* (1) Torrentes et eluvies iter morabantur, *Curt*, 6, 4, 20. = Voragines, *Id.* 8, 11, 7. (2) Oppida crebris ad eluviem cuniculis cavata, *Plin.* 2, 82. (3) = Labes & eluvies civitatis, *Cic.* pro *Domo* 20.

Ēlŭvio, ōnis. f. *A deluge*, or *inundation ; an overflowing of water into fields, a breaking*, or *waſteing away, of the earth by great floods*, Cic. Offic. 2, 5, & Somn. Scip. 7.

Ēluxātus, a, um. part. *Out of joint, put out of its place*, Plin. 20, 9.

‖ Ēluxo, āre. act. *To put out of joint*, Non. ⸸ Luxo.

Ēluxŭrior, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To grow rank, to be over full of fruit*, or *branches*, Col. *de* Arb. 3, 2. ☞ vix alibi occ.

* Ēlȳſium, i. n. [Ἠλύσιον Gr. ſc. πεδίον : them, λύω ſolvo] *Paradiſe. Vid.* Propr. Amœna piorum Concilia, Elyſiumque colo, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 735.

* Ēlȳſius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Elyſium.* Colle ſub Elyſio, *Ov. Am.* 2, 6, 49. Campi Elyſii, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 38.

E ante M.

EM *vel* EIM, ejuſmodi.
E. M. ex more.
EMP. emptor.

Ēmăcĕrātus, a, um. part. *Made lean.* Morborum variis generibus emacerati, *Sen.* ad *Marc.* 10. *Ab inuſ.* emacero.

Ēmăceſco, ui. neut. [*ex* è & maceo] *To be lean, lank*, or *thin.* Mulieri ſi mammæ emacuerunt, *Celſ.* 2, 8, vid. & eund, 2, 2.

Ēmăciātus, a, um. part. *Made lean.* Emaciatæ vites, *Col.* 3, 10. Armentum emaciatum, *Id.* 2, 11.

Ēmăcio, āre. act. *To make lean, to emaciate*, Col. 4, 24.

Ēmăcior, āri. ātus. paſſ. *To be made lean*, Col. 2, 14.

* Ēmācĭtas, ātis, f. [*ab* emo] *A deſire to be always buying*, Col. 4, 3. Erat Φιλόκαλος uſque ad emacitatis reprehenſionem, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7.

Ēmacreſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow lean, to fall away*, 2, 7. & 2, 4.

‖ Ēmacror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *vel* ſum. dep. *To wax lean, to make lean.* Terram emacrari hoc ſatu exiſtimantes, *Plin.* 18, 10. *ſed incert. auctorit. variantibus MSS.*

Ēmăcŭlo, āre. act. *To make clean, to take out ſpots*, Plin. 21, 19.

Ēmānans, tis. part. *Flowing out, droping*, Plin. 23, 3.

Ēmānat, ābat. imperſ. *It is known abroad*, Liv, 42, 16.

‖ Ēmānātio, ōnis. f. *A flowing*, or *iſſueing, from ; an emanation.* ☞ It. proceſſio Spiritûs Sancti à Patre et Filio, *Calv.*

Ēmānātūrus, a, um. part. *To be known abroad*, or *come to light.* ※ Ita compreſſeram orationem, ut nunquam emanaturam putarem, *Cic. Attic.* 3. 12. *ubi al.* manaturam. Emanaturam ore ejus ſuavitatem eloquii dixerunt, *V. Max.* 1. 6. *ext.* 3.

Ēmancĭpātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A ſeting free*, or *at liberty* ; properly of children out of their father's tuition. (2) ‖ Alſo *the alienation, and ſurrendery of an eſtate.* (1) Quint. 11, 1. (2) Ap. JCC.

Ēmancĭpātus, a, um. part. (1) *Alienated*, or *made over to another man, and put into his poſſeſſion.* (1) *Enſlaved*, or *under the power of another.* (1) Venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, *Cic. Phillip.* 2, 21. (2) § Emancipatus feminæ, *Hor. Epod.* 9, 11. ‖ ad omne facinus, *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 319. Senectus nemini emancipata, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 11.

Ēmancĭpo, āre, act. [extra mancipium, *h. e.* extra dominium noſtrum ponere) (1) *To ſet at liberty one's* ſon, nephew, or any other under one's juriſdiction.)2) Alſo *to alienate, ſell*, or *make away one's title to another.* (3) *To put to ſervice*, or *in ſubjection to one ; to enſlave.* (1) Filium in adoptionem alicui emancipare, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 7. (2) Totum agrum redemit emancipavitque, *Suet. Oth.* 4. (3) Nunc ego, mulier, tibi me emancipo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 59. Non enim me cuiquam emancupavi, nullius nomen fero, *Sen. Ep.* 45.

† Ēmanco, āre, act. *To maim*, or *cut off ſome limb.* Gaudeo me non omnes emancîſſe, *inquit Lab.* ap. *Sen. Controv.* 4, 33.

† Ēmancŭpo, āre. ant. pro emancipo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1. 59.

‖ Ēmăneo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. [*ab* è & maneo] *To tarry out, to truant, to loiter.* It is properly ſaid of ſoldiers who *exceed their fŭrlo*, Modeſt. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

Ēmāno, āre. neut. *To iſſue, flow*, or *run, out ; to be ſpread*, or *known, abroad.* Mala noſtra iſthinc emanant, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 21. § Emanare in vulgus, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 1. Quæque dicta ab rege, quæque reſponſa eſſenr, emanavêre, *Liv.* 42, 14.

‖ Ēmanſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A truanting*, or *loitering*, JCC.

‖ Ēmanſor, ōris. m. verb. *A truant*, or *loiterer ; a ſoldier that exceeds his furlo*, Modeſt. Dig. 49, 16. 3.

Ēmarceſco, ĕre. incept. *To wither*, or *fade, away*, In ſterilitatem emarcuit majeſtas, *Plin.* 15. 29.

Ēmargĭno, āre. act. *To take away the ſcurf about the brims of wounds and ulcers.* Emarginare ulcera, *Plin.* 28, 9. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Ēmaſcŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A gelder*, or *buggerer*, Apul. Apol. p. 522. ⸸ Pædicator, *Suet.*

Ēmaſcŭlo, āre. act. *To geld, to take away a man's mettle*, Apul. Met. 7. p. 226. ⸸ Caſtro, *Vett.* Alſo *to abuſe one againſt nature, to bugger.* ⸸ Pædico, *Catull.*

Ēmātūreſco, ĕre. incept. ſin. præt. (1) *To grow full ripe.* (2) *To be at the higheſt, to be paſt.* (1) Si non ematuruit, *Plin.* 25, 4. (2) Si modò læſi Ematuruerit Cæſaris ira, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 123.

† Ēmātūrus, a, um. part. *More than ripe, roten ripe*, or *mellow*, Litt. *ex* Catone, *ſed q.*

* Ēmax, ācis. adj. [*ab* emo] *Ready to buy, a great buyer.* Non eſſe emacem, vectigal eſt, *Cic. Parad* 6. 3. ※ Patrem familiâs oportet eſſe vendacem, non emacem, *Cato R. R.* 2.

* ‖ Embænētĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* ars. [ἐμβαίνω Gr. *i. e.* navem aſcendo] *Merchandiſeing by ſea*, Cœl. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 1. *ſed mirè inter ſe diſcrepant lectiones.*

* Embamma, ătis. neut. [ἔμβαμμα Gr. quod ex ἐν, & βάπτω tingo] *All kind of ſauce*, Col. 12, 55.

* ‖ Embas, ădis. n. (cothurnus) [ἐμβὰς Gr. ab ἐμβαίνω incedo] *A ſort of ſhoe worn by comedians*, Cœl. Rod. 5, 13.

* Embăsĭcæta, æ. m. [ab ἐμβαίνω incedo, & κοίτη cubile] Qui perambulat cubilia, *Petron.* c. 24.

* ‖ Embătæ, ārum. pl. f. [ab ἐμβαίνω Gr. i. e. aſcendo] *Ships to carry paſſengers, packetboats*, Ulp.

Embăter, ēris. m. *The hole*, or *ſight, of a croſs-bow*, Vitruv. 1. 2.

* ‖ Embăteutĭcon jus. [ἐμβατευτικὸν Gr. ἀπὸ τῦ ἐμβατεύειν, quod eſt ingredi, & intrò fidem ferre] *A law by which people might keep things pawned to them in their own poſſeſſion*, Ap. JCC.

* Emblēma, ătis. n. ἔμβλημα, ἀπὸ τῦ ἐμβάλλειν, ab inſerendo, *Lat.* Incertam dici vult *Scal.* ex *Publ. Mimo*] (1) † *An emblem*, or *picturework of wood, ſtone*, or *metal, finely inlaid in divers colours*, as in pavements, walls, &c. (2) Alſo *ſmall images, flowers*, or *the like ornaments, ſet in boſſes on plate, to be taken off, and put on, when we will.* (3) ‖ Alſo *grafts of wild fruit ſet into wild ſtocks.* (4) *Flowers of rhetorick.* (1) Teſſerulæ arte, pavimento, atque emblemate vermiculato compoſitæ, *Lucil.* (2) Illigare & includere emblemata aureis poculis, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 6. 24. *Id.* in *Ver.* 2, 4, & *Plin.* 33, 12. (3) Litt. *ex* Plin. (4) Quint. 2, 4.

* ‖ Embŏla, æ. f. [ab ἐμβάλλω injicio, Gr. *The ladeing*, or *carrying, of corn by ſhips.* Cod.

* Embŏliārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] ¶ Mulier emboliaria, *A kind of woman player that came in at the middle of a play to make ſport*, Plin. 7, 48.

* ‖ Embŏlĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Belonging to the corn which Ægypt paid by agreement to Rome*, Vopiſc. *interpr. Turnebo.*

* ‖ Embŏlĭmæus, i. m. *ſc.* annus, *i. e.* intercalaris. [*à* præced.] *The leap-year*, Aſtron.

Emboline, es, f. *A ſhrub growing in Aſia, the leaves whereof are ſmall, and good againſt poiſon*, Plin. 12, 20. = Epicactis, *Id. ibid.*

* ‖ Embŏliſmus, i. m. *The adding*, or *puting in, of a day in leap-year.* Vid. *Macrob. Saturn.* 1, 13. & *Meurſ.* ibid. & *Gronov.* qui *embolinum* ſcribi maluit.

* Embŏlium, i. n. [ab eodem] (1) *The argument*, or *firſt entry into a comedy ; an interlude*, (2) Alſo *a linch pin ; the pin that keeps the wheel on the axletree.* (1) Cic. *pro* Sext. 54. (2) Vitr. 10, 2.

* Embŏlus, i. m. [ab eodem themate] (1) *The bar of a door, a ſpoke, a pin, a wedge.* (2) *The beak, head*, or *ſtem, of a ſhip.* (1) Vitruv. 10, 12. (2) *Petron.* c. 50. ⸸ Roſtrum, *freq.*

* ‖ Embractum, i, n. [ab ἐμβρέχω irrigo] genus intriti, *Apic.*

* ‖ Embryo, ōnis. m. *An embryo*, Med. &

* ‖ Embryon, i. n. [παρὰ τὸ ἐμβρύειν, *h. e.* ab eo quòd intus in utero alatur] *The child before it hath its perfect ſhape in its mother's womb. Vid.* Suidam. *Lat.* Crudus & indigeſtus partus.

Ēmĕdullātus, a, um. part. *That hath the marrow and pith taken out.* Plin. 22, 22. *ex*

Ēmĕdullo, āre. act. *To take out the marrow*, or *pith ; to rack*, or *take away the ſtrength of.* (2) †

† Met. *To declare, or lay open a thing.* (1) *Vid.* particip. præced. (2) Narra nobis rem omnem, atque emedulla, *Steph.* ex *Plaut.*

† Ēmembro, āre. act. *To geld, or diſmember,* Pacuv. ⸸ Caſtro, eviro, *Poſter.*

Ēmendābĭlis, e. adj. *Amendable, that may be amended.* In errorem emendabilem lapſus, *Liv.* 44, 10. Ætas emendabilis, *Sen. Cl.* 2, 7.

Ēmendandus, a, um, part. *To be amended.* Ipſe præterea quædam emendanda annotavi, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 13. *Conſ. Celſ.* 3, 18.

Ēmendans, tis. part. *Amending.* Cogito ad verbum ſcribenti emendantique ſimilis, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 36.

Ēmendātè, adv. iùs, comp. *Purely, accurately, without fault, correctly.* = Purè & emendatè loqui, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 4. 9. § Emendatiùs facere, *Plin,* 34, 8.

Ēmendātio, ōnis, f. *An emendation, or ſtrengthening.* Memoriæ frequenti emendatione proficitur, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 40.

Ēmendātor, ōris m. verb. *A corrector, or amender.* = O correctorem, civitatis emendatorem! *Cic.* pro *C. Balb.* 8. ſermonis, *Id. Cl.* 74.

Ēmendātrix, īcis. f. *She that corrects, or amends.* Vitiorum emendatricem legem eſſe oportet, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 22.

Ēmendātūrus, a, um, part. *That will correct, or amend.* Arte fortunam emendaturus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 30.

Ēmendātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ‖ ſsĭmus, ſup. *Amended, made better, improved. reformed,* both (1) of things, and (2) perſons. (1) = Recentiſſima quæque ſunt correcta & emendata maximè, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4. Emendatiſſimi libri, *Lact.* 2. 4. (2) Sapiens emendatúſque, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 74. Mulier omnibus ſimulacris emendatior, *Petron.* c. 126.

‖ Ēmendīcābĭlis, e. adj. *Which may be goten by beging,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

‖ Ēmendīcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beging, or aſking,* Aug. ⸸ Mendicatio, *Sen.*

‖ Ēmendīcātor, ōris. m. verb. *A beger,* Aug. ⸸ Mendicus, *Vett.*

‖ Ēmendīcātrix, īcis. f. *A woman beger,* Hier. ⸸ Mendicula, *Plaut.*

Ēmendīcātus, a, um. part. *Beged, goten with much entreaty.* Pecunias accepit emendicatas, *Suet. Cæſ.* 54.

Ēmendīco, āre. act. *To aſk as a beger, to beg.* Stipem emendicabat à populo, *Suet. Aug.* 91.

Ēmendo, āre. act. [à mendâ purgo] (1) *To amend, correct, or make better.* (2) *To heal, cure, or take away.* (1) ✠ = Cupiditatibus infici ſolet civitas, corrigi & emendari continentiâ, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 13. (2) Alvum citam emendat flos hederæ, *Plin.* 24. 10.

Ēmendor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be amended, or cured.* Tu mihi, ſi emendari potes, multum mihi debes, *Curt.* 8, 26. *Vid.* Emendo.

* Ēmendus, a, um. part. *To be bought, or bribed.* Oppianicum judici ad emendas ſententias dediſſe pecuniam, judicatum eſt, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 36.

* Ēmens, tis. part. *Buying.* Quorum pretium non ex ementium commodo, ſed ex inimicorum odio extenditur, *Juſt.* 11, 4.

Ēmenſus, a, um. part. [*ab* emetior] (1) Act. *That hath meaſured, or paſſed.* (2) Paſſ. *Meaſured, or paſſed over.* (1) Oculis ſpatium emenſus, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 772. Emenſo terras jam ſole, *Sil. Ital.* 4, 480. (2) Emenſo cùm ſol decedet Olympo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 450. Poſtquam partem itineris emenſam cernant, *Liv.* 21, 30.

Ēmentiendus, a, um. part. *To falſify, or be falſified.* Ementiendæ ſtirpis, *Liv.* 9, 18. *Conf.* 21, 63.

Ēmentiens, tis. part, *Lieing, falſifying,* Cic. *de* Div. 1. *ab*

Ēmentior, īri, ītus ſum. dep. (1) *To lie down right, to feign what is not true, to counterfeit, forge, or pretend; to take upon him.* (2) *To belie.* (1) Illum quem ementitus es, ego ſum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 143. (2) Alii ementiti ſunt in eos, quos oderant, *Cic. partit. Orat.* 14.

‖ Ēmentītè, adv. *Lieingly, falſely, forgedly,* Marcell. ⸸ Fictè, falsò, *Vett.*

‖ Ēmentītor, ōris. m. verb. *A lier, or counterfeit,* Macr. ⸸ Mendax.

Ēmentītus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *That counterfeits, belies, or feigns.* (2) Paſſ. *Counterfeited, feigned.* (1) Genus ſum ementitus, *Cic.* pro *Balb.* 2. (2) = Ementita ea & falſa, plenáque erroris, *Id. N. D* 2, 21.

‖ Ēmercātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A buying.* Cod. ⸸ Emptio, *Vett.*

‖ Ēmercātor, ōris. m. verb. *A buyer,* Cod. ⸸ Emptor, *Vett.*

Ēmercor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To buy.* § Emercari aditum principis, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 1, 2. adulterium, *Ibid.* 13, 44. 1. avaritiam præfecti, *Ibid.* 12, 44, 5. hoſtes ad exuendam fidem, *Ibid.* 12, 14, 1.

Ēmĕreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. (1) *To merit, or deſerve.* (2) *To do harm.* (1) Emeruit nullus non eſſe ſuperſtes, *Luc.* 5, 688. (2) Quid ego emerui mali? *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 5.

Ēmĕreor, ēri, ĭtus ſum. dep. (1) *To deſerve, to win, or get.* (2) Paſſ. *To be ended, to ſerve one's whole time.* (1) § Emereri honores, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 6. judicium hominum, *Quint. proœm.* lib 1. (2) Annuæ mihi operæ a. d. cal. Sextilis emerentur, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2.

Ēmergens, tis. *Ariſeing, or ſwimeing out.* Littora emergentia ponto. *Manil.* 4. 634.

Ēmergi, *To ariſe, or be freed; to come well off,* Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 4.

Ēmergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. neut. (1) *To ſwim, iſſue, or come, out.* (2) *To pop up, to appear, or ſhow itſelf.* (3) Met. *To riſe up.* (4) *To eſcape, or recover.* (5) *To extricate, or diſentangle.* (6) *To be manifeſt.* (7) *To come to, to arrive at.* (1) ✠ Aves ſe in mare mergunt & emergunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. § Emergere de paludibus, *Liv.* 1, 13, ex aquâ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5. undis, *Sen. Oct.* 134. (2) § Emergere extra terram, *Plin.* § ſupra terram, *Col.* ✠ deliteſco, *Cic.* (3) ✠ Virtus depreſſa emergit, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 65. Emergere id faſtigium, & attolli, *Paterc.* 2, 65. (4) Incommoda valetudo, quâ jam emerſeram, *Cic. Attic.* 5. 8, (5) Ex eo emerſit, ſe ejecit, & extulit, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 32. Quibus ex malis ut ſe emerſerat, *Nep. Attic.* 11. Emergere ſeſe ex malis, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 30. (6) Ex quo magìs emergit, quale ſit decorum illud, *Cic. Offic.* 1. 31. (7) § Emergere ad ſummas opes, *Lucr.* 2, 13. § in Appiam, *Cic. Att.* 2. 8.

‖ Ēmĕrĭtum, i, n. *A penſion, or the ſtipend of an old ſoldier,* Modeſt.

‖ Ēmĕrĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Deſerved, earned.* (2) Alſo *complete, finiſhed, ended.* (3) *Diſcharged, acquited.* (1) Ut P. Ebutio emerita ſtipendia eſſent, *Liv.* 39, 19. Emerito ſacrum caput inſere cœlo, *Sil. Ital.* 7, 19. (2) § Emeriti curſus, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 43. Militia emerita, *Suet. Calig.* 44. (3) Emeriti equi, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 688. milites, *Luc.* 1, 344.

Ēmerſūrus, a, um. part. *Which will eſcape, or come out;* Ruat emerſura juventus Effoſi per operta ſoli, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Honor.* 330.

Ēmerſus, a, um. part. *Riſen, or appearing, out; come out.* Homo emerſus ſubitò ex diuturnis tenebris luſtrorum ac ſtuprorum, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 9.

Ēmerſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A comeing forth, or out,* as from a mine. (2) *A riſeing up.* (1) Neque certum locum ſcire poterant, quò emerſum facturi fuiſſent hoſtes, *Vitr.* 10, 22. (2) Emerſus caniculæ, *Col.* 7. 3.

*‖ Ēmĕtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἐμέω vomo] Vomitum proritans, *Cauſeing a vomit,* Medic.

Ēmētiens, tis. part. *Meaſureing,* Liv. 31, 24.

Ēmētior, īri, enſus ſum. dep. (1) *To meaſure out, or beſtow.* (2) *To crawl, to go, or paſs over.* (3) *To finiſh, or make an end of.* (1) Non aliquid patriæ tanto emetiris acervo? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 105. (2) Ingens ſpatium uno die emetiri, *Liv.* 31, 24. (3) Pelagi labores emetiri, *Sen. Med.* 611.

Ēmĕto, ĕre, ſſui, ſſum. act. *To reap, or mow, down.* Ne plus frumenti emetat, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 6. 21.

Ēmĭcans, tis. part. *Shineing, or glittering, iſſueing out of.* Magnâ vi ſanguinis emicante, *Curt.* 9, 5, 10. Saxa tormento emicantia, *Liv.* 44, 10. *Vid.* Emico.

‖ Ēmĭcātim, adv. *Glittering,* Sidon. Ep. 2, 13. ⸸ Nitidè.

‖ Ēmĭcātio, ōnis. f. *A ſhineing, or appearing aloft; a ſpringing, or riſeing, up,* Apul. de Mundo, *p.* 743.

Ēmĭco, āre, ui. neut. (1) *To ſhine forth.* (2) *To jump, leap, or ſally, out.* (3) *To aſſail.* (4) *To riſe.* (5) *To grow, or ſpring.* (6) *To guſh, or iſſue, forth; to ſtart out.* (7) *To ſhow himſelf.* (8) *To excell, to be eminent.* (1) Emicant faces, *Plin.* 2, 26. Flamma emicat ex incendio, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 2, 27. (2) Juvenum manus emicat ardens, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 319. Scaturigines turbidæ primò & tenues emicant, *Liv.* 44, 33. (3) Emicant, ſine crimine inſultant, *Flor.* 1, 18. (4) Emicare in jugum, *Col.* 4, 20. (5) Multis calamis ex unâ radice emicantibus, *Plin.* 27, 8. Superiores ejuſdem rami in excelſum emicant, *Id.* 12, 5. (6) Sanguis emicat per mille foramina, *Stat.* Cruor emicat alté, *Ov. Metam.* 4, 121. Emicat vaſto fragore major humano ſonus, *Sen. Oed.* 232. (7) Nondum ſperatus Jaſon emicuit, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 397. (8) Ante omnia corpora Niſus Emicat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 9.

Ēmigrans, tis. part. *Removeing his dwelling.* Ductor populi longè emigrantis, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 47.

‖ Ēmigrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A departing,* Cod.

‖ Ēmigrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that departs from a place,* Dig.

Ēmigro, āre. neut. *To go from one place to another, to remove.* § Emigrare domo, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 31. ¶ è vitâ, *to die,* Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 19.

Ēmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eminor] *A threatening aloud.* Quæ illæc eminatio eſt? *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 19.

‖ Ēmĭnātus, a, um. part. [*ab* eminor] *Haveing threatened,* Flor. 2, 12, 7. *ubi al.* minatus.

Ēmĭnens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Appearing aloft.* (2) *Riſeing up, ſtanding out.* (3) Adj. *Eminent, high.* (4) *Conſpicuous, remarkable.* (1) Eminens è mari globus terræ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28. (2) Eminentia ſaxa complexi conabantur aſcendere, *Curt.* 5, 3, 20. Eminentior naſus, *Suet Aug.* 79. (3) Eminentes ædes, *Flor.* 1, 9, 4. ✠ Eminentem domum civitas humilis tremit, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 456. Statura eminens, *Col.* 3, 8. (4) Moderatio & continentia eminentia bona, *Curt.* 6, 6, 1. Eminentiſſimæ ſimplicitatis vir, *Sen. Ep.* 115. Eminentiſſimus mons, *Flor.* 4, 12, 49.

Ēmĭnentia, æ. f. (1) *A protuberance, a ſtanding out.* (2) *A relief in a picture, or ſtatue.* (3) ‖ Met. *Eminence, excellency.* (1) Habere eminentiam & ſoliditatem, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 38. Habere eminentias ſimiles verrucis, *Plin.* 37. 10. (2) Multa pictores vident in umbris & eminentiis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 7. (3) Gell. 5, 11.

Ēmĭneo, ēre, ui. neut. & act. [*ex* è & mineo, quod leg. ap. *Lucr.* 6, 562. & 1194.] (1) *To ſtand, or ſhow itſelf, above others.* (2) *To be higher, to appear above, to overtop,* (3) Met. *To excell, to be eminent.* (4) *To be notorious, or remarkable.* (1) = Vallum eminere, & procul videri, neceſſe erat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 41. (2) § Jamque moles aquam eminebat, *Curt.* 4, 2, 21. § Eminere ſuper undas, *Id.* 4, 4, 4. Eminebant in machinâ ſtimuli, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, *ext.* 1. = extare, apparere, *Cic.* ✠ opprimi, abſcondi, *Id.* (3) § Inter omnes unus eminet Demoſthenes, *Cic. Orat.* 29. = Hôc magìs excellit atque eminet, *Plin. Planeg.* 2. § Eminere in re aliquâ, *Quint.* (4) = Eminet audacia atque projecta eſt, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 65. Tam notabiliter pro fratre recitante primùm metus ejus, mox gaudium eminuit, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 17. Major in dies ira eminebat in ſuos, *Liv.* 2, 35.

‖ Ēmingo, ĕre. act. *To piſs afar off,* Litt. *ex* Sall. *ſed q.*

‖ Ēmĭnĭtor, āri. dep. *To threaten often,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Emĭnor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To threaten openly.* Eminor, interminorque ne quis obſtiterit obviàm, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 11.

Emĭnŭlus, a, um. adj. *Riſeing ſomewhat in height, ſticking out a little,* Varr. *de* R. R. 2, 5. & 9, 3.

Emĭnuo, ĕre. act. *To diminiſh, leſſen,* or *abate,* Aug. ‡ Minuo.

Emĭnus, adv. [*ex* è & manus] *Far off, aloof, at a diſtance.* ✕ Nec eminus haſtis, aut cominus gladiis uti, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 6.

‖ Emĭnūtio, ōnis. f. *A leſſening,* Boët. ‡ Diminutio, *Cic.*

Emīror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To marvel greatly at, to gaze at a diſtance.* Nigris æquora ventis Emirabitur inſolens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 8. ☞ Rarò occ.

Emiſceo, ēre, ui, ſtum. act. *To fill out, to pour out.* Nec parcè vina recepta hauriet emiſcens, *Manil.* 5, 247.

Emiſsārium, i. n. *A ſluice,* or *other contriveance to let water out of a pond,* or *river; a flood-gate, a water gate,* Cic. Fam. 16, 18. Emiſſarium Fucini lacûs, *Suet. Claud.* 20.

Emiſsārius, a, um. adj. *Sent out, put forth, put apart for breeding.* ¶ Emiſſarius palmes, *a branch,* or *young bough,* Plin. 17, 23. ‖ Caper emiſſarius, *the ſcape goat,* Vulg. interpr.

Emiſsārius, i. m. (1) *An emiſſary, a trepan, an informer.* (2) *One appointed as an officer to procure bribes,* or *to bring tales; a meſſenger at hand.* (3) Alſo *a ſeter for thieves.* (4) *A picqueteer, one who is ſent out before battle to defy, and provoke the enemy; one of the van-guard.* (5) *A procurer, a pimp.* (1) Perſuaſerat nonnullis invidis meis, ſe in me emiſſarium ſemper fore, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. (2) Suet. Dom. 11. (3) Turpio quidam, iſtius excurſor & emiſſarius, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 2, 8. (4) Per emiſſarios factionis ſuæ interfecit, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 18. (5) Plaut. *in* Mil.

‖ Emiſsĭlis, e. adj. *Which may be caſt,* or *ſent, out,* Litt. *ex* Notitiâ.

Emiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* emitto] *A hurling,* or *ſhooting, forth; a bounce,* or *diſcharge.* Emiſſiones tormentorum, *Cic. Tuſc. Q.* 2, 24. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 17.

Emiſsītius, a, um. adj. *That is ſent,* or *caſt, out.* ¶ Emiſſitii oculi, *ſtareing, prying eyes,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2.

Emiſsūrus, a, um. part. *About to utter.* Nec incaſſùm poſtremas voces emiſſurus, *Juſt.* 11, 15.

Emiſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent forth.* (2) *Hurled,* or *flung.* (3) *Let out.* (4) *Uttered,* or *ſpoken.* (5) *Freed, delivered.* (1) ⩵ A Deo evocatus atque emiſſus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 30. Emiſſam hyemen ſenſit Neptunus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 128. (2) Noſtri emiſſis pilis gladiis rem gerunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 88. (3) Emiſſus lacus, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 84. (4) Emiſſum volat irrevocabile verbum, *Hor. Ep* 1, 19. (5) § Emiſſus è carcere, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 5, 9. ¶ Manu emiſſus, *made free,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 2.

Emittens, tis. part. *Sending forth,* Celſ. 7, 29.

Emitto, ĕre, ſi, ſſum. act. [*ex* è & mitto] (1) *To ſend forth,* or *out.* (2) *To let go,* or *eſcape.* (3) *To throw away.* (4) *To publiſh, to ſet forth.* (5) *To hurl, throw,* or *fling.* (6) *To let out, to empty.* (7) *To breed,* or *lay.* (8) *To utter.* (9) *To make one free.* (1) Subitò Labienus duabus portis omnem equitatum emittit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 56. Emiſit illum poſtico clam, *Val. Max.* 6, 8, 6. (2) § E manibus tuis in Italiam emiſiſti, *Liv.* 28, 42. (3) § Scutum manu emittere, & nudo corpore pugnare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 25. (4) Si quando aliquid dignum noſtro nomine emiſimus, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 33. (5) § Emittere tela, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 1. fulmen ſævâ manu, *Sen. Hipp.* 673. (6) Emittere lacum, *Suet. Claud.* 21. (7) Emittit ova gallina, *Plin.* 11, 24. (8) ✕ Nullum verbum, quod revocare vellet, emiſit, *Cic.* (9) Accipe argentum, & mulierem emitte, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 17. *ubi* manu *reticetur.* Nunquam erit tam avarus, quin te gratus emittat manu, *Id. Capt.* 2, 3, 48. ¶ Emittere lacrymas, *to ſhed them,* Ov. Met. 11, 458. ſanguinem, *to let it,* Id. ‖ manum, *to give ſecurity,* Modeſt. Dig. 22, 3, 15. ſe, *to burſt out,* Cic. oculos, *to ſtare about,* Plaut. § aculeos in aliquem, *to thruſt them into him,* Cic. pro Cœl. 17.

Emittor, ī, ſſus. paſſ. (1) *To be let out, to be diſmiſſed.* (2) *To be ſent forth,* &c. (1) Emitti quenquam vetabat, *Suet. Cal.* 26. (2) ✕ Ut abs te non emiſſus ex urbe, ſed immiſſus in urbem, eſſe videatur, *Cic.* in *Catil.* 1, 11, *De cæteris vid.* Emitto.

‖ Emmanuel, Heb. *God with us.*

* ‖ Emmŏton, i. n. [ἔμμοτον Gr. *ex* ἐν in, & μοτὸς linteum carptum, quod vulneribus indi ſolet] *A ſoft and liquid medicine wherein tents are dipt,* Celſ. 7, 13.

* Emo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum. act. [*ex* ἑμὸς, *qu.* ἐμὸν ποιῶ] (1) *To take, get, obtain,* or *purchaſe.* (2) *To buy.* (3) *To bribe,* or *hire.* (1) Emere ſibi aliquem beneficiis, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 57. ☞ Hanc eſſe primariam notionem docent comp. *demo, eximo,* &c. (2) ✕ Talento inimicum mihi emi, amicum vendidi, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 49. ¶ Bene, *vel* malè, emere, *to buy cheap, dear,* Cic. Att. 1, 13. Emere ſpem pretio, *to buy a pig in a bag,* Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 12. (3) Cuſtodem munere emere, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 652.

* Emor, i, ptus. paſſ. (1) *To be got, to be obtained.* (2) *To be bought,* &c. (1) Emitur virtute poteſtas, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 55. (2) Creta pondere emitur, *Plin.* 35, 17.

Emŏdĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be moderated.* Emoderandus dolor verbis erit, *Ov. Rem.* 130.

Emŏdŭlandus, a, um. part. *To be ſung,* or *tuned.* Muſa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *Ov. Am.* 1, 1, *ult.*

‖ Emŏdŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſinging in tune,* Boët. ‡ Modulatio, *Plin.*

‖ Emŏdŭlātor, ōris. m. *One who ſings in tune,* Boët. ‡ Modulator. *Hor.*

‖ Emŏdŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To ſing,* or *warble,* Leg. *ap.* Ov, *in particip.* emodulandus, *q. v.*

Emŏlior, īri, ītus ſum. dep. (1) *To accompliſh, to effect.* (2) *To ſtir,* or *raiſe, up.* (3) *To caſt out by force, to get up* phlegm by coughing. (1) ✕ Molior negotium, metuo ut poſſim emolirier, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 5, 2. (2) Infeſti *venti* fretum emoliuntur, *Sen. Agamem.* 478. (3) Sicca tuſſis, quæ nihil emolitur, *Celſ.* 4, 6. Pituitam per nares emoliri, *Col.* 8, 5.

Emolleſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow ſoft, and ſupple.* Sine ullâ vi clavus *in pedibus* emolleſcit, *Celſ.* 5, 28.

‖ Emollĭdus, a, um. adj. *Soft, tender, limp, limber,* Liv. 34, 47. *ubi mel. libri habent* mollia.

Emolliendus, a, um. part. *To be ſoftened,* &c. Alteram ab emolliendo ventre dictam putant malachen, *Plin.* 20, 21. *Conf. Celſ.* 8, 4.

‖ Emolliens medicamentum, *A mollifying medicine,* Jun.

‖ Emollīmentum, i. n. *A ſoftening,* or *aſſwageing,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Emollio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To make ſoft,* or *looſe; to ſoften.* (2) *To looſen.* (3) *To effeminate.* (4) *To civilize.* (1) Humor arcus fundaſque & jaculorum amenta emolîerat, *Liv.* 37, 41. (2) Pepones emolliunt alvum, *Plin* 20, 2. (3) Metuens ne urbis amœnitas emolliret exercitum, *Liv.* 27, 3. Plùs tamen ferociæ Britanni præferunt, ut quos nondum longa pax emollîerit, *Tac. Agric.* 11, 6. (4) ✕ Didiciſſe artes Emollit mores, nec ſinit eſſe feros, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 9, 47.

Emollior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be ſoftened,* &c. Ova aceto mâcerata in tantùm emolliuntur, ut per annulos tranſeant, *Plin.* 10, 60.

‖ Emollītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſoftening,* Apic. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Emollītus, a, um. part. *Softened, enervated.* Emollitus amœnitate Aſiæ, *Liv.* 38, 49. Igni emollita, *Plin.* 26, 14.

Emŏlo, ĕre. act. *To grind thoroughly, to ſpend, to conſume.* Granaria emole, *Perſ.* 6, 26.

Emŏlŭmentum, i. n. (1) *Profit goten properly by griſt;* hence *by any labour and coſt.* (2) *Benefit, advantage.* (1) Laus ſuſcepta ſine emolumento & præmio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 85. (2) ✕ Plus emolumenti, quàm detrimenti, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 16.

Emŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. *To warn, to put in mind of, ſtrictly to charge,* Plaut. Aſin. 4, 2, 17. ſed variè leg.

‖ Emŏrĭbundus, a, um. adj. *About to die, at the very point of death,* Lexicogr. *ex* Celſ.

Emŏriens, tis. part. *Dieing.* Immobiles undæ, in quibus emoriens natura defecerit, *Curt.* 9, 12.

Emŏrior, i, tuus. n. dep. (1) *To die.* Per gradus emoritur amor, *Ov. Rem.* 654. (2) Met. *To decay utterly.* (1) ✕ Emori cupio, *Chr.* priùs diſce quid ſit vivere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 18. (2) Quorum laus emori non poteſt, *Cic. Parad.* 2. ¶ Riſu emoriri, *to burſt one's ſides, to kill one's ſelf with laughing,* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42. *ubi Donat.* vitiosè dictum ab imperito milite. *Sanè in exemplo jam dicto ſcripſit poëta* emori cupio.

‖ Emorſus, ûs. m. *Remorſe, a gnawing and ſtinging of conſcience,* Amb. ‡ Morſus, *Cic.*

Emortuālis dies. *The day of one's death,* Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7, ult. ✕ natalis.

Emortuus, a, um. part. (1) *Dead, ſenſeleſs.* (2) *Dull.* (1) ✕ Illorum alter vivit, alter eſt emortuus, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 14. Caro emortua, *Celſ.* 8, 3. (2) Emortuo verba facere, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 2, 18.

Emōtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtiring, a moveing forth, an emotion,* Digeſt. ‡ Motio, *Cic.*

Emōtus, a, um. part. [*ab* emoveor] (1) *Removed, caſt off.* (2) *Stired, caſt up,* or *diſturbed.* (3) Met. *Thrown off.* (4) *Sent away,* or *cauſed to depart.* (1) Emoti cardine poſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 493. Venus emoti facie conterrita ponti, *Sil. Ital* 17, 288. (2) Emotum ſolum, *Col.* 3, 18. (3) His dictis curæ emotæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 382. (4) Emotis deinde curiâ legatis, *Liv.* 30, 23.

Emŏveo, ēre, vi, ōtum. act. (1) *To put out of its place.* (2) *To tranſplant, to remove.* (1) Lictor plebem de medio emovit, *Liv.* 6, 38. (2) Emovere herbas, *Col.* 8, 3. ¶ Emovere flammam ſpiritu, *to blow the fire,* Val. Max. 2, 4, 5. Totum ſol emoverat orbem, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 367. *ubi al.* emerſerat.

* Empetron, i. n. [ita dict. quòd in nudo ſaxo naſcitur; *ab* ἐν in, & πέτρα petra] *The herb called ſamphire,* or as ſome *ſaxifrage,* Plin. 27, 9.

* Emphăſis, is. f. [ἀ φημὶ Gr.] *Earneſtneſs,* or *expreſs ſignification of an intent,* Auct. *ad* Herenn. 4, 53. *ſignificationem,* Quint. 8. *ſignificantiam* vertit. ‖ *An emphaſis,* or *an accent ſet upon a word in the ſpeaking of it,* Gramm.

* ‖ Emphătĭcè, adv. *Earneſtly, forcibly,* Gram. ‡ Significanter, *Quint.*

* ‖ Emphătĭco, āre. act. *To ſpeak earneſtly,* Litt. *ex* Liv. *ſed q.*

* ‖ Emphătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Emphatical, haveing an energy,* Gramm. vid. *Quint.* 8, 2.

* ‖ Emphractus, a, um. adj. [ab ἐμφράττω Gr. obſtruo] ¶ Naves emphractæ, *i. e.* tectæ. *Ships,* or *barges, covered,* Ulp. *al. leg.* embatæ, & ἐπιβάδες.

* ‖ Emphragma, ătis. n. [ab ἔμφραγμα Gr. obſtructio] *The gripeing of the guts,* Veget. interp. *Litt.* ſed fortè rect. *Faber, an encloſure.*

* ‖ Emphyteuſis, is. f. [ab ἐμφυτεύω Gr. infodio] *A grafting,* or *planting; the renting of land upon condition to plant it,* which was not to return to the lord, but in default of a ſettled payment, or rent, *JCC.*

* ‖ Emphyteuta, & Emphyteutes, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A tenant of land, a copyholder,* JCC.

* ‖ Emphyteutĭcārius, i, m. *Idem,* Juſtinian. 4, 66.

* ‖ Emphyteutĭcus, a, um. adj. *ut* ¶ emphyteuticus ager, *i. e.* vectigalis. *Let out to farm, hire,* or *rent;* or *for which rent is paid,* JCC.

* Empīrĭce, es. f. ἐμπειρικὴ Gr. ex ἐν in, & πεῖρα experientia] *Skill in phyſick got by mere practice,* Plin. 29, 1.

* Empīrĭcus, i. m. *A phyſician by practice only, an empyrick, a mountebank.* Qui ſe empiricos ab experientiâ nominant, *Celſ.* in *præf.* & *Cic. Ac.* 4, 39.

* ‖ Emplagia, æ. f. [ex ἐν in, & πλήσσω percutio] *A palſy*, Paul. † Paralyſis, *Celſ.*

* ‖ Emplaſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of a plaſter, ſticking like a plaiſter*, Morell.

* Emplaſtratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A kind of grafting*, or *inoculateing*, Col. 5, 11. & Plin. 17, 16.

* Emplaſtrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to engraft*, Col. 5, 11.

‖ Emplaſtro, āre. act. *To graft*, or *innoculate*, Col. 11, 2.

* Emplaſtrum, i. n. [*ab* ἐμπλάττω, ſubigo, vel in unam maſſam formo] (1) *A plaſter*, or *ſalve, of divers things.* (2) *A plaſter of clay*, or *wax, to lay on a graft.* (1) Celſ. 5, 18. (2) Col. 16, 9. & 5, 11.

* Emplecton opus. [ab ἐμπλέκω implico] *Work well knit and couched together*, Vitruv. 2, 8. *vid.* Lexic. Vitruv.

* Empŏrētĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to merchants.* ¶ Charta emporetica, *Pack paper, cap paper*, or *brown paper*, Plin. 13, 12.

* Empŏrium, i. n. Forum nundinarium. [ἀπὸ τῦ ἐμπορεῖν, *i. e.* à mercando] (1) *A market town.* (2) *A place where a fair*, or *market, is kept.* (1) Emporium Theſpientium, *Liv.* 36, 21. Puteolanorum, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 2. (2) Apud emporium in macello, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 1, 4.

* Emptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* emo] *A geting, buying*, or *purchaſeing.* Emptione factâ pecunia ſolvitur, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 6.

* Emptiōnālis, e. adj. *Uſeing to buy proſcribed goods.* Inter vos ſenes emptionales, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 29. ſed Grævius leg. ex MSS. *coëmptionalis.*

* Emptĭtātus, a, um. part. *Bought often.* Ternis denariis ſinguli emptitati, *Col.* 8, 10.

* Emptĭtius, a, um. adj. *That is*, or *may be, bought*, or *hired, for money.* 𝔛 Hîc aprum glans emptitia facit pinguem; illîc gratuita exilem, *Varr.* de *R. R.* 2, 9. vid. & 3, 2.

* Emptĭto, āre. freq. [*ab* emo] *To uſe to buy, to buy often.* 𝔛 Qui talem operam emptitâſſet, vendidiſſétque, *Tac.* 14, 41. Quicquid venale audiunt, emptitant, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 19, 5. *Vid.* Emptitatus.

* ‖ Emptīvus miles, *A ſoldier hired for pay*, Feſt.

* Emptor, ōris. m. verb. *A purchaſer, buyer*, or *chapman.* 𝔛 Ne quid omnino, quod venditor nôrit, emptor ignoret, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 12. Dedecorum pretioſus emptor, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 32.

* Emptŭriens, tis. part. *About*, or *going, to buy*, Varr. præf. l. 2.

* Emptŭrio, īre, īvi, ītum. deſider. [*ab* emo] *To long, deſire*, or *intend, to buy*, Varr. *Vid.* Empturiens.

* ‖ Emptŭrītio, ōnis. f. *A deſire to buy*, Dig.

* ‖ Emptūrus, a, um. part. *About to buy.* Emptura *ſocietatem viri* periculo ſpiritûs ſui, *Juſt.* 23, 2.

* Emptus, a, um. part. [*ab* emor] (1) *Purchaſed, procured.* (2) *Bought.* (3) *Bribed.* (1) Nocet empta dolore voluptas, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 55. (2) 𝔛 Quæ ex empto, aut vendito, conducto, aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. (3) = Emptum conſtupratúmque judicium, *Id. Att.* 1, 18.

‖ Empūris, is. f. *i. e.* calciſraga. *Samphire*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

* ‖ Empūſa, æ. f. [ἔμπουσα Gr.] *A hobgoblin*, or *ſpirit, that hops upon one leg, and changeth itſelf into many ſhapes*, Cæl. Rod. 6, 38. ¶ Empuſæ ludus, *ſcotch-hoppers*, Jun. Empuſâ mutabilior, vid. *Chiliad.*

* ‖ Empyēma, ătis. n. [ἐμπύημα Gr. *ex* ἐν in, & πύον pus; *vel* ab ἐμπυέω pus exſpuo] *A collection of corrupt matter in a body, about the breaſt and lungs*, Medic. *Lat.* Abſceſſus thoracis purulentus.

* ‖ Empyræus a, um. adj. [*ab* ἐν in, & πῦρ ignis] ¶ Cœlum empyræum, *The empyreal*, or *higheſt heaven*, Eccleſ.

* Emtio, Emtiōnālis, &c. *Vid.* Emptio, Emptionalis, &c.

Ēmūcĭdus, a, um. adj. *Very mouldy*, Plin. 1, 33.

Ēmūgio, īre, īvi, ītum. *To bellow out*, Met. *to cry*, or *ſpeak, aloud*, Quint. 2, 12.

‖ Ēmulceo, ēre. act. *To ſtroke gently, to cheriſh with the hand*, Litt. *ex* Val. † Demulceo, *Ter.*

Ēmulctrāle, is. n. *A milking pail*, Litt. *ex* Catone.

‖ Ēmulgātio, ōnis. f. *A publiſhing abroad*, Tert.

‖ Ēmulgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that reporteth*, or *telleth, abroad*, Cod. † Vulgator, *Ov.*

Ēmulgendus, a, um. part. *To be milked out*, Col. 7, 3.

‖ Ēmulgentes venæ. *Two large veins which riſeing out of the vena cava, are carryed into the reins of the back*, Medic.

Ēmulgeo, ēre, ſi & xi, ſum, *vel* ctum. act. *To milk out*, or *ſtroke*, Col 7, 3.

‖ Ēmulgo, āre. act. *To publiſh, blaze*, or *make known*, ex antiq. inſcr. † Evulgo, *Liv.*

Ēmulſus, a, um. part. ¶ Emulsâ palude, *Drawn dry*, or *drained*, Catulſ. 60, 110.

Ēmunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* emungo] *A wipeing the noſe*, Quint. 11, 3.

‖ Ēmunctor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſnuffer*, or *wiper*, Met. *a couſener*, or *chouſer*, Digeſt. † Qui emungit.

‖ Ēmunctōrium, i. n. *Snuffers*, ſuch as are uſed in ſnuffing candles, *Vulg. interpr.* Deſid. vocab. *ap.* idoneos auct.

‖ Ēmunctūra, æ. f. *The ſnuff of a candle*, Med. Gram. † Myxa, *Mart.*

Ēmunctus, a, um. part. [*ab* emungor] (1) *Snuffed, wiped.* (2) *Cheated, chouſed.* (1) ¶ Emunctæ naris homo, *a man of a delicate taſte and judgement*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 8. (2) Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum, *Hor. A. P.* 238.

‖ Ēmundātè. adv. *Very cleanly, handſomely*, Aug. † Mundè, *Col.* Munditer, *Plaut.*

‖ Ēmundātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleanſeing*, Tert.

Ēmundo, āre. act. *To cleanſe.* Nam his rebus plumam, pinnaſque emundant, *Col.* 8, 4. Ovilia debent emundari, *Id.* 2, 15.

Ēmungens, tis. part. *Wipeing.* Quoties ego vidi patrem tuum cubito emungentem? *Suet. vitâ Horatii.*

Ēmungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* è & mungo] (1) *To wipe*, or *ſnuff, the noſe.* (2) ‖ Met. *To ſnuff a candle.* (3) *To cheat one of his money.* (1) Pater ſe cubito emungere ſolebat, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 54. (2) *Sic uſus obtinuit, & meritò, quoniam facilis eſt tranſlatio, & deſid. verbum hujus notionis, nî fallor, ap. Vett.* (3) Emunxi argento ſenes, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4.

Ēmūniendus, a, um. part. *To be fortified*, or *fenced*, Tac. Agric. 31, 3.

‖ Ēmūnīmen, ĭnis. n. *A fortification*, Notit. Imp. † Munimentum, agger, vallum, *Vett.*

‖ Ēmūnīmentum, i. n. *A fortification*, Litt. *ex* Vitruv.

Ēmūnio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To fence*, or *encloſe.* (2) Met. *To ſecure.* (1) Emunire vites ab injuriâ pecoris, *Col.* 5, 6. (2) adverſus metum animum, *Sen. Controv.* 7.

Ēmūnior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be fenced*, &c. Murus ſupra cæteræ modum altitudinis emunitus erat, *Liv.* 21, 7.

‖ Ēmūnītor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh a fortreſs*, or *defence*, Veget. † Munitor, *Liv.*

Ēmūnītus, a, um. part. *Fortified.* Locus ſaxo quadrato ſeptus, atque arcis in modum emunitus, *Liv.* 24, 21. vid. & *Col.* 1, 6.

‖ Ēmurmŭrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A grumbler*, or *mutterer*, Hier. † Murmurator, *Plaut.*

‖ Ēmurmŭro, āre. act. *To mumble*, or *mutter*; *to ſay the Devil's pater noſter*, *Aug.* † Murmuro, *Ov.*

‖ Ēmuſco, āre. act. [*ex* è & muſcus] *To rub off moſs*; *to rid*, or *clear, from moſs*, vix leg. ſed hinc

Ēmuſcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be cleared*, or *rid, of moſs.* Oleæ putantur & emuſcantur, *Col.* 11, 2.

‖ Ēmuſſĭtātum, *Feſt.* *Made*, or *wrought, by rule.* † Amuſſitatum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1. 38.

Ēmūtātus, a, um. part. [*ex* inuſit. emuto] *Changed.* Emutatis in perverſum dictis, *Quint.* 8, 2.

‖ Ēmūtio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. *To mutter, to ſpeak indiſtinctly*, Plaut. Mer. 5, 2, 55. *ſed Lamb. & Taubmann. leg.* metuis.

Ēmūto, āre. act. *To change for the better.* Et appoſitis caput emutare capillis, *Manil.* 4, 1[illegible]9.

E ante N.

E. N. in notis antiq. *pro* etiam nunc.

* EN. adv. demonſtrandi. [à Gr. ἠνὶ, quod ab Heb. הן *hen*] *Lo, ſee, behold.* § En Priamus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 465. § En tectum, en tegulas, *Plaut.* En ſcelera, *Sen. Hipp.* 826. § En cui liberos tuos committas, *Cic. Verr.* 5.

* ‖ Ĕnallăge, es. f. [ἐναλλαγὴ Gr. *ab* ἐναλλάττω permuto] *A change*, as of mood for mood, or tenſe for tenſe, *Gramm.*

* Ĕnargīa, æ. f. *Evidence, clearneſs of expreſſion.* Ἐνάργεια, à Cicerone *illuſtratio & evidentia* nominatur, *Quint.* 8, 3.

Ēnarrābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be declared*, or *ſhewed.* Clypei non enarrabile textum, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 625.

Ēnarrandus, a, um. part. *To be related.* Non recipit enarranda hic ſcripturæ modus, *Paterc.* 2, 52. *Conf. Liv.* 29, 29.

Ēnarrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plain declaration*, or *interpretation*, Quint. 1, 9. & 2, 5.

‖ Ēnarrātiùs. adv. *More plainly.* Gell. 10, 1. 𝔛 Subobſcurè, *Id. ib.*

‖ Ēnarrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that declareth*, or *interpreteth*; *an interpreter*, Litt. *ex* Liv. *ſed q.* Enarrator Salluſtii, *Gell.* 18, 9. vocum antiquarum, *Id. ib.* 6.

Ēnarro, āre. act. *To tell things at length, to recite the particulars, to rehearſe, to declare.* Sæpe ſatìs eſt, quod factum ſit, dicere, non ut enarres quemadmodum factum ſit, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 20. Omnem rem ſeni enarramus ordine, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 11. Ede, & enarra omnia, *Sen. Troad.* 1067.

Ēnaſcor, i, nātus. *To grow*, or *ſpring, out of a thing*; *to be born of*, Varr. *de* R. R. 1, 41.

Ēnātans, tis. part. *Swiming out.* Enatantes ab aquâ imagines, *Vitr.* 6, 2.

‖ Ēnătātio, ōnis. f. *A ſwiming out*, Aug. † Emerſus.

Ēnāto, āre. neut. [*ex* è & nato] (1) *To ſwim out, to ſwim to land.* (2) Met. *To eſcape, to diſentangle.* (1) Si fractis enatat expes Navibus, *Hor. A. P.* 20. Enatâſti inter undas, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 23. (2) 𝔛 Reliqui habere ſe videntur anguſtiùs, enatant tamen Epicurus, &c. Cic. Tuſc. 5, 31.

Ēnātus, a, um. part. [*ab* è & naſcor] (1) *Grown out.* (2) Met. *Sprung up.* (1) Enatis duobus dentibus, *Varr.* Enata humo virgulta, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 14, 3. Enata palma, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 12. vitis, *Id.* 1, 7. *ext.* 5. (2) Ex multis curis eſt una enata, *Cic. Att.* 11, 2. ſed var. lect. vid. & *Col.* 2, 10. Enata dies, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 642.

‖ Ēnāvātus, a, um. part. *Carefully employed, beſtowed.* Præmia enavatæ operæ petebant, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 74, 3. *ubi al. lib.* navatæ.

Ēnāvĭgandus, a, um. part. *To be ſail'd over*, or *through.* Unda omnibus enaviganda, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 11.

‖ Ēnāvĭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſailing by*, or *through*, Aug. † Prætervectio, *Cic.*

Ēnāvĭgātus, a, um. part. *Sailed over*, or *paſſed through*, Plin. 9, 3.

Ēnāvĭgo, āre. neut. (1) *To ſail out*, or *through.* (2) *To land.* (3) Met. *To eſcape, to get out of.* (1) Adverſis tempeſtatibus Rhodum enavigavit, *Suet. Tib.* 11. Quidam enavigare conantes, *Curt.* 9, 9, 13. (2) 𝔛 Alexander navigavit in Indo, nec potuit ante menſes quinque enavigare, *Plin.* 6, 17. (3) E ſcopuloſis cotibus enavigavit oratio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 14

Ēnāvo, āre. act. *To employ*, or *beſtow carefully.* *Vid.* Enavatus.

* Encænia, ōrum. pl. n. [ab ἐν in, & καινὸς novus] *Anniverſary feaſts on the days whereon cities were built*, Quint. 7, 2. ‖ Alſo *a feaſt among the Jews, called the feaſt of the dedication of the temple*, Aug. Among Chriſtians, *the conſecration*, or *wake days of our churches*.

* Encardia, æ. f. [ab ἐν in, & καρδία cor] *A precious ſtone haveing in it the form of a heart*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Encarpa, pl. n. [ab ἐν in, & καρπὸς fructus] *Flowers*, or *fruit-work, graven in chapitres of pillars*, Vitruv. 4, 1.

* Encauſtes, æ. m. [ab ἐν in, & καίω uro] *An enameler*, Litt. ex Vitruv.

* Encauſtĭce, es. & Encauſtĭca, æ f. *Enameling, a makeing images with fire*. *Vid.* Ceraceſtrum, & *Plin.* 35, 11.

Encauſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Enameled*, or *wrought with fire*. ¶ Encauſtica pictura, *painting enameled*, Plin. 35, 11.

* Encauſtum, i. n. *Varniſh*, or *enamel*; *a ſort of picture wrought with fire*. Figulinum opus encauſto pinxit, *Plin.* 36, 25.

* Encauſtus, a, um. adj. *Enameled*, or *wrought with fire*. Encauſtus Phaeton, *Mart.* 4, 47.

* ‖ Enchīridium, i. n. [ex ἐν, in, & χεὶρ, manus] (1) *A dagger*. (2) *That part of the oar which the mariner holds in his hand*. (3) Met. *A manual a portable volume, a pocket-book*. (1) Ap. Græcos, *Lat.* Pugio. (2) Pollux, *Lat.* Manubrium (3) Pollux, *Lat.* Pugillaris. ☞ Hæ enim notione Græcæ ſunt, nec ad claſſem Romanam ſpectant.

* ‖ Enchriſta, ōrum. pl. n. [ab ἐν in, & χρείω ungo] *Thin ointments*, Litt. ex Celſ.

* Enchūſa, æ. f. [ἐγχοῦσα Gr.] *A kind of bugloſs*, Plin. 22, 20.

* ‖ Enclitĭcus, a, um. adj. [ab ἐν in, & κλίνω clino] Encliticæ conjunctiones, *que, ne, ve* quòd inclinent ad ſe accentum, *Gramm.*

* Encolpias, æ. m. [ex ἐν in, & κόλπος ſinus] *Winds ariſeing out of crooks and nooks*, Sen. N. Q. 5, 8.

* † Encombōmăta, um. n. pl. [ab ἐν in, & κόμβος nodus] *Petticoats for girls*, Varr. *ap.* Nonn. c. 14, n. 38.

* ‖ Encōmiaſtes, æ. m. *He that praiſeth another by word*, or *ſong*; *an encomiaſt*. *Lat.* Laudator.

* ‖ Encōmiaſticus, a, um. adj. [ἐγκωμιαστικὸς Gr. i. e. laudativus] *Belonging to praiſe*, or *commendation*. ¶ Carmen encomiaſticum, *an encomiaſtick*, or *copy of verſes in one's praiſe*.

* ‖ Encōmium, i. n. [ἐγκώμιον Gr.] *A panegyrick*, or *encomium*; *an oration*, or *ſong, in commendation*. *Lat.* Laudatio, *Cic.*

* Encyclius, i. m. [ἐγκύκλιος Gr. *ex* ἐν in, & κύκλος circulus] Encyclios diſciplina, *Vitruv.* in *præfat.* l. 6. d. 9.

* ‖ Encyclōpædīa, æ. f. [*ex* ἐν in, circulus, κύκλος & παιδεία diſciplina] *That learning which comprehendeth all the liberal ſciences*. Plin. l. 1. ſed Græcis literis. *Lat.* Orbis doctrina, *Quint. vertente.*

* ‖ Endĕlĕchīa, æ. f. *Lat.* continuitas. *Vid.* Entelechia.

* ‖ Endiæum, i. n. *Jun. Vid.* Eudiæum.

† Endo. ant. *pro* in præp. *Feſt. al. ſcrib.* indu, *unde* induperator, *Juv.* 10, 138. *pro* imperator, endogredi *pro* ingredi, *Lucr.* 1, 83. endopeditè, *pro* impeditè *Id.* 1, 241.

‖ Endoĭtium, i. n. *pro* initium, *Feſt.*

* ‖ Endrŏmĭdātus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Covered with a ſhag*, or *frize, mantle*, Sidon. + Endromide veſtitus.

* Endrŏmis, ĭdis. f. [ἐνδρομὶς Gr. *qu.* ἐν δρόμῳ; quòd eâ veſte in curſu uterentur] *A thick ſhag mantle*, concerning its name, maker and uſe, ſee *Mart.* 4. 19.

Ēnĕcandus, a, um. part. *To be killed*, Celſ. 6, 7.

‖ Ēnĕcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſlaying*, or *killing*, Firm. + Interemptio, *Cic.*

‖ Ēnĕcātus, a, um. part. *Killed, choaked*, Litt. ex Plin.

Ēnĕco, *vel* Ēnīco, āre, ui, & āvi, ctum, & ātum. act. (1) *Almoſt to kill*, or *ſlay*. (2) *To trouble, plague*, or *teaſe*. (1) Puer ambos angues enecat, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 67. (2) Cur me enecas? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 36.

Ēnĕcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be almoſt killed*. Ne herbis enecetur ruta, *Col.* 11, 3.

Ēnectus, a, um. part. [*ab* enecor] *Almoſt ſlain*, or *killed*; *almoſt dead*. Fame, frigore, illuvie, ſqualore enecti, contuſi, ac debilitati, *Liv.* 21, 40. Avis fame enecta, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 35. Ino piâ enectus, *Id.* 1, 29. ſiti, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 5.

* ‖ Ĕnĕma, ătis. n. [*ab* ἐνίημι, immitto, quòd immittitur] *A Clyſter*, Theod. Priſc.

* ‖ Ēnergīa, æ. f. [ἐνέργεια Gr.] *Efficacy, effectual operation, energy, force*, Hier. + Efficacia, vis, *Vett.*

‖ Ēnervātio, ōnis. f. verb, *A weakening*, or *makeing feeble*, Hier. + Debilitatio.

‖ Ēnervātor, ōris. m. verb. *That maketh tender*, or *weak*, G. *ex* Tac. *ſed invenire non potui.*

Ēnervātus, a, um. part. (1) *Feeble, faint, heartleſs*. (2) Alſo *ſoft, effeminate*. (1) = Tam afflictus, tam infirmus, tam enervatus reus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 33. (2) = Enervata & muliebris ſententia, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 6.

Ēnervis, e. adj. *Feeble, weak, faint, without ſinews, lank, ſlim*. Enervis & frigida juventa, *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 3. enerves animi, *Id.* 2, 7, 15. Spectaculum non enerve, *Plin. Paneg.* 33. 𝒳 = Duram atque aſperam compoſitionem malim eſſe, quàm effeminatam & enervem, *Quint.* 9, 4.

‖ Ēnervĭtas, ātis. f. *Feebleneſs, weakneſs*, G. & Litt. *ex* Curtio, *qui utinam monſtrâſſet locum.*

Ēnervo, āre. act. (1) *To enervate, weaken*, or *enfeeble*. (2) *To effeminate, make tender*, or *nice*. (3) ‖ Alſo *to cut the ham-ſtrings*. (1) = Non planè me enervavit, non afflixit ſenectus, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 10. § Enervare animos, *Ov. Rem.* 753. vires, *Hor. Ep.* 8, 2. (2) *Vid.* Enervatus. (3) Poplites meos enervare ſecuri ſævâ comminaretur, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 264.

Ēnervor, āri. *To be enervated.* Non enervatur oratio compoſitione verborum, *Cic. Or.* 68.

‖ Ēnervus, a, um. adj. *Weak, feeble*, Litt. *ex* Apul. + Enervis.

* Engŏnăſi. indecl. [them. ἐν γόνασι, Gr. i. e. in genibus.] *A ſign in the firmament*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Manil. 5, 646. Hyginus Herculem eſſe dicit, qui dextro genu nixus capitis draconis partem dexteram ſiniſtro pede opprimere conatur. *Lat.* Genu nixus, *Ov.*

* ‖ Engŏnăſis, is. f. *Firm.* idem. Ἐγγόνασιν vocitant genibus quòd nixa feratur, *Cic.* in *Arat.*

* Engōnătus, a, um. adj. [Ἐγγώνατος, Gr. *ab* ἐν in, & γωνία angulus] *Haveing ſevera angles*. Engonaton, *ſc.* horologium, *Vitr.* 9, 9.

* Enhydris, ĭdis. f. [*ab* ἐν in, & ὕδωρ aqua] *An adder*, or *water ſnake*; *an otter*, Plin. 30, 3.

* Ēnhydros, i. m. [ab eodem] *A round ſtone, ſmooth and white, wherein ſomewhat ſeems to move to and fro*, Plin. 37, 11.

Ēnīco, āre. *To kill*. *Vid.* Eneco.

‖ Ēnigreo, ēre. neut. & Ēnigreſco, ĕre. incept. *To be*, or *wax, black*, Litt. *ex* Catone. + Nigreſco, *Virg.*

Ēnigro, āre. act. *To make black*, Litt. *ex* Catone. + Nigro, *Lucr.*

Ēnim, conj. (1) *For*. (2) Alſo *truly, veryly, forſooth*. (3) *But*. (4) *Therefore, indeed, yea veryly*. (1) ☞ In primâ ſignificat. ſecundo, *vel* etiam tertio loco ponitur, ut Attendite enim diligenter, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 34. (2) In ſecundâ autem tam primo quàm ſecundo. Enim me nominat, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 10. At enim, verò enim, imò enim, *Ter.* (3) Plaut. Moſt. 5, 2, 12. (4) Virg. Geor. 3, 70.

Ēnimvēro, conj. (1) *Veryly, truly, indeed*. (2) Ironicè, *Forſooth, I warrant you*. (3) Alſo *on the other part*. (4) *Really, on my word*, ſpoken in paſſion. (1) Enimvero inquit, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 36. Ille enimvero negat, *Id.* in *Verr.* 4, 66. (2) Is enimvero hinc nunc abeſt, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 7. (3) Bactius de proditione Dacium appellabat, enimvero ille, &c. Liv. 26, 38. (4) Enimvero reticere nequeo, multimodis injurius es, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 79.

Ēnīſus, a, um. part. [*ab* enitor] (1) *Clambering*. (2) Met. *Endeavouring*. (3) *Endeavoured*. (1) = Sol Aquilonem ſcandens, ac per ardua eniſus, *Plin.* 18, 28. (2) Eniſus in aliquo, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 3, 9. (3) Regis fautoribus ſummâ ope eniſum, ne tale decretum fieret, *Sall. B. Jug.* 25, 2.

Ēnītens, tis. part. [*ab* enitor] *Labouring, ſtriveing, yeaning, bringing forth its young*. Contrà enitentes, *Liv.* 21, 58. & *Gell.* 2, 23.

Ēnĭtens, tis. part. [*ab* eniteo] *Shineing, gliſtering*. Enitens myrtus ramulis, *Catull.* 59, 21.

Ēnĭteo, ēre, ui. n. (1) *To ſhine, to appear fair, bright, and charming*. (2) Met. *To be famous and renowned*. (1) Rudis enituit impulſo vomere campus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 211. (2) Enituit in bello, ſed obſolevit in pace, *Plin. Paneg.* 4. Enitent Athenæ cunctis gentibus, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 7.

Ēnĭteſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To ſhine*, (2) *To become glorious*. (1) Mel optimæ notæ eniteſcit, *Col.* 9, 14. (2) Eniteſcit dictis factiſque, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 1. 𝒳 obſoleſco, *Cic.* Fama virtuſque felicitatis Romanæ apud exteras gentes eniteſcere incœptabat, *Gell.* 17, 21.

Ēnītor, i, īſus, & xus ſum. dep. (1) *To climb up with pain, to clamber*. (2) *To tug*, or *pull*. (3) Met. *To endeavour, to ſtrain hard*. (4) *To travail with child*. (5) *To bring forth, to farrow, yean*, &c. (1) Pars objectum aggerem eniteretur, *Tac.* 2, 20, 2. (2) Eniti remis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 680. (3) = Qui ſtadium currit eniti & contendere debet, *Cic. Off.* 3, 10. = pugno, elaboro, *Cic.* § Eniti ad honores, *Paterc.* 2, 127. (4) Geminos Alcmena enititur, *Argum.* 2, *Amph. Plaut.* 9. (5) Sus fœtus enixa, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 391. ¶ Eniti ova, *to lay eggs* as a hen doth, *Col.* 8, 11.

Ēnixè, adv. qual. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Earneſtly, tooth and nail*. Ob eam rem enixè expeto, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 26. Enixiùs opem ferre, *Suet. Tib.* 50. reficere, *Liv.* 37, 8. Enixiſſimè juvit, *Suet.* in *Cæſ.* 5.

† Ēnixim. adv. *Non.* 2, 301. ex *Siſen.* idem.

Ēnixūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſtrive*, Liv. 29, 15.

Ēnixus, a, um. part. cum acc. or, comp. ‖ ſſĭmus, ſup. *Boët.* (1) *Haveing endeavoured*. (2) *Strenuous, laborious, induſtrious*. (3) *Haveing brought forth, farrowed, yeaned*. (1) Fratris opibus enixus, *Tac.* 14, 27. (2) Enixioris operæ ſibi conſcii, *Plin.* 9, 8. Q. Fulvius Flaccus ædem Fortunæ faciebat enixo ſtudio, *Liv.* 42, 3. (3) Utraque à partu, utraque filiam enixa deceſſit, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 21, 1. Utero toties enixa gravi pignora pacis, *Sen. Octav.* 937.

Ēnixus, ûs. m. *Travailing*, or *delivering, of young*; *a fouling, yeaning*, &c. Equæ poſt unum annum ab enixu utiliter admittuntur, *Plin.* 10, 63.

* Enneaphyllon, i. n. [*ab* ἐννέα novem, & φύλλον folium] *A certain herb with nine long leaves*, Plin. 27, 9.

* ‖ Enneas, ădis. f. [*ab* ἐννέα novem] *Nine, the number of nine*, Jun.

* Enneēmĭmĕris, is. f. [*ex* ἐννέα, novem, ἡμὶ, ſemi, & μέρος, pars, *Cic.*] *A cæſura, after the fourth foot*, or *in the ninth ſyllable, reckoning two ſhort ſyllables for one*.

Ēno, āre. neut. [*ex* è & no] *To ſwim out, to eſcape, to paſs through*. § Enare è conchâ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 19. § in auras, *Lucr.* 3, 590. § ad arctos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 16. Multæ naves ejectæ, multæ ita hauſtæ mari, ut nemo in terram enaverit, *Liv.* 33, 41.

Ēnōdātè. adv. iùs, comp. *Clearly, plainly, evidently*. Diligenter & enodatè narrare, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 21. Enodatiùs explicare, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 9.

Ēnōdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An explication*, or *explanation*. = Explicatio fabularum & enodatio nominum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 24.

‖ Ēnōdātor, ōris. m. *He that explaineth*, or *unraveleth*, Tert. + Explicator, *Cic.*

Ēnōdātus, a, um. part. (1) *Haveing the knots cut off*. (2) *Explained, made manifeſt and evident*. (1) Vitem bene enodatam deligato rectè, *Cato*, 33. (2) Præcepta enodata diligenter expoſuit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 2.

Ēnōdis, e. adj. [*ex* e & nodus, *i. e.* ſine nodo] (1) *Without knots, ſmooth.* (2) Met. Alſo *plain, without difficulty.* (1) Enodes trunci, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 78. vites, *Col.* 4, 29. (2) Enodes elegi, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 17, 2.

Ēnōdo, āre. act. (1) *To unknit, to cut away the knots of trees.* (2) *To declare, explain,* or *expound.* (1) *Vid.* Enodor. (2) Contrariæ legis enodabimus voluntatem, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 10.

Ēnōdor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To have the knots cut off.* Summæ ulmi virgæ falce debent enodari, *Col.* 5, 6.

‖ Ēnōdŭlo, āre. act. *To make plain, even,* or *ſmooth,* Tib. *laud.* Litt. *ſed q.*

• Ēnorchis, e. f. [*ex* ἐν in, & ὄρχις teſticulus] *A ſtone which being broken is like a man's teſticle,* Plin. 37, 10.

Ēnormis, e. adj. [*ex* è & norma] (1) *Out of rule, out of ſquare, irregular.* (2) *Exceeding great, vaſt, huge, enormous.* (1) = Flexi atque enormes vici, *Tac.* 15, 38, 3. (2) Enormes Coloſſi, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 51.

‖ Ēnormĭtas, ātis. f. *Irregularity, vaſtneſs, hugeneſs,* Spart. ⸸ Declinatio ab regulâ.

Ēnormĭter. adv. *Unmeaſurably out of ſquare, irregularly,* Plin. 37, 6. Campus enormiter, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 1.

‖ Ēnōtābĭlis, e. adj. *Worthy to be noted,* or *marked forth,* Aug. ⸸ Notabilis, *Cic.*

‖ Ēnōtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A noteing,* or *marking out,* Hier. ⸸ Notatio, *Cic.*

‖ Ēnōtātor, ōris. m. *One that noteth,* or *marketh,* Macr.

‖ Ēnōtātus, a, um. part. *Set down,* or *marked upon,* Apul. Met. 9. p. 274. ⸸ Notatus, *Cic.*

Ēnōteſco, ĕre, ui incept. *To come to knowledge, to be known.* Enotuēre quidam tui verſus, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 10, 3. Quod ubi enotuit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 34, 4.

Ēnōto, āre. act. *To mark,* or *gather, out; to obſerve.* Meditabar aliquid enotabamque, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 6, 1. Figuras dictare enotareque, *Id.* 6, 16, 10.

‖ Ēnŏvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A change,* or *innovation,* Cod. † Novatio, *Cic.*

‖ Ēnŏvātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that changeth* or *maketh new,* Digeſt. ⸸ Novator, *Gell.*

‖ Ēnŏvātus, a, um. part. *Become,* or *made, new.* Pictis anas enovata pennis, *Petron.* c. 93. ſed alii malunt *enotata,* & fortè rectiùs. ⸸ Novatus, *Ov.*

† Ens, tis. part. [*à* ſum, es, ens apud antiq. *Priſc.*] *Being.*

Ens, tis. n. (Gr. τὸ ὄν) *A being.* Ens & eſſentia ex Græco à Sergio Flavio formata, cur tantopere aſpernemur nihil video, *Quint.* 8, 3. ☞ *Semper tamen per plura verba exprimit Cicero.*

‖ Enſātus, a, um. part. *Armed with a ſword,* R. *ex* Mart. *ſed q.*

Enſĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* enſis] *A little ſword,* or *rapier,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4. 112.

✤ Enſĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ab* enſis & fero] *That beareth a ſword,* an epithet of Orion, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 388. *ſed Heinſius leg.* enſiger. Enſiferæ ſtupuit mucrone coronæ, *Claud.* in *Ruf.* 293. Enſifer nimiùm fulget latus Orionis, *Lucan.* 1, 660.

✤ Enſĭger, *idem ac* enſifer, *quod vid.* Enſiger Orion, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 56.

Eɴsɪs, is. m. incert. orig. (1) *A ſword, a rapier, a tuck.* (2) Meton. *An office,* or *command.* (3) *Government.* (1) Conflantur falces in enſem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 508. (2) Cuique ſacer primùm tradit Germanicus enſem, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 177. (3) Sævum in populos puer accipit Enſem, *Luc.* 5, 61.

• Entĕlĕchīa, æ. f. [ἐντελέχεια, Gr. *q. d.* perfecti habia; *ab* ἐντελὴς, perfectus, & ἔχω, habeo] *Continuatam quandam & perennem motionem* interpr. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 10. fortè leg. ἐνδελέχεια. *The ſoul ſo called by Ariſtotle, either as the perfection of nature,* or *the principle of motion.*

• Entĕrŏcēle, es. f. [*ab* ἔντερον inteſtinum, & κήλη ſcroti tumor] *A kind of burſteneſs, when the guts fall into the cod,* Celſ. 6, 18. Plin. 27, 12.

• Entĕrŏcēlĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſuch a burſteneſs,* Plin. 26, 8.

•• Entheātus, a, um. qu. part. *ab* Entheo. *Inſpired with God.* Turba entheata Bellonæ, *Mart.* 12, 57. ⸸ *Lat.* Numine afflatus.

• ‖ Enthēca, æ. f. [ἐνθήκη, Gr. *ab* ἐν in, & τίθημι, repono] *A caſe to put any thing in, a granary, a ſtorehouſe; a ſtore,* or *ſtock, laid up for common uſe,* Eccleſ. Entheca dos prædiorum, *Ap. JCC.*

• ‖ Enthēmăta, um. pl. neut. [ab eodem] *Applications to green wounds, to ſtop the blood and courſe of humours,* Medic.

• ✤ Entheus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἐν in, & θεὸς deus] *Sacred, inſpired.* Enthea lauro tempora premit, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 227. Entheo ſilvas gradu terret, *Sen. Troad.* 674. Entheâ gnatos manu lacerare, *Id. Oedip.* 628. Entheos curſus, *Id. Met.* 382. *Lat.* Oeſtro divino percitus.

• ‖ Enthūſiaſmus, i. m. [*ab* ἐνθουσιάζομαι Gr. *i. e.* afflor numine] *Enthuſiaſm, fanaticiſm,* or *a pretended divine inſpiration,* Eccl. *Lat.* Fanatica perculſio.

• ‖ Enthūſiaſta, æ. m. *An enthuſiaſt,* or *fanatick that pretends to be inſpired,* Eccleſ.

• ‖ Enthūſiaſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Enthuſiaſtical,* Eccleſ.

• Enthȳmēma, ătis. n. [ἐνθύμημα Gr. *ab* ἐνθυμέομαι cogito, *vel* in animo revolvo] (1) *An argument drawn from contraries.* Latinè *commentum, commentatio,* Quint. 5, 10. (2) *An imperfect ſyllogiſm, wanting the major,* or *minor propoſition; an enthymem.* (1) = Rhetorum ex contrariis concluſa, quæ ipſi enthymemata appellant, *Cic.* in *Top.* 13. (2) Curtum ſermone rotato Torqueat Enthymema, *Juv.* 6, 448.

Ēnūbo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. n. *To be marryed out of one's order, eſtate,* or *degree.* Virginiam patriciam quòd è patribus enupſiſſet, matronæ ſacris arcuerant, *Liv.* 10, 23.

Ēnucleandus, a, um. part. *To be explained,* or *cleared.* Nec quidquam in amplificatione enucleandum eſt, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 17.

‖ Ēnucleanter, & Enucleātim, *Veget.* pro

Enucleātè. adv. Met. *Clearly, politely, exactly, plainly.* = Enucleatè, eleganter, & politè dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 9. Subtiliter, preſſè, enucleatè, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 9. Scitè perquam atque Enucleatè diſputare, *Gell.* 12, 13. ſcripta, *Id.* 1, 3.

‖ Ēnucleātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plain declareing,* or *unfolding,* Aug. ⸸ Declaratio.

‖ Ēnucleātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that declareth,* or *explaineth,* Cod. ⸸ Declarator.

Ēnucleātus, a, um. part. (1) ‖ *Haveing the kernel,* or *ſtones, picked out.* (2) Met. *Declared, made manifeſt.* (3) *Thoroughly ſcrutinized, ſifted, and weighed.* (1) Enucleatæ uvæ, *Theod. Priſc.* 1. 20. (2) Eſt enim pleniùs, quàm hoc Enucleatum, *Cic. Orat.* 26. (3) ⌘ Eblandita illa, non Enucleata eſſe ſuffragia, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 4. Enucleatæ reprehenſiones, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Ēnucleo, āre. act. (1) ‖ *To take out the kernel.* (2) Met. *To declare,* or *explain.* (1) Duracina enucleabis, *Apic.* 4, 5. (2) Hæc nunc enucleare non ita neceſſe eſt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 8.

‖ Ēnucleor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be declared,* or *explained.* Enucleari & excuti ab hominibus negotioſis, *Gell.* 11, 8.

‖ Ēnūdātè. adv. *Very plainly,* Aug. ⸸ Clarè, *Cic.*

‖ Ēnūdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing plain,* or *bare,* Dig. ⸸ Nudatio, *Plin.*

Ēnūdo, āre. act. *To make naked,* or *bare;* Met. *to expound,* or *lay open.* ⌘ Rerum plurimarum obſcuras & neceſſarias intelligentias enudavit, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 9.

‖ Ēnŭla, æ. f. *ſeu* Enula campana, *The herb elicampane,* Offic. Helenium, *Plin.* inula, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 44. *Col.* 10, 118.

‖ Ēnŭmĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *Which may be counted,* Firm. ⸸ Numerabilis, *Hor.*

Ēnŭmĕrans, tis. part. *Enumerateing.* Neſcio an enumeranti mihi, quædam ipſarum rerum multitudo ſubduxerit, *Curt.* 6, 6.

‖ Ēnŭmĕrātim. adv. *By number,* Arnob. ⸸ Numero, *Vett.*

Ēnŭmĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reckoning up, a rehearſeing,* or *enumeration,* Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 29. malorum, *Id.* de *Legg.* 3, 10. argumentorum, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 24.

‖ Ēnŭmĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that counteth,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

‖ Ēnŭmĕrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to reckon up,* or *count,* Litt. *ex* Cic.

Ēnŭmĕrātus, a, um. part. *Reckoned up, enumerated.* Septem & viginti enumeratis ſtipendiis, *Liv.* 3, 58. Enumeratis familiis, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 14.

Ēnŭmĕro, āre. act. (1) *To enumerate, count,* or *reckon up.* (2) *To pay.* (1) Enumerat miles vulnera, paſtor oves, *Propert.* 2, 1, 44. Quæ paulò antè enumeravimus, *Paterc.* 1, 1, 16. Ordine enumeravit, *Nep. Attic.* 18. (2) Enumerare pretium, *Cic.* *Vid.* Enumeror.

Ēnŭmĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be reckoned up.* (2) *To be paid.* (1) Bias enumeratur inter ſeptem ſapientes, *Cic. Parad.* 1. (2) Prætereuntes pretium enumerari audiebant, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 46.

Ēnunciandus, a, um. part. *To be uttered.* Per ambitum verborum rem enunciandam cenſuit, *Suet. Tib.* 71.

Ēnunciātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An axiom,* or *maxim.* (2) *A propoſition.* (1) Ratio enunciationum, quæ Græci ἀξιώματα vocant, *Cic.* de *Fato,* c. 1. (2) Quint. 7, 2. Enunciatum, *Cic.*

‖ Ēnunciātīvè. adv. *By way of propoſition,* JCC. ⸸ Per enunciationem, *Vett.*

Ēnunciātīvus, a, um. adj. *Expreſſive, apt to pronounce,* or *propoſe.* Motus animorum enunciativi corporum, *Sen. Ep.* 117.

‖ Ēnunciātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſignifieth,* or *pronounceth,* Digeſt. ⸸ Qui enunciat, *Cic.*

Ēnunciātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that pronounceth,* or *ſpeaketh,* Quint. 2, 15. Enunciatrix ſenſuum lingua, *Prudent. Periſt.* 10, 771.

Ēnunciātum, i. n. *A propoſition.* Omne enunciatum eſt verum, aut falſum, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 2, 9.

Ēnunciātūrus, a, um. part. *About to utter,* Liv. 10, 38.

Ēnunciātus, a, um. part. *Spoken, pronounced, uttered,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 16.

Ēnuncio, āre. act. (1) *To utter, deliver, pronounce,* or *ſpeak.* (2) ‖ *To ſignify, tell,* or *declare.* (3) *To publiſh, diſcloſe,* or *reveal.* (1) Enunciare verbis, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 2. (2) Bonus homo, qualem eſſe eum tuæ literæ enunciârant, *Id. Attic.* 1, 19. *al. verò leg.* nunciârant. (3) ⌘ Enunciare apud homines familiariſſimos, quod tacendum erat, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 26. Enunciare arcana conſilia, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 1.

Ēnuncior, āri. paſſ. *To be uttered.* Ne ea, quæ dixiſſent, enunciarentur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 31.

Ēnuptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* enubo] *A woman's marrying out of her tribe, quality,* &c. *Liv.* 39, 19. & 10, 23.

Ēnutrio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To nouriſh, feed, cheriſh, maintain,* or *bring up.* Sata non ita enutriunt, ut convaleſcant, *Col.* 3, 3.

Ēnutrior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be nouriſhed, fed,* &c. *Plin.* 12, 1.

• Ēnydris, is. f. *An otter,* or *water ſnake,* Plin. 32, 7. *rectiùs* enhydris, *quod vid.*

• Ēnydros, i. m. *A kind of gem,* Plin. 37, 11. *Vid.* Enhydros.

E ante O.

• Eo, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*ab* inuſit. Græc. ἔω, εἶμι] (1) *To go.* (2) *To walk.* (3) *Sometimes to come.* (4) *To ſail.* (5) *To fly away.* (6) *To flow.* (7) *To ſwim.* (8) Met. *To proceed.* (9) *Being joined with the firſt ſupine, it denotes the ſame as the infinitive mood of that ſupine.* (1) ⌘ Intrò te hinc auferam. Mn. Imò ibo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 42. = Nec jam jubet ire, ſed ipſe vadit, *Ov. Met.* 3, 702. ⌘ Capitolinas itque reditque vias, *Mart.* 6, 10, 8. (2) Præſtantior omnibus ibat Herſe, *Ov. Met.* 2, 724. (3) Eccum ire Syrum video, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 7. (4) Satis eſt Stygios ſemel iſſe per amnes, *Ov. Met.* 14, 591. (5) Plumbum incandeſcit

deſcit eundo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 728. (6) Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 276. Flumina nectaris ibant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 111. (7) Piſces ire nequibant, *Lucr.* 1, 381. (8) Incipit res melius ire, quàm putâram, *Cic. Att.* 14, 15. It in meliùs valetudo, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 68, 3. (9) Deſiſtas tanto opere ire oppugnatum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 6, 52. Quî magis potueris mihi honorem ire habitum, *Id. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 4. ¶ § Ire inficias, *to deny*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 45. § obviàm alicui, *to go to meet him*, Id. § Ire ad arma, *to take up arms.* Cic. Verr. 1, 44. ad ſaga, *to go to be a ſoldier*, Id. § in auras, *to vaniſh*, Ov. in meliùs, *to grow better*, Cic. Att. 14, 15. & Tac. Ann. 12, 68, 3. § exemplis, *to imitate*, Ov. § in hoſtem, *to ſet upon him*, Stat. in jus, *to enter an action againſt*, Plin. jun. in lacrymas, *to diſſolve into tears.* Stat. in opus alienum, *to meddle with it*, Plaut. in ora alicujus, *to fly in his face*, Val. Flacc. in poſſeſſionem, *to take poſſeſſion*, Cic. in ſecula, *to be ever remembered*, Plin. jun. in ſententiam alicujus, *to ſubſcribe to his opinion*, Liv. 1, 32. & 5, 9.

Eò. adv. (1) *Thither*, or *to that place.* (2) *To that paſs*, or *condition.* (3) *Therefore*, or *thereupon.* (4) *To that end*, or *intent.* (5) *So far as.* (1) Nî eò ad mercatum venio, damnum maxumum eſt, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 24. (2) Eò deducta res eſt, *Nep. Epam.* 7. (3) Eóne es ferox, quia habes imperium in belluas? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 25. (4) Eò pluribus ſcripſi, ut intelligeres, &c. Cic. Fam. 13, 69. (5) Uſque eo, quò opus erit, proſequemur, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9. ¶ Cauſa noſtra erat eò loci, *in that ſtate*, or *condition*, Cic. *pro* Sext. 31. Nec eò ſecius, *and nevertheleſs*, Suet. Ner. 24.

Eòdem. adv. (1) *To the ſame place.* (2) *To the ſame purpoſe.* (3) *To the ſame ſtate*, or *condition.* (1) Omnes clientes eòdem conduxit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2. (2) Hæc atque alia eòdem pertinentia, *Liv.* 1, 50. ¶ § Cum gen. Eòdem loci, *in the ſame place*, Plin. Paneg. init. (3) Eòdem ſe redigere, quò, *Cic.*

† Eon', *vel* Eōne, es. f. *The tree whereof the ſhip Argo was made*, Plin. 3, 22.

Eos. in notis antiquorum pro eorum.

* Eos. ōis. f. [Ἕως, vel Ἠὼς Gr.] *The morning.* Proxima victricem cum Romam inſpexerit Eos, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 389. Noctem ſummovet Eos, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 6, 14. Eois campi, *Id. Oedip.* 115. genitrix primæ lucis, *Id. Thyeſt.* 816.

* Eōus, a, ūm. adj. *Eaſtern.* ⌘ Tradimus Heſperias gentes, aperimus Eoas, *Luc.* 4, 352. Eoæ Atlantides, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 221. Eoa unda, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 662. terra, *Id. Oed.* 426. Eoï ſinus, *Id. Agam.* 483. Eoum litus, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 246.

* Eōus, i. m. [Ἠῷος Gr.] (1) *The day ſtar.* *Lat.* Lucifer. (2) Alſo *one of the horſes of the ſun.* (1) Virg. Geor. 1, 288. & Sil. Ital. 9, 180. (2) Ov. Met. 2, 153.

Eoùſque, adv. (1) *So far forth.* (2) *So long.* (3) *To that height.* (1) Cæſar brachiis perfectis promotiſque eoùſque, ut, &c. Hirt. B. Afr. 56. (2) Agetur pecus, eoùſque dum anhelet, *Col.* (3) Vitem enatam eoùſque creviſſe, donec, &c. Val. Max. 1, 7. *ext.* 3. ☞ *Scrib. & diviſè* eò uſque.

* ‖ Epactæ, ārum. pl. f. [Gr. ἐπάκται, *ſc.* ἡμέραι] Dies intercalares, *the epact.* Aſtron.

* Epăgon, ontis. m. [ἐπάγων Gr. *ab* ἐπάγω induco] *A truckle in a crane*, or *like engine*, Vitruv. 10, 5. = Artemon navis.

* ‖ Epănădiplōſis, is. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, ἀνὰ re, & διπλόος duplus] *A figure when a ſentence beginneth and endeth with the ſame word*, Rhet. *as*, Victus amore tui, cognato ſanguine victus, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 29. *Lat.* Reduplicatio.

* ‖ Epănălepſis, is. f. [ἐπανάληψις Gr. *ex* ἐπαναλαμβάνω recipio] *A repetition of the ſame word after a long parentheſis*, Rhet. Vid. *Quint.* 9. 3. *Lat.* Reſumptio.

* ‖ Epănaphŏra, æ. f. [*ex* ἐπαναφέρω refero] *A figure when divers clauſes begin with one and the ſame word*, Rhet. *as*, Sic oculos, ſic ille manus, ſic ora ferebat, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 490.

* ‖ Epănŏdos, i. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, ἀνὰ re, & ὁδὸς via] *A figure when we return to that which we once quited, by way of* prolepſis, *Rhet.* Divellimur inde Iphitus. &c. Virg. Æn. 2, 434. *Lat.* Regreſſio, *Quint.*

* ‖ Epănorthōſis, is. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, ἀνὰ re, & ὀρθὸς rectus] *A correction, a figure in rhetorick, when we correct what we have ſaid, to ſay it otherwiſe*, or *more emphatically*; *as*, C. Cæſar patrimonium ſuum effudit, quanquam non ſumus uſi eo verbo, quod decuit, non enim effudit, ſed in ſalutem Reipubl. collocavit, *Cic. Off.* 2, 15. ☞ *Dicitur etiam* Amphidiorthoſis.

* Epăphærĕſis, is. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, ἀπὸ ab, & αἱρέω capio] *A rounding*, or *polling, of the hair, and cuting it into ſteps*, Mart. 8, 52, 9.

* Epar. *Vid.* Hepar.

Epaſtus, a, um. part. *Eaten.* Epaſtas eſcas ruminare, *Grat. Hal.* 143. *Conf. Ov. Hal.* 119.

* Epătĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* epar, *pro* hepar] *Of the liver.* Plin. 20, 14.

* ‖ Epauxēſis, is. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, & αὐξάνω augeo] *An increaſe, a figure in rhetorick*, Rhet.

* Epenthĕſis, is. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, ἐν in, & θέσις poſitio] *The puting in of a letter*, or *ſyllable, in the middle of a word*; *as*, Relliquias, Induperator, *Gramm.* *Lat.* Interpoſitio.

Epha. vox Heb. איפה *A meaſure containing ten ounces among the Hebrews.*

† Ephebātus, a, um. adj. ¶ Hunc ephebatum mulieravit. *One come to fifteen years of age*, Varr. *ap.* Non. 2, 552.

* Ephēbeum. *Vid.* Ephebium.

* ‖ Ephēbia, æ. f. *The age of ſtriplings, begining at the fifteenth year.* ⸸ Pubertas, *Cic.*

* ‖ Ephēbĭcus, a, um. adj. *Youthful*, or *belonging to youth.* Ephecida chlamyda, *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 345. *Lat.* Juvenilis.

* ‖ Ephēbĭcus, i. m. Locus in Theatro ubi puberes ſpectabant, *Vid.* Lexic. Vitruv.

* Ephēbium, i. n. *The place where young men wreſtled and exerciſed themſelves*, Vitruv. 5, 11. & Plin. 16, 44.

* Ephēbus, i. m. [*ab* ἐπὶ & ἥβη, pubes] *A ſtripling of fourteen years old, a youth, a lad.* ¶ Excedere ex ephebis, *to write himſelf man*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24. *Lat.* Puber.

‖ Ephĕdron, i. n. *The herb horſe-tail*, Plin. 26, 13. *al.* Ephedris.

* Ephēlis, ĭdos. f. [ἐφηλὶς Gr. *ex* ἐπὶ ad, & ἧλος clavus] *A certain cuticular diſeaſe.* Aſperitas quædam & durities mali coloris, *Celſ.* 6, 5.

* Ephēmĕris, dis. f. Diarium. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & ἡμέρα dies] (1) *A day-book, a journal, a caſh-book.* (2) *An almanack, an ephemeris.* (1) Ex ephemeride ſcire, *Nep. Attic.* 13, 6. (2) In cujus manibus ceu pinguia ſuccina tritas cernis ephemeridas, *Juv.* 6, 574.

* Ephēmĕron, *vel* rum, i. n. [ἐφήμερον, Gr. *ab* eodem themate] *The herb hermodactyl*, or, as others, *may lilies*; *lily of the valleys, meadow-ſaffron*, Plin. 25, 13.

* ‖ Ephēmĕrus, a, um. adj. ¶ Ephemera febris, *a quotidian fever*, Med. Ephemera. pl. neut. *Wind-flies*, or *day flies, which live not above a day*, Ariſt. Animal. l. 5.

* ‖ Ephĕtæ, ārum. m. pl. [ἐφέται Gr. *ab* ἐφίημι, appello, quòd ad eos provocaretur, ab iis verò provocare non liceret] *Judges at Athens, fifty in number, and were not to be leſs than fifty years of age, who tryed cauſes of man-ſlaughter and chance-medley, as thoſe of willfull murder were tryed in the* Areopagus, *Suid.*

* Ephialtes, æ. m. [παρὰ τὸ ἐφάλλεσθαι, *i. e.* ab inſiliendo] *The diſeaſe commonly called the night-mare*, Plin. 27, 10. *Lat.* Incubus. *Vid.* hujus mali deſcrip. *Virg. Æn.* 12, 908. & ſeqq.

* ‖ Ephippiārius, i. m. *A ſadler*, Litt. *ex* Cæſ. *qui utinam & locum indicâſſet.*

* Ephippiātus, a, um. *Sadled*, alſo *that uſes*, or *rides with, a ſaddle*, Cæſ. B. G. 4, 2.

* Ephippium, i. n. [*ab* ἐπὶ & ἵππος, equus *i. e.* ſuper equum] *The harneſs of a horſe, a ſaddle a houſeing*, or *horſe-cloth.* Cæſ. B. G. 4, 2. Optat ephippia bos piger, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 44. Prov. in eos qui ſuam ſortem dolent, alienamque expetunt.

* ‖ Ephippio, āre. act. *To trap, barb, or trim, horſes.* Alex. *ab* Alex. ⸸ Ephippiis ornare.

* Ephod. indecl. Heb. אפד, *One of the prieſt's garments among the Jews*, Bibb.

* Ephŏrus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐφορᾶν, *i. e.* ab inſpiciendo] *Magiſtrates of great power among the Lacedæmonians, the ſame with the* tribunes *in Rome*, Cic. de Legib. 3, 16.

* Epĭalos, i. m. [ἠπίαλος Gr.] *A fever cauſed by cold phlegm*, Celſ.

* ‖ Epĭbădes, um. pl. f. [*ex* ἐπιβαίνω conſcendo] *Paſſage-boats*, Ulp.

* Epĭbăta, æ. *vel* Ebĭbătes, m. [*ab* eodem] *A ſoldier, ſerveing at ſea*, or *on ſhipboard*, Hirt. *de* B. Alex. 4, 11. *Lat.* Claſſiarius, *Cæſ.*

* Epĭbăthra, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] *A ſcale*, or *ladder*, Vitruv. 10, 19.

* Epĭcauma, ătis. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ, & καίω uro] *A foul ſore in the eyes*, Celſ.

* ‖ Epĭcēdium, i. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ, & κῆδος funus] *A funeral ſong, verſes in praiſe of the dead*, Serv.

* Epĭchīrēma, ătis. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & χεὶρ manus] *A proof of a propoſition by argument*, Quint. Ratiocinatio, *Cic.* Aggreſſio *Quint.* Quàm propè abeſt à ſyllogiſmo ipſum conſule, *c.* 14.

* Epĭchyſis, is. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ, & χύω fundo] *A large veſſel like an ewer, out of which wine was poured into cups*, or *glaſſes*, or, according to ſome, *a tunnel*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32. *Lat.* Infundibulum.

* ‖ Epĭchytum, i. n. *i. e.* ſuperfuſum. [*ab* eodem] *A wafer*, or *cake*, Vulg. interpr. *Lat.* Libum, cruſtulum.

* ‖ Epĭcĭthăriſma, ătis. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ poſt, & κιθαρίζω citharâ cano] *The laſt part of the interlude*, or *a flouriſh of muſick after the play*, Tert.

* ‖ Epiclintæ, ārum. m. pl. [ἐπικλίνται, *Ariſt.* ex ἐπικλίνω, inclino] *Earthquakes moveing ſidelong.* Apul. *de* mund. *p.* 730.

* Epĭcœnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ἐπὶ, & κοινὸς communis] *Common, epicene, of both ſexes, or kinds.* Epicœnum genus, *Gramm.* Promiſcua quæ epicœna dicuntur, in quibus ſexus uterque per alterum apparet, *Quint.* 1, 4.

* Epicrŏcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & κρόκος crocus] *Yellow*, or *ſaffron-coloured*, Plaut. Perſ. 1, 3, 16.

* ‖ Epicrŏtos, i. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, & κρότος pulſus] *A paved way*, Cœl. ⸸ Via ſtrata.

* Epĭcūrēus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of the ſect of Epicurus.* (2) ‖ *Voluptuous, given to nothing but pleaſure.* (1) Epicurei viri optimi, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 21. (2) Hæc notio eſt poſter. ſec. ⸸ Voluptuarius, *Cic.*

* Epĭcūrus, i. m. *An epicure*, or *one that giveth himſelf wholly to pleaſure.* Hanc notionem Ciceronis eſſe *Litt.* ait, ſed locum non dicit, certè *Cic.* *hominem non malum, vel potiùs virum optimum*, Tuſc. 2, 19. atque alibi, *hominem durum ac aſperum appellat, quæ huic notioni adverſari videntur.* Vid. *Propr.*

* Epĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἔπος Gr. carmen] *Epick, or belonging to epick poetry.* ¶ Epicum poëma, *which is made chiefly in heroick*, or *hexameter, verſe*, Cic. Epicus poëta, *that writes ſuch verſes*, Idem *de* Ennio, *De opt. gen. Orat.* 1.

* ‖ Epĭcyclus, i. m. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & κύκλος circulus] *A leſſer circle, whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater*, Aſtron.

* ‖ Epĭdēmētĭcus, i. m. [*ex* ἐπιδημέω in urbe verſor] *A harbinger, a quartermaſter*, Juſtinian. & poſter. ſeculi ſcriptores.

* ‖ Epĭdēmĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & δῆμος populus] *Publick, univerſal, epidemical*, Med.

* ‖ Epĭdermis ĭdis, i. m. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, & δέρμα pellis] *The outward thin ſkin of the body*, Med.

* Epĭdĭcazŏmĕnos. m. [*ex* ἐπιδικάζεσθαι Gr. *i. e.* vindicias ſecundum libertatem poſtulare] *The name of a Greek play which Terence tranſlated*, Ter. *in* prol. Phorm.

* Epĭdictĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ἐπὶ, & δεικνύω oſtendo] *Demonſtrative.* Epidicticum dicendi genus, *Cic. Or.* 11. & 61. *Lat.* Demonſtrativum, *ſive* laudativum,

* Ĕpĭdipnis, ĭdis. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, & δεῖπνον cœna] *A collation, a treat after ſupper.* Seras epidipnidas parabit, *Mart.* 11 32.

* Ĕpĭdrŏmis, ĭdis. f. [ἐπὶ ſuper, & δρόμος curſus] *The arming of a net,* Plin. 19, 1. ubi habet *epidromis* in ablat. pl. fort. ab *epidroma,* dict. quòd retium plagæ per eas diſcurrant.

* Ĕpĭdrŏmus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *The mizzen ſail in a ſhip,* Cato 13. Plin. 19, 1.

* || Ĕpĭgæum, i. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & γαῖα terra] *The lower part of the circle in which the planet moves next to the earth,* Aſtron.

* || Ĕpĭgaſtrium, i. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & γαςὴρ venter] *The outward part of the belly, from the waiſt down to the privy members.* *Lat.* Abdomen, *Celſ.*

* Ĕpĭglottis, ĭdis. *vel* Ĕpigloſſis, f. [*ab* ἐπὶ ſuper, & γλῶττα lingua] *The cover,* or *flap, of the weaſand,* Plin. 11, 37.

* || Ĕpĭgŏnătis, ĭdis. f. [*ab* ἐπὶ ad, & γόνυ genu] *The pattle,* or *knee bone,* Med. *Lat.* Patella, *Celſ.*

* Ĕpĭgramma, ătis. n. [*ex* ἐπιγράφω inſcribo] (1) *An inſcription upon a ſtatue, monument,* or *the like*; whether in verſe *or* proſe. (2) *An epigram.* (3) Alſo *a brand, a fugitive's mark.* (1) Epigramma inciſum habuit in baſi, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 57. Epigramma mortuo facit, *Petr. Arb.* c. 115. *Lat.* Inſcriptio. (2) Epigramma fecit alternis verſibus longiuſculis, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 10. Facile eſt epigrammata bellè Scribere, *Mart.* 7, 84. (3) Fugitivorum epigramma, *Petr. Arb.* c. 103.

* || Ĕpigrammătārius, i. m. *A maker of epigrams.* Liv. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.* certè *Vopiſc.* in *Floriano,* 3.

* Ĕpigrammătion, i. n. *A ſhort epigram,* or *inſcription,* Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

* || Ĕpigrammătiſta, æ. m. *An epigrammatiſt,* Sidon. ‡ Epigrammatum ſcriptor.

* || Ĕpigrăphe, es. f. [ab eodem] *An inſcription,* Jun. *Lat.* Inſcriptio, titulus.

Epigrus, i. m. *A ſhoe.* Niſi in os ſenatoris ingeſſiſſet imperator epigros ſuos, *Sen. B.* 2, 12. Vid. *Gron.* in *loc.* Vol. 1. p. 628.

* || Epigryphus, i. m. [*ex* ἐπὶ, & γρυπὸς aduncus] *He that has a crooked,* or *hawk's, noſe,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* || Ĕpĭlepſia, æ. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ, & λήβω pro λαμβάνω capio] *The falling ſickneſs,* Med. *Lat.* Paſſio ſacra, morbus comitialis.

* || Ĕpĭleptĭcus, a, um. adj. *Sick of that diſeaſe,* Med.

* † Ĕpĭlŏgo, āre. act. *To conclude,* or *end*; *to make the epilogue,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

* Ĕpĭlŏgus, i. m. [ἐπίλογος Gr. *ex* ἐπὶ poſt, & λόγος ſermo] *A concluſion,* or *cloſe, of a ſpeech*; *an epilogue of a play.* Orator in epilogo miſericordiam movet, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 69. *Lat.* Peroratio.

Ĕpĭmēdion, *vel* Ĕpĭmēdium, i. n. [ἐπιμήδιον Gr.] *The name of a plant,* Plin. 27, 53.

* Ĕpĭmĕlas, antis. m. [*ex* ἐπιμέλας; Gr. i. e. nigricans] *A white precious ſtone, haveing a blackiſh colour over it,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Ĕpĭmēnia, ōrum. pl. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ poſt, & μὴν menſis.] *Small preſents ſent from Africa, to Rome every month*; *a ſoldier's monthly pay,* Juv. 7, 120.

* Ĕpĭmēnĭdium, ii. n. [ἐπιμηνίδιον Gr.] *A kind of onion,* Plin. 19, 5.

* || Ĕpĭmŏne, es. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ in, & μένω maneo] *A figure, when to move affection the ſame word is repeated*; *as,* Sic ô ſic poſitum affati, diſcedite, corpus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 644. or, according to ſome, *when a verſe,* or *ſentence is often repeated, and made, as we ſay, the burden of the ſong*; *as,* Incipe Mænalios, *&c.* Virg. Ecl. 8, 21. & *ſeq.* Impia quid dubitas Deïanira mori? *Ov. Ep.* 9, 145.

* || Ĕpĭmythium, i. n [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, & μῦθος fabula] *The moral of a fable,* Bud.

* Ĕpĭnicion, i. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ poſt, & νίκη victoria] *A ſong of triumph.* Inter lætos cantare epinicia, *Suet. Ner.* 43.

* Ĕpĭnyctis, ĭdis. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & νὺξ nox; quia noctu maximè infeſtans, *Hermol.*] (1) *A wheal, or puſh, riſeing in the ſkin by night.* (2) Alſo *A ſore in the eye that dulls the ſight of it.* (1) Plin. 23, 8. (2) Id. 20, 6.

* Ĕpĭpetros, i. m. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & πέτρος petra] *An herb which never flowers, and comes ſpontaneouſly,* Plin. 21, 15. = Acinus, *Id. ib.*

* || Ĕpĭphănīa, æ. f. *vel* Ĕpĭphănīa, ōrum. pl. n. *Hier.* [Ἐπιφάνεια, Gr. i. e. apparatio, *ex* ἐπὶ, & φαίνω appareo, *Onomaſt. vet.* ſive manifeſtatio; quòd eo die Chriſtus apparuit Magis adorandus, *Iſid.*] *The Epiphany,* or *twelfth day*; alſo *Chriſtmas day anciently ſo called, when Chriſt was firſt manifeſted in the fleſh,* or rather *all the days in Chriſtmas were ſo called*; alſo *the ſurface when the breadth is meaſured with the length,* as in glaſs, *&c.* Aug.

* Ĕpĭphōnēma, ătis. n. [ἐπιφώνημα, Gr. *i. e.* acclamatio; *ex* ἐπὶ ad, & φωνέω voco] *A ſmart cloſe at the end of a narration, a moral reflection, a figure of rhetorick,* Quint. 8, 5.

* Ĕpĭphŏra, æ. f. [ἐπιφορὰ, Gr. *ex* ἐπὶ ad, & φέρω fero] (1) *The watering,* or *droping, of the eyes by reaſon of rheum.* (2) Alſo *the fall of water into the cod, womb, belly,* &c. (3) || *A ſcheme of rhetorick, where a word is repeated in the end of ſeveral members.* (1) Cic. Fam. 16, 23. & Col. 6, 17. *Scrib. Larg.* c. 3. *Lat.* Delacrymatio, *Plin.* 25, 13. & 34, 11. Pituitæ curſus, *Celſ.* 7, 7. (2) teſtium, *Plin.* 20, 13. uteri, *Id.* 26, 15. ventris, *Id.* 28, 14. dentium, *Marcell.* 12. articulorum, *Galen.* 6, 4. (3) Surgamus, gravis eſſe ſolet cantantibus *umbra*; Juniperi gravis *umbra*; nocent & frugibus *umbræ,* Virg. Ecl. *ult.* in *fin.*

* Ĕpĭplŏcēle, es. f. [*ab* ἐπίπλοον, omentum, & κήλη, hernia] *A kind of rupture, when the caul falls into the cods,* Celſ. 7, 18. ſed Græc. literis. ☞ *al. dic.* enterocele.

Ĕpĭrhēdium, i. n. [vox hybrida: *ex* ἐπὶ, & rheda] *A wagon,* or *cart.* Tritoque trahunt epirhedia collo Segnipedes, *Juv.* 8, 66.

* Ĕpīrōtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* Epiro] *Epirotick,* or *belonging to Epirus.* ¶ Epiroticum malum, *an apricock,* Plin. 15, 14.

Ĕpirrhēdium, i. n. (1) *A kind of cart,* or *wagon.* (2) or, according to ſome, *the harneſs of a cart-horſe.* (1) Quint. 1, 5. (2) Juv. 8, 66. *vid.* Epirhedium.

* Ĕpĭſcenium, i. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & σκηνὴ ſcena] Contignationum ordines, qui ſuper ſcenam extruuntur, *Philand.* Vid. *Vitruv.* 7, 5. & *Baldi Lex.* p. 46.

* Ĕpĭſchĭdion, i. n. & Ĕpĭſchis, ĭdis. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ, & σχίζω findo] *A wedge to cleave wood with,* Vitruv. 10, 17.

* || Ĕpiſcŏpālis, e. adj. *Of a biſhop, like a biſhop, epiſcopal,* Prud. Periſteph. 6, 11. & 13, 33.

* || Ĕpiſcŏpātus, ûs. m. *The office and dignity of a biſhop, epiſcopacy,* Bibb.

* Ĕpiſcŏpius, a, um. adj. [ἐπισκόπιος, Gr. *i. e.* exploratorius] ¶ Phaſelus epiſcopius, *A brigantine,* or *ſhip, ſent out to eſpy,* Cic. Att. 14. 16

* || Ĕpiſcŏpo, āre. act. [ἐπισκοπέω, Gr.] *To overſee diligently,* Eccl.

* || Ĕpiſcŏpor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be made a biſhop,* Eccl.

* Ĕpiſcŏpus, i. m. [ἐπίσκοπος, Gr. *i. e.* inſpector; *ex* ἐπὶ ad, & σκέπτομαι video] *An overſeer, a lord lieutenant of a country,* Cic. Att. 7, 11. ſed Græcis literis. || *One who was to take care of bread and other proviſions*; *a clerk to the market,* Arcad. || Alſo and more eſpecially *a chief officer in the church, a biſhop, a ſuperintendant.* ¶ Epiſcopus deſignatus, *a lord biſhop elect,* Jun. *Euſebius alſo calls Conſtantine* epiſcopum communem à Deo conſtituum.

* || Ĕpiſtalma, ătis. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & ςέλλω mitto] Mandatum quod fit per epiſtolam. *A prince's commiſſion under hand and ſeal,* Alciat.

* Ĕpiſtătes, æ. m. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, & ἵςημι ſtatuo] *An overſeer, a proctor, a ſteward,* or *bailiff.* Villico, villicæ, epiſtatæ, opilioni, *Cato* de *R. R.* 56.

* || Ĕpiſtathmi, ōrum. m. pl. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & ςαθμὸς ſtatio] *Harbingers, appointers of lodgeing for a prince's train,* Bud.

* Ĕpiſtŏla, æ. f. [*ab* ἐπιςέλλω, mitto] *An epiſtle, a letter ſent,* Cic. paſſim. Epiſtolæ *plur. pro* unâ, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 5, 1. ¶ Ab epiſtolis, *a ſecretary,* Suet. Tib. 28.

* Ĕpiſtŏlāris, e. adj. *Serveing to write letters.* ¶ Epiſtolaris charta, *writeing paper,* Mart. 14, 11, in lemmate.

* || Ĕpiſtŏlĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, epiſtles.* Gell. 20, 1. ‡ Epiſtolaris.

* Ĕpiſtŏlium, i. n. dim. *A little epiſtle,* or *letter.* Conſcriptum lacrymis epiſtolium, *Catull.* 66, 2.

* || Ĕpiſtŏlŏphŏrus, i. m. [*ex* epiſtola, & φέρω fero] *A letter-carryer,* G. *ex* Sen. *ſed q.*

* Ĕpiſtŏmium, i. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & ςόμα os] (1) *A cock,* or *ſpout, in a conduit*; *a tap, a ſpiggot.* (2) Alſo *a bung.* (3) Likewiſe *the ſtop in an organ, whereby the ſound is made high,* or *low.* (1) Aquam argentea epiſtomia fuderunt, *Sen. Ep.* 86. (2) Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (3) Vitruv. 10, 13.

* Ĕpiſtrŏphe, es. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ, & ςρέφω verto] *A figure when ſeveral ſentences end in the ſame word,* Quint. 9, 3. ſed Græcis elementis.

* Ĕpiſtylium, i. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, & ςῦλος columna] *The chapiter of a pillar,* Vitruv. paſſim.

* Ĕpĭtăphium, i. n. [ἐπιτάφιον, Gr. *quod in* τῷ τάφῳ, *h. e.* in ſepulcro, ſoleat ſcribi] *An epitaph,* or *inſcription ſet on a tombſtone*; alſo *a funeral ſong,* or *verſe.* Quid verò in epitaphio? *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 12.

* || Ĕpĭtăſis, is. f. [*ab* ἐπιτείνω, intendo] *The buſyeſt part of a comedy*; alſo *emphaſis,* or *the ſtreſs of a word,* Gram.

* || Ĕpĭthălămium, i. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad & θάλαμος thalamus] *A ſong at a wedding, verſes in praiſe of the marryed pair, ſuch as that of Catull.* 60, Veſper adeſt, juvenes, *&c.*

* Ĕpĭthēca, æ. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſupèr, & θήκη theca] *An addition.* Niſi etiam laborum ad damnum apponam epithecam inſuper? *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 18.

* || Ĕpĭthĕſis, is. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ, & τίθημι pono] *A paſquinade,* or *lampoon, ſtuck up any where,* Ulp.

* Ĕpĭthĕton, *vel* Ĕpĭthĕtum, i. n. [ab eodem] *An epithet,* Quint. 9, 1. *Lat.* Appoſitum, *Id.*

Ĕpĭthymon, i. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ ſuper, & θύμος thymus] *A weed which grows winding about thyme, like withwind, and hath a flower like thyme*; *dodder,* Plin. 26, 5.

* || Ĕpĭtīmia, æ. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & τιμὴ ultio] *A check, a reprimand,* Modeſt. ‡ Reprehenſio, objurgatio, *Vett.*

Ĕpĭtŏgium, i. n. [vox hybrida; *ex* ἐπὶ, ſuper & *Lat.* toga] *A tabard, a garment worn upon a gown (and may be uſed for the habit,* or *hood, which graduates wear in univerſities)* Quint. 1, 5.

* Ĕpĭtŏme, es. & Ĕpĭtŏma, æ. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ, & τέμνω ſeco] *An abridgement,* or *ſum*; *an epitome,* Cic. Attic. 13, 8. *Lat.* Compendium.

* Ĕpĭtŏnium, i. n. [*ex* ἐπιτείνω intendo] *An inſtrument wherewith cords are ſtretched*; *a pin,* or *peg, in a ſtringed inſtrument, as in a lute, to ſet the ſtrings higher,* or *lower,* Varr. *de* R. R. 3, 5.

* Ĕpĭtoxis, ĭdis. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & τόξον arcus] *The notch in a croſs bow,* Vitr. 10, 15.

* Ĕpĭtrĭtus, i. m. [*ab* ἐπίτριτος, Gr. *quod ex* ἐπὶ, & τρίτος tertius] *A foot conſiſting of four ſyllables, whereof one is ſhort, and the reſt long, as,* rĕcāntātīs īngĕmīſcūnt ōppŏbrĭīs, āngūntŭrquĕ, *Sipont.* Alſo *a proportion containing ſome number and a third part thereof.* Vid. *Gell.* 18, 14. & *Vitruv.* 3, 1.

* || Ĕpĭtrŏchaſmus, i. m. [ἐπιτροχασμὸς Gr. *ex* ἐπὶ ad, & τρέχω curro] *A figure whereby we ſpeedyly run over ſeveral things we ſpeak of, as* Funus procedit, ſequimur, in ignem poſita eſt, fletur, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 102.

* || Ĕpĭtrŏpe, es. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & τρέπω verto] *A figure when we ſeem to permitt one to do what he will, and yet think nothing leſs.* Habeat, valeat, vivat cum illâ, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 18. I, ſequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 381. *Lat.* Permiſſio.

* Ĕpĭtrŏpus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A bailiff, farmer,* or *factor,* Auſon. Ep. Paulino ſuo. *Lat.* Villicus.

* Ĕpĭtyrum, i. n. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, & τύρος, caſeus; non quòd ex caſeo fieret, ſed quòd ad caſeum accederet] *A kind of ſallad made of olives, with oil,*

oil, vinegar, cummin, fennel, rue, and mint, uſed to be ſerved up with cheeſe. Vid. *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 24. *Modum conficiendi vid. ap.* Catonem, 119.

• ‖ Ĕpĭūrus, i. m. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, *&* οὖρος cuſtos] *A keeper*, Met. *a wooden peg*, or *pin*, Pall. Tit. 7. de Pruno.

• ‖ Ĕpĭzeuxis, is. f. [ἐπίζευξις, Gr. *ab* ἐπιζεύγνυμι, adjungo] *A figure doubling the ſame word in one ſenſe, no other word comeing between, as,* O Corydon, Corydon, *Rhet.*

• Ĕpĭzygis, is. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, *&* ζυγὸς jugum] *The hole wherein the nut of the ſteel bow lies,* Vitruv. 10, 15, *&* 17.

• ‖ Ĕpŏcha, æ. f. [ἐποχὴ, Gr. *ab* ἐπέχειν, *i. e.* à retinendo, quòd menſuræ temporum illâ retinentur] *A ſolemn date of time from ſome memorable action*, as from the birth of Chriſt, *Chron*

• Ĕpōdes, is. m. [ἐπῳδὴς, Gr. *qu.* malè olens; *ex* ἐπὶ ad, *&* ὄζω oleo] *A kind of fiſh*, Ovid. Halieut. 126. *&* Plin 32, 11. ☞ *ab* Ov. corrip. in ſecund.

• Ĕpōdus, i. f. [*ab* ἐπᾴδω, Gr. *i. e.* contrà cano] Horatii librum *Epodon* dictum putant Gramm. quòd ſingulis longioribus verſibus ſinguli breviores accinantur. Sic Grammatici, ſed, ut puto, malè, quia duo carmina *in Canidiam* ſunt monocola. *A kind of verſes; a title of a book of Horace, next after his odes,* Quint. 10, 1.

‖ Ĕpol. adjuratio per Pollucem, *ſicut* Ecaſtor per caſtorem, *Feſt.*

• ‖ Ĕpōmis, ĭdis. f. [*ex* ἐπὶ ad, *&* ὦμος humerus] Veſtis ſuperhumeralis. *A hood ſuch as graduates and liverymen wear, a mourning hood,* Jun. interpr.

• ‖ Ĕpops, ŏpis. m. [ἔποψ, Gr.] *A kind of bird*, Poll. 5. 13. *Lat.* Upupa.

• Ĕpŏs. indecl. [*à* Gr. ἔπος, verbum] *A verſe, a poem* chiefly in hexameter verſe, *Mart.* 12, 94.

• ‖ Ĕpoſtracismus, i. m. [*ex* ἐπὶ, *&* oſtraciſmus] *Poll. Vid.* Oſtraciſmus.

Ĕpōto, āre. act. (1) *To drink up.* (2) *To ſuck in* as wood doth a die, *or* colour. (1) Epotare medicamentum, *Liv.* 8, 18. (2) ✢ Tyron epotavêre lacernæ, *Mart.* 2, 29, 3.

Ĕpōtus, a, um. part. *Drank up, ſwallowed,* or *ſucked up.* Epotum venenum, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 62. *Meton.* Venit & epoto Sarmata paſtus equo, *ſc* equi ſanguine, *Mart.* de *Spect.* 3. Epoto medicamento omnes interiêrunt, *Liv.* 8, 18.

Ĕpŭlæ, ārum. pl. f. [*qu.* edipulæ] (1) *Banquets, feaſts, victuals, diſhes of meat.* (2) Alſo *any ſort of food for any creature.* (1) ⌘ Si epulæ potiùs, quàm popinæ nominandæ ſunt, *Cic Philipp.* 3, 8. (2) Epulas draconi dare, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 484. Veſtis tinearum epulæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 119. philomelæ, *Grat. Cyneget.* 34. vid. & *Ov. Met.* 8, 849.

Ĕpŭlandus, a, um. part. *To be eaten, devoured,* or *fed upon.* Corpora epulanda, *Ov. Met.* 15, 110. parva membra, *Sen, Troad.* 1109.

Ĕpŭlans, tis. part. *Feaſting*, Celſ. 3, 18. Ulubris clamor barbaro ululatu planctúque permiſtus, epulantes conterruit, *Curt.* 3, 30.

Ĕpŭlāris, e. adj. *Belonging to feaſts*, or *banquets.* ¶ Epularis dies, *a feaſting day*, Suet. Dom. 13. Epulare ſacrificium, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3. 19.

‖ Ĕpŭlārium, i. n. *A banqueting houſe*, or *place*, Lucr. *teſte* Litt. *ſed q.*

Ĕpŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A feaſting*, or *banqueting.* (2) *A banquet*, or *feaſt.* (1) = Menſa quotidiana, atque epulatio, *Col.* 12, 3. (2) Quà epulatione equiti Romano partes ſuas dedit, *Suet. Calig.* 11, 5.

‖ Ĕpŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A feaſter that makes, or is at, good chear*, Aug. ‡ Convivator, *Hor.*

‖ Ĕpŭlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Fit for banqueting*, or *feaſting.* ‡ Convivalis, *Liv.*

Ĕpŭlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to feaſt. V. Max.* 3. 6, 4

Ĕpŭlātus, a um. part. *Haveing feaſted*, or *made good chear* Epulati cum matre, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 47

Ĕpŭlo, ōnis. m. *Epulones*, antiq. *Epoloni*, Feſt [ita dict. quòd epulas indicenti Jovi cæteriſque diis poteſtatem haberent] (1) *One of the three officers in Tully's time, whoſe duty it was to furniſh banquets for Jupiter and the reſt of the Gods.* (2) *The ſame officer after the number of publick ſports was increaſed.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a gueſt at a banquet.* (1) Pontifices tres epulones eſſe voluerunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 19. (2) Septemvir epulonum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11. (3) Frequens ibi numerus epulonum, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 52. *& in compoſit.* O Jupiter terreſtris, te coëpulonus compellat tuus, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 20.

‖ Ĕpŭlōnius, *vel* Ĕpŏlōnius, i. m. *Feſt. id. quod* epulo.

Ĕpŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. & tranſit. (1) *To banquet*, or *feaſt.* (2) *To eat.* (1) Epulabar cum ſodalibus, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 13. § Epulari in publico, *Liv.* 24, 16. (2) § Carnem humanam epulari, *Hygin. Fab.* 125.

Ĕpŭlum, i. n. contr. *pro* edipulum. *A ſolemn feaſt*, or *banquet*; *a great treat, a regale, a meal.* ¶ Epulum funebre, *a funeral feaſt*, Cic. *in* Vatin. 12. Epulum dare exercitui, *Val. Max.* 8, 7. *ext.* 4. populo, *Id.* 7, 5, 1.

† Ĕpŭlus, a, um. adj. unde *epulæ oves*, Varr. *& epulæ*, ſubſt. *ſc. dapes. Belonging to*, or *fit for, feaſts*, or *banquets.*

E ante Q.

EQ. in not. antiq. Eques, *vel* equeſtris ordo.
EQ. AUR. Eques auratus.
EQ. M. Equitum magiſter.
EQP. Equeſtris perſona, *vel* Equus publicus.
EQR. Eques Romanus.

Ĕqua, æ. f. *A mare.* Equa trima campis Ludit exultim, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 9.

‖ Ĕquapium, i. n. [*ſc.* grande apium: ἵππος enim, ſicut *&* βοῦς in compoſ. auget] *The herb aliſander*, or *lovage*, Jun.

Ĕquāria, æ, f. *A herd of horſes*, or *a ſtud of mares*, Varr. R. R. 2, extr.

Ĕquārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a horſe.* ¶ Equarius medicus, *A farrier, a leach*, Val. Max. 9, 15, 2.

‖ Ĕquārius, i. m. *A horſe*, or *colt, breaker*, Solin. ‡ Equorum domitor, *Vir.*

Ĕques, ĭtis. c. g (1) *A horſeman.* (2) *A man of arms among the Romans* (3) *A knight*, or *chevalier*; *one of the three orders in Rome, betwixt the ſenatours and the commonalty.* (4) Met. *A horſe.* (5) *The cavalry of an army.* (6) Met. *The place in the theatre where the gentry ſat.* (1) ⌘ Neque eques, neque pedes, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 54. (2) Eques ipſo melior Bellerophonte, *Hor Od.* 3, 12, 7. (3) Veſcitur omnis eques tecum, populúſque, patréſque, *Mart.* 8, 50, 7. (4) Capti homines equitéſque producebantur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 39. vid. & *Hor. Epod.* 16, 11. *Minuc. Fel.* in *Octav.* c. 7. vid. & *Gell.* 18, 5. (5) Simul pedes, eques, claſſis convenêre, *Tac.* 1, 60, 3. (6) Licentia ſpectandi in equite, *Suet. Dom.* 8.

Ĕqueſter, *vel* Ĕqueſtris, e. adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to a horſe.* (2) *Of*, or *belonging to, the horſemen*, or *cavalry, in an army.* (3) *Knightly, belonging to the order of knighthood.* (1) Equeſtri fracta tellus pede, *Sen. Phœniſſ.* 396. (2) Pugna equeſtris, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 55. Copiæ equeſtres, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 34. (3) Ordo equeſtris, *Plin.* 33, 1. Annulus equeſtris, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 53. Equeſtrem obtinuit dignitatem, *Nep.* in *Att.* 1.

‖ Ĕqueſtre, is. n. *The race of a horſe*, Jun. Item quod equiti dabatur, *ſc.* ſtipendium.

Ĕqueſtria, um. pl. *Fourteen ſeats in the theatre, for the gentry to ſit in, and ſee ſhows and plays*, Sen. *de* Ben. 7, 12.

Ĕquĭdem. conj. [et quidem] Jungitur omnibus perſonis. *Veryly, truly, indeed*, Cic. S. 7.

Ĕquĭfĕrus, i. m. [*ex* equus *&* ferus] *A wild horſe.* De equiferis non ſcripſerunt Græci, *Plin.* 28, 10.

† Ĕquĭla, *&* Ĕquŭla, æ. f. *A mare*, Varr. *ap.* Non. 2, 290. *&* Plaut. Ciſtell. 4, 2, 28.

Ĕquīle, is. n. *A ſtable for horſes.* Suadet frænos in equili ſuſpendere, *Cato*, 14. vid. & *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. & *Vitr.* 6, 9.

† Ĕquĭmentum, i. n. *The hire of a ſtallion horſe, for covering*, or *leaping, a mare*, Varr. *ap.* Non. 2, 9.

Ĕquīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a horſe.* ¶ Nervus equinus, *a bow-ſtring made of horſe-hair*, Ov. Ep. *ex* Pont. 1, 2, 21. Cornu equinum, *a horſe-hoof*, Val. Flacc. 5, 154.

Ĕquio, īre, ivi. neut. *To deſire to go to horſe*, as a mare doth. Equas domitas ſexaginta diebus equire, *Plin.* 10, 63.

Ĕquīria, ōrum. pl. n. *Certain horſe-rideings*, or *races*; *plays inſtituted by Romulus to Mars, and performed in the* Campus Martius, vid. *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. & *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 859.

Ĕquīſelis, *vel* Ĕquīsētis, is. f. *The herb horſetail*, Plin. 18, 28.

Ĕquīsētum, i. n. Herba eſt à caudæ equinæ ſimilitudine nomen habens. *Horſetail*, Plin. 26, 13. *al.* ephedron, *&* anabaſis *appel.*

Ĕquīſo, ōnis. m. (1) *A horſe's rider*, or *maſter*; *an equerry*, or *groom of a ſtable.* (2) † *A jockey, a horſe-maſter.* ¶ Equiſones nautici, *mariners*, or *ſeamen, who ride on wooden horſes*, Varr. (1) Val. Max. 7, 3, *ext.* 2. (2) = Equus traditur magiſtro, ut equiſo deceat equum tolutim incedere, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 288.

Ĕquĭtābĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſy to be rid upon*, or *that may be rid over.* Equitabilis & vaſta planities, *Curt.* 4, 9, 10.

Ĕquĭtans, tis. part. *Rideing.* Dorſo equitantium modo impoſiti, *Plin. H.* 8, 38.

Ĕquĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rideing.* Equitatio coxis & ſtomacho utiliſſima, *Plin.* 28, 4.

Ĕquĭtātus, a, um. part. *Riden.* Equitataque ſummi Culmina Taygeti trepidæ vidiſtis Amyclæ, *Claud. B. G.* 192.

Ĕquĭtātus, ûs. m. (1) *The act of rideing.* (2) Alſo *a company of horſemen, the horſe, the cavalry.* (1) Femina atteri adurique equitatu notum eſt, *Plin.* 28, 15. (2) Equitatum magnum habet, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 21.

‖ Ĕquĭtes pedarii, *Gell.* 3, 18.

‖ Ĕquĭtiārius, i. m. *He that looks to the breed of horſes*, Firm. ‡ Perorigа, *vel* pruriga, *Varr.* & *Plin.*

† Ĕquĭtiſſa, æ. f. *A horſe-woman, a lady*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

‖ Ĕquĭtium, i. n. *A ſtud, breed*, or *race, of horſes*, Ulp.

Ĕquĭto, āre. act. equo iter facio. (1) *To ride, to ſit a horſe, to beſtride* a horſe, *or* other beaſt. (2) ‖ *To be a trooper.* (3) Met. *To run*, or *gallop, along.* (1) Inter æquales equitare, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 6. in arundine longâ, *Id. Sat.* 2, 3, 248. (2) Equitare diceb. ant. equo publico merere, *Feſt.* (3) Eurus Per Siculas equitavit undas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 44. *ſc.* Euripidem reſpiciens, qui Ζεφύρου πνοαῖς ἱππεύσαντος ἐν οὐρανῷ ſcripſerat, *Phœniſſ. Chor.* 1.

Ĕquĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be riden.* Equitantur in præliis, *Plin* 8, 18. Dum per flumen equitatur, *Flor.* 3, 4, 5.

Ĕquŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* equa] *A mare-colt, a filley*, Varr.

Ĕquŭleus, i. m. (1) *A horſe colt.* (2) Alſo *an inſtrument of torture made like a horſe.* (1) Excitantur tactu equulei freno injecto, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 28. (2) Queſtio in equuleo eſt, *Curt.* 6, 10, 10. vid. & *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 21.

Ĕquŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* equus] *A colt, a nag, a little horſe.* Poſt annum & ſex menſes equulus domatur, *Varr. conf. Cic. N. D.* 2, 14.

Ĕquus, i. m. (1) *A horſe.* (2) *An engine of war, otherwiſe called* aries. (3) Alſo *a ſea-fiſh.* (4) Alſo *a ſtar.* (1) § Equo vehi, *Cic.* de *Div* 2, 68. In equum aſcendere, *Id.* de *Sen.* 10. inſilire, *Liv* 6, 7. equum incitare, *Cæſ B. G.* 4, 24. equo geſtari, *Mart.* 1, 13. ¶ Equus curulis, *a coach horſe*, Feſt. venator, *a hunting nag*, Claud. Epithal. Hon. & Mariæ, 5. (2) Plin. 7, 56 (3) Id. 8, 21. (4) Cic. *in* Arat. & Plin. 18, 31.

E ante R.

Ērādendus, a, um part. *To be ſcraped out*, or *eraſed.* Eradenda cupidinis Pravi ſunt elementa, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 51.

Ērādīcātus, a, um. part. *Rooted out*, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 6.

Ērādīcītus, adv. *From the very root.* 𝔛 Non radicitus, verùm etiam eradicitus, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 1, 63.

Ērādīco, āre. act. *To pluck up by the roots, to root up*, Met. *to deſtroy utterly.* ¶ Dî te eradicent, *formula execrandi*, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 22. = Rem ſuam periiſſe clamat, ſeque eradicarier, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 21. ¶ Eradicare aures alicujus, *to deafen one*, Id. Ep. 3, 3, 53.

Ērādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To ſcrape off, or out.* (2) *To put out, to blot out.* (1) Surculos, quos inſerere voles, eradito, *Col.* de *Arb.* 9. (2) Judicum albo aliquem eradere, *Suet. Dom.* 8.

‖ Ērănia pecunia. [ἐράνιον Gr.] *The money which collectors gather*, Dig.

* Ērănus, i. m. [ἔρανος Gr.] (1) *A gatherer of money.* (2) *A ſum, or contribution, raiſed on a charitable account.* (3) ‖ Alſo *the ſtone called a turquois.* (1) *Vide Buchnerum* in *Plin. Epiſt.* 10, 93, 94. (2) Vid. *Caſaub.* in *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 3, 7. & ibid. *Gronov.* eidem contra Græviun aſtipulantem. (3) Jun.

Ērāſus, a, um. part. [*ab* erador] (1) *Raſed, or ſcraped, out.* (2) *Put out of penſion, or pay.* (3) Met. *Clean taken out.* (1) Genæ eraſæ, *Propert.* 4, 8, 26. (2) In locum eraſorum ſubditi, *Plin. Paneg.* 25, 3. (3) Timor eraſus ex animo, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 517.

* † Erceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum & erectum. [*ab* εἴργω, Gr. *i. e.* κωλύω, arceo, veto] *id. quod* arceo.

* Erciſcendus, a, um. part. *To be divided, or parted*, Cic. *Vid.* Eriſcundus.

* Erciſco, ĕre. *i. e.* bona divido. [*ab* ant. erceo] *To divide an eſtate. al. ſcrib.* Heriſco, quod vid.

* Erciſcor, i. dep. *To divide lands between divers heirs*, Cic. Or. 1, 56.

* Erciſcundus, a, um. part. *pro* erciſcendus. *To be divided.* Familia erciſcunda, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 7. *i. e.* diviſio hæreditatis inter hæredes facienda.

* Erctum, i. n. *ſc.* patrimonium. Ercti citus, *i. e.* diviſio. *An eſtate, or inheritance.* Erctum citum fit inter conſortes, ait Feſtus, *i. e.* cohæredes. ☞ *al. ſcrib.* Herctum.

Ĕrĕbēus, a, um. adj. *Helliſh, of hell.* Erebeæ colubræ, *Ov.* in *Ibin* 227.

* ‖ Ĕrĕbinthus, i. m. [ἐρέβινθος Gr.] *Chich-peaſe*, Col. *teſte* Litt. *ſed q.* certè *Galen.*

Ĕrĕbus, i. m. [*ab* Heb. ערב *ereb*, veſper, tenebræ] *Hell, a dark place of hell*, Virg. Vid. *Propr.*

‖ Erectè, *unde* comp. erectiùs, *More rightly.* Erectiùs de his meis verbis exiſtimabit, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Ērectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lifting up, or rearing; an erection.* Sine tignorum erectionibus, *Vitruv.* 10, 5.

‖ Ērector, ōris. m. verb. *He that raiſeth, or lifteth, up*, Arnob. † Qui erigit.

Ērectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [*ab* erigor] (1) *Made erect, or upright.* (2) *Standing upright.* (3) *Raiſed high.* (4) *Proud, haughty.* (5) *Stout, courageous, undaunted.* (6) *Intent, earneſt.* (7) *Sublime, aſpireing.* (8) *Gay, ſprightly.* (9) *Very joyfull.* (1) 𝔛 = Deus homines, humo excitatos, celſos & erectos conſtituit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. (2) Erectus horret crinis, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 707. (3) Pyra ſub auras erecta, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 504. (4) Stat. Theb. 1, 186. (5) = Animum altum & erectum præ ſe gerebat, *Hirt.* de *B. Afr.* 10. (6) = Ardentes & erecti ad libertatem recuperandam, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. Erectior ſenatus ſententiis noſtris excitatus, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 10. Civitatem omnem in expectationem belli erectam invenerunt, *Liv.* 21, 20. (7) Animus ſanus, erectus, & deſpiciens fortunam, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 13. (8) Ubi frigus eſt, erectior mens eſt, *Celſ.* 1, 9. (9) Erecti patres, erecta plebs, ſed patribus luxurioſa ea lætitia fuit, *Liv.* 3, 21.

Ērēgiōne. [*potiùs* è regione *diviſ.*] (1) *Juſt over againſt.* (2) *Straight, directly.* (1) Luna, quando eſt è regione ſolis, obſcuratur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 6. (2) 𝔛 Alterum è regione movetur, alterum declinat, *Id.* de *Fato*, c. 9. & c. 20.

‖ Ērēmĭcōla, æ. m. [vox hybrida: *ex* eremus, & colo] *A hermit, or one that dwelleth in the wilderneſs*, Hier. † Solitarius.

Ērēmĭgātus, a, um. part. *Sailed, or paſſed, over.* Totus ſeptentrio eremigatus, *Plin.* 2, 67.

Ērēmĭgo, āre. act. *To ſail over.* Olor pedibus tacitas eremigat undas, *Sil. Ital.* 14, 192.

‖ Ērēmĭpĕta, æ, m. [*ex* eremus, & peto] *A hermit, one who loves ſolitary places*, Tert. † Deſerta petens.

* ‖ Ērēmīta, æ, m. [*ab* eremus] *A hermit, a dweller in the wilderneſs*, Jun. ☞ *vulgò ſcrib.* heremita, *ſed malè.* † Deſerta colens, *Claud.*

* ‖ Ērēmītĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a hermit*, Eccl.

* ‖ Ērēmŏdĭcum, i. n. [*qu.* ἐρήμη δίκη, Gr. *i. e.* deſerta cauſa, *ſeu* lis] *A nonſuit*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7.

* ‖ Ērēmus, i. f. [ἔρημος Gr.] *A wilderneſs, a deſert, a ſolitary place*, Bibb. † Solitudo, *Cæſ.*

Ērēpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. neut. (1) *To creep out, to get out hardly.* (2) *To paſs over with difficulty.* (3) Met. *To aſcend gradually.* (1) Foras, lumbrice, qui ſub terrâ erepſiſti, *Plaut. Aul.* 4. 4, 1. (2) Montes, quos nunquam erepſemus, *i. e.* erepſiſſemus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 79. (3) Per obliquas erepit porticus arces, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 30.

Ēreptio, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab* eripio] *A violent takeing away.* 𝔛 Putabant ereptionem eſſe, non emptionem, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 5.

Ērepto, are. freq. [*ab* erepo] *To creep along often.* Regis agrum nuda cruentis Ereptat genibus, *Juv.* 6, 526.

Ēreptor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* eripio] *A ſpoiler, a taker away by force, a robber, a raviſher.* Poſſeſſor, expulſor, ereptor, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* c. 8.

Ēreptūrus, a, um. part. *About to take away.* Neque dubitare debeant, quin ſi Helvetios ſuperaverint Romani, unà cum reliquâ Galliâ Æduis libertatem ſint erepturi, *Cæſ. B G.* 1, 18.

Ēreptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken away from.* (2) *Taken out.* (3) *Delivered, ſaved, reſcued.* (4) *Stolen.* (5) *Dead.* (1) Ereptus Galbæ conſulatus, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 50. (2) Munera erepta ruinis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 651. (3) Vita S. Roſcii erepta de manibus ſectorum, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 51. (4) Ereptum dolo reddi ſibi poſcit honorem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 342. (5) Conjux primis ereptus in annis, *Val. Flac.* 3, 316. Damna conſulis erepti, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 200.

Ēres, is. m. *A hedge-hog.* Implicitumque ſinu ſpinoſi corporis erem, *Nemeſ.* 57. *Nuſquam alibi, quod ſciam.* ☞ *Adferunt aliqui locum ex* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2. 81. Venare leporem, nunc erem tenes, *ſed incerta eſt lectio.*

Ĕretria, æ. f. [*ab* Eretriâ regione] *A kind of ceruſe.* Eretria terra, *Plin.* 35, 16.

Erga. præp. (1) *Towards.* (2) *Againſt.* (3) *Over againſt.* (1) Divina bonitas erga homines, *Cic.* (2) Odium quod erga regem ſuſceperant, *Nep* in *Datam.* 9, *extr.* (3) Quæ modò erga ædes habet, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 52.

* ‖ Ergaſtērium, ii. n. [*ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *A ſhop, a workhouſe*, Dig.

* Ergaſtŭlārius, i. m. [*ab* ergaſtulum] *A keeper of a workhouſe; a jailor, or keeper of a priſon, or houſe of correction*, Col. 1, 8.

* Ergaſtŭlum, i. n. [*ab* ἐργάζομαι, operor] (1) *A workhouſe, a houſe of correction, or priſon.* (2) Alſo *a ſlave, or priſoner.* (1) 𝔛 = Ductus non in ſervitium, ſed in ergaſtulum ad carnificinam, *Liv.* 2, 23. (2) Quem mirè afficiunt inſcripta ergaſtula, *Juv.* 14, 24.

* ‖ Ergaſtŭlus, i. m. *A rogue, or ſlave, kept in priſon, and forced to work*, Non. 5, 142. Alſo *a jailor*, ut al. volunt, ſed perperam, judice Lipſio.

* Ergăta, æ. f. [ἐργάτης Gr. *ſc.* ὄνος, *vel* μοχλὸς] *An engine called a capſtand, a wind beam, or draw beam; a crane, an iron crow*, Vitr. 10, 4.

* Ergo. conj. [Ergo correptum ὦν, *igitur*; productum valet χάριν, gratiâ, *Feſt.* illud ab ἀρά γε, hoc ab ἔργον, ἔργῳ] (1) *Therefore, then.* (2) *A particle of explication for* inquam. (3) *For, becauſe, for one's ſake.* (1) Quid ergo bibis? *Mart.* 9, 97. (2) O mi hoſpes, ſalve multùm, nam mihi tuus pater, pater tuus ergo, hoſpes Antidamas fuit, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 90. Eo ego hinc haud longè. *Pæ.* Et quidem eo haud longè. *So.* Quo ergo, ſcelus? *Id. Perſ.* 2, 2, 35. vid. & *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 8. & deinceps. (3) ¶ Illius ergò venimus, *we come for his ſake*, Virg. Æn. 6, 670.

* Ērīca, æ. f. [*ab* ἐρείκω frango; eâ enim utuntur ad veſicæ calculos comminuendos] *The ſweet broom, heath, or ling*, Plin. 24, 9.

* Ērīcæus, a, um. adj. *Found, or gathered, upon heath, or ling.* ¶ Mel ericæum, *a kind of wild honey*, Plin. 11, 16.

* ‖ Ērīcētum, i. n. *A place where ſtore of heath grows, a heath, a broom cloſe*, Jun.

Ērīceus, & Ērīcius, i. m. [*ab* eres, eris, ut à pellis, pelliceus] (1) † *An urchin, or hedge-hog.* (2) Alſo *a warlike engine made of iron, full of ſharp pointed nails, or ſpikes.* (1) Varr. ap. Non. 292. (2) Erat objectis portis ericeus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 67.

Ērīgens, tis. part. *Erecting, lifting up.* Jacentes quoſdam erigens, *Curt.* 7, 11. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 32.

* Ērīgĕron, tis. m. [ἠριγέρων Gr. *ex* ἦρ ver, & γέρων ſenex; ita dict. quòd vere flores ejus caneſcunt] *The herb groundſel*, Plin. 25, extr.

Ērīgĭdus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* [valde rigidus] *Very cold.* Erigidus horror, *Petron.* in *Fragm.* p. 681.

Ērīgo, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*ab* è & rego] (1) *To erect, or make upright.* (2) *To build up.* (3) *To lift, or hold, up.* (4) *To ſet up.* (5) *To advance.* (6) *To ſuccour, comfort, or relieve.* (7) *To make famous.* (8) *To rouſe, or excite.* (9) *To draw up an army.* (1) 𝔛 Cùm Deus cæteras animantes abjeciſſet ad paſtum, ſolum hominem erexit, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 9. (2) Hæ manus Trojam erigent? *Sen. Tro.* 740. (3) Ut erigere oculos & vivere videretur, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 31. (4) Erigere ſcalas ad mœnia, *Liv.* (5) Mæcenas erexit Varium. *Ov.* in *Piſon.* (6) § = Erigere & recreare aliquem afflictum, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3, 91. (7) Patriam præcepta Platonis erexêre, *Claud. Conſ. Mall.* 150. (8) = Erige te & confirma, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 3. (9) In colle, qui inter urbem & caſtra erat, aciem erexit, *Liv.* 10, 26. = Erigimur, & altiores fieri videmur, *Cic. Acad.* 4. 𝔛 Quæ contumelia non fregit, ſed erexit, *Nep. Them.* 1. ¶ Erigere aures, *to prick them up*, Cic. *pro* Syllâ 11. jubam, *to ſet up his briſtles*, Sen. Hip. 10. gradum, *to climb*, Sil. 3, 529. § Erigere ad ſpem, *Liv.* 50, 15. in ſpem, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 10.

Ērīgor, i. paſſ. *To be raiſed, or lifted, up*, Cic. *to be encouraged*, Hor. ¶ In digitos erigi, *to ſtand on tiptoe*, Quint. 2, 3.

* Ērīgŏneius, a, um. adj. [Ἠριγόνειος Gr. *ab* Erigone filiâ Icarii, de quâ vid. Propr.] *The dog-ſtar*, Ov. Faſt. 5, 725.

Ērīnāceus, i. m. [*ab* eres, erinus, hinc erinaceus] *A hedge-hog*, Plin. 8, 37. ☞ *al. ſcrib.* herinaceus, *ſed, ut puto, malè.*

* ‖ Erynnys, yos, & yis. [Ἐριννὺς Gr.] *A fury, or hag of hell*, Boët. Vid. *Propr.*

* ‖ Ērioxylon, i. n. [ἐριόξυλον Gr. *ſc.* lignea lana, *ex* ἔριον lana, & ξύλον lignum]. *A ſort of wool that comes off trees, cotton*, Ulp.

* Ērĭphia, æ. f. [*ab* ἔριφος, hædus] *An herb which ſome call hollow root, or holy wort*, Plin. 24, 18.

Ērĭpiendus, a, um. part. *To be taken away.* Quia non hominis, ſed accipitris ritu, in alienis eripiendis vitam ſectaretur, *Juſt.* 27, 2.

Ērĭpiens, tis. part. *Takeing away.* Tandem remis pertinaciùs everberatum mare, veluti eripientibus navigia claſſicis remigibus ceſſit, *Curt.* 4, 13.

Ērĭpio, ĕre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex* è & rapio] (1) *To take away by force.* (2) *To pluck, or pull, out; to ſnatch.* (3) *To take away.* (4) *To deliver, or reſcue.* (1) 𝔛 Virtus nec eripi, nec ſurripi poteſt unquam, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 3. = Eripere vobis atque è manibus extorquere conatus eſt, *Id.* contra *Rull.* 2, 7. ✠ Nil eripit fortuna, niſi quod & dedit, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Adoleſcenti ipſi oculos eriperem, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 20. (3) ✠ Eripit, interdum; modò dat medicina ſalutem, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 269 (4) § Eripe me his malis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 365 § Eripere aliquem morte, *Id.* à morte, *Cic. D.* 2, 10, ex inſidiis, *Id.* orationem ex ore, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 64.

Ĕrĭpior, i, eptus. paſſ. *To be taken away,* &c. *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 38.

* Ĕrīſma, ătis. n. [ἔρεισμα Gr. ab ἐρείδω fulcio] *A ſhort ladder.* Scalæ eriſmate fultæ, *Vitruv.* 6, 11.

* Ĕrīſma, æ. f. [ab eodem] *An arch, buttreſs,* or *prop, to hold up a wall that is likely to fall down.* Deinde in frontibus anterides ſive eriſmæ ſunt, *Vitruv.* 6, 11.

* Ĕrīſithălēs, is. [ab ἐρύω traho, & θάλλω floreo] *An herb with a yellow flower, and leaved like acanthus,* Plin. 26, 13.

* Ĕrĭthăce, es. f. [ἐριθάκη Gr.] *A kind of wax, or honey; a red juice in the honeycombs of bees,* Plin. 11, 7. Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

* Ĕrĭthăcus, i. m. [ἐριθακὸς, Gr. *i. e.* rubellio, rubecula; *ab* ἔρευθος rubor] *A robin redbreaſt,* Plin. 10, 44.

* Ĕrĭthăles, is. f. [ab ἔρι, valde, & θάλλω, vireo] *The herb prickmadam, ſeagreen,* or *houſeleek,* Plin 25, 13. *ubi vid. plura nomina, Lat.* Sedum.

Ĕrĭcius, i, m. Machina militaris undique horrens telis, ut aculeis, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 67 *Vid.* Ericius.

‖ Ĕrīvātio, ōnis. f. *A drawing of water away,* Lex. *ex* Vitruv.

Ērīvo, āre. act. & Ērīvor. paſſ. [ex è & rivus] *To drain away water by a ſluice,* Plin. 17, 26.

* Ērix, īcis. *Broom, Plin.* 24, 9. *uſitatiùs* erica, *vel* erice, *quæ vid.*

Erneum, i. n. *A cake baked in an earthen pot,* Cato, 81.

Ērōdens, tis. part. *Gnawing.* Erodente ſe ipſo corpore, *Plin.* 7, 43.

* ‖ Ĕrōdius, i. m. [ἐρωδιὸς Gr.] *A bird, uncertain of what kind; a gerfalcon,* Med. Gr. *a heron,* Theod. & Gaza, *a moor hen,* Aug. *a ſtork,* Suid.

Ērōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To gnaw off,* or *out; to eat into.* Teneras audens erodere frondens, *Col.* 10, 323.

Ērŏgandus, a, um. part. *To be beſtowed,* &c. Erogandâ in pecuniâ occupatus, *Val. Max.* 4, 8. *ext.* 2.

Ērŏgans, tis. part. *Beſtowing,* &c. Animus erogantis, *Val. Max.* 4, 8, 1.

Ērŏgātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A beſtowing,* or *laying out.* (2) *A profuſe ſpending of money.* (1) = Ut tot impendiis, tot erogationibus ſola ſufficiat, *Plin. Pan.* 41. (2) Erogatio pecuniæ, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 2.

‖ Ērŏgātor, ōris. m. verb. *An almoner,* or *almner,* Tert. ⊥ Qui erogat.

‖ Ērŏgātōrius, a, um. adj. ¶ Modiolus erogatorius, *that emptyeth the water into the receiver.* Front. de Aquæduct. p. 233. ✠ acceptorius, *Id. ib.*

Ērŏgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to lay out.* Quod in veſtes, margaritas, gemmas, fuerat erogaturus, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 16.

Ērŏgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Diſtributed, delivered out, ſpent, beſtowed.* (2) ‖ Alſo *entreated,* or *prevailed upon.* (1) Multæ pecuniæ erogatæ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 19. Erogata feliciter beneficia, *Val. Max.* 5, 2. *ext.* 4 Erogatus adulationi ſe licitatis cultus, *Id.* 4, 7, 1. (2) Precibus erogatus, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 153.

* ‖ Ērŏgennĕton, i. n. [ab ἔρως amor, & γεννάω genero] *An herb cauſeing love,* Lexicogr. *ex* Plin.

Ērŏgĭto, āre. freq. [ab erogo] (1) *To aſk,* or *deſire, heartyly.* (2) *To get out, to extort.* (1) § Noménque pecúſque Erogitat, *Sil.* 10, 475. (2) Ex hâc ſtatuâ verbereâ volo erogitare, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 1, 32.

* ‖ Ērŏgo, āre, act. [rogatione do] (1) *To make a law and order for the employing and laying out the publick money.* (2) *To lay out and beſtow a thing upon.* (3) ‖ Alſo *to beg and entreat, to get by beging.* (1) Erogâriſque pecunias ex ærario tuis legibus? *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 12. (2) § Erogare pecuniam in aliquem, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 17, 5. ſpiritum pro alimentis parentum, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, *ext.* 3. ſummam dotis ex ærario, *Id.* 4, 4, 10. (3) Erogare ſtipes in viis, *Apul. Met.* 1. p. 11.

Ērŏgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be laid out,* Liv. 1, 20. Erogabantur dotes virginibus, *Val. Max.* 4, 8, *ext.* 2.

‖ Ērōſio, ōnis. f. verb. *An eating up,* or *conſumeing,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Ērōſus, a, um. part. [ab erodor] *Gnawn round about, eaten into.* Sale eroſus, *Plin.* 12, 9.

* ‖ Ĕrōtēma, ătis. n. [ex ἐρωτάω interrogo] *A figure, when by heaping many queſtions, we aggravate a buſyneſs,* Rhet. Interrogatum, *Cic.*

* ‖ Ĕrōtĭcus, a, um. adj. [ab ἔρως amor] *Relateing,* or *belonging, to love.* ¶ Scripta erotica, *Romances,* Gell. 19, 9.

* Ĕrōtŏpægnion, i. n. [*i. e.* ludicrum amatorium, *ex* ἔρως amor, & παίγνιον luſus] *A poem of Livius Andronicus concerning lovers, a romance,* vid. *Plin Ep.* 5, 17. & *Gell* 2, 24.

* Ĕrōtȳlos, i, m. [ἐρωτύλος Gr. *q. d.* amatorculus; *ex* ἔρως amor] *A precious ſtone like a flint, uſed in divination,* Plin. 37, 10. = Mepicoros, hieromnemon, amphicome.

* Errābundus, a, um. adj. *Wandering, ſtraying, vagrant.* Errabundi domos ſuas pervagarentur, *Liv.* 1, 29. Errabunda bovis veſtigia, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 59.

* Errandus, a, um. part. *To be wandered,* &c. *Ov. Met.* 4, 87.

* Errans, tis. part. (1) *Wandering, ſtraying.* (2) *Creeping here and there.* (3) *Miſtaken.* (4) *Unfixed, mutable.* (1) Errans, propter te patriâ careo, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 16. § Errans terris, & fluctibus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 760. Errantia huc atque illùc veſtigia, *Val. Max.* 6, 8, 7. ¶ Errantia ſidera, *the planets,* Plin. 2, 6. (2) Greges errantes, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 14. (3) Errans opinio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 22. (4) ✠ = De diis non errantem & vagam, ſed ſtabilem certamque habere ſententiam, *Id N D.* 2, 1.

* † Errantia, æ. f. *A wandering.* Accius *ap.* Non. 3, 86. ⊥ Erratio.

* Errātĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Unfixed, wandering,* or *ſtraying, abroad.* (2) *Wild.* (1) Erratica Delos, *Ov. Metam.* 6, 333. ‖ ſtella, *Gell.* 3, 10. ¶ ‖ Erraticus homo, *a vagabond,* Id. 9, 2. ⊥ Erro, vagus, *Vett.* (2) Papaver erraticum, *Plin.* 19, 8.

* Errātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A wandering, a going out of the way.* (2) Met. *Mutability, inconſtancy.* (1) = Hàc propiùs ibis, & minor eſt erratio, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 41. (2) = ✠ In cœlo nec fortuna, nec temeritas, nec oratio, nec vanitas ineſt; contráque omnis ordo, veritas, ratio, conſtantia, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 21.

* ‖ Errātĭtius, a, um. adj. *That uſes to wander,* or *ſtray,* Front. ⊥ Qui ſolet errare.

* ‖ Errātor, ōris m. verb. *A wanderer, a fugitive,* Tert. ⊥ Erro, vagus.

* ‖ Errātrix, īcis. f. *She that wanders,* Front. ⊥ Errans.

* Errātum, i. n. (1) *A miſtake.* (2) *A fault, a thing done amiſs, a miſcarryage.* (1) Illud ſi ſecùs eſt, commune erratum eſt, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. ✠ Nullum non dicam vitium, ſed erratum, *Id. pro Cluent.* 48. (2) ✠ Cui errato nulla venia, rectè facto exigua laus, *Id.* contr. *Rull.* 2, 2.

* Errātur. impeſ. *They are miſtaken.* Quæ tot veſtigiis impreſſa, ut in his errari non poſſet, *Cic Fam.* c. 5, 20. Erratum ſit, *Liv.* 24, 8.

* ‖ Errātūrus, a, um. part. *About to err,* or *wander,* Litt. *ex* Sen.

* Errātus, a, um. part. *Wandered about,* or *ſtrayed over.* Relegens errata retrorſum Litora, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 690. Erratus orbis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 447.

* ‖ Errhīnum, i. n. [ex ἐν in, & ῥὶν, naris] *A medicine taken at the noſe to clear the brain, ſnuff,* Jun.

* Erro, āre. neut. [à Gr. ἔῤῥω, *i. e.* ægrè eo, vagor] (1) *To rove up and down, to wander.* (2) *To ſtraggle, to go out of the way.* (3) *To walk abroad,* or *up and down.* (4) Met. *To miſtake, to miſunderſtand, to be miſtaken,* or *out.* (5) *To offend.* (6) *Not to underſtand, to be at a loſs* (7) *To graze, to feed, to paſture.* (1) = Stellæ ſponte ſuâ juſſæne vagentur & errent, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 17. ✠ Ingredi liberè, non licenter errare, *Cic. Orat.* 77. (2) Erravítne viâ, ſeu laſſa reſedit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 739. (3) § Volo circum villulas noſtras errare, *Cic. Att.* 8, 9. § per urbes, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 16. urbibus, *Id. Herc. Fur.* 163. in umbris, *Id. Tro.* 159. § ad flumina, *Vir.* (4) Huic, non tibi, habeo; ne erres, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 21. § Quin mone, ſi quid erro, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 30. (5) = Et illi priores errant, & Ephorus in culpâ eſt, *Cic. Orat.* 57. (6) Erro, quam inſiſtas viam, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 198. (7) ✣ Ille meas errare boves permiſit, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 9.

* Erro, ōnis. m. *A wanderer, a loiterer, a vagabond, a ſtarter aſide, a ſtraggler, a landleaper,* Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 12 ‖ Errones, *wandering ſtars,* Gell. 3, 10. & 14, 1.

* Errōneus, a, um. adj. *Runing up and down, erroneous.* ✠ Canes non debent eſſe erronei, ſed aſſidui & circumſpecti, *Col.* 7, 12.

* Error, ōris. m. (1) *A maze,* or *wandering.* (2) *A winding,* or *turning out of the way.* (3) *A deceit,* or *ſurpriſe.* (4) Met. *An errour,* or *miſtake.* (5) *A wrong,* or *falſe, opinion.* (6) Alſo *a weakneſs,* or *infirmity.* (1) Quàm multa paſſus eſt Ulyſſes in illo errore diuturno? *Cic. Offic.* 1, 31. (2) Inobſervabilis error labyrinthi, *Catull.* 62, 115. (3) ✠ Eum errorem ratione depellito, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 28. (4) Errorem creat ſimilitudo, *Id* de *Div.* 2, 26. = Ignoratio, *Id.* (5) Aliquis latet error, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 48. (6) ✠ Etſi aliquâ culpâ tenemur erroris humani, à ſcelere certè liberati ſumus, *Cic. Acad.* 1.

Ērŭbeſcendus, a, um. part. *To be aſhamed of, baſe, mean, poor, ſorry.* Te Venus Non erubeſcendis adurit Ignibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27. 15. Erubeſcendus civitatis ſtatus, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, 3. Erubeſcendæ & graves clades, *Id.* 9, 1, *ext.* 2.

Ērŭbeſco, ĕre, bui. incept. (1) *To be red, to colour, to bluſh.* (2) *To be aſhamed.* (1) Saxa roratis erubuêre roſis, *Ov. Ep* ex *Pont.* 2, 1, 36. ✠ Erubuit, expalluit, titubavit, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 5. (2) § Erubeſcere ora alicujus, *Cic.* in *Sall.* ad aliquem ire *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1707. fortuita, *Curt.* 5, 5. 17. fateri, *Id* 8, 2, 2. re aliquâ, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 14. loqui, *ibid.* 1, 19.

Ērūca, æ. f. (1) *A palmer,* or *canker, worm.* (2) Alſo *the herb rocket.* (1) Col. 11, 3. (2) Erucas aptum eſt vitare ſalaces, *Ov. Remed. Am.* 799. *Conf. Celſ.* 2, 21.

Ēructans, tis. part. *Belching, caſting,* or *vomiting, out.* Viſcera montis Eructans, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 576. Horriferos eructans faucibus æſtus, *Lucr.* 3, 1025. ſcopulos, *Virg Æn.* 3, 576.

‖ Ēructātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A belching,* or *breaking of wind.* *Exhalatio* terrenis eructationibus ſurgit, *Apul.* de *Mundo,* p. 718.

‖ Ēructātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that belcheth,* or *breaketh wind upwards,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Ēructo, āre. freq [ab Erugo, ere, *Feſt.*] *To belch,* or *throw up.* Gurges eructat arenam, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 297. ſaniem eructare, *Ibid.* 3, 632. *Met.* Eructant ſermonibus ſuis cædem bonorum, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 5.

‖ Ēructus, a, um. part. [ab Erugo] *Belched up, loathſome.* Vinum eructum & fœtidum, *Gell.* 11, 7.

Ērŭdĕrātus, a, um. part. *Cleanſed from rubiſh.* Eruderatum ſolum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. ab inuſit.

‖ Ērŭdĕro, āre. act. [ab è & rudus, eris] *To throw,* or *carry, out rubiſh,* Sidon. Ep. 5, 7.

Ērŭdiendus, a, um. part. *To be taught,* or *inſtructed.* In patrias artes erudiendus erat, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 112.

Ērŭdiens. tis. part. *Teaching,* or *inſtructing,* Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 2.

Ērŭdio, īre, īvi, ītum. [*qu.* ex rudi doctum facio] *To teach, to inſtruct, to inform, to bring up,* or *exerciſe*. § Erudire aliquem artibus, *Liv.* 1, 39. § in artes, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 112. § artes, *Id. Met.* 8, 215. de republicâ, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 12. § ad majorum inſtituta, *Id. Verr.* 3, 69. telas percurrere, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 819. cauta probare, *Sil.* 7, 386. Nec me tantùm Tritonia curſus Erudit, *Val Flacc.* 2, 50. = doceo, *Cic.* inſtituto, *Id.* ☞ *Dicitur etiam de rebus inanimatis,* ut, Erudit admotas ipſe capillus acus, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 14, 30.

Ērŭdior, īri, tus. paſſ. *To be taught,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 1. § Erudiri in ſcholis, *Quint.* 1, 2. Græcis literis, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, 1.

Ērŭdītè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Learnedly, ſkillfully.* Quicquid habet auctoritatis, debetur comp. *ut,* Si videbitur eruditiùs diſputare, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 1, 10, & ſuperl. Attilius noſter eruditiſſimè ſimul & facetiſſimè dixit, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 9, 8.

Ērŭdītio, ōnis. f. verb. *Learning, ſcholarſhip, erudition,* eſpecially in philology. Sine eruditione Græcâ intelligi non poſſunt, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 2. ✠ *Eruditio* ad humanitatis ſtudia pertinet ; *doctrina* ad graves diſciplinas, *Voſſ.* E diſciplinis liberalibus minimum eruditioni, eloquentiæ plurimùm attendit, *Suet. Cal.* 53.

Ērŭdītrix, īcis. f. *A miſtreſs,* or *teacher.* Hiſpania Annibalis eruditrix, *Flor.* 2, 6, 38.

Ērŭdītŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat learned* ; ſub. *a ſmatterer,* Catull. 55, 7.

Ērŭdītus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Taught, inſtructed, bred up.* (2) *Practiſed in.* (3) Adj. *Inured, accuſtomed.* (4) *Learned, ſkillfull.* (5) *Curious, nice.* (1) A magiſtro eruditus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 7. (2) Diuturnâ ſervitute ad nimiam aſſentationem eruditi, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 1. (1) Genus araneorum eruditâ operatione conſpicuum, *Plin.* 11, 24. (4) Diſciplinâ juris civilis eruditiſſimus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 39. Eruditiore aliquo ſermone tractavit, *Quint.* 12, 2. ✠ Alia eſt erudita, alia popularis oratio, *Cic. Parad.* c. 1. (5) = Docta & erudita palata, *Col.* 8, 16.

Ēruendus, a, um. part. *To be ſearched out.* Eruenda eſt memoria nobilitatis, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 7. Vociferabatur eruendam delendamque urbem, *Paterc.* 2, 27.

Ērūgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A takeing away of wrinkles* Cutis erugatio, *Plin.* 18, 12.

‖ Ērūgātus, a, um. part. *Smooth, without wrinkles,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Ērūgo, āre. act. *To take away wrinkles, to make ſmooth.* Oleum amygdalinum erugat cutem, *Plin.* 23, 4. Lilii radices erugant corpora, *Id.* 21, 19.

‖ Ērūgo, ĕre. [*ex* è & rugo, *unde* ructo] *To belch, and break wind upwards,* Feſt. p. 284. † Eructo.

Ervĭlia, *vel* Ervilla, æ. f. & Ervīlium, i. n. *A kind of vetches,* Varr. R. R. 1, 33.

Erumpens, tis. part. *Breaking out.* Erumpentes acerrimæ tempeſtates, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 5. *conf.* *Sil.* 6, 148.

Erumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum. neut. & act. (1) *To break,* or *burſt, out.* (2) *To iſſue,* or *ſally, out* ; *to attack,* or *ſet violently upon.* (3) *To vent,* or *diſcharge.* (4) *To come abroad to mens knowledge.* (5) *To ſhow,* or *diſcover.* (1) § Ignes ex Ætnæ vertice erumpunt, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 48. (2) § Ne quo loco erumperent Pompeiani, *Cæſ. B. C,* 3, 44. (3) Terra fontibus erumpit liquores, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 445. Erumpit è naribus ſanguis, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 7. *Met.* Ne in me ſtomachum erumpant, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3. (4) Conjuratio ex tenebris erupit, *Id.* pro *Sext* 4. (5) Inter nubila ſeſe Erumpent radii, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 446.

Erumpor, i, uptus ſum. paſſ. *To be broken forth.* Poſt incita cùm vix Exagitata foras erumpitur, *Lucr.* 6, 582. Erumpi cogunt ſanguinem, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 21.

Ērunco, āre. act. *To weed out, to pull out weeds,* Herbas eruncare, *Col.* 11, 3.

Ēruo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum. act. (1) *To pluck, root, or tear, up.* (2) *To ſcratch,* or *pull, out.* (3) *To ſearch,* or *find, out* ; *to bring forth.* (4) *To dig up.* (5) *To ſubvert,* or *overthrow.* (1) § Sus roſtro ſemina eruit, *Ov. Metam.* 15, 113. Annoſam quercum Boreæ eruere certant, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 443. (2) § Oculos eruere, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 1. (3) Aliquid indagare, invenire, ex tenebris eruere, *Cic. Agrar.* 1, 1. = ſcrutor, *Id.* (4) Aurum terrâ eruere, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 8, 53. *Met.* Miſsâ latus eruit haſtâ, *Ibid.* 12, 477. (5) Totam à ſedibus urbem Eruit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 612. cuncta funditus, *Sen. Tro.* 685.

Ēruor, i, ūtus. paſſ. *To be plucked out,* &c. *Ov. Met.* 12, 269.

Ēruptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A burſting forth.* (2) *An iſſueing,* or *breaking, forth* ; *a violent aſſailing, a ſally.* (1) Carbones expuunt cum eruptionis crepitu, *Plin.* 16, 10. (2) Repentè ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 49. *Conf. Liv.* 42, 52.

Ēruptūrus, a, um. part. *That will break out.* Hæc quò eruptura ſint timeo, *Cic. Att.* 2, 20. Vid. & *Liv.* 35, 11.

* ‖ Ĕruthrīnus, & Ĕrūthīnus, i. m. [*ex* ἐρυθρὸς ruber] *A rochet,* or *roach,* R. *ex* Plin. *vid.* Erythrinus, *ſic enim rectiùs ſcrib.*

Ērūtūrus, a, um. part. *To pull,* or *pluck, out.* Negârunt ſe Spartani, ex duobus Græciæ oculis alterum eruturos, *Juſt.* 5, 8.

Ērūtus, a, um. part. [*ab* eruor] (1) *Plucked,* or *weeded, out.* (2) *Caſt up.* (3) *Diged,* or *taken, up.* (4) *Subverted, and overthrown.* (5) *Pulled up by the roots.* (6) *Found out,* or *diſcovered.* (1) Cepa eruta, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 340. (2) Remis eruta canet aqua, *Id Ep.* 5, 54. (3) Erutus mortuus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 27. (4) Eruti ab imis fundamentis penates, *Val Max.* 6, 3, 1. Tantoque fragore Eruta convulſis proſterneres oppida muris, *Sil.* 3, 212. (5) Eruta pinus, *Virg. Æn.* 5. 449. (6) ✠ Hoc tanquam occultum & à ſe prudenter erutum ſcribunt, *Quint.*

Ervum, i. n. *A kind of pulſe like vetches,* or *tares.* Nec ervi operoſa cura eſt, *Plin* 18, 15. Ervum molitum, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 30. Ex quibus, quod ervi magnitudinem habet, ſatis eſt devoraſſe, *Celſ.* 5, 25. *init.*

* Ēryngion, i. n. [ἠρύγγιον Gr.] *Sea holm,* or *ſea holly,* Plin. 21, 15.

* Ēryſimon, i. n. [ἐρύσιμον Gr. quod ab ἐρύω traho, ob facultatem trahendi] *A kind of ſeed,* or as ſome, *an herb* ; *wild creſſes, hedge muſtard,* Plin. 22, 75. = Irio, *v.* & Celſ. 5, 18.

* Ēryſĭpĕlas, ătis. n. [ἐρυσιπέλας Gr. *ab* ἐρύω traho, & πέλας propè, unde etiam *vicinitraha,* & *vicinirubia* dicitur] *A ſwelling full of heat and redneſs, a ſore commonly called ſaint Anthony's fire,* Celſ. 5, 26, 31.

* Ēryſiſceptrum, i. n. [ἐρυσίσκηπτρον Gr.] *ab* ἐρύω traho, & σκῆπτρον ſceptrum] *Engliſh galingal,* alſo *baſe,* or *flat, vervain,* Plin. 24, 13. *al. dic* dipſacus.

* Ērythăce, es. f. [ἐρυθάκη Gr.] *That wherewith the bees join the outermoſt parts of their combs,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

* Ērythīnus, i. m. [*de* etym. *vid* Eruthrinus] Piſcis id. quod *erythrinus,* Plin. 9, 16. & 9, 52.

* Ērythræus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἐρυθρὸς ruber] *Red,* or *belonging to the Red ſea.* ¶ Erythræus lapillus, *ſc* ab Erythræo mari petitus, *a pearl got out of the Red ſea,* Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 18. Erythræum mare, *Plin.* 6, 23. Erythrææ gemmæ, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ Hon.* 605.

* Ērythrīnus, i. m. [ἐρυθρῖνος Gr. ab eodem] *A ſea fiſh, all red but the belly, which is white,* Plin. 9, 32.

* Ērythricŏmus, i. m. [*ab* ἐρυθρὸς ruber, & κόμη coma] *A kind of orange,* Plin 13, 19.

* Ērythrŏdănum, i, n. [*à* radicis rubedine *ſc. ab* ἐρυθρὸς ruber] *An herb haveing a red root, madder that diers uſe,* Plin. 24, 11.

* Ērythros, i. m. [ab eodem] *Sumach, a ſhrub, the leaves whereof curryers uſe to dreſs their leather,* Plin 21, 31. & 24, 11. Dioſc. 1, 147.

* ‖ Ērythrŏtāon, ōnis. m. [*ab* ἐρυθρὸς, ruber, & ταὼν, pavo] *A kind of pheaſant,* or *buſtard,* Olim legeb. ap. Suet. ubi rectiùs *tetraones,* de quib. vid. *Plin.* 10, 22.

E ante S.

Es. indicat. [*à* ſum] *Thou art,* Cic.

Es. imperat. [*à* ſum] *Be thou,* Luc.

* Es. imperat. [*ab* ĕdo] *Eat thou.* Es, bibe, animo obſequere mecum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 8.

* Eſca, æ. f. [*ab* ĕdo, ēſum] (1) *Meat,* or *food, for man,* (2) *for other creatures.* (3) *A bait to catch fiſhes,* or *birds, with.* (1) ✠ Eſcis & potionibus non veſcuntur Dii, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 23. (2) Sus quid habet præter eſcam? *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64. Caro tua ſit eſca piſcibus, a quæ avibus, feriſque, *Liv.* 25, 12. (3) Eſcâ voluptatis capiuntur homines, ut hamo piſces, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 13. ¶ Ignis eſca, *fuel,* Liv.

* ‖ Eſcāle, is. n. *A diſh,* or *platter to ſerve meat in.* ¶ Eſcale & potorium argentum, *plate for the table,* Paul. JC.

* Eſcāria, *rect.* Eſchāra, æ. f. [*à* ἐσχάρα Gr. focus, *vel* baſis ex arrectariis & tranſverſariis compacta] *A gridiron,* Litt. *ex* Vitruv 10, 17. but there it ſignifies *a baſis of beams laid croſs wiſe.*

* ‖ Eſcāriæ, menſæ quadratæ voc. in quibus homines epulantur, *Feſt.*

* Eſcārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eſca] *Pertaining to meat.* Eſcaria vaſa, *Plin* 36, 26. ¶ Eſcaria vincula, *when we are tied by the teeth,* Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 18.

* ‖ Eſcātio, ōnis. f. *A feeding upon meat,* Aug. † Eſus, *Vett.*

Eſcendo, ĕre. *To aſcend,* or *go up,* Plaut. Varr. Liv. & alii, teſtibus Gruter. & Gronov. ¶ Navem eſcendere, *to go on board,* Nep. itruem, *Sen. Phœn.* 112. *Liv* 2, 28. 8, 17.

* ‖ Eſchārites panis, *Bread baked,* or *toaſted, on a gridiron,* Pollux, 6.

* Eſchătŏcōllion, i. n. [ἐσχατοκόλλιον, Gr. vel potiùs ἐσχατόκολλον, ut reſpondeat formæ τοῦ πρωτοκόλλου] *The latter end of a book,* Mart. 2, 6.

* ‖ Eſco, āre. act. *To feed upon a thing,* Solin. 53. † Edo.

* ‖ Eſcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be fed upon,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* Eſcŭlenta, ōrum. n. *Meat, eſculents.* Cic. N. D. 2, 56.

* Eſcŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Any thing to be eaten,* or *pertaining to eating.* ¶ Eſculento ore homo, *one with meat in his mouth,* Plin. 8, 25. Eſculenta merx, *victuals to be ſold,* Col. 11, 3.

* Eſcŭlētum, i. n. [*ab* eſculus] *A grove of beeches,* Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14.

* Eſcŭleus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a beech.* Eſculea frons, *h. e.* corona, *Ov. Met,* 1, 449.

* Eſcŭlīnus, a, um. ad. *Made of beech,* Vitruv, 7, 1.

* Eſcŭlus, i. f. [*ab* eſca, ut fagus *à* φαγεῖν dict. quòd primi mortales, nondum inventis frugibus, glande pro eſcâ uterentur] *A beech,* or *maſt, tree,* Serv. *ad* Virg. Geor. 2, 29.

‖ Eſĕcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting of a child out of the mother's womb,* Litt *ex* Celſ.

‖ Eſĕco, āre. act. *To cut a child out of the mother's belly,* Seren. † Execo.

* Eſĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An eating often,* or *craming,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* ‖ Eſĭtātor, ōris. m. *He that eats often,* Firm.

* ‖ Eſĭtātus, a, um. part. *Eaten,* Lexicogr. *ex* Col.

Eſĭto, are. freq. [*ab* ĕdo, eſum] *To eat often, to uſe to eat.* Meas qui eſitabunt eſcas, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 41. Sentiſne eſitas? *Id. Capt.* 1, 2, 85.

‖ Eſŏpon, i. n. *A kind of wild lettuce,* or *endive,* Plin. 20, 7. ſed Harduinus leg. *caiapen.*

* ‖ Eſōtĕrĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἔσωθεν, ut neotericus] *Inward,* &c. *Aug.* † Internus.

Eſox, *vel* Exox, ŏcis. m. *A great fiſh in the river Rhine, a lax,* ſome take it for a *ſalmon,* Plin. 9, 15.

Eſſe. infin. [*à* verb. ſum, es] *To be.* ¶ Eſſe pulchrè, lepidè, bene, *to live well, to feaſt,* Plautina ſunt, niſi fortè ab *edo.* § Eſſe in timore, *Nep. Milt.* 8. in dolore, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 1.

It. infin. [*ab* ĕdo, es] *To eat*, exempla paſſim.

Eſſĕda, æ. f. *A chariot, chaiſe*, or *wagon*, Sen. Ep. 56.

Eſſĕdārius, ii. m. *A wagon*, or *cart, maker*; *a carter*, or *wagoner*; *a charioteer*, alſo *he who fights in a chariot*. Ne ab eſſedariis decipiaris, caveto, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 6.

Eſſĕdum, i. n. (vox Gallica) *A wain, chariot*, or *wagon*; *a chaiſe uſed by the Gauls and Britons*. Belgica eſſeda, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 204. Britanna, *Propert.* 2, 1, 76.

Eſſentia, æ, f. [*qu.* à part. eſſens, *ut* abſum, abſens] *The being of any thing, eſſence. Ex fabricâ Ciceronis eſt hoc vocabulum, teſte* Sen. Ep. 59. vide etiam ſuffragium, *Quint.* 8, 3.

‖ Eſſentiālis, e. adj. *Eſſential*, Theolog.

‖ Eſſentiālĭter. adv. *Eſſentially*, Aug. ⸸ Secundum eſſentiam.

• † Eſſi, *pro* edi, *Lex.* ex *Plaut.*

Eſt. [à ſum] *He, ſhe, it, is.*

• Eſt. [*ab* ĕdo] *He eateth.* Oleas eſt, & ſylveſtria corna, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 57.

Eſto. imperſ. [à verb. ſum] *Put the caſe it be ſo; be it*, or *ſuppoſe it to be, ſo*, Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 19.

• Eſtor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* ĕdo] *He that eateth much*, unde

• Eſtrix, īcis. f. verb. [*ab* ĕdo, es] *A ſhe ravener*, or *great eater.* Eſtrices mulieres, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 1, 20.

• Eſtur. [à verb. ĕdor] *They eat, it is eaten.* Dieſque noctéſque eſtur, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 78. Eſtur putredine navis, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 1, 68.

‖ Eſūla, æ. f. *The herb ſpurge*, Med. = Tithymallus.

• Eſŭriālis, e. adj. *Belonging to faſting.* Eſuriales feriæ, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 8.

• † Eſŭrībo, *pro* eſuriam, more vett.

• ‖ Eſŭrībundus, a, um. adj. *Very hungry*, Lex. *ex* Col.

• Eſŭriens, tis. part. (1) *Being hungry.* (2) Met. *Greedy, covetous.* (1) Num eſuriens faſtidis omnia præter Pavonem rhombumque? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 115. (2) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 113.

• ‖ Eſŭrienter. adv. *Hungryly.* Eſurienter exhibitas eſcas appetebam, *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 333. ⸸ Eſurientium more.

• Eſŭries, ēi. f. *Hunger*, Met. *niggardlyneſs*, or *miſery*, Cœl. *ad* Cic. Fam. Ep. 8, 1.

• † Eſŭrīgo, gĭnis. f. *Hunger.* Eſurigo findebat coſtas, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 291.

• Eſŭrio, īre, īvi, ītum. deſiderat. [*ab* ĕdo, ēſum] (1) *To deſire to eat, to hunger*, or *to be hungry.* (2) *To be poor.* (1) Noſtræ copiæ facilè algere, & eſurire conſuerunt, *Cœl. Cic. Fam. Ep.* 8, 17. (2) Qui homo non parſit *pecuniæ* maturè eſurit, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 11.

• Eſŭrior, īri. paſſ. *To be hungered after*, or *longed for.* Nîl ibi, quod nobis eſuriatur, erit, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 10, 10.

• Eſŭrio, ōnis. m. *A hungry fellow.* ⌘ Eſurio venio, non venio ſaturio, *Plaut.* ſed jocum captans, *Perſ.* 1, 3, 23.

• Eſŭrītio, ōnis. f. verb. *Hunger, one's being hungry.* Pater eſuritionum, *Catull.* 19, 1. Eſuritione corpora ſicciora cornu, *Id.* 21, 14.

• Eſŭrītor, ōris. m. verb. *One that is often hungry.* Romam petebat eſuritor, *Mart.* 3, 14.

• † Eſŭrītrix, īcis. f. *She that is often hungry*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

• Eſŭrītūrus, a, um. part. *Who ſhall be hungry.* Spes eſt *Cl.* quæ? *Sy.* nos eſurituros ſatìs, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 28.

• Eſūrus, a, um. part. *About to eat.* Eſuri terna per ora canes, *Ov. Ep.* 9. 38.

• ‖ Eſus, ûs. m. [*ab* edo] *An eating*, Gell. 4. 1. Plin. 20, 7. quoquè laudant al. ſed malè, *uſu* enim ibi legendum. ⸸ Comeſtio.

E ante T.

• ET. conj. cop. [à Gr. ἔτ' pro ἔτι, adhuc] *And, alſo, yet.* ☞ *Et* eſt conjungendi, hortandi, confirmandi, interrogandi, indignandi, ordinandi, augendi; exempla paſſim, quibus brevitatis ergô ſuperſedeo, *Even, both, and afterwards, although.* Caſſander & Lyſimachus & ipſi regiam ſibi majeſtatem vindicaverunt, *Juſt.* 15, 2, 12. ☞ *Aliquando copulat participium & verbum.* Tunc deflens ipſa lugubrique voce acerbam ciet, *Id.* 18, 4, 13. ☞ *Aliquando diverſos caſus.* Per defectionem civium, Pharnaciſque filii ſcelere præventus, *Flor.* 3, 5, 26.

Etĕnim. conj. *For, becauſe, that, and alſo, but*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6. 11. ☞ Aliquando partes compoſit. per Tmeſin disjunctæ ſunt, *ut*, Et dicere enim nemo poteſt, *Cic.*

† Etĕnimvēro. *For truly*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

• Etēſiăca vitis. *A ſort of vine.* Vel uva quæ eteſiis variat, *Plin.* 14, 3.

• Etēſias, æ. m. [*ab* ἔτος annus] *A northeaſt wind that blows conſtantly every year for forty days together in the dog days*, Plin. 18, 34. vid. & *Col.* 12, 2. *Gell.* 2, 22.

• Etēſius, a, um. adj. *Yearly*, or *belonging to the eaſtern winds.* Eteſia flabra Aquilonum, *Lucr.* 5, 741.

‖ Eteſtĭcŭlātio, ōnis. f. *A gelding*, Lexicogr. *ex* Celſ.

† Ētexo, ĕre. act. *To untwine*, or *untwiſt*, Pacuv. † Detexo.

‖ Etheſius, i. m. *A mortar ſtone*, Plin. 36, 22. *ubi al.* epheſius.

• ‖ Ēthĭca, ōrum. n. pl. *Books of moral philoſophy, ethicks.* *Lat.* Libri de moribus; libri morales, ex mente Ciceronis.

• ‖ Ēthĭce, es. f. *vel* Ēthĭca, æ. f. [*ab* ἦθος mores] *Moral philoſophy.* Eam partem philoſophiæ *de moribus* appellare ſolemus; ſed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem, *Cic.* de *Fato* 1. *in principio.*

• ‖ Ēthĭcus, a, um. adj. *Moral; belonging to manners*, or *behaviour.* *Lat.* Moralis, *vid.* Cic. *in* Orat. 37.

• ‖ Ethnĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἔθνος gens] *A gentile, ethnic*, or *heathen*, Hier. Lat. *Gentilis* ad verbum commodè, ad notionem anguſtiùs.

• Ēthŏlŏgia, æ. f. [*ab* ἦθος mores, & λόγος ſermo] *The art*, or *ſkill, of counterfeiting mens manners; a figure in rhetorick*, Quint. 1, 9.

Ēthŏlŏgus, i. m. *He that expreſſeth other mens manners by voice*, or *geſture*; *a jeſter, a buffoon, a mimick.* Mimorum & ethologorum eſt, ſi nimia eſt imitatio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 59.

• ‖ Ēthŏpœia, æ. f. [*ex* ἦθος mores, & ποιέω facio] *A repreſentation of manners, carryage*, or *behaviour*, Iſidor. 2, 14.

Ētiam. conj. [*ab* et & jam] *Alſo, too, yea, further.* ¶ Etiam atque etiam, *again and again*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11. Etiam dum, *yet, till that time*, Id. Etiamne, *what ſtill?* Id. Etiam nunc, *ſtill, immediately*, Plaut. Pòſt etiam, *in the next place*, Cic. Etiam tum *even then*, Id. Etiam tu, here, iſthunc amoves abs te? *why don't you?* Plaut. Nullius auctoritas imminuta eſt, aucta etiam, *yea rather*, Plin. Paneg. 77. Etiam, ſcelus! malè loquere? *what! you rogue, do you rail?* Plaut. ⌘ Aut etiam, aut non, *either yea, or no*, Cic.

Ētiamnum. adv. [*ex* etiam & nunc] *As yet, to this very time, ſtill*, Plaut. Pœn. Prol. 9.

Ētiamſi. conj. *Though, although*, Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 7. ☞ Poteſt etiam ſcribi *etiam ſi* diviſè.

Etſi. conj. cum ind. & ſubj. *Although, albeit*, Sequentibus *tamen, veruntamen, at, attamen, ſed*; aliquando verò ſine illis, *ut*, Do pœnas temeritatis meæ; etſi quæ fuit illa temeritas? *Cic. Att.* 9, 9. Cum *redditiva* tamen quater repetit, *Id. Fam.* 6, 1. *princ.*

• Ētȳmŏlŏgia, æ. f. [ἐτυμολογία, Gr. *i. e.* ſermo de etymis, *ab* ἔτυμος verus, & λόγος ſermo; *ut*, ἀϛρολογία, de aſtris] *Etymology*, or *an account of the original and derivation of words; it is alſo one of the four parts of grammar*, v. *Cic. Top.* c. 8. qui *veriloquium* etiam finxit, ſed idem reformidabat, teſte *Quint.* 1, 6. *Lat.* Notatio, *Cic. l. cit.*

• ‖ Ētȳmŏlŏgĭcus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *That pertaineth to etymology, etymological*, Gell. 1, 18.

• ‖ Ētȳmŏlŏgus, i. m. [ab eodem] *An etymologiſt, that ſearches the true interpretation of words*, Gramm.

• Ētȳmon, i. n. [ἔτυμον Gr. *ab* ἔτυμος verus] *The etymon*, or *original, of a word.* Gluma videtur etymon habere à glubendo, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48.

E ante U.

• Eu. interj. [*ab* εὖ, bene] *Rarely done! o brave!* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 4, 26. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74.

Ēvăcuandus, a, um. part. *To be emptyed.* Ad evacuandam alvum, *Plin.* 20, 6.

‖ Ēvăcuātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An emptying*, or *voiding*, Tert. ⸸ Exinanitio.

‖ Ēvăcuĕfactus, a, um. part. *Emptyed, made clear*, Hier. ⸸ Vacuefactus, *Val. Max.*

Ēvăcuo, āre. act. *To empty, to make void, to evacuate.* ¶ Evacuare alvum, *to go to ſtool*, Plin. *vid.* Evacuandus.

‖ Ēvădātus, a, um. adj. *He that goeth under ſuretys*, Dig. ⸸ Vadatus.

Ēvādens, tis. part. *Geting away.* Quantumcunque flumen intervenit, idem futurum diſcrimen eſt evadentium in terram, *Curt.* 9, 6.

† Ēvādeſco, ĕre. neut. *To grow leſs and leſs in eſteem*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Ēvādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. neut. & act. (1) *To get away*, or *out off.* (2) *To avoid.* (3) *To paſs over.* (4) *To get*, or *come, to.* (5) *To go*, or *reach, to.* (6) *To climb*, or *mount.* (7) *To become*, or *grow.* (8) *To come to paſs.* (1) = Abiît, exceſſit, evaſit, erupit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 1. § Evadere clauſtris, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 570. tectis patriis, *Id.* 7, 163 (2) Evadere noſtras Sperâſti te poſſe manus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 560. necem, *Val. Max.* 5, 7, 3. (3) Amnem haud difficulter evadit, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 35, 3. (4) § Evaſit ad caſtra, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 6. Evadere ad ſuperos, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 583. (5) Lapis nec ſpatium evaſit, totum nec pertulit ictum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 907. (6) Sic fata, gradus evaſerat altos, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 685. ¶ Evadere ſcalis, *to ſcale the wall*, Tac. 12, 17. Cùm jam in eo eſſet, ut in muros evaderet miles, *Liv.* 3, 17. (7) Evadere gloriâ ſuperior, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 1. inſigni pugnâ clarus, *Id.* 5, 1, 3. (8) Miramur aliquando id, quod ſomniârimus, evadere? *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 59.

‖ Ēvăgābundus, a, um. adj. *That wanders*, or *roves, about*, Aug. ⸸ Vagabundus, *Sen.*

Ēvăgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wandering*, or *roveing, abroad*, Plin. 2, 17. Vagatio, *Liv.*

‖ Ēvăgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſtrays abroad*, Litt. *ex* Sen.

‖ Ēvăgātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that gadeth abroad*, Tert.

‖ Ēvāgĭnātio, ōnis. f. *An unſheathing, a drawing of a ſword out of the ſheath*, Tert.

‖ Ēvāgīnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that draws his ſword*, Aug. ⸸ Qui diſtringit gladium.

Ēvāgīnātus, a, um. part. *Drawn*, as a ſword, Gladio ſuâ ſponte evaginato, *Juſt.* 1, 9.

‖ Ēvāgīno, āre. act. [unde part. evaginatus] *To draw out of a ſheath*, or *ſcabbard*, Vulg. interp. ⸸ Stringo, educo, diſtringo.

‖ Ēvāgio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To cry*, or *ſquall*, as a little child doth, *Arnob.* ⸸ Vagio, *Cic.*

Ēvăgo, āre. dep. *To wander about.* Evagans Nilus, *Plin. H.* 10, 49.

Ēvăgor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To wander, ſtray*, or *run, abroad*; *to rove about, to ramble.* (2) *To grow luxuriant* as the boughs of trees do, (3) *To overflow.* (4) Met. *To ſpread.* (5) *To digreſs from his purpoſe.* (1) Nullo ad evagandum relicto ſpatio, *Liv.* 22, 47. Ne evager longiùs, *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 1. (2) Evagatur in luxuriam prævalens vitis, *Col.* 5, 6. (3) Evagantur aquæ, *Plin.* 10, 33. (4) Evagata eſt latè vis morbi, *Liv.* 3, 7. (5) Hactenus evagari ſatìs fuit, *Quint.* 2, 4.

Ēvăleo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. neut. (1) *To be of power, to be able, to may*, or *can.* (2) ‖ Alſo *to be worth.* (1) Quæ pervincere voces Evaluêre ſonum? *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 201. Sed non Dardaniæ medicari cuſpidis ictum Evaluit, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 757. (2) Cùm margarita centies HS evaluiſſet, *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 17. ⸸ Valeo.

Ēvăleſco, ĕre, ui. incept. *To wax very ſtrong, to proſper and grow* Adjuta curâ natura magis evaleſcit, *Plin.* 17, 15. Multa ſecutura eſſent, quæ ad bellum evaleſcerent, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 58, 6. ┼ Valeo, *vett.*

|| Ēvallātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A caſting out of the trench,* or *doors,* Veg.

Ēvallĕfăcio, ĕre. act. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 3, 158. id. quod.

† Ēvallo, āre. act. *To caſt out, to put out of doors,* Varr. *ap.* Non. 2, 259.

Ēvallo, ĕre, ĭtum. act. *To winnow,* or *make clean, corn,* Plin. 18, 10.

Ēvallor, i. paſſ. *To be winnowed,* Plin. 18, 10.

* Ēvan, ntis. m. [Εὖαν Gr.] Vox bacchantium; item ipſe Bacchus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 15.

|| Ēvāneo, ēre, ui. dep. *unde* evaneſco.

Ēvāneſcens, tis. part. *Vaniſhing away, decaying,* Sen. *de* Ben. 2, 12.

Ēvāneſco, ĕre, nui. incept. (1) *To vaniſh away.* (2) *To periſh and be loſt.* (3) *To decay, to wear away.* (4) *To be conſumed.* (5) Alſo *to grow out of eſteem.* (1) Ut cornua extremæ lunæ evaneſcere vidit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 117. (2) Is orationes reliquit, quæ nunc evanuerunt, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 27. (3) = Omnis eorum memoria obſcurata eſt, & evanuit, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 23. Ne vires evaneſcant, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 104. (4) Evanuiſſe aiunt vetuſtate vim ejus loci, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 57. (5) Cùm jam penè evanuiſſet Hortenſius, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 94.

* || Ēvangĕlĭcè, adv. *Goſpel-like,* Eccl.

* || Ēvangĕlĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of the goſpel.* Evangelicus libellus, *Prud. Apoth.* 15.

* || Ēvangĕliſmus, i. m. *A feaſt in memory of the Annunciation,* Eccl.

* || Ēvangĕliſta, æ. m. *An evangeliſt,* Eccl.

* || Ēvangĕlium, i. n. *i. e.* bonus nuncius [*ab* εὖ bene, & ἀγγέλλω nuncio] (1) *Good news.* (2) Alſo *rewards given to thoſe that brought them.* (3) *The goſpel.* (4) Evangelia, ōrum. n. pl. *Proceſſions and prayers made for joy of good tideings.* (1) Ἔθεον αὐτίκα τὸ εὐαγγέλιον Ἀντωνίῳ φέροντες, *Appian. Alex. de nece Ciceronis.* (2) Εὐαγγέλια quæ reddam neſcio, deberi quidem planè fateor, *Cic. Att.* 2, 12. Εὐαγγέλιον ἐςὶ δῶρον ὑπὲρ ἀγαθῆς ἀγγελίας, *Euſtath.* in *Hom. Il.* ξ, v. 152. (3) Eccleſ. (4) Iſid.

* || Ēvangĕlīzo, āre. act. *To preach the goſpel,* Aug.

* Ēvangĕlus, i. m. *A bringer of good tideings,* Vitruv. 10, 7.

Ēvānĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ab* inuſ. evaneo] *Vain, fadeing, apt to decay, unfruitfull, frail, that will ſoon periſh.* Leve & evanidum gaudium, *Sen. Ep.* 35. Evanida pectora, *Ov. Met.* 5, 435. Materia vetuſtate evanida, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

Ēvanno, āre. act. [*vel* ĕre, ut aliqui volunt] *To van,* or *make clean; to winnow corn;* alſo *to caſt out of doors.* Quod leviſſimum eſt, evannetur foras extra aream, *Varr.* 1. *R. R.* 52. *al. leg.* evannatur, *fortè meliùs, quia* Lucil. *ap.* Non. 1, n. 5. frumentum vannere.

|| Ēvannor, āris. paſſ. evannetur. *Pompon. i. e.* ejiciatur foras.

* Ēvans, tis. part. [*ab* Evoë, εὐοῖ, Gr. quod Baccho acclamatum, qui inde εὐὰν & εὔιος ipſe dictus] *Shouting in praiſe of Bacchus,* Virg. Æn. 6, 517. & 10, 702.

Ēvăpŏrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breatheing,* or *ſteaming, out; an evaporation,* Sen. Nat. Quæſt. 2, 1. & 3, 24.

|| Ēvăpŏro, āre. act. *To ſteam out, to evaporate,* Solin. c. 8. ┼ Exhalo, *Cic.*

|| Ēvăpŏror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſteamed out,* or *evaporated,* Gell. 19, 5.

|| Ēvāſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* evado] *An evaſion,* or *eſcape,* Vulg. interpr. ┼ Fuga, *Liv.*

Ēvaſtandus, a, um. part. *To be waſted,* or *deſtroyed.* Evaſtanda tibi tellus, *Sil.* 15, 184.

|| Ēvaſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A waſting,* or *laying waſte,* Litt. *ex* Plin. ┼ Vaſtatio, *Cic.*

|| Ēvaſtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A waſter,* or *conſumer,* Aug. ┼ Vaſtator, *Stat.*

Ēvaſtātus, a, um. part. *Waſted,* Liv. 8, 37.

Ēvaſto, āre. act. *To waſte, ſpoil,* or *deſtroy.* Quinque menſium ſpatio omnia evaſtârunt, *Liv.* 10, 15.

Ēvaſtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be waſted,* or *deſtroyed.* Culta evaſtata ſunt bello, *Liv.* 5, 5.

Ēvāſūrus, a, um. part. *About to come off,* or *end.* Hæc paucis diebus intelligentur, quorſum evaſura ſint, *Cic. Att.* 7, 17. Quantus evaſurus eſſet, *Paterc.* 2, 94. Vid. & *Liv.* 30, 21.

* Ēvax. interj. exultantis. [*ab* εὐοῖ voce bacchantium] *A voice of joy, a huzza,* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 18. Caſin. 4, 4, 14.

* || Eucæria, æ. f. [*ab* εὖ bene, & καιρὸς tempus] *Opportunity.* *Lat.* Opportunitas, occaſio, *Cic.*

* || Euchăris, indecl. adj. [*ab* εὖ bene, & χάρις gratia] *Gracious.* Lingua eucharis, *Sirac.* 6. *Lat.* Gratioſa.

* || Euchăriſtia, æ. f. [ab eodem] *Thankſgiveing, the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper, the euchariſt,* Eccl. *Lat.* Gratiarum actio.

* || Euchăriſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the euchariſt,* or *thankſgiveing,* Eccl.

* || Eudæmon, ŏnis. adj. c. 3. [εὐδαίμων Gr. quod *ex* εὖ bene, & δαίμων genius] *Happy.* Eudæmonem Arabiam, *Mela,* 3, 8, 35. *i. e.* felicem.

* || Eudiæon, i. n. [εὐδίαιον Gr. quod ex εὖ bene, & διαίνω humecto; lineum filum quod medici in extremo clyſterio relinq. per quod κλυσμὸς emittitur, Feſt. *A thread tied to a clyſter;* alſo *a ſcupperhole in a ſhip.* Turn. *legi vult* Eudiæum.

* || Eudoxia, æ. f. [*ab* εὖ bene, & δόξα opinio] *A good name.* *Lat.* Bona fama.

|| Ēvectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A carrying forth.* (2) ¶ *Meton.* Evectiones, *licences to uſe ſtage horſes, poſt warrants.* (3) Alſo *cockets at the cuſtomhouſe for exporting goods.* (1) Sublimis evectio, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 162. (2) Sidon. 5, 20. Symmach. 4, 6. (3) Ap. recent.

|| Ēvector, ōris. m. verb. *He who advances,* or *lifts up,* Litt. *ex* Sen.

|| Ēvectrix, īcis. f. *She who lifts up,* Tert.

Ēvectus, a, um. part. (1) *Carryed,* or *brought, out.* (2) *Carryed, mounted.* (3) Met. *Advanced, extolled.* (4) *Carryed through,* or *beyond.* (1) Ut ſemel è Piræeo evecta eſt eloquentia, omnes peragravit inſulas, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 13. Evectæ prono laxantur habenæ Æthere, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 35. (2) Evectus equo, *Liv.* = aſportatus, *Cic.* (3) Evectâ ſuper humanam fidem munificentiâ, *Paterc,* 2, 130. Meritis evectus ad auras, *Ov. Met.* 14, 127. eò claritatis, *Val. Max.* 6, 9. *ext.* 7. (4) = Fama ejus evecta inſulas, & provincias pervagata, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 36, 2.

Ēvectus, ûs. m. verb. *Carryage, conveyance by ſhip,* or *otherwiſe,* Plin. 18, 5.

Ēveho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To carry out, to convey.* (2) *To extoll and lift up.* (3) *To praiſe, to advance.* (1) Ubi tranquillitas maris in altum evexit, *Liv.* 25, 27. ſuas merces, *Plin.* 6, 19. Quàcunque pavidos rapidus evexit furor, *Sen. Hip.* 1070. (2) § Evehere aliquem ad faſtigium regium, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 1. = Fortuna altiùs evexit ac levavit humanas opes, *Sen. Tro.* 260. (3) § Evehere aliquem in cœlum, *Juv.* 1, 38. Evexit Q. Catulum voce ſuâ tantùm non ad ſidera uſque, *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 9.

Ēvehor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be carryed,* Met. *to be exalted,* &c. Ad regem Theſſaliæ Deucalionem ratibus evecti ſunt, *Juſt.* 2, 6. In id evecti, ſuper quod aſcendi non poteſt, *Paterc.* 2, 53. In ſtationem atque ipſas prope portas evecti ſunt, *Liv.* 22, 45.

Ēvellendus, a, um. part. *To be plucked up.* Qui non modò ex memoriâ, ſed etiam ex faſtis evellendos putet, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 14.

Ēvellens, tis. part. *Pulling off.* Evellens comam luctus, *Sen. Oedip.* 592.

Ēvello, ĕre, velli, & vulſi, ulſum. act. (1) *To pluck up,* or *out.* (2) *To pull off.* (3) *To twitch.* (4) *To deliver.* (5) Met. *To root out, to aboliſh.* (1) Evellere ſeſe ex cœno, *Plin.* 8, 42. Corque tot ſcelerum capax evelle, *Sen. Phœniſ.* 160. (2) Canos puella, nigros anus evellerat, *Phædr.* 2, 3, 10. (3) Femur puellæ evellit pulex, *Ov.* (4) Caſtra obſeſſa evellere, *Sil.* (5) ✠ Inſerere novas opiniones, evellere inſitas, *Cic. Or.* 28. ſcrupulum ex animo, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 3.

Ēvellor, i, ulſus. paſſ. *To be plucked up,* &c. Ut ſemel eſt evulſa jugis, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 709. Evelli juſſit haſtam, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 30.

Ēvĕnio, īre, vēni, ntum. neut. (1) *To come out,* or *proceed.* (2) Simply *to come.* (3) *To happen by chance, to come to paſs, to fall out.* (4) *To fall to one's lot.* (1) Merſes profundo, pulchrior evenit, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 65. (2) ✠ Sine modò rus eveniat, remittam ad ſe virum, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 8, 1. *ubi al.* veniat. certè 3, 2, 17. q. v. (3) = Timebam ne evenirent ea quæ acciderunt, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 21. ☞ In hâc notione legitur in tertiis perſonis tantùm. (4) Metello Numidia evenit, *Sall.*

Ēvĕnit. imperſ. *It happens,* or *falls out.* ¶ Malè iſtis eveniat, *a miſchief take them,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 39. *Abſol.* Quid tu Athenas inſolens? .C Evenit, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 4.

|| Ēventĭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A winnowing,* or *faning,* Aug. ┼ Ventilatio, *Plin.*

|| Ēventĭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſifter.* Met. ¶ Eventilator cauſæ, *a ſifter of the matter,* Arnob. ┼ Ventilator, *Col.*

Ēventĭlātus, a, um. part. *Winnowed.* Frumenta eventilata mundiora ſunt, *Col.* 1, 6. Eventilato terreſtri ſpiritu, *Juſt.* 44, 1, 10.

Ēventĭlo, āre. act. *To winnow, to fan,* or *van,* Plin. 31, 3.

Ēventĭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be vanned,* or *winnowed.* *Vid.* Eventilatus.

Ēventum, i. n. *The event,* or *iſſue.* Cauſæ eventorum magìs movent, quàm ipſa eventa, *Cic. Att.* 9, 4. Mœrore hoc ejus eventum vereor, *Id.* de *Amic.* 4.

Ēventūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* evenio] *That will come to paſs hereafter.* Quid eventurum ſit, ignorant, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 49. Noſtrâ intereſt ſcire ea, quæ eventura ſint, *Ibid.* 51.

Ēventus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* evenio] (1) *Hap, chance, ſucceſs, that follows the doing of any thing.* (2) *The end, iſſue,* or *event.* (3) *A God chiefly worſhiped by huſbandmen,* Bonus eventus. (1) Fortunæ eventus varii ſequebantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 22. (2) Eventûs belli non ignarus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 41. (3) Varr. R. R. 1, 1.

Ēverbĕrātus, a, um. part. *Beaten,* Met. *plyed.* Remis everberatum mare, *Curt.* 4, 3, 18.

Ēverbĕro, āre. act. *To beat, to pummel, to ſlap,* Met. *to ply.* Everberare fluctus, *Curt.* 9, 4. pectus armis, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 737.

† Ēvergāneus, a, um. adj. ¶ Everganeæ trabes, *beams well and workmanlike wrought,* Vitruv. 5, 1. *Lat.* Affabrè factus.

Ēvergo, ĕre. act. *To caſt,* or *ſend, forth,* Liv. 44, 33. ☞ Neſcio an alibi.

Ēverrendus, a, um. part. *To be ſwept, bruſhed,* or *ſcrubed,* Col. 7, 4. *Vid.* Everro.

|| Ēverrĭātor, ōris. m. ab everræ, qui facit everras, *i. e.* munditias circa mortuos, *Feſt.*

Ēverrĭcŭlum, i. n. (1) *A drag net, a ſweep,* or *draw net.* (2) Met. *One who by extortion ruins the country.* (1) Everriculo in littus educere piſces, *Varr.* de *R. R.* 3, ult. (2) *Verrem everriculum in provinciâ vocat,* Cic. 4. *in* Verr. 24. *vid.* & N. D. 3, 30.

Ēverro, ĕre, ri, ſum. act. (1) *To ſweep clean,* or *away; to bruſh, to ſcrub.* (2) Met. *To examine curiouſly, to ſift.* (1) = Stabula everrenda & purganda, *Col.* vid. & *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (2) Sermones, etiamſi ſecretò habiti ſunt, everrit, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 3.

Ēverſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* everto] (1) *An overthrowing,* or *overturning.* (2) Met. *A ruin, a deſtruction,* or *overthrow.* (1) Everſiones vehiculorum, *Plin.* 22, 17. (2) Rerum publicarum, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 12. Omnis vitæ everſio, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 31.

Ēverſor, ōris. m. verb. *An overthrower,* or *deſtroyer.* Priami regnorum everſor Achilles, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 545. Quis, ede, noſtri decoris everſor fuit? *Sen. Hipp.* 894.

Ēverſūrus, a, um. part. *About to overturn,* Liv. 35, 30, 32. Murum circumdatum nemori everſuros denunciant, *Curt.* 7, 7.

Ēverſus, a, um. part. [*ab evertor*] (1) *Overthrown, overturned.* (2) *Deſtroyed, caſt down, ruined.* (3) *Broken, ſhattered.* (4) *Ploughed, turned out of.* (5) *Sore toſſed.* (1) Equus cuſpide everſus, *Propert.* 4, 11, 8. (2) = Urbs exciſa & everſa, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 15. = Perdita & planè everſa, *Id. Att.* 5, 16. = Everſum & ſubrutum obitu ejus ſe videt, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, 3. (3) Everſo juvenem ſuccurrere ſæclô Ne prohibete, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 500. Repletum ratibus everſis mare, *Sen. Agam.* 1006. (4) Everſo jacias dum ſemina campo, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 75. (5) = Afflictus atque everſus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 23.

Ēverſus, a, um. part. [*ab everror*] *Bruſhed, ſcrubed,* Met. *robbed, pillaged.* = Quod fanum non everſum atque exterſum liquerit? *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21. Domus mea everſa eſt ab inimico, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 38.

Ēvertendus, a, um, part. *To be overthrown.* ℋ Nec tantum in ſtatuendâ Lepidi ſtatuâ factum eſt mali, quantum in evertendâ boni, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 15.

Ēverto, ĕre, ti, ſum. act. (1) *To turn upſide down,* or *topſyturvy.* (2) *To turn out of.* (3) *To overthrow, to deſtroy, to beat down.* (4) *To ſubvert.* (5) *To overſet, to dig down.* (6) *To confute,* or *confound.* (1) Ab imo evertere ſummum, *Lucr.* 5, 164. (2) Bonis qui hunc adoleſcentem evertiſſet ſuis, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 177. § Evertere agro, ædibus, *Ibid.* 3, 1, 15. § familiâ, fundis, fortunis, *Cic.* (3) P. Scipio Carthaginem, quaſi fatali eventu, ſcelus evertit, *Id.* de *Hor. Reſp.* 4. *Met.* Evertunt conjugia nonnunquam funditus domos, *Val. Max.* 7, 2. *ext.* 1. (4) Evertere rempublicam, *Cic. Att.* 16, 15. leges, *Id.* (5) Evertere naviculam in portu, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 38. (6) ℋ Ut retineamus eam definitionem, quam Philo voluit evertere, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 6.

Ēvertor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be overthrown, turned out,* &c. § Odiis atque inſidiis funditus everti, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 7. bonis, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 31.

‖ Ēveſtīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A finding,* or *ſeeking, out,* Aug. ⸸ Inveſtigatio, *Cic.*

‖ Ēveſtīgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſearcher,* or *finder, out,* Aug. ⸸ Inveſtigator, *Cic.*

Ēveſtīgātus, a, um. part. *Found,* or *traced, out.* Poſt eveſtigata fugitivorum arma ditiſſimus, *Sen. Contr.* 2, 9. Eveſtigata ingeniis priorum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 146.

Ēveſtīgio. adv. *By and by, forthwith, out of hand,* Cic. Fam. 4, 12.

‖ Ēveſtīgo, āre. act. *To ſeek, to follow, to hunt after,* Arnob. ⸸ Inveſtigo, *Cic.*

‖ Ēvĕto, āre. act. *To forbid, to forewarn,* Litt. ex Val. Flacc. *ſed. q.*

* Eugalacton, i. n. [*ex εὖ* bene, & γάλα lac] *A kind of herb good to breed milk,* Plin. 27, 9.

* Euge, interj. [à Gr. εὖγε] *O brave! well done!* Ter. Adelph. 5, 7, 13. Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 79.

* Eugĕnia, æ. f. *ſc.* uva, *Plin.* 14, 2. *i. e.* nobilis, [*ab* εὐγενὴς, Gr. *i. e.* generoſus] ¶ Eugeniæ uvæ, *An excellent ſort of grapes,* Col. 3, 2.

* Eugĕnæ, interj. gaudentis [ab eodem] *O brave boy; rarely ſaid,* or *done,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24. & 4, 2, 4. ☞ Ironicè etiam dicitur, *Id. Amphitr.* 4, 1, 10.

† Eugīum, i. n. [*ab* εὔγειος, fertilis] Natura muliebris, *Non.* 2, 304. & *Lucil.*

* Euhoë, *ſive* Ēvohe. interj. [εὐοῖ! Gr.] *Ho! oh! oho!* Virg. Æn. 7, 389.

‖ Ēvībrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſhakeing, a brandiſhing, a darting,* Litt. *ex* Sen.

‖ Ēvībro, āre. act. *To ſhake,* or *brandiſh; to ſhoot,* or *diſcharge,* Met. *to incite,* or *ſtir up,* unde

‖ Ēvībror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſhaken,* &c. Met. *to be incited.* = Ut excitarentur atque evibrarentur animi, *Gell.* 1, 2. ⸸ Vibro, incito.

‖ Ēvictio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* evinco] *A conviction by law.* Vocab. forenſe.

‖ Ēvictor, ōris. m. *He that convinceth by law,* Conſtit.

Ēvictus, a, um. part. (1) *Overcome.* (2) *Convict by law, caſt, proved guilty.* (3) *Prevailed upon.* (4) † Met. *Cut down.* (1) Evicta dolore, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 474. Evicta matrum corda, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 186. (2) Multis teſtibus evictus, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 1, 1. (3) Evictus longo tempore Cæſar erit, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 1, 76. § Evictus meis lacrymis, *Sen. Med.* 491. § precibus, *Val. Max.* 6, 5. *ext.* 3. (4) Arbor vulneribus evicta, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 630.

Ēvĭdens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Evident, clear, apparent, plain and eaſy.* = Perſpicuæ & evidentes res, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 14. Quod multò eſt evidentius, *Id.* de *Amicit.* 8, 8. Evidentiſſimi Græci auctores, *Plin.* 19, 3. Effectus evidentiſſimus, *Celſ.* 7. *præf.* Evidentiſſimæ clades, *Val. Max.* 3, 2. *ext.* 9.

Ēvĭdenter. adv. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Clearly, evidently, apparently, plainly.* Evidenter noxiis profuit, *Val. Max.* 8, 1. *abſ.* 11. vid. & *Liv.* 6, 26. Evidentiſſimè S. Scriptura teſtatur, *Aug. Civ. D.* 20, 29.

Ēvĭdentia, æ. f. *Evidence, perſpicuity, clearneſs.* Græcum Ἐνάργεια, *quo exprimeret Cicero hanc vocem, fabricâſſe videtur*; ſic enim ait, Ἐνάργειαν, perſpicuitatem aut evidentiam nos, ſi placet, nominemus, fabricemuſque, ſi opus erit, verba, *Acad. Q.* 4, 6.

Ēvĭgĭlandus, a, um. part. *To be paſſed without ſleep.* Nox multis evigilanda modis, *Tib.* 1, 8, 64.

‖ Ēvĭgĭlātio, ōnis. f. *A wakeing,* Litt. *ex* Varr.

Ēvĭgĭlātus, a, um. part. *Done by watchfullneſs, care,* or *good advice.* Evigilata conſilia, *Cic. Att.* 9, 12. = Meditata evigilataque, *Gell.* 1, 7.

Ēvĭgĭlo, āre. neut. (1) *To watch, to be carefull and laborious* in a thing. (2) *To awake.* (3) Act. *To ſtudy by night.* (1) In quo evigilaverunt curæ & cogitationes meæ, *Cic. Parad.* 2. (2) Puppe magiſter excidit, & evigilavit in undis, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 128. (3) Studium libros evigilavit, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1, 107.

Ēvīleſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow cheap and of ſmall eſteem.* Uſque eò eviluit, ut propalam contemptui eſſet, *Suet. Claud.* 15. Evileſcit pretium pietatis, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, 7.

Ēvincendus, a, um. part. *To be ſubdued, to be cured.* Evincendi ſunt quamvis peſtiferi morbi, *Col.* 6, 5.

Ēvincio, īre, vinxi. act. *To bind, to tie about.* Tiridatem inſigni regio evinxit, *Tac.* 6, 42. vid. & eundem 15, 2.

Ēvinco, ĕre, vīci, victum. act. (1) *To vanquiſh, to ſubdue, to maſter.* (2) *To evince, to prove.* (3) *To bear down.* (4) *To overtop.* (5) *To prevail,* or *gain his point.* (6) ‖ Alſo *to convict and recover by law.* (1) Evincas utinam fera jura feræ Stygis, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 558. Dubiiſque evincite rebus, Quæ meminiſſe juvet, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 2, 248. (2) Si puerilius his ratio eſſe evincet amare, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 250. (3) Oppoſitas evicit gurgite moles, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 497. (4) Arbor celſo vertice evincet nemus, *Sen. Hipp.* 457. (5) Precibus evicit gener, *Sen. Med.* 184. (6) Notio hæc frequens *ap. JCC.*

Ēvincor, i. paſſ. *To be vanquiſhed,* or *ſubdued.* Neque facilè hic morbus, cùm inveteraverit, evincitur, *Celſ.* 3, 22.

Ēvinctus, a, um. part. [*ab* evincior] (1) *Bound, tied up.* (2) *Fettered, manacled.* (1) Evinctus vittâ crines albente ſacerdos, *Ov. Met.* 15, 676. Evinctus tempora ramis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 286. (2) § Evincti geminas ad ſua terga manus, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 5, 2, 72. § Evincti brachia capta duces, *Tib.* 1, 7, 6.

Ēvĭrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A gelding, a makeing effeminate.* (2) *A weakening,* or *diſcourageing.* (1) Plin. 29, 1. (2) Laceſſere virtutem bonæ ſpei eviratio eſt, *Sen.* de *vitâ beat.*

Ēvĭrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) † *Unmanned, gelded.* (2) *Effeminate.* (1) Eviratus adoleſcens, *Lexicogr.* ex *Plaut.* (2) Spadone cùm ſis eviratior fluxo, *Mart.* 5, 42.

† Ēvĭreſco, ĕre. incept. *To become green.* Exanguibus dolore evireſcat colos, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 258.

Ēvĭro, āre. act. [*ex* è & vir] *To geld, to make effeminate,* or *weaken; to unman.* Corpus evirâſtis Veneris nimio odio, *Catull.* 61, 17. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Ēviſcĕrātor, ōris. m. *The officer that draws out the bowels of the ſacrifice,* Tert.

Ēviſcĕrātus, a, um. part. *Boweled,* or *without his guts and bowels,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 64. *ex* Pacuv. *conf.* Tuſc. 1, 44.

Ēviſcĕro, āre. act. [*ex* è & viſcus] *To bowel,* or *draw out the garbage,* or *guts.* Pedibus eviſcerat uncis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 723. *conf. Sil.* 13, 847.

Ēvītābĭlis, e. adj. *Avoidable, that may be ſhuned.* Evitabile telum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 235.

Ēvītandus, a, um. part. *To be avoided.* Ad præſens imperium evitandum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 24.

Ēvītatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An eſchewing, avoiding,* or *ſhuning,* Ad Herenn. 2, 2. & Quint. 5, 10.

Ēvītātūrus, a, um. part. *About to avoid,* Liv. 40, 13.

Ēvītātus, a, um. part. *Avoided, ſhuned,* Hor. Od. 1, 1, 4. & Ov. Met. 12, 123.

Ēvīto, āre. act. [*ex* è & vito] *To ſhun, to fly, to eſchew,* or *avoid.* Offenſionum cauſas tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre ſapientis eſt, *Cic.* de *Am.* 24. § Evitare Veneris nefas, *Sen. Hipp.* 913. hoſtium manus, *Id. Agam.* 911.

‖ Ēvīto, āre. act. [*à* vitâ] *To deprive of life,* unde

Ēvītor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be killed.* Priami vi vitam evitari, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19. ex vet. poëtâ.

* Eulŏgia, æ. f. [*ex* εὖ bene, & λόγος ſermo] *Praiſe,* or *benediction;* alſo *a good and probable reaſon,* Cic. Att. 13, 22. ſed Græcis literis. *Lat.* Benedictio.

* ‖ Eulŏgium, i. n. [ab eodem] *An eulogy,* or *commendation. Vid.* Elogium.

* Eumēces, is. f. [*ab* εὖ bene, & μῆκος longitudo: ita dict. quòd proceritate præcellat] *A kind of balm,* Plin. 12, 26.

* Eumetris, is. f. [*ab* εὖ bene, & μέτρον menſura] *A precious ſtone like a flint, which put under the head cauſes ſtrange dreams,* Plin. 37, 10.

* ‖ Eunūchīnātus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Gelt,* or *made an eunuch,* Tert. ⸸ Eunuchus factus, eviratus.

* Eunūchion, i. n. *A kind of broad lettuce ſo cold that it allays the heat of luſt,* Plin. 19, 8.

* ‖ Eunūchīzo, āre. act. *To caſtrate,* unde

* ‖ Eunūchīzātus, a, um. part, *Caſtrated, gelded,* Hier. ⸸ Eunuchus factus, eviratus.

† Eunūcho, āre. act. *To geld,* Varr. *ap.* Non. 2, 289.

* Eunūchus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ εὖ νοῦν ἔχειν, *i. e.* quòd bene affectam habeat mentem, *Scal.*] (1) ‖ *A continent man.* (2) *An eunuch, a gelded man.* (3) ‖ *A chamberlain,* or *great officer in a king's court.* (1) Εὐνοῦχος οὐχ ὁ μὴ δυνάμενος, ἀλλ' ὁ μὴ βουλόμενος φιληδεῖν, *Clem. Alex. Pæd.* 3, 4. (2) Quî iſthuc facere Eunuchos potuit? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 15. (3) *Vid.* LXXII interpr. *in* Gen. 39, 1. ubi Potiphar maritus dictus eſt Εὐνοῦχος Φαραώ.

Ēvŏcandus, a, um. part. *To be called forth.* Evocandus plagis noctis æternæ, *Sen. Oed.* 393. *Conf. Celſ.* 5, 21.

Ēvŏcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling forth, an invocation,* or *a calling upon; a ſudden calling out to battle man by man, a ſummons,* Ad Herenn. 3, 2. & Plin. 30, 1. ☞ De Grammaticorum *evocatione* ipſos conſule.

Ēvŏcātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that calleth forth,* Cic. *in* Catil. 1, 11.

Ēvŏcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Called out, ſummoned.* (2) *Implored,* &c. (3) *Let out.* (1) Principibus Galliæ evocatis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 6. (2) Miſericordia nullius oratione evocata, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 14. (3) Ubi major pars ejus humoris evocata eſt, *Celſ.* 7, 15.

Ēvŏcātus, i. m. *A veteran ſoldier, who, after his diſmiſſion, was called again to ſervice, and preferred to be a captain,* Cic. Fam. 3, 6. Alſo *one of the emperour's guards; a penſioner,* or *ſquire* *of the body.* Vid *Suet.* in *Galb.* 10. & in *Aug.* 56.

Evŏco, āre. act. (1) *To call out, or bid to come forth; to call forth,* or *away.* (2) *To invite, allure,* or *entice.* (3) *To provoke, challenge,* or *dare.* (4) *To ſummon, to command to appear.* (5) *To call upon for help, to implore.* (6) *To conjure,* or *raiſe up.* (7) Alſo *to draw forth to the outward parts; to cauſe to ſpring, or come, forth.* (8) *To recall.* (1) Evocate huc Davum, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3. *ult.* Patrem caſtris evocat, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 816. Evocato aliquem intus ad te, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 145. (2) Gubernatorem à navi huc evoca verbis meis, ut mecum prandeat, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 3, 12. Evocavit luxuria exercitum acerrimum ad ſomnum & delicias, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, *ext.* 1. (1) Contumeliâ verborum noſtros ad pugnam evocant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 56. (4) ☞ ✠ Venit vel rogatus, ut amicus; vel arceſſitus, ut ſocius; vel evocatus, ut is qui ſenatui parere didiciſſet, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 5. § Evocare teſtes, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 20, 2. ad cauſam dicendam, *Liv.* (5) *Vid.* Evocatus, n. 2. (6) Evocare animas orco, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 12, 42. proavos atavoſque ſepulchris, *Ov. Am.* 1, 8, 17. vid. & *Plin.* 24, 17. (7) Evocare vim vitium in palmites. *Plin.* 14, 1. Zephyrus vernas evocat herbas, *Sen. Hipp.* 12. nubibus ſiccis aquas, *Id. Med.* 754. (8) Evocare animum à negotio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1.

Evŏcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be called forth,* &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 30.

* Evœ. diſſyl. interj. [*à* Gr. εὐοῖ] *A word,* or *acclamation, often repeated by the prieſt of Bacchus,* Catull. 62, 61. & *ib.* 255.

* Evohe, *vel* Euoë. interj. *idem.* Euoë Bacche, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 389. Evohe, Bacche, ſonat, *Ov. Met.* 4, 523.

Evŏlans, tis. part. *Flying out of.* Evolans ex ore anima, *Plin. H.* 7, 53.

Evŏlātĭcus, a, um. adj. *That flies and gads abroad.* Evolatici homines, *Plaut. Pœn.* 2, 28. pro more ſuo. Volaticus, *Cic.*

Evŏlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to fly.* Polliceris futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris, ſtatimque ad nos evolaturum, *Plin. Epiſt.* 9, 28.

Evŏlĭto, āre. freq. *To fly out often.* Per quas *feneſtras* ad requirendos cibos evolitant, *Col.* 8, 8. *de columbis.*

Evŏlo, āre. neut, [*ex* è & volo] (1) *To fly out,* or *away; to hie away ſpeedyly.* (2) Met. *To paſs away quickly.* (3) *To ruſh out ſpeedyly.* (4) Act. *To eſcape, and get away from.* (1) Ex arbore evolat ales, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 1. Evolare præpeti curſu, *Sen Hippol.* 1061. (2) ✠ Ut evolare, non excurrere, videretur, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 78. (3) Evolârunt ex omnibus portibus ſilvæ, & in noſtros impetum fecerunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 18. Evolârunt præclari teſtes, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 26. (4) Pœnam aliorum opibus, non ſuis evolârunt, *Id.* de *Provinc. Conſ.* 6.

Evŏlo, āre. act. [*ex* è & vola, *qu.* è volâ rapere] *To plunder,* or *take away by ſtealth.* Ciſtellam adoleſcens hic mihi evolavit, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 64. qui, ut videtur, cudit. ☞ Sed. al. leg. *ciſtella,* ex quo fit, ut vocab. ipſum in hâc notione *evolet*: eſt n. non à *vola,* ſed à præced. *evolo.*

Evolvendus, a, um. part. *To be rolled,* &c. Evolvenda antiquitas, *Tac. Orat.* 29, 6.

Evolvens, tis. part. *Rolling, tumbling down.* Flatus alta arbuſta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, *Lucr.* 6, 139. *conf. Sil.* 2, 652.

Evolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. act. (1) *To roll,* or *tumble away,* or *over.* (2) *To pull out.* (3) Met. *To unfold, to expound, to declare, tell,* or *utter.* (4) *To extricate,* or *diſengage.* (5) *To caſt in one's mind, to find and ſearch out.* (6) *To muſe, or think, upon.* (7) *To turn over* a book, *to peruſe and read over.* (8) *To ſever and ſeparate.* (1) Tollere conatur, jactaſque evolvere ſilvas, *Ov. Met.* 12, 519. Evolvere ſecula tarda celeri rotâ, *Sen. Oed.* 252. (2) Ille cavis evolvit ſedibus orbes, *Luc.* 2, 184. *i. e.* oculos effodit. (3) Tales evolvit pectore queſtus, *Valer. Flacc.* 4, 217. (4) § Hâc re omni te turbâ evolves, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 56. (5) Non poſſum evolvere exitum rei, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 23. (6) Et gelidis hæc evolviſſe ſub antris, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 509. Evolvere ſecum femineos dolos, *Sen. Agam.* 116. (7) Evolve diligenter eum librum, qui eſt de animo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 11. (8) Elementa evolvit, cæcóque exemit acervo, *Ov. Met.* 1, 24. ¶ Argentum evolvere ſibi alicunde, *to get,* or *procure, it,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 82.

Evolvor, i, ūtus. paſſ. *To be rolled in,* or *poured into.* Evolvitur in pontum ſex fluminibus Danubius, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Evŏlūtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A rolling,* or *tumbling over*; Met. *a reading over.* Poëtarum evolutio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 7.

‖ Evŏlūtor, ōris. m. verb. *He that rolls,* or *tumbles, over,* Litt. *ex* Tac. *ſed q.* ┼ Qui evolvit.

Evŏlūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Unfolded.* (2) *Stripped off.* (3) *Turned out.* (1) Anguis evoluta repentè, atque ex oculis elapſa, *Liv.* 26, 19. (2) = Evolutum integumentis diſſimulationis nudatúmque te perſpicio, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 86. (3) Occurrent acti in exilium & bonis evoluti, *Sen. Ep.* 75.

Evŏmens, tis. part. *Vomiting up.* Ille tanquam niſus evomentis adjuvaret, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 67, 3. Colle in eâ nocturnas evomente flammas, *Plin.* 3, 9.

Evŏmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. act. (1) *To vomit up.* (2) *To ſpue,* or *caſt, out.* (3) Met. *To utter,* or *ſpeak, deſpitefully,* or *maliciouſly.* (4) *To diſembogue,* or *diſcharge.* (1) Avis implet ſe conchis, eaſque evomit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. (2) Evomuit ſpiritum cruore ac minis miſtum, *Val. Max.* 9, 3, 8. ſpiritu flammam, *Id.* 2, 4, 5. (3) Apud quem evomat virus acerbitatis ſuæ, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 23. (4) Multis quamvis faucibus evomit ſe in Ægyptium mare, *Plin.* 5, 9.

* Euōnȳmus, i. f. [*ab* εὖ bene, & ὄνομα nomen] *The ſpindle-tree,* or *prick-timber,* Plin. 13, 22.

* Eupātōria, æ. f. & Eupātōrium, i. n. [*à* Mithridate Eupatore nomen ſortita] *The herb agrimony,* or *liverwort,* Plin. 25, 6.

* Eupĕtălos, i. f. [εὐπέταλος, Gr. *ab* εὖ bene & πέταλον, folium] (1) *A precious ſtone of four colours, viz. fiery, blue, vermilion, and green.* (2) Alſo *a kind of laurel.* (1) Plin. 36, 10. (2) Dioſc. 4, 143. & Plin. 15, 30.

* ‖ Euphēmiſmus, i. m. [*ab* εὖ bene, & φημὶ dico] *A figure when an offenſive thing is expreſſed by an inoffenſive word,* or *phraſe,* as, when inſtead of *mortuus eſt* we find *exceſſit, deceſſit*; or when by an abrupt *pathos* we collect it, or when the evil is transferred to ſome other, both which are in one line in *Ter. Andriâ* 4, 5. Itane Chryſis? hem! Nos quidem pol miſeras perdidit.

* ‖ Euphōnia, æ, f. [*ab* εὖ bene, & φωνὴ vox] *A good ſound, a pleaſant utterance of words,* Gramm. Vocalitas, *Quint.* ſed illius, non hujus uſus obtinuit.

* Euphorbia, æ. f. *A tree firſt found by king Juba, and called by him after the name of his phyſician* Euphorbus, *Plin.* 25, 7.

* Euphorbium, i. n. *The gum,* or *ſap, of that tree.* vid. *Macr. Sat.* 7, 5. & *Scrib. Larg.* c. 16.

* Euphrŏſȳna, æ. f. [*ab* εὐφροσύνη, Gr. *i. e.* lætitia] *Burrage,* or *bugloſs, ſo called becauſe drank in wine it chears the heart.* = Bugloſſum, *Plin.* 25, 8.

Euplea, æ. f. *An herb of magical uſe,* Plin. 20, 10.

* † Euplŏcămus, a, um. adj. [*ab* εὐπλόκαμος, Gr. calamiſtratus] *Curled, trimed.* Euplocamo digitis diſcerniculumque capillo, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 1, 155.

Eureos, ei. f. *A precious ſtone like an olive kernel,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Eurīnus, a, um. adj. *Eaſtern, of the eaſt.* Incipit occidere ventus eurinus, *Col.* 11, 2.

Eurīpus, i. m. [*ex* εὖ bene & ῥιπίζομαι excitor; quòd facilè moveatur] (1) *An arm of the ſea between Æolis a port of Beotia, and Eubœa.* (2) Alſo *another in Sicily, which ebbs and flows ſeven times in twenty four hours,* or *oftener.* (3) *A canál, a pool,* or *ſtand of water; a ditch, trench,* or *moat about a place;* alſo *an inlet,* or *ſmall creek.* (1) Plin. 2, 97. (2) Cic. *de* Legib. 2, 1. (3) Suet. Cæſ. 39.

‖ Euroăquĭlo, ōnis. m. ventus typhonius. Gr. εὐροκλύδων, vid. *Act. Apoſt.* 27, 14. *A turbulent tempeſtuous wind, the northeaſt wind.* ┼ Cæcias, *Gell.*

Euroauſter, tri. m. *A ſoutheaſt wind,* Col. 11, 12.

* ‖ Euroclȳdon, ōnis. m. *id quod* Euroaquilo. [*ab* εὖρος Eurus & κλύδων, æſtus, gurges] ┼ Cæcias, *Gell.*

* Eurŏnŏtus, i. m. [*ab* Eurus, & Notus] *A ſoutheaſt wind,* Col. 11, 2. Vitr. 1, 6.

Eurōtias, æ. m. [Εὐρωτίας Gr. *ab* εὐρωτιάω ſitum trahere; ita dict. ob nigritiem] *A precious ſtone, black, but with a kind of mould upon it,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Eurus, i. m. [Εὖρος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς ἕω ῥέειν, quòd ab oriente fluat, *Gell.*] (1) *The eaſt wind.* (2) Meton. *The eaſtern parts.* (1) Eurus ad auroram receſſit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 61. (2) Valer. Flac. 1, 538.

* Eurythmia, æ. f. [*ex* εὖ bene, & ῥυθμὸς concinnitas] *A gracefull proportion and carryage of body,* Vitr. 1, 2. *Lat.* Decens corporis motus, *Quint.* 1, 10.

* Euſchēme, adv. [*ab* εὖ bene, & σχῆμα forma] *Handſomely,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58. & Trin. 3, 1, 24. *Lat.* Decenter, decorè.

* Euſĕbes, eos. adj. [*ab* εὖ bene, & σέβω veneror] *Pious,* or *devout.* Regem Ariobarzanem euſebem, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 2.

* Euſĕbes, is. f. [*ab* eodem] *A precious ſtone of which a ſeat was made at Tyre, in the Temple of Hercules,* Plin. 37, 10.

‖ Evulgātio, ōnis. f. *A publiſhing abroad,* Litt. *ex* Tac.

‖ Evulgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A publiſher,* Litt. *ex* Luc.

Evulgo, āre. act. *To publiſh,* or *ſpread, abroad.* Civile jus repoſitum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, *Liv.* 9, 46.

Evulſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* evello] *A plucking, pulling,* or *drawing, out.* Dentis evulſio, *Cic. N. D.* 3. 22.

‖ Evulſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that plucks out,* Conſtit. ┼ Qui evellit.

Evulſus, a, um. part. (1) *Pulled,* or *rooted, up.* (2) Alſo *drawn out,* or *drained.* (1) ✠ Exciſa, non evulſa arbor, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 4. (2) Palus evulſa, *Catull.* 66, 110. ſed mel. lib. hab. *emulſa.*

Euzōmos, i. f. *vel* Euzōmon, i. n. [*ex* εὖ bene, & ζωμὸς, jus] *The herb rocket,* ſo called becauſe it gives *a good taſte to potage,* Plin. 20, 13. & Dioſc. 2, 170.

E ante X.

EXCUR. excurſio. EX DO. AV. ex dono Auguſti. EX R. exactis Regibus. EX S. C. ex ſenatûs conſulto. EX S. D. ex ſenatûs decreto.

* Ex. præp. [*à* Græc. ἐκ, *vel* ἐξ] (1) *Out of.* (2) *For,* or *by reaſon of.* (3) *By,* or *according to.* (4) *From,* or *by,* the efficient cauſe. (5) *With.* (6) *Above,* or *before.* (7) *Of,* or *from,* a perſon. (8) *Of,* or *from,* a place. (9) *Of,* before the matter. (10) *Of,* or *in,* the part affected. (11) *Of* the diſtemper. (12) *Of, among,* or *one of.* (13) *From,* or *ſince,* reſpecting time paſt. (14) *From,* reſpecting time to come. (15) *In reſpect to, for the ſake of.* (16) *Of,* or *from,* the former ſtate. (17) *After.* (1) Ex obſidione in tutum eduxi, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 1, 7. (2) Ex amore hic admodum quàm ſævus eſt! *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 43. Nec ex hoc æs alienum profitebor, *Cic.* (3) Ex fœdere naves ſociis imperatæ, *Curt.* 3, 1. 20. (4) Malo ex principio magna familiaritas conflata eſt, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 35. (5) Ex aquâ pullis naſturtium apponitur, *Varr. R. R.* 3. Ex jure heſterno panem atrum vorant, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 17. (6) Ex aliis Gallis ei maximam fidem habebat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 41. (7) Nemo ex me ſcribit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 39. (8) Ex Æthiopiâ eſt uſque hæc, *Id. Eun.* 3, 2, 18. (9) Simulacrum ex marmore, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 43. poculum

ex auro, *Id. Verr.* 2, 35. (10) Laborare ex pedibus, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 23. (11) Ex duritiâ alvi cubare, *Suet. Neron.* 34. (12) Tibi ex latronibus ſuis detulit principatum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 3. (13) Ex eo die, *Id. Philipp.* 1, 1. Ex hoc ſanguis ac pietas die colantur, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 510. (14) Vereor ne ex Cal. Jan. magni tumultus ſint, *Cic.* (15) Facis ex tuâ dignitate, & è republicâ, *Id. ad Brut.* 4. (16) Juvenes fieri ex infantibus, *Lucret.* 1, 187. (17) Ex conſulatu Hiſpaniam obtinuit, *Paterc.* 2, 78. Quòd paucis ante annis ex præturâ eam provinciam obtinuerat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 31. ¶ Ex equo pugnare, *to fight on horſeback*, Plin. Diem ex die expectare, *to look for from day to day*, Cic. Ex induſtriâ, *for the nonce*, Plin. Ex intervallo, *at ſome diſtance*, Cic. 4, 17. Ex tranſverſo, *acroſs*, Plaut. Ex uſu, *uſefull*, Ter. Ex me nati, *my children*. Ex fratre, *my brother's*, Plaut. Ex ſe, *of his own*, Id. ☞ *Many times with its caſe, it ought to be read adverbially, as* Ex animo, *heartyly, from the heart*, Cic. Ex vero, *truly*, Plaut. Ex facili, *eaſyly*, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6. Ex tuto, *ſafely*, Id. Ex aperto, *openly*, Liv. Ex commodo, *leiſurely*, Col. Ex continenti, *immediately*, Juſt. Ex fide, *faithfully*, Piin. Jun. Ex impoviſo, *ſuddenly, at unawares*, Cic. Ex neceſſitate, *neceſſaryly*, Id. Ex oculto, *ſecretly*. Ex inſidiis, *privyly*, Plin. Ex inſperato, *unexpectedly*, Val. Max. 1, 5, *ext.* 2. Ex integro, *afreſh, anew*, Plin. jun. Ex obliquo, *overthwart*, Plin. Ex ordine, *orderly, in order*, Virg. Ex parte, *partly*, Liv. Ex profeſſo, *profeſſedly*, Val. Max. 4, 1, 8. Ex ſupervacuo, *ſuperfluouſly*, Liv. Ex vano, *fooliſhly*, or *without cauſe*, alſo *falſely*, Id. ☞ *Ex* in compoſit. interdum negat, interdum auget, interdum in eâdem voce contrarias admittit ſignificationes. v. g. *Exarmare*, & armis privare, & armis inſtruere eſt. ☞ *Ex* ante vocales & *b*, & ante *c, p, q, t*, & *ſ*, retinet ſuum *x*; ut *exaro, exeo, exigo, exoleo, exuro, exhalo, excutio, exquiro, expeto, extraho, exſequor*; ante *f*, vertit in ſimilem, ut *effero*. Ante reliquas, depoſito *ex* fit *e*.

* ‖ Exăcĕrātus, a, um. part. [*ab* exacero] *Winnowed, cleanſed from chaff*, Liv. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

‖ Exăcerbātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that grieves and galls*, Lex. *ex* Tac.

Exăcerbātus, a, um. part. *Soured, provoked to anger, ſtired up*, Liv. 29, 6. & Suet. Tib. 62.

‖ Exăcerbeſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax, angry*, Apul. Apol. p. 534. ⊥ Excandeſco, *Cic.*

Exăcerbo, āre. act. *To ſour*, or *provoke*. Atque eo quidem nomine omnes exacerbavit, *Suet. Galb.* 16. *Vid.* Exacerbatus.

Exăcerbor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſoured*, or *provoked*. Sed hôc magis exacerbatur, quòd amiſit, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 5.

* Exăcĕro, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & acus, eris] *To purge from chaff*, Litt. *ex* Liv.

‖ Exăcervans, tis. part. *Heaping up together*, Amm. ⊥ Coacervans, *Vett.*

‖ Exăcervātim. adv. *Heap by heap*, Litt. *ex* Gell. ⊥ Cumulatim, *Vett.*

‖ Exăcervātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A heaping up together*, Liv. *ap.* Litt. ⊥ Coacervatio, *Cic.*

‖ Exăcervo, āre. act. *To heap*, or *gather, together*, Amm. 23, 5. Coacervo, *Cic.*

* Exăceſco, ĕre, ui. incept. [*ab* ex, & aceſco] *To wax ſour, tart*, or *ſharp*, Col. 12, 17.

† Exăcĭno, āre. act. *To pull*, or *preſs, out the kernels*, Cato *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

* Exacon, i. n. [*ab* ἐξακέομαι medeor] *One of the kinds of centauries*, Plin. 25, 6.

* ‖ Exactè. adv. *Perfectly, exactly*, Dig. ⊥ Perfectè, accuratè, exquiſitè, *Cic.*

* Exactio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Exaction, a levying, or gathering, of publick money.* (2) *A driveing out*, or *expelling*. (3) *A demanding, requireing*, or *duning*. (1) Argentum coactum de publicis exactionibus, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 32. (2) Exactio regum, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 9. (3) Ne extrema exactio noſtrorum nominum expectetur, *Id. Attic.* 5, 1.

* Exactor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A gatherer, or receiver, of money; a collector of taxes and tolls.* (2) *A driver out.* (3) *A nice perſon, a critick.* (1) Provincia conferta præfectis atque exactoribus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 32. (2) Exactor regum, *Liv.* 9, 17. (3) Exactor diſciplinæ graviſſimus, *Suet. Cæſ.* 65, 2. Exactor Latini ſermonis moleſtiſſimus, *Id.* de *Clar. Gramm.* 22.

* ‖ Exactrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that gathers money*, Aug. ⊥ Quæ exigit.

* Exactum, i. n. *An exact*, or *abſolute, thing*, Ov. *ex* Pont. 2, 3. 33.

* Exactūrus, a, um. part. *About to paſs over, exact*, &c. Exacturi piacula, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 14. *Conf. Sil.* 7, 280.

* Exactus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Paſſed over.* (2) *Thruſt.* (3) *Driven out.* (4) *Hurryed, plagued.* (5) *Exacted, demanded.* (6) *Perfectly done and finiſhed.* (7) § Adj. *Allmoſt ſpent.* (8) *Exact, perfect, firm, and ſteady.* (1) Exacta erat media æſtas, *Liv.* Exactis menſibus, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 139. (2) § Eat per artus enſis exactus meos, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 845. § Haſtâ cervice exactâ, *Ov. Met.* 5, 139. (3) Exacti reges, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1. Exacta ſereno cœlo temperies, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 475. exacta volucres, *Id.* 4, 633. (4) Oreſtes exactus furiis, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 4, 70. (5) Pecunia exacta, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 84. Exactum ſatìs pœnarum, *Sen. Tro.* 286. (6) His demum exactis, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 637. (7) Exactæ jam ætatis Camillus erat, *Liv.* 6, 22. Exactâ ætate moriuntur, *Sic. Tuſc.* 1, 39. (8) Emendata, pulchra, & exactis minimum diſtantia carmina, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 72. ¶ Nihil exactius eruditiuſve, *Mart.* 4, 42. Exactiſſimus vir, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 23, 5.

* Exactus, ûs. m. verb. *A ſale*, or *utterance.* Mercator opportunum mercis exactum invenit, *Quint. Decl.* 19.

* Exăcuendus, a, um. part. *To be ſharpened.* Scilla medicamini nata, acetoque exacuendo, *Plin.* 19, 30. *ed. Hard.*

* Exăcuens, tis. part. *Sharpening, exciteing.* Exacuens varia ad conamina mentem, *Sil.* 7, 142.

* Exăcuo, ĕre, ui. ūtum. act. [*ab ex*, & acuo] (1) *To whet*, or *ſharpen.* (2) *To make a ſharp edge*, or *point.* (3) Met. *To quicken*, or *clear.* (1) Dentes exacuit ſus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 255. (2) Exacuunt alii valles, *Id. Geor.* 1, 264. (3) Scarabæi viridis natura contuentium viſum exacuit, *Plin.* 29, 38.

* Exăcuor, i. paſſ. *To be ſharpened*, Met. *To be incenſed.* Plurimi exacuebantur propter proditionis ſuſpicionem, *Nep. Phoc. ult.*

* Exăcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *The pointing*, or *makeing of a thing ſharp.* Calami exacutio, *Plin.* 17, 14.

* Exăcūtus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Whetted, made ſharp*, or *pointed*, Plin. 17, 18. = Exacutior in mucronem faſtigiatus, *Id.* 18, 18.

Exadverſum, adv. & Exadverſus. *Over againſt.* § Exadverſum ei loco tonſtrina eſt quædam, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 38. § Exadverſus eſt fabrica, *Id. Adelph.* 4, 2, 46.

‖ Exadvŏcātus, i. m. *One who has been advocate*, Aug. ⊥ Qui fuit advocatus.

Exædĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A building up*, or *a makeing of a thing perfect.* Ipſa autem exædificatio poſita eſt in rebus & verbis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 15.

‖ Exædĭfĭcātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that buildeth*, or *perfecteth*, Firm. ⊥ Ædificator, *Vett.*

Exædĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. *Built up.* Exædificatus mundus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 40. Villæ in urbium modum exædificatæ, *Sall. B. Catil.* 12.

Exædĭfĭco, āre. act. (1) *To build up.* (2) Met. *To finiſh and make an end.* (3) Alſo *to caſt out* of the houſe. (1) = Capitolium exædificari atque effici potuit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 19. (2) ✠ Ne graveris exædificare id opus, quod inſtituiſti, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 35. (3) Exædificâſſet me ex his ædibus, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 3.

‖ Exæquābĭlis, e. adj. *Which may be made ſmooth*, Litt. *ex* Vitruv.

‖ Exæquāmentum, i. n. *An evening*, or *equaling*, Tert. ⊥ Exæquatio, *Liv.*

Exæquandus, a, um, part. *To be equaled.* Facta dictis exæquanda ſunt, *Sall. B. J.* c. 3. Italiam ad jus civitatis nobiſcum exæquandum conſurgere paſſæ non ſunt, *Val. Max.* 6, 4, 1.

Exæquātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leveling*, or *equaling*, Liv. 34, 4.

Exæquātus, a, um. part. *Made equal, ſmooth, plain, level*, or *in a line.* Exæquata belli certamina, *Lucr.* 5, 1295. Cortex cum cortice exæquatus, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40.

Exæquo, āre. act. (1) *To make equal*, or *even*; *to make ſmooth, and plain.* (2) Alſo *to equalize.* (1) § Exæquare aliquem dignitate cum altero, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 3. Exæquat duos, licèt impares ſint, gladios, *Sen. Phœn.* 630. (2) Nos exæquat victoria cœlo, *Lucr.* 1, 80. vid. *Sil.* 14, 178.

Exæquor, āri, ātus. (1) Paſſ. *To be equaled.* (2) Dep. *To equal*; *to make*, or *count, equal.* (1) Superiorem eſſe contra improbos minus eſt negotii, quàm exæquari bonis, *Cic. ad Quirit. poſt Redit.* 9. (2) Piſonem exæquamur avis, *Ov.* in *Piſon.* 25. ☞ Raró in hâc notione occ.

Exæſtuans, tis. part. *Boiling up.* Mare exæſtuans, *Curt.* 6, 4, 19.

‖ Exæſtuātio, ōnis. f. *A boiling*, or *ſeethaing*; *an enrageing*, Solin. c. 11.

Exæſtuo, āre. neut. (1) *To boil, and caſt up waves and ſurges.* (2) *To boil over* as a pot doth. (3) Met. *To be greatly moved*, or *in a great heat.* (1) Exæſtuat fretum, *Curt.* 4, 2, 16. (2) Exæſtuat acriùs ignis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 867. (3) Mens exæſtuat irâ, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 798.

‖ Exæſtuōſus, a, um. adj. *Boiling hot*, Met. *troubleſome*, Lex. *ex* Prud. ⊥ Exæſtuans.

Exævio, īre, īvi, & iī, ītum. [*ab* ex & ſævio] *To wax gentle and mild, to make an end of rage.* Dum reliquum tempeſtatis exæviret, *Liv.* 30, 39. ☞ *Rect.* exſævio.

* ‖ Exăgens, tis. m. *One who has been an agent*, Amm.

Exaggĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be heightened*, or *increaſed.* = Ad exaggerandam & amplificandam orationem, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 27.

Exaggĕrans, tis. part. *Heightening.* Rem familiarem omni ratione exaggerantes, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26.

Exaggĕratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *A heaping together*; *an increaſeing*, or *exaggerateing*; *a building of a bulwark*, or *rampart*, Met. *a raiſeing up.* (2) *A rhetorical heaping up of words.* (1) Apud Homerum ejuſdem rei atque ſententiæ luculenta exaggeratio eſt, *Gell.* 13, 24. (2) Cic. Tuſc. 2, 26.

‖ Exaggĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that heaps up together*, Dig. ⊥ Qui exaggerat.

Exaggĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Heaped up, increaſed, amplified.* (2) *Enlarged, heightened.* (1) = Auctæ atque exaggeratæ fortunæ, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 9. (2) Exaggerata altiùs oratio, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 17.

Exaggĕro, āre. act. (1) *To heap up together.* (2) *To enlarge*, or *increaſe.* (3) *To amplify*, or *ſet off.* (4) *To aggravate.* (1) Exaggerando accumulare, *Plin.* 19, 8. (2) Qui magnas opes exaggerare quærit omni vigiliâ, *Phædr.* 3. *prol.* 26. (3) Beneficium verbis exaggerare, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 29. (4) Injuriam noſtram exaggeramus, *Quint.* 6, 2.

Exaggĕror, āri. paſſ. *To be heaped up, to be filled.* Cædi ſylvas jubet, aggeſtaque humo à montibus planiciem ramis impeditam exaggerari, *h. e.* impleri, *Curt.* 6, 12.

* Exăgĭtandus, a, um. part. *To be driven, hunted*, &c. Et lepus hic aliis exagitandus erit, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 662.

* Exăgĭtans, tis. part. *Haraſſing, chaſeing*, &c. Exagitans immiti corde furores, *Catull.* 62, 94.

* ‖ Exăgĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtiring*, or *moveing*, Lexicogr. *ex* Tac.

* Exăgĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A vexer, a diſquieter, a teaſer, an evil ſpeaker.* Exagitator omnium rhetorum, *Cic. Orat.* 13.

* Exăgĭtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Haraſſed, driven out.* (2) *Bandyed, toſſed to and fro, canvaſſed.* (3) *Beaten* with poles, as in hunting. (1)

Diſputationibus exagitatus, *Cic. Orat.* 3. Sedes ſuas patrias iſtius injuriis exagitati reliquerunt, *Id. Verr.* 3, 18. Ad te confugi exagitatus à cunctâ Græciâ, *Nep. Them.* 9. (2) Diſſentio multos annos exagitata, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 21. Res exagitatæ & in ſummam invidiam adductæ, *Id.* ad *Lent.* 1, 1. (3) Exagitata ſylva, *Mart.* 4, 66, 6.

• Exăgĭto, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & agito] (1) *To move.* (2) *To rouze,* or *hunt, up.* (3) *To chaſe away.* (4) Met. *To diſturb,* or *diſquiet.* (5) *To provoke,* or *excite.* (6) *To peſter,* or *terrify.* (7) *To diſcuſs,* or *debate.* (1) Planctumque imitantibus alis Exagitant Zephyros, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 515. (2) Exagitare luſtra, *Sil.* 8, 567. & 16, 553. (3) Exagitant & Lar & turba Diania fures, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 141. (4) Exagitet noſtros manes, *Propert.* 2, 8, 19. Quis hic tumultus viſcera exagitat mea? *Sen. Thyeſt.* 999. (5) Ne meum mœrorem exagitem, *Cic. Att.* 3, 7. (6) Deſertam rabidis clamoribus urbem Exagitat, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 97. (7) Exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes & fallaciæ, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* ¶ Dî exagitent me, ſi quicquam. *Formula jurandi ap.* Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 54.

• Exăgĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be rouzed,* &c. *Cic. Orat.* 8.

• Exăgōga, æ. m. [ἐξαγωγὴ Gr. *ab* ex, & ἄγω duco] *A carryer away,* or *exporter* of goods, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 6.

• ‖ Exăgōgĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to exportation.* ¶ Exagogica, *cuſtom for goods exported,* Ap. JCC.

• Exalbeſco, ĕre, incept. [*ab* ex, & albeſco] *To wax pale and wan.* Si qui tremerent & exalbeſcerent, motu mentis aliquo, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 15. § Exalbeſcere in principiis dicendi, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 26. § metu, *Ibid.* 3, 58.

• Exalbĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ex, & albidus] *Somewhat pale,* or *white.* Folia exalbida, *Plin.* 24, 19. vina, *Id.* 23, 1.

• Exalburno, āre. act. *unde* part. Exalburnatus, (*i. e.* alburnum detraho) [*ab* ex, & alburnum] *To take out the fat,* or *ſappy white, that is in wood,* Plin. 16, 40. ☞ Rarò occ.

• ‖ Exalgeo, ēre. [*ab* ex & algeo] *To be very cold,* Litt. *ex* Lucr. *ſed q.*

‖ Exaltātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Highmindedneſs, pride,* Tert. ⸸ Superbia.

‖ Exaltātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that praiſeth,* or *exalteth,* Aug. ⸸ Glorioſus, *Vett.*

‖ Exaltātus, a, um. part. *Exalted,* Eraſm. ⸸ Evectus, *Cic.*

Exalto, āre. act. *To exalt, raiſe,* or *lift up,* ‖ Met. *highly to praiſe.* Sulcum paulatim exaltare, *Col.* 3, 13. *vix al. occ.* ⸸ Promoveo, effero, laudo, &c.

• Exălūmĭnātus, a, um. part. [*ab* ex, & aluminatus] *Clear like alum, orient.* Uniones ex aluminati coloris, Plin. 9, 35.

Exāmen, ĭnis, n. (1) *A ſwarm of bees.* (2) *A flock.* (3) *A ſhoal.* (4) *A company.* (5) Alſo *the tongue, beam,* or *needle, of a balance.* (6) Met. *Examination,* or *tryal.* (1) Apum examen, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 44. apium, *Juv.* 13, 68. (2) pullorum, *Lucr.* 5, 1363. graculorum, *Plin.* 10, 29. (3) concharum, *Plin.* 9, 35. (4) infantium, *Plin. Paneg.* 26. juvenum, *Hor.* 1, 35, 31. (5) Juppiter ipſe duas æquato examine lances Suſtinet, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 725. (6) Longæ examina vitæ Poſcam, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 103.

Exāmĭnandus, a, um. part. *To be weighed,* or *examined.* Examinandum ipſi pondus relinquit, *Val. Max.* 3, 3, *ext.* 7.

‖ Exāmĭnātè. adv. iùs, comp. *Adviſedly, conſiderately,* Amm. 25, 23. ⸸ Cautè, circumſpectè, *Vett.*

‖ Exāmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An examination,* or *weighing; a tryal at law, the cognizance taken by a magiſtrate,* Ulp. *vid.* & *Vitruv.* 10, 8.

‖ Exāmĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *An examiner,* Cod. ⸸ Inquiſitor, *Cic.*

Exāmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Weighed, examined.* Taleæ ferreæ ad certum pondus examinatæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 12. Examinata eſt probitas, *Val. Max.* 2, 9, 1.

Exāmĭno, āre. act. (1) *To breed ſwarms* as bees do. (2) *To examine,* or *try; to try by weight.* (1) Examinant apes, *Col.* 9, 14. (2) Pondera verborum examinare, *Cic. Orat.* 8. Malè verum examinat omnis Corruptus judex, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 8. § Examinare decreta patrum, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 7. § religionis momenta, *Id.* 1, 1, 8. = pondero, *Id.* = Perpendo, expendo, *Plin. jun.*

Exāmĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be weighed,* or *conſidered.* Quâdam populari trutinâ examinari, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 38.

‖ Examitum, i. n. *An ameſs,* or *robe for a prieſt,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

† Exămo, āre. act. *ut* deamo. *To love greatly,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

• ‖ Exămurco, āre. act. *unde* paſſ. Exămurcor, āri. [*ab* ex, & amurca] *To be cleanſed from the mother,* or *dregs.* Dum cœleſtis vaporis flammis examurcatur, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 118. ⸸ Defæco.

† Exămuſsātim. adv. *Diligently, exactly.* Litt. *ex* Vett. vocab. ⸸ Examuſſim.

Exămuſſim. adv. [compoſ. *ab* ex, & amuſſim] *Exactly, by rule, very perfectly,* Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 213. § Examuſſim rem laudare, *Id. Moſt.* 1, 2, 19.

‖ Exancillor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. inuſit. [*ab* ex, & ancillor] *To wait upon. unde* part. Falſis diis exancillata, *Tert. Apol.* 17. ⸸ Ancilior.

• Exanclo, āre. *Vid.* Exantlo.

Exanguis, e. adj. *Lifeleſs, pale. Vid.* Exſanguis.

• ‖ Exangŭlus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ex, & angulus] *Without corners,* Litt. *ex* Vitruv.

• Exănĭmālis, e. adj. [*ab* ex, & animal] (1) *Killing.* (2) *Without ſoul,* or *life.* (1) Curæ exanimales, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 4, 2. (2) Illum exanimalem faxo, ſi convenero, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 8, 7.

• Exănĭmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A being troubled in mind, ſolicitude, a diſheartening.* = Ne in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidamus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 36. Exanimatio eſt metus ſubſequens & quaſi comes pavoris, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 8. Exanimatio exercitûs, *Val. Max.* 3, 8. *ext.* 6.

• ‖ Exănĭmātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that affrighteth,* or *diſcourageth,* Dig. ⸸ Qui exanimat, perturbat, deterret.

• Exănĭmātus, a, um. part. (1) *Troubled in mind, aſtoniſhed, amazed.* (2) *Stuned, ſtruck dead.* (3) *Faint, out of breath.* (4) *Without heart, as if dead.* (1) Examinatus metu, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 33. (2) Fœmina nimio gaudio exanimata, *Liv.* 22, 7. Exanimata eſt ad primum conſpectum redeuntis, *Valer. Max.* 9, 12, 2. (3) Quem ego nunc credo toto me oppido exanimatum quærere, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 5. Curſu ac laſſitudine exanimati, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 23. (4) Exanimatum amittat domum, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 3, 10.

• Exănĭmis, e. adj. (1) *Aſtoniſhed, lifeleſs, heartleſs.* (2) *Dead.* (1) Audiît exanimis ſoror, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 672. (2) Exanimes artus, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 53. Exanime corpus, *Val. Max.* 9, 9, 2. Datuſque tumulo debita exanimis tulit, *Sen. Tro.* 604.

• Exănĭmo, āre, act. [*ab* ex & animus, *vel* anima] (1) *To aſtoniſh, to ſtun.* (2) *To kill.* (1) Oratio hæc me miſerum exanimavit metu, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 17. (2) Taxo ſe exanimavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 30. Multos exanimavit rigor nivis, *Curt.* 7, 3, 13.

• Exănĭmor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſtuned,* or *killed.* Gravi vulnere exanimari, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 30. Ferro extracto, confeſtim exanimatus eſt, *Nep. Epam.* 9.

• Exănĭmus, a, um. adj. *id. quod* examinis. Exanimum auro corpus vendebat, *Virg. Æn.* 1. 488. Domus corporibus exanimis complebatur, *Tac.* 16, 13.

Exănio, āre. [*ab* ex & ſanies] *To ſqueeze out matter,* or *corruption,* Celſ. 5, 27. ☞ *Rect.* exſanio.

Exănior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſqueezed out as corrupted,* Col. 12, 47. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſanior.

Exante. præp. *vel* ex ante. ¶ Exante diem non. Jun. *before the nones of June,* Cic. Att. 3, 17. Supplicatio indicta eſt exante diem quintum id. Oct. *Liv.* 45, 2.

• ‖ Exanthēmăta, um. pl. n. [ἐξανθήματα Gr. *ab* ex, & ἄνθος flos] *The meaſles,* or *ſmall pox; wheals,* or *puſhes, in a man's ſkin,* Med.

• Exantlātus, a, um. part. *Pumped out, exhauſted, ſpent;* alſo *endured, undergone, and performed.* Multa dictu gravia corpore exantlata atque animo pertuli, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 8. vid. & *Acad. Q.* 4, 33.

• Exantlo, āre. act. [propriè ſentinam exhaurire, ἀντλία, enim Gr. ſentina; unde ἐξαντλεῖν vel al. ἐξαντλᾷν, exhaurire; *ab* ex & ἀντλᾷν, *i. e.* ἀνατλᾷν, ſuſtollere] (1) *To draw out, to empty.* (2) Met. *To ſuffer, ſuſtain, endure,* or *overcome, with great pain.* (1) § Exantlare vinum poculo, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 116. *ubi al.* exanclare. (2) Labores, corpus, animum, annos exantlare, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 30. *Tuſc.* 1, 49, &c.

• ‖ Exapto, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & apto] *To fit,* or *make ready.* Magno Deo coronas exaptat, *Apul. Met.* 11. p. 393. ⸸ Apto *uſitatius.*

• Exaptus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ex, & aptus] *Very apt and fit, well compacted,* Lucr. 4, 827.

• ‖ Exărātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* ex, & aratio] *A ploughing,* Met. *a writeing,* Sidon. 9, 335. ⸸ Aratio, ſcriptio, *Cic.*

• ‖ Exărātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* ex, & arator] *A plougher, writer, engraver,* or *ſcraper out,* Plin. *adſcribit,* Litt. *ſed q.*

• Exărātus, a, um. part. [*ab* ex, & aratus] *Ploughed, defaced, diged up in ploughing,* Cic. de Div. 2, 23. vid. *Suet. Neron.* 52.

• ‖ Exarchus, i. m. [*ab* ex, & ἀρχὸς princeps] *The emperour's viceroy of Italy ſo called,* whoſe reſidence was at Ravenna, *Hiſt. med. ævi.*

Exardeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. (1) *To be on fire,* or *all in a flame.* (2) *To be,* or *wax, very fierce,* or *hot; to burn,* or *be very vehement.* (3) Met. *To become terrible.* (1) Igneis exarſit facibus, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 171. *Met.* Exarſit dies, *Mart.* 3, 67, 6. (2) Exardere vehementiùs adverſus delictum ſervi, *Valer. Max.* 4, 1, *ext.* 2. § Exardere irâ, *Liv.* § in iras, *Mart. Spect.* 9. § contra aliquem, *Cic.* § in necem patriæ parentis, *Val. Max.* 6, 8, 4. § ad ſpem libertatis, *Id.* (3) Totáque jam ſparſis exarſerat inſula monſtris, *Val. Flac.* 2, 48.

Exardeſcens, tis. *Glowing hot,* Plin. 13, 25.

Exardeſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow hot,* Met. *to be very deſirous.* § Exardeſcere iracundiâ, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. § ad aliquid, *Id. Philipp.* 4, *extr.* ad aliquem, *Id.*

Exārĕfio, ĕre, factus. neut. *To be made dry, to be dryed up,* Plin. 26, 10.

Exărēno, āre. act. *unde* Exărēnor. paſſ. *To purge from ſand and gravel,* Plin. 33, 3.

Exāreo, ēre, ui. neut. & Exāreſco, ĕre. (1) *To be,* or *wax, dry.* (2) *To wither.* (3) *To pine, to decay, and wear away; to fall away.* (4) *To wear out of mind and eſteem.* (1) Exaruerunt amnes, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 19. (2) = Sole & vento ſiccari & exareſcere, *Col.* 11, 2. (3) § Neque dum exarui ex amœnis rebus & voluptariis, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 46. § Exarere diuturnâ miſeriâ, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 16. (4) Vetus urbanitas exaruit, *Id. Fam.* 7, 24. Exaruerunt orationes Galbæ, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 21.

Exāreſco, ĕre. incept. *To become dry,* &c. *Col.* 3, 11. *Vid.* Exareo.

‖ Exarmatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſarming,* or *takeing away of harneſs,* Veg.

Exarmātus, a, um. part. *Diſarmed, wanting armour,* Sen. Conſ. *ad* Helv. *extr.* Mens nullis venenis potando exarmata, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 310. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 3, 307.

Exarmo, āre. act. *To unarm,* or *diſarm,* Met. *to weaken.* Longinum manibus coërcent atque exarmant, *Tac* 1, 31. § Exarmare taurum, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 597. § accuſationem, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9, 29. § ſerpentes veneno, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 411.

Exarmor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be diſarmed.* ✠ Dum frater exarmatur, armatus mane, *Sen. Phœn.* 482.

• Exăro, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & aro] (1) *To receive,* or *get, by ploughing.* (2) *To plough,* or *dig,* *ſig. ap.* (3) Catachreſt. *To furrow.* (4) Met. *To write,* or *indite.* (1) Patres tantum labore ſuo frumenti exarabant, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 5, 38. (2) § Exarare ſepulcra, *Id.* de *Legg.* 2, 23. § radices, *Plin.* 17, 18. (3) Frontem ſenectus exarat, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 3. (4) = Cùm ſcriberem contra Epicureos, exaravi neſcio quid ad te, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 38. Id ipſum his verſibus exaravi, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 7, 6. ☞ Exarare ponimus, cùm deſignamus aliquid à nobis vel negotiorum magnitudine oppreſſis, vel faſtidiosè & negligenter, lentéque non tam penè ſcriptum, quàm quoquo modo excidiſſe, *Dol.*

Exarſūrus, a, um. part. *About to burn out.* Majus bellum exarſurum, *Juſt.* 22, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 33. & 40, 35.

‖ Exartĭcŭlo, āre. act. *To put out of joint,* Lex. *ex* Celſ.

Exartuo, āre. act. *To joint,* or *carve,* as we do meat. ☞ *leg. in part.* exartuatus, a, um. *Vid.* Boſium ad Cic. Epiſt. *ad* Attic. 7, 2.

Exaſciātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that heweth out rudely,* Boët. † Qui exaſciat.

Exaſciātus, a, um. part. *Rough-hewed, ſquared out, begun in a rough draught.* Jam exaſciatum eſt hoc opus, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 90. unde aliquid auctorit. accedit τῷ

Exaſcio, āre. act. aſciâ ſeco. *To rough hew, to chip with an ax.*

• Exaſpĕrātio, ōnis. f. *A makeing ſharp.* Lipara ad intertrigines & exaſperationem mirifica, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 86.

• Exaſpĕrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to exaſperate, or vex.* Si qua ſunt quæ exaſperatura eorum animos ſunt, *Celſ.* 3, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 24.

• Exaſpĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sharpened.* (2) Met. *Vexed.* (1) Celſ. 5, 13. (2) Neque convenit æſtu medio exaſperatas apes laceſſiri, *Col.* 9, 15. Exaſperatos animas inflammare, *Val. Max.* 6, 2, 1. *Vid.* Exaſpero. Mare fluctibus exaſperatum, *Liv.* 37, 12.

• Exaſpĕro, āre. act. valde aſperum facio [*ab ex, & aſpero*] (1) *To make ſharp,* or *rough.* (2) *To whet.* (3) Met. *To make angry, to vex, to exaſperate.* (1) Triton exaſperat undas, *Ov. Am.* 2, 11, 27. (2) Saxo exaſperat enſem, *Sil.* 4, 19. (3) 𝔛 Ad quorum primum adventum exaſperati animi, mox placido ſermone leniti ſunt, *Liv.* 28, 25. Exaſperare majorem civitatis partem, *Val. Max.* 6, 5, 3.

• Exaſperor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be made ſharp,* &c. Nitro & aceto locus exaſperatur, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 101. lingua, *Id.* c. 55.

‖ Exaſſeſſor, ōris. m. *One who hath been an aſſiſtant on the bench,* Amm. † Quondam aſſeſſor, Cic.

Exătiātus, a, um. part. *Satiated, gluted, cloyed.* Corda exatiata cruore, *Sil.* 16, 542. clade domus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 542. ☞ *Rect.* exſatiatus.

Exătio, āre. act. [*ab ex & ſatio*] *To ſatisfy, ſatiate, cloy, glut.* Cruore exatiare enſes, *Sil.* 7, 535. ☞ *Rect.* exſatio.

Exător, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſatisfyed, ſatiated,* &c. Populum Romanum ne morte quidem P. Scipionis exatiari *dixit,* Liv. 38, 54. *Vid.* Exſatior.

Exătūrandus, a, um. part, *To be gluted.* Viſceribus veniebat bellua ponti Exaturanda meis, *Ov Met.* 5, 19. ☞ *Rect.* exſaturo.

‖ Exătŭrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſatiateing,* or *ſatisfying,* Firm.

‖ Exătŭrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that feedeth,* or *ſatisfyeth,* Litt. *ex* Hyg.

Exătūrātus, a, um. part. *vel* Exſătŭrātus. *Gluted.* Exſaturata libido, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 35. Juno odiis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 298.

Exătūro, āre. act. [*ab ex & ſaturo*] *To fill a hungry ſtomach,* Met. *to ſatisfy a greedy mind.* Animum alicujus ſupplicio exaturare, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 27. *Vid.* Exſaturo.

• ‖ Exauctōramentum, i. n. *Appian.* Exauctōrātio, ōnis. f. *Vulg. &* Exauctōrĭtas, ātis. f. *Cod. a diſbanding* † Miſſio.

• Exauctōrātus, a, um. part. *Caſhiered, put out of office, diſcharged, diſmiſſed, put out of pay and ſervice, diſbanded.* Exauctorati tribuni, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 20, 5. Exercitus velut exauctoratus morte ducis, *Liv.* 25, 20. Milites exauctoratos dimiſit, *Id.* 36, 40.

• Exauctōro, āre. act. [*ab ex & auctoro*] *To diſcharge one from his place, to put out of commiſſion, to caſhier a ſoldier, to diſband, to diſmiſs out of ſervice.* (1) Either *with diſgrace,* (2) or *with honour.* (1) Vid. *Ulp.* lege, § 2. *Dig.* & *Plin. Ep.* 6, 31, 5. (2) 𝔛 De legendo vel exauctorando milite, *Suet. Tib.* 30. Bello inutiles exauctoravit, magnificentiſſiméque donatos dimiſit, *Curt.* 10, 4, 7.

• Exaudiens, tis. part. *Hearing perfectly.* Hæc quaſsâ adhuc voce ſubdeficiens vix proximis ex audientibus dixerat, *Curt.* 7, 30.

• Exaudio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ab ex, & audio*] (1) *To hear perfectly.* (2) *To hear.* (3) *To regard.* (1) Ut omnes exaudiant, clariſſimâ voce dicam, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 12. (2) Quæ exaudio, diſſimulare non poſſum, *Id. Catil.* 4, 7. (3) Preces ſupplicis exaudi, *Ov. Met.* 13, 856. Exaudire verba juris civilis, *Val. Max.* 5, 2, 8. Quod imperatur, omnes exaudiunt, *Curt.* 3, 2, 14.

• Exaudior, i. paſſ. *To be heard perfectly.* Quando vox exaudiri non poterat, *Curt.* 4, 37.

• Exaudītus, a, um. part. (1) *Heard.* (2) *Granted.* (3) *Regarded.* (1) Clamor exauditus, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 5. (2) Vota numinibus exaudita malignis, *Juv.* 10, 111. (3) Ridebit monitor non exauditus, *Hor. Ep.* 3, 20, 14. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 11, 616.

• Exaugeo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab ex, & augeo*] *To increaſe much.* Concurrunt multæ opiniones, quæ mihi animum exaugeant, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 5. Benefacta majorum tuorum exauge, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 9.

Exaugŭrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An unhallowing.* Exauguratio ſacellorum, *Liv.* 1, 55. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Exaugŭrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that unhalloweth,* Litt. *ex* Tac.

‖ Exaugŭrātus, a, um. part. *Unhallowed, made common,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

Exaugŭro, āre act. *To unhallow, to profane what was hallowed.* 𝔛 Exaugurare fana, quæ inaugurata fuerant, *Liv.* 1, 55.

‖ Exauſpĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An unlucky begining of a thing,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

Exauſpĭco, āre. act. *To do a thing unfortunately,* or *have ill luck; to come forth in an ill hour.* 𝔛 Exauſpicavi ex vinculis, nunc intelligo redauſpicandum eſſe in catenas denuo, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, *fin.*

• Exbălĭſto, āre. act. [*ab ex, & baliſta*] *To fling ſtones at one, to ſhoot out of a croſs bow,* Met. *to cozen one,* Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 1, 10. ☞ Fabricavit ex nomine *Ballionis* Comicus.

• Exbĭbo, ĕre. act. [*ab ex, & bibo*] *To drink,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 19.

‖ Exbrōmo, āre. act. *To pick off the filth.* Exbromare rapas, *Apic.* 6, 2.

‖ Excæcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blinding,* or *a makeing blind,* Arnob. † Occæcatio, *Cic.* ap. *Non.*

‖ Excæcātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh blind,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Excæcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Blinded.* (2) Met. *Stoped up.* (1) Plin. 63, 9. (2) Flumina proſiliunt, aut excæcata reſidunt, *Ov. Met.* 15, 272. Excæcata itinera pituitæ, *Celſ.* 7, 7.

Excæco, āre. act. (1) *To make blind, to put out one's eyes,* (2) Met. *To deprive one of one's reaſon.* (3) *To ſtop,* or *choak.* (4) *To hide.* (1) Col. 11, 3. (2) Num ergo is nos excæcat, aut orbat ſenſibus? *Cic. Acad.* Q. 4, 23. (3) Limus venas excæcat in undis, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 2, 17. (4) Excæcata itinera pituitæ, *Celſ.* 7, 7.

• Excalceandus, a, um. part. *To have one's ſhoes pulled off.* Ut ſibi pedes præberet excalceandos, *Suet. Vitell.* 2.

• Excalceātus, a, um. part. *Unſhod, barefooted.* Excalceatus ire cœpit ad cœnam, *Mart.* 12, 80.

• Excalceo, āre. act. [*ab ex, & calceo*] *To pull off one's ſhoes,* *Vid.* Excalceandus.

• Excalceor, āri. paſſ. *To have one's ſhoes pulled off.* Ut nunquam excalcearetur, *Paterc.* 2, 41.

Excălēfăcio, *vel* Excalfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. *To make very hot.* Picis natura excalfacit, *Plin.* 24, 7.

Excalfactio, ōnis. f. verb. *A heating,* or *makeing hot,* Plin. 31, 9.

‖ Excalfactor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh hot,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

Excalfactōrius, a, um. adj. *That heateth,* or *is apt to heat.* Excalfactoria vis, *Plin.* 23, 4. Vini natura excalfactoria, *Id.* 25, 13.

Excalfīo, ĕri, factus. *To be made hot.* Cùm quid ſiccari excalfierive opus ſit, *Plin.* 24, 7.

Excalpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ab ex & ſcalpo*] *To ſcratch,* or *claw; to engrave,* or *cut in.* Excalpere ſignum ex lapide, *Quint.* 2, 9.

Excalptus, a, um. part. *Engraved,* or *cut in,* Cato, 18, 1.

‖ Excambium, i. n. *An exchange, a changeing one thing for another.* Vulgò receptum, at veteribus inauditum.

Excandēfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. *To make very hot, white,* or *angry.* ¶ Excandefacere annonam, *to make victuals very dear, to raiſe the price of corn,* Varr. R. R. 3, 2.

Excandeſcentia, æ. f. *Great heat,* or *anger.* Excandeſcentia eſt ira naſcens & modò exiſtens, *Cic.* 4, 9.

Excandeſco, ĕre, ui. incept. (1) *To wax very hot.* (2) Met. *To be very angry, to be in a fume.* (1) Cùm bitumen additum eſt, excandeſcet, *Cato,* c. 95. (2) Id poſtquam reſciît, excanduit, *Cæl. Cic.* ap. *Ep. Fam.* 8, 12. Sic diî ſpreti excandeſcunt, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 11.

Excantātus, a, um. part. *Charmed out of its place.* Sydera excantata voce Theſſalâ, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 45.

Excanto, āre. act. (1) *To enchant, to charm.* (2) *By enchanting to bring from,* or *out, of a place.* (1) Veneficus hanc excantat tibi familiam, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 3, 71. (2) Clauſas excantare puellas, *Propert.* 3, 3, 49.

Excarnĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. *Quartered,* or *hewn in pieces.* Anaxarchus à Cyprio Tyranno excarnificatus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 33.

Excarnĭfĭco, āre. act. (1) *To quarter,* or *cut in pieces.* (2) *To torment,* or *vex.* (1) *Vid.* Excarnificor. (2) Res comminiſcere, ubi me excarnifices, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 6, 9.

Excarnĭfĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be quartered,* &c. Minutiſſimus ictibus excarnificatus atque confectus eſt, *Suet. Vitell.* 17.

Excaſtrātus, a, um. part. *Gelt, ſpaded,* Gell. 9, 9. Benefacit ſinapi ex aceto tritum, & non excaſtratum, *Scrib. Larg.* 1, 9.

Excăvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing hollow.* Excavatio ex caſu ſtillicidii rotunda eſt, *Sen. N.* Q. 4, 3.

Excăvātus, a, um. part. *Made hollow.* Trulla excavata cum manubrio aureo. *Cic. Verr.* 6, 27. Loca excavata, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

Excăvo, āre. act. *To make hollow.* Hirundines ripas excavant, *Plin.* 10, 33.

Excēdens, tis. part. *Departing,* Euphem. *Dying, exceeding,* &c. Procul horruit Æſon Excedens, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 826. Excedentia ſupra rationem, *Val. Max.* 1, 8. *ext.* 19.

Excēdĭtur. imperſ. *It is departed.* Exceſſum eſt, *Liv.* 24, 3.

Excēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. neut. (1) *To depart, to go forth,* or *out.* (2) *To be gone, and worn out.* (3) *To go, come,* or *arrive at laſt.* (4) Per Euphemiſmum. *To die.* (5) Act. *To exceed, to ſurmount,* or *ſurpaſs.* (1) = Abiît, exceſſit, evaſit, erupit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 1. § Excedere acie, § ex acie, *Liv.* § è memoriâ, *Id.* 26, 13. § patriâ, *Val. Max.* § in locum, *Cic.* § foribus, § tectis, *Ov.* (2) Neque adhuc de pectore cædis Exceſsêre notæ, *Id. Met.* 6, 670. (3) Ad publicam querimoniam exceſſit res, *Liv.* Exceſſit ad clariſſimum lumen gloriæ, *Val. Max.* 3, 4. *ext.* 1. Exceſſerunt in tantum amplitudinis opes, *Id.* 2, 9, 1. (4) Cùm is exceſſiſſet, qui cædi, &c. Cic. poſt redit. in Sen. 3. (5) Excedere magnitudinem hominum, *Plin.* 6, 22. § Excedere modum, *Val. Max.* 8, 13. *ext.* 1. § legitimum obtinendi imperii tempus, *Id.* 5, 4, 3. Exceſſitque fidem meritorum ſumma tuorum, *Ov. Met.* 7, 166.

Excellens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſĭmus, ſup. (1) *High, riſeing, toping.* (2) Met. *Excelling* in good, *or* evil; *ſurmounting.* (3) *Excellent.* (1) Provincia excellentibus locis conſtituta, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 8. Grumus eſt excellens naturâ, *Ibid.* (2) Nihil Alcibiade fuit excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus, *Nep.* in *vitâ ejus.* Excellens bellicis operibus, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 9. § opibus, *Id.* 4, 8. *ext.* 2. § ſcientiâ juris, *Id.* 8, 2, 2. Vir excellenti virtute, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 3. (3) Excellentiſſima virtus juſtitia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 2. = perfectus, præſtans.

Excellenter. adv. *Excellently, paſſing well.* Fortiter excellenterque geſta ſunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 18. § Excellenter pronunciare, *Nep. Att.* 1.

Excellentia, æ. f. *Excellence, excellency.* Animi excellentia, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 5. Magnâ cum excellentiâ, *Ibid.* 28.

Excello, ĕre, ui, ſum. neut. [*ab* ex & *antiq.* cello. (1) *To be high, to aſcend.* (2) *To excell, to paſs, to ſurmount.* (3) † Met. *To lift up on high, to raiſe aloft.* (1) *Vid.* Excellens, n. 1. (2) = Uti is gloriâ maximè excellat, qui virtute plurimùm præſtet, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 25. Excellit urbs virtute armiſque, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, 2. § Excellere aliis, ſuper alios, inter alios, præter cæteros, *Cic.* (3) Excellere animum, *Cato* ap. *Gell.* 7, 3. ſed fortè vel figuratè vel antiq.

Excelsè. adv. iùs, com. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Haughtyly, loftyly, on high, highly.* = Excelſiùs magnificentiúſque & dicet & ſentiet, *Cic. Or.* 34. Sparta excelſiſſimè floruit, *Paterc.* 1, 6. Si vitis ſcandit excelſiùs, *Col.* 4. 1.

Excelsĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Height, loftyneſs.* (2) *Haughtyneſs, nobleneſs.* (1) Nec ulla florum excelſitas major, *Plin.* 21, 5. Hæmi montis excelſitas, *Id.* 4, 1. (2) = Excelſitas animi & magnitudo, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5.

Excelſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* ex & celſus] (1) *High, tall, lofty.* (2) Met. *Noble, ſtately.* (1) Mons excelſus, *Plin.* 12, 14. Arces excelſæ, *Luc.* 3, 462. (2) = Natura finxit te magnum & excelſum, *Cic.* Princeps omnibus excelſior, *Plin. Paneg.* 94. Excelſior mortali ſpecie, *Val. Max.* 1, 7. *ext.* 1. In excelſiſſimis rupibus, *Plin.* 10, 6. Excelſiſſima victoria, *Paterc.* 2, 96, 3. Cœlitum excelſiſſimus, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 911.

Exceptans, tis. part. *Takeing up.* Videat aliquem barbatulos mullos exceptantem de piſcinâ, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2. Eos ipſe rurſus ſingulos exceptans, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 47.

† Exceptātio, ōnis. f. *A receiveing often,* Pacuv.

Exceptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* excipio] (1) *An exception,* or *clauſe, reſtraining, in ſome point, a generality.* (2) Alſo *an exception required by the defendent, to be made in the form of a proceſs,* or *ſuit.* (3) ‖ *A demur.* (1) Neque te patiar cum exceptione laudari, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 1, 1. Sine exceptione laboris, aut temporis, *Id. Fam.* 6, 5. (2) *Id. de* Inven. 2, 57. (3) Ap. JCC.

Exceptĭtius, a, um. adj. *That is taken,* or *received; kept back,* or *excepted,* Plin. 18, 11.

Exceptiuncŭla, æ. f. *A ſmall exception,* Sen. Ep. 20.

Excepto, āre. freq. [*ab* excipio] *To take,* or *draw, in; to gather,* or *receive, often.* Exceptant leves auras, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 274. Per pectora ſævas Exceptat mortes, *Sil.* 9, 369.

Exceptò, in morem adv. *Except, unleſs, ſaveing.* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50.

‖ Exceptor, ōris. m. verb. *A notary, one that writes one's words as he ſpeaks them,* Ap. recent.

‖ Exceptōrius, a, um. adj. *That will receive,* or *except,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8.

Exceptūrus, a, um. part. *About to receive.* Exceptura natatus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 25. *Conf. Liv.* 36, 5.

Exceptus, a, um. part. [*ab* excipior] (1) *Excepted.* (2) *Received, welcomed, entertained.* (3) *Taken priſoner.* (4) *Taken,* or *underſtood.* (1) Regiâ causâ exceptâ, cæteris in rebus, &c. Cic. Lent. 1, 1. (2) Exceptus hoſpitio, *Val. Max.* 9, 6, 3. Excepti benigniſſimè hoſpites, *Id.* 4, 8, *ext.* 2. Excepti pluribus ferculis, *Petron.* c. 2. (3) Cùm deſcendiſſet ad littus, penè exceptus eſt, *Suet. Aug.* 16. Viator à latronibus exceptus, *Celſ.* in *præf.* (4) Id aliter à proximis exceptum eſt, *Suet. Tib.* 11.

‖ Excĕrebrātus, a, um. part. *He that wants brains,* or *is witleſs,* Sidon.

• ‖ Excernĭcŭlum, i. n. *A ſieve to purge grain, lime,* or *other things; a ſierce,* Litt. *unde non dicit.* ⸸ Cribrum, *Plin.*

• Excerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum. act. [*ab* ex & cerno] (1) *To ſift, purge,* or *ſierce.* (2) *To hawk,* or *ſpit up.* (3) *To void by ſtool.* (1) Col. 2, 21. (2) Modò parum excernere ægros, modò nimiùm *dicunt,* Celſ. *in* præfat. (3) Πυλωρὸν Græci vocant, quoniam portæ modo, in inferiores partes, ea, quæ excreturi ſumus, emittit, *Celſ* 4, 1.

• Excernor, i. paſſ. *To be hawked,* or *ſpit up,* Celſ. 2, 4.

Excerpens, tis. part. *Picking out.* Excerpens ſemina pomis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 272.

Excerpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ab* ex & carpo] (1) *To pick out, to take out,* or *chooſe.* (2) Alſo *to exempt.* (1) Tu id, quod boni eſt, excerpis, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 17. vid. & *Cic. Offic.* 3, 10. Excerpere nomina è tabulis, *Liv.* 24, 18. (2) Me illorum, dederim quibus eſſe poëtas, excerpam numero, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 40.

Excerpor, i, ptus. paſſ. *To be picked,* or *taken, out,* &c. Excerpi à rege omnem nobilitatis indolem animadvertit, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 2.

Excerpta, ōrum. n. pl. *Things picked,* or *culled, out,* Sen. Ep. 33.

‖ Excerptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A picking,* or *culling, out,* Gell. 17, 21.

‖ Excerptor, ōris. m. *A picker,* or *culler,* Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19.

Excerptus, a, um. part. *Choſen,* or *picked, out.* Excerptus è numero Cæſarum, *Sen.*

Excêſſis, *pro* exceſſeris, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 21.

Exceſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to exceed,* or *depart.* Neque exceſſurum *eum* putabat, *Hirt. B. Al.* 65. Jurejurando obſtrinxit, ſe non exceſſurum, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 14, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 33.

Exceſſus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* excedo] (1) *Exceſs, a going out, a departure.* (2) Abſol. *Death, deceaſe,* εὐφήμως. (3) ‖ *A ſtanding out, a hanging over.* (4) Alſo *a digreſſion.* (5) *A deviation, an aberration.* (1) 𝔛 Exceſſus è vitâ, & in vitâ manſio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 18. (2) Exceſſus Auguſti, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 14, 3. (3) Litt. *ex* Suet. (4) Quid audentius illo longiſſimo *Demoſthenis* exceſſu? *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26. (5) Minuti à pudore exceſſus puniebantur, *Val. Max.* 8, 2, *fin.*

Excetra, æ. f. hydra, ſerpens. [*ab* excreſco] *A viper,* or *ſerpent,* whoſe head being cut off, three roſe up in the place of it; alſo *any other ſerpent,* vid. *Serv.* ad *Virg. Æn.* 6. Item verbum maledicendi, ſeu convicia jaciendi, *Liv.* 39, 11. *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2. & *Caſ.* 3, 5, 19.

Excĭdendus, a, um. part. *To be pulled down,* or *deſtroyed.* Africanus in excidendâ Numantiâ reipublicæ profuit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22.

Excīdio, ōnis. f. [*ab* excidendo] *A deſtroying,* or *deſtruction.* Excidionem facere oppidis, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 2. *ubi al. libb. habent* exſcidionem *ab* exſcindo.

• Excĭdium, i. n. & Exſcĭdium. [*ab* exſcindo, *M.* nam ſecunda eſt brevis, ut in *exſcidi*] (1) *The ſacking of a city.* (2) *Ruin, deſtruction.* (1) Iſtria trium oppidorum excidio pacata eſt, *Liv.* 41, 15. Satis unà ſupérque Vidimus excidia, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 643. (2) Excidium legionum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 61, 21.

Excĭdo, ĕre, di. neut. [*ab* ex & cado] (1) *To fall out,* or *away.* (2) *To fail,* or *periſh.* (3) *To fail,* or *forget.* (4) *To be forgoten, to ſlip out of memory.* (5) *To ſcape out of.* (6) † *To diſſent.* (1) = Excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. Excidit tumor corde, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 654. (2) Magnis excidit auſis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 328. (3) Senſibus ereptis mens excidit, *Catull.* 64, 25. (4) Excidere è memoriâ, *Liv.* 27, 3. Quæ cogitatio cùm mihi non omnino excidiſſet, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. 𝔛 Excidentes unius verbi admonitione in memoriam reponuntur, *Quint.* l. 11. (5) Vinclis excidet, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 480. (6) Ego ab Archilocho excido, *Lucil.* ¶ Excidere formulâ, *to be caſt in his ſuit,* Suet. Claud. 14.

Excīdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ab* ex & cædo] (1) *To cut out.* (2) *To cut down to hew.* (3) Met. *To deſtroy, to ſack, and raſe.* (4) *To aboliſh, and root out.* (1) Columnas rupibus excidunt, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 433. (2) Sylvas excidere, *Lucr.* 5, 1065. (3) Domos inimicorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 44. (4) Si ex rerum naturâ non poſſum evellere, ex animo quidem certè excidere, *Id.* de *Prov. Conſ.*

Excīdor, i. paſſ. *To be cut up.* Exciditur ceſpes, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 65, 7.

• Exciens, tis. part. *Raiſeing,* or *ſtiring, up.* Exciente buccinâ Tritone argenteo, *Suet. Claud.* 21.

• Excieo, vi, ēre. act. [*ab* ex, & cieo] *To raiſe,* or *ſtir, up.* Liberiorem pœnitentiam ſolitudo exciebat, *Curt.* 8, 7.

• Excindendus, a, um. *To be cut down, to be deſtroyed.* Hæc tibi eſt excindenda lingua, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 1. ſed var. lect. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſcindendus.

• Excindo, ĕre, di, ſſum. act. [*ab* ex & ſcindo] (1) *To cut out,* or *down.* (2) *To raſe, to overthrow, root out,* or *aboliſh.* (1) § Excindere linguam, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 1. Excindere arborem, *Id.* (2) Numantiam excindes, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 2. § Excindere gentem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 137. domos, *Ib.* 12, 643. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſcindo.

• Exſcindor, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be cut off,* or *raſed.* Vidimus templum inflammari, excindi, funeſtari, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 33. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſcindor.

‖ Excingo, ĕre, xi. *To ungird, to deſpoil.* Purpureâ talos excinxerat orâ, *Catull.* 62, 308. *ubi al.* incinxerat.

• Excio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ab* ex & cio] (1) *To call out.* (2) *To raiſe up, to waken, to rouze.* (3) *To ſummon, to challenge.* (1) Quis homo tam tumultuoſo ſonitu me excivit ſubitò foras? *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 52. (2) § Excire aliquem ſomno, *vel* ex ſomno, *Liv.* § terrorem, Id. 10, 4. (3) § Hoſtem ad dimicandum excire, *Liv.* 2, 30. ¶ lacrymos alicui, *to make one weep,* Plaut. Ciſt. 1, 1, 114.

‖ Excinctus, a, um. part. *Spoiled,* Litt. *ex* Sil.

• Excior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be called, to be raiſed,* &c. Exciri in pugnam, *Luc.* 6, 11.

Excĭpiendus, a, um. part. *To be received, excepted,* &c. Liquor, & ancillis excipienda cado, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 130.

Excĭpiens, tis. part. *Excepting,* &c. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 6. *writeing in ſhort-hand.* Excipiens longas nova per compendia voces, *Manil.* 4, 199.

Excĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, ceptum. act. [*ab* ex & capio] (1) *To receive.* (2) *To take up.* (3) *To take upon him.* (4) *To entertain,* or *welcome.* (5) *To except.* (6) *To entrap, to catch, to enſnare, to ſurpriſe.* (7) *To gather.* (8) *To hear, to liſten after.* (9) *To ſucceed,* or *follow.* (10) *To pull out.* (11) ¶ Notis excipere, *to write in ſhort hand what another ſpeaketh.* (12) *To ſuſtain,* or *bear off.* (13) *To anſwer.* (1) Excipit ictus galeâ, *Ov. Met.* 12, 375. (2) Illunc hodie excipi vidulum, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 140. Tarquinium moribundum qui circa erant, exceperunt, *Liv.* 1, 40. Excipere tellure cadentem, *Stat.* ſc. recèns natum *more priſco.* (3) 𝔛 Omnes labores te excipere video, timeo ut ſuſtineas, *Cic. Terentiæ.* (4) Gratum erat cunctis, quòd ſenatum oſculo exciperes, *Plin. Paneg.* 23. § Excipere aliquem paterno ſinu, *Sen. Med.* 284. § hoſpitio, *Valer. Max.* 5, 1, 1. ¶ Excipere oculos, *to delight the eyes,* Plin. 6, 30. (5) 𝔛 Hos ego homines excipio & ſecerno libenter, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 7. (6) Excipere aprum fruticeto, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 12. *Met.* aliquem incautum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 332. (7) Hunc aiunt excepiſſe ſanguinem paterâ, *Cic.*

de *Cl. Orat.* 11. (8) Mittebat, qui rumores Africanos exciperent, & ad ſe referrent, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* 9. (9) Turbulentior inde annus excepit, *Liv.* 2, 61. (10) Excipere dentes, *Celſ.* 7, 12. (11) Notis velociſſimè excipere ſolitus, *Suet. Veſpaſ.* 3. (12) Tela unus pro univerſis excepit. *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 9. (13) Tum ſic excepit regia Juno, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 114. vid. & *Ov. Met.* 7, 681.

Excĭpior, i, eptus. paſſ. *To be received,* &c. *paſſim. leg.*

‖ Excĭpŭlæ, ārum. pl. f. *Wicker ſnares to catch fiſh in, weels, ſnatches,* Jun. ſed melioris auctorit.

Excĭpŭlus, i. m. [*ab* excipiendis rebus] *An inſtrument to take,* or *catch, any thing in; a weel, a ſnatch,* and probably *any veſſel whatſoever to ſave and receive any thing in,* vid. *Plin.* 9, 22. & 29. 7.

‖ Excĭpuus, a, um. adj. *Excipuum* quod excipitur; ut *præcipuum* quod antè capitur, *what is taken,* or *received,* Feſt.

† Excĭſātus, a, um. part. *Cut off, wounded, cropped.* Capillo ſciſſo, & exciſatis auribus, *Plaut.* in *Fragm.* Quo tamen poſteri ſe abſtinuerunt.

Excĭſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* excido] *A breaking down, a waſteing, raſeing,* or *deſtroying.* Exciſio tectorum, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 58.

† Excīſo, āre. freq. [*ab* excido] *To wound, crop, tear, cut.* *Vid.* Exciſatus.

Excīſōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to cuting,* or *carveing.* ¶ Exciſorius ſcalper, *a chirurgeon's inſtrument to cut out a foul,* or *periſhed, bone; a lancet,* Celſ. 8, 3.

Excīſus, a, um. part. [*ab* excidor] (1) *Cut out, down,* or *off.* (2) Met. *Deſtroyed, raſed and defaced.* (1) Trabs exciſa, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 481. Intempeſtivos *poſtes* exciſos credo, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 141. Exciſum caput, *Plin.* 33, 3 (2) Exciſa Troja, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 637. domus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 1035. *Vid.* Excido.

• Excĭtandus, a, um. part. *To be raiſed up.* Excitanda diligentia, *Cic. Off.* 1, 29. Excitandus nobis erit ab inferis C. Marius, *Id.* pro *Font.* 12.

• Excĭtātè, adv. *Vehemently, briſkly,* unde comp. Excitatiùs fulgent, *Plin.* 37, 7.

• ‖ Excĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtiring up, a provocation,* Arnob. ⸸ Incitatio, *Cic.*

• ‖ Excĭtātor, ōris. m. *An exciter,* Prud. Cath. 1, 3.

• Excĭtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſtir up.* Surgebam invicem, ſi quieſceret, excitaturus, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20.

• Excĭtātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Moved,* or *ſtired up.* (2) Adj. *Raiſed, exalted, advanced.* (3) *Loud, ſhrill, briſk, vehement.* (1) Tantus clamor concionis excitatus eſt, ut admirabile eſſet, *Cic. Orat.* 63. (2) ✠ Ab excitatâ fortunâ ad inclinatam & propè jacentem deſciſcere, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. (3) = Acuto & excitato movetur ſono, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 5. Clamor excitatior & crebrior ab hoſte ſublatus, *Liv.* 4, 37. Excitatiorem anhelitum recuperare, *Val. Max.* 5, 7. *ext.* 1. Optimum quàm excitatiſſimi odoris, *Plin.* 20, 17.

• Excĭto, āre. act. freq. [*ab* ex & cieo] (1) *To move, ſtir,* or *raiſe, up.* (2) *To waken.* (3) *To erect.* (4) *To rouze, ſtart,* or *put up;* as in hunting. (5) *To root up.* (6) *To enliven,* or *invigorate.* (7) Met. *To quicken, to encourage.* (1) ✠ Motus vel excitare vel ſedare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 46. Excitare animos juvenum ad vigorem, *Val. Max.* 3, 3. *ext.* 2. (2) Dormientes ſpectatores metuis ne à ſomno excites, *Plaut. Marc.* 1, 2, 48. § Excitare aliquem ſomno, de, è, & ex, ſomno, *Cic.* (3) Ædificia excitare, *Sen.* ſepulcrum è lapide, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, fin. (4) Feras excitare & curſu conſequi, *Sen.* (5) = Sus roſtro ſuffodiat, & ceſpites excitet, *Col.* (6) ✠ Rarus concubitus corpus excitat, frequens ſolvit, *Celſ.* 1, 1. (7) = Excitare & in ſpem inducere, *Cic.* Te languentem excita, *Sen. Med.* 902.

• Excĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be raiſed, moved,* &c. In republicâ fluctus excitantur, *Cic.* pro *Sex.* 46.

• Excīto, āre. freq. [*ab* ex & cio] *To excite, to provoke.* Ceu victor ad arma Excitet Tyrius, *Sil.* 5, 191. ☞ Rarò occ.

• Excĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſtir up,* Liv. 36, 7.

• Excītus, a, um. part. [*ab* excior] *Called,* or *raiſed, up.* Commotis excita ſacris, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 301. Excita ſedibus ſuis moles, *Curt.* 2, 2, 12. Exciti ſonipedes mente pavidâ, *Sen. Hipp.* 1082. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 16.

• Exclāmātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A crying out, an exclamation, an outcry.* (2) Alſo *a ſcheme in rhetorick.* (1) Acutas vocis exclamationes fugere debemus, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* 3, 12. (2) De hoc ſchemate vide *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* 4, 15.

• ‖ Exclāmātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that ſhouts,* or *bawls,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

• Exclāmo, āre. neut. & act. [*ab* ex, & clamo] (1) *To cry out for anger,* (2) *for joy,* &c. (3) *To call aloud, to exclaim.* (4) Alſo *to call out, to call with a loud voice.* (5) *To give a ſhrill inarticulate ſound.* (1) Furioſè exclamare, *Quint.* 3, 1, ſub. fin. (2) gaudio, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 30. diſertiſſimè, *Quint.* barbarè, *Id.* (3) Magnâ voce exclamat uxorem tuam, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 68. (4) Multa memoriâ digna exclamaverunt, *Quint.* 2, 11. (5) Femur dominæ exclamare coëgit, *Juv.* 6, 422.

Exclāror, āri. paſſ. *To be enlightened.* ✠ Quòd ea cœli regio neque exclaratur, neque obſcuratur ſolis curſu, *Vitr.* 1, 2.

• Exclūdens, tis. part. (1) *Shuting out.* (2) *Hatching.* (1) Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. (2) Col.

• Exclūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ab* ex & claudo, *vel antiq.* cludo] (1) *To ſhut out.* (2) Met. *To exclude, to reject and refuſe, to keep and debar from, to put out, not to admit.* (3) *To prevent,* or *hinder.* (1) Me excludunt foras, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 7, 51. ✠ Me non excludet ab ſe, ſed apud ſe occludet domi, *Id. Men.* 4, 2, 108. (2) Excluſit illum à repub. diſtraxit, ſegregavit, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 11. (3) Diei tempore excluſus, in poſterum oppugnationem differt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 11. ¶ Excludere ova, *to hatch them,* Plin. oculum alicui, *to put it out,* &c. *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 95.

• Exclūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be ſhut out, hindered,* &c. Ne ab hæreditate fraternâ excluderetur, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 11. Ne remedium efficaciſſimum excludatur, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 7.

• Exclūſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſhuting out, a debaring, an excluſion.* (2) ‖ *A demur.* (1) De excluſione verbum nullum, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 8. (2) Ulp.

• ‖ Exclūſīvè, adv. *Excluſively,* JCC.

• ‖ Exclūſōrius, a, um. adj. *That hath power to exclude,* Ap. JCC.

• Exclūſūrus, a, um. part. *That will ſhut out.* Nulla excluſura gementes Janua, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 77. Deum, *Ov. Met.* 2, 815.

• Exclūſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Shut, caſt,* or *thruſt, out.* (2) *Debared, hindered.* (3) *Hatched.* (1) Matres pernoctabant ad oſtium carceris, ab extremo complexu liberûm excluſæ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 45. (2) Excluſi paternis opibus liberi, *Paterc.* 2, 28. Spatiis excluſus iniquis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 147. (3) Pulli excluſi, *Col.* 8, 5. ¶ Excluſiſſimus, *the veryeſt outcaſt in the world,* Plaut. *ut videtur; finxit* Men. 4, 3, 24. *qui* & Curc. 1, 1, 15. *pariter* occluſiſſimum oſtium *dixit.*

• ‖ Exclūſus, ûs. m. *A ſhuting out,* Ulp.

Excoctus, a, um. part. [*ab* excoquor] (1) *Thoroughly ſoden.* (2) *Parched, taned, baked to a cruſt.* (3) *Perfectly tryed* of metals. (1) Scoria excocta diligenter, *Plin.* 34, 17. (2) Tam excoctam reddam atque atram, quàm carbo, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 63. (3) Excocta flammis *metalla,* Plin. Pan. 52.

Excōgĭtandus, a, um. part. *To be found out,* or *deviſed.* At ne Etruſci quidem parum feroces in pœnâ excogitandâ, *Val. Max.* 9, 2. *ext.* 10.

Excōgĭtans, tis. part. *Deviſeing.* Nova ludibria ſubinde excogitante fortunâ, *Curt.* 5, 33.

Excōgĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A meditation, an invention.* = Vis, quæ inveſtigat occulta, inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 25. Hæc non habent difficilem excogitationem, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 27.

Excōgĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *An inventer,* or *deviſer,* Quint. Declam. 10.

Excōgĭtātus, a, um. part. & adj. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Thought upon, found out.* (2) Alſo *exquiſite, exactly deviſed.* (1) Ratio excogitata, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 13. Excogitatæ ſalutariter leges, *Val. Max.* 5, 3. *ext.* 2. Excogitata remedia, *Id.* 2, 5, 6. (2) Excogitatiſſimas hoſtias inſtituit, *Suet. Cal.* 22.

Excōgĭto, āre. act. (1) *To find out,* or *feign; to deviſe.* (2) *To think,* or *conſider, thoroughly.* (1) Excogitare, quæ tua ratio ſit, non poſſum, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 6. Excogitare interitûs nova genera, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 7. rationem armis valentiorem, *Id.* 7, 4, 2. cruciatus, *Id.* 9, 2, *ext.* 11. (2) ✠ Cogita, vel potiùs excogita, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 9, 6.

Excōgĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be found out,* or *feigned,* &c. Quid ſceleris fingi aut excogitari poteſt, quod non ille conceperit? *Cic. Catil.* 2, 4.

Excŏlendus, a, um. part. *To be taught,* or *trained up.* Demus ergo nos huic *philoſophiæ* excolendas, patiamurque nos ſanari, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 38.

Excŏlo, ĕre, ui, ultum. act. (1) *To till,* or *cultivate.* (2) *To garniſh, deck,* or *poliſh.* (3) Met. *To trim up.* (4) *To inſtruct.* (5) *To perform,* or *practiſe.* (1) Excolere rura, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 2, 195. (2) Emas marmora, quibus parietes excolantur, *Cic.* Quoſcunque Prometheus excoluit, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 2, 493. (3) ✠ = Nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non ſplendeſcat oratione, & tanquam excolatur, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 1. (4) Excolere liberos diſciplinis, *Col.* 4, 3. Ingenium ſingulari rerum militarium prudentiâ excoluit, *Paterc.* 2, 29. (5) ✠ In officio excolendo ſita vitæ eſt honeſtas omnis, & in negligendo turpitudo, *Cic. Off.* 1, 2. Excolere jus amicitiæ, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 7.

Excŏlor, i, cultus. paſſ. *To be tilled, poliſhed,* &c. An victus hominum, Athenienſium beneficio, excoli potuit, oratio non potuit? *Cic. Orat.* 9.

† Excŏlubro, āre. act. *Curiouſly to ſearch out as ſerpents do, Plaut.* ap. *Litt.* ſed q.

‖ Excommūnĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excommunication,* Decr. ⸸ Sacrorum interdictio, anathema.

‖ Excommūnĭcātus, a, um. part. *Excommunicated,* Eccl. ⸸ A ſacris ſemotus, ſecretus, prohibitus.

‖ Excommūnĭco, āre. act. *To excommunicate,* Eccl. ⸸ Communibus ſacris interdico, ſacrorum uſu arceo, prohibeo.

Excompacto, adv. *On purpoſe, by agreement,* Suet. Cæſ. 20. *ſed rectiùs* ex compacto *diviſè.*

‖ Exconſul, ŭlis. m. *He that hath formerly been conſul,* Cod.

‖ Excontĭnenti, adv. *By and by, incontinently, immediately,* JCC. ☞ *poteſt etiam ſcribi diviſè.*

‖ Excŏquo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To boil thoroughly, to boil away.* (2) *To refine* metals. (3) *To dry up by heat,* or (4) *by* ‖ *cold.* (5) Met. *To deviſe, invent,* or *procure.* (1) Per ignem excoquitur vitium, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 88. (2) Ignis excoquit vitium metalli, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 786. (3) Sol terram excoquit, *Lucr.* 6, 962. Quamvis ſiccus ager languentes excoquat herbas, *Calpurn.* 76. *Met.* Acrior mentem excoquant, quàm qui caminis ignis Ætneïs furit, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 105. (4) Vis frigoris excoquit terram, *Steph.* ex *Col.* (5) Dum excoxero lenoni malum, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 53. Unde excoquat ſævum ſenex, *Id. Capt.* 2, 2, 31.

Excŏquor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be thoroughly boiled,* &c. Rapidis excoquitur flammis ſcopulus, *Sil. Ital.* 3, 642. *Vid.* Excoquo, n. 1.

‖ Excŏrio, āre. act. (1) *To pluck off the ſkin,* or *hide; to excoriate.* (2) *To whip.* (1) Ex Gloſſ. eruitur. (2) Ap. med. ævi ſcriptores.

• Excors, dis. adj. [*ab* ex, & cor] (1) *Heartleſs, ſpiritleſs.* (2) *Witleſs, fooliſh, ſimple, ſilly.*

(1) Quis tam excors, quem iſta non moveant? *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 6. (2) = Neque tu eras tam excors, tamque demens, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 18. = Inſanus, *Hor.*

Excreābilis, e. adj. *That may be ſpit out*, Plin. 29, 14. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſcreabilis.

Excreans, tis. part. *Spiting out*, &c. Excreantes ſanguinem, *Plin.* 20, 4.

Excreātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſpiting out with retching*, or *hawking*. Sanguinis excreationes, *Plin.* 24, 14. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſcreatio.

* **Excrēmentum**, i. n. [*ab* excerno] *An excrement*, as urine, ſweat, ſnivel, ſpittle, but chiefly *ordure*, Plin. 11, 10. & 10, 73. ¶ Oris excrementum, *ſpittle*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 81, 3. manûs, *the nails*, Lucan. 6, 543.

Excreo, āre. act. [*ab* ex & ſcreo] *To ſpit out with retching, to hawk.* Ut cum dentibus linguam excrees, *Plaut. Amph. inter. ſuppoſit.* Spumantem ſanguinem excreare, *Celſ.* 2, 7. vid. & *Ov. Ep.* 21, 24. *Rectiùs* exſcreo.

Excreor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſpit out*, &c. Si pura excreentur, *Plin.* 20, 6. *conf. Celſ.* 3, 22.

Excreſcens, tis. part. *Growing out*, &c. Excreſcens caro, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 4. & c. 89. Omnia in corpore excreſcentia ſanat, *Plin.* 21, 20.

Excreſco, ĕre, crēvi, ētum. n. *To grow out, much*, or *up*; *to increaſe, to raiſe* as the water doth at tide, *Col.* 5. & *Plin.* 37, 2. *Luc.* 4, 11. ⌘ Decreſco.

* **Excrētio**, ōnis. f. verb. *The voiding of excrements*, Plin. 27, 12.

* **Excrētum**, i. n. [*ab* excerno] *The refuſe*, or *offal, of corn*, or *meal, ſifted*; *the gurgeons.* Excreta tritici, *Col.* 8, 4.

* **Excrētūrus**, a, um. part. *About to void by ſtool*, Celſ. 4, 1.

Excrētus, a, um. part. [*ab* excreſco] *Well grown.* Excretos prohibent à matribus hœdos, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 597.

Excrībo, ĕre. act. *To write out. Vid.* Exſcribo.

‖ **Excriptor**, ōris. m. verb. *A copyer out.* Dig. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſcriptor.

Excrŭciābilis, e. adj. *Worthy to be tormented, puniſhable.* Anus excruciabilis, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 1, 1.

Excrŭciandus, a, um. part. *To be tormented.* Minutium libertis tranſdit excruciandum, *Hirt. B. Al.* 55. Quem in ultionem perfidiæ excruciandum fratri Darii tradidit, *Juſt.* 12, 5.

Excrŭciātus, a, um. part. *Tortured, tormented.* Hominem fumo excruciatum ſemivivum reliquit. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 17. Excruciatus epulis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 31, 2. doloribus, *Suet. Tib.* 44. Excruciata graviſſimis tormentis, *Id. Calig.* 16.

Excrŭcio, āre. act. *To torment*, or *vex.* Nec me meæ miſeriæ magis excruciant, quàm tuæ, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 3. ⌘ Illud angit, ſeu potiùs excruciat, *Id.*

Excrŭcior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be tormented, vexed*, &c. *Cic.*

Excŭbans, tis. part. *Keeping watch.* Excubans pro Cæſaris partibus, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, 7.

Excŭbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watching, a keeping guard.* Excubatio perpetua, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 7.

Excŭbātur. imperſ. *Men watch and take pains.* Rerum, non animi, pretiis excubatur, *Plin.* 35, 7.

Excŭbātūrus, a, um. part. *About to watch*, or *keep ſentry.* Ante cubiculi fores excubaturi, *Curt.* 8, 23.

Excŭbiæ, ārum. pl. f. [*ab* excubando] (1) *A being abroad all night.* (2) *Watch and ward* as well by day as by night; *the ſentry, the guard.* (1) Sperat ſibi fore ſperatas clam uxore excubias foris, *Plaut. prol. Caſ.* 54. (2) = Nos tibi excubias & cuſtodias pollicemur, *Cic.* pro *Marcell* 10. § Excubias agere, *Suet. Galb.* 10. diſponere, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 44, 4. ſortiri, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 71 tenere, *Id.* 5, 252.

‖ **Excŭbĭcŭlārius**, i. m. *He that hath been a chamberlain*, Cod.

Excŭbĭtor, ōris. m. verb. qui excubat. *One that watcheth and wardeth by night, a ſentinel, one of the guard.* = Hæc eadem noctu excubitoribus & firmis præſidiis tenebantur, *C. B. G.* 7, 69. Somnoſque non defendit excubitor meos, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 458.

Excŭbitus, ûs. m. *A watch.* In ſtatione & excubitu, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 6.

Excŭbo, āre. neut. (1) *To lie out, to ſtand ſentry, to keep watch and ward*, as in a prince's guard. (2) *To ſtand upon his guard.* (3) Alſo *to grow.* (1) § Excubare pro portis, *Liv.* 5, 39. § ad portum, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 22. § ante domum, *Ov.* § in muris, *Liv.* 34, 9. § pro capite Auguſti, *Val. Max.* 9, 11, *ext.* 4. § pro ſalute civium, *Id.* 3, 5, 4. Cohortes nonæ legionis excubuerant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 63. (2) Excubo animo, nec partem ullam capio quietis, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 12. Excubuiſſe pro imperio populi, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 1. (3) Plin. 16, 37.

Excŭbor, āri. paſſ. *Watch is kept.* Excubatur rerum, non animi pretiis, *Plin.* 35, 7.

Excūdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ab* ex & cudo] (1) *To beat*, or *ſtrike, out.* (2) *To ſtamp*, or *coin*; *to forge.* (3) *To hatch eggs*, (4) Met. *To find out with ſtudy, to make, or compoſe.* (5) *To wreſt from*, or *obtain, by entreaty.* (1) Silici ſcintillam excudit Achates, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 178. (2) Excudant alii æra, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 847. (3) Negatur anſer aliena excudere ova, niſi, &c. Col. 8, 14. (4) = Effinge aliquid atque excude quod ſit perpetuò tuum, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 3. (4) Excudit mihi cultus hortorum, ut conſcriberem, *Col.*

Excūdor, i. paſſ. *To be forged.* Sed cùm fornacibus ferrum, quod excudi, *h. e.* fabricari, oportebat, impoſitum eſſet, *Curt.* 4, 9.

* ‖ **Exculcātores**, um. m. pl. *Slingers*, or *gunners*, Veget. 2, 15. *Vid.* Stewech. Comm. in loc.

* ‖ **Exculcātus**, a, um. part. *Kicked out, out of uſe, out of date.* Verbis uti nimis obſoletis exculcatiſque, *Gell.* 11, 7. + Antiquatus, obſoletus.

* **Exculco**, āre. act. [*ab* ex & calco] (1) *To tread*, or *trample, upon.* (2) *To ſpurn at, to kick out, to wring out.* (1) *Vid.* Exculcor. (2) Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 30.

* **Exculcor**, āri. ātus. paſſ. *To be trod upon*, &c. Singuli ab infimo ſolo pedes terrâ exculcabantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 73.

Exculpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ab* ex & ſculpo] (1) *To engrave*, or *carve*, as images. (2) *To pull out, to eraſe.* (3) Met. Alſo *to get hardly, and wreſt from one.* (1) Exculpere aliquid è quercu ſimile ſimulacri, *Cic. Att.* 13, 28. ſignum ex lapide, *Quint.* 2, 19. (2) Etiam exculpe oculum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7. *ult.* ut leg. Muret. *ſed al. leg.* exclude. Hos verſus Lacedæmonii exculpſerunt, *Nep. Pauſ.* 1. ſed al. alit. leg. (3) Poſſumne hodie ex te exculpere verum? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 45. In quæſtione vix exculpſi, ut diceret, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 2, 6. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſculpo.

Excultus, a, um. part. [*ab* excolor] *Garniſhed, poliſhed, dreſſed, cultivated.* Artibus exculta hominum vita, *Cic. Off.* 2, 4. = expolitus, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 95. *Vid.* Excolo.

‖ **Excūneātus**, a, um. adj. Cui ſedendi non erat locus in *cuneis* theatri, Extimus quiſque excuneati queruntur, *Apul. Florid.* p. 799.

Excūrātus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Handſomely received, entertained*, or *treated*; *dreſſed*, or *handled, diligently.* (2) *Choice, curious, dainty.* (1) Lepidè excuratus inceſſiſti, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 6, 6. (2) Victu excurato & munditiis acceptus fui, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 8.

‖ **Excūriātio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* ex & curia] *A puting off the court*, or *out of the court*, Cod.

† **Excūrio**, āre. act. [*ab* ex & curia] *To turn out of the court*, Apollonium ideo excuriant, quia nihil habebat, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 1, 164.

Excurrens, tis. part. (1) *Sallying forth.* (2) *Superfluous, redundant.* (1) Excurrens in pericula, *Sen.* Excurrens in meridiem planities, *Plin.* 17, 5. (2) = ⌘ Mutila quædam & quaſi decurtata, productiora & quaſi excurrentia, *Cic. Orat.* 178. ¶ ‖ Summa excurrens, *a ſum with an overplus*, Paul. JC.

Excurro, ĕre, curri, & cucurri, ſum. neut. (1) *To ruſh haſtily.* (2) *To ſally out, to make an inroad.* (3) *To extend to, to ſhoot out in length, or breadth.* (4) Met. *To run out into other matters.* (5) ‖ *To exceed, to be over and above.* (1) Excurro ad Pompeianum, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 15. Cùm ſe excucurriſſe illùc fruſtrà ſciverit, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 125. Primus qui in crucem excucurrerit, *Id. Moſt.* 2, 1, 12. (2) In fines Romanos excurrerunt populabundi, *Liv.* 1, 15. (3) Ab intimo ſinu peninſula excurrit, *Id.* (4) Quint. 4, 3. (5) Viginti annos, & quod excurrit, pax, *Veg.* 1, 28. ¶ Decem aurei, & quod excurrit, *ten crowns and odd money*, Paul. JC.

Excursātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excurſion, an inroad.* Excurſationes crebræ, *Val. Max.* 2, 3, 3.

‖ **Excursātor**, ōris. m. verb. *An outrider*, or *light horſeman*, Amm. lib. 24. + Excurſor, *Cic.*

Excurſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An invaſion*, or *inroad*; *a ſally.* (2) Met. *An excurſion, a digreſſion in ſpeech.* (3) *A diverſion from ſome buſyneſs.* (1) Excurſio equitatûs, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Man.* 6. Excurſiones & latrocinia hoſtium, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* 8. Adverſariorum excurſionibus officere, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 61. (2) Excurſio orationis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 10. (3) An intentione rei familiaris obeundæ, crebris excurſionibus avocaris? *Plin. Ep.* 1, 3, 2.

Excurſo, āre. act. *To run up and down.* Innumeris videt excurſare latebris, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 550.

Excurſor, ōris, m. verb. *A ſkirmiſher, a robber in war, a courier, a ſtraggler, a corſair.* = Eſt omne certamen cum excurſore, cum latrone, cum Spartaco, *Cic. Philipp.* 4. c. ult. Excurſor paratiſſimus, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 7.

Excurſūrus, a, um. part. *About to go abroad.* Excurſuruſque cum validâ manu fuerat ad Athenas delendas, *Juſt.* 13, 5.

Excurſus, a, um. part. *Run out, paſſed over.* Propè jam excurſo ſpatio, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 6.

Excurſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A going abroad, a ſtage.* (2) *A courſe beyond due bounds, a running*, or *lieing, out, in length*; *a digreſſion.* (3) *A ſally, a charge.* (1) Excurſus breves tentant apes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 194. (2) ⌘ Non excurſus, ſed opus ipſum eſt, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6, 43. (3) = Ut primus excurſus viſque militum infringeretur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 95.

‖ **Excūrus**, a, um. adj. *Without care.* Litt. ex Apul. + Securus.

Excūsābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *That may be excuſed, excuſable.* Crimen vix excuſabile, *Ov.* ex *Ponto*, 4, 1, 1. Quo excuſabilior eſt error equi, *Val. Max.* 8, 11, *ext.* 4. Onus invidiæ non excuſabile terris, *Manil.* 2, 585. ut leg. clar. Bentleius; al. excuſſabile.

‖ **Excūsābundus**, a, um. adj. *About to excuſe.* Poſſet videri excuſabunda, *Apul. Apol.* p. 527.

Excūſandus, a, um. part. *To be excuſed.* De me excuſando apud Apuleium dederam ad te pridie literas, *Cic. Att.* 12, 14.

Excūſans, tis. part. *Excuſeing.* Cui Lælius ſe excuſans, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 26. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 17.

Excūsātè, adv. iùs, comp. *Tolerably, without blame, with excuſe.* = Et fieri id videtur excuſatè, citra culpam, *Quint.* 2, 1. Excuſatiùs facies, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 5. Sperabat ſe excuſatiùs ſacrilegia commiſſurum, *Juſt.* 32, 2, 1.

Excūsātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excuſe*, or *defence.* Stultitia excuſationem non habet, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 27. Hanc eram excuſationem relicturus ad Cæſarem, *Id. Att.* 9, 14. Excuſationis verba quærere, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, *ext.* 2.

‖ **Excūsātor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that excuſeth*, Conſt. Theod. + Qui excuſat.

Excūsātūrus, a, um. part. *About to excuſe.* Germanos nunquam ſatis excuſaturos, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 59.

Excūsātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Excuſed*, or *taken for an excuſe.* Me vehementer excuſatum volo, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 40. Excuſatum habeas me, rogo, *Mart.* 2, 79. Excuſatior ſis, *Sen. Controv.* 1, 4. Excuſatiſſimus eſſem, *Id.* de *Vit. Beat.* 29.

Excūſè, adv. *Exactly, with diligent ſearch*, Sen. ☞ *Rect.* exquiſè, *quod vid.*

Excūſo, āre. act. [*ab* ex & cauſa] (1) *To excuſe, to alledge for excuſe.* (2) *To cloak, to eſſoin, to bring for an excuſe, to alledge in excuſe.*

(1)

(1) ✠ Me tibi excuſo in eo ipſo, in quo te accuſo, *Cic.* ad *Q. frat.* 2, 2. Literarum tarditatem excuſare, *Id. Att.* 15, 26. factum ſuum, *Valer. Max.* 7, 3, *ext.* 1. (2) Oculorum valetudinem excuſavit, *Liv.* 26, 22. Uni valetudinem excuſanti lecticam miſit, *Suet. Calig.* 27.

Excūſor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be excuſed.* Apud Apuleium in dies ut excuſer videbis, *Cic. Att.* 12, 15.

Excūſor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* excudo] *A beater,* or *hammerer out* of any work; *a printer, a founder, a coiner*; *a maker of pots,* or *images, of braſs,* Quint. 2, 21.

Excuſsè, adv. *Critically, exactly, ſtrictly.* = ✠ Non tam rigidè, non tam excuſsè, ſed languidiùs & remiſsè occurremus, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 2, 17.

‖ Excuſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* excutio] *A ſtrict enquiry into the debtor's eſtate, a detention of his goods till full payment was made,* JCC. vocc. † Inquiſitio diligens.

‖ Excuſſor, ōris. m. verb. *A winnower.* ¶ Excuſſor equus, *a horſe that flings his rider.* † Excutiens ſeſſorum.

Excuſſōrius, a, um. adj. *That ſhakes out.* ¶ Cribrum excuſſorium, *a bolting ſieve,* Plin. 18, 11.

Excuſſus, a, um. part. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Shaken off.* (2) *Chaſed,* or *driven, out.* (3) *Flung,* or *caſt.* (4) *Examined, ſearched.* (5) *Saved out of.* (1) Excuſſa pectore Juno, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 679. (2) Excuſſus patriâ, *Id. Æn.* 7, 299. (3) Excuſſus curru, *Id. Æn.* 10, 590. (4) Excuſſæ diligenter filiæ aditum ad eam dedit, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, 7. (5) Agna excuſſa dentibus lupi, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1, 78. Excuſſiſſima palma et hominis pulſat, *Petron.* c. 95.

Excūſus, a, um. part. [*ab* excudor] *Forged, printed, coined.* *Vid.* Excudo.

‖ Excŭtia, æ. f. *vel* Excŭtium, i. n. *A bruſh,* or *rubber,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 22. uti *Lambinus* leg. & interpret. Sed de verâ lectione non conſtat.

Excŭtiendus, a, um. part. *To be ſhaken off.* Vi mea ruſticitas excutienda fuit, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 186. Digitis excutiendus, *Ib.* 150.

Excŭtiens, tis. part. *Shakeing off,* &c. Artes excutiente Deo, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 242. *Conf. Sil.* 15, 771.

Excŭtio, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. act. [*ab* ex & quatio] (1) *To ſhake off.* (2) *To ſhake out.* (3) *To make to fall out.* (4) *To drive.* (5) *To ſtrike,* or *daſh, out.* (6) *To fling* as a horſe doth his rider. (7) *To examine, to canvaſs.* (8) *To ſearch* any one. (9) *To diſlodge, to rouze.* (10) *To pillage.* (11) *To pick and cull.* (1) § Excutere ſomnos, *Ov. Ibis,* 156. § otia oculis, *Id. Triſt.* 2, 224. § frigus ſenſibus, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 3, 4, 36. § jugum, *Plin. Paneg.* 11. § ignem digitis, *Sen. Med.* 112. (1) Excutere cibos ore, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 603. (3) Tremor excutit trientem è manibus, *Perſ.* 3, 101. (4) Lapide excutiunt clavum, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 10. (5) Cerebrum excutiunt tua dicta; lapides loqueris, *Id. Aul.* 2, 1, 29. (6) Excutit equitem equus, *Liv.* 8, 7. (7) Hanc excutere opinionem mihimet volui radicitus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 46. (8) Non excutio te, ſi quid fortè ferri habuiſti, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 34. (9) Excutere cubilibus feras, *Plin. Paneg.* 81. (10) Te judices emiſerunt excuſſum & exhauſtum, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 18. (11) Juventutem omnem ex totâ Italiâ excuſſimus, *Id.* ¶ Lacrymas excutere, *to make one cry,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 115. intelligentiam, *to rouze it,* Cic. Off. 3, 20.

Excŭtior, i. paſſ. *To be ſhaken off,* &c. Excutimur curſu, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 200.

* ‖ Exdĕcŭmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chooſeing of the tenth,* Symm.

* ‖ Exdĕcŭmo, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & decumo pro decimo] *To chooſe out the tenth,* Symm. Ep. 5, 33.

‖ Exdorſātus, a, um. adj. *Split out,* Apic.

‖ Exdorſo, āre. act. *To flay,* or *ſplit out,* Tac. ap. Litt. *ſed q.* † Exdorſuo, *Plaut.*

Exdorſuo, āre. act. *i. e.* dorſum confringo, *vel* adimo, *To ſplit out,* or *part along the ridge bone juſt in the midſt.* Murænam exdorſua, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 9, 2.

Exĕco, āre, ui, ctum. act. [*ab* ex & ſeco] (1) *To cut.* (2) *To cut off,* or *out.* (3) *To make a hole in.* (4) Met. *To take off, to rid of.* (5) *To caſtrate.* (1) Execare medicinâ dicitur & ſanare, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 16. (2) Execare linguam, *Id.* (3) Arborem ſerrâ diligenter execato, *Col.* de *Arb.* 26. (4) § Execare peſtem civitatis, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 65. § nervos reipublicæ, *Id. Leg. Agr.* 2, 33. (5) *Vid.* Exectus, n. 3. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſeco.

Execrābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Cruel, deteſtable.* (2) *Horrible, dire, dreadfull.* (1) Odium execrabile in bis captos erat, *Liv.* 9, 17. (2) Præeuntibus execrabile carmen ſacerdotibus, *Liv.* 31, 17. quo *ſc.* ſe morti devovebant.

‖ Execrābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Curſedneſs, execrableneſs.* Pariunt execrabilitatem, *Apul.* de *Hab. Doctr. Plat.* p. 613. † Deteſtatio.

‖ Execrābĭlĭter, adv. *Execrably,* Ulp.

Execrandus, a, um. part. *Curſed, execrable.* = Homo execrandus & deteſtabilis, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 26.

Execrans, tis. part. *Curſeing.* § Verba execrantia, *Ov. Met.* 5, 105, § vota, *Id. Ibis,* 91. Execrans ſævitiam, *Val. Max.* 6, 2, 8.

Execrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An execration,* or *curſeing.* Execrationibus publicis ſancitum eſt, *Cic. Off.* 3, 13. Diram execrationem in populares compoſuerunt, *Liv.* 26, 25.

‖ Execrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that curſeth,* Sidon.

Execrātus, a, um. part. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Curſed.* (2) *Deteſted, abhorred.* (3) *Devoteing, curſeing.* (1) Civitas execrata, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 18. Execratiſſima auguria, *Plin.* 28, 2. (2) ✠ Arbor ferens malum execratum aliquibus, aliis expetitum, *Id.* 13, 16, (3) Seipſum, ſuoſque commilitones execratus, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 20.

Execror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ab* ex & ſacro] (1) *To curſe,* or *ban*; *to wiſh miſchief to one, to accurſe.* (2) *To abhorr, to deteſt.* (1) Peſtem alicui exoptare & eum execrari, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 14. in caput alicujus, *Liv.* 30, 20. (2) Catilinæ conſilia execrari, *Sall. B. C.* 48. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſecror.

Exectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* execo] *A cuting off.* § Exectio linguæ, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 69. § fundi, *Ibid.* 64. *Rectiùs* exſectio.

Exectus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut out.* (2) *Cut off.* (3) *Caſtrated,* (4) *Cut ſhort,* or *barred from.* (1) Execta lingua, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 66. (2) Cornu exectum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 59. (3) Juventus execta virum, *Luc.* 10, 134. (3) = Exectus exemtúſque honoribus ſenatoriis, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 12, 2. ☞ *Rectiùs* Exſectus.

Exĕcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* exequor] (1) *An execution, a doing of a thing, a purſuit.* (2) *An adminiſtration, a government.* (1) Neque inſtituti operis eſt talis executio, *Plin.* 35, 8. (2) Tac. 15, 25, 4.

Exĕcūtor, ōris. m. verb. *A puniſher, an avenger, an executor.* Inimicitiarum memor executorve, *Suet. Veſp.* 14. Malorum propoſitorum executor acerrimus, *Paterc.* 35, 8.

Exĕcūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to execute, Liv.* 37, 33, & 40, 40. Admonebat reos, executurum ſe quæ ſenatûs conſulto continerentur, *Plin.* 5, 21.

Exĕcūtus, a, um. part. *That hath followed.* Sectam meam executæ duce me, *Catull.* 61, 15.

* Exĕdendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten up.* Tibi omne eſt exedendum, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 4.

* Exĕdens, tis. part. *Eating, corroſive.* Emplaſtra exedentia, *Celſ.* 5, 19.

* ‖ Exĕdentŭlus, a, um. adj. *Toothleſs,* Ter. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.* † Edentulus.

* Exĕdo, ĕre, ēdi, ēſum. act. [*ab* ex & ĕdo] (1) *To eat* as an ulcer, *or* ſore, doth. (2) *To eat up, to conſume.* (3) *To eat one out.* (1) Exeſt ac perrumpit vaſa permanans tabe dirâ, *Plin.* 33, 6. Ariſtolochia quoquè putria ulcera exeſt, *Id.* 26, 14. § Exedere artus, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1226. (2) = Lacerat, exeſt animum, planéque conficit ægritudo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 13. Multa in eâ regione monumenta vetuſtas exederat, *Curt.* 3, 4, 10. (3) Quid te futurum cenſes, quem aſſiduè exedent? *Ter. Heut.* 3, 1, 53.

* Exĕdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be eaten up, conſumed,* &c. Sollicitudinibus animi noctes atque dies exeduntur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 16. = Exedor, atque exenteror, nimiſque diu maceror, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 1.

* Exĕdra, æ. f. [*ab* ἐξ ex ἕδρα ſedes] *A by place, a jutty building with ſeats, either for ſtudy,* or *diſcourſe,* Vitruv. 5, 11. Alſo *a parlour, a withdrawing room.* Offendi eum ſedentem in exedrâ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 6. *al.* ☞ *rectiùs ſcrib.* exhedra.

Exemplar, āris. n. & Exemplāre, is. n. (1) *A ſampler, a reſemblance,* or *model.* (2) *A copy of a thing.* (3) Alſo *the ſame with* exemplum. (4) *A ſimilitude.* (1) Sui aliquod exemplar intuetur, qui amicum intuetur, *Cic.* de *Am.* 7. (2) Ex literis, quas Panſæ miſi, cognoſces omnia, nam tibi earum exemplar miſi, *Aſin. Poll. Cic. Fam.* 10, 31. (3) Exemplar propoſitum ad imitandum, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 91. (4) Rerum magnarum parva poteſt res exemplare dare, *Luc.* 2, 123.

‖ Exemplātus, a, um. part. *Writen,* or *copyed, out*; *exemplified,* Sidon. † Ad exemplum deſcriptus.

‖ Exemplo, āre. act. *To take the copy of a writeing, to tranſcribe it,* Greg. Turon. † Ad exemplum deſcribo.

Exemplum, i. n. [*ab* ex & amplum, ut plerique; de hujus autem voc. etymo parum conſtat] (1) *An example,* or *precedent, to follow,* or *eſchew.* (2) *A copy, a draught, a plan.* (3) *A way,* or *manner.* (4) *A model, a reſemblance, a ſample.* (5) *A thing brought in for the proof and declaration of a matter.* (6) *A warning to others.* (7) Exempla, *tortures, torments.* (1) = Nullius apud te gravis auctoritas? nullum exemplum quod ſequi velles? *Cic.* Non tibi exemplo ſatis ſum? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 47. (2) Pluribus exemplis ſcripta fuiſſe reor, *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, 6, 24. Ædes probant, ſibi quiſque inde exemplum expetunt, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 21. (3) Multi more iſto atque exemplo vivunt, *Id. Bacch.* 3, 6, 11. (4) = Exemplum imperii veteris, imago antiquitatis, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 8. (5) ✠ Inter exemplum & teſtimonium hoc intereſt, &c. Ad Herenn. 4, 3. (6) Exempla in te edent, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 21. Exemplum faciam ego in te, *Id. Adelph.* 5, 1, 9. ¶ Res peſſimi exempli, *a thing of ſcurvy and dangerous conſequence,* Suet. Aug. 32. (7) Ut te omnes diî malis exemplis perdant, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 7.

Exemptĭlis, e. adj. *That may be eaſyly taken out,* or *away,* Col. 8, 11.

Exemptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eximo] *A takeing away an exception, an exemption,* Col. 3, 19.

Exemptor, ōris. m. verb. *A taker away, a hewer of ſtones out of quarries,* Plin. 36, 15.

Exemptus, ûs. m. *A removeing,* or *takeing away.* ✠ Cuneorum adjectus aut exemptus, *Vitruv.* 9, 9.

Exemptus, a, um. part. [*ab* eximor] (1) *Exempted, ſpared.* (2) *Privileged, choſen out.* (3) *Excluded.* (4) *Taken out.* (1) *Vid.* Eximo. (2) Colonia regum ditioni exempta, *Plin.* 5, 1. (3) Exſectus & exemptus honoribus ſenatoriis, *Id. Ep.* 2, 12, 3. (4) Quid te exempta juvat ſpinis de pluribus una? *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 212. ☞ Exempta, actio dicitur, quæ perempta eſt, cùm deſiît quis agere poſſe, *Digeſt.*

* ‖ Exentĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A boweling,* or *takeing out of garbage,* Apic.

* ‖ Exentĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that paunch-eth,* or *boweleth,* Apic.

* Exentĕro, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & ἔντερον inteſtinum] (1) *To pull out the garbage,* or *guts, of a thing*; *to draw a fowl, to gut a fiſh, to bowel.* (2) Met. *To empty.* (1) Hygin. Fab. 30, 2. (2) Exenterare marſupium, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 2.

* Exentĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. Met. *To be inwardly vexed.* = Exedor miſer, atque exenteror, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 1.

* Exeo, īre, īvi, ĭtum. neut. [*ab* ex, & eo]

(1) *To go out*, or *come out.* (2) *To launch forth, to ſet ſail, to depart, retire*, or *withdraw.* (3) *To be continued.* (4) *To ſprout*, or *ſpring, forth.* (5) *To grow up.* (6) *To be diſcovered, to be ſpread abroad*, or *divulged.* (7) *To be paſt.* (8) *To be rid of.* (9) *To vaniſh.* (10) *To fall*, or *run*; as rivers do. (11) *To put forth*, or *publiſh*; as a book. (12) *To end.* (13) *To avoid.* (14) *To exceed.* (1) ✠ Introïre neminem video, exire neminem, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 26. § Exire limen, *Id. Hec.* 3, 3, 18. § A patriâ exire, *Cic.* ¶ Exire ære alieno, *to get out of debt*, Cic. Philipp. 11, 6. § Exire foras, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 16. § Mane dum parumper, jam ad te exeo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 24. (2) Poſtquam è portu piratæ exiêrant, *Cic.* Hoc ſinu immenſo exeat, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 262. (3) In tertium diem probationes exiêrunt, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11. (4) Alterum caput grani in radicem exit, alterum in herbam, *Id.* 18, 7. (5) ¶ Quoniam ibi ad præcipuam amplitudinem exeunt, *Id.* 14, 1. Exiît ad cœlum arbor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 81. (6) Fieri potis eſt, ne quà exeat, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 17. = efferri, *Id. ib.* 17. Exire atque in vulgus emanare, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 1. (7) Nec dum exiêrat induciarum dies, *Liv.* 22, 33. (8) Ut tandem è tot miſeriis exiremus, *Cic. Philipp.* 1. (9) Spiritus exit in auras, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 3, 41. (10) Fluvius exit ſeptem aquis, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 187. (11) Libri quidem ita exiêrunt, ut, *&c.* Cic. Att. 13, 13. (12) Dummodo per eandem literam exeant, *Quint.* 1, 6, (13) Vim viribus exit, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 750. Corpore tela exit, *Ib.* 5, 438. (14) Exiît modum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 630.

Exĕquendus, a, um. part. *To execute*, or *be executed.* Quòd conjugum, quòd patriæ, admonitos pigriores ad cætera munia exequenda feciſſet, *Curt.* 6, 28.

Exĕquens, tis. part. *Executeing, treating of.* Exequentibus nobis morborum curationes, *Celſ.* 2, 18.

‖ Exĕquentiſsĭmus, a, um. adj. ſup. cum gen. *Moſt diligently converſant in*, Gell. 10, 12. + Studioſiſſimus.

Exĕquiæ, ārum. pl. f. [*ab* exequor, *i. e.* ſequor pompam funebrem ad ſepulturam, *vid.* Exequor] *Funeral ſolemnities at a man's buryal, the train of a funeral pomp, a buryal.* Juſtis exequiarum caruerunt, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 17. Exequias Chremeti, quibus eſt commodum ire, jam tempus eſt, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 37. *Formula indictionis funebris.* § Exequias celebrare, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 12, 5. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſequiæ.

Exĕquiālis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a funeral.* Carmina exequialia, *Ov. Met.* 14, 435. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſequialis.

† Exĕquior, āri. *To perform the funeral rites.* Varr. abſol.

Exĕquor, i, cūtus ſum. dep. [*ab* ex, *&* ſequor] (1) *To follow after*, particularly a funeral (2) Met. *To go on, to perſiſt, to bring to paſs.* (3) *To ſet forth, to recount.* (4) *To deſire earneſtly.* (5) *To do, to execute, to perform, to accompliſh.* (6) *To puniſh.* (7) *To proſecute, to revenge.* (8) *To follow*, or *imitate.* (1) Vivus *fratrem* nunquam deſiſtam exequi, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 20. Exequi funus, *Varr.* vid. & *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 1, 16. (2) Ego te, ut merita es, tractare exequar, *Id. Aſin.* 1, 3, 8. ¶ Exequi ſuum jus, *to purſue it*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 4. ſententias, *to report them*, Tac. 3, 65, 1. mortem, *to die*, Plaut. (3) Quæ Tullius divinè, ut omnia, exequitur, *Quint.* 1, 6. (4) Mater exanimata exequitur aſpectum tuum, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 3. (5) Quid nunc primum exequar? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 24. § Exequi imperium alicujus, *Plaut.* (6) Neque delicta pro modo exequebatur, *Suet. Cæſ.* 67. (7) § Exequi injurias accuſationibus variis, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 4, 5. (8) Cur non omnes factum illius executi ſumus? *Cic. Att.* 9, 14 ☞ *Rectiùs* exſequor.

Exĕquūtus, a, um. part. *Which hath followed, &c.* Exequutæ ſectam meam, *Catull.* 61, 15.

* Exercens, tis. part. *Exerciſeing, purſueing, driveing.* Nullo exercente refugit, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 14, 35. Indomitis ignem exercentibus euris, *Id. Ep.* 15, 9.

* Exerceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ab* ex, *&* arceo] (1) *To exerciſe, to ply.* (2) *To uſe, to practiſe.* (3) *To inſtruct*, or *train up.* (4) *To till, to occupy.* (5) *To paſs*, or *lead.* (6) *To vex and trouble.* (7) *To keep from idleneſs, to find one work.* (8) *To employ*, or *lay out to advantage.* (9) Per Meton. *To get*, or *earn.* (1) Exercet arma juventus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 87. ✠ quieſcere, *Celſ.* 1, 1. (2) Quam quiſque nôrit artem, in hâc ſe exerceat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 18. § ‖ Exercere fœnus, *Apud JCC.* (3) Vario modo quiſque diſcipulos exercuerunt, *Suet.* de *Cl. Rhet.* 1. (4) Exercet frequens tellurem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 99. (5) Hanccine ætatem exercere me mei amoris gratiâ? *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 32. (6) Te de prædio avi exerceri moleſtè fero, *Cic. Att.* 13, 22. (7) Ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, filicernium, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 48. (8) Exercere formam, & fugientibus utere donis, *Stat.* (9) Servi victum exercent ſuum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 91.

* Exerceor, ēri, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be exerciſed, to be practiſed.* Ut exerceamur in venando, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64. *Vid.* Exerceo.

* Exercĭtandus, a, um. part. *To be exerciſed, &c.* Ludicrum certamen ad exercitandam corporis animique virtutem efficaciſſimum, *Paterc.* 1, 8.

* Exercĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Exerciſe, uſe, cuſtom.* (2) *Recreation.* (1) = Conſuetudo exercitatioque prudentiam acuit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 20. (2) Habenda ratio valetudinis, utendum exercitationibus modicis, *Id.* de *Sen.* 11.

* Exercĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *An exerciſer, a maſter of an exerciſe.* Agilitatis exercitator, *Plin.* 35, 11.

* Exercĭtātrix, īcis. f. verb. *The art, ſkill*, or *practice, of exerciſe*, Quint. 2, 15.

* Exercĭtātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Exerciſed, practiſed, experienced, accuſtomed, hardened.* (2) Alſo *vexed, diſquieted, turmoiled.* (1) = Exercitatus & verſatus cauſis, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 1. Exercitatior ad bene de multis promerendum, *Id.* de *Off.* 2, 15. Homines in rebus marinis exercitatiſſimi, *Id.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 18.

* ‖ Exercĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Exerciſe, the takeing of money for carryage*, or *conveying by water.* (2) *A ſhare in a ſhip.* (1) Cato *ap.* Gell. 11, 2. (2) Ap. JCC.

* ‖ Exercĭtium, i. n. *Uſe, exerciſe, practice.* Exercitium dicendi, *Gell.* 20, 5. + Exercitatio.

* ‖ Exercĭtius, adv. *More buſyly.* Mecum ipſe cogitationes exercitius cogitabam, *Apul. Met.* 11. p. 394.

* Exercĭto, āre. freq. *To exerciſe often.* Achilles ſe ac ſuos curſu exercitaviſſe memoratur, *Mela*, 2, 1. *Hinc* part. exercitatus *&* exercitandus.

* Exercĭtor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A tutour*, or *maſter; who teacheth others.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the maſter of a ſhip.* (1) Magiſter mihi exercitor animus hinc eſt, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 3. (2) JCC.

* ‖ Exercĭtōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to exerciſe.* ¶ Navis exercitoria, *a ketch that plies to and fro for carrying of goods.* Actio exercitoria, *an action againſt him that taketh charge for carryage by water*, Ap. JCC.

* Exercĭtus, a, um. part. fatigatus, agitatus. *Non.* (1) *Exerciſed, employed, inured to*, or *hardened in*, any thing. (2) Alſo *tormented, troubled, teaſed, vexed, turmoiled.* (3) *Wearyed.* (4) Alſo *tryed, and approved.* (1) Exercitus uſu bellorum, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 14. *ſed al. leg.* exercitatus. Exercito ævo inter arma morteſque, *Plin.* 7, 8. (2) = Quid magìs ſolicitum magìs exercitum fingi poteſt? *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 2. (3) Curis exercita corpora ſomnus Occupat, *Ov. Met.* 7, 634. (4) Probitas exercita rebus adverſis, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 5, 49. ☞ Exercitior, & exercitiſſimus, *Feſt.*

* Exercĭtus, ûs. m. [quòd exercitando, *vel* exercendo, fit melior] (1) *A hoſt*, or *band, of armed ſoldiers; an army.* (2) ✤ *A great flock*, or *ſhoal.* (3) Alſo *trouble*, or *grief.* (4) *Exerciſe.* (1) = Exercitum dicimus non unam cohortem, nec unam alam, ſed numeros multos militum, *Ulp.* Campis exercitus ibat apertis, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 25. (2) Corvorum exercitus, *Id. Geor.* 1, 382. Phorci exercitus omnis, *Id. Æn.* 5, 824. (3) Noli lacrymis tuis exercitum imperare, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 60. abuſivè. (4) Pro exercitu gymnaſtico & palæſtrico hoc habemus, *Id. Rud.* 2, 1, 7. § Exercitum cogere, *Sal. B. J.* 54. § colligere, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 2. § conficere, *Id. Phil.* 5, 16. § conflare, *Ibid.* 4, 6. § conſcribere, § comparare, *Ibid.* 5, 1. § parare, *Sal. B. C.* 29. § facere, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 8. § dimittere, *Id. Piſ.* 20. § recenſere, *Suet. Cal.* 44. § reficere, *Liv.* 3, 10. § ſupplere, *Id.* 27, 7.

Exĕro, ĕrere, ui, tum, act. [*ab* ex, *&* ſero] (1) *To thruſt out*, or *put forth.* (2) *To draw out* as a ſword. (3) *To advance*, or *lift up.* (4) *To bring forth*, or *expoſe to view.* (5) *To ſhow, to lay bare.* (6) *To diſcover, to ſhow, to exert.* (1) Digitum exere, peccas, *Perſ.* 5, 119. (2) Exerere enſem, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 450. & 11, 377. (3) § Exerere caput ponto, *Ov. Met.* 13, 838. Roma caput urbibus altè Exerit, *Sil.* 1, 29. (4) Exere doctos Roma choros, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 491. (5) Subnectens exertæ cingula mammæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 496. (6) = Paulatim principem exeruit, præſtititque, *Suet.* in *Tib.* 33. *al.* exercuit *perperam.* ☞ *Rectiùs ſcrib.* exſero.

Exerro, āre. neut. *To decline out of the way.* Dexter exerrat Arion, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 444.

Exertans, tis. part. *Thruſting out.* Cohibet ſpelunca Scyllam ora exertantem, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 425. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 4, 731.

‖ Exertè, adv. *Plainly, openly*, Tert. + Diſertè.

‖ Exertim, adv. *By way of thruſting out*, Litt. *ex* Lucr. *ſed q.*

‖ Exertiſsĭmè, adv. ſup. *Moſt ſtrictly, moſt nicely*, Spart. + Accuratiſſimè, *Cic.*

Exerto, āre. freq. *To thruſt*, or *hold, out.* § Exertare humeros, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 413. § linguas, *Ib.* 4, 731.

Exertus, a, um. part. *Shewed*, or *put forth; ſtanding out, open, laid bare; drawn*, or *taken, out.* Exerti dentes, *Plin.* 11, 37. Enſibus exertis, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 814. *Vid.* Exero.

* Exēſor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* exedo] *An eater up*, or *waſter*, Lucr. 4, 221. & 6, 926.

* ‖ Exēſūrus, a, um. part. *That will eat up*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Exēſus, a, um. part. [*ab* exedo] (1) *Eaten up, gnawn.* (2) *Old, worn, eaten up with age*, or *ruſt.* (3) *Roten, hollow.* (1) Exeſæ fruges, *Col.* 1, 6. (2) Exeſæ literæ. *Cic.* Exeſum antrum, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 75. Exeſus rubigine, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 7. (3) Exeſa arbor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 44.

Exfăcĭli, adv. *Eaſily*, Plin. 30, 3. *Ex facili* fortè rect.

‖ Exfibrātus, a, um. adj. *Pulled up*, or *having the root and ſtrings broken*, Lex *ex* Cat.

Exfibro, āre. act. *To break the root ſtrings* Col.

‖ Exfīlo, āre. act. *To ſtitch a thing on.* Aug. + Aſſuo. Alſo *to unclothe*, or *ſtrip*, Joſ. Scal. *in* Varr. + Exuo. *Vett.*

† Exfŏciont. *They flee away*, Column. Duil. *i. e.* effugiunt.

† Exfŏdio, ĕre. di. act. *To dig out*, or *up*, Lex. *ex* Plaut. + Effodio, *Cic.*

‖ Exfrĭco, āre. act. *To rub off*, Apul. Met 1. princip. + Defrico, *Vett.*

‖ Exfundātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A caſting forth of the ground*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Exfundo, āre. act. à fundo evertere. *To caſt out of the ground*, or *from the bottom*, Non. + Effundo.

Exfŭtūrus, a, um. part. Exfutura latera, *i. e. nimiâ Venere exhauſta*, Catull. 6, 13.

Exgrūmo, āre. neut. vix lect. *ſed hinc.* part. exgrumans. *To come*, or *creep, out of a hillock*, or *molehill*, Varr. R. R. 3, 14.

Exgurgĭto, āre. act. *To throw out*, as we ſay, *by pail-fulls*, Plaut. Epid 4, 2, 2, ☞ *Rectiùs* egurgito.

Exhærēdans, tis. part. *Diſinheriting* ✠ Fratrem exhæredans te faciebat hæredem, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 16.

Exhærēdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſinheriting,* or *diſheriſon,* Quint. 7, 2.

‖ Exhærēdātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that diſinheriteth,* Ap. JCC.

Exhærēdātus, a, um. part. *Diſinherited.* A neceſſariis omnibus exhæredatus eſt, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 23. Exhæredatus à patre, *Val. Max.* 7, 7, 3.

Exhærēdo, āre. act. *To diſinherit* a ſon, *to deprive him of his inheritance,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. 48. Exhæredavit ſeveritas publica, *Val. Max* 3, 5, 2.

Exhæres, ēdis. c. g. *One that is diſinherited.* § Exhæres paternorum bonorum, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 38. ¶ ✠ Exhæredem vitæ ſuæ aliquem facere, *to kill him,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 8. § Exhæredem ſe facere bonis ſuis, *Id. Moſt.* 1, 3, 77.

Exhālans, tis. part. *Breathing,* or *caſting out; yielding up.* § Exhalans vitam, *Ov. Metam.* 5, 62. § flammam, *Id. ib.* 15, 343. § nebulam, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 35.

Exhālātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhalation, a fume,* or *vapour, riſing up.* Exhalationes terræ, *Cic. Tuſc. Q.* 1, 19. *Conf. Vitr.* 1, 6.

Exhālātus, a, um. part. *Breathed out, yielded up.* In ventos anima exhalata receſſit, *Ov. Metam.* 11, 43.

Exhālo, āre, act. *To exhale,* or *breathe out; to ſteam; to caſt,* or *ſend, forth a fume,* or *vapour.* Exhalat odores hara, *Lucr.* 2, 417. ¶ ✠ Exhalare vitam, *to breathe his laſt, to die,* Virg. Æn. 2, 562. § Exhālare animam, *Ov. Met.* 6, 247. § crapulam, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 12. § vinum, *Ib.* 2, 17. Fumidam exhalare caliginem certum eſt, *Plin. H.* 2, 42.

Exhauriendus, a, um. part. *To be emptyed,* &c. Urbanam plebem nimiùm in republicâ poſſe, exhauriendam eſſe, *dictum eſt,* Cic. *contr.* Rull. 2, 26. Conf. Liv. 21, 21.

Exhaurio, īre, ſi, ſtum. act. (1) *To draw out, to empty.* (2) *To dig up.* (3) *To pillage, rob,* or *take from one all he hath.* (4) Met. *To ſpend, conſume,* or *waſte; to exhauſt, to draw.* (5) *To diſpatch,* or *accompliſh.* (6) *To detract,* or *take from.* (7) *To ſuffer,* or *undergo.* (1) Exhaurire pocula, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 513. (2) Ligonibus duris humum exhauriebat, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 31. (3) = Ærarium exhauſit, R. P. compilavit, Cic. in *Vatin.* 2. (4) Exhaurire facultates ſuas, *Cic.* Multum laboris exhaurire, *Liv.* 44, 39. (5) Reliquum eſt, ut mandata noſtra exhaurias, *Cic. Att* 5, 1. (6) 𝔛 Libentiùs laudes meas ad te transfuderim, quàm aliquam partem exhauſerim ex tuis, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. (7) Quantum laboris exhauſerim? *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9, 1. = Non plus Carthago tulit, exhauſitque laboris, *Sil. Ital.* 17, 355.

Exhaurior, īri, ſtus. paſſ. *To be drawn out, to be exhauſted,* &c. Tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nullâ poſſet injuriâ, *Cic. Att.* 2, 21. Exhauritur ærarium, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 3.

‖ Exhauſtio, ōnis. f. finitio, *Serv.*

Exhauſtum, i. n. *The takeing of pains.* Labor, Cui nunquam exhauſti ſatìs eſt, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 398.

Exhauſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Drawn out, emptyed, exhauſted.* (2) Met. *Drained, ſucked dry.* (3) *Undergone.* (4) *Quite wearyed,* or *tired.* (5) *Ended,* or *finiſhed.* (6) *Beggared, reduced to want.* (1) Exhauſtus fons perennis, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. C. G.* 8, 43. (2) 𝔛 Inops & exhauſtum ærarium, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70. (3) *Vid.* Exhaurio, n. 7. (4) Multo ſudore exhauſta juventus, *Lucr.* 4, 203. (5) Noſtrum exhauſto jus claudatur anno, *Luc.* 5, 44. (6) Exhauſta plebs impenſis, *Liv.* 6. Exhauſtis Romani imperii viribus clade, *Val. Max.* 5, 7, 10.

* Exhēbēnus, i, m. [*ab* ex, & ebenus] *A fair white ſtone, wherewith goldſmiths poliſh gold,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Exhedra, æ. f. *A room to converſe in,* Cic *de* Orat. 3, 5. Vitr. 5, 11. *vid.* Exedra.

* Exhedrium, ii. *Idem* Cic. *Fam.* 7, 23.

Exherbandus, a, um. part. *To be weeded.* Exherbandus erit locus, *Col.* 4, 11.

‖ Exherbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weeding,* or *plucking up of weeds,* Aug. ┼ Sarculatio.

Exherbo, āre. act. *To pluck up herbs,* or *weeds,* Col. 4, 31.

Exherbor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be plucked up as weeds,* Col.

Exhĭbendus, a, um. part. *To exhibit,* or *be exhibited.* Ne hanc quidem exhibendæ veritatis fidem deprecor, *Curt.* 6, 29.

Exhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ab* ex, & habeo] (1) *To ſhow, to make to appear.* (2) *To repreſent, to exhibit.* (3) *To reſemble.* (4) *To offer, to preſent,* or *give.* (5) ‖ Alſo *to give food and all neceſſarys.* (6) *To make, to produce forthwith.* (1) Exhibeas herum volo, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 65. (2) Tutor mihi relictus, affectum parentis exhibuit, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1, 8. (3) Faciem parentis exhibere, *Id.* 15, 13. (4) Librum, quem promiſeram, exhibeo, *Cic.* (5) Ap. JCC. (6) Exhibuit vivos carbaſus alba focos, *Prop.* 4, 12, 54. ¶ Exhibere alicui negotium, *to work one trouble, to find him buſyneſs,* Plaut. Moſt. 3, 1, 38.

Exhĭbeor, ēri, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be exhibited,* &c. *Cic.* de *Off.* 3, 31.

‖ Exhĭbĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A giveing, a ſhowing, a produceing.* (2) *An exhibition,* or *allowance for maintenance.* (1) Exhibitio chirographi, *Gell.* 14, 2. (2) Ap. JCC.

‖ Exhĭbĭtor, ōris. m. *He that giveth,* or *offereth,* Ap. JCC.

Exhĭbĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſhow,* or *exhibit.* Populo aliquid exhibiturus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 5. Exhibitura curam ovis, *Tib.* 2, 1, 61.

Exhĭbĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Showed, plainly diſcovered.* (2) *Exhibited, given, ſhowed, allowed.* (1) Exhibita eſt Thetis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 264. (2) In non exhibitis toris, *Id. Ep.* 17, 194, *ſc.* illicitis.

* ‖ Exhĭlărātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A comforting,* or *cheering,* Aug.

* ‖ Exhĭlărātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh a man merry,* Lexicogr. *ex* Celſ.

* Exhĭlărātus, a, um. part. *Comforted, made merry,* or *refreſhed.* Miraris, tam exhilaratam eſſe ſervitutem noſtram? *Cic. Fam.* 9, 26. Pecudes pabulo exhilaratæ, *Col.* 6, 24.

* Exhĭlăro, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & hilaro] *To rejoice, delight, make merry,* or *exhilarate.* Exhilarant ipſos gaudia noſtra Deos, *Mart.* 8, 50.

* Exhĭlăror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be rejoiced,* &c. *Plin.* 16, 25. *conf. Celſ.* 3, 24.

Exhinc. *Next.* Quidam afferunt ex *Suet.* Sed mel. libb. hab. *Exin*, quod vid.

‖ Exhio, āre. act. *To gape wide,* Lexicogr. *ex* Plin.

Exhorreo, ēre, ui. neut. *To dread.* Nec mutato loco ſiccos exhorreat æſtus, *Col.* 10, 154. ☞ Rarò occ.

Exhorreſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To tremble.* (2) *To dread, to be ſore afraid of.* (1) Exhorruit æquoris inſtar, *Ov. Met,* 4, 135. (2) Adveniat, vultus neve exhorreſcat amicos, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 265. Exhorruit angues, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 52. Exhorruit captivus carcerem, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 9. *Conf. Sil.* 10, 107.

‖ Exhortandus, a, um. part. *To be exhorted* Promovet ad exhortandam parſimoniam, ſuſtinendámque inopiam, *Gell.* 13, 23.

Exhortans, tis. part. *Exhorting, encourageing.* Exhortans milites ad ultionem, *Plin* 2, 107.

Exhortātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhortation, an encourageing.* Variis exhortationibus exhilarare, *Col.* 11, 1.

Exhortātus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *That hath exhorted,* or *encouraged.* (2) Paſſ. *That is encouraged.* (1) Sic exhortata reliquit Incertam, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 159. (2) In convivio exhortatus eſt à ſcorto, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 12.

Exhortor, āri, ātus ſum dep. (1) *To exhort, incite, encourage,* or *cheriſh.* (2) Paſſ *To be exhorted, to be deſired,* (1) § Cives exhortari in hoſtem, *Ov. Metam.* 13, 234. § ad virtutis ſtudium, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 4. (2) *Vid.* Exhortatus.

† Exhŭbĕro, āre. *Col.* *Vid.* Exubero.

* ‖ Exhydriæ, ārum, f. pl [*ab* ex, & ὕδωρ aqua,] *Winds which ariſe with much rain.* Flabra, quæ exhydriæ Atticorum linguâ vocitantur, *Apul.* de *Mundo,* p. 721.

Exībĭlātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A hiſſing forth.* Sed *potiùs* exſibilatio, *quod vid.*

‖ Exībĭlo, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & ſibilo] *To hiſs off the ſtage* Ore ſubdolo anguina verba exibilat, *Prud. Periſteph.* 5, 176. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſibilo.

Exībĭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be hiſſed off the ſtage.* = Hiſtrio exibilatur & exploditur, *Cic. Parad.* 3, 2.

‖ Exiccātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drying,* or *parching,* Lexicogr. *ex* Celſ.

Exiccātus, a, um. part. *Dryed up.* Arbores hiemali tempore exiccatæ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 14. Exiccatum orationis genus, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 84. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſiccatus.

Exicceſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow dry,* or *hard.* Uti exicceſcat ſtillando fructus, *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Exicco, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & ſicco] (1) *To dry thoroughly.* (2) *To quaff.* (1) Sulcos inſecuti æſtus exiccant, *Plin.* 28, 26. (2) Dives aureis Mercator exiccet culullis Vina, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 10.

Exiccor, āri. paſſ. *To be thoroughly dryed,* Celſ. 6, 15.

* Exiens, euntis. part. [*ab* exeo] *Going out, ending.* Quinto autem anno exeunte, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 25.

* Exĭgendus, a, um. part. *To demand,* or *be demanded.* Per cauſam exigendæ pecuniæ, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 2.

* Exĭgens, tis. part, *Driveing, requireing,* &c. *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 6. & *Liv.* 22, 49.

* Exĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [*ab* ex, & ago] (1) *To drive out.* (2) *To divorce.* (3) *To try, prove, weigh, examine,* or *meaſure.* (4) *To require, demand, extort,* or *exact.* (5) *To end,* or *finiſh; to diſpatch.* (6) Alſo *to diſpute,* or *reaſon.* (7) *To thruſt,* or *puſh.* (8) *To divide.* (9) *To ſpend,* or *paſs away.* (10) *To hiſs off,* or *explode.* (11) *To take out,* or *away; to clear.* (1) § Exigam ego te ex hâc decuriâ, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 63. Omnes exegit foras, *Id. Aul.* 3, 1, 7. (2) Mimam illam ſuam exegit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 28. 𝔛 Ubi duxêre impulſu voſtro, voſtro impulſu eaſdem exigunt, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 45. (3) Exigere ad perpendiculum columnas, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 51. Ea quæ Romæ fiunt, ad ſuas leges exigere, *Liv.* 34, 31. (4) 𝔛 Ne exigere magìs, quàm rogare, videatur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 6. (5) Exegi monumentum ære perennius, *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 1. Opus exegi, *Ov. Met.* 16, in perorat. Tum partes quiſque ſecutus Exegêre ſuas, *Grat. Cyneg.* 12. (6) Deſtines diem, quo de illis & de his coram exigere poſſimus, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26, 13. Exige, ſi qua meis reſpondet ab artibus ergo Gratia, *Grat. Cyneg.* 73. (7) Exegit ferrum ſua per præcordia, *Ov. Epiſt.* 9, 157. (8) Spatiis exegit quatuor annum, *Id. Met.* 1, 118. (9) Molles inglorius annos Exige, *Id. Triſt.* 3, 4, 44. Exigere ævum carcere, *Sen. Agam.* 988. (10) Spectandæ, an exigendæ ſint vobis priùs comœdiæ. *Ter. Andr. prol.* 27. (11) § Ego ex corpore exigam omnes maculas mœrorum tibi, *Plaut. Capt* 4, 2, 61.

* Exĭgor, i. paſſ. *To be driven out,* &c. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 48. ¶ Uxor exigitur matrimonio, *is divorced,* Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 6. Exigatur enſis per latus, *Sen. Agam.* 200.

Exĭguè, adv. (1) *Very little, hardly.* (2) *Niggardly, ſlenderly, ſpareingly, ſcarcely.* (3) *Slightly.* (1) Exiguè habuit frumentum dierum triginta, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 71. (2) Præbent exiguè ſumptum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 33. (3) Exiguè ſcripta epiſtola, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 16.

Exĭguĭtas, ātis. f. *Littleneſs, ſlenderneſs, ſcantyneſs, ſhortneſs, ſmall ſtore.* § Exiguitas temporis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 21. § caſtrorum, *Ibid.* 4, 30. § copiarum, *Cœl. Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 8, 10. § temporis, *Liv.* 24, 17.

Exĭguum, i. n. *A little.* § Exiguum de mare demat aquæ, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 2, 20. § Exiguum ſalutis, *Sil.* 4, 248. § de veneno, *Juv.* 3, 123.

Exĭguus, a, um. adj. iſſimus, ſup. (1) *Little, ſmall.* (2) *Pityful, ſneaking.* (1) 𝔛 Oratorem ex ingenti quodam immenſoque campo in exiguum ſanè gyrum compellitis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 19. Exiguum viri patrimonium, *Val. Max.* 3, 10, 8. Pars exiguiſſima reſtat, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 115. Exiguum campi ante caſtra erat, *Liv.* 27, 27. (2) ✠ Abundans corporis, exiguúſque animi, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 2, 381. Exiguiſſima legata, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24, 7.

Exĭlio, īre, ui, & ii, ultum. neut. [*ab* ex, & ſalio] (1) *To go out haſtyly,* or *quickly; to leap out.* (2) *To ſkip, to ſtart up.* (3) *To ſparkle forth.* (4) *To leap for joy.* (5) ☩ *To fly up.* (1) Illico cognovi, ad te exilui, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 44. (2) Exilit è cunis puer, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 63. (3) Lapidem ſi percutiat lapis, lumen exilit, *Lucr.* 6, 162. (4) Perlectis tuis literis, exilui gaudio, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 16. (5) Exilit arundo in cœlum, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 818.

Exīlis, e. adj. or, comp. De etymo mirè ſe torquent viri docti. [fortè *ab* ex, & ile] (1) *Thin, lean.* (2) *Mean, ſmall.* (3) *Fine, ſlender.* (4) *Hungry,* or *barren.* (5) *Trifling, low, creeping.* (6) *Shrill, treble.* (7) *Free from, void of.* (1) ✠ Aprum glans emptitia facit pinguem, gratuita exilem, *Varr.* (2) Exiles res animi magnitudinem imminuebant, *Nep.* in *Eum.* 5. (3) § Digiti exiles, *Ov. Met.* 6, 143. § artus, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 1, 10, 27. (4) = Exile & macrum ſolum, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agr.* 2, 25. (5) Exilior oratio, *Id.* de *Cl. Or.* 21. (6) ✠ Bubus feminis vox gravior, omni in alio genere exilior quàm maribus, *Plin.* 11, 51. (7) § = Uxor me exilem atque inanem fecit ægritudinum, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 21.

Exīlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Slenderneſs, ſmallneſs.* (2) *Barrenneſs.* (3) Met. *Flatneſs, poorneſs.* (1) Ne oneretur exilitas vites, *Col.* 5, 5. Exilitas femineæ vocis, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) Propter exilitatem ſoli, quæ litori vicina eſt, *Col.* 8, 16. (3) Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 12. ✠ Copia, ubertas.

Exīlĭter, adv. *Faintly, poorly, jejunely, barely.* ✠ Nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata & quaſi anhelata graviùs, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 11. = exiguè, *Id.* Annales exiliter ſcripti, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 27.

Exĭlium, i. n. [*ab* exul] *Exile, baniſhment,* Exilium in maximis malis ducitur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 37. Quos leges exilio affici volunt, exules ſunt, etiamſi ſolum non mutârunt, *Id.* in *Parad.* 4. § Aliquem in exilium agere, *Liv.* 1, 49. § depellere, *Plin.* 7, 30. § ejicere, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 6. § pellere, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 13. § projicere, *Id.*

Exĭmendus, a, um. part. *To be taken out.* Adnotavi, quæ commutanda, quæ eximenda arbitrarer, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 20. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 29. & *Celſ.* 6, 7.

Exĭmiè, adv. (1) *Choicely.* (2) *Excellently, notably, marvellouſly.* (3) *Entirely,* or *dearly.* (4) = *Sumptuouſly.* (1) = Bene & eximiè diſpoſita, *Lucr.* 2, 643. (2) Tollit eximiè verrucas, *Plin.* 22, 22. (3) Marius L. Plocium eximiè dilexit, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 9. (4) Atticus eximiè ſi cœnat, *Juv.* 11, 1.

Exĭmius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eximo, *qu.* exemptus è multis aliis, ut egregius, *qu.* è grege electus] (1) *Choice, ſelect.* (2) *Unparalleled,* either in a good, (3) *or,* bad, ſenſe. (4) *Exempted, particular.* (1) Quatuor eximios tauros delige, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 538. (2) = Virtus eximia & ſingularis, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 1. (3) Eximia & acerba injuria, *Id.* (4) Non veriſimile eſt, cùm omnibus Siculis faceret injuriam, te illi unum eximium, cui conſuleret, fuiſſe, *Id. Div.* in *Verr.* 16. Eximium habere aliquem, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 9.

Exĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum. act. [*ab* ex, & emo] (1) *To take out.* (2) *To take away.* (3) *To dig,* or *hew, out.* (4) *To exempt.* (5) *To free, deliver,* or *diſcharge.* (6) *To waſte, to ſpend.* (1) § Eximere de dolio, *Cato.* (2) Hinc pateram tute exemiſti, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 164. (3) Lapides de terrâ eximere, *Id.* (4) Cyrum eximit virtus numero beatorum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 19. (5) § Cremonam obſidione exemit, *Plin.* 7, 28. § Eximere aliquem noxæ, *Liv.* 8, 35. § ſervitio, *Id.* 28, 39. § de, *vel* ex, reis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 19. (6) Quia ea res exemiſſet illum diem, ait ſe poſtero acturum, *Liv.* 1, 50. Eximebat dicendo diem, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 1.

Exĭmor, i, emptus. paſſ. *To be taken away, freed,* &c. *Liv.* 8, 35.

Exin', adv. ordinis. *Afterwards, from thenceforth; from that place,* or *thing.* Exin' bella viro memorat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 890. *vid.* Exinde, *quod idem eſt.*

Exĭnāniendus, a, um. part. *To be evacuated,* &c. *Plin.* vid. ſeq.

Exĭnāniens, tis. part. *Evacuateing, waſteing,* &c. Paulatim exinanies imos, *Plin.* 36, 14.

Exĭnānio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To evacuate,* or *diſcharge.* (2) *To waſte away.* (3) *To ſtrip,* or *plunder.* (4) *To unlade.* (1) Veſicas exinanire, *Plin.* 32, 9. Ad exinaniendas alvos, menſéſque mulierem, *Id.* 27, 8. (2) Ova ſale exinaniri creduntur, *Plin.* 10, 60. (3) = Depopulari, vaſtare, exinanire, ſpoliare, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 4. (4) Nox exinaniendâ nave conſumitur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25. Vehicula cum culeis onuſta, donec exinanirentur, ſuſtinere ſolitus, *Plin.* 7, 20.

Exĭnānior, īri. paſſ. *To be evacuated,* or *diſcharged,* Celſ. 3, 4.

‖ Exĭnānītor, ōris. m. verb. *He that makes void and waſte,* Litt. *ex* Liv. *ſed q.*

Exĭnānītio, ōnis. f. verb. *An emptying, purgeing,* or *evacuateing.* Præceps alvi exinanitio, *Plin.* 13, 22.

Exĭnānītus, a, um. part. (1) *Emptyed, plundered.* (2) *Brought to nought.* (1) Exinanita urina, *Plin.* 8, 37. Alvi apum exinanitæ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) Regibus atque omnibus gentibus exinanitis, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 27.

Exinde, adv. ordinis. [*ab* ex, & inde] (1) *From that time.* (2) *From a place.* (3) *From a thing.* (1) Cic. N. D. 2, 30. (2) Oſtium ubi conſpexi, exinde me illico protinam dedi, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 84. (3) Duplex exinde fama eſt; alii prælio victum Latinum, &c. *Liv.* 1, 1.

Exinſpērāto, adv. *Unlooked for, unexpectedly.* Servatus eſt exinſperato, *Plin.* 25, 2. Niſi fortè debeat ſcribi diviſè.

Exintegro, adv. *Afreſh, anew,* or *again; from the begining.* Leges retractavit, & quaſdam exintegro ſanxit, *Suet. Aug.* 34. ☞ *Sed fortè rect.* ex integro.

* Exintĕrātus, a, um. part. *Paunched, haveing the bowels taken out.* Exinterato lepori inſeritur, *Juſt.* 1, 5. *vid.* exenteratus.

‖ Exĭnuātus, *vel* Exsĭnuātus, a, um. part. *Unfolded,* or *ſpread.* Velum exſinuatum, *Paul. Nol.*

‖ Exĭnuo, āre, act. *vel* potiùs Exsĭnuo. *To do,* or *caſt, off.* Collectos illa exſinuabat amictus, *Auſon. Eid.* 14, 29. vid. & *Prudent. Hippol.* 222.

‖ Exjŏcor, āri. dep. *To ſport and paſs away the time in jeſt and merry talk.* Simul exjocaris unà, *Catull.* 21. curante *Scal.* ☞ Sed cùm alibi non legatur, aut dubiæ, aut obſoletæ, eſt auct. ⸸ Jocor.

* Exiſtens, tis. part. *Being, exiſting.* Exiſtente uno qui diceret, *Suet. Dom.* 12.

* ‖ Exiſtentia, æ. f. *A being, an exiſtence,* Philoſ.

Exiſtĭmandus, a, um. part. *To be eſteemed,* &c. Exiſtimanda eſt noſtra civitas, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 8.

Exiſtĭmans, tis. part. *Eſteeming, thinking, ſuppoſeing.* Ipſe de ſe bene exiſtimans, *Cic. Off.* 3, 6.

Exiſtĭmātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Act. *A ſuppoſeal, a private opinion* good, *or* bad. (2) Paſſ. *Reputation, reſpect, eſteem, credit,* or *countenance* (1) ✠ Eſt quidem noſtra exiſtimatio, ſed judicium parentis, *Cic.* Veritus populi exiſtimationem, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 43. Dictum ullum factumve alicujus exiſtimatione lædere, *Suet. Tib.* 58. (2) = Tua mihi exiſtimatio & dignitas cariſſima eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 4. Bona exiſtimatio pecuniis præſtat, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 40. = honor, fama, *Id.*

Exiſtĭmātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that gives his opinion.* ✠ Ut exiſtimatores videamur, non magiſtri, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 31. Alieni artificii exiſtimator, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 22.

Exiſtĭmātūrus, a, um. part. *About to eſteem,* Liv. 31, 48. Sed omnia illa levia fuiſſe exiſtimatutos, *Juſt.* 29, 3.

Exiſtĭmātus, a, um. part. *Praiſed, eſteemed, valued.* Deiotarum ſæpe à ſenatu regali nomine dignum exiſtimatum, tu etiam regem appellari jubes, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 13.

Exiſtĭmo, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & æſtimo, *qu.* ex æſtimatione ſtatuo atque decerno] (1) *To judge.* (2) *To eſteem,* or *think.* (3) *To ſuppoſe,* or *imagine.* (1) Define unumquemque moribus tuis exiſtimare, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 8. *ſed al. leg.* æſtimare. (2) ✠ Non omnes eos contemnunt, de quibus malè exiſtimant, *Id.* (3) ✠ Faciliùs eſt id exiſtimare, quàm ſcribere, *Brut. Cic.* ¶ § De ſe bene exiſtimare, *to have a good opinion of himſelf,* Id.

Exiſtĭmor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be accounted.* (2) *To be judged.* (1) Honeſtus exiſtimatus eſt, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 4. (2) Ex oratoribus de oratorum ingeniis exiſtimari poteſt, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 21.

* Exiſto, ĕre, extĭti. neut. [*ab* ex, & ſiſto] (1) *To be.* (2) *To exiſt.* (3) *To appear, to be ſeen.* (4) *To riſe, ſpring,* or *come of.* (1) Timeo, ne in eum exiſtam crudelior, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 10, 11. (2) Quippe videre licet, vivos exiſtere vermeis Stercore de tetro, *Lucr.* 2, 870. (3) In lucem non exiſtunt primordia rerum, *Id.* 2, 795. (4) E virtutibus beata vita exiſtit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 61.

* Exĭtiābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Hurtfull, deſtructive.* (2) *Fatal, cruel.* (3) *Peſtilent, venomous.* (1) Bellum comparare ſuis civibus exitiabile, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. Leges exitiabiles, *Paterc.* 2, 18. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 23. & 30, 7. (2) Manu tentat trahere exitiabile telum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 257. Exitiabilis clades, *Paterc.* 2, 112. (3) Exitiabilis morbus, *Tac.* 16, 5, 3.

* Exĭtiālis, e. adj. *Miſchievous, deſtructive, pernicious, mortal, fatal.* § Exitialis tempeſtas, *Paterc.* 2, 72, 5. § Exitiales exitus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 6. Donum exitiale, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 31 ſcelus, *Ib.* 6, 511.

* Exĭtio, ōnis. f. *A going forth.* Exitio ex utero, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 30.

* Exĭtiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Deadly, miſchievous, dangerous.* ✠ Non profutura, ſed exitioſa, *Tac.* 16, 26. § Exitioſum bellum, *Cic. Att.* 9, 8. Conjuratio § exitioſa, *Id. Catil.* 4, 3. Exitioſior diſcordia, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 12, 1.

* Exĭtium, ii. n. [*ab* exeo] (1) *A going out, a deceaſe,* εὐφήμως, death. (2) *Ruin, miſchief.* (3) Meton. *A diſtemper, the plague.* (4) *A deſtroyer.* (1) Hæc ante exitium dant ſigna, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 503. (2) Quod remedium huic exitio inveniam? *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 23. = fraus, *Tac.* 6, 30. (3) Exitium ſuperabat opem, *Ov. Met.* 7, 526. (4) Non Laërtiaden, exitium tuæ Gentis, reſpicis? *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 21.

* Exĭtur, imperſ. *Somebody comes forth,* Plaut. Caſ. 4, 2 *ult.*

* Exĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to go out.* Eodem die exiturus, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 85. Satis conſtat exituro viaticum defuiſſe, *Suet. Vitell.* 7. *Conf. Liv.* 30, 10.

* Exĭtus, ûs. m. [*ab* exeo] (1) *A going forth.* (2) Met. *The iſſue,* or *end,* of a buſyneſs. (3) Alſo *death.* (4) *An effect.* (1) In omnibus ædificii partibus exitus habere, *Nep. Hannib.* 12. Liber patet exitus, *Lucr.* 4, 399. (2) Armorum exitus incerti, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. ✠ initium, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 7. Exitus acta probat, *Ov. Epiſt.* 2, 85. Exitus anni, *Liv.* 24, 7. (3) Sævus & illum Exitus eripuit, *Juv.* 10, 127. (4) ✠ Vis orationis, quâ cauſæ rerum & exitus cognoſcuntur, *Cic.*

† Exjūro, āre. act. *To vow with an oath, to ſay, and ſwear to it.* Exjuraviſti te mihi dixiſſe per jocum, *Plaut.* in *Fragm. Amph.* 3, 8.

Exlĕcĕbra, æ. f. *A device,* or *gin, to drain,* or *draw, forth,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 20.

Exlex, lēgis. c. g. *He,* or *ſhe, that liveth without law; lawleſs.* Non quòd Syllam exlegem eſſe putarent, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 34.

* † Exlŏquor, i, quūtus. *pro* eloquor, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Exmŏveo, ēre, act. & neut. *To remove.* Suum nomen omne ex pectore exmovit meo, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 59.

‖ Exobrŭtus, a, um. part. *Hiden,* or *overwhelmed.* Exobrutum dolium, *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 272. ⸸ Obrutus, *Vett.*

Exobſecro, āre. act. *To make great,* or *earneſt, entreaty,* Plaut. Aſin. 1, 3, 93.

* ‖ Exŏchas, ădis. f. [*ab* ἐξέχω promineo] *A pimple,* or *wheal, in the fundament,* Aug.

* Exŏcœtus, i. m. qui & *Adonis* dict. [ἐξώκοιτος, Gr. *ab* ἔξω extra, & κοίτη cubile] quòd in ficcum ſomni causâ exeat. *A fiſh ſo called becauſe it goeth on land to ſleep,* Plin. 9, 19.

† Exŏcŭlaſſĭtis, antiq. *pro* exoculaveritis, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 26.

‖ Exŏcŭlātus, a, um. part. *Blinded.* Eumque prorsùs exoculatum relinquens, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 245. ⸸ Excæcatus.

Exŏcŭlo, āre. act. *To put,* or *pull, out one's eyes,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26.

* Exŏdiārius, i. m. *An interlude rhymer, who at the end of a tragedy uſed to ſing and ſhow tricks, to make the ſpectators merry.* Schol. vet. in *Juv.* 3, 175.

* Exŏdium, i. n. [*ab* ἔξοδος, exitus] (1) *The end of any thing.* (2) *An interlude,* or *farce, at the end of a tragedy, to make people laugh.* (1) 𝔛 Ab origine ad exodium, *Varr.* (2) Redit ad pulpita notum Exodium, *Juv.* 3, 175. ☞ De exodii origine, vid. *Liv.* 7, 2.

Exŏleo, ēre, ēvi. [*ab* ex & oleo, *creſco*] *To fade, wither,* or *fall, away,* Cic. ☞ *Non leg. niſi in præt. quod vid.* in Exoleſco.

Exŏleſcens, tis. part. *Growing old, falling to decay.* Literis penè jam exoleſcentibus ſcriptum, *Suet. Aug.* 7. Exoleſcente favore recentis imperii, *Juſt.* 36, 1.

Exŏleſco, ĕre, ui, ēvi, ētum. [*ab* exoleo, quod habent lexica] (1) *To wax ſtale, to grow out of uſe.* (2) *To be out of mind, to be forgoten.* (1) Antiquitus inſtituta exoleſcunt, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 8, 2. (2) Hic dies nullo exoleſcet ævo, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 99. Mitium dominorum apud ſervos ipsâ conſuetudine metus exoleſcit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 4, 4. In privatorum animis exoleverat priſcum mortalium bonum amicitia, *Id. Paneg.* 85, 1.

Exŏlētus, a, um. part. [qui oleſcere, *i. e.* creſcere, deſiit, *Feſt.*] (1) *Paſt the prime, growing ſtale.* (2) *Out of uſe, defaced, and worn out.* (3) *Forgoten.* (1) Reliqui domi exoletam virginem, *Plaut.* in *Fragm.* (2) Exempla annalium vetuſtate exoleta, *Liv.* 27, 15. Odium vetuſtate exoletum, *Id.* 2, 35. = Exoletæ & reconditæ voces, *Suet. Aug.* 86. (3) Sæpe jam ſpatio obrutam levis exoletam memoriam revocat nota, *Sen. Oedip.* 821.

Exŏlētus, i, m. ſubſt. *An old catamite,* Suet. Cæſ. 76.

* Exolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. act. [*ab* ex & ſolvo] (1) *To unbind, to looſe.* (2) Met. *To free,* or *rid.* (3) *To pay.* (4) *To diſentangle,* or *diſengage.* (5) *To perform,* or *fullfill.* (6) *To melt.* (1) Quid ego exolvam ciſtulam? *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 151. (2) Me his exolvite curis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 652. (3) Decumanis, quantùm ipſe imperavit, exolvit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 22. (4) Religionum animos nodis exolvere pergo, *Lucr.* 1, 931. (5) Nec exolvit, quod promiſerat, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 2 (6) Mutat & exolvit glaciem, *Lucr.* 6, 878. ¶ Exolvere pœnas, *to ſuffer puniſhment,* Tac. Ann. 1, 10, 5. aliquem pœnâ, *to free him from it,* Id. Hiſt. 14, 12, 6. obſidium, *to raiſe a ſiege,* Id. Ann. 3, 39, 1. grates, *to return thanks,* Valer. Flacc. 7, 284. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſolvo.

* Exolvor, i paſſ. *To be looſed,* &c. Juſſi illico hunc exolvi, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 2, 13. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſolvor.

* ‖ Exŏlūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A full and perfect payment,* Tert. & JCC.

* ‖ Exŏlūtor, ōris. m. verb. *He that fully payeth,* or *diſchargeth,* JCC. relinquendum.

* Exŏlūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Looſed.* (2) *Unbound, not coſtive.* (3) Met. *Explained.* (1) Exoluta compes, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 4. (2) alvus, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 15, 6. (3) Exoluti legis nexus, *Id. Ann.* 3, 28, 6. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſolutus.

* ‖ Exōmis, ĭdis. f. [Gr. ἐξωμίς, *ab* ex & ὦμος, humerus] Subſtricta & brevis tunica citra humeros deſinens, *Gell.* 7, 12. Comicus veſtitus exertis humeris, *Feſt.* *A jacket, a ſleeveleſs jerkin, a graduate's,* or *freeman's, hood.*

Exomnis. e. *vel potiùs* exſomnis. [*ab* ex & ſomnus] *Sleepleſs,* Paterc. 2, 127. *Vid.* Exſomnis.

Exŏnĕrandus, a, um. part. *To unburden,* or *be unburdened.* Ut pinna in os inderetur, ad exonerandum ſtomachum, *Suet. Claud.* 33.

Exŏnĕrans, tis. part. *Unloading.* Exonerantes in eum ſeſe lacus, *Plin. H.* 3, 20.

Exŏnĕrātus, a, um. part. *Which will diſcharge.* Exoneraturus alvum, *Plin.* 10, 44. ventrem, *Mart.* 10, 48, 7.

Exŏnĕrātus, a, um. part. *Unloaded, diſcharged.* Exoneratus ſentinâ, *Plin.* 9, 29. *Conſ. Liv.* 10, 6.

Exŏnĕro, āre. act. (1) *To unload, unburden,* or *put off.* (2) Met. *To diſcharge,* or *free from.* (1) = Excipiunt eas ternæ, quaternæque, & exonerant, *Plin.* 11, 10. Enſe feſſum miles exonerat latus, *Sen. Agam.* 423. (2) § Exonerare aliquem metu, *Liv.* 2, 2. Curas Bacchus exonerat graves, *Sen. Hipp.* 445. *Met.* Exonerare conſcientiam, *Curt.* 6, 8, 12. ¶ aliquid in aurem alterius, *to whiſper him,* Sen. Ep. 4.

Exŏnĕror, āri. paſſ. *To be unloaded.* Exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, *Tac. Ann.* 3. 14, 0.

‖ Exŏpīnāto. adv. *When one is aware; alſo of a ſudden,* or *unawares,* Litt. *ex* Liv. ☞ *Rectiùs* ex opinato.

Exoptābĭlis, e. adj. *To be deſired,* or *wiſhed.* Exoptabile tempus, *Sil.* 11, 387. Nunciare nuncium exoptabilem, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 67.

Exoptandus, a, um. part. *To be earneſtly deſired,* or *wiſhed for.* Ex omnibus unus exoptandus eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 6.

Exoptans, tis. part. *Earneſtly deſireing,* or *wiſhing.* Exoptans animam certantem ponere dextrâ, *Sil.* 10, 303. *conſ.* 7, 64, 4. & *Liv.* 9, 25.

‖ Exoptātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An earneſt wiſhing,* Aug. ⸸ Optatio, *Cic.* Optatum, *Ter.*

⸸ Exoptātò. adv. *Even as one would wiſh.* Niſi quid te impediet, mihi exoptatò veneris, *Cic. Att.* 13, 28. *ubi mel. lib. hab.* optatò.

Exoptātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Greatly deſired.* (2) *Earneſtly wiſhed,* or *longed, for.* (1) Nuncius exoptatus, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 7. (2) Nihil exoptatius adventu meo, *Id. Attic.* 5, 15. Exoptatiſſima gratulatio, *Id. Att.* 4, 1. Dulces nati, exoptatuſque parens, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 138.

Exopto, āre. act. *To wiſh heartyly, to deſire frequently,* or *greatly.* Multis de cauſis te exopto quàm primùm videre, *Cic. Att.* 4, 6. Quem ego nunc potiſſimùm exoptem mihi dari? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 5, 6.

Exōrābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Eaſyly to be entreated.* Minùs exorabilem aliquem experiri, *Cic. Att.* 1, 3. Si pecces, Deus exorabilis ille eſt, *Prop.* 2, 31, 11. In ſuis, quàm in alienis injuriis exorabilior, *Sen.* de *Clem.* 2, 20. Carmen exorabile, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 782.

Exōrābŭlum, i. n. *An argument,* or *motive, to perſuade.* Quotquot exoretur exorabulis, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 6.

Exōrandus, a, um. part. *To be wooed,* or *entreated.* Reſtat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 140. 𝔛 Exoranda tibi, non rapienda fui, *Ovid. Ep.* 21, 128.

Exōrans, tis. part. *Obtaining by requeſt, prevailing.* Thura exorantia divos, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 13, 23.

Exōrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that prevaileth by entreaty.* 𝔛 Orator ad vos venio, ſinite exorator ut ſim, *Ter. Hecyr. prol.* 10.

Exōrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to entreat.* Flumina Parcarum colos ſeveras exoratura, *Claud. Apon.* 87.

Exōrātus, a, um. part. *Goten,* or *obtained, by entreaty; perſuaded, prevailed upon.* 𝔛 Sive iratus, ſive exoratus, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 17. Non exorato ſtant adamante viæ, *Prop.* 4, 12, 4.

Exorbeo, ēre, ui, ptum. act. [*ab* ex & ſorbeo] (1) *To ſup,* or *drink, up.* (2) Met. *To ſuſtain,* or *overcome.* (3) *To ſwallow,* & Met. *to ſhed plentifully.* (4) Obſcœnâ notion. (1) Ut decies ſolidûm exorberet, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 240. (2) = Arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorbuit, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 9. (3) 𝔛 Guſtâras civilem ſanguinem, vel potiùs exorbueras, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 29. (4) Quot viros exorbeat uno Maura die, *Juv.* 10, 223. ¶ Exorbere animam, *to kill,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 28. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſorbeo.

‖ Exorbĭtans, tis. part. *Exorbitant, irregular,* Ap. JCC.

‖ Exorbĭto, āre. neut. [*ab* ex & orbita] *To go out of the right way,* or *road,* Tert. ⸸ Deflecto, decedo de viâ, *Vett.*

Exorbo, āre. act. *To bereave.* ¶ Animam alicujus exorbare, *to kill him,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 28.

* ‖ Exorciſmus, i. m. [ἐξορκισμὸς Gr. *ab* ἐξ & ὅρκος, juramentum] *An adjuration,* or *conjureing for the laying of ſpirits,* or *the caſting of them out,* Eccl.

* ‖ Exorciſo, āre. act. *Ulp.* *Vid.* Exorcizo.

* ‖ Exorciſta, æ. m. *A conjurer,* an *exorciſt,* Eccl. ⸸ Adjurator, *Iſid.*

* ‖ Exorcīzo, āre. act. *To adjure, to conjure; to exorciſe; to raiſe,* or *lay ſpirits,* Bibb. ⸸ Adjuro, Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 3.

‖ Exordeſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow filthy and naſty,* Gell. 9, 2. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſordeſco. ⸸ Sordeſco.

Exordĭne, *Orderly,* Virg. Geor. 3, 341. ☞ *Rectiùs* ex ordine.

Exordior, īre, ſus, ſum. dep. (1) *To lay the warp* as weavers do. (2) Met. *To begin.* (3) Alſo *to uſe a proem,* or *preamble, before we come to the matter.* (1) Exordiri telam, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 4, 6. (2) *Met.* 𝔛 Detexere, retexere, *Cic.* 𝔛 Pertexe quod exorſus es, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2. Exordiri bellum, *Liv.* 4, 17. (3) Exorſus es non glorioſè, &c. *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 8.

Exordium, i. n. (1) *A begining, a principle.* (2) *A preface, a preamble, a proem.* (1) Cunctarum exordia rerum, *Lucr.* 2, 333. (2) Ergo inſtituto veterum hinc capiamus exordium, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 9.

Exŏriens, tis. part. *Riſeing* as the ſun, *ſpringing,* &c. Sol exoriens, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 438. amnis, *Lucr.* 6, 723. *Vid.* Exorior.

Exŏrior, rĕris, īri, ortus ſum. dep. (1) *To riſe* as the ſtars or ſun, &c. (2) *To ſpring up.* (3) *To be born, to appear.* (4) *To proceed.* (5) *To be comforted,* or *refreſhed.* (6) *To be made.* (1) Poſt ſolſtitium canicula exoritur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 44. Exoritur ſuo tempore ſtella, *Plaut. Rud.* 1. *prol.* 4. Exoriens ſol, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 438. aurora, *Catull.* 62, 271. Exoritur dies, *Luc.* 1, 233. (2) Quæ terris exoriuntur, *Lucr.* 1, 870. (3) 𝔛 = Nihil eſt, quod non antè extingui atque opprimi poteſt, quàm planè exortum & natum ſit, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 33. (4) Honeſtum ex virtutibus exoritur, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 23. (5) Ego nunc primùm exorior, & maximè quidem his literis, *Id. Att.* 7, 26. (6) Annuli beneficio rex exortus eſt Lydiæ, *Cic. Off.* 3, 9.

Exornātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A decking, a triming, a garniſhing,* or *appareling.* (2) *Elegancy,* a term in rhetorick. (1) Col. 12, 3. (2) 𝔛 Dicentur ſimplicitate, ſine ullâ exornatione, *Cic.* ☞ De Rhetoricâ Exornatione, vid. *Cic.* de *Inv.* 4, 34.

Exornātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſeter off, a garniſher.* Cæteri non exornatores rerum, ſed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 12.

‖ Exornātrix, īcis. f. *She that decketh,* or *trimeth,* Marcell. ⸸ Quæ exornat.

Exornātūrus, a, um. part. *About to adorn.* Mulieres cultiùs exornaturus, *Juſt.* 7, 3.

Exornātus, a, um. part. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Adorned, well dreſſed,* or *trimed.* Variâ veſte exornatus fuit, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 16. Exornatiſſima auro cythara, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 47.

Exorno, āre, act. (1) *To dreſs, to adorn, to embelliſh, to deck,* or *trim.* (2) *To ſet forth,* or *commend.* (1) Pythagoras præſtantiſſimis inſtitutis

& artibus exornavit magnam Græciam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 4. Te exornavi ego, venibis tu hodie, virgo, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 1, 7. (2) Opus verbis exornare, *Prop.* 4, 5, 19. ¶ Exornare ſe lepidis moribus, *to put himſelf into a pleaſant humour*, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 12. ⌘ Deformo, *Id.*

Exornor, āri. ātus. paſſ. *To be adorned*, Ad Herenn. 4, 15.

Exōro, āre. act. (1) *To get by entreaty.* (2) *To invite.* (3) *To force.* (4) *To entreat*, or *beg*, *earneſtly.* (1) ⌘ Illa ea exorabat, quæ volebat auferre; tu extorques, *Cic. Brut. Ep.* 8. (2) Facies exorat amorem, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 11, 43. (3) Non queo lacrymam exorare, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 74. ⌘ Qui olivetum arat, rogat fructum, qui ſtercorat, exorat, *Col.* 5, 9. (4) = Exoro & quæſo, ut ejus ſit mihi copia, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 13. § Exorare aliquem aliquid, *Id. Bacch.* 5, 2, 82. § aliquid ab aliquo, *Idem. Trin.* 2, 2, 44. Te exorabo profectò, &c. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 4.

Exōror, āri. paſſ. *To be obtained by entreaty.* Nam ut omnino revocaret, exorari nullo modo potuit, *Suet. Aug.* 65. Interim ſufficit, ut exorari te ſinas, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 21.

Exors, tis. adj. [*ab* ex, & ſors, *qu.* extra ſortem] (1) *Without ſhare, ſhareleſs.* (2) *Given by choice, extraordinary, choice.* (1) Dulcis vitæ exors, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 428. Cos exors ſecandi, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 305. (2) Exortem ducere honorem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 534. ¶ ✣ Exors equus, *a horſe not mounted before*, or perhaps *an extraordynary one*, Virg. Æn. 8, 552. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſors.

Exorſum, i. n. [*ab* exordior] (1) *A begining, an enterpriſe.* (2) *A ſtory, a long preamble.* (1) Sua cuique exorſa laborem, Fortunamque, ferent, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 111. (2) = Non te per ambages & longa exorſa tenebo, *Id. Geor.* 2, 46.

Exorſus, a, um. part. [*ab* exordior] (1) Act. *That has begun.* (2) Paſſ. Alſo *begun, put into the loom.* (1) Soror exorſa clamore, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 15. (2) Exorſa hæc tela non malè omnino mihi eſt, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 116.

Exorſus, ûs. m. verb. *A begining*, or *entrance, of a diſcourſe.* Exorſus orationis meæ, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 4.

‖ Exortium, i. n. [*ab* exors] *The being without ſhare*, Apul. *de* Deo Socr. p. 689. *ſed var. lect.*

Exortīvus, a, um. adj. *That pertains to riſeing*, or *the eaſtern part*, Plin. 18, 34. ⌘ A ſeptentrione in exortivum oceanum, *Id.* 37, 2.

Exortus, a, um. part. [*ab* exorior] (1) *That is riſen*, or *appeareth.* (2) *Begun.* (1) Lucr. 3, 1051. (2) Exorta cædes, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9.

Exortus, ûs. m. verb. *A riſeing, a begining.* Solis exortus, *Plin.* 12, 11. Exortus Danubii, *Id.* 31, 2.

Exos, ſſis. adj. *Without bones, boneleſs.* Animantum copia exos, *Lucr.* 3, 721.

Exoſcŭlans, tis. part. *Kiſſing*, Suet. Claud. 28. Vulnus manuſque ejus exoſculantes, *Tac. H.* 2, 49, 5. *Vid.* Exoſculor.

Exoſcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A kiſſing, the billing of doves*, Plin. 10, 12.

‖ Exoſcŭlātor, ōris. m. *He that kiſſeth*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

Exoſcŭlātus, a, um. part. *Haveing kiſſed.* Multùm ac diu exoſculatus adoleſcentem, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 17.

Exoſcŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To kiſs.* (2) ‖ *To praiſe greatly.* ☞ inven. in part. (1) Sporum identidem exoſculans, *Suet. Ner.* 28. Allevatumque dextrâ exoſculatus eſt, *Id. Claud.* 13. (2) Verborum ejus elegantiam exoſculatus, *Gell.* 2, 26.

‖ Exōſor, ōris. m. *One who hateth, an envious perſon*, Sidon. † Oſor, *Plaut.*

‖ Exoſsātim, adv. *By takeing the bones out*, Litt. *ex* Lucr. *ſed q.*

Exoſsātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pulling forth of bones*, Apic.

Exoſsātus, a, um. part. *That hath the bones*, or *teeth, plucked out*, or *broken.* Exoſſatum os, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 162. ¶ Exoſſatus ager, *a field full of bones*, Perſ. 6, 52. *abuſivè*, i. e. *ſtones*, perhaps alludeing to *Ov. Met.* 1, 393. Lapides in corpore terræ Oſſa reor dici. Exoſſatum pectus, i. e. *ita inflexum, ut* exoſſatum *videatur*, Lucr. 4, 1264.

Exoſſo, āre act. (1) *To bone*, or *pluck out the bones*; *to break bones*; *to garbage.* (2) *To ſtuff*, or *ſtrengthen, with bones.* (1) Suem cùm occideris, exoſſato, *Col* 12, 53. Hic me quaſi murænam exoſſare cogitat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 163. (2) Litt.

Exoſſor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be boned*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 25.

‖ Exoſſus, a, um. adj. *Without bones.* Exoſſa ſaltatio, *Apul. Met.* 1. p. 8. *al. leg.* exoſſis.

• ‖ Exoſtra, æ. f. [ἐξώστρα, Gr. *ab* ὠθῶ impello] *An engine of wood in ſcenes by which things done behind the ſtage, by turning it about, might be ſeen*; *a petard, to blow open a port*, or *gate*, Scal.

Exōſus, a, um. part. act. [*ab* odi] (1) *Hateing.* (2) ‖ Paſſ. *Hated.* (1) Deſertas exoſus opes, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 164. Si nondum exoſus ad unum Trojanos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 687. Exoſus omne feminæ nomen fugit, *Sen. Hipp.* 230. (2) Gell. 2, 18. haud ſcio an alibi.

• Exōtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἔξω extra] *Brought out of a ſtrange country, outlandiſh, foreign.* Unguenta exotica, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 41. *Lat.* Tranſmarina, adventitia, *Cic.*

Expalleo, ēre. ui. neut. *To be very pale and wan.* Expalluiſſe ſignum conſcientiæ eſt, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 5. Expalluit fulgore auri, *Catull.* 62, 100. *conf. Plin. Ep.* 1, 5, 13.

Expalliātus, a, um. part. *Striped of his cloak.* Expalliatus ſum miſer, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 10, 6.

‖ Expalpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A geting of a thing by flattery*, Tert.

Expalpo, āre. act. *To grope*, or *feel*; Met. *to get by flattery, to ſooth one up.* = Exora, blandire, expalpa, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 144.

• ‖ Expampĭno, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & pampino] *To prune a vine*, Lex. *ex* Col.

Expandĭtor, ōris. m. verb. A river *that flows abroad*, or *over the banks*; as the Nile. Expanditor amnis, *Plin. Paneg.* 30.

Expando, ĕre, di, paſſum. act. (1) *To ſpread out*, or *abroad*; *to diſplay.* (2) *To open wide*, as a flower doth at noon. (3) Met. *To declare and expound, to lay open.* (1) Expandunt alas aves, *Plin.* 10, 38. Ficos in ſole expandunt, *Col.* 12, 15. (2) Roſa meridie expandit florem, *Plin.* 12, 11. (3) Rerum naturam expandere dictis, *Lucr.* 1, 127.

Expandor, di, aſſus. paſſ. *To be ſpread.* Herbæ ſub umbram expanduntur, *Col.* 12, 13.

• Expargo, ĕre, xi, actum. act. [*ab* ex, & pango] *To ſet*, or *fix*; *to order*, or *marſhal.* Sidera ad normam expangere, *Plin.* 2, 16.

‖ Expanſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſplaying, an opening, a ſpreading*, &c. *Cæl. Aurel. Tard.*

‖ Expanſum, i. n. *The firmament*, Bibb. † Æther.

‖ Expanſus, a, um. part. *Diſplayed, ſpread abroad, laid open.* Expanſa retia, *Plin. H.* 10, 10. † Expaſſus, *Tac.*

Expăpillātus, a, um. adj. *Stretched forth.* ¶ Expapillato brachio, *with the arm made bare to the paps*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4. *al. leg.* effafilatus, *ſed perperam.*

Expaſſus, a, um. part. [*ab* expando] *Opened, laid open.* Expaſſæ fores, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 13, 2. Flammeum expaſſum, *Gell.* 15, 15. ex Cæcilio.

Expătians, tis. part. (1) *Runing abroad over the banks.* (2) *Of large compaſs.* (1) Expatians lacus, *Plin.* 16, 36. (2) Expatiantia tecta, *Plin.* 3, 5. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſpatians.

Expătiātor, ōris. m. verb. *A wanderer, a gadder*, Tac. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Expătiātus, a, um. part. *That ſpreadeth*, or *floweth, far abroad.* Expatiata ruunt flumina, *Ov. Met.* 1, 285. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſpatiatus.

Expătior, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To wander*, or *ſtray, abroad.* (2) Met. *To expatiate, to enlarge on a ſubject.* (1) Expatiantur equi, *Ov. Met.* 1, 202. Ignes clarè expatiantur in auras, *Sil.* 17, 95. (2) Ut juvenes expatientur, & gaudeant materiâ, *Quint.* 2, 10.

• ‖ Expătritius, i. m. *He that has been a ſenatour*, Cod.

Expatro, ăre. act. verbum nequam, expatrare eſt ſcortando μασᾶσθαι, ἀφειδεῖσθαι. An parum expatravit? De Jul. Cæſ. *Catull.* carm. 27, 16. *quod ap. Suet. in vitâ ejus* 51. *dicitur* effutuere.

Expăvĕfăcio, ĕre. neut. *unde* part. expavefaciens. *To terrify, to make afraid, to frighten*, Expavefacere ad occurſum hominem, *Sen. Epiſt.* 86.

Expăveo, ēre, vi. neut. evanuit, ſi deceſſit præt. τῷ

Expăveſcens, tis. part. *Greatly fearing.* Expaveſcentia ad tumultum, *Plin.* 10, 97.

Expăveſco, ēre, vi. incept. (1) *To be greatly afraid.* (2) *To be frighted at.* (1) Tumultu expavit domus, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 638. (2) Non expavit enſem, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 22. Expavēre trucem per vaſta ſilentia vocem, *Sil.* 1, 67. § Expaveſcere cuncta, *Sen. Oed.* 27. Idem, *Ibid.* 338. Quum ad id expaviſſet minor Fabia, *Liv.* 6, 34.

‖ Expăvĭdus, a, um. adj. *Frighted*, Gell. 1, 8. † Perterrefactus, *Cic.*

‖ Expectābĭlis, e. adj. *To be expected*, or *looked for*, Litt. *ex* Tac. † Expectandus, *Vett.*

Expectandus, a, um. part. *To be expected.* Expectanda ergo intermiſſio eſt, *Celſ.* 2, 10. Auctor non expectandi auxilii, *Juſt.* 2, 9. *Conf. Sil.* 8, 5.

Expectans, tis. part. *Expecting, waiting for*, &c. Omnia magìs quàm prælium expectantes, *Sall. B. J.* 58. Expectans ſola puella virum, *Prop.* 3, 2, 20.

Expectātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Expectation, attendance.* (2) *Dependence.* (3) *A looking, longing*, or *hopeing, for.* (4) *Fear of things to come.* (5) *Attention.* (1) = Ea cauſa quo concurſu hominum, quâ expectatione defenſa eſt! *Cic.* de *Orat.* 39. Civitatem omnem in expectationem belli erectam invenerunt, *Liv.* 21, 20. (2) = Obſcurâ ſpe & cæcâ expectatione pendere, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 25. (3) Quantam expectationem dediſti mihi convivii iſtius? *Id. Att.* 2, 12. (4) Acerbior expectatio reliquorum, *Id.* de *Cl. Or.* 76. (5) Varronis ſermo facit expectationem Cæſaris, *Id. Att.* 3, 15.

‖ Expectātor, ōris. m. verb. *An expecter*, Boët. † Qui expectat.

Expectātūrus, a, um. part. *About to expect.* Igitur non expectaturos Scythas dum ad ſe veniatur, *Juſt.* 2, 3. *conf. Liv.* 36, 44. *Stat. Theb.* 6, 78.

Expectātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Expected, hoped*, or *looked, for.* (2) *Earneſtly deſired, welcome.* (1) Expectata ſeges vanis eluſit avenis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 226. (2) = Charus omnibus expectatúſque venies, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 7. Expectatior illo nemo venit, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 12. Expectatiſſimæ literæ, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 9, 4.

Expecto, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & ſpecto] (1) *To look for.* (2) *To tarry*, or *wait.* (3) *To hope*, or *wiſh, for.* (4) *To fear a thing will come to paſs.* (5) *To wait for.* (6) *To reſpect.* (7) *To expect.* (8) *To deſire to know*, (9) *To watch in order to attack.* (1) Senem quoad expectatis veſtrum? *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 98. (2) Ruſticus expectat dum defluat amnis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 2, 42. (3) = Illum, ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem expectant, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 20. (4) Neſcio quod magnum hoc nuntio expecto malum, *Id. Phorm.* 1, 4, 16. (5) Intenti expectant ſignum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 137. (6) ⌘ Dum metuar, ſemper, terrâque expecter ab omni, *Luc.* 5, 671. (7) ⌘ Longiores epiſtolas expectabo, vel potiùs exigam, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 16. (8) Expecto, quid velis, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 7. (9) Paludem ſi noſtri tranſirent, hoſtes expectabant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 9.

Expecto, ĕre. act. [*ab* ex, & pecto] *To comb out*, Quint. 7, 2.

Expector, āri. paſſ. [*ab* expecto, as] *To be expected*, Celſ. 2, 12. Virtus veſtra expectatur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 38, 2.

Expectŏro, āre. act. *To throw out of his breaſt, to expectorate*, Met. *To diſcharge, or free, one's mind.* Pavor ſapientiam mihi omnem ex animo expectorat, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 8. ☞ Hanc vocem tanquam antiquam nimis improbat *Quint.* 8, 3.

Expĕcūliātus, a, um. adj. Qui peculio eſt exhauſtus. *Haveing loſt his ſtock*, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 21.

* † Expĕdībo, *pro* expediam, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 36.

* Expĕdiendus, a, um. part. *To be freed, got ready, finiſhed*, &c. Servos ad expediendas pecunias dimiſerat, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 4.

* Expĕdio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ab* ex & antiq. pedio *à* pes] (1) *To free, quit, diſcharge, or rid; to unlooſe, to undo.* (2) *To diſengage, to finiſh, to put an end to.* (3) *To get in readyneſs.* (4) *To ſet out.* (5) *To bring to paſs.* (6) *To ſpeed, haſten, or ſend in haſte.* (7) *To declare, tell, utter, or ſhow.* (8) *To get, or procure.* (1) ✠ Dum expedire ſe vult, induit, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 43. ✠ Te impeditum jam expediam, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 11. (2) Si me expediêro, ut in iſta loca venire poſſim, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 19. ✠ Iram expedies, rurſum in gratiam reſtitues, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 11. (3) Ad Naſidium perveniunt, ibique naves expediunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 4. (4) Inſtitor expedit merces ſuas, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 422. (5) = Expediendis conficiendiſque rebus, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 42. (6) Expedio me ad Druſum, inde ad Scaurum, *Id.* (7) Id, ſi potes, verbo expedi, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 20. (8) Expedire arcu alimenta ſibi, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 43, 3. ¶ Expedire nomina, *to pay debts*, Cic. Att. 16, 6.

* Expĕdior, īri, ītus, paſſ. *To be freed, to be got ready*, &c. Dum hic nodus expediatur, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. Expeditur ejus curâ hoſpitium adoleſcenti, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 1.

* Expĕdit. imperſ. *It is expedient, needfull, profitable.* Omnibus bonis expedit, ſalvam eſſe rempublicam, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 8.

* Expĕdītè, adv. ius, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Speedyly, readyly, eaſyly, without let, or hinderance.* Quod propoſuerat, explicans expeditè, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 67. Expeditiùs, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 23. Defenſus expeditiſſimè, accuſavit vehementer, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 22, 6.

* Expĕdītio, ōnis. *f.* verb. (1) *A military preparation, an expedition, a voyage.* (2) *A quick diſpatch.* (1) Expeditionis Cypriacæ fidus comes, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 2. § Educere exercitum in expeditionem, *Cic. D.* 1, 33. (2) Multarum rerum expeditio, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 54.

* ‖ Expĕdītiōnālis, e. adj. *Belonging to an expedition*, Spart. Alſo *ſpeedy, or quick of diſpatch*, Amm.

* Expĕdītus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Diſengaged, freed, rid of.* (2) *Nimbly thrown, or hurled.* (3) *Provided, prepared*, &c. (4) Adj. *Prone, ready, in readyneſs.* (5) *Nimble, light, ſpeedy.* (6) *Eaſy, fluent.* (1) Curis vagor expeditus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 11. ✠ Me expeditum ex impedito faciam, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 79. (2) Trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 12. (3) = Expedito nobis homine & parato opus eſt, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 10. (4) Expediti ad cædem homines, *Id. contra Rull.* 2, 30. ✠ Ego ad promerendum officium expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam tardiores, *Id. Anteq. iret in exil.* 2. (5) Expeditos equites educit, *Sall. B. J.* 71. Expedita curatio *Celſ.* 5, 28. (6) = Expedita & perfacilè currens oratio, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 63. Expeditior via ad honores, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 41. Reditus in cœlum patet optimo & juſtiſſimo cuique expeditiſſimus. *Id. de Am.* 4.

Expellendus, a, um. part. *To expell, or be expelled.* Auxilia ſorori ad expellendum Cappadociâ Nicomedem mittit, *Juſt.* 38, 1.

Expellens, tis. part. *Expelling.* Quidam ex officio admiſſionis ſimul expellens *eum*, Suet. Veſpaſ. 14.

Expello, ĕre, pŭli, pulſum. act. (1) *To expel, put, thruſt, drive, or chaſe, forth, out, or away.* (2) *To reject.* (3) Alſo *to thruſt forth in length.* (1) = Hæc tanta virtus, ex hâc urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 37. (2) Expellere ſententiam, *Plin.* (3) *Vid.* Expulſus. § Expellere aliquem regno, *Cæſ.* ex urbe, *Cic.* in opus, *Plin.* animam per vulnera, *Ov.*

Expendens, tis. part. *Weighing.* Expendens animo viſa, *Ov. Am.* 3, 5, 34.

Expendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. (1) *To weigh.* (2) *To rate, or value.* (3) *To ponder, or conſider; to examine ſtrictly, or diligently.* (4) *To ſpend, to lay out money, to put out money to intereſt.* (1) Aurum auro expendetur, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 43. (2) = Hæc expendite atque æſtimate pecuniâ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9. (3) Cautos nominibus certis expendere nummos, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 105. Expendere inter ſe contraria apud animum, *Valer. Max.* 6, 9, 6. (4) *Nep. Attic.* 13. ¶ Expendere pœnas alicui, *to ſuffer puniſhment*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 10. capite, *to be put to death*, Tac. Ann. 12, 19, 3.

Expendor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be weighed*, &c. *Plaut.* & *Celſ.* 5, 19. *Vid.* Expendo.

Expenſa, æ. f. *Expenſe, charge, coſt*, Cic. Fam. 8, 4. Claud. *in* Stilicon. 2, 146. Expenſis longinquis non ſufficit ærarium, *Val. Max.* 7, 6, 1.

‖ Expensīlātio, ōnis. f. vel diviſè potiùs expenſi latio. *An acknowledgement of money lent*, Gell. 14, 2.

Expenſo, āre. freq. (1) ‖ *To ſeal up, and deliver money by weight.* (2) ‖ Alſo *to recompenſe, or make amends.* (3) Alſo *to uſe, to lay forth.* (1) Ap. JCC. (2) Macr. (3) ✠ Argentum accepto, expenſo, *Plaut. Pſ.* 2, 2, 32.

Expenſum i, n. *Expenſe, money layd out*, Cic. Expenſum ferre, eſt ſcribere ſe pecuniam dediſſe, *Ulp.*

Expenſus, a, um. part. *Weighed, pondered, conſidered, layd out, reckoned.* ¶ Expenſo gradu, *with a ſlow pace, ſtep by ſtep*, Propert. 2, 4, 6. Expenſum alicui ferre, *to own himſelf indebted to one*, Cic. Attic. 15, 20. ✠ Bene ratio accepti atque expenſi inter nos convenit, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 146.

Expergĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, actum. act. *To awaken out of ſleep, to ſtir up.* Hic Italiam tumultus expergefecit terrore ſubito, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 34.

Expergĕfactus, a, um. part. *Rouſed, awaked out of ſleep.* Expergefactum caput erigere infit, *Lucr.* 5, 1207. *ab*

Expergĕfio, fiĕri, factus. *To be rouſed up, or awaked*, Suet. Cal. 38.

‖ Expergĭfĭcus, a, um adj. *That doth awaken.* Carmen expergificum gallorum, *Apul. Flor.* 13. p. 786.

‖ Expergiſcens, tis. part. *Wakeing*, Lexicogr. ex Plin.

Expergiſcor, i, rectus ſum. dep. [*ab* expergo] (1) *To awake.* (2) Met *To beſtir himſelf, to take heart.* (1) ✠ Si dormis, expergiſcere, *Cic. Att.* 2, 13. (2) ✠ Ceſſatum uſque adhuc eſt, nunc jam expergiſcere, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 22. Nunc expergiſcere verè, *Liv.* 1, 41. ☞ *Item paſſ.* Ut omnes expergiſcantur ad libertatem, *Sall. de Rep. ordin.*

‖ Expergĭtè. adv. *Watchfully, heedfully.* § Expergitè munus obire, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 57. auſcultare, *Ibid.* 8. p. 265.

Expergītus, a, um. part. *Wakened by another.* Nec quiſquam expergitus extat, *Lucr.* 3, 942.

‖ Expergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ab* ex & ſpargo] *To ſprinkle all over*, Serv. ⊥ Conſpergo.

‖ Expergo, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. *To awaken.* Animos juvenum expergebat, *Gell.* 6, 10.

Expergor, i, ītus, paſſ. *To be awakened*, Lucr. *Vid* Expergitus.

Expĕriendus, a, um. part. *To be tryed.* Nunc, ſi vel periculo experiendum erit, experiar certè. *Cic. Att.* 9, 10. Ad experiendum Sejanum, *Paterc.* 2, 128. Experienda mens, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 320.

Expĕriens, tis, part & adj. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Haveing experience, acquainted with the world.* (2) *Inured to.* (1) Decus & famam rectè petit experiens vir, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 42. (2) = Genus durum ſumus, experienſque laborum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 414. Experientiſſimus ac diligentiſſimus arator, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 21. § Experiens laborum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 414.

Expĕrientia, æ. f. (1) *Tryal.* (2) *Practice, experience, good management, knowledge.* (1) Hæc illi placet experientia veri, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 225. Experientiâ belli milites durare, *Paterc.* 2, 78, 2. (2) Apibus quanta experientia parcis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 4. = Uſus & experientia dominatur in artibus, *Cic.* pro *Rabir. Poſt.* 16.

‖ Expĕrīmentōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of experience.* Aug. ⊥ Experientiſſimus, *Cic.*

Expĕrīmentum, i. n. (1) *An experiment, proof, or tryal; an eſſay.* (2) *Practice*, as oppoſed to theory. (1) Hoc maximum eſt experimentum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 30. Experimenta virtutis, *Paterc.* 2, 116. (2) ✠ Minùs valent præcepta quàm experimenta, *Quint.* 1, 5.

† Expĕrio, īre. antiq. *To attempt, try*, &c. Omnia experivit fruſtrà, *Cato.*

Expĕrior, īre, ertus ſum. dep. [*ab* ex & ant. perior, unde & *peritus*; vel *ab* ex & pario, quartæ conj. *Priſc.* unde & *aperio*, &c.] (1) *To attempt, or try.* (2) *To eſſay, or prove.* (3) *To find.* (4) *To try his right* by law, war, &c. (1) ✠ Omnia experiar, &, ut ſpero, aſſequar, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2. (2) Vim veneni aiunt Cœlium eſſe expertum in ſervo, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 24. (3) Terram experiere colendo facilem pecori, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 222. (4) Jure experiri, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 11. Priuſquam experiretur certamen, metu in deditionem venerunt, *Liv.* 37, 18.

† Expernor, āri. paſſ. *pro* aſpernor. *To be deſpiſed*, &c. *Litt.* ex *Plaut.* ſed q.

Experrectus, a, um. part. (1) *Wakened, riſen.* (2) Adj. or, comp. *Briſk, pert.* (1) Quum ſimul cum ſole experrectus eſſem, *Cic. Att.* 13, 18. (2) Experrecta nobilitas, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 40. Experrectiores apes, *Col.* 9, 7. ✠ ignavus, *Id. ib.*

Expers, tis, adj. [*ab* ex & pars, *qu.* abſque parte] (1) *Without, deſtitute.* (2) *Free, void, that hath no experience of.* (3) *Free, abſent from.* (1) = Antonius eruditionis expers, & ignarus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 1. (2) Omnium periculorum expers, *Id. Fam.* 4, 14. ✠ Aſſuetis utilius, quàm expertibus, *Plin.* 22, 23. (3) Ea res me domo expertem facit, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 40.

‖ Experſus, a, um. part. [*ab* expergor] *Over-ſprinkled, wet all over.* Ita Servius contendit leg. ap. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 625. ubi vulgò *aſperſa.*

Expertor, ōris. m. verb. *One that proves, or finds out.* ¶ Turbarum expertor, *a maker of troubles*, Sil. 12, 502. ☞ Sed locus ſuſpicione non vacat.

‖ Expertum eſt. *It is tryed by experience.* Expertum eſt in ſenioribus pleriſque omnibus, *Gell.* 15, 7.

Expertus, a, um. part. & adj. ſſimus. ſup. (1) Act. *Haveing tryed, or made proof of.* (2) Paſſ. *Tryed, proved.* (3) Adj. *Expert, ſkillfull, of good experience.* (1) Benignitatem tuam mihi experto prædicas, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 18. (2) Cùm reſpub. expertum honoribus virum poſceret, *Plin. Paneg.* 61. Confidens oſtento ſibi expertiſſimo, *Suet. Tib.* 19. (3) Homo non tam doctus, quàm (id quod eſt majus) expertus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 17. Viro acri, & pro causâ plebis expertæ virtutis, *Liv.* 3, 44.

Expes, ei. omnium gen. [*ab* ex & ſpes] *Without, void, or paſt, hope; hopeleſs.* Si fractis enatat expes Navibus, *Hor. A. P.* 20. § Expes vitæ, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 54, 3.

Expĕtendus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be deſired.* = Expetenda atque optabilia dicendo ornat orator, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51. Nihil eſt in vitâ magnopere expetendum, niſi laus & honeſtas, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 6.

Expĕtens, tis. part. or, comp. *Earneſtly deſireing, requeſting*, &c. Sana conſilia expetens, *Sen. Hipp.* 179. Animal odoratorum fruticum expetentius, *Plin.* 12, 17. *Sed. Hard. leg.* appetentius. *Vid.* Expeto.

† Expĕteſſo, ĕre. act. *Greatly to deſire, to long.* Conſilium à te expeteſſo, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 70.

Expĕtībĭlis, e, adj. *To be deſired*, or *wiſhed for.* Quodque Juvenalium ludicro parum expetibilem operam præbuerat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 21, 2.

‖ Expĕtiſſo, ĕre. *vel* Expĕteſſo, act. *To deſire earneſtly*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 16. ┼ Expeto.

† Expĕtit, imperſ. *It is meet*, or *ſuitable.* Expetit tuam ætatem illud facere, *Litt.* ex *Plaut.* ſed q.

‖ Expĕtītor, ōris. m. verb. *A great deſirer of any thing*, Sidon. ┼ Qui expetit.

Expĕtītūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſeek*, or *demand. Dixerunt*, deſtitutos ſe inter infeſtas indomitaſque gentes, expetituras tot cladium ſuarum pœnas, *Curt.* 10, 21. *conf. Liv.* 28, 34.

Expĕtītus, a, um. part. *Greatly deſired.* Expetitum littus, *Sen. Agam.* 401. Complexus mihi redde expetitos, *Id. Thyeſt.* 509. Expetita ſpolia, *Id. Med.* 471.

Expĕto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, act. (1) *To deſire much, to covet, to endeavour to get.* (2) *To aſk, to demand.* (3) *To pray.* (4) Neut. *To happen.* (5) *To fall*, or *light, upon.* (6) Alſo *to laſt, to be remembered.* (1) 𝔛 Nec me κενὸν in expetendo cognoſces, nec ἄτυφον in abjiciendo, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 9. (2) Primùm abs te hoc bonâ veniâ expeto, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 31. *ſed al.* peto *leg.* (3) Jovis ſupremi multis hoſtiis pacem expetam, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 75. (4) In ſervitute expetunt multa iniqua, *Id. Amph.* 1, 1, 20. (5) Illius ira in hanc & maledicta expetent, *Id. Amph.* 3, 2, 15. (6) Bono ſi quid malefacias, ætatem expetit, *Id. Pœn.* 3, 3, 23.

Expĕtor, i, ītus. paſſ. *To be deſired*, &c. Si pecunia tantopere expetitur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 40. ¶ Expetitur unguentis radix aſpalathi, *is good*, Plin. 12, 24.

Expiābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be purged*, or *expiated ; expiable.* Bellum expiabile, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 1. *ſed mel. libri hab.* inexpiabile, *quod etiam leg. ap.* Liv. 4, 35.

‖ Expiāmentum, i. n. *A ſatisfaction, an atonement*, Bud.

Expiandus, a, um. part. *To be expiated.* Expiandum forum P. R. ab illis nefarii ſceleris veſtigiis eſſe dico, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 4. Sanguine ſanguis expiandus, *Sall.* de *Rep. ordin.* Expianda eſt parentum ac deorum violatio, *Valer. Max.* 1, 1, 13.

Expiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An expiation, a ſatisfaction ; a purgeing*, or *atoneing, by ſacrifice.* Diîs violatis expiatio debetur, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 10. Expiatio fœderis, *Liv.* 9, 1.

Expiātūrus, a, um. part. *About to expiate*, &c. Expiaturis conſulibus id ſacrificio, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 3.

Expiātus, a, um. part. *Expiated*, &c. Expiato foro, diſſipato concurſu impiorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 12. *conf. Liv.* 9. 1.

Expictus, a, um. part. [*ab* expingor] *Painted, drawn to the life.* Motus hominum expicti, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 39.

Expīlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pillageing, extortion, a robbing.* = Expilatio direptioque ſociorum, *Cic. Off.* 2, 21.

Expīlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A pillager, robber, extortioner*, or *plunderer*, 𝔛 Cùm domus hoſpitem, non expilatorem, recepiſſe videatur, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 1, 1, 2.

Expīlātus, a, um. part. *Ranſacked, robbed.* Armarium expilatum, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 64. = Regem ex provinciâ ſpoliatum expilatumque dimittere, *Id. Verr.* 4, 27.

Expīlo, āre. act. [*ab* ex & pilus, ut nullus qu. pilus ſuperſit, *Berm.*] *To rob, to take by extortion*, or *deceit ; to ſpoil, to pillage*, or *plunder.* = Si ſocios ſpolias, ærarium expiles, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 19. Fana templaque deûm donis referta expilavit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 54. theſauros, *Liv.* 51, 12.

Expingo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. *To paint, to draw, to limn, to repreſent in picture.* § Pericula expingere, *Plin.* 35, 7. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Expinſo, ĕre. act. *To grind out*, unde

Expinſor, i. paſſ. *To be ground out.* Expinſi potuiſſe far, *Cato*, 2.

Expio, āre. act. [*ab* ex & pio, *i. e.* colo] (1) *To expiate*, or *atone ; to purge by ſacrifice.* (2) *To puniſh.* (3) *To hallow, to conſecrate.* (1) Paratus expiare, ſeu popoſceris Centum juvencos, ſive, &c. Hor. Epod. 17, 38. Expiaverat ſacrificio ſupplicem, *Val. Max.* 1, 7. *ext.* 4. Sine fœdatum te funere pontus expiet, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 276. (2) Quæ omnia expiavit bellum civile, *Plin.* 33, 11. (3) Primùm expiabo religionem ædium mearum, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 5.

Expīrans, tis. part. *Breatheing*, or *reeking, out.* Sanguinis expirans calidum de pectore flumen, *Lucr.* 2, 354. *conf. Sil.* 5, 333. *Catull.* 62, 87. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſpirans.

Expīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breatheing out.* Terræ expirationibus aër alitur, *C. N. D.* 2, 32.

Expīrātur. imperſ. *A man dieth*, or *fetcheth his laſt breath*, Plin. 11, 37.

Expīrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to die*, or *wither.* Flos primos expiraturus ad auſtros, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 106. *Conf. Liv.* 28, 28.

Expīro, āre. act. [*ab* ex & ſpiro] (1) *To breathe forth ; to caſt*, or *ſend, out.* (2) *To expire, to give up the ghoſt, to die, to breathe his laſt.* (1) Ætna expirat flammam caminis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 580. (2) Inter primam curationem expiravit, *Liv.* 2, 20. Effuſo cerebro expiravit, *Paterc.* 2, 7. *Met.* Expiravit libertas, *Plin. Paneg.* 57.

Expiſcor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To fiſh out ;* alſo Met. *to ſearch out diligently, to get out of one.* Nihil expiſcatus es, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 28. Proinde expiſcare, quaſi non nôſſes, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 35.

Expiſſātus, a, um. part. *Thickened.* Expiſſatum lac, *Plin.* 20, 7. ☞ *Rectiùs* expiſſatus.

Expiſſo, āre. act. [*ab* ex & ſpiſſo] *To make thick, to thicken.* Sole denſatus in paſtillos necat ſanguine expiſſando, *Plin.* 25, 13. *Sed Hard. leg.* ſpiſſando.

‖ Explāco, āre. act. *To appeaſe*, or *mitigate*, Liv. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Explānābĭlis, e. adj. *Diſtinct, uttered leiſurely, that may be explained.* Vox explanabilis, *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 1, 3. 𝔛 Confuſus, *Id.*

Explānandus, a, um. part. *To be explained.* De cujus hominis moribus pauca priùs explananda ſunt, quàm initium narrandi faciam, *Sall. B. C.* 4.

Explānātè. adv. iùs, comp. *Plainly, clearly, intelligibly.* Explanatè ſcriptum, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 33. Definita explanatiùs, *Ibid.*

Explānātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An explanation, a declaration.* (2) *An interpretation*, or *expoſition.* (3) *Utterance.* (4) *Expiation.* (1) = Illuſtris explanatio & commoratio unâ in re permultùm movet, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 53. (2) Explanationes adhibitæ ſunt interpretum, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 51. (3) Explanatio animi nos diſtinxit à feris, *Plin.* 11, 51. (4) Religionis explanatio, vel ab uno pontifice perito rectè fieri poteſt. *Cic.* de *Aruſp. Reſp.* 7. Niſi cum *Sigonio* utrobique *expiatio* legendum putes.

Explānātor, ōris. m. *An explainer, expounder, declarer, interpreter.* Explanatores grammatici poëtarum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 51.

Explānātūrus, a, um. part. *About to explain.* Jam eam partem explanaturus, *Celſ.*

Explānātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made plain*, or *ſmooth.* (2) *Declared, explained, diſtinctly pronounced.* (1) Explanatus in denos pedes cortex, *Plin.* 16, 8. (2) Explanata vocum impreſſio, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 5.

Explāno, āre. act. (1) *To make plain*, or *ſmooth ; to ſmooth.* (2) Met. *To explain, to make manifeſt, to expound.* (1) *Vid.* Explanatus, n. 1. (2) Docet & explanat quid faciendum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 28, fin.

Explānor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be made plain, clear*, &c. Qualis autem differentia ſit honeſti & decori, faciliùs intelligi, quàm explanari poteſt, *Cic.* de *Offic.* 1, 27.

‖ Explantātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that pulleth up plants*, Litt. *ex* Col.

Explanto, āre. act. *To pull up what is ſet*, or *planted.* Explantare arbuſculum, *Col.* 5, 9.

Explantor, āri, ātus. paſſ. Ne pampini ventis explantentur, *Col.* 4, 14. ☞ Immeritam hanc vocem proſcripſit *Voſſ.* Mallem tamen dicere, *extirpare*, cum *Cic.* vel *eradicare*, cum *Ter.*

Explēbĭlis, e. adj. *That may be filled*, or *ſatiſfyed.* Libido explebilis, *Cic. Tuſc. Q.* 4, 9.

Explēmentum, i. n. *A filling, a ſatiſfying.* Explementum ventris, *Sen. Ep.* 110.

Explendeo, ēre. neut. [*à* ſplendeo] *To be bright*, or *ſhine forth.* In puero ſtatim corporis animique dotes explenduerunt, *Suet. Tit.* 3.

Explendeſcens, tis. part. *Shineing forth, bright.* Sirius explendeſcens, *Plin.* 11, 12.

Explendeſco, ĕre, ſplendui. neut. [*ab* ex & ſplendeſco] (1) *To wax bright, to ſhine and glitter.* (2) Met. *To be eminent, to be conſpicuous.* (1) 𝔛 Ignis qui explendeſcat, non exiliat, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 2, 23. (2) Clariùs explendeſcebat, quàm generoſi condiſcipuli æquo animo ferre poſſent, *Nep. Attic.* 1.

Explendus, a, um. part. *To fill*, or *be filled.* Avidus explendi ſupplicii, *Curt.* 7, 20.

Expleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. [*ab* ex & pleo] (1) *To fill.* (2) *To perfect, complete*, or *finiſh.* (3) *To make up.* (4) *To ſatiate, to ſatiſfy*, or *content.* (5) *To quench, to comfort.* (6) *To cloſe up.* (7) † *To empty*, or *diminiſh.* (8) *To perform.* (1) Ego me intus explevi probè, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 16. Veteres ſupplemento explere legiones, *Liv.* 1, 30. (2) Triginta magnos orbes imperio explebit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 274. (3) Explere quatuor digitos longitudine, *Plin.* 10, 27. (4) Illis modò exple animum, *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 1. 𝔛 Spem mercantium vel fruſtrari, vel explere, *Suet. Aug.* 74. Soliciti ſunt, ut me unum expleant, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 77. (5) Situm diuturnam explere, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 8, ſub fin. (6) Explet cicatrices & emendat, *Plin.* 36, 21. (7) Explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 545. Sic *Serv.* & alii, ſed nihil opus tam reconditâ & inuſitatâ natione, potiùs refer ad n. 2. ut ſit, *I will conclude.* (8) Ut amicitiæ munus expletum ſit, *Cic.* de *Am*, 19. ¶ Explere mortalitatem, *to die*, Tac. Ann. 6, 50, 6. ✣ Vulnus explevit tenebras, *made him ſtark blind*, Stat. Theb. 9, 754.

Expleor, ēri. paſſ. *To be filled*, or *completed*, Celſ. 3, 1.

Explētio, ōnis. f. verb. *A filling, an accompliſhing.* In expletione naturæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 14.

‖ Explētīvus, a, um. adj. Gramm. *Expletivæ conjunctiones*, quia explent propoſitam rem, *Iſid.* *Expletive, not pertaining to the ſenſe, but only to ornament*, or *number*, Gramm.

Explētūrus, a, um. part, *About to fill*, or *ſatiſfy.* Famam expleturus, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 23. ſe ſanguine, *Curt.* 10, 19. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 24.

Explētus, a, um. part. *Filled up, accompliſhed, finiſhed, repleniſhed, ſatisfyed, contented.* Expletus omnibus ſuis numeris & partibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 13. dapibus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 630. Expletis nonaginta annis, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, *ext.* 5. Expleta fata, *Sen. Tro.* 605.

• Explĭcābĭlis, e. adj. *That may eaſyly be explained*, Plin. 4, 13.

• Explĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be explained*, &c. Quæ ſit dictione explicanda, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 15. Vix multis voluminibus res explicandæ, *Paterc.* 2, 46.

• ‖ Explĭcābĭlĭter. adv. *Expreſsly*, Diom. *pro*

• Explĭcātè. adv. *Plainly, openly, clearly.* = Diſtinctè & explicatè dicere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 14.

• Explĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An unfolding*, or *untwiſting.* (2) Met. *An expoſition, an explication.* (3) *Determination.* (1) Rudentis explicatio, *Cic. Div* 1, 56. (2) Verborum explicatio probabatur, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 2. (3) Varia ſunt judicia, nec facilis explicatio, quæ forma maximè excellat, *Id. Orat.* 11.

• Explĭcātor, ōris. m. verb. *An explainer*, or *interpreter.* Rerum explicator prudens Thucydides, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 2.

• Explĭcātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that explaineth.* Explicatrix vis dicendi, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 8.

• Explĭcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to explain.*

Ibi ſe reliquum conſilium explicaturos confidebant, *Caſ. B. C.* 1, 78.

• Explĭcātus, a, um part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Unfolded, ſmooth, without wrinkles.* (2) *Explained.* (3) *Plain, eaſy.* (4) *Finiſhed, perfect in kind, deſpatched.* (5) *Reſcued, freed from, recovered.* (6) *Expoſed to view.* (1) Explicata veſtis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1. (2) 𝔛 Si plus adipiſcare re explicatâ boni, quàm addubitatâ, mali, *Cic. Off.* 1, 24. (3) = Facilis & explicata cauſa, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 5. *ubi al.* explicita. (4) = *Literis tuis* nihil explicatius, nihil perfectius, *Id. Attic.* 9, 7. (5) 𝔛 Liberata, ſed non omnino explicata provincia, *Id.* Gravi valetudine explicatus, *Sen.* de *Tranquil.* 2. (6) Capua planiſſimo in loco explicata, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 35.

• Explĭcātus, ûs. m. (1) *An untwiſting, a diſplaying, or unfolding.* (2) Met. *An expoſition, an explication.* (1) Mollis alterno pedum explicatu glomeratio, *Plin.* 8, 42. (2) Ut intelligeres, quàm difficiles explicatus haberet, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39.

• Explĭcit. *i. e.* definit; quum plicis omnibus evolutis explicatur volumen, vid. *Mart.* 11, 108.

• Explĭcĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to draw up, or deſpatch.* Atria congeſtos ſatis explicitura clientes, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 146.

• Explĭcĭtus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Unfolded, declared.* (2) *Drawn up.* (3) *Deſpatched, ended, or finiſhed.* (1) Ejus rei juſta defenſio & explicita, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 5. *ubi al.* explicata. (2) Stetit explicito priùs agmine pubes, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 561. (3) = Explicitus liber & quaſi perfectus, *Mart.* 11, 108. Explicitius conſilium videbatur ad Ilerdam reverti. *Caſ. B. C.* 1, 78.

Explĭco, āre, ui & āvi, ĭtum & ātum. act. [*ab* ex, & plico] (1) *To unfold,* or *unfurl.* (2) *To open.* (3) *To make larger.* (4) *To diſcover,* or *diſplay.* (5) *To ſet in array, to draw up.* (6) *To diſengage,* or *ſet free.* (7) *To unravel.* (8) *To treat more largely of, to be more copious in.* (9) *To accompliſh,* or *make an end of.* (10) *To ſet out,* or *bring forth.* (11) *To extend.* (12) *To deliver, looſe,* or *rid, out of trouble.* (13) *To make ſmooth.* (1) Velum explicare, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 7. ¶ ♁ Pæan Pythona ſagittis Explicuit, *Luc.* 5, 81. *ſtretched him out at length. Met.* Medea per artus fratris explicuit fugam, *made way for,* Phædr. 4, 6. Explicare frontem, *to look cheerfully, Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 16. (2) § frondes, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 335. (3) § ædificium, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 4, 16. (4) § vitam alicujus, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 8. (5) § agmen, *Liv.* 30, 5. § turmas, *Luc.* 6, 9. § legiones, *Caſ. B. C.* 2, 26. § naves, *Nep. Them.* 4. (6) Da operam ut te explices, & huc venias, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. = libero, *Id.* (7) 𝔛 Res involutas definiendo explicavimus, *Id. Or.* 29. = expono, *Id.* (8) = 𝔛 Craſſus hæc, quæ coarctavit, & peranguſtè referſit in oratione ſuâ, dilatet nobis, atque explicet, *Id.* de *Orat* 1, 35. (9) = Ut negotia explices, & expedias, *Id. Fam.* 13, 26. (10) Explicat cœnas unica menſa duas, *Mart.* 1, 104, 8. (11) Sed neque ſe pingues tum candida flamma per auras Explicuit, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 248. (12) Siciliam undique cinctam periculis explicavit, *Cic.* pro *L. Manil.* 11. (13) Turbidum explicui mare, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 455.

• Explĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be unfolded,* Met. *explained,* &c. Illa potiùs explicetur incredibilis fabrica naturæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

Explōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ab* ex & plaudo; cum ſono ejicio] *To drive out with claping of hands, to hiſs, to ſtamp off the ſtage,* Meton. *to diſlike,* or *diſapprove; to explode.* Hoc genus divinationis vita jam communis exploſit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 41.

Explōdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be exploded,* or *rejected.* = 𝔛 Te quod exploſum & rejectum eſt, retuliſſe demiror, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 31. Hiſtrio exibilatur & exploditur, *Id. Parad.* 3, 2.

Explōrandus, a, um., part. *To be diligently ſearched into,* &c. Explorandæ rei gratiâ, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 3. vid. & *Liv.* 22, 55.

Explōrans, tis. part. *Diligently ſearching,* Liv. 37, 28.

Explōrātè. adv. iùs, comp. *For a certainty.* Ad te exploratè ſcribo, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 14. = Exploratè, & ſine omni dubitatione, *Id. N. D.* 1, 1. Exploratiùs permittere, *Id Fam.* 6, 1, 15.

‖ Explōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tryal,* or *ſearching out.* Adulterii exploratio, *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 2. ⸸ Inveſtigatio, *Cic.*

Explōrāto. abl. part. abſol. poſitum. *After ſearch was made,* Tac. Hiſt. 2, 49, 3. & 3, 20, 3.

‖ Explōrātò. adv. *Certainly, aſſuredly,* Litt. *ex* Liv. ⸸ Exploratè, *Cic.*

Explōrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſcout, a ſpy,* or *private ſearcher,* paſſim *ap.* Cæſ.

Explōrātōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to ſearching,* or *ſpying,* Suet. Cal. 45, 2.

‖ Explōrātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that watcheth,* or *ſeteth ſpies,* Aug.

Explōrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Well,* or *certainly, known; certain, undoubted, tryed,* or *ſure.* ¶ Exploratum habeo, *I am ſure of it,* Cic. N. D. 1, 19. = Exploratum & excuſſum conſilium, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 2. Explorata habet crimina de filio, *Id.* 5, 9, 1. Facilior & exploratior devitatio, *Cic. Att.* 16, 2. Cùm hoc mihi eſſet exploratiſſimum, *Id.* ad *Quirit. poſt. red.* 6. Exploratiſſima victoria, *Paterc.* 2, 84. Exploratam perferrent, *Liv.* 10, 27.

Explōro, āre. act. [*ab* ex & ploro, quo antiq. pro explorare uſi ſunt, ſed poſtea pro perſpicere & ſagaciter inquirere, *Feſt.*] (1) *To view,* or *ſearch, diligently.* (2) *To grope,* or *feel.* (3) *To ſound, to endeavour to find out.* (4) *To try, eſſay,* or *prove.* (5) *To ſpy out, to ſcout,* (6) Antiq. *To cry, lament, bewail,* or *bemoan.* (1) = Explorare atque ſcrutari locum, *Nep. Datam.* 11. Africam exploravit, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 12 (2) Dextrâ cæcum iter explorat, *Ov. Met.* 10, 456. (3) Explorare conſilium hoſtium, *Caſ. B. G.* 5, 47. (4) Taurus cornua explorat in truncis, *Luc.* 2, 603. (5) Equitatum ad explorandum iter Domitii præmiſit, *Caſ. B. C.* 1. 81. (6) † Gemit, explorat, turbam omnem concitat, *Varr.* ☞ Quam quidem notionem jure ſuo primam, quoniam obſolevit, huc rejecimus.

Explōror, āri. paſſ. *To be diligently ſearched.* Ubi explorari vera non poſſunt, falſa per metum augentur, *Curt.* 4, 11.

Explōſio, ōnis. f. verb. Met. *A caſting off,* or *rejecting.* Ludorum exploſiones, *Cœl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 12 ☞ Raró occ.

Explōſus, a, um. part. *Driven out of the place with claping; rejected,* or *caſt off; hiſſed off the ſtage.* Exploſa ſententia, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 11. *Vid.* Explodo.

‖ Expŏliātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſpoiling,* or *waſteing,* Aug. ⸸ Spoliatio.

Expŏliātus, a, um. part. *Deprived of,* or *ſuffering loſs in, his goods.* Omnibns rebus expoliatæ, *Juſt.* 26, 1. ⸸ Spoliatus, *Cic.*

Expŏliendus, a, um. part. *To be poliſhed.* Expoliendum limandúmque ſe viro docto permittere, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10, 11.

Expŏlio, āre. act. [*ab* ex & ſpolio] *To ſpoil,* or *rob; to deprive,* or *take from.* Expoliare aliquem provinciâ & exercitu, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 1. *Vid.* Exſpolio.

Expŏlior. āri, ātus. paſſ *To be ſpoiled,* or *robbed.* Fana atque domos expoliari *dixerunt,* Sall. B. C. 50.

Expŏlio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To poliſh exactly, to furbiſh, to make ſmooth,* (2) Met. *To adorn,* or *ſet off.* (3) *To finiſh,* or *complete.* (1) 𝔛 Cùm expolivero magìs, hoc demum dices, Nunc etiam rude eſt, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 1, 60. (2) Inventum expolire difficillimum eſt, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 18. = limare, *Plin. jun.* (3) Nihil omni ex parte perfectum natura expolivit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 1.

‖ Expŏlītè. adv. *Very finely,* or *curiouſly,* Litt. *ex* Tac.

Expŏlītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A poliſhing, a trimming, a burniſhing.* Artificioſa inventi expolitio, *Cic.* de *Invent.* 1, 40.

Expŏlītus, a, um. part & adj. or, comp. ‖ ſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Poliſhed, made ſmooth.* (2) Met. *Neat, trim,* or *fine.* (3) *Winnowed.* (1) Libellus pumice expolitus, *Catull.* 1, 2. Dens expolitior, *Id.* 37, 20. (2) = Pictum atque expolitum orationis genus, *Cic.* (3) Frumenta expolitiora, *Col.* 2, 21. Expolitiſſimus, *Gell.* 2, 20.

‖ Expondĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weighing, conſideration,* or *deliberation,* Dig.

‖ Expondĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that weigheth,* or *conſidereth,* Dig. ⸸ Qui ponderat.

Expōnendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be expounded, explained,* or *deſcribed.* (2) *To be expoſed* as a young child, *&c.* (1) In exponendis Graiorum moribus, *Nep.* in *præf.* (2) Dat puellam ſervo exponendam, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 3, 18. vid. & *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 37.

Expōno, ĕre, ſui, ĭtum. act. (1) *To ſet forth.* (2) *To lay abroad in view.* (3) *To put out,* or *ſet on ſhore.* (4) *To expoſe,* or *ſubject.* (5) *To leave to the wide world.* (6) *To ſet to ſale.* (7) *To teach,* or *expound.* (8) *To ſhow, declare,* or *give an account of.* (1) Stravit lectulos & expoſuit vaſa Samia, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 36. 𝔛 Ne expoſuiſſe veriùs, quàm explicuiſſe viderer, *Id.* (2) Fœnum in ſole exponere, ut ſicceſcat, *Col.* 11, 28. (3) Inde Epheſum pervenit, ibique Themiſtoclem exponit, *Nep. Them.* 8. (4) Cùm tibi expoſita eſſet omnis ad prædandum Pamphylia, *Cic.* (5) In proximâ alluvie pueros exponunt, *Liv.* 1, 4. (6) Frumentum advexi, expoſui, vendo, &c. *Cic. Off.* 3, 12. (7) Qui artes rhetoricas exponunt, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 20. (8) = Edant & exponant, quid in magiſtratu geſſerint, *Id.* de *Legg.* 3, 20.

Expōnor, i, ſĭtus. paſſ. *To be ſet forth, explained,* &c. Hoc in ſermone, cùm à me exponeretur, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 2.

Expŏpŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A waſteing, ſpoiling,* or *ravageing.* Uvæ Apianæ dictæ ab expopulatione apium, *Col.* 3, 2. = Depopulatio, *Cic.*

‖ Expŏpŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſpoileth,* or *waſteth,* Marc. Empir. ⸸ Depopulator, *Cic.*

‖ Expŏpŭlor, āri, ātus ſum dep. *To diſpeople, to waſte, rob,* or *ſpoil,* Litt. *unde non dicit.* ⸸ Populor, *Cic.*

Exporrectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Stretched out.* (2) *Smooth, without wrinkles.* (3) *Briſk, active.* (1) Exporrecto trutinari verba labello, *Perſ.* 3, 82. (2) *Vid.* Exporrigo. (3) 𝔛 Ut exporrectiores ſint apes; nam frigus ignaviam creat, *Col.* 9, 7.

Exporrĭgens, tis. part. *Extending, prolonging.* 𝔛 Exporrigentia ſe veriùs, quàm creſcentia, *Plin.* 11, 48.

Exporrĭgo, ĕre. exi, ectum. act. & Expôrgo ap. comicos. (1) *To extend,* or *ſtretch out.* (2) *To prolong.* (1) Propiùs eorum aciem inſtituit exporrigere munitiones, *Hirt. B. A.* 42. Placidius ſuos equites exporrigere cœpit in longitudinem, *Ibid.* 78. (2) Quid longam temporis ſeriem exporrigis? *Sen.* de *brev. vit.* c. 9. ¶ Exporrigere frontem, *to look chearfully,* Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 53. 𝔛 caperare. *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 3. Expôrgi meliùs eſt lumbos, atque exurgier, *Id. Pſeud. prol.* 24.

Exporrĭgor, i. paſſ. *To be extended,* or *prolonged.* In calida exporrigi, *Plin.* 18, 10.

Exportandus, a, um. part. *To be carryed out.* O portentum in ultimas terras exportandum! *Cic. Verr.* 1, 15.

Exportātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A conveying,* or *carrying out, an exportation.* (2) Alſo *baniſhment.* (1) 𝔛 Exportatio earum rerum, quibus egemus, & invectio, *Cic. Off.* 2, 3. (2) Sen. *de* Tranq. vit.

‖ Exportātor, ōris m. verb. *He that exporteth,* or *carryeth out,* Dig. ⸸ Qui exportat.

Exportātus, a, um. part. *Carryed out.* Ibique cognovit Darium clauſo vehiculo per noctem exportatum, *Juſt.* 11, 16. Cadaver ſandapila per veſpillones exportatum, *Suet. Dom.* 17.

Exporto, āre. act. (1) *To bear, carry,* or *convey, out.* (2) *To export.* (1) § Corpora luce carentûm Exportant tectis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 256. (2) *Vid.* Exportor.

Exportor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be carryed out,* or *exported.* Cùm frumentum ex Italiâ exportaretur, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 28. § Exportari è civitate ſuâ libros Archilochi jubent, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, *ext.* 1.

Expoſcendus, a, um, part. *To be earneſtly required,* or *demanded,* Val. Max. 1, 1, 1.

Expoſcens, tis. part. *Demanding,* Liv. 39, 50. Pacem deorum ſanguine eorum expoſcentes, *Juſt.* 18, 6.

Expoſco, ĕre, pŏpoſci. act. (1) *To aſk,* or *require, earneſtly.* (2) *To demand one to be delivered up to be puniſhed.* (1) § = Implorare & expoſcere miſericordiam, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 34. § Expoſcere precibus pacem, *Liv.* 1, 16. § Expoſcere re alicujus opem, *Ov. Met.* 9, 545. (2) Expoſcere auctores factionis, *Liv.* 38, 33.

Expoſcor, i. paſſ. *To be demanded.* Ne quid expoſceretur. *Suet. Tib.* 47.

‖ Expŏsĭtè. adv. *Plainly, manifeſtly.* = Expoſitè atque apertè, *Gell.* 3, 2. ┼ Explanatè, *Cic.*

Expŏsĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* expono] (1) *An expoſition,* or *declaration; an expoſeing.* (2) Alſo *a ſcheme in rhetorick.* (1) Expoſitio ſententiæ ſuæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 53. Expoſitio pueri, *Juſt.* 1, 5. (2) *Vid. Quint.* 4, 2.

Expŏsĭtĭtius, a, um. adj. *Expoſed to hazard, left to the wide world.* Revertar ad puellam expoſititiam, *Plaut. Caſ. prol.* 79. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Expŏsĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *An expoſitor,* or *expounder,* Aug. ┼ Narrator, explicator, *Cic.*

Expŏsĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to explain,* or *declare.* Quaſi geſta bello expoſiturus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 72, 2.

Expŏsĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* exponor] (1) *Expoſed, open to.* (2) *Situate.* (3) *Set out, declared, propounded,* or *interpreted.* (4) *Open, obvious, ready; of which all may partake.* (5) *Common, trifling, obvious.* (6) *Put on ſhore, landed.* (1) Expoſitus ſolibus locus, *Plin.* 15, 5. 𝔛 Imbecilla vina demiſſis in terram doliis ſervanda, valida expoſitis, *Id.* 14, 21. Expoſita noſtris capita, *Sen. Octav.* 510. (2) Corinthus inter maria Ionium & Ægæum quaſi ſpectaculo expoſita, *Flor.* 2, 16. (3) = Dicta expoſita & demonſtrata, *Cic.* 𝔛 Capita multa expoſita, nec explicata, *Id.* de *Clar. Or.* 44. (4) Prompta expoſitáque fides, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 𝔛 Expoſitum nullique negatum numen, *Luc.* 5. 102. Licet ire & redire per expoſitum limen, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 34. (5) Vates Qui nihil expoſitum ſoleat deducere, *Juv.* 7, 54. (6) Expoſitæ in terrâ legiones, *Paterc.* 2, 79.

Expoſtŭlandus, a, um. part. *To expoſtulate,* or *be expoſtulated,* Liv. 21, 25. & 22, 33.

Expoſtŭlans, tis. part. *Demanding,* or *requireing.* Expoſtulans computationem, *Plin.* 9, 35.

Expoſtŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A quarreling,* or *complaining, for a thing done; an expoſtulation.* Fuerunt contumeliæ in Gellium, expoſtulationes cum abſente Pompeio, *Cic.* ad *Q. fra.* 2, 1.

‖ Expoſtŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that complaineth of wrong done.* Expoſtulator, ἐξαιτίων, Gloſſ.

‖ Expoſtŭlātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that complaineth of wrong,* Conſt.

Expoſtŭlātus, a, um. part. *To be earneſtly demanded,* or *required.* Expoſtulatæ tabulæ, *Val. Max.* 2, 10, 1.

Expoſtŭlo, āre. act. (1) *To demand,* or *require, earneſtly.* (2) Alſo *to argue the caſe; to expoſtulate,* or *take one to taſk; to take one up.* (1) 𝔛 Vix hoc tu expoſtulare auderes, & impetrare poſſes, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 17. § Expoſtulare aliquem ad ſupplicium, *Tac. H.* 1, 73. (2) Adeamne ad eum, & cum eo injuriam hanc expoſtulem? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 15.

‖ Ex-præpărāto. Adv. *According as they had appointed,* Litt. ex Liv.

‖ Ex-prætĕrĭto. adv. *For what was paſt,* Litt. ex Liv. ☞ *Rectiùs puto diviſè.*

Expreſſè. adv. iùs. comp. *Aptly, and to the purpoſe; expreſsly, to the life.* Expreſsè conſcripta ponere oportet exempla. *Ad Herenn.* 4, 7. Quod ipſum expreſſiùs ſignificavit Heſiodus, *Col.* 11, 1.

‖ Expreſſim. adv. *Expreſsly, directly, namely,* Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 98. ┼ Expreſsè.

‖ Expreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* exprimo] *A ſtraining, wringing,* or *ſqueezeing out; an expreſſion, an extract in phyſick.* Expreſſio ſecunda mellis, *Pallad.* c. 7.

Expreſſiōnes, um. f. pl. *A term in Architecture,* Vitruv. 4, 4. vid. *Lex Vitruv.*

‖ Expreſſo, āre. freq. *To wring,* or *ſtrain out,* Lex. *ex* Apul. ┼ Exprimo.

Expreſſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Squeezed,* or *beat, out.* (2) *Wreſted, forced, conſtrained.* (3) *Sounded,* or *pronounced, too full.* (4) *Made, framed.* (5) *Tranſlated.* (6) *Done to the life, declared.* (7) *Expreſs, writ out, ſet forth in a lively manner.* (1) Caput ruptum cerebro penitùs expreſſo, *Sen. Tro.* 1114. Expreſſi per aures ſanguinis pœna exacta eſt, *Plin.* 7, 44. (2) Expreſſa neceſſitas obſides danda Romanis, *Liv.* 2, 13. (3) 𝔛 Sonus erat dulcis, literæ neque expreſſæ, neque oppreſſæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 37. = Ut expreſſa ſint verba, ut ſuis quæque literæ ſonis enuntientur, *Quint.* 1, 11. (4) Materia ex quâ omnia expreſſa atque effecta, *Cic.* (5) Mitto hæc expreſſa tibi carmina Battiadæ, *Catull.* 63, 16. (6) Expreſſi vultus per ahenea ſigna, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 20. (7) = 𝔛 Res ſolida & expreſſa, non adumbrata, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, *princ.* Omnem illius meúmque ſermonem expreſſum ad te mittam, *Id. Attic.* 9, 15. Ad exemplar antiquitatis expreſſius, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 15, 3.

† Expreta. *Vett. pro* expertia, *Feſt.*

Exprĭmendus, a, um. part. *To be ſqueezed,* or *forced, out; to be expreſſed,* &c. Oratio ad ſenſus exprimendos reperta, *Cic. Or.* 55.

Exprĭmens, tis. part. *Squeezeing, expreſſing,* &c. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 50. & *Liv.* 37, 1.

Exprĭmo, ĕre, eſſi, ſſum. act. [*ab* ex & premo] (1) *To preſs, wring,* or *ſtrain out; to ſqueeze.* (2) Met. *To extort, to conſtrain.* (3) *To expreſs, to pourtray, to draw out.* (4) *To reſemble, to be like; to copy out,* or *imitate; to pronounce.* (5) *To tranſlate.* (6) *To declare, and make apparent.* (1) Exprimere oleum. *Plin.* 12, 21. (2) Expreſſit hoc neceſſitas patribus, *Liv.* 3. Expreſſerat non aſſenſionem modò, ſed etiam vocem, *Curt.* 8, 20. (3) Qui non verba, ſed vim Græcorum expreſſerunt poëtarum, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 10. (4) Eſſe nobis curæ ſolet, ut facies noſtra ab optimo quoque artifice exprimatur, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 33, 2. (5) § Exprimere verbum è verbo, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 4. (6) 𝔛 Nemo ſuperiorum, non modò expreſſerat; ſed ne dixerat quidem, poſſe hominem nihil opinari, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 24. = Effingo, aſſimulo, *Id.*

Exprĭmor, i. eſſus. paſſ. *To be ſqueezed, expreſſed,* &c. Exprimitur & ſuccus radici, *Plin.* 27, 13. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 18.

‖ Exprobrābĭlis, e. adj. *Reproachable, blameable,* Vulg. interp.

Exprobrans, tis. part. *Upbraiding,* or *reproaching.* Odioſum ſanè genus hominum officia exprobrantium, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 20.

Exprobrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reproach, a twiting, an upbraiding.* Exprobratio immemoris beneficî, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 17. dotis, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, *ext.* 1.

Exprobrātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that upbraideth,* Sen. *de* Benef. 1, 1. & Contr. 21.

Exprobrātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that upbraideth,* Exprobratrix memoria, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 7, 22.

Exprobrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to reproach.* Exprobraturus ſibi fuiſſe vitam à ſemetipſo datam, *Curt.* 8, 5.

Exprobrātus, a, um. part. *Upbraided,* or *reproached.* Exprobrata illis ab eo paupertas, *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 2. Exprobratum vitium, *Id.* 8, 11, *ext.* 3.

Exprobro, āre, act. (1) *To upbraid, reproach,* or *caſt in the teeth.* (2) *To charge with, to reprove,* or *diſallow.* (1) Num tibi inſultare in calamitate, num caſus bellicos exprobrare videor? *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. Deſine de uxore mihi exprobrare, *C. Nep. Epam.* 5. (2) Suet. Tib. 59.

Exprobror, āri. paſſ. *To be upbraided.* Vera exprobrari fatentes, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 44, 1.

Exprōmens, tis. part. *Drawing out,* or *produceing.* Magno ejulatu expromens indignationem caſûs tanti viri, *Paterc.* 2, 19.

‖ Exprōmiſſor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſurety; he that promiſeth,* or *undertaketh, for another,* Apul. JCC.

‖ Exprōmitto, ĕre, ſi, ſſum. act. *To promiſe,* or *undertake, for another; to be ſecurity,* Juris vocab.

Exprōmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. (1) *To draw out.* (2) *To ſhew forth, to tell plainly.* (3) *To produce,* or *bring out.* (4) *To lay out, to ſpend, to employ.* (1) Neque heminas octo exprompſi in urceum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 18. (2) Quæ nunc expromam abſens audaciùs, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. Expromere quid ſentias, *Liv.* 20, 1. (3) Exprompſit nummos, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (4) Omnem induſtriam vitæ cœnis expromere, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10.

Exprōmor, i, ptus. paſſ. *To be drawn out, ſhowed, produced,* &c. *Cic. Orat.* 36. Expromitur effigies ejus, *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 2.

Expromptus, a, um. part. *Taken out, ſhowed abroad, in readyneſs.* ¶ Exprompta memoria, *a ready wit,* Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 2.

* Expuens, tis. part. *Spiting out.* Sanguinem expuentibus ſubvenit agaricum, *Plin.* 26, 7.

* Expugnābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be overcome,* or *won by aſſault.* Situ non expugnabile robur, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 103. Nulli ruis expugnabilis aſtro, *Ibid.* 4, 836.

* Expugnandus, a, um. part. *To be conquered,* &c. Expugnandis urbibus reperta, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 13, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 7.

* Expugnans, tis. part. or, comp. *Vanquiſhing,* or *geting by force.* Expugnantior herba, *Ov. Met.* 14, 21. *ubi al. leg.* expugnacior. Sic ille furentem Circuit expugnans, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 779. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 12.

* † Expugnaſſere *pro* expugnaturum eſſe. Seſe igitur ſummâ vi viriſque eorum oppidum expugnaſſere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 55.

* Expugnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A conquering,* or *wining, by force,* or *aſſault; the ſtorming of a town.* Ut urbium expugnationes recordentur, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 5. § Expugnatio caſtrorum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 40. Expugnationem peragere, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 5.

Expugnātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A conqueror,* (2) Met. *A raviſher.* (1) Expugnator coloniæ, *Liv* 6, 22. Demetrius expugnator cognominatus, *Plin* 7, 38. *ſc.* Πολιορκητής. (2) Expugnator pudicitiæ, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 1, 3. Pecoris lupus expugnator opimi, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 363.

* ‖ Expugnātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that overcometh.* Litt. ex Apul.

* Expugnātus, a, um. part. *Vanquiſhed, won by aſſault, taken by ſtorm, ſubdued, conquered.* Mœnia expugnata, *Lucr.* 2, 1145. Met. Fatidici mens expugnata fatiſcit, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 187.

* Expugnax, ācis. adj. c. 3. *Powerfull in ſubdueing.* ☞ Leg. ſaltem in comp. Expugnacior herba. *Ov. Met.* 14, 21.

* Expugnātūrus, a, um. part. *About to take by aſſault,* Liv. 3, 4.

* Expugno, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & pugno] *To win by ſtorm, aſſault,* or *force.* (2) *To conquer, to overcome, to vanquiſh, to ſack a town or city.* (3) *To break open by violence.* (4) Met. *To gain,* or *win, by reaſon, gifts, flattery,* &c. (1) § Expugnare Babylonem, *Val. Max.* 9, 3. *ext.* 4. § urbem, *Id.* 7, 4, 5. (2) Reges expugnant, *Lucr.* 4, 1007. (3) Primùm ædes expugnabo, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 3. Flumina id oppidum expugnavêre, *Plin.* 6, 27. (4) Expugnare aliquem ratione, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 52.

* Expugnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be overcome, expell'ed,* &c. *Cic. Parad.* 4. Lacte equino venena & toxica expugnantur, *Plin.* 28, 10.

* Expuĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſpiting out.* Sanguinis expuitio, *Plin.* 23, 1. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſpuitio.

‖ Expulleſco, ĕre. incept. *To begin to be a chicken*, Litt. *ex* Col.

‖ Expullŭlo, āre. neut. *To begin to bud forth*, R. *ex* Arnob. ┼ Pullulo, *Vett.*

‖ Expulpo, āre. act. *To pull fleſh away, to conſume*, Apic.

† Expulſim. adv. *By ſtrikeing a ball at length to keep it up from the ground.* Videbis pueros pilâ expulſim ludere, *Varr.* apud *Non.* 2, 281.

Expulſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* expello] *A driveing out, baniſhment.* Civium expulſiones, *Cic. Off.* 2, 6.

Expulſo, āre. act. *To bang about*, or *beat to and fro.* Si me nobilibus ſcis expulſare, *Mart.* 14, 46.

Expulſor, ōris. m. verb. *An expeller, one that driveth out*, Cic. *pro* Quint. 8.

Expulſus, a, um. part. (1) *Put*, or *thruſt, out.* (2) Met. *Expelled, baniſhed.* (3) *Torn up.* (1) Expulsâ atque exturbatâ filiâ, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 5. (2) Expulſum domo patriâ accipit, *Ov. Met.* 11, 269. Expulſa quies, *Ib.* 8, 828. (3) Seges ab radicibus imis expulſa, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 320.

Expultrix, īcis. f. verb. *An expeller*, or *driver away*; feminine. Philoſophia expultrix vitiorum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 2.

‖ Expūmĭco, āre. act. *To purge*, or *make clear*; *to ſmooth*, or *poliſh*; as with a pumice ſtone, *Tert.* ┼ Pumice expolio.

* Expūmo, āre. neut. *vel potiùs* Exſpūmo. *To caſt out foam*, or *froth*; *to froth.* Donec inde humor aliquis expumet, *Celſ.* 6, 7, 8.

‖ Expunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A paying of a debt, a croſſing out*, Ap. JCC.

Expunctus, a, um. part. *Croſſed out of the bill, put out of pay.* Expunctus manipulus, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 29.

Expungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To put*, or *croſs, out*; *to expunge.* (2) *To grub*, or *pull out hairs with tweezers.* (1) Ut expungatur nomen meum, ne quid debeam, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 3. 41. (2) Expungit genas, *Mart.* 7, 82. iterum, 85. ſed al. leg. *expingit.*

Expungor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be croſſed out*, Plaut. *Vid.* Expungo.

* Expuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ab* e, & ſpuo] (1) *To ſpit out.* (2) *To pour out.* (3) Met. *To caſt out.* (1) Cùm me videret, expuit, *Corn. Gall.* § Expuit in os tyranni, *Plin.* 7, 23. (2) Oculi expuunt lacrymas, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 74. *duriùs.* (3) Ubi illam expuerit miſeriam ex animo, *Ter. Eun.* 3. 1, 16. Ferro peremptus ſpiritum inimicum exſpuat, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 24[illegible].

Expurgandus, a, um. part. *To be purged, &c.* Quò magis expurgandus eſt ſermo, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 74.

Expurgātio, ōnis f. verb. *A purgeing, clearing*, or *making clear*; Met. *a clearing*, or *juſtifying*, of one's ſelf. Habui expurgationem, pax facta eſt, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 3, 1[illegible].

‖ Expurgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that purgeth* or *voideth*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Expurgātōrius, a, um. adj. *Which hath the virtue to purge*, Litt. ex Celſ.

‖ Expurgātūrus, a, um part. *About to clear*, or *defend.* Expurgaturum ſe adſeverans, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 24, 1.

Expurgo, āre. act. (1) *To purge*, or *cleanſe.* (2) *To clear*, or *juſtify.* (1) Phagedænas ulcerum expurgat cum melle, *Plin* 23, 1. Sordida ulcera expurgat, *Id.* 26, 14. (2) Expurgare volo me, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 87. 𝔛 Poſtquam ſeſe parum expurgat, condemnatus eſt, *Sall. B. J.* 72.

‖ Exputātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pruneing*, or *loping of a tree*, Litt. *ex* Col.

Exputātus, a, um. part. *Loped off, carped.* Palos exputatos acuere, *Col.* 11, 2.

Exputo, āre act. [*ab* ex & puto] (1) *To lop, prune*, or *ſhred, trees.* (2) Met. *To underſtand perfectly, to imagine.* (3) *To examine, and weigh.* (1) Vitem totam exputare, *Col.* 3, 1[illegible]. (2) Quæ mens illa avocârit, exputare non poſſum, *Planc.* ad Cic. ap. *Fam.* 10, 24. (3) Opinor utrâmque rem ſimul exputem, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 8.

‖ Exputreo, ĕre, ui. neut. *To putrefy.* ☞ Dedit ſuum præteritum τῷ

Exputreſco, ĕre, ui. neut. *To rot, to putrefy.* Inteſtina tibi exputreſcunt, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 1, 26.

‖ Exquæſtor, ōris. m. *He that hath been a treaſurer*, Cod. ┼ Quæſturâ defunctus.

Exquīrendus, a, um. part. *To be ſearched into*, or *examined*, &c. Cogitatio in vero exquirendo maximè verſatur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 36.

Exquīrens, tis. part. *Searching into, examineing.* Exquirentes ea conſilia, quæ ad pacem pertinerent, *Cic.* de *Fato*, 1.

Exquīro, ĕre, ſīvi, ſītum. [*ab* ex & quæro] (1) *To ſearch into, to enquire diligently, to examine*, or *ſearch out.* (2) *To pray for*, or *aſk.* (1) § Exquirere conſilium, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 2. § verum, *Id. Offic.* 2, 36. § veritatem, *Id.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 17. Ea me exquirere, iniqui patris eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 15. Exquirere regem & terras, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 734. (2) Pacem per aras exquirunt, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 57. § Exquirere aliquid à, *vel* ex, *Plaut.* de aliquo, *Cic.*

Exquīror, i, ſītus. paſſ. *To be ſearched into*, or *examined.* Verba ſubtiliter exquiri omnia noluerunt, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 20.

Exquīſītè, iùs, comp. ‖ ſſĭmè, ſup. & Exquīſītim. *Exquiſitely, curiouſly, exactly.* = Accuratè atque exquiſitè diſputare, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 80. Æger medicos exquiſitim convocabat, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 11, 35. Rationes exquiſitiùs à philoſophis colliguntur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 48. Libros exquiſitiſſimè componere, *Gell.* 13, 7.

‖ Exquīſītītius, a, um. adj. *Not natural, but got by art*, Litt. *ex* Sen.

Exquīſītum eſt. *It is found out*, or *known for certain.* Satin' iſtuc mihi exquiſitum eſt? *Plaut. Capt.* 3. 4, 105.

Exquīſītūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſearch into.* Jactabat, exquiſiturum ſe vel fidiculis de Cæſoniâ ſuâ, *Suet. Calig.* 33.

Exquīſītus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Much ſearched for, exquiſite, choice, curious.* (2) *Rare, dainty, fine, accurate, exact.* (1) = Omnia ad nos conſulta & exquiſita deferunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 58, (2) = Lautum, elegans, exquiſitum, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 27. = Tum etiam accuratius quoddam dicendi & exquiſitius afferebat genus, *Id.* de *Cl Orat.* 82. Illa tanquam exquiſitiora miramur, *Quint.* 2, 5. Exquiſitiſſimæ epulæ, *Col.* in *proœm.* Sententia exquiſitiſſimæ ſubtilitatis, *Plin.* 6, 33.

† Exſacrĭfĭco, āre. act. *To offer in ſacrifice.* Exſacrificabat hoſtiis balantibus, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 21.

Exſævio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. *To ceaſe to rage*, Liv. 30, 39. *Vid.* E ævio.

Exſanguĭnātus, a, um. part. *Bloodleſs.* = Animalia exſanguinata & exſucta, *Vitruv. præf. lib.* 8.

Exſanguis, e. adj. *Bloodleſs, lifeleſs.* Mortui exſangues, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. Exſanguis, attonitoque ſimilis, *Curt.* 7, 30.

Exſănio, āre, act. *To ſqueeze out corruption*, Celſ. 5, 27. Col. 12, 47.

Exſănior, āri. paſſ. *To have the corruption taken away*, Col. 12, 47.

Exſătiātus, a, um. part. *Exſatiated.* Flentes eum orabant, ut tandem exſatiatæ laudi modum faceret, *Curt.* 9, 20. Exſatiata clade domus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 541. *Vid.* & *Liv.* 40, 28.

Exſătio, āre. act. *To ſate, gorge*, or *cloy*, Met. *to exſatiate, to glut*, Liv. 38, 54. § Exſatiare enſes cruore, *Sil.* 7, 537

Exſătior, āri. paſſ. *To be ſatiated*, Stat. Theb. 8, 651. & 9, 14.

Exſătūrandus, a, um. part. *To be gluted.* Exſaturanda bellua viſceribus, *Ov. Met.* 5, 19.

Exſătūrātus, a, um. part. *Gluted, ſatiated.* Captaque refugerat arces Exſaturata Venus, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 303.

Exſătūro, āre. act. (1) *To glut.* (2) *To content, and ſatisfy.* (1) Viſceribus exſaturare belluam ponti, *Ov. Met.* 5, 19. (2) Exſaturare animum alicujus ſupplicio, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 27.

Exſcalpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. (1) *To pierce*, or *drill out.* (2) *To ſcratch out, to eraſe.* (1) Cato, 18. (2) Nep. Pauſan. 1.

Exſcalptus, a, um. part. *Eraſed*, Cato, R. R. 18.

Exſcendo, ĕre, act. *To go forth, to debark, to land.* Legati Aſiam petentes cùm exſcendiſſent, *Liv.* 29, 11. *alii* aſcendiſſent.

Exſcenſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* exſcendo] *A deſcending*, or *comeing forth.* Ad Clupeam urbem exſcenſione factâ, *Liv.* 27, 29. *al. leg.* extentio. ☞ *Sed leg.* ap. *Curt.* 9, 4, 4. & Liv. 21, 51.

Exſcenſus, ûs. m. *A deſcent from on ſhip board.* Exſcenſu è navibus in terram facto, *Liv.* 22, 20. *Ita Gruter.* exſcenſione, *Gronov.*

* Exſcĭdio, ōnis, f. *The raſeing and deſtroying of a town*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 2.

* Exſcĭdium, i. n. *Vid.* Excidium.

* Exſcindo, ĕre, act. *Vid.* Exſcindo.

Exſcreātio, ōnis. f. *A hawking*, or *ſpiting up*, Plin. 21, 19. & 20, 22.

Exſcreo, āre. act. *To hawk*, or *ſpit up.* Ov. Ep. 21, 24. Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 27.

Exſcrībendus, a, um. part. *To be writen*, or *copyed, out.* Petitque ſi ſunt iſtîc *imagines* exſcribendas, pingendaſque, delegem, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 28.

Exſcrībo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. (1) *To write out, to copy.* (2) *To reſemble*, or *be like.* (1) Exſcribere tabulas, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 77. (2) Filia patrem totum mirâ ſimilitudine exſcripſerat, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 16, 9.

‖ Exſcriptum, i. n. *A copy, an extract*, or *draught*, Ap. JCC.

Exſcriptus, a, um. part. *Writen*, or *copyed, out.* Nomina exſcripta, *Plaut. Rud. prol.* 15.

Exſculpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. *To engrave.* *Vid.* Exculpo.

Exſecrābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Curſed, execrable.* Execrabilius animal, *Plin.* 9, 48.

Exſecrans, tis. part. *Curſeing.* Exſecrantia verba, *Ov. Met.* 5, 105.

Exſecror, āri. dep. [*ex* ſacris excludo] *To curſe.* *Vid.* Execror.

* Exſectus, a, um part. *Cut out.* Exſectæ pelles, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 446. *Vid.* Exectus.

Exſĕcūtio, ōnis. f. *Vid.* Executio.

Exſĕcūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to execute*, Tac. Ann. 6, 4, 3.

‖ Exſēmĭnāto. adv. *By the root*, Ulp. ┼ Stirpitus.

Exſĕquendus, a, um. part. *To execute*, or *be executed*, Tac. Ann. 14, 4, 5.

Exſĕquiæ, ārum. f. pl. *Funeral rites.* *Vid.* Exequæ.

Exſĕquor, i. dep. *To perform, to execute, to puniſh.* *Vid.* Exequor.

Exſero, ĕre. act. *To thruſt out.* *Vid.* Exero.

‖ Exſertim. adv. [*ab* exſero exſertum] *By thruſting out*, Litt. *ex* Lucr.

Exſībĭlo, āre. act. *To hiſs off the ſtage*, Cic. *Vid.* Exibilo.

Exſicco, āre. act. *To dry up*, Cic. *Vid.* Exicco.

Exſigno, āre. act. *unde* exſignatus. part. *To ſeal, to mark, to ſhow by ſigns*, Liv. *quin & ipſum verbum leg. ap.* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 29.

Exſĭlio, īre. neut. *To leap out.* *Vid.* Exilio.

Exſĭlium, i. n. *Exile*, or *baniſhment.* *Vid.* Exilium.

† Exſincērātus, a, um. adj. *Bewrayed*, or *bloodyed.* Tergum exſinceratum, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 1, 11. Sed ex conjecturâ Camerar. ſolùm.

* Exſiſto, ĕre. neut. [*ab* ex & ſiſto] *To exiſt, to be, to appear.* *Vid.* Exiſto.

† Exſol, antiq. *pro* exſul, *Non.*

* Exſolvendus, a, um. part. *To pay*, or *be paid*, Tac. Ann. 3, 39, 1.

* Exſolvo, ĕre. act. *To unlooſe.* *Vid.* Exolvo.

* Exſŏlūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to pay*, Tac. H. 1, 46, 6.

Exſomnis, e. adj. *Sleepleſs, wakeing*, or *awokened.* Exſomnis ſtupet Evias, *Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 9.

Exſorbeo, ēre. act. *To ſwallow up.* *Vid.* Exorbeo.

‖ **Exſordeſco**, ěre, ui. neut. *To become filthy and naſty, to wax out of eſteem*, Gell. 9, 2. + Sordeſco.

Exſors, tis. adj. *without ſhare.* *Vid.* Exors.

‖ **Exſortium**, i. n. *A being without ſhare*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

Exſpătians, tis. part. *Runing abroad.* *Vid.* Expatians.

Exſpătior, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To run*, or *wander, abroad.* *Vid.* Expatior.

Exſpecto, āre. act. *To wait*, or *look, for.* *Vid.* Expecto.

Exſpergo, ěre. act. [*ab* ex & ſpargo] *To beſprinkle*, unde

Exſperſus, a, um. part. Met. *Diſſolved, diſperſed*, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 625. *auct. Serv. al.* aſperſa.

Exſpes, ei. adj. *Hopeleſs, without hope.* Hor. *Vid.* Expes.

Exſpīro, āre. act. *To exſpire, to die.* *Vid.* Expiro.

Exſplendeſco, ěre. neut. *To ſhine out.* *Vid.* Explendeſco.

Exſpŏlio, āre. act. *To ſpoil, rob*, or *plunder*, Cic. *Vid.* Expolio.

* **Exſpuĭtio**, ōnis. verb. *A ſpiting out.* Exſpuitio ſanguinis, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* **Exſpūmo**, āre. act. & neut. [*ab* ex, & ſpumo] *To caſt out a foam.* *Vid.* Expumo.

* **Exſpuo**, ěre. act. [*ab* ex, & ſpuo] *To ſpit up, to caſt up*, or *out.* *Vid.* Expuo.

Exſtercŏro, āre, act. *To carry forth dung.* *Vid.* Extercoro.

Exſtĭmŭlātus, a, um. part. *Spured on.* Exſtimulatæ aculeo, *Plin.* 9, 37. Tigris exſtimulata fame. *Ov. Met.* 5, 165.

Exſtĭmŭlo, *vel* Extĭmŭlo, āre. act. *To ſpur on, to prick forward, to excite.* Dictis extimulare, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 588. corda furore bellandi. *Sil.* 1, 33.

Exſtĭmŭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſpured on*, or *excited.* Sidera conjectu radiorum exſtimulata ſunt, *Plin.* 2, 39.

Exſtinguo, ěre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab* ex ſtinguo] *To quench.* *Vid.* Extinguo.

Exſtirpo, āre. act. *To root out.* *Vid.* Extirpo.

* **Exſto**, āre. neut. [*ab* ex, & ſto] *To appear.* *Vid.* Exto.

* **Exſtruo**, ěre. act. [*ab* ex, & ſtruo] *To build up.* *Vid.* Extruo.

Exſuccus, a, um. adj. *Dry, barren.* Corpus exſuccum, *Sen. Ep.* 30. = Exſucci, exſangues, *Quint.* 12, 10.

Exſūdo, āre. act. *To ſweat out*, Virg. *Vid.* Exudo.

† **Exſūgēbo**, *pro* exſugam. Eorum exſugebo ſanguinem, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 5.

‖ **Exſūgeor**, ēri. *id. quod* exugor, *Litt.* ex *Plin.*

Exſul, ŭlis. c. g. [*qu.* ex ſolo] *Baniſhed.* *Vid.* Exul.

Exſulto, āre. neut. *To exult.* *Vid.* Exulto.

Exſŭpĕro, āre. act. *To overcome.* *Vid.* Exupero.

Exſurdo, āre. act. *To make deaf.* *Vid.* Exurdo.

Exſurgo, ěre. neut. *To riſe up.* *Vid.* Exurgo.

Exſuſcĭto, āre. act. *To raiſe up.* *Vid.* Exuſcito.

Exta, ōrum, pl. n. *The bowels, inwards*, or *entrails*, Cic. Topic. 20. ¶ ‖ Exta tritici, *the gurgeom*, Jun.

Extābeſco, ěre, ui, incept. (1) *To wear*, or *pine, away; to become dry, to conſume.* (2) Met. *To grow old, and out of uſe.* (1) Extabuit macie corpus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 12. *ex antiq. poetâ.* (2) Videmus opiniones diuturnitate extabuiſſe, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2.

‖ **Extālis**, is. f. *The lower part of the great gut*, Vulg. interpr.

* **Extans**, tis. part. & adj. (1) *Standing out.* (2) *Overtoping.* (1) Signis extantibus aſper Antiquus crater, *Ov. Met.* 12, 235. (2) Muſæum turba humeris extantem ſuſpicit altis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 668. Utroque extantior aggere, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 455.

Extantia, æ. f. *A ſtanding up*, or *appearing above*, Col. 5, 5.

‖ **Extar**, ăris. n. (1) *A pot to boil beaſts entrails in.* (2) *Money given at a gate to come in to ſee a play*, or *the like.* (1) M. *ex* Gloſſ. (2) Soſip.

Extăris, e. adj. *Belonging to the entrails.* Aula extaris, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 1, 47. ☞ Rarò occ.

* ‖ **Extăſis**, is. f. *An extacy*, or *trance*, Med. + Animi deliquium. *Vid.* Ecſtaſis.

* **Extātūrus**, a, um. part. [*ab* exto, āre] *That will appear.* Extatura extiamnum duabus gemmis, *Plin.* 17, 22. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſtaturus.

Extemplo. adv. *Soon, quickly, immediately.* Extemplo ſenſit medios dilapſus in hoſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 377.

Extempŏrālis, e. adj. *Sudden, without premeditation*, or *ſtudy; done*, or *ſpoken*, extempore. § Extemporalis facultas, *Suet.* in *Aug.* 84. oratio, *Quint.* 4, 1. Extemporales figuræ, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 20, 10.

Extempŏrālĭtas, ātis. f. *A promptneſs*, or *readyneſs, without premeditation*, or *muſeing.* = Promptus faciliſque vel ad extemporalitatem, *Suet. Tit.* 3. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ **Extempŏrāneus**, a, um. adj. *id. quod* extemporalis, *Quint.* ap. *Litt.* ſed non reperio. Improbant *Voſſ.* & *Cellar.* Ut ut ſit, tutior uſus τȢ *extemporalis.*

‖ **Extempŏrārius**, a, um. adj. *Extemporary, all on a ſudden*, Mart. *ap.* Litt. ſed fruſtrà quæſivi.

‖ **Extempŏre**. adv. *Immediately, without ſtay, out of hand, all of a ſudden*, extempore; alſo *as the time requireth*, Sall. *ap.* Litt. *ſed rect. diviſè* ex tempore *ſcribi videtur.*

† **Extempŭlo**, *pro* extemplo, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 15. & *Mil.* 2, 5, 51.

* **Extendens**, tis. part. *i. e.* intendens. *Raiſeing* the price of a thing, *extending*, Suet. Calig. 38. Inter hæc auream aquilam pinnas extendenti ſimilem ſacraverant, *Curt.* 3, 3, 16. *conf. Liv.* 58, 14.

* **Extendo**, ěre, di, ſum & tum. act. [*ab* ex, & tendo] (1) *To extend*, or *ſtretch out.* (2) *To continue, lengthen, enlarge*, or *make longer.* (3) *To deferr.* (4) *To make biger.* (5) *To exert*, or *employ.* (1) Extendere vitem ad palum, *Col.* 5. (2) Extenderem preces, niſi tu rogari diu nolles, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 13, 11. § Extendere epiſtolam, *Id.* 3, 5, 20. (3) Conſulatum extendere, *Plin Paneg.* 61. Fata an extendo mea? *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 971. (4) 𝔛 Vincula eſcaria, quò magìs extendas, tantò aſtringunt arctiùs, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 19. (5) Extendere omnes imperii vires conſules juſſit, *Liv.* 7.

* **Extendor**, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be extended, deferred*, &c. Munimenta caſtrorum juſſit extendi, *Curt* 9, 3, 19. Mors extendi poteſt, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 866.

* ‖ **Extenſio**, ōnis. f. verb. *The convulſion*, or *cramp; a crick*, Jun. + Tetanus, *Celſ.*

* **Extenſio**, ōnis. f. *An extenſion*, Vitr. 9, 4.

* ‖ **Extensīvus**, a, um. adj. *Which may be ſtretched out, extenſive*, Paul. JCC.

* **Extenſus**, a, um. part. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Stretched out, drawn out in length.* Extenſi digiti, *Cic Acad. Q.* 4, 47. Extenſiſſima vallis, *Liv.* 21, 32.

* **Extento**, āre. freq. *To ſtretch*, or *thruſt, out.* Qui vires tuas extentes, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 3.

* **Extentus**, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Extended, ſtretched out.* (2) *Drawn out in length, long.* (3) *Of great extent.* (4) Alſo *loud*, or *ſhrill.* (1) Funis extentus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 210. (2) Vivet extento Proculeius ævo, *Id. Od.* 2, 2, 5. (3) Liv. 2, 32. (4) Modulatus editur ſonus, creber, extentus, *Plin.* 10, 29.

Extĕnuandus, a, um. part. *To be diſperſed*, or *diſſolved.* Spiritus extenuandus in auras ibit, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 4, 11. *ſed al. leg.* tenuandus. Cura longâ eſt extenuanda morâ, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 1, 3, 26.

Extĕnuans, tis. part. *Diminiſhing, leſſening.* Omnia pituitam extenuantia, *Celſ.* 6, 6, 8.

Extĕnuātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diminiſhing*, or *leſſening; an extenuation.* = Conciſa brevitas & extenuatio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 53. Vitium extenuatio, *Plin.* 17, 26.

‖ **Extĕnuātor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that diminiſheth*, or *impaireth*, Litt. *ex* Tac.

Extĕnuātus, a, um. part. ſſĭmus. ſup. *Made thin, lean*, or *ſlender; diminiſhed.* 𝔛 Aër fuſus & extenuatus ſublimè fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. Meæ copiolæ ſunt extenuatiſſimæ, *Brut.* ap. *Eund. Fam.* 11, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 62.

Extĕnuiſſĭmè. adv. *Very ſlenderly.* Extenuiſſimè maritus, *Sen. Controv.* 1, 4.

Extĕnuo, āre. act. (1) *To grind ſmall, to chew, to make thin, lean*, or *ſlender.* (2) Met. *To debaſe*, or *undervalue.* (3) *To diminiſh*, or *leſſen; to extenuate.* (4) *To ſet in thin array one from another.* (1) = A dentibus extenuatur & molitur cibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (2) 𝔛 Non auget ſuum mūnus, ſed extenuat, *Id. Offic.* 2, 20. (3) Quam querelam, etſi ſpero eſſe falſam, nunquam tamen verbis extenuabo, *Id.* pro *Marcell.* 7. § Extenuare alicujus laudem, *Val. Max.* 5, 2, 10. (4) Extenuare aciem, *Liv.*

Extĕnuor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be made thin, leſſened*, &c. Quo tutiſſimo remedio conſenſus multitudinis extenuatur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 46, 10. In pulverem inutilem extenuatur, *Plin.* 18, 16.

Exter, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Foreign, or another country.* Exter honos, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 429. Inſolens verbum, quod neque Priſc. auctoritas ſatìs ſuſpicioni eximit, *Gronov.*

‖ **Extercŏrātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying forth of dung*, Litt. *ex* Col.

‖ **Extercŏro**, āre. act. *To cleanſe, to void dung*, or *ordure*, Dig. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſtercoro. + Stercoro, *Cic.*

‖ **Extĕrĕbrātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A pierceing through, an eſcape*, Litt. *ex* Hyg.

Extĕrĕbro, āre. act. (1) *To pierce, and make a hole through.* (2) Met. *To ſkrew out a thing.* (1) Ex eo auro quod exterebratum eſſet, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 24. (2) Nunquam iſtuc exterebrabis tu, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 2, 57.

Extergeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. *To wipe clean.* Pernas eximito & extergito, *Cato.* Manantes lacrymas pollice exterſit, *Petron.* c. 9.

Extergeor, ēri, ſus. paſſ. *To be wiped clean.* Ut ea faciliùs extergeantur, *Vitruv.* 7, 3.

Extermĭnandus, a, um. part. *To be turned out*, or *baniſhed.* Ex finibus humanæ naturæ exterminandum puto, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 1.

‖ **Extermĭnātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A driveing forth, a deſtroying*, Dig. + Expulſio, *Cic.*

Extermĭnātor, ōris. f. verb. *A baniſher*, or *driver out; a deſtroyer.* Ante oculos exterminatoris ſui, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 54.

Extermĭnātus, a, um. part. *Baniſhed, deſtroyed, overthrown, utterly undone.* Reſpublica exterminata mecum, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 55.

‖ **Extermĭnium**, i. n. *Baniſhment*, or *exile*, Litt. *ex* Cæſ. *certè ap. poſter. non infrequens.*

Extermĭno, āre. act. [extra terminos ejicio] (1) *To drive*, or *caſt, out; to baniſh*, or *exterminate.* (2) *To deſtroy*, or *root out.* (3) Met. *To ſend away*, in a good ſenſe. (1) = § Expellere, exterminare, & ejicere ex urbe virtutem, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 37. § à ſuis dîs penatibus, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 13. (2) Exterminare rempublicam, *Id.* (3) Regium morbum in vino exterminat potum, *Plin.* 31, 10.

Extermĭnor. āri. ātus. paſſ. *To be baniſhed.* Catilinam exterminari volebam, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 2.

* ‖ **Externātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An aſtoniſhment*, Aug. + Conſternatio, *Liv.*

* **Externātus**, a, um. part. *Aſtoniſhed, ſcared, frighted.* Io ſe externata refugit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 641. Externata malo, *Catull.* 62, 165.

* **Externo**, āre. act. [*ab* ex & ſterno] *To aſtoniſh, to fright out of his wits.* Miſeram aſſiduis luctibus externavit, *Catull.* 67, 71.

‖ **Externo**, āre. act. [*ab* externus] *To make, or* *look upon, one as a ſtranger,* Apul. Apol. p. 554. *ubi tamen al.* extraneaſſe.

Externus, a, um. adj. [*ab* exterus] (1) *Outward, external.* (2) *Strange, alien, of another country, a foreigner, a ſtranger.* (1) = Externus & adventitius tepor, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (2) 𝔛 Externis hoſtibus magis, quàm domeſticis laboramus, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 10. 𝔛 Externa magis, quàm interiora, *Id. N. D.* 1, 33.

* Extĕro, ĕre, trīvi, trītum. act. [*ab* ex, & tero] (1) *To wear, ſcrub,* or *raſe, out.* (2) *To beat out, to whet,* or *grind.* (3) *To threſh.* (4) *To digeſt.* (1) 𝔛 Opus poliat limâ, non exterat, *Quint.* 10, 4. (2) Calcibus frontem exterere, *Phæd.* 1, 21, 9. (3) Exterere grana è ſpicâ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52. (4) Alvus calore multo cibum exterit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. ¶ Exterere literam, *to rub it out,* Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

* Extĕror, ĕri. paſſ. *To be trod,* or *beat, out.* § E ſpicis exteruntur grana, *Varr.* Frumentum exteritur pecudibus, *Col.* 2, 21.

‖ Exterrāneus, a, um. adj. [ex aliâ terrâ] *Strange, foreign,* Feſt. ⸸ Externus, *Cic.*

* Exterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ab* ex, & terreo] *To put in fear; to frighten,* or *ſcare, one.* § Exterrere aſpectu, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 36. metu, *Liv.* 4, 23. Exterruit hos animos, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 5.

* Exterreor, ēri. paſſ. *To be greatly affrighted.* Præter modum plerique exterrentur, *Cic. Off.* 2, 10.

* Exterrĭtus, a, um. part. *Frighted, ſcared.* Armenta exterrita, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 149. Novâ re exterritus, *Curt.* 10, 9, 9. Exterrita atrocitate ſomnii, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 2. Exterritus conſcientiâ, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 5, 7.

‖ Exterſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wipeing,* or *rubbing, out,* Litt *ex* Apul.

‖ Exterſōrius, a, um. adj. *That cleanſeth,* or *taketh away the filth,* Jun. ⸸ Qui exterget.

Exterſus, a, um. part. [*ab* extergor] (1) *Wiped clean, cleanſed, ſcoured.* (2) Met. *Ranſacked, plundered, left without any thing.* (1) Æra exterſa rubiginem celeriùs trahunt, quàm neglecta, *Plin.* 34, 9. (2) = Quod fanum adiiſti, quod non everſum atque exterſum relinqueris? *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21.

Extĕrus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Strange, foreign, of another country.* = Exterus hoſtis atque longinquus, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 13. Exterior, comp. *More outward; in a lower,* or *baſer, place,* or *degree.* Exterior orbis, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 7. ¶ Comes exterior, *on the right hand,* Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 17. ut interior qui ſiniſter, *M.*

‖ Exteſtĭcŭlo, āre. act. *To caſtrate,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Caſtro, *Vett.*

Extexo, ĕre, ui, tum. act. *To unweave, to unravel,* Met. *to turn one from his purpoſe.* Extexam ego illum pulchrè, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 5.

‖ Extillātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A droping out,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Extillo, āre. act. [*ab* ex & ſtillo] *To drop out, to trickle down with tears.* Sinapi, oculi ut extillent, facit. *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 29. § Lacrymis extillare, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 82. § liquorem, *Col.* 12, 48. *Rectiùs* exſtillo.

Extĭmeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be in great fear, to be ſore afraid,* Cic. *Dedit præteritum* τῷ extimeſco.

Extĭmeſcendus, a, um. part. *Greatly to be feared.* Nec ob eam cauſam fatum, aut neceſſitas extimeſcenda eſt, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 12. Navibus caſus erant extimeſcendi, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 13.

Extĭmeſco, ĕre, ui. incept. *To be greatly afraid.* De fortunis communibus extimeſcebam, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 1. Adeòn' rem rediiſſe, ut patrem extimeſcam? *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 2. Extimuit victorem, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 2.

Extĭmo, āre. antiq. *pro* exiſtimo. *unde* part. extimans. Inſociabile regnum extimantes, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 17, 1. *ex edit. Bernegg. ſed* exiſtimantes *leg. Ryckius.*

‖ Extĭmŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pricking forward,* Litt *ex* Col.

Extĭmŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An encourager, a ſtirrer up.* Acerrimus extimulator, *Tac.* 3, 40, 1. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſtimulator.

Extĭmŭlātus, a, um. part. *Pricked,* or *ſtired up.* Fame tigris extimulata, *Ov. Met.* 5, 164. = Impulſa aut extimulata, *Plin.* 2, 39. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſtimulatus.

Extĭmŭlo, āre. act. [*ab* ex & ſtimulo] *To prick forward, to ſtir up,* Sil. 17, 329. *Vid.* Exſtimulo.

Extĭmŭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſtired up.* Extimulari furiis, *Col.* 6, 27.

Extĭmus, a, um. adj. ſuperl. [*ab* exterus] *The uttermoſt, outmoſt,* or *laſt.* Orbium extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 4. Extimæ gentes, *Plin.* 2, 78.

Extinctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* extinguo] *A puting out, a quenching, an aboliſhing.* Si ſupremus ille dies non extinctionem, ſed commutationem affert loci, quid optabilius? *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 49.

Extinctor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A quencher, a deſtroyer.* (2) *A ſuppreſſer, one that maketh an end of a thing.* (1) Extinctor patriæ, *Cic.* pro *Syllâ,* 31. (2) Belli domeſtici extinctor, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp.* 23.

‖ Extinctōrium, i. n. *An extinguiſher to put out a candle.* ☞ In re novâ verbo novo analogicè formato danda eſt venia.

Extinctūrus, a, um. part. *About to extinguiſh,* Liv. 10, 24.

Extinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Put out.* (2) *Quenched.* (3) *Extinct.* (4) *Killed, dead.* (5) *Gone and loſt.* (6) *Aboliſhed.* (1) Extinctâ flammâ revixit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 7. (2) Nec priùs eſt extincta ſitis, quàm vita, bibendo, *Ov. Met.* 7, 569. (3) Extinctum eſt jam illud maledictum crudelitatis, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 35. (4) Vir egregius extinctus, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 1. (5) Extinctus pudor, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 322. (6) Extincta ſpes, *Liv.* 23, 45. 𝔛 Memoria non extincta, ſed repreſſa vetuſtate, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 30.

Extinctus, ûs. m. *The puting out* of a candle, *&c.* A lucernarum extinctu, *Plin.* 7, 7.

Extinguendus, a, um. part. *To be extinguiſhed.* Favorem extinguendis incendiis auxerat, *Paterc.* 2, 91.

Extinguo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab* ex & ſtinguo] (1) *To put out any thing that burneth, to extinguiſh, to quench.* (2) Met. *To appeaſe,* or *ſtint.* (3) *To aboliſh,* or *put an end to.* (4) *To put to death.* (5) Alſo *to make a difference,* or *diſtinguiſh.* (1) § Extinguere ignem, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 2, 22. § fulmina flammis, *Sen. Octav.* 809. (2) § Extinguere bellum, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 23. (3) Invidiam extinguet mors, *Id.* pro *Balbo,* 6. Extinguere memoriam egregii facti, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, *ext.* 4. (4) 𝔛 Si ignis vivet, tu extinguêre, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 15. (5) Quam ſi ſubtraxeris, quî extingues artificem ab inſcio? *Cic Acad. Q.* 4, 7. *ſed mel. lib. hab.* diſtingues.

Extinguor, i, inctus. paſſ. *To be extinguiſhed, appeaſed,* or *aboliſhed.* Nullâ adhibitâ vi, conſumptus ignis extinguitur, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 19. Non poteſt divinitus extingui, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 8.

Extirpandus, a, um. part. *To be rooted up.* Silvæ extirpandæ ratio, *Plin.* 18, 6. *Met.* Quas perturbationes nos extirpandas putamus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 19.

Extirpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plucking up by the roots, a rooting out.* Extirpatio filicis, *Col.* 2, 2.

‖ Extirpātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that plucketh up by the roots,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

Extirpātus, a, um. part. *Rooted up.* Extirpatis radicibus herbarum, *Plin.* 19, 6. *Met.* Niſi ex ejus animo extirpatam humanitatem arbitremur, *Cic.* de *Am.* 13.

Extirpo, āre. act. (1) *To pluck up by the roots.* (2) Met. *To root out, to extirpate.* (1) Extirpare arbores radicitus, *Col.* 2, 2. 𝔛 Lucos quoque ſacros non cædunt modò, ſed etiam extirpant, *Curt.* 7, 21. pilos corporis, *Mart.* 6, 56. (2) = Extirpare & funditus tollere vitia, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 5. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſtirpo.

Extirpor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be rooted up,* or *extirpated.* 𝔛 Tu ignoras arbores magnas diu creſcere, unâ horâ extirpari, *Curt.* 7, 33. Silveſtris ager decreſcente lunâ utiliſſimè extirpatur, *Col.* 11, 2.

Extiſpex, ĭcis. c. g. [*ab* exta inſpiciendo] *A ſoothſayer, a diviner, who foretelleth things to come from the entrails of beaſts.* Extiſpici diſputanti relinquito, *Varr.*

Extiſpĭcium, ii. n. *The craft of ſoothſaying, the looking into the entrails of beaſts ſacrificed, and thence foretelling things to come.* Attendit & extiſpicio, *Suet. Ner.* 56.

* Exto, āre, ĭti, ĭtum & ātum. neut. [*ab* ex & ſto] (1) *To ſtand out.* (2) *To ſtand,* or *ſtick, up.* (3) *To be.* (4) *To remain,* or *be left.* (5) *To be apparent, to be ſeen above others.* (6) Met. *To exceed, to excell.* (7) *To ſpring out.* (1) Pinguis æqualiculus propenſo ſeſquipede extat, *Perſ.* 1, 57. (2) Longâ trabe rectior extat, *Ov. Met.* 3, 78. *ubi al.* exit. Venis malè juncta trementibus oſſa Extant, *Sil.* 2, 468. (3) Suet. Tit. 10. & Quint. 10, 1. (4) 𝔛 Sive extant, ſive interciderunt, *Plin. conf. Flor.* 1, 13, 24. (5) = Quò magis extare, atque eminere videatur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 26. 𝔛 Obſcurum eſſe, *Id. Fam.* 5, 2. (6) Quantùm egomet Nereïdas exto, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 2, 115. (7) Extant ſurculi de arbore, *Col.* de *Arb.* 26. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſto.

Extollens, tis. part, *Extolling, lifting up,* Liv. 21, 20. Omnia extollens, *Juſt.* 2, 13. Extollens vix palmas gurgite, *Prop.* 2, 26, 11.

Extollo, ĕre, tŭli, ēlātum. act. (1) *To lift,* or *hold, up.* (2) Met. *To raiſe up.* (3) *To praiſe.* (4) *To prolong, to put off, to deferr.* (5) Alſo *to bring up.* (1) Extollunt ambo capita, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 57. (2) Percuſſum ipſa reſpub. manibus ſuis extollit, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 45. 𝔛 Jacentem non modò extollere, ſed priſtinam dignitatem amplificare, *Cic.* pro *Marcello,* 3. (3) 𝔛 Vos meam fortunam deprimitis? veſtram extollitis? *Id.* in *Piſon.* 18. § Extollere aliquid in majus, *Liv.* 28, 31. (4) Res ſerias extollo ex hoc die in alium diem, *Plaut. Pœn.* 2, 52 Fugiam, & in diem extollam malum, *Id. Mil.* 3, 2, 47. (5) Parentes extollunt liberos, *Id. Moſt.* 1, 2, 41.

Extorquendus, a, um. part. *To extort,* or *be extorted from.* Miſſus Lamachus cum exercitu ad extorquendum quod negabatur, *Juſt.* 16, 3.

Extorqueo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To wrench,* or *put out of joint.* (2) *To force,* or *wreſt, from* (3) Met. *To extort,* or *get out of one.* (1) Fregit aliquis crus, aut extorſit articulum, *Sen. Ep.* 104. (2) Arma è manibus extorquere, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 6. Extorſerat Vatinio legiones, *Paterc.* 2, 69. (3) 𝔛 Ille exorabat, tu extorques, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 1, 8. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 29.

Extorqueor, ēri. paſſ. *To be extorted,* &c. *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 9. Extorquetur ipſi cauſa optima, *Val. Max.* 8, 9, 3.

‖ Extorrĕfăcio, ĕre. act. *To broil,* or *parch,* Sen. *ap.* Litt.

Extorreo, ēre. act. *To toaſt, roaſt,* or *bake; to parch and dry, to burn up.* Febris extorret, *Celſ.* 3, 7.

Extorrĭdus, a, um. adj. *Parched, dryed, burnt up,* Fragm. Poët.

Extorris, is. c. g. *An exile, a baniſhed man, one who is forced to live out of his country.* Extorris ab patrio ſolo, *Liv.* 5, 30. Finibus extorris, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 616.

Extortor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* extorqueo] *One that wreſteth and wringeth, an extortioner.* Bonorum extortor, legum contortor, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 27.

Extortus, a, um. part. (1) *Wreſted,* or *forced from.* (2) Alſo *tormented, tortured.* (1) Extorta eſt confitenti ſica, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 7. Extorta manibus hoſtium victoria, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 9. (2) Per longam nervorum contractionem extorti, *Sen. Ep.* 66. Extortus moritur, *Liv.* 34, 25.

Extra. præp. (1) *Externally, without.* (2) *Out of, not in.* (3) *Beyond.* (4) *Except, ſaveing, over and above.* (1) 𝔛 Et in corpore, & extra quædam bona, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 21. 𝔛 intus, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 36. (2) Extra conjurationem eſſe, *Cic.* pro *Syllâ,* 13. (3) Ne extra modum ſumptu prodeas & magnificentiâ, *Id. Offic.*

Offic. 1, 39. (4) Extra unum te mortalis nemo corpus corpore contigit, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 24.

Extrà. adv. *Without, on the outſide.* ✠ Pomum ſimile amygdalis extrà, intus contortis nucleis, *Plin.* 12, 10.

‖ Extractio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drawing out, an extraction*, Arithmet.

Extractōrius, a, um. adj. *That hath the power and nature to draw out.* Arundo extractoriam vim habet, *Plin.* 24, 11.

Extractūrus, a, um. part. *About to draw out*, Liv. 38, 44.

Extractus, a, um. part. [*ab* extrahor] (1) *Drawn out* by force, *or* perſuaſion. (2) *Prolonged, continued, ſpun out.* (1) Extracta haſta, *Curt.* 7, 4, 37. Extracta oculo ſagitta, *Plin.* 7, 37. Rure in urbem extractus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 11. (2) Pars major anni certaminibus extracta, *Liv.* 4, 43. Extractum in tertium annum bellum eſt, *Id.* 3, 2. uſque ad noctem, *Id.* 4, 41.

† Extraëo, īre. act. *To go out*, Non. *ex* Afran. ⸸ Exeo.

Extrahendus, a, um. part. *To be drawn out, &c.* Extrahendæ aquæ quæſtus, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, *ext.* 11. *Conf. Celſ.* 8, 4.

Extraho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To draw, or pluck, out.* (2) *To extract.* (3) *To extricate, or rid out of.* (4) *To prolong, delay, deferr, or continue.* (5) Alſo *to draw one by perſuaſion.* (6) *To extort.* (7) *To bring off, or withdraw.* (1) Extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 13. (2) Extrahere venena corpori, *Plin.* 7, 2. (3) Neque ſcio quo modo me inde extraham, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 3. (4) Triduum diſputationibus extrahitur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 33. (5) Vulgus extrahere ad conſulatum nitebatur, *Liv.* Seque ac ſuos omnes extraxit incolumes, *Nep. Eumen.* 5. (6) Verberum vis extrahit ſecreta mentis, *Sen. Hipp.* 881. (7) Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 43.

Extrahor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be drawn out, &c* Extractus erat palude, *Val. Max.* 8, 2, 3. *Vid.* & *Liv.* 10, 27. & 27, 26.

Extrāneus, a, um. adj. *Strange, foreign, of another country, outward.* Pax extraneis gignetur, cùm jam domeſticis non inſideat? *Cic antiq. iret in exil.* 4.

Extraordĭnārius, a, um. adj. *Extraordinary, contrary to common order and faſhion, great.* Extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventoſum eſt, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 7. Extraordinariæ poteſtates, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 9. Rex extraordinario periculo defunctus, incolumes ſuos reduxit in caſtra, *Curt.* 4, 16, 25. § cura, *Liv.* 26, 18. § porta, *Id.* 40, 27.

Extrāquam. adv. *Except, or ſaveing, that*, Liv. ☞ *Rectiùs* extra quam.

Extrārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* extra] *Outward, foreign, ſtrange, of another houſe, or kindred.* Hanc conditionem ſi cui contulero extrario, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 13.

* ‖ Extrĕmiſco, ĕre. incept. [*ab* ex, & tremiſco] *To tremble, or ſhake, for fear*, Sidon. ⸸ Contremiſco, *Vett.*

Extrēmĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *The end, or extremity*, of any thing; *the edge, or brim*, of a thing. (2) *A frontier of the country.* (1) Extremitas mundi, *Cic.* de *Univ* 6. (2) = Regiones, quarum nulla eſſet ora, nulla extremitas, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 31.

Extrēmò. adv. *Laſtly, finally, in the end.* Priùs deinde, extremò, *Cic. in Piſon.* Extremò, quum propè jam ad deſperationem perveniſſent, *Nep Hamil.* 2.

Extrēmùm, adv. *idem* Virg. Æn. 4, 429.

Extrēmum, i. n. *The extreme part.* (1) *The begining.* (2) or, *end.* (3) *The hem of a garment, &c.* (4) *Hazard, danger.* (5) *The remoteſt parts.* (6) *Death.* (1) Diei extremum erat, *Sall. B. J.* 24. Extremum anni, *Liv.* 3, 24. (2) ✠ Quid primum quidve extremum eſſe putas? *Sen.* ✠ Quid eſt, cujus principium aliquod ſit, nihil ſit extremum? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. (3) Calloſis in extremo tunicis, *Plin.* 11, 37. (4) Si vobis audentem extrema cupido eſt Certa ſequi, *Virg Æn.* 2, 349. (5) Libyæ luſtrare extrema jubebo, *Id. Æn.* 1, 581. (6) ✠ Seu vivere credant, Sive extrema pati, *Id. Æn.* 1, 223.

Extrēmus, a, um. adj. ſup. [*ab* exterus] (1) *The laſt.* (2) *The extreme, outermoſt, or utmoſt.* (3) *The loweſt, or moſt afflicted.* (4) *The baſeſt or worſt.* (5) Alſo *remote, far off.* (1) Extremum hunc, Arethuſa, mihi concede laborem, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 1. (2) In extremo ponte, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 28. ¶ Extremâ lineâ amare, *to love at a diſtance*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12. (3) Ut extremo tempore civitati ſubvenirent, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 4. (4) Virg. Æn. 4, 179. juxta *Serv.* (5) Extremos currit mercator ad Indos, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 45.

* ‖ Extrĭcābĭlis, e. adj. *Which may be got out of.* Labyrinthus non extricabilis, *Plin.* 36, 13. ſed inextricabilis, *leg. Harduinus.*

* ‖ Extrĭcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delivery, an eſcape*, Aug. ⸸ Effugium, *Liv.*

* Extrĭcātus, a, um, part. *Diſentangled, eſcaped.* Extricata denſis cerva plagis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 31.

* Extrĭco, āre. act. denom. [*ab* ex & trica] (1) *To rid out, to deliver, to diſentangle, or diſengage.* (2) Met. *To get an account of, or underſtand.* (3) *To get, or obtain*, by any means; *to procure.* (4) *To cleanſe.* (1) = Aliquâ ope me exolvam, extricabo me aliquâ, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 29. Magna quum minaris, extricas nihil, *Phædr.* 4, 21, 4. (2) De Dionyſio tuo, nihil adhuc extrico, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. (3) Niſi mercedem aut nummos, unde, unde, extricat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 88 (4) *Vid* Extricor.

* Extrĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be cleared, or cleanſed.* Sylveſtris ager, etſi frutetis obſeſſus, facilè extricator, *Col.* 3, 11.

‖ Extrilidus, a, um. adj. *Fearleſs, without danger of being hurt.* = Impavidus & extrilidus, *Gell.* 11, 1.

‖ Extrinsĕcus, a, um. adj. *That is outward, on the outſide*, Boët. ⸸ Externus, *caſti ſcriptores.*

Extrinsĕcùs. adv. *Outward, on the outſide, out of the matter, from without.* Pulmones extrinſecus ſpiritum adducunt, *Cic N. D.* 2, 54. ✠ Gallinaria extrinſecùs, & intrinſecus poliuntur, *Col.* 8, 3. Bella extrinſecùs imminentia, *Liv.* 2, 33.

* Extrītus, a, um. part. [*ab* exteror] *Rubed, or worn, out.* ¶ Validis extritus viribus ignis, *ſtruck out as out of a flint, &c. Lucr.* 5, 1097. Oculi acies viribus extrita, *Vitr.* 3, 3.

† Extro, āre. act. [*ab* extra] *To go out.* ✠ Simul limen intrabo, illi extrabunt illico, *Afran.* ap. *Non.* ⸸ Egredior.

‖ Extrorſum, adv. *Towards the outſide, or outward parts*, G. & Litt. Analogicè quidem dicitur, ſed auct. deſid.

* Extructio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* extruo] *A building up.* Extructio tectorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 60.

* ‖ Extructor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſeter up, or builder*, Litt. *ex* Liv.

* Extructūrus, a, um part. *About to build, or erect.* Pompeii theatrum, igne fortuitò hauſtum, Cæſar extructurum pollicitus eſt, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 2.

* Extructus, a, um. part. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Built, or raiſed.* (2) *Furniſhed, heaped up.* (1) Satìs altitudo muri extructa, *Nep. Them.* 6. Ædificiorum ſpecies extructiſſimæ & ornatiſſimæ, *Apul.* de *Deo Socr.* p. 699. (2) Extructa menſa carne ſubrancidâ, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 27.

Extrūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ab* ex & trudo] (1) *To thruſt, or drive, out.* (2) *To haſten, or ſend away with ſpeed.* (3) *To utter, or ſell* (1) Me extruſit foras, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 11. (2) Statim extruſi tabellarios, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 14. (3) Laudat venales, qui vult extrudere merces, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 11.

Extrūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be thruſt out, &c.* Extrudi à loco minimè appoſito, *Cic. Att.* 3, 14.

* Extruendus, a, um. part. *To be erected, built, or finiſhed.* Ad hunc Tuſculanum montem extruendum, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 21.

* Extruo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab* ex & ſtruo] (1) *To erect, ſet, or pile, up.* (2) *To build.* (3) *To furniſh.* (1) Materiam pro vallo extruebat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 28. (2) Ad cœlum villam extruxit, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 47. (3) Menſas epulis extruere, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 21. Cerealeis cœnas dat, ita menſas extruit, *Plaut. Menæch.* 1, 1, 25. ¶ verba in numerum, *to couch his words finely, to make them chime*, ad Herenn. 4, 31. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſtruo.

* Extruor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be erected, built, or furniſhed.* Menſæ conquiſitiſſimis epulis extruebantur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 21.

Extūbĕrans, tis. part. *Swelling out.* ✠ Cavæ aut extuberantes gemmæ viliores æqualibus, *Plin.* 37, 11.

Extūbĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A botch, a ſwelling, or riſeing in the body*, Plin. 31, 9.

Extūbĕro, āre. neut. (1) *To ſwell much, to bunch out; to riſe up like a bunch.* (2) Act. *To make to ſwell.* (1) Veluti malum extuberat, *Plin.* 21, 16. (2) Subrigit plana, valles extuberat, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 4.

† Extŭlo, antiq. in præſ. *unde* extuli.

* Extŭmeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ab* ex, & tumeo] *To ſwell, or riſe up.* Uterum illi nunquam extumere ſenſi, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 97.

* Extŭmeſcens, tis part. *Swelling out.* Extumeſcentes ſmaragdi, *Plin.* 37, 5. *& ſeqq.*

* ‖ Extŭmeſco, ĕre. incept. *To begin to ſwell.*

* Extŭmĭdus, a um. part. *That ſwelleth, or riſeth.* Area media, paulò extumida, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 51.

‖ Extunc. adv. *From that time*, Vulg. interpr. ⸸ Ex eo tempore, *Vett.*

Extundo, ĕre, tŭdi, tūſum. act. (1) *To beat, knock, or thump; to hammer out.* (2) Met. *To find, or get, out with thought; to invent.* (3) *To extort.* (4) *To drive away.* (1) Lapſa ancilia cœlo Extuderat, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 665. (2) Quis nobis extudit artem? *Id Geor.* 5, 315. (3) Extudit convitio, magìs quàm precibus, *Suet Veſp.* 2. (4) Cùm labor extuderit faſtidia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 14.

* Exturbandus, a, um. part. *To be thruſt out, &c.* Judicium ſuum firmitate ac magnitudine direxit in exturbando Antonio, *Brut. Cic. inter. Epiſt. ad Brut.* 16.

* Exturbans, tis. part. *Thruſting out*, Sil. 16, 481.

* ‖ Exturbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thruſting out*, Hier. ⸸ Ejectio, *Cic.*

* ‖ Exturbātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that thruſteth forth*, Aug.

* Exturbātus, a, um. part. (1) *Thruſt, or tumbled, out.* (2) *Pulled up by the roots.* (1) Antiochus præceps, provinciâ exturbatus. *Cic. Verr.* 2, 30. (2) Radicibus exturbata pinus, *Catull.* 62, 108.

* Exturbo, āre. act. [*ab* ex, & turbo] (1) *To drive, or thruſt, out; to baniſh.* (2) Met. *To trouble, diſcompoſe, or confound.* (1) Qui me exturbant, ipſi domi manent, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16. ¶ § Exturbare aliquem fortunis omnibus, *to turn him out of all*, Id. *pro* Quint. 31. § alicui oculos, *to pull out his eyes.* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 169. calculos, *to bring them away*, Plin. 20, 10. (2) Multa convenerunt, quæ exturbarent mentem meam, *Cic* ad *Q. fr* 1, 4. Nunquid Tranio turbavit? *TH.* Imò exturbavit omnia, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 3, 38.

* Exturbor, āri. paſſ. *To be driven, or thruſt, out.* Expellere penatibus geſtiunt? Suis exturbentur, *Plin. Pan.* 35.

Extuſſiens, tis. part. *Coughing up.* Purulenta extuſſientes, *Plin.* 35, 15. *Conf. Celſ.* 2, 8.

Extuſſio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To cough out, to void with coughing.* Putamina extuſſiunt, *Plin.* 10, 92. *edit. Hard.* 72. *edit. vulgar.*

* Extuſſior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be voided with coughing.* Vomicam excitat, ſic ut extuſſiatur, *Celſ.* 2, 8.

‖ Exūber, ĕris. adj. *Weaned from the dug, or from ſucking*, Feſt.

‖ Exūbĕrans, tis. part. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Abounding.*

Exuberans fons, *Lact.* 4, 29. Color exuberantiſſimus, *Gell.* 3, 9.

‖ Exūbĕrantia, æ. f. *Abundance*, Gell. 2, 26. ‡ Exuberatio.

Exūbĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſwelling*, or *abounding*. (2) *A figure in rhetorick when more is ſaid than is ſtrictly true.* (1) Exuberationibus aut defectibus laborare, *Vitruv.* 1, 4. (2) Ad Heren. 4, 53.

‖ Exūbĕres, um. c. g. pl. *Feſt.* uti *Scal.* leg. *Weaned children.*

Exūbĕro, āre. neut. [*ab* adj. uber] (1) *To abound, to be plentyfull*, or *bear in great abundance.* (2) *To overflow.* (3) *To make to abound.* (1) Pomis exuberat annus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 516. (2) Spumis exuberat amnis, *Id. Æn.* 7, 465. (3) Quæ herbæ favorum ceras exuberant, *Col.* 9, 4.

Exuccè. adv. *Dryly, without juice*, Frag. Poët. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſuccè.

Exuccus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ex & ſuccus] *Dry, without juice, ſap*, or *liquour*; *ſapleſs.* Exuccum corpus, *Sen. Ep.* 30. = Unde nunc aridi & exucci & exangues, *Quint.* 12, 10, ☞ *Rectiùs* exſuccus.

‖ Exūdātio, ōnis. f. *A ſweating out*, Litt. *ex* Celſ. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſudatio.

Exūdātus, a, um, part. *Sweated out.* Exudati labores, *Sil.* 3, 531. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſudatus.

Exūdo, āre. [*ab* ex & ſudo] (1) Abſol. *To ſweat.* (2) Act. *To ſweat out.* (1) Exudat inutilis humor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 88. (2) Exudare liquorem, *Col.* 7, 8. ¶ Exudare laborem, *to ſweat at his work*, Liv. 5, 5. cauſas, *to take much pains in them*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 28. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſudo.

Exvēlātus, a, um. part. *Uncovered, ſtripped.* Pudor exvelatus amictu, *Propert.* 3, 15, 3. ut vult *Scal.* & *Brukhuſ. al.* velatus.

† Exvello, ĕre, act. *To pluck out*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. ‡ Evello.

Exuendus, a, um. part. *To be put off.* Exuendum ad fidem emercari, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 1.

Exuens, tis. part. *Stripping.* Exuentem ſe, ac nudatum, gladio trajicit, *Juſt.* 3, 1.

Exverſæ, *vel* Exverriæ, ārum. f. pl. *The ſweeping*, or *purgeing, of a family, out of which a dead body was carryed to be buryed*, Varr. This ceremony was performed by the heir, thence called *everriator*, Feſt.

† Exverro, ĕre. act. *To ſweep out*, Cato.

† Exverto, ĕre, ti. act. *To prevent*, Litt. et Plaut. ‡ Everto.

† Exūgeo, ēre. antiq. *To ſuck out*, *unde* exugebo *pro* exugam, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 5.

Exūgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab* ex & ſugo] *To ſuck out, to drink up.* Ego illi advenienti ſanguinem exugam, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 2, 37. humorem, *Id. Rud.* 4, 3, 70. ſuccum, *Cato*, 156. *conf. Celſ.* 5, 27. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſugo.

Exūgor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be ſucked up.* Ab imo latere exugitur, *Col.* 4, 24. ☞ *Rectiùs* Exſugor.

Exul, is. & *ſæpe* exul. c. g. [*qu.* extra ſolum patri ſc. ejectus] *A baniſhed man*, or *woman*; *an exile.* = Hannibal exul, Carthagine expulſus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 18. Quid enim exul? ipſum per ſe nomen calamitatis, non turpitudinis, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 27. ⌘ Relegati, non exulis in me nomine utitur, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 11, 21. ☞ *Confundit tamen ipſe.* Suſtinuit conjux exulis eſſe viri, *Ibid.* 4, 10, 74.

Exŭlans, tis. part. *Baniſhed, liveing in exile.* Exulans apud Pruſiam Hannibal, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 24. = Pulſus patriâ, exulans, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 18.

Exŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Baniſhment.* Principes exulatione multavit, *Flor.* 1, 22, 3. ☞ Rarò occ.

Exŭlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to live in baniſhment.* Illæ quaſi in perpetuum cum viris exulaturæ, *Juſt.* 26, 1.

* Exulcĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be exulcerated*, Celſ. 3, 21.

* ‖ Exulcĕrans, tis. part. *Exulcerateing, eating.* Exulcerantia medicamenta, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 50.

* Exulcĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſoreneſs, a makeing of a botch.* (2) Met. *An aggravation.* (1) Veſicarum exulcerationes, *Plin.* 20, 3. vid. & *Celſ.* 4, 25. Tenere in exulcerationem, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 43. (2) ⌘ Non conſolatio, ſed exulceratio, *Sen.*

* Exulcĕrātōrius, a, um. adj. *That cauſeth wheals and bliſters to ariſe, that is apt to fret and break the ſkin*, or *to make it ſore.* Exulceratorium medicamentum, *Plin.* 23, 7.

* Exulcĕrātrix, īcis. f. *That hath power to fret*, &c. Vis ei ſtyptica & exulceratrix, *Plin.* 27, 12.

* Exulcĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made ſore, freted.* (2) Met. *Galled, aggravated.* (1) Exulcerata cutis, *Celſ.* 5, 26. veſica, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 57. (2) Exulceratus animus, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 3.

* Exulcĕro, āre. act. ulcus facio [*ab* ex, & ulcero] (1) *To make ſore, to gall, fret*, or *eat, the ſkin.* (2) Met. *To anger, and fret one*; *to exulcerate*, (1) Nihil eſt peſtiferum, niſi quod pulmonem exulcerat, *Celſ.* 4, 4. Ea ſunt imponenda, quæ etiam ſana corpora exulcerant, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 43. (2) ⌘ Ea, quæ ſanare nequeunt, exulcerant, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 75.

* Exulcĕror, āri, atus. paſſ. *To be ulcerated*, Met. *to be vexed*, or *freted.* Suſpicionibus hominum & ſcelere exulcerari, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 11. Oculi exulcerantur, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 54.

Exŭlo, āre. neut. (1) *To be baniſhed, to live, in exile.* (2) Met. *To be ſent packing.* (1) Ignotis exulat oris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 225. Domo exulo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 62. (2) Peculatus ex urbe & avaritia ſi exulant, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 4, 7.

‖ Exŭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be baniſhed.* Tunc iterum exulatur, *Hygin. fab.* 26.

Exultābundus, a, um. part. *Like one rejoiceing.* Velut exultabundus intrare, *Juſt.* 18, 7.

Exultans, tis. part. (1) *Leaping up.* (2) *Spirting out.* (3) Met. *Rejoiceing, triumphing.* (1) Loliginibus exultantibus tempeſtas ſignificatur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 70. (2) Sanguis altè exultans è corpore emicat, *Lucr.* 2, 195. (3) Exultans ſucceſſu animiſque, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 386. Verbum exultantiſſimum, *Quint.* 9, 4. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſultans.

‖ Exultantia, æ. f. *Exultancy*, or *a danceing for joy*; *leaping for joy, a triumphing*; alſo *a beating* as a ſore, *or* pulſe, doth, *Plin.* Doloris morbique exultantia, *Gell.* 12. 5. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſultantia.

Exultantiùs. adv. *More jocund and jocoſely.* Exultantiùs ſcripſi, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 18.

Exultātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A rejoiceing, a leaping for joy, exultation.* (2) *Boaſting, vaunting.* (1) Simiæ novam lunam exultatione, adorant, *Plin.* 8, 54. (2) = Conſtituit gloriam exultationemque eorum pati, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 31. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſultatio.

Exultim. adv. *With leaps and friſks.* Equa trima campis Ludit exultim, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 10.

Exulto, āre. neut. [*ab.* ex & ſalto] (1) *To leap and friſk about.* (2) *To bubble, to boil, to riſe with ſurges.* (3) Met. *To rejoice exceedingly.* (4) *To brag, to vaunt.* (1) Verberibus cogebat equos exultare, & carceres remittere, *Nep. Eumen.* 5. (2) Exultant vada, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 557. Par ad faſtidia miſſas Exultant hæſiſſe faces, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 524. (3) = Exultat & triumphat oratio, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 2. (4) Alacris improbitas exultat in victoriâ, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 15. ¶ Exultare in aliquem, *to inſult and domineer over him* Cic. ☞ *Rectiùs* exulto.

‖ Exŭlŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſhrieking, and crying out*, Aug. ‡ Ululatus, *Vir.*

Exŭlŭlātus, a, um. part. *Howling*, or *baweing bowled.* Bâccha Idæis exululata jugis, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 1, 42.

Exŭlŭlo, āre. neut. *To howl*, or *cry out*; *to make* a place *ring with howling and crying.* Nactus [Lycaon] ſilentia ruris Exululat, *Ov. Met.* 8, 233.

‖ Exunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* exungo] *An anointing*, or *beſmearing*, Celſ. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Exundans, tis. part. (1) *Overflowing, abounding.* (2) *Rageing*, or *boiling.* (1) Largus & exundans ingenii fons, *Juv.* 10, 119. Exundantes opes, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 1. Alto ſanguine exundans ſolum, *Sen. Agamem.* 222. (2) Tandem exundanti permiſit verba furori, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 609.

‖ Exundanter. adv. *Overflowingly*, Hier. ‡ Abundanter, copiosè, *Cic.*

Exundātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An overflowing, a ſuperfluous abounding.* Exundatio fluminum, *Plin.* 19, 3.

Exundo, āre. neut. (1) *To overflow, to break out.* (2) Met. *To ſpread far, to diffuſe itſelf.* (1) Præruptum exundat pelagus, *Sil.* 3, 51. Trunco cruor exundat, *Sen. Agam.* 902. Ætnæo vapor exundat antro, *Id. Hipp* 103. Flammarum exundat torrens, *Sil.* 14, 63. (2) = Exundat & exuberat illa admirabilis eloquentia, *Tac. Orat.* 30, 5.

Exungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint, to beſmear all over.* Eluas tu, an exungare, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 21.

† Exungŭlo, āre. act. *To take away the nails*, or *hoofs*, *Olip. leg. ap.* Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 57. *ſed hodie non admittant optimæ editiones.*

Exuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ab* ex & ſuo, *Perot.*] (1) *To put off* clothes, &c. (2) Met. *To deveſt, to ſtrip.* (3) *To ſhake off.* (4) *To free.* (1) Exuerat tunicas, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 171. Exuit ſerpens annos, *Tib.* 1, 4, 35. (2) Et tu Trojanos exue ceſtus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 420. ¶ Exuere quem regno, *to dethrone*, Plin. (3) Exue faſtus, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 241. (4) Si ex his laqueis te exueris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58. § Exuere ſe jugo, *Liv.* 34, 13. § ſibi jugum, *Id.* 35, 17. § ſervitutem, *Id.* 34, 8. § ſervitium, *Tac. H.* 4, 25, 5. ¶ Exuere mentem, *to change his mind*, Virg. Æn. 4, 319. fidem, *to break his word*, Tac. Ann. 12, 14, 1. habitum, *to leave it*, Id. Germ. 31, 1. hoſtem caſtris, *to beat him out of his quarters*, or *out of the field*, Liv. 29, 2.

Exuor, i, ūtus. paſſ. *To be put off.* Dum veſtis exuitur, *Curt.* 6, 31. *Conf. Prop.* 4, 9, 43.

Exŭpĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be exceeded, ſurpaſſed*, or *got over.* Exuperabile ſaxum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 39. Vallum non exuperabile, *Claud.* in *Ruf.* 2, 127. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſuperabile.

Exŭpĕrans, tis. part. *Exceeding, excelling, ſurpaſſing.* Materiâ vires exuperante meas, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 4, 56. ‖ *Exuperantior*, Gell. 14, 3. ‖ *ſſimus*, Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 740, & 745.

Exŭpĕrantia, æ. f. *Excellence, preeminence.* Nonne omnem virtutis exuperantiam oderunt? *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 36.

Exŭpĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excelling*, or *ſurpaſſing*; alſo *a ſcheme in rhetorick when more is inſinuated than expreſſed*, Ad Herenn. 4, 53.

Exŭpĕrātus, a, um. part. *That is exceeded, ſurmounted*, or *paſſ.d.* Cedunt gravioribus exuperata, *Lucr.* 2, 234.

* ‖ Exŭperbio, īre. neut. [*ab* ex, & ſuperbio] *To be very inſolent*, or *proud*, Capell. ‡ Superbio, ſuperbiâ efferor, *Cic.*

Exŭpĕro, āre. act. [*ab* ex & ſupero] (1) *To exceed, ſurmount*, or *get beyond*; *to ſurpaſs.* (2) Alſo, abſol. *to be predominant.* (1) Exuperat ejus ſtultitia hæc omnia, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 5. Exuperat juga dira, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 557. (2) Flammæ exuperant, *Virg. Æn*, 2, 759.

‖ Exurcŭlārius, i, m. *He that pruneth trees, and ſhredeth branches*, Litt. *ex* Col. ‡ Frondator, *Vir.*

† Exurcŭlo, āre. act. [*ab* ex & ſurculus] *To prune trees*, or *cut off twigs*, Cato. ‡ Surculo Col. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſurculo.

‖ Exurdeo, ēre. neut. *To wax deaf*, Aug. ‡ Obſurdeſco, *Cic.*

Exurdo, āre. act. [*ab* ex & ſurdus] (1) *To make deaf, to deafen, to make dull.* (2) Met. *To ſpoil*, or *mar.* (1) Paniculæ flos exurdat, *Plin.* 32, 10. (2) Exurdant vina palatum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 38. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſurdo.

Exurdor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be deafened.* Exurdantur aures curiæ, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 3.

Exūrens, tis. part. *Burning.* Fervido ſolo exurente veſtigia, *Curt.* 4, 28.

Exurgeo, ēre, ſi, ſum, act. *To ſqueeze*, or *cruſh*,

out. Exurgebo quicquid humoris tibi 'ſt, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 70. Quaſi penicillus meus exurgeri ſolet, *Id. ib.*

Exurgens, tis. part. *Riſeing up.* Exurgens inter medias faces, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1736. clamor, *Lucan.* 19, 114.

Exurgo, ĕre, rexi, ctum. [*ab* ex & ſurgo] (1) *To riſe up.* (2) *To riſe out of trouble.* (3) *To increaſe.* (1) Ut de nocte multâ impigréque exſurrexi, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 10. (2) Auctoritate veſtrâ reſpub. exurget, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 10. (3) Roma tota exurgere edificiis *cœpit*, Liv. 6, 4. Gravior exurgat dolor, *Sen. Med.* 49. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſurgo.

Exūro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. (1) *To burn out.* (2) *To burn.* (3) *To parch.* (4) *To conſume.* (1) Minatur mihi oculos exurere, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 2, 89. (2) Infauſtas exurite puppes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 635. (3) Sitis exurit miſeros, *Lucr.* 3, 930. (4) Vim veneni, quod in Macedoniâ gignitur, talem eſſe conſtat, ut ferrum quoquè exurat, *Curt.* 10, 26.

Exūror, i, ſtus. paſſ. *To be burnt out,* Met. *to be purged.* Eluitur ſcelus, aut exuritur igni, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 742.

Exuſcĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtiring up, a wakening,* Ad Herenn. 4, 42. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſuſcitatio.

Exuſcĭto, āre. act. [*ab* ex & ſuſcito] (1) *To waken from ſleep.* (2) Met. *To encourage, to raiſe, to rouſe up.* (1) Te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exuſcitat, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 9. (2) = Quæ cura exuſcitat animos, & majores ad rem gerendam facit, *Id. Offic.* 1, 4. ☞ *Rectiùs* exſuſcito.

Exuſcĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be raiſed.* Auditoris animus aut renovatur ad ea, quæ reſtant aut omnibus jam dictis exuſcitatur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 15.

Exuſtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fireing, or ſeting on fire,* both act and paſſ. Exuſtio ſolis, *Plin.* 17, 24. terrarum, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 7.

‖ Exuſtor, ōris. m. verb. *He that burneth, or fireth,* Macrob. † Qui exurit.

‖ Exuſtŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſcorching, or ſingeing,* Boët. † Exuſtio, *Cic.*

‖ Exuſtŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſcorcheth, or fireth,* Boët. † Qui exurit.

‖ Exuſtŭlo, āre. act. *To burn, ſcorch, or ſinge,* Aug. † Exuro, *Cic.*

Exuſtūrus, a, um. part. *About to burn.* Exuſturus ſol terras, *Plin.* 2, 11.

Exuſtus, a, um. part. [*ab* exuror] (1) *Burnt.* (2) *Parched, ſcorched, dryed,* or *withered.* (1) Vici exuſti complures, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 2. (2) Exuſtus ager morientibus æſtuat herbis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 107. Exuſtus ſiti fervidâ, *Sen. Agam.* 19.

Exūtus, a, um. part. [*ab* exuor] (1) *Deveſted, ſtripped of.* (2) *Freed from.* (3) *Plundered, left naked and bare.* (1) Piſo, exutâ dignitate, &c. Tac. 3, 17. (2) Exutæ vinclîs palmæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 153. (3) § Bonis exutus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 21, 5. § copiis, *Paterc.* 2, 37. § navibus, *Ibid.* 79.

Exŭviæ, ārum. pl. f. (1) *Clothes, hair, &c. put, or left, off.* (2) *Spoils taken from an enemy in war, booty, pillage.* (3) *The ſkin, felt, or hide, of a beaſt, taken from the fleſh.* (4) *The caſt ſkin of a ſnake, or adder; a ſlough.* (1) Dulces exuviæ, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 651. ✠ Induviæ tuæ, atque uxoris exuviæ, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 9. Capitis exuvias cape, *Sen. Hipp.* 1181. (2) = Exuviis nauticis, & claſſium ſpoliis ornatus, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 18. (3) Manè caſtigabit eos bubulis exuviis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 1, 26. (4) Poſitis exuviis novus coluber, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 473. = Vernatio, τὸ γῆρας.

‖ Exŭvium, i. n. *The ſame with* exuviæ, *Salv.*

F f Roman, and now in common uſe, *F f* Ital. which alſo is in modern uſe, 𝔉 𝔣 in old Engliſh, as commonly called, though long after the time of the Saxons, in modern uſe, but chiefly in acts of parliament and proclamations, the ſixth letter in the Hebrew, Latin, and many other alphabets, may ſeem to have loſt its place, and figure in the Greek alphabet now uſed; but however its place is ſupplyed in the numerals by ϛ, which is called Βαῦ ἐπίσημον, and its power of being a vowel, conſonant, and quieſcent letter, which it had in the old Greek alphabet, is ſtill otherwiſe made up. This ſixth Cadmean letter anſwering to ו was firſt turned to the left, as its original, thus, ꟻ, and afterwards to the right F. The *Æolians* uſed the former way, and turned it upſide down, thus, Ⅎ. Theſe People uſed it before ſoft vowels, writeing Ⅎοῖνος for οἶνος; for an aſpirate, as, Ⅎολος for ὅλος; alſo in the middle of words to ſtop a gap between two vowels, in order to prevent their colliſion, as οℲις for ὄϊς. The old *Latins* alſo received it from them, only turning it to the right hand, and ſeting it upright as we now uſe it. They, as well as the *Æolians*, uſed it for *h* both in the begining and middle of words, writeing *fordeum* for *hordeum*, *veſo* for *veho*; and ſometimes turned it into *v*, inſtead of οℲις, writeing *ovis*, thereby ſhowing its affinity to the Hebrew *vau*. This letter being in the form of two Γ's clapt one upon another, perhaps through the ſupineneſs, or ignorance, of Grammarians, was, and ſo continues to be, called *digamma*. Certain it is, that that there is no affinity between the powers of *f* and *g*. In after times, this letter growing into diſuſe among all the *Greeks*, they cut an *o* into two parts, the former whereof they claped upon words which anciently had begun with the letter *h*, or its ſubſtitute Ⅎ, and the other half upon ſuch as began with a ſoft vowel. The *Latins* alſo, both in the begining and middle of words aſpirated, reſumed the old letter *h*, inſtead of *foſtis* writing *hoſtis*, and inſtead of *traſo*, *traho*. But though its place and analogous uſe favour its deſcent from the Hebrew *vau*, yet perhaps as much may be ſaid for its pedigree from the Hebrew פ, and ſo make it difficult to determine in that matter. As to its figure it may be as well formed from ו turning it to the right hand, and adding the middle declineing line, as above; or from the final ף by turning it, and joining to the middle a ſmall line taken from the top; or from the old Greek Γ by takeing its ſhort leg and joining it to the belly. But when we carefully attend to the ſound and power of this letter, we cannot but obſerve that it comes nearer to the ſound of פ *phe*, and φ *phi*, than *ve* and *vi*, as our Weſtern people ſound it. And in Latin words of Hebrew extraction, פ is more generally changed into *f*, than *v*. Thus from the Hebrew פרא comes the Greek φὴρ, and the Latin *fera*; from פור, fors; from פוך, *fucus*, &c. But ſince from what hath been ſaid may be gathered its relation to ו in place, and primitive uſe, and perhaps in its figure, but that in ſound at leaſt it ſeems more nearly related to the Hebrew פ or the Greek Φ, we may conclude it participates of both. And I am inclined to think, that a very probable reaſon may be given for ſuch a concluſion, why the ancient *Greeks* ſo early diſmiſſed this letter: namely, becauſe haveing otherwiſe ſupplyed the uſes it had from the primitive ו, finding its ſound nearly related to their Φ, they concluded they had no further occaſion for it, and ſo left it out. But whether it comes nearer to *v* or *ph*, this is certain, whatever ſome great men may have argued to the contrary, that it is a *mute*, and of the firſt rank alſo. Nor is it any argument of its being a *liquid*, that we put *e* before it, calling it *ef*, analogous to the liquids *el*, *em*, *en*, *er* (for ſo by the way we ought to call that letter, not *ar*, if we would keep to analogy) whereas in the mutes we pronounce *e* afterwards, as *be*, *ce*, &c. For this cuſtom hath no foundation in the nature of the letter itſelf, nor in the Hebrew or Greek tongues, who ſay not *ep* and *eph*, but *pe* and *phe*, *pi* and *phi*; but hath obtained from the hypercriticiſm, perverſeneſs, ignorance, or inadvertency, of Grammarians. And indeed, if this cuſtom would prove it a ſemivowel, we muſt alſo adopt *s* into the family of the liquids, and what is ſtill more abſurd, make a ſemivowel of two conſonants, whereof at leaſt they confeſs one to be a mute, namely *x*, which they call *ex*, juſt with as much reaſon as they call *f*, *ef*. Beſides, *f* precedes the liquids *l* and *r* in the ſame ſyllable, as in *flos*, *fraus*, &c. and ſurely in Latin words two liquids cannot begin a ſyllable. In the Notes of the antients F. *ſtands for* Filius, Filia, Fecit, Frater; F. FA. Filius familiâs; FAB. Fabius; FABR. Fabricius; FAC. Factum; FAC. C. Faciendum curavit; F. C. Fidei commiſſum; F. D. Fides data; F. E. Fides ejus; F. E. D. Factum eſſe dicitur; F. F. Fecit, fecerunt, Fabricari fecerunt, Fabrefactum, Filius familiâs, Fidem fecit; F. F. *vel* ff. Pandectæ, which the

later Lawyers barbarouſly uſed for P. P. See *Barth. Adverſ.* 2, 17. F. F. E. Fiat fides ejus; F. F. F. Ferro, flammâ, fame, *vel* Flavius filius fecit; F. FL. *or* FR. F. Fratris filius; F. H. Filius hæres; F. J. Fieri juſſit; F. M. Fieri mandavit; F. M. I. Fieri munus implevit; F. N. Fides noſtra; F. N. C. Fidei noſtræ commiſſum; F. V. C. Fraudiſve cauſâ.

F ante A.

• FABA, æ. f. [fort. *qu.* paba, *à* πάω, paſco, *unde* & pabulum] *A bean.* § *Faba nigra* in judiciis ſignum damnationis, *alba* abſolutionis. ¶ Iſthæc in me cudetur faba, *I ſhall bear that blame*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 8.

• ‖ Fābāceus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a bean.* Puls fabacea, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12.

• Fābācia, æ. f. *A bean cake*, Plin. 18, 12.

• Fābāgĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of beans.* Fabaginum acus, *Cato*, 54.

† Fābāgo, gĭnis. f. *Bean chaff*, Litt. *ex* Catone.

• Fābāle, is, n. *A bean ſtraw*, or *ſtalk*, on which the pods hang, *Col.* 2, 10.

• Fābālis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a bean.* Stipula fabalis, *Plin.* 22, 25. & *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 725.

• Fābārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to beans*, *one that lives on beans.* Fabariæ inſulæ, *Plin.* 4, 13.

• ‖ Fābātāria, ōrum. n. pl. *Great veſſels*, or *diſhes, to ſerve up beans in*, Lampr.

Fābella, æ. f. dim. [*à* fabula] *A ſhort tale*, or *ſtory*; *a little interlude*, or *play.* Parvi fabellarum auditione ducuntur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 15. Fabellæ commentitiæ, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 38. 𝔛 Si nec fabellæ te juvent, nec fabulæ, *Phæd.* 4, 6.

‖ Fābellārius, i. m. *He that often telleth tales*, Tert.

‖ Fābellātor, ōris. m. verb. *A maker*, or *teller, of tales and ſtorys*, Lexicogr. *ex* Apul.

† Fābellātrix, īcis, f. *She that talketh much*, *a prateing goſſip*, Afran.

† Fābello, āre. act. *To report*, or *tell, tales*, Litt. *ex* Lucr. *ſed q.*

Făber, ra, um. adj. ‖ rrimus. ſup. *Ingenious*, *workmanlike*, *artificial.* Dædalus ingenio fabræ celeberrimus artis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 159. Faberrimus, *Apul.* p. 777.

Făber, ri. m. [*à* facio; per Sync. *pro* faciber, ut *à* mulceo, mulciber] (1) *A workman*, properly in iron or other hard materials; *a ſmith*, *a forger*, *a hammerer.* (2) Met. *A maker.* (3) *A kind of fiſh*, by ſome called a trout. (1) = 𝔛 Aſſunt fabri architectique, ſi non nos materiarius remoratur, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 45. ¶ Faber ferrarius, *a blackſmith*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47. lignarius, *a carpenter*, Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 73. ærarius, *a copperſmith*, Plin. 34, 1. marmoris *aut* eboris fabros aut æris amavit, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 96. (2) Suæ quiſque fortunæ faber, *Sall.* de *Rep. ordin.* 1, 1. (3) Plin. 9, 8.

‖ Fābētum, i. n. *A place where beans grow*, *a bean plat*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Fabrè. adv. ‖ errĭmè, ſup. [*à* faber] *Cunningly*, *workmanlike*, *artificially.* Trabs fabrè tereti, *Sil. Ital.* 14, 321. Hoc factum eſt fabrè, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 23. Uvæ faberrimè politæ, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 40.

Fabrĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. *To work, build*, or *make, artificially.* Duilius claſſem validam fabrefecit, *Aur. Vict.* de *Vir. ill.* 38, 1.

Fabrĕfactus, a, um, part. *Cunningly wrought*, or *deviſed.* Hæc fallacia eſt fabrefacta à nobis, *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 1, 8. *Conf. Lib.* 37, 27.

Fabrĭca, æ. f. fabri officina. (1) *A ſhop*, or *workhouſe.* (2) *The art of frameing*, or *makeing.* (3) *The fabrick*, *frame*, *make*, *faſhion*, or *deſign*, of a thing. (4) Met. *A wile*, *deceit*, or *crafty device.* (1) Fabrica ferrea, *Plin.* 7, 56. (2) Confectionis materiæ fabrica, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 51. (3) Explicetur incredibilis fabrica naturæ, *Id. N. D.* 2, 55. Admirabilis fabrica membrorum, *Ibid.* 47. (4) Nonne ad ſenem aliquam fabricam fingit? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 34.

Fabrĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be made*, or *formed*, Sil. 15, 197.

Fabrĭcans, tis, part. *Makeing*, or *forming.* Et naves mercaturæ cauſâ fabricantibus magna commoda conſtituit, *Suet. Claud.* 19.

Fabrĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A frameing*, or *makeing.* Si erit tota hominis fabricatio perſpecta, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53.

Fabrĭcātor. ōris. m. verb. (1) *A framer*, *a builder*, or *maker.* (2) *An inventor*, *a contriver.* (3) *A cauſer.* (1) Ille fabricator tanti operis, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 2. (2) Doli fabricator Epeüs, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 264. (3) Morbus lethi fabricator, *Lucr.* 3, 473.

‖ Fabrĭcātūra, æ. f. *A makeing*, *workmanſhip*, Cod. + Fabricatio, *Cic.*

Fabrĭcātus, a, um. part. paſſ. *Framed*, *made.* Scalæ ad editam altitudinem arcis fabricatæ, *Liv.* 29, 6. Fabricata vaſa argentea exquiſitâ arte, *Valer. Max.* 4, 3, 7. Fabricata mœnia divûm manu, *Sen. Agam.* 651.

‖ Fabrĭcenſis, is. m. *An armourer*, *a workman* in common, *Amm.* Alſo *the ſurveyor*, or *maſter, of the works*, Cod.

Fabrĭco, āre. act. & Fabrĭcor, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To make*, *forge*, or *frame*; *to build.* (2) Met. *To invent*, or *deviſe.* (1) Aliqua vis cum conſilio & ratione fabricata eſt hominem, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 27. Craterem fabricaverat Alcon, *Ov. Met.* 13, 683. (2) Fabricemus, ſi opus eſt, verba, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 6.

Fabrĭcor, āri, atus. paſſ. *To be made*, or *formed.* Quicquid & argento fabricatur, quicquid & auro, *Manil.* 4, 249.

‖ Fabrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of a ſmith*, Paul. *pro*

Fabrīlis, e. adj. *Belonging to ſmiths*, or *carpenters, work.* Tractant fabrilia fabri, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 116. ¶ Sepimentum fabrile, *a ſtone*, or *brick, wall*, Varr. Fabrilis libella, *Col.* 3, 13.

‖ Fabrīlĭter. adv. *Workmanlike.* Opifex fabriliter aptans Compoſuit, *Prud. Apoth.* 519. + Affabrè, *Cic.*

Fabrûm. in gen. pl. *uſitatiùs quàm* fabrorum. Præfectus fabrûm, *Paterc.* 2, 76.

Fābŭla, æ. f. [*à* fando] (1) *A tale*, or *diſcourſe*; *a ſtory*, whether true, *or* falſe; *an argument of a play.* (2) *A fib*, *a feigned device.* (3) *A play*, or *comedy.* (4) Meton. *An actor in a play.* (5) *Town talk.* (1) *Quod Plautus* atque eccum tibi lupum in ſermone, *Stich.* 4, 1, 71. *id. Terent. ita expreſſit* Lupus in fabulâ, *Adelph.* 4, 1, 21. Extrahit inſomnes bellorum fabula noctes, *Luc.* 4, 201. 𝔛 Nec fabellæ te juvant, nec fabulæ, *Phædr.* 4, 6. (2) Num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 55. (3) Populo ut placerent, quas feciſſet fabulas, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 3. (4) Cic. *de* Off. 1, 31. (5) Jam nos fabula ſumus, *Ter.* § Fabulæ, *whims*, *idle ſtorys*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 95.

• Fābŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* faba] *A little bean.* Nucibus, fabulis, ficulis, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 8.

Fābŭlans, tis. part. *Talking*, *diſcourſeing.* Ad communionem ſermonis tacentes vel ſubmiſſim fabulantes provocabat, *Suet. Aug.* 74.

Fābŭlāris, e. adj. *Of*, or *like, a fable*; *fabulous.* Hiſtoria fabularis, *Suet. Tib.* 70.

Fābŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A maker*, or *teller, of tales and ſtorys.* (2) ‖ *A maker*, or *writer, of fables*; *a mythologiſt.* (1) Suet Aug. 74. (2) Æſopus Phrygius ille fabulator, *Gell.* 2, 29.

• † Fābŭlis, e. adj. *Belonging to a bean.* ¶ Fabules alæ, *bean ſtalks*, Litt. *ex* Catone.

† Fābŭlo, āre. *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 18. id. quod

Fābŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To ſpeak*, *talk*, *prate*, or *chat.* (2) *To make*, or *tell, ſtorys.* (1) = Omnes ſapientes decet conferre & fabulari, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 8. (2) Liv. 45, 39.

Fābŭlōsè. adv. ‖ iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Like a fable*, or *ſtory*; *fabulouſly*, Plin. 32, 11. Antiquitate fabuloſiùs extollente, *Amm.* Fabuloſiſſimè narrata, *Plin.* 5, 1.

Fābŭlōsĭtas, ātis. f. *Lyingneſs*, *fullneſs, of ſtorys.* Poëtica fabuloſitas, *Plin.* 7, 28.

Fābŭlōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Fabulous*, *full of ſtorys*, or *that of which many ſtorys go.* (2) *Much talked of.* (1) Fabuloſa antiquitas, *Plin.* 12, 19. (2) Fabuloſus Hydaſpes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 7. Fabuloſiſſimus Atlas, *Plin.* 5, 1.

• Fābŭlum, i. n. (1) ‖ *Bean chaff.* (2) † Alſo *hen bane.* (1) Gell. 4, 11. (2) Lucil. *ap.* Non. 2, 813.

• ‖ Fābŭlus, i. m. *A little bean*, Gell. 4, 11. fabula, *Plaut.*

Fac. imper. [*à* facio] cum infin. concedentis eſt. *Grant it to be ſo*, *ſuppoſe*, or *put the caſe.* Fac animum interire, ut corpus, *Cic.*

Făceſsĭtur. imperſ. *It is doing*, Varr.

Făceſsītus, a, um. part. *Done.* ¶ Cùm audîſſent ei faceſſitum negotium, *when they found he was perplexed*, Cic. Verr. 4, 64.

Făceſſo, ĕre, ſi & sīvi, ſum & sītum. act. [*à* facio] (1) *To go about to do*, *to do*, *to accompliſh.* (2) *To procure*, *cauſe*, or *create.* (3) *To ſend packing.* (4) Neut. *To get one gone*, *to go away*, or *be packing.* (1) Juſſa faceſſunt, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 295. (2) Ne innocenti periculum faceſſeris, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 14. (3) Faceſſe hinc Tarquinios, *Liv.* 1, 47. (4) Hæc hinc faceſſet, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 30. § Faceſſere ex urbe, *Liv.* 6, 17.

Făceſſor, i. paſſ. *To be cauſed*, or *procured.* Si cui fortè hâc lege negotium faceſſetur, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 57.

Făcētè. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Merryly*, *prettyly*, *wittyly.* Facetè dictum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 57. Nos ab iſto nebulone facetiùs eludimur quàm putamus, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 44. Facetiſſimè tres libellos tribus legendos dedit, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 55.

Făcētia, æ. f. *ſed ſæpius.* Făcētiæ, ārum. pl. f. *Merry and pretty conceits*, *witty and pleaſant ſayings*, *repartées*, *drollery*, *raillery.* Hæc facetia eſt, amare inter ſe rivales duos, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 47. Superabat ſale facetiiſque omnes Scipio, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 34. Dulces Latini leporis facetiæ, *Paterc.* 1, 17.

Făcētōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of mirth and pleaſantry.* Urbanitas facetoſa, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 31. citante *Fabro*, ſed ibi leg. *facetorum.*

Făcētus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Facetious*, *merry*, *pleaſant*, *witty.* (2) *Fine*, *choice*, *dainty.* (3) *Soft*, *gracefull.* (1) = Faceta & elegans ironia, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 85. (2) Facetis victibus vivere, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 43. (3) Molle atque facetum epos Virgilio annuerunt Camœnæ, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 44. *de* Geor. *ejus* adi, quæſo, *Quint.* 6, 3. Quò facetior videar, & ſcire plùs quàm cæteri, *Lucil.* ap. *Feſt.* Facetiſſimus poëta, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 15. = Elegans, *Cic.*

Făciendus, a, um. part. *To be done*, or *made.* Promiſſum potiùs non faciendum, quàm tam tetrum facinus admittendum fuit, *Cic. Off.* 3, 25.

Făciens, tis. part, *Makeing*, *doing*, *cauſeing.* Per agrum Leontinum iter faciens, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 33.

Făcies, ei. f. (1) *A face*, *a viſage.* (2) *The make*, or *faſhion*, of a thing. (3) ‖ *The reſemblance*, or *ſhow.* (4) *The ſtature of the body.* (5) *The portrait*, or *outſide figure.* (1) § Cadaveroſa facies, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 4, 27. § formoſa, *Mart.* 3, 5. § liberalis, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 14, 8. (2) Facies arboris, *Plin.* 12, 14. (3) Sardinia facies veſtigii humani, *Sall.* ap. *Gell.* 13, 28.

(4) Quâ facie eſt homo? *SY.* ſeſquipede quidem eſt quàm tu longior, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 58. (5) Tabulæ, quæ belli pictam faciem habent, *Plin.* 35, 4.

Făcĭlè. adv. ius, comp. llĭmè, ſup. *Eaſyly, without any ado, certainly, without all queſtion,* or *peradventure.* Facilè princeps, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 42. Tempeſtatem ferre faciliùs, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 13. Facillimè intelligetis, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 12. ¶ Facillimè agere, *to live in plenty and eaſe,* Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 56. ☞ *Facilè* cum *certè* conjungit, *Cic. Ep.* 6, 10.

Făcĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. lĭmus, ſup. [à faciendo] *Eaſy, feaſible, facile, gentile, plain,* or *plyable; tractable, to do what you will with it, good natured, eaſy to be pleaſed;* alſo *kind, favourable, courteous,* Ov. ¶ Faciles Oculi, *rolling eyes,* Virg Æn. 8, 310. & Manil. 1, 68. Ex facili, *eaſyly,* Tac. Agric. 15, 2. Quum exitus haud in facili eſſent, *h. e.* faciles, *Liv.* 3, 8. ¶ Res faciliores, *happening according to our deſire,* Cic Fam. 6, 5. & Liv. 23, 11. Factu facillimum, *Sall. B. C.* 14. = Promptus, proclivis, expeditus, explicatus, commodus, lenis, liberalis, *Cic.* mollis, placidus, *Ov.* pronus, *Juv.* ⌘ moroſus, *Cic.*

Făcĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Eaſyneſs.* Ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate par infimis eſſe videatur, *Cic.* pro *L. Man.* 14. Facilitas aſſiduitate paratur, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 29.

Făcĭlĭter. adv. *Eaſyly.* His permittamus faciliter dicere, *Quint.* 1, 6. *Conf. Vitr.* 1, 1. & 2, 1.

‖ **Făcĭnŏrōſè.** adv. *Villainouſly, wickedly,* Aug.

Făcĭnŏrōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Villainous, wicked, ſtark naught, ungracious.* Facinoroſa vita, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 1, 14. Exilio facinoroſior redditus, *Juſt.* 16, 4. Facinorociſſimus ſicarius, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 38.

Făcĭnus, ŏris. n. [à facio] (1) In a good ſenſe, *a great action, an exploit, an enterpriſe,* or *adventure.* (2) In a bad ſenſe, *a foul fact, a villainous deed,* or *prank.* (1) Præclari facinoris famam quærere, *Sall. B. C.* 2. (2) In facinus juraſſe putes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 242. Facinus abeſt peccato meo, *Ov. Tr.* 4, 4, 44.

FĂCIO, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. (1) *To do.* (2) *To make.* (3) *To cauſe.* (4) *To paint, limn, draw,* or *faſhion.* (5) *To follow, practiſe,* or *be employed in; to exerciſe.* (6) *To compoſe.* (7) *To give, to grant.* (8) *To committ, to perpetrate.* (9) *To ſuppoſe, to pretend.* (10) *To get* either good, *or* bad. (11) *To perform, to make, good.* (12) *To introduce, to bring in.* (13) Sometimes it is elegantly redundant. (14) *To be ſuitable, to conduce.* (15) *To value,* or *eſteem.* (16) *To forbear,* or *keep himſelf from* a thing. (17) *To ſacrifice.* (18) *To bring forth.* (19) *To force,* or *compell.* (20) *To make up, to conſtitute.* (21) *To abide, ſtay,* or *continue, at.* (22) *To be fit, meet,* or *proper.* (23) *To hinder.* (24) *To ſuppoſe,* or *put the caſe.* (1) ⌘ Quod facere turpe non eſt, modò occultè, id dicere obſcœnum eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 35. (2) Faber, cùm quid ædificaturus eſt, non ipſe facit materiam, *Id. N. D.* 3. ut citat *Lactant.* 2, 8. (3) Nulla remedia tam faciunt dolorem, quàm quæ ſunt ſalutaria, *Id. Octav.* (4) Praxiteles fecit puberem Apollinem, *Plin.* 34, 8. Alcamanes fecit marmorea, *Id. ibid.* (5) Cùm piraticam ipſe feciſſet, *Cic. poſt redit. in ſenat.* 5. § Facere mercaturas, *Id. Verr.* 5, 28. (6) Apollo verſus facere deſiêrat, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 56. (7) Si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci poteſtatem, *Id. Catil.* 3, 5. (8) Strato ille medicus domi furtum fecit, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 64. (9) Plato à Deo ædificari mundum facit, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. (10) A quibus rex magnas prædas faciebat, *Nep. Chabr.* 2. Reſpublicæ detrimentum fecit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 9. (11) Promiſſa non facienda nonnunquam, *Id.* (12) Plato facit Socratem diſputantem, *Id. N. D.* 1, 12. (1) Non faciam, ut enumerem miſerias omnes, *Id. Att.* 3, 7. (14) Non facit ad noſtras hoſtia major opes, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 9, 44. ad difficultatem urinæ, *Plin.* 22, 18. (15) Te ſemper feci maximi, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 42. (16) Facere non poſſum, quin quotidie ad te mittam, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 27. (17) § Juno ſoſpita, cui omnes conſules facere neceſſe eſt, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 41. § Cùm faciam vitulâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 77. † Bidentes propter viam facere, *Laber.* (18) Plerumquè adſeres pullos ſimiles ſui faciunt, *Varr.* de *R. R.* 3, 22. (19) Qui nati coram me cernere lethum feciſti, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 539. (20) Romulus ex variis elementis populum Romanum fecit, *Flor.* 1, 1. (21) Apameæ quinque dies morati, Iconii decem fecimus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20. (22) § Non facit ad lacrymas barbitos ulla meas, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 8. Non faciet capiti dura corona meo, *Propert.* 3, 1, 20. (23) Nunquam quiſquam faciet, quin ſoror iſta ſit germana hujus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 63. (24) Fac ita eſſe, *Cic.* Fac potuiſſe, quod eſt, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 3. Fac igneam, fac ſpirabilem; nihil ad id, de quo agimus, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 29. *ſed in hâc notione vix leg. niſi in imperativo.* ¶ Facere ab, *vel* cum, aliquo, *to be on his ſide, to make for him,* Cic. Facere *abſolutè, to do his duty, to perform his part,* Id. abortum, *to miſcarry,* Plin. æqui bonique aliquid facere, *to take in good part,* Ter. æs alienum, *to run into debt,* Liv. animos, *to puff up, to make proud,* Cic. animum, *to encourage,* Liv. 25, 23. baſia, *to kiſs,* Catull. caſtra, *to encamp,* Liv. contumeliam, *to affront, to reproach,* Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 79. convicium, *to rail,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 11. copiam conſilii ſui, *to impart it,* Liv. cum aliquo, *to make for one, to agree with,* Cic. damnum, detrimentum, *to loſe, to receive damage,* Id. deditionem, *to ſurrender,* Liv. 31, 18. delicias aliquem, *to play the fool with, to jeer at,* Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 52. & Plaut Pœn. 1, 2, 68. duritias, *to be aſtringent,* Plin. exercitum, *to raiſe an army,* Sall. ex ſuâ dignitate, *to do as becomes him,* Cic. fraudem, *to wrong* him, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 9. gratiam alicui, *to ſhow* him *favour,* Liv. gratiam delicti, *Sall.* jurisjurandi, *Suet. to abſolve,* or *acquit,* him. gratiam legis, *to diſpenſe with it,* Liv. gratum aliqui, *to oblige one,* Cic. jacturam, *to ſuffer ſhipwreck,* or *loſs,* Id. Fin. 2, 24. impetum, *to charge, to ſtruggle,* Liv. inſidias alicui, *to lie in wait for one,* Cic. *pro Syll.* 6. juſta alicui, *to perform one's funeral rites,* Plaut. manum, *to raiſe forces,* Cic. medicinam, *to give phyſick,* Phædr. 1, 14, 2. miſſum, *to let alone, to let go,* Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 53. moram, *to delay,* Liv. 3, 2. negotium, *to trouble one,* Quint. nomina, *to borrow,* or *take up, money,* Cic. Fam. 7, 23. ova, *to lay eggs,* Varr. palam, *to divulge,* Cic. paria, *to requite,* Id. prælium, *to join battle,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 18. Fac qui ego ſum, eſſe te, *put yourſelf in my caſe,* Ter. ratum, *to ratify,* Liv. reliquum, *to leave,* Cic. rem. *to thrive,* or *get an eſtate,* Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12. rem divinam, *to ſupplicate,* or *perform any religious ſervice,* Cic. reum, *to impeach,* Id ſacra, ſacrificium, *to ſacrifice,* Liv. ſanguinem, *to ſhed blood,* Id. ſatìs, *to ſatisfy,* Cic. Cl. 5. ſtipendium, *to be a ſoldier,* or *to ſerve in war,* Liv. 5, 7. ſumptum, *to ſpend,* or *diſburſe,* Cic. tædium, *to weary him,* Liv. 4, 57. Facite ut domi ſitis, *ſee you be at home,* Ter. vadimonium, *to oblige himſelf, to promiſe faithfully,* Cic. Verba facere, *to diſcourſe,* Liv. verbum, *to ſpeak never ſo little, to open his mouth,* Cic. veſtigium in poſſeſſionem, *to enter upon it,* Id. *pro* Cæc. 14. vitium, *to crack,* or *flaw;* as a houſe does before it falls, *Cic.* Dii malè faciant, *Id. imprecandi formula.* § Quid illo faciemus? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 21. ☞ Additur nonnunquam *cum,* vel *de;* aliàs dativus uſurpatur. *Vid.* Donat.

Factio, ōnis. f. verb. [à facio] (1) *A power of makeing; a doing,* or *makeing.* (2) *A deed,* good, *or* bad, (3) *Riches, authority, ability, credit, power.* (4) *A faction, party, a ſide,* or *ſect.* (5) *A company,* or *band, of men.* (6) Anciently *a conſent,* or *friendſhip, among good men.* (7) But in Cicero's time uſed generally *in a bad ſenſe, as alſo* factioſus. (1) Cui teſtamenti factio nulla eſſet, *Cic. Top.* 11. (2) *Vid.* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 2. & Feſt. (3) Dei divites ſunt, deos decent opulentiæ & factiones, *Plaut. Trin.* 2. 4, 90. (4) § Factio optimatum, *Suet. Cæſ.* 11. § popularis, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 13. (5) § Factio praſina, *Suet. Cal.* 55. § aurati purpureique panni, *Id. Domit.* 7. (6) § Factio nobilium, *Liv.* (7) ⌘ Inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio, *Sall. B. J.* 21.

‖ **Factiōſè.** adv. *Factiouſly,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

Factiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *One that promiſeth to do great things.* (2) *Factious, mutinous.* (3) Alſo *wealthy, noble.* (1) ⌘ Linguâ factioſi, inertes operâ, *Plaut Bacch.* 3, 6, 13. (2) Piſo adoleſcens nobilis, egens, factioſus, *Sall. Bell. Catil.* 18. In ſummo gradu factioſiſſimus, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 9, 4. (3) ⌘ Venit in mentem te eſſe divitem, factioſum; me item eſſe pauperum pauperrimum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 50. *Factioſior* leg. ap. *Aur. Victor.* in *Carac.*

‖ **Factĭtātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An often makeing,* or *doing,* Tert. ⸸ Effectio, *Cic.*

‖ **Factĭtātor**, ōris. m. verb. *One that doth often,* Tert. ⸸ Effector.

‖ **Factĭtātrix**, ĭcis. f. *She,* or *it,* fem. *that often maketh,* Hier. ⸸ Quæ factitat.

Factĭtātus, a, um. part. *Made,* or *done.* Hæc apud majores noſtros factitata, *Cic. Off.* 2, 24. Factitatis in Neronem carminibus probroſis exilio mulctatus, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14, 1.

Factĭtius, a, um. adj. *Artificial; done,* or *made, by art.* Color factitius, *Plin.* 31, 7. Gemmæ factitiæ. *Id.* 37, 7.

Factĭto, āre. freq. [à facio] (1) *To do often, to practiſe.* (2) *To make,* or *compoſe.* (1) Idem Pyrrhus factitavit, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 13. (2) Nec ſatìs apparet, cur verſus factitet, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 470.

† **Facto**, āre. act. *To make.* Lucrum ingens facto, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 94. ☞ Raró occ. ⸸ Factito.

Factor, ōris. m. verb. [à facio] (1) *A maker,* or *doer.* (2) *A preſſer of wine,* or *oil.* (3) *A tennis player.* (4) ‖ *A criminal.* (5) ‖ *A factor, that trades abroad for a merchant.* † Alſo *the multiplying number in arithmetick.* (1) Cuparum, doliorumque factores, *Pall.* de *R. R.* 1, 6. (2) *Cato* de *R. R.* 13. ☞ Hos factores contenti dixiſſe vett. notionem latiùs non extenderunt. (3) ⌘ Et datores & factores omnes ſubdam ſub ſolum, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 18. *ut aliqui exponunt; alii aliter, & fortè rect.* vid. *Gronov.* & *Lambin.* (4) *Macer, JCC. lib.* 7. *Dig.* (5) *Apud medior. ſecul. ſcript.*

Factum, i. n. *A deed; a thing done,* or *made; a fact,* or *feat;* either (1) *good,* or (2) *bad.* (3) *A makeing,* as of oil, wine, *&c.* (1) Fafactum præclarum atque divinum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 44. (2) Nec ullus error, qui facti crimen obumbret, erit, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 48. B. F. Bonum factum; *Formula edictis bonæ ſcævæ causâ præmiſſa.* (3) Factum olei vocant, quod uno tempore conficiunt, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 24.

Factūra, æ. f. *The makeing of a thing,* Plin. 34, 14. ☞ Hinc Angl. *Feature.* ‖ Facies eſt factura quædam totius corporis, *Gell.* 13, 29. ‖ Paſſivè ap. recentiores, Factura Dei eſt *animus,* Prud. Apoth. 792.

† **Factŭrio**, īre. neut. *To deſire to do,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Factūrus, a, um. part. *About to make,* or *do.* Sacra Jovi facturus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 26. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 18. 24, 32.

Factus, a, um. part. *Made,* or *done.* ¶ Homo ad unguem factus, *a complete man,* Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 33.

Factus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A makeing,* or *building.* (2) *A preſſing,* as of olives. (3) Alſo *as much as is made at a time.* (1) ⌘ Quò villa ornatior eſſe poſſet fructu, quàm facto, *Varr.* (2) Cato *de* R. R. 1, 66. (3) Varr. 1, 24. & Col. 12, 50.

Făcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à fax] *A little torch,* Prop. 2. Eleg. 29.

‖ **Făcŭlārius**, i. m. *A torch bearer, a link boy,* Hier.

Făcultas, ātis. f. [*ab* ant. facul. *pro* facilè] (1) *Eaſyneſs, quickneſs, readyneſs, aptneſs, promptneſs.* (2) *Art, ſcience.* (3) *Liberty,* or *advantage,*

tage. (4) *Matter, cauſe,* or *occaſion.* (5) *Opportunity, conveniency.* (6) *Eſtate,* or *ſubſtance.* (7) *Efficacy,* or *virtue.* (8) Facultates in plurali, *wealth, means.* (1) Dî date facultatem huic pariendi, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 4, 5. *i. e.* facilem partum. *Sic* ſtylo facultas continget, *Quint.* (2) In aliquâ arte & facultate excellens, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 50. (3) Summa facultas vacui, ac liberi temporis, *Id.* de *Orat.* 15. (4) Stoïci dant ſui irridendi facultatem, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 17. (5) Alio tempore, ſi facultas erit, explicabuntur, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 46. (6) Videndum eſt, ne major benignitas ſit quàm facultates, *Id.* de *Offic.* 1, 14. (7) Facultas ſecretâ certis in rebus ineſt, *Lucr.* 1, 174. (8) Implere facultates equeſtres, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 19, 2.

Făcundè. adv. *Eloquently.* ſſimè, ſup. Hoſtem facundè alloquendo ſibi conciliavit, *Liv.* 28, 18. Totius mundi naturam prudentiſſimè & facundiſſimè exprompſit, *Valer. Max.* 3, 3. *ext.* 4.

Făcundia, æ. f. *Eloquence, a grace in ready ſpeaking.* Facundiæ parens Cicero, *Plin.* 7, 30. Juvit facundia cauſam, *Ov. Met.* 7, 505.

‖ Făcundiōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of eloquence,* Sempron. *ap.* Gell. 4, 9. ⸸ Eloquentiſſimus, *Suet.*

Făcundĭtas, ātis. f. *Eloquence.* Facunditatem virtus argutam invenit, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 13.

‖ Făcundo, āre. act. *To make eloquent,* Sidon. ⸸ Facundum reddo.

Făcundus, a, um. adj. [*à* fando] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Eloquent, well ſpoken.* Plùs quàm facundus Ulyſſes, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 129. = Eloquentiæ attendit Cajus, quantumvis facundus & promptus, *Suet.* in *Vitâ,* 53. Alius alio facundior, *Quint.* 12, 10. Facundiſſimum quemque proponere ſibi ad imitandum, *Id. ibid.* 2. Facundiſſimus ſermo, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 8.

Fæcārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, dregs.* Sportæ ſæcariæ, *Cato,* 11.

Fæcātus, a, um. part. *made of droſs, unſettled, not fined.* Fæcatum vinum, *Cato,* 153.

Fæciālis, is. m. *A herald. Vid.* Fecialis.

Fæcinius, & Fæcinus, a, um. adj. ¶ Fæciniæ uvæ, *grapes yielding more lees than other grapes do,* Col. 3, 2. Fæcinum vinum, *Col.* 12, 45.

Fæcōſus, a, um. adj. *Dreggy; full of dregs,* or *grounds.* Fæcoſum garum, *Mart.* 13, 102.

Fæcŭla, æ. f. *Small dregs, lees,* or *grounds, of wine; tartar ſticking to the bottom and ſides of wine veſſels,* Lucr. 2, 430. Alſo *a ſauce made of it.* Fæcula Coa, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 9.

‖ Fæcŭlentè. adv. *Dreggyly,* Lexicogr. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Fæcŭlentia, æ. f. *Dreggyneſs,* Sidon. Ep. 3, 13.

Fæcŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, lees,* or *dregs; dreggy, feculent.* Craſſamentum vini fæculentum, *Col.* 12, 46. Fæculentum pus, *Celſ.* 5, 26. ☞ *Movetur gradibus apud recentiores.*

‖ Fæcŭtĭnus, a, um. adj. *id. quod* fæculentus. *Full of lees,* Gell. 13, 19.

* Fædus, a, um. adj. [*à* φαιὸς, fuſcus] *Filthy, dirty, naſty.* ☞ Al. ſcrib. *fœdus.*

Fæx, æcis. f. (1) *Dregs,* or *lees, of wine.* (2) Alſo *a kind of colour made of it,* wherewith actors daubed their faces before vizors were in uſe; *the grounds,* or *ſettlement,* of any liquour. (3) *A kind of ſauce;* alſo *the droſs of metal.* (4) *Met. The baſer ſort, the mob, the ſcum.* (1) Diffugiunt cadis cum fæce ſiccatis amici, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 35, 26. (2) Perunĉti fæcibus ora, *Id. Art. Poet.* 277. (3) Id. Sat. 4, 73. (4) Fæx civitatis, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 8. = Apud ſordem urbis, & fæcem, *Id. Attic.* 1, 16.

* Fāgeus, a, um. adj. *Of beech.* Glans fagea, *Plin.* 16, 5.

* Fāgineus, a, um. adj. *Of beech.* Arcula faginea, *Col.* 12, 45.

* Fāgĭnus, a, um. adj. *Made of beech.* Pocula fagina, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 36.

* Fāgus, i. f. [*à* Gr. φηγὸς, Dor. φαγὸς] *A beech tree.* Sub tegmine fagi, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 1.

* ‖ Fāgūtal, ālis. n. Sacellum Jovis, in quo fuit *fagus* arbor Jovi ſacra, *a chapel conſecrated to Jupiter in Rome,* Feſt.

* Fāgūtālis, e. adj. *Belonging to beech.* Fagutalis Jupiter, *Varr.* de *L. L.* 4, 32. & *Plin.* 16, 10.

Făla, æ. f. *A high tower made of timber, a gallery, a ſcaffold, to ſhoot,* or *throw, darts out of.* Qui haſtis trium nummorum cauſâ ſubeunt ſub falâ, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 10.

* ‖ Falandum, i. n. pro cœlo, Hetruſcè [*à* φάλαντον, quod à φαλὸς, albus, nitens] *Heaven.* Feſt.

Fălārĭca, æ. F. *A ſpear bound about with wild-fire ſhot out of an engine, a rolling tower brought againſt a beſieged city,* Veget. 4, 18. & Liv. 21, 8. *A fiery dart.* Magnùm ſtridens contorta falarica venit, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 705.

* Falcārius, i. m. *He that uſeth a ſithe,* or *hook; a mower, a maker of ſithes;* alſo *armed with a bill.* Dico te veniſſe inter falcarios, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 4.

* ‖ Falcātor, ōris. m. *A bill man,* Lexicogr. *ex* Col.

* Falcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Hooked.* (2) *Crooked, bowed like a hook.* (3) *Armed with hooks,* or *ſithes.* (4) Alſo *loped with bills,* or *pruneing hooks.* (1) ¶ Falcatus enſis, *a falchion,* or *ſcimitar,* Sil. 3, 278. (2) Sinus falcatus in arcus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 229. (3) Falcati currus, *Liv.* 37, 41. (4) Arbores falcatæ, *Plin.* 17. 10.

* Falcĭcŭla, æ. f. *A ſmall ſickle,* Pall. 1, 43, 3.

* Falcĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* falx, & fero] *That beareth a hook,* or *ſithe.* Manus falciferæ, *Ov.* 13, 930. Agmina falcifero circumvenit arcta covino, *h. e.* curru bellico, *Sil.* 17, 422. Falciferi currus, *Lucr.* 3, 643.

Falcĭger, a, um. adj. *idem, Auſon.* de *Ter. Rom.* 36.

* † Falcilla, æ. f. dim. [*à* falcula] *A little hook,* or *knife,* Varr.

* ‖ Falcillus, i. m. *A knife to cut vines, a grafting knife,* R. *ex* Stat.

* ‖ Falcĭto, āre. act. *To cut with a hook,* Litt. *ex* Col.

* Falco, āre. act. *To cut,* or *prune, with a bill,* or *hook,* Plin. 17, 10.

* ‖ Falco, ōnis. m. [*à* falx, qui ungues falcatos habet] *A hawk, a falcon;* alſo *one whoſe great toes are bent and crooked inward,* Turn.

* ‖ Falcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be pruned, unde* Falcatus.

* Falcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* falx] (1) *A little hook,* or *bill; a vine,* or *grape, knife, crooked like a ſickle;* alſo *a crooked claw,* or *talon.* (2) Alſo *a kind of ſwallow, a bank marten.* (1) Col. 12, 18. (2) Plin. 8, 15.

* ‖ Falcuncŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* falx] *A little falcon,* or *lanaret,* Plin. *ap.* Litt.

Fălēre, is. n. *A pile,* or *buttreſs.* Lapis falere pedem & dodrantem alta, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5.

Fălernum, *ſc.* vinum, & Fălernus, *ſc.* liquor. [*à* Falerno agro] (1) *Muſcadine, a rich ſort of wine.* (2) Alſo *a ſort of amber.* (1) Aufidius forti miſcebat mella falerno, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 24. ☞ Originem hujus vini fabuloſam & etiam nominis lege ap. *Sil.* 7, 166. & ſeqq. Nunc mihi fumoſos veteres proferte falernos, *Tib.* 2, 1, 27. Niſi fortè *cados* intelligatur. (2) Ap. Plin.

Fălĭſca, æ. f. [*à* Faliſco ligno] *A crib,* or *rack, for oxen and beaſts to eat their meat in.* Faliſcæ æſtivæ, *Cato* de *R. R.* 14.

Fălĭſcus, a, um. adj. [*à* faleriis, *i. e.* faliſcis, dict. ut lucanica *à* Lucanis] *A haggeſs,* or *hog's haſlet; a pudding in a pig's belly.* Lucanica ventre cum faliſco, *Mart.* 4, 46, 8.

* Fallācia, æ. *Deceit, a crafty device, a fallacy.* = Sine fuco & fallaciis homo, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1. Fallacia alia aliam trudit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 39.

* † Fallācĭlŏquentia, æ. f. *Deceitfull ſpeech,* Acc. *ap.* Cic. *de* Fin. 4, 25. *ſed al. leg.* fallaciloquæ, *al.* fallacis loquelæ. = Doli machinæ, fallaciæ, præſtigiæ, *Cic.*

* ‖ Fallāciōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of deceit, fallacious,* Gell. 14, 1. ⸸ Fallaciæ plenus.

* Fallācĭter. adv. ſſimè, ſup. *Deceitfully, falſely.* = ☧ Sed non fictè & fallaciter, ſed verè & ſapienter, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 29. Fallaciſſimè adulteratur myrrha, *Plin.* 12, 16. utitur & ipſe *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 23.

* Fallax, ācis, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Deceitfull, falſe, adulterate.* (2) *Lieing, vain, uncertain.* (1) = Fallaces & fucoſæ merces, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 14. (2) Aſtrologi vani & fallaces, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 19. Fallacior undis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 799. Homo fallaciſſimus, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 9.

* Fallendus, a, um. part. *To be deceived.* Vix pueris dignas ambages fidei fallendæ exquirit, *Liv.* 9, 11. Fallenda pollice clathra forent, *Tib.* 4, 5, 72. *conf. Sil.* 11, 390.

* Fallens, tis. part. (1) *Slideing,* or *ſlipping.* (2) *Lieing, deceiveing.* (3) *Beguileing, diverting.* (1) Fallens veſtigium. *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1, 5. In prono citiùs pede ſe fallente, *Liv.* 31, 36. (2) = ☧ Diligimus omnia vera, id eſt, fidelia, ſimplicia, conſtantia; vana, falſa, fallentia odimus, *Cic.* (3) Studio fallente laborem, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 12.

* Fallo, ĕre, fĕlli, falſum. act. [*à* σφάλλω, idem] (1) *To ſlip,* or *ſlide.* (2) *To deceive, to beguile, to cozen,* or *cheat.* (3) *To diſappoint.* (4) *To lurk, to ſculk, to abſcond.* (5) *To eſcape notice, to be obſcure.* (6) *To counterfeit.* (1) Saxa lubrica veſtigium fallunt, *Curt.* 4, 9, 8. *Vid.* Fallens, n. 1. (2) = Roſcius ſocios induxit, decepit, deſtituit, fraude & perfidiâ fefellit, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 40. (3) Multùm te opinio fallit, *Id.* in *Sall.* 3. (4) Speculator qui per biennium fefellerat, Romæ deprehenſus, *Liv.* 22, 33. (5) Nec vixit malè, qui natus moriensque fefellit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 10. (6) Tu faciem illius falle dolo, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 688. ¶ Neque te fallit, *you are not ignorant,* Cic. paſſim. Fallere mandata, *not to do them,* Ov. Met. 9, 696. viſum, *not to be ſeen,* Plin. 9, 50. curam ſomno, *to ſleep it away,* Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 114. ♰ juratori, *to committ adultery,* Ov. Ep. 16, 384. tempora, *to paſs away,* Id. *ex* Pont. 4, 10, 67.

* Fallor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be deceived, miſtaken,* &c. Fallitur auro Jupiter, *Prop.* 4, 1, 81.

* Falsārius, i. m. *A forger of writeings, a falſifyer of evidences, a cheat.* Falſario præcidendæ manus, *Suet. Claud.* 15. *Conf. Tit.* 3.

* Falsè. adv. *Falſely.* Aſſentiri falsè, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 46.

Falsĭdĭcus, a, um. adj. *A liar, a falſe reporter,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 13. ⸸ Mendax, *Cic.*

‖ Falsĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A falſifying,* or *counterfeiting,* Cod.

‖ Falsĭfĭcātor, ōris. m. verb. *A falſifyer,* Dig. ⸸ Falſarius, *Suet.*

‖ Falsĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. *Falſifyed, counterfeited,* Prud. Hamart. 549. ⸸ Adulterinus, *Cic.*

‖ Falsĭfĭco, āre. act. *To falſify,* Dig. † Adultero, *Cic.*

‖ Falsĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *He that worketh deceit,* or *guile,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

Falsĭjūrius, a, um. adj. *That uſeth to ſwear falſely,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

* ‖ Falsĭlŏquentia, æ. f. *A falſe ſpeaking,* Litt. *ex* Cic.

* Falsĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. [*ex* falſus, & loquor] *A liar, one that ſpeaketh falſe.* Quarum rerum te falſiloquum eſſe nolo, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 14.

† Falsĭmōnium, i. n. *A deceit,* or *falſhood,* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 12.

♰ Falsĭpărens, tis. c. g. *That owns a wrong father.* Falſiparens Amphitryoniades, *Catull.* 66, 112.

* Falsĭtas, ātis. f. *Falſhood.* Parum virium falſitas habet, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 2.

* Falsò. adv. *Falſely, wrongfully, without cauſe.* Falsò queritur de naturâ ſuâ genus humanum, *Sal. B. J.* 1. Falsò plurima vulgus amat, *Tib.* 3, 20. § Falsò lugere aliquem, *Liv.* 34, 32.

* ‖ Falſo, āre. act. *To forge, counterfeit,* or *falſify,* Mod. Dig. 48, 103. ⸸ Adultero.

• Falſum, i. n. *A falſehood.* Nihil falſi dixi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 49.

• Falſus, a, um. part. [*à* fallor] (1) *Deceived, miſtaken.* (2) Adj. *Falſe, lieing, unfaithfull, deceiveing.* (3) *Spurious.* (1) § Ut falſus animi eſt, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 43. (2) ✠ = Quæ vera audivi contineo omnia, ſin falſum, aut vanum, aut fictum eſt, continuò palam eſt, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 24. Ambitio multos mortales falſos fieri ſubegit, *Sall. B. C.* 10. (3) Licèt ſit falſa progenies mihi, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1502. Falſiſſimus. *Col* 1, 6

• Falx, cis. f. [*à* Gr. ϖέλεκυς, ſecuris] (1) *A hook, bill, ſithe,* or *ſickle.* (2) *An engine of war, crooked like a hook,* to pluck the ſtones out of the wall of a beſieged city, or to cut in ſunder the tackling of the enemy's gallys. (1) Harum genera, *Cato,* cap. 10, 11. partes verò, *Col.* 4, 25. recenſet. (2) Hujus formam & uſum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 14. docebit.

• FĀMA, æ. f. [*à* Gr. φήμη, Dor. φάμα] (1) *Fame, rumour, common talk,* or *report*; *tidings.* (2) *Renown, praiſe, a good name,* or *reputation.* (3) *Infamy.* (4) *A tradition,* or *hearſay.* (1) Ut majora omnia fore, quàm famâ viderentur, *Cic.* (2) = Perpetua commendatio & fama, *Id.* de *Offic.* 2, 20. Fama & laus perennis, *Id.* Hujus non fugio mortem, ſi famam aſſequar, *Phædr.* 3, 9, 3. (3) Fama inconſtantiæ, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. temeritatis, *Id.* Neque enim ſpecie famâve movetur, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 170. (4) Ex vetere famâ Græciæ hæc collecta ſunt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. ☞ Famæ in plur. *Plaut.* ſolus.

‖ Fămēlĭcè. adv. *Very hungryly,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Fămēlĭcus, a, um. adj. *Hungry, hunger ſtarved.* ✠ Dum ridebunt ſaturi, mordebunt famelici, *Plaut. Trin. prol.* 14. § Famelicus ſenex, *Sen. Contr.* 1, 1.

FĂMES, is. f. (1) *Hunger, faſting.* (2) *Dearth.* (3) Met. *A greedy deſire of.* (1) Sacris dum vincitur extis prima fames, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 348. Fames & mora bilem in naſum conciunt, *in ſuppoſit. Plaut. Amphitr.* (2) In fame frumentum exportare erat auſus, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 17. (3) Auri ſacra fames, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 57. ☞ *Antiq.* Fames, ei, unde in abl *fame* adhuc producit ultimam. *Ut,* Fractus morbóque faméque, *Ov. Met.* 13, 52. § Famem depellere, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 11. § Compeſcere, *Sen. Hippol.* 515. § Implere, *Id. H. Oet.* 621. § Propulſare, *Curt.* 9, 2, 6.

‖ Fămeſco, ĕre, neut. *To wax hungry,* Alcim. ⸸ Eſurio.

⸸ Fāmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *One that carryeth tales, and ſlandereth,* or *backbiteth,* Varr. L. L. 5, 7.

‖ Fāmĭgĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *Famous, renowned,* Apul. Met. 1. p. 13. ⸸ Celebris, *Cic.*

† Fāmĭgĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſpreading of a report,* Plautus finxit, Trin. 3, 2, 66.

† Fāmĭgĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A teller of news, a ſpreader of reports. Ex Plauti fabricâ,* *Trin.* 1, 2, 178.

‖ Fāmĭgĕrātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that reporteth, and telleth news,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Quæ ſpargit rumores.

‖ Fāmĭgĕrātus, a, um. part. *Renowned, famous,* Apul. Florid. p. 790. ⸸ Celebratus.

‖ Fāmĭgĕro, āre. act. *To report,* or *blaze abroad,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Prædico, celebro, *Cic.*

Fămĭlia, æ. f. & âs. f. [*à* famul *aut* famulus ut ſit propriè famulorum] (1) Anciently and properly *the ſervants belonging to one common maſter.* (2) Afterwards *together with them the wife and children,* or what we from this word call *a family,* of which the maſter was called *pater familiâs* the miſtreſs *mater familiâs.* (3) *The branches deſcending from one common anceſtor, or adopted into the ſame lineage.* (4) *A ſociety, company,* or *fraternity, of men of the ſame ſect,* or *profeſſion.* (5) *A man's eſtate,* or *ſubſtance.* (6) *A dwelling-houſe.* (7) ‖ *A pack of cards.* (1) Ne de fundo familia opere decedat, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 16. ubi vid. plura; adl etiam *Suet.* in *Ner.* 44. ✠ Æſopus, domino cùm ſolus eſſet, familia, *Phædr.* 3, 19. (2) Amplæ & honeſtæ familiæ plebeiæ, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 7. (3) ✠ Ex gente Domitiâ duæ familiæ claruerunt, *Suet. Ner. in princ.* (4) § Peripateticorum familia, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 1. § Gladiatorum, *Id.* pro *Sullâ,* 19. Unde bulla ſervilia, niſi ex abundantiâ familiarum? *Flor.* 3, 12, 10. (5) Proximus agnatus familiam habeto, *Lex* XII *Tab.* Arbitrum familiæ erciſcundæ poſtulavit, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 7. Decem dierum vix erit mihi familia, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 36. (6) Lar ſum familiaris ex hâc familiâ, unde me exeuntem aſpexiſtis *Plaut.* in *prol. Aul.* (7) Novæ rei vet. vocab. ſatìs aptè accommodavit, *Jun.*

Fămĭlĭārĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of a family.* ¶ Sella familiarica, quæ & Patrocliana, *a cloſe-ſtool,* Varr. R. R. 1, 13.

Fămĭlĭāris, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. ad familiam pertinens, ex eâdem familiâ. (1) *Of the ſame family,* or *houſhold*; *belonging to a family.* (2) *Familiar, uſual, friendly.* (1) Ego ſum LAR familiaris, *Plaut. Aul. prol.* (2) Cùm ipſi ſit familiarior *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 9. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 5. Familiariſſimus amicus, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 17. Demoſthenes familiarior nobis propter ſcriptorum multitudinem eſt, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 19. = Vir optimus, mihique familiariſſimus, *Id. Fam.* 13, 30. = Intimus, proximus, familiariſſimus ſibi pertimuit, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 4. Vultu minùs familiari aliquem reſpicere, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 78.

Fămĭlĭāris, is. m. (1) *A ſervant of the family.* (2) *A friend, a familiar*; *one of nigh,* or *long, acquaintance.* (1) Hæc ſola ſanam mentem geſtat meorum familiarium, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 31. Inſpectavit neſcio quis familiarium, *Id. Mil.* 2, 2, 18. (2) ✠ = An ego non venirem contra alienum pro familiari ac neceſſario meo? *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 2.

Fămĭlĭārĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Familiarity, acquaintance, familiar friendſhip, intimacy.* (2) Meton. *A familiar friend.* (1) Familiaritatem conſuetudo attulit, *Cic.* pro. *Deiot.* 14. (2) = Omnes amicitias familiaritateſque afflixit, *Suet. Tib.* 51.

Fămĭlĭārĭter. adv, iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (3) *Familiarly, homely.* (2) *Plainly.* (3) *Privately, thoroughly.* (4) *Tenderly, with great Concern.* (4) Nimiùm familiariter me attrectas, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 6. (2) = Ut te audacter moneam, & familiariter, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 6. (3) Familiariter nôſſe cauſam alicujus, *Quint.* 6, 5. (4) Mortem hujus tam fert familiariter, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 81. § = Familiariſſimè atque amiciſſimè cum aliquo vivere, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 9.

† Fămĭlĭâs. ant. gen. *pro* familiæ.

Fāmōſa, æ. f. ſubſt. *A miſs, a courteſan.* Ad famoſas me vetuit mater accedere, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 68.

Fāmōſus, a, um. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *That hath an ill name, infamous, notorious.* (2) *Greatly renowned, much ſpoken of.* (1) Mœchus, aut ſicarius, aut alioqui famoſus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 5. ☞ *In hunc ſenſum accipiunt vetuſtiores ferè omnes.* (2) § Famoſa urbs, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 2, 1. § Famoſi equi, *Suet. Cal.* 19. ¶ Famoſi libelli, *libels,* Suet. Aug. 54. Famoſum carmen, *a lampoon,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31.

† Fămul, *pro* famulus. *Enn.* ap. *Non.* 3, 322. Proinde ac famul infimus eſſet, *Lucr.* 3, 1048. Servus ab Oſcis ſic dict. *Feſt.*

Fămŭla, æ. f. *A maid,* or *maid ſervant.* Famulaſque ad lumina longo Exercet penſo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 411. v. & *Luc.* 8, 63. *Prop.* 3, 13, 15.

Fămŭlans, tis. part. *Attending.* Nec erubuit famulantis fiſtula Phœbi, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 58. Fortunâ famulante, *Claud. B. Get.* 513. ‖ ſſĭmus, ſup. *Very plyant,* or *obedient.* Boët.

Fămŭlanter. adv. act. *Humbly, ſerviceably,* Non. 2, 331. ⸸ Obedienter, *Liv.*

Fămŭlāris, e. adj. *Of a ſervant.* § Veſtis famularis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 48. § Turba, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 67. § Cultus, *Val. Max.* 5, 6. *ext.* 1. Nec famulare timens, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 40. *i. e.* ſerviliter. Famularia jura, *Ov. Met.* 15, 597

‖ Fămŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Attendance,* or *a doing ſervice,* Non. 3, 99. ⸸ Famulatus, *Cic.* Alſo *a retinue of men and maid ſervants.* Mulier frequenti ſtipata famulatione, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 37. ⸸ Familia, *Cic.*

‖ Fămŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An attendant,* Lexicogr. *ex* Stat.

‖ Fămŭlātrix, īcis. f. *A ſhe waiter,* Donat. *ad* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 3. ⸸ Famula.

Fămŭlātus, ûs. m. *Serviceable attendance.* Quàm miſer virtutis famulatus, ſervientis voluptati? *Cic. Offic.* 3, 33. Famulatus gravis, *Sen. Hipp.* 991. miſerrimus, *Col. præf.*

† Fămŭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Service,* Accius *ap.* Non. 2, 319. *pro*

Fămŭlĭtium, i. n. (1) *Service, attendance.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a company of ſervants.* (1) Duro famulitio adſtrictus, *Varr.* (2) Unus è famulitio, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 7.

Fămŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To ſerve, attend,* or *wait upon.* Eſt genus injuſtæ ſervitutis, cùm hi famulantur, &c. Cic. *ap.* Non. 3, 313. § Famulari alicui, *Cat.* 64, 161. Externis famulantur ſacris, *Plin.* 2, 7.

Fămŭlus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſervant.* Tradiderat famulas jam tibi Rhenus aquas, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 286. *Conf. Luc.* 4, 227. & 10, 127.

Fămŭlus. i. m. [*à* famul, *i. e.* ſervus apud Oſcos] *A ſervant, a houſhold ſervant, a waiting man.* ✠ Sed iis ſit ſanè adhibenda ſævitia, ut heris in famulos, ſi aliter teneri non poſſunt, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7. ¶ ‖ Famulus ſacrorum. *a pariſh clerk, a curate.* Jun.

‖ Fānātĭcè. ~~adv.~~ *Madly.* Fanaticè pervolant, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 60. ⸸ Furioſè.

Fānātĭcus, a, um. adj. prop. de ſacerdotibus. *Fanaticus* Gl. Phil. qui inſanire videbantur aut furere, cùm è fano darent reſponſa; hinc ſum. pro quovis furioſo, & inſano. (1) *Inſpired, poſſeſſed.* (2) *Beſide himſelf, mad, frantick.* (1) Crine ſenex fanaticus albo Sacrorum antiſtes, *Juv.* 2, 112. (2) = Muliebre & fanaticum agmen paveſcere, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 3. *Conf. Liv.* 37, 9. Jactare caput fanaticum eſt, *Quint.* 11, 3.

• Fandi. gerund. *Of ſpeaking.* Coràm data copia fandi. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 524.

• Fando. gerund. (1) Act. *In relateing.* (2) Paſſ. *by report.* (1) Quis talia fando Temperet à lacrymis? *Virg. Æn.* 2, 6. (2) Ne fando quidem auditum eſt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. ☞ Hic uſus frequentior atque venuſtior.

• Fandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be divulged.* (2) *Fit to be ſpoken, lawfull, right.* (1) Neque me Apollo ſatìs fandis dementem invitam ciet, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 31. ex *poëtâ.* (2) ✠ Sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 547.

• Fans, tis. part. *Speaking.* Subtrahit hæc fantem tortâ vertigine fluctus, *Propert.* 3, 7, 65

Fānum, i. n. [fort. *à* fando, quòd pontifices in ſacrando fanum fantur, quod vocabant *effari templa,* Varr. ſed de etymo non conſtat, adi *Voſſ.*] *A temple, a church,* or *plat of ground conſecrated.* Fanum locupletiſſimum & religioſiſſimum, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 9. § Fanum Neptuni, *Nep. Pauſ.* 4. § Fortunæ, *Liv.* 10, 37. In tuo luco & fano modo eſt ſitum, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 2, 8.

FAR, farris. n. [*ab* Hebr. בר *Var* frumentum, triticum] *All manner of corn, beer-barley.* De cujus ſpec. conſule *Col.* 2, 6. & 11, 2. Alſo *meal,* or *flower.* Farre pio veneratur, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 745. *ſc.* molâ ſalsâ. Farre ſparguntur exta. *Val. Max.* 2, 5, 5. Farra frangere ſaxo, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 449.

• Farcīmen, ĭnis. n. *A gut pudding,* or *ſauſage.* Ab eâdem farturâ farcimina extis appellata, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22.

• ‖ Farcīmentum, i. n. *A ſtuffing.* Tert.

• ‖ Farcīmĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of the farcys,* Veget. 1, 14. Danda eſt huic vocab. venia, cùm neſciam an aliud ſit melius.

• ‖ Farcīmĭnum, i. n. *The farcys,* Veg, 1, 7.

• FARCIO, īre, ſi, tum & ctum. act. [à φραγνυω φρακτὸν per Metath. φαρκτὸν, farctum] *To ſtuff, to farce, to frank,* or *feed; to fat,* or *cram.* Anſeres farcire, *Cato,* 89. ¶ Farcire centones, *to cram with lies,* Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 19.

• † Farcītus, a, um, part. *Stuffed.* Varr.

• Farctor, farctus. *Vid.* Fartor, &c.

• Farctūra, æ. f. (1) *A craming.* (2) *The filling of ſtones, the filling of the walls in the midſt with rubiſh.* (1) Col. 8, 7. *extr.* (2) Vitr. 2, 8.

‖ Farfăria, æ. f. *The herb betony,* Apul. † Betonica, *Plin.*

‖ Farfărum, *vel* Farfĕrum, i. n. *vel* Farfărus, i. f. Folia ſunt farfari & nugæ meræ, *Litt.* ex *Apul.* *A kind of herb,* or *ſhrub, like coltsfoot,* Jun.

Farfŭgium, i. n. *The white poplar tree.* Plin. 24. 15.

• Fāri. *Cic.* *Vid.* For.

Fărīna, æ. f. [à farre dict. *Plin.* quòd ſit far molitum] (1) *Meal, flour.* (2) Alſo *powder,* or *duſt.* (1) Hordeacea farina, *Varr.* (2) In farinam folia ſiccantur, *Plin.* 23, *ult.* § Farina pumicis, *Id.* 14, 22. § marmoris, *Id.* 32, 7. ¶ Farinæ ejuſdem, *never a barrel the better herring,* Prov.

Fărīnārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, meal.* Farinario cribro ſubcernit, *Plin.* 18, 11.

Fărīnārius, i. m. *A mealman,* Cato. c. 76.

‖ Fărīnŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Like meal, mealy, full of meal.* Farinulento cinere ſordidè candidati, *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 280. ⸸ Farraceus, *Plin.*

Fărio, ōnis. m. *A trout,* Auſon. Moſ. 130. Trocta, *Vett. Gl.*

• † Fārior, āris. [à fando] *To pronounce,* or *declare,* XII Tabb.

Farnus, i. m, *A kind of oak,* Vitruv. 7, 1.

Farrāceus, a, um. adj. *Of corn.* Cum polline farraceo, *Plin.* 24, 7. Farracea ſeges, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 31.

Farrāgĭnāria, ōrum. n. pl. Loca farragine ſata, *Col.* 11, 2.

Farrāgo, gĭnis. f. [*ex* farre & ago, quod eſt miſceo] (1) *A mixture of ſundry grains together, meſceline.* (2) Met. *A mixture of good and bad together, a hodgepodge.* (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 3. (2) Farrago libelli, *Juv.* 1, 86.

† Farrārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to,* or *produceing, corn;* ut, ¶ Ager farrarius, *that bringeth forth corn,* Scæv. Dip. 7, 1, 3. ⸸ Seges.

‖ Farrātum, i. n. *Food made of corn,* as frumety, *or* haſty-pudding, *Jun.* ex

Farrātus, a, um. adj. *Done with corn.* Olla farrata, *Perſ.* 4, 31. vid. & *Juv.* 11, 109.

‖ Farreātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining people in marryage with the ceremony of a cake,* Cod.

‖ Farreātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſo joineth together in marryage,* Cod.

‖ Farreātus, a, um. part. *Joined together in marryage with a cake,* Cod. ⸸ Matrimonio conjunctus, conjugatus.

‖ Farreo, āre. act. *To join together in marryage with a cake,* Dig.

Farreum, i. n. Genus cibi ex farre factum, *Feſt.* Item *farreum,* dicebant horreum, *Feſt.* *A wheat cake uſed in marryage;* alſo *a barn to lay corn in;* alſo *a veſſel to fry corn in.* Novæ nuptæ farreum præferebant, *Plin.* 18, 3.

Farreus, a, um. adj. *Of corn.* Panis farreus, *Col.* 7, 12. Farreæ menſæ, *Aur. Vict. Orig. gen. Rom.* 11, 1.

• ‖ Fartīlia, um. pl. n. *Balls,* or *pellets, to cram fowls,* or *poultry, with,* Jun. à

• Fartīlis, e. adj. *That is cramed in order to be made fat.* Anſer fartilis, *Plin.* 10, 27.

• ‖ Fartim. adv. *i. e.* conſertè. *By ſtuffing,* or *craming,* Apul. Met. 2. p. 42. ⸸ Confertim.

• Fartor, ōris m. verb. [à farcio] (1) *A poulterer that feedeth,* or *crameth, fowls.* (2) *A pudding,* or *ſauſage, maker.* (1) Gallinam pinguem facere fartoris, non ruſtici officium, *Col.* 8, 7. (2) Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26. ☞ It. nomenclatores, ſic dict. quòd ſalutatorum nomina candidatis in aurem clam infarcirent, *Feſt.*

• Fartum, i. n. [à farciendo dictum] *A pudding,* or *ſauſage;* alſo *a kind of meat offering made up of ſeveral ſorts of ſtuff.* Extis & opimo vincere farto, *Perſ.* 2, 48.

• Fartūra, æ. f. *The filling,* or *craming, of fowls to make them fat,* Col. *Vid.* Farctura.

• Fartus, a, um. part. & Farctus. *Stuffed, cramed, loaden.* Pulvinus roſâ farctus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 11. Parietes cæmento farti, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 48. Rex infinitis vectigalibus erat fartus, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

• Fartus, ûs. m. *A ſtuffing, filling,* or *craming,* Col. 5, 10. Non veſtem mulieris amant, ſed veſtis fartum, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 13.

Fas, n. indecl. [à fando *ſc.* propriè, vel quòd diî, vel ſacerdotes, fati ſunt, *Feſt.* vel quòd fari dignum ſit; ut *nefas,* quod eſt *nefandum, i. e.* non fandum] (1) *Piety, juſtice, equity, right.* (2) *A thing lawfull,* (3) or *poſſible.* (1) ✠ Fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Diſcernunt avidi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 10. (2) ✠ Quod aut per naturam fas ſit, aut per leges liceat, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 16. ✠ Feſtis quædam exercere diebus Fas & jura ſinunt, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 168. (3) Plùs quàm ſuperis contingere fas eſt, *Ov.* 2, 57.

Faſcia, æ. f. [dict. quòd eâ aliquid tanquam in *faſcem* colligamus] (1) *A ſwathe, band,* or *roller, uſed by the ancients on their thighs and legs, inſtead of our breeches.* (2) *A bandage for wounds,* or *broken limbs.* (3) Alſo *a cloud.* (4) Alſo *a wreath about the top of a pillar.* (5) Alſo *a diadem.* (6) *A ſtomacher,* or *breaſtcloth; a child's bib.* (7) ‖ *A hairlace,* or *headband.* (1) Vid. Caſaub. doctiſſ. diſſert. de ſeminalibus & tibialibus, ap. *Suet. Aug.* 82. § Faſciæ crurales, *Quint.* 11, 3. (2) Rectè genibus applicantur & faſciis circumdantur, *Col. Conf. Celſ.* 5, 26. (3) Nîl color hic cœli, nîl faſcia nigra minatur, *Juv.* 14, 295. (4) Vitruv. 3, 3. (5) Sub regis faſciâ multum latet mali, *Sen. Ep.* 80. (6) Faſcia creſcentes dominæ compeſce papillas, *Mart.* 14, 134. (7) Faſcia crinalis, *Ulp.*

Faſciātim. adv. [à faſcis, non à faſcia; ſign. n. non per faſcias, ſed per faſces, *Diom.*] *Bundlewiſe,* Quint. 1, 4.

‖ Faſciātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſwaddleth,* Hier. ⸸ Qui faſciâ ligat.

Făſciātus, a, um. part. *Swathed.* Nec faſciato naufragus loquax trunco, *Mart.* 12, 57, 12.

‖ Faſcĭcŭlāris, e. adj. *Belonging to a Bundle,* Conſt. Imp.

‖ Faſcĭcŭlāria, ōrum. pl. n. *Bundles of wood, ſtraw,* &c. *which ſoldiers get by forageing,* Veg. 2, 19.

Faſcĭculus, i. m. dim. [à faſcis] (1) *A packet,* or *little bundle.* (2) *A poeſy,* or *noſegay; a handfull.* (3) ‖ *A pack of cards.* (1) Faſciculus epiſtolarum, *Cic.* ad *Q. frater,* 2, 11. § librorum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 13. (2) Faſciculum ad nares admovebis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 18. (3) *Vives.*

• ‖ Faſcĭnāmentum, i. n. Incantamentum. *A kind of bewitching, a charm.* Litt. *ex* Apul.

• Faſcĭnans, tis. part. *One that bewitcheth,* or *foreſpeaketh,* Plin. 13. 4.

• Faſcĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bewitching, enchanting,* or *charming.* Faſcinationibus adoratione peculiari occurrimus, *Plin.* 28. 2.

• ‖ Faſcĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that bewitcheth,* Gloſſ. vet.

• Faſcĭnātrix, īcis. f. *She that bewitcheth,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Quæ faſcinat.

• † Faſcĭni, ōrum. pl. m. antiq. faſcinoë dicti; qui faſcinum depellere credebantur, *Feſt.*

• Faſcĭno, āre. act. (1) *To bewitch, forelook,* or *foreſpeak.* (2) *To praiſe and commend one overmuch.* (1) Oculus mihi faſcinat agnos, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 103. (2) Malâ faſcinare linguâ, *Catull.* 7, 12.

• Faſcĭnum, i. n. [à Gr. βάσκανον] (1) ‖ *A bewitching, a diſeaſe wherewith children pine away.* (2) *Amulets,* or *counter charms.* (3) *Item* membrum virile. (1) Faſcino morderi, *Sym. i. e.* malâ linguâ, quippe duplex faſcinum, alterum oculorum, linguæ alterum. (2) *Vid.* Pignorium in explicatione menſæ Iſiacæ, qui amuleti figuram exhibet. (3) Num minùs languet faſcinum? *Hor. Epod.* 8. 18.

• Faſcĭnus, i. m. *The God that frighteth away charms and witchcraft,* vid. *Plin.* 28, 2.

‖ Faſcio, āre. *To ſwathe,* Spart. *To be ſwathed,* or *bound up with a truſs,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Faſciŏla, æ. f. dim. [à faſcia] *A little winding band,* or *ſwathing cloth; a garter.* Faſciolæ purpureæ, *Cic.* de *Haruſp, Reſp.* 21.

‖ Faſcior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſwathed,* Capitol.

FASCIS, is. m. (1) *A bundle of wood, twigs, ſtraw, reeds,* &c. *a fagot,* or *bavin.* (2) *A bundle, fardel, burden,* or *packet.* (3) Faſces plur. *Bundles of birchen rods,* carryed before the Roman magiſtrates, with an ax bound up in the middle of them, ſo as to appear at top. (4) *Alſo the office and dignity itſelf.* (1) Faſcis virgultorum & ſtramentorum, *Hirt. B. G.* 8, 15. calamorum, *Mart.* 14. 38. *in lemmate.* (2) Ego hâc te faſce levabo, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 65. (3) *Florus,* 1, 5. Faſces ſunt faſces, *i. e.* honos eſt onus, *Prov.* vid. *Pellei,* 2, 99, 3. ☞ Dictator faſces habuit, 24, Conſul 12, Prætor urbanus 2.

† Făsēlus & Făſeŏlus: *Vid.* Phaſelus.

Faſſūrus, a, um. part. [à fateor] *About to confeſs,* Ov. Met. 14, 353. Faſſura Ceres crimina, *Ov, Am.* 3, 10. 24.

Faſſus, a, um. part. [à fateor] *That hath confeſſed.* Parce, precor, faſſo, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 11. Da veniam faſſo, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 1, 7, 22.

(1) Faſti, ōrum. pl. m. (2) & faſtus, uum. pl. m. In quibus dierum omnium ratio exponitur; verùm cùm dies *faſti* plures ſint nefaſtis, hinc appellab. à potiori parte, *Faſti.* *Calendars, wherein were ſet down their feſtivals, the names of their officers, their pleading days, and all the publick buſyneſs they had throughout the year; a book of* Ovid's *ſo called for that reaſon.* (1) Ediſcendos faſtos populo propoſuit, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 11. vid. & *Suet. Tib.* c. 5. & ibi *Torrent.* (2) Sequor aſtrologorum faſtus, *Col.* 9, 14. *Varro* quoquè & *Luc.* 10, 187. quibus adde *Sil.* 2, 10. nec non *Claud.* ad *Prob.* ver. 15.

• Faſtīdiendus, a, um. part. *To be diſdained,* &c. Faſtidiendus candidatus, *Valer. Max.* 6, 9, 14. Verba faſtidienda dictu, *Id.* 9, 13, 2.

• Faſtīdiens, tis. part. *Loathing,* &c. Faſtidientis ſtomachi eſt multa deguſtare, *Sen. Ep.* 2.

• ‖ Faſtīdienter. adv. *In diſdain,* Apul. Met. 5. p. 156. ⸸ Faſtidioſè, *Cic.*

• † Faſtīdiliter. adv. *idem,* Varr. *ap.* Non. 2, 356.

• Faſtīdio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [cum faſtu quodam contemno, *Perot.*] (1) *To abhorr, to diſdain, to ſcorn, to ſet light by, to make no account of.* (2) *To loathe, to be ready to vomit.* (1) § Faſtidit mei, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 10. § Si te hic faſtidit Alexis, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, *extr.* (2) § *Abſol.* Mane, quanquam faſtidis, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 6, 7. § Faſtidire olus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 16.

• Faſtīdior, īri. paſſ. *To be diſdained,* or *ſcorned.* Prætura faſtidiebatur, *Liv.* 32, 21.

• Faſtīdiōſè. adv. ius, comp. *Scornfully.* Stomachans faſtidioſè, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 27. invitius, tiùs, faſtidioſiùs, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 89. Faſtidioſè æſtimas, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 5.

* Faſtīdiōſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Diſdainfull, ſcornfull.* (2) *Queaſy, ſqueamiſh, that loatheth and cannot brook.* (3) *Curious, nice.* (1) Faſtidioſus literarum Latinarum, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 70. § In pares faſtidioſus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 40. (2) Aurium ſenſus faſtidioſiſſimus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 23. (3) 𝔛 Antonius facilis in cauſis recipiendis, Craſſus faſtidioſior, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 57.

* ‖ Faſtīdītor, ōris. m. *A loather,* Ulp.

* Faſtīdītus, a, um. part. *Deſpiſed, ſlighted, loathed.* Pars turbæ faſtidita jacet, *Luc.* 7, 844. Verba faſtidita repellere, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 1, 19.

* Faſtīdium, i. n. (1) *Pride, haughtyneſs.* (2) *Nauſeouſneſs, a loatheing.* (3) *Queaſyneſs,* or *quaims of women with child.* (1) Superba pati faſtidia, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 15. (2) = Cibi ſatietas & faſtidium, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 17. (3) Matri longa decem tulerunt faſtidia menſes, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 61.

* Faſtīgans, tis, part. [*ab inuſ.* faſtigo] *Raiſeing up with a point,* Sil. 5, 50.

* ‖ Faſtīgātiſſimus, a, um, adj. ſuperl. *Raiſed to the higheſt pitch, moſt advanced,* Sidon.

* ‖ Faſtīgātè. adv. *With a ſharp point towards the top,* Boët.

* Faſtīgiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The makeing of a thing ſharp towards the top,* Plin. 17, 14. *ubi al. leg.* faſtigatio.

* ‖ Faſtīgiātor, ōris. m. *He that maketh a ſharp point at the top,* Litt. *ex* Vitruv.

* Faſtīgiātus, a, um. part. *Sharpened at the top like a pyramid.* Tigna prona & faſtigiata, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 17. Pavimentum faſtigiatum, *Vitr.* 7, 4.

* Faſtīgio, *vel potiùs* Faſtīgo, āre. act. *To raiſe,* or *build up, to a ſharp top,* Mel. 1, 4.

* Faſtīgior, āri, ātus paſſ. *To be raiſed,* or *built up, to a ſharp top,* Plin. 18, 7.

* Faſtīgium, i. n. [*à* faſtu, ut *à* lite litigium; nam faſtuoſi altùm ſapiunt] (1) *The top,* or *height,* of a thing; *the ridge of a houſe.* (2) Alſo *the bottom,* or *depth*; as of a pit. (3) *A temple ſet on the tops of great houſes, raiſed in form of a pyramid.* (4) Met. *The accompliſhment,* or *cloſe, of a work.* (5) *Rank,* or *quality.* (6) *Sort,* or *kind.* (1) Faſtigia ſuſpicit urbis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 442. (2) Forſitan & ſcrobibus, quæ ſint faſtigia quæras, *Id. Geor.* 2, 288. (3) D. Julius habuit pulvinar, ſimulacrum, faſtigium, flaminem, &c. *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 43. (4) 𝔛 Quoniam operi inchoato tanquam faſtigium imponimus, *Id. Off.* 3, 7. (5) Pari faſtigio ſtetit in utrâque fortunâ, *Nep. Attic.* 14. (6) Varr. 1, 6.

* † Faſtōſè. adv. *Proudly,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* Faſtōſus, a, um. adj. *Proud, diſdainfull, haughty.* Faſtoſa limina mœchæ, *Mart.* 10, 13.

* ‖ Faſtuōſè, adv. *Proudly, diſdainfully, ſcornfully, haughtyly,* Serv.

* † Faſtuōſitas, ātis. f. *Diſdain,* Litt. *ex* Catone.

‖ Faſtuōſus, a, um. adj. *Diſdainfull,* Litt. *ex* Sen.

* Faſtus, ûs. m. [*à* fando] *Haughtyneſs, pride, diſdain.* Faſtus ineſt pulcris; *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 457.

Faſtus, a, um. adj. [*à* fas] *Lucky, lawfull,* Ov. Faſt. 1, 48. ¶ *Faſti dies,* quibus certa verba legitima ſine piaculo prætoribus licebat fari, *Varr.* Erant autem hæc tria, *do* actionem, *dico* jus, *addico* aliquid meâ ſententiâ, *pleading days.*

* Fātālis, e. adj. (1) *Fatal, ordered by fate.* (2) *Killing.* (3) *Natural, deadly.* (1) = Fatalis & immutabilis continuatio ordinis ſempiterni, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1. 7. *Quicquid ex fato impendet, ſeu bonum, ſeu malum ſit:* Fatale familiæ ſuæ Capitolium invaſit, *Flor.* 3, 15, 4. (2) Jaculum fatale parabat Mittere, *Ov. Met.* 5. 182. (3) 𝔛 Seu fatalem, ſeu conflatam inſidiis mortem obiit, *Vellei.* 2, 4.

* Fātālĭter. adv. *Fatally, by order of deſtiny.* Fataliter eſſe definitum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 7. ¶ Fataliter mori, *To die a natural death,* Eutrop. 1, 10.

* ‖ Fātātum, i. n. *Decreed by fate.* Cui fatatum, urbis potiri, *Sall. B. C.* 47. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* fatum.

Fātendus, a, um. part. *That is to be confeſſed.* Sunt tamen eventu vera fatenda meo, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 8, 16. *conf. Liv.* 27, 13. & 40, 9. Peccatum fatendum eſt, *Ibid.* 2, 315.

Fātens, tis. part. *Confeſſing,* Ov. Met. 9, 560.

FĀTEOR, ēri, faſſus ſum dep. (1) *To confeſs, to own, to grant.* (2) *To diſcover.* (3) Sometimes, paſſ. *to be owned,* or *granted.* (1) Fateri & profiteri videtur, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 9. (2) Animum pallore fatebar, *Ov. Triſt.* 6, 19. Hominum color ab uno venire cœlo fatebatur, *Flor.* 4, 12, 62. (3) Ager qui publicus eſſe fateatur, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 21.

⊕ Fātĭcănus, a, um. adj. *vel.* Fātĭcĭnus. [*ex* fatum & cano] *Foretelling what is to come.* Faticano dixit ore, *Ov. Met.* 9, 417. Faticinæ ſortes, *ib.* 15, 436. ☞ Rarò occ.

Fātĭdĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* fato dicendo] *Soothſaying,* or *fortunetelling.* Fatidica anus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. Oracula Fauni Fatidici genitoris adit, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 81. Fatidica quercus, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1474.

Fātĭdĭcus, i. m. *A prophet,* or *foreteller of things to come; a fortuneteller.* = Fatidicorum & vatum effata, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 8.

* ⊕ Fātĭfer, a, um. adj. [ex fatum, & fero] *Deſtructive, deadly, mortal.* Fatifero Mavors accingitur enſe, *Ov. Am.* 3, 3, 29. Fatifer arcus, *Sil. Ital.* 2, 116.

* Fătīgandus, a, um. part. *To be tired,* or *worn out,* Cic.

* Fătīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſore wearying,* or *tireing; wearyneſs, fatigue.* Minùs afficit ſenſus fatigatio, quàm cogitatio, *Quint.* 1, 12. Fatigatione continuati laboris affici, *Curt.* 7, 11, 17.

* ‖ Fătīgātor, ōris. m. *He that wearyeth,* Aug.

* ‖ Fătīgātrix, īcis. f. *She that wearyeth,* &c. *Litt.* ex *Petron.*

* Fătīgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to weary,* Liv. 38, 19.

* Fătīgātus, a, um. part. *Wearyed, tired.* Magno æſtu fatigati, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 95. levibus præliis, *Liv.* 27, 13. Fortuna veluti fatigata, *Paterc.* 2, 69, 6. 𝔛 *Fatigatus* corpore, *feſſus* animo, *Serv.* ſed ſæpe fallit.

* Fătīgo, āre. act. [*à* fatim, *id. quod* affatim, & ago] Unde fit ut abundanter, valde, vel intentè, ſignificatione ſuâ involvit. *This verb hath ſo many elegant ſignifications, and ſo remote from the uſe of our tongue, that it is difficult to fix them.* (1) *To fatigue, weary,* or *tire.* (2) *To vex,* or *trouble, much.* (3) *To importune.* (4) *To diſtreſs,* or *torment.* (5) *To give no reſt.* (6) *To ſpur.* (7) *To baffle, and confute.* (8) *To drive,* or *beat.* (9) *To wear out,* or *ſpend.* (1) Quum jam obſidio ſua Barbaros fatigâſſet, *Flor.* 1, 13. Fatigent ſcriptorem bella geſta, *Paterc.* 2, 89. (2) Quæ mare nunc, terráſque metu, cœlúmque fatigat, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 284. (3) Precibus cuncti fremituque fatigant Æſoniden, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 386. (4) Fatigabat inopia aquæ, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 3, 3. (5) Jaculo cervos curſúque fatigat, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 253. (6) Quadrupedem ferratâ calce fatigat, *Id. Æn.* 11, 714. (7) Non verbis, ſed vinculis, & carcere fatigandi, *Cic.* (8) Verſâque juvencûm terga fatigamus haſtâ, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 610. (9) Noctémque diémque fatigant, *Id. Æn.* 8, 94. ¶ Dentem in dente fatigare, *to grind his teeth,* Ov. Met. 8, 825.

* Fătīgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be wearyed, fatigued,* &c. § Acquirendâ prædâ fatigari, *Curt.* 9, 5. § agreſti opere, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 1. § referendo facta, *Id.* 3, 7, 1.

* ⊕ Fātĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. [*ex* fatum & loquor] *Fate declareing.* Carmenta fatiloqua, *Liv.* 1, 7.

* ‖ Fătim. adv. unde in comp. *affatim.* [*à* fando, *Perot.*] *Abundantly, intenſely, very much,* Serv.

Fătiſcens, tis. part. *Being weary.* Ille fatiſcens In caput, inque humeros ipsâ vi molis & iræ Procubuit, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 598.

Fătiſco, ĕre. neut. [*ex* fatim, *i. e.* valde, & hiſco, *i. e.* hio, *Serv.*] (1) *To chink, chap,* or *cleave; to ſplit, to gape,* (2) Alſo *to leak, as a ſhip; to fail, to grow faint,* or *feeble.* (3) *To be wrought out of heart,* as land is. (4) Met. *To be weary, to tire.* (1) Area fatiſcit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 180. Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimiſque fatiſcunt, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 127. (2) Ne (rex) apum fatiſcat, *Plin.* 17, 2. (3) Omni ſolo quod prædictorum leguminum ſegetibus, fatiſcit, una præſens medicina eſt, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 14. (4) Donec fatiſceret ſeditio, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 10, 8.

† Fătiſcor, i, feſſus. *Acc.* & *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* unde Defetiſcor, defeſſus. *To be weary, to give out.*

‖ Fătiſcuntur, *pro* fatiſcunt, *Litt.* ex *Gell.*

Fătuè. adv. *Fooliſhly,* Quint. 6, 5.

Fătuĭtas, ātis. f. *Fooliſhneſs, ſimplicity, ſotiſhneſs,* Cic. *de* Invent. 2, 32.

Fătuor, āri. dep. *To dote; to play the fool,* or *ninny.* Audi me, & define fatuari, *Sen. Lud. de morte Claudii.*

Fătuor, āri, ātus. paſſ. [*à* Fatuâ Fauni uxore] *To be inſpired,* or *propheſy,* Juſtinus, 43, 1, 8.

* Fātum, i. n. [*à* fando, Dei fatum, *i. e.* dictum, decretum, *Quid n. aliud eſt* fatum, *quàm quod de unoquoque noſtrûm* Deus fatus eſt? *Minut. Fel.*] (1) *God's providence,* or *decree.* (2) *Fate, the order and ſeries of cauſes, the courſe of nature.* (3) *Deſtiny,* or *fortune*; as they call it. (4) *Calamity, miſchief, misfortune.* (5) *Death, a natural death.* (6) More rarely, *an untimely death,* ſometimes alſo it is taken for *a man's fortune,* or *circumſtances.* (7) Alſo *an oracle,* id quod *effatum.* (1) Fatum eſt quod diî fantur, *Stat.* vet. poëta ap. *Serv.* in *Æn.* 2. (2) Fieri omnia à Fato, ratio cogit fateri, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 55. = 𝔛 In incerto judicium eſt, fatone res mortalium, & neceſſitate immutabili, an ſorte volvantur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 22, 1. (3) 𝔛 Circa Deos & religiones negligentior, quippe addictus mathematicæ, perſuaſioniſque plenus cuncta fato agi, *Suet. Tib.* 69. (4) Quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 5. (5) 𝔛 Nec fato, meritâ nec morte peribat Dido, ſed ante diem, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 696. (6) Mox illos ſua fata manent majore ſub hoſte, *Id. Æn.* 10, 438. = Fortunam facere, & dare homini novum fatum, *Pac. Paneg.* 27. (7) Victor. 1, 10, 6.

* Fātus, a, um. part. [*à* fari] *Haveing ſpoken.* Sic fata, evaſerat, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 685. ‖ paſſ. ant. *ſpoken.* Unde *Fatum, i. e.* dictum & juſſum dei, *Serv.*

Fătuus, a, um. adj. (1) *Inſipid, mawkiſh, that hath no taſte.* (2) *Silly, ſimple, fooliſh, oafiſh, doltiſh.* (3) § Subſt. *A fool, a ſimpleton, an idiot, a ſot, an oaf, a mere tony, a prateing coxcomb.* (1) Fatuæ betæ, *Mart.* 13, 13. (2) = Fatuus eſt, inſulſus, tardus, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 49. (3) Penè effregiſti, fatue, foribus cardines, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, 6.

Fauces, um. pl. f. *The chops.* *Vid.* Faux.

Făvens, tis. part. *Favouring.* Lingua favens adſit, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 5, 5. § Faventes Sullæ partibus, *Paterc.* 2, 26. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 79.

‖ Făventia, æ. f. bonam ominationem ſign. *A favouring,* or *wiſhing one well,* Feſt.

FĂVEO, ēre, vi, fautum. (1) *To favour,* or *countenance.* (2) *To be for one,* or *on his ſide.* (3) *To wiſh one well.* (4) *To deſire.* (5) *To attend with ſilence.* (1) Favete innocentiæ, *Cic. Anteq. iret in exil.* 10. § Favere gloriæ alicujus, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 12. (2) = Ut mihi faveas, adjutórque ſis, rogo, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. (3) Illi faveo virgini, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 7. (4) Aſcribi factis procerúmque tuiſque Se favet, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 100. (5) Dicamus bona verba, venit natalis, ad aras, Quiſquis ades, linguâ, vir, mulierque fave, *Tib.* 2, 2, 2. Linguiſque animiſque favete: Nunc dicenda bonâ, ſunt bona verba, die, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 71. ¶ Favere ore, *to attend with ſilence,* or rather *to abſtain from words of an ill omen,* Virg. Æn. 5, 71.

Făvētur, imperſ. *Men favour.* 𝔛 Non modò non invidetur illi ætati, verùm etiam favetur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 13.

* Fāvilla, æ. f. [à φαύω, *Perot.*] *A hot ember, the white aſhes wherein the fire is raked up.* Atque illi favillæ plena ſit faxo, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 60. Se ſcindit unius ſacri diſcors favilla, *Sen. Oed.* 323.

* ‖ Fāvillāceus, a, um. adj. *Of embers*, Solin. c. 48.

† Fāviſſæ, ārum. f. pl. *Cellars under ground in the Capitol of Rome, where they laid up old deſtroyed things belonging to that place, ſuch as ſtatues and preſents, that were grown paſt ſervice*, Gell. 2, 10. *ex* Varr.

* ‖ Fāviſſor, ōris. m. *A favourer*, Apul. Apol. p. 548, *Lipſ. tamen* favitor *antiq. pro* fautor *leg. mavult.*

† Fāvītor, ōris. m. verb. [à faveo] *A favourer.* Sat habet favitorum, *Plaut.* in *prol. Amph.* 79.

Fāvōniāna pyra. [à Favonio inſitore dicta, vel fort. à Favonio vento] *Katherine pears, or the like*, Plin. 15, 15.

Fāvōnius, i. m. [favonius dict. *qu.* à favendo, quia favet genituræ, *i. e.* rebus naſcentibus] *The weſt wind.* Viget genitabilis aura Favonî, *Lucr.* 1, 11. Solvitur acris hyems gratâ vice veris & Favonî, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 1.

Fāvor, ōris. m. *Goodwill, favour, kindneſs.* Eum amorem, & eum, ut hoc verbo utar, favorem in conſilium advocabo, Cic. in *Fragm. Ep. ad Brut.* § Favor ingens, *Sen. Oed.* 467. § ſtabilis, *Id. Thyeſt.* 351. O funeſtus multis populi diruſque favor! *Id. Octav.* 878.

Fāvōrābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) Paſſ. *Who, or that, is favoured.* (2) Alſo ſometimes *favourable, or that favoureth.* (1) Octavius Cæſar, ætate & injuriâ favorabilis, *Flor.* 4, 3. Favorabilem reditum opinio fecerat, *Paterc.* 2, 40. (2) Aura favorabilis populi, *Liv.* 22, 26. Adjiciunt Magi, ſucco totius cum oleo perunctos favorabiliores fieri, *Plin.* 20, 30. *edit. Hard.* 8. *edit. vulgar.*

Fāvōrābĭlĭter. adv. *Favourab'y, with favour.* Trojam favorabiliter luſit, *Suet. Ner.* 7. Recitando favorabiliter exceptus eſt, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 1.

Fauſtè. adv. *Proſperouſly, luckyly, ſucceſsfully.* = Ut ea res fauſtè, feliciter, proſperéque eveniret, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 1.

Fauſtĭtas, ātis. f. *Good luck, happyneſs, or the godeſs thereof.* Nutrit rura Ceres almáque fauſtitas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 18. Sed incertum an propr. an appell.

FAUSTUS, a, um. adj. *Lucky, fortunate, proſperous.* O fauſtum & felicem hunc diem! *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 54. § Fauſta proles, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 8. = Felix, proſper, *Cic.* ✠ Horribilis, *Id.*

Fautor, ōris. m. verb. [à faveo] *A favourer, a furtherer, or maintainer.* = Cujus ego fautor atque adjutor fui, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. ✠ Semet fautorem, aut adverſarium oſtendere, *Tac.* 16, 22. Fautor optimatium, *Nep. Alcib.* 5.

Fautrix, īcis. f. *She that favoureth.* Noſtræ eſt omni fautrix familiæ, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 22. ✠ Naturam fautricem in tribuendis animi virtutibus, maleficam verò nactus eſt in corpore Ageſilaüs, *Nep. Ageſ.* 8.

Fautūrus, a, um. part. [à faveo] *That will favour.* Reſcripſi me ei fauturum, *Cic. Att.* 12, 49.

Fāvus, i. m. (1) *A honey comb.* (2) Alſo *a ſix ſquare, or ſix cornered, tile.* (1) Priva favis ponunt fundamina, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 161. Apes complet melle favos, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 50. (2) Vitruv. 7, 1.

Faux, cis. f. pl. fauces. (1) *The jaws, the chaps, or chops; the gorge, or gullet pipe.* (2) Met. *The ſtraits, or narrow paſſages, between hills.* (3) *The mouth of a river.* (4) Fauces, pl. *The parting place.* (1) Os devoratum fauce quum hæreret lupi, *Phædr.* 1, 4, 4. Onus, eliſâ fauce, pependit, *Ov. Met.* 14, 738. ¶ = Ex belli ore, & faucibus ereptus, *from imminent war*, Cic. *pro* Arch. 9. (2) Corinthus erat ſita in anguſtiis atque in faucibus Græciæ, *Id. Agrar.* 2, 32. (3) Multis faucibus in Ægyptium mare ſe evomit, *Plin.* 5, 9. (4) Quam mox emittat *Conſul* pictis ex faucibu' currus, *Cic.*

* Fax, făcis. f. [fort. à φάος, lux] (1) *A torch, a flambeau, a link, a taper, a firebrand.* (2) Per Tapinoſin poëticam, *the ſun, or any ſtar.* (3) Met. *A boutefeu, an incendiary.* (4) Met. *Marryage.* (1) Fax ſtridula fumo, *Ov. Met.* 10, 6. ¶ Facem prælucere, *to ſhow the way*, Cic. ſubdere, *Sen. Ep.* 115. addere, *to excite*, Tac. Hiſt. 1, 24, 1. (2) Phœbea fax, *Sen. Hipp.* 379. Noctivagæ faces cœli, *Lucr.* 5, 1190. (3) Incendiorum Antonii fax Clodius, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 90. (4) Legitimæ faces, *Sen. Med.* 67.

† Faxem, *pro* feciſſem, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 84.

† Faxim, is, it, ant. *pro* fecerim. ¶ Utinam diî faxint, *may the gods grant that*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 85.

† Faxo, is, it, ant. *pro* fecero. *I will ſee to it*, Virg. Æn. 9, 154.

F ante E.

* Fēbrĭcĭtans, tis. part. *Sick of a fever, or ague.* Febricitans bos, *Col.* 6, 9. Hephæſtion febricitans moritur, *Curt.* 10, 4, 11.

* ‖ Fēbrĭcĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſickening, or inclineing to an ague, or fever*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* Fēbrĭcĭto, āre. act. *To be ſick of a fever, or ague.* = Febricitavit quis aut inhorruit, *Celſ.* 2, 7. vid. & *Scrib. Larg.* c. 28.

* † Fēbrĭcĭtor, āri. *idem* Litt. *ex* Lucr. *ſed. q*

* Fēbrĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little ſlight fever, or ague.* Ex labore in febriculam incidi, *Planc. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 21. § Febriculæ intercurrentes, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 15. *Conf. Celſ.* 2, 7.

* ‖ Fēbrĭcŭlārius, a, um. adj. & Fēbrĭcŭlāris, e. *Feveriſh, agueiſh*, Boët.

* ‖ Fēbrĭcŭlōſè. adv. *Feveriſhly, agueiſhly*, Boët.

* Fēbrĭcŭlōſus, a, um. adj. (1) ‖ *Feveriſh, agueiſh, that hath, or is ſubject to, a fever, or ague.* (2) *Hot. laſcivious.* (1) Gell. 20, 1. (2) Neſcio quid febriculoſi ſcorti diligis, *Catull.* 6, 4.

* Fēbriens, tis. part. *Sick of a fever, or ague.* Febriens mula, *Col.* 6, 38. Febrienti ſimplicem cibum dare, *Macrob.* 7, 4.

* ‖ Fēbrĭfŭga, æ. f. [*ex* febris, & fugo] *Feverfew*, Dioſc.

* ‖ Fēbrīlis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a fever, or ague*, Vet. Onom.

* Fēbrio, īre. *To have a fever, or ague.* Si non febrit, venter ſolvendus eſt, *Celſ.* 4, 7. Si febriat, puer, *Id.* 6, 11.

* FĒBRIS, is. f. [à ferbeo, per Metath. *Perot.*] (1) *A fever.* (2) *An ague.* (1) Continua febris, *Celſ.* 2, 7. (2) tertiana & quartana, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. ☞ Vett. rarò plur. Recentt. rarò ſing. hoc nomen protulerunt. ¶ Acceſſus febris, *the comeing of the fit*, Plin. 3, 12. deceſſus, *its departure*, Celſ. 28, 4. § Febris acuta, *Celſ.* 2, 4. § ardens, *Id.* 2, 8. § lenta, *Id.* 2, 17. § finita, *Ibid.* § vehemens, *Id.* 2, 10. § ſurrepens, *Sen. Ep.* 104. § Febrim arcere, *Plin.* 28, 16. § abigere, *Id.* 25, 9. § diſcutere, *Celſ.* 2, 15. § tollere, *Id.* 2, 12. § Febri implicari, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, *ext.* 16.

* Fēbrua, ōrum. pl. n. *i. e.* ſacra expiatoria. [à fervendo] *Sacrifices for the ghoſts of the dead, purifications.* Februa Romani dixêre piamina patres, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 19.

* Fēbruārius, ii. m. [ita dict. quòd tum in extremo menſe anni, populus *februaretur, i. e.* luſtraretur & purgaretur] *The month of February*, Ov. Faſt. 2, 31.

* Fēbruātus, a, um. part. *Purged with ſacrifice*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

* † Fēbruo, āre. [*qu.* ferbuo, à ferbeo, quoniam adolendo & flammis ferventibus fieri ſolebat] *To purify, or cleanſe, by ſacrifice.* Liba februare, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* c. 2. n. 255.

* ‖ Fēbruor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be purged by ſacrifice*, Litt. *ex* Liv.

* Fēbruum, *i. e.* purgamentum Sabinis, *Varr.* [à ferbeo, *ferbuum*, per Metath. februum; quòd luſtratio fieret plurimùm igni aut aquâ fervente] *Any thing that purifyeth.*

* ‖ Fēbruus dictus eſt Pluto, inferorum Deus, cui menſe Februario ſacrificatur, *Serv.* vel Plutonis pater, ut alii volunt.

Fēciālis, is. & pl. Fēciāles, ium. m. [à faciendo, quòd belli paciſque faciendæ penes eos jus erat, *Feſt.*] *A herald at arms who denounced war, or peace, and was of the order of prieſts*, vid. *Liv.* 1, 24. & 9, 9.

Fēciālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, heralds at arms.* Jus feciale, *Cic. Off.* 1, 11.

‖ Fecinium, i. n. *A ſmall kernel in a grape*, Litt. *ex* Sen.

* Fēcundè, Fēcundò. &c. *Vid.* Fœcundè, Fœcundò, &c.

* Fēcundĭtas, ātis. f. [per *e* ſimplex, prout Catonis ſeculo ſcribeb.] *Fruitfullneſs.* Cic. Phil. 2, 24. Tac. Ann. 12, 2, 3. Gell. 16, 12. *Vid.* Fœcunditas.

* Fēcundus, a, um. adj. [à feo, abſol.] *Fruitfull*, Voſſ. *Vid.* Fœcundus.

‖ Fēcŭtĭnus, a, um. adj. *Dreggy*, Gell. 13, 20. ⊥ Fæculentus, *Plin.*

† Fedus, *pro* hœdus. ant. *Feſt.*

FEL, fellis. n. (1) *Gall.* (2) Meton. *Bitterneſs, grief of ſpirit.* (3) *Poiſon.* (1) Gallinaceum fel, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 12. (2) Sales ſuffuſi felle, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 565. (3) Veneni felle armata ſagitta, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 857.

* Fēles, *Phædr.* & Fēlis, is. f. *Cic.* [à fallax, nam metaphoricè uſurpatur pro furace, vel rapace] (1) *A cat.* (2) Met. *A bawd that picks up girls.* (1) Qui canem, & felem, ut Deos, colunt, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 11. (2) Felis virginalis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 43. de lenone.

* Fēlīcĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Fortune*, proſperous, *or* adverſe. (2) *Felicity, happyneſs.* (3) *Opulency, wealthyneſs.* (4) *Fruitfullneſs, fecundity.* (1) Cui omnes bonæ felicitates magis adverſæ ſunt, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 33. (2) Felicitatem præſtare de ſeipſo nemo poteſt, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 16. ✠ Fama magìs felicitate, quàm virtute, parta, *Nep. Lyſand.* 1. ✠ prudentia, *Id.* (3) Magna felicitate, & florente regno deceſſit, *Nep.* de *Reg.* 2. (4) Felicitas terræ, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. *vid.* & felix, n. 4.

* ‖ Fēlīcĭtātus, a, um. part. *Made happy*, Sidon.

* Fēlīcĭter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Fruitfully, plentyfully.* (2) *Happyly, proſperouſly, luckyly.* (1) Hîc ſegetes, illîc veniunt feliciùs uvæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 54. (2) Rebus feliciſſimè geſtis, *Curt.* 8, 19. ¶ Feliciter, *formula bene optandi, ſpeciatim in nuptiis*, vid. *Juv.* 2, 119. & ibi interpr.

* ‖ Fēlīcĭto, āre. *To make proſperous, or happy*, Sidon. ☞ *Infelicito* quidem leg. ap. *Plaut.*

* Fēlīneus, *Serv.* & Fēlīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a cat.* Felinum ſtercus, *Celſ.* 5, 18.

* Fēlis, is. f. *A cat*, Cic. *Vid.* Feles.

* FĒLIX, īcis. adj. [*ab* ἧλιξ *ætas*, propriè florens, *Becm.*] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Happy, proſperous, fortunate.* (2) *Favourable, kind.* (3) *Profitable.* (4) *Fruitfull.* (1) Nemo malus felix, *Juv.* 4, 8. (2) Sis bonus, ô felixque tuis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 65. (3) Felix domino, *Mart.* 1, 102, 2. (4) = Nulla felix arbor, nihil frugiferum in agro relictum, *Liv.* 5, 24. Multi dubitavêre fortior, an felicior, eſſet, *Sall. B. J.* 101. § Felix curarum, *Stat. Sylv.* 4. 4, 46.

Fellātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſucker*, Mart. 14, 74. De corvo quòd ore coïre putaretur, *Plin.* Et ſæpe alibi in obſc. notione.

Felleus, a, um. adj. *Of gall, as bitter as gall.* Sudores fellei, *Plin.* 26, 18.

‖ Fellĭco, āre. act. [à fello] *To ſuck*, Solin. c. 8.

† Fellĭcus, a, um. adj. *Bitter as gall*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

‖ Fellifluus, a, um. adj. *Flowing with gall.* ¶ Felliflua paſſio, *the overflowing of the gall*, Jun.

‖ Fellītus, a, um. adj. *Bitter as gall*, Macer, 1, 7.

‖ Fellīto, āre. [à fello] unde part. fellitans. *To ſuck*, Amm.

Fello, āre. act. *To ſuck.* Lac humanum fellāſſe, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Martialis obſcœnè.

Fellor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſucked.* obſc. *Petron. Arb.*

‖ Felonia, æ. f. *A capital crime,* Calv. ex feud. *Felony, a vaſſal breaking his oath with his maſter,* Voc. orig. Germ.

Fēmella, æ. f. *A female,* Catull. 52, 8.

FĒMEN, ĭnis. n. [cujus etym. incert.] *The inſide of the thigh,* Cic. N. D. 1, 35.

Fēmĭna, æ. f. Sic enim ferè nummi, lapides, & inſcripp. antiquæ, non *fœmina* habent. [*à* feminum partibus, quibus diſtinguitur à viro, *Iſid.*] *A woman,* q. d. a womb-man. *Vid.* Fœmina.

‖ Fēmĭnal, ālis. n. Pars ea, quâ femina eſt. *Apul.*

Fēmĭnālia, um. n. pl. *Bands to wrap about the thighs, ſlops, drawers, galligaſkins,* Suet. Aug. 82. ſed *vid.* omnino Caſaub. ibid.

* ‖ Fĕmŏrāle, is. n. *Armour for the thigh,* Lex. *ex* Suet.

* Fĕmŏrālia, um. n. pl. [dict. quòd femora tegant, *id. quod* feminalia] *Breeches, drawers, trowzers,* Suet. Aug. 82.

* Fĕmur, ŏris. n. [fort. *à* Gr. ὁμηρὸς. præpoſito digammate] *The thigh,* properly *the outſide of the thigh.* Femur percutere, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* c. 80.

FENDO, ĕre. inuſ. *To provoke to anger,* unde offendo, defendo, *&c.*

Fēnĕrātò. adv. *With uſe,* Plaut. Aſin. 5, 2, 52.

Fēnĕro, āre. neut. *To let money out to uſe.* *Vid.* Fœnero.

* Fĕneſtella, æ. f. dim. *A little window, a hole to let in light,* Col. 8, 3. Feneſtellæ portæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 578.

* FĔNESTRA, æ. f. [*à* φαίνω, *qu.* phæneſtra, *Non.*] (1) *A window.* (2) *An entry,* or *way, into; a hole, a gap.* (3) Met. *An inlet, an occaſion.* (1) Excelſa feneſtra, *Tib.* 2, 6, 39. Per feneſtras in novam viam verſas, *Liv.* 1, 41. (2) *Vitr.* in *peroratione operis.* Ingentem lato dedit ore feneſtram, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 472. (3) Quantam feneſtram ad nequitiam patefeceris! *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 72. Si hanc feneſtram aperueritis, nihil aliud agi ſinetis, *Suet. Tib.* 28.

* ‖ Fĕneſtrālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a window.* ¶ Porta feneſtralis, *a gate in Rome ſo called,* Ov. Faſt. 6, 578. *ſed libb. emendatiores leg.* feneſtellæ.

* Fĕneſtrātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Haveing windows.* (2) Met. *Open, clear, manifeſt.* (1) Feneſtrata domus, *Plaut.* (2) Pectora feneſtrata & aperta, *Vitr.* 3. *in proœm.*

* Fĕneſtro, āre. act. *To open,* or *make, a window.* Media oculorum cornea feneſtravit pupilla, *Plin.* 11, 37.

* ‖ Fĕneſtrŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little window,* Apul. Met. 9, prope fin.

* Fēnum, i. n. [ſi ſit ab ant. feo] *Uſe, uſe money, intereſt, profit, gain.* ☞ *Sed vulgò ſcrib.* fœnus, *q. v.*

* † Feo. inuſ. [*à* φύω Gr.] *unde* fetus, & ſecundus, femen, femina, *&c.* Voſſ.

Fēra, æ. f. [*à* θὴρ, Æol. φὴρ, *al. à* feriendo, quòd cum impetu feratur] *A wild beaſt, any kind of beaſt;* or *wild fowl.* Vultur & feræ graviores niſi ex procurſu non evolant, *Plin.* 10, 18. ✠ Omne animal domi natum, omnis grandis fera, *Celſ.* 2, 17.

* ‖ Fĕrācĭſſĭmè. adv. *Moſt fruitfully,* Litt. *ex* Petron. Arb.

* Fĕrācĭtas, ātis. f. *Fruitfullneſs,* Col. 3, 2. Ubertas, *Cic.*

* Fĕrācius. adv. *More plentyfully,* or *fruitfully,* Liv. 6, 1.

Fērālia, um. n. pl. Diis manibus ſacrata feſta [*à* ferendis ad tumulum epulis, vel à *feriendis* pecudibus, *Feſt.* Feralia, deum manium, dies in Februario ap. Rom. *Varr.* à *ferendo,* quòd ferunt tum epulas ad ſepulcrum, quibus jus ibi parentare] *Sacrifices for the dead,* alſo *the time of the ſolemnity.* Hanc quia juſta ferunt, dixère feralia lucem, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 569.

Fērālis, e. adj. [*à* fera, *i. e.* morte, ant.] *Deadly, diſmal, mournfull, belonging to funerals.* Ferali carmine bubo, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 462. cupreſſus, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 13, 21.

‖ Fĕratrīna, æ. f. *A park,* Non. ‡ Vivarium.

* Fĕrax, ācis. adj. [*à* ferendo fructum] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Fertile, fruitfull, abounding, full of.* Terra ferax Cereris, multóque feracior uvis, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 7. = Feracior & uberior locus, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 2. Feraciſſimi agri, *Col.* 1, 4.

* Fercŭlum, ī. n. [*à* ferendo, quòd ad menſam feratur] *A diſh,* or *meſs, of meat, borne to the table,* Hor. Fercula madent deliciis, *Tib.* 4, 4, 76. ¶ Ferculum pompæ, *a pageant carryed about in triumphs, with the repreſentations of countrys conquered,* Cic. Offic. 1, 36.

Fĕrè. adv. (1) *Almoſt, nigh, within a little.* (2) *For the moſt part, generally, ordinaryly, common.* (3) *Greatly, very much.* (4) Sometimes it ſeems redundant. (1) Eâdem ferè horâ, *Cic Att.* 14, 22. (2) Probabile eſt id, quòd ferè fieri ſolet, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 29. (3) Redeo inde domum mœſtus, atque animo ferè perturbato, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 70. ☞ *Hanc notionem & habere* ferme, *vid.* Ferme, n. 2. (4) *Id.* Phorm. 1, 2, 39.

* Fĕrendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be borne,* or *ſuffered.* (2) *To be borne with.* (3) *To be brought forth,* or *procreated.* (1) Onus ferendum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 403. (2) Tantam arrogantiam ſumpſerat, ut non ferendus videretur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 33. (3) Quæ ſit rebus natura ferendis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 178.

* Fĕrens, tis. part. *Bearing, carrying, ſuffering, endureing,* &c. *Cic.* Graviter ferens aliquid à ſe factum infirmari, *Paterc.* 2, 2. *Vid.* Fero.

* Fĕrentārius miles. [*à* ferendo auxilio dict. *Feſt.*] *A light harneſſed ſoldier comeing quickly to ſuccour, a ſlinger.* ✠ Ferentarius graviſque miles, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 35, 5. = Funditor, *Veg.* 1, 20. ¶ *Met.* Ferentarius amicus, *a friend ready to help at a pinch,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 55.

* Fĕreŏla vitis. [*à* ferendo] *A kind of fruitfull vine,* Col. 3, 2.

Fĕretrius ita dict. eſt Jupiter. [*à* ferendo pacem, *Liv. vel à* feriendo, *Plin.*] *One of Jupiter's epithets.*

* Fĕrĕtrum, i. n. [*à* ferendo dict.] (1) *A bier,* or *coffin.* (2) Alſo *that whereon ſpoils were carryed in triumph.* (1) Pars ingenti ſubière feretro, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 222. (2) Spolia ducis ſuſpenſa fabricato ad id aptè feretro geſſit, *Liv.*

‖ Fēria, æ. f. [*à* feriendis victimis appellata, *Feſt.*] *A holyday,* alſo *any day of the week;* as ¶ feria prima, *ſunday,* ſecunda, *monday,* &c.

* Fēriæ, ārum. pl. f. [*qu.* ἱεραὶ *ſc.* ἡμέραι, dies ſancti] *Holydays, days vacant from labour and pleading;* alſo *an idle,* or *holyday, life.* ¶ ‖ Feriæ ſtativæ, *ſet holydays, immoveable feaſts,* Macrob Sat. 1, 16. conceptivæ, *moveable,* Macrob. ibid. eſuriales, *faſting days,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8 ‖ præcidaneæ, *holyday eves,* or *vigils,* Gell. 4, 6. Ferias ac jocos celebrare, *Liv.* 1, 4.

‖ Fēriālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, holydays,* Bud.

‖ Fēriātio, ōnis. f. *A keeping holyday,* Boët. ‡ Vacatio, recreatio.

Fēriātus, a, um. *Unemployed, idle, haveing nothing to do.* ¶ Malè feriatus, *idleing, and miſpending his time,* Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14. Feriati dies, *holydays,* Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 6. Deum feriatum volumus otio torpere, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 37. Feriatæ Muſæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 1.

Fĕriendus, a, um. part. [*à* ferior] *To be ſtricken.* Ille mihi feriendus aper, *Ov. Met.* 3, 715.

Fĕriens, tis. part. *Strikeing.* Ferientes cuncta ſagittæ, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 3, 59. Tinnulas plectro feriente chordas, *Sen. Tro.* 831. Feriens humanam animam Deus, *Luc.* 5, 98.

Fĕrīna, æ. (*ſc.* caro) f. *Fleſh of a wild beaſt, veniſon.* Implentur pinguis ferinæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 219.

‖ Fĕrīnè. adv. *Beaſtly, wildly,* Litt. *ex* Lucret. *ſed q.*

Fĕrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, wild beaſts.* § Ferinus victus, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 2. § Ferina caro, *Sall. B. J.* 21. § veſtis, *Lucr.* 5, 1417. Ferina iſta rabies eſt, ſanguine gaudere ac vulneribus. *Sen. Cl.* 1, 24.

Fĕrio, īre, percuſſi. act. [dict. quòd ferientes feriuntur irâ, *Feſt. al. à* fera, quòd ſit illi proprium] (1) *To but,* or *puſh.* (2) *To ſtrike, hit,* or *knock.* (3) Met. *To ſacrifice.* (4) *To make,* or *ratify.* (5) Met. *To coin,* or *ſtamp.* (6) Met. *To compoſe,* or *make.* (1) Cornu ferit caper, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 25. (2) Feriunt ſummos fulmina montes, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 11. (3) Non humilem feriemus agnam, *Id. Od.* 2, 17, 32. (4) Fœdera feriebantur provinciarum, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 50. (5) Plin. 33, 3. (6) Communi feriat carmen triviale monetâ, *Juv.* 7, 55. ¶ Geta ferietur alio munere, *ſhall bleed afreſh,* i. e. *be obliged to make a new preſent.* *Metaph.* à gladiatoribus, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 13. ¶ Frigore ferire aliquem, *to receive one coldly,* Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 62.

‖ Fĕriōnes, um. pl. m. [*à* feriendo] *Uſurers,* Cic. Att. 14, 14. *ut leg. Turneb. al. verò* Phetriorum, *alii* Pharionum, *alii* Pherionum.

Fĕrior, īri. paſſ. *To be ſtruck,* or *wounded.* Sæpius ipſi feriebantur, quàm vulnerabant, *Curt.* 8, 37.

Fērior, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To be idle,* or *at leiſure; to keep holyday.* Ne putes in Aſiâ feriatum illum à ſtudiis futurum, *Treb. Cic. inter Ep. Fam.* 12, 16. Tertium jam diem feriati ſumus, *Cic.* ap. *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 4, 4.

Fĕrĭtas, ātis. f. *Wildneſs, fierceneſs, cruelty;* alſo *a company of wild trees growing together.* ✠ Ex feritate ad manſuetudinem tranſducere, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 42. § Feritatem alicujus emollire, *Sen. B.* 7, 20. Feritas in amœna viæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 33.

Ferme. adv. [*ex* Lat. ferè, *M. al. qu.* firmè] (1) *Allmoſt, for the moſt part.* (2) *Near, thereabouts, more or leſs.* (1) Mihi quidem ætas acta ferme eſt, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 2. ex *Plaut.* Nec ferme res antiqua alia eſt nobilior, *Liv.* 1, 24. (2) Centena ferme equitum, *Id.*

‖ Fermentātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leavening, a fermentation,* Hier. ſed ad claſſ. non pertinet.

‖ Fermentātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that leaveneth bread,* Aug. ‡ Qui fermentat.

Fermentātus, a, um part. (1) *Leavened.* (2) Alſo *puffed up, ſwolen,* or *heaved.* (1) Fermentatus panis, *Celſ.* 2, 25. (2) Fermentatum ſolum, *Col.* 4, 1.

Fermenteſcens, tis. part. *Puffing as if leavend.* Fermenteſcens inter digitos, *Plin.* 28, 8.

Fermenteſco, ĕre. incept. *To puff,* or *raiſe up by leavening; to be light and puffy.* Tellus quoquè illo modo fermenteſcit, *Plin.* 17, 2.

Fermento, āre. act. (1) *To leaven with dough.* (2) *To ferment,* or *make a thing light, puffy,* or *looſe.* (1) Panis hordeaceus fermentabatur, *Plin.* 18, 11. (2) Col. 2, 15.

Fermentum, i. n. (1) *Leaven, a lump leavened.* (2) *That which is light and puffy.* (3) *Fermented liquour,* as *beer, ale,* &c. (4) Met. *A freting, anger, diſcontent.* (1) Plin. 18, 11. (2) Col. 3, 11. (3) Pocula læti Fermento, atque acidis imitantur vitea ſorbis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 380. (4) Uxor tota in fermento jacet, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 3, 14.

* FĔRO, fers, tŭli, & tĕtŭli, ferre, lātum. act. [*à* φέρω] (1) *To carry.* (2) *To bear away.* (3) *To bring.* (4) *To carry,* or *bring, with one.* (5) *To condeſcend,* or *vouchſafe.* (6) *To bear with.* (7) *To lead.* (8) *To be diſpoſed,* or *inclined.* (9) *To extoll.* (10) *To produce, breed,* or *bring forth.* (11) *To propoſe.* (12) *To get, receive, gain,* or *purchaſe.* (13) *To ſhew, to manifeſt.* (14) *To have, receive,* or *poſſeſs.* (15) *To bear,* or *ſuſtain,* a good, or bad, fortune. (16) *To ſuffer, to permitt.* (17) *To preſcribe.* (18) *To give out,* or *report.* (19) *To ſuffer,* or *endure.* (1) Onus impoſitum tulit, *Ov.* (2) Omnia fert ætas, animum quoquè, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 51. (3) Ubi hanc ego tetulero intra limen, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 3, 19. Mores pro dote ferant, *Id. Aul.* 3, 5, 10.

(4) Quid domum fertis, niſi dedecus? *Ov. Met.* 13, 227. (5) Servo nubere nympha tuli, *Id. Epiſt.* 5, 32. (6) ✠ Conſueta vitia ferimus, non reprehendimus, *Publ. Syr.* Quem ferret, ſi parentem non ferret ſuum? *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 28. (7) Via fert Acherontis ad undas, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 295. (8) Fert animus mutatas dicere formas, *Ov. Met.* 1, 1. (9) Virtutem animi ad cælum ferunt, *Sall. B. C.* 57. (10) Si duo tales tuliſſet terra viros, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 285. Omnis feret omnia tellus, *Id. Ecl.* 4, 39. (11) Nihil ad plebem latum eſſe dico, *Cic.* pro *C. Balb.* 14. ¶ Ferre rogationem, *to bring in a bill, in order to be made a law*, Cic. *de* Cl. Orat. 23. legem, *to make a law*, Id. Offic. 2, 21. (12) Pro labore ab iis fero odium, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 16. Sat habeo, ſi cras fero, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 125. ✠ Feras quod lædit, ut id quod prodeſt, feras, *Publ. Syr.* (13) Quos ſpiritus geſſiſſet, vultu ferebat, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 58, 2. (14) Ex his Cotta & Sulpicius judicio omnium facilè primas tulerunt, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 49. (15) Bene ferre magnam diſce fortunam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 74. Qui veſtrum noluiſtis ferre bonum, malum perferte, *Phædr.* 1, 2. (16) Quid res, quid cauſa, quid tempus ferat, tu perſpicies, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. (17) Hanc conditionem miſero ferunt, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 11. (18) Ferebat ſe regiæ ſtirpis, *Paterc.* 1, 11. (19) Ignominiam & infamiam ferunt ſine dolore, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 20. ¶ Ferre optionem, *to proffer, or give, it*, Liv. gradum, *to go to*, Plaut. expenſum, acceptum, *to ſet it down as laid out, received*, Cic. repulſam, *to be rejected, or refuſed*, Id. Tuſc. 5, 19. dimidium, *to get it*, Ter. manum, *to encounter*, Virg. præ ſe, *to pretend*, Cic. in oculis, *to love dearly*, Id. Q. fr. 3, 1, 3. ſûſque dêque, *not to care*, Plaut. aliquid obſcurè, *not to take notice of it*, Cic. ſententiam, *to paſs, or give, it*, Id. oſculum alicui, *to kiſs*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 4, 4. Ferre tribum, centuriam, *&c. to have their vote*, Cic.

Fĕrōciens, tis. part. *Fierce.* Ferociens oratio, *Gell.* 1, 11.

* Fĕror, ri, lātus. paſſ. (1) *To be carryed.* (2) *inclined*, (3) *talked of*, &c. (1) Ne ferar in præceps, *Ov. Met.* 2, 69. (2) Studio ad remp. latus ſum, *Sall. B. C.* 3. (3) Hoc verum eſt, totâ te ferri, Cynthia, Româ, *Prop.* 2, 5, 1. *Vid.* Fero.

Fĕrōcia, æ. f. *Fierceneſs, harſhneſs, cruelty.* Effrænata ferocia, *Cic.* ap. *Non.* 8, 15. § Comprimere ferociam alicujus, *Id.* de *Aruſp. Reſp.* 1. Ætolorum omnis ferocia in verbis, non in factis, *Liv.* 35, 49. Ferociam Thracûm diſciplina Macedonum temperaverant, *Flor.* 2, 12, 3.

Fĕrōcio, īre. neut. *To be fierce, cruel, heady, or unruly; to huff, or hector.* Juventus intractati more ferocit equi, *Ov.* ‖ Immodicè ferocire, *Gell.* 1, 11.

Fĕrōcitas, ātis. f. (1) *Headyneſs, fierceneſs, raſhneſs.* (2) *Surlyneſs, moroſeneſs.* (1) ✠ Infirmitas puerorum, ferocitas juvenum, & gravitas conſtantis ætatis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 10. (2) = Ferocitatem tuam comprimerem, & audaciam frangerem, *Id.* in *Vatin.* 1.

Fĕrōcĭter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Fiercely, haſtyly, cruelly.* Ferociter legatos noſtros increpant, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 57. Multò ferociùs, *Cic.* ad *Qu. fr.* 2, 12. Cum quâ ferociſſimè pro Romanâ ſocietate adverſus Punicum fœdus ſteterat, *Liv.* 23, 8.

Fĕrōcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* ferox] *Somewhat fierce, curſt, ſurly.* Quid miles tiro tam feroculus es? *Hirt. B. A.* 16.

Fĕrox, ōcis. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Fierce, ſtout.* (2) *Luſty, hardy.* (3) *Cruel, curſt, ſurly, inſolent, proud, huffy.* (4) *Full of courage, mettleſome.* (1) Latium ferox, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 10. (2) Animo feroci negat ſe totiens fuſum Numidam pertimeſcere, *Sall. B. J.* 114. (3) Ingenium ſordidum & ferox, *Suet. Aug.* 65. (4) Sonipes ferox fræna mandit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 135.

‖ Ferrāmentārii, ōrum pl. m. *They that work in iron, or make iron tools*, Firm. ⸸ Fabri ferrarii, *Plin.*

Ferrāmentum, i. n. (1) *An inſtrument, or tool, of iron.* (2) *An edged, or pointed, weapon.* (1) Cras ferramenta tolletis fabri, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 86. (2) Eodem ferramento ad mortem viam quæro, *Petron.* c. 9.

Ferrāria, æ. f. *An iron mine.* Apud eos magnæ ſunt ferrariæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 22. *Conf. Liv.* 34, 21.

Ferrārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to iron.* § Ferrarius faber, *Plin.* 13, 22. § Ferraria officina, *Id.* 13, 23. § aqua, *Id.* 28, 16.

Ferrātĭlis, e. adj. *Belonging to iron.* ¶ Ruri augebis numerum, genus ferratile, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 18. *a ſlave in chains.*

Ferrātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Done with iron. hard as iron.* (2) Alſo *harneſſed, armed with, or cloſed in, iron.* (3) *Fettered, ſhackled, or laid in irons.* (1) Vectes ferratæ, *Plin.* 36, 23. ¶ ✤ Ferrati orbes, *cart, or chariot, wheels*, Virg. Geor. 3, 361. (2) In fronte ſtatuerat ferratos, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 45, 3. (3) Ferratus in piſtrinâ ætatem conteres, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 11. ¶ Aquæ ferratæ, *chalybeate waters*, Scrib. Larg c. 38.

Ferrea, æ. f. *A kind of inſtrument uſed in husbandry*, Varr. R. R. 1, 22. *&* Cato, c. 10.

‖ Ferreum, i. n. *An andiron, or cobiron*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Ferreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of iron.* (2) Met *Hard, ſtout.* (3) *Unkind, cruel.* (4) *Indolent, inſenſible.* (5) *Crabed, hard, difficult to be underſtood.* (1) Ferreus annulus, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 473. (2) Ferrei corporis & animi, *Gell.* 1, 11. *conf. Liv.* 39, 40. In navem ferreas manus injicere, *Liv.* 36, 44. Ferreis injectis manibus navem religare, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 6, 2. (3) = Quem ego ferus ac ferreus è complexu dimiſi meo, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 3. (4) Quis iniquæ Tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat ſe? *Juv.* 1, 36. (5) Ferreus ſcriptor, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 2. ¶ Ferreum os! *an impudent fellow*, Cic. *in* Piſon. 26.

† Ferrĭcrĕpĭdĭnæ inſulæ, ubi, *ferrei* compedes *crepant. Priſons, or workhouſes, where the irons about the heels of ſlaves make a clinking noiſe*, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 21. *ſed mel. lib. hab.* ferricrepinas.

Ferrĭcrĕpīnus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Ferricrepidinæ.

Ferrĭſŏdīna, æ. f. *An iron ſtone pit*, Varr. *de* L. L. 7, 33.

Ferrĭtĕrus, i. m. qui ferrum terit. *A ſlave in chains*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

Ferrĭtĕrium, i. n. *A priſon, a place where fetters clink.* Inde in ferriterium, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 55.

Ferrĭtrĭbax. adj. [*ex* ferrum *&* τρίβω, tero] *A jailbird, one ſhackled*, Plaut. Moſt. 2, 1, 9. ridiculè.

Ferrūgĭneus, a, um. adj. *Of the colour of ruſty iron, or ſoot; dark blue, or murray; mingled of black and red.* Ferrugineâ ſubvectat corpora cymbâ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 303. § Ferruginei hyacinthi, *Id. Geor.* 4, 183. § Nemus ferrugineum, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 3.

‖ Ferrūgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Ruſty, or full of ruſt*, Sidon. ⸸ Ferrugineus.

Ferrūgo, gĭnis. f. [ferri rubigo] (1) *Ruſt of iron.* (2) *The colour of poliſhed iron, a dark murray colour, a ſad blue.* (1) Plin. 23, 8. (2) Ferrugine clarus Iberâ, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 582. Ferrugine pallens, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 775.

FERRUM, i. n. cujus etym. incert. (1) *Iron.* (2) Meton. *Any weapon, or tool, made of iron; a ploughſhare.* (3) *A ſword.* (4) *Fetters of iron.* (1) Exteriæ cavernis ferrum elicimus, *Cic. N. D.* 2. 60. (2) At priùs ignotum ferro quàm ſcindimus æquor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 50. (3) Huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 14. (4) = In ferrum atque in vincula conjecti, *Id.* ¶ ‖ Ferrum vivum, *a piece of iron, which being touched with a loadſtone, draweth other iron to it.*

Ferrūmen, ĭnis. n. *&* Ferrūmentum, i. n. *Solder, glue, pitch, or ſuch like binding things; alſo ſteel, or iron hardened.* Ferrumen cæmentorum, *Plin.* 36, 23. vid. *Celſ.* 7, 7.

Ferrūmĭnandus, a, um. part. *To be cemented, or glued.* Ferruminandæ fracturæ, *Plin.* 31, 6.

Ferrūmĭnans, tis. part. *Cementing, or glueing.* Muros aquâ ferruminantes, *Plin.* 31, 7.

‖ Ferrūmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſoldering, a faſtening together*, properly *of iron*, Paul. JC. Dig. 6, 1, 23. ⸸ Conglutinatio, *Cic.*

‖ Ferrūmĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſoldereth, glueth, or cementeth*, Lexicogr. *ex* Vitruv.

Ferrūmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Cemented, glued*, &c. Ferruminatis Babylonis muris, *Plin.* 25, 15. Annulus ferreis velut ſtellis ferruminatus, *Petron.* 34.

Ferrūmĭno, āre. act. (1) *To ſolder.* (2) *To cement.* (3) Met. *To join, or cloſe.* (1) Aquâ marinâ ferruminant fracturas, *Plin.* 31, 6. (2) In clavos panes ærei ferruminantur, *Id.* 34, 11. (3) Labra labellis ferruminant, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 25. ☞ Coagmento, agglutino, conglutino, *utitur Cic.*

Fertĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Fertile, rank, fruitfull.* Fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia, *Liv.* 5, 34. Fertilior ſeges eſt alienis ſemper in agris, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 349. § Fertiliſſimus ager, *Liv.* 29, 25. Locus doctrinâ fertiliſſimus, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, *ext.* 3.

Fertĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Fruitfullneſs, fertility, abundance.* Fertilitas agrorum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 57.

Fertĭlĭter. adv. unde comp. fertiliùs. *Abundantly, fruitfully.* Fertiliùs reviviſcunt, *Plin.* 34, 17.

‖ Fertim. adv. *Thick and cloſe*, Lex. *ex* Auſon. ⸸ Confertim.

‖ Fertum, i. n. *&* Ferctum, *Feſt.* *A cake made of ſeveral grains and ſpices.* Extis & opimo vincere ferto intendit, *Perſ.* 2, 48. *ubi. al.* farto.

Fertus, a, um. adj. ant. *Fruitfull.* Frugifera & ferta arva Aſiæ tenet, *Cic. Orat.* 49. ex *Poëtâ.*

Fervĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. *To make to ſeethe, or boil; to heat, or make hot.* Ipſæ ſeſe patinæ fervefaciunt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 44. Aquam fervefacere, *Celſ.* 4, 24.

Fervĕfactus, a, um. part. *Made hot.* Fervefacta jacula, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 42. pix, *Ib.* 6, 22. vinum, *Plin.* 20, 3.

* Fervens, tis. part. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Fervid, ſcalding, boiling.* (2) *Hot, burning.* (1) Aqua fervens, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26. (2) Faciam te ferventem flagris, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, 10. Animus ferventior, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 15. Aqua ferventiſſima, *Col.* 12, 50. Ferventiſſimus æſtus, *Plin.* 31, 3.

* Ferventer. adv. ‖ iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Hotly, haſtyly.* De damnatione ferventer loqui eſt cœptum, *Cæl. Cic. inter Ep. Fam.* 8, 8. Quæ ferventiùs aguntur, *Aug.* Curio ferventiſſimè concerpitur, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6.

* FERVEO, ēre, i, & bui. neut. [à Gr. θέρω] (1) *To be hot.* (2) *To boil, or ſeethe.* (3) *To work, or ferment;* as wine in a veſſel. (4) *To rage, to fret, or to be rough and troubleſome.* (5) *To be buſyly occupyed and troubled with.* (6) Met. *To be in a chaſe, or heat.* (7) *To be tranſported by any paſſion.* (1) Et fervent multo linguaque corque mero, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 732. (2) Ferventibus artus Mollit aquis, *Id. Metam.* 1, 228. (3) Vina muſta fervent, *Plin.* 14, 9. (4) Fervet vertigine pontus, *Ov. Metam.* 11. 549. (5) Opere omnis ſemita fervet, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 407. (6) Animus tumidâ fervebat ab irâ. *Ov. Met.* 2, 602. (7) Fervet avaritiâ, miſerâque cupidine pectus? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 33.

* Ferveſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow, or begin to be, hot*, Lucr. 6, 851. Ferveſcit Ætna minis, *Sen. Med.* 410. Ventorum validis ferveſcunt viribus undæ, *Lucr.* 3. 493.

* ‖ Fervĭdè, adv. *Hotly, earneſtly, with great heat.* Fervidè ut tota floret, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 2. *ſed vulgò leg.* ver vide; ut, *&c.*

* Fervĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Scorching, torrid, burning.* (2) *Fermenting, working.* (3) Met. *Fierce, haſtey, vehement, earneſt.* (1) Fervida pars terræ, *Plin.* 13, 4. § Fervidus cinis, *Sen. Tro.* 101. § ignis, *Id. Oed.* 928. Diei fervidiſſimum tempus cœperat, *Curt.* 3, 11. (2) Nec cumulant altos fervida muſta lacus, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 10, 72. (3)

Acmon Fervidus ingenio, *Ov. Met.* 14, 485. Paulò fervidior erat oratio, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 28. § Vir fervidi animi, *Liv.* 2, 52. § ingenii, *Sil.* 17, 402.

Fĕrŭla, æ. f. [*à* feriendo] (1) *An herb like big fennel, and which may be called fennel-giant.* (2) *A rod, ſtick, or ferula, wherewith children are corrected in ſchools.* (3) *A cane, or reed; a walking ſtaff.* (4) Ferulæ, *Splints uſed about the binding up of broken bones.* (1) Plin. 13, 22. (2) = Ferulæ triſtes, ſceptra pædagogorum, ceſſent, *Mart.* 10, 62, 10. (3) Senex ferulâ titubantes ebrius artus Suſtinet, *Ov. Met.* 4, 26. (4) Celſ.

Fĕrŭlāceus, a, um. adj. *Like the herb ferula.* Caulis ferulaceus, *Plin.* 25, 5.

* Fervo, ĕre. *pro* ferveo, ēre. *To be hot,* &c. Videbis fervere littora flammis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 567. & ſæpe alias.

* Fervor, ōris. m. (1) *Heat.* (2) *A boiling, or rageing.* (3) *A ſcorching.* (4) Met. *Earneſtneſs, vigour, paſſion.* (1) Loca inhabitabilia fervore, *Plin.* 5, 1. (2) Maris fervor, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 12. (3) Fervores febrium, *Plin.* 31, 9. (4) Fervor mentis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 51. ætatis primæ, *Sen. Tro.* 251.

Fĕrus, a, um. adj. [*à* θὴρ. fera: *ſed vid. in* fero] (1) *Wild.* (2) *Savage, cruel, fierce.* (3) *Uncultivated, unlearned.* (1) 𝔛 Varia genera beſtiarum, vel cicurum, vel ferarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (2) = Quàm ferus, & verè ferreus ille fuit? *Tib.* 1, 10, 2. 𝔛 Mitis, manſuetus, *Cic.* (3) 𝔛 Ita feras mentes obſidet, eruditas præterlabitur, *Petron.* c. 99.

Fĕrus, i. m. ſubſt. *A wild beaſt,* particularly *a boar,* Ov. Am. 3, 9, 16. *a ſtag,* Virg. Æn. 7, 489. *a horſe,* Id. 2, 51. *an aſs,* Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 8.

Feſcennīnus, a, um. adj. [*à* Feſcenniâ Hetruriæ oppido] *Feſcennine.* ¶ Feſcennini verſus, *Liv.* 7, 2. *Wanton, ſmutty.*

† Feſſĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Wearyneſs,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed. q.*

Feſſus, a, um. part. [*à* fatiſcor] *Weary, tired.* 𝔛 In recentem equum ex feſſo tranſultare, *Liv.* § Feſſus de viâ, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 1. § Feſſus curis, *Sen. Hipp.* 247. § Feſſi rerum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 178. § Feſſus vivendo, *Val. Max.* 8, 13, 5. § navigatione, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 178. § valetudinibus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 2.

Feſtīnābundus, a, um. adj. *Haſtey, quick.* Laureæ ramulos feſtinabundâ manu decerpſerunt, *Valer. Max.* 2, 8, 5.

Feſtīnans, tis. part. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Makeing haſte.* (2) *Being troubled.* (1) Feſtinanti ſemper locupletior obſtat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 113. (2) Feſtinantibus in ſummâ penuriâ patribus, *Sall.* in *Fragm.* vid. *Donat.* ad *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3.

Feſtīnanter. adv. iùs, comp. *Haſteyly, quickly, ſpeedyly.* Feſtinanter dictum videtur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 26. = 𝔛 Feſtinanter & rapidè, non ſegniter & delicatè, *Suet. Calig.* 43. Feſtinantiùs publicatum cautúmque eſt, *Id. Aug.* 29.

Feſtīnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Haſte, ſpeed.* = Quid hæc tanta celeritas feſtinatioque ſignificat? *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 34. Feſtinatione nîl tutius in diſcordiis civilibus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 62, 2. Feſtinatio præpropera, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 2. & *in plur.* 𝔛 Cavendum eſt, ne aut tarditatibus utamur in greſſu mollioribus, aut in feſtinationibus ſuſcipiamus nimias celeritates, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 36.

Feſtīnātò adv. iùs, comp. *Quickly, ſpeedyly.* Feſtinatò coactus ſenatus, *Suet. Cæſ.* 16. 𝔛 Compoſitiùs cuncta, quàm feſtinatiùs, agerent, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 3, 1.

Feſtīnātūrus, a, um. part. *About to make haſte.* Feſtinaturi quantum itineris ratio permiſerit, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 1.

Feſtīnātus, a, um. part. *Haſtened; done with ſpeed, or before due time.* § Feſtinatum prælium, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 15, 3. § Feſtinata judicia, *Id. Ann.* 15, 71, 2. § Honores feſtinati, *Luc.* 8, 24.

Feſtīnè. adv. *In haſte, ſpeedyly.* Soles feſtinè odorari, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 14, 14.

Feſtīno, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To make haſte.* (2) Act. *To haſten, or do a thing ſpeedyly.* (3) *To be concerned, or troubled.* (1) Feſtinate nunc jam quantùm lubet, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 3, 5. (2) Feſtinate fugam, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 575. § Feſtinare in ſe mortem, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 28, 3. (3) *Vid.* Feſtinans, n. 2.

Feſtīnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be haſtened.* Cùm belli civilis præmia feſtinarentur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 37, 5. Feſtinantur virgines, *Id.* de *morib. Germ.* 20, 4.

Feſtīnus, a, um. adj. *Quick, haſtey, ſpeedy.* Curſu feſtinus anhelo, *Ov. Met.* 11, 348. Canities feſtina venit, *Claud. Epithal. Honor. & Mariæ,* 325. Feſtina ſenectus, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 570. Feſtinæ tedia vitæ, *Ibid.* 325.

Feſtīvè. adv. ‖ ſsĭmè. ſup. *Pleaſantly, jocoſely, handſomely, with a good grace.* = Bellè & feſtivè dicere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 24. Dialectica primo progreſſu feſtivè tradit elementa loquendi, *Id Acad. Q.* 4, 28. § Feſtiviſſimè reſpondere, *Gell.* 9, 15. § reſcribere, *Id.* 13, 4.

Feſtīvĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Mirth, pleaſantneſs, a good grace, merryment, drollery.* (2) In blandimentis. (3) ‖ Alſo *a feſtivity,* or *a feſtival time.* (1) Dicendi vis egregia, ſummâ feſtivitate, & venuſtate conjuncta, profuit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 57. (2) ¶ Quid agis, mea feſtivitas! *my joy, my delight!* Plaut. Caſ. 1, 47. (3) Lamprid. & Proſ. Acquit.

‖ Feſtīvĭter. adv. *Pleaſantly,* &c. *Gell.* 18, 8. + Feſtivè, *Cic.*

† Feſtīvo, āre. act. *unde* paſſ. Feſtīvor. *To keep holyday,* Litt. *ex* Lucr. *ſed q.*

Feſtīvus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Feſtival.* (2) *Merry, pleaſant, jocoſe.* (3) *Of a ſweet temper.* (4) *Handſome, fine, clever.* (1) In feſtivo loco feſtivè accepti ſumus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 9. (2) Nihil poteſt eſſe feſtivius, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 4. (3) O mi pater feſtiviſſime, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 26. (4) Uſque ab unguiculo ad capillum ſummum eſt feſtiviſſima, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 17.

Feſtūca, æ. f. [*à* fetu, *Feſt.*] (1) *The ſhoot, or ſtalk, of a tree,* (2) or *herb.* (3) Alſo *a rod, or wand, which the prætor uſed to lay upon the ſervant's head, and ſo make him free.* (1) = Feſtucæ circulique in aviariis ſpargendi ſunt, *Col.* 8, 15. (2) Donec herba in feſtucam creverit, *Plin.* 18, 27. (3) 𝔛 Quid ea? ingenua aut feſtuca è ſervâ liberâ facta eſt? *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 15.

‖ Feſtūcāgo, gĭnis. f. *Wild oats,* Jun.

‖ Feſtūcārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a young ſet, or plant,* &c. Alſo *of, or belonging to, the prætor's rod,* Gell. 20, 9.

Feſtum, i. n. *A holyday, a feaſt, a day of good cheer.* Annua feſta celebrare, *Ov. Met.* 10, 431.

FESTUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Feſtival, ſolemn, joyful, merry, pleaſant.* 𝔛 Feſto die ſi quid prodegeris, profeſto egere liceat, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 10. § Feſta epulatio, *Val. Max.* 2, 5, 4. § Feſtæ ædes, *Sen. Phœn.* 506. § noctes, *Id. Hipp.* 444. § matres, *Id. Agam.* 643. § Feſta convicia, *Id. Med.* 113. § Feſtæ menſæ, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 159. § tædæ, *Id.* 8, 240. ¶ Meus feſtus dies! Form. bland. *my joy!* Plaut. Caſ. 1, 1. Feſtior annus eat, *Claud.* 3. *Conſ. Hon.* 3.

Fētiāles, um. m. pl. *Heralds,* Varr. *Vid.* Feciales.

* Fētūra, æ. f. *Vid.* Fœtura.

* Fētus, a, um. part. & adj. [*ab* inuſ. feo, *Voſſ.*] *Big with young. Vid.* Fœtus.

* Fētus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* inuſ. feo, *Voſſ.* quod à φύω, produco] *The young of any thing, Vid.* Fœtus.

‖ Feudātārius, i. m. qui feudum à patrono ſibi commiſſum accipit, *Calv. A feudatory.*

‖ Feudum, i. n. *A fee farm, a copyhold,* Hottom. Barb. vocab. à Gothis ortum vult; qu. *fedum* à *fede*; quod ant. *fidem* ſign. Eſt enim uſus fructus rei mobilis, ſub conditione fidei. *al. ſcrib.* feodum.

* Fex, fēcis. f. [*à* πήγω, *qu.* πῆξις, ſpiſſamen] *The dregs, or ſettleings at the bottom. Vid.* Fæx.

F ante I.

* Fi, *be thou,* & fite, *be ye.* imper. ex *fio.* Fi mihi obſequens, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 87. Fite cauſâ meâ Lydî barbari, *Ibid.* 1, 2, 63.

Fĭber, ri. m. *A beaſt called a beaver,* ſome take it for *a badger,* or *gray,* Plin. 8, 30.

† Fĭber, a, um. adj. antiq. pro extremus, *Varr.* de *L. L.* 4, 13.

Fibra, æ. f. [*ab* adj. fiber, bra. *i. e.* extremus] (1) *The border,* or *brim,* of a river, or *any* other thing. (2) *Small ſprouts,* or *ſtrings, like hairs, hanging at the roots of herbs.* (3) *The inwards,* or *entrails.* (1) Varr. *de* L. L. 4, 13. (2) Fibras radicum evellere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 6. (3) Fibræ onium, *Perſ.* 2, 26. Fibras latentes, *Luc.* 6, 525. Fibras effodere, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 947.

Fibrātus, a, um. adj. *Haveing ſmall ſtrings like hair,* or *thread, hanging at it*; as onions have. Radix fibrata, *Plin.* 27, 12.

Fibrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a beaver,* or *caſtor.* Pellis fibrina, *Plin.* 17, 28.

Fībŭla, æ. f. [quòd *fibras, i. e.* extremitates veſtium conſtringat. Aliq. ponitur pro circulo æneo, quo adoleſcentulorum virilia ſolebant coarctari conſervandæ vocis gratiâ] (1) *A claſp,* or *buckle.* (2) *A button.* (3) In building *a brace to faſten beams, a hook to hold ſquare ſtones together.* (4) *A haſp, a little hook,* or *ring of braſs.* (5) *A chirurgeon's inſtrument wherewith a wound is ſtretched and drawn together.* (6) ‖ *The leſſer bone of the leg, the calf of the leg.* (7) ‖ *The nut of a croſs-bow.* (1) Subnectit fibula veſtem, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 139. Pharetram tereti ſubnectit fibula gemma, *Ibid.* 5, 313. (2) Nullius fibula durat Vocem vendentis Prætoribus, *Juv.* 6, 379. (3) Tigna binis utrinque fibulis diſtinebantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 17. (4) Col. 6, 5. (5) Celſ. 7, 25. (6) Jun. (7) Id.

‖ Fībŭlāris, is. m. *A lace maker,* Jun. ſec. analogiam.

Fībŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A braceing and faſtening together.* Tignorum fibulationes, *Vitruv.* 10, 3.

‖ Fībŭlātor, ōris. m. *He that buttoneth,* Dig.

‖ Fībŭlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Made with claſps,* or *buttons,* Treb. Poll.

Fībŭlo, āre. act. *To button,* or *faſten together,* Col. 2, 6.

Fīcāria, æ. f. *A fig-tree, a place where fig-trees grow,* Pallad. 4, 10.

Fīcārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to figs,* or *eater of figs.* Ficariæ crates, *Cato,* 48. Ficarii culices, *Plin.* 11, 35.

Fīcēdŭla, æ. f. [*à* ficis edendis dict. avis, ſed Fīcēdŭla, *Mart.* 13, 5.] (1) *A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes, a fig-pecker,* or *beccafico.* (2) *A ſtreet of Rome ſo called.* (1) Jure natantes Mergere ficedulas didicit, *Juv.* 14, 9. (2) *Ad hunc vicum reſpicit Plaut. in voc. ſeq. ex Lamb. & Græv. Lat.* Atricapilla.

Fīcēdŭlenſis, e. adj. (1) ‖ *A provider,* or *dreſſer, of thoſe birds.* (2) Alſo *that liveth in that ſtreet.* (1) Litt. *ex* Plin. (2) Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 60.

Fīcētum, i. n. (1) *A place where fig trees grow.* (2) Alſo *the place where the piles grow.* (1) In locis frigidis ficeta fieri non poſſunt, *Varr.* 1, 41. (2) Vendidit hortos, Nîl niſi ficetum nunc Labienus habet, *Mart.* 12, 33. jocum captans ex ambiguo.

† Fīcĭtas, ātis. f. *ut olivitas. The year's increaſe of figs,* Næv. *ap.* Non. 2, 317.

† Fīcĭtor, ōris. m. *A gatherer of figs,* Næv.

Fīcōſus, a, um. adj. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Full of ſores, ſcabs, or the piles.* Ficoſa eſt uxor, ficoſus & ipſe maritus, *Mart.* 7, 10. ☞ Ficoſiſſimus *leg.* in Priapeïs carm. 50.

Fictè. adv. *Diſſemblingly, feignedly, falſely.* 𝔛 = Non fictè & fallaciter, ſed verè & ſapienter, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 29.

Fictĭle, is. n. *A veſſel, or other thing, made of earth.* Auro Thuſcum fictile mutat, *Perſ.* 2, 60.

Fictilis, e. adj. *Earthen*, or *made of earth.* Summanus tum erat fictilis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 10. Fictilibus vaſis eſſe contentus, *Valer. Max.* 4, 4. Fictilia deorum ſimulacra, *Plin.* 34, 7.

Fictio, ōnis. f. verb. [à fingo] *A fiction, a lie; a cog, a device, a feigning*, or *counterfeiting*, Quint. 5, 10. & 8, 6.

Fictitius, a, um. adj. *Counterfeited, feigned, fictitious.* Fictitium non poteſt videri, *Plin.* 23, 1. = Fictus, commentitius, *Cic.*

Fictor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A poter, one that worketh in clay; a feigner*, or *counterfeiter.* (2) *A maker*, or *deviſer.* (3) *A confectioner.* (1) Deos eâ facie novimus, quâ pictores fictoreſque voluerunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. (2) Legum atque jurium fictor, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 86. (3) Fictores dicti à fingendis libis, *Varr.* de *L. L.* 6, 3.

‖ Fictōſus, *vel* Fictiōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of lieing*, R. *ex* Apul.

Fictrix, īcis. f. verb. *A ſhe poter, feigner, maker*, or *deviſer.* Materiæ fictrix & moderatrix divina providentia, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39.

‖ Fictūra, æ. f. *A feigning*, Gell. 10, 5. Conf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 86.

Fictus, a, um. part. & adj. [à fingor] (1) *Formed, faſhioned.* (2) *Feigned, counterfeited, graven, wrought*, or *trimed up.* (3) Adj. *Falſe, counterfeit.* (1) Homulus ex argillâ & luto fictus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 25. (2) Neque fictum, neque pictum, neque ſcriptum in poëmatis, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 22. (3) = Si falſum, aut vanum, aut fictum eſt, continuo palam eſt, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 24. § Ficta majeſtas, *Sen. Hipp.* 915.

‖ Fīculnea, æ. f. *ſc.* arbor. *The fig-tree*, Vulg. interpr. ⸸ Ficus.

‖ Ficulneum, i. n. *ut* ficetum. *A place where fig-trees grow*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Ficulneus, & Ficulnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a fig-tree.* (2) ‖ Alſo *ſorry, good for nothing.* (1) § Ficulnea ligna, *Varr.* de *R. R.* 16, *fine.* § Arbor ficulnea, *Col.* 5, 11. § Ficulnea cacumina, *Pallad.* c. 10. § Ficulnei caules, *Plin.* 15, 28. (2) Ficulnum præſidium, *Prov.*

Fīcŭlus, i. dim. *A little fig*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

Ficus, i. f. plerumquè, ſi unquam aliter; item Ficus, ûs. f. (1) *A fig.* (2) *A fig-tree.* (3) Alſo ficus, i. *a diſeaſe called the piles in the fundament*, becauſe like a fig. (4) Alſo, Meton. *one troubled with this diſtemper.* (1) Siccæ fici ſtomachum lædunt, *Plin.* 23, 7. § maturæ, *Id. ib.* § ſerotinæ, *Id.* 17, 27. § integræ, *Cato*, 99. Fici, quas edimus, *Varr.* § pinguiſſimæ, *Col. R. R.* 1, 41. Piper cum ficu contuſum, *Celſ.* 4, 3. pinguiſſimæ ficûs unciæ tres, *Id.* 4, 4. (2) Ficus arbor ipſa riguis alitur, pomum verò ejus marceſſit, *Plin.* 17, 26. (3) Ficos non habet unus æger, *Mart.* 7, 70. (4) Qui modò ficus eras, nunc caprificus eris, *Id.* 4, 22. ☞ In tertiâ notione volunt grammaticorum filii eſſe maſc. generis, adducti, ut videtur, epigrammate *Mart.* 1, 66.

Cùm dixi, ficus, rides quaſi barbara verba,
Et dici, ficos, Cæciliane, jubes.
Dicemus ficus, quas ſcimus in arbore naſci;
Dicemus, ficos, Cæciliane tuos.

(Neque enim alibi apud bonæ notæ auctorem cum adj. vel maſc. vel feminineo junctum reperiri puto) ſed de lectione parum conſtat, ut neque de interpretatione, vid. *Vallam*, 1, 4. Non enim reprehenditur Poëta de *genere* ſed de *declinatione*, ideóque *ficus tuas* reponi debere aliqui cenſent, quod ſanè quidem exiſtimaverim, quoniam conſtat *mariſca* eſſe adjectivum, cujus etiam m. mariſcus & n. mariſcum leguntur. Sic intellecto ſubſtantivo *Juvenalis*, Cæduntur tumidæ, medico ridente, mariſcæ, *ſc.* fici, *Sat.* 2, 13. & *Cato*, Ficos mariſcas loco cretoſo ſerito, *expreſsè dixit*, c. 8. quin & Seneca *Ficos non eſſet niſi mariſcas*, Suaſor. 12. Et profectò non eſt Latini moris, mutatâ figuratè vocis ſignif. mutare genus; præſertim in illis, quæ ducuntur à ſimilitudine: *Lupus* ſive beſtia, ſive piſcis, ſive frenum; *lingua* ſive membrum, ſive promontorium, ſive herba ſignificatur, non mutat genus, quod & in plurimis aliis obſervare licet. Eſto tamen ſcripſiſſe Martialem *tuos*, non neceſſe habemus referre ad *ficos*, ſed potiùs ad filios, famulos, &c. quomodo alibi non ſemel *ficus* pro *ficoſus* poſuit, *vid.* n. 4.

Fīdè. adv. *Faithfully*, ſsĭmè, ſup. Quæ fidiſſimè & amantiſſimè proponuntur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16.

† Fīdefrăgus, i. m. *A traitour, a betrayer*, or *he that uſeth treachery*, Litt. *ex* Vitruv.

‖ Fĭdeĭcommiſsārius, i. m. *A feoffée in truſt, one put into truſt to diſpoſe and order a thing*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Fĭdeĭcommiſſio, ōnis. f. *A feoffment of truſt*, Dig.

‖ Fĭdeĭcommiſſor, is. m. verb. *He that committeth a thing to be diſpoſed of by another*, Cod.

‖ Fĭdeĭcommiſſum, i. n. *A feoffment of truſt, when a thing by will is put into one's hand upon his honeſty, to diſpoſe of to ſome certain uſe*, Ulp. Fide commiſſa, *Hor. i. e* fidei, *Sat.* 1, 3, 95.

‖ Fĭdeĭcommiſſus, a, um. part. *Committed to one to be diſpoſed to a certain uſe*, Ulp. ⸸ Fidei commiſſus, *Vett.*

Fĭdeĭcommitto, ĕre, mīſi. act. *unde* paſſ. Fĭdeĭcommittor. *To enfeoff*, or *put into one's truſt*, Dig. ⸸ Mando fidei, *Ter.*

‖ Fĭdējŭbeo, ēre, ſſi, ſum. *i. e.* jubeo ſeu ſua deo aliquid fide meâ, fide meâ pro alio obligatâ jubeo. *To be ſurety*, or *undertake for*, Ulp.

‖ Fĭdējuſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *Suretyſhip*, Dig.

Fĭdējuſſor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſurety for another*, eſpecially *in a matter of money*, Ulp. ⸸ Sponſor, *Cic.*

Fĭdējuſsōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſuretyſhip*, Dig.

‖ Fĭdēlè, adv. *pro* fideliter, *Prud. Rom.* 426.

Fĭdēlia, æ. f. [quòd fideliter ſervet recondita] *An earthen veſſel ſerveing to divers uſes; a crock of earth, a ſtone jug;* alſo *a carpenter's line chalked to mark the even proportions of things; a veſſel*, or *pot, wherein they put lime*, or *mortar.* Multa fidelia putet In locuplete penu, *Perſ.* 3, 73. Tumet alba fidelia vino, *Id.* 5, 183. Fictilis fidelia, *Col.* 12, 38. ¶ Duos parietes de eâdem fideliâ dealbare, *to kill two birds with one ſtone*, Curius Cic. Ep. Fam. 7, 29.

Fĭdēlis, e. adj. [à fido] or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Faithfull, loyal, truſty, ſure.* (2) *Juſt and reaſonable.* (3) *Sure, faſt.* (1) Illi fuiſti, quàm mihi, fidelior, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 58. § Fidele conjugium, *Sen. Agam.* 245. (2) Deſideriis icta fidelibus Quærit patria Cæſarem, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 15. (3) Remis explendis fidelior pice, *Plin.* 16, 36. § Fideliores ſocii, *Cic. Att.* 5, 18. § Conjux fideliſſima, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 3. § Fideliſſima cuſtodia, *Plin. Paneg.* 49, 3.

Fĭdēlĭtas, ātis. f. *Faithfullneſs, loyalty, truſtyneſs, fidelity.* Perutilis ejus & opera & fidelitas, *Cic. Att.* 9, 17.

Fĭdēlĭter, adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Faithfully.* = Conſtanter & fideliter, *Liv.* 33, 35. Fideliſſimè, *Plin. Pan.* 56.

Fīdens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ‖ ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Truſting.* (2) Adj. *Bold, hardy, haveing a good confidence.* (1) Ubi fidentem fraudaveris, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 2, 15. (2) = Qui fortis eſt, idem & fidens, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 7. § Animi fidens, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 61. Animus prudentia conſilioque fidens, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 23. Fidens dictis, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 112. Fidentius nihil hâc ſeveritate, *Val. Max.* 6, 4, 5. Paulò fidentior intra limen, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 143. Fidentiſſimus impetus, *Amm.* 27, 24.

Fīdenter, adv. iùs, comp. ‖ ſsĭmè, ſup. *Boldly, couragiouſly, confidently.* ✠ Timidè ſignifer evellebat, quod fidenter infixerat, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 31. Vellem fidentiùs reſpondiſſes, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. Demicantes fidentiſſimè, *Amm.* 19, 8.

Fīdentia, æ. f. *Boldneſs, confidence, truſt, aſſureance.* Audacia non contrarium eſt fidentiæ, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 54. Fidentia, id eſt, firma animi confiſio, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 37.

Fīdes, ĕi. f. [quia fit quod dictum eſt, *Cic.* vel à Gr. πείθω, unde πίστις] (1) *Faith, truth, honeſty.* (2) *Truſt, credit.* (3) *Safeguard, warrant, aſſureance.* (4) *Authority.* (5) *Defenſe, protection.* (6) *Faithfullneſs, conſcience.* (7) *Friendſhip, a ſolemn league*, or *contract*, good, *or* bad. (8) *A godeſs of that name.* (9) *Publick credit* among merchants. (10) *Word*, or *promiſe.* (11) *Safe keeping*, or *cuſtody.* (12) *Juſtice, uprightneſs.* (13) Eccleſiaſtical writers uſe it for *religion, the creed.* (1) Fundamentum juſtitiæ eſt fides, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 7. (2) Perfidioſum & nefarium eſt fidem frangere, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 6. (3) Do fidem ita futurum, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 30. (4) Tabularum fides, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 5. (5) Illa nunc fidem veſtram implorat, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 43. (6) Vir haud magnâ cum re, ſed plenus fidei, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 1, *ex poëtâ.* (7) Accipe dáque fidem, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 150. Quæ ſcelere pacta eſt, ſcelere rumpetur fides, *Sen. Med.* 55. (8) Fidei cenſebam maximam multò fidem eſſe, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 6, 1. Colitur Pax atque Fides, *Juv.* 1, 115. (9) Scimus Romæ, ſolutione impedita, fidem concidiſſe, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 7. (10) Fidem ei publicam, juſſu ſenatûs, dedi, *Id. Catil.* 3, 4. (11) Tuæ fidei concredidi aurum, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 2, 8. (12) Mira viſa eſt fides imperatoris, *Flor.* 1, 12. (13) *Hos uſus ab illis pete.* ¶ Fides affecta, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 65, 2. concuſſa, *Lucr.* 1, 182. *a cracked credit.* Fidem liberare, *to make good his word*, Cic. *pro* Flacc. 20. fallere, *to break it*, Id. *pro* Roſc. Com. 6. Fidem habere, *to give credit*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 59. adhibere, *to be faithfull*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2. Bonâ fide, *without fraud*, or *covin*, Flor. 2, 1. Item paſſ. Debet habere fidem noſtra prædictio, *Dol.* ex *Cic.*

Fīdes, is. & Fīdis, is. f. (1) ‖ *The ſtring of an inſtrument.* (2) Alſo *a fiddle, lute*, or *any ſtringed inſtrument.* (3) Alſo *a conſtellation.* (1) Feſt. (2) Diſcebant fidibus antiqui, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 8. § Fides canoræ, *Val. Max.* 8, 8, *ext.* 2. Fidibus tractandis operam dare, *Id.* 8, 7, *ext.* 8. (3) Fidis incipit occidere, *Col.* 11, 2. ☞ Vix leg. in ſing. ap. oratores.

Fīdĭcen, ĭnis. m. qui fidibus canit. *A harper, a lutaniſt, a minſtrel, he that playeth on a ſtringed inſtrument.* Romanæ fidicen lyræ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 23. Socratem fidibus docuit nobiliſſimus fidicen, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

Fīdĭcĭna, æ. f. *A woman that playeth on the harp, lute*, &c. De fidicinâ iſthâc? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 4.

Fīdĭcĭnius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to playing on inſtruments.* ¶ Ludus fidicinius, *a muſick ſchool*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 43.

Fīdĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à fides, is] (1) *A little lute, a guittar, a fiddle.* (2) Alſo *a company of ſtars reſembling a harp.* (1) Fidiculæ ſonantes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 8. Fidiculas laxavit, *Val. Max.* 3, 3, *ext.* 5. (2) Fidicula veſpere occidit, *Col.* 11, 2.

Fīdĭcŭlæ, ārum. pl. f. Tormenti genus ex funibus, quibus ſontes, velut *fidibus* diſtenduntur, *Little cords wherewith they ſtretched people upon the rack, to make them confeſs*, Suet. Cal. 33.

† Fīdius, *pro* filius. antiq. unde *medius fidius*, q. d. ita me Jovis filius juvet.

Fīdo, ĕre, di, & fīſus ſum. *To truſt to*, or *in; to put truſt*, or *confidence, in a thing.* § Fidere ingenio ſuo, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 13, 12. § victoriâ, *C. Nep.* 12, 1, 2. § curſu, *Ov. Met.* 7, 545. Non ſecundis rebus nimiùm fidendum, *Sen.*

Fīdūcia, æ. f. (1) *Self-conſciouſneſs, courage, confidence*, in a good ſenſe. (2) *Boldneſs, aſſumeing*, in a bad ſenſe. (3) *Truſt.* (4) *Dependence.* (1) ✠ Audâcia creditur à multis fiducia, *Juv.* 13, 110. Fiduciam ei conſcientia dedit, *Valer. Max.* 3, 7, 1. (2) *Vid* Serv. *in Æn.* 2. Quâ fiduciâ facere audeam? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 7. (3) § Fiduciam accipere, *Cic. Top.* 10. (4) Falſa eſt fiducia formæ, *Prop.* 3, 24, 1.

‖ Fīdūciālĭter, adv. *Confidently, aſſuredly*, Aug. ⸸ Fidenter, *Cic.*

Fīdūciārius, a, um, adj. *That taketh*, or *is taken, upon truſt, ſo as to be reſtored again*, Liv. 32, 38. Cæſ. B. C. 2, 17. § Fiduciarium regnum reſtituere, *Curt.* 5, 9, 8.

‖ Fīdūciārius, i. m. *A feoffée in truſt*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Fīdūciātus, a, um. part. *Put in truſt with any thing*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Fīdūcio, āre. act. *To make a condition of truſt*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Fīdūcior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be put in condition of truſt*, Ap. eoſd.

Fīdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Faithfull, true-hearted, truſty.* (2) *Safe, ſecure.* (1) 𝔛 Intellexit quos fidos amicos habuit, quoſque infidos, *Cic.* de *Am.* 15. Ut eos ſibi fidiores redderet, *Juſt.* 16, 5, 2. Fidiſſimum tyranno ſuſpectum reddidit, *Val. Max.* 3, 3. *ext.* 2. (2) Fidiſſima cuſtodia principis ipſius innocentia, *Plin. Paneg.* 49. § Fida præſidia, *Sen. Agam.* 917. § Fida pax, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 6. 𝔛 *Fidelis* fit, *fidus* naſcitur, *Front.* *Fidum* amicum, famulum *fidelem* dicito, *Caper.* *Fidus* in maximis, *fidelis* in minoribus negotiis, *Don. ſed aliq.* fallunt.

† Fīdus, ĕris. n. *pro* fœdus, *Enn.*

‖ Fīduſtus, a, um. adj. [*à* fidus, ut *à* vetus, vetuſtus] *Very faithfull.* Fiduſta à fide denominata, ea quæ maximæ fidei erant, *Feſt.*

* ‖ Fiĕre, *pro* fieri. *Gell.* 19, 7.

* Fīgens, tis. part. *Fixing, wounding.* Spectavēre plerique *eum* ex induſtriâ quarundam *ferarum* capita figentem, ut duobus ictibus quaſi cornua effingeret, *Suet. Dom.* 19. *Conf. Sil.* 11, 333.

Figlīna, f. per ſync. *pro* figulina, *ſc.* ars, *vel* officina, eſt, n, propriè, adj. (1) *The poter's craft.* (2) Alſo *the poter's workhouſe.* (1) Figlinas Corœbus Athenienſis invenit, *Plin.* 7, 56. (2) Figlinas exercere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

‖ Figlīnārius, ii. m. *A poter*, Dig.

Figlīnum, i. n. *ſc.* opus. *A veſſel made of earth.* Donec percoquatur figlinum, *Plin.* 34, 18.

Figlīnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a poter.* § Creta figlina, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. § Opus figlinum, *Plin.* 31, 3. vid. & *Vitruv.* 5, 10.

‖ Figmentum, i. n. [*à* fingo] (1) *The work, or workmanſhip.* (2) *A forgery, a lie, a device, a crotchet.* (1) Capræ figmentum juxta ſimulacrum *Vejovis* ſtare dixit, *Gell.* 5, 12. (2) *Litt. fort. è Stephano, qui ſic laudat*, Cic. Sine figmentis, fucoque puerili, de Orat. 2, 45. *ubi* pigmentis *ad loci genium accommodatiſſimè tam in antiquis edd. quàm in accuratiſſimâ Gruterianâ inven. Tritum quidem eſt poſterioris ævi ſcriptoribus: Ut ut fuerit*, commentum, *tutiùs dixeris.*

* Fīgo, ĕre, xi, xum. act. [*à* Gr. πήγω πήξω] (1) *To ſtick, to fix, to faſten, to thruſt in.* (2) *To ſhoot, to hit, or wound.* (3) *To ſet up publickly.* (1) § Verubus figunt viſcera, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 216. § Figere palum in parietem, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 4. § Plantus humo, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 115. § Vultus in imagine Divæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 317. § In humo lumen, *Id. Triſt.* 4, 2, 29. ¶ Clavo trabali figere beneficium, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 21. § Figere cervos, *Virg. Ecl.* 2. 29. § Cuſpide fixit apros, *Ov. Am.* 2. 190. Celato figit ſua pectora ferro, *Id. Faſt.* 2. 831. § *Met.* Adverſarios figere, *Cic. Orat.* 26. (3) Tabulæ figuntur, dantur immunitates, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 36.

* Fīgor, gi. paſſ. *To be fixed*, &c. Deorum tela in impiorum mentibus figuntur, *Cic.* de *Aruſp. Reſp.* 18.

Fīgŭlāris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a poter.* Figularis creta, *Col.* 8 2. ¶ Verſutior es quàm rota figularis, *Prov.* *You are as crafty as a fox*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 35.

Fīgŭlīna, æ. f. *id. quod* figlina, *Plin.* 35, 12.

‖ Fīgŭlo, āre. act. *To make, or faſhion, as poters do.* Tert. † Fingo.

‖ Fīgŭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be formed of earth*, Aug. † Fingor.

Fīgŭlus, i, m. [*à* fingo] *A poter, or worker of things in clay.* Figulus primus invenit ex argillâ fingere ſimilitudines, *Plin.* 35, 12.

Fīgūra, æ. m. [*à* fingo] (1) *Figure, ſhape, or faſhion.* (2) *An image, portraiture, draught, likeneſs.* (3) *A ſcoff, or taunt.* (4) *A figurative expreſſion.* (1) = Hominum figura vincit omnium animantium formam, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 18. = Eſſe pari filo, ſimilique adfecta figurâ, *Lucr.* 2, 341. (2) Signatur cera figuris, *Ov. Met.* 15, 169. (3) Suet. Veſp. 13. (4) Figura apud grammaticos eſt confirmatio quædam orationis, &c. *Quint.* 9, 1. = Species ſimilitudo, *Cic.*

Fīgūrandus, a, um. part. *To be faſhioned, or framed.* Huic ad caſeos figurandos coaguli vis, *Plin.* 16, 38.

Fīgūrātè, adv. *Figuratively*, Aſcon. Ped. in proœm. Act. Verr. *an quis alius antiq. neſcio, condonand. tamen Gramm. & Rhetoribus*, Compar. ‖ Figuratiùs, *Sidon. Ep.* 5, 8. ‖ ſup. Figuratiſſimè, *Mart. Capell.*

Fīgūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A faſhioning, reſembling, or ſhapeing.* (2) *An imagineing.* (1) Ut in unoquoque poſcit figuratio, *Plin.* 11, 37. Depicta figuratio, *Vitr.* 9, 4. (2) Quint. *Decl.* 6.

‖ Fīgūrātīvus, a, um. adj. *Figurative, expreſſed by a figure*, Ap. Gramm. & Rhetores.

Fīgūrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Faſhioned, formed, coined.* (2) *Figurative.* (1) Boûm terga declarant non eſſe ſe ad onus accipendum figurata, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. Signum in modum liburnæ figuratum, *Tac. Germ.* 9, 2. (2) Figurata verba, *Quint.* 1, 8. ¶ Figurata controverſia, *a reflecting upon one*, Id. 9, 2.

Fīgūro, āre. act. (1) *To make, form, or faſhion.* (2) *To imagine, or conceive.* (3) *To ſet off with figures.* (4) Met. *To form, faſhion, or frame.* (1) Formare, figurare, colorare, animare non poſſunt atomi, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 39. (2) Figurare poteſtis, qui tunc animus mihi fuerit, *Quint.* (3) Quint. 9, 1. (4) § Figurare os pueri, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 126. *i. e.* vocem fingere, vid. & *Lucr.* 4, 550. Urſi lambendo fœtus figurant, *Plin.* 8, 36.

Fīgūror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be faſhioned*, &c. In eandem lapidis naturam figurantur, *Plin.* 36, 22. Figuratur flatu vitrum, *Ibid.* 26.

‖ Fīlăciſſa, æ. f. quæ fila ſcindit, vel cædit. *A ſpinſter*, Col. *ap.* Litt. *ſed non invenio.*

‖ Fīlāgo, ginis. f. *A kind of cotton weed, bloody flux weed, or cat-weed*, Gerard.

‖ Fīlāmenta, ōrum. n. pl. *Little threads, or rags, appearing in urine*, Medicis condonandum.

‖ Fīlārium, ii. n. *A bottom of thread*, Col. *ap.* Litt. *ſed non invenio.*

Fīlātim, adv. *Thread by thread.* Filatim dum diſtrahitur, deperditur omnis, *Lucr.* 2, 830.

* Fīlia, æ. f. [*à* filius] *A daughter.* ¶ Filiæ conditionem quærere, *to look out for a huſband for her*, Liv. § Deſpondere alicui filiam, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 64. § collocare nuptui, *Col.* 4, 3. § nuptum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 18. Filiis *pro* filiabus, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 3, 9. & *Stich.* 4, 1, 61.

* ‖ Fīliālis, e. adj. *Filial, child like*, Eccl. † Quod filium decet agere. Filialis amor *Latinè dicitur* pietas.

* ‖ Fīliaſter, ſtri. m. *A ſon-in-law by a former wife, or huſband*, Vall. unde non dicit.

* ‖ Fīliaſtra, æ. f. *A daughter-in-law by another man, or woman*, R. *ex* Liv. *ſed nequeo invenire.*

Fīlĭcātus, a, um. *Indented about like fern, notched, ſcalloped.* § Filicatæ pateræ, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 3. § lances, *Id. Att.* 6, 1.

Fīlĭcētum, i. n. *Ferny ground*, Col. 2, 2.

‖ Fīlĭceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, fern*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Fīlictum, i. n. [*à* filix, ut *à* ſalix, ſalictum] *A fern field*, Col. 2, 2.

Fīlĭcŭla, æ. f. *Fern of trees, wall fern, the herb polypody.* = Filiculam noſtri polypodion vocant, *Plin.* 26, 8. vid. & *Caton. R. R.* c. 158.

* Fīliŏla, æ. f. dim. [*à* filia] *A little daughter.* Paulus filiolam animadvertit triſticulam, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 46. ¶ Oſculari ſcientiam tanquam filiolam, *to love it dearly*, Id. *pro* Mur. 10.

* Fīliŏlus, i. m. dim. [*à* filius] *A little, or young, ſon.* Filiolo me auctum ſcito, ſalvâ Terentiâ, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 2. Tibi filiolus naſcitur, *Juv.* 9. 84.

‖ Fīlĭpendŭla, æ. [ita dict. quòd qu. filis dependent folia] *Dropwort*, Offic.

* Fīlius, ii. m. [*à* φιλία, amor] (1) *A ſon, a child.* (2) *The young of any creature.* (1) Acerbum eſt parentum ſcelera filiorum pœnis lui, *Cic* ad *Brut.* 12. Filius familiâs, *Id.* pro *Cœl.* 15. ¶ ‖ Terræ filius, *an obſcure, mean fellow*, Lact. 1, 11. Fortunæ filius, *A favourite of fortune*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 49. (2) Ejuſmodi admiſſarius nepotibus magìs, quàm filiis utilior, *Col.* 6, 37. ¶ ‖ Juſtus filius, *a ſon begoten in wedlock*, Juriſc.

Fīlix, ĭcis. f. [*à* filum, qu. filatim inciſa] (1) *Fern, brake.* (2) *A ſmall fibre from a root.* (3) ⸸ Catachreſ. *Thick hair.* (1) Filicis extirpatio, *Col.* 2, 11. § Urenda filix, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37. Filicum maniplî, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 297. (2) 𝔛 Ex unâ radice plures exeunt filices, *Plin.* 27, 9. (3) Perſ. 4, 41.

Fīlum, i. n. [dict. *qu.* pilus, quòd ex pilis animalium fit, *Fung.* *Filum* quòd minimum eſt hilum, id enim minimum eſt in veſtimento, *Varr.*] (1) *A thread, yarn.* (2) *A line, or ſtreak.* (3) *The ſtring of an inſtrument.* (4) *A lineament, or feature.* (5) Met. *The proportion, or draught, of a thing.* (6) *The ſtyle, and manner of ſpeech.* (1) Tenuia fila aranei, *Lucr.* 3, 384. Tenui filo ſuſpenſa ſalus, *Val. Max.* 6, 4, 1. (2) Sumpto atramento ſutorio filum duxit, *Varr.* ☞ Hinc Angl. *a file* for papers, *a file* of ſoldiers. (3) Vates fila ſonantia movit, *Ov. Met.* 10, 89. (4) Satìs ſcitum filum mulieris, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 4, 15. (5) Lucr. 3, 341. (6) Tenui deducta poëmata filo, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 225. § Gracili connectere carmina filo, *Col.* 10, 225.

* ‖ Fīmārium, ii. n. *A dunghill, or mixen*, Col. *ap.* Litt. ſed fruſtrà fui quærendo.

Fimbria, æ. f. [*à* fibrum, quod ant. dicebant extremum, *Varr.*] (1) *Any extremity, the end of any thing; the border, or welt, of a garment; the liſt of cloth.* (2) *A fringe.* (1) Fimbriæ ſunt omnis extremitas, *Non. Mar.* Madentes cincinnorum fimbriæ, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 11. vid. locum *Varr.* modò adductum. (2) Mappa laticlavia, fimbriis hinc atque illinc pendentibus, *Petron.* c. 32.

‖ Fimbriāle, lis. n. *A fringe*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Fimbriātus, a, um. *Eſcalloped, fringed, hemmed, jagged, welted.* Fimbriatæ urticæ, *Plin.* 21, 15. Latus clavus ad manum fimbriatus, *Suet. Cæſ.* 45. ubi *vid. Caſaub.*

* Fĭmētum, i. n. *A dunghill, a mixen, a lay-ſtall, or lay-ſoil*, Plin. 17, 9.

* ‖ Fĭmōſus, a, um. adj. *Filthy, or full of dung; dungy, mucky*, Dig. † Fimo plenus.

* Fĭmum, i. n. *Dung*, Plin. 29, 5.

* Fĭmus, i. m. [*à* fio oleo, ut *à* ſuffio ſuffimen] *Dung, or ordure, of men, birds, cattle, &c. compoſt.* § Fimum reddere, *Plin.* 8, 15. M. Varro principatum dat turdorum fimo, *Id.* 17, 9. Ne ſaturare fimo pingui pudeat ſola, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 80.

‖ Fīnālis, le. adj. *Of the end, final*, JCC. & Philoſ. relinquendum. † Ultimus, poſtremus.

‖ Fīnālĭter, adv. *To conclude, finally, in fine*, Dig. † Denique, noviſſimè.

* Findendus, a, um. part. *To be cleft, or ſplit*, Celſ. 7, 26.

* Fĭndens, tis. part. *Cleaveing, divideing.* *Ganges*, findens ripas, multas arbores cum magnâ ſoli parte exſorbet, *Curt.* 8, 28.

* Findo, ĕre, fĭdi, fiſſum. act. [fort. *à* σχίζω, σχιδάω, *unde etiam* ſcindo] (1) *To cleave, to rive; to ſlit, to chap.* (2) *To divide.* (1) Falce peracutiſſimâ findere, *Col. l.* 3. Findere in geminas trabes, *Sen. Hipp.* 1224. ¶ ⸸ Mare findere carinâ, *to ſail*, Prop. 3, 9, 35. freta claſſe, *Id.* 3, 42. Aëra findere, *to fly*, Ov. Met. 4, 666. aratro cœlum, *to plough it.* (2) Partes ſe via findit in ambas, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 540.

* Findor, i, fiſſus. paſſ. *To be cloven, divided*, &c. Fulgetris finditur nubes, *Plin.* 2, 43.

Fingendus, a, um. part. *To form, or faſhion; to be formed, or faſhioned.* Ceriſque fingendis oblectabatur, *Juſt.* 36, 4.

Fingens, tis. part. *Forming, or pretending*, Fingens regna patere, *Lucan.* 8, 564.

Fingo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. cujus etym. incert. (1) *To make, to faſhion, or mould.* (2) *To make, frame, or build.* (3) *To imagine, to ſuppoſe, to deviſe, invent, or contrive.* (4) *To feign, or counterfeit.* (5) *To ſuit, adapt, or accommodate.* (1) 𝔛 Alexander ab Apelle potiſſimùm pingi, à Lyſippo fingi volebat, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) = Vis quæ finxit, & fabricata eſt hominem, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 27. = Volucres videmus fingere atque conſtruere nidos, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 6. (3) Quid te aut fieri, aut fingi dementius poteſt? *Id.* pro *Domo*, 29. (4) § Triſti mente fingere jocum, *Tib.* 3, 7, 2. Junius Brutus ſtultitiam finxit, *Plin.* (5) Inſtitutis hominum commodè fingere orationem, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 31. = Ad arbitria hominum ſe fingere & accommodare, *Id. Orat.* 8.

Fingor, i. paſſ. *To be faſhioned, imagined,* &c. Quid magìs ſolicitum dici aut fingi poteſt? *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 2.

Finiendus, a, um. part. *To be finiſhed,* &c. Voto finiendum volumen ſit, *Paterc.* 2, *ult.* Finiendæ ſeditionis gratiâ, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 9. *Conf. Liv.* 28, 40.

Finiens, tis. m. *ſc.* circulus, *Aſtron. The horizon.* Orbes qui à Græcis ὁρίζοντας nominantur, à nobis *finientes* rectiſſimè nominari poſſunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 44.

Finio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To finiſh,* or *end; to accompliſh.* (2) *To determine, appoint, preſcribe, aſſign,* or *limit.* (3) *To define.* (4) *To quench, to ſatisfy.* (5) Abſol. *To die,* ſc. *vitam,* vel *ſe* ſuppreſſo. (1) ℨ Opus finiam, quod cepi, *Cic.* (2) Sepulcris novis finivit modum Demetrius, *Id.* de *Legg.* 2, 26. (3) Si finias equum, genus eſt animalium, *Quint.* (4) Sitim finit copia lymphæ, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 146. (5) Tiberius finivit ætatis anno ſeptuageſimo octavo, *Tac.* 6, 50, *ult.* ¶ § Vitam finire lequeo, *Sen. Hipp.* 259. § ſuſpendio, *Suet. Aug.* 65. *to be hanged.* Non finivit tantùm ſe ipſe, ſed ſepelivit, *Sen. præf.* l. 4. *Controv.* Finitur epiſtola verbo, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 13, 33.

Finior, īri. paſſ. (1) *To be ended, determined, defined,* &c. (2) *To be extinct, to die.* (1) *Vid.* Finio. (2) Antrocius aliquantò Euripides finitus eſt, *Val. Max.* 9, 12.

FINIS, is. m. *vel.* f. [*à* fio, cùm ſit id cujus gratiâ aliquid fit, *Jul. Scal.*] (1) *The intent,* or *purpoſe,* of a thing done. (2) *The end, the concluſion.* (3) *A bound, border,* or *limit.* (4) *A definition* of a thing. (5) *A country,* or *territory.* (6) *Death.* (1) Illud cujus cauſâ aliquid facimus, finem appellabimus, *Cic.* (2) = Quis modus exilio? quis finis fugæ? *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 67. Quæ finis funeſtæ familiæ? *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 22. (3) = Sibi certos fines terminoſque conſtituere, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 10. = Finem & modum tranſeunt appetitus, *Id. Offic.* 1, 29. (4) Hic frequentiſſimus finis Rhetoricen eſſe vim perſuadendi, *Quint.* (5) Apud finem Ligurum id temporis erat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 15, 1. ☞ *In hâc notione frequentiùs leg. in plurali.* (6) Imminentem damnationem voluntario fine prævertit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 19, 4. § Ad eum finem, *pro* uſque eo, *Nep. Epam.* 2. Uſque ad eum finem, *Cic. N. D.* 1.

Finītè, adv. *Determinately, with certain meaſure and bounds.* = Ergò avarus erit, ſed finitè, & adulter, verùm habebit modum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 9.

Fīnĭtĭmus, a, um. adj. (1) *Bordering upon.* (2) *Nearly related,* or *allyed; like, cloſe,* or *near, to.* (1) = Finitimi ac vicini, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 20. Mari finitimus eſt aër, *Id. N. D.* 2, 39. Finitimo implicati bello, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, *ext.* 1. (2) Pertinacia perſeverantiæ finitima eſt, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 54.

Finitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A definition,* or *bounding.* Conſpicitur ex eâ domo mœnium tota finitio, *Vitr.* 2, 8. Si non in partes hemiſphærium dividatur, ſed in alias quotlibet finitiones, *Hygin. Aſtron.* 1, 6. Propriis finibus confirmatur finitio, differentibus ſolvitur, *Quint.* 5, 10.

‖ Fīnītīvus, a, um. adj. *Which defineth, limiteth,* or *conditioneth,* Quint. *ap.* Litt.

Finītor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A ſurveyor of lands that ſeteth bounds.* (2) *That puteth an end to any thing.* (3) Alſo *the horizon which boundeth our ſight.* (1) Ejus nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinato, ei rei ſum factus finitor, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 50. (2) Stat. Theb. 8, 19. (3) Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 17.

Fīnītūrus, a, um. part. *About to finiſh.* Finiturus eram, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 755. *Conf. Liv.* 28, 38. & 39, 17.

Fīnītus, a, um. part. (1) *Finiſhed, ended.* (2) *Bounded, confined.* (3) *Determined, fixed.* (1) § Finita ætas, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 65. Ciceronis, vel ſatiato Antonio, pœnâ finitâ, *Paterc.* 2, 64. (2) Lingua dentibus finita, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59. (3) Poteſtas finita cuique, *Lucr.* 1, 17.

‖ Fīnītus, ûs. m. *The cloſe,* or *ending,* of any thing, *Litt.* ex *Apul.*

* FIO, fis, factus ſum, fĭĕri. n. [*à* φύω produco] (1) *To be made, to conſiſt.* (2) *To be done.* (3) *To be eſteemed.* (4) *To happen, to come to paſs.* (5) *To wax, grow,* or *become.* (6) *To be bred.* (1) = Alter ex longis conſtat, alter è brevibus fit, *Cic. Orat.* 57. Fit via vi, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 494. (2) = Honorificentiùs à me fieri non potuit, quàm fecerim, *Cic. Att.* 12, 18. (3) Quanti quiſque ſe ipſe faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, *Id.* de *Am.* 16. (4) = Si nihil fieri poteſt, nihil accidere, nihil evenire, &c. Id. *de* Div. 2, 7. (5) Fis anus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 2. (6) Ibi maximi exiſtimantur fieri hœdi, *Varr.* In Macedoniâ fiunt permagni lepores, *Plin.* ¶ Obviàm fieri alicui, *to meet him,* Cic. Quid mihi, me, *vel* de me, fiet? *what will become of me?* Plaut. Fiat, *be it ſo, content,* Id. Moſt. 4, 3, 43.

* ‖ Fio, is, īre, act. *unde in* comp. ſuffio. *à* θύω, Æol.

* ✝ Firmāmen, ĭnis. n. *The ground, principal point,* or *foundation, of a cauſe,* or *matter; the ſtate of a queſtion, an eſtabliſhment.* Firmamina trunci, *Ov. Met.* 10, 491. Unicum lapſæ domûs firmamen, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 1251.

* Firmāmentum, i. n. (1) *A ground,* or *ſtay; the chief point* of a buſyneſs. (2) ‖ Alſo *the firmament.* (1) = ℨ Sicut aliis in locis parum firmamenti & parum virium veritas habet, ſic in hoc loco falſa invidia imbecilla eſſe debet, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 2. Firmamentum præcipuum exercitui ſuo adjecit mancipia, *Val. Max.* 7, 6, 1. (2) *Ap. recent.*

* Firmandus, a, um. *To be ſtrengthened,* &c. Firmandus eſt animus ad dolorem ferendum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 15. Teneræ nimis Mentes aſperioribus Firmandæ ſtudiis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 52. *Conf. Liv.* 23, 34.

* Firmans, tis. part. *Strengthening, confirming,* Stat. Theb. 4, 582.

* ‖ Firmātio, ōnis. f. *A ſtrengthening, a confirming,* Aug. ↓ confirmatio.

* Firmātor, ōris. m. verb. *A confirmer,* or *eſtabliſher.* § Firmator pacis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 46, 7. § diſciplinæ, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 38.

* Firmātūrus, a, um. part. *About to confirm,* or *ſtrengthen.* Regalibus nuptiis regnum firmaturus, *Juſt.* 1, 10.

* Firmātus, a, um. part. *Eſtabliſhed, made ſtrong, confirmed.* Opinio omnium gentium firmata conſenſu, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 1. ¶ Firmata ætas, *ripe years,* Virg. Ecl. 4. 37. Acies firmata ſubſidiis, *Liv.* 4, 37.

* Firmè, adv. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Aſſuredly, ſteadfaſtly.* § = Firmè, graviterque aliquid comprehendere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, *ult.* § Firmiſſimè aliquid aſſeverare, *Id. Att.* 10, 14.

* Firmĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Firmneſs, ſoundneſs.* (2) *Strength, ſteadyneſs, conſtancy.* (1) Poſtes cujuſmodi! quantâ firmitate facti, & quantâ craſſitudine! *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 134. (2) = Firmitatem & conſtantiam, ſi modò fuit aliquando in nobis, eandem cognoſces, quam reliquiſti, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 11.

* Firmĭter, adv. *Firmly.* Noſtri neque ordines ſervare, neque firmiter inſiſtere potuerunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 26.

* Firmĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *Firmneſs, ſtrength.* (2) Met. *Conſtancy, reſolution.* (1) Vocis firmitudo, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 11. (2) = Firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perſpexi, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13.

* Firmo, āre. act. *i. e.* firmum facio. (1) *To ſtrengthen.* (2) *To make ſteady.* (3) *To eſtabliſh, to confirm.* (4) *To harden.* (5) *To bind,* or *make coſtive.* (1) Urbem, antè naturâ munitam, præſidiis firmare, *Paterc.* 2, 26. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 21. (2) Pinus veſtigia firmat, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 659. (3) Firmat & auget etiam latronum opes juſtitia, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11. ℨ Fabulis fidem firmare, aut hiſtoriis demere, *Suet.* de *Cl. Rhet. init.* Vetuſtum jus ut firmaretur petentibus, *Tac.* (4) Corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 15. (5) Solutum alvum firmare, *Plin.* 14, 18.

* Firmor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſtrengthened,* &c. Si vis & natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, *Cic.* de *Fato*, 5.

* FIRMUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* εἱρμὸς, nexus, præp. digammâ, quia quæ connexa, ea firma] (1) *Firm, ſteady, conſtant, ſure, ſtrong, luſty, bold, hearty, able.* (2) *Hard, ſolid.* (3) *To be depended upon.* (4) *Nouriſhing, ſtrengthening.* (1) Poplite nondum firmo conſtitit, *Ov. Met.* 15, 223. Nondum ſatìs firmo corpore cùm eſſet, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. Valetudo firmior, *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ Firmi ſatìs nihil video, *I ſee no cogent reaſon,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 96. (2) Panificia omnia firmiſſima ſunt, *Celſ.* (3) Illum diſceſſiſſe Alexandriæ rumor eſt non firmus, *Cic.* = Accuſatorem firmum verumque eſſe oportet, *Id.* Copias non firmas habuit, quia inexercitatæ erant, *Nep. Eum.* 3. (4) Cibus firmus, *Celſ.* 2, 18.

* ‖ Fiſcālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the exchequer,* or *the king's treaſury,* Ap. JCC. Fiſcales calumnias magnâ calumniantium pœnâ repreſſit, *Suet. Dom.* 9.

* Fiſcella, æ. f. dim. [*à* fiſcina] (1) *A little baſket of twigs,* or *a frail; a wicker baſket thro' which the whey runeth while the cheeſe is preſſed.* (2) *The curd baſket,* or *cheeſe vat.* (3) *An inſtrument with twigs and ſtrings to muzzle cattle, that they may not eat the tender graſs.* (1) Col. 12, 18. (2) Tib. 2, 3, 19. (3) Fiſcellis capiſtrari boves oportet, *Plin.* 18, 19.

* Fiſcellum, i. n. *A little baſket,* &c. *Col.* 12, 38.

* Fiſcĭna, æ. f. [*à* ferendo, *Varr. qu.* feriſcina, pot. à ſeq. fiſcus] *A bag to put money in, a frail, a pannier.* Facilis rubeâ texatur fiſcina virgâ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 266. Fiſcina ficorum, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 17. ‖ Alſo *the font where children are baptized,* Eccleſ.

* Fiſcus, i. m. [*à* φάσκος, aluta, *unde* φασκώλος, marſupium, pera, *Scal.*] *Lat.* Paſceolus, *i. e.* ſaccus ex alutâ, *Non.* (1) *A great frail uſed in preſſing and ſtraining of olives,* &c. (2) *A great money bag.* (3) Alſo *the money itſelf,* particularly *a king's revenue,* or *exchequer.* (1) Intrita oliva novo fiſco includitur, & prelo ſubjicitur, *Col.* 12, 49. ¶ Lineus fiſcus, *a ſieve.* (2) *Aſcon.* (3) Non eâdem ſeveritate fiſcum, quâ ærarium, cohibes; immo tanto majore, quantò plùs tibi licere de tuo, quàm de publico credis, *Plin. Panrg.* 36, 3. Fiſco ex ſuo æs alienum ſolvi juſſit, *Val. Max.* 6, 2, 11. ¶ Res fiſci eſt, *it is the emperour's,* Juv. 4, 55.

* ‖ Fiſſĭcŭlo, āre. act. [*à* findo, fiſſum] *To open the better to pry into them.* Extis fiſſiculandis, *Apul.* de *Deo Socr.* p. 674.

* Fiſſĭlis, e. adj. (1) *That is,* (2) or *may be cleft, ſlit,* or *cloven.* (1) Ad focum ſi adeſſes, non fiſſile haberes caput, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 26. (2) Cuneis & fiſſile robur ſcinditur, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 181.

* Fiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* findo] *A cleaving,* or *chaping.* Fiſſio glebarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63.

* ‖ Fiſſĭpes, ĕdis. c. g. [*ex* fiſſus, & pes] *Cloven footed,* Auſon. Ep. 5, 1. & 7, 49.

* Fiſſum, i. n. (1) *A cleft, a chap, a diſeaſe about the fundament.* (2) Alſo *that ſkin which divideth the liver, and is uſed by ſoothſayers to divine what ſhall befall to themſelves,* or *enemys.* (1) Si qua fiſſi in ano induruerunt, *Celſ.* 7, 30. (2) Fiſſum familiare & vitale tractant, *Cic. Div.* 2, 13.

* Fiſsūra, æ. f. (1) *A cleft, a ſlit, a rift, a chap.* (2) *The diviſion between the fingers and toes.* (1) Fiſſuram cuneo tedæ pineæ adigito, *Col.* 5, 10. (2) Quorum in digitis pedum fiſſura diviſa eſt, *&c.* Plin. 10, 63.

* Fiſſus, a, um. part. [à findor] *Cloven, riven, divided, cleft, ſplit, chinked.* Lignum fiſſum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 413 paries tenuis rimâ, *Ov. Met.* 4, 65. Lingua in duas partes fiſſa, *Ibid.* 4, 586. Fiſſa adactis cuneis quercus, *Valer. Max.* 9, 12, *ext.* 9. Fiſſa vulnera, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 479.

* Fiſſus, ûs. m. verb. *A cleft, a cut, a cleaveing and cuting.* Quis invenit fiſſum jecoris? Quis cornicis cantum notavit? *Cic. N. D.* 3, 6.

* Fiſtūca, æ. f. [*ab* ἱςῶ, ſtatuo, *Voſſ.*] (1) *An inſtrument to drive piles of wood in the ground, called a commander.* (2) Alſo *to beat ſtones in paveing, a ramer.* (1) Cæſ. B. G. 4, 17. (2) Pavimenta fiſtucis pavita, *Plin.* 36, 25.

* Fiſtūcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A driveing of piles,* or *a raming down of ſtones,* Vitruv. 10, 3.

* Fiſtūcātus, a, um. part. [à ſeq.] *That is ramed,* or *driven, down,* Vitruv. 7, 4.

* Fiſtūco, āre. act. *To drive piles into the earth, to ram down ſtones in paveing,* Cato, 1, 18. & Plin. 36, 25.

Fiſtŭla, æ. f. cujus etym. incert. (1) *A pipe to carry water.* (2) *A pipe,* or *flute, made of reed,* or *other ſtuff; a flagelet.* (3) Alſo *the weaſand of the throat.* (4) ‖ *A needle,* or *bodkin, to plait the hair withal.* (5) *A hollow, oozeing, ulcer.* (1) Fiſtulas, quibus aqua ſuppeditabatur, præcidi imperat, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 11. (2) Diſpar ſeptenis fiſtula cannis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 682. § Indocta fiſtula, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 129. *h. e.* paſtoritia. Fiſtula cava ſonat ritu Arcadico, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 384 Hinc Anglicè, *a whiſtle.* (3) Plin. 9, 7. (4) Scal. (5) Per lumbos fiſtula putris erupit, *Nep. Attic.* c. ult. ☞ De fiſtulis & earum curatione, *vid.* Celſ. *l.* 5. & 7.

‖ Fiſtŭlāris, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, a pipe.* Fiſtulare medicamentum, *Veget.* 2, 13.

‖ Fiſtŭlātim. adv. *In manner of a pipe,* or *ſquirt.* Fimo fiſtulatim excuſſo, *Apul. Met.* 4. p. 104.

Fiſtŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A piper,* or *player on a flute.* Fiſtulatorem domi relinquetis, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 6.

‖ Fiſtŭlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a pipe.* ¶ Fiſtulatoriæ artes, *of fluteing,* or *pipeing,* Arnob. lib. 2. ⊥ Fiſtularis.

Fiſtŭlātus, a, um. part. *Made hollow like a pipe. Vid.* Suet. Ner. 31. & ibi interpr.

Fiſtŭlo, āre. n. *To be hollow, like a ſpunge,* or *pipe.* Terra bibula, & pumicis vice fiſtulans, *Plin.* 18, 11.

Fiſtŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of eyes,* or *holes; ſpungy.* § Caſeus fiſtuloſus, *Col.* 7, 8. § Terra fiſtuloſa, *Plin.* 17, 5. § Saxum fiſtuloſum, *Vitr.* 1, 5.

Fīſus, a, um. part. [à fido] *Truſting, confideing, relying.* Fiſus indicio moderationis, *Valer. Max.* 4, 1, 14.

* Fit. imperſ. *It cometh to paſs.* ¶ Cùm pro populo fieret, *when they were at ſacrifice,* Cic. Att. 1, 10.

* Fixūrus, a, um. part. [à figo] *About to pierce,* or *wound.* Vulnifico fuerat fixurus pectora telo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 504.

* Fixus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Fixed,* or *ſtuck, up.* (2) *Fixed,* or *impreſſed.* (3) *Unmoveable.* (4) Adj. *Firm, faſt, ſteady, conſtant.* (5) *Permanent.* (1) Fixum jaculo caput ferre, *Val. Max.* 9, 9, 1. Fixis decorentur ovilia ramis, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 737. (2) Fixa pedum veſtigia, *Lucr.* 3, 4. (3) In ſolidâ fixus Olympus humo, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 442. (4) Phaſias eſt telis fixa puella meis, *Id. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 80. (5) = Stabile, fixum, & ratum decretum, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 9.

F ante L.

✤ Flābellĭfer, a, um, adj. *That beareth a fan,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

Flābellum, i. n. dim. (1) *A fan to blow wind.* (2) Met. *A ſtirer up.* (1) Cape hoc flabellum & ventulum huic ſic facito, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 47. (2) § Flabellum ſeditionis, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 23.

Flābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *That may be blown, eaſyly blown, airy.* (2) ‖ Alſo *ſpiritual.* (1) Cic. Tuſc. 1, 27. (2) Prud. *in* Agon. Rom. 346.

Flābrum, i. n. [à flando] *A blaſt,* or *puff, of wind.* Neque hic boreæ flabra, neque arma timet, *Prop.* 2, 27, 12. ☞ *Vix leg. in ſing. obſervat Serv.*

Flacceo, ēre, ui. neut. [à flaccus] *To wither; to be feeble,* or *weak; to hang down, to flag, to decay, fade,* or *fail,* Col. 5, 12.

Flacceſco, ĕre. incept. *To flag, to grow faint, and lank.* Flacceſcit oratio, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 24.

* Flaccĭdus, a, um. adj. *Withered, feeble, weak, hanging, lolling,* or *flaging.* Herba folio maximo flaccidoque, *Plin.* 15, 30. § Aures flaccidæ, *Var. R. R.* 2, 5.

FLACCUS, a, um. adj. *Flapeared, flaging and hanging down.* § Aures flaccæ, *Cato, R. R.* 2, 9.

* ‖ Flăgella, æ. f. *A little whip,* Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

* ‖ Flăgellārius, ii. m. *A beadle, a fleger* of begers, *Litt.* ex *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

* ‖ Flăgellātor, ōris. m. verb. *A threſher.* ¶ Flagellator annonæ, *an engroſſer of corn to make it dearer.*

* Flăgellātus, a, um. part. *Scourged, beaten.* Radiorum multiformi jactu flagellatus aër, *Plin.* 2, 45.

* Flăgello, āre. act. (1) *To whip, to ſcourge, to jerk,* or *laſh.* (2) *To threſh.* (3) Alſo *to keep cloſe locked up.* (1) Plin. 2, 45. (2) Flagellare meſſes perticis, *Plin.* 18, 30. (3) Laxas arca flagellat opes, *Mart.* 2, 30. ¶ Flagellare annonam, *to raiſe the price of proviſions,* as foreſtallers of markets do, *Plin.* 33, 13.

* Flăgellor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be beaten, &c.* *Plin.* 18, 3.

* Flăgellum, i. n. dim. [à flagrum] (1) *A whip,* or *ſcourge.* (2) *A ſmall branch,* or *twig, of a tree; the young ſhoot of a vine.* (3) *A clee,* or *claw, of a ſhell fiſh.* (1) 𝔛 Porcia lex ab omnium civium Rom. corpore amovit, hic miſericors flagella retulit, *Cic.* pro *C. Rabirio,* 4. § Flagellis aliquem cædere, *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 13. Flagellum tortum Furiarum, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 20. Flagelli ira quatit illum, *Id.* 7, 149. Hinc Anglicè *a flail.* (2) *Virg. Geor.* 2, 399. ubi *vid.* Servium. (3) Polypus hoſtem Continet & omni demiſſis parte flagellis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 367.

* Flăgĭtandus, a, um. part. *To be earneſtly craved.* 𝔛 Stipendia illis non à ſe flagitanda eſſe, ſed ab hoſte quærenda, *Juſt.* 22, 8.

* Flăgĭtans, tis. part. *Earneſtly craveing,* or *deſireing,* Cic. *de* Haruſp. Reſp. 22.

* Flăgĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An earneſt entreaty,* or *deſire.* Nolui deeſſe ne tacitæ quidem flagitationi tuæ, *Cic. Top.* 1. Uxorum flagitatione revocantur, *Juſt.* 2, 3.

* Flăgĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A demander; one who inſtantly requeſteth,* or *aſketh.* (2) *A creditor demanding the money due unto him, a dun.* (1) Flagitator moleſtus, aſſiduus, acer, *Cic.* in *Brut.* 5. Triumphi ante victoriam flagitator, *Liv.* 8, 12. (2) Ducite ex animo curam atque alienum æs, ne quis formidet flagitatorem ſuum, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 81.

* ‖ Flăgĭtātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that earneſtly deſireth,* Arnob.

* ‖ Flăgĭtātus, a, um. part. Inter cutem flagitatos dicebant antiqui mares qui ſtuprum paſſi aliquando eſſent, *Feſt.*

* Flăgĭtiōſè, adv. ſſimè, ſup. *Ungraciouſly, miſchievouſly, naughtyly, villainouſly, ſcandalouſly, infamouſly.* § = Impurè ac flagitioſè vivere, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 11. § Flagitioſiſſimè ſervire aliorum amori, *Id. Catil.* 2, 4. ☞ Comparat. leg. ap. *Arnob.*

* Flăgĭtiōſus, a, um. adj. or. comp. ſſimus, ſup. [à ſeq.] (1) *Ungracious, full of miſchief, lewd, naughty, villainous.* (2) *Infamous, ſcandalous, baſe.* (1) = Flagitioſorum atque facinoroſorum catervæ, *Sall. B. C.* 14. (2) Videas maximè dolere rebus flagitioſis modeſtos, *Cic.* Socordia flagitioſior, *Sall. B. J.* 85. Homo flagitioſiſſimus, *Cic. Verr.* 2, ult.

* Flăgĭtium, ii. n. [quòd *flagris* dignum, *Valla,* à flagitando, *Iſid.*] *Flagitium* ap. Vett. ſignificabat infamiam, itaque Plaut. *majore cum flagitio reddes poſtea,* [h. e. infamiâ] (1) *A naughty,* or *baſe, action; a ſcandalous crime,* more particularly *the debauching of a woman.* (2) *Any baſe,* or *ſcandalous, action.* (3) † *A ſerenade at a lady's window,* or *door;* alſo *an earneſt,* or *clamorous, demand.* (4) *A reproach,* or *ſcandal.* (1) Stupra & adulteria, & omne tale flagitium, nullis aliis illecebris excitantur, niſi voluptatis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 12. = Noctis longitudo ſtupris & flagitiis conturbatur, *Id. Verr.* 5, 10. (2) Si à multis eſſet flagitium rei militaris admiſſum, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 46. Flagitio damnum additis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 26. Ad id flagitium eſt, ſi in domum meretriciam deducar, *&c.* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90. (3) *Lucil.* (4) Periturum ſe potiùs dixit, quàm cum tanto flagitio domum rediret, *Nep. Hamilc.* 1.

* Flăgĭto, āre. [fort. à flagro, ut ſit flagranter expetere] (1) *To aſk and demand with earneſtneſs and clamour.* (2) ‖ *To dun one with importunity.* (3) ‖ *To raviſh,* or *lie with one.* (4) *To accuſe, impeach,* or *implead, one.* (1) 𝔛 Tametſi cauſa poſtulat, tamen quia poſtulat, non flagitat, præteribo, *Cic.* prò *Quint.* 3. 𝔛 Metuo ne te fortè flagitent, ego autem mandavi, ut rogarent, *Id. Fam.* 9, 8. (2) Vet. Gloſſ. flagitare, Μετὰ βοῆς ἀπαιτεῖν, *vid.* & Flagitator. (4) Si quis alienam ancillam ſurripuerit, & flagitaverit, utrâque actione tenebitur, *Ulp.* (4) Ut peculatorem flagitari juſſit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 53.

* Flăgĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be demanded, accuſed, &c.* 𝔛 Poſtulatur à te jamdiu, vel flagitatur potiùs, hiſtoria, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 2.

* Flagrans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Burning, flameing.* (2) *Glowing, bluſhing.* (3) *Shineing, glittering, flagrant.* (4) *Eager, earneſt, violent.* (1) Manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 72. Sol flagrantiſſimus, *Plin.* 34, 12. Flagrantia tecta, *Liv.* 23, 42. (2) Lavinia flagrantes perfuſa genas lacrymis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 65. (3) Sidereo flagrans clypeo, *Id. Æn.* 12, 167. (4) Literarum amore flagrans, *Quint. pr. l.* 1. Flagrantior æquo Non debet dolor eſſe viri, *Juv.* 13, 11.

* Flagranter, adv. ‖ iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Eagerly, paſſionately.* Specie recuſantis flagrantiſſimè concupiverat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 3. ‖ Exarſêre flagrantiùs, *Amm.* 31, 26.

* Flagrantia, æ. f. (1) ‖ *A burning, flameing,* or *bright ſhineing.* (2) *Ardent deſire, flagranty, lewdneſs.* (3) ‖ *Violence, rage.* (1) § Flagrantia montis, *Gell.* 17, 10. (2) § oculorum, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 20. (3) § ſuis, *Arnob.*

* ✤ Flagrĭfer, a, um. adj. [ex flagrum, & fero] *Carrying a whip* as a coachman doth, *Auſon. Ep.* 14, 10.

* † Flagrio, ōnis. m. *Flagriones* dicti ſunt ſervi, quòd *flagris* ſubjecti ſint, ut verberones à verberibus, *a ſlave, a knave ſubject to the laſh,* Afran. Flagriones μαστιγίαι, Onom. vet.

* Flagrĭtrība, æ. m. [vox hybrida, qui flagra τρίβει, i. e. terit] *A fellow uſed to be often whipped, a whiping-ſtock,* Plaut. Pſeud, 1, 2, 5.

* FLAGRO, āre. [à φλέγω, fut. ſecund. φλαγῶ] (1) *To burn, to be on fire, to be all on a flame.* (2) Met. *To be violent, to be inflamed with love, envy, &c.* (1) Nimio ardore flagrare, *Plin.* 37, 3. (2) § Flagrare amore immortalitatis, *Cic.* pro *Marcell.* 9. § invidiâ, *Id. Act.* in *Verr.* 1, 2. ¶ infamiâ, *to be evil ſpoken of,* Id. Att. 4, 18. § cupiditate, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 30. § induſtriâ, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, *ext.* 14. Flagravit pectus ejus abſtruſo incendio, *Paterc.* 2, 130.

* Flagrum, i. n. [à flagro, unde urere loris dixit, *Hor.* à Gr. φλέγω] *A whip, a ſcourge, a laſh.* Cæſa flagro eſt Veſtalis, *Liv.* 28, 11. Dura flagra pati, *Juv.* 5, 173. § Flagro admoneri, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 6.

* Flāmen, ĭnis. n. (1) *A blaſt,* or *puff, of wind.* (2) *A blaſt,* or *ſound, of an inſtrument.*

(1) Vibrabant flamina veſtes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 528. (2) Cur Berecynthiæ Ceſſant flamina tibiæ? *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 19.

Flāmen, ĭnis. m. [ἱεροφάντης. Gr. Quòd in Latio capite velato erant ſemper, ac caput cinctum habebant *filo*, Varr. *qu.* Filamines] *A prieſt, or arch-prieſt.* Hos Numa inſtituit, vid. *Liv.* 1, 20.

‖ Flāmĭnia, æ. f. *Gell.* 10, 15. Ædes flaminis, *the houſe of the arch-prieſt*, Feſt.

Flāmĭnĭca, æ. f. *The arch-prieſt's wife*, Tac. Ann. 4, 16, 6.

Flāmĭnium, ii. n. *The arch-prieſt's office, or dignity; the prieſthood.* Flaminio abire, *Liv.* 26, 23.

‖ Flāmĭnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the arch-prieſt.* ¶ Flaminius lictor, *his beadle*, Feſt. Flaminius Camillus, *the boy that attended him*, Id. circus, *Id.* Flaminiæ ædes, *Id.*

* FLAMMA, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd *flatu follium* excitetur, *Iſid.* rect. à φλέγμα, Æol. φλέμμα, inflammatio] (1) *A flame, or bright burning fire; a blaze, a flaſh, or flake of fire.* (2) *Vehemency, ardour.* (3) *Love.* (4) *Danger, hazard.* (1) Flamma fumo eſt proxima, *Prov.* apud *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 53. Exuperant flammæ, furit æſtus ad auras, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 759. (2) = Omnis vis & quaſi flamma oratoris extinguitur, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 24. (3) Toto concepit pectore flammam, *Catull.* 62, 92. (4) Galba eripuit ſeſe de flammâ judicio, *Cic.* ¶ E flammâ cibum petere, *Prov. to run any riſque, or rather to ſubmitt to any thing, though never ſo baſe,* Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38.

* Flammandus, a, um. part. *To be burned.* Crucibus affixi, aut flammandi, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 44, 7.

* Flammans, tis. part. (1) *Flameing.* (2) Met. *Sparkling, burning.* (1) Flammantem facem direxit, *Valer. Flacc.* 1, 568. (2) Flammantia lumina torquet, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 433.

* ‖ Flammātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſeting on fire*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

* ‖ Flammātor, ōris. m. *He that ſeteth on fire*, Lexicogr. *ex* Stat.

* Flammātus, a, um. part. (1) *Inflamed, ſet on a light fire.* (2) Alſo *armed with flames.* (3) Met. *Inflamed, excited.* (1) Soror flammati Phaethontis, *Catull.* 62, 291. (2) Flammatus Jupiter, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 11. ex quodam poëtâ. (3) Talia flammato ſecum dea corde volutans, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 54. § Juventus flammata pudore, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 655.

* Flammeārius, ii. m. *A dier of clothes in flame-colour*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

* Flammeŏlum. i. n. dim. (1) *A little veil, or ſcarf, of a flame-colour, ſuch as brides wore.* (2) ‖ *A flag, or banner.* (1) Sedet illa parato Flammeolo, *Juv.* 10, 333. (2) Veget.

* Flammeŏlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat of a flame-colour.* Preſſa flammeolâ rumpatur fiſcina calthâ, *Col.* 10, 337.

* Flammeum, i. n. [ita dict. quòd flammei eſſet coloris, ut ne pudor nuptæ virginis proderetur, *Bec.*] (1) *A kind of yellow ſcarf, wherewith the bride's face was covered.* (2) ‖ *A veil, or garment, of a flame-colour, which the high-prieſt's wife wore continually.* (1) Lutea demiſſos velārunt flammea vultus, *Luc.* 2, 361. (2) Feſt.

* Flammeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Burning, flameing.* (2) Alſo *of a flame-colour, yellow.* (1) Stellæ naturâ ſunt flammeæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46. (2) Color debet eſſe flammeus, *Plin.* 35, 6.

* ‖ Flammĭdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a fiery, or flame, colour.* (2) *Liveing in the fire.* (1) Lucr. *ap.* Litt. (2) ⌘ Glacialibus flammida confundit, *Apul.* de *Mundo*, p. 732.

* ☩ Flammĭfer, a, um. adj. [ex flamma, & fero] *That bringeth flames, or flaſhes.* Abige à me flammiferam hanc vim, Vet. poët. ap. *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 28. § Flammiferi radii, *Sil.* 1, 127. § tauri, *Val. Flac.* 6, 434. Flammifero conſedit olympo, *Id.* 1, 4.

☩ Flammĭger, ra, rum. adj. *That carryeth fire, or flames.* § Flammiger ales, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 676. Flammigeri ſolis proles, *Valer. Flacc.* 5, 581.

* ‖ Flammĭgo, āre. act. *To caſt out flames, or flaſhes;* Gell. 17, 10. Non *flammigero*, ut Litt. leg.

* ‖ ☩ Flammĭvŏmus, a, um. adj. [ex flamma, & vomo] *Vomiting, or ſpiting, out fire*, Juvenc.

* Flammo, āre. neut. (1) *To flame, or flaſh; to make bright, or glittering.* (2) Act. Met. *To inflame, or incenſe.* (3) *To ſet on fire, to excite.* (1) Flammabat aquas ſol, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 178. (2) Omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium à Vitellio militum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 74, 3. (3) Juvenem facta ad Mavortia flammat, *Sil.* 1, 55. Cuſpide flammat equum, *Id.* 14, 195.

* Flammor, āri, ātus. *To be inflamed*, &c. *Val. Flacc.* 8, 300. *Stat. Theb.* 12, 714.

* Flammŭla, æ. f. dim. (1) *A little flame, or blaze.* (2) ‖ *A ſmall ſtandard.* (1) Papiliones, dum circa flammulam volitant, aduruntur, *Col.* 9, 14. (2) Veget. 3, 5.

* Flans, tis. part. *Blowing.* Auſtro aut Euro flante, *Celſ.* 6, 8.

* ‖ Flātĭlis, e. adj. *That is blown, or made by blowing*, Amm. † Flabilis.

* ‖ Flātor, ōris. m. (1) *One that doth blow, a piper.* (2) *A founder, or melter.* (1) Flator, tibicen, *Feſt.* αὐλητὴς, Vet. Gloſſ. (2) Aeris flator, *Pomp. JC.*

* ‖ Flātŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Windy, flatulent*, Ap. Med.

* ‖ Flātuōſè, adv. *Windyly, flatulently*, Lex. *ex* Celſ.

* ‖ Flātuōſus, a, um. adj. *Flatuous, full of wind.* Medicis relinquo.

* ‖ Flātūra, æ. f. *The founding, or melting, of metal*, Firm. † Æris flatura, *Vitruv.*

* ‖ Flātuārius, a, um. adj. [*ab ære* flando] *A founder, or melter, of metals*, Cod. Theod. † Flator.

* Flātus, ûs. m. verb. [à flo] (1) *A puff, or blaſt.* (2) *A gale of wind.* (3) *A gentle breeze.* (1) Hybernis parcebant flatibus Euri, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 339. Flatibus fulmineis ſe inferre, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 583. ¶ Emittere flatum ventris, *to break wind backward*, Suet. Claud. 32. (2) *Met.* Unde aliquis flatus oſtenditur, vela do, *Cic. Or.* 2, 44. (3) Aram quam flatu permulcet ſpiritus Auſtri, *Id.* in *Arat.* 184.

* ‖ Flāvēdo, dĭnis. f. *Yellowneſs*, Lexicogr. *ex* Apul.

* Flāvens, tis. part. *Of a yellow colour, or a being yellow.* Flaventes arenæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 350. Flavens primâ lanugine malas, *Id. Æn.* 10, 324.

* Flāveo, ēre. neut. *To be yellow, or of a colour like gold.* Cùm maturæ flavebit meſſis ariſtis, *Col.* 10, 311.

* Flāveſcens, tis. part. *Growing yellow.* Gargora flaveſcentia centum meſſibus, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 388.

* Flāveſco, ĕre. neut. *To grow yellow.* Maturum eſt hordeum, ubi flaveſcit, *Cato*, 151.

* ‖ ☩ Flāvĭcŏmans, tis. adj. [*ex* flavus, & coma] *Haveing yellow hair*, Prud. Apoth. 495.

* ☩ Flavĭcŏmus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Petr. c. 110.

* Flāvĭdus, a, um. adj. [à flaveo] *Yellow, inclineing to yellow, al. leg.* flaccidus, *Plin.* 18, 13.

* FLĀVUS, a, um. adj. [à flammâ, cui ſimilis; vel à flando, quòd is ſit color flati metalli, *Perot.*] *A bright yellow like gold, or ſuch as ears of corn have, when fully ripe.* § Crinis flavus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 698. § Flava Ceres, *Id. Geor.* 1, 96. § cæſaries, *Valer. Flacc.* 6, 225.

* Flēbĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Dolefull, to be lamented, and wept over.* Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, Nulli flebilior quàm tibi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 9. ¶ Flebile carmen, *an elegy*, Ov. Conſ. Liv. 9, 7. & 22, 60.

* Flēbĭlĭter. adv. *Lamentably, ſadly, ſorrowfully.* § Flebiliter canere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 35. § Gemens flebiliter, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 5.

Flectens, tis. part. *Bending.* Flectenti faciles Medus tibi ceſſit habenas, *Claud.* 1. *Conſ. Stil.* 67.

Flectio, ōnis. *vel* Flexio. f. verb. [à flecto] (1) *A bowing.* (2) *A turning, or altering, of the voice.* (3) *A winding, or declineing.* (4) ‖ *The declineing of a word.* (1) Virilis laterum flectio, *Cic. Orat.* 18. (2) Flectio vocis, *Id. Orat.* 57. (3) = Quos tum Mæandros, quæ diverticula, flectioneſque quæſiſti? *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 22. (4) *Ap. Gramm.*

FLECTO, ĕre, xi, xum. act. & neut. (1) *To bend, to bow, to crooken, or turn.* (2) *To incline, to apply.* (3) *To decline, to ſhun, or avoid.* (4) *To perſuade one, or prevail with.* (1) = Omne animal, quò vult, membra flectit & contorquet, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 53. Exercitus flectit cornua ad circumſonantem clamorem, *Liv.* 27, 18. (2) Gaditani mentes ſuas ad noſtrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo*, 17. (3) Ut eam flectas viam te rogo, *Id. Att.* 11, 18. (4) Sed quid oratione te flectam? *Id. Philipp.* 1, 14. = Flectere ſi nequeo ſuperos, Acheronta movebo, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 312.

Flector, i. paſſ. *To be bent, moved*, &c. Flecti non vult mentis ſuæ rigorem, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, 3.

* ‖ Flegmum, i. n. [à φλέγω, uro] *A ſwelling of the liver, or eyes*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Flēmen, ĭnis. n. pl. flemina. *The falling down of blood to the ankles, by reaſon of over much walking*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 5. *vid.* Camer.

* Flendus, a, um. part. *To be lamented, or bewailed.* Flendus amor meus eſt, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 7.

* Flens, tis. part. *Weeping, crying.* Uxor amans flentem flens acriùs ipſa tenebat, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 3, 17.

* FLEO, ēre, ēvi, tum. act. [à κλαίω, *Iſid.*] (1) *To weep, to cry.* (2) *To bewail, or lament.* (3) Alſo *to drop.* (1) Flere, ac lamentari lapides cogere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 57. (2) § Flere funera alicujus, *Ov. Ibis*, 16. = Quid mortem congemis, ac fles? *Lucr.* 3, 947. (3) Uberibus flent omnia guttis, *Lucr.* 1, 350.

* Fleor, ēri. paſſ. *To be lamented.* Fleri Herculem virtus vetat, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1835.

* ☩ Flētĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* fletus, & fero] *Yielding tears, or drops.* Auſon. Idyll. 6, 74.

* Flētur. imperſ. flebitur. *They weep.* In ignem poſita eſt, fletur, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 103. At bona, quæ nec avara fuit, ardentem flebitur ante rogum, *Tib.* 2, 4, 46.

* Flētūrus, a, um. part. *About to weep, or cry.* Non aliter flevi, quàm me fleturus ademptum Ille fuit, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 10, 79.

* Flētus, a, um. part. *Bewailed, lamented*, Virg. Æn. 6, 481.

* Flētus, ûs. m. *Weeping, tears.* = Lacrymæ & fletus cum ſingultu, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 31. Fletibus auget aquas, *Ov. Met.* 1, 584.

Flexănĭmus, a, um. adj. *That turneth, or inclineth, the mind.* Quæ tibi flexanimo mentem perfundat amore, *Catull.* 62, 330.

Flexĭbĭlis, e. adj. (1) *That may be bent, or bowed.* (2) *Tender, tractable, flexible, pliant.* (3) Alſo *inconſtant, wavering.* (1) Arcus flexibilis, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 183. (2) Oratio mollis, & tenera, & ita flexibilis, ut ſequatur quocunquè torqueas, *Cic. Orat.* 16. (3) = Flexibilis & commutabilis omnium rerum materia, *Id. N. D.* 3, 39.

Flexĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſy to be bent, or bowed.* Nares modicum eminent flexili mollitiâ, *Plin.* 11, 37. § Flexilis aura, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 589. ¶ ☩ Flexile cornu, *a bow*, Ov. Met. 5, 383.

Flexĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *That ſpeaketh doubtfully, ſo that his words may be taken divers ways.* Oracula flexiloqua, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 56.

Flexio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bending, or bowing.* *Vid* Flectio.

☩ Flexĭpes, pĕdis. adj. *Crook-footed.* Flexipedes hederæ, *Ov. Met.* 10, 99.

Flexuōſè. adv. *Crookedly, with turnings and windings.* Flamma flexuoſè volitat, *Plin.* 18, 35.

Flexuōſus, a, um. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Full of turnings and windings.* § Flexuoſum iter, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. § Flexuoſiſſimi orbes, *Plin.* 11, 37. ⌘ Melior ambulatio recta, quàm flexuoſa, *Celſ.*

Flexūra, æ. f. *A being crooked, a bending, a bowing,* or *declineing.* Ut flexura materias profundat, *Col.* 5, 5. § Lateris flexura, *Lucr.* 4, 312. § Flexura verborum, *Varr. L. L.* 9, 1.

Flexus, a, um. part. (1) *Bowed, bent, turned, crooked, criſped, curled.* (2) Met. *Inclineing to.* (3) Alſo *reflected,* or *beaten back.* (1) Arcus flexos incurvant, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 500. Taurea punit flexi crimen facinuſque capilli, *Juv.* 6, 492. (2) Flexum in mœſtitiam os, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 16, 3. (3) Flexi fractique motus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 12.

Flexus, ûs. m. verb. [à flecto] (1) *A winding,* or *bending.* (2) *A turning in the way.* (3) *A curl.* (4) *The end of the race where they turn again.* (5) *A changeing of the tone,* or *voice, in pronunciation.* (1) Duros & quaſi corneolos habent introïtus aures, cum multis flexibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (2) Ad pontem flexus eſt ad iter Arpinas, *Id. Att.* 16, 13. (3) Flexus capillorum, *Quint.* 9, 2. (4) In flexu hærere ad metas, *Cic.* (5) Quint. 1, 10.

Flictus, ûs. m. verb. [à *ſeq.* fligo] *A ſtrikeing,* or *daſhing, againſt a thing,* Virg. Æn. 9, 667. & Sil. 9, 322.

Flīgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [cujus etym. incert.] (1) *To beat, and daſh, againſt the ground.* (2) Met. *To afflict, and vex.* (1) Obvia cùm flixêre, fit, ut diverſa repentè Diſſiliant, *Lucr.* 2, 85. (2) Vid. *Non.*

† Flīgor, i. paſſ. *To be daſhed,* &c. *Litt.* ex *Plaut.*

* Flo, āre. act. [à φλάω, φλῶ, idem, *Scal.*] (1) *To blow.* (2) *To found,* or *caſt, metal.* (3) *To make,* or *coin, money.* (1) Corus ventus, qui in his locis flare conſuevit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 7. ¶ Flare ſimul & ſorbere haud factu facile eſt, *to do two things at once,* Prov. ap. *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 2, 104. (2) III. vir A. A. A. F. F. Triumvir auro, argento, ære, flando, feriendo, *in nummo Auguſti & aliorum.* (3) 𝔛 Quæ ratio aut flandæ, aut conflandæ pecuniæ non reperiebatur? *Cic.* pro *Seſt.* 30.

* Flor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be blown,* &c. Tibia flatur, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 341.

‖ Floccĭdus, a, um. adj. *Nappy, flocky.* Veſtis in ſinus floccidos abundans; *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 212. *ſed mel. libb. hab.* flaccidos.

Floccĭfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. [à floccus & facio] *To ſet nought by, to eſteem as light as a flock, or a ruſh; to make little,* or *no, account of,* Cic. Att. 4, 15. & Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10. ☞ *Rectiùs* verò diviſè.

Floccĭpendo, ĕre. *id. quod* floccifacio, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 21. ſed rectiùs diviſè.

† Floccĭpendor, i. paſſ. *Litt.* ex *Plaut.*

† Flocco, as. act. *To ſnow in flakes,* Varr. ap. Litt.

Floccŭlus, i, m. dim. *A little lock of wool,* Plin. 16, 7. *ſed Hard. leg.* floccos.

FLOCCUS, i, m. [de etym. alii aliud, ſed nihil comperti] (1) *A lock of wool, a flock of the ſhearing of woolen cloth; the nap of clothes.* (2) Alſo *a ſlight,* or *ſorry, buſyneſs worth no notice.* (3) † *A flake of ſnow.* (1) Diligentiores tegeticulis ſubjectis oves tondere ſolent, ne qui flocci intereant, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. *vid. & eund.* 1, 59. (2) Celſ. (3) Varr. *ap.* Litt.

* Flōces, um. f. pl. [à φλὸξ, vel à φλάω dict. quia inſunt *flocci* quidam & panni, *Turneb. unde* Pannoſam fæcem morientis ſorbet aceti, *Perſ.* 4, 32] *The dregs,* or *lees, of wine,* Gell. 11, 7.

* Flōrālia, ium. n. pl. *Holydays and plays inſtituted in honour of* Flora, *the godeſs of flowers.* Quo anno Floralium ludorum factum eſt initium, *Paterc.* 1, 14.

* Flōrālis, e. adj. *Floral, belonging to thoſe games.* Florale ſacrum, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 947.

* Flōrālĭtius, a, um. adj. *That which pertaineth to,* or *was uſed in, thoſe plays,* Mart. 8, 66.

* Flōrens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Flouriſhing, in the prime.* (2) *In great repute.* (3) *Proſperous, ſucceſsfull.* (4) *Bright, glittering.* (1) § Herbæ florentes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 126. Florente juventâ Fervidus, *Hor. A. P.* 115. (2) Florentiſſimus ingenio, *Patert.* 2, 2. (3) = Quicquid eſt laudabile, idem eſt beatum & florens, *Cic. Parad.* 2. 𝔛 Florentem concelebravit, labentem non deſeruit, *Tac.* 16, 33. 𝔛 = Majores noſtri ex minimâ tenuiſſimâque republ. maximam, & florentiſſimam nobis reliquerunt, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 18. 𝔛 Ab afflictâ amicitiâ transfugere, ad florentem aliam devolare, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 30. Quæ mihi florentiora ſunt viſa, *Id. Att.* 16, 11. (4) Florentia lumina flammis, *Lucr.* 4, 452. Florentes ære catervæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 804.

* † Flōrentia vitis. *A kind of vine in Tuſcany,* Plin. 14, 2.

* Flōreo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To flouriſh; to have,* or *bear, flowers;* or *bloſſom.* (2) Met. *To be at one's prime.* (3) *To be in repute,* or *eſteem; to be highly valued, to take, to come into faſhion.* (4) *To be bright, to ſparkle, to gliſter.* (1) § Floret arbor, *Cic. Div.* 1, 9. § vinea, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 264. § Serpyllum, abrotonum, &c. Plin. (2) Parte ex aliâ florens volitabat Iacchus, *Catull.* 62, 251. Nos quoquè floruimus, ſed flos fuit ille caducus, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 8, 19. (3) = Florent verba modò nata, vigéntque, *Hor. A. Poët.* 62. (4) *Vid.* Florens, n. 4.

* Flōreſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To bloſſom,* or *begin to bloom.* (2) Met. *To flouriſh, to proſper, to be in repute.* (1) Floreſcunt tempore certo Arbuſta, *Lucr.* 5, 669. (2) 𝔛 Illa ſeneſcere & hæc contrà floreſcere c[illegible]unt, *Lucr.* 2, 73. (2) Juſtitia & lenitas floreſcet quotidie magis, *Cic.* pro *Marcell.* 4.

* ‖ Flōrētum, i. n. *A garden,* or *place, of flowers,* Cod.

* Flōreus, a, um. adj. *Flowery; adorned with,* or *made of, flowers.* § Florea rura, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 434. § Corona florea, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 2, 68.

* ✣ Flōrĭcŏmus, a, um. adj. [*ex* flos, & coma] *That hath his head,* or *hair, adorned with flowers,* Auſon. Epiſt. 4, 47.

* ✣ Flōrĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Blooming,* or *gay,* Catull. 59, 198.

* Flōrĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Flowery; adorned,* or *dreſſed, with flowers.* (2) Met. *Florid, gay, lively, briſk, freſh.* (1) Floridior pratis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 791. (2) § Floridus color, *Plin.* 35, 6. Floridior in declamando, *Sen. præf.* 4. *Contr.*

* ✣ Flōrĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. [*ex* flos, & fero] *That beareth flowers.* Floriferis ut apes in ſaltibus omnia libant, *Lucr.* 3, 11. § Floriferum ver, *Sen. Oed.* 649.

* ‖ Flōrĭfertum, i. n. [dict. quòd eo die ſpicæ ad ſacrificium (Sacrarium) ferebantur, *Feſt.*] *A holyday among the Romans celebrated on geting in their harveſt,* Feſt.

* ✣ Flōrĭlĕgus, a, um. adj. [*ex* flos, & lego, is.] *That gathereth flowers,* or *out of flowers,* as bees do. Florilegæ apes, *Ov. Met.* 15, 366.

* † Flōrus, a, um. adj. *Flouriſhing as the firſt hair, growing freſh, lively,* Lucr. *ap.* Litt. *certe* Pacuv. *ap.* Feſt. & Laber. *ap.* Macrob.

* FLOS, ōris. m. [à φλὸξ, *Perot.* quia emicat ut flamma; ſic φλὸξ οἴνυ, *Eurip.* flos vini, *Plaut.*] (1) *A flower.* (2) *A bloom,* or *bloſſom.* (3) Met. *The prime of age, the beſt ſtate of any thing; honour,* or *eſteem.* (4) *The choice of any thing.* (5) *Virginity.* (6) *The down of one's cheeks.* (7) Flores, *flowers,* or *figures, in rhetorick.* (8) ✣ Flores, *joy, delight, pleaſure.* (1) E floribus adflantur ſuavitates odorum, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 17. Fundit humus flores, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 41. (2) Arbor roſei floris, *Plin.* 12, 11. Fructum flores gignunt, *Id.* 16, 25. (3) Viridiſſimo flore nupta puella, *Catull.* 18, 14. In ipſo Græciæ flore, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 33. *vid.* & Floreo, n. 3. (4) Virum excellentem florem populi dixerunt, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 15. Gallia provincia flos Italiæ, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 5. § Flos orationis, *Id. Parad.* 1, 1. § Bacchi, *Lucr.* 3, 222. § Flos veteris vini, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 1. (5) Caſtum Cùm virgo amiſit polluto corpore florem, *Catull.* 60, 46. (6) Tum mihi prima genas veſtibat flore juventa, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 160. (7) Flor. 2, 7. (8) Surgit amari aliquid, quod in ipſis floribus angat, *Lucr.* 4, 1127.

* Floſcŭlus, i. m. dim. [à præced.] (1) *A bloſſom, a little flower.* (2) *An ornament of ſtyle,* or *figure of rhetorick.* (1) Ficta omnia citò, tanquam floſculi, decidunt, *Cic. Off.* 2, 12. (2) Omnes undique floſculos carpere atque delibare, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 56.

* Flōtæ. ārum. f. pl. *rectiùs* flutæ. [à fluto] *Fiſhes floating on the water,* Col. 8, 17.

* † Flox. inuſ. *unde* floces, *q. v.*

✣ Fluctĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. *Raiſeing,* or *bringing, waves,* Litt. *ex* Luc.

✣ Fluctĭfrăgus, a, um. adj. [à fluctus & frango] *Breaking the waves,* Lucr. 1, 306.

‖ ✣ Fluctĭgĕna, æ. c. g. *Born,* or *bred, in the ſea,* Mart. Capella.

‖ ✣ Fluctĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. *Idem,* Avien. in Arat. 1159.

✣ Fluctĭger, ĕra, um. adj. *Bearing the waves,* Tunc ſe fluctigero tradit, mandátque paroni, *Fragm. Ciceronis* ap. *Iſid. orig.* 19, 1.

✣ Fluctĭsŏnus, a, um. adj. *Roaring,* or *ſounding, with waves and billows.* Inſula fluctiſono circumvallata profundo, *Sil.* 12, 355.

✣ Fluctĭvăgus, a, um. adj. [à fluctus & vagor] *Wandering on,* or *toſſed by, the waves* Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 84. & Theb. 1, 271.

Fluctuans, tis. part. (1) *Floating.* (2) Met. *Wavering, doubtfull, uncertain.* (1) Quadriremem in ſalo fluctuantem reliquerat, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. *Conf. Liv.* 29, 2. (2) Fluctuantem ſententiam confirmare, *Id. Attic.* 1, 20.

† Fluctuātim. adv. *Wavey,* or *like a wave,* Met. *bounceing,* Afran. *ap.* Non. + Jactanter.

Fluctuātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The ſwiming of the ſtomach.* (2) *A wavering,* or *waging to and fro.* (3) *A floating, doubleing, wavering.* (1) Plin. 20, 8. (2) Artus trepidi, inquietæ manus, totius corporis fluctuatio, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 2, 35. (3) In eâ fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos poſſe, *Liv.* 9, 25.

Fluctuātus, a, um. part. *Shaken,* or *toſſed, with waves; floating on the waves.* Delos diu fluctuata ſola motum terræ non ſenſit, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Fluctuo, āre. neut. (1) *To riſe in waves.* (2) *To ſwim on the waves.* (3) Met. *To be in ſuſpenſe, to be carryed hither and thither.* (1) Nunc validè fluctuat mare, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 14. (2) Lapidem è Scyro inſulâ integrum fluctuare tradunt, *Plin.* 36, 17. (3) Tota res etiam nunc fluctuat, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 17. 𝔛 Potin' ut animo ſis tranquillo? *CH.* Quid ſi animus fluctuat? *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 49.

Fluctuor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *The ſame as* Fluctuo. Incertis adhuc viribus fluctuatus animo fuerat, *Liv.* 23, 33. Fluctuari animo rex cœpit, *Curt.* 4, 12, 21. *Conf. Quint.* 9, 3.

Fluctuōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of waves, boiſterous.* (2) *Wavey, like waves; veiny.* (1) § Mare fluctuoſum, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 5. (2) § Smaragdi fluctuoſi, *Plin.* 37, 5.

Fluctus, ûs. († uis, *vid. Gell.* 4, 16. & flucti, *Acc.* ap. *Non.*) m. (1) *A wave, a ſurge, a billow.* (2) Met. *A crowd, a multitude.* (3) *Uncertainty, diſquiet, diſtraction.* (1) § Fluctibus jactari, *Cic. Orat.* 30. § operiri, *Id. Verr.* 4, 53. (2) Fluctum totius Barbariæ capere una urbs non poteſt, *Id. Attic.* 7, 4. (3) Qualibus incenſam jactâſtis mente puellam, *Catull.* 62, 98.

* Fluens, tis. part. (1) *Flowing, guſhing out.* (2) *Droping, falling.* (3) *Succeeding,* or *going well.* (4) *Looſe, diſſolute.* (5) *Spreading, extending.* (1) Eunt anni more fluentis aquæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 62. § Lacrymæ fluentes, *Id. Met.* 4, 581. Liberè fluens oratio, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 70. (2) Rami fluentes, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 370. *vid.* & Fluo, n. 6. (3) = In rebus proſperis, & ad voluntatem noſtram fluentibus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26. (4) Otio ac mollitiis penè ultra feminam fluens, *Paterc.* 2, 88. (5) Comæ per levia colla fluentes, *Prop.* 2, 3, 13.

* Fluenter. adv. *Flowingly.* ¶ ✣ Fluenter ferri, *to proceed, to have an emanation,* Lucr. 4, 226.

✣ Fluentĭsŏnus, a, um. adj. *Sounding with waves.* Fluentiſonum littus, *Catull.* 58, 52.

* ✣ Fluentum, i. n. *A river, a ſtream.* Rauca

fluenta, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 327. humore lubrica, *Lucr.* 5, 947.

* Fluĭdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Fluid, wateriſh.* (2) *Falling,* or *droping, off.* (3) *Weak,* or *languid.* (1) Hoc animal fluidâ carne, non habet callum, *Plin.* 9, 30. (2) § Fluidæ frondes, *Lucr.* 2, 596. (3) § Fluidi lacerti, *Ov. Met.* 15, 231.

* Fluitans, tis. part. (1) *Flowing.* (2) *Floating, ſwiming.* (3) *Looſe.* (4) *Wavering.* (1) § Fluitans alveus, *Liv.* 1, 4. (2) Fluitantes & innatantes belluæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (3) § Amictus fluitans, *Catull.* 62, 68. (4) = ⌘ Mobilia, & cæca fluitantia ſorte Reddere certa, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 269.

* Fluĭto, āre. neut. [à fluo] *To flow.* Hæc lacera, & omni decore populato levis fluitat, *Sen. Agam.* 504.

* Flūmen, ĭnis. n. [à fluo] (1) *A flowing, a ſtream, a runing water, a river.* (2) ф *A flood of tears.* (3) Met. *An overflowing, an exuberancy.* (1) Flumine languido Cocytus errans, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 18. § Flumine vivo ſe abluere, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 720. § Flumina Nili, *Mart. Spectac.* 3, 5. ⌘ Piſces vel ex ſtagno, vel lacu, vel flumine, alii aliis graviores ſunt, *Celſ.* 2, 18. (2) Largo humectat flumine vultum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 465. (3) § Flumen ingenii, *Cic.* pro *Marcello,* 2. § orationis & verborum, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 38.

* Flumĭneus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, a river.* § Aqua fluminea, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 596. volucris, *Id. Met.* 2, 253. Flumineo agmine frangi, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 721.

* FLUO, ĕre, xi, xum & ctum. neut. [à βλύω, abundo, diffluo] (1) *To flow, to run* as liquids do, *to melt, to guſh, to trickle.* (2) Met. *To flow from; to preceed,* or *come, from.* (3) *To ſlip,* or *paſs, away.* (4) *To ſpread.* (5) *To hang looſe.* (6) *To drop,* or *fall, out.* (7) *To ſucceed, to be proſperous.* (8) Alſo *to flag,* or *droop.* (1) Fluvius Eurotas propter Lacedæmonem fluit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 31. Fluvius atratus ſanguine fluxit, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 43. Suſpenſæque diu lacrymæ fluxêre per ora, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 57. (2) Ab iſto capite fluere neceſſe eſt omnem rationem bonorum & malorum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 11. Fluxit conſtantia lenis è manſueto pectore, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, *ext.* 2. (3) Fluit voluptas, & prima quæque avolat, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 32. (4) Pythagoræ autem doctrina cùm longè latèque flueret, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 1. (5) Per colla fluant mœſta capilli, *Sen. Troad.* 84. Corpora in ſummis fluitare videmus Rebus, *Lucr.* 2, 1010. (6) Excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. (7) *Vid.* Fluens, n. 3. (8) = Ex illo fluere, ac retro ſublapſa referri Spes Danaûm, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 169.

* Fluor, ōris. m. (1) ‖ *A courſe,* or *ſtream.* (2) Fluores. *Womens monthly courſes.* (1) Jugi fluores à corporibus manantes, *Apul. Apol.* p. 426. (2) Scrib. Larg. Compoſ. 121.

* Flūta, æ. f. [à fluto] *A kind of lamprey always ſwiming on the top of the water,* Varr. R. R. 2, 6. & Col. R. R. 2, 17.

* Flūto, āre. contract. *pro* fluito. *To flow often, to flow.* § Aqua flutat, *Lucr.* 3, 190. § Vela flutant, *Id.* 4, 75.

* Flŭviālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, a river.* § Aqua fluvialis, *Col.* 6, 22. § arundo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 415.

* Flŭviātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a river,* Col. 8, 15. & Vitruv. 1, 4.

* Flŭviātĭlis, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, a river.* Teſtudines fluviatiles, *Cic. N. D.* 2. § avenæ, *Plin.* 36, 23.

* Flŭviātus, a, um. part. [*qu.* à fluvio] *Steeped,* or *ſoak'd, in river water.* Abies fluviata, *Plin.* 16, 39.

* ф Flŭvĭdus, a, um. adj. inſert. digam. *pro* fluidus, *Lucr.* 2, 463.

* Flŭvius, i. m. [à fluvi præt. antiq. à fluo] (1) *The water in a river.* (2) *A river.* (1) Alveus in limo, fluvio deficiente, ſedet, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 410. (2) § Fluvii gelidi, *Lucr.* 6, 1170. ☞ Jungitur cum propriis, ut Fluvius Hyponis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 39. ¶ Rapidus fluvius eſt hic, non temerè tranſiri poteſt, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 52. *Allegor.* de meretrice.

* Fluxè. adv. *Copiouſly, abundantly,* Varr. R. R. 2, 11.

* Fluxio, ōnis. f. verb. [à fluo] (1) *A flowing, a runing* of liquids. (2) *The flux,* a diſeaſe. (1) § Fluxio aquarum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 49. (2) Plin. 22, 23. & 22, 25.

* Fluxūra, æ. f. *Weakneſs, tenderneſs,* Col. 3, 2.

* Fluxūrus, a, um. part. *About to flow.* Fluxurus in terras ſanguis, *Lucan.* 6, 6.

* Fluxus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *That eaſyly floweth.* (2) *Leaking.* (3) *Looſe, hanging down, ungirt.* (4) *Periſhable, not continueing.* (5) *Mutable, uncertain.* (6) *Diſſolute, effeminate.* (1) Fluxos habere ſuccos, *Plin.* 9, 38. (2) = Fluxus pertuſuſque, *Lucr.* 6, 19. (3) = Laxas veſtes, & veſtimenta virorum fluxa vides, *Luc.* 8, 367. § Fluxior cinctura, *Suet. Cæſ.* 45. (4) = ⌘ Formæ gloria fluxa & fragilis eſt, virtus clara, æternáque habetur, *Sall. B. C.* 1. (5) Fortuna belli fluxa, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 10. (6) = Tib. Druſus animi fluxioris, remiſſiorisque vitæ erat, *Suet. Tib.* 52.

* Fluxus, ûs. m. verb. [à fluo] *A flowing, a ſtreaming,* Quint. 11, 3. § Fluxus ventris, *Celſ.* 4, 19.

F ante O.

Fōcāle, is. n. [quaſi faucale, *i. e.* involucrum faucium, quo arcetur frigus à faucibus & collo] Factum è lanâ videtur, *vid. Celſ.* 4, 2. & *Mart.* 6, 4. *a muffler to keep the throat and neck warm,* uſed chiefly by thoſe who were to ſpeak, *or* recite, publickly, to prevent hoarſeneſs, *Mart.* 14, 142. *Quint.* 11, 3.

* Fōcāle, is. n. [à focus] *A garment worn by the fire ſide,* Sen. N. Q. 4, 13.

Fōcāneus palmes. [quòd inter duo brachia vitis enatus velut fauces obſidet] *See it deſcribed by* Col. 4, 23.

‖ Fŏcāria, æ. f. *ſc.* ancilla. [quæ focum curat] (1) *A kitchen maid.* (2) Alſo *a concubine.* (1) *Hieron.* ſic reddidit μαγειρίσσας, 1 *Sam.* 8, 13. (2) *FF. L.* 3. *C.* De Donat. inter vir. & ux.

‖ Fŏcārius, a, um. adj. [à focus] *Belonging to the fire,* or *fire place,* Dig. 4, 9, 1.

‖ Fŏcārius, i. m. *A ſervant that looketh to the fire,* or *doth other drudgery,* Dig. ⸸ Mediaſtinus.

‖ Fŏcillātrix, īcis. f. *She who cheriſheth,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Fŏcillātus, a, um. part. *Cheriſhed, recovered, kept up.* M. Antonii ſocietatem ſemper dubiam & incertam, reconciliationibuſque variis malè focillatam abrupit tandem, *Suet. Aug.* 17. Ipſe paucis diebus ægrè focillatus, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 14.

Fŏcillo, āre. act. [à focus] *To warm,* or *cheriſh.* Pudet me ſic tecum loqui, & tam levibus remediis te focillare, *Sen. Ep.* 13.

Fŏcillor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To cheriſh,* Varr. *ap.* Non. 7, 108.

Fŏcīlo, āre. act. [à focus] *To cheriſh, to warm.* Sed miſerum parvâ ſtipe focilat, *Ov.* ad *Piſon.* 114.

† Fŏcŭla, ōrum. n. pl. *Dainties, hot meats,* Interpr. Non. Focula ventris, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 24.

Fŏcŭlus, i. m. dim. [à focus] (1) *A little fire-hearth,* Meton. *a fire.* (2) Synecd. *A chafingdiſh.* (1) Jam lavat, & buccâ foculum excitat, *Juv.* 3, 262. (2) Epulas fovere foculis ferventibus, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 1, 67. ☞ *Sed hunc abl. volunt aliqui* à focula, orum, *q. v.*

Fŏcus, i. m. [quòd foveat ignem] (1) *A fire-hearth.* (2) Synecd. *A houſe.* (3) Meton. *The fire.* (1) Stent ſine igne foci, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 564. At focus à flammis, & quòd fovet omnia, dictus, *Id. Faſt.* 6, 301. (2) Agellus habitatus quinque focis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 14, 2. Agrum, aras, focos, ſeque dedere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 71. ¶ Pugnare pro aris & focis, *for God and one's country,* Cic. N. D. 3, 40. (3) Accenſi foci, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 76. ⌘ Ante focum, ſi frigus erit, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 70.

Fŏdĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pierceing,* or *boreing,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Fŏdĭco, āre. act. (1) *To pierce,* or *bore.* (2) Met. *To ſting, to vex, to grieve, to torture.* (1) ¶ Emere lævum qui fodicet latus, *to buy a nomenclator, who may give him a ſecret puſh, when he meeteth any perſon whom he is to ſalute,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51. Ex Ammiani lectione. (2) = Aculeata ſunt, animum fodicant, & famam ſauciant, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 30.

Fŏdiendus, a, um. part. *To dig,* or *be dug.* Dat centurionibus negotium, ut, reliquis operibus intermiſſis, ad fodiendos puteos animum conferant, *Hirt. B. Al.* 9. *conf. Sil.* 11, 357. & *Liv.* 21, 37.

Fŏdiens, tis. part. *Diging.* Sollicitis fodiens rimatur collibus aurum, *Claud. Conſ. Prob. & Ol.* 50. *conf. Sil.* 5, 562.

Fŏdīna, æ. f. *A mine, a quarry,* Plin. 33, 6.

FŎDIO, ĕre, † īre. *Cat. Plaut. Col.* ſſum. act. (1) *To dig, to delve.* (2) *To mine, to get by mineing.* (3) *To prick.* (4) *To ſtick,* or *ſtab.* (5) *To jog,* or *puſh, by way of notice,* or *admonition.* (6) In obſcœnâ notione. (1) § Fodere puteum, *Hirt. B. A.* 9. ⌘ Conſpicor te fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 17. (2) § Fodere metallum, *Plin.* 2, 63. Argentum incolæ fodiunt, *Liv.* 28, 3. (3) § Fodere ſtimulis, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. (4) § Fodere guttura cultro, *Ov. Metam.* 7, 315. ⌘ Punget dolor, vel fodiat ſanè, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 14. (5) Noli fodere, juſſi, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 5, 17. (6) Juv. 9, 45.

Fŏdior, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be dug, pricked,* &c. Cor ſtimulo foditur, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 39.

Fœciālis, is. m. *A herald. Rectiùs* fecialis, *quod vid.*

Fœcundè. adv. hinc fœcundiùs. *More fruitfully.* Arundo reciſa fœcundiùs reſurgit, *Plin.* 16, 36.

Fœcundĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Fruitfullneſs, abundance.* (2) Met. *Exuberance, fluency, eloquence.* (3) *The godeſs ſo called,* frequent in the coins of the Roman empreſſes. (1) § Fœcunditas fœminarum, *Plin.* 20, 6. § terrarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Se efferat in adoleſcente fœcunditas, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 21. (3) Additæ ſupplicationes templumque Fœcunditati, *Tac.* 15, 23. ☞ In nummis vett. ſcrib. FECVNDITAS.

‖ Fœcundĭto, āre. freq. *à ſeq.* fœcundo. *To make fruitfull.* Vox aureæ ætatis deprompta ex fragmento funebris orat. ap. Fabrett. inſcript. p. 169.

Fœcundo, āre. act. [à fœcundus] *To make fertile,* or *fruitfull. Fluvius* viridem Ægyptum nigrâ fœcundat arenâ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 291.

Fœcundus, a, um. adj. [à fœtu] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Fruitfull, apt to bear young.* (2) *Abundant, copious.* (1) Genetrix fœcunda Deorum, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 319. Sue nihil genuit natura fœcundius, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Fœcundiſſimus & melle & felle amor, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 71. = Quæſtus fœcundus & uber, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 20. Fœcundi calices quem non fecêre diſertum? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 19. *vid.* & fecundus. Sic enim, ut opinor, rect. ſcrib.

Fœdans, tis. part. *Daubing, defileing.* Fœdans cruore peregrino templa, *Ov. Met.* 9, 183. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 311.

‖ Fœdātor, ōris. *A defiler,* Litt. *ex* Gell. ⸸ Contaminator, pollutor.

Fœdātūrus, a, um. part. *About to daub,* or *defile.* Magno cruoris imbre omnia fœdaturam, *Juſt.* 29, 3.

Fœdātus, a, um. part. *Defiled, fouled.* Fœdata brachia tabo, *Ov. Met.* 14, 190. Fœdatis pulvere turpi Crinibus, *Id. Triſt.* 1, 3, 93.

Fœdè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Foully, dirtyly.* (2) Met. *Baſely, diſhonourably.* (1) Tempeſtas fœdè turbida, *Lucr.* 4, 170. (2) Fœdiùs inde pulſus, quàm pridie pepulerat, *Liv.* 2, 51. Fœdiſſimè cauſam egit, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 7.

‖ Fœdĕrātio, ōnis. f. *A confederacy,* Dig. ⸸ Fœdus.

‖ Fœdĕrātor, ōris. m. *A conſpirator, one that maketh a league,* Dig. ⸸ Conjuratus; qui fœdus icit.

Fœdĕrātus, a, um. part. *Confederate, allyed.* = Socii & fœderati populi, *Cic.* pro *Balb.* 8. § Fœderatæ civitates, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 4.

‖ Fœdĕrifrăgus, a, um. adj. *Breaking a league,* Gell. 11, 7. † Fœdifragus.

‖ Fœdĕro, āre. act. *To make a league,* Amm. † Fœdus icere, ſancire, facere, *Cic.*

‖ Fœdĕror, āri. paſs. *To be confederate.* † Fœdere jungi.

Fœdifrăgus, a, um. adj. *That breaketh a league.* Pœni fœdifragi, *Cic. Off.* 1, 12.

Fœdĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Uglyneſs, deformity.* (2) *Dirtyneſs.* (3) *Stink, naſtyneſs.* (4) *Horrour.* (5) *Diſhonour, baſeneſs.* (1) Notabilis fœditas erat vultûs, *Plin.* 36, 5. (2) § Fœditas veſtitûs, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 6. (3) § Fœditas odoris, *Id. N. D.* 2, ult. (4) Avertêre omnes à tantâ fœditate ſpectaculi oculos, *Liv.* 1, 26. (5) Niſi fœditate ſuâ turpitudo ipſa deterreat, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 11. = depravatio, *Id.*

Fœdo, āre. act. (1) *To daub, defile, pollute, or ſtain.* (2) *To lay in the duſt, to bear down.* (3) *To diſgrace.* (4) *To tear,* or *rend.* (1) Quæ cauſa indigna ſerenos Fœdavit vultus? *Virg. Æn.* 2, 286. 𝔛 Sanguine fœdare, quas ſacraverat, aras, *Ibid.* 502. Calido tellurem ſanguine fœdat, *Ov. Met.* 6, 238. (2) = Fœdant & proterunt hoſtium copias, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 91. (3) Spurciùs nos quàm alios opicos appellatione fœdant, *Cato* ap. *Plin.* 29, 1. (4) Ora unguibus fœdare, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 673. *Fœdare* eſt *lacerare,* & *fœdum* eſt *crudele,* Serv.

Fœdor, āri. paſs. *To be defiled,* &c. Quanti fœdabitur ævi Canities? *Claud.* 1. *Eutrop.* 476. *Vid.* Fœdo.

Fœdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* hœdus præpoſito digamma] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Filthy, naſty, dirty.* (2) *Stinking, unpleaſant.* (3) *Deformed, unſightly.* (4) *Boiſterous, tempeſtuous.* (5) *Mean, ſorry, rude.* (6) *Cruel.* (7) *Baſe, ſhameleſs.* (8) *Destructive.* (1) Fœda capitis animalia, *Plin.* 22, 24. Caput fœdum impexâ porrigine, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 126. = Maculoſus, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 33, 2. (2) § Pædor fœdus, *Sen. Her. Fur.* 626. § odor, *Plin.* 11, 18. § ſapor, *Lucr.* 2, 401. *Met.* § Fœdum relatu, *Ov. Met.* 9, 167. (3) Corpora fœda podagrâ, *Tib.* 1, 9, 73. Tergum fœdum recentibus veſtigiis verberum, *Liv.* (4) Fœdiſſimâ tempeſtate lacerata navis, *Liv.* 9. (5) 𝔛 Carmine fœdo Splendida facta linunt, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 236. (6) *Vid.* Fœdo, n. 4. (7) = Fœdior atque inquinatior in Cn. Pompeio accuſando, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 24. Fœdius hoc aliquid quandoque audebis amictu, *Juv.* 2, 82. (8) Peſtilentia fœda homini, fœda pecori, *Liv.* 3, 32.

Fœdus, ĕris. n. [*à* Fides, *Feſt.* vel quòd in fœdere fœta porca immolaretur; mallem ego à fœdus, *i. e.* cruentus, quia ſine cruore non feriebantur fœdera] (1) *A league, a covenant, a treaty,* which is threefold; when the victor impoſeth laws on the vanquiſhed; when ſuch as are equal in fight make a truce, *or* peace; *or,* when friends tie themſelves in a ſtricter bond of fidelity to each other. (2) *A ſtipulation between two,* or *more.* (3) *Marryage.* (4) *Hoſpitality.* (5) *A conſpiracy.* (6) *A firm order, a ſettled decree.* (7) *A mutual relation.* (1) § Fœdus facere, inire, ferire, icere, percutere, jungere, firmare, ſancire, pangere, *apud optimos quoſque auctores.* § 𝔛 Fœdus, vel fœdera, negligere, violare, rumpere, infirmare, facere contra, *Cic.* ☞ Morem fœderis percutiendi inter Romanos, vid. ap. *Liv.* 1, 24. ap. Barbaros, *Tac.* 12, 47. (2) Ad herum meum venio fœdus commemoratum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 36. (3) Fœdere ſociata conjux, *Ov. Ibis,* 15. § Fœdus geniale, *Stat. Ach.* 2, 354. § conjugiale, *Ov. Met.* 11, 743. (4) Liv. 1, 9. (5) Obſtringuntur tacito fœdere inter ſe legiones, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 54. (6) Orgia naturæ, ſecretaque fœdera cœli, *Col.* 10, 217. = Has leges æternaque fœdera certis Impoſuit natura locis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 60. (7) Plin. Ep. 3, 9. § Fœdus facere, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 10. § ferire, *Id.* pro *Dom.* 50. § icere, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 12. § frangere, *Id.* pro *Dom.* 25. § rumpere, violare, *Id.* pro *C. B.* 5.

Fœlīcĭtas. *Vid.* Felicitas.

Fœlīcĭter. *Vid.* Feliciter.

Fœlīcĭto. *Vid.* Felicito.

Fœlix. *Vid.* Felix.

Fœmen. *Vid.* Femen.

Fœmīna, fœmīnal, fœmīneus, fœmīnīnus. *Vid.* Femina, feminal, &c.

Fœnārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to hay.* Falces fœnariæ, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

* Fœnebris, e. adj. [*à* fœnus] *Pertaining to uſury.* Fœnebres leges, *Liv.* 35, 7. § Fœnebre malum, *Suet. Cal.* 41. & *Tac.* 6, 5.

* ‖ Fœnĕrālia, ium. n. pl. *Days of paying intereſt,* utì in *Aldinâ, Froben. Gruter. aliiſque* edit. leg. ap. *Liv.* 35, 7. Sed *Gronov.* edit. quâ utor, *Feneralia* habet, & ſanè operæ erit Gronovii notam in hunc locum conſulere.

* Fœnĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leting out of money on uſury,* Cic. *pro* Flacc. 23, *fin.* = quæſtus, *Id.* Leg. & ap. *Col.* in *Præf.* lib. 1.

* Fœnĕrātò. adv. *With gain upon intereſt,* Plaut. Aſin. 5, 2, 51.

* Fœnĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *An uſurer.* Majores noſtri furem dupli condemnârunt, fœneratorem quadrupli, *Cato princip. lib.* In odia hominum incurrunt fœneratores, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. Fœnerator nummorum ſuorum, *Valer. Max.* 4, 8, 3.

* Fœnĕrātōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to uſury.* = 𝔛 Avara & fœneratoria Gallorum philoſophia, alacris & fortis Cimbrorum, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 11. ☞ Raró occ.

* Fœnĕrātrix, īcis. f. *She that taketh uſury,* Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.

* Fœnĕrātus, a, um. part. *Put out to intereſt,* Met. *returned with advantage.* Fœneratum iſtuc beneficium pulcrè dices, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 8.

* Fœnĕro, āre. act. (1) *To lend upon uſury.* (2) *To give,* or *beſtow.* (3) *To bring in uſury.* (1) Fœnerare idem quod occidere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 25. ex *Catone.* (2) Fœnerat ſol lumen ſuum cæteris ſideribus, *Plin.* 2, 6. Minerva omnes fœnerat una deos, *Mart.* 1, 77. *i. e.* omnium Deorum dona largitur. (3) § Metuiſti, ne non iſthuc tibi fœneraret, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 12.

* Fœnĕror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To lend on uſury.* (2) *To borrow on uſury.* (1) Pecunias iſtius grandes ſuo nomine fœnerabatur, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 70. ¶ Fœnerari beneficium, *to do one a kindneſs with a view of receiveing a greater,* or *by which a greater is received,* Cic. *de* Am. 9. (2) Dig. *vid.* Vallam, 5, 25.

Fœneus, a, um. adj. *Made of hay.* § Fœnei homines, *i. e.* ſimulacra ad irritandos tauros, *Cic.* pro *Cornel.* de Majeſt. ap. Aſcon.

Fœnĭcŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to hay,* Cic. Attic. 12, 8.

Fœnĭcŭlum, i. n. *The herb fennel,* or *finkel,* Plin. 20, 23. Celſ. 2, 21.

Fœnīle, is. n. *A hayloft,* or *other place where hay is laid up,* Col. 1, 6. Nec totâ claudes fœnilia brumâ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 321.

Fœnĭsĕca, æ. c. g. *A mower,* or *cuter, of graſs,* Col. 2, 19. & Perſ. 6, 40.

Fœnĭsĕcium, i. n. [*à* fœnum & ſeco] *Haymakeing time,* Col. 2, 19.

‖ Fœnĭſector, ōris. *A mower,* Litt. *ex* Col. 11, 1. ubi fortè rectè diviſè *fœni ſector.*

Fœnĭſex, ĭcis. m. *A mower,* Varr. R. R. 1, 49. & Plin. 18, 28.

Fœnĭsĭcia, æ. f. *The hay harveſt.* Fœniſiciæ conduntur meliùs ſub tecto, quàm in acervis, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 56.

Fœnĭsĭcium, i. n. *Col.* 2, 18, & 19. & 11, 2. *Varr. R. R.* 1, 17. *Vid.* Fœniſecium.

* Fœnŏrātò, Fœnŏrātus, Fœnŏrātōrius, Fœnŏro, Fœnŏror. *Vid.* Fæneratò, &c.

Fœnum, i. n. [*à* Celt. foen, idem] *Hay.* § Fœnum ſecare, *Col.* 2, ult. ¶ Meta fœni, *a cock of hay,* Id. Fœnum cordum, *latter math.* Id. Fœnum græcum, *fenugreek,* Id. Fœnum verſare, *to turn it.* Varr. in manipulos colligere, *to make it into truſſes,* Col. 2. ¶ Fœnum habere in cornu, *to be miſchievous,* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 34.

* Fœnus, ŏris. n. [*ab* antiq. φοῖνος, merces, ut ſit merces pecuniæ mutuò acceptæ] *Intereſt upon money lent, uſe money, uſury.* 𝔛 Is tibi & fœnus, & ſortem dabit, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 84. 𝔛 Si mutuas non potero, certum eſt ſumere fœnore, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 95.

* Fœnuſcŭlum, i. n. dim. *A little intereſt,* or *bribe,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 53.

* Fœta, æ. *vel* Fœtus, a, um. adj. (*ſc.* femina) (1) *A female big with young.* (2) ‖ *An ew that hath newly had young.* (1) Non inſueta graves tentabunt pabula fœtas, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 50. (2) Vid. *Serv.* in cit. loco, & *Cenſorinum,* cap. 11.

Fœteo, ēre. n. (1) *To ſtink, to have an ill ſmell.* (2) Met. *To be nauſeous, to offend.* (1) An fœtet anima uxori tuæ? *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 44. (2) Fœtet mihi tuus ſermo, *Id. Caſin.* 3, 6, 7.

‖ Fœtĭdĭtas, ātis. *Stinkingneſs,* Sen. Ep. 110, *ubi tamen mel. lib. hab.* Fœditas.

Fœtĭdus, a, um. adj. *Stinking, rank.* § Piſces fœtidi, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 3, 13. § Os fœtidum, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 6. § Anima fœtida, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 3, 13.

* Fœtĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* fœtus, & *foro*] [*à* fœtu] *Prolifick, fruitfull.* Fœtifer potu Nilus, *Plin.* 7, 3.

Fœtĭfĭco, āre. neut. *To be fruitfull, to have young.* Accipitres Maſſiliæ humi fœtificant, *Plin.* 10, 8.

Fœtĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Cauſeing to bear young, fruitfull, prolifick.* Humo fœtificus, *Plin.* 9, 51.

* Fœto, āre. neut. *To bring forth young.* Columbæ domeſticæ nec multum ineunt, nec ſæpiùs fœtant, *Col.* 8, 8.

Fœtor, ōris. m. [*à* fœteo] *A ſtink, a rank ſmell.* § Redolere fœtorem, *Col.* 12, 18. Fœtores oris emendare, *Plin.* 28, 8.

‖ Fœtŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Stinking, fetulent,* Apul. Apol. p. 410. † Fœtidus.

* Fœtūra, æ. f. [*à* fœtus] (1) *The breeding of cattle.* (2) *The time from conception to the birth.* (3) *The growth,* or *ſpringing, of graſs.* (4) *An edition of a book.* (1) Fœtura gregem ſupplet, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 36. (2) Appello fœturam à conceptu ad partum, *Varr.* 5, 10. (3) Fœtura pratorum, *Plin.* (4) Opus natum apud me proximâ fœturâ narrare conſtitui, *Plin.* in *Præf.*

* Fœtus, a, um. adj. (1) *Big,* or *great, with young.* (2) Alſo *that hath young.* (3) *Abounding.* (1) § Vaccæ fœtæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 176. *Abſol.* Graves tentabunt pabula fœtas, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 50. (2) Id. *Æn.* 8, 630. (3) Terra fœta frugibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62. § Novi fœta viri belli præcordia, *Sil.* 17, 384. § furentibus auſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 55.

* Fœtus, ûs. m. [*ab* antiq. φοιτάω, ineo, *Scal.*] (1) *The young of any creature.* (2) *The fruit of trees.* (3) *A birth.* (1) Apes gentes adultos Educunt fœtus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 163. (2) Arborei fœtus, *Id. Geor.* 1, 55. (3) Pater curavit uno ut fœtu fieret, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 25.

* Fŏliāceus, a, um. adj. *foliaceous; of,* or *like, leaves;* Plin. 19, 7.

* ‖ Fŏliātio, ōnis. f. denom. *A puting forth of buds,* or *leaves,* Litt. *ex* Col. † Germinatio.

* Fŏliātum, i. [*ſc.* unguentum è malobathro quod ipſum quoquè folium vocatur] *A precious ointment made of ſpikenard,* vid. *Plin.* 13, 1, & 2. Mœchis foliata parantur, *Juv.* 6, 465. = Nardinum, *Plin.*

* Fŏliātūra, æ. f. *The order,* or *manner, of leaves.* Cupreſſea foliatura, *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

* Fŏliātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Leaved,* or *haveing leaves.* (2) ‖ *Like,* or *thin, as a leaf.* (1) Plin. 21, 16. (2) ¶ Aurum foliatum, *leaf gold.* Recent.

* Fŏliōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Leafy,* or *full of leaves.* Chamæciſſus ramulis quinis ferè folioſa, *Plin.* 24, 15. § Arbor folioſior, *Id.* 12, 11.

* Fŏlium, i. n. [*à* φύλλον, Gr.] (1) *A leaf of a tree, flower,* or *herb.* (2) *A leaf of a book.* (1) In arboribus rami, trunci, folia, &c. Cic. *de* Or. 3, 46. Herba folia contrahens, *Plin.* 24, 17. *Met.* Ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 26. (2) Credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllæ, *Juv.* 8, 126. ☞ *Sed hæc notio ad priorem revocari poteſt, quia Sibylla carmina foliis mandavit deſcripſitque.*

Follĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [à follis] (1) *A little bag of leather.* (2) *A ſmall leather ball blown with wind.* (3) *The huſk,* or *hoſe, of wheat,* or *other grain.* (4) *The hull,* or *peel, encloſeing the ſeed.* (5) † *A body, a caſe of fleſh.* (6) ‖ *The womb.* (1) Eques folliculis frumentum vehebat, *Liv.* 9, 13. (2) Suet. Aug. 83. (3) Col. 2, 8. (4) Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 18. (5) Ego quis ſum, & quo folliculo ſum indutus, *Lucil. ap. Non.* (6) Quòd fœtum *involvat.*

Follis, is. m. (1) *A bag, purſe,* or *ſcrip, of leather.* (2) *A pair of bellows.* (3) *A ball made of leather and filled with wind, to be ſtruck by the hand.* (1) Follem ſibi obſtringit ob gulam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 23. Si reddat veterem cum totâ ærugine follem, *Juv.* 13, 61. = Tenſo Folle reverti domum, & tumidâ ſuperbus alutâ, *Id.* 14, 281. (2) Liv. 38, 7. ¶ ✠ Taurinis follibus auras accipere, ac reddere, *to blow with a bellows,* Virg. Geor. 4, 171. (3) Folle decet pueros ludere, folle ſenes, *Mart.* 14, 47.

Follĭtim. adv. *By the large bag.* ¶ ✠ Non peratim, ſed follitim ductare, *not to play at ſmall game, not to cheat for pence, but pounds,* Prov. *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 15.

‖ Fŏmentor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be nouriſhed,* or *cheriſhed,* Celſ. *ap.* Litt. *foveri* tutiùs dixeris.

Fŏmentum, i. n. [à foveo] (1) *An application to aſſwage pain,* either hot, *or* cold. (2) Met. *Conſolation, an allaying* of grief. (3) *Softneſs, luxury.* (1) Fomenta calida ſunt milium, ſal, arena, *Celſ.* 2, 17. *ubi vid. plura.* Quia calida fomenta non proderant, frigidis curari coactus eſt, *Suet. Aug.* 81. ¶ Fomenta nutricis, *a nurſing,* Sen. *de* Benef. 3. (2) Fortitudinis fomentis dolor mitigari ſolet, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 29. = Hæc ſunt ſolatia, hæc fomenta dolorum, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 24. (3) Fomenta Campaniæ enervârunt Hannibalem, *Sen.*

Fŏmes, ĭtis. m. (1) *Fuel, coal, wood,* or *any thing that kindleth,* or *keepeth the fire in.* (2) ‖ Met. *An incentive, an inducement.* (1) = Arida circùm Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 77. (2) = Fomes & ignitabulum ingenii, *Gell.* 15, 2.

Fons, tis. m. [unde funditur à terrâ aqua viva, *Varr.*] (1) *A fountain, a ſpring, a well, a font.* (2) Meton. *Water.* (3) Met. *The ſpring head,* or *principal cauſe,* of any thing. (1) Fons aquæ dulcis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 53. (2) Alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 119. (3) Tardi ingenii eſt, rivulos conſectari, fontes rerum non videre, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 27. § = Cauſa & fons mœroris, *Id.* = Ab illo fonte & capite, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 10. § Fons vitii & perjurii, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 51. Fons ingeniorum Homerus, *Plin.* 17, 5.

Fontānālia, *vel* Fontĭnālia, ōrum. n. pl. *Solemn feaſts about wells,* vid. *Feſt.* & *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7.

Fontānus, a, um. adj. *Of a fountain,* or *ſpring.* § Aqua fontana, *Col.* 12, 11. § Ora fontana, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 269.

Fontĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. *A ſmall fountain, a little ſpring.* ✠ Magno de flumine mallem, Quàm ex fonticulo ſumere. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 56. v. *Col.* 11, 1. ‖ Alſo *an iſſue,* Ap. Med.

• For. inuſit. dep. *ſed* faris, fatur, fari, *&c.* [à φάω, φῶ, unde φημί] (1) *To ſpeak, to utter an articulate voice.* (2) *To ſpeak of, to deſcribe.* (1) Pueri cùm emittunt vocem fari dicuntur, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. § Puer neſcius fari, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6. 18. § Latinè fari, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 40. *ſed* ferè *alii leg.* (2) Tarpeiæ turpe ſepulchrum Fabor, *Prop.* 4, 4. 1. *Vid.* Faris

• Fŏrābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be bored, pierced,* or *wounded.* Nullo forabilis ictu Cygnus, *Ov. Met.* 12, 170.

‖ Fŏrāgo, ĭnis. f. *A ſlip,* or *lea, of yarn,* Feſt.

• Fŏrāmen, ĭnis. n. *Any hole,* natural, *or* artificial. Foramen ad excrementa corporis, *Plin.* 11, 26. Foramina patent ad animum à corpore, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 20. Tibia ſimplex foramine pauco, *Hor. A. P.* 203. Foraminibus abſumpto ſcuto, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 23.

• Fŏrandus, a, um. part. *To be bored,* or *pierced.* Digito corpus illud forandum eſt, *Celſ.* 7, 29.

• Fŏras. adv. [à foris, quod à θύρα, janua] *Out of doors, forth.* Exi foras, ſceleſte, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 11. Uxor quæ cras veniat, perendie foras feratur, *i. e.* efferatur, ſepeliatur, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 34. ✠ Foras proferre, quod in ædibus geritur, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 23.

• ‖ Fŏrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A borer,* or *piercer,* Litt. *ex* Col.

• Fŏrātus, a, um. part. *Bored, pierced.* § Forata arbor, *Col.* 5, 10. § Regulæ foratæ, *Vitruv.* 10, 13. Forata ferro geſſeras veſtigia, *Sen. Oed.* 812.

Forceps, ĭpis. f. rarò ſi unquam m. [à formus antiq. calidus, & capio] (1) *A pair of tongs, nippers, pincers, tweezers,* or *like inſtrument.* (2) *A crab's,* or *lobſter's, claw.* (3) *An iron hook.* (1) Ferrum, quod forcipe curvâ faber educit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 277. (2) Forcipes denticulatæ cancrorum, *Plin.* 9, 31. (3) Vitr. 10, 2.

† Forcillo, āre. act. *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 36. pro *furcillo,* i. e. *furcillâ ejicio* ; ſed var. codd.

† Forctis, e. adj. *pro* fortis, *Feſt. ex* XII. Tab.

• Forda, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τῆς φορᾶς, à ferendo, quòd in utero ferat] *A cow with calf.* ✠ Ubi poſt unum coïtum, forda non admittit taurum, *Col.* 6, 24. ☞ *ſcrib.* & horda.

Fordĭcīdia, ōrum. n. pl. [à fordis cædendis] *Feaſts wherein cows with calf were offered,* ſolemnized the fifteenth of April, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

† Fordeum, *pro* hordeum. Antiqui enim vocibus ab aſpiratâ, vel nudâ vocali incipientibus præfigebant digammá.

Fŏrem, es. & plu. forent. [à fuo, antiq. q. fuorem] *I might be.*

Fŏre. infin. à ſum. *To be hereafter,* Cic. Att. 7, 26.

• Fŏrenſis, e. adj. *Belonging to the* forum, or *courts of pleading.* § Cauſæ forenſes, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 4. § Forenſia veſtimenta, *Suet. Aug.* 73. ✠ § domeſtica, *Ibid.* § Forenſia miniſteria, *Val. Max.* 8, 8, 2. § ſtipendia, *Id.* 7, 2, 5.

• Fŏres, ium. pl. f. [à foris] *The door,* quòd geminæ erant, uſitatiùs leg. in plurali. § Fores effringere, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 16. ¶ Foribus peſſulum obdere, *to bar the door,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 37. *Vid.* Foris.

Forfex, ĭcis. f. cujus etym. incert. (1) *A pair of ſciſſars,* or *ſheers.* (2) ‖ *A pair of pincers to pull out teeth.* (3) *An iron hook,* or *crampiron.* (4) ‖ *A body of men in this form* V *to receive the cuneus.* (1) Grana vitioſa forficibus amputant, *Col.* 12, 43, 2. (2) *Celſ.* ap. *Litt.* ſæpe quidem inveni *forceps* in hâc notione ap. *Celſ.* nuſquam *forfex.* (3) Varr. (4) ✠ Opponebatur forfex cuneo hoſtium, *Veget.* 3, 18.

• Fŏri, ōrum. pl. m. [à foris, *i. e.* ſub dio, *Voſſ.*] (1) *The decks of a ſhip.* (2) *Scaffolds,* or *gallerys, from whence plays were ſeen in the Circus.* (3) *Alleys,* or *lower places, in gardens.* (1) Cùm alii malos ſcandant, alii per foros curſitent, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 6. (2) Loca diviſa patribus, equitibuſque, ubi ſpectacula fierent, fori appellati, *Liv.* 1, 35. (3) *Col.* 10, v. 93. ☞ *Leg. in ſingul. ap.* Gell. In ſummæ puppis foro, 16, 19.

† Fŏria, ōrum. pl. n. *Thin excrements,* or *dung,* Non. c. 2. n. 352. unde fort.

Fŏrĭca, æ. f. *A publick jakes,* or *houſe of office,* Juv. 3, 38. unde.

Fŏrĭcārius, i. m. *A cleanſer of jakes,* Scæv. JC.

• Fŏrĭcŭla, æ. dim. f. [à foris] *A little door,* or *wicket,* Varr. R. R. 1, 59.

Fŏrinsĕcus. adv. [*ex* foris & ſecùs] *Outward, from without.* Lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc eſt, forinſecus, *Plin.* 13, 22. § Oculus forinſecus curare, *Pallad.* 1, 27.

† Fŏriŏlus, i. m. *One that hath a looſeneſs,* Laber *ap.* Non. ⸸ Lientericus.

• Fŏris, is. f. [à θύρα janua] *A door.* Quidnam foris crepuit ? *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 11. Conſtitit ad geminæ limina prima foris, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 150. Cùm lictor forem virgâ percuteret, *Liv* Excluſus fore, *Hor. Sat.* 12, 67. *Sed uſitatiùs legitur in plur.* = Fores limenque carceris, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 28.

• Fŏris. adv. (1) *From abroad, without doors, on the outſide* of any place. (2) Mot. *Extrinſecally.* (3) *In other people's affairs.* (1) ✠ Ille relictus intus, expectatus foris, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ.* 5. ✠ Parvi ſunt foris arma, niſi eſt conſilium domi, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22. ✠ Intra vallum & foris, *Nep. Dat.* 6. (2) ✠ Non ex ſuâ vi atque naturâ, ſed foris aſſumere argumenta, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 39. (3) ✠ Foris ſapere, ſibi non poſſe auxiliarier, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 50.

• FORMA, æ. [fort. à μορφὴ, per Metath.] (1) A natural *form,* or *ſhape.* (2) Sometimes an artificial *form.* (3) *The air of the face, and mien of the body.* (4) *A figure* abſtractedly conſidered. (5) Synecd. *Beauty.* (6) *A faſhion,* or *make.* (7) *A plot,* or *model,* of a building. (8) *A ſtamp,* or *matrix, for money.* (9) ‖ Meton. *Money, a coin.* (10) *A ſhoemaker's laſt.* (11) *A cheeſe vat.* (12) *A likeneſs,* or *reſemblance.* (13) *An idea.* (14) *A phantaſm, a viſion, a ghoſt.* (15) *A reſcript,* or *mandate.* (16) *A ſet form of words.* (17) *A form of law.* (1) Forma eſt naturalis nota cujuſque, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 29. *MI.* Specie venuſtâ, ore parvo, atque oculis pernigris, *HA.* Formam quidem verbis depinxtî mihi, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 3, 153. (2) Curvi formam accipit ulmus aratri, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 170. (3) In formis aliis dignitas ineſt, aliis venuſtas, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. (4) Rotundâ formâ ullam negat eſſe pulchriorem Plato, *Id. N. D.* 1, 10. (5) Si mihi difficilis formam natura negavit, *&c.* Ov. Epiſt. 15, 31. (6) Literarum formas pueri diſcant, *Quint.* 1, 1. (7) ✠ Cùm formam reipublicæ viderim, quale ædificium futurum ſit, ſcire poſſim, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 8. (8) *Suet.* teſte *Litt. Eleganti quidem Metaphorâ dixit,* omnia facta dictaque tua reſpondeant ſibi, & unâ formâ percuſſa ſint, *Sen. Ep.* 34, *extr.* (9) Formas denarias, quinarias dixit pro denariis, quinariis, *Lampr.* (10) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 106. (11) Liquor in calathos, vel formas, transferendus eſt, *Col.* 7, 8. (12) = Suam quodque animal formam & ſpeciem diligit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 47. (13) Ἰδέας *formas* vertit *Id. Top.* 7. (14) Terribiles formæ nocturno tempore viſæ, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 11. *ex poëtâ.* (15) Unde formales epiſtolæ dicuntur, vid. *Suet. Dom.* 13. & ibi *Torrent* & *Caſaub.* (16) Forma ultimæ neceſſitatis, NE quid detrimenti reſpub. capiat, *Liv.* (17) Quæ forma viros fortunave merſit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 615. interp. *Serv.* ¶ Forma in legg. imp. eſt ea pars aquæductus, quâ aqua decurrit, *A. Aug. D.* 4, p. 61.

• Formālis, e. adj. *Made in due form* ; *in conceived,* or *ſet, words,* Suet. Dom. 13. vid. ibi interpr.

• ‖ Formālĭtas, ātis. f. *Formality,* Philoſ. vocab.

• ‖ Formālĭter. adv. *Formally,* Cod.

• Formāmentum, i. n. *A mould,* or *form.* Principiorum formamenta, *Lucr.* 2, 817. ☞ Rarò occ.

• Formans, tis. part. *Forming.* Formantibus aſtris, *Manil.* 5, 360.

• Formandus, a, um. In has leges traditam ſibi urbem, Lacedæmonii formandam Lyſandro tradiderunt, *Juſt.* 5, 8. Ego ideo prudentiam tuam elegi, ut formandis iſtius provinciæ moribus ipſe moderareris, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 118.

• Formātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A forming,* or *frameing.* Horum formationes exprimuntur his rationibus, *Vitr.* 3, 1. ☞ *Leg.* & *in compoſ.* conformatio, deformatio, *&c.*

• Formātor, ōris. m. (1) *A maker, a creatour.* (2) Met. *A former, an inſtructor.* (1) Quiſquis formator univerſi fuit, *Sen.* ad *Helv.* 8. (2) Animi ſibi quiſque formatorem, præceptoremque virtutis è cœtu ſapientum arceſſat, *Col. Præf.* l. 1.

• Formātūra, æ. f. *A ſhape, a forming,* or *faſhioning.* = Servat formaturam, ſervatque figuram, *Lucr.* 4, 560.

• Formātūrus, a, um. part. *About to form.* Multiſque gemunt incudibus æra Formatura nefas, *Claud.* 2. *Eutrop.* 72. Ita veluti reipublicæ ſtatum formaturus, *Juſt.* 22, 2.

• Formātus, a, um. part. *Formed.* Auxiliorum quoquè portionem, formatam in diſciplinam Macedonum, exercitui ſuo miſcet, *Juſt.* 12, 12. *Conf.* 18, 3, 10.

* Formīca, æ. f. [*à* μύρμηξ, Æol. & Dor. βύρμαξ, niſi malis à ferendis micis] *An ant, a piſmire.* In formicâ non modò ſenſus, ſed etiam mens, ratio, memoria, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 9. v. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 33.

* Formīcans, tis. *Thick and low, creeping.* Percuſſu formicante venarum, *Plin.* 7, 51.

* Formīcātio, ōnis. f. *A tingleing,* or *pain, like the ſtinging of piſmires,* Plin. 7, 51.

* ‖ Formīcētum, i. n. *An anthill,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul.

* Formīcīnus, a, um. adj. ¶ Formicinus gradus, *a thick but ſhort pace,* ſuch as that of ants, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 3, 19.

* Formīco, āre. neut. *To riſe in pimples.* Donec formicet cutis, *Plin.* 30, 13.

* Formīcōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of ants,* Plin. 10, 74.

Formīdābĭlis, e. adj. *Dreadfull, formidable.* § Formidabilis ſerpens, *Ov. Met.* 2, 174. § Æneas, *Ibid.* 14, 116.

Formīdandus, a, um. part. *To be dreaded,* or *feared.* Quo etiam ſatietas formidanda eſt magìs, *Cic. Orat.* 63.

Formīdans, tis. part. *Fearing, fearfull.* § Cervi formidantes, *Ov. Met.* 15, 475. = Metuens pueris, mihi formidans, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 61.

Formīdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fearing.* Tribuitur *Cic. Part. Orat.* 4. ſed al. alit. leg.

Formīdātus, a, um. part. *Feared, dreaded.* Nautis formidatus Apollo, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 275. Æthiops claſſe formidatus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 15.

Formīdo, āre. act. *To fear,* or *dread.* = Intus paveo, & formido foris, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 20. § Euclio formidat auro, *Id. Aul. arg.* 6. § Iracundiam alicujus formidare, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16.

Formīdor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be feared,* Stat.

Formīdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *Fear, dread, terrour, aſtoniſhment.* (2) Meton. *A foil,* or *net, ſet with various feathers, to ſcare wild beaſts.* (1) Formido eſt metus permanens, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 8. ex defin. Stoïcorum. Poſt has fugas & formidines, *Id. Att.* 8, 14. (2) Sen. *de* Irâ, 1, 12.

Formīdŏlōſè. adv. † iùs, comp. *Fearfully, timorouſly,* Cic. *pro* Sext. 19. Formidoloſiùs, *Chariſ.* ex *Catone.*

Formīdŏlōſus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) Act. *Fearfull, timorous.* (2) Paſſ. *To be feared, horrible.* (1) Num formidoloſus obſecro es, mi homo? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 18. (2) Formidoloſior hoſtium exercitus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 62, 3. Tempus formidoloſiſſimum, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 2.

‖ Formio, ōnis. *A twig baſket,* Ulp. ǂ Fiſcella.

* Formo, āre. act. [*à* forma] (1) *To form, frame, mould,* or *faſhion.* (2) *To build.* (3) *To compoſe.* (4) *To inſtruct.* (5) *To feign,* or *imagine.* (1) Corpora ad membrorum flexus formare, *Quint.* 1, 1. § Formare ſe in alicujus mores, *Liv.* 3, 36. (2) Phrygiâ formabat in Idâ Æneas claſſem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 80. (3) Edicta, epiſtolas, orationeſque alieno formabat ingenio, *Suet. Dom.* 20. (4) Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmeïda dictis Formârat, *Ov. Met.* 3, 287. (5) Perſonam formare novam, *Hor. A. P.* 125.

* Formor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be formed, framed, moulded,* &c. Verba quæ formari ſimilitudine nullâ poſſunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 88. = Conſcripta formatur imagine tela, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 117.

* ‖ Formōſè. adv. *Neatly.* Formosè cubare, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 160. ǂ Nitidè, bellè, *Vett.*

* Formōſĭtas, ātis. f. *Handſomeneſs, beauty.* Poſitum eſt in formoſitate, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 35.

* Formōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* forma] ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Fair, beautyfull, charming, handſome.* Formoſi pecoris cuſtos, formoſior ipſe, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 44. § Formoſiſſimus annus, *Id. Ibid.* 3, 57. = Nihil virtute formoſius, nîl pulcrius, *Cic.* 𝔛 Formoſus, an deformis, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 24.

* Formŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* forma] (1) *Beauty.* (2) *A rule,* or *maxim.* (3) *A form in law, a writ, the words wherein a law is conceived.* (4) *A ſuit, proceſs,* or *indictment.* (5) *An order.* (6) ‖ *A ſhoemaker's laſt.* (1) Tempori hanc vigilare oportet formulam, atque ætatulam, ne ubi capillus verſipellis fiat, fœdè ſemper ſervias, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 2, 47. (2) Erit hæc formula Stoïcorum diſciplinæ conſentanea, *Cic Offic.* 3, 4. 𝔛 Vid. & *Varr. R. R.* 1, 18. (3) Jura & formulæ de omnibus rebus conſtitutæ, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 8. Protulit de dolo malo formulas Aquillius, *Id. Offic.* 3, 14. Ubi illa erit formula fiduciæ, ut INTER BONOS BENE AGIER OPORTET, *Id. Fam* 7, 12. (4) Injuriarum formulam intendere, *Suet. Vitell.* 7, & paſſim ap. *JCC.* (5) Parare milites ex formulâ, *Liv.* 27, 10. (6) *Litt.* unde incert.

* Formŭlārius, i. m. [*à* formula] *One that maketh out writs.* = Formularii, vel, utì Cicero ait, leguleii quidam eſſe maluerunt, *Quint.* 12, 3.

‖ Formus, a, um. adj. *Hot.* Feſt.

Fornācālia, ōrum. n. pl. Sacra erant, cùm far in fornaculis torrebant, *Feſt.* *A ſort of ſacrifice offered before the grinding of corn.* Curio legitimis nunc Fornacalia verbis Maximus indicit, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 527.

‖ Fornācārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a bakehouſe,* Dig.

‖ Fornācātor, ōris. m. *The firemaker in the baths,* Paul. JC.

Fornāceus, a, um. adj. *Made like a furnace,* Plin. 35, 14.

Fornācŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* fornax] *A furnace,* Juv. 10, 82. Vitr. 7, 10.

Fornax, ācis. f. *A furnace.* § Fornaces immenſæ, *Lucan.* 6, 405. Quantis fluerent fornacibus æra Effigies ductura tuas? *Claud.* 1. *Conf Stil.* 177.

‖ Fornĭcāria, æ. f. Meretrix, *a common proſtitute,* Tert.

‖ Fornĭcārius, i. m. *Belonging to the ſtews.* = Quis non fornicarius, non adulter? *Vulg. Interpr.* ǂ Scortator, *Cic.*

Fornĭcātim. adv. *In the form of an arch,* Plin. 29, 6.

Fornĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* fornico] *A vaulting,* or *arching, over.* § Parietum fornicationes, *Vitruv.* 6, 11. § Lapidum fornicatio, *Sen. Ep.* 95. ‖ Alſo *fornication,* Eccleſ. quâ notione à πορνεία deductum videtur.

‖ Fornĭcātor, ōris. m. *A fornicator,* Eccleſ. ǂ Scortator, *Cic.*

‖ Fornĭcātrix, īcis. f. *She that haunteth brothelhouſes,* Dig.

Fornĭcātus, a, um. part. *Arched,* or *vaulted, over.* Paries vel ſolidus, vel fornicatus, *Cic. Top.* 4. Ceras fulciunt pilarum intergerinis à ſolo fornicatis, *Plin.* 11, 10.

‖ Fornĭco, āre. act. *To vault,* or *arch, over,* Sidon. Ep. 1, 5.

Fornĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be arched, to be bent downward.* Palma fornicatur, *Plin.* 16, 42. ‖ Dep. *To committ fornication,* Eccl.

Fornix, ĭcis. f. [de etym. parum conſtat] (1) *An arch,* or *vault, in houſes; a triumphal arch in memory of ſome great victory.* (2) Alſo, Metòn. *a brothel-houſe,* becauſe theſe were in vaults and wells under ground. (1) Adverſo fornice portæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 631. Hujus fornix in foro Syracuſis eſt, in quo nudus filius ſtat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 63. (2) Fornix tibi & uncta popina Incutiunt urbis deſiderium, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 14, 21.

* Fŏro, āre. act. [*à* foris] *To bore,* or *pierce.* Te forabunt patibulatim per vias ſtimulis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 53. ſed uſitatius eſt *perforo.*

* Fŏror, āri. paſſ. *To be bored,* or *pierced,* Celſ. 8, 2. & 8, 9.

‖ Forpex, ĭcis. f. *A pair of ſciſſars,* or *nippers,* Iſid. Sed hanc corruptam à *forfice* ſuſpicantur viri docti.

Fors, tis. f. [de etym. nihil comperti] (1) *Fortune.* (2) *Luck, chance, hazard.* (1) Sit ſanè fors domina campi, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 2. (2) Fors aliquibus in rebus plùs quàm ratio poteſt. *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. 𝔛 In incerto judicium eſt, fatóne res mortalium & neceſſitate immutabili, an forte volvantur, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 34. 𝔛 Ut cuique fors, aut virtus, *Ibid.* 12, 39. Forte ſuâ Libycis tempeſtas nos appulit oris, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 381.

Forſan. adv. [*à* fors, & partic. ἂν] *Perhaps, perchance, peradventure.* Forſan & hæc olim meminiſſe juvabit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 207.

Forſĭtan. adv. [*ex* fors, ſit, & ἂν] *Perhaps, it may be.* Forſitan hic mihi parum habeat fidem, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 117.

Forſit. adv. [*ex* fors & ſit] *Perhaps it may be,* Lucr. 6, 735. Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 49. Forſit carior alter erit, *Prop.* 2, 9, 1.

‖ Fortalitium, i. n. *A fort, a ſconce, a ſtrong place.* ǂ Caſtellum, *Cæſ.*

Fortaſſe. adv. [*quaſi* fortè eſſe] *It may be, perhaps, peradventure.* 𝔛 Genus orationis fortaſſe ſubtile, certè acutum, *Cic.*

‖ Fortaſſean. adv. *Peradventure,* Gell. 7, 3.

Fortaſſis. adv. *Perchance, perhaps.* Sed ego fortaſſis vaticinor, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16.

† Fortax, ăcis. f. [*à* fortitudine] *The bottom, or compaſs, of an oven, furnace,* or *kiln,* Cato, 38, R. occ.

Fortè. adv. *vel* pot. abl. *à* fors. *As hap was, as it fortuned, by chance, peradventure.* ¶ Fortè fortuna, *as good luck would have it,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 54. Quàm ſæpe fortè temerè eveniunt, quæ non audeas optare, *Id. Phorm.* 5, 1, 31. Forte ſuâ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 381.

‖ Fortean. adv. [*ex* fortè & an] *Peradventure,* Feſt. ǂ Forſan, forſitan, fortè.

† Forteſco, ĕre. neut. *To wax,* or *grow, ſtrong,* Gell. 19, 7. ex *Næv.* ǂ Fortis fio.

Fortĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat patient.* Quamvis Epicurus forticulum ſe in torminibus præbeat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 19.

‖ Fortĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. *A fortifying,* Aug. ǂ Munitio, *Cæſ.* Propugnaculum, *Cic.*

‖ Fortĭfĭcātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh ſtrong,* Hier. ǂ Propugnator.

‖ Fortĭfĭco, āre. act. fortem facio. *To fortify, to ſtrengthen.* Ægrotantium fortificare corpora, *Cæl. Aur. Tard.* 3, 2, 38. ǂ Confirmare, munire.

Fortis, e. adj. [*à* ferendo adverſa: vel *à* fors, nam fors adjuvat audaces] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Hardy, patient.* (2) *Stout, conſtant.* (3) *Courageous, valiant, magnanimous.* (4) *Well bred, honeſt, honourable.* (5) *Rich, powerfull.* (6) *Hale, luſty, ſtrong.* (7) *Swift.* (8) *Fair.* (1) Qui me vir fortior eſt ad ſufferendas plagas? *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 2, 11. (2) = Vir fortis & animoſus, & acriter morti ſe offerens, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 34. Viri fortiſſimi, *Sall. B. C.* 20. (3) = Homo fortis, atque bellator probus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 2, 35. (4) Cavit, ne unquam infamiæ ea res ſibi eſſet, ut virum fortem decet, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 14. Hiccine eſt leno, qui fuit quondam fortis? *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 2, 65. (5) Fortis familia, *Id. Trin.* 5, 2, 9. Rex penitus fortiùs adverſus Romanos aurum quàm ferrum, pacem emit, *Flor.* 3, 1, 7. (6) = Incolumis & fortis aliis ſuper alia oneribus augeas, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 59. 𝔛 Neque à fortiſſimis infirmiſſimo generi reſiſti poſſe, *Sall. B. J.* 71. (7) 𝔛 Quid tam egregium, ſi femina forti Fidis equo? dimitte fugam, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 705. (8) Ecquid fortis viſa eſt? *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 13. ubi vid. *Scal.* Bacchis etiam tibi fortis viſa eſt? *Id. Bacchid.* 2, 2, 38. ☞ *Ex his colligere licet, omnia tam animi, quàm corporis bona, in fortitudine poſuiſſe Romanos.*

Fortĭter. adv. iùs. comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Patiently, bravely.* (2) *Valiantly, ſtoutly.* (3) *Reſolutely, undauntedly.* (4) *Quickly, briſkly, apace.* (1) Quicquid acciderit, fortiter ac ſapienter feramus, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. Quemvis eventum fortiùs feram, quàm hunc dolorem, *Id.* 9, 6. (2) § Fortiter bellum gerere, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 39. (3) 𝔛 Quàm ſapienter non diſputo, conſtanter quidem & fortiter certè, *Id.* pro *Prov. Conſ.* 17. Fortiùs pugnare cœperunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 26. ¶ Fortiſſimè pugnaverunt, *moſt violently, with the utmoſt endeavour,* Cæſ. B. G. 4, 37. (4) Rebus paternis fortiter abſumptis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 27. Arſerunt agitati fortiùs ignes, *Ov. Met.* 6, 708.

Fortĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *Patience, greatneſs of ſoul.* (2) *Hardyneſs, courage.* (3) *Intrepidity.* (4) *A brave action,* either in peace, *or* war. (5) *Strength.* Fortitudo omnis (1) in dolore, aut (2) in labore, aut (3) in periculo ſpectatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 15. (4) Sunt domeſticæ fortitudines non inferiores militaribus, *Id. Off.* 1, 22. (5) 𝔛 In feris fortitudinem dicimus, in hominibus juſtitiam, *Id. Off.* 1, 50.

† Fortiuſcŭlus, i. m. dim. *Stoutiſh, ſomewhat ſtrong,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 13. ſed alii aliter leg. + Forticulus, *Cic.*

Fortuĭtò. adv. *By chance, at adventure, caſually.* Hec non fit fortuitò, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 11.

Fortuĭtu. qu. ablat. monopt. *idem.* = Temerè ac fortuitu, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29.

Fortuĭtus, a, um. adj. *That happeneth by chance, ſudden, caſual, accidental, of itſelf.* 𝔛 Non fortuitum, ſed divinum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. 𝔛 Ut coacta mors fortuitæ ſimilis eſſet, *Tac.* 16, 19. ¶ = Subita & fortuita oratio, *an extemporal ſpeech,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 33.

Fortūna, æ. f. [*à* fors] (1) *Fortune, hazard, adventure, hap, chance, event, luck.* (2) *State, condition.* (3) *An eſtate,* real, *or* perſonal. (4) Alſo *the Godeſs ſo called.* (1) = Quid aliud fors? quid fortuna? quid caſus? quid eventus? *&c.* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 6. (2) Magnæ fortunæ comes adeſt adulatio, *Paterc.* 2, 102. (3) Fortunam tribus filiabus æqualiter diſtribuere, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 9. (4) O Fortuna! O fors Forruna! *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 1.

Fortūnæ, ārum, f. pl. *One's fortune,* or *eſtate; riches, wealth, what one is worth.* = Imminebat tuus furor omnium fortunis & bonis, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 10. *& in ſing.* § Amplificare fortunam ſuam, *Id.* de *Amic.* 16. Pleni fortunarum gloriæque ſimul publicæ, *Liv.* 3, 68.

Fortūnātè. adv. iùs, comp. *Happyly, fortunately, proſperouſly, luckyly.* = Sapientes feliciter & fortunatè vivunt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 7. Fortunatiùs repulſus, *Col. præf.*

‖ Fortūnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A happy ſucceſs,* or *proſpering,* Aug. + Fors, Fortuna, *Vett.*

‖ Fortūnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that proſpereth,* Aug. + Qui fortunat.

Fortūnātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Bleſt, happy.* (2) *Fortunate, wealthy, rich.* (3) *Favourable.* (1) Fortunatus, qui iſthoc animo ſies, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 66. (2) Fortunate ſenex, tua rura manebunt, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 47. § Fortunatiſſimus haberi, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 12. (3) Deos ego omnes, ut ſint fortunati, precor, *Afran.* Nuſquam fortunatiorem, ſe quàm Præneſte, vidiſſe fortunam, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 41.

‖ Fortūnium, i. n. *Good luck,* Dig. + Fors. Fortuna, bona Fortuna.

Fortūno, āre. act. *To make happy,* or *proſperous.* Tibi patrimonium Dii fortunent, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 2. Eumque honorem tibi deos fortunare volo, *Ibid.* 15, 7. Dî fortunabunt voſtra conſilia! *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 175.

‖ Fortūnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be made proſperous,* Litt. *ex* Stat.

Fŏrŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* forus] vix leg. in ſingulari, plur. foruli. *Hutches, caſes,* or *ſhelves, wherein books were kept.* Hic libros dabit, & forulos, *Juv.* 3, 219.

* Fŏrum, i. n. [*à* ferendo] (1) *A market place where things are ſold.* (2) Alſo *the common place where courts are kept, and matters of judgement pleaded.* (3) With a proper name *a market town,* or *burgh, with the country adjacent.* (4) Alſo *a veſſel uſed about the winepreſs.* (1) Forum boarium, piſcatorium, olitorium, cupedinis, *&c.* vid. *Varr.* de *L. L.* 1. *&* 4, 32. ¶ Cedere foro, *to become bankrupt,* Juv. 11, 50. Uti foro, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 29. *to ſuit himſelf to the time, to make the beſt of it.* Decedere foro, *to live privately,* Nep. Att. 10. (2) Erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, *Mart.* 3, 38. ¶ In alieno foro litigare, *to follow a buſyneſs he doth not underſtand.* Mart. præf. l. 10. Agere forum, *to hold a court to try cauſes.* (3) Forum Julii, hodie *Frejus.* Forum Claudii, hodie *Tarenteſia,* &c. (4) Col. 11, 2. *&* 12, 8.

Fŏrus, i. m. (1) *The deck, or hatch, of a ſhip,* (2) Alſo *ſmall furrows.* (1) In ſummæ navis foro, *Gell.* 16, *extr. Uſitatiùs in plur.* Alii per foros curſitent, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 6. (2) Anguſtoſque foros adverſo limite ducens, *Col.* 10, 92.

* † Forvus, i. m. [*à* ferveo] obſol. *Hot,* Iſid. *Rectiùs* formus.

Foſſa, æ. f. [*à* fodiendo] Locus unde terram foderent, *a ditch, a moat, a trench.* Locum vallo foſsâque munivit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 2.

‖ Foſsārius, i. m. *A ditcher,* Col. *ap.* Litt. + Foſſor.

Foſsātum, i. n. *A foſſe, a trench,* cit. *Plin.* 17, 21. ſed perperam; certè *Veg.* 4, 16. & *Pallad.* 11, 13.

Foſsĭlis, e. adj. *That which is,* or *may be, diged out of the earth.* Sal foſſilis, *Plin.* 36, 10.

Foſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* fodio] *A diging,* or *delveing; a dreſſing,* or *triming.* Foſſionibus terra fit fœcundior, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. Puteorum foſſio, *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Foſsĭtius, a, um. adj. *That which is diged,* or *delved.* Arena foſſitia, *Pall.* 1, 10. ¶ ‖ Foſſitia nigra, *ſea coal,* Jun.

† Foſſo, āre. freq. [*à* fodio] *To dig often,* Enn. *ap.* Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Foſſor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* fodio] *A diger, a delver, a ditcher, a labourer, a trench maker, a pioneer.* Si foſſore terra verſetur, *Col.* 3, 13. § Robuſtus foſſor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 264.

Foſsŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little ditch,* or *trench.* Singulis foſſulis diſponas, *Col.* 11, 3. § Foſſulas facere, *Cato,* 161.

Foſsūra, æ. f. *A diging,* or *delveing.* Complanata foſſuris montium juga, *Suet. Calig.* 37. Hanc foſſuarum maximè probavimus, *Col.* 4, 14. Summa foſſura operiatur arundinibus, aut fronde, *Vitruv.* 8, 1.

Foſſus, a, um. part. [*à* fodior] *Diged.* Terra foſſa & ſubacta, *Pallad. Novemb.* 6.

Fōtus, a, um. part. [*à* foveor] *Nouriſhed, cheriſhed, kept warm.* Pulli à matribus excluſi fotique, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

Fōtus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A nouriſhing,* or *keeping warm.* (2) Alſo *a fomentation.* (1) Laurus utilis eſt igni ſacro fotu, *Plin.* 23, 9. (2) Decoctura juvat & potione & fotu, *Plin.* 23, 1.

Fŏvea, æ. f. [*ab* ant. foveo, *pro* fodio] *A deep hole made in the ground to catch wild beaſts in; a pitfall, a den, a cave, a fox's hole,* &c. Bellua in foveam incidit, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. Decipiemus foveâ leonem, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 1, 59.

Fŏvendus, a, um. part. *To be cheriſhed.* Nobilitate fovenda eſt novitas, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, 7. § Fovendus artus accipere, *Ov. Met.* 8, 654.

Fŏvens, tis. part. *Cheriſhing,* &c. § Fovens pejora fortuna, *Sen. Hipp.* 979. *Conf. Sil.* 7, 10. *Liv.* 24, 36.

FŏVEO, ēre, fōvi, fōtum. act. (1) *To keep warm.* (2) *To cheriſh,* or *nouriſh.* (3) *To feed,* or *maintain.* (4) *To make much of, to favour.* (5) *To love and embrace.* (6) *To eſpouſe,* or *favour.* (7) *To foment,* or *bathe,* with any liquid thing. (1) Jubes epulas foveri foculis ferventibus? *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67. (2) Aves pullos pennis fovent, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. (3) Lacte fovet & erigit, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 5. (4) Colui fovique poëtas, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 10, 41. Ibi fovebo ſenectutem meam, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 62. (5) Ipſe Neæram Dum fovet, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 4. (6) Contraria non fovi arma, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 4, 41. (7) Fovit vulnus lymphâ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 420.

Fŏveor, ēri, paſſ. *To be cheriſhed,* &c. *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67.

Fŏveo, ēre. act. ant. *id. quod* fodio.

F ante R.

† Frăceſcere, *pro* friari, *Varr.*

Frăceo, ēre, ui. neut. [*à* ſeq. fraces] *To putrify and rot with age and continueance.* Oleum fraceſcet, *Col.* 1, 6.

Frăces, ium. pl. f. *The lees of oil,* Plin. *Vid.* Frax.

Frăceſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow roten,* or *mouldy.* Oleum, quod minùs provenit, ſi congelatur, fraceſcet, *Col.* 1, 6. § Caldore fraceſcere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 55.

‖ Frăcĭdè. adv. *Roten ripe,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Frăcĭdus, a, um. adj. [*à* fraceo] *Roten ripe, hoary, and putrifyed.* Olea fracida, *Cato, R. R.* 64.

* † Fractio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking, a fraction,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed non reperi.* + Infractio, *Cic.*

* Fractūra, æ. f. *A breaking,* or *burſting; a fracture.* Fracturas ſanare, *Plin.* 22, 8. Fractura calculi, *Celſ.* 7, 26.

* Fractūrus, a, um. part. *About to break.* Tenuemque per undam Obvia dimittit fracturum flamina collem, *Claud. B. G.* 522. *conf. Sil.* 15, 339.

* Fractus, a, um. part. [*à* frangor] (1) *Broken.* (2) Met. *Diſcouraged, out of heart, ſpent.* (3) *Loſt, vanquiſhed.* (4) *Nice, effeminate.* (1) § Fractum crus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 17, 58. § Fœdera fracta, *Sil.* 17, 538. (2) Fractus morboque faméque, *Ov. Met.* 13, 52. (3) = Fractum propè & debilitatum Græciæ nomen, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 26. (4) = Fractum & minutum & puerile, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 83.

‖ Frænātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bridleing,* or *curbing,* Veg.

Frænātor, ōris. m. verb. *A bridler,* or *reſtrainer.* Ignipedum frænator equorum, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 27. = Infinitæ poteſtatis domitor ac frænator, *Plin. Paneg.* 55.

Frænātus, a, um. part. *Bridled, reſtrained, curbed, kept in.* § Frænati equi, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 15. Os equi frænatum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 44.

Frænĭgĕrus, a, um. adj. *That holdeth,* or *manageth, the bridle.* ¶ Frænigera ala, *a troop of horſe,* Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 98.

Fræno, āre. act. (1) *To bridle, to curb, to rein.* (2) Met. *To keep in, to check, to reſtrain, to ſtop,* or *ſtay.* (1) § Frænare equum, *Liv.* (2) Animum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 57. § Voluptates, *Liv.* 30, 14. § Ventos vinclîs & carcere, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 38.

Frænor, āri. paſſ. *To be bridled.* Ignea longævo frænatur corde juventus, *Claud. Conſ. Prob. & Ol.* 155.

FRÆNUM, i. n. pl. fræni. m. *vel* fræna. n. [quòd hoc equi dentibus frendeant] (1) *A bridle,* or *the bit of a bridle; a curb.* (2) Met. *A check,* or *curb.* (1) § Sonantes fræni, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 184. § Sonantia fræna, *Ov. Met.* 2, 121. (2) = Pone iræ fræna modúmque, *Juv.* 8, 88. = Frænum apud Celſum eſt morbi genus, cùm glans penis ita contecta eſt, ut nudari non poſſit. ¶ Dare fræna, *to ſubdue,* Ov. Met. 6, 231. accipere, *to ſubmitt,* Id.

* † Frăgeſco, ĕre. frangi incipio, *To break,* or *crumble away,* Pacuv.

* Frăgĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* ant. frago] or, comp. (1) *Brittle, ſoon broken.* (2) *Mortal, weak, periſhable, that may be eaſyly broken.* (3) *Dry, without moiſture.* (1) Fragilis cicuta, *Virg. Eccl.* 5, 85. Vitri modo fragilis, *Plin.* 13, 25. (2) = Res humanæ fragiles, caducæque ſunt, *Cic.* de *Am.* 27. (3) 𝔛 Succoſa firmiora, quàm fragilia, *Celſ.* 2, 18.

* Frăgĭlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Brittleneſs.* (2) Met. *Weakneſs, frailty.* (1) Ne ferramenta aquâ in fragilitatem durentur, *Plin.* 34, 14. (2) Imbecillitas & fragilitas humani generis, *Cic. Tuſ.* 5, 1.

* Fragmen, ĭnis. n. *A piece of a thing broken, a fragment, a ſhard, a ſcrap.* Fragmina remorum, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 306. Gracchus fragmine ſubſellii ictus, *Paterc.* 2, 3, 2. lapidis, *Tac.* 5, 6, 3.

* Fragmentum, i. n. *idem.* Fragmentum lapidis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 32. Laceræ fragmenta carinæ, *Luc.* 8, 755. Fragmento ſubſellii ictus, *Val. Max.* 1, 4, 2.

* † Frăgo, ant. *pro* frango.

* Frăgor, ōris. m. [*ab* ant. frago, ſonitus qui ex arbore aut aliâ re inter fragendum editur] *A noiſe, a craſh, a crack,* as when a thing breaks. Fragor tectorum, quæ diruebantur, audiebatur, *Liv.* 1, 29. Fit fragor, & denſi ſunduntur ab

æthere nimbi, *Ov. Met.* 1, 269. § Fragores fluctuum, *Val. Max.* 8, 7. *ext.* 1. § Fragorem congeminare, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 71. § ſtupere, *Id.* 2, 620.

* Frăgōsè, adv. *With a great noiſe,* Plin. 16. 10. in compar.

* Frăgōſus, a. um. adj. [*à* frango] ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Rough, craggy.* (2) Met. *Uneven, uneaſy, hoarſe,* or *jaring.* (3) Alſo *brittle.* (1) Sylvis horrentia ſaxa fragoſis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 777. Pariumque infame fragoſis Exſuperant Pityamque vadis, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 622. (2) = Aures fragoſis offenduntur, & lenibus mulcentur, *Quint.* 9, 4. (3) Lucr. 2, 8, 9.

Fragrans, tis. part. & adject. *Smelling ſweet, fragrant.* Domus fragrans odore Aſſyrio, *Catull.* 66, 144. v. *Virg. Geor.* 4, 169. ‖ Fragrantiſſimus, *Apul.* p. 842.

‖ Fragranter. adv. *Fragrantly,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

Fragrantia, æ. f. *A ſweet ſmell, fragrancy.* Unguentorum fragrantia, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, *ext.* 1.

FRAGRO, āre. neut. (1) *To ſmell ſweetly,* (2) or *ſour,* (3) or *ſtrong.* (1) *Vid.* Fragrans. (2) Fragrat odor acetibus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 493. (3) Ne fragres heſterno vino, *Mart.* 1, 87.

Frāgum, i. n. [*à* fragro, quia ſunt odoris optimi, *Perot.*] *A ſtrawberry.* Humi naſcentia fraga, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 92. Fraga dumetis vulſa, *Sen. Hipp.* 516. ☞ vix leg. in ſing. ap. idoneos auct.

Frămea, æ. f. voc. German. *A ſhort ſpear, a javelin, a glaive,* or *ſword*; *a partizan,* or *hunter's ſtaff.* = Haſtas, vel, ipſorum vocabulo, frameas gerunt, *Tac.* de *Germ.* c. 6. *Conf. Juv.* 13, 79.

* Frangendus, a, um. part. *To be broken.* Exiſtimavit antè frangendum hoſtem, quàm ulciſcendum civem, *Paterc.* 2, 24. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 549.

* Frangens, tis. part. *Breaking.* Frangens fluctus ſcopulus, *Lucan.* 6, 266.

* FRANGO, ĕre, frēgi, fractum. act. neut. [*à* ῥήσσω, fut. ſecund. ῥαγῶ, & digammâ interp. frago, antiq. inde frango] (1) *To break, to bruiſe.* (2) *To weaken.* (3) *To ſpend,* or *wear out.* (4) *To abate,* or *diminiſh.* (5) *To diſcourage, to daunt.* (6) *To vanquiſh.* (7) *To violate,* or *infringe.* (8) *To move, to diſſuade.* (9) *To diſappoint.* (1) Qui è nuce nucleum eſſe vult, frangit nucem, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 55. ¶ Frangere comam in gradus, *to curl it,* Quint. 1, 6. (2) = Nulla eſt tanta vis, quæ non ferro ac viribus debilitari, frangique poſſit, *Cic.* pro *Marcello,* 3. = Vis ſummas frangit infirmatque opes, *Id.* pro *Rab, Poſt.* 10. ex poëtâ. Vini vim frangere aquam miſcendo, *Celſ. præf.* (3) Morantem ſæpe diem mero fregi, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 7. (4) Dum ſe calor frangat, *Cic.* de *Or* 1, 62. ¶ Vim vini frangere aquâ, *to allay it,* Celſ. (5) ✠ Contumelia non fregit eum, ſed erexit, *Nep. Them.* 1. Sin te tanta mala frangunt, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 8. (6) = Bellum Allobrogum præliis fregit, eóſque domuit, *Id.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 13. (7) § Frangere fidem, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 6. § fœdus. *Id.* in *Piſon.* 12. (8) Illum gemitu jam ſupplice mater Frangit, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 375. (9) Fregit hos meum conſilium, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4.

* Frangor, i. fractus. paſſ. *To be broken.* Met. *diſcouraged,* &c. Fluctus à ſaxo frangitur, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. Quarum rerum curâ frangebatur, *Nep. Dion.* 7.

‖ Frātellus, i. m. dim. *A little brother,* Ter. Scaur. ⸸ Fraterculus.

FRĀTER, tris. m. [*qu.* ferè alter] (1) *A brother, confederate,* or *ally.* (2) *A nephew, kinſman,* or *couſin-german.* (3) *Books,* &c. *of the ſame author.* (1) Velim, miſrater, fraterculo tuo credas, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 66. Nulla adulatio procedere ultra poteſt, quàm ut fratres vocemus, *Quint. Decl.* 321. (2) *Terent. Phorm.* 5, 4, 1. § Frater patruelis, *Suet. Cæſ.* 29. (3) Adſpicies illic poſitos ex ordine fratres, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1, 107.

† Frātercŭlo, āre. neut. *To grow up together as brothers.* Tunc papillæ primitus fraterculabant, illud volui dicere ſororiabant. *Plaut.* in *Fragm.*

Frātercŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little,* or *young, brother,* Cic. Verr. 3, 66. Juv. 4, 98.

Frāternè, adv. *Brotherly, lovingly, kindly.* = Germanè fraternéque reſcribam, *Cic. Q. fr.* 15.

Frāternĭtas, ātis. f. *Brotherhood, a fraternity,* Tac. Ann. 11. 25, 1. Flor. 4, 2, 74.

Frāternus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a brother.* (2) *Brotherly, fraternal.* (1) Diana fraternis languida flammis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 454. ¶ Fraterna cædes, *committed by a brother,* Virg. Æn. 4, 21. (2) Fraterna neceſſitudo, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 4.

* ‖ Fratilli, ōrum, m. pl. [dict. quòd per *terram ferantur,* Feſt. al. qu. *fracti,* & diviſi; fractili vett. dict.] *The jogs of tapeſtry at the bottom; the fringe, ſhag,* or *nap, of cloth.*

‖ Fratria, æ. f. *A brother's wife,* Feſt. or *a huſband's brother's wife,* Non.

Fratrĭcīda, æ. com. gen. *A killer of his brother,* Cic. *pro* Domo, c. 10.

‖ Fratrĭcīdum, i. n. *A killing of one's brother,* Arnob. ⸸ Fraternæ necis ſcelus, *Hor.*

‖ Fratrĭmōnium, i. n. *An eſtate left,* or *given, to one by a brother,* Litt. *ex* Sen. *ſed q.*

‖ Fratro, āre. neut. *To grow,* or *plump, up; as boys* or *girls breaſts,* or *paps, do,* Feſt.

Fraudandus, a, um. part. *To be defrauded.* Nec fraudanda Miletus cive Cadmo, *Plin.* 5, 30.

Fraudātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiveing, beguileing,* or *cozening.* Qui fraudationis causâ latitârit, *Cic.* pro *Quint* 19. § Sine fraudatione agere, *Id. Offic.* 3, 17.

Fraudātor, ōris. m. verb. *A deceiver,* or *cozener.* § Fraudator creditorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 12. Ingratus beneficiorum fraudator eſt, *Sen.* de *Ben.* 4. 26.

Fraudātus, a, um. part. *Cozened, deceived, beguiled.* = Ne propter te captus fraudatúſque ſim, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 17. Ventre fraudato comparavit peculium, *Sen. Ep.* 80.

Fraudo, āre. act. [*à* fraus] *To defraud, cheat, cozen,* or *beguile*; *artfully to deprive of.* ¶ Fraudare genium, *to pinch his belly,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 15. ſtipendium militum, *to keep back their pay,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 59. § aliquem pecuniâ, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

Fraudor, āri. paſſ. *To be defrauded,* or *cheated.* Quidve fecit, cur etiam gentium communi jure fraudetur? *Curt.* 10, 18. Cùm calumniâ tardiùs lati auxilii mercede fraudarentur, *Juſt.* 42, 1.

Fraudŭlenter. adv. iùs, comp. *Fraudulently, knaveiſhly, like a trickſter.* § Fraudulenter infeſtare, *Col.* 1, 8. § Fraudulentiùs invidere, *Plin.* 30, 10.

Fraudŭlentia, æ. f. *Deceitfulneſs, knavery.* Fretus malitiâ, fraudulentiâ, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 1, 7. vid. & *Mil.* 2, 2, 34.

Fraudŭlentus, a, um. adj. ‖ or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Crafty, deceitfull, fraudulent, cheating, knaveiſh.* § Homo fraudulentus, *Ad. Herenn.* 2, 26. § Venditio fraudulenta, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21. Fraudulentior, *Tertull.* Fraudulentiſſimus, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 38.

FRAUS, dis. f. (1) *Deceit, fraud, guile, a cheat,* or *knaveiſh trick*; *cozenage.* (2) *A fault,* or *crime.* (3) *An inconvenience, prejudice, damage, loſs, detriment.* (4) *An evil deſign.* (5) Alſo *a puniſhment.* (6) Meton. *A cheat, a pickpocket.* (1) ✠ Vi aut fraude fit injuria, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 13. (2) In eandem fraudem incides, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 33. = Id erit vitrico ejus fraudi & crimini, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 35. (3) Pacis ego ſpe in hanc fraudem incidi, *Id. Fam.* 11, 16. Quod ſine fraude meâ populique Quiritium fiat, *Liv.* 1, 24. (4) Rem non minimi periculi, quia tamen fraus aberat, in jocum vertit, *Suet. Aug.* 67. *Niſi malis referre ad proximam notionem, ut notet damnum.* (5) Diem ſtatuit, antequam liceret ſine fraude ab armis diſcedere, *Sall. B. C.* 37. ✠ Error illi ſine fraude, aliis exitio, *Tac.* 6, 30. (6) § Fraus populi, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 131. *convicium in lenonem.*

Frauſus, a, um. [*à* fraudo, āre. ut ſiſus *à* fido] *Cheated.* ¶ Nequam fraudem frauſus ſit, *he hath plaid a knaveiſh trick,* Plaut. Aſin. 2, 2, 20.

‖ Fraxātor, ōris. m. *He that goeth about the watch,* or *walketh the rounds,* Feſt.

‖ Fraxĭnētum, i. n. *A grove of aſhes,* Recent.

Fraxĭneus, a, um. adj. & Fraxĭnus, a, um. *Aſhen, of aſh.* § Sudes fraxineæ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 359. § Virga fraxina, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 76. *Conf. Col.* 11, 2.

Fraxĭnus, i. f. *An aſh tree.* Fraxinus in ſylvis pulcherrima, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 65.

‖ Fraxo, āre. act. *To go about, to view the watch, to walk the rounds,* Feſt.

* Frĕmĕbundus, a, um. *That maketh a horrible noiſe.* Fremebundus ab alto Deſilit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 128. *Conf. Cic. N. D.* 2, 35.

* Frĕmendus, a, um. part. *Roaring.* Clamor fremendus, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 752.

* Frĕmens, tis. part. (1) *Roaring, rageing.* (2) *Neighing.* (1) § Fremens lupus, *Ov. Met.* 5, 627. § Fremens Italia, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 229. (2) Frementes ad juga cogit equos, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 638.

* Frĕmĭdus, a, um. adj. *Rageing, furious.* Fremidâ regalia turbâ Atria complentur, *Ov. Met.* 5, 2. *Quam vocem miror tot lexicogr. aciem effugiſſe.*

* Frĕmĭtus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A roaring, as of lions, or* of the ſea. (2) *A neighing of horſes.* (3) *A ſhouting of men.* (4) *A claſhing, as of* arms. (5) *A bluſtering.* (6) *A ſound, or blaſt,* as of a trumpet. (7) *A murmuring, rumbleing, ſhuffling,* or *noiſe, of people got together; a muttering,* or *ſound of applauſe.* (8) Alſo *a freting,* or *grumbling.* (1) § Fremitus leonis, *Juv.* 14, 247. § marium, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 160. (2) § equorum, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 38. (3) § virorum, *Id. B. G.* 4, 14. (4) § armorum, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 10. (5) § ventorum, *Lucr.* 6, 198. (6) § tubæ, *Sen. Oet.* 6. (7) Plauſu fremitúque virûm, ſtudiiſque faventûm, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 148. (8) Fremitus egentium, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 10.

* FRĔMO, ĕre, ŭi, ĭtum, neut. [*à* βρέμω, *Canin.*] (1) *To roar* like a lion, lynx, *or* tiger. (2) *To make a great noiſe,* as waters. (3) *To bluſter.* (4) *To mutter,* or *grumble*; *to fret and chafe.* (5) *To bewail,* or *lament.* (6) *To expreſs joy,* (7) *applauſe,* or *approbation.* (1) Leo fremit, *Plin.* 8, 16. lynces, *Auct. Philom.* tigres, *Valer. Flacc.* 2, 260. (2) Torrentes immanè fremunt, *Claud.* de *Conſ. Mallii,* 237. (3) Fremunt immani turbine venti, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 25. (4) Fremant omnes licèt, dicam quod ſentio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 44. (5) Magno circùm clamore fremebant, *Virg Æn.* 6, 175 (6) Fremunt gaudio erecti, *Liv.* 6, 6. (7) Cuncti ſimul ore fremebant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 563.

* ✤ Frĕmor, ōris. m. *A roaring,* Virg. Æn. 11, 297. Non temerè alibi.

* Frendens, tis. part. *Gnaſhing the teeth.* Aper frendens, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 46. leo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 9. dolor, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 693.

* Frendeo, ēre, ui. neut. & frendo, ĕre. [*à* fremo, unde fremidus, ut *à* tumeo, tumidus, per Sync. frendus, hinc frendeo, ut *ab* aveo, avidus, audeo] *To grind,* or *gnaſh, the teeth together*; for anger, *or* pain. (2) † *To groan, to grunt, to granch,* or *ſcranch.* (3) † *To break,* or *bruiſe.* (1) Illum malè formidabam, ita frendebat dentibus, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 5. (2) Frendere noctes, miſera quas perpeſſa ſum, *Pacuv.* apud *Non.* 5, 103. (3) Saxo fruges frendere, *Ac.* ap. *eund.*

Frēnĭger, ĕra, um. adj. *Bearing a bridle.* Frenigera ala, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 98.

FRĔQUENS, tis. adj. ior, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Frequent, ordinary, that often cometh,* or *is often done.* (2) *Reſorting much,* or *much reſorted to.* (3) *Abounding with.* (1) Trochæus frequens, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 47. Locus frequentioribus latrociniis infeſtior, *Id. Fam.* 10, 31. ¶ Frequens ſententia, *approved by many,* Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 6. Affirmant eum tum frequentem ad ſigna fuiſſe, *Liv.* 3, 24. (2) Cum illis unà aderat frequens, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 80. Frequentiſſimi convenient, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 11. Scopuloſque frequentes Exulibus magnis, *Juv.* 13, 246. *h. e.* frequentatos. (3) Loca frequentia ædificiis, *Liv.* 31, 23. Silva frequens trabibus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 329. Frequens telis pharetra, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 1234.

‖ Frĕquentāmentum, i. n. *An often rehearſeing of a thing*; in muſick, *a warbleing of the voice,* Gell. 1, 11. ⸸ Modulatio, *Cic.*

Frĕquentandus, a, um. part. *To be frequently interſperſed.* Frequentanda eſt oratio luminibus verborum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 52.

Frĕquentans, tis. part. *Frequenting.* Largè frequentantibus, *Plin. Hiſt.* 5, 15.

Frĕquentātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Frequenting, the often uſeing the ſame action,* or *words.* Denſa & continens frequentatio verborum, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 19. § Frequentatio argumentorum, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 35.

‖ Frĕquentātīva verba, *Gramm.* à ſæpius agendo dicta, *Iſid. Conſ. Gell.* 9, 6.

‖ Frĕquentātò. adv. *Frequently,* Apul. Met. 9. p. 293. ┼ Frequenter, *Cic.*

‖ Frĕquentātor, ōris. m. verb. *A frequenter of a place, Apul. Triſmeg.* p. 94. ┼ Frequens, *Cic.*

‖ Frĕquentātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that frequenteth,* Tert. ┼ Frequens, *Cic.*

Frĕquentātus, a, um. part. *Much frequented.* Aliud genus eſt non tam ſententiis frequentatum, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 95. ✠ Tranſlatio inſtituta inopiæ cauſâ, frequentata delectationis, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 38.

Frĕquenter. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Oftentimes, frequently.* Ut frequenter & aſſiduè conſequamur artis rationem ſtudio, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 56. Frequentiùs audiebantur, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, 5. Tranſlatione ſermo omnis frequentiſſimè utitur, *Cic. Orat.* 24. § Frequentiſſimè clamitabat, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 11, 7.

Frĕquentia, æ. f. (1) *A great company,* or *meeting of people.* (2) *Frequency.* (1) = Amicorum aſſiduitas & frequentia, *Cic.* de *Pet. Conſ.* 1. (2) De epiſtolarum frequentiâ nihil te accuſo, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16.

Frĕquento, āre. act. (1) *To go often to; to frequent, or haunt; to reſort much to.* (2) *To people a place.* (3) *To bring together.* (4) *To amaſs, or heap together.* (5) Meton. *To celebrate.* (6) *To make frequent uſe of.* (1) Qui frequentant domum meam, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 21. § Frequentare nuptias, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 9, 2. (2) Italiam coloniis frequentavit, *Suet. Aug.* 46. (3) Quos cùm caſu hic dies ad ærarium frequentâſſet, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 7. (4) Acervatim multa frequentare, *Id. Orat.* 25. (5) Diva, quibus numeris herbas & arma frequentas, &c. Sulpitius *in* Sat. (6) Frequentare commercium literarum, *Sen. Ep.* 38.

Frĕquentor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be frequented,* &c. Domus alio domino ſolita frequentari, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 39. Per bellum cœptum frequentari emporium, *Liv.* 24, 7. ¶ Frequentatur homo, *is much viſited,* Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 6.

* Freſſus, *vel* Frēſus, a, um. part. [à frendeo] *Broken, bruiſed, granched, chaveled, ſhaled.* § Faba freſſa, *Celſ.* 5, 18. § Cicera freſſa, *Col.* 2, 11.

* ‖ Frĕtālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the narrow ſeas,* Amm.

* Frĕtum, i. n. [à ferveo, fervi, fretum; al. à fremendo] (1) *A narrow ſea between two lands, an arm of the ſea, the ſtraits.* (2) ✣ *The ſea.* (1) Ab Italiâ freto disjunctus, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 59. Hinc Anglicè, *Frith.* (2) Freta tumeſcunt, *Virg.*

Frĕtus, a, um. adj. *Truſting to, relying upon, being bold upon.* = Amicitiis fretum, ac munitum eſſe oportet, *Cic.* de *Petit. Conſ.* 7. Fretus equis viriſque, *Valer. Flacc.* 6, 35. Freta ſtudiis juventus, *Id.* 3, 628.

* † Frĕtus, ûs. m. *An arm of the ſea,* Lucr. 1, 721.

Friābĭlis, e. adj. [à frio] *That may be crumbled,* or *broken ſmall.* Tophus naturâ friabilis, *Plin.* 17, 4.

* ‖ Friātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking into ſmall pieces,* or *crumbs,* Apic.

Friātus, a, um. part. *Crumbled,* or *broken into ſmall pieces.* Scilicet & glebis terrarum ſæpe friatis, *Lucr.* 1, 886.

* Frĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be rubed.* Dentes lavandos fricandoſque præbebat, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 18.

* Frĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A rubing,* or *frication.* (2) *Plaſtering, pargeting.* (1) Vehemens fricatio, *Plin.* 28, 4. (2) Tectoriorum fricatio, *Vitruv.* 7, 6.

* ‖ Frĭcātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that rubeth,* Litt. ex Celſ.

* ‖ Frĭcātrix, īcis. f. *She that rubeth,* Litt. *ex* Mart. *ſed q.*

* Frĭcātūra, æ. f. *A pargeting.* Super fricaturam incernatur marmor, *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

* Frĭcātus, ûs. m. verb. *Rubing.* Dentium vitia emendat crebro fricatu, *Plin.* 23, 7.

* † Frĭcātus, a, um. part. *Rubed,* Næv.

* Frĭco, āre, ui & āvi, ctum, *vel.* ātum. act. [à frago, *i. e.* frango, vel à frigo, Gr. φρύγω, vel à frigeo, aut φρίκη, quòd qui frigent, iis fricant] *To rub, chafe,* or *fret.* Fricare genua, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 81. oleo corpus, *Mart.* 4, 90. arbore coſtas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 259.

* Frĭcor, āri, ātus, & frictus. paſſ. *To be rubed,* &c. Senes fricari ſeſe ex antiquo volunt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 93.

* Frictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rubing,* or *chafeing,* Celſ. 1, 3. § Frictiones oculorum, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* Frictus, a, um. part. [à frigor] (1) *Fried* (2) *Parched.* (1) Ova fricta ex oleo, *Celſ.* 1, 6. (2) Cato, 156.

* Frictus, ûs. m. verb. *A rubing,* Juv. 6, 322. notione explic. indignâ.

* † Frīgēdo, dĭnis. f. *Cold, chillneſs,* Varr. ┼ Frigus, *Cic.*

† Frīgĕfăcio, ĕre, f. ēci. factum. *To cool,* Lexicogr. *ex* Plaut. Non eſt in uſu, ſed hinc

† Frīgĕfactio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cooling,* or *makeing cold,* Lexicogr. *ex* Celſ. &

Frīgĕfacto, āre. freq. *To make cold often,* Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 15. & Rud. 5, 2, 39.

† Frīgĕfactor, ōris. m. verb. *A cooler, he that maketh cold,* Lexicogr. *ex* Celſ.

Frīgĕfactus, a, um. part. *To be made cold,* Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 15.

† Frīgĕfīo, ieri, factus. *To be cooled,* or *made cold.* ┼ Frigeſco, *Cic.*

* Frīgens, tis. part. (1) *Cold.* (2) *Fearfull, fainthearted.* (3) *Dead.* (1) Frigens animis turba, *Sil.* 16, 597. (2) ✣ Frigentia lumina torpent, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 146. (3) ✣ Corpus lavant frigentis & ungunt, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 219.

* Frīgeo, ēre, xi. neut. [à Gr. ῥιγέω, idem] (1) *To be,* or *grow, cold.* (2) *To catch cold.* (3) Met. *To be faint,* or *careleſs.* (4) *To be out of favour, to find cold comfort.* (5) *To have nothing to do,* (6) or *ſay.* (1) Frigent effœtæ vires, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 396. (2) Metuo ne frigeas in hibernis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 10. (3) ✠ Quod tibi ſuprà ſcripſi, Curionem valde frigere, jam calet, *Id. Fam.* 8, 6. (4) Nimirum hîc frigent homines, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 37. (5) Omnia judicia frigent, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 25. (6) Ubi friget, huc evaſit, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 11.

* Frīgĕrans, tis. part. *Makeing cool.* Frigerans Aganippe, *Catull.* 59, 30.

* † Frīgĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cooling,* or *faning,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul. ┼ Refrigeratio, *Cic.*

* † Frīgĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh cool,* or *faneth,* Sidon. ┼ Qui refrigerat.

* ‖ Frīgĕrātōrium, i. n. *A cooling houſe,* Apic.

* † Frīgĕro, āre. act. *unde* in comp. refrigero, &c.

* Frīgeſcens, tis. part. *Growing cold.* Cùm crus faucium penderet, & cruore ſiccato frigeſcens vulnus aggravaret dolorem, *Curt.* 8, 35.

* Frīgeſcit. imperſ. *It is cold,* Cato, 156.

* Frīgeſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow cold.* Nos hîc frigore frigeſcimus, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. Opus frigeſcit, *Quint.* 6, 1.

* Frīgĭda, æ. f. *ſc.* aqua. *Cold water.* ¶ Frigidam ſuffundere, *to cool one's courage,* Plaut. Ciſt. 1, 1, 37. § Frigidâ lavare, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. Ad frigidam eximus, *Petron.* c. 28.

* Frīgĭdārium, i. n. *A cold bath,* or *a bath of cold water,* Vitruv. 5, 10.

* Frīgĭdārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to cooling,* or *cold.* § Frigidaria cella, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 11. & 5, 6, 26. § Balneæ frigidariæ, *Pallad.* 1, 41. § Frigidaria ciſterna, *Petron.* c. 72.

* Frīgĭdè. adv. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Coldly, without life, faintly,* Gell. 19, 3. Frigidiſſimè, *Quint.* 4, 1.

* ‖ Frīgĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Coldneſs.*

* ‖ Frīgĭdiuſcŭlè. adv. *Somewhat coldly,* Sidon.

* ‖ Frīgĭdiuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat cold.* Sed alia ibidem congerit frigidiuſcula, *Gell.* 3, 10. ┼ Frigidior paulò.

* ‖ Frīgĭdŭlè. adv. *Somewhat coldly,* Frag. Poët.

* Frīgĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat cold,* or *chill.* Frigidulos udo ſingultus ore ciens, *Catull.* 62, 131.

* Frīgĭdus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [à frigeo] (1) *Cold, chill, frigid.* (2) *Faint, ſlight.* (3) *Dull, bald, ſilly.* (4) *Deadly.* (5) Alſo *dead.* (1) Frigidius flumen, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 3. (2) = Frigida & jejuna columna, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 21. (3) ✠ In re frigidiſſimâ cales, *Id. Herenn.* 1, 15. = Frigidus & accerſitus jocus, *Suet. Claud.* 21. = Leve & frigidum ſit addere, *Id. Calig.* 26. (4) Frigidus latet anguis in herbâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 93. (5) Volvitur ille frigidus, *Id. Æn.* 9, 415.

Frīgilla, *vel* Fringilla, æ. f. *A chaffinch, a ſpink,* Mart. 9, 55.

‖ Frīgillārius, *vel.* Fringillārius, i. m. *A kind of hawk called a ſparrow-hawk, a hobby,* or *a muſket.*

* Frīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, *vel* ctum. act. [à φρύγω, idem] *To fry, to parch.* Frumenta frigunt, *Plin.* 18, 7. Seſquilibram ſalis frigito, *Cato,* c. 106.

* ‖ Frīgor, ōris. m. *Coldneſs,* Bud. ┼ Frigus, *Cic.*

‖ Frīgōrĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That maketh,* or *procureth, cold.* Acetum omnium maximè frigorificum eſt, *Gell.* 17, 8.

Frīgultio. *Vid.* Frigutio.

* Frīgus, ŏris. n. [à frigeo] (1) *Cold, chillneſs.* (2) *Winter, cold weather.* (3) *Cool ſhade, refreſhment from heat.* (4) *A cold.* (5) Met. *Coolneſs of affection.* (6) Meton. *Fear.* (7) Meton. *Death.* (1) ✠ Cauſa, quæ vim habet caloris & frigoris, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 14. (2) ✠ ✣ Ante focum, ſi frigus erit; ſi meſſis, in umbrâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 70. (3) Frigus captabis opacum, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 53. (4) Collegit frigus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 11, 13. (5) Majorum ne quis amicus Frigore te feriat, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 62. ✠ Montanus notus eſt & Tiberii amicitiâ, & frigore, *Sen. Ep.* 12. (6) Solvuntur frigore membra, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 96. (7) Animos extremo frigore labi ſenſit, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 735.

* ‖ Frīguſcŭlum, i. n. *A little cold;* alſo *cold reſpect; a diſlike and diſtaſte between huſband and wife,* Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32.

† Frīgūtio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. *To uſe wanton geſtures, to chatter,* Plaut. Caſ. 2, 3, 49.

Fringilla, æ. f. *A chaffinch. Vid.* Frigilla.

Frio, āre. act. *To crumble,* or *break into ſmall pieces.* Terra quæ facilè frietur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9. Cruſta friatur, *Plin.* 13, 4.

† Frīrītus, ûs. m. *A noiſe.* Affertur è *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. ex Accio, *ſed mel. libb. hab.* ſpiritu.

Frit. n. indecl. *The little grain at the top of the ear of corn,* Varr. R. R. 1, 48.

Frĭtilla, æ. f. *vel* frĭtilla, ōrum. n. pl. [à frit, *Scal.*] *A kind of pulſe.* Pulte fritilla conficiuntur, *Plin.* 18, 8. *vulg. edit.* 18, 19. *edit. Hard.* ‖ Alſo *a kind of gruel,* Arnob.

Frĭtillus, i. m. [quòd veluti fritinniat ſtrepente aleâ] *A dice box to throw the dice out of.* Movet arma fritillo, *Juv.* 14, 5.

‖ Frĭtinnio, īre, neut. *To chatter like a ſwallow,* Non. 1, 21.

Frīvŏla, ōrum. pl. n. *Lumber, pelf, ſtuff of little value, trumpery.* Jam frivola transfert, *Juv.* 14, 5.

‖ Frīvŏlārius, i. m. *A pedlar, that ſelleth things of ſmall value,* Bud. ┼ Circumforaneus.

Frīvŏlus, a, um. adj. [quaſi ferè valens obolum, *MS.*] (1) *Frivolous, trifleing, ſlight, of no account,* or *value.* (2) *Sorry, pityfull.* (3) *Silly, doteing.* (4) *Falſe, lieing.* (1) Animus aurâ captus frivolâ, *Phædr.* 5, 7, 1. = Levibus & frivolis reum inceſsêre, *Quint.* 7, 2. (2) Frivola eſt animalium ſuperbiſſimi origo, *Plin.* 7, 7.

(3) Frivolus, amentique ſimilis, *Suet. Claud.* 15. (4) Auſpicium frivolum, *Suet. Ner.* 41.

* † Frixa, æ. f. *ſc.* caro. *Fryed fleſh*, Litt. ex Plaut.

* ‖ Frixōrium, i. n. Vas in quo aliquid frigitur, *a fryingpan*, Jun. ⸸ Sartago.

* Frixūra, æ. f. *A frying*, Varr.

* Frixus, a, um. part. [*à* frigo] *Fryed.* 𝔛 Aſſa magis alunt, quàm frixa, *Celſ.* 2, 18.

Frondārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the pruneing of trees*, Frondaria fiſcina, *Plin.* 18, 31.

Frondātio, ōnis. f. *A ſliping of leaves, a cutting of branches, a loping of trees*; alſo *a browſeing*, Col. 5, 6.

Frondātor, ōris. m. *A wood loper, a pruner of trees.* Canet frondator ad auras, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 57. *Conf. Plin.* 18, 31.

Frondens, tis. part. *Bringing forth leaves, ſpringing, green, flouriſhing, verdant.* § Frondens vitis, *Col.* 3, 1. § Arbuta frondentia, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 300.

Frondeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To bear*, or *bring forth, leaves; to wax green, to ſpring.* Frondent ſylvæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 57.

Frondeſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax green.* Frondeſcit virga, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 144. Paucis frondeſcit pampinis, *Col. l.* 5.

Frondeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of leaves*, or *of green branches.* (2) *Leafy*, or *full of leaves.* (1) § Corona frondea, *Plin.* 16, 4. (2) § Nemora frondea, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 191.

ф Frondĭfer, a, um. adj. *That beareth leaves*, or *branches.* Nemus frondiferum, *Lucr.* 2, 259.

Frondōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Full of green leaves.* Frondoſa reducitur æſtas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 296. § Lucus frondoſus, *Ibid.* 4, 543. § Frondoſior taxus, *Sil.* 13, 596.

* FRONS, tis. f. & m. *Cæl.* [*à* ferendo, quòd indicia animi præ ſe ferat] (1) *The forehead, the front*, or *forepart; the brow.* (2) Met. *The enterance, and begining*, of a thing. (3) *The van*, or *front, of an army.* (4) *The fourth part* of any thing. (5) *The breadth.* (6) *An outward appearance*, or *ſhow; a countenance.* (7) *Shame* (8) *Gravity, ſeverity.* (9) *Aſſureance, confidence.* (1) Frons eſt animi janua, *Cic.* de *Petit. Conſ.* 11. (2) Frontes libri, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1, 11. (3) A fronte & à ſiniſtrâ parte nudatis caſtris, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 23. (4) Januæ frontes, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 135. ſpectaculorum, *Suet. Tib.* 4. (5) 𝔛 Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 12. (6) = 𝔛 fronte & oratione magis, quàm ipſo beneficio reque capiuntur homines, *Cic.* de *Petit. Conſ.* 12. (7) Exclamet Melicerta periſſe frontem de rebus, *Perſ.* 5, 104. (8) Reliquiæ priſtinæ frontis, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10. (9) Res civiles firmam frontem deſiderant, *Sen.* de *Tranq. An.* 4. ¶ Frontem exporrigere, *to look chearfully*, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 53. caperare, *to frown*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 3. obducere, *to look ſad*, Juv. 9, 2.

Frons, dis. f. (1) *A leaf of a tree.* (2) *A green bough with leaves upon it.* (1) Frondes caducæ volitant, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 368. (2) Ergò hæc deſerta via, & inculta, atque intercluſa jam frondibus & virgultis, relinquatur, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 18. Omne levandum Fronde nemus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 400.

* Frontāle, is. n. *A frontlet, the frontſtall of an horſe's bridle.* Equis regum frontalia fuerunt, *Plin.* 37, 12. Addebant ſpeciem frontalia & criſtæ elephantis, *Liv.* 37, 40.

* Frontātus, a, um. adj. *Standing*, or *hanging, out like a forehead.* ¶ Frontati lapides, *perpender*, or *perpent, ſtones*, Vitruv. 2, 8.

‖ Frontiſpĭcium, i. n. *The forefront of a houſe, a frontiſpiece.* ⸸ Frons, *Pallad.* 1, 8. *extr.*

‖ Frontiſtērium, i. n. *A cloyſter*, or *walking-place; a college*, Lex. *ex* Auſon.

* Fronto, ōnis. m. [*à* frons] *He that hath a high*, or *broad, forehead; beetlebrowed*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29.

† Fros, ŏris. m. *pro* fons, dis, *Varr.*

Fructĭfer, a, um. adj. *Bearing fruit.* Arbor fructifera, *Plin.* 12, 3.

‖ Fructĭfĭco, āre. act. *To make fruitfull, to fructify*, Voſſ. damnat. Litt. Plin. adjudicat, utinam locum indicâſſet. Fructificat laurus, *Calp. Sic. Ecl.* 4, 91. Ut ut ſit, mallem *fructum fero*, vel *edo*, utique cert. auct.

‖ Fructuārium, i. n. *A vine branch*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Fructuārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Bearing*, or *belonging to, fruit; breeding*, or *pertaining to breed.* (2) ‖ *He that uſeth a thing and taketh the profit of it.* (1) Agros, quos fructuarios habent civitates, vult immunes eſſe, *Cæl. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 8, 6. (2) Ulp.

‖ Fructuōſè. adv. iùs, comp. *Fruitfully*, Aug.

Fructuōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. iſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Fruitfull.* (2) *Profitable, beneficial.* (1) Ager fructuoſus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 5. (2) 𝔛 Rem non fecit deteriorem, haud ſcio an jam fructuoſiorem, *Cic. Att.* 14, 11. § Fundus fructuoſiſſimus, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 12. Quo non aliud in civitate noſtra ad utilitatem fructuoſius, *Tac. Orat.* 5, 4.

Fructus, a, um. part. [*à* fruor] *He that uſeth*, or *enjoyeth.* § Spectaculo fructus, *Paterc.* 2, 104. Quæ fructus cunque es, *Lucr.* 3, 953.

Fructus, ûs. m. & antiq. fructi, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 6. [*à* fruor] (1) *Fruit* of trees, *or* of the earth. (2) Alſo *profit, advantage.* (3) *Service, pleaſure.* (4) *Rent*, or *revenue*; of land. (5) *Delight, ſatisfaction.* (6) ‖ *Intereſt* of money; alſo *the uſe* of a thing. (1) Locus condendis fructibus, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 32. (2) Oves nullum fructum edunt ex ſe ſine cultu hominum, *Id. N. D.* 2, 63. (3) Divitiarum fructus eſt in copiâ, *Id. Parad.* 6, 2. (4) In quos ſumptus abeunt fructus prædiorum? *Id. Att.* 11, 2. (5) Fructum oculis ex alicujus caſu capere, *Nep. Eum.* 11. (6) Ap. JCC.

Fruendus, a, um. part. *To be enjoyed*, or *uſed.* Non parandâ nobis ſolùm ſapientia, ſed fruenda etiam eſt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 1. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 3.

* Frūgālis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* fruge, *i. e.* fructu, vel parſimoniâ] (1) *Frugal, thrifty, ſober, moderate in expenſes, good management.* (2) ‖ *Of*, or *belonging to, corn.* (1) § Frugalis villa, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2. Dedo me patri, ut frugalior ſim quàm vult, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 3. = Colonus parciſſimus, frugaliſſimus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 71. (2) ф Frugalis maturitas, *Apul.* de *Mundo*, p. 743.

* Frūgālĭtas, ātis. f. *Frugality, thrift, modeſty, temperance.* = Ego frugalitatem, id eſt, modeſtiam & temperantiam, virtutem eſſe maximam judico, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 9.

* Frūgālĭter. adv. iùs. comp. *Frugally, thriftyly.* = Signa, tabulas, &c. ſanè frugaliter domum ſuam deportavit, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 43. § = Parcè & frugaliter vivere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 107. § ‖ Strictiùs & frugaliùs vivere, *Lact.* de *Irâ Dei*, 20.

* Frūges, um. f. [*à* φρύγω, *Priſc.* quòd eas ſolerent torrere] (1) *All kinds of fruit, ſerveing for food, that the earth bringeth forth.* (2) *Corn, grain, the fruit of trees, maſt, pulſe*, &c. (1) Vid. *Plin.* 18, 7. (2) Si quercus & ilex Multâ fruge pecus juvet, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 10. ¶ Recipere ſe ad frugem, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 12. Redire ad frugem bonam, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 19. *to grow better, to become a new man.*

* Frūgi. indecl. ſæpe adj. [quanquam ſit *dat.* à frux] (1) *Thrifty.* (2) *Sober, temperate, modeſt.* (3) *Truſty, honeſt, uſefull, and neceſſary*, or indeed any other good quality. (1) 𝔛 L. Piſo illis temporibus, cùm hominem invenire nequam neminem poſſes, ſolus tamen Frugi nominabatur, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 13. *unde & diſertè*, Piſo *bonus* dicitur, *Juv.* 5, 109. 𝔛 Tanquam frugi laudatur avarus, *Id.* 14, 111. 𝔛 Frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, beneficum & liberalem eſſe *habet*, Cic. pro *Deiot.* 9. (2) = Hominis frugi & temperantis functus eſt officium, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 19. Frugi cœnula, *Juv.* 3, 167. ☞ Subſtantivè etiam dic. (3) ¶ 𝔛 Amator eſt benignus potiùs, quàm frugi bonæ, *a good huſband*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 20. Frugi es, &c. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 60. forſan *ſedulus* vel providus.

* Frūgĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* fruges, & fero] (1) *Bearing fruit*, or *corn.* (2) *Fertile, fruitfull, plentyfull, profitable.* (1) = Frugifera & ferta arva, *Cic. Orat.* 49. *ex poët.* (2) = Tota philoſophia frugifera & fructuoſa, *Id. Offic.* 3, 2. § Frugiferas meſſes reddere, *Ov. Met.* 5, 656. § Frugifer ager, *Lucr.* 1, 136. & *Liv.* 28, 3. § Frugifera terra, *Val. Max.* 8, 13, *ext.* 1.

* ф Frūgĭfĕrens, tis. part. *Bearing fruit.* Terræ frugiferentes, *Lucr.* 1, 3.

* † Frūgĭfĕro, erre. act. [*ex* fruges, & fero] *To bear fruit*, Lucr. *Vid.* Frugiferens.

* ф Frūgĭlĕgus, a, um. adj. [*ex* fruges, & lego] *Picking*, or *gathering, of corn.* Frugilegæ formicæ, *Ov. Met.* 7, 625.

Frugĭperda, æ. c. g. *A ſpoil fruit, a falſe knave*; alſo *the withy tree.* Salix frugiperda, *Plin.* 16, 26.

‖ Fruiſcor, ſci. [*à* fruor] *To uſe at liberty, to enjoy*, Gell. 17, 2. *ſed mel. libb. hab.* fruniſci. Sic etiam *Plaut. vid.* Fruniſcor.

Fruĭtūrus, ra, rum. part. [*à* fruor] *That ſhall enjoy hereafter.* Confidere ſe fruiturum voluptatibus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 17.

‖ Frūmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* ferendo, *Don.*] *The upper part of the throat*; alſo *a kind of potage; a kind of pulſe*, Arnob.

‖ Frūmentāceus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, corn.* ¶ Puls frumentacea, *frumenty*, Hier. *pro*

Frūmentārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to corn*, or *forage.* Utilitas Siciliæ conſiſtit in re frumentariâ, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5. § Frumentarius ager, *Col.* 2, 11.

Frūmentārius, i. m. (1) *A forager, a purveyor of corn, a corn-merchant, a badger.* (2) *One that conveyeth proviſion.* (1) Rhodius ille frumentarius, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13. (2) Impetum fecit in frumentarios, *Hirt.* apud *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 35.

Frūmentātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A takeing in of corn, harveſt.* (2) Alſo *a forageing*, or *provideing of corn; a general dole of corn.* (1) Parum tuta frumentatio erat, *Liv.* 31, 36. (2) Ne plebs frumentationum causâ à negotiis avocaretur, *Suet. Aug.* 40. § Confectâ frumentatione, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 38.

Frūmentātor, ōris. m. verb. *A purveyor of corn, a forager.* Ad frumentatores tutandos, *Liv.* 22, 24. vid. & *eund.* 2, 34. In later writers *a ſpy*, or *agent abroad, who gave account at home of what was doing abroad.*

Frūmentor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To provide corn, to forage, to purvey.* Tertiam partem militum frumentatum dimiſit, *Liv.* 22, 24. Frumentandi causâ ire, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 12.

Frūmentum, i. n. [*à* fruge, quaſi frugamentum, *Iſid.*] (1) *All manner of corn*, or *grain for bread*, eſpecially *wheat*, or *rie.* (2) *The grains*, or *ſtones, in figs.* (1) Luxurioſa frumenta, *Cic. Or.* 24. (2) Plin. 19, 15.

† Frūmio, ire. corium depilare. *To pluck off leather*, Lex. *ex* Col. *hinc*

‖ Frūmĭtor, ōris. m. coriarius. *A taner, a curryer*, Pap. ⸸ Coriarius.

† Frundes, *pro* frondes, *Enn.*

† Frūniſcor, i. *To enjoy.* Fruniſci nihil potes, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 73. *Vid.* Fruiſcor.

† Frūnītus, a, um. adj. *Wiſe and truſty*, Cato.

FRUOR, i, ctus, *vel* ĭtus ſum. dep. (1) *To enjoy.* (2) *To take the profit of, to make uſe of.* (3) *To take delight in, and reap the fruits of.* (1) § Ævo ſempiterno beati fruuntur, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. § Quæcunque fructus es, *Lucr.* 3, 593. (2) Agelli eſt hîc ſub urbe paulum, huic demus, quî fruatur, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 27. (3) 𝔛 Cùm victoriâ, ubi poſſit, frui maluit, *Flor.* 2, 6.

Fruſtātim. adv. *In pieces*, or *gobbets.* Fruſtatim in patinis, *Plin.* 20, 9. ‖ § Fruſtatim rapere, *Prud. Pſych.* 720.

Fruſtillātim. adv. *In little pieces.* Te faciam ut formicæ fruſtillatim differant, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 20.

† Fruſtĭto, āre. act. *To break in pieces*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Fruſto, āre. act. *To break into pieces.* Cùm Punicæ prædæ fruſtarentur, *Flor.* 2, 2, 32. ſic leg. *Salmaſ.* & *Græv.*

Fruſtrà, adv. [à fruſtis, *vel* frangendo, *qu.* res aut ſpes jam fracta in *fruſta* diſſiliêrit; à fraus, cùm quis ſine defraudatur, *M.*] *In vain, to no purpoſe.* ¶ Fruſtrà habere aliquem, *to abuſe, or diſappoint, him,* Plaut. Amph. Arg. 2, 5. Fruſtrà eſſe, *to be diſappointed,* Id.

‖ Fruſtrans, tis. part. *Fruſtrateing.* Fruſtrans ſpem, *Plin. H.* 10, 51.

Fruſtrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiveing, or diſappointing; a fruſtration, a diſappointment.* Supplicium grave fruſtratio cupiditatis, *Col.* 11, 1. Fruſtrationem injicere in aliquem, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 1, 14.

‖ Fruſtrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A deceiver, a diſappointer,* Dig. 3, 5, 31.

Fruſtrātus, a, um. part. (1) *That hath beguiled.* (2) Alſo, paſſ. *Beguiled, diſappointed.* (1) Clælia fruſtrata cuſtodes, *Liv.* 2, 13. (2) Intellexit fruſtratum eſſe viſum ſuum, *Paterc.* 2, 43.

Fruſtrātus, ûs. m. *A deceiveing, or beguileing.* ¶ Habere aliquem fruſtratui, *to make a fool of one,* Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 21.

Fruſtro, āre. act. *To fruſtrate, diſappoint, or deceive.* Ego me fruſtro, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 9. Non fruſtrabo vos, milites, *Diomed.* ex *Cæſ.*

Fruſtror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To fruſtrate, or diſappoint.* (2) *To be fruſtrated, or diſappointed.* (1) Ne fruſtretur ipſe ſe, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 14. 𝔛 Spem mercantium vel fruſtrari, vel explere, *Suet. Aug.* 75. (2) Imagine verbi fruſtratur, *Lucr.* 4, 575.

† Fruſtŭlātim. adv. *By piecemeals,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Fruſtŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Full of gobbets, or ſmall pieces.* Aqua fruſtulenta, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 34.

‖ Fruſtŭlum, i. n. dim. *A little gobbet, piece, morſel, or crumb,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

FRUSTUM, i. n. *A fragment, a broken piece, a luncheon, a gobbet.* § Fruſtum caſei, *Col.* § lardi, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 85. § panis, *Juv.* 14, 128.

Frŭtectum, i. n. *Plin. Vid.* Frutetum.

Frŭtētōſus, a, um. adj. & Frŭtectōſus. *Full of ſhrubs, and buſhes.* Frutetoſi tractûs duplex cautio eſt, *Col.* 2, 2. § Fructoſi loci, *Plin.* 19, 2.

Frŭtētum, i. n. *A place where ſhrubs grow; a nurſery of young trees, or plants.* Frutetis & arboribus delapſa folia, *Plin.* 21, 5. *Conf. Col.* 6, 22.

FRŬTEX, ĭcis. m. (1) *A ſhrub.* (2) Alſo *an herb with a great ſtalk.* (3) *A blockhead.* (1) De fruticum generibus, *vid. Plin.* 14, 16. (2) Vid. Col. 11, 3. (3) Nec veriſimile loquere, nec verum, frutex, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 12. *Convicium in ruſticum.*

Frŭtĭcans, tis. part. [à fruticor] *Shooting up, ſpringing.* § Rura fruticantia culmis, *Sil.* 9, 205. § Fruticans pilus, *Juv.* 9, 15.

Frŭtĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The ſprouting, or ſpringing forth, of young ſprigs.* Fruticatio inutilis, *Plin.* 17, 1.

Frŭtĭceſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow ſhrubby.* Myrtus, punicæ, oleæ celeriter fruticeſcunt, *Plin.* 17, 27.

Frŭtĭcētum, i. n. *A place where many ſhrubs grow.* Aper fruticeto latitans, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 12. Dimiſſis equis inter fruticeta, *Suet. Ner.* 48.

Frŭtĭco, āre. act. *To bring forth ſprigs, ſhoots, or ſhrubs; to ſpring up in ſtalks.* Laurus reciſa lætiùs fruticat, *Plin.* 16, 31. Inula ſpatioſè fruticat, *Id.* 19, 5.

Frŭtĭcor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *idem.* Exciſa eſt arbor, non evulſa; itaque quàm fruticetur, vides, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4.

Frŭtĭcōſus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Shrubby, or full of ſhrubs, ſhoots, or ſtems.* Mare fruticoſum arboribus, *Plin.* 6, 22. § Fruticoſiores rami, *Id.* 20, 13. § Fruticoſiſſimus calamus, *Id.* 16, 36.

Frux, ūgis. f. inuſit. [à φρύγω, torreo, *vel* fort. ab inuſ. *fruo, fruxi*; unde *fruor, fructus. Vid.* Fruges] *The fruit of the earth, corn.* ¶ Bonæ frugis homo, *a good huſband,* Cic.

F ante U.

Fuam, fuas, fuat, *pro* ſim, ſis, ſit. Ibo intrò, ne illis ſortito fuam, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 112. Caveto mihi iratus fuas, *Id. Capt.* 2, 3, 71. Fors fuat pol, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 3. Ferreus ille fuat, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 67. Tros Rutilúſve fuat, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 108.

Fūcæ, ārum. pl. f. *Spots of the face.* Dejectura quidem fronti data ſigna fucarum, *Col.* 10, 125.

Fūcans, tis. part. *Colouring, ſtaining.* Flectebat equum fucantem ſerica fræna ſpumis ſanguineis, *Claud.* 2. *Conſ. Stil.* 350.

‖ Fūcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſguiſeing, or cloaking,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul. ⊥ Simulatio, *Vett.*

Fūcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Coloured, died, ſtained.* (2) Met. *Painted, counterfeited.* (1) Hyali fucata colore Vellera, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 335. (2) = 𝔛 Secerni poſſunt fucata & ſimulata à ſinceris atque veris, *Cic.* de *Amic.* c. 25. 𝔛 Naturalis, non fucatus nitor, *Cic.*

Fūco, āre. act. *To colour, paint, or counterfeit.* Cic. *de* N. D. 1.

Fūcor, āri. ātus. paſſ. *To be died.* Aſſyrio fucatur lana colore, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 465. *Conf. Hor. Ep.* 12, 10.

Fūcōſus, a, um. adj. *Coloured, painted, counterfeited, cheating.* = Merces fallaces & fucoſæ, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 14. § Fucoſæ amicitiæ, *Id. Att.* 1, 18. § Fucoſa ſuperſtitio, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 7.

Fūcus, i. m. [*ab* Heb. פוך *puch,* idem] (1) *A drone.* (2) *The herb red alkanet, or elkanet,* uſed in dieing, wherewith women painted their cheeks; *a falſe die, or paint.* (3) *The liquour of the purple fiſh.* (4) Met. *A diſguiſe, guile, craft.* (1) Inſectantes à ſe ejiciunt fucos, *Varr.* 𝔛 Fuci recuſant, apibus conditio placet, *Phædr.* 3, 13. (2) Plin. 32, 6. & 26. 10. Vetulæ vitia corporis fuco occulunt, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 118. (3) Plin. 9, 38. (4) = Sine fuco & fallaciis, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

† Fueret, *pro* eſſet, *Lucr.* 3, 849.

* Fŭga, æ. f. [φυγὴ, Gr. Dor. φυγὰ] (1) *Flight, a runing away.* (2) *Exile, baniſhment.* (3) *Speed, ſwiftneſs.* (4) *A ſhuning, or eſchewing.* (1) Se in fugam conferunt unà amici advocatique ejus, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 8. 𝔛 Si hæc profectio eſt, non fuga, *Liv.* 2, 38. (2) 𝔛 = Cùm ſibi non incolumem fortunam, ſed exilium & frugam deprecaretur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 3. (3) Harpalice fugâ prævertitur Hebrum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 321. (4) Officia deſerunt mollitiâ animi, id eſt, laborum & dolorum fugâ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 10.

* Fŭgācĭter, adv. iùs, comp. *In a flying manner, like a runaway,* Cod. Utrùm ab ſe audaciùs, an fugaciùs ab hoſtibus geratur bellum, *Liv.* 28, 8. ⊥ Velociter, rapidè.

* Fŭgālia, um. n. pl. *A feaſt kept in remembrance of the expulſion of the kings out of Rome,* Varr. L. L. 5.

* Fŭgandus, a, um. part. *To be put to flight.* Fugandus amor eſt, *Ov. Rem.* 358. *Conſ. Manil.* 4, 308.

* Fŭgans, tis. part. *Puting to flight.* Precatus Jovem herbis fugantibus dira numina, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 327. *Conf. Sil.* 3, 199. & *Prop.* 3, 3, 11.

* ‖ Fŭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A puting to flight, or a driveing away,* Mart. Cap.

* Fŭgātūrus, a, um. part. *Ready to put to flight.* Fugatura Tithoni Conjuge noctem, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 111.

* Fŭgātus, a, um. part. *Driven away, put to flight.* Hoſtes fuſi & fugati, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31. § Fugato equitatu, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 68. § ſomno, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 7.

* Fŭgax, ācis. adj. cior, comp. ciſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Swift in flight, fleet.* (2) *Runing away for fear.* (3) Met. *Fadeing, decaying.* (1) § Cervi fugaces, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 539. § Aura fugacior, *Ov. Met.* 13, 808. (2) § Fugaciſſimus hoſtis, *Liv.* 5, 28. (3) = Brevia, fugacia, & caduca, exiſtima, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 12.

* Fŭgia, æ. f. Dea lætitiæ. [à fugatis hoſtibus] *Varr. L. L.* 5.

* Fŭgiendus, a, um. part. *To be eſchewed, or avoided.* Fugienda ſemper injuria eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 8.

* Fŭgiens, tis. part. (1) *Flying, or runing away.* (2) *Shuning, avoiding.* (3) *Decaying, that will not keep.* (1) 𝔛 Itinera fecit multò majora fugiens, quàm ego ſequens, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 13. (2) Majoris fugiens opprobria culpæ, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 9, 10. (3) Qui vinum fugiens vendat ſciens, debeatne dicere? *Cic. Off.* 3, 23. § Fugiens laboris, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 69. § bellum, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 33.

* FŬGIO, ĕre, gi, ĭtum. neut. & act. [à φεύγω, fut. ſecund. φυγῶ, Ion. φυγέω] (1) *To fly, eſcape, or run away.* (2) *To eſchew, ſhun, or avoid; to be ſhy of.* (3) *To eſcape one's knowledge, to be ignorant of.* (4) *To ſail away.* (5) ‖ *Not to admitt of.* (6) *To forbear.* (1) 𝔛 Nam cùm illi pugnabant maximè, ego tum fugiebam maximè, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 44. (2) Si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda eſt, *Cic.* 𝔛 Hoc facito, hoc fugito, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 64. (3) Illud, quàm ſit difficile, non te fugit, *Cic. Att.* 12, 42. Hoc amantem hominem fugit, *Id. Verr.* 4, 12. (4) Fugimus ſpumantibus undis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 268. (5) Fictitiæ gemmæ ſcarificationes candicantium fugiunt, *Plin.* 37, 13. *edit. vulg. edit. Hard.* 76. *qui ita leg. vulg. verò* ſcarificationis candicantiâ fug. (6) Quid ſit futurum cras fuge quærere, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 13.

* Fŭgĭtans, tis. part. *Shuning, avoiding, that cannot endure.* § Fugitans litium, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 18.

* ‖ Fŭgĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An often flying,* Ap. JCC.

* Fŭgĭtīvārius, a, um. adj. *One that goeth after ſervants run away, to bring them back again,* Florus, 3, 19, 7. & Varr. R. R. 3, 14.

* Fŭgĭtīvus, a, um. adj. (1) *Fugitive, runing away.* (2) *That maketh haſte away, that ſtayeth but a little while* (1) Qui fugitivis ſervis induunt compedes, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 4. (2) Fugitiva gaudia carpe, *Mart.* 7, 46, 11.

* Fŭgĭtīvus, i. m. *A fugitive.* Finium ſuorum regnique fugitivus, *Flor.* 3, 1, 12.

* Fŭgĭto, āre. freq. *à* fugio, ĕre. *To uſe to run away, to fly often, to eſchew, or avoid.* Tuum conſpectum fugitat propter peccatum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 25. Qui quæſtionem fugitant, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 28. Fugitavit cruciatus, *Val. Max.* 6, 8, 1.

* Fŭgĭto, āre. freq. *à* fugo, āre. *To put to flight often.* Semper odiſtis malos, & lege & legionibus hos fugitâſtis, *Plaut. Pſeud. prol.* 7.

* Fŭgĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *A fleer, or runer away.* Credo acrem fugitorem fore, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 97.

* Fŭgĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to fly.* Quò me fugiturus abires, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 47.

* Fŭgo, āre. act. *To chaſe, or drive, away; to put to flight.* Repulit, fugavit, avertit, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 12. Flammas à claſſe fugavi, *Ov. Met.* 13, 8.

* Fŭgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be put to flight.* Longè fugari ex conſpectu hominum, *Lucr.* 3, 48.

* Fui, fuiſti, fuit, præt. τῦ ſum, ab antiq. fuo. [à φύω, *idem*] *I have been.*

‖ Fulcībĭlis, e. adj. *Which may be underproped,* Veget. ⊥ Quod fulciri poteſt.

Fulciendus, a, um. part. *To be proped; to be patted, or bound tight.* 𝔛 Linamenta ſuper non fulcienda, ſed leviter tantùm ponenda ſunt, *Celſ.* 7, 19.

Fulcīmen, ĭnis. n. *A prop.* Terra pilæ ſimilis nullo fulcimine nixa, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 269.

‖ Fulcīmentum, i. n. *A prop, or ſhore.* Poſter. ſcriptt. *pro* fulcrum, *vel* fulcimen, *Litt.* ex pravâ lectione *Plaut.* laud.

FULCIO, īre, ſi, tum. act. [*al.* à φυλακὴ, cuſtodia, *qu.* φυλακέω, fulcio; *al. ab.* Heb. פלך baculum] (1) *To prop, to ſupport, to ſuſtain, or uphold.* (2) Met. *To keep, or bear, up.* (3) Alſo *to keep in the ſame mind.* (4) *To pat, and ſet cloſe.* (1) Fulcire domum columnis, *Propert.*

3, 2. (2) Labentem fulcit re, fortunâ, fide, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 16. (3) Thermum, utì rogas, creberrimis literis fulcio, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. (4) *Vid.* Fulciendus.

Fulcior, īri, tus. paſſ. *To be proped*, or *ſuſtained.* = Suſtineor, *Cic.* Potentiâ amicorum fulciri, *Id. anteq. iret* in *exil.* 4.

Fulcrum, i. n. (1) *A ſtay*, or *prop*; *a poſt.* (2) Synecd. *A couch*, or *bed.* (3) || *The bridge of a ſtringed inſtrument.* (1) Fulcro ſternatur lectus eburno, *Propert.* 2, 13, 21. (2) Sacri genium contemnere fulcri, *Juv.* 6, 22. (3) *Jun.*

Fulgens, tis. part. ior, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Shineing, gliſtering, lightening, very conſpicuous.* § Fulgentes gladii, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 21. § Fulgens veſti, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 121. § Jupiter, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 8. § Imperio fulgens, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 31. Soboles fulgentior aſtris, *Claud. Conſ. Prob. & Olyb.* 240. § Fulgentiſſima ſidera, *Col. præf. lib.* 6. § Fulgentiſſimus juvenis, *Paterc.* 2, 71, 1.

FULGEO, ēre, ſi. neut. (1) *To ſhine, gliſter*, or *glitter.* (2) *To lighten.* (3) *To be fine and gay.* (1) Micantes fulſêre gladii, *Liv.* 1, 25. (2) Fulſêre ignes & conſcius æther, *&c.* Virg. *Æn.* 4, 167. (3) Qui fulgent purpurâ, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 4.

Fulgētra, æ. f. *Plin.* 28, 2. *id. quod*

Fulgētrum, i. n. [à fulgeo] *A great lightening; a gleam*, or *flaſh*, of *lightening.* Fulgetrum priùs cerni, quàm tonitrum audiri, certum eſt, *Plin.* 2, 54.

Fulgĭdus, a, um. adj. *Shineing.* Ultrix acies ornatu fulgida Martis Explicuit cuneos, *Claud.* 2 in *Ruf.* 351.

† Fulgĭlātus, a, um. part. *R.* ex *G.* ex *Vitruv.* *Blaſted.* ⸸ Sideratus, *Plin.*

Fulgo, ĕre, ſi. *pro* fulgeo, *To ſhine, glitter, &c.* Paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 826.

Fulgor, ōris. m. [à fulgeo] (1) *A glittering, brightneſs.* (2) *A ſhineing, a flaſh of lightening.* (3) Met. *Glory, renown, gallantry.* (1) Armorum fulgor, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 19. (2) Fulgores & tonitrua, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 19. (3) Fulgor rerum Alexandri magni, *Plin.* 7, 26.

|| Fulgŏra, æ. f. Dea fulguris, *Aug.*

Fulgur, ŭris. n. [à fulgeo] (1) *Lightening, a flaſh.* (2) *A thunderbolt.* (3) *Any reflected brightneſs.* (1) Cùm lecticam ejus fulgur perſtrinxiſſet, *Suet. Aug.* 29. (2) Fulgura cœlo ceciderunt ſereno, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 488. (3) Fulgur galeæ, *Claud.* 3. *Conſ. Honor.* 32.

Fulgŭrālis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, lightening.* Libri fulgurales, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 33.

Fulgŭrans, tis. part. *Lightening.* Jove tonante & fulgurante comitia haberi nefas, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 18.

Fulgŭrat. imperſ. *It lightens*, Plin. 9, 35.

Fulgŭrātio, ōnis. f. *Lightening appearing in the clouds, flaſhing.* 𝔛 Fulguratio oſtendit ignem, fulminatio emittit, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 12.

Fulgŭrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that interpreteth lightening.* Haruſpices, & fulguratores, & interpretes oſtentorum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 53.

† Fulgŭrio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To dart lightening*, Næv. ⸸ Fulguro, *Plin.*

† Fulgŭrĭtas, ātis. f. *Lightening, glittering*, Lucil. *ap.* Non. 2, 324. ⸸ Fulgur.

Fulgŭrātus, a, um. part. *A place where lightening hath fallen.* Locus fulguratus, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36.

Fulgŭrĭtaſſo, ĕre. neut. *pro* fulgure percuti, *They are blaſted*, or *ſtruck, with lightening.* Fulgurĭtaſſunt arbores, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 138. *ſed al. leg.* fulguritæ.

Fulgŭrĭtus, *pro* fulmine ictus. *Blaſted with lightening*, Feſt. § Fulguritæ arbores, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 138. Quaſi fulguritum aliquem fugere, *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 3, 23.

Fulgŭro, āre. act. (1) *To lighten.* (2) *To ſhine all over.* (3) *To thunder.* (1) Si fulgurat, comprimi conchas dicit, *Plin.* 9, 35. Cùm ex omnibus quatuor partibus cœli fulgurabit, *Id.* 18, 30. (2) Auro fulgurat domus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 191. (3) Ut non loqui ac orare, ſed fulgurare ac tonare videaris, *Quint.* 2, 16.

Fŭlĭca, æ. f. [à fuliginis colore, *qu.* fuliga] *A ſea fowl, like our coot; a moorhen*, or *fenduck.* In ſicco ludunt fulicæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 363.

|| Fūlīgĭnātus, a, um. adj. *Sooted, daubed, beſmeared*, Hier. *pro*

Fūlīgĭneus, a, um. adj. *Sooty, black, dark.* Fulgineâ nube confundere, *Petron.* c. 108.

|| Fūlīgĭnōſè, adv. *After a ſmokey*, or *ſooty, manner*, Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Obſcurus.

|| Fūlīgĭnōſus, a. um. adj. *Full of ſoot, ſooty, reeky.* Fuliginoſi thure placantur lares, *Prud. Periſteph.* 13, 261. ⸸ Fumoſus, *Hor.*

Fūlīgo, gĭnis. f. [à fumo, *qu.* fumiligo] (1) *The reek*, or *ſoot, of a chimney.* (2) Met. *A miſt, blackneſs, darkneſs.* (1) Poſtes fuligine nigri, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 50. (2) Cic. Philipp. 2, 36.

Fŭlix, ĭcis. f. *id. quod* fulica, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 8,

Fullo, ōnis. m. [à fulgeo, qui pannos fulgere facit] (1) *A fuller of cloth.* (2) || Alſo an *earwig*, or *beetle.* (1) Mart. 12, 59. (2) Jun.

|| Fullo, āre. act. *To full cloth*, Dig.

|| Fullōnia, æ. f. *A fulling mill.* Amm.

Fullōnĭca, æ. f. (*ſc.* officina) *A fuller's workhouſe*, alſo *the fuller's craft*, *ſc.* ars, *Cato, R. R.* 14. & *Vitruv.* l. 6. *Proœm.*

|| Fullōnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a fuller.* Hæc *aqua* non alium uſum; quàm in balnearum, aut fullonicorum dabatur, *Frontin.* de *Aquæd.* 2.

Fullōnius, a, um. adj. *id. quod* fullonicus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 1, 15. & *Plin.* 8, 56.

Fulmen, ĭnis. n. [à fulgeo] (1) *A thunderbolt, lightening.* (2) A ſimilit. *A boar's tuſk.* (3) Met. *Terrour.* (4) *Impetuoſity.* (5) *A ſhock*, or *violent ſtroke.* (1) Hunc Jupiter fulmine percuſſit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. (2) Non vires fulminis apro Proſunt, *Ov. Met.* 1, 305. Fulmen ab ore venit, *Id. Met.* 8, 288. (3) Imperii noſtri duo fulmina, Cn. & P. Scipiones, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo*, 15. Et caſtum vibraret Julia fulmen, *de lege Juliâ de adulteriis*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 102. (4) Fulmina verborum, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. (5) Fulmina fortunæ, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 27.

|| Fulmen, ĭnis. n. [à fulcio] *A prop*, or *ſtay.* Imaque ſubmerſi contingens fulmina mundi, *Manil.* 2, 891. *Scal.* fulmina, *quaſi, inquit*, fulcimenta. *Sed editor edit. in uſum Delph. legit* culmina, *& ex eo clar. Bentleius.*

Fulmenta, æ. f. *The ſole of a ſhoe*, or *the underlaying.* Fulmentas jubebo ſuppingi ſoccis, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, *ſub fin.*

Fulmentum, i. n. *A prop*, or *ſtay, to bear up any thing with*, Celſ. 2, 15.

Fulmĭnandus, a, um. part. *To be thunderſtruck.* Fregimus quicquid fuit fulminandum, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 7.

Fulmĭnans, tis. part. *Caſting thunderbolts.* Fulminantis magna Jovis manus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 6. § Fulminans pater, *Sen. Herc. furc.* 458.

Fulmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A crack*, or *clap, of thunder*, Sen. N. Q. 2, 12. *Vid.* Fulguratio.

Fulmĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A thunderer*, Fragm. Poët.

Fulmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Thunderſtruck, blaſted*, Plin. 2, 54.

Fulmineus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, thunder*, or *lightening.* (2) Met. *Fierce, and terrible.* (1) Potentius ictu fulmineo, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 10. (2) § Dextra fulminea, *Sil.* 3, 319. § Ignis fulmineus, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 2, 118. leo, *Sen. Agam.* 830.

Fulmĭno, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To thunder.* (2) *To ſtrike with a thunderbolt, to blaſt.* (3) Met. *To ſtrike terrour.* (4) *To beat down all before him.* (1) At Boreæ de parte trucis cùm fulminat, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 370. (2) *Vid.* Fulminandus. (3) Fulminat illa oculis, *Propert.* 4, 9, 32. (4) Cæſar ad altum Fulminat Euphratem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 561.

|| Fulmĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſtruck with thunder, &c.* *Cornut.*

Fultūra, æ. f. (1) *A proping.* (2) Met. *A ſupport.* (1) Col. 1, 5. & Vitr. 10, 1. (2) Corporis fulturis animus ſuſtinetur, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 9, 4.

Fultus, a, um. part. [à fulcior] (1) *Underſet, underproped.* (2) Met. *Proped*, or *borne up.* (1) Vitris, niſi fulta ſit, ad terram fertur, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. (2) Imperium benevolentiâ ſociorum fultum eſſe debet, *Id.* de *Offic.* 3, 22.

Fulviāna herba. [à Fulvio inventore] *A kind of herb good to provoke urine*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Fulvus, a, um. adj. [à furvus, *Scal.*] *Of a deep yellow; of a tawny, lion, fox*, or *weaſel, colour; fallow colour.* § Fulvi leones, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 722. § Fulvum aurum, *Ibid.* 7, 279. § Arena fulva, *Ibid.* 5, 375.

Fūmans, tis. part. *Smokeing.* § Aræ fumantes, *Catull.* 62, 393. § Fumantia Trojæ Excidia, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 45. § liba, *Grat. Cyneg.* 488.

Fūmāria herba. [à fumo dict. quòd lacrymas eliciat ſicut fumus] *Fumitory*, or *earth-ſmoke*, Plin. 25, 13.

Fūmārium, i. n. *The tunnel of a chimney, a place where they ſmoked their wines.* Maſſiliæ quicquid fumaria cogunt, *Mart.* 10, 36. *Conf. Col.* 1, 6.

|| Fūmātio, ōnis. f. *A ſmokeing*, Aug.

Fūmeus, a, um. adj. *Smokey*, or of *ſmoke.* Acheron exſudat fumeus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 595. Fumea tædis Lumina, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 593.

Fūmĭdus, a, um. adj. *Smokey*, or *that ſmoketh.* § Fumida tæda, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 75. § Fumida altaria, *Ov. Met.* 12, 258.

✠ Fūmĭfer, a, um. adj. *Bringing ſmoke.* § Fumiferi ignes, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 255. § Nox fumifera, *Ib.* 8, 255.

|| Fūmĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. *Incenſed, perfumed, ſmoked*, Litt. *ex* Mart.

Fūmĭfĭco, āre. act. *To offer incenſe.* Ut Dianæ Arabico fumificem odore, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 2.

Fūmĭfĭcor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be perfumed*, Frag. Poët.

Fūmĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Makeing ſmoke, perfumeing.* Tauri fumificis locum mugitibus implevêre, *Ov. Met.* 7, 114.

Fūmĭgans, tis. part. *Smokeing*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

|| Fūmĭgātio, ōnis. f. *A perfume*, Aug. ⸸ Suffitus, ſuffimen.

|| Fūmĭgātor, ōris. m. *A perfumer*, Hier.

Fūmĭgo, āre. act. *To perfume a place, to ſmother*, Varr. *Vid.* Fumigans.

|| Fūmĭgor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be ſmoked*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Fūmo, āre. neut. (1) *To ſmoke*, or *reek.* (2) *To foam*, or *froth.* (1) Tanaïs fumavit in undis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 242. (2) Fumans naſus urſi, *Mart.* 6, 64.

Fūmōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Smokey*, or *black with ſmoke, reeky.* (2) *That is ſmoked*, or *doth ſmoke.* (1) § Fumoſæ imagines, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 1. (2) § Ligna fumoſa, *Cato.* § perna, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 117.

FŪMUS, i. m. (1) *Smoke.* (2) Met. *Great offers and liberal promiſes without any performance.* (1) § Undans fumus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 609. = Fumus & vapor balnearum, *Val. Max.* 9, 6, *ext.* 2. (2) Mart. 4, 5.

Fūnāle, is. (1) *A halter, a cord.* (2) *A torch*, or *link, made of a cord with wax*, or *roſin, about it.* (1) Funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, *Liv.* 42, 65. (2) Delectabatur crebro funali & tibicine, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 13.

Fūnālis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to cords*, or *torches.* (2) *Made of cords; joined with a cord*, or *trace, to the right and left.* (1) Funalis cereus, *Val. Max.* 3, 6, 4. (2) Vid. *Suet. Tib.* 6. & ibi Torrent. ☞ Funalis etiam dicitur ſingularis equus adjunctus jugalibus, quali formâ exhibent vett. denarii, qualique deſcribit, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 460. Nominibuſque ciet. Pholoën, Admetus, & Irin, Funalémque Thoën. 𝔛 *Jugales* equi in medio; *funales* ab utroque latere.

Fūnambŭlus, i. m. *A dancer on the ropes, a tumbler*, Ter. Hec. prol. 4.

Fūnārius, i. m. *A ropemaker.* § Funarius vocatus eſt Valentinianus, eò quòd venalitium funem portanti quinque milites nequiverunt extorquere, *Aur. Vict. Epic.* 4, 2.

Functio, ōnis. f. verb. [à fungor] (1) *The exerciſe*, or *executeing, of the ſame charge*, or *office; a function.* (2) || Alſo *the repaying of a thing borrowed, not in ſpecie, but in ſome other thing of like value,*

value. (1) Labor eſt functio gravioris operis & honoris, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 15. (2) Ap. JCC.

Functus, a, um. part. (1) *That hath performed,* or *diſcharged, ſome function, charge,* or *office.* (2) *Ended, paſt,* &c. *dead,* i. e. functus fato. (1) Functi ſummis honoribus, *Nep. Them.* 7. (2) = Omnia functi Aut moritura vides, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 209.

Funda, æ. f. [à fundendo, *i. e.* jaculando lapides, glandes, &c. (1) *A ſling.* (2) *A caſting net.* (3) *The beazel of a ring, wherein the ſtone is ſet.* (4) ‖ *A ſatchel,* or *purſe, like a net, to put money in*; *a budget.* (1) Balearica plumbum Funda jacit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 728. (2) Alius latum fundâ jam verberat amnem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 141. (3) Fundâ clauduntur præſtantiores gemmæ, *Plin.* 37, 8. (4) *Macrob.* & *Poſter.*

⊕ Fundāmen, ĭnis. n. *The foundation,* or *ground work*; *the firſt begining* of a thing. Mole ſub ingenti rerum fundamina ponit, *Ov. Met.* 15, 433. Prima favis ponunt fundamina, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 461. § Fundamina cœli, *Manil.* 1, 726.

Fundāmentum, i. n. *A foundation,* or *groundwork*; *a baſis, a ground,* or *chief ſtay.* = Solum quoddam atque fundamentum eſt verborum uſus & copia bonorum, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 37. Juſtitiæ fundamentum eſt fides, *Id. Offic.* 1, 7.

‖ Fundātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The ground-work,* Firm. ⸸ Fundamentum.

Fundātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that foundeth.* Fundator urbis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 678.

Fundātūrus, a, um. part. *About to found, make,* or *build.* Fundatura naves robora, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 109.

Fundātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ‖ ſſimus, ſup. *Founded, grounded, eſtabliſhed, ſtayed.* = Fixus & fundatus reipub. ſtatus, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. Fundatior, *Vitruv.* 7, 3. Nitidis fundata pecunia villis, *Hor. Ep.* 15, 16. Fundatiſſima imperia, *Arnob.*

Fundendus, a, um. part. *To be poured out,* Dixit, iterum, non de regno Aſiæ, ſed de rege, ipſius ſanguinem eſſe fundendum, *Curt.* 10, 13. Ære fundendo procudendoque oblectabatur, *Juſt.* 36, 4.

Fundens, tis. part. *Pouring out,* &c. Oleum fundens, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 254. *conf. Sil.* 9, 450. *Celſ.* 5, 20. *Vid.* Fundo.

‖ Fundĭbăliſta, æ. m. & Fundĭbălus. *A ſlinger,* Iſidor.

‖ Fundĭbălārius, i. m. *A ſlinger, one uſeing a ſling,* Lexicogr. *ex* Liv.

‖ Fundĭbălātōres, um. m. pl. *Caſters,* or *hurlers, of ſtones,* Veg. 3, 14. ⸸ Funditor, *Cic.*

‖ Fundĭbălum, i. n. *A ſling ſtaff,* Iſidor. Orig. 18, 10.

‖ Fundĭbălus, i. m. *A ſlinger,* Not. Imper. ⸸ Funditor, *Cæſ.*

Fundĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An often caſting,* or *ſlinging,* Not. Imper.

Fundĭto, āre. freq. [à fundo, ĕre.] *To pour out often and much, to be laviſh,* or *waſtefull.* Tantilla tanta verba funditat, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 61. Næ ille fœnerato funditat, *Id. Aſin.* 5, 2, 52.

Fundĭto, āre. [à fundo] *unde* paſſ. Funditor, āri. *To be ſlung out,* Plaut. Pœn. 2, 35.

Fundĭtor, ōris. m. *A ſlinger,* or *one that hurleth ſtones,* or *darts, out of a ſling.* Cum funditorum delectâ manu, *Sall. B. J.* 50. § Funditorum alæ, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 9. § auxilia, *Id.* 2, 7, 15.

Fundĭtus, adv. [à fundo] *Utterly, quite and clean.* Urbem funditus evertiſti, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 13. Funditus nonnunquam domos evertunt conjugia, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, *ext.* 1.

Fundo, āre. act. [à fundus] *To found, to lay the groundwork, to eſtabliſh, to build, to ſtay, to uphold.* Illud maximè noſtrum fundavit imperium, *Cic.* pro *Balbo,* 13. § Legibus urbem fundare, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 810.

FUNDO, ĕre, fūdi, fūſum. act. (1) *To pour out, to ſhed,* or *let fly.* (2) *To diffuſe, ſpread, ſcatter,* or *extend.* (3) *To rout, diſcomfit,* or *vanquiſh.* (4) *To throw down, to lay along, to pour into.* (5) *To utter.* (6) *To pronounce,* or *ſpeak.* (7) *To produce, to yield,* or *give in abundance.* (8) *To throw into a lax,* or *looſeneſs.* (9) Alſo *to caſt metal, to found.* (1) § Fundere ſanguinem è paterâ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 23. § Fundere ſagittam, *Sil.* 7, 648. (2) Fundit ſe juſtitia in cæteras virtutes, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 23. (3) Magnas copias hoſtium fudit, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 9. (4) Quot humi morientia corpora fundis? *Virg. Æn.* 11, 665. Fundere cum ſtramento ſegetem in Tyberim, *Liv.* 2, 5. (5) Mera jam mendacia fundes, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 1, 33. (6) Verſus ex tempore fundere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 50. (7) Fundit ex ſeſe paſtus varios terra, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 34. (8) 𝔛 Si compreſſerit aliquem morbus, aut fuderit, *Celſ.* in *præfat.* (9) Ea ſtatua indicavit interîſſe fundendi æris ſcientiam, *Plin.* 34, 7.

Fundor, di, fūſus. paſſ. *To be poured out,* &c. Oracula inſtinctu divino afflatuque funduntur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 18.

Fundŭlus, i. m. (1) *A ſucker of a pump.* (2) *The end,* or *bottom, of a gut.* (3) ‖ *A gudgeon, a groundling.* (1) Funduli ambulatiles, *Vitruv.* 10, 15. (2) Varr. L. L. 4, 22. (3) Jun.

Fundus, i. m. (1) *Land,* or *ground.* (2) *A plat of ground with a houſe belonging to it*; *a country farm, a cloſe,* or *field.* (3) *A foundation.* (4) *A bottom.* (5) *The chief authour of a thing.* (1) Cui noſtrûm non licet fundos ſuos obire? *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 58. 𝔛 Fundus meus arvo Paſcit herum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 1. (2) Avitus apto Cum lare fundus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 44. (3) Imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 419. (4) Largitio fundum non habet, *Cic. Off.* 2, 15. (5) Ei rei pater fundus ſit potior, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 1, 7.

Fūnebris, e. adj. (1) *Mourning,* or *belonging to funerals.* (2) *Deadly, cruel, bloody.* (1) § Funebris concio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 84. § Funebre veſtimentum, *Id.* de *Legg.* 2, 23. § epulum, *Id.* in *Vatin.* 12. § Funebria juſta, *Liv.* 1, 20. (2) § Funebre bellum, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 19, 49.

‖ Fūnĕrāle, is. n. *A funeral,* Dig. ⸸ Funus, *Vett.*

‖ Fūnĕrārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a buryal,* or *funeral,* Dig. 11, 7, 21. ⸸ Funebris, *Cic.*

‖ Fūnĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A buryal,* Ap. JCC. ⸸ Funus, exequiæ.

Fūnĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Buryed.* (2) *Knocked on the head.* (1) Tiberio pro concione laudato funeratoque ampliſſimè, *Suet. Claud.* 15. Funerata eſt pars corporis, *Petron.* c. 129. (2) Propè funeratus Arboris ictu, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 7.

‖ Fūnĕrēpus, i. m. qui in fune repit, *Lexicogr.* ex *Apul.* ⸸ Funambulus.

Fūnĕreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Funereal,* or *belonging to a dead body.* (2) Alſo *unlucky, ominous.* (1) Funeream quaſſat uterque facem, *Mart.* 8, 43, 2. (2) § Funereus bubo, *Ov. Met.* 10, 453.

Fūnĕro, āre. act. *To bury.* Per veſpillones exportatum nutrix in ſuburbano funeravit, *Suet. Domit.* 17. § Mortuum funerare, *Sen.* ad *Helv.* 2.

Fūnĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be buryed.* Cæcilius funerari ſe juſſit, *Plin.* 33, 10.

‖ Fūneſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pollution by a dead body,* or *carcaſe,* Firm.

‖ Fūneſtātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that polluteth by touching a dead body,* Aug.

‖ Fūneſtè, adv. iùs, comp. *Defiledly, in a polluted manner,* Firm.

Fūneſto, āre. act. *To pollute,* or *defile, with a dead body.* Deorum aras & templa funeſtant, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 10. Funeſtet ſeque ſuoſque, *Catull.* 62, 201.

Fūneſtor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be polluted with a dead body.* Cic. *pro* Mil. 33.

Fūneſtus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [à funus] (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, dead bodys*; or *that mourneth for the dead.* (2) *Lamentable, dolefull.* (3) *Cruell, impious, abominable.* (4) *Unlucky, ominous.* (5) *Bloody, fatal.* (1) Mortuo filio funeſta familia, *Liv.* 2, 47. (2) Allienſis pugna funeſtior dies quàm urbis captæ, *Cic. Att.* 9, 5. (3) Caligula ſceleratiſſimus ac funeſtiſſimus, *Eutrop.* 7, 7. (4) Nubit genero ſocrus funeſtis ominibus omnium, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 5. (5) § Funeſtum bellum, *Liv.* 35, 32.

Fūnētum, i. n. [à funis] *A winding of the twigs,* or *branches, of a vine one about another,* Plin. 17, 22.

‖ Fūnētus, a, um. adj. *Bowed, bent,* or *made crooked,* R. *ex* Mart.

* Fungĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *like, a muſhroom.* Fungino genere eſt, capite ſe totum tegit, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 9.

FUNGOR, i, ctus ſum. dep. [quo funus ago, *Perot.*] (1) *To diſcharge an office,* or *duty*; *to execute, to do*; *to have,* or *be in, an office.* (2) *To ſuffer.* (3) *To conform to.* (4) *To furniſh with.* (1) Craſſus functus eſt ædilitio munere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 17. ¶ § Fungi munere, *Cæſ.* § munus, *Plaut. to do his duty.* § officium, *Ter. Cic. Liv. Nep.* & *Suet.* (2) = Quid ipſum muneris fungi ac ſuſtinere velitis? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 86. (3) 𝔛 Potius barbarorum, quàm illius more fungor, *Nep. Conone,* 3. (4) Duplici numero ſe militum equitumque fungi, *Paterc.* 2, 15.

* Fungōſĭtas, ātis. f. *The hollowneſs of a muſhroom,* or *ſponge*; *lightneſs, ſpongeyneſs.* Tota fungoſitas deraſa, *Plin.* 11, 3.

* Fungōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Spungey,* Plin. 16, 39.

* Fungus, i. m. [à σφόγγος, ſfungus, fungus, *Scal.*] (1) *A muſhroom,* or *toadſtool.* (2) Alſo *that which gathereth about the ſnuff of a candle, a thief.* (3) *A kind of blaſting,* or *meaſel, in olive trees.* (4) Alſo *a dolt, a fool, a blockhead, a dunce.* (1) Fungorum origo ex pituitâ arborum, *Plin.* 22, 23. (2) Virg. Geor. 1, 393. (3) Plin. 17, 24. (4) Adeòn' me fuiſſe fungum, ut qui illi crederem! *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 49. ¶ Tanti eſt, quanti eſt fungus putidus, *he hath not a grain of ſenſe,* Ibid. 4, 7, 23.

Fūnĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [à funis] (1) *A little rope, cord,* or *line.* (2) ‖ Meton. *A Perſian meaſure of ſixty,* or (3) *of forty, furlongs in length.* (1) Funiculo ſcapham trahebat, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 51. (2) Secundum Herodot. eſt enim idem quod σχοῖνος. (3) Secundum *Plin.*

‖ Fūnĭrēpus, i. m. *i. e.* funambulus, *Lexicogr.* ex *Apul.*

FŪNIS, is. m. & aliq. f. *A rope, cable,* or *cord.* Tortos incidere funes, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 575. § Aurea funis, *Lucr.* 2, 1153.

Fūnus, ĕris. n. [à funalibus] (1) *A funeral.* (2) *Pomp, ſolemnitys,* or *rites, obſerved in burying.* (3) *Death.* (4) *A dead corpſe.* (5) Alſo *the funeral pile.* (1) Funus procedit; ſequimur, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 101. (2) Militari honeſtoque funere humare aliquem, *Nep. Eumen.* 13. (3) Ego ſum tibi funeris auctor, *Ov. Met.* 10, 199. (4) Hectore funus portante & reliquis fratrum cervicibus, *Juv.* 10, 260. (5) Inſtauramus Polydoro funus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 62.

† Fuo, i. neut. [à φύω, Gr.] *To be.* Mihi amicus ne fuas unquam, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 32. Ne, dum abſum, illis ſortitò fuam, *Id. Mil.* 2, 6, 112. Nec quiſquam tam audax fuat homo, *Id.*

* FUR, ris. c. g. [à φὼρ, Gr. κλέπτης] (1) *A thief,* or *robber*; *a ſtealer, a drone-bee.* (2) *A ſoldier,* as latro. (3) *A ſlave, a ſervant, a varlet.* (1) § Nocturnus fur, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 3. Fures eſtis ambo, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 4, 67. (2) Ubi Sanga, & manipulus furum? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 6. (3) 𝔛 Quid domini facient, audent cùm talia fures? *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 16.

* Fūrācĭtas, ātis, f. *Thievery, ſtealing.* Furacitas auri, *Plin.* 10, 29.

* Fūrācĭter. adv. *Thieveiſhly.* Neſcio an leg. niſi ap. Gramm. ſed *hinc* furaciſſimè. § Domos furaciſſimè ſcrutari, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 5.

* Fūrans, tis. part. *Pilfering, ſtealing.* Aliena regna falſis nominibus furantes, *Juſt.* 38. 2. Ne promptum ſit quod invitat furantem, *Plin. H.* 11, 10. *conf. Sil.* 10, 74.

* ‖ Fūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtealing,* or *pilfering,* Dig.

* ‖ Fūrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſtealer,* or *pilferer,* Dig. ⸸ Fur.

* Furātus

* Fūrātus, a, um, part. *Haveing ſtolen.* Sinceram patrio mentem furatus Olympo, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 229. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 562.

* Fūrax, ācis. adj. ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Thieviſh, given to picking and ſtealing.* § Servus furax, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 61. Nihil eſt furacius illo *Mart.* 8. 59. § Furaciſſimæ manus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 30.

FURCA, æ, f. (1) *A fork,* or *any thing to underſet,* or *prop.* (2) *An Inſtrument to bear burdens on.* (3) *A pair of gallows, a gibbet.* (1) Exacuunt alii vallos, furcáſque bicornes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 264. (2) Plin. 29, 4. (3) Servus furcam ferens ductus eſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 26.

Furcĭfer, i. m. (1) *A ſlave, who, for puniſhment of ſome ſmall fault, was made to carry a fork,* or *gallows, upon his neck, through the city with his hands tied to it.* (2) *A rogue, a villain, a rakehell, a gallows.* (1) Tibi ego ut credam, furcifer? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 12. (2) Vid. *Suet. Ner.* 49.

Furcilla, æ, f. dim. [*à* furca] *A little fork, a hay-hook,* or *pitchfork, with two tines,* or *horns,* for ſeveral uſes; *a little pair of gallows.* Vid. *Varr.* 1, 49. & *Vitruv.* 10, 12. *Col.* 2, 10.

Furcillātus, a, um, adj. *Forked.* Furcillata bacilla habent figuram literæ V, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 24.

‖ Furcillis, is. f. *A dungfork,* Perot.

Furcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little fork, Furcularum* Caudinarum deſcriptionem pete à *Liv.* 9, 2.

Fŭrens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Being in a rage, rageing mad, outragious.* (2) *Bluſtering, ſtormy, boiſterous.* (1) Audaciâ furens Catilina, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 1. Quis belluarum corde furentior? *Claud. Feſcenn.* 26. § Bella furentia, *Sil.* 7, 574. (2) Loca fœta furentibus auſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 55.

Fŭrenter. adv. *Rageingly, like a madman.* Pueri aiunt eum furenter iraſci, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1,

Furfur, ŭris. m. (1) *Bran, gurgeons.* (2) Alſo *ſcurf, dandruff.* (1) Qui alunt furfure ſues, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 27. (2) Furfures capitis, *Plin.* 20, 9.

‖ Furfŭrāceus, & furfŭreus, a, um, adj. *Made of bran,* Plin. *ap. Litt.* ſed locum non dicit. Panis furfureus, *Gell.* 11, 7.

Furfŭrōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of bran,* or *ſcurf,* Plin. 12, 25.

Fŭria, æ, f. *A fury, fiend,* or *hag*; alſo *a furyous man,* Cic. *ad* Quint. frat. 3, 1. *ubi Claudium ſic vocat, ſed ſæpius occ. plur.*

Fŭriæ, ārum, pl. f. *The furys,* or *fiends.* Conſiſtere uſquam impios non patiuntur furiæ, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 24. ſed vid. *Prop.*

Fŭriālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, furys*; *like a mad body, outrageous, furyous, that enrageth,* or *maketh mad.* § Furiale caput, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 17. de Cerbero loquens. § Furialis inceſſus, *Liv.* 7, 17. § Virus furiale, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 2, 188.

Fŭriālĭter, adv. *Like a mad man, furyouſly.* Furialiter odit, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 637.

Fŭriātus, a, um. *Enraged, madded, furyous, deſperate.* Furiatâ mente ferebar, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 588. § Furiata juventus, *Sil.* 11, 132. § Furiati ignes, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 762.

Fŭrĭbundus, a, um. adj. *Furyous, mad, in a great rage.* § Furibundus homo, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 7. Conſcendit furibunda rogos, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 646.

* Fūrīnalia, um. pl. n. *Holydays dedicated to the Godeſs* Furina, *Litt.* ex *Plin.*

* Fūrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, thieves.* § Furinum forum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 2.

Fŭrio, āre. act. [*à* furia] *To make mad, to enrage.* Amor & libido quæ ſolet matres furiare equorum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 14.

Fŭrĭōſè. adv. ius, comp. *Furyouſly, madly.* § Furioſè aliquid facere, *Cic. Att.* 8, 5. § Furioſiùs, ap. *Spart. Hadr.* c. 12.

Fŭrĭōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Mad, furyous, outrageous, rageing, frantick, wood, out of his wits.* = Vecors, furioſus, mente captus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 20. Quanto hoc furioſius atque majus peccatum eſt? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 83. Furioſiſſimæ conciones, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3.

* Furnăceus, a, um. adj. In furno coctus. *Baked in an oven.* § Panis furnaceus, *Plin.* 18, 11.

* Furnăria, æ. f. *ſc.* ars, domus, &c. *The trade,* or *art, of a baker*; *a bakehouſe,* Suet. Vit. 2.

* ‖ Furnārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *made like, a furnace,* Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 21.

* ‖ Furnārius, i. m. *A baker, one that kindleth the fire in an oven,* Ulp. ┼ Piſtor.

* Furnus, i. m. [*à* furvus, *i. e.* niger] *An oven,* or *furnace,* Plaut. Caſ. 2, 5, 1.

FURO, ĕre. neut. (1) *To be mad.* (2) *To be tranſported with any paſſion,* as anger, love, joy, &c. (3) *To be mixed,* or *jumbled together.* (4) *To bluſter.* (1) = Inſanire, & furere videbatur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. Solon furere ſe ſimulavit, *Id. Offic.* 1, 30. (2) = Et nunc id furere, id ægrè pati, quòd, *Liv.* 6. Ex quo deſtiti Inachiâ furere, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 8. Recepto Dulce mihi furere eſt amico, *Id. Od.* 2, 7, 28. (3) Furit æſtus arenis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 111. (4) Venti furentes, *Id. Æn.* 10, 37.

* Fūror, āri, ātus, ſum. dep. *To ſteal; to filch,* or *pilfer*; *to nim.* Verres ea rapuit & furatus eſt, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 22. An, quò furatum mox venias, veſtigas loca? *Plaud. Rud.* 1, 2, 23. Aſſiduo temet furare labori, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 29.

Fŭror, ōris, m. (1) *Fury, madneſs, rage.* (2) *A trance; a divine,* (3) or *poetical, rapture.* (4) *Any inordinate paſſion.* (1) = Quæ major pœna furore & dementiâ? *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 18. Ad hunc impendiorum furorem impulſus eſt, *Suet. Ner.* 31. (2) Furor appellatur, cùm à corpore animus abſtractus, divino inſtinctu concitatur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 31. (3) Negat ſine furore Democritus quenquam poëtam magnum eſſe poſſe, *Id.* de *Div.* 1. 37. (4) = Furor, iraque mentem Præcipitant, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 317. Quamvis intus erat furor igneus, *i. e.* amor, *Ov. Met.* 9, 540.

Furtĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pilfering, thieveing.* 𝔛 Minùs furtificus ſum quàm antea, rapio propalam, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 10. § Furtificæ manus, *Id. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 97.

* Furtim. adv. *By ſtealth, ſecretly, ſlyly.* 𝔛 Beſtiæ furtim fruuntur, domini palam & liberè, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. Humor in genas furtim labitur, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 7.

* Furtīvè. adv. *Privyly, by ſtealth.* = Ne quid furtivè clam accepiſſe cenſeas, *Plaut. Pœnul.* 5, 2, 62. *Conf. Ov. Am.* 2, 5, 6. & *Sen. Ben.* 2, 23.

* Furtīvus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made by ſurpriſe.* (2) *Stolen.* (3) *Private, cloſe, ſecret.* (1) § Furtivæ excurſiones, *Liv.* 24, 29. (2) § Furtiva virgo, *Plaut. i. e.* furto abducta. (3) § Furtivus amor, *Catull.* 7, 8.

* ‖ Furtò. adv. *By ſtealth, ſecretly,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed. q.*

* Furtum, i. n. [*à* fur, *à* furvo, *Varr. i. e.* atro] (1) *Theft, robbery, ſtealth.* (2) *Any ſecret practice.* (3) *An ambuſcade,* or *ſtratagem*; *a crafty wile,* or *device.* (4) *Unlawfull pleaſures, a rape, adultery,* or *any ſecret wickedneſs.* (1) Ille medicus domi furtum fecit & cædem, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 64. (2) Nec ego hanc abſcondere furto Speravi fugam, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 337. (3) Furtis incautum decepit hoſtem, *Ov. Met.* 13, 82. 𝔛 Haud furto melior, ſed fortibus armis, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 735. (4) Furta tori, furtique locum monſtravit, *Ov. Met.* 4, 174.

* Fūruncŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* fur] (1) *A little thief.* (2) *A ſore called a felon, a bile.* (3) *A kind of knob in a vine* (4) ‖ Alſo *a weaſel that kills rabbets.* (1) = 𝔛 Crudelis furunculus, nunc verò etiam rapax, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 27. (2) Celſ. 5, 28. (3) Col. 4, 22. (4) Litt. *ex* Calep. ┼ Viverra, *Plin.*

* Furvus, a, um. adj. [*antiq.* fuſvus, fuſcivus, *à* fuſcus] *Dark, black, duſky.* Furvæ regna Proſerpinæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 21. § Antra furva, *Ov. Met.* 5, 541.

* Fuſcans, tis. part. *Darkening, ſhadeing.* Lanugine fuſcante malas, *Luc.* 10, 135.

* ‖ Fuſcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A darkening,* or *clouding,* Arnob.

* Fuſcātor, ōris. m. verb. *A darkener,* or *clouder.* Cœli fuſcator ëoi, *Luc.* 4, 66. *de coro vento.*

* ‖ Fuſcātus, a, um. part. *Darkened.* Fuſcat lumina ſolis, *Alc. Av.* 4, 430.

* Fuſcĭna, æ. f. [*à* fuſco colore] (1) *An eel ſpear.* (2) *Triton's trident,* or *three-forked mace.* (3) Alſo *a weapon uſed upon the ſtage by the* retiarius *againſt the* mirmillo. (1) Cic. *de* N. D. 1, 36. (2) Triton fuſcinâ verrens ſpecus, *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* de *N. D.* 2, 35. (3) Tunicati fuſcinâ Gracchi, *Juv.* 2, 134.

* ‖ Fuſcĭnŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little fleſh hook,* Jun. ┼ Parva fuſcina.

* ‖ Fuſcĭtas, ātis. f. *Cloudyneſs, darkneſs, dimneſs.* Ab omni fuſcitate liberum cœlum, *Apul.* de *Mundo,* p. 747. ┼ Nubula.

* Fuſco, āre. act. (1) *To make black,* or *brown*; *to darken,* or *ſhade.* (2) *To tan,* or *ſunburn.* (1) Fuſcat nube diem, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 396. Fuſcat inertia dentes, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 197. (2) *Ovid. Vid.* Fuſcor.

* Fuſcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be taned,* &c. Fuſcentur corpora campo, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 513.

* FUSCUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. [παρὰ τὸ φώσκειν, *i. e.* uſtulare, *Scal.*] *Brown, tawny; a dim,* or *dark, colour; duſky.* ¶ Fuſca vox, *a dull,* or *hoarſe, voice,* Quint. 9, 3. 𝔛 Candida, *Plin.* liquida, *Lucr.* & *Hor.* Patriæ fuſca colore ſuæ, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 36. 𝔛 Alba decent fuſcas, *Id. A. Am.* 3, 191.

Fūſè, adv. qual. & fūſiùs, comp. *Largely, plentyfully, copiouſly.* = Fuſè latéque dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 32. = Hæc cùm uberiùs diſputantur & fuſiùs, *Id. N. D.* 2, 7.

Fūſĭlis, e. adj. *That is,* or *may be, melted,* or *caſt.* § Fuſile aurum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 126.

‖ Fūſillus, i. m. dim. [*à* fuſus] *A little ſpindle,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Fūſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* fundo, ĕre] (1) *A diffuſeing,* or *pouring forth.* (2) *A ſpreading,* or *ſhooting out.* (1) Chryſippus mundum deum dicit eſſe, & ejus animi fuſionem univerſam, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. (2) Tenuis fuſio ſtellarum, *Vitruv.* 9, 7.

† Fūſiōſus, *pro* furioſus, *Inſcript. antiq.*

Fūſōrium, i. n. *The place where the ſcullion waſheth the diſhes; a ſink,* or *drain.* Coquinæ fuſorium, *Pallad.* 1, 37. § Fuſoria balnearum, *Id.* 1, 42.

Fuſterna, æ. f. [*à* fuſtis, quia nodoſa eſſe ſolet] *The upper part of a fir tree,* Plin. 16, 39. Vitr. 2, 9.

‖ Fuſtĭbălus, i. m. vox hybrida, *A kind of ſling with a ſtaff four foot long,* Veg. 3, 14. ┼ Funda.

‖ Fuſtĭbălātor, ōris. m. *A ſlinger,* Veg. 3, 14. ┼ Funditor, *Cæſ.*

Fuſtĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little cudgel,* or *baton,* Apul. Met. 6. p. 189. Fuſticulus allii, *Pallad.* 1, 35. ┼ Bacillum.

‖ Fuſtīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beating with a ſtaff, a rib-roaſting,* Aug. ┼ Fuſtuarium, *Cic.*

‖ Fuſtīgātus, a, um, part. *Beaten with a ſtaff,* or *club; cudgeled,* Lexicogr. *ex* Col.

‖ Fuſtīgo, āre. act. *To beat with a ſtaff, to cudgel,* Onom. vet. ┼ Feſtuario excipio.

Fuſtim, adv. *With cudgels.* Uxorem fuſtim interemit, *Valer. Max.* 6, 3, 9. vid. & 8, 1, 1.

FUSTIS, is. m. (1) *A club, ſtaff,* or *cudgel; a baton.* (2) Meton. *A blow.* (1) Si ego fuſtim ſumpſero, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 202. § Fuſtem alicui impingere, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. (2) Non opus eſt verbis, ſed fuſtibus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 30.

† Fuſtĭtŭdĭnæ inſulæ. *Iſlands where ſlaves were beaten.* Ex Plauti fabricâ. *Aſin.* 1, 1, 21.

Fuſtuārium, i. n. *A beating with a club, ſtaff,* or *cudgel; a cudgeling.* Fuſtuarium meruerunt legiones, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 6. Fuſtuarium meretur, qui ſigna relinquit, *Liv.* 5, 6.

Fūſūra, æ. f. *A melting, founding,* or *caſting.* Plumbi fuſura, *Plin.* 33, 6.

Fūſūrus, a, um. part. *About to pour out.* Fuſura cruorem Vulnera, *Lucan.* 7, 566.

Fūſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [*à* fundor] (1) *Poured.* (2) *Caſt, melted.* (3) *Layd all along.* (4) *Extended, diffuſed.* (5) *Routed, ſlain.* (6) *Copious.* (7) *Expanded.* (8) *Broad, wide.* (9) *Laxative.* (10) Met. *Spilt, loſt, thrown*

thrown away. (1) Fuſos latices ſpargit, *Ov. Met.* 14, 56. (2) Fuſa membra ſtatuæ, *Quint.* 7, 1. (3) Fuſi per herbam, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 218. (4) Fuſus in corporibus ſanguis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 77. (5) Omnibus hoſtium copiis fuſis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 6. = Latini fuſi & fugati, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31. (6) Opus latè fuſum *Quint.* 2, 13. Græca lingua prolixior fuſiorque, quàm noſtra, *Gell.* 2, 26. (7) = Aër fuſus & extenuatus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (8) Fuſa cupreſſus, *Plin.* 12, 17. ℋ Uſus eſt togis, neque reſtrictis, neque fuſis, *Suet. Aug.* 73. (9) Fuſa alvus, *Celſ.* 1, 3. (10) Tot incaſsùm fuſos patiere labores, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 421.

Fūſus, i. m. [*à* fundo, fuſum] *A ſpindle.* Teretem verſabat pollice fuſum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 22.

† Fūtātim. adj. *Profuſely, laviſhly,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 29. ⸸ Fuſè, *Cic.*

‖ Fūtĭle, is. n. *A veſſel with a narrow bottom, and wide mouth,* uſed in ſacrifices to Veſta, which ſpilt all that was put into it, if ſet on the ground, *Vet. Schol. Donat. & Serv.*

Fūtĭlis, e. adj. [*à* futio, quod omnia effutit] (1) *Fooliſh, ſilly, ſhallow, inconſiderate.* (2) Alſo *leaky, that runeth out, blabing, that cannot keep a ſecret.* (1) Conſiliis habitus non futilis auctor, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 339. (2) = Quis non odit varios, leves, futiles? *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 11.

Fūtĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Lightneſs, ſillyneſs, leakyneſs.* = Hæc & plena ſunt futilitatis, ſummæque levitatis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28.

‖ Fūtĭlĭter. adv. *Simply, idly, fooliſhly, to no purpoſe.* Futiliter blaterata, *Apul.* p. 404. ⸸ Vanè, leviter.

† Fūtio, īre, īvi. act. [*à* fundo, ἐκχέω, *Onom.*] *To pour out.*

Fūtior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be poured out,* Frag. Poët.

* Fūto, āre. freq. *à* fuo [*ab* εὐθῶ, *Morl.*] *To have often been,* Feſt. *ex* Catone.

† Fūto, āre. act. [*à* fando] *To confute, blame, reprove,* or *diſprove*; *to cool* the pot, *to allay* wine, antiquum eſt. *Vid.* Confuto.

Fūtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be confuted,* &c. *Frag. Poët.*

* Fŭtuĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *The act of generation,* Mart. 1, 107.

Fūtum, i. n. *A veſſel to ſprinkle water,* Varr. *de* L. L. 4, 25.

* Fŭtuo, ĕre, ui. Obſcœnum verbum. [*à* φυτεύω, planto.]

* Fŭtuor, i. paſſ. *Mart.*

* Fŭtūrus, a, um. part. [*à* ſum, *qu.* fuiturus, à fuo] *That ſhall,* or *will, be*; *about to be, future.* ¶ In futurum, *hereafter,* Ov. ℋ Non quod ante pedes eſt, ſed futura, proſpicere, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 33. § Cum ablat. Quid tot ornatiſſ. civibus eſt futurum? *Cic.* pro *Planc.* Quid te futurum eſt? *Id. Verr.* 4. § Cum dat. Quid tibi futurum ſit, *Id. Phil.* 11, 34.

* Fŭtūtor, ōris. m. verb. *Mart. Ep.* 7, 29. ubi dicitur de fœminâ auxeſis cauſâ.

* Fŭtūtrix, īcis. f. verb. *Mart.* 11, 23.

Fūvi. præt. antiq. [*à* fuo] Qui parentes fuverint, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 110. Omne inter corpora quod fuvat, *Lucr.* 1, 387.

G g Latin, 𝔊 𝔤 in the old black Engliſh letter, as commonly called, in Hebrew ג, in Greek Γγ, in both which tongues it is the third Letter, was not in uſe amongſt the Romans till about the ſecond Punick war, being firſt introduced by *Sp. Carvilius,* as *Plutarch* informs us in his 54th Roman Problem; nor did they then admitt it into its third place, invaded by the uſurper *c*, and now ſettled by preſcription: however, they placed it in a good neighbourhood, between its kindred *f* and *h*, which, upon occaſion, mutually ſerve each other. But though *c* may juſtly be called an uſurper with reſpect to its order in the alphabet, we muſt allow it a kind of right, by haveing been inveſted with the power and ſound of *g*. For it is certain that the old Romans, who writ *pucna* and *Carthaco,* read *pugna,* and *Carthago*; otherwiſe, after the admiſſion of *g*, they would ſtill have retained the priſtine *c* in theſe and the like words. If any ſhould aſk how the ancient Romans could know before this letter g came into uſe, where and in what words to pronounce either ſound? it muſt be anſwered, by uſe alone: For that this might be known ſo, may be exemplifyed by a hundred inſtances in our own language; to give only one, we are at no loſs how to ſound 𝔱𝔥𝔞𝔱 and 𝔱𝔥𝔞𝔱𝔠𝔥, 𝔱𝔥𝔢 and 𝔱𝔥𝔢𝔪𝔢, 𝔱𝔥𝔦𝔰 and 𝔱𝔥𝔦𝔰𝔱𝔩𝔢, 𝔱𝔥𝔬𝔲 and 𝔱𝔥𝔬𝔲𝔰𝔞𝔫𝔡, 𝔱𝔥𝔲𝔰 and 𝔱𝔥𝔲𝔪𝔟; and innumerable words of this kind. This indeed muſt be owned, that to give ſeveral ſounds to one and the ſame letter, makes any language, and particularly our own, as in the above inſtance, more difficult to be learned, and eſpecially by foreigners. To remedy which inconvenience, the Romans ſeem to have taken in the letter *g*. And here I cannot but remark how we have acted the reverſe; they took in *g*, which they had not, to make their own tongue more eaſy; we have laid aſide þ and ȝ which we had, to make ours more difficult; which is very unaccountable.

But to proceed; from the Hebrew ג *Gimel,* which was emphatically called *Gamla,* from גמל *a camel,* becauſe of the bunch on its back, the Greeks gave it the name of *Gamma:* Some think the Latin G received its figure immediately alſo from the ſame letter; others from the cognate ק, which, when turned to the right, Cן much reſembles G. I ſhould think it more probably received its form immediately from the Hebrew ג, I mean from Γ, ſince, as I before obſerved, the letter *c* originally had the power and ſound of the after invented *g*, as well as its own; and ſo when the Romans admitted it, they might make it with good reaſon differ no more from *c* in figure, than in ſound. For indeed theſe letters differ only thus, *c* is a ſofter *g*, as *g* is a harder *c*. Hence it comes to paſs, that in declineing, the harder *g* before a vowel is before a conſonant changed into the ſofter *c*, as *lego, legi, lectum, ago, egi, actum,* &c. not *legtum, agtum,* which would be too hard. For this reaſon, *jungo, rego, tego,* &c. in the perfect tenſes, are read before the formative *ſ, juncſi, recſi, tecſi,* not *jungſi, regſi, tegſi*; for ſo, if we may believe *Iſidore,* before the age of *Auguſtus* ſuch words were uſually writen, not by *x*; which, being only a more compendious way of writeing, made *Quintilian* ſay, *Inſtit.* 1, 6. that the Romans might have been without it; as they might have continued to write *cs,* or *gs,* as in *recs, apecs.* The letter *g* ſometimes alſo ſeems related to *z*, as we write indifferently *zinziber,* and *gingiber.* The cognation of this letter and *c* is ſo cloſe, that in ſome words either of them may be uſed; as *Caius,* or *Gaius*; *Cneus,* or *Gneus*; *vigeſimus,* or *viceſimus,* from *viginti*; and they are often changed into each other: for as from *viginti,* comes *viceſimus*; ſo from *centum,* is derived *quingenti.* In Greek this letter, being in the middle of the ſecond rank of the mutes, is changed not only into κ but into χ alſo, as in the ſecond conjugation, which conſiſts of this order of the mutes, may plainly be obſerved; for example *lego,* f. *lecſo,* p. *lelecha*; inſtead of *legſo, lelegha,* the harder ſound. I cannot forbear to obſerve here, that both the Greeks and Romans allways, and before all vowels, pronounced this letter hard, ſounding γένος and *genus,* γίγας and *gigas,* as we do in 𝔤𝔢𝔱 and 𝔤𝔦𝔳𝔢, never as we do in 𝔤𝔢𝔫𝔢𝔯𝔞𝔱𝔦𝔬𝔫 and 𝔤𝔦𝔫𝔤𝔢𝔯; which irregular and uncertain pronunciation of this letter, as well as the cognate *c*, proves often a great diſcouragement to thoſe who deſire to learn our tongue; and, together with our different ſound of the vowels, makes our Latin, though much purer generally than theirs, almoſt as unintelligible as our Engliſh. In the notes of the ancients, G. *is put for* Gaius, Gellius, gens, genius; GER. Germanus, Germanicus; G. G. Gemina, geſſit, geſſerunt; GA. Galeria, Gallus, Gallia; G. C. Genio civitatis, *or* Cæſaris; G. L. Gaius libertus; GL. VR. RO. Gloria urbis Romæ; G. L. Genio loci; GL. C. Gloria conſulum: GN. S. Genio ſacrum; G. V. S, Genio urbis ſacrum; G. T. Genio tutelari; G. B. Genio bono.

G ante A.

GĂbălium, i. n. *A kind of Arabian ſpice*, Plin. 12, 21.

‖ Găbălum, i. n. *Non. id. quod* gabalus.

† Găbălus, i. m. [*à* נבל *gabal*, terminus, quòd in terminis viarum ſtabat] *A gallows*, or *gibbet*, Varr. *ap.* Non.

‖ Gabaræ, ārum. f. pl. *Dead bodys embalmed among the Ægyptians, mummys*, Auguſt.

Găbăta, æ. f. *A porringer, a platter.* Tranſcurrunt gabatæ, volantque lances, *Mart.* 7, 47. 3. Implet gabatas, *Id.* 11, 32, 18.

‖ Gabbatha, *vel* Gabbata, æ. Vox Syr. *Joann.* 10, 13. [Locus editus, lapidibus ſtratus, ab Heb. גב *gabb*, dorſum] *A pavement.*

Gadira, æ. f. Vocab. Punicum. *A cloſe*, or *hedge*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Gæſum, i. n. *A heavy dart, a javelin uſed by the ancient Gauls. Vid.* Geſum. § Gæſe in vallum conjicere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 36.

‖ Gæſus, a, um. adj. [*à* gæſis viri fortes à Gallis dict. gæſi] *Stout, valiant*, Serv.

* Găgātes, is. m. [γαγάτης, Gr.] *The ſtone called jet*, or *agate ſtone*, Plin. 36. 19.

‖ Gajacum, i. n. *Ruell.* vel Guajacum, vel Guajacanum, *A wood ſometimes uſed in venereal diſeaſes.*

* Galactites, æ. m. [*à* γάλα lac.] *A precious ſtone of a white colour like milk*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Galactobadalon, i. n. [ab eodem] *id. quod* galeobdolon, & galeopſis, *Plin.* 26, 9.

* Galactŏpŏta, æ. m. [*ex* γάλα & poto] *A drinker of milk*, Col. 7, 2.

* ‖ Galaxias, æ. m. Aſtron. [ab eodem themate] (1) *A bright circle in the ſky, cauſed by the reflection of many little ſtars, called the milky way.* (2) Alſo *a ſtone of a milkiſh colour. Vid.* deſcript. ap. *Ov. Metam.* 1, 169. (2) Plin. 37, 10.

Galba, æ. f. *A mite breeding in meat, a maggot. Vid.* Suet. Galb. 3.

Galbănātus, a, um. part. *That weareth the garment* galbanum. Jacet occupato galbanatus in lecto, *Mart.* 3, 82.

Galbăneus, a, um. adj. *Of the gum* galbanum. Galbanei odores, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 264.

Galbănum, i. n. *vel* Galbănus, i. m. [ex Heb. הלבנה] (1) *A gum, or liquour, of a mighty ſtrong ſmell.* (2) Alſo *a kind of bright white garment, worn by fine perſons.* (1) Plin. 11, 7. Lurida conveniet ſuccendere galbana ſeptis, Calpurn. Sic. 589. (2) Indutus galbana raſa, *Juv.* 2, 97.

Galbănus, a, um. adj. *Bright, white, gay, ſpruce, wanton, effeminate.* Fuſcos colores, galbanos habet mores, *Mart.* 1, 97.

‖ Galbeæ, armillæ, quibus milites donabantur virtutis ergô, *Feſt.*

Galebum, i. n. ornamenti genus. (1) ‖ *A kind of woman's attire.* (2) Alſo *a kind of medicine wrapt up in wool.* (1) Feſt. (2) Suet. Galba, 3.

‖ Galbĭneus, a, um. adj. & Galbĭnus. *Greeniſh*, or as ſome think, *blueiſh*, Veget.

Galbŭla, æ. f. [*à* galbo] *A bird which we call a wittal*, or *woodwall*, Mart. 13, 68.

Galbŭlus, i. m. *The nut*, or *little round ball, of the cypreſs tree*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40.

* GĂLEA, æ. f. [*à* γαλῆ, felis, quòd ex felinâ pelle fieret] (1) *A helmet*, or *head-piece.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the top of a maſt, made like a baſket*, whither they climbed to deſcry land, *or* enemys. (3) ‖ Alſo *a kind of ſhip, a gally.* (1) Comantem Induitur galeam, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 391. Galea duabus diſtincta pinnis, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 6. (2) Sic utitur, *Eraſm.* ſed rectiùs *H. Jun.* corbem *vocat*, cùm ſibi aſtipulantem habet, *Feſtum. Vid.* Corbita. (3) Ex uſu recent. qui tamen diſtinguebant inter galeam & galeam. ✠ In terrâ galeas, in aquis formido galéas, ex *Matt. Pariſ.*

* ‖ Găleāti, ōrum. pl. m. *The ſervants*, or *boys, in an army*, Veg. 3, 6.

* Găleātus, a, um. adj. *That weareth a helmet.* Galeatum ſerò duelli Pœnitet, *Juv.* 1, 169. § Galeata Minerva, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 36.

* Galēna, æ. f. [*à* γαλεῖν, ſplendere] *The ore of ſilver and lead, which is left after the tin and ſilver is fetched out*, Plin. 34, 16.

Gălēnum vinum. [*à* Galeno Campaniæ oppido] *Plin.* 23, 6. & 34, 18.

* Găleo, āre. act. *To cover with a helmet.* Milites in campo jubet galeari, & ad pugnam parari, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 12.

* Găleŏla, æ. f. [ita dict. *à* galeæ ſimilitudine, *Varr.*] *A wine pot*, or *veſſel, like a helmet*, Non. 15, 34.

* Galeopſis, eos. f. *Plin.* [γαλίοψεις, Gr.] & Galeobdolon, i. n. *Idem. Water ebony*; alſo *dead nettle*, or *archangel*, Plin. 27, 9.

* Galeos, ōtis. f. [γαλεὸς, Gr.] Muſtellus piſcis. *A fiſh like a lamprey*, or *the lamprey itſelf*; or as ſome ſay, *a kind of vermin*, Plin. 32, 2.

Galeōtæ, *vel* galleōtæ, ārum. m. pl. *Expounders of the meaning of prodigys amongſt the Sicilians*, Cic. *de* Div. 1, 20.

Galeotes, æ. m. *A kind of lizards enemys to ſerpents*, Plin. 29, 4. Alſo the *ſword fiſh*, Id. 32, 2.

* ‖ Gălērātus, a, um. adj. *Haveing a hat on*, Litt. *ex* Apul. ⊥ Galero opertus, galeritus, *Petron.*

* ‖ Gălēria, æ. *A hat*, Litt. *ex* Virg.

* Gălērĭcŭlum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little hat, bonnet*, or *cap.* (2) Alſo *falſe hair, a peruke.* (1) Mart. Tit. ep. 50. l. 14. (2) Suet. Otho, cap. ult.

* Gălērīta, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd criſtam habeat in capite galeri ſimilem] *A lark*, Varr. L. L. 4, 11. & Plin. 11, 37.

* Gălērītus, i. m. *Idem Varr.* de *L. L.* 4, 11.

* Gălērītus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a cap, peruke*, or *tuft of feathers*, Prop. 4, 1, 29.

* Gălērus, i. m. & Gălērum, i. n. [*à* galeæ ſimilitudine dic.] (1) *A fured cap, a beaver*, or *hat.* (2) *A peruke uſed by both ſexes.* (3) *A tuft of feathers.* (1) Lupi de pelle galeros Tegmen habet capiti, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 687. Galero umbrata tempora, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 138. (2) Suet. Ner. 26. & Juv. 6, 120. (3) A ſimilitudine, *Varr.*

Galgŭlus, i. m. *al. malunt* galbulus, *avis eadem quæ* galbula, *Plin.* 33, 11.

* ‖ Galium, i. n. [*à* γάλα, lac] *The herb cheeſe rennet*, or *our lady's bed-ſtraw*, Jun.

Galla, æ. f. (1) *A fruit called gall*, or *oak-apple.* (2) † Alſo *a coarſe black wine made of galls.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a ſhoemaker's awl.* (4) *A kind of ſhoes worn by the Gauls.* (5) *A prieſteſs of Cybele.* (1) Gallæ tritæ remedio ſunt, *Col.* 6, 13. (2) Gallam bibere & rugas conducere ventri, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 5, 97. (3) Macrob. Sat. 2, 2. (4) *Vid.* Cic. Philipp. 2, 30. (5) *Vid.* Voſſ. *in* Catulli Attin, *ſive* Atyn, *p.* 163.

Gallans, tis. part. *Playing freaks, and mad tricks, like Cybele's prieſts*, Varr.

Galliambus, i. m. [*à* Gallis Cybeles ſacerdotibus dict. & iambo] *A ſort of verſe*, Mart. 2, 86.

‖ Gallĭca, æ. f. *A kind of maple*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Gallĭca, æ. *Tert. ſc.* ſolea; pl. Gallĭcæ, ārum. *Wooden pattens, pantofles, chabots, caloſhes*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 30.

‖ Gallĭcĭnium, i. n. *pro* cantu gallorum, *The time of the night when the cock croweth.* Amm. Marc. 22, 33.

Gallĭcus, a, um. adj. *French*, or *belonging to the French.* ¶ Gallicus canis, *a grayhound*, Ov. Met. 1, 333. Gallica palla, *a man's caſſock*, Mart. 1, 93, 8. Gallicus *ſc.* ventus, *the north north-eaſt wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

Gallīna, æ. f. Uxor galli. (1) *A hen.* (2) Alſo *a word in love and courtſhip.* (1) Peperit ovum gallina, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 18. (2) Dic me tuum paſſerculum, gallinam, coturnicem, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 76. ¶ Gallina ruſtica *ſeu* filveſtris, *a partridge*, or *rail*, Col. 8, 2. Africana, *a guiney*, or *turkey, hen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Gallīnāceus, a, um. adj. *Of a hen.* § Gallus gallinaceus, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 29. § Puli gallinacei, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9.

Gallīnāceus, i. m. *A rooſtcock, a cockerel*, Plin. 37, 105. Suet. Vitell. 9.

‖ Gallīnāgo, gĭnis. f. *A woodcock*, Jun. ¶ Gallinago minor, *a ſnite*, or *ſnipe*, Id. Gallinago minima, *the jack ſnipe*, Id.

Gallīnārium, i. n. *A place where poultry are kept, a hen-coop, a hen-rooſt*, Col. 8, 3.

Gallīnārius, i. m. *He that keepeth poultry, a poulterer*, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 26. Col. 8, 5.

Gallīnārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to poultry.* § Scala gallinaria, *Celſ.* 8, 15. § Gallinari pinus, *Juv.* 3, 307.

‖ Gallīnŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* gallina] *A pullet, a little hen*, Arnob.

‖ Galliopāvus, i. m. *A French peacock*, *Cæſ. laud.* Litt. ſed erraſſe puto.

† Gallo, āre. neut. [Gallos Cybeles ſacerdotes imitor, *To be mad*, Varr. *ap.* Non.

‖ Gallûm, *pro* gallorum, *Non.*

GALLUS, i. m. *A cock, a Frenchman, a prieſt of Cybele, vid. Prop.* ¶ § Gallus ſpado, *a capon*, Petron. c. 55. gallinaceus, *a rooſtcock*, Cic. *de* Div. 1, 34.

‖ Gamma. *The letter gamma*, Gramm.

‖ Gammărus, i. m. *A ſea creviſſe*, or *crab-fiſh*, Jun.

* Gānea, æ. f. [*à* γανεῖον, fornix, *Turneb.*] (1) *A brothelhouſe*, or *ſtew*; *a bawdyhouſe*, or *tippleinghouſe.* (2) Alſo *debauchery, riot.* (3) ‖ Any *cloſe ſeat.* (1) Stĕtimus in illo ganearum tuarum nidore, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 6. (2) Ventris & ganeæ paratus, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 52, 2. § Inter ganeam & ſtupra, *Ibid.* 6, 4. (3) Donat. & Feſt.

* Gāneo, ōnis. m. [*à* ganeis] *A ruffian, a haunter of bawdyhouſes, a rioter, a gluten, a debauchée.* = Helluo, geneo, damnoſus, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 11.

* Gāneum, i. n. *idem quod* ganea. Credo abductum in ganeum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 5.

Gangăba, æ. m. *A porter, a carryer of burdens among the Perſians*, Curt. 3, 13, 7.

* Ganglion, *ſeu* Gangĭlon, i. n. [γαγγλίον, Gr.] *A ſwelling, or lump, on the head, or neck.* (2) Alſo *a ſprain, the ſtraining of a ſinew.* (1) Col. 7, 6. (2) Celſ. 7, 6.

* Gangræna, æ. f. [*à* γάγγραινα, cancer] *The gangrene*, or *mortifyed fleſh*; *an eating ulcer.* Serpere utì gangræna malo, *Lucil. vid. Celſ.* 1, 5. & 5, 26.

GANNIO, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. quòd ſign. gaudium geſtu exprimere. (1) *To bark, yelp*, or *cry, like a fox.* (2) *To whine, as a dog*, when he welcometh his maſter home. (3) *To whimper*, or *moan himſelf*; as one that is beaten. (4) *To whiſper.* (1) Varr. L. L. 6, 5. (2) Canes gannitu vocis adulant, *Lucr.* 5, 1069. (3) Quid ille gannit? *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 17. (4) Secretam gannire in aurem, *Perſ.* 5, 96.

Gannītus, ûs. m. verb. *A whineing, yelping, grining, howling, complaining*, or *whimpering*; as of one beaten, *Mart.* 5, 61. *Vid.* Gannio.

† Ganza, æ. f. *al. leg.* gantæ. *A gander*, or *gooſe*, Plin. 10, 23.

Gărămantītes, æ. m. *A kind of carbuncle*, Plin. 37, 7.

‖ Gardiānus, i. m. *A guardian*, or *tutour, to a ward*; *a warden*, Juſtinian. ⊥ Tutor, *Vett.*

‖ Gardĭnārius, i. m. *A gardener*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Gardĭnum, i. n. *A garden*, Juſtinian. ⊥ Hortus, *Vett.*

* ‖ Gargăriſmus, i. m. *A gargariſm*, or *phyſical potion, to gargle and waſh the throat with*, Med.

* Gargărīzātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gargling of the mouth*, Plin. 23, 2. Celſ. 4, 7. Gargarizationes, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* Gargărīzātus, a, um. part. *Gargliſed*, or *gargled*, Plin. 23, 2. Scrib. Larg. c. 53.

* Gargărīzatus, ûs. m. *id. quod* gargarizatio, *Plin.* 28, 12.

* Gargărīzo, āre. [*à* γαργαρεὼν, guttur] *To gargle, and waſh, the mouth and throat*, Celſ. 4, 4. & Plin. 20, 9.

* GARRIO, īre, iî & īvi, ītum. neut. [*à* γερύω ſeu γαρύω, quæ à γῆρυς, vox] (1) ‖ *To chirp*, or *chatter*; as a bird. (2) *To prate, to talk idly.*

(3) *To croak.* (1) Luſciniæ garriunt, *Apul. Flor.* p. 810. (2) Garrimus quicquid in buccam venit, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. (3) Meliùs ranæ garriant, *Mart.* 3, 93. § Garrire nugas, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 6.

* || Garrītus, ûs. m. [*à* garrio] *The chattering of birds,* Sidon. Ep. 8, 6.

* Garrŭlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *A chattering.* (2) Met. *A babbleing,* or *prateing.* (1) Rauca garrulitas picarum, *Ov. Met.* 5, ult. (2) Pueri garrulitate amabiles, *Suet. Aug.* 83.

* || Garrŭlo, āre. act. *To chatter,* Fulgent. Myth. 1.

* || Garrŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of talk and prateing,* Litt. *ex* Tibull. *ſed q.*

Garrŭlus, a, um. adj. [*à* garrio] (1) *Chattering, or chirping,* as birds. (2) *Prateing, babbleing, talkative.* (3) *Warbleing.* (4) *Purling,* or *murmuring,* as ſtreams. (1) § Garrula hirundo, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 307. (2) § lingua, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 2, 44. (3) § lyra, *Tibull.* 3, 4, 38. § fiſtula, *Id.* 2, 5, 30. (4) Garruli gramen ſecuēre rivi, *Sen. Oed.* 493.

Gărum, i. n. [*ex* garo piſce primùm confectum] *Sauce,* or *pickle, made of fiſh ſalted.* Quàm pretioſum, *Plin.* 31, 8. docebit. *Conf. Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 46. *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Gărus, i. m. *A kind of lobſter,* of which they made a pickle, as we do of anchovys, *Plin.* 32, 4.

|| Găryŏphyllum, i. n. *Ruell. Vid.* Caryophyllum.

† Gau. *Auſon. Eid.* 12. *pro* gaudium.

Gaudens, tis. part. *Rejoiceing, takeing delight in.* Animo gaudenti ac libenti, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4. Nimiùm gaudens popularibus auris, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 816.

GAUDEO, ēre, gāvīſus. neut. *To rejoice, to be glad, to delight,* or *take delight in; to be pleaſed with.* = Triumpho & gaudeo, *Cæſ.* ap. *Cic. Att.* 9, 16. § 𝔛 Gaudere decet, lætari non decet, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 21. § Gaudere gaudia, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 5, 8. § ſalute alicujus, *Nep. Pauſ.* 2.

|| Gaudiālis, e. adj. *Jocund, joyfull, jovial, joyous.* Gaudiales inſtruunt dapes, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 263. ⸸ Lætus, hilaris.

|| Gaudĭbundus, a, um. adj. *Full of joy,* Apul. Met. 8, *init.* ⸸ Gaudio elatus.

† Gaudĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *He that ſpeaketh joyfully,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

Gaudĭmōnium, i. n. *A rejoiceing,* Vulg. interp. Baruch, 4, 34. *ſed &* Petron. ſi vera ſunt Frag.

† Gaudiŏlum, i. n. dim. *A little joy,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Gaudium, i. n. (1) *Joy, gladneſs, mirth.* (2) Meton. *Glad tideings.* (3) *Pleaſure, delight,* notione obſc. (1) *Vid. Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 6. 𝔛 Præpediti aut gaudio nimio, aut ægritudine, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 100. (2) Literæ tuæ cumulum gaudii attulerunt, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. (3) Cui donet impermiſſa raptim Gaudia, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 28. Gaudio affici, § compleri, § perfundi, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 24. § exultare, *Id.*

|| Gavia, æ. f. *A ſea gull,* Apul. Met. 5. p. 167.

Gāvīſus, a, um. part. [*à* gaudeo] *Rejoiceing,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 16. Prop. 2, 7, 1.

Gaulus, i. m. (1) || *A kind of ſhip, galley,* or *boat, allmoſt round.* (2) Alſo *a drinking cup like a boat.* (1) Gell. 10, 23. (2) Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.

Gaunăca, æ. f. & Gaunăce, es. f. & Gaunăcum, i. n. *A thick ſhag,* or *frize,* Varr. *de* L. L. 4, 35.

Gauſăpātus, a, um. *Wearing a rough mantle,* or *robe,* Sen. Ep. 53.

Gauſăpe, is. n. [*à* goſſipio, quòd inde fieret] (1) *A frize,* or *rough garment, which ſoldiers uſed; a laguer cloak, a fured coat, a hair mantle.* (2) *A carpet to lay on a table,* ſuch as we call Turkey work; *a dag-ſwain.* (3) Catachr. *A long rough beard.* (1) Plin. 8, 48. (2) Gauſape purpureo menſam perterſit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 11. (3) Balanatum gauſape pectas, *Perſ.* 4, 37.

Gauſăpīna, æ. f. *ſc.* veſtis, & Gauſăpĭla, *Petron.* c. 21. *A rough frize mantle,* or *garment.* Menſe vel Auguſto ſumere gauſapinas, *Mart.* 6, 59, 8. *Adj.* Id. 14, 145.

Gauſăpum, i. n. pl. gauſapa, *id. quod* gauſape. Gauſapa ſi ſumpſit, gauſapa ſumpta proba, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 300.

* Găza, æ. f. [γάζα, *Gr.*] *The treaſure of a prince, riches, wealth, one's eſtate,* or *ſtock.* Omni Macedonum gazâ potitus eſt Paulus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 22. Gazæ non ſummovent miſeros tumultus mentis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 9. Gazâ nullâ reparabile cœlum, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 562.

* || Găzŏphўlăcium, i. n. [*ex* gaza & φυλάττω, cuſtodio] *A jewel-houſe, a treaſury,* Vulg. interp. *Luc.* 21, 1.

* || Găzŏphўlax, ăcis. m. [ab eodem] *A treaſurer,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

G ante E.

* || Gehenna, æ. f. [γέεννα, *ab* Heb. גיא הנם *gè Hinnom,* i. e. vallis filiorum Hinnom] properly the valley of Hinnom, where they ſacrificed their children to Moloch; and thence from the ſhrieks of theſe children it came to be taken for *hell. Lat.* Orcus.

* || Gĕlābĭlis, e. adj. *That may eaſyly be frozen,* or *congealed.* ☞ Incongelabilis *quidem inven. ap.* Gell. 17, 8.

* || Gĕlaſcit. imperſ. *It freezeth.*

* Gĕlaſco, ĕre. incept. *To freeze, to congeal.* Vini natura non gelaſcit, *Plin.* 14, 21.

* Gĕlăsīnus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῦ γελᾶν, *i. e.* à ridendo] (1) || *One of the teeth before,* ſo called becauſe it is ſhowed in laughing. (2) *A dimple,* or *dent, in the cheek,* that is ſeen when one laughs. (3) Alſo *a buffoon,* or *droll, who maketh people laugh.* (1) Γελασῖνοι dentes ridendo nudati, *Poll.* 2. (2) Nec grata eſt facies, cui gelaſinus abeſt, *Mart.* 7, 24. (3) *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 5. *ſed mel. libb. hab.* Gelaſimus.

* Gĕlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A freezeing,* or *congealing,* Plin. 17, 8.

* || Gĕlātor, ōris. m. *He that congealeth,* Aug.

* Gĕlātus, a, um. part. *Frozen.* § Lac gelatum, *Col.* 10, 397. § Amnes gelati, *Plin.* 8, 28. § Jus gelatum, *Mart.* 5, 9. Gelati Pindi juga, *Sen. Hipp.* 614.

Gĕlĭcĭdium, i. n. *i. e.* gelu cadens. *A froſt, ice,* or *water frozen; the freezeing of the eaves.* Gelicidiis & pruinis congeſta ſaxa, *Vitruv.* 2, 7. Gelicidiis infeſtari, *Col.* 2, 8.

* Gĕlĭda, æ. f. *ſc.* aqua. *Cold water.* Perfundit gelidâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 91. 𝔛 Calidæ gelidæque miniſter, *Juv.* 5, 63.

* Gĕlĭdè. adv. (1) || *Coldly, chilly.* (2) Met. *Fearfully, faintly.* (1) Primæ notionis exemplum deſider. (2) Res omnes timidè gelidéque miniſtrat Dilator, *Hor. A. P.* 171.

* † Gĕlĭdo, āre. act. *To congeal,* or *make cold,* Enn. ⸸ Gelo, *Plin.*

* Gĕlĭdus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſſĭmus ſup. [*à* gelu] *Cold as ice.* Si aquam gelidam biberint, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 13. Lirem multò gelidiorem facit, *Id.* de *Legg.* 2, 3. § Aquæ gelidiſſimæ, *Plin.* 31, 2.

* Gĕlo, āre. act. [*à* gelu] *To freeze.* Si gelent frigore, *Plin.* 15, 6.

* Gĕlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be frozen.* Gelantur hyemis frigoribus, *Col.* 9, 6. Pavidoque gelantur Pectore, *Juv.* 6, 95.

* Gĕlōtŏphyllis, is. f. [*à* γέλως, riſus, & φύλλον, folium] *An herb, which, being drank with wine and myrrh, cauſeth much laughing,* Plin. 24, 17.

* || Gĕlōtŏphye, es. f. [*à* γέλως, riſus, & φυὴ, natura] *An herb cauſeing much laughter,* Apul. *de* Herb. *c.* 8.

* GĔLU. n. indecl. [*à* γῆ, terra] *Froſt, cold, ice.* paſſim.

* † Gĕlum, i. n. *Idem.* Aſſiduus geli caſus, *Lucr.* 5, 206.

* || Gĕlus, i. m. *Idem.* Non.

|| Gemea, æ. f. *A wing of ſoldiers among the Macedonians ſo called,* Liv. 37, 40. *ſed rectiùs* agema.

* Gĕmĕbundus, a, um. adj. *Full of ſighing and groaning.* Gemebundus obambulat Ætnam, *Ov. Met.* 14, 193.

* Gĕmellar, āris. n. Quòd geminas menſuras contineat. *A veſſel ſet under to catch oil, as it runeth out of the preſs,* Col. 12, 50.

Gĕmellĭpăra, æ. f. Latonæ epithet. *A woman haveing two children at a birth.* Gemellipara Dea Latona, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 541.

* Gĕmellus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* geminus] *Double, twins, two children born at a birth.* § Gemellæ vites, *Col.* 3, 1. Prolem eſt enixa gemellam, *Ov. Met.* 9, 452.

* Gĕmendus, a, um. part. *To be lamented,* or *bewailed.* § Vita gemenda, *Ov. Met.* 13, 464. vid. *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1833.

* Gĕmens, tis. part. (1) *Groaning, lamenting.* (2) Alſo *roaring.* (3) *Creaking,* as a cart wheel doth. (1) § Flebiliter gemens, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 5. (2) Pectora fremitu rumpunt leones gementes, *Lucr.* 3, 298. (3) Plauſtris vectare gementibus, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 38.

* Gĕmĭnans, tis. part. *Doubleing.* Undecimam geminans, *Manil.* 4, 479.

* || Gĕmĭnātim. adv. *Doubleing-wiſe.* Diomed.

* Gĕmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A doubleing, redoubleing,* or *repeteing.* § Geminatio verborum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 54.

* || Gĕmĭnātor, ōris. m. *He that doubleth.* Hier. ⸸ Qui geminat.

* Gĕmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Doubled, made twice ſo much.* § Geminata victoria, *Liv.* 1, 25. § Merces, *Ov. Met.* 2, 702. § Geminata verba, *Ibid.* 15, 681. § Geminatus honor, *Liv.* 39, 39.

* Gĕmĭni, ōrum. m. pl. (1) *Twins, two children born at one birth.* (2) Alſo *a conſtellation called* Caſtor *and* Pollux. (1) § Gemini nati, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 285. (2) Ipſe circulus fertur per Sagittarium atque Geminos, *Plin.* 18, 20.

* † Gĕmĭnĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *A doubleing,* Pacuv. *ap.* Non. 2, 366.

* Gĕmĭno, āre. act. (1) *To double, to redouble.* (2) *To increaſe.* (3) Alſo *to couple together.* (1) Geminabit *plagam,* niſi caves, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 19. (2) Labor geminaverat æſtum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 586. (3) Non ut ſerpentes avibus geminentur, *Hor. A. P.* 13.

* GĔMĬNUS, a, um. adj. [*ab* ant. geno, *qu.* genimus] (1) *Double, two.* (2) Alſo *alike, equal.* (1) 𝔛 Ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 50. § Geminum partum edere, *Liv.* 1, 4. (2) Geminus & ſimillimus nequitiâ, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 67. Hic ejus geminus eſt frater, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 2, 49. Geminiſſimus *finxit* Id. ibid.

* Gĕmiſco, ĕre. incept. *To groan.* Si buxos inflare velim, ferale gemiſcunt, *Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 3, 130. Campi gemiſcunt exulibus, *Id.* 1. *Eutr.* 178.

Gemites, æ. m. *A precious ſtone wherein you ſee two white bands holding one another,* Plin. 37, 11.

* Gĕmĭtur. imperſ. *They groan,* Cic. Att. 2, 18.

* Gĕmĭtus, ûs. (& ti, *Plaut.*) m. verb. [*à* gemo] *A groan,* or *ſigh; a howling,* as of wolves. = Lamentatio & gemitus urbis, *Cic. poſt. redit. in ſen.* 7. = Fletus gemituſque, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 9. § Gemitus dare, *Ov. Met.* 10, 509. § ducere, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 288. § edere, *Ov. Met.* 2, 622.

* GEMMA, æ. f. [an *à* geno, *i. e.* gigno; an *à* γέμω, plenus ſum?] (1) *A young bud,* or *button, of a vine.* (2) Per ſimil. *A precious ſtone, a jewel, a gem.* (1) Turgent in palmite gemmæ, *Virg. Eccl.* 7, 48. (2) Pocula ex aura gemmis diſtincta, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27. Qui quidem hanc propr. ſignif. agnoſcit.

* Gemmans, tis. part. (1) *Buding.* (2) *Glittering,* or *ſhineing, like a precious ſtone; richly decked with pearls and jewels.* (1) Ante omnia gemmantes nitere convenient, *Plin.* 17, 14. *de ſurculis arborum.* (2) Gemmantia ſaxis Balnea, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 12. Herbæ rore gemmantes, *Lucr.* 2, 319. Pavo gemmantes explicat alas, *Mart.* 13, 70.

* || Gemmārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to jewels.* Gemmarius mango, *Litt.* ex *Plin.*

* ‖ Gemmārius, i. m. *A jeweler*, Jun.

* Gemmaſco, ĕre. incept. & Gemmeſco. (1) *To begin to bud.* (2) Alſo *to get the hardneſs and form of a precious ſtone.* (1) Gemmaſcere incipiens legatur calamus, *Plin.* 17, 15. (2) Id. 37, 10.

* ‖ Gemmātio, ōnis. f. *A buding out*, Plin. 17, 14. *ubi tamen al.* germinatione, & *vix alibi occ.*

* ‖ Gemmātor, ōris. m. *A lapidary*, Firm.

* Gemmātus, a, um. part. *Buded, ſet with precious ſtones.* § Annuli gemmati, *Liv.* 1, 11. § Monilia gemmata, *Ov. Met.* 10, 113. § Gemmata corona, *Plin.* 22. 3.

* Gemmeus, a, um. adj. *Of, like,* or *ſet with, precious ſtones.* § Trulla gemmea, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27. § Gemmea tecta, *Mart.* 6, 47.

* Gemmĭfer, a, um. adj. [ex gemma, & fero] *That bringeth,* or *beareth precious ſtones.* § Mare gemmiferum, *Propert.* 3, 4, 2. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 8, 237. & *Sil.* 15, 694.

* Gemmo, āre. neut. [à gemma] (1) *To bud, to bloom.* (2) *To ſparkle.* (1) Cùm vites incipiunt gemmare, *Cic. Orat.* 24. (2) *Vid.* Gemmans.

* ‖ Gemmōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of precious ſtones.* Gemmoſis monilibus onuſtæ, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 148. ⊥ Gemmis excultus.

* ‖ Gemmŭla, æ. f. dim. *A young bud of a tree, a little precious ſtone.* Quod ver gemulis floridis cuncta depingeret, *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 544.

* GĔMO, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. neut. cum accuſ. [à γέμω, onuſtus ſum, dolor enim onus maximum] (1) *To groan, to make a lamentable noiſe, to lament,* or *mourn.* (2) Alſo *to bellow.* (3) *To crack* (4) *To coo.* (1) 𝔛 Hæc gemebant boni, ſperabant improbi, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 30. (2) Gemit impoſitis incudibus Ætna, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 173. (3) Gemuit ſub pondere cymba, *Id. Æn.* 6, 413. (4) Non gemere ceſſabit turtur, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 59.

* Gĕmor, i. paſſ. *To be lamented,* &c. Hic ſtatus unâ voce omnium gemitur, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18.

* Gĕmōniæ ſcalæ. [à gemendo dict.] *A place in Rome, where condemned perſons were caſt down from a pair of ſtairs into the river Tiber,* Tac. Ann. 3, 14, 5. Suet. Tiber. 53.

* Gĕmōnĭdes, um. pl. m. [ab eodem] *A certain kind of precious ſtone, good to help women in travail,* Plin. 37, 10.

* ‖ Gĕmŭlus, a, um. adj. *Mournfull,* or *lamentable,* Apul. Florid. 13, p. 786. ⊥ Flebilis, gemendus, *Vett.*

* Gĕmurſa, æ. f. [dict. quòd euntem gemere faciat] *A corn,* or *like thing, under the little toe,* Plin. 26, 1.

* Gĕna, æ. f. [dict. à γένυς, gena, *unde &* γένειον, barba] (1) *The eyelid.* (2) *The cheek, the ball of the cheek.* (3) *The part where the beard is firſt ſeen.* (1) Mulieres genas ne radunto, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 23. as ſome interpret it. But if *radunto* be rendered *ſcratch,* or *claw,* as it well may, this ſenſe of *gena* ſeemeth not to be well ſupported. (2) *Vid.* Plin. 11, 36. (3) Prima genas veſtibat flore juventus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 160.

* ‖ Gĕneălŏgia, æ. f. [à γένος genus, & λόγος ſermo] *A deſcription of the lineage, ſtock,* or *pedigree, of any, a genealogy* Perperam aſcribitur, *Cic. Lat.* Familiarum origo, *Nep.*

* ‖ Gĕneălŏgĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to genealogy,* Eccl.

* Gĕneălŏgus, i. m. (1) *One that profeſſeth ſkill in genealogys.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a writer of genealogys.* (1) Diî qui à genealogis antiquis ſic nominantur, *Cic N. D.* 3, 17. (2) Velut ille ait genealogus idem, *Moſes ſcil.* Prud. Apoth. 315.

* Gĕner, ĕri. m. [*qu.* generis propagator] *A ſon in law, a daughter's huſband.* Abjectâ togâ, ſe ad generi pedes abjecit, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2.

* Gĕnĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be engendered,* or *begoten.* Generabilis rerum naturæ ſpiritus, *Plin.* 2, 45. Opus generabile fingit, *Manil.* 1, 143.

* Gĕnĕrālis, e. adj. *General, univerſal.* § Conſtitutio generalis, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 8. § Generale decorum, *Id. Offic.* 1, 27.

* Gĕnĕrālĭter. adv. *Generally, in general, commonly.* Tempus generaliter definire difficile eſt, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 26. § notare, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8.

* Gĕnĕrandus, a, um. part. *To beget,* or *be begoten.* Ad ſobolem ex eo generandam, *Juſt.* 2, 4.

* Gĕnĕrans, tis. part. *Begeting, composeing.* Verſus à cogitante atque generante exarati, *Suet. Neron.* 52.

* Gĕnĕraſco, ĕre. incept. *To breed,* or *grow, after its kind,* Lucr. 3, 746.

* Gĕnĕrātim. adv. per ſingula genera. *By kinds,* or *ſorts; generally, in general.* 𝔛 = Sigillatim potiùs, quàm generatim atque univerſè loqui, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 55. Omnia generatim complecti, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 5.

* Gĕnĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An engendering,* or *begeting; a generation.* § Generatio avium, *Plin.* 10, 52. § hominum, *Id.* 11, 64. = Ortus, procreatio, *Cic.*

* Gĕnĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that engendereth,* or *begeteth.* (2) *A breeder, an anceſtor.* (1) Qui nôſſe generatores ſuos optimè poterant, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 11. (2) Agragas generator equorum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 704.

* Gĕnĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Begoten, engendered, bred.* (2) *Deſcended.* (1) = Unde omnia ſunt orta, generata, concreta, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 24. (2) A Marte populum Romanum generatum accepimus, *Id. Philipp.* 4, 2.

* Gĕnĕro, āre. act. (1) *To engender,* or *beget;* as the male. (2) *To conceive, bear,* or *bring forth;* as the female. (3) ‖ *To ſpring,* as herbs do. (4) *To make,* or *create.* (5) *To breed.* (6) *To invent,* or *deviſe.* (1) Maiam Atlas generat, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 141. (2) Et quæ non primo initu generare cœperit, *Plin.* 8, 44. (3) Gell. 5, 6. (4) Hominem generavit Deus, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 9. (5) Aliam ex aliâ generando ſuffice prolem, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 65. (6) Quint. 10, 2.

* Gĕnĕrōſè. adv. iùs. comp. *Nobly, gallantly, generouſly.* § Generoſiùs perire, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 21.

* Gĕnĕrōſĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Excellency* of any thing in its kind. (2) *Nobility, generouſneſs.* (3) *Majeſty.* (4) *Kindneſs, generoſity.* (1) § Generoſitas gallinarum, *Plin.* 10, 56. § Leonum, *Id.* 8, 19. Erat generoſitas Cæcubo celeberrima, *Id.* 14, 6. (2) *Vid.* Generoſus. (3) Tauris in aſpectu generoſitas, *Plin.* 8, 45. (4) *Vid.* Generoſus.

* Gĕnĕrōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Noble, born of a noble race.* (2) *Courageous, brave.* (3) *Good, kind.* (4) *Generous in its kind, fruitfull, plentyfull.* (1) = Virgo generoſa & nobilis, *Cic. Parad.* 3, 1. (2) Fortiſſimus quiſque eſt generoſiſſimus, *Sall. B. J.* 88. (3) Natura ipſa & quædam generoſa virtus ſtatim reſpuit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 6. (4) § Generoſior arbor, *Col.* § Generoſum vinum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 18.

* Gĕnĕſis, is, *vel* eos. f. [γένεσις Gr. a γίνομαι naſcor] (1) ‖ *Generation, nativity.* (2) *The planet under which one is born.* (3) ‖ Alſo *the firſt book of Moſes.* (1) Ex ſignif. Græcâ. (2) Nota mathematicis geneſis tua, *Juv.* 14, 248. (3) Quia rerum geneſin, *i. e.* ortum, tradit.

* ‖ Gĕnethlia, ōrum. n. pl. [*ab* eodem] *One's birth day,* or *a feaſt upon it,* Bibb.

* ‖ Gĕnethliăci, ōrum. pl. *Caſters of nativitys, aſtrologers, fortunetellers,* Gell. 14, 1.

* Gĕnethliŏlŏgia, æ. f. [*ex* γενεὰ generatio, & λόγος ſermo] *A caſting of nativitys,* Vitr. 9, 7.

* Gĕnetrix. f. ant. *id. quod* genitrix, & puto ſic rectiùs ſcrib. pro more ſecc. doctiſſ. qui Titt. marm. & nummis antiquis exhibetur.

* † Gĕni, *pro* gigni. *Lucr.* 3, 798.

Gĕniālis, e. adj. (1) *Cheerfull, feſtival, merry, pleaſant.* (2) Alſo *pertaining to marryage.* (1) § Feſtum geniale, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 523. § rus, *Id. Ep.* 19, 9. (2) § Genialis lectus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 5.

* ‖ Gĕniālĭtas, ātis. f. *Mirth, good cheer, pleaſantry,* Amm. 30, 5.

* Gĕniālĭter. adv. *Pleaſantly, daintyly, with great cheer and mirth, frolickſomely.* Feſtum genialiter egit, *Ov. Met.* 11, 96.

† Gĕniānus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to pleaſure and belly cheer,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9. *ſic leg. Scal. alii* genearium.

Gĕnĭcŭlātim. adv. *From knot to knot, from joint to joint.* Foliis geniculatim circumdata, *Plin.* 21, 11.

‖ Gĕnĭcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A kneeling,* or *praying upon one's knees,* Tert.

Gĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um. *That hath many joints,* or *knots,* as the ſtems of herbs; *knotty, jointed.* § Culmus geniculatus, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. § Geniculatum incrementum, *Plin.* 16, 25.

Gĕnĭcŭlo, āre. act. & neut. *To joint,* or *knot; to grow into joints,* or *knots,* Plin. 18, 16.

Gĕnĭcŭlum, i. n. dim. [à genu] *A little knee; a joint,* or *knot, in the ſtalk of an herb,* Plin. 10, 30.

Gĕnĭcŭlus, i. m. *An angle,* or *corner,* Vitr. 8, 7.

* ‖ Gĕnīmen, ĭnis. n. [à geno] *A generation, a breed;* alſo *the fruit,* or *product,* as of a tree, *Vulg. interp.*

* Gĕniſta, æ. f. [à geno, quòd ſponte genatur, *i. e.* gignatur] *Broom.* ¶ Geniſta humilis, *wood-waxen, baſe broom.* Molle ſiler, lentæque geniſtæ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 12. ¶ Spinoſa, ſilveſtris, *whin,* or *great furze.*

* ‖ Gĕniſtilla, æ. f. *Sweet broom, heath,* or *ling,* Offic.

* Gĕnĭta, æ. f. *A daughter,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* Gĕnĭtābĭlis, e. adj. *id. quod* genitalis. § Genitabile tempus, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 3. ex *Lucr.* Genitabilis aura Favonî, *Lucr.* 1, 11.

* Gĕnĭtāle, is. n. *A privy member.* Genitalia oſſa ſunt lupis, *Plin.* 28, 9.

* Gĕnĭtālis, e. adj. (1) *Serveing to engender,* or *for breed.* (2) *Of,* or *belonging to, one's birth.* (1) ¶ Genitalia corpora, *the four elements,* Lucr. 1, 33. Membrum genitale, *the ſecret,* or *privy, member of a male.* (2) Sues caſtrantur, ne ſint genitales, *Col.* 7, 9. ¶ Tempus genitale, *one's birth-day,* Ov. Triſt. 3, 13, 17.

* ‖ Gĕnĭtālis, is. f. *ſc.* herba. *Glader,* or *ſword-graſs,* Apul.

* Gĕnĭtālĭter. adv. *By generation; meetly,* or *aptly, for generation,* Lucr. 4, 1251.

* Gĕnĭtīvus, a, um. adj. (1) *Natural, that is born with us.* (2) Alſo *proper,* or *belonging to the ſame ſtock,* or *family.* (3) Alſo *a father.* (4) ‖ *Genitive.* (1) § Genitivæ notæ, *Suet. Aug.* 40. (2) § Genitiva agnomina, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 3, 2, 107. § imago, *Id. Met.* 3, 331. (3) § Apollo genitivus, *Cato.* (4) Caſus genitivus, *Gell.* 13, 24.

* Gĕnĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *A father, a begeter, a ſire, a creatour,* or *maker; a beginer.* Quo animo, nihil ab optimo & præſtantiſſimo genitore meliùs procreatum, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 8. Genitores omnium vitiorum Græci, *Plin.* 15, 4.

* Gĕnĭtrix, īcis. f. verb. *A mother, ſhe that bred and bare one, a dam.* Paſſim ap. Poëtas rar. int. cæt.

* Gĕnĭtūra, æ. f. (1) *Generation,* or *a begeting; conception, the ſeed of generation.* (2) Alſo *the time,* or *planet, of one's nativity.* (1) = Origo atque genitura conchæ, *Plin.* 9, 54. (2) Suet. *in* Tit. 9.

Gĕnĭtūrus, a, um. part. *That will engender,* or *beget.* Semina genitura populos, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 45.

Gĕnĭtus, a, um. part. *Begoten engendered, born, bred.* § De ſanguine genitus, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 197. Vir demerendis hominibus genitus, *V. Paterc.* 2, 102.

* ‖ Gĕnĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *pro* genitura. Plurimos libros de genitu animalium reliquerunt, *Apul. Apol.* p. 463. Per omnes animalium genitus pergam, *Ibid.* p. 466.

* Gĕnius, i. m. [à gigno, genui] (1) *A good,* or (2) *evil, demon attending each man,* or *woman,*

(3) *or to mankind in general*; either (4) *to defend*, or (5) *to puniſh them.* (6) *The tutelary deity of a place.* (7) *Pleaſantneſs, good grace, art, genius.* (8) *A natural inclination.* (1) Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat aſtrum. (2) Naturæ deus humanæ, (3) mortalis in unum Quodque caput; vultu mutabilis (4) albus, & (5) ater, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 187. (6) Genius loci, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 95. (7) Victurus genium debet habere liber, *Mart.* 6, 60, 10. (8) Qui cum geniis ſuis belligerant, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 81. ¶ Genio indulgere, *to make much of himſelf*, Perſ. 5, 151. Defraudare genium, *to pinch his belly*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10. § curare, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 15.

• Gĕno, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. [à γείνω idem antiq. pro gigno] *To beget.* Genit lac, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. *Conf. Lucr.* 3, 798.

• Gĕnor, i, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be begoten*, Lucr. 3, 799. Similes parentum genuntur, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 6.

• Gens, tis. f. [à geno, *i. e.* gigno, *Iſid.*] (1) *A nation, a people.* (2) *A tribe, kindred*, or *ſtock.* (3) *A family.* (4) *A breed.* (5) *A ſwarm.* (6) *A ſhoal*, or *fry*, of fiſhes. (7) Synecd. *One of a nation.* (1) § Gens Allobrogum, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. (2) § Gens Valeria, *Cic.* pro *Flacco*, 1. § Gens Domitia, *Suet. Ner.* 1. Cujus gentis familia eſt noſtra, *Id. Jul.* 6. 𝔛 Nationis nomen non gentis evaluit, *Tac. Germ.* 2. (3) Patricii minorum gentium, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. (4) Virg. Geor. 3, 73. (5) Col. 9, 9. (6) Gens humida ponti, *Id. Geor.* 4, 430. (7) Vigiláſne Deûm gens, *Id. Æn.* 10, 228. ¶ Gens humana, *mankind*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 26. Ubicunque gentium, *in what part of the world ſoever*, Cic. Verr. 5, 55. Minimè gentium, *by no means in the world*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 44.

Gentiāna, æ. f. *The herb gentian, bitterwort*, or *felwort*, Plin. 25, 7.

• Gentĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of a nation*, or *people.* More gentico, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 33. rar. occ. ⊥ Gentilis.

• Gentīlis, e, adj. [à geno] (1) *Of the ſame houſe, family, name, anceſtry, and ſtock.* (2) *Belonging*, or *proper, to a nation*, or *family.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a gentile*, or *heathen.* (1) Cic. Top. c. 6. (2) Gentilia tympana ſecum Advexit, *Juv.* 3, 64. (3) *Hier.* & poſt eum ſcriptt. Eccleſ.

• ‖ Gentīliſmus, i. m. *Gentiliſm*, Dig.

• Gentīlĭtas, ātis. f. Gentilium conjunctio & neceſſitudo. (1) *The multitude of a people*, or *family.* (2) *The relation and allyance of the ſame ſtock and kindred.* (3) *Agreeableneſs of nature*, or *of ſoil.* (1) Gentilitas Manilii cognomen ejuravit, *Plin. Vir. ill.* (2) Laceras gentilitates colligere atque connectere, *Id. Paneg.* 39. (3) Herba crineon hoc loco reddenda eſt propter gentilitatem, *Id.* 23, 7.

• Gentīlĭtius, a, um. adj. *That is common to a people, or family*; or *that is peculiar to them*; *that cometh by deſcent from our anceſtors.* § Gentilitia ſacrificia, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 15. vid. & *Plin.* 19, 1. § Gentilitia nota, *Liv.* 6, 20.

Gĕnu, indecl. n. *A knee, the leg.* Genua labant, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 432. § Genibus alicujus advolvi, *Curt.* 4, 6, 15. § Accidere alicui ad genua, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 18. § genibus alicujus, *Liv.* 44, 31. § provolvi genibus, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 18, 2. § advolvi genua, *Ibid.* 1, 13, 6. § Ponere alicui genua, *Curt.* 4, 6, 28. § ſubmittere, *Ov. Met.* 4, 340.

† Gĕnuæ guloſæ, *Lucil.*

Gĕnuālia, um. pl. n. *A kind of hoſe to cover the knees, garters to tie under the knees.* Poplitibus ſuberant picto genualia limbo, *Ov. Met.* 10, 593.

‖ Gĕnūflectio, ōnis. f. verb. *The bowing of the knee, genuflection*, or *kneeling*, Eccl.

‖ Gĕnūflecto, ĕre. *To bow the knee, to kneel*, Eccl. ⊥ Niti genibus.

• Gĕnuīnus, a, um. adj. [à geno] Nativus, ſincerus. *Peculiar, natural, proper, genuine.* ‖ = Naturales & genuini honores, *Gell.* 2, 3. ¶ Genuini dentes, *the cheek*, or *jaw, teeth, ſc.* intimi qui conficiunt cibos, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54.

• Gĕnus, ĕris. n. [à Gr. γένος] (1) *A kindred, breed, lineage, extraction, race, ſtock*, or *family.* (2) *An offspring*, or *iſſue.* (3) *A ſort, manner*, or *kind.* (4) *A way of writeing.* (5) *A nation*, or *people.* (6) *The breed*, or *ſort, of animals.* (7) *A* genus, or *general term.* (8) Alſo *a gender*, as the maſculine, the feminine. (1) = Generis atque ſeminis Romani propria eſt virtus, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. (2) Latonæ genus duplex, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 198. (3) Eſt genus hominum, qui, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 17. Genus inſtitutorum, *Cic.* (4) Exemplis continetur Æſopi genus, *Phædr.* 2, *prol.* (5) Genus intractabile bello, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 343. (6) § Genus leonum, *Lucr.* 5, 860. § ferarum, *Id.* 2, 597. § piſcium, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 9. (7) Genus eſt quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut *cupiditas*, Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 28. (8) *Ap. Grammat.*

Gĕnus, i. m. *pro* genu *Non.* & Genus, n. *A knee.* Genus & ſuram erigit, *Cic.* in *Arat.* 3.

• ‖ Geōdæſia, æ. f. [ex γῆ terra, & δαίω divido] *A meaſureing*, or *ſurveying, of land.* *Lat.* Agri dimenſio.

• ‖ Geōdætes, æ. m. *A ſurveyor*, or *meaſurer, of land*, Bud. *Lat.* Agri dimenſor.

• Geōgrăphia, æ. f. [ex γῆ, terra, & γράφω, ſcribo] *A deſcription of the earth, geography.* De geographiâ dabo operam ut tibi ſatisfaciam, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4.

• ‖ Geōgrăphus, i. m. [γεωγράφος, Gr. à præced.] *A geographer*, or *deſcriber of the earth*, Amm.

• ‖ Geōmantia, æ. f. [ex γῆ, terra, & μαντεία, vaticinium] *Working in ſorcery, by circles, and pricks in the earth.* *Lat.* Divinatio ex terrâ.

• Geōmetra, æ. m. [ex γῆ, terra, & μετρέω, metior] *A geometrician.* Geometræ ſolent non omnia docere, ſed poſtulare, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 7.

• Geōmetres, æ. m. *Idem.* Juv. 3, 76.

• Geōmetria, æ. f. *Geometry.* Geometriam Euclides & Archimedes tractaverunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 33. *Lat.* Terræ dimenſio.

• Geōmetrĭca, ōrum, pl. n. *The rules*, or *grounds, of geometry.* Quaſi geometrica didiciſſet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 24.

• Geōmetrĭcè, adv. *According to the rules of geometry, like a geometrician.* § Geometricè eruditus, *Plin.* 35, 10. ſed γεωμετρικῶς, *Cic. Att.* 2, 5.

• Geōmetrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to geometry, geometrical.* Si geometricis rationibus non eſt crediturus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 36.

• ‖ Georgĭca, ōrum. pl. n. [ex γῆ, terra, & ἔργον, opus] *Books treating of huſbandry*, as *Virgil*'s Georgics.

• Georgĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to huſbandry.* Georgicum carmen, *Col.* 7, 5.

• Gĕrānītes, æ. m. gemma. [à collo γεράνου, *i. e.* gruis] *A precious ſtone, in colour like a crane's neck*, Plin. 37, 11.

• Gĕrānium, i. n. [à γέρανος, gruis] *The herb ſtorkbill*, whereof are divers ſorts, *Plin.* 37, 11.

Gĕrāria, æ. f. [à gero] *vel* Ceraria. *A maid that is to carry young children in her arms*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 3, 102.

Gĕrendus, a, um. part. *That is to be borne, done, or achieved.* Quorum opera eximia in rebus gerendis extitit, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 47. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 20.

Gĕrens, tis. part. *Bearing, wearing, doing, manageing*, &c. ¶ Sui negotii bene gerens, *playing the good huſband*, Cic. *pro* Quint. 19. Conf. Sil. 11, 203.

Germāna, æ. f. *A ſiſter by the father's ſide, an own ſiſter.* *Vid.* Nep. 5, 1. & ibi interpretes. Securus amorum Germanæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 355.

Germānè, adv. *Brotherly, like a very brother.* § = Germanè & fraternè reſcribam, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 14.

Germānĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Brotherhood*, (2) or *ſiſterhood, by the ſame father and mother*; *near kindred.* (1) Moveat germanitas, *Cic.* pro *Lig.* 11. (2) Germanitatis ſtupris volutatus, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 20.

‖ Germānĭter. adv. *Brotherly*, Aug.

‖ Germānĭtùs, adv. *Faithfully, ſincerely, like a brother*, Non. 2, 381.

Germānus, a, um. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. [à germen] (1) *Come of the ſame ſtock, near akin.* (2) Alſo *right, proper, true, not counterfeit.* (3) *Natural.* (4) *Very like.* (1) Si te in germani fratris dilexi loco, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 58. (2) Ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 38. (3) Hæc mea eſt, & fratris mei germana patria, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 1. (4) Antiochus germaniſſimus Stoïcis, *Id. Acad.* 4, 43. O mî Æſchine! O mî germane! *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 5.

Germen, ĭnis, n. [*qu.* gerimen, *Scal.*] *A branch*, or *bud, of a tree*, or *herb*; *a young twig*, or *ſprig*; *a ſprout.* § Frondium germen, *Plin.* 10, 29. Alienâ ex arbore germen, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 76.

Germĭnaans, tis. part. *Buding.* Germinante capillum, *Plin. H.* 7, 5.

Germĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſpringing, a buding*, or *ſprouting*, Plin. 17, 14. Palmes in germinatione imbecillis, *Col.* 4, 24.

Germĭnātus, ûs. m. verb. *A bloſſoming*, or *buding*, Plin. 15, 8.

Germĭno, āre. act. *To branch out, to bud, to bloſſom, to ſprout out*, Plin. 13, 4.

GERO, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. (1) *To bear*, or *carry.* (2) *To wear.* (3) Met. *To have*, or *ſhow.* (4) *To manage, conduct*, or *carry on*; *to do, execute*, or *achieve.* (5) *To have by nature.* (6) Cum reciproc. ſeq. *To behave.* (1) Quis iſte ſaxum immane detritis gerit, jam ſenior, humeris? *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1009. (2) Gerens in capite galeam venatoriam, *Nep. Dat.* 3. (3) Animum geritis muliebrem, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 18. (4) = Ut ſapiens velit gerere & adminiſtrare rem, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 20. (5) Urſæ mammas quaternas gerunt, *Plin.* 11, 40. (6) Quantò ſuperiores ſumus, tantò nos geramus ſubmiſſiùs, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26. ¶ Gerere perſonam alicujus, *to repreſent him*, Id. morem alicui, *to obey*, or *humour him*, Id. partus, *to conceive*, or *be with young*, Plin. Vulnera gerens, *wounded*, Virg. 𝔛 Imperator res neque agit, neque facit, ſed gerit, *i. e.* ſuſtinet, *Varr.*

Gĕror, i. paſſ. *To be carryed on.* Tantò honeſtiùs tunc bella gerebantùr, quàm nunc amicitiæ coluntur, *Juſt.* 15, 2.

Gĕro, ōnis. m. *A porter, a carryer*, Cic. tribuit Caſaub. Muli æris damnigeruli, foras gerones, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 1.

• ‖ Gĕrontŏcŏmium, i. n. [ex γέρων, ſenex, & κομέω, cuco] *A hoſpital*, or *almſhouſe, for poor old people.*

Gerræ, ārum. f. pl. (1) ‖ *Hurdles made of twigs, and filled up with earth, for the fortifying of a place*; *gabions*, or *ſhields, made of twigs.* (2) *Trifles*, or *toys*, or *things of no value.* (3) Alſo *triflers, ſilly people.* (1) *Vid.* Γέῤῥον ap. *Heſych.* (2) = Gerræ germanæ, λῆροι λήρων, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* (3) Id. Aſin. 3, 3, 10.

Gerres, is. f. [à gerris, *qu.* nullius pretii] *A fiſh of the herring*, or *pilchard, kind*, and of ſmall value, *Mart.* 12, 32.

Gerro, ōnis. m. [à gerræ, nugæ] *A trifler, a droll*; *one who talks to little purpoſe.* = Gerro, iners, fraus, helluo, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 10.

† Gertĭbŭlum, i. n. [à gerendo] *A cupboard*, or *table, for wine veſſels*, Varr.

‖ Gĕrŭla, æ. f. *ſc.* femina. *A maid that tendeth a child, and carryeth it about.* Inepta divinæ formoſitatis gerula, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 191.

‖ Gĕrŭlātor, ōnis. m. *A porter, a carryer*, or *bearer of burdens*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Gĕrŭlĭfĭgŭlus, i. m. *One that maketh and carryeth about lies*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 14.

Gĕrŭlus, i. m. (1) *A porter, a bearer of burdens.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a chairman.* (1) Alium gerulum quæret; nam ego non laturus ſum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 79. (2) Litt. *ex* Sen.

‖ Gĕrundium, i. n. [à re gerundâ, *i. e.* gerendâ] *A gerund*, Gramm.

‖ Gĕrundīvum, i. n. *A gerundive*, or *gerund uſed adjectively*, Gramm.

• Gĕrūſia, æ. f. [à γέρων, ſenex] (1) ‖ *A ſenate, a convention of old men.* (2) Alſo *the ſenate houſe wherein they met.* (1) Bud. *ex* Plin. (2) Plin. 35, 14. Vitruv. 2, 8. Plin. Ep. 10, 42, 1. *Lat.* Senatus, ſenaculum.

Geſta, ōrum. pl. n. [à gero] *Acts of princes*, or *people*; *exploits, achievements.* Obſcuriora ſunt ejus geſta pleraque, *Nep. Dat.* 1.

Geſtāmen, ĭnis. n. (1) *A carryage.* (2) *A ſceptre*, or *mace.* (3) *A buckler.* (4) *Any thing carryed*, or *worn.* (1) Geſtamine ſellæ Baias perveƈta, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 4, 4. vid. & *Ann.* 15, 57, 2. (2) Priami geſtamen, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 246. (3) Clypeus magni geſtamen Abantis, *Id. Æn.* 3, 288. (4) Speculum pathici geſtamen Othonis, *Juv.* 2, 99.

Geſtandus, a, um. part. *To be borne.* Geſtandus in ſinu, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 75. *v. Sil.* 10, 109.

Geſtans, tis. part. *Bearing, carrying.* Duo occurrunt utribus aquam geſtantes, *Curt.* 7, 19. *Conf. Sil.* 9, 240.

Geſtātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A bearing*, or *carrying*; *a taking the air on horſeback*, or (2) *the place appointed for this exerciſe*, in the ſame manner as *cœnatio* and *ambulatio.* (1) Geſtatio & corpus concutit, & ſtudio non officit, *Sen. Ep.* 15. Longis morbis geſtatio aptiſſima eſt, *Celſ.* 2, 15. (2) Sæpe apud utrumque *Plinium.*

Geſtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A bearer*, or *carryer*, Plin. Ep. 9, 33.

Geſtātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to carryage*, or *ſerveing to carry one in.* Sella geſtatoria, *Suet. Ner.* 26. & *Vit.* 16.

Geſtātrix, īcis. f. *She that beareth.* § Diva geſtatrix, *Valer. Flacc.* 4, 605.

Geſtātus, a, um. part. *Carryed to take the air.* Geſtatus bijugis equis, *Mart.* 1, 13.

Geſtātus, ûs. m. *A bearing*, or *carrying*, Plin. 15, 25.

‖ Geſtĭcŭlāria, æ. f. *A danceing*, or *tumbleing, wench, that ſhoweth tricks*, Gell. 1, 5.

Geſtĭcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A repreſenting any body by countenance*, or *poſtures*, &c. *a tumbleing, and ſhowing of tricks.* § Geſticulatio digitorum, *Suet. Tib.* 68.

Geſtĭcŭlātor, ōris. m. *One that uſeth many geſtures, a morrice-dancer, a puppet-player, a mimick, a tumbler, and ſhower of tricks*, Col. præf. operis.

Geſtĭcŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To repreſent things, and make ſport by ſtrange geſtures and poſtures.* (2) *To dance anticks.* (1) Jocularia carmina geſticulatus eſt, *Suet. Ner.* 42. (2) = Geſticulandi, ſaltandique ſtudium, *Suet. Domit.* 8.

Geſtiens, tis. part. *Leaping, friſking, and ſkipping, for joy.* § Lætitiâ geſtiens, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 6.

Geſtio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. (1) *To ſhow joy*, or *deſire, by geſture of body*; *to leap*, or *ſkip, for joy.* (2) *To long*, or *greatly deſire.* (3) *To delight in a thing*, or *take pleaſure in it.* (1) ✠ Alter lætitiâ geſtit, alter dolore cruciatur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 4. (2) § Geſtio ſcire, *Id. Att.* 4, 11. (3) Qui in crepidas Graiorum ludere geſtit, *Perſ.* 1, 127.

Geſtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à gero] *The doing*, or *management, of a thing.* § Negotii geſtio, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 26. & 2, 12.

‖ Geſtĭtātio, ōnis. f. *A carrying often*, Firm.

Geſtĭto, āre. freq. [à geſto] (1) *To bear.* (2) *To carry*, or *wear, often.* (1) Volucrem vocem geſtito, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 170. (2) Mea hæc herilis geſtitavit *crepundia*, Plaut. Ciſt. 4, 2, 83.

‖ Geſtĭtōrius, a, um. adj. perperam *pro* geſtatorius.

Geſto, āre. freq. [à gero] (1) *To bear.* (2) *To carry about*, or *wear, often.* (1) Geſtare in utero, *Plin.* 8, 10. (2) Geſtant catulos ſimiæ, *Plin.* 8, 54. Homines qui geſtant, quique auſcultant crimina, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 12.

Geſtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be carryed*, &c. Caput adfixum geſtari juſſit in pilo, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. Geſtatum eſt ejus truncum corpus patibulo affixum, *Valer. Max.* 9, 2, 3.

Geſtor, ōris. m. verb. [à gero] (1) *A porter*, or *bearer of burdens.* (2) Alſo *an informer*, or *promoter*; *a tale-bearer.* (1) Delphinus geſtor puerorum, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 33. *ſed mſſ. libb. hab.* geſtator. (2) Pendeant geſtores linguis, auditores auribus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 14.

‖ Geſtuōſè. adv. *Full of action*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

‖ Geſtuōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of geſture, and action*; *apeiſh.* § Inceſſu geſtuoſi, *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 344. Manus inter agendum geſtuoſæ, *Gell.* 1, 5.

‖ Geſtŭriens, tis. part. *Longing much*, Amm. ‡ Geſtiens.

Geſtūrus, a, um. part. *About to bear, about to do any thing.* Geſturus ſummo tela triſulca Jovi, *Claud.* 3. *Honor. Conſ.* 14. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 1. & 21, 18.

Geſtus, a, um. part. [à gero] *Borne, done, managed, achieved.* ¶ Geſtus eſt mihi mos, *I was obeyed*, Cic. Mercedem rerum geſtarum deſiderat gloriam, *Id. Offic.* 1, 19.

Geſtus, ûs. m. verb. [à gero] (1) *Geſture*, or *motion and carryage of the body*; *demeanour, behaviour.* (2) *A makeing of ſigns.* (1) = In geſtu motúque vitium caveatur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 36. Geſtus adjecit verbis, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 4. (2) § Geſtu ſignare aliquid, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 275. Geſtu manúque demonſtrare, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 14, 20.

Gĕſum, i. n. *A kind of weapon*, or *dart uſed by the Gauls. Vid.* Gæſum.

* Gēthyon, i. n. [γήθυον, *Gr.*] *A kind of onions for ſauce, hollow leeks*, Plin. 19, 6.

Geum, i. n. *The herb avens*, Plin. 26, 7.

G ante I.

Gibba, æ. f. *A bunch on the back.* Gibba pone cervicem enata, *Suet. Dom.* 23. § Gibba hepatis, *Celſ.*

Gibber, ĕris & i. m. *A bunch*, or *ſwelling*, Plin. *Vid.* Gibbus.

Gibber, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *That hath a bunch in any part of the body, bunch-backed, boſſed.* § Gallinæ gibberæ, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. § Tuber gibberum, *Mecæn.* ap. *Sen. Ep.* 101.

Gibbĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *id. quod* gibboſus, *Suet. Gram.* 9, 5. Gibberoſus ſe de ſole in umbram transferre reſpondit, *Suet. Ill. Gram.* 9.

‖ Gibbĕrum, i. n. *Whatſoever ſtandeth pokeing out*, Non. ‡ Gibboſum.

Gibbōſus, a, um. adj. *Bunched, boſſed, crook-backed, crump ſhouldered*, Celſ.

Gibbus, a, um. adj. *Convex, bunched out, crooked*, &c. ✠ Calvaria ex interiore parte concava, extrinſecus gibba, *Celſ.* 8, 1.

GIBBUS, i. m. & Gibber, is. m. *ut* & gibber, i. m. *A bunch*, or *ſwelling, on the back*, or *any other part of the body.* Mediis in naribus ingens Gibbus, *Juv.* 6, 109. Gibber in dorſo, *Plin.* 8, 45. Spina gibberi leviter remiſſa, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5.

* Gĭgantēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, giants*; *giant-like.* Gigantei prælia belli, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 71. Jupiter Clarus giganteo triumpho, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 6.

* Gĭgantŏmăchia, æ. f. [à γίγας, gigas, & μάχη, pugna] *The battle of the giants againſt the gods.* Claudiani opus imperfectum ſic dicitur.

* Gĭgas, antis. m. [à Γίγας, *Gr. qu.* γηγενὴς, *i. e.* terrigena] *A giant, a perſon of a huge ſtature, and bigneſs.* Cum gigantibus bella geſſerunt Dii, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28.

† Gĭgĕria, ōrum. pl. n. vocab. Gallic. *Gooſe-giblets*, or *gizzards*; *the entrails of fowls.* Lucil. *ap.* Non. 2, 390.

* Gignendus, a, um. part. *To beget*, or *be begoten.* Uberrimum gignendis uvis ſolum eſt, *Curt.* 6, 9.

* GIGNO, ĕre, gĕnui, ĭtum. act. [*ab* ant. geno] (1) *To engender*, or *beget.* (2) *To breed*, or *bring forth.* (3) *To create.* (4) *To occaſion.* (5) *To invent, to make*, or *faſhion.* (1) Hercules quem Jupiter genuit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 16. (2) Ænean alma Venus genuit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 622. In ſenectâ deteriorem fructum gignit malus, *Plin.* 16, 27. (3) Animum ex ſuâ mente & divinitate genuit Deus, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 8. (4) Ludus genuit certamen & iram, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 19, 48. (5) ✠ Qui non illuſtravit, ſed genuit dicendi copiam, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 73.

* Gignor, i, gĕnĭtus. paſſ. *To be engendered*, &c. Plato ideas gigni negat, *Cic. Orat.* 3.

‖ Gillo, ōnis. m. *An ear of corn, a drinking veſſel, a gill*, Frag. Virg.

Gilvus, a, um. adj. *A carnation*, or *fleſh, colour*; *the colour of brick half burnt*; *of an aſh*, or *aſhen, colour*, Virg. Geor. 3, 85.

‖ Gingĭber, ĕris. n. *Ginger*, Jun. *Vid.* Zinziber.

* Gingĭdium, i. n. [Γιγγίδιον, *Gr.*] *The herb toothpickfennel*, or according to ſome, *chervil*, Plin. 20, 5.

Gingīva, æ. f. *The gum wherein the teeth are ſet.* § Ruſſam defricare gingivam, *Catull.* 37, 19. Gingivas ploxemi veteris habet, *Id.* 94, 6.

‖ Gingīvŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little gum.* Tumidulæ gingivulæ, *Apul. Apol.* p. 409.

‖ Gingrinātor, ōris. m. *Arnob.* Gingrinator, *Feſt. A piper.* ‡ Tibicen.

‖ Gingrina, æ. f. [à gingriendo, dict.] *A ſhort pipe, with a ſmall and dolefull ſound, made of gooſe bones*, Solin.

‖ Gingrio, īre. neut. anſerum vocis proprium eſt, unde genus quoddam tibiarum exiguarum gingrinæ. *To cackle*, or *crank and cry, like a gooſe*, Feſt.

‖ Gingrītus, ûs. m. verb. *The cackleing of geeſe*, Arnob.

Ginnus, i. m. *A mongrel creature, bred of a horſe and ſhe aſs*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8. Ridetur Atlas cum compare ginno, *Mart.* 6, 77. ☞ *ſed al. al. leg.*

Girgillus, i. m. [à gyro] *The blades*, or *wheel, to wind yarn with. Rectiùs* Gyrgillus, *quod vid.*

Git, *vel* gith. n. indecl. *A kind of cockle, a ſmall ſeed, gith.* Genus ſeminis quod git appellatur, *Col.* 6, 34.

G ante L.

* ‖ Glăbella, æ. dim. dict. quòd glabra & ſine pilis. *The ſpace over the noſe between the brows*, Capell.

* ‖ Glăbellus, a, um. adj. dim. *Bare, without hair.* Corpore glabellus, *Apul. Florid.* p. 763.

* GLĂBER, bra, rum. adj. ior. comp. [à γλαφυρὸς, *Gr.* quod à γλάφω, ſculpo *ab* Heb. גלב tonſor] *Smooth, bald, bare, peeled*; *without hair*, or *wool.* § Glaber crure, *Mart.* 12, 28. § Glabræ ſues, *Col.* 1. *præf.* oves, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 140. Glabriorem reddes mihi, quàm volſus ludius eſt, *Id. Aul.* 2, 9, 6.

* Glabrāria, æ. f. *She who plucketh off the hair*, Mart. 4, 28.

* Glabreo, ēre. neut. *To be ſmooth, bare*, or *peeled*; *without hair, wool, feathers*, or *graſs*; *to be bald*, Col. 2, 9.

* Glabreſco, ĕre. incept. *To begin to be ſmooth*, &c. Area glabreſcit, & fit idonea trituris, *Col.* 2, 20.

* Glabrētum, i. n. *A bare place without corn*, or *graſs*; alſo *a bare place of the body, where no hair groweth*, Col. 2, 9.

* ‖ Glabriōnes, um. m. pl. *They that want hair, bald people*, Aſcon. ‡ Glabri.

* Glabrĭtas, ātis. f. *Smoothneſs*, or *bareneſs of hair*, Arnob. ‡ Lævitas.

* Glabro, āre. act. *To make bare*, or *ſmooth*; *to take off the hair.* Sues flammulâ factâ glabrantur, *Col.* 12, 53.

* Glăciālis, e. adj. *Frozen, icey, freezeing.* § Frigus glaciale, *Ov. Met.* 9, 581. § Glacialis hyems, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 285. § Glacialis rigor, *Val. Max.* 3, 3, *ext.* 6.

* Glăcians, tis. part. *Freezeing*, or *turning to ice.* Glaciantes auræ Boreæ, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 722. *alii leg.* glacialibus, *conf. Stat. Theb.* 10, 622.

* Glăciātus, a, um. part. *Frozen, turned to a curd.* Fici ramulis glaciatus caſeus, *Col.* 7, 8.

* GLĂCIES, ei. f. [*qu.* gelacies] *Ice.* Durata & altè concreta glacies, *Liv.* 21, 36. Glacie duratus Danubius, *Plin. Paneg.* 12, 3. ¶ Glacies æris, *the ſtiffneſs*, or *ſolidity, of braſs*, Lucr. 1, 493.

* Glăcio, āre. act. *To congeal*, or *freeze*; *to turn to ice.* Glaciat nives puro numine Jupiter, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 7.

* Glăcior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be frozen.* Humor glaciatur in gemmas, *Plin.* 8, 38. § Amnes glaciantur, *Id.* 37, 2.

Glăcĭto, āre. freq. *To clank, or cackle, like a gander, or gooſe,* Auct. Plin. 19. *ſed al. leg.* gratito.

Glădiātor, ōris. m. (1) *A ſword player, a fenſer, a fenſeing maſter.* (2) *A bravo, a bector, a bully.* (1) Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam citò accepiſti? *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 29. (2) = Homines ſicarii atque gladiatores, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 3.

‖ Glădiātōriè. adv. *Like a ſword player, cut-throat like,* Lamprid. ⸸ Gladiatorum more.

‖ Glădiātōrium, i. n. *A fenſeing ſchool,* Sidon. ⸸ Ludus gladiatorius, *Vett.*

Glădiātōrius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, ſword players, or bullys.* (2) Met. *Reſolute, bloody.* (1) § Pugna gladiatoria, *Cic.* pro *Milone,* 34. (2) Gladiatorio animo ad me affectant viam, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 71.

Glădiātūra, æ. f. *Sword-play, fenſeing.* E ſervitiis gladiaturæ deſtinati, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 43, 4.

Glădiŏlus, i. m. dim. (1) ‖ *A little ſword, a woodknife; a dagger, a poniard.* (2) Alſo *glader, or ſwordgraſs; a kind of ſedge.* (1) Gladiolo armatus, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 76. (2) Plin. 21, 11.

GLĂDIUS, i. m. [*qu.* cladius, quòd ad cladem ſit inventus, *Varr.*] (1) *A ſword, a knife.* (2) Alſo *a ſwordfiſh.* (3) Alſo *a roll of wool carded.* (1) Gladium vaginâ vacuum in urbe non vidimus, *Cic.* pro *Marcello,* 6. (2) Plin. 32, 11. (3) *Scal.* ex *Propert.* § Gladium ſtringere, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 278. § diſtringere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31. § nudare, *C. Nep.* 14, 11, 4. § educere è vaginâ, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 4. § recondere in vaginam, *Ib.*

* Glandārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, maſt.* § Sylva glandaria, *Cato,* c. 1, *extr.* & *Varr. R. R.* 1, 7.

* Glandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* glans, & fero] *Bearing maſt, or acorns.* § Glandifera quercus, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 1. § Glandifera Pannonia, *Plin.* 3, 25.

* † Glandĭonĭda, *vel* glandĭonĭdes, æ. m. Glandionidem ſuillam, &c. carnem ſulllam ex glandiis, *Plaut. cud. Menæch.* 1, 3, 27.

* Glandium, i. n. [*à* glande dict.] (1) *The neck of a ſwine which is full of kernels.* (2) *A kernel in the fleſh.* (3) ‖ *Any part full of kernels.* (1) Suis glandium, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 44. (2) Glandia in corporibus, *Plin.* 17, 7. (3) Ex uſu medd.

* Glandŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* glans] (1) ‖ *A little acorn.* (2) Alſo *a kernel in the fleſh, a glandule, any ſpongey part of the body.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a ſuppoſitory.* (1) Propr. ſignif. exemplum non reperio. (2) Glandulas apri partitur, *Mart.* 3, 82. (3) Ex uſu medd.

* Glandŭlæ, ārum. pl. f. *An inflammation in the jaws, the glanders, waxing kernels,* Celſ. 2, 1.

* Glandŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of kernels.* Glanduloſa cervix porci, *Col.* 7, 9.

* Glanis, is. m. [γλανὶς Gr.] *A crafty fiſh, which bites away the bait without meddleing with the hook,* Plin. 9, 43.

* GLANS, dis. f. [*à* Gr. βάλανος, Æol. γάλανος] (1) *A maſt of oak, or other tree; an acorn, a cheſtnut.* (2) A ſimil. *A pellet, or plummet, of lead, or other metal.* (3) *The nut of a man's yard.* (1) Glandem, quæ propriè intelligitur, ferunt robur, quercus, eſculus, cerrus, ilex, ſuber, *Plin.* 16, 6. (2) Pars eminus glande aut lapidibus pugnare, *Sall. B. Jug.* 57. (3) Celſ. 7, 25.

* ‖ Glăphȳrus, a, um. adj. [*à* γλάφω ſculpo] *Neat, trim,* Amm. ⸸ Nitidus, elegans.

Glărea, æ. f. *Gravel, little round pebble ſtones, coarſe ſand, grit.* 𝔛 Eo loco pulvis, non glarea injecta eſt, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 1, 2. § Viam ſternere glareâ, *Liv.* 41, 27.

Glăreŏla, æ. f. dim. *Small gravel.* Glareolam manu effundens, *Fab.* ex *Plaut.*

Glăreōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of gravel, or ſand; gravelly, gritty.* Glareoſa arva, *Col.* 2, 10. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 31.

‖ Glaſtīnus color. *A ſky colour,* Jun. ⸸ Cæruleus.

Glaſtum, i. n. Voc. Gallicum. *The herb woad, wherewith cloth is died blue, and with which the old Britons uſed to paint themſelves,* Plin. 22, 1.

* ‖ Glaucīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a blueiſh, or ſeagreen, colour.* Pallia glaucina, *Mart.* 9, 27. *ſed al. leg.* Pallida glaucia.

* ‖ Glaucis, ĭdos. f. [*à* glaucus] *Gray eyed,* Petron. trib. ſed non inven.

* Glauciſcus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A fiſh, which being eaten in broth by women, breeds them plenty of milk,* Plin. 32, 10.

‖ Glaucĭto, āre. act. *To cry like a whelp.* Glaucitat catulus, *Auct. Phil.* v. 60.

* Glaucium, i. n. [*à* glauco colore] *An herb of a ſeagreen colour,* Plin. 20, 19.

* Glaucōma, ătis. n. & Glaucōma, æ. f. [*ab* eodem] *A diſeaſe in the cryſtalline humour of the eye; the pin, or web; a wall eye.* Felle teſtudinum glaucomata inundi prodeſt, *Plin.* 32, 4. Dolis glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 70.

* Glaucōpis, is. f. [*ex* glaucus, & ὢψ vultus] *Owl eyed,* Gell. 2, 26. Aurita glaucopis, *Joſ. Scal.* à *Mart.* 7, 86. *an owl. ſed al. leg.* Lagopus.

* Glaucus, a, um. adj. [*à* γλαύσσω, λάμπω, *Heſych.* θεωρῶ, *Euſt.*] *Gray, or blue; ſky coloured, azure, ſeagreen,* or according to others *a bright and fiery red,* as in the eyes of an owl, &c. § Glaucus amictus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 33. § Glauci oculi, *Plin.* 8, 21.

* Glaucus, i. m. [*à* preced.] *A kind of fiſh,* Plin. 6, 16.

* Glaux, cis. f. *The herb miltworth or ſea trifoly,* Plin. 27, 9.

GLĒBA, æ. f. (1) *A clod, clot, or lump, of earth.* (2) *A piece of a ſtone,* (3) or *other thing.* Hinc Anglicè *glebe.* (1) Putris ſe gleba reſolvit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 44. (2) Plin. 36, 6. (3) § Gleba thuris, *Lucr.* 3, 328. Lac in niveas cogere glebas, *Nemeſ. Ecl.* 3, *extr.*

‖ Glēbālis, e. adj. *Made of clods, or turfs,* Amm.

Glēbārius, a, um. adj. *Ploughing.* Boves glebarii, qui facilè proſcindunt glebas, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 4.

Glēbōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Full of clods, cloddy,* Plin. 35, 15. § Terra gleboſior, *Ibid.* c. 16.

Glēbŭla, æ. f. dim. (1) *A little clod.* (2) *A little piece of land.* (1) Quæ oſſibus injicitur glebula, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, *extr.* 3. (2) Saturabat glebula talis Patrem ipſum turbamque caſæ, *Juv.* 14, 166.

‖ Glēbŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Cloddy.* Terra glebulenta, *Apul. de Deo Socr.* p. 678. ⸸ Gleboſus.

Gleſſum, i. n. *Cryſtal, beryl,* or rather *a kind of amber.* Succinum quod ipſi gleſſum vocant, *Tac. de Germ.* 45. *ſcrib.* & gleſum.

Glēſum, i. n. *A kind of amber,* Plin. *Vid.* Gleſſum.

* Gleucīnum, i. n. [*à* Gr. γλεῦκος, muſtum] *Oil of the firſt runing, before the olives be thoroughly preſſed,* Col. 12, 51. Alſo *made oil,* Plin. 15, 7.

‖ Gliconium, i. n. *Chamomile,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Glinon, i. n. *A kind of maple,* Plin. 16, 15.

* Glīrārium, i. n. *A place where dormice are kept,* Varr. R. R. 3, 15.

* GLIS, īris. m. [*à* Gr. ἐλειὸς, Æol. γέλειος, *unde* glis, *Voſſ.*] *A dormouſe.* § Somniculoſi glires, *Mart.* 3, 58. 𝔛 *Glis, gliris,* animal. *Glis, glitis,* terra tenax. *Glis, gliſſis,* lappa, Vett. dict.

‖ Glis, glīdis. f. *Venewedneſs, or mouldyneſs, in bread,* Litt. *ex* Vitruv.

‖ Glis, ſſis. f. *A thiſtle, or piny-root,* Litt. *ex* Plin. *ſed non rep.*

‖ Glis, glītis. f. [*à* γλία, gluten] Viſcoſus, lentus. *Clammy earth, or poter's clay,* Litt. *ſine* Auct.

Gliſcens, tis. part. *Growing, rageing, increaſeing.* Gliſcente indies ſeditione, *Liv.* 6, 14. § Diſcordia gliſcens, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 15, 5. *conf. Sil.* 5, 513.

‖ Gliſcĕrus, a, um. adj. [*à* gliſco] *That is big, or increaſeth; ſumptuous, ſhineing,* Feſt.

* Gliſchrŏmargos, i. m. [vox hybrid. *ex* γλίσχρος lentus, & marga; aut ex Anglico verbo *glyſter,* &c. Sed *Harduinus* in loc. cit. legit *Glyſſomarga,* ex γλύσσων dulcior, &c.] *A kind of white marl,* Plin. 17, 8.

GLISCO, ĕre. neut. (1) *To grow, or ſpread itſelf.* (2) *To wax fat and gliſten.* (3) *To deſire earneſtly.* (1) Punitis ingeniis gliſcit auctoritas, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 35, 5. § = Gliſcere & vigere, *Ibid.* 16, 22, 9. Gliſcere famam ipſo ſpatio ſinebat, *Id. Hiſt.* 2, 83, 1. § Gliſcunt jurgia, *Lucr.* 3, 470. § gaudia, *Id.* 5, 1060. § ſeditio, *Liv.* 42, 2. ‖ 𝔛 Quæ creſcente lunâ gliſcunt, deficiente contrà deficiunt, *Gell.* 20, 8. (2) Per hyemem difficulter gliſcit, *Col.* 8, 9. (3) Dulci gliſcere ferro, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 639.

‖ Glŏbātim. adv. *In a round,* Amm. 27, 9. ⸸ Conglobatim, *Liv.*

‖ Glŏbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gathering round, or in a ball,* Firm. ⸸ Conglobatio, *Sen.*

Glŏbātus, a, um. part. *Made round.* Forma terræ globata, *Plin.* 2, 2.

Glŏbo, āre. act. *unde* Glŏbor. paſſ. *To make round like a bowl, to gather round together.* Guttæ parvis globantur orbibus, *Plin.* 2, 65. § Globari in rotunditatem, *Id.* 18, 13.

Glŏbōſè. adv. *In manner of a thing that is round,* Frag. Poët.

‖ Glŏbōſĭtas, ātis. f. *A roundneſs.* § Terræ globoſitas, *Macrob. Somn. Scrip.* 1, 16. ⸸ Rotunditas.

Glŏbōſus, a, um. adj. *Round as a bowl.* § Mundus globoſus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. § Saxa globoſa, *Liv.* 38, 29.

Glŏbŭlus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little round bowl, or pellet; a button.* (2) *A round gob, or lump, of fine flour fryed in oil; a cracknel.* (3) ‖ Alſo *the nut of a cypreſs tree.* (1) Plin. 33, 5. (2) *Cato R. R.* 79. (3) *Litt.* ſed unde non dicit.

‖ Glŏbum, i. n. *A bowl, or any thing that is round,* R. *ex* Mart.

GLŎBUS, i. m. (1) *A bowl, or other thing very round; a globe.* (2) *A ball, a clot.* (3) *A troop, a ſquadron, or party, of ſoldiers.* (4) *A knot of men who jointly carry on any deſign.* (1) Globum σφαῖραν interpretari placet, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 18. (2) In fundas viſci indebant grandiculos globos, *Plaut. Pœn.* 2, 35. (3) § Armatorum globus, *Liv.* 1, 9. (4) § Globus conjurationis, *Paterc.* 2, 58, 1. § conſenſionis, *Nep. Attic.* 10.

Glŏciens, tis. part. *Clucking* as a hen. Glocientes eas [gallinas] appellant ruſtici, quæ volunt cubare, *Col.* 8, 5.

Glŏcio, īre. neut. [*ex* ſono fictum] *To cluck* as a hen doth for her chicks, *Col. Vid.* Glociens.

‖ Glŏcĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A clucking like a hen,* Litt. *ex* Col.

‖ Glŏcĭto, āre. neut. *id. quod* glocio, *Feſt.*

‖ Glŏmĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *Which may be wound, or turned.* § Glomerabilis luna, *Manil.* 1, 221. *Conf.* 4, 520. ſed utroque loco legit clar. Bentleius *glomeramine.*

‖ Glŏmĕrālis, e. adj. *That turneth, or windeth, about,* Sidon.

Glŏmĕrāmen, ĭnis. n. (1) *A ſmall round, or circular, body; an atom; a ſmall ball, or pellet.* (2) *A heap.* (1) Nec retinentur enim inter ſe glomeramina quæque, *Lucr.* 2, 453. (2) Diſſimiles formæ glomeramen in unum Conveniunt, *Lucr.* 2, 685.

Glŏmĕrans, tis. part. *Winding round* as on a bottom. Omnia glomerans determinat annus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 12. *ex poëtâ.* Rapidum glomerans curſum, *Sil.* 10, 462. ‖ Faſque nefaſque ſimul glomerans, *Prud. Cath.* 3, 134.

Glŏmĕrārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to round windings,* Sen. Contr. 1, *ult.*

‖ Glŏmĕrātim. adv. *In heaps,* Macrob. 6, 4. ⸸ Cumulatim, *Cic.*

Glŏmĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A winding round in a bottom; the paceing, or ambleing, of a horſe.* Mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, *Plin.* 8, 42.

† Glŏmĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A winder up,* Enn.

Glŏmĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Wound up, or brought, into a round heap.* (2) *Confuſed, out of order.* (1) Nives glomeratas agit Corus, *Sil.* 3, 523. (2) Semina vocis Ore foras glomerata feruntur, *Lucr.* 3, 494.

Glŏmĕro, āre. act. [*à* glomus] (1) *To wind round,* as they do thread upon a bottom. (2) *To gather in a round heap.* (3) *To make round balls* of any thing. (4) *To aſſemble, or flock, round together.* (1) Lanam glomerabat in orbes, *Ov. Met.* 6, 19. (2) Ladunum glomerari pulvere tradunt, *Plin.* 12, 17. (3) Offæ glomerantur ex ficis, & farre miſto, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. (4) Agmina cervi glomerant fugâ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 155. ¶ Glomerare greſſus, *to amble,* Id. Geor. 3, 117.

Glŏmĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be wound up,* &c. Glomerantur in unum Innumeræ peſtes Erebi, *Claud.* 1. in *Ruf.* 28. *Vid.* Glomero.

Glŏmĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *Round like a bottom of thread; ſwarmed together.* Glomeroſæ apes, *Col.* 9, 3.

‖ Glŏmŭlus, i. m. *A little round heap,* Lex. *ex* Apul. dim. *à.*

Glŏmus, i. m. [*à* golem, *Ben. Kal.* à כלם volvit, convolvit, *Aven.*] *A bottom of yarn, or clew of thread.* Glomos lanæ portare, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 13, 14.

Glŏmus, ĕris. n. *Idem.* Sine glomere lini, *Plin.* 36, 13.

* Glōria, æ. f. [*qu.* κλεωρία, *Feſt.*] (1) *Glory, renown.* (2) *Reputation, reſpect, a good name.* (3) *Vaunting, boaſting.* (1) Vita brevis, curſus gloriæ ſempiternus, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 21. (2) Oraculum, niſi ſummâ veritate in tantâ gloriâ non fuiſſet, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 19. (3) = Quod genus eſt iſtud oſtentationis, & gloriæ? *Id.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 14. Citò ignominia fit ſuperbi gloria, *P. Syrus.* ℞ *Gloria* multorum judiciis conſtat, *claritas* bonorum, *Sen.* § Gloriam acquirere, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7. § adipiſci, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 8. § comparare, *Cic. Off.* 2, 13. § conſequi, *Id. Phil.* 2, 44.

* ‖ Glōriābundus, a, um. adj. *Vainglorious, vaunting, boaſting.* Rex gloriabundus Hannibalem aſpicit, *Gell.* 5, 5.

* Glōriandus, a, um. part. *To be vaunted, or boaſted.* Nec in miſerâ vitâ quidquam eſt prædicabile aut gloriandum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 17.

* Glōrians, tis. part. *Vaunting, braging, boaſting,* Cic. N. D. 1, 26. & Tuſc. 5, 14.

* Glōriātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Glorying, boaſting.* Gloriatione digna eſt beata vita, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 8.

* ‖ Glōriātor, ōris. m. verb. *A boaſter, a brager, a vaunter.* ℞ Magniſque ſum tantæ amicitiæ cupitor, quàm gloriator, *Apul. Florid.* 17. p. 807.

* Glōriātūrus, a, um. part. *About to boaſt.* Haud negatura, ſi quà omnino fuiſſet, imò etiam gloriatura, *Suet. Veſpaſ.* 10.

* ‖ Glōrĭfĭco, āre. act. *To glorify.* Alios tempora vincta coronis Glorificent, *Prud. Hamart.* 965.

* ‖ Glōrĭfĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be glorifyed.* Deus potius glorificetur, *Tert.*

* Glōriŏla, æ. f. dim. *Small glory.* Ut vivi gloriolâ noſtrâ perfruamur, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12.

* Glōrior, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To glory, to brag, to boaſt and vaunt, to crack, to extoll with boaſting.* § Gloriari, *abſol.* § Gloriari inter ſuos; ad amicos, de ſe, de re aliquâ, contra aliquem, in re aliquâ, in ſeipſo, factis equitum; idem quod Cyrus; alicui inſolenter, *Cic.*

* Glōriōsè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Glorioſly, with great honour, richly.* (2) Alſo *vainly, proudly, bragingly.* (1) Attilius glorioſè triumphavit, *Cic.* = Præclarè glorioſiſſiméque vixerunt, *Paterc.* 2, 3, 2. (2) Quoniam hæc plauſibilia non ſunt, glorioſè loqui deſinant, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 21. § Glorioſiùs de ſe prædicare, *Id.* pro *Dom.* 35.

* Glōriōſus, a, um. adj. or comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Glorious, or full of glory; renowned.* (2) Alſo *vainglorious.* (1) ℞ Fuga nobis glorioſa, patriæ calamitoſa, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 28. Illuſtria & glorioſa facta, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 11. (2) = Vos nequam & glorioſæ, malæque, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 55. ¶ Miles glorioſus, *a bluſterer, braggadocio,* Ter. Eun. prol. 31. Nihil neque inſolens, neque glorioſum ex ore ejus exiit, *Nep. Timol.* 4. Glorioſior & glorioſiſſimus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11. Ut glorioſiſſimas victorias ceu damnoſas reipublicæ increparet, *Suet. Tib.* 52. Illum diem aut glorioſiſſimum inter majores, aut ignominioſum apud poſteros fore, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 17, 4.

* ‖ Glos, glōtis. f. [*à* Gr. γάλως] *The huſband's ſiſter, or brother's wife,* Feſt. *Gloris* non *glotis* gen. Priſc. dicit.

* Gloſſa, æ. f. [*à* γλῶσσα, lingua] *A tongue, or dialect; a particular way of ſpeech, a ſtrange, hard term;* alſo *the interpretation of ſuch words, or terms; a gloſs.* Interpretationem linguæ ſecretioris (quas Græci Γλώσσας vocant) diſcere, *Quint.* 1, 1.

* ‖ Gloſsārium, i. n. *A gloſſary, a dictionary, or table, to ſhew the ſignification of words in divers tongues.* Vos philoſophi eſtis, mera, ut M. Cato ait, mortuaria gloſſaria, *Gell.* 18, 7. ut nos dicimus, *almanacks out of date.*

* ‖ Gloſsārius, i. m. *An interpreter of hard, or ſtrange, words.*

* ‖ Gloſsātus, a, um. part. *Expounded, interpreted, or made plain.*

* Gloſsēma, ătis. n. *A ſtrange word ſeldom uſed; an obſolete, or poetical, word; an expoſition, or gloſs,* Quint. 1, 8.

* ‖ Gloſsŏgrăphus, i. m. [*à* γλῶσσα lingua, & γράφω, ſcribo] *He that ſeteth down, and interpreteth, ſtrange words.*

* ‖ Gloſsŏpetra, æ. f. [*ex* gloſſa, & petra] *A precious ſtone like a man's tongue,* Solin. c. 50.

‖ Glōtĕro, are. act. [vox fictitia *à ſono*] *To cry like a ſtork,* Auct. Phil. 29.

* Glottis, ĭdis. f. [*à* γλῶττα lingua] *A bird of the quail kind, haveing a long tongue,* Plin. 10, 23.

* Glūbo, ĕre, bi, ĭtum. act. [*à* γλύφω, ſcalpo] *To pull off the bark, or rind, of a tree; to pull off the ſkin, to flea, to ſtrip.* Salictum cædito, glubito, arctéque deligato, *Cato,* 33. Item ſenſu obſcœno, *Catull.* 56, 5.

* Glūma, æ. f. [*à* glubendo] *The huſk of corn, chaff,* Varr. R. R. 1, 48.

Glūten, ĭnis. n. & Glūtĭnum, i. n. *Glue, paſte, ſolder.* Glutine materies taurino jungitur unâ, *Lucr.* 6, 1066. Boum coriis glutinum excoquitur, *Plin.* 11, 39.

‖ Glūtĭnāmen, ĭnis. n. *A glueing together, or any clammy matter,* Sidon. ⊥ Glutinatio.

Glūtĭnāmentum, i. n. *Paſte, or glutiſh matter,* Plin. 13, 12.

Glūtĭnandus, a, um. part. *To be glued together, or cloſed.* Ubi vulnus glutinandum eſt, *Celſ.* 5, 20.

Glūtĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A glueing, or cloſeing, together.* Neque deſperari debet ſolida glutinatio vulneris, *Celſ.* 7, 27. = Conglutinatio, *Cic.*

Glūtĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that glueth,* Cic. *ad* Att. 4, 4.

Glūtĭno, āre. act. (1) *To glue, paſte, or ſolder.* (2) *To cloſe up.* (1) Vis bituminis glutinat, *Plin.* 35, 15. (2) § Vulnus glutinare, *Celſ.* 5, 2.

Glūtĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be glued, paſted, or cloſed up.* Farinâ chartæ glutinantur, *Plin.* 22, 25. Quo genere ſiſtitur ſanguis, & vulnus glutinatur, *Id.* 28, 18.

Glūtĭnōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Clammy, glueiſh.* § Glutinoſus cibus, *Celſ.* 7, 25. § Pus glutinoſus, *Id.* 5, 25. § Terra glutinoſiſſima, *Col.* 3, 11. *extr.*

* Glūtio, īre, īvi, itum. act. [*à* Gr. γλύζω] *To ſwallow.* Quales epulas putamus glutîſſe induperatorem? *Juv.* 4. 28. ¶ Glutire vocem, *to rattle in the throat,* Plin. 10, 12.

Glūto, ōnis. m. [*à* glutio] *A greedygut, one who devoureth much meat, a gluton,* Perſ. 5, 112. *ſed Caſaub. leg,* glutto, *abl. à* gluttus.

Gluttus, i. m. *The throat, or meat pipe; the gullet,* Perſ. 5, 112.

Glutus, a, um. adj. [*à* glus, *i. e.* gluten] *Compact, thruſt hard together.* Locus bene glutus fiet. *Cato* c. 45.

‖ Glyconium, i. n. *A kind of foot in verſe,* Sidon. & Gramm.

* ‖ Glycŭpicron, i. n. [*ex* γλυκὺς dulcis, & πικρόσα a cerbus] Dulcamarum, *bitter ſweet,* Sidon.

* ‖ Glycymĕrĭdes, is. f. pl. [*à* γλυκὺς ſuavis] *A kind of fiſh, and delicate meat,* Litt. *ex* Macrob.

* Glycyrrhīza, æ. f. *i. e.* dulcis radix [*à* γλυκὺς dulcis, & ῥίζα radix] *Sweet root, or liquorice,* Pallad. 10, 14.

* Glycyrrhīzon, i. n. [*à* præced.] *Idem,* Plin. 25, 15. & 11, 54.

* Glycyrrhīzītes, æ. m. [*ab* eodem] *A ſort of wine,* Col. 12, 35.

* Glycysīde, es. f. [*à* γλυκὺς dulcis] *Piony,* Plin. 2, 10.

* Glycyſis, ĭdis. f. *Idem.* Plin. 25, 10.

G ante N.

* Gnāphălium, i. n. [*à* γναφεὺς fullo] *An herb, haveing leaves ſo white and ſoft, that they are uſed for cotton and flax; cudwort, chaffweed,* Plin. 27, 10.

‖ Gnārè. adv. *Skilfully, with knowledge,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul. ⊥ Peritè.

‖ Gnārĭtas, ātis. f. *Skillfulneſs, experience, knowledge.* Fiducia gnaritatis locorum, *Sall.* in *Frag.*

† Gnārĭter. adv. *Skillfully,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Gnārūris, e. adj. *id. quod* gnarus. Gnarures volo vos eſſe hanc rem, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 17.

Gnārus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*à* narrando, *vel à* γνωρίζειν] (1) *Skillfull, expert.* (2) Sometimes *well known.* (1) Reipublicæ gnarus Siſenna, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 64. (2) Id nulli magis gnarum, quàm Neroni, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 61, 2. Nobis ea pars militiæ maximè gnara eſt, *Ibid.* 12, 45, 4.

Gnāta, æ. f. *A daughter.* Quîcum expoſita eſt gnata, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 2.

* Gnātho, ōnis. [*à* γνάθος maxilla] *A ſmell feaſt, a flatterer,* Ter.

* Gnāthōnĭcus, i. m. *One of Gnatho's ſect, a ſhark, a ſpunger,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33.

Gnātus, a, um. part. [*à* gnaſcor *pro* naſcor] *Born,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 54.

Gnātus, i. m. per Proſtheſin *pro* natus. *A ſon, a child,* Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 46.

Gnāvĭter. adv. per Proſtheſin *pro* naviter. *Luſtyly, ſtoutly, in good earneſt.* Gnaviter pugnatum eſt, *Liv.* 10, 39.

Gnāvus, a, um. adj. per Proſtheſin *pro* navus. (1) *Quick, luſty, active.* (2) *Diligent, induſtrious.* (1) Gnava juventus, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 3, 37. (2) Gnavus manè forum pete, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 20.

* Gnēſion, i. n. [*à* γνήσιος geminus] *The right kind of eagle,* Plin. 10. 3.

* Gnōma, æ. f. [*à* γινώσκω cognoſco] (1) *A ſentence.* (2) ‖ Alſo *an inſtrument to meaſure land.* (1) Quint. 8, 5. (2) Feſt.

* Gnōmon, ŏnis. m. [*ab* eodem] (1) ‖ *The tooth of a horſe, whereby his age is known.* (2) Alſo *the pin, or cock, of a dial; the ſhadow whereof points out the hours.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a ſquare, or rule, to know any thing by; a carpenter's ſquare.* (1) Ex uſu Græc. frequentiùs tamen in plur. γνώμονες. (2) Plin. 27. 2. = Ubi *umbilicum ſolis* Latinè vocat. (3) Ap. *Herodotum & Lucian.*

* Gnōmŏnĭce, es. f. [*à* præced.] *The art of dialing;* alſo *the ſcience to know the ſituation of any place, or country,* Plin. 1, 3. Vitr. 2, 76.

* ‖ Gnōmŏnĭcus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A dialmaker,* Solin.

* Gnōmŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] *Belonging to a dial.* Rationes gnomonicæ, *Vitruv.* 9, 4.

* ‖ Gnoſticus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A gnoſtick, a ſort of hereticks, who boaſted of their knowledge,* Hier.

G ante O.

• Gōbio, ōnis. m. [à ſeq.] *A fiſh called a gudgeon.* 𝔛 Ne mullum cupias, cùm ſit tibi gobio tantùm In loculis, *Juv.* 11, 37.

• Gōbius, i. m. [à κωϐιὸς, Gr.] *Idem.* Principium cœnæ gobius eſſe ſolet, *Mart.* 13, 88.

• ‖ Goētia, æ. f. [à γόης præſtigiator] *Witchcraft, or juggleing,* Cœl.

‖ Gomer. indecl. Heb. עמר *bhomer. A meaſure containing a gallon and almoſt a pint,* Vulg. Interp.

• Gomphus, i. m. [à γόμφος, Gr.] *A pile, or ſtake*; or according to others, *an iron hook.* Crebris iter alligare gomphis, *Stat.* 4. *Sylv.* 3, 48.

• ‖ Gŏnagra, æ. f. [γονάγρα, Gr.] *The gout in the knee,* Jun.

• ‖ Gŏnorrhœa, æ. f. [γονόῤῥοια, Gr. *ex* γόνη, ſemen, & ῥέω, fluo] *The runing of the reins,* Med.

• Gorgŏnia, æ. f. [à Gorgon. ita dict. quòd ex aquis exempta in duritiem lapidis mutatur, ut qui Gorgones aſpexerit] *Coral,* Plin. 37, 10.

• Gōrȳtus. [γώρυῖος, Gr.] *id. quod* corytus. *A quiver, or bowcaſe,* Ov. Triſt. 5, 7, 15.

‖ Goſſĭpĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of cotton, or bombaſt; ſuſtian,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Goſſipion, i. n. *A tree that beareth cotton*; alſo *cotton, or bombaſt,* Plin. 19, 1.

G ante R.

• ‖ Grăbātŭlus, i. m. *A little bed, or couch.* Apul. Met. 1, p. 23. dim. à

• Grăbātus, i. m. [κράϐϐαῖος, Gr.] (1) *A couch, a bed to reſt on in the afternoon.* (2) *A mean ſmall bed to carry from place to place.* (1) 𝔛 Dei circumcurſant non modò lectos, ſed etiam grabatos, *Cic. Div.* 2, 63. (2) Tripes grabatus, bipes menſa, *Mart.* 12, 32, 11.

† Grăcĭlentus, a, um. adj. *Slender, meagre, ſlim,* Enn. *ap.* Non. & Gellius. 4, 12. & 19, 7.

‖ Grăcĭleſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax ſmall, ſlender, or thin; to grow ſlim,* Plin. 17, 22. ſed al. alit. leg.

Grăcĭlĭpes, ĕdis, c. g. *Slender ſhanked.* Epitheton ciconiæ, ap. *Petron. Arb.* c. 55.

Grăcĭlis, e. adj. verb. or comp. lĭmus, ſup. [à cracere aut gracere, gracilem eſſe, *Becm.*] (1) *Small, ſlim, ſlender.* (2) *Lean, meagre.* (3) *Unfruitfull, poor, thin.* (4) *Young, tender, ſoft, or weak.* (1) Fuit gracillimis cruribus, *Suet. Ner.* 51. Ut graciles fient *virgines,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 21. (2) = Corpora graciliora, ficcioraque, *Plin.* 34, 8. (3) Gracilis vindemia, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 15, 1. & 9, 10, 2. (4) Puer gracilis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 1.

Grăcĭlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Slenderneſs, ſlimneſs, leanneſs.* (2) *Weakneſs, leanneſs.* (1) § Gracilitas crurum, *Suet. Cal.* 3. § corporis, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11, 15. ☞ *Leg. & in plur.* 𝔛 Studioſi non tam habitus corporis opimos, quàm gracilitates conſectantur, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 64. (2) = Gracilitas & infirmitas corporis, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 91.

† Grăcĭlĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Slenderneſs,* Acc. *ap.* Non. 2, 364.

‖ Grăcillo, āre. act. *To cackle as a hen.* Gallina gracillat, *Act. Phil.* 25.

† Grăcĭlus, a, um. adj. *pro* gracilis, *Lucil.*

• Grăcŭlus, i. m. *A jackdaw, a Corniſh chough, a jay,* Plin. 11, 29. ‖ Alſo *a fiſh,* Litt. *ex* eod. dim. à

• † Grăcus, i. m. *A crow.* [quod à κόραξ, κόρακ☉-, Gr.] *Varr.* ſed rarò occ.

Grădārius, a, um, adj. *Which goeth ſoftly, that hath a ſoft and gentle pace,* Sen. Ep. 40. ¶ † Equus gradarius, *an ambleing nag,* Lucil. *ap.* Non. 1, 60.

Grădātim, adv. *By degrees, by ſteps, by little and little, gradually.* = Pedetentim & gradatim, *Cic. poſt. red. ad Quirit.* 2.

Grădātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A going ſtep by ſtep.* (2) Met. Alſo *gradation,* a figure in rhetorick. (1) Marmoreis copiis gradationes fieri debent, *Vitruv.* 5, 3. (2) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 25.

Grădātus, a, um. adj. *Made with ſteps,* Plin. 13, 4.

Grădiens, tis. part. *Going.* Lentè gradiens aſellus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 179. *conf. Sil.* 15, 230.

Grădior, i, greſſus ſum. dep. [à gradus] *To go, or walk; to go ſtep by ſtep, to march along.* Uno graditur comitatus Achate, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 316. Graditur tardus ſenio, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 204.

ф Grădīvĭcŏla, æ. f. c. g. *He that worſhipeth the God Mars,* Sil. 4, 222.

Grădīvus, i. m. *A name of Mars, the god of war.* Arma Sereſtus Lecta refert humeris tibi, rex Gradive, tropheum, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 542.

GRĂDUS, ûs. m. (1) *A ſtep, or ſtair.* (2) *A pace.* (3) *A round of a ladder.* (4) *A degree* in conſanguinity. (5) *A rank, or quality.* (6) *An occaſion, entry, or way,* to a thing. (7) *A ſtation, or place,* proper, *or* metaph. (8) Alſo *a curling, or criſping, of the hair*; as it were by ſteps. (9) *A degree* in the heavens. (1) Gradus templi tollebantur, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 15. (2) Quum legiones certo gradu accedere Galli viderent, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 9. ¶ *Met.* Pleno gradu ingredi, *to purſue with the greateſt application,* Trebon. Cic. Fam. 12, 16. (3) Scalarum gradus, *Id. Fam.* 6, 7. (4) Ov. Met. 13, 143. (5) Gradu ampliſſimo dignitatis locare aliquem, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 14. (6) = Gradus atque aditus ad cætera, *Id.* contra *Rull.* 2, 15. (7) Xerxes à Themiſtocle gradu depulſus eſt, *Nep. Themiſt.* 5. = Fortis animi eſt non perturbari in rebus aſperis, nec gradu dejici, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 23. (8) Quint. (9) Manil. 2, 670. § Gradum accelerare, *Liv.* 2, 43 § celerare, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 641. § addere, *Liv.* 26, 9. § revocare, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 128. § Pleno gradu tendere, *Liv.* 9, 45. § Gradum dignitatis aſſequi, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 55. § Aſcendere gradum altiorem, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 27. § ad gradum altiorem, *Id. Off.* 2, 18.

Græcānĭcus, a, um. adj. *Greek, or of Greece,* Plin. 34, 9.

• Græcè, adv. [à Græcus, a, um.] *In Greek.* § Græcè reddere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 35. § ſcribere, *Offic.* 3, 32.

‖ Græcienſis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Greece,* Gell. 10, 13. + Græcus, *Vett.*

Græciſmus, i. m. *The cuſtom of the Greeks, their way of ſpeaking, a Greciſm, as,* Senſit medios delapſus in hoſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 377. *for* ſe delapſum. Neque plebi militia volenti putabatur, *Sall. B. J.* 84.

Græcor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To play the Greek; to uſe their exerciſes*; or as ſome take it, *to drink and revel, as they uſed to do.* (2) ‖ Alſo *to ſpeak Greek.* (1) Si Romana fatiget Militia aſſuetum Græcari, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 11. (2) *Sidon.* + Græcè loqui, *Cic.*

• Græcoſtăſis, is, f. [Γραικοςάσις, Gr.] *A place in Rome, where the ambaſſadours of Greece uſed to lodge,* Varr. L. L. 4, 32.

• Græcŭla, æ. f. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] *A kind of roſe,* Plin. 21, 4.

• Græcŭlus, i. m. dim. [à Græcus] *A poor little Grecian,* Cic. Verr. 6, 57.

• Græcŭlus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Grecian.* (2) Alſo *ſilly, vain, trifleing.* (3) *Harangueing.* (1) Græculæ vites, *Col.* 3, 2. (2) = Ineptum & Græculum negotium, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 35. (3) Græcula concio, *Id.* pro *Flacco* 10.

• Græcus, a, um. adj. [à Γραικὸς] *Belonging to Greece, a Greek, a Grecian.* Græcæ literæ, *Nep.* in *præf.* ¶ Græcâ fide mercari, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 47. *to buy with ready money.*

Grājŭgĕna, æ c. g. *A Greek born.* Grajugenûm domos linquimus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 550.

Grājus, a, um. adj. *A Grecian, belonging to the Greeks,* Lucr. 1, 67. § Grajus ſaltus, *Nep. Hannib.* 3. § Graja Camœna, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 38.

‖ Grallæ, ārum. pl. f. *Stilts, ſcatches, crutches,* Non. 2, 361.

Grallator, ōris. m. *He that goeth on crutches, or ſtilts; a ſtalker.* Vinceretis cervum curſu, grallatorem gradu, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 1, 27. ☞ *al. autem leg.* clavatorem.

Grallātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſtilts.* ¶ Ut Grallatorius gradus, *a great long ſtride, as it were with ſtilts,* Plaut. Amph. 4, 3, 52.

‖ Grallĭpes, pĕdis. adj. *A great ſtalker, as if he walked upon ſtilts,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

GRĀMEN, ĭnis. n. (1) *Graſs.* (2) *All kinds of herbs.* (1) Fæcialis ex arce graminis herbam puram attulit, *Liv.* 1. Gramina durat cruor, *V. Flacc.* 7, 357. (2) Coluber mala gramina paſtus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 471.

Grāmia, æ. f. *The rheum that is in the eye.* Chrethmus agrius gramias tollit, *Plin.* 25, 13.

Grāmĭneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, graſs; graſſy.* Gramineus campus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 287. ceſpes, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 10. Gramineæ aræ, *Sil.* 4, 703. Graminei tori, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 255.

Grāmĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Overgrown with graſs.* Graminoſus ager, *Col. præf. lib.* 1.

† Grāmiōſus, a, um. adj. [γραμμαῖεὺς, Gr.] *That hath a rheum in the eyes,* Non. *ex* Cæcil.

• ‖ Grammăteus, i. m. [à γράφω, ſcribo] *A notary, or ſcrivener.* Quem cuncti grammatea dicebant, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 380. *Lat.* Scriba.

• Grammătias, æ. m. [à γράμμα litera] *A kind of jaſper with white ſtrokes, or lines, overthwart,* Plin. 37, 9.

• Grammătĭca, æ. f. *vel* Grammătĭce, es. f. [γραμμαῖικὴ, Gr. à γράφω, ſcribo] *Grammar, the art of grammar,* Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 2.

• Grammătĭca, ōrum. n. pl. *Grammar rules, or inſtitutions,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 42.

• ‖ Grammătĭcālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, grammar,* Gramm.

• ‖ Grammătĭcālĭter, adv. *Like a grammarian, grammatically,* Spart. + More grammatici.

• ‖ Grammătĭcaſter, ri. m. *A paltry ſchoolmaſter, or ſmatterer in grammar; a pedant,* Scal. + Grammatiſta, *Suet.*

• Grammătĭcè, adv. *Like a grammarian.* 𝔛 Aliud eſt Latinè, aliud grammaticè, loqui, *Quint.* 1, 6.

• Grammătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a grammarian; of, or belonging to, grammar.* Grammaticæ tribus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 40.

• Grammătĭcus, i. m. [à γράμμα, litera] *A grammarian, a teacher of grammar.* Grammatici certant, *Hor. A. P.* 78. *Lat.* Literator, & literatus.

• ‖ Grammătis jaſpis. *id. quod* grammatias, *Plin.* 37, 9. *ſed* grammatias *Hard. leg.*

• Grammătiſta, æ. m. *A ſmatterer in grammar, a pedant,* Suet. *de* Illuſt. gram. 4.

• ‖ Grammătŏphŏrus, i. m. [*ex* γράμμα, litera, & φέρω, fero] *A carryer of letters,* Hier. + Tabellarius, *Cic.*

• Grammătŏphȳlăcium, i. n. [*ex* γράμμα, litera, & φύλαξ, cuſtos] *A place where records, or common writeings, are kept,* JCC. + Tabularium, *Cic.*

• Grammĭcus, a, um. adj. [à γράμμα, linea] *Made by lines, demonſtrated by lines.* Grammicis explicationibus explicare, *Vitruv.* 9, 1.

‖ Grammōſus *ſive* Grāmĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Gramioſus.

Grānārium, i. n. *A granary, or garner, where corn is kept; a grange.* 𝔛 Cur tua plùs laudes cumeris granaria noſtris? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 53. Triticum condi oportet in granaria ſublimia, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 57.

Grānātum, i. n. *A pomegranate-tree,* Plin. 20, 14.

Grānātus, a, um. adj. *That hath many grains and kernels.* = Mala dulcia granata, quæ Punica vocantur, *Col.* 12, 41.

• Grandævĭtas, ātis. f. *Great age, antiquity,* Acc. & Pacuv. *ap.* Non. 2, 365.

Grandævus, a, um. adj. *Very old.* Grandævi patres, *Ov. Met.* 7, 160. ſenes, *Luc.* 3, 518. Grandæva cuſtos, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 357.

Grandeſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow great and big.* Triplice grandeſcere fœtu, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 9. ex poëtâ. Suâ de materiâ grandeſcere, *Lucr.* 1, 192.

Grandĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat big, or great.* Grandiculi globi, *Plaut. Pæn.* 2, 35.

‖ **Grandĭfĭcus**, a, um. adj. *Great.* ¶ Mens grandifica. *A great, or brave, mind,* Amm. 18, 15.

† **Grandigro**, āre. neut. *To go away a main pace,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

‖ **Grandĭlŏquentia**, æ. f. *Loftyneſs of ſtyle, or ſpeech,* Rhet. ⸸ Gravitas ſententiarum, & majeſtas verborum, *Cic.*

Grandĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *That ſpeaketh in a lofty ſtyle.* Grandiloqui, ut ita dicam, fuerunt, *Cic. Orat.* 5. ☞ *Hinc videtur vel ab eo, vel ipſius demum ſeculo, natum.*

Grandĭno, āre. neut. *To hail.* ⌘ Quæritur quare hyeme ningat, non grandinet, *Sen. Q. N.* 4, 4.

Grandĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of hail, ſubject to hail,* Col. 3, 1.

Grandio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. *i. e.* grandem facio. *To make greater, or larger.* ¶ Grandire alicui gradum, *to make one mend his pace,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10.

Grandior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To grow, and come to its full bigneſs,* Cato R. R. 161.

GRANDIS, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Great, antient.* (2) *Large, capital.* (3) *Conſiderable, of great value.* (4) *Lofty, ſumptuous, grand.* (5) *Plentyfull, fruitfull.* (6) *Big, or huge.* (7) *Sublime.* (1) Ævum grande, *Lucr.* 2, 1141. (2) Grandibus literis P. Africana nomen erat inciſum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 34. (3) Pretium grande, *Ov. Epiſt.* 7, 74. (4) Cubiculum grande & altum, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 3, 1, 1. ☞ *mel. autem libb. hab.* ſubgrande. (5) Seges grandiſſima, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52. (6) Grandia oſſa, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 497. (7) = Orator grandior & quodammodo excelſior, *Cic. Orat.* 34.

‖ **Grandĭſŏnus**, a, um. adj. *That maketh a great ſound,* Sedul. ⸸ Magniloquus, grandiloquus.

Grandĭtas, ātis. f. (1) ‖ *Largeneſs, greatneſs, bigneſs.* (2) *Height, loftyneſs.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a great age, oldneſs.* (1) Propr. ſign. exemplum deeſt. (2) Apparet ex genere & granditate verborum, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 31. (3) Granditas ætatis, *Siſenna.*

‖ **Grandĭter**, adv. *Mainly, hugely,* Sidon. Ep. 7, 2. ⸸ Admodum, vehementer.

Grandiuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat big; of a good ſtature, or age.* Grandiuſcula profecta eſt illinc, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 19.

Grando, dĭnis. f. (1) *Hail.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a little hard ſwelling in the eyelids.* (1) Subita præcipitans cadit grando, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 39. (2) Ex Calep. qui de auct. tacet.

‖ **Grānea**, æ. f. *A kind of food of parched corn,* Hier.

Grānĭfer, a, um. adj. *That beareth grains of corn.* Graniferum agmen, *Ov. Met.* 7, 638. *i. e.* formicæ.

Grānōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of grains, or kernels.* Roſa incluſa granoſo cortice, *Plin.* 21, 4.

GRĀNUM, i. n. (1) *A grain* of any corn. (2) *A kernel* of any fruit. (3) ‖ *A barley corn, the leaſt of meaſures.* (1) Granum tritici, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 52. (2) Granum thuris, *Id. Pæn.* 3, 2, 3. Grana papaver habet, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 2, 24. (3) *Litt.* unde incert.

* **Grăphiārium**, i. n. [ἀ γράφω, ſcribo] *A pen caſe, a pen and ink horn, a caſe,* &c. *to lodge pencils in,* Mart. 14, 21.

* **Grăphiārius**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to writeing.* ¶ Graphiaria theca, *a pen caſe,* Suet. Claud. 35.

* ‖ **Grăphĭce**, es. f. *The art of painting, limning, or drawing;* alſo *a careful minding of what one is to write,* Bud.

* **Grăphĭcè**, adv. *Artificially, exactly, to the life.* Graphicè facetus, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 5, 5. exornari, *Id Trid.* 3, 3, 38.

* **Grăphĭcōtĕrus**, a, um. adj. [Compar. gradûs more Græc.] *More perfect, or excellent.* Graphicoteram efficient in aſpectu delectationem, *Vitruv.* 4, 4.

* **Grăphĭcus**, a, um. adj. *Perfect, excellent, as it were drawn in wax, fine and curious, done to the life.* Næ tu habes ſervum graphicum, & quantivis pretii, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 29. fur, *Id. Trin.* 4, 3, 17.

* **Grăphis**, ĭdis. f. [ἀ γραφὶς ſtylus] *The art of limning, the deſigning of a piece;* alſo *a pencil,* Plin. 35, 10. & Vitruv. 1, 1.

* **Grăphiſcus**, i. m. *An inſtrument to draw a dart out of a wound,* Celſ. 7, 5, 3.

* **Grăphium**, i. n. *An iron pen, wherewith in old times they uſed to write on tables waxed over; a pen, a pencil.* Quid digitos opus eſt graphio laſſare tenendo? *Ov. Amor.* 1, 11, 23.

Graſſandum eſt. *A man muſt proceed.* Conſilio graſſandum, ſi nihil vires juvent, *Liv.* 10, 14. Graſſandum ad clara periclîs, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 570.

Graſſans, tis. part. *Aſſailing, attacking.* Per omnes nervos articuloſque humore peſtifero graſſante, *Juſt.* 23, 2. Graſſante ſono exiliùs in anguſto, *Plin. H.* 2, 82. *Conf. Sil.* 8, 331.

Graſsātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rangeing about to rob and kill; a pading, or robbing on the highway,* Plin. 13, 22.

Graſsātor, ōris. m. *A pader, or robber on the highway; a banditti, a highwayman, an aſſailant, or aggreſſor; a ſtraggler, or ſtroller.* ⌘ Viator bene veſtitus cauſa graſſatori fuiſſe dicitur, cur ab eo ſpoliaretur, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 15.

Graſsātūra, æ. f. *id. quod* graſſatio. = Tuendæ pacis à graſſaturis & latrociniis curam habuit, *Suet. Tib.* 37.

Graſsātus, a, um. part. *Attacking.* Neque in ſe uno, ſed in aliis quoquè omnibus hâc ſemper arte graſſatus, *Juſt.* 38, 6.

Graſſor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. freq. [à gradior] (1) *To march,* as ſoldiers do. (2) Met. *To proceed.* (3) *To aſſail and ſet upon; to pad, or rob upon the highway.* (4) *To rage and ſpread* as an infection doth. (1) Se jure graſſari ait, non vi, *Liv.* 3, 44. (2) Dux animus ad gloriam virtutis viâ graſſatur, *Sall. B. J.* 1. (3) Omni rapinarum genere graſſari, *Suet. Veſp.* 6. multitudini, *Liv.* 45, 23. (4) Peſtilentia graſſabatur, *Vict.* de *Cæſ.* 23, 4. ¶ Graſſari adverſus omnes, *to play freaks with them,* Suet. Calig. 34. in poſſeſſionem agri, *to enter upon it by force, to make a forcible entry,* Liv. 6.

‖ **Grātābundus**, a, um. adj. [à grator] *With joy, or thanks.* Proximi militum gratabundi reſpondent, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 18, 4. *ſed Ryck.* grata auditu *leg.*

Grātans, tis. part. *Gratulateing, welcomeing.* Obviàm præbet ſe gratantibus, *Tac.* Abeſt gratantibus Æſon, *Ov. Met.* 7, 162. *conf. Sil.* 13, 798.

‖ **Grātanter**, adv. *Kindly, willingly,* Aur. Vict. Epit. *in* Nervâ. ⸸ Lubenter, *Vett.*

Grātè, adv. *Thankfully, gratefully, acceptably.* Gratè meminit, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 19. facere, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 41. Nec à debitoribus magis quàm à creditoribus gratiùs excepta, *Juſt.* 12, 11.

‖ **Grātĕŏlens**, tis. *Well ſavouring, ſmelling pleaſantly,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Bene olens.

Grātes. pl. f. in nom. & accuſ. tantùm. *Thanks, requiteal.* Grates tibi ago, ſumme ſol, *Cic.* § Grates alicui agere, *Cic. S. Sc.* 1. § habere, *Curt.* 3, 6, 17. § perſolvere, *Virg. Æn* 1, 605. § exſolvere, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 284. § reddere, *Id.* 4, 557.

Grātia, æ. f. [à gratus] (1) *Grace, favour, goodwill, kindneſs.* (2) *Honour, reputation.* (3) *Gracefullneſs, lovelyneſs.* (4) *An obligation, a favour, a courteſy, and good turn.* (5) *An acknowledgement, or thanks, for a kindneſs.* (6) *A retaliation for an ill turn.* (7) *Sake, cauſe, or occaſion.* (8) Alſo *excuſe, pardon.* (1) ⌘ Ubi odium & gratia defiêrit, jus valuit, *Tac.* 6, 26. Fratrum gratia rara eſt, *Ov. Met.* 5, 145. ¶ In gratiam redire, *to be reconciled after falling out,* Meton. anteced. pro conſ. *Nep. Attic.* 17. (2) Ex hoc labore magnam gratiam, magnamque dignitatem ſum collecturus, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 16. (3) = Narrationem omni gratiâ & venere exornandam puto, *Quint.* 4, 2. (4) Gratia gratiam parit, *Sen.* (5) Gratiam qui refert habet, & qui habet in eo ipſo quod habet, refert, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 28. ¶ Sine gratiâ eſſe, *to be ungratefull,* Plaut. (6) Quî referam ſacrilego illi gratiam? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 2. (7) Eâ gratiâ ſimulavi, vos ut pertentarem, *Id. Andr.* 3, 4, 9. (8) Omnium quæ impiè nefarièque feciſti, gratiam facio, *Liv.* 3. ¶ Eſt gratia, *no I thank you,* Plaut. Gratiam alicui facere alicujus rei, *to diſpenſe with, or excuſe him for it,* Suet. ☞ Frequentiùs dicimus, *refero gratiam,* quàm *habeo gratias:* item frequentiùs *habeo gratiam,* quàm *ago gratiam.* Vix enim audimus, *ago gratiam,* ſed *gratias.* Et rarò, *refero gratias,* ſed *gratiam.* Item *ago grates,* ſed ſæpius apud poëtas, *Dol.*

Grātiæ, ārum. pl. f. (1) *Thanks.* (2) Alſo *the Graces, the three godeſſes.* (1) Diis, pol, habeo gratias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 31. = Dixit ſe maximas diîs gratias agere atque habere, *that he thanked, and ſtill would thank,* Nep. Timol. 4. (2) Solutis Gratiæ zonis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 30, 6. Benevolentiæ gratias agere, *Curt.* 3, 8, 7. ¶ Gratiam referre, in malam partem, *to be even with one,* Cic. Am. 53.

Grātĭfĭcans, tis. part. *Gratifying.* Gratificans matri, *Suet. Neron.* 7.

Grātĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gratifying, or doing of a pleaſure.* = Cùm imbecillitatem, gratificationem, & benevolentiam ponitis, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 44.

‖ **Grātĭfĭcātor**, ōris. m. *He that gratifyeth,* Aug.

Grātĭfĭcor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To gratify; or do a good turn, or pleaſure, to one.* (2) *To give way, or yield.* (1) De eo, quod ipſis ſuperat, aliis gratificari volunt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 15. (2) Potentiæ paucorum libertatem ſuam gratificari, extremæ eſt dementiæ, *Sall. B. J.* 3.

Grātiis, adv. *id quod* gratìs. Abjicienda eſt, ſi non pretio, gratiis, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 26.

‖ **Grātiosè**, adv. *For favour, acceptably, graciouſly,* Dig.

Grātiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Gracious; in great favour, or eſteem; well liked of.* (2) *Procured by favour.* (3) ‖ Alſo *thankfull.* (1) Eramus gratioſi apud Cæſarem, *Cic. Att.* 15, 4. Gratioſus erat apud populum, *Val. Max.* 8, 1. *damn.* 3. (2) Ante emerita ſtipendia gratioſa miſſio, *Liv.* 3. (3) *Gell.* 9, 12. Gratioſior quàm Cn. Calidius, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 20. Cum adverſario gratioſiſſimo contendere, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 2. Gratioſiſſimus reus, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9, 25.

Grātìs. adv. contr. *ex* gratiis. (1) *Freely, gratis, for nothing.* (2) *Without hope of reward.* (1) Gratìs conviva recumbis, *Mart.* 3, 30. ⌘ Si non pretio, at gratiis, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 26. (2) Ut virtutes omnes per ſe ipſas gratìs diligant, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2. 26.

‖ **Grātiſſĭmè**, adv. *Very willingly,* Macrob.

‖ **Grătĭto**, āre. act. *To cronk, or cry, like a gooſe; to cackle,* Auct. Philom. 19.

‖ **Grātĭtūdo**, dĭnis. f. *Thankfullneſs, gratitude,* ⸸ Gratus animus, *Cic.*

† **Grātò**. adv. *Thankfully,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

‖ **Grāto**, āre. act. *id. quod* grator, *Litt.* ex *Tib.*

Grātor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To thank one.* (2) *To congratulate, to bid welcome, to wiſh joy.* (1) Cupimus Jovis Opt. Max. templum gratantes, ovanteſque adire, *Liv.* l. 1. (2) Inveni, germana, viam gratare ſorori, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 478.

Grātuitò, adv. *Frankly, freely, without reward.* Ubi malos præmia ſequuntur, haud facilè quiſquam gratuitò bonus eſt, *Sall. Orat. Philipp.* inter fragm. Gratuitò potiùs malus, atque crudelis erat, *Id. B. C.* 16.

Grātuĭtus, a, um. adj. *Gratuitous, freely beſtowed, without hire, or reward.* ⌘ Quid liberalitas? gratuitáne eſt, an mercenaria? *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 18. Hoſpitium gratuitum, *Plin.* 35, 9. Gratuitum miniſterium, *Val. Max.* 5, 2, 10.

Grātŭlābundus, a, um. adj. *Rejoiceing with one, or wiſhing one joy.* Quò ſe omnis Campanorum multitudo gratulabunda effudit, *Liv.* 7, 33. Velut gratulabundus patriæ exſpiravit, *Juſt.* 6, 8, 13. vid. & *Gell.* 3, 15.

Grātŭlans, tis. part. *Congratulateing.* Ipſos illi deos gratulantes tulêre obviàm, *Juſt.* 5, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 37, 3.

Grātŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A rejoiceing, congratulateing, or wiſhing one joy.* (2) Alſo *thankſgiveing.* (1) ⌘ Gratulatio permiſta fuit complorationi, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, *ext.* 11. (2) Gratæ diîs immortalibus noſtræ gratulationes e-runt, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 3.

Grātŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that rejoiceth at the good of another.* Fit ut gratulator lætior ſit quàm is, cui *quis* gratuletur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 33.

‖ Grātŭlātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that rejoiceth, or congratulateth,* Sidon.

Grātŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. dim. [*à* grator, ari] (1) *To congratulate, rejoice,* or *be glad.* (2) *To bid welcome, to wiſh one joy.* (3) Alſo *to thank.* (1) Gratulari temporibus, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 27, 5. (2) Gratulor tibi affinitate viri optimi, *Cœl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 13. (3) Deſine deos gratulando obtundere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 6. § Gratulari alicui adventum; de adventu, pro aliquâ re, *Ter. & Cic.* Gratulari alicui aliquâ re, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20. de aliquâ re, *Ibid.* 4, 1. in aliquâ re, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 37. apud aliquem, *Suet. Claud.* 6. ☞ Gratulor in adventum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2. 28. Omittunt *in* omnes, quas vidi, editt. *Fab. Theſ.*

Grātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Gratefull, thankfull.* (2) *Kind.* (3) *Acceptable, welcome.* (1) = Memorem me dices & gratum, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 43. § Gratus alicui, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 15. § in aliquem, *Liv.* 2, 8. (2) = Ut beneficentior, gratiorque adverſus bene merentes ſiam, *Sen. Ben.* 1, 4. (3) Quò magìs hoc homines timuerant, eò gratior civilis tanti imperatoris reditus fuit, *Paterc.* 2, 40. Gratiſſima auditu illi eſt ejus vox, *Val. Max.* 8, 14, *ext.* 1. ¶ Gratum alicui facere, *to oblige him, to do him a kindneſs,* Cic. = Memor, optatus *Cic.*

‖ Grăvāmen, ĭnis, n. *A grieveance,* Sidon.

Grăvandus, a, um. part. *To be weighed down.* Non gravanda cymba ingenii, *Prop.* 3, 3, 22.

Grăvans, tis. part. *Weighing down.* Sunt poma gravantia ramos, *Ov. Met.* 13, 812.

Grăvaſtellus, i. m. *Heavy, dull,* Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 14.

Grăvātè. adv. *Grieveouſly, painfully, with regret, or an ill will; grudgeingly.* 𝔛 Erranti monſtrant viam benignè non gravatè, *Cic.* pro *Balb.* 36.

Grăvātim, adv. *Idem.* Haud gravatim ſocia arma Rutulis junxit, *Liv.* 1, 2. Nimiâ levitate cadunt plerumquè gravatim, *Lucr.* 3, 388.

‖ Grăvātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that grieveth, or troubleth,* Aug.

Grăvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Weighed down, burdened, loaded, drowſy, heavy, and hanging down.* (2) Met. Alſo *diſpleaſed, grudgeing.* (3) *Loath to do a thing.* (1) Corpus gravatum anxietate animi, *Curt.* 4, 13, 17. vino & ſomno, *Liv.* 25, 24. vulneribus, *Id.* 30, 18. Gravatus caſu, *Val. Max.* 8, 13, 5. ruſtico opere, *Id.* 5, 4, 3. (2) 𝔛 Obſequentem deam, atque haud gravatam patronam, exequuntur, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 3. (3) *Vid.* Gravor.

‖ Grăvēdĭnōsè. adv. *Slugiſhly, ſleepyly, drowſyly, heavyly,* Aug. ‡ Graviter.

Grăvēdĭnōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Heavy headed, full of rheum in the head.* (2) Alſo *that causeth the mur, or poſe, in the head.* (1) Dicimus gravedinoſos quoſdam, quoſdam torminoſos, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 12. (2) Plin. 18, 15.

Grăvēdo, dĭnis. f. *The poſe, mur,* or *ſtuffing of the head;* alſo *heavyneſs.* Gravedini, quæſo, omni ratione ſubveni, *Cic. Att.* 16, 14. vid. & *Celſ.* 4, 4.

Grăveŏlens, tis. adj. [*à* gravis *&* olens] *That hath a ſtrong ſmell, ſtinking.* Fauces graveolentis Averni, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 201.

Grăveŏlentia, æ. f. *A ſtrong ſmell, a ſtinking.* Mulcet graveolentiam oris, *Plin.* 28, 11. habitûs, *Ibid.* c. 12.

Grăveſcens, tis. part. *Waxing great, growing worſe and worſe.* Graveſcentia indies publica mala, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 51, 1.

Grăveſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To be burdened, to wax heavy.* (2) *To grow great with young.* (3) *To grow worſe.* (1) Fœtu nemus omne graveſcit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 420. (2) Cameli lac habeant, donec iterum graveſcant, *Plin.* 11, 41. (3) Graveſcit valetudo Auguſti, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 5, 1.

‖ Grăvĭdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A geting with child,* Dig.

Grăvĭdātus, a, um. part. *Impregnated, got with young.* Terra gravidata ſeminibus omnia parit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 32.

Grăvĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *A being great with young.* = Graviditates & partus afferre, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46.

Grăvĭdo, āre. act. (1) *To impregnate.* (2) † *To load,* or *thwack.* (1) *Vid.* Gravidatus. (2) Hic te inhoneſtè gravidavit probro, *Cæcil.*

Grăvĭdor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be great with child,* Aurel. Vict. in *Adr.* 14.

Grăvĭdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Impregnated; great,* or *big, with young.* (2) *Heavy, weighty.* (3) *Full.* (4) *Plentyfull.* (1) Hæc ſe à Pamphilo gravidam dixit eſſe, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 33. Equæ vento gravidæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 275. Pecudes gravidæ, *Id.* 2, 150. (2) Armatus ſtipitis gravidi nodis, *Id. Æn.* 7, 507. (3) Gravida ſagittis pharetra, *Hor. Od.* 2, 22, 3. (3) Gravidæ fruges, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 143.

† Grăvĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *That ſpeaketh gravely and ſeriouſly,* Lexicogr. *ex* Plaut.

Grăvis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Heavy, weighty, filled with.* (2) *Big with child.* (3) Met. *Of weight,* or *importance; ſolemn.* (4) *Grave, ſerious.* (5) *Grievous, troubleſome.* (6) *Stinking, rank, of a ſtrong ſmell.* (7) *Baſs in muſick.* (8) *Old.* (9) *Full.* (10) *Loaden, oppreſſed.* (11) *Hard, difficult.* (12) *Hard of concoction, hard to be digeſted.* (13) *Unwholeſome.* (14) *Grave, approved.* (15) *Dear.* (16) *Fat, plump.* (17) *Sharp, reprehenſory.* (18) *Faint, languid.* (1) Saxum grave Siſyphon urget, *Ov. Met.* 13, 26. Gravia plauſtra, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 140. Thalam gravem armis diripuit, *Flor.* 3, 1, 12. *h. e.* refertam, vel repletam. (2) Sacerdos Marte gravis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 278. (3) = 𝔛 Quod apud omnes leve & infirmum eſt, id apud judicem grave & ſanctum eſſe ducetur? *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 2. (4) Vir gravis pietate, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 155. (5) 𝔛 Ferè verò graviorem acceſſionem levior nox ſequitur, *Celſ.* 3, 5. 𝔛 Velim hoc quod loquar, diîs immortalibus gratum potiùs videri, quàm grave, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 16. Graviſſimus dolor, *Valer. Max.* 2, 2, 5. (6) Odor gravis oris, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 277. (7) 𝔛 Acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios æquabiliter concentus efficit, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5. (8) Gravis Aceſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 387. (9) Gravis vino, *Ov. Met.* 10, 438. cibo, *Id. Epiſt.* 14, 33. (10) Ibat lento gradu, quaſi gravis vinculis, *Plin.* (11) 𝔛 Hæc gravia ſunt dum ignores, ubi cognôris facilia, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 14. (12) 𝔛 Leviſſima ſuilla eſt, graviſſima bubula, *Celſ.* 2, 18. Negat ullum eſſe cibum tam gravem, quin is die & nocte concoquatur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (13) = Graviſſimus & peſtilentiſſimus annus, *Id. Fam.* 5, 16. 𝔛 Non ex gravi loco in ſalubrem tranſitus ſatìs tutus eſt, *Celſ.* 1, 3. (14) Quantò tuus animus eſt natu gravior, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 32. Tres graviſſimi hiſtorici, *Nep. Alcib.* 11. (15) Cœpit grave pretium fructibus eſſe, *Sall. Fragm.* (16) Graviſſimam ſuem facit glans querna, *Plin.* 16, 6. (17) Graves conciones, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 18. Graviſſima verba, *Valer. Max.* 6, 1, 1. (18) Non inſueta graves tentabunt pabula fœtas, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 50.

Grăviſtellus, i. m. *A fat, corpulent,* or *heavy, man,* Plaut. *al.* gravaſtellus, *quod vid.*

Grăvĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Heavyneſs, weightyneſs.* (2) Met. *Gravity, authority, majeſty.* (3) *Grieveouſneſs,* or *greatneſs, of a thing.* (4) *Stiffneſs, benumbedneſs.* (5) *Unwholeſomeneſs.* (6) *Stinking, a ſtrong ſmell.* (7) *Difficulty.* (1) = Tanta contentio gravitatis & ponderum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 45. (2) Quanta illi fuit gravitas? quanta in oratione majeſtas? *Id.* de *Am.* 25. 𝔛 Gravitas [Attici] non fuit ſine facilitate *Nep. Att.* 15. (3) Gravitas morbi, *Cic. N. D* 2, 31. (4) Surgere conanti partes ignavâ nequeunt gravitate moveri, *Ov. Met.* 2, 821. (5) Gravitas cœli, *Cic. Att.* 11, 22. (6) Gravitas odoris, *Plin.* 5, 1. (7) ¶ Gravitas auditûs, *thickneſs of hearing,* Cic. annonæ, *ſcarcity,* Tac. Ann. 6, 13, 1.

Grăvĭter. adv. ius, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Heavyly.* (2) *Gravely, wiſely.* (3) *Grieveouſly.* (4) *Sorely,* (5) *Severely, hardly.* (1) Ipſe gravis graviter ad terram concidit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 447. (2) = Si quid prudenter, ſi quid graviter factum eſt, *Cic.* (3) 𝔛 Id graviter, ſed aliquantò leviùs ferebam, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp.* 22. (4) Quiſnam à me pepulit tam graviter fores? *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 2. Graviſſimè ægrotat, *Cic. Offic.* 1. (5) = Non verear ne injuſtè, aut graviter mihi imperet, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 58. Nolo in illum graviùs dicere, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 60. ¶ Graviter ſonare, *to ſound baſs,* Cic. S. Scip. 11. ſpirare, *to have a ſtrong breath,* Virg.

‖ Grăviuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* gravis] *Somewhat baſs.* Graviuſculus ſonus, *Gell.* 1, 11.

Grăvo, āre. act. (1) *To burden, load,* or *weigh down.* (2) Met. *To trouble, and put one to pain.* (1) Poma gravantia ramos, *Ov. Met.* 13, 812. Gravent catenæ corpus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 419. Dextram pondus gravat, *Id. Thyeſt.* 486. (2) Nec me labor iſte gravabit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 708. Quis gravat mentem dolor? *Sen. Hipp.* 859.

Grăvor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To grudge,* or *refuſe; to be loath to do it.* (2) *To take ill, to miſlike.* (1) 𝔛 Promitte verò, ne gravare, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 23. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 37. (2) Ampla & operoſa prætoria gravabatur, *Suet. Aug.* 72.

* Graxo, is, it. act. [*à* κράζω, κράζω, clamo] *To make a noiſe.* Cave modò ne graxis, *Plaut. Aſin. prol.* 5. ſed al. alit. leg.

Grĕgālis, e. adj. (1) *Of the ſame flock,* or *company.* (2) *Common, vulgar.* (1) Gregalis Catilinæ *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 28. (2) Poma gregalia, *Sen.* de *Ben.* 1, 12.

Grĕgārius, a, um. adj. *Of the common flock,* or *ſort; ordinary, common.* ¶ Gregarius miles, *a common ſoldier,* Cic. *pro* Planc. 30. Gregariam militiam ſortitus, *Juſt.* 22, 1.

Grĕgātim. adv. (1) *By flocks,* (2) *troops,* or *companys.* (1) Elephanti gregatim ingrediuntur, *Plin.* 8, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 6, 36. (2) Videtis cives Romanos gregatim conjectos in lautumias, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 57.

Grĕgātus, a, um. part. *Keeping together in flocks.* Volucres gregatæ, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 373.

† Grĕgo, āre. inuſ. *unde* congrego, *&c.*

Grĕmia, *pro* cremia, *&c.* *Splits,* or *billets, of wood,* Col. 12, 19.

Grĕmium, i. n. [*à* gerendo, *qu.* geremium] (1) *A lap, the boſom.* (2) Met. *The middle,* or *heart,* of a country. (3) *The channel* of a river. (1) Puer lactens, in gremio matris ſedens, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 41. In gremium ſororis refugere, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 117. Gremiis abducere natos, *Id.* 7, 49. (2) = Theſſalonicenſes, poſiti in gremio imperii noſtri, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 2. (3) Donec arenoſo Numicius illam ſuſcepit gremio, *Sil.* 8, 191.

† Greſſio, ōnis. f. *A going,* or *ſteping,* Pacuv.

Greſſus, a, um. part. [*à* gradior] *That goeth,* or *ſtepeth.* Greſſi per opaca viarum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 633.

Greſſus, ûs. m. verb. *A pace, ſtep,* or *going.* Greſſum canes comitantur herilem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 633. Greſſu maturato, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, *ext.* 4. § Greſſus agere, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 8. ardentes tenere, *Id.* 7, 110. imprimere dorſo, *Id.* 8, 111. Greſſibus hærere, *Id.* 5, 345.

Grex, grĕgis. m. (1) *A flock, a herd, a drove, a covey* of partridges, *or* quails, *&c.* (2) *A company,* or *band,* of men. (3) *The chorus in a play.* (1) Lanigeri greges, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 287. equarum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 10. armentorum, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 12. avium, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 3, 10. ¶ Virgarum grex, *a bundle of rods,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3. (2) Me in gregem veſtrum recipiatis, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 54. Grex ſpadonum, *Curt.* 3, 3, 23. (3) Plaut. *ad* fin. Aſin. *&c.*

‖ Gricenia, æ. f. *A thick and ſtrong cord,* Feſt.

‖ Grillo, āre. neut. *To cry like a cricket,* Auct. Philom. 62. ☞ *al. ſcrib.* gryllo.

Grillus, i. m. *Plin.* 12, 3. *Vid.* Gryllus.

• ‖ Grīphus, i. m. [γρῖφος, *Gr.*] (1) *A net.* (2) Met. *A hard queſtion*, or *riddle.* (1) Ex uſu Græc. (2) Gell. 1, 2.

‖ Grŏcīre, *meliùs* crocire, *h. e.* vocem corvorum edere. Grocire adortus, *Apul. Flor.* 23. p. 830.

Grōma, æ. f. *A meaſure*, or *inſtrument, to meaſure out the ground for quarters, and to fortify a camp*, Hyg. *Scal. leg.* gruma, *al.* gnoma.

‖ Grōmătĭce, es. f. *The art of ſurveying land, for the ſeting of bounds, and pitching of camps*, Caſſ.

Grōmătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to that art*, Hyg.

‖ Groſsŭla, æ. f. *ſc.* uva. *A gooſeberry*, Jun.

‖ Groſsŭlāria, æ. f. *A gooſeberry buſh*, Jun.

Groſsŭlus, i. m. *A green fig, not ripe*, Col. de Arb. c. 21.

Groſſus, i. m. *vel* f. *A green fig, not yet ripe.* Groſſi cocti, *Celſ.* 5, 12. crudæ, *Plin.* 15, 18.

‖ Gru. Vox porcorum, *Diom. unde* grunnio.

‖ Gruīnus, a, um. *Belonging to a crane.* Ut ¶ Gruinus color, *a crane colour*, Jun.

Gruis, is. f. & m. *unde contractè* grus. *A crane*, Perſuaſa eſt jurejurando gruis, *Phædr.* 1, 8, 7.

† Grulliſſo, āre. *To call as quails do*, R. ex Ovid.

Grūma, æ. f. *Vid.* Groma.

Grūmo, āre. act. *i. e.* grumâ metior, *unde* degrumo. *Vet. Gloſſ.* Gr. grumat, μετρεῖ.

Grūmŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little hillock, a hop hill, mole hill*, or *ant hill*; *a bed in a garden*, Plin. 19, 6. Vitr. 8, 3.

Grūmus, i. m. (1) *A hillock of earth, a tump.* (2) ‖ *A clot, cloter*, or *cluſter*, of any thing; *cloted blood.* (1) Ex grumo altiſſimum tumulum capiebat, *Hirt.* de *B. Hiſp.* 24. vid. *Col.* 2, 18. (2) Cum grumo ſalis, *Plin.* 33, 4. ſi ſana lectio, *Harduin. ex MS. leg.* gemino.

‖ Grunda, æ. f. *The prominence*, or *juting out, of a building.* Grunda Στέγη καὶ τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν πυλῶνα ἐξέχον, *Gloſſ. Vett. Hinc* ſubgrunda, *q. v.*

‖ Grundiles, *ſive* grundules, um. m. *Caſſ.* Lares quos Romulus conſtituiſſe dicitur, in honorem ſcrofæ, quæ triginta pepererat porcos, *Non.*

‖ Grundio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. *Diomed. Gramm.* pro.

Grunnio, īre. neut. *To grunt like a hog.* Grunnit porcus, *Varr.* Porcelli grunniunt, *Juv.* 15, 22.

Grunnītus, ûs. m. *The grunting of ſwine.* Non audiunt grunnitum cùm jugulatur ſus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 50.

‖ Gruo, ĕre, ui. neut. *To cruncle like a crane.* Grus gruit, *Auct. Phil.* 23. *Hinc* comp. congruo, ingruo.

Grus, is. f. & m. [contract. à gruis] (1) *A crane.* (2) *An inſtrument to draw*, or *pull, up ſtones with.* (1) Strymoniæ grues, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 120. Membra gruis ſparſi ſale, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 87. (2) Vitruv. 10, 19.

• Gry. indecl. [à γρῦ, *vel* γρύξ, *Gr.*] ✠ *Mu* canum eſt, unde dicuntur mutire, ſicut gry, γρῦ, porcorum, unde grunnire, *M.* ex *Chariſ.*

Gryllus, i. m. (1) *A cricket.* (2) *Anticks.* (1) Plin. 29, 6. (2) Id. 35, 10.

‖ Gryphītes, is. m. [à gryphs] *He that hath a crooked noſe, like a hawk's bill*, Litt. *ex* Gell.

Grȳphus, i. m. *Plin.* 10, 49, &

Gryps, ȳphis. m. *A grype*, or *griffon.* Jungentur jam gryphes equis, *Virg. Ecl* 8, 27. Gryphes hyperborei pondera fulva ſoli, *ſcil.* aſſerunt, *Claud.* ad *Seren.* 8.

G ante U.

‖ Guadum. *Woad*, Jun. ‡ Glaſtum.

‖ Guaiăcum, i. n. *A kind of wood good againſt the French pox*, thought to be the ſame with Gebenum.

‖ Guardiānus, i. m. *A guardian*, or *warden.* ‡ Tutor, *Vett.*

• Gŭbernācŭlum, i. n. & per Sync. Gŭbernāclum. (1) *The ſtern*, or *rudder, of a ſhip.* (2) *Steerage*, or *government.* (1) Gubernaclum revulſum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 349. (2) Sedere ad gubernacula reipublicæ, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 18. Exercitus non habilis gubernaculo, *Paterc.* 2, 113. § Gubernaculo aſſidere, *Plin. Pan.* 81. Gubernacula tenere, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 1.

• Gŭbernans, tis. part. *Governing, governours.* Gubernantium artes, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 56, 2.

• Gŭbernātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſteering of a ſhip.* (2) Met. *Ruleing, guideing, management.* (1) Nec enim gubernationi aut medicinæ ſimilem ſapientiam eſſe arbitramur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 7. (2) Gubernatio rerum, *Id. Catil.* 3, 8.

• Gŭbernātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *The maſter, governour*, or *pilot, of a ſhip*; *the ſteerſman.* (2) Met. *A governour*, or *ruler*; *a guide.* (1) Si qui gubernatorem in navigando agere nihil dicant, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 6. (2) = Cuſtos gubernatorque reipublicæ, *Id.* pro *Rabir.* 9. Gubernator innoxius, *Valer. Max.* 9, 8, *ext.* 1.

• Gŭbernātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A governeſs, ſhe*, or *it*, fem. *that governeth.* Gubernatrix civitatum eloquentia, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 9.

• ‖ Gŭbernium, i. n. *id. quod* gubernaculum, *Gell.* 16, 7.

• GŬBERNO, āre. act. [à Gr. κυβερνῶ] (1) *To ſteer a ſhip.* (2) Met. *To order, manage, conduct*, or *govern.* (1) Si nautæ certent, quis eorum potiſſimùm gubernet, *Cic. Off.* 1, 25. (2) = Omnia gubernes & moderere prudentiâ tuâ, *Id. Fam.* 2, 7. ¶ Gubernare è terrâ, *to ſit at home, and command abroad*, Liv. 44, 22.

• † Gŭbernum, i. n. pl. guberna. *The ſtern of a ſhip*, Lucil. *ap.* Non. 8, 59.

GŬLA, æ. f. (1) *The gullet, weaſand*, or *windpipe*, whereby the meat and drink paſs from the mouth into the ſtomach. (2) Synecd. *The neck.* (3) *The palate.* (4) Alſo, Meton. *gluttony.* (5) † *The noſe of the bellows where the wind goeth out.* (1) Gula carne, & nervo conſtat, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) Laqueo gulam fregêre, *Sall. B. C.* 58. (3) = Non ſatis eſt ſervire palato; coquus domini debet habere gulam, *Mart.* 14, 220. ¶ Gulæ temperare, *not to humour*, Plin. Epiſt. 2, 6, 5. (4) Immenſæ gulæ impudiciſſimi corporis quæſtus ſufficere non potuit, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 5. (5) Follem obſtringit ob gulam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 23. ☞ *Interpretantibus penè omnibus Lexicogr. ſed locum penitiùs intuenti ſenſus hic ſe mihi obtulit: Crumenam de collo ſuſpendit, qui ſanè mos erat veterum interdiu; ſed ſordes Euclionis tanguntur, quòd fecit id noctu.*

Gŭlātor, ōris. m. *A ravenous perſon, a greedy-gut*, Dig. ‡ Guloſus.

‖ Gŭlōnes, um. m. pl. *Gulliguts, gutlings, belly gods*, Apul. Apol. p. 460.

Gŭlōſiùs. adv. comp. *More gluotnouſly.* Guloſiùs condire cibos, *Col.* in *præf.*

Gŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Glutonous*, Sen. N. Q. 3, 18. ¶ Guloſus lector, *a great reader*, Mart. 10, 59.

• † Gumia, æ. f. [à γόμος, *Scal.* ſaburra] (1) *A gluton.* (2) ‖ *Glutony.* (1) Compellans gumias ex ordine noſtras, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 8. ex *Lucil.* Teſtimonium gumiæ cujuſdam, *Apul. Apol.* p. 498. *Gumiæ*, guloſi, *Feſt.* (2) *Litt.*

Gummātus, a, um. (1) ‖ *Gumed*, or *full of gum*; *done over with gum.* (2) *That bringeth forth gum.* (1) *Litt.* ex *Cic.* ſed q. (2) In ceraſis & in omnibus gummatis *arboribus*, Pallad. Oct. t. 12.

Gummen *ſeu* Gūmen, ĭnis. n. *Gum.* Pini frugiferi gumen, *Pallad.* Oct. t. 14 Antequam incipiat gummen lacrymare, *Id Nov* t. 7.

Gummi. n. indecl. *A gum that dropeth from trees.* Gummi optimum ex Ægyptiâ ſpinâ, *Plin.* 13, 11.

Gummĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Gummy*, Plin. *Vid.* Gummoſus.

‖ Gummĭnus, a, um. adj. *Made of gum*, Litt. ex Plin. *ſed q.*

Gummis, is. f. [à gummi] *Gum.* Nova dolia liverunt gummi craſſâ, *Col.* 12, 50. Gummium genera, *Plin.* 25, 11.

Gummĭtio, ōnis. f. *An anointing*, or *ſmearing, with gum.* Unâ gummitione contenti ſunt, *Col.* 12, 50.

Gummōſus, a, um. adj. *Gummy*, or *full of gum*, Plin. 12, 9. *ſed* gumminoſum *ex MSS. leg. Hard.*

Gurdus, i. m. Vox Hiſp. *A fool, a ſot*, Quint. 1, 5. & Laber. *ap.* Gell. 17, 7.

GURGES, ĭtis. m. [*à* gulâ *vel* gutture; quòd gulæ inſtar ad ſe trahit, ac devorat, al. *à* gyrando, *Perot.* rect. *à* γόργυϑος] (1) *A whirlpool, a gulf.* (2) Sometimes *the ſtream*, or *whirling rage, of the ſea.* (3) Met. *A riotous ſpender, one that cannot be ſatisfyed, a gluton.* (1) Flumineo venit de gurgite piſcis, *Mart*, 4, 66. (2) Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vaſto, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 118. (3) = Gurges atque helluo natus abdomini ſuo, *Cic.* de *Piſon.* 17.

• Gurgŭlio, ōnis. m. [*qu.* gurgurio, *à* Gr. γαργαρεών, *Varr.*] (1) *The throat pipe.* (2) Alſo *a kind of worm.* (1) Varr. R. R. 2, 3. (2) Plin. 18, 30.

‖ Gurguſtiŏlum, i. n. *A little ſtrait lodgeing.* Brevitatem gurguſtioli noſtri ne ſpernas peto, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 31. Gurguſtioli ſui tectum aſcendit, *Id. Met.* 4, p. 112.

Gurguſtium, i. n. [*ab* anguſtiâ gurgulionis, *Perot.*] *A poor dwellinghouſe*, or *ſhepherd's cottage*; *a narrow room, a cabin.* In gurguſtio habitare, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 6.

‖ Gurrio, īre, neut. *To jug*, or *jouk*, as a nightingale doth. Luſciniæ canticum adoleſcentiæ gurriunt, *Apul. Florid.* 17, p. 810. *ſed mel. libb. hab.* garriunt *leg.*

• Guſtandus, a, um. part. *To be taſted*, Celſ. 4, 3.

• Guſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A taſteing, a glaſs of wine before dinner.* Guſtatione mirificâ initiati, *Petron.* c. 21.

• Guſtātōrium, i. n. (1) *A place where they were wont to eat.* (2) Alſo *a cup to taſte in, a taſte.* (1) Plin. Epiſt. 5, 6, 37. (2) Petron. c. 24.

• Guſtātus, a, um. part. *Taſted*, Sil. 13, 621, 735.

• Guſtātus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A taſte*, or *taſting.* (2) *The taſte.* (1) Guſtatus pomorum jucundus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Guſtatus eſt ſenſus maximè voluptarius, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 25.

• GUSTO, āre. act. [*à* γεύομαι, γευςὸς, inde guſto] (2) *To taſte, to ſip.* (2) Met. *To aſſay, to ſmatter.* (3) *To liſten*, or *overhear.* (1) § Guſtare herbam, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 50. aquam, *Id. Fam.* 7, 26. (2) § cauſas & genera, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 36. (3) Herus meus eſt, guſtare ejus ſermonem volo, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 1, 13.

• ‖ Guſtŭlum, i. n. *A morſel*, or *taſte*; *a little pittance.* Dulcem & amarum guſtulum carpis, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 46. Guſtulum præparat, *Id. Met.* 9. p. 301.

• Guſtus, ûs. m. (1) *The ſenſe of taſteing, a taſte, a guſt.* (2) Met, *A reliſh*, or *ſmack.* (1) Nec magis arte traditur quàm guſtus aut odor, *Quint.* 6, 5. (2) Guſtus elementa per omnia quærunt, *Juv.* 11, 14. *Met.* Veræ laudis guſtum non habent, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 45.

GUTTA, æ. f. (1) *A drop* of any liquid matter. (2) *Very little* of any thing. (3) *A ſpot*, or *ſpeck.* (4) A term in architecture of things ſet under graveings. (1) Guttæ imbrium, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. (2) Cui neque parata gutta conſilii, neque adeò argenti, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 4, 4. (3) Cæruleis variantur corpora guttis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 578. (4) Vitruv. 4, 3.

‖ Guttans, tis. part. *Droping, diſtilling, falling by drops.* Folia guttantia aſtringunt, *Plin.* 20, 8. *ſed Harduin. ex MS.* guſtantium os aſtringunt, *quæ lectio potior eſſe videtur.*

Guttātim. adv. *By drops, drop by drop.* Cor meum guttatim contabeſcit, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 92. Guttatim lacrimis ſtillare, *Prud. Cath.* 5, 22.

Guttātus, a, um. *Spoted here and there with ſpecks like drops, ſpeckled, motley coloured.* Picta perdix Numidicæque guttatæ, *Mart.* 3, 58.

Guttŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little drop.* Guttulâ pectus ardens mihi aſperſiſti, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 27.

‖ Guttŭlus, i. m. dim. [à guttus] *A little cruſe.* Guttulam haurire ex guttulo, *Lexicogr.* ex *Plin.* ſed q.

Guttur, ŭris. n. & antiq. m. [à gutta, quòd cibus & potus per guttur guttatim labatur] *The throat.* Vitium ventris & gutturis, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 19. Plenis tumuerunt guttura venis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 73. ¶ Guttur inferior, *the arſe gut*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25.

‖ Gutturnium, i. n. [à gutta, quòd ex eo propter oris anguſtiam aqua guttatim ſtillat] *A laver*, or *ewer*, Feſt.

‖ Guttŭrōſus, a, um. adj. *Frog throated, wide throated, throat burſten*, Dig.

Guttus, i. m. [à gutta, quòd propter colli anguſtiam humor inde guttatim flueret] *A cruſe, an oil glaſs, a laver*, or *ewer*; *a cruet for oil*, &c. Guttus faginus, *Plin.* 6, 38. ‖ etiam, Guttum, i. n. *Gell.* 17, 8.

* ‖ Gygarthus, i. m. [γύγαρθος, Gr.] *A kind of bed, in which diſtracted people were laid bound*, Paul.

* Gymnas, ădis. f. [à γυμνὸς, nudus] *A wreſtleing*, or *ſhe that wreſtleth*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 43. & Theb. 4, 106.

* Gymnăſiarcha, æ. m. [*ex* γυμνὸς, nudus, & ἀρχὸς, princeps] *A chief ſchoolmaſter*; *a rector*, or *governour, of a ſchool*; *a principal*, or *head, of a college*; *the maſter of an academy*, Val. Max. 9, 10, 2. ⸸ Gymnaſii præfectus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 21.

* ‖ Gymnăſiarchia, æ. f. *The office of overſeeing and ordering places of exerciſe, and exerciſes*, Modeſt. ⸸ Gymnaſiorum præfectura.

* Gymnăſiarchus, i. m. Gymnaſii præſes. Democritus gymnaſiarchus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 42. *Vid.* Gymnaſiarcha.

* ‖ Gymnăſiŏlum, i. n. dim. *A little ſchool*, Rec.

* Gymnăſium, i. n. [ἀπὸ τῦ γυμνάζειν, *h. e* ab exercendo; them. γυμνὸς, nudus] (1) *A place where wreſtlers*, or *other gameſters, did exerciſe their ſtrength, by trying maſterys and feats of activity.* (2) *A ſchool, a college*, or *hall, in an univerſity.* (1) = Niſi in palæſtram veneras, gymnaſii præfecto haud mediocres pœnas penderes, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 21. Gymnaſiis indulgent Græculi, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 49, 1. (2) = Gymnaſia & philoſophorum ſcholæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 13. Gymnaſia ſectari, aut porticus, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 22, 6.

* ‖ Gymnaſta, æ. *vel* Gymnaſtes, æ. m. *A wreſtleing maſter, the teacher of any exerciſe*, Cic. *ap.* Litt. *ſed non inveni.* ⸸ Gymnaſii præfectus, *Plaut.*

* ‖ Gymnaſtĭca, æ. f. *The teaching of wreſtleing*, or *other exerciſe. Lat.* Exercitatrix, *Quint.* 2, 15.

* Gymnaſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *That belongeth to the place*, or *art, of exerciſe.* Exercitium gymnaſticum & palæſtricum, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 7. Ars gymnaſtica, *Id. Moſt.* 1, 2, 73.

* Gymnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to exerciſe.* Gymnici ludi, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 26 & *Plin.* 7, 56. Gymnicus agon, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 22, 1. Gymnicum ſpectaculum, *Valer. Max.* 8, 15, *ext.* 4. Gymnicæ palmæ, *Id.* 9, 12, *ext.* 9.

* Gymnŏſōphiſtæ, m. pl. [à γυμνὸς, nudus, & σοφιςῆς, ſapiens ſic dicti quòd nudi in ſylvis agerent] *Gymnoſophiſts, a ſort of Indian philoſophers, who went naked*, Plin. 7, 2.

* Gynæcēum, i. n. [à γυνὴ, mulier] *A nurſery, an inner room where women only abide, a ſeraglio, an apartment for women.* In gynæceum ire occipio, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 23.

* Gyneconitis. ĭdis. f. [ab eodem themate] *id. quod* Gynæceum, *C. Nep. præf.* 7. *Vitr.* 6, 10.

‖ Gypsātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plaſtering and pargeting*, Sidon.

‖ Gypsātŏr, ōris. m. verb. *A plaſterer, whiter*, or *pargeter*, Aug. ⸸ Qui gypſo inducit.

Gypsātus, a, um. part. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Plaſtered pargeted, whited, daubed.* Pedes gypſati, *Tib.* 2, 3, 64. Manus gypſatiſſimæ, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 6.

‖ Gypſo, āre. act. *To plaſter.* Vas picari pariter & gypſari facies, *Apic.* de *Re culin.* 1, 17.

Gypſum, i. n. *Parget, white lime, plaſter.* Cognata res calci gypſum eſt, *Plin.* 36, 24. *conf. Celſ.* 3, 19. & *Vitr.* 7, 3.

* ‖ Gȳrātĭlis, e. adj. *Turning about.* ¶ Cos gyratilis, *a grindſtone*, Jun.

* ‖ Gȳrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A turning about*, or *dizzyneſs*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* Gȳrātus, a, um. part. *Turned about.* Chlamys orbe gyrato lacinioſa, *Plin.* 5, 10.

* ‖ Gyrgathus, i. m. *Vid.* Gygarthus.

* ‖ Gyrgillus, i. m. [à gyrus] *A wheel*, or *reel, for winding yarn*, Iſid.

* ‖ Gȳrīnus, i. m. *A tadpole, a young frog.*

* ‖ Gȳro, āre. act. *To turn round*, Litt. *ex* Varr.

* Gȳrōſus, a, um. adj. *That hath the falling ſickneſs, dizzyneſs*, or *ſwiming of the head*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* Gȳrus, i. m. [γύρος, Gr. à γυρὸς, curvus] (1) *A circuit*, or *compaſs*; *a career.* (2) *A circle*, or *ringlet.* (1) In gyros ire coactus equus, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 384. Simili gyro venient aliorum vices, *Phædr.* 4, 25, 25. (2) Anguſtiſſimo gyro ingeniorum impetus refringere, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26, 7. Serpens ſeptem ingens gyros traxit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 85.

H h, English black letter 𝕳 𝖍, English Saxon h, which ſeems to have received its figure from its original the Hebrew ח. The Phœnicians, moſt ancient Greeks, and Romans, uſed the ſame figure with our Engliſh H, which in the ſeries of all their alphabets keeps its primitive place, being the eighth letter. The leſs ancient Greeks indeed, not contented that their letter E ſhould denote both the ſhort and long ſounds, as their anceſtors were, witneſs the divine *Plato*, and his voucher the lately diſcovered Sigean monument, haveing conſulted to expreſs the long ſound of E, inveſted it with the figure and order of this letter, endeavouring to ſupply the want thereof in their old alphabet by a mark of aſpiration over the head of its vowel, writeing ἅμα, ὁδὸς, &c. inſtead of the old Ionic HAMA and HOΔOΣ; endeavouring, I ſay, for though they did it conveniently over a vowel begining a word, they have quite left it out in the middle, writeing Ἐνοδία and Ταὼς, for ENHOΔIA and TAHΩΣ; and where it occurred after the letter P, they have attempted it ſomewhat prepoſterouſly, for PHAMNOΣ, PHTΩP, ΠΥPPHOΣ, &c. writeing Ῥάμνος, Ῥήτωρ, Πυῤῥος, where the mark of aſpiration is put before, but ſounded after the conſonant. This extermination by the Greeks, being very ancient, was probably the reaſon why ſome of the ancient grammarians, and among the reſt our great Maſter *Priſcian*, have controverted its title to be a letter. One argument againſt it, is, that it is only a pure aſpiration, haveing nothing to aſſert its right to the elementarian family but the *figure*, which, if ſufficient, would alſo recommend the numeral notes to the ſame honour. But with due reverence to ſo great a man, that it has a *power*, and that it had a *name* alſo in the original, and other the moſt ancient dialects thereof, is very evident. Beſides, if its being an aſpiration proves it to be no letter, the original ſofter א and ה, which are often not heard in pronunciation, and the rougher ע and ח the parent of H, muſt be exterminated the Hebrew alphabet: and ſurely he would not have compared *h* and a numeral mark, had he reflected that the former is an individual part of a ſyllable, the latter the characteriſtick of a whole word, two quite different things. But he inſiſts, "If it be a letter, it muſt either be a vowel or a conſonant." Yea, certainly. And that it is no vowel, though a conſtant retainer to that family, may be eaſyly granted him; nor will we endeavour to evince its being a liquid, as ſome have, from its near approach to the nature of a ſemivowel. But ſure it ought not to be excluded the company of the aſpirated mutes φ, ϑ, χ, which were not anciently in the Greek alphabet, and owe their place there purely to their incorporateing with this letter. Surely it would be hard to exclude it. H indeed is no other than a hard aſpirate, veſted with the power of its mother ח, and plainly the ſame as χ, that is, no other than a hard aſpiration; and in many Latin words borrowed from the Greeks, is plainly ſubſtituted for it, as χάλω, *halo*, χάω, *hio*, χάμαι, *humi*, &c. and in Latin *michi*, *nichil*, for *nihi*, *nihil*; which alſo may be more plain in the formation of Greek verbs ending in the ſecond order of the mutes, which conſtitute their ſecond conjugation, with that of the Latin verbs of the ſame termination; for as πλέκω, λέγω, τρέχω, move into ξ in the future ſenſe; ſo *dico*, *lego*, *veho*, move into *xi* in the perfect tenſe. But others think it no letter, becauſe the Latin Poets generally, and the Greek often, neglect it, treating it as if it were not there at all. This argument proves ſo much, that indeed it proves nothing at all to the purpoſe: for the final *m*, together with its vowel, is as much diſregarded by the Latin poets; and eſpecially the final *s*, which even before a conſonant, was anciently neglected by both Greek and Roman poets: and indeed our Greek aſpiration is frequently expreſſed in Latin by *s*, as ἥμι, *ſemi*, ἕξ, *ſex*; and are theſe therefore no letters?

But to proceed: This aſpirate is ſet before all the vowels, as *habeo*, *hebeo*, *hio*, *honoro*, *humeo*; but after no conſonant, except the three mutes *p*, *c*, *t*, and that only in words of a Greek original, as *philoſophus*, *chorus*, *Theodorus*. *Servius* indeed tells us, the ſame uſe had obtained in three Latin words only, *viz.* *ſepulchrum*, *pulcher*, *orchus*; the two firſt whereof ſeem to have been ſo pronounced by ſome before and in *Cicero*'s time, as he expreſsly affirms of *pulcher*. That this way of prefixing and ſubjoining *h* to conſonants and vowels was indeed uſed in pronunciation, but condemned by the beſt judges before *Cicero*'s time, *Catullus* witneſſeth, laughing *Arrius* to ſcorn, *Ep.* 82, for the affecting to pronounce *chommoda* and *hinſidias*. *Cicero* truly ſoon after, knowing very well that the ancients uſed not this aſpirate inſertion, for ſome time uſed to ſay *pulcrior*, *Cetegus*, and *Kartago*, yet ſeems afterwards to have eſpouſed the aſpirate way, at leaſt in ſome words, as judgeing the ſound more maſculine and ſprightly; for upon that account, as we partly learn from himſelf, but more expreſsly from *A. Gellius* N. A 2, 3. this cuſtom was introduced. However, this way, though ſpareingly, and in few words uſed at firſt, grew into ſuch a ridiculous exceſs, that ſome ſaid *chenturia*, *chorona*, *præcho*, vid. *Quint. Inſtit. Orat.* 1, 5. Concerning the intercourſe which *h* hath with the Æolic digamma, ſee the letter F. H. in the notes of the ancients, *notes* hic, hæc, hoc, honor, honeſtus, hæres, homo, habet, hora; HA. Hadrianus, hora; H. AED. Q. C. P. AM. FE. Hoc ædificium, quod cernis, patriæ amator fecit; H. B. heres bonorum; HN. hunc, hanc; H. S. *corruptly for* L. L. S. a ſeſterce, being the fourth part of their denarius, *viz.* two pounds denoted by the L. L. and S. ſemis, a half; which in the firſt times of the Empire was worth two pence in our money.

H ante A.

HA. interject. exultantis, dolentis, corripientis ă ā. *Heyda! ah, away*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 45.

Ha, ha, he. interject. riſûs. *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 36. *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 1, 36.

‖ **Hăve**, & have *pro* ave, *Cod.*

Hăbēna, æ. f. [dict. quòd iis equos habemus, *i. e.* tenemus] (1) *The reins of a bridle.* (2) *A leaſh, thong, or ſtrap of leather.* (3) *A whip.* (4) Met. *Power, rule, government, management* (1) Liber habenis equus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 194. (2) Habenæ balearis fundæ, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 857. (3) Metuens pendentis habenæ, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 15. (4) Haſdrubal rerum agitabat habenas, *Sil.* 17, 178. Primaſque jubebat *capere* habenas, *Id.* 7, 384. ¶ ✠ Claſſi immittere habenas, *to ſet ſail*, Virg. Æn. 6, 1. Habenis triumphalis currus retinere, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 5. Habenis charitatis effuſis, *Id.* 4, 6, *ext.* 2. § Habenas detorquere, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 571. flectere, *Id* 5, 437. laxare, *Id.* 2, 35. linquere, *Id* 1, 561 fluviorum fundere, *Id.* 6, 391. Habenis prênſis cognoſcere equitem, *Id* 6, 210.

Hăbĕndus, a, um. part (1) *Which is to be made*, or (2) *had.* (3) *To be reckoned*, or *accounted.* (1) Oratio habenda, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 29. (2) Me famulam Heleno tranſmiſit habendam, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 329. (3) Partus ancillæ ſitne in fructu habendus? *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 4.

† **Hăbēno**, āre. act. antiq. *To bridle*, R. ⸸ Habenis compeſcere.

Hăbens, tis. part. *Haveing*, &c. Annulum hæc cognovit in digito me habentem, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 26. Nihil habenti nihil defuit, *Curt.* 4, 1, 25.

Hăbentia, æ. f. *Riches, abundance, wealth what a man hath, his eſtate*, Plaut. Truc. prol. 20.

Hăbēnŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little rein, bridle, leaſh, or thong.* Habenula paulò latior, *Celſ.* 7, 20.

HĂBEO, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ab* Heb. הבוא *habi*, quòd quæ adduximus habemus] (1) *To have, to hold.* (2) *To poſſeſs.* (3) *To keep, to contain.* (4) *To have*, or *get*; in a good, *or* a bad, ſenſe. (5) *To handle*, or *uſe.* (6) *To treat of, to act, to manage.* (7) *To eſteem, judge, account*, or *reckon.* (8) *To dwell*, or *continue in a place.* (9) *To know*, or *underſtand.* (10) *To be able* to do. (11) *To have ſeized, ſurpriſed, or taken.* (12) With a verbal ſubſt. adject. *or* paſſ. part. it is to be rendered by the Engliſh of their verb. (13) *To be in a ſtate*, or *condition*; *to go, ſtand*, or *be affected.* (14) *To find by experience.* (1) Oleum, ficus, poma non habet, *Cic.* inter *Fragm. Oecon.* 3. (2) Cur. Cic. Ep. Fam. 7, 29. (3) Tecum habebis, *i. e.* ſilebis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 15. (4) Habere opinionem juſtitiæ, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11. Scaurus nonnullam habet invidiam, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 70. Habes, quod agas, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 14, 10. *formula.* (5) Illum mater arctè contentéque habet, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 63. (6) Nihil in bello ſine extis agunt, nihil ſine auſpiciis domi habent, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 43. (7) Pro factis habeo, *Id.* (8) Ille geminus, qui Syracuſis habet, *Plaut. Men. prol.* 69. Is qui ſub terris habet, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22. Quà Pœni, quà Numidæ haberent, ſpeculari, *Liv.* (9) De pueris quid agam, non habeo, *Cic. Att.* 7, 19 Habes crimina inſidiarum, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* 7. (10) An meliùs quis habet ſuadere? *Hor. Epod.* 16, 23. Habemus hoc dicere, *Lucr.* 6, 711. (11) Habemus hominem ipſum, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 19 (12) Habere expectationem, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12 expurgationem, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 3, 4. contentionem cum aliquo, *Nep. Ageſ.* 1, &c. Ne quem conſcium haberet, *Liv* *i. e.* Ne quis conſciret, *Cic.* § Habere infeſtum aliquem, *Liv.* notum, *Plin.* commendatum, *Cic.* conſulendum *Plin. Epiſt.* 10, 28, 1. impetrandum, *Id.* 10, 95, 2. exploratum, compertum, cognitum, *Cæſ.* & *innumerabilia, quæ inſtituti noſtri ratio non feret.* (13) § Habere bene, præclarè, *Cic.* malè, peſſimè habere, *Plaut.* (14) Æquos & faventes vos habui dominos, *Suet. Tib.* 29. ¶ Habere fidem, *to believe*, Cic. § Habere aliquem deſpicatui, *Cic.* in deſpicatum, *Ter.* odio, *Plaut.* in odium, *Cic.* *to ſlight, to hate.* aliquid religioni, *to make a ſcruple*, or *matter of conſcience, of it* Id. diem luculentè, *to ſpend it merryly*, Plaut. Habere aliquem anxium, occupatum, *to diſquiet him. to employ him*, Cic Habere pro certo, *to be ſure of it*, Id. aliquem in deliciis, *to be fond of him*, Id. Propemodum habeo tibi jam fidem, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 7. Viſa fidem nullam habebunt, *Cic. Acad.* 4. ¶ Sùſque déque habere, *not to value or care*, Plaut. Habere ingenium in numerato, *to be ſharp*, or *quick*, Quint. Habere ſecum *to keep ſecret*, Cic. Res ſuas ſibi habere, *to be divorced*, Plaut. § Habere rem cum aliquo, *i. e.* negotiari, *Ter. Eun* 1, 2, 39. cum aliquâ, *i. e* coïre, *Id.* Miſerum habere, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* *i. e.* vexare. *Sic*, Solicitum habere, *Dol.*

Hăbeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be had, accounted*, &c *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 1.

† **Hăbeſſit**, *pro* habeat, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 8.

Hăbĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Fit, apt, handſome.* (2) *Proper, ſuitable.* (3) *Able, ſound.* (1) Calcei habiles & apti ad pedem, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 54. (2) Otio quàm labori habilior, *Val. Max.* 5, 7, 1. Exercitus habilis gubernaculo, *Paterc.* 2, 113. (3) = Corpus habiliſſimum, neque gracile, neque obeſum, *Celſ.* 2, 1.

Hăbĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Ableneſs, fitneſs, handſomeneſs*, Cic *de* Legg. 1, 9. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ **Hăbĭlĭter**. adv. iſſimè, ſup. *Fitly, handſomely*, Paul. JC. ⸸ Aptè, accommodè, *Vett.*

‖ **Hăbĭlĭtūdo**, dĭnis. f. *Hability*, Dig. ⸸ Habilitas.

Hăbĭtābĭlis, e. adj. *Habitable, that one may dwell in.* Habitabiles regiones, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 20. Habitabiles caſæ, *Plin.* 9, 10.

Hăbĭtācŭlum, i. n. *A dwelling, a den.* Habitacula avium, *Pallad.* 1, 23. leonis, *Gell.* 5, 14. ⸸ Habitatio, *Vett.*

Hăbĭtandus, a, um. part, *Which is to be inhabited, or dwelt in.* Habitandæ piſcibus undæ, *Ovid. Metam.* 1, 74. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 709.

Hăbĭtans, tis. part. *Inhabiting, dwelling.* Intra palatium habitantes, *Suet. Galb.* 14. Informis habitantia numina lucis Ac ſupplex patrios compellat nomine manes, *Sil.* 15, 202.

Hăbĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A habitation*, or *dwelling.* (2) Alſo *houſe rent.* (3) *A houſe.* (1) Villico juxta januam fiat habitatio, *Col.* 1, 6. (2) Suet. Cæſ. 38. (3) = Sceleſtæ hæ ſunt ædes; impia eſt habitatio, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 2, 72.

‖ **Hăbĭtātiuncŭla**, æ. f. dim. *A little dwelling place*, Tert.

Hăbĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A dweller, an inhabitant.* Incolæ atque habitatores, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. Nec jam clariſſimorum virorum receptacula habitatore ſervo teruntur, *Plin. Paneg.* 50, 2.

Hăbĭtātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that inhabiteth*, or *dwelleth*, Auſon. Moſella, 82.

Hăbĭtātus, a, um. part. *Inhabited*, or *dwelt in.* Raris habitata mapalia tectis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 340. Agellus habitatus quinque focis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 14, 2.

‖ **Hăbĭtio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* habeo] *A having*, or *poſſeſſing.* ✠ Debitio gratiæ, non habitio, cum pecuniâ confertur, *Gell.* 1, 4.

Hăbĭto, āre. freq [*ab* habeo] (1) *To have often.* (2) *To dwell, to inhabit*, or *live in.* (3) *To be often*, or *much.* (1) *Varr.* l. 16. rerum Div. (2) ✠ Commorandi natura diverſorium nobis, non habitandi dedit, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 23. § Habitare caſas, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 29. in antris, *Ov. Met.* 11, 147. ſub terrâ, *Cic* *N D.* 2, 37. cum aliquo, *Id* *Tuſc.* 5, 24. apud aliquem, *Id.* *Verr.* 2, 34. = Mecum habitavit, mecúmque vixit, *Id.* de *Clar. Or.* 309 (3) In eorum vultu habitant oculi mei, *Id. Philipp.* 12, 1. = Id amplector, exorno, exaggero, ibi commoror, ibi habito, ibi hæreo, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 72.

Hăbĭtor, āri. paſſ. *To be inhabited.* = Colitur ea pars urbis, & habitatur frequentiſſimè, *Cic.* *Verr.* 4, 53.

‖ **Hăbĭtor**, ōris. m. verb. *An inhabitant*, Solin. ⸸ Habitator.

Hăbĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *The ſtate, plight, likeing, or conſtitution, of body.* (2) *Plumpneſs, fatneſs.* (3) ‖ *A habit*, or *conſtitution, of the body.* (1) Corporis bonam habitudinem tumor imitatur ſæpe, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 10. (2) Quæ habitudo eſt corporis, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 11. (3) Continuatio literati laboris habitudinem tenuat, *Apul. Apol.* p. 406

Hăbĭtūrus, a, um. part. *Which ſhall have*, or *ought to have*, Virg. Geor. 1, 24. Sil. 5, 46. Liv. 45, 22.

Hăbĭtus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. † iſſimus, ſup. (1) *Had, given, counted* (2) *Eſteemed.* (3) *Treated.* (4) *Uſed, enjoyed, gathered.* (5) Adj. *Fat, well likeing, in good plight.* (6) Alſo *affected*, or *inclined.* (1) Habita huic fides, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 52. (2) Habita huic ſoror, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 14 (3) Avarè habita provincia, *Tac.* 13, 30, (4) Opes innocenter paratæ & modeſtè habitæ,

bitæ, *Id.* 4, 44. (5) Eques habitiſſimus, *Labinus Maſſurius* ap. *Gell.* 4, 20. Corpulentior videris atque habitior, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 8. Virgo habitior, *Id. Eun.* 2, 3, 22. (6) Ut patrem tuum vidi eſſe habitum, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 22.

Hābĭtus, ûs. m. (1) *A habit,* whether of mind, or body. (2) *The manner, ſtate,* or *faſhion,* of a thing. (3) *Carryage, manner, feature, and demeanour* of a perſon. (4) *The conſtitution of body.* (5) Alſo *apparel, attire.* (1) Habitum appellamus, animi aut corporis conſtantem & abſolutam aliquâ in re perfectionem, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 25. (2) Cultus habitûſque locorum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 219. (3) Idem habitus oris, eadem contumacia in vultu, *Liv.* 2. Habitum priſtinum retinente vultu, *Valer. Max.* 5, 10. *ext.* 1. (4) Qu. Metellus, integerrimâ ætate, optimo habitu ereptus eſt, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 24. ☞ *Si quis h. l. formam corporis externam deſignari putet, dicat cum eodem Cicerone in hâc notione.* firma corporis conſtitutio, *Offic.* 3, 117. (5) = Erant ænea duo ſigna virginali habitu atque veſtitu, *Id. Verr.* 4, 3. = Veſtitu calceatûque & cætero habitu, *Suet. Calig.* 52.

Hàc. adv. *By this place, this way.* Hàc illàc circumcurſa, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 1.

Hactĕnus. adv. *tenus hàc, i. e.* hâc parte, viâ, re, tenus. (1) *Hitherto, thus far, to this time,* (2) or *place.* (3) *Thus much and no more.* (1) Sed hæc hactenus, *Form. tranſitionis freq. Cic.* (2) Hactenus quietæ ſtationes erant, *Liv.* 7, 26. (3) Sciſcitanti hactenus, reſpondit, Ego me bene habeo, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 51.

* Hadrŏbōlium, i. n. [ἁδρόβωλος, *Gr.* ita dict. ob craſſitudinem; ex ἁδρὸς craſſus, & βῶλος gleba] *A kind of ſweet ſmelling gum,* Plin. 12, 9.

* Hadrŏſphærum, i. n. [*ex* ἁδρὸς craſſus, & σφαῖρα globus; ita dict. ob amplitudem foliorum] *A kind of ſpikenard with a broad leaf,* Plin. 12, 12.

Hæc. pron. f. *She, this.* *Vid.* Hic.

Hædĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little kid,* Plaut.

Hædīle, is. n. [*ex* hædus] *A fold where kids are kept,* Hor. Od. 1, 17, 19. *ubi al.* hædulea, & hæduleia.

Hædillus, i. m. dim. [*ab* hædus] *A little pretty goat.* Vocab. in blanditiis. Dic me tuum agnellum, hædillum, &c. *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 77.

Hædīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a kid.* Pellis hædina, Cic. pro *Muræn* 36. Hædinum cingulum. *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. Hædinæ pelles, *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 1.

Hædŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *A little goat.* Pinguiſſimus hædulus, *Juv.* 11, 65.

Hædus, i. m. *A kid.* Quod in Sabinis *fedus* in Latio rure hedus, in urbe *a* addito, haedus, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 19. Hædorum grex, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 30.

* Hæmăchātes, æ. m. [*ex* αἷμα ſanguis, & ἀχάτης achates] *A kind of blood coloured agate,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Hæmătīnon, i. n. [αἱμάτινον, *Gr. q. d.* ſanguineum; ab αἷμα ſanguis] *A kind of red glaſs,* Plin. 36, 6.

* Hæmătītes, æ. m. [αἱματίτης, *Gr.* ab eodem cum præced.] *A blood ſtone,* Plin. 37, 10.

* ‖ Hæmătŏpus, ŏdis. m. [*ex* αἷμα ſanguis, & πὺς pes] *A bird called a red ſhank,* Plin. 10, 47. *ub. al.* Himantopus.

* Hæmitrĭtēos, i. m. *A kind of tertian fever,* Celſ. *R. H.* hemitriteus, *quod vid.*

* Hæmorrhagia, æ. f. [*ab* αἷμα ſanguis, & ῥήγνυμι rumpo] *An exceſſive,* or *continual, flux of blood; a bleeding at the noſe,* &c. *Plin.* 23, 7.

* Hæmorrhōis, ĭdis. f. [*ab* αἷμα ſanguis, & ῥέω fluo] (1) *The hemorrhoids, piles,* or *ſwelling of the veins in the fundament.* (2) Alſo *a ſerpent, by which a man being ſtung, bleedeth to death.* (1) Celſ. 5, 18. *Lat.* Sanguinis velut per quædam ora venarum profuſio. (2) Si dipſas aut hæmorrhois percuſſit, *Id.* 5, 27.

Hærēdĭŏlum, i. n. dim. *A ſmall inheritance,* or *patrimony.* Ad quatuor jugerum avitum hærediolum rediit, *Col. Proœm. operis.*

Hærēdĭpĕta, æ. c. g. qui petit hæreditatem, *One who by flattery, and preſents, endeavoureth to get the good will of old men and widows, in order to be made their heir.* Incidimus in turbam hæredipetarum, *Petron.* c. 12.

Hærēdĭtārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to inheritance,* or *ſucceſſion; hereditary, comeing by inheritance.* Hæreditaria auctio, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 5.

Hærēdĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* hæres] *An inheritance,* or *eſtate by ſucceſſion; a heritage.* Hæreditas eſt pecunia quæ morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, *Cic.* in *Topic.* § Hæreditatem adire, *Id. Phil.* 2, 16. cernere, *Id. Att.* 11, 2.

Hærēdium, i. n. *A farm,* or *piece of ground, fallen to one by inheritance; a ſmall eſtate.* Bina jugera quæ hæredem ſequebantur, hæredium appellârunt, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 10. v. & *Plin.* 19, 4.

† Hærem, *pro* hæredem, *Næv.*

Hærens, tis. part. *Hanging faſt,* or *cleaveing, to; ſticking faſt,* &c. In duris hærentia mora rubetis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 105.

HÆREO, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. (1) *To ſtick.* (2) Met. *To be fixed, to continue.* (3) *To be cloſe to, to be faſtened.* (4) Alſo *to doubt, to ſtop, to be at a ſtand, to demur, to ſtick in the briars.* (5) *To linger, to loiter.* (1) Hæſit in corpore ferrum, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 864. (2) = Hærere in eâdem commorarique ſententiâ, *Cic. Orat.* 40. Hæret illa in republicâ turpitudo, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 29. (3) Hærent parietibus ſcalæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 442. ¶ Hærere alicujus veſtigiis, *to follow his example, to imitate,* Cic. (4) = Hærebat nebulo, quò ſe verteret, non habebat, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 29. ¶ Aqua mihi hæret, *I am at a ſtand,* Id. *ad.* Q. fr. 2, 8. (5) Metui ne hæreret hîc, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 49.

Hæres, ēdis. c. g. † hæris. [*ab* hæreo, quòd qui hæres eſt, hæret, *h. e.* proximus eſt ei, cujus hæres eſt] *An heir; one who ſucceedeth to lands,* or *eſtate.* (2) *An heireſs.* (3) Alſo *an owner,* or *poſſeſſor; a maſter,* or *miſtreſs.* (1) Aviti nominis hæres, *Ov. Met.* 6, 239. (2) Matrem fecit hæredem, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 7. (3) Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 12. ☞ *Fortè rectiùs ſcrib.* heres, *quod vid.*

* ‖ Hærĕſiarchus, i. *vel* Hærĕſiarcha, æ. m. [*ab* αἵρεσις hæreſis, & ἀρχὸς princeps] *An arch-heretick, the chief of a ſect,* Eccl.

* Hærĕſis, is. f. *Lat.* optio, *vel* electio, ſpeciatim dogmatis; atque ipſum dogma, ſecta. [*ab* αἱροῦμαι eligo] (1) *An opinion,* or *ſect, in philoſophy.* (2) ‖ *An opinion contrary to the ſound principles of religion, a hereſy.* (1) Cato in eâ eſt hæreſi, quæ nullum ſequitur florem orationis, *Cic. Parad.* 1. (2) *Ap.* Chriſtianos.

* ‖ Hærĕtĭcè. adv. *Like a heretick,* Hier.

* ‖ Hærĕtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Heretical,* Eccl.

* ‖ Hærĕtĭcus, i. m. *A heretick,* Eccl.

Hæsĭtābundus, a, um. adj. *Staggering, doubtfull,* Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13.

Hæsĭtans, tis. part. (1) *Stammering.* (2) Met. *Doubting.* (1) Sunt quidam linguâ hæſitantes, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 25. (2) Rogo, domine, conſilio me regas hæſitantem, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 30.

‖ Hæsĭtanter. adv. *Stammeringly, doubtfully, fearfully,* Litt *ſine* Auct.

Hæsĭtantia, æ. f. *A ſtammering,* Met. *a doubting.* Heſitantia linguæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 6.

Hæsĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſtammering.* (2) *A doubting.* (1) Quæ dubitatio? quanta hæſitatio? *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 50. (2) Hæſitatione impeditum os, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, 1.

Hæsĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſtammerer, a delayer.* Sum & ipſe in edendo libros hæſitator, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 11, 2.

‖ Hæsĭtātus, a, um. part. *Doubted of,* Lex. ex Sen.

Hæsĭto, āre. freq. [*ab* hæreo] (1) *To ſtammer, to ſtutter.* (2) *To ſtick, to be at a ſtand, to ſtagger, to faulter.* (1) Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 25. (2) = Dubitant, hæſitant, revocant ſe interdum, *Id. Acad.* 4, 17.

‖ Hæsĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Doubtfulneſs, ſtammering,* Litt. *ex* Gell. ⊥ Hæſitatio.

Hæsūrus, a, um. part. *Which will ſtick to,* or *hang up.* Hæſurum clypei curvamine telum Miſit in Æaciden, *Ov. Met.* 12, 95. Hæſura dona ducit, *V. Flacc.* 2, 408.

* ‖ Hagiogrăpha, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex* ἅγιος ſanctus, & γράφω ſcribo] *Holy writeings,* Decr.

* ‖ Hălăpanta, æ. m. [Lat. omnia mentientem; *ab* ἀλάομαι erro, & ἅπαντος omnia] halaphanta, *vel* fortè holophanta, vox à Plauto ficta, *Curc.* 4, 1, 2. quæ mirè criticos habuit exercitos. *A lieing, cheating, knave.* Adi *Scal. Salm. Turneb.*

* Halcyon, ŏnis. f. [ἀλκυὼν, *Gr. ab* ἅλς mare, & κύω pario] *The kings fiſher,* Plin. *Vid.* Alcedo.

* Halcyŏnēum, i. n. *A kind of medicine,* Plin. 32, 8.

* Halcyŏnēus, a, um. adj. ¶ Halcyonei dies, *halcyon days,* when the halcyon maketh her neſt, and breedeth her young, at which time the ſea is calm and ſtill, *Col.* 11, 2.

* Halcyŏnĭdes, um. f. pl. *Idem.* Plin. 10, 32.

* Halcyŏnium, i. n. *The foam of the indurate ſea, wherewith halcyons make their neſt,* Plin. 32, 8. ☞ Alcyonium *verò ſcrib. ap.* Celſ. 5, 6.

* HALEC, ēcis. f. & n. *rectiùs* alec. [*ab* ἅλς ſal; ita dict ob ſalſuginem] (1) *A herring,* or rather *a common name for all ſmal fiſh.* (2) Alſo *a ſalt liquour made of the entrails of fiſhes; pickle, brine.* (1) Portat ancilla paropſide rubrâ Halecem, *Mart.* 11, 28, 6. (2) *Vid.* Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 73.

* Hālēcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little herring, a ſprat, a pilchard,* &c. *Col.* 6, 8.

* Hālex, ēcis. f. *id. quod* halec, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 31. ☞ *Sed mel. libb. hab.* hallex, & *de pollice pedis interpret.* Salmaſ.

* Halæetus, i. m. [*ex* ἅλς, mare, & ἀετὸς, aquila] *A kind of eagle, an oſprey,* according to ſome *a falcon,* or as others ſay, *a goſs-hawk,* or *ger-falcon,* Plin. 10, 3.

* Hălĭcăcăbus, i. m. [*ex* ἅλς mare, & κάκκαβος cacabus] *A red winter cherry, red nightſhade, alkakengy,* Plin. 21, 31.

* Hălĭcaſtrum, i. n. [*ab* ἅλς ſal] *A kind of bread corn,* Col. *Vid.* Alicaſtrum.

* Hălieutĭca, ōrum, pl. n. [*ab* ἁλιεὺς piſcator] *Books treating of fiſhes,* Plin. 32, 2.

* Hălĭmus, i. m. [*ab* ἅλς ſal; dict. *à* ſalſugine] (1) ‖ *A ſhrub fit to hedge with.* (2) Alſo *ſea purſlain.* (1) Plin. 17, 24.

* Hălĭphlœus, i. f. [*ex* ἅλς ſal, mare, & φλοιὸς cortex] *A tree haveing ſuch bitter fruit, that no beaſt will touch it, but ſwine,* Plin. 16, 6.

* Hălĭpleumon, ŏnis. m. *i. e.* marinus pulmo. [*ab* ἅλς mare, & πλεύμων, Atticè pro πνεύμων pulmo] *A kind of fiſh,* Plin. 23, 10.

* † Hălĭto, āre. freq. [*ab* halo] *To evaporate; to ſend forth a breath,* or *foam.* Flammam halitantes, *Enn.*

* Hălĭtus, ûs. m. [*ab* halo, āre] (1) *Breath.* (2) *A graſp.* (3) *A vapour,* or *damp.* (1) Vitalis halitus, *Plin.* 9, 7. (2) Efflare extremum halitum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 9. (3) Obvio terræ halitu infectus, *Plin.* 11, 12.

Hallelūjah. voc. Hebr. הללויה *Praiſe ye the Lord,* Eccl.

* Hallex, ĭcis. f. [*ab* ἅλς ſal, ſi de muriâ explicetur; ſi de polluce, *ab* ἅλλομαι ſalio] *A great toe,* or, according to others, *a kind of naſty pickle.* ¶ Hallex viri, *a dwarf,* or *hop of my thumb; a ſtinkard,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 31.

* Hallūcĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blundering, a miſtake, an overſight.* Veſtras hallucinationes fero, *Sen.* de *Vitâ beat.* 26.

* ‖ Hallūcĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A blunderer,* Plaut. *ap.* Litt.

* Hallūcĭnor, āri, ātus ſum dep. [*ab* hallux, *q. d.* hallucem impingo, *vel* illido] *To blunder and miſtake.* Quæ Epicurus oſcitans hallucinatus eſt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26. Epiſtolæ noſtræ debent interdum hallucinari, *Id. Qu. fr.* 2, 10. *Vid.* Allucinor.

* ‖ Hallus, i. m. [*ab* ἅλλομαι, ſalio, quòd ſuper proximum digitum ſcandat] *The great toe,* Feſt.

* ‖ Hallux, ūcis. m. *Idem.* Feſt.

• **HĀlo**, āre. act. [à χαλῶ, laxo, reſpiro] *To breathe, to exhale; to caſt out a vapour, or ſmell.* Aræ ſertis recentibus halant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 421. Flores nectar naribus halant, *Lucr.* 2, 847.

• ‖ Hălo, ōnis. m. [*ab* ἅλως corona ſiderum] (1) *A circle about the ſun, moon, or ſtars.* (2) † Alſo *a cropſick perſon.* (1) Hanc *Plin.* 1, 29. & *Sen. Q. Nat.* 1, 2. *Lat.* coronam, *alii* circulum *vocant.* (2) *Feſt.*

• Hălŏſachne, es. f. [ἁλοσάχνη, Gr. *i. e.* ſpuma maris; *ab* ἅλς mare, & ἄχνη ſpuma] *The dry froth of the ſea,* Dioſc. 5, 127. *Lat.* Spuma maris arida, *vid. Hard.* ad *Plin.* 31, 39.

• Hălōſis, ĕos. f. in acc. ſing. in & im. [*ab* ἁλόω inuſit. *pro* ἁλίσκω capio] *The takeing and ſacking of a town.* Tabula quæ Trojæ haloſin oſtendit, *Petr.* c. 89. Haloſim Ilii decantavit, *Suet. Ner.* 38.

• Halter, ēris. [*ab* ἅλλομαι ſalio] *A plummet, or weight, of lead, which leapers, vaulters, or dancers on ropes, held in their hands, to counterpoiſe their own weight,* Mart. 14, 44.

Halus, i. f. *Comfrey, an herb like orgament,* Plin. 26, 7.

• Hăma, æ. f. [Gr. ἀμὴ *ab* ἀμάω, meto] *A water bucket made of leather*; alſo *a wine veſſel,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 42. *Hanc paulò antè vocat* bilibrem aqualem.

• Hămadryas, ădis. f. [*ab* ἅμα ſimul, & δρῦς quercus; quòd cum quercubus naſcuntur, & pereunt tales nymphæ] *A nymph of the woods,* Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 63. & Propert. 1, 20, 32. *Vid. Propr.*

Hāmātĭlis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a hook.* Hamatilis piſcatus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 10.

‖ Hāmātor, ōris. m. *He that bringeth in, or deceiveth,* Iſid. ⸸ Qui hamat.

Hāmātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Crooked, hooked,* (2) *Entangled.* (1) Hamata uncinataque corpora, *Cic. Ac.* 4, 38. (2) Elementa hamata & perplicata, *Lucr.* 2, 394. ¶ Hamata tegula, *a pantile,* Vitruv. 7, 4. Hamata ſagitta *a bearded dart,* Ov. Triſt. 3, 10, 63. = Viſcata hamataque munera, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 3, 2.

• ‖ Hămaxa, æ. f. [ab ἅμαξα currus, *vel* plauſtrum] *The ſtars called Charles's wain,* Gell. 2, 21.

• Hămaxăgōga, æ. m. [ab ἅμαξα currus, *vel* plauſtrum, & ἄγω duco] *A wain man, a carter,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 2.

• Hămaxor, āri, ātus. ſum. dep. *To draw the cart, or wain,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

Hāmiōta, æ. m. [*ab* hamo] *A fiſher with a hook, an angler,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

• Hammochryſos, i. f. [*ab* ἄμμος arena, & χρυσὸς aurum] *A precious ſtone ſeeming like gold ſand,* Plin. 37, 5.

• Hammōnis cornu. [*ab* Hammon] *A precious and ſacred ſtone in Æthiopia,* Plin. 37, 10.

• † Hammōnium, i. n. *al.* Ammonium leg. [*ab* ἄμμος arena] *A dark ruddy colour,* Varr.

† Hāmotrahōnes, um. pl. m. [*ab* hamus & traho] *Fiſhers,* or as ſome ſay, *executioners that draw bodys on hooks,* Feſt. ⸸ Carnifex.

• Hămŭla, æ. dim. [*ab* hama] *A ſmall gobler,* or rather *bucket,* Col. *de* Horto, 387. Conf. Celſ. 6, 7.

Hāmŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* hamus] *A ſmall hook.* Hamulus piſcarius, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 17.

Hāmus, i. m. (1) *A hook.* (2) *A ring, or S, wherewith coats of mail were ſet very thick.* (3) *A hitchel, or iron comb, wherewith flax, or hemp, is dreſſed.* (4) ‖ *An arrow head.* (1) Occultum decurrit piſcis ad hamum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 74. § Hamo aureo piſcari, *Suet. Aug.* 83. *Met.* Hamus æmulationis, *Val. Max.* 2, 9, 6. (2) Lorica conſerta hamis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 467. (3) Ipſa ſtupa pectitur ferreis hamis, *Plin.* 29, 1. (4) Vet. Inſcript.

• Hăphe, es. f. [*ab* ἁφὴ, tactus] *A duſt wherewith wreſtlers, after their anointing, were ſprinkled,* Mart. 7, 66. Conf. Sen. Ep. 57.

• Hapſus, i. m. [*ab* ἅπτομαι tango] *A handfull, a bolſter of linen, or woolen, to keep a wound from further harm,* Celſ. 4, 9. & 7, 26.

• Hăra, æ. f. [à χοῖρος porcus] (1) *A hogſty.* (2) Alſo *a gooſe pen, or coop.* (1) Subulcus purgat haras, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. ¶ Hara ſuis! *convicium in immundos, you ſtinking beaſt!* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 1, 39. (2) *Varr. R. R.* 3, 10. *Col.* 8, 14.

Hāriŏla, æ. f. *A ſhe propheteſs, or diviner,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

Hāriŏlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A divineing, or foretelling,* Ap. Cic. de *Div.* 1, 31. *ex poëtâ.*

† Hāriŏlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A diviner,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ⸸ Hariolus.

Hāriŏlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To foretell, or conjecture.* Sed ego hæc hariolor, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 48.

Hāriŏlus, i. m. [*qu.* fariolus, à fari, vel *ab* ara, ſcrib. enim ſine aſpiratâ] *A diviner, a ſoothſayer.* Interdixit hariolus, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 29. Hariolorum & vatum prædictiones, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 2.

• Harmămaxa, æ. f. [ἁρμάμαξα, Gr. *ab* ἅρμα currus, & ἅμαξα plauſtrum] *A ſort of litter, or ſedan, among the Perſians,* Curt. 3, 3, 23.

• Harmōge, es. f. [*ab* ἁρμογὴ, Gr. junctura, *vel* commiſſura; quod ab ἁρμόζω apto] *A mixture of divers colours,* Plin. 35, 5.

• Harmŏnia, æ. f. [ἁρμονία, Gr. *ab* ἄρω, apto] (1) *A due proportion, analogy.* (2) *Harmony, melody, a due proportion of ſounds.* (3) *The wife of Cadmus ſo called.* (1) Harmoniam corpus retinere non ſolet, *Lucr.* 3, 119. (2) Varia ſonorum compoſitio harmonias efficit plures, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 18. *Lat.* Diſſimilium concordia, *Quint.* 1, 10. concentus, conſonantia, modulatio. (3) *Vid. Propr.*

• ‖ Harmŏnĭcus, a, m. adj. *Harmonious, melodious,* Plin. 2, ult. *al.* harmoniacus.

• ‖ Harpaction, i. n. [ἁρπακτικὸν, Gr. *ab* ἁρπάζω rapis; ita dict. ob celeritatem avellendi] *A kind of plaſter made of ſulphur and turpentine,* Plin. 35, 13. *al.* Harpacticon.

• † Harpăgātus, a, um. part. *Taken, or ſnatched, away, by force.* Aurum mihi intus harpagatum eſt, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 24. ⸸ Vi ereptus, abreptus.

• Harpăgĭnētŭlus, i. ¶ Harpaginetuli ſtrati, *a kind of chamfered work,* Vitruv. 7, 5. *Vid.* Baldi Lex.

• Harpăgo, ŏnis. m. [*ex* ἅρπαξ, αγος, rapax] (1) ‖ *A hook to drag things out of a well.* (2) *An inſtrument to pull ſtones out of walls.* (3) *A grappeling hook.* (4) *A robber.* (1) Dig. L. 12. § 21. D. de Inſtr. leg. (2) Cæſ. B. G. 7, 81. (3) Curt. 4, 2, 3. (4) Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

• Harpăgo, āre. act. *To hook, or grapple, to one.* Improbis, cùm improbus ſit, harpaget, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 11.

• Harpălus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *Catch, or Snatch, a dog's name in* Ovid. Met. 3, 222.

• Harpaſtum, i. n. [*ab* ἁρπάζω, rapio] *A ball of cloth, or leather ſtuffed with flocks, which ſeveral endeavour to catch at once,* Mart. 7, 19.

• Harpax, ăgis. m. [*ab* ἁρπάζω, rapio] *A kind of amber, that draweth leaves and ſtraw after it.* Alſo *a whirl, or wharve to put on a ſpindle,* Plin. 37, 2. *Lat.* Verticillus.

Harpe, es. f. [à Chald. חרבא *Id.*] *A falchion, a ſcimitar, a bayonet,* Ov. Met. 5, 69.

• Harpyiæ, ārum. f. pl. [*ab* ἁρπάζω, rapio] *Harpys, a ſort of ravenous birds deſcribed by* Virg. Æn. 3, 216. & ſeqq.

Hărūga, æ. f. [*ab* הרוגה mactata] *A ſacrifice, al. leg.* Harviga, harringia, arvigos, aringa, ariga.

Hărŭſpex, ĭcis. m. [*ab* haruga & ſpecio] *A ſoothſayer, a diviner by looking into the entrails of the ſacrifice,* Cic. Philipp. 3, 8. *Vid.* Aruſpex.

Hărŭſpĭca, æ. f. *She that divineth by entrails,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 11, 99.

Hărŭſpĭcīna, æ. f. *ſc.* ars. *The art of divination,* Cic. Fam. 6, 18. & de Div. 2, 18.

Hărŭſpĭcīnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſoothſaying.* Libri haruſpicini, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 33.

Hărŭſpĭcium, i. n. *Soothſaying, a divineing by inſpecting the entrails of the ſacrifice,* Catull. 89.

Haſta, æ. f. [*ab* aſtando, quia aſtabat in foro, ut auctionis indicium, unde & pro auctione ponitur] (1) *A ſpear, a lance, or pike.* (2) ¶ Haſta pura, *a ſpear ſtaff without an iron head.* (3) ¶ Haſta decemviralis, vel centumviralis, *fixed before their courts of juſtice.* (4) Meton. *An auction, a publick ſale of goods.* (1) 𝔛 Eminus haſta, cominus gladio, uti, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 6. Pluribus hærebant ferro præfixæ haſtæ, *Curt.* 3, 4. ¶ *Met.* Haſtam abjicere, *to give up the cauſe,* Cic. *pro* Mur. 21. Haſtas amentatas accipere, & torquere, *to diſpute eagerly, to receive and repell,* Id. *de* Orat. 1, 57. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 6, 760. ubi vid. *Donat. & Serv.* ☞ Erat ſignum pacis, & data poſt victoriam, vid. *Suet. Claud.* 28. (3) Ad jura decem vocat haſta virorum, *Luc.* ad *Piſon.* 41. Centum gravis haſta virorum, *Mart.* 7, 63. (4) Quos non infinita Pompeii haſta ſatiavit, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 4. Ager haſtæ ſubjectus, *Flor.* 2, 6, 47. § Haſtam protendere, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 21, 1. torquere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 57. vibrare, *Ibid.* 2, 80. Venire ſub haſtâ, *Liv.* 5, 16. Submoveri ab haſtâ, *Id.* 39, 44.

Haſtātus, a, um. adj. *Bearing, or fighting with, ſpears.* Acies haſtata, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 14, 4. Haſtati milites, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. Haſtatæ turmæ, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 120.

Haſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a ſpear, or lance.* ¶ Edidit & haſticos ludos, *Suet. Cal.* 20. *ubi tamen al.* atticos, *al.* aſticos. *Tilts and tournaments.*

Haſtīle, is. n. (1) *A halberd, or pike.* (2) *Any pointed thing.* (1) Haſtili nixus, *Cic.* pro *Rab.* 6. v. & *Liv.* 21, 8. (2) Haſtilia virgæ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 358. § Haſtilia dextrâ ſpargere, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 229.

Haſtŭla, æ. f. *A ſmall halberd, or ſpear,* Sen. N. Q. 2, 21. ¶ Haſtula regia, *a ſort of herb reſembleing a ſpear,* Plin. 21, 17.

Hau. interj. *i. e. Alas,* Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 38.

Haud. adv. *Not,* Cic. *pro* Arc. 1.

Haudquāquam. adv. *By no means, in no wiſe,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 9.

† Hăve *pro* ave, Hăvēto *pro* valeto, *Scal.*

• Haurio, īre, ſi & īvi, ſtum & ītum. [*ab* ἀρύω, *Idem*] (1) *To draw, to fetch up.* (2) Met. *To receive, or take in.* (3) *To drink, eat, ſwallow, or ſup, up.* (4) *To waſte, ſpend, or conſume.* (5) Met. *To undergo, to ſuffer.* (6) *To pierce, to tap, or open.* (7) *To drain, to exhauſt.* (1) Integros accedere fontes, Atque haurire, *Lucr.* 1, 926. § Haurire à, de, & ex, loco, *Cic.* Cùm idem quoquè hauriêrit, *Varr.* (2) ¶ ✠ Vocem auribus haurire, *to hear it,* Virg. *Æn.* 4, 359. oculis, *Ibid.* 4, 661. Suſpiciens hauſit cœlum, mentemque recepit, *Ibid.* 10, 899. Haurire gaudium auribus oculiſque, *Liv.* (3) Impiger hauſit Spumantem pateram, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 742. 𝔛 Lambunt cibos, aut integros hauriunt, cùm mandere non poſſunt, *Col.* 8, 17. Tam longi temporis opus incendium hauſit, *Liv.* 5, 7. (4) Haurire patrias opes, *Mart.* 9, 83. (5) Luctum nos hauſimus majorem, ille animi non minorem, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 29. (6) Pectora ferro Hauſit, *Ov. Met.* 8, 440. (7) Medium ſol aureus orbem Hauſerat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 427. § Haurire cibos, *Col.* 8, 17. poculum vini, *Liv.* 13, 15. cervos ſolidos, *Plin.* 8, 14. ſumptum ex ærario, *Cic. Rull.* 2, 13.

• Haurior, īri. paſſ. *To be ſwallowed up.* Prælio ac fugâ defatigati gurgitibus hauriebantur, *Curt.* 4, 62.

• Hauſtor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* haurio] *A drawer.* Ultimus hauſtor aquæ, *Cato, Luc.* 9, 594.

• Hauſtrum, i. [*ab* haurio] *A bucket, a ſcoop, or pump,* Lucr. 5, 517. ☞ Rarò occ.

• Hauſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Drawn, taken up.* (2) *Swallowed up, ſunk, foundered.* (3) *Drunk in.* (1) Aqua hauſta duabus palmis, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 294. (2) Pars navium hauſtæ ſunt, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 24, 2. = Hauſtæ aut obrutæ urbes, *Id. Hiſt.* 1, 2, 3. (3) Novum bibit oſſibus ignem Nec latet hauſtus amor, *Stat. Ach.* 1, 304.

• Hauſtus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A drawing up.* (2) *A draught, a ſup.* (1) Aqua quæ non eſt hauſtus profundi, *Col.* 1, 5. (2) Hauſtus aquæ mihi nectar erit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 356. Exiguis hauſtibus bibere, *Id. Faſt.* 3, 274.

• Hauſūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſuffer,* or *undergo,* Virg. *Æn.* 4, 386. ☞ Rarò occ. ſub hâc formâ.

† Haut, *pro* haud, *quod vid.*

H ante E.

† He, he. interj. verbum naturaliter effutitum. He he! ipſe clypeus cecidit, *Enn.* ap. *Varr. L. L.*

• Heautontimōrūmĕnos, i. m. [Gr. ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος, *i. e.* ſeipſum crucians] *The ſelf tormenter,* the name of a comedy in *Terence.*

• Hebdŏmăda, æ. f. [Ἑβδομάς, Gr.] (1) ‖ *The number ſeven.* (2) Alſo *a week.* (1) ¶ Duodecima annorum hebdomada, *the eighty fourth year,* Gell. 3, 10. (2) Ne in quartam hebdomadam incideres, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 9. *Lat.* Septimana.

• Hĕbĕnum, & Hĕbĕnus. *Vid.* Ebenus, ebenum.

Hĕbeo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To be blunt.* (2) *To chill, to curdle.* (3) *To be dull and heavy.* (1) = Num ferrum hebet? an dextræ torpent? *Liv.* 23, 45. (2) Sanguis gelidus hebet, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 396. (3) Hebet corpus ſomno, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 41.

Hĕbes, ĕtis. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus. ſup. (1) *Blunt.* (2) *Heavy, dull, dim, not quick in any of the ſenſes.* (3) *Languid, without ſpirit.* (4) *Weak, feeble.* (5) *Moveing ſlow.* (6) *Blockiſh, ſlow of apprehenſion.* (1) Gladii hebetes, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 589. Hebetia tela, *Curt.* 4, 16. (2) Hebetiores aures, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 27. Senſus hebetes & tardi, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 8. ☓ Velox an tardus, acutus an hebetior, memor an obliviosus, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 24. (3) Hebes rhetorica forenſis, *Id.* (4) Ictus hebes, *Mart.* 7, 31, 8. (5) = Spondæus hebetior videtur, & tardior, *Cic. Orat.* 64. (6) Epicurum habetem & rudem dicere ſolent Stoïci, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 50. ☓ Tanta ſolertia animalium hebetiſſimis quoquè eſt, *Plin.* 9, 30.

Hĕbeſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow blunt, dull, dim, languid, feeble.* Hebeſcebant oculi, *Suet. Tib.* 68, 3. Acies mentis ſeipſam intuens nonnunquam hebeſcit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 30. Patimur hebeſcere aciem auctoritatis, *Id.* in *Catil.* 1, 2. = Otio hebeſcere, & languere, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 1.

Hĕbĕtans, tis. part. *Makeing dull.* Habetante convexitate mundi radios inflexos, *Plin. H.* 2, 13.

Hĕbĕtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing dull,* or *dim.* Hebetatio oculorum, *Plin.* 28, 6.

Hĕbĕtātrix, īcis. f. verb. *It.* feminine, *that maketh dull,* or *dim.* Hebetatrix umbra, *Plin.* 2, 13.

Hĕbĕtātus, a, um. part. *Made blunt, made dull and ſtupid.* Tela habetata, *Sil.* 16, 105. Hebetato animo ſimul & corpore, *Suet. Claud.* 2, Reipublicæ vires hebetatæ, *Juſt.* 6, 8, 2.

Hĕbĕteſco, ĕre. act. *To make dull,* &c. Plin. 28, 7.

Hĕbĕto, āre. act. *To make blunt, to make dull.* Humor nihil gladios aut pila hebetat, *Liv.* Porrum oculorum aciem hebetabat, *Plin.* 20, 6. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 6, 764.

Hĕbĕtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be made dull,* or *dim.* (2) *To be blunted.* (1) Hebetatur ſpeculorum fulgor, *Plin.* 7, 15. (2) Triſtitia & cura hebetatur vino, *Id.* 23, 1. Gladios in curiâ hebetari retundique gaudebant, *Id. Paneg.* 18, 3.

‖ Hĕbĕtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Dullneſs, dimneſs, bluntneſs.* = Hebetudo & obfuſcatio viſûs, *Macrob. Somn. Scip.* 1, 14. Hebetudo ſenſuum, *Id. ibid.*

• Hĕcătombe, es. f. [*ex* ἑκατὸν, centum, & βοῦς, bos] *A ſacrifice of a hundred oxen, hogs, ſheep, lions, eagles,* &c. *vid. Jul. Capitolin.* in Balbino, & *Cæl. Rhod.* 20, 6. Exiſtunt qui promittunt hecatomben, *Juv.* 12, 101.

• Hĕcătompus, ŏdis. m. [*ex* ἑκατὸν centum, & πούς pes] *A fiſh with a hundred,* or however *a great many feet,* Plin. 13, 43.

• ‖ Hectĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* febris. [ἑκτικὸς πυρετὸς, Gr. ita dict. quòd habitum acquiſiêrit; *vel* quòd in ἕξει, *i. e.* quòd *in habitu* corporis conſiſtat] *A hectick,* or *continual, fever,* Med.

• Hĕcȳra, æ. f. [*ab* ἑκυρὰ, Gr. ſocrus] *The mother in law,* one of *Terence*'s plays.

Hĕdĕra, æ. f. [cujus de etymo nihil comperti] *Ivy.* Virens hedera, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 17. pallens, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 39. alba, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 38. nigra, *Id. Geor.* 2, 258. tenax, *Catull.* 59, 34. ambitioſior, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 20. baccifera, *Sen. Oedip.* 414. Hederis ligare artus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 268.

Hĕdĕrāceus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, ivy.* Frondem hederaceum bubus dato, *Cato,* 4. Corona hederacea, *Plin.* 24, 19.

Hĕdĕriger, a, um. adj. *Bearing ivy.* Mænades hederigeræ, *Catull.* 61, 23.

‖ Hĕdĕrātus, a, um. part. *Idem.* Hederata frons, *Aur. Olymp. Ecl.* 3, 18.

Hĕdĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of ivy.* Lucus hederoſo conditus antro, *Prop.* 4, 4, 3.

• ‖ Hedra, æ. f. [*ab* ἕδρα, Gr.] *A plain ſuperficies in a ſolid body,* Geom.

• Hēdrychum, i. n. [*ab* ἡδὺς ſuavis] *A kind of ſweet ointment.* Hedrychum incendamus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19. *edit. Gronov. ſed al. aliit; ſcribendum videtur* hedychroum, *ab* ἡδύχροον, Gr. *ut ſit* unguentum ad nitorem cutis pertinens.

• Hēdyoſmus, i. m. & Hēdyoſmum, i. n. [ἡδύοσμος, Gr. *ab* ἡδὺς ſuavis, & ὀσμὴ odor] *Wild mint,* Plin. 35, 15. & 19, 8. *Lat.* Mentha ſylveſtris.

• Hēdypnoïs, ĭdis. f. [*ab* ἡδὺς ſuavis, & πνέω ſpiro] *Succory, dandelion,* Plin. 20, 8. *Lat.* Intybus ſylveſtris.

• Hēdyſmăta, um. n. pl. [*ab* ἡδὺς ſuavis] (1) *Sweet meats,* or *ſauces.* (2) Alſo *unguents perfumed.* (1) Plin. jun. (2) Plin. 13, 1.

‖ Hegyra, æ. f. vocab. Arab. *Lat.* fuga. *The flight of Mahammed out of Mecca, from which epocha the Arabians, Turks, and Saracens compute their years;* it happened on the night next after the 15th of July, *A. D.* 662.

† Hehe! interject. verbum naturaliter effutitum. Hehe! ipſe clypeus cecidit, *Enn.* ap. *Varr. L. L.* 6.

Hei! interject. dolentis. *Wo! alas!* Hei! vereor, ne quid Andria adportet mali, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 46. § Hei mihi! non poſſum hoc ſine lacrymis commemorare, *Cic.*

Heja! interject. gaudentis. *O rare! O brave!* Phædr. 5, 7, 3. *It.* admirantis εἰρωνικῶς, hoida! *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 19.

• Helciārius, i. m. *A halſter, he that haleth a barge,* or *other veſſel, along,* Mart. 4, 64.

• ‖ Helcium, i. n. [*ab* ἕλκω, *vel* ἑλκύω, traho] *The collar,* or *harneſs, of a carthorſe; a trace,* Apul. Met. 9, p. 290.

• Helcyſma, ătis. n. [*ab* eodem] *The droſs,* or *refuſe, of any metal,* Plin. 33, 6.

• Hĕlĕnium, i. n. [ita dict. ab Helenâ, ex cujus lachrymis natum fingitur] *Elecampane,* Plin. 21, 10. *Lat.* Inula campana.

• Hĕlĕpŏlis, is. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑλεῖν τὰς πόλεις, *i. e.* ab urbibus expugnandis] *An engine uſed in the ſiege of citys,* Vitruv. 10, 22.

• ‖ Hēliăcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the ſun.* ¶ Heliacus ortus, occaſus, *The appearing,* or *diſappearing, of the ſtars, according as they are near to,* or *remote from, the ſun,* Aſtron.

• Hĕlĭce, es. f. [*ab* εἱλέω volvo] *A conſtellation called the great bear,* Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 20. Ov. Faſt. 3, 108.

Hēliŏcămīnus, i. m. Vox hybrida. *A ſolar in a place expoſed to the ſun,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 20.

• Hēlioſcŏpium, i. n. [*ab* ἥλιος ſol, & σκέπτομαι video] *A ſort of tithymal,* or *ſpurge,* Plin. 26, 8.

• Hēlioſtrŏphon, i. n. *The turnſole,* or *ſun flower,* Plin. *id. quod,* & ab eodem themate cum,

• Hēliotrŏpium, i. n. [*ex* ἥλιος, ſol, & τρέπω, verto; quòd ad ſolem ſe convertat] (1) *The herb turnſole.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the name of a precious ſtone of a green colour with red ſpots,* or *veins.* (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 46. (2) *Solin. Polyhymn.*

• Hĕlix, ĭcis. m. [*ab* ἑλίσσω, involvo, quòd arboribus fruticibuſque circumvolvatur] (1) *A kind of creeping ivy.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a ſpiral,* or *winding, line.* (3) *An ornament on the chapiter of a pillar.* (1) Plin. 16, 35. & 38. (2) Geometr. (3) Vitruv. 4, 1.

• Hellĕbŏrōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of hellebore, frantick, diſtracted,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 67.

• Hellĕbŏrum, i. n. & Hellĕbŏrus, i. m. [*ab* ἐλλέβορος, Gr.] *The herb hellebore* of which there are two ſorts, white and black, *vid. Plin.* 25, 5. given to melancholy and frantick perſons, being a noble errhine and purger of the brain. Helleborum hiſce hominibus eſt opus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 89. Miſcent helleboros graves, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 451.

• ‖ Hellēniſmus, i. m. [ἑλληνισμὸς, Gr. *ab* Ἕλλην, Græcus] *A Greciſm,* or *Greek manner of ſpeaking,* Gramm.

Helluātio, *vel* Hēluātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An eating greedyly, a gormandizeing, a riotous way of liveing,* Cic. *poſt* Redit. in Senat. c. 6.

Helluo, *vel* Hēluo, ōnis. m. [*ab* eluendo, *Feſt.*] *A gluton, a ſpendthrift,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10. ¶ Helluo liborum, *a great reader,* Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 2.

Helluor, & Hēluor, āri, atus ſum. dep. [*ab* eluendo, eluere enim bonis dicitur prodigus] *To gormandize, to devour,* or *conſume all,* Cic. *de* Prov. Conſ. 6. Catull. 27, 16.

Hēlops, ŏpis. & Helŏpe, es. f. *A kind of delicate fiſh,* Col. 8, 16. & Plin. 32, 7.

‖ Helvella, æ. f. *A ſmall ſort of cabbage,* Cic. Fam. 7, 26. *ſed al. alit. leg.*

Helvenaceus, *Col.* 3, 2. & Helvenacus, a, um. adj. ¶ Uvæ helvenacæ, *of a pale red colour,* Id. 5, 5.

Helvŏlus, & Helveŏlus, a, um. adj. Uvæ helvolæ, *Col.* 3, 2. ¶ Helveolum vinum, *pale red,* Cato, 25.

Helvīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a fleſh colour,* Plin. 14, 4.

Hēluo, ōnis. *Vid.* Helluo.

Helvus, a, um. adj. *Of a pale red colour,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

• Helxīne, es. f. [*ab* ἕλκω, traho, quòd ad ſe res attrahat] *Parietary,* or *pellitory of the wall,* Plin. 21, 5. ¶ ‖ Helxine ciſſampelos, *Bindweed,* or *withwind,* Jun.

Hem! an interjection expreſſing various motions and affections of the mind. (1) Admirantis, *how! ſay you ſo?* (2) Laudantis, *well, rarely.* (3) Recordantis, *ho! yes.* (4) Interpellantis, *hold! ſtay!* (5) Corrigentis, *how! how is that! what is that!* (6) Offerentis, *here, ſee here!* (7) Verberantis, *there is for you, take that for your pains.* (8) Admonentis, *look ye, mind.* (9) Oſtendentis, *ſee, lo, behold.* (10) Commiſereſcentis, *vel* ingemiſcentis. (11) Hortantis, *mind, obſerve.* (12) Exultantis, *o brave! o rare!* (13) Reſpondentis, *anon, ſir?* (14) Ironicè loquentis. (1) Hem! quid ego audio? *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 86. (2) Id. Merc. 3, 1, 25. (3) Hem! ſcio jam quid vis dicere, *Id. Mil.* 1, 1, 36. (4) Id. Ciſt, 4, 2, 27. (5) Id. Caſ. 3, 6, 15. (6) Hem! oſtendo manus, *Id. Ciſt.* 5, 2, 17. (7) Id. Curc. 1, 3, 39. & 5, 2, 26. Pſeud. 1, 2, 22. & ſæpe alibi. (8) Id. Pœn. 3, 4, 16. (9) Hem! eunuchum tibi! *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 20. (10) Itáne Chryſis? *MY.* hem! pol nos miſeras reliquit, *Id. Andr.* 4, 5, 8. (11) Hem! ſerva, *Id. Andr.* 2, 5, 5. (12) Hem! iſtuc volueram, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 8, 26. (13) Id. Heaut. 4, 5, 9. (14) Hem! ſi quid velis rectè curatum, hunc mandes, *Id. Phorm.* 4, 4, 7.

• Hēmĕrĕſios, ou. d. g. *vel* Hēmĕrĕſius, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἡμέρα, dies] *Dayly.* ¶ Tabula hemereſios, *a picture finiſhed in one day,* Plin. 35, 11.

• ‖ Hēmĕridion, i. n. [ἡμερίδιον, Gr. *ab* eodem] *Of one day's continuance,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

• Hēmĕrŏbion, i. n. [*ab* ἡμέρα dies, & βίος vita] *An inſect liveing but one day,* Plin. 11, 36. *vid.* & Cic. Tuſc. Q. 1, 39.

• Hēmĕrocallis, is. f. [*ab* ἡμέρα dies, & κάλλος pulchritudo] *A flower very like the lily,* Plin. 21, 21.

* **Hēmĕrodrŏmus**, i. m. [*ex* ἡμέρα dies, & δρόμος curſus] *A day poſt, a courier*, Liv. 31, 24. & Nep. Alcib. 4.

* **Hēmĕrŏlŏgium**. [*ex* ἡμέρα dies, & λόγος ſermo] *A kalender*, or *regiſter*; *a journal*, Eccleſ.

* ‖ **Hēmi**, indecl. [*à* Gr. ἥμισυς dimidius] *Half*. *Lat*. Semis.

* **Hēmĭcyclus**, i. m. & Hēmĭcyclion, i. n. [*ex* hemi, & κύκλος circulus] *Vitruv*. 5, 1. *A half circle*; *a choir*, or rather *a room, in that form*, Cic. *de* Amic. 1.

* ‖ **Hēmĭmĕris**, is. f. [*ex* ἥμι, dimidium, & μερὶς, pars] *Half a foot in verſe*, Gramm.

* **Hēmīna**, æ. f. [*ex* ἥμι ſemis] *Half a ſextary*, being three quarters of a pint. Neque heminas vini octo expromſi in urceum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 18. *Conf. Col.* 5, 11. & *Plin.* 14. 16.

* **Hēmĭnārius**, a, um. adj. *Holding a hemina*, Quint. 6, 3.

* ‖ **Hēmiŏlus**, a, um. adj. [*ex* ἥμι, ſemi & ὅλος, totus] *One and a half*, Gell. 18, 14. *Lat*. Seſquialter.

* **Hēmiŏnion**, ii. n. [ἡμιόνιον, Gr. *ab* ἡμιόνος mulus; *vel* quòd mulæ eâ delectentur, *vel* quòd mulieres ſteriles inſtar mularum reddat] *Spleen wort*, Plin. 27, 5.

* **Hēmiſphærium**, i. n. [*ex* ἥμι, ſemi, & σφαῖρα, ſphæra] (1) *Half a ſphere, the hemiſphere*. (2) *A kind of clock*. (1) Varr. (2) Vitruv. 9, 9.

* ‖ **Hēmiſtĭchium**, i. n. [*qu.* ἥμισυ ςίχου, *i. e.* dimidium verſûs] *A half verſe*. Gramm.

* **Hēmitŏnium**, ii. n. [ἡμιτόνιον, Gr. *ex* ἥμι ſemi, & τόνος tonus] *A half tone*, Vitruv. 5, 4.

* **Hēmitrĭtæus**, i. m. *ſc.* πυρετὸς. [*ab* ἥμι ſemi, & τριταῖος tertianus] *A ſemitertian fever*, or *ague*, Mart. 12, 92. ☞ Apud Latinos nomen non habuit, teſte *Sereno*, c. 53. Poſteriores tamen medici *ſemitertianam febrim* appellavêre.

* ‖ **Hendĕcăſyllăbus**, i. m. *ſc.* verſus. [*ab* ἕνδεκα undecim, & συλλαβὴ ſyllaba] *Containing eleven ſyllables*, Gramm. ut, Quare aut Hendecaſyllabos trecentos, *Catull.* 12, 10.

* **Hendiădis**, is. f. [*ab* ἓν διὰ δυοῖν, Gr.] *A rhetorical figure, when one thing is ſplit into two, by the interpoſition of a conjunction*. Maculis inſignis & albo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 56. *quod alibi uſitatâ dicendi facie protulit*, Maculis quem Thracius albis Portat equus, *Æn.* 5, 565. In prædam partemque, *pro* in prædæ partem, *Ibid.* 3, 223.

* **Hēpar**, ătis. n. [ἧπαρ, Gr.] (1) *The liver*. (2) *A fiſh ſo called*. (1) *Lucil.* R. ☞ occ. (2) *Plin.* 32, 11. ☞ *ſcrib.* & epar.

* **Hēpătārius**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the liver*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 24.

* **Hēpătĭcus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Of the liver*. (2) *Diſeaſed in the liver*. (1) Morbus hepaticus, *Celſ.* 4, 11. (2) Hepaticis bibendum datur, *Plin.* 20, 14.

* **Hēpătītes**, æ. m. [*à* præced.] *A precious ſtone*, either ſo called from the form, *or* colour, of the liver, *Plin.* 37, 11.

* **Hēphæſtītes**, æ. m. [*ab* Ἥφαιςος, Vulcanus] *A precious ſtone of the colour of fire*, Plin. 37, 10.

* ‖ **Hephthēmĭmĕris**, is. f. [*ab* ἑπτὰ ſeptem, ἥμι ſemi, & μέρος pars] *A cæſura falling on the ſeventh half foot, when after the third foot a ſhort ſyllable remaineth, and is made long*, Gramm.

* **Hĕpiălus**. *Vid.* Epialus.

* **Hepsēma**, ătis. n. [*ab* ἕψω coquo] *New wine boiled to the third part*, Plin. 14, 9. = Siræum, ſapa, *Id. ib.*

* **Heptăphōnos**, i. f. [*ab* ἑπτὰ ſeptem, & φωνὴ vox] *A portico in Olympia ſo artificially built as to repete the voice by ſeven echos*, or *ſounds*, Plin. 36, 15.

* **Heptapleuros**, i. f. *vel* Heptapleurum, i. n. [*ex* ἑπτὰ ſeptem, & πλευρὰ latus] *A kind of plantain*, Plin. 25, 8.

* **Heptēres**, is. f. [*ab* ἑπτὰ ſeptem, & ἐρέσσω remigo] *A galley with ſeven banks of oars*, Liv. 27, 23, & 24.

Hĕra, æ. f. [*ab* herus] (1) *A dame, a miſtreſs, a lady*. (2) *The godeſs Juno*, as others think *Tellus*, or *rather an appellation of the godeſs Fortune*. (1) Summum bonum eſſe heræ putabam nunc Pamphilum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 2. (2) Voſne velit, an me regnare herâ, quidve ferat ſors, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22. ☞ *Al. tamen interpungunt ut ſit*, hera quidve ferat ſors.

* **Hēraclēon**, i. n. [*ab* Hercule inventore] *The herb millfoil*, or *yarrow*, Plin. 20, 17. & 19, 25.

* **Hēraclēus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Hercules*. ¶ Heraclea pocula, *large bowls, ſuch as Hercules uſed, who was famous for topeing*. Cic. *in* Verr. 4, 18. quorum etiam fit mentio ap. *Athenæum*, ¶ Heracleus lapis, *the loadſtone*, Plin.

* ‖ **Hēræa**, ōrum. pl. n. [*ab* Ἥρα Juno] *Feaſts in honour of Juno*, Lex. ex Liv.

Herba. [de etym. parum conſtat] (1) *An herb*. (2) *A weed*. (3) *Graſs*. (4) *The blade of any corn*, &c. (1) Nec poterat curas ſanare ſalubribus herbis, *Tib.* 2, 3, 13. (2) Surdæ & ignobiles herbæ, *Plin.* 22, 3. (3) Cruor fuſus ſignaverat herbam, *Ov. Met.* 10, 210. Jam cibus herba placet, *Id. Met.* 2, 662. Revocatas ruminat herbas, *Id. Amor.* 3, 5, 17. ¶ Herbam porrigere alicui, *to own one conquerour*, or *ſuperiour, in any thing*, Vid. *Plin.* 22, 14. (4) Creſcenti ſegetes proculcat in herbâ, *Ov. Met.* 8, 290. ¶ Meſſis in herbâ, ap. *Id. Epiſt.* 17, 263. *Prov. when one has but a diſtant proſpect of a thing*. § Herbas eligere, *Curt.* 4, 1, 21. vellere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 47. evellere, elidere, *Ibid.* effodere, *Cato R. R.* 51. extirpare, *Col.* 4, 5.

Herbāceus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to graſs*, or *herb*; *graſſy*; *made of graſs*, or *herbs*. Herbacei coloris eſſe, *Plin.* 27, 12. Herbaceum oleum, *Id.* 23, 4.

Herbārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, herbs*. Herbaria ſcientia, *Plin.* 26, 5.

Herbārius, i. m. *A gatherer of herbs, a botaniſt*, Plin. 22, ult.

Herbaſco, *vel* Herbeſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To wax green*, as graſs, *or* herbs. (2) *To bring forth herbs*, or *graſs*. (1) Viriditas ex ſemine herbaſcit, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 15, 4. (2) *Plin.* 19, 8. *ſed Hard. leg.* herbas creet.

Herbeſcens, tis. part. *Waxing green*. Elicit herbeſcentem viriditatem, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15.

Herbeſco. *Vid.* Herbaſco.

Herbeus, a, um. adj. *Green like graſs*. Oculi herbei, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 1, 17.

Herbĭdus, a um. adj. *Full of graſs*, or *herbs*. Campus herbidus, *Liv.* 9, 2. mons, *Ibid.* 29, 31. color, *Plin.* 12, 14. Herbidum ſolum, *Id.* 18, 17. *Conf. Col.* 6, 22.

Herbĭfer, a, um. adj. *Bringing forth herbs*, or *graſs*. Herbifer mons, *Plin.* 23, 8. Herbifer Aci, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 468.

Herbigrădus, a, um. adj. *Going on the graſs*. Herbigrada cochlea, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 64.

† **Herbĭlis**, e. adj. *Nouriſhed by graſs*, or *herbs*. Herbilis anſer, *Lucil.*

Herbōſus, a, um. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Full of herbs*, or *graſs*. Ager herboſus, *Ov. Met.* 14, 445. Apidanus, *Prop.* 1, 3, 6. Herboſiſſima ſtramenta, *Cato*, 54.

Herbŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little herb*. Certæ perpurgant ſe quâdam herbulâ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 50.

* **Hercæus**, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἕρκος, ſeptum] *A name of Jupiter, the defender of Encloſures*. Sacrata eſt maceries, quæ ambit domum Jovi Hercæo, *Serv.* Cui nihil Hercæi profuit ara Jovis, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 284. *Lat.* Penetralis.

* **Herciſco**, ĕre. act. tanquam ab hercio inuſit. [quod *ab* ἕρκος, ſeptum] *To divide*, or *part*, an inheritance among coheirs, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 56.

* **Hercius**, i. m. [*ab* ἕρκος, ſeptem] *A portcullis*, Cæſ. B. C. 3. ut aliqui legunt. ‡ Cataractes.

* **Herclè**. adv. *By Hercules*, paſſim.

* **Hercŭlāneus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Hercules*. ¶ Herculanea pars, *the tenth*, or *tithe*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 11.

* **Hercŭlānus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Hercules*, Meton. *great, huge*. Herculanæ formicæ, *Plin.* 30, 4.

* **Hercŭlè**. adv. jurandi, & *integrè* Hercules, *Cic.* & *Celſ.* *By Hercules*, paſſim.

* ‖ **Hercŭleè**. adv. *Stoutly, ſtrongly*, Cic. Attic. 8, 6. *ubi al.* mehercule; & totus quidem locus eſt inſanus.

* **Hercŭleus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, Hercules*; Meton. *great, huge*. Herculeo ſuſpenſa monilia collo, *Ov. Epiſt.* 9, 57. Herculea audacia, *Juſtin.* in *Præf.*

Hĕrè. adv. (1) *Yeſterday*. (2) *Yeſternight*. (1) Qui herè tantùm biberis, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 8. ✠ Res hodie minor eſt, herè quàm fuit, *Juv.* 3, 23. (2) Herè veniſti mediâ nocte, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 16.

Hēres, hērēdis. c. g. *An heir*, or *heireſs*; *an owner*, or *poſſeſſour*. § Heredem aliquem facere, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 12. inſtituere, *Ibid.* 7. relinquere, *Id.* pro *Q.* 4. ſcribere, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 18. *Vid.* Hæres.

Hĕrì. adv. *id. quod* herè. *Yeſterday*, Cic. Fam. 11, 1.

✠ **Hĕrĭfŭga**, æ. c. g. *A runaway, a runagate*, Herifugæ famuli, *Catull.* 57, 71.

Hĕrīlis, e. adj. [*ab* herus] (1) *Belonging to a maſter*, (2) or *miſtreſs*. (1) In nuptias conjeci herilem filium, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 23. (2) Remmius Palæmon, mulieris verna, dum herilem filium comitatur in ſcholas, literas didicit, *Suet.* de *illuſtr. Gram.* 23. Herile carpere penſum, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 27, 63.

Hērīnāceus, i. m. *A hedghog*, Plin. *Vid.* Erinaceus.

* ‖ **Herma**, ătis. n. [*ab* ἕρμα fulcrum] *A prop*, or *ſtay*, Feſt. *Lat.* Fulcrum.

* **Herma**, æ. m. [*ab* Ἑρμῆς, Gr.] *A ſtatue of Mercury*. Trunco ſimillimus Hermæ, *Juv.* 8, 53. Omnes Hermæ ceciderunt unâ nocte, *Nep. Alcib.* 3.

Hermāphrŏdītus, i. m. [*ab* Ἑρμῆς, Mercurius, & Ἀφροδίτη, Venus] *An hermaphrodite, both man and woman*, Vid. *Ov. Met.* 4. *Fab.* 8. *v.* 383. Hermaphroditi utriuſque ſexûs. *Plin.* 11, 49.

* **Hermēdŏne**, es. f. [*ab* Ἑρμῆς Mercurius, & ἡδονὴ voluptas] *A knot*, or *band*; *a conſtellation ſo called*, Vitruv. 9, 7 interpr *Litt.*

* **Hermēlion**, i. n [ἑρμήλιον, Gr.] *A precious ſtone of a fiery colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* ‖ **Hermŏdactylus**, i. m. [*ab* Ἑρμῆς Mercurius, & δάκτυλος digitus] *Wild ſaffron*, Dodon. Some take it for *dogs bone*.

* **Hermūpoa**, æ. f. [*ab* Ἑρμοῦ Mercurii, & πόα herba; *q. d.* herba Mercurii] *The herb mercury*, Plin. 25, 3.

Hernia, æ. f. *The diſeaſe when the inteſtines fall into the ſcrotum, a rupture*, Celſ. 7, 18. Neſtoris hernia, *Juv.* 6, 325.

* **Hērŏĭcus**, a, um. adj. [*ab* heros] (1) *Heroick, pertaining to the heroes*. (2) *Relateing heroick actions, epick*. (1) Heroïca ætas, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 3. (2) Heroïcus verſus, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 27.

* **Hērōīna**, æ. f. *A heroine, a lady of honour*, Inachiis blandior heroïnis, *Prop.* 1, 13, 31.

* **Hērōis**, ĭdis. f. *A lady of the firſt rank, a lady of quality*. Veteres heroïdas æquas, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 4, 33.

* **Hēros**, ōis. m. [*ab* ἥρως, Gr.] (1) *A hero*, partly of divine, and partly of human, extraction. (2) *The ſoul of a great man unbodyed*. (3) *A man of ſingular virtue*, either civil, *or* military. (1) ✠ Quem virum, aut heroa, lyrâ vel acri Tibiâ ſumes celebrare, Clio? Quem Deûm? *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 1. Nec robora proſunt Semideûm heroum, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 373. (2) Huic reſponſum paucis ita reddidit heros, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 672. (3) Heros ille noſter Cato, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16.

* **Hērōum**, i. n. *A monument erected to the memory of ſome hero*, Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 24. *ubi tamen Gruter.* & *Turneb. leg.* forum.

* **Hērōus**, a, um. adj. *Heroick, epick*. ¶ Heroï pedes, *quibus in carmine utimur heroïco*, Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 47. Quis te Carminis heroï tangere juſſit opus? *Prop.* 3, 3, 16.

* **Herpes**, ētis. [*ab* ἕρπω, ſerpo] (1) *St. Anthony's fire*, ſome call it *wildfire*, ſome *the ſhingles*. (2) *An eating ulcer which corrodes the fleſh to the bone*. (3) Alſo *an animal of uſe in the cure*

of ſuch diſeaſes. (1) Scrib. Larg. 63. Plin. 26, 14. = Zona, *Id.* (2) Celſ. 5, 28. (3) Plin. 30, 13.

Hĕrus, i. m. (1) *A maſter of a family,* (2) or *his eldeſt ſon.* (3) ¶ ✠ Cœleſtes heri, *the Gods.* (1) Cui me cuſtodem addiderat herus major meus, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 50. (2) Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 3. (3) Hoſtia cœleſtes pacificâſſet heros, *Catull.* 66, 76.

* Heſpĕris, ĭdos. f. [ἑσπερις, Gr.] *The ſea Gilliflower,* Plin. 21, 7.

* Heſpĕrius, a, um. adj. *Weſtern.* Fretum Heſperium, *Ov. Met.* 11, 258.

* Heſpĕrūgo, gĭnis. *id. quod* heſperus. Mergat diem timendum dux noctis heſperugo, *Sen. Med.* 878.

* Heſpĕrus, i. m. [Ἕσπερος, Gr.] (1) *The evening ſtar,* the ſame which is alſo called *phoſphorus,* or *lucifer,* in the morning. (2) Synecd. *The evening.* (1) ℋ = Nuncius noctis, heſperi pulſis tenebris lucifer idem, *Sen. Hippol.* 751. (2) Ite domum ſaturæ, venit heſperus, ite capellæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 77.

Heſternus, a, um. adj. [*ab* heri, antiq. heſi] *Of yeſterday,* or *yeſternight.* Heſternus dies, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 29. Heſternâ nocte, *Ov. Ep.* 19, 72.

* Hĕtæria, æ. f. [*ab* ἑταιρία, Gr. *i. e.* ſodalitas] *A company, a ſociety, a college,* Plin. Ep. 10, 43. Secundum mandata tua hetærias eſſe vetueram, *Ibid. Ep.* 97.

* Hĕtærĭce, es. f. [Ἑταιρικὴ, Gr. *ſc.* ἴλη] *A Macedonian troop, ſo called from their friendly ſociety with each other,* or *with the king,* Nep. Eum. 1.

* ‖ Hĕtĕroclĭtus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἑτέρως aliter, & κλίνω declino] *Varyed from the common way, irregular in declineing,* Gramm.

* Hĕtĕrocrania, æ. f. [*ab* ἕτερος alter, & κράνιον calvaria] *A pain,* or *tumour, on one ſide of the head,* Plin. 31, 9.

* ‖ Hĕtĕrŏmallus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἕτερος alter & μαλλὸς vellus] *Friezed,* or *naped, on one ſide,* as velvet, ſattin, fuſtian, &c. Poll.

‖ Hetta, æ. f. *A thing of no value.* Non hettæ te facio, *Feſt. i. e.* titivilitii. ☞ *Scrib.* & hecta.

Heu! interj. ejulantis, & dolentis. (1) *Wo! alas! ô!* (2) Admirantis, *whoo!* (1) Heu! heu! quàm ego malis perdidi modis, quod tibi detuli & quod dedi! *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 26. § Heu pietas! heu priſca Fides! *Virg. Æn.* 6, 878. § Heu, me miſerum! *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 22. Heu miſero mihi! nequeo quin fleam, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 32. (2) Heu! ædepol, ſpecie lepidâ mulier, *Id. Rud.* 2, 4, 2.

* Heurētes, æ. m. [*ab* εὑρίσκω invenio] *The inventor,* or *deviſer, of a thing; an authour.* Heuretes mihi eſt, &c. *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 9. *Lat.* Inventor.

Heus! adv. (1) Vocantis & revocantis, *ho, ſoho, ho there.* (2) It. dolentis, (3) & ad conſiderationem revocantis, *conſider, mind.* (1) Heus! ecquis hîc eſt janitor? aperite, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 110. Syre, inquam, heus! heus! Syre, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 107. (2) Heus! etiam menſas conſumpſimus, inquit Iulus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 116. interp. Donato. (3) Heus! proximus ſum egomet mihi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 11. Omnium rerum, heus, viciſſitudo eſt, *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 45.

* Hexăchordus, i. c. g. & on, i. n. [*ab* ἕξ ſex, & χορδὴ chorda] *Haveing ſix cords,* or *ſtrings,* Vitruv. 10, 13.

* Hexaclīnon, i. n. [*ab* ἕξ ſex, & κλίνη lectus] *A dineing room, holding ſix diſcubitory couches,* Mart. 9, 69.

* Hexăgōnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἕξ ſex, & γωνία angulus] *Haveing ſix angles,* Col. 5, 2.

* ‖ Hexămĕter, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἕξ ſex, & μέτρον menſura] *Of ſix meaſures, of ſix feet,* Gramm. *Lat.* Sex pedum.

* Hexăphŏri, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab* ἕξ ſex, & φέρω fero] *Six porters,* or *bearers of burdens,* Vitruv. 10, 8.

* ‖ Hexapla, ōrum. n. pl. [*ab* ἑξαπλοῦς ſextuplex] *A work of Origen's in ſix columns,* Eccleſ.

* ‖ Hexaſtĭchon, i. [*ab* ἕξ ſex, & στίχος verſus] *Any thing compriſed in ſix verſes,* Gramm.

* Hexaſtĭchus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἕξ ſex, & στίχος ordo] Hordeum hexaſticum, *barley haveing ſix rows of corn in an ear,* Col. 2, 9.

* Hexaſtylos, i. c. g. & on, i. n. [*ab* ἕξ ſex, & στύλος columna] *Haveing ſix ranges of pillars,* Vitruv. 4, 3.

* Hexēcontălĭthus, i. m. [*ab* ἑξήκοντα ſexaginta, & λίθος lapis] *A precious ſtone with a variety of corners and colours,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Hexēres, is. f. [*ab* ἕξ ſex, & ἐρέσσω remigo] *A galley haveing ſix banks of oars,* Liv. 37, 23. Val. Max. 1, 8, 11.

H ante I.

* Hiandus, a, um. part. *To be yawned, with a loud voice.* Perſ. 5, 3.

* Hians, antis. part. [*ab* hio] (1) *Gapeing, yawning.* (2) *Diſjointed.* (3) Met. *Craveing, inſatiable.* (1) Perdices hiantes, *Plin.* 33, 9. *Conf. Sil.* 2, 684 & 10, 184. (2) = Diſjuncti atque hiantes concurſus literarum, *Cic.* in *Part. Orat.* 6. = Mutilus, diſſolutus. (3) Hiante avaritiâ Verres, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 2, 54.

* Hiaſco, ĕre. incept. [*ab* hio] *To chink, to open, to ſpread.* Ubi primùm nuces hiaſcere incipiunt, *Cato,* 17.

* Hiātus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* hio] (1) *A gapeing,* or *yawning; an opening the mouth wide.* (2) *A gaſping.* (3) *Any chaping, cleaveing,* or *opening; a diſjoining, a parting.* (4) Meton. *Bawling, braging, boaſting.* (1) Leo hiatu minaci, *Plin.* 8, 16. (2) Extremus expirantis hiatus, *Quint.* 6, 2. (3) Terræ hiatus, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 609. fontis, *Id. Met.* 3, 162. (4) Quid dignum tanto feret hic promiſſor hiatu? *Hor. A. Poet.* 138.

Hīberna, ōrum. n. pl. (1) *Winter quarters for ſoldiers.* (2) Alſo *winter houſes,* as oppoſed to ſummer houſes. (1) Legiones in hibernis collocâram, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 33. (2) Varro.

Hībernăcŭla, ōrum. n. pl. dim. *Winter quarters.* Hibernacula maturè communire, *Liv.* 22, 32.

Hībernātūrus, a, um. part. *About to winter.* Ut commodè hibernaturum ſe credebat, *Liv.* 28, 37. Loca perhorrida ſitu hibernaturus, *Liv.*

Hīberno, āre. neut. (1) *To winter, to be in winter quarters.* (2) *To be rough,* or *tempeſtuous.* (1) Quomodo milites hibernent literæ perferunt, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 13. (2) Hibernat mare, *Perſ.* 6, 7.

Hībernus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, winter.* Tempora hiberna, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 10. ¶ Fiunt etiam ex frigore hiberno ulcera, maximè in pueris, *chilblains,* Celſ. 5, 28, 6.

Hĭbiſcum, i. n. *vel* Hĭbiſcus, i. m. *The marſhmallow,* interpr. Scal. *ut ſit idem cum* ibiſcus, quod vid. *a kind of twig,* or *bullruſh.* Hædorum gregem viridi compellere hibiſco, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 30. interpr. Steph.

Hibris, ĭdis. c. g. *A pig of a tame ſow and a wild boar,* Plin. 8, 53. and may be uſed of any other like animal. *Vid.* Hybrida.

† Hĭbus *pro* his, *Lex ex Plaut.*

* Hic, hæc, hoc. pron. demonſt. [*ab* ἴκε, hicce, & per Apoc. hic] (1) *This man, woman, thing.* (2) *This ſo great.* (3) *Such.* (4) Sometimes it is redundant. (5) Sometimes put for the pronouns *ille, ipſe, is.* (1) Hic ipſus eſt, de quo agebam, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 53. Hæc ea eſt, quam miles à me vi nunc ereptum venit, *Id. Eun.* 4, 6, 14. Hoc mihi expedi, *Id.* (2) Ab hoc tamen viro filius deſciit, *Nep. Datam.* 7. (3) His lacrymis vitam damus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 45. (4) Ubinam Pamphilus hic eſt? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6. (5) Captæ urbes, & in his Byzantium, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. In exilium, hoc eſt, in aliam civitatem, *Cic.* pro *Cæcinâ,* 34.

* Hîc, *vel* heic. adv. loci, rei, & temporis. (1) *Here, in this place.* (2) *In this affair,* or *matter.* (3) *Then.* (1) Jam frater ipſe hîc aderit virginis, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 52. (2) Lycurgus mihi videtur poſſe hîc ad nequitiam adducier, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 4. (3) Hîc ego illum contempſi præ me, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 8. Hîc Catulus, Etſi herì, inquit, &c. *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 4.

* Hicce, hæcce, hocce. *This, this very.* Hicce hoc munere arbitrantur ſuam Thaïdem eſſe, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 38. Hiſce oculis egomet vidi, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 2, 31. Suburbanitas hujuſce provinciæ, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 3. Hocce tempus præcavere mihi, haud te ulciſci, ſinit, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 18. *Vid.* Hic.

Hiccine, hæccine, hoccine? *This man? this woman? this thing?* ¶ Hiccine non geſtandus in ſinu eſt? *is not he,* or *ſuch an one as he?* Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 75. Hæccine parva meum funus arena teget? *ſhall this?* Prop. 1, 17, 8. Hoccine credibile eſt? *is this?* Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 1.

Hîccine. adv. *Here?* Hîccine *ſum,* an apud mortuos? *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 17.

Hiĕmālis, e. adj. *Winterly, of winter.* Hiemale tempus, *Cic. Div.* 2, 14. Navigatio hiemalis, *Id. Fam.* 6, 20. Hiemales aquæ, *Sall. B. J.* 41.

Hiĕmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wintering,* or *ſubſiſting in winter.* Reliquum mellis hiemationi relinquatur, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 17.

Hiĕmātūrus, a, um. part. *About to be tempeſtuous,* Plin. 18, 35.

Hiĕmātus, a, um. part. *Wintered in.* Hiemato lacu, *Plin.* 9, 22. *ed. Hard.*

Hiĕmo, āre. neut. (1) *To be cold and tempeſtuous.* (2) *To winter, to be in winter quarters.* (1) Fidicula exoritur, hiemat, & pluit, *Col.* 11, 2. Atrum defendens piſces hiemat mare, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 17. ¶ *Act.* Hiemare aquas, *to turn into ice,* Plin. 19, 4. (2) Legiones quæ longiùs hiemabant, ſubſequi juſſit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 37.

Hiems, ĕmis. f. (1) *Winter.* (2) Met. *A tempeſt.* (3) Synec. *A year.* (1) ℋ Campos & montes hieme & æſtate peragrantes, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 42. (2) ✠ Emiſſam hiemem ſenſit Neptunus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 129. (3) Sextâ peregit hieme, *Mart.* 5, 38, 16.

* Hiĕra, æ. f. [*ab* ἱερὸς ſacer] (1) *A ſacred garland conſecrated to the gods, when, two runing a race, neither got the prize.* (2) *A name of Cybele.* (3) *An iſland of Sicily.* (1) *Sen. Ep.* 83. interpr. Lipſ. (2) Silveſtris hiera, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 673. *ubi tamen ob productam mediam Turneb.* hyæna *legendum ſuſpicatur.* (3) Plin. 2, 89. & 109.

* Hiĕrăcion, i. n. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] *The herb hawkweed,* Plin. 34, 11.

* Hiĕrăcītes, æ. m. [*ab* ἱέραξ, accipiter] *A precious ſtone, ſo called from its colour,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Hiĕrăcium collyrium. *A ſort of eye ſalve,* Plin. 34, 11. *ap.* Celſ. 6, 6, 28. *vocatur* Hieracis collyrium.

* ‖ Hiĕrarcha, æ. m. [*ab* ἱερὸς ſacer, & ἀρχὴ imperium] *A prelate, a biſhop,* Eccleſ. *Lat.* Præſul.

* ‖ Hiĕrarchia, æ. f. *Hierarchy, church government,* Eccleſ.

* ‖ Hiĕrarchĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of church government,* Eccleſ.

* Hiĕrātĭcus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Sacerdotal.* ¶ Hieratica charta, *the fineſt ſort of paper,* on which books of religion were writ, *Plin.* 13, 12.

* Hiĕrŏbŏtăne, es. f. *i. e.* ſacra herba [*ab* ἱερὸς ſacer, & βοτάνη herba] *Vervain.* Plin. 25, 9.

* ‖ Hiĕrŏcŏmium, i. n. [*ab* ἱερὸς ſacer, & κομέω curo] *A houſe for lepers,* Jun.

* Hiĕroglyphĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ἱερὸς, ſanctus, & γλύφω, ſculpo] *Hieroglyphical.* ¶ Hieroglyphicæ literæ, *vel* hieroglyphica, *ſc.* ſigna, *myſtical characters,* or *ſymbols,* in uſe with the ancient Ægyptian prieſts, by the pictures of animals, plants, &c. ſuch as we ſee on their mummys, or embalmed bodys, but difficult, at this diſtance of time, to be explained; this being, if not the firſt way of writeing, yet very ancient. Primi per figuras animalium Ægyptii ſenſus mentis effingebat, *Tac.* 11, 14.

Hiĕrŏnīces, æ. m. [*ab* ἱερὸς ſacer, & νίκη victoria] *A conquerour in the ſacred games,* Plin. 19, 8. & Suet. Ner. 24.

* Hiĕrŏphanta, æ. m. [*ab* ἱερὸς ſacer, & φαίνω oſtendo] *An interpreter of ſarced myſterys,* Nep. Pelop. 3.

* † Hiĕrŏphy̆lax, ăcis. m. [*ab* ἱερὸς ſacer, & φυλάσσω cuſtodio] *A churchwarden,* Scæv. *Lat.* Ædituus.

* Hiĕto, āre. neut. [*ab* hio] *To gape, to ſtare about.* Dum hieto, ille ſe ſubterduxit mihi, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 1, 4.

* Hĭlărātus, a, um. part. *Made merry, pleaſed, rejoiced.* Cum cœlo *terra* hilarata videatur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40.

* Hĭlărè. adv. [*ab* hilarus] iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Merryly, chearfully, gayly, frankly.* § Hilarè vivere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 30. Hilariùs loqui, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 27. Hilariſſimè addere de ſuo; *Plaut. Menæch.* 1, 2, 40.

* † Hĭlăreſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow merry, frolickſome,* or *gay,* Varr. *ap.* Non. 2, 404.

* Hĭlăria, ōrum. pl. n. [*ab* hilaritate propter vernum tempus] *Feaſts in honour of Cybele,* held on the 25th of *March,* when the days begin to be longer than the nights, *Macr. Sat.* 1, 21. *Any ſolemn feſtival,* Lampr. interpr. Caſaub. negante Salmaſ. Hilaria omnibus conveniunt, *Quint.* 6, 4.

* HĬLĂRIS, e. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*ab* ἱλαρὸς, *Id.*] *Merry, gay, pleaſant, jovial, chearfull.* 𝔛 = Oderunt hilarem triſtes, triſtemque jocoſi, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 89. Animadverti paulò te hilariorem, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 5. Hilariſſimum convivam expromam tibi, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 72.

* Hĭlărĭtas, ātis. f. *Mirth, chearfullneſs, gayety, pleaſantry.* = 𝔛 Non hilaritate, nec laſciviâ, nec riſu, aut joco comite levitatis, ſed ſæpe etiam triſtes firmitate & conſtantiâ ſunt beati, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 20. = Hilaritas & ſuavitas erepta eſt mihi, *Id. Fam.* 9, 11.

* Hĭlărĭter. adv. *Merryly, pleaſantly,* Ad Herenn. 3, 14. 𝔛 Mœſtè. *Id. ib. Vid.* Hilarè.

Hĭlărĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Mirth, gayety, chearfullneſs.* Quid te, obſecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo? *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 56. Hilaritudo oculorum, *Id. Rud.* 2, 4, 8.

* Hĭlăro, āre. act. *To make merry, to pleaſe, to chear.* Animum hilarare, *Catull.* 61, 18.

* Hĭlăror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be cheared, to be made pleaſant.* Quò ſenſus hilaretur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 3. Hujus ſuavitate maximè hilaratæ ſunt Athenæ. *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 11.

* ‖ Hĭlărōdus, i. m. [*ab* ἱλαρὸς hilaris, & ᾠδὴ cantus] *One that ſingeth pleaſant ſongs,* Feſt.

* ‖ Hĭlărĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat merry.* Sen. Ep. 23. ☞ *ſed al. alit. leg.*

* Hĭlărŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat pleaſant,* or *gay.* Atticæ, quoniam hilarula eſt, meis verbis ſuavium des, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 11. *extr.*

* Hĭlărus, a, um. adj. *Merry, pleaſant, chearfull.* Vita hilara, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 30.

Hĭlla, *vel* Hīla, æ. f. *Varr.* dim. [*ab* hira] *The ſmall gut, a chitterling,* or *ſauſage.* Hillis ſtomachus flagitat in morſus refici, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 60.

Hīlum, i. n. *The little black of a bean, a very nothing.* Siſyphus non proficit hilum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 4. *ex poëtâ quodam.* Nec deſit ponderis hilum, *Lucr.* 3, 221. Si libellâ claudicat hilum, *Id.* 4, 518.

* Hĭmantŏpŏdes, um. pl. m. [*ex* ἱμὰς lorum, & ποῦς pes] *Splayfooted,* Solin. c. 43. *Lat.* Loripedes. Alſo *birds ſo called from the ſlenderneſs of their legs,* Plin. 5, 8.

Hin. הין, *A meaſure among the Hebrews, containing twelve ſextarys,* Bibl.

* Hinc adv [*ab* hic] (1) *Hence, from this place,* (2) *cauſe,* (3) *matter,* (4) *perſon.* (5) *Henceforth* (6) *Out of this, part of this.* (7) ¶ Hinc & hinc, *on this part and that.* (1) Is repentè abiît à me hinc ante lucem, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 9. (2) Hinc illæ lacrymæ, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 99. (3) Hinc radios trivêre rotis, hinc tympana plauſtris, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 444. (4) Syrum ire video, hinc ſcibo jam ubi fiet, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 7. (5) Hinc volucrum naturæ dicentur, *Plin.* 9, 62. (6) Si is, aut dimidium, aut plùs etiam hinc feres, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 2, 29. (7) Hinc atque hinc glomerantur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 504. Raros colligis hinc & hinc capillos, *Mart.* 10, 83, 1.

* † Hinna, æ. f. *A ſhe hind, a mule,* Non. *ex* Varr. 2, 409.

* ‖ Hinnībundè. adv. *After the manner of mules,* Non. *ex* Claud. 2, 411. ⊥ Cum hinnitu.

* Hinnĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* hinnus] *A little mule,* Varr. R. R. 5, 8.

* Hinnio, īre. act. *To neigh,* Quint. 1, 5.

* Hinnītus, ûs. m. *A whinnying,* or *neighing.* Subitò exaudivit hinnitum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 33. = Fremitus hinnituſque equorum, *Liv.* 2, 64. *Conf. Curt.* 4, 13, 2.

* Hinnŭleus, & Hinnŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* hinnus] (1) *A young hind,* or *fawn; a kid, leveret,* &c. (2) *A little mule.* (1) Vitas hinnuleo me ſimilis, Chloë, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 1. (2) Equo & aſina genitos hinnulos antiqui vocabant, *Plin.* 8, 44.

* HINNUS, i. m. [*à* γίννος, *Idem*] *A mule engendered between a horſe and a ſhe aſs, a nag,* Varr. R. R. 2, 8. Col. 6, 37.

* Hio, āre. neut. [*à* χάω, *unde* χάσκω, hiſco] (1) *To gape, to yawn, to open the mouth wide.* (2) *To open,* as flowers, &c. do. (3) *To chark, chap,* or *chink;* as the ground, wood, &c. (4) *To be looſe,* or *disjointed.* (5) Met. *To gape after, to covet greatly.* (6) *To bawl out.* (1) Hiare pabŭli ſui gratiâ, *Plin.* 8, 25. (2) Flos hiat pratis, *Prop.* 4, 2, 45. (3) Hîc ſciſſa tellus faucibus ruptis hiat, *Sen. Phœn.* vel *Theb.* 70. (4) *Vid.* Hians. (5) Semper ad ſpem futuri hiat, *Sen. Ep.* 73. (6) Fabula hianda Tragœdo, *Perſ.* 5, 3.

* Hippăce, es. f. [*ab* ἵππος equa] *Cheeſe made of mare's milk,* Plin. 28, 9.

* ‖ Hippăgo, gĭnis. f. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & ἄγω duco] *A ferry boat to carry horſes over,* Gell. 10, 25.

* Hippăgus, *vel* Hippăgōgus, i. m. [*à* præced.] *A ferry boat for horſes.* Hippagum Salaminii invenerunt, *Plin.* 4, 56. Naves, quas hippagogas vocant, *Liv.* 44, 28.

* Hippeus, i. m. [*ab* ἵππος equus] *A comet with beams like a horſe's mane,* Plin. 2, 25.

* ‖ Hippi, ōrum. m. pl. [ab eodem] *A kind of crevice fiſh,* Plin. 9, 31. *ſi de lectione conſtaret.*

* Hippiătrus, i. m. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & ἰατρὸς medicus] *A horſe leech,* or *farrier,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7. ſed Græcis literis.

* Hippĭce, es. f. [*ab* ἵππος equus] *An herb, which being held in a horſe's mouth maketh him inſenſible of hunger,* or *thirſt,* Plin. 25, 8.

* Hippŏcămēlus, i. m. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & κάμηλος camelus] *A beaſt partly horſe and partly camel,* Auſon. Epigr. 70, 9.

* Hippŏcampa, æ. f. & Hippŏcampus, i. m. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & κάμπτω flecto] *A ſea-horſe,* Plin. 32, 11.

* Hippŏcampĭnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a ſea-horſe,* Plin. 32, 7.

* Hippŏcentaurus, i. m. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & κένταυρος centaurus] *A ſort of monſter half a man and half a horſe,* Plin. 7, 3.

* Hippŏdămus, i. m. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & δαμάω domo] *A breaker of horſes,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. Eſt quidem viri nomen ap. *Mart.* 4, 31.

* Hippodrŏmus, i. m. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & δρόμος curſus] *A courſeing,* or *runing, place for horſes,* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27. & Ciſt. 2, 3, 7.

* Hippogloſſa, æ. f. & Hippogloſſum, i. n. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & γλῶσσα lingua] *The herb horſetongue,* or *tonguewort,* Plin. 27, 11.

* ‖ Hippoglottion, i. n. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & γλῶττα lingua] *Tongue laurel, laurel of Alexandria,* Plin 15, 30.

* Hippŏlăpăthum, i. n. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & λάπαθον lapathum] *The herb patience,* or *monkſbeard,* Plin. 20, 21.

* Hippŏmănes, n. indecl. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & μαίνομαι inſanio] quid ſit non ſatìs conſtat apud auctores. (1) *A kind of poiſon uſed in philtres,* (2) *A venomous humour falling from a mare when ſhe wants the horſe,* (3) *A piece of fleſh on the forehead of a colt newly foaled, which the mare preſently bites off.* (4) Alſo *a kind of poiſonous liquour.* (5) *An Arcadian herb, whereof if horſes eat it maketh them furious.* (6) *Others make it a preparation from the herb called thorn apple, ſea lettuce, and milk thiſtle.* (1) Col. 6, 27. (2) Plin. 8, 42. & 28, 10. (3) Virg. Æn. 4, 515. (4) Id. Geor. 3, 281. (5) Theocr. (6) Theophraſt.

* Hippŏmărathrum, i. n. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & μάραθρον fœniculum] *The herb wild fennel,* Plin. 20, 23.

* ‖ Hippŏnŏmus, i. m. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & νέμω paſco] *A horſekeeper,* Litt. *ex* Plin. *ſed q.*

* Hippŏpēra, æ. f. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & πήρα pera] *A cloakbag,* or *portmanteau; a mail,* Sen. Epiſt. 87.

* Hippŏphaës, is. f. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & φυὴ natura: nam ſcrib. etiam ἱπποφυὲς; quum herba ſit naturæ equorum accommodata] *A kind of teaſel which ſhearers uſe in dreſſing their cloth,* Plin. 22, 12.

* Hippŏphæſtum, i. n. [ἱππόφαιστον, Gr.] *An herb which ſeemeth to be the ſame with* hippophaës, *Plin.* 16, 44. *but Dioſcorides diſtinguiſheth them.*

* Hippŏpŏtămus, i. m. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & ποταμὸς fluvius; *qu.* equus fluvialis] *A monſtrous creature in the rivers Ganges and Nile, with a back and mane like a horſe, hoofs like an ox, and tuſks like a boar,* Plin. 8, 21. ☞ Hujus figuram expreſſam *vid.* ap. Orapollinem, 29, 16.

* Hippŏſĕlīnum, i. n. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & σέλινον apium] *The herb horſeparſley,* or *loveage,* Plin. 20, 11.

* Hippŏtoxŏta, æ. m. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & τοξότης ſagittarius] *An archer on horſeback,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 6. & Hirt. B. Afr. 19.

* Hippūris, is. f. [*ab* ἵππος equus, & οὐρὰ cauda] *The herb horſetail,* or *ſhavegraſs,* Plin. 5, 21. *Lat.* Equiſetum, *Id.*

* † Hir. n. indecl. [*à* χεὶρ, Gr. manus] *The hollow of the hand,* interpr. *Scal. Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 8. ☞ *Scrib.* & ir.

Hīra, æ. f. *The gut called* inteſtinum jejunum. Synecd. *any gut.* Hiræ omnes dolent, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 1, 23.

Hircīnus, & Hirquīnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a goat.* (2) *Goatiſh, ramiſh.* (1) Pelles hircinæ, *Plin.* 12, 17. (2) Hirquinæ alæ, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 1, 51.

‖ Hircĭpĭlus, a, um. adj. *Haveing hard,* or *briſtly, hair,* Feſt.

Hircōſus, a, um. adj. *Stinking, ramiſh, ſmelling like a goat.* Senex hircoſus, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 3, 14.

Hircŭlus, i. m. [*ab* hircino, *i. e.* gravi, odore] *A herb like ſpikenard, baſtard nard,* Plin. 12, 12.

HIRCUS, & Hirquus, i. m. [de etym. variè diſputatur] (1) *A buck goat.* (2) Met. *A ſtinking, ramiſh,* or *lecherous, old fellow.* (3) *The rank ſmell of the armpits.* (4) ‖ *A cuckold,* or *wittol.* (1) De his vid. *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3. (2) Hircus alius ſæpe perdidit civem innocentem, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 86. (3) Sacer alarum hircus, *Catull.* 65, 1. (4) *Litt.* ex *Catull.* ſed q.

* Hirnea, æ. [*ab* hir, vola] (1) *A kind of earthen veſſel.* (2) *A cake baked therein.* (1) Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 273. (2) Cato, 81.

Hirquīnus. *Vid.* Hircinus.

‖ Hirquĭtallus, i. m. [quòd hircum olere incipiat] *A boy about fourteen years of age, when his voice begins to break,* Feſt. *hinc & verbum* hirquitallio, *Cenſorin.*

Hirquus, i. m. (1) *The corner of the eye.* (2) Alſo *a goat.* (1) Tranſverſa tuentibus hirquis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 8. Serv. leg. & interpr. (2) *Vid.* Hircus.

† Hirrio, īre, neut. [*ab r* literâ caninâ] *To hirr, ſnarl,* or *grin, like a dog,* Feſt. ⊥ Ringo.

‖ Hirſūta, æ. f. *ſc.* eruca. *A rough caterpillar, a palmer worm,* Litt. *ex* Col.

‖ Hirſūtia, æ. f. *Roughneſs of hair,* or *briſtles,* Solin. c. 38.

Hirſūtus, a, um. adj. [etym. incert.] ior, comp. *Rough, hairy, prickly, ſhaggy,* Met. *rugged, unpleaſant,*

unpleaſant, of a harſh argument. Hirſuta barba, *Ov. Met.* 13, 767. Hirſutior ramis & foliis, *Plin.* 21, ult. Caſtaneæ hirſutæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 13. Sumpſerit annales; nihil eſt hirſutius illis, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 258.

Hirtus, a, um. adj. [contract. *pro* hirſutus] (1) *Rough, ſhaggy, hairy.* (2) Met. *Ruged, unpoliſhed.* (1) Barba viros, hirtæque decent in corpore ſetæ, *Ov. Met.* 13, 851. Hirtæ oves, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. Femora horrentibus plumis hirta, *Col.* 8, 2. Hirto corde gigni quoſdam homines proditur, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) = Ingenium non incultum eſt, nec turpiter hirtum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 22.

Hirūdo, dinis. f. (1) *A horſeleech, a bloodſucker.* (2) *An exhauſter, an emptyer.* (1) Plena cruoris hirudo, *Hor. A. P.* 476. = Hirudinem ſanguiſugam vulgò cœpiſſe appellari adverto, *Plin.* 8, 10. (2) Plebs miſera hirudo ærarii, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 15.

Hĭrundĭnīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, a ſwallow.* Nidus hirundininus, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 1, 6. ſanguis, *Plin.* 30, 14.

Hĭrundo, dĭnis. f. (1) *A ſwallow.* (2) Met. *The ſpring.* (1) Arguta hirundo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 377. prænuncia veris, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 853. (2) Te reviſet cum Zephyris & hirundine primâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 12.

* Hiſcens, tis. part. *Gapeing.* Et ſcandat *Leo* malis hiſcentibus orbem, *Manil.* 4, 534.

* Hiſco, ĕre. incept. [*ab* hio] (1) *To gape, to open the mouth, to ſpeak.* (2) *To mutter.* (3) *To chark, chap,* or *open.* (1) Raris turbatus vocibus hiſco, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 314. (2) 𝔛 Quis antea loqui, quis hiſcere audebat? *Plin. Paneg.* 76. Ne hiſcere quidem audet, *Liv.* 6, 16. (3) Tace, ædes hiſcunt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 1, 42.

Hiſpĭdōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of hair,* or *briſtles.* 𝔛 Non dico pueris, ſed hiſpidoſis, *Catull.* 16. *ubi. al. leg.* his piloſis. ☞ Rarò occ. ſi alibi.

Hiſpĭdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Rough, briſtly, ſhaggy, prickly.* (2) *Dirty, ruged, unpleaſant.* (1) Objectus hiſpidi pugnæ ſuis, *Phædr.* 5, 11, 4. Cynara hiſpida, *Col.* 10, 233. Hiſpida frons, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 210. (2) Imbres nubibus hiſpidos Manant in agros, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 1.

‖ Hiſter, tri, m. *A ſtageplayer. Lat.* Ludio. *Vid.* locum Livii, in *hiſtrio.*

* Hiſtŏria, æ. f. [*ab* ἱϛορεῖν, videre, quòd in illis præterita videntur] *A hiſtory,* or *narrative.* Hiſtoria eſt teſtis temporum, lux veritatis, vitæ memoria, magiſtra vitæ, nuncia vetuſtatis, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 9. *ubi de propriis hiſtoriæ legibus videre eſt.* De hiſtoriæ Arte, *vid. Voſſ.* Quid diſtat Hiſtoria ab annalibus & diariis, *vid. Gell.* 5, 18. Κατ᾽ ἐξοχὴν, *a name given to Cornelius Alexander, a Greek hiſtorian,* Suet. *de* Illuſtr. Gramm. 20. *Lat.* Narratio.

* Hiſtŏriālis, e. adj. *Hiſtorial,* or *hiſtorical.* Trahitur etiam in picturas *cupreſſus* hiſtoriali opere, *Plin.* 16, 33. ☞ Haud ſcio an alibi.

* Hiſtŏrĭce, es. f. *The narrative,* or *explanatory, part of grammar,* Quint. 1, 9. Deſcriptiones locorum, non hiſtoricè tantùm, ſed propè poëticè, proſequi fas eſt, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 5.

* Hiſtŏrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Hiſtorical.* 𝔛 Non tam hiſtorico, quàm oratorio genere perſcribere, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 83.

* Hiſtŏrĭcus, i. m. *ſc.* ſcriptor. *An hiſtorian.* Hiſtorici tres graviſſimi, Thucydides, Theopompus, & Timæus, *Nep. Alcib.* 11.

* ‖ Hiſtŏriogrăphus, i. m. [*ab* ἱϛορία hiſtoria, & γράφω ſcribo] *An hiſtoriagrapher,* Jul. Capitol. ‡ Hiſtoricus, hiſtoriarum ſcriptor.

Hiſtrĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* hiſtrio] *Belonging to,* or *of, a ſtageplayer,* or *actor.* Audire jubet vos imperator hiſtricus, *Plaut.* in *prol. Pœn.* 4. Pro imperio hiſtrico, *Id. Ibid.* 44.

Hiſtrio, ōnis. m. artifex ſcenicus. [*ab* hiſter, Tuſco vocab.] (1) *A ſtageplayer, an actor.* (2) *A quack.* (1) Hiſtriones celebres fuerunt Roſcius & Æſopus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 61. Hiſter Tuſco vocabulo ludio vocabatur, nomen hiſtrionibus inditum, *Liv.* 7, 2. *Vid.* locum. (2) Celſ. 5, 26.

Hiſtriōnālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, an actor,* or *ſtageplayer.* Hiſtrionale ſtudium, *Tac.* 1, 16.

Hiſtriōnia, æ. f. *The art of an actor,* or *ſtageplayer.* Hiſtrioniæ addictus, *Petron.* 5, 1. leg. & ap. *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 90, & 152.

‖ Hiſtriōnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a ſtageplayer,* or *actor,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* Hiſtrix, ĭcis. f. *A porcupine. Vid.* Hyſtrix, *ſic enim ſcribi debet.*

‖ Hitta, æ. f. *The film of a pomegranate, a trifle,* Feſt.

‖ Hittio, īre. [*à* ſeq. hittus] *To open,* or *queſt;* as a dog on the ſcent, *Feſt.* interpr. Scal.

‖ Hittus, i, *vel ut al.* ûs. m. *The opening,* or *ſpending, of a dog on the ſcent.* Hittus, φωνὴ κυνὸς, *Gloſſ. Vett.*

* Hiulcè. adv. *Gapeingly, by gaps, not cloſely,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 12. 𝔛 Preſsè, *Id. ib.*

* Hiulco, āre. act. [*ex* hio] *To make a thing gape,* or *chap.* Æſtus hiulcat agros, *Catull.* 62, 62.

* Hiulcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* hio] (1) *Gapeing,* or *chaping;* as ground doth in dry and hot weather. (2) Met. *Not cloſe.* (3) *Greedy, ravenous.* (1) Hiulca ſiti findit canis æſtifer arva, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 353. (2) Hiulcus verborum concurſus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 43. (3) Hiulca gens, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2. 9.

H ante O.

* Hŏc. abl. ab hic. cum comparat. (1) *By ſo much,* (2) *Therefore, thereupon.* (1) Conſilio tuo utar, & hôc libentiùs, quòd, *&c. Cæſar Oppio* ap. *Cic. Att.* 9, 8. Hôc plùs facies, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 15. (2) Plin. Ep. 19, 2.

* Hocce. n. *pro* hoc adj. ſyllab. ce. *This, this ſame.* Hocce tempus præcavere mihi, me haud te ulciſci ſinit, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 18.

Hoccine? *Is this?* Hoccine eſt credibile, aut memorabile? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 1.

* Hŏdie. adv. [*qu.* hoc die] *To day, this day.* (2) *At this time, in this age.* (3) Elegantly uſed by way of emphaſis. (1) Per Idus quintiles, qui dies hodie eſt, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 14. (2) Hodie *penis* eſt in obſcœnis, *Id. Fam.* 9, 22. Non turba Deorum talis ut eſt hodie, *Juv.* 13, 47. (3) *Vid. Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 25. & *Eun.* 4, 4, 45. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 670. & *Ecl.* 3, 10. ¶ Hodieque, *to this very time, at this very day.* Hodieque uſurpatur idem jus, *Liv.* 1, 17.

* Hŏdiernus, a, um. adj. *Of this day.* Ante hodiernum diem, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 8. 𝔛 Diſputatio heſterni & hodierni diei, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 21.

* ‖ Hŏdœdŏcus, i. m. [ex ὁδὸς, via, & δοκεύω, inſidior] *A highwayman, a robber,* Feſt.

* ‖ Hŏdœpŏrĭcum, i. n. [ὁδοιπορικὸν, Gr. *ab* ὁδὸς via, & πείρω tranſeo] *An itinerary,* or *book of travels.*

☞ Hœdĭcŭlus, hœdīle, hœdillus, hœdīnus, hœdŭlus, hœdus, *vid.* Hædĭcŭlus, hædīle, *&c.*

* Hoi! [Gr. οἶ. Hebr. הוי.] Vox naturæ. *The voice of crying,* Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 48. ubi al. leg. ſine aſpiratione.

* Holcus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῦ ἕλκειν, *i. e.* à trahendo, quòd ariſtas è corpore trahat] *Wall barley,* Plin. 47, 10:

* ‖ Hŏlŏbērus, a, um. adj. *vel* Hŏlŏvērus. Holoveræ veſtes, *Cod.* [*ab* ὅλος totus, & πυῤῥὸς, fulvus; them. πῦρ ignis, *M.*] *All of a purple die.*

* ‖ Hŏlochrȳſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ὅλος totus, & χρυσὸς aurum] *All of gold, made of cloth of gold,* Alciat.

* ‖ Hŏlŏcauſtum, i. n. [παρὰ τὸ ὅλον καίεσθαι, *i. e.* ab eo quòd totum crematur] *A whole burntoffering, a holocauſt,* Bibb.

* ‖ Hŏlŏgrammon, *ſive* hologrammaton teſtamentum. [*ab* ὅλος totus, & γράμμα litera] *A will writ all with the teſtator's own hand,* Juſtinian.

* ‖ Hŏlogrăphĭcus, a, um. adj. *vel* holographus. [*ab* ὅλος totus, & γράφω ſcribo] *Wholely writen by a man's own hand,* Hier.

* ‖ Hŏlŏphanta, æ. m. [*ab* ὅλος totus, & φαίνω oſtendo: ſed vid. in Halapantâ] *One who telleth what he knoweth, and more too,* Plaut.

* ‖ Hŏlŏsērĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ὅλος totus, & σηρικος ſericus] *Made all of ſilk, velvet,* Lampr.

* Hŏlŏſphȳrătus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ὅλος totus, & σφῦρα malleus] *Solid, worked with hammers.* Statua holoſphyrata, *Plin.* 33, 4.

* Hŏloſteon, i. n. [*ab* ὅλος, & ὀϛέον os; per antiphr. ita dict.] *A herb called ſtitchwort,* Plin. 27, 10.

* Hŏlŏthŭria, ōrum. pl. n. [*ab* ὅλος totus, & θορὸς ſemen piſcium] *Fiſhes full of prickles.* Plin. 8, 47.

Homer. indecl. *ab* Hebr. עמר. *The name of an Hebrew meaſure containing three pints.*

* Hŏmērŏmaſtrix, ĭgos. m. [Ὅμηρος Homerus, & μάϛιξ flagellum] *Zoilus, ſo called for carping at, and maligning, Homer;* it is alſo uſed for any *ſnarling critick, and conceited faultfinder.* Vid. Plin. l. 1.

Hŏmĭcīda, æ. c. g. [qui hominem cædit] *A murderer, a manſlayer.* Fateor plùs quàm ſicarios, plùs quàm homicidas eſſe, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 13.

Hŏmĭcīdium, i. n. *Murder, manſlaughter,* Cic. Philipp. 2, 12.

* ‖ Hŏmīlia, æ. f. [*ab* ὅμιλος cœtus] *A homily, a ſermon, a diſcourſe,* or *converſation.* Ex uſu Eccleſ.

Hŏmo, ĭnis. ant. ōnis & hŭmĭnis. c. g. (1) *Man, mankind, a wight.* (2) *A man,* as oppoſed to a woman. (3) *A mortal, one of human-kind, a woman.* (4) *A man,* as oppoſed to a child. (5) *A ſtout man, a brave fellow.* (6) *A fine, clever, man.* (7) *A wiſe man, a man of ſenſe.* (8) *A fallible,* or *weak, man,* or *woman.* (9) *A ſerveing man.* (10) *A ſorry fellow.* (11) *A perſon, a body, one.* (12) Meton. *Humanity, courteſy, civility.* (13) Synecd. *The body.* (14) *A vaſſal, a ſubject.* (15) It is elegantly uſed where it might be omitted, *or* where the uſe of the pronoun is more frequent. (1) Homo ad civilem ſocietatem natus, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 24. Homo ſeu maſculus, ſeu femina, *Plin.* 11, 39. 𝔛 Metellus nobiliſſimus homo, atque optimus vir, *Cic. poſt Redit.* 5. (2) Mi homo, & mea mulier, vos ſaluto, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 57. (3) Moriendum erat, quoniam homo nata fuerat, *Sulpic. Cic.* int. *Fam.* 4, 5. Hominis miſeræ miſereri, *Plaut. Ciſt.* (4) Homo, non infans, *Cic.* (5) Pugnâſti, homo es, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 57. (6) = Nox te expolivit, & hominem reddidit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 10. (7) Si vis homo eſſe, recipe te ad nos, *Id. Att.* 4, 15. 𝔛 Ita & tulit dolorem, ut vir, & ut homo majorem ferre ſine cauſâ noluit, *Id.* (8) Cenſên' hominem me eſſe? erravi, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 40. Clames licèt, & mare cœlo Confundas, homo ſum, *Juv.* 6, 283. (9) Comparâſti ad lecticam homines, *Catull.* 10, 16. (10) Hominem iſtum impuriſſimum abſolvitote, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 17. (11) Si purum eſt, in aquâ homo deſidere debet, *Celſ.* (12) Quid cum eo diſſeras, qui omnino hominem ex homine tollit? *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5. Hominem ex homine exuit, *Celſ.* (13) Animus durat poſt hominem, *Meurſ.* 1, 13. ¶ ✠ Interior homo, *the ſoul,* Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 66. (14) Reges caſus adverſos hominibus tribuunt, ſecundos fortunæ ſuæ, *Nep. Dat.* 5. (15) *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 30. & *Nep. Eum.* 2. Haud ſanè temporum multorum homo, *Curt.* 5, 3, 4. Ubi vox *multorum* perperam contra fidem MSS. inſeritur, ut notat *Gron. Obſerv.* 1, 24.

* Hŏmœŏmĕria, æ. f. *i. e.* partium ſimilitudo. [*ab* ὅμοιος ſimilis, & μέρος pars] *A likeneſs of parts,* Lucr. 1, 830.

* ‖ Hŏmœŏptōton, i. n. [*ab* ὅμοιος ſimilis, & πτῶσις caſus] *A figure when the laſt words of ſeveral ſentences have like caſual endings, as,* Mœrentes, flentes, lacrymantes, & miſerantes, *Enn.*

* ‖ Hŏmœŏtĕleuton, i. n. [*ab* ὅμοιος ſimilis, & τελευτὴ finis] *A figure when clauſes have like endings, as,* Vivis invidioſè, delinquis ſtudioſè, loqueris odioſè, *Rhet.*

• ‖ Hŏmŏgĕneus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ὅμοιος ſimilis, & γένος genus] *Homogeneal, of the ſame kind*, or *ſort*; *ſimilar*, or *alike*, Philoſ. *Lat.* Congener.

• ‖ Hŏmōnȳmia, æ. f. [*ab* ὁμῦ ſimuli, & ὄνομα, nomen] *When divers things are ſignifyed by one word.* *Lat.* Ambiguitas vocis. 𝔛 *Homonymia* unâ voce multa ſign. *ſynonymia* multis vocibus idem teſtatur, *Front.*

• ‖ Hŏmōnȳmus, a, um. adj. *That under the ſome name*, or *word*, *ſignifyeth diverſe things*; *equivocal, homonymous, of doubtfull meaning.* *Lat.* Ambiguus.

• ‖ Hōmŏphăgia, ōrum. n. pl. [*ab* ὠμὸς crudus, & φάγω edo] *Feaſts of the heathens wherein they eat raw meats*, Arnob.

• Hōmoplātæ, ārum. f. pl. corruptè *pro* omoplatæ. [*ab* ὦμος humerus, & πλατὺς latus] *The ſhoulder blades.* Noſtri ſcutula operta, ὠμοπλάτας Græci nominant, *Celſ.* 8, 1.

• Hŏmōtŏnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ὁμῦ ſimul, & τείνω tendo] *Equally extended.* Homotona brachia baliſtæ, *Vitruv.* 1, 1.

• ‖ Hŏmouſion, i. n. [ὁμούσιον, Gr. *ab* ὁμῦ ſimul, & ὐσία ſubſtantia] *Conſubſtantiality*, Juſtinian.

• ‖ Hŏmouſius, a, um. adj. *Of the ſame ſubſtance, conſubſtantial, coeſſential*, an orthodox term in oppoſition to the *Arians*, who acknowleded Chriſt only as ὁμοιούσιον, *i. e.* as, *of a like eſſence* with the father, but not the ſame. *Lat.* Eandem habens eſſentiam.

Hŏmŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* homo] *A little man, a dwarf, a mannikin.* Hic homulus ex argillâ & luto factus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 25.

✠ Hŏmullus, i. m. dim. [*ex* homo] *A weak mortal man.* Brevis hic eſt fructus homullis, *Lucr.* 3, 927.

Hŏmuncio, ōnis, m. *A ſorry fellow, a raſcal, a ſcrub.* 𝔛 Deus ille, &c. homuncio hic, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 43.

‖ Hŏmunciōnītæ, ārum. pl. m. *Hereticks that denyed the godhead of Chriſt.*

Hŏmuncŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* homo] *A little ſorry fellow.* Hem! nos homunculi indignamur? *Sulp. Cic.* inter *Fam.* 4, 5. Humilem homunculum excitabo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 23.

Hŏneſtāmentum, i. n. *An adorning, that which ſeteth out a thing, an Embelliſhment*, Sen. Ep. 66. Honeſtamentum pacis, *Sall.* de *Rep. ordin.*

Hŏneſtandus, a, um. part. *To be graced, honoured*, &c. Domino domus honeſtanda eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 49.

Hŏneſtans, tis. part. *Graceing, adorning.* Caputque plumeo apice honeſtante, *Plin.* 10. 2.

Hŏneſtas, ātis. f. [*ab* honor] (1) *Honour, nobility, eminence.* (2) *Dignity, credit, reputation.* (3) *Probity, honeſty.* (1) 𝔛 Odio alienæ honeſtatis agrum ſordidiſſimo cuique diviſit, *Liv.* 1, 47. (2) Honeſtatis naturâ ſumus ſtudioſiſſimi, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 24. = Exiſtimatio, dignitas, *Id.* 𝔛 Turpitudo, *Id.* (3) Honeſtas dictorum atque factorum, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 14. ☞ De honeſtate, *vid. Cic.* fusè differentem, *Offic.* l. 1.

‖ Hŏneſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An honouring*, or *crediting*, Aug.

‖ Hŏneſtātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that honoureth*, Aug. ⸸ Qui honorat.

Hŏneſtātus, a, um. part. *Adorned, credited, embelliſhed.* Quòd non dignos homines honore honeſtatos videbam, *Sall. B. C.* 36.

Hŏneſtè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Honourably, faſhionably, becomeingly, handſomely.* Quæ in noſtris rebus non ſatis honeſtè, in amicorum ſunt honeſtiſſimè, *Cic.* de *Am.* 16. Honeſtiùs hîc, quàm Q. Pompeius, *Id. Offic.* 3, 30.

‖ Hŏneſtĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *pro* honeſtas, *Non.* 2, 401.

Hŏneſto, āre. act. *To grace*, or *credit, one*; *to adorn, to ſet forth*, or *embelliſh.* 𝔛 Gracchorum ex ſanguine non modò ſe non contaminârunt, ſed & honeſtârunt, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 12. 𝔛 Te honeſtet hæc famigeratio, me autem collutulet, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 67.

Hŏneſtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be honoured*, &c. Si uno baſilicæ ſpatio honeſtamur, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 34.

Hŏneſtum, i. n. *Honeſty, virtue, gracefullneſs.* 𝔛 Magnum hoc ego duco, Quòd placui tibi, qui turpi ſecernis honeſtum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 63.

Hŏneſtus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* honos] (1) *Honourable.* (2) *Honeſt, kind civil.* (3) *Handſome, decent.* (4) *Worſhipfull, genteel.* (5) *Handſome, fair, well favoured.* (6) *Diſcreetly and wiſely made.* (1) Naviga cum honeſto aliquo homine, cujus auctoritate navicularius moveatur, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 7. = Mihi & honeſtus & honoratus videtur, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 81. (2) Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 42. (3) 𝔛 Quod facere turpe eſt, dicere ne honeſtum puta, *Pub. Syr.* Non eadem omnibus honeſta, *Nep. præf.* 3. (4) = Amplæ & honeſtæ familiæ, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 7. 𝔛 Necubi aut honeſtorum deficeret copia, aut multitudinis ſoboles, *Suet. Aug.* 46. (5) Virgo facie honeſtâ, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 96. (6) Deceſſit honeſtiſſimo teſtamento, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24.

Hŏnor, & Hŏnos, ōris. m. [fortè *ab* הון opulentia] (1) *Honuor, worſhip.* (2) *Reſpect, regard.* (3) *An office, poſt*, or *dignity.* (4) *Gracefullneſs, beauty.* (5) *A preſent, a reward, a fee, a recompenſe*; good, *or* bad. (6) *Sacrifice, an oblation.* (1) Honos eſt præmium virtutis, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 81. (2) In ſummo honore apud Græcos geometria fuit, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 2. (3) Hoc honore uſi, togati eſſe ſolent, *Id. Philipp.* 8, 11. vid. & *Nep. Conon.* 1. (4) Venus lætos oculis afflârat honores, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 595. Sylvis aquilo decuſſit honorem, *Id. Geor.* 2, 404. (5) Curio miſi, ut medico honos haberetur, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 9. Hic tibi pro illo munere honos eſt habitus, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 22. *ſc.* ut pendeas. (6) Divûm templis indicit honorem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 636. ¶ Honorem præfari, *to aſk leave*, or *pardon, for ſo ſaying*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

Hŏnōrābĭlis, e. adj. *Honourable, worthy of honour.* Hæc ipſa ſunt honorabilia, *Cic.* de *Sel.* 18. 𝔛 Verendus magis, quàm honorabilis, *Liv.* 4, 10.

‖ Hŏnōrābĭlĭter. adv. *Honourably*, Jul. Capit. ⸸ Honorificè, *Cic.*

Hŏnōrandus, a, um. part. *To be honoured* Mors non monumentis, ſed luctu publico honoranda, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 3.

‖ Hŏnōrāria, ōrum. n. pl. *Plays ſet out by the Romans in honour of Bacchus*, Feſt.

Hŏnōrārium, i. n. (1) *An honorary*, or *free gift, given to the conſul when he came into his province.* (2) *A preſent*, or *cuſtom, which officers paid at their firſt entry upon their office.* (3) ‖ *A phyſician's*, or *lawyer's, fee.* (1) Qui modus tibi fuit frumenti æſtimandi? qui honorarii? *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 35. (2) Plin. Ep. 10, 114. (3) App. JCC.

Hŏnōrārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to honour, that which is done*, or *given, upon the account of honour*; *honorary.* ¶ Honorarius arbiter, *a friendly umpire*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 41. Honoraria opera, *a compoſition by friends*, Id. *pro* Cæcin. 2. Alſo *that which is brought in and appointed by the prætor*, Honorarius tumulus, *a bed*, or *tomb, of ſtate*, Suet. Claud. 1. ‖ Honorarium jus, *an order of council table*, &c. *Pomp.* ‖ Honorariæ literæ, *a congé d'elire from the king for a biſhoprick, a preſentation from a patron to a liveing*, Symm.

Hŏnōrātè. adv. iùs. comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Honourably, worſhipfully, with honour.* § Honoratè cuſtodire, *Cic.* Honoratiùs cremare, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 11. Honoratiſſimè aliquem accipere, *Id.* 2, 10, 2.

Hŏnōrātus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Honoured, rewarded.* (2) Alſo *honourable, worſhipfull.* (1) Honoratus equeſtri ſtatuâ, *Paterc.* 2, 61. (2) Honoratior apud plebem, *Liv.* 4, 35. Vir honoratiſſimæ imaginis, *Id.* 3, 58.

Hŏnōrĭfĭcè. adv. hŏnōrĭfĭcentiùs, comp. ſſĭmè. ſup. *Honourably, with honour.* Ornatè & honorificè de aliquo prædicâre, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 13. Quo non aliud honorificentiùs Cottæ evenit, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 7, 2.

‖ Hŏnōrĭfĭcentia, æ. f. *Worſhip, honour*, Symmach. ⸸ Honor, cultus, *Vett.*

‖ Hŏnorĭfĭco, āre. act. *To honour and do reverence unto*, Lact. ⸸ Honoro, *Cic.*

‖ Hŏnōrĭfĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be honoured*, Aug.

Hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. hŏnōrĭfĭcentior, comp. hŏnōrĭfĭcentiſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Honourable, creditable, that bringeth honour.* (2) *Done*, or *ſpoken, to a man's credit.* (1) Honorificentiſſimum ſenatuſconſultum, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 10. (2) Mihi res honorificentior viſa eſt, *Id. Att.* 1, 16. Honorificentiſſima verba, *Id. Philipp.* 14, 11. Honorifica mentio, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 15.

‖ Hŏnōrĭpĕta, æ. m. *Deſireous of honour*, Apul. *de* habit. doct. Plat. p. 611. ⸸ Ambitioſus.

Hŏnōro, āre. act. *To reverence, to honour*, or *ſhow reſpect to.* Amphiaraum honoravit fama Græciæ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 40.

Hŏnōror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be honoured*, &c. 𝔛 Honorantur recta, prava puniuntur, *Paterc.* 2, 126.

Hŏnōrus, a, um. adj. *Honourable, faſhionable, creditable.* Studium famæ mihi creſcit honoræ, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 393. Ductor honori nominis, *Sil.* 11, 301.

Hŏnos, ōris. m. *Honour.* ¶ Honos auribus ſit, *ſaveing your reverence*, Curt. 51, 58. *Vid.* Honor.

† Hŏnus & hŏnuſtus, *pro* onus, & onuſtus, vett. dixére.

• Hoplītes, æ. m. [*ab* ὅπλον armatura] *A man of war, a gens d'arms*, Plin. 35, 10.

• Hoplŏmăchus, i. m. [*ab* ὅπλον armatura, & μάχομαι pugno; *q. d.* qui armis pugnat] *A ſword fenſer*, Mart. 8, 74.

• Hōra, æ. f. [ὥρα, Gr. *ab* Heb. אור *or*, lux] (1) *An hour.* (2) *A ſpace, a time, a ſeaſon of the year.* (3) *Any ſeaſon*, or *diviſion of time*; *a day, a month*, &c. (4) *The time of a nativity.* (5) *Time* in general. (6) *A poetical godeſs of time.* (1) Ab horâ tertiâ bibebatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41. (2) Atrox hora caniculæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 9. (3) Nunquam te craſtina fallet Hora, *Hor.* Horæ Septembris, *Id. Epiſt.* 1, 16, 16. (4) Errant *mathematici*, horam ſuam nemo novit, *Sen.* de *morte Claudii.* (5) Dum hæc dicit, abiît hora, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 49. (6) Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis, *Ov.* 2, 118. ¶ Omnium horarum homo, *one fit for all purpoſes*, Quint. 6, 4. In horas, *every hour*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 14.

• Hōræum, i. n. [*ab* ὥρα tempus, æſtas] *A kind of pickle made in the ſpring*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

• Hōræus, a, um. adj. *Seaſonable, ripe, gathered in ſummer.* ¶ Horæum mel, *ſummer honey*, Plin. 11, 15. ſed Græcis literis ὡραῖον.

• Hōrārium, i. n. *An inſtrument to know the hour by the help of water*, not the clepſydra, but a larger machine, ſee it deſcribed by *Vitruv.* 9, *ult.* & *Plin.* 7. *ult.* It may be uſed for *an hourglaſs, clock, watch, dial*, &c.

• Hōrārius, a, um. adj. *That is the ſpace of an hour, hourly*, Suet. Dom. 3.

Horda, æ. f. *A cow with calf*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. Forda *uſitatiùs dic.*

Hordeāceus, a, um. adj. *Of barley.* Panis hordeaceus, *Plin.* 18, 7. Farina hordeacea, *Pallad.* 1, 29.

Hordeārii, ōrum. m. pl. *Fenſers that lived upon barley.* Gladiatores hordearii, *Plin.* 18, 7.

Hordeārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to barley.* ¶ Hordearia pruna, *wheaten plums, ripe at barley harveſt*, or *of the colour of ripe barley*, Plin. 15, 13.

† Hordeia, æ. f. *A kind of fiſh*, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 8, 58.

† Hordeus, a, um. adj. *Of barley*, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 8, 58. ant. *pro* hordeaceus. *Al. enim ſubſt. al. verò adj. eſſe volunt.*

‖ Hordeŏlus, i. m. Apoſtema naſcens in extremitate palpebrarum. *A little ſwelling in the eyelids, like a barley corn*; *a ſtian*, or *ſtithe*, Marc. Emp.

HORDEUM, i. n. *Barley,* paſſim ap Claſſ. *ſcrib.* & ordeum, in plur. hordea, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 36.

Hordicālia, um. pl. n. quòd tum hordæ immolantur, *Varr.* *Feaſts wherein they ſacrificed cows with calf.*

* Hŏria, æ. f. [*ab* ὅριος, terminalis] *A fiſher's boat, a ſmall boat that goeth by the ſhore, a ſmack,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 5.

* Hŏriŏla, æ. f. dim. *A little fiſher boat,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 100.

* ‖ Hŏrīzon, ontis. m. [*ab* ὁρίζω termino] *The horizon, a circle divideing the half ſphere of the firmament which we ſee, from the other half, which we ſee not,* Aſtron. ⸸ Finiens, *Cic.* de *Div.* 44.

* ‖ Hormĭnium ſativum, & Hormĭnum, i. n. [*ab* ὅρμινον, Gr.] *Sage of Rome, clary;* alſo *ſpurge,* Jun.

* Hormĭnōdes, is. m. [*à* præced.] *A precious ſtone of a greeniſh colour like clary, with a circle about it of a gold colour,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Hornŏtinus, a, um. adj. [*ab* hornus] *Of this year, of one year's growth.* Hornotinum frumentum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 18. Hornotinæ nuces, *Cato,* 17.

* Hornus, a, um. adj. [*ab* hora, quod inter cætera ſign. annus] *Of this year.* Hornum vinum, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 47. Horna meſſis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 3.

* ‖ Hŏrŏlŏgĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to a clock,* &c. *Mart. Capell.*

* Hŏrŏlŏgium, i. n. [*ab* ὥρα hora, & λόγος ratio; them. λέγω dico] *A clock, a watch, a dial, or other inſtrument, to tell what hour of the day it is.* Horologium mittam & libros, ſi erit ſudum, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. Horologium ſciothericon oſtendit primus Anaximenes, *Plin. H.* 2, 78.

* ‖ Hōroſcŏpālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the horoſcope,* Firm. *Lat.* Ad horam natalem ſpectans.

* ‖ Hōroſcŏpium, i. n. *A dial.* fort. *pro* horarium.

* ‖ Hōroſcŏpo, āre. act. [*ab* ὥρα hora, & σκέπτομαι ſpeculor] *To take the time of one's nativity,* Manil. 3, 302.

* Hōroſcŏpus, a, um adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a dial,* or *horoſcope.* Vaſa horoſcopa, *Plin.* 2, 72.

* Hōroſcŏpus, i. m. [qui horas conſiderat] *A horoſcope, the aſcendant of one's nativity.* Geminos, horoſcope, vario Producis genio, *Perſ.* 6, 18.

‖ Horreārius, i. m. *The keeper of the barn,* or *garner,* Ap. JCC.

Horrendùm. adv. *Dreadfully.* Bellua horrendùm ſtridens, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 288.

Horrendus, a, um. part. (1) *Horrible, dreadfull, terrible.* (2) *Strange, marvelous.* (3) *Awefull, reverend.* (1) Clamores horrendi, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 222. enſes, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 1. (2) Ov. Met. 15, 298. (3) Tectum horrendum ſylvis & religione parentum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 172.

Horrens, tis. part. (1) *Ragged, ruged.* (2) *Rough with hair, ſtareing and ſtanding up on end.* (3) *Prickly.* (4) *Dark, diſmal.* (5) *Shivering, quakeing.* (1) Cautibus horrens Caucaſus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 366. (2) Campus horrens glebis, *Id. Geor.* 3, 361. (3) Rubi horrentes, *Id. Geor.* 3, 315. Horrens leo, *Id. Æn.* 9, 306. Horrentibus per totum corpus villis, *Plin.* 8, 41. (4) Horrenti atrum nemus imminet umbrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 169. (5) Horrenti tunicam non reddere ſervo, *Juv.* 1, 93.

HORREO, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To ſet up its briſtles, to have the hair ſtare, to be rough and look terrible.* (2) *To ſhiver and tremble for fear at.* (3) *To ſhake, or quake, for cold.* (4) *To dread and ſtand in great fear for one.* (1) Horret capillus, *Tib.* 2, 5, 27. Horret thorax pellibus urſæ, *Sil.* 4, 560. (2) Omnium conſpectum horreo, *Cic. Att.* 11, 14. (3) = Totus tremo, horreóque poſtquam hanc aſpexi, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 4. 𝔛 Caleſco, *Ibid.* 5. (4) Pater filio horret, *Plin.*

Horreŏlum, i. n. dim. *A little garner,* or *barn,* Val. Max. 7, 1, ext. 2.

Horreſcens, tis. part. *Dreading.* Pectora horreſcentia mortem, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 70. *Conf. Sil.* 6, 524.

Horreſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow rough and ruged.* (2) *To wave to and fro.* (3) *To begin to ſhiver,* or *ſhake,* for fear, *or* cold. (1) Brachia cœperunt nigris horreſcere villis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 478. (2) Segetes altæ campique natantes Lenibus horreſcunt flabris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 199. (3) Horreſcunt corda agricolis, *Id. Æn.* 12, 453.

Horreum, i. n. (1) *A barn, a cornhouſe, a ſtorehouſe, a grange.* (2) Alſo *a wine cellar.* (3) *A warehouſe, a repoſitory.* (1) = Capua cella atque horreum Campani agri, *Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 32. (2) Parcis diripere horreo Ceſſantem Bibuli conſulis amphoram, *Hor. Od.* 3, 28, 7. (3) Horreum operum, *ſc.* ſtatuarum & imaginum, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 18, 11.

Horrĭbĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Rough,* or *ruged.* (2) *Horrible, terrible, dreadfull, frightfull.* (3) *Weighty, ſevere.* (4) Alſo *awefull, reverend.* (1) Quas horribiles legant Sabinæ, *Mart.* 11, 16, 2. (2) Horribili viſu portenta ſequuntur, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 271. (3) Horribile eſt cauſam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 31. (4) Catull. 14, 12.

‖ Horrĭbĭlĭter. adv. *Horribly, horrid,* Aug.

‖ Horrĭcŏmis, e. adj. *Shag haired, with his hair ſtareing.* Hircus annoſus & horricomis, *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 216. ⸸ Horrens comis.

Horrĭdè. adv. *Roughly, grizzly, ruggedly, rudely, unhandſomely, careleſly.* = Horridè & incultè dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 45.

† Horrĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Trembling for fear,* Næv. ⸸ Horror, *Cic.*

‖ Horrĭdiuſcŭlè. adv. *Somewhat roughly.* Aug.

Horrĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat ruged, rough,* or *rude.* = Horridula & incompta viſa ſunt, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. Horridulæ orationes, *Id. Orat.* 45. ¶ *Met.* Papillæ horridulæ, *ſomewhat hard and protuberant,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 1, 66.

Horrĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Rough, ruged, clowniſh, unpleaſant.* (2) *Horrid, dreadfull, hideous, ghaſtly, frightfull.* (3) *Cold* through fear. (4) *Grave, auſtere.* (1) = Horridus, aſper, durus oratione & moribus, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 31. Horridior ruſco, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 42. *Met,* Catonis horridiora verba, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 67. (2) Horrida bella, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 86. belli fata, *Ibid.* 11, 96. (3) Horrida callidi Vincunt æquora navitæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 40. (4) Non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet Sermonibus, te *teſtam* negliget horridus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 10.

☩ Horrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. (1) *Bringing cold weather, bluſtering.* (2) *Frightfull, dreadfull.* (1) Horrifer Boreas, *Ov. Met.* 15, 471. (2) Horriferæ voces, *Lucr.* 5, 994. Horrifera regna, *Sen. Hipp.* 934.

☩ Horrĭfĭcè. adv. (1) *Terribly, horribly.* (2) *Awefully, religiouſly.* (1) Quæ nos horrificè languentes, ſæpe ſopore Exciêrunt, *Lucr.* 4, 40. (2) Horrificè fertur divinæ matris imago, *Lucr.* 2, 600.

☩ Horrĭfĭco, āre. act. *To make one afraid, to make one fear,* or *tremble; to frighten, to make terrible.* Terribili monitu horrificant, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 465. Rictu horrificant galeas, *Sil.* 3, 389. *Conf. Flor.* 3, 21.

☩ Horrĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Terrible, dreadfull, frightfull, that maketh one quake.* Horrificum lethum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 851. buſtum, *Lucr.* 3, 919. fulmen, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 97.

‖ Horrĭpĭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The ſtanding of the hair for fear,* Bibb. ⸸ Horror.

‖ Horrĭpĭlo, āre. neut. *To grow rough with hair.* Aures immodicis horripilant auctibus, *Apul. Met.* 3. p. 94. ⸸ Horrere pilis.

☩ Horriſŏnus, a, um. adj. *That maketh a dreadfull noiſe.* Horriſonus fremitus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 55. ſtridor, *Sil.* 4, 614. Horriſona buxus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 584.

Horror, ōris. m. (1) *A ſhivering,* or *quakeing,* for cold, *or* fear. (2) *A cold fit of an ague.* (3) *Horrour, fright, dead.* (4) *Awe, veneration.* (5) ‖ Alſo a *frowning,* or *lowering, look.* (1) 𝔛 Febres aliæ incipiunt à calore, aliæ horrore, *Celſ.* 3, 3. (2) 𝔛 Duo balnei tempora ſunt, alterum ante horrorem, alterum febre finitâ, *Id.* 2, 17. (3) Me luridus occupat horror, *Ov. Met.* 14, 198. (4) Arboribus ſuus horror ineſt, *Lucr.* 3, 411. (5) Horrore implexus, *Apul. Apol.* p. 407.

Horſum. adv. loci. [*qu.* huc verſum] *Hitherward, toward this place, to this purpoſe.* Noctu te adigent horſum inſomnia, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 13.

* Hortāmen, ĭnis. n. *An encouragement, a cheering.* Ingens hortamen ad omnia pro republicâ audendâ, *Liv.* 10, 29. Non eſt hortamine longo Utendum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 277. Hortamina laudes viris, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 94.

* Hortāmentum, i. n. *Idem.* Magna hortamenta animi, *Liv.* 7, 11. Aſpera hortamenta, *Sil.* 51, 53.

* Hortandus, a, um. part. *To exhort,* or *be exhorted.* Ad quas viſendas hortandáſque cùm Alexander veniſſet, *Juſt.* 11, 9.

* Hortans, tis. part. *Exhorting.* Hortante deinde ſucceſſu, *Juſt.* 24, 4.

* Hortātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An encourageing,* or *cheering.* 𝔛 Non hortatione, ſed precibus tecum ago, *Cic.* de *Q. fr.* 1, 1, 14.

* Hortātīvus, a, um. adj. *Exhortatory, encourageing.* Hortativum genus, *Quint.* 5, 10.

* Hortātor, ōris. m. verb. *An encourager,* or *adviſer.* = Cùm ejus ſtudii tibi & hortator & magiſter eſſet domi, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 55.

* Hortātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She,* or *it, that encourageth.* Gloria hortatrix animoſi lethi, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 717.

* Hortātus, a, um. part. *Haveing cheered,* or *encouraged.* Terribiles hortatus equos, *Ov. Met.* 5, 421.

* Hortātus, ûs. m. verb. *id quod* hortatio. Vox hortatu præceptiſque confirmata, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 1. Blandis hortatibus implet, *Sil.* 8, 29.

Hortenſis, e. adj. *Pertaining to,* or *growing in, a garden,* Plin. 19, 42. edit. Hard. ſæpius autem utitur.

Hortenſius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Beta hortenſiorum leviſſima eſt, *Plin.* 19, 8.

* HORTOR, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ab* ὄρω, perf. paſſ. ὦρται, excito, impello, *Scal.*] (1) *To exhort, counſel,* or *adviſe; to encourage, embolden,* or *cheer.* (2) *To be adviſed.* (1) Magnopere te hortor, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 1. (2) Hortabatur Claudius Octavium deſpondere Domitio, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 3. § Hortari aliquem aliquid, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 12. ad pacem, *Id. Att.* 7, 14. de pace, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 26. ut agat aliquid, *Cic. Att.* 8, 14.

‖ Hortŭlānus, i. m. *A gardener,* Apul. Met. 6. p. 103. ⸸ Olitor, *Vett.*

Hortŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little garden.* Platonis hortuli, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 1.

HORTUS, i. m. (1) *A garden,* or *orchard.* (2) Alſo *a village.* (1) Habes hortos ad Tiberim, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 15. (2) In XII Tabb. nuſquam nominatur villa, ſemper in ſignificatione eâ hortus; in hortu verò hæredium, *Plin.* 19, 14. ¶ Hortu imaginarii, *flower pots,* Id.

* ‖ Hōrŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little hour.* Analogia recipit; ſed Auct. deſid.

† Hōrumce, *i. e.* horum, *Plaut.*

‖ Hoſanna. indecl. *Salva quæſumus.* Voc. Hebræum.

HOSPES, ĭtis. c. g. & qui domo ſuſcipit, & qui ſuſcipitur. [quaſi *ſoſpes,* quia hoſpes cum hoſpite tutus eſſe debet] (1) *A gueſt* that lodgeth in one's houſe. (2) *A hoſt* that receiveth ſtrangers, *an entertainer, a landlord.* (3) *A ſtranger* that knows nothing of a buſineſs. (1) 𝔛 Alter ad cauponem divertit, alter ad hoſpitem, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 27. (2) Nec hoſpes ab hoſpite tutus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 44. (3) Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 15.

Hoſpĭta, æ. f. (1) *A hoſteſs,* or *landlady.* (2) *A ſhe gueſt, a woman ſtranger.* (1) Eam figura & lineamenta hoſpitæ delectabat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 36. (3) Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 8.

Hoſpĭtālis, e. adj. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Of, or belonging to, gueſts,* or *ſtrangers.* (2) Alſo *hoſpitable, friendly, uſeing hoſpitality.* (1) Hoſpitalis teſſera, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 92. Hoſpitale cubiculum, *Liv.* 1, 58. v. & *Vitr.* 6, 10. (2) Hoſpitalis in ſuos, *Cic. Off.* 2, 64. Homo ſemper hoſpitaliſſimus, *Id. Verr.* 1, 26.

Hoſpĭtālĭtas, ātis. f. *Entertainment of friends,* or *gueſts*; *hoſpitality.* Rectè à Theophraſto eſt laudata hoſpitalitas, *Cic. Off.* 2, 18.

Hoſpĭtālĭter. adv. *Hoſpitably, friendly.* ✠ Vocari eos hoſpitaliter magis, quàm hoſtiliter, *Liv.* 6, 26. Invitati hoſpitaliter, *Id.* 1, 9.

Hoſpĭtans, tis. part. *Dwelling.* Deum in humano corpore hoſpitantem, *Sen. Ep.* 31.

‖ Hoſpĭtiŏlum, i. n. dim. *A little hoſpital,* or *inn*; *a ſpital,* Dig. 9, 4, 5

Hoſpitium, i. n. (1) *An inn, a lodgeing, a place to entertain ſtrangers,* or *gueſts.* (2) *Entertainment.* (3) *Friendſhip, familiarity and amity upon the ſcore of mutual entertainment to one another.* (4) Alſo *a retreat, a ſhelter.* (5) Met. *Friends, clients, and allys.* (1) Ex vitâ ita diſcedo, tanquam ex hoſpitio, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 23. (2) Tota familia occurret, hoſpitio invitabit, *Id. Philipp.* 12, 9. (3) Cum Lyſone Patrenſi eſt mihi vetus hoſpitium, *Id. Fam.* 13, 12. (4) = Nec confidentiæ uſquam eſt, nec hoſpitium dolis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 8. (5) = Clientelæ hoſpitiáque provincialia, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 11. § Hoſpitio aliquem accipere, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 37. excipere, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 127. invitare, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 9. Hoſpitio alicujus uti, *C. Nep.* 5, 3, 3.

Hoſpĭtor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To lodge,* or *quarter*; *to abide in a place as a gueſt.* (2) Alſo *to grow in a ſtrange place,* as a tree tranſplanted doth. (1) Sen. Ep. 108. (2) Caſtanea tranſlata neſcit hoſpitari, *Plin.* 17, 20.

Hoſpĭtus, a, um. adj. (1) *Neighbouring, adjoining.* (2) *Hoſpitable, friendly, kind.* (1) Quò tutior hoſpita luſtres Æquora, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 377. interpr. Servio. (2) Tecta hoſpita, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 650. terra, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 539.

Hoſtia, æ. f. [*ab* hoſtire, *i. e.* ferire, *Feſt.*] (1) Properly *a ſacrifice for haveing obtained the victory over one's enemys.* (2) But is uſed in a larger ſenſe for *a ſacrifice on other occaſions.* (3) ‖ *The conſecrated hoſt,* or *bread, in the communion.* (1) Hoſtibus à motis hoſtia nomen habet, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 337. (2) Multi tibi ante aras noſtrâ cadet hoſtia dextrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 338. *Vid.* Hoſtilii. (3) Ap. Eccleſ. ſcriptt.

† Hoſtiātus, a, um. adj. *Loaded with ſacrifices,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12.

‖ Hoſtĭcŏlum, i. n. *Ulp.* id. quod

Hoſtĭcum, i. n. (1) *A foreign country inn, for the entertainment of ſtrangers.* (2) *The enemy's land,* or *country.* (1) ✠ Hoſticum mihi hoc domicilium eſt, Athenis domus ac herus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 40. *emend. Lipſ.* (2) Caſtra in hoſtico poſita, *Liv.* 8, 38.

Hoſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the enemy.* Hoſticus enſis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 31. clamor, *Sen. Oed.* 737. Hoſtica manus, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 49.

Hoſtĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Occaſioning enmity.* Hoſtiferum nec dum ſibi quenquam numina norant, *Manil.* 1, 420. ſed Bentleius legit *hoſtile.*

‖ Hoſtīlii, ōrum. m. pl. Hoſtiliis laribus immolabant, quòd ab his hoſtes arceri putabant, *Feſt.*

Hoſtīlis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, an enemy*; *hoſtile.* Hoſtile odium, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 5. terra, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 55. Hoſtile certamen, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 3. Hoſtilia caſtra, *Id.* 3, 7, 10.

Hoſtīlĭtas, ātis. f. *Hoſtility, enmity,* Sen. *de* Otio ſap. ult. *haud ſcio an alibi.*

Hoſtīlĭter. adv. *Like an enemy, in a hoſtile manner.* Hoſtiliter in fines Romanos incurſionem fecit, *Liv.* 1, 11.

‖ Hoſtĭmentum, i. n. *Recompenſe one for another, a requiteal.* Par pari datum hoſtimentum eſt, opera pro pecuniâ, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 20.

Hoſtio, īre, īvi. act. (1) *To recompenſe,* or *requite*; *to return like for like.* (2) † Alſo *to ſtop, hinder,* or *keep back.* Plaut. Aſin. 2, 2, 110. (2) Pacuv. *ap.* Non.

‖ Hoſtiŏla, æ. f. dim. *A little conſecrated hoſt, a houſel,* Eccl. voc.

Hostis, is. c. g. [*ex* oſh *ſeu* oſp, *Celt. Id.*] (1) Anciently *a foreigner, one of another country.* (2) Afterwards *a publick, not a private, enemy*; *a foreign enemy.* (3) But ſometimes *a private enemy.* (1) Hoſtis apud majores is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 12. ✠ Hoſteſne, an ſervos comedis, parvi pendis, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 66. *Vid.* & eundem *Rud.* 2, 4, 21. & *Curc.* 1, 1, 5. (2) *Liv.* 34, 28. & paſſim. (3) = Malè de ſe mereri, ſibique eſſe inimicus & hoſtis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 10. ✠ Si tibi, cui ſum amiciſſimus, hoſtis eſſem, *Id. Fam.* 3, 10. ✠ Nondum planè inimicus, aut hoſtis, *Suet. Aug.* 69. Regem privatum hoſtem depoſcit, *Juſt.* 12, 8, 3.

‖ Hoſtōrium, i. n. [*ab* hoſtio, *i. e.* æquo] *The ſtritchel,* or *ſtrickleſs, to ſtrike the buſhel,* or *other meaſure of corn, over,* Priſc. l. 6.

Hoſtus, i. m. *The quantity of oil, which olives yield at every preſſing,* Varr. 1, 24.

H ante U.

Hūber, ĕris. n. [*ab* humeo, ut tuber à tumeo] *An udder.* Adj. *Fruitfull. Vid.* Uber.

* Huc. adv. loci. [*à* pron. hic] (1) *Hither, to this place.* (2) *To this iſſue, to this point.* (1) Huc ades, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 45. ✠ Huc & illùc, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 11. ¶ ✠ Huc & huc, *hither and thither, now this way, now that way,* Hor. Epod. 4, 2, 9. (2) Rem huc deduxi, *Cic.* in *Catil.* 2, 4.

Huccĭne. interrog. *What hither? what to this paſs?* Huccine tandem omnia reciderunt? *Cic. Verr.* 5, 63.

Hucúſque. adv. *Hitherto,* Plin. 6, 29.

Hui. interject. admirantis. [*à* ſono vocis] *Ho! whow!* Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

* Huic. dat. ſing. [*à* pron. hic] *quod vid.*

* Hūjuſce. gen. [*ab* hicce] *quod vid.*

Hūjuſcĕmŏdi. adj. indecl. *Of this ſort, ſuch,* Juſt. 29, 2.

Hūjuſmŏdi. *Idem.* Cic. *Fam.* 14, 2.

Hŭmandus, a, um. part. *To be interred,* or *laid in the ground,* Virg. Æn. 6, 161.

Hūmānè. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Patiently, like a man.* (2) *As men uſually do.* (3) *Mildly, kindly, friendly, civilly.* (1) Tamen humanè vix patitur, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 65. (2) ✠ Sæpius poëticè, quàm humanè, locutus es, *Petron.* c. 90. (3) Ille, quòd puteolos proſequitur, humanè; quòd queritur, injuſtè, *Cic. Att.* 15, 26. *Vid.* Humaniùs, & humaniſſimè *in* Humaniter.

Hūmānĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Humanity, human nature.* (2) *Gentleneſs, courteſy, friendlyneſs, kindneſs.* (3) *Good manners, breeding, good nature.* (4) Alſo *human learning, liberal knowledge.* (1) Communis humanitatis jure ac miſericordiâ deprecari, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 11. (2) = Clementia, manſuetudo, humanitas, *Id. Q. fratr.* 1, 1. ✠ Immanitas, gravitas, *Id.* (3) Id. Offic. 1, 40. (4) = De ſtudiis humanitatis ac literarum loqui liberiùs, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 2. § Humanitatis expers, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 38. § Humanitatem exuere, *Id. Att.* 13, 2. humanitatis ſenſum abjicere, *Id.* pro *Lig.* 5. amittere, *Id.* pro *S. R.* 53.

Hūmānĭter. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Courteouſly, kindly.* (2) *Patiently, bravely, manfully.* (1) Ducem ſe itineris humaniſſimè promiſit, *Petron.* c. 8. Aliquid facere humaniùs, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 27. Humaniùs juvant, *Plin.* 16, 19. (2) Sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus. *Cic. Attic.* 1, 2.

Hūmānĭtus. adv. *After the faſhion of men, as men are wont.* ¶ Si quid mihi humanitus accidiſſet, *if this thing had happened to me otherwiſe than well, if I had chanced to die,* Cic. Philipp. 1, 4. per Euphemiſmum.

Hūmānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Belonging to mankind.* (2) *Belonging to a rational creature,* (3) *Polite, ſkilled in the arts and ſciences.* (4) *Humane, gentle, courteous, friendly, kind, civil, obligeing.* (5) *Frail, varyable, uncertain.* (1) Gens humana ruit per vetitum & nefas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 26. (2) ✠ Veſtitu neque patrio, neque civili, ac ne virili quidem, ac denique humano ſemper uſus eſt *Caligula,* Suet. Cal. 52. (3) Praxiteles propter artificium egregium nemini eſt paulò humaniori ignotus, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 1, 260. (4) = Homo facillimus atque humaniſſimus, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 19. (5) Si evenerit, ut ſunt humana, tuus ut faciat filius, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 4. Humanus *pro* homine, *Juſt.* 42, 3, 2.

Hŭmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burying,* or *interring.* ✠ Aliquid de humatione & ſepulturâ dicendum exiſtimo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 42.

Hŭmātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that buryeth.* Pœnus humator conſulis, *Luc.* 7, 799.

Hŭmātūrus, a, um. part. *About to interr,* or *bury.* Cæſorum reliquias uno tumulto humaturus, *Suet. Calig.* 3.

Hŭmātus, a, um. part. [in quem humus injecta, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 22.] *Interred,* or *laid in the ground.* Locus in quo quis humatus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1. vid. & *Propert.* 4, 7, 4.

Hūmectans, tis. part. *Moiſtening.* Si conniventem humectantemque animadvertit, præcipitat è nido, *Plin. H.* 10, 3.

Hūmectātus, a, um. part. *Moiſtened, wet,* Sil. 8, 438.

‖ Hūmectè. adv. *Moiſtly,* Frag. Poët.

Hūmecto, āre. act. *To moiſten,* or *water*; *to wet.* Largo humectat flumine vultum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 469. *conf. Col.* 7, 3.

Hūmectus, a, um. adj. *Wet,* or *moiſt*; *dampiſh, dank.* Solum humectæ poſitione, *Pallad.*

‖ Hūmĕfactus, a, um. part. *Moiſtened, wetted,* Lex. *ex* Vitruv.

Hūmens, tis. part. *Moiſt, wet,* or *watery.* Humentes umbræ, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 351. oculi, *Lucan.* 4, 522.

Hūmeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be wet,* or *moiſt*; *dampiſh,* or *dank.* Arbor humet lacrymis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 509.

* ‖ Hŭmĕrāle, is. n. *A part of harneſs covering the ſhoulders,* Dig. 49, 16, 14. It may be uſed for *a graduate's hood.*

* ‖ Hŭmĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *That hath great ſhoulders, full of hillocks, lumps,* or *riſeings,* Col. 3, 10.

* Hŭmĕrus, i. m. [*à* Gr. ὦμος, *Idem.*] (1) *The ſhoulders* of man, *or* beaſt. (2) *The ſtalk* of a vine. (1) Os humeróſque Deo ſimilis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 593. Vires humerorum ad aratra extrahenda, *Cic.* de bobus, *N. D.* 2, 63. (2) *Col.* § Humeris aliquid portare, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 100. ſuſtinere, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 10.

Hūmeſcens, tis. part. *Growing moiſt.* Vidimus humeſcentes oculos tuos, *Plin. Pan.* 73.

Hūmeſco, ĕre. incept. [*ab* humeo] *To grow moiſt,* or *wet.* Humeſcunt ſpumis *equi,* Virg. Geor. 3, 111. ¶ Modicis poculis humeſcere, *to refreſh himſelf with a glaſs or two,* Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 70.

Hŭmi. adv. *vel* gen. *ab* humus. *On the ground.* Procumbit humi bos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 481.

Hūmĭdè. adv. *Moiſtly.* Hæc tigna humidè putent, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 67.

‖ Hūmĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Moiſture,* in lexica irrepſit, unde neſcio. ‡ Humor.

Hūmĭdo, āre. act. *To moiſten.* Humidant corpus labor minor quàm ex conſuetudine, frequens balneum, &c. *Celſ.* 1, 3. ☞ Hæc vox vel à pleriſque lexicis omiſſa, vel auctoritas à *Sidonio* petita.

Hūmĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat moiſt,* or *wet*; *wetiſh, dampiſh.* Linum humidulum, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 629.

Hūmĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Moiſt.* (2) *Wet, dank.* (1) Vapor humidus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 432. (2) Ligna humida atque viridia, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 17. Venti humidores, *Col.* 4, 10. humidiſſimi, *Vitr.* 8, 2. Subſt. Humido paludum pontes & aggeres imponere, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 61, 2.

✠ Hŭmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *That bringeth moiſture, or humour.* Humiferum duxêre ex aëre ſuccum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 9. *ex poëtâ.*

‖ Hŭmĭfĭco, āre. act. *To moiſten*, Sidon. ‡ Humecto.

Hŭmĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That moiſteneth.* Spiritus lunæ humificus, *Plin.* 2, 101. ☞ Raro occ.

‖ Hŭmĭgātio, ōnis. f. *A moiſtening*, Frag. Poet.

‖ Hŭmĭgātus, a, um. part. *Moiſtened*, Apul. p. 758. ‡ Humectatus.

‖ Hŭmĭliatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A humbling, or abaſeing; humiliation*, Bibb.

‖ Hŭmĭliātor, ōris. m. verb. *A humbler, he that humbleth himſelf*, Aug. ‡ Qui ſubmiſsè ſe gerit.

‖ Hŭmĭliātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that humbleth herſelf*, Aug.

‖ Hŭmĭliātus, a, um. part. *Humbled, abaſed, caſt down*, Eccl.

‖ Hŭmĭlio, āre. act. *To humble, or abaſe; to lay low.* Agnoſcit Eccleſia. ‡ Submittere ſe, ſubmiſsè ſe gerere.

‖ Hŭmĭlior, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be humbled, &c. Hier.*

Hŭmĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. llĭmus, ſup. [*ab humo*] (1) *Low.* (2) *Mean, poor.* (3) *Small, dwarfiſh.* (4) *Baſe, ignoble.* (5) *Feeble, weak.* (6) *Of little worth, or account.* (7) *Humble, ſubmiſſive, ſuppliant.* (1) ⌘ Poſitio humillima eſt quatuor pedum, celſiſſima ſeptem, *Col.* 4, 19. ⌘ Vires & ea quæ ſunt humiliora, neque ſe tollere à terrâ altiùs poſſunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 13. (2) = Civitas ignobilis atque humilis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 28. ⌘ Potentes ſequitur invidia, humiles abjectóſque contemptus, *Quint.* 4, 1. Qui humiles nati locupletes dici ſtudent, *Phædr.* 1, 27. = Sordidus, obſcurus, abjectus, contemptus, *Cic.* ⌘ Clarus, præſtans, generoſus, *Id.* (3) Bos humilis, *Col.* 4. (4) ⌘ Humilis & minimè generoſus ortus, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 9. Humillimus homo de plebe, *Liv.* 3, 19. (5) = Dolores humili imbecillóque animo ferre miſerum eſt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 15. (6) Nullâ aut humili aliquâ arte præditi, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 5. (7) = Humiles ac ſupplices preces, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 16.

Hŭmĭlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Lowneſs.* (2) *Poorneſs, meanneſs, baſeneſs.* (3) *Inability, want of power.* (4) *An undervalueing, or depreciateing.* (5) ‖ Alſo *humility.* (1) Docet ratio mathematicorum, quantâ humilitate luna feratur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 43. (2) ⌘ Humilitas cum dignitate de amplitudine contendit, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 47. (3) Cæſ. B. G. 5, 27. (4) Plin. Ep. 8, 6. ſub finem. (5) Apud Chriſtianos ſcriptores, apud Ethnicos ſemper ponitur in vitio. ‡ Modeſtia.

Hŭmĭlĭter, adv. iùs, comp. llĭmè, ſup. (1) *Lowly.* (2) *Slaviſhly, meanly, poorly, baſely, beggerly.* (1) ⌘ In loco clivoſo humiliùs rami arborum ſervandi ſunt, in plano altiùs, *Pallad.* 3, 13. (2) ⌘ Multitudo aut ſervit humiliter, aut ſuperbè dominatur, *Liv.* 24, 25. = ⌘ Non eſt auſus elatè, & amplè loqui, cùm dimiſsè humiliterque ſentiret, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 8. Humillimè deprimi, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 24. 1.

‖ Hŭmĭlĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Humbleneſs*, Aug. ‡ Modeſtia.

‖ Hŭmĭpĕta, æ. m. *A ſparrow hawk.*

Hŭmo, āre. act. [*ex* humus] (1) *To ſet in the earth.* (2) *To bury, to interr, to lay in the ground.* (1) Humare taleas, *Col.* 5, 9. (2) Magorum mos eſt non humare corpora ſuorum, niſi à feris ſint antè laniata, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 45. ☞ *Humari* dicuntur corpora rogis abſumpta, *vid. Lucr.* 6, 1275. & dehinc

Hŭmor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be buryed, &c.* Humari in patriâ, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, *ext.* 3.

Hŭmor, ōris. m. (1) *Moiſture.* (2) *Any liquid*, water, blood, ink, tears, *&c.* (3) *Juice, or ſap, &c.* (4) *An humour.* (1) ⌘ Humor & calor infuſus in corpore, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 6. (2) Graves avidè hauſto humore, *Curt.* 7, 5, 8. Rubor humor, *Lucr.* 4, 1044. Queritur craſſus calamo quòd pendeat humor, *Perſ.* 3, 12. Humor in genas Furtim labitur, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 6. (3) Laxant arva ſinus, ſuperat tenus omnibus humor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 331. (4) Quicquid humoris corrupti contrahitur emittendum, *Quint.* 2, 10. ¶ Humor Bacchi, *wine*, Virg. Geor. 2, 143. Humor corporis ſaccatus, *Lucr.* 4, 1022. ¶ Humor præfandus, *Plin.* 7, 5. *urine, piſs.*

† Hŭmu, *pro* humo, *Nonn.* ex *Varr.*

Hŭmus, i. f. *Moiſt earth, ground, land.* Humus graminea, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 44. arenoſa, *Id. Rem. Am.* 596. ſubacta atque pura, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 17.

Hurpĭces, um. f. pl. *id. quod* ſirpices, *vel* irpices. *Harrows*, Cato.

H ante Y.

* Hyăcinthia, ōrum. pl. n. *A Lacedemonian yearly feſtival inſtituted by Apollo in honour of Hyacinthus.* Annua redeunt Hyacinthia, *Ov. Met.* 10, 219.

* Hyăcinthĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of a violet, or purple, colour.* Circum humeros hyacinthina læna, *Perſ.* 1, 32. *Conf. Cat.* 59, 93.

* Hyăcinthĭzontes, um. pl. m. *A kind of emeralds inclineing to a violet colour*, Plin. 37, 5.

* Hyăcinthus, i. m. [ὑάκινθος, Gr.] (1) *A violet, or purple, coloured flower.* (2) Alſo *a precious ſtone called a jacinth, of a violet colour.* (1) Suavè rubens hyacinthus, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 63. (2) Hyacinthos Æthiopia mittit, *Plin.* 37, 9.

* Hyădes, um. f. [ὕαδες, Gr. ita dict. ἀπὸ τῦ ὑεῖν, i. e. à pluviam efficiendo, non ab ὗς, ſus, quod Latini putaverunt, qui *ſuculas*, voc.] *The ſeven ſtars in the head of Taurus.* Quas Græci pluvio nomine Hyadas appellant, *Plin.* 2, 40.

* Hyæna, æ. f. [ὕαινα, Gr. *q. d.* porcella, quòd dorſum ei ſetis tanquam ſuillis rigeat, *Geſn.*] (1) *A beaſt like a wolf, with a mane like a horſe.* (2) *A kind of ſea fiſh.* (3) Alſo *a ſerpent ſo called.* (1) Plin. 8, 30. & Ov. Metam. 15, 410. (2) Hyænam piſcem vidi in Ænariâ inſulâ captum, *Plin.* 32, ſub fin. (3) Diræ nodus hyænæ, *Luc.* 6, 672.

* Hyæna, æ. f. *A precious ſtone found in the hyena's eye*, Plin. 37, 10.

* ‖ Hyălĭnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ὑάλινος, Gr. *i. e.* vitreus] *Glaſſy, of glaſs, or of a glaſs colour*, Jun.

* ‖ Hyălŏthēca, æ. f. [ὑαλοθήκη, Gr. *ab* ὕαλος, hyalus, & θήκη, theca] *A table to ſet drinking glaſſes upon, or a caſe to keep them in*, Jun.

* Hyălus, i. m. [ὕαλος, Gr. *ab* ὕω, pluo, quia aquæ pluviæ colorem habet] *Glaſs*, ſometimes *a green colour*, Virg. Geor. 4, 334.

Hȳberna, ōrum. pl. n. *Winter quarters for ſoldiers.* Exercitum in hyberna dimittere, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. ſumere, *Nep. Eum.* 8.

Hȳbernācŭlum, i. n. *A place to winter in.* Hybernacula maturè communire, *Liv.* 22, 32.

‖ Hȳbernātio, ōnis. f. *A wintering*, Aug.

Hȳberno, āre. neut. *To winter* in a place, *to take up his winter quarters*, Cic. *pro* L. Manil. 13. *Vid.* Hiberno.

Hȳbernus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, winter; winterly, rough, rainy*, Cic. Verr. 5, 10. *Vid.* Hibernus.

* Hybrĭda, æ. m. [à Gr. ὕϐρις, injuria, *ſc.* illatâ naturæ] *A mongrel creature, that hath the ſire of one kind, and the dam of another; it is alſo uſed of men of different countrys.* De utroque ſenſu *vid. Plin.* 8, 52. *Dic. etiam* vox hybrida, *i. e.* è diverſis linguis conflata, ut *bandophorus, epitogium*, Quint. 1, 6.

* ‖ Hydărĭdes, corrup. *pro* hydătĭdes, um. pl. f. [ὑδατίδες, Gr. *ab* ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, aqua] *Bliſters, or bladders, full of water*, Lex *ex* Celſ.

* Hydra, æ. f. [*ab* ὕδωρ, aqua] Serpens aquaticus, *a water ſerpent*, Virg. Æn. 6, 576 *Vid.* Propr.

* Hydrargȳrum, i. n. [*qu.* argentum aqueum; *ab* ὕδωρ, aqua, & ἄργυρος, argentum] *Quickſilver*, either natural, *or* made by art, *Plin.* 33, 3.

* Hydraula, æ. f. [*ab* ὕδωρ, aqua, & αὐλὸς, tibia] *A player on a muſical inſtrument which goeth by waterwork*, Suet. Ner. 54.

* Hydraulĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſuch a muſical inſtrument.* ¶ Hydraulica organa, *muſical inſtruments that play by waterwork*, Suet. Ner. 41. Organon hydraulicum, *Plin.* 7, 36.

* Hydraulus, i. m. [*ex* ὕδωρ, aqua, & αὐλὸς, tibia] *An inſtrument of muſick that plays by the motion of water.* Delphinus mulcetur hydrauli ſono, *Plin.* 9, 8.

* Hydria, æ. f. [*ab* ὕδωρ, aqua] *A water pot, a bucket to draw water with.* Hydriæ argenteæ, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 19.

* ‖ Hydrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to water.* Hydrius puer, *Prud. Apoth.* 602. *i. e.* Ganymedes ſive Aquarius.

* Hydrŏcēle, es. f. [*ab* ὕδωρ, aqua, & κήλη, hernia] *A burſtenneſs, when water falleth into the cod*, Mart. 12, 85.

* Hydrŏcēlĭcus, a, um. adj. *He that is burſten in that manner*, Plin. 30, 8.

* Hydrŏcĕphălos, i. m. [*ab* ὕδωρ, aqua, & κεφαλὴ, caput] *A diſeaſe in the head, when water is got betwixt the ſkull and the head*, Celſ. 4, 2.

* ‖ Hydrŏgărum, i. n. [ὑδρόγαρον, Gr.] *A pickle made with water*, Lampr.

* Hydrŏlăpăthon, i. n. [*ab* ὕδωρ, & λάπαθον lapathum] *A water dock*, Plin. 20, 22.

* ‖ Hydrŏmantia, æ. f. [*ab* ὕδωρ, aqua, & μάντις, vates] *A divination by water*, Aug.

* Hydrŏmĕli, n. indecl. [*ab* ὕδωρ, aqua, & μέλι, mel] *Water and honey ſod together, metheglin*, Plin. 31, 6.

* ‖ Hydrŏmȳla, æ. f. [*ab* ὕδωρ, aqua, & μύλα, mola] *A water mill*, Vitruv. 10, 10. *ſic leg. Salmaſius, nonnulli autem* hydraulæ.

* Hydrŏphŏbia, æ. f. [*ab* ὕδωρ, aqua, & φοϐέω, timeo] *The fear of water, which happeneth to thoſe who are biten by a mad dog; an hydrophoby*, Celſ. 5, 27.

* Hydrŏphŏbus, i. m. *He who is afraid of water, as one that is biten by a mad dog*, Celſ. 5, 27. Plin. 29, 5.

* ‖ Hydrŏphȳlax, ăcis. m. [*ab* ὕδωρ, aqua, & φυλάσσω, cuſtodio] *He that looketh to waters, or that keepeth waters; a water bailiff*, Dig.

* Hydrōpĭcus, a, um. adj. *That hath the dropſy, hydropical.* Si noles ſanus, curres hydropicus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 2, 34. *Conf. Plin.* 28, 17.

* Hydrŏpĭſis, is, f. *The haveing the dropſy, or a being ſubject to it*, Plin. 20, 1.

* Hydrops, ōpis. m. [*ab* ὕδωρ, aqua, & ὤψ, oculus] *The dropſy.* Creſcit indulgens ſibi dirus hydrops, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 13. Cùm diſtenderetur aquâ cutis, quod vitium Græci vocant ὕδρωπα, *Col.* 7, 7. *Lat.* Aqua intercus, *Celſ.*

* Hydrus, i. m. [*ab* ὕδωρ, aqua] *A water ſerpent, an adder, or water ſnake.* Immanis hydrus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 458.

* ‖ Hyĕmālia, ium. pl. n. *Winter quarters*, Vopiſc.

* Hyĕmālis, e. adj. *Winterly, or belonging to winter.* Nudi hyemalem vim perferunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 27.

* Hyĕmat. imperſ. *It is winter, or it is extreme cold.* Hyemat cum frigore gelicidiis, *Col.* 11, 2. Vehementer hyemat, *Id. ibid.*

* Hyĕmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wintering, a ſupport for winter.* Reliquum mellis hyemationi relinquatur, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

* Hyĕmātus, a, um. part. *Frozen, frozen over*, Plin 9, 22.

* Hyĕmo, āre. neut. *To winter* any where, *to take up his winter quarters*, Cic. *pro* Font. 3. *Vid* Hiemo.

* HYEMS, ĕmis. f. [*ab* ὕω, pluo] *Winter, a ſtorm of hail and rain together;* alſo *ice;* alſo *a year.* ☞ *Sed rect. ſcrib.* hiems, *quod vid.*

* Hygremplaſtrum, i. n. [*ab* ὑγρὸς, humidus, & ἔμπλαςρον, emplaſtrum] *A moiſt plaſter*, Plin. 34, 15.

* Hȳlactor, ŏris. m. [*ab* ὑλακτέω, latro] *Barker, Ringwood, or the like, a dog's name*, Ov. Met. 3, 213. *Lat.* Latrator.

* Hȳlax, ăcis. m. [ab eodem] *A dog's name, Barker*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 107.

• Hy̆men, ĕnis. m. [ὑμὴν, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A thin ſkin, film,* or *membrane.* (2) Alſo *the god of marryage.* (1) Ex ſignif. Græcâ, *vid. Scal. Poët.* 1, 50. (2) Hymen, ô Hymenæe, Hymen ades, ô Hymenæe, *Catull.* 60, 5.

• Hy̆mĕnæus, æi. m. (1) *Marryage.* (2) *A marryage ſong.* (1) Natam egregio genero digniſque Hymenæis Des, pater, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 355. (2) Veſtros hymenæos ante poſtes feſtis cantibus ipſa perſonabo, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 87. *Vid.* Hymen, n. 2.

• Hymnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. [*ab* hymnus, & fero] *That bringeth hymns,* or *ſongs,* Ov. Met. 11, 58. ſed ex opt. editt. diu ſuſpectus verſus exulat.

• ‖ Hymnōdia, æ. f. [*ab* hymnus, & ὠδὴ cantus] *Singing of hymns,* Ad. Eccleſ. pertinet.

• ‖ Hymnus, i. m. [ὕμνος, Gr.] *A hymn,* or *ſong,* Eccl. *Calep. Steph. Litt. Martiali aſcrib. ſed per errorem interpr.* locus eſt, 12, 76.

• Hyŏſcyămīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of henbane,* Plin. 23, 4.

• Hyŏſcyămus, i. m. [*ab* ὗς ſus, & κύαμος faba] *The herb henbane,* Plin. 25, 4. Celſ. 5, 27. & 3, 18.

• Hyŏſcyămus ‖ Peruvianus, *Tobacco,* Gerard.

• Hyŏsĕris, ĭdis. f. [*ab* ὗς ſus, & σέρις intubi ſpecies] *Yellow ſuccory,* Plin. 27, 10.

• ‖ Hy̆pæthrum, i. n. [ὕπαιθρον, Gr. *ab* ὑπὸ & αἴθρα, *i. e.* aura ſubdialis] Subdiale ambulacrum, *an open gallery,* Jun.

• Hy̆pæthrus, a, um. adj. *Open above, not covered over head,* Vitruv. 1, 2.

• ‖ Hy̆păgum, i. n. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & ἄγω duco] *Vid.* Hippago, *Plin.* 7, 56. ut al. leg.

• Hy̆pallăge, es. f. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & ἀλλάσσω muto] (1) ‖ *A figure when words are underſtood contrarywiſe, a tranſpoſeing the order of conſtruction.* (2) Alſo *the ſame with* Metonymia. (1) *Ap. Rhet.* e. g. In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas Corpora, *Ov. pro.* corpora mutata in novas formas. (2) *Vid. Cic.* in *Orat.* & *Quint.* 8, 6.

• Hy̆păte, es. f. [*ab* ὑπάτη, Gr. *i. e.* ſumma] *The baſs ſtring* in a viol, &c. Vitruv. 5, 4.

• ‖ Hy̆păte hy̆păton. *B. mi.*

• ‖ Hy̆păte meſon. *E, la, mi,* Jun.

• ‖ Hy̆păton parhypate. *C, fa, ut,* Jun.

• Hy̆pĕlăte, es. f. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & ἐλάτη abies] *A kind of laurel,* Plin. 15, 30.

• Hy̆pēnĕmium ovum. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & ἄνεμος ventus] *A wind egg, which a hen layeth without a cock, and will never prove a chicken,* Plin. 10, 58.

• ‖ Hy̆pĕraſpiſtes, æ. m. [*ab* ὑπὲρ ſuper, & ἀσπίζω defendo] *A partiſan to a prince,* Hier.

• Hy̆perbăſis, is. f. [*ab* ὑπὲρ ſuper, & βαίνω eo] *Quint.* 8, 6. id. quod

• Hy̆perbăton, i. n. [quod ab eodem] *A figure when the words are tranſpoſed from their plain grammatical order,* Rhet. Hyperbaton facere, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 7, 2.

• ‖ Hy̆perbŏlæon trite, [*ab* ὑπὲρ ſuper, & βάλλω jacio] tertia excellentium. *F. fa, ut.* Nete hyperbolæon, ultima excellentium. *A, la, mi, re.* Paranete hyperbolæon, *G, ſol, re, ut.* De his adi Junium.

• Hy̆perbŏle, es. f. [ab eodem] *An hyperbole, when we exceed in ſpeaking of a thing, going either too high,* or *too low, vid.* Quint. 8, 6.

• Hy̆perbŏlĭcē. adv. *Hyperbolically.* ✠ Non ὑπερβολικῶς, ſed veriſſimē loquor, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 21.

• ‖ Hy̆perbŏlĭcus, a, um. adj. *Hyperbolical, exceſſive, paſt all likelyhood of truth,* Ap. Rhet.

• Hy̆perbŏreus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ὑπὲρ ſupra, & βορέας Boreas; ita dict. quòd ultra eas partes flat Boreas] *Far northern, Scythian.* Solus hyperboreas glacies luſtrabat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 517. Hyperboreæ pruinæ, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 210.

• ‖ Hy̆percătălectĭcum carmen. [*ab* ὑπὲρ ſuper, & καταλήγω deſino] *A verſe that hath a ſyllable,* or *two, too many in the end,* Gramm.

• Hy̆pĕrĭcon, i. n. [ὑπερικὸν, Gr.] *Saint John's wort,* Plin. 26, 8. ☞ Pen. produc. Nicander.

• ‖ Hy̆permĕter verſus. [*ab* ὑπὲρ, ſupra, & μέτρον, menſura] *A verſe haveing one ſyllable above meaſure,* Gramm.

• ‖ Hy̆pĕrŏcha, æ. f. [*ab* ὑπὲρ ſuper, & ἔχω habeo] *An overplus,* or *ſurpluſage.*

• Hy̆perthy̆rum, i. n. [*ab* ὑπὲρ ſuper, & θύρα janua] *The upper poſt,* or *lintel, of a door,* Vitruv. 4, 6.

• ‖ Hyphen. n. g. [ὑφ' ἕν, Gr.] *A line betwixt words to pull them together, as,* Neque ignari ſumus ante-malorum, *ut grammatici volunt.*

• ‖ Hypnāle, es. f. [*ab* ὕπνος ſomnus] *An adder that killeth a man by caſting him into a ſleep,* Solin. c. 40.

• ‖ Hypnōtĭcum medicamentum. [ab eodem] *A doſe to procure ſleep,* Med.

• ‖ Hy̆pŏbŏlum, i. n. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & βάλλω jacio] *That which is given by the huſband to the wife at his death, above her dowery,* Ap. JCC.

• Hy̆pŏcauſis, is, f. *id. quod,* & ab eodem themate cum, Hypocauſtum, *Vitr.* 5, 10.

• Hy̆pŏcauſtum, i. n. [*ab* ὑποκαίειν, ſuccendere] *A ſtove, ſtew,* or *hothouſe; a chimney.* Tenuem volvunt hypocauſta vaporem, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 59. *Lat.* Vaporarium, *Cic.*

• Hy̆pŏchoeris, idis. f. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & χοῖρος porcus] *A ſort of herb,* Plin. 21, 15.

• Hy̆pŏchondria, ōrum. pl. n. [quod ὑπὸ τῶ χόνδρω, *i. e.* ſub cartilagine ſita ſint] *That part of the belly and ſides under the ſhort ribs,* Plin. 30, 3.

• ‖ Hy̆pŏchondriăcus, a, um. adj. *Hypochondriack, hypochondriatal.*

• Hy̆pŏchy̆ſis, is. f. Oculorum ſuffuſio. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & χύω fundo] *A runing of the eyes, Celſ.* 6, 6. *Plin.* 25, 12.

• Hy̆pŏciſtis, is. f. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & κίστος ciſtus] *A ſap,* or *liquour, drawn out of the ſhoots ſpringing from the roots of the* cyſtus, *Plin.* 24, 10. *conf. Celſ.* 5, 23, 1.

• ‖ Hy̆pocrĭſis, is. f. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & κρίνω judico] *Hypocriſy, a diſſembling, knavery cloaked with a ſhow of religion,* Eccl. *Lat.* Simulatio.

• Hy̆pocrĭta, æ. m. [ab eodem] (1) *He that ſtandeth by an actor in a play to prompt.* (2) ‖ *A hypocrite, a diſſembler, a religious cheat.* (1) Suet. Nero, 24. (2) *Ap. Eccleſ. Lat.* Simulator, hiſtrio, ludius.

• ‖ Hy̆pŏdiăcŏnus, i, m. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & διάκονος diaconus] *A ſubdeacon,* Eccl.

• Hy̆pŏdĭdaſcălus, i. m. [παρὰ τὸ ὑφ' ἑτέρῳ διδάσκειν, *i. e.* quòd ſub alio doceat] *An uſher in a ſchool, an under teacher.* Sella tibi erit in ludo tanquam hypodidaſcalo proxima, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 18.

• ‖ Hy̆pŏdy̆tes, æ. m. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & δύω induo] *An under garment proper to the highprieſt, a linen rochet,* Hier.

• ‖ Hy̆pŏgaſtrium, i. n. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & γαστὴρ venter] *That part of the belly which reacheth from the navel to the privitys,* Ap. Med.

• Hy̆pŏgēſum, i. n. [*ab* ὑπὸ, & γεῖσον, *i. e.* ſuggrundia] *Sengreen, houſeleek,* Plin. 25, 13.

• Hy̆pŏgēum, i. n. [ὑπόγειον, Gr. *ab* ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν, *i. e.* ſub terrâ] *A cellar,* or *vault, arched over head, a place under ground,* Vitruv. 6, 11.

• ‖ Hy̆poglottis, ĭdis. f. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & γλῶττα lingua] *The little fleſh that faſteneth the tongue to the nether part of the mouth,* Jun.

• ‖ Hy̆pomnēma, ătis. n. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & μνῆμα monimentum] *A regiſter,* or *note, of acts done for rememberance; an expoſition,* or *comment, Vid* Hypomnematum.

• ‖ Hy̆pomnēmătogrăphi, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab* ὑπόμνημα monimentum, & γράφω ſcribo] *Writers of commentarys,* Alciat. *Lat.* Commentarienſes.

• Hy̆pomnēmătum, i. n. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & μνῆμα monimentum] *id. quod* hypomnema. In exſcribendis hypomnematis, *Cic. Filius, Fam.* 16, 21.

Hy̆pŏmochlium, i. n. [*ex* ὑπὸ, ſub, & μόχλος, vectis] *A roller,* or *ſuch like thing, laid under ſtones and pieces of timber, to roll them the better from their place,* Vitruv. 10, 8.

• ‖ Hy̆poſtăſis, ĕos. f. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & ἵστημι ſto] (1) *A ſubſtance,* or *perſon, of the bleſſed Trinity.* (2) *The ſediment of urine.* (1) Ap. Eccleſ. (2) Ap. Medd.

• ‖ Hy̆pŏtĕnūſa, æ. f. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & τείνω tendo] *The line drawn under the arch of a circle,* Ap. Geom.

• Hy̆pŏthēca, æ. f. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & θήκη theca] *A pledge,* or *gage; a mortgage of land,* Cic. Fam. 13, 56. ubi tam Græc. quàm Lat. elementis ſcrib.

• ‖ Hy̆pŏthēcārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a pledge,* or *gage.* ¶ Hypothecarius creditor, *one who hath lent money upon a mortgage,* Ulp.

• Hy̆pŏthĕſis, is, *vel* eos. f. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & τίθημι pono] (1) *A caſe in law; the controverſy,* or *that wherein the main point lies.* (2) *A pretext,* or *pretenſe;* alſo *the argument,* or *contents of a book,* or *diſcourſe.* (1) Cic. in Top. 21. ubi definitum & cauſa dic. (2) *Id.* ad *Attic.* 14, *ult.* Græco charact.

• ‖ Hy̆pŏthĕtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Conditional, ſuppoſeing ſuch a thing to be true,* Bud.

• Hy̆pŏthy̆rum, i. n. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & θύρα janua] Limen inferius, *the threſhold,* or *groundſel,* Vitruv. 4, 6.

• Hy̆potrăchālium, i. n. [*ab* ὑπὸ ſub, & τράχηλος collum] *The part of the ſhaft,* or *main body of the pillar, under the neck of it, vid.* Vitruv. 3, 3.

• Hyſgĭnum, i. n. [ὕσγινον, Gr.] *A plant which dieth a colour like ſcarlet,* Plin. 35, 6.

• Hyſſōpītes, æ. m. [ὕσσωπος, Gr. *ab* Heb. אזוב] *Wine made with hyſſop,* Col. 12, 35.

• Hyſſōpum, i. n. *Plin.* 25, 11. *Celſ.* 2, 32. &

• Hyſſōpus, i. m. ὕσσωπος, Gr.] *The herb hyſſop,* Col. 6, 10.

• ‖ Hyſtĕrĭcæ, pl. f. [*ab* ὑστέρα, uterus] *Women that are troubled with fits of the mother,* Ap. Med.

• ‖ Hyſtĕrŏlŏgia, æ. f. [*ab* ὕστερος poſterior, & λόγος ſermo] *A figure in rhetorick by which that is put firſt which ought to be laſt, as,* Sit Scipio clarus, ille, cujus virtute Hannibal in Africam redire, atque ex Italiâ decedere coactus eſt, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 10. Valet atque vivit, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 21.

• Hyſtĕron proteron; præpoſterum; figura quæ & ὑστερολογία dic. [*ab* ὕστερος poſterior, & πρότερος prior] *A way of ſpeaking when we place that after which ſhould come before, as,* Moriamur, & in media arma ruamus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 353. *Hoc ſchemate ſæpe uſus eſt Homerus, unde* Cic. Reſpondebo tibi ὕστερον πρότερον Ὁμηρικῶς, *Ad. Attic.* 1, 16.

• Hyſtrix, ĭcis. f. [*ex* ὗς, ſus, & θρὶξ pilus, eò quòd habeat ſetas inſtar porci] *A porcupine,* Plin. 8, 35.

I J.

I i, and in the black Engliſh letter 𝕴 𝔦, in the Latin I i, in Greek with little varyation Ι ι, all from the Hebrew י. This vowel haveing the ſmalleſt ſound as well as figure, is moſt fitly ſuited to low poetical images; as in that of *Ovid*, Epiſt. 1, 109.

Nec mihi ſunt vires inimicos pellere tectis,

where you meet with no *a*, and only once with *o* and *u*, but this vowel ſeven times, and the next ſmall ſound *e*, as it ought, wanting one of that number. But when the ſubject riſeth, as in the ſublime, the frequent uſe of it is to be avoided. For this reaſon *Virgil* hath in the Æneid writ *olli* for *illi* near twenty times, but never in his Eclogues or Georgicks. Hence alſo comes the frequent change into *u* by the ancients, to ſtrengthen the ſound, as *Jupiter Optumus Maxumus*, and many other inſtances, which might be given out of the old manuſcripts of *Livy*, *Tully*, and *Pliny*, plainly ſhow. This vowel in Latin compounds is alſo ſubſtituted for *a*, as *abigo*, *contingo*, *deficio*, from *ago*, *tango*, *facio*. The ſound of this to the next ſmall vowel *e* is ſo near, that the Hebrew, and other dialects from that tongue, expreſſed them both by one character, before the invention of points. And the changes of *i* into *e*, and *vice versâ*, in Latin derivatives from Greek, are too obvious not to be obſerved; as in *μίνθα*, *mentha*, *τέγγω*, *tingo*. Add alſo, that in many words which are purely Latin theſe vowels are indifferently writen, as *magè* and *magìs*, *herè* and *herì*; *Magè pollens aër*, Lucr. 4, 344. *Res hodie minor* eſt *herè quàm fuit*, Juv. 3, 23. Yea, many words in the accuſative and ablative caſes ſing. of the third declenſion end in *em* or *im*, *e* or *i*. Alſo in our Engliſh tongue we write indifferently *imploy*, *ingage*, *incourage*, *indeavour*, or *employ*, *engage*, &c. and many other words of the ſame kind. In making the Latin diphthongs, as in Greeks, this vowel is ſubjunctive to the reſt, as *aio*, *hei*, *hoi*, *hui*, *Ilythia*. In numerals this, as being the ſmalleſt letter, is put for the ſmalleſt number, I, one, II, two, *&c.* and, ſet before the note of a larger number, ſubſtracts it ſelf, as IV, four, IX, nine. In the notes of the ancients, I. *is put for* Inter, intra, Junius, Julius; IA. P. Inter provinciam; I. AGL. In angulo; IA. D. Jam diu, jam dudum; IA. S. D. Jam ſatìs dandum; IA. RI. Jam reſpondi.

J j Engliſh and Latin, wanting in the Greek, in Hebrew י, is properly, as well as the reſt of their letters, a conſonant, and hath a name as ſuch, though in favour of pronunciation they ſometimes uſe it as a vowel. We, in imitation of them, call *i* and *j* by one common name, but with this difference, that they give it a name from its conſonant uſe, we from the vocal. We have indeed invented a different figure for the conſonant, which has been too much neglected by old writers and printers. It is pronounced commonly in Latin and Engliſh, and by ſome in Hebrew words, like a ſoft *g*; but very faultyly; except perhaps in deriveatives from the Greek ζ, as *Jupiter*, from Ζεῦ πάτερ, where it may be allowed that harder ſound; its true pronunciation being ſofter, and approaching nearer to that of the vowel, as at this day the Germans and other adjacent nations pronounce it; their jahr, and our year being ſounded alike. The true ſound undoubtedly is near to our *y* before a vowel in the ſame ſyllable, and, if we would follow analogy, this letter ought to be called *yé*, as we ſay, *bé*, *cé*, &c.

J ante A.

• I, Īto. imperat, *ab* eo, is. *Go, get thee gone*, I præ, ſequar, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 144.

• ‖ Jăcea, æ. f. [ζάκεα, Gr.] *The herb trinity, panſy*, or *heart-eaſe*, Dod. ✝ Viola tricolor.

Jăcens, tis. part. (1) *Lieing along.* (2) *Lieing down* ſick, *or* (3) dead. (4) *Slugiſh, heavy, dull.* (5) *Poor, afflicted, dejected.* (6) Alſo *ſituate.* (1) Jacentes ſub platano, *Hor Od.* 2, 11, 14. (2) Dirâ in regione jacens, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 3, 5. (3) *Vid.* Jaceo, n. 9. (4) ═ An fortè jacentes, Ignavoſque putas? *Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 96. ═ Segnis & jacens puer, *Quint.* 1, 3. *Vid.* & Jaceo, n. 6. (5) ═ Homo afflictus & jacens, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 24. Animi jacentes, *Liv.* 10, 35. (6) Jacentes terræ ad Heſperum, *Plin.* 18, 25. ¶ Jacens conſilium, *a ſhort*, or *ſhallow, reach*, Quint.

JĂCEO, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To lie.* (2) *To lie along, or out at length.* (3) *To be ſituate.* (4) Met. *To be fallen, to be ſunk.* (5) *To be laid aſide, diſregarded, ſlighted*, or *little ſet by*; *to be in no eſteem.* (6) *To be heavy and ſlugiſh.* (7) *To live obſcure and inglorious.* (8) *To lie ſick.* (9) *To be ſlain.* (10) *To be ſtill and calm.* (1) Mihi ad pedes miſera jacuit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. (2) Jacere in pelliculis hœdinis, *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 1. (3) *Vid.* Jacens, n. 6. (4) Jacebat Marius poſt præturam, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 20. Jacent pretia prædiorum, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 12. (5) Pauper ubique jacet, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 218. (6) ✕ Probus puer à ſegni & jacente plurimùm aberit, *Quint.* 1, 3. (7) ✕ In pace jacere, quàm bello vigere maluit, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 7. (8) *Vid.* Jacens, n. 2. (9) Æacidæ telo jacet Hector, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 103. (10) Æquora lenta jacent, *Luc.* 3, 523. § Jacere ad pedes alicujus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. Alicui ante pedes, *Ov. Met.* 11, 13. in luctu, *Cic. Piſ.* 36. in mœrore, *Id. Att.* 10, 4. in oblivione, *Id. Verr.* 1, 39. in tenebris, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 6.

Jăciendus, a, um. part. *To be caſt*, &c. Sed antè jacienda moles erat, quæ urbem continenti committeret, *Curt.* 4, 9.

Jăciens, tis. part. *Flinging, laying*, &c. Tela manu jaciens, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 186. *Conf. Liv.* 33, 33. *Vid.*

JĂCIO, ĕre, jēci, jactum. act. (1) *To caſt, throw, fling.* (2) *To hurl*, or *ſhoot.* (3) *To lay*, or *place.* (4) *To ſpeak*, or *utter.* (5) *To publiſh*, or *ſet abroad.* (6) *To throw away.* (7) *To put*, or *place.* (1) Aproniam conjugem in præceps jecit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 22, 1. (2) In murum lapides jaci cœpti ſunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 6. (3) Novæ domûs fundamentum jecit, *Suet. Cal.* 22. & *Met.* Pacis fundamenta jeci, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 29. (4) Taliaque illacrymans mutæ jace verba favillæ, *Propert.* 2, 1, 77. (5) Neque rarò, neque apud paucos, talia jaciebat, *Tac.* (6) Scuta jacere fugereque hoſtes, more habent licentiam, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 27. (7) Omnis in hâc totam regio jacit arte ſalutem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 293. ¶ Jacere talos, *to play at dice*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 5. gradum atque aditum, *to make way*, Cic. *contra* Rull. 2, 15. § Jacere anchoram, *Liv.* 29, 27. aliquem in præceps, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 22, 1. in profundum, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 20. contumelias in aliquem, *Id.* pro *Syllâ* 7. ſuſpicionem, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 3. terrores, *Id. Att.* 2, 23.

Jăcior, i, jactus. paſſ. *To be caſt*, &c. *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 6.

Jăcĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to lie.* Vetito nudus jaciture ſepulchro, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 777.

‖ Jācōbæa, æ. f. *St. James's wort*, Dod.

‖ Jactābundus, a, um. adj. *To be toſſed, to boaſt of.* Jactabundum mare, *Gell.* 19, 1. In Græciæ facundiæ gloriâ jactabundus, *Id.* 15, 2.

Jactandus, a, um. part. *To be toſſed.* Jactandæ pennæ, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 8, 5. Et, ſi mens redit, annuâ peregrinatione jactandus, *Celſ.* 3, 18.

Jactans, tis. part. & adj. or comp. *Caſting, braging, boaſting, ſpeaking. Vid.* Jacto. Paulo jactantior, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 50.

Jactanter. adv. iùs, comp. *Tac. Bragingly, boaſtingly, proudly, with oſtentation.* Minæ jactanter ſonantes, *Amm.* 27, 2. Nulli jactantiùs mœrent, quàm qui maximè lætantur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 77, 4. ✝ Glorioſè, *Cic.*

Jactantia, æ. f. *Cracking, braging, boaſting.* Frivola in parvis jactantia, *Quint.* 1, 6. § Jactantiæ ſtudere, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8, 13.

Jactātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A motion*, or *action.* (2) *A tumbleing*, or *ſhakeing*; *a toſſing*, or *caſting.* (3) *A boaſting, cracking*, or *vaunting.* (4) *A ſeeking applauſe.* (1) Actio modicâ jactatione corporis, *Cic. Orat.* 25. (2) Jactatio vulnerum, *Curt.* 6, 1, 5. maris, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 2. Nec dum ſatìs refectis ab jactatione maritimâ militibus, *Liv.* 21, 26. (3) Jactatio eſt voluptas geſtiens, & ſe efferens inſolentiùs, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 9. (4) ✕ Cùm homines ſe non jactatione populari, ſed dignitate atque innocentiâ tuebantur, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 35.

Jactātor, ōris. m. verb. *A cracker*, or *boaſter*; *a braggadocio, a buff.* ✠ Acer in abſentes linguæ jactator, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 2, 380. Immodicus proprii jactator honoris, *Id.* 2. *Conſ. Stil.* 26. Rerum à ſe geſtarum jactator, *Quint.* 11, 1.

‖ Jactātrix, īcis. f. *She that boaſteth*, Sidon.

Jactātus, a, um. part. (1) *Toſſed to and fro*, or *up and down*; *driven from coaſt to coaſt.* (2) Met. *Canvaſſed, diſputed, boaſted.* (1) Gens jactata Tuſcis æquoribus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 54. (2) Sæpius jactatâ in ſenatu re, *Liv.* 22, 23. Hæc magnificentiùs jactata, quàm veriùs, *Curt.* 3, 8, 12.

Jactātus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A toſſing.* (2) *A fluttering*, or *claping.* (1) Jactatus maris. *Plin.* 14, 18. (2) Jactatus pennarum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 703.

Jactĭtans, tis. part. *Boaſting.* Come officium jactitans, *Phædr.* 2, 5, 16.

‖ Jactĭtātio, ōnis. f. *A vain boaſting*, Sidon.

‖ Jactĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A great brager*, or *boaſter*, Litt. *ex* Liv. *ſed q.*

Jactĭto, āre. freq. [*à* jacio] *To caſt, to throw*, or *toſs, from one to another.* Juventus ridicula verſibus intexta jactitare cœpit, *Liv.* 7, 2.

Jacto, āre. freq. [*à* jacio] (1) *To throw*, or *fling.* (2) *To ſhake*, or *move.* (3) *To toſs, to move to and fro.* (4) Met. *To caſt*, or *revolve, in one's mind.* (5) *To brag*, or *boaſt.* (6) *To canvaſs*, or *debate.* (7) *To give out, to publiſh*, or *ſpread abroad.* (8) *To doubt*, or *heſitate.* (9) *To be officious*, or *active, in.* (10) *To emitt*, or *ſend forth.* (1) Faces in vicinorum tecta jactare, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 18. (2) Oneroſa pallia jactat, *Juv.* 6, 235. (3) Excuſſa brachia jacto, *Ov. Met.* 5, 596. (4) Jactare pectore curas, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 231. (5) Se inſperatis repentiniſque pecuniis ſumptuoſiùs inſolentiùſque jactârunt, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9. Cùm ſe jactaret amicæ, *Juv.* 1, 62. (6) Quòd pluribus præſentibus eas res jactari nolebant, celeriter conſilium dimittit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 18. (7) Quaſi alii ſe puerum, alii ornandum tollendumque jactâſſent, *Suet. Aug.* c. 12. (8) Nolo te jactari diutiùs, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 59. (9) Repub. mihi nihil eſt carius, in quâ tu non valde te jactas, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15. (10) Latè jactare odorem, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 132.

Jactor, āri. paſſ. *To be toſſed.* Ille vires quidem gentis & regni haud falsò jactari affirmat, *Curt.* 9, 5. Certè îſdem nudi pariter jactabimur oris, *Prop.* 2, 26, 43.

‖ Jactuōsè, adv. *Proudly, boaſtingly.* ⊥ Superbè, glorioſè.

‖ Jactuōſus, a, um. adj. *Boaſting*, Non *ex* Cic. Orat. 36. *corruptè pro* actuoſus. ⊥ Glorioſus.

Jactūra, æ. f. (1) Properly *loſs by ſhipwreck*, or *the throwing of goods overboard in a ſtorm.* (2) *Any loſs*, or *damage.* (3) *A charge, expenſe*, or *preſent.* (1) Sall. *de* Rep. Ord. 2. (2) Rei familiaris jactura, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 64. = Jacturæ & detrimenta rei familiaris, *Hirt. B. A.* 49. Sed major Romanis quàm pro numero jactura fuit, *Liv.* 21, 59. (3) Germanos ad ſe magnis jacturis pollicitationibuſque perduxerant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 11. Magnis jacturis ſibi quiſque eorum animos conciliabat, *Id. B. C.* 3, 112.

‖ Jactūrālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a loſs*, or *that may be loſt*, Dig.

Jactus, a, um. part. [*à* jacior] (1) *Thrown, hurled.* (2) *Caſt in, ſcattered.* (3) *Laid.* (1) Lapides Pyrrhæ jacti, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 41. (2) Semen jactum, *Id. Geor.* 1, 104. (3) Moles in altum jactæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 34. *Met.* Aditum ad cætera jactum intelligetis, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 15.

Jactus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* jacio] (1) *A throw, hurl*, or *caſt.* (2) *A draught*, or *caſt, with a net.* (3) § *A throwing of goods overboard.* (1) ‖ Fulminum jactus, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 8. pilarum, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 485. ignium, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 11, 2. ſagittarum, *Ibid.* 15, 9, 1. jactu ſe miſit in æquor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 528. teſſerarum, *Liv.* 4, 17. (2) A piſcatoribus quidam jactum emerat, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, *ext.* 7. (3) Tit. lib. 14. Pandect.

Jăcŭlābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be caſt*, or *hurled.* Telum jaculabile, *Ov. Metam.* 7, 680. Telum ingens, nullique Deo jaculabile, torſit, *Claud.* in *Eutr.* 2, 167. Non jaculabile dextræ Pondus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 658.

‖ Jăcŭlāmen, ĭnis. n. & Jăcŭlāmentum, i. n. *A darting*, or *flinging*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

Jăcŭlans, tis. *Shooting, darting*, &c. Jaculans ſaxa lacerto, *Ov. Met.* 14, 184. *v. Sil.* 14, 256.

‖ Jăcŭlāris, e. adj. *That belongeth to flinging*, Frag. Poët.

Jăcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A darting*, or *caſting.* Jaculatio equeſtris, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5.

Jăcŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſhooter, a darter, a dart flinger.* Jaculator audax. *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 56. fulminis, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 562. expeditus, *Liv.* 21, 46.

‖ Jăcŭlātōrius, a, um. adj. *That pertaineth to darting*, or *ſhooting*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9.

Jăcŭlātrix, ĭcis. f. verb. *She that flingeth*, or *ſhooteth.* Diana jaculatrix, *Ov. Met.* 5, 375.

Jăcŭlātus, a, um. part. *Which hath caſt, thrown*, or *darted.* Pallas jaculata è nubibus ignem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 46.

‖ Jăcŭlātus, ûs. m. *A flinging*, or *caſting*, Tert.

‖ Jăcŭlo, āre. act. *Lexicogr.* ex *Claud.* id. quod

Jăcŭlor, āri. dep. (1) *To ſhoot, to dart.* (2) *To ſtrike, to bombard.* (3) Met. *To throw out.* (4) *To hunt after, to purſue.* (1) § Jaculari fulmina, *Ov. Met.* 1, 61. ſaxa, *Ibid.* 14, 184. facem, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 671. (2) Jupiter igne ſuo lucos jaculatur, *Ov. Am.* 3, 3, 35. (3) Abrupta quædam jaculantur, *Quint.* 2, 11. (4) Quid brevì fortes jaculamur ævo Multa? *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 17. *ubi Met. ſumpta videtur à jaculo reti.*

Jăcŭlum, i. n. [*à* jacio] (1) *A dart, a javelin.* (2) *Any thing that may be ſhot.* (1) Jaculum contorquens mittit in auras, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 490. (2) Jaculum dicitur, quod, ut jaciatur, fit, *Varr.* ¶ Rete jaculum, *a caſting net*, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 87.

Jăcŭlus, i. m. [*à* jaculor] *A ſerpent that lieth under trees, and ſuddenly ſhooteth himſelf out with great violence when any one paſſeth by.* Natrix violator aquæ, jaculique volucres, *Lucr.* 9, 720. Jaculi periphraſin, *ſc.* ſerpens ſimilis ſagittæ, *Vid. ap.* Hor. Od. 3, 27, 5. Jaculi funes, *Col.* 6, 2, 4.

JAM, adv. temporis. (1) *Now, at this time, at preſent*; *juſt*, or *even, now*; *immediately.* (2) *Beſides, furthermore*, by way of tranſition, in the begining of a ſentence. (3) *Preſently, ere long.* (4) *Henceforth.* (1) ¶ Jam nunc, *juſt now, this minute*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 144. Jamprimum, *in the firſt place*, Id. Jam uſque à, *ever ſince*, Id. Jam dudum, *a long while ago*, Cic. Jam inde, *ever ſince*, Ter. Jam olim, *a long time ago*, Cic. Jam, jamque, *forthwith*, Id. Jam vino, jam ſomno, *one while with wine, another with ſleep*, Hor. Jam ferè, *juſt upon the point*, Ter. (2) Jam quid ego commemorem, &c. *Cic.* (3) ✠ Aut jam nihil eſt, aut jam nihil erit, *Plaut.* Jam iſthîc adero, *Ter.* ✠ In diem, *Id. Eun.* 5, 6, 20. (4) Carthagini jam non ego nuncios Mittam ſuperbos, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 69.

* Iambēus, a, um. adj. *Made of Iambick feet*, Hor. Art. Poët. 253.

* ‖ Iambĭcus, a, um. adj. *Iambick*, Gramm.

* Iambus, i. m. [ἴαμβος, Gr.] *A foot in verſe, haveing the firſt ſyllable ſhort and the other long, as* ămās. Syllaba longa brevi ſubjecta vocatur Iambus, *Hor. A. P.* 251.

Jamdūdum, adv. *Long ago*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 7. = Jamdudum abiît, ætatem, *Ter. Eun* 4, 5, 8.

Jamprīdem. adv. *Some while ſince*, Cic. Att. 2, 5.

‖ Jāneus, ei. m. *Feſt.* ant. pro

Jānĭtor, ōris. m. [*à* janua] *A porter*, or *keeper of a gate.* ¶ Catenatus janitor, *a maſtiff tied at the gate*, Col. *in* præf. Janitoribus alicujus noteſcere, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 8, 7.

Jānitrix, ĭcis. f. *A woman porter.* ¶ Laurus janitrix Cæſarum, *growing at the emperour's gate*, Plin. 13, 30. Anus janitrix, *Plaut. Cur.* 1, 1, 76.

‖ Jānitrīces, um. f. pl. *The wives of two brothers*, Dig.

† Jānĭtus, i. m. *id. quod* janitor, *Varr.*

* Ianthĭna, ōrum. pl. n. *Garments of a violet*, or *purple, colour*, Mart. 2, 39.

* Ianthĭnus, a, um. adj. *Violet coloured*, Plin. 21, 6.

† Ianthum, i. n. [Flos & color quidam purpureus, nempe ἴυ ἄνθος, *i. e.* flos violæ] *a violet*, Plin. 21, 6.

Jānua, æ. f. [*à* Jano deo] (1) *A gate, the firſt entery into an houſe.* (2) Met. *The begining of*, or *enterance into, a diſcourſe*, or *other thing.* (1) Q. Mutii janua & veſtibulum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 45. (2) = Ab hoc aditu januâque patefactâ, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 47. Janua ſepulchri, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 2, 23

‖ Jānuāris, e. adj. *Belonging to January.* ¶ Calendarum Januarium die, *the firſt day of January*, Amm. Marcell.

Jānuārius, i. m. [*ſc.* quòd fit quaſi *janua* cæteris menſibus; primus n. Jani menſis, quòd janua prima eſt, *Ov.* pot. quia Jano ſacratus. *The month of January.* Menſe Januario cura ut Romæ ſis, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 2. & *Suet.* in *Cal.* 42. Calendis Januariis, *Plin.* 4. Calend. Januarias, *Suet.* in *Tib.* 34.

† Jānuātor, ōris. m. *A porter*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. *pro* janitor.

* Iāpyx, ўgis. m. [Ἰάπυξ, Gr. *ex* Iapygiâ, *i. e.* Apuliâ, flans] *The weſtern wind*, or as ſome ſay *the north eaſt*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4.

* Iăſiōne, es. f. [ἰασιώνη, Gr.] *A kind of withwind*, Plin. 21, 17.

‖ Jaſma, æ. f. *vel* Jaſminum, i. n. *Jeſmin*, Jun.

* Iaſpĭdeus, a, um. adj. *Of the colour of a jaſper ſtone*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Iaſpis, ĭdis. f. [ἴασπις, Gr. *ex* Heb. ישפה] *A ſtone of a green colour, called a jaſper*, Virg. Æn. 4, 261. ¶ Iaſpis äërizuſa, *a turquoiſe*, Plin. Stellatus iaſpide enſis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 261.

* Iaſpŏnyx, ўchis. f. [*ex* ἴασπις, iaſpis, & ὄνυξ, onyx] *A kind of jaſper, an onyx ſtone*, Plin. 37, 9.

* Iatrălyptes, æ. m. *ſeu potiùs* Iatroălipta, *q. d.* Medicus unguentarius [*ab* ἰατρὸς, medicus, & ἀλείφω, ungo] *a phyſician*, or *ſurgeon, that cureth by ointments and frictions*, Celſ. 1, 1. & Plin. Ep. 10, 4. & 22.

* Iătraliptĭce, es. f. *A cureing by ointments*, or *frictions*, Plin. 29, 1.

* ‖ Iatrŏnĭce, es. f. [*ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *A book of phyſick*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Iatrŏnĭces, æ. m. [*ab* ἰατρὸς, medicus, & νίκη, victoria] *A conquerour of other phyſicians*, a proud title which one gave himſelf, *Plin.* 29, 1.

I ante B.

‖ Ibēriæ næniæ. [*ab* Iberiâ, *i. e.* Hiſpaniâ] *Simple ſtorys*, as we would ſay *Canterbury tales*, Hier.

Ĭbērĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* herba, *A kind of herb*, Quint. 8, 2. = Spartum, *Ant.*

* Ĭbēris, ĭdis. f. [ἰβηρὶς, Gr.] *An herb which ſome call wild creſſes*, Plin. 25, 8.

Ībex, ĭcis. m. *A kind of wild goat*, and ſuppoſed to be the ſame with that which we call *the evech*, Plin. 8, 53.

Ĭbi. adv. in loco [*à* pron. is, in abl. pl. ibus, ant. *q. d.* ibus in locis] (1) *There.* (2) *Then.* (3) *Therein, in that thing.* (4) *In that ſtate.* (5) *In thoſe things.* (1) ✠ Ut ibi eſſe malis, ubi, &c. quàm iſthîc, *Cic.* ✠ alibi, *Plaut.* (2) Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 14. (3) Id. Stich. 4, 1, 62. ¶ Ibi eſſe, *to be about it*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62. (4) Duxi uxorem, quantam miſeriam ibi vidi! *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 13. (5) *Sall. B. C.* narrationis initio. ¶ Ibi loci, *in that place*, Plin.

Ĭbīdem. adv. [*ex* ibi & dem, ſyllabicâ adjectione] (1) *There, in the ſame place.* (2) *In the ſame thing*, or *in the ſame caſe.* (1) Ibidem operiar, *Cic.* (2) Læſit in eo Cæcinam? ſublevavit ibidem, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 9.

Ībis, ĭdis & is. f. *A bird in Ægypt, which is high, hath ſtiff legs and a long bill, and eats up the ſerpents that infeſt the country*, Plin. 8, 27. *a kind of ſtork, vid.* Cic. N. D. 1, 36. *Under this name Ovid laſheth his adverſary Hyginus, as the learned imagine; and Callimachus had done the like by Apollonius Rhodius, before him.*

Ībus, *pro* iis. [*à* pron. is.] *Non.*

I ante C.

* Īcas, ădis. f. [*ab* εἰκὰς, Gr. *ſc.* vicenarius] *The feſtival days in memorial of Epicurus's birthday, which were kept upon the twentyeth day of every month*, Plin. 35, 2.

‖ Icirco conj. *pro* idcirco, *Therefore.*

* Ichneumon, ŏnis. m. [*ab* ἴχνος, veſtigium] *A rat of Ægypt of the bigneſs of a cat, which ſtealeth into the crocodile's mouth when he gapes, and eating his bowels kills him.* Hujus deſcript. *vid.* *Luc.* 4, 724 & ſeqq.

* Ichnŏbătes, æ. m. f. [*ab* ἴχνος, veſtigium, & βαίνω, eo] *Treader*, or *Tracer*; a dog's name, *Ov. Met.* 3, 207.

* Ichnogrăphia, æ. f. [*ab* ἴχνος, *veſtigium, & γράφω*, ſcribo] *A plan of a houſe to be built, drawn out in paper, deſcribeing the form of every room; a model*, Vitruv. 1, 2.

* Ichthyŏcolla, æ. f. [*ab* ἰχθὺς, *piſcis, &* κόλλα, *gluten*] *A fiſh of whoſe ſkin water glue is made, water glue itſelf, mouth glue, iſinglaſs*, Plin. 32, 7.

* Ichthyŏphăgus, i. m. [*ab* ἰχθὺς, piſcis, & φάγω, edo] *He that eateth only fiſh*, Plin. 15, 7.

* Ichthyŏpōla, æ. m. [ἰχθυοπώλης, Gr. *ab* ἰχθὺς, piſcis, & πωλέω, vendo] *A ſeller of fiſh, a fiſhmonger.*

* Ichthyŏpōlium, i. n. [ἰχθυοπωλεῖον, & ἰχθυοπώλιον, Gr. *ab* eodem] *The place where fiſh is ſold, a fiſh market.*

* Ichthyotrŏphium, i. n. [*ab* alendis piſcibus dict; nempe *ab* ἰχθὺς, piſcis, & τρέφω, nutrio] *A fiſh-pond, a ſtove for fiſh*, Col. 8, 1.

Ico, ĕre, ci, ctum. act. [*ex* Heb. הכה *bucah*] (1) *To ſtrike, to ſmite.* (2) *To beat away.* (1) Icit femur, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 42. (2) Corpus propellit & icit, *Lucr.* 3, 161. ¶ Icere fœdus cum aliquo, *to make a league with*, Cic. *in Piſon.* 12.

Icor, ctus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſtricken.* (2) *To be blaſted.* (1) Icimur ictu, *Lucr.* 4, 1043. (2) Laurus fulmine non icitur, *Plin.* 15, 30.

* Icon, ŏnis. f. [*ab* εἰκὼν, Gr. imago] (1) *An image, reſemblance, picture,* or *ſtatue.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a figure in rhetorick.* (1) Plin. 34, 4. (2) *Ap. Rhet. Lat.* Imago, *Auct.* ad *Herenn. ſic definit.* Imago eſt formæ cum formâ, cum quâdam ſimilitudine, collatio, *e. g.* Omnia Mercurio ſimilis vocemque coloremque, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 4, 558.

* Icŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to an image, lively pictured, drawn to the life.* Simulacrum aureum iconicum, *Suet. Cal.* 22. Statuæ iconicæ, *Plin.* 34, 4.

* ‖ Icrium, i. n. [*ab* ἴκριον, tabula] *A croſs ſet upon one's tomb,* or *in a highway*, Amm. ┼ Lignum ſurrectum, *Col.*

* Ictĕrias, æ. m. *A precious ſtone good for the yellow jaundice.* Icterias aliti lurido ſimilis, *Plin.* 37, 61. *edit. Hard.*

* Ictĕrĭcus, a, um. adj. *One ſick of the yellow jaundice.* Conſulit ictericæ lento de funere matris, *Juv.* 6, 564.

* Ictĕrus, i. m. [ἴκτερος, Gr. aurugo, *Scrib. Larg.* (1) ‖ *The yellow jaundice.* (2) Alſo *a yellow bird, which if one ſee, being ſick of the yellow jaundice, the perſon recovers, and the bird dieth*; it is alſo called *galgulus.* (1) Morbus arquatus, *Lucr.* 4, 333. arcuatus, *Col.* 7, 3. *item* morbus regius. (2) Plin. 30, 11.

* Ictis, ĭdis. f. [ἰκτὶς, Gr.] *A white weaſel which deſtroyeth bee-ſtalls and eateth the honey; a ferret, a marten*, Plin. 29, 4.

Ictus, a, um. part. [*ab* icor] (1) *Stricken.* (2) *Blaſted.* (3) Met. *Incited, moved.* (1) Pinus icta mordaci ferro, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 9. (2) Jovis ignibus ictus, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 3, 11. (3) Deſideriis icta fidelibus Quærit patria Cæſarem, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 15. Ictus nidore prandii, *Suet. Claud.* 33. ¶ Fœdus ictum, *a league made*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 314.

Ictus, ûs. (& cti. ant.) m. verb. [*ab* ico] (1) *A ſtroke, a blow.* (2) *A rap, a knock.* (3) *A biteing,* or *goaring.* (4) *A blaſt.* (5) *A ſting.* (6) ‖ *A courſe*, ſuch as a river maketh. (7) *A beating,* or *ſtroke, of the pulſe.* (8) ✠ *A ray of the ſun.* (1) A beſtiis ictus, morſus, impetus, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 6. (2) Ictibus quatiunt feneſtras crebris juvenes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 2. (3) Verres Obliquum meditans ictum, *Id. Od.* 3, 22, 7. (4) § Ictus fulminis, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 25. (5) Scorpionis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 25. (6) Amm. *teſte* Litt. (7) Ictus crebri aut languidi, *Plin.* 11, 37. (8) Laurea fervidos Excludet ictus, *Hor. Od* 2, 15, 10.

* Icuncŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* icon] *A little image.* Icuncula puellaris, *Suet. Ner.* 56.

I ante D.

Id. n. pron. [*ab* is] *That.* Id *pro* eâ in re, *Ter.*

* ‖ Idæus dactylus [Ἰδαῖος δάκτυλος, Gr.] *A ſtone in Crete of an iron colour, like a man's thumb*, Solin.

Idcirco, conj. [*q. d.* circa id] *Therefore, for that cauſe, thereupon.* Idcirco arma ſumpta ſunt, *Cic. Attic.* 8.

Idea, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τῦ εἴδε☉, *i. e.* à ſpecie.] *An idea, form, model,* or *firſt pattern of any thing exiſting in the imagination,* or *fanſy.* Has Cic. *ſpecies*, ſed commodiùs *formas*, Latinè dici ait, *Topic.* 7.

Idem, eădem, idem. pron. [*ex* is & dem, particulâ paragogicâ] *The ſame, the ſelfſame, alike, all one.* ¶ Alter idem, *a ſecond ſelf*, Cic. Eâdem operâ, & eâdem abſol. *at the ſame time, all under one*, Plaut. ✠ § Invitum qui ſervat, idem facit occidenti, *Hor. A. P.* 467.

Identĭdem adv. [*ex* idem geminato] *Now and then ever and anon, ſundry times, one after another, every while.* Recitabatur identidem Pompeii teſtimonium, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 12.

Ideo. conj. [*ex* id & eo, *ſc.* pertinent] *Therefore, for that cauſe.* Ideo mihi non ſatisfacio, quòd, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 1, 8.

* ‖ Idiōma, ătis. n [ἰδίωμα, Gr. *ab* ἴδιος, proprius] *An idiom, or proper form of ſpeech, a propriety in ſpeaking*, Gramm.

* Idiōta, æ. m. [*ab* ἴδιος, privatus] (1) *An idiot,* or *illiterate, ſimple, body.* (2) *A laick, a private man; one not in office.* (1) ✠ *Idiotam* opponit homini *ingenioſo & intelligenti*, Cic. Verr. 4, 2. (2) Mors non movet me, idiotam petit, *Sen. Suaſ.* 6.

* Idiōtiſmus, i. m. [*ab* ἴδι☉, proprius] *A propriety of ſpeech*, Sen. Contr. præf. l. 7.

* ‖ Idōlium, i. n. *A place where idols are kept and worſhiped; a rood loft*, Papin. *Lat.* Delubrum.

* ‖ Idōlŏlatra, æ. c. g. [*ab* εἴδωλον, idolum, & λάτρευω, colo] *An idolater,* or *worſhiper of idols*, Eccleſ. *Lat.* Simulacrorum cultor.

* ‖ Idōlŏlatria, æ. f. *Idolatry, idol worſhip*, Eccleſ. *Lat.* Simulacrorum cultus.

* ‖ Idōlŏlatrix, īcis. f. *An idolatreſs*, Prud. Hamart. 404. ☞ *Rectiùs autem* idololatris, *Gron.*

* ‖ Idōlŏthȳtum, i. n. [*ab* εἴδωλον, idolum, & θύω, ſacrifico] *That which is ſacrificed to idols*, Bibb.

* Idōlum, i. n. [εἴδωλον, Gr.] (1) *An image, an idol.* (2) Alſo *a ſpectre,* or *apparition.* (3) ‖ *Idolatry.* (1) = Imagines quæ idola nominant, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 6. (2) Apparebat idolon ſenex, macie & ſqualore confectus, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 27, 5. (3) *Ap.* Chriſtianos ſcriptt.

Idōnea, ōrum. pl. m. *Fit places.* Idonea provinciarum, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 5, 6.

Idōneè. adv. *Aptly, conveniently, fitly*, Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 5.

Idōneus, a, um. adj. ‖ ior. comp. (1) *Fit, meet, proper.* (2) *Convenient, ſuitable.* (3) *Able, ſufficient.* (4) *Subſtantial, credible.* (5) *Pious, honeſt.* (6) ‖ Alſo *rich,* or *wealthy.* (1) Adeón' videmur vobis eſſe idonei, in quibus ſic illudatis? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 18. (2) Tempus idoneum, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 24. ✠ Aliæ res idoneæ ſunt ſtomacho, aliæ alienæ, *Celſ.* (3) Pugnæ non ſat idoneus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 26. (4) Idoneus teſtis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27. auctor, *Id. Att.* 8, 13. (5) = Idonei atque integri homines, *Id.* (6) *Ap. JCC.* comp. idoneior, *Ulp. Vett.* Magis idoneus.

‖ Idūlis, ovis quæ omnibus idibus Jovi immolabatur, *Feſt.*

‖ Iduo, āre. act. *i. e.* divido, Hetruſcâ linguâ. *To divide*, Macr. Sat. 1, 15.

Idus, uum, idĭbus. f. dies eſt decimus quintus menſis Martii, Maii, Julii, & Octobris, in reliquis decimus tertius; dies qui dividit menſem, nam *iduare* apud Hetruſcos ſign. dividere. *The ides of every month; the eighth day,* or *eight days, immediately after the nones.* Idus Martiæ conſolantur, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 4.

‖ Iduus, a, um. adj. *Divided.* Vidua *quaſi* valde idua, *i. e.* valde diviſa, *Marc.* 1, 15.

* Idyllium, i. n. [*ab* εἶδος, parvum poëma, poëmata enim ſunt quaſi ſpecies quædam] *A little poem,* or *copy of verſes, on a paſtoral ſubject*, as in *Theocritus*, Plin. Epiſt. 4, 14, 9.

J ante E.

‖ Jĕcŏrāria, æ. f. *A kind of liverwort called woodrow,* or *woodrowel*, Dod. Some have taken it for *agrimony.*

Jĕcur, ŏris, *vel* jĕcĭnŏris. n. (1) *The liver* of a man, (2) *or* other creature. (1) Difficili bile tumet jecur, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 4. (2) § Victimarum jecinora, *Plin.* 11, 73. *edit. Hard.* anſeris, *Mart.* 13, 58.

Jĕcuſcŭlum, i. n. dim. [à jecur] *A little liver.* § Murium jecuſculum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 14.

‖ Jehōva, æ. m. *Vid. Propr.*

‖ Jejūnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A faſting*, Tert. ┼ Jejunium, jejunitas.

‖ Jejūnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A faſter*, Aug.

Jejūnè. adv. iùs, comp. *Coldly, ſlenderly, dryly, weakly.* § Jejunè diſputare, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 11. Quis enim jejuniùs dixit? *Cic. Att.* 12, 21. = Jejunè & infirmè, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 20, 21.

Jejūnĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Emptyneſs.* (2) Met. *Slenderneſs of ſtyle, barrenneſs, dryneſs.* (1) Jejunitatis plenus, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 3, 13. (2) ✠ Verborum jejunitatem & famem ſe malle, quàm ubertatem & copiam dicerent, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 1.

Jejūnium, i. n. (1) *Faſting, hunger.* (2) Alſo *a faſting day.* (1) Domant illos inopi jejunia victu, *Ov. Met.* 1, 312. (2) Decemviri renunciârunt jejunium inſtituendum Cereri eſſe, *Liv.* 36, 37.

‖ Jejūno, āre. neut. *To abſtain from meat, to faſt*, Eccleſ. ┼ Cibo ſe abſtinere, *Nep.*

Jejūniōſior. iùs, comp. *More hungry,* or *more faſting*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

Jejūnum, i. n. *ſc.* inteſtinum. *The empty gut.* Jejunum inteſtinum, *Celſ.* 4, 1.

Jejūnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Faſting, that hath not eaten.* (2) *Bare, hungry, dry.* (3) Met. *Barren, jejune.* (4) *Greedy, craveing.* (1) Jejunus ſtomachus rarò vulgaria temnit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 38. ✠ Neque jejuno, neque cœnato vomendum eſt, *Celſ.* (2) Jejuna quidem clivoſi glarea ruris, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 212. (3) ✠ Si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Craſſum fuiſſe pleniorem, putet, &c. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 4. ✠ Arte ſubtilior, orationibus jejunior, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 48. (4) Jejuna aviditas, *Plin.* 10, 3.

* Iens, euntis. part. [*ab* eo] *Going.* Rectus leg. in comp. tantùm. Ventos aſpirat eunti, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 607.

Jentācŭlum, i. n. [à jento] *A breakfaſt.* Uſque ad jentaculum, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 38.

‖ Jentātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that breaketh his faſt*, Lexicogr. *ex* Eutrop.

Jento, āre. neut. *To break one's faſt*, Suet. Vitell. 7.

‖ Jēſus, ſu. m. *Vid. Propr.*

I ante G.

Igĭtur. conj. (1) *Therefore.* (2) *Then, thereupon.* (3) *For.* (1) Quid igitur ſibi vult pater? *Ter.* (2) ✠ Cùm mihi & tibi otium erit, igitur tecum loquar, *Plaut.* vid. & *Amph.* 1, 1, 55. (3) Id. Moſt. 5, 1, 53.

Ignārium, i. n. *A tinder box, with ſteel and flint*, Plin. 16, 40. *Vid.* Igniarium.

Ignārus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in & gnarus] (1) *Ignorant, unſkilfull, unacquainted with.* (2) Alſo *unknown, ſtrange.* (1) Ait ſe peregrinum eſſe, hujus ignarum oppidi, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 3, 43. ✠ Ignara ſerpens vinci, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 260. (2) Cui ignara fuit ſævitia Neronis, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 62, 3. Humana cupido ignara viſendi, *Sall. B. C.* 18.

Ignāvè. adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Cowardly, meanly.* (2) *Slowly, lazyly.* (1) Ovis carpens ignaviùs herbas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 465. (2) = Providendum, ne quid abjectè, timidè, ignavè, faciamus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 23.

‖ Ignāveſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow idle*, Tert. Segneſco, *Vett.*

Ignāvia, æ. f. (1) *Slugiſhneſs, lazyneſs.* (2) *Cowardlyneſs.* (3) *Flatneſs, want of briſkneſs, inactivity.* (4) Meton. *A lazy, idle, perſon.* (1)

Verbera, compedes, molæ pretia ſunt ignaviæ, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 6, 11. (2) ℋ Fortitudini contraria eſt ignavia, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 54. ℋ Ut alios induſtria, ita hunc ignavia ad famam protulerat, *Tac.* 16, 18. (3) § Odoris ignavia, *Plin.* 12, 25. (4) Mea ignavia! tu nunc me irrides? *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 2, 68.

‖ Ignāvĭtas, ātis. f. *id. quod* ignavia. Phocæenſes ignavitate ac macie terræ coacti, *Juſt.* 45, 3. *ſed meliores libb.* exiguitate *leg.* ☞ Rarò occ.

Ignāvĭter. adv. *Idly, lazyly.* Caſtra non ignaviter munire, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 81.

Ignāvus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in & navus, *vel* gnavus] or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Not, diligent, idle, ſlothfull, ſlugiſh, dull.* (2) *Faint hearted, cowardly.* (3) *Weak, ineffectual.* (1) Ignavi domus & penetralia Somni, *Ov. Met.* 11, 593. (2) Ab homine ignaviſſimo vir fortiſſimus necatus, *Cic.* ℋ Nihil gravius audenti quàm ignavo patiendum, *Tac.* 15, 58. (3) Succus papaveris meconium vocatur, multùm opio ignavior, *Plin.* 20, 18.

‖ Igneŏlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ab* igneus] *Fiery, a little fiery, warm.* § Vigor igneolus, *Prud. Cath.* 3, 186.

Igneſcens, tis, part. *Of the colour of fire, growing hot like fire.* Tum virgo igneſcens penitiùs, violenta repentè Suffudit flammis ora, *Sil.* 9, 461.

† Igneſcĭtur, *pro* igneſcit, *Leber.*

Igneſco, ĕre, incept. (1) *To be on fire, to kindle, to turn to fire.* (2) Met. *To inflame.* (1) Ut ad extremum omnis mundus igneſcet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. (2) Amor igneſcit menti, ſævitque medullis, *Col.* 10, 230.

Igneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Fiery, burning.* (2) *Sparkeling, bright, heavenly.* (1) = Quod eſt calidum & igneum cietur & agitur motu ſuo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (2) Igneus eſt illis vigor & cœleſtis origo, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 730. § Ignea virtus, *Luc.* 9, 7.

Igniārium, i. n. (1) *Any thing that will take fire quickly; tinder,* or *touchwood.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a fire-ſteel to ſtrike fire with out of a flint, a tinderbox.* (1) Plin. 16, 40. (2) Bud.

‖ Igniārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to fire.* ¶ *ut* igniarius lapis, *a flint ſtone to ſtrike fire withall,* Jun. Fomes igniarius, *the match,* or *touchwood, to keep fire in withall,* Id.

‖ Ignĭbŭlum, i. n. *A cenſer,* Litt. *ex* Prud.

Ignĭcŏmus, a, um. adj. *Fiery haired.* ¶ *ut* ignicomus ſol, *with flameing treſſes,* Auſon. Ep. 7, 8. Ignicomus leo, *Nem. Cyneg.* 214.

Ignĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* ignis] (1) *A ſparkle of fire, a little fire.* (2) Alſo, Met. *an inſtinct of nature.* (1) Igniculum brumæ ſi tempore poſcas, *Juv.* 3, 102. (2) = Virtutum igniculi, & ſemina in animis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 6.

✠ Ignĭfer, a, um. adj. *Bearing fire.* ¶ Ignifer axis, *the chariot of the ſun,* Ov. Met. 2, 59. Igniferæ lampades, *Lucr.* 2, 25. Ignifera juga, *Sen. Med.* 34.

✠ Ignĭfluus, a, um. adj. *Flowing with fire.* Ignifluæ cavernæ, *Claud.* 3. *Conſ. Hon.* 196. Ignifluì flatus, *Id. Laud. Herc.* 137.

✠ Ignĭgĕna, æ. c. g. *Born in,* or *by, fire*; a ſurname of Bacchus, as midwifed by Jove's thunder, *Ov. Met.* 4, 12.

✠ ‖ Ignĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. act. *That begetteth,* or *produceth, fire*; as the ſun doth by a burning glaſs. Quouſque ergo fruſtrà paſcemus ignigenum iſtum? *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 224.

‖ Ignio, īre. neut. *To be fiery hot,* or *to be on fire,* Lex. *ex* Prud. † Igneſco.

✠ Ignĭpes, ĕdis. adj. *That hath fiery feet.* Ignipedes equi, *Ov. Met.* 2, 392. Ignipedum frænator equorum, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 27.

✠ Ignĭpŏtens, tis. adj. *Mighty by fire,* Virg. Æn. 8, 414. *Val. Flac.* 2, 80.

IGNIS, is. m. (1) *Fire.* (2) *Lightening.* (3) Meton. *A thunderbolt, wrath.* (4) *Love.* (5) *The perſon beloved.* (1) ℋ Aquæ pugnax ignis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 432. (2) Crebris micat ignibus æther, *Virg. Æn.* 1. 94. (3) Centimanum dejecit igne Typhœa, *Ov. Met.* 3, 303. Exarſere ignes animo, ſubit ira, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 575. (4) Cæco carpitur igni, *Id. Æn.* 4, 2. (5) Meus ignis Amyntas, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 66. Accede ad ignem hunc, jam caleſces plùs ſatìs, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 5. ¶ Ignis ſacer, *St. Anthony's fire,* Plin. 26, 11.

Ignĭſpĭcium, i. n. *Divination by fire,* Plin. 7, 56.

‖ Ignītābŭlum, i. n. *A chafeingdiſh, a warming pan, a firepan*; made of earth, *or* iron, *Feſt.* = Fomes & ignitabulum ingenii virtutiſque, *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 8.

‖ Ignĭtĕgium, i. n. *Courfew,* Med. Gr.

‖ Ignītus, a, um. ior, comp. *Fiery, burning, hot, ſtrong.* Ignitum Deus indidit illi Ingenium, *Prud. Hamart.* 544. ⸸ Igneus.

‖ Ignĭvŏmus, a, um. adj. *That ſpitteth fire.* Altiùs ignivomum ſolem cœli orbita ducit, *Venant.* de *Paſchâ,* ad *fin.* Lactant. opp. 3. ⸸ Vomens ignem.

Ignōbĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in & nobilis] or comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Not noted, unknown, ſtrange.* (2) *Ignoble, of low birth, meanly born, baſe.* (3) *Common, ordinary.* (4) *Of no reputation,* or *eſteem; nothing ſpoken of.* (1) = Peregrina facies videtur hominis atque ignobilis, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 2, 9. Innocentius eſt quodcunque & ignobilius, *Plin.* 23, 1. (2) Senatus illos, ignobiliſſimos alioqui, tot ſeculis ſpectat, *Id.* 35, 4. (3) Non ignobilis dicendi magiſter Demetrius Syrus, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 91. (4) Ubi in ſylvis Italis ignobilis ævum Exigeret, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 776.

Ignōbĭlĭtas, ātis, f. *Ignobleneſs of birth.* § Ignobilitas generis, *Cic.* pro *Murænâ,* 8. virorum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 319.

* Ignōmĭnia, æ. f. [*ex* in & nomen] (1) Properly *a note of diſgrace prefixed before a man's name by the cenſor.* (2) *Diſcredit, reproach, diſhonour, ignominy, diſgrace.* (1) Omnis judicatio *cenſoris* verſatur tantummodo in nomine; animadverſio igitur illa ignominia dicta eſt, *Cic.* de *Repub.* 4. (2) = Dedecore, maculâ, turpiſſimáque ignominiâ notetur, *Cic.* In navis ignominiis trepidus, *Liv.* 21, 39.

* ‖ Ignōmĭniātus, a, um. part. [qu. *ab* ignominior] *Defamed, diſgraced,* Gell. 8, 15. ⸸ Infamis.

* Ignōmĭniōſè. adv. ius, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. *With reproach,* or *diſgrace.* Ignominioſè contra Numidas pugnavit, *Eutr.* 4, 26. & 4, 24.

* Ignōmĭniōſus, a, um. adj. *Infamous, diſhonourable, diſgracefull, ſhamefull, ignominious.* § Ignominioſa fuga, *Liv.* 3, 23. Ignominioſa dicta, *Hor. A. P.* 247. Ignominioſa conſulum ejuratio, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 7. ‖ Ignominioſiſſimus, *Tert.*

Ignōrābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *That is,* or *may, eaſyly be unknown.* Quis oculis obviàm ignorabilis objicitur? *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 1, 18. ℋ Illud ignorabilius obſcuriuſque eſt, *Gell.* 9, 12.

Ignōrāndus, a, um. part. *To be taken no notice of.* Mille modis amor ignorandus eſt, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 29.

Ignōrans, tis. part. *Ignorant, not knowing.* Ignorante rege, uter eorum eſſet Oreſtes, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 7. *conf. Sil.* 11, 582.

‖ Ignōranter. adv. *Ignorantly,* Dig. ⸸ Inſcienter, *Cic.*

Ignōrantia, æ. f. *Ignorance, want of knowledge.* § Ignorantia literarum, *Cic.* pro *Flacco,* 20. veri, *Ov. Met.* 7. 92. Ignorantia eſt remedium malorum, *Sen. Oed.* 515.

Ignōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Idem.* § Ignoratio cauſarum. *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 22. juris, *Id.* de *Legg.* 1, 6. ſui, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 39.

‖ Ignōrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that is ignorant of,* Cod. ⸸ Neſcius.

Ignōrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to be ignorant of,* Liv. 21, 42.

Ignōrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Unknown.* Archimedis ignoratum indagavi ſepulchrum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 23. Octavii eloquentia ante conſulatum ignorata, *Id.* de *Cl. Or.* 47.

Ignōro, āre. act. [*ab* ignarus] *Not to know, to be ignorant of.* Erras, ſi id credis, & me ignoras, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 8, 53. Ignorare mala, bonum eſt, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 783.

Ignōror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *Not to be known.* Ignoraretur forſitan iſta fides, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 4, 18.

* Ignoſcendus, a, um. part. *To be pardoned.* § Dementia ignoſcenda, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 489.

* Ignoſcens, tis. part. or, comp. *Pardoning, forgiveing.* Quantò tuus eſt animus natu gravior, ignoſcentior, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 32.

* ‖ Ignoſcentia, æ. f. *Pardon, forgiveneſs.* § Ignoſcentiæ utiles, *Gell.* 7. 3.

* ‖ Ignoſcĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Tolerable, to be pardoned.* Hujuſcemodi veſtitus de multo jam uſu ignoſcibilis eſt, *Gell.* 13, 21.

* Ignoſcĭtur. imperſ. *It is forgiven.* Necte latent mendæ, vitioque ignoſcitur omni, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 249.

* ‖ Ignoſcĭtūrus, a, um. part. *That will forgive.* Piſo Ann. 2. *ſed contra analogiam.*

* Ignoſco, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum. neut. [*ex* in intenſ. & noſco] (1) *To hold excuſed, to take no notice of.* (2) *To forgive, to pardon.* (3) Alſo *to know.* (1) § Ignoſcito ſæpe aliis, nunquam tibi, *Publ. Syr.* Et præteritis ignoſcis, & concedis futura, *Cic. inter fragm. Epiſt.* § Jupiter, ignoſco priſtina furta tua, *Prop.* 2, 2, 4. (3) *Varro,* ſed deſuevit hic uſus.

* Ignoſcor, i. paſſ. *To be taken no notice of, to be pardoned.* Quà ignoſceretur iis, quos fraude ad ſignandum, vel errore inductos, conſtitiſſet, *Suet. Aug.* 33. *conf. Liv.* 28, 31.

* Ignōtum eſt. imperſ. *All is pardoned.* Ignotum eſt, tacitum eſt, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 28.

* Ignōtūrus, a, um. part. *That will pardon,* Priſc. *ex* Cic. *in* Cat. majore.

* Ignōtus, a, um. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Unknown.* (2) Alſo *ignorant, that doth not know.* (1) Jus obſcurum & ignotum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 39. ℋ Ignotos fallit, notis eſt deriſui, *Phædr.* 1, 11, 2. § Ignotior gens, *Liv.* 5, 32. Pars ignotiſſima turbæ, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 1, 153. Haud ignotiſſima inter nymphas, *Ov. Met.* 5, 540. (2) Ne quis erret ignotus, *Quint. vid.* & *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 19. & *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 5, 12.

Iis. dat. & abl. pl. à pronom. is. Pro quo † Ibus, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 7, 2.

I ante L.

* ‖ Īlarchus, i. m. [*ab* ἴλη agmen, & ἀρχὸς princeps] *A captain of a troop of horſe,* Cœl. Rhod. *Lat.* Præfectus turmæ equitum.

* Īle, is. n. [*ab* εἰλέω verto] *The flank where the ſmall guts are.* Ilia inter coxas & pubem imo ventre poſita ſunt, *Celſ.* 4, 1.

* Īleos, *ſive* Īleus, ei. m. [ab *eodem*] *The ſmall,* or *thin, gut*; alſo *the twiſting of the ſmall guts, when there is ſuch a ſtopage, that nothing can paſs downwards,* Plin. 20, 4. Celſ. 4, 16.

Īlex, ĭcis. f. *A kind of oak tree, called by ſome holm; the ſcarlet oak,* Gerard. Ilex tonſa bipennibus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 57.

* Īlia, um. n. pl. [*ab* ile] *The flank, the ſmall guts.* § Ilia religare balteo, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 543. ¶ Ducere ilia, *to be broken winded, to be cut of breath, to puff and blow,* Hor. Epiſt. 1, 1, 9.

* ‖ Īliăcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſmall guts.* ¶ ‖ Iliaca paſſio. *The colick, the twiſting of the guts,* Med.

* Īlias, ădis. f. [ita dict. quòd bellum continebat apud Ilium inter Græcos & Trojanos] *The deſtruction of Troy,* a poem of Homer's ſo called. ¶ Ilias malorum, *a word of diſaſters,* Cic. Att. 8, 11. Ilias ipſa quid eſt, niſi turpis adultera? *Ov. Tr.* 2, 371.

Īlĭcet. adv, *i. e.* ire licet. (1) *You may go when you liſt, you may depart when you will, you may go ſhake your ears, the buſyneſs is over.* (2) Alſo *immediately, preſently, forthwith, out of hand, all on a ſudden.* (1) Actum eſt, ilicet, periiſti, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 9. (2) Ilicet obruimur numero, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 424. *Vid.* Extemplo. ¶ § Ilicet paraſiticæ arti maximam in malam crucem, *it may go and be hanged,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 9.

Īlĭcētum, i. n. *A grove of holm trees,* Mart. 4, 55.

Īlĭceus, a, um. adj. *Of holm,* or *made of holm.* § Iliceæ trabes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 101.

Ilico. adv. [*q. in loco illo, Perot.*] (1) *Anon, by and by.* (2) *In all haſte, forthwith*; alſo *in the ſame place.* *Vid.* Illico.

Iligneus, a, um. adj. & Ilignus. *Of holm.* Iligneam frondem bubus rectè præbebimus, *Col.* 6, 3. § Iligni pedes, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 46.

* Ilioſus, a, um. adj. *Troubled with the twiſting of the guts, broken winded,* Plin. 20, 4.

Illābĕfactus, a, um. part. [*ex* in & labefactus] *Never weakened,* or *made feeble.* § Vincula illabefacta, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 3, 7, 6. *ſed mel. libb. hab.* non labefacta. Venit ad albentes illabefacta comas, *Ibid.* 4, 12, 30.

Illābens, tis. part. *Slideing,* or *glideing, in,* Genitor tepet illabentibus aſtris Pontus, *Stat. Ach.* 1, 158.

Illābor, i, pſus ſum. dep. [*ex* in & labor] (1) *To ſlide,* or *glide, in.* (2) *To fall down,* or *upon.* (3) Met. *To enter.* (1) Amnis illabitur mari, *Plin.* 5, 29. (2) Si fractus illabatur orbis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 7. Truncus illapſus cerebro, *Id.* 2, 17, 27. (3) Animis illabere noſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 89.

Illăbōrātus, a, um. part. *Made,* or *done, without labour,* or *pains*; *unlaboured, plain.* § Terra illaborata, *Sen. Ep.* 90. Omnia fluunt illaborata, *Quint.* 10, 3.

Illăbōro, āre. act. [*ex* in & laboro] *To labour,* or *take pains, about a thing.* § Illaborare domibus, *Tac. Germ.* 46, 7.

Illāc, *ſc.* viâ, *vel* parte. (1) *On that ſide, on that way.* (2) Met. *With,* or *for, that party.* (1) = Hâc atque illâc perfluo, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 25. (2) Cic. Attic. 7, 3.

* Illăcĕrābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in, & lacerabilis] *That cannot be torn.* § Spolium illacerabile, *Sil.* 5, 131.

Illăceſſītus, a, um. part. *Unprovoked.* Nulla pars Britanniæ illaceſſita, *Tac. Agric.* 20. § Cheruſci illaceſſiti, *Id. Germ.* 36.

* Illachrȳmābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Not to be moved with pity, that cannot be prevailed upon with tears.* (2) *Unlamented.* (1) § Illachrymabilis Pluto, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 6. (2) Id. Od. 4, 9, 26.

* ‖ Illachrȳmandus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be lamented,* or *wept over,* Aug. + Deplorandus, *Cic.*

* Illachrȳmans, tis. part. *Lamenting,* Ov. *ad* Liv. 289. Sil. 2, 676.

* ‖ Illachrȳmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weeping,* or *crying, over,* Lexicogr. *ex* Gell. *ſed q.*

* Illachrȳmo, āre. neut. & Illachrȳmor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* in, & lachrymor] (1) *To weep over, to lament and bewail.* (2) *To water,* or *ſhed tears, involuntarily.* (3) Met. *To ſweat,* or *ſend out moiſture*; *to run* as water. (1) Marcellus illachrymâſſe dicitur, *Liv.* 25, 24. Morti Socratis illachrymari ſoleo, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 33. (2) Oculi lumen refugiunt, & illachrymant, *Celſ.* 3, 6. (3) Illachrymat templis ebur, æraque ſudant, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 480. Nunciatur uxorem ejus deceſſiſſe, ejuſque mortem illachrymatum Alexandrum, *Juſt.* 11, 12.

‖ Illactĕnus, adv. *ut* hactenus. *So far forth,* Gell. 16, 19. + Eatenus, *Vett.*

† Illæ, *pro* illius, *Lex.* ex *Lucr.*

Illæſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Unhurt.* (2) *Sound, uncorrupted.* (1) Cupreſſus illæſa brumâ, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 99. *conf. Sil.* 13, 14. § Illæſum onus, *Mart.* 1, 7. (2) 𝔛 Illæſas vitiatis addere partes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 826.

Illætābĭlis, e. adj. *Without mirth, ſorrowfull, joyleſs.* Me portus & illætabilis ora Accepit, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 707. § Illætabile murmur, *Ibid.* 12, 619. munus, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 706. Hocne ferens onus illætabile matris Transfundam gremio? *Id. Theb.* 5, 633.

‖ Illævīgātus, a, um. part. *pro* inconditus, *Diom.*

Illapſus, a, um. part. [*ab* illabor] (1) *Sliden in, got in.* (2) *Falling upon.* (1) § Illapſa pernicies, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 15. (2) Truncus illapſus cerebro, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 27. *conf. Sil.* 15, 95.

Illapſus, ûs. m. verb. *A ſlideing,* or *falling, in,* Col. 2, 2.

‖ Illăqueātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An Enſnareing,* or *entangleing,* Litt. *ex* Liv. *ſed q.*

‖ Illăqueātor, ōris. m. verb. *An Entangler,* or *Enſnarer,* Litt. *ex* Tac. *ſed q.*

Illăqueātus, a, um. part. *Snared, entangled.* § Illaqueatus legum periculis, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 4.

Illăqueo, āre. act. *To ſnarl,* or *entangle*; *to biaſs.* Munera navium Sævos illaqueant duces, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 16.

‖ Illăqueor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be entangled,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

† Illaſce ædes. *Plaut.* ut haſce.

‖ Illātābĭlis, e. adj. *Without breadth.* Quod exprimere uno Latino verbo non queas, niſi audeas dicere *illatabile,* Gell. 1, 20. + Latitudinis expers, *Vett.*

‖ Illătebrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hideing,* or *ſeeking of corners,* Dig.

† Illătebro, āre. act. *To hide in corners.* Inermi illatebrant ſeſe, *Claud.* ap. *Gell.* 17, 2. + Abſcondo, abdo.

‖ Illătebrōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of corners,* or *lurking places,* Capell. + Latebroſus, *Vett.*

‖ Illātĕnus. adv. *So far forth,* Gell. *Vid.* Illactenus, *ſic enim libb. emendatiores.* + Eatenus, *Vett.*

* ‖ Illātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* infero] *A bringing in, an inference, an interrment,* Ulp.

Illātrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A barking againſt one,* Lexicogr. *ex* Tac.

‖ Illātrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that barketh at,* or *revileth, one,* Dig.

Illātro, āre. neut. *To bark againſt one.* Illatrat jejunis faucibus orcus, *Sil.* 13, 845. § Manibus illatrat, *Luc.* 6, 729.

* Illātūrus, a, um. part. [*à ſeq.* illatus] *About to bring in,* Liv. 21, 2. & 36, 5. Cui *Græciæ* illaturus bellum Darius erat, *Juſt.* 19, 1.

* Illātus, a, um. part. [*ab* inferor] *Inferred, brought in.* § Illata Græciæ bella, *Curt.* 3, 10, 8. Lumine illato, *Id.* 8, 2, 21. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 5. & 24, 42.

Illaudābĭlis, e. adj. *Unworthy praiſe, uncommendable.* Juvat illaudabile carmen Fundere, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 33. *conf. Gell.* 2, 6.

Illaudātus, a, um. part. *Not worthy to be named, worthy no praiſe,* or *commendation.* Illaudati Buſiridis aræ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 5. = Illaudatus, inglorius ſubit portum. *Plin. Epiſt.* 9, 26, 4. *conf. Sil.* 14, 633.

† Illaudo, āre. act. *To diſpraiſe,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* Illautus, a, um. part. *pro* illotus. *Unwaſhen, foul,* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 23.

Ille, illa, illud. gen. illius. dat. illi. [*ex* Hebr. אלה] (1) *He, ſhe, that.* (2) *The one.* (3) *One, ſome one.* (4) *The aforeſaid.* (5) *Such and ſuch indefinitely*; *the ſelf ſame.* (1) Paſſim. (2) *Quoties reſpondet* τῷ *hic.* ¶ Ille—ipſe, *the one — the other,* Suet. (3) Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 37. (4) Multùm ille & terris jactatus & alto, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 7. (5) Commendo vobis illum & illum, *Suet. Cæſ.* 41. ☞ *Ille* & *is* de eodem in eâdem ſententiâ: Id miſero reſtat mihi mali, ſi illum poteſt, qui alicui rei eſt, etiam eum ad nequitiam adducere, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 3.

Illĕcebra, æ. f. [*ab* illiciendo] (1) *An enticement,* or *allurement.* (2) *An attractive, a charm.* (3) Meton. *An enticer, a charmer.* (1) Maxima illecebra peccandi impunitatis ſpes, *Cic.* pro *Milone,* 16. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 4. (2) Trahit homines ſuis illecebris ad verum decus virtus, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 7. (3) Atque eccam, illecebra exit tandem, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 2, 25.

‖ Illĕcebrātio, ōnis. f. *An allureing,* Faber *ex* Gell. + Illecebra, *Cic.*

‖ Illĕcebrātor, ōris. m. verb. *An enticer,* or *allurer,* Faber *ex* Macrob.

Illĕcebrōſè. adv. iùs. comp. *Allureingly, enticeingly,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 34. ☞ *Leg.* & *in comparativo.* Nihil illecebroſiùs fieri poteſt, *Id. Bacch.* 1, 1, 54.

‖ Illĕcebrōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of enticements, allurements,* or *charms.* Exemplis ſuperioris ævi deficitur, ſed τῷ illecebroſius (ſive adject. ſive adv. illud fuerit) damnare vetat, præſertim cùm leg. ap. *Plaut.* loc. citato.

‖ Illectāmentum, i. n. *An enticement,* or *allurement.* Lenoniis patris illectamentis captus, *Apul. Apol.* p. 554. + Illecebra.

‖ Illecto, āre. freq. [*ab* illicio] *To allure,* or *entice,* Aug. + Illicio, delinio, *Vett.*

Illectus, a, um. part. [*ab* illicior] *Enticed, allured.* Libido ad id, quod videtur bonum, illecta & inflammata, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 6. *Vid.* Illicio.

Illectus, ûs. m. verb. *An enticeing,* or *allureing.* Magìs illectum tuum, quàm lectum metuo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 21.

‖ Illĕgĭtĭmè. adv. *Unlawfully,* Recentiores. + Non legitimè.

‖ Illĕgĭtĭmus, a, um. adj. *Illegitimate, baſe born, unlawful.* Fruſtrà petuntur vindiciæ h. voc. *ex Val. Max.* 2, 1, 3. cùm loci ſenſus, MSS. opt. notæ, & leges ipſæ Rom. faceſſere jubeant. + Minimè legitimus, *Plaut.*

Illĕpĭdè. adv. *Unhandſomely, without grace, groſsly.* Craſſè illepidéve compoſitum poëma, *Horat. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 77.

Illĕpĭdus, a, um. adj. *Without grace, unpleaſant, unhandſome.* Parens avidus, illepidus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29. = Deliciæ illepidæ atque inelegantes, *Catul.* 6, 2.

Illex, ēgis, c. g. *That liveth without law, an outlaw.* Impurè illex, labes populi, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 3, 4.

‖ Illex, ĭcis. adj. [*ab* illicio] *That enticeth,* or *hath force to entice,* or *allure.* Illex animi Venus, *Apul. Apol.* p. 459. § Illex halitus, *Prud. Pſych.* 328. Corda illice flectere arte, *Id.* in *Symm.* 2, 6.

Illex, *vel* Illix, ĭcis. f. ſubſt. *Allurement, enticement*; alſo *a birdcall, a quailpipe*; *a decoy.* Auceps ſum ego, eſca eſt meretrix, lectus illix eſt, amatores aves. *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 68.

Illî. adv. *pro* illîc. *There,* Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 36. & Plaut. ſæpiſſimè. 𝔛 alibi, *Plaut.*

‖ Illībābĭlis, e. adj. *Pure, undefiled.* Illibabilis eſt *ſapientia* tanquam lux, *Lact. Inſtit.* 2, 7.

‖ Illībātè. adv. *Purely, without waſteing,* or *touching,* Dig.

Illībātus, a, um. part. (1) *Untouched.* (2) *Pure, undefiled, faultleſs.* (1) = Integro illabatóque ſucco aluntur, *Col.* 3, 10. § Illibatum robur, *Id.* 12, 1. Illibatam ſervare integritatem, *Id.* 8, 11. Illibatum imperium, *Liv.* 3, 61. (2) § Virginitas illibata, *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 4.

Illībĕrālis, e, adj. (1) *Ungenteel, ſordid, baſe, unlike a gentleman, illiteral.* (2) *Niggardly, diſcourteous.* (3) *Homely, clowniſh, ſervile, mean.* (1) Ex illân' familiâ tam illiberale facinus eſſe ortum! *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 3. (2) Cic. Fam. 13, 1. (3) = Jocandi genus illiberale, petulans, flagitioſum, obſcœnum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29.

Illībĕrālĭtas, ātis. f. *Niggardlyneſs, baſeneſs.* = Illiberalitatis avaritiæque abſit ſuſpicio, *Cic.* 2, 18.

Illībĕrālĭter. adv. *Niggardly, ungenteely, dirtyly, baſely,* Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 30.

‖ Illībĕris, e. adj. *Childleſs, haveing no children.* Tert. + Orbus, ſine liberis.

Illic, illæc, illuc. *pro* ille, illa, illud. § Illic homo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 167. Nimia illæc licentia evadet in aliquod magnum malum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 63. Sumne ego mulier miſera, quæ illæc audio! *Plaut. Mon.* 5, 2, 99.

Illîc, adv. in loco illo. *There, in that place,* Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 27.

Illĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be allured.* = Ineſcandæ illiciendæque multitudinis causâ, *Paterc.* 2, 13.

Illĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex* in & lacio] (1) *To allure, to entice, to charm* one. (2) *To inveigle, to trepan.* ~~(1) Deus me~~ ad illam illexit, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 7. § Illicere in ſtuprum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 27. (2) Tune homines adoleſcentulos in fraudem illicis? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 8.

Illĭcior, i, ectus. paſſ. *To be allured.* Principes viri ad ornandum urbem illecti ſunt, *Paterc.* 2, 89.

Illĭcĭtè. adv. *Unlawfully.* § Illicitè illexit, *Var. L. L.* 5, 9.

Illĭcĭtus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in neg. & licitus] *Unlawfull.* § Venus illicita, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 96. Vias illicitas tentare, *Val. Flac.* 1, 197. undæ, *Id.* 1, 627. 𝔛 Per licita, & illicita fœdatus, *Tac.* 15, 37.

Illĭcium, i. n. [*ab* illiciendo] *An enticement,* or *allurement.* Apiaſtrum illicium apibus, *Varr. R. R.* 16, 17.

Illico. (1) Prop. adv. loci. *Feſt.* (*qu.* in loco) (2) Item temporis. (1) *In that very place* (2) *Incontinently, forthwith, by and by, immediately,* q. d. *upon the place.* (3) *From thence, from the premiſſes.* (1) Otioſè nunc jam illico hîc conſiſte, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 2. Manete illico, *Cæcil.* (2) Magna illico fama ſurrexit, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. (3) Nec ſi omne, *&c.* ſequitur illico, *Id.* de *Fato,* 12.

‖ Illīdens, tis. part. *Daſhing againſt.* Illidens ſpienſos tellure dracones, *Anon. poët. Laud. Herc.* 59.

Illīdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* in & lædo] (1) *To daſh,* or *beat, againſt.* (2) *To thruſt into.* (1) Fragili quærens illidere dentem, Offendet ſolido, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 77. (2) Ceſtus illiſit in oſſa, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 480.

Illīdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be daſhed againſt,* &c. Illiditur ignis clypeo, *Val. Flac.* 7, 585.

Illīgans, tis. *Tieing, faſtening,* Liv. 36, 11.

‖ Illīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An enwraping,* or *entangleing,* Mart. Cap.

‖ Illīgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that tieth,* or *fetcheth, in,* Boët.

Illīgatūrus, a, um. part. *About to tie on.* § Juga illigatura tauris, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 11.

Illīgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Faſtened, bound.* (2) *Entangled.* (3) Met. *Obliged, engaged.* (1) Cæſaris actis illigatus tenetur, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 15. § Illigatæ poſt tergum manus, *Liv.* 5, 27. (2) Illigatus matrimoniis duarum uxorum, *Val. Max.* 9, 13, *ext.* 4. (3) Hoſpitiis amicitiâque illigati Philippo erant, *Liv.* 2. *B. M.*

Illīgo, āre. act. [*ex* in & ligo] (1) *To bind, knit, tie,* or *faſten.* (2) *To entangle.* (3) *To enterlace,* or *intermix.* (1) In currum diſtentum illigat Metium, *Liv.* 1, 28. (2) § Illigari bello, *Liv.* 1. *B. M.* (3) Genus dicendi, in quo illigantur verborum & ſententiarum lepores, *Cic. Orat.* 27.

Illīgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be bound,* &c. Sermonibus hujuſmodi nolunt perſonas tam graves illigari, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 2.

Illīmis, e. adj. [*ex* in & limus] *Clear; without mud,* or *ſlime.* § Fons illimis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 407.

Illinc. adv. de loco. (1) *From thence,* or *that place.* (2) *From that thing,* or *perſon.* (3) *From that ſide.* (4) *From that party of men.* (1) ⌘ Illinc huc transferetur virgo, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 12. (2) ⌘ Vix me illinc abſtraxi, atque impeditum in eâ expedivi animum, atque huc contuleram, *Id. Hec.* 3, 1, 17. (3) ⌘ Cùm eadem metuam ab hâc parte, ſi illinc beneficium non ſit, rectiùs putem quidvis domi perpeti, *Cic. Att.* 9. 7. (4) ⌘ Amorem abjecit illinc, atque in hanc transfudit, *Id. Phil.* 2, 31. ¶ Hinc, illinc, *on every ſide,* Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 40.

* ‖ Illinctus, ûs. m. [qu. *ab* illingo, *ex* in & lingo] *Broth,* or *liquour, that may be ſuped;* alſo *a medicine;* an electuary, *or* lohoch. Sic. *Litt.* Ego neque nomen, neque verbum uſquam reperi.

Illĭnendus, a, um. part. *To be anointed.* Dens illinendus roſæ flore contrito, *Celſ.* 7, 12.

Illĭnio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* in & linio] *To anoint,* or *beſmear, one gently.* Phreneticis illinivit cum polentâ, *Plin.* 20, 17.

Illĭno, ĕre, lĭni, līvi & lēvi, lĭtum. act. [*ex* in & lino] (1) *To anoint,* or *beſmear.* (2) *To daub,* or *ſoil.* (3) *To lay over,* or *colour.* (1) § Illinere collyria oculis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 31. (2) Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 36. (3) Bruma nives illinet agris, *Id. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 10.

Illĭnor, i, lĭtus. paſſ. *To be anointed,* &c. *Plin.* 9, 30. Illinuntur pedes odoribus, *Curt.* 8, 30.

‖ Illĭquĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. *To melt,* Leg. in part.

Illĭquĕfactus, a, um. Met. *Melted.* § Illiquefactæ voluptates, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 9.

‖ Illĭquĕfīo, ĕri, factus. neut. paſſ. *To be melted down,* Lex. *ex* Celſ.

† Illiſce *pro* illis. ¶ Illiſce ædibus. *In that houſe,* Plaut. *ut* hiſce.

Illīſus, a, um. part. [*ab* illidor] (1) *Daſhed, or beaten, againſt.* (2) † *Beaten,* or *knocked, out.* (1) Deæ littoribus illiſus eſt, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, *ext.* 1. § Illiſo in poſtem capite, *Id.* 9, 12, 6. (2) Conciſis pugnis & illiſis dentibus, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Illīſus, ûs. m. verb. *A daſhing,* or *beating, againſt.* Illiſu ipſo repercuſſus, *Plin.* 27, 8. Illiſu ſcopulus tremit omnis aquarum, *Sil.* 17, 246.

Illĭtĕrātus, a, um. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Unlearned, illiterate.* (2) ‖ *Not written in letters.* (1) Vir bonus & non illiteratus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 6. Scribo plurimas, ſed illiteratiſſimas literas, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10, 9. (2) Gell. 11, 18.

Illĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* illinor] (1) *Beſmeared, tinctured.* (2) *Tainted.* (1) § Color illitus fuco, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 52. Illito cubiculo calce recenti, *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 4. § Illitæ naves pice, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 480. (2) § Illitum veneno donum, *Liv.* 5, 2.

Illĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *An anointing,* or *beſmearing.* A poſitu, fotu, illitu, *Plin.* 23. *extr.*

Illiuſmŏdi. adj. indecl. *Of that ſort.* Cic. Div. *in* Cæcil. 22.

Illix, ĭcis. f. *Vid.* Illex.

Illò, adv. ad locum. *Thither, to that place,* Tu illò plures mittas oportet, *Cic.* Quum illò veniſſet. *Nep. Ageſ.* 3.

Illŏcăbĭlis, e, adj. *That cannot be hired,* or *let out.* ☞ Illocabilis virgo, *that cannot be beſtowed in marryage,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 14.

† Illorsùm. adv. loci. *Thitherward, toward that place,* Feſt. *ex* Catone.

* Illōtus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & lotus] (1) *Foul, unwaſhed.* (2) *Vulgar, naſty, ſlovenly.* (1) § Illota toralia, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 83. (2) Nec qui tam illoto ſermone utitur, vitâ honeſtior eſt, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 1.

‖ Illubrĭcans, tis. part. *Stiring,* or *moveing, ſoftly; glideing along.* Membra ſua leniter illubricans, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 43. ⸸ Labens.

Illuc, *pro* illud. *That thing,* Plaut. Aſin. 2, 1, 17.

Illùc. adv. *Thither, to that place.* ⌘ Huc atque illùc, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 40.

Illuceo, ēre, xi. neut. (1) *To ſhine upon.* (2) *To be day.* (3) Met. *To be conſpicuous.* (1) Atra pix capiti illuceat, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 65. (2) Ubi illuxit, recepêre claſſem, *Liv.* 10, 35. (3) Clariſſimum deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, *Paterc.* 1, 5. ☞ Cum accuſ. *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 22. *to appear,* or *ſhow himſelf.*

Illūceſco, ĕre, incept. *Idem.* Illuceſcet aliquando ille dies, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 26.

Illūcet, illuxit. imperſ. *It is day.* Liv.

Illuctans, tis. part. *Struggleing.* Teneris meditans verba illuctantia labris, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 790.

Illuctor, āri, atus ſum. dep. *To wreſtle, to ſtruggle,* Stat. *Vid* Illuctans.

Illud horæ, *pro* eâ horâ, *Suet. Ner.* 26.

Illūdens, tis. part. *Mocking.* § Illudens noſtras artes, *Ov. Met.* 9, 66. ſuperbiæ, *Curt.* 4, 72.

Illūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* in & ludo] *To play upon* one, *to mock, to jeer, to gibe,* or *jeſt at; to laugh to ſcorn, to flout, to abuſe.* § Pecuniæ illudere, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 94. Illudere diſcrimini publico, *Suet. Tiber.* 2. aliquid, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 57. in aliquem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4. in aliquo, *Id. Andr.* 4, 5, 19.

Illūdor, i, ſus ſum. paſſ. *To be played upon,* &c. Miſeros illudi nolunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 58.

Illūmĭnātè, adv. *Plainly, clearly, brightly, rhetorically.* = Diſtinctè, explicatè, abundanter, & illuminatè, dicere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 14.

‖ Illūmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An enlightening,* Macrob. Sat. 1, 17.

‖ Illūmĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *An enlightener,* Lact. 6, 18. Alſo *a limner,* Aug.

‖ Illūmĭnātrix, īcis, f. verb. *She that enlightteneth,* Hier. ⸸ Quæ illuminat, ab

Illūmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Enlightened.* A ſole luna illuminata, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46.

Illūmĭno, āre. act. (1) *To enlighten.* (2) Met. *To adorn,* or *beautyfy.* (3) *To ſet off* as a foil. (1) Vias illuminat igni, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 275. (2) = Verbis orationem ornari & illuminari puto, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 54. (3) Illuminavit horum fidem, illorum perfidia, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 18.

‖ Illūmĭnus, a, um. adj. *Without light, dark.* § Illuminæ Proſerpinæ nuptiæ, *Apul. Met.* 6, *init.* ⸸ Sine lumine, cæcus.

Illunc, *pro* illum, *Plaut. Curt.* 4, 4, 34.

Illūnis, e. adj. *Without moonſhine, dark.* = Nox illunis & obſcura, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20, 14.

‖ Illūnus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Tenebris illunæ caliginis impeditus, *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 30.

Illūſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* illudo] *A mocking,* or *ſcorning,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 53.

‖ Illūſor, ōris. m. verb. *A mocker, ſcoffer,* or *jeerer,* Plaut. aſcr. Litt. certè ap. ſequiores.

Illuſtrāmentum, i. n. *An embelliſhment,* or *adornment.* § Illuſtramenta orationis, *Quint.* c. *ult.* ⸸ Lumina, *Cic.*

Illuſtrandus, a, um. part. *To be illuſtrated, adorned, honoured,* Val. Max. 8, 14, ext. 1.

Illuſtrans, tis. part. *Illuſtrateing, enlightening.* Illuſtrante leniter lunâ ſtellas, *Plin. H.* 2, 16.

Illuſtrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beautyfying,* or *ſetting out; a makeing plain and evident, an illuſtration.* Illuſtratio & evidentia, *Cic.* ap. *Quint.* 6, 2.

Illuſtrātus, a, um. part. *Illuſtrated, brightened, cleared, lightened.* = Omnia illuſtrata & patefacta vidiſtis, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 1.

Illuſtris, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ex* in & luſtro] (1) *Lightſome, clear, bright.* (2) *Illuſtrious, famous, noble, renowned, excellent.* (3) *Evident, plain, remarkable.* (1) Conclave bene illuſtre fragilem ſuppellectilem poſtulat, *Col.* 12, 2. Illuſtria uſque ad veſperum balnearia, *Id.* Sol concutiens illuſtre caput, *Ov. Met.* 2, 50. (2) = Facta illuſtria & glorioſa, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 10. Illuſtriſſimum orbis terrarum monumentum, *Id. anteq. iret* in *exil.* 10. (3) = Vides quantò expreſſiora, quantóque illuſtriora futura ſint, *Id. Fam.* 1, 7.

Illuſtriùs, adv. comp. *More brightly,* or *excellently,* Cic. Fam. 10, 19. & ‖ Illuſtriſſĭmè, ſup. *Gell.* 5, 1. & 9, 13.

Illuſtro, āre. act. [*ex* in & luſtro] (1) *To illuſtrate, to brighten, to ſhine ſpontaneouſly.* (2) *To make plain,* or *evident.* (3) *To make famous,* or *well known.* (1) Sol habitabiles Illuſtrat oras, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 6. (2) ⌘ Patefacere & illuſtrare obſcura, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 39. (3) Illuſtrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, *Id. Fam.* 1, 6. Cyzicum nobilis civitas Aſiaticæ plagæ litora illuſtrat, *Flor.* 3, 5, 15.

Illuſtror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be made bright,* Met. *To become eminent.* Factum eſt, ut brevi tempore illuſtraretur, *Nep. Themiſt.* 1. Illuſtrata eſt moderatio, *Val. Max.* 4, 2, 1.

Illūſus, a, um. part. *Mocked,* or *ſcoffed.* ¶ Veſtes illuſæ auro, *wrought,* or *embroidered, with gold,* Virg. Geor. 2, 464. Sæpe aſperis facetiis illuſus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 68, 4.

* ‖ Illūtĭbarbus, a, um. adj. [*ab* illutus, & barba] *That hath a naſty beard,* Apul. Florid. 3. p. 762.

* Illūtĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be waſhed clean,* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57.

* Illūtus, a, um. part. *pro* illotus. *Unwaſhed, foul,* Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 52.

* Illŭvies, ēi. f. [*ab* illuo, *quod ex* in & lavo] (1) *Uncleanneſs, filthyneſs, naſtyneſs, ſlutiſhneſs.* (2) Meton. *A naſty fellow, a ſcoundrel.* (1) = Ablue corpus illuvie æterniſque ſordibus ſqualidum, *Curt.* 4, 4. (2) = Germana illuvies, hircus hara ſuis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 39.

* ‖ Illŭviōſus, a, um. adj. *Filthy, naſty, ſlovenly, ſlutiſh,* Non. ⸸ Sordidus, immundus.

I ante M.

‖ Im. antiq. *pro* eum, à nom. is. *Feſt.*

‖ Imāgĭnābundus, a, um. adj. *Bethinking himſelf, in a brown ſtudy,* Apul. Met. 3, *init.*

Imāgĭnārius, a, um. adj. *Formal, for faſhion and not in reality, imaginary, counterfeited, feigned.* § Imaginarii faſces, *Liv.* 3, 41. Imaginarius honor, *Sen.* de *Conſ.* 3. Imaginaria militia, *Suet. Claud.* 25. Jus imaginarium, *Flor.* 3, 2, 5.

‖ Imāgĭnārius, i. m. *One who went only under the name of a ſoldier, but did no duty;* alſo *he who carryed the images of the battle,* Veget.

Imāginātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An imagination, the repreſentation* of a thing. (2) *Thought, deſign*. (1) § Imaginationes libidinum, *Plin* 20, 7 (2) Provincias ſecretis imaginationibus expetens, *Tac*. 15, 36.

‖ Imāginātīvus, a, um. adj. *Fantaſtical, imaginary*, Aug.

‖ Imāginātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that imagineth*, or *fanſyeth* a thing, *Aug*.

‖ Imāginātus, a, um. part. *Faſhioned*, Lactant, 5, 13.

‖ Imāginĭfĕri, ōrum. m. pl. *Carryers of images*. Veget. 2, 7.

Imāgino, āre. act. [*ab* imago] *To repreſent*, or *caſt back, one's image*; as a glaſs doth, *Gell*. 16, 18. pro.

Imāgĭnor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To imagine*, or *conceive*. Imaginari fercula triumphi, *Plin*. 9, 35 Regionis forma pulcherrima, imaginare amphitheatrum aliquod immenſum, *Id. Epiſt*. 5, 6, 7.

Imāgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of images*, or *full of ſtrange fanſyes and conceits*; *whimſical*, Catull 39, 8.

IMĀGO, gĭnis. f. [*ab* imitatione, *qu*. imitago, *Feſt*.] (1) *A reſemblance*, or *repreſentation*. (2) *A dream, a viſion*. (3) *An image, picture*, or *pourtrait*. (4) *A pretext, a pretenſe*, or *colour*. (5) Alſo *a ſheath*. (6) *A copy, pattern*, or *example*. (7) *A ſpectre*. (8) *An echo*. (9) *The thought* or *contriveance*. (10) *Statues of anceſtors*. (1) Imago animi vultus eſt, *Cic*. de *Or*. 3, 59. (2) An vitiis carentem Ludit imago Vana? *Hor. Od*. 3, 27, 40. (3) Imagine Cereâ Largior arſerit ignis, *Id. Sat*. 1, 8, 43. (4) Illam amicitiæ mendacis imagine cepit, *Ov. Met*. 7, 301. (5) Curvam ſervans ſub imagine falcem, *Virg. Æn*. 7, 179. (6) = Exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis intueri, *Cic*. pro *Sext*. 8. (7) = Umbra Creüſæ & nota major imago, *Virg. Æn*. 2, 773. (8) Gloria virtuti reſonat, ut imago, *Cic. Tuſc*. 3, 2. (9) Pœnæ in imagine tota eſt, *Ov. Met*. 6, 586. (10) Si quid deliquero, nullæ ſunt imagines, quæ me à vobis deprecentur, *Cic*. contra *Rull*. 2, 37. Et *Meton*. Imagines. pl. *nobility*. ¶ Imagines ſubitæ, *an upſtart nobility*, Plin. Epiſt. 8, 10, 3.

Imāguncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little image*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. & Suet. Aug. 7.

† Imbalnĭties, ei. f. *Neglect of waſhing*, Lucil.

Imbēcillis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus & lĭmus, ſup. (1) *Weak, heavy, faint*. (2) *Ineffectual*. (3) *Feeble, eaſy to be overcome*. (4) *Poor, needy*. (1) Homo imbecilli ingenio, *Plin. Paneg*. 79. (2) § Imbecilliſſima materia, *Celſ*. 2, 18. (3) = Nos imbecilliſſimus ac facillimus ſanguis, *Sen*. de *Ben*. 4, 18. Si imbecillimis fortior eſt, *Id. Epiſt*. 85. (4) Propinqui imbecilliores vel animo, vel fortunâ, *Cic*.

Imbēcillĭtas, ātis. f. *Feebleneſs, weakneſs*. Tulliæ meæ morbus & imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, *Cic. Attic*. 11, 6. = Infirmitas, fragilitas, *Id*.

‖ Imbēcillĭter. adv. iùs, comp. *Weakly, faintly*. § Imbecilliter aſſentiri, *Cic. Acad*. *Q*. 4, 17. *ſed alii leg*. imbecillius. Imbecilliùs horrent dolorem, *Id. Tuſc*. 5, 39.

Imbēcillus, a, um adj. *Slothfull, feeble, lazy, good for nothing*. = Imbecillus, iners, popino, *Hor. Sat*. 2, 7, 39. Partes corporis imbecillæ, *Celſ*. 1, 4. *Cætera vid in* Imbecillis.

Imbellis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Not ſuited to war*. (2) Alſo *without war*. (3) *Weak, feeble*, (4) *Cowardly, faint-hearted*. (1) § Imbelle carmen, *Stat. Theb*. 10, 874. Imbellis cithara, *Hor. Od*. 1, 15, 15. lyra, *Id. Ibid*. 1, 6, 10. (2) § Imbelle triennium, *Liv*. 31. (3) § Cervi imbelles, *Virg. Geor*. 3, 265. (4) = Nunquam periculi fuga committendum eſt, ut imbelles timidique videamur, *Cic. Offic*. 1, 24. major numerus & imbellior, *Tac. Hiſt*. 4, 33, 6.

* IMBER, bris. m. [*à* Gr. ὄμβρος] (1) *A ſhower of rain*, (2) or, *any thing inſtead of*, or *like, it*. (3) *Water*. (4) *Poët*. *Weeping, a ſhower of tears*. (1) Venit imber, lavat parietes, *Plaut. Moſt*. 1, 2, 30. (2) Lapidum, ſanguinis, terræ, lactis imber, *Cic. Div*. 1, 43. Ferreus ingruit imber, *Virg. Æn*. 12, 284. (3) Ex igni, terrâ, atque animâ procreſcere, & imbri, *Lucr*. 1, 716. § Imber Neptuni, *Enn*. (4) Indigno teneras imbre rigante genas, *Ov. A. Am*. 1, 532.

* Imberbis, e. adj. [*ex* in, & barba] *Beardleſs, without beard*. 𝔛 Jupiter ſemper barbatus, Apollo ſemper imberbis, *Cic. N. D*. 3, 34.

* Imbĭbo, ĕre, bi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* in, & bibo] (1) *To drink in*. (2) Met. *To receive in, to imbibe*. (1) Plin. 24, 15. (2) Niſi de vobis malam opinionem animo imbibiſſet, *Cic. Act*. in *Verr*. 1, 14. *Conf. Liv*. 2, 47.

* Imbĭbor, i, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be imbibed*, or *received in*. Is nidor per infundibulum imbibitur in vetere tuſſi, *Plin*. 24, 15.

† Imbĭtas, *pro* intrò eas, *Plaut. Epid*. 1, 2, 42.

‖ Imbractĕātus, a, um. part. *Clad with complete harneſs*, Amm. 17, 8. ┼ Cataphractus.

‖ Imbractĕor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be gilded*, or *laid over with gold foil*, or *leaves of gold*; *to be harneſſed*, Amm. 14, 15. ┼ Bracteis obducor.

* Imbrex, ĭcis. m. canalis, *vel* tegula, per quam imber fluit. (1) *The gutter tile*, or *roof tile*; made crooked for the paſſing of rain. (2) Imbrices, pl. *a kind of applauſe*, or *ſhouting*. (1) 𝔛 Tempeſtas venit, confregit tegulas imbriceſque, *Plaut. Moſt*. 1, 2, 28. 𝔛 Perſonas tegularum extremis imbricibus impoſuit, *Plin*. 35, 12. (2) *Suet*. in *Ner*. 20. *ubi vid. Caſaub*.

* Imbrĭcātim. adv. *In the manner of roof tiles*. Conchæ pectinatim, caniculatim, imbricatim, undatæ, *Plin*. 9, 33.

* Imbrĭcātus, a, um. part. *Crooked like a gutter*, or *roof tile*; or *laid one under another, like tiles*, Vitruv. 2, 8.

* † Imbrĭcĭtor, ōris. m. *That raineth ſtorms*, or *ſhowers*, Enn. *ap*. Macr. Sat. 6, 2.

* ‖ Imbrĭco, āre. act. [*ab* imbrex] *To cover with tile*, or *to make crooked like a gutter*, Sidon. Ep. 2, 2.

* † Imbrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Rainy, ſhowery*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 35. ┼ Imbrifer.

* ‖ Imbrĭdus, a, um. adj. *Idem*. Solin. *c*. 10.

* Imbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* imber, & fero] *That bringeth rain, rainy*. § Imbrifer cœli ſtatus, *Col*. 7, 6. Hyems imbrifera, *Sil*. 3, 197. nubes, *Lucan*. 9, 455.

* Imbuendus, a, um. part. *To be ſeaſoned*, or *furniſhed, with*. *Dixit*, non eſſe talibus promiſſis imbuendas aures militum, *Curt*. 4, 41. *Conf. Liv*. 41, 15.

* Imbuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* in & inuſ. buo, *à* Gr. βύω, farcio] (1) *To imbrue, die*, or *wet*. (2) *To ſoak*, or *ſeaſon*. (3) *To habituate*, or *accuſtom*. (4) *To entertain, furniſh*, or *ſtore*. (1) Sanguis novus imbuit arma, *Virg. Æn*. 7, 554. (2) Dolia nova ſic imbuito, amurcâ impleto, *Cato R. R*. 69, 1. (3) Qui honeſtas ſermonibus aures imperatoris imbuant, *Tac. Hiſt*. 4, 7, 4. (4) Hiſce artibus neu colas, neu imbuas ingenium, *Plaut. Trin*. 2, 2, 16.

* Imbuor, i, ūtus. paſſ. *To be accuſtomed*, &c. 𝔛 Ad quam non nati, ſed facti; non inſtituti, ſed imbuti ſumus, *Cic*. pro *Mil*. 4.

* Imbūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Imbrued*. (2) *Stained*. (3) *Diped*. (4) *Seaſoned*. (5) *Accuſtomed*. (6) *Tainted*. (7) *Full of*. (1) § Imbuti ſanguine gladii, *Cic. Philipp*. 14, 2. (2) Imbuta Appia via ſanguine, *Id*. pro *Milone*, 7. (3) § Tela imbuta veneno, *Ov. Triſt*. 4, 1, 77. (4) Quo ſemel eſt imbuta recens ſervabit odorem Teſta diu, *Hor. Epiſt*. 1, 2, 69. (5) Miles longo Cæſarum ſacramento imbutus, *Tac. Hiſt*. 1, 5, 1. (6) § Tellus imbuta ſcelere, *Catull*. 62, 397. (7) Omni imbutum odio bellum intuliſtis? *Cic*. pro *Domo*, 23. § admiratione, *Liv*. 21, 39.

Imĭtābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be imitated, imitable*. Orationis ſubtilitas videtur eſſe imitabilis, *Cic. Orat*. 23.

Imĭtāmen, ĭnis. n. *An imitation, a repreſentation, a counterfeit*; or *diſguiſe*; *a pattern*, or *ſample, to follow*. Somnia veras æquant imitamine formas, *Ovid. Met*. 11, 626.

Imĭtāmentum, i. n. *An imitation*, Tac. Ann. 14, 57, 6.

Ĭmĭtandus, a, um. part. *To be imitated, followed*, or *counterfeited*. Conſuetudo imitanda medicorum eſt, *Cic. Offic*. 1, 24.

Ĭmĭtans, tis. part. *Reſembleing, counterfeiting*. Varias imitantia formas Somnia, *Ov. Met*. 11, 613. *Conf. Sil*. 6, 531.

Ĭmĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Imitation, counterfeiting*. Virtus imitatione digna, *Cic. Philipp*. 14, 6.

Ĭmĭtātor, ōris. m. verb *One that imitateth, a reſembler*. § Majorum imitator, *Cic. Philipp*. 3, 4. principium, *Id*. de *Legg*. 3, 14.

Ĭmĭtātrix, ĭcis. f. verb. *She*, or *it*, f. *that imitateth*. Imitatrix boni voluptas, *Cic*. de *Legg*. 1, 17. avis, *Plin*. 10, 23.

Ĭmĭtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to imitate*. Quem imitaturus non ſum, *Cæſ. in fragm*.

Ĭmĭtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Imitateing, reſembleing*. (2) Alſo *counterfeited, imitated*. (1) Faciem liquidarum imitatus aquarum Flumen eras, *Ov. Met*. 8, 736. (2) = Imitata & effica ſimulacra, *Cic*. de *Univr*. 3.

‖ Ĭmĭto, āre. act. *Non*. 7, 46. *id. quod*

Ĭmĭtor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To imitate, to reſemble*. (2) *To counterfeit, to do the like, to follow another's manner, way*, or *example*. (1) Chirographum ſex primorum imitatus eſt, *Cic. N. D*. 3, 30. (2) = Cotta cùm verbis, tum ipſo ſono quaſi ſubruſtico proſequebatur, atque imitabatur antiquitatem, *Id*. de *Cl. Orat*. 36.

‖ Ĭmĭtus. adv. [*ex* imus] *Below*, or *from below*; *from the bottom*. Terrâ dehiſcente imitus, *Apul. Met*. 9, p. 302.

Immācŭlātus, a, um. part. *Unſpoted, undefiled, immaculate, ſpotleſs*. § Immaculata tellus, *Lucr*. 2, 755. = Inviolatus, *Cic*.

‖ Immăcŭlo, āre. act. *To beſpot*, Firm. 4, 16.

Immădeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be moiſt, wet*, or *ſoaked*. Fertilis immaduit terra, *Ov. Met*. 6, 396. Immaduit imbre, *Plin*. 17, 5.

Immānè. adv. *pro* immaniter. *Mightyly, wonderfully, exceſſively*. Immanè ſonat per ſaxa, *Virg. Geor*. 3, 239.

Immānis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [immanis, qui non bonus, ſed terribilis & crudelis; manum enim bonum diceb. *Iſidor*.] (1) *Cruel, outrageous, fierce, ſavage, wild*. (2) *Huge, exceeding great*. (3) *Barbarous, wild*. (4) *Wonderfull, incredible, ſtrange*. (5) † *Filthy, lothſome, hurtfull*. (1) Scelere ante alios immanior omnes, *Virg. Æn*. 1, 351. (2) Duritia immanis imitatur patientiam, *Cic. Part. Orat*. 23. § Moles immanis, *Virg. Æn*. 9, 516. verborum numerus, *Varr. L. L*. 5. pecunia, *Cic*. pro *Q. Roſc*. 8. Immaniſſima bellua, *Plin. Paneg*. 48. *Conf. Ov. Met*. 9, 247. (3) = Immanis, fera, ac barbara, gens, *Cic. Tuſc*. 1, 13. (4) Ov. Met. 9, 247. (5) Immane templum obvallatum oſſibus, *Acc*. ap. *Non*.

Immānĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Outrageouſneſs, cruelty*. (2) *Hugeneſs, vaſtneſs*. (3) *Inſenſibility*. (1) = Aſperitas, atque immanitas naturæ, *Cic*. de *Amic*. 23. (2) § Immanitas pretii, *Plin*. 35, 11. (3) Temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aſpernandis imitatur, *Cic. Part Orat*. 23.

‖ Immānĭter. adv. iùs, comp. *Mightyly, wonderfully, exceedingly*, Gell. 9, 11. Amm. 18, 17.

Immanſuētus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Ungentle, not mild, untractable, cruel, ſavage, outrageous*. = Immanſueta ac fera gens, *Cic*. de *Legg*. 1, 8. Quid immanſuetius? *Sen*. ad *Helv*. 6. § Immanſuetiſſimus Boreas, *Ov. Ep*. 18, 37.

‖ Immarceſſĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Never fadeing*, Paulin. ┼ Non marceſcens.

‖ Immarceſco, ĕre, ui. neut. perperam al. legunt ap. *Hor. Sat*. 2, 7, 107. *nam. mel. libb. hab*. inamareſcunt epulæ.

Immātūrè. adv. iùs, comp. *Before the time, unſeaſonably, out of ſeaſon*. Neque præfeſtinatum opus nimiùm immaturè videri poſſit factum, *Col*. 11, 2. Ingreditur immaturè, *Celſ*. 6, 18, 3. Haud immaturiùs redito, *Apul. Met*. 6, p. 188.

Immātūrĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Unripeneſs, immaturity, unſeaſonableneſs*. (2) Met. *Too much haſte*. (1) § Immaturitas ſponſarum, *Suet. Aug*. 34. (2) =

= Quid hæc feſtinatio? quid hæc immaturitas tanta ſignificat? *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 26.

Immātūrus, a, um. adj. non maturus. (1) *Immature, unripe, green, ſour, unpleaſant.* (2) *Abortive, before the time.* (3) *Under age.* (4) *Over haſty, precipitate, out of ſeaſon.* (1) § Fructus immaturi, *Plin.* 2, 13. (2) Immaturus infans editus eſt, *Suet. Aug.* 73. (3) § Immaturæ puellæ, *Id. Tib.* 61. (4) Seni mors immatura eſſe non poteſt, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 2.

Immeans, tis. part. *Going in.* Delphini immeantes Nilo, *Plin.* 8, 25.

* ‖ Immĕdiātè. adv. [*ex* in, & mediatè] *Immediately, forthwith, by and by,* Gell. præf. libr. 1. ⸸ Proximè.

Immĕdĭcābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be healed, incureable, remedyleſs.* § Immedicabile vulnus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 190. telum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 858. Immedicabilis ira, *Sil.* 1, 147.

‖ Immĕdĭcātus, a, um. part. *Beſmeared with medicines, bedaubed with paint.* § Immedicatum os, *Apul. Apol.* p. 525.

‖ Immĕdĭtātus, a, um. part. *ſive* verb. *Not premeditated,* or *thought upon before.* Speciosus & immeditatus inceſſus, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 38. ⸸ Non meditatus.

Immeio, ĕre, minxi, mictum. act. *To piſs in,* or *upon,* Perſ. 6, 73.

Immĕmor, ŏris. adj. (1) *Forgetfull, unmindfull, heedleſs, regardleſs.* (2) Alſo *forgot, unregarded.* (1) Non immemor mandati tui, *Cic. Att.* 4, 6. (2) Exprobratio immemoris beneficii, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 17. *interp. Donato, quemodo* memorem Junonis ob iram, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 8. ☞ Sed al. alit. expo.

Immĕmŏrābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Not to be remembered, not worth the rememberance.* (2) *Unſpeakable, not to be related.* (3) Activè, *not remembering, forgetfull.* (1) Verius ſpurcidici, immemorabiles, *Plaut. prol. Capt.* 65. (2) § Spatium immemorabile, *Lucr.* 4, 192. (3) Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 2, 3. *Vid.* Grut. & Taub.

‖ Immĕmŏrantia, æ. f. *Forgetfullneſs, unmindfullneſs,* Papin. ⸸ Oblivio.

‖ Immĕmŏrātio, ōnis. f. *Forgetfullneſs, a not minding,* Vulg. interpr.

Immĕmŏrātus, a, um. *Unmentioned, unheard of, never told before.* § Immemorata ferens, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 33.

‖ Immensè. adv. *Vaſtly, immenſely,* Litt. *ex* Celſ. *ſed q.*

Immensĭtas, ātis. f. *Immenſity, unmeaſurableneſs.* Immenſitas latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. § Immenſitates camporum, *Ibid.* 2, 39.

Immenſus, a, um. adj. non menſus. (1) *Unmeaſurable, huge, vaſt, immenſe.* (2) Met. *Inſatiable, unreaſonable, infinite, bottomleſs.* (1) § Immenſum mare, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 30. (2) Immenſa, infinita, immoderata cupiditas, *Ad. Herenn.* 2, 22.

Immeo, āre. neut. *To go,* or *enter, in.* *Vid.* Immeans.

Immĕrens, tis. adj. non merens. (1) *Undeſerveing, without deſert.* (2) *Innocent.* (1) Quid immerentes hoſpites vexas, canis? *Hor. Epod.* 6, 1. (2) ⌘ Immerentes, ut ſceleratos occidunt, *Nep. Dion.* ult.

Immĕrenter. adv. *Without deſert,* or *cauſe; undeſervedly.* Mulier immerenter damnata, *Val. Max.* 6, 2, *ext.* 1.

Immergeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be planted deep,* Col. 5, 9.

Immergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* in & mergo] (1) *To plunge,* or *dip, over head and ears.* (2) Met. *To drown,* or *ſink deep into.* (1) § Vaſto immergere ponto, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 605. (2) In voluptates ſe immergere, *Liv.* 23, 18.

Immergor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To fall into the ſea,* as a river doth; *to diſembogue,* Plin. 4, 11. Conf. Sil. 2, 591.

Immĕrĭto, adv. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Without cauſe, undeſervedly,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 6. *ubi al.* immeritiſſimò. *Vid.* & *Hec.* ejuſd. 2, 1, 11.

Immĕrĭtum, i. n. *Without deſert.* ¶ Immerito meo, *without my deſert,* Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 18.

Immĕrĭtus, a, um. part. non meritus. (1) *Undeſerved.* (2) *Undeſerveing.* (1) Laudes haud immeritæ, *Liv.* 4, 14. § Immeritum ſupplicium, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, *ext.* 8. (2) Immeritos premit, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 274.

Immersābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be drowned,* or *plunged.* Adverſis rerum immerſabilis undis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 2, 22.

‖ Immersātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diping,* or *ſowſeing, in the water,* Tert. immerſio, *Arnob.* ad Eccl. pert.

‖ Immerſo, āre. act. [*à* mergo] *To dip,* or *plunge, in water,* Aug. ⸸ Immergo.

Immerſus, a, um, part. [*ab* immergor] *Plunged over head and ears, drowned in the water.* Stagnant immerſa cruore Corpora, *Claud. conſ. Prob. & Ol.* 111. § Immerſis unguibus, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 247.

* Immĕtātus, a, um. part. [*ab* in & metatus] *Unmeaſured, unbounded, unlimited.* Immetata Getis jugera liberas Fruges ferunt, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 13.

‖ Immigrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An entering,* or *ſhifting, into a place,* Cod. ⸸ Demigratio, commigratio.

‖ Immigrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſhifteth into a place,* Dig.

Immigro, āre. neut. *To enter, paſs,* or *come, into.* In domicilium immigravit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 24. Immigravit avaritia in republicam, *Liv. præf.* ¶ Immigrare in ingenium ſuum, *to live after his own way, without control,* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 2, 55.

Immĭnens, tis. part. (1) *Hanging over.* (2) Met. *At hand, imminent, approaching, ready to come upon us.* (3) *Watching for, intent upon.* (4) *Upon the catch.* (1) Imminens villæ tua pinus eſto, *Hor. Od.* 3, 22, 5. Jugum itineri imminens, *Curt.* 3, 4, 4. (2) Imbrium divina avis imminentûm, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 10. (3) Fama erat imminentes Campanorum defectioni admoturos caſtra, *Liv.* Imminens occaſioni, *Curt.* 5, 11, 2. *Vid.* etiam 9, 1, 21. (4) = Verres ſemper hiante atque imminente avaritiâ fuit, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 54.

‖ Immĭnentia, æ. f. *A hanging over as if it were ready to fall,* Gell. 9, 12.

Immĭneo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* in & mineo, antiq.] (1) *To hang over head.* (2) *To be at hand.* (3) *To be like to come to paſs ere it be long.* (4) *To watch for, to ſeek after.* (5) *To have a deſign upon.* (1) Imminet his aër, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 52. (2) = Inſtabat agmen Cæſaris, atque univerſum imminebat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 80. (3) Cùm haud dubium eſſet bellum ab Tarquiniis imminere, *Liv.* 2, 3. (4) Imminet exitio vir conjugis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 146. Imminebat in occaſionem opprimendi ducis, *Liv.* 25, 20. (5) Imminent duo reges toti Aſiæ, *Cic.* pro *Legg. Manil.* 5.

Immĭnuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. *To diminiſh, leſſen, abate,* or *cut off; to impair.* § Imminuere auctoritatem ſuam, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 18. laudem alicujus, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. ¶ Imminuere pudicitiam alicujus, *to deflower,* Plaut. Ciſt. 1, 1, 90.

Immĭnuor, i, ūtus. paſſ. *To be diminiſhed,* &c. *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3.

Immĭnūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diminiſhing,* or *leſſening.* § Imminutio dignitatis, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8.

Immĭnūtus, a, um. part. *Diminiſhed, leſſened, impaired.* = Attenuatum atque imminutum bellum, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 11.

Immiſcens, tis. part. *Mingleing,* Liv. 31, 35.

Immiſceo, ēre, ſcui, ſtum. act. (1) *To mingle with,* or *jumble together.* (2) *To join with,* or *to.* (1) = Omnia confudit, ſummiſque immiſcuit ima, *Ov. Metam.* 7, 278. (2) Fidenati bello ſe immiſcuerant, *Liv.* 5, 8. Sortem omnem fortunæ regnique ſui cum Romanis immiſcuerat, *Id.* 45, 14. ¶ Immiſcere ſe rei alicui, *to meddle with it,* Id. 21, 32.

Immiſceor, ēri, ſtus. paſſ. *To be mingled with,* &c. *Liv.* 3, 50.

Immĭſĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *Unpityed, without mercy.* Si non periret immiſerabilis Captiva pubes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 17. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Immĭſĕrābĭlĭter. adv. *Without pity,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed non inven.*

‖ Immĭſĕrĭcordia, æ. f. *Unmercyfullneſs, hard heartedneſs,* Liv. 37, 1. ſed al leg. *miſericordia,* neque adeſt alia auctoritas.

Immĭſĕrĭcordĭter. adv. *Unmercyfully, without pity.* = Factum à vobis duriter, immiſericorditerque, *Ter. Adelph.* 7, 5, 28.

Immĭſĕrĭcors, dis. adj. *Unmercyfull, pityleſs.* Ipſum immiſericordem, ſuperbum fuiſſe, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 36. *Conf. Celſ. præf.* 7.

Immiſsārium, i. n. *A ciſtern, a cooler to keep liquour in,* Vitruv. 8, 7.

‖ Immiſsārius, i. m. *A ſuborned accuſer, a knight of the poſt,* Feſt. ⸸ Emiſſarius.

Immiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſending,* or *puting, in; a ſeting,* or *grafting; a ſuffering to grow.* § Sarmentorum immiſſio, *Cic. de Senect.* 15.

‖ Immiſſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſendeth in,* Dig.

‖ Immiſſum, i. n. *The part of the building which lieth,* or *leaneth, on a neighbour's wall;* or *hangeth over his ground,* Tab.

‖ Immiſsūra, æ. f. *The laying of a beam,* or *rafter, into a wall,* Hul.

Immiſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent,* or *let, in.* (2) *Hurled,* or *caſt.* (3) *Rammed,* or *thruſt, in.* (4) *Sent with an evil purpoſe.* (5) *Long, hanging down, let grow in length.* (6) *Suborned.* (1) Immiſſus dies trepidantes terreat umbras, *Ov. Met.* 5, 358. (2) § Immiſſa tela, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 19. (3) Bipedalibus trabibus immiſſis, *Id. B. G.* 4, 17. (4) Servi & egentes in tecta noſtra cum facibus immiſſi, *Cic. Att.* 14, 10. (5) Immiſſâ protectus corpora barbâ, *Ov. Met.* 12, 351. (6) Alii Tarquinium à Cicerone immiſſum dicebant, *Sall. B. C.* 49.

Immiſtus, a, um. *vel* Immixtus. part. [*ab* immiſceor] (1) *Mingled together.* (2) † *Unmingled.* (1) Immiſti turbæ militum togati, *Liv.* 3, 50. (2) = Potare immixtum ſacra, merumque merum, *Auſ. Ep.* 20, 12.

Immītis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Sour, crabed, unripe, unpleaſant.* (2) Met. *Cruel, without pity.* (3) *Rough, boiſterous.* (1) Ferunt fructum immitem, *Plin.* 13, 4. § Immites uvæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 10. (2) Calcato immitior hydro, *Ov. Met.* 13, 804. Immitiſſimum animalium genus, *Plin.* 10, 74. (3) = Immite & turbidum cœlum, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 17, 1.

Immittendus, a, um. part. *To be ſent,* or *put, in,* Celſ. 2, 12. & 7, 16.

Immitto, ĕre, mīſi, iſſum. act. (1) *To ſend forth.* (2) *To caſt,* or *throw.* (3) *To place,* or *put, in.* (4) *To ſend with an evil purpoſe.* (5) *To let grow in length.* (6) *To interweave,* or *intermingle.* (7) *To admitt,* or *ſuffer to enter.* (8) *To ſuborn.* (1) Equitatûs ſui alam ad intercludendos hoſtes immiſit, *Hirt. B. Af.* 39. (2) Peſtifera manu *angues* raptos immiſit, *Ov. Met.* 4, 495. (3) Eo ipſo loco immittit imprudens ipſe ſenarium, *Cic. Orat.* 57. (4) *Vid.* Immiſſus, n. 4. (5) *Vid.* Immiſſus, n. 5. (6) Lentum filis immittitur aurum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 68. (7) Ne tu, quòd iſtîc fabuletur, aures immittas tuas, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 16. (8) *Vid.* Immiſſus, n. 6. ¶ Immittere habenas claſſi, *to make all the ſail they can,* Vir. ſe, *to charge, to attack,* Cic. ſe in voluptates, *to ſink into them,* Liv. § ſe in medios hoſtes, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 48.

Immittor, i. paſſ. *To be ſent forth,* &c. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 31.

Immixtus, a, um. part. [*ab* immiſceor] *Mingled together.* Vadimus immixti Danaïs, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 396. Immixto firmaret robore parietes, *Lucan.* 2, 527.

Immo. conj. *Yea,* Ter. *Vid.* Imò.

Immōbĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Unmoveable, ſtedfaſt.* § Terra immobilis, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5. Scopulis immobilior, *Ov. Metam.* 13, 802. Corpore & animo immobilior, *Paterc.* 2, 117. animis, *Liv.* 11, 33.

‖ Immōbĭlĭter. adv. *Unmoveably,* Eutrop. *aſcrib.* Litt. *ſed non inven.*

Immŏdĕrātè. adv. ius, comp. ‖ ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Intemperately, not with an equal temper of mind.*

(2) *Immoderately.* (1) Ut adverſas res, ſic ſecundas, immoderatè ferre levitatis eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26. (2) Immoderatiùs perſeverare, *Suet. Cæſ.* 14. *apud quem Litt. dicit inven.* immoderatiſſimè.

Immŏdĕrātio, ōnis. f. *Want of moderation, unreaſonableneſs, exceſs.* Immoderatio verborum, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 10.

Immŏdĕrātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. Non moderatus. (1) *Immoderate, unreaſonable, diſorderly.* (2) *Huge, vaſt.* (1) Immoderata cupiditas, *Ad. Herenn.* 2, 21. Nihil eſt immoderatius, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 45. Immoderatiſſima luxuria, *Suet. Ner.* 51. (2) Vides immoderatum æthera, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 25. ex poëtâ.

Immŏdeſtè, adv. *Immodeſtly, out of meaſure, immoderately.* = Immodicè immodeſtéque gloriari, *Liv.* 22, 27.

Immŏdeſtia, æ. f. (1) *Unreaſonableneſs.* (2) *Debauchery, ſaucyneſs.* (3) *Diſobedience, mutiny.* (1) Hæc heri immodeſtia coëgit, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 9. (2) Excors immodeſtia, *Id. Merc.* 1, 1, 27. (3) Nep. Lyſandr. 1.

Immŏdeſtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Non modeſtus. (1) *Immodeſt, unmannerly, ſaucy, malapert.* (2) *Exceeding great.* (1) = Immodeſtum & profuſum jocandi genus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 29. (2) Immodeſtæ largitiones, *Sen. Controv.* 1.

Immŏdĭcè, adv. (1) *Out of meaſure, immoderately, beyond meaſure.* (2) Alſo *impatiently, too much to heart.* (1) Conducit frequenter potiùs quàm immodicè facere, *Col.* 2, 16. Si ex vulnere immodicè fluat *ſanguinis.* Plin. 30, 13. (2) Immodicè caſum ferre, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 17.

Immŏdĭcus, a, um. adj. Non modicus. (1) *Too much, exceſſive, immoderate.* (2) *Too many.* (3) *Too long.* (1) Labor immodicus, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 1, 4, 22. Immodicus acerbis dictis, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 597. (2) Atria immodicis arctat imaginibus, *Mart.* 2, 90, 6. (3) Immodica oratio, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 4. § Immodicus iræ, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 41. lætitiæ, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 23, 4. gloriæ, *Paterc.* 2, 11. in appetendis honoribus, *Id.* 2, 33.

‖ Immŏdŭlātè, adv. *Untuneably, out of tune,* Boët.

Immŏdŭlātus, a, um. part. *Ill tuned, not well compoſed.* Immodulata poëmata, *Hor. A. Poët.* 263.

Immŏlandus, a, um. part. *To be ſacrificed.* Immanis ac barbara conſuetudo hominum immolandorum, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 10.

Immŏlans, tis. part. *Sacrificeing.* Immolantem haruſpex Spurinna monuit, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 81. *conf. Liv.* 18, 38. & 41, 14.

Immŏlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſacrificeing,* or *offering,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 52.

Immŏlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An offerer in ſacrifice,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 15.

‖ Immŏlātrix, īcis. *She that offereth,* Tert.

Immŏlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to offer in ſacrifice.* Aut ſe immolaturos vovent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 15. *Conf. Liv.* 45, 28.

Immŏlātus, a, um. part. *Sacrificed, offered.* Avet immolato Spargier agno, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 7. Immolati liberi, *Liv.* 38, 47.

Immŏlior, īri. *unde* Immŏlītus, a, um. part. *Unbuilt,* Liv. 39, 44. ☞ Rarò occ.

Immŏlo, āre. act. [*à* molâ] (1) *To offer, to ſacrifice.* (2) *To kill.* (1) Libidinoſus immolabitur caper, *Hor. Epod.* 10, 23. (2) Pallas te hoc vulnere Immolat, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 949.

Immŏlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſacrificed,* &c. *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 34.

Immŏlātur. imperſ. *Sacrifice is offered,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 17. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 1.

‖ Immōrĭger, *vel* Immōrĭgĕrus, a um. adj. *Diſobedient,* Herm. † Minùs obſequens, *Ter.*

Immŏrior, i, ortuus. dep. *To die in, at,* or *upon,* a thing; *to be continually upon* a thing. Fortiter Euxinis immoriemur aquis, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 3, 7, 40. § Immori haſtæ, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 570.

* Immŏror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* in, & moror] (1) *To abide, reſt,* or *continue, in.* (2) Met. *To inſiſt, tarry long,* or *dwell, upon* a thing. (1) Gallinæ nidis immorentur, *Col.* 8, 5. (2) Honeſtis cogitationibus immorari, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8, 8.

Immorſus, a, um. part. *Biten into,* Stat. Theb. 1, 628.

‖ Immorſus, ûs. m. *A biteing into.* Immorſu aſpidis, *Paterc.* 2, 87. *ſic enim leg. N. Heinſius, alii verò* morſu.

Immortālè. adv. *Immortally,* Val. Flacc. 7, 362. = Immortaliter, *Cic.*

Immortālis, e. adj. *Immortal, everlaſting, that never dieth.* Animi omnium immortales, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 2, 11.

Immortālĭtas, ātis. f. *Immortality, everlaſtingneſs; an everlaſting name,* or *renown.* Non eſt lugenda mors, quam immortalitas conſequitur, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 20.

Immortālĭter. adv. *Immortally, infinitely,* Cic. *ad* Q. fr. 3, 1, 3.

‖ Immortālĭtus. adv. *From heaven,* Turpil. *ap.* Non. 11, 43. † Divinitus, *Liv.*

Immortuus, a, um. part. [*ab* immorior] *Dead, extinct.* De immortuis reliquiis conjurationis, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. Manus immortua ſtrictis nervis, *Luc.* 3, 613.

Immōtus, a, um. part. *Unmoved, ſtedfaſt, conſtant.* = Fixum immotumque animo ſedet, *Virg Æn.* 4, 15. Immota fides, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 598. mens, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 449.

Immūgio, īre, īvi *vel* iî, ītum. neut. (1) *To bellow, to make a hideous and terrible noiſe.* (2) *To ring with a noiſe, to rear.* (1) Curvis immugiît Ætna cavernis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 674. (2) Mœſto immugit regia luctu, *Id. Æn.* 11, 38.

‖ Immūgītor, ōris. m. *He that maketh a great noiſe,* Frag. Poët.

* Immulgens, tis. part. *Milking in.* Teneris immulgens ubera labris, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 572.

* Immulgeo, ēre, ſi, *vel* xi, ſum, *vel* ctum. act. [*ex* in, & mulgeo] *To milk,* or *milk in.* Oculo ſi immulgeatur, *Plin.* 28, 7.

Immundĭtia, æ. f. *Slutiſhneſs, naſtyneſs, uncleanneſs.* Meretrix repperit odium ociùs ſuâ immunditiâ, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 5, 6. Immunditiæ reliquæ, *Col.* 1. 6. Immunditiis liberare, *Id.* 12, 3.

‖ Immundĭties. ei. f. *Idem. Tertull.*

Immundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Foul, unclean, filthy, ſlutiſh, naſty.* Femina neglecta, immunda illuvie, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 54. Nîl immundius hoc, *Catull.* 94, 3. Immundiſſima aſpectu cloaca, *Plin. Epiſt.* 10, 99.

Immūnĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Not bountyful, niggardly.* Civi immunifico ſcis quid cantari ſolet! *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 69. = Parcus, tenax.

Immūnis, e. adj. Liber & vacuus à munere. (1) *Exempt,* or *free, from duty, office,* or *charge.* (2) *That payeth no tribute, rent,* or *ſervice.* (3) *Innocent, blameleſs.* (4) Alſo *free, without charge, without a preſent.* (5) *Free from,* or *void of.* (1) Non eſt immunis virtus, *Cic.* de *Amic.* Immunis militiâ, *Liv.* 1, 43. (2) 𝔛 Piratas immunes, ſocios vectigales habemus, *Cic. Off.* 3, 11. (3) Immunis aram ſi tetigit manus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 23. *ut vulgò exp. ego ad ſeq. notionem referre malo.* (4) Non ego te meis Immunem meditor tingere poculis, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 23. (5) Immunis boni, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 2, 62. delictorum, *Paterc.* 2, 7. metu, *Sen. Hippol.* 1054.

Immūnĭtas, ātis. f. *Immunity, freedom, exemption.* = Immunitas & libertas provinciæ, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 8. 𝔛 Civitas, *Suet. Aug.* 40.

Immūnītus, a, um. part. *Unfortifyed, unwalled, without garriſon,* or *other ſtrength; unfenſed.* Caſtella immunita, *Liv.* 22, 11. Via immunita, *Cic.* pro *Cæcinâ.* 19.

* Immurmŭro, āre. neut. [*ex* in, & murmuro] (1) *To murmur,* or *make a noiſe, in.* (2) *To mutter,* or *grumble.* (1) Sylvis immurmurat Auſter, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 261. = Increpor à cunctis, totúmque immurmurat agmen, *Ov. Met.* 3, 646. Immurmurat uncis manibus, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 312.

Immuſŭlus, i. m. *A ſort of bird, a hawk,* or *wood-pecker,* Plin. H. 10, 7. ed. Hard.

Immūtābĭlis. e. adj. Non mutabilis. (1) *Immutable, unchangeable, conſtant.* (2) Alſo *changed,* or *altered.* (1) = Fatalis & immutabilis continuatio, *Cic. Acad.* Q. 1, 7. Immutabile cœlum, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 55. (2) Scio quid erres, quia veſtitum immutabilem habet hæc, *Plaut. Ep.* 4, 2, 8.

Immūtābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Unchangeableneſs, conſtancy.* In factis immutabilitas apparet, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 9.

‖ Immūtābĭlĭter, adv. *Conſtantly, immutably,* Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 751.

Immūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A changeing, an altering.* ¶ Immutationes verborum, *tropes in rhetorick,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 69. ordinis, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 44.

‖ Immūtātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that changeth,* Cod.

‖ Immūtātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that changeth,* Sidon. † Quæ immutat.

Immūtātus, a, um part. (1) *Changed, altered.* (2) Alſo *unchanged.* (1) Suſpicionem attulit immutatæ voluntatis, *Cic.* (2) Id mutavit, quoniam me immutatum videt? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 9.

Immūteſco, ĕre. incept. *To become mute, not to have a word to ſay,* Quint. 10, 3. Stat. Theb. 5, 542.

Immūtio, īre. neut. *To grumble.* Ruptis immutiît querelis, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 542.

Immūto, āre. act. *To change,* or *alter.* § Immutare ſe in re aliquâ, aliquid de inſtitutis priorum, *Cic.* Immutare ſe alicui, *Id.*

Immūtor, āri, ātus, paſſ *To be changed,* &c. Vultum earum ſenſi immutari omnium, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 9.

Imò. conj. [*qu.* ab imo pectore] (1) *Yes, yea.* (2) *Nay.* (3) *Nay rather.* (4) *Yea rather.* (1) Credin? *Gn.* Imò certè, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 42. (2) Nullus ſum. *A.* Imò es omnium pol nequiſſimus, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 73. (3) Filium habeo, imò habui, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 42. (4) Liv. 4, 23. ¶ Imò verò, imò etiam, *yea and what is more,* Ter.

Impācātus, a, um. part. *Unpeaceable, never quiet.* Impacatos horrebis Iberos, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 408.

* Impactio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* impingo] *A ſtrikeing, daſhing,* or *claping, together.* Impactio nubium, *Sen. Nat.* Q. 2, 12.

* ‖ Impactor, ōris. m. verb. *He that driveth in,* Litt. *ex* Vitruv.

* Impactus, a, um. part. *Daſhed,* or *beaten, againſt; driven, thruſt,* or *put, into.* Impactus ſaxo, *Liv.* 8, 6 Impactus fluctus in immenſum elidit & tollit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 6, 31, 17.

* Impāges, is f. *A tenon put in the mortiſe, a pin driven into timber to faſten the joint, a dovetail;* alſo *the borders,* or *flat rules, which go about the pannels of the door,* Vitruv. 4, 6.

Impalleo, ēre, ui. neut. *To wax pale.* Eventu impalluit ipſe ſecundo, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 805.

Impalleſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow pale by his too earneſt minding,* or *ſtudying.* Juvat impalleſcere chartis, *Perſ.* 5, 62.

‖ Impallĭdus, a, um. adj. *Not pale,* Litt. *ex* Stat. *ſed q.*

* Impar, ăris adj. [*ex* in, & par] (1) *Odd, not even.* (2) *Unequal.* (3) *Not like.* (1) Numero deus imapre gaudet, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 75. (2) Sum tibi viribus impar, *Ov. Epiſt.* 19, 5. Impar femineo animo inventus, *Val. Max.* 4, 6, 1. (3) Acer coloribus impar, *Ov. Met.* 10, 95. Adeò Romæ impar eſt libertas diti ac pauperi, *Liv.* 26, 2.

Impărātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Unprovided, unfurniſhed, unprepared, unready.* (2) *Perplexed, entangled.* (1) Imparatiſſimus omnibus rebus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 30. Imparatum ærumnis pectus, *Sen. Hipp.* 994. (2) 𝔛 Iſtæ facient hanc rem mihi ex paratâ imparatam, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 4, 8.

‖ Impărens, tis, adj. *Diſobedient,* Feſt. † Non obediens, *Cic.*

‖ Impărentia, æ. f. *Diſobedience to authority,* Ap. poſter. † Contumacia, dedignatio parendi, *Plin. Paneg.* 18.

* ‖ Impărĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Inequality, incongruity, unevenneſs.* Solœciſmus aliis imparilitas vocatus, *Gell.* 5, 20. &

* ‖ Impărĭtas, ātis. f. *Idem.* Sed minoris auct.

* Impărĭter. adv. *Unequally, unevenly, oddly.* Verſus impariter juncti, *Hor. A. Poët.* 75.

• Impaſco, ĕre, pāvi, paſtum. act. [*ex* in, & paſco] *To feed within.* Neque ſuem velimus impaſci, *Col.* 2, 18, 1. In ea loca perducendi ſunt, quibus nullum impaſcitur pecus, *Id.* 6, 5, 2.

‖ Impaſſĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot ſuffer,* Prud. Apoth. 84. ⸸ Pati neſcius, *Voſſ. cooptat.*

‖ Impaſſĭbĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Impaſſibility,* Eccl.

Impaſtus, a, um. part. *Unfed, unpaſtured, hungry.* Impaſtus leo, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 339. Impaſta turba luporum, *Sil.* 7, 129.

Impătĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Intolerable, that cannot be ſuffered,* or *endured.* Impatibilis dolor, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 17. Impatibilis valetudo, *Plin.* 20, 18.

Impătiens, tis, adj. or. comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Not able to bear.* (2) *Impatient.* (1) Impatientiores hyemis intybi, *Plin.* 19, 8. *Hard. autem leg.* patientiores. Impatiens frigoris, *Id.* 8, 10. = Laborum impatiens corpus invalidumque, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 2, 4. Impatientiſſima fames, *Col.* 7, 11. Quietis impatientiſſimus, *Paterc.* 2, 23. Impatientiſſimum frigoris animal ovis, *Col.* 7, 3, 8. (2) 𝔛 = Impatiens animus, nec adhuc tractabilis arte, *Ov. Rem. Amor.* 123.

Impătienter, adv. iùs. comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Impatiently, hardly.* Juvenem impatienter requiras, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 7, 6. Impatientiùs carere, *Ibid.* 6, 1, 1. Impatientiſſimè dolere, *Ibid.* 9, 22, 2.

Impătientia, æ. f. (1) *Inability to bear.* (2) *Impatience, troubleſomeneſs.* (1) Impatientia frigorum, *Plin.* 11, 23. æſtus, *Id.* 9, 16. (2) nauſeæ, *Suet. Cal.* 23.

Impăvĭdè, adv. *Boldly, without fear, undauntedly.* Poculo *veneni* impavidè hauſto, *Liv.* 39, 50.

Impăvĭdus, a, um. adj. *Bold, ſtout, undaunted, fearleſs.* Impavidum pectus, *Liv.* 21, 30. Impavidum ferient ruinæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 8. Impavidus ſubibat juſſa dira, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 661.

‖ Impeccābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot offend,* or *do amiſs; impeccable,* Gell. 17, 19. ⸸ Peccare neſcius.

Impĕdandus, a, um. part. *To be ſet up with props.* Impedanda ſtatuminibus vitis eſt, *Col.* 4, 16, 2.

Impĕdātio, ōnis. f. *A proping up.* Impedationem deinde ſequitur alligator, *Col.* 4, 13, 1.

Impĕdātus, a, um. part. *Proped up.* Vitis impedata, *Col.* 4, 16.

Impĕdiendus, a, um. part. *To be hindered.* Nullus erat ventis impediendus amor, *Ov. Epiſt.* 19, 130.

Impĕdiens, tis. part. *Stoping,* or *hindering.* Singultu medios impediente ſonos, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 3, 42. *ſed mel. libb. hab.* præpediente. Illi curſum impedientibus undis, *Id. Met.* 1, 703.

Impĕdīmenta, ōrum. n. pl. *The carryages of an army, bag and bagage,* Cæſ. & Cic. paſſim.

Impĕdīmentum, i. n. *A let, impediment,* or *hinderance.* Impedimenta naturæ diligentiâ & induſtriâ ſuperabat, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 61. 𝔛 Impedimentum magis quàm auxilium, *Liv.* 9, 19.

Impĕdio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* in & pedes, *i. e.* pedes involvo tricis] (1) *To entangle,* or *envelop.* (2) *To encircle.* (3) Met. *To let, hinder, cumber,* or *diſturb.* (1) Ipſus illîc ſeſe impedivit in plagas, *Plaut. Mil.* 5, 9, 11. 𝔛 Impedire profectionem, aut certè tardare, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. (2) Nitidum caput impedire myrto, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 9. Vitta nec evinctas impedit alba comas? *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 56. (3) 𝔛 Sapientis eſt, cùm impeditus ſit, ſe expedire, *Cic.* pro *Rabb. Poſt.* 9.

Impĕdior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be hindered,* &c. *Vid.* Impedio, n. 3.

Impĕdītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leting, hindering,* or *cumbering.* Liber ſenſibus ac omni impeditione curarum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 51.

Impĕdītor, ōris. m. verb. *A hinderer,* Firm. ⸸ Qui impedit.

Impĕdīto, āre. act. *To hinder.* Impeditant numero, ſeque ipſa viciſſim Arma premunt, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 590.

Impĕdītus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Shackled,* or *fettered, that he cannot go.* (2) *Invious, unpaſſable.* (3) *Entangled, let, hindered.* (1) = Vinctus, conſtrictus, & impeditus, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 11. Impeditiſſimus ad iter faciendum, *Brut.* ad *Cic.* inter *Fam.* 11, 13. (2) *Hoſtes* impeditioribus locis ſecuti, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 28. (3) Tempora reipub. impedita, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 1. ¶ Impedita nomina, *debts not paid,* Id. 𝔛 Expedita, *Id.*

Impĕdo, āre. act. *To underſet,* or *prop, with forks.* Vinea ſtatuminibus impedanda eſt, *Col.* 4, 16. = Pedamentis fulcio.

Impellendus, a, um. part. *To be thruſt.* Huc & illùc manu impellendus, *Celſ.* 2, 15.

Impellens, tis, part. *Thruſting, driveing,* &c. Zephyris impellentibus undas, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 305. *conf. Sil.* 4, 719.

Impello, ĕre, pŭli, pulſum. act. (1) *To thruſt, puſh,* or *drive, forward.* (2) *To beat,* or *drive, from* a place. (3) Met. *To enforce,* or *perſuade.* (1) Converſâ cuſpide montem Impulit in latus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 86. (2) Impulſa eſt frons prima, *Liv.* Prælio graviter impulſi milites, *Paterc.* 2, 51. (3) Non impulit me, hæc omnino ut crederem, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 44.

Impellor, i, pulſus. paſſ. *To be thruſt,* &c. = Loci, quibus animorum impetus eorum, qui audiunt, ut impellantur, aut reflectantur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 77.

Impendendus, a, um. part. *To be ſpent,* or *laid out.* Impendendus homo eſt, Deus eſſe ut poſſit in ipſo, *Manil.* 4, 507.

Impendens, tis. part. (1) *Hanging over.* (2) Met. *Impendent, near at hand.* (1) Impendentium montium altitudines, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (2) Cædis impendentis periculum, *Id. Att.* 8, 13.

Impendeo, ēre, di. neut. (1) *To hang over one's head, to be likely to chance, to threaten.* (2) *To be near at hand.* (1) Impendebat mons altiſſimus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. (2) Invidiæ tempeſtas quanta nobis impendet? *Cic. Catil.* 1, 9.

Impendiò. adv. *Much, very much, by a great deal, beyond meaſure.* Impendiò magis animus gaudebat mihi, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 39.

Impendiōſus, a, um. adj. *Too liberal, that ſpendeth more than needeth.* Nimiò præſtat impendioſum te, quàm ingratum, dici, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 2, 12.

Impendium, i. n. (1) *Coſt, expenſe, charge.* (2) Alſo *uſe-money,* or *intereſt; that which is above the principal.* (1) Is quæſtum ſibi inſtituit ſine impendio, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 3. (2) 𝔛 Statuo fœnus & impendium recuſare, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1.

Impendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [dict. quòd antiq. pecuniam pendebant] *To ſpend,* or *lay out, money; to beſtow,* or *employ.* § Impendere curam rei alicui, *Col.* in *præf. operis,* pecuniam in, *vel* ad, aliquid, *Cic.* preces vanas, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 581.

Impendor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be beſtowed,* &c. Ad incertum caſum certus ſumptus impenditur, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 98.

† Impendŭlus, a, um. adj. *That hangeth over,* or *in,* Enn. ⸸ Impendens.

Impĕnetrābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *That cannot be pierced,* or *entered.* (2) Met. *Impenetrable, not to be overcome.* (1) Impenetrabilis ferro ſilex, *Liv.* 36, 25. armis, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 15. 𝔛 Quæ impenetrabilia, quæque pervia, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 35. (2) § vitiorum blanditiis, *Sen. N. Q.* 4, 2. Mens impenetrabilis iræ, *Sil.* 7, 561.

‖ Impennātus, a, um. adj. *Without wings,* or *feathers.* ¶ *Ut* impennatæ agnæ, *new ears of corn without beards,* Paul. *ad* Feſt. in Pennâ.

Impennis, e. adj. *Featherleſs, unfledged, callow,* Sidon. ⸸ Implumis, *Virg.*

Impenſa, æ. f. [*ab* impendo] (1) *Coſt, charge, expenſe* of money, *or* other things. (2) ‖ Alſo *ſtuffing, craming.* (1) Neceſſariæ cupiditates, nec operâ multâ, nec impenſâ explentur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 13. Impenſa cruoris, *Ov. Met.* 8, 63. Impenſis vitam principis annumeres, *Mart. Spect.* 4, 6. (2) Indes impenſam præſcriptam, *Apic.*

Impenſè, adv. iùs, comp. iſſĭmè. ſup. (1) *Greatly, exceedingly, earneſtly, eagerly, very much.* (2) *At great charge.* (1) Magis impenſè cupitis, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 36. Impenſè regnum affectare, *Liv.* 1, 16. Impenſiùs uror, *Catull.* 70, 5. (2) Impendio abſumpta impenſiſſimè reparare, *Suet. Dom.* 20.

‖ Impenſĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be ſufficiently weighed; not conſidered enough,* Gell. 11, 5. *ſed mel. libb. hab.* imprenſibilem.

Impenſūrus, a, um. part. *About to beſtow.* Impenſurus omne ævi ſui ſpatium in id opus, *Paterc.* 2, 89.

Impenſus, a, um. part. [*ab* impendor] (1) *Beſtowed, employed, laid out.* (2) ‖ Alſo, *unweighed, unpaid.* (3) Adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Great, mighty, earneſt.* (4) *Coſtly.* (5) Met. *Dear, valueable.* (1) Ætas impenſa labori, *Luc.* 2, 569. Impenſum pretium, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 2. (2) Feſt. (3) Impenſior cura, *Ov. Met.* 2, 405. Impenſiſſimæ preces, *Suet. Tib.* 13. (4) Ingrato homine nihil impenſiu'ſt, *Plaut. ut vulgò leg.* (5) Grato homine nihil impenſiu'ſt, *Ita leg. Salmaſ. locum Plautinum,* Bacch. 3, 2, 10.

Impĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be ordered.* Deinde, ſi vires patiuntur, imperanda tridui abſtinentia eſt, *Celſ.* 7, 20.

Impĕrans, tis. part. *Ordering, commanding.* Sic ſe complures annos illo imperante meruiſſe, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 17.

‖ Impĕrātīvus, a, um. adj. *That commandeth, imperative;* alſo *that is commanded.* ¶ Imperativæ feriæ, *appointed by the magiſtrates,* Macrob, Sat. 1, 16. modus, *Gramm.*

Impĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* impero] (1) *A commander,* or *ruler.* (2) *Any head,* or *chief.* (3) *The general of an army, the chief captain of a hoſt.* (4) *An emperour, a commander,* or *ruler.* (1) Imperator omnium gentium populus Romanus, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 33. (2) Ipſe fui imperator familiæ, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 57. 𝔛 Dicto me emit audientem, haud imperatorem ſibi, *Id. Men.* 2, 3, 89. (3) Faciam ut imperatores inſtructâ acie ſolent, *Cic. Philipp.* 4. Imperatorem caſtrorum, ducemque hoſtium, intra mœnia, atque adeo in ſenatu videmus, *Id. Cat.* 1, 5. (4) Prænomine imperatoris abſtinuit, *Suet. Claud.* 12.

‖ Impĕrātōria, æ. f. *ſc.* herba. *Maſterwort,* Gerard.

Impĕrātōriè. adv. *By way of command, emperour like.* Se imperatoriè inſtruit, *Treb. Poll. Claud.* 6.

Impĕrātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to an emperour,* or *a general.* Imperatoria laus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 1. forma, *C. Nep.* 11, 3, 1. donatio, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3, 80.

Impĕrātrix, īcis. f. verb. (1) *A miſtreſs, a governeſs.* (1) *An empreſs, a commandreſs.* (1) Viri ab imperatrice locati, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 28. (2) Imperatrix Italia, *Plin.* 26, 3.

Impĕrātum, i. n. *A commandment.* Imperata facere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 36.

Impĕrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to command.* Finitimis imperaturus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 32.

Impĕrātus, a, um. part. *Commanded, biden, enjoined.* Cum imperata prioribus conſulibus feciſſent, *Liv.* Obſidibus imperatis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 36. naves ſociis ex fœdere imperatæ, *Curt.* 31, 20.

‖ Impercè. adv. *Spareing one's ſelf,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. impercè *quidem in imperat. leg. ap. eund.* Amph. 1, 3, 2. *adverb. autem invenire nequeo.*

‖ Imperceptus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *That cannot be perceived,* or *underſtood.* Minora majoribus imperceptiora ſunt, *Gell.* 14, 1. Imperceptamendacia, *Ov. Met.* 9, 710. ⸸ Incompertus, non perceptus.

‖ Impercĭtus, a, um. adj. *Not ſtired,* or *moved,* Sil. 9, 161. *ſed rect.* imperditus.

Imperco, ĕre. act. (1) *Not to ſpare, to make much of one's ſelf.* (2) *To deal gently with.* (1) Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 2. (2) § Integræ atque imperitæ huic impercito, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 4, 12.

‖ Imperculſus, a, um. adj. *Undaunted,* Sidon. ⸸ Intrepidus.

Impercuſſus, a, um. part. *Unſtricken, not ſtruck.* Impercuſſos movere pedes, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 52.

Imperdĭtus, a, um. part. *Undeſtroyed,* Virg. Æn. 10, 430. Imperdita pectora, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 84. corpora, *Sil.* 10, 416.

¶ Imperfectè, adv. *Imperfectly.* Epicurus ſyllogiſmo imperfectè eſt uſus, *Gell.* 2, 8. Imperfectiùs, *Id.* 1, 9.

‖ Imperfectio, ōnis. f. *Imperfectneſs, imperfection,* Litt. *ex* Cæſ. *ſed q.*

Imperfectus, a, um. adj. (1) *Imperfect, unfiniſhed, defective.* (2) *Undigeſted, not concocted.* (1) Corpus imperfectum ac rude, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (2) = Cibus imperfectus, & hærens ardenti ſtomacho, *Juv.* 3, 233.

Imperfĭdus. a, um. adj. *Very treacherous,* Litt. *ex* Sil. ⸸ Perfidus.

Imperfoſſus, a, um. part. *Not thruſt through, ungored.* = Imperfoſſus & incruentatus, *Ov. Met.* 12, 496.

† Impĕriābĭlĭter. adv. *Imperiouſly, harſhly,* Cato. ⸸ Imperioſè, *Hor.*

Impĕriālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the emperour; imperial.* Longâ oratione imperialis moleſtiæ magnitudinem declinare, *Aur. Vict. Epit. Tiber.* 7. ¶ ‖ Braſſica imperialis, *headed colewurts, cabbage,* Amm. ⸸ Imperatorius, *Vett.*

‖ Impĕriōſè. adv. *Imperiouſly, with command.* Non ſeverè, non imperioſè, præcepit & cenſuit, *Gell.* 2, 27.

Impĕriōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Lordly, imperious.* (2) *Boiſterous, ruged.* (3) *Severe, harſh.* (4) Alſo *of great rule,* or *authority, that beareth a great ſway.* (5) *That can rule,* or *govern.* (1) Imperioſa cupiditas, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 3. Imperioſa dictatura, *Liv.* 7, 40. (2) Imperioſius æquor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 8. (3) Ita herus meus eſt imperioſus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 2, 39. (4) Imperioſiſſima & ſuperbiſſima familia, *Liv.* 9, 34. Imperioſiſſimi faſces, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 7. (5) 𝔛 = *Tiberius* non potuit temperare ſibi in eo, quanquam imperioſus ſui inter initia principatus, *Plin.* 34, 8.

Impĕrĭtans, tis. part. *Commanding.* Imperitans cæteris, *Plin. H.* 8, 19.

Impĕrītè. adv. iſsĭmè, ſup. *Unſkilfully, unlearnedly.* Imperitè multa differere, *Plin.* 35, 10. Imperitiſſimè dictum, *Id.* pro *C. Balbo,* 11.

Impĕrītia, æ. f. *Lack of knowledge, ignorance, unſkillfullneſs, want of experience.* Magno imperitiæ errore, *Plin.* 17, 22.

Impĕrĭto, āre. freq. [*ab* impero] (1) *To be a maſter.* (2) *To command,* or *govern; to bear ſway.* (1) 𝔛 Tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis ſervis miſer, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 81, (2) § Legionibus imperitare, *Id. Sat.* 1, 6, 4. gentibus, *Lucr.* 3, 1041.

Impĕrĭtor, āri. paſſ. *To be imperiouſly commanded.* Pœnis indignantibus, quòd ſuperbè avareque crederent imperitatum victis eſſe, *Liv.* 21, 1. Quippe avarè & ſuperbè imperitatum ſibi eſſe credebant, *Curt.* 4, 27.

Impĕrītus, a, um. adj. ‖ or, comp. iſsĭmus, ſup. *Unſkillfull, ignorant, rude, ſimple, unlearned, unexperienced, raw.* = Si apud indoctos imperitoſque dicemus, *Cic. Partic. Orat.* 26. Imperitior, *Gell.* 9, 14. Imperitiſſimus, *Celſ. præf.*

Impĕrium, i. n. [*ab* impero] (1) *command,* or *charge.* (2) *Power and authority.* (3) *Rule, government, juriſdiction, empire.* (1) Nunc pergam heri imperium exequi, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 106. Neglectum medentium imperio, *Plin. Pan.* 22. (2) Mater cujus ſub imperio eſt, mala, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 4. 𝔛 Quod cæteri reges imperio non potuerunt, hic benevolentiâ tenuit, *Nep. Reg.* 3. (3) Cepi & geſſi maxima imperia, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7. 𝔛 Tenebat non modò auctoritatem, ſed etiam imperium in ſuos, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 11. § Eſſe in imperio, *Liv.* 4, 7. cum imperio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. cum ſummo imperio, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 8. ☞ *Imperium auſpiciumque* jungunt auctores, & *ductui* opponunt, *Curt.* 6, 3. *V. Max.* 2, 8, 2. Sed idem *Curt.* ſcribit, 5, 1. Ductu imperioque Alexandri geſta. Sed inſcitiæ hîc à Clerico accuſatur, *Judic.* de *Curt.* c. 8. § 9. Plautus verò *ductum, imperium, auſpicium,* ſine copulâ ponit, Amphit. citante Popmâ in voce *Ductus.*

Imperjūrātus, a, um. part. *That is never falſely ſworn by.* Imperjuratæ amnis aquæ, *Ov. Ibis,* 76.

Impermiſſus, a, um. adj. *Unlawfull, not permitted,* Impermiſſa gaudia, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 27.

‖ Impermūtātus, a, um. part. *Not changed,* Cod. ⸸ Non permutatus.

Impĕro, āre. act. [*ab* in intenſivâ particulâ & paro; *qu.* ſtatim paro, *vel* prorsùs paro, *Perot.*] (1) *To command with authority.* (2) *To have the maſtery,* or *command, over; to rule.* (3) *To order the provideing,* or *doing, of any thing.* (3) 𝔛 Qui bene imperat, paruerit aliquando neceſſe eſt, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 2. (2) Fortiter imperat iræ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 28. § Imperare cupiditatibus, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 22. dolori, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 19. Imperare animo nequivi, quin, *Liv.* 34, 31. (3) § Imperare pecuniam, obſides, naves, frumentum, *Cic.* arma, equites aliquibus, *Cæſ.* cænam famulo, *Cic.* ¶ Imperare ſibi aliquid, *to be reſolved,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21.

Impĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be commanded,* &c.

Imperpĕtuus, a, um. adj. *Not perpetual.* Cui quid abſcedere poteſt, id imperpetuum eſt, *Sen. Ep.* 72. *ed. Gron.*

‖ Imperſōnālis, e. adj. *Without nameing perſons,* Priſc.

Imperſpĭcax, ācis. adj. *Not foreſeeing,* Sidon. ⸸ Improvidus, *Cic.*

Imperſpĭcuus, a, um. adj. *Not clear,* or *evident.* = Imperſpicua, incerta, & fallacia judicum ingenia, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 20, 16.

‖ Imperſuāsĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be perſuaded,* Sidon.

Imperterrĭtus, a, um. part. *Fearleſs, undaunted.* Manet imperterritus ille, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 770. = Impavidus, animoſus, *Cic. Conſ. Sil.* 7, 695. 11, 207.

Impertiendus, a, um. part. *To be imparted.* Nunquam denis impertiendos putavit, *Suet. Aug.* 25.

Impertiens, tis. part. *Imparting.* Ac ne publicum quidem & tranſlatitium jus ullâ in re ſibi ſine pactione graviſſimæ mercedis impertiente, *Suet. Aug.* 10.

‖ Impertĭnens, tis. adj. *Not pertaining to, impertinent,* Dig. ⸸ Nihil ad rem pertinens.

Impertio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* in & partio] *To impart, to give part to another, to make partaker of, to communicate, to employ, to beſtow, to make acquainted with, to tell.* ¶ Impertire alicui ſalutem, *vel* aliquem ſalute, *to ſalute him,* Ter. alicui de re reliquâ, *Cic.* Impertire tantum laudis, *Cic.*

Impertior, īri, ītus ſum. dep. *Idem.* Multis gratuito civitatem in Græciâ homines impertiebantur, *Cic.* pro *Archiâ,* 5. *Vid.* Impertio. Item paſſ. *Nep. Att.* 1.

Impertītūrus, a, um. part. *About to impart,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68.

Impertītus, a, um. part. *Haveing imparted,* or *made partaker of.* Nullo honore impertitus, *Suet. Claud.* 4.

Imperturbātus, a, um. part. *Undiſturbed, clear, calm, without wind,* or *clouds.* Imperturbata quies, *Sen. Ep.* 73. mens, *Sil. Ital.* 15, 58.

Impervius, a, um. adj. *Unpaſſable.* Impervius amnis, *Ov. Met.* 9, 106. Impervia itinera, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31, 6. freta, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 711.

Impes, ĕtis. m. *A ſhock, a charge, an aſſault.* Nec temerè ſumptus, ut barbaris, impes, *Flor.* 4, 12, 54. *Sicut rectè reſtituiſſe videtur* Salm.

Impĕtĭbĭlis, e. adj. (1) ‖ *Not to be reached,* or *come unto.* (2) ‖ *Eaſy to be aſſailed,* or *hurt.* (3) Alſo *harmfull, intolerable.* (1) Gloſſ. Iſ. (2) Solinus. (3) Impetibilis morbus, *Plin.* 20, 18.

Impĕtīgo, gĭnis. f. *A ringworm, runing with a dry ſcab and itching in any part of the body; a tetter,* Celſ. 5, 28. Plin. 20, 1.

Impĕtis gen. Impĕte abl. ſing. Impĕtĭbus abl. pl. leguntur ab ant. nom. impes. m. g. *Force, an effort, a ſhock.* Capere impetis auctum, *Lucr.* 6, 326. Vaſto impete fertur, *Ov. Met.* 3, 79. Impetibus crebris, *Lucr.* 1, 293.

‖ Impetrix, īcis. f. *id. quod* impetigo, *Feſt.*

Impĕto, ĕre. act. *unde* impetitus, part. [*ex* in & peto] *To invade, aſſail,* or *ſet upon; to attack, to lie ſorely at.* Sagittis impetens Cupido, *Sen. Hipp.* 275. Impetit os haſta, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 274.

Impetrābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) Paſſ. *That may eaſyly be obtained by entreaty.* (2) Act. *That can eaſyly obtain what he will have.* (1) Magnitudo rerum geſtarum triumphum ei impetrabilem faciebat, *Liv.* 39, 29. Impetrabilior pax, *Id.* 30, 16. Impetrabile votum, *Prop.* 4, 1, 101. (2) Orator impetrabilis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 2, 40.

Impetrandus, a, um. part. *To be obtained.* Cùm ad eum trib. plebis Latini de civitate impetrandâ conveniſſent, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 2.

Impetraſſĕre, *pro* impetraturum eſſe. Iſthuc confido à fratre me impetraſſere, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 7, 6.

Impetrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An obtaining by requeſt.* Illud moleſtius, iſtas impetrationes noſtras nihil valere, *Cic. Att.* 11, 22.

‖ Impetrātor, ōris. m. verb. *An entreater,* or *requeſter,* Dig. ⸸ Orator.

Impetrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to obtain.* *Dixerunt,* ſperare ſe, pro ejus juſtitiâ, quæ petiêrint, impetraturos, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 40. *Conf. Liv.* 32, 3.

Impetrātus, a, um. part. *Obtained by requeſt.* Super impetrato Fortis Auguſti reditu, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 42.

† Impetrio, īvi. act. *Cic. id quod* impetro. Augurale verbum. idem in auſpiciis quod *litare* in ſacrificiis, *Scal. to make firm and ſure, to ratify.*

Impetrītum eſt imperſ. *pro* impetratum eſt. *It is obtained,* Plaut. Aſin. 2, 1, 11.

Impetrītus, a, um. part. *Obtained, made ſure, put out of doubt,* Val. Max. 1, 1, 1. ☞ Sed potiùs videtur ſubſt. oblatio cùm exta, vel ſortes, fauſtum omen facerent.

Impetro, āre. act. [*ex* in & patro] (1) *To finiſh,* or *perfect.* (2) *To obtain by requeſt, to get.* (1) 𝔛 Incipere multò eſt quàm impetrare faciliùs, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 14. (2) 𝔛 Quod vos jus cogit, id voluntate impetret, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 44. = Quid ſi ego impetro atque exoro, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 3, 51.

Impetror, āri, paſſ. *To be obtained.* Quò faciliùs venia illa quoque impetraretur, *Curt.* 8, 10.

‖ Impĕtuōſè. adv. *Violently,* Frag. Poët. ⸸ Vi, impete.

‖ Impetuōſus, a, um. adj. *Violent, haſty, headlong, impetuous.* Impetuoſus animus, *Plin.* 35, 10. *Hard. autem leg.* impetus. = Vehemens, violentus, *Cic.*

Impĕtus, ûs. m. [*ab* impeto] (1) *Natural deſire,* or *inſtinct.* (2) *Violence, force.* (3) *An aſſault, onſet,* or *attack; an effort, a brunt, a ſhock.* (4) *The paſſions.* (5) *Inſpiration.* (1) Habent ſuos impetus animalia, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 3. Impetum cepit moriendi, *Suet. Oth.* 9. vitæ abrumpendæ, *Sen. Ep.* 78. (2) = Impetum gladiatoris, ferociamque compreſſi, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 1. Ad alterum cornu impetum dederat, *Liv.* 2, 19. (3) = Incurſio atque impetus armatorum, *Cic.* pro *Cæcinâ,* 15. (4) Impetus & quædam quaſi commotio animi, affectioque, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 5. (5) 𝔛 Horum ſunt auguria non divini impetûs, ſed rationis humanæ, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 49. ¶ Impetu uno, *at one bout,* or *daſh,* Plin. 14, 22. Impetus febris, *a fit of an ague,* Petron. c. 17.

Impexus, a, um. part. (1) *Uncombed, untrimmed.* (2) *Unpoliſhed, ruged, homely.* (1) Impexæ comæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 398. jubæ leonis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 484. (2) Antiquitas triſtis & impexa, *Tac. Orat.* 20.

‖ Impiāmentum, i. n. *A defilement,* Feſt. ⸸ Labes.

‖ Impiātio, f. *A defileing,* Tert. ⸸ Labes.

Impiātus, a, um. part. *Defiled, ſtained, unatoned.* Thalamos petam tanto impiatos facinore? *Sen. Hipp.* 1180.

• ‖ Impĭcātus, a, um. part. *Pitched over,* Lex. *ex* Ov.

• Impĭco, āre. act. [*ex* in, & pico] *To rub over with pitch.* = Amphoram oblinito, & impicato, *Col.* 12, 29. Impicare durâ pice, *Ibid.* c 43.

Impiè. adv *Wickedly, ungodly, impiouſly.* Non ſolùm indoctè, ſed impiè facit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 16. = Impiè, ſceleſtè, *Liv.* 24, 25.

Impiĕtas, ātis. f. *Impiety, ungodlyneſs, wickedneſs, unnaturalneſs.* Nihil tam miſeros facit, quàm impietas & ſcelus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 24.

Impĭger, gra, grum. adj. [*ex* in *&* piger] (1) *Diligent.* (2) *Courageous, luſty.* (3) *Quick, ready, ſwift.* (1) § Impiger in ſcribendo, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. (2) § Ad labores belli, *Id.* pro *Font.* 15. (3) ales, *Stat. Theb.* 1,292.

Impigrè. adv. *Diligently, quickly, readyly, out of hand.* Impigrè ſecuti ſunt, *Liv.* 2, 47. *Conf.* 21, 82.

Impigrĭtas, ātis. f. *Diligence, luſtyneſs, quickneſs,* Cic. *de* Repub. *teſte Non. Marc.* 2, 434.

Impīlia, ōrum. pl. n. *Woolen,* or *felt, ſocks,* Plin. Ep. 19, 2.

• Impingo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, act. [*ex* in *&* pango] (1) *To hit, daſh,* or *throw, againſt.* (2) *To run aground,* or *ſtrike againſt a rock.* (3) ‖ *To ſtumble.* (4) *To put, clap,* or *faſten, upon.* (1) Fuſtem impingere alicui, *Cæl. Cic. Fam.* 8. Adverſo parieti caput ingenti impetu impegit, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 16, 12. (2) Gubernator navem impegit, *Quint.* 4, 1. (3) *Hier.* ✝ Offendo, incurro, *Cic.* (4) § Impingere compedes alicui, *Plaut. Perſa,* 4, 4, 24. *&* *per Met.* dicam grandem, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 92. Hæc Catilinam patriæ tuæ impegit, *Flor.* 3, 12, 12.

• Impingor, i. paſſ. *To be daſhed,* or *faſtened, upon,* &c. Impingitur ponto, *Sil.* 4, 299. *conf.* 12, 187. Jubete huic craſſas compedes impingier, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 76.

‖ Impinguātio, ōnis. f. *A fatening,* Apic.

‖ Impinguo, āre. act. *To faten,* Apic. ✝ Pinguefacio, *Plin.*

‖ Impinguor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be fatened,* Vulg. Int. Deut. 32, 15.

Impio, āre, act. *To defile, to unhallow, to miſbehave.* Si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 3, 8. ☞ Rarò occ.

Impius, a, um. adj. [*ex* in *&* pius] (1) *Impious, ungodly, wicked.* (2) *Irreligious, atheiſtical, ungracious.* (3) *Unnatural, undutyfull.* (4) *Cruel, pityleſs.* (5) Per Antonom. *A parricide.* (1) ✕ Piorum & impiorum rationem habent Dii, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 7. (2) ✕ Impius, religioſus, *Id.* pro *Font.* (3) Filius impius in patrem, *Tacit.* (4) Impia Thracûm pectora, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 14. (5) Quint. 8, 6.

Implācābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be pacifyed,* or *reconciled; implacable.* = Implacabilis & inexorabilis homo, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 33. Ira implacabilis, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 3, 63. Implacabile cœlum, *Sil.* 17, 257. *Conf. Liv.* 8. 35, & 33, 45.

‖ Implācābilĭtas, ātis. f. *Implacableneſs, irreconcileableneſs,* Amm. 14, 1.

Implācābilĭter. adv. *Implacably, irreconcileably.* Implacabilis nutriebat, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 53, 5. iraſci, *Id. Ann.* 1, 13, 5.

Implācātus, a, um. part. *Unappeaſed, never ſatisfyed,* or *contented; inſatiable.* Implacatæ flamma gulæ, *Ov. Met.* 8, 851.

Implăcĭdus, a, um. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Hard to be pleaſed, cruel, obſtinate, ungentle, unquiet.* Druſus Germanos implacidum genus Dejecit, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 10. Divûm implacidiſſime, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 4. *Conf* 5, 199. Implacidæ fores, *Prop.* 4, 10, 14.

• ‖ Implăno, āre. act. [*ex* in, *&* πλανάω fallo] *To deceive, cheat,* or *trepan, one,* Cypr. ✝ Decipio, fallo.

Implendus, a, um. part. *To be filled.* Ad implenda naturæ deſideria, *Curt.* 6, 4. Caper quinquennis parum idoneus habetur feminis implendis, *Col.* 7, 6. Spes nunquam implenda receſſit, *Luc.* 7, 688.

Implens, tis. part. *Filling.* Nondum totum orbem ſydere, *h. e.* lunâ, implente, *Curt.* 6, 8.

Impleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. (1) *To fill.* (2) *To faten,* or *feed; to make plump.* (3) *To accompliſh, perform,* or *make up.* (4) *To ſatisfy, pleaſe,* or *content.* (5) *To bring to an end.* (6) *To impregnate,* or *get with young.* (1) Implevit mero pateram, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 733. (2) Implet corpus modica exercitatio, *Celſ.* ✕ extenuo. (3) Impudentiæ eſt id profiteri, quod non potes implere, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 18. (4) Imago oculos implevit, *Sil.* 3, 45. (5) ✕ Finem vitæ ſponte, an fato implevit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 42, 6. (6) Poſſunt ſbes ſemeſtres implere feminam, *Col.* 7, 9. ¶ ‖ Implere arcum, *to draw it to the head,* Veg. annos centum, *to live them quite out,* Plin. fœdus, *to conclude and ratify it,* Amm. libram, *to weigh ſo much,* JCC. facultates equeſtris ordinis, *to have a knight's eſtate,* Plin. Ep. 1, 19.

Impleor, ri. paſſ. *To be filled.* Cùm luna implebitur orbe, *Manil.* 1, 469. *Conf. Celſ.* 2, 14.

Implētūrus, a, um. part. *About to fill.* Impleturus omnes metu, ſi cœpiſſet audiri, *Curt.* 6, 29. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 26. Agmina Mygdonias mox impletura volucres, *Claud.* 2. *Rap. Proſ.* 408.

Implētus, a, um. part. *Filled up,* &c. Impleta volumnia, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 27.

• Implexus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, *&* plector] *Wound, wraped, folded,* or *plated, in; holden one within another, interwoven, twined about.* Implexæ crinibus angues Eumenides, *Virg. Geo.* 4, 482. Aurum crinibus implexum, *Plin.* 33, 1.

• Implexus, ûs. m. verb. *A wraping,* or *folding, in; an entwineing,* Plin. 2, 65. & 9, 52.

• Implĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be entangled.* Ad implicanda navigia, quæ muros ſubibant, *Curt.* 4, 15.

• Implĭcans, tis. *Wraping.* Cauda prælonga implicans ſe viperinis orbibus, *Plin. H.* 8, 20. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 43.

• Implĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plating,* or *braiding; a wraping,* or *entangleing, with another; incumbrance, entanglement.* Implicatio nervorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. rei familiaris, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 26.

• ‖ Implĭcātè. adv. *Intricately, perplexedly,* Firm. ✝ Perplexè, *Ter.*

Implĭcĭtus, a, um. part. ‖ ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Wraped,* or *tied, together.* (2) Met. *Joined in affinity, related by marryage.* (1) = Hæc inter ſe colligata ſunt atque implicata, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 5. Obſcuriſſima & implicatiſſima quæſtio, *Gell.* 6, 2. (2) Implicatus utrâque tyrannide Dionyſiorum, *Nep. Dion.* 1.

• ‖ Implĭciſcier, *pro* implicari. *To be involved in, to be taken,* as in a diſtemper, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 97.

• Implĭcitè. adv. *Obſcurely, intricately, implicitly.* ✕ = Non implicitè & abſconditè, ſed patentiùs & expeditiùs, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 2.

• Implĭcĭto, āre. freq. [*ab* implico] *To interweave.* ✕ Delphinus varios orbes implicitat expeditque, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 33, 5.

• Implĭcĭtūrus, a, um. part. *That will braid,* or *trim up,* Ov. Faſt. 5, 220.

• Implĭcĭtus, a, um. part. *&* adj. (1) *Entangled.* (2) *Intricate, implicit.* (1) Limo implicitus, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 2, 442. Implicitis angue comis, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 94. Impliciti & in peſte revincti, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 481. § Implicitus morbo, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 18. in morbum, *C. Nep.* 5, 3, 4. cum aliquâ re, *Cic.* pro *Man.* 7. (2) Controverſia implicita, *Cic.*

• Implĭco, āre, āvi *&* ui, ĭtum *&* ātum. act. [*ex* in, *&* plico] (1) *To wrap,* or *fold, in; to twine,* or *twiſt, one with another.* (2) *To fold,* or *claſp.* (3) *To interweave, to intermix.* (4) *To trim,* or *dreſs, up.* (5) *To encumber,* or *engage.* (6) *To intermix.* (1) Implicuit comam lævâ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 552. Vitis implicat arbores, *Catull.* 59, 107. (2) Implicuitque ſuos circum mea colla lacertos, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 18, 9. (3) Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 148. (4) Ut modò rore maris, modò ſe violâve roſâve Implicet, *Ov. Met.* 12, 411. (5) Contrahendis negotiis implicantur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11. (6) Dii vim ſuam hominum naturis implicant, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 36.

• Implĭcor, āri, ātus *&* ĭtus. paſſ. *To be wraped,* &c. ¶ Implicari morbo, *to be troubled with it,* or *lie ill of it,* Liv. 1, 31.

Implōrābĭlis, e. adj. *To be obtained by imploreing.* Implorabile nautis lumen, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 573.

Implōrans, tis. part. *Imploreing.* Adverſus Ætolos auxilium Romanorum implorantes, *Juſt.* 28, 1. implorantibus, *Sil.* 10, 86. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 7.

Implōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An imploreing,* or *beſeeching.* = ✕ Non votis, aut imploratione Deûm, ſed vi ac virtute evadendum eſſe, *Liv.* 22, 5. Deorum & hominum imploratio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 47.

Implōrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to implore, Liv.* 35, 45. *Dixerunt,* ſeſe neque obſides repetituros, neque auxilium à populo Romano imploraturos, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 31.

Implōrātus, a, um. part. *Earneſtly called upon.* Prece Pollucis imploratâ, *Catull.* 69, 65.

Implōro, āre. act. *To beg,* or *cry, out, for; to call upon for help and ſuccour, earneſtly to beſeech, to implore, requeſt,* or *crave.* = Deos precari, venerari, atque implorare debetis, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 13.

Implōror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be requeſted,* &c. Neque auxilium ſuum ſæpe à viris bonis fruſtrà implorari patietur, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 33.

Implumbo, āre. act. *To ſolder,* or *make faſt, with lead.* Ferreos chodaces in capitibus ſcaporum implumbavit, *Vitruv.* 10, 6.

Implūmis, e. adj. [*ex* in *&* pluma] (1) *Featherleſs, callow.* (2) Alſo *without hair.* (1) Aſſidens implumibus pullis avis, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 19. (2) Plin. 8, 55.

• Implŭo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. [*ex* in, *&* pluo] (1) *To rain in upon.* (2) Abſol. *To rain.* (3) Met. *To light,* or *fall, upon.* (1) Celebre fanum Veneris, in cujus aram non impluit, *Plin.* 2, 96. (2) Priuſquam impluerit, *Col.* 2, 8. Si impluit, *Cato.* (3) Malum cùm impluit cæteros, ne impluat mihi, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 1, 15.

• ‖ Implūtus, a, um. part. *Rained upon, wetted with rain.* ¶ Implutus color, *a colour occaſioned by rain droping,* Non.

• ‖ Implŭvia, æ. f. [*ex* in, *&* pluvia] *A cloak for prieſts to wear in the rain.* Salius ſerenò quoque tempore impluviâ amictus, *Varr.* ap. *Litt.*

• Implŭviātus, a, um. adj. *Coloured,* as it were *wet with rain; dark, ſmokey, brown,* or *ſwarthy.* Impluviata veſtis, *quid ſit vid. Grut.* ad *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 40.

• Implŭvium, ii. n. [locus quò aqua impluit collecta de tecto, *Feſt.*] (1) *The gutter of a houſe for rain water to paſs.* (2) *A courtyard where rain falleth from the eaves.* (1) Deſpexi per impluvium, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 72. (2) Anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 26.

‖ Impœnĭtendus, a, um. part. *Not to be repented of,* Eccl. ✝ Non pœnitendus.

‖ Impœnĭtens. tis. adj. *Impenitent,* Eccl. ✝ Quem peccati non pœnitet.

Impŏlītè. adv. *Groſsly, rudely, homely.* Breviter impolitéque dicere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 49.

‖ Impŏlītia, æ. f. *Rudeneſs, homelyneſs.* Impolitiâ notari, *Gell.* 4, 22.

Impŏlītus, a, um. part. *Unpoliſhed, rude, homely, coarſe.* = Genus hominum rude, hebes, & impolitum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 31. = Impolitum atque rude præconium, *Val. Max.* 8, 14, 1.

Impollūtus, a, um. part. *Unſtained, undefiled.* Virginitas impolluta, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 35, 2. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 679.

Impōnendus, a, um. part. *To be impoſed,* or *put on.* Servos in navi imponendus curavit, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 54. *Conf. Celſ.* 3, 10.

Impōnens, tis. part. *Impoſeing.* Velut coronam tanti mox viri capiti imponens, *Paterc.* 2, 59.

Impōno, ĕre, ſui, ſĭtum. act. (1) *To put, lay, ſet, in,* or *upon.* (2) *To impoſe, to enjoin, to aſſign.* (3) *To deceive,* or *beguile; to put a trick upon one.* (4) *To annex.* (5) *To give, inflict,* or *lay, upon one.* (6) *To embark.* (7) *To ſet over.* (1) Metellum filii in rogum impoſuerunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 35. § Imponere aliquem in equum, *Liv.* 35, 36. Nemini imponas, quod ipſe non poſſis pati, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Is leges civitati per vim impoſuit, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 5. (3) Catoni egregiè impoſuit Milo, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 6. Fraudi ſpeciem juris imponere, *Liv.* 9, 11. (4) § Imponere ſervitutem fundo, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 1. (5) Reipublicæ vulnera imponebat, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 24. plagam reipublicæ, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 19. (6) *Cæſ.* B. G. 3, 6. § (7) Summæ rei imponere aliquem, *Tac.* 6, 32.

Impōnor, i. paſſ. *To be put,* or *laid,* on. Cornea *cucurbitula* per ſe corpori imponitur, *Celſ.* 2, 11.

‖ Imporcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing a balk in ploughing,* Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

‖ Imporcĭtor, *vel* Imporcātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh balks in ploughing,* Veg. *Vid.* Porca.

Imporco, āre. act. *To make a balk,* or rather *a ridge, in the earing of land,* Col. 2, 20. *Vid.* Porca.

Importātius, a, um. adj. *id. quod.* Importatus. Frumento ſe in Africâ, niſi importario, uti non poſſe, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 20.

Importātus, a, um. part. *Imported, brought in.* Ære utuntur importato, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 12. frumento, *Id. B. C.* 3, 42.

Importo, āre. act. *To carry, bring,* or *convey, in.* Frumentum importare in oppidum inſtituit, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 33. It. *Met.* Clades diſcordia civilis importat, *Liv.* 24, 22. § Importare mala, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 10. peſtem, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* c. ult.

Importūnè. adv. ‖ iùs. comp. ‖ ſſimè, ſup. *Unſeaſonably, importunately.* § Importunè inſiſtere, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 25. Importuniùs, *Lact.* 2, 5. & importuniſſimè, *Gell.* 20, 5.

Importūnĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Importunity, unreaſonableneſs.* (2) Alſo *cruelty, outrageouſneſs.* (1) Importunitatem ſpectate aniculæ, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 4, 4. (2) = Importunitate & audaciâ incredibili homo, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43.

Importūnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [qui caret portu, *i. e.* quiete] (1) *Uneaſy, never pleaſed, fretfull.* (2) *Out of ſeaſon, inconvenient.* (3) *Troubleſome, impotent, ungovernable.* (4) *Abſurd, unreaſonable.* (5) *Importunate, urgent.* (6) *Cruel, outrageous.* (7) *Alſo ſhrewd, ſubtile.* (1) Importunus ſenex fuit ſemper, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 23. (2) Importunum tempus, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 5. § Importunus bellicis machinis locus, *Sal. B. Jug.* 97. (3) Importunior morbus, *Celſ.* 4, 6. princ. (4) = Importunus & crudelis homo, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 10. (5) Importuniſſimæ libidines, *Id. Verr.* 6. (6) = Iſtius immanis atque importuna, natura, *Id. Verr.* 3, 8. (7) Plin. 36, 6.

Importuōſus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, ſup. *Without port,* or *haven,* Liv. 10, 2. Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 2. Mare importuoſum, *Sall. B. Jug.* 17. litus, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 31, *extr.* Importuoſiſſima inſula, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Impos, ŏtis, adj. [*ex* in & potis] *Unable, without power, that hath not the command of; without,* or *void of.* Impos animi, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 5, 7. ✕ Compos.

Impŏsĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab impono] *A putting, an applying,* or *laying on; impoſition.* Succus impoſitione ſpicula elicit, *Plin.* 27, 13.

Impŏsĭtītius, a, um. adj. *Impoſed.* ¶ Impoſititia nomina, *primitives,* or *radical names,* Varr. L. L. 7, 2.

Impŏsĭtīvus, a, um. adj. *Impoſed* Caſus naturales, non impoſitivi, *Varr. L.* 9. vid. & *Plin.* 8, 24. vix alibi.

Impŏsĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to impoſe,* or *put on.* Dixit, illis violandi ſupplices verecundiam Impoſituros, *Liv.* 36, 27. *Conf. Curt.* 3, 24.

Impŏsĭtus, a, um, part. & Impôſtus. (1) *Laid,* or *put, upon; impoſed.* (2) *Set over as a prefect,* or *governour.* (1) Onus impoſitum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 820. Corona impoſita capiti, *Prop.* 4, 2, 29. (2) § Impoſitus provinciis, *Tac.* 6, 39. Impôſta jugo urbs, *Sil. Ital.* 15, 228.

Impŏsĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *id. quod* impoſitio, *Plin.* 24, 4.

Impoſſĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Impoſſible,* Quint. 5, 10. † Quod fieri nequit, non poteſt, &c. Vett.

‖ Impoſſĭbĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *An impoſſibility.* Cadentis Lat. voc.

‖ Impôſtor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* impono, *i. e.* decipio] *An impoſtor, a cheat, a cozener,* or *deceiver; a falſe pretender,* Dig. † Planus, *Cic.*

‖ Impôſtūra, æ. f. *An impoſture, a cheat, a deceit, legerdemain, cozenage,* Dig. 47, 20, 3. † Verſutia, fallacia, *Ap. priſcos.*

Impŏtens, tis. adj. [*ex* in & potens] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Impotent, weak, feeble.* (2) *Wild, unruly, unable to govern,* or *moderate, himſelf.* (3) Alſo *maſterleſs, that cannot be governed, over mighty.* (1) Neque homini infanti atque impotenti injuſtè facta conducunt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 16. (2) § Impotens iræ, *Liv.* 29, 9. animi, *Curt.* 1, 1, 49. amoris, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 44, 4. Regiæ familiæ militibuſque impotens, *Juſt.* 26, 3. (3) = Ferociores impotentioreſque reddit victoria, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 9. In multo impotentiorem ſubitò rabiem accenſi, *Liv.* 29, 9. Impotentiſſimus dominatus, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 27.

Impŏtenter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Wildly, obſtinately, willfully, cruelly, tyrannouſly;* alſo *with difficulty, ſcarcely.* Ne quid impotenter faciat monendus eſt puer, *Quint.* 1, 3. § Impotentiùs regi, *Liv.* 27, 48. Impotentiſſimè facere, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 4, 17.

Impŏtentia, æ. f. (1) *Impotence, weakneſs, poverty, want of power.* (2) *Unableneſs to rule,* or *be ruled.* (3) *Inſolence, outrageouſneſs.* (1) Propter ſuam impotentiam, ſemper ſe credunt negligi, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 3, 16. (2) ✕ Impotentia animi à temperantiâ & moderatione plurimùm diſſidet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 15. (3) Nullâ impotentiâ efferuntur, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 18.

‖ Impræmĕdĭtātò. adv. *Without premeditation,* Eccl.

‖ Impræpĕdītè, & Impræpĕdītò. adv. *Without let,* or *hinderance,* Amm. † Sine morâ.

‖ Impræpĕdītus, a, um. part. *Not leted,* or *hindered,* Amm. † Non impeditus.

Impræſentĭārum. adv. (*i. e.* in tempore præſenti) *At this time, for this preſent, at preſent,* Cato R. R. 44. poſt eum *Tac. Ann.* 4, 59. *ſed, manente Voſſio, tutius eſt dicere* in præſenti, *vel* in præſentiâ. ☞ Summum eorum, quæ de hoc verbo diſputantur, exhibet ad Sancti Minervam Perizonius.

Impranſus, a, um. part. *That hath not dined, faſting,* Hor. Ep. 2, 29.

Imprĕcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A curſeing, an imprecation, a curſe,* Sen. *de* Benef. 6, 35. & Plin. 5, 8. ☞ *Malè igitur Voſſ. Latio exterminavit.*

Imprĕcor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To wiſh ſome evil to one.* (2) *To curſe.* (3) ‖ *To wiſh well.* (1) Populo tales filias, taleſque conjuges imprecatus eſt, *Suet. Aug.* 65. (2) Diras Pompeio pœnas populus imprecatur, *Plin.* 8, 7. (3) Solito ſermone ſalutem ei fuerat imprecatus, *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 293.

‖ Impreſſè. adv. *Carefully, forcibly,* Ap. ſeq. † Altè, vehementer.

Impreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* imprimo] (1) *An impreſſion, ſketch,* or *draught,* of any thing. (2) *An aſſault,* or *onſet in battle.* (3) Alſo *utterance,* or *delivery.* (1) Cic. Acad. 4, 106. (2) Impreſſionem ſenſêre ex adverſo factam, *Liv.* 2, 30. (3) Explanata vocum impreſſio, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 5.

‖ Impreſſor, ōris. m. verb. *A printer,* Recent. † Typographus.

Impreſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Engraven, marked.* (2) Alſo *not preſſed,* or *milked.* (1) Crater impreſſus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 536. = Viſum impreſſum, effictumque, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 6. Impreſſum falce vulnus, *Col.* 4, 7, 2. Vulnus impreſſum cuſpide, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 550. (2) Impreſſa ubera, *Prop.* 2, 34, 70.

Imprĭmens, tis. part. *Imprinting, marking.* § Imprimens corpus, *Plin. H.* 8, 40

Imprīmis. adv. *pro* in primis, *In the firſt place, firſt of all, principally, eſpecially, chiefly.* Quem imprimis amamus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. Juris civilis imprimis peritus, *Id. Offic.* 2, 14.

Imprĭmo, ĕre, preſſi, ſſum. act. (1) *To imprint, to engrave, to ſet a mark.* (2) *To thruſt,* or *ſtick, out.* (1) Ut corpori ferrum, ſic animo oratio non ictu magìs quàm morâ imprimitur, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 20. § Imprimere maculam laudibus, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1454. (2) Acutiſſimo ſtipite corpus imprimere, *Plin.* 8, 26. § Imprimere aliquid animo, *Id. Ep.* 1, 20. in animo, in animum, *Cic.* greſſus dorſo, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 111.

Imprĭmor, i, preſſus. paſſ. *To be imprinted,* &c. Cùm viſa in animos imprimantur, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 18. Ne imprimatur jacentibus molibus ſolum, *Col.* 3, 13, 1.

Imprŏbābĭlis, e. adj. *Improbable, unlikely, not eaſy to be proved,* or *approved of.* ✕ Nos alia probabilia, contrà, alia improbabilia eſſe dicimus, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 2. *nonnulli autem* non probabilia *leg*

Imprŏbandus, a, um. part. *Diſallowed.* § Improbando gaudio exultare, *Val. Max.* 4, 8, 3.

Imprŏbans, tis. part. *Diſallowing.* Curio utrumque improbans conſilium, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 31. *conf. Liv.* 31, 29. & *Suet. Ner.* 15.

Imprŏbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſallowing, diſlikeing,* or *diſapproveing.* ✕ Improbatio & approbatio teſtium, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 6.

‖ Imprŏbātor, ōris. m verb. *A diſliker, a diſallower.* ✕ Malorum improbator, bonorum probator, *Apul.* de *Deo Socr.* p. 691.

Imprŏbātus, a, um. part. *Diſallowed, diſliked, not approved of.* Multa improbata, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 4. ‖ Improbatiſſimus, *Gell.* 18, 3.

Imprŏbè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Diſhoneſtly, knaveiſhly.* (2) *Rogueiſhly, wagiſhly.* (3) *Greatly, exceſſively.* (4) *Badly.* (5) *Violently, eagerly.* (6) *Unſeaſonably, too late.* (1) Improbè facere, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 36. (2) Improbiſſimè reſpondere, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 6. (3) Improbiùs pauperes amant, *Quint. Declam.* 15. Homo improbiùs natus, *Suet. Veſp.* 23. 1. (4) Sua annicula non improbè concipit, *Col.* 7, 4. *i. e. pretty well.* (5) Columba improbiùs oſcula mordenti decerpit roſtro, *Catull.* 66, 126. (6) Ervum quidem meliùs priore menſe, nec tamen improbè hoc ipſo vel proximo, ſeremus, *Col.* 11, 2, 10.

Imprŏbĭtas, ātis. f. *Diſhoneſty, knavery, wickedneſs, lewdneſs, waggery, roguery, naughtyneſs.* Amicorum neglectio improbitatem arguit, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 4.

Imprŏbo, āre. act. [*i. e.* non probo] (1) *To diſallow, miſtake,* or *diſapprove.* (2) Alſo *to reproach, to ſpeak ill of.* (1) ✕ Hoc negas te poſſe nec approbare, nec improbare, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 30. (2) Satin' eſt, ſi tibi meum opus ita dabo expolitum, ut improbare non queas? *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 38.

Imprŏbŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat ſaucy, wagiſh, knaveiſh, unlucky,* Juv. Sat. 5, 74.

Imprŏbus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ex* in & probus] (1) *Nought, unſound, rotten.* (2) *Diſhoneſt, falſe, knaveiſh.* (3) *Bad, wicked.* (4) *Ugly, ill favoured.* (5) *Baſe, infamous.* (6) *Impudent, ſaucy.* (7) *Lewd, wagiſh.* (8) *Fierce, cruel.* (9) *Raſh, preſumptuous.* (10) *Great, exceſſive.* (11) *Violent, eager.* (1) Improbiores ſunt poſtes, quàm à primo credidi, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 139. (2) Improbus homo, & perfidioſus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 73. (3) Miniſter improbiſſimæ cupiditatis, *Id. Verr.* 1, 29. = perditus, *Id.* (4) Improbiorem non vidi faciam mulieris, *Plaut.* (5) Tuâ ſum operâ, & propter te improbior, *Id. Bacch.* 5, 2, 83. = Ut ſemper improbus, nihilíque ſis, *Id. Caſ.* 2, 1, 30. (6) Quint. 4, ult. (7) Verba improba, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 796. Improbior ſatiram ſcribente cinædo, *Juv.* 4, 106. (8) Lavit improba teter Ora cruor, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 727. (9) Quid non amor improbus audet? *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 331. Improbam claſſem naufragio caſtigavit Oceanus, *Flor.* 3, 10, 17. (10) Labor improbus omnia vincit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 145. Non improbis genibus, *Col.* 6, 1, 3. h. e. enormiter magnis. (11) *Vid.* Improbè, n. 5.

Imprŏcērus, a, um. adj. *Low,* or *not tall, of ſtature.* Improcera pecora, *Tac. Germ.* 5, 2. *conf. Gell.* 4, 19.

‖ Imprŏcreābĭlis, e. adj. *Not begoten,* Apul. *de* habit. doct. Plat. p. 572.

Imprŏfeſſus, a, um. part. *Not profeſſed,* or *declared; concealed,* or *ſmuggled;* as goods are ſometimes from the cuſtomhouſe, *Suet. Dom.* 12.

‖ Imprōmiſcuus, *vel* Impromiſcus, a, um. adj. *Unmingled, uncommon,* Gell. 1, 7. & 12, 4. † Non promiſcuus.

Impromptus, a, um. part. *Slow, unready, not forward.* Linguâ impromptus, *Liv.* 7, 4. vid. & *Tac. Ann.* 2, 21, 2.

Imprŏpĕrātus, a, um. part. *That is not haſtened, ſlow.* Veſtigia Turnus Improperata refert, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 798.

† Imprŏpĕrium, ii. n. *A nickname, a haſty word, a reproach,* or *taunt,* Litt. ex Plaut.

Imprŏpĕro, āre. act. [*ex* in *&* propero] (1) ‖ *To reproach, to upbraid, to nickname.* (2) Alſo *to make haſte to go in.* (3) Alſo *to go ſlowly.* (1) Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 28. *ſed al. leg.* vim approbes. (2) Quò ſi quis improperet ſine *glomere* lini, *Plin.* 36, 13. (3) *Vid.* Improperatus.

Imprŏpĕrus, a, um. adj. *Slow, makeing no haſte.* Improperæ cui ducant fila ſorores, *Sil. Ital.* 3, 96.

Imprōpriè. adv. *Improperly, unfitly,* Plin. 9, 35. Conf. Gell. 17, 1.

‖ Imprōpriĕtas, ātis. f. *Impropriety.* Cavenda eſt improprietas verbi, *Gell.* 1, 22.

Imprōprius, a, um. adj. *Improper, inconvenient, unfit,* Quint. 8, 2. = Inhabilis, *Liv.* ineptus, *Cic.*

Improſper, a, um. adj. *Unfortunate, improſperous.* Auguſto fortuna domi improſpera fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 24, 2. Improſpera inſidiarum moles, *Ibid.* 14, 65, 2. *i. e.* adverſa. ✠ proſperus, *Cic.*

Improſpĕrè. adv. *Improſperouſly, unluckyly, unhappyly.* Ceſſit improſperè, *Col.* 1, 1, 16. Libertas improſperè repetita, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 8, 7.

‖ Imprōtectus, a, um. part. *Unprotected,* Gell. 7, 3.

Imprōvīdè. adv. *Without foreſight,* or *conſideration; improvidently,* Liv. 27, 27. Col. 6, 16.

‖ Imprōvīdentia, æ. f. *Want of forecaſt, improvidence,* Tert. ✝ Negligentia, incuria.

Imprōvīdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Improvident, not foreſeeing,* or *forecaſting; unheedfull.* (2) Alſo *unforeſeen.* (1) = Ut improvidos, incautoſque opprimeret, *Liv.* 22, 19. § Improvidus futuri, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 88, 5. mali, *Plin.* 36, 3. (2) = Tela, quæ cæca & improvida feruntur, *Id. Epiſt.* 4, 22, 5.

Imprōvīsò, *&* Imprōvīsè. adv. *Before one is aware, unexpectedly, on a ſudden.* Improvisò oppreſſit tyrannum, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 23. Improvisò id fecerat, *Liv.* 27, 18. Improvisè filiam inveni, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 5, 6. *ſed libb. mel.* improvisò. De improviſo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 31. Ex improviſo, *Id Verr.* 1, 43.

Imprōvīſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Unforeſeen, unlooked for, unthought of.* = Cùm hoc illi improviſum atque inopinatum accidiſſet, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 28. Ab tergo improviſa premebat acies, *Liv.* 21, 28. Improviſæ hoſtium inſidiæ, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, 8. Improviſior graviorque peſtis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 47, 1.

Imprūdens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Imprudent, ignorant, unſkillfull, ſilly, fooliſh, unadviſed.* (2) Alſo *unwilling, againſt one's will, without one's privity.* (1) Commercio eorum Hiſpani imprudentes maris gaudebant, *Liv.* 34, 9. Quicquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet, negligendum, *Sen. de Conſt.* 19. Quis non imprudentiſſimum quemque huic negotio delegat? *Col.* 3, 10. (2) Hæc omnia, imprudente L. Syllâ facta eſſe certè ſcio, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 8. ✠ Utrum Teribazo ſciente, an imprudente, ſit factum, *Nep. Con.* ult. Imprudens homicidium, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, *ext.* 4. § Imprudens negotii, *Col. præf.* religionis, *Liv.* 31, 14. maris, *Id.* ætatum *Quint.* 1, 1.

Imprūdenter, adv. iùs. comp. (1) *Unwiſely, fooliſhly, heedleſly, unwittingly.* (2) *Before one is aware.* (3) Paſſivo ſenſu. (1) Illud imprudenter arbitrantur, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 1. (2) Ad flammam acceſſit imprudentiùs, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 103. (3) Immixtus caſtris hoſtium de induſtriâ imprudenter rixam ciens interemptus eſt, *Paterc.* 1, 2. h. e. imprudentiâ occidentis.

Imprūdentia, æ. f. *Want of foreſight, heed, or care.* (2) *Want of ſkill, ignorance.* (1) ✠ Non imprudentiæ, ſed perfidiæ aſſignari ſolet, *Cic.* (2) = Imprudentia inſcitiáque belli, *Nep. Epam.* 7.

Impūber. *vel* Impūbes, ĕris. adj. [*ex* in *&* puber] *Unripe of age; in his nonage,* or *minority.* Filius impuber, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. Impubes juventa, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 695. Impubes genæ, *Ov. Met.* 3, 422. malæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 751.

Impūbis, e. adj. *item leg. &* Impūbes. *Idem.* Impube corpus, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 13. = Impubis puer, & adhuc non utilis annis, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 239. Impubis juventa, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 695.

Impūbeſco, ĕre. incept. *unde* part. impubeſcens. *To grow ripe of age,* Plin. 23, 7.

Impŭdens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus. ſup. *Shameleſs, impudent, graceleſs, brazen faced.* Os impudens, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 49. Totus ſermo verbis tectis, re impudentior, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. Impudentiſſima oratio, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 10.

Impŭdenter, adv. iùs. comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Impudently, ſhameleſly.* Quamvis audacter, quamvis impudenter, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 54. Impudentiùs, *Id. Fam.* 5, 12. § Impudentiſſimè mentiri, *Id. Verr.* 4, 7.

Impŭdentia, æ. f. *Impudence, ſhameleſſneſs, effrontery.* = Impudentiâ atque audaciâ fretus, *Cic.* pro *Flacco,* 15.

‖ Impŭdīcātus, a, um. part. *Debauched, deflowered,* Feſt.

‖ Impŭdīcè, adv. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Unchaſtely, lewdly, immodeſtly,* Tert. Impudiciſſimè, *Eutr.* 8, 22.

Impŭdīcĭtia, æ. f. *Unchaſteneſs, all ſins of uncleanneſs, lewdneſs, immodeſty, obſcenity;* more particularly *ſodomy.* ✠ Infamiam impudicitiæ facillimè refutavit, circa libidines hæſit, *Suet. Aug.* 71. vid. & *Torrent.* ibid. 34. Impudicitiæ crimine damnatus eſt, *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 11.

Impŭdīcus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Unchaſte, lewd, wanton, immodeſt, ſhameleſs.* = Omnes impuri impudicique, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10. ✠ Pudica eſt, niſi oſculando ſit quippiam impudicior, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 52. Impudiciſſimus Antonius, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 28. ſc. *qui vel muliebria paſſus fuit, vel pueros amavit.* ✠ Libidinoſus, *nam impudicitia propriè dic. de pathicis, pro libidine autem dici præter exemplum ex Plauto allatum probat illud notum Catonis in effeminatum quendam:* Et adverſus & averſus impudicus es. ¶ ‖ Digitus impudicus, *the middle finger,* Iſid.

* Impugnandus, a, um. part. *To fight,* or *be fought, againſt.* *Dixit,* id ſe ſui muniendi, non Galliæ impugnandæ, cauſâ facere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 44.

* Impugnans, tis. part. *Fighting againſt.* § Reſiſtere impugnantibus, *Juſt.* 38, 4.

* Impugnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fighting againſt, a reſiſting, an oppoſeing,* or *thwarting,* Cic. Att. 5, 3.

* Impugnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Reſiſted, fought againſt.* (2) ‖ Alſo *not fought withall.* (1) Impugnatus Taurus Euphrati curſum aufert, *Plin.* 5, 24. (2) Impugnatum & deſtitutum quid relinquere, *Gell.* 1, 6.

* Impugno, āre. act. [*ex* in, *&* pugna] (1) *To fight againſt, to impugn.* (2) *To ſet upon,* or *attack.* (3) Met. *To chaſe away,* as a diſeaſe. (4) Met. *To thwart,* or *croſs, one; to oppoſe.* (1) Impugnando hominem capere certa res eſt, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 112. *nonnulli tamen leg.* vi pugnando. (2) § Impugnare terga hoſtium, *Liv.* 3, 70. (3) Impugnatur centaureo majore poto, *Plin.* 26, 12. (4) Utrùm defenditis, an impugnatis plebem? *Liv.* 5, 3. § Impugnare commoda plebis acerrimè, *Val. Max.* 9, 3, 9.

Impulſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* impello] (1) *A puſhing,* or *forcible moveing.* (2) Met. *A motion,* or *paſſion, of the mind.* (3) *Perſuaſion,* or *inſtigation.* (1) Cic. *de* Univ. 5. (2) Impulſio, ut amor, ægritudo, iracundia, *&c.* Id. *de* Inv. 2, 5. ✠ Ratiocinatio, *Id.* (3) = Inductio & impulſio in hilaritatem, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 53.

Impulſor, ōris. m. verb. Met. *A puſher on; an enticer,* or *perſuader, to* a thing. = Auctor, & impulſor, & ſocius ſceleris, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 10. = Suaſor & impulſor, *Id. Att.* 16, 3.

Impulſus, a, um. part. [*ab* impellor] (1) *Forced, attacked, ſhocked, puſhed.* (2) *Thrown,* or *ſent, with violence; ſhot.* (3) *Struck, beaten.* (4) Met. *Incited, enforced.* (1) Prælio graviter impulſi Cæſaris milites, *Paterc.* 2, 51. Tota impulſa acies, *Liv.* 24, 16. (2) Impulſa nervo ſagitta, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 856. (3) Impulſa tympana palmis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 29. chordæ pollice, *Ibid.* 10, 145. Hâc famâ impulſus Chremes, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 72.

Impulſus, ûs, m. verb. (1) *A conflict, a ſhock, an attack.* (2) *A motion,* or *impulſe.* (3) Met. *An inſtigation,* or *perſuaſion.* (1) Nulla vis, quâ impulſu primo moveatur, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 8. (2) ✠ Is ardor non externo impulſu, ſed ſuâ ſponte movetur, *Id. N. D.* 2, 11. *alii* pulſu *leg.* vid. & *Tac.* 11, 15. (3) Impulſu veſtro fecit, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 45.

‖ Impulvĕreus, a, um. adj. *Without duſt,* or *much trouble.* Impulverea victoria, *Gell.* 5, 6.

* ‖ Impunctus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, *&* punctus] *Pounced,* or *pricked, in.* Cryſtallum impunctum, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 52.

Impūnè. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Without hurt, danger,* or *puniſhment; ſcotfree, quit.* (2) *Without fear.* (1) Haud impunè feres, *Ov. Met.* 2, 474. Impuniùs fit, quod, cùm eſt factum, negari poteſt, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 6. § Impuniſſimè vendere ædes, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 3, 2. (2) Impunè iſtud ſperare licet, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 14.

Impūnĭtas, ātis. f. *Without puniſhment, pardon of puniſhment, impunity.* Libertati & impunitatem adipiſci, *Liv.* 2. Spes impunitatis maxima eſt illecebra peccandi, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 16. Impunitas garriendi, *Id. N. D.* 1, 39. Impunitate donata, *Val. Max.* 6, 2, 1.

‖ Impūnĭtè, adv. iùs, comp. *Without puniſhment,* Amm. § Impunitiùs mœchari. *Feſt.* ✝ Impunè, impuniùs.

Impūnītus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Unpuniſhed, quit, forgiven his fault, unrevenged.* = Injuriam inultam impunitámque demittere, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58. Quî tu impunitior exis? *Perſ.* 5, 130. Impunita ſtupra, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, *ext.* 2. Impunitior, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 105.

Impūrātus, a, um. adj. iſsĭmus, ſup. *Defiled, impure raſcally, villainous, like a ſcoundrel, ſhabby.* ¶ Impurate, quanquam Vulcano ſtudes, *&c.* *you naſty fellow,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 6. Conf. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 64.

Impūrè. adv. iſsĭmè, ſup. *Diſhoneſtly, vilely, naughtyly, lewdly, ſhamefully.* = Impurè & flagitiosè vivere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 11. Impuriſſimè ab aliquo deſpici, *Id. Attic.* 9, 12.

‖ Impurgābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be purged,* or *excuſed,* Amm. ✝ Non purgabilis.

Impūrĭtas, ātis. f. *Impurity, filthyneſs, uncleanneſs, diſhoneſty, naughtyneſs.* ✠ Cùm omnes impuritates in domo pudicâ quotidie ſuſciperes, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 3.

Impūrĭtiæ, ātum. f. pl. *Rogueries, villanys.* Tuas impuritias traloqui nemo poteſt, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 3, 6.

Impūrus, a, um. non purus. adj. iſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Given to unnatural luſt, impure, unclean, foul, filthy.* (2) *Diſhoneſt, wicked.* (3) *Shabby, naſty.* (1) = Omnes adulteri, omnes impuri, *Cic. Att.* 9, 15. ſub fin. (2) = Nunc etiam impurum & ſceleratum puto, *Id. Att.* 9, 15. Omnium non bipedum ſolùm, ſed etiam quadrupedum impuriſſimus, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 18. (3) = Lutulenta, impura, inviſa perſona, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 7.

Impŭtans, tis. part. *Imputeing.* § Imputans ipſius pudori, *Val. Max.* 5, 7, *ext.* 1.

Impŭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A reproacher,* or *upbraider, of a kindneſs done; that imputeth,* or *layeth, things to one's charge,* Sen. *de* Benef. 2, 17.

Impŭtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Uncut, unpruned.* (2) *Imputed, enjoined, laid upon.* (1) Imputata vitis, *Plin.* 14, 12. (2) *Vid. ſeq.* Imputo, n. 3.

Impŭto, āre. act. [*ex* in *&* puto] (1) *To impute, to aſcribe, to charge; to lay the blame,* or *fault, on one.* (2) Alſo *to account,* or *reckon.* (3) Alſo *to ceſs,* or *enjoin a ſum of money to be paid.* (4) Alſo *to look upon a thing as a favour and obligation.* (1) Cædes ei imputanda eſt, *Quint.* 5, 10. Siquis hoc rebellandi tempus imputat Athenienſibus, *Paterc.* 2, 23. *conf. Nep. Alcib.* 7. (2) Plus imputant ſeminis jacti, quàm quod ſeverint, *Col.* 1, 7. (3) Eidem civitati imputata ſunt terna millia, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 52. (4) Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, *Phædr.* 1, 23. *conf. Flor.* 4, 12, 62.

Impŭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be imputed, &c.* Imputatur acies Deorum iræ, *Val. Max.* 4, 5, 2.

Imputreſco, ĕre. incept. *To rot,* or *grow rotten.* Imputruit oleo mus, *Col.* 6, 17, 5.

Imŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ab* imus] *A little towards the bottom.* Imulâ oricillâ mollior, *Catull.* 23, 2.

Īmus, a, um. adj. [*ab* infimus, *qu.* inimus, ut à ſupremus, ſummus, *Perot.*] (1) *The loweſt, or deepeſt, part.* (2) *The lower, or extreme, part; the bottom of.* (1) Ima petunt piſces, *Ov. Met.* 2, 265. (2) Æmilium circa ludum faber imus, *Hor. A. P.* 32. ¶ Ima corporum velamenta, *the innermoſt,* or *lowermoſt, veſts, ſmocks,* or *ſhifts,* Curt. 5, 4.

I ante N.

• In præp. [à Græco ἐν] cum accuſ. notat *motum,* cum ablat. verò *quietem.* Quod tamen non eſſe perpetuum docemur, n. 5. With an ACCUS. (1) *Into.* (2) *To.* (3) *Againſt.* (4) *For.* (5) *In.* (6) *Untill.* (7) *After,* or *according to.* (8) *Towards;* for verſus. (9) *Towards;* for erga. (10) *Over.* (11) *Through.* (12) *Upon* a place, or thing. (13) *Upon* a time prefixed. (14) *For;* noteing duration. (15) Uſed diſtributively, it connoteth *each, every.* With an ABLAT. (16) *In.* (17) *At.* (18) *Among.* (19) *Within.* (20) *Concerning.* (21) *In the power of.* (21) *With.* (23) *Before.* (24) Sometimes it ſeems redundant, its ellipſis being far more frequent. (25) Sometimes uſed in a *circumlocution* of another caſe. (26) Sometimes to be engliſhed by an adverb of the caſual word. (27) Sometimes in the ſame word and the ſame authour it is uſed both intenſively and negatively. Cum ACCUS. (1) Ibis in urbem, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1. (2) In vulgus gratum eſſe ſentimus, *Cic. Att.* 2, 22. In eam ſententiam multa dixit, *Ibid.* (3) Hæc cùm audio in te dici, excrucior, *Plaut. Trin* 1, 2, 66. (4) Ferre piſciculos in cœnam ſeni, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 32. (5) Cùm veſtros portus in prædonum poteſtatem fuiſſe ſciatis, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 12. (6) In lucem ſemper acerra bibit, *Mart.* 1, 29. (7) Pellibus in morem cincti, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 282. (8) In meridiem ſpectat, *Cato.* (9) Iniqui ſunt patres in adoleſcentes judices, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 1. (10) Pater habet poteſtatem in filium, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 17. (11) Sanguis à corde in totum corpus diſtribuitur, *Id. N. D.* 2, 55. (12) Cùm pupillum in humeros extuliſſet, *Id.* de *Or.* 1, 53. (13) Bellum in trigeſimum diem indixerant, *Liv.* (14) Sumas in hunc diem, abi quò lubet, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 23. (15) Minùs tribus medimnis in jugerum nemo dedit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 41. Cum ABLAT. (16) In tempore ipſo, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 10. (17) In morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 59. (18) Niſi in bonis amicitia eſſe non poteſt, *Cic.* de *Am.* 5. (19) Gallinæ in triduo excludunt, *Plin.* (20) Idem in bono ſervo dici ſolet, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 61. (21) Vivat an ille occidat, in Diis eſt, *Ov. Met.* 7, 24. (22) Quid in hoſpite ureris? *Id. Met.* 7, 21. (23) In ore ejus jugulatur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 78, 4. (24) Referebat in ordine Thyrſis, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 20. (25) In malâ deditus vir adulterâ, *Catull.* 59, 101. *i. e.* adulteræ. Ne in me mutiſſis nomen, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 49. (26) In immenſum, *Ov. Am.* 3, 12, 41. *i. e.* immensè. Sectus in obliquum limes, *Id. Met.* 2, 130. *i. e.* obliquè. (27) *Vid.* Infrenatus. ¶ In aurem dicere, *to whiſper,* Ov. In apertum proferre, *to publiſh,* Cic. In diem vivere, *to live from hand to mouth,* Id. In diem, *every day, day after day,* Hor. Carm. 29, 42. Alſo *for one day,* Ov. Met. 2, 48. Alſo *till a longer time,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 16. In pedes ſe conjicere, *to run away,* Ter. In pedes naſci, *with the feet foremoſt,* Plin. Quod in buccam venit, *what cometh firſt to the tongue's end,* or *to hand,* Cic. *Compoſitione* ſign. *in, into, upon;* as *injicio, infundo, irruo.* Sæpe *negat* cum adject. vel partic. ut *injuſtus, infectus.* Aliquando *intendit,* ut *infractus.* Rariùs *within,* as *incerno,* Suet. *impaſco,* Col. ☞ Effecit, ut imperator cum exercitu Hiſpaniam mitteretur, *Cic. Nep. Hann.* ubi *in* omittitur. *Ed. Lamb.* Cretam ad Gortynios venit, *ib.* pro *in Cretam.* Sextum fortuna in Celtiberiam interim abſcondit, *Flor.* 6, 2, 87. In, in bonam partem, ablat. regit, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 6, 7. ☞ in compoſ. ante labiales *b, m,* & *p* vertitur in *m,* ut *imbibo, immineo, imprudens.*]

Ĭnabruptus, a, um. part. *Unbroken.* Si vos collato pectore mixtos Junxit inabruptâ Concordia longa catenâ, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 44.

• ‖ Ĭnabſŏlūtus, a, um. part. [*ex* in *priv.* & abſolutus] *Imperfect, unfiniſhed.* Formæ inabſolutæ. *Apul.* de *hab. doct. Plat.* p. 571.

‖ Ĭnaccedo, ĕre, ceſſum. act. *To enter as actors do on the ſtage,* Litt. *ex* Sen.

Ĭnaccenſus, a, um. part. *Not ſet on fire.* Inaccenſi flagrant altaribus ignes, *Sil.* 1, 96. Pectus inaccenſum Veneri, *Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 1, 225.

Ĭnacceſſus, a, um, adj. *Inacceſſible, unapproachable.* Inacceſſa præaltis rupibus ora, *Plin.* 6, 13. Inacceſſi montes, *Id.* 6, 28. ſaltus, *Sil.* 10, 80.

• ‖ Ĭnăceo, ēre. neut. & Ĭnăceſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* in, & aceo] *To be tart and ſharp,* Scrib. Larg. 104. aceſco, *Hor.* coaceſco, *Cic.* Inaceſcant hæc *Ov. Rem.* 307.

‖ Ĭnădībĭlis, e. adj. *Unapproachable, not to be gone to,* Sid.

Inadverſum. *On the other part,* Cæſ. B. G. 5, 35. ☞ *Rectiùs* in adverſum.

‖ Ĭnădūlābĭlis, e. adj. *That no ways will be flattered,* Gell. 14, 4. ‡ Adulationis impatiens.

Ĭnăduſtus, a, um. part. *Not ſcorched, unburnt, unſinged.* Inaduſto corpore tauri, *Ov. Epiſt.* 12, 93.

• Ĭnæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* Gr. ἶνες, fibræ] *The fibres.* Inas vitales confundunt, *Varr. R. R.* 3, p. 112.

Ĭnædĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A building,* Met. *a contriveance, a device,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55. ☞ vix alibi.

Ĭnædĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Built upon.* (2) *Pulled down, unbuilt.* (1) Inædificata & immolita ædificia, *Liv.* 39, 44. (2) Sacella ſuffoſſa, incenſa, inædificata, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp* 15. Penè inædificata in muris à noſtris mœnia videbantur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 16.

Ĭnædĭfĭco, āre. act. (1) *To build in* a place (2) Alſo *to pull down that which is built.* (1) Vicos plateaſque inædificat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 7. Inædificatur nido lapis aëtites, *Plin.* 10, 30. *conf. Col.* 6, 37, 10. (2) *Vid.* Inædificatus, n. 2.

Ĭnædĭfĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be built* in a place. Hæc imperat coronis inædificari, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 9.

Ĭnæquābĭlis, e. adj. *Unequal, uneven.* Inæquabilis varietas, *Cic. Part.* 4.

Ĭnæquābĭlĭter. adv. *Diſorderly, unequally.* Ova inæquabiliter matureſcunt, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9.

Ĭnæquālis, e. adj. non æqualis. ſſimus, ſup. *Unequal, uneven, odd, unlike.* Inæquales juvenci, *Ov. Epiſt.* 9, 29. portus, *Id. Met.* 5, 408. Inæqualis vixit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 10. Solebat & inæqualiſſimarum rerum ſortes, & averſas tabularum picturas in convivio venditare, *Suet. Aug.* 76.

Ĭnæquālĭtas, ātis. f. *Inequality, unlikeneſs, unevenneſs, diſproportion,* Col. 3, 12.

Ĭnæquālĭter. adv. *Unequally,* Liv. 37, 53. Inæqualiter convoluta, *Sen. Ep.* 28.

Ĭnæquātus, a, um. part. *Made equal.* Inæquatum ſi quando onus urget utrinque, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 43.

Ĭnæquo, āre. act. *To make plain, level,* or *even.* Hæc cratibus & terrâ inæquat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 37.

Ĭnæſtĭmābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Ineſtimable, that cannot be valued.* (2) Alſo, *that is not to be eſteemed.* (1) Gaudium inæſtimabile, *Liv.* 29, 32. Quòd è grege ſe imperatorum velut inæſtimabilem ſecreviſſet, *Id.* 35, 14. (2) Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 6.

Ĭnæſtuo, āre. neut. *To boil up exceedingly, to be in a great chafe.* Bilis inæſtuat præcordiis, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 22.

‖ Ĭnæternùm. adv. *For ever,* Bud. *ſed rectiùs* in æternum.

Ĭnaffectātus, a, um. adj. *Unaffected, not over curious, natural, flowing of it ſelf.* Inaffectata veritas verborum, *Plin. Paneg.* 67. *Conf. Quint.* 11, 1.

• Ĭnăgĭtābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & agitabilis] *Unmoveable.* = Aër inagitabilis, iners, *Sen. N. Q.* 55.

• Ĭnăgĭtātus, a, um. part. [*ex* in *priv.* & agitatus] *Unmoved, unvexed; not toſſed,* or *driven,* Sen. Ep. 75.

• Ĭnalbeſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* in *priv.* & albeſco] *To wax pale,* or *white.* Venæ ſub linguâ inalbeſcunt, *Celſ.* 2, 7. Suprà quoque procedens inalbeſcit, *Id.* 5, 28.

‖ Ĭnăleſco, ĕre. neut. *ut* coaleſco. *To grow together, to ſtick to one another,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

• Ĭnalgeſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* in *priv.* & algeſco] *To become cold,* or *chill.* Frigus voco, ubi extremæ partes membrorum inalgeſcunt, *Celſ.* 3, 3.

• ‖ Ĭnăliēnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & alienus] *Not ſtrange,* Tert.

‖ Ĭnaltĕro, āre. act. *Not to change,* Tert. ‡ Non muto.

Ĭnămābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Not amiable, unlovely, unpleaſant.* Palus inamabilis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 479. feritas, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 6, 5. regnum, *Id. Met.* 4, 476. Nihil inamabilius, *Sen. Controv.* 20.

Ĭnămāreſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow bitter,* or *unpleaſant.* Inamareſcunt epulæ ſine fine petitæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 107.

Ĭnămātus, a, um. part. *Loveleſs.* Haud inamatus ager, *Sil.* 12, 527.

Ĭnambĭtĭōſus, a, um. adj. *Not ambitious, homely, plain, void of pride.* Inambitioſa colebat rura, *Ov. Met.* 11, 765.

Ĭnambŭlans, tis. part. *Walking,* Liv. 9, 16.

Ĭnambŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A walking up and down in* a place. (2) Alſo *a walk,* or *a place to walk in.* (1) *Ad* Herenn. 3, 15. (2) Plin. 14, 1.

Ĭnambŭlo, āre. neut. *To walk to and fro in a* place, *Liv.* 23, 43. & 29, 19.

Ĭnămœnus, a, um. adj. *Unpleaſant.* Inamœna regna, *Ov. Met.* 10, 15.

Ĭnāne, is. n. *An empty,* or *void, place; the air,* or *ſky.* Magnum per inane, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 31.

Ĭnaneſco, ĕre. incept. *To become empty,* or *void,* Amm. 23, ult. ‡ Inanis fio.

Ĭnāniæ, ārum. pl. f. *Emptyneſſes, cobwebs.* = Ita inaniis ſunt oppletæ atque araneis, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 6.

† Ĭnānĭlŏgus, i. m. *A vain babbler,* Plaut. ſed plura exempla leg.

Ĭnānĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *Babbleing, tattleing, talking idly,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 24.

• ‖ Ĭnănĭmālis, e. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & animalis] *That hath no ſoul, void of life.* Sermo dirigitur vel ad inanimalia,' vel ad muta, *Marc. Sat.* 4, 6.

• Ĭnănĭmans, tis. [*ex* in *priv.* & animans] *Inanimate,* Sen. Ep. 58.

• Ĭnănĭmātus, a, um. part. [*ex* in *priv.* & animatus] *Without ſoul, void of life, lifeleſs, dead, inanimate.* 𝔛 Inanimata animatis anteponantur, *Cic. Top.* 18. Res inanimatæ, *Id. N. D.* 3, 16.

• Ĭnănĭmus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & animus] *Without life.* 𝔛 Inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4. 12. = Res inanimæ atque mutæ, *Id. N. D.* 1, 15. Animalia inanimaque omnia rigentia gelu, *Liv.* 21, 32.

† Ĭnănĭmentum, i. n. *Emptyneſs.* 𝔛 Inanimentis explementum quærito, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 19.

Ĭnānio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To make empty, to empty,* Plin. 20, 3. = Exinanio, *Cic.*

INĀNIS, e. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Empty, void of.* (2) *Without a burden.* (3) *Vain, frivolous, ſlight.* (4) *Ineffectual, unprofitable.* (5) *Fooliſh, ſilly, ſenſeleſs.* (1) Ager aratoribus inanior, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 52. *Met.* § Inaniſſimus prudentiæ, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 12. Inanis re aliquâ, *Id. Attic.* 2, 8. (2) 𝔛 Vix incedo inanis, ne ire poſſe cum onere exiſtimes, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 174. (3) = Falſa & inania humana ſomnia, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 62. = Nihil inanius, nihil levius exiſtimare, *Id.* de *Amic.* 23.

(4) Medicina inanis, *Celſ.* 7, 16. (5) Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 76. Conf. Catil 4, 11.

Inānĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Emptyneſs.* (2) Met. *Vanity, uſeleſsneſs.* (1) Mihi inanitate inteſtina murmurant, *Plaut. Caſin.* 4 3, 5. (2) = Inanitas & error, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 13.

Inānĭter. adv. (1) *Ineffectually.* (2) *Vainly, falſely.* (1) Medicas exercet inaniter artes, *Ov Met.* 2, 618. (2) 𝔛 Incertum vere inaniterne moveatur, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 11.

‖ Inānītus, a, um. part. *Emptyed,* Litt. *ex* Plin ⸸ Exinanitus, *Cic.*

‖ Inantè. adv. *Before, foremoſt. Item,* In tempus anterius, *Juriſc.*

† Inanteſtātus, a, um. part. *Haveing not been ſummoned to give in witneſs before a magiſtrate,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Inăpertus, a, um. part. *Not open, not liable.* Senectus inaperta fraudi, *Sil.* 7, 26.

Inappărātio, ōnis. f. *Want of preparation,* Ad Herenn. 2, 4. 𝔛 Apparatio, *Id. Ibid.*

* Inărātus, a, um. part. [*ex* in *priv.* & aratus] *Untilled, unploughed, unmanured.* Tellus inarata, *Ov. Met.* 1, 109. Pangæa inarata, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 512.

Inardeo, ēre, ſi. neut. *ſive* Inardeſco, ĕre incept. *To burn, to be on fire, to be more and more inflamed,* Hor. Ep. 3, 18. & Virg. Æn. 8, 623. Inardeſcunt genæ, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 251. § Cupidine vindictæ inardeſcere, *Tac. Ann,* 6, 32, 2.

Inārĕfactus, a, um. adj. *Made dry,* or *dryed to powder.* Inarefactus ſanguis, *Plin.* 32, 10.

Ināreo, ui. neut. *To grow dry.* Bulbi contriti ubi inaruerunt, *Celſ.* 3, 19.

Ināreſcens, tis. part. *Growing dry.* Inareſcens ficus, *Col. R. R.* 12, 15. Inareſcentia folia, *Plin.* 19, 6. vaſa, *Id.* 31, 10.

Ināreſco, ĕre, ui. incept. *To dry up, to grow dryer and dryer, to wither, to dry* Priuſquam inareſcat, vomis reſcindat, *Col.* 2, 14. Ut inareſcat non eſt committendum, *Celſ.* 5, 26, 23. *Item. Met.* Inareſcit liberalitas, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 4, 4.

* Inargentātus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & argentatus] *ut* inauratus. *Covered,* or *encloſed, in ſilver; damoſkened, done over with ſilver,* Plin. 21, 2.

‖ Inargūtè. adv. *Without ſubtilety, groſsly. ſimply.* = Non inargutè, nec incallidè oppoſuiſti hoc Tullianum, *Gell.* 12, 13. ⸸ Stupidè, inſulſè, *Vett.*

‖ Inargūtus, a, um. adj. *Groſs, ſimple, witleſs, dull,* Ulp. ⸸ Stupidus, hebes, *Vett.*

* Inăro, āre. act. [*ex* in, & aro] *To till,* or *huſband, diligently; to plough,* or *manure.* Si ager macrior eſt, inarare ſcient, *Varr.* Stercus inarare, *Col.* 2, 2, 11.

Inartĭfĭciālis, e. adj. *Without art, not like a workman, inartificial, artleſs,* Quint. 5, 1.

Inartĭfĭciālĭter. adv. *Without art,* or *cunning.* 𝔛 Alius ſe inartificialiter, alius artificialiter gerit, *Quint.* 2, 17.

Inaſcenſus, ûs. m. *An aſcent,* or *climbing up,* Plin Pan. 75.

Inaſcenſus, a, um. part. *That cannot be climbed up,* or *reached unto.* Locus inaſcenſus ſuperbiæ principum, *Plin. Paneg.* 65, 3.

✣ Inaſpectus, a, um. part. *Unſeen, unbeheld.* Inaſpecti cœlo penates, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 50. *Conf.* 4, 428.

Inaſpĭcuus, a, um. adj. *Hard to be ſeen, inviſible.* Semper inaſpicuis prodentur ſcripta favillis, *Auſon. Epiſt.* 23, 22.

* Inaſſātus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & aſſatus] *Roaſted thoroughly.* Ligneis verubus inaſſatum, *Plin.* 30, 10. Inaſſatum jecur, *Id.* 28, 11.

Inaſſuētus, a, um. part. *Unaccuſtomed, unwonted.* Inaſſueti equi, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 450. Inaſſuetæ manus, *Id. Ibis,* 10. § Cingere inaſſuetus, *Sil.* 3, 236.

‖ Inattentè. adv. *Inconſiderately, raſhly, heedleſsly,* Amm. ⸸ Incaute.

Inattĕnuātus, a, um. part. *Undiminiſhed, unwaſted,* Ov. Met. 8, 844.

Inaudax, ācis. adj. *Fearfull, without courage, cowardly.* Fugies inaudax Prælia raptor, *Hor. Od.* 3, 20, 3.

* ‖ Inaudientia, æ. f. *Diſobedience,* Cypr. ⸸ Contumacia.

* Inaudio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* in, & audio] *To hear by report, to overhear.* Quæ te video inaudiſſe, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 24. Inaudivi L. Piſonem velle exire legatum, *Id. Att.* 15, 26 Metuo ne de hâc re quippiam inaudiverit, *Plaut. Moſt.* 15, 26.

* ‖ Inaudītiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A ſubtile quirk, a little lecture,* Gell. 5, 21.

* Inaudītus, a, um. part. (1) *Unheard of.* (2) *Strange, incredible.* (3) Alſo *unheard,* or *untryed at law.* (4) ‖ *Not hearing.* (1) Nomina gentium inauditarum, *Liv.* 35. (2) Inaudita crudelitas verborum, *Cic.* pro *Rab.* 4. (3) Inauditos viros condemnavit, *Suet. Galb.* 14. (4) Ap. Non.

‖ Inăversābĭlis, e. adj. *Unavoidable,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Inevitabilis.

Inaugŭrans, tis. part. *Being inaugurated.* In augurantis regis ſomnium, *Col.* 1. *pr.* 9.

‖ Inaugŭrātio, ōnis. f. *An inaguration, an inſtalment,* Tert. *caret autem vett. patrocinio.*

Inaugŭrātò. adv. *With the advice of the ſoothſayers, luckyly,* Liv. 1, 44. Id inauguratò Romulus fecerat, *Id.* 1, 36.

Inaugurātum eſt. imperſ. *The buſyneſs is done, it is as we would have it,* Plaut. Aſin. 2, 1, 11.

Inaugŭrātus, a, um. part. *Inaugurated, inſtalled,* Liv. 29, 38. & 33. 44.

Inaugŭro, āre. act. (1) *To gueſs,* or *divine,* at the ſucceſs of any enterpriſe *by the flight of birds.* (2) Alſo *to dedicate,* or *conſecrate,* a place, *or* perſon. (1) Liv. 3, 20. (2) Auger in locum ejus inauguratus eſt filius, *Liv.* 30, 26.

Inaugŭror, āri. paſſ. *To be inaugurated.* Priuſquam inaugurararetur, *Suet. Calig.* 12.

‖ Inaurātor, ōris. m. *A gilder,* or *worker in things gilt,* Vett. Inſcr. ap. Grut. p. 1074.

Inaurātus, a, um. part. (1) *Over laid with gold.* (2) Alſo *ungilt.* (1) Inaurata ſtatua, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21. (2) Inaurata lyra, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 8, 60.

Inauris, is. f. *An earring, a pendant,* or *like thing hanging at the ear,* Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 17.

‖ Inaurītus, a, um. adj. *Without ears, that hath no ears,* Gell. 7, 6. ⸸ Sine auribus.

Inauro, āre. act. *To gild,* or *overlay with gold,* Hor. Ep. 1, 12. 9.

Inauror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be gilt over, to have a gilt ſtatue erected to one's honour.* Puto te malle à Cæſare conſuli, quàm inaurari, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 13. Æs ſine argento vivo non poteſt rectè inaurari, *Vitr.* 7, 8.

Inauſpĭcātò. adv. *Unluckyly, without advice of the ſoothſayers,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 17. § Inauſpicatò creari, *Val Max.* 1, 6, 6.

Inauſpĭcātus, a, um. part. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Unfortunate, unlucky, betokening ſome misfortune and evil, that which is not done by counſel of the augurs.* Inauſpicatum ſanguine pignus, *Sen. Oed.* 1022. Inauſpicatiſſimus, *Plin.* 28, 2.

Inauſus, a, um. part. *Unattempted.* § Inauſum nîl linquere, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 308. quid ſceleris. *Id.* 8, 205. Inauſa audeat, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 20. Vobis ſi quod inauſum arcanumque nefas, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 807.

Incæduus, a, um. adj. *Uncut, not loped.* Incædua ſylva, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 1. *Conf. Faſt* 2, 435.

Incălēſcens, tis. part. *Growing hot.* Incaleſcentia vaſa, *Plin.* 14, 21. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 6.

Incăleſco, ĕre, ui. incept. (1) *To grow hot.* (2) *To be earneſt,* or *fierce.* (1) Tempus anni incaleſcit, *Col.* 2, 4. Cùm primùm aliquis inhorruit, & ex horrore incaluit, *Celſ.* 3. 12. (2) Incaluêre animi, *Ov. Met.* 2, 87. Incaluerunt vino, *Liv.* 1, 57.

Incalfăcio, ĕre, fēci. act. *To heat,* or *make hot.* Incalfacit hoſtia cultros, *Ov. Met.* 15, 735. *Conf. Faſt.* 4, 919.

Incallĭdè. adv. *Simply, without any cunning,* Cic. Offic. 3, ult.

Incallĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Simple, plain, without craft,* or *ſubtilety.* Incallidus ſervus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 16. Quid poteſt eſſe incallidius? *Id. Fam.* 3, 8. *nonnullæ autem editt.* callidiùs.

* ‖ Incălo, āre. act. [*ex* in & calo] *To call upon,* Feſt.

Incandeſco, ĕre, ui. incept. *To wax very hot, to be inflamed.* Plumbum incandeſcit eundo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 728. Incanduit æſtu autumni, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 479. Vetus accenſis Incanduit ignibus ara, *Ov. Met.* 12, 12.

Incāneſco, ĕre, ui. incept. *To wax hoary,* or *white headed.* Spumis incanuit unda, *Catull.* 62, 13. Incanuit imbre Caucaſus, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 611. ætas pigra, *Sil. Ital.* 3, 328.

Incantāmentum, i. n. *A charm,* or *enchantment,* Plin. 28, 2.

‖ Incantātor, ōris. m. verb. *An enchanter,* or *charmer,* Firm. ⸸ Qui excantat.

Incantātus, a, um. part. *Enchanted.* Incantata vincula, *Hor. Sat* 1, 8, 40.

Incānus, a, um. adj. *Hoary, white with old age.* Nuſco crines, incanàque menta, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 311. Incana ſitu labra, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 802. Incanæ barbæ, *Col.* 8, 2. 9.

‖ Incăpax, ācis. adj. *Incapable, not ſubject to.* § Incapax ſacramenti, *Prud. Periſt.* 10, 588. ⸸ Non capax, *vel* obnoxius.

‖ Incarcĕrāmentum, i. n. *Impriſonment,* Hier. ⸸ Cuſtodia, vincula.

‖ Incarcĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An impriſoning,* Plin. aſcrib. ſed non inven.

Incarcĕro, āre. act. *To impriſon,* Varr. trib. *ſed certiùs dic.* in vincula conjicio.

‖ Incarnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Incarnation,* or *a takeing of fleſh;* alſo *the bringing on of fleſh,* Eccl.

* ‖ Incarnātus color. *A fleſh,* or *carnation, colour,* Jun.

* ‖ Incarno, āre. act. [*ex* in, & caro] *To bring fleſh upon,* or *fill up* a place *with new fleſh,* Med. ⸸ Cicatricem obduco.

Incaſſum. adv. [*ex* in & caſſum à careo, *i. e.* in vacuum & in nihilum] *In vain, to no purpoſe, amiſs.* Ignis incaſſum furit, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 100. *Conf. Liv.* 2, 49.

Incaſtīgātus, a um. part. *Not chaſtiſed, uncorrected.* Nec me dimittes incaſtigatum, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 10, 45.

* ‖ Incaſtĭtas, ātis. f. *Unchaſteneſs,* Sidon. ⸸ Impuritas.

‖ Incaſtro, āre. act. *To ſet in the ſtocks, or priſon,* Plin. *trib.* Litt. *ſed.* q.

* ‖ Incaſtus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in, & caſtus] *Unchaſte,* Litt. *ex* Hyg. ⸸ Parum caſtus, *Hor.*

Incāſūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* incido] *That may fall in, happen,* or *come to paſs.* Hæc ideo facta, quia incaſura erant illa, *Plin. H* 2, 27.

‖ Incăvātus, a, um. part. *Made hollow,* Litt. *ex* Col. *Vid.* Incavo.

‖ Incăvillātio. ōnis. f. *A derideing,* or *mocking with contempt,* Feſt. ⸸ Cavillatio

Incăvo, āre. act. *To make hollow,* Col. 6. 25, 2.

* ‖ Incauſtum, i. n. [ἔγκαυςον, Gr. *ab* ἐγκαίω inuro] *Ink,* Med. Gramm.

Incautè. adv. iùs. comp. *Unwaryly, heedleſly, unadviſedly.* = Stultè omnia & incautè *agi judico,* Cic. Att. 7, 10. Incautiùs ſubit murum, *Liv.* 21, 7.

Incautus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Unwary, heedleſs, that doth not foreſee.* (2) Paſſ. *Not foreſeen and taken heed of.* (1) = Haud ignara & non incauta futuri Formica, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 35. Incautior juventâ, *Liv.* 30, 13. (2) = Iter intentatum & hoſtibus incautum, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 50, 3. Quò incautior deciperetur, *Id. Hiſt.* 1, 65. 7.

Incēdens, tis. part. *Walking.* Quadrato agmine incedens, *Curt.* 5, 34. Incedens deficit, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 381.

Incēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. neut. (1) *To go,* or *walk.* (2) *To go in ſtate.* (3) *To come,* or *go.* (1) Incedebas pedibus, incedis; lætabaris labore, lætaris, *Plin.* (2) Divûm incedo regina, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 50. (3) Meus ſodalis incedit huc cum amicâ ſuâ, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 152.

Incĕlebrātus, a, um. part. *Unfrequented, not ſpoken of,* Tac. Ann. 6, 7. = Infrequens, obſcurus.

Incĕlebris, e. adj. *Not haunted,* or *much reſorted unto; nothing famous.* Incelebri miſerunt valle

Velitræ, *Sil.* 8, 379. ‖ Non incelebres libri, *Gell.* 5, 14.

* Incēnans, tis, [*ab* in, & cœnans] *Supping, being at table*, Suet. Tib. 39.

Incendendus, a, um. part. *To be burnt.* Quòd re integrâ primò incendendum Avaricum, pòſt deferendum, cenſuerat, *Caſ. B. G.* 7, 30. Tanquam ſignum incendendæ Cremonæ dediſſet, *Tac. H.* 3, 32, 6.

Incendiāria, æ, f. *An unlucky bird called a ſpight*, Plin. 10, 13.

‖ Incendiārium oleum, *Wildfire*, Veget.

Incendiārius, i. m. *A firer of houſes*, or *towns*; *an incendiary*, Suet. Vit. 17.

Incendium, i. n. [*ab* incendo] (1) *A fire*, as when a houſe, *or* town, is on fire; *a burning flame.* (2) *The vehemence of any paſſion*, as of envy, hatred, love, &c. (1) Domus ardebat incendio, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 24. (2) Dicit ſe populare incendium ſemiuſtum effugiſſe, *Liv.* interpr. *Budæo.* Inflammari incendiis cupiditatum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5. Ex amore tantum eſt homini incendium, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 69. Creſcente amoris in Cleopatram incendio, *Paterc.* 2, 82.

Incendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. (1) *To ſet fire on a thing, to burn.* (2) Met. *To inflame, to teaſe, vex*, or *chafe.* (3) *To encourage.* (4) *To ſtir up.* (1) = Inflammari navem, incendique juſſit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. (2) Deſine meque tuis incendere, teque querelis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 360. (3) Incenduntur omnes ad ſtudia gloriâ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 2. (4) Pudor incendit vires, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 455. ¶ Incendere annonam, *to make victuals dear*, Varr. genus ſuum, *to make it more eminent*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 49.

Incendor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be ſet on fire*, &c. Quòd Saturnalibus urbem incendi placeret, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 4.

‖ Incensè. adv. *Earneſtly*, Gell. 10, 3. ┼ Vehementer, impensè.

Incenſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning*, or *ſeting on fire.* Incenſio Capitolii, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 4.

‖ Incensīti, ōrum. m. pl. inopes. *The poorer ſort of people*, Pancir. ┼ Nullius cenſûs homines.

‖ Incenſor, ōris. m. verb. *A firer of houſes*, &c. *Apul.* de *Mundo*, p. 740. ┼ Incendiarius.

‖ Incenſum, i. n. quia inceditur. *Incenſe, frankincenſe*, Bibl.

Incensūrus, a, um. part. *About to burn*, Liv. 9, 9. & 23, 32.

Incenſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Set on fire, inflamed.* (2) Met. *Angered, enraged.* (1) Incenſa urbs, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 353. Incenſus eſt ſtudio utriuſque veſtrûm, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 21. (2) Claud. *de* Rapt. Proſ. 3.

Incenſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in & cenſus] *Not regiſtered in the number of citizens*, or *one that hath not brought in the account of his eſtate.* Lex de incenſis lata, *Liv.* 1, 44. vid. etiam locum *Cic.* pro *Cæcinâ*, ſub finem.

‖ Incentio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* incino] (1) *A concert of inſtruments*, or *of voices.* (2) Alſo *a charm*, or *enchantment.* (1) Gell. 4, 13. (2) *Id.* 16, 11. ┼ Cantio, *Cic.*

‖ Incentīvum, i. n. *An incentive*, or *provocation*, vid. *ſeq.* Incentivus. Alſo *the eſſay, tryal*, or *proof, that muſicians uſe to make before their inſtruments*, or *voices, fall in tune.* Perperam *Plin. jun.* tribuitur, frequens ap. recentiores; ſed ferri poteſt, cùm lingua deſideret.

Incentīvus, a, um. adj. (1) *Who ſingeth firſt*, or *beginneth to ſing.* (2) ‖ Alſo *that encourageth, provoketh*, or *ſtireth up to.* (1) Tibia incentiva, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. (2) Ap. recentiores. *Vid.* Incentivum.

‖ Incentor, ōris. m. qui incinit, *vel* incendit. (1) *He that ſingeth the deſcant.* (2) Alſo *a maker of a debate, a barreter, an incendiary.* (1) Ap. recentiores, ſed neceſſarium videtur. (2) Freq. ap. ſequioris ævi ſcriptores. ┼ Litigator, *Cic.*

† Incēpſit, *i. e.* inceperit, *Lex ex Plaut.*

Inceptio, ōnis. f. verb, [*ab* incipio] *A begining, an enterpriſe.* Inceptio eſt amentium, haud amantium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 13.

‖ Inceptīvus, a, um. adj. *Inceptive.* ¶ Verba inceptiva, *verbs inceptive*, Gramm.

Incepto, āre. freq. (1) *To begin, to go about, to take in hand.* (2) ‖ *To enterpriſe*, or *attempt.* (1) Fabulam inceptat, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 22. (2) Quid inceptat Thraſo? *Id. Phorm.* 4, 3, 21. *ſed nonn. libb. hab.* cœptat.

Inceptor, ōris. m. verb. *A beginer, an enterpriſer.* ℨ Voluptatum inventor, inceptor, perfector, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 5.

Inceptum, i. n. *A begining, an enterpriſe*, or *deſign.* ℨ = Non modò factum, ſed inceptum conatúmve contra patriam ſi deprehendero, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 12. § Inceptum exequi, *Val. Max.* 4, 6, 2.

Inceptus, a, um. part. *Begun, taken in hand.* Amicitia incepta à parvis cum ætate accrevit ſimul, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 7.

Inceptus, ûs. m. verb. *An undertakeing, an enterpriſe.* ℨ Fœdum inceptu, fœdum exitu, *Liv.* in *Præf.*

* Incērāmentum, i. n. [*ex* in, & cera] *A waxing over.* Inceramenta navium, *Liv.* 28, 45. ☞ Si hæc vox *interamenta* à Livio eſt, intelligenda videntur ligna ea, quæ à carinis utrimque aſcendentia efficiunt coſtas navis, quorum compages à Græcis dicitur *ἐντερονεία.* At multò magis placet *inceramenta* quod exhibent duo codices, unus Gronovio, alter nobis inſpectus. *Inceramenta* erant cera & pix, quâ oblinebantur naves. Utraque vox perrara eſt, nec fortaſſe aliud earum exemplum reperias. At *inceramentum* magìs præfert colorem quemdam Latinitatis, quàm *interamentum.* Notum eſt illud Juvenalis—*Genua incerare deorum.* At *interara* nemo unquam uſurpavit, *inquit J. B. L. Crevier in locum.*

* Incērātus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & ceratus] *Done over with wax, cered*, Celſ. 8, 8.

* Incernĭcŭlum, i. n. dim. [*ab* incerno, *i. e.* cribro ſegrego] *A rangeing ſieve, wherewith corn is cleanſed before it be ground*; alſo *a ſierſe, a colander, a ſtrainer*, Cato, 13, 1. & Plin. 8, 44.

* Incerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum. act. [*ex* in, & cerno] *To ſift, to range, to ſierſe.* Terram cribro incernito, *Cato R. R.* 48. Cribro putrem terram duos altè digitos incernemus, *Col.* 5, 6.

* Incernor, i. paſſ. *To be ſifted*, &c. Super fricaturam incernatur marmor, *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

* Incēro, āre. act. [*ex* in, & cero] *To cover*, or *do over, with wax.* Genua incerare deorum, *Juv.* 10, 55.

* † Incertè. adv. [*ex* in, & certè] *Doubtfully, uncertainly*, Enn. *ap.* Gell. 19, 10.

* ‖ Incertĭtūdo, ĭnis. f. [*ex* in, & certitudo] *Uncertainty.* Malæ notæ voc. ┼ Incertum & incerta *dixerunt probi ſcriptores.*

* † Incerto, āre. act. [*ex* in, & certo] *To make doubtfull*, or *uncertain.* Longa dies meum incertat animum, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 18. ┼ Incertum reddo.

* Incertò. adv. [*ex* in, & certò] *Uncertainly.* ¶ Incertò ſcio, *I am not ſure*, Plaut. Epid. 4, 69.

* Incertum, i. n. [*ex* in, & certum] *Doubtfullneſs, uncertainty*, Liv. 30, 15.

* Incertus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in, & certus] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Uncertain, doubtfull.* (2) *Unconſtant, wavering.* (3) *Held in ſuſpenſe, that knoweth not what courſe to take.* (1) Quicquid incerti, aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defæcatum eſt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 69. (2) Quâvis incertior aurâ, *Ov.* ex *Ponto*, 4, 3, 33. = Incertiſſima ſpes, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 22. (3) = Nolo ſuſpenſam & incertam plebem Romanam obſcurâ ſpe pendere, *Id.* contra *Rull.* 2, 25. § Incertus veri, *Liv.* 4. Incertum eſt de injuriâ, *Cic.* ¶ Incertus conſilii, *that knoweth not what to think, ſay*, or *do*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 12.

‖ Inceſſanter. adv. *Inceſſantly, continually*, Sidon. Epiſt. 8, 11. ┼ Aſſiduè, perpetuò.

Inceſſans, tis. part. *Aſſaulting.* Quibuſdam ſtercore & cœno inceſſantibus, *Suet. Vitell.* 17.

Inceſſens, tis. *Idem.* Inceſſentia tela, *Sil.* 1, 473. *Conf. Liv.* 38, 29.

Inceſſo, ĕre, ſſi *vel* ſſīvi, ītum. freq. [*ab* incedo] (1) *To go*, or *come*; *to approach*, or *be at hand.* (2) *To aſſault, attack*, or *ſet upon*; *to ſeize.* (3) Alſo *to provoke, to affront, anger*, or *vex.* (1) Ubi crepuſculum inceſſeris, *Cel.* 2, 1. (2) Telorum lapidumque inceſſere jactu Cœpit, *Ov. Met.* 13, 566. (3) Auſus erat reges inceſſere dictis, *Id.* 13, 232. ¶ Mœſtitia inceſſit animos, *a damp ſeized their ſpirits*, Liv. 29, 3. Inceſſit admiratio homines, *ſeized upon them, they were poſſeſſed with it*, Id. 9, 8. Timor inceſſit patres, ne, *Id.* 1, 17.

Inceſſor, i. paſſ. *To be aſſaulted.* Quod ne ſupernè inceſſeretur timuerat, *Curt.* 3, 23. Oſſa earum ac palmularum oſſibus inceſſebatur, *Suet. Claud.* 8. Inceſſebatur tutis ex agmine telis, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 445. *Conf.* 5, 443.

Inceſſus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* incedo] (1) *A ſtately gait, a pace, a walking, a march.* (2) *A paſs, a defile.* (1) Vera inceſſu patuit dea, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 409. Non inceſſu ſolùm, ſed ornatu, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 20. (2) Inceſſus alios claudere, *Tac.* 6, 33.

* Inceſtè. adv. (1) *Without purifycation.* (2) *Inceſtuouſly, unchaſtely, impurely.* (1) Paras inceſtè ſacrificium Dianæ facere, *Liv.* 1, 45, *i. e.* antequam perfunderis vivo flumine, *hoc n. ſequitur.* ℨ Ut caſta inceſtè hoſtia concideret, *Lucr.* 1, 99. (2) Quoties lecticâ cum matre veheretur, libidinatum *aiunt* inceſtè, *Suet. Ner.* 28.

Inceſtĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That polluteth by inceſt, inceſtuous*, Sen. Theb. 223.

* Inceſto, āre. act. (1) *To defile by inceſt*, or *other filthy way of luſt.* (2) *To abuſe one carnally.* (3) Alſo *to defile by reaſon of a dead body.* (1) Suet. Tib. 43. (2) Neque eam inceſtavit unquam, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 136. (3) Totam inceſtat funere claſſem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 150.

* Inceſtum, i. n. *Inceſt*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 35. & Tac. Ann. 12, 5, 2.

* Inceſtuōſus, a, um. adj. *Inceſtuous*, Val. Max 6, 3, 7.

* Inceſtus, a, um. adj. [*ab* in & caſtus] It is in modern writers uſed for *inceſtuous, that marryeth*, or *lieth, with near kindred*; but in the beſt authours *ſignifys* (1) *Unchaſte, adulterous.* (2) *Ribaldrous, filthy.* (3) *Guilty, profane.* (4) *Inceſtuous.* (1) Prædonis inceſti vela, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 45. Inceſti meretrix regina Canopi, *Propert.* 3, 11, 39. Fatalis, inceſtuſque judex, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 19. (2) Optimum virum inceſto ore laceravit, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 2. (3) ℨ Dieſpiter neglectus inceſto addidit integrum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 29. (4) § Inceſtæ nuptiæ, *Tac.* 11, 25. Fratrum non inceſtus, ſed incuſtoditus amor, *Id.* 12, 4.

* Inceſtus, ûs. m. *Inceſt, marryage with one too near akin*; alſo *all manner of uncleanneſs*, Cic. *pro* Mil. 22.

Inchoandus, a, um. part. *To begin*, or *to be begun.* Perſeus ad rem inchoandam promptiſſimus erat, *Liv.* 44, 25. Ille in inchoandis *honoribus* deductor & comes, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 17.

Inchoans. tis. part. *Begining.* Inchoantique Neroniana cantica primus exſultans etiam plauſit, *Suet. Vitell.* 11. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 8.

‖ Inchoātīvus, a, um. adj. incohativa verba, *Priſc. quæ* & inceptiva. *Verbs ending in ſco, as* palleſco, diteſco, pueraſco, *to begin to grow pale*, &c.

Inchoātūrus, a, um. part. *About to begin. Dixit*, ab illo capite conjuratos pulcherrimum facinus inchoaturos, *Curt.* 6, 19.

Inchoātus, a, um. part. *Begun, imperfect.* ℨ Præclarè incohata multa, perfecta non planè, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 33.

Inchoo, āre. act. [*ex* in & cohum, antiq. *pro* chaos] (1) *To begin.* (2) Alſo *to perform and finiſh.* (1) ℨ Libros incohavi, ſed conficere non poſſum, *Cic.* (2) Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 252. *Serv. interpr.* ℨ Abſolvo, perficio, conficio.

Inchoor, āri. paſſ. *To be begun*, Celſ. 2, 1. Col. 11, 2, 38.

* ‖ Incĭcur, ŭris. adj. [*ex* in & cicur] *Wild, not tame*, Feſt.

Incīdendus, a, um. part. *To be cut.* Incidendas cervices ei præbuit, *Val. Max.* 6, 8, 3. *Conf. Celſ.* 7, 19.

Incīdens, tis. part. [*ex* in & cædo] *Cuting, engraving.* Incidens literas, *Plin.* 16, 9.

Incĭdens, tis. part. [*ex* in & cado] *Falling into, incident.* Pupillæ obiter incidentia facilè declinant, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Conſ. Liv.* 24, 39. & 27, 13.

Incĭdit. imperſ. *It happened,* Liv. 32.

Incĭdo, ĕre, di, cāſum. neut. [*ex* in & cado] (1) *To fall into.* (2) *To fall in,* or *upon.* (3) Simply *to fall.* (4) Met. *To meet with.* (5) *To befall,* or *happen.* (1) In foveam incidit bellua, *Cic. Philip.* 4, 5. (2) Caput incidit aræ, *Ov. Met.* 5, 104. (3) Incidit ictus ad terram Turnus, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 926. (4) Homini improviſo incidi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 74. (5) Quī iſthæc tibi incidit ſuſpicio? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 21.

Incīdo, ĕre, īdi, īſum. act. [*ex* in & cædo] (1) *To cut, chop,* or *engrave.* (2) *To ſlip,* or *pare about.* (3) *To etch, to grave,* or *write.* (4) *To cut,* or *make ſhorter.* (5) *To make an end of, to leave off.* (1) Novas incide faces, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 29. § Incidere marmori, *Suet. Ill. Gramm.* 17, 4. (2) Qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt eaſdem renaſci, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2. (3) Incidit in tabellâ æreâ eam ædem, *Plin.* 33, 1. = In baſi tropæorum incidi inſcribique, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 38. § Verba incidere ceris, *Ov. Met.* 2, 528. (4) Poëma, quod compoſueram, incidi, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. (5) Nec luſiſſe pudet, ſed non incidere ludum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 36.

Incīdor, i, cīſus. paſſ. *To be cut,* &c. Lingua inciditur ad implorandam calamitatem, *Cic. anteq. ir. in exil.* 6.

‖ Incīduus, a, um. adj. *That is not lawfull,* or *wont, to be cut.* § Sylva incidua, *Ov. Am.* 3, 1. *ubi tamen mel. libb. hab.* incædua.

* Inciens, tis. adj. [*ab* in & cieo] Incientes oves, *ewes near the time of yeaning,* Varr. 2, 28. Antiqui incientes ſues occidere non aſſueti, *Plin. H.* 11, 84. *ed. Hard.*

Incīle, is. n. [*ab* incidendo, inciditur enim lapis, *vel* terra, unde aqua ex flumine agi poſſit] *A trench, ditch,* or *furrow, to convey water; a place by which water is conveyed into the fields,* &c. *to water grounds,* &c. *a gutter of ſtone for water to paſs in, a kennel in the ſtreets for a water-courſe.* Vid. *Plin.* 18, 16. *Col.* 5, 9, 13. & *Græv.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 8, 5.

Incīlis, e. adj. *Belonging to,* or *like, gutters.* ut ¶ Inciles foſſæ, *Gutters, ditches,* or *furrows, for the conveyance of water,* Cato, 155.

† Incīlo, āre. neut. *To blame, reprove, rebuke,* or *check.* = Jure increpet, inciletque, *Lucr.* 3, 976.

Incinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Girded, environed, hemed in.* (2) ‖ *Ungirded, looſe.* (1) Ebrius incinctis philyrâ capillis ſaltat, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 337. Incinctus cinctu Gabino, *Liv.* 8, 9. (2) *Litt.* ſed, ut puto, ſine auct.

Incingo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To gird, to gird about, to environ, to compaſs in.* Aras verbenis, ſylvâque incinxit agreſti, *Ov. Met.* 7, 242. tempora lauro, *Ib.* 14, 729. Turritis incingere mœnibus urbes, *Id. Am.* 3, 8, 47.

Incingor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be girded about.* Incingi zonâ, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 66.

Incĭno, ĕre, nui, entum. [*ex* in & cano] *To ſing,* or *pley upon inſtruments.* Varios incinit ore modos, *Propert.* 2, 22, 6.

Incipiendus, a, um. part. *To be begun,* Ov. Faſt. 5, 570.

Incipiens, tis. part. *Begining.* § Barba incipiens, *Ov. Met.* 12, 395.

Incĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum. act. [*ex* in & capio] (1) *To begin.* (2) *To enterpriſe, to attempt.* (1) 𝔛 Incipere multò eſt, quàm impetrare, facilius, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 14. Cibus à ſalſamentis & oleribus meliùs incipit, *Celſ.* 1, 2. (2) Hâc ſpe illi hoc incipiunt, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 19.

Incĭpior, i. paſſ. *To be begun,* &c. § Haud ignarus ſumma ſcelera incipi cum periculo, peragi cum præmio, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 67, 3. *Conſ. Liv.* 10, 39.

Incĭpiſſo, ĕre, act. *To begin,* or *attempt.* Magnam illîc, homo, rem incipiſſis, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 73.

‖ Incircumcīſus, a, um. part. *Uncircumciſed,* Eccl.

‖ Incircumſcriptus, a, um. part. *Incomprehenſible, unbounded,* Prud. Apoth. 863. ┼ Non circumſcriptus.

Incīſè. adv. *Piecemeal, conciſely,* or *by ſhort ſentences,* or *members.* Inciſè, membratimve, *Cic. Orat.* 63.

Incīſim. adv. *Idem.* Quæ inciſim, aut membratim efferuntur, *Cic. Orat.* 67.

Incīſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An inciſion,* or *cuting.* (2) Met. *A ſhort pointing of a ſentence.* (1) Inciſio & alligatura vitis, *Col.* de *Arb.* c. 8. (2) Cic. Orat. 61.

‖ Incīſōres dentes. [quòd incidant cibos] *The four foremoſt teeth ſo called,* Ap. Med.

Incīſum, i. n. *A ſhort member of a ſentence, called a comma.* Quæ Græci κόμματα & κῶλα, neſcio cur nos non rectè *inciſa* & *membra* vocamus, *Cic. Orat.* 62.

Incīſūra, æ. f. (1) *A cut, gaſh,* or *garſe; a jagg, a notch.* (2) *A line in one's hand.* (1) Pili inciſi ab ipsâ inciſurâ augentur, *Plin.* 11, 39. § Inciſuræ raporum, *Col.* 12, 54, 1. (2) Plin. 11, 52.

Incīſus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut, graved,* or *carved, in.* (2) *Snipt,* or *jagged.* (3) Met. Alſo *cut off, diſappointed.* (1) Carmen inciſum in ſepulcro, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 17. (2) § Herba inciſa, *Plin.* (3) Ne ſpes inciſa Philippum abalienaret, *Liv.* 35, 32.

Incīſus, ûs. m. verb. *id. quod* inciſio, *Plin.* 16, 12.

* Incĭta, æ. f. propriè adj. f. *ſubaud.* linea. Antiqui fines ſeu terminos, quos ampliùs promovere non eſt, *incitos* vocabant. Et qui eò rerum redacti erant, ut nullum certum rerum ſuarum conſilium capere poſſent, *ad incitas redacti,* Plauto, aliiſque dicebantur, ubi ſubaudiendum *lineas,* Scal. *An extremity,* or *the fartheſt bound, a* ne plùs ultra. *Vid.* Incitus.

* ‖ Incĭtābŭlum, i. n. *An incitement.* Incitabulum ingenii virtutiſque, *Gell.* 15, 2. pro

* Incĭtāmentum, i. *An incitement, motive, inducement,* or *encouragement.* Laborum & periculorum, incitamentum, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 10. Educandi incitamentum, *Plin. Paneg.* 27. Incitamentum ad vincendum, *Liv.* 21, 44. *ſed al. alit. leg.*

* Incĭtandus, a, um. part. *To incite,* or *be incited.* Incitandis cælibum pœnis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 25, 1.

* Incĭtātè. adv. iùs, comp. *Haſteyly, ſpeedyly.* 𝔛 Fluit numerus incitatiùs brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardiùs, *Cic. Orat.* 63.

* Incĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A haſteing.* (2) Met. *An emotion, a provocation, an encouragement.* (1) Sol incitatione fertur, *Cic. Q. Acad.* 4, 26. (2) Vehementi incitatione inflammatur animus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 43.

* ‖ Incĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A motioner,* or *mover,* to a thing; *an egger on,* Prud. Periſt. 10, 67. ┼ Auctor, ſtimulator.

* Incĭtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to incite.* Cæteros ad deditionem ſui incitaturus exemplo videbatur, *Curt.* 5, 3. *conf. Liv.* 34, 33.

* Incĭtātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Stired up, ſet forward, haſtened, incited,* or *ſpured on; haſtey, ſpeedy, earneſt.* Incitatus celeritate & ſtudio, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 78. Incitato equo ſeſe hoſtibus obtulit, *Id. B. G.* 4, 12. Incitatior fertur Thucydides, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 7. § Incitatiſſima converſio, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 12. Incitatiſſimæ minæ, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, *ext.* 3. Fluvius hibernis fluviis incitatus, *Liv.* 44, 8.

* Incĭtātus, ûs. m. *A moveing,* or *ſtiring up.* Aſſiduo mundi incitatu, *Plin.* 2, 45. *ita leg. Hard. Vid.* Incitus.

‖ Incĭtēga, æ. f. ſicut ap. *Feſt.* corruptè leg. neque ſeciùs ap. *Athenæum* ἐγγυθήκη, cùm rect. ſit ἐγκειθήκη ex ἔγκειμαι, incumbo, innitor & θήκη, ut ſit, cui crater innititur. *A ſerver, a ſtand, a plate,* or *any thing on which a veſſel ſtandeth.* ☞ *Rect.* incitheca.

* Incĭto, āre. act. [*ex* in, & cito] (1) *To incite,* or *ſtir up.* (2) *To ſpur on, to haſten,* or *put forward,* (1) 𝔛 In cibis aviditatem incitat inhibetque, *de herbâ,* Plin. 20, 7. (2) = Facilius eſt incitare currentem, quàm commovere languentem, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 44. 𝔛 Reſtræno, *Id.* pro *Cœl.* 31.

* Incĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be incited,* &c. 𝔛 Stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, ſæpe etiam inſiſtunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40.

* Incĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* incieo] (1) *Moved, ſtired, haſtey, ſpeedy, quick.* (2) *Which cannot be moved, gone as far as may be.* (1) Venti vis verberat incita pontum, *Lucr.* 1, 272. § Incita aura, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 564. (2) ¶ Redigi ad incitas, *ſc.* lineas, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 136. *to be at his wit's end;* a metaphor taken from the game of draughts, when one can remove the men no farther.

* Incĭtus, ûs. m. *Motion.* Aſſiduo mundi incitu, *Plin.* 2, 45. *ſic leg. Froben. & alii. Vid.* Incitatus.

Incīvīlis, e. adj. *Uncivil, clowniſh, rude, ill bred.* = Sæviantque inciviles animi, *Aur. Vict.* de *Cæſ.* c. 22. § Incivile ingenium, *Eutr.* 9, 27.

‖ Incīvīlĭter, adv. iùs, comp. *Uncivilly, clowniſhly.* An te nos tractamus inciviliter? *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 227. § Inciviliùs ſe & altiùs efferre, *Flor.* 1, 26, 8. Inciviliùs & violentiùs, *Suet. Tit.* 6.

* Inclāmans, tis. part. *Calling upon.* Lazarus è tumulo, Chriſto inclamante, reſurget, *Claud. Mirac. Chriſt.* 11.

* ‖ Inclāmātor, ōris. m. *An uſher,* or *ſerjeant,* Bud.

* Inclāmātus, a, um. part. *Called upon.* Inclamatus à puero delphinus, *Plin. H.* 9, 8.

* Inclāmĭtor, āri. freq. [*ex* in, & clamitor] *To be bawled at, to be railed at.* Etiam inclamitor quaſi ſervus? *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 46.

* Inclāmo, āre. neut. [*ex* in, & clamo] (1) *To cry out to, to call to,* or *upon.* (2) Alſo *to cry out upon, to chide, ſcold,* or *rail at.* (1) Ita te para, ut, ſi inclamâro, advoles, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. Exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, *Liv.* 1, 25. (2) Nolito acriter eum inclamare, utut erga me eſt meritus, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 110. *vid. & eundem, Aſin.* 3, 2, 36.

Inclāreo, ēre, ui. & Inclāreſco, ĕre, ui. neut. *To grow famous and conſiderable, to get credit and reputation.* Docendi genere inclaruit, *Suet.* de *Ill. Gramm.* 17. § Artibus inclaruiſſe, *Plin. Paneg.* 82. Inclaruiſtis ſpecioſo vitæ exitu, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, *ext.* 3.

Inclēmens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Ungentle, unkind, churliſh, mercyleſs, pityleſs, harſh, rigorous.* §‖ Dictator inclemens, *Liv.* 8, 32. Inclementius verbum, *Id.* 9, 34. Inclementiſſimus incubator, *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 10.

Inclēmenter. adv. iùs, comp. *Harſhly, unkindly, without pity, unmercyfully.* Dicere in aliquem inclementer, *Ter. prol. Eun.* 4. Si quid inclementiùs in te ſum invectus, *Liv.* 3, 48.

Inclēmentia, æ. f. *Cruelty, unmercyfulneſs, rigour, ſharpneſs.* Inclementia duræ Mortis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 68. divûm, *Id. Æn.* 2, 602.

* Inclīnābĭlis, e. adj. *Inclineable.* Dubios & in pravum inclinabiles revocare ad rectum, *Sen. Epiſt.* 94.

* ‖ Inclīnāmentum, i. n. *A declenſion,* or *deriveation,* Gell. 4, 9.

Inclīnandus, a, um. part. *To be inclined,* or *bent towards,* Celſ. 7, 7.

* Inclīnans, tis. part. *Inclineing, bending, drawing nigh to.* § Inclinans in vitium vinum, *Plin.* 14, 20. Ad purpuram inclinans, *Id.* 21, 8.

* Inclīnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A leaning,* or *bowing, downward.* (2) Met. *An inclination,* or *diſpoſition.* (3) *A change,* or *alteration.* (4) *A revolution, a climate.* (1) 𝔛 Accubatio, inclinatio, ſeſſio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 34. § Inclinatio laterum, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) § Inclinatio voluntatis, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 29. Inclinatio ad pacem, *Liv.* 24, 22. (3) Inclinationes rerum & temporum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10. (4) Cœli inclinationes, quæ Græci κλίματα vocant, *Vitruv.* 1, 1.

* Inclīnātūrus, a, um. part. *About to incline.* § Inclinatura ſtudia, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 34, 2. *Conſ. Liv.* 27, 45. & 31, 32.

• Inclīnātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Stooping, bending, awry.* (2) Met. *Inclined, prone.* (3) *Abated, turned, weakened, waxen toward the end, wearing away, going down.* (4) *Fallen to decay.* (5) Alſo *flaging, drooping, giveing way.* (1) § Inclinata cervix, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) Inclinatior ad pacem animus, *Liv.* 3, 2. Inclinatus ad cauſam plebis, *Id.* 3, 65. (3) § Inclinatæ vires, *Id.* 9, 12. ✠ increſcens. Hæc omnia in dites à pauperibus inclinata onera, *Id.* 1, 43. Priùs ſol meridie ſe inclinavit, quàm telum hinc emiſſum eſt, *Id.* 9, 32. Dies inclinabat in veſperam, *Curt.* 6, 11, 9. *Vid.* Inclino, n. 5. (4) = Labenti & inclinatæ reipublicæ ferre opem, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 18. (5) Inclinatam aciem ſolus reſtituit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 62. Neutrò inclinata eſt pugna, *Liv.* 24, 15.

• ‖ Inclīnātus, ûs. m. verb. *A declineing* of *nouns, &c.* Gell. 3, 12.

• Inclīnis, e. adj. (1) *Bending forward, ſtooping.* (2) Alſo *unbent, ſtraight.* (1) Cervix inclinis cedit malis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 307. (2) Manil. 1, 596.

• Inclīno, āre. act. & neut. [*ex* in, & clino] (1) *To bend,* or *bow, down.* (2) *To incline.* (3) *To change,* or *turn.* (4) *To leſſen, impair,* or *abaſe.* (5) Neut. *To decline, to wax worſe,* or *better.* (6) Alſo *to recoil, to give back, to ſhrink.* (7) In ſenſu obſcœno. (1) ¶ Inclinare malos, *to ſtrike,* Liv. 36, 44. Genua inclinârat arenis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 355. (2) Inclinat animus, ut arbitrer, &c. Liv. 7, 9. (3) Se fortuna inclinârat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 152. (4) Phalareus primus inclinâſſe eloquentiam dicitur, *Quint.* 10, 1. (5) = Inclinata fortuna & planè jacens, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 3. ✠ Quædam remedia increſcentibus morbis, plura inclinatis conveniunt, *Celſ.* 3, 2. (6) Dextrum cornu in fugam inclinabat, *Liv.* Milites in fugam inclinârunt, *Id.* 34, 28. (7) *Juv. Sat.* 9, 26. ¶ Inclinat ſe ſol, *the ſun is going down,* Liv. Inclinare omnem culpam in aliquem, *to lay all the fault upon him,* Id. 5, 8. ‖ nomen in caſus, *to decline it,* Gell. 10, 15. + Declinare, *Varr.*

• Inclīnor, āri, paſſ. *To be inclined,* or *bent forward,* Celſ. 5, 26.

• ‖ Inclīnus, a, um. adj. *Bending downward,* Arnob. *pro* inclinis.

• Inclūdendus, a, um. part. *To be included.* § Includenda paſtinatio, *Col.* 11, 2, 17. *conf. Celſ.* 7, 16.

• Inclūdo, ĕre, ūſi, ūſum. act. [*ex* in & claudo] (1) *To include,* or *encloſe; to ſhut up.* (2) *To hinder,* or *keep in.* (3) *To enchaſe, grave,* or *ſet, in.* (1) Nondum omne animal in mundo intus incluſerat *Deus,* Cic. *de* Univ. 10. § Includere aliquem in cuſtodias, *i. e.* carcerem, *Id. Verr.* 5, 5. (2) = Me dolor debilitat, includitque vocem, *Id.* pro *Rabir. Poſt.* 17. Incluſitque dolor lacrymas, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 318. (3) Signa Verres in ſcyphis aureis includebat, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. § Includere aliquid clypeo, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 15. in carcere, *Id. Att.* 2, 1. in carcerem, *Id. Verr.* 5, 45.

• Inclūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be included,* &c. Quod multis locis in juriſconſultorum includitur formulis, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 79. Smaragdi auro includuntur, *Lucr.* 4, 1120.

• ‖ Inclūſia, æ. f. *A kind of inner coat,* Alex. *ab* Alex.

• Inclūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſhuting,* or *encloſeing, in; an impriſonment.* M. Bibulum, cujus incluſione contentus non eras, occidere voluiſti, Cic. in *Vatin.* 10.

• Inclūſus, a, um. part. (1) *Shut up, beſieged.* (2) *Contained, encloſed, included.* (1) Incluſi compagibus corporis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 21. ✠ Ut potiùs acie decernerent, quàm incluſi, *Liv.* § Anguſtiis temporis incluſus, *Id.* 24, 8. Incluſum Dolabellam interfecit, *Paterc.* 2, 69. (2) Incluſo plena fit uva mero, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 3, 36. Incluſa verba pectore, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 372.

• Inclūtus, a, um. adj. quod tamen frequentiùs ſcrib.

• Inclȳtus, a, um. ſſimus, ſup. adj. [*ab* in & κλυτὸς, *i. e.* clarus, vel *ab* in & cluo] *Famous, noble, excellent, of great renown.* § Inclytum divitiis templum, *Liv.* 26, 11. Inclytus apud mulieres, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 12. Claritudo inclytiſſima, *Gell.* 3, 7. Inclytiſſimi poëtarum, *Id.* 13, 7. Inclytiſſimus dux, *Col.* 1, 4, 2.

Incoāctus, a, um. part. (1) *Voluntary, unconſtrained.* (2) ‖ Alſo *curled,* or *gathered.* (1) Omne honeſtum injuſſum incoactumque eſt, *Sen. Ep.* 66. § Voluntas incoacta, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 1. (2) = Incoactæ dicebantur mulieres plùs æquo calamiſtris uſæ vel uſtæ, *Feſt.*

Incoctĭlis, e. adj. *Tinned, leaded, ſilvered,* or *gilded, over,* or *within,* Plin. 34, 17.

Incoctus, a, um. part. & adj. [*ab* incoquor] (1) *That which is ſoden,* or *boiled, with any other thing;* or *infuſed into it.* (2) *Sunburnt.* (3) Met. Alſo *ſoaked in,* or *ſeaſoned with* a thing. (4) ‖ Adj. *Unſoden.* (5) *Unripe, not conſidered,* or *digeſted.* (1) Cruor incoctus herbis, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 7. Incocta ceraſtis ſpicula, *Sil.* 13, 684. (2) Mauri incocti corpora, *Id.* 17, 627. (3) Incoctum generoſo pectus honeſto, *Perſ.* 2, 74. (4) § Caro incocta, *Fab. Pict.* ap. *Gell.* 10, 15. (5) ✠ Incoctum non expromit, bene coctum aliquid dabit, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 53.

• Incœnans, tis. part. *i. e.* intus cœnans. *Suping within doors,* Suet. Tib. 39.

• Incœnātus, a, um. part. *Not haveing ſuped, ſuperleſs.* Cubet incœnatus, *Cato,* 156. Incœnato dare medicamenta, *Scrib. Lar. Comp.* 140.

• Incœnis, e. adj. *Superleſs.* Cupiunt extrudere incœnem ex ædibus, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 1, 18.

• Incœno, āre. act. [*ex* in, & cœno] *To ſup,* or *be at ſuper, within doors,* Suet. Tib. 39. *Vid.* Incœnans; vix alibi occ.

Incœptio, Incœpto, Incœptor, Incœptus. *Vid.* Inceptio, &c.

Incōgĭtābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Thoughtleſs, that does not think* of a thing. (2) ‖ Paſſ. *Unthought of, that cannot be fully thought of.* (1) = Scio me fuiſſe excordem, cæcum, incogitabilem, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 63. (2) *Litt.* ex *Calep.* qui tamen gratìs dicit.

† Incōgĭtandus, a, um. part. *Not to be thought of,* Faber. *ex* Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 54. & Trin. 2, 1, 1. *ſed rectiùs* in cogitando, *vid.* Gronov. *in locum priorem.*

Incōgĭtans, tis. adj. *Raſh, fooliſh, thoughtleſs, unadviſed, inconſiderate,* Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 14.

Incōgĭtantia, æ. f. *Incogitancy, inadvertency, indiſcretion.* = Incogitantia, excors immodeſtia, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 27.

Incōgĭtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Inconſiderate, thoughtleſs.* (2) *Never contrived before.* (1) § Incogitatus animus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 3, 1. = Alacritas incogitata & injuſſa, *Sen. Ep.* 57. (2) Supplicia horrida, incogitata, infanda, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 97.

✣ Incōgĭto, āre, neut. *To contrive.* § Non fraudem ſocio incogitat ullam, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 122.

• Incognĭtus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & cognitus] (1) *Unknown, unheard.* (2) *Untryed at law.* (1) Res animos incognita turbat, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 519. ✠ Ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 6. § Illi mihi fratrem incognitum, qualis futurus eſſet, dederunt, *Id.* ad *Quirit. poſt Redit.* 2. (2) Cæteros, causâ incognitâ, condemnatis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 29.

‖ Incoībĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be well joined,* or *put together,* Gell. 5, 3.

Incŏla, æ. c. g. [*ab* incolo] *An inhabitant, a dweller, a ſojourner.* = Socrates totius mundi ſe incolam & civem arbitrabatur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 37. ¶ Incola arbor, *a tree brought out of another country, and planted with us,* Plin. 12, 3.

‖ Incŏlātus, ûs. m. *A man's dwelling in a ſtrange country,* Ap. medii ævi ſcriptt.

Incŏlendus, a, um. part. *To inhabit,* or *be inhabited.* Qui agrorum incolendorum causâ remanſiſſent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 7.

Incŏlens, tis, part. *Inhabiting,* Liv. 21, 32.

Incŏlo, ĕre, ui, cultum. act. *To inhabit, continue, abide,* or *dwell,* in a place. Qui Alpes incolunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 10.

Incŏlor, i. paſſ. *To be inhabited,* &c. Loci qui à quibuſque incolebantur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 42.

‖ Incŏlōrātè. adv. *Without colour,* or *pretenſe,* Ap. JCC.

Incŏlŭmis, e. adj. (1) *Safe, ſound.* (2) *Whole, entire.* (1) = Cives integros incolumeſque ſervavi, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 10. (2) Omne argentum ubi actutum incolume redigam, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 5, 23. ‖ Incolumiores, *Gell.* 17, 2.

Incŏlŭmĭtas, ātis. f. *Safety, ſoundneſs, healthyneſs.* Incolumitas eſt ſalutis tuta atque integra conſervatio, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 56. § Incolumitatem plantarum tueri, *Col.* 11, 3, 61.

• ‖ Incōmis, e. adj. [*ex* in, & comis] *Diſcourteous, rude, churliſh.* Incomis & tenebroſa vita, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 7. + Ruſticus, inurbanus, *Cic.*

Incŏmĭtātus, a, um. *Unaccompanyed, without any attendance,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 55. § Funera incomitata, *Lucr.* 6, 1223. virtus externis bonis, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 3, 36.

• ‖ Incōmĭter. adv. [*ex* in, & comiter] *Diſcourteouſly, rudely,* Hul. + Inurbanè, *Cic.*

† Incŏmĭtio, āre. act. Quæſo ne me incomities, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 30. ſign. tale convitium facere, pro quo neceſſe ſit in comitium, *h. e.* in conventum, venire, *Feſt.*

‖ Incommeābĭlis, e. adj. *Unpaſſable.* Via clivoſa & incommeabilis, *Amm.* 16, 20. + Avius, *Vett.*

Incommendātus, a, um. part. *Uncommended, not recommended, treated without reſpect,* Ov. Met. 11, 434.

‖ Incommōbĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Unmoveableneſs, ſenſeleſſneſs, ſtupidity,* Apul. *de* Hab. doctr. Plat. p. 599. + Torpor, ſtupor, *Vett.*

‖ Incommŏdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An incommodeing,* or *doing one any inconveniency,* Cic. Attic. 1, 17. ſec. Nizol. *ubi al. leg.* incommoditatè.

Incommŏdè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Out of time and ſeaſon, inconveniently.* (2) *Scurvyly, ill favouredly.* (3) *Incommodiouſly.* (1) ✠ Incommodiſſimè herclè, *CH.* Imò verò infeliciter, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 37. Incommodiſſimè navigâſſemus, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 9. Signa incommodè oppoſita, *Liv.* 40, 51. (2) ✠ Cum illo quidem optimè actum eſt, mecum autem incommodiùs, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 4. (3) Incommodè accidit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 33.

† Incommŏdiſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Incommodious, troubleſome,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 19.

Incommŏdĭtas, ātis. f. *Incommodity, inconvenience, unſeaſonableneſs, troubleſomeneſs.* Incommoditas omnis huc redit, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 135. § Incommoditas temporis, *Liv.* 10, 11.

Incommŏdo, āre. act. *To incommode, to croſs, to do one a ſpite,* or *diſkindneſs.* Mihi ut incommodet, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 124.

Incommŏdum, i. n. (1) *An inconvenience, diſadvantage,* or *misfortune.* (2) *Illneſs, annoyance.* (3) *Loſs, foil, damage.* (1) = Plus adjuramenti, quàm incommodi, habet locus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 24. § Incommoda vitæ ſolari, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 86. (2) Multa ſenem circumveniunt incommoda, *Hor. A.* 160. (3) Remmiſceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani & priſtinæ Helvetiorum virtutis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1.

Incommŏdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Incommodious, troubleſome.* (2) *Noiſome.* (3) *Improper, hurtfull.* (4) *Teaſeing, uneaſy.* (1) § Incommodum iter, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 4, 1. (2) Incommoda ambulantibus radix, *Plin.* (3) = Uxor incommoda & importuna, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 46. ✠ gratus, *Cic.* (4) Facilis pater incommodus amanti filio, *Id. N.D.* 3, 29. ¶ Incommoda res, *adverſity,* *Id.* Incommoda valetudo, *ſickneſs, an ill ſtate of health,* Liv. 5, 31.

‖ Incommūnĭcābĭlis, e. adj. *Incommunicable,* Eccl.

Incompărābĭlis, e. adj. *That hath not his like.* Incomparabilis animi ſublimitas, *Plin.* 7, 25. magiſter, *Quint.* 1, 2.

Incompertus, a, um. part. *Not certainly found out,* or *known.* § Incompertum aliquid dicere, *Liv.* 9, 26. habere, *Plin.* 12, 8. Via hoſtibus incomperta, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 79, 4.

Incompŏſĭtè. adv. *Diſorderly.* = In hoſtem negligenter atque incompoſitè venientem incurrunt, *Liv.* 25, 37.

Incompŏsĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Diſordered, diſcompoſed.* (2) *Unhandſome, unſeemly.* (3) *Huddled, immethodical.* (1) § Incompoſitum agmen, *Liv.* 5, 28. 𝔛 diſperſum, *Id.* 24, 36. (2) § Moribus incompoſitus, *Quint.* 4, 5. (3) § Incompoſita oratio, *Quint.* 9, 4. Incompoſito pede currunt verſus Lucilii, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 1.

Incomprehensĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be comprehended, incomprehenſible.* Incomprehenſibilis natura eſt, *Celſ.* in *præfat.* parvitas, *Col.* 10. *pr.* 4. opus, *Sen. Ep.* 94. ‖ Veritas incomprehenſibilis, *Gell.* 11, 5.

Incomprehenſus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* = 𝔛 Quæ nos incomprehenſa & non percepta dicimus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 30.

* Incomptus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, *&* comptus] (1) *Trimed, unkembed.* (2) *Slovenly; rough, unpoliſhed.* § (1) Incompti capilli, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 41. (2) = Scripta horridula & incompta, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1. Incomptior, *Suet. Aug.* 69.

Inconceſſus, a, um. part. *Unallowed; not granted,* or *permitted; unlawfull.* § Inconceſſi Hymenæi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 655. Inconceſſa ſpes, *Ov. Met.* 9, 637. Voluptas inconceſſa placet, *Id. Am.* 3, 4, 31.

† Inconciliātè. adv. *Unadviſedly, ill,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

Inconcilio, āre, act. Inconciliâſti, *Plaut.* com parâſti, commendâſti, vel, ut antiqui, per dolum decepiſti, *Feſt.* (1) *To trouble, to ſet at diſcord, to put out of order.* (2) *To provoke one and make him his enemy.* (3) Alſo *to deceive.* (1) Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 2. (2) Id. Moſt. 3, 1, 85. (3) Id. Trin. 1, 2, 99. interp. Feſt.

‖ Inconcinnè. adv. *Unhandſomely,* Apul. Met. 10, p. 325.

Inconcinnĭtas, ātis. f. *Unhandſomeneſs, ill faſhionedneſs,* Suet. Aug. 86.

‖ Inconcinnĭter. adv. *Unhandſomely, without grace,* Gell. 10, 17. + Non concinnè, *Cic.*

Inconcinnus, a, um. adj. *Unhandſome, ill faſhioned, improper,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 4. = Aſperitas agreſtis & inconcinna, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 6.

* ‖ Inconcĭtus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, *&* concitus] *Not moved,* or *ſtirred.* ¶ Inconcitus gradus, *a ſlow pace,* Amm. + Tardus, teſtudineus.

Inconcuſſus, a, um. part. *Unſhaken.* Hilares inconcuſſique penates, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 142. = Ab omni ſono inconcuſſus & immotus, *Plin. Paneg.* 82. § Sanitas inconcuſſa, *Sen. Ep.* 66.

Incondĭtè. adv. *Confuſedly, diſorderly.* Quod ille rudis inconditè fundit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 44. & *Div.* 1, 72. § Incondita turba, *Liv.* 21, 57. Rates inconditæ, *Flor.* 3, 8, 3.

Incondĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Out of order,* or *rank.* (2) *Indigeſted, ill put together, rude, confuſed, unpoliſhed, not ripe.* (3) Alſo *uncovered, unburyed.* (1) = Ne ſparſi & inconditi ſine ordine excurrerent, *Liv.* 29, 34. (2) Inconditum ac penè ridiculum omne jus civile præter Romonum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 44. ¶ Carmina incondita, *doggrel verſes,* Liv. 4, 20. multitudo, *Id.* 43, 10. fructus, *Col.* 1, 56. (3) Miſta jacent incondita vivis corpora, *Luc.* 6, 101.

Inconfectus, a, um. part. *Indigeſted.* Quicquid aſſumptum eſt, inconfectum protinus reddunt, *Celſ.* 4, 16.

‖ ⊕ Inconfeſſus, a, um. part. *Not confeſſed, not haveing confeſſed,* Ov. Met. 2, 557. ☞ *ſed totum verſum delet* Heinſius.

‖ Inconfūſĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Who needeth not be aſhamed,* Vulg. interpr.

Inconfūſus, a, um. part. *Not confounded,* or *diſordered.* = Intrepidus, inconfuſúſque, *Sen.* procem. *Q. Nat.* 3. *præf.*

* Incongĕlābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in, *&* congelabilis] *That cannot be frozen,* Gell. 17, 8.

‖ Incongruè. adv. *Incongruouſly, abſurdly, againſt the rules of grammar,* Priſc. + Non congruenter.

Incongruens, tis. adj. *Diſagreeable, unſuitable.* Diſſoluta atque incongruens ſententia, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 9, 19. diſciplina, *Gell.* 12, 5.

‖ Incongruenter. adv. *Incongruouſly,* Tert. + Non congruenter.

‖ Incongruentia, æ. f. *Incongruity of ſpeech,* Tert.

‖ Incongruĭtas, ātis. f. *Incongruity, diſagreeableneſs,* Priſc.

‖ Incongruus, a, um. adj. *Incongruous,* Apul. p. 638.

‖ Inconnīvens, tis. adj. & Inconnīvus, a, um. adj. *That moveth not the eyelids, that twinkleth not with the eyes,* Gell. 2, 1. Apul. Met. 6, p. 186.

Inconſcius, a, um. adj. *Not knowing* a thing, *not conſcious to it.* Inconſciis Saguntinis, *Liv.* 21, 22. *ſed mel. libb. hab.* inſciis.

‖ Inconſĕquens, tis. adj. *Inconſequent,* Gell. 14, 1.

Inconsĕquentia, æ. f. *Inconſequence.* Inconſequentia rerum fœdiſſima, *Quint.* 8, 6.

‖ Inconsīdĕrans, tis. adj. *That conſidereth not,* or *taketh not care what he ſaith,* or *doth.* = Non ita leves & inconſiderantes ſumus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 27. ☞ *ſed al. & fortè meliùs* inconſiderati.

Inconsīdĕrantia, æ. f. *Want of conſideration, indiſcretion.* ☞ Dubium an leg. ap. *Cic.* certè ap. *Suet. Claud.* 39.

Inconsīdĕrātè adv. iùs, comp. *Raſhly, unadviſedly, without conſideration, inconſiderately.* = Inconſideratè negligentérque, *Cic. Off.* 1, 29. § Inconſideratiùs præliari, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 9.

‖ Inconsīdĕrātio, ōnis. f. *Negligence, inadvertency,* Salv.

Inconsīdĕrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Inconſiderate, unadviſed, that conſidereth not.* = Temeraria & inconſiderata fama popularis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 2. Nihil poteſt dici inconſideratius, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 43. Plenus inconſideratiſſimæ ac dementiſſimæ temeritatis, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp.* 26.

Inconsōlābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be comforted, inconſolable.* § Inconſolabile vulnus, *Ov. Met.* 5, 426.

Inconſpĭcuus, a, um. adj. *Not conſpicuous,* or *remarkable.* § Inconſpicua mors, *Flor.* 4, 2.

Inconſtans, tis. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Inconſtant, light, wavering.* § Inconſtantes venti, *Plin.* 18, 35. ridiculè inconſtans, *Cic. pro Q. Roſc.* 6. Quorum alter inconſtantior, alter impurior, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 15. Accepit inconſtantiſſima vultu, *Gell.* 13, ult.

Inconſtanter. adv. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Inconſtantly, unſteadfaſtly, lightly.* § Inconſtanter loqui, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 17. Inconſtantiſſimè dicta, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 27.

Inconſtantia, æ. f. (1) *Inconſtancy, lightneſs, wavering, changeableneſs, unſteadyneſs.* (2) *Uncertainty.* (1) 𝔛 Nemo doctus mutationem conſilii inconſtantiam dixit eſſe, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. = Inconſtantia mutabilitáſque mentis, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 35. (2) Inconſtantiam menſuræ diverſitas auctorum facit, *Plin.* 6, 26.

Inconſuētus, a, um. part. *Unaccuſtomed, unwonted.* Inconſuetus opimæ menſæ, *Sil.* 11, 282. Beſtiæ paluſtres inconſuetâ falſitudine necantur, *Vitruv.* 1, 4. Inſuetus, *Cic.*

Inconſultè. adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Without counſel, unadviſedly.* (2) *Raſhly, indiſcreetly.* (3) ‖ *Hand over head.* (1) Unde inconſultè properavi, revertar, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 1, 2. (2) = Quàm inconſultè ac temerè dicantur, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16 Inconſultiùs aggreditur, *Sall. Jug.* 35. Inconſultiùs aſſumpta uxor, *Plin. Paneg.* 83. (3) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 452. *ubi rect.* inconſulti.

‖ Inconſultò, adv. *Not of purpoſe, unwaryly, not thinking of it,* Ulp. + Inconſultè.

Inconſultus, a, um. part. (1) *Who is not aſked counſel,* or *advice.* (2) *Unadviſed, raſh, fooliſh, indiſcreet.* (3) *Who has not counſel given him.* (1) = Inconſulto ac inſcio domino, *Varr. R. R.* 1. (2) = Homo inconſultus & temerarius hæc non videbat, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 6. Inconſulta ruit turba, *Lucan.* 1, 498. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 21. (3) Inconſulti abeunt, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 452. *interpretantibus Lexicis, ſed vid. ne ad primam notionem pertineat.*

Inconſultus, ûs. m. ¶ Inconſultu meo, *i. e.* me inconſulto, *without my advice, without my being aſked,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 130.

‖ Inconſummātus, a, um. part. *Unfiniſhed, imperfect,* Amm. + Non conſummatus.

Inconſumptūs, a, um. part. (1) *Unconſumed, unſpent, unwaſted.* (2) *Endleſs, everlaſting.* (1) Hic inconſumpto viſcere paſcet avem, *Ov. Ibis,* 194. § (2) Inconſumpta Juventas, *Id. Met.* 4, 17.

Incontāmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Undefiled, unpolluted.* = Ne quid ſinceri, ne quid incontaminati ſit, *Liv.* 4, 2. § Incontaminatâ facie, *Varr.* 3, 9, 16.

* ‖ Incontanter. adv. [*ex* in, *&* contor] *Without delay.* Magiſtratibus te incontanter objiciam, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 86. + Sine morâ, haud cunctanter, *Liv.*

* Incontentus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in, *&* contentus] *Not ſtretched out, unbent, not ſcrewed up.* § Incontentæ fides, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 27.

‖ Incontĭguus, a, um. adj. *That cannot be touched,* Arnob. + Non contiguus.

* Incontĭnens, tis. adj. [*ex* in, *&* continens] Qui ſe à libidine gulâve non continet. (1) *Incontinent, unchaſte, unſtaid, looſe.* (2) *That hath no command,* or *government of his luſt,* or *paſſions.* (1) Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur Relinquit ales, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 77. (2) = Violentus & incontinens ſui, *Sen. N. Q.* 5, 3, 30.

* Incontĭnenter. adv. [*ex* in, *&* continenter] *Incontinently; without moderation,* or *government of himſelf.* Nihil incontinenter eſſe faciendum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 8. Cibum incontinenter aſſumere, *Celſ.* 1, 3.

* Incontĭnentia, æ. f. [*ex* in, *&* continentia] (1) *A not holding.* (2) Met. *Incontinency.* (1) ¶ Incontinentia urinæ, *Difficulty in holding one's water,* Plin. 20, 13. (2) = Multa de incontinentiâ intemperantiáque diſſeruit, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 5.

Inconvĕniens, tis. adj. *Inconvenient, unſeemly, unfit, diſagreeable,* Caſſ. Cic. Ep. Fam. 12, 13.

‖ Inconvŏlūtus, a, um. part. *Unfolded, diſplayed,* Amm. + Non convolutus.

Incŏquendus, a, um. part. *To be ſeethed,* or *boiled, together,* Celſ. 6, 7.

Incŏquo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To ſeethe,* or *boil, in a thing; to ſeethe together.* (2) Alſo *to cover braſs with ſilver, tin,* or *lead.* (1) § Ferventi aquâ incoquere, *Plin.* 12, 3. (2) Plin. 34, 17.

Incŏquor, i, coctus, paſſ. *To be boiled in.* Sic mari latè patenti ſaporem incoqui ſalis, *Plin.* 2, 104. *ed. Hard.*

‖ Incŏrōnātus, a, um. part. *Not crowned,* or *adorned, with coronets.* § Incoronata ſimulacra, *Apul. Met.* 4. p. 133. + Non coronatus.

Incorpŏrālis, e. adj. *That hath no body.* 𝔛 Aut corporale eſt, aut incorporale, *Sen. Ep.* 58. Se ad incorporalia tranſtulit, *Id. Ep.* 90.

‖ Incorpŏrālĭtas, ātis. f. *Haveing no body,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5.

Incorpŏrātio, ōnis. f. *A habit, bulk,* or *condition, of body,* Col. 6, 2, 13. Sed Urſinus leg. *in comparatione,* cui aſſentitur clariſſ. Geſnerus.

‖ Incorpŏrātus, a, um. part. *Embodyed, incarnate,* Prud. Cath. 12, 80.

Incorpŏreus, a, um. adj. *Incorporeal, having no body.* Incorporearum rerum æſtimatio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 14. *ſed al. leg. Vid. Gell.* 5, 15. & *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 15.

‖ Incorpŏro, āre. act. *To imprint,* or *ſet upon, one's body; to incorporate,* or *make of one body,* Solin. 35. + In unum corpus conflare, redigere, *Cic.*

Incorrectus, a, um. part. *Uncorrected,* Ovid. Triſt. 3, 14.

Incorruptè. adv. iùs, comp. *Incorruptly, without bribes.* § Incorruptè judicare, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 9. Incorruptiùs quàm nos, *Id.* pro *Marcello,* 9.

‖ Incorruptĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Incorruptible, not ſubject to corruption,* Eccl.

‖ Incorruptio, ōnis. f. *Incorruption,* Vulg. interpr.

Incorruptus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. non corruptus. (1) *Incorrupt, pure, ſincere, whole and ſound, perfect, untainted.* (2) *Who will not be bribed,* or *corrupted.* (1) = 𝔛 Cæſar conſuetudinem vitioſam & corruptam purâ & incorruptâ conſuetudine emendat, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.*

Incorruptus animus fide, *Val. Max.* 2, 1, 3. (2) Incorruptior cuſtos canis, *Col.* 7, 12. § Incorruptiſſimus cuſtos, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 81.

† Incoxans, tis. part. *Siting croſs leged*, Pacuv. ⸸ Coxim ſedens.

† Incoxo, āre. neut. *To ſit croſs leged, to cower down*, Pacuv. ⸸ Coxim ſedeo.

‖ Incraſſo, āre. act. *To make thick, groſs*, or *fat*, Vulg. interp. ⸸ Pinguefacio, *Plin.*

‖ Increātus, a, um. part. *Uncreated*, Lact. *Lat.* Non creatus.

Incrēbreſcens, tis. part. *Increaſeing, waxing more and more, growing more common.* Increbreſcente annonæ caritate, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 3.

Incrēbreſco, ĕre, brui, *vel* bui. incept. (1) *To grow and increaſe more and more.* (2) *To grow frequent*, or *common*; *to prevail*, or *get footing*; *to be much known, to be noiſed abroad far and near.* (1) § Aura increbuit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 93. Undæ increbreſcunt, *Catull.* 62, 274. (2) § Increbuit conſuetudo, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 5. Rumor ſine auctore increbuit, *Curt.* 6, 2, 15.

Incrēbro, āre. act. *To have a thing often.* Si increbravit, ipſus gaudet, res perit, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 29.

‖ Incrēdendus, a, um. part. *Not to be believed.* § Incredenda tabula, *Apul. Met.* 2, p 48. pro

Incrēdĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be believed, incredible, marvelous, ſtrange.* 𝔛 Nihil eſt tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, *Cic. Parad.* princip.

‖ Incrēdĭbĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Incredibility*, Ulp.

Incrēdĭbĭlĭter. adv. *Incredibly, ſtrangely.* § Incredibiliter delector, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15.

‖ Incrēdĭtus, a, um. part. *Not believed, not credible.* Incredita vaticinia Caſſandræ, *Apul.* de *Deo Socr.* p. 694. ⸸ Fide carens.

‖ Incrēdŭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Incredulity, unbelief*, Martian. ⸸ Diffidentia, ſcrupulus, dubitatio.

Incrēdŭlus, a, um. adj. non credulus. (1) *Who will believe nothing, incredulous, hard of belief.* (2) ‖ & Paſſ. *Not to be believed.* (3) ‖ Subſt. *A pagan*, or *unbeliever.* (1) Quodcunque oſtendis mihi ſic, incredulus odi, *Hor. A. Poët.* 188. (2) = Res inauditæ, incredulæ, *Gell.* 9, 4. ⸸ Incredibilis, *Cic.* (3) Ap. Chriſtianos. ⸸ Chriſtianis ſacris abhorrens.

Incrĕmātus, a, um. part. *Burnt, conſumed by fire*, Viginti centurionibus incrematis, *Flor.* 4, 12.

‖ Incrēmento, āre. neut. *To give an increaſe*, Aug. ⸸ Incrementum do.

Incrēmentum, i. n. [*ex* increſco] (1) *Increaſe, improvement, a growing, riſeing*, or *waxing bigger.* (2) *An advancement, promotion, or preferment*; alſo *a largeſs, a liberality.* (3) Alſo *an offspring.* (1) Negat ſummo bono afferre incrementum diem, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 27. In incremento rerum deceſſit, *Liv.* 9, 17. (2) Suet. Vitell. 3. (3) Magnum Jovis incrementum, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 49.

Incrĕpans, tis. part. *Blameing.* Avaritiæ ſingulos increpans, *Suet. Calig.* 39. Amicos increpans, ut ignaros quanta bellua eſſet imperium, *Id. Tib.* 24.

Incrĕpĭtans, tis. part. *Rateing, exhorting, egging, on*, Met. *repreſenting.* Aſcheton increpitanſque levem, Cynumque nivalem, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 524. Tum Bitiæ dedit increpitans, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 742. ⸸ Speculo tibi rugas increpitante, *Prop.* 3, 25, 14.

Incrĕpĭto, āre. freq. *To make a rattleing noiſe, to chide, to rebuke one ſharply, to rate, to blame, to check.* Quid increpitas, mortemque minaris? *Virg. Æn.* 10, 900. § Increpitare alicujus ignaviam, *Val. Max.* 3, 3, *ext.* 2. Dominumque vocando Increpitant canes, *Grat. Hal.* 103. Pertinaciam increpitabant prætoris, *Liv.* 37, 32. Adeò graviter eſt ab conſule increpitus, *Liv.* 24, 17.

Incrĕpĭtus, a, um. part. *Chiden, blamed, rebuked, checked*, or *taunted at.* Cæterorum increpitâ cupiditate, *Suet. Calig.* 44.

Incrĕpo, āre, ui & āvi, ĭtum. neut. (1) *To rattle, ſound forth, or make a noiſe.* (2) *To ſtrike, or beat*, by way of chaſtiſement, *or* otherwiſe. (3) *To chide*, or *check.* (4) *To publiſh*, or *vaunt, abroad.* (5) *To accuſe*, or *blame.* (1) Simul ut diſcus increpuit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 5. Tuba terribilem ſonitum increpuit, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 504. ¶ Digitis increpare lyram, *to play upon it*, Ov. Amor. 2, 11, 32. (2) Ne ſtimulo pudeat increpuiſſe boves, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 30. (3) Phœbus me increpuit lyrâ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 2. (4) Cic Catil. 1, 7. (5) § Singulos avaritiæ increpare. *Suet. Cal.* 39.

Incrĕpor, āri, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be blamed*, &c. Increpatur vehementer, *Val. Max.* 8, 1, *abſ.* 2.

Increſcens, tis. part. (1) *Growing upon.* (2) *Growing, increaſeing.* (1) *Vid.* Increſco, n. 1. § Increſcens vitis, *Col.* 4, 13, 2. (2) 𝔛 Quædam remedia increſcentibus morbis, plura inclinatis conveniunt, *Celſ.* 3, 2.

Increſco, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, neut. (1) *To grow upon.* (2) *To grow in ſtature, to thrive.* (3) *To grow and wax more and more.* (1) Mœſtamque genis increſcere barbam Paſſus erat, *Luc.* 2, 376. (2) Maximè cibo eget, qui increſcit, *Celſ.* 2, 7. (3) 𝔛 Videndum an morbus increſcat, an conſiſtat, an minuatur, *Celſ.* 3, 2. morbus, *Liv.* 44, 36.

* Incrēto, āre. act. [*ex* in, & creta] *To whiten with chalk.* § Incretare faciem, *Petron.* c. 102.

* Incrētus, a, um. part. [*ab* incernor] It. adj. *Sifted through, cleanſed, purged, mingled*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 75.

Incruentātus, a, um. part. *Not ſtained with blood-ſhed*; *not defiled*, or *imbrued, with blood*, Ov. Met. 12, 497. Tac. Hiſt. 4, 37, 4.

Incruentus, a, um. adj. *Without bloodſhed, not bloody.* Neque tamen exercitus populi Romani lætam, aut incruentam, victoriam adeptus erat, *Sall. B. C.* 64. § Prælium incruentum, *Liv.* 2, 56.

‖ Incruſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pargeting*, or *rough caſting.* ¶ Incruſtatio materiaria, *a cielling*, or *wainſcot*, Bud.

‖ Incruſtātus, a, um. part. *Pargeted*, &c. *Non.* ⸸ Cruſtatus.

Incruſto, āre. act. *To parget*, or *rough caſt*; *to make in a hard cruſt.* Sincerum cupimus vas incruſtare, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 56.

Incŭbandus, a, um. part. *To be ſet upon.* § Incubanda ova ſubjicere, *Plin. H.* 10, 74.

Incŭbans, tis. part. *Siting upon the watch, ſiting upon.* Galli vino, velut prædæ, incubantes, *Juſt.* 24, 7. His *utribus* incubantes tranſnavêre amnem, *Curt.* 7, 19. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 26.

Incŭbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lieing upon, a ſiting abrood*, Plin. 10, 54.

‖ Incŭbātor, ōris. m. verb. *An uſurper, a brooder, a ſiter upon*, Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 10.

Incŭbātus, ûs. m. verb. *id. quod* incubatio. *A brooding.* Si incubatu tonuerit, ova pereunt, *Plin.* 28, 4.

Incŭbĭtātus, a, um. part. *i. e.* pædicatus, ſtupratus. *Buggered*, Plaut. Perſ. 2, 4, 13.

‖ Incŭbĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lieing down*, or *upon*, Litt. *ex* Plin. ☞ *Rectiùs* Incubatio.

Incŭbĭto, āre. freq. [*ab* incubo] *To couch*, or *lie, down in a place*; *to lie upon*, Col. 8, 14, 9. & Plin. 8, 43.

Incŭbĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *A brooding, a lieing*, or *leaning, upon.* Incubitus dextri lateris, *Plin.* 28, 4. *Conf.* 10, 54.

Incŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum. neut. (1) *To lie*, or *ſit, upon.* (2) *To brood, ſit*, or *hover, over.* (3) *To cover*, or *ſhadow.* (4) *To dwell*, or *be in.* (5) Met. *To have it in one's eye, to watch and lie in wait for it, to engroſs, to ſit brooding, as a hen upon eggs, and not ſuffer any body elſe to be the better for them.* (1) § Incubuit toro, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 650. (2) Quæ ovis vel pullis incubant, *Col.* 8, 8. § Negant plus 25 ova incubare, *Plin.* (3) Ponto nox incubat atra, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 93. (4) Incubant pratis pecudes, *Sen. Oedip.* 145. (5) Divitiis ſoli incubuêre repertis, *Virg. Æn* 6, 610.

Incŭbor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſat upon*, &c. *Plin.* 10, 54.

Incŭbo, ōnis. m. Ab incubone deludi, *Scrib. Larg.* 100. id. quod

‖ Incŭbus, i. m. *A diſeaſe called the nightmare, lieing like a load upon one, that one cannot ſtir*, or *ſpeak*, Aug. * Ephialtes, *a devil that hath carnal knowledge of women*, Vulg. *Vid.* deſcrip. ap. *Virg. Æn.* 12, 908.

* Inculcandus, a, um. part. *To be thruſt in by main force, to be driven in with might*, Val. Max. 2, 7, extr. 2.

* Inculcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Driven in.* (2) Met. *Often repeted, beaten into the memory.* (1) Plin. 29, 2. (2) Tradita atque inculcata libertas, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 16.

* Inculco, āre. act. [*ex* in & calco] (1) *To drive in*, or *ram down.* (2) Met. *To repete a thing often*, and as it were *to beat it into one's head.* (3) *To force upon.* (1) Area ſubjectis paleis inculcetur, *Col.* 2, 20, 1. (2) § Imagines animis inculcare, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 39. (3) 𝔛 Quibuſdam offeram, quibuſdam etiam inculcabo, *Sen.* de *Vita beat.* 24.

‖ Inculpābĭlis, e. adj. *Blameleſs, inculpable, unblameable*, Prud. Apoth. 951.

‖ Inculpātè. adv. *Unblameably*, Eccl. ⸸ Sine culpâ.

Inculpātus, a, um. part. & ‖ ſsĭmus, ſup. *Blameleſs, irreproveable.* Comes inculpatæ Minervæ, *Ov. Met.* 2, 588. § Vita inculpatiſſima, *Gell.* 14, 2.

‖ Inculpo, āre. act. *To excuſe, to make blameleſs*, Mant.

Incultè. adv. *Rudely, careleſsly, without any dreſs.* = Vixit ſemper incultè atque horridè, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 18.

Incultus, a, um. part. or, comp. non cultus. (1) *Untilled, unmanured, uninhabited, deſert.* (2) Met. *Undreſſed, untrimed, unhandſome, homely, rude.* (1) Regiones inhabitabiles, & incultæ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. (2) Horridus, incultus, mœſtus vir, *Id.* poſt *Redit. in ſenat.* 6. Genus incultius aſparago, *Plin.* 19, 8.

Incultus. ûs. m. *Rudeneſs, careleſſneſs, want of dreſs.* Incultu atque ſocordiâ torpeſcere, *Sall. B. Jug.* 2, *extr.* ☞ Leg. in ablat. tantùm, inquit R. Ainſworth. *At legimus*: Deſertos per incultum ac negligentiam, *Liv.* 42, 12.

Incumba, æ. f. *That part of a pillar in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth*, Vitruv. 6, 11.

Incumbens, tis. part. *Lieing*, or *leaning, on.* § Incumbens toro, *Ov. Met.* 10, 281. tereti olivæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 16. *Conf. Sil.* 10, 489. & *Liv.* 30, 34.

Incumbo, ĕre, cŭbui, ĭtum. neut. [ex *in* & *cumbo*] (1) *To lean*, or *lie, upon.* (2) *To ſtay*, or *reſt, upon.* (3) Met. *To mind* a thing, *and apply himſelf earneſtly and vigorouſly to it.* (4) *To incline*, or *tend, unto.* (5) *To brood*, or *hatch.* (6) ‖ *To poſſeſs and keep ſafely and ſurely.* (1) § Incubuit toro, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 650. (2) Incumbunt tecta columnis, *Mart.* 5, 13, 5. (3) § Incumbite ad reipublicæ ſalutem, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 2. (4) 𝔛 Retinere herum, non eum, quo incumbat, eò impellere, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 1, 8. (5) § Gallinæ incumbunt ova, *Petr.* c. 33. (6) *Ulpian.* ¶ Gladio vel in gladium incumbere, *to fall on a ſword and kill himſelf*, Cic. *in* Rull. 2, 51. & *Ad Herenn.* 1, 11. Incumbere in bellum animo & opibus, *Cæſ.* ad bellum omni ſtudio, *Cic. to bend all his ſtudy and power to the maintaining of a war.* Incumbere remis, *to ply his oars*, Virg. Æn. 10, 294.

Incūnābŭla, ōrum. n. [dict. à cunis] (1) *A cradle*, or rather *cradle clothes*; *childrens clouts.* (2) Met. *The age of infancy.* (3) *One's nativity, ſoil*, or *place where one was born.* (4) Alſo *the beginning and firſt principles of things.* (1) Opus eſt pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 13. (2) Jam inde ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, *Liv.* (3) Jovis incunabula Crete, *Ov. Met.* 8, 99. (4) = Rudimenta & incunabula virtutis, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 3. § ſummi honoris, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 1. ſurgentis imperii, *Id.* 7, 4, 1.

* ‖ Incunctābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in, & cunctor] *Not to be doubted of*; *without delay*, or *murmuring*, Dig. ⸸ Indubitabilis.

* ‖ Incunctanter, adv. [*ex* in, *&* cunctanter] *Without doubting, or delay; preſently*, Apol. ⸸ Indubitanter.

Incūrātus, a, um. *Uncured, unhealed.* § Incurata ulcera, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 24.

Incūria, æ. f. *Negligence, carleſſneſs.* Vituperanda eſt incuria, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 23. Incuria maculas fudit, *Hor. A. P.* 352.

Incūriōsè. adv. iùs, comp. ‖ ſsĭmè, ſup. *Negligently, careleſsly.* Caſtra incuriosè poſita, *Liv.* 8, 38. Depacto ſurculo incurioſiùs ſemen dedit, *Plin.* 6, 26. Incurioſiſſimè, *Plin.* ap. *Litt.*

Incūriōſus, a, um. adj. *Careleſs, negligent, negligently done.* Proximorum incurioſi longinqua ſectamur, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 20, 1. Vetera extollimus recentium incurioſi, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 88, 5.

Incurrens, tis. part. *Happening, reaching up to, falling upon.* § Incurrens in noſtra tempora, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 5. Incurrens ſideribus Oſſa, *Lucan.* 6, 412.

Incurro, ĕre, ri. ſum. neut. [*ex* in *&* curro] (1) *To run in, upon,* or *againſt.* (2) *To incurr.* (3) *To light on,* or *meet with, one by chance.* (4) *To make an incurſion,* or *invaſion.* (5) *To fall into.* (6) *To be.* (7) *To aſſail,* or *attack.* (1) Agmine cæco Incurrit ſtrictis manus enſibus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 111. (2) § Incurrere in odia hominum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. (3) § In me incurrit Româ veniens Curio meus, *Id.* (4) Nec in proximas modò provincias contenti incurrere, *Flor.* 3, 4. (5) § Incurrere in morbos, in damna, in dedecora, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1. (6) In librâ apud nos 84 denarii, quo drachmæ apud Græcos incurrunt, *Scrib. Larg.* in *præf.* ſub. fin. (7) Nec armentis incurrunt fortibus urſi, *Ov. Met.* 7, 546. § Incurrere oculis, *Sen.* in oculos, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 1. ☞ Cum accuſ. ſine præpoſ. unum atque alterum locum è *Cic.* perperam ut videtur, citat Nizol. *Invado* tamen & cum præp. & ſine præp. legitur.

Incurſans, tis. part. *Joſtleing, runing,* or *biting, againſt* a thing *ſuddenly; puſhing,* or *runing, one at another.* Arietes adverſis cornibus incurſantes, *Plin.* 9, 31. *Vid.* Incurſo.

Incurſātus, a, um. part. *Overrun, invaded.* Agmen incurſatum ab equitibus hoſtium, *Liv.* 24, 41. *Conf.* 20, 41.

‖ Incurſim. adv. *Speedyly, quickly, haſteyly,* Non. ⸸ Curſim, *Vett.*

Incurſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A joſtleing,* or *meeting, of things together; a biting of one thing againſt another.* (2) *A ſhock,* or *charge.* (3) *An invaſion of enemys; an inroad,* or *incurſion.* (1) Atomorum incurſio ſempiterna, *Cic. N. D.* 1. (2) = Incurſio atque impetus armatorum, *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 15. (3) Exercitus in fines Romanos incurſionem facit, *Liv.* 1, 11.

Incursĭto, āre. freq. *To make frequent inroads, to ſtumble often,* Sen. *de* Irâ, 2, 35. § In alterum incurſitare, *Id.* de *Vitâ beatâ,* 27.

Incurſo, āre. freq. [*ab* incurro] (1) *To overrun, to invade; to run,* or *daſh, againſt.* (2) *To aſſault,* or *run upon.* (1) § Luminis orbus Rupibus incurſat *Polyphemus,* Ov. Met. 14, 190. (2) § Ubi vivos homines mortui incurſant boves, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 22. § Incurſare alicui, *Plin.* in aliquem, *Cic.* in hoſtem, *Liv.* 8, 38.

Incurſor, āri. dep. *Idem.* Eo contemptionis deſcenſum, ut ne duce quidem Romano incurſatur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 1, 3.

Incursūrus, a, um. part. *About to run upon.* *Dixit,* extemplo infeſtos utrimque exercitus in agrum ſuum incurſuros, *Liv.* 29, 5.

Incurſus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* incurro] (1) *An inroad.* (2) Alſo *the charge,* or *falling on, of an enemy; a puſh,* or *ſhock.* (3) *Force, vehemency.* (1) Ne in opere faciendo milites incurſu exterrerentur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 41. (2) = Impetum armati Antiochi cæterorumque tela atque incurſus refugit, *Cic.* pro *Cæcinâ,* 8. (3) = Vis & incurſus pluviarum, *Col.* 1, 6, 22.

Incurvātio, ōnis. f. *A bowing,* or *bending.* § Incurvatio materiæ, *Plin.* 17, 23.

Incurvātus, a, um. part. *Crooked, bowed.* § Incurvatum bacillum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 11. Incurvata dolore membra, *Ov. Met.* 6, 245.

Incurveſco, ĕre. incept. *To bow down, to grow crooked.* Rami incurveſcunt baccatum ubertate, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28. *ex poëtâ,* & de *Orat.* 3, 38.

† Incurvĭcervīcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* incurvus *&* cervix] *Crooked,* or *wrynecked,* Pacuv. *ap.* Quint. 1, 5.

Incurvo, āre, act. (1) *To crook, bow,* or *bend.* (2) Met. *To move, to prevail with.* (1) Arcus validis viribus incurvant, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 500. (2) Verum, nec nocte paratum Plorabit, qui me volet incurvâſſe querelâ, *Perſ.* 1, 91.

Incurvor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be bowed,* &c. = Robur, olea, incurvantur ceduntque ponderi, *Plin.* 16, 42.

Incurvus, a, um. adj. (1) *Crooked.* (2) *Stooping, bowed down.* (1) = Incurvum & inflexum bacillum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 17. (2) Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demiſſis, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 44.

Incus, ūdis. f. [*ex* in *&* cudo] *A ſmith's anvil.* ¶ Incudi reddere verſus, *to ſtrike them out anew; to make,* or *forge, them over again,* Hor. A. P. 441. Incudibus incaluit enſis, *Lucan.* 7, 146. Incudibus pulſis trepidant, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 288.

Incūſans, tis. part. *Accuſeing, blameing.* § Deos incuſans, *Curt.* 7, 28. *Conf. Sil.* 9, 16.

Incūsātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blameing,* or *accuſeing.* Vitiorum acris incuſatio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 27.

‖ Incūsātor, ōris. m. verb. *An accuſer,* Sil. *ap.* Litt.

Incūsātus, a, um. part. *Accuſed, blamed.* Incuſatæ liberorum mortes, *Plin.* 7, 45.

Incūſo, āre. act. (1) *To blame,* or *find fault with.* (2) *To complain of one.* (1) Qui alterum incuſat probri, eum ipſum ſe intueri oportet, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 51. § Incuſare querelis immeritis, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 158. (2) Quid me incuſas, Clitipho? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 7.

‖ Incuſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A daſhing,* or *claſhing, together,* Dig. ⸸ Conquaſſatio.

Incuſſus, a. um. part. [*ab* incutior] (1) *Daſhed, bruiſed.* (2) *Inculcated.* (1) = Medetur contuſis incuſſiſque, *Plin.* 22, 14. Incuſſo police limine cubiculi, *Id.* 7, 53. (2) Rectè faciendi omnibus, aut incuſſa voluntas, aut impoſita neceſſitas, *Paterc.* 2, 126.

Incuſſus, ûs. m. *A daſhing,* or *bruiſeing.* Incuſſu armorum præcipitati, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 23, 4.

Incuſtōdītus, a, um. part. *Not kept, not well looked to, untended.* § Opes incuſtoditæ, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 10, 58. Incuſtoditum captat ovile lupus, *Ibid.* 1, 5, 10. littus, *Sil.* 5, 41.

Incūſus, a, um. part. [*ex* in *&* cuſus, *à* cudor] *ut* ¶ Incuſus lapis, *A ſtone pecked,* or *dented in,* as a millſtone, *or* grindſtone, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 274.

Incŭtiens, tis. part. *Strikeing,* or *daſhing, againſt.* Tum repentè imber grandinem incutiens torrentis modo effunditur, *Curt.* 8, 14. *Conf. Ov. Triſt.* 1, 11, 42. *Stat Theb.* 3, 225.

Incŭtio, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. act. [*ex* in *&* quatio] *To ſtrike, ſmite,* or *daſh, upon,* or *into; to caſt into.* ¶ Incutere ſcipionem in caput, *to knock him on the pate with it,* Liv. 5, 41. pedem terræ, *to ſtamp on the ground,* Quint. metum alicui, *to make him afraid,* Liv. 2, 18. pavorem, *Id.* 44, 5. pudorem, *aſhamed,* Hor. Epiſt. 1, 18, 77.

Incŭtior, i. paſſ. *To be ſtruck,* or *daſhed, againſt.* Incutiebantur puppibus proræ, *Curt.* 9, 29.

† Indāgābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be traced,* or *ſearched, out,* Litt. *ex* Varr.

‖ Indāganter, adv. *Diligently, with great ſearching, following the trace.* Indaganter feras capere, *Col.* 5. princip. vix alibi, Sed Urſinus, & Geſner. ex MSS. leg. *indagantem.*

Indāgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſearching,* or *ſeeking out, diligently.* = Indagatio atque inventio veri, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 5.

Indāgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A diligent hunter, ſearcher,* or *ſeeker, out,* Col. 9, 8, 12. § Indagatores aquarum, *Id.* 2, 2, 20. Celati indagator, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 15. Stylus indagator umbræ, *Vitr.* 1, 6.

Indāgātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She,* or *it,* f. *that ſearcheth.* Philoſophia virtutis indagatrix, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 2. Avaritia latentium indagatrix lucrorum, *Val. Max.* 9, 4, 1.

Indāgātus, a, um. part. *Diligently ſearched.* Ea omnibus veſtigiis indagata ad me afferas, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 7.

‖ Indāgātus, ûs. m. *A ſearching out.* Vexillationum indagatu, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 212.

Indāgo, āre. act. [*ab* in *&* ago, *Becm.* vel *ex* inde *&* ago; quæ enim venamur inde ex loco ſuo agimus & agitamus in retia, *Scal.*] *To ſeek,* or *ſearch, out* as a hound doth; *to trace and find out, to make diligent enquiry and ſearch.* = Quid cuique accidiſſet indagare & odorare ſolebat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 54.

Indāgo, ĭnis. f. (1) *Toils, nets,* or *hays,* wherewith woods, parks, *or* foreſts, are ſet round, to take wild beaſts. (2) *A diligent ſearching,* or *enquiring, into* (3) *A reſtraint,* or *prohibition.* (1) Saltus indagine cingunt, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 121. (2) Ariſtotelem video ea multis perſuaſiſſe doctrinæ indaginibus, *Plin.* 9, 7. (3) Pœnarum indagine incluſos repreſſiſti, *Id. Paneg.* 35.

Indè. adv. de loco. (1) *From thence, from that place,* (2) *From that perſon,* or *thoſe perſons.* (3) *From that time.* (4) *Next after, thenceforth, afterwards.* (5) *On that occaſion, for that cauſe.* (1) Redeo inde iratus, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 110. (2) Sequere me ad trapezitam meum; nam inde rem ſolvo omnibus, quibus debeo, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 3, 44. (3) Nati filii duo, inde majorem adoptavi mihi, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 22. (4) Quid tum inde? *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 26. (5) *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 2. ¶ Hinc inde, *on every ſide, here and there,* Plin. Inde uſque, *ever ſince,* Cic. *pro* Arch. 1.

‖ Indĕbĭtè, *&* Indĕbĭtò. adv. *Without being due, unduly,* Dig. 22, 3, 25.

‖ Indĕbĭtum, i. n. *A thing that is not due,* Ap. JCC.

Indĕbĭtus, a, um. part. *Not due, not oweing, not promiſed.* Non indebita poſco Regna meis fatis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 66. § Indebita terris noſtris, *Val.* 5, 509.

Indĕcens, tis. adj. non decens. *Indecent, miſbecomeing, unſeemly.* § Riſus indecens, *Suet. Claud.* 30.

Indĕcenter, adv. iſsĭmè, ſup. *Unſeemly, uncomely,* or *miſbecomeing.* Non indecenter efferri, *Quint.* 1, 5. Nunquam vidi hominem beatum indecentiùs, *Sen. Epiſt.* 27. § Interſiſtere indecentiſſimè, *Quint.* 8, 3.

‖ Indĕcentiſsĭmus, a, um. adj. *Moſt uncomely,* or *miſbeſeeming,* Sen. *de* Benef. 9. ubi caſtigatiſſimi libb. habb. *decentiſſimus.*

Indĕceo, ēre. neut. *To miſbecome.* Juvenes adhuc confuſa quædam & quaſi turbata non indecent, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 1, 2.

* Indĕclīnābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in, *&* declinabilis] non declinabilis. (1) ‖ *That cannot be eſchewed,* or *avoided.* (2) *Conſtant, unvaryable; that will not bend,* or *turn.* (3) ‖ Alſo, *undeclined.* (1) Indeclinabilis ſeries rerum, *Gell.* 6, 2. (2) = Animus rectus & indeclinabilis, *Sen. Ep.* 66. (3) Gramm.

* Indĕclīnātus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, *&* declinatus] *Firm, conſtant, invaryable, ſtedfaſt.* § Indeclinata amicitia, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 5, 24.

Indĕcor, ŏris. *vel* Indĕcŏris, e. adj. *Unſeemly, miſbecomeing.* Nec me indecorem videbis amplius, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 679.

† Indĕcŏrābĭlĭter, adv. *Acc.* pro

Indĕcōrè. adv. *Unhandſomely, miſbecomeingly.* 𝔛 Si non decorè, at quàm minimùm indecorè, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 31. = Indecorè effeminatèque, *Ibid.* 1, 4.

Indĕcŏris, e. adj. *Unbecomeing, unhandſome.* Indecores non erimus regno, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 231. § Indecorem relinquere, *Ibid.* 11, 845. Indecores primitiæ dolorum, *Valer. Flacc.* 3, 515.

Indĕcōrus, a, um. adj. non decorus. *Unbecomeing, unhandſome, unſeemly.* 𝔛 Juſta omnia decora ſunt, injuſta contrà, ut turpia ſic indecora, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 27. § Indecora ſeculo ſtudia, *Plin. Pang.* 46.

Indēfătīgābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be weary'd, or tired; indefatigable.* § Indefatigabilis vigilia, *Sen.* de *Irâ* 2, 12.

‖ Indefectus, a, um. adj. *Without defect, or failing.* Vivacitas æterna & indefecta, *Apul.* de *Deo Socr.* p. 671. † Integer.

Indēfenſus, a, um. part. non defenſus. *Without defence, undefended.* § Indefenſa Campania, *Sil.* 6, 652. Indefenſi, inulti, *Liv.* 4, 28. *conf.* 33, 7. Inauditus & indefenſus, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 77, 3.

‖ Indēfeſsè, & Indēfeſsùm. adv. *Inceſſantly, unwearyedly,* Spart.

Indēfeſſus, a, um. part. *Unwearyed.* § Indefeſſus agendo, *Ov. Met.* 9, 200. Unanimi comes indefeſſus amici, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 155. Indomitus indefeſſuſque, *Plin. Paneg.* 14. *conf. Sil.* 15, 576.

‖ Indēfeſsè, adv. *Unwearyedly,* Auſon. Grat. Act. 77.

Indēfīnītè, adv. *Indefinitely, indeterminately, confuſedly.* = Promiſcuè atque indefinitè, *Gell.* 2, 24.

‖ Indēfīnītus, a, um. part. *Indefinite, undetermined.* Sermo indefinitus, inexplicabiliſque, *Gell.* 16, 2.

* Indēflētus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & defletus] *Unlamented, unbewailed.* § Indefletæ animæ, *Ov. Met.* 7, 611.

Indēflexus, a, um. part. *Unbent, unbowed, unmoveable, conſtant, ſtiff.* Ætatis indeflexa maturitas, *Plin. Paneg.* 4.

Indējectus, a, um. part. *That is not caſt down.* § Domus indejecta, *Ov. Met.* 1, 289.

Indēlaſſātus, a, um. part. *Unwearyed.* Indelaſſato properantia corda vigore, *Manil.* 5, 63. ſic legit clariſſ. Bentleius.

Indēlēbĭlis, e. adj. *Indelible, not to be bloted out.* § Nomen indelebile, *Ov. Met.* 15, 876.

Indēlectātus, a, um. part. *Undelighted.* ¶ Non indelectatus nequitiâ meâ, *well enough pleaſed,* Petr. c. 87.

* Indēlĭbātus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & delibatus] *Undiminiſhed, untouched, undefiled, pure.* Indelibitas cuncta ſequuntur opes, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 4, 28. § Indelibata virgo, *Sil.* 15, 271.

Indemnātus, a, um. part. *Unheard, untryed, uncondemned,* Cic. Verr. 5, 6. § Indemnatum atque inteſtatum arripi, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 3, 17. Indemnatum civem interimere, *Paterc.* 2, 45, 1. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 5.

Indemnis, e. adj. ſine damno, *Without hurt, harm,* or *damage; harmleſs.* = Indemnis & illæſus evaſit, *Sen. Epiſt.* 9. Invictus, indemnis, *Id.* de *Conſt.* 5.

‖ Indemnĭtas, ātis. f. *Indemnity,* or *an eſcapeing harmleſs,* Ap. JCC.

‖ Indēmonſtrābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be demonſtrated,* Apul. *de* Habit. doct. Plat. p. 651.

* Indendus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & dandus] *To be put into.* Mel quàm optimum indendum eſt, *Celſ.* 6, 7.

Indēnunciātus, a, um. part. *Not denounced beforehand.* Indenunciatâ ſorte rapimur, *Sen. Suaſ.* 2. Nam & arma indenuntiata movent, *Ibid.* 5. *edente Gronov.*

‖ Indēpiſci, *pro* indipiſci, *Feſt.*

Indēplōrātus, a, um. part. *Unbewailed.* Indeploratum barbara terra teget? *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 3, 46. § Indeploratum projicere caput, *Id. Ibis,* 164.

Indēprāvātus, a, um. adj. *Not corrupted,* or *depraved.* § Indepravata virtus, *Sen. Ep.* 76.

‖ Indēprĕcābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be beged off,* or *forgoten.* § Pœna indeprecabilis, *Gell.* 1, 13.

Indēprehenſĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be found out.* § Error indeprehenſibilis, *Quint. Decl.* 4.

Indeprehenſus, & *per Sync.* Indeprênſus, a, um. adj. *Untaken, uncaught, unfound,* Virg. Æn. 5, 591. Veſtigia cunctis indeprehenſa procis, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 565.

Indeptus, a, um. part. [*ab* indipiſcor] *Having goten,* Liv. 26, 39. & 28, 30. Simul atque ſecura quies eſt indepta, *Lucr.* 3, 213.

Indeſcriptus, a, um. part. *Not deſcribed.* Sed omitto illud quod indeſcriptis etiam vitibus contingere poteſt, *Col.* 3, 21, 4. juxta *edit. Geſner.*

Indēſertus, a, um. part. *Unforſaken, not left,* or *abandoned.* Indeſerta meo pectore regna tene, *Ov. Am.* 2, 9, 52.

‖ Indĕſes, ĭdis. adj. *Quick, not ſlugiſh.* Indeſes viſua, *Gell.* 7, 22. † Promptus, agilis.

‖ Indēſĭnenter, adv. *Continually, without ceaſeing.* Nititur depravato, *Varr. loco R. R.* 2, 9. † Aſſiduè, perpetuò, continenter ſuppon. *Sciopp.*

Indeſpectus, a, um. part. *Undeſpiſed, undiſdained, not ſlighted.* § Indeſpecta Tartara, *Luc.* 6, 748.

Indeſtrictus, a, um. part. *Unhurt, unwounded,* Ov. Met. 12, 92.

‖ Indētermĭnātè. adv. *Indeterminately,* Feſt.

Indētonſus, a, um. part. *Unſhaven, unſhorn, uncut,* Ov. Met. 4, 13.

Indēvītātus, a, um. part. *Unavoidable, that cannot be avoided.* Indevitato trajecit pectora telo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 605.

‖ Indēvōtio, ōnis. f. *Indevotion, remiſſneſs in piety,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 1. † Divini cultûs neglectio.

* Index, ĭcis. c. g. [*ab* ἐνδείκω, oſtendo] (1) *A diſcoverer, a ſhower.* (2) *A prognoſtick,* or *ſymptom.* (3) *An informer, an impeacher.* (4) *A mark,* or *token.* (5) *The title* of a book. (6) *An index,* or *table,* of a book. (7) *A touchſtone for gold and ſilver.* (8) Alſo *the fore finger.* (9) ‖ Alſo *the longer piece of wood of two, in a Jacob's ſtaff.* (10) ‖ Alſo *d, ſol, re,* in the gamut. (1) Index pectoris color & macies, *Ov Met.* 9, 535. (2) Index morborum, arteriarum pulſus, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Conclamant indicem falſum eſſe, *Sall. B. C.* 49. (4) = Quæ ſolent eſſe indicia & veſtigia veneni, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 10. (5) Deceptus indicibus librorum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 14. (6) Indices, quos vos Græci συλλάβυς appellatis, *Id. Att.* 4, 4. (7) Perjura pectora vertit In durum ſilicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, *Ov. Met.* 2, 706. (8) Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 26. (9) *Jun.* (10) *Id.* ¶ Index charta, *the card turned up trump,* Lud. Viv. Index nauticus, *the ſailer's compaſs,* Camd.

* Indĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be ſhowed.* Indicandorum conſciorum gratiâ, *Val. Max.* 3, 3. *ext.* 3. *Conf. Liv.* 40, 46.

* Indĭcans, tis. part. *Showing, declareing.* Præmiſit indicantes veniſſe reginam adeundi ejus cognoſcendique avidam, *Curt.* 6, 13. *conf. Liv.* 22, 1.

* Indĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The prizeing,* or *ſeting a price upon, wares.* Tua merx eſt, tua indicatio eſt, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 4, 37.

* ‖ Indĭcātīvus, a, um. adj. *Indicative.* ¶ Indicativus modus, *that whereby any thing is ſhowed and directly declared,* Gramm.

* Indĭcātūra, æ. f. *The ſeting a price* upon any thing. Nec fiducia operis hæc eſt, ſed indicatura, *Plin.* in *Præf.* operis.

* Indĭcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſhow.* Tempus petere cœpit, dum reciperet ſpiritum, cuncta, quæ ſciret, indicaturus, *Curt.* 6, 31. *conf. Liv.* 40, 12.

* Indĭcātus, a, um. part. *Showed, declared, prized.* Indicatus ſmaragdus ſex aureis denariis, *Plin.* 31, 1.

* Indĭcendus, a, um. part. *Not to be told.* Multis *auctor extitit dicendi* in gloriam tyrannicidarum palmam indicenda, *Suet. vit. Lucan.*

* Indĭcens, tis. part. *Not telling, not ſhowing.* Non me indicente hæc fiunt, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 162. adi & *Liv.* 22, 39. vix alibi occ.

* ‖ Indĭcīna, æ. f. *A diſcovery,* Apul. Met. 6, p. 180. † Indicium, *Vett.*

* Indĭcium, i. n. (1) *A communication, a diſcovery.* (2) *A ſign, token,* or *mark.* (3) *A ſymptom.* (1) Cùm illi nihil pericli ex indicio ſiet, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 6. (2) = Indicia & veſtigia veneni, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 10. (3) § Indicium mali, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 142. doloris, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 39.

* Indĭco, āre. act. [*ab* index] (1) *To diſcover, to diſcloſe.* (2) *To relate,* or *make known; to ſhow.* (3) Alſo *to ſet,* or *tell, the price.* (4) ‖ *To accuſe.* (5) ‖ *To promiſe.* (1) Vultus indicat mores, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 9. (2) Priùs Arabiæ divitias indicari convenient, *Plin.* 12, 14. § Indicare iter alicui, *Liv.* 8, 24. (3) Rogito piſces, indicant charos, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 3. (4) Indicâſſe reum eſt detuliſſe, arguiſſe, conviciſſe, *Ulp.* (5) *Nonius,* ſed ex adducto *Cic. Offic.* 3, 15. loco non probavit. § Indicare ſe alicui, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 51. aliquid in vulgus, *Id.* de *Univ.* 2.

* Indĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be diſcovered,* &c. Eodem tempore ſignum Jovis collocabatur, quo conjuratio indicabatur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 21.

* Indīco. ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* in intenſ. & dico] (1) *To denounce, bid,* or *proclaim.* (2) *To publiſh, to appoint.* (3) [*ex* in priv.] *Not to tell,* or *ſay.* (1) ¶ Indicere bellum voluptatibus, *to be at defyance with them,* Cic. *de* Sen. 14. ventri, *to faſt,* Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 8. (2) Indicere cœnam alicui, *to beſpeak,* or *provide, a ſuper for him,* Mart. 11, 50, 10. tributum populo, *to ſet a tax upon them,* Liv. ſupplicationem, *to proclaim a day of thankſgiveing.* Cæſ. (3) *Vid.* Indicens.

* ‖ Indīcor, ci, ctus. paſſ. *To be proclaimed,* &c. Juſtitium indici dico oportere, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 12. *ſic* Grut *al. autem* edici.

* ‖ Indictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tax,* or *tallage, ſet upon the people; an impoſt,* Aſcon. Alſo *the ſpace of fifteen years,* a kind of reckoning brought up by *Conſtantine* the great, as ſome ſay, but others carry it up as high as *Auguſtus.*

* ‖ Indictīvus, a, um. adj. *That which is publiſhed,* or *declared; whereunto the people are wont to be called by proclamation,* Feſt. *pro*

* Indictus, a, um. part. (1) *Declared, proclaimed.* (2) *Biden, invited to, beſpoke.* (3) *Unſpoken, unſaid.* (4) *Not pleaded.* (5) *Not proclaimed.* (1) Indictarum feriarum homines tædebat, *Liv.* 34, 55. (2) § Indictæ dapes, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 354. (3) Dicam inſigne, recens, adhuc Indictum ore alio, *Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 8. (4) ¶ Indictâ cauſâ condemnari, *to be caſt without being heard,* Cic. *pro* Rabir. 4. (5) = Niſi bellum denunciatum antè ſit & indictum, *Id. Off.* 1, 11.

Indĭcum, i. n. *A kind of colour mixed with blue and purple, indigo,* Plin. 35, 6. Vitr. 7, 9.

Indĭdem, adv. de loco. *From thence, from the ſame place.* Indidémne Ameriâ? an hoſce ex urbe ſicarios, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 27.

Indies. adv. *i. e.* in dies. *From day to day, daily.* Plùs plúſque indies diligo, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2. *ut aliqui ſcrib. ſed puto rectiùs ſcrib.* in dies.

Indiffĕrens, tis. adj. (1) *Indifferent, ordinary.* (2) *Not very curious,* or *nice.* (1) Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 16. (2) Indifferens circa victum, *Suet. Caſ.* 53.

Indiffĕrenter. adv. (1) *Indifferently, either the one,* or *the other.* (2) *Not careing much.* (1) Utroque utimur indifferenter, *Quint.* 9, 2. (2) 𝔛 Occiſum eum populus indifferenter, miles graviſſimè tulit, *Suet. Dom. ext.* ¶ Indifferenter vivere, *careleſsly,* Scrib. Larg. 122.

‖ Indiffĕrentia, æ. f. *Indifferency;* alſo *likeneſs, agreeableneſs,* Gell. 13, 3.

Indĭgĕna, æ. c. g. [*ab* indu, *i. e.* in, & geno, *i. e.* gigno] *A native, born and bred in the ſame country,* or *town; homebred,* Tac. Agric. 11, 1. § Item adj. omn. gen. ut ¶ Indigenæ vinum, *wine growing in the ſame country,* Plin. 14, 6. 𝔛 Non indigenæ, ſed advenæ, *Liv.* 21. § Indigenæ Latii populi, *Luc.* 2, 432. aquæ, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 294. duces, *Id.* 6, 93.

‖ Indĭgĕnĭtālis, e. adj. *Natural, proper, pertinent,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 38. *Ex vulg. lect. ſed al. aliter;* Diî genitales *hab. edd. melioris notæ.*

Indĭgens, tis. part. & adj. *That is in neceſſity, needy, lacking, wanting, poor, indigent.* Quid ille erat indigens mei? *Cic.* de *Amic.* 9. § Opum indigens, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 31. Benignè facere indigentibus, *Cic.* de *Offic.* 2, 15.

Indĭgentia, æ. f. *Need, lack, poverty, indigence.* Indigentia eſt libido inexplebilis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 9.

Indĭgeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To lack, to want, to ſtand in need.* § Non tam artis indigent, quàm laboris, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 34. Mea adoleſcentia indiget illorum bonâ exiſtimatione, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 15.

Indĭgeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be wanted.* § Præſidio indigetur, *Plin.* 10, 17.

Indĭges, ĕtis. c. g. *Indigetes* propriè ſunt Diî ex hominibus facti, *qui* in diis agentes, *vel* potiis undegeniti dii. *A god made of a man, a home made god,* or *god of our country*; *a canonized ſaint,* Liv. 8, 9. Dii patrii indigetes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 498.

‖ Indĭgeſtè. adv. *Indigeſtedly, without order,* Gell. *in præfat.* ⸸ Confuſè.

‖ Indĭgeſtio, ōnis. f. *Indigeſtion.* Indigeſtione ciborum corruptus ſanguis, *Veget.* 1, 21, 3. Ab indigeſtione febricitare, *Id.* 1, 35, 1.

Indĭgeſtus, a, um. part. non digeſtus. *Indigeſted, confuſed, diſordered.* = Rudis indigeſtaque moles, *Ov. Met.* 1, 7.

Indĭgētur. imperſ. *Men lack.* Præſidio earum indigetur, *Plin.* 10, 27.

‖ Indĭgĭtātio, ōnis. f. *An appointing, nameing or placeing, among the gods,* Feſt.

† Indĭgĭto, āre. act. *To ſignify,* and as it were *to point the finger at*; *to call by name, to name.* ☞ Neque de origine, neque notione hujus verbi ſatis convenit inter doctos, immo vix apud vett. invenias præterquam uno *Varr.* fragmento ap. *Non.*

Indignābundus, a, um. adj. *Angry, in a chafe,* Liv. 38, 57.

Indignandus, a, um. part. *To be diſdained.* § Indignanda vellera, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 547. Non indignanda lectio veſtis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 659.

Indignans, tis. part. & adj. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Diſdaining, chafeing fumeing, angry, diſpleaſed.* (2) *Unworthy.* (1) Ora indignantia ſolvit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 181. (2) Genus ſervitutis indignantiſſimum, *Col.* 8, 17, 7.

‖ Indignanter. adv. *In ſcorn,* or *diſdain,* Amm. ⸸ Indignè.

Indignātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Indignation, anger.* Nec domi tantùm indignationes continebant, *Liv.* Indignatio erumpens animo ac pectore, *Paterc.* 2, 66, 3.

Indignātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little pet,* or *chagrin,* Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 1.

Indignātus, a, um. part. *Scorning, diſdaining, not endureing.* § Pontem indignatus Araxes, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 728.

Indignè. adv. ‖ iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Undeſervedly, unworthyly.* (2) *Baſely.* (3) *Grieveouſly, heinouſly.* (1) Ab inimicis circumventus eget indignè, *Cic anteq. ir. in exil.* 7. (2) Clamant omnes indigniſſimè factum eſſe, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 11. (3) § Indigniùs fieri, *Gell.* 13, 8.

Indignĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Baſeneſs of birth,* or *condition*; *meanneſs.* (2) *Indignity, unworthyneſs, heinouſneſs.* (1) Cic. *de* Orat. 2. (2) Neque ſatis ſeverè, pro rei indignitate, decrevit, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 25.

Indignor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *i. e.* indignè fero. (1) *To ſcorn,* or *diſdain*; *to think ſcorn of.* (2) *To fret and chafe, to be diſpleaſed, to be out of patience,* or *diſcontented*; *to be angry with.* (3) *To take in dudgeon, not to endure.* (4) Alſo *to refuſe.* (1) Partum indignantur honorem, Nî teneant, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 229. (2) Caſum indignabar amici, *Id. Æn.* 2, 93. (3) Defenſor indignabitur accuſatorem conari, *&c.* Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 18. (4) Quidam indignantur imperia, *Quint.* 1, 3. Nos rogari ab honeſtis feminis indignamur, *Liv.* 34, 5.

Indignus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. non dignus. (1) *Unworthy, unbeſeeming.* (2) Alſo *unfit,* or *unmeet.* (3) *Sad, ſhamefull, horrible.* (4) *Undeſerveing* either of good, *or* evil. (5) *Unhandſome, baſe, heinous.* (1) Indigna genere noſtro, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 54. (2) Indigniſſimi ex plebeis candidati, *Liv.* 4. (3) Quæ futura eſſe dicunt exempla in eum indigna! *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 4. (4) § Indigniſſimus honore, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 16. Cur eget indignus quiſquam te divite? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 103. (5) § Indignum facinus, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 5, 1.

Indĭgus, a, um, adj. *Needing, in want of.* Fideliſſima auxilia, nec ſtipendiorum indiga, *Plin.* 8, 40. Indiga noſtræ opis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 428.

Indīlĭgens, adj. or, comp. *Negligent, careleſs.* = Nequam homo indiligenſque, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 23. Vereor ne indiligens nimiùm fies, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 50. Si indiligentior fuerint, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 33. ¶ Indiligens hortus, *a garden careleſsly kept,* or *lieing unhandſomely,* Plin. 19, 4.

Indīlĭgenter. adv. iùs, comp. *Negligently, careleſsly.* Bene parta indiligenter tutatur, *Ter. Ph.* 5, 3, 5. § Indiligentiùs ſervare præſidia, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 33.

Indīlĭgentia, æ. f. *Negligence, careleſſneſs.* Literarum miſſarum indiligentia, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 2. Neglecta per indiligentiam prædia, *Plin.* 14, 4. Omnia miſcebant indiligentia veri, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 49, 7.

* ‖ Indĭmenſus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & dimenſus] *Unmeaſurable, infinite,* Amm. ⸸ Immenſus.

† Indĭpiſco, ĕre. dep. *To obtain,* or *get.* Nunquam quadrigis albis indipiſcet poſtea, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 13.

Indĭpiſcor, i, eptus ſum. dep. (1) *To obtain, get,* or *attain.* (2) *To overtake,* or *win.* (3) ‖ *To apprehend,* or *comprehend.* (4) ‖ Alſo *to begin.* (1) § Largiter mercedis indipiſcar, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 28. Quam quis indeptus navem erat, *Liv.* 26, 39. (2) Plaut. Aſin. 2, 2, 13. *al.* indipiſcet. (3) Gell. 17, 1. (4) § Indipiſci pugnam, *Id.* 1, 11.

Indīrectus, a, um. adj. *Indirect, unhandſome, out of order,* Quint. 5, 13.

Indīreptus, a, um. part. *Unpillaged, unranſacked.* Capitolium indefenſum & indireptum conflagravit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 7, 7.

Indiſcrētus, a, um. part. *Not ſevered,* or *diſtinguiſhed*; *all alike, without difference,* or *diſtinction.* § Arma indiſcreta maniplis, *Sil.* 8, 577. Indiſcretus arenis, *Lucan.* 9, 718. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 3, 167.

† Indiſcrīmĭnātim. adv. *Indifferently, without difference.* Quibus nos utemur indiſcriminatim, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 449.

‖ Indiſcrīmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Not ſevered,* or *differenced,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Sine diſcrimine.

Indīſertè. adv. *Without eloquence,* or *good language.* Orationem meam collaudavit ſatis multis verbis, non indiſertè, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 1.

Indīſertus, a, um. part. *Without eloquence, ill ſpoken.* Vir non indiſertus, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 20. § Indiſerta prudentia, *Id.* de *Or.* 3, 35.

Indiſpenſātus, a, um. part. *Not moderated, unbounded.* Et caſſis longè increpitare querelis Indiſpenſato laſſantem corpora niſu, *Sil.* 16, 342.

Indiſpŏsĭtè. adv. *Confuſedly, diſorderly.* Quid muta animalia perturbatè & indiſpoſitè moventur? *Sen. Epiſt.* 124.

Indiſpŏsĭtus, a, um. part. *Diſordered, out of order.* Apud Vitellium omnia indiſpoſita & temulenta, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 68, 2.

‖ Indiſsĭmillĭmus, a, um. adj. ſup. *Moſt unlike,* Litt. *ex* Paterc. *ſed non inven.* ⸸ Valde diſſimilis.

‖ Indiſsĭmŭlābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be diſſembled,* Gell. 10, 22. ⸸ Non diſſimulandus.

‖ Indiſsĭmŭlātus, a, um. part. *Not diſſembled,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Non diſſimulatus.

* Indiſsŏlūbĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in, & diſſolubilis] *That cannot be diſſolved, indiſſoluble.* Quoniam orti eſtis mortales, vos quidem eſſe indiſſolubiles non poteſtis, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 11.

* Indiſsŏlūtus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & diſſolutus] *Not looſed.* Hæc ſunt indiſſoluta, me invito, *Cic* de *Univ.* 11. *ſed al alit. leg.*

‖ Indiſtanter. adv. *Indifferently, without reſpect,* Amm. ⸸ Sùſque déque, indiſcriminatim.

‖ Indiſtinctè. adv. *Indiſtinctly, confuſedly,* Gell. *in* præfat. ⸸ Indiſpoſitè.

Indiſtinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Not diſtinguiſhed, not differing.* (2) *Indiſtinct, confuſed.* (1) § Indiſtinctæ corollæ, *Catull.* 62, 283. (2) = Neque inordinata, neque indiſtincta, *Quint.* 8, 2. = Indiſtincta promiſcua defenſio, *Tac.* 6, 8.

‖ Indiſtinguĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be diſcerned,* or *diſtinguiſhed,* Aug.

Indiſtrictus, a, um. part. *Unwounded, without fear,* or *hurt.* § Indiſtrictus abibo, *Ov. Met.* 12, 92.

* Indĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* indor] (1) *Put,* or *ſet, in.* (2) *Clapt upon.* (3) *Built.* (1) Inditus lecticæ à tribuno deductus eſt, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 14, 6. (2) Vinclis inditis in urbem raptus, *Id. Ann.* 11, 1, 5. (3) Saxeo indita monti urbs, *Flor.* 3, 1, 14.

‖ Indīvĭduĭtas, ātis. f. *Unpartableneſs,* Non. Philoſ.

‖ Indīvĭduum, i. n. *A body ſo little that it cannot be divided*; *a mote,* or *atom,* Lag.

Indīvĭduus, a, um. adj. (1) *That cannot be divided, inſeparable, individual.* (2) *Conſtantly together, ſeldom parted.* (1) = Ille atomos, quas appellat, id eſt, corpora individua, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 6. (2) Tac. Ann. 6, 10, 2.

‖ Indīvīsĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Indiviſible,* Diom. *pr.*

Indīviſus, a, um. part. *Undivided, uncloven.* § Indiviſæ ungulæ, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. Indiviſa omnibus fuerint, *Juſt.* 43, 1.

‖ Indīvulſus, a, um. part. *Not parted, inſeparable.* § Indivulſus comes, *Macrob. Saturn.* 1, 11. ⸸ Non divulſus.

* Indo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* in & do] (1) *To put,* or *ſet, in.* (2) *To put,* or *lay, upon.* (1) In os meum vini guttam non indidi, *Plaut. Caſ.* 1, 3, 31. (2) In noſtras ſcapulas cicatrices indiderunt, *Id. Aſin.* 3, 2, 7. § Indere nomen alicui, *Liv.* 1, 34.

* Indor, i. paſſ. *To be put,* or *ſet, in,* Celſ. 6, 9. & 7, 25. Ne quid contumeliæ deeſſet, nomen ei Alexandri inditur, *Juſt.* 35, 1.

* ‖ Indŏcĭbĭlĭtas, ātis. f. [*ex* in, & docibilitas] *Unaptneſs to learn,* Apul. *de* Hab. doctr. Plat. p. 598.

* Indŏcĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in, & docilis] (1) *Who cannot be taught, indocible, blockiſh.* (2) *Natural, that has not been taught.* (1) = Nimis indociles, tardique ſunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5. *Conf. Sil.* 8, 281. 12, 726. (2) Genus indocile compoſuit, legeſque dedit, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 321.

* ‖ Indŏcĭlĭtas, ātis. f. [*ex* in, & docilitas] *Unaptneſs to learn, indocility.* Apul. *ſed mel. libb. hab.* indocibilitas, *quod vid.* ⸸ Tarditas.

* Indoctè. adv. ‖ iùs, comp. [*ex* in, & doctè] *Unlearnedly, unſkilfully.* Non indoctè ſolùm, ſed etiam impiè, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 16. Dicam ego indoctiùs, *Gell.* 12, 5.

* Indoctus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & doctus] or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Unlearned, ignorant, unſkillfull, aukward.* (2) *Unaccuſtomed.* (1) = 𝔛 Hominum duo genera, alterum indoctum & agreſte, alterum humanum & politum, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 25. 𝔛 Conſtat non inter philoſophos ſolos, ſed etiam indoctos, *Id. N. D.* 1, 17. Habitus eſt indoctior, *Id.* = Leviſſimum & indoctiſſimum genus, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 63. (2) Cantaber indoctus juga ferre noſtra, *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 2.

Indŏlentia, æ. f. *The feeling,* or *haveing, no pain.* 𝔛 Num propterea idem voluptas eſt, quod (ut ita dicam) indolentia? *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 4. ☞ *Hinc liquet hoc vocab. nondum tunc ſatis valuiſſe.*

Indŏleo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. neut. *To be ſorry,* or *to be grieved*; *to feel pain.* Indoluit ſoror, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 137. § Indoluiſſe malis, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 570. adverſis, *Ibid.* 5, 4, 38. ☞ Genitivo jungi putavit *Litt.* ex corrupto *Ov.* loco *Met.* 2, 788. *ubi fort. leg.* ſucceſſorum, *nullo planè ſenſu.*

Indŏleſco, ĕre. neut. incept. *Id. quod* indoleo. Ut tactum hominum velut vulnera indoleſceret, *Juſt.* 12, 13. Tactu tamen in locus leviter indoleſcit, *Celſ.* 8, 9.

Indŏles, is. f. [*ex* in & oleo] (1) *A growth,* or *increaſe.* (2) *A natural towardlyneſs,* or *diſpoſition*; *aptneſs* to good, *or* evil. (3) *A vein, a race, a breed, a ſtrain.* (1) Cæſaris pueri mirifica indoles virtutis, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 3. § mentis, *Col.* 1, 9, 2. (2) Cum hâc indole virtutum ac vitiorum *Hannibal* ſub Aſdrubale meruit, *Liv.* 21, 4. (3) In frugibus pecudibuſque ſervanda indoles, *Liv.*

* Indŏmābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in, & domabilis] *That cannot be tamed, untameableable.* § Indomabilis equus, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 3, 12.

* Indŏmĭtus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & domitus] (1) *Untamed, wild.* (2) Met. *Impotent, ungovernable.* (3) *Invincible, not to be conquered.* (1) § Equus indomitus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 46. juvencus, *Col.* 6, 2, 9. Indomita bos,

bus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 362. (2) = Indomita & effrænata libido, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 6. (3) Igni indomito carpitur, *Ov. Met.* 10, 370. Indomitæ flammæ, *Sen. Hipp.* 187.

Indormiens, tis. part. *Sleeping.* Gravi ſopore acquieſcebam, cùm me malis indormientem meis inimici vinciendo excitârunt, *Curt.* 6, 29. Quod me longæ deſidiæ indormientem excitavit, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 2.

Indormio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. (1) *To ſleep upon.* (2) Met. *To be ſlugiſh,* or *ſlow,* in doing a thing. (1) Cubilibus unctis indormit, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 69. (2) = In iſto homine colendo indormivi diu, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 15.

‖ Indoſtruus, *pro* induſtrius, *Feſt.*

* Indōtātus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & dotatus] non dotatus. (1) *Haveing no dowery given, unendowed, without any coſt beſtowed on it.* (2) *Not honoured with funeral obſequys.* (1) *Virgo* indotata eſt, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 47. (2) Dantur in altos Indotata rogos *corpora,* Ov. Met. 7, 609.

Indu, *quod* & indo & endo, *pro* in. *Within,* Ap. Antiquiſſ. auctt.

‖ Indŭbiè. adv. *Without doubt,* Dig. ✝ Haud dubiè, indubitatè, *Liv.*

Indŭbĭtābĭlis, e. adj. *Indubitable, not to be doubted.* Signum indubitabile, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 64. genus cauſæ, *Quint.* 4, 1.

Indŭbĭtanter. adv. *Without doubt,* Dig. *ap.* Litt. & *al.* Lexic. *ſed* Liv. 33, 11.

Indŭbĭtātus, a, um. part. *Undoubted.* Spes indubitata, *Plin.* 31, 3. Cubilia indubitata, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 73. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 769.

Indŭbĭto, āre, neut. *To doubt much.* Tuis moribus indubito, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 110.

Indŭbius, a, um. adj. *Certain, queſtionleſs, without doubt.* Plurimorum indubia innocentia, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 45, 1. Exempla indubia, *Quint.* 5, 13.

Indŭcendus, a, um. part. *To be induced,* or *brought upon,* Celſ. 5, 22.

Indŭcens, tis. part. *Induceing, bringing upon,* Celſ. 5, 26.

Indŭciæ, ārum. pl. f. [*qu.* endu otio, *i. e.* in otio, *Voſſ.* ap. quem, ſi hæc non placet, al. etymon quære] *A truce, reſpite,* or *ceaſeing from, war for a certain time agreed on by both ſides.* Inducias aliquot dierum cum hoſte paciſci, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. 𝔛 Pax negata, induciæ datæ, *Liv.* 10, 5.

Indŭco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab* in & duco] (1) *To introduce, lead,* or *bring in.* (2) *To cover, or draw, over.* (3) Met. *To perſuade.* (4) *To make void,* or *cancell; to aboliſh, diſannull, raſe, or ſtrike out.* (5) *To draw in, cajole,* or *deceive.* (6) *To put,* or *draw, on* his ſhoes. (7) *To bring forth,* or *produce.* (1) Quis homo eſt, qui inducit pompam tantam? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 68. Libidine furentes induxerunt deos *poëtæ,* Cic. N. D. 1, 16. in ſenatum, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 12, 2. (2) Inducere ſulphure tedas, *Ov. Epiſt.* 7, 23. nubes terris, *Id. Met.* 2, 307. (3) Nunquam induces, ut tibi credam hoc argentum, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 87. (4) Etſi nomina facta ſunt, vel mutari, vel induci, poſſunt, *Cic. Att.* 13, 14. Ut induceretur locatio, poſtulaverunt, *Ibid.* 1, 17. Inducto priore decreto, *Suet. Cæſ.* 16. (5) = Hic nos decepit, ſefellit, induxit, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 1. (6) § Ligneæ ſoleæ in pedes indutæ ſunt, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 50. pedibus, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 13. Calceus præpoſterè inductus, *Plin.* 2, 7. (7) Nec fructum, nec lætam frondem olea inducet, *Col.* 5, 9. ¶ Inducere alicui ſpem, *To put him in hope,* Cic. de Amm. 16. Inducere animum, *Plaut.* in animum, *Ter. to perſuade himſelf.*

Indŭcor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be introduced, perſuaded,* &c. Ad miſericordiam induci, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 50. Induci *abſol. pro* in ſenatum, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 11, 9.

† Inductĭle, is. n. *A coſtrel cup,* Litt. *ex* Plin. *ſed q.*

Inductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bringing into, or along.* (2) *A bringing in, an introduction.* (3) *A rhetorical induction,* when, by premiſed queſtions granted, a concluſion is inferred. (4) *A plaſtering,* or *laying over.* (5) ‖ *A blot.* (6) ¶ Inductio animi, *a perſuaſion.* (1) Nos aquarum inductionibus terris fœcunditatem damus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Perſonarum ficta inductio, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 53. erroris, *Ibid.* (3) *Vid. Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 31. ¶ Per inductionem examinare & probare, *to reduce by logical argument,* colligere, *vocat, Id.* (4) Inductio parietum frequentetur trullis, *Pall. R. R.* 1, 15. (5) Ap. JCC. (6) Poſitum eſt in inductione animi, & voluntate, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Inductūrus, a, um. part. *About to bring in.* Se bonorum venditionem inducturum, *Hirt. B. H.* 90.

Inductus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought in.* (2) *Introduced.* (3) *Induced, moved.* (4) *Perſuaded.* (5) *Raſed,* or *ſtricken, out.* (6) *Plaſtered, daubed, covered over, beſmeared.* (1) Inducta armenta in rura, *Varr.* (2) Subtiliter ad criminandum inducta oratio, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 11. (3) Inductus falſâ ſpe pollicebar, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 42. conſuetudine & familiaritate, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 3. (4) Inductus argumentis, *Plin* 7, 43. (5) 𝔛 Multa inducta, deleta, & ſuperſcripta, *Suet. Ner.* 52. (6) 𝔛 Tectorium vetus deletum, & novum inductum, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 55. Tedæ ſulphure inducto, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 23. Inducta per pinnam pedibus aloë, *Scrib. Larg.* 158.

Inductūrus, a, um. part. *About to bring in,* &c. Inducturus caliginem omnibus, *Paterc.* 2, 36.

Inductus, ûs. m. verb. *A perſuaſion.* Quod alieno inductu fecerit, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 17. Hujus perſuaſu atque inductu, *Quint.* 5, 10. ☞ vix leg. niſi in ablat.

Indŭcŭla, æ. f. [*ab* inducendo] *A woman's under garment,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 39. vix alibi.

† Indugrĕdi, *pro* ingredi, *Lucr.* 4, 319.

‖ Indulcĭtas, ātis. f. *Harſhneſs,* Ap. Non. ✝ Auſteritas.

‖ Indulco, & Indulcŏro, āre. act. *To make ſweet,* Tert. *non autem* Cic. *quem laud.* Litt.

Indulgens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Indulgeing.* (2) *Indulgent, gracious, kind, tender.* (3) *Treated with indulgence, cockered, made much of.* (1) Creſcit indulgens ſibi dirus hydrops, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 13. (2) Pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego adſtrinxi, relaxat, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 6. Indulgentiſſimus imperator, *Plin. Epiſt.* 10, 5, 2. & *Paneg.* 90, 4. (3) Si filio obtigerit indulgentior facies, vultus erectior, *Quint.* Fili indulgentiſſime, vidi te, nec ſemel vidi, *Id. Decl.* 10. *Vid. Vall.* 1, 30.

Indulgenter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Kindly, with indulgence.* Captivos indulgenter habere, *Liv.* 36, 14. Longè indulgentiùs in poëta Simonide, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 11. Voluptati aurium indulgentiſſimè deditus, *Solin.* c. 14.

Indulgentia, æ. f. (1) *Indulgence, fondneſs, a cockering.* (2) *Calmneſs, gentleneſs, lenity.* (3) *Grace, favour.* (4) Alſo in later writers *a pardon, a diſpenſation.* (1) Mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentia vocamus, nervos omnes & corporis & animi frangit, *Quint.* 1, 3. (2) Cœli indulgentia, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 345. Cæſaris indulgentia in ſuos, *Balbus, Cic.* in *Ep.* ad *Att.* 9, 12. (3) Probaveris me ad peculiarem tuam indulgentiam pertinere, *Plin.* 10, 2. *ad Trajan. Imperat.* (4) Rogatus à P. Accio Aquilâ, ut mitterem tibi libellum, per quem indulgentiam, pro ſtatu filiæ ſuæ implorat, *Id. Ep.* 10, 107.

Indulgeo, ēre, ſi. neut. [*ex* in & urgeo, *r* in *l* mut. ut adſolet, nempe ut ſit ejus qui non urget, hoc eſt, non omnia pro ſuo jure exigit; *ab* ἐνδυλεύειν ducit *Morl.*] (1) *To indulge, to cocker, not to inſiſt on one's authority, to let one have his will.* (2) *To be kind and civil to one, to make much of.* (3) *To follow after, to give one's ſelf up to.* (4) *To concede, to grant.* (5) *To diſpenſe with.* (1) Nimiùm illi, Menedeme, indulges, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 21. § Nimis me indulgeo, *Id. ib.* 2, 1, 16. (2) Huic legioni Cæſar & indulſerat præcipuè, & propter virtutem confidebat maximè, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 40. (3) § Indulgere amicitiis novis, *Cic.* de *Am.* 15. choreis, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 615. iræ, *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 13. luxuriæ, *Suet.* de *Ill. Gramm.* 23. (4) Juveni curule indulgebit ebur, *Stat.* ornamenta conſularia, *Suet. Claud.* 24. (5) Videris mihi ſtudio illorum indulgere poſſe, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 15. Sanguine meo ſibi indulgere æquum cenſet, *Liv.* 40, 15. ☞ Cum accuſ. perſonæ: Te indulgebant, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 34.

Indulgeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be indulged.* Indulgeri humano dolori, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 7. Sint licèt ſapienter indulta, *Plin Ep.* 10, 109.

‖ Indulgĭtas, ātis. f. *Indulgence,* Non. 2, 439. ✝ Indulgentia.

† Indūmen, ĭnis. n. *id. quod*

Indūmentum, i. n. *A garment, attire, apparel, clothes,* Litt. *ex* Cic. *ſed vereor ut ſit;* certè *Gell.* 16, 10. & *Aur. Vict.* 3, 21, 1.

* Induo, ĕre, ui, tum. act. [*ab* ἐνδύω, *Gr. Idem.*] (1) *To put into,* (2) or *upon.* (3) *To put on.* (4) *To cover over, to beſmear,* or *daub over.* (5) *To aſſume, to take upon one.* (1) § Soccis ſe induere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 32. ſe veſte, *Plaut.* ¶ ✤ ſe nux in florem, *to bloſſom,* Virg. Geor. 1, 188. (2) Se ſtimulis inopinantes induebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 82. *Abſol.* ¶ 𝔛 Dum expedire ſe vult, induit, *he entangleth himſelf,* Cic. Verr. 2, 43. (3) § Tunicam induere, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 8. ſoleas, *Plin.* 33, 11. paternas catenas, *Val. Max.* 5, 3. *ext.* 3. cultum famularem, *Id.* 5, 6. *ext.* 1. cæſtus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 251. vincula, *Id.* 2, 399. *Met.* Ingenium novum induere, *Liv.* 3, 33. animum bonis artibus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 45, 3. (4) Induere poſtes pice, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 142. (5) Induere hoſtiles ſpiritus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 52, 4. munia ducis, *Id. Ann.* 1, 69, 2.

* Induor, i, ūtus. *To be put into, put on,* &c. Suâ confeſſione induatur ac juguletur, neceſſe eſt, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 64. Indui loricam, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 94.

† Indŭpĕdīre, & Indŭpĕdītus. antiq. *pro* impedire, impeditus.

Indŭpĕrātor, ōris. m. *pro* imperator, *Juv.* 10, 138.

Indūrans, tis. part. *Hardening.* Indurantes attritu, *Plin.* 8, 52.

Indūrātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Hardened, made hard.* Robora flammis Indurata, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 65. Induratus timor, *Liv.* 30, 18. Germanis quid induratius ad omnem patientiam? *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 1, 11.

Indūreo, ēre. neut. & Indūreſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow hard.* Corpus induruit uſu, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 2, 5. Antequam fici indureſcant, *Col.* 12, 15. Induruêre virgæ, *Col.* 4, 6, 2. Induruit vitulus, *Id.* 6, 26, 1. Venter indureſcit, *Celſ.* 4, 24.

Indūro, āre. act. [*ab* in intenſ. & durus] *To make hard.* Nives indurat Boreas, *Ov. Met.* 6, 692.

Indūror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be hardened,* Plin. 15, 17. Sic ad labores bellicos indurabantur, *Juſt.* 23, 9.

* Indūſiārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* induo] *One that maketh under garments,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 55.

† Indūſiātus, a, um. adj. *Worn on the inner part, underneath other clothes.* Induſiata veſtis, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 47. ☞ Sed *Varr. L. L.* 4, *leg.* intuſiata, *qu. ab* intus.

Indūſium, i. n. [*qu.* intuſium, *Varr. ſed* fortè rectiùs *ab* induo] *A ſhirt, ſhift, ſmock, petticoat,* or *other under garment,* Varr. L. L. 4, 30.

Induſtria, æ. f. [de etym. *vid.* Induſtrius] (1) *Thoughtfullneſs, providence, contriveance.* (2) *Endeavour, diligence, a pains-takeing.* (3) In malam partem. (1) 𝔛 Paulùm intereſſe cenſes ex animo omnia, ut fert natura, facias, an de induſtriâ? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, fin. 𝔛 Ut alios induſtria, ita hunc ignavia ad famam protulerat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18. = Summis opibus atque induſtriis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 1. ¶ § De induſtriâ, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 12. Ex induſtriâ, *Liv.* 1, 56. & 26, ult. Induſtriâ, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 37. Ed. Camer. *on purpoſe, deſignedly.* (2) = In quo meam induſtriam ac diligentiam ſpectari volo, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. (3) Mea induſtria, & malitia, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 1, 7.

Induſtriè, adv. iùs, comp. *Carefully, induſtriouſly.* = Diligentiſſimè, induſtriéque adminiſtrare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 60. Quis induſtriùs, quis ſæpius dixit? *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 11.

Induſtriōsè, adv. *Induſtriouſly.* *Id* genus ſcripturæ induſtriosè excoluit, *Suet. vitâ Juvenal.*

Induſtrius, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ab* endo, *i. e.* in, & ſtruo, *Feſt.*] *Induſtrious, ſharp, active, briſk.* = Homo navus, & induſtrius, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 21. = acer, *Id.* ✠ Induſtrios ac ignavos pax in æquo tenet, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 12. Quo neque induſtrior de juventute erat, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 27.

• Indūtus, a, um. part. [*ab* induo] *Arrayed with, put on,* &c. Nequis quin aliquid ejus indutus fies, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 8. Veſtes indutæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 364.

• Indūtus, ûs. m. verb. *Clotheing, apparel.* = Priùs quæ ſunt de indutu & amictu tangam, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 3. § Gerere veſtem indutui, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 4.

• Indŭviæ, ārum. pl. f. [*ab* eodem] *Clothes, apparel put on.* ✠ Induviæ tuæ, atque uxoris exuviæ, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 9.

• Indŭvium, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *The bark of a tree,* Plin. 13, 4.

† Inebræ aves. pl. [fort. *ab* inhibendo] *Birds which in ſoothſaying diſcourage the doing a thing,* Feſt. Commorandum 'ſt apud hanc inebram, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 2, 21. *ubi al.* obicem.

‖ Inebriātio, ōnis. f. *A makeing drunk,* Firm.

Inebrio, āre. act. [*ex* in intenſ. & ebrius] *To make drunk.* Palma veſcentes inebriat, *Plin.* 22, 12. ¶ ф Inebriare aurem, *to fill it with impertinence,* Juv. 9, 113.

Inebrior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be intoxicated,* or *made drunk,* Varr.

• Inēdia, æ. f. [*ab* in priv. & ĕdo, ēſum.] *Want of victuals, hunger, a faſting.* Vigiliis & inediâ necatus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 27. Corpus inediæ patiens, *Sall. B. C.* 5. *conf. Celſ.* 1, 3.

Inēditus, a, um. part. [*ex* in priv. & ēdo, ēditum] *Not publiſhed.* Inedita cura, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 4, 16, 39.

Ineffābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in priv. & effari] *Not to be ſpoken,* or *expreſſed*; *ineffable.* Populorum nomina ſunt maximè ineffabilia, *Plin. Præf.* l. 5.

Ineffĭcax, ācis. adj. or, comp. *Ineffectual, of no force,* or *ſtrength,* Plin. 17, 12. & 34, 11.

‖ Ineffĭgiātus, a, um. part. *Haveing no right ſhape, deformed,* Gell. 17, 10. = Informis, *Id. ib.*

Inēlābōrātus, a, um. part. *Unlaboured, haveing no pains taken about, inaccurate,* Sen. *de* Tranq. 1. & Quint. 4. '.

Inēlĕgans, tis. adj. *Without beauty,* or *grace.* = Deliciæ illepidæ atque inelegantes, *Catull.* 6, 2. Orationis non inelegans copia, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 81.

Inēlĕganter. adv. *Without elegance,* or *grace,* Cic. *de* Clar. Or. 26. & *de* Fin. 2, 9.

Inēluctābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be ſtruggled againſt, unavoidable.* Ineluctabilis fatorum vis, *Paterc.* 2, 57. Ineluctabile fatum, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 334. tempus, *Ibid.* 2, 324.

Inēmendābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be amended,* Quint. 1, 1. Inemendabilis eſt error, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 2.

Inēmŏrior, i. dep. *To die in* a thing, *not to leave till death.* Inemori ſpectaculo, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 34.

Inemptus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in priv. & emptus] *Unbought.* Inemptæ ruris dapes, *Col.* 11, 3. *Conf. Hor. Ep.* 2, 48.

Inēnarrābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be expreſſed,* or *related*; *inexpreſſible,* Sen. N. Q. 29. Inenarrabili pietate, *Paterc.* 2, 99. ſubtilitas, *Plin.* 21, 1. *conf. Liv.* 44, 5.

Inēnarrābĭlĭter. adv. *Inexpreſſibly.* Jecur omne inenarrabiliter abſumptum, *Liv.* 41, 15.

‖ Inēnarrātus, a, um. part. *Not told,* or *related,* Gell. 12, 6.

Inēnōdābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be unlooſed, intricate,* Cic. *de* Fato, 9.

• Ineo, īre, īvi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* in & eo] (1) *To go,* or *enter, into.* (2) *To enter upon, to commence.* (3) *To lie with, to couple with*; as the male with the female. (1) Videbo id priuſquam ineam domum, *Plaut.* ¶ ф Limen vitæ inire, *to be born.* Lucr. 3, 681. (2) Cùm magiſtratum inîerint, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 15. ¶ Fœdus inire, *to make a league,* Prop. 4, 4, 60. conſilium, *to conſult,* Cic. Att. 3, 10. gratiam apud aliquem, *Id.* 36, 5. ab aliquo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 3. cum aliquo, *Cic. Att.* 7, 9. *to oblige.* inducias, *to make a truce,* Plin. numerum, *to count,* Liv. 38, 23. rationem, *to conſider,* Cic. Fam. 13, 29. menſuram, *to meaſure,* Col. 5, 3. ſuffragia, *to vote,* Liv. ф ſomnum, *to fall aſleep,* Virg. Ecl. 1, 56. (3) Vid. Suet. Aug. 69. Varr. R. R. 7, 8. & Plin. 8, 44. Col. 6, 20.

• Ineor, īri, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be entered into,* or *upon.* (2) *To be coupled with the male.* (1) Si tu jubes, inibitur tecum, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 6, 25. Hæc munia multo gaudio cenſoris inibantur, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 25. Ubi initum certamen eſt, *Paterc.* 2, 85. (2) Annicula ſus non improbè concipit, ſed iniri debet menſe Februario, *Col.* 7, 9.

• Ineptè, adv. ſſĭmè, ſup. [*ex* in, & aptè] *Sillyly, fooliſhly, indiſcreetly.* Ineptè moliri, *Hor. A. P.* 140. Ineptiſſimè fieri, *Quint.* 11, 3.

• Ineptia, æ. f. [*qu. ex* in *priv.* & eptia] (1) *Sillyneſs, abſurdity, fooliſhneſs.* (2) *A ſilly ſtory, a tale.* (3) *A witty jeſt.* (1) = Ineptia, ſtultitiáque adeò & temeritas, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 26. (2) Ineptiæ pæne aniles, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 37. (3) C. Meliſſus libellos ineptiarum, qui nunc jocorum inſcribuntur, compoſuit, *Suet. Gramm.* 21.

• Ineptio, īre. act. [*ex* in *priv.* & ‖ aptio] *To trifle; to talk,* or *act, fooliſhly,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 73. & Adelp. 5, 8, 11.

• Ineptus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ex* in priv. & aptus, *Cic.*] (1) *Unfit, improper.* (2) *Silly, fooliſh, ſimple.* (1) = Inepta lenitas patris, facilitáſque prava, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 37. Aquini longulum ſanè iter, & via inepta, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 13. *ubi tamen al. aliter.* (2) Riſu inepto res ineptior nulla eſt, *Catull.* 37, 16. Diſcurſare ineptiſſimum eſt, *Quint.* 11, 3. ☞ *Cùm latè pateat hujus vocab. uſus, vid.* Scal. *peculiari oratione de nomine* inepti, & Schottum Tullian. Quæſtionum, c. 20.

Inēquĭtābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be rid over.* Campi lubrici & inequitabiles, *Curt.* 8, 14, 4.

Inēquĭto, āre. act. (1) *To ride in.* (2) Met. *To inſult.* (1) Sarmatæ patentibus campis inequitant, *Flor.* 4, 12, 20. (2) Audet inequitare philoſophiæ, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 15.

Inermis, e. adj. [*ex* in priv. & arma] (1) *Unarmed, without arms.* (2) Met. *Weak, feeble, rude, unlearned.* (1) Arma qui non habuerunt, eos inermes fuiſſe vinces, *Cic.* pro *Cæcinâ,* 21. ✠ Albana pubes inermis ab armatis ſepta, *Liv. Conf. Tac.* 15, 67. (2) = In logicâ inermis ac nudus eſt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 7.

Inermus, a, um. adj. *Weaponleſs, unarmed.* Habebat magnam multitudinem, ſed inermorum, *Lepid. Cic. inter Epiſt. Fam.* 10, 34.

Inerrans, tis. adj. [*ex* in priv. & errans] *That wandereth,* or *moveth, not*; *fixed.* Inerrantes ſtellæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 21.

Inerro, āre. neut. [*ex* in intenſ. & erro] (1) *To wander up and down, to ſtraggle.* (2) Met. *To ſeize on one place after another.* (1) § Diana montibus inerrat, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 6. (2) Ignis inerrat ædibus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 58.

• Iners, tis. adj. [*ex* in priv. & ars] (1) *Artleſs, without ſkill,* or *art.* (2) *Slothfull, lazy, ſluggiſh.* (3) *Inactive, clumſey.* (4) *Dull, heavy, ſtupid.* (5) *Without motion.* (6) *Faint, feeble.* (7) *Inſipid, flat, ſtiff.* (8) *Barren, unfruitfull.* (1) = Iners, & nullius conſilii, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 2. Genus hominum ſeditioſum & inertiſſimum, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 19. *ſed al. alit. leg.* (2) = Homo inertior, ignavior, vir inter mulieres, &c. *Id. in* Verr. 2, 78. (3) Balænæ ad repugnandum inertes, *Plin.* 9, 6. (4) Oculos ſtupor urget inertes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 523. Terra iners, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 45. (5) Seu ſubit iners, ſeu profluet humor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 25. Glacies iners, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 6. Ut Jubæ homini ſuperbiſſimo inertiſſimoque obtemperaret, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 57. (6) Plurima ſternuntur inertia paſſim Corpora, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 364. (7) Salem faciunt inertem, nec candidum, *Plin.* 31, 7. Verſus inertes, *Hor. A. P.* 445. (8) Raſtris glebas qui frangit inertes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 94.

• Inertia, æ. f. (1) *Ignorance,* or *unſkilfullneſs in arts.* (2) *Lazyneſs, idleneſs, ſloth.* (3) *Luxury, ſoftneſs, diſſolute liveing.* (4) *A lieing ſtill, a doing nothing.* (1) ✠ Animi affecti ſunt virtutibus, vitiis, inertiis, *Cic.* in *Partic.* 10. (2) = Segnitiem hominum atque inertiam caſtigare, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1. (3) Mollis inertia, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 1. (4) Inertiâ pingueſcens piſcis, *Plin.* 9, 15.

• Inertĭcŭla, æ. f. [*ab* inertia] *A ſort of vine, the wine whereof is briſk and ſtrong enough in taſte, but dull in operation,* Col. 3, 3, 24.

Inērŭdītè, adv. *Unlearnedly, unfitly,* Quint. 1, 10. Gell. 7, 3.

Inērŭdītus, a, um. part. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Unlearned.* Non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 21. Priſcorum Catonis verborum ineruditiſſimus fur, *Suet.* de *Clar. Gramm.*

Ineſcandus, a, um. part. *To be taken with a bait.* Ineſcandæ multitudinis, *Paterc.* 2, 13.

Ineſcātus, a, um. part. *Taken with a bait,* Met. *allured, caught, trepaned, wheedled.* Ineſcata te meritas, *Liv.* 22, 41.

Ineſco, āre. act. [*ab* in priv. & eſca] *To lay a bait,* Met. *to wheedle, to allure, to trepan.* Abi; neſcis ineſcare homines, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 12.

Ineſcor, āri. paſſ. *To be allured.* Nos cæci, ſpecie parvi beneficii, ineſcamur, *Liv.* 41, 23.

Inēvītābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be avoided, not to be ſhuned, inevitable, unavoidable.* Jus rigidum & inevitabile mortis, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 443. fulmen, *Id. Met.* 3, 301. Inevitabile fatum, *Curt.* 4, 6, 17. *conf. Sil.* 14, 448.

• Ineundus, a, um. part. *To be entered upon.* Omnibus igitur forti ac læto animo bellum ineundum, *Juſt.* 5, 22.

Inēvŏlūtus, a, um. part. *Unrolled.* Meton. *Unread.* Vadas & redeas inevolutus, *Mart.* 11, 1, 4.

• Inexcĭtābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & excitabilis] *That cannot be awaked.* Oppreſſus inexcitabili ſomno, *Sen. Ep.* 83. *edente Gronov.*

• Inexcĭtus, a, um. part. [*ex* in *priv.* & excitus] *Not raiſed, not drawn together.* = Ardet inexcita Auſonia, atque immobilis ante, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 623. R. occ.

‖ Inexcōgĭtābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be thought on,* or *found out by thinking,* Lact. 4. 8.

Inexcōgĭtātus, a, um. part. *Unthought of, not found out.* Inexcogitatum remedium, *Plin.* 36, 15.

‖ Inexcultus, a, um. part. *Unadorned, undreſſed, not ſet off,* Gell. 13, 21. ∔ Rudis, impolitus.

Inexcūsābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be excuſed.* Inexcuſabile tempus, *Ov. Met.* 7, 511. vid. & *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 58. *Litt. Cic. trib. ſed q.*

Inexercĭtātus, a, um. part. *Unexerciſed, unpractiſed.* Inexercitatus miles, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 16. Inexercitati hiſtriones, *Id.* de *Sen.* 18. ✠ Famem faciliùs fert inexercitatus, quàm exercitatus, homo, *Celſ.* ✠ quàm iners, *Id.* 5, 26, 6.

Inexercĭtus, a, um. part. *Not exerciſed, not diſciplined, undiſciplined.* Copiæ inexercitæ, & non multò antè contractæ, *Nep. Eum.* 3.

Inexhauſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Not to be exhauſted, inexhauſtible.* (2) Met. *Inſatiable.* (1) § Inexhauſta metallis Inſula, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 174. (2) aviditas legendi, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 2.

Inexōrābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be prevailed with, inexorable.* Inexorabilis judex, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 5. res, *Liv.* 2, 3. Inexorabilem ſe præbere, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 2. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 578.

Inexpectātus, a, um. part. *Not expected, unexpected.* Hoſtis inexpectatus adeſt, *Ov. Met.* 12, 12, 65. Inexpectatum nihil nuntias, *Val. Max.* 5, 10. *ext.* 3. *conf. Cic. Orat.* 2, 55.

|| Inexpeditus, a, um. part. *Unready, unprepared*, Arnob.

Inexperrectus, a, um. part. *Not awaked*, Ov. Met. 12, 317.

Inexpertus, a, um. part. (1) *Unaſſayed, untryed, unattempted.* (2) Alſo *not haveing tryed, unacquainted with.* (1) Ne quid inexpertum relinquat, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 415. Animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, *Liv.* 10, 18. Committere ſe in fidem inexpertam, *Id.* 28, 18. (2) Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 86. ✠ Expertus, *quod vid.*

Inexpiābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Not to be atoned.* (2) *Irreconcileable, obſtinate.* (1) Inexpiabili religione ſancire, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 12. (2) = Se implacabilem inexpiabilemque præbere, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 33. Bellum inexpiabile ſuſcipere, *Id.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 2. odium, *Liv.* 39, 51.

Inexplānātus, a, um. part. *Indiſtinct, ſtammering.* Metellum inexplanatæ linguæ fuiſſe accepimus, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Inexplēbĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be filled, inſatiable.* Libido inexplebilis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 9. virtus, *Liv.* 28, 17. feritas, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 1.

Inexplētus, a, um. part. (1) *Not completed, not finiſhed.* (2) *Inſatiate, inſatiable.* (1) Inexpletis cædibus hauſi Quinquaginta animas, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 667. (2) Inexpletum lacrymans, *i. e.* ſine modo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 5, 9.

* Inexplĭcābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & explicabilis] (1) *Not to be explained, inexplicable.* (2) *Inextricable, from whence it is hard to diſentangle one's ſelf.* (1) De generibus ſingulis diſſerere immenſum & inexplicabile eſt, *Plin.* 23, 1. (2) Viæ continuis imbribus inexplicabiles, *Liv.* 40, 33.

* || Inexplĭcātus, a, um. part. [*ex* in *priv.* & explicatus] *Not unfolded, not explained*, Arnob. *pro*

* Inexplĭcĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] *Not explained, dark, obſcure, intricate.* Inexplicita dicta, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 511. Democritos, Zenonas, inexplicitóſque Platonas, *Mart.* 9, 48.

Inexplōrātè, & Inexplōrātò. adv. *Without ſearch*, or *tryal*; *precipitately, too adventurouſly*, Gell. 5, 19. = temerè, *Id. ib.* Inexploratò cohortes pabulatum miſêre, *Liv.* 6, 30. *Conf.* 22, 4. & 27, 26.

Inexplōrātus, a, um. part. *Unſearched, untryed, undiſcovered.* Inexplorato vado ſtagni, *Liv.* 26, 48.

* Inexpugnābĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* in *priv.* & expugnabilis] *Not to be conquered*, or *ſubdued*; *impregnable, inexpugnable.* Volumus eum, qui beatus ſit, eſſe tutum, inexpugnabilem, ſeptum, &c. Cic. Tuſc. 5, 14. Ars inexpugnabilis, *Liv.* 2, 7. Inexpugnabiles muri, *Val. Max.* 9, 6, *ext.* 2. Pectus inexpugnabile amori, *Ov. Met.* 11, 777.

Inexpŭtābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be numbered, innumerable.* Inexputabilis numerus, *Col.* 9, 4, 6.

Inexsātŭrābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be filled*, or *ſatiſfyed.* Inexſaturabile pectus Junonis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 781.

|| Inexsātŭrātus, a, um. part. *Not filled*, or *ſatiſfyed*, Avien. Arat. Phænom. 187.

Inexſtinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Not to be quenched, inextinguiſhable.* (2) Met. *Immortal, that will always laſt.* (3) *Inſatiable.* (1) Ignis inexſtinctus, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 428. (2) Nomen inexſtinctum Penelopæa fides, *Id. Triſt.* 5, 14, 36. (3) Silenus inexſtinctæ libidinis, *Id. Faſt.* 1, 413.

Inexſtirpābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be rooted out*, Plin. 15, 20.

|| Inexſtirpātus, a, um. part. *Not rooted out*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* Inextrĭcābĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* in *priv.* & extricabilis] *Not to be diſengaged from, inextricable, irrecoverable.* Inextricabilis labyrinthus, *Plin.* 36, 13. error, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 27. Inextricabilia vitia ſtomachi, *Plin.* 20, 21. *conf. Sil.* 4, 584.

* Inexsŭpĕrābĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* in *priv.* & ſuperabilis] (1) *That cannot be climbed over.* (2) Met. *Not to be conquered*, or *ſurmounted.* (1) Inexſuperabiles Alpes, *Liv.* 5, 34. difficultates, *Paterc.* 2, 120. (2) vis fati, *Liv.* 5, 35.

* || Inexsŭpĕrātus, a, um. part. [*ex* in *priv.* & ſuperatus] *Not overcome*, Litt. *ex* Mart.

|| Infăber, bra, brum. adj. *Not like a workman, bungleing*, Litt. *ex* Mart. *ſed q.*

Infabrè. adv. *Not workmanlike, bungleingly, rudely.* Vaſa non infabrè facta, *Liv.* 36, 40. Sculptum infabrè, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 22.

Infabrĭcātus, a, um. part. *Unwrought, unhewn.* Robora ſilvis Infabricata fugæ ſtudio, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 400.

Infăcētè, & Infĭcētè, adv. ſſimè, ſup. *Unpleaſantly, unwittyly.* Non infacetè dicere, *Suet. Veſpaſ.* 20. *Vid. Plin.* 35, 4.

Infăcētiæ, *vel potiùs* Infĭcētiæ, ārum, pl. f. *Poor jeſts, little puns.* Annales pleni inficetiarum, *Catull.* 34, 19. *Vid. Paterc.* 2, 33.

Infăcētus, & Infĭcētus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Clowniſh, unpleaſant, rude, unpoliſhed, not witty.* Quid tam inficetus Lemno adveniens? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 4. Inficeto inficetior rure, *Catull.* 20, 14. Non inficetus homò, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. vix alibi occ.

|| Infăcundia, æ. f. *Want of eloquence and acuteneſs*, Gell. 11, 16.

Infăcundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Ineloquent, rude in ſpeech.* Vir acer, nec infacundus, *Liv.* 4, 49. = Infacundior, & linguâ impromptus, *Id.* 7, 4.

* Infāmandus, a, um. part. *To defame*, or *be defamed.* Etſi cauſa apparebit, tamen infamandæ rei cauſâ januam obſerari jubet, *Liv.* 40, 7.

* Infāmans, tis. part. *Defameing.* Infamantia bellum funera, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 96.

* Infāmātus, a, um. part. *Spoken ill of, defamed.* Hunc infamatum à pleriſque Tres hiſtorici extulerunt, *Nep. Alcib.* 11.

* Infāmia, æ. f. [*ab* in priv. & fama] (1) *An ill report.* (2) *Diſgrace, diſhonour.* (1) Contigerat noſtras infamia temporis aures, *Ov. Met.* 1, 211. (2) In malis noſtris nullius ineſt peccati infamia, *Cic.* Pœnæ magìs quàm infamiæ eximere, *Tac.* 14, 40. ✠ gloria, *Id.* Intactus infamiâ, *Liv.* 38, 51.

* Infāmis, e. adj. (1) *Diſreputable, diſhonourable, ill ſpoken of.* (2) *Unlucky, diſmal.* (3) *Filthy.* (1) Non patiar me flagitiis tuis infamem fieri, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 14. § Vitiis atque omni dedecore infames, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 47. ¶ Infamis digitus, *the middle finger*, Perſ. 2, 33. (2) Annus infamis peſtilentia, *Liv.* 8. Alpes frigoribus, *Id.* 21, 31. (3) Infame os Antonii, *Cic. Phil.* 11.

* Infāmo, āre. act. (1) *To defame, diſgrace, to ſlander.* (2) *To decry, to confute.* (3) *To divulge*, or *ſpread abroad.* (4) *To waſte, to ruin, to deſtroy.* (1) § Infamare aliquem parricidii, *Quint. D.* 8. Infamant generoſas degeneres apes, *Col.* 9, 8, 5. (2) Infamare aliquem quaſi incredibilia jactantem, *Sen.* Tua moderatio aliorum infamet injurias, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 12. (3) Infamandæ rei cauſâ januam obſerari jubet, *Liv.* 40, 7. (4) Col. 1, 7.

* Infāmor, āri, paſſ. *To be made famous.* Infamantur tumuli, *Prop.* 3, 16, 27. Infamatur ager, *Col.* 1, 7, 7.

Infandùm, adv. *O abominable, O horrible*, Virg. Æn. 1, 255.

Infandus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, ſup. *So great, ſo cruel, ſo ſtrange, ſo abominable, ſo heinous as not to be expreſſed.* Amor infandus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 85. dolor, *Ibid.* 2, 3. labor, *Ib.* 8, 577. Tam infandum facinus ne audivi quidem, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 22. Infanda cædes, *Liv.* 4, 32. dies, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 132. Jam fero infandiſſima, *Quint.* 3, 8.

Infans, tis. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ex* in priv. & fari] (1) *Not able to ſpeak, mute.* (2) *Ineloquent, ſpeaking ill.* (3) *Small, little.* (4) Subſt. *A little child, ſc.* puer, puella, &c. or *the young of other creatures.* (1) Infans pudor prohibebat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 57. Cùm per ætatem fari poſſet, infans erat, *Gell.* 5, 9. (2) ✠ Oratio neque nimis infans, neque perfectè diſerta, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 26. Nihil accuſatore Lentulo infantius, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 4. Guttura infantia, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 229. Dialectici infantiſſimi reperiuntur, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 11. (3) Cibus infantis boleti, *Plin.* 22, 22. (4) In Sabinis incertus infans natus, maſculus an femina eſſet, *Liv.* 31, 12. Veſpertilio geminos volitat amplexa infantes, *Plin.* 10, 61.

Infantāria, æ. f. *One that loveth children*, Mart. 4, 88. ☞ *Qui cudiſſe & novè dixiſſe videtur, neque habet qui ſequi velit.*

Infantia, æ. f. (1) *Want of utterance, lack of eloquence.* (2) *Infancy, childhood.* (3) *Somewhat like infancy.* (1) ✠ Poſſitne eloquentia converti in infantiam, *Cic. Topic.* 21. (2) Noſtra infantia cœlum Hauſit Aventini, *Juv.* 3, 84. (3) Madidi naſi infantia, *Id.* 10, 199.

Infantīlis, e. adj. *Belonging to infancy.* Infantilia blandimenta, *Juſtin.* 17. ult.

|| Infantŭlus, i. m. & Infantŭla, æ. f. *A little infant*, Apul. Met. 8, p. 273. & Met. 10, p. 341.

Infarciens, tis. part. *Stuffing in.* Infarciens verba, *Cic. Orat.* 69.

Infarcio, *vel* Infercio, ſi, īre. act. *To ſtuff*, or *cram.* Infercire largam ſalem in aliquid, *Col.* 12, 53, 2. Infercire verba, quaſi rimas expleat, *Cic. Orat.* 69.

Infarcior, īri, paſſ. *To be ſtuffed.* Mori inediâ deſtinanti, per vim ore diducto infarciri cibum juſſit, *Suet. T.* 53.

Infătīgābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be wearyed, indefatigable.* Infatigabilis curſus, *Plin.* 28, 19. animus, *Val. Max.* 4, 6, *ext.* 2. ſeries pietatis, *Id.* 5, 2, *ext.* 4.

Infătuo, āre. act. *To make one a fool, to infatuate.* Ut hominem ſtultum magìs etiam infatuet, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 9. Adulatio eum infatuat, *Sen. Ep.* 59.

Infauſtus, a, um. adj. [*ab* in priv. & fauſtus] *Unlucky, unproſperous, unfortunate.* Bella infauſta gerunt, *Ov. Met.* 14, 529. *ſed rect.* inſtructa. Infauſtum vellus, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 263. antrum, *Id.* 8, 315.

|| Infectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Infection*, Jun. ‡ Tabes, vitium, contagio.

Infectīvus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to colouring, dieing*, or *painting.* Hæc omnia infectiva appellantur, *Vitr.* 7, 14.

Infector, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* inficio] (1) *A dier.* (2) *That which dieth.* (1) Curſus noſter dibaphum cogitat, ſed eum infector moratur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. Infector lanarum, *Plin.* 20, 7. (2) Purpurarum generi infector ille ſuccus, *Plin.* 11, 2.

Infectus, a, um. part. [*ab* inficior] (1) *Died, ſtained.* (2) *Poiſoned, infected, envenomed.* (1) Mulieribus etiam palpebræ infectæ, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 37. Infectos imitare Britannos, *Prop.* 2, 18, 23. (2) Infecta maria traduntur, *Suet. Cal.* 49. Infecta ſanguine tela, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 187.

Infectus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in priv. & factus] (1) *Not done, undone.* (2) *Not made.* (3) *Unaccompliſhed, unperformed.* (4) *Unwrought, rude.* (1) ✠ Factum eſt illud, fieri infectum non poteſt, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 11. (2) Infectâ pace, ultro ad eam venies, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 8. (3) Infectâ re abire, *Liv.* 9, 32. (4) § Signatum argentum, *coin*; infectum, *bullion*; Liv. 36, 40. ✠ factum, *ibid.*

Infectus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* inficio] *A dieing.* De reliquarum lanarum infectu dicemus ſuo loco, *Plin.* 8, 48.

Infēcundus, a, um. adj. *Barren, unfruitfull.* *Vid.* Infœcundus.

Infēlīcĭtas, ātis. f. *Unhappyneſs, infelicity.* Ponere omnem infelicitatem in dolore, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 27. *Conf. Ter. Ad.* 4, 2, 5.

Infēlīcĭter. adv. *Unluckyly, unhappyly, unſucceſsfully.* ✠ Incommodè, herclè, *CH.* Imò enimverò infeliciter, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 37. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 13.

Infēlīcĭto, āre. act. *To make unhappy, to plague.* Dî me & te infelicitent, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 3, 30.

Infēlīco, āre. act. *To make miſerable, to make unhappy*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 11. & Merc. 2, 3, 99.

99. & Pœn. 2, 1, 1. ☞ *Quæ tamen lectiones doctis quibuſdam diſplicent.*

Infelix, īcis. adj. or, comp. (1) *Unhappy, miſerable.* (2) *Unfortunate, unſucceſsfull.* (3) *Uſeleſs, barren, unfruitfull.* (4) *Curſed.* (1) = Spes eſt, miſerum atque infelicem aliquando tandem poſſe conſiſtere, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 30. (2) Infelicior domi quàm militiæ, *Liv.* 5, 12. (3) Infelix lolium, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 37. § Tellus infelix frugibus, *Id. Met.* Ingenium infelix, *Plin. proœm. op.* (4) Caput obnubito, arbori Infelici ſuſpendito, *Cic.* pro *Rab.* 4. vid. & *Liv.* 1, 26. Infeliciſſimus, *Grut. Inſcr.* 673, 10.

Infenſans, tis. part. *Ravageing, deſtroying.* Infenſantibus deis exitio tradi, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 41, 5.

Infenſè. *unde* comp. iùs. *Deadly, eagerly.* Infenſiùs hoſtes pro vallo pugnabant, *Liv.* 34, 15.

Infenſo, āre. act. *To barraſs, to ſpoil, to ravage.* Bello infenſare Armeniam, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 37, 2. pabula, *Ibid.* 6, 34, 1.

Infenſus, a, um. part. ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ex* in & ant. tenſus, iratus] (1) *Angry, diſpleaſed, offended.* (2) *Ill, bad.* (1) Infenſo atque inimico ire in aliquem, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 61. (2) Valetudo infenſa, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 56, 6. Phlegrâ nobis infenſior æther, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 3, 201.

Infercio, īre. act. *unde* Infercior, īri. paſſ. *To be cramed,* or *ſtuffed,* Plin. 35, 14. Ut ea quoque quæ prima fecerat inferciret novis ſcriptis, *Suet. Vitâ Juven.*

• Infĕrendus, a, um. part. [*ab* infero] *To be carryed on.* Caſtella, quorum opportunitas caſtellanos impellebat ad decurſiones faciendas, & bellum inferendum expugnavit, *Hirt. B. Al.* 42.

• Infĕrens, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] *Carrying on.* Hâc de cauſâ conſtituerat ſigna inferentibus reſiſtere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 82. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 20.

Infĕri, ōrum. m. pl. *Thoſe below, the gods,* or *ſhades below.* 𝔛 Superi incœnati ſunt, & cœnati inferi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 6. Apud inferos impiorum ſupplicia perferre, *Cic.* pro *Cluen.* 61.

Infĕriæ, ārum. pl. f. *Sacrifices to the infernal gods for the dead.* Inferias immolare umbris, *Virg Æn.* 13, 519. Inferias dare manibus, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 422. referre Jugurthæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 28.

‖ Infernālis, e. adj. *Infernal, of hell.* Hæ ſunt deliciæ Jovis infernalis, *Prud.* in *Symm.* 1, 388. + Inferus.

Infernas, ātis. adj. *Growing,* or *being, below; growing in the Apennines.* 𝔛 Abies infernas Romæ ſupernati præfertur, *Plin.* 16, 39. *Conf. Vitr.* 2, 10.

Infernè. adv. *Below.* Infernè manes ducere animas, *Lucr.* 6, 764.

‖ Infernus, i. m. *The infernal place, hell.* Infernus tenebroſus κακοδαίμονα tenet, *Varr.* ap *Non.* *ubi tamen al. leg.* Infernus tenebrio, *ſed Gloſſ. vet.* ᾅδης, infernus.

Infernus, a, um. adj. [*ab* infra] *Infernal, lieing below.* Infernis è partibus hydra, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. *ex poëtâ.* Inferni Diî, *Liv.* 31, 31. 𝔛 Superi, *Id.*

• Infĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum. act. [*ex* in & ferro] (1) *To bring in,* or *into.* (2) *To bring upon.* (3) *To lay to, to apply.* (4) *To conclude from premiſſes, to infer.* (1) § Inferre Veneri jentaculum, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 72. conſulatum in familiam, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 30, 2. ¶ Inferre pedem, *to ſet a foot in,* Cic. *pro* Cæcinâ, 14. Inferre ſe, *to come in,* Id. *in* Piſon. 23. in diſcrimen, *to bring himſelf into danger,* Id. *pro* C. Balbo, 10. Inferre ſe magnificè, *to ſtrut,* Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 1, 7. (2) Inferre famem civibus, *Cic. Att.* 9, 10. ¶ Bellum alicui, *to wage war againſt,* Id. Att. 9, 1. ſigna, *to attack, to engage with,* Liv. 4, 18. in pauperiem aliquem, *to reduce to want,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 19. (3) Sunt qui ſpicas allii faucibus inferunt. *Col.* 8, 5, 16. (4) Inferre aliud, quàm cogebatur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 47.

• Inferor, rri, paſſ. *To be brought in,* or *occaſioned.* Neque verò Alexandrinis in gerendis negotiis cunctatio ulla aut mora inferebatur, *Hirt. B. Al.* 2. Bellum Sardanapalo infertur, *Juſt.* 1, 3. De vulneribus, quæ per tela inferuntur, *Celſ.* 5, 26.

Infertĭlis, e. adj. *Unfruitfull,* Litt. *ex* Col. ubi dicit.

Infervĕfactus, a, um. part. *Made hot.* Infervefacta fictili vaſe, *Col.* 9, 13, 5.

Infervĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. *To make hot.* Juniperum infervefacito cum congio vini veteris, *Cato,* 123. *conf. Col.* 12, 17, 2.

Infervĕfīo, fĭeri, factus. paſſ. *To be made hot, to be made to boil.* Cùm infervefiunt, reconduntur, *Scrib. Larg. Compoſ.* 53. *Hinc &* infervefactus, *Col.* 9, 13. & *Scrib. Larg. Compoſ.* 39. 𝔛 Refrigero.

Inferveo, *vel* Inferveſco, ĕre, bui. neut. *To be hot, to be boiling hot.* Fabæ tertia pars inferveſcat, *Cato,* 90. Vinum ſectis inferbuit herbis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 67. Nam ſive ex oleo inferbuerunt, ſive piri ſurculus cum his inferbuit, omni noxâ vacant, *Celſ.* 5, 27.

Infĕrus, a, um. adj. [*ab* infra] or, comp. *Lower, inferiour.* ¶ Infimus, & imus, ſup. *Beneath, below.* 𝔛 Omnia, infera, ſupera, prima, ultima videre, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 26. Inferi, *ſc.* Manes. Aliquem ab inferis excitare, *Id. Verr.* 5, 49. 𝔛 Superior ordine, inferior fortunâ, *Id. Fam.* 13, 5. = Humilior, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 2. ¶ Infimis precibus aliquid petere, *with moſt low,* or *humble, deſires,* Liv. 29, 50. Imæ radices montis, *the loweſt,* Cæſ. B. G. 8, 40.

Infeſtans, tis. part. *Infeſting.* Duos corvos hinc & inde infeſtantes afflixit, *Suet. Aug.* 96. Ductorem infeſtans odiis gentilibus Hanno, *Sil.* 2, 277.

Infeſtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A troubler, a vexer, a robber,* Plin. 6, 28. ☞ Rarò occ.

Infeſtè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Troubleſomely, vexatiouſly, miſchievouſly, outrageouſly.* Quæ in nos infeſtè fecerunt repentè, *Liv.* 26, 13. = Inimiciſſimè atque infeſtiſſimè contendere, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 21. Concurſum eſt infeſtiùs, *Liv.* 44, 4.

‖ Infeſtīvĭter. adv. *Unwittyly, unpleaſantly.* Cætera vertit non infeſtiviter, *Gell.* 9, 9. + Parum feſtivè.

‖ Infeſtīvus, a, um. adj. *Unpleaſant, clowniſh,* Gell. 1, 5. + Parum feſtivus.

Infeſto, āre. act. (1) *To trouble, to vex, to plague, to infeſt.* (2) *To ſpoil,* or *damage.* (1) Infeſtare rudes animos ſuperſtitione, *Col.* 11, 1. (2) Infeſtantur vineta Euris & Auſtris, *Col.* 3, 12. Arborem muſcus ruber infeſtat, *Cat.* 6, 2.

Infeſtor, āri. paſſ. *To be infeſted.* Denique civili bello infeſtatus eſt, *Suet. Claud.* 13. Senectutis frigore infeſtari, *Celſ.* 2, 1. Infeſtantur Auſtris vineta, *Col.* 3, 12, 16.

Infeſtus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. iſſĭmus, ſup. [*ex* in & feſtus, *i. e.* jucundus] (1) *Bearing great grudge,* or *hatred; ſpitefull, malicious.* (2) *Troubleſome, vexatious.* (3) *Hoſtile.* (4) *Perplexed, doubtfull, adverſe.* (5) *Unſafe, dangerous.* (6) Paſſ. *Hatred, envyed.* (7) *Expoſed obnoxious.* (1) § Quis hunc audet dicere aratoribus infeſtum aut inimicum fuiſſe? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. § Dictis infeſtis diſcerpere aliquem, *Catull.* 64, 73. (2) Amor infeſtus, *Catull.* 96, 11. Indies infeſtior Tullii ſenectus, *Liv.* 1, 47. (3) Signa infeſta, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 7. arma, *Ov. Epiſt.* 5, 91. (4) 𝔛 Sperat infeſtis, metuit ſecundis, *&c.* Hor. Od. 2, 10. (5) Infeſta provincia, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 8. Infeſtiſſimum bellum, *Liv.* 9, 12. (6) Filii vita infeſta ſæpe ferro atque inſidiis adpetita, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 11. ſalus, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 1. Infeſtius nomen, *Liv.* 7. (7) Infeſtus telis, *Curt.* 4, 6. Adoleſcentia libidini aliorum infeſta eſt, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 4.

Infībŭlo, & Infīblo, āre. act. *To clap,* or *join, together; to buckle up,* Celſ. 7, 25. Apic. 7, 25, 3.

Infĭcētè. adv. *Sillyly, fooliſhly,* Catull. *Vid.* Infacetè.

Infĭcētiæ, ārum. pl. f. *Silly quirks, wittyciſms,* Catull. *Vid.* Infacetiæ.

Infĭcētus, a, um. adj. *Silly, trifleing, puning.* Inficetum mendacium, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 29. *Vid.* Infacetus.

Inficiālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to denying,* Cic. Top. 24.

Inficiandus, a, um. part. paſſ. *To be denyed, to be aſhamed.* Fama factis inficienda, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 4.

Inficians, tis. part. *Denying.* Hunc delatum, nec inficiantem jactâſſe ſe quæ providiſſet ex arte ſciſcitatus eſt. *Suet. Dom.* 15. *Conf. Liv.* 40, 55.

Inficias. acc. pluralis. [quaſi *ab* inficiâ, quod *ab* in priv. & facio, quaſi negatio facti] ſed hic caſus ſolus manet idque cum verbo *eo.* *A denyal.* 𝔛 Dudum faſſa eſt mihi, quæ nunc inficias it, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 1, 2.

Inficiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A denyal, a pleading not guilty.* Cauſæ, quæ pridem ſunt criminum, inficiatione defenduntur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 25. = Negatio, *Id.*

Inficiātor, ōris. m. verb. *A denyer, a cheat, one that pleadeth* non aſſumpſit *to a debt,* or *not guilty to a crime.* = In jus O fallax atque inficiator eamus, *Mart.* 1, 104. *Conf.* Cic. Cat. 2, 7. *Vid.* Inficiatio.

Inficiātus, a, um. part. *Denying.* Alternum regni inficiatus honorem, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 301.

† Inficiens, tis. part. [*ex* in priv. & faciens] *Doing nothing, idle,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8. + Otioſus.

Inficiens, tis. part. [*ab* inficio] *Dieing, colouring, infecting.* Inficiens rivum, *Plin.* 35, 15. manum, *Ov. Nuc.* 156.

Inficio, fēci, fectum, ĕre. act. (1) *To ſtain, to die, to colour.* (2) *To infect.* (3) Met. In a good ſenſe, *to tincture; to imbrue, to inſtruct.* (4) *To corrupt, to ſpoil; to vitiate.* (1) § Britanni ſe vitro inficiunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 14. (2) Inficere pocula veneno, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 128. (3) Teneros & rudes inficiunt, & flectunt, ut volunt, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 18. (4) Deliciis, otio, languore, deſidiâ animum inficere, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 27.

Inficior, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* in & facio] *To deny, to diſavow, to diſown, to abjure.* 𝔛 Omnia inficiatur ea, quæ dudum confeſſa eſt, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 1, 9. *ſed. al.* inficias ire ea *leg.* Inficiari amicos, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 1, 7, 27. notitiam, *Ibid.* 4, 6, 42.

Infĭdēlis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Unfaithfull, treacherous, deceitfull.* 𝔛 Ex infideliſſimis firmiſſimos ſocios reddere, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. § Infidelis hero fuiſti, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 2, 15. Infidelior mihi ne fuas, quàm ego ſum tibi, *Id. Capt.* 2, 3, 83.

Infĭdēlĭtas, ātis. f. *Treachery, infidelity, perfidy.* = Infidelitatem ejus ſine ullâ perfidiâ judicavit comprimi poſſe, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 23. ☞ *Leg. etiam in plur.* Quantæ infidelitates in amicis? *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 26.

Infĭdēlĭter. adv. *Unfaithfully, treacherouſly, deceitfully,* Cic. *ad* Brutum *in libro à Germanis reperto, Ep.* 1.

Infīdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Unfaithfull, diſloyal, falſe, treacherous.* (2) *Mutable, not to be depended on.* (1) Infida regni ſocietas, *Liv.* 1, 14. = Sciens fideli infidus fuiſti, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 2, 22. 𝔛 Qui fidi amici, quique infidi, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 15. (2) Mare infidum, *Lucr.* 2, 557. fœdus, *Liv.* Pax infida, *Id.* Infida promiſſa, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 578.

• Infīgendus, a, um. part. *To be fixed.* Quæ ſunt inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 20.

• Infīgo, ĕre, xi, um. act. [*ex* in, & figo] (1) *To fix,* or *faſten, in; to thruſt, ſhove,* or *ſtick, in.* (2) Met. *To inculcate,* or *fix in the mind.* (1) § Infigere ictus corpori, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 8. *ex poëtâ.* Hominem ſcopulo infixit acuto, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 49. § Cornua infigere, *Ibid.* 12, 721. (2) Inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 20, 2. Præcipuè illa infigat animis, *Quint.* 1, 8.

• Infīgor, i. paſſ. *To be fixed,* or *thruſt, into,* Celſ. 7, 22. Curt. 9, 16.

Infĭmātes, um. pl. m. [*ab* infimus] *The dregs of the people, the raſcality,* Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 37. 𝔛 Summates, *Id. ib.*

Infĭmus, a, um. adj. (1) *Contemptible, mean, ſorry.* (2) *Low, ſubmiſſive, humble.* (1) Ego te eſſe infra infimos omnes puto, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 36. ✠ Infimis communis, par principibus, *Nep. Att.* 3. (2) Infimis precibus aliquid petere, *Liv.* 29, 30.

• Infindo, ĕre, fīdi, fiſſum. [*ex* in, & findo] *To cut, to cleave.* ¶ § Telluri infindere ſulcos, *to plough*, Virg. Ecl. 4, 33. Infindit ſalum puppis, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 688.

Infinītas, ātis. f. *Infinity, infiniteneſs, endleſſneſs, unmeaſurableneſs, generality*, Cic. Acad. Q. 2, 4. & N. D. 1, 26.

Infinītè. adv. & Infinītò. *Without meaſure, vehemently.* Infinitè concupiſcere, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 3. Infinitò præſtare cæteris, *Plin.* 25, 8.

‖ Infinītīvus modus. *The infinitive mood*, Priſc. Infinitum vocat, *Gell.* 15, 13.

Infinītus, a, um. part. [*ex* in neg. & finis] or, comp. (1) *Infinite, indefinite.* (2) *Great, much, endleſs, vaſt, exceſſive.* (1) ✠ Quod definitum eſt habet extremum, quod non habet extremum, infinitum ſit neceſſe eſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 50. Diſtributio infinitior, *Id. Top.* 8. (2) M. Antonii infinitum imperium, *Id.* Infinitus rerum forenſium labor, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 1. Infinitâ altitudine ſpelunca, *Id. Verr.* 4, 48.

Infirmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weakening.* Met. *a confuteing, a diſproving.* Infirmatio actionis, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 12. Infirmatio rerum judicatarum, *Id. Agr.* 2, 3.

Infirmātus, a, um. part. (1) *Weakened, made infirm.* (2) *Confuted, diſproved.* (1) Infirmatæ fauces, *Suet. Aug.* 84. Armenia abſceſſu Vologeſi infirmata, *Tac.* 15, 17. (2) Cic. *in* Piſon. 19.

Infirmè. adv. ius, comp. *Weakly, faintly, poorly.* Intelligebam ſocios infirmè animatos eſſe, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. Fulgura paulò infirmiùs extimeſcebat, *Suet. Aug.* 90.

Infirmĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Weakneſs, feebleneſs.* (2) Met. *Levity, fickleneſs, inconſtancy* (3) *A tendency to a breach.* (1) Infirmitas nervorum, *Plin.* 27, 12. virium, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 26. ✠ Infirmitas puerorum, & ferocitas juvenum, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 10. (2) Cæſar infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 5. (3) Quid adhuc habent infirmitas nuptiæ? *Ter. Hecyr.* 1, 2, 101

Infirmo, āre, act. [*ex* in priv. & firmus] (1) *To weaken, to invalidate, to leſſen.* (2) *To controll, to oppoſe.* (3) *To confute, to refute.* (1) Reliquas legiones Pætus promiſcuis militum commeatibus infirmaverat, *Tac.* 15, 10, 1. (2) ✠ Non confirmas, ſed infirmas fortes collatione hoſtium, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 38. (3) = Res leves infirmare, diluere, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 15. Infirmare legem, *Liv.* 34, 3.

Infirmor, āri. paſſ. *To be weakened*, or *oppoſed.* Graviter ferens aliquid à ſe factum infirmari, *Patere.* 2, 2.

Infirmus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in priv. & firmus] ior, comp. iſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Feeble, weak, infirm.* (2) *Not ſure, not durable, not well cemented.* (3) *Varyable, mutable, unſettled, irreſolute.* (4) *Yielding ſmal nouriſhment.* (1) = Ætas affecta, & vires infirmæ, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. Infirmiores milites, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 64. Infirmiſſimum tempus ætatis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 8. (2) Ter Phorm. 5, 1, 6. (3) Id. Hecyr. 3, 1, 31. (4) = Alia res aliâ vel valentior eſt, vel infirmior, *Celſ.* 2, 18. Famamque, infirmiſſimum adverſus fortes viros telum, contemnite, *Curt.* 4, 55. Infirmus valetudine, *Pater.* 2, 70.

Infit. defect. quod nec in aliâ facie apparet. (1) *He begineth.* (2) *He ſaith*, or *ſaid.* (1) Infit me percontarier, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 76. Infit lacrymis obortis, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 258. (2) Ibi infit ſe annum tertium & nonageſimum agere, *Liv.* 3, 71. Bud. interpr.

‖ Infitens, tis. part. *ab. inuſit.* infiteor, *Denying*, Dig. † Diffitens.

Infitiæ, Infitiālis, Infitiātio, Infitiātor, Infitior. *Vid.* Inficiæ, inficialis, &c.

• Infixus, a, um. part. [*ex* in & figor] (1) *Faſtened*, or *ſticking, in.* (2) Met. *Bent, intent*, or *ſet upon*, a thing. (3) *Fixed, not eaſyly removed.* (4) *Sat down before* a place, *beſiegeing.* (1) Infixa in tergis hoſtium pila, *Liv.* (2) § = Mens in imagines intenta & infixa, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 19. (3) § Infixa animis religio, *Liv.* memoriæ res, *Id.* 3, 71. animo dolor, *Cic.* (4) Hoſtis infixus mœnibus, *Sil.* 11, 173. ¶ Infixum eſt, *it is reſolved*, Id. 10, 644.

Inflammandus, a, um. part. *To ſet on fire, to be inflamed.* Patriam diripiendam inflammandámque reliquimus, *Cic. Att.* 8, 2.

‖ Inflammanter. adv. *Inflamedly*, Gell. 10, 3. † Acriter.

Inflammātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preternatural heat, an inflammation.* Inflammationem reprimere, *Celſ.* 7, 25. Inflammationes mammarum, *Plin.* 10, 21. animi, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 46.

‖ Inflammātor, ōris. m. verb. *An inflamer. Adfertur ex* Cic. *pro* Domo, *ſed aliter nunc leg. inven. tamen ap. Firm. ut &* inflammatrix *ap. Amm.*

Inflammātus, a, um. part. (1) *Inflamed, ſet on fire.* (2) Met. *Excited, ſtired up.* (3) *Carryed with the violence* of any paſſion. (1) = Claſſis inflammata & incenſa, *Cic.* (2) § Ad gloriam à pueritiâ inflammatus, *Id. Fam.* 1, 7. (3) Inflammatus amore, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 330. cupiditate auferendi, *Cic.* odiis, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 338.

Inflammo, āre. act [*ex* in & flamma] (1) *To ſet on fire, to inflame.* (2) Met. *To excite, incite*, or *ſtir up.* (3) *To tranſport* with any paſſion. (4) *To increaſe greatly, to exaggerate.* (1) = Claſſem inflammari incendique juſſit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. (2) Populum inflammare in improbos, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 26. = Excitare & inflammare animos, *Id.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 19. (3) § Amore inflammari, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 44. furore, *Id. Verr.* 5, 62. ſpe, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 18. (4) = Cupiditates auget atque inflammat, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 16.

Inflammor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſet on fire*, &c. *Vid.* Inflammo.

Inflans, tis. part. *Swelling, puffing up.* Inflantes corpora fabæ, *Ov. Med. Fac.* 70.

Inflātè. adv. *unde* comp. Inflātiùs. *More ſwellingly*, Met. *haughtyly, proudly, boaſtingly.* = Literæ elatiùs, inflatiúſque ſcriptæ, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 79. ☞ Rarò occ.

Inflatio, ōnis. f. *id. quod* Inflatus, ûs. Habet inflationem magnam is cibus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 30. Inflatio ventris, *Col.* 6, 6. Reſidet inflatio, *Celſ.* 4, 5. Vis inflationis aquæ *penulam* cogit elevare, *Vitr.* 10, 12.

Inflātus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A blowing upon.* (2) *A ſound*, or *blaſt.* (3) Met. *An inſpiration.* (1) Inflatu primo tubicinis, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 7. (2) Inflatum tibiæ recipiunt aures, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 51. (2) Inflati capilli, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 145. ✠ adſtricti, *Id. ibid.* (3) Inflatus venas Iaccho, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 15. Inflatus aſſentationibus, *Liv.* 24, 6. inflati amnes, *Id.* 40, 33. (4) = Inflatus & tumens animus in vitio eſt, *Cic.* Juvenis inflatior redierat, *Liv.* 39, 53.

Inflectens, tis. part. *Bending.* Capita inflectentes, *Cat.* 64.

Inflectio, *vel* Inflexio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bowing, turning*, or *winding.* Inflectio laterum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 59.

Inflecto, ĕre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To bow*, or *bend, in*; *to crook.* (2) Met. *To turn aſide, to warp.* (3) *To turn towards.* (4) *To turn another way.* (5) *To move, alter*, or *change.* (1) Ferrum ſe inflexit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 15. Radices in nodum inflectere, *Col.* 5, 6. § Lacrymis inflectere aliquem, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 716. (2) Inflectere jus gratiâ, *Cic.* pro *Cæcinâ*, 26. (3) Oculos aliorum inflectere, *Id.* ad *Quir. poſt redit.* 3. (4) Hic primus inflexit orationem & eam mollem reddidit, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 9. (5) Solus hic inflexit ſenſus, animumque labantem Impulit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 22.

Inflector, i. paſſ. *To be turned*, or *warped.* Jus gratiâ inflectitur, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 26.

• Inflētus, a, um. part. [*quaſi ab* infleor] *Unpityed, unlamented.* Infleta, inhumataque turba, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 372.

Inflexĭbĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Not to be bended.* (2) Met. *Not to be moved, inflexible, obſtinate.* (1) Cortex craſſior, & detractus inflexibilis, *Plin.* 16, 24. (2) Torvitas naturæ dura & inflexibilis, *Id.* 7, 19. = Pervicacia & inflexibilis obſtinatio, *Id. Ep.* 10, 97.

Inflexio, ōnis. *Vid.* Inflectio.

Inflexus, a, um. part. (1) *Bowed, bended, made crooked.* (2) *Winding.* (3) *Turned towards.* (4) *Varyed, altered.* (1) Inflexum genu, *Prop.* 3, 9. (2) Antrum inflexum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 162. (3) Inflexa ad miſerabilem ſonum vox, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2. (4) ✠ Nunc continuo ſpiritu trahitur in longum, nunc variatur inflexo, *Plin.* 10, 19.

Inflexus, ûs. m. aliud verb. *A turning*, or *bending*, Plin. 11, 23.

‖ Inflictio, ōnis. f. & Inflictus, ûs. m. verb. *An inflicting*, or *ſtrikeing*, quorum illud, *Theod. Cod.* l. 9. Tit. 17. hoc *Arnob.* 3. † Impactio.

Inflictus, a, um. part. [*ab* infligor] *Inflicted, ſtruck, ſmiten.* Tamen illud, multis antè tentatis, vulnus neceſſariò inflictum, *Cic. Philipp.* 1. *Conſ. Stat. Theb.* 6, 455.

Inflīgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* in & antiq. fligo, *quod vid.*] (1) *To lay upon.* (2) *To fling.* (3) *To bring upon.* (1) § Infligere plagam alicui, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 8. (2) Tollit cratera, Infligitque viro, *Ov. Metam.* 5, 83. (3) Infligere turpitudinem ſibi, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 26.

Inflo, āre, āvi. act. (1) *To blow upon*, as on any wind inſtrument. (2) *To ſwell*, or *puff, up.* (3) Met. *To augment, to increaſe, to heighten.* (1) Cùm cantare eſſet juſſus, buccinam inflavit, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 13. (2) Venas inflavit libido, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 33. ¶ ✣ Ambas baccas inflare, *to ſwell with anger, to chafe, to fume.* Id. Sat. 1, 1, 21. Hic eventus inflavit ad intolerabilem ſuperbiam animos, *Liv.* 45, 31. (3) = Mendaciis erexit multorum animos, & regis ſpem inflabat, *Liv.* 35. ‖ Inflare pretium rei, *Dig.*

Inflor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be blown on.* (2) *To be ſounded.* (1) Carbaſus inflatur auſtro, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 357. (2) Audierant inflari claſſica, *Id. Geor.* 2, 539.

Inflōreo *vel* Inflōreſco, ĕre, ui. neut. *To flouriſh.* Priſtina Romuleis infloruit arcibus ætas, *Claud ſec. Conſ. Stil.* 124.

Influens, tis. part. (1) *Flowing in.* (2) Met. *Ruſhing in.* (3) *Abounding.* (4) *Falling off.* (1) Mutant ſaporem & influentes rivi, *Plin.* 31, 4. (2) Influentes in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias repreſſit, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 15. (3) Fortunæ influentis dona, *Sen. Thy.* 536. Influentia negotia, *Plin. Paneg.* 81. (4) Capilli influentes, *Celſ.* 6, 1.

Influo, ĕre, xi, xum. neut. (1) *To flow*, or *run, into*; as liquids. (2) Met. *To ruſh in, to enter tumultuouſly.* (3) *To ſlip eaſyly and gently, to find eaſy admittance.* (4) *To abound.* (5) *To decreaſe.* (6) ‖ *To ſlip out of.* (7) *To fall off.* (1) Hypanis fluvius in Pontum influit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 39. In amnes mare influit, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 35. (2) *Vid.* Influens, n. 2. (1) Nihil tam facilè in animos teneros influit, quàm varii canendi ſoni, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 15. (4) *Vid.* Influens, n. 3. (5) Virg. Æn. 2, 169. (6) Excident gladii, influent arma de manibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. *al.* fluent. (7) Capilli poſt mortem ferè influunt, *Celſ.* 6, 1.

Inflŭvium, ii, n. *An effuſion*, or *overflowing.* Ut ſanguinis cerebrique influvio expiraret, *Paterc.* 2, 120. ☞ Raró occ.

‖ Influxio, ōnis. verb. *Power, force, influence*, Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 12. † Vis, tactus, ſolis, lunæ, ſtellarum, *Cic.*

‖ Inflexus, ûs. m. verb. *An influx*, or *flowing into*, Firm. † Illapſus.

Infŏdiens, tis. part. *Diging in*, Sil. 10, 283.

Infŏdio, ĕre, di, ſſum. act. [*ex* in & fodio] (1) *To dig into*, or *in.* (2) *To plant.* (3) *To interr, to bury.* (1) Infodere ſulcum, *Col.* 3, 13. ſqualentes conchas, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 348. (2) Antequam lætum Infodias vitis genus, *Id. Geor.* 2, 262. (3) § Corpora multa virûm terræ infodiunt, *Id. Æn.* 11, 205.

Infŏdior, i, ſſus. *To be diged in*, &c. *Col.* 9, 1.

‖ Infœcundè. adv. *Unfruitfully, coldly, ſparingly.* § = Infœcundè & jejunè laudare, *Gell.* 19. 3.

Infœcundĭtas, ātis. f. *Unfruitfullneſs barrenneſs.* Infœcunditas agrorum, *Col.* in *Proœm.* l. 1. terrarum, *Tac.* 4, 6, 7.

Infœcundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Unfruitfull, addle, barren, ſpareing, yielding little of a thing.* Ova infœcunda, *Plin.* 11, 54. femina, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 48. Ingenii fons infœcundus parvaque vena fuit, *Ov. Triſt.* 3. 14. 34. Infœcundior materia, *Col.* 2, 4, 7. Ager arbori infœcundus, *Sall. B. J.* 17.

Infœlīcĭtas, Infœlīcito, Infœlix. *Vid.* Infelicitas, &c.

Informātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſketch, or firſt draught, of a thing*; Met. *imagination, a proleptical notion traced on the mind antecedently to inſtruction,* Cic. N. D. 1, 16. = Anticipatio, *Id. ibid.*

Informātūrus, a, um. part. *About to form, or conſtitute.* Noctivago tædas informatura labori, *Claud.* 3. *Rap. Proſ.* 331.

Informātus, a, um. part. (1) *Drawn out, made imperfectly.* (2) *Preſumptive, anticipated.* (3) *Framed, conſtituted.* (1) His informatum manibus jam parte politâ, Fulmen erat, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 426. (2) Petitorum hæc eſt adhuc informata cogitatio, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 1. (3) A naturâ bene informatus animus, *Id. Off.* 1, 4.

Informīdātus, a, um. part. *Not feared,* Sil. 15, 241.

Informis, e. adj. [*ex* in priv. & forma] (1) *Without ſhape, or form; ſhapeleſs.* (1) Alſo *miſſhapen, ill favoured, rude.* (3) *Filthy, dirty, naſty.* (4) Met. *Diſhonourable.* (1) ⌘ Cùm res informis ſit formata, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 53. Alveos informes raptim faciebant, *Liv.* 21, 26. (2) Urſæ pariunt informem carnem, *Plin.* 8, 6. (3) Informe cadaver, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 264. Limus informis, *Ibid.* 6, 416. (4) ⌘ Sors mea, ut mihi informis, ſic tibi magnifica, eſt, *Tac.* 12, 37. Informior, *Sen. Ep.* 94.

Informo, āre. act. [*ex* in & forma] (1) *To form, ſhape, or faſhion.* (2) *To contrive, or deſign in the mind.* (3) *To teach, to inſtruct.* (1) Informare areas, *Col.* 11, 3, 13. Informare in eam craſſitudinem, *Id.* 2, 2. (2) = In ſummo oratore fingendo, talem informabo, qualis fortaſſe nemo fuit, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 2. (3) Artes quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem informari ſolet, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 3.

Infŏro, āre. act. [*ab* in & foro] *To bore into, to pierce,* Plin. 17, 14. *ubi tamen Harduinus ex MSS. reponit* imperare, *dubitatque an* inforare *pro* perforare *ſit Latinum.*

Infŏro, āre. act. [*ex* in & forum] *To put into the courts of the prætor.* ⌘ Licetne inforare, ſi incomitiare non licet? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 31. ☞ *Sed utrumque verbum, ut multa alia, cudiſſe videtur.*

Infortūnātus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ‖ iſsĭmus, ſup. *Unfortunate, unhappy, unproſperous, unlucky.* Infortunatus ſenex, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 17. ⌘ Nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius eſt Catulo, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 24. Infortunatiſſimus maritus, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 130.

‖ Infortūnĭtas, ātis. f. *Misfortune, ill luck, unhappyneſs,* Gell. 6, 1. pro

Infortūnium, i. n. *Ill luck, misfortune.* Haud multùm à me aberit infortunium, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 55. ¶ Mactare aliquem infortunio, *to do one a miſchief,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 5. Nî pareat patri, habiturum infortunium eſſe, *Liv.* 1, 50.

Infoſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* infodio] *A covering with earth.* Infoſſio totius corporis, *Pallad. Febr. Tit.* 16.

Infoſſus, a, um. part. [*ab* infodior] *Dug in, covered with earth, ſet in the earth.* Infoſſi lacus, *Col.* 9, 1, 2. Infoſſi tot duraverunt annis, *Plin.* 13, 13. § Puer infoſſus humo, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 52. Infoſſa cerebro Vulnera, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 534.

Infra. præp. [contract. *ab* infera, quod *ab* inferus] (1) *Below, under, underneath* in place. (2) *Below* in quality. (3) *Below* in age, *or* price. (4) In number, *fewer than.* (1) ⌘ Accubueram apud Volumnium, & quidem, ſupra me Atticus, infra Verrius, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 26. (2) Face tu, quem ego eſſe puto infra omnes infimo homines, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 36. (3) Me infra ætatem filii ſui poſuit, *Liv.* Naſcitur in Perſide largè, ſed infra Cyrenaicum, *Plin.* 19, 3. (4) Ova incubari infra decem dies uti iſthmum, *Id.* 10, 54. ¶ Abſolutè adv. ⌘ Suprà, infrà, dextrâ, ſiniſtrâ, antè, pòſt. *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 40.

• Infractio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* infringo] *A breaking,* Met. *a diſcourageing,* or according to ſome *a wavering; inconſtancy.* Infractio quædam animi, & demiſſio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 7. ☞ Rarò occ.

• Infractus, a, um. part. or, comp. [*ex* in intenſ. & fractus] (1) *Very much broken, broken to pieces, crumbled.* (2) Met. *Weak, diſabled, impotent, ſubmiſſive.* (3) *Abated, leſſened.* (4) *Diſcouraged, daunted.* (5) [Ex *in* priv. & fractus] *Unbroken, undaunted.* (1) Nuces infractæ ſunt dandæ, *Col.* 8, 17. *Conf. Celſ.* 4, 11. (2) Infractus furor tuos inanes faciebat metus, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 24. ⌘ Re integrâ, & infractâ, *Id.* (3) Poſt infractum calorem plenus ſomnus venit, *Celſ.* Oratio nullâ ex parte infractior, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, *ext.* 1. Oratio infracta, *Liv.* 38, 14. (4) ⌘ Non modò non infracto animo, ſed etiam confirmato, & renovato, *Cic.* poſt *redit.* ad *Quir.* 8. (5) Infracti adverſo Marte Latini, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 1. *interpr. Serv. ſed Donatum ſequi malunt doctiores; etſi in hâc notione inveniatur ap. recentiores.*

Infrænatus, & Infrēnātus, a, um. part. [*ex* in epitat. & fræno] (1) *Bridled.* (2) [*ex* in priv. & freno] *Unbridled.* (1) Non ſtratos, non infrenatos habebant equos, *Liv.* 37, 20. (2) Gentium illarum equites frenatos & infrenatos video, *Liv.* 21, 44.

Infrænis, e. & Infrenus, a, um. adj. (1) *Without bridles, unbridled.* (2) Met. *Incontinent, ungovernable.* (1) Numidæ infreni, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 41. *vid. Col.* 10, 21. (2) Infrenis lingua, *Gell.* 1, 15. Infrenus curſus, *Col.* 10, 215.

Infræno, āre. act. [*ex* in intenſ. & frenum] (1) *To rein, to bridle.* (2) *To hold back, to keep in.* (1) Equos non ſternere, non infrenare poterant, *Liv.* 37, 20. (2) Infrenare navigia anchoris, *Plin.* 9, 31.

Infrænus, a, um. adj. *Unbridled. Vid.* Infrenis.

• Infrăgĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in, & fragilis] (1) *Not eaſyly broken.* (2) Met. *Not diſcouraged, invincible, undaunted.* (1) Infragilis adamas, *Plin.* 20. *præf.* (2) Summum bonum eſt infragilis animi rigor & providentia, *Sen.* de *Vit. beat.* c. 9. *ubi al. perperam leg.* infrangibilis, Infragilis animus, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 354.

• Infrĕmo, ui, ĕre. neut. [*ex* in *intenſ.* & fremo] (1) *To roar aloud.* (2) Met. *To rage tumultouſly.* (3) *To murmur, to grumble.* (1) Vaſto & grave murmur hiatu Infremuit *leo,* Lucan. 1, 210. (2) Bellum acriùs infremuit, *Sil.* 3, 230. (3) *Vid.* Fremo.

Infrendeo, ui, ēre. [*ex* in intenſ. & frendeo] *To gnaſh,* &c. leg. ſaltem in part. Dentibus infrendens gemitu, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 664. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 8, 580. 2, 477. *Sil.* 2, 688.

Infrĕquens, tis. adj. ior, comp. iſsĭmus, ſup. non frequens. (1) *Unfrequented ſeldom, viſited.* (2) *Rare, ſeldom, often abſent.* (3) *Few, thin.* (4) ‖ *Unaccuſtomed to.* (1) Quà frequentiſſima urbis ſunt, *Liv.* 31, 23. (2) Infrequens Romæ ſum, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, ult. Infrequens miles, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 19. *ſed locus variè leg.* (3) Copiæ infrequentiores, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 2. (4) § Infrequens vocum ſum Latinarum, *Gell.* 13, 23.

Infrequentia, æ. f. *Fewneſs, paucity, thinneſs.* Nec agi quicquam per infrequentiam ſenatûs poterat, *Liv.* 2, 23. *Conf.* 38, 44.

Infriandus, a, um. part. *To be crumbled,* Celſ. 7, 7.

Infriātus, a, um. part. *Crumbled, rubed to powder.* Superfuſo aceto, vel æris ærugine infriato, *Col.* 7, 5. *vid.* & *Plin.* 20, 13.

‖ Infrĭcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A rubing, a chafeing, or freting,* Litt. *ex* Celſ. *ſed q.*

Infrĭco, ui & avi, āre, ctum & ātum, act. *To rub in, or upon.* § Pondo quadrantem amphoris ſingulis infricato, *Col.* 12, 30. Cinerem ex aceto infricare, *Plin.* 30, 3.

Infrictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rubing.* Infrictionem membro adhibere, *Celſ.* 8, 11. ſub fin.

‖ Infrictus, a, um. part. *Rubed in, or upon; well rubed,* Litt. *ex* Plin. ut opinor, 20, 13. *ſed var. lect.*

• Infrīgeo, ĕre. neut. [*ex* in & frigeo] *To become cold.* Cùm infrixit, catapotia ex eo fiunt, *Celſ.* 5, 25, 4.

• Infringens, tis. *Breaking in pieces, bruiſeing,* &c. § Cautibus infringens manus, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 556.

• Infringo, ĕre, ēgi, infractum. [*ex* in & frango] (1) *To break in pieces, to break, to bruiſe.* (2) *To tear, or rend, in pieces.* (3) Met. *To break, to quell.* (4) *To move, to prevail upon.* (5) *To leſſen, to diminiſh.* (6) *To diſhearten, to diſcourage.* (1) Ne inſidens ales infringat, *Plin.* 21, 6. Cornu infregit, truncâque à fronte revellit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 86. Lumbos & latus infregi liminibus, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 32. (2) Retentas totas infringere veſtes, *Ov. Met.* 9, 208. (3) Conatus adverſariorum infringere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 21. (4) Deos infringere humili precatu, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 244. (5) Mors Burrhi infregit Senecæ potentiam, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 52, 1. (6) Non tamen ita infregit animos eorum, ut abſiſterent imperio, *Liv.* 38, 16.

• Infringor, i. paſſ. *To be broken,* &c. Cùm Druſi tribunatus infringi debilitarique videretur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 7. Infringitur urna, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 412.

Infrio, āre. act. *To crumble in, to break with the fingers.* Melle unguito, papaver infriato, *Cato,* 79. Infriare farinam in aquam, *Id.* 156.

Infrior, āri. paſſ. *To be crumbled,* Celſ. 4, 4.

Infrons, dis. *vel fortè* Infrondis, e. adj. *Without leaves, or trees.* Heîc agri infrondes, *Ov. ex Ponto,* 4, 13, 31. ☞ vix alibi occ.

Infructuōſus, a, um. adj. [non fructuoſus] (1) *Unfruitfull, barren, yielding little.* (2) Met. *Unprofitable, ineffectual.* (1) ⌘ Infructuoſas vites fecundas ſic facito, *Col.* 8, 4. (2) Infructuoſa militia, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 51. epiſtola, *Sen. Controv.* 9. Infructuoſæ preces, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 23, 6.

‖ Infrūgĭfĕrus, a, um. adj. *Unfruitfull,* Litt. *ex* Suet.

Infrūnītus, a, um. part. [*ex* in & antiq. fruniſcor, *vel* fruiſcor, *quod leg.*] *Silly, fooliſh, ſottiſh, nonſenſical.* Infrunito amore correptus, *Val. Max.* 5, 7. uſus & *Senec. Benef.* 3, 16. & de *Vit. Beat.* 23.

‖ Infūcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A colouring, or diſguiſeing,* Arnob.

Infūcātus, a, um. part. *Coloured, cloaked, diſguiſed.* Infucata vitia, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 25. ☞ Symm. & Arn. *contrariam notionem huic vocab. tribuerunt.*

Infūco, āre. act. *To paint, or daub, over; to diſguiſe, to counterfeit.* Metuo nequid infucaverit, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 46.

Infŭla, æ. f. (1) *A mitre, a turbant, an ornament which prieſts wore on their heads in old time, a label hanging on each ſide of a mitre.* (2) ‖ *A diadem, or fillet for ſome royal, or great, perſon.* (3) *A kind of veil on the horns of a ſacrifice.* (4) *A garland wore by thoſe who ſued for peace.* (1) Præſtò mihi fuerunt ſacerdotes Cereris cum infulis ac verbenis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 5. (2) *Mentio earum frequens* ap. poſter. (3) Infulæ in deſtinatam morti victimam conferebantur, *Flor.* 4, 2. (4) Hoſtes inermes cum infulis ſeſe portâ foras proripiunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 12. Navis velata infulis ramiſque oleæ *Scipioni* occurrit in portu Carthaginienſium, *Liv.* 30, 36.

Infŭlātus, a, um. part. *Wearing a prieſt's mitre,* Suet. Cal. 27. ¶ ‖ Infulatus myſta, *a biſhop,* Sidon.

Infulcio, īre, īvi, tum. act. *To thruſt, or cram, in; to ſtuff in.* Verbum omnibus locis infulcire, *Sen. Ep.* 114. *Conf. Suet. T.* 53.

Infulcior, īri. paſſ. *To be thruſt, or crammed, in,* Suet. Tib. 53. = Infercior, ingeror, Cic.

‖ Infulgens, tis. *Gliſtering, ſhining.* Templum infulgens, *Faber.* ex *Catull.* 62, 387. ☞ *Sed mel. libb. hab.* templo infulgente.

Infūmātus, a, um. part. *Dryed in the ſmoke.* Arungia infumata, *Plin.* 28, 9. Cerebrum infumatum, *Ibid.* 16.

Infūmo, āre. act. *To dry in the ſmoke, to reek,* Plin. 28, 9.

Infundendus, a, um. part. *To be poured in,* or *upon.* Tum multa aqua per caput infundenda, *Celſ.* 1, 3.

Infundens, tis. part. *Pouring,* or *iſſuing, through.* Infundens Atlanticum mare oceanus, *Plin. H.* 3, 1.

Infundĭbŭlum, i. n. (1) *A tunnel,* or *funnel, to pour liquour into veſſels.* (2) Alſo *the hopper of a mill.* (3) ‖ Alſo *the brain tunnel.* (1) Col. 3, 18, 6. (2) Vitruv. 10, 10. (3) Ap. Med.

Infundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūſum. act. [*ex* in & fundo] (1) *To pour in,* or *into.* (2) Met. *To diffuſe, to ſpread.* (1) § Infundere aliquid faucibus, *Col.* 6, 6. in naribus, *Id.* per nares, *Id.* (1) Vitia in civitatem infundere, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 14.

Infundor, i. paſſ. *To be poured into.* Infunditur amnis Ionio mari, *Plin.* 4. 3. *Conf. Celſ.* 2, 12.

Infurnĭbŭlum, i. n. *A peel wherewith bread is ſet into the oven,* Plin. 24, 13.

Infuſcans, tis. part. *Darkening.* Infuſcans aquam umbrâ capitis, *Plin.* 36, 25.

‖ Infuſcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A darkening,* Faber ex Plin. *ſed non inven.*

Infuſcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made dark,* or *blackiſh.* (2) *Troubled, muddy.* (3) *Corrupted.* (1) ✠ Vinacea infuſcata, & nonnullâ propemodum nigra, *Col.* 11, 2, 69. (2) Infuſcatâ aquâ abſconduntur, *Plin.* 9, 29. (3) Vicinitas non infuſcata malevolentiâ, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 9.

Infuſco, āre. act. [*ex* in intenſ. & fuſco] (1) *To make duſky,* or *dark; to darken.* (2) *To make muddy.* (3) *To corrupt,* or *tarniſh.* (4) *To drown his voice,* or *ſo to ſpeak as not to be heard.* (5) *To dilute, make pale, to alloy.* (1) Maculis infuſcet vellera pullis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 389. (2) § Infuſcare aquam, *Plin.* 9, 29. (3) Iis, quos non aliqua barbaries domeſtica infuſcaverat, rectè loquebantur, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 74. (4) Plin. 10, 29. (5) Rarò nimiùm dabat quod biberem, atque id merum infuſcabat, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 21.

Infuſcor, āri. atus. paſſ. *To be darkened,* &c. Sanie infuſcatur arena, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 493. naturalis ſapor, *Col.* 12, 19, 2.

Infuſcus, a, um. adj. *Dark, ſwarthy, duſky.* Quidam infuſci & hirſuti reperiuntur, *Col.* 9, 10, 1. Infuſci coloris, *Ibid.* 9, 3, 1.

Infūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pouring in,* or *upon; a ſteeping, an infuſion,* Plin. 20, 21.

‖ Infūſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that poureth in,* Plin. *laud.* Litt. *utinam locum monſtrâſſet.* Infuſor fidei, *Prud. Cath.* 4, 11.

‖ Infūſōrium, i. n. *A tunnel, an ewer, a cruiſe,* Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

Infūſus, a, um. part. (1) *Poured into.* (2) *Entering in great numbers.* (3) *Infuſed.* (1) § Oceanus infuſus in multos ſinus, *Plin.* 2, 68. Infuſus Tigri Euphrates, *Id.* 5, 26. (2) Infuſus populus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 552. (3) Mens infuſa per artus, *Id. Æn.* 6, 726. ¶ Collo infuſa mariti, *claſping round,* Ov. Met. 11, 386. Infuſa ſenectæ majeſtas, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 552.

Infūſus, ûs. m. *An infuſion,* or *ſteeping in.* Sonitus aurium emendat infuſu, ſtrumas, illita, *Plin.* 24, 6.

• ‖ Ingĕlābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & ‖ gelabilis] *That freezeth not,* Litt. *ex* Gell. 17, 8. *ut opinor, ſed libb. caſtigatiores hab.* incongelabile. ⸸ Gelu non obſtrictus.

• ‖ Ingĕlĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & gelidus] *Not frozen,* or *cold,* Sidon.

• Ingĕmens, tis. part. [*ex* in *priv.* & gemens] *Lamenting, bewailing.* Ingemens laboribus, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 31.

Ingĕmĭnans, tis. part. *Doubleing.* Ingeminans ictus dextrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 457. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 5, 548.

‖ Ingĕmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A doubleing,* Hier. ⸸ Geminatio, *Vett.*

Ingĕmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Redoubled.* Vox ingeminata remugit, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 45. Ingeminata nobilitas, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 16, 44.

Ingĕmĭno, āre. act. (1) *To double,* or *redouble; to repete often.* (2) Neut. *To increaſe much.* (1) Ter gutture voces Aut quater ingeminant, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 411. (2) Ingeminant Auſtri, & denſiſſimus imber, *Id. Geor.* 1, 333. *pro* ingeminantur, *Serv. Interp.* Ingeminant æſtus, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 195.

‖ Ingĕmĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *Lex ex Vitr.*

• Ingĕmiſcens, tis. part. *Sorrowing, groaning, lamenting, deploreing.* Muliebriter ingemiſcens, *Plin.* 35, 11.

• Ingĕmiſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* in *intenſ.* & gemiſco] (1) *To groan.* (2) *To mourn, to grieve, to ſigh and ſob, to bewail.* (1) Pueri Spartiatæ non ingemiſcunt verborum dolore laniati, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 27. (2) Quid ingemiſcis hoſtem Dolabellam judicatum? *Id. Phil.* 13, 10. § Ingemiſcere caſui alicujus, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, 2. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 53.

• Ingĕmo, ĕre, ui. neut. [*ex* in & gemo] (1) *To lament.* (2) Act. *To bewail,* or *mourn for.* (1) § Ingemit taurus aratro, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 46. & *de inanimatis:* Ingemuit ſolum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 407. (2) Jacentem ingemuêre Inachidæ, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 2.

• ‖ Ingĕnĕrābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & generabilis] *That cannot be engendered,* Aug. ⸸ Qui generari nequit.

• † Ingĕnĕraſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* in, & generaſco] *To be bred in,* or *engendered.* Omnia membris Ex ineunte ævo ingeneraſcunt, *Lucr.* 7, 745.

• Ingĕnĕrātus, a, um. part. [ingeneror] *Bred in one naturally.* Ingenerata familiæ frugalitas, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 9. animus ingeneratus eſt à Deo, *Id.* de *Legg.* 1, 8.

• Ingĕnĕro, āre. act. [*ex* in, & genero] *to engender, to beget, to produce.* Natura ingenerat amorem, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4.

• Ingĕnĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be continued on in deſcents.* Ingenerantur hominibus mores, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 35. *vid.* & *Catull.* 59, 215.

• Ingĕniātus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ingenium] *Naturally given.* Qui lepidè ingeniatus eſſet (diî) vitam longinquam darent, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 133. Memoria bene ingeniata, *Gell.* 12, 1.

• Ingĕnĭcŭlātus, i. m. [à ſeq.] *A certain conſtellation ſo called,* Vitruv. 9, 6.

• † Ingĕnĭcŭlo, āre. act. & Ingĕnĭcŭlor, āri. paſſ. [*ex* in, & geniculo] *To bow the knee; to make a leg,* or *courteſy; to kneel,* Lamprid. ⸸ In genua procumbo.

• ‖ Ingĕnĭcŭlus, i. m. *rectiùs* ingeniculatus, *quod vid. The conſtellation of Hercules in a kneeling poſture,* Vitruv. Ingeniclâ juvenis ſub imagine conſtans, *Manil.* 5, 646. ſed aliter Bentl. ex conjecturâ. *Vid.* Engonaſis.

• Ingĕniōsè. adv. ius. comp. iſſimè, ſup. *Wittyly, ingeniouſly.* Tractantur iſta ingenioſè, *Cic. Acad.* Q. 4, 27. Declamavit ingenioſiùs, *Sen. Controv.* 10. Homo ingenioſiſſimè nequam, *Paterc.* 2, 48, 3.

• Ingĕniōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Naturally, adapted.* (2) *Ingenious, ſharp, witty.* (3) *Cunning, ſhrewd.* (1) Terra ingenioſa colenti, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 117. Ad ſegetes ingenioſus ager, *Id. Faſt.* 4, 684. (2) Homo ingenioſiſſimus, M. Cato, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 30. (3) Ingenioſior eſt ad excogitandum ſimulatio veritate, *Plin. Paneg.* 55.

• Ingĕnĭtus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & genitus] *Natural, bred in by nature.* = Natalis & ingenita ſterilitas, *Col.* 3, 7, 6. Pſyllorum corpori ingenitum eſt virus exitiale ſerpentibus, *Plin.* 7, 2. Quæ ingenita ipſi omiſſuri ſunt ſuâ ſponte, *Curt.* 5, 5, 19.

• Ingĕnium, i. n. [*ex* in, & ant. geno] propriè natura dicitur cuique ingenita. (1) *The nature, quality,* or *diſpoſition,* of a thing, (2) *or* perſon. (3) *Capacity, memory, judgement, apprehenſion.* (4) *Wit, learning, arts.* (5) *A device,* or *contriveance.* (6) Met. *A wit,* or *witty man.* (7) Item, muneris vel officii. (1) Ingenium loci, *Flor.* 2, 6, 16. ſoli, *Plin.* 14, 1. ‖ lini, *Gell.* 3, 6. ¶ Ingenio ſuo vivere, *according to his own humour,* Liv. 3, 36. (2) Ingenio te eſſe in liberos leni puto, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 99. (3) Ingenii vena benigna, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 10. ¶ Sæpe audio, Qui nec ipſe conſulere, nec alteri parere ſciat, eum extremi ingenii eſſe, *quite ſtupid,* Liv. 22, 29. (4) Ingenium quondam fuerat pretioſius auro, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 8, 3. (5) Obtulit ingenium Anicetus libertus, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 3. *vid.* & *Suet. Cal.* 37. (6) Ut ſæpe ſumma ingenia in occulto latent! *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 62. Scio quem animum, quod horter ingenium? *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 3, 5. (7) Ut imperium, ſuo vehemens, manſueto permitteretur ingenio, *Liv.* 2, 30.

• ‖ Ingĕnor, i, ĭtus. paſſ. [*ab* in, & ant. geno *pro* gigno] *To be begoten,* or *bred in,* Manil. 5, 137.

Ingens, tis. adj. *Very great, huge, mighty, big, large, prodigious.* ✠ Magnas agere gratias mihi? *GN.* Ingentes, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, princ. § Ingens animis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 641. animi, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 69, 2. Ingentes impenſæ, *Liv.* 34, 58. ‖ Ingentior & ingentiſſimus *leg. apoſter.*

• † Ingĕnuātus, a, um. part. *vulg. rect.* ingeniatus. *Well born, come of good friends, well bred, well diſpoſed, good conditioned,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 136. *Vid.* & *Gall.* 12, 1.

• Ingĕnuè. adv. *Gentleman like, freely, frankly, ingenuouſly.* Ingenuè educatus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 17. = Apertè atque ingenuè fateri, *Id. Fam.* 5, 2.

• Ingĕnuĭtas, ātis. f. *Ingenuity, freedom, frankneſs, faſhionableneſs.* = Præ ſe ferre probitatem & ingenuitatem, *Cic. Acad.* Q. 1, 11. Ingenuitatis memor adoleſcens, *Liv.* 8, 28.

• Ingĕnuus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ant. ingeno] (1) *Free born, of good extraction, ingenuous, honeſt.* (2) *Liberal.* (3) † *Handſome, comely.* (4) *Fine, nice, dainty.* (5) *Natural.* (1) = Sine ſumptu ingenuam, liberalem nactus es, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 16. (2) Vita ingenua, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 21. Animus ingenuus eſt, *Ibid.* 2, 6. (3) Facies quidem, pol, ingenua eſt, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 17. *ſed locus variè leg.* Ingenuus color movetur pudore, *Vitr. præf.* 6. (4) = Invalidæ vires, ingenuæque mihi, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 4, 72. (5) Ingenui fontes ſuppeditant mare, *Lucr.* 1, 231.

Ingĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be thrown,* or *caſt, into.* Vinum merum calidum cum rutâ quamplurimùm ingerendum eſt, *Celſ.* 5, 27, 13.

Ingĕrens, tis. part. *Throwing,* or *caſting, into.* Magna pars ſumma tectorum obtinebat, ſaxa, & quicquid manibus fors dederat, ingerentes ſubeuntibus, *Curt.* 4, 18. Præfectum prætorii non ex ingerentibus, ſed ex ſubtrahentibus legere. *Plin. Pan.* 86. Celeberrimis patroniis maximas plurimaſque poſtulationes certatim ingerentibus, *Suet. Neron.* 7.

Ingĕro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. *To throw, pour,* or *caſt, in,* or *upon; to heap upon, to thruſt into.* § Ingerere thura aris, *Plin.* 12, 14. dicta in aliquem, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 77. convicia alicui, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 11. probra, *Liv.* 41, 10. ſe alicui rei, *Plin. Paneg.* 86. vulnera, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 15, 7. tela in hoſtem, *Liv.* 24, 34.

Ingĕror, i. paſſ. *To be thrown,* or *caſt, into.* Quicquid ingerebatur, præaltum abſorbebat mare, *Curt.* 4, 10. Quippe recuſanti omnia imperia ingeſta ſunt, *Juſt.* 7, 8.

Ingeſtābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be borne.* Ingeſtabile onus, *Plin.* 7, 6.

Ingeſtus, a, um. part. [*ab* ingeror] (1) *Carryed,* or *thrown, in.* (2) *Preſſed,* or *heaped, upon.* (3) *Forced upon.* (1) Amnem ingeſtâ obrutum ſylvâ tranſiluêre, *Flor.* 3, 3. (2) Giganteis ingeſta eſt inſula membris, *Ov. Met.* 5, 346. (3) Nomen Patris Patriæ Tiberius à populo ſæpius ingeſtum repudiavit, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 72, 2.

• Ingigno, ĕre, gĕnui, nĭtum. act. [*ex* in, & gigno] *To engender,* or *breed in.* Natura veri cupiditatem ingenuit homini, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 14. Tantam ingenuit animantibus conſervandi ſui natura cuſtodiam, *Id. N. D.* 2, 48.

Inglŏmĕro, āre. act. *To heap up, to wind up.* Plurimus Auſter Inglomerat noctem, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 350.

‖ Inglōriōſus, a, um. adj. *Diſhonourable, inglorious,* Litt. *ex* Tibull. *ſed reclamante metri lege.*

Inglōrius, a, um. adj. ſine gloriâ. (1) *Inglorious; of no renown, fame,* or *reputation.* (2) *Mean, obſcure, private.* (1) Inglorius & ignobilis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 4. (2) Flumina amem ſylvaſque inglorius, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 486. § Inglorius militiæ, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 59, 4.

Inglŭvies, ei. f. (1) *The gargle, weaſand,* or *throat hole; the craw, crop,* or *gorge, of a bird.* (2) Meton. *Glutony, gormandizeing.* (1) Col. 8, 5, 17. (2) Stringere ingluvie rem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 8.

‖ Inglŭviōſus, a, um. adj. *Glutonous, greedy-gut, paunchbelly,* Feſt. ✝ Guloſus.

Ingrandeſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax big, to increaſe,* Col. 2, 10, 15. Ingranduit porrum, *Id.* 11, 3, 17.

Ingrātè. adv. *Unthankfully, ungratefully, unkindly, diſcontentedly.* Ingratè deorum munera intelligit, *Plin.* 27, 2. Ingratè aliquid ferre, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 52, 4.

Ingrātĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Ungratefull,* Cic. *pro* Sext. 57. *ex vet. poëtâ. quò expreſſiùs verteret* τὸ ἀχάριςος Xenophontis.

Ingrātiis. monop. in abl. pl. *In ſpite of your teeth, whether you will or no, no thanks to you.* Ea coacta ingratiis poſt illà cœpit victum vulgò quærere, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 37.

Ingrātìs. adv. [contr. *pro* ingratiis, vel *ex* in & gratìs] *By conſtraint, maugre thy head, in ſpite of thy heart, whether one will or no,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 10.

‖ Ingrātĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Unthankfullneſs, unkindneſs, ingratitude,* Caſſiod. ✝ Ingrati animi crimen, *Cic.*

Ingrātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Unpleaſant, unacceptable, againſt the will of another.* (2) *Unkind, unthankfull, ungratefull, that acknowledgeth not a courteſy.* (1) Quid ego hæc nequicqam ingrata revolvo? *Virg. Æn.* 2, 101. § Ingrata oratio regi fuit, *Curt.* 4, 11, 14. (2) Ingratus eſt, qui beneficium ſe accepiſſe negat, quod accepit, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 3, 1. Ingratior Roma, *Liv.* 38, 50. Nihil cognovi ingratius, in quo vitio nihil mali non ineſt, *Cic. Att.* 8, 4. Ingratiſſimus omnium, qui obliviſcitur *beneficii,* Sen. *de* Benef. 3, 1. § Ingratus in aliquem, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 40. adverſus deos, *Gell.* 4, 18. Adverſus merita Cæſaris ingratiſſimus, *Paterc.* 2, 69.

Ingrăvans, tis. part. *Growing heavy,* or *troubleſome.* Languere cœpit annis ingravantibus, *Phædr.* 5, 11, 3.

‖ Ingrăvātè. adv. *Willingly, without grumbleing,* Amm. ✝ Haud gravatè, *Vett.*

Ingrăveſcens, tis. part. *Growing worſe and worſe.* Ingraveſcente in dies valetudine, *Paterc.* 2, 123. Ingraveſcente morbo Cumis deceſſit, *Liv.* 41, 16.

Ingrăveſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow more heavy, weighty,* or *lumpiſh.* (2) *To become worſe, to increaſe, to grow biger.* (3) *To riſe to a higher price.* (1) Vix credibili pondere ingraveſcat, *Plin.* 31, 7. (2) Ingraveſcit in dies malum, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 10. (3) Annona ingraveſcere conſuevit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 52. *vid.* & *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 5.

Ingrăvo, āre. act. (1) *To make heavy, to weigh down.* (2) *To make one more painfull, to make worſe, to overcharge.* (3) *To cry out with indignation.* (1) Sævitia hyemis ingravat, *Plin.* 29, 8. (2) Puppem alternus utrinque ingravat, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 402. (3) Ingravat hæc ſævus Drances, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 220.

Ingrăvor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be made heavy,* Celſ.

Ingrĕdiens, tis. part. *Entering into.* Ingredientem templum ſtatim antiſtites ut Hammonis filium ſalutant, *Juſt.* 11, 11. *Conf. Sil.* 15, 251. Doloremque etiam, ſi non aliàs, tamen ingredienti movet, *Celſ.* 5, 28.

Ingrĕdior, i, ſſus ſum. dep. [*ex* in & gradior] (1) *To walk, or go.* (2) *To enter into.* (3) Met. *To go,* or *enter, upon.* (1) Noſtros intra munitiones ingredi prohibebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 9. (2) ⌘ Si ſtas, ingredere, ſi ingrederis, curre, *Cic. Att.* 2, 23. (3) De divinatione ingreſſi ſumus his libris ſcribere, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 1. § Ingredi conſulatum, ad ſtudium, in cauſam, veſtigia alicujus, *Id.*

Ingreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *An entering,* or *going in.* Ab ingreſſione fori propulſari, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 4. *Conf.* & *Orat.* 3.

Ingreſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to enter in.* Hanc ego vitam voto & cogitatione præſumo, ingreſſurus avidiſſimè, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 1.

Ingreſſus, a, um. part. *Haveing gone,* or *troden.* Numidiam ingreſſus, *Sall. B. J.* 30. tribunatum, *Paterc.* 2, 6.

Ingreſſus, ûs. m. verb. *A walking, a going.* ⌘ Ingreſſus, curſus, accubitio, inclinatio, ſeſſio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 34.

Ingruens, tis. part. *Being hard at hand, comeing in with force, violently approaching.* Ingruens periculum, *Liv.* 5, 21. fatum, *Id.* 4, 32. Ingruentes ſolis radios ſentit luna, *Id.* 2, 18. Ingruente æſtate, *Col.* 11, 3.

Ingruo, ĕre, ui. neut. [confertim & cum clamore impetum facio, more gruum, qui non niſi magno agmine & vehementi clangore volitant] (1) *To invade, aſſail,* or *ſet upon with violence;* or *great force.* (2) *To be near at hand; to come,* or *fall, ſuddenly upon,* or *unlooked for.* (1) Hoſtes crebri cadunt, noſtri contrà ingruunt, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 81. Ingruit annus luctifer, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 454. (2) Aliam in partem terror ingens ingruerat, *Liv.* 6. ¶ Ingruunt morbi gentibus univerſis, *Plin.* 7, 50. in agreſtes, *Liv.* 4, 30. *Diſeaſes fall upon them.*

Inguen, ĭnis. n. [cujus etymon incert.] (1) *The privy parts.* (2) Alſo *a diſeaſe in thoſe parts.* (3) Some take it for *the groin.* (1) Tument tibi cùm inguina, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 116. *conf. Liv.* 45, 39. ⌘ Inguinis & capitis diſcrimina neſcit Venus ebria, *Juv.* 6, 300. (2) Inguinaria in vepribus naſcens prodeſt inguinibus, *Plin.* 26, 9. (3) Sed *Celſus* à ſcroto diſtinguit; 7, 20. & *ſeqq.*

‖ Inguĭnālis, is. f. *ſc.* herba. *An herb which cureth the diſeaſes of the privy parts, ſtarwort, cudwort, ſharewort,* Apul. *de* Herbis, 60.

Inguĭnāria, æ. f. *Idem. Vid.* Inguen, n. 2.

‖ Ingurgĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A devouring,* or *ſpending,* Firm. ✝ Crapula, ebrietas, *Claſſ.*

‖ Ingurgĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that waſtefully ſpendeth on his belly,* Aug. ✝ Gurges, guloſus.

Ingurgĭto. āre. act. [*ex* gurges] (1) *To devour,* or *raven, greedyly; to cram, to ſwallow up, to ſwill, to ſtuff,* or *ſwill himſelf with.* (2) Met. *To plunge over head and ears.* (1) Qui crudi poſtridie ſe rurſus ingurgitant, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 8. (2) Ingurgitare ſe in flagitia, *Id.* in *Piſ.* 18. ¶ § Ingurgitare ſe cibis, *to ſtuff,* or *fill himſelf with them,* Id. ibid. in ſe merum, *to pour it down his throat,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35.

Inguſtābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be taſted.* = Baccæ acerbæ & inguſtabiles, *Plin.* 16, 26. fons, *Id.* 2, 106.

Inguſtātus, a, um. part. *Untaſted, that hath not been taſted.* Cùm inguſtata mihi porrexerit ilia Rhombi, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 30.

Inhăbĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Unfit, improper.* (2) *Unable, unwieldy, unmanageable.* (1) § Progenerandis fœtibus inhabilis, *Col.* 2, 1. Labori inhabiles, *Id.* 6, 1. ſtudiis, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 1, 2. § Multitudo ad conſenſum inhabilis, *Liv.* 26, 16. (2) Inhabilis magnitudinis navis, *Liv.* 33, 30. Quorum telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis eſt, *Id.* 24, 34. Inhabiles labori, *Col.* 6, 1, 1.

Inhăbĭtābĭlis, e. adj. *Uninhabitable, that cannot be inhabited.* = Regiones inhabitabiles & incultæ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10.

‖ Inhăbĭtantes, um. pl. c. g. *Inhabitants,* Apul. Metam. 1. Plin. Epiſt. 7, 27.

‖ Inhăbĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An inhabiting,* Vitruv. *ap.* Litt. ✝ Habitatio, *Col.*

‖ Inhăbĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *An inhabiter, an inhabitant,* Hier. ✝ Habitator.

Inhăbĭto, āre. act. *To inhabit,* or *dwell in.* Animus in oculis inhabîtat, *Plin.* 11, 27. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 3.

Inhăbĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be inhabited,* Liv. 24, 3. *ubi tamen* Gronov. *leg.* habitabantur. Inhabitatur illa regio, *Plin. H.* 6, 20.

Inhærens, tis. part. *Cleaveing to, ſticking faſt in,* &c. Opinio inhærens & penĭtùs inſita, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 11. Inhærentes novæ cupiditati oculi, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 1.

Inhæreo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. (1) *To cleave,* or *ſtick faſt, in,* or *to.* (2) *To hang about.* (3) Met. *To keep,* or *abide, in; to be wholely given to.* (4) *To dwell near to.* (1) Cacumina olivæ, ficut matri inhærent, abradito, *Col.* Inhæſit hoſtibus, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 23. (2) Illa patris cervicibus inhærebat, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 15. (3) § Inhærere voluptatibus, *Cic. Fin.* 1. in mente, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 15. Memoria imaginis oculis inhærebat, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 27, 6. *alii aut.* inerrabat. (4) Daci montibus inhærent, *Flor.* 4, 12.

‖ Inhæres, ēdis. c. g. *One that is no heir, that hath no child's portion as an heir,* Val. Max. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Inhæreſco, ĕre. incept. *To ſtick faſt in.* Ut beſtiola in viſco inhæreſceret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. Poëtæ inhæreſcunt penĭtùs in mentibus, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 2.

‖ Inhæſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleaveing unto,* Aug.

Inhæſūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſtick,* or *cleave to.* Inhæſuro ſimilis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 535.

* Inhālo, āre. act. [*ex* in, & halo] *To breathe in,* or *upon.* Cùm deterrimam nobis popinam inhalâſſes, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 6.

* ‖ Inhālor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be breathed in,* or *upon,* Lex. *ex* Sen.

* Inhians, tis. part. (1) *Gapeing on,* or *after.* (2) Met. *Coveting.* (1) Tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 483. Uberibus inhians, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 8. Inhiantia dictis agmina *Val. Flacc.* 5, 469. (2) § Gazis inhians, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 167. prædæ, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 531.

* ‖ Inhiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gapeing upon,* or *a great deſire,* Jul. Cap.

* ‖ Inhiātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that gapeth for* any thing, *Macr.* ✝ Qui inhiat.

Inhĭbendus, a, um. part. *To be held in,* or *reſtrained.* Inhibenda mater, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1030.

Inhĭbens, tis. part. *Holding in, reſtraining.* Identidem manu ſuos inhibens, *Curt.* 3, 10, 3. *Conf. Sil.* 6, 431.

Inhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* in & habeo] (1) *To hold water,* as rowers do. (2) *To hold in, keep back,* or *curb; to ſtay,* or *ſtop; to hinder,* or *forbid.* (3) ‖ *To have,* or *apply.* (4) *To uſe,* or *exercíſe.* (1) De hâc primâ ſignificatione fusè, *Cic.* ad *Att.* 13, 2. (2) Sed rex manum ejus inhibuit, *Curt.* 6, 9, 31. Inhibere boves, *Col.* 2, 2, 28. (3) Sed tamen inhibet illis legibus ſpem nonnullam, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 3, 2. ☞ *ſed al. alit. leg.* (4) Inhibere imperium hoccine pacto poteſt magiſter, ſi is primus vapulet? *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 44. More Romano imperium in deditos inhibere, *Liv.* 36, 28.

Inhĭbeor, ēre, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be kept in,* or *reſtrained.* Infeſta concio vix inhiberi potuit, *Curt.* 7, 2, 2.

Inhĭbĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. Eſt propriè remigum. *An inhibition, a forbiding,* or *ſtoping. Vid. Cic. Att.* 13, 21.

‖ Inhĭbĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *A forbider, a beadle,* or *ſerjeant,* Quint. *ap* Litt.

Inhĭbĭtus, a, um. part. *Forbiden, withheld, hindered, ſtoped, ſtaid.* Inhibens curſus, *Curt.* 4, 16, 16. Inhibitæ lacrymæ, *Id.* 10, 6, 3.

* Inhio, āre. neut. [*ex* in, & hio] *To gape upon,* or *after;* Met. *to covet,* or *deſire much.* § Parthico inhiat auro, *Flor.* 3, 11, 2. Bona mea inhiant, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 120. § Inhiare futuris malorum cauſis, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, *ext.* 1.

‖ Inhŏneſtāmentum, i. n. *A diſparagement,* or *diſcredit.* Ne quid maculæ aut inhoneſtamenti in me admittam, *Apul. Apol.* p. 404.

‖ Inhŏneſtas, ātis. f. *Diſhoneſty, filthyneſs, unhandſomeneſs,* Tert. ✝ Dedecus.

‖ Inhŏneſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſparageing*, Hier. ‡ Impietas, turpitudo.

Inhŏneſtè. adv. *Diſhoneſtly, lewdly, villainouſly.* Inhoneſtè optavit parare divitias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 3.

‖ Inhŏneſto, āre. act. *To diſparage*, or *diſcredit.* Ne cadat, & multas palmas inhoneſtet adeptas, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 8, 19. *ſed locus non caret ſuſpicione.* ‡ Dedecorare, *Ter.* gloriam minuere, infringere, *Cic.*

Inhŏneſtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. Non honeſtus. (1) *Illfavoured, ſhamefull, naſty, filthy.* (2) *Diſhoneſt.* (1) Illumne dicis inhoneſtum hominem, ſenem, mulierem? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 65. (2) Quid hoc joco inhoneſtius? *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 9. Inhoneſtiſſima cupiditas, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Inhŏnōrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. Non honoratus. (1) *Without honour*, or *reſpect; nothing honourable.* (2) *Unſaluted.* (3) *Unrewarded.* (1) Inhonorata vita, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 34. Inhonoratior triumphus, *Liv.* 33, 23. Inhonoratiſſimi, *Id.* 35, 12. Inhonoratæ jacent reliquiæ, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 1. (2) Artem grammaticam inhonoratam tranſire noluimus, *Quint.* 1, 5. (3) = Nos inhonorati & donis patruelibus orbi, *Ov. Met.* 13, 41.

Inhŏnōrĭficus, a, um. adj. *Diſhonourable.* Hunc affectum movet humilitas animi, contrahentis ſe, ob factum dictumque inhonorificum, *Sen.* de *Conſt.* 10. edente Gronov.

Inhŏnōrus, a, um. adj. *Without honour, not ſet by, not reſpected.* Facies inhonora, *Sil.* 10, 391. Inhonoræ munera lucis, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 66. Inhonora ſigna, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 62, 5. Series inhonora parentum, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 15.

Inhorreo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To quake*, or *tremble, for fear; to grow rough*, or *dreadfull.* (2) *To ruſtle, wag*, or *ſhake.* (1) Inhorruit unda tenebris, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 195. (2) Hor. Od. 1, 23, 5.

Inhorreſcens, tis. part. *Growing rough*, or *terrible.* Inhorreſcens mare, *Curt.* 4, 13.

Inhorreſco, ĕre. incept. *Idem.* Interea propè jam occidente ſole inhorreſcit mare, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 14. *ex poëtâ.* § Inhorreſcere malis, *Sen. Agamm.* 418. *conf. Sil.* 12, 381. *Celſ.* 1, 3.

Inhoſpĭtālis, e. adj. Non hoſpitalis. *Inhoſpitable, harbourleſs, uninhabited, deſert, wild.* Caucaſus inhoſpitalis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 6. Inhoſpitale regnum, *Sen. Troad.* 215. littus, *Plin. Pan.* 34.

Inhoſpĭtālĭtas, ātis. f. *Rudeneſs to ſtrangers, a giving no entertainment to them, barbarous*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 11.

Inhoſpĭtus, a, um. adj. (1) *Inhoſpitable, barbarous, rude, cruel, unkind, mercyleſs.* (2) *Wild, deſert, uninhabited.* (1) Inhoſpita tecta tyranni Ingredior, *Ov. Met.* 1, 118. (2) = Deſerta & inhoſpita teſqua, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 19.

Inhūmānè. adv. iùs, comp. *Inhumanely, diſcourteouſly, unkindly.* = Nimis graviter, nimiſque inhumanè, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 2. § Inhumaniùs dicere, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 13.

Inhūmānĭtas, ātis. f. *Inhumanity, unkindneſs, cruelty, incivility.* 𝔛 = Manſuetudinem in crudelitatem inhumanitatémque convertere, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 44.

Inhūmānĭter. adv. iùs, comp. *Inhumanly.* Inhumaniter fecit, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 1. Alii multò inhumaniùs dicunt, *Id.* de *Amic.* 13, 7.

Inhūmānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. Non humanus. (1) *Inhuman, diſcourteous, rude, barbarous, ſavage.* (2) Alſo *ignorant of good faſhions, illbred, unmannerly.* (1) Inhumani ſenes, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 4. Inhumanior libido, *Liv.* 31. Quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? *Cic. Verr.* 2, 78. Miles inhumaniſſimus, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 11. (2) *Cic. Offic.* 1, 40. Inhumanæ ſenium depone camœnæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 47.

‖ Inhūmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burying*, Barth. ‡ Sepultura.

Inhūmātus, a, um. part. *Unburyed, not interred*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 43. Corpora inhumata, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 22. Inhumatum jacet columen, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 10. Inhumata oſſa, *Sen. Troad.* 895.

Inhŭmo, āre. act. *To put into the ground, to lay in the earth, to interr, to bury*, Plin. 17, 18.

Ĭnĭbi. adv. [*ex* in & ibi] *Even that, thereabouts, in that very place*, Cic. Agr. 1, 7. & Plaut. Perſ. 1, 3, 45.

Injectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* injicio] *A caſting in, a laying upon.* Injectio manûs, *Sen.* de *Conſt.* 5. ¶ ‖ Injectiones manûs recipere, in a bill of ſale, *to reſerve liberty to enter again upon the poſſeſſion, with the performance of ſome covenants*, Bud.

⊕ Injecto, āre. freq. [*ab* injicio] *To caſt*, or *put, in often.* Auſus erat furto dextram injectare, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 133. Jamque videbatur dextram injectare, *Sil.* 3, 183. Injectare manum carinæ, *Luc.* 3, 606.

Injectūrus, a, um. part. *About to caſt*, or *throw, in*, or *upon.* Sperârunt ſe injecturos vobis cauſam deliberandi, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 2. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 39. & 35, 11.

Injectus, a, um. part. [*ab* injicior] (1) *Caſt in.* (2) *Thrown upon.* (3) *Thrown between, renewed.* (1) Injectus in flammam, *Cic.* (2) Interfectus, in plauſtrum conjectus, & ſupra ſtercus injectus, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 27. & *Met.* Eo metu injecto diſceſſimus, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 1. (3) Injecto deinde certamine, cedendo ſenſim citra flumen pertrahere, *Liv.* 21, 54.

Injectus, ûs. m. verb. *A caſting in*, or *upon.* Dimicatio injectu pulveris diſcutitur, *Plin.* 11, 17. Superque rigens injectu molis ahenæ Verſat onus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 167. *Conf. Lucr.* 2, 737.

• Iniens, euntis. part. [*ab* ineo] *Entering in, begining.* ¶ Ab ineunte ætate, *from one's infancy*, Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 21.

† Inĭgo, ĕre, act. & Inĭgor, paſſ. *To be driven in.* In arcem inigi, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

Injĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be caſt*, or *thrown, in*, Celſ. 5, 26.

Injĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum. act. [*ex* in & jacio] (1) *To caſt, lay*, or *throw, in*, (2) or *upon*, (3) or *about.* (4) *To caſt*, or *throw, at.* (5) *To put on.* (1) Seſe medium injecit moriturus in agmen, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 408. Injicere ſe in ignem, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 113. (2) Ne incontinentes injiciat manus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 26. (3) Ut injiceret ſperato brachia collo, *Ov. Met.* 3, 389. (4) Beneficium aut ſuperbè injecit, aut iratus infregit, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 1. Injicite huic manicas maſtigiæ, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 1. ¶ Injicere alicui manum, *to lay hands on, to ſeize*, Liv. 3, 44. ſpem, *to put him in hope*, Ter. ſe flammæ, *Plin.* naribus, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 10. intus nares, *Ibid.* 46. alicui ardorem, *to inſpire with courage*, Liv. 5, 28. certamen, *Id.* 34, 4. ¶ terrorem, trepidationem, *to affright*, Id. fugam, *to put to flight*, Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 1, 15.

Injĭcior, i, jectus. paſſ. *To be caſt in*, &c. Injecta eſt fax fœda ac luctuoſa reipublicæ, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 21. ‖ ſpes patri, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 11.

Ĭnĭmīcè. adv. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Spitefully, like an enemy.* Vide quàm tecum agam non inimicè, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14. = Inimiciſſimè atque infeſtiſſimè contendere, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 21.

† Ĭnĭmīcĭter. adv. *Spitefully*, Acc. *ap.* Non. 11, 41. ‡ Inimicè.

Ĭnĭmīcĭtia, æ. f. & *uſitatiùs* in pl. Ĭnĭmīcĭtiæ, ārum. *Enmity, hoſtility, varyance, ſtriſe, a falling out.* Inimicitia eſt ira ulciſcendi tempus obſervans, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 9. 𝔛 Cavendum eſt ne in graves inimicitias convertant ſe amicitiæ, *Id.* de *Amic.* 21. § Capere inimicitias in aliquem, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 23. gerere, *Nep. Att.* 11. ſuſcipere, *Id. Cat.* 2.

Ĭnĭmīco, āre. act. *To make enemys, to ſet together by the ears, to profeſs to be one's enemy.* Miſeras inimicat urbes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 20. Hoſtiles inimicent claſſica turmas, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 419. ☞ Rarò occ.

Ĭnĭmīcor, āri. dep. *To become an enemy, to hate.* = Si neges, abalienant ſe, & inimicantur, *Cic.* de *Petit. Conſ.* 12. *vel. aut edd.* inimicantur *omittunt.*

Ĭnĭmīcus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Unfriendly, unkind, hurtfull, contrary, hoſtile, adverſe.* = Infenſus atque inimicus alicui, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. § Neque ulla vox inimicior amicitiæ, *Id.* de *Am.* 16. Inimiciſſimus ſuus, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 9. *more ſubſtantivi.* Inimiciſſimus huic imperio, *Id.*

Ĭnĭmīcus, i. m. [*ex* in & amicus] (1) *An enemy*, properly among private perſons; *a foe, a back friend, an adverſary, a withſtander.* (2) Alſo confounded with *hoſtis, a publick enemy* in war. (1) 𝔛 Nondum planè inimicus, aut hoſtis, *Suet. Aug.* 69. (2) = Si tanquam inimicum & hoſtem inſectari propoſitum eſt, pergite, *Liv.* 39.

Ĭnĭmītābĭlis, e. adj. *That no man can imitate*, or *do the like, inimitable.* Motum dulcedo inimitabilis, *Paterc.* 2, 97. Opera quædam nobis inimitabilia, *Quint.* 2, 2.

‖ Ĭninde. adv. *Out of that place, from thence*, Lex. *ex* Liv.

Ĭnīquè. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Unequally, without a cauſe, impatiently, amiſs.* Iniquè facis, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 4. Nunquam vidi iniquiùs concertationem comparatam, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 3. Hoc propè iniquiſſimè comparatam eſt, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 21.

Ĭnīquĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Uneveneſs, incommodiouſneſs, diſadvantage.* (2) *Straitneſs, difficulty.* (3) *Iniquity, injuſtice, partiality.* (1) = Iniquitas & aſperitas loci, *Liv.* 21, 33. (2) Propter iniquitatem temporum cauſam defendere non audent, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 1. (3) Iniquitas præpotentium, *Plin.* 12, 19.

† Ĭnīquo, āre. act. *To vex*, or *grieve*, Laber.

Ĭnīquus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*ex* in & æquus] (1) *Not even*, or *plain; ſteep.* (2) *Unequal.* (3) *Partial, unjuſt.* (4) *Angry, diſpleaſed.* (5) *Unkind.* (6) *Impatient, diſcontented, grieved.* (7) Alſo *too great*, or *too little.* (1) Locus iniquiſſimus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 27. (2) Iniquior defenſio, *Cic.* Iniqua pugna, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 889. (3) Iniquus judex, *Ov. Met.* 13, 190. (4) = Cæteri ſunt partim obſcuriùs iniqui, partim non diſſimulanter irati, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. (5) Ea me exquirere iniqui patris eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 16. (6) Ne iſthuc tam iniquo patiare animo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 6. (7) Iniquo pondere raſtri, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 164. Spatiis excluſus iniquis, *Ibid.* 4, 147.

Ĭnīquus, i. m. abſol. *An enemy, one that beareth ill will.* Me ſcio à te contra iniquos meos defendi, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27.

‖ Ĭnirrĭgātus, a, um. part. *Not watered*, Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

• Ĭnĭtia, ōrum, pl. n. [*ab* initium] (1) *Sacrifices*, or *rites, of the godeſſes Ceres and Libera.* (2) Alſo *the principles of a ſcience.* (1) = Myſteria Cereris initia appellari, *vid. Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 14. & *Varr. R. R.* 3, 1. (2) = Illa initia quæ Græcè elementa dicuntur, *Id. Ac. Q.* 1, 7.

• ‖ Ĭnĭtiālis, e. adj. *The firſt*, or *moſt ancient.* Elementorum origo initialis, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 133.

• Ĭnĭtiāmenta, ōrum. pl. n. *The firſt elements* in any kind of religion, ſcience, *or* knowledge; *principles*, or *grounds*, Sen. Ep. 90.

• Ĭnĭtiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The entering of one into any religion*, or *holy profeſſion*, Suet. Ner. 34.

• Ĭnĭtiātus, a, um. part. *Initiated, entered* into orders, *licenſed, authoriſed*, or *admitted to; inſtructed in the firſt principles.* § Mida ab Orpheo ſacrorum ſolennibus initiatus, *Juſt.* 11, 7, 14. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 38. § Initiatus literis, *Plin. Epiſt.* 5, 15, 8. ſacris, *Val. Max.* 4, 7. *ext.* 1.

• Ĭnĭtio, āre. act. (1) ‖ *To begin.* (2) *To give the firſt inſtructions, to lay the ground.* (3) *To initiate*, or *enter, one*; properly into the rites of Ceres. (1) Ver initiatur, *Firm.* (2) § Magicis cœnis eum initiaverat, *Plin.* 30, 2. (3) Cic. N. D. 1, 42.

• Ĭnĭtior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be begun, initiated*, &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 13.

* Initium, ii. n. [*ab* ineo, Initum] (1) *A begining, an enterance.* (2) *A rite, or ceremony*; chiefly of Ceres and Libera. (3) *A cauſe*, or *foundation.* (4) *A draught, a platform.* (1) Initium capit à Rhodano flumine, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 1. ⌘ Finis, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 17. (2) *Vid.* Initia, orum. (3) Unde ortum eſt initium iræ, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 16. (4) Quint. 3, 2.

* † Inĭto, āre. freq. [*ab* ineo] *Pacuv.*

* Inītur. imperſ. *I, thou, he,* &c. *go in.* Si tu jubes inibitur tecum, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 6, 25.

* Inĭtūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* ineo] *About to enter in.* ¶ Initurus gratiam, *he who will oblige*, Liv. 24, 23. penates, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 531.

* Inĭtus, a, um. part. *Begun, entered, undertaken.* Initâ æſtate, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 2. Beneficium verbis initum, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 5.

* Inĭtus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* ineo] *The act of generation, leaping,* or *covering, a mare by a horſe*; *the lineing of bitches.* Perque ſuos initus continet omne genus, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 94. De Venere.

Injūcundè. adv. iùs, comp. *Unpleaſantly.* ☞ Leg. in comp. = Res aſperiùs & injucundiùs actæ, *Cic. Att.* 1, 20.

Injūcundĭtas, ātis. f. *Unpleaſantneſs.* Ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 55.

Injūcundus, a, um. adj. *Unpleaſant, grievous.* Labor minimè injucundus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 1. Injucunda recordatio, *Paterc.* 2, 101.

‖ Injūdĭcābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be judged*, Ap. JCC.

Injūdĭcātus, a, um. part. *Not judged, unjudged.* Id injudicatum relinquo, *Quint.* 10, 1. *Vid.* & *Gell.* 5, 10. & 13, 24.

* ‖ Injŭgis, e. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & jugum] *Unyoked.* Injuges beſtiæ, *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 5. boves, *Feſt.*

* ‖ Injunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *An injunction,* or *commandment*, Ap. JCC.

* Injunctus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid upon.* (2) Met. *Enjoined, commanded.* (1) Injunctus muro agger, *Liv.* 22, 20. (2) Scita plebis injuncta patribus, *Id.*

* Injungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* in *intenſ.* & jungo] (1) *To join with,* or *unto.* (2) *To bring,* or *lay, upon.* (3) Met. *To enjoin, impoſe, command,* or *appoint.* (1) *Col.* lib. 5. (2) § Pondus aliquod bobus injungere, *Id.* 6, 2, 7. Injunxit eidem turpem decoctoris ſuperlationem, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 12. (3) § Populis æternam injungere ſervitutem, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 77. Comitiorum habendorum illi munus injungunt, *Liv.* 3, 35. ¶ Injungere detrimentum reipublicæ, *to bring it upon*, Cic. Fam. 11, 13. amicitiam cum aliquo, *to enter into friendſhip*, Plin. Vir. Ill. laborem ſibi, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 21, 1.

* Injungor, i. paſſ. *To be enjoined.* Querens miſeram & oneroſam injungi ſibi ſervitutem, *Suet. Tib.* 24.

‖ Injūrābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be called to ſwear*, Ap. JCC.

Injūrātus, a, um. part. *Unſworn, that hath not ſworn, without an oath.* ⌘ Juravi linguâ, mentem injuratam habeo, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 29. ⌘ Pariter jurati, injuratique fugiunt, *Liv.* 10, 41.

Injūria, æ. f. [dict. *qu.* non jure fiat, *Ulp.*] *Injury, wrong, treſpaſs, deſpite, damage, hurt, diſpleaſure, offenſe,* generally by deeds, and ſo it differeth from *contumelia.* It is uſed both in (1) an active, (2) and paſſive ſenſe. (3) *An action of aſſault.* (1) Facis indignè injuriam illi, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 4. ⌘ Contumeliæ acerbiores principibus eſſe ſolent, quàm injuriæ, *Sen.* de *Clem.* 1, 11. (2) Injuriæ civium, *i. e.* civibus illatæ, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 6. Poſtulatus injuriarum, *Col.* (3) Una injuria eſt tecum. *CH.* Lege agito igitur, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 90.

Injūriâ. abl. *pro* adv. *Wrongfully,* or *without cauſe.* Non injuriâ tibi illud accidit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 37.

‖ Injūriè. adv. *Wrongfully*, Non. 2, 429. ⸸ Injurioſè.

‖ Injūrior, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To wrong, injure,* or *damnify one.* = Omne fortuitum circa nos ſævit & injuriatur, *Sen.* de *Conſtant.* 9. *ubi tamen alii aliter leg.*

Injūriōsè. adv. iùs, comp. ‖ ſſimè, ſup. *Wrongfully, injuriouſly.* § Injurioſè decernere, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 1, 7. Naviculatores injurioſiùs tractati, *Id.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 5. * Injurioſiſſimè cogitare, *Aug.*

Injūriōſus, a, um. adj. *Injurious, wrongfull, hurtfull.* Injurioſi ſunt in proximos, *Cic. Of.* 1, 14. Injurioſi venti, *Hor. Ep.* 17, 34.

‖ Injūrium, *pro* perjurium, *Feſt.*

Injūrius, a, um. adj. *Wrongfull, unreaſonable, unjuſt*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 79.

† Injūrus, a, um. adj. *Idem. Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 3, 4.

Injuſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Unbiding, without biding.* (2) *Growing naturally of itſelf*; *without ſowing,* or *ſeting.* (1) Injuſſi nunquam deſiſtunt, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 3. (2) Injuſſa vireſcunt Gramina, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 55.

Injuſſu. monopt. *Without command, order,* or *leave.* Vetat Deus injuſſu hinc nos ſuo demigrare, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 30. Injuſſu populi, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 33. ſenatûs, *Liv.* 10, 37.

Injuſtè. adv. iſſĭmè, ſup. *Unjuſtly, wrongfully, unreaſonably.* Injuſtè neminem læſit, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 40. Injuſtiſſimè luxuria & ignavia illis nihil officiunt, *Sall. B. J.* 85.

Injuſtĭtia, æ. f. *Injuſtice, hard dealing, ill uſage.* Injuſtitiæ genera duo ſunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 7.

Injuſtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Unjuſt, wrongfull.* (2) *Unreaſonable.* (3) *Too great, immoderate.* (1) = Homo maleficus & injuſtus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 20. (2) Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injuſtius, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 18. (3) Romanus in armis injuſto ſub faſce viam carpit, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 347.

‖ Inlăqueātus, a, um. part. *Bound,* Feſt. *Vid.* Illaqueatus.

Inlex, ĭcis. c. g. *A decoy. Vid.* Illex.

Inlĭcio, ĕre. act. *To allure,* or *entice,* Phædr. *Vid.* Illicio.

Inlĭcĭtus. *Vid.* Illicitus.

Inlīſus. *Vid.* Illiſus.

Inlĭquĕfactus, a, um. part. *Melted into,* Cic. *Vid.* Illiquefactus.

‖ Inlĭtĕrātā pax. *Which is not ſet down in writeing,* Feſt. ⸸ Literis non commiſſa.

* Innābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & nabilis] *That cannot be ſwimed in.* Innabilis unda, *Ov. Met.* 1, 16. palus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 438.

* Innans, tis. part. [*ab* inno] *Swiming in.* Exhibuit & naumachiam marinâ aquâ innantibus belluis, *Suet. Neron.* 12.

Innaſcor, i. nātus. (1) *To be born with,* or *bred in one, to be in one's nature.* (2) *To grow in.* (1) § Magnitudini animi cupiditas principatûs innaſcitur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 19. Innata eſt homini probitas, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 31. Quædam non niſi melioribus innaſcuntur ingeniis, *Sen.* de *Ira*, 2, 15. (2) Filix innaſcitur agris, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37.

* ‖ Innătābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & ‖ natabilis] *That cannot be ſwimed in*, Litt. *ex* Stat.

* Innătans, tis. part. [*ab* innato] *Swiming upon, appearing.* Innatantes radices ſummo ſolo, *Col.* 4, 1. *conf. Celſ.* 8, 1, 7.

* ‖ Innătātio, ōnis. f. *A ſwiming in,* Tert. ⸸ Natatio, *Vett.*

* Innăto, āre. neut. [*ex* in, & nato] *To ſwim in,* [or *upon.*] § Innatare undam, *Vir. Geo.* 2, 451. flumini, *Plin.* 8, 25. in fluvium, *Id.* Innatat crinis vagus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 525. flumen campis, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 17, 2. *conf. Sil.* 14, 191.

Innătus, a, um. part. [*ab* innaſcor] *Inbred, connatural.* = ⌘ Innata atque inſita aſſumptis & adventitiis anteponuntur, *Cic. Topic.* 18. § Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut ſiet, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 2.

* Innăvĭgābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & navigabilis] *That cannot be ſailed on, innavigable.* Tibris innavigabilis fuit, *Liv.* 5, 13.

* ‖ Innăvĭgo, āre. act. [*ex* in *priv.* & navigo] *To ſail,* or *ſwim in,* Sen. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Innectens, tis. part. *Kniting, tiing, claſping,* or *cliping, about.* Innectens ambobus colla lacertis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 240. palmas armis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 253.

Innecto, ĕre, xui & xi, xum. act. (1) *To knit, tie, put,* or *bind about*; *to clip about.* (2) Met. *To deviſe.* (1) § Innectunt tempora ſertis, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 3, 3. Paribus palmis innexuit armis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 425. (2) Cauſas innecte morandi, *Id. Æn.* 4, 51. *conf. Sil.* 7, 313.

Innector, i, xus. paſſ. (1) *To be tied about.* (2) Met. *To be joined to.* (1) Lactea colla Auro innectuntur, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 661. (2) Carmaniis per affinitatem innexus erat, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 36, 5.

Innexus, a, um. part. (1) *Tied, bound, made faſt.* (2) Met. *Joined, related.* (1) Mancipia compedibus innexa, *Col.* 11, 1, 22. Innexa jubas ferro, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 111. (2) *Vid.* Innector, n. 2. ☞ Cum ablat. Omnium obſervatio contactu aliquo religionis innexa eſt, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 1.

Innītens, tis. part. *Leaning upon.* Baculo innitens, *Ov. Met.* 14, 655. fractæ haſtæ, *Sil.* 6, 70.

Innītor, i, xus, *vel* ſus ſum. dep. (1) *To lean,* or *ſtay, upon.* (2) Met. *To depend upon.* (1) § Fractæ innititur haſtæ, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 144. (2) Salus incolumitate ejus innititur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 60, 4. § In aliquem inniti, *Plin.* In aliquo, *Cic.* haſtâ, *Liv.* 4, 19.

Innixus, a, um. part. (1) *Leaning,* or *ſtaying, upon.* (2) Met. *Supported by, depending upon.* (1) § Steterunt ſcutis innixi, *Liv.* Innixus genibus, *Paterc.* 2, 83. cubito, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 8. haſtæ, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 144. § Innixus in fratrem obiit, *Plin.* 7, 53. (2) Hâc arte innixus Hercules, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 10. Omnia tutelæ unius innixa, *Quint.* 6, 2.

* Inno, āre. neut. [*ex* in, & no] *To ſwim in, to float upon.* § Innare aquæ, *Liv.* 21, 26. fluviis, *Col.* 10, 388. Claſſis innat mare, *Sen. Thy.* 182.

Innocens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. Non nocens. (1) *Safe, wholeſome, harmleſs.* (2) Met. *Guiltleſs, innocent.* (1) Innocentiores uvæ, quæ decerptæ diu pependêre, *Plin.* 23, 1. (2) = Vir bonus & innocens, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 48. Innocentiſſimus pater, *Id. Verr.* 4, 33. § Factorum innocens, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34.

Innŏcenter, adv. iùs, comp. iſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Harmleſly, ſafely.* (2) Met. *Innocently.* (1) Omnia innocentiùs decreſcente lunâ, quàm creſcente fiunt, *Plin.* 18, 32. Spes in futurum innocenter victuri, *Quint.* 7, 4. Vita innocentiſſimè acta, *Auct. Declam.* in *Sall.*

Innŏcentia, æ. f. *Harmleſſneſs.* = Summâ integritate & innocentiâ vir, *Cic. Philip.* 3, 10. Innocentiæ facta multa, *Nep.* 3, 2, 2.

Innŏcuè, adv. *Harmleſsly, ſimply, not meaning any hurt*, Suet. Dom. 19.

Innŏcuus, a, um. adj. (1) *Harmleſs, that doth not hurt.* (2) Alſo *ſafe, not hurt.* (1) Ludimus innocui (*al.* innocuis) verbis, *Mart.* 7, 2. (2) Sedêre carinæ omnes innocuæ, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 302.

‖ Innōdātus, a, um. part. *Knit, or tied, with a knot*, Amm. ⸸ Nodo conſtrictus, *Vett.*

* ‖ Innōmĭnābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & ‖ nominabilis] *Not to be named.* Apul. *de* Hab. doctr. Plat. p. 572. ⸸ Inenarrabilis, *Sen.*

* ‖ Innōteſco, ĕre, ui. neut. *To become known.* § An noſtris innotuit illa libellis? *Ov. Am.* 3, 12, 7. ¶ In majus innoteſcere, *to grow more known*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 50, 1. ſceleribus, *Val. Max.* 8, 14, *ext.* 3.

‖ Innŏto, āre. act. *To inſcribe.* Neque eos circulos corpore ſiderum innotavimus, *Hygin. Aſtr.* 4, 1. ⸸ Inſcribo.

* ‖ Innōtus, a, um. part. *Obſcure, unknown*, Amm. ⸸ Ignotus, *Claſſ.*

* ‖ Innŏvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An innovation,* or *altering*, Tertull. ⸸ Mutatio, renovatio, *Vett.*

* ‖ Innŏvātor, ōris. f. verb. *He that maketh alteration*, Dig. ⸸ Qui innovat, *Vett.*

* Innŏvo, āre. act. [*ex* in, & novo] *To make new, to renew, to innovate, to change old cuſtoms, and bring in new ones.* Quo te modo ad

Intemperantiam, ſceleratè, innovâſti? *Cic.* in *Piſ.* 36, *extr.*

Innoxius, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Harmleſs, that doth no harm.* (2) *Harmleſs, that taketh no hurt.* (1) Innoxium abs te, atque abs tuis me irrides, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 4. (2) Innoxia à curculionibus faba, *Col.* 2, 10, 12. Vita amplior, quàm innoxior, *Cato.* § Innoxius crimine, *Liv.* 4, 44.

Innŭba, æ. f. *She that was never marryed; a maid, or virgin.* Innuba laurus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 92. *propter Daphnes fabulam.*

‖ Innūbĭlātus, a, um. part. *Clouded, overcaſt,* Sidon. ⌘ Serenus.

‖ Innūbĭlo, āre. act. *To make dark, or overſhade with clouds,* Solin. 66. ‡ Nubibus obduco, *Vett.*

Innūbĭlus, a, um. adj. *Fair, without clouds.* Innubilus æther, *Lucr.* 3, 21.

† Innūbis, e. adj. *Idem.* Dies innubis, *Sen. Oct.* 238.

Innūbo, ĕre, pſi, neut. (1) *To be marryed into.* (2) ‖ Alſo *to be marryed below one's ſelf.* (1) Liv. 1, 34. ⌘ Enubo, *Id.* 10, 23. (2) ☞ Innubere eſt infra ſuum ordinem nubere, & collocari inferiori, *Turneb. Adverſ.* 30, 29.

Innŭmĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *Innumerable, without number.* Pecunia innumerabilis, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 11. Innumerabilis annorum ſeries, *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 4. Innumerabilia mala, *Lucr.* 4, 1137. ſæcula, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, *ext.* 2.

Innŭmĕrābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Innumerableneſs.* Innumerabilitas atomorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 39. mundorum, *Ibid.* 1, 26.

Innŭmĕrābĭlĭter. adv. *Without number.* Aër innumerabiliter mutatur, *Lucr.* 5, 275.

Innŭmĕrālis, e. adj. *That one cannot number, innumerable.* Numerus innumeralis, *Lucr.* 2, 1085.

Innŭmĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *Numberleſs.* Innumeroſi fœtus, *Plin.* 10, 65.

Innŭmĕrus, a, um. adj. (2) *Numberleſs, paſt number.* (2) † Alſo *without juſt number, or meaſure.* (1) Ex Iſocratis ludo innumeri principes exiêrunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 22. (2) Innumerus numerus, *Plaut.* ap. *Gell.* 1, 24. per oxymôron, *i. e.* numerus nullâ certâ lege obſtrictus.

* Innuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To nod, or becken, with the head to one; to make ſigns to one.* (2) ‖ Meton. *To conſent,* or *permitt.* (1) § Abiens innuit mihi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 9. (2) = ⌘ Non ſe purgavit, ſed indicavit, atque innuit, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 25. *ſed exempl. vet. leg.* induit.

Innuptus, a, um. part. *Unmarryed, unweded.* Innupta Minerva, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 31. ¶ Innuptæ nuptiæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 58. *ex poëtâ.* γάμος ἄγαμος, oxymôron, *an unlucky, unlawfull,* or *ill made, match.*

‖ Innūtrio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. *To bring up in,* unde

Innūtrior, īri, ītus ſum. paſſ. *To be brought up.* Certis ingeniis innutriri oportet, *Sen. Ep.* 2. Ne caſtris innutriretur & armis exitiale caput monui, *Sil. Ital.* 2, 286.

‖ Innūtrītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A nouriſhing, or bringing up,* Ap. JCC. ‡ Nutritus, *Plin.*

Innutrītus, a, um. part. (1) *Nouriſhed with, or brought up and bred in.* (2) Met. *Inured, or accuſtomed to.* (1) Opibus innutritus, *Suet. Aug.* 3. mari, *Plin. Epiſt.* 9, 33, 6. (2) diſciplinis, *Sen. Conſolat. ad Polyb.* 21. & *Paterc.* 2, 94.

‖ Inŏbēdiens, tis, adj. *Diſobedient,* Bibb. ‡ Inobſequens, *Sen.* Non obediens, *Cic.*

‖ Inŏbēdientia, æ. f. *Diſobedience,* Hieron. ‡ Contumacia, dedignatio parendi, *Vett.*

Inoblītus, a, um. part. *Mindfull, that forgeteth not.* Inoblitâ repetam tua munera mente, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 2, 15, 37.

Inobrŭtus, a, um part. *Not overwhelmed, or drowned.* Effugit inobrutus undas, *Ov. Met.* 7, 356.

Inobſcūro, āre. act. *To darken and obſcure.* Nulla ejus legationem poſteritatis inobſcurabit oblivio, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 5.

Inobſĕquentes, tis. adj. *Stubborn, diſobedient.* Inobſequentes frænis equi, *Sen. Hippol.* 1068.

Inobſervābĭlis, e, adj. *Unobſervable.* Inobſervabilis error, *Catull.* 62, 115. Martis eſt maximè inobſervabilis curſus, *Plin.* 2, 17.

Inobſervans, tis. *Unobſerveing.* Si inobſervantes homines ſub aëre deprehendant, *Pallad. R. R. Tit.* 35.

Inobſervantia, æ. f. *Inadvertency, a want of obſerveing,* Suet. Aug. 76.

Inobſervātus, a, um. part. *Not obſerved,* or *marked; unregarded.* Dum vel caſta fuit, vel inobſervata *Coronis,* Ov. Met. 2, 544.

Inoccātus, a, um. part. *Harrowed.* Semen ingeſtum & inoccatum, *Col.* 2, 8. Inoccata paſtinatio, *Id.* 3, 15, 1.

Inoccĭduus, a, um. adj. (1) *Always watching, that never ſleepeth.* (2) *That never ſetetb,* or *goeth down;* as ſome ſtars do. (1) Inocciduis ſtellatus viſibus Argus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 277. (2) Inocciduus axis, *Luc.* 8, 174.

Inocco, āre. act. *To harrow in, to cover with earth.* Sementi facta inoccare oportet, quod ſparſeris, *Col.* 11, 2, 81.

Inoccor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be harrowed in.* Lupini modii tres inoccantur, *Col.* 11, 2.

Inŏcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A grafting of trees,* Col. 5, 11, 1. = Emplaſtratio, *Id.*

Inŏcŭlātor, ōris. verb. *An ingrafter,* Plin. 18, 33.

Inŏcŭlo, āre. act. *To inoculate, to ingraft,* cujus paſſ.

Inŏcŭlor, āri. *To be ingrafted,* leg. ap. *Col.* 11, 2, 59.

Inŏdōro, āre. act. *To make one ſmell ſtrong.* Mandentium halitus inodorat *allium,* Col. 11, 3, 22.

Inŏdōrus, a, um. adj. (1) ‖ *Without ſmell, that ſmelleth of nothing,* or *that ſmelleth ill.* (2) *Unperfumed, without odours,* or *ſpices.* (1) Gell. 7, 6. *ubi al.* inora. (2) Urnæ oſſa inodora dabit, *Perſ.* 6, 35.

‖ Inoffensè, unde comp. Inoffenſiùs. *Inoffenſively,* Gell. 6, 2.

Inoffenſus, a, um. part. (1) ‖ *Unoffended, unhurt.* (2) *Without ſtumbleing.* (3) *Eaſy, ſmooth.* (4) Met. *Inoffenſive, quiet.* (1) Inoffenſâ valetudine vivere, *Gell.* 1, 2. (2) Inoffenſum pedem referre, *Tibull.* 1, 7, 62. (3) Inoffenſâ curret arundo viâ, *Mart.* 14, 209. (4) Detur inoffenſæ vitæ tibi tangere metam, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 8, 1.

‖ Inoffĭcĭōsè, adv. *Uncivilly, diſobligeingly,* Dig. ‡ Contra officium.

Inoffĭcĭōſus, a, um. adj. *Undutyfull, unkind, diſobligeing,* Cic. Attic. 13, 27. Id. Ver. 1, 41.

* † Inŏlens, tis. adj. *Giveing no ſavour.* Olivum inolens, *Lucr.* 2, 849.

Inŏleſco, ĕre, ut & ēvi, ĭtum & ētum. incept. (1) *To grow up.* (2) *To grow upon.* (3) Act. *To make it grow and increaſe.* (1) Col. 4, 22. (2) § *Virg. Geor.* 2, 77. Tradunt duritiem lapidum merſis inoleſcere ramis, *Sil.* 8, 582. (3) § = Natura induit nobis inolevitque in ipſis amorem noſtri, *Gell.* 12, 5.

‖ Inŏlĭtus, a, um. part. *Inbred, that which hath grown up with one,* or *one hath been accuſtomed to,* Aug. ‡ Innatus, *Vett.*

* ‖ Inŏmĭnālis, e, adj. [*ex* in *priv.* & nominalis] *Unlucky, ill bodeing.* Dies inominalis, *Gell.* 5, 17. pro

* ‖ Inŏmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Unhappy, foreſpoken with bad omens.* Inominata cubilia, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 38.

Inŏpāco, āre. act. *To ſhade, or overſhadow,* Col. 8, 15, 4.

‖ Inŏpācus, a, um. adj. *Open, not ſhadowed,* Sidon. ‡ Apertus.

Inŏpĕrio, īre. act. *To diſcover, or uncover,* Hyg. ‡ Aperio.

Inŏpertus, a, um. part. *Uncovered, bare, naked.* Inoperto capite, *Sen.* de *Vitâ beat.* 13. = Inopertâ ac confeſſa veritas, *Id.* de *Otio Sap.* 30.

Inŏpia, æ, f. (1) *Want, need, ſcarcity, dearth.* (2) *The lack of any thing.* (1) = Rhodiorum inopia, fames, & ſumma annonæ caritas, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 12. (2) § Inopia argentaria, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 66. conſilii, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. criminum, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 16. tecti, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 30.

‖ Inŏpīnābĭlis, e. adj. *That no man would have thought, contrary to one's opinion,* Gell. 11, 18. & 17, 9. pro

Inŏpīnans, tis. adj. *Not thinking of it, unawares,* Cæſ. B. G. 6, 29. Liv. 27, 48. & 31, 25.

Inŏpīnanter. adv. *Suddenly, unawares, otherwiſe than was looked for,* Suet. Tib. 60.

Inŏpīnātè, & Inŏpīnātò, adv. *Ere one is aware.* § Inopinatè accidere, *Liv.* 34. occupare, *Sen.* ad *Helv.* 5. Inopinatò irrumpere, *Liv.* 26, 6.

Inŏpīnātus, a, um. part. *Unthought of, unlooked for, unexpected, ſudden.* Repentina & inopinata graviora, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19. Nova & inopinata, *Id. Verr.* 2, 8. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 52.

Inŏpīnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in & opinor] *Sudden, unexpected.* Quies inopina, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 857. ſiccitas, *Plin. Paneg.* 30. Inopinus turbo, *Sil.* 5, 390.

† Inŏpiōſus, a, um. adj. *Needy, wanting, full of want.* = Res dubiæ, egenæ, inopioſæ conſilii, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 1, 2. ‡ Inops.

‖ Inopportūnè. adv. *Untimely, unſeaſonably,* Cod. ‡ Intempeſtivè, *Cic.*

Inopportūnus, a, um. adj. *Unſeaſonable, inconvenient.* Sedes non inopportuna ſermoni, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 3.

Inops, ŏpis. adj. ope vel opibus deſtitutus. [*ex* in & ops, *ſive* opes. (1) *Poor, needy.* (2) *Deficient, void of, wanting, that hath not, unable.* (3) Alſo *unburyed.* (1) ⌘ Non erat abundans, non inops tamen, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 67. (2) Verſus inopes rerum, *Hor. A. P.* 322. (3) Inops inhumatáque turba, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 325. *ſc. ex* in & Ops, quæ eſt terra. § Verbis inops, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 70. ab amicis, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 22. ad aliquid, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 76. Nec inops modò conſilii, ſed vix mentis compos eſſet, *Liv.* 34, 28. Inops & laris & fundi, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 50.

‖ Inoptābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be wiſhed for,* Apul. Met. 9, p. 279. ‡ Non expectendus, *Vett.*

Inōrātus, a, um. part. *Not pleaded, unſpoken of.* ¶ Legati Ameriam, re inoratâ, reverterunt, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 9. *without an audience.*

Inordĭnātè. adv. *Without order, at no certain time.* Febres inordinatè redire dicunt, *Celſ.* 3, 3. Inordinatè aget, *Id.* 4, 25.

‖ Inordĭnātim. adv. *Out of order,* or *array; not by ranks and files,* Amm. 19, 14.

‖ Inordĭnātio, ōnis. f. *A diſordering,* Apul. de Aſclep. p. 92.

Inordĭnātus, a, um. part. ſſimus, ſup. *Out of order, or array; diſordered.* = Inordinati atque incompoſiti milites, *Liv.* 22, 50. Inordinatiſſimi palpebrarum pili, *Plin.* 22, 22. § Ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 3.

† Inōris, e. adj. *Without a mouth,* Litt. *ex* Lucr. *ſed q.*

‖ Inŏrior, īri. neut. *To ariſe.* Quid ſi memoria eorum inoriretur? *Tac. Ann.* 11, 23, 4. Vocab. ſuſpect.

† Inormis, e. adj. *i. e.* enormis ant.

Inornātè. adv. *Without dreſs,* or *triming.* Inornatè dicere, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 31.

Inornātus, a, um. part. Non ornatus. (1) *Unadorned, not decked,* or *trimed; unhandſome, undreſſed.* (2) Met. *Unpoliſhed.* (3) *Unpraiſed, neglected.* (1) Inornatæ mulieres, *Cic. Orat.* 23. (2) = Ne nuda atque inornata inventio vulgari ſermone efferatur, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 56. (3) Non ego te meis Chartis inornatum ſilebo, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 30.

‖ Inōrus, a, um. adj. *Non. i. e.* ſine ore. *That hath no mouth.* Inora animalia, *Gell.* 7, 6. *ſed al. malunt.* inodora.

Inōtiōſus, a, um. adj. *Not idle,* or *vain and frivolous,* Quint. 11, 3. ☞ vix alibi occ.

‖ Inōvans, tis. [*ab* ove quæ immolari ſolita eſt] *Triumphing,* or *rejoiceing.* Inovanti gradu, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 377. ‡ Ovans, *Vett.*

Inprīmis. adv. *Firſt of all. Vid.* Imprimis.

Inquam. verb. defect. *I ſay, quoth I. Vid.* Inquio.

Inquantum. adv. *As much as, as far as,* Ov. Met. 11, 71. ☞ *Fortè rectiùs* in quantùm.

Inquantumcunque. *As much as can poſſibly be,* Sen. ☞ *ſed mallem* in quantumcunque.

† Inque. imperat. *Say thou*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 5, 124.

Inquies, ētis. f. *Diſquiet, lack of reſt.* Furiales ſomni & inquies nocturna, *Plin.* 14, 22.

Inquies, ētis. adj. *Reſtleſs, unquiet.* Homo inquies, *Sall.* inter *Fragm.* Humanum genus inquies & indomitum, *Id.* Inquies moribus, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 18. Vir inquies, *Paterc.* 2, 68.

Inquiētātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſquieting,* or *diſturbing*, Liv. 22, 17.

‖ Inquiētātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that diſquieteth*, Tert.

Inquiētātus, a, um. part. *Diſquieted, troubled, vexed.* Conſtat hortorum cuſtodes umbris inquietatos, *Suet. Cal.* 59.

‖ Inquiētè. adv. *Reſtleſly, unquietly*, Suet. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Inquiēto, āre. act. *To diſquiet, trouble,* or *diſturb.* Ne quem officii cauſâ inquietaret, *Suet. Aug.* 53. § Inquietare victoriam, *Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, 84, 4.

Inquiētor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be diſquieted*, &c. ¶ Ne incubantes nutrices inquietentur, *Col.* 8, 5, 11. Inquietari rumoribus, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 9, 5.

Inquiētūdo, dĭnis. f. *Diſquiet, trouble, unquietneſs, want of reſt.* Inquietudinem Tiberius non potuit effugere, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 2, 8.

Inquiētus, a, um. adj. Non quietus. *Unquiet, reſtleſs, buſy, troubleſome.* Animus inquietus, *Liv.* 1, 46. vir, *Paterc.* 2, 11. Inquietæ noctes, *Val. Max.* 8, 14, *ext.* 1. ‖ Inquietior. *Amm.* 22, 7. Inquieta ingenia, & in novas res avida, *Liv.* 22, 21.

Inquii. præterperf. [*ab* inquio] *Said I*, Catull. 10, 27.

Inquĭlīnus, i. m. [*qu.* incolinus] (1) *He that hireth another man's houſe to dwell in, a tenant.* (2) Alſo *he that dwelleth in the ſame houſe with another, an inmate, a lodger.* (1) ℋ Te inquilino (non enim domino) perſonabant omnia vocibus ebriorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41. (2) Vicinus Novio, vel inquilinus ſit, ſi quis Novium videre non vult, *Mart.* 1, 87, 11.

* ‖ Inquĭnāmentum, i. n. *Filth, ordure, defilement*, Gell. 2, 6. Macrob. 6, 7. ┼ Squalor, ſordes.

* Inquĭnans, tis. part. *Defileing, blemiſhing*, Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 8.

* Inquĭnātè. adv. *Impurely, corruptly, barbarouſly.* Confluxerunt Athenas multi inquinatè loquentes, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 74. Inquinatè locutus, *Ibid.* c. 37.

* ‖ Inquĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtaining*, or *defileing*, Aug.

* ‖ Inquĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that defileth*, Tert.

* Inquĭnātus, a, um. part, or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Defiled, diſtained.* (2) *Died.* (3) Adj. *Filthy, naſty.* (1) § Flagitiis vita inquinata, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26. (2) Bis murice vellus inquinatum, *Mart.* 4, 4. (3) Fœdior atque inquinatior, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp* 24. ═ Sordidiſſima ratio atque inquinatiſſima, *Id. Offic.* 2, 6. vita, *Val. Max.* 8, 1, *damn.* 2.

* Inquĭno, are, act. [*à* κοινεῖν ſeu κοινῦν, quod eſt cunire, ap. *Feſt.*] (1) *To defile,* or *bewray.* (2) *To ſtain, to die.* (3) *To adulterate.* (4) *To diſgrace, diſparage,* or *blemiſh.* (5) *To accuſe.* (1) Merdis caput inquinor albis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 37. (2) Mart. 4, 4. (3) Inquinavit ære tempus aureum, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 55. (4) ═ Obſcurare & inquinare ſplendorem, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 8. § Famam alicujus inquinare, *Liv.* 29, 37. (5) Inquinare innoxios, *Curt.* 6, 11, 37.

* Inquĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be bewrayed,* or *defiled.* &c. *Vid.* Inquino, n. 1.

Inquio, is, it. verb. def. [*ab* in, & queo] *I ſay, quoth I*, Catull, 10, 27.

Inquīrendus, a, um. part. *To enquire,* or *be enquired into.* Ad ſedes inquirendas proficiſcuntur, *Juſt.* 3, 4.

Inquīrens, tis. part. *Enquireing.* Nimiùm inquirens in ſe, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 82.

Inquīrĭtur, imperſ. *Enquiry is made*, Cic. Offic. 2, 13.

Inquīro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum. act. [*ex* in & quæro] (1) *To enquire, ſearch, aſk, demand,* or *make enquiry; to examine,* or *ſearch.* (2) *To take an information in order to proſecution at law.* (1) § Occulta vitia inquirere, *Cic.* § Incolæ officium eſt, nihil de alieno inquirere, *Id. Offic.* 1, 34. § Filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 148, (2) Cùm ego diem in Siciliam inquirendi perexiguam poſtulaviſſem, &c. Cic. Act. *in Verr.* 2.

Inquīror, i. paſſ. *To be enquired into.* Jupiter è terrâ genitam mentitur, ut auctor Deſinat inquiri, *Ov. Met.* 1, 615.

‖ Inquīsītè. leg. ſaltem in comp. *Accurately, nicely.* Theophraſtus ſuper hâc re inquiſitiùs quàm Cicero diſſeruit, *Gell* 1, 3.

Inquīsītio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An inquiſition,* or *ſearch.* (2) *An examination, an inqueſt.* (1) ═ Inquiſitio & inveſtigatio veritatis homini propria eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. ¶ Inquiſitioni alicui eſſe, *to be out of the way, to be to ſeek*, Plaut. Caſ. 3, 1, 16. (2) Reus abſens contra inquiſitionem accuſatoris defenſus, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 4.

Inquīsītor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A ſearcher,* or *enquirer.* (2) *An inquiſitor, an informer,* or *promoter.* (1) Straton rerum naturæ inquiſitor fuit, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 6, 13. (2) Licinianum legatum & inquiſitorem reum poſtulavit, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 3. ℋ Eundem conſcium & inquiſitorem non ferebant, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 67.

Inquīsītus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Searched,* or *enquired, for.* (2) Alſo *not diſcovered,* or *found out.* (1) ═ Tertiam quam ipſe pro inquiſitâ ac ſibi compertâ affert, *Liv.* 10, 40. (2) Me, quàm illam quæſtionem inquiſitam amittere, mortuum ſatiùs eſt, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 1, 9. *vid.* & *Ibid.* 2, 2, 27.

* † Inrādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. [*ex* in, & rado] *To ſhave,* or *ſcrape upon.* Eodem ſilphium inradito, *Cato R. R.* 157.

* † Inrāſus, a, um. part. *Shaved,* or *ſcraped, upon.* Serpitium inraſum, *Cato R. R.* 157, 8. *conf. Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 16. & *Sil.* 8, 585.

Inrĕdĭvīvus, *vel* Irrĕdĭvīvus, a, um. adj. *That cannot be repaired,* or *renewed*, Catull. 18, 3.

Inrĕlĭgiōsè, *vel* Irrĕlĭgiōsè. *Irreligiouſly.* Damnari poſtulavit, ſi qua de Auguſto inreligioſè dixiſſet, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 50, 2. Irreligioſiùs, *Quint. Decl.* 8.

‖ Inrēmiſsè. adv. *Out of hand,* or *without any more ado*, Amm.

Inrĕquiētus. *Vid.* Irrequietus.

Inreſtinctus, *vel* Irreſtinctus, a, um. part. *Not quenched, not going out.* Inreſtincta focis ſervant altaria flammæ, *Sil.* 3, 29.

Inrĕvŏcātus. *Vid.* Irrevocatus.

Inrīto. *Vid.* Irrito.

Insălubris, e. adj. errĭmus, ſup. *Unwholeſome, corrupt, noiſome, peſtilent.* Inſalubris fundus, *Col.* 1, 4, 2. Inſaluberrimum vinum, *Plin.* 23, 1. tempus, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 2, 6.

Insălūtātus, a, um. part. *Unſaluted, unviſited.* Inque ſalutatum linquo, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 289. per Tmeſin.

Insānābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Incureable, that cannot be healed, deſperate, without remedy.* Inſanabilis plaga, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 19. morbus, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 1. Inſanabile ingenium, *Liv.* 1, 28. Lætari quòd nihil triſtius, nec inſanabilius eſſet, *Id.* 28, 5.

Insānè. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Madly, imprudently.* (2) *Greatly, extremely.* (1) In ſylvam non ligna feras inſaniùs, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 34. (2) ℋ Bonum eſt pauxillulum amare, inſanè non bonum eſt, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 20. Si unum epityrum apud eum eſuriens inſanè edam, *Id. Mil.* 1, 1, 25. citante *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5. paulò aliter nunc leg. ſed minùs rectè.

Insānia, æ. f. (1) *Madneſs, the ſickneſs of the mind, diſtraction.* (2) *Inconſiſtency, inconſtancy.* (3) *Fury, outrage.* (4) *A rapture,* or *tranſport.* (5) *Infatuation.* (6) *Extravagancy, luxury.* (7) *Doating.* (1) ═ Nomen inſaniæ ſignificat mentis ægrotationem, & morbum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 4. (2) Ferte viri flammas, &c. Quid loquor aut ubi ſum? Quæ mentem inſania mutat? *Virg. Æn.* 4, 595. (3) Scelerata inſania belli, *Id. Æn.* 7, 461. (4) Auditis? an me ludit amabilis inſania? *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 6. (5) Ubi parva ſtultitia, hic ſumma eſt inſania, *Id. Sat.* 2, 2, 221, (6) Ea villa objurget cæterarum villarum inſaniam, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. (7) Ov. Triſt. 1, 10, 11.

Insāniens, tis. part. (1) *Mad, rageing, frantick.* (2) *Rough, boiſterous.* (3) *Fooliſh, irrational.* (1) Verùm pòſt venit inſaniens, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 22. (2) Inſanientem navita Boſphorum Tentabo, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 30. (3) ¶ Inſanientis ſapientiæ conſultis, ὀξύμωρον, *of a nonſenſical ſect of philoſophers, the Epicureans*, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 2.

Insānio, īre, īvi, ītum, neut. (1) *To be mad, out of his wits,* or *beſide himſelf; to doat, to be inſpired with the muſes.* (2) *To play the fool.* (1) ═ Ut inſanire omnibus ac furere videretur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. ¶ § Inſanire inſaniam hilarem, *to be beſide himſelf*, as with wine, love, joy, &c. Sen. V. B. 12. Inſanire juvat, cur Berecynthiæ Ceſſant flamina tibiæ? *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 18. ℋ Galle, quid inſanis? inquit, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 22. Lynceus feros inſanit amores, *Prop.* 2, 34, 25. (2) Virg. Ecl. 3, 36.

Insānĭtas, ātis. f. *Madneſs, want of health.* ═ Inſipientia quaſi inſanitas, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 5.

Insānītūrus, a, um. part. *That will be mad.* Nec tamen inſaniturum illum puto, *Cic. Att.* 13, 29.

Insānùm. adv. *Exceſſively, at a great rate.* Porticus inſanùm bona, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 3, 5. Inſanùm magnum negotium, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 5, 1.

Insānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. Non ſanus. (1) *Mad, frantick, out of his wits.* (2) *Tempeſtuous, rageing.* (3) *Vaſt, huge.* (4) *Inſpired.* (5) *Unwholeſome.* (1) ℋ Ex ſtultis inſanos facere, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 23. Homo inter eos, qui ipſi quoque inſaniunt, inſaniſſimus, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 12. Uter eſt inſanior horum? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 102. (2) Turbo inſanus, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 366. vires Auſtri inſani, *Ov. Met.* 12, 510. (3) Subſtructiones aggeris inſanas mirabantur, *Plin.* 35, 15. Inſanæ moles ſubſtructionum, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 20. (4) Inſanam vatem aſpicies, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 443. (5) Inſana canicula meſſes coquit, *Perſ.* 3, 5. *niſi malis ad ſecundam notionem referre.* ¶ Inſanæ vites, *vines that bear thrice a year*, Plin. 16, 27.

‖ Insăpōrātus, a, um. part. *Without taſte and reliſh*, Litt. *ex* Sat.

Insătiābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. Non ſatiabilis. (1) *Inſatiable, that cannot be ſatisfyed,* or *ever have enough.* (2) Alſo *that doth not ſatiate,* or *fill.* (1) Inſatiabilis animus, *Liv.* 4, 13. voluptas, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 5. (2) Nulla inſatiabilior, ſpecies, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62.

‖ Insătiābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Inſatiableneſs*, Amm. 31, 12.

Insătiābĭlĭter. adv. *Inſatiably.* Inſatiabiliter deſidero, *Plin. Epiſt.* 9, 6, 3. Te inſatiabiliter deflebimus, *Lucr.* 3, 920. *Vid.* & *Tac. Ann.* 4, 38, 7.

✠ Insătiātus, a, um. part. *Inſatiate, unſatiſfyed.* Inſatiatus eundi Ardor, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 305. Arma tubaſque inſatiatus habet, *Id.* 7, 12.

† Insătiĕtas, ātis. f. *Inſatiableneſs*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 13.

‖ Insătīvus, a, um. adj. *That is not planted,* or *ſown, but cometh up of its own accord*, Litt. *ex* Plin. *ſed q.*

Insătŭrābĭlis, e. adj. *Inſatiate, that cannot be filled.* Inſaturabile abdomen, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 51.

Insătŭrābĭlĭter. adv. *Inſatiably.* Annis præteritis inſaturabiliter expletus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 25.

‖ Inſcalpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. *To engrave, to cut in*, as engravers, or maſons, do. Inſcalpunt ſacrato in marmore formam, *Lact. verſ.* 153.

Inſcendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. & neut. [*ex* in & ſcando] *To go up, to mount, to climb up unto.* § Inſcendere in currum, *Plaut. Menæch.* 5, 1, 110. in arborem, *Id.* ſupra pilam, *Cato*, 127, 2. Abſol. *to go on ſhipboard, to take ſhip*, Plaut Mil. 2, 1, 30.

‖ Inſcendor, i. paſſ. *To be gone up, mounted, &c.* Haud unquam ſe ab alio inſcendi paſſus eſt, *Gell.* 5, 2.

Inſcenſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A mounting,* or *climbing up.* ¶ Inſcenſio in navem, *a going on board,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19.

‖ Inſcenſor, ōris. m. verb. [qui navem inſcendit] *A ſoldier ſerveing at ſea,* Lampr.

Incenſus, a, um. part. *Mounted,* or *jumped, upon; leaped into,* as a man leapeth into a ſaddle. Incenſus equus, *Suet. Tit.* 4.

‖ Inſcenſus, ûs. m. *A leaping upon.* ¶ Inſcenſus equarum, *the covering of mares,* Apul. Met. 7, p. 219.

‖ Inſciè. adv. *Ignorantly,* Apul. *de* Deo Socr. p. 668. ⊥ Inſcienter.

Inſciens, tis. adj. *Unwitting, unawares, not knowing,* or *thinking on it.* Inſciens feci, *Ter. H.* 4, 1, 19. ¶ Me inſciente, *without my knowledge,* Cic. Att. 1, 2.

Inſcienter, adv. *Ignorantly, without knowing of it, unſkillfully.* § Inſcienter facere, *Cic. Topic.* 8. & *Acad. Q.* 4, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 25, 10.

Inſcientia, æ. f. *Lack of knowledge, ignorance.* = In tantis tenebris erroris & inſcientiæ, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 14. Inſcientia multa verſatur in vitâ, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 47.

Inſcītè. adv. ‖ ſsĭmè, ſup. *Ignorantly, unhandſomely, bungleingly.* Inſcitè medicinæ & gubernationis ultimum cum ultimo ſapientiæ comparatur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 7. § Inſcitè facere, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 58. Inſcitiſſimè, *Gell.* 10, 16.

Inſcītia, æ. f. (1) *Ignorance, unſkillfullneſs.* (2) *Imprudence.* (1) Sive propter lini inopiam, atque ejus uſûs inſcitiam, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 13. (2) Malè mereri de immerente inſcitia eſt, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 29.

Inſcītus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Unhandſome, unbecomeing.* (2) *Fooliſh, fond.* (3) *Abſurd.* (4) ‖ *Unknown.* (5) *Inſufficient, unable to do.* (1) Ter. Hecyr. 5, 1, 1. (2) Quid confugiſti in aram inſcitiſſimus? *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 2, 14. (3) Quid autem inſcitius, quàm, &c. Cic. N. D. 13. (4) Gell. (5) Plaut. Merc. 5, 4.

Inſcius, a, um. adj. [*ex* in & ſcio] (1) *Ignorant, not knowing.* (2) *Unſkillfull.* (3) *Unwitting, heedleſs.* (1) Inſcii quid in Æduis gereretur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 77, pr. ⊕ Inſcia ſomni lumina, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 367. (2) = Socrates ſe omnium rerum inſcium fingebat & rudem, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 85. 𝔛 peritus, *Celſ.* (3) Androgeus ſe offert nobis, ſocia agmina credens, Inſcius, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 372.

Inſcrībendus, a, um. part. *To be inſcribed,* or *charged.* Mea dextera letho Inſcribenda tuo eſt, *Ov. Met.* 10, 199.

Inſcrībens, tis. part. *Inſcribeing.* Et imo Vix ulla inſcribens terræ veſtigia cornu, *Sil.* 13, 328.

Inſcrībo, ĕre, pſi, tum. act. [*ex* in & ſcribo] (1) *To write in,* or *upon.* (2) *To inſcribe, to entitle, to ſuperſcribe.* (3) *To imprint, paint,* or *deſcribe.* (4) *To engrave.* (5) *To entitle, to charge with.* (6) ‖ *To implead.* (1) § Philoſophi in his ipſis libris, quos ſcribunt de contemnendâ gloriâ, ſua nomina inſcribunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 15. Inſcripſit ſtipite nomen, *Luc.* 8, 792. ¶ Inſcribere ædes mercede, *to put a bill on the door,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92. (2) Xenophontis liber qui inſcribitur œconomicus, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 24. (3) Barbarorum feminæ mareſque corpora ſua inſcribunt, *Plin.* 22, 1. Sua quemque deorum Inſcribit facies, *Ov. Met.* 6, 74. (4) Inſcribar Eliſa Sichæi, *Id. Epiſt.* 7, 193. § Inſcribere lapidem notis, *Tib.* 1, 3. 54. (5) Ipſos Inſcripsêre deos ſceleri, *Ov. Met.* 15, 128. (6) Ap. JCC.

Inſcrībor, i, ptus. paſſ. *To be writ in, to be inſcribed, &c.* Cic. § Inſcribi ſepulchro, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 145. *Vid.* Inſcribo, n. 2.

Inſcriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An inſcription, a title, a bill upon a door.* (2) Alſo *a brand, mark,* or *ſcar.* (3) ‖ *An accuſation.* (1) Inſcriptio libri, *Cic. Topic.* 1. ſtatuæ, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 30. Tabula cum inſcriptione, *Plin.* 29, 11. (2) Inſcriptiones frontis, *Sen.* de *Irâ* 3, 3. (3) Ap. JCC.

‖ Inſcriptum, i. n. (1) *An inſcription, a title,* (2) *A licenſe,* or *bill teſtifycatory; a cocket at the cuſtomhouſe for merchants goods.* (1) Quædam alia inſcripta nimis lepida, *Gell.* in *præf. op.* (2) Ap. JCC.

Inſcriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Writen upon.* (2) *Entitled, inſcribed.* (3) *Engraven.* (4) *Stigmatized, branded;* as ſlaves were. (5) Alſo *not writen, unwriten.* (1) Inſcripta foliis litera, *Ov. Met.* 13, 398. (2) In eo libro qui eſt inſcriptus Hortenſius, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 1. (3) Verſus in monumento inſcripti, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 23. Signum inde factum eſt, & inſcriptum, *Liv.* 2, 41. (4) Quàtuor inſcripti portabant vile cadaver, *Mart.* 8, 75. (5) Inſcriptum è portu exponunt clanculum, ne portorium dent, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 𝔛 Alia eſſe ſcripta, alia inſcripta, *Quint.* 3, 8.

Inſcriptus, i. m. *A rogue that hath been burnt in the hand,* or *ſhoulder,* Mart. 8, 75.

‖ Inſcrūtābĭlis, e. adj. Non ſcrutabilis. *Unſearchable,* Bibl.

Inſculpo. ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* in & ſcalpo] (1) *To engrave, carve, cut,* or *engrail.* (2) Met. *To imprint.* (1) § Inſculpere aliquid ſaxo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 90. poſtibus formam, *Ov. Metam.* 15, 621. (2) Inſculpſit in mentibus natura, ut deos æternos & beatos haberemus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17.

Inſculptus, a, um. part. (1) *Engraven.* (2) *Imprinted, deeply fixed.* (1) § In robore inſculptas eſſe priſcarum literarum notas, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 41. (2) Omnibus innatum eſt & in animo quaſi inſculptum, eſſe deos, *Id. N. D.* 2, 4.

Inſĕcābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be cut,* or *parted.* Corpora inſecabilia, *Quint.* 2, 17. & *Vitr.* 2, 2.

Inſĕcandus, a, um. part. *To be pruned, cut, &c.* Inſecandi ſunt favi, *Col.* 9, 15.

† Inſĕcenda, *i. e.* dicenda, *Cato* ap. *Gell.* 8, 9. *Vid.* Inſeque.

Inſĕco, āre, ui, ctum. act. *To cut in, to prune.* Dentibus aliquem inſecare, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 40. Inſecat corticem vimen, *Col.* 4, 29, 10.

Inſĕcor, āri. paſſ. *To be pruned.* Sequente deinde anno inſecatur ſuperior pars curvaturæ, *Col.* 4, 15, 3.

Inſecta, ōrum. n. plur. *Inſects,* as flies, gnats, piſmires, and ſuch like. *Vid. Plin.* 11. 26. ibi *Sipont.*

Inſectans. tis. part. *Purſueing, &c.* Inſectans Argum, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 388. *conf. Liv.* 28, 40.

‖ Inſectanter. adv. *With railing,* or *brawling,* Gell. 19, 3.

Inſectātio, ōnis. f. *A railing,* or *inveighing, againſt one,* Liv. 22, 34. § Inſectatione conſulum abſtinere, *Id.* 2, 56. Inſectatio flagitii, *Plin. Paneg.* 28.

Inſectātor, ōris. m. verb. *A railer,* or *ſlanderer; a backbiter, a laſher,* or *ſcourger.* § Sævus inſectator plebis, *Liv.* 3, 33. vitiorum, *Quint.* 10, 1.

Inſectātus, a, um. part. (1) *Followed, purſued.* (2) Met. *Inveighed againſt, railed at and reviled.* (3) Activ. *Inveighing againſt.* (1) Miles ab his inſectatus conſtiterat, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 71. (2) Magiſtratus ne verbo quidem inſectatus remiſit, *Suet. Tib.* 32. (3) Prætorianos nuper exauctoratos inſectatus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 96, 3.

‖ Inſectio, ōnis. f. *A diſcourſe, treatiſe,* or *long continued tale.* = Narratio, *Gell.* 12, 9.

Inſecto, āre. act. & Inſector, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To purſue, to run after.* (2) *To inveigh againſt, to ſpeak ill of, to rail at* one. (3) *To ſue, indict,* or *impeach,* one. (4) *To harrow, hoe,* or *rake* the ground. (1) § Illic nos inſectabit lapidibus, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 61. Haſtis inſectatus eſt domi matrem & patrem, *Ibid.* 17. (2) § Quomodo ſum inſectatus levitatem ſenum, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. = Acerbiùs in aliquem invehi, inſectarique vehementiùs, *Id.* de *Am.* 16. (3) Id. *pro* Font. 1. (4) Niſi aſſiduis terram inſectabere raſtris, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 155. § Inſectari aliquem haſtis, *Plaut. Cap.* 3, 4, 20. maledictis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 25. injuriam alicujus, *Id. Att.* 5, 17.

Inſectus, a, um. part. [*ab* inſecor] (1) *Cut,* or *notched; cut in pieces.* (2) ‖ *Uncut.* (1) Inſecti pectine dentes, *Ov. Met.* 6, 58. 𝔛 Napi integri, ſi minuti ſunt, majores autem inſecti, *Col.* 12, 45, 3. (2) Feſt.

Inſectūra, æ. f. *A notch. Virgula,* ſi aptè fabricata foret, totidem redderet ſoles, quot habuiſſet inſecturas, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 7. *ed. Gron.*

‖ Inſĕcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A purſuit,* or *following after,* Apul. Met. 8.

‖ Inſĕcūtor, ōris. m. verb. *A perſecutor,* Prud. Cath. 12, 127.

Inſĕcūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to purſue,* or *follow.* Ratus, id quod accidit, inſecuturos ad extrema ab tergo carpenda hoſtes, *Liv.* 42, 64.

Inſĕcūtus, a, um. part. [*ab* inſequor] (1) *Which followeth, goeth after,* or *ſucceedeth.* (2) *Railing at.* (1) Inſecutis menſibus geminos enixa eſt, *Plin.* 7, 11. Inſecutus eſt dies noctem, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 1. (2) Inſecutus deos convitio, *Id.* 5, 5, 4.

Inſēdābĭlĭter. adv. [*ab* inſedabilis] *So that it cannot be quieted.* Inſedabiliter ſitis arida corpora merſans, *Lucr.* 6, 1174.

Inſēdātus, a, um. part. *Unquiet, troubleſome, unappeaſed.* Omne quod eſt grave, inſedatum, turbulentum, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 22.

Inſēmĭnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made fruitfull.* (2) ‖ *Begot.* (1) Terra ex cœleſtium imbrium conceptionibus inſeminata, *Vitr. proœm.* lib. 8. (2) Ex conventu Jovis inſeminati & nati, *Arnob.*

‖ Inſēmĭno, āre. act. *To ſow in.* Morbum viſceribus inſeminare, *Gell.* 19, 5.

‖ Inſēmĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſown in,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Inſĕneſco, ĕre, ui. incept. *To grow old and ſpend all his time upon* a thing. § Inſenuit libris & curis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 82. negotiis, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 6, 6.

‖ Inſenſātus, a, um. adj. *Fooliſh, ſenſeleſs,* Quint. *citat.* Litt. *locum non dicit; utcunque ſit, tutiùs dixeris.* ⊥ Senſûs expers, ſenſu carens, *vel* deſtitutus.

‖ Inſenſĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Inſenſible, that cannot be felt,* or *that cannot feel,* Gell. 17, 10. ſed pertinet ad Latinit. cadent. ⊥ Senſu carens.

Inſenſĭlis, e. adj. *Inſenſible; that hath no ſenſe,* or *feeling; ſenſeleſs.* 𝔛 Ex inſenſilibus, ne credas ſenſile gigni? *Lucr.* 2, 887.

Inſēpărābĭlis, e. adj. *Inſeparable,* Sen. Ep. 85. Apul. Met. 9, p. 283. ⊥ Aſſiduus.

‖ Inſēpărābĭlĭter. adv. *Inſeparably,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22.

Inſĕpultus, a, um. part. *Unburyed.* Cerno miſeros & inſepultos acervos civium, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. Inſepultos projecit, *Liv.* 29, 9. Inſepulta cadavera jacuerunt, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 1.

† Inſĕque, *ap. Vett.* dic. narra. inſexit, dixit, *Feſt.* ex *Enn.*

Inſĕquendus, a, um. part. *To purſue, or be purſued.* Filium, ad inſequendum eum cum tertiâ parte copiarum mittit, *Juſt.* 1, 8.

Inſĕquens, tis. part. *Next following, enſueing.* 𝔛 Inſequens hora antecedente calamitoſior populo Romano illuxit, *Cic.* ad *Octav.* Inſequentia tempora, *Paterc.* 2, 47. Inſequenti æſtate, *Id.* 2, 106. Inſequentes Archontes, *Id.* 1, 3.

‖ Inſĕquenter. adv. *Inconſequently, not to the purpoſe,* Gell. 10, 29. ⊥ Ineptè, abſurdè.

Inſĕquor, i, ūtus ſum. dep. [*ex* in & ſequor] (1) *To follow after, to purſue, to run after.* (2) *To ſucceed.* (3) *To perſecute, to rail at one.* (4) *To proceed.* (5) *To ſue another at law.* (6) *To perſiſt.* (1) 𝔛 Inſequi fugientem, *Cic.* Fugam inhibe, moderatiùs inſequar ipſe, *Ov. Met.* 1, 511. (2) Hunc proximo ſeculo Themiſtocles inſequutus eſt, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 10. (3) Eadem fortuna viros tot caſibus actos inſequitur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 245. § Inſequi aliquem clamore, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 4. minis, *Id.* pro *Cluent* 8. (4) Convellere vimen inſequor, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 32. (5) = Inſequeris tamen hunc, & lite moraris in quâ, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 19. (6) = Pergam atque inſequar longiùs. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 20.

Inſĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be inſerted, &c.* Inſerenda eſt fortitudo, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 17. *conf. Celſ.* 6, 11.

Inſĕrens, tis. part. *Puting in, inſerting, &c.* Inſerentes pæne cœlo manus, *Paterc.* 2, 111.

Inſĕrēnus, a, um. adj. *Cloudy, not fair,* or *clear.* Non tantis Hyas inſerena nimbis terras obruit, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 21. ☞ Rarò occ.

Inſĕro, ĕre, ēvi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* in & ſero] (1) *To ſow in,* or *among.* (2) *To implant, to ingraft.* (3) Met. *To implant.* (1) Inſerere frumentum arboribus, *Col.* 5, 7. (2) Omnis ſurculus omni arbori inſeri poteſt, *Id.* 5, 11, 12. (3) Vitiorum aliqua inſevit tibi natura, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 35.

Inſĕror, i. inſĭtus. paſſ. *To be ingrafted.* Verno tempore inſerebantur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. *conſ. Celſ.* 8, 1,

Inſĕro, ĕre, ſĕrui, ſertum. act. (1) *To put,* or *thruſt, in.* (2) *To apply,* or *put, to.* (3) *To inſert, to intermix.* (4) *To meddle, to interpoſe.* (1) § Pueris cibum in os inſerere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 39. manum in ſinum meretrici, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 3. dextræ virgam, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 306. (2) Si crudum ovum jejunis faucibus inſeras, *Col.* 6, 4. (3) Hiſtoriæ turpes inſeruiſſe jocos, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 444. ¶ Minimis etiam rebus prava religio inſerit deos, *bringeth them in for a ſhare,* Liv. 117. (4) § Bellis civilibus ſe inſerere, *Ov. Met.* 3, 27, 23. ſe dubitantibus, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 4, 2. ¶ Vitæ inſerere aliquem, *to bring one to life,* Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 72.

Inſĕror, i, ſertus. paſſ. *To be put in.* Inſeri quidem & donari ab arte non poſſunt omnia, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 25.

• Inſerpo, ĕre. neut. [*ex* in, & ſerpo] *To creep in.* § Somnus avaris Inſerpit curis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 340.

Inſerta, æ, f. *A piece put in, an inlay, an ornament.* Frugalitas inſerta eſt rumoris boni, *Publ. Syrus.*

Inſertans, tis. part. *Puting in.* Nubibus inſertans caput, *Sil.* 5, 483.

Inſertim. adv. [*ab* inſerendo, *ut* exertim *ab* exſerendo] *By way of inſertion,* or *darting in.* Inſertim fundunt radios, *Lucr.* 2, 114.

‖ Inſertio, ōnis. f. verb. *A puting between, an inſertion.* Hanc vocem inſeruit *Litt.* unde non dicit, neque ego ſcio. ⊥ Interpoſitio.

Inſertīvus, a, um. adj. *Mingled,* or *not natural,* Calpurn. Declam. 24.

Inſerto, āre. freq. [*ab* inſero] *To put in often.* Clypeo ſiniſtram Inſertabam aptans, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 672. § Dextram inſertare lateri, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 891. dextra catenis, *Id. Theb.* 12, 460.

Inſertus, a, um. part. (1) *Put in,* or *upon.* (2) *Mingled amongſt.* (1) Penna per adverſas inſerta nares, *Plin.* 10, 57. Falces inſertæ affixæque longuriis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 14. (2) Prædia agris meis vicina atque etiam inſerta, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19.

Inſervio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*ex* in & ſervio] (1) *To ſerve one, to do one ſervice.* (2) *To ſtudy to obtain,* or *preſerve.* (3) *To attend upon, to mind and take care of* any thing. (1) § A quo plurimùm ſperant, ei potiſſimùm inſerviunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 15. § Matronæ, non meretricium eſt, unum inſervire amantem, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 33. Si illum inſervibis ſolum, *Ibid.* 59. (2) Honoribus inſervire cœpi, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 1. Valetudo tua me ſolicitat, ſed inſervi, & fac omnia, *Id. Fam.* 16, 17. (3) = Accuratiùs huic rei ſtudere, atque inſervire inſtituerunt, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 12. § Cum acc. *Plaut. Moſt. ut ſuprà.* § Inſervite commodis ſuis, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 35, famæ, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 8, 4. honoribus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 1. valetudini, *Id. Fam.* 16, 17.

Inſervītum eſt. imperſ. *I, thou, he,* &c. *ſerved.* Nihil eſt à me inſervitum temporis cauſâ, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 12. Omnibus rebus inſerviendum ſtatuit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 8.

Inſervo, āre. act. [*ex* in intenſ. & ſervo] (1) *To keep,* or *preſerve.* (2) *To obſerve,* as an omen. (1) Elyſias dedit inſervare volucres, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 194. (2) Piget inſervare peritque Venturi pomiſſa fides, *Id. Theb.* 6, 965.

‖ Inſeſſor, ōris. m. verb. *A robber, a ſeter, a highwayman,* Feſt. & Symm. ⊥ Prædo.

Inſeſſus, a, um. part. [*ab* inſideor] (1) *Sat,* or *perched, upon.* (2) *Beſet, blocked up.* (3) *Infeſted, thwacked.* (1) Inſeſſum diris avibus Capitolium, *Tac.* 12, 43. (2) Inſeſſæ fauces Epiri, *Liv.* 33, 4. (3) Humus inſeſſa tanto pondere, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 1, 56.

Inſībĭlo, āre. neut. (1) *To whiſtle,* or *blow, into.* (2) *To make a hiſſing.* (1) Ubi trux inſibilat Eurus, *Ov. Metam.* 15, 603. (2) Membris inſibilat ignis, *Sil.* 12, 6, 6. Denſis inſibilat aër Verberibus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 421.

Inſiccātus, a, um. part. *Undryed.* Vulnera ferens putri inſiccata cruore, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 364. *conſ.* 8, 246.

‖ Inſicco, āre. act. *To dry,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

† Inſĭcium, ii. n. [*ab* inſico, *i. e.* inſeco, quòd fiat ex carne inſectâ] *A ſauſage,* Varr. *al. leg.* inſititium.

Inſīdendus, a, um. part. *To be ſat,* or *lain, upon,* Liv. 24, 31.

Inſīdens, tis. part. [*ab* inſideo] (1) *Siting in,* or *on; lieing upon.* (2) *Conſtant, continual.* (1) *Elephantus* inſidentis magiſtri imperio regitur, *Liv.* 27, 14. § Inſidens equo, *Val. Max.* 5, 7, 1. ſolio, *Id.* 6, 9, *ext.* 7. (2) Deorum aſſidua inſidens cura pectora imbuerat, *Liv.* 1, 21.

Inſīdens, tis. part. [*ab* inſido] *Lighting,* or *ſiting, upon.* Ne inſidens ales infringat, *Plin.* 22, 6.

Inſīdeo, ſēre, ſēdi, ſeſſum. neut. [*ex* in & ſedeo] (1) *To ſit,* or *reſt, upon.* (2) *To be in, to be fixed.* (3) *To teize one.* (4) *To beſet, to beleaguer,* or *beſiege.* (5) *To lie in wait.* (6) *To ſettle in.* (1) § Inſidere equis, *Aur. Vict.* de *Vir. Ill.* 32, 3. toro, *Ov. Epiſt.* 20, 134. in ſellâ aureâ, *Plin.* 11, 37. ſedit *aut. edit. Hard.* (2) Inſedit in memoriâ meâ penitùs, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 28. = Cùm fervor mentis inveteraverit, & medullis inſederit, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 10. (3) § Sabinus re trepidâ arcem Capitolii inſedit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 69. (4) Sylvarum anfractus cæcis inſederat armis, *Sil.* 5, 3. (5) Quingentis militibus arcem inſedit, *Liv.* 26, 44. (6) Lydia gens jugis inſedit, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 479.

Inſīdeor, ēri. ſeſſus. paſſ. *To be taken poſſeſſion of, to be beſieged.* Viæ omnes præſidiis inſidentur, *Liv.* 25.

Inſīdiæ, ārum. f. pl. [*ab* inſideo] (1) *An ambuſh, an ambuſcade, a lieing in wait.* (2) *Snares, craft, ſubtilety, treachery.* (1) 𝔛 Poſtquam bello eum opprimi non poſſe animadvertit, inſidiis interficere ſtuduit, *Nep. Datam.* 9. (2) = Qui nihil ex occulto, nihil de inſidiis agendum putant, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. ¶ Inſidias alicui collocare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 37. & *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 10. comparare, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 16. componere, *Tib.* 1, 6, 4. facere, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 26. inſtruere, *Catull.* 19, 7. locare, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 25. meditari, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 60. moliri, *Id. Geor.* 1, 271. ponere, *Liv.* 37, 13. opponere, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 29. parare, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 9. ponere, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* 7. ſtruere, *Ov. Met.* 1, 198. tendere, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 16. *to lay wait for, to endeavour to trepan.*

‖ Inſīdianter. adv. *Inſidiouſly,* Juſt. 6, 6, 6. *ſed mel. libb.* inſidiantes. ⊥ Inſidioſè.

Inſīdians, tis. part. *Laying wait for.* Ab inſidiantibus accipere detrimentum, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 9. Inſidiantis oculi, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 382. *Conſ. Liv.* 24, 37.

Inſīdiātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that layeth wait to deceive.* Inſidiatori & latroni quæ poteſt afferri injuſta nex? *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 6, 7. Inſidiatores animadvertit, *Nep. Epam.* 9. Inſidiator vitæ, *Id. Reg.* 2.

‖ Inſīdiātrix, īcis. f. *She that lieth in wait,* Amm. 24, 17.

Inſīdiātūrus, a, um. part. *About to lie in wait for.* Cum magno equitatu levique armaturâ inſidiaturus locis idoneis conſedit, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 65.

Inſīdiātus, a, um. part. *Lieing in wait.* § Lupus inſidiatus ovili, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 59.

Inſīdior, āri, ātus ſum dep. *To lay wait, to deceive; to lie in ambuſh,* or *in wait, for one.* Non id agit, ut inſidietur & obſervet, ſed jam favet, *Cic. Orat.* 62. C. Pompeius videbatur inſidiari temporibus, *Paterc.* 2, 21, 2.

Inſīdiōſè. adv. ſſīmè. ſup. *Craftyly, deceitfully, treacherouſly.* Inſidioſè ſpem falſam oſtendere, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 38. Inſidioſiſſimè tractare aliquem, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 3, ſub fine.

Inſid.ōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſīmus, ſup. *Full of wiles and deceits, craftyly, wilely, dangerous.* Inſidioſus latro, *Mart.* 14, 20. Verba inſidioſa, *Ov. Epiſt.* 20, 210. Quis inſidioſior, quis crudelior inquam? *Cic. Verr.* 2, 78. Sub illo inſidioſiſſimo principe, *Plin. Paneg.* ſub fin. Inſidioſiſſima conditio, *Id.* 29, 1.

ф Inſīdo, ĕre, ſēdi, ſeſſum. neut. (1) *To light upon, to ſit upon.* (2) Met. *To ſink into, to ſettle.* (1) Apes floribus inſidunt, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 708. Inſidat cervicibus jugum, *Col.* 2, 2, 22. (2) Dum verba memoriæ inſidant, *Quint.* 10, 7.

ф Inſīdor, i. paſſ. *To be lighted,* or *reſted, upon.* Tantum feſſis inſiditur aſtris, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 36. ☞ Rarò occ.

Inſigne, is. n. in pl. inſignia. (1) *A particular mark, ſign,* or *token,* whereby any thing is known; *an adjunct* either of virtue, *or* vice, for which one is remarkbale; (2) of any kind. (3) *An appellation from.* (4) *An impreſs on a ſhield.* (5) *The creſt of a helmet.* (6) *An enſign,* or *painting, on the prow of a ſhip.* (7) *All marks and tokens, of honour;* as crowns, robes, ſceptres, maces, &c. (8) *A blemiſh, a ſcar.* (1) Quos pardi generavēre ſemper inſigni hoc carent, *Plin.* 8, 16. Naturæ inſignia in multis variè cognoſcuntur, *Id.* 7, 9. Inſignia ſenatûs, *Flor.* 4, 1, 3. Effoſſus oculus inſigne dicitur, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 30. Ponas inſignia morbi, Faſciolas, cubital, focalia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 254. (2) = Omnia inſignia & ornamenta generis, nominis, &c. *Cic.* pro *Sullâ.* (3) Cæſari proprium inſigne, *Plin.* 7, 25. (4) Clypei inſigne decorum Induitur, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 392. (5) Pro galeâ ſcaphium, pro inſigni ſit corolla plectilis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 37. (6) Navis Bruti ex inſigni facilè agnoſci poterat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 6. Sive & animal, ſeu navis inſigne fuit, *Tac.* 6, 34. (7) Inſigne regni, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 5. Inſignia conſularia, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 4, 3. Inſignia prætoria, *Id. Ann.* 12, 21, 2. quæſtoria, *Ibid.* 11, 38, 4. (8) Ob rempub. quod inſigne habeo ne me incomities, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 30.

Inſignio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To note,* or *mark, with ſome ſign.* (2) *To ſignalize, to make remarkable, to render famous,* either perſons, *or* things. (1) Ad Herenn. 3, 22. (2) 𝔛 Illud temperantius non excerpere ſe, nec inſigniri, nec miſceri omnibus, *Sen. Epiſt.* 18. Auro inſignibat clypeum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 790. Inſignire annum tempeſtatibus, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 13, 1. *conſ. Sil.* 14, 32.

Inſignior, īri. paſſ. *To be made remarkable.* Quem etiam palam de conditione temporum ſuorum ſolebat, quòd nullis calamitatibus publicis inſignirentur, *Suet. Calig.* 31.

Inſignis, e. adj. [*ab* in, & ſignum, in quo aliqua ſunt ſigna, quibus ab aliis diſcernitur] or, comp. ‖ ſſīmus, ſup. (1) *Marked naturally.* (2) Met. *Notable, remarkable, notorious,* in a middle, good, *or* bad, ſenſe; *famous, noble.* (3) *Extraordinary.* (1) § Maculis inſignis & albo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 56. Crinibus inſignis Phœbus, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 1, 11. ‖ Inſignes boves, *Feſt.* (2) § Inſigni aliquâ & notâ re notari volo, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 64. Inſignis pietate, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 10. titulis avorum, *Luc.* 8, 73. notis turpitudinis, *Cic.* pro *C. Rab.* 9. vitiis, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 13, 14. Malefacta inſignia, *Lucr.* 3, 1027. § Inſignis ad deformitatem, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 8. (3) Inſignior contumelia, *Liv.* 4, 4. Cum aliquo inſigni indicio meæ erga te benevolentiæ, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6. Furor inſignis equarum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 266. ‖ Inſigniſſimum ſpectaculum, *Tert.*

Inſignītè, adv. iùs, comp. *Notably, remarkably.* Inſignitè improbus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 23. Quò inſignitiùs omiſſa res conſuli exprobraretur, *Liv.* 8, 13.

Inſignīter. adv. iùs, comp. *Notably, remarkably, mightyly, extremely.* 𝔛 Satiùs eſt unum aliquod inſigniter facere, quàm plurima mediocriter, *Plin. Epiſt.* 9, 29, 1. = Amicos præcipuè & inſigniter deligere, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. § Inſignitiùs exprobrare alicui, *Liv.* 83, 1. Inſigniter neglectus hortorum cultus, *Col.* 10, *pr.* 1.

Inſignītus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Marked, blemiſhed.* (2) Met. *Remarkable, notorious.* (1) Inſignitos pueros parere, varos, valgos, compernes, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 2. (2) Inſignitæ notæ veritatis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 30. Inſignitius flagitium, *Tac Ann.* 4, 51, 2.

Insīle, is. n. [ita dict. ut credit interpres Lucretii, eò quòd applauſa pectine tela reſultet & ſobſiliat] *The treadle of a weaver's loom*; and may be uſed for that part in an organ which maketh the bellows blow, *Lucr.* 5, 1352.

Insiliens, tis. part. *Leaping*, or *pouring in.* Subito cum pondere victus Inſiliente mari ſubmergitur alveus undis, *Sil.* 14, 542.

Insĭlio, īre, ui & iī, ultum. neut. [*ex* in, & ſalio] *To leap in*, or *upon.* § Inſilire vadis, *Stat.* ſcopulo, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 513. puppim, *Id.* 8, 133. § tauros, *Suet. Claud.* 2. § in equum, *Liv.* 6, 7. § Tergo Bianoris alti Inſilit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 345. § Tauros inſiliunt defeſſos, *Suet. Claud.* 2, 1. § Lignum ſupra turba petulans inſilit, *Phædr.* 2, 2, 20.

Insĭmul. adv. *Jointly, together.* Toto inſimul regna veniebant, *Flor.* 2, 20, 1. *Vid.* & *Stat. Syl.* 1, 6, 36. ☞ Rarò occ.

Insĭmŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An accuſeing*, or *impeaching.* Inſimulatio criminis, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9.

‖ Insĭmŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An accuſer*, Apul. Apol. p. 454.

Insĭmŭlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to accuſe*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 21.

Insĭmŭlātus, a, um. part. *Accuſed*, or *impeached.* Inſimulatus falſis criminationibus, *Paterc.* 2, 77.

Insĭmŭlo, āre. act. [*ex* in & ſimulo] (1) *To feign, diſſemble*, or *counterfeit*; *to pretend.* (2) *To accuſe, impeach*, or *lay to one's charge.* (1) Furere inſimulavit, ne quò iret, ap. *Cic.* (2) § Verrem inſimulat avaritiæ & audaciæ, *Id. Verr.* 1, 49. § Nimis facinus mirum eſt, qui collibitum fiet meo viro ſic me inſimulare falſum facinus tam mirum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, in fin. § criminibus falſis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 6, 22.

Insĭmŭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be accuſed, impeached*, &c. Qui repetundarum inſimulabitur, *Quint.* Inſimulatus eſt occidiſſe Alexandrum, *Val. Max.* 8, 4, 1. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 18.

Inſincērus, a, um. adj. Non ſincerus. (1) *Corrupted, putrid.* (2) ‖ *Inſincere, not to be depended on.* (1) Inſincerus apes tulit cruor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 285. (2) *Prud. Hamart.* 4. Protagoras inſincerus philoſophus, *Gell.* 5, 3.

Insĭnuandus, a, um. part. *To be inſinuated.* Litera labris atque animis inſinuanda meis, *Claud.* ad *Olyb.* 22.

Insĭnuans, tis. part. *Inſinuateing.* Italiæque urbes dextram inſinuantes in undam, *Manil.* 4, 603, ſed Bentleius *ſinuantis.*

Insĭnuātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A crafty addreſs*, or *begining of an oration*, where we creep covertly into the favour of the audience; *an inſinuation.* ✠ Exordium in duas partes dividitur, in principium, & inſinuationem, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 15. *Vid. Quint.* 4, 1.

‖ Insĭnuātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that inſinuateth*, Aug.

Insĭnuātus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeq.] ‖ (1) *Folded one within the other.* (2) Met. *Inſinuated, crept into favour.* (1) Inſinuatis manibus ambulabit mihi? *Apul. Met.* 9, ſtatim. à princ. (2) Per hanc inſinuatus Neroni, *Suet. Oth.* 2.

Insĭnuo, āre. act. [*i. e.* in ſinum inſero] (1) *To put in his boſom, to emboſom.* (2) *To put*, or *thruſt, in.* (3) *To inſinuate, by little and little*; *to wind itſelf*, or *himſelf*; *to creep into one's favour.* (4) *To recommend.* (5) ‖ *To move and ſet forward, to regiſter and ſet down upon record.* (1) *Vid. ſeq.* Inſinuor. (2) Sol æſtum inſinuat per ſepta domorum, *Lucr.* 6, 859. (3) = § Blandire & ſuppliciter inſinuare ſe alicui, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 20. in amicitiam alicujus blanditiis, muneribus, donis, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 94. § ad amicam alterius, *Id. Mil.* 2, 1, 27. § Novus per pectora cunctis Inſinuat pavor, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 228. (4) Hoc eſt quod illos penitùs animo Cæſaris inſinuavit, *Plin. Paneg.* 62. (5) Ap. JCC.

Insĭnuor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be poured into one's lap*, &c. Tibi omni Tempore tam faciles inſinuentur opes, *Prop.* 3, 9, 28. *conf. Celſ.* 8, 1.

‖ Insĭpĭdè. adv. *Without ſavour*, or *reaſon*, Aug. ⊥ Inſulſè.

‖ Insĭpĭdus, a, um. adj. *Unſavoury*; *without taſte*, or *reliſh*; *inſipid*, ap. Seq. ☞ *Lexicis citatur*, Gell. 6, 1. *ubi emendatiſſimi libri hab.* inſubidius, *non* inſipidius. ⊥ Nullius ſaporis, inſulſus.

Insĭpiens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ex* in, & ſapiens] *Unwiſe, fooliſh, ſotiſh, witleſs.* ✠ Quid turpius quàm ſapientium vitam ex inſipientium ſermone pendere? *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 15. = O ſêclum inſipiens, & inficetum, *Catull.* 41, 8. Inſipientior ego quàm illi, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 23, ult. Inſipientiſſimus, *Sen. Quæſt. Nat.* 2, 59.

Insĭpienter. adv. *Unwiſely, fooliſhly.* Adoleſcens diu ſe victurum inſipienter ſperat, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 19.

Insĭpientia, æ. f. *Folly, lack of diſcretion.* ✠ = Sapientia ſanitas, inſipientia autem inſanitas quædam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 5.

† Insĭpo, āre. *vel* Insipo, ĕre. act. *To ſprinkle*, or *throw, in.* Inſipare in aulam novam, *Cato*, 85. *ubi al.* inſipito. Inſipare injicere, ut ſit diſſipare, *Feſt. Vid.* & *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22.

† Insĭpio, ĕre. neut. [*ex* in, & ſapio] *To loſe its ſavour*, Litt. *ex* Varr.

* Inſiſtens, tis. part, *Staying*, or *reſting upon*; *leaning on.* Ramis tremulis inſiſtens, *Sil.* curribus, *Id.* 5, 654. Haſtæ inſiſtens de diis manibus devovit, *Plin.* Inſiſtens vadoſis littoribus, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, *ext.* 1.

* Inſiſto, ĕre, ſtĭti, ſtĭtum. neut. [*ex* in & ſiſto] (1) *To ſtand upon.* (2) *To ſtop*, or *ſtand, ſtill.* (3) *To proceed and hold on.* (4) *To urge, inſiſt upon*, or *be inſtant in.* (5) *To reſt*, or *lean, upon.* (6) Met. *To fix upon, to acquieſce.* (7) *To ſucceed one in office.* (1) § Ut cùm primi cecidiſſent, proximi jacentibus inſiſterent, atque ex eorum corporibus pugnarent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 27. § Inſtitit plantam, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 4, 20. (2) ✠ Aut citiùs inſiſtendum, aut longiùs procedendum, *Cic. Orat.* 66. (3) § Quam inſiſtam viam? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 2. § Inſiſtere viâ, *Id. Phorm.* 1, 4, 15. (4) § Inſiſte hoc negotium ſapienter, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 55. § mente & animo in bello, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 5. § Inſiſtere rei alicui, *Tib.* 4, 1, 135. (5) Haſtæ inſiſtens ſe & hoſtes diis manibus devovit, *Plin.* de *Vir Illuſtr.* Molli nec præaltæ nivi facilè pedes ingredientium inſiſtebant, *Liv.* 21, 36. (6) ✠ Illa quoque non oportet negligere, ſed iis quoque inſiſtere, *Celſ.* (7) Lætaris, quòd honoribus ejus inſiſtam, quem æmulari in ſtudiis cupio, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 8, 4. § Inſiſtere in aliquâ re, *Quint.* § in rem aliquam, *Cæſ.*

* Inſiſtor, i. paſſ. *To be inſiſted upon.* Utque fracto jam Marabodus uſque in exitium inſiſteretur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 62, 1.

Insĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* inſero, ĭtum] *A grafting*, or *cyoning.* ✠ Nec conſitiones modò delectant, ſed etiam inſitiones, quibus nihil invenit agriculturâ ſolertius, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 15. = Venerit inſitio, fac ramum ramus adoptet, *Ov.* de *R. Amor.* 195.

Insĭtītius, a, um. adj. (1) ‖ *Ingrafted, put*, or *ſet in by art.* (2) *Strange, foreign.* (3) *Not natural, different, of two kinds.* (1) Exemplum primæ ſignif. non occurrit. (2) ✠ = Patrio ſermone, non inſititio & inducto aliquid exprimere, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 3, 5. (3) Muli & hinni bigeneri atque inſititii, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8. ¶ Diffindere diem inſititio ſomno, *to take a nap at noon*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.

† Insĭtītium, ii. n. [in quod carnes conciſæ inſitæ ſunt] *A ſauſage*, Varr. *al. leg.* inſicium.

Insĭtīvus, a, um. adj. (1) *Ingrafted*, or *put in.* (2) ‖ *Not natural.* (3) *That ſerveth for grafting.* (4) *Not born in a legitimate way, baſtardly.* (1) Ut gaudet inſitiva carpens pyra, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 20. (2) = Corpus inſitivo degenerique alimento factis alieni corrumpere, *Gell.* 12, 1. (3) Securiculam inſitivam pendere, quâ intercidantur radices, *Plin.* 18, 19. (4) Affirmat inſitivos ſignificari liberos, *Phædr.* 3, 3, 10.

Insĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *A grafter*, Plin. 18, 33.

Insĭtum, i. n. *A graft*, or *cyon*; *a ſhoot*, or *young ſet of trees*, Col. 4, 29.

Insĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* inſeror] (1) *Grafted*, or *planted, in.* (2) ‖ Met. *Adopted, made in.* (3) *Rooted, ſettled, grounded.* (4) Alſo *natural.* (1) Mala inſita fert pyrus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 33. (2) § Inſitus urbi civis, *Sall. Declam.* in *M. T. Cic.* (3) ✠ Habere inſitam vel potiùs innatam cupiditatem ſcientiæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 2. Inſita ingenio temeritas, *Liv.* 22, 3. (4) = Naturalis & inſita in animis noſtris ineſt notio, *Fin.* 1, 31.

Insĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *A grafting*, or *implanting.* Ex his inter ſe inſitu miſta, *Plin.* 14, 3. ☞ Rarò occ.

Insŏciābĭlis, e. adj. Non ſociabilis. (1) *That cannot be joined*, or *put, together.* (2) *Unſociable, not fit for converſation, uncivilized.* (1) Inſociabilia glutino, *Plin.* 16, 43, pr. (2) Omni generi humano inſociabiles erant, *Liv.* 27, 39. Inſociabile eſt regnum, *Curt.* 10, 23.

Insōlābĭlĭter. adv. *Inconſolably*; *without ſolace*, or *comfort*; *ſolitaryly.* Inſolabiliter dolere, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 8.

Insōlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bleaching*, or *laying in the ſun.* Cera candida poſt inſolationem, *Plin.* 21, 14.

Insōlātus, a, um. part. *q. d.* in ſole poſitus. (1) *Suned, dryed in the ſun.* (2) *Fair, ſunny, clear, bright.* (1) Uvæ inſolatæ, *Col.* 4, 27. (2) Inſolati dies & tepidi, *Col.* 11, 3.

Insŏlens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [non ſolens] (1) *Unwonted, unaccuſtomed.* (2) ‖ *Strange, unuſual.* (3) *Difficult of acceſs, ſtrange, not converſable.* (4) Alſo *proud, haughty, preſumptuous, inſolent, diſdainfull, bold.* (1) § Inſolens vera accipiendi, *Sall.* ✠ Nero faciendis ſceleribus promptus, audiendi quæ fecerat inſolens erat, *Tac.* 15, 67. Inſolens belli multitudo, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 36. (2) = Tanquam ſcopulum fuge inauditum & inſolens verbum, *Cæſ.* ap. *Gell.* 1, 10. (3) Perſarum rex inſolentiſſimus, *Sen.* de *Brev. Vitæ*, 16. Inſolentiſſimos ſpiritus contundere, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 1. (4) = In victoriâ, quæ naturâ inſolens & ſuperba eſt, *Cic.* pro *Marcello*, 3. Secundis nimiſque rebus inſolentiores, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 13.

Insŏlenter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Seldom, not after the old wont.* (2) *Proudly, inſolently.* (1) ✠ = An ſoleat, an inſolenter ac raro, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 28. (2) Superbè inſolenterque hoſtis eludebat, *Liv.* 2. = Inſolenter & arroganter, *Plin.* 35, 10. Pompeiani noſtros inſolentiùs premere cœperunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 46. Inſolentiſſimè obequitantem interemit, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 21.

Insŏlentia, æ. f. (1) *Diſuſe* (2) Met. *Strangeneſs, diſdain, difficulty of acceſs, ſtarchedneſs.* (3) *Inſolency, haughtyneſs.* (1) ✠ = Non ſuperbiâ, ſed diſputationis inſolentiâ atque rerum inſcitiâ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 22. Inſolentia voluptatum, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 31. (2) ✠ Ex arrogantiâ odium, ex inſolentiâ arrogantia, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 28. = Superbiam habitus inſolentia animi ſequitur, *Curt.* 6, 6. ☞ *Leg. in numero multitudinis.* Ex noxiorum premitur inſolentiis, *Phædr. Epil.* lib. 4. ſub fin. (3) Inſolentiæ optima vindex humanæ conditionis varietas, *Val. Max.* 4, 7.

Insŏleſcens, tis. part. *Growing inſolent.* Neque ipſe gaudium moderans, & magis inſoleſcente Plancinâ, quæ luctum amiſſæ ſororis tum primùm læto cultu mutavit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 75, 3.

Insŏleſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow proud and inſolent.* Rebus ſecundis etiam egregii duces inſoleſcunt, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 7. ☞ Rarò occ.

Insŏlĭdò. adv. *Wholely, entirely, for the whole*, Sen. ☞ *Sed rectiùs diviſè* in ſolido.

‖ Insŏlĭdùm. adv. *Idem*, Ulp. ☞ *Rectiùs diviſè.*

Insŏlĭdus, a, um. adj. *Weak, infirm.* = Herba roboris expers Turget & inſolida eſt, *Ov. Met.* 15, 203.

‖ Insŏlĭtè. adv. *Not as it was wont, unuſually*, Gell. 1, 2. ☞ *Sed plures libri* inſubidè.

Insŏlĭtus, a, um. part. Non ſolitus. (1) *Unaccuſtomed, unacquainted.* (2) *Unuſual, ſtrange.* (1)

Inſolitæ feminæ prodire in conventum, *Cic.* § Inſolitus rerum, *Sall. B. J.* 39. § ad laborem, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 85. (2) = Rarum & inſolitum, *Plin. Paneg.* 60.

Inſōlo, āre. act. *To dry in the ſun, to lay out in the ſun.* Uvas per triduum inſolare, *Col.* 12, 39, 2. & 12, 1.

Inſōlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be dryed in the ſun,* Col. 4, 17, 1.

Inſōlūbĭlis, e. adj. Non ſolubilis. (1) *Inſoluble, that cannot be looſed,* or *deſtroyed.* (2) *That cannot be requited.* (1) Signum inſolubile, *Quint.* 5, 9. (2) Beneficium, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 4, 12.

‖ Inſōlūbĭlĭter. adv. *Inſolubly.* Inſolubiliter vinciri, *Macrob. S. Sc.* 1, 6. † Arctiſſimè.

Inſōlūtus, a, um. part. *Not paid, diſcharged,* or *ſatisfyed,* Sen. *de* Benef. 2, 26.

Inſomnia, æ. f. *Watching, a lieing awake,* ap Cæcil. Pacuv. alioſque vett. *neque prorsùs in deſuetudinem abiit.* Incitabatur inſomniâ maximè, *Suet. Cal.* 50. Inſomniâ cruciati periêrunt, *Gell.* 6, 4. *extr.* *Quid quòd & Donatus legit* ap. Ter. Mox noctu adiget te horſum inſomniâ, *Eun.* 2, 1, 13.

Inſomniōſus, a, um. adj. *Troubled with dreams, full of dreams,* Cato R. R. 157.

Inſomnis, e. adj *Without ſleep, wakeing, that ſleepeth not.* § Noctem inſomnem ducere, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 167. 𝔛 Noctem quietam, non inſomnem, agere, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 49, 3. Inſomnem amantem refecit lux, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 23.

Inſomnium, ii. n. *A dream, a viſion in one's ſleep.* Ne ſint inſomnia vera, *Tib.* 3, 4, 1. Quæ me ſuſpenſam inſomnia terrent? *Virg. Æn.* 4, 9. *Vid.* Inſomnia.

Inſŏno, āre, ui. neut. [*ex* in & ſono] (1) *To ſound,* as a trumpet, &c. (2) *To play on.* (1) Inſonuêre tubæ, *Luc.* 1, 573. Inſonuit galea lapſa ſolo, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 366. haſta, *Id.* 3, 79. (2) § Calamis agreſtibus inſonat, *Ov. Met.* 11, 161.

Inſons, tis. adj. Non ſons. (1) *Guiltleſs, innocent, without fault.* (2) *Without hurting, harmleſs.* (1) § Regni crimine inſons, *Liv.* 4, 15. § Publici conſilii, *Id.* 34, 32. (2) Te vidit inſons Cerberus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 29.

‖ Inſŏnus, a, um. adj. Non ſonans. *That hath,* or *maketh, no ſound.* ¶ Inſonæ literæ, *the mutes.* Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 732. † Soni expers.

Inſōpītus, a, um. part. Non ſopitus. *Not laid aſleep, ſleepleſs.* Inſopitus draco, *Ov. Met.* 7, 36. Inſopiti quondam tutela draconis, *Luc.* 9, 357.

Inſortītus, a, um. part. Non ſortitus. *Not parted by lot.* Etiam ſpecula inſortita ſunt mihi, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 4, 27. *ſed al. alit. leg.*

Inſpectans, tis. part. (1) *Looking on.* (2) ‖ *Guarding, protecting.* (1) Inſpectante me, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Adſtante & inſpectante ipſo, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 20. *Conf. Liv.* 38, 55. (2) Cuſtodiæ Hiſpanorum cum gladiis inſpectantium, *Suet. Cæſ.* 86. *Sic tres Palatin.* adinſpectantium, *Salm. codex. al.* ſectantium, *optimè, ut opinor,* inſectantium.

Inſpectātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beholding,* or *looking on.* Quorum dulcis inſpectatio, *Sen. Q. N.* 6, 4.

‖ Inſpectātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that looketh on,* or *beholdeth,* Aug. † Inſpector.

Inſpectio, ōnis. f. [*ab* inſpicio] (1) *A looking into.* (2) *Inſpection, overſight.* (3) *Speculation, theory.* (1) Inſpectio ipſa tabularum ſæpe etiam falſum deprehendit, *Quint.* 5, 5. Inſpectio rationum, *Plin. Epiſt.* 10, 57, 1. (2) Nos *augures* nunciationem ſolùm habemus, conſules & cæteri magiſtratus etiam inſpectionem, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 32. *vox propria augurum.* (3) Poteſt aliquando res inſpectione eſſe contenta, *Quint.* 2, 18. 𝔛 Rhetorica inſpectione, & exercitatione, ut cæteræ artes, conſtat, *Quint.* 2, 17.

Inſpecto, āre. freq. [*ab* inſpicio] (1) *To inſpect, behold,* or *look in,* or *upon.* (2) Alſo *to wait upon and keep;* as a guard doth. (1) § Inſpectare per impluvium, *Plaut. Mil. glor.* 2, 2, 17. § de tegulis, *Ibid.* § timorem de aliquo, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 4. (2) Cum gladiis inſpectare, *Suet. Cæſ.* 86. *ſed al. alit. leg.* *Vid. tamen* Inſpectans, n. 2.

Inſpector, āri. paſſ. *To be beheld,* or *viewed.* Inſpectata ſpolia Samnitium, *Liv.* 10, 46.

Inſpector, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A diligent viewer.* (2) *An overſeer, inſpector,* or *ſupervisor.* (1) Siderum inſpectores, *Plin.* 37, 7. (2) Id.

Inſpectūrus, a, um. part. *About to view,* or *overlook.* Machina inſpectura domos, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 47. Inſpecturus venalem domum, *Suet. Oth.* 6.

Inſpectus, a, um. part. *Inſpected, looked on, beheld, viewed, conſidered.* Epiſtolæ reſignatæ & inſpectæ, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 3, 66. Inſpecta eſt publica, *Prop.* 4, 7, 39.

‖ Inſpectus, ûs. m. *A looking on.* Oculi inſpectu minaces, *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 348. † Intuitus.

Inſpērābĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be hoped,* or *looked, for,* Gell. 4, 8. † Inſperatus.

Inſpērans, tis. *That hopeth,* or *looketh, not for a thing.* Inſperanti mihi cecidit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 21. Inſperante hoc atque invito Pamphilo, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 24.

‖ Inſpērātò. adv. iùs, comp. *Unlooked for,* Apul. Met. 9. p. 306. Inſperatiùs prodeſt, *Val. Max.* 3, 8. *ext.* 2.

Inſpērātus, a, um. part. Non ſperatus. † iſſĭmus, ſup. *Not hoped,* or *looked, for; unexpected.* = Inſperatum nec opinatum malum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 13. Gaudium inſperatum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 5. Inſperata victoria, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, 5. ¶ Ex inſperato, *unexpectedly,* Plin. 25, 2. & Liv. 28, 39. O mi here inſperatiſſime, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 3, 8.

Inſpergendus, a, um. part. *To be ſprinkled,* Col. 11, 1. Celſ. 8, 4.

Inſpergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* in & ſpargo] *To ſprinkle,* or *caſt, upon; to powder,* or *corn; to ſcatter, to beſprinkle.* Simul ac molam & vinum inſperſeris, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 61. Oleam, ſi voles, ſale inſpergito, *Cato R. R.* 95.

Inſpergor, gi, ſus. paſſ. *To be ſprinkled,* or *ſcattered.* Inſpergitur ulceribus farina, *Plin.* 27, 9. potionibus, *Id.* 22, 25.

Inſperſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſprinkleing on,* Pallad. Mart. tit. 9.

Inſperſus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled,* or *daſhed, upon.* (2) *Scattered here and there.* (1) Tritum ac lanæ inſperſum ex oleo, *Plin.* 21, 21. (2) Si Egregio inſperſos reprêndas corpore nævos, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 67.

Inſpĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be looked upon,* or *approved.* Experimentis inſpiciendus erit futurus villicus, *Col.* 11, 1. Oblata ſibi ornamenta pugnantium inſpicienda porrexit, *Suet. Veſp.* 9.

Inſpĭciens, tis. part. *Inſpecting, beholding.* Ea eſt procul inſpicientibus natura loci, *Juſt.* 6, 1.

Inſpĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex* in & ſpecio] (1) *To look upon, to behold.* (2) *To view, to obſerve nicely.* (3) *To pry into, to conſider.* (1) Credo aurum inſpicere volt, ne ſurreptum fiet, *Plaut. Aul. prol.* 39. (2) Eſt animus in hortis, quos inſpiciam cùm venero, *Cic. Att.* 13, 1. (3) Ego, quoniam inſpexi mulieris ſententiam, cepi tabellas, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 51.

Inſpĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be beheld.* Gallia in meridiem etiam inſpicitur Britanniâ, *Tac. Agr.* 10, 2.

* Inſpīco, āre. act. [*ex* in & ſpica, in modum ſpicæ acuo] *To ſharpen at the end like an ear of corn.* Ferro faces inſpicat acuto, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 229.

Inſpīrandus, a, um. part. *To be blown into,* Celſ. 5, 28.

Inſpīrans, tis. part. *Breatheing,* or *blowing, in.* Inſpirantes foramen arundinum, *Plin.* 10, 29.

‖ Inſpīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An inſpiration, a breatheing inward,* Firm. † Afflatus.

Inſpīrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Blown into.* (2) *Breathed into, inſpired.* (1) § Trita ſepiæ teſta per fiſtulam oculo inſpirata, *Col.* 6, 27. (2) Inſpirati vates, *Juſt.* 18, 5.

Inſpīro, āre. act. [*ex* in & ſpiro] (1) *To blow in,* or *upon; to breathe.* (2) *To inſpire.* (3) ‖ *To write,* or *pronounce, with aſpiration.* (1) § Auræ inſpirant ramis arborum, *Quint.* 10, 3. Venenum inſpirant morſibus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 237. (2) Occultum inſpires ignem, *Id. Æn.* 1, 692. § Inſpirare amorem, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 255. (3) Inſpirare alicui literæ, *Gell.* 2, 3.

Inſpīror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be aired,* &c. Granaria Aquilonibus inſpirentur, *Col.* 1, 66. Si gravitati aurium per fiſtulas inſpiretur, *Plin.* 34, 12.

Inſpŏliātus, a, um. part. Non ſpoliatus. *Not robbed,* or *ſpoiled; not ſtripped.* Arma inſpoliata feram tumulo, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 594.

* Inſpuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* in & ſpuo] *To ſpit in,* or *upon.* § Reſtituturum oculos, ſi inſpuiſſet, *Suet. Veſp.* 7. § Inſpuere in frontem, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 3, 38.

* Inſpuor, i. paſſ. *To be ſpit upon.* Traduntque commanducatâ eâ, ſi inſpuatur, mori ſerpentem, *Plin.* 22, 21.

* ‖ Inſpūto, āre. freq. [*ab* inſpuo] *To ſpit often upon,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Inſpūtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be often ſpit upon.* Eum morbum mihi eſſe (memoras) ut qui me opus ſit inſputarier? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 22. *ſc.* morbum comitialem, quo laborantes inſputari ſolere diſcimus ex *Plin.* 10, 23. & 28, 3.

* Inſtăbĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in & ſtabilis] (1) *Unſteady, tottering, not firm.* (2) *Wagging, moveable.* (3) *Not to be ſtood upon.* (4) *That will not ſtand.* (5) *Unconſtant, changeable, unſteady.* (6) *Light, ſhittle.* (1) = In lubrico atque inſtabili fundamenta molis locare, *Plin.* 36, 14. Arduus aditus inſtabiliſque, *Liv.* 24, 34. (2) *Midæ aures* inſtabiles imo facit *Delius,* Ov. Met. 11, 177. (3) Inſtabilis erat tellus, *Id. Met.* 1, 16. (4) Inſtabilis hoſtis ad cominus conſerendas manus, *Liv.* 27, 18. (5) = Inſtabilis homo, inconſtans, levis, *Liv.* (6) Inſtabiles animos *ejus* ludo prohibebis inani, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 105. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 347.

* Inſtābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Unevenneſs, inſtability, unſteadyneſs.* Mentis inſtabilitas, *Plin.* 24, 17.

* Inſtans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. iſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Standing in.* (2) *Approaching, nigh at hand.* (3) *Earneſt,* or *importunate.* (4) *Inſtant, preſent.* (1) Inſtans in medio triclinio, *Suet. Tib.* 72. (2) Non pietas moram Rugis & inſtanti ſenectæ Afferet, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 3. Inſtans periculum, *Liv.* 24, 38. (3) § Inſtans operi, regniſque futuris, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 508. Species terribilior & inſtantior, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 83, 6. Fons unus, qui acriora facit, & inſtantiora, quæ dicimus, *Quint.* 9, 3. Inſtantiſſima petitio, *Aug.* (4) 𝔛 Inſtans tempus, præteritum, & conſequens, *Ad. Herenn.* 2, 5. = Ad punctum temporis, *id eſt, quod dicunt* In inſtanti, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 34. 𝔛 Præterita, inſtantia, futura, *Quint.* 5, 10.

* ‖ Inſtantāneus, a, um. adj. [*à ſeq.* inſtanter] *Done in an inſtant, inſtantaneous,* Philoſ.

* Inſtanter. adv. iùs. comp. ‖ iſſĭmè, ſup. [*ex* in, & [ſtans] *Inſtantly, earneſtly, importunately.* § Pugnaciter, acriter, inſtanter dicere, *Quint.* 9, 4. petere, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 22, 1. Inſtantiùs flagitare honores, *Suet. Claud.* 1. Inſtantiſſimè deſiderare, *Gell.* 4, 18.

* Inſtantia, æ. f. [*ex* inſtans] (1) *Earneſtneſs, urgence, importunity.* (2) ‖ *An inſtance,* or *example.* (1) = Hæc vel maximè vi, amaritudine, inſtantiâ illâ, tractu & ſuavitate placet, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 8, 10. (2) Ap. Dialect.

* Inſtar. n. indecl. (inſtaris in gen. habet *Probus*) [quòd inſtat, *i. e.* ad exemplum] (1) *Bigneſs, the full proportion.* (2) *Likeneſs.* (1) Cujus *equi* inſtar pro æde Veneris genitricis dedicavit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 61. § Epiſtola voluminis inſtar, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. (2) Quantùm inſtar in ipſo eſt! *Virg. Æn.* 6, 865. Cujus viri magnitudo multorum voluminum inſtar exigit, *Paterc.* 2, 29. Singulare & ſalubritatis inſtar, & amœnitatis ornamentum, *Ib.* 81. ☞ *Sequiorum temporum ſcriptores ſcrib.* ad inſtar, *non perinde eleganter.*

* Inſtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to urge,* or *preſs upon.* Neutris animus eſt ad pugnandum; diverſique integri atque intacti abiſſent, nî cedenti inſtaturum alterum timuiſſent, *Liv.* 10, 36.

Inſtaurandus, a, um. part. *To renew,* or *be renewed.* Miſſis ad ſenatum legatis de inſtaurandâ ſocietate, *Suet. Neron.* 57. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 42.

Inſtaurans, tis. part. *Renewing,* Mox inſtaurantis pugnam circumſilit arma, *Sil.* 1, 391. Prima inſtaurantem ſenſit certamina, *Id.* 12, 27.

Inſtaurātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing, a ſeting forth, or ſolemnizeing,* Diî inſtauratione ludorum placantur, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 11. *Vid.* & *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 4.

‖ Inſtaurātĭtius, a, um. adj. ¶ Inſtauratitius dies, *a day added to the ſolemnity of the Roman games,* Macrob. Saturn. 1, 11.

‖ Inſtaurātīvus, a, um. adj. *Renewed, reſtored to its former ſtate.* Ludis intermiſſis inſtaurativi conſtituti ſunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 26.

‖ Inſtaurātor, ōris. m. verb. *A renewer, repairer, or reſtorer,* Dig. & Inſcr. vet. ap. Reineſium, 2, 31.

Inſtaurātus, a, um. part. *Renewed, ſet on foot again.* = Illa eadem renovata atque inſtaurata celebrantur, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 10. Inſtauratum Sullani exempli malum, *Paterc.* 2, 66.

Inſtauro, āre. act. [*ab* inſtar, *i. e.* ad inſtar alterius facio, *Feſt.* ad antiquam formam & ſtatum reduco; al. *ab* in, & ſtauro, ant. idem] (1) *To renew,* or *begin again.* (2) *To heap,* or *pile, up.* (3) *To make,* or *prepare*; *to inſtitute.* (1) Scelus inſtaurare & renovare, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 4. Inſtaurant acies, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 543. *ubi vid.* Serv. (2) Certatim inſtaurant epulas, *Id. Æn.* 7, 146. Inſtaurāmus Polydoro funus, *Id. Æn.* 3, 62. (3) In academiâ Cicero ſibi monumentum inſtauraverat, *Plin.* 31, 2. Papiliones adverſus hyemem tunicas inſtaurant denſas, *Id.* 11, 23. § Ludos inſtaurare, *Liv.* 32, 42. ſacrificium, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13.

Inſtauror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be renewed,* &c. *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 6. *Val. Max.* 8, 1, *abſ.* 4.

* Inſterno, ĕre, ſtrāvi, ſtrātum. act. [*ex* in & ſterno] *To cover, to ſpread,* or *lay abroad upon.* Super tabulas inſtravit, *Liv.* 30.

* Inſternor, i. ſtrātus. paſſ. *To be covered.* Fulvi inſternor pelle leonis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 722. Dum terrâ inſternar avitâ, *h. e.* ſepeliar, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 213.

* Inſtīgans, tis. part. [*ab* inſtigo] *Encourageing, inciteing.* Cùm mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, inſtigante te, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 11. § In arma inſtigantes, *Paterc.* 1, 12.

* Inſtīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An inſtigation, inducement,* or *incitement*; *a ſcheme in rhetorick.* Amplificatio inſtigationis auditorum cauſâ ſumitur, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 30.

* Inſtīgātor, ōris. m. *An encourager,* or *ſeter on*; *a ſtickler,* Auſon. Epiſt. 17. † Stimulator, *Cic.*

* Inſtīgātrix, īcis. f. *She that encourageth,* or *ſetteth on.* Acerrima inſtigatrix adverſus Galbianos, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 51, 1.

* ‖ Inſtīgātu. abl. qui caſus ſolus leg. *By the inſtigation,* or *procurement,* Ulp.

* Inſtīgātus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Induced, incited, encouraged,* Col. 11, 1.

* Inſtīgo, āre. act. [*ex* in, & ſtigo, quod *à* στίζω, pungo, ſtimulo, excito, in fut. ſecund. στιγῶ; al. *ex* inſto & ago] *To move,* or *prick forward*; *to abet, to egg on, to encourage,* or *incite.* Age, ſi hic non inſanit ſatìs ſuâ ſponte, inſtiga, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 9. § Inſtigare aliquem in alterum, *Liv.* 33, 47. ad arma, *Paterc.* 1, 16. Vires inſtigat alitque Tempeſtiva quies, *Stat. Syl.* 4, 4, 33.

* Inſtīgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be incited.* § Inſtigari ſermonibus alicujus, *Col.* 11, 1.

Inſtillandus, a, um. part. *To be inſtilled,* or *infuſed.* Diu inſtillandum vinum eſt, *Celſ.* 8, 10, 1.

Inſtillātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Infuſion, inſtillation, a droping in.* Canini lactis inſtillatio ſedat dolorem aurium, *Plin.* 29, 6.

Inſtillātus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Droped,* or *put, in by little and little*; *poured in.* Senſim inſtillatus humor, *Quint.* 1, 2. Lingua Vix inſtillato reſtituenda mero, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 3, 22.

Inſtillo, āre. act. (1) *To put,* or *pour, in by little and little*; *to let in drop by drop, to inſtill.* (2) *To fall in drop by drop.* (1) § Lumini oleum inſtillare, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 11. § Merum inſtillat in ignes, *Ov. Epiſt.* 19, 153. *Met.* Præceptum auriculis inſtillare, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 16. (2) Guttæ quæ ſaxa aſſiduè inſtillant Caucaſi, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 10. *ex pœnâ.*

Inſtillor, āri. paſſ. *To be inſtilled.* Deinde miſtis his inſtillatur acetum, *Celſ.* 5, 17, 2.

Inſtĭmŭlans, tis. part. *Exciteing,* or *ſtiring up.* Sic voce inſtimulans, *Sil.* 2, 543.

‖ Inſtĭmŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſeteth on,* or *ſtireth up.* = Seditionis inſtimulator & concitator, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 5. *Ita leg. Gruter. ex MSS. vulgò* ſtimulator.

Inſtĭmŭlo, āre. act. *To prick on, to ſtir up, to ſet a gog.* § Talibus invitam Venerem inſtimulat verbis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 495. Inſtimulat fictis inſidioſa ſonis, *Id. Faſt.* 6, 508. Inſtimulat dolor, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 134. ſpes, *Id.* 4, 285. dapibus profanis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 715.

Inſtinctor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* inuſ. inſtinguo] *An encourager, a ſeter on.* § Sceleris inſtinctor, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 22, *extr.* belli, *Ibid.* 4, 68, 8. R. occ. † Stimulator.

Inſtinctus, a, um. part. *Inwardly moved, ſtirred,* or *ſet on foot.* His vocibus inſtinctos milites in prælium ducit, *Liv.* 9, 40. Furore & audaciâ inſtinctus, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 55. § Inſtinctâ in bellum Achaiâ, *Paterc.* 1, 12. ¶ Divino ſpiritu, *inſpired,* Liv.

Inſtinctus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *An inward motion, an inſpiration, an inſtinct.* (2) *A perſuaſion,* or *inſtigation.* (1) = Quæ inſtinctu divino, afflatuque funduntur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 18. (2) ✠ = Multa fecimus ſponte, plura inſtinctu quodam & imperio, *Plin. Paneg,* 73.

‖ Inſtinguo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To move, ſtir up,* or *provoke.* Inſtinxit nos ad elegantiam, *Gell.* 17, 20. *Vid.* Diſtinguo.

Inſtĭpŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To covenant,* or *bargain, by demanding and promiſeing. Vid. Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 6, 6. *ubi enim* inſtipulandi *formulam apertè videre licet.*

* Inſtĭta, æ. f. [*ab* inſiſto, inſtitum, limbus, ora veſtis; dict. quòd ei veſtis velut inſiſtat, dum geſtatur] (1) *A purfle, a border, a guard, welt, fringe,* or *lace, about a woman's gown.* (2) *A garter, a bed girth.* (1) Quæque tegis medios, inſtita longa, pedes, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 32. (2) Alterâ *inſtitâ* pedes noſtros alligavit, alterâ manus, *Petron.* c. 20. Ut annecteret manus & pedes inſtitis, quibus ſponda culcitam ferebat, *Id.* c. 97.

* Inſtĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* inſiſto] *A reſting, a ſtoping, a ſtanding ſtill.* ✠ Qui errantium ſtellarum motus, progreſſiones, inſtitiones notavit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 26.

* Inſtĭtor, ōris. m. [inſtitores *ab* inſiſtendo, eò quòd negotio inſiſtant, *Ulp.*] *A huckſter, a merchant's factor, one who goeth about with linen,* or *woolen, cloth*; or *with garments ready made to be ſold*; alſo *a pedlar, that goeth about with ſmall wares.* Non multùm facit tabernæ ſit *inſtitor* præpoſitus, nam cuicunque negotio præpoſitus inſtitor rectè appellatur, *Ulp.* § Inſtitor mercis, *Liv.* 22, 25. libidinis, *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 6. hybernæ tegetis, niveique cadurci, *Juv.* 7, 221. ☞ *De inſtitoribus vid. etiam* Paul. J. C. 2. Recept. Sentent. Tit. 8. ¶ ‖ Inſtitor veſtis, *the ſeven ſtars ſo termed, becauſe by them they judged what winter they were like to have, and conſequently what price cloth would be at,* Sipont.

* Inſtĭtōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, huckſters,* or *factors,* Suet. Nero. 27.

* Inſtĭtuendus, a, um. part. *To be inſtituted,* &c. Inſtituendorum ludorum causâ, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 4.

* Inſtĭtuens, tis. part. *Inſtituteing,* &c. Inſtituens hæredem, *Valer. Max.* 5, 9, 3.

* Inſtĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* in, & ſtatuo] (1) *To inſtitute, ordain,* or *appoint.* (2) *To ſet in order, to ſettle, to found.* (3) *To purpoſe, intend,* or *reſolve.* (4) *To begin.* (5) *To ſettle, to apply, to prepare,* or *bring.* (6) *To inſtruct, bring,* or *train, up.* (7) *To make, get,* or *procure.* (8) *To prepare, to build.* (9) *To plant.* (1) Inſtituere aliquem ſecundum hæredem filio, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 61. (2) § Civitates inſtituere, & leges ſcribere, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 19. collegium fabrorum, *Plin. Paneg.* 54. regnum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 30. portorium viris, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 5. (3) Cùm inſtituiſſem ad te ſcribere, calamúmque ſumpſiſſem, &c. *Id. Att.* 6, 8. (4) ✠ Phidias poteſt à primo inſtituere ſignum, idque preficere, *Id.* (5) Ita ſum irritatus, ut nequeam animum ad cogitandum inſtituere, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 10. (6) Hæc igitur eſt tua diſciplina? ſic tu inſtituis adoleſcentes? *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 17. ✠ Inſtituit pædagogus, docet magiſter, *Varr.* ¶ Inſtituere ſermonem, *to enter upon a diſcourſe,* Cæſ. aliquem Græcis literis, *to teach him Greek,* Cic. = Erudio, imbuo, *Id.* (7) Prædones, cùm communes hoſtes ſint omnium, tamen aliquos ſibi inſtituunt amicos, *Id. Verr.* 4, 9. (8) Cæſar ſcribit Labieno, ut naves inſtituat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 11. (9) § Inſtituere vineas, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 25.

* Inſtĭtuor, i. paſſ. *To be ordained, reſolved, begun, taught,* &c. = Cùm omnia ordinarentur, inſtituerentur, pararentur, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 19.

* Inſtĭtūtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An ordering, management,* or *conduct.* (2) *Inſtruction, inſtitution, teaching, education, a bringing up.* (3) *A faſhion,* or *cuſtom.* (4) *A purpoſe,* or *deſign.* (5) Alſo *books,* or *precepts, prepareing a way to ſome art.* (1) Præcepta ad inſtitutionem vitæ communis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 3. (2) Cùm ad cujuſque naturam inſtitutio doctoris accommodaretur, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 9. (3) Græcis inſtitutionibus eruditi, *Id. N. D.* 1, 4. (4) Longum eſt, nec ex inſtitutione operis, *Plin.* 16, 4. (5) Quint.

* ‖ Inſtĭtūtor, ōris. m. verb. *A teacher,* Lampr. † Pædagogus.

* Inſtĭtūtum, i. n. (1) *A cuſtom, way, manner,* or *faſhion.* (2) *A ſtatute, order,* or *decree.* (3) *A leſſon, document,* or *inſtruction.* (4) *A courſe of life,* or *employment.* (5) *An intent, deſign,* or *purpoſe.* (1) = More inſtitutoque majorum, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 1. (2) = Publici juris leges & inſtituta cognoſcere, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 77. (3) = Te abundare oportet præceptis inſtitutiſque philoſophiæ, *Id. Offic.* 1, 1. (4) = Inſtituta cultumque Armeniorum æmulatus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 56, 2. = Si qua mulier ſit vita inſtitutoque meretricio, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 20. (5) Abducuntur homines ab inſtitutis ſuis magnitudine pecuniæ, *Id.* ☞ *Inſtitutum* & *propoſitum* in eo diſtinguuntur, quòd prius de iis dicitur, quæ cœpimus facere; poſterius, quod Græcis σκοπὸς, quò conſilia accommodamus.

* Inſtĭtūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Ordained, appointed, inſtituted.* (2) *Taught, inſtructed.* (3) *Determined, purpoſed.* (4) *Begun.* (5) *Planted.* (1) Divinitus à majoribus multa inventa atque inſtituta ſunt, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 1. (2) Doctrinâ liberaliter inſtitutus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 39. (3) Ut lenoni ſurriperem mulierculam, jam inſtituta, ornata, cuncta in animo habebam, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 3, 10. (4) Neque inſtitutas ceremonias perſequi, neque verbum ullum ſolenne potuit effari, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 55. (5) Obſervatum eſt, arborem ab ipſo inſtitutam elanguiſſe, *Suet. Galb.* 1. *Vid.* Inſtituo, n. 9.

* Inſto, āre, ſtĭti, ſtĭtum. [*ex* in, & ſto] (1) *To be inſtant,* or *earneſt, with one*; *to urge,* or *preſs.* (2) *To ſtick to a thing, to perſiſt in it.* (3) *To purſue.* (4) *To be at no great diſtance.* (5) It ſignifys more nearneſs than *appropinquare.* (1) = Inſtant atque urgent ſummo cum ſtudio, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 16. = Inſtare, ſuadere, & orare, *Ter.* (2) Ego illud ſedulò negare factum, ille inſtat factum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 120. (3) Ferociter inſtat victis, *Liv.* 27, 14. ✠ Veterani cominus inſtare, illi haud timidè reſiſtunt, *Sall.* (4) Inſtabat agmen Cæſaris atque univerſum imminebat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 80. (5) = ✠ Quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod; aut inſtare jam planè, aut certè jam appropinquare, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 5.

* Inſtrăgŭlum, i. n. [*à* ſeq.] *A covering, a houſeing for a horſe,* Cato R. R. 10, 5. & 11, 5.

* Inſtrātum, i. n. [quod jumenti dorſo inſternitur] (1) *Any covering.* (2) *A counterpane, coverlet,* or *carpet*; *a horſecloth.* (1) Inſtratum eſt omne veſtimentum, quod injicitur, *Labeo.* (2) *Dig. Vid.* & Ulp. *de verborum & rerum ſignif.*

* Inſtrātus, a, um. part. [*ab* inſternor (1) *Covered, ſpread over, laid open.* (2) *Saddled.* (1) Torus humilis & modicè inſtratus, *Suet. Aug.* 73.

Regio inſtratus ornatu, *Plin.* 8, 42. (2) Jubet ordine duci Inſtratos oſtro alipedes pictiſque tapetis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 277.

Inſtrĕnuè. adv. *Cowardly.* Non inſtrenuè moriens, *Juſt.* 17, 2.

Inſtrĕnuus, a, um. adj. *Mean, weak, cowardly.* Animi pudentis ſignum & non inſtrenui, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 68. Dux non inſtrenuus, *Suet. Veſp.* 4.

Inſtrĕpo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. neut. (1) *To make a buming,* or *clattering, noiſe* in a place, *or* among things. (2) *To creak,* or *make any noiſe.* (1) Si quid inſtrepat terroris, *Liv.* 4, 43. (2) Sub pondere faginus axis Inſtrepat, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 173. § Inſtrepere dentibus, *Claud. Conſ. Theod.* 222.

‖ Inſtrictus, a, um. part. *Bound.* Inſtrictus æmulationis hamo, *Val. Max.* 2, 9, 6. ¶ Dolore inſtricta, *vexed,* or *touched with grief,* Apul. Met. 8, p. 253. ⊥ Percitus.

Inſtrīdens, tis. *Roaring, hiſſing.* Fax nidore gravi fœdavit cominus auras Ambuſto inſtridens pelago, *Sil.* 14, 436.

Inſtringo, ĕre, xi, ictum act. (1) *To bind and ſtrain hard.* (2) ‖ *To unbind.* (1) Inſtringere vinculis, *Quint. Decl.* 5. (2) *Catull.* ap. *Litt. ſed in opt. edd. non apparet.*

* Inſtructè. adv. *Plentyfully, with great preparation,* leg. in comp. = Ludos opulentiùs inſtructiúſque, quàm priores reges, fecit, *Liv.* 1, 35.

* Inſtructio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A ſeting in array,* or *order*; *a teaching,* or *inſtruction*; *a training up.* (2) *A furniſhing,* or *prepareing.* (1) Inſtructione adſpectuque ſignorum magnæ copiæ pulſæ, *Cic.* pro *Cæcinâ,* 15. (2) Inſtructio novi balinei, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 35, 1.

* Inſtructor, ōris. m. verb. *A furniſher,* or *provider*; *a ſerver.* = Hi ſunt conditores, inſtructores convivii, *Cic.* poſt *redit. in Sen.* 6.

* Inſtructus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Furniſhed, equiped, well appointed.* (2) *Put in array, marſhaled.* (3) *Inſtructed, taught.* (4) *Suborned.* (1) = Omnibus rebus inſtructum & paratum convivium, *Cic. Varr.* 4, 27. Emit inſtructos hortos, *Id. Offic.* 3, 14. Domicilia inſtructa rebus omnibus neceſſariis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 37. ¶ Ædes inſtructas locare, *to let a houſe ready furniſhed,* Liv. 42, 19. § Inſtructus telis exercitus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 56. *Met.* § Inſtructus ad perniciem, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 41. ad cædem, *Liv.* 24, 24. § in hoc, *Quint.* 5, 71. Inſtructa ſunt mihi in corde conſilia omnia, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 7. (2) Inſtructæ legiones, *Plaut.* (3) § Inſtructus artibus ingenuis, *Cic.* § Inſtructior à philoſophiâ, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 43. § Inſtructiſſimus artibus, *Brut. Attico, inter Epiſt. ad Brut.* 1, 17. (4) = Accuſatores inſtructi & ſubornati, *Id. Attic.*

* Inſtructus, ûs. m. verb. *Furniture, proviſion, equipage.* = Oratio eodem inſtructu ornatuque comitata, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 6.

* Inſtruendus, a, um. part. *To be deviſed, advertiſed,* &c. Ut longiorem diem ad inſtruendam cauſam darem, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 85. Locus ad aciem inſtruendam naturâ opportunis atque idoneus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 8.

* Inſtruens, tis. part. *Deviſeing, prepareing.* Inſtruens inſidias, *Catull.* 19, 7.

* ‖ Inſtrūmentālis, e. adj. *Inſtrumental,* Philoſ.

* Inſtrūmentum, i. n. [*ab* inſtruo, *ſc.* unde aliquid inſtruimus] (1) *An inſtrument, a tool, an implement of war, furniture of any kind, all neceſſarys for a houſhold,* or *huſbandry*; *the ſtock,* or *proviſion, of a houſe, ſhop,* &c. (2) *A mean,* or *help,* to do a thing with. (3) *A deed,* or *charter*; *an evidence, a patent, conveyance, indenture,* &c. *a monument, a publick record.* (1) = Inſtrumentum & apparatus belli, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 1. Ferrum igniſque Inſtrumenta necis, *Ov. Metam.* 3, 698. Non inſtrumentum, aut ornamenta villæ, ſed etiam arbores transferebantur, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 24. Alexandriâ captâ, nihil præter unum murrhinum calicem ex inſtrumento regio retinuit *Auguſtus,* Suet. Aug. 1. (2) ✠ Totum habuit à diſciplinâ, inſtrumenta naturæ deerant, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 77. (3) Suet. Veſp. 8. ☞ *Hâc notione ſacrarum literarum libros* inſtrumentum vetus & novum *appellamus.* ἡ παλαιὰ καὶ καινὴ διαθήκη, *the old and new teſtament,* Eccleſ.

* Inſtruo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* in, & ſtruo] (1) *To get, provide,* or *prepare.* (2) *To ſet in order, to put in battle array.* (3) *To furniſh,* or *ſtore, with* things neceſſary, *or* ornamental. (4) *To inſtruct,* or *teach.* (5) *To inform,* or *appriſe.* (6) *To ſuborn.* (1) Inſtruam agrum, ædes, mancipia, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 23. § Inſtruere epulas, *Liv.* 26, 13. (2) Legiones ſuas hoſtes inſtruunt, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 67. (3) Vitellii hoſtis ſui filiam ſplendiſſimè maritavit, dotavitque etiam, & inſtruxit, *Suet. Veſp.* 13. § Inſtruere armis ſocios, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 471. hortos antiquiſſimis ſtatuis, *Cic.* § Inſtruere aliquem ſecretis notis, *Liv.* 34, 61. (4) Orationum lectione diſcipulos inſtruere, *Quint.* 2, 5. (5) Judicem notitiâ rerum inſtruere, *Id.* 4, 5. (6) = Accuſatores inſtruere, & ſubornare, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 1. ¶ Inſtruere aliquem mandatis, *to give him inſtructions,* Liv.

* Inſtruor, i. ctus. paſſ. *To be furniſhed, prepared,* &c. Inſtruar conſiliis idoneis ad hoc noſtrum negotium, *Cic. Att.* 5, 6.

Inſtŭpens, tis. part. [quod *ab* inſtupeo] *Being aſtoniſhed,* or *amazed,* Plin. 28, 4.

Inſuāſum, i. n. [ita dict. quòd ejuſmodi color non ſuadetur in alium tranſire, *Feſt.*] *A ſmokey yellow colour.* Inſuaſo infeciſti pallulam, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 16.

Inſuāvis, e. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Stinking, unpleaſant.* Inſuavis odor, *Col.* 12, 52. Meridiem cur non meridiem dixerunt, credo quòd erat inſuavius, *Cic. Orat.* 47. ✠ Illud jucundius ad aurem complexiuſque, hoc inſuavius, & imperfectius eſt, *Gell.* 1, 7. Inſuaviſſima litera *A* ſæpe repitita, *Cic. Orat.* 49. Pleraque utilia inſuavia ſunt, *Celſ.* 4, 16.

‖ Inſuāvĭtas, ātis. f. *Unpleaſantneſs,* Gell. 1, 21.

‖ Inſŭbĭdè. adv. *Fooliſhly, ſillyly, like a blockhead.* Intempeſtivè atque inſubidè diſſerebat, *Gell.* 1, 2. ⊥ Inſulsè.

‖ Inſŭbĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*qu.* inſubus, *i. e.* ſuibus ſimilis] *Simple, ſilly, blockiſh, coxcombly,* Gell. 19, 9. Inſubidior, *Id.* 6, 1. & 13, 20. ⊥ Inſulſus.

Inſuccandus, a, um. part. *To be moiſtened,* &c. Sæpius lana diducenda vinoque & oleo inſuccanda, *Col.* 7, 4, 5. ☞ Rarò occ.

Inſuccātus, a, um. part. *Moiſtened,* &c. Uvæ paſſæ vino inſuccatæ, *Col.* 9, 13, 5.

Inſucco, āre. act. *To make moiſt with liquour,* Col. *Vid.* Inſuccandus.

Inſūdo, āre. neut. *To break out into a ſweat*; alſo *to ſweat at* a thing. In laconico involuto ſedere, donec inſudet, *Celſ.* 1, 3. Corpus circa partes aliquas contra conſuetudinem inſudat, *Id.* 2, 2.

Inſuēfactus, a, um. part. *Accuſtomed, inured.* Equos inſuefactos incitare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 24.

Inſueſco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum. neut. (1) *To be accuſtomed,* or *wont.* (2) Act. cum acc. *To accuſtom, inure,* or *practiſe,* one; *to train up.* (1) Qui mentiri, aut fallere inſuêrit patrem, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 3, 30. Cui partu cùm inſuevit equa, *Col.* 6, 47. (2) Inſuevit pater optimus hoc me, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 106.

Inſuētus, a, um. part. *Unaccuſtomed, unuſual.* § Inſuetus moribus Romanis, *Liv.* operi, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 42. § Inſuetus laboris, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 30. rerum, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 4. § malè audire, *Liv.*

* Inſŭla, æ. f. [*qu.* in ſalo poſita] (1) *An iſland,* or *iſle*; *a land cloſed in,* or *environed with, the ſea,* or *freſh water.* (2) *A houſe in a city haveing no houſe joined unto it, but the ſtreet on every ſide,* ſuch as great mens houſes were in Rome, (3) Alſo *any houſe to be let.* (1) Inſula circumfuſa mari, *Cic.* Inſula Britannia, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 15. Sicilia, *Id. Verr.* 4, 64. Inſula in lacu, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 27. (2) Nunc demum intelligo Clodii inſulam eſſe venalem, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 7. ✠ Domuum, inſularum, & templorum numerus incertus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 41. (3) *Vid Caſaub.* ad *Suet. Cæſ.* 41. & *Neron.* 44.

Inſŭlāris, is. adj. c. g. *A perſon belonging to an iſland.* Conſurſu inſularium cum omni militiâ interficitur, *Juſt.* 3, 2.

‖ Inſŭlārius, i. m. *A nobleman's houſekeeper*; alſo *a poor ſlave that is to do vile drudgery,* ſuch as galley ſlaves, *Ap. JCC.*

‖ Inſŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of iſlands,* Amm. 23, 18.

* Inſulsè. adv. ‖ iùs comp. ‖ ſsĭmè, ſup. *Sillyly, impertinently, oafiſhly, ungainly.* Hoc ipſum non inſulsè interpretantur, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 55. Inſulſiùs, *Gell.* 16, 12. Inſulſiſſimè, *Id.* 12, 2.

* Inſulsĭtas, ātis. f. *Fooliſhneſs, ſotiſhneſs, ſenſeleſſneſs.* Ut nihil aliud eorum quàm ipſa inſulſitas rideatur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2. Villa, cujus inſulſitatem bene nôram, *Id. Att.* 13, 29.

* Inſulſus, a, um. adj. ‖ or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*ex* in *priv.* & ſalſus] non ſalſus, ſine ſale. (1) *Without ſmack of ſalt, unſavoury.* (2) Met. *Sotiſh, ſilly, witleſs, abſurd, fooliſh.* (1) ✠ Te ex inſulſo ſalſum feci operâ meâ, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 33. Inſulſior figura, *Tert.* (2) Inſulſiſſimus improbiſſimuſque, *Mart.* 12, 55. = fatuus, tardus. *Ter.*

Inſultans, tis. part. (1) *Leaping, bounding, curveting.* (2) Met. *Inſulting, hectoring, bullying, domineering.* (1) Fremit æquore toto Inſultans ſonipes, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 603. (2) Sinon incendia miſcet inſultans, *Id. Æn.* 2, 330. *conf. Sil.* 10, 360.

Inſultātūrus, a, um. part. *About to inſult.* *Dixit,* proinde ex eo inſultaturum omnium capitibus, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 22.

Inſultātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leaping up*; alſo, Met. *an inſulting,* or *domineering.* Non tam probatio, quàm extrema quaſi inſultatio, *Quint.* 8, 5.

Inſulto, āre. neut. [*ex* in & ſalto] (1) *To leap up, to rebound.* (2) *To leap for joy.* (3) *To inſult, hector,* or *domineer.* (4) *To deride,* or *jeer.* (1) Equitem docuêre ſub armis Inſultare ſolo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 117. (2) ✠ Inſultare malis, rebuſque ægreſcere lætis, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 18. (3) § Inſultare alicui in calamitate, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. in alicujus miſerias, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 39. (4) § Inſultare in miſerias alicujus, *Ad Eund.* 4, 39. ¶ Inſultare fores calcibus, *to bounce at the door with his heels,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54.

Inſultūra, æ. f. *A ſpringing,* or *leaping, in,* or *upon.* Iſtam inſulturam nihil hîc moror, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 9. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Inſultus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* inſilio] *An aſſault,* or *onſet.* Vulgò, ſed nulla adeſt auct.

Inſum, es, eſſe. *To be in.* § In amore hæc omnia inſunt vitia, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 14. § Is mihi candor ineſt, *Mart.* 14, 145. Nummi octingenti aurei in marſupio infuerunt, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 26.

Inſumma. adv. *In ſum, briefly,* Quint. *Rectiùs fort.* in ſummâ.

Inſūmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. (1) *To ſpend,* or *lay out,* money; *to beſtow, to employ.* (2) *To take, to take up.* (3) *To poſſeſs,* or *overſpread.* (1) § Inſumere in rem aliquam ſumptus, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 38. Inſumere operam fruſtrà, *Liv.* 10, 18. Modò par inſumite robur Luctibus, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 110. (2) Mentes inſumite cœptis, *Id. Theb.* 12, 643. (3) Nebulæ inſumpſère latus montis, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 39.

Inſūmor, i. ptus. paſſ. *To be ſpent,* &c. Sic in provinciâ nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius inſumatur in quenquam, *Cic. Att.* 5, 17.

* Inſuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* in, & ſuo] (1) *To ſew,* or *ſtitch.* (2) Met. *To join in.* (1) Quoniam Smyrnæ duos Myſios inſuiſſes in culeum, *Cic.* ad *Q. frat.* 1, 2. (2) Lepidus privatam publicæ rei impenſam inſuerat, *Liv.* 40, 51.

* Inſuor, i, ūtus. paſſ. *To be ſewed in,* &c. Quæ intra capita inſuitur pellis mollis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. Inſuitur linea purpura, *Col.* 3, 15, 1.

* Inſŭper. conj. [*ex* in, & ſuper] (1) *Moreover, over, and beſides, furthermore.* (2) Alſo *upon, over and above.* (1) Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 3. (2) Virg. Æn. 3, 579. § ¶ Inſuper his, *beſides theſe,* Id. Æn. 9, 61.

* Inſŭpĕrābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* in, *priv.* & ſuperabilis] (1) *Not to be overcome, invincible.* (2) *Not to be paſſed, inſuperable.* (3) *Not to be got over.* (1) Genus inſuperabile bello, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 40. (2) Inſuperabilis Alpium tranſitus, *Liv.* 21, 23. *conf.* 21, 36. (3) Inſuperabilis valetudo, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 22, 8.

‖ Inſŭpĕrhăbĭtus, a, um, part. *Let paſs, ſlighted, unregarded,* Apul. Met. 1, p. 20. ‡ Sùſque deque habitus.

Inſurgens, tis. part. *Riſeing up.* Speluncæ dorſo inſurgens, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 234. *conf. Sil.* 2, 546.

Inſurgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum. neut. (1) *To riſe up againſt, to make head againſt.* (2) *To riſe.* (3) Met. Alſo *to apply himſelf to* any thing. (1) § Credens ſuis inſurgere regnis, *Ov. Met.* 9, 444. (2) Proſpiciant Teucri tenebras inſurgere campis, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 34. (3) Nunc inſurgite remis, *Id. Æn.* 5, 189.

‖ Inſurrectio, ōnis. f. verb. *An inſurrection,* or *riſeing up againſt.* Habent lexica, ſed gratìs. ‡ Seditio.

Inſuſceptus, a, um. *Not received,* or *taken.* Vota inſuſcepta, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 197.

Inſŭſurrans, tis. part. *Whiſpering.* Modò inſuſurrans ac præbens invicem aures, *Suet. Cal.* 22.

‖ Inſŭſurrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A whiſpering in one's ear,* Dig.

Inſŭſurro, āre. act. & neut. *To whiſper, to buz, to make a huming noiſe, to whiſtle.* ¶ § Inſuſurrare alicui aliquid, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. § In aurem alicujus, *Id. Verr.* 5, 41. *to whiſper in one's ear.*

* Inſūtus, a, um. part. [*ab* inſuor] *Sewed,* or *ſtitched, in.* § Inſutus culeo, *Val. Max.* 1, 2, 13. § in culeum, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 11. Plumbo inſuto rigere, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 405.

Inſyncērus, a, um. adj. *Corrupt, filthy impure,* Virg. Geor. 4, 285.

Intābeſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To pine,* or *waſte, away.* (2) *To be melted down.* (1) Col. 4, 3. (2) Plumbea glans medio ſolet intabeſcere cœlo, *Ov. Met.* 14, 826. § Dolori intabeſcere, *Sen. Pol.* 24. Pruinæ matutinæ intabeſcunt ſole tepente, *Ov. Met.* 3, 488.

ф Intactĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be touched,* Lucr. 1, 438.

Intactus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Untouched, whole.* (2) *Untaſted.* (3) *Undefiled, chaſte.* (4) *Not engaged with, entire.* (1) Intacti theſauri, *Liv.* 29, 18. = Integri intactique fugerunt, *Id.* 5, 38. Intactus infamiâ, *Id.* 38, 51. Intactum vaſtationibus regnum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 37. (2) § Pomum propter aſperitatem intactum, *Plin.* 12, 10. (3) Intactior omni Sabinâ, *Juv.* 6, 162. (4) Intacta ultima regni, *Curt.* 5, 1.

Intactus, ûs. m. verb. *A not feeling,* or *touching,* Lucr. 1, 454.

† Intālio, āre. act. [*ab* in & talea] *By cuting to bring to a form,* Varr.

Intāmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Undefiled, unſtained, unſpoted.* Intaminatis fulget honoribus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 18.

‖ Intantum, *ſo much, ſo far forth,* Sen. Ben. 2, 23. ☞ *Rectiùs* in tantùm.

* Intectus, a, um. part. [*ex* in *priv.* & tectus] (1) *Covered, thatched, armed, harneſſed, clad in armour.* (2) Adj. Alſo *made bare and naked.* (1) § Stramento intecta omnia, *Liv.* 27, 3. (2) 𝔛 = Obſcurus adverſum alios, uni incautus intectúſque, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 1, 4. *conf. Sil.* 11, 427.

Intĕgellus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ab* integer] *Pretty whole,* or *ſound,* Catull. 16, 4. Præſtabo eum integellum, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10.

* Intĕgendus, a, um. part. [*ex* in *priv.* & tegendus] *To be covered.* Intecta partim Gallorum, partim quæ conjectis celeriter ſtramentis, tentoriorum ingendorum gratiâ erant inædificata, milites contegit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 5.

Intĕger, gra, rum. or, comp. errĭmus, ſup. [*ab* in, & tago, *i. e.* tango] (1) *Entire and whole.* (2) *Safe and ſound, ſtrong, healthfull, luſty.* (3) *Freſh, new.* (4) *Uncorrupted.* (5) *Chaſte, unſtained.* (6) *Innocent, upright, honeſt.* (7) *Pure, unmixed.* (8) Alſo *at liberty to do what he liſteth, free, not addicted to either part.* (9) Alſo *wherein nothing is,* or *was, done,* or *concluded.* (10) *Rude, unpoliſhed, on which no pains hath been beſtowed.* (1) 𝔛 Ex integris truncos gignit, *Plin.* 7, 11. (2) 𝔛 Conſiderandum an corruptum corpus ſit, ad integrum, *Celſ.* (3) 𝔛 Ut integri defeſſis ſuccederent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 41. 𝔛 = Defatigati non facilè recentes atque integros ſuſtinebant, *Ibid.* 49. (4) 𝔛 Si ſanguis niger eſt, vitioſus eſt, ſi rubet, integer eſt, *Celſ.* (5) 𝔛 Filiam meam quis integram ſtupraverit? *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 47. (6) = Cùm illo nemo neque integrior eſſet, neque ſanctior, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 53. (7) = Integro illibatóque ſucco aluntur, *Col.* (8) Quod me admones, ut integrum me ſervem, gratum eſt, *Cic. Att.* 7, 26. Integerrimæ, pacatiſſimæ gentes, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 23. (9) Hæc mallem integrâ re tecum egiſſe, *Id. Attic.* 4, 15. (10) = Rudem me diſcipulum & integrum accipe, *Id. N. D.* 3, 3. ¶ Non eſt integrum, *there is no help for it, it is out of my power,* Id. Philipp. 1, 10. In integro res eſt, *it is as it was, there is nothing done in it,* Id. *de* Orat. 3, 4. In integrum reſtituere, *to put it in its former ſtate,* Ter. ab integro, *afreſh,* Cic. § Integer vitæ, ‖ *Hor.* à labore, *Cœl.*

* Intĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* in *intenſ.* & tego] *To cover, to thatch,* Crines integit caſſide, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 303. Suo Clitumnus flumina luco Integit, *Prop.* 2, 19, 25.

* Intĕgor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be covered,* or *laid, over.* Integebatur porticus lignis conjunctis inter ſe, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 2.

Integraſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow new again, to begin afreſh.* Hoc malum integraſcit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 43.

Integrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reſtoreing,* or *renewing.* Amantium iræ amoris integratio eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 23.

Integrātus, a, um. part. *Renewed, reſtored, brought into its former eſtate, entire and whole.* Integrato reſultant accenſæ clamore fores, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 42. Vigor integratus, *Auſon. Epiſt.* 14, 7.

Integrè. adv. iùs, comp. errĭmè, ſup. (1) *Entirely, ſincerely, uprightly.* (2) *Honeſtly, exactly.* (1) Integrè verſari in aliquâ re, *Tac. Agric.* 7, 4. (2) = Incorruptè & integrè judicare, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 9. Integriùs, *Id. Mil.* 22. Vita integerrimè acta, *Declam.* in *Sall.*

Integrĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Soundneſs, healthfullneſs.* (2) *Purity.* (3) *Integrity, honeſty, uprightneſs, ſincerity.* (4) *Chaſtity, continency.* (5) ‖ Alſo *the ceaſeing of an ague fit for a time, the intermiſſion in fits.* (1) Integritas corporis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 14. (2) = Incorrupta quædam Latini ſermonis integritas, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 35. (3) 𝔛 Fraus hominum ad perniciem & integritas ad ſalutem vocatur, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 8. (4) = Mulier ſummâ integritate pudicitiáque, *Id.* (5) *Celſ.* ap. *Litt. ſed q.*

Integro, āre. act. (1) *To renew, to repete, to begin again.* (2) *To perfect.* (1) Ramo ſedens miſerabile carmen Integrat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 515. § Integrare ſeditionem, *Liv.* 5, 25. cædem, *Id.* 9, 43. (2) Animus defeſſus admiratione integratur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 17.

* Intĕgŭmentum, i. n. [*ex* in *intenſ.* & tegumentum] *A covering, a cloak, a diſguiſe, a pretenſe.* Uti integumento ad occultanda vitia, *Cic. poſt redit. in Sen.* 74. Ea legio linteata ab integumento conſepti, quo ſacrata nobilitas erat, appellata eſt, *Liv.* 10, 38. Integumenta flagitiorum, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 20.

Intellectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Id. quod* Synecdoche, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 32.

‖ Intellectuālis, e. adj. *Intellectual, belonging to the underſtanding,* Philoſ. ‡ Ad intellectum pertinens.

Intellectūrus, a, um. part. *That will underſtand,* Ov. Triſt. 3, 14, 40. Conf. Liv. 24, 33.

Intellectus, a, um. part. *Underſtood, perceived, known.* Serò intellectâ fraude, *Curt.* 10, 9, 20.

Intellectus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *Underſtanding.* (2) *Senſe, ſenſation, diſcernment.* (3) Alſo *the ſignification,* or *meaning,* of words. (1) Intellectus diſciplinarum, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) Saporum, *Plin.* 11, 37. acrimoniæ, *Id.* 19, 8. ¶ Intellectus communis, *common ſenſe,* Quint. 2, 16. (3) Apud Græcos duplicem intellectum habet, *Id.* 2, 14. ☞ Intellectus *pro* intelligentiâ, *Paterc.* 1, 13.

† Intellĕgo, ĕre. *pro* intelligo, ant.

Intellĭgens, tis. part. (1) *Underſtanding, perceiveing, intelligent, knowing well.* (2) Alſo ſubſtantively, *an intelligent,* or *ſkillfull, perſon.* (1) § Intelligens voluptatum, *Cic.* = Doctus & intelligens, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 54. (2) 𝔛 Stulto intelligens quid intereſt? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 1. § Intelligens in aliquâ re, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 15. alicujus rei, *Id.* de *Fin.* 20, 20.

Intellĭgenter. adv. *Underſtandingly, intelligibly.* Ut intelligenter audiamus, *Cic.* de *Part.* 8. *Conſ. Off.* 3, 13.

Intellĭgentia, æ. f. (1) *A perceiveing,* or *underſtanding.* (2) *The intellect.* (3) *Knowledge, ſenſe.* (4) *Art, ſkill.* (1) Is anteïbat omnes intelligentiâ, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 64. (2) Intelligentia eſt mentis acies, *Id. Hortenſ.* (3) ± Ab imperitorum intelligentiâ ſenſum disjunctum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 3. (4) Intelligentia in rebus ruſticis, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 17.

Intellĭgĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That may be underſtood, intelligible,* Philoſ. Bonum intelligibile, *Sen. Epiſt.* 124. ‡ Sub intelligentiam cadens, *Voſſ.*

Intellĭgĭtur. imperſ. *Men perceive,* or *underſtand,* Cic. Offic. 1, 40.

Intellĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*ab* inter, & lego, *i. e.* intus mecum lego, *ſc.* loquor, & unum ex alio colligo, *Scal.*] (1) *To underſtand, perceive,* or *know.* (2) *To mean.* (3) *To be wiſe.* (1) = Intelligo, animadverto, ſentio, *Cic. Offic.* 1. (2) Quem intelligimus divitem? *Id. Parad.* 6. (3) = Illos intelligere & ſapere arbitrantur, *Id. Offic.* 2, 14. ¶ Malè intelligere, *to miſtake,* Id. Att. 16.

Intellĭgor, i, lectus. paſſ. *To be underſtood.* Non intelligor ulli, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 10, 37. Non intelligitur quando obrepat ſenectus, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 11.

Intĕmĕrandus, a, um. part. *Inviolable, that may not be profaned.* Templa intemeranda minùs, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 640.

Intĕmĕrātus, a, um. part. *Undefiled, not corrupted, violated,* or *profaned; holy, pure.* Intemerata fides, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 143. ratis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 271. Harum alarum intemerata modeſtia fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 49, 5.

Intempĕrans, tis. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Intemperate, not maſter of his own appetite, diſorderly.* Intemperans adoleſcentia effœtum corpus tradet ſenectuti, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 9. Fui paulò intemperantior, *Id.* in *Vatin.* 1. Intemperantiſſimus homo, *Ibid.* In augendo numero non alius intemperantior eſt, *Liv.* 36, 38.

Intempĕranter. adv. iùs, comp. ‖ iſſĭmè, ſup. *Intemperately, immoderately, without meaſure,* or *moderation.* Intemperanter abuti & otio & literis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 3. Intemperantiùs opibus uti, *Id. Philipp.* 5, 18. Intemperantiſſimè gloriatur, *Apul. Apol.* p. 522.

Intempĕrantia, æ. f. (1) *Unſeaſonableneſs, unwholeſomeneſs.* (2) *Intemperance, unableneſs to rule and moderate his appetites and paſſions.* (3) *Want of moderation, exceſs.* (4) *Injuſtice, incontinency.* (1) Intemperantia cœli, *Col. præf.* (2) Intemperantia eſt à totâ mente ac à rectâ ratione defectio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 9. (3) Intemperantia riſûs, *Plin.* 11, 37. (4) Col.

Intempĕrātè. adv. *Intemperately, immodeſtly.* = Immoderatè & intemperatè vixit, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 12.

Intempĕrātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Intemperate, immoderate, exceſſive.* Intemperata benevolentia, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 20. Quid intemperatius? *Sen.* ad *Helv.* 6. Intemperatiſſimæ perpotationes, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 16.

Intempĕria, æ. f. (1) *Unſeaſonableneſs,* Met. *want of temper, violence, outrage.* (2) Plur. Intemperiæ, *the furys,* or *evil ſpirits,* which haunt and trouble people; or perhaps *unſeaſonableneſs of weather,* or *its effects; blaſting, mildew.* (1) Vaſtitudinem, calamitates, intemperiáſque prohibêſſis, *Cato,* 141. (2) Quæ intemperiæ noſtram agitant familiam? *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 3.

Intempĕries, ei. f. (1) *Unſeaſonableneſs, extremity, indiſpoſition.* (2) *Want of moderation.* (1) Intemperies cœli, *Cœl. præf. oper.* ſolis, *Id.* 11, 2. (2) amici, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 6.

Intempeſtas, ātis. f. *Unſeaſonableneſs, ill weather.* Cœli intempeſtas, *Plin.* 18, 6.

Intempeſtīvè. adv. *Unſeaſonably, out of due time and ſeaſon.* Ne iraſcamur intempeſtivè accedentibus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25.

Intempeſtīvus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Unſeaſonably, untimely.* (2) Alſo *unlucky, that bodes ill.* (3) Alſo *overmuch*, or *exceſſive.* (1) Intempeſtivos poſtes exciſos credo, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 141. Intempeſtiva epiſtola, *Cic. Att.* 4, 14. amicitia, *Id.* de *Amic.* 6. (2) Anſeres clangore intempeſtivi, *Plin.* 18, 35. (3) Intempeſtivo cùm rudit ille ſono, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 342. Intempeſtivior, *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 9.

Intempeſtus, a, um. adj. (1) *Unſeaſonable.* (2) *Unwholſome, intemperate.* (1) Ab Samo intempeſtâ nocte venit, *Liv.* (2) Virg. *Æn.* 10, 184.

‖ **Intempŏrālis**, e. adj. *Without*, or *before, all time; not temporal, eternal*, Prud. Rom. 316.

* **Intendendus**, a, um. part. *To be bent*, &c. *Quint.*

* **Intendens**, tis. part. *Bending, ſtretching*, &c. In magnitudinem regionum ſe injiciens animus & intendens, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. Quò cum primis ſe intendentibus tenebris perveniſſent, *Liv.* 1, 57.

* **Intendo**, ĕre, di, ſum & tum. act. [*ex* in intenſ. & tendo] (1) *To bend*, or *ſtretch.* (2) *To ſtrain, to knit*, or *tie.* (3) Met. *To augment.* (4) *To intend, deſign*, or *purpoſe.* (5) *To apply.* (6) *To diſplay*, or *lay open.* (1) Arcum intendebat Apollo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 704. (2) Stupea vincula collo Intendunt, *Id.* 2, 237. (3) 𝔛 Langueſcet induſtria, intendetur ſocordia, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 38, 4. 𝔛 (4) Si Antonius, quod animo intenderat, perficere potuiſſet, *Cic. Philip.* 10, 4. (5) 𝔛 Quæro non quibus intendam rebus animum, ſed quibus relaxem, *Id.* in *Hort.* (6) Proinde rogo, eruditionem tuam intendas, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 27, 15. ¶ Intendere iter, *to go along*, Liv. 21, 29. digitum, *to point at*, Cic. ferrum, *to preſent it to one's breaſt*, Id. fallaciam in aliquem, *to cheat him*, Ter. H. 3, 2, 2. formulam alicui, *Suet.* litem, *Cic. to commence a ſuit againſt one.* animum ad curam, in aliquid, *Liv.* alicui rei, *Plin.* aliquo, *Cic. to apply his mind to it, to employ his care about it.* § Intendere aures ad verba alicujus, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 4, 36. curam alicui rei, *Plin.* 18, 17. in aliquem rem, *Liv.* 37, 36. crimen in aliquem, *Id.* 9, 26. litem, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 10.

* **Intendor**, i. paſſ. *To be intended*, or *deſigned.* Vulneraque excipere, quæ liberis intendebantur, voluit, *Juſt.* 24, 3. Nam mirum eſt, ut his opuſculis animus intendatur, remittaturque, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 9. *Conf. Celſ.* 2, 30.

* **Intenſio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtraining, reaching, ſtretching*, or *bending.* 𝔛 Arcum intenſio frangit, animum remiſſio, *Publ. Min. Vid.* Intentio.

* **Intenſus**, a, um. part. *Stretched, reached, bent, ſtrained, enhanced*, or *augmented*; *intenſe.* § Mens intenſa in imagines, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. *Vid.* Intentus.

* **Intentans**, tis. part. *Stretching out, threatening*, &c. Intentans manum rogo, *Val. Max.* 6, 8, 7. *Conf. Sil.* 11, 88.

* **Intentātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A menaceing*, as it were *with hand*, or *weapon, held out.* Subita digitorum intentatio, *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 2, 4.

* **Intentātus**, a, um. part. *Drawn and pointed at.* Gladii pleriſque intentati, *Liv.* 9, 27.

* **Intentātus**, a, um. part. *Unaſſayed, not yet tryed*, or *proved.* Miſeri quibus Intentata nites, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 13. = Nîl intentatum, nîl linquit inauſum, *Mart.* 2, 14, 1. § Intentatum Romanis ingeniis opus, *Liv.* § Intentatum ab injuriæ genere numen, *Val. Max.* 9, 15, 2.

* **Intentè.** adv. ius, comp. iſsĭmè, ſup. *Diligently, earneſtly.* Intentè aliquem audire, *Quint.* 1, 2. = Intentè & inſtanter, *Plin. Epiſt.* 5, 19, 6. Intentiùs cuſtodire locum, *Liv.* 25, 23. Intentiſſimè perquire, *Aug.*

* **Intentio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* intendo] (1) *A ſtraining*, or *ſtretching.* (2) Met. *Intenſeneſs, a ſcrewing up, an effort.* (3) *An aim, a deſire, a purpoſe, meaning*, or *intention.* (4) *Care, diligence.* (5) *Attention.* (6) *A charge*, or *complaint, in law.* (1) Nervorum intentio, *Col.* 6, 6. corporis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2. (2) 𝔛 Intentio & remiſſio animi, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 23. (3) Frequentiùs quæritur de intentione, *Quint.* 7, 6. (4) = Ut tantum curæ intentioniſque ſuſcipere velit, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 10. Intentio rei familiaris, *Id.* 1, 3, 2. (5) Audit diſcipula intentione magnâ & reddit, *Id.* 10, 29. *de Philomelâ.* (6) Intentionis depulſio, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 19.

* **Intento**, āre. freq. [*ab* intendo] (1) *To ſtretch out*, as one doth his hand. (2) *To ſhake* a weapon *at one.* (3) *To menace*, or *threaten.* (4) *To charge upon*, or *tax at law.* (1) § Intentare manus in aliquem, *Liv.* 3, 47. alicui, *Hirt. B. H.* 22, 4. *Tac. H.* 4, 41, 4. (2) Dolor ardentes faces intentat, *Cic. Conf. Stat. Theb.* 11, 495. (3) § Viris intentant omnia mortem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 95. Intentare imperium Romanum, *Liv.* 42, 12. (4) Crimen invicem intentare, *Quint.* 3, 10.

* **Intentor**, āri. paſſ. *To be threatened.* Terror omnibus intentabatur, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 28, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 33.

* **Intentus**, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*ab* intendo] (1) *Stretched, bent, increaſed.* (2) Adj. *Strait, cloſe.* (3) *Intenſe, attentive.* (1) Voces ut chordæ ſunt intentæ, *Cic.* de *Or.* 3, 57. (2) Ut intentiore eum cuſtodiâ aſſervarent, *Liv.* 30. 19. *conf. Sil.* 14, 187. (3) Intentiſſima cura, *Quint.* 10, 1. conquiſitio, *Liv.* 29, 35. Intentus animus, *Paterc.* 2, 62. Intenti lucro, *Val. Max.* 6, 8, 7. § Intentus ad curas, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 67, 3. in aliquid, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 19. in eventum periculi, *Liv.* 4, 27. paci, *Luc.* 3, 53.

* **Intentus**, ûs. m. *A ſtretching*, or *holding out*, of the hand, &c. Palmarum intentus, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 55.

Intĕpeo, *vel* Intĕpeſco, ĕre, ui. neut. *To grow warm.* Æſtivis intepet Umber aquis, *Propert.* 4, 1, 124. *Conf. Ov. Ep.* 10, 54. & *Sen. Ep.* 67. Intepeſcunt comæ variæ radiis, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 216.

Inter. præp. cum acc. [*ab* in, *i. e.* inter, ut *à* ſub, ſubter] (1) *Between*, or *betwixt.* (2) *In*, or *within.* (3) *In, at*, or *whilſt*, a thing is doing. (4) *Above, before, in compariſon.* (5) With a pronoun, *mutually, reciprocally, one another, one with another.* (1) Inter occaſum ſolis & ſeptentriones, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 1. (2) Quot prandia inter continuum perdidi triennium? *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 61. (3) Inter vina, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 26. Inter cœnam, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 14, 2. ſcyphos, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 22. (4) Inter cæteras pugna fuit inſignis, *Liv.* (5) Pueri inter ſe amant, *Cic.* Quaſi non nôrimus nos inter nos, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 7. Inter ſe cornibus pugnat, *Varr.* ☞ *Aliquando ſequitur ſuum caſum.* Si quos inter ſocietas aut eſt, aut fuit, *Cic.* ☞ *Aliquando reduplicatur.* Componere lites Inter Peliden feſtinat & inter Atriden, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 2, 12. *In comp. interdum auget, ut* interareſco, interbibo, &c. interdum negat, *ut* interdico. ☞ *Inter & in* promiſcuè uſurpantur. Appius inter patres lectus, *Liv.* 2, 16. Centum in patres legit, *Id.* 1, 35. Cooptatio in patres, *Id.* 4, 5. Recipi inter eos vetuit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 70. Recepti in reas, *Ib.* 13, 10. Ubi tamen *Gronov.* inter legit. Aſcribe me talem in numerum, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 34.

‖ **Intĕralbĭco**, āre. neut. *To incline ſomewhat to a white colour, to be ſpeckled with white*, Plin. 37, 10. *ubi tamen Harduin. in MSS. legi* albicat *affirmat.*

Intĕræſtuans, tis. part. *Hot by fits.* Stomachus illi naturâ invalidus & anguſtus, & frequenter interæſtuans erat, *Plin. Epiſt.* 6, 16, 19.

‖ **Intĕrāmentum**, i. n. *Liv.* 28, 45. *Vid.* Inceramentum.

Intĕrānea, ōrum, neut. pl. *The bowels, entrails*, or *inwards*, of man, *or* beaſt, *Col.* 9, 14. *Plin.* 23, 1.

Intĕrāneus, a, um. adj. *Of the guts*, or *that is within.* ¶ Tormina interanea, *the gripeing of the guts*, Plin. 30, 7. Conf. Col. 9, 14.

Intĕrāreſco, ĕre, incept. *To be dryed up*, or *grow utterly dry*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 14. & Vitr. 7, 8.

Interbĭbo, ĕre, bi, ĭtum. act. *To drink up all clean*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22.

† **Interbīto**, ĕre. act. [*ab* inter, & bito, *i. e.* eo] *To come in the mean while, to periſh*, Plaut. Moſt. 5, 1, 47. ┼ Intereo.

‖ **Intercălāris**, e. adj. *Intercalaris menſis dictus* eſt, cui inſerebatur dies, qui deerat ad complendum annum. *Put*, or *ſet, between.* ¶ Dies intercalaris, *the odd day of the leap year*, which falleth every fourth year, *viz.* on the ſixth day of the calends of March, which was reckoned twice that year by the Romans. Intercalaris verſus, *the foot*, or *refret, of the ditty*; *a verſe often repeated, the burden of the ſong*, Serv. as Io Hymen Hymenæe Io; Io Hymen Hymenæe, *Catul.* 59. 144.

‖ **Intercălārĭtas**, ātis. f. *The burden of the ſong.* ┼ Intercalarius verſus.

Intercălārium, i. n. *The time taken into the year, to adjuſt it to the courſe of the ſun.* Decreverant intercalarium 45 dies longum, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 52.

Intercălārius, a, um. adj. *Intercalary.* ¶ Triumphavit menſe intercalario pridie Cal. Martis, *the laſt of February*, Liv. 37, 59. ☞ Here it ſeemeth a whole month was intercalated, the calends whereof were called *intercalares* by Cic. *Fam.* 6, 15. (*al.* 14.) ad *Ligar*, which was taken away ſoon after by Cæſar in the reformation of the Calendar, *Suet. Cæſ.* 40.

Intercălātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A puting a month*, or *day, between*; as in leap year. Per ſingulas intercalationes, *Plin.* 1, 47.

‖ **Intercălātor**, ōris. m. verb. *That puteth*, or *ſeteth, between.* Intercalatores dies, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 13.

Intercălātus, a, um. part. *Delayed, put off, forborne.* Intercalatæ pœnæ uſuram habeant, *Liv.* 9, 9.

Intercălo, āre. act. (1) *To inſert, to put between*, as a day, *or* a month in leap year. (2) Alſo *to deferr, put off*, or *delay.* (1) Intercalandi licentia, *Suet. Cæſ.* 40. (2) Cic. Fam. 7, 2, extr.

Intercălor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be deferred*, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2.

Intercăpēdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *A ſpace* of time, or place, *between.* (2) *A pauſe*, or *reſpite*; *delay*, or *diſtance.* (1) Intercapedo ſcribendi, *Cic. fil.* ad *Tiron.* 16, 21. 𝔛 = Dicentis calor & audientis intentio continuatione ſervatur, intercapedine & quaſi remiſſione langueſcit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 9, 11. (2) Intercapedo moleſtiæ, *Cic. ipſe* de *Fin.* 1, 18.

Intercardĭnātus, a, um. part. *Joined together by hinges.* Trabes intercardinatæ, *Vitruv.* 10, 20.

Intercēdens, tis. part. *Intercedeing.* Non intercedentibus primò finitimis, poſtea verò prohibentibus, *Juſt.* 41, 1. *conf. Liv.* 31, 20.

Intercēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. neut. [*ex* inter, & cedo] (1) *To come, be*, or *paſs, between*; as referred to time and place. (2) *To intercede*, or *make uſe of a negative voice, againſt any law*, or *order of the ſenate*; as the tribunes might in the name of the people, and this being often done tumultuouſly, the word came by degrees to ſignify, (3) *to oppoſe violently, to withſtand*, or *forbid.* (4) *To happen*, or *chance.* (5) *To engage*, or *be ſurety, for one's debt.* (1) Dies nondum decem interceſſerant, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 9. Sylvæ paludéſque intercedebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 50. *Met.* § Graccho cum P. Scipione inimicitia intercedebat, *Liv.* 38, 52. (2) § Veritus eſt ne Fuſius ei legi intercederet, quæ ex S. C. ferebatur, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. *conf. Liv.* 45, 21. § Intercedere abrogationi, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 3. (3)

Non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus, quæ marmore aut ære finguntur, *Tac. vit. Agric.* in fin. (4) Sæpe in bello parvis momentis magni caſus intercedunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 21. (5) Adſcribit interceſſiſſe ſe pro eis magnam pecuniam, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1.

‖ Intercentus, ûs. m. *The mean* in muſick.

Interceptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preventing,* or *takeing up by the way; a foreſtalling, a ſurpriſe,* or *interception.* Interceptio poculi, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 60.

Interceptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A foreſtaller,* or *intercepter.* (2) *A promoter,* or *common barreter.* (1) = Interceptor prædæ fraudatorque, *Liv.* 4, 50. Interceptor beneficii, *Val. Max.* 9, 11, 4. (2) = Quadruplator & interceptor litis alienæ, *Liv.* 3, *ult.*

Interceptus, a, um. part. *q. d.* inter captus. (1) *Intercepted.* (2) *Prevented,* or *ſurpriſed.* (1) Intercepta epiſtola, *Curt.* 6, 9. 13. Intercepta ſigna, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 11. (2) Intercepti hoſtium complures, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 19.

Interceſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſteping in to hinder the proceeding of a buſyneſs.* (2) *A prohibition, withſtanding,* or *gainſaying, by a negative voice.* (1) Interceſſio tribunorum. *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 2. (2) Mea interceſſio parata & eſt, & fuit, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 4.

Interceſſor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that leteth,* or *withſtandeth,* a matter that it goes not forward. (2) Alſo *a mediatour, an interceſſor.* (1) Interceſſio interceſſoris ſtultitiam ſignificatura, *Cic. Agric.* 2, 12. 𝔛 hortator, *Cic.* auctor, *Id.* = Diſſuaſor & interceſſor legis Agrariæ, *Liv.* 2, 41. (2) Sen. Ep. 119.

Interceſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to intercede.* Se interceſſurum etiam *dixit,* ſi in priſtinâ ſævitiâ perſeveret, *Juſt.* 16, 4. *conf. Liv.* 10, 37. & 24, 13.

Interceſſus, ûs. m. *A comeing,* or *puting, between; an entreating.* Conſulem ſaucium interceſſu ſuo ſervavit, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, 2.

‖ Intercĭdentia, æ. f. *The falling of a humour out of the brain into the eye,* or *other part,* Ap. Med.

Intercĭdendus, a, um. part. *To be cut aſunder, to be parted,* Celſ. 5, 26.

Intercĭdens, tis. part. *Falling between, periſhing, loſt.* Nullo inter arma corporaque vano intercidente telo, *Liv.* 21, 8.

Intercĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, cāſum. neut. [*ex* inter, & cado] (1) *To periſh together with.* (2) *To be loſt,* or *decay.* (3) *To fall between,* or *in the way; to happen.* (4) *To be forgoten.* (1) = Pereant amici, dum unà inimici intercidant, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 9. Intercidit illius rei memoria, *Liv.* 2, 8. (2) 𝔛 Sive extant, ſive intercidêre, *Plin.* 35, 8. Gratia beneficii intercidit, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 3, 1. (3) Si quæ interciderunt, non tam te, quàm ſuſpicione, violatæ, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. (4) § Quòd ſi interciderit tibi nunc aliquid, *Hor. Serm.* 2, 4. § Intercidere memoriâ, *Val. Max.* 5, 2. *ext.* 1.

Intercīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīſum. act. [*ex* inter, & cædo] (1) *To cut aſunder,* or *part in the midſt.* (2) *To cut down,* or *off.* (1) Corrupto ſcribæ ſervo, interciderat commentarios, *Plin. Epiſt.* 6, 22, 4. § Intercidere venas, *Id.* 11, 37. (2) Ut ſi poſſent pontem interciderent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 9.

‖ Intercīlium, i. n. *The ſpace between the eyebrows,* Gloſſ. Gr. Lat. μεσόφρυον, intercilium.

Intercinctus, a, um. *Enterlaced, girded in the midſt, encompaſſed,* Plin. 36, 8.

Intercĭno, ĕre, ui, entum. act. [*ex* inter, & cano] (1) *To ſing between,* or *in the middle of a thing;* as between the acts of comedys. (2) ‖ Alſo *to ſing a mean.* (1) § Neu quid medios intercinat actus, *Hor. A. P.* 190. (2) Jun.

Intercĭpiendus, a, um. part. *To be intercepted,* Liv. 30, 3.

Intercĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum. act. (1) *To intercept, to take up by the way.* (2) *To take unawares,* or *ſurpriſe.* (3) *To uſurp.* (4) *To take all, and make clean ridance.* (5) *To cut off,* or *kill.* (1) Epiſtolam modò hanc intercepit, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 26. Veram laudem dives area intercipit, *Phæd.* 4, 11, 2. (2) Cùm repentino hoſtium interventu interciperentur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 38. § Intercipere itinera, *Liv.* 6, 9. *Conf. Curt.* 4, 3, 9. (3) Victoriam alieno labore partam intercepit, *Plin.* de *vir. ill.* (4) Quod nos capere oportet, hæc intercipit, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 35. interpr. *Donato.* (5) Suet. Aug. 14.

Intercĭpior, i, ceptus. paſſ. *To be intercepted,* &c. Interceptum eſt imperium, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, *ext.* 2. Intercipi mortalitate, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 50, 4. morbo, *Col.* 9, 3.

Intercīſè. adv. *By chops,* or *cuts; in gobbets and morſels, with ſhort clauſes,* Cic. Part. 14.

Intercīſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting off in the midſt,* Plin. 20, 14.

Intercīſus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut off in the midſt, broken down, parted.* (2) Met. *Abrupt, ſhort.* (1) Interciſi pontes, *Cæſ.* Interciſum jugum, *Id. B. G.* 8, 14. Interciſi vallibus colles, *Hirt. B. Al.* 72. (2) Interciſæ pactiones, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 2. ¶ *Dies interciſi* ex parte feſti, & ex parte nefaſti dies, *certain days, on which in ſome hours it was lawfull to ſit in judgement, and in ſome not; half holydays,* Macrob. Sat. 1, 16.

‖ Interclāmo, āre. neut. *To cry out among,* or *between; to interrupt by crying,* Amm. ⸸ Exclamo inter alios.

Interclūdendus, a, um. part. *To be ſhut up from, to be hindered.* Inimici mei flumine ſanguine meum reditum intercludendum putaverunt. *Cic. poſt red. ad Quirit.* 5.

Interclūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* inter, & claudo] (1) *To ſhut in, to ſtop the paſſage.* (2) *To ſhut up,* or *hinder.* (3) ‖ *To cloſe,* or *conclude, with.* (1) § Intercludito inimicis commeatum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 68. § Ut commeatu Cæſarem intercluderet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 48. (2) Illos aſpera ponti Interclusit hyems, *Virg. Æn* 2, 111. (3) *Celſ.* ap. *Litt. Utinam & locum indicâſſet.*

Interclūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be ſtoped, to be hindered.* Intercludor dolore, *Cic. Att.* 8, 8.

Interclūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtoping,* or *ſhuting.* Animæ intercluſio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 46.

‖ Interclūſor, ōris. m. *He that cuteth off,* Hier. ⸸ Qui intercludit.

Interclūſūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſhut up.* Se intercluſurum adverſarios confidebat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 43. *conf. Liv.* 22, 13.

Interclūſus, a, um. part. *Encloſed, ſtoped, ſhut up, hemed in.* Iter intercluſum, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. Multitudo equitum intercluſa, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 40. Intercluſus ſpiritus, *Curt.* 3, 6, 14. Intercluſus ab reliquo exercitu, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 1.

Intercŏlumnium, i. n. *The ſpace between pillars.* Intercolumnia ambulationis, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 17. Intercolumnium proximum, *Val. Max.* 9, 15, 1. *Conf. Vitr.* 3, 3.

Interconcĭlio, āre. act. *To procure,* or *win, the favour,* or *love, of men.* In interconciliando lenitas, *Quint.* 12, 10.

Intercŭlco, āre. act. *To trample,* or *tread, in, upon,* or *between.* Interculcari poſſint vinacea, *Col.* 12, 43, 10.

Intercurrens, tis. part. *Runing,* or *going, between.* Latitudine intercurrentis freti, *Plin. H.* 3, 16. ¶ ‖ Intercurrens pulſus, *an uneven pulſe,* Med.

Intercurro, ĕre, ri, ſum. neut. (1) *To run,* or *go, between.* (2) *To come in the mean time.* (3) *To befall,* or *come upon, one.* (1) Ipſe Vejos intercurrit, *Liv.* (2) Intercurrunt cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiæ, *Plin.* 5, 18. (3) § His exercitationibus & dolor intercurrit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2.

Intercurſans, tis. part. *Runing between,* or *up and down.* Intercurſantibus barbaris, *Liv.* 21, 25. fœminis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 1. Intercurſant has urbes, *Plin.* 5, 18.

Intercurſus, ûs. m. *A runing,* or *comeing, together,* or *between.* Intercurſu matronarum inter duas acies prælium ſedatum eſt, *Liv.* 34, 5. Suorum intercurſu, *Id.* 37, 42. Conſulum intercurſu rixa ſedata eſt, *Id.* 2, 29.

Intercus, ŭtis. adj. [*ex* inter, & cutis] *Between the ſkin and the fleſh, inward, cloſe, ſecret,* Gell. 13, 8. ¶ Aqua intercus, *the dropſy,* Cic. Offic. 3, 24.

Interdătus, a, um. part. *Diſturbed,* or *put between.* Ut cibus ſecreet vires interdatus, *Lucr.* 4, 866. vix alibi occ.

Interdīco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *Inter* hîc habet vim negandi, & *dico* jubendi, vel concedendi. (1) *To forbid ſtraitly, to charge to the contrary.* (2) *To bar,* or *keep, from; to let,* or *hinder.* (3) *To put forth an order, to ſend out an injunction.* (4) *To ſpeak by the way.* (1) § Interdixit hiſtrionibus ſcenam, *Suet. Dom.* 7. § Vos interdicitis patribus commercio plebis, *Liv.* 5, 3. (2) § Servitus mea mihi interdixit, ne quid mirer meum malum, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 4, 69. (3) § Dolabella prætor interdixit, ut, unde dejeciſſet, reſtitueret, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 8. (4) Hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, *Id. Fam.* 2, 11. ſub. fin. Cum accuſ. *Juſt.* 5, 5, 15 & 16, 4, 5. § Interdicere aliquid alicui, *Liv.* 34, 7. alicui aliquâ re, *Id.* 41, 43. alicui de aliquâ re, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 13.

Interdīcor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be forbiden, hindered,* &c. § Malè rem gerentibus patriis bonis interdici ſolet, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 7. § Illis aqua & ignis interdicitur, *Id.* pro *Dom.* 18: Illis aqua & igni interdicitur, *Id. Phil.* 1, 9. Illi aqua & igni interdicuntur, *Id. Fam.* 11, 1.

Interdictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A prohibition,* or *forbiding;* Met. *a baniſhing.* Aquæ & ignis interdictio, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 30. tecti, *Ibid.*

Interdictum, i. n. (1) *An order for the poſſeſſion of a thing in diſpute, made by the magiſtrate.* (2) *A prohibition,* or *injunction, of the prætor.* (1) Per interdictum repetere poſſeſſionem ſuam, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 3. (2) Cæſaris interdicta reſpuuntur, *Id. Attic.* 7, *ult.* Hâc lege prætorum interdicta tollentur, *Id.* contra *Rull.* 3, 3. ¶ Ad interdictum venire, *to appear before the prætor,* Petron. 14.

Interdictum eſt. imperſ. *It is forbiden,* &c. § Mihi aqua & igni interdictum eſt, *I was baniſhed,* Plin. Epiſt. 4, 11, 3.

Interdictus, a, um. part. *Forbiden, prohibited.* Voluptas interdicta, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 6, 64.

Interdiu. adv. [*qu.* interdiem, *ab* inter & diu, quod *à* dies] *In the day time,* Ter. Ad. 4. 1, 15. 𝔛 Concubitus interdiu pejor, noctu tutior eſt, *Celſ.*

† Interdius. adv. *Idem,* Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 9. Votum interdius facito, *Cato R. R.* 83.

Interductus, ûs. m. *A ſpace between ſentences in writeing and printing; the pointing by comma, colon, and periods; a ſtop,* or *the fetching of one's breath in reading,* or *writeing,* Cic. Orat. 68.

Interdum. adv. [*ex* inter, & dum] *Sometimes, now and then,* Cic. ☞ ‖ Leg. & pro interim, *mean while,* Apul. Conf. Sil. 6, 30.

Intĕrea. adv. [*ex* inter & ea] *In the mean while, in the interim, notwithſtanding.* Interea rumor venit, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 31. Interea, dum hæc, quæ diſperſa ſunt, coguntur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 42. ¶ § Interea loci, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 16. Interea temporis, *Id. in the mean time, notwithſtanding.*

‖ Intĕremptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* interimo] *A killing, a murdering.* Iter Gallorum interemptione patefactum eſt, *Cic.* pro *L. Manil.* 11. *ſed al. alit. leg.*

Intĕremptor, ōris. m. verb. *A killer, a murderer,* Val. Max. 6, 1, 2. § Sui interemptor, *Sen. Epiſt.* 70. filii, *Paterc.* 2, 129. filiæ, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 2.

Intĕremptūrus, a, um. part. *About to kill.* Ipſum Alexandrum interempturi, *Juſt.* 14, 4.

Intĕremptus, a, um. part. *Killed, ſlain.* Aſdrubale interempto, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 72.

Intĕreo, īre, īvi & ĭi, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* inter, & eo] (1) *To be annihilated, to periſh.* (2) *To die, to be ſlain,* or *deſtroyed.* (3) *To be ruined, to be utterly undone.* (4) *To be gone, to be exhauſted.* (5) *To ceaſe, to be extinguiſhed.* (1) Nihil eſt valentius, unde intereat, *Lucr.* 𝔛 Omnia mutantur, nihil interit, *Id.* (2) = Perſequamur eorum mortem, qui indigniſſimè interiêrunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 38. (3) 𝔛 Vivus & ſanus intereo, *Plaut.* 𝔛 *CH.* Dave, periî, *DA.* Quin tu hoc audi. *CH.* Interiî, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 9. (4) Pecunia interiît largitione magiſtratuum, *Nep. Them.* 2. (5) Interit ira morâ, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 374. Ignis interiturus eſt, niſi alatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 14. ¶ § Ab aliquo interire, *To be undone by him,* Cic.

Intĕrĕquĭtans, tis. part. *Rideing between.* Ordines interequitans, *Liv.* 6, 7. Ipſe interequitans ſparo percutit, *Id.* 34, 15. Interequitantes alarii, *Id.* 35, 5. *Conf. Curt.* 4, 13, 1.

Intĕrĕquĭto, āre. neut. *To ride between.* *Vid.* Interequitans.

‖ Intererro, āre. neut. *To come between,* or *paſs among,* Prud. Cath. 6, 43. ┼ Erro inter.

Intĕreſt. imperſ. § Meâ intereſt, *i. e.* in re meâ eſt, *Perot.* *it concerneth, it importeth*; alſo *there is a difference.* ¶ § Hoc inter me & illos intereſt, quòd, &c. *they and I differ in this, that,* &c. *Cic.* Quid intereſt? *what matter is it?* § Intereſt regis, *it concerneth the king,* Liv. Quid illius intereſt? *what is he concerned?* Cic. *what is it to him?* Magni, permagni intereſt, *Id.*

Interfăcio, ĕre, fēci, ctum. *To ſet hand to the work that is doing.* Reliquit præſidium, ut interfaciendo muro adjuvaret, *Liv.* 25, 11. vix alibi.

Interfans, tis. part. *Speaking between, interpoſeing,* Liv. 33, 2.

Interfātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An interrupting of one's diſcourſe, a digreſſion.* Expediet narrationes interfatione diſtinguere, *Quint.* 4, 2. ☞ Raró occ.

Interfātus, a, um. part. *Haveing ſpoken between,* or *interpoſed.* Dixerat, & paulùm virgo interfata docenti, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 290.

‖ Interfectio, onis. f. verb. *Murder, a killing,* Aug. ┼ Cædes, interemptio.

Interfector, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* interficio] *A killer,* or *murderer.* § Interfector Gracchi, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 27. Cæſaris, *Paterc.* 2, 58. Interfectore fortior, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 11. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 7.

Interfectrix, īcis. f. *A female murderer,* Tac. Ann. 3, 17, 3.

Interfectūrus, a, um. part. *About to kill,* Liv. 40, 14. Strictoque acinace interfecturus videbatur, *Curt.* 5, 26.

Interfectus, a, um. part. *Killed, ſlain.* § Interfectus per inſidias, *Curt.* 9, 2, 7. omni ſupplicio, *Cic. Man.* 5.

Interfĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be killed.* Interficienda curavit quinque millia, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 1.

Intĕrfĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum. act. [*ex* inter, & facio, interire facio, *id eſt,* occīdo] (1) *To ſlay, to kill,* or *murder*; *to put to death.* (2) *To deprive one of.* (3) Alſo *to deſtroy, to conſume, to ruinate.* (1) Magnum militum numerum interficit, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 27. § Arſinoë Achillam per eunuchum ſuum interficit, *Id. B. Al.* 4. (2) Salve, qui me interfeciſti penè & vitâ & lumine, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 37. (3) Nautas igne interfecit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 8. *Met.* Fer ſtabulis inimicum ignem, atque interfice meſſes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 330.

Interfĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be killed.* In ſecretâ palatii parte interfici juſſit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 40, 6. In quo *prælio* ita in fœnore vulneratus eſt Philippus, ut per corpus ejus equus interficeretur, *Juſt.* 9, 3.

‖ Interfīnium, i. n. *The middle part,* or *bridge, of the noſe,* Jun.

† Interfīo, fiĕri, paſſ. [*ab* interficio] *To be ſlain, to die.* Interfiat flammis maliſve ferarum, *Lucr.* 3, 885.

Interfluens, tis. part. *Flowing between.* Saxaque interfluens unda medium opus ruit, *Curt.* 4, 11. *Conf. Liv.* 33, 15.

Interfluo, ĕre, xi, xum. neut. (1) *To flow,* or *run, between.* (2) Meton. *To paſs over.* (1) Fretum quod Naupactum & Patras interfluit, *Liv.* 27, 29. Interfluit Tarſum, *Val. Max.* 3, 8. *ext.* 6. (2) Cùm inter duos conſulatus anni decem interfluxiſſent, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 6.

Interfluus, a, um. adj. *Runing between.* Interfluo Euphrate, *Plin.* 17, 18.

Interfŏdio, ĕre. act. *To dig into,* or *enter into.* Pupillas interfodiunt, *Lucr.* 4, 720.

‖ Interfœmineum, i. n. Pars corporis inter femina. *rectiùs* interfeminium, *the groin,* or *privy parts*; *that part of the body between the thighs,* Apul. Apol. p. 461.

Interfor, āri. dep. *To ſpeak while another is ſpeaking, to interrupt him.* Appius interfatur, *Liv.* 3, 47. Medio ſic interfata dolore eſt, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 390. § Interfari concionantem, *Val. Max.* 9, 9, 2. Aliquem interfari, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 23, 2. ☞ Vix leg. in primâ perſonâ.

Interfringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum. act. [*ex* inter, & frango] *To break,* or *burſt, in the midſt.* Si quid ventus interfregerit, id eximito, *Cato,* 44. vid. & *Plin.* 17, 18.

‖ Interfulgens, tis. part. *Shineing between.* Quum aurum argentumque annulo rerum aliarum interfulgens ex igne rapere vellent, *Lex.* ex *Liv.* 28, 26. ſed invenire nequivi.

✤ Interfūro, ĕre. neut. *To rage,* or *be mad, among others.* § Mavors interfurit orbem, *Stat. Achil.* 1, 395.

Interfūſus, a, um. part. (1) *Flowing between.* (2) *Beſprinkled.* (1) Novies Styx interfuſa, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 480. (2) Interfuſa genus maculis, *Id. Æn.* 4, 644.

Interfŭtūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* interſum] *That is to be preſent.* § Convivio interfuturi, *Val. Max.* 2, 1, 9. Interfuturus ludicro, *Paterc.* 2, 123. *Conf. Liv.* 36, 4.

Intergĕrīnus, *vel* Intergĕrīvus, a, um. adj. Intergerinus paries, *Feſt.* Intergerini parietes appellantur, qui *intergerunt, h. e.* ferunt & ſuſtinent onera, *Feſt. Scal.* legit *intergerrini,* & deducit à *gerris, h. e.* cratibus. *The middle wall, a wall put to another wall to bear it up,* Plin. 33, 14. Alſo *a partition wall,* Feſt.

Intergĕrium, i. n. *The ſame with* intergerinus paries, *Plin.* 13, 12.

Interjăcens, tis. part. *Between,* or *lieing between.* Interjacentes campi, *Liv.* Vaſtitas interjacentis ſoli, *Plin. Paneg.* 14. Tranſitu interjacente, *Id. Epiſt.* 2, 17, 9.

Interjăceo, ĕre, ui. neut. *To lie,* or *be, between.* Spatium quod ſulcis interjacit, *Col.* 11, 3, 6. Regio, quæ duas ſyrtes interjacet, *Plin.* 5, 4.

† Intĕrĭbi. adv. [*ex* inter, & ibi] *In the mean time,* Plaut. Aſin. 5, 2, 41. Interibi dum pugna fit, *Gell.* 3, 7.

Interjectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Interjectio* pars orationis, dict. quòd orationi interjiciatur. (1) *A puting between, an interpoſition, a parentheſis.* (2) ‖ Alſo *an interjection, one of the parts of ſpeech.* (1) Quint. 8, 2. (2) Gramm.

Interjectus, a, um. part. *Put, caſt, placed, laid,* or *being, between.* Naſus quaſi murus oculis interjectus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. Paucis interjectis diebus, *Liv.* 1, 58.

Interjectus, ûs. m. verb. *A laying, puting,* or *caſting, between.* = Interjectus & interpoſitus terræ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. § Interjectu temporis, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 51, 3. paucorum dierum, *Ibid.* 3, 67, 5.

Interjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum. act. *To caſt, put, ſet,* or *place, between,* or *among.* § Galli inter equites ſagittarios interjecerant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 80. § Interjicere ſtramentis, *Col.*

Interjĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be caſt,* or *put, between.* His tam aſſiduis tamque mœſtis modica lætitia interjicitur, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 31, 1.

Intĕrim. adv. temp. [*ab* inter, & im. ant. *pro* eum, *qu.* inter eum temporis terminum] (1) *In the mean time, in the mean while.* (2) Alſo *ſometimes.* (3) *Notwithſtanding.* (1) Creſcebat interim urbs munitionibus, *Liv.* (2) Conſtitui interim navibus, interim vehiculis, uti, *Trajan.* ap. *Plin.* 10, 27. (3) Quint. 12, 10.

Intĕrĭmendus, a, um. part. *To be killed.* Quem cùm ſimul interimendum cenſuiſſet Caſſius, *Paterc.* 2, 58.

Interĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, ptum. act. [*ab* inter privat. & emo, ſumo; ut ſit privo; ad interitum emo] (1) *To take away.* (2) *To kill,* or *ſlay.* (1) Vitam tuam ego interimam, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 24. Ne interimeret vitam ſuam, *Id. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 44. § Ad nihilum res interimere, *to conſume,* or *bring, to nothing,* Lucr. 1, 217. (2) Se ipſa interemit Lucretia, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 20. Hæ voces me interimunt, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 34.

Intĕrĭmor, i, emptus. paſſ. *To be killed.* Interemptus eſt eorum manibus, *Val. Max.* 9, 6, 4. *conf. Col.* 11, 3, 7.

Intĕrior, ius. comp. [*ex* intra] *Farther in, more inward, inner, more nigh, deeper,* Virg. Æn. 1, 641. Interior ædium pars, *Liv.* 39, 12. amicitia, *Id.* 42, 17.

Intĕrĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A decaying,* or *periſhing.* Tamen aratorum interitio facta nulla eſt, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 54. Centurionum interitio, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 24. Hæc res interitionem non recipit, *Vitr. præf.* 8.

Intĕrĭtūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* intereo] *About,* or *like, to die,* or *periſh.* Omnia fato Interitura gravi, *Ov. Met.* 2, 306.

Intĕrĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* intereo] *Killed, ſlain.* Multis utrinque interitis, *Claud. Quadrig.*

Intĕrĭtus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *Death.* (2) *Deſtruction, ruin, utter decay.* (1) 𝔛 Si ortus ſit deorum, interitus ſit, neceſſe eſt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 24. Interitu gaudeat illa tuo, *Propert.* 2, 8, 18. (2) Interitus reipublicæ, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 11. urbis, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 14. aliquid ad interitum redigere, *Lucr.* 5, 875.

Interjunctus, a, um. part. *Joined together.* Dextræ interjunctæ, *Liv.* 22, 30. Natantibus ire interjunctus equis, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 308.

Interjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* inter & jungo] (1) *To join together,* or *between.* (2) *To unyoke*; *to bait,* or *ſtay, at a place*; as one doth on a journey. (1) Liv. 22, 30. (2) Horâ laſſos interjungit equos meridiana, *Mart.* 3, 67.

‖ Interjungor, i, ctus. paſſ. *Lex.* ex *Col.*

Intĕriùs. adv. comp. *Inner, more within, too cloſe,* Cic. Orat. 3, 49.

Interlābens, tis. part. *Slideing,* or *falling, between.* Truncóſque trahebat, nervis interlabentibus, artus, *Sil.* 6, 18. Parce per has, ſtellis interlabentibus, umbras, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 649.

Interlābor, i, pſus. *To ſlide in, to fall between.* Inter enim labentur aquæ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 349.

Interlăteo, ēre, ui. neut. *To lie hid between.* Non eſt ergo dubium quin multum ſpiritus interlateat, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 16. *edit. Gron.*

‖ Interlectio, ōnis. f. *A reading between,* Tert.

Interlĕgendus, a, um. part. *Gathered,* or *picked up and down,* or *here and there.* Frondes interlegendæ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 266. Interlegenda ſunt poma vitioſa, *Pallad.*

‖ Interlīdo, ĕre. act. *To ſtrike between.* ¶ Gravem interlidere dentem, *to give a biteing nip,* or *taunt among,* Paul. Nolan. vix alibi occ.

‖ Interlīneāris, e. adj. *Interlined.* Nulla adeſt auctorit. ┼ Interlitus, *Cic.*

Interlĭno, ĕre, līni, līvi, *vel* lēvi, ĭtum. act. *To ſtrike,* or *blot, out with a pen*; *to interline.* Qui teſtamentum interleverit, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 44.

Interlĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Daubed,* as with mortar. (2) *Bloted,* or *blured, daſhed out, haveing lines ſtricken out, interlined.* (1) Murus bitumine interlitus, *Curt.* 5, 1, 16. & 25. Cæmento non calce durata erant, ſed interlita luto, *Liv.* 21, 11. (2) Corruptæ atque interlitæ tabulæ, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 42.

Interlŏcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* interloquor] *An interpoſition of ſpeech, an interrupting another man.* Brevi interlocutione patroni refutandus eſt, *Quint.* 5, 7.

‖ Interlŏcūtōrius, a, um. adj. *Interlocutory.* Interlocutoria ſententio quæ eſt pete à *JCC.*

Interlŏquor, i, cūtus. (1) *To interrupt in diſcourſe.* (2) ‖ Alſo *to determine ſome ſmall matter in a cauſe, till ſuch time as the principal cauſe be fully diſcuſſed.* (1) § Siccine mihi interloquere? *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 13. (2) Gell. 14, 2.

Interlūcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting,* or *loping, of boughs where they hinder the light.* Interlucatio arboribus prodeſt, *Plin.* 17, 27.

Interlūcātus, a, um. part. *Loped ſo, that it may be ſeen through.* Interlucatâ denſitate ramorum, *Plin.* 17, 23.

Interlūceo, ēre, xi. neut. (1) *To ſhine between,*

tween, or in the midſt. (2) Met. *To be conſpicuous, or evident.* (3) *To ſtand thin and be ſeen through.* (1) Duos ſoles viſos, & noƈte interluxiſſe, *Liv.* 19, 14. (2) Quibus inter gradus dignitatis fortunæque aliquid interlucet, *Id.* 1. (3) Virg. *Æn.* 9, 508.

Interlūco, āre. act. [dict. à luce, quòd, cùm cæduntur rami, lux fiat arbori amplior] *To make a glade in the midſt of a wood; to lop,* or *cut, away boughs where they keep out the light,* or *grow too thick,* Plin. 17, 23.

‖ Interlūdens, tis. part. *Playing between,* or *ſporting among,* Auſon. Moſell. 75. ⸸ Ludens inter.

‖ Interlūdium, i. n. *An interlude,* Poſter.

‖ Interlūnis, e. adj. *The moon giveing no light.* Interlunis nox, *Amm.* 19, 12.

Interlūnium, i. n. *The change of the moon, when neither the old nor the new is ſeen, the conjunction of the ſun and moon.* Humidis locis interlunio ſerito, *Plin.* 18, 32.

Interluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To flow,* or *run, between.* (2) *To waſh between meals,* or *between whiles.* (1) Urbes anguſto interluit æſtu, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 419. (2) Manus interluito, *Cato,* 32, 2.

‖ Interluor, i. paſſ. *To be waſhed by,* or *between.* Babylon amni interluitur Euphrate, *Solin.* c. 56.

‖ Interlūvies, ei. f. *The ſtream,* or *flowing between, of a river,* Solin. c. 22.

‖ Interlūvium, i. n. *Idem,* Priſc. l. 2.

Intermăneo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. *To tarry in the midſt* of a place, *to abide among.* Defeſſus Cæſar mediis intermanet agris, *Luc.* 6, 47.

Intermĕdius, a, um. adj. *In the middle; that lieth,* or *is, between two,* Cic. *de* Orat. 6. Varr. R. R. 3, 5.

Intermenſtruum, i. n. *The new moon,* or *the change of the moon,* Varr. R. R. 1, 37.

Intermenſtruus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the new moon.* Intermenſtrua luna, *Plin.* 18, 32. *Vid.* Intermeſtris.

Intermeo, āre. neut. *To go,* or *flow, between; to paſs through.* Pergamum intermeat Silenus, *Plin.* 5, 30.

Intermeſtris, e. adj. [*ex* inter *&* menſis] *Belonging to the ſpace between the old moon and the new.* ¶ Intermeſtris luna, *the new moon in the change,* Plin. 16, 39.

Intermĭco, āre, ui. neut. *To ſhine in the midſt,* or *among.* § Rutilum ſquamis intermicat aurum, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 1, 183. Intermicat ignis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 662. & *Stat. Theb.* 12, 252.

Intermĭnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Which hath threatened much.* (2) Paſſ. *Forbiden.* (1) § Interminatus ſum ne faceres? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 16. (2) Hor. Epod. 5, 39.

Intermĭnātus, a, um. adj. *That hath no bound,* or *end; interminate.* = Immenſa & interminata magnitudo, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20.

Intermĭno, āre. neut. *To threaten.* Quis homo interminat? *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 42.

Intermĭnor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To threaten force, to charge upon pain, ſtrictly to forbid.* § Mihi tibique interminatus eſt, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 96.

‖ Intermĭnus, a, um. adj. *Unbounded, inceſſant,* or *endleſs.* Interminum ad finem, *Apul.* de *Mundo,* p. 752. ⸸ Interminatus, *Cic.*

Intermiſceo, ēre, ui, ſtum. act. *To intermingle.* Tibi Doris amara ſuam non intermiſceat undam, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 5. § Intermiſcere dignos indignis, *Liv.* 4, 56.

Intermiſceor, ēri. paſſ. *To be intermixed,* Plin. 19, 32. *ed. Hard.*

Intermiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* intermitto] *A ceaſeing, intermiſſion,* or *reſpite.* Sine ullâ intermiſſione, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 41. § Intermiſſio officii, *Id.* de *Am.* 2. literarum, *Id. Fam.* 16, 25. laboris, *Val. Max.* 8, 8, 1.

Intermiſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to omitt.* Non intermiſſuros conſules Pompeiumque delectus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 10.

‖ Intermiſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Left,* or *broken, off for a little time; diſcontinued, omitted.* (2) *Standing aſunder.* (1) 𝔛 Acriores morſus ſunt intermiſſæ libertatis, quàm retentæ, *Cic. Off.* 2, 7. (2) 𝔛 Littus ornant nunc continua, nunc intermiſſa tecta villarum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

Intermiſſus, ûs. m. verb. *A reſting,* or *ceaſeing; a leaveing off for a time, diſcontinuance.* Luſciniis ſine intermiſſu cantus, *Plin.* 9, 29. ☞ Rarò occ.

Intermiſtus, & Intermixtus, a, um. part. [*ab* intermiſceor] *Mixed amongſt, mingled with.* Intermiſti hoſtibus, *Liv.* 10, 20. *Conf.* 21, 46.

Intermittendus, a, um. part. *To be ſometimes omitted,* Celſ. 3, 22.

Intermittens, tis. part. *Ceaſeing,* or *puting off, for a time.* Intermittens binos ternoſve parit, *Plin. H.* 10, 79. ¶ ‖ Intermittens febris, *an intermitting fever,* or *ague,* Jun.

Intermitto, ĕre, ſi, ſſum. act. *To leave,* or *put, off for a time; to diſcontinue, to ceaſe.* 𝔛 Ego iſtud tempus intermiſeram, potiùs quàm omiſeram, *Cic.* Quà flumen intermittit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 38. § Intermittere opus, *Liv.* 5, 19. ſolita munia, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 16, 2.

Intermittor, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be left off,* or *paſſed by.* Ne quis à me dies intermittatur, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12.

Intermŏrior, i, tuus. neut. (1) *To die as a thing is in doing.* (2) *To be loſt, caſt away,* or *not eſteemed; to be forgoten.* (1) Si diſtringes, ſtirpes fient, & intermorientur, *Cato R. R.* 162. In ipſâ concione intermortuus eſt, *Liv.* 37, 53. (2) Intermoriuntur officia, *Bithyn.* ap. *Cic. Fam.* 6, 16.

Intermŏrĭtūrus, a, um. part. *That ſhall die.* Nullum officium tuum apud me intermoriturum exiſtimas, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 16.

Intermortuus, a, um. part. (1) *As it were half dead, half alive, at the point to die, paſt hope of life, feeble, lifeleſs, dead and heartleſs.* (2) *Forgoten.* (1) Intermortuæ Catilinæ reliquiæ, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 7. Intermortuus animo lictus & exanimatus, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 16. (2) Intermortua memoria, *Id.* pro *Muræn.* 7. Intermortui mores, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 1, 7.

Intermundium, i. n. *The place and diſtance between divers worlds,* as Epicurus thought. Epicuri intermundia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. *Conf. Fin.* 2, 23.

Intermūrālis, e. adj. *That is between two walls.* Amnis intermuralis, *Liv.* 44, *extr.*

Internaſcor, i, nātus. *To grow,* or *ſpring, up amongſt.* ☞ Leg. ſaltem in part. Herbæ internaſcentes, *Plin.* 23, 16.

Internātus, a, um. part. cum dat. *Grown,* or *ſprung, up among; growing between.* Anguſtiæ & internata virgulta, *Liv.* 28, 2. Internata ſaxis herbæ, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 60, 3. Cicatrices internato corpore expletæ, *Plin.* 17, 27.

Internĕcātus, a, um. part. *Killed, ſlain.* Internecatis hoſtibus, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 34.

‖ Internĕcīnè, adv. *Deſtructively,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

Internĕcīnus, a, um. adj. & Internĕcīvus, [*qu.* ad internecionem geritur] *Mortal, deadly, cruel, bloody, that endeth in the deſtruction of one,* or *both parties.* Bellum internecinum, *Liv.* 9, 25. & 22, 58. Bellorum interneciva odia, *Juſt.* 6, 6.

Internĕcio, ōnis. f. *An univerſal ſlaughter, ſo that hardly one is left alive; a carnage.* Neque reſiſti ſine internecione arbitramur, *Cic. Att.* 2, 20. § Ad internecionem cædi, *Paterc.* 2, 110. perſequi, *Curt.* 4, 11, 18. vincere, *Eutrop.* 4, 6.

‖ Internĕcīvè. adv. *To the utter deſtruction of both partys,* Amm. 27, 20.

Internĕco, āre, ui & āvi, ctum & ātum. act. *To put all to the ſword, without leting any eſcape,* Prud. præf. Apoth. 49. *Vid.* Internecatus.

‖ Internectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A killing,* or *ſlaying,* Feſt. ⸸ Clades, *Vett.*

Internecto, ĕre, xui, xi, xum, act. *To knit,* or *tie, together, to interlace.* Ut fibula veſtem Auro internectat, *Virg. Æn.* 7. ſub finem. Efflantes libet internectere plagas, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 168.

‖ Intĕrnector, i. paſſ. *To be knit,* &c. *Lex.* ex *Petr. Arb.*

‖ Internectus, a, um. part. [*ab* interneco] *Slain outright.* Vulgò fulciunt auctorit. *Plaut.* & *Cic.* ſed neutrubi habent ſtabile ſtabulum.

Internīdĭfĭco, āre. act. *To make its neſt among,* Plin. 10, 33.

Internigrans, tis. part. ſine verbo. *Mingled with black, blackiſh.* Maculæ internigrantes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 336.

Internītens, tis. part. *Glittering among.* Armorum internitentium fulgur, *Curt.* 4, 13, 3. Intermittentes gemmæ, *Id.* 11, 3, 16.

Internīteo, ēre, ui. neut. *To ſhine among.* Quicquid lucis internitebat extinctum eſt, *Curt.* 4, 3, 16. Internitebant ſidera, *Id.* 4, 5, 25.

Internōdium, i. n. & Internōdius, i. m. (1) *The ſpace between two knots,* (2) or *joints.* (1) Brevia internodia habent, *Col.* de *Arb.* 3. Internodius rarior, *Id.* 3, 2. (2) Longa internodia crurum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 793.

Internoſco, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum. act. *To know* a thing *among others, to diſcern from others.* Fures internoſcere non poſſunt *canes, Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 20.

Internoſcor, i. nōtus. paſſ. *To be known aſunder,* or *diſtinguiſhed.* = Secerni blandus amicus à vero & internoſci poteſt. *Cic.* de *Am.* 25.

Internūcŭlus, i. m. *A catamite, a bardaſh,* Petr. Arb. c. 7.

Internuncia, æ. f. *A ſhe meſſenger.* Aves internunciæ Jovis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 34.

Internuncio, āre. act. *To go on a meſſage between two partys,* Liv. 42, 39.

Internuncius, i. m. *A meſſenger between partys, a truchman, a go-between,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56. & Cæſ. B. C. 1, 20. Liv. 33, 28.

‖ Intĕrnundīnium, i. n. *pro* internundinum. *The ſpace of nine days,* or perhaps *the time between fair and fair,* Victorin.

Internus, a, um. adj. *That is within,* or *inward; internal.* Fruſtrà huic vocab. quæritur *Cic.* præſidium, cujus tamen patrocinium ſuſcipiunt, *Sen. Q. N.* 6, 27. *Plin.* 2, 68. alibique. Internum bellum, *Tac. Ann.* 2. 26, 5. malum, *Id. Hiſt.* 2, 69. 2. Internæ diſcordiæ, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 24.

Intĕro, ĕre, trīvi, ītum. act. *To crumble,* or *grate, bread;* or the like, *into* a thing. Tute hoc intriſti, tibi omne eſt exedendum, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 4.

Intĕror, i, trītus. paſſ. *To be crumbled,* &c. as bread. *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

Intĕrordīnium, i. n. *A ſpace between two rows,* or *ranks.* Laxiora interordinia relinquenda, *Col.* 5, 5, 3. Palus medio interordinio pangetur, *Id.* 4, 14, 2.

† Interpartio, īre. act. *To part between them,* Plaut. *ap.* Litt. ⸸ Impertio.

‖ Interpăteo, ēre, neut. *To open between,* Macrob. Sat. 1, 18.

‖ Interpĕdio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To hinder greatly.* Guſtatum linguæ fervor interpedit, *Macr.* 7, 12. ⸸ Impedio.

Interpellans, tis. part. *Interrupting, hindering.* Interpellante maris ſævitiâ, *Val. Max.* 9, 8. *ext.* 2.

Interpellātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A let in one's buſyneſs, a diſturbance, an interuption, a ſpeaking to one when buſy.* Sine ullâ interpellatione, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 18. ſub fin.

Interpellātor, ōris. m. verb. *A diſturber,* or *hinderer, of others; an interrupter.* Interpellatores illîc minùs moleſti, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 13. Dictitabat ſe hortulos emere velle, ubi ſe oblectare ſine interpellatoribus poſſet, *Id. Off.* 3, 14.

Interpellātus, a, um. part. (1) *Diſturbed, interrupted, hindered, diſcontinued.* (2) Alſo *importuned.* (1) Tota res interpellata bello refrixerat, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. Ob interpellatam dulcedinem ira, *Liv.* 9, 14. (2) Iterum ac ſæpius interpellatus in propoſito perſtitit, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 2.

Interpello, āre, act. (1) *To interrupt, diſturb,* or *hinder, one* that is ſpeaking, *or* doing, any thing. (2) *To require, aſk,* or *demand* a thing. (1) 𝔛 Nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 8. Fortuna præſentem victoriam interpellavit, *Liv.* Interpellare triumphum, *Paterc.* 1, 9. (2) *Vid.* Interpellatus, n. 2. § Interpellare debitorem, *to demand his debt, to enter his action againſt his debtor,* Ap. JCC.

Interpellor, āri. paſſ. *To be interrupted.* Sed pax ab hoſte data interpellatur à fratre, *Juſt.* 27, 2. Exigua requies eſt, ſomnus interpellatus, *Celſ.* 4, 15.

Interpensīva, ōrum. pl. n. *Vitruv.* 6, 3. Quid ſint non ſatìs conſtat, *Vid. Lexic. Vitruv.* p. 62. perhaps *Corbets.*

‖ Interpensīvus, a, um. adj. ¶ Interpenſivi parietes, *walls which riſe upon another wall,* or *floor, and have no foundation on the ground,* Herm. Barb.

Interplĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An interfolding,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Interplĭco, āre. act. *To plait,* or *fold, between.* Interplicat infula criſtas, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 218. Raptum interplicat ducem atro crine, *Ibid.* 2, 282.

Interpŏlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A new dreſſing,* or *furniſhing,* of things, *Plin.* 13, 12.

‖ Interpŏlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A dreſſer,* or *mender, of old things, to make them ſeem new; a ſcourer, a poliſher, a furbiſher, a vamper,* Ap. JCC.

‖ Interpŏlātrix, īcis. f. *She that ſo dreſſeth,* or *mendeth,* Dig.

‖ Interpŏlātus, a, um. part. *Furbiſhed, poliſhed,* or *vamped up.* Interpolatæ veſtes, interpolata mancipia, *Ap. JCC.*

Interpŏlis, e. adj. *Renewed, refreſhed,* or *new made of old; new dreſſed, new ſcoured,* or *furbiſhed; vamped up,* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 117. Interpolis ſparti natura, *Plin.* 19, 2. ars, *Id.* 29, 1.

† Interpŏlītio, ōnis. f. [*ab* interpolio] *A poliſhing,* Plaut. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Interpŏlo, āre. act. [*à* polio] (1) *To renew,* or *refreſh; to poliſh, trim, interpolate,* or *dreſs up; to repair, to new vamp, to ſcour, to furbiſh.* (2) *To refine,* or *purify.* (3) Alſo *to hinder,* or *interrupt.* (1) Novâ picturâ interpolare vis opus lepidiſſimum, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 105. Selinuſiâ terrâ lacte dilutâ tectoriorum albaria interpolantur, *Plin.* 35, 16. (2) Alexandriæ thura interpolantur, *Id.* 12, 14. (3) *Cæſ.* cit. *Litt. ſed ex pravâ, puto, lectione.* Interpolabat ſatietatem epularum ludis, *Curt.* 6, 2, 5.

Interpŏlor, āri. paſſ. *To be renewed, purifyed,* or *refined,* &c. *Plin.* 12, 14. & 35, 16.

Interpōnendus, a, um. part. *To be put between.* Spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 7, 4. *conf. Celſ.* 4, 11.

Interpōno, ĕre, ſui, ſitum. act. (1) *To put in,* or *mix.* (2) Met. *To put between, interpoſe,* or *intermeddle.* (3) *To ſuborn.* (1) Interponis aquam ſubinde, Rufe, *Mart.* 1, 107. Pilæ interponuntur, *Cæſ. B. Civ.* 2, 15. (2) Ait ſe ſuam interpoſuiſſe auctoritatem, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 7. dies menſibus, *Liv.* 1, 19. (3) Interpoſuiſtis accuſatorem, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 11. ¶ Interponere ſe, *to intermeddle,* Id. Num ego me interpono Romanis, *Flor.* 3, 10, 11. fidem ſuam in aliquid, *to undertake it, and engage his word and credit for it,* Cic. *pro* Roſc. Am. 39. § operam ſuam pro aliquo, *to do the beſt he can for him,* Id. moram, *to delay,* Cæſ. B. G. 4, 11. § ſe alicujus audaciæ, *to oppoſe,* or *withſtand, him,* Cic. Phil. 2, 4. jusjurandum, *Liv.* 34, 25. moram, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 1. nomen alicujus, *Id. Verr.* 3, 57.

Interpōnor, i, ſitus. paſſ. *To be put between,* or *mixed.* § Interponi epulis ludos ſinebat, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 5. Interponuntur nuptiis auſpices, *Id.* 2, 1, 1.

Interpŏsĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A puting in between, an interpoſition.* (2) *An interlineing.* (1) Cùm certarum perſonarum interpoſitione, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 6. (2) Una omnino interpoſitio difficilior eſt, *Id. Fam.* 16, 22. Interpoſitione columnarum, *Vitr.* 6, 5.

Interpŏsĭtus, a, um. part. *Interpoſed, put between.* Nox interpoſita ſæpe perturbat omnia, *Cic.* pro *Muræn* 17.

Interpŏsĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *A puting in,* or *between.* = Interpoſitu, interjectúque terræ repentè deficit luna, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40.

Interprĕmo, *vel* Interprĭmo, ĕre, eſſi, ſſum. act. *To ſtop,* or *cloſe, in.* ¶ Fauces interpremere, *to throttle one,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 41.

Interpres, ĕtis. c. g. (1) *A ſtickler between two at varyance, a mediatour, a referée.* (2) *An interpreter, an expounder,* or *declarer.* (3) *A tranſlator out of one language into another, a truchman.* (4) *A ſoothſayer, a diviner.* (5) *A confident, one truſted with an affair.* (1) Se pacis ejus interpretem fore pollicetur, *Liv.* 21, 12. (2) Sanctiſſimus interpres legum, *Juv.* 4. 79. (3) Nec converti ut interpres, ſed ut orator, *Cic.* de *opt. gen. Orat.* 5. (4) = Conjector & interpres portentorum, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 28. (5) Conditio nova fertur per me interpretem, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 6.

‖ Interprĕtāmentum, i. n. *An interpretation,* &c. *Gell.* 5, 18. & 13, 9. *pro* interpretatio.

Interprĕtandus, a, um. part. *To be interpreted,* &c. Pæne divina ejus in legibus interpretandis ſcientia, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 5.

Interprĕtans, tis. part. *Interpreting.* Interpretantes fulgura, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 6.

Interprĕtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An interpretation, a tranſlation.* (2) Alſo *a gueſs,* or *conjecture.* (1) Neque ea interpretatione meâ planiùs exprimi poſſunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 6. (2) Nec interpretatio eſt facilis, *Liv.* 2, 8. Siderum interpretatio, *Val. Max.* 1, 3, 2.

‖ Interprĕtātor, ōris. m. verb. *An interpreter,* Tert. ⊥ Interpres.

Interprĕtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to interpret,* Cic. Att. 6, 16.

Interprĕtātus, a, um. part. *Expounded, interpreted,* Cic. *de* Har. Reſp. 17. Verba ſupplicis interpretata, *Suet. Ner.* 13.

‖ Interprĕtium, i. n. *The profit between the buyer and ſeller,* Amm. 28, 1.

Interprĕtor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ab* interpres] (1) *To explain,* or *expound.* (2) *To tranſlate; to tell,* or *give, the ſignifycation.* (3) *To judge,* or *account.* (4) *To eſteem.* (5) *To take and underſtand.* (1) Secundum naturam vivere, ita interpretemur, vivere ex hominis naturâ undique perfectâ, & nihil requirente, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 9. (2) § Quaſi priſcum aliquod aut inſolitum verbum interpretaretur, *Id.* pro *C. Balb.* 16. (3) Liberatum ſe jurejurando interpretabatur, *Id. Off.* 3. (4) § De tuâ liberalitate ita interpretor, ut tuo ſummo beneficio me affectum judicem, *Id.* (5) Cùm ego hujus verba interpretor, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 15. § Interpretari grato animo, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 1. in mitiorem partem, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 31.

‖ Interprĕtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be interpreted,* &c. Amm. 23, 12.

Interpunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pointing,* or *diſtinguiſhing by points.* In ſingulis literis atque interpunctionibus verborum, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 11.

Interpunctum, i. n. *A point,* or *ſtop.* Interpuncta verborum, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 46.

Interpunctus, a, um. part. *Pointed, marked, diſtinguiſhed by points.* Interpuncta oratio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 80.

Interpungo, ĕre, xi. act. *To point between.* Interpungere conſuevimus cùm ſcribimus, *Sen. Ep.* 40.

‖ Interpurgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleanſeing here and there,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Interpurgo, āre. act. *To take away here and there the ſuperfluous branches of trees,* Plin. 18, 26.

‖ Interpŭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting,* or *pruneing, here and there,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Interpŭto, āre. act. *To lop,* or *cut, off; to prune,* or *take away, the little branches of trees up and down,* Cato R. R. 50. Col. *de* Arb. 30, 2.

Interpŭtor, āri. paſſ. *To be pruned.* Oleam ſeri interputarique oportet, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50

Interquĕror, i, eſtus ſum. dep. *To make complaint ever and anon,* Liv. 33, 35.

Interquieſcens, tis. part. *Reſting between whiles.* Interquieſcens fons, *Plin. H.* 2, 106.

Interquieſco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum. n. *To reſt between whiles.* Cùm paululùm interquieviſſem, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 23. Julio menſe maximè lites interquieſcunt, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 21, 2.

Interrādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To ſcrape,* or *ſhave, off in the middle,* Col. 19, 3. Conf. Plin. 18, 27. *&* 33, 11.

Interrādor, i. paſſ. *To be ſcraped,* &c. *off in the middle,* Plin. 15, 1.

Interrāsĭlis, e. adj. *Shaven about, poliſhed, filed.* Coronæ interraſili auro incluſæ, *Plin.* 12, 19.

Interrāſus, a, um. part. *Carved here and there, ſcraped about and made hollow.* Interraſum marmor, *Plin.* 35, 1.

Interregnum, i. n. *The ſpace between two reigns,* or *governments;* whether (1) of kings, or (2) of conſuls. (1) Intervallum regni fuit, id ab re interregnum appellatum, *Liv.* 1, 17. (2) Conſulibus morbo implicitis placuit per interregnum renovari auſpicia, *Ib.* 5, 31.

Interrex, rēgis. m. *A regent; the governour,* or *protector of the realm,* or *country, between one prince,* or *chief magiſtrate, and another.* Interrex creatur M. Furius Camillus, *Liv.* loco ſup. citat.

* Interrĭtus, a, um. [*ex* in *priv.* & territus] *Undaunted, fearleſs, bold,* Virg. Æn. 5, 427. Val. Flacc. 4, 190. conf. Sil. 4, 606. Mens interrita lethi. *Ov. Met.* 10, 616.

Interrŏgandus, a, um. part. *To be aſked.* Interrogandus videris, ſatiſne computaveris imperii reditus, *Plin. Pan.* 41.

Interrŏgans, tis. part. *Aſking.* Magnâ verborum contumeliâ interrogans, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 71.

Interrŏgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A queſtion,* or *demand; an interrogation.* Ignavum interrogationis genus, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 13.

‖ Interrŏgātīvè. adv. *Interrogatively, by way of queſtion,* Gram.

Interrŏgātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little queſtion,* or *demand.* Pungunt, quaſi aculeis, interrogatiunculis anguſtis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 3.

‖ Interrŏgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that demandeth,* Dig. ⊥ Rogator.

‖ Interrŏgātōria, ōrum. n. pl. *Queſtions propounded to witneſſes by the defendant, interrogatorys,* Ap. JCC. ⊥ Interrogationes.

Interrŏgātus, a, um. part. *Demanded, aſked a queſtion.* Interrogatus quid latraret, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 54.

Interrŏgo, āre. act. (1) *To demand,* or *aſk, a queſtion.* (2) *To argue and reaſon.* (3) Alſo *to accuſe,* or *charge.* (1) Me interrogat, ecquem Lyconem trapezitam noverim? *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 62. (2) Identidem me, an audiverim, an viderim, interrogo, *Plin. Paneg.* 64. (3) § Interrogare repetundarum, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 14.

Interrŏgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be aſked,* &c. *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 11. § Interrogari alicujus facti, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 14, 2.

Interrumpendus, a, um. part. *To be interrupted.* Interrumpendæ ſunt res Aſiæ, *Curt.* 5, 1.

Interrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum. act. (1) *To break down.* (2) Met. *To interrupt* one in diſcourſe, *or* otherwiſe. (3) *To diſturb.* (1) Pontes, quos feceram, interrupi, *Planc. Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 10, 23. pontem, *Liv.* 2, 13. (2) Interrumpunt mediam orationem tela immiſſa, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 19. (3) § Interrumpere ordinem, *Col.* 11, 2, 25. ſomnos, *Plin.* 28, 4. Interrumpere iter amoris & officii, *Cic. Att.* 4, 71. colloquia, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 75. ſermonem, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 25.

Interrumpor, i, ruptus. paſſ. *To be interrupted,* &c, Ne ſtatum Fabiæ gentis ſacrificium interrumperetur, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 11.

‖ Interruo, ĕre. act. *To ruſh between,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

Interruptè. adv. *Interruptedly.* Si non interruptè narrabitur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 8.

‖ Interruptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſcontinueation,* or *interruption; a breaking off,* Mart. Cap.

‖ Interruptor, ōris m. verb. *He that interrupteth,* Gl. vet. ⊥ Qui interrumpit.

Interruptus, a, um. part. [*ab* interrumpor] (1) *Broken aſunder,* or *in the midſt.* (2) *Interrupted, ſtoped, diſcontinued.* (3) *Severed or* *from another, parted.* (1) Interrupti pontes, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 19. Amnis interruptus aquis, *Luc.* 2, 213. Interruptæ venæ, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 15, 3. (2) ℨ Et quod continuatum eſt, interruptum eſt, Cic. § Interrupta conſuetudo, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 14. itinera, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31, 6. (3) Ne interrupta Romana acies videretur, *Liv.* 26.

‖ Interſcālāte, is. n. *A ladder ſtaff,* Ap. recent.

Interſcalmium, i. n. [*ex* inter & ſcalmus] *The ſpace between the oars in a ſhip,* or *galley,* Vitr. 1, 2.

‖ Interſcăpĭlium, i. n. [*ex* inter & ſcapula] *The ſpace between the two ſhoulders,* Apul. Florid. p. 788.

Interſcindo, ĕre, ſcĭdi, ſciſſum. act. *To cut in the midſt, to hew aſunder.* Brachiorum venas Torquatus interſcidit, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 35, 3. Opera flammâ comprehenſa interſcindunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 43.

Interſcindor, i, ſciſſus. paſſ. *To be cut in the midſt.* Arcto interſcinditur freto, *Liv.* 28, 7. A tergo pontem interſcindi juſſit, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 4.

Interſcrībo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. *To write between, to interline.* Potes alia interſcribere, alia reſcribere, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 9, 5.

Interſcrībor, i. paſſ. *To be writen between,* Cic.

‖ Interſcriptum, i. n. *An enterlaceing of lines,* Dig.

‖ Interſĕcātio, ōnis. f. *A cuting between,* Litt. *ex* Apic.

Interſĕco, āre, ui, ctum. act. *To cut,* or *chop, in,* Ad Herenn. 3, 14.

Interſectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting off in the middle, an interſection.* Interſectio quæ Græcè μεσοχὴ dicitur, *Vitruv.* 3, ult.

‖ Interſēmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Sowed between,* or *among.* Remedia interſperſa atque interſeminata, *Apul. Apol.* p. 470.

Interſēpiens, tis. part. *Encloſeing,* Liv. 38, 7.

Interſēpio, īre, pſi, ptum. act. *To hem in,* or *encloſe; to fenſe,* or *compaſs, about, as with a hedge.* § Interſepire urbem vallo, *Liv.* 25, 11. *Conf.* 24, 23. & 34, 40.

Interſēpior, īri. paſſ. *To be parted by a hedge,* Col.

‖ Interſeptum, i. n. *The midriff, the griſtle of the noſe, any partition,* Gloſſ. Græc. Lat. διάφραγμα, interſeptum.

Interſeptus, a, um. part. *Stoped, ſhut up, hedged, fenſed in.* Interſeptum iter, *Cic.* pro *Balbo,* 18. Foramina terrenis corporibus interſepta, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 20. Interſepta auxilia, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 53, 2.

Interſĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be planted among.* Malleolus ordinariis vitibus interſerendus eſt, *Col.* 3, 16.

Interſĕrens, tis. part. *Inſerting, alledgeing.* Cauſam interſerens, *Nep. Milt.* 4.

Interſĕro, ĕre, ſēvi, ĭtum. act. *To ſow, ſet, graft,* or *plant, between,* Col. 3, 16. *Vid.* Interſerendus.

Interſĕro, ĕre, ui, ertum. act. (1) *To put between.* (2) Met. *To intermingle.* (1) Col. 3, 16. & Stat. Theb. 6, 781. (2) § Mediis interſerit oſcula verbis, *Ov. Metam.* 10, 559.

Interſertus, a, um. part. *Thruſt in among.* Prædia agris meis vicina atque etiam interſerta, *Plin. Epiſt.* 3, 19.

Interſiſtens, tis. part. *Stoping,* or *reſting, between whiles.* Clauſulæ interſiſtentes, *Quint.* 9, 4.

Interſiſtĭtur. imperſ. *They ſtay,* or *reſt, between whiles,* Quint. 9, 4.

Interſiſto, ſtĭti, ĕre. neut. *To reſt,* or *ſtop, between,* Quint. 8, 3.

Interſĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* interſeror] (1) *Planted.* (2) *Set,* or *put, between.* (1) Omnia pomis interſita, *Lucr.* 5, 1376. Contegi interſitis buxis, *Col.* 8, 15. (2) Interſita peregrinatio, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. ☞ *Sed incertum an à ſero, an ſino.*

Interſŏno, āre, ui. neut. *To ſound between,* or *in the mean ſeaſon.* Mediis interſonat Orpheus remigiis, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 344.

‖ Interſperſus, a, um. part. *Beſtrewed, ſprinkled, ſcattered,* or *ſet here and there,* Apul. Met. 5, p. 156.

Interſpīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breatheing between, a fetching of breath,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 44. Sine interſpiratione, *Plin.* 23, 1.

‖ Interſpīrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that breatheth between,* Aug. ‡ Qui interſpirat.

Interſpīro, āre. act. *To breathe between, to vent.* Relinquito quà interſpiret, *Cato,* 112.

Interſtinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Divided, ſeparated, parted.* (2) Alſo *extinguiſhed,* or *put out.* (1) Spatia interſtincta columnis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 90. Candore interſtincto variis coloribus, *Plin.* 37, 10. facies medicaminibus, *Tacit. Ann.* 4, 57, 3. (2) Ignis Veſtæ interſtinctus, *Feſt.*

Interſtinguo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) ‖ *To ſever,* or *divide; to ſuffocate,* or *ſtrangle.* (2) *To quench out clean, to extinguiſh.* (1) *Vid.* Interſtinctus. Obliſis faucibus interſtinguere, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 114. (2) = Ignes interſtingui atque perire, *Lucr.* 5, 760.

‖ Interſtĭtio, ōnis. f. [*ab* interſiſto] *A vacation, a pauſeing, a leaveing off.* Juris interſtitio, *Gell.* 20, 1. pro

Interſtĭtium, i. n. *A diſtance,* or *ſpace, between.* Dandum interſtitium pœnitentiæ ſenis, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 4, 2.

Interſtrātus, a, um. part. *Strewed, laid,* or *thrown, between.* Aſſulis interſtratis, *Plin.* 29, 2. Bitumine interſtrato, *Juſt. P.* 2, 7.

Interſtrĕpo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. neut. *To make a noiſe among others.* Cum acc. *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 36. *Sed rectiùs fort. leg. diviſè* inter ſtrepere, & *ſic hujus voc. uſus planè nullus.*

Interſtringo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. *To ſtrain,* or *ſqueeze cloſe.* ¶ § Interſtringere alicui gulam, *to throttle one,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

‖ Interſtructio, ōnis. f. verb. *A building between,* Litt. *ex* Vitruv.

Interſtruo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To build,* or *join, together.* Quà ſpina interſtruit artus, *Sil.* 10, 149.

Interſum, es, fui, eſſe. cum dat. (1) *To be preſent, to be in the midſt,* or (2) *to come between.* (3) Alſo *to differ.* (4) *To be of conſequence. Vid.* Intereſt. (1) Noſtro ſermoni interſuit, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 7. Modò ne interſimus armis, contentum eſſe, *Liv.* 32, 21. (2) Inter primum & ſextum conſulatum 46 anni interfuerunt, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 17. (3) § Stulto intelligens quid intereſt? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 1. (4) § Utriuſque noſtrûm magni intereſt, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5. Hoc pater ac dominus intereſt, *Ter. Ad.* 1, 1, 51.

‖ Intertexo, ĕre. act. *To interweave.* Leg. faltem in part.

Intertextus, a, um. part. *Woven,* or *wrought, between; ſtriped,* or *tinſeled,* like cloth of tiſſue. Intertexta auro chlamys, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 167. Intertextæ telæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 9.

Intertignium, i. n. *The ſpace between two rafters,* or *two other beams,* or *planks, in building,* Vitruv. 4, 2.

Intertinctus, a, um. part. *Died, coloured, ſpotted,* or *ſtained, here and there.* Intertinctus aureis guttis lapis, *Plin.* 36, 8.

‖ Intertingo, ĕre, xi. act. *To die, colour,* or *ſpot, up and down,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

Intertraho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To draw out from between, to take away all.* ¶ *Met.* Animam puteo intertrahere, *to draw up all the water out of a well,* Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 41. more ſuo.

Intertrīgo, gĭnis. f. [*ab* interterendo] (1) *A galling* in a man, *or* beaſt, by going, rideing, *or* rubing, one thing againſt another; *a chafe gall.* (2) Alſo *an interfereing in a horſe.* (1) Intertrigo bis in die ſubluitur aquâ calidâ, *Col.* 6, 32, 1. (2) Plin. 21, 18.

Intertrīmentum, i. n. [*ab* intertritu, ut detrimentum *à* detritu, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36.] (1) *The waſte,* or *loſs,* of any thing *by wearing,* or *uſeing.* (2) *The refuſe of gold,* or *ſilver, loſt in melting, trying,* or *working.* (1) Sine magno intertrimento non poteſt haberi, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 39. (2) Intertrimentum argenti, *Liv.* 32, 2. *Conf.* 34, 7.

‖ Interrĭtūra, æ. f. *Idem.* Dig.

Interturbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A troubleing,* or *diſturbing,* Liv. 23, 8.

‖ Interturbātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that leteth,* or *diſturbeth,* Apoll. ‡ Qui interturbat.

Interturbo, āre. act. *To trouble, to hinder, to interrupt.* Davus interturbat, *Ter. And.* 4, 1, 39. *juxta edit. Faërn. Quod tamen agnoſcit & explicat ipſe Donatus, ut errati vetuſtatem vel inde colligas,* inquit clariſſ. Bentleius. Vox tamen Plautina eſt. *Ne interturba,* Bacch. 4, 4, 81. *edente Gronov.*

‖ Intervăcātio, f. verb. *A vacancy,* or *being at leiſure,* Cod. ‡ Vacatio.

Intervăcans, tis. part. *Left vacant, empty,* or *void, between.* Tripedaneis ſpatiis intervacantibus, *Col.* 4, 32, 2.

‖ Intervallātus, a, um. part. *Intermitted, diſtanced by time, comeing and going by turns.* ¶ Biduo medio intervallata febris, *a quartan ague,* Gell. 17, 12.

Intervallum, i. n. [ſpatium quod eſt inter palos, vallum caſtrenſe conſtituentes, à quo omne ſpatium intervallum eſt nuncupatum] (1) *The ſpace between the paliſadoes in trenches.* (2) *Any diſtance* of time, *or* place; *an interval, a pauſe, a reſpite.* (3) *A reſt* in muſick, or *the takeing of time.* (1) Paribus intervallis aciem ſuam rhedis & carris circundederunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 51. (2) Annuum intervallum regni fuit, *Liv.* 1. 17. Nunc intervallum hos dies multos fuit, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 49. Quæ moventur, omnia intervallis moventur, *Cic. Ac.* 1. (3) Vitruv. 5, 4.

Intervello, ĕre, vulſi, ſum. act. *To pluck,* or *pull, here and there,* or *up and down.* Barbam intervellere, *Sen. Epiſt.* 14.

Intervellor, i, vulſus. paſſ. *To be plucked,* or *gathered.* Poma intervelli meliùs eſt, *Plin.* 17, 27.

Intervĕniens, tis. part. (1) *Interveneing, ſurpriſeing, comeing upon one unawares.* (2) *Comeing, runing, flowing,* or *lieing and being, between.* (3) Alſo *intercedeing,* or *mediateing.* (1) In magnâ parte vitæ dolore non interveniente, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 17. (2) Interveniente flumine, *Plin.* 5, 1. Intervenientibus deſertis, *Id.* 5, 8. (3) Intervenientem villicum flagellavit, *Suet. Claud.* 38.

Intervĕnio, īre, vēni, entum. neut. (1) *To come in the mean while.* (2) *To come upon one unawares.* (3) Alſo *to come,* or *paſs, between.* (4) *To intervene,* or *hinder.* (5) *To intercede,* or *interpoſe.* (6) Alſo *to happen now and then.* (1) Non eſſet factum, ſi ipſe interveniſſem, *Cic.* § Intervenire ſtupro, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, *ext.* 3. *conf. Hor.* 1, 13, 6. (2) Sponſæ pater intervenit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 11. (3) § Diebus qui cognitionem intervenerant, *Tac. Ann.* 3. (4) § Sabinum bellum cœptis intervenit, *Liv.* His cogitationibus avitum malum intervenit, *Id.* 1, 6. Nox prælio intervenit, *Id.* 23, 18. (5) *Vid.* Interveniens, n. 3. (6) ℨ Iræ interveniunt, redeunt rurſum in gratiam, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 2, 52.

Intervĕnium, i. n. *The middle ſpace between the veins of the earth,* Vitr. 2, 6. & 8, 1.

‖ Interventio, ōnis. f. verb. *Suretyſhip,* Dig.

Interventor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that cometh in, a viſitor, an interrupter.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a ſurety, a broker,* or *matchmaker.* (1) Vacuo ab interventoribus die, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 1. (2) Ap. JCC.

Interventum eſt. imperſ. *They came ſuddenly upon.* § Ubi de improviſo eſt interventum mulieri, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 40.

Interventus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A comeing between,* or *in the mean while; an approach.* (2) *A ſudden comeing upon one, a ſurpriſeal, an interruption.* (3) *An interpoſeing,* or *puting in.* (1) Collegæ interventu ſervatus eſt, *Liv.* Interventus malorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 40. Interventu fortunæ, *Val. Max.* 8, 1, *abſ.* 3. Prælium diremit nox interventu ſuo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 99. (2) = Interventus & interpellatio, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 8. (3) Creditores interventu ſponſorum removit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 18.

Interverſor, āri. dep. *To converſe*, or *mix, with.* Nec ſatis eſt generationi per ſe coïtus, niſi, editis ovis, interverſando mares vitale aſperſerint virus, *Plin. H.* 9, 74. *ed. Hard.*

‖ Interverſor, ōris. m. verb. *An interloper, a ſmuggler*, Dig.

Interverſus, a, um. part. *Turned away privyly*; *pilfered*, or *conveyed away*; *embezzled, ſmuggled.* Interverſo regali dono, *Cic. Ver.* 4, 30. *Vid.* & *Tac.* 16, 9.

Interverto, ĕre, ti, ſum. act. (1) *To turn aſide*, or *convey away*, a thing *to his own uſe*; *to embezzle.* (2) *To intercept*, or *interlope*; *to coax*, or *chouſe, one out* of a thing. (3) ‖ Alſo *to overthrow*, or *turn upſide down.* (4) *To ſpend*, or *conſume and aboliſh.* (1) Candelabrum quod Rex Ægypti Jovi Capitolino à Verre interverſum eſſe conqueritur, *Cic. Verr.* 4. (2) § Ut me, ſi poſſet, muliere interverteret, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 110. (3) *Ap. JCC.* præcipuè. (4) Tac. Hiſt. 2, 95, 4.

Intervertor, ti, ſus. *To be turned aſide*, &c. Canaliculi intervertuntur, *Vitruv.* 4, 3.

‖ Intervĭgĭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watching between whiles*, Hyg.

Intervĭgĭlo, āre. neut. *To wake between whiles, to ſleep only by fits*, Sen. Ep. 83. *ubi mel. libb. hab.* interjungo.

Intervĭreo, ēre. neut. *To be green among other colours.* Lætiſque minax interviret herbis, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 98. ſemita diſcertis nimbis, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 2, 100.

Intervīſo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To viſit now and then*, or *between whiles.* (2) *To go and ſee.* (1) Quod nos minùs interviſis, hoc ſero animo æquiore, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. (2) Imò, interviſam priùs domum, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 90. Ego interviſam quid faciant coqui, *Id. Aul.* 2, 7, 1.

‖ Intĕrŭla, æ. f. [*ab* interius, quòd corpori ſit intima] *A ſhirt*, or *ſmock*; *the linen worn next the ſkin*; alſo *a waiſtcoat*, Ov. *laud.* Litt. *ſed q.* ‡ Subucula, *Hor.*

‖ Intĕrundātus, a, um. part. *Done in waves, like watered tabby*, Solin. ‡ Undulatus.

Intervŏlĭto, āre. freq. [*à* ſeq.] *To fly often amidſt*, Liv. 3, 10.

Intervŏlo, āre. act. *To fly among.* Turdi cicures mitigant mœſtitiam captivorum intervolando, *Col.* 8, 10, 1. Intervolare oculis, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 27. urbes, *Id.* 2, 614.

Intervŏmo, ĕre, ui. neut. *To pour*, or *throw, out among other things*; *to vomit between whiles*, Lucr. 6, 894.

† Intĕrus, a, um. adj. *unde* interior.

‖ Intĕrūsūrium, i. n. *Uſury, that which ariſeth in the mean time*, Dig.

Inteſtābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *He who by the law can make no will*, (2) ‖ or *be taken for a witneſs.* (3) Alſo *that cannot be atteſted.* (4) Alſo *deteſtable.* (5) Alſo *that is gelt*, or *emaſculated.* (1) Ut vivam ſemper inteſtabilis, *Plaut. Mil.* 5, 24. *ambiguè tamen & detorquens ad notionem obſcænam.* (2) Ulp. 26. Dig. (3) = *Ars magica* inteſtabilis, irrita, inanis, *Plin.* 30, 2. *niſi fort. ſit ſeq. notione interpretandum.* (4) = Inteſtabilis & ſacer eſto, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 181. = Inteſtabilior & ſævior exortus eſt, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 42, 10. (5) *Vid.* primam notionem.

Inteſtātò. adv. *Without makeing a will, inteſtate.* Paterfamilias inteſtatò mortuus eſt, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 40.

Inteſtātus, a, um. part. (1) *That dieth without makeing a will, inteſtate.* (2) ‖ *Of no credit, not fit for a witneſs.* (3) Alſo *not proved*, or *convinced, by witneſs.* (4) Alſo *gelt.* (1) Inteſtatum dico eſſe mortuum, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 60. (2) Cum uno ſervo ſenex inteſtato proficiſcitur, *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* (3) Hoccine pacto indemnatum atque inteſtatum me arripi? *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 3, 17. (4) *Id. Mil.* 5, 25. ſed jocum captans ex ambiguo.

Inteſtīnum, i. n. *An entrail, an inward part*, either of a man, *or* any liveing thing; *a bowel, a gut.* Inteſtinum tenue, *Celſ.* 2, 1. ¶ ‖ Inteſtinum cœcum, *the fourth gut*, which, by reaſon of its divers folds and turnings, ſeemeth to have no end. ‖ Inteſtinum rectum, *the ſtraight gut, the arſe gut*, Med. Mihi inanitate inteſtina murmurant, *my belly cryeth cupboard*, Plaut. Caſ. 4, 3, 6.

Inteſtīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* intus] (1) *Inward, hiden, privy, ſecret.* (2) *Deadly, ſpitefull, long borne in mind.* (1) Dolor inteſtinus, *Sulp.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. ¶ Inteſtinum opus, *wainſcot*, or *cieling*, Varr. (2) Civitas inteſtino flagrabat odio, *Liv.* 2, 23. = Urbem à domeſticis inſidiis & inteſtino ſcelere defendi, *Cic.* ¶ ‖ Pavimentum inteſtinum, *a boarded floor*, Jun.

Intexens, tis. part. *Interweaveing, mingleing, tieing up together*, Virg. *Vid. ſeq.* intexo, n. 2.

Intexo, ĕre, ui. act. (1) *To weave, knit, fold*, or *embroider.* (2) *To wind*, or *wrap, in*; *to plait with other things.* (3) Met. *To enterlace*, or *mingle.* (4) *To introduce one ſpeaking*, as a perſon in a dialogue; *to mention a perſon*, or *his exploits.* (1) § Parthi literas veſtibus intexunt, *Plin.* 13, 11. (2) Caſiâ atque aliis intexens ſuavibus herbis, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 49. (3) Læta triſtibus inteximus, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 4. Chartis facta alicujus intexere, *Tib.* 4, 1, 5. (4) Te ἀσμενέςατα intexui, faciámque id crebriùs, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 22.

‖ Intexor, i. paſſ. *To be wove in*, &c.

Intextus, a, um. part. *Plaited*, or *woven, with*; *wrought in croſs one over another.* Intextum tauris opus, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 785. Arteriæ toto corpore intextæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

Intextus, ûs. m. verb. *An interweaveing*, or *embroidering*, Plin. 2, 8.

‖ Intĭmas, ātis. m. *A boſom friend, a privado, an intimate acquaintance*, Litt. ſine auct.

‖ Intĭmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A declareing* of a thing, *an intimation*, Dig. ‡ Indicatio.

Intĭmè. adv. *From the bottom of the heart, very affectionately, heartyly, intimately.* Intimè commendari, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 2, 2.

‖ Intĭmo, āre. act. *To intimate, to ſhow, to ſignify, to hint, to deem*, ſignifico, indico. Alſo *to love entirely*, ‡ deamo. Alſo *to regiſter*, or *record*, ‡ annalibus inſero. Alſo *to make one intimate*, ‡ familiariter utor. Alſo *to enter*, ‡ ingredior. *Sed in omnibus his notionibus eſt cadentis Latinitatis.*

Intĭmus, a, um. adj. ſuper. [*ab* intra, *vel* interus] (1) *Innermoſt, moſt inward.* (2) Met. *Moſt intimate, beſt acquainted.* (3) *Very familiar, entirely beloved.* (4) *Moſt deep*, or *ſecret.* (1) In eo ſacrario intimo fuit ſignum Cereris, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 45. Intima præcordia, *Ov. Met.* 4, 506. (2) ‖ Davus, qui intimus eſt eorum conſiliis, mihi dixit, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 44. (3) § Intimum ſe miles apud lenam facit, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 30. = Me fuiſſe huic fateor ſummum atque intimum, *Id. Truc.* 1, 1, 61. (4) Quod erat principi intimum conſiliorum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 61, 3. ¶ ‖ Intimi dentes, *the cheek teeth*, Jun.

‖ Intinctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dieing*, or *colouring.* ¶ Intinctio dominica, *baptiſm*, Tert.

‖ Intinctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that dieth*, or *coloureth*, Plin. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Intinctus, a, um. part. [*ab* intingor] *Diped*, or *moiſtened, in*; *died*, or *ſtained*, Vitruv. 1, 5. Celſ. 2, 24. Ov. Met. 7, 260. Intinctus arte, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 27.

Intinctus, ûs. m. verb. *Sauce*, Plin. 15, 29. & 20, 9.

Intingo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To dip in, to ſteep in, to die*, or *colour.* Braſſicam in aceto intingito, *Cato*, 156. § Intingere calamum, *Quint.* 10, 3.

Intingor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be diped in*, Plin. 20, 16.

Intĭtŭlo, āre. act. *To entitle*, Ulp. ‡ Inſcribo.

Intŏlĕrābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *That cannot be borne*, or *ſuffered*; *intolerable.* Intolerabile vitium eſt, *Cic. Orat.* 65. Dolor intolerabilis, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 8. ſævitia, *Liv.* 1, 53. Intolerabilior contumelia, *Id. N. D.* 2, 50. Intolerabilia auditu, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 58. & 27, 19.

Intŏlĕrābĭlĭter. adv. *Intolerably, inſufferably.* Loca frigoribus intolerabiliter horrent, *Col.* 1, 4, 9.

Intŏlĕrandus, a, um. part. *That cannot be ſuffered*, or *borne*; *intolerable.* Intoleranda barbaries, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 16. Intoleranda frigora, *Liv.* 22, 1. libido, *Id.* Intoleranda vis peſtilentiæ, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 4.

Intŏlĕrans, tis. adj. Poſit. auctorit. deſideratur, or, comp. iſſimus. ſup. (1) *Immoderate, ungovernable.* (2) *Impatient, that cannot ſuffer*, or *abide.* (1) Cœlibis vitæ intolerans, *Tac.* 12, 1. Rerum ſecundarum Alexandro nemo intolerantior fuit, *Liv.* 9, 18. (2) Intolerantiſſima laboris corpora, *Id.* 10, 28. *Conf.* 27, 48.

Intŏlĕranter. adv. iùs, comp. iſſimè, ſup. *Impatiently, immoderately, out of meaſure.* Herculem intoleranter dolere videmus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 10. § Intolerantiùs ſe jactare, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 52. De tuis divitiis intolerantiſſimè glorians, *Id.* in *Vatin.* 12.

Intŏlĕrantia, æ. f. *Want of government*, or *moderation*, *Cic. pro* Cluent. 40. ſuperbia, *Id. ib.* = acerbitas, *Suet. Tib.* 51.

‖ Intollo, ĕre. act. *To raiſe*, or *ſet, up.* Clamores abſonos intollunt, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 259. ‡ Extollo.

Intŏnans, tis. part. *Thundering upon*, Tac. Ann. 12, 1, 1.

Intŏnātus, a, um. part. *Thundered upon.* Eois intonata fluctibus hyems, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 51.

Intondeo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. *To clip, to ſhear*, or *ſhave, round about.* Fibrarum porri ſummas partes intondeas, *Col.* 11, 3, 31.

Intŏno, āre, ui. neut. (1) *To thunder.* (2) Met. *To make a loud noiſe.* (3) Alſo *to ſpeak loud in a paſſion.* (1) Intonuêre poli, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 94. (2) Intonuit ingenti latratu canis, *Plin.* 8, 4. § Intonare minas, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 46. (3) Cùm hæc intonuiſſet plenus irâ, *Liv. Conf. Sil.* 12, 657.

Intonſus, a, um. part. *Not ſhorn, ſhaven*, or *cliped*; *unpolled, rough, unſightly.* Intonſa coma, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 26. Intonſæ oves, *Col.* 7, 3. Capilli intonſi, *Hor. Epod.* 15, 9. = Intonſi homines *Alpini* & inculti, *Liv.* 21, 32.

Intorquendus, a, um. part. *To be flung*, or *hurled.* Intorquenda pila, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 36, 5.

Intorquens, tis. part. *Writheing, flinging*, or *hurling.* Stamen intorquens manu feroci, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 373. Jaculum intorquens emittit in auras, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 52. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 662. & 15, 741.

Intorqueo, ēre, ſi, ſum & tum. act. (1) *To writhe*, or *wreſt.* (2) *To turn*, or *wind, in.* (3) *To throw, hurl*, or *caſt with force.* (1) Petiolos, quibus pendent *poma*, intorqueto, *Col.* 11, 3. (2) § Telum intorſit in hoſtem, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 882. (3) § Intorquere haſtam alicui, *Id. Æn.* 9, 744. in aliquem, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 4. *conf. Sil.* 11, 342.

Intortè. *Crookedly, intricately, unde* intortus, *Plin.* 16, 16.

Intortus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Writhed, wreſted, twirled, hampered, entangled.* (2) *Turned*, or *wound, in.* (3) *Curled.* (4) Met. *Full of turnings*, or *windings*; *intricate, crabed, obſcure.* (1) Intorto circa brachium pallio, *Petr.* c. 80. Intortius bruſcum, criſpum, *Plin.* 16, 16. Intortus turbo, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 452. Intorti vortice, *Liv.* 21, 58. (2) Intorta cauda ſuum, *Plin.* 8, 51. (3) Intorti capilli, *Mart.* 8, 33, 19. (4) Intortam orationem exorditur ſibi, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 64.

Intra. præp. cum. acc. [*ab* inter, intera contract. intra] (1) *Within.* (2) *In leſs than, not more than, not above.* (3) *Within the compaſs of.* (1) Intra muros, *Cic.* Intra carcerem, *Id.* (2) Intra paucos dies, *Liv.* 23, 41. Intra unum damnum, *Tac.* 3, 72, 3. Clades intra paucas memorata, *Liv.* 22, 7. (3) ✠ Non modò non contra legem, ſed etiam intra legem, *Cic.* Intra præturam ſtetit, *Tac.* Intra juventam, *Id.* 2, 71, 2. ¶ Intra famam eſſe, *to be leſs than the report goeth*, Quint. 11, 3. Intra verba peccare, *no farther than*, Curt. 7, 1, 25.

Intrà. adv. *Inward, within, in the inward parts, on the inſide.* ✠ Opercula extrinſecùs & intrà picata, *Col.* 12, 42.

Intrābilis, e. adj. *That one may enter into.* Intrabile os amnis, *Liv.* 22, 19. *ex emendat.* Gronov.

Intractābĭlis, e. adj. ‖ or, comp. (1) *Rough, ſharp.* (2) *Unmanageable, untractable.* (1) Bruma intractabilis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 211. (2) Animus intractabilis, *Sen. Hippol.* 271. Naturâ intractabilior, *Gell.* 18, 7. Genus *canum* intractabilis iræ, *Grat. Cyn.* 159.

Intractātus, a, um. part. *Not handled; not tamed,* or *broken; wild.* Equus intractatus & novus, *Cic.* de *Amm.* 19. Intractatus decor, *Grat. Cyneg.* 134.

‖ Intraho, ĕre, xi. act. *To draw in.* Sol curvatus intrahebat veſperam, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 387. Intrahere eſt contumeliam intorquere, *Feſt.*

‖ Intrāmūrānus, a, um. adj. *Within the walls,* Lampr.

Intrandus, a, um. part. *To enter,* or *be entered, upon.* Agitâſſe C. Cæſarem de intrandâ Britanniâ ſatis conſtat, *Tac. Agr.* 13, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 2.

‖ Intrāneus, a, um. adj. *That is within,* Sidon. ⸸ Internus.

Intrans, tis. part. *Entering in.* Intrantes limen, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 1. *conf. Sil.* 6, 445. *Liv.* 30, 12.

‖ Intransĭtīvus, a, um. adj. *Intranſitive, not paſſing from one to another,* Gramm.

† Intrārius, a, um. adj. *That is within, inward, intimate,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ⸸ Internus.

Intrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to enter;* or *which ſhould,* or *ought, to go in.* Quà intraturus rex videbatur, *Curt.* 4, 7, 2. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 36.

Intrātus, a, um. part. *Entered into.* Ibi rurſus ſylvæ intratæ, *Liv.* 21, 25. Domus intrata, *Ov. Met.* 9, 11. Germania, *Paterc.* 2, 105. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 323.

‖ Intrātus, ûs. m. verb. *An enterance,* Arnob. ⸸ Ingreſſus.

* Intrĕmiſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* in *intenſ.* & tremiſco] *To quake.* Nunquam intremiſcunt terræ, niſi ſopito mari, *Plin.* 2, 79.

* Intrĕmo, ĕre, ui. neut. [*ex* in, & trémo] (1) *To tremble,* or *quake, for fear of.* (2) *To ſhiver.* (1) § Hannibali ſenectus intremit, *Sil.* 1, 666. (2) § Subitò genua intremuêre timore, *Ov. Met.* 2, 180. Totum corpus intremit, *Celſ.* 3, 3. Intremit domus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 73. tellus, *Id.* 4, 609.

* Intrĕpĭdè. adv. [*à* ſeq.] *Boldly, without fear.* Poſtquam aſſuetudine quotidianâ ſatìs intrepidè viſum eſt fieri, *Liv.* 26, 4. Intrepidè à Philippo ſe miſſum ait, *Id.* Intrepidè paruerunt ductori, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, *ext.* 3.

* Intrĕpĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in, & trepidus] *Nothing afraid, undaunted, ſtout, bold.* Intrepidus vultus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 478. Intrepidus diſcrimine, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 504. Beſtiæ intrepidæ, *Liv.* 30, 33.

Intrĭbuo, ĕre. act. *To beſtow,* Trajan. *ap.* Plin. Ep. 10, 35.

‖ Intrĭbūtio, ōnis. f. *Contribution,* or *lot, money paid for lands,* Ap. JCC.

* ‖ Intrĭcātè. adv. *Intricate, perplexed,* Litt. *ex* Mart. ⸸ Perplexè.

* ‖ Intrĭcātio, ōnis. f. *Hier.* pro

* ‖ Intrĭcātūra, æ. f. *An enwraping,* Litt. *ex* Varr.

* † Intrĭcātus, a, um. part. *Intricate, entangled,* Plautinæ Perſ. Argument. 5. ⸸ Perplexus, *Ov.*

* ‖ Intrīco, āre. act. [*ex* in, & trico] *To enwrap,* or *entangle,* Ap. JCC.

* ‖ Intrīcor, āri. dep. (1) *To engage,* or *entangle.* (2) Alſo *to mortgage,* or *lay to pawn.* (1) Gell. 6, 1. (2) Ap. JCC.

Intrinsĕcus. adv. [*ab* intra, & ſecùs, cùm ſignif. juxta] *On the inner part, on the inſide.* 𝔛 Vaſa intrinſecus & exteriùs picare, *Col.* 12, 43.

* Intrīta, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd interatur] (1) *Fine mortar,* or *plaſter, made of lime; old ſlaked lime.* (2) *Loom,* or *clay, that men graft with.* (3) Alſo *a panada, caudle,* or *ſuch like.* (1) Intrita quò vetuſtior, eò melior, *Plin.* 36, 23. (2) Id. 17, 16. (3) Celſ. 3, 19.

* Intrītum, i. n. *The ſame with* intrita; alſo *minced meat, a haſh,* Plin. 35, 13.

* Intrītus, a, um. part. [*ab* interor] *Broken, made ſmall, maſhed, cramed and put,* or *ſteeped, in.* Panis in lacte intritus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9.

Intrò. adv. ad locum. *Into a place, within.* Ite intrò citò, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 42.

Intro, āre. act. (1) *To enter,* or *go, in.* (2) *To pierce.* (3) Met. *To inſinuate,* or *creep, into.* (1) Portus intramus amicos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 57. (2) Venabula intrant Urſos, *Mart.* 14, 30. Intravit animum militaris gloriæ cupido, *Tac. Agric.* 5, 6. § Intrare in rerum naturam, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 16. (3) Cic. *ad Q.* fr. 1, 1, 5.

Intror, āri. paſſ. *To be entered.* Quibus intrari curiam placebat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 25, 1.

‖ Intrōcēdo, ĕre. act. *To come in.* Poſt opimas dapes quidam introceſſit, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 144. ⸸ Introëo. ⸸ Ingredior.

‖ Intrōclūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To ſhut within,* Sen. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

‖ Intrōcurro, ĕre, i, ſum. neut. *To run in,* Non. 3, 92.

Intrōdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To bring,* or *lead, in.* (2) Met. *To introduce, to ſet forth.* (1) In domos etiam introduxit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 4. (2) Non modò natum mundum introduxit, ſed etiam manu penè factum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. § Introducere copias in fines alicujus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 5. ambitionem in ſenatum, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 8. conſuetudinem, *Id. Fam.* 16, 21.

Intrōdūcor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be brought in,* or *introduced.* Ex hujuſmodi principio conſuetudo æſtimationis introducta eſt, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 82. *conf. Liv.* 10, 38.

Intrōductio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leading,* or *bringing, in,* Cic. Attic. 1, 16. *ſenſu obſc.*

‖ Intrōductōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to bringing in, introductory,* Caſſiod.

Introëo, īre, īvi, ĭtum. *To enter,* or *go in.* § Introïre in urbem, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 7. in ædes, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 70. ad amicam, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 36. in vitam, *Cic. Am.* 4. *to be born.*

Intrōfĕro, fers, tŭli, lātum. act. *To bear,* or *carry, in,* vid. ſeq.

Intrōfĕror, ri, lātus. paſſ. *To be brought,* or *carryed, in.* Lecticâ in urbem introferri ſolitus eſt, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. Introferri lumen juſſit, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 7.

‖ Intrōgrĕdior, i, ſſus. [*ex* intrò, & gradior] dep. *To go in.* ☞ Leg. ſaltem in ſeq.

Intrōgreſſus, a, um. part. *Entered in.* Poſtquam introgreſſi, & coràm data copia fandi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 524.

Introïens, euntis. part. *Entering,* or *going, in.* 𝔛 Vidit exeuntem aut introëuntem ad amicam, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 35.

Introïtur. imperſ. *They go in,* Varr. 1, 63. Cato, 66.

Introïtus, ûs. m. (1) *A going in, an enterance,* or *entry; a place to enter in by.* (2) *A begining.* (1) Ad ipſum introïtum portûs, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 39. (2) Introïtus defenſionis, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 2.

Intrōlātus, a, um. part. *Carryed,* or *brought, in.* Lecticâ introlatus æger, *Suet. Tib.* 30.

‖ Intrōmiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leting in,* Tert.

Intrōmitto, ĕre, mīſi, ſſum. act. *To let in; to ſuffer to enter,* or *come in.* Comiſſatum aliquem intromittere, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Milites Nolam intromiſit, *Liv.* 24, 13. Alienum hominem intromittat neminem, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 11. ¶ Intromittere mares in feminas, *to let them couple together,* Varr. R. R. 3, 12.

Intrōmittor, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be let,* or *ſuffered, to come in.* In ædes meas, me abſente, neminem volo intromitti, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 21.

Introrſum, *vel* Introrſus. [intrò verſus] *Within, in the inner parts, inwardly, toward the inſide.* = Illa ſibi introrſum & ſub linguâ immurmurat, *Perſ.* 2, 9. Clamantibus tribunis nihil introrſus virium eſſe, *Liv.* 20, 33. Introrſum turpis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 45. § Introrſus perſpicere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 18.

Intrōrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum. neut. *To break in, to ruſh in, to enter in by force.* Introrumpam rectè in ædes, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 50. Introrumpere portas, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 51. *Conf. Gell.* 15, 22.

‖ Intrōruptio, ōnis. f. *A ruſhing in,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

‖ Intrōſpectio, ōnis. f. *A looking in,* Capella. ⸸ Inſpectio.

‖ Intrōſpector, ōris. m. verb. *He that looketh in,* Aug.

‖ Intrōſpectus, a, um. part. *Diligently looked into, heedfully conſidered,* Lex. *ex* Quint.

Intrōſpĭcĭendus, a, um. part. *To be looked into, to be examined.* Ad introſpiciendas procerum voluntates, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 7, 8.

Intrōſpĭcio, ĕre, ſpexi, ctum. act. *To look into, to view, to conſider, to introſpect.* § Introſpice in mentem tuam ipſe, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 35. mentem, *Id.* pro *Syllâ,* 27.

‖ Intrōvŏcātus, a, um. part. *Called in,* Apul. Met. 8, p. 243.

‖ Intrōvŏcātus, ûs. m. *A calling in,* Amm. 29, 6.

Intrōvŏco, āre. act. *To call in,* Liv. *niſi rect. diviſè.*

Intrōvŏcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be called in.* Cur ad nos filiam tuam non introvocari jubes? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26. ☞ *Fort. me* *iùs* intrò vocari.

Intrūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To thruſt in, to intrude.* = Se ipſe inferebat & intrudebat, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 5.

Intŭbăceus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to endive.* Folia intubacea, *Plin.* 27, 12.

Intŭbum, *vel* Intўbum, i. n. & Intŭbus, i. m. *Endive,* or *ſuccory; an herb.* Intybi quoque non extra remedia ſunt, *Plin.* 20, 8. Amaris intuba fibris, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 120. *Vid.* & *Col.* 2, 18.

Intuens, tis. part. (1) *Looking on.* (2) Met. *Regarding, conſidering.* (1) *Nep. Chabr.* in princ. *conf. Liv.* 10, 35. & 36, 45. (2) *Nep. Alcib.* 4, in princ.

Intueor, ēri, ĭtus ſum. dep. (1) *To look upon, to behold.* (2) Met. *To conſider, mark,* or *take heed.* (3) *To reverence.* (1) § Vidên' tu hunc, quàm inimico vultu intuetur? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 25. ¶ § Intueri aliquem, *Cic.* in aliquem, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 2. & pro *Clu.* 97. contrà, *Liv. to look at one.* (2) Potiùs quid ſe facere par eſſet, intuebatur, quàm quid alii laudaturi forent, *Nep. Attic.* 10, princ. (3) Veſtrum nomen imperiúmque juxta ac deos immortales intuentur, *Liv.* 37, 50.

Intuïtus, a, um. part. *Haveing regarded,* or *looked upon,* Quint.

Intuïtus, ûs. m. verb. *A beholding,* or *looking upon; a view.* Abies hilarior intuitu, *Plin.* 16, 10.

* Intŭmeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* in & tumeo] (1) *To ſwell, to riſe up, to be puffed up.* (2) *To ſwell with anger, ambition,* &c. (1) Udæ paludes intumuêre æſtu, *Ov. Met.* 1, 419. (2) Intumuit Juno, *Id. Faſt.* 6, 487. Jactis ſermonibus iræ Intumuêre ſatìs, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 412. *Vid.* Intumeſco, n. 2.

* Intŭmeſcens, tis. part. *Swelling, puffing up, riſeing ſomewhat in height.* Intumeſcens fluctus, *Plin.* 2, 81. motus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 38, 2. locus, *Col.* 1, 4, 10. vena, *Celſ.* 5, 26.

* Intŭmeſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* in, & tumeſco] (1) *To begin to ſwell.* (2) *To be puffed up.* (1) Humus intumeſcens viperis, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 52. Iræ intumuêre, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 413. (2) Jure poteſtatis intumeſcere, *Quint.* 1, 1.

Intŭmŭlātus, a, um. part. *Unburyed, not laid in a grave.* Occurramque oculis intumulata tuis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 2. 136.

Intuor, i, ūtus & uitus, dep. *To look upon, to behold.* Quiſnam hic adoleſcens eſt, qui intuitur nos? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 23. Iniquo animo pauperes opulentium intuuntur fortunam, *Nep. Chabr.* 3.

* Inturbātus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, & turbatus] *Undiſturbed, not troubled,* Plin. Paneg. 64, 2.

* Inturbĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in, & turbidus] *Without trouble, quiet, peaceable.* Tutâ & inturbidâ juventâ frui, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 22, 6. Inturbidus annus, *Ibid.* 3, 52, 2.

Intus. adv. In loco, de loco, & ad locum. (1) *Within doors, at home.* (2) *Within, inwardly.*

ly. (3) *From within.* (4) *In.* (5) *Into the houſe.* (6) *Inwardly.* (1) Meus pater intus nunc eſt, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 112. (2) Omne volucrum ovum intus bicolor eſt, *Plin.* 10, 52. = Ego te intus & in cute novi, *Perſ.* 3, 30. (3) 𝔛 Exit foras Chalinus intus cum ſitellâ, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 5, 43. 𝔛 Intus pateram proferto foras, *Id. Amph.* 2, 2, 138. (4) Intus domum, *Id. Mil.* 2, 6, 55. (5) Ubi intus deduxi hanc novam nuptam rectâ viâ, *Id. Caſ.* 5, 2, 7. (6) Cibus atque humor membris aſſumitur intus, *Lucr.* 4, 1085. ☞ *Non audiendum eſſe,* Quint. l. 1. c. 5. *ſolæciſmi reum peragentem, qui dixerit* intus eo, *proximè allata exempla demonſtrant.* ¶ ‖ Intus canere, *to play ſoftly with the left hand upon the ſtops,* Aſcon. Intus equum agere, *to wheel about chiefly to the left,* Ov. Intus ſibi canere, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 26. Proverb, *to regard nothing but intereſt.*

Intūſium, i. n. [quòd intus induitur, *Varr.*] *Vid.* Induſium.

Intūtus, a, um. adj. *Unſafe, unſure, unguarded.* Quouſque cunctando rempublicam intutam patiemini? *Sall. Orat. Phil. contra Lep. inter Fragm* Intutæ latebræ, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 38, 2. Intuta caſtra, *Id. Hiſt.* 4, 75, 4. urbs, *Liv.* 9, 41.

Intȳbum, i. n. *Endive.* Torpenti grata palato Intybum, *Col.* 10, 111. *Conf. Plin.* 19, 8.

Intȳbus, i. m. *Vid.* Intubus.

Invādendus, a, um. part. *To invade,* or *be invaded.* Invadendæ Lacedæmonis conſilium, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, *ext.* 1. *Conf. Liv.* 33, 44. Diſſenſionem populi occaſionem invadendæ tyrannidis exiſtimans, *Juſt.* 16, 4.

Invādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To go,* or *come; to march along.* (2) *To invade, to attack, to aſſail.* (3) *To ſeize, to lay hold of.* (1) Tuque invade viam, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 260. Biduo tria stadiorum millia invaſit, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 7. (2) Invadunt urbem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 265. (3) Quod argenti placuit, invaſit, *Cic.* § Invaſit furor improbis, *Id. Fam.* 16, 12. *it came upon them,* Sall. § Invadere aliquid in aliquem, *Cic.* It. abſolutè. An dolor repentè invaſit? *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 21.

‖ Invāgīno, āre. act. *To ſheath,* or *put into a ſheath,* Virg. *ap.* Litt. *ſed nuſquam reperio.*

‖ Invălentia, æ. f. *Illneſs, indiſpoſition, want of health,* Gell. 20, 1. ⸸ Invaletudo.

Invăleo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To wax ſtrong, to be in health.* (2) Met. *To grow in uſe.* (1) Uſque invaluiſti? *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 2, 19. ſed *Gron.* uſquene valuiſti? (2) = Increbuit paſſim & invaluit conſuetudo, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 88.

‖ Invălētūdĭnārius, a, um. adj. *Sickly,* Faber ex Sen. præf. N. Q. 1. *ſed* Gron. *verbum diſſecat, & aliter etiam exponit.*

Invăleſcens, tis. part. *Prevailing, growing.* Paulatim verò invaleſcentibus vitiis, *Suet. Neron.* 27, *conf. Celſ.* 4, 6.

Invăleſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To prevail.* (2) *To grow.* (1) *Vid.* Invaleo, n. 2. (2) 𝔛 Cùm verba intercidant invaleſcantque temporibus, *Quint.* 2, 1.

Invălētūdo, dĭnis. f. *Sickneſs, crazyneſs, illneſs, indiſpoſition.* Invaletudine tuâ moveor, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 2.

‖ Invălĭdè. adv. *Faintly, feebly, weakly,* Frag. Poët.

Invălĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Feeble, weak.* (2) *Not valiant,* or *ſtrong.* (3) *Of little force,* or *virtue.* (4) *Sick, faint, crazy.* (5) ‖ Alſo *very ſtrong.* (1) § Camillus ad munera corporis ſenectâ invalidus, *Liv.* 4, 8. (2) = Invalidæ vires ingenuæque mihi, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 5, 72. Invalidiſſimum urſo caput, *Plin.* Ad poſtremum ab invalidoribus Parthis oppreſſi ſunt. *Juſt.* 41, 6. (3) Invalida herba medica, *Col.* 2, 11. Invalida ſtatio, *Liv.* 41, 2. (4) = Invalidus atque æger, *Suet. Aug.* 19. (5) *Lucr.* 1, 966. ap. *Litt. ubi tamen rect.* id validis.

‖ Invāſio, ōnis. f. verb. *An invaſion, aſſault,* or *attack,* Cod. ⸸ Impetus, incurſio, impreſſio.

‖ Invāſor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* invado] *An aſſailer,* or *invader; an aggreſſor, that maketh the onſet,* Victor. Jun.

Invāſūrus, a, um. part. *About to invade, ready to ſet upon,* Liv. 10, 35. & 24, 33. Quaſi vacantem Aſiæ poſſeſſionem invaſurus, *Juſt.* 27, 3.

Inūber, ĕris. adj. *Ill fed, poor.* Inuberes macræque oſtreæ, *Gell.* 20, 8.

‖ Inūbĕro, āre. act. *To give ſuck,* Vall. *ap.* Litt. ⸸ Lacto.

Invectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An importation; a bringing,* or *conveying, in.* (2) Met. *An inveighing,* or *vehement ſpeaking, againſt one; an outrage in words.* (1) 𝔛 Exportatio rerum quibus abundamus, & invectio earum quibus egemus, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 3. (2) *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 54. ¶ Invectiones lunæ, *the courſe,* or *motion, of the moon,* Sen.

Invectītius, a, um. adj. (1) *That is brought in, not of the growth,* or *breed, of the country.* (2) Met. *Aſcititious, not one's own.* (1) Invectitiæ in Aſiâ columbæ, *Plin.* 10, 29. (2) Invectitium gaudium fundamento caret, *Sen. Ep.* 23.

‖ Invectīva, æ. f. *An invective, a railing ſpeech,* Jun.

‖ Invector, ōris. m. verb. *He that bringeth in,* Ap. JCC.

Invectus, a, um. part. (1) *Carryed,* or *brought, in.* (2) Met. *Inveighing.* (1) § Invectus urbem, vel in urbem, *Liv.* 4, 29. Mœnia triplici triumpho, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 714. (2) Triſtibus verbis invectus, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 133.

Invectus, ûs. m. verb. *A bringing,* or *a conveying, in.* Amnis inſulam aſſiduo terræ invectu continenti annectens, *Plin.* 4, 1.

Invehendus, a, um. part. *To bring,* or *be brought, in.* Nihil non excogitavit ad invehendos etiam in tempore hiberno commeatus, *Suet. Claud.* 18.

Invehens, tis. part. (1) *Carrying in.* (2) *Inveighing againſt,* or *railing at, one.* (3) Alſo *carryed upon, rideing upon.* (1) Invehens merces, *Plin.* (2) *Vid.* Inveho, n. 4. (3) Natantibus invehens belluis, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28.

Inveho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To import.* (2) *To carry,* or *bear.* (3) *To bring in,* or *upon.* (4) *To inveigh,* or *ſpeak bitterly, againſt.* (1) 𝔛 Merces alii ſuas evehunt; res externas in vehunt, *Plin.* 6, 18. (2) Multum in ærarium pecuniæ invexit, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 22. (3) § Ut quemcunque caſum fortuna invexerit, quietè ferat, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 17. § Invehere per mare, *Plin.* 12, 1. (4) § De quo Cæſar in ſenatu, apertè in te invehens, queſtus eſt, *Cic. Phillip.* 2, 29.

Invehor, i, ctus. (1) *To be carryed,* or *brought, in.* (2) Met. *To inveigh, and ſpeak bitterly, againſt one.* (1) § Dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, *Liv.* 2, 31. ineunt. § Invehi curru, *Cic. S. Sc.* 2. Invehi in aliquem acerbiùs, *Id. Am.* 16. *Vid. &* Invectus, n. 1. § in urbem, *Id.* equo, *Id.* flumine, *Id.* Centauro in magnâ, *Virg. Vid.* Invectus, n. 1. (2) § Æſchines in Demoſthenem invehitur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 26.

Invendĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Invendible, not ſaleable.* Merx invendibilis, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 128.

† Invendĭtus, a, um. part. *Not ſold, unſold,* Scæv. Dig. 18, 5, 10. ⸸ Non venditus.

Invĕniendus, a, um. part. *To be found.* Inveniendus amor novus eſt, *Ov. Rem.* 452.

Invĕnio, īre, vēni, entum. act. (1) *To find, to meet with, to find out.* (2) *To invent, to contrive,* or *deviſe.* (3) *To get, to obtain, to procure.* (4) *To diſcover.* (1) 𝔛 Quem caſus ſæpe tranſit, aliquando invenit, *Publ. Syr.* 𝔛 Quod quæritabam, filiam inveni meam, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 93. 𝔛 Utinam tam aliquid invenire facilè poſſit, hoc quàm peribit, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 5. (2) Hoc tute meliùs quantò inveniſſes? *Id. Eun.* 3, 1, 63. (3) = Non quæris patri quomodo obſequare, & ut ſerves quod labore invenerit, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 4, 17. = Laudem invenias, & amicos pares, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 39. = (4) Conjuratio inventa atque deprehenſa eſt, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 7. § Invenire aliquid labore, *Ter. H.* 4, 7, 13. gratiam, *Plin.* 19, 5. veniam, *Plaut. Rud. prol.* 27. perniciem aliis ac ſibi, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 74, 2.

Invĕnior, īri. paſſ. *To be found,* or *diſcovered,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 38.

‖ Invĕnībo, *pro* inveniam, *Non.*

Invĕnītur, imperſ. *It is found out,* Plin.

‖ Inventārium, i. n. *An inventory of one's goods,* JCC.

Inventio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An inventing, a finding.* (2) *Invention,* one of the five parts of rhetorick. (1) Inventio atque excogitatio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 25. (2) Extant libri duo Ciceronis de Inventione, *Quint.* 3, 3.

‖ Inventĭtius, i. m. *A baſtard,* or *foundling,* Recent. ⸸ Qui invenitur.

Inventiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A ſmall device,* or *invention.* Minimis inventiunculis gaudens, *Quint.* 8, 5.

Inventor, ōris. m. verb. *A finder out, a deviſer, an inventor.* Inventor veritatis, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 10. rerum, *Lucr.* 3, 9. voluptatum, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 5.

Inventrix, īcis. f. verb. *A finder,* or *deviſer,* feminine. Inventrix belli Minerva, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21. = Carminis inventrix & auctor, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 709. Ars inventrix, *Quint.* 2, 15.

Inventum, i. n. *An invention,* or *device.* = Inventum, inceptum, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 6, 7. Inventum medicina meum eſt, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 521.

Inventus, a, um. part. *Found out, invented, goten.* = Tu non inventa repertâ Luctus eras levior, *Ov. Met.* 1, 654. Optata magìs quàm inventa, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8.

Inventus, ûs. m. verb. *An inventing, a finding.* Ex eodem inventu eſt, ſurculos abſciſſes ſerere, *Plin.* 7, 10.

Inventūrus, a, um. part. *About to find.* Sin arma occurrant ferro viam inventuros, *Tac. H.* 4, 20, 2. Nî vincerent, non minùs fortes pòſt terga inventuros, quàm à frontibus viros, *Juſt.* 1, 6.

‖ Invĕnuſtè. adv. *Unhandſomely, unſeemly.* Sententiola invenuſtè luſit, *Gell.* 17, 12. ⸸ Indecorè.

Invĕnuſtus, a, um. adj. *Unhappy,* properly *in love.* (2) *Unhandſome, without grace.* (1) Adeóne hominem eſſe invenuſtum, aut infelicem quenquam, ut ego ſum! *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 11. (2) = Sordida res & invenuſta, *Catull.* 12, 5.

Invĕrēcundè. adv. *Without ſhame, ſhameleſly,* Sen. Epiſt. 114, princ. Non inverecundè dicit multùm ſuâ interfuiſſe, *Quint.* 7, 4.

‖ Invĕrēcundia, æ. f. *Shameleſſneſs, impudence,* Tert. & Arnob.

Invĕrēcundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Shameleſs, without ſhame.* (2) *Impudent.* (1) Inverecundum ingenium, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 45. Quid inverecundius? *Val. Max.* 7, 7, 1. (2) = Impudens, impurus, inverecundiſſimus, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 38.

Invergens, tis. part. (1) ‖ *Inclineing.* (2) *Pouring on,* or *in.* (1) Diomed. (2) Invergens liquidi carcheſia Bacchi, *Ov. Met.* 7, 246.

Invergo, ĕre. neut. (1) ‖ *To incline.* (2) Act. *To pour on,* or *in.* (1) Interp. Diomed. (2) § Fronti invergit vina ſacerdos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 244.

Inverſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *A turning inſide out,* or *upſide down; a turning of the wrong ſide forward, inverſion.* (2) *A miſplaceing of words,* or *matter.* (1) Ex verbi analogiâ. (2) Inverſio verborum, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 64.

Inverſūræ, ārum. f. pl. *Windings,* or *turnings.* 𝔛 Aditus directi ſine inverſuris faciendi, *Vitruv.* 5, 3.

Inverſus, a, um. part. (1) *Turned in and out, turned upſide down.* (2) Met. *Changed, topſy turvy.* (3) *Confuſed, diſordered.* (4) ‖ Alſo *not turned, untranſlated.* (1) Inverſa manus, *Plin.* 12, 25. (2) Inverſi mores, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 7. (3) Inverſa verba, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 131. (4) Romana per ora Quæritur inverſo titulis, *Manil.* 2, 896.

Inverto, ĕre, ti, ſum. act. (1) *To turn in.* (2) *To turn upſide down.* (3) *To turn the inſide out.* (4) *To invert, to change.* (5) ‖ *To diſturb,* or *prevent.* (6) *To turn up* the ground *in tilling.* (1) Gyges videbatur, cùm annulum inverterat, *Cic. Off.* 3, 3. (2) Invertunt vinaria tota, *Hor. Sat.*

Sat. 2, 8, 39. (3) Muræna infixa hamo ſe invertit, quoniam ſit dorſo cultellato, *Plin.* 32, 2. (4) ✠ Cùm ſemel dictum ſit directè, invertatur ordo, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 7. (5) Probè premitur, niſi noſter Pompeius negotium inverterit, *Id. Q. fr.* 3. *al.* everterit. (6) Pingue ſolum invertunt tauri, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 65.

Inveſpĕraſcit, ēbat. imperſ. *It waxeth night.* Jam inveſperaſcebat, *Liv.* 39, 50, princ.

‖ Inveſtīgābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be found out*, Vulg. interp. † Non veſtigabilis.

Inveſtīgandus, a, um. part. *That is to be ſearched, ſifted, traced, found,* or *ſought, out.* Inveſtigandi veri cupiditas, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* in princip.

‖ Inveſtīgārius, i. m. *ſc.* canis. *A drawing hound, a bloodhound*, Litt. ſed deeſt auct.

Inveſtīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſearching,* or *ſeeking, out.* = Homini eſt propria veri inveſtigatio, atque inquiſitio, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4.

Inveſtīgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſearcher by trace, one that maketh diligent ſearch,* or *enquiry.* Diligentiſſimus antiquitatis inveſtigator Varro, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 15. conjurationis, *Id.* pro *Syllâ*, 30.

Inveſtīgātus, a, um. part. *Found out, ſearched, ſought out.* Quâ ratione inveſtigata ac comprehenſa fuerint, *Cic.*

Inveſtīgo, āre. act. [tractum à venatoribus, qui *veſtigia* feras quærendo inveniunt] (1) *To ſeek, ſearch,* or *find, out by the ſteps,* or *prints, of the feet; to trace.* (2) *To make diligent ſearch of,* or *for* a thing, *to enquire.* (1) Incredibilis ad inveſtigandum canum ſagacitas narium, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 63. (2) = Inveſtigabant & perſcrutabantur omnia, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 21. = Ubi quæram? ubi inveſtigem? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3.

Inveſtīgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be traced,* or *found, out.* Nihil tam difficile, quin quærendo inveſtigari poſſit, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 8.

‖ Inveſtīmentum, i. n. *A garment.* Adducunt aliq. ex Liv. 4, 25. *ubi rectiùs* in veſtimentum.

Inveſtio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To adorn, garniſh, trim,* or *deck.* (2) ‖ *To inveſt one in an eſtate, to give him ſeiſin.* (1) Publicas porticus inveſtivit picturâ, *Plin.* 35, 7. (2) Calv.

Inveſtis, e. adj. (1) *Virginal, pure, undefiled, without hair.* (2) ‖ Alſo *naked, without clothes.* (1) = Inveſtis puer hoc, aut ſi quis alius ſatìs purus *efficiat*, Pallad. 11, 14. (2) Nudus & inveſtis, *Tert.*

‖ Inveſtītūra, æ. f. *An inveſting,* or *giveing poſſeſſion; inveſtiture,* Ap. JCC.

‖ Inveſtītus, a, um. part. *Unclothed,* or *unclad,* Prud. *in* Symm. 2, 38. † Non veſtitus.

‖ Inveſto, āre. act. *To heat,* or *warm,* Litt. *ex* Macrob.

Invĕtĕraſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow old.* (2) *To wax of force and ſtrength by continueance.* (3) *To grow incurable, to be ſettled.* (4) ‖ *To grow obſolete.* (1) Erant qui inveteraverant bellis, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 110. (2) = Literarum monumentis inveteraſcent & corroborantur, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 11. (3) Ulcus inveteraſcet alendo, *Lucr.* 4, 1061. (4) = Nihil inveteraſcere, nihil extingui, nihil cadere debet eorum, in quibus beata vita conſiſtit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 14. *al.* interareſcere.

Invĕtĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Inveteracy, obſtinacy as of a diſeaſe, by long continueance; a chronical diſeaſe.* ✠ Inveteratio in corporibus ægriùs depellitur quàm perturbatio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 37. ☞ Rarò occ.

Invĕtĕrātus, a, um. part. *Confirmed by long uſe, growing into a cuſtom, waxen old, of long continueance, inveterate.* ✠ Omnis conglutinatio recens ægrè, inveterata facilè divellitur, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 20. ✠ Malum naſcens facilè opprimitur, invetaratum fit robuſtius, *Id. Philipp.* 5, 11. ✠ Noſtra non inſtituta, ſed jam inveterata amicitia, *Id. Fam.* 4, 3, fama, *Liv.* 28, 43. ✠ naſcens, *Id.*

Invĕtĕro, āre. act. (1) *To keep till it be old,* or *ſtale; to keep long from roting.* (2) Neut. *To be eſtabliſhed by long time, to grow in uſe, to endure, to be of long continueance.* (3) ‖ *To be antiquated,* or *aboliſhed.* (1) Si diutius allium cepeque inveterari libeat, *Plin.* 19, 6. (2) = Inſedit penĭtùs & inveteravit macula in Populi Romani nomine, *Cic.* pro *Manil.* 3. (3) Veri Dei notitia apud omnes gentes inveteravit, *Lact.* *Vid. etiam* Inveteraſco, n. 4.

Invĕtĭtus, a, um. adj. *Unforbiden, without control.* Invetitum ſaltus penetrat pecus, *Sil.* 2, 242.

Invĭcem. adv. [*ex* in & vicem] (1) *One another, each other.* (2) Alſo *one after another, by turns.* (3) *On the other ſide.* (1) Qui ſe amore invicem dilexerunt, *Quint.* ☞ Me mutuò diligas *eſt Planci ad Cic. Fam.* 10, 15. (2) Alitum cantus, canúmque latratus invicem audiuntur, *Plin.* 6, 1. Qui extra teli jactum erant, clamore invicem ſuos accendebant, *Curt.* 6, 1, 10. Juſſi invicem dicere tandem obloqui deſiſtunt, *Liv.* 1, 40. Requieſcat aliquando Italia, vaſteturque invicem Africa, *Id.* 28, 44. (3) Invicem mœchos anus arrogantes Flebis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 9.

Invictus, a, um. adj. ‖ or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Invincible, that cannot be overcome, unwearyed.* Invictiſſimus imperator, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 38. Ratio invictior, *Aug.* § Invictus curſu, *Ov. Met.* 8, 311. à labore, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 20. Corpus invictum ad vulnera, *Ov. Met.* 12, 167.

Invĭdendus, a, um. part. *To be envyed;* alſo *great, mighty.* Caret invidendâ Sobrius aulâ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 7.

Invĭdens, tis. part. *Envying.* Sed Ligures incrementis urbis invidentes, *Juſt.* 43, 3.

Invĭdentia, æ. f. *Envy, grudge, a repineing, grief at others well doing.* *Vid.* Invidia, n. 1.

Invĭdeo, ēre, di, ſum. act. & neut. [ita dict. à nimis intuendo fortunam alterius, teſte *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9, ſub fin.] (1) *To ſee inwardly,* or *exactly; to look wiſtly upon.* (2) *To envy, grudge, ſpite,* or *bear ill will; to hate.* (3) Alſo *to deny,* or *refuſe, to give a thing to one.* (1) Mihi pro vero conſtat omnium mortalium vitam divino numine invideri, *Sall. Orat.* 2. ad *Cæſ.* de *ord. R. P.* ſub finem. (2) ✠ Quoniam æmulari non potes, nunc invides, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 26. ✠ Invidet aut favet ſemper dignitatis iniquus judex populus, *Cic.* § Invidere honori, *Id. Rull.* 2, 37. § honorem alicui, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 50. (3) Troaſin invideo, *Ov. Epiſt.* 13, 137.

Invĭdeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be grudged at.* Ego cur, acquirere pauca Si poſſum, invideor, *Hor. A. Poët.* 56. *paulò licentiùs.*

Invĭdētur. imperſ. *Men do envy, hate,* or *ſpite.* ✠ Non modò non invidetur illi ætati, ſed etiam favetur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 13.

Invĭdia, æ. f. [*ab* invideo, *i. e.* nimis video vel intueor fortunam alterius, *vid. Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9.] (1) *Envy, hatred, ill will, ſpite, grudgeing, an ill opinion that one man hath of another, malice, diſpleaſure againſt one.* (2) Alſo ſometimes *that which I have againſt others.* (3) *The geting ill will.* (1) ✠ Si ſapiens in ægritudinem incidere poſſet, poſſet etiam in invidentiam, non dixi in invidiam, quæ tum eſt, cùm invidetur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9. *ubi vid. plura.* (2) Invidiâ ducum, cum quibus erat Antigono eſt traditus, *Nep.* in *Eum.* 10. ✠ Non hæc invidia, verùm eſt æmulatio, *Phædr.* 2, 9. (3) Sine invidiâ invenias laudem, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 39. ☞ *Leg. in plur.* = Ne is malevolorum obtrectationes & invidias proſternat, *Vatin. Cic. Fam.* 5, 9.

‖ Invĭdiŏla, æ. f. dim. *A ſlight diſpleaſure.* Neſcio quid invidiolæ, *Lexicogr.* ex *Cic.*

Invĭdiōſè. adv. iùs, comp. *Envyouſly, odiouſly, ſpitefully.* Meam potentiam invidioſè criminabatur, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 5. ✠ Neque quiſquam aut invidioſiùs expulſus, aut receptus lætiùs, *Paterc.* 2, 45. de *Cicerone.*

Invĭdiōſus, a, um. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) Act. *Envyous, malicious, ſpitefull.* (2) Paſſ. *That is envyed, ſpited, hated, odious, hatefull.* (3) Alſo *coveted, procureing envy.* (1) Invidioſa vetuſtas omnia deſtruit, *Ov. Met.* 15, 234. Invidioſus ad bonos, *Cic. Att.* 8, 3. (2) Quò mors foret invidioſior, *Ov. Met.* 7, 603. (3) Quod fuit in illo judicio invidioſiſſimum, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 37. Pactolus caris erat invidioſus arenis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 88.

Invĭdus, a, um. adj. *Envyous, ſpitefull, malicious, an enemy.* § Laudis invidus, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 1. ✠ benevolus, *Id. N. D.* 3. § alienis virtutibus, *Plin. Paneg.* 14. Perſuaſerat invidis meis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2.

‖ Invĭgĭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carefull watching,* Aug.

Invĭgĭlo, āre. neut. *To watch diligently, to take good heed to.* § Invigilant animo curæ, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 4. Aliæ invigilant victu pro *victui*, Virg. Geor. 4, 158. Invigilant prohibere minas, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 258. *Conf. Col.* 10, 154.

‖ Invincĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Invincible,* Apul. Apol. p. 463. Non vincibilis, invictus.

‖ Invincĭbĭlĭter. adj. *Invincibly,* Apul. Florid. p. 815. † Invictè.

‖ Invio, āre. neut. *To go,* or *walk,* Solin. † In viam ſe dare, ambulare.

Inviŏlābĭlis, e. adj. *Inviolable, that is not violated,* or *broken,* Sil. 16, 16. & Lucr. 5, 306. Stat. Theb. 6, 384.

Inviŏlātè. adv. *Faithfully, inviolably, entirely.* = Memoriam noſtri piè & inviolatè ſervabitis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 22.

Inviŏlātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Inviolated, not violated,* or *corrupted.* (2) *Inviolate, unhurt, untouched.* (1) Pudicitia inviolata, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 43. Si cum Romanis inviolatum fœdus ſervaretur, *Liv.* 41, 23. (2) = Inviolati invulneratique vixerunt, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 67. § Membra inviolata feris, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 112. Ager veſtigio inviolatus, *Col.* 3, 13. § temeritatis, *Liv.* 2, 42. ſceleris, *Paterc.* 2, 67.

‖ Inviſcĕro, āre. neut. *To breed in the bowels.* Seu Hoc canibus blandis inviſcerat æſtus, *Nemeſ. Cyneg.* 215. Ita leg. Barth.

‖ Inviſco, āre. act. ¶ Inviſcare aves, *to take them with birdlime.* † Viſco aves capio, viſco illino.

Invīſĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Inviſible, that cannot be ſeen,* Celſ. *in* præf. † Oculorum effugiens obtutum, *Cic.*

Invĭſĭtātus, a, um. part. *Not viſited, unuſual.* Galli ante inviſitati alienigenis, *Liv.* 27, 39. *Conf. Vitr.* 9, 4.

‖ Invĭſĭto, āre. freq. *To viſit often,* Mart. *ap.* Litt.

Invīſo, ĕre. neut. (1) *To view.* (2) *To go,* or *come, to viſit.* (1) Arcadiæ inviſere fines, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 159. (2) Ut inviſas nos ſuadeo, *Cic. Att.* 1, ult.

‖ Invīſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that envyeth,* or *hateth, another,* Apul. Florid. 9. p. 773.

Invīſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Unſeen.* (2) *Loathed, hated.* (3) Alſo *hatefull, odious.* (1) = ✠ Occulta, & maribus non inviſa ſolùm, ſed etiam inaudita ſacra, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 27. (2) § Oratio diîs immortalibus inviſa, *Id.* pro *L. Manil.* 16. (3) Contemptior indies & inviſior, *Suet. Tib.* 13. Urticâ quid eſſe inviſius poteſt? *Plin.* 22, 13. Inviſiſſima voluptas, *Sen. Epiſt.* 51.

‖ Invītābĭlis, e. adj. *Delectable, pleaſant, attractive.* Sermones jucundi & invitabiles, *Gell.* 13, 11. † Delectabilis.

Invītāmentum, i. n. *A biding,* or *deſireing; an allureing,* or *provokeing; an invitement.* Invitamenta naturæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 6.

Invītandus, a, um. part. *To invite,* or *be invited.* Miſit circum fora & baſilicas nomenclatores ad invitandos in libidinem juvenes ſeneſque, *Suet. Calig.* 41. Ac per hos idoneos debitores invitandos putes, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 62.

Invītans, tis. part. *Inviteing.* Quare vox præconis irriſa eſt, invitantis more ſolenni ad ludos, *Cæſ. Claud.* 21. Invitantibus noſtris *Correum* ad deditionem, *Id. B. G.* 8, 19. Invitantia limina irrupit, *Plin. Pan.* 49.

Invītātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An invitation,* or *inducement.* (2) *A treat.* Ægritudo exoritur quâdam invitatione ad dolendum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 34. (2) Hoſpitum invitatio liberalis, *Id. Philipp.* 9, 3.

Invītātor, ōris. m. verb. *An officer that invited people to ſup with the emperour.* In Lemmate 23. Epigr. 3. L. Mart. ſed hîc parum præſidii, olim enim aliud præ ſe ferebat *ſc.* in cœnipetam.

Invītātus, a, um. part. (1) *Biden.* (2) *Allured, enticed.* (1) Invitati hoſpitaliter, *Liv.* 1. 𝔛 Non ſolùm invitatus, ſed etiam rogatus, *Cic.* (2) Invitata improbitas ſucceſſu, *Plin.*

Invītātus, ûs. m. verb. *An invitation.* Mitto Trebatium invitatu tuo, *Cic.* ad *Cæſ. Fam. Ep.* 75, 5.

Invītè. adv. iùs, comp. iſſĭmè, ſup. *Againſt one's will.* Invitè cœpi Capuam, *Cic. Att.* 8, 3. 𝔛 Vel prudentiùs, vel invitiùs, *Id.* Invitiſſimè, ap. *eundem Ep.* 3, 10. olim leg. ſed *mel. lib.* à me invitiſſimo.

Invīto, āre. act. [*à* vis, ut ſit tanquam blandâ vi voco] (1) *To allure,* or *entice.* (2) *To bid, to invite, to deſire to come.* (3) *To treat, to make much of.* (4) *To encourage,* or *provoke.* (1) § 𝔛 = Ad quem fruendum non modò non retardat, verùm etiam invitat atque allectat ſenectus, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 16. (2) Ad cœnam hominem invitavit in poſtremum diem, *Id. Fam.* 7, 9. (3) Alii ſuos in caſtra invitandi causâ adducunt, alii ab ſuis abducuntur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 74. Si invitare nos pergeret, ibidem obdormîſſemus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, ſub fin. (4) Si non invitant omnia culpam, *Ov. Epiſt.* 17, 183. § Invitare aliquem domum, *Juv.* 3, 14. hoſpitio, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 9. in hoſpitium, *Liv.* 28, 18. poculis, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 32. præmiis, *Cic.* pro *Lig.* 4. pretiis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 292.

Invītor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be allured,* &c. A Cæſare valde liberaliter invitor in legationem, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18.

Invītò, adv. *Quidam adferunt ex* Cic. *pro* invitè, *quod vid.*

Invītus, a, um. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. [fort. *ab* in neg. *&* vito] *Unwilling, againſt one's will, by conſtraint, in ſpite of one's teeth, whether one will,* or *no.* ¶ Invitâ Minervâ, *againſt one's inclination,* Cic. Off. 1, 3. Hor. A. P. 385. = Sapiens nihil facit invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, *Id. Parad.* 5. Invitiſſimus eum à me dimiſi, *Id. Fam.* 13, 63.

Invius, a, um. adj. [*ex* in *&* via] *Lacking a way, that cannot be come at, unpaſſable.* 𝔛 Italiam longis via dividit invia terris, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 383. *conf. Liv.* 9, 36.

* Inŭla, æ. f. [contr. *vel* corrupt. *ab* helenium] *The herb called* enula campana, *elicampane.* Inulas ego primus amaras Monſtravi incoquere, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 51.

Inultus, a, um. part. (1) *Unpuniſhed, unrevenged, without hurt; eſcapeing quit,* or *ſcotfree.* (2) Act. *That hath received an injury and not revenged it.* (3) *Unhurt, without danger.* (1) Inultum id nunquam à me auferet, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 4. (2) Nos hæc patiamur inultæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 595. (3) Curt. 3, 4, 4. Inulti imperatores, *Liv.* 23, 37.

* Inumbrans, tis. part. *Overſhadowing.* Inumbrante veſperâ univerſum Flaviani exercitus robur advenit, *Tac. H.* 3, 19, 2.

* ‖ Inumbrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſhadowing,* Vitruv. *ap.* Litt.

* ‖ Inumbrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſhadoweth,* or *pourtrayeth,* Vitruv. *ap.* Litt.

* Inumbrātus, a, um. part. *Shaded, diſguiſed.* Cydnus multâ riparum amœnitate inumbratus, *Curt.* 3, 10. Inumbrata quies, *JC.*

* Inumbro, āre. act. [*ex* in, *&* umbro] (1) *To caſt a ſhadow upon, to give a ſhadow to.* (2) ‖ Alſō *to defend and preſerve.* (1) Foros obtentu frondis inumbrant, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 66. Inumbrare partes dominationis, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 5. (2) *Sipont.*

* Inumbror, āri, ātus. paſſ. Met. *To be eclipſed, ſhaded,* or *darkened.* Imperatoris adventu legátorum dignitas inumbratur, *Plin. Paneg.* 19.

* ‖ Inuncātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hooking,* or *entangleing,* Cod.

* Inuncātus, a, um. part. *Catched,* Lana in pecore rubis quaſi hamis inuncata, *Col.* 7, 3, 10.

* † Inunco, āre. act. [*ex* in, *&* uncus, i.] *To catch,* or *draw, to one;* as it were *with a hook.* Qui nummos triſtis inuncat, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Unguibus inuncare, *Apul. Florid.* 2. p. 760.

* ‖ Inuncor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be caught* as fiſhes are *with hooks.* Hamis inuncanda, *Apul. Apol.* p. 455.

Inunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* inungò] *An anointing,* Plin. 20, 5. *&* Celſ. 7, 7. Col. 6. 33, 2.

‖ Inunctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that anointeth,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Inunctus, a, um. part. *Anointed, beſmeared,* Oculi inuncti, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 25.

Inundans, tis. part. *Overflowing.* Æſtus maris inundantes, *Plin.* 2, 97.

Inundātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An overflowing, a deluge, an inundation.* (2) Paſſ. *The being overflowed.* (1) = Valles fluminum alluvie & inundationibus creſcunt, *Col.* 3, 11. (2) Joppe Phœnicûm antiquior terrarum inundatione, *Plin.* 5, 3.

‖ Inundātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that overfloweth,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

Inundo, āre. act. (1) *To overflow, to overwhelm,* or *cover over, with water.* (2) Met. Neut. *To come pouring on amain.* (1) Terram inundat aqua, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 37. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 2. & 24, 9. (2) Denſi inundant Troës, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 280.

Inundor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be overwhelmed,* &c. Inundari ſanguine, *Liv.* 24, 38. Quibus *exercitibus* Europa inundata eſt, *Curt.* 5, 23.

Inungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint.* Viſco inungunt oculos, *Plin.* 8, 54.

Inungor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be anointed.* Si quando aliquis hôc fuerit inunctus, *Scrib. Larg. Compoſ.* 90

* ‖ Inūnītus, a, um. part. [*ex* in, *&* unitus] *Made one, united together.* Tert. ⸸ Conjunctus, coagmentatus.

Invŏcans, tis. part. *Calling upon.* Sacrum & æternum invocans ignem, *Curt.* 4, 50.

Invŏcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling upon, a crying for help, an invocation,* Quint. 9, 2. Theologis uſitatiſſimus. ⸸ Precatio, obſecratio.

Invŏcātus, a, um. part. *Called upon,* Juſt. 18, 6, 5.

Invŏcātus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in non, *&* vocatus] *Uncalled, unbiden.* 𝔛 Quos invocatos vidit in foro, omnes devocavit, *Nep. Cim. extr.* Invocato ut ſit mihi locus ſemper, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 29.

Invŏco, āre. act. (1) *To call in,* or *upon; to call for.* (2) *To call,* or *name.* (3) *To invoke,* or *implore.* (4) *To imprecate.* (1) Invocare advocatum, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 47. (2) Macedones fortiſſimum regem invocant Alexandrum, *Curt.* 10, 5, 9. Quem invocant omnes Jovem, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 4. (3) Jovem invocârunt; venit, auxilio iis fuit, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 92. Auxilia libertati invocare, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 59, 4. (4) Tu iſthæc cum tuo magno malo invocaviſti, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 60.

Invŏcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be called,* &c. Victor ad hæc Athenienſium Philippus pater invocabatur, *Curt.* 3, 24.

‖ Invŏlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Aug.* pro

Invŏlātus, ûs. m. *A flying on.* Alitis involatus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

‖ Involgo, āre. *Id. quod* Invulgo. Quo die Allobroges involgârunt, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. *ſed var. codd. Conf. Gell.* 20, 5.

Invŏlĭto, āre. freq. *To fly in often, to hang over; to fly,* or *wave, about.* Humeris involitant comæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 10, 3.

Invŏlo, āre. neut. (1) *To fly in,* or *upon.* (2) Met. *To fly directly at, to lay hold of.* (3) *To ſeize.* (1) Singulos involat veriùs quàm capit, *Plin.* 9, 59. (2) Vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 20. (3) Involare in poſſeſſionem, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 31. § Nidis involare, *Col.* 8, 3. *Act.* § Animum cupido involat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 49.

‖ Invŏlūcer, cris, cre. *&* Invŏlucris, cre. adj. *That cannot,* or *is not able to, fly; unfledged, callow.* Pulli involucres, *Gell.* 2, 29.

Invŏlūcre, is. n. [*ab* involvendo] *A barber's towel which he caſteth about one's ſhoulders when he trims one.* Ne is quidem involucre injicere voluit, veſtem ut ne inquinet, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 17.

Invŏlūcrum, i. n. *Every thing that ſerveth to cover, wrap,* or *hide; the cover of a book.* It is uſed for ſeveral things. § Involucrum clypei, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 14. ¶ ‖ Involucrum floris, *the cup of a flower,* Jun. Involucrum cordis, *the purſe of the heart,* Med. Tegere aliquid involucris ſimulationum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Involvendus, a, um. part. *To be involved.* Ac ne illud quidem involvendum ſilentio. *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 5. *conf. Celſ.* 8, 10.

Involvens, tis. part. *Involveing, covering, enwraping, hideing.* Nox involvens umbrâ terram, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 251. *Met.* Obſcuris vera involvens Sibylla, *Ibid.* 6, 100.

‖ Invŏluntārius, a, um. adj. *Againſt one's will; involuntary, unwilling,* Poſt. ⸸ invitus.

Involvo, ĕre, vi, lūtum. act. (1) *To wrap,* or *fold, in.* (2) *To tumble,* or *roll, upon.* (3) Met. *To entangle, to envelop.* (4) *To cover,* or *hide.* (1) Membrana involvat libellum, *Tibull.* 3, 1, 9. (2) Saxa trabeſque ſuper totoſque involvite montes, *Ov. Met.* 12, 507. (3) Aranei lacertarum catulos involvunt, *Plin.* 11, 24. (4) Captivam ſtipulâ fœnoque involvit, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 705. Involvunt atra telorum mœnia nube, *Sil.* 1, 311. ¶ Involvere ſe literis, *to give himſelf wholely to his books,* Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

Involvor, i, ūtus. paſſ. *To be wrapped, in,* &c. § Involvi tenebris, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 74. rapido igni, *Sil.* 5, 512.

‖ Invŏlūtè. adv. *Covertly, cloſely,* Spart. ⸸ Abditè, occultè

Invŏlūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *An enwraping,* or *enfolding,* Vitruv. 10, 11.

Invŏlūtus, a, um. part. ſſimus, ſup. *Wrapt up, folded in, cloaked, covered, intricate, obſcure, dark.* = 𝔛 Occulta quædam & quaſi involuta aperire, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 9. Involutiſſima res, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 5.

Involvŭlus, i. m. *A worm like a canker that deſtroyeth the buds of vines, a vine freter.* Involvulus pampini folio implicat ſeſe, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 63.

Inurbānè. adv. *Uncourteouſly, rudely, homely, unmannerly, uncivilly,* Cic. N. D. 3, 19.

Inurbānus, a, um. adj. *Uncourteous, rude, ſimple, homely, uncivil, unmannerly, ungenteel.* = Inops humanitatis atque inurbanus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 40. 𝔛 Scimus inurbanum lepido ſeponere dicto, *Hor. A. P.* 273.

Inūrens, tis. part. *Scorching,* Celſ. 1, 3.

Inurgeo, ēre. act. *To urge to, to thruſt,* or *puſh; to force againſt one,* Lucr. 5. 1034.

* Inūrino, āre. neut. [*ex* in, *&* urino] *To plunge and waſh themſelves as geeſe do.* Fiat piſcina, quâ inurinare poſſunt aves, *Col.* 8, 14, 2.

Inūro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. (1) *To mark with a hot iron.* (2) *To enamel, to work with water colours; to put,* or *print, in.* (3) *To burn to aſhes.* (4) *To brand,* or *fix upon.* (1) § Vitulis notas & nomina gentis inurunt, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 158. (2) Tabulam bigæ Nicias ſcripſit ſe inuſſiſſe, *Plin.* 35, 4. (3) Truncus Pompeii rogo inuſtus eſt, *Aur. Vict. V. illuſt.* 77, 12. (4) § 𝔛 Nonne tibi viderer inurere maculas, quas reliquâ vitâ eluere non poſſis? *Declam.* in *Sall.* ¶ § Inurere calamiſtris, *Cic.* Propr. *to curl hair,* Met. *to ſet off,* or *adorn.* § Inurere alicui infamiam, *Cic. Prov. Conſ.* 7. famam ſuperbiæ, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 4.

Inūror, i, ſtus. paſſ. *To be burnt in,* Met. *to be branded with,* Liv. *Ut* nota Certo quaſi cenſoria inuratur, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13.

Inūsĭtātè. adv. iùs, comp. *Strangely, not after the accuſtomed manner, unuſually.* = Abſurdè & inuſitatè ſcriptæ epiſtolæ, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 2. Poëta inuſitatiùs contraxerat meûm factûm *Id. Orat.* 46.

Inūsĭtātò. adv. *Idem,* Plin. Paneg. 5.

Inūsĭtātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Unuſual, unwonted, ſtrange, not uſed.* = Acies inaudita inuſitataque, *Liv.* 4, 33. Species navium inuſitatior, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 25. Leporem quendam inuſitatum noſtris oratoribus eſt conſecutus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 23.

Inuſtūrus, a, um. part. *About to brand,* or *ſtigmatize,* Cic.

Inuſtus, a, um. part. [*ab* inuror] *Burnt, marked with a hot iron, ſeared, branded, enameled.* Vulnere ſanguis inuſtus, *Ov. Met.* 12, 235. ☞ *De reliq. ſign. v.* Inuro.

‖ Inūſum, *pro* inuſitatum, *Feſt.*

Inūſus, ûs. m. *Want of uſe.* Ego ſum inuſu nimio factus nequior, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 65. ☞ Rarò occ.

Inūtĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus. ſup. *Unprofitable, to no uſe, unſerviceable, uſeleſs.* Sibi inutilis, *Cic.* Sibi inutilior, *Ov. Met.* 13, 38. Stomacho inutiliſſimum, *Plin.* 22, 24. *Conf. Celſ.* 4, 7.

Inūtĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Unprofitableneſs, uſeleſſneſs.* ✠ = Appetendarum rerum partes ſunt honeſtas & utilitas, vitandarum, turpitudo & inutilitas, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 52.

Inūtĭlĭter. adv. *Unprofitably, unſeaſonably.* Multa Romæ malè & inutiliter adminiſtrantur, *Hirt. B. Al.* 65. Reſponſum eſt non inutiliter, *Liv.* 3, 50.

‖ Invulgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A publiſhing abroad,* Symm.

‖ Invulgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that publiſheth abroad,* Arnob.

‖ Invulgātus, a, um. part. *Publiſhed, blazed abroad.* Verba invulgata & ſordentia, *Gell.* 11, 7. ⸸ Vulgaris.

‖ Invulgo, āre. act. *To publiſh,* or *blaze abroad.* Libris foras editis invulgâſſet, *Gell.* 20, 5.

Invulnĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *Invulnerable, that cannot be wounded.* Animus invulnerabilis, *Sen. Ep.* 9.

Invulnĕrātus, a, um. part. *Unwounded, unhurt.* = Invulnerati inviolatique vixerunt, *Cic. pro Sext.* 67.

I ante O.

* Iō. interj. exultantis [ἰὼ, Gr.] *A cry of joy.* Io pæan, *Ov.* Io triumphe, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 50. miſerantis. ¶ Uror, Io! *Oh! I burn,* Tibull. 2, 4, 6. Item vocantis. Io, io, io, te quæſo, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 12.

Jŏcābundus, a, um. adj. *Jeſting, ſpeaking merryly.* Ventus jocabundus, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 4. *ubi tamen al.* joculabundus. Jocabundus revertitur, *Id.* 1, 8, 8.

‖ Jŏcālĭter. adv. *Merryly, in jeſt, ſportively,* Amm. ⸸ Per jocum, jocosè.

Jŏcans, tis. part. *Jeſting.* ✠ Jocans, an ita ſentiens, *Cic.* Mimi obſcœna jocantes, *Ov. Tr.* 2, 497.

Jŏcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A jeſting, drolling,* or *playing the wag,* Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

Jŏcātus, a, um. part. *Jeſting.* Permulta jocatus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 62.

Jŏcor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To ſpeak in jeſt, to ſpeak merryly, to droll and play the wag, to joke.* Jocérne tecum per literas? *Cic. Fam.* 2, 4. Jocabar equidem, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 86. Homo aptus ad jocandum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 17.

Jŏcōsè. adv. iùs. comp. *Merryly, jeſtingly, pleaſantly, in jeſt.* Eum luſi jocosè ſatis, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 11. § Jocoſiùs dicere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 105. ſcribere, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 24.

Jŏcōſus, a, um. adj. *Merry, ſportfull, pleaſant, ſportive, jocoſe.* ✠ = Oderunt hilarem triſtes, triſtemque jocoſi, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 89. Verba jocoſa, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 692.

Jŏcŭlābundus, a, um. adj. *Jeſting, merry.* Val. Max. 3, 2, 6. & 2, 4, 4. *ubi tamen al.* jocabundus.

Jŏcŭlans, tis. *Jeſting.* Quædam militariter joculantes, *Liv.* 7, 13. Hinc Angl. *juggle.*

‖ Jŏcŭlāria, ōrum. pl. n. *Jewels, bracelets,* Scal.

Jŏcŭlāris, e. adj. *Sporting,* or *jeſting; jocular.* Jocularis audacia, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 84.

Jŏcŭlārĭter. adv. *Merryly, in jeſt, by way of ſport,* Plin. 22, 22.

Jŏcŭlārius, a, um. adj. *That is ſpoken in jeſt, a jeſting matter.* Jocularium malum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 43.

Jŏcŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A jeſter, a droll, a merry companion.* Joculatorem ſenem intereſſe nolui, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Jŏcŭlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Merry, pleaſant,* Cic. *ad* Attic. 4, 16. *Sed ibi* Grut. & Græv. *edid.* joculator. *Leg. quidem ap.* Diom. Gram.

Jŏcŭlor, āri. *To jeſt.* dep. *leg. ſaltem in part.* Militariter joculantes, *Liv.* 7, 10.

Jŏcŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little jeſt.* = Per joculum & ludum, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 11.

Jōcundus, a, um. adj. *Poët. Vid.* Jucundus.

Jŏcus, i. m. *Cic.* in pl. Jŏci, ōrum, m. & Jŏca, n. *A jeſt, a joke, a droll; a pleaſant,* or *witty, word; raillery.* = ✠ Ludo & joco uti licet, cùm gravibus ſeriiſque rebus ſatisfecerimus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29. Multa joca ſolent eſſe in epiſtolis, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 4. ✠ Opinor quod dixi per jocum, id eventurum eſſe ſeverum & ſerium, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 3, 47. Joci, ōrum. m. pl. *Plin. Pan.* 49. Joca, ōrum. n. pl. *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 26. Extra jocum, *Id. Fam.* 7, 11. Remoto joco, *Ibid.* 7, 22.

* Ion, i. n. [ἴον, Gr.] (1) *A violet.* (2) *A kind of gem.* (1) Plin. 21, 14. (2) Id. 57, 61.

* ‖ Iŏnis, is. f. [*ab* eodem; *ob* ſimilit.] *A kind of carbuncle ſtone,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Iōta. indecl. Litera Græca, *Mart.* ex jod, Hebr. *The letter j,* or *jod;* alſo *a jot, the leaſt thing that is.* Unum de titulo tollere Iota potes, *Mart.* 2, ult.

* ‖ Iōtăciſmus, i. m. *A faulty pronunciation of the letter* i, Gramm.

Jŏvis, gen. *à* Jupiter. [*à* Jovah, quod *à* Jehovah, vid. inter propria.] ¶ Jovis arbor, *the oak,* Ov. Jovis barba, vel caulis, *ſengreen,* or *houſeleek.* Jovis dies, *Thurſday.* Jovis flos, *roſe campaign,* Plin. Jovis ales, *the eagle,* Poët. ☞ *Leg.* & Jovis *in recto, ut* Jovis cuſtos, *ſæpe in denariis antiquis.*

I ante P.

IPSE, a, um. gen. ipſius, dat. ipſi. *I, thou,* before a verb of the firſt and ſecond perſon; *he, ſhe, the ſame, his one ſelf, he alone, none but he;* alſo *he of himſelf.* Qui ipſe tum fuit, *Cic.* Ipſe vidi, *Virg.* Ipſe venias, *Id.* ¶ Ipſum ludere quæ vellem permiſit, *gave me liberty,* Id. ☞ It is often emphatical, *as,* Flos ipſe, *the very flower, the very prime,* Ter. Alſo demonſtrative, Ii ipſi ego, ipſe egomet, *I, myſelf,* Ter. Tute ipſe, *thou thyſelf,* Id. Hoc ipſum, *this very thing,* Cic. Ipſum me nôſti, *you know me,* Ter.

Ipsĕmet. pron. *He himſelf.*

† Ipſi. antiq. *pro* ipſius.

Ipsīpe, *vel* ipſipte, *pro* ipsĭmet. *To himſelf.* Ipſi, neque alii, *ut* mihipte, mihi ipſi.

Ipſiſsĭmus, a, um. adj. ſuperl. grad. *Even the very ſame,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146.

Ipſus, a, um. pron. adj. *pro* ipſe. *He.* Maximè ap. comicos. Hic nunc ſe ipſus fallit, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 15.

I ante R.

* ‖ Ir. n. indecl. *The hollow of the hand,* Perot. *Vid.* Hir.

IRA, æ. f. *qu.* ura. [*ab* urendo, *al. ab* ire, quòd à ſe it qui iraſcitur, hinc qui iram deponit dicitur ad ſe redire, *Donat.*] (1) *Anger, diſpleaſure, wrath, paſſion.* (2) *Rage,* or *troubleſomeneſs,* of any thing. (3) Meton. *A fault.* (4) *Luſt.* (1) Ira eſt libido ulciſcendi ejus, qui videtur læſiſſe injuriâ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 9. ✠ Iræ atque iracundiæ conſcius ſibi, *Suet. Claud.* 38. (2) Maris ira, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 2. (3) Ob fœdis iram fugæ eò miſſi erant, *Liv.* 7, 27. (4) Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 71. ☞ *Leg.* & in plur. ¶ Iræ ſunt inter Glycerium & gnatum, *they are fallen out,* Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 20. Plumbeas iras gerunt, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 6, 17.

Īrācundè. adv. *Angryly, ſpitefully.* Hi minus iracundè agunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 21. Docet iracundiùs & laborioſiùs, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 11.

Īrācundia, æ. f. (1) *Paſſion quickly moved, haſtyneſs of temper, a readyneſs,* or *natural inclination, to anger.* (2) Alſo *anger.* (1) ✠ Iræ atque iracundiæ conſcius ſibi, utramque excuſavit edicto, *Suet. Claud.* 38. (2) Omitte tuam iſtanc iracundiam, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 37.

† Īrācundĭter. adv. *Angryly,* Cæcil. *ap.* Non. 11, 45. ⸸ Iracundè.

Īrācundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Soon angry, haſty, teſty, petiſh, naturally inclined to anger, boiſterous, rageing.* Iracundi & difficiles ſenes, *Cic. de Sen.* 18. Iracundior Adriâ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 9, 22. ✠ Aliud eſt iracundum eſſe, aliud iratum, *Cic.* Iracundiſſimus, *Sen. Ep.* 94. *edente Gronov.*

Īraſcens, tis. part. *Being angry.* Iraſcenti ſimilis, *Plin. H.* 9, 60.

Īraſcor, i, rātus. (1) *To be angry, moved,* or *diſpleaſed.* (2) *To grieve,* or *to be ſorry, for.* (1) = Dîi hominibus iraſci & ſuccenſere conſueverunt, *Cic. pro Q. Roſc.* 16. (2) Noſtram ne vicem iraſcaris, *Liv.* 34, 32.

Īrātè. adv. iùs, comp. *Angryly, in anger.* Iratè dimiſſus, *Phædr.* 4, 24. Iratiùs conſervos intuentur, *Col.* 7, 12.

Īrātus, a, um. adj. or comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Angry, troubled, offended, in a paſſion,* or *chafe.* (2) *Troublous, tempeſtuous.* (1) = Iratus & offenſus alicui, *Cic. Att.* 1, 8. Archytas villico factus eſt iratior, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 36. Cæſar fuit illis iratiſſimus, *Id. Philipp.* 8, 6. (2) Mare iratum, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 6.

‖ Irceus, i. m. *A kind of pudding,* Feſt.

Īre, & Īri. infin. [*à* verb.] Eo, itum eſt.

* ‖ Īrēnarches, *ſive* Īrēnarcha, æ. m. Pacis præfectus, [*ab* εἰρήνη pax, & ἀρχὴ imperium] *a juſtice of peace,* Ulp.

* ‖ Īrēnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to peace.*

* ‖ Īrĕſiōne, es. f. Oleæ ramus lanâ velatus, &c. [*ab* ἔριον, lana] *An olive bough done over with wool;* alſo *all ſorts of fruits at feſtivals,* Cerd.

‖ Īrĭcŏlor, ōris. adj. *Of all colours, like the rainbow; changeable,* or *partycoloured, like a duck's,* or *pigeon's, neck,* Auſon. Epiſt. 3, 15.

* Īrĭnum, i. n. [*ab* Iris] *An ointment made of the flower de luce,* Plin. 13, 1.

* Īrĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of the flower de luce.* Unguentum irinum, *Plin.* 13, 1.

* Īrio, ōnis. m. [*ab* Iris] *Wintercreſſes, rockgentle,* or *rockgallant,* Col. 12, 20.

* Īris, ĭdis. f. [*ab* Ἶρις, Gr.] (1) *The rainbow.* (2) *A precious ſtone.* (3) Alſo *the herb called flower de luce.* (4) ‖ Alſo *the circle of divers colours, which is between the white and the apple of the eye.* (5) ‖ Alſo *the black circle about the nipple of a woman's pap.* (1) Iri decus cœli, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 17. Cic. arcum *vocat* N. D. 3, 20. (2) Plin. (3) Col. 12, 20. (4) Ap. Med. (5) Jun.

* Irnia, & Hirnia, æ. f. & Irneum, ei. n. ant. orneum. [παρὰ τὸ ὄρνεον, quòd *ovis* figuram haberet] *A veſſel uſed for wine in ſacrifice,* Feſt. hirnea, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 275.

‖ Irnella, æ. f. dim. *Idem,* Feſt.

Īron, ōnis. m. *A kind of herb,* Plin. 18, 7. *al. ſcrib.* irion.

* Īrōnia, æ. f. Simulatio, *vel* diſſimulatio, in oratione [*ab* εἴρων, Gr. ſimulator, diſſimulator] *A figure in ſpeaking; when one meaneth contrary to the ſignifycation of the word,* or *when a man reaſoneth contrary to what he thinketh, to mock him; a reaſoning with mockery, ſcoffing, jeering, an irony.* Sine ullâ mehercule ironiâ loquor, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 4. Urbana diſſimulatio, *Id.*

* ‖ Īrōnĭcè. adv. [Gr. εἰρωνικῶς] *Mockingly, ſcoffingly, ironycally,* Gramm.

* ‖ Īrōnĭcus, a, um. adj. Ad ironiam pertinens. *Ironycal,* Gramm.

* Irpex, ĭcis. f. [*ab* ἅρπαξ rapax] *A rake with iron teeth, to pull up herbs by the roots; a harrow,* Varr. L. L. 4, 31. ☞ *Cato R. R.* 10. urpices, *vel* hurpices *vocat.*

* ‖ Irpus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] In the Samnite tongue *a wolf,* Feſt.

Irquis, & Irquītallus, *Feſt. Vid.* Hirquitallus.

* ‖ Irrădiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A caſting out of beams, an irradiation,* Aug. ⸸ Radiatio, *Plin.*

* ‖ Irrădiātor, ōris. m. verb. & Irrădiātrix, īcis. f. *He,* or *ſhe, that giveth light,* Boët. ⸸ Qui, *vel* quæ, irradiat.

* Irrădio, āre. act. [*ex* in, & radio; mutat. *n* in *r* euphoniæ gratiâ] *To ſhine upon, to caſt his beams upon, to lighten, to irradiate.* Hoc undique gemmæ Irradiant, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 64.

* Irrāſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in, & raſus] *Unſhaven, unſcraped, rough, unpoliſhed.* Dî te ament cum irraſo capite, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 16. Irraſa clava, *Sil.* 8, 582.

Irrătiōnābĭlis, e. adj. *Unreaſonable.* Irrationabile animal, *Celſ. præf. Conf. Quint.* 2, 16.

‖ Irrătiōnābĭlĭter. adv. *Unreaſonably,* Aug. ⸸ Sine ratione.

Irrātiŏnālis, e. adj. *Irrational,* Sen. Ep. 71. edente Gronov. ⸸ Rationis expers, *Cic.*

Irraucesco, ĕre, rauſi. incept. *To wax hoarſe.* Æſopum, ſi paulùm irrauſerit, explodi video, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 61.

‖ Irrĕcŭpĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *Irrecoverable.* ⸸ Irreparabilis, *Vir.*

✣ Irrĕdīvīvus, a, um. adj. *That cannot be revived,* or *repaired,* Catull. 16, 3.

✣ Irrĕdux, ŭcis. adj. *From which one cannot ſafely return.* Irreducem viam carpit, *Luc.* 9, 408.

‖ Irrefrăgābĭlis, e. adj. *Invincible; that cannot be baffled,* or *withſtood,* Philoſ.

‖ Irrĕfūtābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be diſproved,* Arnob.

‖ Irrĕgŭlāris, e. adj. *Irregular,* or *out of rule.* ⸸ Abnormis, *Hor.*

‖ Irrĕgŭlārĭtas, ātis. f. *Diſorder, irregularity.* ⸸ Declinatio ab regulâ.

‖ Irrĕgŭlārĭter. adv. *Diſorderly, irregularly* ⸸ Enormiter, *Plin.*

Irrĕlĭgātus, a, um. part. *Unbound, looſe.* Croceas irreligata comas, *Ov.* de *Arte,* 1, 537. ☞ Raró occ.

Irrĕlĭgiōsè. adv. *Undevoutly, irreligiouſly,* Tac. Ann. 2, 52.

‖ Irrĕlĭgiōsĭtas, ātis. f. *Want of religion, ungodlyneſs,* Tert. ⸸ Impietas, *Cic.*

Irrĕlĭgiōſus, a, um. adj. *Ungodly, irreligious, indevout,* Liv. 5, 40. Plin. Ep. 9, 35, 1.

✣ Irrĕmeābĭlis, e. adj. *From which one cannot return, not to be repaſſed.* Irremeabilis unda, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 425. Irremeabile littus, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 41. *Conf. Sen. H. F.* 548.

Irrĕmĕdiābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be remedyed, irremediable.* Tyranni factio irremediabilis, *Sen. Ep.* 114. Irremediabile ſcelus, *Plin. H.* 11, 115. *ed. Hard.* ⸸ Inſanabilis. *Cic.*

‖ Irrĕmiſſĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be expiated,* or *forgiven,* Theol. ⸸ Inexpiabilis, *Cic.*

‖ Irrĕmōtus, a, um. part. *Unremoved,* Prud. Periſt. 5, 407. ⸸ Immotus.

‖ Irrĕmūnĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be rewarded,* or *returned,* Apul. Met. 3, p. 92.

Irrĕpărābĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be repaired,* or *reſtored to its firſt ſtate; irreparable, irrecoverable.* Fugit irreparabile tempus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 284. *Conf. Æn.* 10, 467.

‖ Irrĕpărābĭlĭter. adv. *Irrecoverably,* Aug. ⸸ Penĭtùs, funditùs.

✣ Irrĕpertus, a, um. part. *Not found, not diſcovered.* Aurum irrepertum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 49.

* Irrēpens, tis. part. *Creeping in.* Irrepentibus dominationis magiſtris, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 63, 1.

* Irrēpo, ĕre, pſi, tum. neut. [*ex* ir, *pro* in, & repo; euphoniæ gratiâ] (1) *To creep in by ſtealth.* (2) Met. *To ſteal into, to get into by little and little.* (1) § Draco irrepſit ad Atiam, *Suet. Aug.* 94. (2) 𝔛 § Eloquentia modò perfringit, modò irrepit in ſenſus, *Cic. Orat.* 28.

‖ Irrĕpoſcĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be demanded again,* Apul. Apol. p. 547.

‖ Irreprehenſĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That cannot be reproved, irreprehenſible,* Litt. *ex* Apul. *pro*

Irreprehenſus, & Irreprēnſus, a, um. adj. *Blameleſs, harmleſs.* § Irreprehenſa reſponſa, *Ov. Met.* 2, 340. probitas famæ, *Id. Triſt.* 5, 14, 22. Irreprēnſa retinacula, *Prud.*

* Irrepto, āre. freq. [*ex* in, & repto] *To creep,* or *ſteal, into a place; to creep in by little and little.* Vis Argos eat, hoſtiléique Mycænas Squallidus irreptet? *Stat. Theb.* 11, 732. Grex protervus nunc humeris irreptet avi, *Id. Sylv.* 3, 1, 178.

Irrĕquies, ei. f. adj. *Reſtleſs,* Auſon. Orat. 16. *pro*

Irrĕquiētus, *vel* Inrĕquiētus, a, um. adj. (1) *Troubled, diſturbed.* (2) *Without reſt,* or *quiet; full of toil, reſtleſs, troubled.* (1) Sors Phœbi irrequieta, *Ov. Met.* 2, 386. Irrequietus Enipeus, *Ibid.* 1, 579. *conf. Sil.* 14, 61. (2) Bella irrequieta, *Ov. Tr.* 2, 236.

Irrĕfectus, a, um. part. *Not cut, not pared.* Canidia irreſectum rodens pollicem, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 47.

‖ Irrĕsŏlūbĭlis, e. adj. *Not to be looſed,* or *ſlackened,* Apul. *de* Hab. doct. Plat. p. 609. ⸸ Inſolubilis, *Quint.*

✣ Irrĕsŏlūtus, a, um. part. *Never let ſlack,* or *looſe.* Vincula irreſoluta, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 2, 22.

✣ Irreſtinctus, a, um. *qu.* part. *Unquenched.* Irreſtincta focis ſervant altaria flammæ, *Sil.* 3, 29. ☞ Raró occ.

Irrĕtio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*qu.* reti quodam involvo] (1) Met. *To take hold,* as in a net; *to entangle.* (2) *To enſnare, to allure.* (1) § His ſe adoleſcens irretiêrat erratis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 21. (2) Corruptelarum illecebris irretire, *Id. Catil.* 1, 6.

Irrĕtior, īri. paſſ. *To be enſnared,* &c. *Liv.*

‖ Irrĕtītor, ōris. m. verb. *He that enſnareth,* Boët. ⸸ Qui irretit.

Irrĕtītus, a, um. part. *Entraped, ſnared, caught faſt in a net.* Met. *allured, entangled.* Cantiunculis irretitus tenetur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 18.

✣ Irrĕtortus, a, um. part. *Unmoved, fixed, ſtraight.* Oculo irretorto ſpectare, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 23.

Irrĕvĕrens, tis. *Irreverent.* Ne quis ut irreverentem operis argueret, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 21.

Irrĕvĕrenter. adv. *Irreverently.* = Adoleſcentuli huc tranſeunt irreverenter & temerè, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 14. Egit Claudius Capito irreverenter magis, quàm conſtanter, *Id.* 5, 13.

Irrĕvĕrentia, æ. f. *Rudeneſs, irreverence.* Studiorum irreverentia, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 2. Coalita libertate irreverentia, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 26. Qui juventutis irreverentiam gravibus decretis notaviſſent, *Id.* 3, 31, 4.

‖ Irrĕvĕreor, ēri, ĭtus. dep. *To ſhow one no reſpect,* Dig. ⸸ Non revereor.

✣ Irrĕvŏcābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Irrevocable, that cannot be recalled.* (2) *Not to be pulled back.* (1) Volat irrevocabile verbum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 71. Domitiani natura præceps in iram, & quò obſcurior, eò irrevocabilior, *Tac. Agric.* 42, 6. (2) Pondus irrevocabile anchoræ, *Plin.* 32, 1.

✣ Irrĕvŏcandus, a, um. part. *Idem.* Error irrevocandus, *Claud.* de *Bell. Get.* 123.

Irrĕvŏcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Not to be called back, that cannot be withheld.* (2) *Not called, not deſired.* (1) Irrevocatus ab acri Cæde, *Ov. Met.* 11, 401. (2) Loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 223.

✣ Irrĕvŏlūtus, a, um. part. *Not turned over, not unfolded,* or *opened.* Vadas & redeas irrevolutus, *Mart.* 11, 1. ☞ *ſed in mel. libb. leg.* inevolutus.

Irrīdendus, a, um. part. *To be derided.* Perpeſſus es nec irridendam moram, *Plin. Pan.* 63.

Irrīdens, tis. part. *Derideing, jeering.* Spurinam irridens, & ut falſum arguens, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 81.

Irrīdeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* in & rideo] *To mock, to ſcoff, to laugh to ſcorn.* Apollonius irriſit philoſophiam, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 17. *Conf. Ter. H.* 5, 2, 29.

Irrīdĭcŭlè. adv. *Unpleaſantly, ſimply, baldly.* Non irridiculè quidam dixit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 42. ☞ Raró occ.

Irrīdĭcŭlum, i. n. *A laughing ſtock.* Irridiculum ſumus ambo, *Plaut. Caſin.* 5, 2, 3.

Irrĭgandus, a, um. part. *To water,* or *be watered.* Cùm operam oblocare ad puteos exhauriendos hortóſque irrigandos ſolitus eſſet, *Juſt.* 11, 10.

Irrĭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watering.* Agrorum irrigationes, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 4.

‖ Irrĭgātor, ōris. m. *He that watereth,* Boët.

Irrĭgātus, a, um. part. *Watered, daubed, bedaubed.* ¶ *Met.* Irrigatus plagis homo, *whipped till the blood runeth down,* Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 18.

Irrĭgo, āre. act. [*ex* in & rigo] (1) *To water.* (2) *To bedew, to moiſten, to ſoak.* (1) Aquam irrigata in areas, *Cato.* § Ægyptum Nilus irrigat, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. (2) Sopor irrigat artus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 511.

Irrĭgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be watered,* &c. *Col.* 2, 17.

Irrĭgua, ōrum. pl. n. *ſc.* loca. *Little brooks,* or *ſtreams, that water the earth,* Plin. 6, 26.

Irrĭguus, a, um. adj. & paſſ. (1) *Watered, wet, moiſt, plaſhy.* (2) Act. Alſo *that watereth.* (1) Hortus irriguus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 16. (2) Bibat irriguas fertilis hortus aquas, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 44.

* ‖ Irrĭpio, ĕre. act. [*ex* in & rapio] *To hurry in,* Cic. *ſi verus eſt* Calep. *ipſe quidem addubito.*

Irrīſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* irrideo] *A mocking, a laughing to ſcorn.* Cum irriſione audientium, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 38. *Conf.* de *Or.* 1, 12.

Irrīſor, ōris. m. verb. *One that mocketh,* or *laugheth to ſcorn; a mocker,* or *ſcorner,* Cic. Parad. 1, 4.

Irrīſus, a, um. part. *Mocked,* or *laughed to ſcorn.* Non credis indignis nos eſſe irriſas modis? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 43. *Conf. Tac. Ann.* 4, 9, 2.

Irrīſus, ûs. m. *A mocking,* or *laughing to ſcorn.* Linguam ab irriſu exerere, *Liv.* 7, 10. *Conf. Plin.* 37, 9. Irriſui, *Tac. Agr.* 14, 39, 3.

Irrītābĭlis, e. adj. *Quickly made angry,* or *moved.* 𝔛 Animi bonorum ſæpe irritabiles ſunt, & iidem placabiles, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. Genus irritabile vatum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 102.

Irrītāmen, ĭnis. n. & Irrītāmentum, i. n. *A thing that ſtireth,* or *provoketh; an incitement,* or *provocation.* Opes animi irritamen avari, *Ov. Met.* 13, 434. Opes irritamenta malorum, *Ibid.* 1, 140. *conf. Sil.* 5, 235.

Irrītandus, a, um. part. *That muſt be provoked,* Quint. 1, 1. Irritandis hominum oculis *opportunum,* Tac. Hiſt. 3, 70, 2. Conf. Liv. 31, 5.

Irrītans, tis. part. *Provokeing,* &c. Pocula irritantia luxum, *Sil.* 13, 355.

† Irrītâſſo, *pro* irritavero, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 198.

Irrītātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſtiring,* or *provokeing.* (2) Alſo *an appetite,* or *deſire.* (1) Liv. 31, 14. (2) Naturalis ineſt animi irritatio commutandi ſedes, *Sen. Helv.* 6.

Irrītātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that angereth,* or *provoketh,* Sen. Ep. 108.

Irrītātus, a, um. part. & adj. ‖ or, comp. (1) *Provoked, ſtired, moved to anger, nettled.* (2) Alſo *angry.* (1) Irritatis animis, *Liv.* 2, 46. (2) Ita ſum irritatus, ut, &c. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 10. Irritatior, *Gell.* 10, 10.

Irrīto, āre. act. [tractum à canibus, qui cùm provocantur, irriunt, *vel* hirriunt, *Non.*] (1) *To provoke, move,* or *ſtir.* (2) *To affect.* (3) *To anger.* (1) Irritabis crabrones, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 75. ¶ Bono publico, ſibi proprias ſimultates irritavit, *ſacrificed,* Liv. 33, 46. (2) Irritant animos demiſſa per aures, *Hor. A. P.* 180. (3) Si me irritâſſis, lumbifragium hinc auferes, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 298. 𝔛 Pectus irritare, & mulcere, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 202.

Irrītor, āri. paſſ. *To be provoked.* Ne pervicacia quorundam irritaretur animus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 8, 2. *conf. Celſ.* 7, 7.

Irrĭtus, a, um. adj. [*ex* in & ratus] (1) *Void, of no effect, force,* or *weight; nothing worth.* (2) *Vain, addle, that miſſeth of his purpoſe.* (1) 𝔛 Quod modò erat ratum, irritum eſt, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 58. 𝔛 Quæ augur nefaſta dixerit, irrita infectáque ſunto, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 8. Irrita fœdera, dere, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 692. (2) Ovum irritum, quod & urinum & hypenemium, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. ¶ § Irritus ſpei, *diſappointed of his hope*, *Curt.* 6, 5. 1. conſilii, *Paterc.* 2, 63. Legationis irritus rediit, *Tac. H.* 4, 32, 7. Ad irritum cadit pes, *Liv.* 2, 6.

‖ Irrōbŏro, āre. neut. *To grow ſtrong*, or *of force*, Gell. 1, 22. † Invaleſco.

Irrŏgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſeting*, or *impoſeing* of penaltys, *or* like things. Multæ irrogatio, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 3. Irrogatione dupli multare, *Plin. Paneg.* 40.

‖ Irrŏgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that impoſeth*, or *enjoineth*, Ap. JCC. † Qui irrogat.

Irrŏgātus, a, um. part. *Impoſed, enjoined*; *laid*, or *ſet, upon*. 𝔛 Tributum illis irrogatum eſt, his remiſſum, *Plin. Paneg.* 37. Exilium accuſatori irrogatum, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 23, 4.

Irrŏgo, āre. act. [rogatione, ſeu lege infero, impono] (1) *To impoſe*, or *ſet upon*; *to ordain*, or *appoint*. (2) *To beſtow*. (1) ¶ Irrogare alicui multam, *to ſet a fine upon his head*, Cic. *pro* Mil. 14. pœnam peccatis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 118. ¶ Irrogare leges, *to make laws*, Id. *pro* Domo, 17. (2) ¶ Labori non plùs irrogandum eſt, quàm quòd ſomno ſupererit, aut deerit, *to be beſtowed upon*, Quint. 10, 3.

Irrŏgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be impoſed upon*, &c. Idque ſupplicii genus multò pòſt parricidis lege irrogatum eſt, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 13.

Irrōrandus, a, um. part *To be ſprinkled*, Celſ. 7, 19.

Irrōrans, tis. part. *Beſprinkleing*. Sedulus irrorans olitor, *Col.* 10, 148.

Irrōrat. imperſ. *There is a dew*, or *moiſture*; *it miſles*, Col. 10, 327.

Irrōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A moiſtening*, or *bedewing*. Irroratio peſtifera, *Col.* 10, 331.

‖ Irrōreſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax moiſt with dew*, Litt. *ex* Apul. † Rore madeſco.

Irrōro, āre. act. *To ſprinkle*, or *wet, with dew*, or *moiſture*; *to bedew*. ☞ Duplex eſt ſynt. (1) § Libatos irroravēre liquores veſtibus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 371. (2) § Crinem irroravit aquis, *Id. Met.* 7, 190. Irrorat ſomnus quietem oculis, *Sil.* 10, 357.

Irrōror, āri. paſſ. *To be bedewed, ſprinkled*, &c. Flores irrorantur, *Col.* 9, 14. *Conf.* 12, 22.

‖ Irrŏto, āre. act. *To turn*, or *wheel, about*; *to trundle, to make to run*; as boys do flat thin ſtones upon the water: *to glide*, Min. Fel. † Roto.

Irrūbeo, ēre. neut. *vel* Irrūbeſco, ĕre. *To be*, or *wax, red*. Irrubuit cœli plaga, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 647. Nec ſanguine ferrum Irrubuit, *Ibid.* 6, 250. Ignis irrubuit mihi vultibus, *Id. Sylv.* 5, 3, 32.

Irructo, āre. neut. *To belch*, or *belch out*. Quid tu in os mihi ebrius irructas? *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 2, 6.

Irruens, tis. part. *Ruſhing upon*. Ut non modò nullus ex omnibus irruenti regi reſtiterit, *Curt.* 10, 9.

‖ Irrūfo, āre. act. *To colour rediſh*, or *yellow*, Hier. † Rufo colore tingo.

‖ Irrūgātio, ōnis. f. *A wrinkleing*, Hier.

Irrūgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh wrinkles*, Frag. Poët.

Irrūgo, āre. act. [*ex* in & ruga] *To make wrinkled*. Undantemque ſinum nodis irrigat Iberis, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 266.

‖ Irrūgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be wrinkled*. 𝔛 Æquor illud ventis irrugetur, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Irrūmātio, ōnis. f. *A ſucking*, or *being ſucked*, Catull.

Irrūmātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that giveth ſuck*, or *ſucketh*, Catull. ſed ſenſu obſc.

Irrūmo, āre. act. [*ex* in & rumen; ſic enim vocabant antiqui mammam, *teſt. Plin.* 15, 20.] *To give ſuck*, or *milk*, Ap. idoneos auct. ſed notione parum idoneâ quæ explicetur.

Irrumpens, tis. part. *Entering in by force, breaking in*, or *ruſhing in, violently*; *bluſtering, boiſterous*. Rutilum regem vidit irrumpentem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 729. Irrumpentibus illis in urbem, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 1.

Irrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum. neut. *To break in violently*; *to enter*, or *ruſh, in by force*, or *main ſtrength*. § Irrumpere oppidum, *Cæſ.* in provinciam, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 2. & *Met.* Irrumpunt in animos extrinſecùs imagines, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 40.

Irruo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. neut. *To run haſteyly, violently*, or *furiouſly, in*, or *upon*, a thing; *to ruſh in, to run headlong into*. § In ædes irruit alienas, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 8. § Vide, ne ille huc prorsùs ſe irruat, *Ib.* 4, 2, 11. § Irruimus ferro, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 222.

Irruptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burſting in*; *a violent breaking*, or *entering, in*; *an irruption*. Si irruptio facta nulla ſit, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 6. Irruptionem facite in popinam, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 42.

Irruptūrus, a, um. part. *About to break*, or *ruſh, in*. Interim cognoſcit hoſtes pluribus agminibus irrupturos, *Tac. Agr.* 25, 5.

Irruptus, a, um. part. [*ab* in neg. & rumpor] *Unbroken, firm*. Felices, quos irrupta tenet copula, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 13, 18.

Irtiŏla, æ. f. *al. leg.* irciola, *qu.* hirciola, ab odore hirci. *A kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 3.

I ante S.

Is, ea, id. gen. ejus pron. *He, ſhe, it, the ſame, that, ſuch*. Is rus abiît, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 83. Vin' amicam huc evocemus? ea ſaltabit, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 53. Id unde efficiat non habet, *Id. Pœn.* 1, 1, 57. Eſtne hic Crito? Is eſt, *Ter.* Non ſum is qui, &c. Nep. Eâ ſum ætate, ut, &c. Id. ¶ Id *for* ideo, *or* ob id, *for that cauſe, to that end, on this account*. Nunc id prodeo, ut conveniam Parmenonem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 5. ¶ Id *for* hoc, *this*. Id modò dic abiîſſe domum. ☞ Id, with a genitive ſing. *or* plur. Id diei, id ætatis, id temporis, *Id.* virium, *Tac.* id locorum, *Liv.* ☞ *Is* relativum cum particulâ adverſativâ in priori membro aliquando ponitur & antecedens cum redditivâ particulâ in poſteriori. Ita *Cic.* Antonius, etſi ejus officia in me omnes deſiderant, tamen in ſenatu defendi, *Ep. fam.* 5, 6. Pro *ipſe*. Pater is nihili pendit, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 6. Id pro *propter id*. Lætæ exclamant, venit, id quod derepentè aſpexerant, *Id. Hec.* 3, 3, 8. Nonnunquam omittitur. Liberque proſpectus oculorum etiam quæ procul receſsēre, permittitur, *Curt.* 4, 9, 10. Item 8, 10, 10. Aliquando redundat, ut *Juſt.* 15, 3, 11. Nonnunquam ad ſecundam perſonam refertur, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.*

* ‖ Īsăgōge, es. f. [*ab* εἰς in, & ἄγω duco] *An introduction*, Gell. 16, 8.

* ‖ Īsăgōgĭcum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *Money given for ſcholars at their enterance*, or *admiſſion, into the ſchool*; alſo *a book teaching the firſt precepts of an art*, Jun.

* Īsātis, īdis. f. [ἰσάτις, Gr.] *A kind of wild lettuce*, Plin. 20, 7. Alſo *the herb woad*.

Iſce. in genit. ejuſce. *Even he*, Cic. ☞ Rarò occ.

* Iſchæmon, ŏnis. m. [ἰσχαίμων, Gr. *ab* ἴσχω cohibeo, & αἷμα ſanguis] *An herb like a mylet*, or *hyrſe, haveing ſharp leaves and moſs*; good to ſtanch blood, *Plin.* 25, 8.

* Iſchas, ădis. f. [ἰσχάς, Gr.] *A kind of wild radiſh, ſowthiſtle*, Plin. 27. 5.

* Iſchiăcus, *ſive* Iſchiădĭcus, a, um. adj. *That hath the ache in the hip*, or *the hipgout*, Cato, 1, 23. ¶ Iſchiadicus dolor, *the ſciatica*, or *hipgout*, Plin. 27, 6, *ext.*

* Iſchias, ădis. f. [*ab* ἰσχιάς, Gr. eò quòd coxendices præcipuè infeſtat] *A diſeaſe called the ſciatica*, or *hipgout*, Plin. 27, 5.

* ‖ Iſchium, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *The bucklebone, the hip*, Poll.

* Iſchnon, i. n. *i. e.* macrum [*ab* ἰσχνὸς, Gr. idem] *A ſlender thing, a lean girl*, Lucr. 4, 1159.

* Iſchnŏtes, is. f. ſc. gracilitas [*ab* eodem] *A too ſmall pronounciation*, Quint. 1, 5.

* Īsĕlaſtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* εἰσελαύνω curru, *vel* equo, ingredior] ¶ Iſelaſtica certamina, *games, or exerciſes, wherein the victor was carryed in pomp*, Plin. Epiſt. 10, 119.

Īsĭcium, i. m. *i. e.* inſicium. [*ab* inſecando] *A kind of pudding called an iſing*, or *ſauſage*, Varr. L. L. 4, 22. Macrob. 7, 8.

‖ Īsĭcius, i. m. *A ſalmon*, Beda.

* Īsĭdos plŏcămos. [Ἰσίδος πλόκαμος, Gr. *i. e.* Iſidis cincinnus] *A ſhrub in the ſea like a coral*, Plin. 13, 25.

* Isŏcinnămon. [*ab* ἴσος æqualis, & κίνναμον cinnamum] *An herb called alſo* daphnoïs, of a ſweet ſmell, and growing commonly where cinnamon and caſſia grow, *Plin.* 12, 20.

* ‖ Isŏcōlon, i. n. [*ex* ἴσοις κώλοις, ſc. æqualibus membris] *When two ſentences are alike in length*, Gr.

* Isŏdŏmon, i. n. [*ab* ἴσος æqualis, & δέμω ſtatuo] *A form of building where every thing is equally ſtraight*. ☞ *Al. leg.* Iſæcodomon, *al.* Iſogonium, *Plin.* 36, 22. *Vitr.* 2, 8.

* Isŏpȳron, i. n. [*ab* ἴσος æqualis, & πυρὸς triticum] *The herb called* phaſelion, *or* phaſiolum, haveing leaves like aniſe, *Plin.* 27, 11.

* Isŏſcĕles, is. n. [ἰσοσκελὴς, Gr. *i. e.* figura æquis cruribus; *ab* ἴσον æquale, & σκέλος, crus] *A triangle of equal ſhanks*, Auſon. Ed. 12.

* ‖ Iſoſtătes, æ. m. [*ab* ἴσον æquale, & ἵστημι ſtatuo] *He that vieweth*, or *overſeeth*, a thing, that it be equal, *or* right, *Cod.*

Iſtìc, adv. per locum. *That way*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 28.

Iſtactĕnus. adv. *Thus far forth*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 58.

Iſte, iſta, iſtud. gen. iſtius. *This, that*; alſo *he*, paſſim.

Iſthic, iſthæc, iſthoc *vel* iſthuc. [*ex* iſte, & hic, hæc, hoc] *The ſelf-ſame, this ſame*. Iſthoc vilius, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 24. ☞ ce *encliticum huic adhærere poteſt*. Iſtæcce ridicularia, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 2, 16.

Iſthi, *Plaut.* pro

Iſthîc, & Iſtîc. adv. *In that place, there*. (2) *In that affair*. (1) = Ibi eſſe, ubi aliquo numero ſis, quàm iſthîc, ubi ſolus ſapere videare, *Cic. Fam.* 1, ult. (2) 𝔛 Neque iſthîc, neque alibi tibi uſquam erit in me mora, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 9.

Iſthinc. adv. de loco. *From thence*. Iſthinc enim emanat, *Cic. Att.* 7, 21.

* Iſthmiăcus, & Iſthmius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a narrow ſtrait*, or *to the Iſthmian games*. Iſthmiacus portus, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 179. Iſthmiaca corona, *Plin.* 15, 10.

* Iſthmos, & Iſthmus, i. m. [ἰσθμὸς, Gr.] (1) *A neck of land*, or *narrow part of a country, betwixt two ſeas*. (2) ‖ Alſo *the middle part*, or *bridge, of the noſe*. (1) Anguſtia, unde procedit Peloponneſus, Iſthmus appellatur, *Plin.* 4, 4. (2) Jun.

Iſtic, iſtæc, iſtoc. *Vid.* Iſthic.

Iſtiuſmŏdi, adj. indecl. iſtius modi. *Of the ſame ſort*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 16.

Iſtò. adv. ad locum. *Thither, to that place*, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 6.

Iſtòc. [modo, *vel* loco] adv. *This way, on this hand*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 15.

Iſtorſum. adv. *Thitherward*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.

Iſtuc, *pro* iſtud; Iſtuccine, *pro* iſtudne, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 14.

Iſtòc. adv. ad locum. *Thither*, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 36.

I ante T.

Ĭta. adv. *So, even ſo, yes, in ſuch ſort, by that means, on that condition, therefore*. ¶ Ita eſt, *it is even ſo*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44. Itane verò? *ſay you ſo?* Id. Andr. 5, 4, 23. Non ita multi, *not very many*, Cic. Ita nati ſumus, *to that end were we born*, Id. Am. 5. Ita juſtum eſt, quod rectè fit, ſi ſit voluntarium, *ſo far forth, with that proviſo*, Id. Ita eſt homo, *it is his humour, ſuch is the man*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 63. Hæce ædes ita erant, ut dixi, *in that caſe*, or *condition*, Plaut. Moſt. 3, 1, 117. ☞ Nonnunquam pro *valdè* ponitur. Neque ita multis literis, aut voluminibus magnis continentur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 43. Num eo ſenſu verbo unquam adjungitur, dubito.

• Ĭtans, tis. part. [*ab* ito] *Going.* Puer itans in ludum literarum, *Plin.* 9, 8. *ed. Hard.*

Ĭtăque. concludendi particula. [*ex* ita & que] *Therefore.* Itaque ipſe me legerit, *Cic.*

Ĭtem. adv. [*ab* ita] (1) *Alſo.* (2) *Likewiſe, in like manner.* (3) *Again, a ſecond time.* (1) Solis defectiones, itemque lunæ, prædicuntur, *Cic.* (2) Rex gratias mihi egit, aliis non item, *Ter.* (3) Ut item eo liceat uti, *Cic.*

• Ĭter, ĭtĭnĕ is. [*ab* eo, īvi, ĭtum] (1) *A going along.* (2) *A way,* or *path.* (3) *A road,* or *highway.* (4) *Paſſage,* or *leave to paſs.* (5) *A water courſe,* or *any other paſſage.* (6) *A journey* by land, water, coach, &c. (7) *A walk,* or *a going abroad a little way.* (8) *A march* in ſoldiery. (9) Met. *A method,* or *way, of learning,* or *purſueing, any thing.* (1) Dicam in itinere, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, ult. *i. e.* in itione, *vel* inter eundum. (2) Iter devium & à viâ remotum, *Cic.* (3) Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire poſſent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. (4) Negat ſe poſſe dare iter ulli per provinciam, *Id. B. G.* 1. (5) Itinera omni lateri piſcinæ dari convenit, *Col.* 8, 17. Iter urinæ, *Celſ.* vocis, *Vir.* (6) Iter conficiebamus pulverulentâ viâ, *Cic.* In Sardiniam iter habebat, *Id.* Vehiculis iter facere cœpi, *Plin.* (7) Iter illi ſæpius in forum, frequenter tamen in campum, *Id. Paneg.* 76. (8) Iter ad Euphratem pronunciari jubet, *Curt.* 4, 8, 16. (9) Patiamur puerum ire noſtris itineribus, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 3. ¶ Iter ad honores, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 10, 3. ad lumen ingenii, *Quint.*

• Ĭtĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A repetition, a reiteration.* (2) *The ſecond tilth,* or *earing.* (3) *The ſecond preſſing of grapes,* or *olives.* (1) Iterationes verborum, *Cic. Orat.* 25. (2) Plin. 18, 20. (3) Col. 12, 50.

• Ĭtĕrātò. adv. *Again, eftſoons, the ſecond time.* Iteratò præliari, *Juſt.* 5, 9, 2. = Iterum.

• ‖ Ĭtĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that iterateth,* or *repeteth,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Qui repetit.

• Ĭtĕrātus, a, um. part. *Repeted, gone over again.* Iterata verba, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 6. Iteratâ pronunciatione præconis, *Val. Max.* 4, 8, 5. Iterata ſaxa muris, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 593.

• Ĭtĕro, āre. act. [*ab* iter, *quaſi* per iter factum revertor] (1) *To do a thing the ſecond time, to do over again.* (2) *To begin again, to renew, to tell,* or *ſay, again.* (3) *To begin afreſh, to iterate.* (1) Cras ingens iterabimus æquor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 32. (2) Dum mea facto itero, *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 2, 5. (3) Iterere pugnam jubet, *Liv.* 6, 32.

• Ĭtĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be repeted,* or *renewed.* Fortuna triſti clade iterabitur, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3.

• Ĭtĕrum. adv. *Again, the ſecond time,* Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 39. Iterum iterumque monebo, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 436. ☞ Iterum pro *aliàs.* Quantam non iterum in eodem homine præficiendo videmus, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 69. Alii legunt, *nunc iterum—videmus. Iterum* & conſul *ſecundò* ſic inter ſe differunt. *Iterum conſul* dicitur, qui duos conſulatus continuos gerit, *ſecundò,* qui tempore licet interjecto, *Mart.*

• Ĭthȳphallĭca, ōrum. pl. n. Verſus obſcœni, Priapeïa.

• Ĭthȳphallus, i. m. [*ab* ἰθὺς, & φαλλὸς] Quærat Græcè, ſi cui libet.

Ĭtĭdem. adv. [*ab* ita & dem] *Likewiſe, in like manner.* Placet hoc non itidem fieri, ut in comœdiis, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 72. *Conf. Ter. Ph.* 2, 3, 50.

• Ĭtĭner, ĕris. *id. quod* iter. Inceptum hoc itiner perficere exequar, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 72. vid. & *Manil.* 1, 88.

• ‖ Ĭtĭnĕrārium, i. n. Deſcriptio itineris. *An itinerary, or book of rememberance; containing things done in journeys;* alſo *the calendar of miles with the diſtance of places,* Anton. Alſo *an ordinary day's march of an army,* Amm. Alſo *a journal.*

• ‖ Ĭtĭnĕrārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a journey,* Lamprid. ⸸ Ad iter pertinens.

• ‖ Ĭtĭnĕror, āri, ātus. dep. *To take a journey,* Lex. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Iter facio.

• Ĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eo, is] *A going, a walking, a traveling.* Hæccine erant itiones crebræ? *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 24. ¶ Obviàm itio, *a going to meet,* Cic. Att. 11, 10. Illi domum itio datur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 32.

• Ĭto, āre. freq. [*ab* eo, ĭtum] *To go often,* or *much.* Ad legionem quam itant, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 48. *Conf. Cic. Fam.* 9, 24. *Suet. Rhet.* 1, 3.

• Ĭtur. imperſ. *It is gone, they are gone, they come.* Si ad concilium iretur, *Cic.* Itur ad me, *Ter.* in acres curas, *Sil.* 4, 9. Itum eſt ad arma, *Paterc.* 2, 48.

• Ĭtūrus, a, um. part. *Ready,* or *about to go,* or *march.* Dat munus ituris, *Ov. Met.* 13, 1679. Niſi puppes tenuiſſet ituras, *Ibid.* 12, 10. *conf. Liv.* 21, 8.

• Ĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *A going a voyage,* or *journey.* ✠ Quis porrò noſter itus, reditus, &c. Cic. Att. 15, 5. Pro itu & reditu, *Suet. Tib.* 38. ☞ Hæc phraſis in nummis & marmoribus freq. occ.

J ante U.

‖ Iva, æ. f. *Groundpine, herb ivy,* or *field cypreſs,* Jun.

Jūba, æ. f. (1) *The mane of a horſe,* or *other beaſt.* (2) Alſo *the feathers in a cock's neck, which he holdeth up when he fighteth, any feathers.* (3) Alſo *the red fleſh, like creſts, in a ſnake's neck.* (1) Jubæ equinæ, *Ov. Met.* 12, 88. (2) gallinaceorum, *Col.* 8, 2. Juba innexa ferro, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 111. (3) anguium, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 206.

Jŭbar, ŭris. n. [ſic dict. quòd ſplendor diffunditur in modum jubæ leonis, *Perot.*] (1) *The beam of the ſun, moon,* or *ſtars.* (2) *The day ſtar.* (3) *Any other ſtar.* (4) *The reflected brightneſs from any thing.* (5) *Splendour, majeſty.* (1) Tremulum ſpargit in æde jubar, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 78. (2) It portis jubare exorto, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 130. (3) Animam hanc de corpore raptam Fac jubar, *Ov. Met.* 15, 841. (4) Jubar galeæ, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 223. (5) ¶ Purpureum fundens Cæſar ab ore jubar, *a divine luſtre,* or *majeſty,* Mart. 8, 65. ✤ Jubar ignis, *a blaze,* Lucr. 5, 676.

Jŭbātus, a, um. part. *Haveing a mane.* ¶ Jubati angues, *ſnakes with creſts in their necks,* Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 56. Jubata cervix, *Plin. H.* 8, 52.

Jŭbens, tis. part. *Commanding.* Jubentes eum ſolum, cùm patre ſuo Hammone inire bella, *Juſt.* 12, 11. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 7, 27.

Jŭbeo, ēre, juſſi, ſſum. act. [*qu.* jus habeo] (1) *To bid, order,* or *appoint.* (2) *To charge, to command.* (3) *To decree,* or *ordain, publickly.* (1) Quod juſſi ei date bibere, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 4. Scipio juſſit haſtatis receptus canere, *Liv.* 30, 34. (2) Torquatus filium ſuum necari juſſit, *Sall. B. C.* 56. (3) ✠ Quod nec ſenatus cenſuit, nec populus Romanus juſſit, id arroganter non præjudico, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 4. ✤ Jube Dionyſium ſalvere, *commend me to him,* or *ſalute him in my name,* Id. Salvere Hegionem plurimùm jubeo, *your ſervant Hegio,* Ter. ☞ Cum dat. perſonæ. Popillius conſul Romam rediit—cui primo quoque tempore magiſtratus creare juſſum erat, *Liv.* 42, 28. Hæ mihi literæ Dolabellæ jubent ad priſtinas cogitationes reverti, *Cic. Att.* 9, 13. Juſſit conſulibus auctoritatem ſuam interponere, *Juſtinian.* de *fideic. hæred.* §. 1. *De hujus verbi conſtructione eſt operæ adire,* Voſſ. de Art. Gramm. 7, 36.

Jŭbeor, ēri, juſſus ſum. paſſ. *To be ordered,* or *commanded.* Æneadis indicere bella Latinus jubebatur, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 617.

‖ Jūbĭlæus, annus ex ſepties ſeptenis factus. [*ab* Hebr. יובל *Jubbal*] *A year of jubilee,* or *releaſeing,* which happened every forty ninth year. ⸸ Remiſſionis annus.

‖ Jūbĭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſhouting,* or *crying out, for joy.* Jubilationibus ſolitis, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 249. ⸸ Clamor faventium.

† Jūbĭlātus, ûs. m. *Jubilatus* clamor ruſticorum; *Quiritatus* urbanorum, *Vall.* ex *Varr.*

‖ Jūbĭlo, āre. [*ab* Heb. יובל *Jubbal*] *To ſhout for joy,* Feſt.

Jūbĭlum, i. n. *A joyfull ſhout.* Audivit jubila Cyclops, *Sil.* 14, 476.

Jūcundè. adv. iùs. comp. iſſĭmè, ſup. *Merryly, gladly, pleaſantly.* ✠ Cum triſtibus ſeverè, cum remiſſis jucundè, vivere, *Cic.* = Cùm in convivio comiter & jucundè fuiſſes, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* 7. Quæ ſunt conditæ jucundiùs, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 31. Jucundiſſimè vivere, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2.

Jūcundĭtas, ātis. f. *Pleaſantneſs, mirth, jollity.* = Cùm relaxare animos, & dare ſe jucunditati volent, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 34. Nihil ex plurimis tuis jucunditatibus gratius, *Id. Att.* 10, 8.

‖ Jūcundo, āre. act. *To make pleaſant,* Aug. ⸸ Exhilaro.

‖ Jūcundor, āri. *To be merry and joyous,* Lact. 4, 6.

Jūcundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* juvo, teſte *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 4.] *Pleaſant, delightfull, likeing, wellcome.* ☞ Hinc Anglicè *jocund.* Jucundi acti labores, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 32. ✠ Mutat jucunda ſeveris, *Plin.* Vindicta bonum vitâ jucundius ipsâ, *Juv.* 13, 180. Atticus adoleſcens ſeni Syllæ fuit jucundiſſimus, *Nep. Attic.* 16. In rebus jucundis vive beatus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 96.

Jūdāĭcus, a, um. adj. *Jewiſh, belonging to the Jews.* Judaĭcum jus ediſcunt, *Juv.* 14, 108.

‖ Jūdāiſmus, i. m. mos & ritus Judæorum, *Judaiſm,* Tert.

‖ Jūdāĭzo, āre. act. *To judaize, to imitate the Jews,* Eccl.

Jūdex, ĭcis. c. g. qui jus dicit, teſte *Varr. L. L.* 4, 7. (1) *A judge.* (2) Alſo *an eſteemer,* or *weigher, of things.* (1) Apud hos judices cauſa agebatur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 48. ¶ ‖ Judex ſelectus, *a commiſſary.* pedaneus, *a mean inferiour judge.* Judicum princeps, *the lord chief juſtice.* § Judices critici, *Suet. Claud.* 11. nummarii, *Id. Domit.* 8. (2) = Æquus æſtimator, & judex rerum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 2. Subtilis veterum judex & callidus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 101.

Jūdĭcans, tis. *Judgeing.* Miſerioremque incolumium, quàm amiſſorum fortunam judicantes, *Juſt.* 5, 7.

Jūdĭcaſſit, *pro* judicaverit. ant.

Jūdĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Judgeing;* alſo *a caſe of judgement, the chief point to be debated.* = Summa controverſia, quam judicationem appellamus, *Cic.* de *Invent.* 1, 14.

‖ Jūdĭcātò. adv. *Adviſedly, with judgement,* Gell. 14, 1. ⸸ Conſultò.

‖ Jūdĭcātōrium, i. n. *A place of judgement, a judicatory.* ⸸ Tribunal.

Jūdĭcātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She,* or *it,* fem. *that judgeth.* Ars judicatrix, *Quint.* 2, 15.

Jūdĭcātum, i. n. *The thing judged,* or *determined; a decree.* ¶ Judicatum facere, *to obey the ſentence given, to pay,* or *do, what he is ſentenced to,* Cic. negare, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 21.

Jūdĭcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to judge.* De itinere ipſos brevi tempore judicaturos, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 40. At ſi Plautus aut quis alius rempublĭcam judicaturus obtinuerit, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 21, 8.

Jūdĭcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Judged, condemned.* (2) *Eſteemed, accounted.* (1) = Prohibet judicatos, addictoſque duci, *Liv.* 6, 15. (2) Apollonis oraculo ſapientiſſimus judicatus, *Cic.* de *Am.* 2. ¶ Res judicata, *the ſentence,* or *decree of the law,* Id. Philipp. 11, 5.

Jūdĭcātus, ûs. m. verb. *Judgement, authority to judge,* Cic. Att. 12, 19.

Jūdĭciālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, judgement,* or *tryal; ſerveing in law, judicial.* Judiciale eſt quod poſitum in judicio habet in ſe accuſationem & defenſionem, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 83. Judiciale periculum, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 1.

Jūdĭciārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a judge,* or *judgement.* ¶ Judiciariæ controverſiæ, *ſuits,* Cic. Verr. 1, 2.

Jūdĭcium, i. m. (1) *Judgement, a tryal at law.*

law. (2) *A verdict in law, a decree in equity, &c.* (3) *A caſe, a ſuit.* (4) *Mind, opinion.* (5) *Judgement, choice.* (6) *Underſtanding, conſideration.* (7) *The judiciary kind in oratory.* (1) Cras eſt mihi judicium, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 47. Omnia judicia aut diſtrahendarum controverſiarum, aut puniendorum maleficiorum cauſâ reperta ſunt, *Id.* pro *Cæcinâ,* 2. (2) Id. *de* Off. 1, 17. (3) Jurato in alieno judicio credere, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 15. (4) Hi intelligentium judicio fuerunt probatiſſimi, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 51. (5) = Judicium electioque verborum, *Id. Orat.* 20. (6) Docent ſui judicii rem non eſſe, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 13. (7) Quid? in judiciis quæ eſt collocatio? *Cic. Orat. Part.* 14.

Jūdĭco, āre. act. [à judex] (1) *To give ſentence, to condemn.* (2) *To give one's ſelf counſel, or advice.* (3) *To judge, think, deem,* or *ſuppoſe.* (4) *To conceive of.* (1) Permiſſum conſulibus ut de Cæſaris actis cognoſcerent, ſtatuerent, judicarent, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 17. (2) Carthaginienſes Hannibalem exulem judicârunt, *Nep. Hannib.* 7. (3) = Judicato atque perpendito, quantùm quiſque poſſit, *Cic.* de *Petit. Conſ.* 6. (4) Deos ex tuo ingenio judicas, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 7. ¶ Judicare ſub formulâ, *to miniſter judgement according to the rigour of the law.*

Jūdĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be judged, condemned, &c.* = Ut non modò ſicarii, ſed jam etiam parricidæ judicemini, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 3.

* † Jŭgāla, æ. f. *Varr. Vid.* Jugula.

* Jŭgālis, e. adj. [à jugo] *That is yoked,* or *pertaineth to yokes; belonging to matrimony,* or *wedlock.* ¶ Jugales ſocii, *a pair of coach,* or *team, horſes,* Sil. 16, 401. Jugale vinculum, *the marryage tie,* Virg. *Æn.* 4, 16.

* Jŭgālis, is. m. *ſc.* equus. *A coach horſe,* Virg. *Æn.* 7, 280.

* Jŭgāmento, & Jŭgūmento, āre. act. *To join, or faſten, together,* Vitruv. 2, 1.

* Jŭgāmentum, i. n. *A band,* or *cramp,* in building, *Cato,* 14, & 17.

* Jŭgārius, i. m. *He that yoketh oxen, and driveth a plough,* or *wain, with them,* Col. 1, 6.

* Jŭgātio, ōnis. f. *A yokeing,* or *joining.* Jugatio capitum, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. de vitibus loquens, *vel* vitium adminiculis.

* ‖ Jŭgātor, ōris. m. *He that yoketh,* Arnob.

* Jŭgātōrius, a, um. adj. *Yoked, uſed to the yoke.* Boves jugatorii, *Col.* 2, 5.

* Jŭgātus, a, um. part. *Yoked, coupled,* or *made faſt together.* Vites jugatæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 8. = Omnes virtutes inter ſe nexæ & jugatæ ſunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 8.

* Jūgĕrātim. adv. *By,* or *of, every acre; acre by acre,* Col. 3, 3.

* Jūger. n. inuſ. *vel* Jūgus, *unde* jugeris in gen. & jugere in abl. pl. Jūgĕra, um. n. *An acre.*

* Jūgĕrum, i. n. [à jugo, quòd tantum ferè ſpatii uno jugo boûm arari poſſet, teſte *Plin.* 18, 3. vel quòd erat junctum, *Col.* 5, 1.] *An acre of ground, ſo much as one yoke of oxen will ear in a day, it containeth in length 240 feet, in breadth* 120. Quint.

* ‖ Jŭges, um. pl. c. g. ejuſdem jugi pares; *unde* & conjuges, ſejuges, bijuges, &c. Feſt.

* Jūgis, e. adj. [quòd jugatur, ſeu perpetuò jungitur] *Continual, perpetual.* ¶ Jugis puteus, *a well haveing water in it continually, a perpetual water ſpring,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 1. Jugis aqua, *running water, a continual ſtream,* Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 2.

* ‖ Jūgĭter. adv. *Continually, allways,* Prud. Cath. 4, 54.

† Jŭgītes, um. pl. c. g. *Yokefellows,* Plin. 18, 3. = Juges.

Jūglans, dis. f. [Jovis glans, *Varr. L. L.* 4. 21.] *A walnut,* or *walnut tree.* Juglandium putamina, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 20.

* Jŭgo, āre. act. [à jugum (1) *To join,* or *faſten, together.* (2) *To couple together.* (3) *To marry,* or *give in marryage.* (1) Jugare vites, *Col.* 4, 17. (2) Corda face jugavi, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 183. (3) Cui pater intactam dederat, primiſque jugârat Omnibus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 349.

Jūgo, is. neut. [Jugere milvi dicuntur, cùm vocem emittunt, *Feſt.* jugit jugi clamore, *M.*] *To cry like a kite.*

* Jūgor, āri. paſſ. *To be laid and bound upon frames,* as vines are, *Col.* 5, 5. & *Varr. R. R.* 1, 8. Met. *To be coupled together, to be marryed.*

* Jŭgōſus, a, um. adj. *Ridged, full of ridges.* Silva jugoſa, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 1, 9.

* Jŭgŭla, æ. f. pl. jugulæ. [de cujus etymo vid. *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. *The conſtellation of Orion,* or rather *a ſingle ſtar betwixt his ſhoulders, near his throat,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 19.

* Jŭgŭlandus, a, um. part. *To be killed,* or *ſlain.* Jugulandos tradidit hoſtes, *Val. Max.* 1, 8. 6.

* ‖ Jŭgŭlāris, e. adj. [ad jugulum pertinens: ut venæ jugulares] *The jugular,* or *throat, veins,* Med.

* Jŭgŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſlaying,* or *killing.* Jugulatione oppidanorum factâ, *Hirt. B. H.* 16.

* ‖ Jŭgŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſlayer,* or *killer; a cut-throat,* Gloſſ. vet.

* Jŭgŭlātus, a, um. part. *Killed, ſtrangled, hanged.* Liberti manu jugulatus, *Paterc.* 2, 71. *Conf. Cic. Phil.* 13, 18.

* Jŭgŭlo, āre. act. [*quaſi* jugulum ineo] (1) *To kill,* or *cut one's throat; to butcher.* (2) *To be fatal to,* as diſeaſes. (3) Met. *To convict, to ſilence, to cut a man down at once.* (4) Φ *To ſpoil, to mar.* (1) Jugulare civem nemo bonus vult, *Cic.* (2) Quartana hominem jugulat, *Celſ.* 3, 15. (3) ¶ Suo ſibi hunc jugulo gladio, *I condemn him out of his own mouth,* or *beat him at his own weapon,* Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 34. *Prov.* Jugulare aliquem gladio plumbeo, *to cut his throat with a feather,* Cic. Att. 1, 14. (4) Scelus eſt jugulare falernum, *Mart.* 1, 19.

* Jŭgŭlor, āri. ātus, paſſ. *To be killed, &c.* Propugnatores Octaviani partim in navibus jugulantur, *Hirt. B. Al.* 46.

* Jŭgŭlum, i. n. & Jŭgŭlus, i. m. [à jugum, quòd ea pars colli jugum ferebat, *Perot.*] (1) *The forepart of the neck where the windpipe is.* (2) *The neck bone, throat bone,* or *channel bone.* (3) *The throat,* or *neck.* (4) Met. *The chief point of a matter, the merits of the cauſe.* (1) Quòd concava jugula non haberet, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 5. (2) *Celſ.* lib. 8. (3) Senilem jugulum confodiam, *Lucr.* 3, 743. (4) Quint. 8, 6.

* JŬGUM, i. n. [à ζύγον] (1) *A yoke.* (2) *A contriveance with forks and ſpears like gallows, under which vanquiſhed enemys were forced to go.* (3) *Bondage,* or *ſlavery.* (4) *A pair* of any thing. (5) *As much ground as two oxen will ear in a day, one acre of land.* (6) *A frame whereon vines are joined.* (7) *A beam whereon balances and ſcales do hang, the ſign* Libra. (8) *The ſeat in a ſhip whereon the rowers ſit.* (9) *The top,* or *ridge, of a hill,* or *bank; a high cliff.* (10) *A weaver's beam,* or *embroiderer's frame.* (11) ‖ Alſo *a rank of ſoldiers,* as *verſus* is a file. (12) ‖ Alſo *the neck of a lute,* or *ſuch inſtrument, whereinto the pins are put.* (1) Tauris juga ſolvet arator, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 41. (2) Tribus haſtis jugum fit, humi fixis duabus, ſuperque eas tranſverſa una deligata, *Liv.* 3, 28. (3) Eripe turpi Colla jugo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 91. (4) Jugum boûm, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59. (5) Varr. R. R. 1, 10. (6) 𝔛 Quibus ſtat recta vinea dicuntur pedamenta, quæ tranſverſa junguntur, juga, *Varr.* 1, 8, 2. aquilarum, *Plin. Met.* hominum impiorum, *Cic. ſic vocat Antonium & Dolabellam.* (7) Romam cùm in jugo eſſet luna, natam eſſe dicebat, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 47. *Quomodo & Græci ζυγὸν trutinam, vel examen, appellant.* (8) Alias animas, quæ per juga longa ſedebant, Deturbat, *Id. Æn.* 6, 411. (9) Dum juga montis aper amabit, *Id. Ecl.* 5, 76. (10) Tela jugo eſt juncta, *Ov. Met.* 6, 55. (11) *Ælianus de inſtruendâ acie.* (12) *Jun.*

* Jŭgŭmentans, tis. part. *Supporting,* Vitr. 2, 1.

* Jŭgŭmentum, i. n. [à jugum] *The lintel of a door,* Cato, 14, 1.

‖ Jujuba, æ. f. *The jujube tree,* Jun. *Vid.* Zizyphum.

‖ Julepus, i. m. *A julep,* Med.

Iūlis, ĭdis. f. [ἰουλίς, Gr.] *A certain fiſh,* Plin. 39, 2.

Jūlius, i. m. *The month of July,* ſo called in honour of Julius Cæſar, whereas before it was called *Quintilis,* as Auguſt was *Sextilis,* on account of its being the fifth and ſixth months of the Roman year.

Jūlius, a, um. adj. *Of the month July.* O Juliarum dedecus calendrum! *Mart.* 12, 32.

Iūlus, i. m. Lanugo. (1) *The moſs,* or *down, of fruit;* as of peaches, quinces, &c. (2) Alſo *a kind of fiſh, which is the guide and leader of whales.* (1) Plin. 16, 29. (2) *Hermes* in *Plin.* ¶ Iulii nucum, *the ragged catkins that grow upon haſles,* Plin.

‖ Jūmentārius, a, um. adj. *That belongeth to cattle.* ¶ Mola jumentaria, *a horſemill,* Jabol. JC. 33, 7, 26.

Jūmentum, i. n. [à juvando, teſte *Col. præf.* lib. 6.] *A labouring beaſt* whatſoever it be, whoſe help we uſe in carryage and tillage; *a jument;* but *Col.* and after him *Ulp.* will not have oxen ſo called. ¶ Jumentum clitellarium, doſſuarium, ſarcinarium, ſaginarium, & veterinum, *a packhorſe,* Col. ‖ paluſtrarium, *a carthorſe,* Jun. molarium, *a millhorſe,* Id. piſtrinenſe, a *millhorſe in a bakehouſe.*

* Juncētum, i. n. *A place where bullruſhes grow,* Varr. R. R. 1, 8.

* Junceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of bullruſhes, like a bullruſh.* (2) Met. Alſo *ſlender and ſmall like a bullruſh.* (1) Vincla juncea, *Ov. Feſt.* 4, 870. (2) Reddunt curaturâ junceas, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 24.

* Juncĭdus, a, um. adj. *Thin, ſlender, like a bullruſh,* Varr. R. R. 1, 31.

* Juncīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a bullruſh.* Juncinum à junco, *Plin.* 15, 7.

* ‖ Junco, ōnis. f. *A bird called a reedſparrow,* Turn.

* Juncōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of bullruſhes.* Littora juncoſa, *Ov. Met.* 7, 231. *Conf. Plin.* 18, 6.

* Junctim. adv. [à jungo] *Jointly, cloſe together, ſucceſſively.* 𝔛 Duos conſulatus junctim, ſequentes per intervallum geſſit, *Suet. Claud.* 14.

* Junctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 29.

* ‖ Junctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that joineth,* or *yoketh,* Boët.

* Junctūra, æ. f. (1) *A joining,* or *coupleing, together.* (2) *That whereby a thing is joined, a joint, a jointure.* (3) Met. *A compoſition, a compoſure.* (1) Junctura boûm, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) Digitos ligat junctura rubentes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 375. Genuum junctura, *Ibid.* 823. (3) Notum ſi callida verbum Reddiderit junctura novum, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 48.

* Junctūrus, a, um. part. *About to join.* Sperans conſulatum præturæ ſe juncturum, *Paterc.* 2, 92. *Fæminæ* honeſto nimirum tam inhoneſto vinculo conjugio juncturæ, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 15. *Conf. Liv.* 29, 5.

* Junctus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Joined, coupled.* (2) *Aſſociated.* (3) *Nearly related.* (1) Junctos temo trahat æreus orbes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 173. (2) Amicitiâ junctus, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 4, 3, 12. (3) Cùm tibi ſit junctiſſima, junctior eſſe Expedit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 548.

* ‖ Juncŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little ruſh;* alſo *jumbol,* or *cracknel.*

* Juncus, i. m. [à jungendo, quoniam ejus uſus ad juncturas utilis] *A bullruſh,* Virg. Ecl. 2, 72. ¶ ‖ Junctus holoſchœnus, *the may ruſh,* Jun.

* Jungendus, a, um. part. *To be joined,* Celſ. 5, 22. Jungendæ ſocietatis gratiâ, *Juſt.* 29, 4.

* Jungens, tis. part. *Joining.* Credo eos parco & parabili victu oſtendere voluiſſe jungentibus opes, quantulo contenti eſſe deberent, *Curt.* 8, 16. *conf. Sil.* 5, 253.

* JUNGO, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [à Gr. ζεύγω, ζυγῶ, *n* inſerto] (1) *To join,* or *couple.* (2) *To aſſociate.* (1) § Cur dextræ jungere dextram Non datur? *Virg. Æn.* 1, 412. § Ad currum jungere equos, *Suet. Cæſ.* § Si verba extrema cum conſequentibus primis jungetis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 43. ¶ Jungere equos currû, *to put them in their geers,* or *harneſs,* Virg. Geor. 3, 114. Jun-

gere verba, *to compound words*, Cic. amnem ponte, *to lay a bridge over it*, Curt. affinitatem cum aliquo, *Liv.* (2) § = An hæc inter ſe jungi copularique poſſunt? *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 51.

* Jungor, i. paſſ. *To be joined*, &c. Ut omnis caritas aut inter duos, aut inter paucos jungeretur, *Cic.* de *Am.* 5.

Jūnĭcŭlus, i. m. *A branch of a vine growing out a great length*, and therefore wont to be laid on a frame, *Plin.* 17, 22. *al. leg.* funiculus.

Jūnior, ius, comp. [*qu.* juvenior] *Younger*, Cic. *de* Univ. 13.

Jūnĭpĕrus, i. f. *The juniper-tree.* Juniperi gravis umbra, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 76.

‖ Jūnis, e. adj. *Cornut. unde* junior.

Jūnius, i. m. [*à* juvene; ut à majore, majus] *The month of June.* Junius à juvenum nomine dictus, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 78.

Jūnix, ĭcis. f. [*à* juvenis] *A heifer*, or *young cow.* Junicum omenta, *Perſ.* 2, 47.

Jūnōnia ales. *A peacock*, Ov. Amor. 2, 6, 55.

✠ Jūpĭter, Jovis. m. *pro* cœlo & aëre. *The heaven, the air.* Sub Jove frigido, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 25.

‖ Jūrāmentum, i. n. [*à* juro] *An oath*, Amm. 21, 9. ┼ Jus jurandum, *ap. purioris ævi ſcriptores.*

Jūrandum, i, n. *An oath*, Plaud. Pſeud. 1, 2, 63. & Ciſt. 2, 1, 16.

Jūrans, tis. part. *Swearing.* Jurans falſa, *Ov. Met.* 13, 559. Jurantia verba, *Id. Epiſt.* 21, 143.

Jūrātiſsĭmus, a, um. adj. *ut* ¶ juratiſſimus auctor, *an approved*, or *creditable, authour*, Plin. *in* præf. Juratiſſimus amicus, *an aſſured, ſworn*, or *truſty, friend*, Id.

‖ Jūrātò, adv. *With an oath*, Dig. ┼ Jurejurando.

Jūrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) ‖ *He that ſweareth*, or *taketh an oath.* (2) Alſo *the Roman cenſor.* (1) Falſus jurator, *Macrob. Sat.* 5, 19. (2) Cenſus cùm juratori rectè rationem dedi, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 30. *ap. quem eodem ſenſu* Pœn. prol. *invenias.*

Jūrātus, a, um. part. & act. (1) *Haveing ſworn.* (2) Paſſ. *Sworn to be kept.* (3) *Sworn by.* (1) 𝔛 Injurato plùs credet mihi, quàm jurato tibi, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 281. (2) Fœdus juratum, *Sil.* 1, 9. (3) Jurata numina, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 23.

Jūre. ablat. *Rightly, not without cauſe, by right.* 𝔛 Non quæro jure, an injuriâ ſint inimici, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 61.

Jūrea, æ. f. *A cake made with broth, a dumplin, ſop*, or *brewis*, Plaut. Perſ. 1, 3, 17.

Jūrĕconſultus. *Vid.* Juriſconſultus.

Jūrĕjūro, āre. act. *To ſwear.* Prætores in eadem verba jurejuraverunt, *Liv.* 41, 15.

† Jūreus, a, um. adj. *Potage like, thick, ſoaked in potage*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

‖ Jurgāmen, ĭnis. n. *A chideing*, Feſt.

Jurgans, tis. part. *Chideing.* More jurgantium, *Juſt.* 16, 5.

‖ Jurgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A brawling*, or *chideing*, Fragm. Poët.

‖ Jurgātor, ōris. m. *He that chideth*, Mart. Cap. ┼ Objurgator, *Cic.*

‖ Jurgiōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of brawling, quarrelſome.* Jurgioſa mulier, *Gell.* 1, 17. ┼ Contentioſus, rixoſus.

Jurgium, i. n. *A brawling, a chideing*, or *ſcolding; a ſtrife in words*, or *a ſuit in law.* = Ex inimicitiis jurgia, maledicta, contumelia naſcuntur, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 21.

Jurgo, āre. act. [*à* jure] *To chide, to ſcold, to brawl.* Cedò, quid jurgabit tecum? *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 15.

Jurgor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To chide.* Jurgatur verbis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 100.

Jūrĭdĭcālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the law*, Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 9. & Top. 24. *ſed rhetor. propr.*

‖ Jūrĭdĭcīna, ōrum. pl. n. *Courts of exchequer*, Tert.

Jūrĭdĭcus, a, um. adj. Quod juriſdictioni dicatum. *Of, or pertaining to, the law.* ¶ Juridicus dies, *a courtday*, JCC. Juridici conventus, *ſeſſions*, or *aſſizes*, Plin. 3, 1.

Jūrĭdĭcus, i. m. *A judge.* Flentes Eurydicen juridici ſedent, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 581. ¶ ‖ Juridicus provincialis, *a lord chief juſtice*, or *judge of a circuit*, JCC.

Jūriſconſultus, & Jūrĕconſultus, i. m. apud quem conſulitur de jure. *A lawyer, a counſelor at law.* Domus juriſconſulti oraculum civitatis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 45. Jureconſultorum ingeniis pleraque depravata ſunt, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 12. ☞ *Scrib. & fort. rectiùs diviſè* juris conſultus, jure conſultus; *tranſponitur etiam.* = Conſultus juris & actor, *Hor. A. P.* 369. ‖ Juriſconſultiſſimus, *Gell.* 1, 13.

Juriſdictio, ōnis. f. Juridicendi poteſtas. (1) *Power and authority to determine what is law, termed* ſimplex juriſdictio, (2) or *the executive power in judgeing, trying, and puniſhing*; which is either with, *or* without, an appeal. (3) Alſo *a juriſdiction*, or *diſtrict.* In the former ſenſe it is called *juriſdictio mixta*, in the latter *mera*, or *libera.* (1) Idem præturæ tenor, & ſilentium; nec enim juriſdictio obvenerat, *Tac.* in *vit. Agric.* 6. *Habebat quippe poteſtatem dicendi juris, utpote prætor, ſed occaſio, vel materia, non obvenerat.* (2) 𝔛 Magiſtratibus juriſdictionem liberam & ſine ſui appellatione conceſſit, *Suet. Calig.* 16. (3) Sed priùs terga & mediterraneas juriſdictiones judicâſſe conveniat, *Plin.* 5, 28.

Jūriſpĕrītus, i. m. peritus juris. *One ſkillfull in the law*, Cic. *de* Cl. Orat. 21. *ſed diviſè.* Juriſperitiſſimus, *Id. Cl.* 39.

‖ Jūriſprūdens, tis. *vel* diviſè juris prudens, *a lawyer*, Juſtinian.

Jūriſprūdentia, æ. f. *Skill and knowledge in the law, juriſprudence*, Ulp.

Jūro, āre. act. [*à* jure, jurejurando aliquid affirmo, vel nego] *To ſwear, to take an oath*; alſo *to conſpire.* ¶ § Jurare aras, *to lay his hands on the altars and ſwear by the gods*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 16. § per deos, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 36. § in verba magiſtri, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 14. ¶ in aliquem, *to conſpire againſt him*, Ov. Ep. 10, 117.

Jūror, āri. paſſ. *To be ſworn.* Interceſſit & quò minùs in acta ſua juraretur, *Suet. Tib.* 26.

Jūrŭlentus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of juice*, or *liquour.* (2) *Stewed in broth.* (1) Quicquid jurulentum eſt facilè corrumpitur, *Celſ.* 2, 28. (2) 𝔛 Res eadem magìs alit jurulenta, quàm aſſa, *Celſ.* 2, 18. 𝔛 Eadem, vel jurulenta, vel elixa, *Id.* 2, 29.

Jus, jūris. n. (1) *Reaſon, right.* (2) *The law.* (3) Meton. *The courts, the ſeſſions*, or *tribunal.* (4) *Authority.* (5) *A ſtate*, or *condition.* (6) *Liberty.* (7) ‖ Alſo *an ordinance, cuſtom*, or *ſtatute.* (1) Bonum jus dicis, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 44. Jus *libertatis* in admonendo, *Curt.* 3, 12, 16. (2) Malitioſa juris interpretatio, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. (3) Ambula in jus, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 23. (4) Meo jure præcipio, *Cic.* (5) Libera meliore jure ſunt quàm ſerva, *Id.* (6) Jus luxuriæ publicæ datum eſt, *Sen.* (7) ‖ Jus prætorium, honorarium, Papyrianum, &c. Ap. JCC. ¶ Summum jus, *the rigour of the law*, Col. 1, 7. Jus gentium, *the law of nations*, Cic. Off. 3, 17. Jus Quiritum, *the common law of the Romans*, Plin. Optimo jure prædia, *freehold land, diſcharged from all taxes*, or *dutys*, Cic. Aliquâ in vite cœlo non eſt jus, *the weather hath no power to blaſt*, or *hurt, ſome vines*, Plin. Quo jure, quâque injuriâ, *right*, or *wrong*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 9. ‖ Jus petere ab aliquo, *to be under his juriſdiction*, Bud.

Jus, jūris. n. *Broth, potage, gruel.* Ex jure heſterno panem atrum vorant, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 17.

Juſcŭlum, i. n. dim. *Broth, potage, gruel, ſuping*, Cato, 156. ¶ ‖ Juſculum coactum, *jelly*, Jun.

Jusjūrandum, jūriſjūrandi, & jusjūrandi, n. [*à* jurando jus; *al. qu.* Jovis jurandum] *A ſolemn oath.* Nullum vinculum ad ſtringendam fidem jurejurando arctius, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31. Nova religio jusjurandi, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 20. Cùm jusjurandi verba conciperent, *Tac. H.* 4, 31, 3.

‖ Juſſō, *pro* juſſero, Feſt.

‖ Juſsūlentus, a, um. adj. *Apul. Apol.* p. 470. *al. leg.* juſculentus. *Vid.* Jurulentus.

Juſſum, i. n. *A command*, or *appointment.* Juſſum ratum atque firmum, *Cic.* pro *Cæcinâ*, 3.

Juſsūrus, a, um. part. *About to command*, or *order.* Ille non hos modò, ſed etiam cæteros Græcos reſtitui ſuis, juſſurum reſpondit, *Curt.* 3, 2. *Conf. Sil.* 5, 509. & *Liv.* 24, 14.

Juſſus, a, um. part. *Biden, commanded, willed.* Juſſis ad regiam venire paſtoribus, *Liv.* Juſſæ proſiliunt lacrymæ, *Mart.* 1, 34.

Juſſus, ûs. m. verb. *A charge, a will and conſent*, &c. Jovis juſſu venio, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 1, 19. ☞ Vix reperitur in alio caſu quàm abl. ſing.

Juſta, ōrum. n. pl. (1) *Funeral rites*, or *ceremonys; obſequys, dutys, and neceſſary ſervices belonging to*, or *touching, buryals*; *accuſtomed ſolemnitys.* (2) Alſo *a daily and ordinary taſk.* (3) *A due rate, proportion*, or *allowance.* (1) Juſta Catilinæ facta ſunt, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 38. (2) Juſta lanificii villica exigere debet, *Col.* 12, 3. (3) Opera (ſervorum) exigenda, juſta præbenda, *Cic. Offic.* 1.

Juſtè. adv. iùs, comp. ‖ iſsĭmè, ſup. *Juſtly, lawfully, uprightly.* Juſtè & legitimè imperare, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. Juſtiùs ille timet, *Ov. Epiſt.* 17, 168. Juſtiſſimè, *Gell.* 3, 10.

Juſtī, *pro* juſſiſti, *Ter. Vid.* Jubeo.

‖ Juſtĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Juſtifycation*, Aug.

‖ Juſtĭfĭco, āre. act. Juſtum facio, *to juſtify*, Aug.

Juſtĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That doth juſtice.* Juſtifica mens deorum, *Catull.* 58, 406. ☞ Rarò occ.

Juſtĭtia, æ. f. [*à* jure, teſt. *Priſc.* 4] (1) *Juſtice, righteouſneſs, upright dealing.* (2) *Clemency, mercy.* (3) *The method of juſtice.* (1) Juſtitia eſt habitus animi ſuum cuique tribuens, *Cic.* de *Invent.* 2, 53. 𝔛 Æquitas eſt juſtitiæ maximè propria, *Id. Offic.* 1, 19. (2) Ut meæ ſtultitiæ in juſtitiâ tuâ ſit aliquid præſidii, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 33. (3) Ordinata erat XII. tabulis tota juſtitia, *Flor.* 1, 21.

‖ Juſtĭtiārius, i. m. *A juſtice*, Poſter.

Juſtĭtium, i. n. [*qu.* juris interſtitio] *The vacation*, or *time out of term*; *a ſtop of proceedings at law, when the courts did not ſit*; uſually commanded upon any publick calamity. Senatus juſtitium indici juſſit, *Liv.* 10, 21. *Conf.* 4, 26.

Juſto. ablativus vice adverbii. ¶ Juſto longiùs, *longer than need is*, or *is meet*, Quint.

Juſtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. iſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Juſt, exact, proportionate.* (2) Alſo *legitimate, lawfull, true*, or *right.* (3) *Deſerved, due, reaſonable.* (4) *Equitable, favourable.* (5) *Upright, juſt, pious.* (6) *Complete in all its parts, not abridged.* (7) *Juſt*, or *juſtifyed*; *made*, or *accounted, juſt.* (1) Labant juſto ſine pondere naves, *Ov. Met.* 2, 163. (2) 𝔛 Juſtâ matrefamiliâs, non pellice ortus, *Liv.* 39. (3) = Diis immortalibus honores juſti habiti ſunt ac debiti, ſed juſtiores nunquam, *Cic.* (4) = Tibi apud me juſta & clemens fuit ſervitus, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 9. *Vid.* & Juſtitia, n. 2. (5) = Juſtiſſimus & ſervantiſſimus æqui, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 426. (6) 𝔛 Quæ fuit numerum magnificentia, ne in operis quidem juſti materiâ, nedum in hujus tam reciſi, dignè exprimi poteſt, *Paterc.* 2, 89. (7) Paſſim in Sacris Literis. ¶ ‖ Juſti dies, *certain days of reſpite and forbearance, given by the law to a debtor to provide money*, Gell. 19, 1. Alſo *the ſpace of 33 days from the time when the herald maketh his demand for redreſs of wrong, within which time, if not yielded to, he declareth war*, Liv.

Jŭvandus, a, um. part. *To be helped*, or *aſſiſted.* Sed nec auxiliis nimis enixè Lacedæmonios juvandos, *Juſt.* 5, 2.

Jŭvans, tis. part. *Helping, aiding, aſſiſting.* Me, diis juvantibus, ante brumam expectabit, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 20.

Jŭvat, imperſ. *It delighteth*, or *pleaſeth*; *it profiteth*, or *doth one good.* § Quando ita tibi juvat, vale atque ſalve, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 118.

¶ Neque quicquam me juvat, quòd edo domi, *Pl. Capt.* 1, 2, 23. ☞ *Hæc ſynt. eſt multo frequentior.*

‖ Jŭvātor, ōris. m. verb. *A helper*, Arnob. † Adjutor.

Jŭvātūrus, a, um. part. *About to help.* Ut & illum cujuſcunque, & tuum quemcunque quæſtoriem in petendis honoribus omni ope, labore, gratiâ ſimus juvaturi, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 15, 13.

Jŭvĕnālia, ium. pl. n. *Certain games, or feaſts, celebrated for the exerciſe of youth*, Tac. Ann. 16, 21, 2.

Jŭvĕnālis, e. adj. ¶ Juvenalis dies, *a day added to the* Saturnalia, *Suet. Cal.* 17.

Jŭvenca, æ. f. *A heifer* [à juvenis] or perhaps *any young.* Formoſa juvenca, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 219. *Vid.* Juvencus.

‖ Jŭvencŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little young man.* O qui floſculus es juvenculorum, *Catull.* 22, 1. *ſed rect.* juveniorum.

Jŭvencus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to youth.* ¶ Juvencus equus, *a young horſe*, Lucr. 5, 1373. Juvencæ aves, *young birds*, Plin. 10, 53.

Jŭvencus, i. m. [à juvenis] (1) *A bullock, or ſteer*; ſo called in the ſecond year. (2) Alſo *a young man*, or perhaps *any young male.* (1) Eſt in juvencis, eſt in equis, patrum virtus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 30. (2) Te ſuis matres metuunt juvencis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 21.

Jŭvĕneſcens, tis. part. *Growing young, ſprouting forth.* Juveneſcente aliâ arbore ex eâdem, *Plin.* 17, 18.

Jŭvĕneſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To wax young.* (2) *To grow wanton*, or *playfull.* (1) Vites cogimus juveneſcere, *Plin.* 34, 14. (2) Vitulus juveneſcit in herbis, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 55.

Jŭvĕnīlis, e. adj. or comp. (1) *Youthfull; of, or pertaining to, youth.* (2) *Wanton, pleaſant.* (3) ф *Great, huge.* (1) Sylvanus ſemper juvenilior annis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 639. (2) = Læta & juvenilia luſi, *Id. Tr.* 5, 1, 7. (3) Subiti præceps juvenile periclî, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 51. *quomodo Græci dicunt* νεανικὴ διαφορὰ, magna differentia, *Ariſtot.* Βροντὴ νεανικὴ, magnum tonitru, *Eurip.*

‖ Jŭvĕnīlitas, ātis. f. *Youthfullneſs*, Non. *ex* Varr. † Juventus.

Jŭvĕnīliter. adv. *Youthfully, like a young man.* Juveniliter exultans, *Cic. de Sen.* 4. *Conf. Col.* 7, 12.

‖ Jŭvĕnior, us, comp. *Younger.* Ætate juvenior, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 252. † Junior.

JŬVĔNIS, e. adj. *Young.* ¶ Juvenis ovis, *a young ſheep, a hogrel*, Col. Anni juvenes, *youthfull years*, Ov. Met. 7, 295.

Jŭvĕnis, is. c. g. (1) *A young man*, (2) or *woman.* (1) Egregius juvenis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 361. (2) Animos viri pulchra juvenis ceperat, *Phædr.* 2, 2, 5.

Jŭvĕnor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To wanton, or play a youthfull part*, Hor. Art. Poët. 346. *cudiſſe videtur, ſed non invaluit.*

Jŭventa, æ. f. (1) *Youth, young age.* (2) Meton. *The youth*, or *young men.* (1) 𝔛 Præceptis pueritiam, dein juventam formâſti, *Tac.* Non ego hoc ferrem calidus juventâ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 27. (2) Quintiliane, vagæ moderator ſummæ juventæ, *Mart.* 2, 90, 1.

Jŭventas, ātis. f. (1) *The godeſs of youth.* (2) Alſo *youth.* (1) Juventas Terminuſque ſe moveri non paſſi ſunt, *Liv.* 36, 36. *vid. & Hor. Od.* 1, 30, 7. (2) Juventas veſtit molli lanugine malas, *Lucr.* 5, 877.

Jŭventus, ūtis. (1) *Youth.* (2) *Young folk.* (3) *The godeſs of youth.* (1) Ibi juventutem ſuam exercuit, *Sall. B. C.* 5. (2) 𝔛 Omnis juventus, omnes gravioris ætatis eò convenerant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 16. (3) Juventutis ædem in Circo maximo C. Licinius Lucullus duumvir dedicavit, *Liv.* 36, 36. Sed *juventatis* ibi legg. Gron. & Crevier.

Jŭvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum. act. [à Jove quòd omnes juvat] (1) *To help, aid, ſuccour*, or *eaſe*; *to do good, to profit.* (2) *To delight.* (1) Aut conſolando, aut conſilio, aut re juvero, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1. 𝔛 Plurima juvandi, nocendive potentia, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 8. (2) Juvat arva videre, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 438.

Jŭvor, āri. paſſ. *To be helped*, or *aſſiſted.* Lex Cornelia proſcriptum juvari vetat, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 47.

* Juxta, præp. cum accuſ. [à jugo, *i. e.* jungo, *quaſi* juncta; conjunctim, propè] (1) *Nigh, by, near to, toward, hard by.* (2) *Next after.* (3) ‖ *According to.* (1) Sepultus eſt juxta viam Appiam, *C. Nep. Att.* 22. (2) Juxta deos in tuâ manu poſitum eſt, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 76, 3. (3) Juxta Horatium, Virgilium, *&c. conſuetudine pravâ ducti dixerunt multi recentiores, iique viri doctiſſimi, inter quos & ipſum* Scalig. Lipſium, Voſſ. *æſtus abripuit.* ☞ *At*, Juxta præceptum Themiſtoclis, *Juſt.* 2, 12, 25. † Secundum Horatium, Virgilium, *&c.*

* Juxtà. adv. *Even, alike, all one, as well one as the other.* ¶ Juxtà boni, malique, *as well the good as the bad*, Sall. B. J. 67. Juxtà ac meus frater fuiſſet, *even as*, Cic. Juxtà atque, *as well as*, Liv. Juxtà tecum ſcio, *I know no more than you do*, Plaut. § Cum dat. ¶ Juxta magnis difficilis, *no leſs difficult than matters of great moment*, Liv. Juxtâ eam rem ægrè paſſi patres quàm quum—*Id.* 10, 6.

* Juxtim. adv. *Near by, nigh to.* Juxtim aſſidebat, *Suet. Tib.* 33. vid. & *Lucr.* 4, 1206.

I ante X.

Ixia, æ. f. *An herb called by ſome chamelion*, Plin. 22, 18.

‖ Ixon, i. n. *A great white bird of the raven kind*, Vulg. interpr.

J ante Y.

* ‖ Iynx, gis. f. [ἴυγξ, Gr. *ab* ἰύζω clamo] *A wryneck*, or *hickway*; or according to ſome *a wagtail*, Jun.

K k Roman *K k* Italick, both which are uſed in the Engliſh and ſeveral European languages; 𝕶 𝖐 black letter Engliſh and German, pronounced alone *ká*, but ought by analogy to be called *ké*, as *bé*, *cé*, *dé*, and the reſt of the mute ſiſters; Κ κ Κάππα Greek, from the Chaldee כף כפא *Kaph*, ſignifying the hollow of the hand, which כ in its figure reſembles, the lower part whereof being elongated makes the final ך, and from this inverted is formed the Greek Κ, and by immunition, and bowing the right ſide, the ſmall κ. The power of this letter is invaded by *qu* and *c*; as, κερκὶς, *querqueda*, dim. *querquedula*; κοινὸν, *cœnum*: and in like manner the Latin C is expreſſed by the Greek Κ; as, *Claudius Cæſar*, Κλαύδιος Καῖσαρ. And indeed the Latin C not only anſwers in ſound to K, but alſo takes its figure from the ſame Hebrew letter: For as the figure of K is formed from the final ך, as before ſhown; ſo C is nothing but כ turned to the right, in complyance with the Weſtern way of writeing. Notwithſtanding it appears that anciently K held its own place in many (eſpecially Greek) words, and deriveatives from thence, as κάλαβρα, *kalabræ*, κοινισμὸς, *kœniſmus*, Καρχηδὼν, *Karthago*, καλάνδαι *kalendæ*; yet theſe alſo are equally writen by *c*, *vid. Quint. Inſtit.* 1, 7. K has likewiſe been continued in ſome words of Hebrew extraction; as, in *Kariſſimus*, which occurs in ancient monuments, from יקר; and in *Kalumnia*, from כלמה; *K k.* anciently a mark on the foreheads of thoſe who were convicted of calumny. In our Engliſh tongue indeed, though diſuſed in Latin, it is not only a frequent letter, but uſed even after *c*, to harden its ſound; as in 𝖑𝖎𝖈𝖐, and 𝖙𝖍𝖎𝖈𝖐; but in words of Latin and Greek deriveation may be ſpared; as in *public*, *critic*, *hectic*, &c. Theſe words however comeing to us in all probability through the medium of the French, it ſeemeth better to admitt K.

K ante A.

K quidem in nullis verbis utendum puto, &c. *Quint.* 1, 7. *quem vid. cum Not. Var.* p. 67.

‖ Kabbala, æ. f. *i. e.* acceptio, utì contra eadem dicitur, *maſora*, i. e. *traditio*, doctrina ore tenus *tradita* à magiſtris, *accepta* à diſcipulis. *Tradition*, or *myſterious knowledge delivered down from Moſes* (*who, as the rabbins fanſy, received it from God*) *to the fathers, and ſo continued from hand to hand to poſterity.* The Cabbaliſts were the doctors of this kind of learning. ☞ Hinc Anglicè, *a cabal*, a ſet of men that ſit in cloſe council.

*Kălendæ, *ſive* Călendæ, ārum. f. [à calando, quòd ſacerdotes ineunte quovis menſe *calarent*, *i. e.* indicerent nonas, unde & Gr. per α καλάνδαι] *The calends of a month*, i. e. *the firſt day of every month, to be reckoned backward.* ¶ Ad Græcas kalendas, *at latter lammas*, i. e. *never.* Proverbium ab Auguſto receptum, *vid. Suet. vitâ ejus*, 87. Kal. JAN. *New year's day.*

* Kălendārium, i. n. *vel* Călendārius. *A kalendar, a memorandum*, or *account book.* Nemo beneficia in calendario ſcribit, *Sen.*

* ‖ Kyrie eleïſon. [*ex* Gr. κύριε ἐλέησον, verſo η, ut tum ſolebat, in *i*] *Lord have mercy upon us*; a form uſed in the miſſal, and other Latin books.

L.

L l Roman, *L l* Italick, 𝔏 𝔩 old Engliſh and German, which when pronounced alone we call *el*, prefixing *e*, to it, in like manner as we alſo pronounce the other ſiſter liquids *el*, *em*, *en*, *er* (corruptly *ar*) to diſtinguiſh them from the family of the mutes, whoſe ſound we render articulate by poſtponeing *e*, as *bé*, *cé*, *dé*, &c. In Hebrew this letter is called ל *Lamedh*, and among other ſignifications denoteth a goad, or ſpit, which its figure reſembles. In the Chaldean language it is ſtyled למדא *Lamda*, from whence comes the Greek *Lambda*, by inſerting *b*; and by removeing *m* from it, *labda*. The Latin L is formed from the Greek Λ, by ſtraightening one of the acute legs, and turning the other into the baſis. It poſſeſſes the firſt place in the order of liquids, and is, as *Plato* in his *Cratyl.* has obſerved, the ſweeteſt of them all, being ſuited to ſoft and eaſy deſcriptions; as, *Molle meum levibus cor eſt violabile telis.* It was uſually ſounded by the old Britons with a kind of aſpiration, and was writen in many words with *ll*, as it was afterwards with *lh*, as in *llân*, or *lhân*, a temple; *llâu*, or *lhâu*, a hand; which ſound is made, by hiſſing *l* obliquely through the teeth, and aſpirateing it, though indeed it is beſt caught by the ear. Thus the moſt ancient Greeks ſounded its ſiſter P when initial, PH; as in PHOME, *Roma*; which in later times, after H was exterminated, being ſupplyed by a note of aſpiration prefixed, though pronounced after it, was writen as it is now, Ῥώμη; and this aſpiration is ſtill preſerved in ſome Latin words of Greek extraction, as in *Rhamnus*, *Rhetor*, &c. This liquid is ſubjoined to the mutes *b*, *f*, *g*, *p*, in the begining of ſyllables in Latin words, as in *blatta*, *eblandior*; *flo*, *confligo*; *gloria*, *conglobo*; *plango*, *compleo*: and alſo to *t*, and *th*, in deriveatives from the Greek, as in *Atlas*, *athleta*; but never before *q* and *v*. All the liquids by the grammarians are called the immutables; as in fact they are in reſpect to the mutes, but not in regard to themſelves, which is evident from Νύμφη, *lympha*; *ager*, *agellus*; λείριον, *lilium*, παῦρος, *paulus*. The change indeed of the final letter in the prepoſitions *con*, *in*, *per*, and *inter*, into the liquid, when compounding ſome ſimple word begining therewith, ſeems arbitrary; and we may write either *conligo*, or *colligo*; *inlido*, or *illido*; *perluo*, or *pelluo*; *interlego*, or *intellego*, &c. the former way of writeing haveing obtained by ancient uſe; and as in the other letters, ſo even in theſe particularly; the latter method haveing only been introduced to ſoften the ſound: as we ſee alſo in prepoſitions ending with mutes, prefixed to words and begining with mutes or liquids, which for the ſame reaſon ſuffer the ſame, or greater, varyations; as, for inſtance, *abſfero*, *aufero*; *adnuo*, *annuo*; *adfero*, *affero*; *obfero*, *offero*; *tranſno*, *trano*, &c. In ſome few words indeed the liquid *l* may ſeem ſubſtituted for *d*; as in *lacryma* for δάκρυμα, in *alacris* for ἄδακρυς; but both theſe deriveations may juſtly be ſuſpected, unleſs confirmed by more unexceptionable inſtances. In numeral notes, L is put for fifty, the half of C, or, as it was anciently writen by the Saxons, ⊏, makeing the curve angular, and analogical to V, five, as being half an X, that is, ten. In the compendious notes of the ancients, L. *ſtands for* Lælius, Lælia, Lucius, Lucceius, Lex, Lector, Libertus, Libra; L. A. Lex alia; LA. C. Latini coloni; L. A. D. Locus alteri datus; L. AG. Lex Agraria; LAT. P. V. E. S. Latus pedes quinque & ſemiſſem; L. DD. D. Locum diis dedicavit; L. L. Libræ, *vel* Lingua Latina, Locus laudabilis, Leges; L. L. OO. Linguæ Orientales; L. L. Q. F. Lucius Lucceius Quinti Filius.

L ante A.

LAbans, tis. part. [*à* labo] (1) *Giveing way, drooping, going to decay, diſcomfited and ready to fly.* (2) Met. *Wavering, ready to yield.* (1) Suſtinuit labantem aciem Antonius, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 23, 1. Fortuna labans, *Liv.* 26, 41. acies, *Tac. Germ.* 8, 1. (2) = Inflexit ſenſus, animumque labantem Impulit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 22.

•‖LĂBĂRUM, lăbări. n. [Λάβαρον, Gr. quod Fullerus probante Voſſ. deducit à λάφυρον, *i. e.* ſpolium hoſti detractum.] *The royal*, or *imperial, ſtandard, all embroidered and beſet with precious ſtones, and wont to be carryed before the Roman emperour in the wars.* Conſtantine, inſtead hereof brought in the croſs. It is uſed by the moderns for *a church banner, flag, ſtreamer*, or *any ſtandard*, or *royal flag.*

Lăbaſco, ĕre. incept. [*à* labo] (1) *To fail*, or *decay*; *to be ready to fall.* (2) Met. *To give ground, to quail in his courage.* (1) Vincitur atque labaſcit, *Lucr.* 4, 1280. (2) Labaſcit, victus uno verbo, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 98.

†Lăbaſcor, i. dep. *Idem.* Varr. *ap.* Non. 7, 41.

†Labda, æ. m. [*à* lambo, ut ſit qui ore morigeratur] *An impure raſcal, a vile filthy catamite*, Varr. *ap.* Non. 2, 83.

Labdăce, es. f. *Filthy practice with one's mouth*, Priap. 79.

Lābĕcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* labes] *A little ſpot*, or *blemiſh.* Miloni laudatione tuâ labeculam aſpergis, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 17.

‖Lăbĕfăciendus, a, um. part. *To be undermined, ſhaken*, or *frighted, from his purpoſe*, Lex. *ex* Tac.

Lăbĕfăcio, ĕre, ēci, ĕtum. act. *i. e.* labare facio. (1) *To looſen, to ſhake and make to totter*, or *ready to fall.* (2) *To fright one from his purpoſe, and make him change his mind.* (1) Omnes dentes labefecit mihi, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 36. (2) Quem nulla invidia labefecit, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 47. ¶ Labefacere fidem ſuam, *to ſpoil his credit, to turn bankrupt*, Suet. Veſp. 4. Contagione cæteros labefacere, *to infect*, Col. 6, 5, 1. Conf. 4, 22, [illegible]

Labefactandus, a, um. part. *To be ſhaken*, or *ſtaggered.* Spe labefactandæ fidei, *Liv.* 24, 20.

Lăbĕfactātio, ōnis. f. *A looſening*, or *weakening*, &c. *Plin.* 2[illegible], 1.

‖ Lăbĕfactātor, ōris. m. *An underminer*, &c. *Litt.* ex *Tac.*

Lăbĕfactātus, a, um. part. (1) *Waſted, weakened.* (2) Met. *Tottering, ſhaking, ready to revolt.* (1) 𝔛 Maximas reſpub. ab adoleſcentibus labefactatas, à ſenibus ſuſtentatas & reſtitutas reperietis, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 6. (2) Labefactata provinciarum fides, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 21.

Lăbĕfactio, ōnis. f. *A looſening, weakening*, or *makeing to drop.* Labefactio dentium, *Plin.* 23, 1. *ſed Hard. leg.* labefactatio.

Lăbĕfacto, āre. freq. [*à* labefacio] (1) *To weaken and looſen.* (2) *To put to a nonplus, to ſtagger.* (3) *To undermine and overthrow.* (4) *To ſhake, to almoſt ruin.* (5) *To drive one from his purpoſe, and make him alter his reſolution.* (1) Signum vectibus labefactare conatur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. (2) = Me ſuo conſilio labefactare atque infirmare conatur, *Id.* (3) Ariſtoteles labefactavit ideas, *Id. Acad. Q.* 1, 9. (4) 𝔛 Labefactâtos aratores ſuperior annus, proximus funditus everterat, *Cic.* (5) Ita me video aſtutè labefactarier, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 3. ¶ Labefactare fidem pretio, *to bribe one*, Liv. 24, 21. § Labefactare opinionem, *Id.* pro *Clu.* 2. ſocietatem, *Id. Fam.* 5, 2. jura, leges, *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 25.

Lăbĕfactor, āri. paſſ. *To be weakened, undermined*, &c. Deſinant homines iiſdem machinis ſperare me reſtitutum poſſe labefactari, quibus antea ſtantem perculerunt, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 11. Labefactari bona nequeunt, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, *ext.* 3.

Lăbĕfactus, a, um. part. [*à* labefio] (1) *Weakened, giveing way, tottering, allmoſt overthrown.* (2) Met. *Uncertain, decayed, diminiſhed.* (1) Labefactis machinis opifices diffugerunt, *Suet. Cal.* 57. Labefacta ictibus arbor, *Ov. Met.* 8, 774. (2) Labefacta fluctu ratis, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 357. Labefacta cadebat religio, *Claud* in *Ruf.* 3, 14.

• Lăbellum, i. n. dim. [*à* labrum] (1) *A lip, a little lip.* (2) *A little vat*, or *like veſſel, uſed in baths to waſh in.* (3) *A term of endearment.* (1) ⊕ Labella cum labellis compara, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 78. (2) Labellum fictile novum impleto paleis, *Col.* 12, 43. (3) Meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea ſalus, &c. *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 153.

Lābens, tis. part. [*à* labor, ĕris] (1) *Slideing, paſſing away.* (2) Met. *Falling to decay, growing out of uſe.* (3) *Ready to fall, falling.* (1) Flumina labentia, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 366. Anni labentes, *Id. Æn.* 2, 14. (2) Miſerere domûs labentis, *Id. Æn.* 4, 318. (3) Labente paulatim diſciplinâ, *Liv. præf. Operis.*

Lābens, tis. *Sliping*, or *ſlideing, away.* Labentibus luſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 287. annis, *Ibid.* 2, 14.

• Lăbeo, ōnis. m. [*à* labiis craſſis & prominulis] (1) *Blubber-liped.* (2) Alſo *a fiſh ſo called.* (1) Labra à quibus brochi labeones dicti, *Plin.* 11 37. (2) Plin. ibid.

Lābes, is. f. [*à* labendo, ut *à* nubo nubes, *à* cædo cædes; ſumitur & pro ruinâ ſive caſu, πτῶσις, & pro maculâ, utpote quia veſti, &c. illabitur; transfertur & ad animi vitia, & ad homines ipſos malos] (1) ‖ *A great fall*, or *plaſh, of rain*, or *hail.* (2) *A great downfall*, or *ſinking of the ground*, as in earthquakes. (3) *A ſpot, blemiſh*, or *ſtain, a daſh*, or *blot.* (4) *A fault, guilt.* (5) *Remorſe, compunction, trouble.* (6) *Ruin, deſtruction.* (7) *Shame, diſgrace, diſhonour.* (1) Si labes facta ſit, omnemque fructum tulerit, *Ulp.* (2) Labes Privernatis agri, cùm terra deſediſſet, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 43. (3) Sine labe columbæ, *Ov. Met.* 2, 537. (4) Adulterii labe carere, *Id. Amor.* 3, 5, 44. (5) Hunc tu quas labes conſcientiæ putas in animo habuiſſe? *Id. Offic.* 3, 21. (6) = Labes & pernicies provinciæ, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 1. = ruina, *Idem.* (7) Inferre labem integris, *Id.*

Id. pro *Cæl.* 18. = infamia, *Ibid.* = macula, *Id.*

* ‖ Lăbia, æ. f. *unde* in acc. pl. labias, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 41. *Gell.* 10, 4. *Apul. Met.* 3. *id. quod* labium, *A lip.*

Lăbĭdus, a, um. *Slipery, ſlabby.* Labidis itineribus vadere, *Vitruv. proœm. libr.* 6.

‖ Lābĭlis, e. adj. [ad lapſum facilis, ſive ut labatur, ſive ut quis ibi labatur, *Amm.*] *Slipery, or apt to ſlip,* Arnob.

Lăbiōſus, a, um. adj. *Full liped,* Lucr. 4, 1192. ☞ Rarò occ.

LĂBIUM, lābii. n. freq. in plur. [vel ἀπὸ τῦ λάπτειν, i. e. à lambendo; vel ἀπὸ τῦ λαβεῖν, nim. id quo apprehendimus cibos] *A lip.* Differt *labrum & labium,* quòd *labra* modica ſunt, *labia* immodica, unde & *labiones* dicti, non *labrones.* Chariſ. *ex* Vert. Fl. Rurſus *labra* ſunt ſuperiora, *labia* inferiora, *Don.* ex eo quòd inferiora ſunt ferè prominula & immodica in labroſis, potiùs quàm ſuperiora. Denique *labrum* etiam extenditur ad alias res ſign. non item *labium.* Erit ergo labium, *a full lip, the nether lip.*

LĂBO, lăbāre, car. præt. neut. (1) *To totter, to be ready to drop down.* (2) *To bulge,* as a ſhip doth; *to jolt,* as a coach, *&c.* (3) *To fail, to ſhrink.* (4) *To be looſe and apt to fall out.* (5) Met. *To fail, to decay.* (6) *To quail, to flag* in one's courage, or *miſgive.* (7) *To waver and be at a loſs, to heſitate.* (1) 𝔛 Dubii ſtantque labantque pedes, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 678. Labat ariëte crebro Janua, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 492. (2) Labant juſto ſine pondere naves, *Ov. Met.* 1, 163. (3) Genua labant, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 432. (4) Dentes labant, *Celſ.* 7, 12. (5) Si res laſſa labat, itidem amici collabaſcunt, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 17. & *Met.* ¶ 𝔛 In illis animus labat, in hoc conſtat, *In theſe diſeaſes people loſe their ſenſes, in this they do not,* Celſ. (6) Poſtquam apparuit labare plebis animos, *Liv.* 2, 39 *vid. & Curt.* 5, 3, 10. (7) 𝔛 Labat conſilium meum, quod fixum erat, *Cic. Att.* 8, 14.

LĂBOR, lābi, lapſus ſum. dep. (1) *To ſlide, or glide.* (2) *To fly.* (3) *To float.* (4) *To fail.* (5) *To drop,* or *trickle, down.* (6) *To ſlip, or fall.* (7) Met. *To faint away.* (8) *To trip, miſtake,* or *be cut.* (9) *To fall to decay, to grow poor.* (1) Labitur amnis ripa, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 19. *Met.* Labitur ætas, *Ov. Am.* 1, 8, 49. 𝔛 Serpit res, quæ procliviùs cùm ſemel cœpit, labitur, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 12. (2) Voca Zephyros & labere pennis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 223. (3) Medio dum labitur amne, caput & lyram, Hebre, excipis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 51. (4) Labitur uncta vadis abies, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 91. (5) Humor in genas Furtim labitur, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 6. (6) Virg. Æn. 2, 429. (7) Labitur & parvæ fugiunt cum ſanguine vires, *Ov. Met.* 7, 859. (8) = Labi, errare, neſcire, & decipi, & malum & turpe dicimus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 9. (9) Equitem Romanum labentem ſuſtinit re, fide, fortunâ, *Id.* pro *Rab.* ¶ Labi mente, *to be delirious, to rave,* Celſ. 5, 26.

Lăbor, & Lăbos, ōris. m. [à labor, ut *ab* amo amor, id ſc. ex quo labuntur & concidunt vires] (1) *Labour, pains, turmoil, drudgery, any vehement exerciſe* (2) *of the body,* (3) *of the mind,* either *in doing,* or *ſuffering.* (4) Met. *A burden,* or *trouble.* (5) *Anxiety, ſolicitude.* (6) *Diſtreſs, hardſhip, trouble.* (7) *Sickneſs, illneſs.* (8) *The pains of child-birth.* (1) 𝔛 Ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat, *Celſ.* 1, 1. (2) Lycurgi leges laboribus erudiunt juvenem, venando, currendo, eſuriendo, ſitiendo, algendo, æſtuando, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 14. *ubi vid. plura.* (3) *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 6. Animo grandis labos capitur, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 35. (4) = Nemini meus adventus labori aut moleſtiæ fuit, *Cic.* (5) ¶ Cor de labore pectus tundit, *my heart goeth pit-a-pit for fear,* Plaut. Caſ. 2, 6, 63. (6) Labores homini evenerunt optimo, *Id. Capt.* 5, 1, 26. Trojæ ſupremus labos, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 11. (7) 𝔛 Valetudo decreſcit, accreſcit labos, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 1, 4. Sulphuroſi fontes nervorum labores reficiunt, *Vitr.* 8, 3. (8) Lucinæ experta labores, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 340. ¶ = Defectus ſolis varios Lunæque labores, *eclipſes,* Virg. Geor. 2, 478. § Labores ferre, ſuſcipere, ſuſtinere, tolerare, impendere, inſumere, exantlare, *to take pains,* Ap. probos auctores.

Lăbōrans, tis. part. *Labouring,* &c. *Sil.* 6, 117, 13, 617. ¶ Laborans luna, *the moon in eclipſe.* Utero laborans, *being with child,* Hor. Od. 1, 9, 3.

‖ Lăbōrātio, ōnis. f. *A labouring,* Hier. = Elaboratio, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

‖ Lăbōrātior. comp. *More painfully wrought,* Tert. ⟂ Magìs elaboratus.

Lăbōrātur, imp. *A great deal of pains is taken,* Cic. ¶ Laboratum eſt peſtilentiâ, ſiccitate, *there was a great plague, drought,* &c. *Idem.*

Lăbōrātus, a, um. part. paſſ. *Well wrought, with pains and care.* Laboratæ veſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 643. Laborati libri, *Mart.* 4, 33.

☩ Lăbōrĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. *Pains-takeing,* Ov. Met. 9, 285. Epitheton Herculis. Laborifer Praxiteles, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 6, 26. currus, *Id. Theb.* 6, 25.

Lăbōriōſè. adv. iùs, comp. iſſĭmè, ſup. *Painfully, hardly, with much ado.* = Malè & laborioſè, *Catull.* 36, 2. Quò quiſque eſt ſolertior & ingenioſior, eò docet iracundiùs & laborioſiùs, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. com.* 11. = Diligentiſſimè laborioſiſſimèque dicere, *Suet. Cæſ.* 43.

Lăbōriōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus. ſup. (1) *Laborious, pains-takeing; oppreſſed with pain, ſickneſs,* or *ill uſage; takeing much pains.* (2) *Requireing much pains, toilſome, wearyſome, fatigueing.* (1) Laborioſiſſimus hominis ſocius in agriculturâ bos, *Col.* in *proœm.* l. 6 𝔛 Qui perferunt dolores, non miſeros, ſed laborioſos dicimus, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 4. Quid nobis duobus laborioſius? quid magìs exercitum, magìs ſolicitum dici poteſt? *Id* pro *Mil.* 2. (2) Laborioſi nihil tibi operis imperabo, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 9. *ſed variè leg.* Sæpe laborioſior eſt negligentia quàm diligentia, *Col.* 12, 2.

Lăbōro, āre. act. [à labore, ut *ab* honor honoro; à ταλαιπορῶ, Morl.] act. & neut. (1) *To work,* or *make; to labour,* or *take pains.* (2) Met. *To endeavour, to take care.* (3) *To lie under, to be oppreſſed with.* (4) *To be ſick,* or *ill.* (5) *To be at a ſtand.* (6) *To be troubled,* or *concerned.* (7) *To be in danger,* or *diſtreſs.* (8) *To be in want, and put to his ſhifts.* (1) Vulcanus laboret arma tibi, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 279. (2) = Mihi contendendum atque in hoc laborandum eſt, *Cic.* (3) Plurimùm refert invidiâ reus an odio, an contemptu laboret, *Quint.* (4) § Cùm ſine febri laborâſſem, *Cic. Att.* 5, 8. § Cùm ex inteſtinis laborâſſem, *Id. Fam.* 7, 26. frigere, *Col.* 2, 10. à frigore, *Plin.* 32, 10. (5) Queis paria eſſe ferè placuit peccata, laborant Cùm ventum ad verum eſt, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 96. (6) § = Non id ago, neque in eo nunc laboro, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 13. (7) Ut omni parte laborant, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 38. (8) Tuo vitio rerumne labores, Nîl referre putas, *Ib.* 1, 2, 76. ¶ § Animo laborare, *to be in great care,* Cæſ. § Laborare morbo, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 18. § Laborare cauſâ, *to have a bad cauſe, to have the worſt of it at law,* Quint. 4, 1. § Non laboro de nomine, *I care not, I regard not, no matter for the name,* Id.

Lăbos, ōris. m. *Labour, pains,* &c. Quibus objectus eſt labos, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 6. *Vid.* Labor.

† Lābōſus, a, um. adj. [à labe] *Foul, dirty, ſlabby.* = Hoc iter eſt laboſum atque lutoſum, *Lucil.* ⟂ Cœnoſus, fœdus.

* ‖ Labrātum, i. n. [à labrum] *A kiſſing of the hand,* or *ſkirt, of the emperour's garment,* Dig.

* Labrōſus, a, um. adj. (1) † *Haveing great lips.* (2) *Haveing brims like lips.* (1) Litt. *ex* Lucil. (2) Ferramentum in ſummâ parte labroſum, *Celſ.* 7, 26.

* Labrum, i. n. [*qu.* lavabrum, *i. e.* vas in quo lavatur] (1) *A batheing tub.* (2) *A vat* for wine, oil, *&c. a ciſtern, a brewer's cooler.* (3) *A lip, the brim* of a veſſel, or *brink* of a ditch, river, *&c.* (1) Labrum ſi in balneo non eſt, fac ut ſit, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 20. (2) Spumat plenis vindemia labris, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 6. Labrum olearium, *Cato,* 13. (3) Nec dum illis labra admovi, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 43. Labra doliorum circumlinas, *Cato.* Summa labra foſſæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 72. ¶ Labris primoribus deguſtare, *to have a ſmatch,* or *ſmattering ſkill, of a thing,* Prov. *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 12. Hæc à labris argento circumcludunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 28. *They tip them with ſilver.*

* Labrum venereum. *Fullers weed,* or *teazel,* which tuckers uſe, *Plin.* 25, 13.

* Labrus, i. m. [à λαβρὸς, vorax] *A kind of ravenous fiſh,* Plin. 32, 11. *qui &* labrax.

* Labruſca, æ. f. & Labruſcum, i. n. [quòd in agrorum labris, *i. e.* marginibus, naſcatur] *The weed called wildvine.* Labruſca raris racemis ſparſit antrum, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 7. Denſa labruſca petuntur, *Id.* in *Culice,* 52.

Lăburnum, i. n. *A kind of ſhrub, the bloſſom whereof bees will not taſte,* Plin. 16, 18.

* Lăbўrinthæus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, a labyrinth,* Catull. 62, 114.

LĂBЎRINTHUS, i. m. [apud *Heſ.* λάβιρος eſt βίθυνος, *i. e.* ſovea, ubi aliquid capitur, à λαβεῖν, & inde λαβύρινθος] (1) *A labyrinth,* or *maze;* a place full of turnings and windings, made ſo that one could not get out again without a guide, *or* clue of thread, to direct one. (2) ‖ *An oration,* or *any thing that is difficult,* or *intricate.* (1) Cretâ labyrinthus in altâ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 588. (2) Boët. *de* Conſ. Phil. 3. Proſ. 12.

* LAC, ctis. n. & lacte, is, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 30. [à γάλα, γάλακτος per Aphær. *pro* glao, glactis; quomodo *Homero* γλάγος dic.] *Milk.* ¶ Lac recens, *new milk,* Plin. Preſſum lac, *cheeſe curds,* Virg. Ecl. 1, 82. ☩ Coacti maſſa lactis, *a cheeſe,* Ov. Met. 8, 666. Coït lac, *it curdles,* Plin. ☩ Depulſus lacte, *weaned,* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 14. § Lac bubulum, aſininum, humanum, *cows, aſſes, womens, milk,* Plin. Pubertes herbæ nigri cum lacte veneni, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 514. ¶ ‖ Flos, cremor, pingue, lactis, *cream,* Jun. Alſo *the juice of any herb; the ſoft pulp in nuts, figs,* &c. Lamina mollis adhuc tenero eſt in lacte quod intrà eſt, *Ov.* in *Nuce,* 95. Ficus lactis, *Id.* Fruges lactentes, *Propert.* 4, 2, 14.

‖ Lacca, æ. f. *Knots,* or *ſwellings, of veins in catties hips,* or *legs,* when the ſkin is puffed up like a bladder, in which caſe they are to be let blood. § *An indian drug, lack,* uſed by phyſicians and painters for its ſcarlet die, *Veget.*

* LĂCER, ĕra, um. adj. [ex λακὶς, Gr. *i. e.* fiſſura, *vel* ſciſſura] act. & paſſ. (1) *Tearing, rending.* (2) *Torn, rent,* § of a man's body; *mangled, maimed, diſmembered, diſabled, ſhattered, battered, rent, ragged, tattered all to pieces, torn, diſheveled.* (3) Met. *Scattered, diſperſed.* (1) Suos artus lacero divellere morſu Cœpit, *Ov. Met.* 8, 877. (2) Deïphobum vidit lacerum crudeliter ora, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 495. Laceras puppes refeci, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 45. Laceri crines, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 133. (3) = Sparſas atque laceras gentilitates colligere, *Plin. Paneg.* 39.

* Lăcĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *Which may be torn,* or *rent,* &c. Corpus lacerabile, *Auſon,* 15, 17. ⟂ Lacer.

* Lăcĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be torn to pieces.* Subornavit qui ingredientem curiam, repentè hoſtem publicum appellantes invaderent graphiiſque confoſſum lacerandum cæteris traderent, *Cæſ. Calig.* 28. Laceranda nubes, *Luc.* 10, 45.

* Lăcĕrans, tis. part. *Rending, tearing.* Ora manu lacerans, *Sil.* 8, 153. Lacerantes pectora, *Lucan.* 9, 133.

* Lăcĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tearing, rending, mangleing,* or *ſcratching.* Laceratio corporum, *Liv.* 7, 4. Mortuorum laceratio, *Celſ. præf.*

* ‖ Lăcĕrātor, ōris. m. *He that teareth,* Auguſt.

* † Lăcĕrātrix, īcis. f. *She that teareth,* Macer. 2, 6.

* Lăcĕrātus, a, um. part. *Torn, rent, pulled in pieces, tattered, ragged, mangled,* Ov. Met. 3, 722. Laceratum virgis tergum, *Liv.* 26, 13.

Lăcerna, æ. f. *A rocket,* or *rideing coat; a cloak for men,* or *women, to keep off rain and cold,* Paterc. 2, 70. *and to be worn either ſide outward; a caſſock, cowl,* or *hood,* Mart. 14, 132. Juv. 3, 148.

Lăcernātus, a, um. part. *Cloaked; wearing ſuch a caſſock, or rocket.* Lacernatæ dum ſe jactaret amicæ, *Juv.* 1, 62.

* Lăcĕro, āre. [*ex* lacer] *To rend, tear, mangle, or pull in pieces; to diſmember, to laviſh and ſpend riotouſly,* ¶ Lacerare diem, *to miſſpend the day,* or *ſpend it about nought,* Plaut. Aſin. 2, 2, 25. rem, *to waſte his eſtate,* Id. Merc. prol. 48. Lacerare unguibus, *to ſcratch,* Cic. Lacerare virgis, *to laſh one,* Liv. 3, 58. Lacerare probris, *to rail at,* or *revile, one,* Id. 31, 6. Lacerare famam alicujus, *to blemiſh his reputation,* Liv. 38, 54.

* Lăcĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be torn.* = Diſcerpi & lacerari, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 11.

* ‖ Lăcĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of tatters, ragged,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul. + Pannoſus.

Lăcerta, æ. f. [*à* laceratus] (1) *A lizard, a newt.* (2) *A kind of ſea fiſh.* (1) Lacertæ virides, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23. (2) Ad captandas lacertas tempeſtates idoneæ, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 6.

Lăcertōſus, a, um. adj. *Brawny, ſinewy, ſtrong.* Lacertoſi fodiebant arva coloni, *Ov. Met.* 11, 33. Centurio pugnax, & lacertoſus, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 9.

‖ Lăcertŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* lacertus] *A kind of marchpane made in the ſhape of one's arm,* or *of a lizard.*

Lăcertus, i. m. (1) *An arm, the arm from the elbow to the wriſt; the brawn,* or *ſinews, of the arms,* or *thighs.* (2) Meton. *Strength.* (3) *The vehemence and force of an oration.* (4) *A lizard,* or *newt.* (5) *A kind of cheap fiſh uſually ſalted.* (1) Implicuitque ſuos circum mea colla lacertos, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 18, 9. (2) Sub Trojano principe movit lacertos populus Romanus, *Flor. prol. extr.* (3) = Amentatas haſtas, oratoriis lacertis viribuſque torquere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 57. (4) Virides occulant ſpineta lacertos, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 9. (5) Piſces ex quibus ſalſamenta fiunt, qualis lacertus, *Celſ.* 2, 18. Dum Saxetani ponatur cauda lacerti, *Mart.* 7, 77. ☞ *De variis lacertorum generibus, conſule, ſi libitum fuerit,* Plin. 32, ult.

Lăceſſendus, a, um. part. *To be attacked,* or *provoked.* At Cæſar neque reſiſtentes tanto collis aſcenſu laceſſendos judicabat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 14.

Lăceſſens, tis. part. *Attacking, provokeing.* Gaditanos bello laceſſentibus, *Juſt.* 44, 5. *conf. Liv.* 21, 11. & 27, 12.

† Lăceſſim. præt. per Syncop. *pro* laceſſiverim; & laceſſiſſe *pro* laceſſiviſſe, & laceſsêrunt *pro* laceſſiverunt.

Lăceſsītūrus, a, um. part. *About to attack.* Nec pop. Rom. nec ſocios pop. R. ultro laceſſituri bello, *Liv.* 28, 28.

Lăceſsītus, a, um. part. [*à* laceſſor] *Expoſed, abuſed, provoked, ſtired up, exaſperated, attacked.* Doluêre cruento Dente laceſſiti, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 151. Laceſſitum mare, *Luc.* 3, 193.

Lăceſſo, ĕre, īvi & i, ītum. act. [*ex* lacio, ſc. *ex à* facio, faceſſo] (1) *To put,* or *drive, forward.* (2) *To provoke, to ſtir up*; either by fact, word, voice, *or* writeing; in a good, *or* bad, ſenſe. (3) *To ſet upon one, to challenge one, to abuſe with ill language, to teaze and trouble.* (4) *To put forward.* (5) *To ſtamp and tear.* (6) *To importune,* or *requeſt.* (7) *To injure,* or *wrong.* (8) *To diſturb,* or *trouble.* (9) *To do a thing frequently.* (1) Stimulo laceſſere juvencum, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) 𝔛 = Me amabis, & ſcripto aliquo laceſſes, ego enim faciliùs reſpondere poſſum, quàm provocare, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 20. (3) Efficiam poſthac ne quenquam voce laceſſas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 53. = Inde lego, Phœbumque cio, muſamque laceſſo, *Mart.* 4, 90. (4) 𝔛 § Hos ſermones laceſſivi nunquam, ſed non valde repreſſi, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. § Laceſſere jurgiis, injurgiis, *Liv.* vi, ferro, *Cic.* (6) Campum laceſſit taurus, *Stat. Th.* 12, 604. (6) Nihil ſupra deos laceſſo, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 12. (7) = Laceſſis Pirithoüm, violaſque deos, *Ov. Met.* 12, 228. (8) Non ira eum torquebit, non laceſſet ſuſpicio, *Sen.* (9) Laceſſit pelagus carinâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 7. § Laceſſere pugnam, *Liv.* 37, 16. certamen, *Id.* 44, 4. ad pugnam, *Id.* 2, 45.

Lăceſſor, i. *Curt.* & Lăceſſior, īri, ītus ſum. paſſ. *To be provoked, ſtired, encouraged,* or *moved,* &c. Solent cœli novitate laceſſiri, *Col.* 9, 8.

* Lăchăniſſo, āre. neut. [λαχανίζω, Gr.] *To be feeble, weak,* or *faint,* Suet. *in* Aug. 87.

* † Lăchăno, āre, *vel* ĕre. act. *To feed with worts,* or *potherbs.* ¶ Lachanam vos, *I will feed you with worts,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 33.

* ‖ Lăchănum, i. n. [*ex* λαχαίνειν. fodere] *All kind of potherbs, worts,* &c. *that are good to eat,* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 124. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* laganum.

* Lachrȳma, æ. f. primâ communi [*à* δάκρυμα, Gr.] *A tear* in weeping, &c. = In noſtro omnium fletu nullam Milonis lacrymam aſpexiſtis, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 34. ¶ Effundi in lachrymas, *to burſt out in tears, to fall a weeping,* Tac. Ann. 3, 23, 1. (2) Alſo *the moiſture,* or *droping, of a tree, that turneth to gum; gum drops,* Plin. 11, 6. ☞ *Rectè ſcrib.* lacryma *ſine aſpiratione, vid. Gell.* 2, 3.

* Lachrȳmābĭlis, e. adj. *Sad, fit to be bewailed,* or *wept for.* Lachrymabile bellum, *Ov. Met.* 8, 44. tempus, *Id. Triſt.* 5, 12, 1. nomen, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 718.

* Lachrȳmābundus, a, um. adj. *Weeping ripe, ready to weep,* Liv. 3, 46.

* Lachrȳmandus, a, um. part. *To be wept,* or *lamented.* Ne non mœrentibus Argos Exequiis lachrymandus eat? *Stat. Theb.* 9, 100. Jamque ægra timoris Roma tuos numeret lachrymandos matribus annos, *Sil.* 3, 73.

* Lachrȳmans, tis. part. (1) *Weeping.* (2) *Droping.* (1) Cic. Verr. 5. (2) 𝔛 Lachrymantes calamos inſeri non oportet, non magìs quàm aridos, *Plin.* 17, 14.

* Lachrȳmātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A weeping, a ſheding of tears.* (2) *A droping of moiſture, gum,* &c. (1) ¶ Oculorum lachrymationes, *Plin. proœm. lib.* 23. *a runing of the eyes.* (2) Id. 11, 37.

* ‖ Lachrȳmātor, ōris. m. *He that weepeth,* Aug. + Qui lachrymat.

* Lachrȳmātus, a, um. part. *Diſtilled,* or *droped out of the bark.* Lachrymatæ cortice myrrhæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 339.

* Lachrȳmo, āre. neut. & Lachrȳmor, āri. dep. *To weep, to cry, to ſhed tears, to drop with moiſture.* Oh, lachrymo gaudio, *Ter. Adelph.* 33, 55. Ecquis fuit, quin lachrymaretur? *Cic. Verr.* 5, 46. Lachrymandum eſt, non plorandum, *Sen. Ep.* 63.

* ‖ Lachrȳmōsè, *vel potiùs* Lacrȳmōsè, *vel* Lacrŭmosè. adv. *Weepingly, as though he wept,* Plin. 16, 43. *ubi Hard. leg.* laciniosè.

* Lachrȳmōſus, *vel* Lacrȳmōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of tears, weeping.* (2) Met. *Sad, doleful.* (3) *That would make one weep.* (1) Oculi lachrymoſi, *Plin.* 29, 6. (2) Bellum lachrymoſum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 21, 13. (3) Fumus lachrymoſus, *Id. Sat.* 1, 5, 80.

* Lachrȳmŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* lachryma] *A little tear.* Una falſa lachrymula, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 22.

LĂCĬNIA, æ. f. [*à* lacino] (1) *The lappet,* or *flap, of a gown; the guard, hem,* or *fringe, of a garment.* (2) ‖ *A jagg, piece,* or *ſnip; a clout,* or *rag.* (3) *A ſeparate fold.* (4) *A ſurname of Juno.* (1) Sume laciniam, atque abſterge ſudorem tibi, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 16. interp. Serv. In laciniâ ſervans ex menſâ ſecundâ ſemina, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. (2) Feſt. (3) In lacinias pecus ægrotum diſtribui jubet, *Col.* 7, 5. (4) Liv. 42, 3.

‖ Lăcĭniātim. adv. *Scattering-wiſe, by pieces,* Apul. Met. 8, p. 247.

‖ Lăcĭniātus, a, um. part. *Hemed, plaited, gathered, ruffled,* Poſter.

‖ Lăcĭnio, & Lăcĭno, āre. act. *To make holes; to pourtray,* or *deſcribe,* Apul Met. 10, p. 347. *Vid.* Lancino.

‖ Lăcĭniōsè. adv. *Jaggedly,* Plin. 16, 43. *Vulgò* lachrymosè.

‖ Lăcĭniōſus, a, um. adj. *Cut in ſundry faſhions, jagged, crumpled, full of plaits, turning and winding diverſe ways,* Met. *intricate.* Sermo lacinioſus, *Tert.* 𝔛 Expeditus, *Apul.*

* † Lăcio, ĕre. act. [*à* λακίζω, Gr. *i. e.* θωπεύω, adulor, *Heſ.* fut. prim. λακιῶ] *To bring one into a ſnare, to deceive, to allure, to decoy, chouſe, wheedle,* or *trepan.* ☞ De præt. & ſup. vix conſtat, quia verbum ipſum in deſuetudinem abiit, præterquam in compp.

* Lăcōnĭcum, i. n. *ſc.* hypocauſtum, *A ſtew hothouſe,* or *drybain,* Cic. Attic. 4, 10. Celſ. 1, 3. Vitr. 5, 10.

* Lăcōnĭcus, a, um. adj. [Λακωνικὸς, Gr.] *Lacedæmonian.* Laconica purpura, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 7.

* Lăcōniſmus, i. m. *A ſhort way of ſpeaking,* ſuch as the Lacedæmonians uſed. Non imitor λακωνισμὸν tuum? altera jam pagella procedit, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 25.

* ‖ Lacŏtŏmus, i. m. [λακότομος, Gr.] *A term in dialing,* Vitruv. 9, 8. where Turnebus readeth, *læotomus,* which ſeemeth right; *a line that cuteth the left ſemicircle*

* LACRȲMA, æ. f. *it.* Lacrŭma, & Lacrĭma, vett. codd. & ‖ Dacrȳma, *Feſt. A tear. Vid.* Lachryma.

* Lacrȳmōſus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Lachrymoſus.

‖ Lacta, æ. f. *A kind of caſſia; al. ſcrib.* leda, *vel* lada, *Plin.* 12, 19.

* Lactans, tis. part. [*à* lacto] *Milch, that hath milk, that giveth ſuck.* Dandum hordeum uſque quoad erunt lactantes, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. Lactantia ubera mammarum, *Lucr.* 5, 883.

* Lactantia, um. n. pl. *All things that have milk in them, white meats,* Celſ. 2, 28.

* Lactāria, æ. f. [*à* lacte] *The herb tithymal, ſpurge,* or *milkweed,* Plin. 26, 8.

* ‖ Lactārium, i. n. *A dairyhouſe,* Litt. *ex* Col.

* Lactārius, a, um. adj. *That is made of milk,* or *giveth milk.* ¶ Bos lactaria, *a milch cow,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1. ‖ Lactaria columna, *a place in the herb market, where they brought children to be fed with milk,* Feſt.

* ‖ Lactārius, i. m. *A dairyman, a milkman, one that ſelleth milkmeats,* as butter, cheeſe, &c. Lampr.

* ‖ Lactātio, ōnis. f. *An enticeing,* or *allureing,* Aug. + Allectatio.

* Lactātus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* lacto] *A giveing of milk, a ſuckleing of young.* Lactatu pingueſcere, *Plin.* 32, 10.

* † Lacte, is. n. *Milk.* Non lacte lacti ſimilius eſt, *Plaut Menæch.* 5, 9, 30. Candidum lacte papillâ cùm fluit, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* + Lac.

* Lactens, tis. part. [*à* lacteo] (1) *Sucking, hanging at the breaſt, a ſuckling.* (2) *Having milk in it.* (1) Romulus lactens, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 8. Vituli lactentes, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 624. *conf. Liv.* 22, 1. (2) ¶ Frumenta lactentia, *young tender corn with a kind of milk in it,* Virg. Geor. 1, 315. Lactentia *eatables made of milk,* Celſ. 2, 28.

* Lacteo, ēre. neut. *To ſuck milk out of a dug.* ☞ Vix leg. niſi in part. *lactens,* quod vid.

* Lacteŏlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* lacteus] *Milkwhite, fair.* Lacteola puella, *Catull.* 53, 27.

* Lactes, ium. f. pl. [*à* ſing. lactis] *the ſmall guts, by which the meat paſſeth firſt out of the ſtomach; the left roe,* or *milt, of fiſh.* Venio laxis lactibus, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 40.

* Lacteſco, ĕre. incept. [*à* lacteo] (1) *To become like milk, to be turned into milk.* (2) *To have milk, to grow milch.* (1) Omnis ferè matrum cibus lacteſcit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 51. (2) Aſinæ prægnantes continuò lacteſcunt, *Plin.* 11, 41.

* Lacteus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *like, milk; white, milky.* Liquor lacteus, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 18. Colla lactea, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 660. Lacteus porcus, *Mart.* 3, 47, 12. humor, *Lucr.* 1, 259. ¶ Lacteus orbis, *Cic. S. Scip.* 3. circulus, *Plin.* 2, 23. *the milky way.*

* ‖ Lactĭcĭnia, ōrum. n. pl. *White meats made of milk,* Cæl. Rhod. + Lactantia.

* Lactĭcŏlor, ōris. adj. *White, of the colour of milk.* Aut cunctis pariter verſibus oblinat fulvam lacticolor ſpongia ſepiam, *Auſon. Epiſt.* 7, 55. + Lacteus, lacteolus.

* † Lactis, is. f. *Milk.* Oves quæ nec lactem, nec lanam ullam habent, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 16.

* ‖ Lactis, is. f. *Priſc. unde* lactes [ita dict. *à* lacte] *The ſmall guts.* Prob. Singulari uſus Titinius. ¶ Lactis agnina, *a lamb's chitterling.*

Lacto, āre. freq. [*à* lacio] *To allure,* or *deceive, with fair words; to cog,* or *cajole; to wheedle,*

dle, or trepan; to fool one. Niſi me lactâſſes amantem, & falsâ ſpe produceres, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 24.

• Lacto, āre. act. [à lacte] *i. e.* lac præbere, *unde* Lactans deus, *Varr.* qui ſegetes facit lacteſcere] *To give ſuck, to feed with milk, to ſuckle,* Varr.

• Lactūca, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd abundantiâ lactis exuberat, ſeu quòd nutrientes fœminas lacte implet, *Varr.*] *The herb lettuce,* Plin. 19, 8. ¶ ‖ Lactuca ſeſſilis, *cabbage lettuce.* Lactuca leporina, *a ſort of ſow thiſtle,* Apul.

• Lactūcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little lettuce.* Teneris frondens lactucula fibris, *Col.* 10, 111.

• ‖ Lăcŭlātus, a, um. part. *Which hath the picture of pools, or lakes, woven, or wrought, with a needle in it,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

• ‖ Lăcŭlor, āri. paſſ. [qu. à lacula, dim. à lacu] ¶ Modico mento laculatur, *parted with a dimple in the chin,* Apul. Florid. 2.

• Lăcūna, æ. f. [à lacu, *Feſt.*] (1) *A ditch wherein water ſtandeth, a puddle,* or *dike; a furrow, or trench, for a drain.* (2) *Any little hole,* or *hollow place.* (3) ‖ *The ſlit in the upper lip.* (4) Met. *A defect,* or *want.* (5) ‖ *A gap, or empty place, when any thing is wanting in an authour.* (1) Sudant humore lacunæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 117. (2) Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3. (3) Lact. *ap.* Cal. (4) Vide, quæſo, ne qua lacuna ſit in auro, *Cic. Att.* 12, 6. (5) *Eraſm.* ad imitationem loci Ciceronis proximè laudati. ¶ Lacuna famæ, *a blemiſh in one's good name,* Gell. 1, 3.

• Lăcūnar, āris. n. Contignatio exſculpta lignorum interſtitiis, lacuum ſive lacunarum, ſpeciem præbens (1) *A cieled roof, arched, freted,* or *ſet off with diſtance of rafters like pits.* (2) *The main beam of the houſe, arched,* or *embowed.* (1) Vitruv. 7, 2. (2) Non aureum Meâ renidet in domo lacunar, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18.

• Lăcūnātus, a, um. part. *Wrought with fretwork, made hollow, as it were with ditches and gutters,* Plin 15, 10.

• Lăcūno, āre. act. [à lacuna] *To pit, to fret, to chamfer, to work with fretwork.* Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ, *Ov. Met.* 8, 563.

• Lăcūnōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of ditches,* or *holes; uneven, ruged, pited,* Cic. N. D. 2, 18.

• Lăcus, i. & ûs. [à Gr. λάκκος] (1) *A lake, or ſtanding pool; a place allways full of water; a deep ditch, a mere, a pool.* (2) *A vat,* or *great veſſel, into which the wine ran after it was preſſed,* and may be uſed for *a veſſel wherein beer, ale, &c. is ſet a cooling when brewed; a cooler.* (3) † *The main beam of the houſe.* (4) *A corn trough, or a corn bin.* (5) ‖ *A ſmith's trough.* (1) Lacu fluvius ſe condidit alto, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 66. Averni lacus, *Cic.* ✠ Refert à fonte bibatur Qui fluit, an pigro, quæ ſtupet unda, lacu, *Mart.* 9, 101. ✠ Piſces ex ſtagno, vel lacu, vel flumine, graviores ſunt, *Celſ.* 2, 18. (2) De lacu quàm recentiſſimum addito muſtum in amphoram, *Col.* 12, 29. (3) Reſultant ædéſque, lacúſque, *Luc.* (4) Col. 1, 6. (5) Jun.

• Lăcuſcŭlus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little lake,* or *ditch.* (2) *A ſmall vat.* (1) Col. 4, 8. (2) Id. 12, 50, 5.

• ‖ Lăcuſtris, e. adj. *Belonging to a pool,* or *lake,* Litt. *ſed unde hauſit incertum.*

Lăcūturris, is. f. braſſicæ ſpecies in valle Aricinâ, ubi quondam fuit *lacus* turriſque, *A large ſort of cabbage, a coul-flower,* Plin. 19, 8.

Lăcūturrius, a, um. adj. *ut* ¶ braſſica lacuturria, *A large coulwort, a ſavoy,* Plin. 19, 8.

Lădănum, i. n. *Marc.* corripit primam. *A gum made of the fat dew that is gathered from the leaves of a ſhrub called* lada, *Plin.* 12, 17. and is uſed in pomanders, *Celſ.* 5, 26.

Lædens, tis. part. *Hurting.* Lædentia pectus Vincula, *Ov. Rem. A.* 294. *conf. Sil.* 13, 4.

LÆDO, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [de cujus etymo nihil comperti] (1) *To hurt* by wound, blow, *or* otherwiſe. (2) *To injure, to do diſpleaſure to,* by any way. (3) *To infect.* (4) *To violate.* (5) *To find fault with, to put a wrong conſtruction upon.* (6) *To offend, to trouble, to annoy.* (1) Ne indigna lædi crura ſecent ſentes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 508. Nec teneras curſu læſiſſet ariſtas, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 809. (2) Memini cùm dicto haud audebat, facto nunc lædat licèt, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 52. (3) Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia lædent, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 51. (4) Non venère externâ ſocialia fœdera lædam, *Ov. Met.* 14, 380. (5) Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 80. (6) Quæ lædunt oculos feſtinas demere, *Id. Epiſt.* 1, 2, 38. Si te pulvis ſtrepitúſque rotarum, Si lædat caupona, *Id. Epiſt.* 1, 17, 7. ¶ Lædere famam, *to ſpeak ill of one,* Cic. *pro* Clu. 5. Lædere fidem, *to break his promiſe,* or *to be worſe than his word,* Id. *pro* S. R. 38.

Lædor, i. paſſ. *To be hurt.* Iſque cibus ſi jejunio caput læditur, aſſumendus etiam medio die eſt, *Celſ.* 1, 4.

• Lælaps, is. m. [à Gr. λαῖλαψ, turbo; ita dict. ab impetu] *Storm, ſwift,* a dog's name. Trux cum Lælape Theron, *Ov. Met.* 3, 211.

• LÆNA, æ. f. veſtis lanea, *Varr.* [ſed eſt ex Gr. χλαῖνα, quod ἀπὸ τῦ χλιαίνειν, *i. e.* calefaciendo] (1) *A ſoldier's leaguer cloak,* according to *Non.* who miſtaketh it for *chlamys*; but *Servius, Feſt.* and *Varr.* himſelf take it for (2) *a rough gaberdine.* (3) *A frieze caſſock, a prieſt's cope,* wherein he ſacrificed. (1) Ardebat murice læna, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 262. (2) Plurima ſunt, quæ Non audent homines pertuſâ dicere lænâ, *Juv.* 5, 131. (3) *Hinc Popilius cognominatus* Lænas, *cujus hiſtoriam videre licet ap.* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 14.

Læſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hurting,* or *annoying,* Cic. *de* Or. 3, 53.

‖ Læſūra, æ. f. *A hurt, loſs,* or *damage,* Tert. ⸸ Læſio.

Læſūrus, a, um. part. *About to hurt.* Ignarum nunquam læſura clientem, *Claud.* 2. in pr. *Conf. Stil.* 48. deos & ducem, *Lucan.* 3, 151.

Læſus, a, um. part. (1) *Hurt.* (2) *Rent, torn.* (3) *Violated.* (4) *Wronged, offended, annoyed,* &c. (1) Læſus dente ſerpentium, *Plin.* 28, 3. Seges læſa grandine, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 322. (2) Læſæ veſtes, *Id. F.* 3, 821. (3) Læſa fides, *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 4. (4) Læſum numen, *Ov. Tr.* 3, 6, 23. ¶ Læſa pudicitia, *a cracked maidenhead,* Id. Ep. 5, 104. Læſa majeſtas, *treaſon,* Suet. Res læſæ, *adverſity,* Ov. Triſt. 1, 5, 35.

Lætābĭlis, e. adj. *Glad, joyfull, that whereof one is glad, gladſome, joyous.* Quid habet iſta res aut lætabile, aut glorioſum? *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 21. Factum lætabile cunctis, *Ov. M.* 9, 255. Jus lætabile prolis, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 21. ſidus, *Val. Flac.* 6, 606.

‖ Lætābundus, a, um. adj. *Very merry and pleaſant,* Gell. 11, 15.

Lætāmen, ĭnis. n. [ita dict. quòd faciat lætas ſegetes, ut loqu. *Virg*] *Compoſt, dung,* or *muck, laid in a field; manure,* Ap. R. R. ſcript.

Lætandus, a, um. part. *To be rejoiced at.* ✠ Lætandum magis, quàm dolendum caſum tuum puto, *Sall. B. J.* 14.

Lætans, tis. part. *Rejoiceing.* Animus lætans, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 9. Pectus lætans, *Catull.* 62, 221.

‖ Lætanter. adv. *pro* lætè. *Joyfully, rejoiceingly,* Lamp. ⸸ Lætè.

‖ Lætaſter, i. m, *A frolickſome youth, a pleaſant fellow, a merry companion,* Feſt.

Lætātio, ōnis. f. *Merryneſs.* Neque hoſtibus diutina lætatio, neque ipſis longior dolor relinquatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 52. = Lætitia.

Lætātus, a, um. part. *Haveing rejoiced.* Lætatus ut ille Suſtulit in Tyriâ reptantem in veſte nepotem, *Claud. ſec. conſ. Stil.* 179.

Lætè, iùs, iſsĭmè. adv. (1) *Merryly, gladly, pleaſantly.* (2) *Fruitfully, abundantly.* (1) Lætè tulit, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 9. Nullum opus milites lætiùs fecêre, *Juſt.* 12, 8. ✠ Lætè, an ſeverè dicere, *Quint.* 8, 3. (2) Lætiùs frondebit, *Col.* 5, 9.

Lætĭfĭcans, tis. part. *Makeing glad.* Unde ego omnes hilaros, lubentes, lætificantes faciam ut fiant, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 1, 8.

‖ Lætĭfĭcātor, ōris. m. *He that maketh one merry,* Tert. ⸸ Qui lætatur.

Lætĭfĭco, āre. act. *i. e.* lætum facio. (1) *To rejoice one, or make one glad.* (2) *To battle the ground, and make it fruitfull.* (1) Sol terram lætificat, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. Non illum gloria pulſi Lætificat Magni, *Lucan.* 3, 49. (2) Plin. 17, 9.

Lætĭfĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be rejoiced,* or *made glad.* Alii lætificantur meo malo, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 15.

⊕ Lætĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That maketh glad.* Lætificæ vites, *Antiq. poëta* ap. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28. Lætifici plauſus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 531. fœtus, *Lucr.* 1, 193.

† Lætiſco, ĕre, incept. *To become glad,* Non. 2, 494. ⸸ Lætus fio.

Lætĭtia, æ. f. [à lætus] (1) *Joy, gladneſs, mirth, pleaſantneſs.* (2) Met. *Fruitfulneſs, abundance.* (1) ¶ Afficere lætitiâ, *to make one glad,* Cic. *pro* Milon. 28. (2) Loci lætitia plures palmites deſiderat, exilitas pauciores, *Col.* 4, 21.

† Lætĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Idem,* Accius *ap.* Non. 2, 487.

Lætor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [à lætus] *To be glad,* or *merry; to rejoice.* = Gaudeo vehementérque lætor, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 47. toto pectore, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 8, 65. præclaris operibus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. Lætaris tu in omnium gemitu, *Id. Verr.* 5, 46.

‖ Læto, as. neut. *To be glad,* Non. 2, 494.

LÆTUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. iſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Glad, merry, frolickſome, cheerfull, joyous, pleaſant, delightſome.* (2) *Lucky, fortunate.* (3) Of fields, *Plentyfull, fruitfull, verdant.* (4) Of cattle, *Fat, in good likeing.* (5) *Wellcome acceptable.* (6) *Briſk, lively.* (7) *Willing.* (8) *Swift.* (1) = Interea alacer atque lætus. *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 24. Lætæ urbes, *Lucr.* 1, 256. Læta indoles, *Quint.* 2, 4. (2) ✠ Miſcentur triſtia lætis, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 463. (3) Lætas ſegetes ruſtici dicunt, *Cic.* de *Or.* 3, 88. Tellus juſto lætior, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 252. ✠ Olea ſerenda agro ſicco per ſementim, læto per ver, *Cato,* 61. Læta paſcua, *Liv.* 24, 3. (4) Armenta læta, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 144. (5) Cædem ejus lætam fuiſſe Muciano accepimus, *Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, 5, 74. Incrementum imperii lætiſſimum, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, 2. (6) Lætos oculis afflârat honores, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 595. (7) Inſpice ſi poſſim donata reponere lætus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 40. (8) Lætus Eöis Eurus equis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 417.

• Læva, æ. f. [*ex* λαιὸς, digamma interpoſito] *The left hand.* ✠ Dextrâ montibus, lævâ Tiberi amne ſeptus, *Liv.* 4.

Lævandus, a, um. part. *To be made ſmooth.* Frons oſſis, quam ſerrula exaſperavit, lævanda eſt, *Celſ.* 7, 33.

‖ Lævātior, us. *Made ſmoother,* Gell. 17, 8. ⸸ Lævior.

• Lævè. adv. [à lævus] *Dully, heavyly,* Hor. Epiſt. 1, 7, 52.

Lævĭgātio, ōnis. f. *A ſlicking,* or *makeing plain,* Vitruv. 7, 1.

‖ Lævĭgātor, ōris. m. *He that maketh ſmooth,* Capell. ⸸ Qui lævigat.

‖ Lævĭgātōrius, a, um. adj. *That which maketh ſmooth.* ¶ Lapis lævigatorius, *a ſlickſtone,* Jun.

Lævĭgātus, a, um. part. *Planed, made ſmooth.* Commiſſuræ calce vivâ ex oleo lævigatæ, *Plin.* 31, 6. ‖ Quod & lævigatius & ſpiſſius eſt, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 12.

Lævĭgo, āre. act. [*quaſi* lævè ago] *To ſmooth,* or *ſlick; to plane, to poliſh; to looſen, and make to go to ſtool,* Plin. 13, 12. Varr. R. R. 3, 11.

LÆVIS, *vel* levis, e. adj. or, comp. iſſĭmus, ſup. *Smooth, ſlick, ſoft; bare, bald, without hair.* ✠ Corpuſcula alia lævia, alia aſpera, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. § Aſpera miſta lævibus, *Lucr.* Vir lævior feminâ, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 437. ☞ Læve, *etiam ponitur pro* lævitas, *ſmoothneſs.* Externi ne quid valeat per læve morari, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 87. Ut per læve ſeveros Effundat junctura ungues, *Perſ.* 1, 64.

Lævĭtas, ātis. f. *Slickneſs, plainneſs, ſmoothneſs.* ¶ Lævitas inteſtinorum, *a flux, or lax,* called alſo *lienteria,* Celſ. 4, 19.

Lævo, āre. act. *To make ſmooth, to ſmooth.* Pars teretes lævare manu ac diſponere menſas, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 519.

Lævor, āri. paſſ. *To be made ſmooth.* = Os radi & lævari ſatis eſt, *Celſ.* 8, 3.

Lævor, ōris. m. *Smoothneſs, ſoftneſs.* Spectatur in chartis tenuitas, denſitas, candor, lævor, *Plin.* 9, 35. Conſiderare duritiem, mollitiem, lævorem, contactum, *Celſ.* in *præf.* ✠ aſperitas, *Lucr.*

‖ Lævorſum. adv. [*ex* lævus, & verſum] *Towards the left hand,* Apul. Florid. p. 760. = Siniſtrorſum.

* Lævus, a, um. adj. [*ex* λαιὸς, digam. interpoſ.] (1) *Left, on the left ſide.* (2) *Fooliſh, ſilly.* (3) *Unlucky, inconvenient, unſeaſonable.* (4) In cœleſt. augur. *Proſperous, propitious, lucky.* (1) Ex humero lævo dependet amictus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 301. (2) Si mens non læva fuiſſet, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 16. (3) Tempore lævo Interpellare, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 4. (4) Intonuit lævum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 693. Læva exiſtimantur, quoniam lævâ parte mundi ortus eſt, *Plin.* 2, 54. = Si quem Numina læva ſinunt, auditque vocatus Apollo, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 7.

* Lăgănum, i. n. [λάγανον, Gr.] *A thin cake made of fine flour, oil,* &c. *a fritter,* or *pan cake; a plumcake,* or *ſimnel,* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 111. *ubi al.* lachanum.

* Lăgēna, æ. f. [*à* Gr. λάγηνος, poculi genus, & menſura, quod ab Hebr. *lag,* unde & nos præpoſito digamma] *A flagon, a ſtone bottle to keep wine in.* Quaſi tu lagenam dicas, urbi vinum ſolet Chium eſſe, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 78.

* Lăgēos. adj. [λάγειος, Gr. genus uvæ, quæ & *leporaria* dicitur; *à* λαγὼς, lepus] *A kind of grape,* Virg. Geor. 2, 95.

* Lăgōis, is. f. [λαγωὶς, Gr. *ex* λαγὼς, lepus, eò quòd leporinas habet carnes] *A delicate bird that hath fleſh like a hare,* or *as ſome ſay a rare ſort of fiſh,* Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 22

* Lăgopthalmos, i. m. [*ex* λαγὼς lepus, & ὀφθαλμὸς oculus] *Hare eyed,* Celſ. 7, 7.

* Lăgŏnōpŏnos, i. m. ſc. ilium dolor, [Gr. τῶν λαγόνων πόνος,] *The gripes,* or *pain of the bowels,* Plin. 20, 4.

* Lăgōpus, ŏdis. [λαγώπυς, Gr. *qu.* leporipes, *ex* λαγὼς lepus, & πὺς pes.] (1) *A dainty bird about the Alps, with rough hairy feet like a hare, called the white partridge.* (2) *The herb hares foot,* or *hares cumin.* (1) Plin. H. 10, 68. (2) Id. 28, 8.

* Lăgōtrŏphium, i. n. [*ex* λαγὼς lepus, & τρέφω nutrio] *A warren of hares,* Col. 8, 1. *Lat.* Leporarium.

* Lăguncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little flagon,* or *bottle.* Picatis laguncŭlis condere, *Col.* 12, 38. *Conf. Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 6, 2.

* ‖ Lăĭcus, a, um. adj. λαϊκὸς, Gr. λαὸς, populus] *That which is common for the people,* or *that belongeth to the laity; laick,* Eccl.

* ‖ Lāĭcus, i. m. *A layman, one that is not of the clergy,* Bud.

* Lālīſio, ōnis. m. [*ex* λαλάζειν, à vociferando] *The foal of a wild aſs,* Mart. 13, 97.

Lallo, āre. [dict. inquit *Cornutus,* quòd nutrices, cùm infantes dormire volunt, *lalla, lalla,* dicere ſoleant] (1) *To ſing* lalla, as to a child when going to ſleep. (2) Alſo *to ſing lullaby,* as the nurſe doth. (1) Iratus mammæ lallare recuſas, *Perſ.* 3, 18. (2) Caſaub. *propriam hanc eſſe notionem contendit.*

Lallus, i. m. *A lullaby,* or *lulling of a child to ſleep.* Inter lalli ſomniferos modos, *Auſon. Ep.* 16, 91. ☞ *ſed* Turneb. *Lallum nutricum fuiſſe deum contendit.*

* Lāma, æ. f. [*à* λαμὸς, Gr. vorago viarum] *A ſlough, a bog, a dirty puddle, a ditch,* Hor. Epiſt. 1, 13, 10.

Lambens, tis. part. *Licking.* Sanguineâ lambens vulnera linguâ, *Ov. Met.* 3, 57.

Lambĕro, āre. [*à* lamâ, quæ eſt ſciſſura terræ] *To cut,* or *tear, in pieces; to ſlice,* or *mangle; to hack and ſlaſh.* Me meo ludo lamberas, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 53.

Lambo, ĕre, præt. lambi, *ſed inven. etiam* lambui, ſup. lambitum. (1) *To lick with the tongue, to lap.* (2) *To touch* a thing *ſoftly.* (3) *To run,* or *flow, gently by.* (1) Quia dentibus carent, lambunt cibos, *Col.* 8, 17. (2) Vulcanus ſummum properabat lambere tectum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 74. (3) Quæ loca fabuloſus Lambit Hydaſpes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 8.

Lāmella, æ. f. dim. [*à* laminâ, *pro* lamuella] *A little thin plate of metal.* Lamellæ areæ, *Vitruv.* 7, 12.

Lāmentābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Lamentable, mournfull, dolefull, woefull.* (2) *To be bewailed,* or *lamented.* (1) Lamentabilis gemitus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 24. (2) Lamentabile regnum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 4.

† Lāmentæ, ārum. f. pl. *pro* lamentationes, *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* 2, 493.

Lāmentārius, a, um. adj. *That cauſeth lamentation.* Ædes lamentariæ, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 28.

Lāmentātio, onis. f. verb. *Lamentation, a weeping and wailing; a bemoaning.* Lugubris lamentatio fletúſque mœrens, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 13.

Lāmentātus, a, um. part. *Bewailed,* or *lamented.* Fata diu lamentata, *Sil.* 13, 781.

Lāmentor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To lament, bewail, weep,* or *mourn, for.* (2) *To bemoan, to take on ſadly.* (1) Lamentari præter cæteras viſa eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 94. (2) § Vidi virginem matrem lamentari mortuam, *Id. Phorm.* 1, 2, 46. ☞ *Leg.* lamento *ap.* Vulg. interpr.

Lāmentum, i. n. *A lamentation,* or *bewailing; a bemoaning, a ſad outcry; a ſhriek.* = Lamentis ſe lacrymiſque dare, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 21. = Tecta fremunt lamentis gemituque, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 667.

Lămia, æ. f. (1) *A ſhe devil,* or *hag; a witch,* or *ſorcereſs, that doth miſchief to children.* (2) ‖ *A fairy that ſtealeth,* or *changeth, children; a bullbeger.* (1) Neu pranſæ lamiæ vivum puerum extrahat alvo, *Hor. A. Poët.* 340. (2) Apul. Met. 5.

Lāmĭna, æ. f. & *per Sync.* Lamna. (1) *A plate,* or *thin piece,* of ſome metal. (2) *A bar,* or *ingot,* of gold, *or* ſilver. (3) *A ſword blade.* (4) *A thin board,* or *plank.* (5) ‖ *The tip,* or *lappet, of the ear.* (6) *A nutſhell.* (1) Jovis templum parietibus totis lamina inauratum, *Liv.* (2) Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2. (3) Lamina diſſiluit, *Ov. Met.* 5, 173. (4) Tigna bipedalia laminis claviſque religant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 10. (5) Cæl. Aur. Tard. 2, 13. (6) Lamina mollis adhuc tenero eſt in lacte, *Ov.* de *Nuce,* 95. ¶ Laminæ candentes, *hot glowing plates of iron, which were put to the bodys of offenders,* Cic. Verr. 7, 63.

‖ Lāmĭno, āre. act. *To emboſs,* or *cut into plates,* Apul.

‖ Lāmĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of plates,* or *emboſſed,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

* Lāmium, i. n. [quòd ad lamas naſcatur, *Mart.*] *Archangel, deadnettle,* Plin. 22, 14.

Lamna, æ. f. per Sync. *pro* lamina, *quod vid.*

‖ Lamnŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* lamna] *A little plate,* Tert. ⊥ Lamella.

* ‖ Lāmōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of deep watery, ditches; plaſhes,* Col. *teſt.* Litt.

* Lampăda, æ. f. [*ex* acc. Gr.] *Id. quod* lampas. Tene hanc lampadam, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 4, 16.

* Lampădias, æ. m. *A comet,* or *blazeing ſtar, reſembleing a burning torch,* Plin. 2, 25.

* Lampas, ădis. f. [*à* Gr. λαμπὰς, quod *à* λάμπω, ſplendeo] (1) *A lamp.* (2) *A torch.* (3) *A fiery meteor in the air.* (4) *The brightneſs,* or *ſhineing, of the ſun.* (1) Lampas ferrea, *Col.* 12, 18. ænea, *Juv.* 3, 285. (2) Ardentem conjecit lampada Turnus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 535. (3) Plin. 2, 26. (4) Rutilantem attollens lampada Titan, *Sil.* 12, 648. ¶ Lampada alicui tradere, *to leave his part to be performed,* or *finiſhed, by another; to appoint a ſucceſſor,* Perſ. 6, 61.

* ‖ Lampēna, æ. f. [*à* λάμπω, ſplendeo] *A gallant caroch, a fine coach,* Hier.

‖ Lampetra, æ. f. [*à* lambendis petris] *A lamprey, a ſuckſtone, a ſeven eye,* Sipont. ⊥ Muræna.

* Lampsăna, æ. f. [λαμψάνη, Gr.] *Corn ſalad, a weed growing among corn,* Dioſc. 2, 107.

* ‖ Lampūrus, i. m. [λαμπουρὸς, Gr. *ex* λάμπω luceo, & οὐρὰ cauda; ita dict. ob ſplendorem caudæ] *White tail,* or *Fox,* a dog's name, *Litt.* ex *Ov.*

* Lampyris, ĭdis. f. [*à* λαμπυρὶς, Gr. quòd caudâ ſplendeat] *A glow worm that ſhineth by night,* Plin. 11, 28. *Lat.* Cicindela.

* Lămyrus, i. m. [*à* λάμυρος, Gr. limpidus] *A kind of ſea lizard,* Plin. 32, 11.

Lāna, æ. f. (1) *Wool that groweth on ſheep.* (2) Alſo *the down of birds.* (3) ‖ Met. *Cloth.* (4) *The moſs,* or *cotton, that groweth on trees,* or *fruits.* (1) Quando ad me venis cum tuâ colu & lanâ? *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 68. ex poëtâ. (2) Cygni lana, *Mart.* 14, 161. (3) Ulp. (4) *Mart.* 14, 158. ¶ Lana ſuccida, *Unwaſhed wool,* Juv. 5, 24. ‖ Lana facta, *Yarn,* Ulp. *Prov.* Lana caprina, *goats hair, a thing of no value,* Hor. Epiſt. 1, 18, 15.

Lānāria, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd ad eluendas lanas abhibetur] *Fullers weed, the herb which fullers uſe in ſcouring cloth; cotton weed, fullers herb, cudwort,* Plin. 24, 1.

Lānāris, e. adj. *That hath,* or *beareth, wool.* Pecus lanare, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9.

Lānārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, wool,* Plin. 24, 18.

Lānārius, i. m. *A woolmerchant, a clothier, a draper; any one that worketh,* or *dealeth, in wool,* Stat fullo, Phrygio, aurifex, lanarius, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 34.

Lānāta, æ. f. *ſc.* ovis. *A ſheep,* Juv. 8, 135.

Lānātus, a, um. adj. ior, & iùs, comp. (1) *Woolly, bearing wool.* (2) *Moſſy, haveing a moſſyneſs like wool.* (1) Lanatæ oves, *Col.* 6, 2, 5. (2) Folia meliora & lanatiore canitie, *Plin.* 21, 20. ¶ Lanati lupi, *the beſt kind of pikes, white and ſoft like wool,* Id. 9, 17.

Lancea, æ. f. [vox Hiſpanica, *vel* Gallica, quamvis argutè magis quàm verè derivat *Feſt. à* Gr. λόγχη] *A lance,* or *launce; a Spaniſh javelin with a broad head; a pike, ſpear,* or *javelin; the head of a ſpear,* or *dart,* Bud. Lanceâ infeſtâ medium femur tranſjicit, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 48.

‖ Lanceārius, i. m. *He that beareth a ſpear,* or *javelin; a pikeman, a lancier,* Amm. 21, 13. ⊥ Qui fert lanceam.

‖ Lanceātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. *Armed,* or *wounded, with a lance,* Firm.

‖ Lanceo, āre. act. *To handle, ſhake,* or *throw a lance,* Tert. ⊥ Lanceam vibrare.

‖ Lanceŏla, æ. f. dim. [*ex* lancea] *A little lance,* or *ſpear,* Apul. p. 260. Alſo *the ſame with the* plantago minor, *ribwort,* Jun.

Lances, um. f. pl. *Vid.* Lanx.

‖ Lancĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. *A demilancer, a light horſeman,* Cæſ. *laudat* Litt. *ſed q.*

Lancĭnans, tis. part. *Rending, tearing.* Lancinans aures canum, *Plin. H.* 11, 40. Ita MSS. omnes. ☞ Scribi fort. & *lacinians* poſſit: quoniam id malum canum aures diſcindit in lacinias, *inquit Hard.* in *locum.*

‖ Lancĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The lanceing of a ſore,* Celſ. *ap.* Litt.

‖ Lancĭnātor, ōris. m. *He that lanceth,* Prud. Rom. 1057.

Lancĭnātus, a, um. part. *Waſted and conſumed,* Catull. 27, 17. *Vid.* Lancino.

Lancĭno, āre. [*ex* lanceâ, *vel à* lacino, quod *à* λακίζω, lacero, n, inſerto, *Voſſ.* (1) *To ſtrike,* or *thruſt, through; to rend,* or *tear.* (2) § Met. *To conſume, waſte, and make havock of.* (1) Plin. 11, 34. (2) Diducimus vitam in particulas, ac particulas lancinamus, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 1, 2. Paterna lancinata ſunt bona, *Catull.* 27, 17. ☞ *Moll, ut puto,* Litt. *teſtem adducit* Cic.

Lancŭla, æ. f. *The baſon of a ſmall ſcale,* Vitr. 10, 8.

‖ Lănea, æ. f. *id. quod* laniena. *A butcher's ſhop,* Liv. *aſcrib.* Scal.

‖ Lānĕrum, i. n. [*ex* lana, ut *à* quercus, quercerus] *A garment made of unwaſhed wool,* Feſt.

‖ Lānēſtris, e. adj. *Of wool,* Vopiſc. *pro*

Lāneus, a, um. adj. *Woolen,* or *made of wool,* or *flocks.* ¶ Laneus lupus, *a fiſh in the river Timavus;* becauſe near this river was great ſtore of ſheep and plenty of wool, *Mart.* 13, 89. Pallium laneum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34.

Langa, æ. f. *A beaſt in Italy, called alſo* languria; *of whoſe urine the Græcians believed amber was made,* Plin. 37, 2.

Languĕfăcio, ĕre. act. *i. e.* languere facio. *To weary, to ſtop one's carreer.* ⌘ Vis canendi languefacit excitatos, & incitat languentes, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 15.

* Languens, & Langueſcens, tis. part. *Languiſhing, fainting,* &c. *Vid. locum mod. cit.* languentior, *leg. in* Priap. Spes languentes exerat, *Curt.* 4, 60. Languens manus, *Ov. Met.* 12, 318. gratia, *Sil.* 17, 349. ictus, *Luc.* 3, 692. Languentia plauſtra Boötæ, *Lucan.* 2, 723.

* LANGUEO, ēre, langui, ſup car. [*à* λαγγίω, pigreſco] (1) *To languiſh, to be ſick, feeble,* or *faint.* (2) *To grow cool,* or *droop; to ſneak.* (3) *To fade and decay.* (4) *To become liſtleſs, to grow dull and heavy.* (5) *To be cloyed and weary.* (1) Corpora languebunt morbo, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 252. (2) Si vos languere viderint, jam omnes feroces aderunt, *Sall. B. C.* 56. (3) Vires in corpore languent, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 4, 3. (4) Orator metuo ne langueat ſenectute, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 9. (5) Scis In breve te cogi, cùm plenus languet amator, *Hor. Ep.* 3, 20. ¶ Languet juba lunæ, *the moon ſhineth dim,* or *faintly,* Stat. Theb. 12, 305.

* Langueſcens, tis. part. *Languiſhing.* Tranquillam ſeditionem, jam per ſe langueſcentem, repentina quies rebellantium Hiſpanorum fecit, *Liv.* 28, 25. Langueſcente colore in luteum, *Plin.* 27, 13.

* Langueſco, ĕre. incept. [*à* langueo] (1) *To grow languid.* (2) *To become remiſs,* or *dull.* (3) *To abate,* or *decay.* (4) *To ſhed,* or *fade.* (1) Langueſcunt lumina morte, *Catull.* 62, 188. (2) ⌘ Langueſcit induſtria, intendetur ſocordia, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 38, 4. *Vid.* Langueo, n. 4. (3) Omnium rerum cupido langueſcit, *Plin.* 8, 20. (4) Langueſcit color in luteum, *Id.* 24, 17.

* Languĭdè. adv. languidiùs, comp. *Faintly, feebly, careleſly, idly, litherly; without quickneſs,* or *ſpirit; a little,* or *ſomewhat, faintly; languidly.* = Ne familia cunctanter & languidè procedat, *Col.* 11, 1. Cæſar ſuos languidiùs in opere verſari juſſit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 27.

* ‖ Languĭdo, āre. act. *To make faint,* Sidon. ⸸ Languefacio, *Cic.*

* ‖ Languĭdŭlè. adv. *Somewhat faintly,* Aug. ⸸ Paulo languidiùs.

* Langĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. (1) *Somewhat faint, weak,* or *feeble.* (2) *Withered,* or *fadeing.* (1) Somni languiduli, *Catull.* 62, 331. (2) Coronæ languidulæ, *Quint.* 8, 3.

* Languĭdus, a, um. adj [*à* langueo] (1) *Faint, weak, feeble.* (2) *Enervated.* (3) *Slow, lazy.* (4) *Decayed, faded.* (5) *Spiritleſs, without life, ſlugiſh, inactive, dull, liſtleſs.* (1) Tarda & languida pecus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 13. (2) § Languidus vino & vigiliis, *Id. Catil.* 2, 5. (3) = Veniebat greſſu molli & languido, *Phædr.* 5, 8. ¶ = Languidus aut creber ictus, *a ſlow,* or *quick, pulſe,* Plin. 11, 37. (4) Languido colore herba in candidum vergente, *Id.* 12, 12. (5) Languida auctoritas patrum facta eſt, *Id.* 5, 29. ¶ Languidiora vina, *racy, mellow, wine,* Hor. Od. 3, 21.

✠ Languĭfĭcus leo. *That cauſeth faintneſs,* by reaſon of the heat in the dogdays, *Auſon. Ecl. Q. Ciceronis* verſus, *&c.* 6.

‖ Langŭla. dim. [*à* lanx, *qu.* lancula. Gloſſ. lancla λεκάνη, ſpecies patinæ ſive catini, *Varr.* v. Magis; à latitudine dict.] *A broad platter,* or *charger.*

* Languor, ōris. m. [*à* langueo] (1) *Faintneſs, feebleneſs, weakneſs.* (2) *Languiſhment, want of ſpirit, a fainting fit.* (3) *Wearyneſs.* (4) Met. *Lazyneſs, litherlyneſs, liſtleſneſs, dullneſs, drowſyne* (1) Perpetuus corpora languor habet, *Ov. Tr.* 3, 8, 24. (2) Amantem & languor & ſilentium Arguit, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 13. (3) Me hæc deambulatio ad languorem dedit, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 2. (4) = Ne ſenectus languori ſe deſidiæque dedat, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 34. ¶ Aquoſus languor, *the dropſy, a ſlugiſh diſtemper,* Hor. Od. 2, 2, 16.

Langūria, æ. f. *A kind of beaſt,* Plin. 37, 2. *Vid.* Langa.

Langūrium, i. n. *A languet of amber, like to a beadſtone,* Plin. 37, 2.

Lănĭandus, a, um. part. [*à* lanior] *Ready to be cut,* or *torn, in pieces.* Lanianda viſcera præbere, *Liv.* 9, 1. *Conf. Ov. Met.* 4, 456.

Lănians, tis. part. [*à* lanio] *Cuting,* or *quartering; butchering, tearing to pieces.* = Lanians ſe roſtroque cruentans, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 47. ex poëtâ.

Lănĭārium, i. n. *A butchery, a butcher's ſhop; a butcher row, a ſlaughterhouſe,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

Lănĭātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſlaughter,* or *carnage.* = Cædes & laniationes hominum, *Sen.* de *Clem.* 2, 4.

‖ Lănĭātor, ōris. m. *He that cuteth,* or *teareth,* Aug.

Lănĭātus, a, um. part. (1) *Rent, torn.* (2) *Shattered.* (1) Corpus laniatum, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. Laniata genas, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 602. (2) Claſſis laniata, *Ov. Epiſt.* 7, 175.

Lănĭātus, ûs. m. *A tearing,* or *cuting, to pieces; a quartering, a butchering.* Quid mihi ferarum laniatus oberit nihil ſentienti; *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 43. *conf. Liv.* 21, 46.

Lānĭcium, i. n. [*à* lana, lanæ proventus] (1) *The commodity of wool,* or *cotton; the increaſe,* or *gain, of it; the dreſſing,* or *ordering, of it; the woolen,* or *cotton, trade,* Plin. 16, 17. & Virg. Geor. 2, 384.

† Lānĭcŭtis, e. adj. Laneam cutem habens, *q. d. woolſkin, that beareth wool,* Laber. Epithet. arietis.

Lănĭēna, æ. f. (1) *The fleſh ſhambles, the butchery, a ſlaughterhouſe.* (2) ‖ *A rending in pieces, the trade of butchery, the ſlaughtering and cuting up of cattle.* (3) ‖ *Havock, deſtruction, ſlaughter and carnage.* (1) Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 15. (2) Laniena Hippocratica, *Prud. Rom.* 498. (3) Civum lanienam impunè committere, *Apul. Met.* 3. p. 75.

Lānĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. quod lanam fert. *That beareth wool,* or *cotton.* Arbor lanifera, *Plin.* 13, 14.

‖ Lānĭfĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* mulier. *A ſpinſter,* or *carder of wool,* Litt. *ex* Val. Max.

Lānĭfĭcium, i. n. *Spining,* or *carding; working of wool, clotheing, the art of makeing cloth; ſpinſtry, houſewifery,* Col. *in* proœm. *l.* 2.

Lānĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That maketh wool meet for the clothier, a weaver of woolen, pertaining to the working in wool, clothworking.* Ars lanifica, *Claud. Eutrop.* 2, 381. Non audeat ulla Lanificam impoſuiſſe manum, *Tib.* 2, 1, 10. ¶ ✠ Lanificæ puellæ, *the Fates,* Mart. 6, 58, 7.

Lānĭger, ĕra, um. adj. *That beareth wool,* or *hath a fleece on.* Greges lanigeri, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 287. Pecudes lanigeræ, *Id. Æn.* 3, 642. agnus, *Phædr.* 1, 1, 6.

Lănio, ōnis. m. *A butcher, a ſlaughterman,* Petron. & Paul. JC. *ſed uſitatius eſt* lanius.

Lănio, āre. act. [*ex* lanius] *To cut like a butcher; to rend, tear,* or *pull, in pieces; to cut up, to butcher, to wound.* Duo lupi obvios laniaverunt, *Liv.* vigilem, *Id.* 27, 37. Laniabant dentibus corpus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 514. capillos, *Ov. Met.* 9, 354. corpus, *Id. Faſt.* 4, 238. mundum laniare, *Id. Met.* 1, 60.

Lănĭōnius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a butcher.* ¶ Lanionia menſa, *a butcher's,* or *executioner's, block,* or *board, to cut out meat,* or *to cut off a malefactor's head,* or *hand, upon,* Suet. Claud. 15.

Lănior, āri. paſſ. *To be rent,* or *torn.* Quæ *plaga* major fit, ſi ab illo ipſo telo, dum redit, corpus laniatur, *Celſ.* 7, 5, 1.

‖ Lānĭpendia, æ. f. *A ſpinſter,* or *maker of yarn; or ſhe that weigheth,* or *giveth, out wool to the ſpiners,* Plin. *ap.* Litt. *certè* Pomp. JC. Dig. 24, 1, 31.

LĂNISTA, æ. m. [*à* laniandis corporibus, *Don.*] *A maſter of defenſe; one that bought boys to breed them up fenſers; a fenſeing maſter at ſwordplay.* Hic nuper ſe ad laniſtam contulit, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* ¶ Laniſta avium, *a cockmaſter,* Col. 8, 2. conf. Juv. 11, 8.

Lānĭtium, i. n. *Col.* 7, 5, 9. *Vid.* Lanicium.

LĂNIUS, i. m. (1) *A butcher,* or *ſlaughterman.* (2) *The ſame with* victimarius, *he who killed the ſacrifice.* (1) Lanii qui ad cultrum bovem emunt, *Varr. R. R.* 5, 9. *Conf. Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 26. (2) Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 98.

Lānōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of wool, woolly,* Col. 7, 9. Pallad. 8, 4.

Lānūgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Downy, moſſy, covered with cotton,* or *ſoft hair; ſoft like wool,* or *cotton,* Plin. 19, 3. Lanuginoſior, *Id.* 22, 20.

Lănūgo, gĭnis. f. propter lanæ ſimilitudinem. (1) *Soft and tender hairs which firſt appear on the faces of young people.* (2) *The ſoft wool, cotton,* or *fur, upon fruits, herbs, leaves,* &c. *the down feathers in birds; ſawduſt,* or *powder of timber,* or *wood.* (1) Primæ lanuginis anni, *Propert.* 3, 7, 59. (2) Cana legam tenerâ lanugine mala, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 51. *Vid.* & *Col.* 4, 29, 16.

Lānŭla, æ. f. [*à* lana] *A little piece,* or *ſmall lock, of wool,* Celſ. 6, 9. & 7, 27.

LANX, cis. f. (1) *A great broad plate, charger,* or *porringer; a deep diſh,* or *platter, to ſerve meat up in.* (2) *A ſcale,* or *baſon, of the balance.* (1) Nutritus glande rotundas Curvat aper lances, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 41. (2) Virtutis amplitudinem in alterâ libræ lance ponere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 17. Geminâ ſuſpendere lance Ancipitis libræ, *Perſ.* 4, 10.

* Lăpăthum, i. n. [*ex* λαπάζω, Gr. quòd evacuat ventrem] *The herb called monk's rhubarb, dock,* Plin. 20, 21. & Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 29. ☞ *Lat.* dicitur *rumex,* Plin. 20, 21. & *olim leg.* lapathus, i. f. O lapathe, ut jactere neceſſe eſt cognitu' cui ſis, *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* quin & *Col. R. R.* 10, 373.

Lăpĭcīda, æ. m. *A diger of ſtone in a quarry, a hewer of ſtone, a ſtonecuter, a free maſon.* Qui lapides cædunt lapicidæ, qui ligna lignicidæ non dicuntur, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 33.

Lăpĭcīdīna, (*pro quo corruptè* lapidicina) æ. f. *A quarry of ſtones.* Lapicidinæ Chiorum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 21. Lapicidina bituminis, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

Lăpĭdārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to ſtones.* ¶ Lapidariæ latumiæ, *quarrys of ſtones,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 6, 65. Lapidaria navis, *Petron.* 77.

‖ Lăpĭdārius, i. m. *A diger of ſtones, a maſon,* Dig. ⸸ Lapicida.

Lăpĭdātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A hurling,* or (2) ‖ *a raining of ſtones.* (3) *A burying, under ſtone.* (4) *A ſtoneing to death,* not only uſed by the Jews, but alſo by other nations. (1) Lapidatio facta eſt, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 5. Lapidatione terruêre Romanos, *Flor.* 3, 8. (2) Lege 4 Cod. *De malef.* (3) Petron. (4) Ex vi verbi, *quod Vid.* & *Curt.* 6, fin.

Lăpĭdātor, ōris. m. *A hurler of ſtones,* Cic. *pro* Domo, 5.

Lăpĭdātus, a, um. part. *Stoned; battered, beaten,* or *knocked, with ſtones,* Suet. Cal 5.

Lăpĭdāvit, & Lăpĭdātum eſt. imperſ. *It rained ſtone.* Reate imbri lapidavit, *Liv.* 43, 13. De cœlo lapidatum eſt, *Id.* 29, 14.

Lăpĭdeſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax hard as a ſtone, to turn to ſtone.* Spongiæ ipſæ lapideſcunt, *Plin.* 24, 13.

Lăpĭdeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Stoney, full of ſtone.* (2) *Made of ſtone.* (3) *Hard as a ſtone;* alſo *heavy, weighty.* (1) Lapideo imbri pluit, *Liv.* 30, 38. (2) Lapideus murus, *Id.* 1, 38. (3) Lapidea duritia, *Plin.* 27, 11. ¶ Lapideus ſum, *I ſtand like a ſtatue, I can neither ſtir hand nor foot,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 44.

Lăpĭdo, āre. act. (1) *To ſtrike,* or *kill, with ſtones; to ſtone to death.* (2) *To rain ſtones.* (3) *To cover with a heap of ſtones,* by way of buryal.

(1) Suet. Cal. 5. (2) *Vid.* Lapidavit. (3) Aliquis prætericns tralatitiâ humanitate nos lapidabit, *Petron.* c. 114.

Lăpĭdōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Stoney, full of ſtones; gravel'y, that hath a gravelly core.* (2) Alſo *hard like a ſtone.* (3) Alſo *the ſame as* lapideus, *of ſtone.* (4) *Knotty.* (1) Juſſit lapidoſos ſurgere montes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 44. (2) Videmus prunis lapidoſa rubeſcere corna, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 24. (3) Lapidoſus grandinis ictus, *Claud. B. Get.* 240. (4) Lapidoſa chiragra, *Perſ.* 5, 58. *quam* nodoſam *appellat* Hor. Epiſt. 1, 1, 31. Lapidoſius, *Plin.* 32, 12.

Lăpillus, i. m. dim. [à lapis] (1) *A ſmall,* or *little, ſtone.* (2) Alſo *a precious ſtone,* as a diamond, emerald, *&c.* (1) ¶ Hunc diem ſigna meliore lapillo, *reckon this a happy day,* Perſ. 2, 1. (2) Inter niveos viridéſque lapillos, *Hor Sat.* 1. 2, 80.

† Lăpio, īre. act. *To make hard as a ſtone,* Met. *to grieve, to make heavy as a ſtone.* Lapit cor curâ, ærumnâ corpus conficit, *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* 1, 87.

Lăpis, ĭdis. m. cujus etymon incert. (1) *A ſtone, a pebble.* (2) *A precious ſtone, a gem.* (3) *A mile.* (4) Meton. *A place raiſed high, where things were cryed.* (5) *A ſlow, heavy, dull, fellow.* (6) *A hardhearted man.* (1) ℈ Lapis, non ſaxum eſt, *Plin.* 36, 11. (2) Hor. Od. 4 13, 4. (3) Ad decimum lapidem, *Liv* 3, 69. (4) Neſcis venire te, atque in eo ipſo aſtas lapide, ubi præco prædicat, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 17 (5) Senſiſſem, nî eſſem lapis, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 44. (6) Lapis eſt quicunque ſuam puellam verberat, *Plaut.* ¶ § Obruere lapidibus, *to ſtone one.* Lapidem ferre alterâ manu, panem oſtentare alterâ. *to give him roaſtmeat, and beat him with the ſpit,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 18. De lapide empti, *ſlaves good for nothing,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17. Jovem lapidem jurare, *to ſwear, throwing a ſtone out of his hand, and ſaying, May Jupiter thus caſt me away,* Cic. Lapis Parius, *white marble,* Virg. Æn. 1, 598. Lapis bibulus, *a pumice ſtone,* Id. Geor. 2, 348. ‖ Lapis lævigatorius, *a ſlickſtone,* Jun. Lapis incuſus, *Virg.* molaris, *Quint.* 2, 19. *a millſtone.* Lapis ſacer, *a boundary,* Tibull. 1, 1. 17.

Lāpit, dolore afficit [qu. à λυπεῖν, λύπη, *Feſt.* *ſed Vid* Lapio.]

Lappa, æ. f. [*ex* λαϐεῖν, quòd veſtes prehendat, *vel* quòd inter lapides creſcat] *A bur, a clotbur.* Mixta tenax ſegeti creſcere lappa ſolet, *Ov* ex *Ponto,* 2, 1, 14.

Lappāceus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *like, a bur,* Plin. 22. 18.

Lappāgo, gĭnis. f. [ita dict. quòd lappæ ſimilis] *An herb called maidenlips, ſhepherd's rod,* or *teazel,* Plin. 26, 10.

‖ Lapsābundus, a, um. adj. *Ready to fall,* or *ſlip.* Fundamenta lapſabunda, *Sen. Ep.* 52. *ubi al. ex MS.* laſſârunt.

Lapsăna, æ. f. *Wild coleworts,* or *dockereſs.* ¶ Lapſanâ vivere, *Prov. to fare hard,* as Cæſar's army did that lived upon the roots of this herb a long time at *Dyrrhachium,* Plin. 19, 9.

Lapſans, tis. part. [à lapſo] *Slideing, ſliping,* Virg. Æn. 2, 551. Sil. 3, 632. & 17, 473. Equi lapſantes lubrico paludum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 65, 5.

Lapſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à labor, i.] *A ſlideing,* or *ſliping; a trip,* or *fall,* Cic. Tuſc. 4, 12.

Lapſo. āre. freq. [à labor] inuſit. *To ſlip often, to trip,* Virg. *unde part.* lapſans, *quod vid.*

Lapsūrus, a, um. part. *Ready to fall,* or *ſlip* ═ Silex lapſura cadentique Aſſimilis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 602. Lapſura agmina ruinâ, *Lucan.* 4, 43.

Lapſus, a, um. part. [*ex* labor] (1) *Falling, trickleing, ſliping.* (2) *Winding.* (3) *Glideing,* or *haveing fallen, down.* (4) *Paſt over.* (1) § Lapſis vertice ſilvæ Fontibus ora lavat, *Ov. Met.* 12, 412. ¶ ✠ Lapſæ Heliadum lacrymæ, *amber,* Id. Met. 10, 262. (2) § Colubræ circum tempora lapſæ Sibila dant, *Id. Met.* 4, 493. (3) § Pompeium ſicut de cœlo lapſum intuentur, *Cic.* (4) Caſſius lapſis paucis poſt diebus conſequebatur, *Id. Philip.* 1, 10, 4. ¶ § Lapſui ſpe, *diſappointed in his expectation,* Cæſ. B. G. 5, 55. à verâ ratione, *Lucr.* 1, 638. Lapſus animi, *miſtaken,* Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 1, 8. Lapſæ res, *loſſes, a poor mean condition,* Virg. Fides lapſa, *breach of promiſe,* Ov. Ep. 2, 102.

Lapſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A ſlideing, winding,* or *glideing.* (2) *A ſlip,* or *fall.* (3) *A trip, miſtake,* or *overſight.* (1) Lapſus ſerpentum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 225. Lapſus fluminum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 20. (2) Lapſu ſcalarum exanimatus eſt, *Plin.* 7, 37. (3) *Id.* 5, 11. ¶ ✠ Lapſus equi, *a fall from a horſe,* Virg. Æn. 3, 225. ✠ Lapſus avium, *flying,* Id. Æn. 3, 225.

* Lăquear, āris. n. & Lăqueāre, is. [*ex* lacu, *qu.* lacuar] *A roof, the inward roof of a houſe,* or *the roof of a chamber; embowed, channeled, and done with fretwork.* Dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 730.

* Lăqueans, tis. part. *Vaulting, arching, embowing.* Sydera cœlum laqueantia, *Manil.* 1, 533.

* Lăqueātus, a, um. part. *i. e.* laquearibus ornatus, *Arched, vaulted, channeled, cieled, embowed.* Laqueata tecta, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 11. Laqueatum auro templum, *Liv.* 41, 20.

Lăqueātus, a, um. part. *i. e.* laqueo impeditus, *Haltered, enſnared, entangled,* Col. 6, 19.

Lăqueo, āre. act. & *ad* laqueum, & ad laquear refertur, *To halter,* or *enſnare; to roof a houſe* ☞ Vix occ. niſi in participp. modò adductis, *quæ vid.*

‖ Lăqueŏlus, i. m. dim. *A loop,* or *ouch,* Bibl. ‡ Parvus laqueus.

Lăqueus, i. m. [à lax, *i. e.* fraus, ut liquor à lix, *Scal.* Canin. à λύγος laqueus, eſt autem λύγος vitex, ſalix MS. quaſi licius, quod ex licio; ex לקח capere; *vel* à λάκκος, fovea] (1) *A nooſe, a ſnare, a trap,* or *gin; a halter,* or *cord, to hang one in,* or *enſnare one with.* (2) Met. *A wile, equivocation, a trick,* or *device.* (1) Homini collum in laqueum inſerenti ſubveniſti, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 17. Tum laqueis captare feras, & fallere viſco Inventum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 139. (2) Ad Chryſippi laqueos revertamur, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 4. Laquei judicii; laquei verbi, *Id.*

Lar, lăris. m. Gr. Δαίμων, *Cic.* (1) *A god who preſerved both houſe and land, and preſided over citys and private houſes.* (2) *The chimney,* or *fireſide.* (3) Synecd. *A dwelling houſe; one's home.* (1) *Qui* compitales *dicti ſunt.* Compitales lares ornare bis anno inſtituit, *Suet. Aug.* 31. *Item* viales. Invoco vos lares viales, ut me juvetis, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 24. Præſtites *etiam.* Præſtitibus Majæ laribus venêre calendæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 129. *Cujus nominis cauſam mox aperit,* v. 133. Quòd præſtent oculis omnia tuta ſuis. Ego lar ſum familiaris ex hâc familiâ, *Plaut. Aul. prol.* Lares pauperis agri cuſtodes, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 25. (2) Conſueſcat ruſticos circa larem domini epulari, *Col.* 11, 1. (3) Qui patrium mimæ donat fundúmque larémque, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 56. ¶ Ab ipſo lare, *Prov. to begin at home.*

‖ Lărārium, i. n. [à lar] *A private chapel in a houſe for the houſhold god,* Lamprid.

Larbăſon, i. n. *Antimony,* Plin. 33, 6.

‖ Lardārium, i. n. [*ex* lardum] *A larder,* or *place to keep cold meat in;* alſo *a larding ſtick,* Jun.

Lardum, *Hor. vel* Lārĭdum, i. n. [*qu.* largè aridum, *Macrob.* 6, 12.] *Bacon, the fat of bacon, lard.* Uncta ſatis pingui ponuntur oluſcula lardo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 64. Jubên' laridum foveri foculis ferventibus? *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67.

Largè. adv. iùs, comp. iſſĭmè, ſup. *Abundantly, liberally, bountyfully, plentyfully, in great abundance.* ═ Paſtum animantibus largè & copiosè natura comparavit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Nemo dat largiùs, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 48. Largiſſimè mihi copia facta eſt ejus rei, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 8.

Largiens, tis. part. *Beſtowing,* or *giveing.* Facilè tunc Romanis de alieno largientibus, *Juſt.* 36, 3.

✠ Largĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* largus, & facio] *Liberal, that giveth largely, frank and bountyfull,* Lucr. 2, 627.

✠ Largifluus, a, um. adj. [*ex* largus, & fluo] *That floweth abundantly.* imber largifluus, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 39. ſed ex vet. poëta.

✠ Largĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. [*ex* largus, & loquor] *Talkative, full of words, free and liberal of his tongue.* Lingua largiloqua, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 47.

Largior, īri, ītus ſum. dep. &. † Largio, īre. [*ex* largus] (1) *To give liberally, to beſtow.* (2) *To grant, to permitt.* (1) § Tu iſtam cœnam largire eſurientibus, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 155. § Largiri ex alieno, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. Exequias alicui largiri, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 81. (2) Si tempus non largitur, *Col.* 2, 9. ¶ Civitatem alicui largiri, *to give one his freedom,* Cic.

Largĭtas, ātis. f. *Bounty, liberality. abundance, plenty, largeneſs.* Fruges terra cum maximâ largitate fundit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2, 62. ℈ Vehemens es nimis aut largitate nimiâ, aut parſimoniâ, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 31.

Largĭter. adv. *id. quod* largè. *Largely, much.* § Credo ineſſe auri & argenti largiter, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 144. Apud finitimas civitates largiter poterat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 18.

Largītio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Liberal expenſe, bountyfull largeſs, prodigality.* (2) *A bribe.* ☞ *It is generally taken in the worſe ſenſe.* (1) Largitione redemit militum voluntates, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 39. (2) ℈ Pro virtute, audacia; pro avaritiâ, largitio, vigebant, *Sall. B. C.* 3.

‖ Largītiōnālis, is. m. *An officer belonging to the lord almoner, to look to the beſtowing of the emperour's charitys and gifts,* Vopiſc.

Largītor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A liberal giver, a prodigal ſpender.* (2) *A briber.* (1) Homo largitor & prodigus, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 5. (2) Exiſtunt in repub. largitores & factioſi, *Id. Offic.* 1, 19. Dux minimè largitor, *Liv.* 6, 2. ☞ *Plerumque in malam partem.*

‖ Largītūdo, dĭnis f. *Liberality.* Nepoti tribuit *Chariſius,* l. 1.

Largītus, a, um. part. (1) *Haveing beſtowed,* or *given.* (2) Paſſ. *Granted.* (1) Secunda fortuna regnum largita, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 25. (2) Si conditio largita non ſit, *Plin.* 17, 11.

‖ Largītus. adv. *pro* largè, *Non.* 11, 44.

Largus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Very great,* or *large.* (2) *Giveing, beſtowing, openhanded.* (3) *Plentyfull.* (1) Largior æther, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 640. (2) Duo genera ſunt largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 16. (3) § Largus opum, linguâ melior, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 338. Vino largiore eſt uſus, *Liv.* 40, 14. Largiſſimus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50.

‖ Lărĭcīna, æ. f. *ſc.* reſina laricea. *Common turpentine,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Lārĭdum, i. n. *Bacon,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67. *Vid.* Lardum.

Lărix, ĭcis. f. & Lărex, *ut alii volunt. The larch tree,* Plin. 16, 10. & Vitruv. 2, 9.

Larva, æ. f. (1) *A vizor,* or *maſk.* (2) *A walking ſpirit, a ghoſt, a phantom, a hag, a hobgoblin, a bugbear.* (3) ‖ *A ſkeleton.* (4) *A madman.* (1) Nîl illi larvâ, aut tragicis opus cothurnis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 64. (2) Larvæ ſimulant virum, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 65. (3) Larva σκέλετος, *Gloſſ.* (4) Etiam loquere, larva? *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 4, 20. *vid.* & *Caſ.* 3, 4, 2. interpr. Camer. malim exponere Angl. *a ſcarecrow.* ¶ Luctari cum larvis, *to ſpeak ill of the dead,* Prov. *Planc* apud *Plin.*

Larvālis, e. adj. morticinus, *Ghaſtly, like a ghoſt.* ¶ Larvalis habitus, *a diſmal,* or *frightfull, ſhape; raw head and bloody bones;* as we ſay, *Sen. Ep.* 24.

Larvātus, a, um. part. [larvâ indutus, *vel* à dæmone poſſeſſus, *Feſt.*] (1) ‖ *Vizored, diſguiſed.* (2) *Frighted with ſpirits, diſtracted, mad, out of his ſenſes.* (1) Larvata funera, *Apul. Apol.* interpr. Kirchin. *ſed al. aliter.* (2) ℈ Num larvatus aut cerritus? *Plaut. Men.* 5, 4, 2.

‖ Larvo, āre. act. *To put on a vizor,* Sylv.

‖ Larvōſus, a, um. adj. *Terrifyed with ſpirits,* Aug.

Lărus, i. m. *A ſea mew, cob,* or *gull.* ¶ ‖ Larus parturit, *Prov. he promiſeth much, and performeth little.* Larus hians, *Prov. he gapeth for preferment.*

* LĂRYNX, gis. f. [*à* λαρυγξ, Gr. *i. e.* guttur] *The throat, the top of the windpipe by which we fetch breath, and form the voice,* Anatom. ⸸ Gula, guttur.

Lăſānum, i. n. *A chamber-pot, a cloſeſtool for men, as* ſcaphium *was for women,* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 109.

‖ Laſcīvè, & Laſcīvĭter. adv. *Wantonly, effeminately,* Apul. Apol. p. 413. ⸸ Molliter, effeminatè.

Laſcīvia, æ. f. (1) *Sportiveneſs, playfullneſs, wantonneſs.* (2) Alſo in a bad ſenſe *ribaldry, luſtfullneſs.* (1) Læti piſcium laſciviam intuentur, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 14. Militiam in laſciviam vertere, *Tac Agr.* 5, 2. (2) Suet. Cal. 36.

Laſcīvĭbundus, a, um. adj. [*à* laſcivio] *Wanton, ſportive,* Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 16.

Laſcīviens, tis. part. *Playing the wanton, ſporting,* &c. Plebs nimio otio laſciviens, *Juſt.* 16, 4.

Laſcīvio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. (1) *To be,* or *to play, the wanton; to friſk and play up and down.* (2) *To grow wanton.* (1) ‖ Of trees, *to grow rankly.* (1) Fugâ laſcivit agnus, *Ov Met.* 7, 321. Otio laſciviebat, *Liv.* 2, 52. (2) Nunquam vacat laſcivire diſtrictis, *Sen. Epiſt.* 56. (3) *Bud.* unde neſcio.

† Laſcīvŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat wanton,* Priſc.

Laſcīvus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* laxus, *qu.* laxivus; *ut* laſciare, *Ital.* ex *Lat.* laxare] (1) *Frolickſome, ſportive, gameſome, ſkittiſh, friſking.* (2) *Leacherous, ribaldrous.* (3) *Smutty, bawdy.* (1) Malo me Galatea petit laſciva puella, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 64. Tenero laſcivior hædo, *Ov. Met.* 792. (2) Laſciviſſimæ picturæ, *Suet. Tib.* 43. (5) ⌘ Laſciva eſt nobis pagina, vita proba, *Mart.* 1, 5.

LĂSER, ĕris. n. [decurtatum *ex* laſerpitio] *alii* laſur. *A gum,* or *juice, iſſueing out of the herb* laſerpitium. Some take it to be *benzoin*; the worſt kind of it is *aſſa fœtida,* Col. 5, 10.

Lăſerpītiātus, a, um. adj. *ut* ¶ laſerpitiatum acetum. *Mixed with benzoin,* Cato, & Plin. 18, 30.

ф Lăſerpītĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. Laſerpitium ferens, *bearing benzoin,* or *benjamin.* § Laſerpitiferæ Cyrenæ, *Catull.* 7, 4. *whence* Laſer Cyreniacum, *benjamin,* or *benzoin.*

Lăſerpītium, i. n. [dic. *qu.* lac ſerpitium, *i. e.* ὀπὸς σιλφικὸς, ſuccus è radice ſilphii expreſſus] *An herb the gum whereof is called* laſer; ſome call it *maſterwort.* ‖ Laſerpitium Gallicum, *pellitory of Spain.* Eo laſerpitii libram pondo diluunt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 27.

‖ Laſsātio, ōnis. f. *A wearyneſs,* or *tireing,* Capell. ⸸ Fatigatio.

‖ Laſsātor, ōris. m. *One that wearyeth,* Aug.

Laſsātus, a, um. part. *Wearyed, tired.* Laſſata membra, *Ov. Met.* 6, 353. Laſſata viris, nondum ſatiata receſſit, *Juv.* 6, 129. Laſſata ſequendo, *Ov Met.* 9, 648.

Laſſeſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow weary, to begin to be tired,* Plin. 30, 16.

Laſsĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Wearyneſs, lazyneſs; a diſeaſe like the greenſickneſs.* Nulla laſſitudo impedire officium & fidem debet, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25. ⌘ Exercitationis finis eſſe debet laſſitudo, quæ citra fatigationem eſt, *Celſ.* 1, 2. ¶ Laſſitudo ſoli, *the impoveriſhment of land,* Col. 2, 1.

Laſſo, āre. act. [*à* laſſus] *to weary, to tire, to jade out.* Calamo laſſavimus artus, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 245. § Laſſare aliquem ſupplicibus libellis, *Mart.* 8, 31, 3. brachia aquis, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 7, 28.

Laſſor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be wearyed,* or *tired.* In molli laſſor arenâ, *Ov. Met.* 3, 577. Laſſari inani viſu, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 707.

ф Laſsŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat weary.* Laſſulus nimio è labore, *Catull.* 61, 35.

LASSUS, a, um. adj. [*qu.* laxus, quòd laxentur ei vires] (1) *Weary, tired, jaded, ſpent, worn out.* (2) *Faded, glutted.* (3) *Faint, ill.* (1) § Opere foris faciendo laſſus, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 23. § Laſſus maris & viarum, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 6. de viâ, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 66. (2) Laſſus ſtomachus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 9. (3) Enim laſſam tum oppido aiebant, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 41. ¶ Res laſſæ, *adverſity,* Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16.

* Lāta, æ. f. *ſc.* aſſula. [*ab* adj. latus, *i. e.* lata tabula, &c.] *A lath,* Varr.

* Lātè, iùs, iſsĭmè. adv. (1) *Abroad, far abroad, wide, in many places, far and wide.* (2) § *Amply, copiouſly.* (1) Fidei bonæ nomen manat latiſſimè, *Cic. Orat.* 35. Latè diſperſum bellum, *Id.* pro *Manil.* 11. (2) ⌘ Latiùs loquuntur rhetores, dialectici autem compreſſiùs, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 6. ¶ Latè vagari, *to ſpread far,* Liv. Latè patet, *is of great uſe, hath a great compaſs,* Id. Longè latèque, *far and near,* Hor. = Latè atque inflatè perſcribere, *amply and at large,* Cæſ.

* Lătebra, æ. f. [*à* lateo] (1) *A hideing place, a lurking hole, a cloſe corner, a ſhelter, a covert,* or *den, for beaſts.* (2) *A receſs,* or *retreat.* (3) *A diſguiſe,* or *ſhift; a pretenſe, a cloak,* or *cover; a feigned excuſe.* (1) Inter vepres & latebras ferarum delituit, *Liv.* Latebra inſidiarum, *Id.* 10, 32. (2) = Latebræ & receſſus in animis hominum, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 4. (3) Ne quæratur latebra perjurio, *Id. Offic.* 3, 29. ¶ ‖ Latebra tabellæ, *when the judge giveth his opinion in a writen bill, not by word of mouth; the ballot way,* Ap. JCC.

Lătebĭcŏla, æ. com. gen. *A lurcher; one that keepeth private,* or *leaſt in ſight,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14

* Lătebrōſè. adv. *Privyly, cloſely,* as it were *in a corner.* Non latebroſè me abs tuo conſpectu occultabo, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2. *init.*

* Lătebrōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of dens, coverts, holes,* or *hideing places, to lurk and lie cloſe in.* (2) *Dark, ſhadey.* (1) Latebroſus locus ad equites tegendos, *Liv.* 21, 54. (2) Nox latebroſa, *Luc.* 6, 120.

* Lătens, tis. part. *Lurking, hideing, being hid.* In alvo matris latentes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 19. Dolus latens, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 240

* Lătenter. adv. *Secretly, privyly, in a ſecret manner.* Latenter efficitur, *Cic. Topic.* 17.

* LĂTEO, ēre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*à* λήθω, fut. ſecund. λαθῶ, Ion. λαθέω] (1) *To lie hid,* or *concealed; to lurk, to ſculk, to abſcond.* (2) *To be hid from,* or *concealed.* (1) Sæpe ſumma ingenia in occulto latent, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 62. (2) § Vis & poteſtas, quæ & oculis & auribus latere ſolet, *Varr. L. L.* 8, 52. § Ubi nobis hæc auctoritas tanta tam diu latuit? *Cic. poſt Red. in Senat.* § Nec latuêre doli fratrem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 134. Semen latet noſtrum ſenſum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40. Me cauſa latebat, *Ov. Met.* 7, 525. *conf. Juſt.* 13, 8, 6. ☞ *Sed hæc conſtructio Græciſmum olet, illa omnino tutior. Certè præſtat, monente Cellario, ambiguâ conſtructione evitatâ, dicere,* fugit, præterit, &c. § Latere clam, furtim, *Ov.* abditè, in occulto, *Cic.* ¶ Res latuit patrem, *her father knew nothing of it,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 211. Latet mihi cauſa, *I know not the reaſon,* Luc. 1, 419.

LĂTER, ĕris. m. *A brick, tile,* or *ſuch like.* ¶ Later coctus, *a brick,* Vitruv. 2, 3. Lateres coctiles, *burnt bricks,* Cic. Laterem lavare, *to labour in vain,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 8. Lateres aurei, *ingots,* or *wedges, of gold,* Plin.

Lătĕrālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the ſide.* ¶ Dolor lateralis, *the pleuriſy,* or *ſtitch in the ſide,* Plin. 21, 21.

† Lătĕrāmen, ĭnis. n. *An earthen pot,* or *jug, for wine,* Lucr. *ap.* Litt.

Lătĕrāni, ōrum, pl. m. *Yoemen of the guard,* Varr. L. L. 6, 3. *malè citatur* Juvenalis.

Lătĕrāria, æ. *ſc.* fornax. [*à* later] *A place where bricks,* or *tiles, are made; a brick kiln,* or *tile kiln,* Plin. 7, 56.

Lătĕrārius, a, um. adj. [*à* latus, eris] *That is of the ſide,* or *belonging to the ſide.* ¶ Lateraria ligna, *i. e.* ad latus poſita, *ſide planks,* Vitruv. 10, 20.

Lătĕrārius, a, um. adj. [*à* later] *Belonging to a tile,* or *brick.* Lateraria terra, *Plin.* 19, 8.

‖ Lătercŭlum, i. n. *A ſlate,* or *muſter roll; a book of all offices and dignitys belonging to civil affairs,* or *the wars;* alſo *a bath for the emperour. Inde* laterculenſes, *the officers who kept theſe rolls,* or *books,* Cal.

Lătercŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* later] parvus later. (1) *A little brick,* or *tile.* (2) ‖ *A muſter roll, a pay book, a liſt.* (3) *A kind of ſweet cake,* or *biſket, made ſquare like a brick.* (1) Laterculo coctili ſtructi fuerunt muri Babylonii, *Curt.* 5, 1, 29. (2) Ap. JCC. (3) Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 112.

‖ Lătĕrenſis, is. m. *i. e.* latero, qui ſemper eſt à latere, *Feſt.* *A waiter,* or *one of the guard,* Tert. ⸸ Satelles.

Lătĕrĭtius, a, um. adj. *Made of brick,* or *tile.* Lateritius paries, *Plin.* 18, 30. Opus lateritium, *Col.* 9, 64. *Conf. Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 9.

* Lāterna, æ. f. [*à* lateo, quòd intus lux candelæ latet] *A lanthorn,* or *lantern.* A portu illîc cum laternâ advenit, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 149. *Conf. Mart.* 14, 16, 1.

* Lāternārius, i. m. *A lantern bearer.* Catilinæ laternarius, *Cic.* in *Piſ.* c. 9.

* ‖ Lāternŭla, æ. f. *A little lantern,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul.

Lătĕrōnes, & Latrōnes, um. pl. m. [*à* latus, ĕris] *Yoemen of the guard,* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 75.

Lătĕruncŭlāria, æ. f. [tabula in quâ latrunculis luditur] *Sen. Ep.* 117. *alibi* latruncularium *voc.* & latrunculos, laterunculos. *A cheſs board, a pair of tables,* Cal.

* Lāteſco, ĕre, incept. [*à* latus, a, um.] latus fio. *To wax broad and large.* Ripæ non in ventrem lateſcunt, *Col.* 2, 10. *Conf. Celſ.* 8, 1.

* Lăteſco, ĕre. neut. [*à* lateo] *To begin to be hid,* Cic. *in* Arat. 634.

Lătex, ĭcis. m. *All manner of liquour,* or *juice;* but moſt commonly *water and wine, ſpring water; a ſpring,* or *fountain, of freſh water.* § *Uvam* Lucret. *vocat.* liquoris vitigeni laticem. 5, 15. ¶ Latex Lyæus, *wine,* Virg. Æn. 1, 690. palladius, *oil,* Ov. Met. 8, 274. abſynthi, *juice of wormwood,* Lucr. 1, 940.

Lăthyr, is. m. Seren. & Lăthy̆ris, ĭdis. f. *The herb ſpurge,* Plin. 27, 11.

* Lătiālis, e. & Lătiāris, e. adj. *Of Italy.* ¶ Latialis ſermo, *the Latin tongue,* Plin. 3, 1. Jupiter Latiaris, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 31.

* † Lătĭbŭlo, āre. neut. *Varr.* & Lătĭbŭlor, āri. dep. *To lurk, to hide himſelf in a corner privyly, to ſkulk,* Non. 2, 496. ⸸ Lateo.

Lătĭbŭlum, i. n. locus ubi quis latet. (1) *A den,* or *burrough.* (2) Met. *A covert,* or *place of retirement, ſhelter,* or *retreat.* (1) Cic. Offic. 1, 4. (2) Id. Att. 12, 13.

* Lātĭclāvius, i. m. *A ſenatour,* or *one that weareth a rich purple ſtuded garment; an alderman,* Suet. Aug. 38.

* Lātĭclāvius, a, um. adj. [Laticlavii ſenatores appellati ſunt à lato clavo] *Belonging to the ſenatorian order,* who wore rich ſtuded gowns. ¶ Laticlavia tunica, *a parliament purple robe with ſtuds,* Val. Max. 5, 1, 7.

* Lātĭfŏlius, a, um. adj. *i. e.* lata folia habens, *That hath broad leaves, broad leaved.* Laurus latifolia, *Plin.* 15, 7. myrtus, *Id ibid.*

Lātĭfundium, i. n. latus & amplus fundus. *A great,* or *large, field; great,* or *large, poſſeſſions; a broad,* or *wide, ground; a common,* Sen. Ep. 88. & Plin. 18, 6.

Lătīnè. adv. *In Latin, after the form and faſhion of Latin.* ¶ Latinè ſcire, *to be ſkilled in the Latin tongue,* Cic. *de* Cl. Orat. 37. ⌘ Latinè, non accuſatoriè, loqui, *Id.* ¶ = Planè & Latinè, loqui, *to ſpeak as the thing is; plainly, without any amplification,* Cic. Phil. 7, 17. Ipſum Latinè loqui eſt in magnâ laude ponendum, *to ſpeak good Latin is very commendable,* Cic. *Nam* Latinè loqui *eſt purè & emendatè loqui,* teſte eodem, de Opt. gen. Or. c. 2.

Lătīnĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *The Latin tongue, the propriety of that language.* (2) Alſo *the freedom,* or *enfranchiſement of Italy.* (1) Cæcilius non bonus auctor Latinitatis, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. (2) ¶ ⌘ Urbes aliquot Latinitatis, vel civitate, donavit, *made them free of Italy,* or *Rome,* Suet. Aug. 47.

Lătīnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* Latino Latii rege] (1) *Latin,* (2) or *of the people of* Latium. (1) Latini ſermonis nativus lepor, *Nep. Art.* 4. ☞ *Gradus hujus adj. non ſunt tantæ auct. agnoſcit tamen* Hieron. (2) Latinæ feriæ, *Varr. L. L.* 4.

* Lātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* fero] † *A bearing,* or *carrying,* Met. *a giveing,* or *makeing,* of laws. Legum latio, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 26. ſuffragii, *Liv.* 36, 38. ☞ Exemplum propr. notionis non reperio.

* Lătĭtans, tis. part. *Lurking,* Hor. 3, 12, 12.

Lătĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lurking,* or *bideing,* Quint. 7, 2.

‖ Lătĭtātor, ōris. m. *A lurker,* Aug. ⸸ Qui latitat.

Lătĭto, āre. freq. [*à* lateo] (1) *To lie hid, to lurk.* (2) *Not to appear when one is ſummoned by law, to ſkulk and keep out of the way.* (1) Extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 13. (2) Latitavit, procuratorem nullum reliquit, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 54.

* † Lātĭto, āre. freq. [*à* ſup. latum] *pro* ſæpe tulerunt, *Cato.*

* Lātĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. [*à* latus] (1) *Breadth.* (2) Met. *Latitude, extent, width.* (1) Immenſitas longitudinum, latitudinum, altitudinum, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 20. Latitudo poſſeſſionum, *Id. L. Agr.* 3, 67. (2) ¶ Latitudo verborum, *a broad,* or *drawling, ſpeech,* Quint.

‖ Lătius, a, um. adj. *Of Italy.* Gens Latia, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 42. ¶ Latia lingua, *the Latin tongue,* Id. *ex* Pont. 2, 3, 75. *Vid.* Propr.

‖ Lāto, āre. act. *unde* dilato. *To make broad.*

* Lātŏmiæ. *vel, quod magis placet doctis,* lautŭmiæ, ārum. pl. f. [*à* λᾶς, lapis, & τομὴ, ſectio] (1) *Quarrys of ſtone,* whither condemned ſlaves and vagabonds were ſent to work. (2) *A priſon at Syracuſe ſo called.* (3) ‖ Synecd. *Any priſon.* (1) Vel in lautumiis, vel in piſtrino mavelim ætatem agere, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 2, 5. (2) Cic. ult. Verr. 27. (3) Ulp.

* ‖ Lātŏmus, i. m. [*ex* λᾶς lapis, & τέμνω ſeco] *A quarryer, one that geteth ſtones out of a quarry, a hewer of ſtones, a maſon,* Recent. ⸸ Lapicida.

* Lātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* fero, ſup. latum] (1) *A bearer, a porter, a meſſenger.* (2) *A maker,* or *giver,* of laws. (1) Debet plus virium eſſe in latore, quàm in onere, *Sen.* de *Tranq. anim.* 5. ☞ *Hic tamen proprius vocab. uſus Sciop. diſplicet. Mallem ſanè dicere* tabellarius. (2) Lator legis Semproniæ, *Cic. Catil* 4, 5.

Lātrans, tis. part. (1) *Barking.* (2) *Craveing,* Met. *roaring.* (1) Multùm latrante lyciſcâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 18, (2) Cùm ſale panis Latrantem ſtomachum bene leniet, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 18. Latrantibus undis, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 398.

‖ Lātrātio, ōnis. f. *A barking,* Capell. ⸸ Latratus.

Lātrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that barketh, a barker.* Latrator Anubis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 698.

Lātrātur. imperſ. *A barking is made,* Ov. Triſt. 2, 459.

Lātrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Barked at.* (2) *Craved,* or *beged.* (1) Caphareus latratum pelago tollens caput, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 451. (2) Cui dat latratos obvia turba cibos, *Mart.* 4, 53.

Lātrātus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A barking,* or *baying, of dogs; a cry of hounds.* (2) ‖ Met. *Railing,* or *bawling.* (1) Sævitque canum latratus in auras, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 257. (2) Ap. recent.

* ‖ Latrīa, æ. f. [λατρεία, Gr. *i. e.* ſervitus, à λάτρις, ſervus] *Honour, ſervice, religious worſhip due to God alone,* Aug.

* Latrīna, æ. f. [*à* lavando, *qu.* lavatrina, *Varr.* 2. de analogiâ] ☞ *leg.* & † latrinum *in* Non. *ex* Lucil. (1) *A houſe of office, a jakes, a privy, the ſink of a private houſe.* (2) *A waſhhouſe.* (1) Immundis quæcunque vomit latrina cloacis, *Col.* (2) Ancilla quæ latrinam lavat, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 24.

Lătro, āre. neut. [fort. *à* ſono, niſi malis *à* λατρεύω, famulor, quod canes faciunt latrando] (1) *To bark and bay;* as dogs do. (2) *To open,* as hounds. (3) Met. *To bawl.* (4) *To inveigh, to rail againſt.* (5) *To aſk, beg,* or *crave.* (1) Canes quoque luce latrant, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 20. (2) § Venaticus cervinam pellem latravit in aulâ, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 2, 65. (4) ✠ Latrant jam quidem oratores, non loquuntur, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 15. (4) A Philippo interrogatus, quid latraret, furem ſe vidiſſe reſpondit, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 54. (5) Nonne videtis nihil aliud ſibi naturam latrare? *Lucr.* 2, 17.

* Lătro, ōnis. m. olim miles conductus [ἀπὸ τῦ λάτρυ, *i. e.* à ſtipe, quòd ſtipendiarius eſſet] deinde viarum obſeſſor, quòd plerumquè tales ſunt milites, *i. e.* latrones. (1) *A hired ſoldier.* (2) *One of the emperour's guard, a lifeguardman.* (3) *A robber, a highwayman; a pandour, a cutthroat.* (4) *A table,* or *cheſs man.* (5) *A hunter.* (1) Ut latronibus dinumerem ſtipendium, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 74. (2) Quòd ſtiparet regis latus, *Varr. L. L.* 6. (3) Ut juguleot homines, ſurgunt de nocte latrones, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 32. (4) Prælia latronum ludere, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 357. (5) Fixum latronis impavidus leo frangit telum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 7.

* ‖ Lātrōcĭnālis, e. adj. *Belonging to robbers.* ¶ Latrocinales globi, *companys of robbers,* Amm. 31, 16. Latrocinalis manus, *a pack of thieves,* Apul.

* Lātrōcĭnātio, ōnis. f. *A robbing, plundering, pillageing,* or *rifleing,* Plin. 19, 4.

* ‖ Lātrōcĭnātor, ōris. m. *A thief, a robber,* &c. *Dig.* ⸸ Latro.

* Lātrōcĭnium, i. n. (1) *Warfare,* or *ſoldiery.* (2) *Theft, robbery, larceny.* (3) *Fraudulent dealing, a trick,* or *trap.* (1) Catilinam ex occultis inſidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 1. Deciſiones, latrocinia, cædes, *Id.* pro *Prov. Conſ.* 4. (2) ✠ Cùm dicas eſſe pares res furta latrociniis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 122. (3) Putares hîc latrocinium, non judicium futurum, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 22.

* Lātrōcĭnor, āri, ātus ſum dep. (1) *To ſerve in war for pay.* (2) *To rob by the highway.* (1) Quia latrocinamini, arbitramini quidvis licere facere vobis? *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 19. (2) Jus eſſet latrocinari, jus adulterare, &c. *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 16.

* ‖ Lātruncŭlātor, ōris. m. *A juſtice of goal-delivery; a judge of the ſeſſions,* or *aſſiſes, upon offenders; a provoſt-marſhal,* Ulp.

* Lātruncŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to cheſs.* ¶ Latruncularia tabula, *a cheſs-table,* Sen. Epiſt. 117.

* Lātruncŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* latro] *A little thief,* or *robber.* = Latrunculorum & furum iſta ſolertia eſt, *Curt.* 4, 13, 8. ¶ Latrunculi, *the table-men,* or *cheſs-men.* Latrunculis ludere, *to play at cheſs,* or *tables,* Sen. Epiſt. 117.

Lātum. ſup. [*à* fero, *quod vid.*] *To bear,* or *ſuffer.*

* Lātŭmiæ, ārum. & *rectiſſimè* Lautŭmiæ. *Quarrys of ſtone.* *Vid.* Latomiæ.

* ‖ Lātūra, æ. f. *The price of porterage,* or *carryage; a porter's,* or *waterman's, fare;* alſo *ſufferance,* Litt. *ex* Sen. ⸸ Vecturæ merces.

* ‖ Lātūrārius, i. m. *A porter,* Aug. ⸸ Bajulus.

* Lātūrus, a, um. part. [*à* fero] *About to bear,* &c. *Liv.* 24, 4. ¶ Laturus meritorum præmia, *to be juſtly rewarded,* Horat. Epiſt. 2, 2, 38. *Vid.* Fero.

* Lātus, a, um. part. [*à* feror] (1) *Born, carryed.* (2) *Given, publiſhed, made, appointed.* (1) Opertâ lecticâ latus eſt per oppidum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41. & *Met.* Studio ad rempub. latus, *Sall. B. C.* 3. (2) Neque pœnam, neque legem latam eſſe dico, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo,* 14. ☞ *Cæt. notiones vid. in* Fero.

* Lătus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*ex* πλάτυς, Gr. per Aphær.] (1) *Bread, large, wide, great, ſpacious.* (2) Met. *Elated, exalted.* (1) Latiſſima regna, *Ov. Epiſt.* 2, 111. (2) Erigimur, latiores fieri videmur, humana deſpicimus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 127.

Lătus, ĕris. n. (1) *A ſide.* (2) *The waiſt.* (3) Meton. *A companion.* (4) *A climate.* (5) *A kindred.* (6) *A vehemency,* or *earneſtneſs, in ſpeaking.* (1) Laterique Argivum accommodat enſem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 393. § Latus alicui tegere, *Suet. Claud.* 24. claudere, *Juv.* 3, 131. (2) Longo latus mucrone cingens enſis, *Sen. Hippol.* 547. (3) Eutychus, ille tuum, Caſtrice, dulce latus, *Mart.* 6, 68. (4) Quod latus mundi nebulæ, malúſque Jupiter urget, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 19. (5) A meo tuoque latere, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 10. (6) *Cic. Verr.* 4, 21. ¶ Dolor laterum, *a ſtitch of the ſide,* or *pleuriſy,* Hor. Honor lateris, *the upper hand,* Quint. Homines à latere, *a prince's attendants, that are allways about him.* Latere tecto decedere, *to come clear off, to be ſecure,* Ter. H. 4, 2, 5. ✠ Latere aperto, *unguarded, undefended,* Cic.

Lătuſclāvus, i. m. *rect. diviſè* clavus latus. *A garment powdered with purple ſtuds, which the ſenatours wore under their parliament robes; ſuch a coat ſtuded,* or *fringed with purple; ſenatourſhip,* or *the privilege of a parliament man,* Plin. jun.

Lătuſcŭlum, i. n. dim. *A little ſide,* Catull. 23. *ad* Thallum.

* Lăvācrum, i. n. (1) *A waſhing place, a bath,* or *bagnio.* (2) ‖ *A font.* (1) Avidus ſplendere lavacris, *Claud. Eutrop.* 2, 410. (2) Ap. Chriſtianos. ⸸ Lavatio, *Cic.*

* ‖ Lăvandŭla, æ. f. [*à* lavando, quòd adhibeatur ad fomenta, & lotiones] *Lavendar ſpike,* Jun.

* Lăvandus, a, um. part. *To be waſhed.* Dentes lavandos fricandoſque præbebat, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 18.

* Lăvans, tis. part. *Waſhing.* Lavanti regi dicitur nunciatum, hoſtes adeſſe, *Liv.* 44, 6. Cunctantibus conſpiratis laventemne an cœnantem aggrederentur, *Suet. Dom.* 17.

* Lăvātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* lavo] (1) *A waſhing.* (2) Per Synecd. *A bath.* (1) Lavatione aquæ traduntur pingueſcere, *Plin.* 8, 45. (2) Antè te certiorem faciam, ut lavatio parata ſit, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 5.

* ‖ Lăvātor, ōris. m. *He that waſheth, a waſher,* Litt. *ex* Celſ. *ſed q.*

* Lăvātrīna, æ. f. *The ſink,* or *ſquare ſtone, in a kitchen, to waſh diſhes on;* alſo *a bathing veſſel,* Varr. L. L. 8, 41. *id. quod* latrina, *Non.* 3, 131.

* ‖ Lăvātrix, īcis. f. *She that waſheth, a laundreſs,* Liv. *ſec.* Litt.

* Lăvātūrus, a, um. part. *About to waſh.* Sacra lavaturus manè petebat aquas, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 12.

Laudābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Commendable, praiſeworthy.* Honeſtum laudabile eſt naturâ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. Voluptas nec meliorem efficit, nec laudabiliorem, virum. *Id. Parad.* 1, 4.

Laudābĭlĭter. adv. *Commendably, praiſeworthyly.* = Rectè, honeſtè, laudabiliter, vivere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 5.

Laudandus, a, um. part. *To be praiſed.* Philoſophia omnium laudandarum rerum procreatrix, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 3.

Laudans, tis. part. *Praiſeing, commending.* Laudante Minervâ, *Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 218. Verſificatoreſque meliores, quàm duces laudantes, *Juſt.* 7, 9.

Laudātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A praiſeing,* or *commending; a laudatory oration.* (2) *A publick commendation, the thanks of the houſe.* (1) Laudatio eſt oratio in demonſtrativo genere, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 10. Laudationes funebres, *Quint.* 3, 7. (2) Laudationem alicui decernere, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 65.

Laudātīvus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, praiſe; commendatory,* Quint. 2, 16. ¶ ‖ Caſus laudativus, *the accuſative caſe,* Gramm.

Laudātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A praiſer,* or *commender.* (2) *A witneſs produced.* (3) *One who maketh a laudatory oration.* (1) Nolo eſſe laudator, ne videar adulator, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 21. (2) Eo laudatore & teſte utemur, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 3. (3) Supremus felicitati ejus cumulus acceſſit laudator eloquentiſſimus, *Plin. Ep* 2, 1.

Laudātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that praiſeth.* Vitiorum laudatrix eſt fama popularis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 2.

Laudātūrus, a, um. part. *About to praiſe,* Liv. 24, 22. Ut nec laudaturum magna, nec vituperaturum mediocris materia deficiat, *Paterc.* 2, 101.

Laudātus, a, um. part. (1) *Praiſed, commended.* (2) Item adj. or, comp. iſſimus, ſup. *praiſeworthy.* (1) ✠ Laudatus abundè, ſi faſtiditus non ero, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 6, 31. (2) Saccharon & Arabia fert, ſed laudatius India, *Plin.* 12, 8. Virgo laudatiſſima formæ dote, *Ov. Met.* 9, 715.

Laudĭcœna, æ. m. *vel* Laudĭcœnus, i. m. *He that is hired for a ſuper to praiſe one; or he that out of flattery commendeth the ſuper,* or *entertainment itſelf.*

ſelf. Sic. Σοφοκλεῖς Latinè reddidit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 14.

Laudo, āre. act. [*ex* laude] *To praiſe*, or *commend; to name one with honour.* ¶ Aliquem teſtem laudare, *to take*, or *bring*, *one as a witneſs*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 66. auctorem, *to quote one for his authour*, Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 18. Laudare pleno ore, *to praiſe one highly*, or *largely*, Id. cum exceptione, *to commend one with a but*, Id.

‖ Laudum, i. n. *i. e.* ſententia arbitri, *Turn.* Putant juriſconſulti, nullum eſſe verbum Latinum, quo ſententia arbitri vocetur: itaque ipſi verbum cuderunt *Laudum*, ut verè dicam, illaudatum. *An award, judgement*, or *opinion*, Ulp.

• ‖ Lăvendŭla, æ. f. *Vid.* Lavandula.

• Lăver, ĕris. n. & *aliqu.* f. [*ex* lavo, *ſc.* per Syntheſin] *An herb growing in the water like aliſander, but haveing leſs leaves*; ſome call it *belders*, or *bellrags*; ſome *yellow watercreſſes*, or *waterparſley*, Coop. Hinc. Angl. *Laver.* Laver naſcens in ripis torminibus medetur, *Plin.* 26, 8.

Lăverna, æ. f. *The godeſs of thieves.* *Vid.* Propr.

‖ Lăvernio, ōnis. m. [*à* Laverna] *A thief, a nightwalker, one that ſleepeth by day that he may pilfer in the night-time*, Feſt.

• Lăvo, āre & ĕre. act. lāvi, antiq. lăvāvi, lautum, lōtum, & lăvātum. [*à* λούω, *idem*] (1) *To waſh, to rinſe, to bathe.* (2) *To beſprinkle.* (3) *To purge*, or *expiate, an offenſe.* (4) *To clear himſelf, to throw off, to ſhake off.* (1) 𝔛 In toto corpore potiùs utimur *lavamur*, in partibus *lavamus*, Varr. L. L. 8, 61. *ſed hanc differentiam non attendunt boni auct.* Virgo it, lavit, redit, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 45. & *Plaut.* Jam. exibit, nam lavavit, *Truc.* 1, 2, 95. (2) Tabellas lacrymis lavis, *Id. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 8. (3) Venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum? *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 80. (4) Dulci mala vino lavere, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 3.

‖ Lăvor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be waſhed*, &c. Lavari ſeparato à plebe balneo, *Val. Max.* 9, 5, *ext.* 4. Lavitur victor, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 229. *eſt etenim tam primæ quàm tertiæ.* Hæc macula lavi non poteſt, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 24.

• Laurea, æ. f. *ſc.* corona, eſt n. propr. adj. *A laurel tree*, or *garland of laurels*, or *bays.* Concedat laurea linguæ, *ap. Cic. Off.* 1, 22. Linguæ lauream meritus, *Plin.* 7, 30.

• Laureātus, a, um. part. *Crowned with laurel, adorned with laurel*, as the conſul's mace, *or* bundles of rods were. Laureati faſces, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 28. Laureatæ legiones, *Liv.* 45, 39. ¶ Literæ laureatæ, *i. e.* laureâ involutæ, *letters bound up with bayleaves in token of victory obtained againſt the enemy, ſent by the Roman general to the ſenate*, Cic. Att. 7, 10.

• ‖ Laureo, āre. act. *To crown with laurel*, Col. *teſte* Litt. *ſed* laureâ donare *tutiùs dixeris.*

• Laureŏla, æ. f. dim. [*à* laureâ] *A garland which victors were wont to wear, a wreath of laurel*, Meton. *a ſmaller triumph.* Velles ut haberem tantum negotii quod eſſet ad laureolam ſatis, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 10. ¶ Laureolam in muſtaceo quærere, *Prov. To ſeek an empty praiſe by ſome mean trifleing performance.* *Vid.* Chiliad.

• Laureōtis, ĭdis. f. *Goldſmiths aſhes which came from trying of ſilver*, Plin. 34, 13.

• Laurētum, i. n. *A place*, or *grove, where bay trees grow*, Plin. 15, 30.

• Laureus, a, um. adj. *Of bays*, or *laurels.* ¶ Laureus ramus, *a bough*, or *ſprig, of laurel*, Plin. 15, 30. Laurea corona, *a garland of bays*, Liv. 23. Laurea ſerta, *wreaths of laurel*, Ov. Triſt. 2, 172. Laureum, *ſc.* lignum, *the wood of the tree*, Cat.

Laurĭces, um. m. pl. [vox Hiſpanica, *Voſſ.*] *Young rabbits cut out of the dam's belly*, or *taken from the teats, dreſſed guts and all, and reckoned a dainty diſh*, Plin. 8, 55.

• ϕ Laurĭcŏmus, a, um. adj. [*ex* laurus, & coma] *Crowned with bay.* ¶ Montes lauricomi, *hills full of baytrees at the top of them*, Lucr. 6, 152.

• ϕ Laurĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. [*ex* laurus, & fero] *That beareth*, or *weareth, bays.* Laurifera juventa, *Lucan.* 8, 25. Lauriferi currus, *Id.* 5, 332.

ϕ Laurĭger, ĕra, um. adj. *That weareth a garland of laurel.* Laurigeri triumphi, *Mart.* 3, 66. *conf. Sil.* 5, 413.

• Laurīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, bays; made of laurel* ¶ Folia laurina, *bayleaves*, Plin. 19, 8.

• LAURUS, i. & ûs. f. [*à* lavo, *i. e.* purgo: pollet enim ſingulari vi ad purgandum ſanguinem, *vid.* n. 2. *à* χλωρός, *Morl.*] (1) *The laurel*, or *baytree*; dedicated to Apollo, and uſed in triumphs. It was planted likewiſe before the gates of emperours and pontiffs, and with this they adorned their palaces, and made garlands for their heads; (2) it was uſed alſo in their *purifycations*; (3) and fanſyed to be eat by their Sibyls, poets, &c. (1) Phœbe triumphali devinctus tempora lauro, *Tibull.* 2, 55. (2) Poſtibus Auguſtis, laurus, fidiſſima cuſtos, Ante fores ſtabis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 562. *Quod pleniùs teſtatur*, Plin. 15, 30. (3) Vera cano, ſic uſque ſacras innoxia lauros Veſcar, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 63. Ubi Phœbada introducit loqu. *v.* & *Juv.* 7, 17.

LAUS, dis. f. *Praiſe, laud, commendation, glory, renown, a good name, a good report.* ¶ Laude afficere, *to praiſe*, Cic. Efferre laudibus ſummis, uſque ad cœlum, *to commend highly, to the ſkys*, Id. Id Metello laudi datum eſt, *he was commended for it*, Id. Poſterâ creſcam laude recens, *I ſhall flouriſh in future ages*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 8.

• Lautè. adv. iùs, comp. [*à* lautus] (1) *Finely, gayly, trimly, ſprucely, daintyly.* (2) *Prettyly, wittyly.* (3) *Bravely, magnificently, nobly.* (1) = Lautè veſtitus exornatuſque ambulat, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 1, 10. (2) Facetè, lautè, lepidè, nihil ſuprà, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 37. (3) Lautè adminiſtrare munus ſuum, *Id. Adelph.* 5, 1, 2.

• Lautia, ōrum. n. pl. *vel* Lautiæ, ārum. f. [*ex* lautus, *ſc.* quæ ad victum & lautitias epuli ſpectant] *Preſents beſtowed by the Romans on foreign ambaſſadours, viz.* an allowance of proviſions for their entertainment at the publick charge, *Liv.* 28, 39. & 30, 17.

• Lautĭtia, æ. f. pl. [*à* lautus] *Fineneſs, daintyneſs*, chiefly in diet, *or* apparel. Fama ad te de meâ novâ lautitiâ veniet, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. Munditiarum lautitiarumque ſtudioſiſſimus, *Suet. Cæſ.* 46.

• Lautŭlæ, *vel* Lautŏlæ, ārum. f. [*à* lavando] *Hot baths near Rome*, Varr. L. L. 4, 32.

• Lautŭmārius, *al.* Lautŭmiārius, i. m. [qui in lautumias condemnatus fuerat] *A gaolbird, a bridewelibird*, *vid.* Cic. Verr. *in* ult. 27. & *in* Piſon. 9.

• Lautŭmiæ, ārum. f. pl. Chiefly *the priſon at Syracuſe*, but uſed for *any other priſon.* Vel in lautumiis, vel in piſtrinis, vellem ætatem agere, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 2, 5. ☞ *Vid.* & Latumiæ, *Conf. Plin.* 32, 46.

• Lautus, a, um. *quod* & lotus. part. [*à* lavo] (1) *Waſhed.* (2) *Bathed.* (1) Lautis manè ſenex manibus currebat, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 282. (2) Unctus atque lautus è balineis, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 25.

• Lautus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *qu.* lavatus, *vel* lotus. (1) *Genteel, wellbred.* (2) *Clean, neat, handſome.* (3) *Noble, ſplendid.* (4) *Rich.* (5) *Sumptuous, coſtly.* (1) = Homines lauti & urbani, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 6. (2) Lautiores ſervi, *Id. Att.* 13, 52. (3) = Civitas lauta & nobilis, *Id. Fam.* 13, 32. (4) = Omnes te in lautâ & bene parte auctâ putant, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 50. (5) Lautiſſimum convivium, *Plin.* 14, 14. ¶ Lauta mulier, *a woman who hath had a child*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192. ☞ It is applyed to *clothes, building*, and *all accommodations of life.*

‖ Lax, lăcis. f. [*à* lacio] *Fraud, deceit*, Feſt.

Laxāmentum, i. n. (1) *Room*, or *ſpace.* (2) *Relaxation, remiſſion.* (3) *Leiſure.* (4) *Refreſhment, eaſe.* (1) Amplum laxamentum cellæ, *Vitr.* 4, 7. (2) Legi nihil laxamenti datum eſt, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 33. (3) Nactus puſillum laxamenti, munuſculum tibi concinnavi, *Trebon. inter. Id. Fam.* 12, 16. (4) Laxamenta curarum, *Plin. Paneg.* 82.

Laxandus, a, um. part. *To be enlarged.* Sed hoc intelligi volo laxandos eloquentiæ frenos, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26.

Laxans, tis. part. *Enlargeing*, *Ov. Hal.* 13. *Sil.* 14, 240. Laxante rudentes zephyro, *Lucan.* 9, 1004.

Laxātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A widening*, or *eaſeing*, &c. Compactura habeat laxationem, *Vitr.* 4, 7. = Relaxatio.

Laxātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Made wider, extended, dilated.* (2) *Releaſed, freed, eaſed.* (1) Laxatior membrana, *Plin.* 19, 1. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 32. Denſatus & laxatus aër, *Quint.* (2) Curis laxatus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 19.

Laxè. adv. iùs, comp. iſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Largely* in quantity, *or* quality; *looſely.* (2) *Far off.* (3) *Supinely, remiſsly.* (1) 𝔛 De numero paſtorum alii anguſtiùs, alii laxiùs conſtituunt, *Varr. R. R.* 10, 8. (2) Laxè diſtans, *Plin.* 2, 16. Ab his Mercurii ſtella laxiſſimè fertur, *Id. Ibid.* (3) ¶ = Romani remoto metu laxiùs licentiùs que futuri, *more negligent and remiſs*, Sall. B. J. 87. = Laxè & magnificè habitare, *to live in a large and ſtately houſe*, Cic. *pro* Domo, 44.

Laxĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Looſeneſs, expanſion.* (2) *Wideneſs, largeneſs.* (3) ‖ Alſo *cheapneſs.* (1) Aëris laxitas, *Pallad.* 1, 5. (2) Omnium domos laxitate ſuperavit, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 44. Laxitas viarum, *Col.* 4, 18. (3) *Litt. ſed non adeſt exemplum; at*, Annona laxior, *Liv.* 2, 52.

Laxo, āre. act. [*à* laxus] (1) *To looſe*, or *undo.* (2) *To open*, or *unlock.* (3) *To enlarge, dilate*, or *expand.* (4) *To ſet at liberty, to releaſe, to recreate*, or *refreſh.* (5) *To prolong.* (6) *To fall*, or *abate, in price.* (1) § Laxare catenas, *Luc.* 10, 57. vincula epiſtolæ, *Nep. Pauſan.* 3, 1. (2) Laxat clauſtra Sinon, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 529. 𝔛 Nunc aſtringas, nunc granaria laxes, *Perſ.* 5, 110. (3) = Ut Forum laxaremus, & explicaremus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16. *Met.* Munera Bacchi Laxârunt duram mentem, *Sil.* 11, 287. (4) Laxare animum à laboribus, *Liv.* 32, 5. (5) Laxare tempus immitis fugæ genero licebat, *Sen. Med.* 420. (6) Annona haud multùm laxaverat, *Liv. ubi ſe ſupplendum videtur.*

Laxor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be unlooſed, untied, unbound*, or *releaſed; to hang flaging*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. § Laxari à vinculis, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 3.

LAXUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Looſe, ſlack.* (2) *Wide, ſpacious, large.* (3) *Open.* (4) Met. *Unbent, unſtrung.* (5) *Long.* (6) *Plentyfull.* (1) Calceus laxus hæret in pede, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 31. *Met.* Laxiſſimæ habenæ amicitiæ, *Cic.* de *Am.* 13. (2) 𝔛 Minùs reddit laxus ager, non rectè cultus, quàm anguſtus eximiè, *Col.* ¶ Laxior domus, *Plin. Paneg.* 50. janua, *half open, ſtanding a jar*, Ov. Feſt. 2, 456. Conf. Mart. 3, 22, 2. (3) Mutuis cædibus laxiorem facimus terram, *Plin.* 2, 68. (4) Laxus arcus, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 874. (5) Ego diem ſtatuo ſatìs laxam, antè quàm ſe ſolvant, &c. *Cic.* (6) Urbi cum pace laxior annona rediît, *Liv.* 2, 52.

L ante E.

• Lea, æ. f. [*à* leo] (pro quo *Plaut.* Leo femina) (1) *A lioneſs.* (2) *A kind of colewort.* (1) Lea ſæva ſitim compeſcuit undâ, *Ov. Met.* 4, 102. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 10, 414. & *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 88. (2) Plin. 20, 9.

• Leæna, æ. f. *A lioneſs, a ſhe lion.* Torva leæna lupum ſequitur, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 69. *Conf. Plin.* 8, 16.

• Lĕbēris, ĭdis. f. [λεβηρίς, Gr.] *The old dry caſt ſkin of a ſerpent, a ſlough*, Plin. 3, 30. ¶ ‖ Leberide nudior, *Prov. as bare as my nail.* Leberide cæcior, *ſtark blind.*

• LEBES, ētis. m. [*à* λείβω, Gr. quòd aqua in eum λείβεται, *i. e.* funditur, *Euſt.*] *A caldron, a kettle, a braſs pot.* Gemini ex ære lebetes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 266.

‖ Lĕcebra, æ. f. *An enticement*, Aug. ┼ Illecebra.

• Lectè. adv. iſsĭmè, ſup. *Choicely.* Lectiſſimè dicere, *Cic. Or.* 68.

• Lectīca, æ. f. [ex lectus] *A litter, a horſe-litter; a noble couch, or chair, with a bed in it, wherein the grandees are carryed by their ſervants; a ſedan, or chair.* Eadem lecticâ uſque in cubiculum deferebatur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 11.

• Lectīcāriŏla, æ. f. *A common ſlut, that followeth porters and ſedanmen,* Mart. 12, 58.

• Lectīcārius, i. m. *A ſedanman, a litterbearer; one of the ſix, or eight, that helped to carry the litter.* Coactus ſum meis lecticariis in urbem eum referre, *Sulp. Cic. inter Epiſt. Fam.* 4, 12. *Conf. Suet. Cal.* 59.

• Lectīcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little horſelitter, ſedan, or chair,* Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Liv. 24, 42. ¶ Lecticula lucubratoria, *a couch to ſtudy on,* Suet. Aug. 78.

• Lectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à lego] (1) *A reading, a leſſon.* (2) *A choice.* (3) *A gathering.* (1) Lucullus delectabatur lectione librorum, *Cic Acad. Q.* 4, 2. (2) Eam lectionem ratum nemo habuerat, *Liv.* Sempronii lectio erat, *Id.* 27, 11. (3) Lectio lapidum, *Col.* 2, 2.

• Lectiſterniātor, ōris. m. qui lectos diſcubitorios ſternit. *The chamberlain that looked to the makeing of the beds; the ſewer that laid the cloth, and ſitted things for the comeing of the gueſts,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 29.

• Lectiſternium, i. n. [ex lectus, & ſterno] *A covering of the table at publick entertainments; a ſpreading a funeral banquet to the gods, in the ceremonys of heathen buryals,* Liv. 22, 1, & paſſim.

• Lectĭtātus, a, um. part. *Read.* Libri conquiſiti lectitatique, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 50, 5.

• Lectĭto, āre. freq. [à lego] (1) *To read,* or (2) *to gather often.* (1) Lectitâſſe, Plato dicitur, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 31. Tantò magìs reliquos perficere cupiebat, quantò frequentiùs hi lectitabantur, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 5. Parietī ejus in bibliothecæ ſpecimen armarium inſertum eſt, quod non ad legendos libros, ſed lectitandos capit, *Ibid.* 2, 17. (2) Conchulas & umbilicos eos lectitâſſe conſtat, *Val. Max.* 8, 8, 2.

• Lectiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. [à lectio] *A little, or ſhort, leſſon* Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

• Lector, ōris. m. verb. *A reader, a rehearſer, &c.* Nihil eſt aptius ad delectationem lectoris, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. Lectoribus arceſſitis reſumebat, *Suet. Aug.* 78.

• ‖ Lectŭla, æ. f. [à *ſeq.* lectulus] *A little bed, or a neſt for a hen to lay eggs in,* Lex. ex Apul. *pro*

• Lectŭlus, i. m. dim. [à lectus] *A little bed, or couch.* Lectulos in ſole ilignis pedibus faciundos dedit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 46.

• ‖ Lectūra. æ. f. *A lecture, or reading,* Recent. ⊥ Lectiuncula.

• Lectūrus, a, um. part. *About to gather, or to read, &c.* Lecturus poma, *Ov. Met.* 14, 650. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 29. *Vid.* Lego.

• Lectus, a, um. part. [à lego] (1) *Read.* (2) *Gathered.* (3) *Culled, picked, choſen, &c.* (1) Lecti indices, *Cic.* (2) Ex arbore lecta poma, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 70. (3) Mactant lectos de more bidentes, *Id. Æn.* 4, 57. Ad ſupplicium ſorte lectus, *Liv.* 59. Appius inter patres lectus, *Id.* 16. *Vid.* Aſciſco.

• Lectus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Choice, notable, fine, excellent.* ¶ Virgines lectæ, *fine, young ladys,* Hor. Carm. Sec. 6. Lectiſſimus adoleſcens, lectiſſima fœmina, *a gallant young gentleman and lady,* Cic. Lectior fœmina, *a finer lady,* Id. *de* Inv. 1, 31.

• Lectus, ûs. m. *A choice, or election,* Tac. Hiſt. 4, 70, 5.

• Lectus, i. m. dict. & ûs. *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 15. [ita dict. quòd legebant, unde eum facerent, frondes & herbas, *Varr.*] *A bed to lie, or eat, on, after the old faſhion; a couch, a lodgeing.* ¶ Lectus funebris, *a bier, or hearſe,* Val. Max. 2, 10, 3. Lectus genialis, *Horat. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 87. jugalis, *a marryage, or bride, bed,* Virg. Æn. 4, 496. Lectus cubicularis, *a common lodgeing bed,* Cic. de Div. 2, 65. Lecto teneri, *to be ſick a bed,* Tac.

• Lēcythus, i. m. [λήκυθος, Gr.] *A cruiſe, a vial, a glaſs, or pot, for oil,* Cic. Attic. 1, 14. Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 4.

Lēgālis, e. adj. *Lawfull, legal, belonging to the law,* Quint. 3, 5.

• † Lĕgārium, i. n. [à legendo] *Pulſe,* Varr. R. R. 1, 32.

Lĕgātārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a lieutenant* ¶ Legataria provincia, *a lieutenancy, or a country governed by a viceroy,* Cic. Att. 15, 9.

Lĕgātārius, i. m. ad quem pertinet legatum. Legataria, æ. f. *a legatee, the party to whom a legacy is made.* Quingenties H S cùm præcipuum inter legatarios habuit, *Suet. Galb.* 5. *Ap. JCC. Dig.* 30, 8.

Lĕgātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à lego, āre] *An embaſſy, or the office of an ambaſſadour; a lieutenancy.* ¶ Libera legatio, *an embaſſy got by favour, in order to manage his own private matters in the country where he was ſent, with greater authority,* Cic. Fam. 12, 11. Votiva legatio, *where one purchaſed the title of an ambaſſadour, or lieutenant, in order the more honourably to perform a vow that he had made,* Cic. Attic. 15, 8.

‖ Lĕgātīvum, i. n. *An ambaſſadour's allowance for his charges and diet,* Ulp Dig. 50, 4, 18.

Lĕgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that bequeatheth, or leaveth any thing by will; a teſtator,* Suet. Tib. 31.

Lĕgātum, i. n. [*qu.* legis modo, *i. e.* imperativè, teſtamento relinquitur, *Ulp*] *A legacy, or bequeſt.* Petere legatum ex teſtamento, *Quint. Conf. Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 20, 5.

Lĕgātus, i. m. [qui aliquo legatur, *i. e.* mittitur] (1) *An ambaſſadour ſent with a commiſſion to treat of buſyneſs, an envoy, a plenipotentiary.* (2) *A lieutenant, or deputy.* (3) ‖ *A legate, or pope's nuncio.* (1) Athenienſes ad ſenatum legatos mittunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 37. (2) Legatus fiduciariam operam obtinet, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 17. (3) *Ap. Chriſt. ſcriptt.*

Lĕgātus, a, um. part. *Appointed, or aſſigned; bequeathed by will.* Rempublicam tanquam teſtamento legatam ſibi obtinere, *Cic.* ad *Octav.*

• Lĕgendus, a, um. part. *To be gathered, or choſen.* Eos extra ordinem in ſenatum legendos curaverat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 59. Ut nonnulli *cenſuerint* legenda oſſa per ſacerdotes ſummorum collegiorum, *Suet. Aug.* 100.

• Lĕgens, tis. part. *Gathering, coaſting.* Ab Oſtiâ oram Campaniæ legens, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 11. Oculus in vultum legentis intendit, *Juſt.* 11, 8.

• ‖ Lĕgĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſy to be read, legible,* Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1. ⊥ Lectu facilis.

Lēgĭcrĕpa, æ. m. *One that talketh and boaſteth of the law,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46.

✤ Lēgĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. [ex lex, & fero] *Makeing, or giveing, laws.* Legifera Ceres, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 58. *Conf. Ov. Am.* 3, 10, 41.

• Lĕgio, ōnis. f. [ita dict. eò quòd legionis milites viritim legi ſolebant] *A legion, or regiment, of ſoldiers, conſiſting of ten companys, troops, or cohorts;* the number of men in it was uncertain, being ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, as appeareth from *Livy.* ¶ Legionum tribunus, *a colonel,* Cæſ. Supplere legiones, *to recruit,* Liv. 29, 24. decimare, *to puniſh every tenth man,* Id. ‖ Longa cohortes Explicuit legio, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 280. Completa legio per manipulos, *Sil.* Quina millia & quadragenos ſingulæ legiones habebant, *Liv.* Sempronio datæ legiones duæ, ea quaterna millia erant peditum, & trecenti equites, *Id.* Singulæ legiones ſena millia & ducenos pedites, trecenos habebant equites, *Id.*

• Lĕgiōnārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a legion; legionary.* ¶ Legionariæ cohortes, *Liv.* 10, 43. Legionarii milites, *the companys of a regiment,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 42.

• ‖ Lĕgiōnātim. adv. *By legions, or regiments,* Suet. *ex* Litt.

† Lēgĭrŭpa, æ. m. qui rumpit leges. *A breaker of the laws,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 119. & Rud. 3, 2, 38.

† Lēgĭrŭpio, ōnis. f. *Idem,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 4.

‖ Lēgĭrŭpus. a, um. adj. *Infringing, or breaking, the laws,* Prud. Hamart. 238.

‖ Lēgiſdoctor, ōris. m. *A doctor of laws,* Ap. JCC.

‖ Lēgiſlātor, ōris. m. *A lawgiver; a maker, or giver, of laws.* ⊥ Legis lator, legum lator, *Liv.*

‖ Lēgiſpĕrītus, i. m. *A lawyer, one ſkillfull in the law,* Ulp. ⊥ Jure, *vel* juris, conſultus.

‖ Lēgiſta, æ. m. *A lawyer,* Dig. ⊥ Juris peritus.

Lēgĭtĭmè adv. *Lawfully, according to law and order.* = Juſtè & legitimè imperare, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. *Conf.* pro *Cæc.* 20.

Lēgĭtĭmus, a, um. adj. (1) *Lawfull, right, convenient, meet.* (2) *Belonging to law.* (3) *Juſt, complete, in which nothing is wanting.* (1) Legitimo fœdere junctus amor, *Ov. Tr.* 2, 536. Ætas legitima ad petendam ædilitatem, *Liv.* 25, 2. (2) ¶ Legitima verba, *law terms,* Sen. ‖ Legitima ſcientia, *knowledge of the law,* Juſtinian. (3) *Suet. Claud.* 21. ¶ Legitimi dies, *vel* legitimæ horæ, *days of return, when the party is to appear and plead,* Cic.

• Lĕgiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. [à legio] *A ſmall legion, or regiment,* Liv. 35, 49.

Lĕgo, āre. act. (1) *To ſend as an ambeſſadour, legate, deputy, or lieutenant.* (2) *To diſpatch, or ſend away.* (3) *To entruſt.* (4) *To impute.* (5) *To bequeath, or leave, by will.* (1) § Dolabella me tibi legavit, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 11. (2) Famulum legare aliquò, *Catull.* 64, 57. (3) Legare negotium alicui, *Plaut. Caſ.* 1, 1, 12. (4) Adverſa caſibus incertis legare, *Liv.* 28, 42. (5) Coronam teſtamento Romano populo legavit, *Plin.*

Lĕgor, āri, ātus paſſ. *To be ſent, bequeathed, &c.* Hæres in parte legabatur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 48, 1. Decernunt, ut duodecim legarentur ad regem, *Curt.* 4, 21.

• Lĕgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum act. [à Gr. λέγω, colligere, & dicere, *i. e.* literas & ſyllabas oculis colligere, quod oculis facit, qui legit] (1) *To gather.* (2) *To chooſe.* (3) *To read.* (4) *To gather up, to ſteal.* (1) Legitis flores, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 92. (2) Summâ locum ſibi legit in arce, *Ov. Met.* 1, 27. Legere aliquem in demortui locum, *Liv.* 23, 23. Centum in patres legit, *Id.* 1, 35. (3) Eos libros per te ipſe legeres, *Cic. Topic.* 1. (4) Spolia ejus legentem Galli agnoverunt, *Liv.* Et qui nocturnus divûm ſacra legerit, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 117. ¶ Legere oram Italiæ, *to coaſt by,* Liv. 21, 51. Legere vela, *to furl the ſails,* Virg. Geor. 1, 373. Legere halitum, *to take, or receive, one's breath,* Id. Æn. 4, 685. Legere veſtigia, *to follow one ſtep by ſtep,* Ov. Met. 3, 17. Legere littus, *to coaſt along, or keep to, the ſhore,* Virg. Æn. 3, 292. Legere milites, *to liſt, or muſter, ſoldiers,* Cic. Att. 12, 8. Legere ſacra, *to ſteal.* Legere pugno, *to ſtrike,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 160. Legere ſermonem, *to overhear what one ſaith,* Id. Pſeud. 1, 2, 21.

• Lĕgor, i. paſſ. *To be choſen.* Sperans ut dux belli ab omnibus legeretur, *Juſt.* 5, 3.

Lēgūleius, i. m. *A ſtudent in the law, a young clerk, a ſollicitor, or pettyfogger.* ✠ Tibi juris conſultus, ipſe per ſe nihil niſi leguleius quidam cautus, &c. *Cic. Orat.* 1, 55.

Lĕgùlus, i. m. *A gatherer of ſmall things, as grapes, olives, &c.* A legendo leguli, qui oleum ut uvas legunt, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7.

• Lĕgūmen, ĭnis. n. [à legendo, quòd manu legatur, *Serv.*] *All manner of pulſe, as peas, beans, &c.* Unde priùs lætum ſiliquâ quaſſante legumen, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 74.

• Lĕgūmentum, i. n. *Pulſe,* Varr. ☞ Rarò occ.

• ‖ Lĕgūmĭnārius, i. m. *He that keepeth, or ſelleth, pulſe,* Gl. vet.

• † Lĕgūmĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of pulſe.* Leguminoſæ epulæ, *Lexicogr.* ex *Celſ.*

• ‖ Leioſtreum, i. n. [ex λεῖος lævis, & ὄστρεα oſtrea] *A ſmooth oyſter,* Lampr.

• Lēma, æ. f. [à λήμη, Gr. lama, quod à λημάω, lippio] *A white humour, or matter, congealed*

congealed in the eyes; bleareyedneſs. Si lemæ in oculis erunt, *Plin.* 23, 1.

• ‖ Lembārii, ōrum. m. pl. *Soldiers ſerveing in the pinnaces appointed to guard the Rhine and Danube,* Aurel.

• ‖ Lembŭlus, i. m. dim. *A ſmall bark,* Pr. *in* Vincent. 455.

• Lembuncŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* lembus] *A little bark, or pinnace,* Tac. Ann. 14, 5, 6.

• Lembus, i. m. [λέμβος, Gr. à λιὰν, valde, & βαίνειν, ire] (1) *A pinnace,* or *bark*; *a ſmack.* (2) Alſo *a fiſherboat.* (1) Duos lembos, qui non plùs quàm ſedecim remis agerentur, habuit, *Liv.* Secuti ſunt ducem piratici lembi, *Curt.* 4, 22. (2) Virg. Geor. 1, 201.

• Lemma, ătis. n. *Lemma* res quæ accipitur, Gl. [*à* λῆμμα, Gr. acceptum] *An argument,* or *ſubject*; *a title* of an epigram, copy of verſes, oration, diſcourſe, &c. Si malueris, lemmata ſola legas, *Mart.* 14, 2.

Lemniſcātus, a, um. part. [*i. e.* lemniſco ornatus, inſignis, nobilis] *Ribanded, dreſſed with ribands*; *haveing labels,* or *ſilk ſtrings, hanging down.* ¶ Palma lemniſcata, *a notable victory, that deſerveth a garland with ribands,* Cic. *pro* Roſc. Amer. 35.

Lemniscus, i. m. (1) *A coloured ribbon,* or *riband*; *a label hanging down on garlands,* or *crowns.* (2) *A hawk's jeſſes.* (1) Philyræ coronarum lemniſcis ſimiles, *Plin.* 16, 4. (2) Celſ. 7, 28.

• Lĕmōnium, i. n. *ſive* Līmōnium. [fort. à Gr. λειμὼν, pratum] *A certain herb, by ſome called wild beet,* Plin. 25, 9. ‖ *A lemon,* Vulg.

Lĕmŭres, um. pl. m. *Ghoſts, ſpirits that walk by night, hobgoblins.* Tum nigri lemures, ovóque pericula rapto, *Perſ.* 5, 185. *Conf. Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 109.

Lĕmūria, ōrum. pl. n. *quæ priùs* remuria, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 421, & 479. *Vid. in* Remuria.

Lēna, æ. f. [*ex* leno] *A bawd.* Venit in exitium callida lena meum, *Tibull.* 1, 5, 48.

† Lendĭcŭlus, i. m. *A little maggot,* Varr.

Lendix, ĭcis. f. [*ex* lens, dis] *A maggot,* or *gentil,* Varr.

Lēnè. adv. *Softly, gently,* Mart. 1, 50. *ſed nihil certi ex iſto loco collig.* Poteſt n. eſſe adj. Lene fluens, *Lucan.* 10, 315. ⊥ Leniter.

• ‖ Lēnes, um. f. pl. *vel* lenis, is. f. genus vaſis. [*ex* ληνὸς lacus, alveus, canalis] *Non.*

Lēnibo, *pro* leniam, *Propert.* 3, 21, 32.

Lēniendus, a, um. part. *To aſſwage,* or *be aſſwaged.* Nec eò ſecius ad leniendam gravitatem odoris plurimum meri propalam hauſit, *Suet. Vitel.* 10. Malagma ad carcinomata & phymata lenienda, *Celſ.* 5, 18, 23.

Lēnīmen, īnis. n. verb. [*à* lenio] *An eaſe,* or *refreſhment*; *an aſſwagement of pain,* or *grief*; *a redreſs.* Laborum dulce lenimen, *Hor. Od.* 1, 32, 15.

Lēnīmentum, i. n. *Eaſe,* Plin. 25, 5.

Lēnio, īre. act. [*ex* lenis] (1) *To eaſe, aſſwage,* or *mitigate.* (2) *To allay, appeaſe,* or *diminiſh.* (3) *To ſtint,* or *huſh.* (4) *To tame, to make tame.* (5) *To poliſh, to make ſmooth.* (6) Paſſ. *To be mitigated,* or *aſſwaged.* (1) Quò illam mihi lenirent miſeriam, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 75. ¶ Lenibant curas, *pro* leniebant, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 528. (2) Tempus lenit odium, *Ov. Ibis,* 134. (3) Impium lenite clamorem, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 7. (4) Lenire tigres, *Id. A. P.* 393. (5) Cùm truncum recideris, truncum lenito, *Col.* 5, 11. *ſi ſana lectio.* (6) Iræ leniunt, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 100. *Sic* terra movet, *i. e.* movetur, *Cic.*

Lēnior, īri. paſſ. *To be aſſwaged.* Quæque eorum vitia vel in ſenectute cœperunt, vel in ſenectutem ab adoleſcentiâ pervenerunt, ut aliquando lenire poſſunt, ſic nunquam ex toto finiuntur, *Celſ.* 2, 8.

Lēnis, e. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Gentle, ſoft, eaſy.* (2) *Mild, calm, ſtill.* (3) *Pleaſant* to the taſte, ſmell, hearing, &c. (4) *Good natured, complaiſant.* (1) Somnus agreſtium lenis virorum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 21. (2) = Leniſſimus Auſter & mitis, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7. (3) ⌘ Vinum aſperum hoc eſt, aliud lenius, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1. = Vinum auſterum & lene, *Celſ.* 2, 18. Nardi lenis ariſtæ, *Ov.* 15, 398. lenis ſonus, *Cic.* (4) Homo leniſſimus & naturâ & conſuetudine, *Id. Verr.* 3, 32.

• † Lēnis, is. f. [*à* ληνὸς, torcular] *A kind of veſſel.* Labella lenis, *Afran.*

Lēnĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Softneſs, ſmothneſs, mildneſs, calmneſs, goodnature.* (2) In a bad ſenſe, *too much eaſyneſs, indulgence to a fault.* (1) ⌘ Lenitas verbi triſtitiam rei mitigat, *Cic.* Patris lenitas amanda, potiùs quàm negligenda, *Id.* (2) = Inepta lenitas patris & facilitas prava, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 37.

Lēnĭter. adv. iùs, comp. iſsĭmè, ſup. *Gently, ſoftly.* ⌘ Leniter aut minaciter tentare, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 20. = Leniùs ac remiſſiùs dicere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 60. Leniſſimè ſentire, *Id. Fam.* 5, 2.

Lēnĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Gentleneſs, eaſyneſs.* Lenitudo orationis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 16. Nimia in aliquem lenitudo, *Id. Verr.* 4, 61.

Lēnītus, a, um. part. [*à* lenio] *Aſſwaged, appeaſed, ſoftened,* &c. Lenita cæde Diana, *Ov. Met.* 12, 35.

Lēno, ōnis. m. [*à* lenis] Conciliator ſtupri, inquit *Iſid.* eò quòd mentes miſerorum deliniendo ſeducat. *A pimp, a pander, a procurer, one that bringeth whores and rogues together.* Leno communis pernicies adoleſcentium, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 34.

‖ Lēnōcĭnè. adv. *Bawdyly,* Lampr.

Lēnōcĭnium, i. n. (1) *The practice of bawdry, playing the bawd.* (2) *Enticement, inveiglement, complaiſance, allureing language,* or *carryage.* (3) *A neat, wining, dreſs.* (1) Suet. Cal. 40, in fin. (2) = Se vitiorum illecebris & cupiditatum lenocinii dediderunt, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 66. Cui inſtrumento diſtrahendo nihil non lenocinii adhibuit, *Suet. Cal.* 39. (3) Omnis lenocinii negligens erat, *Suet. Aug.* 79.

Lēnōcĭnor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) ‖ *To be,* or *play, the bawd.* (2) *To entice with fair words, wanton geſtures,* or *gay attire*; *to decoy, cajole, wheedle,* or *trepan and draw one in.* (3) *To procure one favour,* or *advantage.* (4) *To ſet off and bring into requeſt.* (1) Prop. ſign. deeſt exemplum. (2) § Tibi ſerviet, tibi lenocinabitur, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 15. (3) § Libro iſti novitas lenocinetur, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 19. (4) Mancipiorum negotiatores formæ puerorum virilitate excisâ lenocinantur, *Quint.* 5, 12.

Lēnōnius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a bawd.* ¶ Fides lenonia, *a bawd's honeſty,* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 2, 62. ‖ Lenonia lex, *Don.* in quâ ſemper commodum eſt priùs quàm fides.

Lens, dis. f. [fort. *à* ſimilitud. lentis] *A nit.* Lendes tolluntur adipe canino, *Plin.* 29, 6.

Lens, tis. [quòd humida & lenta ſit, *Iſid.*] *A kind of pulſe called lentiles,* Virg. Geor. 2, 228. ¶ ‖ Lens paluſtris, *ſeu* lacuſtris, *water lentils, ducks meat, reats,* Veg. Lentim in acc. *Cato,* 35. & *alibi.*

Lentandus, a, um. part. [*à* lentor] *To be bent,* or *made crooked.* Lentendus remus in undâ, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 384.

Lentè, adv. iùs, comp. iſsĭmè, ſup. *Slowly, ſlackly, without haſte, leiſurely, at leiſure.* = Lentè cunctantérque veniunt, *Plin.* Hæc lentiùs diſputantur, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 3. Lentiſſimè mandere, *Col.* 2, 15. ¶ Lentè ferre, *patiently,* Cic. Att. 2, 13. Lentè agere, *careleſsly,* Liv. 1, 10.

† Lenteo, ēre. n. *To be ſlow.* ¶ Lentet opus, *it goeth on ſlowly,* Lucil.

Lenteſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To become clammy,* or *glueiſh*; *to cleave,* or *ſtick, like pitch*; *to rope.* (2) Met. *To grow gentle,* or *ſupple.* (1) Picis in morem ad digitos lenteſcit habendo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 250. (2) Lenteſcunt tempore curæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 357.

Lentīcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* lens] (1) *A little lentil.* (2) ‖ *Potage of lentils.* (3) *A freckle,* or *little round pimple riſeing in the body, eſpecially in the hands and face.* (4) ‖ *A little veſſel,* or *pot, of ointment, out of which princes were anointed.* (5) *A chriſmatory.* (1) Folia lenticulæ ſimilia, *Plin.* 25, 11. (2) In adagio. Unguentum in lenticulâ, *de quo vid. Turneb. Adverſ.* 21. (3) Lenticulas tollunt galbanum & nitrum, *Celſ.* 6, 5. (4) Herm. *ex* Plin. (5) Plin. 37, 12.

‖ Lentīcŭlāris, e. adj. *Like a lentil,* Apul. Florid. 2. ⊥ Lenti ſimilis.

Lentīgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *That hath his face full of freckles, pimples,* or *ſpeckles.* Vir lentiginoſi oris, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, *ext.* 6. = Sparſo ore, *Ter.*

Lentīgo, gĭnis. f. [*à* ſimil. lentis] *A pimple, ſpeckle,* or *little red ſpot, in the face,* or *other part, like a lentil,* Plin. 20, 20.

Lentĭpes, ĕdis. omn. gen. *Slow footed,* Auſon. Ep. 21, 40. ⊥ Qui teſtudineo eſt gradu.

✣ Lentiſcĭfer, *vel* Lentiſcĭtĕrus, a, um. adj. [*ex* lentiſcus, & fero] *Bearing maſtich trees,* Ov. Met. 15, 713.

Lentiſcĭnus, a, um. adj. *Made of the maſtich tree.* ¶ Lentiſcina reſina, *maſtich,* Plin. 23, 7.

Lentiſcus, i. f. [fort. dict. quòd lenteſcit. (1) *The tree whence the maſtich cometh*; *the lentiſk,* or *maſtich tree.* (2) *A toothpick made of that wood.* (1) Lentiſcus ter fruges fundens, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 9, ex poëtâ. (2) Mart. 14, 22.

Lentĭtia, æ. f. *Softneſs, plyantneſs, limberneſs.* Virgæ ſequacis ad vincturas lentitiæ, *Plin.* 16, 37.

Lentĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *Slowneſs, negligence, ſlackneſs in doing, lingering long, loitering.* (2) † *Eaſyneſs, moderation.* (1) ⌘ Illud non ſolùm eſt gravitatis, ſed lentitudinis, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 3, 13. Lentitudo mortis, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 64, 4. (2) Stoici, quam nos dicimus lenitatem, lentitudinis nomine appellant, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 19.

Lento, āre. act. *To make plyant,* or *flexible, to bend, unde* lentandus, *quod vid. Conf. Stat. Theb.* 3, 587.

Lentor, ōris. m. *A clammy,* or *glutiſh, humour*; *toughneſs, clammyneſs.* Lentor reſinoſus, *Plin.* 13, 5.

Lentŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat plyant, ſlow,* or *ſlack.* Lentulus aut reſtrictus, *Cic. Att.* 2, 11.

Lentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus. ſup. [*à* lenio lenitus, *per* Sync. lentus] (1) *Slow, lingering.* (2) *Gentle, moderate, not exceſſive.* (3) *Limber, plyant, flexible.* (4) Met. *Heavy, dull, ſtupid, indolent.* (5) *Tough, clammy.* (6) *Idle, lazy, at leiſure, at eaſe, haveing nothing to do, lither, dilatory.* (1) Lenta ira deorum eſt, *Juv.* 13, 100. (2) Lentus ignis, *Plin.* 20, 1. Lentus vapor, *Id.* 24, 14. (3) Lentior ſalicis virgis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 800. (4) Tellus lenta gelu, *Propert.* 4, 3, 39. *Met.* Sæva & lenta natura ne in puero quidem latuit, *Suet. Tib.* 57. Hoſtibus eveniat lenta puella meis, *Prop.* 3, 8, 20. Vellere cœpi, Et prênſâre manu lentiſſima brachia, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 64. (4) Iſthæc nimis lenta vîncla ſunt eſcaria, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 18. (6) Dum lentis paſſibus ſpatiarer arenâ, *Ov. Met.* 2, 573. ¶ Lentus color, *a dark duſky colour,* Id.

Lēnŭlus, *vel* Lēnullus, i. m. *A little young bawd.* Lenullus, *Plaut. Pœn.* 2, 25.

Lēnuncŭlus, i. m. [*à* leno] (1) *A young bawd.* (2) ‖ [*à* lenis ſubſt.] ob ſimilit. vaſis. *A fiſher's boat, a little light ſhip, a ſkiff.* (1) Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 7. (2) Pauci lenunculi conveniebant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 43. *ubi tamen in MS. leg.* lembunculi.

• Leo, ōnis. m. [*à* Gr. λέων] (1) *A lion.* (2) *A ſign in heaven.* (3) ¶ Leo marinus, *A kind of lobſter,* or *ſea crab.* (1) Fraus quaſi vulpecula, vis leonis videtur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 13. (2) Stella veſani leonis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 19. (3) Plin. 32, 11.

† Leo, les, lēvi. inuſit. act. *To anoint, to beſmear.* Cujus tamen comp. etiamnum ſunt in uſu.

• Leōnīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a lion.* Leonina ſpecies, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. Leonini catuli, *Val. Max* 9, 3. *ext.* 2. ¶ ‖ Verſus leonini, *verſes which like a lion's tail rhime in the middle and at the end*; *like the following,* Juro tibi ſanè per myſtica ſacra Dianæ, *Ov.*

• Leontīce, es. f. [λεοντικὴ, Gr.] *An herb, wild chervil,* Plin. 25, 11.

• Leontios, i. m. *A kind of precious ſtone like a lion's ſkin*, Plin. 37, 11.

• Leontŏpĕtălon, i. n. [*ex* λέων leo, & πέταλον folium] *An herb haveing leaves like caulworts, and called* patà de lion, *good againſt the ſtinging of ſerpents*, Plin. 27, 11.

• Leontŏphŏnos, i. m. [*ex* λέων leo, & φόνος cædes] *A little worm that preſently killeth any lion that eateth it*, Plin. 8, 38.

• Leontŏpŏdion, i. n. [λεοντοπόδιον, Gr. *ex* λέων leo, & πὺς pes, ob ſimilit.] *An herb called lion's foot*, Plin. 26, 8.

• Leopardus, i. m. [ita dict. quòd ex leænâ & pardo natus eſt] *A leopard*, or *panther*, Plin. 8, 16.

• Lepas, ădis. f. [à λέπω, decortico; quòd teſta ſit inſtar corticis] *A kind of ſhell fiſh leſs than an oyſter, ſticking cloſe to the rocks*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8.

Lĕpĭdè, adv. *Prettyly, pleaſantly, with a grace, handſomely, wittyly, ſmartly*, &c. Lepidè animum tuum tentavi, *Plaut. Aul.* 5, 17. *Conf. Cic. Orat.* 44.

• Lĕpĭdium, i. n. [λεπίδιον, Gr.] *An herb, a kind of creſſes*, Plin. 19, 8.

• Lĕpĭdōtes, æ. m. [qu. λεπιδωτὸς, Gr. à λεπὶς ſquama] *A precious ſtone reſembleing the ſcales of a fiſh*, Plin. 37, 10.

Lĕpĭdūlè, adv. *Prettyly, pleaſantly, wittyly*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 5, 115.

Lĕpĭdùm, adv. *pro* lepidè, *Plaut.*

Lĕpĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Pretty, witty, conceited, ſmart, briſk, merry, jocund, pleaſant, wagiſh, quick, tart, dainty.* Lepidi & delicatuli pueri, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10. Apud me ut lepidus cum lepidâ accubet, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 48. = Lepida & ſuavis cantio, *Id.* Non invenies alterum lepidiorem ad omnes res, *Id. Mil.* 3, 1, 66. ¶ O capitulum lepidiſſimum! *O charming little rogue!* Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25.

• Lĕpis, ĭdis. f. [à λεπὶς, Gr. ſquama] *The ſcales of braſs*, or *the droſs of ſilver*, Plin. 34, 22. ed. Hard.

Lĕpiſta, æ. f. *vel* Lepeſta. *A little pot*, or *phial, uſed in temples*, Varr. de quo omnino vid. *Voſſ.* etym. 285.

LĔPOR, *vel* lĕpos, ōris. m. [aliqui qu. λεῖον ἔπος, lenè dictum, *vel ex* λα valde & ἔπω, dico, ut lepidus ſit dicax, lepos dicacitas, *Onom.* fort. acutiùs quàm veriùs] *Mirth, wit, drollery; a good mien, a pretty conceit, complaiſance.* = Nec quicquam plus ſalis, plúſque leporis habet, *Plaut. Caſin.* 2, 3, 2. Lepos & feſtivitas orationis, *Cic. ad Herenn.* 4, 23. Lepor dicendi, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 6.

• Lĕpŏrārium, i. n. *Any place encloſed to keep beaſts in for pleaſure; a park* eſpecially *for hares; a hare warren*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3.

• Lĕpŏrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a hare.* Lac leporinum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. *Conf. Plin.* 28, 11.

• Lepra, æ. f. [*ex* λεπὶς, ſquama] *The lepry*, or *leproſy*, Plin. 26, 8. *ſed ſæp. in pl.* Lepras emendant lilii radices, *Id.* 21, 19. = Mala ſcabies, *Hor.*

• ‖ Leprōſus, a, um. adj. *One ſick of the leproſy, leprous*, Eccl. frequ.

• Leptŏcentaurium, & Lepton, i. n. [*ex* λεπτὸς tenuis, & κενταύριον centaurium] *Small centaury*, Plin. 25, 6.

• Leptŏphyllon, i. n. [*ex* λεπτὸς, & φύλλον folium] *A certain kind of ſpurge with ſmall leaves*, Plin. 26, 8.

• Leptŏrāges, um. f pl. [*ex* λεπτὸς tenuis, & ῥὰξ acinus] *A certain kind of ſmall grapes like corinths*, or *currants*, Plin. 14, 1.

• LĔPUS, ŏris. m. [Æoles Bœotii λέπυριν vocabant, quem nos leporem, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 12] (1) *A hare.* (2) *A fiſh that is poiſon to a man, and a man to him.* (3) *A ſtar*, or rather *conſtellation.* (1) Inter quadrupedes gloria prima lepus, *Mart.* 13, 92. (2) Plin. 9, 48. (3) Col. 11, 2.

• Lĕpuſcŭlus, i. m. dim. [à lepus] *A leveret, a young hare*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. Col. 9, 1.

Leſſus, ûs. m. *A lamentable voice uſed at the death and buryal of men, alas! or the Iriſh o hone!* Cic. de Legg. 2, 23.

• Lēthālis, e. adj. *Mortal, deadly*, &c. Hæret lateri lethalis arundo, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 73.

• Lēthālĭter. adv. *Deadly, mortally*, Plin. 11, 37.

• Lēthargia, æ. f. [*ab eodem cum* lethargus, *quod vid.*] *The lethargy*, Plin. 24. 9.

• Lēthargĭcus, i. m. *One ſick of the lethargy*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 30.

• Lēthargĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the lethargy.* Gravedinem, morbúmque lethargicum patitur, *Plin.* 20, 4.

Lēthargus, i. m. [λήθαργος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς λήθης, *i. e.* oblivione, & ἀργὸς, otioſus, iners] *The lethargy, a ſleepy, drowſy, and forgetfull diſeaſe.* Lethargo grandi eſt oppreſſus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 30. Gravi lethargo fertur in altum, *Lucr.* 3, 466.

• Lēthātus, a, um. part. [à lethor] *Killed, murdered, put to death.* Lethata corpora, *Ov. Met.* 3, 55.

• ✠ Lēthĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. [à lethum, & fero] *That bringeth death, deadly.* Lethifer morbus, *Celſ.* 7, 12. annus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 139. arcus, *Lucan.* 3, 500.

✠ Lēthĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Idem*, Stat. Theb. 8, 2. *ſed var. libb.* Lethifica dubios explorant aſpide partus, *Lucan.* 9, 904.

• Lētho, āre. act. *To kill*, or *put to death*, *Virg. in* Culice, 322.

• ‖ Lēthŏphăgus, i. m. [*ex* lethum, & φάγω edo] *A worm that eateth the bodys of the dead*, Litt. *ex* Ov. *ſed non inven.*

LĒTHUM, i. n. & Lētum. [à λήθη, Gr. *i. e.* oblivio, *Feſt.*] *Death.* Dolor, ac morbus, lethi fabricator uterque, *Lucr.* 3, 473.

Lĕvāmen, ĭnis. n. [à levo] *Eaſe, comfort; an eaſeing, diſburdening*, or *lightening*, of grief, *or* trouble. Si eſſet aliquod levamen, id eſſet in te uno, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 16.

Lĕvāmentum, i. n. *Eaſe, comfort.* Levamentum miſeriarum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 19.

Lĕvandus, a, um. part. *To be eaſed.* Perſuadet Tiſſaferni, inferiores auxilio levandos, *Juſt.* 5, 2. *Conf. Celſ.* 3, 18.

Lĕvans, tis. part. *Eaſeing, lifting up.* Alius alium levantes conabantur aſcendere, *Curt.* 5, 12. *Conf. Sil.* 7, 612.

† Lĕvâſſo, *pro* levâro, in fut. ſubj. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

Lĕvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An eaſeing of pain*, or *ſorrow.* Ægritudinis levatio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 4.

‖ Lĕvātor, ōris. m. *He that lifteth up.* Levator oneris, *Vitr.* 10, 8. ⸸ Qui levat.

Lĕvātūrus, a, um. part. *About to eaſe.* Tantam vim morbi potione medicatâ levaturum eſſe promiſit, *Curt.* 3, 13.

Lĕvātus, a, um. part. ‖ or, comp. (1) *Lifted up.* (2) *Aſſiſted, ſupported, eaſed.* (1) Levatæ aëre pendebant picæ, *Ov. Met.* 5, 675. Levatæ Hiſpaniæ, *Liv.* 28, 1. (2) Baculis levati, *Ov. Met.* 8, 693. Levatus auxilio, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 537. Levatior, *Gell.* 17, 8.

‖ LEUCA, æ. f. *al.* Leuga, *vel* Leuva. *A league; a meaſure chiefly uſed at ſea, containing three miles; by land it is varyouſly reckoned*, Voc. Gallicum, quod ap. antiquiorem Ammiano Marcell. non occurrit.

• Leucăcantha, æ. f. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & ἄκανθα ſpina] *St. Marythiſtle*; others take it to be *the white thorn*, Plin. 22, 16. & 27, 12.

• Leucăchātes, æ. m. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & ἀχάτης achates] *A white agate*, Plin. 37, 10.

• Leucanthĕmis, ĭdis. f. & Leucanthĕmum, i. n. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & ἄνθος flos] *The herb chamomile*, Plin. 22, 21.

• Leucargillion, *vel* Leucargillium, i. n. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & ἄργιλλος argilla] Argilla candida, *white clay*, Plin. 17, 7.

• Leucanthes, is. f. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & ἄνθος flos] *A ſort of dill*, Plin. 21, 39.

• Leuce, es. f. [λεύκη, Gr. ita dict. ob alb. color.] *A foul ſpottyneſs of the body, like the white morphew*, Celſ. 5, 28.

• Leucochrum, i. n. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & χρόα color] *A kind of ſmall white wine, diluted with water*, Plin. 14, 8.

Leucochrȳſos, i. m. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & χρυσὸς aurum] *A kind of jacinth ſtone of a gold colour with a ſtreak of white*, Plin. 37, 9.

• Leucŏgæa, æ. f. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & γαῖα terra] *A precious ſtone of a white colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

• Leucogrăphis, ĭdis. f. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & γράφω ſcribo] *An herb good for thoſe who ſpit blood*, Plin. 27, 11.

• Leucoïon, coïi. n. *i. e.* viola alba. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & ἴον viola] *The general name of violets*, but properly taken for *the winter gilliflower*, which alſo is of ſeveral colours beſides white, *Plin.* 34, 12.

• Leucon, i. n. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus] *A white heron.* Aſterias ex ardeolarum genere, *Plin.* 10, 60. Alſo *a dog's name*, Ov. Met. 5, 216.

• Leucŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. *al.* lingonicus, [à loco juxta Leontidem, quod λευκώνιον dicitur, appell.] *Of Leuconium.* ¶ Fomentum leuconicum, *flocks of white cotton wool to ſtuff bedticks with*, Mart. 14, 159.

• Leucŏnŏtus, i. m. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & Νότος Notus] *A dry and fair ſouthweſt wind*, Auſon. Eidyll. 12, 8.

• Leucŏpĕtălos, i. f. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & πέταλον folium] *A white precious ſtone*, Plin. 37, 10. *ſed Hard. leg.* leuco pœcilos.

• Leucŏphæātus, a, um. adj. [λευκοφαιωτὸς, Gr. *ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *That weareth gray*, or *ruſſet colour, of wool undied*, Mart. 1, 97.

• Leucŏphæus, a, um. adj. [à λευκὸς albus, & φαιὸς, fuſcus] *Gray*, or *ruſſet*, or *of a brown duſky colour*, Plin. 32, 10. Vitr. 8, 3.

• Leucophlegmătias, æ. m. [*ex* λευκὸν album, & φλέγμα phlegma] *A kind of dropſy riſeing of white phlegm*, Celſ. 3, 21.

• Leucŏphŏrum, i. n. [*ex* λευκὸς candidus, & φέρω fero] *al.* chryſophorum, eſt enim glutinum, quo aurum ligno inducitur. *Borax, uſed in ſoldering gold*, Plin. 23, 3. & 35, 6.

• Leucophthalmos, i. m. [*ex* λευκὸς albus, & ὀφθαλμὸς oculus; ita dict. quòd candidam oculi ſpeciem contineat] *A precious ſtone like a white eye*, Plin. 37, 10.

• Leucŏpœcĭlos, i. m. [*ex* λευκὸς albus, & ποικίλος, varius; *q. d.* albis notis variegatus] *A ſort of precious ſtone*, Plin. 37, 10.

• Leucoſtictos, i. c. g. [à λευκὸς, albus, & ϛικτὸς, pictus; *q. d.* lapis albedine pictus] *A kind of marble with white ſtreaks in it*, Plin. 36, 7.

• Leucocrūta, æ. f. *vel* Leucrŏcūta, [quæ eſt μίγμα λύκου καὶ κυνὸς, Strab. ſed pot. derivand. videtur à λευκὸς candidus (*vel* à λέων leo) & crocuta *animal hybridum in Æthiopiâ*] *A mongrel, a beaſt in Æthiopia haveing the neck, tail, and breaſt of a lion, the head of a camel*, &c. *Plin.* 8, 21.

‖ Leviathan, *i. e.* ſocietas *ſeu* collectio anguium: LXX δράκων, & μέγα κῆτος, vulg. draco, balæna, utì patet ex deſcriptione, *Job.* 41. *A water ſerpent, a whale*; as ſome *the crocodile*, or *alligator*, Bibl.

Lĕvĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à levis] *Somewhat light, wanton*, or *vaingloryous*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 36.

Lĕvĭdenſis, e. adj. leviter denſus. *Coarſe and ſlight.* ¶ Unde ¶ *Met.* Levidenſe munus, *a very ſmall preſent*, Cic. Fam 9, 12.

Lĕvĭfĭdus, a, um. adj. [à levis, & fides] *Of ſlight credit, not to be truſted.* Omnes ſunt lenæ levifidæ, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 2, 61.

‖ Lĕvĭgo, āre. act. *To make light and eaſy, to diſburden*, Apul. *ap.* Litt.

† Lēvĭgo, āre. act. *To make ſmooth. Rect. ſcrib.* lævigo, *quod vid.*

Lĕvĭpes, ĕdis. omn. gen. *Lightfooted, ſwift of foot.* Lepus levipes, *Cic.* in *Arat.* 121. & *Varr. R. R.* 3, 12.

• ‖ Lĕvir, vĭri. m. [*ex* δαὴρ, olim *devir*, nunc *levir*] Frater uxoris, *Feſt. vel* mariti, *Non.* utì ſoror mariti *glos.* *A huſband's*, or *wife's, brother*, Dig.

Lĕvis, e. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Light, ſmall.* (2) *Swift, nimble.* (3) Met. *Inconſiderable, trifleing.* (4) *Of no eſteem,* or *credit.* (5) *Eaſey, gentle, tolerable, light of digeſtion.* (6) *Fluttering, unſettled, inconſtant.* (7) *Falſe, corrupt, not to be truſted.* (1) Leve pondus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 161. Levior cortice, *Hor. Od.* 3, 9, 22. Leve vulnus, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 7, 50. (2) Meſſapus levis curſu, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 489. (3) 𝔛 Levia hæc ſunt, quæ tu prægravia eſſe in animum induxtî tuum, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 12. (4) 𝔛 Auctorem levem, nec ſatis fidem patres rati, *Liv.* 5. (5) 𝔛 Dolor in longinquitate levis, in gravitate brevis eſſe ſolet, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 12. 𝔛 Graviorem plagam accepit, ut leviorem repelleret, *Id. N. D.* 1, 25. § Levi brachio aliquid agere, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16. Leviſſima ſuilla eſt, *Celſ.* 2, 18. (6) Levis juventas, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 6. 𝔛 Leviſſimus quiſque & futuri improvidus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 88, 5. (7) Leves ac nummarii judices, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 28.

Lĕvis, e. adj. *Smooth. Vid.* Lævis.

† Lĕvĭſomnus, a, um. adj. *Watchfull, eaſyly waked,* Lucr. 5, 862.

Lĕvĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Levity, lightneſs.* (2) Met. *Vanity, humour, want of gravity.* (3) *Mutability, inconſtancy.* (1) Plumæ nimiâ levitate cadunt gravatim, *Lucr.* 3, 388. (2) 𝔛 Non levitas mihi, ſed certa ratio cauſam ſcribendi dedit, *Phædr.* 4, in fin. (3) Fortuna conſtans in levitate, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 8, 18.

Lĕvĭter. adv. iùs, comp. iſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Slenderly, ſlightly.* (2) *A little.* (3) *Succinctly, briefly.* (4) *Eaſeyly, patiently, gently.* (1) Leviſſimè læſus, *Plin.* ¶ Leviter eruditus, *a poor,* or *ſorry, ſcholar,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 6. Bene volumus leviter lenonibus, *we are not overfond of them,* Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 9. (2) Bacillum leviter à ſummo inflexum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 17. (3) Leviter unumquodque tangam, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 30. (4) 𝔛 Graviter equidem, ſed aliquantò leviùs feram, *Id. Fam.* 4, 3.

‖ Lĕvĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Lightneſs,* Lact. + Levitas.

Lĕviuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat light,* or *of the lighteſt,* Plin. Ep. 1, 16.

Lĕvo, āre. act. [*ex* levis; nam quæ ſunt levia ſurſum feruntur] (1) *To lift,* or *hold, up.* (2) *To eaſe one of* a thing, *to lighten, to diſburden, to deliver,* or *rid, out of.* (3) *To help,* or *relieve.* (4) *To leſſen, extenuate,* or *diminiſh.* (5) *To make a thing eaſy and light to one.* (1) Pars molli gramine membra levat, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 328. Membra cubito levare, *Id. Epiſt.* 21, 16. Palmas ad cœlum levavit, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 556. (2) § Ego hoc te faſce levabo, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 65. *Met.* Epiſtola tua me ægritudine levavit, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. (3) Sæpe ſuis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit, *Nep. Attic.* 2. Hæc procurata magnâ ex parte levaverant animos religione, *Liv.* 21, 62. (4) Multa fidem promiſſa levant, *Hor. Epiſt.* 3, 2, 10. (5) Vario viam ſermone levabat, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 309. ¶ Annonam levare, *to bring down the price of corn,* Liv. 26. Levare famem, *to eat,* Ov. Ep. 14, 96. ſitim, *to drink,* Id. Triſt. 4, 26. animum, *Cic. Att.* 13, 13. corpus, *Hor. Carm. Sec.* 63. *to refreſh.* Dentes levare pennâ, *to pick his teeth,* Mart. 14, 22. Levare morbum, *to cure,* or *heal,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 57.

Lĕvor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be lifted up, taken off,* &c. ¶ Levari à pœnâ, *To be eaſed,* or *rid of his pain,* Plin. 28, 4. Obſidione levari, *to be delivered,* or *freed, from a ſiege,* Liv. turbâ hominum, *Id.* 2, 126.

Lex, lēgis. f. [*à* lego, *ut* rex *à* rego, *Varr. L. L.* 5. quia legi ſolet, ut innoteſcat, *Voſſ.* ſed cùm *Lex* antiquior ſit omnibus ſcriptis, & latiùs pateat, propriùs à vero abſunt, qui à λέξις, dictio, quo ſenſu leges ῥήσεις dictæ, originem petunt. Cicero *à* lego, deligendi notione, deducere videtur, ut ſit delecta ſententia. Alii à ligando. Sed commodiſſimè ad primam τῦ lego ſignificationem, *ſc.* colligendi, referri poſſe etymon, nemini in mentem veniſſe miror; cùm indocile ac diſperſum genus humanum leges in civitatem primam legerunt, & etiamnum conſervant] (1) *Law, the univerſal reaſon of mankind.* (2) *The law of nature and nations which gives a ſanction to all other laws.* But in common acceptation, *The civil,* or *common, law*; *any ſtatute, ordinance,* or *decree of ſtate,* or *canon of the church.* (3) *Any rule, plan, meaſure,* or *deſign, to act by.* (4) *Good order.* (5) *A condition, ſtipulation,* or *terms agreed on.* (1) LEX EST RATIO SUMMA inſita in naturâ, quæ jubet ea, quæ facienda ſunt, prohibétque contraria, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 6. Naturæ ratio eſt lex divina, & humana, *Id. Offic.* 3, 5. A lege ducendum eſt juris exordium, *Id.* (2) Populariter loquendo lex eſt, quæ ſcripto ſancit quod vult, aut jubendo, aut vetando, *Id.* (3) Aliæ in hiſtoriâ leges obſervandæ ſunt, aliæ in poëmate, *Id.* de *Legg.* 1, 1. Ultra legem tendere opus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 2. (4) ¶ Sparſi ſine lege capilli, *hanging looſe, diſheveled,* Ov. Epiſt. 15, 73. (5) Pontinus ex pacto & conventu (nam eâ lege exierat) jam à me diſceſſerat, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. ¶ Legem ferre, jubere, *to make a law*; figere, ſancire, *to ratiſy it*; abdicare, abrogare, *to repeal and annull it*; derogare, *to take away ſome clauſe*; ſubrogare, *to add ſomething*; obrogare, *to change.* Agere legem, *to execute the ſentence of the law againſt malefactors,* Liv. Agere lege in hæreditatem paternam, *to go to law, to ſue for his father's eſtate.* Lege agere cum aliquo, *to implead, to indite,* Ter. ¶ Lex Julia, Papyria, Pompeia, *&c. laws made by thoſe perſons when they governed, as occaſion required,* like our ſtatutes. Solvi legibus, *to be diſpenſed with, to have an extraordinary privilege.* ☞ Lex regia, quæ & quando lata, vid. *A. Aug. D.* 4, p. 65.

* ‖ Lexĭcon, i. n. [*ad* λέξεις, *i. e.* dictiones, & vocabula pertinens] *A dictionary,* or *wordbook.*

* Lexĭpȳrĕtus, a, um. adj. [λεξιπύρετος, Gr. *à* λήγω, deſino, *&* πύρετος, febris, *i. e.* ceſſare faciens febres] *Good againſt fevers,* Plin. 20, 18. *habet* lexipyretas, *ſc.* ἐμπλάστρους, & *Priſc.* lexipyreta cataplaſmata.

† Lexis, is. f. [*à* λέξις, Gr. *i. e.* dictio] in plur. lexes. *A word,* or *expreſſion,* Lucil. *ap.* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 43.

L ante I.

Liăcŭlum, i. n. [*à* liare, ut *à* ſignare ſignaculum] *A ſmoother,* or *plane,* Vitruv. 7, 3.

* Lībădium, *&* Lībădion, i. n. [ita dict. quòd locis irriguis gaudeat; nempe *à* libo] *The leſſer centaury,* Plin. 25, 5.

* Lībămen, ĭnis. n. *A ſacrifice, a drinkoffering.* ¶ Prima libamina, *hairs which the prieſt, before he ſlew the ſacrifice, pulled off from between the beaſt's horns, and threw into the fire,* Godw. *ex* Roſino, *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 6, 224. Libamine cumulare flammam, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 204. Libamina ferre paterâ, *Id.* 5, 193.

* Lībămentum, i. n. *An offering* of ſacrifice, *a drinkoffering,* Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 12.

* Lībandus, a, um. part. *To be offered in ſacrifice.* Libandæ undæ, *Ov. Met.* 3, 27.

* ‖ Lĭbănos. *Vid.* Libanus.

* Lĭbănochrus, i. m. [*ex* λίβανος thus, *&* χρόα color] *A precious ſtone of the colour of frankincenſe,* Plin. 37, 10.

Lĭbănōtis, ĭdis. f. [λιβανῶτις, Gr. *ab* odore thuris] *An herb which ſmelleth like frankincenſe*; *roſemary,* Plin. 19, 12. & 26, 8.

* Lĭbănŏtus, i. [*à* λείβω, ſtillo, *&* Νότος, Notus; *vel à* Libe, *&* Noto] *The ſouthweſt wind,* Plin. 2, 47.

* Lībans, tis, part. *Offering in ſacrifice.* Libans Carcheſia, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 193. Libantes thura, *Suet. Aug.* 98.

* ‖ Lĭbanus, i. *Cæl. pro* arbore. f. pro ipſo hure, m. [λίβανος, Gr. *à* monte Libano, ubi præcipuè naſcitur; *al. à* libando] vox vett. ignota. Nam *thuream plantam* vocat *Col.* arborum thuriſicam, *Plin. the frankincenſe tree.*

Lībārius, i. m. *He that makes cakes,* or *wafers, to ſell*; *one that keepeth a cakehouſe,* Sen. Ep. 56.

* Lībātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* libo] *A drinkoffering*; *a light taſteing of the wine to be offered,* Cic. *de* Har. Reſp. 10. Met. *a ſmall taſte of any thing.*

* ‖ Lībātor, ōris. m. *He that offereth,* or *taſteth.* + Qui libat.

* ‖ Lībātōrium, i. n. *The chalice,* or *cup, for drinkofferings,* Feſt.

* Lībātus, a, um. part. (1) *Taſted, ſiped.* (2) *Eſſayed, proved, tryed.* (3) *Offered, ſacriſiced.* (4) *Gathered,* or *fetched, from.* (5) *Croped*; Met. *defiled.* (1) Rejicit libatos ore cibos, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 4, 34. Libata guſtu potio traditur Britannico, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 16, 3. (2) Integro bello, nuſquam antè libatis viribus, *Liv.* 21, 29. (3) Libatum fundens in tua ſacra merum, *Prop.* 3, 17, 38. (4) Animos hauſtos, aut acceptos, aut libatos ex divinitate habemus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 11. (5) Virginitas libata, *Ov. Ep.* 2. 115.

* Lībella, æ. f. dim. [*à* libra] (1) ‖ *A little balance, a pound weight.* (2) *A ſmall Roman coin, the tenth part of a denier, about three farthings of our money.* (3) *A line, level,* or *plummet, uſed by maſons,* or *carpenters.* ☞ Hinc Ang. *level.* (4) *The ſame as as, i. e.* tota hæreditas. (1) Bud. (2) Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 2, 34. (3) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 6. ¶ Ad libellam exigere, *to meaſure by line and level,* Plin. 36, 63. (4) Hæredem facere ex libellâ, *to leave one his whole eſtate,* Cic. Attic. 7, 2.

‖ Lībellārius, a, um. adj. *ut* Libellarius contractus, *Ap. JCC. &* libellaria, ſubſt. pro eodem. *A covenant to have a thing for ever, paying a yearly rent, vid.* Calv.

‖ Lībellātĭci, ōrum. m. pl. *Thoſe Chriſtians, who, that they might not be forced to idol worſhip, gave up their names in petitions,* or perhaps *ſubſcribed their names to pay a fine,* St. Cypr.

‖ Lībellenſes, ſium. m. pl. qui libellis ſuſcipiendis præerant, &c. *Clerks to the maſters of the requeſts,* Panciroll.

Lībellio, ōnis. m. *Varr.* ut tabellio, *Non.* qui libellos, *i. e.* literas, fert. (1) ‖ *A letter carryer.* (2) *He that writeth and ſelleth books.* (1) Non. 2, 499. (2) De captâ miſeri libellionis, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 21.

‖ Lĭbellŭlus, i. m. dim. *ex* dim. *A little book,* Hier.

Lĭbellus, i. m. dim. [*à* lĭber] (1) *A little book.* (2) § *A petition, ſupplication,* or *bill of requeſt.* (3) *A citation,* or *bill of proceſs.* (4) *A libel,* or *declaration in law, of debt, treſpaſs,* &c. (5) *A writ of attachment.* (6) *A bill of record.* (7) ‖ *A certificate,* or *bill under a man's hand.* (8) *A lampoon.* (9) Meton. *A bookſeller's ſhop.* (10) *A kind of meaſure.* (1) Triſtes depone libellos, *Propert.* 1, 9. (2) Suet. Aug. 53. (3) Ubi tu es, qui me libello Venerio citâſti? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 6. (4) Plin. Ep. 10, 81. (5) Cic. *pro* Quint. 28. (6) Quint. 12, 8. (7) Paul. JC. (8) Suet. Aug. 55. (9) Te quæſivimus in Circo, te in omnibus libellis, *Catull.* 53, 4. (10) Cato, c. 10. ¶ Libelli, *Letters miſſive,* Cic. Fam. 11, 12. Supplex libellus, *a petition,* Mart. 8, 31. Porrigere libellum, *to preſent a petition,* Suet. Aug. 53. A libellis, *a maſter of requeſts,* Id. Ner. 49. Libellus memorialis, *a regiſter,* or *roll,* Id. Cæſ. 56. ‖ Libellus repudii, *a bill of divorce,* Ap. JCC. Famoſus libellus, *a libel,* or *ſcurrilous pamphlet,* Suet. Aug. 55. Dejicere libellos, *to put in ſecurity to redeem a man's goods, which were to be publickly ſold,* Cic. *pro* Quint.

Lĭbens, *vel* Lŭbens, tis, part. *&* adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Willing, glad, joyfull, pleaſed.* Me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, *Cic.* Ego illos libentiores faciam, quàm ipſa lubentia eſt, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 2. Porticum demoliti ſunt, lubentiſſimis omnibus, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4.

Lĭbenter, *vel* Lŭbenter. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Willingly, joyfully, gladly.* (2) *Eaſeyly.* (1) Libentiſſimè dare, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27. Memini libentiùs illud, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 263. (2) Tu cum illâ, Phædria, libenter vivis, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 45.

Lĭbertīna, æ. f. Venus dict. *à* libendo, *Varr.* vel *à* libidine, *Aug.*

‖ **Lĭbentia**, æ. f. *Delight, pleaſure*, Gell. 15. 2.

Lĭbeo, *vel* Lŭbeo, inde imperf. libet. *To pleaſe, to like.* Quæ cuique libuiſſent delargitus eſt, *Suet. Cæſ.* 20.

Lĭber, bri. m. (1) *The inward bark*, or *rind, of a tree.* (2) *A book*, or *work writen*, at firſt made of barks of trees, afterwards of paper and parchment. (3) *An inventory*, or *regiſter.* (4) *An epiſtle*, or *letter.* (1) Moriens liber aret in ulmo, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 67. (2) Librum de concordiâ tibi remiſi, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 11. (3) *Cic. Verr.* 5, 142. interp. Budæo. (4) *Nep. Lyſand.* ſub fin. ¶ Librum componere, conficere, *to make a book*, Cic. edere, emittere, vulgare, *to put it out*, or *publiſh it*, Quint.

Lĭber, ĕra, um. adj. lĭbĕrior, comp. lĭberrĭmus, ſup. (1) *Free, at liberty.* (2) *Not ſubject to, exempted from.* (3) *Void of, without*, &c. (4) *Bold, open.* (5) *Free, not a ſlave.* (6) *Uncontroled.* (7) *Liberal.* (8) *Without buſyneſs, at leiſure.* (9) *At one's pleaſure.* (1) Liberrima otia, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 36. Liberiore frui cœlo, *Ov. Met.* 15, 301. (2) Ambitio jam more ſancta eſt, libera eſt à legibus, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 26. (3) § Liber religione animus, *Liv.* omni curâ, *Cic.* (4) Truculentior, atque plùs æquo liber, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 51. (5) Liber eſto, atque abito quò voles, *Plaut.* (6) Liberam juriſdictionem & ſine ſui appellatione magiſtratibus conceſſit, *Suet. Cal.* 16. (7) § Quàm liber pater meus harum rerum fiet, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 105. (8) In te, qui dicit, Chærile, liber homo eſt, *Mart.* 1, 68. (9) Liberum erit nobis vel publicare, vel continere, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 8, 3. ¶ Liber laborum, *at leiſure*, Hor. A. P. 212.

Lĭber, ĕri. m. *A name of Bacchus. Vid.* Prop.

Lĭbĕrālis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus ſup. [*à* lĭber, a, um.] *i. e.* homine libero dignum, cùm de rebus dicitur; vel qui ſe gerit ut liberum decet, cùm de perſonis. (1) *Belonging to freedom.* (2) *Genteel, gentlemanlike, wellbred, becomeing gentlemen.* (3) *Wellfavoured, handſome, faſhionable, becomeing.* (4) *Liberal, openhanded, free-hearted, bountyfull, free, frank, generous.* (5) Alſo *exalted, ample.* (1) ¶ Eas liberali causâ afferes manu, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 4. *you ſhall aſſert their freedom*, or *prove them free.* (2) In urbe liberaliſſimus ſtudiis affluenti, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 3. (3) Hem Eunuchum tibi! quàm liberali facie? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 20. = Virgo formâ honeſtâ & liberali, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 96. (4) = Roſcius ſemper liberaliſſimus munificentiſſimúſque fuit, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 8. ⌘ Laudis avidi, pecuniæ liberales, *Sall. B. Catil.* 7, 7. (5) Animos ad ſpem liberalioris fortunæ fecit, *Liv.* 22, 26. utì leg. *Gron.* ¶ Liberales artes, *liberal arts and ſciences*, ſo called as being fit for ſcholars and gentlemen.

Lĭbĕrālĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Generoſity, ingenuity.* (2) *Bounty, liberality, freedom, kindneſs*, or *goodnature.* (3) *Fair means, good uſage*, (1) Liberalitas, quia à liberali animo proficiſcitur, ita nominata eſt, *Sen.* de *Vitâ beatâ*, 24. (2) = Juſtitiæ eſt conjuncta munificentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem, vel liberalitatem appellari licet, *Cic.* (3) ⌘ Pudore & liberalitate liberos retinere, ſatiùs eſſe credo, quàm metu, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 32. ¶ Liberalitates revocatæ, *grants revoked*, Suet. Claud. 29.

Lĭbĕrālĭter. adv. iùs, comp. iſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Genteely, like a gentleman.* (2) *Splendidly, profuſely.* (3) *Amply, largely.* (4) *Freely, hoſpitably, liberally, handſomely.* (1) Liberaliter educatus, *Cic.* de *Orat*, 1, 31. eruditus, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 2. = inſtructus, *Cæſ.* (2) Vivebat lautè, & liberaliùs ſibi indulgebat, quàm ut invidiam vulgi poſſet effugere, *Nep. Chab.* 3. (3) Liberaliſſimè pollicitus eſt his omnibus, tamen, &c. *Cic.* (4) = Largè, liberaliterque aliquem tractare, *Id. Verr.* 5, 88.

Lĭbĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be freed*, or *ſet at liberty.* Civitatibus facultatem ad ſe ære alieno liberandas aut levandas dedi, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2.

Lĭbĕrans, tis, part. *Delivering, freeing*, Liv. 33, 21.

† **Lĭbĕrāta** ponebant *pro* effata, *Delivered*, i. e. *ſpoken*, Feſt.

Lĭbĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delivering, a releaſe, a ridance.* Liberatio moleſtiæ, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 1, 12. malorum, *Quint.* 5, 10.

Lĭbĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A deliverer, a releaſer.* Liberator urbis, *Liv.* 1, ult. patriæ, *Nep. Dion.* 10.

Lĭbĕrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to deliver.* Patriam liberaturi, *Juſt.* 16, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 32, 10. & *Celſ.* 3, 4.

Lĭbĕrātus, a, um. part. *Delivered, freed*; *ſet free*, or *at liberty*; *diſcharged, rid, quited.* § Liberata dominatu reſpublica, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 1. Liberatus ſum tuâ operâ, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 33.

Lĭbĕrè. adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Genteely, liberally.* (2) *Frankly, freely.* (3) *Without conſtraint, at his pleaſure.* (4) *Boldly, without fear.* (5) *Profuſely, extravagantly.* (1) Adoleſcentuli liberè educti, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 8. ⌘ Liberè facere, non aſperè, *Cic.* de *Amic.* c. 25. (2) Tellus omnia liberiùs, nullo poſcente, ferebat, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 128. (3) ⌘ Ingredi liberè, non licenter errare, *Cic. Orat.* 23. Liberiùs vivendi poteſtas, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 25. (4) Conſilium verum dare gaudeamus liberè, *Cic.* = Tutò & liberè decernere auſus eſt ſenatus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 2. (5) Liberiùs vivebat, & rem familiarem negligebat, *Nep. Them.* 1.

Lĭbĕri, ōrum. pl. m. [ita dict. quòd ſint liberi, *i. e.* ingenui, *non* ſervi] (1) *Children, ſons and daughters.* (2) ‖ Alſo *grandchildren.* (3) ☞ It is often uſed of *one child.* (1) Vagamur egentes cum conjugibus & liberis, *Cic. Att.* 8, 2. (2) *Ap. JCC.* potiſſimùm. (3) Fratris liberos vitâ privavit, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 11. *de uno tantùm.* Ingenio te in liberos leni puto, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 99. *Chremes inquit Menedemo qui unicum filium habuit*, Ibid. v. 41. ☞ ‖ *Leg. tamen* liber *in ſing.* Dig. Trajanum in liberi locum adoptavit, *Aur. Vict. Ep.* 12, 9.

Lĭbĕro, āre. act. [*ex* liber] *i. e.* liberum facio. (1) *To unlooſe*, or *ſet free.* (2) *To free, to enfranchize.* (3) *To rid out of.* (4) *To releaſe, to acquit.* (1) *Vid.* Liberor, n. 1. (2) Servos omnes puberes liberaverunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 9. (3) = § Remitto tibi hoc totum, atque iſtâ te curâ libero, *Cic.* § ⌘ Senatus neque liberavit ejus culpæ regem, neque arguit, *Liv.* 41. *more Græcorum.* (4) ⌘ Bis condemnatum judices liberaverunt. *Cic.* ¶ Liberare ſe ære alieno, *to clear his debts*, Id. Attic. 6, 2. enſem vaginâ, *to draw out*, or *unſheath, his ſword*, Ov. Met. 6, 551. Liberare fidem, *to make good his promiſe.* Cic. *pro* Flacc. 20. § aliquem à creditoribus, *Sen. B.* 2, 7. animos errore, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 5. invidiâ, *Id. N. D.* 1, 6. aliquem culpæ, *Liv.* 41, 19. obſidionem urbis, *Id.* 26, 8. urbem obſidione, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12. ſe onere, *Liv.* 9, 31. ¶ ‖ Liberavi animam, *I have diſcharged my conſcience.*

Lĭbĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be looſed.* (2) Met. *To be ſet free*, &c. (1) Linguæ ſcalpello reſectæ liberantur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 46. (2) Liberatus ſum tuâ operâ, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 33.

Lĭberta, æ. f. *A ſervantmaid*, or *bondwoman, made free*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 99.

Lĭbertas, ātis. f. [*ex* liber (1) *Liberty*, as oppoſed to ſervitude. (2) *Freedom*, or *power, in acting.* (3) *Boldneſs of ſpeech.* (4) *Frankneſs, goodnature.* (5) *A democracy, a commonwealth.* (6) *A godeſs ſo called.* (1) ⌘ Aliæ nationes ſervitutem pati poſſunt, populi Romani eſt propria libertas, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 7. (2) Libertatis proprium eſt ſic vivere, ut voles, *Id. Offic.* 1, 20. *ex mente Stoïcorum, ſed addendum videtur ex Perſio*, excepto ſi quid Maſurî rubrica vetavit, *Stat.* 5, 89. & ex *Senecâ*, Deo parere libertas eſt. (3) ⌘ Aſperitas agreſtis vult libertas mera dici, veraque virtus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 6. & ſeq. ⌘ Nero libertatem Senecæ, quàm ſervitium ſæpius expertus eſt, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 61. (4) Fides, libertas, amicitia præcipua animi humani bona ſunt, *Id. Hiſt.* 1, 15. (5) Libertatem & conſulatum L. Brutus inſtituit, *Id. Ann.* in princip. (6) Suet. Aug. 31.

Lĭbertīna, æ. f. *A bondwoman made free.* Me Gratâ detinuit compede Myrtale Libertina, *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 14.

Lĭbertīnus, i. m. (1) ‖ *The ſon of him that was once bound, but is now free*, (2) or, *one that was himſelf a bondman, and is ſince made free.* (1) Ex uſu ſuperioris ſec. (2) Ex uſu inferioris. Utrumque colligitur ex loco *Suet. Claud.* 24.

† **Lĭberto**, āre. act. *To make free*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

Lĭbertus, i. m. [*quaſi* liberatus] *One that of bond is made free*; *a late ſervant*, or *bondman.* ⌘ Feci è ſervo, ut eſſes libertus mihi, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 10. ⌘ Magìs decorum eſt libertum, quàm patronum, onus in viâ portare, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 100.

Lĭbet, lĭbuit, & lĭbĭtum eſt. imperſ. *It liketh*, or *contenteth*, me, thee, him, us, *&c.* Non libet plura ſcribere, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. ⌘ Minimùm decet libêre, cui multùm licet, *Sen. Troad.* 336.

‖ **Lĭbīdĭnans**, tis. part. *Leacherous, wanton, luſtfull*, Lex. *ex* Petron. Arb.

Lĭbīdĭnor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To play the leacher*, or *wanton*, Suet. Ner. 28.

Lĭbīdĭnōsè. adv. ‖ iùs, comp. *Luſtfully, willfully, after his own luſt and pleaſure*, Cic. Div. in Verr. 12. In humiliores libidinosè crudelitérque conſulebatur, *Liv.* 3, 36. Libidinoſiùs ſævire, *Tert.*

Lĭbīdĭnōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Arbitrary, unreaſonable, willfull.* (2) Synecd. *Luſtfull, wanton, leacherous, fleſhly, ſenſual.* (3) *Provokeing luſt and pleaſure.* (1) ⌘ A libidinoſâ ſententiâ certum & definitum jus religionum eos deterret, *Cic.* pro *Domo.* (2) = Nihil iſto ſcitote eſſe luxurioſius, libidinoſius, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 27. Libidinoſiſſima mulier, *Id.* in *Verr.* 5, 33. (3) ¶ Libidinoſæ dapes, *provocative diſhes, corroborateing meats*, Col. *in* Præf. l. 10.

Lĭbīdo, dĭnis. f. [*à* libēre, *i. e.* placere] (1) *One's will, humour*, or *fanſy.* (2) *Luſt, wantonneſs, leachery, concupiſence, ſenſuality.* (3) *Any unbridled paſſion*, or *unlawfull deſire.* (1) ¶ Matura, dum libido eadem hæc manet, *whilſt he is in the ſame mind*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 4. Magis in decoris armis, quàm in ſcortis libidinem habebant, *Sall. B. C.* 7. (2) = Quæ ad ſuſpicionem ſtuprorum & libidinum pertinent, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 13. (3) = Docemur domitas habere libidines, coërcere omnes cupiditates, *Id.* de *Or.* 1, 43.

Lĭbĭtīna, æ. f. prop. Dea, in cujus templo vendebantur, quæ ad funera pertinerent. [*à* libitu; *ut à* libens Venus libentina dict. *Vid.* Propr.] Hinc factum, ut ſign. impenſas funebres, *Suet.* officium curandi funeris, *Val. Max.* & ipſam mortem, ſive feretrum, in quo mortui efferuntur. *The godeſs Venus*, or *Proſerpine, in whoſe temple all things were ſold that belonged to buryals; thence fanſyed to be the godeſs of death.* (2) *The care of provideing for a funeral.* (3) *The bier whereon the corpſe is carryed.* (4) *Death itſelf.* (1) ¶ Triginta funerum millia in rationem Libitinæ venerunt, *Suet. Ner.* 39. *the weekly bill, a book in which was ſet down the money paid into the treaſury at the death of any perſon*, a cuſtom as ancient as Servius Tullius. (2) Val. Max. 5, 2, 10. (3) Multa pars mei vitabit Libitinam, *Hor Od.* 3, 30, 7. *interpr. Acrone. ſed commodè in ſeq. notione exponi poteſt.* In urbe tanta fuit peſtilentia, ut tunc vix libitina ſufficeret, *Liv.* 40, 19. (4) Si Libitinam evaſerit æger, *Juv.* 12, 122.

Lĭbĭtīnārius, i. m. qui libitinam exercebat. (1) ‖ *He that hath the ſurvey and charge about interments; the ſteward*, or *provider and overſeer of obſequys.* (2) But moſt properly *an undertaker, who ſelleth*, or *letteth to hire, all things neceſſary for a funeral.* (3) † Alſo *a decrepit old man that hath one foot in the grave.* (1) *Vett. Gloſſ.* Libitinarius Ἐνλαφιαςής. (2) Sen. *de* Benef. 6, 38. (3) Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Lĭbĭtum, i. n. *vel* fort. rect. Lĭbĭtus, ûs, verb. [*à* libet] *One's will and likeing.* ☞ Vix leg. niſi in acc. ¶ ad libitum, *at his pleaſure.* Suaque ipſi libita velut in captos exercebant, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 1, 4.

• Lībo, āre. act. [à λείβω, Gr. ſtillo] (1) *To taſte*, or *ſip*. (2) *To pour out in offering*. (3) *To ſacrifice*, or *offer*; *to drop*, *to ſprinkle*. (4) *To touch lightly*. (5) *To gather*, or *pick out*, *in reading*. (1) Apes flumina libant, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 54. (2) In mentâ laticum libavit honorem, *Id. Æn.* 1, 740. (3) Certas fruges certáſque baccas ſacerdotes libanto, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 8. (4) Ex variis ingeniis excellentiſſima quæque libavimus, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 2. § Cibum libare digitis, *Ov. Amm.* 1, 577. dapes, *Liv.* 39, 43. uvam, *Tib.* 1, 11, 21.

• Lībor, āri. paſſ. *To be taſted*, &c. Libantur ſingula flammis, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 653.

• Lībŏnŏtus, i. m. [*ex* Libs, & Notus] ventus flans inter liba, *Sen. Nat. Q.* 5, 16. *al. leg.* Leuconotus, *ut ſit* albus Notus, *ap. Hor. Od.* 7, 15. *The ſouth-weſt wind, in the midſt betwixt ſouth and weſt.* *Vid.* Libanotus.

• Lībra, æ. f. [*ex* λίβρα, linguâ Siculâ] (1) *A pound, the pound Troyweight of* 12 *ounces*; *avoirdupois*, 16; § *a pound in money*, 20 *ſhillings*. (2) Alſo *a meaſure holding ſomewhat near a pound weight in liquids*. (3) *A balance*, or *pair of ſcales to weigh with*. (4) *One of the twelve ſigns*. (5) *A carpenter's line*, or *maſon's rule*; *a plummet*, or *level*. (6) *A poiſe*, *counterpoiſe*, or *ballaſt*. (7) *The height and ſummit of a place*. (1) Cui ſatis una farris libra foret, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 69. (2) Populo denos modios, ac totidem olei libras diviſit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 38. (3) Lance ancipitis libræ ſuſpendere aliquid, *Perſ.* 4, 11. (4) Libra die ſomnique pares ubi fecerit horas, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 208. (5) Col. 8, 1. (6) Plin. 16, 36. (7) Cæſ. B. G. 3, 11.

• Lībrālis, e. adj. *That is of a pound weight*, or *meaſure*. Malum cotoneum pondere librali, *Plin.* 19, 2. *Conf. Col.* 6, 2.

• Lībrāmen, ĭnis. n. [*ex* libro] *A balanceing*, or *counterpoiſeing*; *equal poiſe*, or *weight*; *ſtanding*, or *even*, *weight*; *a ballaſting*, *a biaſs*, Liv. 42, 65.

• Lībrāmentum, i. n. id. (1) *A counterpoiſe*, or *even weight*. (2) *The tongue of a balance*; *a level*, *floor*, or *pavement*. (3) *A thong*, or *cord*, *to tie ordnance with*. (4) *A weight of lead*, *ſtone*, &c. *to make the motion more ſteady*. (5) *A forcer*, *to command water up hill*. (1) Col. 1, 5. (2) Plin Epiſt. 4, 30, 10. Vitr. 7, 4. (3) Tac. Hiſt. 3, 23. (4) Libramenti plumbi aut ſaxorum, *Liv.* 38, 5. (5) Plin. 31, 6.

• Lībrans, tis. part. *Weighing*, or *poiſeing*. Et fluctus ſuprà, vento libraute, pependit, *Sil. Ital.* 17, 278. Librans terra per quæ pendet, *Plin. H.* 2, 4. ex alto ſeſe aquila, *Id.* 10, 3. *Conf. Sil.* 2, 622.

Librāria, æ. f. [à līber] (1) ‖ *A library of books*, *a bookſeller's ſhop*. (2) [à libra] *a woman weigher of wool*, or *flax*; *a ſervant maid*. (1) Gell. 5, 4. (2) Juv. 6, 476.

Librāriŏlus, i. m. dim. [à librarius] *A petty ſcrivener*, or *under clerk*; *a book-keeper*, Cic. Att. 4, 4. & *de* Legg. 1, 2.

Librārium, i. n. [à līber] *A groſs regiſter*, *a cheſt to keep books*, or *any ſuch things*, *in*; *a library*. Exhibe librarium illud legum veſtrarum, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 12.

Librārius, a, um. adj. [à līber] *Pertaining to books*. ¶ Scalprum librarium, *a penknife*, Suet. Vitell. 2. Librarium atramentum, *printing*, or *writeing*, *ink*, Plin. 35, 6. Libraria taberna, *a bookſeller's*, or *ſtationer's*, *ſhop*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 9. Scriptor librarius, *a tranſcriber*, *a writer of other mens works*, Hor. A. P. 534.

Librārius, i. m. ſubſt. (1) *A ſcrivener*, *a clerk*, *an amanuenſis*. (2) *A bookwriter*, *a tranſcriber*, *a librarykeeper*. (3) ‖ Alſo *a keeper of books of accompts*, *a clerk of a company*. (4) ‖ *A printer*, *a bookbinder*, or *ſtationer*. (1) Legi literas non tuas, ſed librarii tui, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 6. (2) Mihi librarius mittatur, qui exſcribat hypomnemata, *Cic. Fil. ad Tir.* 16, 21. (3) *Veget.* (4) *Ex uſu hodierno ſatis commodè.*

• Lībrārius, a, um. adj. [à libra] *That weigheth a pound*, *of a pound weight*. Caro in fruſta libraria conciditur, *Col.* 12, 53. *vid.* & *Vitruv.* 8, ante.

• Lībrātio, ōnis. f. [*ab eodem*] *A weighing by the pound*, *a poiſeing*, or *leveling*, Vitr. 10, 8. & 6, 1.

• Lībrātor, ōris. m. verb. [à libro] (1) *A conveyer of water from ſprings to conduits*, *by leveling the ground*. (2) *A ſlinger*, *a hurler of ſtones in war*. (1) Libratorem mittas, qui exploret ſitne locus altior mari, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 50. (2) Libratoribus funditoribuſque attributus locus, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 39.

• Lībrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Weighed*, *poiſed*, *leveled*. (2) ‖ Met. *Deliberated*, *adviſed*. (1) Tellus ponderibus librata ſuis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 13. Pondere ipſo libratior, *Liv.* 30, 10. (2) Apul.

• ‖ Lībrīle, is. n. *The beam of the balance*, Feſt. ⊥ Scapus libræ.

Lībrilla, ōrum. pl. n. inſtrumenta bellica, *Feſt.* rectiùs *Scal.* legit Lībrīlia, um. *Slings uſed heretofore in war to hurl ſtones*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 81.

Lībrĭpens, dis. m. [*ex* libra, & pendo] *A weigher*; *an officer that holdeth*, or *looketh to*, *the balance in weighing money between buyer and ſeller*, *whence it was called* per æs & libram venditio, *concerning which*, *as it relateth to an imaginary ſale*, *ſee* Boëth. comm. 3. *and* Hor. *ſaith*, Librâ mercatur & ære, *Epiſt.* 2, 2, 158. Stipis ponderandæ penſatores, *paymaſters in the army*; Libripendes *dicuntur*, Plin. 33, 3.

• Lībro, āre. act. [*i. e.* librâ pondero] (1) *To weigh*, or *poiſe*. (2) *To counterpoiſe*, *to counterbalance*, *to level*; *to try by plumb rule*. (3) *To divide equally*. (4) *To throw*, *ſling*, or *ſwing*. (5) *To gauge*. (1) Apes ponduſculo lapilli ſe librant, *Plin.* 11, 10. Stabat anxius heros, Librabatque metus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 166. (2) Lapillis apes ſeſe per nubila librant, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 196. (3) Cùm paribus Titan orbem libraverit horis, *Col.* 10, 42. (4) Summâ telum librabat ab aure, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 417. (5) Librare aquam, *Plin.* ¶ Librat ſe ex alto aquila, *the eagle hovereth on high*, Plin. 10, 3. Librare glandes, *to ſhoot*, *diſcharge*, or *carry*, *bullets*; as guns do, *Veget.*

• Lībror, āri. paſſ. *To be poiſed*, &c. Manus libratur artifici temperamento, *Plin.* 12, 25.

• Libs, lĭbis, m. [λὶψ, Gr. *ſc.* ventus ex Libyâ, nempe Africus; à λίβυς] *The ſouthweſt wind*, Plin. 18, 34.

• Lībum, i. n. [ita dict. quòd libraetur priuſquam ederent] *A cake made of honey*, *meal and oil*; *a wafer*. ☞ Leg. & libus, i. m. *ap. Non.* Adorea liba per herbam Subjiciunt epulis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 109. *Conf. Ov. Faſt.* 3, 735.

Lĭburna, æ. f. *ſc.* navis. [à Liburnis, pop. qui eâ uſi] *A light and ſwift ſhip*; *a foiſt*, or *pinnace*; *a privateer*, *a galley*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1. Luc. 4, 530.

Lĭburnĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* navis. *id. quod* liburna, *Plin.* 6, 16. *Suet. Aug.* 17.

Lĭburnus, i. m. [à ſimilitudine liburnicæ navis] *A litter*, or *couch*, *made like a foiſt*, or *brigantine*, *for noblemen to be carryed in ſoftly and eaſeyly*, Juv. 6, 476.

Lĭcēbit. fut. [*ab* imperſ. licet] pon. interdum *pro* conj. *Alltho*, *allbeit*, Hor. Epod. 15, 19.

Lĭcens, tis. part. [à liceor] *Offering a price*, *cheapening*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 18.

Lĭcens, tis. adj. ex part. or, comp. *Unconfined*, *licentious*, *extravagant*, *luxuryous*. Joci licentes, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, ult. Licentior & divitior fluxit dithyrambus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 48. Licentior vita, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 2.

Lĭcenter. adv. iùs, comp. *Licentiouſly*, *overfreely*, *with too much liberty*, *overboldly*, or *raſhly*. ⌘ Ingredi liberè, non licenter errare, *Cic. Orat.* 24. Licentiùs errare, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 557. & *Ov.* ex *Ponto*, 4, 10, 29. Jamque adeò licenter eludebant, *Liv.* 29, 31.

Lĭcentia, æ. f. Licentia propriè eſt facultas ſecundum quam aliquid licet, ut quis faciat, vel omittat, vel impediat. (1) *Licenſe*, *liberty* in a middle ſenſe. (2) But commonly uſed for an *exceſs thereof*, *licentiouſneſs*. (3) *Arbitrary proceedings*. (4) *Unrulyneſs*, or *boiſterouſneſs*. (1) Omnes deteriores ſumus licentiâ, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 74. = Licentia libertáſque vivendi, *Cic.* (2) ⌘ Civitas inter libertatem licentiamque diviſa, *Tac.* (3) Eadem licentiâ in plures annos ordinavit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 76. = lidido, *Id. ibid.* (4) Obruerat tumulos immenſa licentia ponti, *Ov. Met.* 1, 309. ¶ Infinita licentia, *full power*, *an unlimited commiſſion to do as he pleaſed*, Sen. ‖ Poëtica licentia, *a liberty aſſumed by poets of uſeing ſome ſyllables*, *words*, or *phraſes*, *in a peculiar manner*; *of coining new words*, &c.

‖ Lĭcentiātus, a, um. part. doctus cum dignitate licentiæ, *Licenſed*, *authoriſed*, *approved*. Ex uſu hodierno.

Lĭcentiōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Raſh*, *licentious*, *diſſolute*, *unruly*. (2) *Aſſumeing*, *improper*. (1) ⌘ Ex moribus imperatoris miles aut intactus aut licentioſus, *Tac.* (2) Quint. 1, 6.

Lĭceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. neut. (1) *To be lawfull*. (2) *To be prized*, or *valued*; *to be ſet at a price for what it is to be ſold*. (1) Felices quibus iſta licent, *Ov.* ☞ *Sed hæc notio vix obtinet præterquam in tertiis perſonis.* (2) Parvo cùm pretio diu licerent, *Mart.* 6, 6. *ex* Gronov. *cæteri perperam* liceret.

Lĭceor, ēri, ĭtus ſum dep. *To cheapen a thing*, *to bid money for it*; *to offer the price*. Jocos ridiculos vendo; agite, licemini, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 39. Ac ne in locatione novorum vectigalium, immoderatiùs licerentur, propalam monuit, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 20.

Lĭcĕriāna pyra, *ſive* Licernina, *ab auctore dicta*, Plin. 15, 15.

† Lĭcêſſit, *pro* licuerit, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 13. *ut* prohibêſſit *pro* prohibuerit, *Cic.*

Lĭcet, ēbat, lĭcuit, licĭtum eſt. imperſ. (1) *It is lawfull*. (2) *It is free*; or *poſſible*; *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, &c. *have power*, *authority*, or *leave*, *to do it*; *I am content*, *you may if you will*. (1) Peccare nemini licet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 19. (2) Id licere dicimus, quod cuique conceditur, *Ibid.* Modò liceat vivere, eſt ſpes, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 31. ¶ Quieto tibi licet eſſe, *you may ſet your heart at reſt*, Plaut. Bibas licebit, *you may drink if you pleaſe*, Cic. § Pugnes licet, *Varr.* Licet janitor exangues terreat umbras, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 400. ☞ *Hâc formulâ ferè eſt ellipſis τῦ* ut. § Licet tibi eſſe bonum virum, *Quint.* & bono viro, *Cic.* ¶ Per me licet, *you may for all me*, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 29. Si per te licet, *if you give me leave*, Plaut.

Lĭcet. aſſentiendi formula, *ſive* concedentis, *Be it ſo*, *content*

Lĭcet. conjunct. adverſat. quam ſequitur ferè *tamen*, & regit ſubj. *Allthough*, *allbeit*. Fixerit æripedem cervam licèt, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 802. ☞ Sanctius, Faber, Litt. *aliiq; viri docti ſemper eſſe verbum ſubintellectâ conjunct.* ut *disertè affirmant*; *ſed an hoc perpetuum ſit*, *ex allato exemplo judicent licebit.*

• Lĭchen, ēnis. m. [à λειχὴν, Gr.] (1) *A tetter*, or *ringworm*. (2) Alſo *the herb liverwort*. In plur. ferè morbum ſign. *lichenes*. (1) Sordidi lichenes, *Mart.* 11, 99. ☞ *Græcum eſt.* Mentagram Plinii *ſeculo aliquis dixerunt*, Latinè teſte ipſo, 26, 1. λειχὴν impetigo, *Gloſſ.* (2) Plin. 26, 4.

‖ Lĭciātōrium, i. n. Lignum in quo licium involvitur, *a weaver's beam*, Hier. ⊥ Jugum.

Lĭcĭnia, æ. f. *ſc.* olea. (1) *A kind of olives*. (2) ‖ Alſo *the herb ſtar vervain*. (1) *Col.* 11, 49. Licinianam *appellat* Cato, c. 6. (2) Apul.

‖ Lĭcĭnus, a, um. adj. Licinum quod ſurſum verſus reflectitur. *Hinc* ¶ licini boves, *haveing their horns turned upwards*, Serv.

Lĭcĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſeting out to ſale to him that will bid moſt*; *a prizeing*, or *cheapening*. Exquiſitis pretiis & licitationibus factis, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 53. Licitationem potiùs apponam, quàm illud minoris veneat, *Id.*

Lĭcĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that enhanceth the price*, *one that in cheapening outbiddeth others*; *a chapman*, Cic. Offic. 3, 15.

‖ Lĭcĭtātrix, īcis. f. *A chapwoman*, Dig.

‖ Lĭcĭtè, *vel* Lĭcĭtò. adv. *Lawfully*, *warrantably*. Inclinatæ Latinitatis vocab. ⊥ Legitimè.

Lĭcĭtor, āri. dep. freq. [à liceor] (1) *To cheapen*, *to offer a price*, *to bid for a thing*, *to ſet* *a price upon.* (2) ‖ Alſo *to outbid, to enhance the price and ſet it higher, to vie with one another, who ſhall bid moſt.* (3) † *To ſkirmiſh, to box,* or *buffet.* (1) Licitamini hoſtium capita, *Curt.* 4, 1. (2) Calor licitantium vectigalis ultra modum ſolitæ conductionis inflavit, *Coj. JC.* (3) Pars Saxa jactant, inter ſe licitantur, *Enn.* ap. *Non.* 2, 505.

Lĭcĭtum eſt. præt. [à licet] imperſ. *I, thou, he, we, &c. might.* ¶ Dum licitum eſt illi, *as long as he might,* Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 12.

Lĭcĭtūrus, a, um. part. fut. [à liceo] *That ſha'l be lawfull.* Quòd nihil magis ei liciturum eſſet plebeio, rempubl. perdere, quàm, *&c.* Cic. Attic. 2, 1. Conf. Liv. 32, 21.

Lĭcĭtus, a, um. part. [à licet] (1) *Lawfull, allowable.* Item part. [à liceor] (2) ‖ *Cheapening, having cheapened,* or *bid.* (1) ¶ Si eſſet licitum per nautas, *if the ſeamen had been willing,* Cic. (2) *Id.* ap. *Litt.* ſed locum non reperio.

LICIUM, i. n. [licia ſunt quibus ſtamina ligantur, *qu.* ligia, *Iſid.*] (1) *The woof about the beam,* or *the threads of the ſhuttle.* (2) *Thread,* or *yarn.* (1) Licia telæ addere, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 2. (2) Terna tibi licia circùndo, *Id. Ecl.* 8, 74.

Lictor, ōris. m. [à ligo] ut à lego lector, *Voſſ.* ſ. à ligandis reis, *Non.*] I, lictor, colliga manus, *Liv. a ſerjeant,* or *beadle; a macebearer,* or *virger:* a conſul had twelve of theſe officers to go before him; they carryed each a bundle of rods tied up with an ax, this for capital, thoſe for ſmaller crimes; *a ſerjeant at arms, a marſhal, an executioner,* Cic. *pro* Rab. 4.

Lictōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a ſerjeant.* Lictorii faſces, *Plin.* 7, 30.

Lĭcuit, præt. [à licet] *It was lawfull,* or *fit,* Cic. § Item præt. à liqueo; *unde* delicuit, *Ov. Met.* 4, 251. *He melted.*

LIEN, ēnis. m. & Liēnis, is. *The milt, the ſpleen.* Seditionem facit lien, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 14. Lienis ubi affectus eſt, intumeſcit, *Celſ.* 4, 9.

‖ Liēnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Sick of the ſpleen, ſplenetick,* or *that hath his ſpleen ſwolen,* or *a great pain in the milt,* Plin. 29, 3. *ubi tamen* Harduin. *leg.* & *emendat* lientericus.

Liēnis. *id. quod* lien, *quod vid.*

Liēnōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Sick of the ſpleen.* (2) *Swolen, inflated;* or according to ſome *ſubject to a palpitation,* or *panting.* (1) Pyrrhi pollicis in dextro pede tactus lienoſis medebatur, *Plin.* 7, 2. (2) Cor lienoſum habeo; jamdudum ſalit, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 62.

* Lientĕria, æ. f. [*ex* λεῖος levis, & ἔντερον inteſtinum] *A lax,* or *looſeneſs; a kind of flux, wherein the meat cometh from a man without any concoction,* or *digeſtion, as he took it.* Levitas inteſtinorum λειεντερία vocatur, *Celſ.* 2, 1.

* Lientĕricus, i. m. [λειεντερικὸς, Gr.] *That hath ſuch a flux,* or *lax; troubled with a looſeneſs,* Plin. 29, 3. *Vid.* Lienicus.

‖ Lĭga, æ. f. [à ligo; *unde* ligii homines] *A league.* Ligius vaſſallus; Ligium feudum, ita dict. quòd ad ſervitutem ligat, *C.*

‖ Lĭgācŭlum, i. n. *A ſcovel,* or *malkin,* Eraſm.

Lĭgāmen, ĭnis. n. [à ligo] *A band,* or *tie.* Salices ad ligamina vitium, *Col.* 11, 2. Ligamina ventis Demere, *Ov. Met.* 14, 230.

Lĭgāmentum, i. n. *A band,* or *ſtring, wherewith any thing is tied up; bandage for wounds, a ligament.* Ligamenta vulneribus parare, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 54, 4.

Lĭgans, tis. part. *Binding.* Ligantes laqueo colla, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 6, 32.

‖ Lĭgārius, i. *A kind of fiſh,* Litt. *ex* Auſon.

Lĭgātio, ōnis. f. *A binding,* or *tieing,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Lĭgātūra, æ. f. (1) *A binding, a ligature,* or *bandage.* (2) ‖ *An amulet.* (1) Ligatura in vitibus locum debet mutare, *Pallad.* 1, 6. (2) Auguſtin.

Lĭgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Bound,* or *tied, up.* (2) *Fettered.* (3) *Compact, joined together.* (1) Crines ligatos impedire vittâ, *Tibull.* 1, 6, 66. (2) Ligatus à prætore, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. (3) 𝔛 Mundus diſſolvi non poteſt, niſi ab eodem, quo eſt ligatus, *Id.* de *Univ.* 5. ☞ *ſed al. leg.* colligatus.

† Lĭgellum, i. n. Perperam habent aliqui libb. pro *tigillo,* ap. *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 22.

* Lignārium, i. n. *A wood yard; pile,* or *ſtack, of wood,* Varr.

Lignārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to wood,* or *timber.* ¶ Faber lignarius, *a carpenter,* Liv.

* Lignārius, i. m. *He that heweth,* or *purveyeth, wood; a woodmonger, a timbermerchant,* Liv. 35, 41.

* Lignātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A fueling; a hewing, fetching,* or *purveying, of wood to burn.* (2) Alſo *a grove where wood may be taken.* (1) Milites lignationi, cauſâ in ſylvas diſceſſerunt, *Caſ. B. G.* 5, 38. (2) Col. 1, 5.

* Lignātor, ōris. m. verb. *He who goeth forth to get wood, and to provide fuel; a purveyor for wood, a woodmonger, a hewer of wood.* Lignatores oppreſſi, *Caſ. B. G.* 5, 26. Pabulatores & lignatores tueri, *Liv.* 41, 1.

* Ligneŏlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à ligneus] *Made of wood.* Hæc ſcripſi ad lychnuchum ligneolum, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 7. ¶ ‖ Ligneolæ hominum figuræ, *puppets,* Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 741.

* Ligneus, a, um. adj. *Wooden, made of wood, of timber.* ¶ Soleæ ligneæ, *wooden ſhoes, pattens, chabots,* Cic. *de* Invent. 2, 50. Equus ligneus, *Propert.* 3, 9, 42.

§ ‖ Lignīle, is. n. *A woodhouſe,* or *woodloft; a ſtack of wood,* Jun.

* ‖ Lignĭpes, ĕdis. m. & Lignĭpĕdium, i. n. [*ex* lignum, & pes] *A patten, a wooden ſhoe,* Feſt.

* Lignor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To go to purvey and get wood, to gather fuel.* Equites in oliveto, dum lignantur, interfecti ſunt, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 27.

* Lignōſus, a, um. adj. *Hard like wood, woody.* Radix lignoſa, *Plin.* 12, 7.

* LIGNUM, i. n. [à legendo, de caduco enim propriè dicitur, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7.] (1) *Wood* properly *for fire,* ſometimes *for other uſes.* (2) *A log, chump,* or *block.* (3) *The ſtone,* or *kernel, in fruit.* (4) ‖ Meton. *Tables of ſtone to write on.* (1) Aridum compone lignum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17. Non ex quovis ligno Mercurius fit, *Prov.* (2) Diſſolve frigus, ligna ſuper foco Largè reponens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 5. Truncus ficulnus, inutile lignum, *&c.* Id. Sat. 1, 8, 1. (3) Plin. 12, 11. (4) Hott. JC.

Lĭgo, āre. act. (1) *To bind, tie,* or *wrap; to tie up, to tie faſt.* ‖ (2) *To bewitch and diſable.* (1) § Ligare vulnera, *Ov. Met.* 7, 850. aliquem legibus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 75. (2) Iſid. 8, 9.

Lĭgor, āri. paſſ. *To be bound.* Ligari vinculo propiore, *Ov. Met.* 9, 549.

Lĭgo, ōnis. m. *A ſpade, a ſhovel, a mattock, a ploughſhire, an iron rake,* or *ſuch like inſtrument, to dig and delve with.* Hor. Ep. 5, 30.

‖ Lĭgōnīzo, are. act. *To dig,* or *caſt, up earth with a pickax,* Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

* Lĭgŭla, æ. f. *vel* ‖ Lingŭla, *Priſc.* promiſcui ferè uſûs ap. vett. [dim. à lingua, per Sync. τῦ *n.*] (1) ‖ *A little tongue.* (2) Propter ſimilitudinem, *The latchet of a ſhoe, a ſhoe tie.* (3) ‖ *A tenor.* (4) ‖ *The tongue of a pipe.* (5) *A ſpoon, ſcummer,* or *ladle; an apothecary's* ſpatula. (6) *A meaſure containing three drams and a ſcruple* (quarta pars cyathi.) (7) ‖ *A long ſword,* or *dagger, made like a tongue.* (8) *A ſmall ſlip,* or *neck, of land.* (9) *A word of contempt ſaid of any thing that is thin, ſlim, and ſlender.* (10) ‖ *The hollow,* or *flap, and tip of the ear.* (11) ‖ *The flap,* or *cover, of the throat.* (1) In primo ſenſu vix occurrit. (2) Mart. 2, 29. (3) Vitruv. *ap.* Litt. (4) Id. *ap.* Eund. (5) Offas adipis liquamine tinctas lingulâ demittito, *Col.* 6, 2. (6) Duarum aut trium ligularum menſura, *Plin.* 20, 5. (7) Gell. 10, 25. (8) Oppida poſita in extremis lingulis promontoriiſque, *Caſ. B. G.* 3, 22. *ita leg.* Budæus. (9) Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 30. (10) Sidon. (11) Ex uſu medd. = Epiglottis. ¶ ‖ Ligula aſtrictoria, *vel ſimpliciter,* ligula, *a lace,* or *point,* Jun. Ligula cruralis, *a garter,* Id.

* LIGURIO, ire. neut. *ol. ſcrib.* Ligurrio *in vett. libb.* [an à λιγυρὸν, ſuave; aut à lingo, *n* extrito?] (1) *To eat deliciouſly, to pick and chooſe tid bits, to feed nicely and delicately.* (2) *To ſlabber up.* (3) *To hanker after,* or *long for.* (4) *To conſume, waſte, and ſpend riotouſly; to play the glutton.* (1) Quæ, cum amatore ſuo quum cœnant, liguriunt, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 14. (2) Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 70. (3) Cùm quidam agrariam curationem ligurirent, diſturbavi rem, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 21. (4) Non leviter improbiſſima lucra ligurire, *Id. Verr.* 3, 76.

* Lĭgūrītio, ōnis. f. verb. *Greedyneſs, gluttony, liquoriſhneſs,* Cic. Tuſc. 4, 11.

* Lĭgūrītor, ōris. m. *A lickdiſh, a glutton,* Auſon. Epigr. 120.

Lĭguſtĭcum, ci. n. *Loveage of Lombardy,* Plin. 19, 8. Col. 12, 57.

Lĭguſtrum, i. n. *Privet,* or *primprint;* alſo *white withywind,* or *withbind.* Alba liguſtra cadunt, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 18.

* Līlĭāceus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, lilys.* ¶ Oleum liliaceum, *oil of lilys,* Pallad. 6, 14.

* Līliētum, i. n. *A place where lilys grow, a lilybed,* Pallad. 3, 21.

* LILIUM, i. n. [à Gr. λείριον] *A lily,* a flower of which there are ſeveral ſorts. Candida lilia, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 709. Breve lilium, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 16.

* LIMA, æ. f. [*ex* limus, a, um. quòd obliquis aciebus ſecat, *Mart.*] (1) ‖ *A file.* (2) Met. Alſo *the correcting,* or *mending,* of any thing; *as* of a book, *&c.* (1) Nec limâ, nec torno, nec id genus ferramentis, uti, *Apul. Florid.* 2, p. 778. (2) Limæ labor & mora, *Hor. A. Poet.* 291.

* Līmandus, a, um. part. *To be corrected,* or *amended.* Hortor illi te expoliendum limandumque permittas, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10. *conf. Celſ.* 6, 12.

* ‖ Līmātè. adv. ius. comp. *Exactly, accurately, correctly, politely, neatly, finely,* Amm. 15, ult. ⊥ Accuratè.

* ‖ Līmātio, ōnis. f. *A fileing,* or *poliſhing,* Aug.

* † Līmātŭla, æ. f. *A little file,* Næv.

* Līmātŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. bellè limatus, politus. *Neat, ſubtile, accurate, fine, quaint.* = Opus hîc eſt limatulo & polito judicio tuo, *Cic. Fam.* 7, ult.

* ‖ Līmātūra, æ. f. *Powder,* or *duſt, that cometh of fileing,* Onom. vet. limatura ρίνημα.

* Līmātus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. (1) *Filed, poliſhed.* (2) *Neat, trim, pure, elegant, curious.* (1) Oratione limatius, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 39. (2) Limatius dicendi genus, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 34.

Līmax, ācis. m. *Col.* f. *Plin.* [*ex* limo in quo deliteſcit, *vel* quòd de limo naſcatur, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. unde *Plaut.* Met. *pro* meretrice, quòd miſeros amantes καταφαγεῖ, ut limax olera & folia plantarum arrodit] (1) *A ſnail, a dewſnail,* or *ſlug.* (2) *A thieviſh whore, a cutthroat, a quean, a harlot.* (1) Implicitus conchæ limax, *Col.* 10, v. 324. Limaces lividæ, *Plaut.* ap. *Varr.* (2) Id. *in* Fragm.

‖ Limbātor, ōris. m. & trix, īcis. f. *An embroidered ſtuff for covering,* or *bedding,* Litt. *ex* Catull. *ſed. q.*

‖ Limbātus, a, um. part. *Guarded,* or *purfled; embroidered,* Treb. Poll.

† Limbellus, i. m. dim. [à limbulus] *A little hem,* Plaut. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Limbŏlārius, i. m. [à limbulus] *A maker of gards,* or *purfles; an embroiderer,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

‖ Limbŏrārius, i. m. in vett. libb. pro limbolarius, *Voſſ.*

‖ Limbŭlus, i. m. dim. [à limbus] *A little hem,* or *fringe,* Litt. q. â auct. non dicit.

LIMBUS, i. m. *A purfle, a welt, a lace, a border,* or *guard, about a coat,* or *gown; a fringe,* or *ſelvedge.* Aureus limbus obibat chlamydem, *Ov. Met.* 5, 51. ¶ Limbus duodecim ſignorum, *Varr.* ☞ ‖ Limbus *ſcholaſticis theologis eſt pars inferorum.*

LIMEN, ĭnis. n. [à λιμὴν, portus; al. *ex* limus, quòd tranſverſè locatur, *Feſt. qu.* luminis, aliter limes, eſt enim limes januæ] (1) *The lintel, or threſhold, of a door.* (2) *A goal, a ſtation, a limit.* (3) *An entry, or enterance.* (4) Synecd. *The houſe.* (1) Limen ſuperum inferumque ſalve, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 1. (2) Signo Corripiunt ſpatia audito, limenque relinquunt, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 316. *Unde & qui captus ab hoſtibus ad ſuos fines redit,* poſtliminio redire dicitur. (3) Limen interni maris multi eum locum appellavêre, *Plin.* 3, 1. (4) = Exilio domos & dulcia limina mutant, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 511. ¶ Perrumpere limina, *to break down the gates,* Id. *Æn.* 2, 480. Limina imperii, *the frontiers,* or *marches.* In limine impingere, *Prov. to be out at firſt daſh.* Limine ſubmoveri, *to be turned out of waiting, to be no longer a client,* Juv. 3, 124. A limine ſalutare diſciplinas, *to be a novice therein, to be a poor ſcholar,* Sen. Ep. 49.

* ‖ Līmĕnarcha, æ. m. [*ex* λιμὴν portus, & ἀρχὴ imperium] *The warden of the ports,* Dig.

Līmes, ĭtis. m [*à* limus obliquus, *vid.* n. 2.] (1) *A bound,* or *limit; a border,* or *frontier; a boundary,* or *landmark.* (2) *A croſs path.* (3) *A great broad way.* (1) Limes agro poſitus litem ut diſcerneret agris, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 898. (2) Sectus in obliquum limes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 130. (3) *Vid. inſignem locum ap.* Liv. 31, 24.

* Līmeum, i. n. *rect.* Lœmeum. [ἀπὸ τῶ λοιμῶ, *i. e. à* peſte, quòd ſit venenoſa] *A poiſonous herb, called alſo* belenium, *Plin.* 27, 11.

Līmĭcŏla. æ. comp. gen. *Bred,* or *liveing, in mud.* Limicolæ oſtreæ, *Auſon. Ep.* 7, 37.

Līmĭger, ĕra, um. adj. *Muddy,* or *bearing mud.* ¶ Uvæ limigeræ. *Weeds daubed over with mud,* Auſon Moſ. 45. ⊥ Limoſus.

‖ Līmĭnāre, is. n. *A threſhold.*

Līmĭnāris, e. adj. Ad limen pertinens. *Belonging to a threſhold.* Limiares trabes, *Vitruv.* 6, 4.

‖ Līmĭnium, i. n. *Baniſhment,* or *exile,* Lex. ex Prud. *q. d.* eliminium.

* Līmis, e. adj. *Crooked, aſkew,* Feſt. ⊥ Limus.

‖ Līmĭtăneus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the marches, bounds,* or *frontiers.* ¶ Dux limitaneus, *a marquis that is to defend the marches.* Limitanei, *ſc.* milites, *ſoldiers in garriſon upon the frontiers; qui &* limitantes, *Amm.* ☞ Sæpe apud poſterioris ævi ſcriptores reperitur.

Līmĭtāris, e. adj. *Limitary, belonging to bounds.* ¶ Iter limitare, *A footpath five feet broad betwixt one man's ground and another's,* Varr. L. L. 4, 4.

Līmĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bounding,* or *limiting.* Limitatio terræ vinealis, *Col.* 3, 12.

‖ Līmĭtātor, ōris. m. *A limiter,* Lexicogr. *ex* Liv.

‖ Līmĭtātus ager. *A country,* or *county, divided into hides,* or *ploughlands,* Feſt. ⊥ Limitibus deſcriptus.

Līmĭto, āre. act. *To bound,* or *limit; to divide and part, to ſet bounds and limits.* Vineas limitari decumano oportet, *Plin.* 17, 22. ☞ *Inven. & apud* Cic. Ep. 3, 8. *in vett. libb. teſte* Budæo, *ubi al. leg.* limavit.

Līmĭtor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *Idem.* Vineas limitari decumano oportet, *Plin.* 17, 22.

* ‖ Limma, ătis. n. [λεῖμμα, Gr. *i. e.* defectus] *A half note in muſick,* Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.

* Līmo, āre. act. [*à* lima] *i. e.* limâ polio. (1) *To file, to take away what is ſuperfluous, to poliſh.* (2) *To amend, to correct.* (1) = In arbores exacuunt limantque cornua elephanti, *Plin.* 18, 1. (2) = Stylus ille maximè ornat ac limat, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 49. ¶ = Scalpere atque limare gemmas, *to cut diamonds,* Plin. 36, 7. Limare commoda, *to file off,* or *pare away, one's profit,* Hor. Ep 1, 14, 37.

* Līmo, āre. neut [*à* limus. adj.] ¶ Limare caput cum aliquâ, *to join heads;* alſo *to look aſkew,* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 81.

* ‖ Līmo, āre. act. [*à* limus, ſubſt.] *unde* oblimo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 136. *i. e.* limo impleo. *To fill with dirt, to daub.*

* Līmor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be filed, poliſhed,* &c. Curâ limari, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 6, 37.

Līmo, ōnis. m. *A range, or beam, betwixt two horſes in a coach,* Litt. *ex.* Col.

* ‖ Līmò. adv. *Aſkew,* Solin.

* ‖ Līmōnes, um. pl. m. *Lemons,* Scal.

* Līmōnia, æ. f. [*à* λειμὼν pratum] herba, alterum genus *Anemones,* Plin. 21, 11.

* Līmōnia mala, *Limons,* or *lemons.*

* Līmōniātus, is. m. [*à* λεῖμων pratum; ita dict. à pratens virore] *A precious ſtone, the emerald,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Līmōnion, i. n. *vel* Līmōnium. [*ab* eodem; quòd pratis naſcitur] *The herb water-green,* or *wild beets,* Plin. 22, 22.

* † Līmōsĭtas, ātis. *Abundance of mud, muddyneſs,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* Līmōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of mud,* or *ſlime; muddy, ſlimy.* Limoſus juncus, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 49. lacus, *Id. Æn.* 2, 136.

* Limpĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* limpha, *pro* limpha, *qu.* limphidus, *vel qu. à* λαμπὰς, ἄδος] ſsĭmus, ſup *Clear, bright, pure, tranſparent, clear as water.* Lacus limpidi, *Catull.* 4, 24. = Vinum defæcatum & limpidiſſimum, *Col.* 12, 28.

Limpĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Clearneſs, brightneſs,* Plin. 32, in fin.

* Līmŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat awry,* or *aſkew,* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 12.

* Līmus, a, um. adj. & Līmis, e. obliquus, tranſverſus. [*à* λεῖμα, *unde &* limax λεῖμα animal cochleæ ſimile, tortuoſum, *Heſych.*] *Crooked, awry, aſkew.* ¶ Ego limis, *ſc.* oculis, ſpecto, *I looked aſkew upon,* or *caſt a ſheep's eye at,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53.

* Līmus, i. m. [al. *ex* λεῖος, lævis, lubricus; al. *à* λύμα, ſordes, quæ abluntur; al. *à* λειμὰς, locus humidus; al. *ex* ἰλύω, limo obduco, *vid.* ἴλυμα, limus] (1) *Mud, ſlime, clay, loam, mortar.* (2) *A kind of garment wore by thoſe that waited on public officers,* or *at the ſacrifices.* (1) Durеſcit limus igni, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 80. (2) *Nig. & Hygin.* ap. *Serv.* in *Virg. Æn.* 12, 120. *ubi al. & fort. rectiùs,* lino.

* Līnāmentum, i. n. (1) *Linen, thread, that which is made of flax.* (2) *Lint, a tent for a wound.* (3) *The wick of a candle.* (1) Col. 6, 11. (2) Celſ. 8, 9. & alibi. Admovere oportet naribus extinctum ex lucernâ linamentum, *Celſ.* 4, 20. ¶ Linamenta, ōrum. pl. *Any thing made of linen,* Plin. 7, 2.

* Līnārium, i. n. *A flaxplat,* Col.

Līnārius, i. m. *A flaxdreſſer, a flaxmerchant; he that ſelleth,* or *worketh, flax,* or *linen,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34.

* Linctus, a, um. part. [*à* lingo] *Sucked, licked,* Plin. 35, 50. *ed Hard.*

* Linctus, ûs. m. [*à* lingo] *A licking,* or *ſucking down, ſoftly; a laping; a lohoch,* or *electuary.* Multi tuſſim linctu ſalis diſcuſsêre, *Plin.* 36, 17.

* Līnea, æ. f. propriè eſt funiculus ex lino. (1) *A line, or any long ſtring.* (2) *A carpenter's,* or *maſon's, plumline; a ſounding plummet.* (3) *A fiſhing line.* (4) ‖ *A line in a book.* (5) *A ſtreak.* (6) *A bound, a long cord,* or rather *a rail, divideing the ranks of citizens as they ſat, to keep them in their places.* (7) *A degree of kindred, a lineage.* (8) *The lines in a dial, ſhowing the hours; the points in the table.* (1) Ligato pede longâ lineâ gallina cuſtoditur, *Col.* (2) Linea & perpendiculo uti, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. (3) *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 1, 22. Captum lineâ trahit piſcem, *Mart.* 5, 57. (4) *Apul.* ⊥ Verſus, verſiculus, *Cic.* (5) Plin. 35, 10. (6) Quid fruſtrà refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 2, 19. & *Met.* Mors ultima linea rerum, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 16, ult. (7) Ap. JCC. vett. Plin. 2, 3. (8) *Salmaſ.* ¶ † Linea margaritarum, *a ſtring of pearls; a bracelet,* or *row, of pearls,* Scav. † Linea dives, *the pit and boxes in the theatre, wherein the ſenatours and equeſtrian order ſat,* Mart. 8, 78. Extremâ lineâ amare, *to love at a diſtance, to love with never ſo little encouragement.* Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12.

* ‖ Līneālis, e. adj. *Lineal, in a line,* Amm. 22, 40. ⊥ Linearis.

* ‖ Līneāmentātio, ōnis. f. *The draught of the ſhape,* or *proportion,* &c. *Jul. Firm.* ⊥ Graphis.

* Līneāmentum, i. n. (1) *The form and feature; the proportion, draught,* or *ſhape, of a body or viſage; the ſtrokes,* or *lines, drawn either to painting,* or *geometry.* (2) *A lineament, a diagram.* (1) Quæ compoſitio membrorum? quæ conformatio lineamentorum? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 18. (2) In geometriâ lineamenta formæ intervalla, &c. *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 42.

* Līneāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to a line, drawn out in lines,* Plin. 35, 3.

* Līneātio, ōnis. f. *A drawing of lines,* Vitruv. 9, 4.

* ‖ Līneātor, ōris. m. *He that draweth lines,* Boët.

* Līneātus, a, um. part. *Drawn out by way of model,* or *plan,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 42.

* Līneo, āre. act. *To draw lines, to draw the figure of a thing in lines,* Vitruv. 9, 4.

* ‖ Līneŏla, æ. f. *A little line,* or *ſtreak,* Gell. 10, 1.

* Līneus, a, um. adj. *Flaxen,* or *linen, made of flax.* Linea vincula, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 510. Lineæ veſtes, *Plin.* 12, 6.

* Lingo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*à* Gr. λείχω, fut. ſecund. λιχῶ inſerto *n, unde &* Angl *to lick.*] (1) *To lick with the tongue.* (2) *To ſuck ſoftly, and let go down by little and little.* (1) Mel mihi videor lingere, *Plaut. Caſ* 2, 8, 21. (2) Plin. 37, 10.

* Lingua, æ. f. [*ex* lingo, quâ lingimus, *qu.* linga] (1) *A tongue.* (2) Meton. *A language,* or *ſpeech.* (3) *Detraction, ſlander, calumny.* (4) *Eloquence.* (5) *A promontory,* or *narrow piece of land runing into the ſea.* (6) *The name of ſeveral herbs, as* lingua bubula, *lang de beuf,* &c. (1) Linguis micat ore triſulcis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 439. (2) Doctus ſermones utriuſque linguæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 5. (3) Vitemus oculos hominum, ſi linguas minùs facilè poſſumus, *Cic.* (4) Concedat laurea linguæ, ap. *Eund. Offic.* 1, 22. (5) = Oppida poſita in extremis linguis, promontoriiſque, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 12. Eminet in altum lingua, in quâ ſita eſt, *Cic.* 44, 11. (6) *Plin.* 24, 19. ¶ Linguam ſitientis canis imitari, *to loll out the tongue,* Perſ. Hæſitare linguâ, titubante linguâ loqui, *to ſtammer,* or *ſtutter,* Ov.

* Linguāce, es. *id. quod* lingulaca, *Plin* 25, 11.

* † Linguācŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*à* linguax] *Talkative, full of tongue,* or *tittletattle,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed non reperio.*

* Linguārium, i. n. (1) *An inſtrument wherewith one's tongue is ſtopt, a gag,* or as others ſay, *a penalty impoſed on one who hath a laviſh tongue.* Linguario indiget, *Prov. vid.* Sen. de *Beneſ.* 4, 36. *Vid.* Muret. *explicat. in Variis,* 12, 5. & *Lipſ. in locum.*

* ‖ Linguātus, a, um. part. *That hath a good tongue, well languaged, well ſpoken, that hath ſkill in ſeveral languages, a linguiſt,* Tert. ⊥ Linguarum peritus.

* ‖ Linguax, ācis. adj. *Long tongued, a blab, full of words, a great ſpeaker, a prattler,* or *chatterer,* Gell. 1, 15.

* Lingŭla, æ. quæ & Lĭgŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* lingua] *A little tongue, a lingel, a latchet; the tip, point,* or *end, of a bar,* or *lever, which is thruſt into the rollers; a little tenon to put into a mortiſe;* alſo *a promontory or ridge of land runing into the ſea; a ſmall meaſure, a ſpoon,* or *ſlice.* Quarta cyathi pars, *a ſkimmer,* or *ladle, the tongue of a balance; the herb ſegge,* or *gladen.* *Vid.* Ligula.

Lingŭlāca, æ. f. (1) *A ſole fiſh.* (2) *A prating goſſip, a tattling ſket.* (3) ‖ Alſo *the herb adders,* or *ſerpents, tongue.* (1) Vin' lingulacas? *ſc.* piſces, *ST.* (2) Quid opus eſt, quando uxor domi eſt? ea lingulaca eſt, *Plaut. Caſin.* 2, 8, 67. (3) *Plin.* 25, 11. *ubi al. leg.* lingulata.

Lingŭlātus, a, um part. *That hath a tongue,* or *tenon,* Vitr. 8, c. ult.

‖ Linguōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of tongue, talkative,* Hier. ⊥ Garrulus.

Lĭniendus, a, um. part. *To be anointed.* Et, ſi purgandum ulcus videbitur, melle liniendum, *Celſ.* 7, 26.

✠ Līnĭger, ĕra, um. adj. *Bearing linen,* or *flax; one that weareth linen, a prieſt of Iſis.* Linigeri fugitiint calvi, *Mart.* 12, 29. Linigera juvenca, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 77.

Lĭnĭmentum, i. n. *An ointment,* or *liniment*; *a pledget,* Celſ. 5, 26.

Lĭnio, īre, ivi & ii, ītum. act. [*qu.* lenio, delinio] *To anoint,* or *beſmear*; *to rub ſoftly, to chafe gently.* Oleo linire, *Col.* 17. Luto liniuntur, *Vitruv.* 7, 3. *Vid.* Lino. ☞ Burmannus ad *Quintil. Decl.* 13, 5. p. 277 verbum *linire* nos inferioris ævi & indoctis librariorum calamis debere putat, legendumque ubique *linere*.

‖ Lĭnĭpŭlus, i. m. *A ſtrick of flax,* Feſt.

‖ Lĭnis. vas, ſolium. *A kimnel, bowl,* or *tray,* Turn. *Vid.* Lenis.

‖ Lĭnium, i. n. *The woof whereunto the warp is applyed,* Feſt. ⸸ Licium tranſverſum.

† Linnæ, ārum, f. pl. [ita dict. quòd *ex* lanâ] *A kind of ſquare rough mantles,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

LĬNO, ĕre, lini, *Quint.* līvi & lēvi (vul. *q.* à leo) lĭtum. act. (1) *To aniont.* (2) *To daub,* or *paint.* (3) *To beſmear,* or *bewray.* (1) Dolia gummi liverunt, *Col.* 12, 50. (2) ¶ Auro tecta linuntur, *the roofs are gilded,* or *gilt,* Ov. *de* Med. fac. 7. (3) Linit ora luto, *Id. Faſt.* 3, 760. pice, *Liv.* 21, 8.

Lĭnor, ni, lĭtus, paſſ. *To be daubed, cloted, beſmeared,* &c. *Col.* Linuntur auro tecta, *Ov. Med.* 7. *Vid.* Lino.

• † Līnōſĭtas, ātis, f. *Abundance of flax,* Plaut. *teſt.* Litt.

• Līnoſtrŏphon, i. n. *i. e.* lini verſio [*ex* λίνον, linum, & ςρόφη, verſio] *al.* πράσιον, *al.* marrubium vic. *The herb horehound,* Plin. 20, 22.

• Līnŏzoſtis, is. f. [*ex* λίνον, linum, & ζωςὸς, cingulum] *The herb mercury,* Plin. 25, 5.

Linquendus, a, um. part. *To be left.* Cum duce ſimul linquenda poteſtas, *Claud.* 2. *in Ruff.* 21.

Linquens, tis. part. *Departing, fainting.* Linquentem revocavit animum, *Curt.* 9, 5, 11. *Conf. Sil.* 11, 315.

LINQUO, ĕre, līqui, † lictum. (1) *To leave, quit,* or *forſake.* (2) *To diſcard,* or *caſt off.* (3) § Neut. *To faint,* or *ſhrink.* (1) Fortuna potentes domos inimica linquit, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 23. (2) Linque ſevera, *Id. Od.* 3, 8, 28. (3) *Vid.* Linquens.

Linquor, i. paſſ. *To be left,* &c. ¶ Linqui animo, *to ſwoon,* Suet. Cæſ. 45.

• ‖ Lintcāmen, ĭnis. n. *A linen cloth, a ſheet,* Apul. Met. 11. ⸸ Linteum.

• ‖ Linteārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, linen,* Ulp. ¶ Lintearia negotiatio, *the trade of a linendraper, the buying and ſelling of linen,* Dig. 14, 4, 5. ⸸ Linteo.

• ‖ Linteārius, i. m. *A linen merchant, a linendraper*; alſo *a ſempſter,* Ulp. ⸸ Linteo.

• Linteātus, a, um. adj. *That weareth a rochet, ſurplice,* or *other linen veſture.* ¶ Linteata legio, *a regiment of the Samnites,* Liv. 10, 38. *ubi vid: interpretes.* Linteatus ſenex, *one of the prieſts of Iſis,* Sen. *de* Vitâ beatâ, 2.

• Linteo, ōnis. m. *A linenweaver, a ſeller of linen,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

• Linteŏlum, i. n. dim. [à linteum] *A little piece of linen cloth, a rag, clout,* or *pledget.* Linteolum cæſitium, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 46. Linteola aceto imbuta, *Col.* 6, 16. *Conf. Celſ.* 5, 26.

LINTER, tris. f. ſemel m. Grammaticis eſt dub. gen. *Varr.* (1) *A little boat, a freſhwater boat, a wherry, a ſculler.* (2) Alſo *a trough,* or *tray.* (3) Alſo *a baſket to carry grapes into the winepreſs.* (1) Lintribus in inſulam materiam convexit, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 27. Lintres magno remorum ſonitu incitatæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 60. Exiguus linter, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 34. (2) Cavat arbore lintres, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 262. (3) Servabit plenis in lintribus uvas, *Tib.* 1, 5, 23.

• Linteum, i. n. [*qu.* lineum, *ex* lino] (1) *Any linen cloth, a towel, a napkin.* (2) Meton. *A ſail.* (1) Linteum cape, atque exterge tibi manus, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 110. (2) Certum eſt dare lintea retro, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 686. Lintea inferre fluctibus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 83.

• Linteus, a, um. adj. [à linum] *Of linen,* or *lint.* Veſtis lintea, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 56. Lintei libri, *Liv* 9, 40. ¶ Lintea volumina, *maps,* and ſometimes *publick records, writen upon linen.*

‖ Lintrārius, i. m. *A boatman, bargeman,* or *ferryman*; *a ſculler,* Dig.

‖ Lintrĭcŭlus, i. m. *A ſmall boat,* Cic. Att. 10, 10. ſed varr. codd.

• LĪNUM, i. n. [*ex* λίνον, Gr.] (1) *Flax, linen.* (2) Meton. *Thread.* (3) *A rope in a ſhip.* (4) *A caſting net,* or *drag net.* (5) Pl. lina. *Purſe nets,* or *bays.* (1) Urit lini campum ſeges, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 77. (2) Celſ. 7, 14. & ſæpe alibi. (3) Parant torto ſubducere carbaſa lino, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 587. (4) Pelago alius trahit humida lina, *Vir. Geor.* 1, 142. (5) Nodoſa tollite lina, *Ov. Met.* 3, 151. ¶ Lini ſemen, *linſeed.* Plin. ‖ Lini ſtupa, *tow, hurds,* or *oakum.* Lini factum, *flax ſpun, yarn,* Ulp. infectum, *unwrought, unſpun,* Id. Linum catagraphum, *i. e.* linteum variis figuris notatum, *ſuch as damaſk, diaper,* &c. *Catull.* 23, 7. *ſed al. leg.* catagraphos Thynos. Linum incidere, *to cut the thread,* i. e. *to open a letter,* for they tied their letters with thread, and ſealed the knot with wax, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 5.

• ‖ Lio, āre. [*ex* λειόω, λειῶ, lævigo] *To make ſmooth.* ¶ Liare ciſternas, *to ſmooth them over,* Teit. *al. leg.* linire, *i. e.* gypſare, *to ſtop with mortar,* or *terrace.*

• Lĭpăra, æ. f. [*ex* λιπαρὸς, pinguis] *A ſalve,* or *ſoft plaſter.* Medicamenta quæ vocant liparas, *Plin.* 33, 6. *Conf. Celſ.* 5, 19, 25. *Gr. vocem retinuit,* emplaſtra quas λιπαρὰς Græci nominant.

• Lĭpăris. f. [*ab* eodem] (1) *A kind of lizard,* or *fiſh.* (2) Alſo *a certain gem.* (3) *A river of Cilicia.* (1) Plin. 32, 7. (2) Id. 37, 10. (3) *Vid.* Propr.

• ‖ Līpŏthȳmia, æ. f. [*ex* λείπω, linquo, & θυμὸς, animus] *A fainting, a ſwooning away.* *Lat.* Deliquium, defectio animi.

• Lippiens, tis. part. *Being bleareyed,* or *dimſighted.* Calor autem adjuvat omnia quæ frigus infeſtat, item lippientes, ſi nec dolor, nec lachrymæ ſunt, *Celſ.* 1, 9.

• Lippio, īre, īvi, ītum. n. *To be ſandblind, purblind,* or *dim of ſight*; *to be bleareyed.* Cùm leviter lippirem, has ad te dedi, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 14. ¶ Lippiunt fauces fame, *my jaws are clammy,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 39. *audaciſſima tranſlatio.*

• Lippĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *A wateriſh runing of the eyes,* or *bloodſhot of the eyes.* Lippitudinis meæ ſignum tibi ſit librarii manus, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 13. *Conf. Celſ.* 1, 5.

• Lippĭtur. imperſ. Ne omnino lippiatur, *that he may not be ſtarkblind,* or *bleareyed,* Plin. 28, 8.

• LIPPUS, a, um. adj. [*qu.* λεῖος ὠπὶ, vel à λείβω, ſtillo, quòd lippientibus ſtillent oculi, *Voſſ.* à λίπος, humor pinguis qui defluit ex oculis, *Bec.*] (1) *Bleareyed.* (2) *Haveing droping,* or *wateriſh, eyes*; *mopeyed, one whoſe eyes run with water.* (1) Lippo quaſi oculo me herus meus manum abſtinere haud quit, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 11. (2) Omnibus & lippis notum & tonſoribus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 3. Oculis lippus inunctis, *Ibid.* 1, 2, 25. ¶ Lippa lacuna, *droping, dribbling,* or *leakeing,* Mart. 8, 53. Lippa ficus, *oozey, moiſt, of a white milky juice,* Id. 7, 19.

• ‖ Liptŏte, es. f. vox barbara ap. recentiores gramm. *pro* litotes, *quod vid.*

‖ Liquābĭlis, e. adj. *Which may be melted,* or *made ſoft and liquid,* as wax. Cera liquabilis, *Apul. Apol.* p. 454.

Liquāmen, ĭnis. n. [à liquo] (1) *Driping, any thing wherewith meat is baſted, ſuet melted and tryed, greaſe, tallow.* (2) *Ointment, pickle.* (1) Offæ adipis liquamine tinctæ, *Col.* 6, 2. (2) Col. 7, 4.

Liquandus, a, um. part. *To be looſened,* &c. ¶ Liquanda alvus, *to be looſened,* or *made looſe,* Celſ. 4, 4.

‖ Liquaſco, āre. incept. [à liquo, ut à labo labaſco] *To melt away, to diſſolve,* Voſſ.

‖ Liquātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A melting,* Aur. Vopiſc.

‖ Liquātor, ōris. m. *A melter,* Lexicogr. *ex* Celſ.

Liquātus, a, um. part. *Melted, diſſolved.* Guttæ liquatæ ſolis ardore, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 10. Mella liquata favis, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 152.

Liquĕfăciens. tis. part. *Melting.* Liquefaciens omentum in flammâ, *Catull.* 87, 6.

Liquĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. *i. e.* liquere facio. *To melt,* or *make to melt*; *to diſſolve,* or *make liquid.* Quos nullæ futiles lætitiæ exſultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 6. ☞ *Ap. idoneos rarò leg. niſi in participiis.*

‖ Liquĕfactio, ōnis. f. *A melting,* Poſter.

Liquĕfactus, a, um. part. *Melted, diſſolved, waſted, conſumed, clarifyed, tryed and ſettled, cleared.* Legum æra liquefacta, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 8. Liquefactæ glandes, *Lucan.* 7, 514.

Liquĕfīo, factus. *To be melted,* or *diſſolved.* Flammâ thura liquefiunt, *Ov. Met.* 761.

Liquens, tis. part. *id. quod* liquidus. *Melting, liquid, moiſt.* ¶ ✠ Campi liquentes, *the ſea,* Virg. Æn. 6, 724. Sil. 14, 269.

LIQUEO, ēre, lĭcui. *unde* in comp. delicuit, *Ov.* primâ communi. [à lix, *i. e.* aqua, quod contractè dicitur *pro* liquis] (1) *To melt, to diſſolve, to become liquid and moiſt.* (2) Met. *To be clear and plain.* (1) Vina liquentia fundam, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 238. Cùm liquentia ſtipant Mella, *Id. Æn.* 1, 436. (2) Si haberem aliquid, quod liqueret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 1. ☞ *Sed hæc notio tertiis perſonis ſolùm competit.* *Pro* liqueo, *niſi in participiis, uſurpatur potiùs* liqueſco.

Liqueſcens, tis. part. *Melting, diſſolveing,* as ſnow doth. Nix liqueſcens, *Liv.* 21, 36. *Hinc*

‖ Liqueſcentia, æ. f. *Melting,* Hermol.

Liqueſco, ĕre. incept. [à liqueo] (1) *To melt* like wax. (2) *To run* as metal doth. (3) *To thaw* as ſnow doth, *to grow liquid and moiſt.* (4) Met. *To be diſſolved, to grow ſoft and effeminate.* (5) *To relent, to faint.* (1) Igni cera liqueſcit, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 80. (2) Silax fornace liqueſcit, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 122. (3) Mens mea tabida facta De nive manantis more liqueſcit aquæ, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 1, 68. (4) = Voluptate cùm liqueſcimus, fluimúſque mollitiâ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 22. (5) *Vid.* n. 3. ⌘ Dureſco, *Virg.* = Fluo, *Cic.* Reg. abl. cauſæ.

Liquet. imperſ. [à liqueo] Liquet, *i. e.* liquidum, manifeſtum & clarum eſt, *Don.* *It appeareth, it is ſure, clear, certain and manifeſt*; *it is apparent,* or *well known.* Abſolvere non quivi, & propterea juravi *non liquere,* Cic. ¶ Liquet mihi dejerare, *I may take my oath of it,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3. Liquet inter nos, *we are ſure of it,* Cic. N. L. *i. e.* non liquet, *it doth not appear,* a form uſed when the jury brought in their verdict *ignoramus,* and the buſyneſs was put off to another hearing.

‖ Liquĭdè. adv. iùs, comp. iſsĭmè, ſup. *Plainly, clearly, manifeſtly, apparently.* Liquidè ſerenum cœlum, *Gell.* 14, 1. ⸸ Liquidò. Liquidiùs de ſenſu tuo judicavi, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 10. ‖ Liquidiſſimè conſtat, *Auguſt.*

Liquĭduſcŭlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat more mild and ſmooth.* Liquidiuſculúſque ero, quàm ventus eſt Favonius, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 71.

Liquĭdò. adv. *Clearly, plainly.* ¶ Liquidò jurare, *to ſwear pointblank, to ſwear with a ſafe conſcience,* Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 14.

‖ Liquĭdo, āre. act. *To make moiſt,* or *clear,* Pap. ⸸ Liquefacio.

✠ Liquĭdum, i. n. ſubſt. *ex* adj. *Water, moiſture.* Liquida urna, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 54.

Liquĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. iſsĭmus, ſup. [à liqueo] (1) *Liquid, moiſt, ſoft.* (2) *Clear, pure, without mud,* of water. (3) *Serene, calm, clear.* (4) *Evident, plain, manifeſt.* (1) Liquidi odores, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 2. ⌘ Craſsáque conveniunt liquidis, & liquida craſſis, *Lucr.* 4, 1253. ☞ *Ubi notandum licenter produxiſſe primam, ut in ſequenti.* (2) Liquidus humi aquaï, *Lucr.* 3, 428. Amnis liquidior, *Plin.* 34, 8. (3) Liquidiſſimus æther, *Lucr.* 5, 501. & *Met.* = Animo liquido & tranquillo es, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 36. (4) Ad liquidum explorata veritas, *Liv.* 3, 8. ¶ Plumbum liquidum, *melted lead,* Hor. Od. 1, 35, 2. Liquidus venter, *a looſe,* or *ſoluble, belly,* Mart. 13, 116. ✠ Iter liquidum, *a voyage,* or *journey by ſea,* Prop. 3, 21, 14. ✠ Sorores liquidæ, *the nymphs,* Ov. Met. 1, 704 Vox liquida, *a clear ſhrill voice,* Lucr. 5, 1378. Mens liquida, *free from paſſion,* or *prejudice*; *undiſturbed,* Catull. 61, 46. Liquidus ignis, *pure* æther, *al. fire,* Virg. Ecl. 6, 34. ‖ Literæ liquidæ, *l, m, n, r,* quòd quaſi ſono liqueſcant, *Gramm.*

Liquo, āre. act. *i. e.* liquere facio. [*à* liqueo] *To melt, to diſſolve, to thaw.* Capulos ſolutis Perfudit gladiis, ereptáque pila liquavit, *Luc.* 7, 159. ¶ Liquare alvum, *to looſen*, or *make one looſe*, Celſ. 4, 4. Liquare vina, *to rack*, or *fine, wines, and take them off the lees*; *to ſtrain, to decant, liquour out of one veſſel into another*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6.

Liquor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be melted*, &c. *Mart.* 9, 3.

Lĭquor, ĕris. Poët. car. præt. & ſup. Depon. aut ſaltem paſſiv. abſ. act. (1) *To be diſſolved, or melted*; *to drop.* (2) *To run*, or *glide, along*; *as rivers do.* (3) Met. *To waſte*, or *wear, away*; *as time.* (1) Liquitur ut glacies, *Ov. Met.* 2, 808. (2) Liquitur montibus humor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 43. (3) In partem pejorem liquitur ætas, *Lucr.* 2, 1140. Attenuatus amore Liquitur, *Ov. Met.* 3, 490.

Liquor, ōris. m. [*à* liqueo] (1) *Fluidity.* (2) *Any moiſture, juice*, or *liquour.* (3) ✠ *The ſea.* (1) 𝔛 Cauſæ quæ vim habeant concretionis & liquoris, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 14. (2) Liquor mellis, *Lucr.* 1, 937. aquæ, *Cic.* ¶ ✠ Vitigenus liquor, *wine*, Lucr. 5, 15. Albus ovi liquor, *Col.* 6, 38. (3) Medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 46.

Lĭra, æ. f. (1) *A balk*, or *ridge of land between two furrows.* (2) ‖ *A furrow.* (1) Col. 2, 4. = Porca ibidem. (2) Non.

* Līræ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* λῆροι, Gr.] *Trifles, toys, fooleries, tittletattle, a flimflam.* = Gerræ germanæ atque liræ, liræ, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 1, 9.

Lĭrātim. adv. *In ridges, ridge by ridge, ridgeways*, Col. 11, 3, 20.

* Lĭrĭnum, i. n. [*à* λείριον lilium] *ſc.* unguentum *ſive* oleum. *Oil*, or *ointment, of lillys*, Plin. 21, 5.

‖ Liripium, i. n. M. Gr. vox barb. *vel qu.* cleri ephiippium, uti cingulum ſacerdotale vulgari ſcommate dic. *A tippet, which doctors and noblemens chaplains wear with their gowns, a liripoop.* † Epomis.

Lĭro, āre. act. [*à* lira] *ſc.* liras facio. *To make balks*, or *ridges, in land*; *to plough land the third time.* Cùm primò aratur *proſcindi* dicitur; cum ſecundò *offringi*; cum tertiò *lirari*. § *To roll the ground and ſo to break the clods and cover the ſeed.* Tabellâ aratro adnexâ, quod vocant *lirare*, operientes ſemina. *Vid.* plura ap. *Plin.* 18. 20.

Lĭror, āri. paſſ. *To be made in*, or *ſeparated by, ridges.* Lirantur jugera, *Col.* 11, 47.

Lis, lĭtis. f. certè olim litis dicebatur in recto. [an *à* λιτὴ, vehemens obteſtatio?] (1) *Any ſtrife*, or *diſpute*; *a vehement contention.* (2) *A falling out, a quarrel, a brangle, a wrangleing diſpute.* (3) *A ſuit, proceſs*, or *action, at law.* (1) Philoſophi ætatem in litibus conterunt, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 20. (2) Inferiis imperandis, ut litibus & jurgiis ſe abſtinerent, imperabatur, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 45. (3) = Litium & rixæ cupidus protervæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 26. ¶ Litis conteſtatio, *the produceing of witneſſes in court*; redemptio, *an agreement upon compoſition*; æſtimatio, *rateing the coſts and damages with the ſuit*; ſometimes *an amerceing*, Nep. Lite perſequi, *to go to law*, Cic. Litem intendere alicui, *to ſue one*, or *bring an action againſt him*, Id. Litem capitis in aliquem inferre, *to queſtion for his life*, Cic. *pro* Clu. 41. In litem jurare, *to ſwear to the truth of his action before he enter it*, Id. ‖ Lite cadere, *Feſt.* litem perdere, *to loſe his action, to be caſt*, Cic. Litem ſecundum tabulas alicujus dare, *to give the cauſe on his ſide*, Id. Noſtra omnis lis eſt, *we have got the day*, Plaut.

Liſæ, ārum. pl. f. *The great throat veins*, Celſ. 4, 1.

* ‖ Lĭtāmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* lito] *A ſacrifice*, Prud. præf. Ham. 50.

* ‖ Lĭtănīa, æ. f. [λιτανεία, Gr. *i. e.* ſupplicatio] *a ſupplication, the litany*, Eccl.

* Lĭtans, tis. part. *Appeaſeing by ſacrifice.* Circe Peruſiam ſacrificio non litante, *Suet. Aug.* 96. Litantes fibræ, *Lucan.* 6, 524.

* Lĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* lito] *A pleaſeing of God by ſacrifice.* Hoſtiæ ſine litatione cæſæ, *Liv.* 27, 23.

* Lĭtātò. adv. *Luckyly, fortunately, with the good pleaſure of the gods.* 𝔛 Nec auſpicatò, nec litatò inſtruunt aciem, *Liv.* 5, 38.

* ‖ Lĭtātor, ōris. m. *He that offereth ſacrifice and appeaſeth God*, Arnob. † Qui litat.

* Lĭtātus, a, um. part. *Sacrificed, paid to the gods.* Poſce Deos veniam, ſacriſque litatis, Indulge hoſpitio, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 50.

‖ Litemus, i. m. *A muſcaturd*, R. *ex* Plin.

Lĭtĕra, æ. f. Poët. littera. [vel *qu.* legendo iteretur, *Priſc.* à lineaturâ, per Sync. *Scal.* ut γράμμα & γραμμὴ, vel *à* λιτὸς, quòd ſit tenuis & exilis ductus. Rect. *à* ſup. litum, ut & litura, quia illinitur chartæ, *unde* oblitero. § Litera eſt pars orationis individua, defin. *Voſſ.*] (1) *A letter of a book, a letter of the croſs-row.* (2) *One's handwriteing.* (3) *A letter* or *epiſtle.* (4) *A bill*, or *ſcroll.* (1) Ut iota literam tollas, & e pleniſſimum dicas, *Cic.* de *Or.* 3, 12. (2) Accedit ad ſimilitudinem tuæ literæ, *Id. Att.* 7, 2. (3) A raptâ Briſeïde litera venit, *Ov. Epiſt.* 3, 1. (4) Cic. Verr. 3, 64. ¶ Litera maxima, *a capital*, or *upper caſe, letter*; minuta, *a ſmall*, or *lower caſe, letter*, Id. Litera ſalutaris, *A, for* abſolutio. Litera triſtis, C, *for* condemnatio. Trium literarum homo, *i. e.* FUR, *a thief*, Plaut. Apul. 2, 4, 51. Literam longam facere, *to be hanged, to make the letter* I, *Ibid.* 2, 1, 39. Præformare literas, *To ſet one a copy*, Quint. Ad literam, *to a tittle, word for word*, Id.

Lĭtĕræ, ārum. f. pl. (1) *An epiſtle*, or *letter ſent to a friend*, &c. (2) *Writeings, deeds, memoirs, evidences.* (3) *Learning, ſtudy, knowledge.* (4) *Arithmetick.* (1) Pomtinio literas de omnibus rebus diligentes dabis, *Cic. Att.* 5, 4. (2) Conditæ in ærario literæ, *Id. Verr.* 6. (3) = Refero me ad literas, & ſtudia noſtra, *Id. Att.* 4, 16. (4) Quas rationes ſi cognôris, intelliges nemini plùs quàm mihi literas profuiſſe, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 61. ¶ Literas dare ad aliquem, *to ſend one a letter*, Id. Unis literis, *in one letter*, Id. Binæ continuæ literæ, *two letters, not* duæ, Id. Abdere ſe literis, *to keep cloſe to his book*, Id. Literas neſciebat, *he was no ſcholar*, Id. Interiores & reconditæ literæ, *deep learning*, Id. Conſignare literis, *to write down, to ſet down in writeing*, Id. In literas publicas referre, *to regiſter*, Id. Literas facere, *Juſt.* 27, 2.

‖ Lĭtĕrālis, e. adj. *Literal, to the letter.* Senſus literalis, *Theol.*

‖ Lĭtĕrāria, æ. f. *ſc.* ſcientia. *Grammar learning*, Aug.

Lĭtĕrārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to letters and learning.* ¶ Ludus literarius, *A ſchool*, Plin. 9, 8.

Lĭtĕrātè. adv. iùs, comp. *Learnedly, ſcholarlike.* = Literæ perſcriptæ ſcitè & literatè, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 35. L. Philus perbene loqui Latinè putabatur, literatiúſque quàm cæteri, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 28.

* Lĭtĕrātio, ōnis. f. *Pedantry*, A B C, *learning.* ☞ Afferunt aliqui ex *Varr.*

Lĭtĕrātor, ōris. m. *A petty ſchoolmaſter, a pedant, a teacher of boys in the* A B C, *a ſorry grammarian, a ſmatterer*, Suet. *de* illuſtr. Grammat. 4.

‖ Lĭtĕrātōrius, a, um. adj. *Very well learned*, Tert. † Literatus.

Lĭtĕrātūra, æ. f. [*à* literis] (1) *Grammar learning, writeing and reading.* παιδεία. (2) *Learning in general, ſcholarſhip, good literature.* (1) Prima illa literatura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur, *Sen. Epiſt.* 88. (2) Cic. Philipp. 2, 45.

Lĭtĕrātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus. ſup. (1) *Marked with letters.* (2) *Learned, lettered, able in ſcholarſhip.* (3) *Stigmatized, branded in the hand*, or *forehead.* (1) Enſiculu'ſt aureolus literatus, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 102. (2) Fratrem tuum literatiſſimum fuiſſe judico, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. (3) Si hic literatus me ſinet, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 49. ¶ Otium literatum, *time ſpent in ſtudy*, Cic. ☞ *Grammatici dicti ſunt* literati. *Vid.* Suet. *de* Clar. Gramm. 4.

‖ Lĭtĕrio, ōnis. m. *A ſmatterer in learning*, Amm. Marc. 17, 22.

‖ Lĭtĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *Greatly learned*, Non. *ex* Caſſ. ¶ Homo bene literoſus, *q. d. a mere ſcholar.* † Literatus.

Lĭtĕrŭlæ, ārum. pl. f. (1) *A ſhort letter from a friend.* (2) *Learning.* (1) Hoc literularum ad te exaravi, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 1. (2) Id. Fam. 16, 10. ¶ Græcis literulis imbutus, *a pretty good Græcian*, Hor. Epiſt. 2, 2, 7.

* Lĭthanĭcus, i. m. [*à* λίθος lapis] *One that hath the ſtone in his reins*, or *bladder*, Plin. 20, 22.

* ‖ Lĭthanthrax, ăcos. f. [*ex* λίθος, lapis, & ἄνθραξ carbo] *Pitcoal*, or *ſeacoal*, Camd.

* Lĭthargўros, i. m. [*ex* λίθος, lapis, & ἄργυρος, argentum; argenti ſpuma] *Litharge, the ſcum, froth*, or *ſpume, of lead, ſilver*, or *gold*, Plin. 26, 9. for there are three ſorts, *viz. the chryſitis, argyritis*, and *molybditis*, ex eodem.

* Lĭthiăſis, is. f. [*à* λίθος, lapis] *The ſtone in the kidneys*, or *bladder.*

* Lĭthīzontes, um. m. pl. [ita dict. *quòd* lapidibus ſimiles, *à* λίθος lapis] *A kind of ordinary carbuncle*, Plin. 37, 7.

* Lĭthŏcolla, æ. f. [λιθόκολλα, Gr. *à* λίθος, lapis, & κόλλα gluten] *Cement wherewith ſtones are joined and as it were glued, together*; *ſtone-glue*, Plin. 7, 56.

* ‖ Lĭthoglўphos, i. m. [λιθόγλυφος, Gr. *ex* λίθος lapis, & γλύφω ſculpo] *A graver in ſtone, a ſtonecuter.* † Lapidum ſculptor.

* Lĭthŏſpermon, i. n. [*ex* λίθος lapis, & σπέρμα ſemen] *The herb grummil, graymil*, or *ſtonecrop*, Plin. 27, 11.

* ‖ Lĭthŏſtrōta, ōrum. pl. n. [λιθόστρωτα, Gr. *i. e.* lapidibus ſtrata, *ſc.* pavimenta, *ex* λίθος lapis, & στρωτὸς ſtratus] *Places paved with fine little pieces of marble of ſeveral colours.* † Pavimenta teſſellata.

* Lĭthŏſtrōton, i. n. ſing. [*ab* eodem] *A pavement made of ſmall pieces of marble, of different colours.* Nunc quod emblematum lithoſtroton, *Varr. R. R.* 5, 2.

* Lĭthŏtŏmia, æ. f. & Lātŏmia, Gr. [*ex* λίθος, lapis, & τέμνω, cædo] *A maſon's workhouſe*, or *a quarry*; alſo *a priſon in Syracuſe for malefactors*, Cic. Lapicidina, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 32.

* Lĭthŏtŏmus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] (1) ‖ *A maſon, a ſtonecuter.* (2) *A ſurgeon that cuteth out the ſtone in the bladder.* (1) Litt. *ex* Plin. (2) Celſ. 7, 26. ſed Græcis literis.

Lĭtĭcen, ĭnis. m. *A blower of a clarion*, Varr. L. L. 4, 16.

Lĭtĭgans, tis. part. *Wrangleing, pleading.* Eum videram fruſtrà litigantem, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 11.

‖ Lĭtĭgātio, ōnis. f. *A quarreling*, or *brawling*, Poſter.

Lĭtĭgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A wrangler, quarreler*, or *pettypleader*; *a barreter*, Cic. *pro* Domo, 44.

‖ Lĭtĭgātrix, īcis. f. (1) *She that is a party in a ſuit*, or *action.* (2) *A ſcold*, or *quarrelſome and brawling woman.* (1) Ap. JCC. (2) Suet. *ap.* Litt.

Lĭtĭgātus, ûs. m. verb. *A debate*, or *quarrel*; *a wrangleing in law.* In hoc litigatu quodammodo tibi excidiſti, *Quint. Decl.* 6.

Lĭtĭgiōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Litigious, quarrelſome, full of diſpute and wrangleing.* (2) *A thing in diſpute.* (1) Diſputatio litigioſa, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 26. (2) Litigioſus ager, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 660.

Lĭtĭgium, i. n. [*à* litigo] *Strife, debate, controverſy, quarrel.* Cum viro litigium natum, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 16.

Lĭtĭgo, āre. act. *i. e.* lites ago. (1) *To debate, quarrel, ſtrive, wrangle, ſcold*, &c. (2) *To ſue one another, to go to law.* (1) Cum illo litigat, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 12. (2) = Noli pati litigare fratres, & judiciis conflictari, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 25.

Lĭtĭgor, āri. paſſ. *To be debated.* Exigebatur quadrageſima ſummæ, de quâ litigaretur, *Suet. Calig.* 40.

• Lĭτo, āre. act. [à λιτὴ, preces] (1) *To ſacrifice*, or *offer up in ſacrifice.* (2) *To appeaſe, or atone; to make ſatisfaction.* (1) § Paſtor exta litabat ovis, *Prop.* 4, 1. (2) § Animâ litandum Argolicâ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 118. 𝔛 Me Juppiter faciat, ut ſemper ſacrificem, nec unquam litem, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 42.

• Lĭtor, āri. paſſ. *To be atoned.* Quid, cùm pluribus diîs immolatur, quî tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur? *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 17.

Lĭtŏrālis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the ſea-ſide*, or *ſhore.* Vota litoralibus facta deis, *Catull.* 4, 1.

Lĭtŏreus, a, um. adj. *On the ſhore*, or *ſea-ſide.* Oves litoreæ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 248. arenæ, *Ov. Met.* 15, 725.

‖ Lĭtŏrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the ſea ſhore*, R. & G. *ex* Ov.

Lĭtŏrōſus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the ſea ſhore.* ¶ Litoroſum mare, *the ſea*, or *near upon the ſhore.* Lapis litoroſo mari ſimilis, *Plin.* 37, 10.

• Lĭtŏtes, is. f. *q. d.* tenuitas. [à λιτὸς, tenuis] *A figure in rhetorick wherein by a negation of the contrary, leſs is expreſſed than is intended, as*, Pythagoras non ſordidus auctor naturæ, verique, *i. e.* præclarus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 14. ☞ *Vulgò malè ſcribitur* liptotes.

Littĕra, littus, &c. *Vid.* Litera, litus, *&c.*

Lĭtūra, æ. f. [à lino, lĭtum] (1) *A daubing*, or *ſmearing.* (2) *A blot, ſtreak*, or *daſh, through any writeing; a blur.* (1) Col. 4, 24. (2) Lachrymæ fecêre lituras, *Ov. Epiſt.* 3, 3.

Lĭtūrārius, a, um. adj. Liturarii, *Auſ. præf. in Cent. ſc.* libri *quos* Cic. Liturarum adverſarios *vocat. Bloting books, foul blured copys.*

• ‖ Lĭturgia, æ. f. [actio λειτυργῦ, quæ eſt λειτυργεῖν, *i. e.* opus facere publicum, *vel* publicè, *Suid.*] *Publick ſervice, a form of publick ſervice; the Liturgy*, or *publick ſervice of the church*, Eccl.

• ‖ Lĭturgĭcus, a, um. adj. miniſterialis. *Belonging to the liturgy*, Eccl.

• Lĭturgus, i. m. [λειτυργὸς, Gr. *i. e.* miniſter publicus] qui facit opus publicum, præſertim circa res ſacras, *Eccl.*

‖ Lĭtūro, āre. act. *To blot*, or *ſtrike, out with the pen*, Sidon. ⊤ Deleo.

Lĭtus, a, um. part. [à lino] (1) *Anointed, ſmeared over, daubed.* (2) *Spoted, marked.* (3) Met. *Adorned, embelliſhed.* (1) Suet. Ner. 31. Celſ. 6, 6, 20. (2) Paribus lita corpora guttis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 99. (3) Lucretii poëmata lita ſunt multis luminibus ingenii, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 10.

Lĭtus, ûs. m. verb. [à lino] *A beſmearing*, Plin. 33, 6.

Lĭtus, & Poët. littus, ŏris. n. quâ fluctus elidit, *al. leg.* elidit, *al.* allidit, *Cic.* [à lido, *i. e.* frango, ut ἀκτὴ ab ἄγω, frango, *Perot. rectiùs fort.* à ſup. litum, quòd fluctibus illinatur] *The ſhore, the ſea ſide, the bank*, or *coaſt; land lieing near the ſea.* ¶ Arare littus, *to labour in vain*, Virg. = Amœnitates orarum & litorum, *Cic.*

Lĭtuus, i. m. [à lite, quòd ſit litis, *i. e.* bellici certaminis teſtis & index] (1) *The augur's crooked ſtaff, wherewith he uſed in his office to quarter the heaven.* (2) *A crooked trumpet for horſe, a clarion*, as the ſtraight one was for foot. (1) Romuli lituus, id eſt, incurvum, & leviter à ſummo inflexum bacillum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 17. (2) 𝔛 Lituo tubæ Permiſtus ſonitus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 23. Lituum concentus, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 166. Ad lituos exſilire, *Id.* 6, 108.

Lĭvens, tis. part. (1) *Black and blue, yellow.* (2) Met. *Envyous.* (1) Liventes racemi, *Prop.* 4, 2, 13. = Margarita ſuffuſca & liventia, *Tac. Agric.* 12. Puſtulæ liventes, *Plin.* 20, 43. Liventia mella, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 63. (2) Fata liventia, *Stat. Conſ. Sil.* 2, 668. 10, 137.

Lĭveo, ēre. car. præt. neut. (1) *To be black and blue*, or *pale and wan; to grow black and blue.* (2) *To be ruſty and foul.* (3) Met. *To envy*, or *grudge.* (1) Liventia pectora tundunt, *Ov. Met.* 8, 535. Catenis livent brachia, *Prop.* 4, 7, 69. Et Tyrii moderator livet aheni, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 151. (2) Livent rubigine dentes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 776. (3) Livet Carinus, rumpitur, &c. *Mart.* 8, 61.

Lĭveſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To wax blue.* (2) Met. *To envy*, or *repine.* (1) Digiti liveſcunt in pedibus, *Lucr.* 3, 530. (2) = Haud equidem invideo, neque eum liveſcere fas eſt, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 3, 27.

‖ Lĭvia, æ. f. [à livido colore] *A ſtockdove, a blue woodpigeon*, Jun.

Lĭvia, *ſeu* Lĭviāna, charta, [*in* honorem Liviæ Auguſtæ ſic dict.] *A ſort of imperial paper, much thicker than the* auguſta, *Voſſ.* Livia charta, *Plin.* arbor, *Col.* 10, 414.

Lĭviānum æs, *A ſort of braſs, ſo named from Livia the wife of Auguſtus.* Livianum æs, *Plin.* 34, 2.

‖ Lĭvĭdè. adv. *Blueiſhly, envyouſly*, Litt. quâ auct. ipſe videat.

Lĭvĭdŭlus. dim. [à lividus] *Somewhat envyous and ſpitefull.* Quibus invideas, ſi lividulus ſis, *Juv.* 11, 110.

Lĭvĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [à liveo] (1) *Black and blue, pale and wan, of the colour of lead.* (2) *Dark, duſky.* (3) *Envyous, ſpitefull, backbiteing.* (1) Livida geſtat armis brachia, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 10. (2) Animæ remis vada livida verrunt, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 320. (3) Omnibus invideas, livide, nemo tibi, *Mart.* 1, 41.

Lĭvor, ōris. m. [*ex* liveo] (1) *Blueneſs, wanneſs, paleneſs; the trace*, or *mark, of a blow*, or *bruiſe.* (2) Met. *Spite, envy, malice.* (1) Niger in vaccæ pectore livor erat, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 5, 26. Oliva ex contuſione livorem trahit, *Col.* 12, 47. (2) Paſcitur in vivis livor, poſt fata quieſcit, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 15, 39. Livor obtrectat immortalia facta, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 612.

Lix, lĭcis. f. Anciently it ſignifyed *water*, or *liquour* in general. Alſo *lie made with aſhes.* Lix cinis foci, *Plin.* 36, 27.

Lixa, æ. m. [à lix, aqua, *Non.* quòd eorum munus eſſet aquam ferre militibus ad caſtra; *vel* fortè *à* lixando, *i. e.* coquendo cibos militum] *A ſcullion*, or *drudge, to carry water and dreſs meat*, &c. *in a camp*, or *kitchen; a ſoldier's knapſack boy, a ſutler, a victualler at the camp.* Non lixa ſequebatur, non jumentorum ordo agmen extendebat, *Liv.* 39. *Conf.* 23, 16. ☞ Juſtinus *coquos* & *piſtores* etiam & *hiſtriones* ita vocat.

† Lixa, æ. f. ant. *Water*, Non.

† Lixābundus, a, um. adj. *Following the camp, playing the ſcullion*, or *doing any vile office, like a drudge; ſcullion like*, Plaut. *ap.* Feſt.

‖ Lixāmen, ĭnis. n. & Lixāmentum, i. n. *Boiling*, or *ſeetheing in water*, R. *ex* Papio.

‖ Lĭxātūra, æ. f. coctura. *A boiling*, or *ſeetheing*, Sidon.

Lĭxātus, a, um. part. *Boiled*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. ⊤ Elixus.

Lixĭvia, æ. f. [*ex* lix] *Lie made of aſhes*, Col. 22, 16.

Lixĭvium, i. n. *Lie to waſh with*, Col. I. citat. & Scrib. Larg. Comp. 182.

Lixĭvius, a, um. adj. *Of lie.* ¶ Cinis lixivius, *lie aſhes*, Plin. 14, 20.

Lixĭvus, a, um. adj. [quòd colatur atque tranſit, ſeu eliquatur per cineres] *Of*, or *like, lie.* ¶ Lixivium muſtum, *the wine that runeth out of the grapes before they be preſſed*, Col. 12, 41. *al. leg.* lixivium.

‖ Lixo, āre. act. *unde* elixo. *To boil*, or *ſeethe.* ⊤ Coquo.

‖ Lixus, a, um. adj. *Sod, boiled.* ⊤ In aquâ coctus, elixus.

L ante O.

• Lŏba, æ. f. [à λοϐὸς ſiliqua] *The ſtalks*, or *ſtems, of Indian wheat*, or *millet*, Plin. 17, 7.

• ‖ Lŏbus, i. m. ima auricula, [à λοϐὸς, Gr.] *The lap of the ear, the tip;* alſo *the pieces of the liver that jut out*, Ap. Medd.

‖ Lŏcālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to a place, local*, Tert. ¶ Adverbium locale, *an adverb of place*, Gramm.

‖ Lŏcālĭter. adv. *Locally, ſignifying place*, Amm. 19, 12.

Lŏcandus, a, um. part. *To be let*, or *hired, out.* Quòd ſtatuas ſegniùs locandas ponendáſque curâſſet, *Suet. Claud.* 3, 9.

Lŏcārium, i. n. [à locando] (1) *Rent for lodgeings*, or *houſeroom; houſerent; ſtallwages which one pays for ſtanding in a fair*, or *market*, and may be uſed for *a waterman's fare; boat hire; money that one giveth to ſee plays*, or *publick ſhows*, &c. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 2.

Lŏcārius, i. m. *He that placeth the people at publick ſhows; a clerk of the market, a pewkeeper.* Hermes divitiæ locariorum, *Mart.* 5, 25, 9.

† Lŏcâſſint, *pro* locaverint, ap. *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 4.

Lŏcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The leting of a houſe, a ſeting to hire; a ſeting*, or *takeing, work by the great.* ¶ Ut induceretur locatio, poſtulaverunt, *that the bargain might be void*, or as ſome *that an abatement might be made*, Cic. Attic. 1, 17.

Lŏcātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) ‖ *A leſſor, he that leteth a houſe*, &c. *he that ſeteth to hire*, (2) *or taketh any thing by the great.* (1) Locator funis, domus faciendæ, &c. *Ap. JCC.* (2) Plin. 7, 52.

Lŏcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to place*, or *hire, out.* Quæque alia opus eſſent navalibus ſociis, eſſet locaturus, *Liv.* 23, 48.

Lŏcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Placed, ſet*, or *laid.* (2) *Let out to hire.* (1) Magni refert animi quali in corpore locati ſint, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 53. (2) Agri à cenſoribus locati, *Id.* de *Legg. Agr.* 19.

‖ Lŏcellāris, *vel* lŭcellāris ſervus, [vel à loco, vel *à* lucro] *A ſervant let to hire for gain*, Feſt.

Lŏcellus, i. m. dim. [à dim. loculus] *A little purſe*, or *bag*, Mart. 14, 13.

Lŏci, ōrum. m. pl. *ſc.* muliebres, & Lŏca, ōrum. n. *The ſecret parts of a woman, the womb, the matrice*, Varr. L. L. 1, 2. 𝔛 Quod in feminâ locos, in reliquis animalibus vulvam appellant, *Plin.* 11, 37. ☞ *Qui tamen oblitus videtur* Columellam *de equabus* 27, & *de pavonibus*, Digitis loca feminarum tentanda *ſunt*, 8, 11. Loca virorum, *Lucr.* 4, 1037. ¶ ‖ Loci dialectici, *the topicks*, or *common places.*

Lŏcĭto, āre. freq. [à loco] *To let to hire, to leaſe out.* Paulum agelli, quod locitas foras, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 26.

Lŏco, āre. act. [à locus] (1) *To place, to ſet*, or *lay.* (2) *To let*, or *ſet, to hire for rent; to let a leaſe*, or *farm out.* (3) *To lay out.* (4) *To bargain to have a thing done; to put*, or *ſet, out a thing by the great.* (5) *To beſtow*, or *give, in marryage.* (1) Alta theatri Fundamenta locant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 432. (2) § Fundos colono locare, *Cic.* 𝔛 conducere, *Id.* Locare fruendum, *Liv.* 27, 11. (3) Triginta minas dedi, nec quicquam argenti locavi uſquam æquè bene, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 144. (4) Tu ſecanda marmora Locas ſub ipſum funus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 17. (5) Quid ſi filiam ſuam unicam locaret? *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 41. ¶ Locare ædes, *to let his houſe;* caſtra, *to pitch his tents, to encamp*, Id. operam, *to beſtow his pains*, Plaut. In numero veterum locare, *to reckon among the ancients*, Quint. 10, 1. Argentum fœnori locare, *to put his money out to uſe*, Plaut. Moſt. 3, 1, 4. Locare operam piſtori, *to hire himſelf*, or *bind himſelf apprentice, to a baker*, Id. inſidias alicui, *to lay a ſnare, to lie in wait for*, Id. Rud. 2, 5, 17.

Lŏcor, āri. paſſ. *To be placed*, or *let, out for hire.* Tabernacula, quæ publicè locari ſolebant, *Suet. Aug.* 36. Locatur ſub rupe, *Lucan.* 6, 641.

Lŏcŭlāmentum, i. n. (1) *A partition*, or *apartment; a box*, or *drawer, to put any thing in.* (2) *A locker for pigeons, a baſket and pot for birds to breed in, a hutch for rabbits.* (3) *The*

The comb in beehives. (4) *A caſe for books.* ‖ *The bag and ſeed of herbs and flowers.* (1) = Tympani theca ſive loculamentum, *Vitruv.* 10, 8. (2) Col. 8, 8. (3) Id. 9, 12. (4) Librorum tecto tenus extructa loculamento, *Sen. de Tranq.* 9.

Lŏcŭlāris, e. adj. *Kept in little bags.* Locularis reſina, *Pallad. Febr. tit.* 25.

‖ Lŏcŭlārius, i. m. *A purſemaker,* Litt. *ex* Catull.

Lŏcŭlātus, a, um. adj. [denom. *à* loculus] *That hath holes and places diſtinct one from another.* ¶ Arca loculata, *a box of drawers that hath many tills in it,* Varr. Piſcina loculata, *a fiſhpond with partitions for ſeveral ſorts of fiſh,* Id. R. R. 3, ult.

Lŏcŭli, ōrum. pl. m. *i. e.* pecuniarum ſacculus, *a pocket,* by *Varr.* uſed in the ſingular.

Lŏcŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of holes,* or *diſtinct places.* Putamen loculoſum, *Plin.* 15, 22. de juglande, *i. e.* loculis plenum.

Lŏcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* locus] (1) *A little place, a partition, a leathern bag, purſe,* or *little coffer.* (2) *A coffin,* or *bier.* (1) Geſtit nummum in loculos demittere, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 175. & 1, 1, 56. Neque enim loculis comitantibus itur Ad caſum tabulæ, *Juv.* 1, 89. Gemma quæ cuſtoditur loculis eburnis, *Id.* 13, 139. (2) Plin. 7, 2.

Lŏcŭples, ētis. adj. cum gen. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* locus, *i. e.* ager, & ples, plenus, ut ſit loci, *i. e.* agri, plenus, *v. Quint.* 5, 9. vel ut al. cujus loculi pleni. In abl. ſing. locupleti, *Cic.* unde & in gen. plur. locupletum & locupletium] (1) *Wealthy, rich, well ſtored, well to paſs, well lined, able in eſtate.* (2) *Copious, plentyfull, abundant.* (3) *Subſtantial, ſufficient, creditable, of good account.* (1) ⌘ Locupletiſſimi cujuſque cenſus extenuârant, tenuiſſimi auxerant, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 55. = Copioſa & locuples mulier, *Id. Div.* in *Verr.* 17. = ‖ Locuples copiis rei familiaris, & pecunioſus, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 15. (2) Locupletior Latina lingua quàm Græca, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 3. Pythagoras & Plato locupletiſſimi auctores, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 58. (3) Locuples auctor & teſtis, *Quint.* 5, 14.

Lŏcuplētandus, a, um. part. *To be enriched, improved, amplifyed, enlarged.* = Quæ pertinent ad exaggerandam & locupletandam orationem, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 29.

Lŏcupletātus, a, um. part. *Enriched, increaſed, well ſtored, furniſhed.* Locupletatus mancipiis, argento, vaſe, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 31.

Lŏcuplētiſsĭmè. adv. *Moſt richly.* Locupletiſſimè dotata, *Aur. Vict. Epit.* 9, 2.

Lŏcuplēto, āre. act. [*à* locuples] (1) *To make rich, to enrich.* (2) *To enlarge.* (1) § Multitudinem crebris excurſionibus locupletavit, *Nep. Milt.* 2. (2) *Cic. Verr.* 5. ¶ Locupletare aliquem egregiis picturis, *to furniſh,* or *ſet off,* Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 1. = Exaggerare.

Lŏcus, i. m. pl. lŏci & lŏca. [*ab* ant. locum, *Macrob.* ex *Varr.* *à* λέγομαι, cubo, jaceo; *unde* λίχος lectus, locus cubandi, unde & Angl. *to lodge*; vel *à* λόχος, locus inſidiis accommodus, *Scal. & Canin.*] (1) *A place, room,* or *ſtead.* (2) *A condition, circumſtance, ſtate,* or *caſe.* (3) *An occaſion,* or *ſeaſon.* (4) *Time, opportunity, leiſure.* (5) *Account, repute* in a good, or bad, ſenſe. (6) *A family.* (7) *Houſe,* or *kindred.* (8) *A common place,* or *topick.* (9) *A point of the tables.* (10) *A tomb,* or *ſepulchre.* (1) Locus eſt ubi quicquam conſiſtit, *Varr. L. L.* Loca hæc circiter excidit mihi, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 2, 8. Devenêre locos lætos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 638. (2) Videtis quo in loco hæc res ſiet, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 6. Quanquam eſt uno loco conditio melior externæ victoriæ, quàm domeſticæ, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 22. (3) Dulce eſt deſipere in loco, *Hor. Od.* 4, 10. Epiſtolæ offendunt non loco redditæ, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 16. (4) Valde gaudeo, ſi eſt nunc ullus gaudendi locus, *Cic. Att.* 9, 7. (5) ⌘ Quem locum apud Cæſarem obtinuiſti? quo fuiſti? *Id. Philipp.* 2, 29. Phaniæ familiaritatem perſpexiſſe videbar, & poſſe locum quem apud te is teneret, *Id.* Ipſi in hoſtium numero locoque ducemini, *Id.* (6) Loco ſummo natus, *Liv.* 1, 34. (7) Eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, *Ter. prol. Adelph.* (8) Conjecêre in communes locos, *Cic.* 9. (9) Patronus, quoties poterit, inſtabit huic loco, *Quint.* (10) In vett. inſcriptionibus freq. ¶ Ex æquo loco agere, *upon equal terms,* Cic. Fam. 3, 8. Ex loco inferiore, *as a lawyer at the bar,* Id. *de* Orat. 3, 6. Ex ſuperiore loco, *as a judge upon the bench,* or *a preacher in the pulpit,* Ibid. Interea loci, *in the mean time.* Eo loci, *to that paſs,* Id. *pro* Sext. 67. In loco beneficii numerare, *to take it as a courteſy,* Id. 2. Fam. 5. ☞ Loci, auctorum partes. Horatius in neutro genere hoc ſenſu uſurpâſſe videtur, *Ep.* 2, 1, 223.

Lŏcuſta, æ. f. [de cujus etymo nihil certi aſſeritur] *A locuſt, a miſchievous inſect that doth a great deal of hurt to corn, and eateth up and ſpoileth all green things.* In ſome countrys, where they are large, *they eat them.* De his *Plin.* 11, 29. & *Liv.* 30, 2. *A lobſter,* ἄσταχος, Plin. 9, 51.

* Lŏcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* loquor] *A ſpeaking, ſpeech, diſcourſe, phraſe,* or *manner of ſpeech.* ⌘ Oratio, *q. v.* Locutio recta, emendata, Latina, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 74.

* ‖ Lŏcūtor, ōris. m. verb. *A talker.* Importuni locutores, *Gell.* 1, 15.

* ‖ Lŏcūtŭlēius, ēii. m. *A prater, a great talker, an errant tittletattle,* vid. Gell. 1, 15. + Loquax, *Cic.*

* Lŏcūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſpeak.* Plura locuturum timido Peneïa curſu Fugit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 525. Quòd apud intellecturum locuturus eſſet, *Juſt.* 11, 15.

* Lŏcūtus, a, um. part. *Haveing ſpoken,* or *ſaid.* Sic ore locuta, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 618.

* ‖ Lŏcūtus, ûs. m. *A ſpeech,* Apul. Florid. 2, p. 794. + Locutio, *Cic.*

Lŏdīcŭla, æ. f. *A little ſheet,* or *blanket,* Suet. Aug. 83. dim. *à*

Lōdix, īcis. f. [*à* lotum; quòd ſæpe lotæ, *Perot.* ludices, à ludis theatricis, *Iſid. qu.* veſtes ſcenicæ] *A ſheet, blanket,* or *coverlet.* Lodices mittet docti ubi terra Catulli, *Mart.* 14, 152. *Conf. Juv.* 7, 66.

* ‖ Lœdŏria, æ. f. [*à* λοίδορος convicium] *A bitter taunt, a reproach,* Macrob. Sat. 7, 3. + Convitium.

* ‖ Lœmōdes, is. adj. [*à* λοιμὸς peſtis] *Peſtilential,* Amm.

* ‖ Lŏgārion, i. n. [*ex* λόγος, ratio, *vel* collectio] *A book of accounts of what is laid out in ſmall matters, a ſmall reckoning, a tavern bill, &c.* *Ulp. Dig.* 33, 9, 3. + Diurnum.

Lŏgi, ōrum. m. pl. [λόγοι, Gr.] *Trifleing words, foolerys.* Logos ridiculos vendo, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 68. *vid.* & *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 8.

* Lŏgĭca, æ. f. & Lŏgĭce, es. f. quæ vox & rationem, & orationem ſignif. [*à* λόγος ſermo] *Logick; the art of reaſoning.* Ratio diſſerendi interpr. *Cic.* de *Fato,* 1.

* ‖ Lŏgĭca, ōrum. pl. n. *Subtile diſputations according to the art of logick, Lat.* Diſputationes ſubtiliores, *Cic.*

* ‖ Lŏgĭcè. adv. *Logically,* R. *ex* Quint.

* Lŏgĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to logick,* Quint.

* Lŏgion, i. n. [*à* λόγος ſermo] *A theatre,* or *ſtage for actors,* Vitr. 3, 8.

* ‖ Lŏgiſtĭcŏrĭcus, i. m. *vel* Lŏgiſtĭcŏrĭcum. neut. [*i. e.* λόγων ἱςορία.] *A book of Varro's ſo called, quoted by Gellius and Macrobius, wherein he giveth an account of many notable ſayings.*

* Lŏgŏdædălia, æ. f. [*à* λόγος ſermo, & δαίδαλος ingenioſus] *A goodly ſhow and flouriſh of words, without any great matter,* Auſ. *Ita &* logodædalus *citatur ex* Cic. Orat. 12. ſed Græcis elementis. *An affecter of new fangled words, a coiner of words.*

* ‖ Lŏgogrăphi, ōrum. pl. m. [*ex* λόγος ſermo, & γράφω ſcribo] *Lawyers clerks, they that write pleas and cauſes in the law,* Suid. *clerks of account,* Dig. Tabellarii, ſcribæ, logographi, cenſuales.

* Lŏgos, i. m. [*à* λόγος, Gr. *i. e.* verbum, oratio] *A word, a ſaying, a reaſon, an idle ſtory.* *Vid.* Logi.

Lŏlĭāceus, a, um. adj. *Made of darnel, cockle,* or *tares.* Farina loliacea, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9.

Lŏlĭārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to tares.* ¶ Cribrum loliarium, *a cockleſieve to get tares out of the corn,* Col. 8, 5.

Lŏlīgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. Abundans loliginibus, *full of that ſort of fiſh called the* loligo, or *calamary.* *Leg.* & loligineus, *Rid.* ex *Plin.*

Lŏlīgo, gĭnis. f. *al.* lolligo. [*à* lolius, piſcis; vel *à* volando, dict. quaſi voligo, v. in l mutatâ, *Varr.* de *L. L.*] *A fiſh called a calamary; a cuttlefiſh,* or *the ſleevefiſh, a fiſh that flyeth;* his blood is like ink, *Ov.* ¶ Succus loliginis, Met. *envy,* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 100.

Lŏlīguncŭla, æ. f. Lŏlīgiuncŭla, *vel ut al. leg.* Lollīgiuncŭla, dim. *A little ſleevefiſh,* Plaut. Caſ. 2, 8, 57.

* Lŏlium, i. n. [*à* λαῖον ὀλεῖν, *i. e.* ſegetem perdere, vel *à* λαῖον ὀλέον, *i. e.* ſeges noxia] *A weed growing among corn, called ray, darnel, cockle,* or *tares*; it is bad for the eyes. Mirum eſt lolio victitare te, tam vili tritico. *PA.* Quid jam? *SC.* Quia luſcitioſus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 51.

‖ Lŏlius, i. m. *A kind of ſmall fiſh like the* loligo, *Herm.*

Lōmentum, i. n. [*à* lotu] *Beanmeal*; alſo *a kind of painter's colour,* Cæl. *ad* Cic. 8, 14. Lomento rugas condere, *Mart.* 3, 42.

* Lonchītis, ĭdis. f. [ita dict. quòd ſemen ejus λόγχῃ, *i. e.* lanceæ, ſit ſimile] *The herb ſpleenwort,* Plin. 25, 11.

† Longābo, ōnis. f. farciminis genus, *al.* longano, *quod vid.* *The arſe gut,* Voſſ. *ex* Varr.

‖ Longævĭtas, ātis. f. *Long life,* or *old age,* Macrob. Sat. 7, 5. + Senectutis diuturnitas, longinquitas ætatis.

✠ Longævus, a, um. adj. Cujus longum eſt ævum, *long lived, ancient, of many years continueance.* Longæva ſacerdos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 321. conjux, *Ibid.* 5, 620.

‖ Longănĭmis, e. adj. *i. e.* iræ tardus. *That ſuffereth long, long ſuffering,* Eccl. + In ulciſcendo remiſſior, *Cic.* lentus in irâ, *Ov.*

‖ Longănĭmĭtas, ātis. f. *Long ſuffering,* or *forbearance,* Theol.

† Longāno, ōnis. m. Inteſtinum rectum, *Varroni* eſt longabo, *Cæl.* longao, *Aurel.* longave, *Perot.* longanon, *Onom.* *The ſtraight gut, the arſe gut.* Longanones porcini, *Apic.*

Longè. adv. loci, iùs, comp. iſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Far from, a great diſtance off, a great way from.* (2) *A great while.* (3) *Exceedingly, very much, a great deal.* (1) Quàm longè eſt hinc in ſaltum veſtrum Gallicanum? *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 25. § Longè gentium abeſt, *Id. Att.* 6, 3. (2) Quid longiſſimè meminiſti in patriâ tuâ? *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 52. Si quid longiùs in amicitiâ provecti ſunt, *Cic.* (3) Res aliter longè evenit, *Liv.* ⌘ Propè, *Id.* ¶ Nihil mihi longius fuit, quàm ut te viderem, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 2. *I was exceedingly deſireous to ſee you.* Longè falleris opinione, *you are quite deceived,* or *miſtaken,* Cic. ☞ It is uſed with words of unlikeneſs, *as* diſſimilis, diſpar, diverſus, alius, aliter, &c. and with comparatives *for* multò; and ſuperlatives *for* valde. ¶ Longè latèque, *far and wide,* or *far and near,* Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 34. Longè longèque beatior, *beyond all compare,* Ov. Longè plurimùm, *exceeding much,* Cic. Cæſ. ☞ Longè eſſe, *h. e.* nihil juvare, vel prodeſſe, *Flor.* 2, 6, 34.

† Longinquè, iùs, comp. *id. quod* longè; alſo *afar off, much diſtant, far aſunder,* Enn. *apud* Non. 12, 49. Longinquiùs diutiuſque adſit, *Gell.* 1, 22.

Longinquĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Diſtance of place,* or *remoteneſs.* (2) *Length of time,* or *long continueance and laſtingneſs.* (1) Nimiâ longinquitate locorum commoveri, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 9. (2) Temporis longinquitatem timebat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 29.

Longinquus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. [*à* longè; ut propinquus *à* propè] (1) *Far off, at a great diſtance, ſtrange.* (2) *Long.* (3) *Of long continueance.* (1) = Exterus hoſtis atque longinquus, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 13. (2) ⌘ Nec longinquiora brevioribus anteponantur, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 14. (3)

Longinquo morbo eſt implicitus, *Liv.* 1. Longinquiore tempore bellum conficere, *Nep. Them.* 4. ¶ Ex longinquo venire, *to come a great way off,* Plin. 10, 42.

Longĭpes, ĕdis, adj. Longos pedes habens, *vel* longa crura, *long footed.* Scarabæus longipes, *Plin.* 30, 4.

† Longiſco, ſcĕre. incept. *To grow long,* Enn. *ap.* Non.

† Longĭter. adv. *Afar off, greatly,* Lucr. 3, 682.

‖ Longitrorſus. *Stretched out in length,* Feſt.

‖ Longĭtūdĭnālis ſutura. *The croſs ſeam of the ſkull that goeth from the one ſide to the other,* Anat.

Longĭtūdo, dinis. f. (1) *Length of time.* (2) or *place.* (1) Longitudo noctis, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 10. (2) 𝔛 Immenſitas longitudinum, latitudinum, altitudinum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 20. ¶ Conſulere in longitudinem, *to provide for futurity aforehand, for a long time to come,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.

Longiuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* comp. longior] *Somewhat longer, ſomewhat of the longeſt.* Verſus longiuſculi, *Cic.* pro *Arch* 10.

Longŭlè. adv. *Somewhat long,* or *far off.* Ab urbe haud longulè, *Plaut. Men. prol.* 64. Longulè hinc, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 10.

Longŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* longus] *Somewhat long.* Longulum iter, *Cic. Att.* 16, 13.

Longùm. adv. *For a long time, for ever and a day,* Virg. Ecl. 3, 79.

† Longūrio, ōnis. m. [*à* ſimil. longurii] *A long gangrel, tall, long, ſlim fellow,* Varr. *ap.* Non. 2, 484.

Longūrius, i. m. *A long thwart pole,* or *piece of timber, laid,* or *nailed, acroſs in hedges,* &c. *a rail.* A caſtris longurios, muſculos, *&c.* profert, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 84.

Longus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Long, tall.* (2) *Of long extent, laſting long.* (3) *Tedious.* (1) Homo eſt ſeſquipede quàm tu longior, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 58. (2) Longiſſimum agmen, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 21. § Longus pedes ſeptem, *Plin.* 6, 34. § Areas longas pedum quinquagenûm facito, *Col.* 2, 11. § Longum ſeſquipede, latum pede, *Plin.* Dies longi, *Celſ.* anni, *Ov.* Longus exul, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 114. Longum teneo, longúmque tenebo, *Ibid.* 429. (3) ¶ De omnibus longum eſt dicere, *it would be too long, it would take up too much time,* Cic. Verr. 1, 60. Ne longum faciam, *to make the ſtory ſhort,* Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 137.

* Lŏpas, ădis. f. [*à* λέπω ſquamam detraho] *A kind of ſhellfiſh,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8.

* Lŏquācĭtas, ātis. f. *Much talking,* or *babbleing, talkativeneſs, prateing.* Accedi loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 2.

* Lŏquācĭter. adv. *Babbleingly, prateingly.* Loquaciter litigioſus, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 12.

* ‖ Lŏquācĭto, āre. neut. *To babble,* or *talk much,* Hier. ⸸ Garrio.

* Lŏquācŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* loquax] *A great talker that uſeth many words; a tattlebaſket,* Lucr. 4, 11, 8.

* Lŏquax, ācis. adj. [*à* loquor] or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Full of words, prateing, talkative.* (2) It is uſed of birds, frogs, *&c. ſinging, croaking,* &c. (3) Alſo of inanimate things, as of rivers, *purling, murmuring, roaring,* &c. (1) Senectus naturâ loquacior, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 16. (2) Pſittacus loquax, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 6, 37. Ranæ loquaces, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 431. (3) Lymphæ loquaces, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 15. Loquaces venti, *Lucan* 5, 83. Loquaciſſimus, *Cic. Att.* 8, 4.

* Lŏquēla, æ. f. [*à* loquor, ut *à* queror querela] *Speech, talk, diſcourſe, language.* Suaves ex ore loquelas Funde, *Lucr.* 1, 40. Fallax loquela, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 25. ex poëtâ.

* † Lŏquēlāris ſervus. *A ſervant ſent to carry meſſages to and fro,* Enn. ☞ Præp. inſeparabiles, *um, con, re, ſe, di, dis,* vett. Grammatices *loquelares* dictæ, quòd per comp. loquelis inhæreant, *Prob.* quibus opponit *caſuales* quas vocat.

* Lŏquendus, a, um. part. *To be talked,* or *ſpoken, of,* Mart. 5, 26.

* Lŏquens, tis. part. *Speaking,* &c. Magiſtratus lex eſt loquens, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 1. *conf. Sil.* 13, 661.

* Lŏquentia, æ. f. *Talking, prateing, prattleing.* 𝔛 Satìs loquentiæ, ſapientiæ parum, *Sall.* *Sic enim legi oportere,* Valer. *Grammaticus probat ap.* Gell. 1, 15. 𝔛 Aliud loquentia, aliud eloquentia, *Plin. Epiſt.* 5, 20.

* † Lŏquĭtor, āri. neut. *To ſpeak much,* or *often; to tattle,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 5.

* † Lŏquo, *pro* loquor, *Enn.*

* Lŏquor, lŏqui, lŏcūtus, *vel* lŏquūtus. dep. [*à* λόγος, *Scal.* ex *Canin.* ut ſit quaſi λογέω, λογῶ] (1) *To ſpeak.* (2) *To tell.* (3) *To talk,* or *diſcourſe.* (4) *To ſet forth, to report, to declare.* (1) 𝔛 Non idem loqui eſt quod dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 32. *cùm hoc ſit oratoris, illud cujuſlibet.* (2) ‖ Loquere nomen tuum, *Plaut. Mil.* 5, 9, 7. (3) § Ita ſum cum illo loquutus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 2. (4) Annales loquuntur, *Id.* Res ipſa loquitur, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 20. § Apud aliquem, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 22. cum aliquo, *Id. Fam.* 1, 2. adverſus aliquem, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 29. ad aliquem, *Liv.* 28, 27. inter ſe, de re aliquâ loqui, apertè, ad voluntatem, *Cic.* Malè loqui abſenti, *Ter. Ph.* 2, 3, 15.

Lōra, *vel* Lōrea, æ. f. *i. e.* vinum ſecundarium. *A ſmall,* or *thin, wine, made of the huſks of grapes after they have been preſſed, laid to ſoak in water, and then ſqueezed again.* Lora pro vino operariis dato hyeme, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 54. *Cato,* c. 25. loream *vocat.*

Lōrāmentum, i. n. [*à* loris] *A great thong,* or *leather cord.* Alexander gladio loramenta cædit, *Juſt.* 11, 7, in fin. ‖ Loramentum ligneum, *a groundplat about the foundation of a building,* Hier.

Lōrārius, i. m. [qui lorum fert, & eo cædit, lictor] *A ſervant who bound and ſcourged others at his maſter's pleaſure,* Plaut. *a beadle; a marſhal's man, an officer that whipped ſlaves doing amiſs.* § *A ſtring which uſed to be put into the throat to cauſe a vomit,* Celſ. *Vid.* Gell. 10, 3.

‖ Lōrātus, a, um. part. *i. e.* corrigiatus. *Wearing thongs,* or *ſtraps, of leather.* Lorata juventus, *Auctor. Moreti, extr.*

‖ Lōrātus, ûs. m. *Triming with thongs of leather,* R. & G. *ex* Vitruv.

† Lōrētum, i. m. *A grove of baytrees,* Plin. ⸸ Lauretum.

Lōreus, a, um. adj. *Made of leather thongs.* Loreus funis, *Cato,* 23.

Lōrīca, æ. f. [quòd ex loris, *ſc.* corio crudo, *Varr.* antiquitus fieret, poſtea è ferro] (1) *A coat of mail, a brigandine, a habergeon.* (2) Alſo *the copeing,* or *head, of a wall, made to caſt off rain; a ſhed,* or *penthouſe, built over a wall.* (3) In makeing earthen floors, *the upper cruſt which was of marble pounded, lime, and ſand.* ¶ Lorica teſtacea, *ſuch a cruſt,* or *plaſter, made of tile ſherds.* (4) *A fort,* or *fenſe, againſt the ſallys of the enemy; a parapet,* or *breaſtwork.* (1) Lorica conſerta hamis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 467. (2) Vitruv. 2, 8, 7, 1. & Curt. 9, 4, 30. (3) Vitruv. (4) Pinnæ, loricæque ex cratibus attexuntur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 39.

Lōrīcātio, ōnis. f. (1) ‖ *A harneſſing, an habergeon, a coat of fenſe,* or *mail.* (2) *The filling of the walls with mortar.* (1) Paul. (2) Vitruv. 7, 1.

Lōrīcātus, a, um. part. *Armed with a brigandine,* or *coat of mail; clad in armour.* Loricati milites, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 4. *Conf. Liv.* 37, 40.

Lōrīco, āre. act. (1) *To put on a coat of mail, to arm.* (2) *To parget,* or *plaſter.* (1) Ichneumon pluribus luti coriis ſe loricat, *Plin.* 8, 24. (2) Loricare ſolum granarii opere tectorio, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 75, 1.

Lōrīcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* lorica] (1) *A little habergeon,* or *coat of mail.* (2) *A fortifycation,* or *bulwark; a ſconce,* or *breaſtwork about a camp; a gallery,* or *balcony, on a wallſide, with grates to keep one from falling.* (1) *Vid.* Lorica. (2) Quorum frontes vimineâ loriculâ munirentur, *Hirt. B. G.* 8, 9.

Lōrĭpes, ĕdis, c. g. [qui pedes in morem lori tortos habet] (1) *Bow leged, wry leged, bowing bandy legs.* (2) Met. *Skew, backward.* (1) 𝔛 Loripedem rectus derideat, *Juv.* 2, 23. (2) = Nequicquam hos patronos mihi elegi, loripedes tardiſſimos, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 1, 7.

Lōrum, i. n. (1) ‖ *A thong of leather, a ſtrap.* (2) Meton. *A bridle, the rein of a bridle.* (3) *Horſe harneſs; a girth,* or *leaſh.* (4) *A whip,* or *ſcourge, made of thongs.* (5) *A bed cord, the girths of ſtools and chairs.* (1) Videbamus Androclum & leonem tenui loro revinctum, *Gell.* 5, 14. (2) Corripe lora manu, *Ov. Met.* 2, 14. (3) Abrupta lora relinquant, *Id. Met.* 2, 315. (4) Uſque ad necem operiere loris, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 28. (5) Recens ſella linteis loriſque, *Mart.* 2, 57.

* Lōtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* lavo] *A waſhing,* Vitruv. 7, 9. = Lavatio, *Cic.*

† Lōtiŏlentè. adv. [*à* lotium, & olens] *Stinking like piſs,* Titin. *ap.* Non. ⸸ Fœdè, lutulentè, ſordidè.

* Lōtium, i. n. [*ex* lavo lautum] primâ longâ. *Urine, piſs,* or *ſtale.* *Vid.* Barthol. ad lib. 2. *Stat. Theb.* 646. & *Suet. Flav.* 23. *Catull.* 37, *extr.* Si lotium difficilis tranſibit, *Cato,* 121.

* Lōtŏmētra, æ. f. [*ex* λωτὸς lotus, & μήτηρ mater, *q. d.* lotos grandior] *Bread made of the ſeed of the herb* lotus, *being like millet, and uſed by the Egyptians;* alſo *the herb itſelf,* Plin. 22, 21.

* ‖ Lōtor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* lavo] *A waſher,* Fabrett. Inſcr. p. 435.

* Lōtos, & Lōtus, i. m. [*à* Lotide nymphâ, *vid. Ov. Met.* 9, 347. (1) *An herb of the ſeed whereof the Egyptians made bread* (2) *The lotetree, whoſe fruit is of the bigneſs of a bean, and very pleaſant.* (3) Alſo *a pipe made of the wood of it.* (4) *The herb melilot.* (1) *Vid.* deſcr. *Plin.* 13, 17. (2) *Vid.* eundem *ibid.* (3) Strepere ad Phrygiam loton, *Sil.* 11, 432. Palladius lotus ab ore ſonat, *Mart.* 8, 51. (4) *Plin.* ¶ ‖ Lotum guſtavi, *Prov.* in eos qui juſto diutius ap. exteras gentes peregrinantur, qui loti arboris fructus tantæ eſt dulcedinis, ut advenæ eâ cauſâ illîc ubi naſcitur, hærere ſolerent.

* ‖ Lōtrix, īcis. f. *A laundreſs, one that waſheth both linen and woolen cloth.* Pendet ex auctorit. τῦ *lotor,* & vulgari ſaltem uſu obtinuit.

‖ Lōtŭlentus, a, um. part. *id.* quod commictilis. *Bepiſt,* Non.

* Lōtūra, æ. f. *A rinſeing,* or *waſhing,* Plin. 33, 7.

* Lōtus, i. *Vid.* Lotos.

* Lōtus, a, um. part. [*à* lavor] (1) *Waſhed, rinſed, made clean.* (2) *Died.* (1) Lotus in [illegible] câ, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 62. (2) ¶ Haud ſemel lotus, *i. e.* dibaphus, *double died,* Petr. Arb. 30.

L ante U.

Lua, mater dea, quæ luebat, *i. e.* purgabat, *vid.* Propr.

Lŭbens, tis. part. (1) *Willing, glad, fain.* (2) *Merry, cheerfull.* (3) Alſo *willingly.* (1) ¶ Me verò lubente, *with all my heart,* Cic. de Orat. 2, 73. (2) Hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati nuptiis, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 38. (3) ¶ Lubens fecero, *I will do it with all my heart,* Plaut. Caſ. 5, 4, 14.

Lŭbenter. adv. iùs, comp. iſsĭmè, ſup. *Willingly, gladly.* Nimiùm lubenter audivi ſermonem tuum, *Plaut.* Omnes liberi libentiùs ſumus, quàm ſervimus, *Id. Capt.* 1, 2, 10. *Vid.* Libenter.

Lŭbentia, æ. f. (1) ‖ *Mirth, pleaſantneſs, a grace in words.* (2) *The godeſs of pleaſure and delight.* (1) = Lubentiæ gratiæque conviviorum, *Gell.* 15, 2. (2) Onuſtum pectus porto lætitiâ lubentiâque, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 3. interpr. Pareo.

Lŭbet. imperſ. *Idem ferè quod* libet. *It pleaſeth, it liketh.* Quamobrem? *SI.* Quia lubet, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 21.

† Lŭbīdĭnĭtas *pro* lubidine, *vel* libidine. Lubidinitate labitur, *Lab.* ap. *Non.*

Lŭbīdo, dĭnis, f. *pro* libido. *Pleaſure, liſt, luſt.*

Lubido eſt obſervare quid agat, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 23. ☞ *Cæteras notiones vid. in* Libido.

Lūbricē. adv. *Slipperyly, waveringly, unconſtantly, doubtfully, dangerouſly.* Lubricè verſatus in bello eſt, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 24. *Sic leg. ex vet. cod.*

Lūbrĭco, āre. act. *To make ſlippery,* Jun. 11, 173.

Lūbrĭcum, i. n. *Slipperyneſs, inconſtancy, unſteadyneſs.* In hoc lubrico ætatis, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 3. ☞ Lubricitas, *quâ uſi ſunt aliqui non indocti, nullius eſt auct.*

Lūbrĭcus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* labricus *à* labendo] (1) *Glideing,* or *ſlideing, along.* (2) *Slippery, wavering, moveing.* (3) Met. *Mutable, inconſtant, varyable, deceitfull.* (4) *Dangerous, difficult.* (1) Lubricus anguis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 84. amnis, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 81. (2) Lubrica tota via eſt, *Prop.* 4, 4, 49. (3) Lubricus adoleſcentia, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 17. Lubricus aſſenſus, *Id.* (4) Lubricus & periculoſus locus, *Cic. Offic.* 1. = Periculoſus, perdifficilis, *Id.* ¶ Vultus lubricus aſpici, *dangerous to look at,* Hor. Od. 1, 19, 8. Verſari in lubrico, *to be at a tickleiſh point,* Cic. Orat. 28.

Lūcæ boves. [*à* Lucaniæ regione, ubi primùm conſpectæ, Pyrrhi bello] Boves à voc. quòd maximam quadrupedem, quam ipſi haberent, vocarent bovem. *Elephants ſo called.* Lucæ boves turrito corpore, *Lucr.* 5, 1301.

† Lūcānar, āris. n. *A fox's,* or *badger's hole,* Varr.

Lūcāni, ōrum. m. pl. ſcarabæorum genus. *The ſtag fly,* or *horned beetle,* Plin. 11, 28.

Lūcānica, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd milites Romani à Lucanis didicerunt] *A ſauſage, a pudding made of fleſh,* as of pork, *&c.* Filia Picenæ venio lucanica porcæ, *Mart.* 13, 35.

‖ Lūcānĭcum, i. n. *Idem,* Arnob.

‖ Lūcānĭcus, i. m. *A bellygod, a glutton,* Amm. Marc. 28, 4.

• Lūcānus, a, um. adj. [*à* lux] *Pertaining to the light,* or *morning*; *unde* antelucanus.

Lūcar. n. indecl. [fort. *à* λύω, ſolvo, niſi valet conjectura olim locar, ut ſit pecunia quam pro loco ſolvunt ſpectatores; pecunia theorica] *Money beſtowed upon plays and players,* or as ſome ſay *money given for one's place,* or *ſeat, at plays,* Liv. lib. 3.

Lūcāria, ōrum. pl. n. *Feaſts accuſtomed to be ſolemnized in holy woods,* or *groves.* Propter lucem amiſſam, *i. e.* libertatem, *vel* vitam, *vid. Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. *ſed fort. rectiùs à* luco, *quòd Romani à Gallis victi luco, qui eſt inter viam Salariam & Tiberim, ſe occultârint,* Feſt.

‖ Lūcāris pecuniâ. *Money given,* or *beſtowed, in woods,* or *groves, upon plays,* Feſt. *Vid.* Lucar.

‖ Lūcārius, i. m. *A woodman,* Feſt.

• † Lūcè. adv. *ex* abl. *i. e.* in, cum, *vel* de, luce. *Openly, in the day time,* Lex. *ex* Plaut.

Lūcellum, i. n. dim. [*à* lucrum] *A little gain, a ſmall vantage.* Dare aliquid lucelli, *Cic. Varr.* 3, 30. Dulce lucellum, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 102.

• Lūcens, tis. part. *Shineing, gliſtering, bright, light.* Lucens globus lunæ, *Virg. Æn* 6, 725. noctibus totis Arctos, *Lucan.* 6, 342.

• Lūceo, ēre, xi. neut. (1) *To give light, to ſhine, to glitter.* (2) Met. *To appear,* or *be apparent.* (3) Alſo in an active ſenſe *to hold one the candle.* (1) Lucere luce alienâ dicitur luna, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. Lucet igne focus, *Tib.* 1, 1, 6. (2) Mea officia parum antè luxerunt, *Cic. Att.* 3, 13. (3) ¶ Lucebis novæ nuptæ facem, *you ſhall light,* or *carry the light before, the bride,* Plaut. Caſ. 1, 2, 30.

Lūcĕres, um. pl. m. *The third part of the Roman people under Romulus, ſo called from one Lucumon their leader,* ſee *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10. This threefold diviſion is mentioned by *Prop.* Titiens Ramneſque viri Luceresque coloni, l. 4, 1, 81.

• Lūcērius, *vel* Lūcētius, i. m. *ſc.* lucis auctor, dieſpiter, *vid.* Propr.

• Lūcerna, æ. f. [*à* luce, *vel* commodiùs *à* λυχνὴ, lux, propter primam] (1) *A candle, light,* or *lamp.* (2) Alſo *a fiſh, the lantern of the ſea.* (1) Eâdem lucernâ hanc epiſtolam ſcripſi, *Cic. Att.* 8, 2. ¶ In ſole lucernam adhibere, *to burn daylight,* Cic. Lumen lucernæ obſcuratur luce ſolis, *the ſun obſcureth the candle,* Id. *de* Fin. 3, 14. Vigil lucerna, *a watchlight,* Hor. Olet lucernam, *Prov. an elaborate piece,* Cic. 2. Att. 1. Plin. 9, 26.

• ‖ Lūcernālis herba. *The herb lungwort,* otherwiſe called *torch herb,* Jun.

• ‖ Lūcernārium, i. n. *A candleſtick, a ſconce*; alſo *candlelighting,* Aug.

• ‖ Lūcernārius, i. m. *He that carryeth a candle,* Spart. ⸸ Qui cereum lucet.

• Lūceſcit. imperſ. *vel* luciſcit. *It is day, it is bright day, it groweth light,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1.

• Lūceſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax clear.* Novum terræ ſtupeant luceſcere ſolem, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 37.

• Lūcet. imperſ. *It is light, it is day, it is well known.* ¶ Simul atque luceret, *at daybreak,* Cic. Philipp. 8, 10. Lucet hoc, inquam, *it is broad day,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 63.

• Lūcì. adv. *In the morning, in the daytime, by day.* Quis audeat lucì, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 10.

• ‖ Lūcĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That is light of itſelf, that is apt to ſhine,* Serv. *ad* Æn. 6.

• ‖ Lūcĭdārium, i. n. [*à* lux, quia lucem nobis offendere videtur] *A comment,* or *gloſs,* Feſt. ⸸ Commentarius, ſcholium.

• Lūcĭdè. adv. iùs. comp. (1) *Clearly, plainly.* (2) *Calmly, ſedately.* (1) Lucidè breviterque definire, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 25. (2) = Animus lucidiùs tranquilliùſque inter divina manſurus, *Sen. Ep.* 65.

• ‖ Lūcĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat bright.* Habet *Litt,* unde N. L.

• Lūcĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus. ſup. (1) *Bright, light, glittering, ſparkleing.* (2) Met. *Clear, plain, perſpicuous.* (3) ‖ *Frolickſome, jolly, debonair.* (1) Diana lucidum cœli decus, *Hor. Carm. Sec.* 2. Lucida gemma, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 74. Lucidior glacie, *Id. Met.* 13, 796. Lucidiſſima ſtella, *Vitruv.* 9, 6. Ædificio lucido habitare, *Celſ.* 1, 2. (2) Lucidus ordo, *Hor. A. P.* 41. (3) *Vid.* Barth. *ad* Stat. Sylv. p. 266.

• Lūcĭfer, ĕri. m. ferens lucem. (1) *The day ſtar, the morning ſtar.* (2) ‖ Lucifer, *the arch devil.* (1) Lucifer ortus erat, *Ov. Met* 4, 664. (2) Eccleſ.

• Lūcĭfĕrus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Val. Flacc. 5, 371.

• Lūcĭfŭga, æ. m. *id. quod* lucifugus, *Sen. Epiſt.* 1, 122, ſub fin.

• Lūcĭfŭgus, a, um. adj. [*ex* lux, & fugio] qui lucem fugit. *That flyeth from the light, that delighteth in darkneſs*; *that lurketh, ſkulketh,* or *hideth, himſelf*; *one that ſleepeth by day and waketh by night.* Difficiles, lucifugi, maledici, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 18. Lucifugæ blattæ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 243.

• ‖ Lūcĭgĕna, æ. m. qui luce genitus eſt. (1) *Begoten in the day time, born in the day time.* (2) *That engendereth light.* (1) *Litt.* ex. *Sen.* (2) *Coop.* nemine laudato.

• † Lūcĭnium. i. n. [*à* lucendo] *A glowworm, a candle,* Varr. *Vid.* Cicindela.

• ‖ Lūcĭnius. Lūcĭnus, Luſcĭnius. [*à* luce, *i. e.* vitio lucis oculos parvos habens] *Which hath little eyes and ſmall ſight, pink eyed,* Feſt. *ex* Plin. *Rect.* Luſcitius.

• † Lūcĭno, āre. neut. *To ſhine, glitter,* or *gliſter,* Obſol.

‖ Lūciŏla, æ. f. *The herb called adders tongue,* Dod.

• Lūcĭpor, ōris. m. [*ex* lux, & ant. por] *The ſervant of Lucius, as* Marciporis *of* Marcus. Marcipores, Lucipores, dominorum gentiles, *Plin.* 33. 1.

‖ Lūcĭsātor, ōris. m. *The maker of light, Chriſt,* Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

• Lūciſcit, *id. quod* luceſcit. *It groweth light.* ¶ Cum luciſceret, *at break of day,* Cic.

• Lūciſco, ĕre. incept. *Vid.* Luceſco. *To ſhine bright.* ¶ Luciſcit hoc jam, *it is broad day,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 1.

• Lūciſcus, i. m. *He that ſeeth little in the evening and morning.* Jam tibi luciſci loquerentur, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15.

Lūcius, i. m. [*à* λυκὸς, quia eſt quaſi lupus inter piſces, *V.*] *A pike, a jack.* Cultor ſtagnorum lucius, *Auſon.* in *Moſellâ,* 120. = Lupus.

Lucrans, tis. part. *Makeing a gain of.* Ex annonæ quoque caritate lucrantium accrevit invidia, *Suet. Neron.* 45.

Lucrātīvus, a, um. adj. *That is goten by the by, lucrative.* ¶ Lucrativa opera ad ſcribendum, *ſpare time to employ one's ſelf in writeing,* Quint. 10, 7. = Subſecivum tempus.

Lucrĭfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. *To win, to gain, to get, to make gain of.* Minùs igitur lucrifacit, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 20. ¶ Injuriam lucrifacere, *to go off with it, not to be puniſhed for it,* Plin. 7, 39. Lucrifacere cenſoriam notam, *to eſcape it,* Val. Max. 4, 1, 10. ☞ *Eleganter dividi & tranſponi poteſt, ut,* Quæ ille univerſa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, *Nep. Thraſyb.* 1.

Lucrĭfactus, a, um. part. *Gained, won, goten.* Pecunia ex ærario lucrifacta, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 75.

† Lucrĭfĭcābĭlis, e. adj. *That bringeth gain,* Plaut. Perſ. 4, 3, 46. ⸸ Quæſtuoſus.

‖ Lucrĭfico, āre. act. *To gain,* or *get*; *to make after gain,* Dig. ⸸ Lucrifio.

Lucrĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Gainfull.* Lucrifica facula, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 46.

Lūcrĭfīo, ĕri, factus ſum. *To be won, to be goten in advantage, to be gained.* Quid ſi oſtendero lucrifieri tritici modios centum? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 46.

Lucrĭfŭga, æ. c. g. *He,* or *ſhe, that flyeth from profit,* or *gain,* Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7, 33.

‖ Lucrii diī, *i. e.* lucri præſides, *Arnob.*

‖ Lucriōnes, um. m. pl. & *in ſing.* lucrio, ōnis. Lucri cupidi, *covetous men that ſeek gain by all manner of means, by hook,* or *by crook,* Litt. *ex* Calep.

† Lucrĭpĕta, æ. m. *An uſurer.* Lucripeta fœnerator, *Plaut. Moſt. arg.* 6.

Lucror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To gain, to win*; *to get advantage,* or *profit*; *to earn.* Miſſorum *nautarum* ſtipendium lucrari, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 24. Lucrabere moram Fati, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 779. Lucratus nomen ab Africâ domitâ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 19.

‖ Lucrōsè. adv. *Gainfully,* Hier.

Lucrōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Full of gain,* or *lucre*; *profitable, gainfull.* ✠ Cur mihi ſit damno, tibi ſit lucroſa voluptas? *Ov. Amor.* 1, 10, 35. Neque eſt ulla fraus vitæ lucroſior, *Plin.* 37, 12. Annonâ utriuſque anni uti eſt lucroſiſſimum, *Id.* 18, 31.

LUCRUM, i. n. *Lucre, gain, profit, advantage, earning.* ✠ Haud ſcit hoc paulum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, *extr.* ¶ In lucro ponere, *Cic. Flacc.* 17. deputare, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 16. *to reckon it gain.*

‖ LUCTA, æ. f. *A wreſtleing,* or *fighting*; *a ſtruggleing,* or *ſtriveing*; *a ſcuffle,* Auſon. Ep. 93. ⸸ Luctamen, *Virg.* Luctatio, *Cic.*

Luctāmen, ĭnis. n. *A wreſtleing, a ſtruggleing, a ſtriveing,* Virg. Æn. 8, 89. V. Flacc. 2, 234.

Luctans, tis. part. [*à* luctor] *Struggleing, ſtriveing.* Luctantia carpit Oſcula, *Ov. Metam.* 4, 358. lumina, *h. e.* ſomnolenta, *Sil. Ital* 7, 204. Cum dat, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 15. *Vid.* Certare, *Fab. Theſ.* Luctantes venti, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 57.

Luctātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wreſtleing, ſtruggleing, ſtriveing,* or *contending.* Cum Diodoro valente dialectico tibi magna luctatio eſt, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 6. Sine adverſario nulla eſt luctatio, *Id.* de *Fato,* 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 36.

Luctātor, ōris. m. verb. *A wreſtler.* Vinum pedes captat primùm; luctator doloſu 'ſt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 6. *Ov. Ib.* 393.

Luctātus, a, um. part. *Haveing wreſtled, ſtriven,* or *ſtrained.* Luctatus diu furorem vincere non potuit, *Ov. Met.* 14, 701.

Luctātus, ûs. m. verb. *Struggleing.* Scit ille imparem ſibi luctatum contra nexus, *Plin.* 32, 2.

Luctĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. *That cauſeth mourning.* Bubo luctifer, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 687. *Conf. Med.* 142, annus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 454.

‖ Luctĭfĭcābĭlis, e. adj. *That is ſorrowfull, mourning,* or *ſad.* Cor luctificabile, ap. *Perſ.* 1, 78.

Luctĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Mournfull, ſorrowfull, dolefull, wofull.* Luctifica clades, *Vet. Poët.* ap. *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 10. Luctificus pavor, *Sil. Ital.* 6, 557. Luctificum clangit tuba, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 349.

✠ Luctĭſŏnus, a, um. adj. *Mournfull, wailing, pityfull, haveing a mournfull ſound.* = Et gemitu & lacrymis & luctiſono mugitu Cum Jove viſa queri, *Ov. Met.* 1, 733.

‖ Luctĭtor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. & Luctĭto, āre. act. *To wreſtle often*, Priſc.

Lucto, āre. act. *To wreſtle.* Dicit ſe ei annulum, dum luctat, detraxiſſe, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 3, 31.

Luctor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To wreſtle, to ſtruggle.* (2) Meton. Alſo *to endeavour, to ſtrive, to contend.* (1) Fulvâ luctantur arenâ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 643. (2) § Non luctabor tecum, Craſſe, ampliùs, *Cic.* ¶ Fatis luctari, *to ſtruggle with, or againſt, it*, Sil. 2, 514. inter ſeſe, *Plin.* 17, 12. equo, *Sil.* 4, 240. morti, *Id.* 10, 267.

Luctuōſè. adv. iùs. comp. *Lamentably, mournfully*, Aug. Imperatores veſtri luctuoſiùs periêrunt, *Liv.* 28, 39.

Luctuōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* luctus] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Lamentable, ſorrowfull, ſad, mournfull, dolefull.* = Acerbus & luctuoſus populo Romano dies, *Cic.* Luctuoſum eſt tradi alicui cum bonis, luctuoſius inimico, *Id.* pro *Quint.* Luctuoſiſſimum bellum, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 32. Luctuoſa victoria, *Sall. B. C.* 58.

Luctus, ûs. m. [*à* lugeo] (1) *Mourning, wailing, ſorrow, heavyneſs, lamenting.* (2) *Mourning apparel.* (1) = In ſqualore & luctu ſupplicem videtis, *Cic.* pro *Planc* 8 (2) Cenſuerunt P. C. ne feminæ ultra XXX dies in luctu eſſent, *Liv.*

† Luctus, i. m. *Idem*, Accius.

* Lūcubrans, tis. part. *Studying, or working, by candlelight.* Prælia aliquantò conſtantiùs inibat, quoties lucubrante ſe ſubito ac nullo propellente, dicideret lumen, & exſtingueretur, *Suet. Tib.* 19. Inter lucubrantes ancillas, *Liv.* 1, 57.

* Lūcubrātio, ōnis. f. *A ſtudying, or working, by candlelight; a ſiting up to ſtudy, lucubration.* Ad lucubrationem veſpertinam & antelucanam palos conficere, *Col.* 11, 2. Multis lucubrationibus commentata oratio, *Id.*

* ‖ Lūcubrātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little lucubration*, Gell. *in* Præf.

* Lūcubrātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging, to, ſtudying, or working, by candlelight.* ¶ Lucubratoria lecticula, *a ſtudying couch to ſit up at night on*, Suet. Aug. 78.

* Lūcubrātus, a, um. part. *Made by candlelight.* ¶ Lucubrata nox, *a night ſpent in ſtudy* Mart. 4, 90, 9. ¶ Lucubratum opuſculum, *Cic. Parad* in *proœm.*

* Lūcubro, āre. act. [*à* luce] *To ſtudy and do, or make, any thing by candlelight; to ſit up at ſtudy, or work.* Ad Cleanthis lucernam lucubravi, *Varr.* Lucubrare Vulcanalibus incipiebat, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5, 8.

* Lūcubrum, i. n. & Lūcubra, æ. f. [*à* luceo] *A match, or touchwood, to keep fire in.* *Vid.* Plin. 16, 40. & *ibi* Dalech.

* Lūcŭlentè. adv. (1) *Clearly.* (2) *Merryly.* (1) Luculentè ſcripſerunt, etiamſi minùs quàm tu politè, *Cic. Att* 14, 21. (2) Eamus intrò ad te, ut hunc hodie diem luculentè habeamus, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 54.

* Lūcŭlenter. adv. (1) *Clearly, plainly, evidently.* (2) *Bravely, at a high price.* (1) Luculenter ſe habere, *Plaut.* (2) Hoc quidem ſanè luculenter, ut ab homine perito definiendi, *Cic. Off.* 3, 60. ¶ Græcè luculenter ſcire, *to be a good Græcian, to underſtand Greek very well*, Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 5.

* ‖ Lūcŭlentia, æ. f. *Clearneſs, brightneſs.* ¶ Luculentiæ verborum, *trim and fine ſpeeches*, Arnob.

* † Lūcŭlentĭtas, ātis. f. *Brightneſs, beauty*, Cæcil. *ap.* Non. 2, 510

* ‖ Lūcŭlento, āre. act. *To lighten, or give light; to watch*, Lex cogr. *ex* Vitruv. ⸸ Illuceo.

* Lūcŭlentus, a, um adj. or, comp. *quod luce* plenus. *Clear, fair, beautyfull, renowned, notable, creditable, rich, abundant, wealthy, bright, brave.* ¶ Scriptor luculentus, *a handſome writer*, Cic. Att. 7, 17. Luculentus auctor, *a creditable reporter*, Id. Att. 10, 16. Luculentum matrimonium, *a rich match.* Luculenta plaga, *a ſhrewd blow, a great gaſh, or wound*, Cic. Phil. 7, 17. Caminus luculentus, *a bright fire.* Conditio luculenta, *a fair proffer, a good match*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 6. Luculentioribus verbis rem comprehendere, *to expreſs in plainer words*, Cic. Att. 12, 21.

‖ Lūcŭmōnes, um. pl. m. *Certain mad people ſo called, becauſe they made the places unhappy to which they came*, Feſt. *The Tuſcan kings ſo called.* *Vid. Voſſ.* Etym.

‖ Lūcuns, tis. vett. & Lūcuntŭlus, *i. e. a kind of meat*, or rather *ſome baked thing*, Non.

* Lūcus, ûs. m. *pro* lux. *Light, the morning.* Rus cum primo lucu ibo hinc, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 55.

Lūcus, i. m. ſylva ſacra. [*à* lucendo, quòd crebris luminibus colluceat, religionis causâ, *Iſid.* fort. *à* Gr. λόχος, ſylva, unde & λόχμη, lucus, λοχίαδες, αἱ ὕλαι, *Heſych.*] (1) *A grove, or wood, dedicated to ſome god, and kept uncut.* (2) Alſo *a temple, cloyſter, or monaſtery, in a wood.* (1) Caligans nigrâ formidine lucus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 468. (2) *Vid.* Annium de rebus Etruriæ pag. 472 & ſeqq. ☞ *Quomodo differt à* ſylvâ, nemore, & ſaltu. *Vid.* Vallam, 4, 56.

Lūdens, tis. part. *Playing, or ſporting; in jeſt, or ſport.* Pueri ludentes, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 5, 59. *conf.* 16, 238.

Lūdi, ōrum. m. pl. *Sports, paſtimes, or plays; pageants, ſight, or publick ſhows to delight the people.* ¶ Ludi ſacri, *plays in honour of their gods;* ſcenici, circenſes, *plays to oblige the people*, as ſtageplays, and prizes of fenſers.

Lūdia, æ. f. *An actreſs that danceth upon the ſtage.* Quæ ludia ſumpſerit hos habitus? *Juv.* 6, 26.

‖ Lūdibriōſus, a, um. adj. *Reproachfull, ſhamefull, ridiculous*, Amm. Marc. 15, 13.

Lūdibrium, i. n. [*à* ludo] *A mock, a mockery, a mocking ſtock, a maygame, a ſcorn, or ſport.* ¶ Ludibrio erant minæ tribuni, *were laughed at*, Cic. *ad* Brut. 2. Ludibria meorum nunciaturus es, *Curt.* 4, 10, 27. *Conf.* 10, 1, 3.

Lūdĭbundus, a, um. adj. *Full of play, playſome, ſportive, in ſport.* Omnia ludibundus perficies, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 67. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 16. & *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 30.

Lūdĭcer, cra, crum. adj. *an* ludicrus *incert.* (1) *Belonging to play.* (2) *Sportive, in jeſt, ludicrous.* (3) *Vain, trifleing.* (1) Ludicræ tibiæ loto, oſſibúſque aſininis fiunt, *Plin.* 16, 36. (2) Certamen ludicrum, *Sen. Agam.* 935. (3) = Neque enim levia, aut ludicra petuntur Præmia, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 764. ¶ Ars ludicra armorum, *fenſeing*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 20. Sermones ludicri, *drollery*, Id. Acad. Q. 4, 2. Meum cor cœpit facere artem ludicram, *went pit a-pat*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 3.

‖ Lūdicrè. adv. *Wantonly, ſportingly*, Apul. Met. 9.

Lūdicris, e. adj. *id. quod* ludicer, in abl. ludicri, *Priſc.*

Lūdicrum. i. n. (1) *A play, or paſtime.* (2) *An interlude.* (3) *A play, or ſhow.* (1) Catull. 62, 21. (2) Ludicrum Olympiæ, *Liv.* 1, 10. *i. e.* ludi Olympici. (3) Indulſerat ei ludicro Auguſtus, *&c. Tac. Ann.* 1, 14, 3. Ludicrum, θεατρικὸν, σκηνικὸν, *Gloſſ. vett.*

Lūdicrus, *vel* Lūdicer. *Habet* Nizolius, *ſed neque hæc, neque illa, terminatio reperitur.*

Lūdĭfĭcābĭlis, e. adj. *That maketh ſport, or paſtime; pleaſant.* Ludi ludificabiles ſeni noſtro, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 1, 3. *pro more ſuo.*

Lūdĭfĭcans, tis. part. *Mocking, cajoleing.* Ludificante ducem Fabio, *Sil.* 7, 214. *Conf.* 8, 642.

Lūdĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiveing, or mocking; abuſiveneſs.* = Omni morâ, ludificatione, calumniâ, ſenatûs auctoritas impediebatur, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 35. *conf. Liv.* 21, 18.

Lūdĭfĭcātor, ōris. m. *A mocker, or ſcorner*, Plaut. Moſt. 5, 1, 18.

Lūdĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. act. (1) *Mocking, or deceiveing.* (2) Paſſ. *Mocked, or deceived.* (1) Te ludificatus & me in perpetuum modum, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 3, 41. (2) Ludificati incerto prælio, *Sall. B. Jug.* 50.

Lūdĭfĭco, āre. act. *Plaut.* pro

Lūdĭfĭcor, āri, ātus ſum dep. ludum facio. (1) *To mock, to make a fool of, to affront, to baffle.* (2) *To cajole, or chouſe.* (1) Quid ſuperbius quàm ludificari omne nomen Latinum? *Liv.* Ludificari fugâ roſtra, *Flor.* 2, 2. hoſtium opera, *Liv.* 24, 34. (2) Pacis morâ conſulem ludificare, *Sall. B. J.* 36. & *ſic* Plaut. *ſæpe activè dicit.*

Lūdĭmăgiſter, tri. m. *A ſchoolmaſter.* Epicuri pater ludimagiſter fuit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26.

Lūdio, ōnis. m. *Liv.* & Lūdius, i. m. [*à* Lydis, qui erant optimi ſaltatores] (1) ‖ *A player at the long ſword, or a flouriſher of a twohanded ſword before a ſhow.* (2) *A puppetplayer, a young morricedancer; or at leaſt ſhaved, &c.* (1) *Vid.* Salm. *ad* Hor. 3, 20, 3. (2) Ludiones Hetruriâ acciti ad tibicinis modos ſaltantes, *Liv.* 7, 2.

Lūdius, i. m. *A ſtageplayer, a dancer.* Ludius æquatam ter pede pulſat humum, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 112. *Vid.* Ludio.

Lūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*à* Lydis, qui ludos invexêre in Hetruriam] (1) *To play, to ſport, to friſk, or dance.* (2) *To make paſtime.* (3) *To play the wanton, to dally.* (4) *To banter, or be in jeſt.* (5) *To play at a game.* (6) *To play upon an inſtrument.* (7) *To write* verſes. (8) *To cheat, to chouſe, or beguile.* (9) *To prepare by way of eſſay, or exerciſe.* (1) Trima equa campis Ludit exultim, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 10. In numerum Faunóſque feráſque videres Ludere, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 28. Sanguine hominis in convivio ludere, *Liv.* 39, 43. (2) Non illo vetere verbo, quod jure luſiſti, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. (3) Ludite, ut lubet, & brevì liberos date, *Catull.* 59, 211. (4) ✠ Ludere me putas, ſeriò peto, *Plin.* (5) § Ita vita hominum eſt, quaſi cùm ludas teſſeris, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 21. § Aliquando ut vincat ludit aſſiduè aleam, *Poëta quidam de Auguſto ap. Suet.* 70. (6) Ludere quæ vellem calamo permiſit agreſti, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 10. (7) Læta & juvenilia luſi, *Ov.* (8) Quid natum falſis ludis imaginibus? *Virg. Æn.* 1, 412. (9) Ludere qui neſcit, campeſtribus abſtinet armis, *Hor. A. P.* 379. ☞ *Hâc notione* ſchola *dicitur* ludus. ¶ § Ludere aleâ, *Cic.* aleam, *Suet. to play at dice.* Diſputationem facetiis ludere, *to put it off with a droll.* Ludere operam, *to loſe his labour*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 18.

Lūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. (1) *To be played at.* (2) *To be jeered, to be flouted.* (1) Si luditur alea pernox, *Juv.* 8, 10. (2) Pater luditur arte, *Ov.* *Cæteras notiones quære in* Ludo. ¶ Opera luditur, *our labour is loſt*, Ter. & Plaut.

Lūdus, i. m. [*à* Lydis, Aſiæ populis] (1) *A play, ſport, or paſtime.* (2) *A game.* (3) *A trick of youth, a feat, a prank.* (4) *A jeſt.* (5) *A ſhow, or ſight.* (6) *A ſchool, or place of exerciſe.* (1) Operam ludo & deliciæ dabo, *Plaut.* ¶ Si frui liceret ludo ætatis, *paſtime, ſuitable to my age*, Liv. 26, 50. (2) Ludus pilæ vel teſſerarum, vel talorum, *Cic.* (3) = Ludum jocúmque dices eſſe illum alterum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 8. (4) ✠ Amoto quæramus ſeria ludo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 27. (5) Inſtituit ſacros celebri certamine ludos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 446. (6) ¶ Dionyſius dicitur Corinthi ludum aperuiſſe, *to have ſet up a ſchool*, Cic. 9, 18. Dare ludum amori, *to indulge it*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1. Ludus gladiatorius, *a fenſeing ſchool*, Suet. J. Cæſ. 13. Ludus literarius, *a grammar ſchool*, Quint. 1, 4. Ducere filium in ludum, *to put his ſon to ſchool.* Ludos aliquem facere, *to make a mocking ſtock of me; to gull, or chouſe*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 48. Ludi circenſes, *games, or exerciſes*, ſenici, *comedys, or tragedys.*

* † Luēla, æ. f. [*à* luo, ut *à* loquor, loquela] *Puniſhment.* Sceleris luela carcer, *Lucr.* 3, 1028.

* Luendus, a, um. part. [*à* luo] (1) *To be puniſhed, or atoned for.* (2) *To be undergone.* (1) Innocentium ſanguis iſtius ſupplicio luendus eſt, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 3. (2) Pœna luenda, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 4.

* Luens, tis. part. *Suffering puniſhment.* Parricidium principum luentium ſupplicia, *Juſt.* 17, 1.

* Lues, is. f. [*à* λύω, quia corpora eâ ſolvuntur, *Priſc.*] (1) *Peſtilence in man, or the murrain in cattle; a common, or great, mortality.* (2) *A blight, or blaſting.* (3) Met. *Plague, ruin, deſtruction.* (1) Luem ſparſura peſtis populis, *Sen. Thy.*

Thy. 89. (2) Miſeranda venit arboribus ſatiſque lues, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 138. (3) Ut eos ludos hæc lues impura pollueret, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 12. ¶ ‖ Lues venerea, *the French pox,* Fern. = *Diſferre à peſte ut à* ſpecie genus *primum docet exemplum.*

Lūgendus, a, um. part. *To be bewailed,* or *lamented.* Vita lugenda, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 3, 39.

Lūgens, tis. part. *Bewailing, lamenting.* Aſſidebat ei altera ex neptibus lugens, *Curt.* 10, 14. = Mœſta ac lugentia caſtra, *Juſt* 18, 7.

Lūgeo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To mourn, lament,* or *bewail.* (2) ‖ *To imitate a mourner in his voice.* (1) Quid ego nunc lugeam vitam hominum? *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 34. Junium Brutum, ut parentem, luxerunt, *Liv.* 2, 7. (2) Manil. 4, 845.

‖ Lūgeſco, ĕre. incept. *To begin to lament,* Amm. 3, 3. *ubi tamen valeſ. ex MSS. leg.* vigeſcunt.

Lūgētur. imperſ. *They weep and lament.* Seu pii ad rogum filiī lugetur, *Catull.* 37, 5.

Lūgubrè, adv. *pro* lugubriter. *Lamentably, pityfully,* Plaut. Ciſt. 1, 1, 47.

Lūgubris, e. adj. *Mournfull, lamentable, ſorrowfull, grievous, pertaining to grief and mourning.* ¶ Lugubris ornatus, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 22. veſtis, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 45. Lugubria. abſol. Sen. *mourning apparel.* Da lacrymas, lugubriáque indue, *Ov. Met.* 11, 669. Nunquam mater lugubria ſumpſi, *Propert.* 4, 13, 97. Sicut lugubre, ita inſigne documentum, *Liv.* 21, 19. § Lugubria induere, *Ov. Met.* 11, 669. ſumere, *Prop.* 4, 12, 67.

‖ Lūgubrĭter. adv. *Mournfully.* Lugubriter ejulantes, *Apul. Met.* 3. p. 78.

† Lūgubro, āre. act. *To make lamentable,* Lucil.

‖ Lūgubrum, i. n. & lūgubra, æ. f. *A lamentation,* Nigr. ⸸ Luctus, ejulatus.

* ‖ Luĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* verbo luo] *A paying of ranſom, an acquiting of a debt,* Ulp. Dig. 38, 16, 1.

* Luitūrus, a, um. part. *That ſhall pay,* or *ſuffer puniſhment.* Luitura pœnas puppis, *Claud. Conſ. Hon.* 6, 140.

Luma, æ. f. *A certain kind of thorn growing in meadows and moiſt places,* Varr. L. L. 4, 31.

Lumārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that kind of thorns.* ¶ Lumaria falx, *a hedgebill to cut thorns with,* Varr. L. L. 4, 31.

‖ Lumbāgo, gĭnis. f. lumborum debilitas. *Feebleneſs, pain,* or *acheing, of the loins,* Feſt. ⸸ Lumborum vitium.

‖ Lumbāre, is. n. *A covering of the privitys, a garment about the loins, a girdle, an apron,* Vulg. Interpr.

‖ Lumbellus, i. m. dim. *A little loin,* Apic. 7, 1.

Lumbifrăgium, i. n. *i. e.* fractura lumborum, *A breaking of the loins.* Si me irritâſſis, lumbifragium auferes, *Plaut. Ampb.* 1, 1, 298.

Lumbrīcōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of worms,* Aurel. ⸸ Lumbricis ſcatens.

Lumbrīcus, i. m. (1) *An earthworm.* (2) Alſo *a bellyworm, a mawworm.* (3) ‖ *A little fiſh in brooks like a lamprey.* (4) Alſo *the ſame with* terræ filius. (1) Terram rimentur, effodiantque lumbricos, *Col.* 7, 9. (2) Celſ. 4. 20. (3) Litt. ex Col. (4) Foras, lumbrice, qui ſub terrâ erepſiſti modò, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 1.

Lumbŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little loin,* Plin. 28, 11.

Lumbus, i. m. (1) *The loin, haunch,* or *flank.* (2) *The reins,* or *privitys.* (1) Duros qui nequeunt movere lumbos, *Catull.* (2) Cùm carmina lumbum Intrant, *Perſ.* 1, 10. ☞ *Uſitatior eſt plur. quàm ſing.* ¶ Dolare lumbos fuſte, *cudgel,* or *lamb, one well,* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 22. ‖ Lumbus vitulinus, *a leg,* or *knuckle, of veal,* Coop. Sed potiùs reddend. videtur, *a loin of veal.*

Lumectum, i. n. [*à* luma, *rect.* lumetum; ut *à* ſpinâ ſpinetum] *A thicket,* or *buſh of thorns and briars,* Varr. L. L 4, 31.

* Lūmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* luceo, *qu.* lucimen per Sync. ut fulmen *à* fulgeo] (1) *Light.* (2) *Any light body, ſuch as a lamp, candle,* or *torch.* (3) *A ſtar.* (3) *An eye,* eſpecially in the plural. (5) *The lights,* or *windows.* (6) *Life.* (7) Met. *Explication, illuſtration.* (8) *The light in a picture* as oppoſed to ſhade. (9) *A ſhineing,* or *bright, colour.* (10) *An ornament,* or *embelliſhment; an excellency* in any kind. (11) *Light, inſpiration.* (1) Luna ſolis lumine colluſtrari putatur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 43. ⌘ Tenebræ, *Lucr.* (2) Breve lumen candelæ, *Juv.* 3, 286. Piceum fert fumida lumen Tæda, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 75. (3) Accendit lumina Veſper, *Id. Geor.* 1, 251. (4) Monſtrum, cui lumen ademptum, *Id. Æn.* 3, 658. Democritus, luminibus amiſſis, alba & atra diſcernere non poterat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 39. (5) Cyrus aiebat viridationum διαφάσεις, latis luminibus non tam eſſe ſuaves, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 3. = Feneſtra, *Id. ib.* ¶ ‖ Luminibus officere, *to ſtop up lights,* JC. Met. *to eclipſe the ſhineing of another,* Cic. (6) Lumine adempto animam moribundo corpore fudit, *Lucr.* 3, 1046. ¶ ♁ Lumine caſſus, *dead,* Virg. Æn. 2, 85. (7) Doctorem lumēnque deſiderant, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 20. (8) ⌘ Ars ipſa invenit lumen atque umbras, *Plin.* 35, 5. (9) Chlamydes veri luminis, *Ex prob. auct.* (10) Luminibus ornare orationem, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 27. ¶ Orationis lumina, *beautyfull figures,* Id. Cl. 75. Lumina civitatis, *brave, gallant, perſons,* Id. Cat. 3, 10. (11) Menti alicujus lumina præferre, *to inſpire,* Id. anteq. ir. in exil. 4.

* Lūmĭnāre, is. n. *A light, any light body that giveth light,* as the ſun, moon, *or* ſtars; *a luminary;* Met. *a brave,* or *gallant, perſon.* ☞ Leg. duntaxat in poſteriore ſenſu. Tot luminaribus extinctis, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 21.

* ‖ Lūmĭno, āre. act. *To light,* or *give light; to enlighten;* alſo *to limn; to die purple,* or *to add ſhreds,* or *guards, of purple to a garment.* ☞ Uſa eſt hoc verbo ferè poſterior Latinitas.

* Lūmĭnōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of light,* or *windows.* (2) Met. *Shineing, bright.* (1) Ædificia luminoſa ut ſint, curari oportet, *Vitruv.* 6, 6. Luminoſum ædificium, *Id.* Luminoſæ & quaſi actuoſæ partes duæ, *Cic.* in *Crat.* 36.

Lūna, æ. f. [*à* lucendo, *quaſi* Lucina, *Cic.* per Syncop. niſi mavis ab Hebr. לן *lun,* pernoctavit] (1) *The moon, any thing like the moon.* (2) *The mark,* or *letter,* C *upon a ſenatour's ſhoe.* (1) ¶ Luna creſcens, *the moon in her increaſe,* Plin. decreſcens, *Id.* ſeneſcens, *Varr. in her wane.* dimidiata, intermeſtris, gibba, *Plin.* plena, ſilens, *at her change, when ſhe ſhineth not at all.* Lunæ defectio, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 6. (2) Patriciâ clauſit veſtigia lunâ, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 28.

‖ Lūnāria, æ. f. *Moonwort, a kind of herb uſed by old women for love potions,* Marc. Fic.

Lūnāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to the moon.* ¶ Lunaris curſus, *the courſe of the moon,* Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. globus, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 2, 298. Lunaria incrementa, *Lucan.* 10, 216.

‖ Lūnātĭcus, a, um. adj. *That is mad, frantick,* or *ſick, at certain times of the moon; lunatick,* Ap. poſteriores. ⸸ Cerritus.

‖ Lūnātim. adv. [*à* luna] *In faſhion like the moon, moonlike,* Recent. ⸸ Lunari formâ.

‖ Lūnātio, ōnis. f. *A crooking,* or *bending, like the moon;* alſo *a change of the moon,* Litt. *ſed unde non dicit.*

Lūnātus, a, um. part. *Made like a halfmoon, crooked, horned,* or *peaked, like the moon.* Peliæ lunatæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 494. Lunatis Biſtones armis, *Sil.* 2, 76. Lunata claſſis, *Luc.* 3, 549. Lunatum agmen, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 145.

* ‖ Lunchus, i. m. [*à* λέγχη, Gr.] *A ſpear,* Tert.

Lūno, āre. *To crook,* or *bend, like a halfmoon.* Lunavit genu arcum, *i. e.* intendit, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 1, 24. Acies lunârat in arcus Nereus, *Prop.* 4, 6, 25.

Lūnŭla, æ. f. dim. (1) *A gem in a ring, a hoop,* or *ring, to put on the finger.* (2) ‖ *A halfmoon which the Roman ſenatours wore on their ſhoes, called alſo* luna. (1) Lunula atque aureolus anellus in digito, *Plaut. Epiſt.* 5, 1, 33. (2) Iſid. 19, 31.

‖ Lūnus, i. m. Deus, idem qui luna: nam deos ἀῤῥενοθηλεις faciebant Gentiles. *Vid.* Spart. *in* Caracal. c. 7.

* Luo, ĕre, i, ĭtum († ap. *Lucil.* lŭvi) luo, *i. e.* ſolvo. [*à* λύω, luo, *i. e.* lavo, *unde* abluo, eluo, *&c.*] (1) *To pay.* (2) *To expiate,* or *atone.* (3) *To ſuffer puniſhment,* or *death.* (4) *To purge,* or *waſh away.* (1) Pluribus veſtrum defuturum viaticum fuerit, nî æs alienum luiſſem, *Curt.* 10, 2, 25. (2) § Illatum ſtuprum voluntariâ morte luit Lucretia, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 22. (3) Obſides imperati, qui capite luerent, ſi pacto non ſtaretur, *Liv.* 9, 5. (4) Coacti ſunt luere peccata ſua, *Id.* 38, 48.

* Luor, i. paſſ. *To be atoned,* or *expiated.* ¶ Acerbum eſt parentum ſcelera filiorum pœnis lui, *that the father's ſin ſhould be viſited upon the children,* Cic. *ad* Brut. 12.

* Lŭpa, æ. f. ant. *pro* Lupa. Lupus fœmina, *Varr.* ap. *Quint.* λύκαινα. (1) *A ſhe wolf.* (2) Alſo *a harlot, a common whore, a bawd.* (1) Rapidæ tradis ovile lupæ. *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 8. *Conf. Liv.* 1, 4. (2) ⌘ Divortunt mores virgini longè & lupæ, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 22. *Conf. Cic.* pro *Mil.* 21.

* Lŭpānar, āris. n. [*à* lupa, ſecundâ notione] (1) *A brothel,* or *bawdyhouſe; a common ſtew.* (2) Alſo *a harlot, whore,* or *ſtrumpet.* (1) Lupanaris tulit ad pulvinar odorem, *Juv.* 6, 131. (2) Catull. Carm. 100, *al.* 37.

* ‖ Lŭpānāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to a brothelhouſe,* Apul. Met. 9.

* ‖ Lŭpānārium, i. n. *A bawdyhouſe,* Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 27. ⸸ Stabulum, proſtibulum, ganea, luſtrum, *Vett.*

* ‖ Lŭpārius, i. m. *A hunter of wolves,* Serv.

Lŭpātum, i. n. *A ſharp bit for a horſe.* Negabunt duris parere lupatis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 208. Lupata ſanguinea, *Lucan.* 4, 758.

* Lŭpātus, a, um. adj. *Bridled with a ſharp bit.* ¶ Lupatum frænum, *a bitted,* or *curb, bridle,* Hor. Od. 1, 8, 6.

* ‖ Lŭpātus, i. m. *A bit,* or *ſnaffle,* Solin. ⸸ Lupatum, *Vir.*

* Lŭpercal, ālis. n. [*à* lupa, quæ illîc Romulum & Remum nutriebat, *Ov.* vel qu. ibi ſacrificarent Pani Lycæo ad arcendos à grege lupos, nim. ut *à* λύκος λυκαῖον, ita *à* lupo Lupercal. (1) ‖ *A place at the foot of the mount Palatine, dedicated to the god Pan.* (2) *The place where Romulus and Remus were foſtered by a ſhe wolf.* (1) Vid. Serv. *in* Æn. 8, 343. (2) Ov. Faſt. 2, 381.

* Lŭpercālia, um. n. pl. *Solemn ſacrifices and plays dedicated to Pan,* kept the 15th of Febr. Hodierni dies res geſtas lupercalibus habebis, *Cic.* ad *Q. frat. Conf. Suet. Aug.* 31.

* Lŭperci, ōrum, pl. m. *The prieſts of Pan.* Quid vetat Arcadiæ dictos à monte Lupercos? *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 423.

* ‖ Lŭpīnārii, ōrum. pl. m. *Sellers of pulſe,* Lamprid. ⸸ Lupinorum venditores.

* Lŭpīnus, i. m. & Lŭpīnum, i. n. [*à* λύπη, triſtitia] (1) *A kind of pulſe of a moſt bitter and harſh taſte, lupines,* or *hops.* (2) *Comick money made thereof.* (1) Triſtis lupini fragiles calami, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 75. *Conf. Col.* 2, 10. *Plin.* 18, 14. (2) ¶ Ignorat quid diſtant æra lupinis, like our proverb, *He knoweth not a pig from a dog,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7.

* Lŭpīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a wolf.* Uberius lupinis inhians, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 8.

* ‖ Lŭpio, īre. n. *To be as hungry as a wolf.* Lupiunt fauces fame, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 39. *ita aliqui legunt, ubi doctiores* lippiunt. *Vid.* Lippio.

* ‖ Lŭpōr, āri. *To haunt bawdyhouſes, to whore,* Non. ⸸ Abdo me in ganeum.

* ‖ Lŭpŭla, æ. f. *A curſt ſhe wolf,* Apul. Met. 5.

* ‖ Lŭpŭlātus, a, um. adj. *That hath hops,* &c. ¶ Lupulatus potus, *beer,* Jun.

* ‖ Lŭpŭlus, i. m. dim. *Jun.* & Lŭpus, *Vulg.* [*à* ſeq.] *Hop,* or *hops.*

* ‖ Lŭpus, i. m. [*ex* λύκος, Gr. κ in *p* mutato] (1) *A wolf.* (2) *A fiſh,* by ſome taken for *a pike,* by others for *a ſturgeon.* (3) *A ſharp bit,* or *ſnaffle.* (4) *A hook to draw things out of a well, a drag.* (5) *Hop,* or *hops, for beer.* (6) *A ſort of ſpider.* (1) ¶ Auribus teneo lupum, *Ter.*

Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 21. Prov. *I know not which to turn me.* Ovem lupo commiſiſti, *Id. Eun.* 5, 1, 16. Prov. *You have ſet the fox to keep the geeſe.* Lupus in fabulâ, *Id. Adelph.* 4, 1, 21. Prov. *Talk of the devil.* Non curat numerum lupus, *Prov.* (2) Plin. 32, 2. (3) Equus duros accipit ore lupos, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 6, 3. (4) Liv. 28, 3. (5) Lupo ſalictario Germani ſuam condunt cerviſiam, *vid. Plin.* 21, 15. (6) Id. 11, 24. Lupi cervarii, *i. e.* lynces, *Plin.* ¶ Lupus, *a certain conſtellation imagined to be like a wolf.*

† Lūra, æ. f. os culei *vel* etiam utris, *Feſt.* *The mouth of a ſack, or bottle; a leather ſack, or bag,* Lucil.

‖ Lurcĭnor, āris, dep. [*à* lurcor, ut *à* pago, pagino] *unde* collurcinatio, ap. *Apul.* *To devour, or eat greedyly.*

† Lucro, āre. *Pomp.* ap. *Non.* 1, 34. & Lurcor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To eat greedyly,* Lucil.

Lurco, ōnis. m. [*ex* lurâ, *i. e.* os culei] *A glutton, a bellygod, a greedygut, a great eater, a paunchbelly, a gormandizer, or devourer.* Lurco edax, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 3, 16. = Vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 1, 34.

‖ Lurcōniānus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or fit for, gluttons.* Condimentis lurconianis, *Tert.* ✝ Guloſus.

Lūrĭdus, a, um. adj. [*à* loro, *qu.* loridus, fort. *à* ſimil. luræ, utris coriacei] *Pale, wan, griſly, ghaſtly, black and blue, diſmal.* Luridus pallor, *Ov. Met.* 4, 267. Luridi dentes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 10. Lurida aconita, *Ov. Met.* 146. Lurida lunæ ora, *Lucan.* 5, 549.

Lūror, ōris. m. [*qu. à* luteo, ut pallor *à* palleo; *ſc.* ex luræ, *vel* lori, *i. e.* crudi corii colore, *Voſſ.*] *Paleneſs, wanneſs,* Lucr. 4, 333.

Luſcĭnia, æ. f. [quòd lugens canat] *A nightingale.* Luſcinias ſoliti impenſo prandere coëmptas, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 245.

Luſcĭniŏla, æ. f. *A little nightingale.* Metuo ne luſciniolæ defuat cantio, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 4.

Luſcĭnius, i. m. *A nightingale,* Phædr. Fab. 3, 19. & 2, 11.

Luſcĭnus, i. m. *Dimſighted.* *Luſcinus* Fabriciorum fuit, utì *luſcus* Anniorum, *one who hath hurt his eyeſight by accident.* Luſcini injuriæ cognomina habuerunt, *Plin.* 8, 37.

Luſciōſus, *Plin.* & Luſcĭtōſus, a, um. adj. qui ad lucernam non videt, *Non.* qui veſperi non videt, *Varr.* *vel* contrà, qui clariùs veſperi quàm meridie. *Dimſighted,* ‖ *that cannot ſee by candlelight,* Non. or *at night,* Varr. or ‖ *that ſeeth better at night than by day,* Feſt. ‖ *owleyed, that cannot ſee at a diſtance, purblind,* Bud. vid. Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 51.

‖ Luſcĭtio, ōnis. f. vitium oculorum, quod clariùs veſperi quàm meridie cernit, *Feſt.* *Weakneſs of ſight,* Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10. ✝ Nyctalops.

Luscus, a, um. adj. *Blind of one eye, he that hath but one eye, a blinkard,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 60. Conf. Mart. 4, 65, 2.

Lūſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ludo] *Playing, gameing, diverſion, recreation.* Nobis ſenibus ex luſionibus multis talos relinquunt, & teſſeras, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 16. Luſio pilæ, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 16.

Lūſĭto, āre. freq. *To play often, to friſk and ſkip.* Patriciis pueris monedulæ dantur, quibuſcum luſitent, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 6.

Lūſor, ōris. m. verb, *A ſporter, a deceiver.* ¶ Luſor amorum, *a love poet,* Ov. Triſt. 4, 10, 1. Conf. A. Am. 1, 459.

‖ Lūsōrium, i. n. *A place to play in, a gameing ordinary, a theatre, or amphitheatre,* Lamprid.

Lūsōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to play, merry, frolickſome, ſportive, in jeſt, that maketh ſport.* ¶ Alveus luſorus, *a pair of tables,* Plin. 17, 56. Luſorium fulmen, *i. e.* innoxium, *Sen.* nomen, *i. e.* ridiculum, *Id.* de *Benef.* 5, 8. ¶ ‖ Luſoriæ naves, *pleaſure boats, or yachts,* Veg. Luſoria arma, *ſpears, or ſwords, with points rebated,* Sen. Ep. 117. ✠ decretoria.

‖ Luſtrāgo, gĭnis. f. quòd eâ in luſtrando olim uterentur. *Flat, or baſe, vervain,* R. *ex* Apul.

Luſtrālis, e. adj. ad luſtrum, *i. e.* quinquennale tempus pertinens. (1) *That which is done every fifth year;* vel quod ad luſtrum, *i. e.* purgationem adhibetur. (2) *Haveing power to purge, or make holy.* (1) Luſtrale certamen, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 4. (2) ¶ Aqua luſtralis, *holy water,* Ov. *ex* Pont. 3, 2, 73. Luſtrale ſacrificium, *a purgeing ſacrifice,* Liv. 1, 28. Luſtralia exta, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 183. *i. e.* præpinguia, *of a grown ox of five years old.* Luſtralis bellis animæ, *Lucan.* 6, 786.

Luſtrāmen, ĭnis. *A ſearch, or view,* tumbleing over the dead bodys in the field. Ille mihi, quæ danda forent luſtramina cæſis, Prodidit, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 409. *Conf.* 6, 510.

‖ Luſtrāmentum, i. n. *Purgation, or a cleanſeing.* Quòd luſtramenti cauſâ dederunt cantharidas, 3 § 3 Dig. ad leg. Corn. de Sic. & venef. ſed *Hot.* de verb. juris effrenat. rei Ven. cupidinem exponit.

Luſtrandus, a, um. part. *To be viewed, ſupervised,* &c. In luſtrandâ coloniâ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1.

Luſtrans, tis. part. *Surveying, viewing,* Sil. 10, 43. & 15, 787. Vaſtata paſcua luſtrans, *Claud.* 3. *Rapt. Proſ.* 168.

Luſtrātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A going about on every ſide to view.* (2) *A purgeing by ſacrifice.* (3) ‖ Alſo *candlemas-day,* or the *purifycation.* (2) = Peragratio itinerum, luſtratio municipiorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 23. (2) Deſideratus luſtrationum cæterorumque ſacrificiorum mos, *Col.* 2, 22. (3) Eccl.

‖ Luſtrātor, ōris. m. *A rambler, or ſurveyor.* Hercules luſtrator orbis, *Apul. Apol.* p. 441.

Luſtrātus, a, um. (1) *Surveyed.* (2) *Purifyed.* (1) Pede barbaro luſtrata Rhodope, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 25. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 18. Luſtrata humanis cruoribus arbor, *Lucan.* 3, 405. (2) = Ut civitas expiata & luſtrata videatur, *Flor.* 1, 13.

Luſtrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Purifying, or cleanſeing.* ¶ ‖ Luſtricus dies, *the day when children were named,* which for male children was the ninth day, *unde* dea Nundina, *vid. Macrob. Sat.* 1, 16. ‖ For females the eighth: Futuræ infelicitatis ſignum evidens die luſtrico extitit, *Suet. Ner.* 6. ‖ It may now be called *the chriſtening day.*

Luſtrĭfĭcus, a, um. *id. quod* luſtralis. Luſtrificus cantus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 448.

Luſtro, āre. *vid.* luſtrum, expiare, quòd ad expiandos cives urbem & arva ambirent; unde amburbium & ambarvale. Item ἀγνίζω, *i. e.* expiare, interdum illuſtrare. (1) *To expiate, to purify.* (2) *To compaſs, to environ, to go round about, to ſurvey, to take a view of, to go the circuit, to travel over a place.* (3) *To weigh, conſider, and obſerve.* (1) = Ego luſtror ab illis, Et purgante nefas, &c. *Ov. Met.* 1, 9, 1. *vid. locum.* Poſtera Phœbeâ luſtrabat lampade terras, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 6. *ubi* Servius, *aut* illuſtrabat, *aut revera* luſtrabat, *i. e.* purgabat; nam nox quodammodo polluit mundum. (2) Expers viri nemora avia luſtrat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 479. (3) Cùm omnia ratione animoque luſtraveris, *Cic. Off.* 1, 17. ¶ Exercitum luſtrare, *to muſter, to cleanſe and purify,* Liv. 38, 12. Luſtrare veſtigia, *to trail, track, or follow one,* Virg. Ecl. 2, 12.

Luſtror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be expiated, purifyed, cleanſed,* &c. Luſtratis ſedibus deorum, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, *ext.* 6. Jam primùm omnium urbs luſtrata eſt, *Liv.* 21, 62. Luſtrantur puræ tubæ, *Ov. F.* 5, 726. *Vid.* Luſtro.

Luſtro, ōnis. m. [*à* luſtrum] *i. e.* ganeo. *A lurden.* Tamen ipſe eſt maximu' luſtro, *Catull.* 112. *ſed varr. codd.*

Luſtror, āri. dep. in luſtris, *i. e.* in mertricum cellis verſor, ſcortor, *to haunt bawdyhouſes, or ſtews.* Ubi fuiſti? ubi luſtratus? ubi bibiſti? *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 3, 29.

Lustrum, i. n. ſing. (1) *The purgation, or cleanſeing, of the city by ſacrifices every fifth year,* hence it is uſed for the *ſpace of four years,* or rather of *fifty months fully ended and paſt,* at which times the citizens were taken account of, and the city purifyed. The cenſors were ſaid *condere luſtrum,* when at fifty months end (at which time they went out of office, and the feefarm rents were paid, whence *Varro* derives *luſtrum* in this ſenſe *à luendo,* i. e. *ſolvendo*) they ſacrificed a ſow, a ſheep, and a bull in *Mars*'s field, to atone the Gods, and purge the city. (2) *The dens of wild beaſts in woods,* in which ſenſe it is chiefly uſed in the plural number. (3) *A bawdyhouſe, or ſtews.* (1) Exercitum omnem ſue, ove, taurilibus (*al.* ſuovetaurilibus) luſtravit; idque conditum luſtrum appellatum, quia in cenſendo finis factus eſt, *Liv.* 1, 44. (2) = Saltus & luſtra ferarum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 471. (3) Te cuculum uxor ex luſtris rapit, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 84.

Lūſūrus, a, um. part. *About to play.* Luſura manus, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 1, 72.

Lūſus, a, um. part. [*à* ludor] *Played;* alſo *beguiled, mocked, deceived, jeered, deluded, or abuſed.* Sophiſtas luſos videmus à Socrate, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 1.

Lūſus, ûs. m. verb. *A play, a ſport, dalliance, paſtime, recreation.* Nec. juveni, luſus, qui placuere, placent, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 4, 4.

• Lŭtāmentum, i. n. *A wall, or other work, made of, or covered with, mud, loam, or clay,* Cato R. R. 128.

• Lŭtārius, a, um. adj. *Liveing in the mud.* Lutariæ teſtudines, *Plin.* 32, 4.

• Lŭtātus, a, um. part. [*à* luto] *Daubed over, beſmeered.* Craſſis amomis lutatus, *Perſ.* 3, 104.

• Lutea, æ. f. *ſc.* herba [quòd in lutoſis locis naſcitur *vel* à colore luteo] *An herb growing in watery, or fenny, places, alſo called* called carneola, or lyſimachium, *Plin.* 33, 5.

• Lŭtenſis, e. adj. *That feedeth upon mud,* as ſome fiſh do, *Plin.* 9, 7.

• Lūteŏlus, a, um. adj. *Yellowiſh, ſomewhat yellow.* Luteolæ violæ, *Col.* 9, 4, 4. Luteolâ pingit vaccinia calthâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 50.

• ‖ Lŭter, ēris. m. vet. voc. *A cup, or bowl, wherein wine was allayed with water,* S pont.

• Lŭteſco, ĕre, *i. e.* lŭteus fio. *To turn to clay, to wax dirty.* Stagna quæ limo, cœnóque luteſcunt, *Col.* 8, 17.

• Lūteum, i. n. [*à* colore luti herbæ] ¶ Luteum ovi, *the yolk of an egg,* Plin. 10, 53. Herba quæ luteum vocatur, *woad,* Vitruv. 7, 17. Croceo mutabit vellere luteo, *ſic enim aliqui leg. ap.* Virg. Ecl. 4, 44.

• Lŭteus, a, um. adj. (1) *That is made of clay, loam, mortar, mud, or dirt.* (2) *Dirty, ſorry, pityfull.* (1) ¶ Luteus paries, *a mud wall,* Cic. opus, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 158. Vaſa lutea, *earthen veſſels.* (2) Luteum negotium, *a ſorry commodity, poor ware,* Cic. Verr. 4, 14. Lutea meretrix, *a dirty drab, a naſty ſlut,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1.

• Lūteus, a, um. adj. *Pale, yellow, like the yolk of an egg.* ¶ Lutea pellis, *pale, like the yellow jaundice,* Perſ. 3, 95. Aurora lutea, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 26. ¶ Lutea flammea, *yellow vails, or hoods,* which brides wore at their wedings, *Luc.* 2, 361. Lutea viola, *the winter gilliflower,* Plin. 21, 6.

• ‖ Lŭtĭnæ, ārum. pl. f. *ſc.* ædes, *Houſes, huts,* &c. *made of loam and clay,* Chariſ.

• Lŭto, āre. *To daub, to ſpot, or beſuray.* Ne lutet immundum nitidos ceroma capillos, *Mart.* 14, 50.

• ‖ Lūto, āre. freq. [*à* luo] *To pay, or ſuffer, often.* Lutavi, *i. e.* ſolvi, *Non.*

• ‖ Lŭtōſè. adv. *Dirtyly,* R. *ex* Mart.

• Lŭtōſus, a, um. adj. *All dirty and muddy.* Terra lutoſa, *Plin.* 17, 19.

• Lutra, æ. f. *vel* Lytra. [*è* genere fibrorum, ex luto quòd in aquâ & lutoſis locis degit, *vel* quòd frequenter ſe in aquis lutet] *An otter,* Plin. 8, 30.

• Lŭtŭlentus, a, um. adj. (1) *Mirey, dirty, muddy.* (2) Met. *Vile and filthy.* (1) Amnis lutulentus, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 95. (2) Vitia lutulenta, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 1.

• Lŭtŭlo, āre. act. *To dirty, or bedaub.* Eoſdem lutulant, quos collaudant, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 15.

• Lŭtum, i. n. [*à* ſup. lutum, *à* luo, *i. e.* lavo] (1) *Clay, loam, mire, dirt, mud.* (2) Meton. *A dirty fellow.* (1) Milites luto, frigore, & aſſiduis imbribus tardabantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 24. Quòd cæmenta non calce durata erant, ſed interlita luto, *Liv.* 21, 11. ¶ In eodem hæſitas luto, *Prov.*

You are in the ſame danger, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15. (2) *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 54. ‖ In plur. luta, *Non ex Cic.* ¶ ‖ Lutum ceratum, *mortar*, Feſt.

• Lūtum, i. n. primâ longâ, *ſive* Luteum, *Serv.* [*à* luo, lutum, *i. e.* diluo] *An herb fit to die yellow withal*; alſo *a pale*, or *yellow colour*. Eſt enim luteus color croceus dilutus. Aries croceo mutabit vellera luto, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 44. *al. leg.* luteo, per Synæreſin.

• ‖ Lūtus, m. *pro* lutum, *Claud. Ann.*

• Lux, lūcis, f. [per Sync. ἀπὸ τῆς λύκης, nam ap. Vett. λύκη, lux, *Macrob.*] (1) *Light.* (2) *Day.* (3) *An eye.* (4) *Seaſon.* (5) *Life.* (6) In plur. *the ſtars glittering.* (7) *A gliſtering*, or *ſhining.* (8) *The publick.* (9) A word of endearment, *my light! my life!* (1) ✠ Tenebræ & lux alterno tempore gignuntur, *Luc.* 5, 976. (2) ✠ Et profeſtis lucibus & ſacris, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 25. Centeſima lux eſt hæc ab interitu Clodii, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 35. (3) Effoſſæ ſqualent veſtigia lucis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 585. (4) Jactor in indomito brumali luce profundo, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 8, 39. (5) = Erit aliquando finis hujus lucis, & amiſſio omnium vitæ commodorum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 4. (6) Illæ quæ fulgent luces ex ore coruſco, *Id.* in *Arato.* (7) Viridi cum luce ſmaragdi, *Lucr.* 4, 1120. Pyrrhus exultat, telis, & luce coruſcus ahenâ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 470. (8) = Nec in luce modò, atque in oculis civium magnus, ſed intus domíque præſtantior, *Cic.* (9) Hem, mea lux! meúmque deſiderium! *Id. Terentiæ.* ¶ Cum primâ luce, *by break of day*, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 55. § In abl. ſing. luci ap. *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 10. & *Plaut. Caſin.* 4, 2, 7.

• Luxi, præt. *à* luceo. (1) *I ſhone.* (2) *I mourned*, *à* lugeo. (1) Mea officia & ſtudia parum antè luxerunt, *Cic. Att.* 3, 13. (2) Luxêre matres Iliæ, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 11. *ſed al.* unxêre.

• ‖ Luxātio, ōnis. f. *A looſening of a joint.* Vet. Gloſſ. Luxatio στρέμμα.

• Luxātus, a, um. part. *Put out of joint, looſened.* Membra luxata, *Plin.* 25, 28. Et luxatum ſi quod eſt, bis die calidâ foveto, *Cato*, 157.

• Luxo, āre. [fort. freq. *à* luo] (1) *To looſen.* (2) *To put out of joint.* (1) Sabarator imprudens luxavit radices, *Plin.* 17, 24. (2) Pars luxata in locum reponatur, *Sen. Epiſt.* 104.

• ‖ Luxor, āri. dep. *To riot*, R. *ex* Plaut.

• Luxūria, æ. f. [*ex* luxo, *vel* freq. *à* luo quòd ſit morum ſolutio, *Feſt.*] (1) *All exceſs in carnal pleaſure, ſumptuous fare*, or *building*; *riot.* (2) *Rankneſs, ſuperfluity, luxury.* (1) = Ut illius animum, qui nunc luxuriâ & laſciviâ diffluit, retundam, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 72. (2) ✠ Odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 36. (2) ¶ Luxuria foliorum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 191. humoris, *Plin.* 9, 1.

• Luxūrians, tis. *Superfluous.* Luxuriantia compeſcet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102.

• Luxūriātus, a, um. part. *Haveing been looſe, riotous*, or *profuſe.* Litera noſtra joco luxuriata ſuo, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 1, 44. Sanguine multo luxuriata fames, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 676. Tantúmque ſtudium ad frugalitatem multitudinis provocavit, ut aliquos ex his luxuriatos incredibile videretur, *Juſt.* 20, 4, 7.

• Luxūries, ei. f. *id. quod* luxuria. (1) *Laſciviouſneſs, wantonneſs.* (2) *Profuſion, laviſhneſs.* (3) *Rankneſs*, as of herbs, corn, *&c.* (1) Perferre non poſſunt luxuriem, crudelitatem, &c. *Cic.* (2) In urbe luxuries creatur, ex luxuriâ avaritia, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc*, 27. (3) Luxuries ſegetum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 112.

• Luxūrio, āre. n. (1) *To grow rank.* (2) *To be wanton and riotous.* (3) *To ſwell out, to be luſty, brawny*, &c. (1) Luxuriat Phrygio ſanguine pinguis humus, *Ov. Epiſt.* 1, 54. (2) Ne luxurient otio animi, *Liv.* 1, 19. Luxuriant animi rebus ſecundis, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 436. Pecus luxuriat in pratis, *Id. Faſt.* 1, 156. (3) Luxuriat toris animoſum pectus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 81. *de equo.*

• Luxūrior, āri. dep. *To grow rank*, &c. Cacumina virgarum ne luxurientur demutilato, *Col. de Arb.* 11.

• Luxŭriōſè. adv. iùs, comp. iſſimè, ſup. *Riotouſly, over rankly, exceſſively, ſuperfluouſly.* § Luxurioſè vivere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 7. Luxurioſiùs epulari, *Nep. Pauſan.* 3. Luxurioſiſſimè bibere, *Auguſt.*

• Luxŭriōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* luxuria] (1) *Rank, luxuriant.* (2) *Luxurious, ſumptuous, riotous, waſtefull, prodigal in diet.* (1) Luxurioſa pabula pinguis ſoli non ſemper indicium habent, *Plin.* 17, 4. ‖ Luxurioſiſſima peſtis, *Treb. Poll.* (2) Lætitia luxurioſa, *Liv.* 2, 21. Avarior redeo, ambitioſior, luxurioſior, *Sen. Ep.* 7, *de turbâ vitandâ.*

• ‖ Luxus, a, um. *i. e.* diſſolutus. [*à* quo luxurioſus, in re familiari ſolutus, *Feſt.*] *Looſe, ſlack, out of joint.* Luxo pede, *Sall. int. fragm.*

• Luxus, ûs. m. *id. quod* luxatio. (1) ‖ *A diſlocation*, or *puting out of joint.* (2) Met. *Riot, exceſs, profuſeneſs, extravagancy.* (3) Alſo *ſtate, magnificence.* (1) Apul. Met. 2. (2) Adoleſcens luxu perditus, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 42. (3) Domus regali ſplendida luxu, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 641. Tabernaculum omni luxu & opulentiâ inſtructum, *Curt.* 3, 11, 23.

• Lyæus, i. m. [*à* λύω ſolvo, quòd curas ſolvat] *A name of Bacchus*, often uſed for *wine*, per Meton. Oſſa annoſo ſpargant collecta Lyæo, *Tibull.* 3, 2, 19.

• Lyæus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to wine.* Regales inter menſas laticémque Lyæum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 690.

• ‖ Ly̆canthrōpia, æ. f. [*ex* λύκος lupus, & ἄνθρωπος homo] *A deep melancholy which maketh men fanſy themſelves to be wolves, and therefore ſhun company, and go into the woods and deſert places howling like wolves. Vid. Voſſ.* Etym. 269. *in voce* Lucumones. *Thoſe that are thus troubled are called* Lycanthropi.

• Ly̆cāon, ŏnis. m. [*à* Gr. λύκος lupus] *An Indian wolf with a mane*, Plin. 8, 34.

• Lychnis, ĭdis. f. [λυχνὶς, Gr. *ex* λύχνος, lucerna; ob lucidum colorem] *A kind of roſe.* ¶ Lychnis agria, *i. e.* ſylveſtris, *calves ſnout.* Lychnis coronaria quam & *roſam Græcam* vocat *Plin.* 21, 1. *Vulg.* candelaria.

• Lychnītes, æ. m. [*à* præced.] quòd maximè luceat lucernis accenſis, *Voſſ.* *A gem which ſhineth beſt by candlelight, a kind of ruby*, Plin. 36, 5.

• Lychnītis, ĭdis. f. [*ab* eodem] *An herb mentioned by* Plin. 25, 10.

• Lychnŏbius, i. m. [*ex* λύχνος, candela, & βίος, vita] *That turneth day into night and night into day, a nightwalker*, Sen. Ep. 12, 2. ſub. fin.

• Lychnūchus, i. m. [λυχνοῦχος, Gr. *ſc.* qui λύχνον ἔχει, *i. e.* lucernam ſuſtinet] *A candleſtick, a ſconce, a linkboy.* ¶ Lychnuchus ligneolus, *a wooden candleſtick*, or *lantern*, Cic. *ad* Q. fr. 3, 7. Lychnuchus penſilis, *a branch to hang candles in*, Plin. 34, 8.

• Lychnus, i. m. [*à* λύχνος, Gr.] *A lamp, a candle, a light, a link.* ✠ Lux alia eſt ſolis & lychnorum, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 28. Dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 730.

• Ly̆ciſca, æ. f. [*à* λύκος lupus] *A dog engendered of a wolf and a bitch*, or *a ſhepherd's dog*; *a wolf dog.* Multùm latrante lyciſcâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 18. *Conf. Ov. Met.* 3, 220.

• Ly̆cium, i. n. [λύκιον, Gr. ita dict. quòd copioſiſſimè naſcatur in Lyciâ Aſiæ regione, *Dioſc.*] *A medicine made of the roots of boxthorn*, Plin. 24, 14. *Conf. Celſ.* 6, 7.

• Ly̆cophthalmos, i. m. *i. e.* lupi oculus, [*ex* λύκος lupus, & ὀφθαλμὸς oculus] *A precious ſtone, like a wolf's eye*, Plin. 37, 11.

• Ly̆copſis, ĭdis. f. [*ex* λύκος lupus, & ὄψις viſus, *Garden bugloſs*, or the herb called *houndstongue*, Plin. 27, 11.

• Ly̆cos, i. m. [*à* λύκος, Gr. *i. e.* quo nomine aliter dict.[*The leaſt kind of ſpider*, Plin. 30, 6.

Ly̆dius lapis. *The touchſtone wherewith gold is tryed*, Plin. 33, 8. *al. voc.* heraclium, *al.* indicem.

Ly̆dius modus. *An effeminate ſort of muſick uſed by the Lydians*, Apul. Florid. 1, p. 764. Conf. & Plin. 7, 36.

Lygdĭnus, i. m. *A kind of ſtone fit for boxes to keep ointments in*, Plin. 36, 8.

• Lympha, æ. f. Poët. *pro* aqua. [*à* Gr. νύμφη, mutato *n* in *l*] *Water.* Obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 12.

• Lymphans, tis. part. *Makeing one mad*, or *puting one beſide himſelf.* It lymphante deo, vociferans, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 662.

• Lymphātĭcum, i. n. ſubſt. *Rage, diſtraction, madneſs.* Faxo actutum conſtiterit lymphaticum, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 133.

• Lymphātĭcus, a, um. adj. [lymphatici, *qu.* nymphæ, *i. e.* ſpectri in fonte conſpectu in furorem verſi, quod antiqui credebant] *Mad, ſtark and ſtareing mad, frighted out of his wits*, as thoſe that have ſeen ſpirits, *or* fairys. ¶ Lymphaticus pavor, *a diſtracting fright*, Liv. 10, 28. Lymphatica ſomnia, *mad, frightfull dreams*, Plin. 26, 8. Lymphatici nummi aurei, *gold that burneth in one's pocket*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 132.

• Lymphātio, ōnis. f. *A fright*, or *terrour, by night*, Plin. 37, 3.

• Lymphātus, ûs. m. *A fantaſtical deluſion.* Aſpilate contra lymphatum habenda, *Plin.* 37, 10.

• Lymphātus, a, um. part. (1) *Mad, affrighted, furious, diſtracted, beſide himſelf.* (2) *Intoxicated*, or *drunk.* (1) Diſcurrunt lymphatis ſimiles, *Curt.* 6, 2. Lymphata præcipiti gradu turba, *Lucan.* 1, 496. (2) Mentem lymphatam mareotico Redegit in veros timores Cæſar, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 15. ☞ *Cleopatram, nam modò dixerat* Fortunâ. *Includitur tamen prima ſignificatio in hoc exemplo, quia veros timores opponit poëta falſis quibus exagitantur lymphati. Nota etiam* ὀξύμωρον lymphata vino.

• Lympho, āre. act. [de etym. *vid.* in lymphaticus] *To diſturb, fright*, or *ſcare out of his wits*; *to enrage*, or *make mad.* Deus ancipitem lymphaverat urbem, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 46. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 7, 113.

• Lymphor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be intoxicated*, or *put beſide himſelf.* Hâc herbâ epotâ lymphari homines, &c. *Plin.* 24, 17. *Conf. Curt.* 4, 12, 14.

• † Lymphor, ōris. m. *Water.* Impermiſtum lymphorem, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* ⸸ Lympha.

• Lynceus, a, um. adj. *Of the lynx*; alſo *quickſighted.* ¶ Oculis lynceïs contemplari, *to ſpy*, or *look, through*, vel *à* lynce, vel ut al. *à* Lynceo. *Vid.* Propr.

• Lynceus, i. m. *ſc. pro* lynx, quod eſt animal viſu perſpicax quomodo uſus & *Cardanus.* (1) *The beaſt called* lynx. (2) *One that is ſharpſighted*, as the beaſt is, *or* as one *Lynceus* was. (1) Ultor adeſt Pallas & Lyncea perforat haſtâ, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, ſub fin. (2) *Vid.* Propr.

• Lyncūrium, i. n. [*ex* lynx, & οὖρον urina] *A precious ſtone engendered of the congealed urine of the beaſt* lynx, *Plin.* 8, 38. & 37, 3. de quo *Ov. Met.* 15, 413. & ſeqq.

• Lynx, cis. f. *Virg.* (2 m. *Hor.*) [ἀπὸ τῆς λύκης, *i. e.* luce; perſpicaciſſimum enim animal, *Plin.* 28, 8. vel quia in luporum genere eſt numeratus, *Iſid.* à λύκος,] lupus. (1) *A beaſt of the nature of a wolf, haveing many ſpots like a deer*, (2) *and being very quickſighted*; *an ounce.* (1) Maculoſæ tegmine lyncis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 327. (2) Timidos agitare lynces, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 40.

• Ly̆ra, æ. f. [*à* Gr. λύρα] (1) *A harp.* (2) ‖ *A conſtellation.* (3) Alſo *a fiſh called* cornuta. (1) Themiſtocles, cùm in epulis recuſaret lyram, habitus eſt indoctior, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 2. Mercurius curvæ lyræ parens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 6. (2) Ubi eſt hodie quæ lyra fulſit herì? *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 75. (3) Plin. *teſte* Litt.

• Ly̆rĭca, ōrum. pl. n. *Lyrick verſes*, or *ſongs to the harp.* Scribit lyrica doctiſſima, *Plin. Epiſt.* 3, 1, 7.

• ‖ Ly̆rĭcen, ĭcis. m. *A harper, one that playeth upon the harp*, or *ſingeth to the harp*, Hor. *laudat.* Litt. perperam, puto. Onomaſt. vet. fidicen, λυρῳδός. ⸸ fidicen, *Hor.*

• ‖ Ly̆rĭcia, æ. f. *al. leg.* lyricina. *A woman harper*, or *fidler*, Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

• Ly̆rĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a harp.* ¶ Lyrici modi, *ſtrains with great variety of verſe*, Ov. Faſt. 5, 386.

• Lўriſtes, æ. m. *vel* Lўriſta. [verbale à Gr. λυρίζω, *i. e.* lyrâ cano] *A harper, one that ſingeth to the harp.* λυριστής, fidicinarius. Cùm aut lyriſta aut comœdus inductus eſt, *Plin. Epiſt.* 9, 17.

• Lўron, i. n. [à lyra; ita dict. ob ſimilit. foliorum] herba. = *Aliſma*, quam alii *damaſonion*, alii *lyron* appellant. *An herb with veined leaves, like plantain*, Plin. 25, 10. fortaſſe id. quod Lyrium, *Celſ.* 5, 28, 16.

• Lĭſўmachia, æ f. [λυσιμάχιον, Gr. n. *Dioſc.* παρὰ τὸ λύειν τὴν μάχην, quia pugnam dirimit, quòd jumentis diſcordantibus jugo impoſito aſperitatem cohibeat, *Plin.* 25, 7. vel ex Lyſimacho inventore, Id.] *Willow herb*, or *looſe ſtriſe*; *water willow.*

• Lўſĭmăchus, i. m. [vid. præced.] *A precious ſtone with veins of gold in it*, Plin. 37, 10.

Lyſis, is & ios. f. [à λύσις, Gr. *i. e.* ut exponit *Cic.* ſolutio, à λύω, ſolvo] *A ſolution, or weakening, of the body by any illneſs*, Cic. Tuſc. 3. 25. In architecture it is *the looſening, chinking*, or *gapeing, of a wall*, Vitruv. 6, 11. conſ. Lexic. *Vitruv.* p. 67.

• ‖ Lyta, æ. m. [λύτης, Gr. *i. e.* ſolutor, ita dict. à λύω, ſolvo, quòd jam juris nodos ſolvere inciperet, vel quaſi λυτὸς, *i. e.* ſolubilis, ſolvendus, jam à præfinitâ ſtudiorum ratione, *vid. Voſſ.* *A bachelor of civil law, when, after four years ſtudy, they were ſuppoſed to be able to anſwer any queſtion of the law*, Ap. JCC.

• Lytra, æ. f. *An otter*, Varr. L. L. 4, 13. ☞ *ſcrib.* & lutra, quod vid.

• Lytra, *vel* Lutra, Hectoris. [à λυτρὸν, Gr. *i. e.* pretium redemptionis] *Hector's ranſom*, the title of one of Ennius's plays.

• Lytta, æ. f. [à λύσσα, *vel* λύττα, Gr. *i. e.* rabies] *Madneſs*, properly of a dog, *Plin.* Alſo *a worm under a dog's tongue, which maketh him mad if not taken out*; we call it *the greedy worm*, Id. 29, 5.

M m Latin, Μ μ Greek, called Μῦ, either from its ſound, the Greek Μυκάω and the Latin *mugio* being formed from hence, or rather from *μύω*, *claudo*, becauſe it opens and ſhuts the lips; מ Hebrew in the begining and middle of words; ם, or, if the vacant ſpace in the end of a line require it, ﬦ: it is perhaps called מם *mem* from its double form, open and ſhut, which is repreſented in writeing its name; or it may be from מום *a blot*, which the Arabians uſe for its figure; 𝔐 m Engliſh and German black letter. Its ſound is inarticulate, being formed by the mouth through the lips. This letter, though a liquid, ſuffers no mute in Latin to ſtand before it in the ſame ſyllable, except *g*, and that only in one pure claſſical word, *viz. agmen*; although among the Greeks, who perhaps gave it a ſofter ſound, it follows δ, σ, and τ, as in δμώη, ἄσθμα, τμῆσις; but in different ſyllables it doth not refuſe to uſher in its ſiſter labials *b* and *p*, as in *ambulo*, and *amplus*; and alſo itſelf *n*, in *mamma*, and *damnum*, but in no other: For in order to avoid the company of the reſt, it prevails with its neighbour *n* to be its ſubſtitute, as in *anceps*, *anfractus*, *anhelo*, *anquiro*, *anſanctus* (but this is likewiſe writen *amſanctus*) which are all compounded of the inſeparable prepoſition *an*: but the prepoſition *circum* for the moſt part keeps its *m* before all letters, though in ſome few words *n* is ſometimes uſed indifferently for it, as in *circundo*, or *circumdo*; and ſometimes loſeth it, as in *circueo*, *circuitio*, which however it may equally retain. Before it its ſiſter ſemivowels *l* and *r*, its cognates, ſoften the ſound. But *m* is not behindhand in office with its neighbour *n*, willingly takeing its place before the labials *b*, *p*, and *m*, as in *imbellis*, *impius*, *immodeſtus*; *combibo*, *compleo*, *commendo*; and alſo in the Greek tongue, as in ἰμβάλλω, ἰμμένω, ἰμπίπλω, and anciently likewiſe in divers words, as where we ſee in the Sigean Pſephiſm writen in honour of *Antiochus*, τὴμ βασιλείαν, τῶμ πραγμάτων, τὴμ μὲν ἱέρειαν. Alſo before *t*, *d*, and *q*, as in *tantum* for *tam tum*, *quendam* for *quemdam*, *quenquam* for *quemquam*. M too in Latin words is put for the Greek ν, as in *muſam* for μῦσαν, *organum* for ὄργανον, &c. But in Latin accuſatives of the third declenſion, which anſwers to the fifth of the Greek, *m* is often a formative only, as in *patrem*, and *matrem*, from πατέρα, μητέρα. It is likewiſe ſervile in forming tenſes of Latin verbs, as in *notabam*, *notarem*, from *notare*: Though this ſervility perhaps might be the reaſon why the ancients pronounced this letter very obſcurely, eſpecially before a vowel, as in *optimu'ſt*, and *factu'ſt*. *Cato* writ *die' hanc* for *diem hanc*; and probably when not cut off by the poets, who then uſed it ſhort, as for example in *Cujus non hederæ circumière caput*, Propert. this letter was not fully pronounced. M in numerals denotes one thouſand, from the firſt letter of *mille* according to *Priſcian*, but with more probability from its ancient Mark CIƆ, which by the negligence or ignorance of tranſcribers being drawn together and made ↀ, the half of which, D, from hence ſtands for five hundred. In the compendious notes of the ancients, M. *is uſed for* Manlius, Marcus, Martius, or Mucius; M' Manius; M. B. Mulier bona; MAG. EQ. Magiſter equitum; MAG. MIL. Magiſter militum; MAT. P. FEC. & S. P. Q. Mater pia fecit & ſuis poſteriſque; M. M. P. Manu, mancipio, poteſtate.

M ante A.

‖ MACCUS, *i. e.* fatuus, *Diom.* l. 3. cap. de poëm. gen. In atellanâ inducuntur oſcæ perſonæ, *ut* maccus, *Diom.* l. 3. *A fool, a fool in a play.* Macci & buccones, *Apul. Apol.* p. 530.

Măcellārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the ſhambles.* ¶ Matellaria taberna, *a butcher's*, or *victualer's, ſhop*, or *ſtall*, Val. Max. 3. 4, 3.

Măcellārius, i. m. *A ſeller of any kinds of victuals.* Ea quæ ad epulum pertinerent, quamvis macellariis oblocata, etiam domeſticatim apparabat, *Suet. Cæſ.* 26.

MĂCELLUM, i. n. [ita dict. à Macello quodam, ex cujus ædibus publicè dirutis, primum erat Romæ extructum, vel à μάκελλος, *i. e.* φραγμὸς ut ſit macellum, locus circumſeptus; ſi diſplicet utrumque, plura etyma invenies ap. *Voſſ.*] (1) *A marketplace for fleſh, fiſh, and all manner of proviſions*; *a ſhambles*, or *butcher row.* (2) In plur. macella. *Dantys bought in the market.* (1) Quæ eſt iſta laus, quæ poſſit à macello peti? *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 15. (2) Fercula nullis ornata macellis, *Juv.* 11, 64.

† Măcellus, a, um. adj. dim. [à macer] *Somewhat bare*, or *lean*, Lucil. *ap.* Non. &, ut *al.* volunt, *Mart.* 10, 96. Conturbat macellus, *ſed al. interpret.*

MĂCEO, ēre, ui. neut. [*ab* Hebr. מק *mak*, tabes, macies, *Voſſ.*] *To be lean and thin.* Oſſa atque pellis totus eſt, ita curâ macet, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 28.

Măcer, cra, crum. adj. macrior, comp. măcerrĭmus, ſup. [à maceo, ut à rubeo ruber] (1) *Lean.* (2) *Barren, unfruitfull.* (3) *Thin.* (1) ¶ Taurus macer, *lean*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 100. Macra cavum repetes, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 33. (2) = Exile & macrum ſolum, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 25. Macrior vitis, *Col.* 4, 24. Macerrima pars vineti, *Id.* 4, 23. (3) ¶ Macer libellus, *a thin book*, Mart.

Mācĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watering, a ſteeping, a ſoaking in liquour*, Vitruv. 7, 2.

Mācĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Conſumed*, or *waſted away.* (2) *Soaked, ſteeped, watered, ſoftened by watering.* (1) Siti maceratus, *Curt.* 5, 13, 24. (2) Macerato hoc fiunt pingues auro boves, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 2, 21. *ſc.* auro comico, *i. e.* lupinis.

Mācĕreſco, ĕre. incept. *To lie in ſoak*, or *be ſteeped*, Cato, 99.

MĀCĔRIA, æ. f. & Mācĕries, ei. f. *Any wall*, or *mound about a ground.* Hanc in horto maceriam jube dirui, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 10. Maceries opere tectorio lævigatur extrà intráque *Varr.* ☞ De maceriis ædificandis, *vid. Cato*, c. 15.

Mācĕries, ei. f. *A wall. Vid.* Maceria.

Mācĕro, āre, act. [à macer, *i. e.* attenuo, macrum reddō; *vel* macero, *qu.* ταχερῶ à ταχερὸς, liquatus, mollis è liquatione, quod à τήκω liquefacio, *Voſſ.* Gl. maceratum, τετηγμένον, *Aven.* à מוך] (1) *To make ſoft by ſteeping.* (2) *To diſſolve*, or *melt away.* (3) *To make one pine away*, as with hunger. (4) *To fret*, or *teaze.* (1) Macerare braſſicam in aquam, *Cato*, 156, 5. (2) Salſamenta fac macerentur probè, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 27. (3) Incluſus fame macerare, *Liv.* 26, 13. (2) Noli te macerare, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 15.

Mācĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſteeped.* (2) *To be conſumed*; *to pine*, or *waſte, away.* (3) *To be freted*, or *grieved.* (1) Macerari aſſiduo liquore, *Col.* 1, 6, 22. *Vid.* Macero. (2) Macerari lentis ignibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 8. (3) Maceror interdum, quòd ſum tibi cauſa dolendi, *Ov. Epiſt.* 20, 125. ¶ Macerari fumo, *to be reeked in ſmoke*, Plin. 28, 15.

Măceſcens, tis. part. *Growing lean.* Maceſcentes boves, *Varr.* 2, 1, 17.

Măceſco, ĕre. n. (1) *To grow lean*, or *pine away.* (2) ‖ *To grow poor*, or *barren.* (1) Olea maceſcit, *Cato*, 1, 55, 1. Maceſcunt opes propter laborem, *Id.* 3, 16, 20. (2) Arva maceſcunt, *Lex.* ex *Col.*

• Măchæra, æ. f. [μάχαιρα, Gr.] *A ſword, a dagger, a knife*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 85. Conf. Suet. Cl. 15.

• Măchærium, i. n. [à præced.] *A little ſword, a cook's knife*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 9.

• Măchærŏphŏrus, i. m. [à μάχαιρα, gladius, & φέρω, fero] *A ſwordſman*, or *attendant with the ſword*, Cic. *ad* Q. frat. 2, 2.

MĂCHĬNA, æ. f. [μηχανὴ, Gr. *i. e.* bellicum inſtrumentum, à μάχη, pugna] (1) *An engine*, chiefly of war. (2) *A crane*, or *ſuch like device.* (3) *A frame*, or *fabrick.* (4) ‖ *A ſcaffold* for building. (5) *The place over the ſtage where the gods appeared and ſpake, a machine.* (6) Met. *A device, trick, ſhift, invention to bring about ſome end*, in which ſenſe the plural is more uſed. (1) Rex admoveri machinas juſſit, *Curt.* 8, 10, 31. Portat nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 73. (3) Plin. 19, 2. Machina mundi diſcors, *Lucan.* 1, 80. (4) Ulp. (5) *Hinc* ¶ *prov.* E machinâ deus, *help at a dead lift*, & Machinam attrahere, *to eſcape by a miracle.* (6) = Nec quem dolum machinámve commoliar ſcio quicquam, ap. *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29, *ex poëtâ.*

• Măchĭnālis, e. adj. *Belonging to engines.* ¶ Machinalis ſcientia, *ſkill in makeing engines*, Plin. 7, 37. Machinale pondus, *the weight of a millſtone*, Auſon. Epiſt. 21, 34.

Măchĭnāmentum, i. n. (1) *An engine to batter walls with.* (2) Alſo *a ſurgeon's inſtrument for ſeting broken bones.* (1) Machinamenta quatiendis muris portabant, *Liv.* 24, 34. (2) Celſ. 8, 20.

• ‖ Măchĭnārius, i. m. *One who with machines, or engines and pulleys, draweth up ſtones for building*, Paul.

• ‖ Măchĭnārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, engines.* ¶ Menſor machinarius, *a meaſurer of work by rule*, Ulp. Machinaria mola, *a horſemill*, Apul. Met. 7. p. 220. Aſinus machinarius, *an aſs that turneth the mill round*, Dig. 32, 60, 3. Machinarius commentor, *an engineer*, Solin.

• Măchĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Any mechanical inſtrument.* (2) Met. *A device*, or *artifice.* (1) *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 31. = Impenſâ magnâ eget in machinationes & tormenta, *Liv. Conſ.* 27, 15. (2) Machinatio quædam & ſolertia, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

• Măchĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *An engineer.* (2) Met. *A cunning deviſer, a ſubtile contriver.* (1) Archimedes machinator bellicorum tormentorum, *Liv.* 24, 34. (2) Machinator ſcelerum, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 3.

• Măchĭnātrix, īcis. f. *A female contriver.* Machinatrix malorum facinorum, *Sen. Med.* 266.

• Măchĭnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Haveing invented, or ploted.* (2) ‖ Paſſ. *Invented, contrived, deviſed with engines.* (1) Alteri exitum per inſidias machinata, *Juſtin.* 39, 4, 6. (2) Simulacrum cum machinato ſtrepitu tonitruum, *Sall.* ap. *Non.* 2, 859.

• ‖ Măchĭnātus, ûs. m. *A device, contriveance, means*, ap. ſeq. ævi ſcriptt. ┼ Machinatio.

• Măchĭnor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To frame*, or *make.* (2) *To deviſe, to contrive, to plot.* (1) § Deus machinatus eſt hæc omnia, *Cic.* (2) § Senatoribus perniciem machinabantur, *Sall. B. C.* 18. § Machinari peſtem ſibi, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 26. calamitatem alicui, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 8.

• Măchĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Cunningly contrived.* ¶ Machinoſum navigium, *a ſhip ſo contrived as to fall in pieces*, Suet. Ner. 34. quod paulò antè dixerat *ſolubilem navem.*

Machlis, is. f. *al. leg.* achlis. [*ab a priv.* & κλίνω, cubo, quòd non cubet, *Dalech.* ſed nomen feræ, ut ipſa, eſt peregrinum] *A beaſt in the north parts of Europe*, ſee him deſcribed *Plin.* 8, 15.

Măcies, ei. f. [à maceo] *Leanneſs, bareneſs of fleſh.* ¶ Corruptis equis macie, *ſpoiled with leanneſs*, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 58. Macie confectus ſupremâ, *brought to ſkin and bones*, Virg. Æn. 3, 590. Macies fœda ſitu, *Lucan.* 6, 516.

Măcĭlentus, a, um. adj. Macie tenuatus, *lean, thin, lank.* ¶ Macilentis malis, *thin jawed*, Plaut. Aſin. 2, 3, 20. Macilento ore, *Id. Capt.* 3, 4, 114.

• ‖ Macir. indecl. *Plin.* 12, 8. *al* macer, [à μάκερ, Gr. *Dioſc.*] 7, 111. Macis, is. f. *Offic. Mace, ſpice.*

• Macis, ĭdis. f. [Gr. το μάκερ, *Dioſc.*] cortex aromaticus. *Mace, the middle huſk of the nutmeg*, Plaut. Pſeud. 3, 2, 43.

‖ Maclis, *Vid.* Machlis.

† Măcor, ōris. m. [à maceo] *Leanneſs.* Corpus meum tabo, mœrore, macore ſenet, *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* 2, 525. ┼ Macies.

‖ Macrēdo, dĭnis. f. *Leanneſs*, Lexicogr. *ex* Col. ┼ Macies.

Macreſco, ĕre, macrui. incept. [à macreo, inuſit.] (1) *To wax lean*, or *thin.* (2) *To pine away.* (1) Penuriâ cibi macreſcit pecus, *Col.* (2) Invidus alterius rebus macreſcit opimis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 57.

Macrĭtas, ātis. f. *Idem.* Macritas arenæ, *Vitruv.* 2, 4.

Macrĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Leanneſs.* Oſſa atque pellis ſum miſer macritudine, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 32.

‖ Macro, āre. act. *To make very lean*, Litt. *ex* Plin. ┼ Macero.

• ‖ Macrŏbius, i. m. [*ex* μακρὸς longus, & βίος vita] *Longlived*, Herm.

Machrŏchīra, æ. f. *ſc.* tunica, *M.* leg. per *e*, tunicas macrocheras, ut ſit adj. macrocheras, a, um. [à μακρὸς, longus, & χεὶρ, manus, *ſive* manica] *A coat with long ſleeves*, Lamp.

• Macrŏcōlum, i. n. *Sic legendum videtur nonnullis, licèt in* Cic. & Plin. macrecollum *legatur.* [à μακρόκωλον, *i. e.* μακρὸν κῶλον, *ſc.* longum membrum *quòd* longum ſchedæ membrum *ſive* ſchedion, *vel* longa membrana] *The largeſt ſort of paper*, or *ſkins, to write on; royal paper;* qui vet. lection. amplectuntur à μακρὸν & κόλλη, agglutinare deducunt, ut charta compaginata atque agglutinata fit. Loca *Cic.* ſunt *Ep.* ad *Attic.* 16, 3. & 13, 25.

• † Macrŏcŏmus, i. m. [*ex* μακρὸς, & κόμη coma] *Long haired*, Lex. *ex* Cat.

• ‖ Macrŏlŏgia, æ. f. [*ex* μακρὸς longus, & λόγος ſermo] *A tedious multiplying of words beyond what is neceſſary*, Iſid.

• ‖ Macrŏnŏſia, æ. f. [μακρονοσία, Gr. *ex* μακρὸς longus, & νόσος morbus] *A long ſickneſs*, Aug. ┼ Ægritudo.

† Macror, ōris. m. [à macreo, *ut* macor à maceo] *Leanneſs*, Pacuv. ┼ Macies.

Mactābĭlis, e. adj. *Cauſeing death.* ¶ Plaga mactabilis. *A killing ſtroke*, Lucr. 6, 805.

Mactandus, a, um. part. *To be killed*, or *ſlain;* as a ſacrifice, *Sen.* ¶ Malo mactandus, *to be puniſhed*, Cic. *in* Vatin. 15. Mactandus ultioni, *to be ſacrificed to revenge*, Tac. Ann. 2, 13. conf. Liv. 30, 13.

Mactans, tis. part. [à macto] *Killing*, or *ſacrificeing.* ¶ Mactans malo & damno viros, *doing them harm and damage*, Plaut. Mactans incuriâ, *Lucr.* 6, 1239.

Mactātor, ōris. m. verb. *A killer, a ſlayer, a murderer.* Perge mactator ſenum, *Sen. Troad.* 1002.

Mactātus, a, um. part. *Sacrificed, killed in ſacrifice.* Hoſtia mactata, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 16. Mactatus ad aras, *Ov. Met.* 15, 114. ¶ § ✠ Dente draconis mactata avis, *a bird devoured by a dragon*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 9. *ex poëtâ.*

Mactātus, ûs. m. verb. *The killing* a thing *for ſacrifice*, Lucr. 1, 98.

Macte. voc. [à mactus, *quod* mauctus, *i. e.* magìs auctus] Hinc adultam herbam *Cato* vocat *mactam.* § *Macte eſto* vox uſurpata in ſacris, ubi *voc.* ponitur pro *nom.* Atticè, *utì* ramum milleſime ducis, *Perſ.* 3, 28. Itaque hæ ſolennes formulæ, ¶ *Macte hocce vino eſto, macte hacce dape eſto;* quòd ſacrificiis augeri Deorum felicitatem putarent. *Be thou honoured with this ſacrifice*, &c. *accept of it as a token of that honour we give thee.* Macte eſto tædis, O Hymenæe, tuis, *Mart.* 4, 13. ☞ Tranſfertur & ad homines, & eſt dictio quæ adhortetur ſimul & laudet, *and here* eſto *is often underſtood.* § Regit abl. ¶ Macte novâ virtute puer, *go on as you have begun*, Virg. Æn. 9, 641. Macte virtute & macte virtute eſto, *Cic.* Item macte, abſ. *Id. Tuſc.* 1. § Regit & genitivum. Macte animi, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 37. § Pon. & pro acc. ¶ Juberem macte virtute eſſe, *i. e.* mactum, *I would wiſh you might proceed proſperouſly*, &c. *Liv.* 2, 12. ☞ It. pro adverb. Mactè amare, *i. e.* valde, *mightyly*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 22.

• Mactea, æ. f. *pro* mattea, utì leg. ap. *Sen. vel* Mattua, Mactya & mattya, utì ap. *Mart.* 10, 59. [à Gr. ματτύη] *A delicate ſort of food*, Suet. Cal. 38.

• ‖ Macteŏla, æ. f. corr. *pro* matteola, dim. à mattea. *A ſmall dainty*, Arnob.

‖ Mactĭcus, i. m. qui magnas habet malas & os patens, *quod* malaticus, *Feſt. Vid.* Mattici.

Macto, āre. act. [à mactus, quod quaſi mauctus, *i. e.* magìs auctus; magìs augere, *Non.* verbum medium, inquit *Martin.* nempe bono & malo augere] (1) *To augment*, ap. vett. ¶ ‖ mactare honoribus, *Non.* ex *Cic. to heap honours upon one.* § Mactare aliquem infortunio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 39. malo & damno, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 61. *to do a great deal of miſchief.* (2) *Meton.* & κατ' εὐφημισμὸν, ne verbis mali ominis in ſacris uti cogerentur, *to kill in ſacrifice*, becauſe they poured wine and put frankincenſe on the head of the victim before they killed it. § Mactare ovem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 546. ¶ ✠ Mactare honores aris, *to ſacrifice victims in honour*, Id. Æn. 3, 118. § Mactare aliquem orco, *to ſacrifice one to Pluto*, Liv. 9. Puerorum extis deos manes mactare, *to ſacrifice children to the infernal gods*, Cic. *in* Vatin. 6. Mactare aliquos morte, *to deſtroy*, Id. Cat. 1, 27. ſuppliciis, *Id.* ¶ Quod me mactat, *which afflicteth me*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 8.

Mactor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſlain in ſacrifice.* Summo ſupplicio mactari, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 11. *Met.* ¶ Jus civitatis mactatum eſt, *the privilege of the Roman freedom was infringed*, Id.

• Mactra, æ. f. [μάκτρα, Gr.] *A kneadingtrough, a hutch*, or *bin*, for bread, *Petron.* c. 74.

Mactus, a, um. adj. *qu.* mauctus, *i. e.* magìs auctus, *Feſt.* ſæpius leg. in voc. ſing. quàm aliter. Cato *tamen*, mactus hoc fercto, *c.* 134. Herba macta, *i. e.* adulta, *Id.* Macti virtute eſtote, *Curt.* 4, 1, 18. Macti ingenio eſte cœli interpretes, *Plin.* 2, 12. ¶ Boves ferro malè mactæ, *not ſtuck right by the* popæ, *Lucr.* 5, 1338.

MĂCŬLA, æ. f. (1) *A ſpot*, or *ſtain.* (2) *A natural ſpot*, or *mark.* (3) *A ſlur*, or *fault*, in an authour. (4) *A meſh* in a net. (5) Met. *A ſtain* of infamy. (1) Fullones maculas è veſtibus tollunt, *Plin.* (2) Equus Thracius albis maculis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 49. (3) Non ego paucis Offendor maculis, &c. Hor. A. Poët. 301. (4) Reticulum minutis maculis, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 11. grandibus rete, *Col.* 8, 15, 1. (5) Hanc maculam nos decet effugere, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 31.

Măcŭlans, tis. part. *Staining.* Maculans ſanguine ſola terræ, *Catull.* 61, 7.

‖ Măcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Infamy, reproach*, &c. *Jul. Firm.* 3, 15. ┼ Macula.

Măcŭlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Stained, ſoiled.* (2) *Spoted, died, ſpeckled.* (3) *Defiled, blemiſhed.* (1) Maculatum ſanguine ferrum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 107. (2) Tigris maculata, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 704. (3) Stupro maculatus, *Cic.* Maculatæ crimine mentes, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 20.

Măcŭlo, āre. act. (1) *To ſtain.* (2) *To defile, violate*, or *pollute.* (1) Terram tabo maculare, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 29. (2) Caſtiſſimos ludos omni dedecore maculavit, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 13.

Măcŭlor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſpoted*, &c. Vidên' tu illi maculari corpus totum maculis luridis? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 63.

Măcŭlōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Spoted*, or *bloted.* (2) *Naturally ſpeckled*, or *ſpoted.* (3) *Stained*, or *ſpoted.* (4) ‖ *Infamous, ſcandalous.* (1) Littera maculoſa, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 1, 15. (2) Maculoſa lynx, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 327. (3) Veſtis maculoſa, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 59. (4) Maculoſi ſenatores, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16. Maculoſum nefas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 22. Avaritiâ & libidine fœdus & maculoſus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 7, 2. 𝔛 Pudicus. ¶ Maculoſa oratio, *a gaudy ſtyle, and as it were finely ſpeckled*, Petron. c. 2.

Mădĕfăciendus, a, um. part. *To be weted*, or *moiſtened*, Celſ. 3, 18.

Mădĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, făctum, act. *i. e.* madere facio. *To wet*, or *moiſten.* Virides madefecerat herbas, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 330. ¶ Vino vos veſtroſque pantices madefacitis, *you fill your guts with wine*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 51.

Mădĕfactus, a, um. part. *Made wet*, or *moiſt; corrupted.* 𝔛 Gladii ſanguine imbuti, vel madefacti potiùs, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 6. Madefactus luxu, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 18.

Mădĕfio, ĕri, factus ſum. neut. *To be made wet*, or *moiſt.* Sepulchra madefient cæde, *Catull.* 62, 368.

Mădens, tis. part. [*à* madeo] *Wet*, or *moiſt.* ¶ Cæde madentes terras Aſtræa reliquit, *reeking with ſlaughter*, Ov. Met. 1, 149. Enſe madens, *bloody with a wound received by a ſword*, Stat. Theb. 3, 230. Oculis madens, *weeping.* Id. Madentes rore rami, *Lucan.* 4, 316.

MĂDEO, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To be wet*, or *moiſt; to be ſprinkled.* (2) *To be boiled.* (3) *To be drunk*, Met. *to reel*, or *ſtagger.* (1) Madebit cæde enſis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 389. ¶ Madeo metu, *I am in a ſweat for fear*, Plaut. Moſt. 2, 1, 48. ✤ Socraticis madere ſermonibus, *well tinctured with Socrates's philoſophy*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 9. ¶ Arte madere, *To be taught in an art*, Lucr. 4, 793. a metaphor from things died, *or* rather from the cuſtom of anointing their bodys in their exerciſes. ✤ Triſti tempora felle madent, *are full of gall and bitterneſs*, Tib. 2, 4, 12. (2) 𝔛 Collyræ facite ut madeant & colliphia; ne mihi incocta detis, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 12. ¶ Igni exiguo madere, *to ſimmer*, Virg. Geor. 1, 196. (3) Madet homo, *the man is drunk*, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 4, 7.

Mădeſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow wet*, or *moiſt.* (2) *To be boiled enough.* (1) Tellus madeſcit nubibus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 65. (2) In cocturâ celeriùs madeſcit, *Col.* 11, 3, 23. *conſ.* 10, 398.

Mădĭdans, tis. part. [*qu. à* madido] *Wringing wet, driping.* ¶ Madidantes nectare pennas, *i. e.* madidas, *droping wet*, Claud. *de* Rapt. Proſ. 2, 88. ⸸ Madens.

‖ Mădĭdātus, a, um. part. *Weted, ſoaked and moiſtened*, Arnob. ⸸ Madidus.

Mădĭdè. adv. *Moiſtly.* Madidè madere, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 27.

Mădĭdus, a, um. adj. [*à* madeo] (1) *Wet, moiſt; droping*, or *wringing, wet.* (2) *Drunk.* (3) *Died.* (4) Met. *Tinctured*, or *imbued.* (5) *Soden*, or *boiled.* (1) Madidis notus evolat alis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 264. (2) 𝔛 Faciam ut ſit madidus ſobrius, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 4, 18. *Jocus ex ambiguo*, i. e. *matellam in caput infundendo. Vid.* Non. *in voc.* matellâ. (3) Cocco madida veſtis, *Mart.* 5, 24. (4) Cecropiæ madidus Latiæque Minervæ Artibus, *Mart.* 1, 40. (5) = Nihili ſunt crudæ, niſi quas madidas glutias, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 12. & ſeqq.

Mădĭfĭco, āre. act. *id. quod* madefacio. Oculorum anguli ſubinde madificentur, *Plin.* 28, 7. ☞ Rarò occ.

Madon, i. n. *A kind of white wine, which goeth by ſeveral names*, Plin. 23, 1.

‖ Mădor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* madeo] *Moiſture, dankneſs*, ap. *Sall.* in *Fragm.*

Madulſa, æ. m. *vel* c. g. Maduſa ſine *l*, *Feſt.* Maduſa inquit ebrius *à* Gr. μαδᾷν, [al. leg. μυδᾷν] vel quia madidus ſit vino, *a drunkard.* Propè abeo madulſa, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 2, 7.

* Mæander, & Mæandrus, i. m. [μαίανδρος, Gr. Fluvius Phrygiæ admodum ſinuoſus & tortuoſus, (*vid.* Propr.) unde etiam omnia obliqua vett. Mæandros appellârunt] (1) *A river of Phrygia very crooked and winding*, whence (2) Met. *Turns, ſhifts, tricks.* (3) *A lace*, or *welt of purple, ſet round in crooks and turns about the border of a garment.* (4) ‖ Alſo *fretwork in arched roofs.* (1) Recurvatis ludit Mæander in undis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 246. Mæandrus oberrat, *Sil.* 7, 139. (2) = Quos tu mæandros? quæ diverticula flexionéſque quæſiſti? *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 22. (3) Virg. *Æn.* 5, 250. (4) Heſych.

* † Mæandrātus, a, um. adj. *Bent to and fro, turned, intricately wrought, engraven*, Varr. *apud* Non. 2, 550.

* Mæandrum, i. n. genus picturæ, dict. à ſimilitudine flexûs amnis Mæandri. *Vid.* Mæander.

Mæna, æ. f. *vel* ut al. mena. (1) *A cackrel fiſh.* (2) Some take it for *a kind of herring*, or *pilchard*, of which they made pickle; (3) ‖ perhaps not unlike *anchovys* with us uſed for ſauce, and kept in pots and jars for the table. (1) Acipenſerem mænæ non anteponere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 28. (2) Plin. 31, 7. (3) *Litt.* ex *Perſ.* ¶ Deglupta mæna, *you ſhoten herring*, vox convicii, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 9, 33.

* Mænas, ădis. mænădes, um. f. pl. [*à* μαίνομαι, furo] *A ſhe prieſt of Bacchus*, or *a gelt prieſt of Cybe'e.* Sequitur medias, mænas ut acta, vias, *Prop.* 3, 8, 14. Recepto mænas inſanit deo, *Sen. Med.* 382. Orphei titulum rapuêre theatri, *Ov. Met.* 11, 22. ¶ § ✤ Et Ilia mænas, *the Trojan propheteſs*, *ſc.* Caſſandra, *Propert.* 3, 13, 62.

Mæniāna, *rect.* meniana. Ædificia Menio dicta, *Feſt.* *Balconys*, or *open gallerys*, ſo called from one Menius, who, ſelling his houſe to Cato, reſerved one pillar, on which he might fix a gallery to ſee the ſhows in. *Vid. Suet. Cal.* 18. & ibi interpp. *Salmaſ.* tamen *Mœniana* ſcribit, & *à* mœnibus *deducit.*

* Mænŏmĕnon mel. [ita dict. *ab* inſaniâ, quam gignit; nempe *à* μαίνομαι furo] *A kind of honey which maketh people mad who eat of it*, Plin. 21, 13.

Mæreo, mæſtus, *per* æ ant. libb. & lapp. *Ald.* ſic & *Varr.* qui ducit *à* marceo; *ab* Hebr. מרר *marar*, amarum, acerbum eſſe ducit *Voſſ.* Rectiùs, puto, qui per œ *à* μοῖρα, fatum. *Vid.* Mœreo.

* Maſortium, i. n. Ricinum quod nunc mafurtium dic. *Non.* Mufortium *pro* mavortium. *A kind of gown which women wore*, or *a veil which they flung over their heads. Vid.* Mavortis.

* ‖ Māga, æ. f. *A witch*, or *ſorcereſs*, Ov. *laud.* Litt. *ſed quære*, certè *Aug.* Maga famoſiſſima Circe.

Māgālia, um. n. pl. caſæ Afrorum, *Diom. id. quod* mapalia [*à* magar, quod Punicâ linguâ villam ſive caſam paſtoralem ſign. *Serv.*] *Numidian cottages.* Miratur molem Æneas magalia quondam, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 425.

† Magaria, *ſed rectiùs* megaria, ōrum. pl. n. *unde* megaribus ap. *Plaut. prol. pœn.* 86. *A grove*, or *wilderneſs near Carthage. Vid. Appian.* in *Punic.*

* Măgè, *pro* magìs. *More, rather.* Magè amo hanc quàm matrem, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 1, 17.

* ‖ Magganum, i. n. [*Hegeſipp.* μάγγανον, *i. e.* machina μάγγανα, μηχανεύματα, *Heſych.*] *An engine, inſtrument*, or *tool*, Gl.

* ‖ Măgīa, æ. f. [μαγεία, Gr.] (1) *Natural magick*, or *divine knowledge*; as Plato calleth it. (2) Alſo *ſoothſaying, witchcraft, ſorcery.* (1) *Vid. Cæl.* 9, 23. & *Porphyr.* lib. 4. περὶ ἀποχῆς ἐμψύχων. (2) *Vid. Apul. Apolog.* p. 493.

* Măgĭce, es. f. [μαγικὴ, Gr.] *Magick*, Plin. 30, 1.

* Măgĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, witchcraft, magick*, or *enchantment.* Magicum carmen, *Cic.* or, *Ov.* Magicæ artes, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 493. Magicis ſopitum cantibus, *Col.* 10, 367. 𝔛 In his veneficæ artes pollent, non magicæ, *Plin.* 30, 2.

* Magida, æ. f. [*à* magis] *A kind of broad platter*, Varr.

‖ Magĭnor, āri. dep. *Vid.* Muginor.

* Māgīriſcium, i. n. dim. [*à* μάγειρος, coquus] *A cook*, or *graven image reſembleing a cook*; made by Pytheas, *Plin.* 33, 12.

* Magis, ĭdis. f. [μαγὶς, Gr. *à* μάσσω, ſubigo] (1) *A vat to knead bread in.* (2) ‖ *A rundle*, or *rolling pin, to make paſte with.* (3) *A diſh*, or *platter.* (1) Plin. 33, 11. (2) Pollux l. 10. (3) Plin. 35, 11.

* Măgis. adv. [*à* magior, *pro* magnior, per Sync. *Scal.* vel à majus, *g* pro *j* conſ. poſito, vel immediatè *à* maſc. μέγα magè, ut adj. adverbiaſcat in utroque genere, quod apud Græcos fit] (1) *More*, before a poſitive adjective, or adv. for the comparative degree. (2) With a comparative it is redundant. (3) Sometimes underſtood. (4) *More at large, more fully.* (5) *More* in number. (6) *Rather.* (7) Neque lac lacti magìs ſimile eſt, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 5, 54. *i. e.* ſimiliùs. Si dicandum eſt magìs apertè, *i. e.* apertiùs, *Cic.* (2) Imò enim hic magìs eſt dulciùs, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 22. (3) Tacita bona'ſt mulier ſemper, quàm loquens, *Id. Rud.* 4, 4, 70. (4) Mox magìs tecum loquar, nunc vale, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 2, 40. (5) Annos natus magìs quadraginta, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 14. Tibi nos dedimus colaphos, dabimúſque etiam magìs, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 2, 66. (6) Magìs id adeò facilitate, quàm ullâ aliâ culpâ meâ contigit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 4. Oſcula poſcente magìs gaudet eripi, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12. ¶ Magìs ex uſu tuo, *more for your purpoſe*, or *turn*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47. Aliud magìs ex ſeſe, *that more nearly concerneth him*, Id. Andr. 5, 4, 52. Magìs ac magìs, *Cic. Att.* 14, 18. magìs, magíſque, *Id. Phil.* 1, 2. Magìs atque magìs, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 201. Magìs ac magìs, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 13. ¶ ✤ Magìs magìs, *more and more*, Catull. 62, 274. Eò magìs, *ſo much the more*, Cic. Magìs eſt ut moleſtè ferat, *there is more reaſon that*, Id. Verr. 5, 1.

Măgiſter, ſtri. m. [Variis conjecturis torquetur etymon hujus vocis, ut planè neſcias an prima notio ſit poteſtatis, an ſapientiæ; illud diſertè affirmat ὁ πάνυ, *Voſſ.* hoc doctiſſ. *Jul. Cæſ. Scal.* qui magiſter, *qu.* μαγίςωρ, ſive μαγείας ἵςωρ. ſonare nihil aliud quàm σοφὴν θεωρητικὸν autumat. Quo quidem etymo paulo reconditiori non tam moveor, ut doctoris notionem rectoris ſignif. præponam, quum exemplorum multitudine huc facientium, cui accedit etiam *Serv.* auctoritas, magiſtri non ſolùm doctores artium, ſed & pagorum, ſocietatum, vicorum, collegiorum, equitum dicantur] (1) *A maſter, ruler*, or *chief.* (2) *A pedagogue.* (3) *A ſchoolmaſter, a tutour.* (4) *A framer*, or *modeler.* (5) *A philoſopher.* (6) *A pilot of a ſhip.* (7) *An officer that maketh a publick ſale of debtors goods.* (1) ¶ Magiſter equitum, *a general of horſe*, or *the dictator's lieutenant*, Liv. populi, *the dictator*, Cic. *de* Legg. 3, 4. morum, *the cenſor*, Id. Fam. 3, 13. curiæ, *the maſter of a court, that divided money among thoſe that belonged to it*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 29. ſocietatis, *the maſter*, or *warden, of a company*, Suet. ſcripturæ, *he that had the leting out of publick paſtures, and kept accounts of the ſame*, Id. Att. 5, 15. vici, *the maſter of a ſtreet, a conſtable*, Mart. pecoris, *a chief herdſman*, Cic. & Virg. ‖ collegiorum, *the head of a ſociety*, Feſt. pagi, *a headborough*, Suet. Aug. 30. *Interp. auct.* ‖ æraris ſive cenſus, *a farmer of cuſtoms, &c. Ap. JCC.* Magiſter artium liberalium, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 1, 25. rei militaris, *Liv.* 24, 48. ludi, *Cic. Div.* 14. ‖ armorum, *a general*, Amm. ‖ admiſſionum, *a maſter of the ceremonys*, Id. ‖ officiorum, *an officer that received and treated with ambaſſadours*, Id. ‖ libellorum, *a maſter of requeſts*, Id. (2) 𝔛 Magiſtróne quenquam diſcipulum minitari? *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 44. (3) puerum ſævo credas dictata magiſtro Reddere, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 13. (4) Stylus optimus dicendi effector & magiſter, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 33. (5) Barbatum hoc crede magiſtrum, *Perſ.* 4, 1. *de Socrate.* (6) Pronus magiſter Volvitur in caput, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 120. (7) Cic.

‖ Măgiſtēria, æ. f. *The office of the* magiſter officiorum, *Amm. Vid.* Magiſter.

Măgiſtērium, i. n. [*à* magiſter, ut *à* miniſter miniſterium] *The place,* or *office, of a maſter,* or *governour.* Magiſterium equitum, *Suet. Tib.* 3 *& Liv.* 9, 26. peditum, *Aur. Vict.* de *Cæſ.* 41, 26. ф Magiſterium morum, *his office who was arbiter bibendi, Cic.* in *Catone maj.* 14, 3. *the place of the chief kind.* In eo magiſterio, *Col.* 11, 1. loquitur de villici officio; *the office of him that governed young men,* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 44. *vid.* & Moſt. 1, 1, 32. Magiſteria ſacerdotii, *the places of maſters,* or *governours in an order,* or *college of prieſts,* Suet. Cal. 22. Magiſteria municipalia, *offices in a corporation,* Suet. Aug. 2. § In pl. *dictates, precepts.* Mea redibunt vana magiſteria, *Tibull.* 1, 4. *a tryal,* or *practice, in phyſick,* Celſ. 5, 27, 2.

Măgiſtra, æ. f. *A miſtreſs.* ¶ Ei ludo magiſtra hæc eſt, *ſhe is miſtreſs of that ſchool,* Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 7. § *A teacher.* Magiſtra parſimoniæ, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 27. ✠ Diſcipulus venio ad magiſtras, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 48. Dux vitæ & magiſtra officiorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15.

‖ Măgiſtrātes, um. m. pl. *Magiſtratus & magiſtrates* invenimus, *Chariſ.*

‖ Măgiſtrātiōnes publicæ. *Publick ſchools,* Cod. Theod.

Măgiſtrātus, ûs. m. [*à* ſupino verbi *magiſtro, i. e.* rego, *Feſt.*] (1) *Civil government, magiſtracy, the office,* or *place of a magiſtrate.* (2) *A magiſtrate.* (1) ✠ Nemo cum imperio, aut magiſtratu, &c. *Suet. Tib.* 12. In urbe magiſtratum gerebat, *Cic.* pro *Plan.* 8. (2) Verè dici poteſt, magiſtratum legem eſſe loquentem, legem autem mutum magiſtratum, *Id.* de *Legg.* 3, 1.

‖ Măgiſtro, āre. act. [*à* magìs, *ſc.* magìs poſſum quàm alii; ſed fort. ſimpl. *à* magiſter, magiſtra, magiſtro] *To rule, to govern*; alſo *to teach, to diſcipline.* Vitam militarem magiſtrare, *Jul. Cap.*

• Magma, ătis. n. [μάγμα, Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ μάσσειν, quòd liquidiore materiâ expreſsâ μάγμα relinquatur, ſpiſſior pars; vel quòd in maſſam redigatur, *M.*] (1) *The dregs of an unguent.* (2) *The refuſe,* or *droſs,* of a thing (3) ‖ *Any perfumes made up dry, as pomanders, waſhballs,* &c. (1) Fæcem unguenti magma appellant, *Plin.* 13, 2. (2) Croci magmatis, quod quaſi recrementum ejus eſt, *Celſ.* 5, 18. (3) Corr.

• ‖ Magmentārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſuch unguents,* &c. Magmentaria vaſa, *veſſels wherein their offerings to the gods were put and brought to the altar,* Gloſſ. vett.

‖ Magmentum, i. n. [*i. e.* majus augmentum; *at* mactus, *i. e.* magìs auctus, *Feſt.* quòd ad religionem (regionem, *Scal.*) magìs pertinet; vel quòd, cùm in deo pollucerent, macte dicerent, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22. *à* μάγμα, *i. e.* farina ſubacta, quod Gr. μάζα, fit magmen, magmentum, *M.*] *That which they offered to their gods*; *the wine and frankincenſe, which was put upon the heads of the ſacrifices before they were ſlain,* Arnob.

• ‖ Magnālia, um. pl. n. *Great and wonderfull works,* Tert. ⊥ Magnifica opera.

• Magnănĭmĭtas, ātis. f. *Valiantneſs of heart and courage, ſtoutneſs, magnanimity, greatneſs of ſpirit,* Cic. Offic. 1, 16.

• Magnănĭmus, a, um. adj. [qui magno eſt animo] *Magnanimous, he that hath the virtue of fortitude, courageous, brave.* = Quos fortes & magnanimos, eoſdem bonos & ſimplices, veritatis amicos, miniméque fallaces eſſe volumus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 19. ¶ ф Magnanimi equi, *high mettled,* Virg. Æn. 3, 704 magnanimus leo, *a bold lion,* Ov. Triſt. 3, 5, 33.

• ‖ Magnārius, i. m. *i. e.* magnus negotiator. *A great dealer,* or *one that dealeth in the great*; *a merchant that buyeth and ſelleth all kinds of wares by wholeſale,* Apul. Magneſ. 1. ſtatim à princip.

• ‖ Magnātes, um. m. plu. [*à* ſing. magnas] *Great men, nobles of greateſt power and eſteem, great peers of the realm, grandees,* Onom. vet. Magnates μαγίςοϱες, *Vulg. interp.* habet *magnatorum & magnates* in pl. quod à ſing. magnatus. ⊥ Optimates, ſummates, primores.

Magnes, ētis. m. [μάγνης, μαγνῆτις, ſeu μαγνίτης, *ab* inventore ejus nominis, *Plin.* 36, 16. potiùs *à* Magneſiâ Lydiæ regione, magnetum, *quia ſit patriis in finibus* ortus, *Lucr.* 6, 909. ibi enim, circa Heracleam urbem, primùm inventus eſt, unde Heraclius dict.] (1) *The loadſtone, which hath the property to draw iron unto it.* (2) ‖ Alſo *another ſtone of this name, of the colour of ſilver.* (1) Magnes ad ſe ferrum allicit & trahit, *Cic. Div.* 1, 39. *Prop.* 4, 5, 5. & *Plin.* 36, 16. (2) Theophr.

• ‖ Magnētarches, æ. m. [*à* μάγνητες magnetes, *ordo ſenatorius apud Macedones,* & ἀρχὸς princeps] *The chief magiſtrate of the* Magnetes: *ſo likewiſe he of the* Magneſians *was called,* Inſcript. Arundel.

Magnētĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the loadſtone.* Venerem magnetica gemma figurat, *Claud.* de *Magn.* 26. ¶ ‖ Magneticus index, *the needle of the compaſs.*

ф Magnĭdĭcus, a, um. adj. *Braging, boaſting, that talketh big words.* Dum tuis auſculto magnidicis mendaciis, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 31. *Conf. Mil.* 3, 3, 49.

Magnĭfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. *To eſteem,* or *value much,* Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18. & Cic. Fam. 13, 16.

‖ Magnĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. *An extolling,* or *magnifying,* Macrob. Sat. 5, 13. ⊥ Prædicatio.

Magnĭfĭcè. adv. *Magnificently.* ¶ Magnificè dicere, *to ſpeak with a lofty air,* Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 4. ſe efferre, *to extoll himſelf mightyly,* Id. H. 4, 3, 31. jactare, *Liv.* 21, 41. incedere, *to walk with a ſtately pace,* Id. 2, 6. habitare, *to have a noble ſeat,* Cic. *pro* Domo, 44. vivere, *to live honourably,* Id. Off. 1, 92. ſe circumſpicere, *to view one's ſelf haughtyly,* Id. tractare aliquem, *to manage one cleverly,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 43. Magnificè utilis, *very uſefull,* Plin. 23, 7.

Magnĭfĭcenter. adv. iùs, comp. iſsĭmè, ſup. *Magnificently, ſtately, loftyly, nobly.* Oppidum magnificenter ædificatum, *Vitruv.* 1, 6. = Omnia excelſiùs & magnificentiùs & dicit & ſentit, *Cic. Orat.* Cùm conſulatum magnificentiſſimè geſſeris, *Id. Fam.* 4, 7.

Magnĭfĭcentia, æ. f. (1) *A largeneſs of ſoul in conceiveing and manageing of great things.* (2) *Magnificence, grandeur.* (3) Alſo *a high value and eſteem.* (1) Magnificentia eſt rerum magnarum & excelſarum, cum animi amplâ quâdam, & ſplendidâ propoſitione agitatio & adminiſtratio, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 54. (2) ✠ Odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, *Id.* pro *Muræn.* 36. Tantum magnificentiæ viſum eſt in iis, *Liv.* 9, 40. magnificentiæ ædium, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 21. epularum, *Id. Orat.* 25. ludorum, *Juſt.* 9, 6, 3. (3) ✠ Magnificentia & deſpicientia rerum humanarum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 21. Magnificentia ſcenæ, *Id.* verborum, liberalitatis, *Id.*

Magnĭfĭcentior, ris. adj. comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *More and moſt noble, ſtately, magnificent.* ¶ Ad magnificentiora nati ſumus, *we are born to more noble things,* Cic. *de* Fin. 2. Magnificentiſſima ædilitas, *Id. Offic.* 2, 16.

† Magnĭfĭciùs, adv. comp. [*à* magnificè] *pro* magnificentiùs, *Cato* ap. *Feſt.*

Magnĭfĭco, āre. act. *Highly to praiſe, extoll,* or *commend*; *to magnify, to value one greatly.* Pudicitia eſt eos magnificare, qui nos ſocios ſumpſerunt ſibi, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 44. Venus voluit me magnificare, *Id. Men.* 2, 3, 19. *Conf. Ter. Hec.* 2, 2, 18.

Magnĭfĭcor, āri. paſſ. *To be highly extolled,* &c. Magnificatur alia turris, *Plin.* 36, 12.

Magnĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. entior, comp. entiſsĭmus, ſup. *Magnificent, ſtately.* Magnificus apparatus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 8. Magnificæ ædes, urbes, *Ov.* ¶ Mea eſt magnifica, *mine is a ſtately dame,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15. Animus magnificus, *a large ſoul,* Cic. Off. 1, 23. Magnifica verba, *great vaunting words,* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 3. ✠ Elegans, non magnificus, *he loved neatneſs, not ſtate,* Nep. Attic. 13. A ſenatu ſæpe magnificentiſſimis decretis ornati ſumus, *Cic. poſt red. in Sen.* 1.

• Magnĭlŏquentia, æ. f. [*ex* magna, & loquentia] *A lofty and high ſtrain,* or *manner of ſpeaking,* Cic. Fam. 13, 15. *high vaunting talk.* Rhodiorum legati magniloquentiam vix curia antè ceperat, *Liv.* 44, 15.

• Magnĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. qui magna loquitur. (1) *He that hath a lofty ſtyle,* or *a high ſtrain.* (2) *High flown, vaunting, boaſting.* (1) Magniloquus Homerus, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 62. (2) Ov, Met. 8, 391.

Magnĭpendo, ĕre. act. *To have in great eſteem, to ſet much by.* Non magnipendo ne duit, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 54. ☞ ſed fort. diviſè rectiùs ſcrib.

Magnĭpendor, i. paſſ. *To be highly eſteemed, valued and regarded.* = A meis amari & magnipendi poſtulo, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 25. ☞ *ſed* magni pendi *fort. rectiùs.*

• † Magnĭtas, ātis. f. *pro* magnitudo, *Accius* ap. *Non.* 2, 52.

• Magnĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Greatneſs* in quantity, *magnitude, the bulk* of any thing, great, *or* ſmall. Magnitudo non habet certum modum: comparatio illam aut tollit, aut deprimit, *Sen. Epiſt.* 43. Magnitudo ſolis, *Cic.* aquæ, *Id.* de *Sen.* 19. Plura perſequi magnitudo operis prohibet, *Nep.* in *præf.* ſub fin. ☞ Orationis magnitudo, *the length of an oration,* Cic. Magnitudo æris alieni, *the being deeply in debt,* Suet. Jul. 13. periculi, judicii, injuriæ, animi, *Id.* ¶ Hiemis magnitudo, *the ſeverity of winter,* Cic. Magnitudo ſervitii, *abundance of ſlaves,* Id. Magnitudines in pl. *Cic.*

Magnŏpĕre. adv. *leg.* & *diviſè* magno opere. *With great care,* or *pains*; *greatly.* ¶ Magnopere providendum eſt, *great care muſt be taken,* Cic. *pro* Font. Magnopere interminari, *to threaten ſeverely,* Ter. edictum eſt, *there was a ſtrict order given,* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 2, 59. cenſeo, *I would have you by all means,* Cic. eminere, *to be very eminent,* Liv. Quid magnopere potuit facere? *what could he do to ſpeak of?* Cic. Non magnopere viſus, *rarely ſeen,* Plin. Non magnopere quæretis, *ye will not be eager to know,* Cic.

• Magnùm. adv. *Greatly, aloud.* Magnùm clamat, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 10. more Græc.

• MAGNUS, a, um. adj. major, comp. maxĭmus, ſup. [*ab* inuſit. μέγαλος, *pro* maglus] *Great, much, large, rich, powerfull, hard, difficult.* Acervus magnus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 158. intervalla, *Lucr.* 2, 97. ¶ numerus frumenti, *a great many buſhels,* Cic. Verr. 4. amator mulierum, *a mighty lover,* Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 43. Magnâ voce, *with a loud voice,* Cic. *pro* Cæc. 92. Diî magni, *the great Gods,* Virg. Æn. 3, 13. *ſcil.* Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, &c. Magni pueri, *great mens ſons,* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 72. Magnâ & veteri proſapiâ, *of a rich and ancient family,* Suet. Magnum opus & arduum, *a difficult undertakeing,* Cic. Acad. 1, 4. Magni animi magnis fiunt honoribus, *Liv.* 4, 35. ¶ Vir magno natu, *of great age,* Liv. 3, 71. ф Pectus magnum, *a great heart,* Virg. Æn. 4, 448. ф Os magnum, *a ſtrong voice,* Id. Geor. 3, 294. ф Magna lingua, *proud language,* Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1. Magnum mare, *a tempeſtuous ſea,* Catull. 23, 12. Magnum fecit, *he did a great matter,* Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 20. In magno negotio habuit, *he thought it a great matter,* Suet. Magnâ ex parte, *in a great meaſure,* Id. Magna urbs, *Rome,* Tibull. 1, 6, 50. Magna dea, *Catull.* 61, 91. Magna mater, *Cic. Cybele, mother of the gods.*

• Magudăris, is. m. [μαγύδαρις, Gr.] *Plaut.* ſemen ſilphii, *Gal. A kind of* laſerſpitium; *the ſtalk of it only,* Plin. *the root,* according to Dioſcor. *the juice,* Heſych. and *ſeed,* Poll. In this laſt ſenſe *Salmaſius* taketh the place in *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 19.

• Măgus, i. m. [μάγος, Gr. *ab* Heb. מוהגה *i. e.* meditans, muſſitans] (1) *A philoſopher and prieſt among the Perſians.* (2) *A magician,* or *any ſort of diviner.* (3) *An enchanter,* or *charmer; an empoiſoner.* (1) In Perſis augurantur & divinant magi, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 41. Sapientum & doctorum genus magorum habebatur in Perſis, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 33. (2) Magi ex notis corporis reſponderunt, *Paterc.* 2, 24. (3) Quis te ſolvere Theſſalis magus venenis poterit? *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 21.

• Măgus, a, um. adj. *Magical.* = Illa magas artes Ææaque carmina movit, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 8, 5.

• Māja, æ. f. [μαῖα, Gr.] Cancri genus. *A kind of ſea crabfiſh,* Plin. 9, 31. Maia dea, cui menſe Maio res divina celebrabatur, *i. e. Terra,* à magnitudine; *unde &* magna mater *voc. Macrob.* ab ant. majus *pro* magnus, *Voſſ.*

Mājālis, is. m. *A barrow pig, a hog,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 7.

Mājeſtas, ātis. f. *i. e.* magnitudo, dignitas. *Majeſty.* ¶ Majeſtas populi Romani, *the authority, power, and grandeur,* Cic. Phil. 3, 13. imperii, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 15. conſulum, *Liv.* judicum, *Cic.* ¶ dierum feſtorum, *the ſolemnity,* Perſ. Tanti majeſtas ducis, *i. e.* Tiberii, *his imperial majeſty,* Phædr. Regia majeſtas, *the king's majeſty,* Claud. Sancta majeſtas, *his ſacred majeſty,* Ov. Crimen majeſtatis, *high treaſon,* Suet. Claud. 16. Judicium majeſtatis, *a tryal about treaſon,* Cic. § De majeſtate damnatus, majeſtatis damnatus, *Id.* ¶ Majeſtatem lædere, *Suet.* minuere, *Quint.* imminuere, *Cic. to committ treaſon.* Accuſare majeſtatis, *to accuſe of treaſon,* Liv. Majeſtatem conſervare, *to keep up his royal prerogative,* Cic. *pro* Rab. 20. ſolvere, *to let it fall,* Liv. Retinere jus & majeſtatem viri, *to keep up the power and dignity of the man,* Id.

• Mājor, us, comp. [à μείζων, major, magnus facit magnior, magnius, & per Sync. magius, ac tandem majus, *vel* ab ant. majus, *pro* magnus, *V.*] (1) *Biger, greater.* (2) *Elder.* (3) *More efficacious, more powerfull, more vigorous.* (4) *Weighty, momentous, important.* (1) Major pede calceus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 10, 43. (2) Annos nata eſt ſedecim, non major, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 20. (3) Majorem ad res gerendas animum facit cura, *Cic. Offic.* 1. (4) Nihil majoris rei niſi auſpicatò gerebatur, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 16. ¶ Major animus, *greater courage,* Id. Major gratia, *greater thanks,* Hor. Bello major, *more excellent in military affairs,* Virg. Quod majus eſt, *which is more,* Cic. Major natu, *elder,* Id. Eum tibi majorem in modum commendo, *more earneſtly,* Id. Major morbus, *the falling ſickneſs,* Celſ. Major conſul, *he that had the* faſces, or *he that was firſt declared,* Feſt. Prætor major, *the city prætor,* Id. Major hoſtia, *pro* maxima, *Phædr.* 1, 3, 11. ⌘ ‖ *Majores Flamines* appell. patricii generis, minores, plebi, *Feſt.* ¶ Majora viribus audere, *to venture beyond his ſtrength,* Virg.

• ‖ Mājōrātus, ûs. m. *A majorality,* or *majorſhip,* Juſtinian.

• Mājōres, um. pl. m. (1) *Anceſtors, forefathers.* (2) *Noble anceſtors.* (3) ‖ *Founders of a ſect.* ‖ Majores ſunt qui à privato ſunt, & ante hunc in infinitum, *Juſtinian.* (1) Vir avo, patre, majoribuſque ſuis digniſſimus, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 10. (1) Nullis majoribus orti, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 10. (2) Majores meos Ariſtotelem dico & Theophraſtum, *Apul. Apol.* p. 463.

• ‖ Mājūma, æ. f. *Feaſts,* or *ſports at Rome and Oſtia in honour of the godeſs Maia, kept in the month of May; maygames,* Theod. Cod.

• Mājus, i. m. [à majoribus, *ut* Junius à junioribus, *Varr. vel* à Maiâ matre Mercurii] *The month called May.* Menſis erat Majus majorum nomine dictus, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 427.

• Maius, a, um. adj. *Of May.* Maiæ calendæ, nonæ, idus, *Cic.*

• Mājuſcŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [à major] (1) *Somewhat greater,* or *biger.* (2) *Somewhat elder.* (1) Folia majuſcula ſunt quàm hederæ, *Plin.* 26, 6. Thaïs quàm ego ſum majuſcula eſt, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 21.

Māla, æ. f. [contractè *ex* maxillâ, ut ala ab axillâ, *Cic.* teſt. *Orat.* c. 45.] (1) *The ball of the cheek, the cheek.* (2) *The jaw,* or *cheek, bone.* (1) Malas priſci genas vocabant; pudoris hæc ſedes, *Plin.* 11, 37. Malas fuſcante lanugine, *Lucan.* 10, 135. (2) Horribilis mala leonis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 24. ¶ Mandere malis, *to eat,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 58. *ex poëtâ.*

• Mălăbathrum, *rectiùs* malobathrum, thri. n. *Plin.* petalion, *Plaut.* (1) *A kind of leaf,* or *Indian ſpikenard,* (2) *of which a ſweet ointment is made;* vid. Malobathrum. (1) Plin. 13, 26. (2) Coronatus nitentes Malabathro Syrio capillos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 8.

• Mălăche, es. f. [à μαλάχη, malva, *qu.* μαλακὴ, *i. e.* mollis] *ſcrib. &* moloche. *A kind of mallows.* Malache proſequitur, quæ vertice ſolem, *Col.* 10, 247.

• Mălăchītes, *vel* Mŏlŏchītes. m. [à colore malvæ] *A ſtone of a dark green colour,* Plin. 37, 9.

Mălachra, æ. f. *al.* maldacon. *A tree in Bactria of the bigneſs of an olive-tree, whereof cometh the gum called* bdellium, *Plin.* 12, 9.

• Mălăcia, æ. f. [*i. e.* maris tranquillitas, à μαλακεία, Gr. mollities] (1) *A calm, when the ſea is quiet and ſtill, without the leaſt breath of wind; calmneſs, quietneſs, ſtillneſs.* (2) *The longing of women with child; the greenſickneſs,* when young women eat chalk, aſhes, &c. (3) ‖ Alſo *tawdryneſs,* or *the affecting a gayiſh habit.* (1) = Tanta ſubitò malacia ac tranquillitas extitit, ut ſe loco movere non poſſent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 15. (2) Plin. 23, 6. (3) *Non.* fort. ex uſu Græc. ¶ Stomachi malacia, *Plin.* 28, 7. *i. e.* languor & imbecilitas, *a queaſyneſs,* or *ſqueamiſhneſs of ſtomach.*

• Mălăciſſo, āre. act. [à μαλακίζω, Gr. mollio] *To ſoften, to ſtroke; to make ſoft and gentle.* Malaciſſandus es, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 31. *Conf. Sen. Ep.* 66.

Mălăcus, a, um. adj. [à μαλακὸς, Gr. mollis] (1) *Soft.* (2) *Supple, plyant, flexible.* (3) *Eaſey, voluptuous.* (1) Pro loricâ malacum ſumam pallium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 38. (2) Ad ſaltandum non cinædus malacus æquè eſt atque ego, *Id. Mil.* 3, 1, 74. (3) Noſtra agetur ætas in malacum modum, *Id. Bacch.* 2, 3, 121.

• Mălagma, ătis. n. *Celſ.* & *Col.* ‖ *&* æ. f. *Veg.* [μάλαγμα, Gr. quod à μαλάττω, mollio] *An emollient poultice, wherewith impoſthumes are ſoftened and ripened,* Celſ. 3, 21. Col. 5, 17. Quomodo differunt malagmata ab emplaſtris & paſtilis, *vid. Celſ.* 5, 17.

• † Mălaxo, āre. act. [à μαλάσσω, fut. μαλάξω, *i. e.* mollio] *To ſoften, to ſupple,* Laber. *ap.* Gell. 7, 17.

Mălè. adv. [à malus] (1) *Illy, wickedly.* (2) *Hurtfully.* (3) *Unhappyly, unfortunately.* (4) *Amiſs, not rightly.* (5) *Greatly, much.* (6) *Scarcely, not at all.* (1) Malè ſuadendo & luſtris lacerant homines, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 22. (2) Malè animatus erga principem exercitus, *Suet. Vitell.* 7. (3) Ubi ſuos labores malè cecidiſſe viderunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 15. (4) ⌘ Bene vertere & deſcribere malè, *Ter. prol. Eun.* (5) Malè metuo ne morbus aggraveſcat, *Id. Hec.* 3, 2. (6) Curvis malè temperat unda carinis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 360. ¶ Malè eſt mihi, *it is very ill with me,* Catull. 14, 10. Vobis malè ſit, *a miſchief take you,* Id. 3, 13. Malè vertat tibi, *much harm may it do you,* Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 36. Malè precari alicui, *to curſe one,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 1. 11. Malè narras, *you tell me ill news,* Id. Hæc res me malè habet, *it troubleth me,* Ter. Malè animo eſt, malè maceror, *It grieveth my heart,* Id. Malè cogitare de aliquo, *to deſign him ill,* Cæl. *ad* Cic. mereri, *to deſerve ill of one,* Cic. accipi, multari, *to be uſed ill,* Id. Malè factum eſt animo, *he is in a ſwoon,* Lucr. § *Ill,* or *amiſs.* Malè credere alicui, *to truſt one that is not to be truſted,* Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 76. docere, *to teach amiſs,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 40. Malè feriati, *keeping holyday at an unfit time,* Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14. Malè nati verſus, *unhappyly made,* Id. Ep. 2, 1, 233. Malè audire, *to be ill ſpoken of,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 12. Malè olere, *to ſtink,* Plin. ☞ *Sum. negativè cum adj. ſignificante rem bonam,* malè fidus, malè gratus, *unfaithfull, ungratefull,* Ov. Malè pinguis, *barren,* Virg. Geor. 1, 105. Malè ſanus, *mad,* Cic. Malè ſobrius, *drunk,* Ov. Faſt. 6, 785. Malè conciliatus, *dear bought,* Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2. Domus empta malè, *dearly hired,* Cic. Malè emere, *Id.* ¶ Malè audire, *to have a bad name,* Id. Malè animatus erga aliquem, *diſaffected to, bearing ill will to,* Suet.

Mălĕdīcè. adv. *Railingly, reproachfully, abuſively.* = Cùm de abſentibus maledicè contumelioſéque dicitur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 37.

‖ Mălĕdīcentia, æ. f. *Slanderous and reproachfull ſpeech, detraction, ill report,* Gell. 3, 3. ⸸ Contumelia, procacitas, *Cic.*

Mălĕdīcentior, comp. iſsĭmus, ſup. [à maledicus] *More and moſt given to report ſlanderouſly, ſlanderous, backbiteing, detracting.* Hominem maledicentiorem quàm te, novi neminem, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 31. Maledicentiſſimâ civitate omne crimen effugit, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 3.

Mălĕdīco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To rail at,* or *call names.* ¶ Maledicere alicui, *to revile one,* Phædr. Maledicere liberiùs, *to be freer of ill language.* § Verbo maledicere alicui, *Plaut.* ⌘ Aliud eſt maledicere, aliud accuſare, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 3.

Mălĕdīcor, i. paſſ. *To be railed at.* Pronunciavit, non oportere maledici ſenatoribus, *Suet. Veſpaſ.* 9.

Mălĕdictio, ōnis. f. *Slander, railing, backbiteing.* Maledictio nihil habet propoſiti præter contumeliam, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 3.

Mălĕdictum, i. n. *A railing accuſation; abuſive,* or *foul, language; opprobrious words.* = Vexare aliquem probris & maledictis, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 20. ⌘ Nihil loci eſt maledicto, quòd laus omnia occupavit, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 5.

‖ Mălĕdictus, a, um. part. *Curſed,* or *banned,* Spartian. *ad Eccleſ. pertinet.* ⸸ Devotus, execratus, *Vett.*

Mălĕdīcus, a, um. adj. *Foulmouthed, backbiteing, reproachfull, ſlandering, reviling.* ¶ Maledicus convitiator, *a ſlanderous, railing, fellow,* Cic. *pro* Mur. 6. § Maledicus in omnes, *one that abuſeth all people,* Quint.

Mălĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. *To do an ill,* or *ſhrewd, turn; to wrong, to abuſe, to annoy.* Neque tu verbis unquam ſolves, quod mihi re malefeceris, *your words ſhall never make amends for your deeds,* Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 10.

† Mălĕfactor, ōris. m. *He that doth evil.* Malefactorem omitti ſatiùs quàm relinqui beneficum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 2, 11. ☞ *Sed cùm nemo puri ſermonis amator ab illo uſus fuerit, præſtat cum* Cic. *dicere* maleficus, quod ἀναλόγως reſpondet τῷ Plautino *beneficus.*

Mălĕfactum, i. n. *An ill deed, a ſhrewd turn, a diſcourteſy.* ⌘ Beneficia malè locata malefacta arbitror, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Offic.* 2, 18.

Mălĕfīcè. adv. *Miſchievouſly, maliciouſly,* Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7, 113.

Mălĕfīcentia, æ. f. *Miſchievouſneſs,* Plin. 9, 9.

Mălĕfīcentiſsĭmus, a, um. adj. *Moſt wicked and miſchievous.* Solos ex omnibus Neronis emiſſariis nec maleficentiſſimos incolumes præſtitit, *Suet. Galb. Vid.* Maleficus.

Mălĕfīciōsè. adv. *Miſchievouſly;* al. rect. leg. *malicioſè* ap. *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 7.

Mălĕfīcium, i. n. (1) *Any wicked action.* (2) *Any act of hoſtility.* (3) *Witchcraft,* or *enchantment.* (1) Admittere, committere maleficium, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 22. ⌘ Injuria, ſcelus, *Idem.* (2) In foro & porticibus ſine maleficio conſedit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 20. Sine maleficio iter facere, *Id. B. G.* 1, 7. (3) Tac. Ann. 2, 69, 3.

Mălĕfīcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Impious, miſchievous, villainous.* (2) *Ill diſpoſed, envyous, malign.* (3) ‖ Subſt. *A wiſard, a ſorcerer,* or *ſorcereſs; an enchanter.* (1) Hominum maleficorum ſcelera herúmque cuſtodiæ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 53.

55. (2) ⌘ Hic tantus vir, ut naturam fautricem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, ſic maleficam nactus eſt in corpore, *Nep. Ageſ.* 8. (3) *Cod. Tit.* 18. Leg. 9.

Mălĕfīdus, a, um. adj. *Not to be ſafely truſted.* ¶ Caput malefidum, *a faithleſs wretch*, Ov. *in* Ibin. 85. ⌘ Statio malefida carinis, *an unſafe harbour*, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 23.

Mălĕſuādus, a, um. adj. *Perſuadeing to do amiſs.* Maleſuada vitii lena, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 56. *ubi* Grut. *leg.* vitilena *al.* vulg. lena. ¶ Maleſuada fames, *that tempteth to it*, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 276.

Mălĕvŏlens, tis, iſsĭmus, ſup. *Illnatured, of an envyous temper,* or *illhumoured.* = Eſt miſerorum ut malevolentes ſint, atque invideant bonis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 51. Malevolentiſſimæ obtrectationes, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. ⌘ Salutem mittunt benevolentibus, malam rem malevolentibus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 3, 48.

Mălĕvŏlentia, æ. f. *Illwill, ſpite,* or *malice.* Malevolentiâ & obtrectatione liberatus, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 1, 15. Malevolentia eſt voluptas ex malo alterius ſine emolumento ſuo, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 9.

Mălĕvŏlus, a, um. adj. *Bearing illwill,* or *oweing a grudge*; *malicious, ſpitefull, envyous.* Malevolis ſermonibus credere, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10.

• Mālĭcŏrium, i. n. [*ex* malum, & corium] *The rind,* or *outward coat, of a pomegranate,* Plin. 23, 6.

• ⚜ Mālĭfĕrus, a, um. adj. [*ex* malum, & fero] *Produceing apple-trees.* Maliferæ mœnia Abellæ, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 740.

Mălĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Maleficent,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 61.

‖ Mălignans, tis. part. *Maligning, a malignant,* Bibl. ⸸ Malevolus.

Mălignè. adv. iùs. comp. (1) *Envyouſly, ſpitefully, maliciouſly.* (2) *Spareingly,* or *niggardly*; *little.* (1) Neque enim benefacta malignè Detrectare meum eſt, *Ov. Met.* 13, 270. Rex ſuſpicabatur maligniùs habitum eſſe ſermonem, *Curt.* 8, 1, 29. (2) Malignè virens, *Plin.* 34, 11. Malignè omnia præbentes, *Liv.* 39, 9. ¶ Malignè reſpondet fidelia, *the jar doth not ring well,* Perſ. 3, 21.

Mălignĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Malignity, illwill, illnature.* (2) *Envy.* (3) *Spareingneſs,* or *niggardlyneſs.* (1) Hic dies malignitate oneravit omnes mortales mihi, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 5. (2) Obtrectat malignitas, *Phædr.* 5. *prol.* 15. (3) Malignita. conferendi ex privato, *Liv.* 2, 42.

‖ Măligno, āre. act. *To make worſe, to enrage, to exaſperate,* Amm.

‖ Mălignor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To be malicious, wicked, and ſpitefull,* Hier.

Mălignus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*à* malus, *ut* benignus *ab* ant. benus] (1) *Envyous, malicious, ſpitefull.* (2) *Peeviſh, moroſe, ſour.* (3) *Little, ſmall, not plentyfull.* (1) Malignum vulgùs, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 39. Nec conchos metues maligniorum, *Mart.* 4, 87, 7. = Maligniſſima capita & optimo cuique inimiciſſima, *Sen.* de *vit. beat.* 18. (2) *Vid. Buchn.* ad *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 12. n. 394. (3) ⌘ Tepet igne maligno Hîc focus, ingenti lumine lucet ibi, *Mart.* 10, 96, 7. Oculi maligni, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 654. ¶ Maligna ſuſpicio, *reſerved and ſly,* Phædr. 3, 10, 36. Mens maligna, *not communicative,* Catull. 66, 37. ⚜ Aditus maligni, *narrow paſſages to a place,* Virg. *Æn.* 11, 525. Terra eſt malignior cæteris, *doth not produce the reſt ſo plentifully,* Plin.

† Mălĭlŏquax, ācis. c. g. 3. adj. *A ſlanderer,* Publ. Sym. ⸸ Maledicus.

Malina, æ. f. inundatio maris major, *ut* Liduna, *vel* Leduna, minor. vocab. Saxonic. *Bedæ.* [*ab* Hebr. מלא, *male,* plenus] *The ſpring-tide of the ſea, as* Leduna *is the neptide.*

• Mālīnus, a, um. adj. *Of an appletree.* Lignum malinum, *Col.* 2, 7. *ubi tamen al. leg.* malign. Pruna malina, *Plin.* 15, 13.

‖ Mălĭtas, ātis. f. (ſicut bonitas) *Evilneſs,* Ulp.

Mălĭtia, æ. f. [*ex* mala] (1) *Perverſeneſs, the doing miſchief deſignedly.* (2) *Fraud and craft.* (3) Alſo *vice, wickedneſs.* (1) Malitia præmiis exercetur, *Sall. Orat.* 2. de *R. P. ordin.* (2) ⌘ Malitia certi cujuſdam vitii nomen eſt, vitioſitas omnium, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 15. Malitia eſt verſuta & fallax nocendi ratio, *Id. N. D.* 3, 30. ⌘ Prudentiam malitia imitatur, *Id. Part. Orat.* 23. = Inſidiis & malitiâ laudem eſt adeptus, *Id.* (3) † Quicquid facimus aut malitiæ aut virtutis gerimus imperio, *Sen. Ep.* 106. & ſæpe alibi. ¶ Malitia cœli, *the hardneſs of the weather,* Plin. ſoli, *the ill temper of the ground,* Varr. ☞ *Sed qui mallent cum* Cic. *loqui, ſe ab hoc uſu abſtinebunt, vid.* Tuſc. 4, 15.

Mălĭtiōſè. adv. iùs. comp. (1) *With a malicious and miſchievous deſign, ſpitefully.* (2) *Deceitfully, wileyly, knaveiſhly.* (1) ⌘ Nihil malitioſè, quanquam ſceleſtè agere, *Cic. Attic.* 133, 13. = Ut mihi malitioſè neque conſultò feciſſe videatur, *Id.* (2) = Quicquam agi doloſè aut malitioſè poteſt? *Id. Offic.* 3, 13. Si rem mandatam malitioſiùs geſſiſſet, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 38.

Mălĭtiōſus, a, um. adj. *Cunning, crafty, knaveiſh.* ⌘ Hoc non eſt aperti, non ſimplicis, non ingenui, non juſti, non viri boni, verſuti potiùs, obſcuri, aſtuti, fallacis, malitioſi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 15. ¶ Malitioſa interpretatio juris, *a wreſted and crafty expoſition of the law,* Id. Offic. 1, 30. Malitioſæ blanditiæ officiorum, *Id.*

Malleātor, ōris. m. [quod *à* verbo malleo, as] (1) *Working with a hammer,* or *beetle.* ¶ Balucis malleator Hiſpanæ, *a beater of ſand gold.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a minter,* or *coiner of money.* (1) Sic *Salm.* legendum videtur ap. *Mart.* 12, 57. *vulg. lect.* Paludis malleator Hiſpanæ, *a beater of Spaniſh hemp.* (2) Inſcript. vett.

Malleatus, a, um. part. [qu. *à* malleo, as] *Hammered*; *wrought,* or *beaten, with a hammer,* or *beetle.* ⌘ Ex crudo, id eſt, non malleato ſparto, *Col.* 12, 19, 4.

Malleŏlāris, e. adj. *Belonging to tender ſhoots,* or *branches.* ¶ Malleolaris virga, *a twig,* or *young branch, fit for planting,* Col. *de* Arb. c. 3.

Malleŏlus, i. m. [dim. mallei] (1) ‖ *A little hammer,* or *mallet.* (2) *The ſmall branches,* or *ſhoots, of a vine, fit for planting.* (3) *Bundles of hemp,* or *Spaniſh broom, beſmeared with pitch and other combuſtible matter.* (4) ‖ *The ankle,* or *ankle-bones.* (1) Col. *teſt.* Litt. (2) Cic. *de* Senect. 15. (3) Domus plena malleolorum ad urbis incendia comparatorum, *Id.* pro *Mil.* (4) Malleoli, τὰ σφυρὰ, *Gorrh.*

MALLEUS, i. m. (1) *A mallet, a hammer, a maul,* or *mall.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a diſeaſe in cattle.* (1) Navis ſæpe excuſſa malleo, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 52. (2) *Veget.*

‖ Mallŭviæ, ārum. f. pl. [*qu.* manuluviæ, *ut* pelluviæ, in quo pedes] *A baſon wherein to waſh the hands,* Feſt.

Mālo, vis, vult. plur. mālŭmus, māvultis, mālunt. præt. malui, infin. malle, [contract. *à* mavolo, quo uſi ſunt *Plaut.* & *Ter.* quod *ex* magis & volo, *Cic.*] *I had rather, I could rather wiſh.* ¶ Quanquam illi omnia malo, quàm mihi, *Cic.* § Mallem eduxiſſet, *Id.* § Mallem ut ores, *Id.* § Viginti nummis non ego malo famem, *Mart.* § Maluit fieri, *Cic.*

• † Mālŏbathrārius, i. m. qui malobathrum vendit, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 37. *al. leg.* murrebathrarii, *al.* myrbathrarii, qui μύρῳ βρέχουσι, unguento capillitium ungunt, *M.*

• Mālŏbathrum, i. n. [μαλόβαθρον, Gr.] Folium Indicum quod hodie *tamalabatra* Indi vocant. *al.* quod creſcat in regione Indiæ *Malabar* dicta; videtur comp. ex Gr. μῆλον, Dor. μᾶλον, malum, & βάθος, profunditas, *q. d.* in paludibus creſcens, *Hor.* Syrium *vocat,* Od. 2, 7, 8. *An Indian leaf whereof ſpikenard is made*; *the unguent itſelf.* Dat & malobathron Syria arborem folio convoluto, arido colore, ex quo exprimitur oleum ad unguenta, *Plin.* 13, 26. *Vid.* Malabathrum.

Mălŏpe, es. f. *The greateſt kind of mallows, reckoned among planted,* or *ſet, herbs,* Plin. 20, 21.

• Maltha, æ. f. [μάλθα ſive μάλθη, Gr. *i. e.* κηρὸς μεμαλαγμένος, cera mollita, *Heſ.* pix cum cerâ miſta, *Feſt.* πισσόκηρος, *Gloſſ.* cera, quâ illinerentur judicum tabellæ, *Poll.*] *A combuſtible maſs of unſlacked lime, wine, fat, and oil, which being ſet on fire burneth vehemently,* Plin. 36, 24. ‖ *Softened wax, to draw upon writeing tables,* Pollux. *A kind of terrace made of quick lime and hogs greaſe,* Plin. Alſo *liquid brimſtone,* Id.

• ‖ Malthīnus, i. m. Malthinus tunicis demiſſis ambulat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 24. *Turneb.* interpr. mollis & effeminatus. ☞ *Sed videtur eſſe nomen fictum.*

• Maltho. āre. act. *i. e.* malthâ ſolidare, conglutinare. *To dreſs with lime,* or *mortar*; *to glue,* or *ſolder.* Quod malthatur oleo perfricatur antè, *Plin.* 36, 24. *Vid.* Maltha.

• Malva, æ. f. [*à* μαλάχη ſive μάλη, Gr. *Heſych.*] *The herb mallows,* Beta, & malva, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. ¶ Leves malvæ, *purgeing, cathartick,* Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16. ſalubres, *Id. Epod.* 2, 58. virides, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 697.

• Malvāceus, a, um. adj. *Like,* or *pertaining to, mallows*; *made of mallows.* Caulis malvaceus, *Plin.* 21, 4.

• † Malvāceus, i. m. dim. [*à* malva] *A little mallow,* Soſip. *ex* Varr.

† Mălugĕniātus, i. m. κακοδαίμων ἄνθρωπος. *Unlucky,* or *unfortunate*; *born under an unlucky planet,* Scal. *ex* Vett.

• MĀLUM, i. n. [*à* μᾶλον, Dor. *pro* μῆλον] *An apple.* ¶ Malum aureum, *an apple of a golden colour,* ſome think *a citron, orange,* or *quince.* Malum granatum, *Col.* 12, 41. Punicum, *Plin.* 26, 8. *a pomegranate.* Malum terræ, *an herb called birthwort,* Plin. 25, 8. Malum cotoneum, *the quince,* Id. 15, 11. Malum Medicum, Aſſyrium, citreum, *a lemon,* or *pome-citron*; Perſicum, *Id. a peach*; Epiroticum, *an aprico',* Id. ‖ Caninum, *the apple of the mandrake.*

Mălum, i. n. ſubſt. *ex* adj. (1) *Vice, ſin, wickedneſs.* (2) *Puniſhment.* (3) *A miſchief, an ill turn.* (4) *An evil,* as pain, ſickneſs, love, &c. (5) *Misfortune, difficulty, danger.* (1) Veterum malorum ſupplicia expendunt, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 740. (2) Peperit miſero garrula lingua malum, *Tibull.* 4, 13, 20. (3) Quid facias illi, qui dederit damnum, aut malum? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 116. (4) Malum latè ſolet immedicabile cancer Serpere, *Ov. Met.* 2, 825. Arte Apollineâ levare malum, *Id. Triſt.* 3, 3, 10. Jucundum malum, *Id. Remed. Am.* 137. *amorem vocat.* (5) Tu ne cede malis, ſed contrà audentior ito, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 95. ¶ Malum naſcens, *a growing evil,* Cic. Philipp. 5, 11. Majus malum, *a greater calamity,* Phædr. 1, 2, 31.

Mălùm. adv. *Illy, omiſs.* Ne gallina malùm reſponſet dura palato, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 18.

Mălum! interj. *With a miſchief, with a pox!* Quæ, malum! iſta fuit ratio? *Cic. Philipp.* 20, 9.

• Mālus, i. f. arbor, [*ex* μηλέα, Dor. μαλέα, ejus fructus malum] *An appletree,* Virg. Geor. 2, 70.

• Mālus, i. m. [quòd ex trunco mali, *i. e.* arboris, fiat per Synec. ſpecies] *A maſt of a ſhip.* Alii malos ſcandunt, alii per foros curſant, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 6.

MĂLUS, a, um. adj. pejor, comp. peſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Evil, ſinfull.* (2) *Ill meaning,* or *deſigning.* (3) *Unjuſt, fraudulent.* (4) *Silly, fooliſh.* (5) *Poiſonous.* (6) *Bewitching, illbodeing.* (7) *Magical.* (8) *Miſchievous, hurtfull.* (9) *Cowardly, weak*; as the Greeks uſe κακὸς. (10) *Ugly, deformed.* (1) Via læva malorum Exercet pœnas, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 542. (2) O hominem malum! ut diſſimulat! *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 77. (3) ¶ ⌘ Hîc inerunt viginti minæ bonæ malâ operâ partæ, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 2, 144. *by tricking,* or *cheating.* (4) Stultorum incurata malus pudor ulcera celat, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 16, 24. (3) Coluber mala gramina paſtus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 471. (6) Ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 28.

28. malus ales, *Hor.* (7) Sola tenere malas Medeæ dicitur herbas, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 53. (8) Quid juvat modò nata malâ vellere poma manu? *Tib.* 3, 5, 19. Malâ vites incidere falce novellas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 11. (9) Terra malos homines nunc educat atque puſillos, *Juv.* 15, 70. (10) Formâ malâ mulier, *Plaut.* ¶ Mala mens, *madneſs*, Catull. 16, 14. Haud malum huic eſt pondus pugno, *this is a good weighty fiſt*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 156. § Malam rem, *pro* malum, *a miſchief*, Ter.

† Mamers, rtis. m. Linguâ Oſcâ, Mars, dict. *Feſt.* per redupl. *Scal.*

• Mămilla, æ. f. dim. [*à* mamma] (1) *A little teat*, or *breaſt*. (2) *A dug*. *Mamilla* omnis eminentia uberis; *papilla* breve illud, unde lac trahitur, *Serv.* (1) Juv. 13, 163. (2) Varr. R. R. 2, 3.

Mămilliāna, *ſc.* ficus. [*à* mamillæ ſimilitudine] *A kind of fig like a pap*, or *breaſt*, Plin. 15, 18.

• Mămillāre, ris. n. [*à* mamillæ] *A breaſt-cloth, a ſtomacher*, Mart. 14, 66. in lemmate.

• Mamma, æ. f. [*μάμμαν ἡ μήτηρ τῶν γονέων ἢ ὑποκόρισμα μητρὸς*, *Heſ.* ex voce infantium *μάμμα, μάμμαν, μαζὸς, τίτθη, θηλὴ.*] (1) *A breaſt; the pap* of woman, *or* man. (2) *Dugs of cattle.* (3) *A child's word calling mother, mamm.* (4) *A grandam*, or *grannam*; *à μάμμαν*, avia, quòd ab אם mater. (5) *The bump of trees, out of which the branches ſprout.* (1) Puer mammam appetans, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 41. Primam mammam dare, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 17. (2) Preſſis manabunt flumina mammis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 310. (3) Iratus mammæ lallare recuſas, *Perſ.* 3, 18. (4) Mart. 1, 101. (5) Plin. 17, 26.

• † Mammeātus, a, um. adj. *Haveing teats*, or *dugs*; or *haveing great dugs*, or *breaſts*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 181.

• ‖ Mammo, āre. act. *To give a young one the dug*, Aug. ‡ Dare mammam infanti, *Ter.*

‖ Mammona, *vel* Mamona, æ. f. m. *vel* n. & ſæpe, indecl. *Riches, mammon*, Bibb.

• Mammōſus, a, um. adj. *Haveing great breaſts, dugs*, or *paps*, Mart. 14, 149. Canes mammoſæ, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9, 33, 4. ¶ Mammoſa pyra, *a ſort of pears*, Plin. 15, 15. Mammoſum thus, *female frankincenſe*, Id. 12, 14.

• ‖ Mammothreptus, i. m. [*μαμμόθρεπτος*, Gr. *ex μάμμαν*, nutrix, *vel* avia, & *θρεπτὸς*, nutritus] *A child ſucking long*, or *a child wantonly brought up*, Aug. *A cockney, a milkſop*, Eraſmo interprete.

• Mammŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little dug*, or *teat*. Urinæ iter mammulæ ſimile, *Celſ.* 7, 26. Mammulæ penſiles, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3.

† Mamphŭla, æ. f. *A kind of bread in Syria*, Lucil. *ap.* Feſt.

‖ Mamphur, ŭris. n. *A round piece of timber, which turners uſe in working with the wheel*, Feſt.

Mānābĭlis, le. adj. *Apt to pierce*, or *flow*. Manabile frigus, *Lucr.* 1, 535. Plagæ manabilis inſtar, *Id.* 6, 805.

• Manacus, i. m. *Vitruv.* 9, 8. *al. ſcrib.* manachus, monachus *corruptè*, Turneb. *leg.* menæus, *i. e. μηνιαῖος*. *The orb of the moon, a month*, whence by adding the Arabick article *al*, we have the word *almanack*, Scal. *Vid. Dalechamp.* ad *Plin.* 2, 9.

‖ Mănāle, is. n. Urceolum aquæ manale vocamus, quòd eo aqua in trullam effundatur, id. quod *aquiminale*, non à manando, ſed à manibus dict. *An ewer to put water on one's hands*, Scal.

‖ Mānālis, e. adj. [vel *à* manibus, *i. e.* diis inferis] *That which belongeth to the ghoſts*, or *gods below*, Non. *ex* Varr. [vel *à* manando, *i. e.* fluendo] *That out of which water always floweth.* ‖ *Manalem lapidem* putabant eſſe oſtium Orci, per quod animæ inferorum ad ſuperos *manarent*, qui dicuntur *manes*, Feſt. *the door of Hell, by which the ſouls were thought to aſcend to this world.* Manale ſacrum erat deorum *manium*. ¶ Manalis fons, *a fountain never dry*, Feſt. Manalis lapis, *a ſtone out of which runeth a fountain*, or *ſpring*; or *whereout water guſheth*, Id. § Manales petræ, *h. e.* quas antiqui ſolebant in modum cylindrorum per limites trahere, pro pluviæ commutandæ inopiâ.

Mānans, tis. part. *βρύων*. *Flowing, guſhing out; runing*, or *trickleing, down*. Manante toto lacrymis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 10, 55. Arbores ſucco picem reſinamque manante, *Plin.* 14, 10. ¶ Manantia ulcera, *ſpreading ſores*, Plin. 22, 25.

Manceps, cĭpis, c. g. dict. *qu.* manuceps, quòd manu capiat. (1) *A farmer of any part of the publick revenue.* (2) *An undertaker of any publick work, that giveth ſecurity for its performance.* (3) *He that buyeth the goods of one preſcribed.* (4) *A proprietor who ſelleth a thing upon warrantry.* (5) By a metaphor thoſe are called *mancipes*, that undertake to engage men to applaud an oratour. (6) ‖ *A poſtmaſter.* (1) Mancipes à civitatibus pro frumento pecunias exegerunt, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 10. (2) Tac. Ann. 3, 31. (3) Hominis ſtudioſiſſimi nobilitatis manceps fit Chryſogonus, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 8. (4) Ego mancipem te nihil moror, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 29. (5) Plin. Epiſt. 38. (6) *Cod.* ¶ Manceps operarum, *one that hireth labourers under him, to get by their work*, Suet. Veſp. 1. Manceps ſutrinæ, *a maſter of the ſhop who buyeth by wholeſale and ſelleth by retail*, or *becauſe of his hireing ſervants to work under him*, Plin. 33, 4.

Mancĭpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The parting with a thing and giveing it up to another, a manner of ſale before witneſſes, by ſeiſin and delivery.* ☞ *Scrib.* & mancupatio, *Plin.* 9, 35. *ubi leg.* Harduin. *ex MS.* *Vid.* Mancipium.

Mancĭpātus, a, um. part. [*à* mancipor] *Sold*, or *given up to the power of another; engaged, enthralled, enſlaved.* Venditus atque mancipatus tribunatus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 21. ¶ Senectus nemini mancipata, *free, at no body's command*, Id. *de* Sen. 11.

Mancĭpātus, ûs. m. verb. *A ſelling*, or *ſale, of a thing upon warrantry; a ſolemn parting with a thing before witneſſes*, Plin. 9, 35.

Mancĭpî, *vel* Mancŭpî [per Apoc. *ex* gen. mancipii] ¶ Mancipî res, *wherein a man hath the property and full poſſeſſion*, Cic. *pro* Mur. Mancupî emptio, *a buying of a thing upon bargain and ſale*, Plin. 32, 3.

Mancĭpium, i. n. [*qu.* manucapium, quòd ab hoſtibus manu caperetur, *Varr.* vel à manceps mancipium; *ut* principlum *à* princeps] (1) *Property*, or *right, of perpetual poſſeſſion*; as of free land, ſervants, &c. (2) Meton. *The thing*, or *perſon, made over and bought; a ſlave*, or *dependent, on a great man.* ¶ Mancipio dare, *to warrant the title*, &c. *Sen. Ep.* 73. accipere, *to have a conveyance of an eſtate made to him*, Varr. Sui mancipii eſſe, *to be at his own diſpoſeal*, Brut. *ad* Cic. Epiſt. 16. § Lex mancipii, *the conditions in the makeing over any thing*, Cic. In mancipio, *in the act of conveying*, Id. (1) Fundum mancipio alicui dare, *Cic.* domus, *Id.* (1) Davus amicum Mancipium domino & frugi, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 2. ⌘ Vita mancipio nulli datur omnibus uſu, *Lucr.* 3, 985. Nî ſciret mancipia nobilium tribunos plebis legem impedituros, *Liv.* 10, 37. ⌘ Fructus eſt tuus, mancipium illius, *Cic.*

Mancĭpo, āre. act. [*à* manceps, *i. e.* in mancipium, *h. e.* dominum alterius trado, vendo, obligo, *vel* quovis modo alieno] *To give up his right and title to a thing to another, to give away, ſell, alienate, or make over to another.* § Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Syllano mancipavit, *Cic.* ¶ Quædam mancipat uſus, *long poſſeſſion giveth a title to ſome things*, Hor. Epiſt. 2, 2, 159. Mancipare alienos, *to warrant the title to ſlaves in ſale, where one hath none*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 10. Mancipare prædia, *to ſell farms*, Quint. 6, 3.

Mancĭpor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſold*, or *made over*. Tiberius mancipari ſingulos actori publico jubet, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 30, 5.

† Mancŭpium, i. n. *Varr. id. quod* mancipium [*à* manceps] *quod vid.*

Mancus, a, um. adj. *qu.* manicus. [*à* manu] prop. manu debilis. Mancus, manu ancus, vel manu caſſus, *Iſid.* Ancus, mancus, *κυλλὸς, λορδὸς*, *Gl.* Ancus ab *ἀγκὼν*, *à* vitio cubiti. Deinde mutilus quovis membro, *κυλλὸς, πηρός.* Qui imbecillitate dextræ validiùs ſiniſtrâ utuntur, non *ſcævæ*, ſed *manci* dicuntur, *Ulp.* (1) *Maimed, lame, defective in any limb*, or *member*. (2) Met. *Weak, wanting power.* (3) *Imperfect, inconſummate.* (1) = Scævola mancus ac membris omnibus captus, ac debilis, *Cic.* pro *C. Rab.* 7. (2) = Manca ac debilis prætura, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 9. (3) Mancam fore putaverunt ſine aliquâ acceſſione virtutem, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 9.

Mandandus, a, um. part. *To be commanded, committed*, &c. *Liv.* 22, 35. & 24, 7. Opus mandandum memoriæ, *Paterc.* 2, 112.

Mandans, tis. part. *Commanding, committing, puſhing on*, &c. Utere mandantis ſimplicitate viri, *Ov. Epiſt.* 16, 314. ¶ Rem mandans lapidi maximo, *truſting a blockhead with it*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 47. Mandante fame, *Lucan.* 10, 158.

Mandātor, ōris. m. (1) ‖ *One who committeth a thing to another's charge.* (2) *One who ſuborneth an informer*; alſo *a kind of ſurety*. (1) Tert. (2) Inter adverſa temporum & dilatores, mandatoreſque erant, *Suet. Tit.* 8. ubi *vid. Torrent.*

Mandātrix, īcis. f. *A female commander.* Hanc *animam* altâ capitis fundavit in arce Mandatricem operum, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 235.

Mandātum, i. n. *A commiſſion, command*, or *charge*. Veniunt cum mandatis, veniunt cum teſtimoniis publicis, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 64. ¶ § Mandata dare alicui ad aliquem, *to charge one with a meſſage to another*, Id. Fam. 3, 1. de magnis rebus, *to give one orders about great affairs*, Id. Alicui mandata depoſcere, *to wait on one, to know his pleaſure*, Id. Att. 5, 2. In mandatis alicui aliquid dare, *to give him orders*, Cæſ. Libera mandata, *a commiſſion at large, the power of a plenipotentiary*, Liv.

Mandātūrus, a, um. part. *About to command*, Liv. 31, 11.

Mandātus, a, um. part. *Commanded.* ¶ Res mandata, *a truſt*, Cic. Judicium mandata, *a tryal about a breach of truſt*, Id. Mandata imperia alicujus, *office committed to one*, Id. ‡ Mandata æternæ ſaluti, *to put into a ſtate of continuance*, Lucr. 6, 601.

† Mandātus, ûs. m. verb. *A bidding, a charge*, or *command*. Mandatu prætoris, *Suet. Cæſ.* 7. ‡ Mancatum.

Mandendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten*, Celſ. 4, 3.

Mandens, tis. part. *Eating*. Pamphagi omnia mandentes, *Plin.* 6, 35. Mandentem dapes videre, *Ov. Met.* 14, 211. Ne mandentis dentes irritet, *Celſ.* 6, 9. *Conf. Sil.* 1, 424. & 6, 52.

‖ Mandĭbŭla, æ. f. [*à* mando, is] *The jaw*, or *mandible*; wherein the teeth are ſet. Cibaria confecta mandibulis, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 4. ‡ Maxilla.

‖ Mandĭbŭlum, i. n. *id. quod* mandibula, *the jawbone*, Gloſſ.

Mando, āre. act. *quaſi* manu do. (1) *To committ a thing to one's charge.* (2) *To give one orders, to bid.* (3) *To committ to one's charge*, or *care*. (4) *To ſend away.* (1) = Bona noſtra hæc tibi committo, & tuæ mando fidei, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 62. (2) § Accerſi illum mandavi, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 3, 65. § Mihi mandavit ut emeretur, *Id.* (3) § Huic mandes, ſi quid rectè curatum velis, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 19. (4) = Quàm incredibile eſt eum familiariſſimum ſuum dimittere ab ſe, & mandare in ultimas terras? *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 20. ¶ Mandare honores alicui, *Id. Verr.* 4, 27. magiſtratum, *Id. Verr.* 5, 14. conſulatum, *to put one in office*, Liv. § Mandare ſemina arenæ, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 115. terræ, *Col.* 1, 7. hordea ſulcis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 36. *to committ.* § Mandare aliquid memoriæ, *to committ to one's memory*, Cic. N. D. 1, 4. animis & mentibus, *Id. Catil.* 1, 11. § literis memoriæque, *to put down in writeing, and deliver down to poſterity*, Id. Offic. 2, 2. ſcriptis, monumentis, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 29. § ſalutem alicui, *to preſent his ſervice*, Ov. *ex* Pont. 4, 6, 13. § Mandare aliquem humo, *to bury*, Virg. Æn. 9, 214. § Mandare ſe fugæ, *to run away*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 18. vitam ſuam fugæ, ſolitudinique, *to put himſelf into exile and ſolitude,* Cic. § Mandare malis, *to eat a thing,* Lucr. 2, 637. § tenebris vinculiſque, *to fetter one in a dungeon,* Suet. Fortunæ minaci Mandavit laqueum, *he bid threatening fortune go and be hanged,* Juv. 10, 53.

Mandor, āri. ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be given in charge, to be ordered,* or *commanded.* (2) *To be committed.* (3) *To be exiled,* or *ſent away.* (4) *To be appointed, ordered,* or *made.* (1) = Ita mandatum atque imperatum eſt, *Cic.* (2) Hæc monumentis annalium mandantur, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 48. (3) ¶ Infra mortuos mandatur, *perſecuted beyond the grave,* Id. *pro* Quint. 15. *ſed al. leg.* amandatur. (4) Sacerdotia à populo mandantur, *Id.*

Mando, ĕre, di, ſum. act. (1) *To chew,* or *grind with the teeth.* (2) *To eat.* (3) *To champ.* (1) ⌘ Alia ſugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. ⌘ Terram *elephantibus* ediſſe tabificum eſt, niſi ſæpius mandant, *Plin.* 8, 10. (2) Perdicem mandere ſæpe ſoles, *Mart.* 13, 65. (3) Stat ſonipes & fræna ferox ſpumantia mandit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 135.

Mandor, i. paſſ. *To be chewed.* = Dentibus manditur, extenuatur, & mollitur cibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54.

† Mando, ōnis. m. *A great eater, a devourer,* Lucil. & Varr. *ap.* Non. 1, 58. = Edax.

Mandra, æ. f. (1) *A hovel, lodge,* or *any ſuch like place for any ſort of cattle.* (2) Meton. *A company,* or *team, of horſes, oxen, mules,* or *other beaſts that bear burdens.* (3) *The points,* or *places where the cheſs men ſtand.* (4) ‖ *A monaſtry,* or *convent.* (1) Vix datur longas mulorum vincere mandras, *Mart.* 5, 23. (2) Stantis convicia mandræ, *Juv.* 3, 237. (3) Mart. 7, 71, 9. (4) Eccleſ.

* Mandrăgŏras, æ. f. [μανδραγόρας, Gr.] *An herb called mandrake.* ✠ Semihominis mandragoræ flores, *Col.* 10. ſtatim ab initio.

‖ Mandūcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chewing,* or *eating,* Hieron.

Mandūcātus, a, um. part. *Chewed, eaten.* Pullos columbinos manducato candido farciunt pane, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7.

Mandūco, āre. act. [à mando] *To chew, to eat.* Balneo duas bacceas manducavi, *Suet. Aug.* 76. *al.* baccas.

‖ Mandūco, ōnis. m. *A great eater.* § Manducones, qui & manduci dicti ſunt, & mandones, edaces, *Non.*

Mandūcor, āri. dep. *To eat,* or *chew,* Pomp. Lucil. & Afran. *ap.* Non. Sat ædepol certò ſcio, occiſam ſæpe ſapere plùs multò ſuem cùm manducatur, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 105.

Mandūcum, i. n. [à manduco] *Meat.* A mandendo in Atellanis opſonium vocant manducum, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

Mandūcus, i. m. [à manducando] *A great eater,* Gloſſ. *a bugbear,* or *hobgoblin, dreſſed up in a terrible ſhape, with wide jaws and great teeth granching, ſhown at plays.* Si rectè ſaltem interpretetur *Feſtus* locum *Plautinum.* Quid ſi aliquò ad ludos me pro manduco locem? *Rud.* 2, 6, 51.

* Mānè. adv. [à manum, *i. e.* clarum] *Early in the morning.* ⌘ Manè egredior, veſperì domum revertor, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 15. § Hodie manè, *Cic. Att.* 13, 9. Mane. ſubſt. n. nom. acc. & abl. i. e. *the morning, daylight.* Clarum mane feneſtras Intrat, *Perſ.* 3, 1. Mane totum dormies, *Mart.* 1, 50, 36. ⌘ Noctes vigilabat ad ipſum mane, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 17. ſub obſcuro mane, *Col.* 7, 12. A mane ad portum procedere, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 3, 37.

* Mănēbĭtur, imperſ. *I, thou, he, it, we, ye, they, will tarry,* Cic. Att. 8, 3. Quare nec ſine periculo maneatur, & languore militum & vigiliis periculum augeatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 31.

Mănēdum. imper. [à maneo, & dum] *ut* adeſdum. *Tarry awhile,* Plaut. Aſin. 3, 2, 39. Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4.

* Mănendus, a, um. part. *To be ſtayed,* Lucr. 3, 1088.

* Mănens, tis. part. *Continuing.* Terra immobilis manens, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 32.

* Măneo, es, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. [à μένω] (1) *To tarry, to ſtay.* (2) *To wait,* or *expect.* (3) *To ſtick, abide,* or *hold, to* a thing. (4) *To be inferred, to be conſequential.* (5) *To expect,* or *ſtay for,* one. (1) *Revocantis particula.* Mane, mane, inquam, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 40. (2) ¶ Servus manet, ut moneatur, *ſtayeth till he is bidden,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 1. (3) Immota manent fata, *continue fixed,* Virg. Æn. 1, 261. Manſit Sylvius omnibus cognomen, *Liv.* 1, 3. ¶ Lex manet, *is in force,* Cic. ⌘ abrogata eſt, *Id.* Manere in eo quod convenit, *Cæſ.* (4) Maneat ergo, quod turpe ſit, id nunquam eſſe utile, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 12. (5) Manſurus eſt patrem, dum adveniat, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 1, 16.

Mānes, ium. pl. primâ ſyll. longâ, quam tamen ſolus, ut opinor, corripuit, *Lucr.* 3, 52. [*ab* antiq. manis, *vel* manus, *i. e.* bonus, quòd eos venerantes manes vocarent, ut Græci χρηςύς. *Hos* deos, *Hor.* dios, *Cic.* divos, *Lucr.* ſemideos, *Id. vocat.*] (1) *An order of gods both celeſtial and infernal,* the former whereof were believed to protect infants; it is moſt generally uſed in the latter ſenſe. (2) *A ſpirit,* or *ghoſt,* or perhaps *the genius of one liveing,* or *dead.* (3) *The furys, tormentors.* (4) Meton. *The place of the dead,* manes profundi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 243. imi, *Id.* (5) *Dead bodys.* (6) *Crimes, ſins,* which Plato believed had exiſtence after death, and puniſhed their authours; *or,* as we chriſtians, *the remorſe and ſting of conſcience.* (1) Hiſce manibus lacte fit, non vino, *Cato.* ⌘ Æquitas una ad ſuperos deos, altera ad manes, tertia ad ſuperos pertinet, *Cic. Top.* 23. (2) Virginiæ manes feliciores mortuæ, quàm vivæ, *Liv.* 3, 58. fin. Magnâ Manes ter voce vocavi, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 506. (3) Dementia ignoſcenda, ſcirent ſi ignoſcere manes, *Id. Geor.* 4, 489. (4) Hæc manes veniet mihi fama ſub imos, *Id. Æn.* 6, 565. (5) Sepulcra diruti, nudati manes, *Liv.* (6) Quiſque ſuos patimur manes, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 743.

Mănēſis, *h. e.* mane ſi vis, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 2, 3.

* Mănētur. imperſ. *To be tarryed.* ¶ Hic maneri diutius non poteſt, *here is no longer ſtaying,* Cic.

* Mango, ōnis. m. ☞ & aliq. f. [ita dict. quia τῷ μαγγάνῳ, *i. e.* fuco, colorem mentitur, *Quint.* quò mancipia cariùs vendat] (1) *A buyer and ſeller of boys and girls,* or *ſlaves, who pampereth and painteth them to ſet them off, and ſell them the dearer.* (2) *A regrater, who buyeth and ſeteth off any kind of ware, to make it ſeem fairer.* (3) *A horſeſcourſer, a jockey, a keeper of horſes, mules,* &c. (4) ‖ *A breeder and keeper of dogs.* (1) Millia pro puero centum me mango popoſcit, *Mart.* 1, 52. *Vid. Suet. Aug.* 69. Spadonum mangones, *Id. Dom.* 7. (2) Mangones gemmarum, *Plin.* 37, 16. *vid.* & *Sen. Ep.* 80, in fin. Mango obſtetrix erat, *Plin.* (3) Mangones equorum, *Id. vid.* & *Suet. Veſp.* 4. (4) *Vet. Gloſſ.* Mango, κυνοτροφός.

* Mangōnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the trade of regraters, who poliſh things for ſale.* Radix hyacinthi mangonicis venalitiis pulchrè nota, *Plin.* 21, 26. Ad mangonicos quæſtus deſcendit, *Suet. Veſp.* 4.

* Mangōnium, i. n. [à mango] (1) ‖ *The trade of brokers,* &c. (2) *Brokery, the art of dreſſing meat and ſeting it off.* (1) Ex vocis origine. (2) Plin. 10, 50.

* Mangōnīzātus, a, um. part. (1) *Pampered,* (2) *Painted,* or *trimed up; ſet off.* (1) Equi mangonizati, *Plin.* 23, 1. (2) Mangonizatæ villæ, *Id.* 9, 54.

* Mangōnīzo, āre. act. *To poliſh, paint, and trim up a thing to make it ſell the better.* Pueros mangonizavit Salpe obſtetrix, *Plin.* 32, 10.

* † Măni. abl. [à mane] uſque à mani ad veſperum, *Plaut.*

† Măniæ, ārum. f. pl. [à μανία, vel à manes, quia ab inferis ad ſuperos manare credebantur, *Feſt.*] *Hobgoblins, deformed and miſhapen images, bugbears with which nurſes uſed to fright their children,* as rawhead and bloodybones; *images of dough.* Cato habet in dat. plur. maniabus, & facit eas infantum deas, quales Cunina & Rumina. *Vid.* Propr.

* ‖ Măniăcus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. μανία, furor] *Brainſick, mad, a maniack,* Jun. ⊥ Inſanus.

Mănĭca, æ. f. [à manu] (1) *A ſleeve of a garment.* (2) Manicæ, ārum. f. pl. *Manicles to tie the hands.* (3) *Mittens, gloves.* (4) Alſo *grappleing irons wherewith ſhips are faſtened together in fight.* (5) Alſo *gauntlets and ſplints.* (1) Tunicæ manicas habent, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 616. (2) Manicis jacentem occupat, *Id. Geor.* 4, 439. (3) Cujus manus hyeme manicis muniebantur, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. (4) Luc. 3, 560. (5) Juv. 6, 255. ¶ ⌘ Manicis & compedibus tenere aliquem, *to keep one bound hand and foot,* Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77. Manicas accipere, *to yield himſelf priſoner,* Cic. Phil. 11, 11.

Mănĭcātus, a, um. adj. denom. *Haveing ſleeves.* ¶ Manicata tunica, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10. *quæ* & manuleata, *Plaut. a coat with ſleeves.* Pellis manicata, *a muff,* Col. 11, 1, 21.

* Mănĭcon, i. n. *called alſo* dorycnion. [à μανία, quòd inſanire facit] *The herb nightſhade,* Plin. 21, 31.

Mănĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à manus] (1) *A little hand.* (2) *The ploughtail handle.* (1) Ubi mamma maniculâ opprimitur alia, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 16. *ubi vult reponi* mammicula *vel* mammilluiâ, *Boxhorn. at nihil immutandum cenſet* Scal. (2) Manicula tranſverſa regula in ſtivâ, ita dict. quòd manu bubulci teneatur, *Varr.*

† Mănĭfeſtārius, a, um. adj. [à manifeſtus] *Notorious, manifeſt, openly known.* ¶ Fur manifeſtarius, *a thief taken in the act,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 10. *Abſol.* manifeſtarius, *Id. Trin.* 4, 2, 50. ¶ Manifeſtaria res eſt, *it is a plain caſe,* Id.

Mănĭfeſtè. adv. iùs, comp. ‖ ſſimè, ſup. *Manifeſtly, openly, plainly.* Tota res manifeſtè deprehenditur, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 2. Manifeſtiùs apparere, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 16. Quò virtus manifeſtiùs ſpectaretur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 23, 2. Ut omnibus manifeſtiſſimè pateat, *Apul. Apol.* p. 510.

Mănĭfeſtò. adv. *Plainly, manifeſtly, openly.* Teneor manifeſtò miſer, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 66. Manifeſtò fur, *Id. Pœn.* 3, 5, 40.

Mănĭfeſto, āre. act. *To manifeſt, to make apparent, to betray,* or *diſcover.* ⌘ Inſidias prodet, manifeſtabitque latentem, *Ov. Met.* 13, 106.

Mănĭfeſtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be manifeſted,* &c. Hoc etiam ipſorum vocabulo manifeſtatur, *Juſt.* 41, 1.

Mănĭfeſtus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [à manu & antiq. fendo, *unde* offendo *pro* invenio; propriè igitur ſumitur pro eo quod ita eſt clarum, ut manibus quaſi palpari poſſit, *Voſſ.*] *Manifeſt, clear, plain, evident, apparent.* Manifeſtum furtum, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 20. Manifeſtius eſt, quàm ut, &c. *Quint.* 3, 8. Manifeſtiſſimum ſcelus, *Id. Decl.* 14. § Manifeſtus ſceleris, *Sall. Jug.* 35. ¶ Manifeſtis in rebus teneri, *to be taken in the fact,* Cic. Verr. 4. Manifeſtum aliquem habere, *to diſcover one's deſigns and get plain proof againſt him,* Sall. § Spirans & vitæ manifeſta, *ſhowing evident tokens of life,* Tac.

† Măniŏlæ, ārum. f. pl. dim. *id. quod* maniæ, *Feſt.*

Măniplāris, e. adj. *pro* mănipularis, *ſc.* miles. *A ſoldier,* perhaps the *ſtandardbearer.* Pertica ſuſpenſos portabat longa maniplos, Unde maniplaris nomina miles habet, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 117. *Vid.* Manipularis.

* ‖ Mănĭplus, i. m. *pro* manipulus, per Syncop. Armari Volſcorum edice maniplis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 463. *Vid.* Manipulus.

Mănĭpŭlāris, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a band of men;* Subſt. *a common ſoldier,* Cæſ. B. G. 7, 50. ¶ Manipulares judices, *judges choſen out of the ſoldiers,* Cic. Philip. 1, 8. *Vid.* Maniplaris.

Mănĭpŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a common ſoldier.* Manipularius habitus, *Suet. Cal.* 9.

Mănĭpŭlātim. adv. (1) *By bands,* or *companys.* (2) Met. *In heaps.* (1) Manipulatim excurrunt, current, *Liv.* 2, 53. (2) Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 48.

Mănĭpŭlus, i. m. & per Syncop. Mănĭplus. [quòd manum pleat, *i. e.* impleat, *Iſid.*] (1) *A handfull, armfull, gripe, bottle,* or *bundle.* (2) Synecd. *The enſign of a band of ſoldiers,* ſo called from a bundle of hay tied to the end of a pole, which the firſt Romans uſed inſtead thereof. *Vid.* Maniplaris. (3) Meton. *A band,* or *company of ſoldiers under one captain.* (4) ‖ *A ſmall number of men under one diviſion.* (5) It is taken alſo for *a glove,* or *gauntlet.* (1) Stipulâ filicumque manîplis Sternere humum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 297. (2) *Vid.* Manîplaris. (4) Disjectique duces, deſolatique manîpli, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 870. (4) Veget. 2, 13. (5) Manum manipulo involutam, *Suet.*

Manliāna, ōrum. n. pl. *A kind of apples,* ſo called from one Manlius, who firſt grafted them, *Plin.* 15, 14.

Manna. indecl. n. ut & Gr. *μάννα.* It. manna, æ. f. *ut* paſcha, &c. Hebr. מן [*ex* מנה præparare, vel *à* מנה deſtinatio, portio, vel quòd neſcirent מן הוא quid eſſet] (1) ‖ *Manna,* the food of angels, *or* bread of heaven. (2) ‖ Alſo *a kind of honey dew, which is gathered in great plenty on mount Libanus, where it is called* ros Syriacus. (3) *The crumbs, mammocks,* or *duſt, of frankincenſe.* (1) Bibl. (2) *Vid. Calep.* & *Dioſc.* & omnino *Cl. Scal.* de mannâ commentarium. (3) Plin. 29, 6.

Mannŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little jennet,* or *ambleing nag; a galloway.* Habebat manulos multos, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 2.

Mannus, i. m. equus brevior. [ita dict. quòd conſuetudine manus familiariùs ſequatur] *A nag, a jennet, an ambleing nag.* Mart. *paullos mulos* vocat. Currit agens mannos ad villam, *Lucr.* 3, 1076.

Mānans, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] (1) *Flowing.* (2) Alſo *flowing with.* (3) *Spreading.* (1) Manans alluit unda pedem, *Catull.* 6, 6. (2) Arbores ſucco picem reſinamque manantes, *Plin.* 41, 20, pr. (3) Manantia ulcera, *Id.* 22, 25.

MĀNO, āre. neut. & act. [*à* מים Chald. מין aquæ] (1) *To run in a ſmall ſtream.* (2) *To trickle down, to let fall.* (3) Act. *To drop, to diſtill.* (4) Met. *To diffuſe, to extend, to ſpread.* (1) § Tigris & Euphrates uno fonte manant in Armeniâ, *Sall.* teſte *Tac.* = Quæ natura manant & fluunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. § De vernâ nive manat aqua, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 2, 20. (2) Sudor ad imos Manabat talos, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 11. Manabit olivo Cervix, *Prop.* 3, 17, 31. *Met.* Ingenium venâ quod paupere manat, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 5, 21. (3) § Fidis enim manare poëtica mella Te ſolum, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 19, 44. *Gemma* in attritu ſudorem purpureum manat, *Plin.* 37, 10. Lachrymas etiamnum marmora manat, *Ov. Met.* 6, 312. (4) *Vid.* Manans, n. 3. = Serpet in urbe malum, & manat indies latiùs, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 2. Fidei bonæ nomen manat latiſſimè, *Id.*

* Mănon, i. n. [ἀπὸ τῆς μανότητος, *i. e.* à raritate] *A kind of ſponge, ſomewhat thin and ſoft,* Plin. 9, 25.

* Manſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* maneo] (1) *A tarrying,* or *ſtaying.* (2) *A continueance,* as in life. (3) *An inn.* (4) *A day's journey.* (5) ‖ *A kind of puniſhment, little eaſe.* (1) 𝔛 Is mecum ſæpe de tuâ manſione aut deceſſione communicat, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. Manſiones diutinæ Lemni, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 23. (2) 𝔛 Exceſſus è vitâ, & in vitâ manſio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 18. (3) Ad primam manſionem febrim nactus, *Suet. Veſp.* 10. (4) Hoc ſpatium dividitur in manſiones camelorum LX. *Plin.* 12, 14. (5) Ulp.

* Manſĭto, āre. freq. [*à* maneo] *To tarry uſually.* Manſitare ſub eodem tecto, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 42.

‖ Manſĭto, āre. freq. [*à* mando, is] *To eat.* Manſitare belluas, *ſupp. Amph. Plaut.* v. 4. interpr. Lexic. *Rect.* à maneo, *to continue.*

† Manſtŭtor, ōris. m. *Plaut.* qui manu tuetur. *Meurſ. leg.* manututorem, *A protector,* or *guardian.*

‖ Manſucius, i. m. [*à* mandendo] *al.* manſucus, fort. *pro* manducus. *A gormandizer, a great eater,* Feſt.

Manſuēfăcio, is, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. *i. e.* manſuere *ſive* manſueſcere facio. *To make tame, gentle,* or *tractable.* Manſuefacere plebem, *Liv.* 3, 14. crudelitatem, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, *ext.* 1.

Manſuēfactus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeq.] (1) *Tamed,* or *made gentle.* (2) *Softened and made gentle.* (3) ‖ *Huſbanded and manured.* (4) *Made malleable and ſoft.* (1) Mànſuefactus loco, *Plin.* 8, 16. Manſuefactæ oves, *Varr.* Manſuefacti arietes feri, *Col.* 2, 7, 4. (2) = Manſuefacti & exculti *homines,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 25. (3) Lexicogr. *ex* Cæſ. (4) = Æs domitum & quaſi manſuefactum, *Plin.* 34, 9.

Manſuēfio, ĕri, factus ſum. n. paſſ. *To be made tame and tractable, to be tractable.* = Aſſueſcere ad homines & manſuefieri ne parvuli quidem *uri* excepti poſſunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 28.

† Manſues, ētis. c. g. *pro* manſuetus. *Non.* ex *Plaut.* in accuſ. manſuetem, *M.* ex *Apul.* manſuem.

Manſueſco, ĕre, ēvi, incept. (1) *To grow tame,* or *gentle; to become tractable.* (2) *To grow mellow.* Met. *to grow ſoft and mild.* (3) † *To make tame.* (1) Per hæc blandimenta *boves* manſueſcunt, *Col.* 6, 2. (2) Tellus manſueſcit arando, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 239. Corda neſcia manſueſcere precibus, *Ibid.* 4, 470. (3) Deprehendere animalia & manſueſcere, *Varr. R. R. ſi ſana ſit lectio, fort.* manſuefacere.

Manſuētè. adv. *Gently, mildly,* Cic. *pro* Marc. 3. Liv. 3, 29.

Manſuētūdo, dĭnis. f. *Gentleneſs, mildneſs, clemency.* 𝔛 = Illam clementiam manſuetudinemque noſtri imperii in tantam crudelitatem manſuetudinemque eſſe converſam, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 1.

Manſuētus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. ad manum ſuetus. (1) *Tame.* (2) *Gentle, good-natured.* (1) 𝔛 = Ex feris & immanibus mites reddidit & manſuetos, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 2. (2) Manſueti animi officia, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 87. Pectus manſuetum, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, *ext.* 2. ¶ Amor manſuetus, *Propert.* 1, 9, 12. *gentle love.* Manſuetiores muſæ, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. In moribus manſuetiſſimus viſus eſt, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 49. Manſuetiſſimum ingenium, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 11.

Manſum, i. n. [*ex* mando, *i. e.* comedo] *Meat chewed by the nurſe and given to the child,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 39.

* Mansūrus, a, um. part. [*à* maneo] (1) *That will be, continue,* or *abide.* (2) Act. *That will ſtay for.* (1) Monumenta manſura per ævum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 227. fama in ſecula, *Luc.* 8, 74. Opus manſurum poſt mea fata, *Ov. Am.* 3, 15, 20. ¶ Urbem manſuram da, *a laſting city,* Virg. *Æn.* 3, 86. (2) Manſurus patruum pater eſt, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 1, 16.

Manſus, a, um. part. [*à* mandor] *Chewed, champed,* Quint. 10, 1.

* ‖ Manſus, i. m. [*à* manendo, locus manſionis, *Veg.*] *A farm, a dwellinghouſe with land belonging to it,* Ap. JCC.

† Mantēlium, & Mantēlum, & Mantellum, i. n. quaſi manuterium, ubi manus terguntur, *Varr. L. L.* 6. *A towel.*

Mantēle, is. n. (1) *A towel,* or *napkin, to wipe the hands with.* (2) Alſo *a mantle.* (1) Villis mantele ſolutis, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 933. (2) ¶ Nec mendaciis ſubdolis mihi uſquam mantelium eſt meis, *I have no cloak for my knavery,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 5. § Cutibus cum capillo pro mantelibus ante pectora uti, *to wear ſkins for defenſive covers before their breaſts,* Plin. 7, 2. *Vid.* Mantile.

* Mantēum, i. n. [μαντεῖον, Gr. *i. e.* locus, unde oracula eduntur] *The places of oracles.* Medicamenta tanquam de manteo promunt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 22. *ubi rectiùs leg.* narthecio, *ſed* Plin. 5, 29, *certiſſimè rep.*

Mantĭca, æ. f. pera viatoria. [quòd manu geratur, *Perot.*] ſec. *Caſaub.* eſt vox peregrina, quæ in Arabum libris frequens eſt. (1) *A wallet, a little bag,* or *ſcrip.* (2) *A portmanteau,* or *cloakbag.* (1) Præcedenti ſpectatur mantica tergo, *Perſ.* 4, 24. non vidimus manticæ quod in tergo eſt, *Catull.* 20, 21. (2) Ire licet mulo cui mantica lumbos onere ulceret, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 106.

* Mantĭcōra, æ. f. Mantĭchōra, *vel* Mantiōra. [μαντιχώρας, Gr.] *A beaſt in India, having three rows of teeth, the face of a man, the body of a lion,* and preyeth much upon man's fleſh, *Plin.* 8, 21.

‖ Mantĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* mantica] *A little bag,* or *purſe.* Manticularum uſus pauperibus in nummis recondendis, *Feſt.*

‖ Mantĭcŭlāria, quæ ad manum ſunt. *Things ready at hand,* Feſt.

‖ Mantĭcŭlārius, i. m. [ita dict. *à* manticulis, in quibus pecuniam recondebant] *A cutpurſe, pickpurſe,* or *pickpocket; a ſtealer of napery,* Tert.

Mantĭcŭlor, āri. dep. [manticulari dicuntur, qui furandi gratiâ manticulas attrectant, *Feſt.*] (1) ‖ *To pick a purſe.* (2) † *To do a thing ſlyly.* (1) Cùm utrem ventoſiſſimum manticularentur, *Apul. Apol.* p. 494. (2) Pacuv.

Mantīle, is. n. ant. Mantēle. [*à* manus] *Vid.* Mantelium. (1) *A tablecloth.* (2) *A hand towel.* (1) Villoſa tegant tibi lintea citrum, *Mart.* 14, 138. (2) Tonſiſque ferunt mantilia villis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 377. 𝔛 *Mantile* villoſum erat, *mappa* non item: præterea tegendæ menſæ inſerviebat; utì mappa tergendis manibus, *Voſſ.* ex *Mart.*

* Mantis. is. m. *Cic.* in plur. mantes [*à* μάντις, Gr.] *A diviner of things to come, a prophet.* = Divini ſacerdotes, quos mantes vocant, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 43.

Mantīſa, æ. f. *ſeu* Mantiſſa. [additamentum dicitur linguâ Tuſcâ, & tamen *Scal.* ſic dici vult, quaſi manutenſa, eò quòd manu porrigitur] *Overmeaſure, advantage; the vantage,* or *over-weight.* Mantiſſa opſonia vincit, *Lucil.* ap. *Feſt.* Magnam mantiſſam habere, *Petron.* c. 65.

Mantiſcĭnor, āri, ātus. dep. *ſeu* Mantĭcinor, *i. e.* vaticinor. *To prophesy,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 116. ☞ *Sic habent lexica, ego propiùs à mente poëtæ abeſſe puto, ut ſcribatur, vel* panticinari *à* pantices, *uti legit* Salm. *cum* p & m *ſæpe ap. vett. mutuas operas præſtant; vel nullâ literâ mutatâ* manticinatus *à* manticâ, & *reddantur Anglicè,* to cater, to purvey. ☞ *Perſpecta loci indole judicent eruditi.*

* † Manto, āre. freq. [*à* maneo, manſo, *ut* pulto *pro* pulſo *vel* potiùs Sync. *pro* manſito, pulſito, manto, pulto] *To ſtay,* or *tarry; to expect,* or *wait for.* Nos herus mantat, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 52.

Mănuāle, is. n. ἐγχειρίδιον. *A handfull; a manual, a little book to carry in one's hand,* Mart. 14, 84. in lemmate.

Mănuālis, e. adj. [*à* manus] (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, the hand.* (2) *That filleth the hand.* (1) ¶ Pecten manualis, *a handcomb,* Plin. (2) Manuales ſcapi, *ſtalks a handfull big,* Id. faſciculus, *as much as one can carry in one's hand,* Id. 19, 1. Saxa manualia, *thrown with the hand,* Tac. Ann. 4, 51, 1.

‖ Mănuārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the hand.* ¶ Æs manualium, *money which one getteth by handywork,* Gell. 18, 13.

† Mănuārius, i. m. *A thief,* Laber. ⸸ Fur.

Mănūbiæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* manuum vi ſeu ſtip. *Non.*] (1) *The captain's,* or *general's, ſhare of the booty.* (2) *The ſpoils of war,* or *the money for which they were ſold.* (3) *Booty, plunder, pillage.* (4) *Hurling of thunderbolts.* (1) Quâ ex prædâ, aut manubiis, hæc abs te donatio conſtituta eſt, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 80. (2) Quod ad quemque pervenit, pervenerit ex prædâ, ex manubiis, ex auro coronato, *Id.* pro *Leg. Agrar.* 1, 4. interp. *Non.* (3) Manubias ſibi tantas ex L. Metelli manubiis fecit, *Id. vid.* & *Suet. Veſp.* 16. & ibi *Torrent.* item *Gell.* 13, 23. (4) Fulmina dicunt à Jove mitti, & tres illi manubias dant, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 41. unde & *Feſt.* Manubiæ Jovis tres dicuntur, &c. *Vid.* loc. 𝔛 *Prædæ* ſunt corpora ipſa rerum, quæ capiuntur; manubiæ pecuniæ ex prædâ venditâ redactæ, *Non.*

Mănūbiālis, e. adj. *Belonging to ſpoils,* &c. ¶ Manubialis pecunia, *money that the ſpoils of war were ſold for,* Suet. Aug. 30.

† Mănūbiārius, a, um. adj. Manubiarius amicus, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 27. ☞ *al. leg.* manubriarius.

Mănubriātus, a, um. adj. *That hath a haft,* or *handle,* Amm. 25, 4. Serrula manubriata, *Pallad.* 1, 43. ⸸ Habens manubrium.

Mănubriŏlum, i. n. dim. [*à* manubrium] *A little haft,* or *handle,* Celſ. 7, 6.

Mănubrium, i. n. [à manu, *unde & al. leg.* manubium *apud Vet.*] (1) *The hilt, haſt,* or *handle*, of any thing. (2) Met. *Power, opportunity.* (1) Trulla cum manubrio aureo, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27. (2) Exemi ex manu manubrium, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 12.

‖ Mancŭpātus, a. um. part. *Taken in war,* Gloſſ. ☞ *rect. dict.* manu captus.

Mănūfactus, a, um. part. *& diviſim* manufactus. *Made by hand.* Manufacta piſcina, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 11.

Mănūlea, æ. f. [à manus] *A ſleeve,* or *flap, covering the hand,* Plaut. Eſt & ap. *Vitruv.* ubi *Turn.* legit chele; *al.* manulea.

Mănūleārius, i. m. *A maker of garments,* or *clothes with ſleeves,* Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 4, 43.

Mănūleātus, a, um. part. (1) *Haveing,* or *wearing, long ſleeves.* (2) Met. *Effeminate, heaviſh.* (1) *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 43. Manuleatus & armillatus in publicum proceſſit, *Suet. Cal.* 52. manicatus, *Cic.* (2) *Hâc notione Epicurum* manuleatum dicit, *Sen. Ep.* 35.

* ‖ Mānum, i. n. [à μανὸν, Gr. *i. e.* clarum] Unde clarum mane, *clear day.*

Mănūmiſſio, ōnis. f. [*qu.* de manu, *i. e.* de poteſtate, miſſio] *A makeing of a ſervant free, the giving him his freedom, a diſcharge from ſerveing any longer,* Cic. *pro* Cœl. 29.

Mănūmiſſus, a, um. part. [*qu.* manu miſſus] *Made free, enfranchiſed, ſet at liberty,* Cic. Att. 2, 18.

Mănūmittendus, a, um. pert. *To be made free,* Liv. 41, 9.

Mănūmitto, ĕre, ſi, iſſum. act. *To manumiſe, enfranchiſe,* or *make a bondman free,* Cic. *pro Mil.* 11.

Mănūmittor, i. paſſ. *To be made free.* Cùm & de numero, & de conditione ac differentiâ eorum qui manumitterentur curioſè caviſſet, *Suet. Aug.* 40.

† Mănuor, āri. *To filch,* or *ſteal.* Manu aufero, *M.* manuatus eſt, *i. e.* furatus eſt, *Laber.* ap. *Gell.* 16, 7.

Mănuprĕtium, i. n. [à manibus & pretio] (1) *Wages for work.* (2) *A reward.* (1) Cic. Verr. 1, 56. & Liv. 34, 7. (2) Provincia manupretium fuit everſæ civitatis, *Id.*

MĂNUS, ûs. f. [de cujus etymo nihil comperti] (1) *A hand.* (2) Meton. *Art, workmanſhip, labour.* (3) *A blow, a fight.* (4) Synecd. *A workman.* (5) Analog. *An elephant's trunk.* (6) *Force, might, power.* (7) ¶ Manus ferrea, *a grappleing hook.* (8) *A throw at dice.* (9) *Management, adminiſtration, conduct.* (10) *Power, pleaſure, choice, diſpoſeal.* (11) *A band,* or *number, of ſoldiers,* or *others.* (12) *A handwriteing.* (13) *The action of an oratour,* or *lawyer, in pleading.* (1) Natura dedit homini manus aptas, & multarum artium miniſtras, *Cic.* ☞ Hinc varia manârunt loquendi genera, quorum hæc quidem præcipua. (2) Quædam ingenia facilia & expedita, quædam manu (ut aiunt) facienda ſunt, *Sen.* Sive ebore exactæ, ſeu magìs ære manus, *Propert.* 3, 21. (3) = Res ad manus atque ad pugnum veniebat, *Cic.* ☞ *Quin & gladiatorum petitiones appellantur* manus, *vid. Quint.* 5, 13. (4) Hoc opus multas manus poſcit, *Plin. jun.* (5) Manus etiam data elephanto, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47, *extr.* (6) Flor. 1, 11. & 4, 1. (7) Curt. 4, 2. (8) Manus remiſi cuique, *Aug.* ap. *Suet.* 71. ☞ *Sed intelligunt hic aliqui* pecuniam in aleam collatum. (9) Lepidè hoc ſuccedit ſub manu negotium, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, *ult.* (10) Terra autem in manibus noſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 132. Hæc non ſunt in manu noſtrâ, *Cic.* (11) Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando, vulnera paſſi, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 660. Oratorum ingens manus, *Quint.* Cuncta feſtinat manus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11. (12) Lippitudinis meæ ſignum tibi ſit librarii manus, *Cic.* (13) *Mart.* 6, 19. ¶ Prima manus, *the begining,* or *firſt draught,* of any thing, *Quint.* extrema, *the finiſhing part,* Cic. A manu, *a waiting man,* Id. In manibus, *near at hand,* Virg. Geor. 2, 45. *i. e.* in poteſtate noſtrâ, *v. & Æn.* 9, 132. aliter quidem, ſed perperam, explicat *Serv.* Sub manum, *readyly, expeditiouſly,* Suet. Aug. 49. *al.* ſub manu? manum de tabulâ, *ſo much for this,* Cic. Fam. 7, 26. Manu mittere, *to make free,* Id. Diſciplina tradita per manus, *from hand to hand, traditional,* Liv. 5. Ad manum habere, *to have in readyneſs,* Nep. Dedere manus, *to yield, to ſubmitt,* Lucr. 2, 1052. dare, *Plaut.* Inter manus auferre, *to carry in one's arms,* Cic. Afferre manus ſibi, *to kill himſelf,* Sen. Ben. 2, 5. Manum non vertere, *not to care,* or *matter,* Cic. Inferre & injicere manus alicui, *to ſeize,* Id. Conferre & conſerere manus & manum, *to encounter, to engage,* Id. Tendere manus, *to ſupplicate, to entreat,* Id. admovere, *Liv.* Utrâque manu amplecti, *joyfully, willingly,* Mart. Præ manibus, *in hand, in one's poſſeſſion,* Ter. Aſſerere manus, *to reſcue,* Tac. Manibus pedibúſque, *with all one's power,* Ter. 4, 1, 52. Manum adire, *to cheat, to impoſe upon,* Plaut. ✣ Manum ferulæ ſubducere, *to be no longer a ſchoolboy, to be a proficient,* Juv. 1, 15.

Măpālia, ōrum. pl. n. mapalia, *id. quod* magalia, *Serv.* Vox Punica. *Numidian cotages; built round like ovens,* or *like the keels of ſhips.* Mapalia Afrorum, *Lucan.* 4, 684. non culta, *Id.* 9, 945. Adhuc infecta mapalia tabo, *Claud. B. G.* 360.

MAPPA, æ. f. Vox Punica, teſte *Quint.* 1, 5, 7. *A table napkin,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22. ¶ Megaleſiacæ ſpectacula mappæ, *the games at which the throwing of a napkin was the ſign for the horſes to ſtart,* Juv. 11, 191.

* Mărathrītes, æ. m. [ita dict. quòd marathrum infuſum habet] *Wine wherein fennel hath been infuſed,* Col. 12, 35.

* Mărathrum, i. n. [μάραθρον, Gr.] *The herb fennel,* Plin. 20, 10.

* Mărăthus, i. m. [ab eodem] *Fennel.* Marathos addere myrrhis, *Ov.* de *Med. fac.* 91.

Marcens, tis. part. *Withering.* ¶ Marcentia guttura, *a withered throat. Decayed, weak,* Ov. ¶ Marcens viſus, *a weak ſight,* Sen. Agam. 789. Quotidianâ luxuriâ marcens, *Juſt.* 34, 2. Marcentia vino brachia, *Col.* 10, 428. ¶ Potorem marcentem recreare, *to refreſh one that is drunk down,* Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 58.

MARCEO, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To wither.* (2) *To pine away,* or *grow feeble.* (3) *To be faint, heavy, lumpiſh.* (1) Sylva marcet comis, *Stat.* (2) § Corpus marcet annis, *Lucr.* 3, 959. Vir marcet ab annis, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 13, 41. (3) Marcet animus, *Celſ.* 2, 2.

Marceſcens, tis. part. *Qualmiſh, feeble, faint, decaying.* Marceſcente ſtomacho cibi onere, *Suet. Cal.* 58. *al.* marcente. *Conf. Celſ.* 7, 12.

Marceſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To pine away.* (2) *To purify.* (3) *To grow dull,* or *inactive.* (1) Pecora morbo marceſcunt, *Col.* 7, 7, 1. (2) Corpus occiſæ ſtatim marceſcit, *Plin.* 10, 48. (3) Marceſcit otio, deſidiâque civitas, *Liv.* 28, 35.

‖ Marchio, ōnis. m. Qui præeſt marchiæ, *a marquis,* who was by his place to look to the marches, *or* bounds of the country. *Lat.* Præfectus limitum.

Marcĭdus, a, um. adj. [à marceo] (1) *Roten.* (2) *Dead, flat, that hath loſt its ſtrength.* (3) *Heavy and dull, lazy.* (4) *Hanging, flaging.* (1) Vitruv. (2) Vina marcida, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 33. (3) Marcidus ſomno heſternáque cœnâ, *Plin. Paneg.* 63. (4) Feſſis equis aures marcidæ, *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ Marcida luxu, *inactive,* Claud. *de* 3 Conſ. Hon. 40. Marcida ſenectus, *feeble old age,* Val. Max. 7, 7, 4.

† Marcĭpor, ōris. m. Marci puer, *i. e.* ſervus. *The ſervant of Marcus,* or *his page, v.* Plin. 33, 2.

Marcor, ōris. m. [à marceo] (1) *Smuttyneſs, fadeing, tarniſhing.* (2) *Drowſyneſs.* (3) Met. *Slugiſhneſs, ſloth.* Vel panni marcor, *Plin.* (1) Segetum ſine fruge ſurgentium marcor, *Sen. N. Q.* 3, 27. (2) = Marcor & inexpugnabilis dormiendi neceſſitas, *Celſ.* 3, 20. Exercitus periit marcore ducis, *Paterc.* 2, 119. (3) Cernitis expoſitas turpi marcore cohortes, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 269.

Marcŭlus, i. m. *A braſier's, tinker's,* or *copperſmith's, little hammer,* Mart. 12, 57.

MĂRE, is. n. [à מרוח vel à מרר quòd aquæ ejus amaræ ſint] (1) *The ſea.* (2) Sometimes *a great river.* (3) *The vaſt expanſe.* (1) Mare inferum, *i. e.* Tyrrhenum, *ſive* Thuſcum. Mare ſuperum, *i. e.* Adriaticum, *vel* Ionicum. (2) It mare præruptum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 250. *de fluvio Timavo.* (3) Aëris magnum mare, *Lucr.* 5, 277. ¶ Mari terrâque quærere, *by ſea and land, every where,* Plaut. Mare cœlo confundere, *to make a great ſtir,* Jun. 6, 282. ✣ Maria omnia cœlo Miſcuit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 791. ¶ In reliquis maribus, *in the other ſeas,* Cæſ. Mare magnum, *the ocean,* Lucr. 2, 553. Mare oceanus, *the ocean ſea,* Id.

Marga, æ. f. *A kind of earth called marl.* Voc. Britann. & Gall. teſte *Plin.* 17, 6.

* Margăris, ĭdis. f. [à Gr. μάργαρον unio] *A kind of dates like pearls,* Plin. 13, 4.

* Margărīta, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A pearl,* a precious thing, which groweth in a ſhellfiſh in the eaſtern ſeas, particularly in the Red ſea, ſometimes alſo found in our oyſters and muſcles. Ornatus margaritarum inſignis, *Cic. Orat.* 23.

* ‖ Margărītārius, i. m. *i. e.* negotiator & mango margaritarum. *A buyer and ſeller of pearls,* Firm. 7, 16.

* Margărītĭfer, ĕra, ĕr, um. adj. [*ex* margarita, & fero] *That bringeth forth,* or *hath ſtore of, pearls.* Margaritiferæ conchæ, *Plin.* 32, 11.

* Margărītum, i. n. *A pearl.* Nec præcandida margarita quæro, *Mecænas* ap. *Suet.* in vitâ Horatii. Gignit & oceanus margarita, *Tac. Agr.* 12, 9.

Margĭnandus, a, um. part. *To be edged, to have borders made to it,* Liv. 41, 27.

Margĭnātus, a, um. part. *That hath a great border, broad brim, edge,* or *margin; broad brimed.* Tabula marginata, *Plin.* 35, 12.

Margo, gĭnis. m. *vel* f. [à mari] (1) *The brink,* or *bank, of any water.* (2) *The ſides,* or *banks.* (3) *The margin* in writeing, *or* printing. (4) *The extremity, brim,* or *edge,* of any thing. (1) Margines lapidei fluminis, *Varr.* (2) Gramineus margo fontis, *Ov. Metam.* 3, 162. (3) Plenâ jam margine libri, *Juv.* 1, 5. (4) Margines terrarum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 13. imperii, *Plin.* 12, 20.

‖ Măriānus mulus. [à C. Mario inventore] *A packfork; a forked,* or *crooked, ſtick, on which burdens and fardels were wont to be truſſed and carryed pickpack,* Front.

Mărīnus, a, um. adj. [à mare; quòd mare incolit, vel quòd ex mari eſt, *Vall.*] *Of the nature of the ſea, inhabiting the ſea.* Aqua marina, *Plin.* 14, 16. Fontes laticis penè marini, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 1, 1, 17. Thetis marina, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 13.

Mărīſca, æ. f. [à mas, maris, ut à mare mariſcus, *qu.* maſcula; quòd grandior, *M.*] (1) *A great unſavoury fig; a fig that openeth ſo that the ſeeds may be ſeen.* (2) *The piles,* or *hemorrhoids; bliſters,* or *tumours, in the fundament of a man.* (1) Fatuæ mariſcæ, *Mart.* 7, 24, 7. Fici mariſcæ, *Cato,* c. 8. (2) Podice cæduntur tumidæ mariſcæ, *Juv.* 2, 13.

Mărīſcum, i. n. *vel* Mărīſcus, i. m. [à mari, ut à Syro Syriſcus, *Voſſ.*] *A kind of bullruſh, whereof they made mats and fiſhingweels,* Plin. 21, 17.

Mărīta, æ. f. *ſc.* mulier. *A marryed woman.* Marita rotundioribus ornata baccis, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 13.

Mărītālis, e. adj. *Belonging to wedlock,* or *marryage.* ¶ Maritale conjugium, *the wedlock band,* Col. 12, 1. capiſtrum, *the matrimonyal nooſe,* Juv. 6, 43.

Mărītandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be marryed.* (2) *To be joined* as vines to trees. (1) Legem retractavit de maritandis ordinibus, *Suet. Aug.* 33. (2) Maritandæ arbores, *Col.* 5, 5. & 4, 1.

Mărītātus, a, um. part. *Marryed,* Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 11.

Mărĭtĭmus, a, um. adj. [à mare] *Of,* or *belonging to, the ſea.* ¶ Fluctus maritimi, *the ſea waves,* Nep. Attic. 6. curſus, *voyages,* Cic.

Maritimi mores, *fickle, deceitfull*, or *cruel*, Plaut. Maritimum bellum, *a war at*, or *on the, ſea*, Cic. *pro* Leg. Manil. 19. || prælium, *a ſea fight*, Gell. Vita maritima, *a ſeafareing life*, Id. Maritimæ res, *maritime affairs*, Cic. Homines maritimi, *near*, or *adjoining to, the ſea*, Id. Verr. 5, 27. Ora maritima, *the ſea coaſt*, Id. Tuſc. 5, 14. oppida, *ſea towns*, Cæſ. Alpes, *lieing near the ſea*, Plin. Maritimum hoſpitium, *Cic.* fundus, *Id.* ¶ In maritimis eſſe, *to live on the ſea coaſt*, Id. æſtus maritimi, *Liv.* 10, 2.

Mărīto, āre. act. (1) *To marry, to wed, to give in marryage.* (2) Alſo *to ſet vines, elms*, or *other trees.* (1) Vitellii filiam ſplendidiſſimè maritavit, dotavitque, *Suet. Veſp.* 14. (2) Maritare populos propagine vitium, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 9. Mas maritat fœminam, *Plin.* 13, 4. de palmis.

Mărītor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be marryed, to be coupled* as vines are to other trees. (2) *To be joined with the male, to be lined.* (3) *To be impregnated with young*, &c. (1) *Vid.* Maritandus. (2) = Tum dicuntur catulire, id eſt, oſtendere ſe velle maritari, *Varr.* || Equæ maritantur, *Solin.* Fœmina *ovis* poſt bimatum maritari debet, *Col.* 7, 3. (3) Col.

Mărītus, a, um. adj. (quaſi *ex* part. ut *à* mas maris fiat mario, & inde maritus, *q. d. marryed*] *Belonging to wedlock*, or *marryage.* ¶ Maritæ domus, *houſes of marryed perſons*, Liv. 27, 31. Faces maritæ, *brideal torches*, Ov. Epiſt. 11, 101. ☩ Venus marita, *the marryage bed*, Id. Epiſt. 16. 283. fides, *the wedlock faith*, Propert. 4, 3, 11. fœdus, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 1, 73. ¶ Arbores maritæ, *marryed trees*, i. e. which have vines marryed to them, *Cat.* 33, 2. Vites maritas populos complexæ, *Plin.*

Mărītus, i. m. ſubſt. *ex* adj. (1) *A marryed man, a huſband.* (2) *The male* in beaſts and other creatures. (1) ✠ Utrùm cœlibem te mavis eſſe liberum, an maritum ſervum ætatem degere? *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 4, 11. (2) Olentis uxores mariti, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 7. Aves maritæ, *Col.* 8, 5.

* Marmărĭtis, ĭdis. f. [μαρμαρῖτις, Gr. à μαρμαίρω rutilo, ſplendeo] *The herb bear's-breech*, or as *Dioſc. fumitory*, Plin. 24, 17.

* MARMOR, ŏris. n. [à μάρμαρος, Gr. *i. e.* λευκὴ λίθος, *Heſych.*] (1) *A marble ſtone.* (2) Meton. *A ſtatue.* (3) *The ſea.* (1) Simulacrum è marmore, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 43. (2) Nobilitatus marmore Praxiteles, *Plin.* 7, 38. (3) In lento luctantur marmore tonſæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 28. In pl. marmora, *Hor. Quint.*

* Marmŏrārius, i. m. *One that worketh in marble*, Vet. Inſcript. *ap.* Grut. p. 640. item adj. Marmorarius faber, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

* Marmŏrātum, i. n. Tectorium è marmore & calce, ſive marmor tuſum cum calce, *Plaſter of marble, mortar of lime and marble beaten together, terrace*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.

* Marmŏrātus, a, um. part. *Caſed*, or *covered, with marble.* Tectorium marmoratum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 57. Ingenti via marmorata dorſo, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 96.

* Marmŏreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of marble.* (2) Met. *White, ſmooth*, or *hard, as marble.* (1) Columna marmorea, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 24. Opus marmoreum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 674. (2) Cervix marmorea, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 523. Candor marmoreus, *Lucr.* 2, 764. color, *Ibid.* 774. ☩ gelu, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 10, 10.

* Marmŏrōſus, a, um. adj. *Like marble for hardneſs*, Plin. 35, 6.

Maron, i. n. *A kind of ſpice*, Plin. 13, 1.

|| Mărŏplăcĭdæ, ārum. f. pl. *vel* Marplacidæ, *C. i. e.* navigia quorum uſus mari placido. Steph. *legit* camaræ placidæ. *A kind of ſhips*, or *barge, in Sicily*, Gell. 10, 25.

MARRA, æ. f. *A mattock, pickax, weeding hook*, or ſome ſuch like tool; *a hoe.* Herbam contundet marræ & fracti dente ligonis, *Col.* 10, 89. Nē marræ & ſarcula deſint, *Juv.* 3, 311.

Marrubium, i. n. [*ex* מר & רב Arab. propter amarum ſuccum] *The herb horehound.* Marrubium nigrum, *Plin.* 20, 22.

Mars, tis. m. (1) *The planet* Mars. (2) *The heathen god of war.* (3) Meton. *War.* (4) *A fight, a battle.* (5) *Warlike forces.* (6) *Strength, ability, induſtry.* (1) *Vid.* Cic. N. D. 2, 20. (2) Legio Martia à Marte traxit nomen, *Id. Philipp.* 4, 2. Mars non concutit ſua ipſius arma, *Prov. Vid.* Chiliadas. Apta magìs Veneri, quàm ſunt tua corpora Marti, *Ov. Epiſt.* 17, 253. Aperti copia Martis, *Id. Met.* 13, 208. (3) Invadunt Martem clypeis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 712. (4) Pugnatum longo agmine & incerto Marte, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 35, 4. Marte æquo, *Curt.* 4, 18. pari, *Flor.* 4, 2, 80. (5) Rex ſuo Marte res ſuas recuperavit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 37. (6) ⇌ Hanc partem explebimus, nullius adminiculis, ſed Marte noſtro, *Id. Off.* 3, 7. ¶ Mars forenſis, *eloquence*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29.

† Marſpĭter, *Gell.* 5, 12. *i. e.* Mars pater In gen. Marſpitris, probante *Varr. L. L.* 8, 46.

Marſūpium, i. n. *A purſe, pouch*, or *bag, to put money in.* Potiùs marſupium domini exinaniunt, quàm replent, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 17. ¶ Exenterare marſupium, *to cut a purſe*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2.

Martes, is. f. [*à* Marte, ita dict. quòd martia, vel ferox, beſtiola ſit, *Geſner.*] *A marten, a ferret, a kind of weeſel, an ermin.* Venator captâ marte ſuperbus adeſt, *Mart.* 10, 37. *ubi al.* mele.

Martiālis, e. adj. *Belonging to* Mars. Flamen Martialis, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 6. Miniſtri martiales, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 15. Martiales lupi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 9. ¶ Martiales, *the ſoldiers of the* legio Martia, *Cic.*

☩ Martĭcŏla, æ. c. g. *Warlike.* Marticola Getes, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 3, 22.

☩ Martĭgĕna, æ. c. g. *Begoten of* Mars. Quirinus martigena, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 39.

|| Martiobarbŭlus, i. m. *A kind of barbed dart, which ſoldiers were wont to exerciſe themſelves with in flinging*, Veg. 1, 17.

Martius, a, um. adj. (1) *Dedicated to* Mars. (2) *Belonging to war.* (3) *Belonging to the month of March.* (1) Martia avis, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 37. Martius campus, *Cic.* pro *C. Rab.* 4. Legio Martia, *Id. Philipp.* 4, 2. (2) Canor Martius rauci æris, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 71. ☩ Caſtra Martia, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 70. ☩ Martia bella, *Hor. A. P.* 402. ¶ Vulnera martia, *wounds received in battle*, Virg. Æn. 7, 182. (3) Calendæ Martiæ, *Cic.* Martius menſis, *Plin.*

Martŭlus, i. m. [*à* Marte inventore dict.] *A braſier's hammer*, Plin. 7, 57. *al* marculus.

* || Martyr, tўris. c. g. *Iſid.* [*à* μάρτυς, Gr. *i. e.* teſtis] *A witneſs, a martyr.* Martyres non pœna, ſed cauſa, facit, *Auguſtin. Lat.* Teſtis.

* || Martўrium, i. n. [μαρτύριον, Gr.] (1) *Martyrdom.* (2) Alſo *a church*, or *temple, where ſome martyrs relicks are*, or *that is dedicated to ſome martyr.* (1) Ad martyrii palmas gloriari, *Tert.* (2) *Vid.* Gloſſ. Spelm.

Marum, i. n. [dict. *ex* Hebr. מר amarus] *An herb like marjoram, but of a ſtronger ſmell*, Plin. 12, 24.

Mas, măris. m. [cujus etym. incertum] (1) *The male* in all kinds of creatures. (2) It is uſed alſo adjectively. (1) ✠ Ne genus humanum occideret, mas cum feminâ conjunctus eſt, *Col.* 12, pr. Beſtiæ aliæ mares, aliæ feminæ, *Cic.* (2) ☩ Animi mares, *Hor. A. P.* 403. ☩ Mas ſtrepitus, *Perſ.* 6, 4. Mas vitellus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 14.

Maſcŭleſco, ĕre. incept. *To become of the male kind, to turn male*, Plin. 18, 13.

Maſcŭlētum, i. n. *A place where male vines grow, i. e.* ſuch as are let to grow on high, without loping or pleaching, them, *Plin.* 17, 22.

Maſcŭlīnus, a, um. adj. *Of the male kind, maſculine.* Maſculina membra, *Phædr.* 4, 14.

Maſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* mas] (1) *Male, of the male kind.* (2) *Manly, ſtout, hardy.* (1) ¶ Maſculus agnus, *a ram lamb*, Phædr. 3. 15, 11. Maſculum thus, *Plin.* 12, 14. (2) Maſcula bilis, *Perſ.* 5, 144. ¶ Pede maſcula Sappho, *that compoſed in ſounding*, or *maſculine, numbers*, Hor. Epiſt. 1, 19, 28.

Maſcŭlus, i. m. ſubſt. *A little male, a man*, or *manikin.* ✠ Bona femina, malus maſculus, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 39. Incertus, maſculus an femina eſſet, *Liv.* 31, 12.

Maſora, æ. f. [מסרה] *The Jewiſh maſora*, or *philoſophy*, criticizeing upon the Hebrew text of the Bible, takeing notice of the various readings, and ſhowing how often and in what form every word is met with throughout the Scripture. It is thought to be made by the great ſynagogue wherein Eſdras preſided.

* Maſpĕtum, i. n. [μάσπετον, Gr.] *The leaf*, or as ſome think *the ſtalk, of* laſerpitium, *Plin.* 19, 3.

* Maſſa, æ. f. [*à* μάζω, Gr. farina ſubacta, &c. maſſa] (1) || *A maſs*, or *lump, of paſte.* (2) Synecd. or *of any other thing.* (3) *The body of a book.* (4) || *A farm*, or *grange.* (5) Alſo *a weight to ſwing in one's hand, in order to provoke ſweat in batheing.* (1) Gloſſ. vet. Maſſa, Μάζα φύραμα, μάγμα. (2) Lentis Cyclopes fulmina maſſis Properant, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 170. (3) Mart. 14, 192. (4) Amm. 14, 11. (5) Laſſata gravi ceciderunt brachia maſſâ, *Juv.* 6, 420. Picis maſſa, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 275. Maſſa ferri, *Col.* 12, 5. Ardens maſſa, *Juv.* 10, 130.

Maſſăris, is. f. *A kind of wild grape*, Plin. 12, ult.

* Maſſŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* maſſa] *A little lump*, or *clot, of any thick matter*, Col. 12, 38, 2. ¶ maſſula ſalis, *a grain of ſalt*, Id. 12, 48, 5.

* Maſtĭche, es. f. [μαστίχη, Gr.] *The ſweet gum called maſtich*, Plin. 12, 17.

|| Maſtĭco, āre. act. *To eat*, or *chew*, Macer. ‡ Manduco, *Sen.* mando, *Cic.*

* Maſtĭgia, æ. m. [*à* μάστιξ flagellum] *A rogue, a ſlave that is uſed to be beaten or whipt.* Non manum abſtines, maſtigia? *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 5, 2. *Lat.* Verbero.

* || Maſtĭgŏphŏrus, i. m. [*ex* μάστιξ flagellum, & φέρω fero] *A beadle*, or *officer, who at publick prizes carryed rods, to clear the croud, and keep order*, Prud. *in* Symm. 2, 516.

* Maſtos, i. f. [*à* μαστός mamma] (1) *The cock to a waterpipe.* (2) *An herb good for ſome diſtemper in the breaſt.* (1) Maſti ſalientes, *Vitruv.* 8, 3. *Latinè* papilla, *Varr.* (2) Plin. 26, 15.

Maſtrūca, æ. f. *A fur garment which the men of Sardinia uſed.* ✠ Quem purpura non commovit, eum Sardorum maſtruca mutavit, *Cic.* pro *Scaur.*

Maſtrūcātus, a, um. adj. *He that weareth ſuch a garment*, Cic. *de* Prov. Conſ. 7.

Maſtrūpāri, or, ātus. dep. [*à* mas, & ſtuprum, *al.* maſturbo] Apage & vocem & rem.

* Maſtus, i. m. [*à* μαστός, manna] *The cock*, or *teat, of a ciſtern*, or *pipe, by which the water runeth out*, Vitruv. 8, 3. *Latinè* papilla, *Varr.*

Matara, æ. & Mataris, is. f. in abl. matari. *A Gallick javelin*, or *ſpear.* Mataras ac tragulas ſubjiciebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 26. Lævo humero matari propè trajecto, *Liv.* 7, 24. ☞ *ſcrib.* & materis.

† Mătaxa, æ. f. *Raw ſilk, any ſilk*, or *thread; a rope*, or *cord, made of ſilk*, or *thread; thread wound in a bottom, a bundle of reeds*, Vitruv. 7, 3. *Vid.* Metaxa.

Mătella, æ. f. dim. [*à* matula] *A chamberpot, a piſſpot, a little urinal*, or *waterpot*, Mart. 10, 11. = Aquarium vas.

Mătellio, ōnis. m. *A waterpot.* Matellio Corinthius, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2.

Mătĕŏla, æ. f. [*qu.* marteola, *à* martulus] *A little wooden mallet*, or *beetle*, Cato R. R. 46.

MĀTER, tris. f. [μήτηρ, Gr. nempe à voc. Dor. μάτηρ, nam ſi à recto eſſet, produceretur ultima] (1) *A female which bringeth forth, whether animate, or inanimate; a mother.* (2) *A foſter mother.* (3) *A dam.* (4) *A tree* in reſpect of the boughs, which it produceth. (5) *A maker, cauſer*, &c. (6) *A name given to matrons, by way of honour.* (7) *Maternal affection.* (8) *A name given to godeſſes.* (1) Matre carentes privigni, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 17. (2) Mater non internôſſe potuit, quæ mammam dabat, neque adeò quæ illos pepererat, *Plaut. Men. prol.* 21. (3) Prohibent à matribus hœdos, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 398. Fœta mater, *Stat. de vaccâ.* (4) Rami emicant vaſto matris corpore, *Plin.* 11, 5. (5) Apes mellis matres, *Varr.* Luxuria avaritiæ mater, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 40. (6) Jubemus te ſalvere, mater, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 5. (7) Mater totâ conjuge expulsâ redit, *Sen. Med.* v. 628. (8) ¶ Magna mater, *the earth ſo called,* or *Cybele the mother of the gods,* Cic. Atque mater abſolutè idem ſign. *Virg.* ¶ ♰ Bona mater, *the ſhip Argo*; in cujus ventre Argonautæ, *Catull.* Mater matrima dicitur, quæ cùm mater ſit, habet matrem viventem, *Feſt.* ¶ ‖ Pia mater & dura mater, *two membranes which enfold the brain, the inner of them ſoft, the other hard,* Ap. Med.

• Mātercŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little mother,* Cic. pro Flacco, 36.

Māterfămĭlias, gen. mātrisfămĭliās, &c. *Cæſ.* vel māterfămĭliæ, *i. e.* totius domûs; nam more Græcorum familia gen. familiâs. (1) *The lady, miſtreſs, or good wife, of the houſe.* (2) ‖ *The houſe-keeper, that hath rule of others in the family,* whether ſhe be marryed, *or* ſingle, freeborn, *or* naturalized. (1) ✠ Hunc juſtâ matrefamiliâs, illum pellice ortum fuiſſe, *Liv.* 39. (2) Non interit nupta ſit, an vidua, ingenua an libertina, nam neque nuptiæ, neque natales faciunt matresfamiliarum, ſed boni mores, *Ulp.* de verb. ſign. ☞ Sed *Gell.* & *Feſt.* hanc propriè ita dici, quæ in mariti manu, mancipióque, contendunt.

• Mātĕria, æ. f. & Mātĕries, ei. f. [*quaſi à* mater, ita dict. quòd in corporum generatione habeat ſe inſtar matris] (1) *Matter,* or *ſtuff,* whereof any thing is made; *materials*; *matter,* in oppoſition to *form.* (2) *Timber,* or *wood,* for building. (3) *A ſort of branch of a vine.* (4) *The ſubject,* or *argument, of a book,* or *diſcourſe*; *the ſubject of any art,* or *ſcience.* (5) *An occaſion,* or *cauſe.* (6) *A ſubject matter,* or *ground.* (1) *Lucr.* 1, 173. Materiem ſuperabat opus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 5. (2) Multam materiam ceciderat miles, *Cæſ.* (3) Col. 5, 6. (4) Sumite materiam veſtris, qui ſcribitis, æquam Viribus, *Hor. A. P.* 38. Ea eſt oratori ſubjecta materies, *Cic.* (5) Graviùs Saturnia juſto, Nec pro materiâ fertur doluiſſe, *Ov. Met.* 3, 334. (6) Benefaciendi materiam filio reſervavit, *Plin. Paneg.* 38.

• ‖ Mātĕriālis, e. adj. *That is of ſome matter, material,* Macr. S. Scip. 1, 12. ⸸ Ex materiâ.

• ‖ Mātĕriālĭter. adv. *Materially,* Sidon. ☞ Vox dicitur ſumi materialiter, *i. e.* τεχνικῶς, apud Gramm. quando pro ſeipsâ ponitur, non ſec. ſign. quæ eſt forma vocis, ut *a* in *amo* corripitur.

• Mātĕriārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, timber.* Materiariam fabricam Dædalus invenit, *Plin.* 7, 56. ⸸ Ad materiam ſpectans.

• Mātĕriārius, i. m. *He that ſelleth timber, a timbermerchant,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 45.

• Mātĕriātio, ōnis. f. (1) ‖ *The felling of timber for building, proviſion of timber-wood for uſe and ſervice in war.* (2) *Timber work.* (1) Litt. ex Cæſ. (2) Vitruv. 4, 2.

• Mātĕriātūra, æ, f. *Timber work,* or *carpentry*; *the work,* or *trade, of carpenters,* Vitruv. 4, 2.

• Mātĕriātus, a, um. part. *Timbered.* ¶ Ædes malè materiatæ, *made of bad timber,* Cic. Offic. 3, 13.

• Mātĕries, ei. f. *id. quod* materia; de ligno præſertim apud vett. *Matter,* or *ſtuff,* whereof any thing is made. Materies cædenda eſt à primo autumno, *Vitr.* 2, 9. *Vid.* Materia.

• † Mātĕrina terra, *Cato. Turneb.* exponit duram & ſolidam, & propriè ligneam; à materiâ dict. *pro* ligno, *al.* leg. macerina, *quòd ſit* macra.

• Mātĕrior, āri. Eâdem formâ quâ lignor. *To make proviſion of timber for trenches, and other ſervice in war.* Erat materiari & frumentari neceſſe, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 73.

§ Materis, is. f. *A kind of ſpear, uſed by the old Gauls, which in French is ſtill called* un materas. ✠ Gallia materibus, Suevi lanceis configunt, *Siſen.* ap. *Non.*

• Māternus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a mother*; *motherly, maternal.* Maternus ſanguis, *Cic. pro S. Roſc.* 24. ¶ Avus maternus, *the grandfather by the mother's ſide,* Virg. Æn. 4, 258. Res maternæ, *the eſtate which a mother leaveth her ſon,* Hor. Epiſt. 1, 15, 26. Materna tempora, *the time that a woman goeth with child* Ov. Met. 3, 312.

Mātertĕra, æ. f. Matris ſoror, [*à* mater] *An aunt by the mother's ſide, as* amita *is by the father's*; *the mother's ſiſter,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 1.

• Măthēmătĭca, æ. f. [*à* μάθημα doctrina] *The mathematicks,* Vitr. 1, 1. Suet. Tib. 69. Sen. Epiſt. 88. Cic. 1. *de* Fin. 72.

• Măthēmătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the mathematicks.* Mathematicæ diſciplinæ, *Plin.* 30, 1. *Conf. Vitr.* 1, 1.

Măthēmătĭcus, i. m. (1) *A mathematician,* or *one that is ſkillfull in arithmetick, geometry, and aſtronomy.* (2) *An aſtrologer, caſter of nativitys,* or *fortuneteller.* (1) Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 3. (2) Nota mathematicis generis tua, *Juv.* 14, 248.

• ‖ Măthēſis, is, *vel* eos. f. [*à* μάθημα doctrina] *Judicial aſtrology,* Ap. rec. Involvit matheſi *Dæmon* magicas impellit in artes, *Prud.* in *Symm.* 2, 892. ☞ *Hîc obiter notandum venit, mediam, etſi vocalem longam, corripi, neque id ignoratione, aut negligentiâ, ſed pro more iſtius ſeculi, qui ſæpe breves ponebant ſyllabas, ubi accentus non eſſet, & contrà producebant, ubi eſſet, in Græcis vocabulis, neglectâ ratione vocalium.*

Mātrālia, um. n. pl. Matris Matutæ feſta, nonas Junii, *a feaſt dedicated to the godeſs* Mater. Matuta, *or* Leucothea; *the feaſts of matrons,* Ov. Faſt. 6, 475.

• † Mātreſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow like one's mother,* Pacuv. *ap.* Non. 2, 526.

• ‖ Mātrĭcālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the matrice.* Matricalis vena. *Veget.* 1, 10.

• ‖ Mātrĭcāria, æ. f. *Feverfew, whitewort, motherwort,* Jun.

Mātrĭcīda, æ. c. g. [*ex* mater & cædo] *A murderer of one's mother,* Cic. *de* Har. Reſp. 18.

Mātrĭcīdium, i. n. *The murdering of one's mother,* Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 13.

• ‖ Mātrĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* matrix, quòd eâ velut matrice contineantur milites, *V.*] *A roll,* or *liſty of names, wherein perſons are regiſtered and matriculated,* Veget. 1, 26. ⸸ Catalogus militum, album.

• ‖ Mātrĭcŭlārius, i. m. Eccleſiæ œconomus, qui mariculam bonorum eccleſiæ ſervat. *An officer that keepeth a regiſter of the church's goods,* Cujac.

Mātrĭmōniālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, marryage.* Matrimonialis lectus, *Quint. Dec.* 1. ¶ Tabulæ matrimoniales, *a contract of marryage,* Firm. 7, 17. ⸸ Nuptialis.

Mātrĭmōnium, i. n. [*à* mater, *ſc.* femina nubit, *ut* mater fiat] (1) *Wedlock, matrimony, marryage.* (2) Meton. *A wife.* (1) Stabile & certum matrimonium, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. ¶ Abire ex matrimonio, *to be divorced,* Plaut. Matrimonio multare aliquam, *to divorce one's wife, and beſides make her loſe her dowery,* Id. Ducere aliquem in matrimonium, *to marry,* Cic. *pro* Clu. 44. dare, *Cæſ.* collocare, *Cic.* Locare aliquam in matrimonio, *to give her in marryage,* Id. (2) Ut ſeveriùs viri matrimonia ſua coërcerent, *Juſt.* 3, 4. *Vid.* & *Suet. Cal.* 25.

• Mātrĭmus, a, um. adj. Cui mater eſt ſuperſtes, *ut* patrimus cui pater. *One whoſe mother yet liveth.* Patrimi omnes matrimíque ad id ſacrificium adhibiti, *Liv.* 37, 3.

• Mātrix, īcis. f. [*à* mater, *ut* Gr. *à* μήτηρ μήτρα, ita dict. quòd mater ſit fœtûs, vel quia matres facit] Ea pars quâ mulier mater eſt. (1) *The matrix in a woman,* wherein the child is conceived; *the womb.* (2) *Any female kind that conceiveth and beareth,* or *is kept for breed.* (3) ‖ In herbs and ſhrubs it is *the pith.* (4) It is uſed of a tree with relation to the *ſhoots,* or *cyons.* (1) Plin. 27, 10. (2) Ap. *Varr.* alioſque rei ruſticæ ſcriptores. (3) Theophraſt. (4) Suet. Aug. 94.

• Mātrōna, æ. f. [*à* matre, *ut* patronus *à* patre] quæ in matrimonio cum viro jam convenit, etiamſi liberi non ſint ſuſcepti, *Gell. ſcil.* ſpei & boni ominis causâ; utpote quæ mater fieri poteſt, *a matron, a wife.* ♰ Matrona tonantis, *Juno,* Ov. Faſt. 6, 33. Matrona potentis, *a lady,* or *woman, of quality,* Id. ✠ Matrona meretrici diſpar, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 18, 3.

• Mātrōnālia, um. n. pl. Feſtum matronarum, *the matrons feaſt,* wherein they prayed to *Juno* for the preſervation of their huſbands, kept upon the firſt of *March,* Ov. Faſt. 3, 170.

• Mātrōnālis, e, adj. *Pertaining to a matron,* or *marryed woman*; *matronlike, modeſt.* Matronalis gravitas, *Plin. Epiſt.* 5, 16, 2. dignitas, *Suet. Tib.* 35. Decus matronale, *Liv.* 26, 49.

• ‖ Mātrōnātus, ûs. m. *The ſtate,* or *port, of a lady*; *ladyſhip,* Apul. Met. 4. ⸸ Matronæ conditio.

• Mātruēlis, is. c. g. *The child of the aunt,* or *uncle, by the mother's ſide*; *the mother's ſiſter,* or *brother's child,* Dig.

Matta, æ. f. [*ex* Hebr. מטה, *i. e.* lectus; quòd eâ cubarent? *à* מטה inclinare] *A mat,* or *mattreſs.* In plauſtro ſcirpea matta fuit, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 680.

Mattea, æ. f. *al.* mattya. [*à* μάζω, ſubigo; corr. mactea ap. *Suet. Cal.* 38. primò fuit certum delicati cibi genus, quod è farinâ ſubactâ fieret, *V.*] *Any dainty diſh of meat,* Suet. Calig. 38.

• ‖ Matteŏla, æ. f. delicatus cibus, dim. [*ex* mattea, corr. macteola] *Amm.*

Mattiăcæ pilæ. [ita dict. quòd præſtantiſſimæ apud Mattiacum conficerentur, de quo *Plin.* 31, 2.] *Soap balls, waſhing balls,* Mart. 14, 27.

• Mattya, æ. f. (non ōrum. n. pl. ut quidam malè leg.) Mattya ſola juvant, *Mart.* 10, 59. [ſed ματτύη, Gr. *ex* μάττω, pinſo, *Cœl. Rhod.*] *A dainty diſh, any coſtly meat,* or *junket.* Macteas dixit *Suet. Cal.* 38. ubi vid. *Caſaub.* & *Torrent.*

Mātŭla, æ. f. [an *qu.* madula, *ex* madeo, quia excipit ſaccatum corporis humorem, ut loqu. *Lucr.*? *Voſſ.*] (1) *An urinal,* or *chamberpot.* (2) *A ſilly coxcomb.* (1) Ego vos pro matulâ habebo, niſi matulam datis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 39. (2) Nunquam ego te tam eſſe matulam credidi, *Perſ.* 4, 3, 64. ✠ *Matula* virorum; *ſcaphium* mulierum.

• Mātūrandus, a, um. part. *To be haſtened.* Maturandum ſibi exiſtimavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 37. Ad maturanda cœpta, *Liv.* Cauſa Romano imperatori non alia major dicitur pacis maturandæ, *Id.* 33, 13.

• Mātūrans, tis. part. *Haſtening.* Maturans diem Lucifer, *Plin.* 2, 8.

• Mātūrātè. adv. *Quickly, haſtyly,* Liv. 32, 16. Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7, 58.

• Mātūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A haſtening,* or *making ſpeed,* Ad. Herenn. 3, 2.

• Mātūrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Ripened,* or *ripe.* (2) *Full, perfect.* (3) *Haſtened, ſoon finiſhed.* (1) Uva maturata dulceſcit, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. (2) Maturata concoctio, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Ni maturatum ab dictatore Romano eſſet, *Liv.* 8, 13. ¶ Maturato opus eſt, *we muſt make haſte,* Id. 1, 58.

• Mātūrè, iùs, comp. iſſimè & rrimè, ſup. (1) ‖ *In due time, ſeaſonably, neither ſooner nor later.* (2) *Early.* (3) *Quickly, very ſoon.* (1) Sic. *Nigid.* ap. *Gell.* 10, 11. explicat, *vid. locum.* (2) ✠ Juſsâ maturiùs horâ Fac ſemper venias, nec niſi ſerus abi, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 223. (3) ✠ Hunc fructum maturè fortuna ademit, nam brevi tempore Fulcinius mortuus eſt, *Id.* ✠ Maturiſſimè judicanda eſt res turpiſſima, at ea in quâ exiſtimationis periculum eſt, tardiſſimè judicatur, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 2. Rebus quàm maturrimè occurrere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 33.

• Mātūreſcens. part. *Growing ripe,* Plin. 21, 3.

• Mātūreſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To ripen,* or *grow ripe.* (2) *To be ripe,* or *come to maturity.* (3) Met. *To come to a head, to be ready for action.* (1) Frumenta incipiunt matureſcere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 28. Uvæ matureſcere incipiunt, *Col.* (2) ¶ Lucus pleno maturuit anno, *was of a full year's growth,* Ov. Met. 11, 121. (3) Cœlianum illud matureſcit, *Cic.*

• Mātūrĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Ripeneſs, maturity.* (2) *A ripeneſs for breaking out into action.* (3) *Maturity and perfection.* (4) *A ſeaſon, time convenient.* (1) Maturitas frumentorum, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 49. frugum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28. (2) *Metaph.* ſcelerum, furoris, & audaciæ, *Id. Catil.* 1. (3) Maturitas virtutis, *Id. pro Cœl.* 31. Latinè diændi, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 43. (4) Inducendi ſenatûſconſulti maturitas nondum eſt, *Id. Fam.* 1, 17. Ejus rei maturitas venit, *Id.* ¶ Feſtinata maturitas occidit celeriùs, *ſoon ripe, ſoon roten,* Quint.

• Mātūro, āre. act. Maturum facio, & *abſol.* maturus fio. (1) *To ripen,* or *make ripe.* (2) Met. *To do* a thing *with convenient ſpeed.* (3) *To haſten.* (4) *To make haſte,* or *ſpeed.* (1) Annus in apricis maturat collibus uvas, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 19. (2) ☩ Multa forent, quæ mox cœlo properanda ſereno Maturare datur, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 261. (3) Falſis criminibus maturare necem alicui, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7. (4) Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 32.

• Mātūror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ripened,* Plin. 15, 18.

• Māturrĭmè. adv. ſuperl. *With all ſpeed,* Cæſ. *Vid.* Maturè.

• Māturrĭmus, a, um. adj. ſup. *Moſt ripe. Vid.* Maturus.

• Mātūrus, a, um. adj. [*à* matuta, *i. e.* aurora, quòd quæ bene manè fiant, maturè fiant; *qu.* matutus, *Scal.*] or, comp. ſſĭmus & rrĭmus, ſup. (1) *Mellow,* properly of fruits. (2) *Ripe,* or *fit, for* any action, *or* thing. (3) *Mature and perfect.* (4) *Opportune, timely, ſeaſonable.* (5) *Early.* (6) *Quick, ſpeedy.* (7) *Too ſoon, haſty.* (1) ☩ = Poma, ſi cruda ſunt, vi avelluntur; ſi matura & cocta, decidunt, *Cic,* de *Sen.* 19. Semina quàm maturiſſima eligi oportet, *Col.* 11, 3. (2) Robur ætatis maturrimum, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 66. Maturum judicium, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 7. § Ævo maturus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 617. animi, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 246. ad arma, *Sil.* 16, 656. imperio, *Liv.* (3) = Thucydides ſi poſterior fuiſſet, maturior fuiſſet & mitior, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 83. Gloria matura, *Liv.* 2. ¶ Mala res magna & matura, *great and complete,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 5. (4) Scribendi expectandum eſt tempus maturius, *Cic. Att.* 15, 4. (5) Ubi Gallia ad ſeptentrionem vergit, maturæ ſunt hyemes, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 20. Maturiſſima ſenectus, *Ad Herenn.* (6) Maturum reditum pollicitus patrum Sancto concilio redi, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 3. (7) Matura dies celerem properat mortem, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 205.

• Mātūta, æ. f. diei mater. [*à* manè, *i. e.* tempore, cui præeſt, *qu.* manuta, *Canin.*] *The godeſs of the morning,* Ov. Faſt. 6, 545.

• Mātūtīnum, i. n. τὸ πρώϊον, *id. quod* Matuta. *The morning.* ¶ Matutino, *Plin.* 7, 53. *i. e.* tempore, *in the morning.* Matutinis omnibus, *every morning,* Id. 10, 43.

• Mātūtīnus, a, um. adj. [*à* matuta, *i. e.* Aurora, *Priſc.*] *Of,* or *in, the morning; early.* Tempus matutinum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. ¶ Literæ matutinæ, *that come in the morning,* Id. Matutina lumina ſolis, *Lucr.* 5, 463. ¶ Matutini alites, *cocks.* Æneas ſe matutinus agebat, *was up early,* Virg. Æn. 8, 465.

† Māvŏlo, [*i. e.* magìs volo] contr. malo; ſic mavelim, *pro* malim, & mavellem, *pro* mallem. *Vid.* Malo.

Māvors, tis. m. [*ex* Mars, *vel* quòd magna verteret] *Mars the god of war,* Cic. N. D. 2, 26. *Vid.* Propr.

✠ Māvortius, a, um. adj. *Warlike, belonging to Mars.* Mavortia tellus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 462. mœnia, *Id. Æn.* 1, 280. cuſpis, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 838. facta, *Sil.* 1, 55.

• † Mauricātim. adv. *After the faſhion of the Moors,* Laber.

• Maurus, i. m. [*à* μαῦρος, niger] *A black Moor,* Sall. *Vid.* Propr.

• Maurus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the Moors.* ¶ ✠ Maura unda, *the waves of the Mauritanian coaſt,* Hor. Od. 2, 6, 3.

• ✠ Maurūſiăcus, & Maurūſius, a, um. adj. *Of Mauritania.* Gens Mauruſia, *Mart.* 12, 67.

Mauſōlēum, i. n. (1) *A famous tomb made by queen Artemiſia for her huſband Mauſolus, reckoned one of the wonders of the world,* (2) whence *any ſumptuous,* or *ſtately, monument,* or *ſepulchre,* may be ſo called. (1) Plin. 36, 5. (2) In mauſoleum ſe *Cleopatra,* ſepulcra regum ſic vocant, recipit, *Flor.* 4, 11, extr. Cùm mauſoleum Cæſarum derepentè patuiſſet, *Suet. Veſp.* 23.

Maxilla, æ. f. dim. [*à* mala, *Priſc.* ſed contrà *à* maxilla, mala, *Cic.*] *The cheek bone,* or *jaw bone; the mandible,* Celſ. 8, 1. ✠ *A comb.* Maxillis pectore, *Perſ.* 4, 37.

Maxillāris, e. adj. *Belonging to the jaw bone.* Maxillares dentes, *Plin.* 11, 37. ‖ Maxillaria oſſa, *Veget.* 4, 1.

• Maxĭmè. adv. ſuperl. (1) *Moſt, moſt of all;* cùm poſit. facit ſuperl. Digna maximè, *Ter. i. e.* digniſſima; cùm ſuperl. maximè liberaliſſimus, maximè peſſima corpora, *leg.* (2) *Chiefly, eſpecially,* or *for the moſt part.* (3) *Greatly,* or *mightyly.* (4) *Never ſo much.* (5) *Yes, it ſhall be done.* (1) Ut quiſque maximè opis indigeat, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 16. Quàm eſtis maximè potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 57. Aberratio à dolore maximè liberaliſſima, *Cic. Att.* 12, 37. Sævior avis maximè peſſima eſt, *Col.* 9, 3. (2) Id maximè fit temporibus hybernis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. Scribe aliquid & maximè, ſi, *Id. Att.* 7, 12. (3) Maximè equidem vellem ut, *Id. Philipp.* 8, 10. (4) Si cognata eſt maximè, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 65. (4) Duc me ad eam, *M.* maximè, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 13. ☞ *Eleganter conjungitur particulis* cùm, quàm, & vel. Quæ nunc cùm maximè filium interfectum cupit, *Cic.* Quæ paret quàm maximè mortuo, *Id. Offic.* 2, 7. Mihi videtur quàm maximè confirmare, *Id.* ¶ Quàm maximè abs te oro atque poſtulo, *I moſt earneſtly beſeech you,* Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 4. Ut nunc maximè memini, *to the beſt of my remembrance at preſent,* Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 59.

• † Maxĭmĭtas, ātis. f. *Vett. pro* magnitudo. *Exceſſive greatneſs,* Lucr. 2, 497.

Maxĭmŏpĕrè. adv. & maximo opere, diviſè. *Very earneſtly, very greatly.* Abs te maximopere quæſo & peto, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 2. Thaïs à te maximo orabat opere, ut cras redires, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 26.

• Maxĭmus, a, um. adj. ſup. [*à* magnus, contr. *ex* magniſſimus] (1) *Bigeſt, greateſt, largeſt.* (2) *Very great, moſt mighty.* (3) *Eldeſt.* (1) Reſcripſi epiſtolæ maximæ, audi nunc de minuſculâ, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1, 4. Vir maximi conſilii omnium barbarorum, *Nep. Tim.* 4. (2) Optimus maximus Jupiter, *Cic.* Tres exercitus maximos comparavit, *Nep. Hannib.* 3. Homo maximi corporis, *Nep. Dat.* 3. Maximum montem ſupervehitur, *Catull.* 64, 43. (3) Natorum Tyrrhei maximus Almon, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 532. Maxima natarum Priami Ilione, *Id.* 1, 657. ¶ Eſt maximo pretio, *it is very dear,* Plin. Maximi aliquem facere, *to love one dearly,* Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 59. § Illud mihi multò maximum eſt, *I lay moſt ſtreſs upon that,* Id. Andr. 3, 2, 46. § Maximus pontifex, *the high prieſt,* Cic. ‖ Maximi natales, *the annals of the* pontifex maximus, *Feſt.* ‖ Maximus curio, *the chief of the* curiones, *Id.* Maximus prætor dicitur, qui maximi imperii ſit: alii qui ætatis maximæ, *Feſt.* Maxima virgo, *the chief of the veſtal virgins,* Val. Max. Optimus maximus fundus, *freehold land,* Celſ. ☩ Minores, minimus. ☞ *Eleganter præponuntur huic voci* quàm & vel. Ignes faciunt quàm maximos, *Nep.* Hujus victoriæ vel maxima fuit laus, *Id.*

• ‖ Maza, æ. f. [μάζα, Gr. *Apollodorus* ducit *ex* μασάσθαι, mandere, *Athen.* & *Euſtat.* ex μάσσειν, ſubigere, pinſere. pot. *à* מצה placenta, panis azymus] *A thing made of water and oil,* or as others ſay *of milk and flour, which poor people uſed inſtead of bread; haſtey pudding, flummery,* &c.

• Mazŏnŏmum, i. n. [μαζονόμον, Gr. ita dict. quòd mazæ in eo apponi ſolitæ] *A platter,* or *charger, to carry meat in,* Hor. Serm. 2. Sat. ult. v. 86.

M ante E.

Meābĭlis, e. adj. [*à* meo] act. *That runeth,* or *paſſeth, eaſyly.* Per cuncta meabilis, *Plin.* 3, 5. Bubus meabilis tranſitus, *Id.* 6, 1.

Means, tis. part. [*à* meo] *Paſſing,* or *gliding, along,* Lucr. 1, 438.

Meapte. ablat. fem. meâ cum ſyllabicâ adject. pte. ¶ Meâpte causâ, *for mine own ſake, upon mine own account,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8.

Meātus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* meo, āre] (1) *A movement,* or *courſe.* (2) *The manner of moving,* or *going.* (3) *A paſſage, the mouth of a river.* (4) *The pores of the body.* (1) Meatus ſiderum, *Plin.* 2, 8. ſolis lunæque, *Lucr.* 1, 129. cœli, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 849. (2) Aves ſolæ vario meatu feruntur, & in terrâ & in aëre, *Plin.* 10, 38. (3) Danubius in Ponticum mare ſex meatibus erumpit, *Tac. Germ.* 1, 4. (4) Succus malvæ decoctæ pori meatus ſuavit facit, *Plin.* 20, 21.

Mēcænas, ātis. m. Sic debere ſcribi contendit Beckmannus de orig. ut ſit *à* μὴ, non & κοινὸς, communis, ſed Mæcenas ſcribendum vetuſtiſſ. codd. & marmora evincunt. *A certain nobleman of Rome in the time of* Auguſtus, *patron to* Virgil *and* Horace, *&c. from whom all benefactors to learning and friends to ſcholars are called* Mæcenates; alſo *effeminate perſons,* becauſe *Mecænas* was ſuch an one.

Mēcaſtor. jurandi adverb. νὴ, *vel* μὰ, τὸν Κάστορα. *By Caſtor.* Ap. comicos frequenter. ☞ *Obſervat Gellius, ap. idoneos auctores nuſquam virum dicere* mecaſtor, *aut feminam* mehercules.

• Mēchănĭcus, i. m. [*à* μηχανὴ ars] *A deſigner, an engineer, one who contriveth as well as worketh,* Suet. Veſp. 18. ☞ *Cavendum pueris ne abutantur hoc vocab. pro* cerdo, *quòd cum dicimus Anglicè* a mechanick.

• Mēcōnis, is. f. [*à* μήκων, papaver] *A kind of lettuce, of a ſleepy quality,* Plin. 19, 8.

• Mēcōnītes, æ. m. *A precious ſtone like a poppy,* Plin. 37, 10.

• Mēcōnium, i. n. *Juice of poppy,* Plin. 25, 12. & 32, 3.

Mēcum, *pro* cum me. De ratione poſtpoſitæ præpoſitionis, *vid. Cic.* in *Orat.* 45. *With me, with myſelf.* ¶ Mecum facit, *it maketh for me, for my purpoſe,* Cic. Mecum ſentit, *he is of my opinion,* Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 26. Nihil mecum tibi, *you have nothing to do with me,* Plaut. Indignabar mecum, *I was angry within myſelf,* Virg. Æn. 2, 93. Ut tacita mecum gaudeam, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 32. ¶ Colloquitur mecum unà, *together with me,* Id. Mecum unà ſimul, *Id.* Mecum ſimul, *Plaut.*

• Meddix, ĭcis. m. Oſcum. [*ex* μέδω, imperium teneo] *The name of the chief magiſtrate among the people called* Oſci. Summus ubi capitur meddix, *Enn.* ap. *Feſt. Vid.* Mediaſtuticus.

• Mĕdēla, æ. f. *A medicine, a remedy, a cure,* Gell. 12, 5. ☞ *Vix leg. ante* Gell. *tempora, quocirca mallem dicere* medicina, medicamentum.

• Mĕdendus, a, um. part. *To be healed.* Medendæ valetudini leniendiſque morbis, nullam divinam humanamque opem non adhibuit, *Suet. Veſp.* 8. Iſta ſuperis medenda linquite, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 388.

• Mĕdens, tis. part. *Healing, cureing.* ✠ Verba medentia, *Stat.* Subſt. *a phyſician.* Abſynthia tetra medentes Cùm dare conantur, *Lucret.* 1, 384. Eſſe in poteſtate medentium, *Curt.* 3, 5, 14.

• Mĕdeor, ēri. depon. [*ex* μήδομαι, curo, *Canin.*] curo, conſulo. *To heal, cure,* or *remedy.* § Morbo mederi, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 44. § cupiditates, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 3. ¶ Contra ſerpentium ictus medentur, *are a remedy,* or *good, againſt,* Plin. 9, 31. reipublicæ afflictæ, *to apply remedys to the diſeaſes of the ſtate,* Cic. *pro* Sext. 13. Inopiæ frumentariæ, *to avoid the inconveniencys of a dearth,* Cæſ. B. G. 5, 24. vitiis, erroribus, *to reform them*, Plin. jun. ſocietati lectoris, *to prevent tireing him*, Nep. Pelop. 1. religioni, *to expiate the violation of things ſacred*, Cic. Capiti mederi, *to apply one's ſkill to ſave one's life*, Cic. *pro* S. Roſc. 44. crimini, *to bring one's ſelf off from an accuſation*, Id. confeſſioni, *to excuſe what one hath confeſſed*, Id. § Cupiditates mederi paulo, *to ſatisfy one's deſires at a ſmall expenſe*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 3. ✣ Paſſ. Ægreſcit medendo, *he is the more obſtinate for being perſuaded*, Virg. Æn. 12, 46.

* Mĕdētur. imperſ. formâ paſſ. [*à* medeor] ¶ Medetur oris ulceribus perunctis hoc ſucco, *they cure ſore mouths*, or *ſore mouths are cured with it*, Celſ. Medetur, *i. e.* medela præſtatur. act. permultis erit medendum, *many abuſes muſt be reformed*, Cic. Fam. 12, 10.

* ‖ Mĕdiāle, is. n. Quod medium eſt in re, ut eſt in plantis. *The pith of a tree, the middle of the wood.* Arboris mediale, *Solin.*

* Mĕdians, tis. part. [*qu. à* medio] *In the middle.* ¶ Mediante Junio, *in the middle of June*, Pallas.

* Mĕdianus, a, um. adj. *Middle.* Medianæ columnæ, *Vitruv.* 3, 1.

† Mĕdiaſtīnum, i. n. Medici dicunt membranas, quæ medium ventrem, *i. e.* totum thoracis ſpatium à jugulo ad ſeptum uſque in duos ſinus dividunt οἱ διαφράττοντες ὑμένες, *Gorrb.*

Mĕdiaſtīnus, i. m. [ita dict. quòd in mediâ domo ſtat, ad omnium imperia paratus; mediaſtinus à medio ſtando, *vel* tenendo, componi videtur, *Priſc.* verùm *ſtinus* eſt vocis productio] *A ſlave*, or *drudge, at every one's command, and in the baſeſt work*; *a kitchen ſlave.* ¶ Ruſtici mediaſtini, *ſervants in country works, diſtinct from ploughing*, Col. 1, 9, 3. Tu mediaſtinus tacitâ prece rura petebas, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 14, 24.

Mĕdiaſtutĭcus, i. m. *The name of a chief magiſtrate in Campania*, Liv. 24, 19. & 26, 7.

* ‖ Mĕdiātio, ōnis. f. *An entreating*, or *interceding*; *a mediation*, Ulp. ⸸ Interceſſio.

* ‖ Mĕdiātor, ōris. m. *A mediatour, an umpire, an interceſſor, a go-between, one that endeavoureth to reconcile partys*, or *undertaketh buſyneſs betwixt them*, Theol. ⸸ Sequeſter, arbiter.

* ‖ Mĕdĭca, æ. f. [*à* medicus, i.] *A midwife.* Sæpe reperitur in antiq. inſcript. *Vid. etiam* Gloſſ. Iſid.

Mĕdĭca, æ. f. arbor, quæ etiam citrus dic. & herba. [*à* Medis dict. unde in Græciam advecta, *Plin.* 18, 16.] (1) *The pomecitron tree.* (2) ‖ Alſo *an orange*, or *lemon, tree.* (3) § Medica herba. *A kind of clovergraſs*, very good food for cattle, being once ſown it laſteth ten years; *Spaniſh trifoly*, or *threeleaved graſs of Spain.* (1) Plin. 18, 16. (2) Ruell. (3) Te quoque, medica, putres Accipient ſulci, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 215. *vid.* & *Col.* 2, 11.

* Mĕdĭcābĭlis, e. adj. [*à* medicor] (1) *Cureable, medicinal*; *that may be cured*, or *healed.* (2) Interdum Act. *Medicineal, that hath the virtue of healing.* (1) Nullis amor eſt medicabilis herbis, *Ov. Met* 1, 523. (2) Ligni ſuccus medicabilis, epotus humorem compeſcit, *Col.* 7, 10.

* ‖ Mĕdĭcābŭlum, i. n. medicandi locus. *A place of phyſick*, or *remedys*, ſuch as the Bath, Spaw, *&c. an infirmary.* Ægris medicabula, *Apul. Flor.* p. 797.

* Mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis. n. (1) *Any ſort of medicine uſed inwardly*, or *outwardly.* (2) *Tincture to die wool with*, ſuch as the juice of the purple. (1) Vinolentis medicaminibus curari Cic. in *Piſon.* 6. ¶ Inuſti medicamine oculi, *eyes haveing an unguent applyed to them*, Plin. 7, 16. Nec vis medicaminis ſtatim intellecta, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 67, 1. (2) Plin. 14, 6.

* Mĕdĭcāmentāria, æ. f. *ſc.* ars conficiendi medicamenta. *The art*, or *ſkill, of makeing*, or *prepareing, medicines*, Plin. 7, 56.

* Mĕdĭcāmentārius, i. m. *An apothecary, one that prepareth medicines.* Quo utuntur medicamentarii, *Plin.* 19, 6.

* Mĕdĭcāmentōſus, a, um. adj. or comp. *Medicineal, medicineable*; *apt to cure*, or *heal*; *that ſerveth for medicine.* Aqua medicamentoſa, *Vitruv.* 8, 3. Herba medicamentoſior, *Cato*, c. 157.

* Mĕdĭcāmentum, i. n. vox media eſt, quæ, ut φάρμακον Græcè, & in bonam, & in malam partem ſumitur. (1) *A medicine, phyſick.* (2) Synecd. *A purge.* (3) *A paint*, or *waſh, for the face.* (4) *Ointment.* (5) *Poiſon.* (6) Met. *A remedy*, as for any grief, vexation, *&c.* (7) *A tincture to die wool with*, ſuch as the juice of the purple. (1) Medicamentum ſalutare, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53. (2) Nunquam in adverſâ valetudine medicamentum rectè datur, niſi is morbus ſine febre eſt, *Celſ.* 2, 12. *iterum*, Medicamenta ſtomachum ferè lædunt, *Id. ibid.* (3) Fucati medicamenta candoris & ruboris, *Cic. Orat.* 23. (4) Multis medicamentis delibutus, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 60. (5) Medicamentum malum muſa dedam, ap. *Sen. vid.* & *Curt.* 6, 10, 34. (6) *Met.* Medicamenta doloris, *Cic.* (7) Plin.

* Mĕdĭcans, tis. part. [*à* medico] *That giveth a medicineal tincture and virtue*, Virg. Æn. 12, 418.

* Mĕdĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preparation*, as of grain prepared with ſeveral liquours, *&c.* that vermin may not devour it. Poteſt etiam citra iſtam medicationem commodè ſervari, *Col.* 2, 10.

* Mĕdĭcātūrus, a, um. part. [*à* medico] *About to prepare.* ¶ Seria quam medicaturi ſumus, *which we deſign to give a preparation to*, Col.

* Mĕdĭcātus, ûs. m. *A medicineal preparation*, or *applycation.* Pepuli doctis medicatibus ignes, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 165.

* Mĕdĭcātus, a, um. adj. or. comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Medicinal, phyſical.* (2) *Medicinally*, or *phyſically, prepared.* (3) *Bedaubed with ointments.* (4) *Envenomed*, or *poiſoned.* (1) Ruta & hedera res medicatiſſimæ, *Plin.* 28, 7. Lac bubulum medicatius, *Id.* 28, 9. (2) Medicatis frugibus offam Objicit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 420. (3) Medicatæ ſedes, *Id. Geor.* 4, 65. (4) Medicatum boletum, *Suet. Claud.* 44. Medicata veneno tela, *Sil.* 7, 453. ¶ ✣ Santonicâ medicata pocula virgâ, *a wormwood potion*, Mart. 9, 96. Lana medicata fuco, *died*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28. Medicata virga, *Mercury's rod, magically prepared to cauſe ſleep*, Ovid. ✣ Medicatus ſomnus, *a ſleep cauſed by magical preparations*, Id.

* Mĕdĭcīna, æ. f. [*à* medico] (1) *Phyſick*, or *the art of phyſick.* (2) *A phyſician's*, or *chirurgeon's, ſhop.* (3) *Phyſick, medicine*; Met, *a remedy.* (4) Synecd. *A purgeing medicine.* (5) Met. *Phyſicians.* (6) ‖ *Poiſon.* (1) ✠ Imbecillior eſt medicina quàm morbus, *Cic.* Ut alimenta ſanis corporibus agricultura; ſic ſanitatem ægris medicina promittit, *Celſ.* in *præfat.* (2) Defeſſus ſum quærere per medicinas, per tonſtrinas, in gymnaſio, atque in foro, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 14. ☞ *Hanc ego vocem crediderim eſſe naturâ ſuâ adjectivum, & reticeri vel* artem, *vel* tabernam: *ideoque contra quàm faciunt plerique lexicographi, has duas ſignificationes in fronte ſtari juſſit, aſtipulante* Varr. *de* L. L. 4, 18. ab arte medicinâ medicus, à ſutrinâ ſutor. Libri medicinæ, *Id.* Ne quis ſervus artem medicinam ediſceret, *Hyg. Fab.* 274. (3) ¶ Admittere medicinam, *to be cureable*, Celſ. Medicinam facere alicui, *to adminiſter phyſick*, Cic. Fam. 14, 7. *Met.* Medicinam adhibere reipublicæ, *to apply remedys to the ſtate*, Id. *pro* Sext. 65. Medicinam alicui conſilii atque orationis ſuæ afferre, *Id.* Medicinam incommodis reperire, *Id.* (4) Immittenda in alvum, ſi levi medicinâ contenti ſumus, pura aqua, *Celſ.* 2, 12. (5) Muſſabat tacito medicina timore, *Lucr.* 6, 1177. (6) Ut Græcè Φάρμακον.

* Mĕdĭcīnālis, e. adj. *Belonging to phyſick, phyſical, medicineal.* ¶ Herba medicinalis, *a phyſical herb*, Plin. 32, 10. Ars medicinalis, *Celſ.* in *præfat.*

* Mĕdĭco, āre. act. [*à* medeor] (1) *To cure*, or *heal.* (2) *To give an artificial preparation*, or *tincture*, to a thing. (1) Vulneris æſtus medicare, *Sil.* 6, 98. (2) Semina medicare, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 193. capillos, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 14.

* Mĕdĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be healed*, &c. Ficus maturitatis cauſâ medicatur, *by an artificial preparation given to it*, Plin. 16, 28.

* Mĕdĭcor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To give*, or *apply*, any thing *in order to a cure.* (2) Metaph. *To amend*, or *reclaim.* (1) Senibus medicantur anhelis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 135. Medicari cuſpidis ictum Non valuit, *Id. Æn.* 7, 756. (2) ¶ Nato ut medicarer tuo, *that I might give a remedy to reclaim your ſon*, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 12.

Mĕdĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* Mediâ, *vel* Perſiâ, thoſe two nations being often confounded in authours, *vid. Freinſheim.* ad *Curt.* 6, 64.] ¶ Malum medicum, *a citron*, or *lemon, tree.* Apparatu regio utebatur, veſte Medicâ, *Nep. Pauſ.* 3. *i. e.* purpureâ, teſte *Xenoph.* de *Cyri vitâ*, l. 1.

* Mĕdĭcus, a, um. adj. *Phyſical, pertaining to phyſick*, or *a phyſician.* ✠ Interdum medicâ plùs valet arte malum, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 3, 18. Medicæ manus, *Virg. Geor* 3, 455.

* Mĕdĭcus, i. m. [*à* medicina, *Varr.*] (1) *A phyſician.* (2) *A chirurgeon*, or *apothecary.* (1) = Nec medici, nec curatoris egere, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 102. ✠ æger, *Celſ.* (2) *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, fin. Cæduntur tumidæ, medico ridente, mariſcæ, *Juv.* 2, 13.

* ‖ Mĕdiè. adv. *Indifferently, in a middle way*; *equally between both partys*, Ulp.

† Mĕdiĕpontus, i. m. *Cato.* *Vid.* Medipontus.

* ‖ Mĕdiĕtas, ātis. f. *The half of* a thing, *a moiety.* Vix audeo dicere medietates, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 7. ⸸ Media pars.

Mĕdimnus, i. m. & Mĕdimnum. n. [*à* מד menſura. pl. מדים] *A certain meaſure containing ſix buſhels.* ✠ Singulis modii tritici ſex dabantur, qui modus menſuræ medimnus Athenis appellatur, *Nep. Attic.* 2, 6. Medimnum ferè ſeritur, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 47.

* Mĕdiocris, cre. adj. [*ex* medius, *Priſc.*] *Middleing, tolerable, ordinary, indifferent.* Mediocris orator, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 26. actor cauſarum, *Hor. A. P.* 390. Omne malum etiam mediocre magnum eſt, *Cic.*

* Mĕdiocrĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *A mean*, or *middle way.* (2) *Meanneſs in any circumſtance.* (1) In pleriſque rebus optima eſt mediocritas, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 17. Aurea mediocritas, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 5. (2) Mediocritas noſtra, *Paterc.* de ſe loquens, hominum, *Id.* ☞ Leg. mediocritates in plur. non ſemel ap. *Cic.*

* Mĕdiocrĭter. adv. iùs, comp. *With moderation, indifferently, after an ordinary manner, tolerably.* ✠ Nihil egregiè & præter cætera ſtudebat, & tamen omnia mediocriter, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 32. Mediocriter doctus, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10. Non mediocriter conqueri, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 18. Litotes, *i. e.* graviter. Hoc vellem mediocriùs, *Id. Attic.* 1, 20.

* † Mĕdioxŭmè. adv. *Middleingly, tolerably.* Ad mortalem modum medioxumè, *Varr. i. e.* medio actum modo, *Non.* 2, 556.

* Mĕdioxŭmus. (antiq. mediotumus) mediocris, medius. *Middlemoſt.* ✠ Dii ſuperi atque inferi & medioxumi, *Plaut. ſcil.* qui Δαίμονες à Græcis appellantur, *Id. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 36. ¶ Medioxuma uxor, *one's middlemoſt wife*, Id. Ciſt. 2, 3, 67.

Mĕdīpontus, i. m. [*q. d. Medi* Xerxi *pons*, *ſcil.* funalis, quo is Helleſpontum junxerat; vel *à* ſimilitudine, vel captando uſum.] *An inſtrument of ropes*, or *cords, uſed in makeing oil, for the ſqueezeing*, or *preſſing, of it*, Cato. *al. leg.* melipontus.

* Mĕdĭtābundus, a, um. adj. *Meditateing upon.* Meditabundus bellum, *Juſt.* 38, 3.

* Mĕdĭtāmen, ĭnis. n. Meditamina belli, *Sil. Ital.* 8, 325. *Prud. Pſych.* 234. *id. quod*

* Mĕdĭtāmentum, i. n. *An exerciſe.* Meditamenta belli, *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, 26, 4.

* Mĕdĭtans, tis. part. [*à* meditor] (1) *Muſing, conſidering,* or *thinking, upon.* (2) *Deſigning, aiming.* (1) Exilium meditans, *Cic.* (2) Meditans ictum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 22, 7.

* Mĕdĭtātè. adv. (1) *Upon premeditation.* (2) *Perfectly, at one's fingers ends.* (1) Sen. (2) Noviſſe mores me tuos meditatè decet, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 40.

* Mĕdĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* meditor] (1) *Meditation, a thinking beforehand.* (2) *Study.* (3) *Practice,* or *exerciſe.* (1) Stulta eſt meditatio futuri mali, *Cic.* (2) ¶ = Locos commentatione atque meditatione paratos habere debetis, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 27. *by much thought and ſtudy.* (3) = Multi etiam naturæ vitium meditatione atque exercitatione ſuſtulerunt, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 16.

* ‖ Mĕdĭtātīvus, a, um. adj. *Meditative. Ut* ¶ Meditativum verbum *quod meditandi naturam videatur habere, ut* eſurio, *Priſc. Valla* deſiderativum *voc.*

* Mĕdĭtātus, a, um. part. (1) Dep. *Haveing muſed, conſidered,* or *bethought, himſelf.* (2) Paſſ. *Thought upon, ſtudyed, forecaſt, premeditated, prepared aforehand.* (3) *Addicted and exerciſed.* (1) = Cùm paratus meditatúſque veniſſes, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 6. (2) = Attuleras meditatum & cogitatum ſcelus, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 4. (3) Ad hujus vitæ ſtudium meditati labores, *Id. Catil.* 1, 10.

Mĕdĭterrāneum, i. n. ſubſt. *ex* adj. *The middle of the land,* or *country,* Plin. 3, 1.

Mĕdĭterrāneus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* in mediâ terrâ] (1) *In the middle of the land, far from the ſea.* (2) *That liveth far from the ſea.* (1) ✠ Naſcitur plumbum in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, *Cic.* (2) Mediterranei mare eſſe non credunt, *Id. N. D.* 1, 31. ¶ Mediterraneum mare, *the ſea which divideth Europe from Africa,* Plin.

‖ Mĕdĭterreus, a, um. adj. *Feſt.* ex *Siſen.* ⸸ Mediterraneus.

* Mĕdĭtor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*qu.* melitor, *à* Gr. μελετᾶν, modulor, canto, meditor] (1) *To meditate, muſe, think upon,* or *forecaſt.* (2) *To exerciſe,* or *practiſe.* (3) *To play upon an inſtrument.* (1) ¶ Meditari ſecum, quo pacto ferant, *to forecaſt with themſelves,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 12. Cauſam meditari, *to ſtudy how to plead his cauſe,* Id. Adelph. 2, 1, 41. § Cauſam adverſus aliquem, *Cic.* ¶ Ad aliquid meditari, *to ſtudy what to anſwer to a thing, Id. Fam.* 2, 2. de ſuâ ratione, *how to order his matters,* Id. Fam. 1, 8. de ducibus hoſtium, *what defenſe to make concerning them,* Id. Meditor eſſe affabilis, *I ſtudy to be affable,* Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 8. Meditabar quomodo loquar, *I ſtudyed how to ſpeak,* Cic. § ut accuſem, *to plot,* or *deſign,* Plaut. Meditari exilium, *to deſign,* Cic. fugam, *Col.* 19, 8. ¶ inſidias, dolum alicui, *to contrive againſt one,* Virg. Ecl. 5, 60. ✤ Aufidus diluviem meditatur agris, *deſigneth a deluge over the fields,* Hor. Od. 4, 14, 28. pœnam in fratrem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4. arma ad Indos, *to deſign an expedition to India,* Propert. 3, 3, 1. (2) Ad curſuram meditabor me, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 34. ¶ Alio vultu, alio inceſſu eſſe meditabatur, *he practiſed to alter his look and gait,* Id. Meditari amorem, *to practiſe love,* Virg. Æn. 4, 171. (3) ✤ Muſam meditari avenâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 2. arundine, *Ibid.* 6, 8. *to tune verſes on a pipe.* ✠ *Meditor & melito*; ut putat Plinius; meditantem eſſe ſecum cogitantem, melitantem, voce dicentem.

Mĕditrīna, æ. f. *The godeſs of phyſick,* Feſt. nomen officii, *Scal.* ut ſit meditrina ſtudium & cura medendi, ſicut lavatrina lavandi.

Mĕditrīnālia, ōrum. n. pl. *Feaſts,* or *ſacred rites, of the godeſs* Meditrina. Quòd hoc die ſolitum vinum novum & vetus deguſtari medicamenti cauſâ, *Varr.*

Mĕdĭtullium, i. n. [*ex* medium, & tullium, productio vocis, *Cic.* meditullium *qu.* meditellium, *à* Tellus, *Feſt.*] Hinc μεσόγυιον, meditullium, mediterraneum, *Celſ. the very middle.*

* Mĕdium, i. n. (1) *The midſt,* or *middle of a thing.* (2) *That which is placed in the middle.* (3) *What is common to ſeveral.* (4) ‖ *The publick.* (1) Per medium denſi populi, *Catull.* (2) Virtus eſt medium vitiorum utrinque reductum, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 9. (3) ✠ Nec ſignare quidem, aut partrii limite campum Fas erat; in medium quærebant, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 126. (4) ✠ Aurum Italicis totum, medium provincialibus reddidit, *Capitol.* in *Pio,* c. 4. *ſed novè hoc dictum* Caſaub. *obſervat.* Medium campi, *Tac.* 1, 64. montium, paludum, *Id.* diei, *Liv. Cic.* in pl. media.

* Mĕdius, a, um. adj. [*à* Gr. μέσος] (1) *The middle.* (2) *Middleing, ordinary, not ſingular.* (3) *Equally ſuited,* or *inclined.* (4) *Common, very frequent.* (5) *General.* (6) *Meditateing,* or *determineing.* (7) *Neutral, of neither part.* (8) *Middle aged.* (1) Medius dies, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 30. Media nox, *Cæſ.* (2) ✠ Innocentiâ eximius, ſanctitate præcipuus, eloquentiâ medius, *Paterc.* 2, 29. (3) Medium erat Anco ingenium, *Liv.* 1, 32. Pacis eras mediúſque belli, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 28. (4) ✠ Non ſunt quæſita ex occulto aliquo genere literarum, ſed ſumpta de medio, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 54. (5) Medio reſponſo, *Liv.* 39, 39. (6) = Sequeſter ille & media litium manus, *Quint.* 12, 8. ‖ Mediis amicis jurgia finire, *Caſſiod.* (7) = Ipſe medius & neutrius partis, *Suet. Cæſ.* 75. (8) Qui poſt mediam ætatem mediam mulierem ducit domum, *&c.* Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 40. ¶ Medium arripere, *to ſeize one by the middle,* Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 18. amplecti, *to take one about the middle,* Id. Andr. 1, 1, 106. diſtruncare, *to cut one in two in the middle,* Plaut. Medius diſrumpi, *to burſt in the middle,* Id. Poni contra medium diem, *Col.* Ad mediam converſa diem, *Virg. Geor.* 3. *towards the ſouth.* ✤ Media regio diei, *the ſouthern region,* Lucr. 6, 723. Frigoribus mediis, *in the middle of winter,* Virg. Ecl. 10, 65. Medio æſtu, *in the heat of the day,* Id. Geor. 1, 297. In mediâ potione, *in the middle of her draught,* Id. Medium ſermonem abrumpere, *to break off in the middle of the ſpeech,* Virg. Æn. 4, 388. ✤ Mediâ nimborum in nocte, *amongſt the blackeſt clouds,* Id. Geor. 1, 328. Medii hoſtes, & medius hoſtis, *the midſt of the enemy,* Id. In mediâ morte, *in the greateſt danger of death,* Id. Æn. 2, 533. Ex mediâ morte reſervatus, *reſcued from the very jaws of death,* Cic. Quæ ſunt ex mediâ laude juſtitiæ, *which are ſome of the moſt commendable things under the head of juſtice,* Id. Quæ ſunt è mediis C. Cæſaris partibus, *they are as deeply engaged as any on Cæſar's ſide,* Id. § Medius vir, *Catull.* obſcœn. In medio omnibus palma eſt poſita, *free for every one to ſtrive for,* Ter. In medium aliquid afferre, *for publick benefit,* Cic. Off. 1, 22. Conſulere in medium, *for the publick good,* Virg. Æn. 11, 335. Quærere in medium, *to get for the common ſtock,* Id. Geor. 1, 126. Tabulæ ſunt in medio, *are ready to be produced,* Cic. Verr. 4. Dicendi omnis ratio in medio poſita eſt, *is plain,* Id. *de* Orat. 1. Voluptates in medio ſitæ ſunt, *eaſey to be had,* Id. Ex medio comœdia res arceſſit, *taketh its ſubject from common life,* Hor. E medio excedere, *to die,* Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14. De medio tolli, *to be put to death,* Id. E medio diſcedere, *to retire to a private life,* Suet. Recede de medio, *interpoſe not yourſelf,* Id. Proferre in medium, *Id.* dare, *Lucr. to make publick.* Procedere in medium, *to make one's appearance,* Cic. venire, *Id.* Rem in medio ponere, *to give an account of a thing publickly,* Id. Rem in medio relinquere, *to leave it undetermined,* Sall. In medio relinquere, *to ſpeak in general, nameing no body,* Cic. In medio ſit, *let it remain undecided,* Suet. Inter bellum & pacem medium nihil eſt, *there is no mean,* Cic. ✤ Medius Titan venientis & actæ noctis, *midnight,* Ov. medius, *one of neither faction,* Cic. Medium tempus, *time ſince a thing was done,* Plin. jun. Mediæ artes, *neither good nor bad,* Quint. Media officia, *that arrive at the perfection of virtue,* Cic. Medium reſponſum, *doubtfull,* Liv. 39, 39. ſermo, *Plin. jun.* Plus mediâ parte, *half,* Ov. Met. 3, 43. Gratia media, *ſmall thanks,* Liv. Mediarum facultatum dominus, *owner of ordinary poſſeſſions,* Col. ‖ Media vocabula, *Gell. words uſed in a good,* or *bad, ſenſe,* as valetudo, facinus, gratia, *&c.*

Mĕdiuſfīdius. adv. *id. quod* mehercule, nam Dius Fidius eſt Διὸς, *i. e.* Jovis, Fidius, *i. e.* Filius, antiq. enim ſæpe *d* literam pro *l* ponebant, *Feſt. Me* verò vel pronomen eſt, ut ſit ellipſis ita ſupplenda. *Ita me Dius Fidius amet,* ut *Mehercules, Ita me Hercules juvet,* Feſt. ✠ *Mediuſfidius* virorum propria juratio, ut fœminarum *ædepol, ecaſtor, ejuno,* Chariſ. *By Hercules,* Cic.

Mēdixtutĭcus, i. m. *The chief magiſtrate among the Campanians,* Liv. *Vid.* Mediaſtuticus.

* Mĕdulla, æ. f. [*à* μελὸς, medulla, Ca. inſerto *d*] (1) *The marrow in the bones.* (2) Analog. In herbs, *or* trees, *the pith,* or *heart.* (3) *Flour, meal.* (4) Met. *The quinteſſence,* or *prime,* of any thing. (1) Oſſa vides regum vacuis exhauſta medullis, *Juv.* 8, 90. Medullam laſſitudo perbibit, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 16. (2) Plin. (3) = Quæ frumenta ſicca moluntur, plus farinæ reddunt, quæ ſalsâ aquâ ſparſa candidiorem medullam, *Id.* 18, 9. (4) Medulla lanæ, *Id.* Suadæ medulla, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* ¶ § *Metaph.* Mihi hæres in medullis, *I love you in my heart,* Cic. Fam. 15, 16. In medullis populi Romani ac viſceribus hærebant, *very dear to the Romans,* Id. Philipp. 1, 15. In mediis litium medullis verſantur, *converſant about the chief points of cauſes,* Quint. 2, 1. Medulla lini, *the teer of flax,* Plin.

* ‖ Mĕdullāris, e. adj. Ad medullas pertinens, *Apul. Met.* 7. Ut uſque plagarum mihi medullaris inſideret dolor. *Pertaining to the marrow, inward, medullary.* ⸸ Intimus.

* ‖ Mĕdullātus, ûs. m. *Fat, full of marrow,* Bibl.

* Mĕdullĭtus. adv. *i. e.* ex intimis medullis. *Intimately, to the very marrow, deeply, heartyly, affectionately, cordially.* Ut videas eam medullitus me amare, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 86. Verſus propinas flammeos medullitus, *Enn.* ap. *Non.*

* † Mĕdullo, āre. act. *To take out the marrow,* Enn. ⸸ Emedullo, *Plin.*

* Mĕdullōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of marrow.* Medulloſus humerus, *Celſ.* 8, 1.

* Mĕdullŭla, æ. f. dim. ¶ Anſeris medullulâ mollior, *ſofter than the fineſt down,* Catull. 23, 2.

* Mĕgălēſia, ōrum. n. pl. *Liv.* Mĕgălenſia, *Cic.* qui & ludi Mĕgălenſes; μεγαλήσια ejus templum, ὁ ναὸς τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς, *ſcil.* Peſſinunte, unde advecta Romam, *Varr. Plays in honour of Cybele, on the fourth day of April,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 355.

* Mĕgălīum, ii. n. [μεγαλεῖον, Gr. *à* magnificentiâ ſic dict. *al.* à Megaleo inventore] *A ſweet ointment,* Plin. 13, 1.

* Mĕgălōgrăphia, æ. f. [*ex* μέγας magnus, & γράφω ſcribo] *A drawing of pictures at large,* Vitruv. 7, 4.

* Mĕgiſtānes, um. n. pl. [*ex* μέγιστος, maximus, *q. d.* maximates, *uti* optimates] *Princes, peers, ſtates, nobles, grandees,* Suet. Cal. 5.

Meherclè, Mehercŭlè, Mehercŭles. adv. [*q. d.* Ita me Hercules juvet, *Feſt.* vel ut *me* ſit *à* Gr. μὰ, per Herculem] *So help me Hercules,* Cic. ✠ Viri per *Herculem,* mulieres per *Caſtorem,* utrique per *Pollucem,* jurare ſoliti, *Gell.* 11, 6. ‖ *Vid.* Mediuſfidius.

Meiens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Piſſing,* Catull. 94.

Meio, ĕre, mictum. neut. [vel *à* meo, quòd urina per venas meat; vel *à* מי in formâ conſtructâ *à* מים aquæ, quæ & Latinis interdum urinam ſign.] *To make water,* or *urine; to piſs.* ¶ Meiere eòdem, *cum eâdem coire,* Horat. Sat. 2, 7, 52.

* Mel, mellis. n. [*à* μέλι, *i.* abſciſſo] (1) *Honey.* (2) Met. *Sweets of poetry.* (3) *Th*

the juice of the flowers of lilys. (4) *A darling,* a word of endearment, *my ſweeteſt, my honey.* (1) Melle dulcior, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 10. (2) Poëtica mella, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 19, 44. (3) Plin. 21, 19. (4) = Mel ac delicias tuas tulit, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. Si abſim haud recuſem quin mihi malè ſit, mel meum, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 8. ¶ Hoc juvat & melli eſt, *extremely pleaſeing to me,* Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 32. ℋ In melle ſunt linguæ litæ voſtræ atque orationes, lactéque: corda felle ſunt lita, atque acerba aceto, *your words are milk and honey, your hearts gall and vinegar,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 76.

* Mĕlænaëtos, i. m. [*ex* μέλας niger, & ἀετὸς aquila] *The black eagle,* the leaſt, but beſt, ſort of eagles, *Plin.* 10, 3.

* Mĕlamphyllon, i. n. [*à* foliorum nigredine dict. *ſc. à* μέλας niger, & φύλλον folium] herbam quæ alio nomine dic. *Acanthus,* Plin. 22, 22.

* Mĕlampŏdion, ii. n. [*à* Melampode inventore] *An herb called black hellebore,* Plin. 25, 5. *Lat.* Veratrum nigrum.

Mĕlampſȳthium, ii. n. Paſſi genus ſuum ſaporem, non vini, referens, *Plin.* 14, 9.

* Mĕlampus, i. m. [*i. e.* nigripes, *ex* μέλας niger, & πῦς pes] *Blackfoot,* a dog's name, *Ov. Met.* 3, 205.

* ‖ Mĕlampȳron, i. n. [*ex* μέλας niger, & πυρὸς triticum] atrum frumentum. *An herb full of branches, haveing ſeed like fenugreek; a weed, hurtfull to corn, called cowwheat,* but by others *horſeflower,* Dodon.

* ‖ Mĕlănaĕtus, i. m. *The hawk called a ſaker,* Jun. *Vid.* Melænaëtos.

* Mĕlanchætes, æ. m. [*i. e.* atripilus, *ex* μέλας niger, & χαῖτη coma] *Blackcoat,* a dog's name, *Ov. Met.* 2, 232.

* Mĕlanchlænus, a, um. adj. [μελάγχλαινος, Gr. *ſc.* nigrâ chlænâ indutus; *à* μέλας niger, & χλαῖνα tunica] *A blackcoat, one that weareth black,* Mela 2, 1.

* Mĕlanchŏlia, æ. f. [*à* μέλαινα χολὴ, *ſc.* atra bilis] *Melancholy, black choler, a kind of madneſs riſeing from madneſs,* Plin. *Lat.* Atra bilis.

* Mĕlanchŏlĭcus, a, um. adj. *Melancholick, full of black choler, ſad.* Ariſtoteles ait omnes ingenioſos melancholicos eſſe, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 33.

* Mĕlancŏrȳphus, i. m. ficedula avis [μελαγκόρυφος, Gr. *qu.* κορυφὴν μέλαιναν, *i. e.* verticem nigrum habet,] *Plin.* 19, 29. *Lat.* Atricapilla, *Feſt.*

* Mĕlandrys, yos. m. [*ex* μέλας niger, & δρῦς quercus] *Lat.* nigra quercus, thynni genus grandiſſimum, *qu.* carnem habet cæſis quernis aſſulis ſimillimam. *The largeſt ſort of tunny,* Plin. 9, 15.

* Mĕlandryum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] (1) *An herb growing among corn and in meadows, with a white flower;* ſome take it for *the black pith of an oak,* or *for heart of oak.* (2) Alſo *the body of the tunnyfiſh cut into flitches and powdered, the neck and belly being firſt taken away.* (1) Plin. 26, 7. (2) Mart. 3, 77.

* Mĕlănia, æ. f. [*à* μέλας, niger] *Blackneſs, a black ſpeck,* or *ſpot,* Plin. 24, 8.

* Mĕlănion, ii. n. *Theophr.* Leg. & diviſim, μέλαν ἴον. *The black violet,* Plin. 21, 21.

* Mĕlanthĕmon, i. n. [*à* μήλυ, *i. e.* mali odore, & anthemis quod ab ἄνθος flos] *Plin.* 21, 21.

* ‖ Mĕlanthĭnum oleum. è Melanthio factum; ἔλαιον μελάνθινον, *Dioſc.* 1, 37.

* Mĕlanthion, ii. n. [*à* μέλας niger, & ἄνθος flos] *The herb gith, coriander of Rome, pepperwort,* Plin. 20, 17. & Col. 10, 245.

* Mĕlănūrus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς μελαίνης οὐρᾶς, *ſc. à* nigrâ caudâ dict. *Col.*] *A kind of perches which ſome call ruffs;* it is alſo taken for *the ſea bream.* ☞ Ennius licenter producit primam, & corripit penultimam. Melanurum, turdum, merulam, timbramque marinam. Rectè *Lipſius* in 3 *Opp.* Haud facilè parvus melanurus fallitur arte. ‖ Alſo *a kind of ſerpent in Africk, leſs than a viper, but more deadly,* Cæl. 25, 33.

* Mĕlăpium, ii. n. [*ex* μῆλον malum, & ἄπιον pyrum] *A pearmain, a pear apple,* or *apple pear,* Plin. 15, 14.

* † Melcŭlum, i. n. dim. [*à* mel] *A coaxing word, my ſweet honey,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* Mĕle, nom. pl. n. à ſing. melos. *Tunes, notes.* ✣ Muſæ mele, *Lucr.* 2, 412. ✣ Cycnea, *Ibid.* 1, 504. *Vid.* Melos.

* Mĕleagris, ĭdis. f. *Col.* 8, 2. pl. Mĕleagrĭdes, um. f. pl. *Plin.* 10, 26. [*à* ſing. μελεαγρὶς] Gallinæ Africanæ ſive Numidicæ, *Varr.* Has *Ovid.* ſorores Meleagri fuiſſe fabulatur. *A Guinea,* or *Turkey, hen.*

* Mĕles, *vel* Mēlis, is. f. *Varr.* beſtia. [*à* μέλι, mel, quòd favos petat, & aſſiduè mella captet; vel *ex* μῆλον, malum, *quòd* ſit corpore mali inſtar rotundo, *Iſid.*] *A badger, gray,* or *brock.* Venator captâ mele ſuperbus adeſt, *Mart.* 10, 37. *conf. Plin.* 8, 38. *Borich.* ad *Petron.* p. 391.

Mĕlētēus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to* Meles, a river near *Smyrna,* whence becauſe born there Homer had his name *Meleſigenes.* ¶ Meleteæ chartæ, *Homer's verſes,* Tibull. 4, 200.

* ‖ Mĕlĕtor, āri. dep. [*à* μελετάω] *To ſing, pipe,* or *play tunes,* as fidlers do] *Fulg.* + Cano.

* ‖ Mĕlia terra, *Plin.* 35, 6. *Lat.* melinum, voc. [μηλία γῆ vel μηλὶς, Gr. *à* Melo inſulâ] *A kind of earth.*

Mĕlĭbœus, a, um. adj. *Of Melibœa,* a city of *Magneſia,* famous for the purple die. Melibœa purpura, *Lucr.* 2, 499. & *Virg. Æn.* 5, 251.

Melicæ gallinæ. *Turkey hens,* Col. 8, 2.

Melicembales, um. n. pl. *vel* meliceribali, ōrum, as *Dalechampius* readeth it. *A kind of ſhellfiſh, winkles,* Plin. 37, 2.

* Mĕlĭcēria, æ. f. *vid. Celſ.* 5, 26. [*à* favo, cui ſimilis, qu. *ex* melle & cerâ] *vel* Mĕlĭcēris, ĭdis. f. *Plin.* 20, 21. ita dict. quòd mellis craſſitudinem & colorem refert. *A kind of impoſthume,* or *ſore, out of which runeth matter like honey.*

* Mĕlichlōros, i. m. [*ex* μέλι mel, & χλωρὸς viridis] *A ſort of precious ſtone,* Plin. 37, 11.

* Mĕlichros, ōtis. m. [*ex* μέλι mel, & χρόα color] *A precious ſtone of a yellow colour like honey,* Lucr. 4, 1153. *ſed literis Gr.*

Mĕlichrȳſos, ſi. f. gemma quæ ex India naſcitur, quaſi per aurum ſincero melle tranſlucente. [*à* μέλι, mel, & χρύσος aurum] *A ſtone in India of the topaz kind,* Plin. 37, 9.

* ‖ Mĕlicraton, i. n. [*à* μέλι, mel, & κεράννυμι, miſceo; *Lat.* aqua mulſa dict.] *A drink made of water and honey boiled together, a kind of mead,* Iſid. 20, 3. ℋ Melicraton ad uſum præſentem fiebat; Hydromeli ad vetuſtatem ſervabatur, *Gorrh.*

* Mĕlĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* μέλος, carmen] *Tunefull, harmonious.* Melici ſonores, *Lucr.* 3, 335. Poëma melicum, *Cic.* de *Opt. gen. Orat.* 1.

* Mĕlĭlōtos, i. f. [*qu.* dulcis & mellea lotus, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 440. *ex* μέλι mel, & λωτὸς lotus] *Lat.* Sertula campana dic. *Plin.* 34, 4. *The herb melilot.*

* Mēlĭmēli, *rect.* Mēlŏmēli, n. [eſt enim *à* μῆλον & μέλι] *The ſyrup of quinces preſerved in honey,* Col. 12, 45.

* Mĕlĭmēlum, i. n. [*ex* μέλι mel, & μῆλον malum] (1) *A kind of ſweet apple, the apple of paradiſe, a honey apple.* (2) Some take it for *the quince apple made into marmalade* in the place cited. (1) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 31. Mala muſtea quæ nunc melimela dicuntur à ſapore melleo, *Plin.* 15, 14. (2) Mart. 7, 25.

* Melina, æ. f. [μηλίνη, Gr. *vel à* colore mali maturo, flavo, *ſcil.* vel *à* Melo inſulâ dictum] *A kind of garment of a yellowiſh,* or *whiteiſh, colour;* [vel *à* μῆλον ovis, ut ſit id. quod μηλωτὴ, *i. e.* pellis ovina; vel *à* mele, *i. e.* taxo, ut ſit mellina pellis, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 21.] = Vidulus, *Id.* ‖ *a ſheep,* or *badger, ſkin; a budget,* or *knapſack, made of ſuch a ſkin.* Mantica ſcortea, *Scal.* [vel *à* μέλι mel, *ſc.* potio ex melle] *meath,* or *mead, a drink made of honey,* Plaut. (vel *à* μέλος, canticum, carmen; eſt enim melina genus tibiæ acutiſſimi ſoni,] ‖ *a kind of ſhrill pipe, a flageolet,* Feſt.

* Mĕlĭne, es. f. [μελίνη, Gr. *à* μέλι mel] *id quod* meliſſophyllon, herba, quam, ut ait *Varro,* alii *apiaſtrum,* alii *melinem* appellant. *Balmmint, balmgentle.*

* Mĕlĭnum, i. n. [*ex* μῆλον, malum] (1) *An oil,* or *ointment, of the bloſſoms of apples,* or *quinces.* (2) *A very white colour uſed by painters.* (3) *Balmgentle,* or *mint.* (1) *Vid.* Plin. 23, 6. & 15, 1. (2) *Vid.* Eund. 35, 6. (3) = Apiaſtrum alii meliphyllon, *al.* meliſſophyllon, quidam melinum appellant, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

* ‖ Mēlĭnus, a, um. adj. [non *à* μέλι, mel, ſed *à* μῆλον, malum, *unde* μήλινος, color mali maturi, *ſc.* flavus, ſive helvus, non gilvus, ut vult *Serv.* dic. etiam Græcè μηλίζων, μηλοειδὴς, μήλοψ] *Yellow,* Dig.

* Melinus, a, um. adj. [pertinens ad melem animal] Melina, *ſcil.* pellis, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 21. ubi *Turneb.* leg. mellina, *i. e.* potio melle admixto, *Scal.* melinam interpr. manticam ſcorteam, Gr. μηλωτὴν *à* μῆλον, ovis, *ſc.* ex pelle ovinâ factam. *Made of a ſheep ſkin, made of a badger ſkin.*

Mĕlior, & hoc Mĕlius, comp. *à* bonus. [*ab* ἀμείνων Tarentinis ἀμήνων, menior quod poſtea melior, *Scal.* à malo, ut optimus ab opto, *Voſſ.*] (1) *Better, moſt excellent, ſuperiour, more valiant.* (2) *More expert,* or *ſkillfull.* (3) *More juſt,* or *upright.* (4) *Better in health.* (5) *Biger* in quantity, *or* number. (1) ℋ Dexterior qui viſus eum dede neci, melior vacuâ ſine regnet in aulâ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 90. Cervus pugnâ melior, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 10, 34. (2) Jaculo incedit melior, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 68. (3) = Non illo melior quiſquam, nec amantior æqui, *Ov. Met.* 1, 322. (4) Neque vigilando melior fit *æger,* ſed per ſe, ſi melior eſt, vigilat, *Celſ.* ℋ Quando æger febricitat, quando melior eſt, *Id.* 3, 6. (5) Melior pars diei, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 156. Melior pars quæritis quid expediat, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 15. *De cæteris nct omnibus vide* Bonus. ¶ Ager melior, *more fertile,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12. Melior ſententia, *more proper,* Virg. Æn. 2, 35. canor, *ſweeter,* Lucr. 4, 182. In cauſâ meliore eſſe, *to be in a better condition,* Id. Meliore conditione aliquid vituperare, *with more reaſon,* Brut. *ad* Cic. tempus, *more ſeaſonable,* Hor. fides, *truer,* Ovid. Animo meliore aliquid ferre, *more patiently,* Id. Meliores carpere, *honeſter,* Phædr. In meliùs orſa reflectere, *to change what one hath begun for the better,* Virg. Æn. 6, 632. In meliùs conſilia referre, *Id.* 1, 285. Ad melius tranſcurrere, *to more dainty fare,* Hor. *Kinder,* or *better natured,* Hor. *that excelleth.* § Melior famâ, *of a clearer reputation,* Hor. Pedum melior motu, *nimbler,* Virg. Miſeros meliora ſequentur, *a happyer fate,* Id. *Æn.* 12, 153.

Mĕliōreſco, ĕre. neut. *To grow better, to improve,* or *mend,* Col. 2, 10.

‖ Mĕliōro, āre. act. *To better* a thing, or *make it better; to meliorate,* or *improve,* Ulp.

* † Mĕlĭphylla, ōrum. plur. n. ap. *Virg.* vulgò leg. corr. *pro* meliſphylla, idque per Sync. ex meliſſophylla. *Vid.* Meliſſophyllon. *The herb balmmint, balmgentle.*

† Melipontus, i. m. Funes, torculos, melipontos, ſubductarios, *Cato.* *Vid.* Medipontus.

* Mēlis, is. f. *Varr.* ex meles; ☞ *ſcrib.* & mæles, mælis, ap. vett. & melo, *Iſid.* *A gray, a brock, a badger.* *Vid.* Meles.

* Melis haſta. [*à* ligno mali dicta, *Feſt. à* μηλέα, malus, *Scal.* leg. melia, *à* μελία, fraxinus; ut ſit haſta fraxinea, qualis Pelias haſta, *Ov. Hom.* de *Achille,* Σείων Πηλιάδα μελίην]

μελίνην] *A ſpear, pike, or lance, made of aſh,* Mart. 10, 37.

• Mĕlĭſsōphyllon. i. n. [ἀ μέλισσα, apis, & φύλλον, folium] *The ſame with the* apiaſtrum, *or* citrago, an herb which bees are mightyly taken with, *balmgentle,* item *parſley,* ſi *Litt.* audiamus. Trita meliſphylla, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 63. ſicut reſtituit *Heinſ.* è MSS. per Sync. Malè vulgò *meliphylla* cum damno quantitatis.

Mĕlĭtæus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Malta.* [*ex* inſulâ Melitâ] *unde* ¶ Catelli melitæi, *lapdogs,* Plin. 3, 26.

Mĕlĭtenſis, e. adj. *Id.* ¶ Veſtis melitenſis, *a curious ſort of garment made at Malta,* Cic. Verr. 2, 72. Roſa melitenſis, *an excellent ſort of roſe growing there,* Id.

• Mĕlītes, is. m. [ita dict. à colore mali cydonei, quod μῆλον κατ' ἐξοχὴν dicitur] *A precious ſtone of the colour of an orange,* or *quince,* Plin. 37, 11.

Meliteſius, a, um. adj. *al.* à Melite inſulâ. Meliteſia coralia, *Grat. Cyn.* 404.

• Mĕlītītes, is. m. [μελιτίτης, Gr. *ſc.* οἶνος] (1) *A drink made of honey and wine,* &c. *a kind of metheglin.* (2) Alſo *a precious ſtone yielding a liquour of a ſweet taſte like honey.* (1) Quid diſtat à mulſo, & modum conficiendi *Plin.* docet 14, 9. (2) Melitites lapis ſuccum dulcem melitumque tuſus, *Id.* 36, 19.

• Mĕlitton, ōnis. m. [*ex* μέλισσα, apiarium] *A place where bees are kept,* or *where their hives ſtand; a beegarden.* = Μελιττῶνας ita facere oportet, quos alii Μελιτροφεῖα appellant, eandem rem quidam mellaria, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

• Mĕlĭturgus, i. m. [ἀ μέλι, mel, & ἔργον, opus] *He that hath the charge and ordering of honey, a beemerchant,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16. *Lat.* Mellarius vocatur, *Id.*

• † Mēlium, i. n. [ἀ μῆλον ovis] cingulum ex corio firmo cum clavis capitatis. *A dog's collar made of leather with nails in it,* Varr. R. R. 1, 5. *In quibuſdam edit.* mælium, *leg. q. v. vid.* & mulſus *quod rectiùs* teſte Feſto.

Mĕliùs. adv. [comp. à bene] *Better in all reſpects.* ¶ Meliùs dicere, *Hor.* vivere, *Id.* § Meliùs æquiùs, *with more juſtice and equity,* Cic. Meliùs ſe habent, *they are in a better caſe,* Id. Res meliùs it, *it goeth better,* Id. expeditè, *with better ſucceſs, eaſyly, ſwimingly.* Suadere meliùs, *to give better counſel,* Hor. Meliùs, pejùs, proſit, obſit, *be it better, or worſe,* Ter. Meliùs canemus, *more conveniently,* Virg. § Orare cauſas meliùs, *with greater eloquence,* Id. ſcribere, *Hor.* Meliùs ſecat magnas res, *ordereth them more cleverly,* Id. Malunt meliùs ſibi eſſe, *Ter.* Meliùs eſt ei factum, *he is amended,* or *recovered,* Cic. Erit iſti morbo meliùs, *Plaut.* Meliùs credo fore, *I believe ſhe will be better in health,* Id. § Leni præcordia mulſo Prolueris meliùs, *Hor.* Non compoſitus meliùs cum Bitho Bacchius, *Id.* Aurum irrepertum & ſic meliùs ſitum, *Id.* Contractâ meliùs parvâ cupidine vectigalia porrigam, *Id.* Campeſtres meliùs Scythæ vivunt, *Id.* Soles meliùs nitent, *Id.* Hoc faciens vivam meliùs, *Id.* Valdiùs oblectat populum mel úſque moratur, *Id.* = Auctiùs atque Dî meliùs fecêre, *Id.* Accipit nemo meliùs, *Ter.* Meliùs te poſſe negares, bis térque expertum fruſtrà, *Id.*

Mĕliuſcŭlè. adv. dim. [à meliùs] (1) *Somewhat,* or *a little, better* in health. (2) *More largely.* (1) Quum meliuſculè tibi eſſet, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 5. (2) Meliuſculè quàm ſat erit bibere. *Plaut Moſt.* 2, 4, 51.

Mĕliuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à melior] (1] *Something better.* (2) *In a ſtate,* or *condition, ſomething better.* (3) *Something better in health.* (1) Meliuſculum eſt, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 3. (2) ✠ Rem tuam facies ex malâ meliuſculam. *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 2, 6. (3) Qui meliuſculus eſſe cœpit, adjicere debet exercitationem. *Celſ.*

• ‖ Mĕlĭzōmum, i. n. [*ex* μέλι mel, & ζωμὸς juſculum] *A decoction, or broth, made of honey.* Adjicere melizomo parum vini, *Apic.* 1, 2.

• Mellārium, i. n. *The place where bees are kept to make honey, a beeſtall,* Varr. R. R. 31, 16.

• Mellārius, a, um. adj. *Serveing,* or *belonging, to honey.* Vaſa mellaria, quæ & apiaria, *Plin.* 21, 14.

• Mellārius, i. m. *A honeymaker,* or *ſeller; a beemaſter,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

• Mellātio, ōnis. f. *The time of takeing honey,* or *driveing of the hives,* Col. 11, 2. Plin. 11, 15.

• Melleus, a, um. adj. *Of honey, like honey, ſweet; yellow, of a dark yellow.* Melleus ſapor, odor, color, *Plin.* 15, 14. & 11, 16.

• Mellĭcŭlum, i. n. dim. blandientis. [à mel] *My pretty little honey, my dear, my ſweetheart.* Meum corculum, meum melliculum, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 4, 14.

• Mellĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. [*ex* mel, & fero] *That beareth, bringeth, or maketh, honey.* Melliferæ apes, *Ov. Met.* 15, 383.

‖ Mellĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The makeing of honey,* Varr. *ap.* Litt.

Mellĭfĭcium, ii. n. *The makeing,* or *working, of honey.* Ad mellificium thymum aptiſſimum, *Varr.* 3, 16. in pl. *Col.* 3, 16.

Mellĭfĭco, āre. act. *i. e.* mel facio. *To make honey,* In vitâ *Virg.* & *Plin.* 11, 18.

Mellĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That maketh honey.* Opus mellificum, *Col.* 9, 13. Locus mellificus, *Id.* 9, 8.

✠ Mellifluens, tis. adj. *Sweet of ſpeech, eloquent.* Mellifluens Neſtor, *Auſon. Ep.* 16, 14. ex illo Hom. τῷ καὶ μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέεν αὐδή.

‖ Mellifluus, a, um. adj. *Flowing with honey, that which dropeth honey, delicious, ſweet.* Homerus melliflui oris, *Boëth.* 5, 2.

• Mellĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* mel, & genus] *Of the ſame kind with honey, like honey.* Pilula melligeni ſucci, *Plin.* 16, 7.

Mellīgo, gĭnis. f. (1) *The gum, or juice, of trees, wherewith bees daub their hives on the inſide.* (2) Alſo *the juice of the unripe grape.* (1) Plin. 11, 6. (2) Id. 12, 27.

• Mellillus, a, um. adj. dim. [à mellīna, *qu.* mellinula, mellilla, *Meurſ.*] *My ſweeting, my darling, my honey.* Mea vita, mea mellilla, *Plaut. Caſ.* 1, 1, 47.

• † Mellīna, æ. f. *ſc.* potio. *A kind of mead,* Plaut. *al. ſcrib.* melina, *quod vid.*

• † Mellīnum, i. n. *A garment of the colour of honey,* al. leg. melinum. *Vid.* Melinus.

• ‖ Mellīnus, a, um. adj. ¶ Fomenta mellina, *plaſters,* or *poultices,* perhaps of honey, *to diſcuſs aches,* or *pains,* Veg.

• Mellītŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. ¶ Corpuſculum mellitulum, *vox blandientis,* Plaut. Caſ. 4, 4, 19. *My ſweetheart, my honey.* ‖ Mellitula, *my ſweet miſs, my pretty honey,* Apul. Met. 3.

• Mellītus, a, um. adj. ‖ ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Preſerved,* or *ſweetened, with honey.* (2) *Of a honey taſte.* (3) Met. *Delicious, lovely.* (1) Pane egeo jam mellitis potiore placentis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 10, 11. (2) = Melitites lapis ſuccum remittit dulcem mellitumque, *Plin.* 36, 19. Mellitiſſimum ſuavium, *Apul. Aſin.* p. 46. (3) Mellitus, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18. paſſer, *Catull.* 3, 6. Mellita puella, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 47.

• ‖ Mellōna, æ. f. *The godeſs of bees and honey,* Arnob.

• Mēlo, ōnis. m. [à μῆλον, malum, cui ſimile eſt] *A melon, a delicious ſort of pompion, a muſkmelon.* De eorum ſatione & culturâ, *vid.* *Pallad.* 1, 4. tit. 9.

• ‖ Mĕlōdus, a, um. adj. [à μέλος, carmen, & ᾠδή, cantus] *Melodious, warbleing, well tuned.* Ulyſſes linquit canentes melodas virgines, *Auſon. de Prof.* 16. ⸸ Suaviter modulans, harmonicus.

• ‖ Mĕlŏlontha, æ. f. μηλολόνθη ἐκ τῆς τῶν μηλέων ἀνθήσεως, Euſt.] *A beetle, a maybug,* Joël. 2, 25. *Jun.*

• Mēlŏmĕli, indecl. [à μῆλον, malum, præſertim cotoneum, & μέλι, mel] *Quiddany, marmelade,* Col. 12, 45. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* melomel.

• Mēlŏmĕlum, i. n. mali genus à ſapore. [à μῆλον, malum, & μέλι, mel] *A ſweeting, a ſweet apple,* Plin. 15, 14.

• Mēlŏpĕpo, ŏnis. m. in pl. acc. melopeponas. [à μῆλον, malum, & πέπων, pepo, quòd ſit pepo mali cotonei effigie, *teſte Plin.*] *A melon,* or *garden cucumer; a ſort of pompion like a quince, a muſkmelon,* Plin. 19, 5.

• Mĕlos. n. def. *Hor.* ablat. melo, pl. mele, *Lucr.* 2, 504. & alibi. [à μέλος, membrum, eſt enim oratio membris inciſa; vel à מלה dictio, utì ἔπος & verbum & carmen ſign.] *Melody, harmony, a ſong,* or *tune; ſinging in meaſure,* or *tuneable ſinging; muſick.* Longum melo dicere, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 2. ¶ Scripſit egregium melos, *wrote admirable verſes,* Phædr. 4, 21, 2. Luſcinio melos datur, *melody,* Id. 3, 18, 11. † Eſt & m. g. Habere debent quoſdam melos, *Cat.* ap. *Non.*

• ‖ Mēlōta, æ. f. [μηλωτὴ, Gr. *i. e.* pellis ovina, à μῆλον, ovis] *A ſheepſkin,* or *felt,* Bibl.

† Meltom, *pro* meliorem, dicebant vet. *Feſt.* *Rectiùs* meliom, *Scal.*

• † Mĕlum, i. n. ductor melorum. *A ſong,* or *tune,* Iſid. ⸸ Melos.

• Membrāna, æ. f. [quòd membra tegat, *Priſc.*] (1) *A membrane, the upper and little thin ſkin* of any thing. (2) *The peel of wood between the bark and the tree.* (3) *Parchment,* or *vellum.* (4) *The ſurface,* or *outmoſt ſhape, of a thing; the Epicurean* effluvia. (1) Oculos membranis tenuiſſimis veſtivit & ſepſit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. *conf. Celſ.* 4, 1. (2) Plin 16, 14. (3) Poſitis bicolor membrana capillis, *Perſ.* 3, 10. ☞ *De inventione membranæ, quæ vice chartæ eſſet, vid.* Plin. 12, 11. & B. Hieron. Ep. 43. ad Chromatum, Jovinum, & Euſebium, *ſcribens.* (4) *Lucr.* 4, 48. *Vide, ſi placet,* locum integrum. ¶ Lignea membrana, *the ligneous ſubſtance in the middle of a walnut,* Plin. 15, 23.

• Membrānāceus, a, um. adj. *Like parchment, or a thin ſkin, ſkinny.* ¶ Membranaceæ pinnæ, *ſkinny wings,* ſuch as a bat hath, *Plin.* 10, 61. Membranaceus cortex, *a bark made up of ſeveral films,* as is that of the vine, *Id.* 16, 31.

• ‖ Membrāneus, a, um. adj. *Made of parchment,* or *vellum,* Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 5.

• Membrānŭla, æ. f. dim. [à membrana] *A little ſkin, a piece of parchment,* Celſ. 7, 7.

• ‖ Membrānŭlum, i. n. *A little membrane,* or *ſkin, that* particularly *about the heart,* Apul. Met. 6, p. 197.

• ‖ Membrānum. i. n. *A parchment,* or *roll,* Ulp. ⸸ Membrana.

• Membrātim. adv. (1) *Limb by limb, in pieces, piecemeal.* (2) *From point to point.* (3) *In ſhort clauſes,* or *colons.* (4) *Specifically, particularly.* (1) Membratim cæſus, *Plin.* 9, 15. Senſum vitalem membratim deperdere, *Lucr.* 3, 526. (2) Membratim negotii explicatio, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 25. (3) § Inciſim, membratimve dicere, *Id. Or.* 63. Membratim, cæſimve, *Quint.* 9, 4. (4) ✠ Animalium naturæ generatim, membratimque ita ſe habent, *Plin. proœm.* l. 12.

• Membrātūra, æ. f. *A forming,* or *ſhapeing, of the limbs.* Aſpiciantur, animoque advertantur, quâ membraturâ ſint, qui circa eos fontes habitant homines, *Vitruv.* 8, 5.

• ‖ Membror, āri. paſſ. *To be formed limb by limb, to be ſhaped in every member,* or *part,* Cenſorin. ⸸ Per membra formor.

• Membrōſus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *Having great members, well limbed, well hung.* Ruber hortorum cuſtos, membroſior æquo, ſ. Priapus, *Auct. carm. Priap.* qui carm. 36. mentulatior *dicitur.*

• MEMBRUM, i. n. [*ex* μέρος, quòd membra ſint fiat partes corporis, *qu.* per redupl. μέμερος] *The parts of any thing,* (1) As of a human body, *a member, a limb.* (2) Of a ſtatue. (3) Of the world, *the elements.* (4) Of an art, *or* ſcience. (5) Of a houſe, as *a room, a chamber.* (6) Of a ſentence, as *a clauſe* in a period, *a colon.* (7) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν pro pudendis. (1) Membrorum, *i. e.* partium corporis alia videntur propter eorum uſum à naturâ eſſe donata; alia, &c. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 18. (2) Suet. Veſp. 1. (3) = Maxima mundi membra, *Lucr.* 5, 245. (4) = Partes & membra philoſophiæ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5. (5) Non adjuncta habere poterat cubicula & ejuſmodi membra, *Id. Q. frat.* 3. 1. (6) Quum Græci κόμματα & κῶλα nominent, nos inciſa & membra dicamus, *Id. Orat.* 66. (7) Alcinoï mirata eſt filia membrum, *Poët. phal. Epig.* 69.

Mĕmĕcylon, i. n. *The fruit of the ſhrub* κόμαρος, *like a medlar, otherwiſe called* arbutus, *Plin* 15, 24.

Mēmet. acc. à pron. Ego, me. *Met.* adjicitur. *Me, myſelf,* Sall. B. 4.

Mĕmĭni, memento, meminero, meminiſſe. verb. defect. [*ab* ant. meno fit per redupl. in præt. memini] (1) *To remember,* or *have in memory.* (2) *To make mention of.* (3) *To take care, to provide for.* (4) An elegant word in giveing thanks. (5) Memento, *a form in threatening.* (6) ‖ In the ancient church, *to pray, to remember in one's prayers.* (1) § ℨ Si dies noctesque memineris, non obliviſcere profectò, *Cic.* Cantando memini me condere ſoles, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 52. Meminiſſe ut memineris, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 52. Minùs meminiſſe videbor conſtantiæ tuæ, *Cic.* Numeros memini, ſi verbo tenerem, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 45. De pallâ memento, amabo, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 89. § Memini memoriâ, *Plaut.* memoriter, *Id. Amph.* 1, 1, 261. (2) Neque hujus rei meminit uſquam poëta ipſe, *Quint.* 11, 2. § De quibus multi meminerunt, *Id.* (3) Non ſolùm adminiſter erat illius cupiditatum, verùm etiam ipſe ſui meminerat æquè, *Cic.* (4) Dum ſanitas conſtabit, pulchrè meminero, *Phædr.* 4, 25. (5) In jus voco te. *LE.* non eo. *ME.* non is? memento, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 74. ¶ ✠ Meminiſſe jacet, *the memory lieth uſeleſs,* Lucr. 4, 769. (6) Tantùm oro, ut cùm petitis, Tertulliani peccatoris memineritis, *Tertull.* de *Baptiſm. extr.*

* Memnŏniæ aves, *Solin.* Memnŏnĭdes, um. pl. *Ov. Metam.* 13, 169. [*à* Memnone Æthiopûm rege] *Birds which came every year out of Æthiopia to Memnon's tomb at Troy, and there fought till they killed one another.* Domus Memnoniæ, *Prop.* 1, 6, 4.

Mĕmor, ŏris. adj. omn. gen. [*à* memini] (1) *Mindfull, remembering.* (2) *Thankfull.* (3) *Proceeding from one mindfull.* (4) *Laſting, dureable,* or *that maketh itſelf remembered.* (1) Fac ſis promiſſi memor, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 66. (2) = Memorem me dices, & gratum, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 44. (4) Oratio memor, *Liv.* (4) Impreſſit memorem dente labris notam, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 12. ¶ MEI MEMOR ESTO, *Forma receptiſſima in eccleſ. antiq.* i. e. *ora pro me.* Vid. *Auguſt.* de *Civ. Dei,* 21, 27.

Mĕmŏrābĭlis, e. adj. or comp. (1) *Fit to be ſaid,* or *ſpoken.* (2) *Fit to be talked of, memorable, noteable.* (3) *Brave, renowned.* (1) Hoccine credibile eſt, aut memorabile? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 1. (2) Non fit ſine periculo facinus magnum & memorabile, *Id. Heaut.* 2, 3, 73 Bellicis quàm pacis artibus memorabilior, *Liv.* 36, 17. (3) = Memorabilis & divina virtus, *Cic. Philip.* 13, 19.

‖ Mĕmŏrācŭlum, i. n. *A memorial,* or *monument.* Sanctiſſimè ſacrorum ſigna & memoracula cuſtodire, *Apul. Apol.* p. 497. ⫞ Monumentum.

Mĕmŏrandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be told, to be mentioned.* (2) *Fit to be told,* or *recorded; memorable.* (3) *Renowned, gloryous.* (1) Memoranda vobis facta, *Ov. Met.* 13, 13. (2) Res memoranda novis annalibus, *Juv.* 2, 102. (3) Juvenis memorande, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 793. paſtor, *Id. Geor.* 3, 1.

Mĕmŏrans, tis. particip. *Saying, ſpeaking of, relateing.* Hæc memorans, animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illùc, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 680. Memorantibus ſi fides, *Lucan.* 7, 192.

Mĕmŏrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that relateth,* or *giveth an account.* ✠ Tui caſûs memorator Homerus, *Propert.* 3, 1, 33.

Mĕmŏrātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A declarer,* or *ſhower of.* Memoratrix tibia pugnæ, *Val. Flac.* 6, 142.

Mĕmŏrātus, a, um. part. & adj. ‖ ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Rehearſed, ſpoken of, recounted.* (2) ‖ *Much ſpoken of, famous.* (1) Quid iſtis memoratis opus eſt? *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 40. (2) Ennius in illo memoratiſſimo libro, *Gell.* 19, 8. Sepulcrum memoratiſſimum, *Id.* 10, 18.

Mĕmŏrātu. abl. & ui. dat. *A rehearſeal, a rememberance.* Verſus aſſiduo memoratu digni, *Gell.* 10, 4. Iſtæc lepida ſunt memoratui, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 28.

† Mĕmordi, *pro* momordi, *Non.* ex *Enn.*

† Mĕmŏre, *pro* memoriter, *Non.* ex *Pompil.*

Mĕmŏria, æ. f. [*à* memor] (1) *Memory,* the faculty. (2) *Rememberance, a calling to mind.* (3) *Conſciouſneſs, reflection.* (4) *Memory,* as relateing to the thing remembered. (5) *The time within which a thing is remembered,* or *the perſons remembering in the time.* (6) ‖ *Memorials, chronicles, records.* (7) *A ſepulchre,* or *monument.* (1) Memoria eſt per quam animus repetit illa quæ fuerunt, theſaurus rerum inventarum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 5. (2) ℨ Non ſum qui oblivionis artem quàm memoriæ mallem, *Id.* (3) Memoria rectè factorum, *Id.* (4) Memoria prodenda liberis noſtris, *Id.* ad *Q. frat.* 1, 1. Memoria turpitudinis, *Id.* nominis alicujus, *Id.* (5) Veſtrâ patrumque memoriâ, *Id.* ad *Quir. poſt red.* 3. Omnis memoriæ princeps, *Id.* (6) In veteribus memoriæ princeps, *Gell.* 4, 16. (7) TROILUS ſe vivo comparavit memoriam ſibi & ſuis, *Liv.* ¶ Ut mea memoria eſt, *to the beſt of my rememberance,* Cic. Att. 13, 31. In memoriâ reſidere, *to be well remembered,* Idem. Redire in memoriam, *Id. Verr.* 1, 46. regredi, *Plaut. to bethink,* or *recollect, one's ſelf.* Publicis literis conſignata memoria, *the evidence of records,* Id.

Mĕmŏriālis, e. adj. *Belonging to memory,* or *rememberance.* ¶ Memorialis liber, *a book of rememberance,* Suet. Cæſ. 56. ‖ Memoriales adjutores, *clerks of the treaſury,* Ap. JCC.

Mĕmŏriŏla, æ. f. m. [*à* memoria] *A little,* or *ſmall, memory.* Γεροντικώτερον eſt memoriolâ vacillare, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 1.

‖ Mĕmŏriōsè. adv. iùs, comp. *Feſt. Mindfully.*

‖ Mĕmŏrĭōſus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *Feſt. That hath a good memory,* Corn. Front. ⫞ Bonâ memoriâ præditus.

Mĕmŏrĭter. adv. (1) *By heart, without book.* (2) *Readyly, perfectly.* (3) *Extempore, without premeditation.* (1) Memoriter habita oratio, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 19. (2) Cognoſcere memoriter, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 6. proferens, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 2, 47. Meminiſſe memoriter, *Plaut.* (3) § Memoriter reſpondere, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 4. narrare, *Id.* ¶ Memoriter ſalutare, *without a monitor,* or *nomenclator,* Suet. Nero, 10.

Mĕmŏro, āre. act. [*à* memor] (1) *To remember.* (2) *To tell, rehearſe,* or *recite; to make mention,* or *ſpeak, of.* (3) *To call,* or *name.* (1) *Memorare* ſign. nunc *dicere,* nunc memoriæ mandare, *Feſt.* ☞ *An certum hujus ſign. exemplum ex claſſe adduci poteſt, incertus ſum.* (2) § Nomen tuum primùm memora mihi, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 42. Mihi cauſas memora, *Virg. Æn* 1, 12. Virorum honoratorum laudes in concione memorare, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 24. Cujus de potentiâ memorabo, *Tacit. Ann.* 11. (3) Anaxagoræ ſcrutemur homœomeriam, quam Græci memorant, *Lucr.* 1, 831. ¶ Memorant, *they ſay,* Liv. De naturâ memoravit, *he writ of,* Cic.

Mĕmŏror, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be rehearſed,* or *ſpoken of.* (2) *To be a report,* or *common ſaying.* (3) ‖ *To remember.* (1) Experiri iſtuc mavellem me, quàm mî memorarier, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 14. (2) Verum eſt verbum, quod memoratur, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 32. (3) Vulg. Interpr.

Mēna, æ. f. *A little fiſh, black,* or *blue, in ſummer, and white in winter,* Plin. 19, 26. *Gaza* taketh it for *a herring,* or *pilchard.*

Menda, æ. f. & Mendum, i. n. [cujus de etymo nihil compert.] (1) *A blemiſh, a ſpot.* (2) *A fault, a miſtake, an errour,* or *eſcape, in writeing.* (1) In toto nuſquam corpore menda fuit, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 5, 18. (2) Mendum ſcripturæ lituræ tollitur, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6, 2.

✠ Mendācĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. unde mendaciloquior, us. *Telling lies.* Nihil mendaciloquius, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 163.

Mendācium, i. n. [*à* mendax] *An untruth, a deceiveing, a ſtory, a lie.* Blandæ mendacia linguæ, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 55. Calidum audivi, herclè, optimum eſſe mendacium, *Plaut Moſt.* 3, 1, 136. Magnum & impudens mendacium, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 60. ☞ ℨ *Inter* mentiri & mendacium dicere *ſic diſtinguit* Gell. *ex* Nig. 11, 11. vir bonus præſtare debet, ne *mentiatur,* prudens ne *mendacium dicat. Sæpe tamen confunduntur. Sic enim* Nep. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat, *Attic.* 15, 1.

Mendāciuncŭlum, i. n. ant. Mendāciuncŭla, æ. f. *A little lie,* or *invention,* Cic. Orat. 2, 59. *ubi alii* mendaciolis. ☞ Raró occ.

† Mendācŭlus, i. m. *A liar, one apt to tell lies,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Mendax, ācis. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*à* mendum, *Scal.* quod ille *à* minùs ducit; *à* menda, *Perot.*] (1) *Lieing, deceitfull.* (2) Met. *Falſe, counterfeit, deceiveing.* (3) Paſſ. *Falſe, invented.* (1) Mendaci homini, ne verè quidem dicenti credere ſolemus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 71. Tum ego ero mendaciſſimus, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 49. (2) ¶ Fundus mendax, *diſappointing the expectation,* Hor. Od. 3, 1, 30. (3) Parthis mendacior, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 112. Fui mendax pro te mihi, *I deceived my ſelf on your behalf,* Ov. Ep. 2, 11. In parentem mendax, *lieing to her father,* Hor. Od. 3, 11, 35. Hujus rei mendax, *falſe in this thing,* Plaut. Aſin. 5, 2, 3. Mendax ſomnus, *deceiveing by dreams,* Tiboll. 3, 4, 12. ✠ Murice mendax, *that dieth with purple,* Mart. 12, 64, 4.

Mendĭcābŭlum, i. n. ¶ Mendicabula hominum, *thoſe begerly fellows,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 3.

Mendĭcans, tis. part. *Beging.* Ille mendicans penè inventus interiit, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 26.

Mendĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beging,* Sen. Ep. 101.

Mendĭcè. adv. *Begerly,* Sen. Ep. 33.

Mendĭcātus, a, um. part. *Beged, goten by beging.* Mendicato paſcitur ipſe cibo, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 8, 14.

† Mendĭcĭmonium, ii. n. *Beging, the art and trade of beging, begerlyneſs,* Laber. *ap.* Non. ⫞ Mendicitas.

Mendĭcĭtas, ātis. f. *Extreme poverty, begerlyneſs.* Mendicitatem multi perpetiuntur, ut vivant, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 11. ℨ Expugnata paupertas novâ mendicitate revocanda eſt, *Petron.* c. 123.

‖ Mendĭcium, i. n. *al. leg.* Mendicum. [quòd id minus eſſet velum] *A ſail which is ſet in the forepart of a ſhip,* Feſt.

Mendĭco, āre. act. *To beg, to aſk alms.* ¶ Mendicare in aurem, *to beg in one's ear,* Juv. 6, 542. Ab aliquo mendicare malum, *to provoke one to beat him,* Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 12.

† Mendĭcor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To beg,* Non. *ex* Plaut.

† Mendĭcŭla, æ. f. veſtis, *ſcil. A kind of garment fit for a beger, a patched coat,* Quid erat

induta? an regillam induculam, an mendiculam? *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 39. *ſed riſum captans.*

Mendĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* mendicus] *A little beger, a tatterdemallion.* ¶ Exercitus collectus ex ruſticis mendiculis, *a ragged regiment,* Cic. Catil. 2, 3.

† Mendĭcum, *Feſt.* *Vid.* Mendicium.

Mendĭcus, i. m. *A beger, a common beger.* Placet ille mihi mendicus, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 76.

Mendĭcus, a, um. adj. *Beger like, ſorry, mean, pityfull.* = Quid te egeſtuoſius? Quid mendicius? *Ambr.* Sapienter ſi mendiciſſimi divites, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 29.

Mendōſè. adv. ſsĭmè, comp. (1) *Incorrectly, corruptly.* (2) *Falſely, erroneouſly, unſkillfully.* (1) Latina mendosè & ſcribuntur & veneunt, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 5. (2) ¶ Reddere mendosè cauſas, *not to give the cauſes aright,* Lucr. 4, 506. Mendosè colligis, *Perſ.* 5, 85. Ejus ars mendoſiſſimè ſcripta videtur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 6.

Mendōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Full of blemiſhes.* (2) *Lewd,* or *vitious.* (3) *Erroneous.* (4) *Blundering.* (1) Facies mendoſa, *Ov. Met.* 12, 399. (2) Vitiis mendoſa natura, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 67. (3) His laudationibus hiſtoria rerum noſtrarum eſt facta mendoſior, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 62. (4) Servus qui confecit tabulas in Verrutii nomine mendoſus eſt, *Id.*

Mendum, i. n. *A fault.* *Vid.* Menda.

† Mĕnervo, āre. act. ant. *pro* moneo in Saliari carmine, *Scal.* & Mĕnerva, æ. f. *ap. vet. quæ poſtea* Minerva.

Mĕniāna, ōrum. pl. n. *Cic.* ædificia. [à *Menio,* qui primus ultra columnas extendit tigna, quò ampliarentur ſuperiora, *Feſt.*] Scrib. per *æ, œ, & e.* *A building of pleaſure, juting out for proſpect; balconys,* or *gallerys; ſtandings to ſee ſhows out of,* Suet. Cal. 18. *vide &* Aſcon. *in* Div. Verr.

‖ Menida, æ. f. *Theod. Priſc. id. quod* mena.

* Mēninx, gis. f. [*μήνιγξ,* Gr.] *A thin membrane, which encloſeth the brains;* whereof there are two, the one thicker called *dura mater,* the other thiner, called *pia mater.*

* Mēnis, ĭdis. f. *Auſon.* [*à μηνὶς,* Gr. *i. e.* lunula] Videntur antiqui initio libri lunulam appoſuiſſe, quæ cùm corniculata ſit, idcirco & ea librorum ornamenta *cornua* vocabant. Cenſet *Vinet.* menis eò pro initio ſumi, quia ſit initium Iliad. Hom. Μῆνιν ἄειδε θεὰ, *Voſſ.*] *The begining,* or *firſt ſide of a book.*

† Mēno, defect. *To remember.* ⊥ Hinc reminiſcor.

* Mens, tis. f. [ut *à γένος,* gens, ſic *à μένος,* mens. Eſt autem *μένος,* impetus animi; item animus ipſe; unde *εὐμενὴς, bene animatus;* à *μηνύω,* indico, *Jul. Scal.* quia eſt indicatrix rationum] (1) *That part of the rational ſoul which is the ſeat of natural parts and acquired virtues.* (2) Meton. *The reaſon, the underſtanding.* (3) *Thought, judgement, opinion.* (4) *Affection, inclination.* (5) *Providence, thought, deſign, intention.* (6) *Reſolution, purpoſe.* (7) *The temper of the mind.* (8) *The memory.* (9) *Advice, counſel.* (10) *Heart,* or *courage.* (11) *A godeſs ſo called.* (1) Animi partis, quæ princeps eſt, quæque Mens nominatur, plures ſunt virtutes, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 13. *Operæ eſt videre locum integrum.* Hominis mens diſcendo alitur, & cogitando ſemper aliquid aut inquirit, aut agit, &c. *Id. Offic.* 2. (2) Differor, diſtrahor, diripior, ita nubilam mentem animi habeo, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 5. Si tuæ mentis compos fuiſſes, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 20. ✠ Deus non ſenſu, ſed mente cernitur, *Id. N. D.* 1, 18. (3) = Ut veſtræ mentes, atque ſententiæ cura populis Romanis voluntate, ſuffragiiſque conſentiant, *Id.* Explorant mentes deorum, *Sil.* 5, 60. Me linque meæ menti, *Id.* (4) Averſa deæ mens, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 170. Habes totâ quod mente petîſti, *Id. Æn.* 4, 100. Aliò mentes, aliò diviſimus aures, *Catull.* 60, 15. (5) = Deorum mente ac ratione mundus omnis adminiſtratur, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 2. Furtivæ conſcia mentis litera, *Ov. Epiſt.* 17, 265. Mens omnibus una, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 212. (6) Iſtam, oro, exue mentem, *Id. Æn.* 4, 319. Immota manet mens, *Id. Æn.* 4, 449. (7) Munera Bacchi Duram laxârunt mentem, *Sil.* 11, 288. (8) Hæc mihi in mentem veniebant, *Cic.* Manet aliâ mente repôſtum Judicium Paridis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 30. (9) Quà facere id poſſis noſtram nunc accipe mentem, *Id. Æn.* 1, 680. (10) Demittunt mentes, *Id. Æn.* 12, 609. (11) Mens quoque numen habet, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 241. Mens bona, ſi qua dea es, tua me in ſacraria dono, *Prop.* 3, 24, 19. ¶ Mentis ſuæ eſſe, *to be in his ſenſes,* Cic. Suæ menti aliquem relinquere, *to let him take his own courſe,* Sil. 11, 326. ✠ *Anima,* quâ vivimus; *Mens,* quâ cogitamus, *Lactant.*

* Menſa, æ. f. [*à μέση,* quòd media ſit inter eos, qui cibum unà capiunt, *Varr.* ſc. ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν μέσῳ θέσεως, *Plut.*] (1) *A table,* or *board, to eat on.* (2) Meton. *A meal,* diner, *or* ſuper. (3) *A ſervice,* or *courſe,* of diſhes. (4) *A trencher,* or *plate.* (5) *A counter,* or *board, on which bankers tell their money.* (6) *A table whereon fiſh is ſold.* (1) Pars epulis onerant menſas, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 378. Tutus menſâ capitur anguſtâ cibus, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 452. (2) Lucis pars optima menſæ Eſt data, *Ov. Met.* 7, 662. Verecundâ laxamus ſeria menſâ, *Perſ.* 5, 44. (3) ¶ Circumlata diu menſis ſcriblita ſecundis, *Mart.* 3, 17. *the deſſert.* Alteras menſas vocat *Hor.* (4) Te fames Acciſis coget dapibus conſumere menſas, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 125. (5) Stipendium menſis palam propoſitis numeratum, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 36. (6) Nec ſatìs eſt carâ piſces averrere menſâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 37. ¶ Menſa Delphica, *Cic. i. e.* tripes, *Horat. a three-leged table,* like the *tripos* at *Delphi.* Menſa lanionia, *an executioner's choping block,* Suet. Claud. 15.

* ‖ Menſālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a table.* Argentum menſale, *Vopiſc.* Vinum menſale, *Id.* ⊥ Ad menſam.

* Menſārius, ii. m. (1) *A banker that receiveth and payeth publick money.* (2) ‖ *An exchanger* of money. (1) Quinque viri creati, quos menſarios ab diſpenſatione pecuniæ appellârunt, *Liv.* 7, 21. (2) Feſt.

* Menſes, ium. m. plur. *The flowers,* or *monthly terms of women,* Plin. 21, 25.

* Menſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* metior] *A meaſureing.* In ſe continet vocum omnium menſionem, *Cic. Or.* 53. ☞ Raró occ.

* Menſis, is. m. [*à* menſione. Lunæ curſus, qui, quia *menſa* ſpatia conficiunt, *menſes* nominantur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. vel ἀπὸ τῆς μήνος, *à* lunæ motu, qui menſem definit, *Macrob.* vel *à* μὴν, μηνὸς, menſis] *A month, i. e.* the time the ſun goeth through one ſign of the Zodiack, *or* the moon through all twelve: properly (1) *the time from the new moon to its change again.* (2) *Womens monthly courſes.* (1) Cic. *ut videre eſt in primo etymo allato.* (2) Mulier incitati menſis, *Plin.* 17, 28. Menſes mulierum abundant, vel ſubſidunt, *Id.* 22, 8.

* Menſor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* metior, *μετρητὴς,* Gr.] (1) *A meaſurer,* or *ſurveyor, of land.* (2) *A geometrician.* (3) ‖ Menſores, whom alſo *Budæus* calleth *metatores, Quartermaſters who lay out the ground for the ſoldiers pitching their tents in the fields,* or *takeing up their quarters in towns.* (1) Quod ego non agricolæ, ſed menſoris, eſſe dicebam, *Col.* 5, 1. Cautus humum longo ſignabat limite menſor, *Ov. Met.* 1, 136. (2) Maris & terræ numeróque carentis arenæ menſor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 2. (3) Veg. 2, 7.

* Menſtrua, ōrum. pl. n. [*à* menſis] *The monthly flux of womens terms.* In menſtruis eſſe, *Col.* 11, 3.

* Menſtruālis, le. adj. (1) *Monthly,* or *every month; laſting for a month.* (2) *Belonging to the terms.* (1) Solebam menſtruales epulas adipiſcier, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 23. (2) Solum animal menſtruale mulier eſt, *Plin.* 7, 15.

* Menſtruans, tis. part. ¶ Mulier menſtruans, *Pallad. R. R.* 1, 25. *a woman that hath the terms.* ⊥ Menſtrua.

* † Menſtruāta, æ. f. *ſc.* mulier. *Having the flowers,* Vulg. interpr. ⊥ Menſtrua.

* Menſtruum, i. n. (1) *A monthly allowance for maintenance.* (2) ‖ *Alimony.* (1) Conſul menſtruum juſſit militem ſecum ferre, *Liv.* 44, 2. (2) Ulp.

* Menſtruus, a, um. adj. unius menſis. *Of,* or *for, a month; monthly.* Menſtruum ſpatium, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 31. curſus, *Catull.* 32, 17. ¶ Menſtrua cibaria, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 30. uſura, *Id. laſting for a month.* Adverſaria menſtrua, *Cic.* ¶ ✠ Menſtrua luna, *performing her courſe in a month,* Virg. Geor. 1, 355. Thura menſtrua reddere Lari, *every month,* Tibull. 1, 3, 34.

* Mensŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* menſa] *A little table.* Puer, appone hîc menſulam, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 150.

* Menſŭlārius, i. m. *A banker,* Sen. Contr. 4, 24. ⊥ Menſarius.

* Menſum, i. n. *A meaſured quantity.* Menſum unguinis, *Cato.*

* Mensūra, æ. f. [*à* metior, menſus. in part. fut. menſurus. Propè accedit Hebr. משורה] (1) *A meaſure,* or *the quantity of the thing meaſured.* (2) *The meaſure whereby any thing is meaſured.* (3) Meton. *Dignity, place, authority.* (4) *Capacity, ability.* (5) Met. *A proportion.* (1) Menſura agrorum, *Col.* roboris, *Ov.* (2) Menſura & pondera Phœdon invenit, *Plin.* 7, 56. (3) Nec conſularis legati menſura, ſed omnia in majùs accipiebantur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 52, 3. (4) Buccæ noſcenda eſt menſura tuæ, *Juv.* 11, 34. (5) Ut rebus lætis par ſit menſura malorum, *Id.* 10, 19.

* ‖ Mensūrābĭlis, e. adj. *Meaſureable.* Spatium non menſurabile, *Prud. Apoth.* 813.

* ‖ Mensūrātor, ōris. m. *A meaſurer,* Bud. *a quartermaſter,* Veg. ⊥ Menſor.

* ‖ Mensūro, āre. act. *To mete,* or *meaſure,* Veg. 1, 25. ⊥ Metior.

* Menſus, a, um. part. paſſ. [*à* metior] *Meaſured.* Menſa ſpatia, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. Menſus ſe & Romam, *Lucan.* 8, 346. Menſi avia horrenda, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 476.

* Menta, æ. f. [*quaſi μηνυτὴς,* index, quia diſcrimen ſexûs indicat] (1) *A man's privy part.* (2) Alſo *mint.* (1) *Vid. Voſſ.* Etym. 318. *& exempla* in Priap. (2) *Vid.* Mentha.

Mentagra, æ. f. vox hybrida. [*ex* mentum, *&* ἄγρα, captura] *A foul tetter,* or *ſcab like a ringworm,* which begineth at the chin, and runeth over the face, neck, breaſt, and hands. Hanc luem primùm ſenſit Italia medio Claudii tempore, cùm mentum imprimis caperet, joculari laſciviâ *mentagram* appellârunt: poſtea ſeriò uſurpari cœptum eſt vocab. elegantiùs Græco nomine vocatur Leichenes. *Vid. Plin.* 26, ineunte.

* Mentha, & Menta, æ. f. [*à* nomine Minthes Cocyti filiæ, in hanc herbam mutatæ, *Ov.*] *The herb called mint,* or *mints.* Ruta, & menta, rectè utrumque, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. ☞ Leg. etiam in plur. *Ov. Met.* 10, 122.

* Menthaſtrum, i. n. & Mentaſtrum, [ita dict. quòd mentham imitatur] *Wild mint,* Plin. 20, 14.

† Mentībor, *pro* mentiar, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 35. ut multis aliis hujuſmodi.

Mentiens, tis. part. [*à* mentior] *Lieing.* Sed non eſt improviſa vobis mentientium vanitas, *Curt.* 9, 6.

Mentīgo, gĭnis. f. [*quòd* mentum pecudis occuparet] *A ſcab amongſt ſheep about their mouths and lips,* called *the pock.* Eſt etiam mentigo quod paſtores oſtiginem vocant, *Col.* 7, 5. ſub fin.

Mentio, ōnis. f. [*à* ſup. mentum, *quòd à* meno, ant. *pro* memini] *Mention,* or *a ſpeaking of.* Caſu in eorum mentionem incidi, *Cic. Div.* in *Q. Cæc.* 15. § *Mentionem facere* in ſponſalibus eſt ſponſam poſcere; qui reſpondet *repromittere* dicitur, *vid. Taub.* in *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 27.

Mentior, īri, ītus ſum dep. [à ſup. mentum, *unde & mentio*, ut ſit comminiſci & mente fingere] (1) *To lie.* (2) *To break one's word.* (3) *To counterfeit*, or *reſemble.* (4) *To invent*, or *feign*, as poets do. (5) *To deceive*, or *impoſe upon.* (6) *To feign*, or *pretend falſely.* (1) In virum bonum mentiri non cadit emolumenti ſui cauſâ, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 20. (2) Nox longa quibus mentitur amica, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 20. (3) Mentiris juvenum capillis, *Mart.* 3, 43. (4) Atque ita *poëta* mentitur, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 151. (5) Frons, oculi, vultus perſæpe mentiuntur, oculi verò ſæpiſſime, *Cic.* (6) Cauſam fugæ mentitur, *Ov. Met.* 11, 281. ⌘ Quid diſtat *mentire & mendacium dicere*, *vid. in* Mendacium. ¶ § Adverſus aliquem mentiri, *to tell one a lie*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 9. in aliquem, *to invent lies againſt one*, Cic. *in* Sall. alicui, *to lie to one*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 6. ad aliquem, *Gell.* de aliquo, *Cic.* ✣ Mentiar niſi videritis, *let me not be credited unleſs*, &c. *Ov.* ¶ E thuris arbore utrumque naſci mentiuntur, *they falſely write that*, &c. *Plin.* Non mentiar, *I will not deny*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 32.

† Mentis, is. f. *id. quod* mens, *quod vid. Enn.* ap. *Varr.*

Mentītio, ōnis. f. *A lieing*, or *telling a lie*, Ad Herenn. 3, 2.

Mentītūrus, a, um. part. *That will lie*, or *be falſe.* Non mentiturâ tu tibi voce refer, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 3, 16.

Mentītus, a, um. part. dep. (1) *Haveing lied, haveing deceived.* (2) Paſſ. *Feigned, falſe.* (1) Dabo operam, ut in hunc minimè mentitus eſſe videar, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 1. (2) Mentita & falſa, plenaque erroris, *Id. N. D.* 2, 21. ¶ ✣ Spem mentita ſeges, *that hath diſappointed the hopes*, Hor. Epiſt. 1, 7, 87. Portat mentitæ lignea monſtra bovis, *Prop.* 4, 7, 58.

Mentŭla, æ. dim. [à menta] *A man's privy parts. Vid.* Menta, & exempla in carm Phall.

Mentŭlātus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *That hath a large privy member, well hung.* Priapo mentulatior, *ap.* Poët. Phall.

Mentum, i. n. [cujus etym. incert.] (1) *The chin.* (2) *The ſame part in beaſts*, as cows, *&c.* (1) Mento ſummam aquam attingens ſiti enectus Tantalus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 5. (2) Mento palearia pendet, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 53.

* Means, tis. part. *Going*, or *paſſing.* Res per ſe means, *Lucr.* 1, 438.

* Meo, āre. neut. [à νέω, Gr.] *To go*, or *paſs*, any manner of way. ¶ Mobilitas meandi per inane, *ſwiftneſs of motion through the* vacuum, *Lucr.* Spiritus arctè meat, *hath a narrow and difficult paſſage*, Curt. 3, 6, 14. Liberè, *Idem.* Per inane meat vacuum, *Lucr.* 2, 150. ¶ In membra meare, *to diffuſe itſelf*, Lucr. 3, 935.

Meopte. abl. adject. opte. ¶ Meopte ingenio, *by my own wit*, or *contriveance*, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 2, 77.

‖ Mēpālia, *Feſt. Vid.* Mapalia.

‖ Mĕphītĭcus, a, um. adj. *Stinking, naſty, rawiſh*, Sidon.

Mĕphītis. is. f. *A ſtink*, or *ill ſavour*; *a damp*, or *ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, proceeding from corrupt water*, or *mouldy earth, that hath not been long ſtired.* ✣ Sæva memphitis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 84. in pl. Sulphureæ mephites, *Perſ.* 3, 98.

* Mĕrācŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à meracus] *Pretty pure, very little mixed with water.* Vinum meraculum, *Plin.* 20, 19.

* Mĕrācus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ‖ ſsĭmus, ſup. [*ex* merus] (1) *Pure, clean, without mixture.* (2) *Yielding pure wine.* (1) ⌘ Meracius vinum ſenibus, pueris dilutius, *Celſ.* 1, 3. (2) Ah! pereat quicunque meracas repperit uvas, *Prop.* 2, 33, 27. ¶ ✣ Anticyræ meracæ, *whole iſles of pure hellebore*, Perſ. 4, 16. Meracæ potiones, *draughts of pure wine*, Plin. 23, 1. Meraciſſimus ſcientiæ fons, *Sidon.* 3, 10.

Mercābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be bought*, or *hired.* Meretrix certo cuivis mercabilis ære, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 10, 21.

† Mercālis, e. adj. [à merx] *That may be bought, ſaleable, merchantable*, Col. 7, 6, *ubi al. leg.* mercantibus, *pro* mercalibus.

Mercandus, a, um. part. *To be purchaſed*, or *bought.* Ego verò hæc officia mercanda vitâ puto, *Cic. Att.* 9, 5.

Mercans, tis. part. [à mercor] *He that buyeth, a chapman*, Col. 7, 6. *ubi al.* mercalibus, *Conf. Liv.* 41, 2. Solebat incerto caſu ſpem mercantium vel fruſtrari, vel explere, *Suet. Aug.* 76.

‖ Mercātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A buying, tradeing, dealing, chaffering, playing the merchant.* Pecunia in mercationibus perdita, *Gell.* 3, 3. ⸸ Mercatura.

Mercātor, ōris. m. verb. *A merchant, one that buyeth and tradeth in any thing.* Extremos currit mercator ad Indos, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 45. Mercator ſignorum tabularumque pictarum, *Cic.* ¶ Mercatores provinciarum, *buyers*, Id. Alſo *ſutlers to a camp*, Cæſ. B. G. 6, 36.

Mercātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to merchandiſeing.* ¶ Mercatoria navis, *a merchantman*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2.

Mercātūra, æ. f. *The trade of merchandiſe.* Mercatura, ſi tenuis eſt, ſordida putanda eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. ¶ In plur. Mercaturas facere, *to trade as a merchant*, Id. Verr. 5, 28. *Met.* Mercatura bonarum artium, *Id. Offic.* 3, 2. *a place of traffick for learning.*

Mercātus, a, um. part. act. (1) *Haveing bought*, or *purchaſed.* (2) Paſſ. *Bought*, or *purchaſed.* (1) Agrum mercatus aravit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 12. (2) Trulla non ante multos annos mercata, *Plin.* 37, 2.

Mercātus, ûs. m. (1) *A buying and ſelling, the trade of merchandiſe.* (2) *A market.* (1) Turpiſſimo mercatu omnia venalia, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 3. (2) Mercatus frequens, *Liv.* 1, 30. ¶ Mercatus prætoris, *held by the prætor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 53.

* ‖ Mercēdīvus, i. m. mercenarius; quòd mercede ſe tueatur, *Feſt.*

* ‖ Mercēdōnius, a, um. adj. [mercedonius dixerunt à mercede ſolvendâ, *Feſt.* Ibi *Scal.* mercedonias *ſubintellige* dies] *The intercalary month*, put into the account every other year, appointed by *Numa* for the payment of rent, wages, *&c.* ¶ Mercedoniæ dies, *pay days*, inſtead of that month; appointed by *Julius Cæſar*, 6 in July, 4 in September, and 3 in November; which days were all marked in the old calendar MERK, on the ſide.

* Mercēdŭla, æ. f. dim. [à mercers] *A ſmall hire*, or *little fee.* Infimi homines, mercedula adducti, miniſtros ſe præbent in judiciis oratoribus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 45. ¶ Mercedulæ prædiorum, *the ſmall rents of farms*, Id. Att. 13, 11.

* Mercēnārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Hired, corrupted with money, ſuborned, mercenary, bribed, feed.* (2) *Deſigned for the makeing of gain.* (3) *Belonging to trade.* (1) ⌘ Quid? liberalitas gratuitàne eſt, an mercenaria? *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 18. (2) Caput multis verbis mercenaria procemia ornatum, *Id. Verr.* 1, 43. (3) Mercenaria vincula, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 67.

* Mercēnārius, i. m. (1) *A hireling.* (2) *One of a working*, or *drudgeing, trade.* (3) *A ſoldier hired for another country.* (1) ⌘ Si tuus ſervus nullus fuerit, ſed omnes alieni ac mercenarii, &c. *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 20. (2) = Sordidi & illiberales quæſtus mercenariorum omnium, *Id. Offic.* 1, 42. Apud nos revera, ſicut ſunt, mercenarii ſcribæ exiſtimantur, *Nep. Eum.* 1. (3) Mercenarii milites, *Nep. Ham.* 2. vid. & *Liv.* 29, 49.

* Merces, ēdis. f. [à mereo מכר venditio, pretium] (1) *Wages*, or *hire*; *allowance for pains.* (2) *A recompenſe for any action*, good, *or* bad; *a puniſhment.* (3) *Intereſt*, or *uſe-money.* (4) *Rent of farms, houſes*, or *lands.* (5) *Profits*, or *gains, of a calling*, or *trade.* (6) *The rent*, or *income, of an eſtate.* (7) *Rate, coſt, pains.* (8) *Condition, conſideration.* (1) Pactiones mercedum, *Cic.* Mulier mercede conducta, *Nep.* in *Pref.* Scire volunt omnes, mercedem ſolvere nemo, *Juv.* 7, 157. (2) Virtus ſibimet pulcherrima merces, *Sil.* 13, 663. Magnam ſpreti numinis habere mercedem, *Liv.* 2, 36. (3) ⌘ Quinas mercedes capiti exſecat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 14. Mercedem aut nummos undecunque extricat, *Id. Sat.* 1, 88. (4) Mercedes prædiorum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 26. *extr.* Inſcripſi ædes mercede, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 92. (5) Si præco aut coactor parvas mercedes ſequerer, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 87. (6) Gaudeo te eam fidem cognoſcere hominum, non ita magnâ mercede, quam ego maximo dolore cognôram, *Cic. Ep.* ad *Lentul.* 1, 1, 9. (7) Vites multâ mercede domandæ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 62. (8) Non aliâ bibam mercedem, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 14. *vid. & Virg. Geor.* 4, 150. ¶ Loqui ſine mercede, *to ſpeak a thing without proof*, Phædr. prol. lib. 4, 8. = Gratis dictum.

Mercĭmōnium, ii. n. [à merx, mercis] *That which is returned in buying and ſelling ware, goods, traffick.* In mercimoniis emundis vendundiſque, *Plaut. Amph. prol. princ.*

Mercor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [à merx] *To buy, to purchaſe.* § Mercari aliquid ab, *vel* de, aliquo, *Cic.* fide Græcâ, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 46. ¶ librâ & ære, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 158. *with ready money*, preſenti pecuniâ, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 8. Hoc magno mercentur Atridæ, *would give never ſo much to have this done*, Virg. Æn. 2, 104.

Mercŭriālis, is. f. *The herb called mercury* [à Mercurio inventore] *Plin.* 25, 5.

‖ Mercŭrius, i. m. *Quickſilver*, for its volatile nature called *Mercury*, Ap. Chym. ⸸ Argentum vivum.

* Merda, æ. f. [à πορδὴ, Gr. quod à πέρδω, pedo; π facilè in cognatam *m* tranſeunte] *Ordure*, or *dung*; *a ſir-reverence, a turd.* Merdæ corvorum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 37. canum, *Phædr.* 4, 17, 25. Merdis inquinari, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 37.

* Mĕrè. adv. *Purely, without mixture.* ¶ Amoris poculum accipere merè, *to take a ſtrong potion of love*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22.

* Mĕrenda, æ. f. [à merendo, *ſc.* quæ dabatur mercenariis à conductore antequam labore mitterentur, *Scal.*] *A beaver*, or *afternoon's drinking*; *a collation*, or *refreſhment betwixt dinner and ſupper.* In merendâ meliuſculè quàm ſatìs fuerit, bibere, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 2, 51. ☞ Rarò occ.

* Mĕrendārius, i. m. ¶ Oſtende nobis merendarios tuos, *Sen. Contr. i. e.* alumnos, *your hinchboys.*

* Mĕrens, tis. part. [à ſeq.] (1) *Deſerveing.* (2) *Serveing.* (1) Bene de republicâ merens, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 11. (2) Merens parvo, *Luc.* 10, 409.

* Mĕreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. & Mĕreor, ēri, ĭtus. depon. [à μείρω, nanciſcor, ſortior, nam qui meretur dignus eſt conſequi, *M.*] (1) *To earn*, or *gain.* (2) *To deſerve* either good, *or* evil; eſt enim vocab. μέσον. (3) *To take pay for ſervice in war.* (4) *To purchaſe*, or *get*; whether by deſert, *or* otherwiſe. (5) *To take by way of reward.* (1) Merere non ampliùs poterant duodecim æris, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 10. § Merere ſeſtertios, *Varr.* Quantùm quæque uno concubitu mereret, *Suet. Calig.* 40. Meruit famam Alcibiades, *Plin.* (2) § Laudem mereri, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 39. Bene de te merui, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 317. § Mereri exitium, *Ov.* odium, *Quint.* Te ego perdam, ut de me meres, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 2, 22. (3) Sub Haſdrubale imperatore meruit, *Liv.* 21, 4. In caſtris ductor meruit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 10, 4. (4) Quid merear, quamobrem mentiar? *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 2, 71. ‖ Legatum mereri, donationem merere, *Ap. JCC.* ‖ Edere deum merita virgo, *Prud. Cath.* 3, 151. Uxores vos dote meruerunt, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 124. (5) Quid mereas, ut Epicureus eſſe deſinas? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 24. § Merere cum aliquo, *Id.* patre ſuo imperatore, *Id.* apud Hieronymum ſub eis, *Liv.* alicui. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 237. ære parvo, *Luc.* ¶ Memores facere merendo, *by obligeing*, or *deſerveing well of them*, Plaut. ⌘ Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita eſt, quod nollem; & ſæpe, quod vellem, meritam ſcio, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 36. ☞ *Hic* mereri *&* commereri *diſtinguit* Donat. *ut hoc in bonam, illud verò in malam partem ſumatur, quod tamen non eſt perpetuum.* Mereor, *to be deſerved. Paſſ.* Ignarus, laus, an pœna merita eſſet, *Liv. Sed in hâc notione rar. occur.*

• Mĕretrīciè. adv. *Whoriſhly, harlot like,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 57.

• Mĕretrīcium, i. n. *The trade of whoredom,* Suet. Cal 40.

• Mĕretrīcius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a whore.* Meretricios amores nuptiis conglutinas, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 10. Domus meretricia, *Id. Eun.* 5, 5, 18.

• Mĕretrīcor, āri. dep. *To whore,* or *go a whoreing,* Col. 11, 1.

• Mĕretrīcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* meretrix] *A little whore.* A meretriculâ commendatus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 33. Soror credita meretricula, *Ter. Andr. Arg.* 1.

• Mĕretrix, īcis. f. [*à* merendo, quæ corpore meretur] *A whore, a ſtrumpet, a harlot, a courteſan.* Mercabilis ære certo meretrix, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 10, 21. Meretricem ego item eſſe reor, male ut eſt; quod des, devorat, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 16.

Merga, æ. f. Mergæ ferculæ, quibus acervi frugum fiunt. [*à* mergo, quòd eam in ſegetes mergunt, ut elevare poſſint manipulos; vel *à* furculâ quâ mergites elevantur] (1) *A pitchfork, or prong, to caſt up ſheaves,* or *ſtuckles, of corn with.* (2) *A kind of reaping hook,* or *ſithe.* (1) Si attigeris oſtium, tibi meſſis in ore fiet mergis pugneis, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 58. (2) Col. 2, 21.

Mergens, tis. part. *Sinking, drowning.* Hoc ſolum fluctu terras mergente cacumen Eminuit, *Lucan.* 5, 57. *Conf. Sil.* 8, 286.

Merges, ĭtis. f. [manipulis ſpicarum, quantus *ſcil.* mergâ, *i. e.* furcâ ſimul tolli, *vel* mergâ, *i. e.* inſtrumento meſſorio ſimul meti poteſt; al. *à* mergo, quia ligatus mergitur in terrâ] (1) *A gripe,* or *handfull, of corn in reaping;* or *ſo much corn as one can with a pitchfork take up at a time.* (2) *A kind of iron hitchel,* or *ripple, to take off the ears of corn.* (1) Cerealis mergite culmi, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 517. (2) Inter duas mergites ſpica diſtringitur, *Plin.* 38, 30.

Mergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*à* mare, *Scal.*] (1) *To put under water,* or any other liquid thing; *to ſink, dip in, duck,* or *plunge over head and ears; to immerſe.* (2) Met. *To overwhelm.* (3) Met. *To ſink, ruin,* or *deſtroy.* (4) ‖ *To riſe up as ſmoke doth.* (1) Mergit ſe limo, *Plin.* 8, 24. § ſe ſub æquore, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 342. Aves ſe in mare mergunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. Mergit in ima ratem, *Ov. Met.* 11, 557. § Brachia mergere in aquas, *Id.* aquis, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 2, 3, 40. ſe in flumen, *Varr.* (2) Lumina ſomno Mergimus, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 66. (3) Nullos mortalis æſtimatur pluris, quàm qui peritiſſimè cenſum domini mergit, *Plin.* 9, 17, *fine.* (4) *Apul.* ¶ Ultimis mergere ſupliciis, *to bring under capital puniſhment,* Plin. 7, 40. malis, *to involve in calamity,* Virg. Æn. 6, 572. ✤ Atra dies funere merſit acerbo, *plunged in immature fate,* Id. Æn. 6, 429. Mergit, *ruineth,* Juv. 10, 57.

Mergor, i, ſus. paſſ. (1) *To be put under water,* &c. *to be diped,* or *ſunk.* (2) *To diſappear by going under ground.* (3) *To be immerſed.* (4) ‖ *To be over head and ears in debt.* (1) Mergi eos in aquam juſſit, *Cic.* in amnem, *Curt.* 10, 4, 2. (2) Flumen ſpecu mergitur, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 20. (3) *Met.* Nimiâ felicitate mergi in voluptates, *Curt.* 10, 3, 9. (4) Neque in hoc adminiſtrantur tutelæ, ut mergantur pupilli, *Ulp.* ¶ ✤ Mergitur undâ Delphinus, *the dolphin ſeteth,* Cic. *in* Arat. pars maxima claſſis, *is ſunk,* Lucan. 3, 754.

‖ Mergŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *A little diver,* or *didapper,* Bibl.

Mergus, i. m. avis. [quòd mergendo in aquam captat eſcam, *Varr.*] (1) A name of ſundry ſea birds, but eſpecially of *the cormorant.* (2) Alſo *a vine branch turned bow wiſe, with the top ſet in the ground.* (1) Celeres revolant ex æquore mergi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 161. Mergus amat ſiccum, *Lucan.* 5, 553. (2) Col. 4, 15.

• ‖ Mĕrĭbĭbŭlus, a, um. adj. [*ex* merum, & bibulus] *One that drinketh wine without water,* August. ‡ Merobibus.

• ‖ Mĕrīdiālis, e. adj. *Southern, on the ſouth ſide.* Meridialis veſtitus, *Gell.* 2, 22.

• Mĕrīdians, part. *Sleeping at noon,* Suet. Ner. 6.

• Mĕrīdiānus, a, um. adj. (1) *Pertaining to noon, noontide, at noonday.* (2) *Meridians, ſword-players,* or *fenſers,* becauſe they exerciſed at noon, as the *beſtiarii* did in the morning. (3) *Southern.* (1) Meridiano tempore, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 5. (2) Suet. Claud. 34. (3) Meridiani cœli pars, *Varr.* ¶ § Meridianus circulus, *the meridian line,* to which when the ſun cometh he maketh high noon, *Sen.*

• Mĕrīdiātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* meridior] *Noon reſt, the taking a nap after dinner.* In plur. Meridionationes, *Cic* de *Div.* 2, 68.

• Mĕrīdies, ei. m. [*qu.* medidies, *i. e.* medius dies, *Varr.* vel quòd ſit merus, *i. e.* purus dies] (1) *Noontide, midday.* ¶ ✤ Meridies noctis, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* καλαχρηςικῶς. *Midnight.* (2) Alſo *the ſouth,* or *ſouthern, parts of the world.* (1) Ipſum meridiem cur non medidiem? credo quòd erat inſuavis, *Cic. Or.* 47. Inclinare meridiem ſentis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 28, 5. (2) 𝔛 Sol curſum flectit tum ad ſeptentrionem, tum ad meridiem, *Cic N. D.* 2, 19.

• Mĕrīdio, āre. & Meridior, āri. dep. *To take a nap, to ſleep at noon,* before, *or* after, dinner. Longis diebus meridiari potiùs ante cibum, utilius eſt, *Celſ.* 1, 2. Dum ea meridiaret, *Suet. Calig.* 38.

• Mĕrĭtiſsĭmò. adv. ſup. *Moſt deſervedly.* Scævolam amare omnes meritiſſimò debemus, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 55. *ſed potiùs eſt nomen ablat. caſûs.*

• † Mĕrĭtiſsĭmum, i. n. *A great, high,* or *extraordinary, merit,* or *deſert.* Meritiſſimo ejus quæ volet faciemus, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 147.

• Mĕrĭtò. adv. [*à* meritus] *Worthyly, deſervedly, on a good account, with very good reaſon.* Meritò amo te, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 106. Meritò ſum iratus Metello, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 68.

• Mĕrĭto, āre. freq. [*à* mereo] (1) *To earn,* or *get gain.* (2) *To be rented at,* or *bring in by way of rent.* (3) *To ſerve.* (1) Roſcius hiſtrio quinquaginta H. S. annua meritavit, *Plin.* 7, 39. (2) Fundus qui ſeſtertia dena meritâſſet, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. (3) Damnatis Siculas longè meritare per oras Impoſitum, *Sil.* 10, 656.

• Mĕrĭtōrium, ii. n. [*à* merendo, locus qui mercede locatur] (1) *A houſe,* or *place, of entertainment, whither people reſort for their money; an inn, tavern,* or *publick houſe.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a ſhop that is hired,* or *taken, for rent.* (3) ‖ *A bawdy-houſe.* (1) Quæ meritoria ſomnum admittunt? *Juv.* 3, 234. (2) Ulp. (3) Mulier de meritorio detracta, *Firm.* 6, 31.

• Mĕrĭtōrius, a, um. adj. (1) *That earneth,* or *bringeth in, money,* or *gain.* (2) *Deſigned for advantage.* (3) *That is let,* or *ſet, for advantage.* (1) 𝔛 ¶ Ingenui pueri cum meritoriis verſabantur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41. *with catamites.* (2) Meritorium ſalutatio, *Sen. B. V.* 6, 14. (3) Meritorium cœnaculum, *Suet. Vitell.* 7. Meritoria vehicula, *Id. Cal.* 39.

• Mĕrĭtum, i. n. [*à* mereor, atque ita vocab. μέσον, & tam in malam, quàm bonam, partem ſum.] (1) *A hire, ſtipend,* or *reward.* (2) *Deſert,* or *merit;* in a good, *or* bad, ſenſe. (3) *A kindneſs, favour, pleaſure,* or *good turn.* (4) *The worth, value,* or *excellency,* of a thing. (1) Non id tempus, ut merita tantùm exolverentur, *Liv.* 2, 29. (2) Merito veſtro amo vos, *Plaut.* Leniter ex merito quicquid patiare ferendum eſt, *Ov. Epiſt.* 5, 7. (3) Meriti tanti non immemor unquam, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 256. (4) Et quo ſit merito quæque notata dies, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 8. Grande loci meritum eſt, *Mart.* 8, 65 Secundi meriti ager, *Pallad. R. R.* 1, 5. Secundi & tertii meriti mella, *Ibid.* tit. 37.

• Mĕrĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to deſerve.* ¶ Bene meriturus mihi videris de tuis civibus ſi — *you will lay a great obligation on your countrymen, if* — Cic. Acad. Q. 1, 7.

• Mĕrĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* mereor] act. (1) *Deſerveing,* or *haveing deſerved.* (2) Paſſ. *Deſerved, merited, gained by deſert.* (3) It. nomen adj. ex part. ſup. ſſimus. *Due, fit, convenient, ſeemly, ſuitable, worthy.* (1) § Meritus noviſſima exempla, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 20, 4. majora, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 120. Erat infinitum bene de me meritos omnes nominare, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (2) Qui duxit ab oppreſſâ meritum Carthagine nomen, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 66. (3) Meritos aris mactavit honores, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 118. Meritiſſimâ famâ frui, *Plin. Epiſt.* 5, 15, 3.

• ✤ Mĕrŏbībus, a, um. adj. qui merum bibit, [*ex* merum, & bibo] *That drinketh wine without water, pure and unallayed,* Plaut. Curt. 1, 1, 77.

† Meroctes, is. m. *A precious ſtone ſo called.* Meroctes porraceo lacte ſudat, *Plin.* 37, 10. *ubi* Dalechamp. *leg.* merochites.

Mĕrois, ĭdis. f. [*à* Meroë rege Æthiopiûm, unde & *Æthiopis* dic.] *An herb growing about* Meroë, *with a leaf like a lettuce, good for the dropſy,* Plin. 24, 17.

Mĕrops, ŏpis. m. [avis quæ & *epiaſtra* & *apiaſter,* quia apes comedit, *Serv.* dict. *à* partitione cantilenæ, *Pomp. Sabin.*] *A bird that eateth bees,* Virg. Geor. 4, 14. and whoſe nature is to feed and keep its dam, which never cometh abroad, it ſeemeth; perhaps *a woodpecker, martinet,* or *ſome ſuch ſmall bird;* it is deſcribed by *Plin.* 10, 33.

• ‖ Mĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *He that drinketh wine not allayed,* Litt. *ex* Stat. *ſed q.*

Merſātus, a, um. part. *Diped.* Merſatus condimento, *Sen. Q. N.* 4, *ext.*

‖ Merſio, ōnis, f. *A drowning,* Sidon.

‖ Merſĭto, āre. freq [*à* merſo] *To dip into the water,* as a horſe doth his noſe, when he drinketh, *Solin.* 45.

Merſo, āre. freq. [*à* mergo, merſum] (1) *To waſh, to dip often,* &c. (2) Met. *To drown,* or *overwhelm.* (1) Merſatur ovis, *Col.* 7, 4. (2) ¶ ✤ Rerum copia merſat, *overwhelmeth and ruineth,* Lucr. 5, 1006. ✤ balantûm gregem fluvio, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 272.

Merſor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be plunged, waſhed,* &c. (2) Met. *To be overwhelmed,* or *ſunk deep into.* (1) Aries in gurgite merſatur, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 446. (2) ✤ Merſor fortunæ fluctibus, *Catull.* 66, 13.

Merſūrus, a, um. part. *About to drown.* Mox eadem Teucras fuerat merſura carinas, *Ov. Met.* 14, 72.

Merſus, a, um. part. [*à* mergor] (1) *Drowned, ſunk.* (2) Met. *Overwhelmed, loſt.* (3) *Hidden, covered.* (1) Merſus foret ille profundo, *Luc.* 3, 631. Merſus omni flagitiorum conſcientiâ, *Paterc.* 2, 91. ✤ Campus merſus cruore, *Sil.* 1, 50. (2) Merſus ſecundis rebus Alexander, *Liv.* 9, 18. (3) ✤ Res altâ terrâ & caligine merſæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 267. ¶ ✤ Ferrum merſum in robora, *ſtruck deep into, hiden,* Luc. 3, 435. ✤ Dolor merſus in corde, *ſunk deep into,* Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 201.

† Merto, āre. freq. *pro* merſo, antiq. dicebant, *Feſt.*

• Mĕrŭla, æ. f. avis. dim. [*à* mera, *i. e.* ſola, quòd mera, *i. e.* ſola volitat, utì graculi gregatim, *Varr.*] (1) *The bird called a black moſs,* or *ouſel* with a yellow beak, *a merle, a blackbird.* (2) *An inſtrument of muſick which played by the motion of water.* (3) *A fiſh called a merling, a whiteing.* (1) *Vid.* Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 15. & Plin. 10, 29. (2) Vitruv. 10, 12. (3) Plin. 32, 7. & 9, 15.

• † Mĕrŭlus, i. m. *pro* merula, *Auct. Phil.* v. 14. *Lat.* dic. corvus, non corva; contrà, dic. merula, non merulus, *Varr.*

• Mĕrum, i. n. *ſc.* vinum; utì habet *Plaut.* ſubſt. ex adj. *Plin.* vinum purum, non miſtum. *Pure wine, as it is preſſed out of the grape, without mixture,* or *allay; racey, neat wine.* Nocturno certare mero, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 19, 11. § Ingurgitare in ſe merum, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 35. Diluitur cura mero, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 238.

• Mĕrus, a, um. adj. Merum antiq. dicebant ſolum, at nunc merum purum appellamus, *Feſt.* [*à* μείρω, divido, diviſus] (1) *Very, mere, plain, ſtark, alone.* (2) *Pure, unmixed, neat.* (3) *Bare, naked.* (1) Nugæ meræ, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. Jus merum, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 94. ¶ Mera ſolitudo, *mere ſolitude*, Cic. Att. 1, 15. bellum, *Id. Att.* 9, 13. Mora mera, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 36. Claror merus, *Id. Moſt.* 3, 1, 112. (2) Mera veráque virtus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18. Hirneam vini eduxi meri, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 274. (3) Obſervant ubi feſta mero pede ſabbata reges, *Juv.* 6, 158.

Merx, cis. f. antiq. mercis in nom. [*ex* מכר res venalis, per Metath.] (1) *Any kind of merchandiſe, chaffer, ware that is bought and ſold, goods, commoditys.* (2) Meton. *A ſlave dear bought, a good for nothing fellow,* or *woman; one not worth hanging.* (1) Proba merx facilè emptorem reperit, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 129. Non ego mutandis mercibus æquor aro, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 76. (2) *Vid.* Plaut. Ciſt. 4, 2, 61. Perſ. 2, 2, 56. Pſeud. 4, 1, 44.

* Mĕſa, æ. f. [*à* μέσος, medius] *The middle part*, Plin. 19, 9. & pl. n. *the middle parts of a houſe*, Vitruv. = Medianæ, *Id.*

* ‖ Mĕſancy̆lum, i. n. [*ex* μέσος, medius, & ἀγκύλη, amentum] teli miſſilis genus, *Feſt. pro quo vulgò mal. leg.* Mĕſancilum, *i. e.* medio amento quòd in medio amentum haberet. *A kind of dart to be hurled,* or *thrown*, Gell. 10, 25.

* Mĕſaula, æ. f. [*ex* μέσος, medius, & αὐλὴ, atrium] *i. e.* ſtatio, &c. *vel* Mĕtaulus, *i. e.* M. janua media inter duas aulas. *An entery,* or *paſſage between the hall and the parlour,* or *any other room in the houſe; the gallery, lobby,* or *ſpace from chamber to chamber*, vid. *Vitruv.* 6, 10. & *Bald. Lexic. Vitruv.* p. 70.

* Mĕſe, es. f. [μέση, Gr. *ſc.* χορδὴ] *The middle ſtring*, which in ſeven is the fourth, and therefore Boëthius maketh it to be the ſun's note. In the muſick ſcale now it goeth for *a, la, mi, re*, Vitruv. 5, 4. *vid.* Bald. Lexic. Vitruv. 71.

* Mĕſes, æ. m. acc. meſen, venti nomen. [quòd ſit μέσος καικίου καὶ ἀπαρκτίου, *Ariſt.* i. e. medius inter Boream & Cæciam] *The northweſt wind and by north*, Plin. 2, 47.

* Mĕsŏchŏrus, i. m. [*à* medio choro dict.] *He that ſtandeth in the midſt of the company, giveth to others a ſign to ſing, or to do any other thing; the chanter,* or *orderer of the choir*, Plin. Epiſt. 2, 14, 6. *vid.* & Rhod. 4, 14. On ſhipboard he is called *portiſculus*, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 1, 15.

* Mĕsŏlăbum, & Mĕsŏlăbium, ii. n. [ἀπὸ τοῦ λαβεῖν μέσας, i. e. à capiendis mediis] *An inſtrument to find out one,* or *many, middle proportional lines*, Vitruv. 9, 3.

* Mĕsŏleucus, i. m. [ita dict. quòd in medio albam habet lineam; *ſc. ex* μέσος, medius, & λευκὸς, candidus] (1) *A precious black ſtone, haveing a white ſtroke in the middle.* (2) *An herb like red mercury, with a white ſtroke through the middle of the leaf.* (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Id. 27, 11.

* Mĕsŏmĕlas, æ. m. [ita dict. quòd in medio albam habet lineam; *ſc. ex* μέσος, medius, & μέλας, niger] *A precious ſtone, haveing a black vein parting every colour in the midſt*, Plin. 37, 10.

* ‖ Mĕſon, i. n. μέσον, Gr. *ſc.* πρόσωπον, Meſon perſona comica appell. aut coci, aut nautæ, aut ejus generis; dici ab inventore ejus Meſone comœdo ait *Ariſtoph. Gram.* [*à* μέσον, medium; quòd hujuſmodi perſona medium inter ſervos & liberos locum obtinet] *The perſon of a cook, mariner,* or *ſuch like, in a play*, Feſt.

* ‖ Mĕsŏnauta, æ. m. [*à* μέσος, & ναύτης, qui medium inter nautas, *i. e.* remiges, locum obtinet *Hot.*] *He that doth ſome work, and yet payeth ſomthing as a paſſenger*, Ulp.

* Mĕsŏſphærum, i. n. [*ex* μέσος, medius, & σφαῖρα ſphæra: *ſed vid.* in Microſphærum] *A ſort of Indian ſpikenard of the middleing leaf and rate*, Plin. 12, 12.

* Meſpilum, i. n. [μεσπίλον, Gr.] *A medlar,* or *openarſe*, vid. *Plin.* 15, 20.

* Meſpĭlus, i. f. [*à* quinque oſſiculis] *A medlar tree*, Plin. 17, 24.

Meſſias, æ. m. [μεσσίας, Gr. *ab* Hebr. משיח unctus] *A Hebrew name of our bleſſed Lord and Saviour, ſignifying the ſame as* Chriſt *doth in Greek, viz. the anointed.*

‖ Meſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* meto] *The action of reaping,* or *mowing*, Vulg. Int. Job. 29, 19.

Meſſis, is. f. [*à* meto, meſſui, meſſum] in acc. meſſim, *Plaut.* (1) *A harveſt,* or *crop, of ripe corn,* or *of any thing elſe.* (2) Syn. *Corn at large.* (3) Meton. *Harveſt,* or *harveſt time.* (4) *Harveſt work,* or *mowing and reaping.* (5) Met. *Advantage, gain, booty.* (6) *Plenty,* or *ſtore.* Meſſis propriè dicitur in iis quæ metuntur, maximè in frumento, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50. (1) Spicea jam campis cùm meſſis inhorruit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 314. Meſſis amara, *ſcil.* abſynthii, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 1, 24. (2) Quæ villa non vidit in granariis meſſem, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2. Rupêrunt horrea meſſes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 49. (3) ✕ Ante focum, ſi frigus erit, ſi meſſis, in umbrâ, *Id. Ecl.* 5, 70. (4) ✕ Semente prohibitâ, aut meſſe amiſſâ, fructus annuus interit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 54. (5) Syllani temporis meſſis, *Id. Parad.* 6, 2. (6) Morum malorum meſſis, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 1, 11. ¶ Tua meſſis in herba eſt, *your hopes are but in the bud*, Ov. Epiſt. 17, 263.

Meſſor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* meto] *A reaper,* or *mower.* Non oratores, ſed meſſores videris imitatii, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 12. ¶ *Metaph.* Scelerum meſſor, *one employed in the huſbandry of villany*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

Meſſōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to reaping,* or *mowing.* Meſſoriâ ſe corbi intexit, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 38. Meſſoria opera, *Col.* 2, 13, 2. ‖ Meſſoria falx, *Ulp.*

‖ Meſſūra, æ. f. *A reaping,* or *mowing*, Diom. ✝ Meſſis.

Meſſus, a, um. part. *Mowed, reaped.* Herbæ meſſæ falcibus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 513.

Mēta, æ. f. [*à* metiendo, *Perot.* vel fort. *à* Syr. מטה pervenit] (1) *A pillar in form of a cone, at the end of a place in raceing, where the chariots turned,* as *carceres* were the places of ſtarting. (2) Any goal, though not in the ſame form; *the upper millſtone,* as *catillus* is the lower. (3) *Any thing in a conical form.* (4) *A turning,* or *place of turning.* (5) ‖ *A boundary.* (6) Met. *The limit,* or *end* of any thing. (1) Meta fervidis Evitata rotis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 5. (2) Metas imitata cupreſſus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 106. Viridis frondenti ex ilice meta, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 129. (3) In metas extrui fœnum conveniet, *Col.* 2, 19. *vid. Scal.* ad *Manil. ubi falſi inſimulat* Paul. JC. *qui ſcripſerat molem inferiorem molæ partem,* catillum *verò ſuperiorem.* (4) Meta viarum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 714. (5) *Front.* de *coloniis.* (6) His ego nec metas rerum, nec tempora pono, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 278. Voluptas ad metas venit, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 413. Metæ vitæ, *Id. Triſt.* 1, 8. ævi, *Virg.* ¶ Fama adoleſcentis paulum hæſit ad metas, *his reputation met with a rub at the very goal*, Cic. *pro* Cœl. 31. ✠ Sol ex æquo metâ diſtabat utrâque, *high noon*, Ov. Met. 3, 145.

* Mĕtălepſis, is. f. [*à* μετὰ, trans, & λαμβάνω, capio] *Lat.* tranſumptio, *Quint.* 8, 6. apud rhetores eſt ſtatus quidem, nempe controverſia quædam judicium præcedens, *Cic.* in *Partit.* Alias *Metalepſis* eſt unâ voce continuatio tropi per ſucceſſionem ſignificationum, *ut* Poſt aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor, ariſtas, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 70. *ubi* ariſta *pro* ſegete, ſeges *pro* meſſe, meſſis *pro* æſtate, & æſtas *pro* anno ponitur, *i. e.* poſt aliquot annos. *Vid.* libros de ſchematibus.

‖ Mĕtallārius, ii. m. *A metalman,* or *one condemned to the mines*, Dig.

Mĕtallĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, metals; metallick.* Natura metallica, *Plin.* 27, 4.

Mĕtallĭcus, i. m. *A diger, worker,* or *refiner, of metals*, Plin. 34, 16.

¶ Mĕtallĭfer, a, um. adj. *That bringeth forth metal*, Sil. 15, 4, 8. Anne metalliferæ repetit mea mœnia lunæ? *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 23.

Mĕtallum, i. n. [*q.* vel *à* מטיל lamina ferrea, interpr. *Hier.* vel ita dict. quòd μετ' ἄλλα, *i. e.* aliud poſt aliud inveniatur. Ubicunque una inventa vena eſt, non procul invenitur alia; unde metalla Græci videntur dixiſſe, *Plin.* 33, 6.] (1) *Metal, all that is digged and fetched out of the earth,* as gold, ſilver, braſs, marble; *alſo* ſtone, ſand, all kind of ore. (2) *A mine, a vein.* (1) Potior metallis libertas, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 10, 39. Fulvum metallum, *Sen. ſc.* aurum, *Agam.* 9. Nivea metalla *ſc.* marmora, *Sil.* 8, 481. ☞ *De diverſ. gen.* vid. Plin. 33, 6. (2) Pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, *Nep. Them.* 2. Metallum aurarium, argentarium, plumbarium, miniarium, *Plin.* ¶ Damnatus in metallum, *condemned to labour in the mines*, Plin. Epiſt. 2, 11, 8.

* Mĕtămorphōſis, is. f. [*ex* μεταμορφῶ, tranſformo] *A transformation, a change of ſhape and figure.* Ovidius laſcivire in metamorphoſi ſolet, *Quint.* 4, 1. *Lat.* Transformatio.

* Mĕtănœa, æ. f. [*à* μετὰ, trans, & νοῦς, mens] Mentis mutatio, *repentance*, Auſon. 12, 12. ‖ Alſo *a figure in rhetorick.*

Mētans, tis. part. *Meaſureing*, Liv. 37, 38.

* Mĕtăphŏra, æ. f. [*ex* μετὰ, trans, & φέρω, fero] *A metaphor, a trope, when a word is tranſlated from its proper ſignifycation to another more ornamental,* or *acute.* Nihil tum gratius eſt, tum delectat magìs, quàm metaphoræ in loco uſurpatæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 18. ☞ *Vid. Feſt.* & *Quint.* 8, 6.

* Mĕtaplaſmus, i. m. [*ex* μετὰ, trans, & πλάσσω, fingo] *A figure when ſome letter in a word is changed upon the account of verſe, ornament,* or *neceſſity*, Quint.

* ‖ Mĕtăthĕſis, is. f. *i. e.* tranſpoſitio *ſc.* literæ vel ſyllabæ [*ex* μετὰ, trans, & θέσις, poſitio] *A tranſpoſition of a letter,* as Tymbre *for* Tymber, piſtris *for* priſtis, *Virg.*

Mētātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* metor, āri] *The meaſureing,* or *ordering, of land for planting,* &c. In quincuncem vinearum metatio, *Col.* 3, 15.

Mētātor, ōris m. (1) *A ſurveyor,* or *meaſurer, of land; a land meter.* (2) *A quartermaſter that meteth out the ground for pitching the camp in the field.* (3) *He who meaſureth,* or *ſeteth, out ground for planting; a planter.* (1) Peritus metator & callidus decempedâ ſuâ ſaxa diviſerat, *Cic. Phil.* 14, 4. (2) Caſtrorum metator, *Id. Philipp.* 11, 5. (3) Metator oliveti, *Plin.* 18, 33. ¶ Metator urbis, *that quartereth out the city for ſoldiers plunder*, Id.

‖ Mētātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to meaſureing,* or *provideing quarters.* ¶ Metatoria epiſtola, *a letter ſent beforehand to beſpeak one entertainment*, Sidon.

Mētātus, a, um. part. *Meted, meaſured out.* Decempedis metata porticus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 14. ¶ Agellus metatatus, *meaſured out for, and given to a ſoldier for his ſhare*, Id. Stat. 2, 2, 114. interpr. Torrent.

* ‖ Mĕtaxa, æ. f. [μέταξα, Gr.] *al.* mataxa. *Raw ſilk, thread, a rope,* or *cord; a clue,* or *bottom, of ſilk,* or *thread.* ¶ Lini metaxa, *a rope,* or *ſtring*, Dig. *Lat.* Sericum.

* ‖ Mĕtaxārius, ii. m. *He that ſelleth ſilk, a mercer, a ſilkman*, Juſtinian.

‖ Mĕtella, æ. f. *al. leg.* metila, *al.* metula. [dim. *à* meta] *A baſket filled with ſtones, to throw down from the wall upon the ſcalers heads*, M. *ex* Veg. 4, 6.

‖ Metellus, i. m. *A mercenary ſoldier*, Feſt.

* Mĕtempſychōſis, is. f. [μετεμψύχωσις Gr. *ex* μετὰ trans, ἐν in, & ψυχὴ anima] tranſlatio animæ. *A paſſing of the ſoul from one body to another,* an opinion which *Pythagoras* held, *Hier.*

* Mĕtendus, a, um. part. paſſ. *To be reaped, mowed,* or *cut down.* ✠ Vita omnibus metenda, ut frugeis, *Vet. Poët.* ap. Cic. *Tuſc.* 3, 25. Vitiis hominum metenda peccata, *Cic.*

* Mĕtens, tis. part. *Reaping,* or *mowing.* Metentes, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 319. *conf. Liv.* 28, 11.

* Mĕthŏdĭce, es. f. *The part of grammar teaching the way of ſpeaking*, Quint. 1, 15.

* Mĕthŏdĭcus, a, um adj. *Obſerveing a method.* ¶ Methodici *ſc.* medici, *phyſicians who conſidering ſome common ſymptoms and general rules in diſeaſes, contemn experience*, Celſ. præf. lib.

* Mĕthŏdium, ii. n. *A trick, a cheat, a cunning fetch*, Petron. c. 36.

* ‖ Mĕthŏdus, i. f. [*ex* μετὰ, trans, & ὁδὸς, via] *A method,* or *ready way, to teach,* or *do, any thing.*

Via, ars, ratio, interpr. *Cic.* Breve diſcendi compendium, *Quint.*

Mĕtĭcŭlōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* metus] (1) *Fearfull, timorous.* (2) *Hazardous, frightfull.* (1) Nullus eſt hoc meticuloſus æquè, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 137. (2) Meticuloſa res eſt, ire ad judicem, *Id. Moſt.* 5, 1, 52.

* Mĕtiendus, a, um. part. paſſ. *To be meaſured,* or *eſteemed.* Syllabis metiendos pedes non intervallis exiſtimat, *Cic. Orat.* 57.

* Mĕtiens, tis. part. *Meaſureing, paſſing over,* Met. *eſteeming.* Sacram metiens viam, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 7. Metiens aliorum in ſe odium ſuo in alios odio, *Liv.* 3, 54.

* MĔTIOR, īri, menſus ſum, & mētītus, *Claud.* 7, 14. dep. [*à* μετρέω, Gr. utrumque verò *ab* Hebr. מדד] (1) *To mete,* or *meaſure*; *to ſurvey,* or *take meaſure of.* (2) *To meaſure out,* or *deliver by meaſure.* (3) *To paſs,* or *go, over.* (4) *To take a ſurvey of.* (5) *To bound,* or *limit.* (6) *To value, eſteem,* or *judge of*; *to place the quality of a thing in.* (1) § Metiri ſolem, *Cic.* agrum, *Id. Fam.* 9, 17. Intervallis æqualibus aliquid, *Id.* (2) Frumentum parce & paulatim metiri, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 71. (3) Metitur litora cornix Greſſu, *Luc.* 5, 556. (4) ¶ Metiri terras oculis, *Luc.* 6, 32. proſpectu æquora, *Ov. Epiſt.* 10, 28. animo aliquid, *to gueſs at the quantity,* Id. Met. 2, 188. Quin hinc metimur gradibus militariis, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 4, 11. § aquas carinâ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 447. (5) Longum metior annum, *Id. Met.* 4, 226. *de ſole.* (6) Omnia metiri officio, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16. ¶ Honeſtate ſummum bonum metiri, *to place the chief good in probity,* Id. Offic. 1, 2. res expetendas indolentiâ, *to place the deſireableneſs of things in the abſence of pain,* Ibid. 3, 3.

* Mētītus, a, um. *Haveing meaſured,* or *meaſureing.* Percurrit proprium metitus ſignifer annum. *Claud. Epigr.* 18, 9. ⊥ Menſus.

* MĔTO, ĕre, meſſui, meſſum. act. [*ab* ἄμητος, meſſis, *pro* ἄμητος, *qu. à* μάω, meto, fit ἀμητάω, ἀμητῶ, inde Meto] (1) *To reap, mow,* or *cut down.* (2) *To crop, gather,* or *ſtrike off.* (3) Met. *To mow down, to cut off.* (1) ℜ Ut ſementem feceris, ita & metes, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 65. ¶ Ruri ſibi quiſque metit, *every man for himſelf,* Prov. *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 112. (2) Proxima quæque metit gladio, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 513. (3) = Gregem metite imbellem, & ſuccidite ferro, *Sil.* 14, 135. ¶ Acerbum eſt, pro benefactis cùm mali meſſem metas, *are rewarded with evil for good,* Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 52. Fructum metere, *to receive the benefit,* Cic. Anteq. ir. in exil. 2. In metendo occupati, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 32. Pabula falce metere, *Ov. Met.* 6, 84. ¶ ✝ In veſtris oſſibus arva metunt, *They mow the fields where your bones lie,* Prop. 4, 11, 30.

* Mĕtor, ĕris. paſſ. *To be mowed.* Metitur carcamomum eodem modo & in Arabiâ, *Plin.* 12, 13. ¶ Mihi iſtic nec ſeritur, nec metitur, *I am no way concerned,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 80.

* ‖ Mĕtœcus, i. m. [*à* μετὰ, trans, & οἶκος, domus, qui domum transfer.] *He that cometh out of one country, and dwelleth in another*; eſpecially that is baniſhed and confined to another place, *Pompon.* ⊥ Advena.

* Mĕtōnȳmia, æ. f. [μετωνυμία, Gr. *ex* μετὰ trans, & ὄνομα] nominis pro nomine poſitio. *A trope when the cauſe is put for the effect, the ſubject for the adjunct,* or *contraryly,* &c. Cùm ſummutantur verba pro verbis, Metonymiam grammatici vocant, quòd nomina transferuntur, *Cic. Orat.* 27. *Exempla quære in libellis de ſchem. Lat.* Tranſlatio.

* Mĕtŏpa, æ. f. [μετόπη, Gr. *ex* μετὰ inter, & ὀπὴ foramen] *The diſtance,* or *ſpace, between the mortoiſeholes of the rafters and the planks,* Vitruv. 4, 3. *vid.* & Baldi Lexic. Vitruv. p. 71.

* Mĕtōpion, i. n. [μετώπιον, Gr. *ex* μετὰ inter, & ὢψ oculus] (1) *Oil of bitter almonds.* (2) *A tree in Africk from which the ammoniack gum droppeth.* (1) Plin. 15, 7. (2) Id. 12, 23.

* Mĕtōpoſcŏpus, i. m. *i. e.* frontiſpex. [*à* μέτωπον, frons, & σκοπέω, inſpicio] *A phyſiognomiſt, one who by looking on one's face can tell one's fortune,* Suet. Tit. 2.

Mētor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*à* meta] (1) *To ſet out, divide, diſpoſe, order,* or *limit by meaſure.* (2) *To ſet out a camp, to encamp.* (3) *To ſet,* or *lay, out for planting.* (1) Templum iis regionibus, quas modò animo metatus ſum, *Liv.* 1, 10. (2) Ipſo loco metari ſuos caſtra juſſerat, *Curt.* 3, 8, 19. (3) ¶ Pinguis agros metabere campi, *ſhall make your* vineyard *in a rich ſoil,* Virg. Geor. 2, 274. ✝ Cælum metari, *to quarter and divide the heaven into regions,* as aſtronomers do.

* Metrēta, æ. f. [*à* μέτρον menſura] *A veſſel,* or *meaſure, containing about twelve gallons*; *a kilderkin, firkin,* or *rundlet.* Oleum in metretam novam indere, *Cato R. R.* 100. *Vid. Rhodig.* ant. lect. 29, cap. 9. *Athen.* 10, 12.

* Metrĭcus, a, um. adj. *According to,* or *keeping, line and meaſure.* Leges metricæ, *Plin.* 11, 37. Pedes metrici, *Quint.* 9, 4.

* ‖ Mētrŏcōmia, æ. f. [*qu.* μήτηρ τῶν κωμῶν, *ſc.* mater vicorum, ſive matrix villa] *A ſhire town,* Juſtinian.

* ‖ Mētrŏpŏlis, eos. f. [μητρόπολις, Gr. *à* μήτηρ, mater, *ſive* μήτρα, matrix, & πόλις, urbs] *The chief head,* or *mother city,* or *town. Lat.* Urbs primaria.

* ‖ Mētrŏpŏlītānus, i. m. *The biſhop of the chief city*; *an archbiſhop,* or *metropolitan,* Iſid.

* Metrum, i. n. [*à* μέτρον, *i. e.* menſura, carmen ita dict. quòd certis pedum menſuris terminetur] *A meaſure,* Met. *metre,* or *verſe.* Nullo ſcripto proditum exceptis metris Virgilii, *Col.* 3, 10. Compoſiti metro Tibulli libelli, *Mart.* 4, 6. *vid. Quint.* 9, 4.

* Mĕtuendus, a, um. part. [*à* metuo] *To be feared, dreadfull, terrible.* § Eques metuendus haſtâ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 4.

* Mĕtuens, tis. part. *Fearing,* Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 6. Phædr. 2, 4, 21. ¶ Inopi metuens formica ſenectæ, *being concerned for,* Virg. Geor. 1, 186. Adject. or, comp. *Fearfull, regardfull.* Legum metuentes, *Cic. poſt. red. in Sen.* 4. Nero metuentior factus milites ſibi circundedit, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 25, 4. Metuentior unda, *Ov. Epiſt.* 19, 83.

Mētŭla. dim. [*à* meta] *A little butt,* or *mark,* Plin. Epiſt. 5, 6, 35.

* Mĕtuo, ĕre, ui, (ant. ūtum) act. [*à* metu, ut *à* ſtatu ſtatuo, *Varr*] (1) *To fear, be afraid,* or *be in a fear.* (2) *To be ſolicitous, to be concerned.* (3) *To take care, to be cautious, to avoid.* (4) *To doubt.* (1) = Plus eſt in metuendo mali, quàm in illo ipſo quod timetur, *Cic.* ℜ Metuebant eum ſervi, verebantur liberi, *Id.* (2) Haud metuo qualem tu me eſſe hominem exiſtimes, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 20. *i. e.* flocci facio. (3) Culpari metuit fides, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 10. Equa trima campis Ludit exultim, metuitque tangi, *Ibid.* 3, 11, 10. (4) Non metuo, quin meæ uxori latæ ſuppetiæ ſint, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 54. Ne dolorem preferre non poſſent metuebat, *Cic.* ¶ § De lanificio neminem metuo, *I fear no one's outdoing me at ſpining,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 22. § calamitatem pupillo, *to fear leſt calamity befall the orphan,* Cic. Ab eo reip. nihil metuas mali, *you need not fear the harming the publick,* Id. Att. 1, 8. § Metui à Chryſide, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 79. ¶ Metuo patres, quot fuêre, *I wonder how many fathers there were,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 35. Metuere de vitâ, *to be afraid of his life,* Cic. Att. 10, 4. Metuo abs te de verbis tuis, *I am afraid of you becauſe of your words,* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 41. Metuo ne magìs morbus aggraveſcat, *I fear leſt,* Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2. Metuo ut ſubſtet hoſpes, *I fear leſt he ſhould not abide by what he hath ſaid,* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 11. § Metuo ut ne pereat, *leſt he ſhould not periſh,* Cic. Metuit ut non poſſet, *he doubted whether he ſhould be able,* Id.

* Mĕtuor. paſſ. *To be feared,* &c. *Cic.* ¶ Ne non ſat eſſes leno, id metuebas miſer, *you ſhall not anſwer your character,* Plaut. Perſ. 4, 6, 4.

* MĔTUS, ûs. m. [*à* μέθος, quod inter alia φόβον ſign. *Joſ. Scal.* & cum eo *Voſſ.*] (1) *Fear, dread.* (2) *Care,* or *concern.* (3) *Religious awe,* or *fear.* (1) Metus virorum exiſtimationis, *Cic.* Evoë recenti mens trepidat metu, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5. ℜ Metu magìs quàm benevolentiâ ſubjecti, *Tac.* 6, 36. (2) Metus duplex, quem patimur, & quem facimus, *Quint.* 6, 3. (3) Multos metu ſervata per annos, *de lauru,* Virg. Æn. 7, 60. In pl. Lætitiæ miſti metus, *Ov. Epiſt.* 16, 6. ℜ Spem metumque ìnter dubii, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 222. ¶ Adducere aliquem in metum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 50. Afferre metum alicui, *Cic. Verr.* 4. Metu aliquem afficere, *Id.* In metum aliquem conjicere, metum alicui facere, *Tac.* interre, *Liv.* injicere, *Cic.* incutere, *Cœl. Cic. to put one in fear.* Metum abſtergere, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. adimere, amovere, *Quint.* auferre, *Virg.* demere, *Ov.* excutere, *Id.* exſolvere, *Luc.* 5, 259. *to ſhake it off,* or *caſt it away.*

* Mĕtūtus, a, um. part. [*à* metuo] *Feared,* Cupidè conculcatur nimis ante metutum, *Lucr.* 5, 1139.

* Mēu, *vel* mēum. [μῆον, & μεῖον, *i. e.* minus, *à* parvulis foliis, *M.*] *An herb with a ſtalk and leaves like aniſe*; *new, ſpicknel, wild dill,* Plin. 20, 23.

* Meus, a, um. [*à* ἐμὸς pron. poſſ. *à* gen. mei] (1) *My, mine, mine own,* by being a part of me. (2) *At my own diſpoſeal, free, my own man.* (3) *Mine own* by conqueſt, (4) by right, (5) by blood, (6) *alſo* by performance. (7) *Of mine own makeing,* or *contriveance.* (8) *Mine* by nature, (9) by being with me, (10) by belonging, *or* appertaining, to me, (11) by purchaſe, (12) by being of the ſame family, *or* country, (13) by mutual agreement, *or* conſent. (1) Mea mens, meum corpus, *Tibull.* (2) Vindictâ poſtquam meus à prætore receſſi, *Perſ.* 5, 88. (3) Hæc mea ſunt; veteres migrate coloni, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 4. (4) Meus ille caper fuit, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 23. (5) Meus frater Q. *Cic.* (6) Neque ſemper meâ manu literas expectabis, *Cic. Att.* 5, 14. Scripta mea, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 22. (7) Mea culpa, *Phædr.* 1, 23, 8. (8) ℜ Hominum avaritiâ ego ſum factus improbior coquus, non meopte ingenio, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 13. (9) Pompeium à meâ familiaritate disjunxit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 10. (10) Non eſt mentiri meum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 38. Non mea eſt ſimulatio, *Ibid.* 4, 5, 34. (11) Remitte pallium mihi meum, *Catull.* 23, 6. (12) Ego meorum ſolus ſum meus, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 21. Dulces meorum reliquiæ, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 342. (13) Quod tuum eſt meum eſt, omne meum eſt autem tuum, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 75. ¶ Hoc meum eſt ut faciam ſedulò, *it concerneth me to do this,* Id. Si intelligis quàm meum ſit ſcire, *if you underſtand how deeply I am concerned to know it,* Cic. *In vocat. blandientium eſt.* Mi vir, *my dear huſband,* Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 2. Anime mi, *my ſweet ſoul,* Id. Adelph. 3, 1, 2. Mi Chremes, *Id.* Mea Pythias, *Id.* Mea tu, *Id. Eun.* 4, 3, 14. ¶ Meus homo, *my honeſt blunderer, this ſpecial fellow of mine,* Phædr. 5, 7, 32. Nihil addo de meo, *nothing of my own invention,* Cic. *de* Har. Reſp. 40. § *Cum gen.* Mea lex hominis inimici, *i. e.* mei qui ſum homo inimicus, *Id.* § Meus carnifex, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 27. *i. e.* in me carnifex, *Don.* Deo irato meo, *i. e.* in me irato, *Id.* ¶ § *Subſt.* Meus hic dies eſt, *eleg. formula ap.* Plaut. *a jovial day, I will be merry this day.* Meus hic eſt, hamum vorat, *I have him ſure, I have gulled him,* Id. Curc. 3, 61.

M ante I.

* Mî. dat. [contract. *ex* mihi] *To me.* Non mî aurum poſco, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* & *Virg. Æn.* 6, 104. *Tib.* 1, 6, 63.

* Mi. voc. *à* mius, a, um. ant. *pro* meus, *ut* fili *à* filius.

* MĬCA, æ. f. [μίκκος, Dor. *pro* μικρὸς] (1) *A crumb,* or *little quantity, of any thing that breaketh off.* (2) *A little banqueting houſe.* (3) ‖ *The conſecrated bread uſed at the communion.* (1) Thuris mica, *Col.* 6, 30. auri, *Lucr.* 1, 839. (2) Mart. 2, 59. (3) *Auguſtin.* ¶ ✝ Saliens mica, *ſalt crackleing in the fire,* Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20.

* Mĭcans, tis. part. (1) *Glittering, ſhineing.* (2) *Beating, panting.* (3) *Moveing nimbly.* (1)

Aurum micans, *Ov. Met.* 2, 2. (2) Fert ſuſpenſos corde micante gradus, *Id. Faſt.* 6, 338. (3) Crura micantia, *Id. Met.* 9, 37.

* Micotrŏgus, i. m. *al.* microtrogus. [à μικρὸν τρώγων, Gr. qui paullùm edit, qui eſcas alienas rodit, inſtar muris] *A nibbler*, a nickname of a paraſite, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 89.

* † Michi *pro* mihi, ant. ut diſparetur à vocativo mî, *Cæl.* 24, 5. Pot. ex vitio pronunciationis ortum videtur.

* Mĭco, āri, ui. car. ſup. neut. [à mica, *i. e.* auri ψῆμα in arenâ fulgens, nam micare eſt ſubinde & per intervalla, ut micæ faciunt, fulgere. Et quoniam talis quædam variatio, dum digitis ſortimur, apparet, *micare digitis* accip. pro digitis *ſortiri*, λαγχάνειν, *Perot.*] (1) *To glitter, gliſter, ſparkle*, or *ſhine.* (2) *To move briſkly, to wag up and down ſwiftly.* (3) *To pant*, or *beat*; as the heart, *or* pulſe, doth. (4) *To move the fingers up and down very ſwiftly*, the number of which, *or* ſeveral fingers, were gueſſed at for the determineing things in queſtion, as they hit, *or* miſtook, the number of fingers. (5) ‖ It was uſed to *determine the price* in buying and ſelling, which afterwards was taken away by a law; whence that proverb, *Dignus quîcum in tenebris mices*, Cic. *de* Off. 3, 19. ſpoken of a right honeſt man, who may be truſted in the dark, or with untold gold, as we ſay: Some take it for a common ſport, *or* play, but I think not rightly. (1) Micat Julium ſidus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 46. æreus enſis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 743. gemma, *Id. Æn.* 10, 134. crebris ignibus æther, *Ibid.* 1, 94. Erectæ micant haſtæ, *Liv.* 7, 33. (2) Venæ & arteriæ micare non deſinunt, quaſi quodam igneo motu, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (3) *Vid.* Micans, n. 2. (4) Quid enim ſors eſt? idem propemodum quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod teſſeras, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 85. = Surculum *vitis* ſagittam vocant ruſtici, quia longus receſſit à matre, & quaſi micuit atque proſiluit, *Col.* 3, 17. (5) Ex auctoritate Turci Aproniani V. C. præfecti urbis, ratio docuit, utilitate ſuadente, conſuetudine micandi ſummotâ, ſub exagio potiùs pecora vendere, quàm digitis concludentibus tradere, *Gruter.* p. 647. n. 6. *Imperſ.* Micandum erit cum Græco, utrùm &c. *Varr. ubi non reſpicit luſionem, ſed conſuetudinem tranſigendi de pretio in emptione.*

* Micropſychus, a, um. adj. [*ex* μικρὸς, parvus, & ψυχὴ, anima] *Fainthearted, low ſpirited, mean ſpirited, covetous.* Homines animi humilis ac præparci, quos illi dixêre micropſychos, *Plin.* 22, 24.

* Microſphærum, i. n. [μικρόσφαιρον, Gr. à parvâ rotunditate dict. ſc. à μικρὸς parvos, & σφαῖρα ſphæra] Tria genera nardi, Hadroſphærum, majore folio, Meſoſphærum, minore, Microſphærum, minimo: & tamen maximi pretii. *The leaf of ſpikenard*, as the leaſt of the three kinds, ſo far the beſt, *vid. Plin.* 12, 12.

* ‖ Mictūra, æ. f. *al. leg.* minctura. *Water, piſs*, Veg. ⊥ Urina.

* Mictūrio, īre, īvi & iī, ītum. verb. meditat. vel deſiderat. [à mingo, mictum, micturio] *To have a liſt to piſs*, or *a deſire to make water*, or ſimply, *to make water.* Micturiunt hîc, *Juv.* 6, 308.

* Micŭla, æ. f. dim. [à mica] *A very ſmall crumb.* Aut ſi quaſdam quaſi miculas repræſentat, *Celſ.* 2, 5.

* ‖ Midas, æ. f. [μίδας, Gr.] *The luckyeſt caſt at dice*; alſo *a little worm that breedeth in beans*, Hermol. *in* Plin.

‖ Midion, i. n. genus navigii apud *Feſt.*

Migdolibs, lĭbis. m. *q. d.* mixtus Libys, *i. e.* partim Tyrius, partim Afer. [*ex* μίγνυμι miſceo, & λὶψ libs] *A Carthaginian, being mongrel both by nation and language*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 73.

* ‖ Migma, ătis. n. [à μίγνυμι miſceo] *Fodder mixed*, or *mingled, for cattle, barley and chaff together; horſebread*, Bibl.

Migrans, tis. part. *Departing to another country.* Migrantes cernas, totáque ex urbe ruentes, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 401. ¶ Cornua in mucronem migrantia, *naturally tending to a ſharp point*, Plin. Migrantia plauſtra, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 221. *Vid.* Migro.

† Migrâſſit, ant. *pro* migraverit, ap. *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 4.

Migrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A departing from one dwelling to another, a changeing the habitation.* Mors quaſi migratio eſt, commutatioque vitæ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 41. ¶ § Migrationes in alienum, *a word metaphorically uſed to things of a different nature from its own ſignifycation*, Id. Fam. 16, 7.

Migrātur. imperſ. *It is removed.* ¶ Ut in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migretur, *that we muſt remove by death from theſe places, to dwell in ſome other*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 41. Romam inde migratum eſt, à parentibus *they went thence to live at Rome*, Liv. Etiamſi tunc migrandum fuiſſet, *although it had then been fit to leave our city*, Id.

Migrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to remove from one place to another*, Suet. Cæſ. 79.

Migrātus, ûs. m. *A tranſporting*, or *carrying away.* Relicta quæ migratu difficilia eſſent, *Liv.* 10, 34.

MIGRO, āre. neut. [à מגיר peregrinatio; *unde* & μέγαρον, nam migrare propriè eſt domicilium mutare, *Perot.*] (1) *To remove from one place to another to dwell in, to ſhift his habitation, to change his quarters.* (2) *To be altered*, or *changed.* (3) Act. Met. *To go*, or *depart, from*; *not to keep.* (4) *To go, paſs*, or *glide.* (1) Veteres migrate coloni, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 4. Atticus non ex vitâ, ſed ex domo in domum videbatur migrare, *Nep. Att.* 22. § Migrare menſâ, *Feſt.* ad ſeveros, *Catull.* quò volo, *Plaut.* hinc, *Id.* è fano foras, de vitâ, *Cic.* ex vitâ, *Id.* ad aliquem, *Id.* (2) Cærula quæ ſunt Nunquam in marmoreum poſſunt migrare colorem, *Lucr.* 2, 774. = Non manet ulla ſui ſimilis res, omnia migrant, *Id.* 5. 828. (3) ✠ Promiſſa facere & quæ pertinent ad veritatem, & fidem, ea migrare interdum, & non ſervare, eſt juſtum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. Civile jus migrare, *Id.* (4) ¶ Fac ſi vacivas ædes aurium, mea ut migrare dicta poſſint, quò volo, *that my words may paſs whither I would have them*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 5, 54. A me officium migrat, *I forget my duty*, Id. Trin. 3, 2, 13. ✣ Fluvius migrat adverſo meatu, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 482.

Migror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be gone, to be removed.* Migrantur Rhœtia regna, *Sil.* 7, 431. Relicta quæ difficilia migratu eſſent, *Liv.* 10, 34.

* Mihi. dat. à nom. ego cont. (1) *To me, ſc.* to my advantage, *or* detriment. (2) *To me*, or *with me, ſc.* in my opinion. (3) *For me*, or *with relation to me.* (4) Sometimes it is very gracefully redundant. *Vid.* Ego. (1) Hic mihi quantò plùs ſapit, quàm egomet mihi? *Ter. Heaut.* 3. 1, 101. Si quid peccat, mihi peccat, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 35. (2) Is mihi ſervus eſt ſpectatus ſatìs, cui dominus curæ eſt, *Id. Adelph.* 5, 6, 5. (3) Quid mihi hic faciet patri? *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 85. (4) Qui mihi, ubi ad uxores ventum eſt, tum fiunt ſenes, *Id. Phorm.* 5, 8, 21.

Mihimetipſi, *To me my ſelf*, Cic.

† Mihipte, *pro* mihi ipſi, *Cato* ap. *Feſt.*

* MILES, ĭtis. c. g. [à mille, quod ap. vett. ſcrib. mile; quòd trium millium primò legio fiebat, ac ſingulæ tribus millia ſingula militum mittebant, *Varr.*] (1) *A ſoldier.* (2) Particularly *a foot ſoldier.* (3) Collectively *the ſoldiery.* (4) *An attendant.* (5) *A novice, one not uſed to a thing.* (6) ‖ *A ſerjeant, beadle*, or *ſummoner belonging to a magiſtrate.* (1) Caius Marius P. Africani diſcipulus & miles, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo*, 20. (2) *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 40, 42. & alibi. (3) Uterum armato milite complent, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 20. Nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima verò fortuna vindicat, *Nep. Thraſyb.* 1. (4) ¶ Hæc miles erat Phœbes, *ſhe attended Diana in hunting*, Ov. Met. 2, 415. (5) ¶ *Met.* ✣ Rudis ad partus & nova miles eram, *it was my firſt time, and I was but raw at childbearing*, Ov. Epiſt. 11, 48. (6) *Ulp.* ¶ Miles ſtipendiorum legitimorum *that has ſerved the full time appointed by law*, Liv. Miles ad naves, *a ſea ſoldier*, or *marine*, Id.

Mīlēſius, a, um. adj. *Of the city* Miletus. ¶ Mileſia roſa, *the red roſe*, Plin. 21, 4. *Vid.* Miletus *in* Propr.

* Mīliāria, æ. f. avis. [à milium] (1) *A bird that feedeth upon millet, a linnet.* (2) *An herb*, or *weed, which winding about millet killeth it.* (1) Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (2) Plin. 22, 25.

* Mīliārium, ii. n. (1) *A veſſel belonging to an oil mill.* (2) *A high veſſel narrow at the top.* (3) *A veſſel contrived with braſen pipes within it, in which water was heated, runing many times round the fire.* (1) Cato. (2) Col. Pallad. (3) *Vid.* Senec. Qu. N. 3, 24. & 4, 9. & quæ ibi *Muret.* Vet. Gloſſ. θερμαντρὸν χαλκεῖον. ¶ Miliarium aureum, *Turnib.* dict. quòd ab eo milliarium numerus inciperet. *A golden pillar in Rome near Saturn's temple, whence the account of their miles began.* χρυσοῦν μίλιον, *Tac.*

* Mīliārius, a, um. adj. *Of millet.* Miliaria avis, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5.

* Mīlĭtans. part. *Being a ſoldier.* ¶ Græcis mercede apud Perſas militantibus, *ſerveing among the Perſians for pay*, Curt. 6, 5, 7.

* Mīlĭtāris, e. adj. *Belonging to a ſoldier*, or *to war*; *warlike, martial, military.* Via militaris, *Varr.* (vel quòd à militibus ſtrata, vel quòd milites per eam iter fecerunt) ¶ Ætas militaris, *the age of ſeventeen, when perſons were capable of being liſted*, Tac. Ann. 2, 60, 4. Sepimentum militare, *a military fenſe*; *a rampart*, or *ditch*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14. genus, *the ſoldiery*, Liv. Res militaris, *Nep.* diſciplina, *the art of war*, Id. Militare manus, *Id.* Militaris opera, *the office*, or *part, of a ſoldier*, Liv. 54. Militaris equus, *a war horſe*, Idem. ✣ Daunia, *the warlike* Daunia, *that breedeth ſoldiers*, Hor. opera, *military achievements*, Liv. 34, 34. Signa militaria, *ſtandards*, Cic. Catil. 2.

* Mīlĭtārĭter. adv. *After the manner of a ſoldier.* Oratio militariter gravis, *Liv.* 4, 41. Tecta militariter ædificare, *Id.* 27, 3.

* † Mīlĭtārius, a, um. adj. *pro* militaris. *Soldier like*, Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 4, 11.

* Mīlĭtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſerve in war.* Mercede militaturi, *Curt.* 7, 38. *conf. Liv.* 10, 10. & 24, 14.

* Mīlĭtia, æ. f. (1) *The being a ſoldier, warfare.* (2) *Any toil, employment*, or *ſervice.* (3) *The militia*, or *ſoldiery.* (1) Cujus magna pars matura militiæ eſſet, *Liv.* 42. (2) Militia urbana, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 22. togata, *Ov.* (3) ¶ Antiochus cum omni militiâ interficitur, *with all his ſoldiers*, Juſt. 32, 2, 2. Imaginaria militia, *ſoldiers that received pay without appearing in ſervice*, Suet. Claud. 25. ✣ Militia Veneris, *the warfare of Venus*, Propert. 4, 1, 137. Lentæ militiæ, *tedious amours*, Tibull. 1, 3, 82. Militia ſoli, *the labours of huſbandry.* ‖ Militiæ *genit.* quaſi adverbialiter. ✠ Quorum virtus erat domi militiæque cognita, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 19. ¶ Dare nomen militiæ, *to liſt himſelf for a ſoldier*, Id. ☞ *Quanquam* militia equeſtris *vulgò ſonat* militia in equo; *ap. Suet. tamen Claud. eam notat, quam* equeſtri loco nati juvenes, quà pedibus, quà equo obibant.

* Mīlĭto, āre. act. (1) *To go a warfareing, to be a ſoldier.* (2) Met. *To purſue any* perſon, *or* thing. (1) Juventus omnis ſub ſignis militat tuis, *Liv.* 23, 42. (2) ¶ Militat in ſylvis catulus, *hunteth in woods*, Hor. Epiſt. 1, 2, 66. = Militat omnis amans, & habet ſua caſtra Cupido, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 9, 1. ¶ In eâdem legione militare, *to belong to the ſame regiment*, Cic. ✣ Militavi non ſine gloriâ, *ſerved under Venus not without reputation*, Ov. ☞ Ap. recentiores, qui miniſterio, vel officio, qualicunque fungitur *militare* dicitur.

* Mīlĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be waged*, as war. Libenter hoc & omne militabitur bellum in tuæ ſpem gratiæ, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 25.

* Milium, i. n. [à mille dict. propter multitudinem granorum, *Iſid.*] *A kind of ſmall grain*, or *corn, called millet.* Milio venit annua cura, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 216. Liba de milio, *Cic. Orat.* Fiſcella milii, *vid.* deſcript. ap. *Plin.* 7, 6. ſationem & culturam, ap. *Col.* 2, 9.

* **Mille**, & millia. adj. pl. & *ap. Vett.* mile. [*à* Gr. χίλιοι] (1) *A thouſand.* Tritici modios centum viginti millia, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 18. ¶ Mille paſſus, *a mile.* Plaut. Mille & quingentos paſſus, *A mile and a half,* Col. Quatuor millia funditores, *Liv.* Peditibus tribus millibus, *Curt.* Sex millibus equitibus, *Id.* Mille agnæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 21. Seſtertia quingenta millia, *Cic.* Stadiis quatuor millibus, *Plin.* Dena millia ſeſtertia, *Varr.* Quadraginta millibus ſeſtertiis, *Id.* ☞ *Ex poſitis aliiſque, quæ adduci poſſent, liquet adject.* mille *nec indeclinable eſſe, nec* millia *ſubſt. ſuis ſemper poſtponi, ut multi crediderunt.* (2) *An infinite,* or *great number.* (1) † Uno milli nummûm poteſt quærere centum, *Lucil.* ap. *Gell.* 1, 16. Xerxis claſſis mille & ducentarum navium longarum fuit, quam duo millia onerariorum ſequebantur, *Nep. Themiſt.* 2. § Mille caprarum, *Col.* annorum, *Id.* ☞ *Hic obſervandum venit, poſterius ſubſtantivum ſæpe reticeri.* Multis cum millibus ibat, *ſc.* hominum, *Virg Æn.* 5, 75. Millia progreſſi quatuor, *ſc.* paſſuum, *Cæſ.* Millia frumenti centum modiorum, *Hor.* 1, 1, 45. (2) ✠ Mille trahens varios adverſo ſole colores, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 701. Da mille baſia, dein' mille altera, *Catull.* 5, 7.

* Mille, & ant. mile. n. caret gen. & dat. ſingul. in abl. milli. in plur. hæc millia, ium, ibus. *A thouſand.* ¶ Mille annorum, *a thouſand years,* Plaut. Mille hominum verſabatur, *Cic.* Animarum millia multa, *Lucr.* 3, 724.

* Millĕfŏlia, æ. f. Herba militaris, à ſanandis vulneribus, *Plin.* 25, 5.

* Millĕfŏlium, ii. n. *ſc.* multis foliis. [*ex* mille, & folium] *The herb milfoil, yarrow,* or *noſebleed.* Dicitur & militaris, quòd militum vulnera ſanet, *Plin.* 24, 16.

‖ Millĕformis, e. adj. *Of a thouſand ſhapes,* or *faſhions.* Pulſa peſtis lubricorum milleformis dæmonum, *Prud. Cath.* 9, 55.

‖ Millĕnārii, ōrum. m. pl. *The millenarys,* who hold that Chriſt ſhall reign a thouſand years on earth, before the end of the world, D. D. *Hier. & Aug. vocantur etiam* Miliaſtæ.

* Millĕpĕda, æ. f. [*quæ eſt* centipeda, & multipeda, quòd mille, *i. e.* multos pedes, habet] *A worm haveing a great number of feet, and furry*; *a palmer.* See it deſcribed by *Plin.* 29, 6. eruca hirſuta, *Col.* Some take it for the ſame as *cutio* & *porcellio, a ſow,* or *woodlouſe*; but this is the *multipeda,* the other the *millepeda.*

* Millĕsĭmus, a, um. adj. *The thouſandth.* Ex quo milleſimam partem vix intelligo, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 4. Milleſima pagina, *Juv.* 7, 100. ¶ Stemmate qui Tuſco ramum milleſime ducis, *pro* milleſimus, more Græc. voc. pro non. *who deriveſt thy pedigree from a thouſand anceſtors,* Perſ. 3, 28.

* Milliāre, is. n. *A mile pillar,* or *ſtone*; *a mile* conſiſting of a thouſand paces. *Hanc formam* milliare *adſerunt* ex princ. lib. 6. *Cic.* ad *Attic.* Ad quintum milliare Laodiceæ, *ſed rectiùs* a. d. quintum Terminalia.

* Milliārium, ii. n. (1) *A mile.* (2) Alſo *a veſſel,* &c. (1) Audivi à tertio milliario tum eum eſſe, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 5. Hannibalis inter tertium milliarium caſtra, *Paterc.* 2, 27. habet & *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 4. & *plerique recentiores, ſed vett. plerique M. P.* mille paſſus, *vel* paſſuum *dicebant.* (2) Cato R. R. c. 22.

* Milliārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a thouſand*; or *weighing a thouſand pounds*; *as,* ¶ greges ovium milliarios, *ſheep a thouſand in a flock,* Varr. R. R. 2, 10. Milliarios apros, *Sen. i. e.* mille librarum. *Lipſ. interpr. huge fat brawns.* Milliaria olea, *that yieldeth a thouſand pounds of oil in a year,* Plin. 17, 12. Porticus milliaria, *of a mile long,* Suet. Neron. 31.

* Millies. adv. *A thouſand times, very often.* Quinquies millies, *Plin.* 2, 23. Plùs millies jam audivi, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 32.

† Millus, i. m. & Millum, i. n. *A maſtiff, a collar made of leather ſtuck full of nails,* ap. *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. *al.* millum, *al.* mælium, *al.* melium *leg.* Scipio Æmilianus ad populum: Vobis, inquit, reique publicæ præſidio eritis, quaſi millus cani, *Feſt.*

Miltus, i. f. *A ſort of red colour, or vermilion.* Cera ex milto, *Vitruv.* 9, 3.

Milvăgo, gĭnis. f. *A fiſh that uſeth to fly.* Milvago extra aquam volitans, &c. *Plin.* 32, 2.

‖ Milvīna, æ. f. Genus tibiæ acutiſſimi ſoni, *Feſt.* [*à* milvo dict. qui jugeret ſcil. *Apul.* (quæ vox eſt milvorum, *Feſt.*) *i. e.* quæ in accentus exiret tenuiſſimos] *A ſhrill kind of pipe, with a ſqueaking note like a kite,* Solin.

Milvīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *like, a kite.* Milvinæ ungulæ, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 63. ¶ Milvinus pes, *the herb kite's foot,* Col. 2, 7. Milvinus pullus, *a young kite, an extortioner, a committeeman's ſon,* Cic. *ad Q.* fr. 1, 2. Milvina, *ſc.* appetentia, *a ſtomach like a kite,* Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29.

Milvius, ii. m. *id. qui* milvus. (1) *A kite, a glead, a puttock.* (2) *One of the ſtars into which the kite was feigned to be turned, for fetching away the entrails of the bull which Briareus was ſacrificeing.* (3) *A fictitious name.* (1) Rete non tenditur accipitri, neque milvio, *rectiùs* miluo *per Diæreſ. pro* milvio, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 16. (2) *Ov. Faſt. Rectiùs tamen ibi leg.* miluus. (3) Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 36.

Milvus, *vel* potiùs, mīluus. m. [*à* ſono, *V.* qui pote? nam cùm vocem edit *jugere* dicitur. Mihi vid. ut *à* μαλάχη, malva, ita *ab* ἀμείλικος, *i. e.* immitis, quòd ſit rapaciſſimus, milvus dici, *Litt.*] (1) *A kite.* (2) *A rapacious fellow.* (3) *A horned fiſh that lieth upon the top of the water, with a fiery tongue that ſhineth in a calm night.* (4) *A ſign in the heaven.* (1) Milvo eſt quoddam bellum quaſi naturale cum corvo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. (1) Malè ego metuo milvos, mala illa beſtia eſt; ne fortè auferat pullum tuum, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 13. (3) Plin. 9, 27. (4) Ov.

* Mīma, æ. f. [*à* mimus] (1) *A wanton wench, counterfeiting the carryage and behaviour of others.* (2) *An actreſs upon the ſtage.* (1) Cic. Philipp. 2, 24. (2) Luceia mima centum annis in ſcenâ pronunciavit, *Plin.* 7, 48.

* Mĭmallŏnes, um. f. pl. [*à* μιμεῖσθαι, Gr. quòd Bacchum imitarentur cornua ferentes, *M.*] *Mad-women waiting upon Bacchus,* Stat. Theb. 4, 660. = Mimallonides, *Ov.* Baſſarides, *Perſ.* Thyades, *Virg.*

* Mĭmallŏnius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the* Mimallones. Mimallonii bombi, ap. *Perſ.* 1, 99.

* ‖ Mīmēſis, is. f. [μίμησις, Gr. *à* μιμέομαι imitor] *A figure called imitation,* that is, *the counterfeiting, or repreſenting other mens words and geſtures,* Donat. = Imitatio morum alienorum, *Quint.*

* Mīmiambus, i. m. [*ex* μιμέομαι imitor, & Ἴαμβος Iambus] *A kind of verſe uſed in lampoons, farces, and the like,* Plin. Epiſt. 6, 21, 3.

* Mīmĭcè. adv. *Mimically, apeiſhly.* ¶ Mimicè incedere, *to walk like an actreſs, affectedly,* Catull. 4, 3.

* Mīmĭcus, a, um. adj. [μιμικός, Gr. *Mimick, apeiſh, wanton.* ¶ Mimicum nomen, *the name ſhe bore when an actreſs,* Cic. Philipp. 2, 22. Jocus mimicus, *a baudy jeſt,* Id. *de* Orat. 2, 59. Mimica & inepta, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 29, 3.

Mimmŭlus, i. m. *An herb called rattle,* or *louſewort.* Herba in prato peſſima mimmuli, *Plin.* 18, 28.

* Mīmogrăphus, i. m. [*ex* μῖμος mimus, & γράφω ſcribo] *A writer of plays,* or *farces.* Hic initio circa ſcenam verſatus eſt, dum mimographus adjuvat, *Suet. Ill. Gram.* 18.

* Mīmŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* mima] *A little actreſs, a miſs.* Veniſti in ſinum & complexum tuæ mimulæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 25.

* Mīmus, i. m. [*à* μιμεῖσθαι, *ab* imitando] (1) *A mimick, a ſcurrilous buffoon,* or *jeſter*; who generally acted obſcenely and laſciviouſly, *or* on the contrary, one who being to act in the ſecond, or third, place, by performing on purpoſe ridiculouſly and fooliſhly, ſet off and graced the action of him, *or* them, who had acted before him. (2) *Abuſive,* or *wanton, play*; *any farce,* or *ridiculous ſtory.* (1) Mimi Iſidori filia, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 34. 𝔛 Non Attellanum, ſed mimum introduxiſti, *Id. Fam.* 9, 16. *ſcil.* Ille modeſtè, hic liberiùs dicax; ille Oſcâ, hic Romanâ, linguâ; ille cum pluribus, hic ſolus; ille cum exodiis, hic cum perpetuâ actione; ille ingenuus, hic ſervus, aut peregrinus; unde Laberius eques queritur tanquam de injuriâ, ap. *Macrob.* quòd Cæſaris juſſu mimum ſuum egerit. (2) 𝔛 Mimi ergo eſt jam exitus, non fabulæ, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 27. Scribere ſi fas eſt imitantes turpia mimos, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 515. (2) *Vid.* Suet. Cal. 45. & eundem Oth. 3.

Mîh', *pro* mihine? *To me?* Perſ. 1, 2.

* Mĭna, æ. f. [*à* Gr. μνάα μνᾶ, quod ab Hebr. מנה *à* מנה numeravit μνᾶ] vetus mina erat 75 drachmarum; nova à Solone inſtituta 100, *Agric.* *Mina* medica habet unicas 16. Libra verò uncias 12, *Id.* Ergo cùm uncia habet drachmas 8, hæc mina erit 128 drachmarum. Porrò 60 minæ conficiunt talentum Atticum. (1) *A pound.* It is taken both for a coin and a weight, made up of a hundred drachmæ. In our money it is *three pounds ſterling*; in weight it is *twelve ounces.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a meaſure of ground, containing* 120 *feet in length, and as many in breadth.* (3) ‖ *A breaſt,* or *teat, without milk.* (1) Mina, quam noſtri minam vocant, pendet drachmas Atticas centum, *Plin.* l. 22, in fine. Drachma Attica denarii argentei habet pondus; eademque ſex obolos pondere efficit, obolus decem chalcos, *Idem ibid.* (2) Actus quadratus, qui & latus eſt pedes 120, & longus totidem; is modius ac mina Latinè appell. *al. pro* ac mina *leg.* acnua, *Id.* 2, 10. quam inter agrorum menſuras ponit, *Col.* 5, 1, 5. (3) Feſt. *ex Ælio.*

* † Mĭnāciæ, ārum. f. pl. *Threatenings, menaces,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 16. & *alibi.* ‡ Minæ.

* Mĭnācĭter. adv. iùs, comp. *Threatening, with menaceing and ſharp words.* ¶ An potius tentem leniter, an minaciter? *ſhall I uſe fair means,* or *foul?* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 21. Num putatis dixiſſe eum minaciùs, quàm futurum fuiſſe? *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 8.

* Mĭnæ, ārum. f. pl. [contr. *à* μνάω, *i. e.* commonefacio, ut *à* μνᾶ, mina, *Litt.*] (1) *Threats, menaces,* either by words, *or* otherwiſe. (2) ‖ *Terrours, ſtorms.* (1) 𝔛 = Virtus inſtituendo ac perſuadendo, non minis, & vi, ac metu traditur, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 58. ✠ Mare ponebat minas inanes, *Lucr.* 5, 1001. ✠ Hybernæ minæ, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 50. Coluber tollens minas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 421. (2) *Sic utuntur recent.* Solin. Amm. & Rufinus. *An Virg.* Minas murorum ingentes, *de molibus quibuſlibet imperfectis, quæ in cœlnm minari viderentur, in medio relinquo.*

* Mĭnans, tis. part. (1) *Threatening, menaceing.* (2) *Promiſeing, warranting.* (1) Indignanti ſimilis, ſimiliſque minanti, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 649. (2) ¶ Vultus erat multa & præclara minantis, *threatening mighty performances,* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 9.

* Mĭnanter. adv. *Threateningly.* 𝔛 Multa ſubmiſſè, multa minanter agat, *Ov. A. A.* 3, 582.

* Mĭnātio, ōnis. f. *A threatening,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 71. = Execratio, *Cic.*

* Mĭnātus, a, um. part. *Having threatened.* Huc uſque minatus hærebat, *Claud.* 1. *in Ruf.* 267.

* Mĭnax, ācis. adj. or, comp. *Threatening, menaceing with words,* or *otherwiſe.* (2) *Haughty, ſurly.* (1) Puerum minaci voce dum terret, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 10. Minacior quàm pernicioſior, *Liv.* 4, 52. = Minaces & acerbæ literæ, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 10. ✠ Nubibus aër minax, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 24. Minax unda, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 31. (2) Regum colla minacium, *Id. Od* 2, 12, 12. Minaces animi, *Ov. Met.* 6, 688. ‖ Vis minaciſſimæ plebis, *Amm.* 19, 21. Adverſus Barbaros quoque minaciſſimns, *Suet. Calig.* 51.

† Mĭneo, ēre. neut. (*unde* immineo, promineo) [*à* minæ] *To hang ready to fall,* Luc. 6, 562. & 11, 94.

† Mĭnerrĭmus, *pro* minimus, *Paul.* ex *Feſt.* [*à* minor, *vel* potiùs, qu. *à* miner]

Mĭnerva, æ. f. (1) *The godeſs of wiſdom, learning, arts, and arms.* (2) Meton. *Nature, wit, craft.* (3) *Spinſtry.* (4) *Weaveing.* (1) Tibi cor limante Minervâ Acrius, *Mart.* 6, 64. (2) Inventus

(2) Inventrix oleæ Minerva, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 19. = Tibi telas, operoſæque Minervæ Studium aufert, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 5. Bellatrix Minerva, *Ov. Met.* 8, 264. armifera, *Ibid.* 14, 475. (3) Tolerare colo vitam, tenuique Minervâ, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 409. (4) Penelope conjugium falsâ poterat differre Minervâ, *Propert.* 2, 9, 5. ¶ Craſsâ Minervâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 3. *plainly, without nicety, rudely.* Invitâ Minervâ, *againſt nature*, Id. A. P. 385.

Mĭnerval, *vel* Mĭnervāle, is. n. [à Minerva: cujus imago in ſcholis poni ſolita, *Varr.*] *Enterance money, which ſcholars paid to the maſter at their firſt comeing to ſchool.* Quin, ſimul ac promiſeris Minerval incipiam, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2, ſub fin.

* Mingo, ĕre. xi, ictum. act. [à μιγῶ, mingo, ut à θιγῶ tingo, quòd in urinâ totius coporis humores miſceantur] *To piſs, to make water.* Minxiſti ſemel, &c. *Mart.* 3, 7. In me veniunt mictum atque cacatum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 38. ¶ Mingere in gremium nati, *to committ inceſt with*, Catull. 65, 30. *Vid.* Meio.

* Mingor, i. paſſ. *To be piſſed.* Cùm urina ſuper potionum modum mingitur, *Celſ.* 4, 20.

Mĭniāceus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *with, vermilion.* ¶ Expolitio miniacea, *a varniſh with vermilion*, Vitruv. 7, 9. Cunei miniacei, *Id.* 7, 4.

Mĭniandus, a, um. part. *To be painted with vermilion.* A cenſoribus Jupiter miniandus locatur, *Plin.* 33, 25.

Mĭniāria, æ. f. *The place where vermilion is diged*, Plin. 33, 7.

Mĭniārius, a, um. adj. *Of ſinople*, or *vermilion.* Metallum miniarium, *Plin.* 33, 7.

Mĭniātŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à ſeq.] *Marked with red wax*, which they put to the ſide of books, where they did not approve what was writen. Cerulas tuas miniatulas pertimeſcebam, *Cic. Att.* 16, 11.

Mĭniātus, a, um. part. [à minio] *Red, of the colour of ſinople and vermilion.* Torquis miniatus, *Plin.* 10, 42. ¶ Miniatâ cerulâ notandus, *to be marked as faulty*, Cic. Att. 15, 14.

‖ Mĭniŏŭlātor, ōris. m. *A limner*, or *painter, of books with red letters*, Ulp.

Mĭnĭmè. adv. [à minimus] (1) *Leaſt*, or *worſt.* (2) *Not at all, in no caſe, in no wiſe, by no means.* (3) *At leaſt.* (4) *Much leſs*, or *leaſt of all.* (1) Minimè multos lædere, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 2. (2) Quod minimè vultis, *Cic.* Excuſatio minimè accipienda, *Id.* de *Am.* 40. ¶ Minimè mirandum, *it is no wonder*, Nep. Minimè gentium *dict. pro eo quod* omnium gentium judicio minimè eſt faciendum, *Feſt. vel pro* nuſquam gentium, *i. e.* minimè apud ullas gentes, nullo modo apud ullas gentes, *M. By no means in the world.* § Minimè verò, & minimè, *negantis ſunt in reſponſione.* (3) Latus pedes decem, vel minimè novem, *Col.* (4) Nullius rei, minimè beneficiorum, honeſta largitio eſt, *Sen.* Ad te minimè omnium pertinebat, *Cic.* ¶ Quàm minimè, *as little as may be.* Ut quàm minimè ignis fieret in caſtris, *Nep.* in *Eum.* 8. ¶ Quàm minimè multa veſtigia ſervitutis manerent, *as few as poſſible*, Id. Minimè multa deerant, *the ſmalleſt number*, Cic. Minimè multa ſtipendia, *Liv.* ¶ Minimè obſcurè, *with the greateſt clearneſs*, Cic. Minimè ſæpe, *ſeldomeſt*, Cæſ.

‖ Mĭniſsĭmus, a, um. adj. ſuperl. [*ex* ſuperl. minimus] *Smalleſt.* Miniſſimus digitus, *it.* digitorum, *M. ex Arnob.*

† Mĭnĭmŏpĕre dixerunt veteres, utì maximopere, *by no means*, Licin. *ap.* Priſc.

Mĭnĭmum, i. n. *The leaſt.* ſubſt. *ex* adj. Minimum firmitatis, minimum virium, *Cic.* de *Am.* 13.

Mĭnĭmùm. adv. (1) *At the leaſt.* (2) ¶ Non minimùm, *very much.* (3) *Little.* (1) Singulæ minimùm in duas dividuntur ſpecies, *Varr.* (2) Dignitas corporis non minimùm commendat, *Nep. Dion.* 1. (3) Aulon minimùm Falernis invidet uvis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 19.

Mĭnĭmus, a, um. adj. [ſuperl. à parvus, minor] *The leaſt*, or *ſmalleſt.* ⌘ Summa minimaque rerum, *Lucr.* 1, 613. ¶ Minimi pretii homo, *a ſorry fellow, a ſcoundrel*, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 24. Emi poteſt minimo, *i. e.* pretio, *at the ſmalleſt rate*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 110. Redimas te quàm queas minimo, *as cheap as you can*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 29. § Minimus quiſque natu, *the youngeſt*, Liv. 2. § Minimo me provocat, *ſc.* digito, *he boldeth his little finger at me*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 14.

Mĭnio, āre. act. *To paint*, or *colour with vermilion, to colour red*, Plin. 10, 26. & 35, 12.

* Mĭniſter, ſtri. m. [à minùs, ut à magis magiſter, quia minor eſt domino] *An attendant, ſervant, miniſter, waiter, ſerviteur*, or *aſſiſtant; a helper*, or *furtherer.* Succincti miniſtri, *Luc.* 1, 612. Centum famulæ, totidemque pares ætate miniſtri, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 709. ¶ Miniſter in maleficio, *a perſon employed in the villany*, Cic. in judiciis, *an aſſiſtant to a pleader*, Id. libidinis, *a pimp, a procurer*, Id. Miniſtri publici Martis, *publick ſervants ſacred to* Mars, *Id.* Miniſter Falerni, *a cupbearer*, Catull. 25, 1. Miniſter, *abſol. a cupbearer*, Tibull. 3, 7, 25. Operâ vehementer miniſter, *one that is too obligeing*, Hor. Epiſt. 1, 13, 5.

* Mĭniſter, tra, trum. adj. *Aſſiſtant, attendant.* ¶ Ardore miniſtro, *by the efficacy of heat*, Lucr. 5, 289. Miniſtro baculo, *by the aſſiſtance of his ſtaff*, Ov. Ibis, 259. Lumina miniſtra, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 114.

* Mĭniſterium, ii. n. (1) *Service, attendance.* (2) *An honourable office*, or *employment.* (3) *Performance, labour, pains.* (4) ‖ *A ſervice*, or *cupboard, of plate.* (5) *Servants themſelves*, particularly *waiters at the table.* (1) Verna miniſteriis ad nutus aptus heriles, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 6. (2) Publicum agens miniſterium, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 9. Miniſterio Catonis, *Paterc.* 2, 38. (3) Pedum miniſterium, *Plin.* Diurnis miniſteriis feſſa membra, *Ov. Metam.* 4, 216. (4) Lamprid. (5) ⌘ Quindecim convivarum ac miniſterii capax triclinium, *Plin.* 10, 71. ¶ Magicum miniſterium, *magick rites*, Tibull. 1, 2, 44. *As* ſervitium, magiſterium, &c. *are likewiſe uſed.*

Mĭniſtra, æ. f. *A maidſervant, a waitingmaid, one employed in any office.* Carpebant penſa miniſtræ, *Propert.* 3, 6, 15. Epulas ipſa miniſtra gerat, *Tibull.* 1, 5, 34. = Miniſtra deûm & Cybeles famula ferar, *Catull.* 61, 68. Artes miniſtræ oratoris, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 17. Miniſtræ & ſatellites voluptatum, virtutes, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2. Manus, cædis, ſcelerumque miniſtræ, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 27.

* Mĭniſtrans. part. *Serveing, adminiſtering.* ¶ ✠ Miniſtrans platanus potantibus umbras, *ſerveing them with*, Virg. Geor. 4, 164. Juventas pocula miniſtrans, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 26.

* ‖ Mĭniſtrātio, ōnis. f. *Attendance*, or *ſervice*, Tert. + Miniſterium.

* Mĭniſtrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A ſervant, an attendant.* (2) *One that is employed by another to do his buſyneſs*, as a pleader by his client. (3) *He that feedeth*, or *ſerveth with meat.* (1) Cùm auriganti Cajo miniſtratorem exhiberet, *Suet. Vitell.* 17. (2) Cic. *de Orat.* 2. (3) Parvus cochleis cibus opus eſt, & is ſine miniſtratore, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14.

* Mĭniſtrātōrius, a, um. adj. *Miniſtratory.* ¶ Miniſtratorii urceoli, *With which the waiters ſerve water*, Mart. 14, 105. *lemmate.*

* Mĭniſtrātrix, īcis. f. verb. *An attendant*, or *waiter.* fem. Artes miniſtratrices oratoris, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 17.

* Mĭniſtrātur. imperſ. *It is ſerved.* ¶ Cùm maximis poculis miniſtraretur, *when they were ſerved with cups of the largeſt ſize*, Cic. Verr. 3, 44.

* Mĭniſtro, āre. act. [à miniſter] (1) *To attend, ſerve*, or *aſſiſt.* (2) *To perform as a waiter*, or *miniſter.* (3) *To manage.* (4) *To afford, yield*, or *give, help to one.* (5) *To ſerve with at table.* (6) ‖ Miniſtrare, *abſol. To feed.* (1) Tute tabellas conſignato, hic miniſtrabit, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 90. (2) Medicorum juſſa miniſtrare, *Ov. Epiſt.* 20, 133. (3) Res omnes timidè gelidèque miniſtrat, *Hor. A. P.* 171. (4) Neque quantùm opus eſt, natura miniſtrat, *Lucr.* 2, 1148. ¶ Fluvios miniſtrant farraque, *they water and feed*, Virg. Geor. 3, 126. Fraga miniſtrant cibos, *Sen.* (5) ¶ Bacchum miniſtrant, *they ſerve with wine*, Virg. Æn. 8, 181. (6) Varr. *ap.* Litt.

* Mĭniſtror, āri, ātus paſſ. (1) *To be ſerved up.* (2) *To be carefully looked after.* (1) Cœna miniſtratur pueris tribus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 116. (2) Si quis valetudine afficiatur, videndum erit, ut is quàm commodiſſimè miniſtretur, *Col.* 12, 1. ☞ *Sed hoc novè dictum.*

* † Mĭnĭtābĭlĭter. adv. *Threateningly. Acc.* ap. *Non.* + Minaciter.

* Mĭnĭtābundus, a, um. adj. *With great threats and menaces*, Liv. 39, 41. & Tac. Ann. 2, 10, 4.

* Mĭnĭtans. part. [à minitor] (1) *Menaceing.* (2) *Threatening often.* (1) Minitans urbi ferrum, flammámque, *Cic. Conf. Liv.* 24, 24. & 41, 10. (2) *Metaph.* Minitans vulnera cuſpide, *Ov. Met.* 2, 199. Nec minitanti Murmure compreſſit cœlum, *Lucr.* 1, 69.

* † Mĭnĭto, āre. act. *To threaten.* Familiariorem oportet eſſe hunc, qui minitat malum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 12. pro.

* Mĭnĭtor, āri. dep. *To threaten ſore, to menace.* § Omnibus bonis cruces ac tormenta minitatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 9. Se ad urbem venturum eſſe minitantur, *Id.*

Mĭnium, ii. n. [à Minio Hiſpaniæ fluvio, *Vitruv.* niſi ipſi fluvio minium nomen dederit, al. à μίλτος, vel ab ἀμμίνιον pro quo ap. *Dioſcor.* leg. & ἄμμιον & μίνιον *ab* Hiſp. mina, *i. e.* vena metallica, ſive mineralis] *Sinople, red lead*, or *vermilion.* Sincero minio cocci color eſſe debet, *Plin.* 33, 7. *ubi abundè de minio tractat.* ¶ Minii gleba, terra, ſive rubrica Lemnia, *the red earth, out of which the vermilion is taken*, Celſ.

* Mĭno, āre. act. *id. quod* minor, *Priſc.* poſtea pro pecus agere ſive ante ſe pellere, quia hoc minis plerumquè fit; conſentaneum huic ſtimulo tardos increpuiſſe boves, dixit *Tibull.* 1, 1, 12. *To drive cattle.* Inde Helicen ſequitur ſenior baculoque minatur, *Germ. Cæſ.* in Arateïs. ☞ *Hæc forma vocis diu deſuefiebat, ap. ſequioris tamen ſeculi ſcriptores freq. occ.*

* Mĭnor, us, comp. à parvus. [à μινυὸς, *i. e.* μικρὸς, *Euſt. unde* minuo] (1) *Leſs, ſmaller* in any kind. (2) *Meaner, lower.* (3) *Leſs* in degree, *inferiour.* (4) *Younger.* (1) Minor modus agri, *Lucr.* 2, 1169. Minora corpora luminis, *Id.* 2, 389. elementa, *Id.* 3, 375. (2) ⌘ Arrogans minoribus, inter pares difficilis, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 21. Magnus bello Themiſtocles, neque minor in pace, *Nep. Them.* 6. (3) Minores pontifices, *Liv.* 22. ⌘ Minori puero major eſt pater, minor majori, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 22. (4) Hannibal minor 25 annos natus, *Nep.* vitâ ejus, 3. ¶ Quaſi iſtîc minor mea res agatur, *as if I were leſs concerned in it*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113. Minor dictu, *ſounding leſs*, Plin. 11, 21. § Minoris vendere, *i. e.* pretii, *to ſell at a lower rate*, Cic. Verr. 3. æſtimare, *to value leſs*, Id. Fam. 4, 5. ✠ Æternis minor conſiliis animus, *not able to comprehend*, or *alter divine decrees*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 11. § Capitis minor, *degraded from the eſtate of a freeman*, Id. Ibid. 3, 5, 42. Homo paulo minore natu, *ſomething younger*, Cic.

* Mĭnor, āri. dep. [à nom. mina.] (1) *To threaten*, or *menace.* (2) *To be lifted up in a threatening manner.* (1) ✠ *Metaph.* Centaurus ſaxum undis immane minatur, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 196. (2) ¶ Minantur in cœlum ſcopuli, *raiſe their threatening heads to the ſky*, Virg. Æn. 1, 166. Terret nos ac minatur, *Cic.* § Abiturum ſe minabitur, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 80. ſeſe abire, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 14. Minatur dejecturum arces, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 655. Minari diviſoribus, *Cic.* Ei crucem minatur, *Id.* ¶ Judicio fiſci Sicilienſes minabantur, *threatened to prevent the proceedings by corruption*, Id. Bellum armenta minantur, *portend war*, Virg. Æn. 3, 540. Ornus acciſa minatur, *threateneth to fall*, Id. Æn. 2, 618. Venti in caveis ferarum more minantur, *Lucr.* 6, 197.

* ‖ Mĭnōrātus, a, um. part. *Made leſs*, or *diminiſhed*, Tert. + Diminutus.

* Mĭnōres, um. pl. ſubſt. *ex* adj. (1) *Our ſucceſſors, poſterity*, or *offſpring.* (2) *The younger men.* (1) Utcunque ferent ea facta minores, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 822. (2) Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 84.

• ‖ Mĭnŏrĭtas, ātis. f. *Minority, nonage, or the being under age,* Juſtin. ‡ Pupillares anni.

• ‖ Minthos, i. m. [à μίνθος, ſtercus] *The dung of goats, vid.* Calep. & Cœl. Rhod. 10, 22.

‖ Mintro, āre. act. *vel ut al.* Mintrio, īre. *To chirp, or ſqueak,* as a mouſe doth, *Auct. Philom.* 61.

• Mĭnuendus, a, um. part. *To be diminiſhed.* ¶ Cura minuendi æris alieni, *care of makeing their debts fewer, by paying ſome of them,* Plin. Ep. 9, 57. Minuenda dignitas, *Paterc.* 2, 68.

• Mĭnuens, tis. part. act. (1) *Diminiſhing, makeing leſs.* (2) Neut. *Abateing, decreaſeing.* (1) Studium minuens laborem, *Ov. Met.* 4, 295. (2) Minuente æſtu, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 12. ¶ Minuente lunâ, *in the wane of the moon,* Pallad. Feb. tit. 24.

• Mĭnuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [à minus, *i. e.* minus facio] (1) *To make* a thing *leſs.* (2) *To miniſh, diminiſh, leſſen,* or *make leſs; to abate,* or *impair.* (3) *To violate,* or *derogate from.* (1) Non tam mirabile quicquam Principio, quod non minuant mirarier omnes Paulatim, *Lucr.* 2, 1028. *i. e.* minùs mirentur. Nec tu eâ cauſâ minueris hæc quæ facis, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 18. *i. e.* minùs facies. (2) ⌘ Ignes faciunt quàm maximos, atque hos ſecundâ vigiliâ minuunt, *Nep. Eum.* 9. § Minuere amicitiam, *Cic.* ſumptus, *Id.* iram, *Id.* furorem, *Hor.* dolorem, *Cic.* ⌘ Vereor ne cùm amplificare velim, minuam etiam gloriam, *Id. Acad.* 2, 2. (3) *Majeſtate minuere* eſt de dignitate aut amplitudine, aut poteſtate populi, aut eorum quibus populus poteſtatem dedit, aliquid derogare, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 17. *Majeſtatem minuere* eſt aliquid de rep. cùm poteſtatem non habeas, adminiſtrare, *Id.* ¶ Magiſtratum minuere, *to leſſen the power and continueance of it,* Liv.

• Mĭnuor, ui, ūtus. paſſ. *To be diminiſhed, impaired, abated,* or *leſſened.* Minuuntur atræ Carmine curæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 35. ⌘ Per quæ Creſcere res poſſet, minui damnoſa libido, *Id. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 107.

• ‖ Mĭnūrio, īre. act. [à μινυρίζω, in fut. μινυριῶ] De palumbe *Spart.* uſurpat; de hirundine, *Sidon. to ſing ſmall,* or *with a low voice; to coo,* as a ringdove doth; *to chatter,* as a ſwallow. Leg. corr. ap. *Sid.* minurrio & minarrio, *Col. leg.* minurizo. Minuritiones appell. avium minorum cantus, *Feſt.* μινυρίσματα, *Col. leg.* minurizationes. *The chirping,* or *ſinging, of ſmall birds.* ¶ Minuritionem citare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 59. *ſicut reſtituit* Turneb. *to ſing with a ſoft low voice.*

† Mĭnus, a, um. adj. mina ovis, *h. e.* quæ minus habet lanæ, eadem quæ & apica ovis, *i. e.* ἄποκος, glabra, quæ κολέρα, *Ariſt.* (1) *A pilled ewe.* (2) ‖ *An empty breaſt, a wind bag.* (1) Mina ovis, *i. e.* glabro ventre, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (2) Mina mamma, lacte deficiens, *Feſt.* ⌘ *Munificam* mammam voc. *Plin.* quæ lac præbet.

• Mĭnus, ŏris. n. [à comp. minor] § cum gen. Vitæ minus & minus undique reſtat, *Lucr.* 3, 546. ⌘ Plus dapis, & rixæ multò minus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 17, 51. Reſtat minus ire, *Lucr.* 1, 1004.

• Mĭnùs, adv. [à comp. minor] (1) *Leſs.* (2) *Leſs than.* (3) *Fewer, in leſs time than.* (4) *Not ſo well, not as well.* (5) *Not ſo very* —— (6) *Not ſo often, ſeldomer.* (7) *Not at all.* *Quò minùs,* with a verb, *that* —— *not, not ſo well.* (1) ⌘ Minùs aut magis endopeditè, *Luc.* 1, 241. (2) Nunquam nix minùs quatuor pedes alta jacuit, *Liv.* (3) § Minùs quinquennium eſt, quod, *Plin.* 15, 25. Minùs tribus horis perfecerunt, *Cæſ. B. B.* 5, 41. (4) Id minùs per ſe poteſt, *Cic.* Quis minùs? *Lucr.* 2, 988. (5) Piperis albi ſi ſit, ſi minùs albi, unciæ tres, *Col.* l. 12. ſub fin. (6) Minùs in ſenatum venit, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. (7) Id eſt in cauſâ quòd minùs faciam, *Id.*

• Mĭnuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à minor] *Leſs, little.* ⌘ Reſcripſi epiſtolas maximæ, nunc audi de minuſculâ, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 1, 4. Si minuſculo digito increpuerint fores, &c. *Plaut.*

☞ *Minuſculæ quinquatrus* appellabantur *Idus Junii,* quòd is dies feſtus erat tibicinum, qui Minervam colebant. Quinquatrus propriè dies feſtus erat Minervæ, Martio menſe, *Feſt.*

• Mĭnūtal, ālis. n. [à minuo] *A diſh made with herbs and other things choped together, minced meat, a gallimaufry, a haſh,* Juv. 14, 128.

• Mĭnūtātim. adv. (1) *Piecemeals, in bits, in gobbets.* (2) *Drop by drop, very ſpareingly.* (3) *By little and little, by degrees.* (1) Naſturtium minutatim confectum, *Col. R. R.* 8, 14. ſub fin. Caſeum minutatim concidito, *Ibid.* 12, 57. (2) Minutatim fundere & ſumere vinum, *Varr. L. L.* 4. (3) Boves minutatim aſſuefacere, *Id. L. L.* 1, 20. = Cùm aliquid minutatim ac gradatim additur, aut demitur, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 16. Ætas minutatim frangit vires, *Lucr.* 2, 1131.

• Mĭnūtè. adv. ius, comp. iſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *In ſmall pieces.* (2) *Nicely, preciſely.* (3) *Meanly, low, poorly.* (1) Fœnum Græcum commolito minutiſſimè, *Col.* 12, 28. Dens aratri minutè diffindit humum, *Id.* 2, 4. (2) Minutiùs & ſcrupuloſiùs ſcrutari omnia, *Quint.* 5, 14. (3) ¶ Dicere grandia minutè, *to handle grand ſubjects in a poor low ſtyle,* Cic. Orat. 36.

• Mĭnūtia, æ. f. [*ab* adj. minutus] *The ſmalleſt thing that may be ſeen, a mite.* Grana in minutiam frequenter trita redigantur, *Sen. Ep.* 91. In plur. *Little nicetys,* Pallad.

• ‖ Mĭnūties, ei. f. *Smallneſs, littleneſs,* Apul. Met. 9, p. 295.

• Mĭnūtim. adv. [à minuo] *In little pieces,* or *morſels; crumbs.* ⌘ Materiam craſſam concidito minutim, *Cato R. R.* 123.

• Mĭnūtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à minuo] *A miniſhing,* or *leſſening.* ⌘ Omnis amplificatio, minutio, &c. *Quint.* ‖ Capitis minutio, *Gell.* 1, 12. *Vid.* Diminutio.

• Mĭnūtŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à minutus] *Little, pretty.* Pueri infantes minutuli, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 28.

• Mĭnūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Miniſhed, leſſened,* (2) Metaph. *Diſheartened, diſpirited.* (3) *Subtile, nice.* (1) Spes minuta, *Tac. Agric.* 17. (2) Conſul equeſtri prælio uno & vulnere ſuo minutus, *Liv.* (3) Minutæ interrogatiunculæ, *Cic. Parad.* 1. = Genus ſermonis minutum & conciſum, *Id.* adj. ior, comp. iſsĭmus, ſup. (1) Met. *Low, mean, poor ſpirited.* (2) *Small, little.* (1) = Minuti ſemper & infirmi eſt animi, exiguique voluptas, Ultio, *Juv.* 13, 189. (2) Minutæ aves, *Col.* minuti napi, *Id.* ⌘ Diî omnes magni, minutique, & patellarii faxint, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 46. ☞ *Eleganter jungitur dimin.* Curculiunculos minutos fabulare, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 38. Piſciculi minuti, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 32. Minutioris eſt curæ, *Quint.* 8, 6. Minutiſſimi ictus, *Suet. Vit.* 15.

Minyantes, æ. m. *A kind of trefoil,* Plin. 21, 9.

Mīrābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. iſsĭmus, ſup. *Wonderfull, ſtrange, marvelous, to be wondered at.* § India ferarum molibus mirabilis, *Col.* 3, 8. Quod omnibus mirabile eſt viſum, *Nep. Eum.* 5. Quò mirabiliora feciſti, eò me major expectatio tenet, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 18. § Mirabiliſſimam ſobolem formâ, vel ſexu, progenerat, *Col.* 6, 36. ¶ Mirabilia exempla, *admirable ones,* Cic. § Mirabile donum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 656. ¶ Illa in illo homine mirabilia fuerunt, *theſe extraordinary things,* Cic. Dictu mirabile monſtrum, *a prodigy that foundeth ſtrangely,* Virg. Æn. 2, 680. *abſol. a ſtrange ſtory,* Id. Mirabile viſu opus, *wonderfull to be ſeen,* Hor. Epiſt. 2, 2, 91. Tu mirabilis illi, *you are to be admired and taken for a pattern by him,* Id. ibid. 1, 6, 23.

‖ Mīrābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Admiration,* Non. *Ciceroni* etiam tribuit *Nizolius,* Offic. 2, 11. *ubi al.* admirabilitas.

Mīrābĭlĭter. adv. (1) *Admirably, wonderfully, marvelouſly.* (2) *Exceedingly.* (3) *Honourably.* (1) Mirabiliter epiphoris medetur, *Plin.* Mirabiliter vulgi immutata eſt voluptas, *Nep. Dion.* ſub fine. (2) Mirabiliter, mi Brute, lætor, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 14. (3) Mirabiliter de te & loquuntur & ſentiunt, *Id. Fam.* 4, 13.

Mīrābundus, a, um. adj. *Full of admiration, much marveling.* Plebs mirabunda, *Liv.* 3, 38. *conſ.* 39, 10.

† Mīrācŭla, æ. f. ſcortum turpe. [à miris, *i. e.* monſtris, *unde* & miriones perſonas diſtortis oribus deformes vocat *Actius* teſte *Varrone,* qui & locum ex *Plauti Ciſtell.* adfert.] Dicbolares, ſcenicolæ, miraculæ, *Plaut.* in *Fragm. an ugly whore, an illfavoured courteſan.* Miracula, quæ nunc digna admiratione dicimus, antiqui in rebus turpibus ponebant, *Vid.* Taubm. *ad* Plaut. p. 1456.

‖ Mīrācŭlōsè. adv. *After a marvelous manner,* Aug. ‡ Mirè.

Mīrācŭlum, i. n. *A miracle, a wonder,* or *marvel,* natural, *or* artificial, præter *or* ſuper, natural. Ingenioſa miracula fecit natura, *Plin.* 7, 2. ☞ *Quæ idem vocat* mundi miracula, *vid.* 36, 11. & *ſeqq.* Omnia transformat ſeſe in miracula rerum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 441. = Terrores magicos, miracula, ſagas, &c. *Hor. Ep.* 3, 2, 208.

Mīrācŭlus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Miracula.

Mīrandus, a, um. part. *Marvelous, wonderfull; to be wondered,* or *marveled, at.* Haud miranda facta dicis, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 15. Magnus miranduſque cliens, *Juv.* 10, 161. Miranda conjux, *Prop.* 3, 12, 23. ¶ Mirandum in modum, *wonderfully,* Cic. Att. 9, 6. § Miranda loqui, *Sil.* 3, 610.

Mīrans, tis. part. [à miror] (1) *Marveling, wondering.* (2) *Delighted with.* (1) Domum mirans genetricis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 362. (1) Propert. 2, 11, 3.

Mīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wondering, admiration.* Cauſarum ignoratio mirationem facit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 22. ☞ ſed rarò occ.

Mīrātor, ōris. m. verb. *An admirer,* or *wonderer; an approver.* § Mirator Catonis, *Luc.* 9, 810. ſui, *Sen.* de *Vit. beat.* 8. formæ, *Prop.* 2, 13, 9.

Mīrātrix, īcis. f. *She that admireth,* or *marveleth.* ¶ Turba miratrix, *the gapeing crowd,* Juv. 4, 62. Fama miratrix ſenioris ævi, *Sen. Hippol.* 742. Vetuſtas miratrix ſui, *Luc.* 4, 655.

Mīrātūrus, a, um. part. *That marveleth,* or *is about to marvel.* Miraturus erat naſci potuiſſe columbam, *Ov. Met.* 7, 370.

Mīrātus, a, um. part. dep. (1) *Admiring, wondering.* (2) *Pleaſed with.* (1) Pater Idalio miratus Cæſar ab antro, *Prop.* 4, 6, 59. (2) Hor. A. Poët. 272.

Mīrè. adv. (1) *Wonderfully, ſtrangely.* (2) *Exceedingly, extremely.* (1) Syrus mirè finxit filium, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 25. (2) Tenuis mens eſt, & mirè mobilis, *Lucr.* 4, 752.

Mīrĭfĭcè, adv. (1) *Strangely, wonderfully.* (2) *Rarely well.* (1) Mirificè conturbatum vidi puerum, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. (2) Mirificè ſperabat ſe eſſe locutum, *Catull.* 82, 3. ¶ Mirificè eſt nactus, *in a very pretty manner,* Id. 69, 4.

† Mīrĭfĭco, āre. neut. & act. *To be marvelous,* &c. *to deal ſtrangely,* or *do ſtrange things,* Eug. Tolet. trib. etiam *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 46. *Sed MSS.* rumificant. *Vid.* Lambin.

Mīrĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. ſup. iſsĭmus, & entiſſimus, *Marvelous, wonderfull, ſtrange, extraordinary.* Cæſaris pueri mirifica indoles virtutis, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. Atqui mirificiſſimum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 32. *Fictè magis ad analogiam* Auguſtin. Alexandri mirificentiſſima potentia, *Civ. Dei,* 18, 42, pr.

† Mīrio, ōnis. m. [à miris, *i. e.* monſtris; à quo Act. ait, perſonas diſtortas, oribus deformes, miriones, *Varr.*] *Vid.* Miracula, æ.

• Mirmillo, ōnis. m. [à μύρμηξ, formica, quòd gravitate armaturæ viderentur repere, non incedere, ſicut formicæ onuſtæ ſolent; unde & *crupellarii* & *prorepti,* vocab. *Lipſ.*] *Mirmillonicum* genus armaturæ Gallicum eſt, ipſique mirmillones antè Galli appellab. in quorum galeis piſcis effigies inerat, *Feſt.* ut ſit à μόρμυρος, genus piſcis. = ⌘ Gladiatorum alter *mirmillo Gallus,* & ſequutor dict. alter *Retiarius* & *Thrax.* *A fenſer,* or *ſwordplayer,* armed with a ſhield, ſithe, and headpiece, with a picture of a fiſh upon the creſt; as the other that fought againſt *him was with a net and fork.* Cicero L. Antonium mirmillonem & gladiatorem ſæpe vocat, *Philipp.* 6.

† Miro, āre. ant. neut. *pro* miror. Hoſpes quid miras? *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

Mīror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*à* mirus, *i. e.* pro re mirâ habeo] (1) *To wonder, marvel, admire, think ſtrange,* or *make ſtrange at.* (2) *To be fond of, to be taken with.* (3) *To admire ſo as to imitate.* (1) Illum placuiſſe apibus mirabere morem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 197. (2) § Juſtitiæne prior mirer belline laborum? *Id. Æn.* 11, 126. *Græcâ ſynt.* § De impudentiâ ſingulari, ſunt qui mirentur, *Cic.* § Nemo mirabatur in Africano illo, quod in me ſimulant ſeſe mirari, *Id.* (3) Primis & te miretur ab annis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 517. Miror non juſſiſſe, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 48. ¶ Mirabar, hoc ſi ſic abiret, *I ſhould have marveled if it had gone off ſo,* Id. Andr. 1, 2, 4. Miraretur quis, quæ res eos tutaretur, *Liv.* Miror quapropter, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 89. ✣ Arbos miratur novas frondes, & non ſua poma, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 82. ✣ Mirantur & undæ, *Id. Æn.* 8, 91. ¶ Per mare ut vectus, nunc oculi terram mirantur tui, *after your voyage your eyes do not well bear the land,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 37.

* Mirtētum, i. n. *A myrtle grove,* Col. *Rectiùs* myrtetum, *quod vid.*

Mīrus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ירא timuit, in part. Pyh. vel Hoph. מורא timendus] (1) *Wonderfull, marvelous, ſtrange.* (2) *Exceeding, excellent, mighty.* (3) *Prodigious, portentous.* (1) Id. quum omnibus mirum videretur, *Nep. Iphicr.* 3. Mirum ſi de me jure triumphat amor, *Prop.* 2, 8, ult. (2) Mirâ pietate parens, *Catull.* 65, 29. Enſis mirâ quem fecerat arte Lycaon, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 304. Miro incenſum pectus amore, *Id. ib.* 3, 298. (3) Si quid miri faciat natura, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 102. § Mirum quid ſecum ille agat, *Plaut.* Mirum quin faciat, *Id.* ¶ Mira ſunt, niſi, *it is a wonder, but*— Id. § Mirum quantum fuerit, *Liv.* 1. Mirum eſt quod credimus, *Plin.* 12, 4. Mirum in modum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 7.

† Mis. antiq. genit. *pro* mei, *Litt.* ex *Plaut.*

* Miſcellānea, ōrum. n. pl. [*à* miſcendo, *Vet. ſchol.*] (1) *A mixture of things without any order; a gallymaufry,* or *hotchpotch;* ſuch as the ſword-players uſed to eat: (2) or rather *a ſort of mixed plays,* or *ſhows,* wherein no order was kept either in the performance of the exerciſes, *or* the ſiting of the people. (3) ‖ *Notebooks, miſcellanys, collections without method.* (1) Sic veniunt ad miſcellanea ludi, *Juv.* 11, 20. (2) *Vid. Torrent.* in *Suet.* locum mox laudandum in Miſcellus, a, um. (3) Ap. *Poſter.*

* ‖ Miſcellāneus, a, um. adj. [*à* miſcellus] *Meſlin, mixed, confuſed, jumbled together, in a huddle.* ¶ Turba miſcellanea, *the rabble rout,* Apul. Met. 3. *init.*

* Miſcellus, a, um. adj. dim. [qu. *à* miſculus, quod *à* miſceo, ut ſedulus *à* ſedeo] *Mixed,* or *mingled, of diverſe kinds together.* ¶ Miſcelli ludi, qui varii generis, à Caligulâ inſtituti in Galliâ, Lugduni ad aram Auguſti Cæſaris, *diverſe ſorts of plays and exerciſes performed yearly at Lyons in France,* Suet. Calig. 20. Miſcella uva, *a kind of black grape.* Varr. R. R. 1, 54. Miſcellæ vites, *vines that will grow in any ſoil,* Cato R. R. 6. in fin. ☞ *Aliter leg.* miſellæ, *quòd eſſent viliores;* unde μίσκελλος τελὴς καὶ μέλας οἶνος, *Heyſch.* ¶ Miſcellum genus columbarum ex agreſti & domeſtico natum, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 7. *a kind of runt pigeons.*

* Miſcendus, a, um. part. *To be mingled,* or *mixed with.* = Miſcendi pedes & temperandi inter ſe, *Cic. Or.* 197. Miſcenda cum Styge vina bibas, *Ov. Met.* 12, 321. ¶ ✣ Major mihi moles, majus miſcendum eſt malum, *I muſt prepare a ſtronger potion of revenge,* Cic. *ex* Poët.

* Miſcens, tis. part. *Mingleing, enterlaceing.* Hoſti dolorem damno miſcens ſanguinis, *Phædr.* 1, 28, 10. Miſcens adverſa ſecundis, *Lucan,* 5, 2. Miſcente Perſeo inter Dardanos Baſtarnaſque certamina, *Liv.* 41, 19.

* Misceo, ēre, ui, miſtum & mixtum. act. [*à* μίσγω, quod *à* מוג vel מסך] (1) *To mingle, to mix,* or *enterlace; to blend, to put together, to intermix.* (2) *To diſorder, to diſturb, to put into confuſion.* (3) *To interſperſe, to chequer, to diverſify.* (4) *To ſkink, to be a cupbearer.* (5) *To contrive, diſpoſe,* or *order.* (6) *To communicate.* (7) Pertinet etiam ad res venereas. (1) Miſcent aconita novercæ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 147. Multi largo ſale miſcent pabula, *Col.* § Ad amurcam miſcere helleborum, *Id.* pellem ſerpentis cum vino, *Id.* vinum aquâ, *Plin.* 7, 56. aquam vino, *Id.* Canities miſcuerat comas, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 10, 94. (2) *Abſol.* Pompeius abeſt, Appius miſcet, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 24. Plurima miſcere cœpit, *Nep. Pauſ.* 1. = Omnia paria fecit, turbavit, miſcuit, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 9. (3) Miſces gaudia curis, *Catull.* 62, 95. Cum duris venatibus otia miſcet, *Ov. Met.* 4, 309. (4) Neſcit tot millibus emptus Pauperibus miſcere puer, *Juv.* 5, 61, (5) Ita tu iſthæc tua miſceto, ne me admiſceas, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 35. (6) Cum amico omnes curas, omnes cogitationes tuas miſce, *Sen.* Conſilia cum Veſtino non miſcuerat, *Tac. Ann.* 15. (7) Miſta deo mulier, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 661. quomodo φιλότητι μιγήσθαι, *Hom.*

* Miſceor, ēri. paſſ. *To be mingled,* or *mixed, together; to be diſordered,* &c. Miſcentur triſtia lætis, *Ov.* ¶ ✣ Fors & virtus miſcentur in unum, *are confounded,* Virg. Æn. 12, 714. An Jupiter miſceri probat populos, *to be incorporated,* Id. Æn. 4, 112. Mœnia miſcentur luctu, *are full of lamentable confuſion,* Id. ✣ pectora vario motu, *ruffled with varyous paſſions,* Id. Æn. 12, 217. = Nova quædam miſceri & concitari mala videbam, *I ſaw there was a new ſtorm of miſchief and confuſion ariſeing,* Cic. Catil. 4, 3.

Mĭſellus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* miſer] (1) *Poor, miſerable, wretched.* (2) *Pityfull, ſorry,* (3) *Shabby.* (1) Nihil Ciceroni meo miſello relinquo præter invidiam & ignominiam, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 23, ſub fin. (2) Spes miſella, *Lucr.* 4, 1089. (3) Miſellum pallium, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 66.

* Mĭser, ĕra, um. adj. or, comp. rĭmus, ſup. [*à* μισῶ, odi, *qu.* μισηρὸς, odioſus, exoſus] (1) *Miſerable, pityfull, wofull, in a ſad plight.* (2) Meton. *That maketh miſerable.* (3) *Sorry, paltry, mean, abject, pityfull.* (4) *Sick, affected.* (5) Meton. *Innocent.* (6) *Very ſtingy, miſerably covetous.* (1) Quò magis ſum non dicam miſer (natura quidem abhorret à virtute verbi) ſed certè exercitus, *Cic.* ✠ Laborioſos, non miſeros, qui magnos dolores perferunt, ſolemus dicere, *Id. Philipp.* 11, 4. = Ærumnoſus, infelix, miſer, *Id.* in *Parad.* Nemo eſt miſerior me, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 22. Mortem miſerrimus opto, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 655. ¶ Miſerrimus fui fugitando, *weary and faint,* Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 8. *interpr. Donato.* (2) Ambitio miſera, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 26. (3) Carmen miſerum, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 27. Miſerum ingenium, *Cic.* Miſeræ preces, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 58. divitiæ. *Id. Sat.* 2, 8, 18. (4) Lateris miſeri dolor, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 29. (5) Defenſio miſerorum, odium improborum, *Cic. interpr. Aſcon.* (6) Sed habet patrem quendam avidum, miſerum, atque aridum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 15. ¶ Miſeros nos! *unhappy as we are!* Cic. Miſeris modis, *in a miſerable manner,* Lucr. 3, 506. Miſeri mortales, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 66. nautæ, *Manil.* 1, 294. ¶ Miſerum memoratu, *a ſad ſtory,* Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 1, 15. *Meton.* Miſera vinea, *a vineyard out of heart,* Pallad. R. R. 9, tit. 2. Dominus pauper miſerque, *Id.* ¶ Miſerum! *O ſad,* Virg. Æn. 6, 21. *interpr. Serv.*

* Mĭsĕrābĭle, *pro* miſerabiliter. *Wofully, miſerably.* Miſerabilè cæſis Hoſtibus inſultans, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 338, *i. e.* miſerabiliter, more Græc.

* Mĭsĕrābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *That deſerveth,* or *raiſeth, compaſſion; miſerable, lamentable, wretched.* (2) *Pityed, lamented.* (1) ✠ Nihil eſt tam miſerabile, quàm ex beato miſer, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 17. Miſerabiles elegi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 3. Miſerabile carmen, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 514. vulgus, *Id. Æn.* 2, 798. exitium, *Id. Geor.* 4, 532. § viſu, *Id. Æn.* 1, 115. (2) § Nec ſit miſerabilis ulli, *Ov. Ib.* 117.

* Mĭsĕrābĭlĭter. adv. (1) *Pityfully, ſo as to raiſe commiſeration, lamentably.* (2) *Sadly, miſerably.* (1) Vitam miſerabiliter exigere, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, *extr.* 4. Epiſtola ſcripta miſerabiliter, *Cic. Att.* 10, 10. § Miſerabiliter orbitatem deflere, *Liv.* 45, 42. laudatus, *Cic. Att.* 14, 10. (2) Non miſerabiliter vir clarus emoritur, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 40.

* Mĭsĕrandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be pityed,* or *lamented.* (2) *Moveing pity, lamentable.* (1) ✠ § Aliis miſerandus, aliis ridendus videtur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 37. Res miſeranda omnibus, *Id.* (2) Miſerandum carmen, *Manil.* 5, 559.

* Mĭsĕrans, tis. part. *Moved with pity, pitying,* &c. Ab humo miſerans attollit amicum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 452. Miſerans inopem, *Id. Geor.* 2, 499.

* ‖ Mĭsĕranter. adv. *So as to raiſe pity,* Gell. 10, 3. ⊥ Miſerabiliter.

* Mĭsĕrātio, ōnis. f. *Complaining to raiſe compaſſion.* Miſeratione mens judicum permovenda eſt, *Cic.* ¶ Miſerationes, *cloſes of ſpeech to raiſe compaſſion,* Id. Orat. 38. § Fragilitatis humanæ miſeratio, *pity for human frailty,* Plin. Ep. 3, 7.

* Mĭsĕrātus, a, um. part. [*à* miſeror] *Haveing compaſſion,* or *pity, on.* § Venus immeritæ neptis miſerata labores, *Ov. Met.* 4, 530. Inſtantis fati miſeratus, *Manil.* 1, 872. ☞ *Sed prior ſynt. eſt multò uſitatior.*

* Mĭsĕrè. adv. (1) *Wretchedly, miſerably, pityfully, ſadly.* (2) *Mightyly, exceedingly, deſperately, with much pains and labour.* (1) ✠ Quæ nihil valerent ad beatè miſerèque vivendum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 15. ¶ = Quoi miſerè ægréque eſt, *he who is ill,* Lucr. 3, 874. (2) Miſerè hoc eſſe cupio verum, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 63. Miſerè cupis abire, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 14. Oculos miſerè terere, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 23.

* † Mĭsĕreo, ēre. ant. neut. [*à* miſer, *unde nunc in uſu* miſeret] *To pity, to take pity,* or *compaſſion on.* ¶ Ipſe ſui miſeret, *Lucr.* 3, 894. *Vid.* Miſeret.

* Mĭsĕreor, ēri, ertus, dep. *To take pity of one, to have mercy on* him, *to be ſorry for him.* § Miſereri ſupplicum, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 30.

* Mĭsĕreſcit. imperſ. *It pityeth.* ¶ Inopis nunc te miſereſcat mei, *take pity of helpleſs me,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3.

* Mĭsĕreſco, ĕre. incept. [*à* miſereo] *To pity,* or *compaſſionate.* Arcadii miſereſcite regis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 573.

* Mĭsĕret, mĭſertum, & mĭsĕrĭtum eſt. imperſ. *It pityeth me; I am ſorry,* or *troubled, for.* § Miſeret me tui, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 32. Me ejus miſeritum eſt, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 29. Miſeritum eſt, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 54. Cave te fratrum obſecrantium miſereat, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 5. ¶ Menedemi vicem miſeret me, *I pity his caſe,* &c. *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 1.

* † Mĭsĕrētur. ant. *pro* miſeret, *Non.*

* Mĭsĕria, æ. f. (1) *Wretchedneſs, miſery, diſtreſs, affliction, trouble.* (2) *Uneaſyneſs.* (1) = Miſeriis & calamitatibus opem ferre, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 11. Miſeriæ & ærumnæ premunt omnes, *Id. Parad.* 2. ¶ In miſeriis eſſe, *to be under afflictions,* Id. (2) Ubi illam expuerat miſeriam ex animo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 16.

* Mĭsĕrĭcordia, æ. f. [*à* miſericors] (1) *Mercy, compaſſion, pity.* (2) ‖ *Charity, alms.* (1) Miſericordia eſt ægritudo ex miſeriâ alterius injuriâ laborantis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4. = Clementiâ & miſericordiâ ſingulari vir, *Id.* § Miſericordias jam habere haud hominem opoſtet, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 114. (2) Ap. Chriſt. ſcriptt. ¶ Miſericordia hujus, *the compaſſion I have for her,* Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 27. Miſericordia vulgi, *pity ſhown by the vulgar,* Cæſ.

* ‖ Mĭsĕrĭcordĭter. adv. *Mercyfully, pityfully,* Lact. 6, 18. ⊥ Clementer, *Cic.*

* Mĭsĕrĭcors, dis. adj. ior, comp. [*à* miſerans & cor] (1) *Mercyfull, pityfull, compaſſionate, tender hearted.* (2) *Proceeding from compaſſion.* (1) = Mitis & miſericors animus auditoris, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 55. Miſericordior nulla me eſt feminarum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 5, 23. (2) Honeſtum & miſericors mendacium, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.*

* Mĭsĕrĭter. adv. *Pityfully, miſerably, ſadly.* Patriam adlocuta mœſtâ eſt ita voce miſeriter, *Catull.* 6, 49.

* † Mĭsĕrĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *pro* miſeria, *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

* † Mĭsĕro, āre. ant. neut. *pro* miſeror, *Acc.*

* Mĭsĕror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To deplore, lament, bewail.* (2) *To pity,* or *compaſſionate.* (1) Commune periculum miſerabantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 39. Mulier ipſa ſe miſeratur, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 7. (2) Res miſerabere fractas, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 240. 𝔛 *Miſerari* eſt lamentari & deplorare; *miſereri*, alterius infelicitate moveri; ita *miſeramur* caſum noſtrum aut communem, *miſeremur* ſemper aliorum, *Auſ. Popm.* Illud ſign. act. hoc paſſ. *Non.* ☞ *Sed poëtæ has voces confundunt, & promiſcuè utuntur, neque* Servius *ullam differentiam præterquam conſtructionis agnoſcit, quem vide ad Æn.* 1, 601.

* ‖ Mĭsĕrŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* miſer] Poor, *helpleſs, wretched.* Anima miſerula, *Catull.* ap. *Non.* 11, 63.

‖ Miſſa, æ. f. *The maſs*, at firſt uſed for the diſmiſſion, *or* ſending away, of the people, and that either before the communion, *or* after; hence it came to ſignify the *whole church ſervice*, or *common prayer*; more particularly *the communion ſervice*; *the office of the ſacrament, after the reſt of the people were diſmiſſed*, Eccl.

† Miſſĭcŭlo, āre. act. *i. e.* crebrò vel minutatim mitto, ut ſit vel frequ. vel dim. *à* miſſum, ut *à* penſum, penſiculo. *To ſend often.* Ad me literas miſſiculabas, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 29.

Miſſĭle, is. n. [*à* mittendo] *A dart*, or *other thing to be caſt*, or *thrown.* Lacedæmonii miſſilibus pugnabant, *Liv.* 34, 39. Miſſile crinitum multâ flammâ, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 387.

Miſſĭlia, um. pl. n. dona à principe in populum ſparſa, ſive miſſa. *Gifts which the emperours were wont to throw among the people*, as ſweetmeats, perfumes, *&c.* Suet. Calig. 23.

Miſſĭlis, e. adj. [*à* mitto, miſſum] (1) Paſſ. *That may be thrown, caſt, hurled,* or *flung.* (2) Act. *A jerk that throweth.* (1) Miſſiles lapides, *Liv.* 1, 43. Res miſſiles, *Suet. Aug.* 98. (2) Plin. 8, 23.

Miſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* mitto] (1) *A ſending, a ſending away, a deſpatch.* (2) *A throwing,* or *hurling.* (3) *A diſcharge of ſoldiers, which was either* honeſta, *honourable, after they had ſerved the juſt number of years*; or cauſſaria, *by reaſon of ſickneſs*, or *infirmity*; or ignominioſa, *by way of puniſhment.* (4) *A ſeting a priſoner free.* (5) *The privilege of beging his life*, ſometimes indulged to a conquered gladiatour. (1) De literarum miſſione abs te accuſor, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 5. Legatorum miſſione ſemper timui, *Id. Philipp.* 7, 1. (2) Extra telorum miſſionem, *Vitruv.* 2, 9. (3) *Vid. Liv.* 26, 1. *Suet. Cæſ.* 7. & *Sigon.* de *ant. jure civ. Rom.* 15. nec non *Lipſ. Dial.* 5, 9. (4) Silenus à Midâ captus, hoc ei muneris pro ſuâ miſſione dediſſe ſcribitur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 48. ¶ Miſſio ſanguinis, *bloodleting*, Celſ. 2, 10. Ludorum miſſio, *the concluſion*, or *breaking up, of games*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (5) Gladiatores ſine miſſione edi prohibuit, *Suet. Aug.* 45.

Miſſĭtātus, a, um. part. *Often*, or *frequently, ſent.* Codicilli miſſitati, *Plin.* 33, 1.

Miſſĭto, āre. act. freq. [*à* mitto] *To ſend often.* Miſſitaverant Samniti auxilia, *Liv.* 9, 45.

Miſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſend.* Se miſſuros legatos eſſe dixerunt, *Nep. Them.* 6. Pocula miſſurus amico, *Juv.* 5, 32. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 4.

Miſſus, a, um. part. [*à* mitto] (1) *Sent.* (2) *Thrown, ſhot*, &c. (3) *Pardoned, forgiven.* (4) *Sent forth, uttered, let out.* (5) ¶ Miſſum, am, os, as, a, facere, *to let alone, not to meddle with.* (6) *Diſmiſſed, diſcharged, diſbanded*, chiefly with the verb *facio.* (1) § Miſſi dant negotium, ut eum interficiant, *Nep. Alcib.* 10. § Dux miſſus in bellum, *Hor. A. P.* 315. ad bellum, *Cic.* auxilio, *Id.* Triremis miſſa ad deportandum, *Id.* Literæ ſunt ei miſſæ, *Id.* ad Atticum, *Id.* alicujus rei gratiâ, *Id.* Sub magna pericula miſſus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 483. de magnis rebus, *Hor.* (2) Eminus telis miſſis, eum interfecerunt, *Nep. Alcib.* 10. (3) 𝔛 Quin aut interfici, aut miſſum fieri juberet, *Nep. Eum.* 11. (4) Neſcit vox miſſa reverti, *Hor. A. P.* 390. Miſſæ oraculo voces, *Liv.* Miſſus è corpore ſanguis, *Lucr.* 2, 194. § è caveâ leo, *Ad Herenn.* (5) Pompeii profectum miſſum feci, *Cæſ.* ap. *Cic. Att.* 9, 8. Miſſos facere nautas, *Id.* Miſſorum ſtipendia lucrari, *Id.* (6) Me miſſum face, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 57. Miſſum facere amorem, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 83. iram, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 2, 14. Miſſos nos face, *Plaut.* Miſſa hæc facio, *Cic.* ¶ Miſſam facere uxorem, *to divorce her*, Suet. Cal. 25. Miſſa aulæo, *i. e.* demiſſo, *the hangings being let down*, Phædr. 5, 7, 23. Corpora miſſa neci, *dead bodys*, Ov. Faſt. 5, 624. ‖ Miſſa eſt, *ſcil.* concio, *the aſſembly is broke up*, or *may break up*, Eccl. In eccleſiis, palatiiſque ſive prætoriis, MISSA fieri pronunciatur, cùm populus ab obſervatione dimittitur, *Alcim. Avit.*

Miſſus, ûs. m. verb. [quia mittitur in menſam, *Non.* utì ipſa menſa Hebr. dic. שלחן *à* שלח miſit] (1) *A ſending*, or *deſpatch.* (2) *A caſt, a hurl*, or *throw.* (3) ‖ *A meſs, a courſe*, or *ſervice, of meat.* (4) *A courſe*, or *turn*; *the playing of beaſts by turn*, or *order*; as at horſe-races, bear-baitings, *&c.* (1) Duas veniſſe legiones miſſu Cæſaris cognoſcunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 6. ☞ *Sed non occurrit in hâc notione niſi in ablat. ſing.* (2) Pilum haud paulò, quàm haſta, vehementius ictu miſſuque telum, *Liv.* 9, 19. (3) Novem libras carnis per tres miſſus ponebat, *Capitol.* (4) Spectaculum multiplicatis miſſibus in ſerum protraxit, *Suet. Ner.* 22.

* † Miſſārius, i. m. *A pot wherein wine and water were mixed.* Urceus, aut longâ geminus miſtarius anſâ, *Lucil. al. leg.* miſſarius, *al.* mictarius.

* Miſtim. adv. *Mixedly, by mingleing.* Per venas & viſcera miſtim, *Lucr.* 3, 565.

* Miſtūra, æ. f. (1) *A mixture, an interſperſeing.* (2) *A mixture, things mingled, a compound.* (1) Rerum miſturâ, *Lucr.* 2, 977. (2) Eâ miſturâ totum os perfricatur, *Col.*

* Miſtus, a, um. part. [*à* miſceor] *Mingled, mixed, tempered, blended, put together, joined together.* = Varium, miſtum, & turbulentum genus hominum, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10. § Miſtus candore rubor, *Id. N. D.* 1, 27. Lachrymæ miſtæ riſu, *Stat. S.* 2, 1, 47. Verbera miſta cum verbis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 10, 38. ex diſſimilibus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 27.

* Miſtus, ûs. m. verb. *A mixture.* Avitus color primordii ſanguinis miſtu redditur nepotibus, *Col.* 6, 37.

* Miſy, yos. n. [μίσυ, Gr. *ex* Syr. משחא unctio, quòd inunctioni oculorum ſerviat, *M. ex Hippocr.*] That which apothecarys call *vitriol*; alſo *a kind of delicious muſhroom*, Plin. 19, 3, princ.

Mĭtella, æ. f. dim. [*à* mitra] (1) *A little mitre, a turbant, a ſaſh, an ornament of the head.* (2) Alſo *a ſcarf*, or *napkin, to wrap one's arm in, when it is hurt.* (1) Quoſdam ſenatores cum mitellâ ſæpe videmus, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 10. (2) Brachium involutum mitellâ commodiſſimè excipitur, *Celſ.* 8, 10.

Mĭteſcens, tis. part. (1) *Waxing mild.* (2) *Growing ripe.* (1) Miteſcente hyeme, *Liv.* 23, 19. (2) Prima miteſcentia, *Plin.* 15, 13.

Mĭteſco, ĕre. incept. [*à* mitis] (1) *To grow tame, gentle*, or *tractable.* (2) *To be appeaſed, pacifyed*, or *reconciled.* (3) *To grow more moderate.* (4) *To become calm.* (5) *To grow mellow and ſoft, to loſe their crudity*, as fruits, *or* fleſh, by being boiled, roaſted, *&c.* (6) *To grow ripe.* (1) Nemo adeò ferus eſt, ut non miteſcere poſſit, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 39. *Dixit*, ut feras quaſdam nunquam miteſcere, ſic immitem, implacabilem ejus viri animum eſſe, *Liv.* 33, 45. (2) = Referam quibus flecti & miteſcere poſſis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 697. (3) Frigora miteſcunt Zephyris, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 9. (4) Freta miteſcunt, *Ov. Epiſt.* 7, 179. (5) Miteſcere multa videbant Verberibus radiorum, *Lucr.* 5, 1102. (6) Uvæ caloribus miteſcunt, *Col.* 3, 1.

* Mithras, *vel* Mitras, æ. m. [*ab eodem* cum ſequent.] *The ſun worſhiped by that name among the Perſians*, Stat. Theb. 1, 720.

* Mithrax, *ſcrib.* & Mitrax, *it.* ‖ Mithrĭdax, ācis, m. naſcitur in Perſide. [*à* μίθρα, Perſicè ſol, *q. d.* gemma ſolaris] *A ſtone of a roſe colour, but changeable againſt the ſun*, Plin. 37, 10.

Mithrĭdātĭcum antidotum. [*à* Mithridate rege inventore] *Mithridate, a ſingular good confection uſed in phyſick*, Plin. 25, 2.

* ‖ Mithrĭdax, ācis. m. *Solin.* c. 50. *Vid.* Mithrax.

Mĭtĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. *Concocted, digeſted.* In omne corpus diviſus & mitificatus cibus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 26.

* Mĭtĭfĭco, āre. act. *To ſoften*, Gell. 2, 12.

Mĭtĭfĭcor, āri. paſſ. *To be tamed*, or *made gentle.* Elephanti capti mitificantur hordei ſucco, *Plin.* 8, 7.

Mĭtĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Makeing mild*, or *gentle.* Mitifica mens, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 478.

* Mĭtĭgandus, a, um. part. *To be boiled*, or *roaſted*; as meat is. Igne ad mitigandum cibum utimur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. iram, *Liv.* 36, 28.

* Mĭtĭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A mitigation*, or *eaſing*; *an appeaſeing*, Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 30. ¶ Mitigationes, *ſoftening expreſſions.* 𝔛 Licentia, ſi nimiùm videbitur acrimoniæ habere, mitigationibus lenietur, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 37.

* Mĭtĭgātōrius, a, um. adj. *Haveing virtue to aſſuage*, or *eaſe, pain*, Plin. 28, 6.

* Mĭtĭgātus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeq.] (1) *Tamed.* (2) *Become mild*, or *calm.* (3) *Pacifyed, appeaſed.* (1) 𝔛 = Quod genus anſerum à fero mitigatum, domeſticum factum eſt, *Col.* 8, 14. (2) Mitigata hyems, *Curt.* 9, 104. (3) Mitigatus animus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. *Vid.* Mitigo.

* Mĭtĭgo, āre. act. [*à* mitis] (1) *To tame.* (2) *To civilize.* (3) ‖ *To make ripe*, or *mellow.* (4) *To mitigate, aſſuage, allay*, or *eaſe.* (5) *To pacify, to reconcile.* (6) *To boil*, or *roaſt, meat.* (1) Feras incluſas longior dies mitigat, *Curt.* 6, 3, 8. (2) 𝔛 = Quibus ex agreſti immanique vitâ exculti ad humanitatem & mitigati ſumus, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 24. (3) *Non.* ex *Cic.* de *Repub.* l. 4. (4) Dolores mitigantur vetuſtate, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 15. (5) = Reconciliare & mitigare ſibi aliquem, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9. (6) *Cic.* de *N. D.* 2, 60. ¶ ✠ *Metaph.* Sylveſtrem flammis & ferro mitigat agrum, *fitteth it for tillage*, Hor. Epiſt. 2, 2, 186.

* Mĭtĭgor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be tamed*, or *made gentle*; *to be aſſuaged, appeaſed, abated*, &c. Labores magnâ compenſati gloriâ mitigantur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 4.

MĬTIS, e. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*qu.* μεθιεὶς, vel μεθεὶς, part. *à* μεθίημι remitto; lenis & remiſſus] (1) *Mellow, ripe, ſweet.* (2) *Gentle, tame, mild, quiet.* (3) *Calm, ſtill.* (4) *Soft, plyant, flexible, eaſy to be moulded.* (5) *Goodnatured, kind, gracious.* (1) Mitia poma, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 81. ſorba, *Petr.* c. 135. Mite ſolum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 2. In nudo vitis quæ naſcitur arvo, Nunquam mitem educat uvam, *Catull.* 60, 50. (2) *Taurum* quamvis mitem metuit contingere primò, *Ov. Met.* 2, 860. (3) = Mitis in morem ſtagni placidæque paludis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 88. (4) Natura mitior illis, *ſc.* ſaxis, contigit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 403. 𝔛 Mite nec in rigido pectore pone caput, *Id. Am.* 1, 4, 46. (5) = Si mitis & æquus debuit illius miſereri, *Ov. Met.* 8, 598. Mitiſſimus dominus, *Curt.* 10, 5, 9. = Miti lenia verba ſono, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 2.

* Mitiùs, adv. comp. ſſimè. ſup. (1) *More evenly, more patiently.* (2) *More eaſily, moſt courteouſly, moſt gently.* (1) Aliorum reſpice caſus, Mitiùs iſta feres, *Ov. Met.* 15, 499. (2) Mitiùs ille perit ſubitâ qui mergitur undâ, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 7, 29. Cæſar quàm mitiſſimè poteſt, legatos appellat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 43.

Mitra, æ. f. [מיתר funis, *Scal.* Chald. מתרא mitra, ut id. ſit quod Gr. διάδημα, *Lat.* vitta, à vinciendo] (1) *A bonnet,* or *turbant; an attire for the head, with labels hanging down,* uſed formerly by women and effeminate perſons. (2) Meton. *Effeminate perſons,* or *women wearing ſuch.* (3) *A kind of girdle, which women at their firſt birth conſecrated to Diana.* (4) ‖ *A biſhop's,* or *abbot's, mitre.* (1) Pictâ redimitus tempora mitrâ Aſſimilavit annum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 654. (2) Paris cum ſemiviro comitatu Mæoniâ mentum mitrâ crinemque madentem Subnexus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 215. *ad quem locum vid.* Serv. (3) Mart. 2, 36. (4) Ex uſu Eccleſ. *Pilea* virorum; mitræ feminarum, quas *calanticas* dicunt, *Serv.* Imò & ſacerdotum, quæ & cidaris dic. ¶ Redimicula mitræ, *the ties,* or *ſtays, with which it was made faſt,* Virg. Æn. 9, 610.

Mitrātus, a, um. part. *Wearing a bonnet,* or *mitre.* § Mitrati chori, *Prop.* 4, 7, 62.

* Mitrax. *Vid.* Mithrax.

Mittendus, a, um part. *To be ſent, to be let out,* Celſ. 2, 10. & 5. 27. Decernunt auxilia Cyro mittenda, *Juſt.* 6, 11.

Mittens, tis. part. *Sending, caſting, flinging, throwing,* &c. *Cic.* part. à

Mitto, ĕre, mīſi. (* mîſti *pro* miſiſti) miſſum. act. [à μεθιῶ ſive μεθίημι, idem, *V.* vel potiùs à Chald. מטא pervenit, *M.*] (1) *To ſend.* (2) Abſol. *To ſend ambaſſadours,* or *meſſengers.* (3) *To ſend an account, to certify, to write.* (4) This verb is often uſed for its compounds, *for* dimitto, *to diſmiſs, to ſend away*; Met. *to caſt off, to throw off*: (5) *For* demitto, *to let down.* (6) *To caſt,* or *throw*; *to hurl,* or *fling,* as javelins, ſtones, *&c.* (7) *To throw,* as cocklebones, dice, *&c.* (8) *To throw away, to caſt away.* (9) *To put in,* Met. *to put.* (10) *To preſent with, to make a preſent to.* (11) *To offer, to make an oblation.* (12) *To make to paſs,* or *go.* (13) *For* tranſmitto, *to ſhoot over.* (14) *For* omitto, *to let alone, to ſuperſede, to ceaſe, to forbear.* (15) *For* remitto, *to forgive, to pardon.* (16) A word in the Roman *circus,* when the racers had the ſignal to ſtart. (17) *For* emitto, *to put forth, to bring forth, to let out,* Met. *to utter, to ſhow.* (18) *For* admitto, *to put the male to the female.* (19) *For* ſurſum mitto, *to lift up, to ſet up, to raiſe.* (20) *For* immitto, *to let looſe, to ſlacken.* (1) § Legatos ad Cæſarem mittunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. Orant ut ſibi præſidium mittat, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 36. In civitatem mittere qui præſit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 20. aliquem oratum, *Plaut.* orare, *Ter.* legatos ſe venturum ad cœnam, *Cic.* milites in expeditionem, *Cæſ.* eò obſides, *Id.* per aëra juvenem, *Ov.* legatos circa reges, *Liv.* alicui muneri, *Catull.* 12, 15. * Libellum ad tuum Catullum mîſti, *Id.* 14, 14. ¶ Ad nomen mittere filios, *to ſend them to the war,* Quint. (2) Miſerunt Delphos conſultum, *Nep. Them.* 2, 6. Alium rogantes regem miſêre ad Jovem, *Phædr.* 1, 2, 22. (3) Nunquam ad ſuorum quenquam literas miſit, quin Attico mitteret, quid ageret, *Nep. in vitâ ejus.* (4) Non ego te gaudens lætanti pectore mittam, *Catull.* 62, 221. *In notione judiciali & comitiali.* In conſilium mittere, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 30. *ubi vid. Aſcon.* in ſuffragia, *Sen.* ¶ Mitte hanc de pectore curam, *trouble not yourſelf about it,* Virg. Æn. 6, 85. (5) Mittere aulæum, *Phædr.* 5, 7, 23. (6) Mittis in æquor corpora, *Ov. Met.* 4, 23. Eum volo de tuo ponte mittere pronum, *Catull.* 18, 22. Haſtam miſit in ora, *Ov. Metam.* 6, 659. Partem è monte revulſam Mittit, *Id. Met.* 13, 882. (7) Cùm auderet mittere talos, *Sen.* de *morte Claud.* Ut quiſque canem aut ſenionem miſerat, *Aug.* ap. *Suet.* c. 71. (8) In mare proximum Gemmas & lapides, aurum & inutile Mittamus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 50. *Met.* Timorem mittite, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 207. Mitte civiles curas, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 17. (9) Myrti baccas mittis in linteo, *Pallad.* 3. tit. 31. Pyra mittuntur in vaſculo, cui fontana aqua miſcetur, *Id.* 3. tit. 25. ¶ In acta mittere, *to record,* or *regiſter,* Sen. *de* Ben. 2. ſub jugum, *to bring under ſubjection,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 11. animas in aperta pericula, *to put them in manifeſt danger,* Virg. Æn. 9, 663. (10) = Non habet quod mittat amico, Quintillæ quod donet, habet, *Juv.* 7, 74. Hos illi mittimus hœdos, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 6. (11) Nigras mactent pecudes, & manibu' divis Inferias mittunt, *Lucr.* 3, 53. Tumulo ſolennia mittent, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 380. (12) ¶ Impiger Mittere equum medios per ignes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 22. *to charge through.* (13) Fundam Varro vocat, quem poſſum mittere fundâ, *Cic.* ap. *Quint.* (14) 𝔛 Mitte id quod ſcio, dic quod rogo, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 25. Mitto de illo & ad te redeo, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 101. Sepulchri Mitte ſupervacuos honores, *Hor. Od.* 2, 20, 24. (15) Hanc noxiam mitte, ſi aliam unquam ad miſero, occidito, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 14. (16) Expectant veluti conſul cùm mittere ſignum Vult, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1. § Mittere mappam, *Suet. Ner.* 22. (17) Radices è capite, quâ reciſum eſt, æquè mittit, *Col.* 3, 18. Fructum è cortice mittit, *Plin.* 12, 6. Sanguinem inciſâ venâ mittere novum non eſt, *Celſ.* 2, 10 ¶ *Met.* Timoris ſigna mittere, *to ſhow ſigns of fear,* Cæſ. Vocem pro Repub. *to utter,* Cic. *pro* Sext. 4. (18) Mitte in Venerem pecuaria primus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 64. (19) Clamorem ad ſidera mittere, *Stat.* (20) Mittere habenas, *Petr. Arb.*

Mittor, ĕris. paſſ. *To be ſent, blooded,* &c.

Mitŭlus, i. m. *A kind of ſhell fiſh called a limpin,* Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 28. *Vid.* Mytilus.

* ‖ Mixtītius, a, um. adj. *Mingled,* Hier. ⸸ Mixtus.

* Mixtūra, æ. f. *A mingleing together,* Plaut. Mixtura Veneris, *Lucan.* 9, 900. *Vid.* Miſtura.

* Mixtūrus, a, um. part. *About to mix.* Mixturus oſſibus aſtra rogus, *Luc.* 7, 814.

* Mixtus, a, um. part. [à miſceor] *Mixed, mingled.* *Vid.* Miſtus.

M ante N.

* † Mna, æ. f. *pro* mina, *Meurſ.* ex *Plaut.* [μνᾶ, Gr.] *A pound in money.* *Vid.* Mina.

* Mnēmŏnĭca, ōrum. n. pl. [μνημονικὰ, Gr. *ex* μνάομαι commemoro] *Precepts,* or *rules and commonplaces, for memory,* Ad Herenn. 3, 17.

* Mnēmŏsy̆ne, es. f. [*ex* μνήμων, Gr. memor] *Memory,* Auſon. Epiſt. 5, 62.

* Mnēmŏsy̆num, i. n. [μνημόσυνον, Gr.] *A memoryal*; *a token,* or *pledge, left with one's friend in rememberance of one.* Mnemoſynon mei ſodalis, *Catull.* 12, 13.

M ante O.

Mōbĭlis, e, adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *That may be,* or *is, moved*; *moveable.* (2) *Eaſeyly moved, wagging.* (3) *Rolling, quick.* (4) *Tractable, manageable.* (5) *Inconſtant, fickle, varyable, not laſting.* (6) In a good ſenſe, *haveing a quick turn of thought, acute, ſharp, ſmart.* (1) Nervis alienis mobile lignum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 81. Mobilior aër, *Lucr.* 4, 344. (2) Mobilia folia, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 5. (3) = Lubrici & mobiles oculi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (4) = Viam inſiſte domandi, Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 165. (5) = Mobilis & varia eſt ferme natura malorum, *Juv.* 13, 236. Gens mobilis ad omnem auram ſpei atque infida, *Liv.* 29, 3. 𝔛 Homo mobilis, imò conſtantiſſimus, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 49. Mobiliſſimus ingenio, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 24, 2. = Caduca & mobilia fortunæ munera, *Id.* (6) = Architectus erit ingenio mobili, ſolertiâque non fuerit viduatus, *Vitruv.* 5, 7. 𝔛 *Mobiles* res, quæ animâ carent; ut vaſa, veſtes, &c. *Moventes* quæ per ſe moventur, ut ſervi, pecudes.

Mōbĭlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Mobility, moveableneſs.* (2) *Swiftneſs of motion, quickneſs, activity.* (3) *Inconſtancy, fickleneſs.* (1) ¶ Mobilitates dentium, *looſeneſs of teeth,* Plin. 20, 21. (2) Quod longo venit impete ſumere debet Mobilitatem, *Lucr.* 6, 340. (3) = Quid eſt inconſtantiâ, mobilitate, levitate turpius? *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 3. ¶ Mobilitati navium locus dabatur, *there was ſea room,* Cæſ. B. C. 2, 6. = Linguæ mobilitas, verborum celeritas, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 28. Crebra mobilitas, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 48.

Mōbĭlĭter. adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Swiftly, with quickneſs.* (2) *Lightly, fickelly, inconſtantly.* (1) = Mobiliter ſummâ levitate feruntur, *Lucr.* 4, 749. Ut hæc ad ſignum quodque reverti mobiliùs videatur, *Id.* 5, 635. (2) ¶ Ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, *with much levity and ſuddeneſs,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 10.

† Mōbĭlĭto, āre. act. *To make moveable, to give motion.* Lætitia me mobilitat, *Cæc.* ap. *Non.* 4, 300.

Mōbĭlĭtor, āri. paſſ. [*ſcil.* ut à nobilis nobilito] *To be made moveable,* &c. Inde aër, inde omnia mobilitantur, *Lucr.* 3, 249.

* ‖ Mōcōſus, a, um. adj. [à μῶκος, ſanna] *Salm.* ex *Cic.* *genere illo mocoſo,* ubi vulgò leg. *moroſo,* it. ex *Quint.* *actionem mocoſam,* ubi vulg. inotioſam, *al.* jocoſam, *full of mockery,* or *ridicule.* *Inotioſam actionem* edidit Claud. Capperonnerius, *Quint.* 11, 3. Videtur Popilius vertiſſe ἄσχολον ὑπόκρισιν, id eſt, *inotioſam actionem,* quæ multis negotiis geſticulandi vultumque fingendi occupatur, *Turneb.* Pro *inotioſam* legendum omnino *mocoſam,* ut è codice MS. à Bongarſio commodata emendavit Salmaſius ad Treb. Poll. Gallien. c. 8. Actio *mocoſa* eſt ἡ μωκάδης, mimica & geſticulatoria, *Colomeſ.* Sed refutavit illam Salmaſii & Colomeſii lectionem Gronovius ad Senecam 1, Natural. Quæſt. 1. *Capperon.* in locum.

Mŏdĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *Moderate, meaſureable, governable.* Nox, & amor, vinumque nihil moderabile ſuadent, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 6, 59.

Mŏdĕrāmen, ĭnis. n. *Management, conduct, guideance.* § Moderamen equorum, *Ov. Met.* 2, 48. ¶ Moderamina, *ſc.* navis, *the helm,* Id. Met. 3, 644. Prona via eſt, & eget moderamine certo, *a ſteady rein,* Id. 2, 67.

‖ Mŏdĕrāmentum, i. n. *An accent.* Quas Græci προσῳδίας dicunt, eas veteres docti tum notas vocum, tum moderamenta, tum accentiunculas, tum voculationes appellabant, *Gell.* 13, 6.

Mŏdĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be moderated, managed,* &c. Actio vocis conformatione moderanda eſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 5. *Conf. Sil.* 17, 535.

Mŏdĕrans, tis. part. [à moderor] (1) *Ruleing, governing, bounding.* (2) *Moderateing, bringing within reaſonable compaſs.* (1) Officia conſilio moderantes, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 81. ✤ Moderans fræna theatri, *Juv.* 10, 128. (3) Moderans honores ſuos, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 6, 12. *Conf. Sil.* 9, 573.

Mŏdĕranter. adv. ‖ iùs, comp. (1) *With due government, like a ſkillfull charioteer.* (2) *Moderately, leiſurely.* (1) Habere moderanter habenas, *Lucr.* 2, 1095. (2) Inſequi moderantiùs, *Ov. Met.* 1, 510. *Sed caſtigatiores membranæ tam hîc, quàm aliis* Ov. *locis, habent* moderatiùs.

Mŏdĕrātè. adv. iùs, comp, ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Evenly, moderately, patiently, modeſtly.* (2) *Fair and ſoftly, leiſurely, by degrees.* (1) = Omnia humana placatè & moderatè ferre, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. (2) Senſim & moderatè adrepere, *Id. Verr.* 3, 68. Iſocrates feſtivitates moderatiùs imperavit, *Id. Orat.* 52. Res moderatiſſimè à majoribus conſtitutæ, *Id.* de *Legg.* 3, 5. ¶ Sanctè aut moderatè dictum, *delivered without perjury, or eagerneſs*, Id.

Mŏdĕrātim. adv. *Leiſurely, gentlely*, Lucr. 1, 324.

Mŏdĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Governance, management*. (2) *Moderation, evenneſs, ſedateneſs*. (3) *A proportion, a moderate degree*. (1) Omnia in unjus poteſtate ac moderatione vertentur, *Cic.* Moderatio cupiditatum, *Id.* (2) = Novi moderationem animi tui, & æquitatem, *Id.* de *Senect. princ.* ✠ Moderatio in privatis rebus, ſplendor in publicis, *Id.* (3) ¶ Moderatio virium, *a moderate degree of ſtrength*, Id.

Mŏdĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A governour, a guide, a ruler, a maſter*. Moderator operis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. juventæ, *Mart.* 2, 93. ¶ ✣ Moderator arundinis, *a fiſherman*, Ov. Met. 8, 856. = Moderator quidem aut gubernator, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 6. ✣ Curvi moderator aratri, *Lucr.* 5, 931. equorum, *Luc.* 8, 199.

Mŏdĕrātrix, īcis. f. *A governeſs*. Materiæ univerſæ fictrix & moderatrix divina providentia, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39. Temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum, *Id. Tuſc* 5, 14. ¶ ✣ Cynthia noctis, *the miſtreſs of the night*, Stat. Theb. 10, 359. ✣ Moderatrix judicis haſta, *Id. Sylv.* 4, 4, 43.

Mŏdĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *That governeth*. (2) Paſſ. *Governed, regulated, moderated*. (1) Rei frumentariæ inopiam moderatus, *Paterc.* 2, 94. (2) Virtutes omnes mediocritate quâdam ſunt moderatæ, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 30.

Mŏdĕrātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Moderate, well governed, well ordered, diſcreet, within compaſs, ſober, temperate*. (2) *Mild, moderate, not too ſevere*. (1) = Moderatus & temperans in omnibus vitæ partibus, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 30. Convivium moderatum atque honeſtum, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 6. (2) § Moderata ira, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 2, 55. Moderati venti, *Ibid.* 4, 4, 57. Nec ſolet iraſci, neque enim moderatior alter, *Ibid.* 1, 8, 25. Moderatiſſimi ſenſus, *Planc.* ap. *Cic. Fam.* 10, 24. ¶ Nihil penſi, neque moderati habere, *to make no difference*, or *keep no bounds, in things*, Sall. B. C. 12.

‖ Mŏdernus, a, um. adj. [qu. *ab* hodiernus, *vel* pot. *ab* adv. modò, modernus, ut *à* die, diurnus] *Modern, of this time.* ⊥ Recens.

† Mŏdĕro, āre. act. [*à* modus] *To moderate, govern, ſet bounds, keep within compaſs*. Diſce moderare animo, ne ſis cupidus, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 5, 16. *ſed variè leg.* Ego voci moderabo me, *Ibid.* 2, 2, 115.

Mŏdĕror, āri. dep. (1) *To moderate, limit, bound, refrain*. (2) *To govern, rule, manage, guide, order*. (1) § Si hoc moderari poſſemus, ut, &c. *Cæl.* ad *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 8, 5. Linguæ moderari, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 25. ¶ Curſui, *to ſlacken his ſpeed in ſailing*, Tac. Ann. 2, 70. (2) = Te hortor ut omnia gubernes, & moderere prudentiâ, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2. Animo & orationi moderari, cùm ſis iratus, non mediocris ingenii eſt, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 1, 13. Ex ſuâ libidine moderantur, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 4. ¶ Moderari equum frænis, *to manage a horſe*, Lucr. 5, 1297. ✣ Blandiùs Orpheo fidem moderari, *to tune it more ſweetly*, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 14.

Mŏdeſtè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Moderately, keeping a mean*. (2) *With temper, without oppreſſion*. (3) *Modeſtly, ſhamefacedly*. (4) *Demurely, humblely*. (1) ✠ Servo homini modeſtè meliùs facere ſumptum, quàm ampliter, *Plaut. Stich* 5, 4, 10. Quid tum poſtea, ſi modeſtè ac rarò hoc fecit? *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 36. Modeſtiùs appetere, *Curt.* 10, 6, 19. (2) Beatus, nî unum hoc deſit, animus qui modeſtè iſthæc ferat, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 18. (3) Modeſtiſſimè dignitate uti, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 19. Modeſtè & abſtinenter ſe gerere in aliquâ dignitate, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 7. (4) Cæſar jubet milites intra munitiones minutatim modeſtéque ſine tumultu ac terrore ſe recipere, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 31. § Modeſtè parere, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 2. Terram intuens modeſtè, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 32. Linguâ non modeſtè uti, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 607.

Mŏdeſtia, æ. f. (1) *Temperance, moderation, ſobriety, calmneſs*. (2) *Orderly behaviour, obſervation of decorum as to time and place of actions*. (3) *Modeſty, ſhamefacedneſs, baſhfullneſs*. (1) Modeſtia eſt in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 2. (2) Modeſtia ſcientia eſt opportunitatis idoneorum, ad aliquid agendum, temporum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 40. Deûm benignitate, & modeſtiâ hiemis rebus extremis ſubventum, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 4, 3. (3) § Virginalis modeſtia, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 66. Sententiarum compoſitionis, vocis, vultûs modeſtia, *Quint.* 4, 1. ✣ Vacui modeſtia lecti, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 162.

Mŏdeſtus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* modus, ut *ab* honos, honeſtus, qui ſervat modum] (1) *Moderate, ſober, that keepeth within due bounds*. (2) *Not large, moderate*. (3) *Modeſt, baſhfull*. (4) *Civil, courteous, good humoured*. (5) *Cloſe, reſerved*. (1) = Modeſtus & prudens homo, *Cic. Brut.* 13, 11. (2) Cæſaris agri modeſta ſervitia, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 7, 1. (3) Modeſtiſſima adoleſcentia, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 26. (4) Hoc dîs dignum eſt, ut ſemper mendicis modeſti ſint, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 1, 12. (5) Plerumquè modeſtus Occupat obſcuri ſpeciem, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 94.

Mŏdiālis, e. adj. *Which containeth a buſhel*. ¶ Calices modiales, *large cups, q. d.* as big as buſhels, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 8.

‖ Mŏdiātio, ōnis. f. *A meaſureing by the buſhel*, Dig.

Mŏdĭcè. adv. (1) *Moderately, indifferently, tolerablely*. (2) *But little, not much*. (3) *With temper, moderation, patiently*. (4) *Modeſtly*. (5) *By rule and meaſure*. (1) Aër modicè temperatus, *Varr.* Furfures modicè objiciuntur, ne parum aut nimiùm ſaturentur, *Id.* ¶ ✠ Modicè hoc faciam, aut certè intra modum, *I ſhall do it moderately*, or perhaps *leſs than moderately*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. (2) Modicè me tangunt, *Id. Att.* 2, 19. (3) Sapientia ipſius fortunæ modicè ferre docet injurias, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 14. (4) A me timidè modicéque dicetur, *Id.* pro *Syllâ*, 29. Quare dignus ſim, ipſe modicè dicam, *Id.* (5) *Lucr.* 5, 537. ¶ Modicè utile, *ſomewhat uſefull*, Cic. Ædificia modicè ab humo extantia, *of an indifferent height*, Plin. 6, 22.

Mŏdĭcellus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* modicus] *Very little, mean*, or *ſmall*. Modicella culcitra, *Suet. Ner.* 48.

Mŏdĭcum, i. n. ſubſt. *ex* adj. *A little*. Modico contentus, *Juv.* 9, 9.

† Mŏdĭcùm. adv. *But a little*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Mŏdĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* modus] (1) *Moderate*, in quantity, *or* quality; *not very big, middleing, mean, ordinary, not great*. (2) *Brief, conciſe*. (3) *Temperate, moderate*. (4) In pl *But a few, not many*. (1) Ignis modicus, *Plin.* 10, 55. Sacellum modicum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 74, 2. = Humilis & modica corporatura pecoris operarii debet eſſe, *Col.* 6, 2. § Modicus originis, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 39. (2) Sed tamen modici fuimus in ὑποθέσει, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5. (3) § Animus modicus, *Plaut.* Modicus cultu, in cultu, *Plin. jun. Conf. Tac. Agric.* 40. (4) In angiportu turba eſt, domum modici Introiêrunt, *Plaut.* ¶ § Pecuniæ modicus, *of a competent eſtate, not very big*, Tac. Ann. 3, 72, 2. originis, *of an ordinary family*, Ibid. 6, 39, 3.

Mŏdĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A meaſureing*, or *bringing into meaſure*. Verſuum lex & modificatio, *Sen. Epiſt.* 88.

Mŏdĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. paſſ. *Put into a mode*, or *dreſs*; *faſhioned*, or *ſhaped*; *digeſted*. = Vocabula modificato & inflexa quodam modo, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 5.

‖ Mŏdĭfĭcor, āri, ātus ſum. depon. (1) *To take the meaſure*, or *proportion*, of a thing; *to meaſure*. (2) *To rule*, or *govern*. (1) Membrorum omnium inter ſe competentiam modificatus eſt, *Gell.* 1, 1. (2) Liberorum deſideriis modificari, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 384.

Mŏdimpĕrātor, ōris. m. [*qu.* modum imperans] *Varr.* qui & magiſtrum, *ſc.* convivii voc. L. L. 4. ſtrategum, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 20. dictatorem, *Perſ.* 5, 1, 18. voc. *One appointed to ſee good order and meaſure kept at meetings, the ſteward of the feaſt.* Vid. Lipſ. lib. 3. antiq. lect. & Non. c. 2. 565.

Mŏdiŏlus, i. m. dim. [*à* modius] (1) ‖ *A little buſhel, the fourth part thereof*. (2) *A bucket, to take and draw water out of a well*. (1) Interpr. *Perot.* (2) *Vitr.* 16, 12. ¶ Modiolus vini, *a rundlet of wine*, Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 2, 7. Eſtque duplex, acceptorius, & erogatorius, *Front.* ‖ *A little cup to drink in, like a goblet*. Trullæ, ſcyphi, modioli, phialæ, *Digeſt.* Alſo *an inſtrument which ſurgeons uſe to cut out ſmall bones withall, called a trepan iron*, or *the round ſaw of* Hippocrates, *Celſ.* 8, 3. ¶ Modiolus rotæ, *the ſtock*, or *nave, of a cartwheel, wherein the ſpokes are faſtened*, Plin. 9, 4.

† Mŏdĭpĕrātor, ōris. m. *qu.* modi perator, utì *M.* leg. ap. *Non. id. qui* modimperator, *quod vid.*

Mŏdium, ii. n. *A buſhel*, Plin. 18, 6. & ante eum *Plaut.* ſed frequentiùs

Mŏdius, ii. m. [*à* מדר menſuravit] *Modius* continet libras 26, uncias 8, *ſemimodius* libras 13, uncias 4; *ſextarius* uncias 20; *hemina* 16; *acetabulum*, duas & dimidium; *cyathus*, ſeſcunciam, drachmam & ſcrupulum; *lingula*, drachmas tres & ſcrupulum unum. (1) *A meaſure*, that which we call *a buſhel*, but was indeed, as ſome reckon, but our peck and half, holding 16 ſextiers; not only of dry things, as ſalt, *Cic.* beans, *Hor.* wheat, *Cæſ.* peas, acorns, *&c.* Col. but of liquids alſo. (2) Abſol. *A buſhel of wheat*. (1) Aſſe modium populo dedit, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 17. Modius vini Pariſinus tricenos ſenos ſextarios noſtros capit, ſextarius autem octonas eas quas pintas dicimus, *Bud.* i. e. *eight quarts Engliſh*, Coop. If ſo, it was 256 of our quarts, which differeth much from the account given by him before of dry things, *viz.* that the *modius* contained 16 ſextiers, and every ſextier according to *Bud.* 24 ounces, *i. e.* one pint and a half; ſo that the *modius*, ſays he, is juſt three gallons, *i. e.* our peck and half. But in wine being 256 quarts it maketh 64 gallons, *i. e.* 32 pecks, *or* eight buſhels. However, the *modius* in liquids being the third part of an *amphora*, it may well be rendered *a tierce*. ¶ Pleno modio verborum honorem, *they give me honourable words by the buſhel*, Cic. Multi modii ſalis ſimul edendi ſunt, ut amicitiæ munus expletum ſit, *Id.* de *Amic.* c. 19. ¶ ‖ Modius agri, *the ſame with* quadratus actus, *a ſquare piece of ground, ſixſcore feet in length, and as many in breadth*. Alſo *the bottom of a maſt in a ſhip*, i. e. *the hole, or place wherein it is put, becauſe it had the form of a buſhel*, Iſid. Alſo *the title of one of* Varro's *ſatires*.

Mŏdò. adv. *i. e.* cum modo. (1) *Juſt now, even now*. (2) *A while ago, a little while ſince, but of late*. (3) Geminata. *One while, another while; ſometimes, ſometimes—*. (4) *In caſe that, provided that*. (5) *Only, but*. (6) ¶ Modò non, *almoſt*. (7) *At leaſt*. (8) Non modò, *for* non modò non. (9) *Sometimes*. (1) ✠ Quid dico modò? imò verò nuper planè paulò antè vidimus, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 3. (1) Modò quæ fuerat rudis tellus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 87. ✠ Modò quà gramen carpsêre capellæ, Nunc ponunt ſua corpora phocæ, *Ibid.* 1, 300. (3) ✠ Cœlo modò ſol, modò luna miniſtrat, *Prop.* 2, 22, 35. ✠ Dicere modò unum, tum autem plures deos, *Cic. Poſterioris vicem aliquando ſupplet interdum.* Pars hominum natat modò recta capeſſens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 8. Modò acriter, modò clementer, *Ad Herenn.* (4) Superet modò Mantua nobis, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 27. Modò vita ſuperſit, *Id. Geor.* 3, 10. ☞ *In hâc notione ſæpe præmittitur* ſi. Si modò factum fortuna ſequatur, *Id. Æn.* 9, 109.

5, 25. (5) Tu modò naſcenti puero Caſta fave Lucina, *Id. Ecl.* 4, 10. ⌘ ¶ Non modò uti — ſed, *Id. Geor.* 2, 284. *not only that, &c. but.* (6) Modò non montes auri pollicens, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 18. (7) Nemo aliter ſenſit, in quo modò eſſet auctoritas, *Cic.* Nihil quod modò probabile fuit, *Quint.* 6, 3. = Sæpe notatus Cum tribus annellis modò læva Priſcus inani, Vixit inæqualis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 9. (8) Ut vobis non modò dignitatis retinendæ, ſed ne libertatis quidem recuperandæ, ſpes relinquatur, *Cic.* (9) Modò unum, tum autem plures, *Id. N. D.* 1, 31. ¶ Paulum modò, *never ſo little*, Id. Fam. 1, 5.

Mŏdŭlāmen, ĭnis. n. *A tune.* Aliæ volucres modulamina tentent, *Auct. Philom.* 5.

‖ Mŏdŭlāmentum, i. n. *A meaſure*, as in oratorial compoſitions, *Gell.* 1, 7.

Mŏdŭlandus, a, um. part. (1) ‖ *To be meaſured*, or *proportioned.* (2) *To be tuned*, or *played to tunes.* (1) In reperiendâ modulandâque ſtatûs longitudiniſque Herculis præſtantiâ, *Gell.* 1, 1. (2) Verba modulanda fidibus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 143.

Mŏdŭlans, tis. part. *Tuneing.* Carmina deſcripſi, & modulans alterna notavi, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 14. *Conf. Sil.* 11, 467.

Mŏdŭlātè. adv. ‖ ius, comp. *Tuneably.* Quàm modulatè & dulciter hæc enunciâſti? *Cic. N. D.* 2, 8. Collocatâ verba accuratiùs modulatiúſque, *Gell.* 11, 13.

Mŏdŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à modulor] *A tuneing, a compoſeing in muſick*, or *a ſeting of notes.* Vocis modulationem fidibus & tibiis adjuvemus, *Quint.* 11, 3. Columnæ ex ratione modulationis Doricæ perfectæ, *Vitr.* 5, 9.

Mŏdŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A tuner, a compoſer, a ſongſter.* = Cantor atque optimus modulator Hermogenes, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 129. *conf. Col. præf.* 1.

‖ Mŏdŭlātrix, īcis. f. *She that ſingeth*, or *tuneth*; *a ſongſtreſs*, Lexicogr. *ex* Stat.

Mŏdŭlātus, a, um. part. paſſ. (1) *Set, compoſed, tuned.* (2) Act. *Tuned, haveing tuned on.* (1) Obſtrepit modulatis buccina nervis, *Ov.* ¶ Modulata carmina, *ſymmetrical, well proportioned, harmoniouſly, compact*; *well tuned*, or *diſpoſed*; *agreeable in parts*; *tunefull*, Suet. Aug. 57. (2) Gracili modulatus avenâ Carmen, *Virg. Item* adj. ‖ or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. ‖ = Homo totus modulatus & muſicus, *Apul.* p. 588. Modulatiores animi, *Gell.* 1, 11. Modulatiſſimus tibiarum aut fidium cantus, *Flor.* 2, 7, 15.

Mŏdŭlātus, ûs. m. *A tuneing*, or *ſinging in meaſure.* Canorus modulatus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 263.

Mŏdŭlor, āri. dep. [à modulus] (1) *To meaſure ſounds*; *to compoſe*, or *ſet to tune*; as muſicians do. (2) *To ſing, to warble, to trill.* (3) *To play a tune upon any inſtrument.* (1) Natura quaſi modulatur hominum orationem, *Cic. Orat.* 18. Femineâ modulatur carmina voce, *Ov. Met.* 14, 341. (2) Leve ceratâ modulatur arundine carmen, *Id. Met.* 11, 154. (3) Carmina paſtoris Siculi modulabor avenâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 51.

Mŏdŭlus, i. m. dim. [à modus] (1) *A ſize, quantity*, or *meaſure, of a ſmall thing.* (2) *A meaſure wherewith a thing is meaſured.* (3) *A meaſure of proportion for the makeing and probation, of work in building*; *a model.* (4) ‖ *A meaſure*, or *allowance, of water, drawn from the head of a publick aqueduct to a private poſſeſſion.* (5) *Muſical notes.* (1) Totus moduli bipedalis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 309. (2) Metiri ſe ſuo modulo ac pede, *Id. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 98. (3) Vitr. 3, 2. (4) Qui modulorum aut rivi faciendi causâ opus facit ſatiſdare debet, quia in alieno ſolo facit, *Ulp.* (5) Lydios modulos Amphion invenit, *Plin.* 7, 56.

Mŏdus, i. m. [à מדד unde מדה menſura] (1) *A due proportion, neither more, nor leſs.* (2) *Meaſure, limits, bounds.* (3) *A rule, order, method, way*, or *manner.* (4) *The quantity, ſize, bigneſs*, or *number*, of any thing. (5) *A manner, guiſe, faſhion*, or *way*, of doing. (6) *Rank, degree, ſtate, condition.* (7) *Time*, or *meaſure*, in ſinging; *a note*, or *pitch*, in ſpeaking. (8) ‖ Alſo *the mood of a verb, i. e.* manner of ſpeaking, by way of diſcourſe, *or* command, *&c.* (1) Suus cuique modus, tamen magìs offendet nimiùm quàm parum, *Cic. Orat.* 73. Eſt modus in rebus, ſunt certi denique fines, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 106. ⌘ Non tam copia, quàm modus in dicendo quærendus eſt, *Id.* (2) Antiquus modus ſectionis, *Cic.* Natura modum dedit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 37. (3) = Modum quendam adhibentes & ordinem, honeſtatem, & decus conſervabimus, *Cic.* ¶ Habere vitæ ſuæ modum, *to have the government of himſelf*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 68. (4) Pomorum ingens modus naſcitur, *Curt.* 6, 4, 21. Maximus in vinclîs ferri modus, *Id.* 3, 310. (5) Apis more modoque, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 28. = *Aciem* more noſtro & modo inſtruximus, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 66. ¶ Miris modis odiſſe, *Id. greatly, extremely, perfectly.* Bono modo facere, *with moderation*, Cic. (6) Præfecti modus, *Curt.* 6, 1, 35. Privati fugiſſe modum, *Claud. Ruf.* 11, 316. (7) Longa canoros Dant per colla modos, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 700. = Numeris modiſque licentia major, *Hor. A. P.* 211. Varietates & modos vocum ſurdus noſcere non poteſt, *Cic.* (8) *Ap.* Gramm.

* Mœcha, æ. f. (1) *A whore*, or *harlot*; *a ſtrumpet*, or *courteſan.* (2) *An adulterous woman, an adultereſs.* (1) Ne Paris abductâ mœchâ otia degeret, *Catull.* 66, 103. (2) ⌘ Ne ſequerer mœchas, conceſsâ quum venere uti Poſſem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 113.

* ‖ Mœchātio, ōnis. f. *Adultery, harlotry*, Aug. ⸸ Adulterium.

* † Mœchātor, ōris. m. *An adulterer, a leacher, a whoremaſter*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed non inven.*

* ‖ Mœchia, æ. f. *Adultery, whoreing, debauching of women*, Tert.

* Mœchīle, is. n. *A brothel.* Duo mœchilia, *Cato* ad *Cinnam.* Redierat in animum mœchile, *Petr.* c. 113.

* † Mœchĭmōnium. *Adultery.* Laber. *ap.* Gell. 16, 7.

* Mœchiſſo, āre. neut. [*qu.* à μοιχίζω, quod eſt ap. *Suid.*] *To commit adultery.* Dum mœchiſſat, Caſinam perdidit, *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 4, 7.

* Mœchor, āri. dep. [à mœchus] *To committ adultery with matrons.* ⌘ Salluſtius in libertinas non minùs inſanit, quàm qui mœchatur, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 49. *To play the whoremaſter*, Catull. 91.

* Mœchus, i. m. [à μοιχὸς, Gr.] (1) *An adulterer*; *one that debaucheth matrons*, or *virgins.* (2) *A whoremaſter*, or *debauchée.* (1) ⌘ Illa illum cenſet virum ſuum eſſe, quæ cum mœcho eſt? *Plaut.* (2) Mœchos anus arrogantes Flebis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 9.

† Mœne, is. n. ſing. murus, *Ennio*, ſed freq.

Mœnia, um. (& ōrum, *Scal.*) n. pl. [à munio, ant. mœnio; *qu.* munia, à muniendo. Opere munibant mœnia, quò munitius eſſet oppidum, *Varr. L. L.* 4.] (1) *The works of a town, caſtle, city, camp*, &c. (2) *The walls.* (3) Met. *Cities*, or *towns.* (1) ⌘ Dividimus muros, & mœnia pandimus urbis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 234. ⌘ Cùm penè inædificata in muris ab exercitu noſtro mœnia viderentur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 16. ⌘ Zama eſt civitas Afrorum, cujus mœnia rex Juba duplici muro ſepſit, *Vitr.* 8, 4. ⌘ *Quid diſtant* mœnia à muris & Valla *docet.* (2) = Ædificant muros pacto pro mœnibus auro, *Ov. Met.* 11, 204. (3) Hic igitur mœnia muro amplexus eſt, *Flor.* 1, 4.

† Mœnio, is. act. ant. *pro* munio, *unde* mœnitus ap. *Plaut.* *to wall in*, or *about.* Corinthi mœniunt Syracuſas, *Tert.*

† Mœnĭtus, a, um. part. *Walled about.* Pergamum divinâ mœnitum manu, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 2. ⸸ Munitus.

† Mœnus, ĕris. neut. *pro* munus. Mœnere belli, *Lucr.* 5, 1308.

* ‖ Mœra, æ. f. [à μείρω divido] *A degree of a ſign in the Zodiack*, of which there are thirty in each ſign, ſo that in all the twelve there are 360, *Sidon.*

Mœrens, tis. part. *Lamenting, mourning, grieveing, ſorrowfull, ſad and heavy.* Vidi juvenem Mœrentem ſtultos præteriiſſe dies, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 34. ✠ Rhenus Saucia mœrenti corpora vexet aquâ, *Prop.* 3, 3, 46. § Fratrem mœrens, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 7. alienis bonis, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo*, 25.

Mœreo, ēre, mœſtus. neut. paſſ. [à מרר amarum eſſe, quo ſenſu מר נפש amarus animæ, triſtis, mœſtúſve dic.] (1) *To be penſive and ſad.* (2) *To lament, mourn, weep, grieve, be ſorry for*, or *grieved at*, a thing; *to take on.* (1) Mœreat hæc genero, mœreat illa viro, *Tibull.* 3, 2, 14. Cùm graviter filii mortem mœreret, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 48. (2) Quid poſſum aliud, niſi mœrere, niſi flere? *Id.*

‖ Mœreor, ēri. dep. Vos taciti mœrebamini, *Cic.* Leg. *Lamb.* mirabamini. *To be ſorrowfull*, or *ſad.*

† Mœro, āre. act. *To make ſorrowfull and ſad*, Pacuv. *ap.* Non. ⸸ Mœſtum facio.

† Mœror, āri. paſſ. *To be made ſad*, Lucil. ⸸ Mœſtus fio.

Mœror, ōris. m. [à mœreo, ut à timeo, timor] (1) *The expreſſion of grief, lamentation, weeping.* (2) *Sadneſs, ſorrow, heavyneſs of heart.* (1) Mœror eſt ægritudo flebilis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 18. (2) Mœrores exedunt animos, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 18. Nulla dies nobis mœrorem è pectore demet, *Lucr.* 3, 921. ⌘ Mœrorem minui, dolorem non potui, *Cic. Att.* 12, 28.

* † Mœrus, i. ant. *pro* murus. [murus, priùs mœrus, à μοῖρα, quòd quiſque pro ratâ parte eos ſervaret, *Scal.*] *A wall.* Aggeribus mœrorum, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 24. ex fide MSS. mœri *pro* muri leg. *Lipſ.* ap. *Plaut. prol. Truc.* 2. *bino* pomœrium, *i. e.* poſt muros.

Mœſtè. adv. *Sadly, ſorrowfully, grievouſly, heavyly.* = Mœſtè, hilariter, *Hor.* in omnes partes commutabimus, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 14.

‖ Mœſtĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That maketh ſorry, ſadening*, Non. 2, 531.

† Mœſtĭter. adv. *Mournfully.* Mœſtiter veſtitus, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 7. ⸸ Mœſtè.

Mœſtĭtia, æ. f. *Sadneſs, heavyneſs, penſiveneſs, mournfullneſs.* Sapientia mœſtitiam pellit ex animis, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 13.

Mœſtĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Sorrow.* Cui tanta mœſtitudo obtigit, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 2.

Mœſtus, a, um. adj. [à mœreo, *r* in *s* verſo, ut *ab* uro uſtus] (1) *Sorrowfull, mournfull, ſad, lamentable, diſcontented, wofull, penſive.* (2) Met. *Cauſeing*, or *expreſſing, grief.* (1) Genæ mœſtæ, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 3, 84. Mœſti ululatus, *Id. Met.* 8, 447. & fig. ✠ Ebur mœſtum Illachrymat templis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 480. (2) = Cùm triſtis Chalcis eſſet, mœſtior Ulyſſes, *Cic. Orat.* 22. Mœſtiſſimus Hector, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 270.

* Mŏla, æ. f. [à μύλη, *id.* à molendo, *Varr. L. L.* 4.] (1) *A mill.* (2) In ſing. *A millſtone.* (3) *A mooncalf, a piece of fleſh without ſhape in a woman's womb, cauſeing her to ſeem with child.* (4) *Meal*, or *flour, ſprinkled with ſalt upon the ſacrifice.* (5) ‖ *A grinder*, or *jaw tooth.* (6) *The pattle bone*, or *whirle bone, on the top of the knee.* (1) In pl. ¶ Molæ aſinariæ unæ, *one aſsmill*, Cato, 10, 3. truſatiles, *Id.* verſatiles, *Plin.* 36, 18. *a handmill*; aquariæ, *a watermill*, Pallad. (2) Digni molam verſare nepotes, *Juv.* 8, 67. Mola ſcabra, *Ov. A. Amor.* 3, 290. (3) In mulieris utero mola vocatur caro informis, inanima, *Plin.* 7, 15. (4) Simul ac molam & vinum inſperſeris, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 16. Spargis molâ caput ſalsâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 200. (5) Vulg. interpr. (6) Celſ.

* Mŏlāris, e. adj. [à mola] (1) *Pertaining to a mill.* (2) *A ſtone as big as a millſtone, a very great ſtone.* (3) *A cheek tooth.* (1) ¶ Lapis molaris, *that ſort of ſtone whereof millſtones are made*, Plin. 36, 23. (2) Librati ſaliunt portarum in clauſtra molares, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 571. (3) Inter molares Difficili creſcente cibo, *Juv.* 13, 212. ſcil. à molâ notione quintâ.

• Mŏlārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a mill.* Aſinus molarius, *Cato, R. R.* 11.

• ‖ Mŏlendĭnārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a mill.* ¶ Mola molendinaria, *a griſt mill*, Pallad. Aſina molendinaria, *a mill aſs*, Dig.

• Mŏles, is. f. [*à* mola, *i. e.* lapis molaris, qui nunquam puſillus eſt, *Scal.*] (1) *A maſs, heap, bulk, any thing huge and vaſt, a great pile, or fabrick.* (2) *A mole, or pier; any work made in the ſea.* (3) *The heavy motion of a great body*; Met. à prim. notione, *a vaſt quantity, or weight; forces, or power of men.* (4) *A defenſe, or bulwark, againſt.* (5) Met. à tert. *Earneſt endeavour, difficulty, pains.* (6) *Grandeur, cumber.* (1) Prima fuit rerum confuſa ſine ordine moles, *Ov. A. Amor.* 2, 467. Moles gigantum, *Cic.* India perhibetur molibus ferarum mirabilis, *Col.* 9, 8. ═ Quid undas Arguit & liquidam molem, campoſque natantes? *Lucr.* 6, 404. (2) Contracta piſces æquora ſentiunt, Jactis in altum molibus, *Hor.* 3, 1, 33. Se per molem in mare præcipitaverunt, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 18. Adjacet undis Facta manu moles, *Ov. Met.* 11, 728. (3) *Herculem* quamvis tardâ ſe mole ferentem, Vix curſu tener æquat Hylas, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 443. Volat moles adducto concita nervo, cùm petit muros, *Ov. Met.* 8, 357. Artabanus totâ mole regni ultum iît, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 36. (4) Eandem Capuam molem contra rempub. comparant, *Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 33. (5) Aſpice quantâ mihi mole parentur Inſidiæ *Ov. Met.* 5, 765. Minor moles in tranſitu, *Liv.* Non ſine magnâ mole diſcutitur, *Celſ.* (6) Omiſſis excubiis, & fortunæ ſuæ mole, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 52.

‖ Mŏleſtātio, ōnis. f. *Moleſtation; a troubleing, or moleſting*, Dig.

Mŏleſtè. adv. ius, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Grievouſly, diſcontentedly, painfully.* ═ ✠ Patior, & non moleſtè fero, quoniam ea moleſtiſſimè ferre homines debent, quæ ipſorum culpâ contracta ſunt, eſt quiddam in hâc re mihi moleſtiùs ferendum, quàm tibi, *Cic.* ad *Quint. fr.* 1, 1. ¶ Moleſtè ferre aliquid, *to take a thing unkindly, or to heart; to be troubled at it.* § Incedere moleſtè, *with an affected gait*, Catull. 40, 8.

Mŏleſtia, æ. f. (1) *Trouble, or troubleſomeneſs, in doing a thing.* (2) *Uneaſyneſs, trouble, or diſquiet of mind.* (1) Habent faſces moleſtiam, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. (2) Moleſtia eſt ægritudo permanens, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 8. ¶ Quod ſine moleſtiâ tuâ fiat, *if you can conveniently*, Cic. Fam. 13, 14.

Mŏleſto, āre. act. *To trouble, or diſquiet, to aggrieve, or moleſt.* Aut tace, aut meliorem noli moleſtare, *Petron. Frag. Trag.* p. 30. ☞ *Sed cùm rarò occ. prioribus ſeculis, malles cum* Cic. *dicere.* ⸸ Moleſtiam exhibere.

Mŏleſtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*à* moles, mutatâ quant. quod & ibi factum priùs, ſi quidem à *molâ* deſcendiſſet] (1) *Troubleſome, uneaſey, offenſive, unſeaſonable, interrupting.* (2) *Affected.* (1) ═ Odioſum & moleſtum eſt cupidis carere, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 14. Ne vobis multitudine literarum moleſtior eſſem, *Id. Fam.* 5, 3. Omnis arrogantia odioſa eſt, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiæ multò moleſtiſſima, *Id. Divinat.* in *Verr.* 11. (2) Negotioſa & moleſta provincia, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 8. ¶ Tunica moleſta, *a coat lined with pitch and ſuch like combuſtible matter, to be put on thoſe who were to be executed, for their greater torture, by ſeting it on fire*, Juv. 8, 235.

• † Mŏletrīna, æ. f. [*à* molendo] *The place where they ground their corn*, Cato *ap.* Non. 1, 320. ═ Piſtrinum, *Non.*

Mōliendus, a, um. part. *To be raiſed, excited, or attempted.* Hæc ferè maximè ſunt in judicum animis oratione molienda, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 51.

Mōliens, tis. part. (1) *Striveing to pul down, or out.* (2) *Deſigning, contriveing, going about.* (1) Inſuper nunciatur, ſignum omni vi moliente ſignifero convelli nequire, *Liv.* 22, 3. (2) Videtis ut ſenectus ſit operoſa & ſemper aliquid agens & moliens, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 8. ¶ Moliens hinc Hannibal, *prepareing to leave this place*, Liv.

• Mŏlīle, is. n. [vel *à* mola, ut *à* libra librile; vel *à* modo, ut *à* cubo cubile] *An inſtrument put on the neck and ſhoulders of a man, horſe, or aſs, to draw the mill about.* Cato R. R. 10, 4.

Mōlīmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* molior] (1) *The greatneſs of an attempt, or undertakeing.* (2) *A ſtruggleing, or tuging.* (3) *A bearing one's ſelf with great pomp, or ſtate.* (1) Ipſo ſceleris molimine Tereus Creditur eſſe pius, *Ov. Met.* 6, 473. Tanto molimine luctor, *Ibid.* 694. Res tamen ſuo ipſa molimine gravis, *Liv.* 2, 56. (2) Dum revellere pinum magno molimine tentat, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 357. (3) Adſpice quanto molimine circumſpectemus ædem, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 93.

Mōlīmentum, i. n. *id. quod* molimen. ¶ Sine magno molimento non poſſe, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 34. *without abundance of difficulty.* Parvi molimenti adminiculis amoveri ſede ſuâ, *Liv.* 5, 22.

Mōlior, īri, ītus ſum. dep. [*à* moles] (1) *To move, or ſtir.* (2) *To toil, moil, or take pains and labour about.* (3) *To heap up, throw, caſt, manage, order*, properly, *ſome great thing.* (4) *To build, or raiſe*, properly *a great ſtructure; to rig.* (5) *To prepare, or make ready, for.* (6) *To enterpriſe, or undertake; to go about, or endeavour, to do a thing; to deſign, meditate, plot, or contrive.* (7) † *To be ſtoped, or hindered.* (1) Moliri obices portarum, *Liv.* 6. Concuſſu facto moliuntur fores, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 93, 3. ¶ ‖ Dum cultores agri altiùs moliuntur terram, *plough it deep*, Liv. 36. Montes moliri ſuâ ſede, *Id.* 9, 3. ¶ Pars ſopiti affecta labore ac vigiliis corpora ex ſomno moliebantur, *raiſed themſelves heavyly*, Id. Moliri terram, *Col. to raiſe the earth, to plough.* Minoribus aratris moliri, *Id.* (2) *Met.* ═ Vidên' ut miſere moliuntur, neque queunt ornari ſatis? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 32. (3) Validam in vites molire bipennem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 331. § Molire fulmina, *Ib.* 1, 323, habenas manibus, *Id. Æn.* 12, 327. Inſanum magnum molior negotium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 5, 1. (4) Muros optatæ molior urbis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 132. § Moliri arcem, *Ibid.* 1, 428. tecta, *Ibid.* 7, 127. claſſem, *Ibid.* 4, 309. (5) ¶ *Met.* Dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus eſt, *whilſt they are riging*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11. Cur invidendis poſtibus & novo Sublime ritu moliris atrium? *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 45. (6) Nîl moliri ineptè, *Id. A. P.* 140. ſuper ſuâ laude laborem, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 273. Philippus jam tunc valens Macedo multa moliebatur, *Nep. Tim.* 3. § Moliri inſidias filio, *Cic.* avibus, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 271. Omnia moliris & tentas, *Liv.* 40, 9. (7) Lucil. *ap.* Non.

Mōlītio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The labour in moveing, or pulling down, of a thing.* (2) *A caſting, or throwing, up.* (3) *The labour of ordering things for building, a frameing, or moveing, with tools.* (4) *An enterpriſe, undertakeing, or deſign.* (1) Facilis molitio eorum valli erat, *Liv.* 33, 5. (2) Molitionem terrenam differant, *Col.* 11, 2. Molitio agrorum, ſolique, *Id. ſub fin. proœm.* (3) Quæ molitio, quæ ferramenta tanti muneris fuerunt? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. (4) Inter molitionem propoſiti oppreſſus, *Val. Max.* 1, 3, 1.

Mōlītor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* molior] (1) *A ploter, deſigner, contriver.* (2) *An authour, framer, contriver, or builder.* (1) Molitores rerum novarum, *Suet. Dom.* 10. ſcelerum, *Sen.* de *Tranq.* 7. (2) Primæ ratis molitor Iaſon, *Ov. Met.* 8, 302. ═ Effector mundi, molitorque Deus, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 5.

Mōlītrix, īcis. f. verb. [*à* molior] *A ſhe ploter, or contriver*, Suet. Ner. 36.

• Mŏlitūra, æ. f. *A grinding*, Plin. 18, 9.

• Mŏlĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* molor] *Ground.* Molita cibaria, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 5.

Mōlītus, a, um. part. [*à* molior] (1) *Haveing endeavoured, attempted, &c.* (2) *Haveing made, or performed, with difficulty.* (1) I nunc magnificos victor molire triumphos, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 38. (2) ✠ Haſta viam clypei molita per oras, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 477.

• Molleſco, ĕre. incept. [*qu. à* molleo] (1) *To grow ſoft, to wax mild, or gentle.* (2) *To become effeminate.* (1) Molleſcunt colla juvencis, *Catull.* 62, 38. (2) ✠ Pectora molleſcunt, aſperitaſque fugit, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 6, 7.

• ‖ Molleſtra, æ. f. [*à* mollis] *A ſheep's felt*, Feſt.

• Mŏllĭcellus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* molliculus] *Softiſh; ſomewhat tender, or delicate.* Nates mollicellæ, *Catull.* 23, 10.

• Mollĭculus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* mollis] (1) *Soft, delicate, tender, nice.* (2) *Wanton, effeminate.* (1) Volo molliculas eſcas, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 8, 58. Mollicula eſt, *Ibid.* (2) Verſus molliculi, *Catull.* 17, 4.

• Molliendus, a, um. part. *To be ſoftened, to be made leſs harſh.* Uſu mollienda nobis verba ſunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 34.

• Molliens, tis. part. *Softening.* Mollientes verba dentes, *Plin. H.* 7, 15.

• Mollīmentum, i. n. *A ſoftening, mitigateing, or mitigation.* Natura calamitatum mollimentum, *Sen.* de *Tranq. vit.* 10.

• Mollio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To ſoften, or mitigate; to make ſoft, tender, or ſupple.* (2) *To be cultivated.* (3) *To render weak and effeminate.* (4) *To calm, or appeaſe; to pacify.* (5) *To move to compaſſion.* (6) *To eaſe, mitigate, or abate.* (1) Ferrum mollit ignis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 20. Eſt mihi, quæ lanas molliat, apta manus, *Ov. Epiſt.* 3, 70. (2) Ingenium placidâ mollitur ab arte, *Id. A. Am.* 3, 545. § † Mollire mare, *Acc.* ap. *Non.* ═ Mollitque animos, & temperat iras, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 61. (3) Molliêrant animos lectus & umbra meos, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 9, 42. ═ Hoc nuncio Martia legio langueſcet & mollietur, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. *conf. Liv.* 21, 54. (4) † Quà mons mollibat mare, *Acc.* ap. *Non.* Mollirent modò iras, *Liv.* 1, 9. (5) Quale poſſet impia Mollire Thracûm pectora, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 14. (6) ‖ Mollire dolorem, *Cic.* pœnam, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 5, 54.

• Mollior, īri. paſſ. *To be ſoftened, mitigated, cultivated, weakened, appeaſed, &c.* Cic. Molliri herbæ flammâ poſſunt, *Ov. Met.* 15, 79. *Vid.* Mollio.

Mollĭpes, ĕdis. adj. [*ex* mollis, & pes] *Haveing flexible feet.* Mollipedes boves, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 9.

• Mollis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. ant. mollus, *unde* molluſcus [*à* μαλακὸς] (1) *Soft.* (2) *Plyant, flexible.* (3) *Calm, gentle, temperate, mild, exorable.* (4) *Eaſey, facile, plain.* (5) *Sweet, pleaſant, delightfull.* (6) *Weak, tender.* (7) *Effeminate, womaniſh, wanton, amorous.* (8) *Soft, eaſey, natural, done to the life.* (9) *Smooth taſted, mellow, ripe.* (10) *Lazy, reſtive.* (1) Mollis pluma, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 192. ✠ Mollia cum duris pugnabant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 20. (2) Molliſſimam ceram ad noſtra arbitria formamus & fingimus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 45. Mollis animus & ad accipiendam & deponendam offenſionem, *Id.* ═ Mollis, tenera & ita flexibilis oratio, ut ſequatur quocunque torqueas, *Id. Or.* 16. (3) Eſt mollis flamma medullas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 66. Hyems mollis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 83. *Met.* ═ Oratio mollis & liberalis, *Cic.* ✠ Prece molli vincuntur pectora dura, *Tibull.* 3, 4, 76. ¶ Molliſſimæ aures, *modeſt ears*, Plin. Paneg. 68. *Prov.* Auriculâ infimâ mollior, *as gentle as can be*, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 14. Molli brachio objurgare, *gentlely*, Id. Attic. 2, 6. (4) Molle iter, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 20. Mollior aſcenſus, *Liv.* Utrum putes legem molliorem? *Cic.* in *Vatin.* Mollior aura, *Id. Epiſt.* 3, 44. ═ Cœlum mollius nitiuſque ſolito videbatur, *Flor.* 4, 12. (5) § Mollis ſomnus, *Lucr.* 3, 113. quies, *Id.* 4, 988. umbra, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 464. ſenectus, *Cic.* (6) Mollis pes *de equo*, Hor. ¶ Molles oculi, *tender eyes*, Ov. Rem. Am. 340. (7) ═ Solutus & mollis in geſtu, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 62. Molles & effeminati, *Suet. Cal.* 5. ¶ Molles verſus, *wanton*, Ov. Triſt. 2, 307. Molle pectus, *amorous*, Id. Faſt. 4, 4. (8) Molle atque facetum Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camœnæ, *Hor.*

Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 45. *Vid.* Molliter. (9) Molle morum, *Id.* Molli flaveſcet campus ariſtâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 28. (10) Eſt mollioris generis bos, qui decumbit in ſulco, *Col. R. R.* 6, 2.

* Mollĭter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Softly.* (2) *Gentlely, moderately, but a little.* (3) *Gingerly, without noiſe.* (4) *Eaſyly, without pain.* (5) *Calmly, evenly, patiently, lightly.* (6) *Rarely, delicately, nicely.* (7) *Eaſyly, to the life, naturally.* (1) Tethys miſerata cadentem Molliter excepit, *Ov. Met.* 11, 785. ¶ Molliter oſſa cubent, *Id. Epiſt.* 7, 162. quieſcant, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 33. Formula bene precandi mortuis, ut nos, *GOD reſt his ſoul.* (2) Ager molliſſimè devexus, *Col.* 1, 2. (3) Molliter impreſſo adire toro, *Propert.* 1, 3, 12. (4) § Solvere partus Molliter, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 258. (5) Quod ferendum eſt molliter ſapienti, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 2. (6) = Delicatè & molliter vivere, *Id.* Curâſti te molliter, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 1. (7) Excudent alii ſpirantia molliùs æra, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 847.

* Mollĭtia, æ. & es, ei. f. (1) *Softneſs.* (2) *Gentleneſs, mildneſs.* (3) *Calmneſs.* (4) *Weakneſs, unſteadyneſs,* or *want of reſolution of the mind; an aptneſs to be overcome by temptation.* (5) *Niceneſs, wantonneſs, effeminacy.* (1) Auriculæ & nares eminent flexili mollitiâ, *Plin.* 11, 87. (2) = Lenitas & mollitia animi, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. (3) Per mollitiem maris anguis proximum Æſculapii fanum petiît, *Plin.* (4) Animi inertiâ & mollitiâ alius alium expectantes cunctamini, *Sall. B. Catil.* 56. (5) Ejicienda eſt hæc mollities animi, nimis me indulgeo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 16. Leg. etiam in pl. Sardanapalus, mollitiis fluens, *Paterc.* 1, 6.

* Mollĭties, ei. f. *Vid.* Mollitia.

* Mollĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *id. quod* mollitia. *Softneſs.* Aſſimilis ſpongiæ mollitudo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. ¶ Vocis mollitudo, *the tuneableneſs of the voice,* Ad Herenn. 3, 11.

* Mollītus, a, um. part. *Softened, charmed, made gentle, effeminated.* Saxa mollita cœpêre ducere formam, *Ov. Met.* 1, 401. Cuncta tela forent cantu mollita, *Id.* 11, 15.

* Molliuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Pretty eaſy, ſoft, gentle,* Plin. Epiſt. 1, 16, 5. *ſed var. lect.*

* Mŏllūgo, gĭnis. f. Lappaginis ea ſpecies quæ mollis; ſicut quæ aſperioribus foliis eſt aſperugo dic. *A kind of herb,* Plin. 20, 10.

* Molluſca, æ. f. *ſcil.* nux. *A nut with a ſoft ſhell, a filberd,* or rather *a kind of walnut,* Plin. 15, 22.

* Molluſcum, i. n. [*à* mollitie] *The bunch of the tree* acer, *Plin.* 16, 16.

* Mŏlo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. act. (1) *To grind.* (2) Item in ſenſu obſc. (1) Ego pro te molam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 29. (2) Hor. & Varr. *ap.* Non.

* Mŏlŏche, es. f. quæ & *malache,* utrumque Græcum, nam & *μολόχη* & *μαλάχη,* malva dic. *The great mallow,* or *hollyhock,* Col. 10, 247. § Moloche agria, *the ſame with* hibiſcum, *Plin.* 20, 4.

* Mŏlŏchĭnārius, ii. m. *A dier of a kind of purple,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40.

* † Mŏlŏchĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of a colour like the flower of mallows, a whitiſh purple,* Cæcil. *ap.* Non.

* Mŏlŏchītes, æ. m. [*à* colore malvæ dict. *à* μολόχη, malva] *A kind of precious ſtone of a thick greeniſh colour, like mallows,* Plin. 37, 8.

* Mŏlor, ĕris. paſſ. *To be ground.* Molitur farina, *Plin.* 16, 5.

† Mŏlorchus, *al.* Mŏlorthus, i. m. (*à* μολύβδος, plumbum, & ὀρθὸς, rectus, ut quidam legunt & intelligunt ap. *Stat.* Sed cùm neque conveniat de lectione, neque intellectu, incerta notatio ſit, neceſſe eſt.) Some take it for *an inſtrument to ſound the depth of the ſea,* Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 30.

‖ Mŏloſſus, i. m. (ut pes moloſſus à gente Moloſsâ, hujuſmodi enim carmine Pyrrhi regis ſui laudes canebant.) *A foot conſiſting of three long ſyllables,* Gramm.

* Mōly, yos. n. [*à* Gr. μῶλυ] *An excellent herb, but unknown;* ſome take it for *allheal,* or *woundwort;* ſome for *rue. Mercury* ſhowed its virtue againſt poiſon and charms; ſee *Homer's Odyſſ.* 10, 302. Herbarum laudatiſſima moly, *Plin.* 25, 4.

* Mŏlybdæna, æ. f. [*à* μόλιβδος, *vel* μόλυβδος, plumbum] (1) *A vein of ſilver and lead.* (2) *A matter like it, ſticking to the furnaces where gold and ſilver are melted.* (3) Alſo *the name of an herb, in Latin* plumbago, from its cureing a diſeaſe in the eyes. (1) = Molybdæna, quàm alibi galenam vocavimus, plumbi & argenti vena communis, *Plin.* 31, ult. (2) *Id. ibid.* (3) = Creſcit molybdæna, id eſt, plumbago in arvo, &c. *Id.* 25, 13.

* Mŏlybdītis, is. f. [*ab* eodem] *The ſpume of lead.* Fit molybditis ex plumbi ipſius fuſurâ, *Plin.* 33, 6.

‖ Momar. *A Sicilian name for a fool, a mome,* Feſt.

Mōmeo, ĭnis. n. [*à* moveo] *A motion,* or *impulſe.* = Pars animæ ad numen mentis momenque movetur, *Lucr.* 3, 145.

‖ Mōmentārius, a, um. adj. *Apul. Met.* 5. & Mōmentāneus, a, um. *Tert. Momentaneous, very ſhort.* ⊥ Perbrevis.

Mōmentōſus, a, um. adj. *Of weight,* or *moment,* Quint. Decl. 13.

Mōmentum, i. n. [*qu.* motamentum, *à* motum, quod *à* moveo] (1) *That which cauſeth motion,* as a touch, puſh, weight, *&c.* (2) § *The tongue of a balance.* (3) *A ſmall bit,* or *quantity, of a thing;* as it were to turn the ſcale. (4) ‖ *A ſmall point from which a thing moveth.* (5) Met. *Force, value, power, advantage, moment.* (6) *A moment,* or *minute.* (7) *A change, turn,* or *alteration.* (1) Arbores momento levi impulſæ occiderunt, *Liv.* Ea eſt natura quatuor omnia gignentium corporum, ut quaſi partita habeant inter ſe & diviſa momenta, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 17. (2) Stateræ momentum, ſi in unam partem depreſſeris, leviorem ſine dubio alteram feceris, *Zeno Viterb.* (3) Cinis bibatur in vino, addito reſinæ momento, *Plin.* 30, 7. (4) Sol quotidie ex alio cœli momento, quàm pridie oritur, *Id.* 18, 34. (5) Paria in contrariis partibus rationum momenta, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 12. Petunt aliquid publicani? cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 30. Hæc res nullum habet momentum ad beatam vitam, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 17. (6) § Horæ momentum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 8. temporis, *Liv.* 21, 33. turbinis, *Perſ.* 5, 78. horæ, *Liv.* 40, 15. (7) Non ignoras quanta momenta ſint in repub. temporum, *Cic.* ad *Brut.*

* ‖ Mōmus, i. m. [*à* μῶμος, Gr. reprehenſio] *One who envyeth,* or *findeth fault.* ☞ Vix leg. in ſerie appellat. Quære igitur in propriis.

* ‖ Mŏnăchus, i. m. [*i. e.* ſolitarius, *à* μόνος ſolus] *A monk, an anchoret; a recluſe,* Eccl. ⊥ Solus degens, vitam agens.

* ‖ Mŏnas, ădis. f. [*ab* eodem] *The number one, an unite,* Macrob. Scip. 1, 6.

* Mŏnaulus, i. m. [*à* μόνος, ſolus, & αὐλὸς, tibia] *A pipe,* or *flageolet,* Plin. 7, 56. & Mart. 14, 64.

Mŏnēdŭla, æ. f. [*à* Junone Moneta, cui ſacra eſt, ducit *Scal.* Rectiùs puto, à monendo, quòd augures in captandis auguriis moneret, *Voſſ.*] *A jackdaw, a cadeſs,* Ov. Met. 7, 740. & Cic. *pro* Flacc. 31.

* Mŏnendus, a, um. part. *To be admoniſhed,* &c. Monendi ſæpe amici ſunt & objurgandi, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 24.

* Mŏnens, tis. part. *Admoniſhing.* Injectis manibus jurgantes monenteſque conabantur abducere, *Curt.* 8, 5. *conf. Sil.* 8, 346.

* Mŏneo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. act. [*à* μνάω, Gr.] (1) *To admoniſh,* or *put one in mind; to bring to one's rememberance.* (2) *To adviſe,* or *counſel.* (3) *To warn, to give warning.* (4) *To rebuke, to chide.* (5) *To teach, to inſtruct.* (1) § Terentiam moneas de teſtamento, *Cic. Att.* 11, 16. § Habeo pro illâ re illum quod moneam probè, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 15. (2) Virgo ſcit ſe non falsò moneri, *Ov. Met.* 10, 427. moneo quid facto uſus ſiet, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, [illegible] 75. (3) = Moneo, prædico, antè denuncio, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 7. Tonitru lenique procellâ Contentus monuiſſe, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 160. (4) Adhibeatur ad monendum, non modò apertè, ſed etiam acriter, ſi res poſtulabit, *Cic.* de *Am.* 60. (5) = Blandas voces edocebant parvulos; reddebant illi, quæ monebantur, *Plin. Paneg.* 26.

* Mŏneor, ēri, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be reminded, adviſed, taught,* &c. ⌘ Ille ſe prodi, non moneri ratus, *Curt.* 8, 12.

* Mŏnēris, is. f. [μονήρης, Gr. *ex* μόνος, ſolus, & ἐρέσσω remigo] *A galley haveing but one bank of oars,* Liv. 38, 38.

Mŏnēta, æ. f. [ſic dict. quòd templa Junonis moneta cuderetur *V.* in voce Μονήτα, niſi fortè malis ſimpl. *à* monendo, ſecundum *Iſid.* ducere, quòd illius nota tam de pretio, quàm auctore monent. Propriè enim nota numinis impreſſi moneta eſt.] (1) ‖ *The ſtamp,* or *impreſſion, upon money,* which anciently was the effigies of ſome god, *or* godeſs, that looking upon it, they might be put in mind of the deity. (2) Synecd. *Money, coin.* (3) ‖ *The mint,* or *place where it is coined.* (4) *A ſtyle in writeing.* (1) Denarii ſunt duo, ſed unâ monetâ impreſſi, *Zeno Viterb.* v. & *Salm.* ad *Lampr.* p. 218. *Vid.* quoque n. 4. (2) Victa concedit priſca moneta novæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 222. (3) *Ap.* Juſtinan. & Amm. Marc. (4) Communi ferire carmen triviale monetâ, *Juv.* 7, 55. *Met.* Græcæ voces Latinâ voce percuſſæ, *Apul.* ☞ De Junone Monetâ, *vid.* Propria.

Mŏnētālis, e. adj. (1) ‖ *Of,* or *pertaining to, money.* (2) *A moneyer, an uſurer.* (1) Monetales triumviri, *Pomp. JC.* (2) Monetali reſcripſi, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 11.

Mŏnētārius, ii. m. *A mintmaſter, a coiner.* Μονητάριοι, οἱ περὶ τὸ νόμισμα τεχνῖται, *Suid. Vid. Eutrop.* 9, 6. & *Firm.* 8, 17.

Mŏnīle, is. [cujus etym. incert.] * *An ornament for any part of the body.* (1) Chiefly the neck, *a necklace, a collar of SS.* (2) *A poitrel for a horſe.* (1) * *Vid. Barth.* ad *Stat. Sylv.* p. 39. & *Theb.* 2. v. 296. ¶ Monile baccatum, *a pearl necklace,* Virg. Æn. 1, 659. Suſpenſa monilia collo, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 57. (2) Aurea pectoribus demiſſa monilia pendent, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 278.

* Mŏnĭmentum, *al.* Mŏnŭmentum, i. n. [*à* moneo] (1) *A monument, a memorial,* of any perſon, *or* thing, good, *or* bad; *a ſign,* or *pledge.* (2) *A chronicle,* or *record.* (3) *Any authour's work,* or *writeings.* (4) *A monument,* or *ſepulchre; a ſtatue,* or any thing *to preſerve the memory of any one.* (5) *A token put upon children expoſed, in order to diſcover their parentage* whether mean, *or* not; *or* that they might be known again. (1) = Monimenta regis Templáque Veſtæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 15. (2) = Judicia & monumenta furtorum, *Cic.* Abolere nefandi Cuncta viri monimenta jubet, monſtratque ſacerdos, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 497. = Monimentum & pignus amoris, *Ibid.* 5, 538. (3) = Rerum geſtarum monimenta, & vetuſtatis exempla oratori nota eſſe debent, *Cic. Orat.* 146. Scriptores monimenta hujus belli compoſuerunt, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 101, 1. (4) Carmina erunt formæ tot monimenta tuæ, *Prop.* 3, 2, 18. Condetur tuum monimentis corpus avitis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 524. Statua ex auro Philippeo factis monimentum ſuis, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 71. (5) Abi tu ciſtellam, Pythias, domo effer cum monimentis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 16.

* Mŏnĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *Admonition, counſel, advice, warning.* Monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumeliâ careat, *Cic.* de *Am.* 24.

* Mŏnĭtor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A rememberancer, one who remindeth another, a moniter.* (2) *A nomenclator, a ſervant who acquainteth his lord with the names and qualities of perſons, that he may ſalute them.* (3) ‖ *A prompter to players,* (4) or *oratours.* (5) *A counſelor, an adviſer.* (6) *An inſtructor,* or *tutour.* (7) ‖ *A country bailiff,* or *overſeer.* (8) ‖ *A note book.* (1) Nihil opus fuit monitore, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, ult. (2) Appellare cives per monitorem, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 36.

16. interpr. *Budæo.* (3) Feſt. (4) Video mihi non te, ſed hunc librum eſſe reſponſurum, quem monitor tuus hîc tenet, *Cic, Div.* in *Verr.* 16. (5) Vos ego habui omnium mearum actionum monitores, *Id.* in *Sall.* 4. (6) Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 3. (7) Col. *ap.* Litt. (8) Feſt.

• Mŏnĭtōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, warning,* or *denounceing.* Monitorium fulmen, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 49.

• Mŏnĭtum, i. n. (1) *Advice, counſel.* (2) *A denunciation,* or *warning*; *a prediction.* (3) *A command.* (4) *A leſſon,* or *inſtruction.* (1) Monita & conſilia ſcripta ad ſummos viros, *Cic.* (2) Acies monitis exterrita divûm, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 504. (3) Cœleſtibus ambo Diffidunt monitis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 397. *de iiſdem,* juſſiſque deûm parere recuſant, *paulò antè dixerat.* (4) Hæc quoque pars monitis erudienda tuis, *Ov. Am.* 3, 48.

• Mŏnĭtus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A counſeling, adviſeing,* or *admonition.* (2) *A warning,* or *denounceing*; *a predicting,* or *foretelling.* (3) *A command.* (4) *A leſſon,* or *inſtruction.* (1) Virg. Æn. 9, 501. (2) Vatum monitus timeo, *Ov. Epiſt.* 17, 239. = Necdum etiam reſponſa deûm monitúſque vetuſti Exciderant, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 645. (3) = Attonitus monitu, imperioque deorum, *Virg.* 4, 282. (4) Lævo monitu pueros producit avaros, *Juv.* 14, 228. ☞ *Hæc vox ferè in rebus ſacris locum habet.*

• Mŏnĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Adviſed, admoniſhed.* (2) *Commanded. Vid.* Moneo. (1) Monitus multúmque monendus Privatas ut quærat opes, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 3, 15. (2) Cedamus Phœbo, & moniti meliora ſequamur, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 181.

• ‖ Mŏnobiblos, *vel* Mŏnobiblion, i. n. [*ex* μόνος ſolus, & βίϐλος liber] *A ſingle book,* Dig. Propertii liber primus olim ſic dictus, vid. *Scal.* notas ad *Prop.* p. 190. *Lat.* Liber ſingularis.

• Mŏnŏcĕros, ōtis. m. [*à* μόνον unum, & κέρας cornu] *An unicorn,* Plin. 8, 21. *Lat.* Unicornis.

• Mŏnochrōmăton, i. n. [*à* μόνος ſolus, & χρῶμα color] *A kind of picture all of one colour,* Plin. 35, 8.

• ‖ Mŏnŏdus, i. m. [*ex* μόνος unus, & ὀδὺς dens] *He that hath but one continued tooth in his head,* as king *Pyrrhus,* and the ſon of *Pruſias,* Feſt.

• ‖ Mŏnŏgămia, æ. f. [*ex* μόνος ſolus, & γαμέω uxorem duco] *A marrying to one wife and no more, all his life long,* Hier.

• Mŏnogrammus, a, um. adj. [*à* μόνη una, & γραμμὴ linea] ¶ Monogrammi dei, *ſketches of gods,* Cic. N. D. 2, 23. ‖ Monogramma pictura, *the outlines of a picture,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

• Mŏnŏpŏdium, ii. n. [*ex* μόνον unum, & πόδιον podium; them. πῦς pes] *A table with only one foot,* Plin. 34, 3.

• Mŏnŏpōlium, ii. n. [*ex* μόνος ſolus, & πωλέω vendo] *A monopoly*; *a regrateing,* or *engroſſing, any commodity, in order to ſell it dear*; whence it hath been in all nations forbidden. Habes murrinam & calamum, potes monopolium inſtituere, *Plaut.* Monopolium nominaturus priùs veniam poſtulavit, quòd ſibi verbo peregrino utendum eſſet, *Suet. Tib.* 71.

• ‖ Mŏnoptōton, i. n. [*ex* μόνος unus, & πτῶσις caſus] *A monoptote, a word read only in one caſe*; *as* inficias, dicis, *Gramm.*

• Mŏnoſtĭchia, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex* μόνος ſolus, & ςίχος verſus] *Epigrams conſiſting of one ſingle verſe,* Auſon. *de* Cæſ. 3.

• Mŏnŏſyllăbus, a, um. adj. [*ex* μόνος unus, & σύλλαϐος ſyllabus] *Haveing but one ſyllable,* Auſon. Eidyll. 12. Quint. 9, 4.

• Mŏnotrīglyphus, a, um. adj. [*ex* μόνος ſolus, τρεῖς tres, & γλύφω ſculpo] *Haveing only three graveings,* Vitruv. 3, 3.

• Mŏnotrŏphus, i. m. [*ex* μόνος ſolus, & τρέφω nutrio] *One who waiteth on himſelf at meals,* Interpr. *Turneb.* & *Taubm.* locum Plauti, qui eſt *Stich.* 5, 4, 7. Alii *monotrophè* ibi legunt, & explicant, *Like thoſe who for want of ſervants help themſelves at meals.*

• Mŏnoxȳlus, a, um, adj. [*ex* μόνος ſolus, ξύλον lignum] ¶ Monoxylus linter, *a boat made out of one piece of timber,* Plin. 6, 3.

Mons, tis. m. [*à* μένω, præt. med. μέμονα, *à* manendo, nempe quod maneant, nec moveri poſſunt, ducunt aliqui, ſed etym. planè incert.] (1) *A mountain, a great hill.* (2) *A great quantity* of any thing. (1) Veſtitus denſiſſimi montium, *Cic.* (2) Montes frumenti, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2. ¶ Montes aurei. *Hyperb. vaſt treaſures,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18. Præruptus aquæ mons, *a huge wave,* Virg. Æn. 1, 105.

Monſtrābĭlis, e. adj. *Worthy to be ſhewn,* or *taken notice of.* Vir ingenii elegantiâ monſtrabilis, *Plin. Epiſt.* 6, 31.

Monſtrans, tis. part. *Shewing,* or *pointing at.* Eriphylen Crudelis nati monſtrantem vulnera cernit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 446.

Monſtrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſhowing*; *a telling,* or *ſhewing, the way*; *a directing.* Te cum tuâ monſtratione magnus perdat Jupiter, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 6, 2.

Monſtrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſhower, teacher,* or *diſcoverer,* of a thing. Unci puer monſtrator aratri, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 19. *de Oſiri.* interpr. Serv.

Monſtrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſhow.* Nunciabant ipſos brevius iter monſtraturos, *Curt.* 5, 34.

Monſtrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Shewed.* (2) *Taught, invented.* (1) Monſtrata ſaxa, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 175. (2) Monſtratis crudeliter ignibus uſtus, *Id. Triſt.* 3, 11, 53. Vitæ monſtrata via eſt, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 404.

‖ Monſtrātus, ûs. m. verb. *A ſhowing,* or *telling,* Sen. *ap.* Litt. *certè* Apul. Monſtratu puellam cognoſceret, *Met.* 5, p. 168.

Monſtrĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. *Monſtrous, produceing monſters, huge, vaſt.* Monſtriferæ animalium effigies, *Plin.* 8, 30. Monſtriferos ſinus agit unda, *Luc.* 5, 620. Monſtrifero tumultu, *Id.* 2, 3.

† Monſtrĭfĭcābĭlis, le. adj. *Very ſtrange, monſtrous, fit to be looked on as a monſter,* Lucil. *ap.* Non. 2, 540. ⊥ Prodigioſus.

Monſtrĭfĭcè. adv. *Strangely, monſtrouſly, prodigiouſly.* Monſtrificè repræſentare, *Plin.* 28, 11.

‖ Monſtrĭfĭco, āre. act. *To make a thing monſtrous,* Frag. Poët.

Monſtrĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Monſtrous and ſtrange.* Monſtrifica hominum ingenia, *Plin.* 25, 5.

Monſtro, āre. act. [*à* monſtrum, *Cic. Serv.* & *Non.* al. *à* moneo] (1) *To ſhow, declare,* or *tell.* (2) *To teach,* or *inſtruct*; *to inform.* (3) Met. *To put upon,* or *perſuade.* (4) *To ſhow a thing,* or *point at.* (5) *To accuſe.* (1) Qui erranti comiter monſtrat viam, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* (2) Inulas ego primus amarus Monſtravi incoquere, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 51. Rectè hic monſtrat, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 43. Si quid librarii non intelligent, monſtrabis, *Cic.* (3) Conferre manum pudor iráque monſtrat, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 44. (4) Quem cùm digito monſtraret, &c. Nep. Datam. *in fine.* ¶ Nunquam hodie monſtrabo, *I ſhall not direct you to him,* Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 31. (5) *Vid.* Monſtror, n. 4.

Monſtror, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſhowed.* (2) *To be invented and taught.* (3) *To be ſhowed,* or *pointed at.* (4) *To be accuſed.* (1) Nec procul hinc monſtrantur lugentes campi, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 440. (2) Vitæ monſtrata via eſt, *Hor. A. P.* 404. (3) = Pulchrum eſt digito monſtrari, & dicier, *Hic eſt, Perſ.* 1, 28. (4) Alii ab amicis monſtrabantur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 1, *v.* & 1, 4.

‖ Monſtrōſè. adv. *Strangely, monſtrouſly.* Nihil tam monſtroſè (*al.* monſtruoſè) cogitari poteſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 71.

Monſtrōſus, a, um. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Monſtrous, beſide the courſe of nature, ſtrange.* ¶ Monſtroſi hominum partus, *monſtrous births,* Luc. 1, 557. Simia monſtroſiſſima beſtia, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 32.

Monſtrum, i. n. [*à* moneo, moneſtrum, quòd monſtret futurum, & moneat voluntatem deorum, *Feſt. à* monſtrum, monſtro, non contrà, quod ait *Cic.* item *Serv.* & *Non.*] (1) *Any ſtrange effect that foreſheweth things to come.* (2) *Any thing prodigious,* or *wonderfull.* (3) *A monſter,* or *any thing that is againſt,* or *beſide, the common courſe of nature.* (4) *Any vaſt, huge,* or *deformed, body.* (5) *A perſon prodigiouſly wicked,* or *miſchievous.* (1) Nec dubiis ea ſigna dedit Tritonia monſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 171. Majora monſtra putares, Si mulier vitulum, vel ſi bos ederet agnum? *Juv.* 12. (2) Immania monſtra Perferimus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 583. (3) Monſtrum hominis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 29. *de eunucho.* ¶ Aliquid monſtri alunt, *ſome foul,* or *deformed, creature,* Id. Andr. 1, 5, 16. Monſtrum infelix, *de equo Trojano,* Virg. Æn. 2, 245. (4) Sæva monſtra ponti, *de cetis,* Sen. Hippol. 1204. Injecta monſtris terra dolet ſuis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 73. (5) = Monſtrum & prodigium *vocat* Catilinam *Cic. Catil.* 2. Daret ut catenis Fatale monſtrum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37. 21. *ſc.* Cleopatram.

Monſtruōſus, a, um. adj. *Suet.* (& monſtruoſiſſimus, *ut quidam leg. ap.* Cic.) *id. quod* monſtroſus, *quod vid.*

Montāna, ōrum. n. pl. *ſc.* loca. *Uplandiſh places,* or *a hilly country,* Liv. 21, 34.

Montānus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dwelling upon the mountains, mountaineers*; *feeding,* or *rangeing, being, ſtanding,* or *ſituate, thereon*; *deſcending from,* or *growing on, the mountains.* (2) *Mountainous,* or *full of mountains.* (1) Montanum vulgus, *Juv.* 2, 74. Montana uxor, *Id.* 6, 5. Montana armenta, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 305. Montanæ feræ, *Id. Faſ.* 2, 216. Caſtella montana, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 440. Montanum flumen, *Id.* 2, 305. Montana fraga, *Ov. Met.* 1, 104. ¶ Montana cacumina, *the tops of mountains,* Id. 1, 310. Montana numina, *preſideing over the mountains,* Id. Epiſt. 4, 170. (2) Montana nunc ſunt omnia, *Plin* 5, 27.

✠ Montĭcŏla, æ. c. g. *That inhabiteth,* or *dwelleth, on a hill,* or *mountain*; *a mountaineer,* Monticolæ Sylvani, *Ov. Met.* 1, 193.

Montĭvăgus, a, um. adj. *Wandering,* or *rangeing, on the mountains,* or *hills.* Montivagi curſus, *Sil.* 3, 546. Montivagæ feræ, *Lucr.* 1, 405. ✠ Dea montivaga, *ſc.* Diana, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 450. Montivagum genus ferarum, *Lucr.* 2, 1080.

Montōſus, a, um. adj. *ſive ut al. leg.* montuoſus. (1) *Hilly, full of hills, mountainous.* (2) *Standing,* or *growing, on the mountains.* (1) ℨ Plani, an montoſi loci, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 10. (2) Montoſæ Nurſæ, *Virg. Æn.* 744. Montoſa ulmus, *Plin.* 16, 17.

• ‖ Mŏnŭmentārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to,* or *about, ſepulchres,* or *monuments.* ¶ Monumentarii ceraulæ, *cornetiers employed about funerals,* Apul. Florid. 4, p. 765.

• Mŏnŭmentum, i. n. [*à* moneo, ut *à* doceo, documen, documentum] aliqui per *i* ſcrib. *Vid.* Monimentum.

Mŏra, æ. f. [etym. incert. niſi fortè *à* μορα, Dor. *pro* μονὴ, manſio, *n* literâ in *r* mutatâ: μονὴν ποιεῖσθαι, *Thucyd.* eſt morari] (1) *A delay, ſtay, ſtop, let,* or *hinderance.* (2) *A pauſe,* or *ſtop, in ſpeaking.* (3) *A ſtay uſed by ſurgeons in ſplinting of legs,* &c. (4) • Mora. [*à* μείρω partior] *a body of men in the Spartan army, conſiſting of* 200, or 500, *or,* as ſome ſay, of 50 men; others take it for a tribe. (1) = Quid erat moræ aut tergiverſationis? *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 20. ℨ Poſtquam videt paratas *nuptias,* nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 51. Nulla ad decedendum mora, *Cic.* Mora nulla, quò minùs, *Juv.* 6, 332. ¶ § Moram facere, *Liv.* 31. 32. afferre, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 4. creare, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 159. injicere, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 4. interponere, *Id. Phil.* 8, 17. moliri, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 415. trahere, *Cic.* nectere, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 374. Mora eſſe, *Ter.* Moræ eſſe, *Plaut. to put off, to delay.* Moras abrumpere, *Stat.* dimovere, *Sen. Hipp.* 4. rumpere, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 13. movere ab ſe, *Plaut.* moram tollere, *to do a thing out of hand, to make no delay.* Moras portarum frangere, *to break the gates that ſtop*, Stat. Theb. 10, 190. In morâ eſſe alicui, *to make one wait*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 9. Nec mora, *and preſently*, Virg. Geor. 3, 110. Haud mora, *immediately*, Id. Æn. 5, 749. (2) Diſtincta & interpuncta intervalla, moræ, reſpirationéſque alios delectant, *Cic. Orat.* 16. (3) Celſ. 8, 10, 20. (4) Moram Lacedæmoniorum interfecit, *Nep. Iphicr.* 2.

† Moraciæ nuces, *i. e.* duræ, unde fit dim. moracillum, *Feſt.*

Mŏrālis, e. adj. *Moral, belonging to manners.* Eam partem philoſophiæ, *de moribus* appellare ſolemus: ſed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare *moralem*, Cic. *de* Fato, 1.

‖ Mŏrālĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Morality, humour, diſpoſition.* (2) *Gentleneſs, meekneſs*, (1) Macr. Sat. 5, 1. (2) Ambr.

‖ Mŏrālĭter. adv. *In a moral ſenſe*, Aug. ⟊ Senſu morali.

‖ Mŏrāmentum, i. *A ſtop*, or *ſtay*, Apul. Florid. 4. ⟊ Mora.

Mŏrandus, a, um. part. [à moror] *To be ſtopped.* ¶ Aliquâ fraude morandus, *to be detained*, or *kept from going away*, Ov. Triſt. 3, 9, 20. Illecebris & gratâ novitate morandus, *to be drilled, on, to be cajoled*, Hor. A. P. 223.

Mŏrans, tis. part. (1) *Delaying, loitering, ſtaying behind.* (2) *Stoping*, or *hindering.* (1) *Apes* morantes æris rauci canor increpat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 71. (2) Dimovit populum reditus morantem, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 52. *Conf. Sil.* 5, 186. ¶ Morantem diem frangere, *to ſpend a long ſummer's day*, or rather *to eaſe the cares and troubles of the day*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 6.

Mŏrātè. adv. hinc comp. Mŏrātiùs. *By degrees.* Febris alias partes moratiùs impellit, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 14.

† Mŏrātim, adv. *By leiſure, delays and ſtops*, Solin. c. 3. ⟊ Paulatim.

Mŏrātio, ōnis. f. *A ſtaying*, or *tarrying.* Morationibus impediri, *Vitr.* 9, 4.

Mŏrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A loiterer, one who ſtayeth behind.* (2) *A ſtayer*, or *hinderer.* (3) ‖ *A troubleſome lawyer*, or *accuſer.* (4) ‖ *One who took care that the racers in the* circus *ſhould ſtart all together.* (1) Duo millia aut moratorum, aut palantium, *Liv.* 24, 41. (2) Morator publici commodi, *Liv.* 2, 44. (3) Moratores forenſes, *Amm.* 30, 10. (4) *Ex fide vett. inſcript. ap. Græv.*

‖ Mŏrātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to reſpite, or delay.* ¶ Moratoria cautio, *a caveat to ſtop proceedings*, Paul.

Mŏrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſtop*, or *ſtay.* Moratura lux, *Prop.* 3, 20, 12. Moratura lumina, *Id.* 1, 3, 32.

Mŏrātus, a, um. part. [à moror] *Haveing tarryed, ſtayed*, or *made delay.* ¶ Haud multa moratus, *after a ſhort pauſe*, Virg. Æn. 3, 610. Nec plura moratus, *without farther delay*, Id. 5, 381. Non multis moratus, *uſeing a few words*, Ov. Faſt. 1, 61. Ibi unum moratus diem, *Liv.* 40, 22. ¶ Quantùm oſcula ſunt labris noſtra morata tuis, *ſtayed on*, Propert. 2, 15, 10. Vultus paulùm tellure moratus, *fixed on the earth a ſhort time*, Ov. Metam. 13, 125. ⊕ Expenſo planta morata gradu, *a ſlow ſtep*, Prop. 2, 4, 6.

Mōrātus, a, um. [à mos] *Endued with manners*, good, *or* bad, more uſually the former; *of good morals, temper*, or *humour.* Ita moratus, ut ratio poſtulat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 4. Bene morata civitas, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 2. Bene morati reges, *Id. Offic.* 2, 12. Quid mulieris uxorem habes, aut quibus moratam moribus? *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 22. *of what temper? In malam partem.* Is ex ſe hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, ut pater, avúſque hujus fuit, *Plaut. prol. Aul.* ¶ Ita nunc adoleſcentes morati ſunt, *have ſuch ill humours*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 5. Per Catachreſin. Ita hæc morata eſt janua, *ſuch is the humour of this door*, Plaut. Aſin. 2, 3, 10. = Vorax & malè moratus venter, *an ill tempered unreaſonable belly*, Ov. Met. 15, 95.

* ‖ Morbĭdè, adv. *Sickly, diſeaſedly*, Hier. ⟊ Morboſè.

* Morbĭdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Sickly, faint, diſeaſed.* (2) *Belonging to a diſeaſe.* (3) *Infectious, apt to breed diſeaſes.* (1) Apes morbidæ, *Varr.* Morbidum corpus, *Plin.* 8, 26. (2) ¶ ⊕ Vis morbida, *the power of the diſeaſe*, Lucr. 6, 1090. (3) Morbidus aër, *Luc.* 6, 1095.

* Morbōnia, æ. f. *A miſchief.* ¶ Ito morboniam, in malam crucem, *go and be hanged*, Suet. Veſp. 14.

* ‖ Morbōsè. adv. *Sickly, infirmly*, Lex. *ex* Celſ.

* Morbōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Sickly*, or *full of diſeaſes.* (2) Met. *Full of vices*, or *unreaſonable humours.* (3) *Paſſionate, apt to be enraged.* (1) Servus morboſus, *Cato*, 2. Pecus morboſum, *Varr.* (2) Morboſi pariter, *ſc.* Mamurra & Cæſar, *Catull.* 55, 6. (3) Bene noſtri, cùm omnia eſſent in morbis vitia, quòd nullum erat iracundiâ fœdius, iracundos ſolos morboſos nominaverunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 24.

* MORBUS, i. m. [à μόρος, *i. e.* νόσος, *Heſych.* interpoſito *b*] (1) *A diſeaſe, ſickneſs*, or *diſtemper.* (2) *Any defect in the body.* (3) *Any odd humour, unreaſonable paſſion*, or *vice.* (4) *Trouble, grief.* (1) Qui in morbo ſunt, ſani non ſunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 4. Intereſt fatigatio morbum, an ſitis, an frigus, an calor, an vigilia, an fames fecerit, *Celſ.* ⌘ *Morbum* appellant totius corporis corruptionem; *Ægrotationem*, morbum cum imbecillitate; *vitium*, cùm partes corporis inter ſe diſſident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, diſtortio, deformitas, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 13. ¶ Morbus major, *the falling ſickneſs*, Celſ. *qui & comitialem vocat.* Morbus regius, *the jaundice*, Hor. A. P. 453. arquatus, *Celſ.* Campanus morbus, *great bunches*, or *warts, in the face*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 62. (2) Contaminato cum grege turpium Morbo virorum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 9. *ſc.* eunuchorum. (3) Quodcunque agit renidet, hunc habet morbum, *Catull.* 37, 7. *vid.* locum. Si te ſcirem judicio magìs quàm morbo animi petulantiâ iſtâ uti, *Sall.* in *Cic.* init. vid. & *Hor. Ep.* 1, 33. & ſequentia. (4) Idem mihi morbus in pectore eſt, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 24.

* Mordācĭtas, ātis. f. *Abiteing*, or *ſtinging, quality.* Urticarum foliis ineſt aculeata mordacitas, *Plin.* 21, 15.

* ‖ Mordācĭter. adv. iùs, comp. *Biteingly, ſharply*, Macrob. 7, 3. Eam materiam mordaciùs ſcripſit, *Lact* 5, 2.

* † Mordăcŭlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat biteing*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

* Mordax, ācis. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus. ſup. (1) *Biteing*, or *giveing to bite.* (2) *Biteing, ſtinging.* (3) *Cuting*, or *ſharp.* (4) *Pinching, diſquieting.* (5) *Gnawing, detracting.* (1) Mordax homo, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 59. canis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 27. (2) Vis pruritu mordax, eademque quæ terreſtris urticæ, *Plin.* 9, 45. (3) Mordaci icta ferro pinus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 9. (4) ‖ Mordax carmen, *ſatirical*, Ov. Triſt. 2, 563. Mordaces ſollicitudines, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 4. (5) Mordax invidia, *Phædr.* 5, 1, 9. = Lividus & mordax, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4. 93. Mordacior, *Phædr.* 4, 7. 1. Mordaciſſimus, *Plin.* 17, 8.

* Mordendus, a, um. part. *To be reflected on ſatirically.* Non mordenda mihi turba fidelis erat, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 14, 46.

* MORDEO, ēre, mŏmordi, (& ant. mĕmordi, *Cæſ.* & *Cic.* ap. *Gell.* & morſi, *unde* præmorſiſſet, *Gell.* ex *Plaut.*) morſum, act. qu. μόρον ἔδω, *i. e.* partem edo, nam qui mordet, ſeparat & abſcindit portionem, *Scal.* vel *qu.* μείρω ἔδων, divido edens, *M.* nam dentes morſu dividunt eſcas, *Cic.* [à μορέω, quod à μορὸς, à μείρω, divido interpoſito *d*, ut à τείνω, tendo] (1) *To bite*, or *gnaw.* (2) *To champ.* (3) *To bite*, or *have a ſharp taſte.* (4) *To nip, wring*, or *pinch*; as cold. (5) *To pierce through and take hold.* (6) *To wear gently.* (7) *To hurt*, or *damage.* (8) *To ſting, nettle*, or *vex.* (9) *To backbite and ſpeak ill of one.* (1) Latrant & mordent canes, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 20. Arenas ore momordi, *Ov. Met.* 9, 61. (2) Frenos ore momordit equus, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 42. ¶ *Met.* Frena momordit, *received the bridle, ſubmitted*, Stat. (3) Leniter mordet caſia, *Plin.* 33, 13. (4) Matutina minùs cautos jam frigora mordent, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 45. (5) Summam mordebat fibula veſtem, *Ov. Met.* 8, 318. (6) Rura, quæ quietâ Mordet aquâ taciturnus amnis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 8. (7) ¶ Oleam momordit æſtus, *hath damaged*, Id. Epiſt. 1, 8, 5. (8) Si id te mordet, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 21. (9) Invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, *Id. Eun.* 3, 1, 21.

* Mordens, tis. part. (1) *Of a biteing taſte.* (2) Met. *Stinging, pinching.* (1) Mordens folium, *Plin.* 22, 14. (2) Mordens eſt optimum conſcientiæ poſt commiſſum facinus, *Cic.*

* Mordeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be biten*, &c. Met. *to be concerned at, to be ſtung.* Dente mordeor invido, *Hor. Od* 4, 3, 16. Morderi opprobriis falſis, *Id. Epiſt.* 1, 16, 38. ¶ Mordetur gallina marito, *the cock treadeth the hen*, Juv. 3, 91.

* Mordĭces, um. m. pl. [*qu.* à ſing. mordex, dentes quibus mordemus] *Biters, the teeth*, or *fangs.* Aſini me mordicibus ſcindant, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 57.

* Mordĭcùs. adv. [*qu.* ipſis mordicibus] (1) *By biteing with the teeth.* (2) Met. *Teeth and nail, violently, ſtrongly, obſtinately.* (1) Oportebat jam naſum abreptum mordicus, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 12. ¶ Paludamentum mordicus trahens, *in his teeth*, Suet. Jul. Cæſ. 64. (2) Mordicus verba tenere, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 16.

* Mōrè. adv. [*ab* adj. morus] *Simply, fooliſhly.* Morè hoc fit atque ſtultè, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 1, 1.

* Mŏrētum, i. n. [*qu.* μορητὸν, *i. e.* diviſum, quòd ex herbis, &c. diviſis, ſectiſque fiat, *M.*] *A kind of ſalad made of herbs, milk, wine, oil, cheeſe, garlick*, &c. Non pudet herboſum poſuiſſe moretum, *Ov. Faſt.* 4. 367.

* Mŏrĭbundus, a, um. adj. *Dieing, ready to die.* Fulvâ moribundum extendit arenâ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 374. ⊕ Humum moribundo vertice pulſat, *Ov. Met.* 5, 84. ¶ Moribunda membra, *dieing limbs*, Virg. Æn. 6, 732.

* Mŏriens, tis. part. [à morior] (1) *Dieing, expireing.* (2) *Flat, inſipid.* (3) *Withering.* (1) Finîerat moriens pariter cum voce dolorem, *Ov. Met.* 6, 272. ⌘ Non vixit malè qui natus moriensque fefellit, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 17, 10. (2) Pannoſam fæcem morientis ſorbet aceti, *Perſ.* 4, 32. (3) Vitio moriens ſitit aëris herba, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 57.

Mōrĭger, analogicè certè, Mōrĭgĕrus, a, um. adj. qui morem gerit. *Obedient, complaiſant, pliant.* § Ut tibi morigerus hodie! ut voluptati fui! *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 8, 29. Morigera ad fruges augendas, *Lucr.* 5, 81.

‖ Mōrĭgĕrātor, ōris. m. *He that obeyeth*, or *complieth*, Sidon. ⟊ Qui morem gerit.

‖ Mōrĭgĕrè. adv. *Obediently*, Sidon. ⟊ Obedienter.

Mōrĭgĕro, āre. act. ſed uſitatiùs.

Mōrĭgĕror, āri. dep. *To humour one*, or *endeavour to pleaſe him.* Cum hâc uſurariâ uxore mihi morigero, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 3, 26. Si adoleſcenti eſſes morigeratus, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 20. Voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, *Cic. Orat.* 48.

Mōrĭgĕrus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Moriger.

* Mōrio, ōnis. m. *Stultus* [inde μωρίων, dim. *Bud.*] *A great man's fool, a jeſter.* Morio dictus erat, viginti millibus emi, *Mart.* 8, 13.

† Moriola, æ. f. *al. leg.* loriola, ut ſit dim. à lora. *A kind of ſmall wine*, Varr.

* Mōrion Indicum, gemma quæ nigerrimo colore tranſlucet. [à μαυρὸς, obſcurus, unde & *morus*, niger] (1) *A certain precious ſtone.* (2) *The white ſeed of the apple of the mandrake.* (3) *A ſoporiferous perſon.* (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Id. 25, 13. (3) Id. 21, 31.

* Mŏrior, mŏri, mortuus. dep. neut. [à morte *qu.* mortior, ut à ſorte ſortior] *leg.* & moriri *in infin.* ap. *Ov. Met.* 14, 215. (1) *To die.* (2) *To wither.* (3) Per Catachreſin, *To be ſpent, to be worn out.* (4) *To die*, or *loſe its ſtrength, ſavour, ſmell*, &c. (5) *To be forgoten*, or *out of memory.* (6) *To do a thing with the greateſt paſſion and pleaſure.* (7) *Moriar* jurandi verbum, *Let me die, let me not live.* (1) Mori nemo ſapiens miſerum dixit, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 3. (2) *Vid.* Moriens, n. 3. (3) Væ illis virgis, quæ hodie in tergo morientur meo, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 117.

(4) Unguenta ſuis moriuntur horis, *Plin.* (5) Ne ſuaviſſimi hominis memoria moreretur, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 38. Meriti morietur gloria veſtri, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 2, 27. (6) Mori videbamus in ſtudio, &c. *Cic.* (7) Moriar, ſi magis gauderem, ſi id mihi accidiſſet, *Id. Att.* 8, 6.

• **Mŏrĭtūrus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Ready to die*, or *that will die*, or *expire.* (2) *Reſolved to die.* (1) Jam venio moriturus, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 481. Moritura colligit iras, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 335. (2) Moritura Anna, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 415.

‖ **Mŏrius**, ii. m. *A baddock*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

• **Mormȳra**, æ. f. [*à* μορμύρω, Gr. murmuro] *A ſea fiſh of divers colours*, Plin. 23, 11.

• **Mōrŏlŏgus**, a, um. adj. [*ex* μωρὸς ſtultus, & λόγος ſermo] *Idle, fooliſh, impertinent.* Sermones morologi, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 20.

Mŏror, āri. dep. [*à* mora, *i. e.* moram traho, *vel* neut. *i. e.* moram injicio, & act. *pro* remoror] (1) *To ſtay, tarry, delay, linger,* or *ſpin out the time.* (2) *To dwell.* (3) *To ſtay, ſtop,* or *binder*; *to make one wait.* (4) *To be troubleſome to one*, particularly *in law matters.* (5) *To detain without delight, to endure, to wear out.* (6) *To value, eſteem,* or *regard*, cum negat. (1) Sed moraris, abit dies, *Catull.* 59, 84. Circa vilem patulumque morari Orbem, *Hor. A. P.* 132. ¶ Pauliſper apud oppidum morati, *haveing ſtaid*, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 7. Per læve morari, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 87. ¶ Quid multis moror? *to be ſhort*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 87. Ne multis morer, *not to be tedious*, Cic. Bellum moramur inſerre, *Id.* Dum ferre moror, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 106. (2) In Galliâ morari conſtituit, *Cæſ.* Diutiùs apud ſe morari confidebant, *Id.* Invitus moror urbe meâ, *Ov. Epiſt.* 18, 124. Sub dio morari, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 23. *Met.* Non bene conveniunt, nec in unâ ſede morantur Majeſtas & amor, *Ov. Met.* 2, 846. (3) Ne affinem morer, quin, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 2, 5. ¶ § Morari aliquem ab ſpe, *to daſh one's hope, to cauſe one to deſpair*, Id. = Morari atque iter impedire incipiunt, *Cæſ.* Ne longis ambagibus morer, *not to detain you with*, Hor. Epiſt. 1, 7, 82. Non te plura morabor, *Lucr.* 6, 244. (4) ¶ Ne quis militis liberos nepoteſve moraretur, *that no one ſhould ſue them*, Liv. Inſequeris hunc, & lite moraris iniquâ, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 19. (5) Vitam moror inviſam, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 177. (6) Nec dona moror, *Id. Æn.* 5, 400. Nîl moror officium, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 264. ¶ Nihil moror eos ſalvos eſſe, *I am content that*, Cic. Eburata vehicula, pallas, purpuram, nihil moror, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 46. Paſſ. imperſ. ¶ Ut plùs biennium in his tricis moretur, *ſo that above two years will be ſpent in theſe trifles*, Cœl. *ad* Cic.

• **Mōror**, āri. dep. [*à* morus, *i. e.* ſtultus] *To play the fool.* Hanc vocem finxit Nero, qui Claudium mortuum deſignaturus, morari deſiiſſe inter homines dixit, *vide Suet. Ner.* 33.

Mōrōſè. adv. iſſimè, ſup. (1) *Moroſely, peeviſhly, humorouſly, ſeverely.* (2) *Nicely, carefully, cautiouſly.* (1) ✠ Piſo reſpuebat ineptias hominum, ſive moroſè, ſive ingenuo liberóque faſtidio, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 66. (2) Judicium moroſiſſimè penſitare, *Suet. Aug.* 66. ¶ Rapum terram non moroſè eligit, *will grow in any ſoil*, Plin. 18, 13.

Mōrōſĭtas, ātis. f. *Moroſeneſs, frowardneſs, fretfulneſs, peeviſhneſs, hardneſs to pleaſe, difficulty in chooſeing.* Moroſitas habet aliquid excuſationis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 18. = Affectatione & moroſitate obſcurabat ſtylum, *Suet. Tiber.* 70.

Mōrōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [qui ſui moris eſt, *Don.*] *Humorous, moroſe, hard to pleaſe, nice, croſs, peeviſh, teſty, froward, wayward.* = Difficilem & moroſum Offendet garrulus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 90. Moroſior circa curam corporis, *Suet. Cæſ.* 53. ¶ *Met.* Vitis in eligendo ſolo moroſa, *not fit for every ſoil*, Plin. 14, 2.

• **Morphnus** i. m. [*à* μορφνὸς, Gr. *ſc.* fulvus, *vel* obſcurus] *A kind of eagle, liveing chiefly about fens and lakes*, Plin. 10, 3.

• **Mors**, tis f. [*à* μόρος, quod exponit *Heſych.* per φόνος θάνατος] *Death.* Mors, quaſi ſaxum Tantalo, ſemper impendet, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 60. *in plur.* mortes, *Cic.* mortium, *Quint.* mortibus, *Col.* Omnes per mortes animam ſontem dare, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 854. ✠ Mors honeſta ſæpe turpem vitam exornat, *Cic.* ¶ *Met.* Mors memoriæ, *deſtruction of memory*, Plin. Morte ſuâ defungi, *Suet. Cæſ.* extr. *to die a natural death.*

• ‖ **Morsĭcans**, tis. part. *Biteing.* ¶ Limis & morſicantibus oculis, *wanton, niping*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 46.

• † **Morsĭcātim**. adv. *Billing like doves, as it were biteing one another.* In labellis morſicatim luſitant, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 547.

• ‖ **Morsĭco**, āre. act. [*à* mordeo, morſum] *To bite often*, or *a little*; *to nibble.* Ore improbo morſicat, *Apul. Met*, 2.

• ‖ **Morsĭfĭcātio**, ōnis. f. *Scal.* & morſicatio, *Feſt.* *A biteing*, or *chewing.*

• ‖ **Morsĭfĭcātor**, ōris. m. *He that biteth greatly*, or *often*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

• ‖ **Morsĭlis**, e. adj. *That which is apt to bite*, or *to be biten*, Sidon.

• **Morsiuncŭla**, æ. f. *A little bite*, or *ſnap*; *the billing of lovers.* Molles morſiunculæ, *Plaut. Pſeud*, 1, 1, 65.

• **Morsum**, i. n. *That which is biten off.* Laneaque aridulis hærebant morſa labellis, *Catull.* 62, 316.

• **Morsus**, a, um. part. [*à* mordeor] *Biten, gnawn.* Datur morſis à rabioſo, *Plin.* 29, 3.

• **Morsus**, ûs. m. verb. [*à* mordeo] (1) *A bite.* (2) *A ſtinging.* (3) *The hold that a button taketh of a thing.* (4) *The biteing*, or *tenacity, of that in which a thing ſticketh.* (5) *The flook of an anchor, that part which taketh hold of the ground.* (6) *The ſting, gripe*, or *anguiſh.* (7) Met. *A taunt, backbiteing*, or *ſlander.* (1) Viperinus morſus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 7. ſerpentum, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 10. § morſu frangere, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 459. (2) Apes venenum Moribus inſpirant, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 237. (3) ✠ Fibula morſus loricæ reſolverat, *Sil.* 7, 624. (4) Morſus roboris, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 782. (5) Unco non alligat anchora morſu, *Id. Æn.* 1, 173. (6) Doloris eſt morſus accerrimus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 22. ¶ Morſus animi, *Liv. anguiſh.* Ægritudo erit ſublata illa mœrens, morſus tamen & contractiunculæ quædam animi relinquentur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 34. (7) = Non odio obſcuro, morſuque venenant, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 14, 38.

• ‖ **Morta**, æ. f. [*à* mors] *One of the deſtinies, Fate. Vid. Gellium*, 3, 36.

• **Mortālis**, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Mortal, ſubject to death, diſſolution, decay, periſhable, extinguiſhable.* (2) *Shewing mortality.* (3) *Belonging to mortals*; *done, made*, or *managed, by mortals*; *humane.* (4) *Earthly, of this lower world.* (1) = ✠ Mortale & caducum, divinum & æternum, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 23. = ſempiternus, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. (2) Acta mortalia, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 97. facta, *Hor. A. P.* 68. (3) ¶ Mortalia arma, *wielded by a mortal*, Virg. Æn. 1, 546. (4) In clariſſimum ſolem mortale lumen inferre, *Quint.* ¶ Genus mortale, *mankind*, Ov. Met. 6, 188. = Leges mortales & temporibus mutabilis, *ſubject to abrogation and alteration*, Liv. Mortalis mundus, *ſubject to diſſolution*, Cic. N. D. 1, 9. ✠ Mortales turmæ, *the multitudes of men*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 47. Non noſtro fato mortalis eſt ſiderum fulgor, *the ſtars periſh not with us*, Plin. 2, 8. Nîl mortale loquar, *nothing in a manner not divine*, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 18. Nec mortale ſonans, *ſpeaking with a divine energy*, Virg. Æn. 6, 50.

• **Mortālis**, is. ſubſt. *A man, a mortal, vid.* Gell. 13, 38. Multos mortales occidit, *Liv.* 3, 30. Iſtum omnium mortalium ſententiis condemnavi, *Cic.* ¶ Unus omnium mortalium deterrimus, *the worſt man alive*, Cic. *de* Haruſp. Reſp. 26.

• **Mortālĭtas**, ātis. f. (1) *Mortality, frailty, a ſtate ſubject to decay*, or *death.* (2) *Mortal man*, or *mankind.* (3) ‖ *A mortality*, or *plague.* (1) Supra mortalitatem tibi ſunt omnia tributa, *Cic.* ad *Octav.* (2) Inter obſequia fortunæ, contra quàm non ſatìs cauta mortalitas eſt, *Curt.* 8, 4, 24. (3) Eccleſ.

• **Mortārĭŏlum**, i, n. dim. [*à* mortarium, *Hier.*] *A little mortar, an incenſe pot.* Semen in mortariolo tritum, *Macer.* 1, 8.

• **Mortārium**, ii. n. [*qu.* moretarium, quòd in eo moreta fierent, *Turn.*] (1) *A mortar wherein things are brayed.* (2) *A place, or veſſel, wherein lime and ſand are mixed to make mortar.* (1) Piſtillum, mortarium, quæ utenda vaſa ſemper vicini rogant, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 17. In mortariis plumbeis teritur. *Plin.* 34, 81. (2) *Vitr.* 7, 3. *Vid.* locum.

• **Mortĭcīni**, ōrum. pl. m. [quòd velut morticina caro ſit] *Agnails*, or rather *corns*, eſpecially on the feet and toes. Clavi pedum vulgò morticini appellantur, *Plin.* 22, 23.

Mortĭcīnus, a, um. adj. [*à* mors, & cædo, *vel* cado] (1) *That dieth of itſelf, carrion.* (2) *That hath an illfavoured and dead countenance.* (1) Morticinæ oves non patiuntur veſci carne, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. (2) Non metuam, morticine, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 4, 12.

• **Mortĭfer**, *vel* **Mortĭfĕrus**, a, um. adj. [*ex* mors, & fero] *Deadly, mortal, cauſeing death.* = Inſanabilis & mortifera plaga, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 19. Gravis & mortifer morbus, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 30. Mortifer ſerpentis ictus, *Col.* 6, 17. Mortiferus dolor, *Celſ.* 4, 2.

• **Mortĭfĕrè**. adv. *Deadly, to death.* ¶ Ægrotabat mortiferè, *was ſick to death*, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 3.

‖ **Mortĭfĭcātio**, ōnis. f. *Mortification, a making dead, a mortifying*, Tert.

‖ **Mortĭfĭcātus**, a, um. part. *Mortified.* Corpora mortificata, *Prud. Cath.* 10, 93. ✝ Morte affectus.

‖ **Mortĭfĭco**, āre. act. *To mortify*, Eccleſ. ✝ Morte afficio.

• **Mortuālia**, um. n. pl. omnia quæ ad mortuos pertinent, veſtimenta quæ ſumuntur in luctu, *Næv.* *It.* carmina, ſeu næniæ præficarum. (1) *Mourning weeds, funeral rites and ceremonies*, &c. (2) *The dirges and ſongs which the women ſang at funerals.* (1) Næv. (2) Plaut. Aſin. 4, 1, 63.

• † **Mortuārius**, a, um. adj. *Dead, obſolete, out of date.* ¶ Mortuaria gloſſaria, *ſc.* qualia præficarum carmina, *idle talk, pityfull ſtories, prittle prattle.* Mortuaria gloſſaria, *Cato*, ap. *Gell.* 18, 7.

• **Mortuus**, a, um. part. [*à* morior, deinde adj. pro moritus, per Sync. mortus, & inſerto *u* mortuus, ut *à* fatus fatuus, *V. à* Gr. μορτὸς, *i. e.* θνητὸς, *Heſych.* quod *à* μέμορται, ut *à* μεμόρται μόρσιμος, *M.*] νεκρὸς. (1) *Dead.* (2) In plur. mortui. *The dead*, or *place of the dead.* (3) Met. *Antiquated, obſolete.* (4) *Lifeleſs, without vigour, faint, ſenſeleſs.* (1) Mortuum me, quàm ut id patiar, mavelim, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 29. Mortuus veneno concidit Themiſtocles, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 11. *Proverb.* Verba fiunt mortuo, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 26. ¶ Mortuo verba facit, *he talketh to the wind, he ſpendeth his breath to no purpoſe*, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 18. (2) ¶ Excitare aliquem è mortuis, *to raiſe one from the dead*, Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 27. Infra mortuos amandare, *to ſend below the ſhades*, Id. *pro* Quint. 15. (3) = Antiquæ ſunt iſtæ leges & mortuæ, *Id.* (4) Lacerti mortui, *Id.* Mortuus plauſus, *Id.* = Exanguis & mortuus concidiſti, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 36.

‖ **Mŏrŭla**, æ. f. dim. [*à* mora] *A little delay*, or *ſtay*, Aug.

• **Mōrŭlus**, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* morus, quod *à* μαυρὸς, niger, obſcurus] *Somewhat like a black-Moor, black and blue.* Pugnis faciam ut ſit morula, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 10. *h. e.* ut ſit mauræ inſtar nigræ, *V.* vel, *ut Alc.* inſtar mori maturi.

• **Mōrum**, i. n. (1) *A mulberry.* (2) *A black berry.* (1) Nigris prandia moris Finire, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 21. (2) In duris hærentia mora rubetis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 103.

• **Mōrus**, i. f. [*à* moron *i. e.* μαυρὸς, niger, qui color in pomo eſt, ubi permaturuit, *Ov.*] (1) *The mulberry tree.* (2) ‖ *A blackberry bramble.* (1) Arborum ſapientiſſima morus, *Plin.* 16, 25. (2) Morus ſylveſtris, *Iſid.*

Mōrus, a, um. adj. [*à* μωρὸς, ſtultus, fatuus] *Fooliſh, ſilly.* Amor mores hominum moros & moroſos efficit, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 43. = Stulta & mora, *Id. Mil.* 2, 4, 17.

Mos, mōris. m. [*à* modus, *i. e.* ratio agendi, per Sync. *Parat.* & *Scal.*] (1) *A manner, way, faſhion*,

faſhion, or *cuſtom.* (2) *A ſettled cuſtom, or preſcript; the inſtitution obſerved by a body of men.* (3) *A temper, humour,* or *nature.* (4) Mores, in plur. *Moral virtue,* or *vice.* (5) *A law, ordinance,* or *order.* (6) *Order, decency.* (7) ¶ Morem gerere, *to comply with,* or *humour.* (1) = Non mos, conſuetudoque ſervata, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 35. Ut mos eſt, & fieri ſolet, *Id. Verr.* 5, 26. = Apis Matinæ more modoque, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 28. Mos erat antiquus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 41. Mos eſt hominum, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 21. Scuta jacere, fugereque hoſtes, more habent licentiam, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 27. ¶ Ut mos eſt, ut moris eſt, *Cic. as is uſual,* ad morem. *Quint.* de more, *Virg.* ex more, *Hor.* in more, *Cic.* more, *Virg.* in morem, *according to the way, cuſtom,* or *manner,* Id. (2) = More agere, inſtitutiſque civilibus, *Cic.* In enumeratione juris civilis, morem etiam nominat, *Id. Top.* 5. quem *jus ſine ſcripto* vocat *Juſtinian.* Ambitio more ſancta eſt, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 26. *etiam in plur.* Ut moribus deductio fieret, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 10. (3) Cujus mos eſt conſimilis voſtrum, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 13. Conveniunt mores, *Id. Andr.* 4, 2, 13. Doctus imitator morum, *Hor. A. P.* 318. *Transfertur etiam ad inanimat.* ut, Cœli & anni præſentes mores intueatur, *Col.* (4) ✠ Moreſque creati & vitia, *Manil.* 4, 18. Uxorem his moribus dabit nemo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 21. (5) Moribus eorum interdici non poterat ſocero gener, *Nep. Han.* 3. Moreſque viris & mœnia ponet, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 268. (6) Raptæ ſine more Sabinæ, *Id. Æn.* 8, 635. Sine more furit lymphata per urbem, *Id. Æn.* 7, 377. ¶ *Met.* Tempeſtas ſine more furit, *violently,* Id. Æn. 5, 694. (7) Geſtus eſt ei mos, *Nep. Them.* 7. ¶ Pater ſuo animo morem gerit, *enjoyeth himſelf,* Plaut. Amph. prol. 131.

• ‖ Moſchātus, a, um. adj. [à moſchus] ¶ Moſchata nux, *a nutmeg;* quam *Moſchocaryon* voc. *Coop.*

• Moſcheuton, i. n. [à ſuavitate odoris, *vel* quòd avulſis furculis plantetur, quod eſt μοσχεύειν: them. μόσχος ramulus tenellus] *A roſe that hath a ſtalk like a mallow,* Plin. 21, 4.

• ‖ Moſchus, i. m. [à μόσχος, Gr.] *Muſk;* alſo *a little beaſt like a goat,* or *a gazel, in* Pegu, *whereof muſk cometh,* Geſner.

† Moſcŭlus, *i. e.* parvus mos. dim. à mos, *Cato,* aiente *Feſto.* *A little cuſtom.*

Moſtellāria, *ſc.* comœdia, phaſma etiam dicta, *A play in Plautus, wherein the old man is made to believe the houſe is haunted with ſpirits.*

† Moſtellum, i. n. dim. ut ſemeſtre *pro* ſemenſtre. [vel *ab* ant. dim. moſtrum *pro* monſtrum] *Gloſſ. vet.*

Moſtellārius vicus in urbe Româ, *Varr.*

‖ Mōtābĭlis, e. adj. *Moveing, moveable,* Bibl. ⸸ Mobilis.

Mōtăcilla, æ. f. [à moto, as, quòd ſemper movet caudam, *Varr.* vel quòd mutonem cilleat; hinc quoniam ei motui libidinis ineſt ſignificatio, Galenus κίναιδον voc. *Voſſ.*] *A wagtail, a bird.* *Vid.* Plin. 37, 10.

Mōtans. part. *Moveing, ſhakeing,* &c. *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 5.

‖ Mōtātio, ōnis. f. *Often moveing to and fro,* Tert.

‖ Mōtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à moveo] *A motion, ſtiring,* or *moveing.* Principium motionis, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 19. Corporum motio, *Id.* Animi motiones, *i. e.* affectus, *Id. Acad. Q.* 1, 8.

Mōtiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. [à præced.] *A little ſtiring,* or *jeging,* Sen. Epiſt. 53. & Suet. Veſpaſ. 24.

Mōto, āre. freq. [à moveo] (1) *To move often; to wag,* or *ſhake.* (2) *To move out of its place.* (1) Motant cacumina quercus, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 28. (2) Neque ſe luna quòquam motat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 117.

Mōtor, āri. paſſ. *To be moved to and fro,* Stat.

Mōtor, ōris. m. verb. [à moveo] *A mover,* or *ſtirer.* ¶ Cunarum motor, *the rocker of a cradle,* Mart. 11, 40.

‖ Mōtōrius, a, um. adj. *Don. Vid.* Statuarius.

Mōtūrus, a, um. part. (1) *That will move.* (2) *That will move,* or *work, upon;* or *be ſerviceable to.* (1) Verba lyræ motura ſonum, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 86. ¶ Moturus caſtra, *about to decamp,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 40. (2) Motura duros verba queror ſilices, *Ov. Met.* 9, 303. Exſpectaturus magìs eventum, quàm inde quicquam moturus, *Liv.* 25, 27.

Mōtus, a, um. part. (1) *Moved, ſtired,* &c. *changed, altered.* (2) *Violated.* (3) *Attempted.* (4) *Put into a commotion.* (5) *Mentioned.* (1) Adeò nihil motum ex antiquo probabile eſt, *Liv.* ¶ Caſtris motis, *haveing decamped,* Hirt. B. Hiſp. 27. (2) Quoties ab iis fides mota fœderis eſſet, *Liv.* (3) Nihil majoris rei motum volebat, *Liv.* (4) Moti fluctus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 139. *Vid.* Moveo. (5) Motis apud Ilerdam deditiones conditionibus, *Suet. Cæſ.* 75.

Mōtus, ûs. m. verb. [à מוש, *Aven.*] (1) *A motion,* or *moveing.* (2) *Violent motion,* as in an earthquake. (3) *Geſture, carryage of the body, danceing.* (4) *A ſtir, trouble, riſeing, commotion, diſturbance, mutiny.* (5) *Any motion,* or *paſſion of the mind, enthuſiaſm.* (6) *Rage, madneſs.* (7) *A cauſe, motive, reaſon, deſign,* or *occaſion.* (1) Totius mundi motus, *Cic.* remorum, *Cæſ.* Celeres motus animi & ingenii, *Id.* (2) Terra ingenti concuſſa motu eſt, *Liv.* Crebris terræ motibus fatigati, *Curt.* 4, 4, 20. Inſolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 475. ¶ Terræ motus, *an earthquake,* Liv. (3) Corporis motus eſt corporis geſtus, & vultûs moderatio quædam, *Ad. Herenn.* Palæſtrici motus, *Cic.* Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 21. Haud indecoros motus more Thuſco dabant, *Liv.* (4) Repentini Galliæ motus, *Cæſ.* De conſiliis motúque Gallorum nuncium accipies, *Id.* ¶ Agantur ut res maximæ minimo motu, *with the leaſt diſturbance,* Id. Nullus in eorum reditum motus municipiorum factus, *Id.* ¶ Lex nunquam ſine maximis motibus rerum agitata, *without mighty diſorders,* Id. (5) Motus turbulenti, jactationeſque animorum incitatæ, *Cic.* (6) ¶ ✣ Bellonæ motu agitatæ, *with madneſs inſpired by her,* Tibull. 1, 6, 45. (7) ¶ Audîſti conſilii mei motus, *that which put me upon this deſign,* Plin. Epiſt. 3, 4, 9. Aut opprimet hominem, aut omnes ejus motus conatuſque prohibebit, *Cic.*

Mŏvendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be ſtired,* or *moved.* (2) *To be appeaſed,* &c. (1) Movendus pulvis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 418. (2) Dianæ non movenda numina, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 3.

Mŏvens, tis. part. (1) *Moveing, turning up, ſtiring.* (2) *Shakeing.* (3) *Brandiſhing, toſſing.* (4) *Wielding.* (5) *Moveable.* (6) Met. *Contriveing, ploting.* (7) Moventia, *motives.* (1) Labefacta movens jugera foſſor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 264. Movens bella, *Id. Æn.* 12, 333. (2) Cuncta ſupercilio movens Jupiter, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 8. (3) Saxum immane movens, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 904. (4) Arma moventes viri, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 99. (5) ¶ Præda quæ rerum moventium ſit, *a booty of things moveable,* Liv. 5, 25. (6) Omne nefas animo moventes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 68. (7) Proponenda ſunt quædam quaſi moventia, *Cic.* ✣ ¶ Multa movens animo, *revolveing,* Virg. Æn. 3, 38. *Vid.* Moveo.

Mŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum. act. [*ab* Hebr. מוש, quod idem ſign. *Canin. ſc.* moveo, motum, ut à נוט nuo, nutum] (1) *To move, ſtir, ſhake,* or *wag.* (2) *To ſtir the earth, to dig,* or *plough.* (3) *To move,* or *ſtrike, a muſical inſtrument.* (4) *To brandiſh, to toſs.* (5) *To wave* in ſacrificeing. (6) Abſol. *To be ſhaken.* (7) *To affect, to influence.* (8) *To ſtir up, to provoke.* (9) *To cauſe,* or *effect.* (10) *To enrage, to incenſe.* (11) *To raiſe* arms, *or* war. (12) *To make a ſtir in, to make ado about.* (13) ¶ Movere ſe, *to rouze, to riſe in arms.* (14) ¶ Movere *ſimpl.* & movere ſe, *to depart from, to leave a place.* (15) *To take away, to remove.* (16) *To reſcind, alter,* or *make void.* (17) *To turn out, to caſt out, to eject, to degrade.* (18) ¶ Movere aliquem, *to put into any concern by* anger, fear, love, &c. (19) *To employ, exerciſe,* or *engage.* (20) *To attempt, to plot,* or *contrive.* (21) *To begin.* (22) *To ſay,* or *ſing,* a thing *in a ſolemn manner.* (1) Move ocius te, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4. 10. § Linguam movere, *Ov. Met.* 9, 65. ſeſe à gremio, *Catull.* 3, 8. caput, *Ov. Epiſt.* 19, 46. cuncta ſupercilio, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 8. per aëra caudas, *Ov.* ¶ ſpiritum, *to take breath,* Celſ. ventum flabello, *Ov.* arma fritillo, *the dice in the box,* Juv. 14, 5. membra, *to dance,* Tibull. 1, 7, 38. (2) Primus per artem Movit agros, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 123. *vid.* & Movens. (3) § Citharam movere, *Ov. Met.* 5, 112. ¶ Ad citharam vocalia ora movere, *to ſing to it,* Id. Met. 5, 332. (4) *Vid.* Movens, n. 3. (5) Ferctum Jovi moveto & mactato, *Cato R. R.* 134. (6) ‖ Terram moviſſe nunciari ſolet, eaque res procuratur, *Gell.* 4, 6. Terra dies duodequadraginta movit, *Liv.* 35, 40. (7) Quam non forma movere poteſt, certè mea pectora movit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 28. (8) § Movere tuſſim, alvum, urinam, ſudorem, dolorem, *Celſ.* viros in arma, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 113. (9) *Met.* Admirationes, clamores, plauſus, non approbationes ſolùm, movere debet orator, *Cic. Orat.* 71. (10) Movere catulos leænæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 20, 1. (11) § Movere bellum, *Liv.* bella, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 333. (12) Omnes terras, omnia maria movere, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. Ego iſthæc moveo, aut curo? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 18. (13) Opto ne ſe illa gens moveat, *Cic.* (14) Ut te moveas tam infirmâ valetudine, *Id. Fam.* 5, 21. Poſtquam ille Canuſio moverat, *Id. Attic.* 9, 1. ¶ Caſtra movere, *Cæſ.* quod *ſimpl.* movere, *Suet.* Cùm minimè quis moturum putaret *Cæſar,* Id. Cæſ. 60. (15) Si ullam literam moveris, *Cic.* (16) Ea non muto, non moveo, *Id.* Quinquaginta annorum poſſeſſiones movere, *Id. Offic.* 2, 23. (17) Nonnullos ſigniferos loco movit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 73. Primo impetu movere loco hoſtium aciem, *Liv.* Tribu eum movit, *Id.* (18) = Quem non ulla injecta movebant tela, nunc omnes terrent auræ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 726. Men' moveat cimex Pantilius? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 78. (19) Ingenium movit ſola Corinna meum, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 10, 59. (20) Majus opus moveo, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 45. § Movere ac moliri aliquid, *Liv.* 23, 39. (21) Ab Jove, muſa parens, carmina noſtra move, *Ov. Met.* 10, 148. (22) Solenni ſatis eſt voce movere preces, *Id. Faſt.* 6, 621. fatorum arcana, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 266.

Mŏveor, ēri. paſſ. (1) *To be moved, ſtired,* &c. (2) *To be troubled* as the ſea. (3) *To be ſhaken with an earthquake.* (4) *To be made to ceaſe,* or *to be changed and altered.* (5) *To be ſtired up to an inſurrection, to mutiny.* (6) *To be concerned.* (7) *To dance.* (8) *To be ploted.* (1) Organicè & mechanicè moveri, *Vitr.* 10, 1. ¶ Cùm primùm aurora movetur, *as ſoon as it is light,* Ov. Met. 6, 48. (2) ✣ Pontus movetur, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 130. (3) Totus moveri Mons circùm, *Id. Æn.* 9, 1. (4) = Sin totum moveri, mutarive putas bellum, *Id. Æn.* 10, 626. (5) Moveri cœptum eſt ſervitium aliquot locis, *Cic.* (6) Nîl ſuper imperio moveor, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 42. (7) Feſtis matrona moveri juſſa diebus, *Hor. A. P.* 232. (8) Res magnæ moventur, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 3. *cætera vid. in* Moveo.

Mox. adv. [à moveo, *i. e.* tam citò, quàm te moveas ſive vertas] (1) *By and by, quickly, anon, preſently, ſtraight.* (2) *Afterwards, ſomewhile after.* (3) *In the next place, next of all.* (1) Diſcedo parumper à ſomnis ad quæ mox revertar. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 23. (2) ✠ Nec magis ut nunc Eſt, nec erit mox quàm fuit antè, *Lucr.* 5, 1134. (3) Probatiſſimus *alabaſtrites* in Carmaniâ naſcitur, mox in Indiâ, *Plin.* 36, 8. Primus Ægypti rex cogitavit, mox Perſarum, *Id.* 6, 29. Proximè—mox—tertio loco, *Id.* Primùm—mox—deinde, *Id.*

M ante U.

• † Mu. indecl. [à μῦ, Gr.] (1) *The hirring of dogs before they bark.* (2) *Any little thing.* (3) *An interjection of fear.* (1) *Chariſ.* unde & mutire, It. *Scal.* in Conject. (2) Quod minimum eſt, neque, ut aiunt, mu facere audent, *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* pro quo *mut* citante Apul. *mut facere, i. e.* mutire; utitur & *Lucil.* (3) Mu, periî, herclè, *Chariſ.* ex *Plaut.*

‖ Muccĭnium, ii. n. [à muco] *A muckercher,* or *muckender,* Arnob. ⸸ Sudarium.

† Mucceſus, a, um. adj. *Snotty, full of ſnot, or ſnivel*, Feſt. ⸸ Mucoſus.

‖ Mūcēdo, dĭnis. f. *Muſtyneſs*, Lex. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Mucor.

Mūceo, ēre. neut. præt. & ſup. caret. [*à* mucus, vel *à* ppn tabeſco] (1) *To be muſty*, or *mouldy*; *vinewed*, or *hoary*. (2) *To be flat*, or *dead*; *to be dreggy*. (1) *Vid.* Mucidus. (2) Vinum quod neque aceat, neque muceat, *Cato R. R.* 148.

Mūceſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow dreggy, mouldy, muſty*, or *vinewed*. Proprium eſt inter cæteros liquores vina muceſcere, aut in acetum verti, *Plin.* 14, 20. Exporrigi in ſole ſuper linteum, quod niſi feſtinatò peragatur, lurido colore muceſcere, *Id.*

‖ Mūcĭdè. adv. *Naſtyly, muſtyly*, Litt. *ex* Col.

Mūcĭdus, a, um. adj. [*à* muceo] (1) *Hoary, muſty, mouldy, vinewed*. (2) *Palled*, or *dead*, of liquours. (1) Mucida fruſta farinæ, *Juv.* 5, 68. cærulei panis, *Id.* 14, 128. (2) Garrulus verbis mucida vina facit, *Mart.* 8, 6, 4.

Mūcor, ōris. m. [*à* muceo] *Mouldyneſs, hoaryneſs*, ſuch as is on bread, *or* meat, long kept; *muſtyneſs*. Ne ſitu pecora mucorem contrahant, *Col.* 12, 4.

Mūcōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* mucus] *Slimey, full of matter*. Exulceratio mucoſa, *Celſ.* 5, 28. Mucoſa ventris proluvies, *Col.* 6, 7, 1.

* Mūcro, ōnis. m. teli cujuſvis acumen. [*à* μακρὸς, longus, *à* longitud. *Iſid.* qu. μάκρων, ἄνες, *ex* μικρὸν, tenue, nîl enim tenuius] (1) *The ſharp point* of any thing, uſually of a ſword, *or* other weapon. (2) *A ſword, dagger*, or *other weapon*. (1) = Falcis apex pronus imminens mucro dicitur, *Col.* 4, 25. § Mucro unguium, *Plin.* 8, 15. Hebeti mucrone retuſum aurum, *Lucr.* 5, 1273. Herbæ in mucronem definentes, *Plin.* (2) Dextræ mucronem extorquet, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 357.

* Mūcrōnātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. *Pointed, ſharp pointed*. Mucronata folia, *Plin.* 25, 13.

† Mūcŭla, æ. f. Perſic. *A precious ſtone of the colour of a heart*, Plin. 37, 10.

‖ Mūcŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Full of ſnot, ſnotty*. Muculenti nares, *Prud. Periſt.* 2, 282.

Mūcus, i. m. *ſcrib.* & muccus [*à* mugeo, quod pro mungo, idque *à* μύσσω, μύξω, fut. ſecund. μυγῶ, vel *à* μύξα, mucus, quod *à* μύσσω, vel *à* pro] *Snivel*, or *ſnot*; *the filth of the noſe*. Mucus à malâ pituitâ naſi, *Catull.* 23, 16. Hinc Anglicè *Muck*.

‖ Mūger. indecl. [*qu.* mucer, *à* mucus; *vel* muciger] *A ſnotty, ſniveling, fellow*, Feſt.

* Mūgiens, tis. particip. [*à* mugio] (1) *Bellowing, lowing*. (2) *Roaring*. (1) ¶ ✝ Mugientium greges, *herds of kine*, Hor. Epod. 2, 13. (2) Mugienti fremitu loca retonent, *Catull.* 61, 82. ¶ Mugiens litera, *the letter* M. *Quint.* 12, 10. *de cæt. vid.* Mugio.

Mūgil, & Mūgĭlis, is. m. [*à* muco; piſcis ſuo muco victitans, *Ariſt.*] *A mullet*, a kind of ſea fiſh, which in fear hideth its head, and then thinketh itſelf ſafe, *vid. deſcrip.* Plin. 9, 17. & 32, 2. uſed for a puniſhment of adulterers, when they were taken. Quoſdam mœchos & mugilis intrat, *Juv.* 10, 317.

Mūgĭlis, lis. *id. quod* Mugil.

* ‖ Mūgīnābundus, a, um. adj. *Muſeing, in a brown ſtudy*, Frag. Poët.

* ‖ Mūgĭnātor, ōris. m. *A muſer*, Frag. Poët.

* Mūgīnor, āri. dep. [*à* mugio, *i. e.* boûm mugitum imitor, *al.* muginari eſt nugari, & tardè conari, *Feſt. qu.* nuginari, *V. al.* cauſari, *Gloſſ. i. e.* tergiverſari, murmurare, *Non.* (1) † *To grumble*. (2) *To dally and trifle away the time*. (1) *Lucil.* interp. *Non.* (2) Cic. Att. 10, 12.

* Mūgio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. *ſc.* [*à* μυκάω, verbum fictitium à ſono μῦ, quam *literam mugientem* voc. *Quint.*] (1) *To low*, or *bellow*, as kine do. (2) *To yield a bellow*, or *dreadfull*, *ſound*. (3) *To crack*. (1) Inde cùm actæ boves mugiſſent, &c. Liv. 1, 7. In primos mugiverat annos, *Propert.* 2, 28, 17. (2) Sub pedibus mugit ſolum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 256. terra, *Id. Æn.* 4, 490. Garganum nemus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 202. ✝ Adytis cortina recluſis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 92. tuba, *Lucr.* 4, 547. (3) Si mugiat Africis malus procellis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 57.

* Mūgītor, ōris. m. *A lower*, or *bellower*. Mugitor Veſuvius, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 208.

* Mūgītus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* mugio] (1) *The lowing*, or *bellowing, of kine*. (2) *The monoceros*, or *ſea calf*. (3) *A bellow, dreadfull*, or *roaring*, *ſound*. (1) Conatoque queri mugitus edidit ore, *ſc.* Io, *Ov. Met.* 1, 637. (2) Plin. 8, 25. & 9, 13. (3) = Terræ fremitus & mugitus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 18. nemorum, *Plin.* 18, 35.

* Mūla, æ. f. *A ſhe mule*. Gignitur mula ex equo & aſino, *Plin.* 8, 44. Miſſa paſtum mula, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 18. Cùm mula pepererit, *Prov.* ap. *Suet. Galba*, 4. ubi *vid.* Beroaldum. Sanctum virum fœtæ comparo mulæ, *i. e.* prodigio procurando, *Juv.* 13, 66.

* Mūlāris, re. adj. *Pertaining to a mule*, Col. 6, 27. ¶ Herba mularis, *vid. Plin.* 24, 19. *quæ &* nodia *dicitur*.

* Mulcātus, a, um, adj. *pro quo ſæpe leg.* multatus, *quod vid.*

* ‖ Mulcēdo, dĭnis. f. [*à* mulceo] *Sweetneſs*, or *ſmoothneſs*. Linguam quæ nullam mulcedinem Veneris atque muſæ haberet, *Gell.* 19, 9. ⸸ Dulcedo.

* Mulcendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be ſtroked*, or *gentlely handled*. (2) Met. *To be pleaſed, delighted, aſſwaged, mitigated*, or *ſoothed*. (1) Mulcenda colla manibus præbere ſolebat, *Ov. Met.* 10, 118. (2) Canor mulcendas natus ad aures, *Ov. Met.* 5, 561.

* Mulcens, tis. part. *Strokeing, ſoothing, refreſhing, makeing gentle*, &c. Somnus mulcens pectora, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 27. Mulcens tigres, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 510. ¶ Mulcens dictis, *ſoftening with words*, Id. Æn. 5, 464. § *Strikeing evenly*, or *ſmoothly*, Cic. Feras mulcens procellas, *calming them*, Id. in Arat.

* Mulceo, ēre, ſi, ſum. & mulctum, *Priſc.* act. [*à* mulgeo, propterea quòd mulcendo ex uberibus lac elicitur, *Gronov.* (1) *To ſtroke*, or *lick*. (2) *To ſooth gently*, or *tenderly*; *to cheriſh*, or *comfort*. (3) *To charm, pleaſe*, or *delight*. (4) *To make gentle*, or *tame*; *to appeaſe, to aſſuage, to calm*. (1) Cervix dextra mulcetur, *Cic.* in *Arat. Vid.* Mulcendus. = Mulcere alternos & fingere corpora linguâ, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 634. (2) Mulcet aura roſas, *Propert.* 4, 7, 60. Æthera mulcebant cantu, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 34. Voluptas animum mulcet, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 197. Variâ vulnera mulcet ope, *Id. Faſt.* 5, 402. Dictis mœrentia pectora mulcet, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 201. (3) Paſtor arundineo carmine mulcet oves, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 1, 12. § Carmine mulcere puellas, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 24. (4) ¶ Viperei generis, &c. mulcebat iras, *charmed the rage*, Virg. Æn. 7, 755. Feras mulcere, *to tame*, Ov. Met. 14, 339. ✠ Pectus inaniter angit, irritat, mulcet, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 212. ¶ ✠ Mulcere dedit fluctus & tollere vento, *to calm, and raiſe*, Virg. Æn. 1, 70.

* Mulceor, ēri. paſſ. *To be ſtroked, ſoothed, delighted, tamed, charmed*. § Mulceri jure, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 155. *Vid.* Mulceo.

* Mulcĭber, ĕri. m. [*à* mulcendo, *i. e.* molliendo ferro] *An epithet of Vulcan*. *Vid.* Propr.

* Mulco, āre. act. [*à* mulgeo, ut *à* ſedeo, ſedo, quod enim verberatur mollitur] *To ſtrike, to beat, to pay one off, to pay one ſoundly*. Proſtratas verberibus mulcant, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 32, 3. ¶ Aliquem uſque ad mortem malè mulcare, *to beat him to death*, Plaut. *Leg. ferè ſemper ap.* Ter. Cic. Vir. &c. multo *aut* mulcto, *pro* mulco, *in exemplaribus hodie impreſſis, an rectè eruditorum eſto judicium, operæ eſt vid.* Voſſ. Inſtit. Orat. 3, 5, 8.

* ‖ Mulcor, āri. paſſ. *To be beaten*, &c. ✠ *Mulcari* verberibus, *multari* multâ pecuniariâ, *Serv.*

* Mulcta, æ. f. [*à* mulgeo, quòd quaſi emulgetur pecunia] *A fine of money ſet upon one, a mulct*. ☞ *Scrib. ſæpe* multa, *quod vid.*

* Mulcto, āre. act. *To fine*, &c. *Vid.* Multo.

* Mulctra, æ. f. [*à* mulgeo, mulctum] (1) *A ſort of milk meat*. (2) *A milkpail*. (1) Cibi ſorbilibus proximi, ut mulctra & recens caſeus, *Col.* 8. ſub fine, *niſi fortè ſit plur. referendum ad* mulctrum. (2) Mulctra repleta lacte, non ſine tepore debet eſſe, *Col.* 7, 8.

* Mulctrāle, is. n. [*à* mulctra] *A milking pail*. Implebunt mulctralia vaccæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 177. ✠ *Mulctra* tempus mulgendi, *mulctrale* vas in quo mulgetur, *Serv.*

* Mulctrum, i. n. *id quod* mulctra. *A milkpail*. Veniunt ad mulctra capellæ, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 49. Mulctra ſua ditant, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 145. *Vid. &* Mulctra, n. 1.

* Mulgeo, ēre, ſi, ſum, & xi, ctum. act. [*ab* ἀμέλγω] *To milk*. § Mulgere oves, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 5. ¶ Mulgere hircos, *Id. Geor.* 3, 400. *Prov. to act abſurdly*.

† Mulgo, āre. act. [*qu.* vulgo, unde comp. promulgo] *To publiſh, to divulge*, Lexicogr. *ex* Plaut.

* Mŭliebria, um. pl. *ſc.* purgamenta; *i. e.* menſtrua. (1) *The flowers*, or *monthly terms, of women*. (2) Mulierum natura. (1) *Bibl.* Habet & *Celſ.* muliebrium fluxum. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 14, 60, 3. ¶ Muliebria pati, de præpoſterâ libidine, *Curt.* 6, 6, 8.

* Mŭliebris, e. adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, a woman*, or *women*. (2) Meton. *Womaniſh, womanlike*. (3) *Effeminate, wanton, nice, dainty, light, inconſtant*, &c. *timorous*. (1) Tutelâ muliebri res Latina ſtetit, *Liv.* 1, 3. (2) Vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 18. (3) = Muliebris & delicatus comitatus, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 10. = Enervata & muliebris ſententia, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 6. Muliebri animo ſum, metus membra occupat, *Id.*

* Mŭliebrĭter. adv. (1) *Like women, womaniſhly*. (2) *Weakly, fearfully, effeminately*. (1) Nec muliebriter Expavit enſem, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 22. (2) Ne quid ſerviliter muliebritérve faciamus in dolore, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 23.

* Mŭliebrōſus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a woman*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 24.

* Mŭlier, ĕris. f. [*ab* hujus ſexûs mollitie, *qu.* mollior, *Varr.*] (1) *A woman*. (2) ‖ *A grown maid*. (3) More particularly, *one that is not a maid*. (4) *A wife*. (5) *A ſarcaſm upon eunuchs*. (6) *A word in upbraiding the ſex with its infirmities and vices*. (1) Qui poteſt mulieres vitare, vitet, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 64. (2) Mulieris appellatione etiam virgo viripotens continetur, *Ulp.* (3) ✠ Si ego me virginem emiſſe putarem, cùm eſſet mulier, emptio valebit, *Cic.* (4) Unico gaudens mulier marito, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 5. (5) Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65. (6) Pergin' mulier eſſe? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 9. ¶ Mulier es, audacter juras, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 206. q. d. *you are a right woman*.

* Mŭliĕrārius, a, um. adj. *Appertaining to a woman*. ¶ Mulieraria manus, *a body of women ſoldiers*, Cic. *pro* Cœl. 28.

* Mŭliercŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* mulier] *A little woman, a poor ſorry woman, a weak woman*. In unius mulierculæ animulâ jactura facta eſt, &c. Sulp. Cic. *inter* Ep. Fam. 4, 5. Bene colligit hæc pueris, & mulierculis, & ſervis eſſe grata, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 16.

* † Mŭliĕro, āre. act. *To make a whore of one, to debauch*. Hic ephebum mulieravit, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 552. ⸸ Stupravit.

* Mŭliĕrōſĭtas, ātis. f. *A hankering love*, or *an unlawfull luſting, after women*. Mulieroſitas, ut ita appellem eam, quæ Græcè φιλογύνεια dicitur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 11.

* Mŭliĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *Given too much to the love of women*. Hunc ſcribunt & ebrioſum & mulieroſum fuiſſe, *Cic.* de *Fato*, 5. ☞ Rarò occ.

* Mūlio, ōnis. m. [*à* mulus] (1) *A driver, or keeper, of mules*, or *aſſes*; *a muleteer*. (2) *A kind of gnat*. (1) Mihi commotâ mulier virgâ innuit, *Juv.* 3, 317. (2) Plin. 11, 18.

* Mūliōnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a muleteer*. ¶ Mulionia penula, *a muleteer's frock*, Cic. *pro* Sextio, 38.

‖ Mulleŏlus calceus. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *A ſcarlet*, or *purple*, *ſhoe*, Tert.

Mulleus, i. m. [à mullando, *i. e.* ſuendo, *Feſt.* addito *calceus*, à colore mulli piſcis, *i. e.* purpureo, quomodo quibuſdam placet dici, *Iſid.*] Eſt nom. adj *Titinius* tamen ap. *Feſt.* ſubſtantivè utitur. *A kind of red, or purple, ſhoe, uſed at firſt by the kings of Alba, after by the ſenatours and great perſons.* *Vid. Caton.* de *Orig.* 7. & *Plin.* 9, 17.

• † Mullo, āre. act. [à μύλλω, Gr. ſuo] *To ſew, or ſtitch,* Scal. *ad* Varr.

Mullŭlus, i. m. dim. [à mullus] *A little barbel, or mullet,* Cic. Parad. 5, 2.

Mullus, i. m. & Mullus barbatus. *A barbel, hence a mullet.* Laudas inſigne trilibrem Mullum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 34. ☞ *Hujus piſcis deſcript. vid. ap.* Plin. 9, 17.

• Mulſeus, a, um. adj. *Savouring, or taſteing, of, or mixed with, mead, or ſweet wine; ſweet as honey.* Mulſeus ſapor, *Col.* 14, 45. à

• Mulſum, i. n. *ſc.* vinum. [à mulcendo, quòd venas lenitate ſuâ mulceat] *A drink chiefly made of water, wine, and honey, mixed and ſoden together.* Huic calix mulſi impingendus eſt, ut plorare deſinat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19. *De confectione mulſi adi,* Plin. 22, 24.

• Mulſus, a, um. part. [à mulceo, quòd melle mulcetur] (1) *Mixed with honey.* (2) *Sweet, pleaſant, delicate.* (1) ¶ Aqua mulſa, *a compoſition of water, honey, and other ingredients,* Col. 9, 11. Lac mulſum, *milk mixed with honey,* &c. *Plin.* 22, 24. (2) ¶ Mulſa mea, *my honey, my ſweeting,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14. Mulſa loqui, *Id.*

• Multa, æ. f. vocab. Sabinum, *Varr.* Oſcum, *Feſt.* [potiùs Lat. pro mulcta à mulgeo, *quod vid.*] (1) *A penalty, or fine; an amercement, or forfeiture.* (2) *Any puniſhment,* (3) Meton. *A fault whereby one incurreth a penalty.* (1) ¶ Irrogatio multæ, *an amerceing, or fineing,* Cic. *pro* C. Rab. 3. Legis multa, *a penalty impoſed by the law,* Id. *pro* Cæcin. 33. Populus multæ novem partes detraxit, *Nep. Tim.* 4. ¶ § Multa erat Veneri, *a fine was to be paid to Venus,* Cic. (2) Hæc multa ei eſto, vino ut careat, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 56. (3) Ut illam multam non commiſerit, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 37.

• Multandus, a, um. part. [à multo] *To be puniſhed.* Morte multandus, *Cic.*

Multangŭlus, a, um. adj. Multos angulos habens. *That hath many corners, full of angles.* Modis multis multangula quædam, *Lucr.* 4, 658.

• Multans, tis. part. *Amerceing, puniſhing, avengeing.* ⊕ Facta virûm multantes vindice pœnâ, *Catull.* 62, 192.

• Multātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A puting to a fine, a puniſhing, a takeing of forfeits.* Multatio miſera bonorum, *Cic.* pro *C. Rab.* 5.

• Multātĭtius, a, um. adj. *Goten by forfeits, or fine.* ¶ Multatitia pecunia, *money raiſed by fine,* Liv. 10, 23, *extr.* & 24, 16. Multatitium argentum, *Id.* 30, 39.

• ‖ Multātor, ōris. m. *He that puteth to a fine, or forfeit,* Dig. ┼ Qui multam irrogat.

• Multātus, a, um. part. *Fined, amerced, puniſhed, ruined.* Agris, urbibuſque multati, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 1. Triſti multata morte Camilla, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 839. exilio, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 34. A fortunâ conſilia multata, *Id.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 1.

Multēsĭmus, a, um. adj. ſup. *One of many.* ¶ = Quàm ſit parvula pars, & quàm multeſima, *one of many,* q. d. *one part of a thouſand,* Lucr. 6, 651. Perperam *quantitatem infinitam* exponit, *Non.*

‖ Multĭbarbus, a, um. adj. *That weareth a great beard, or hath much hair on his face,* Litt. ex Apul. ┼ Homo prolixâ barbâ.

⊕ Multĭbĭbus, a, um. adj. *A tipler, or great drinker; one that is given to drink, or that drinketh much.* Multibiba anus, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 3, 1. lena, *Id. Curc.* 1, 1, 77.

Multĭcăvātus, a, um. part. *Full of holes.* Favus multicavatus, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Multĭcaulis, e. adj. *Haveing many ſtalks,* Plin. 21, 16.

Multĭcăvus, a, um. adj. *Full of holes.* Pumice multicava atria ſtructa, *Ov. Met.* 8, 561.

‖ Multĭcius, a, um. adj. *Finely wrought. Unde* multicia, *ſc.* veſtis.

Multĭcia, ōrum. n. pl. Veſtes ſubtili arte contextæ, *Juv.* [quòd eas pecten *multùm* ſoleat *icere*; *qu.* multiicia, *contr.* multicia *Salm.* al. qu. multilicia. [à multis liciis, ſive filis] *ſcrib.* & multitia. *Garments finely and curiouſly wrought, ſo fine that the body might be ſeen through them,* like taffata. Quæro an deceant multicia teſtem, *Juv.* 2, 76.

Multĭcŏlor, ōris. adj. *Of divers colours,* Plin. 37, 10.

† Multĭfăcio, fēci, ĕre. *To make much account of, to eſteem much of,* Cato *ap.* Feſt. ┼ Magni facio.

Multĭfărĭàm. adv. *ex* adj. *ſc.* viam. (1) *In many places.* (2) *Many ways, or faſhions; variouſly.* (1) Aurum multifariàm defoſſum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 41. *conf. Liv.* 10, 31. (2) = Multifariàm diverſèque tendebant, *Suet. Galbâ,* 19.

Multĭfărĭè. adv. *Sundry ways.* Panis multifariè fit, *Plin.* 18, 7.

‖ Multĭfărius, a, um. adj. [quod multis modis eſt fari] *Of divers, or ſundry, ſorts.* Militares coronæ multifariæ ſunt, *Gell.* 5, 6.

Multĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. Multa ferens. (1) *Bearing many ſorts of things.* (2) Alſo *bearing in abundance.* (1) = Tam multifera ſunt, & tot res præter glandem pariunt robora, &c. Plin. 19, 8. (2) Nullo æquè genere multifero, donec ſua fertilitate conſumatur, *ſc.* braſſica, *Plin.* 16, 8.

Multĭfĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* multus & findo] *Haveing many ſlits, clefts, or crevices.* ¶ Multifidi pedes, *feet, or hoofs, divided into ſeveral parts,* Plin. 11, 37. Multifido buxus dente, *a comb with many teeth,* Mart. 14, 25. Iſter multifidus, *with many mouths, or ſtreams,* Lucr. 3, 202. Multifides faces, *Id.* 2, 687. linguæ, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 61.

‖ Multĭfŏrābĭlis, e. adj. *That hath many holes,* Apul. Met. 10, *ſub fin.* ┼ Multorum foraminum.

‖ Multĭfŏrātĭlis, e. adj. *id. ac* multiforabilis, *Apul. Florid.* 1.

Multĭfŏris, e. adj. *That hath many holes, or enterances, to go in at.* Specus multifores in terrâ, *Plin.* 8, 55.

Multĭformis, e. adj. Multas formas habens. *Of many faſhions, ſhapes, or ſorts.* Qualitates variæ ſunt, & quaſi multiformes, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 7. ¶ Partus multiformes, *of many ſhapes,* Plin. 8, 16. Oculi contuitu multiformes, *Id.* 11, 54.

Multĭformĭter. *Diverſly, in divers faſhions and ſeveral ways.* § Suffitu multiformiter auxiliari, *Plin.* 36, 27.

Multĭfŏrus, a, um. adj. *That hath many holes,* as a pipe to play on. ⊕ Multifori tibia buxi, *Ov. Met.* 12, 158. Tibia multifora, *Sen. Agam.* 348.

† Multĭgĕner, ĕris. adj. *Of many, or ſundry, kinds.* Multigeneribus opus eſt tibi militibus, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 56. ┼ Multorum generum.

Multĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. *Of divers kinds, of many and ſundry ſorts and faſhions.* Multigena terreſtrium volucrum vita, *Plin.* 11, 1. Multigenæ figuræ, *Lucr.* 2, 335.

Multĭjŭgis, e. adj. [*ex* multum & jugum] *Many together in a bundle.* Tuas literas multijuges accepi uno tempore, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 9.

Multĭjŭgus, a, um. adj. *Several joined together in the ſame harneſs.* Iret ſublimis curru, multijugis ſi vellet equis, *Liv.* 28, 9.

Multĭlŏquax, ācis. adj. *Talking much.* Multiloquaces mulieres, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 5.

Multĭlŏquium, ii. n. *Much babbling, a great deal of talk,* Plaut. Pſeud. 3, 2, 5.

Multĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *Full of ſpeech, one that uſeth many words, talkative.* Multiloqua anus, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 3, 1. Coquus multiloquus, *Id. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 5.

‖ Multĭmĕter, tri. m. *A verſe of divers metres.* ┼ Numeroſus.

Multĭmŏdìs. adv. *Many ways, variouſly, after ſeveral manners.* Ducere multimodis voces, *Lucr.* 5, 1405.

Multĭmŏdus, a, um. adj. *Of divers ſorts, faſhions, manners, various.* Multimodi motus materiæ, *Lucr.* 2, 869. Oppidani ad omnia tuenda atque obeunda multimodâ arte diſtineri cœpit ſunt, *Liv.* 21, 8.

‖ Multĭnōdus, a, um. adj. *Full of knots, or joints,* Apul. Met. 5. ┼ Multorum nodorum.

‖ Multĭnōmĭnis. *That hath many names, or titles,* Apul. Met. 11.

† Multĭnūbus, a, um. adj. *He, or ſhe, that hath been marryed to many,* Cornut. ┼ Quæ multis nubit. Qui multas duxit.

† Multĭnummus, *vel* Multĭnūmus, a, um. adj. (1) *Earning much money.* (2) *Coſting much money.* (1) Multinummi aſini, *Varr. R. R.* 17. (2) Multinumus piſcis, *Id.*

Multĭpartītus, a, um. part. *Divided into many parts.* ¶ Vita multipartita degitur, *they have many ways of life,* Plin. 6, 19.

† Multĭpătens pectus. *Large and full of ſubtile fetches,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 9. *ubi al. leg.* multipotens.

Multĭpĕda, æ. f. Eandem eſſe dicit *Plin. quæ* & millipeda, & centipeda dic. *An inſect that hath many feet, a cheeſlip, a ſow,* Plin. 29, 6.

Multĭpes, ĕdis. adj. *That hath many feet,* Plin. 11, 45.

Multiplex, ĭcis. adj. [è multis plicis conſtans] (1) *Conſiſting of many folds.* (2) *Haveing many turnings and windings.* (3) *Various, full of variety, of divers ſorts and ways, different.* (4) *Many times as much, or more.* (1) Auri multiplicis thoraca tulit, *Sil.* 16, 583. (2) Multiplex domus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 158. = Ingenium multiplex & tortuoſum, *Cic.* de *Am.* 18. (3) = 𝔛 Si non in unoquoque unus animus erit idemque ſemper, ſed varius, commutabilis, multiplex, *Id.* de *Amic.* 25. ¶ = Præturæ juriſdictio res varia & multiplex ad ſuſpiciones & ſimultates, *many ways expoſed to,* Id. *pro* Flac. 3. (4) Multiplex ſpatium, *Lucr.* 2, 162. ¶ Quicquid communis Mars belli aufert, multiplex, quàm pro numero, damnum eſt, *the loſs is much greater than it ſhould ſeem by the number,* Liv. Multiplex proavis, *of a noble family,* Sil. 5, 544.

Multiplĭcābĭlis, e. adj. *That hath many windings and twiſtings.* ⊕ Tortu multiplicabile draco, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 9. *ex poëtâ.*

Multiplĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be multiplyed.* Multiplicandis uſuris creſcere, *Nep. Attic.* 2.

Multiplĭcans, tis. part. *Multiplying.* Atque hunc numerum revocabis in ipſum multiplicans decies, *Manil.* 3, 305.

Multiplĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A multiplying, or augmentation.* (2) *Multiplycation* according to arithmetick. (1) Multiplicatio frugum, *Col.* 3, 2. (2) Summa ex multiplicatione effecta, *Id.* 5, 2.

‖ Multiplĭcātor, ōris. m. *He that multiplyeth,* Aug. ┼ Qui multiplicat.

Multiplĭcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Multiplyed, augmented, made much more, or greater.* (2) *Multiplyed arithmetically.* (1) = Auctus exercitus, auxilia multiplicata, *Planc. Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 10, 8. ¶ Multiplicato ſono, *with many echoes,* Curt. 3, 10, 2. Exercitus quoquè multiplicati ſunt, *Liv.* 2, 236. (2) Col. 5, 1.

Multiplĭcĭter. adv. iùs, comp. *Diverſly, manifoldly, very much.* Multipliciter animus curis fatigatur, *Sall.* de *rep. ordin.* ¶ De eodem multipliciùs, *more fully, or particularly,* Plin. 7, 14. in lemmate.

Multiplĭco, āre. act. [à multiplex] (1) *To multiply, to make much greater.* (2) *To multiply arithmetically.* (1) § Multiplicare honorem, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 9, 67. vires, *Id. Triſt.* 5, 1, 64. ¶ æs alienum, *to run into debt,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 32. (2) § Duas ſummas inter ſe multiplicare, *Col.* 5, 1. ¶ latus, unum in ſe, *with itſelf,* Id. § numerum cum numero, *Id.*

Multĭplĭcor, āri. paſſ. *To be multiplyed, increaſed, enlarged.* Flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 98.

Multĭpŏtens, tis. adj. *Of great power and might.* Multipotens Jovis frater Neptunus, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 1, 1. Venus, *Id. Caſ.* 4, 4, 17.

‖ Multiſcius, a, um. adj. *One that knoweth much*, or *is ſkilled in many things*, Apul. Met. 9. ┼ Multa ſciens.

✢ Multĭſŏnōrus, a, um. adj. *Sounding loud*, or *making a great noiſe*; *creaking like a cart*, or *wain*. *Mulæ* eſſeda multiſonora trahunt, *Claud. Epigr.* 1, 18.

✢ Multĭſŏnus, a, um. adj. *Sounding much.* ¶ ✢ Multiſonæ catenæ, *haveing many tunes*, or *notes*, Stat. Theb. 8, 25. Multiſonum ſiſtrum, *Id. Sylv.* 3, 2, 103. Multiſona Attis, *Mart.* 1, 54,

Multĭtia, & Multĭtius. *Vid.* Multicius.

Multĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. [à multus] (1) *A great company*, or *number*; *a multitude, great ſtore.* (2) *The multitude, the many, the mob, the rabble.* (1) = § Hominum numerus, & multitudo, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conf.* 31. cauſarum, *Id.* armorum, *Cæſ.* (2) ✠ Fugiens multitudinem philoſophia paucis judicibus contenta eſt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 1. Teſtimonium multitudinis non graviſſimum eſt, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 25. Multitudo aut ſervit humiliter, aut ſuperbè dominatur, *Liv.* 24, 25.

Multĭvăgus, a, um. adj. [multùm vagans] *Wandering*, or *ſtraying, much abroad*; *ſtraggleing up and down.* Columba avis multivaga, *Plin.* 10, 37. Domus Scytharum multivagæ, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 533. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 6, 1.

‖ Multĭvĭra, æ. f. *A woman that hath marryed*, or *lain, with many men*, Arnob. ┼ Quæ cum multis viris rem habuit.

‖ Multĭvius, a, um. adj. *That hath many ways, manifold*, Apul. Metam. 9. ┼ Multiplex.

✢ Multĭvŏlus, a, um. adj. ¶ Multivola mulier, *loving paſſionately*, or *inconſtant in love*, Catull. 66, 128.

* Multo, āre. act. *i. e.* multam, *ſc.* pecuniam irrogo. *Multare*, ant. numerare, ſive multiplicare, *Plaut. Prop.* Erat in auctionibus pluris liceri, quàm cæteri, quod Gr. ſimiliter πλειςηριάζειν dic. à πλεῖςος, cùm emptores inter ſe contenderent, & alii alios multarent pecuniâ, *Scal. Salm.* aliter tamen *Gron.* quem adi. (1) *To fine*, or *put a fine upon one*; *to amerce.* (2) *To puniſh, to inflict puniſhment upon.* (3) *To beat*, or *trounſe one*; *to maul and pay him off, to handle one ill.* (1) Pecuniâ multare, *Nep. Pelop.* 1. Hoc ego te multabo boſo, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 70. ¶ *Met.* Aliquam multare matrimonio, *Id. to divorce one without returning her portion.* Dote multare, *to adjudge her portion forfeit to her huſband*, Plin. (2) § Vitia hominum atque fraudes, damnis, ignominiis, vinculis, verberibus, exiliis, morte, multantur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 43. (3) Ipſum dominum atque omnem familiam multavit uſque ad mortem, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 10. ☞ *Sed in hâc notione* mulcare *veriſſima lectio eſſe videtur.*

Multò. adv. *By much, far, long, a great deal*, or *while.* ¶ Aliter multò, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 4. Multò ſecùs, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 9. *far otherwiſe.* antè, *Ter.* pòſt, *Cic.* Nec ita multò pòſt, *Id.* Multò anteponere, *Id.* Multò præſtat, *Sall.* Multò priùs, *Lucr.* 3, 791. Multò plura, *Ovid.* Multò minoris vendidit, *Cic.* ſapientiſſimus, *Plaut.* Multò maxima pars, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 18.

Multŏpĕre. adv. *Very greatly*, Plaut. *ſed potiùs diviſè* multo opere.

* Multor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be fined*, or *amerced.* (2) *To be puniſhed.* (3) *To be beaten*, or *ill handled.* (4) Item dep. *To fine*, or *puniſh.* (1) § Pecuniâ multari, *Nep. Milt.* 7. Stultitia famâ multatur, *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* ¶ § Niſi poſuiſſet Veneri Erycinæ eſſe multatum, *he was to pay a fine for her ſervice*, Cic. Ager peſſimè multatur, cujus dominus, &c. *is ill uſed*, Id. (2) *Vid.* Multo, are. n. 2. (3) In turbâ ita eſt multatus, ut vitam amiſerit, *Cic.* § Multari virgis, *Liv.* ☞ *Sed in hâc notione* mulcor *pot. legendum videtur.* (4) Neque rebellantes graviore multatus eſt pœnâ, *Suet. Aug.* 2.

Multŏties. adv. *Oftentimes, many a time*, Liv. Epit. 58. ┼ Sæpe.

Multùm. adv. (1) *Much.* (2) *Frequently, very often.* (3) *Long before*, or *far forward.* (4) Cum adj. *Very, exceeding.* (1) § Multùm jactatus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 7. doliturus, *Hor. Epod.* 15, 11. latrans, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 18. diſcrepare, *Id.* Salve multùm, *Id.* vale, *Id.* (2) ¶ Aliquo uti multùm, *to be very intimate with one*, Cic. Vivam tecum multùm, *Id. Fam.* 7, 34. Multùm eſt in his locis, *Id.* Multùm ſunt in venationibus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 1. Cum aliquo multùm à puero eſſe, *Cic.* (3) Multùm in poſterum providere, *Id.* (4) Multùm celer atque fidelis, *Hor.* dilectus, *Juv.* miſeri, *Ov.* ſecurus, *Tibull.*

MŬLTŬS, a, um. adj. ant. moltus [à mole, al. à מלא plenitudo] (1) *Many*, with a ſubſtantive ſing. *or* plur. (2) *Much, great, thick.* (3) *Frequent, often.* (4) *Long*, or *too long*; *prolix, tedious.* (1) ¶ Multa litura, *many a blot*, Hor. A. P. 293. Multa dies, *many a day*, Id. Multas vis poſſidet in ſe, *Lucr.* 2, 586. *ſine ſubſt.* ¶ Qui multa deos venerati ſunt, contra ejus ſalutem, *made many prayers for his deſtruction*, Cæcin. *ad* Cic. Multa ille ad hæc, *returned many things in anſwer*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 65. Haud multa reluctans, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 301. ¶ Quid multa? *Phædr.* 2, 4, 23. Ne multa, *Cic.* Ne multis, *Id. to be brief.* Filium multis modis expecto, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 3, 7. *mightyly.* *Multò tantò*, multò, *more by many times*, Plaut. Ego multò tantò miſerior, quàm tu, *Id.* (2) § Cædes multa, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 475. ars, *Id.* 5, 270. aura, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 25. herba, laus, libertas, merces, *Id.* riſus, *Id.* ſudor, *Cic.* ¶ Alicui dicere multam ſalutem, *to wiſh one much health*, Plaut. Multa pars mei, *great part of me*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 6. Multi nominis, *of great renown*, Id. Od. 3, 9, 7. Multus amictus, *thick*, Virg. Æn. 1, 416. Multa grando, *Id. Æn.* 5, 459. *falling thick.* Multo die, *the day being far ſpent*, Cæſ. Ad multum diem, *far ſpent*, Cic. Att. 13, 9. Multo mane, *very early*, Id. Att. 5, 4. Multâ nocte, *late*, Cic. Qu. frat. 2, 8. De nocte multâ, *late in the night*, Id. Multo jam noctis, *Tac.* Multi exiſtimare, *to value highly*, Id. Potes in toto multa jacere toro, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 316. (3) A ſollicito multus amante legar, *Id. Amor.* 1, 15, 38. Multi viri virtus, multuſque recurſat Gentis honos, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 3. In orationibus multus, *Cic.* (4) Eſt multus in laudandâ magnificentiâ, *Id.* ¶ Nolo multus vobis videri, *that I may not ſeem tedious to you*, Id. Multus & inſolens ne ſim, *Id.*

Mulviānus, a, um. adj. Genus mulvianum, *a ſort of quince*, Plin. 15, 11.

* MŪLUS, i. m. [à μόλος, labor, quòd ſit animal viribus in labore eximium, *Plin.*] *A mule.* ¶ *Prov.* Curto mulo ire, *Hor.* 1. *Serm.* 6, 104. ‖ Muli Mariani, *Feſt.* *Vid.* Marianus.

* Mundānus, a, um. adj. [à mundus] (1) *An inhabitant of the world.* (2) ‖ *Celeſtial.* (1) Socrates interrogatus, cujas eſſet, mundanum ſe eſſe reſpondit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 37. (2) Mundanæ oræ, *Avien.* in *Arat.* 216.

* Mundandus, a, um. part. *To be cleanſed*, or *made clean.* Vaſa mundanda, *Plin.* 15, 6.

* Mundātus, a, um. part. *Cleanſed*, or *made clean.* Mundata oliva, *Col.* 12, 50.

* Mundè. adv. *Clearly, decently.* Parum mundè, & parum decenter, *Sen. Ep.* 70. juxta edit. Gron.

* ‖ Mundiālis, le. *Worldly, worldly minded, belonging to the world*, Sidon. Mundialis lux, *Tert.* gloria, *Prud. Cath.* 1, 90. ┼ Mundanus.

* ‖ Mundĭcĭna, æ. f. *Cleanneſs, whiteneſs*, Apul. Apol. p. 408. ┼ Munditia.

* Mundĭter. adv. ſſimè, ſup. *Cleanly, neatly.* Munditer nos habemus, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 26. Aromata quàm mundiſſimè contundito, *Col.* 12, 51.

* Mundĭtia, æ. f. [à mundus] (1) *Cleanneſs.* (2) *Neatneſs, cleanlyneſs.* (3) *Neatneſs in dreſs*, or *habit.* (4) *Niceneſs of taſte, delicateneſs.* (1) ¶ Munditias facere, *to make things clean*, Cato. (2) Munditia illecebra animi eſt animantium, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 4. *Tranſl.* = Elegantia modò & munditia remanebit, *Cic. Orat.* 79. ¶ Sunt quædam circa proprietatem ſignificationemque munditiæ, *cleanneſs of language in the propriety of words*, Quint. (3) § Simplex munditiis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 5. Munditiis capimur, ne ſint ſine lege capilli, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 133. (4) Quâ munditiâ homines, *Cic.* Non Græcâ facundiâ, neque urbanis munditiis ſeſe exercuit, *Sall. B. J.* 67.

* Mundĭties, ei. f. *Cleanlyneſs.* Mundior mundities, *Catull.* 21, 18.

* ‖ Mundŭlè. adv. *Neatly, cleanly.* Lineâ tunicâ mundulè amicta, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 43. ┼ Munditer.

* Mundŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à mundus] *Neat, fine, trim, ſpruce, ſmug*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13.

* † Mundum, i. n. *Womens ornaments.* Legavit quidem uxori mundum omne, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* ┼ Mundus.

* MUNDUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ab* ἀμίαντος, intaminatus, fit mundus abjectâ per Aphær. quod amat fieri, a priv. *Litt.*] (1) *Cleanly, neat, fine, decent.* (2) *Trim, ſpruce in habit.* (3) *Nice, delicate.* (1) Munda ſupellex, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 5, 2. (2) Mundus demiſſis inſtitor in tunicis, *Prop.* 4, 2, 38. Mundior juſto cultus, *Liv.* 8, 15. (3) *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1. = Quæ *meretrices*, dum foris ſunt, nihil videtur mundius, nec magis compoſitum quicquam, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 12. Mundiſſimum cubile, *Col.* 9, *extr.*

* Mundus, i. m. [à mundus, à munditie ſive ornatu, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 20. Gr. κόσμος] (1) *The world, the univerſe.* (2) *The ſky*, or *firmament.* (3) *A woman's ornaments.* (4) *All kinds of proviſion.* (1) Quem κόσμον Græci nomine ornamenti appellaverunt, eum & nos, à perfectâ abſolutâque elegantiâ, mundum, *Cic.* (2) Æthereus mundus, *Tib.* 3, 4, 18. (3) Munditiæ & ornatus, & cultus, hæc fœminarum inſignia ſunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellârunt majores noſtri, *Liv.* 34, 7. † Virginalis mundus, *Acc.* (4) Ruſticus mundus, *Plaut.* ¶ In mundo, *i. e.* in expedito, ac citò, *ready at hand, and ſoon to be had*, Chariſ. *int.* Piſtrinum in mundo fore, *Plaut.* Ego, cui libertas in mundo ſita eſt, *Id.* Mihi in mundo ſunt virgæ, *Id.*

† Mūnĕrālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to gifts and bribes.* ¶ *Muneralis lex.* Lex quâ Cincius cavit, ne cui liceret munus accipere, *a law forbidding oratours to take fees*, Feſt. *ex* Plaut.

Mūnĕrārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to gifts*, or *bribes*, Sen. Contr. 4, in *præf.*

Mūnĕrārius, ii. m. [à munere] *He that ſetteth forth at his own charge the fight of ſword players*, or *other like games unto the people.* *Munerarium* Auguſtus primus dixit, *Quint.* 8, 3. *vid. Col.* 7, 2, 4.

‖ Mūnĕrātio, ōnis. f. *A giveing*, or *beſtowing, of gifts*, Ulp.

Mūnĕrātor, ōris. m. *A rewarder*, or *giver, of gifts*, Flor. 3, 20, 9.

‖ Mūnĕrātrix, īcis. f. *She that rewardeth*, or *giveth gifts*, Dig. ┼ Quæ dat munera.

† Mūnĕrĭgĕrŭlus, i. m. *A bringer*, or *carryer, of gifts*, or *preſents*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 48. ┼ Qui gerit moneta.

Mūnĕro, āre. act. [à munere] (1) *To give gifts*, or *preſents.* (2) *To reward, recompenſe*, or *requite*; *to pay*, or *return, a kindneſs.* (1) Affectatur, affidet, munerat, *Cic.* (2) § Ut beneficium bene merenti noſtro mente munerest, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 1, 15.

Mūnĕror, āri. dep. (1) *To give, beſtow*, or *preſent.* (2) *To offer in ſacrifice.* (3) *To bribe*, or *fee.* (4) ‖ Abſol. *To bear office.* (1) Aliud alii muneratur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 1. Alexion me opiparè muneratus eſt, *Id. Att.* 7, 2. (2) Uva quâ muneretur te, Priape, &c. *Hor. Epod.*

Epod. 2, 21. (3) Diſciplina eſt eiſdem, munerarier ancillas, ad dominas qui affectant viam, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 59. (4) Ulp.

† Mūnĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *Liberal, bountyfull, openhanded,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. + Liberalis.

* MUNGO, ĕre, xi, ctum. [ant. mugo, quod *à* μύζω, μύξω, μύγω] *To make the noſe clean, to wipe, or ſnift it.* Cerebrum è capite mungere, *Plaut.* emungere *uſit.*

* Mūnia, ōrum. n. pl. [*ab* adj. munis, e. plur. munia, *ſc.* officia & obſequia lege debita, *Scal. à* μοῖρα pars; ut quiſque ſui officii partes impleat: *hinc* mœria, *dein'* mœnia, *poſt* munia] *Offices, charges, places of truſt,* or *duties which any man in his place,* eſpecially *in the publick, ought to do.* Vegetus præſcripta ad munia ſurgit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 81. Belli paciſque munia, *Liv.* 1, 42. § Regis munia, *Id.* candidatorum, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 35. conſulatûs, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 26, 6. ducis, *Id. Hiſt.* 1, 62, 3. urbis & militiæ, *Id. Ann.* 6, 8, 3. § Diligenter exſequi munia ſua, *Col.* 11, 1.

Mūnĭceps, ĭpis. c. g. [qui capit munia] *One of a town whoſe inhabitants were free of the city of Rome, and had a right to the privileges and offices there.* Vidi ego fortiſſimum virum, municipem meum, C. Marium, *Cic.* poſt *red. ad Quir.* 8. *ſc.* Arpinatem. ¶ Municipes ſiluros, *Juv.* 4, 33. dixit adj. *q. d. the cryer's own countrymen.* Hanc teſtam municipem miſit caſta Sibylla ſuam, *i. e. made at* Cumæ, *Mart.* 14, 114.

Mūnĭcĭpālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a town,* or *corporation; free of the city of Rome.* 𝔛 Utinam in ſummâ repub. nobiſcum verſari, quàm in municipali, maluiſſes, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 16. A materno genere municipalis, *Id.* pro *Sullâ,* 8. ¶ Municipalis vita, *a private country life,* Mart. 4, 66, 1. Municipales homines, *the plain ignorant men of theſe country towns,* Cic. Philipp. 2, 24. Municipalia prodigia, *villainous fellows coming from thence,* Flor. 3, 18. *interp. Bud.* ‖ Municipalia ſacra, *were peculiar rites of worſhiping their gods, after the manner of particular places,* Feſt.

‖ Mūnĭcĭpālĭter natus, *Born in a country town,* Sidon.

‖ Mūnĭcĭpārius, ii. m. *Belonging to the freedom of a borough,* Dig. + Municipalis.

Mūnĭcĭpātim. adv. *Town by town, in every borough.* § Municipatim dividere, *Suet. Cæſ.* 14.

‖ Mūnĭcĭpātus, ûs. m. *The freedom,* or *privilege, of a corporation; a burgherſhip,* Aug. + Jus municipale.

Mūnĭcĭpium, ii. n. *Any city,* or *town, corporate; that had ſome,* or *all, the privileges and liberties of Rome; and yet had particular laws and cuſtoms of its own to be governed by.* Sui municipii primus, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 6. *Vid. Gell.* 16, 31.

‖ Mūnĭco, āre. act. ap. *Feſt.* *Vid.* Communico.

Mūniendus, a, um. part. *To be ſtrengthened,* or *ſecured.* Novarum neceſſitudinum fidelitate contra veterum perfidiam muniendus, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 14. *Vid.* Munio.

Mūniens, tis. part. *Fortifying, building,* &c. *Curt.* 4, 2, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 7.

Mūnĭfex, ĭcis. c. g. [*à* munere faciendo, *Soſp.*] *He that is not exempted from his charge, but is in office.* ¶ ‖ Munifices milites, qui *munia facere* coguntur, *ſoldiers tied to duty,* Veget. 2, 7. 𝔛 *Beneficiarii* milites, qui vacabant muneris beneficio: *munifices,* qui non vacabant, ſed munus reip. faciebant, *Feſt.* ¶ Munifex mamma, *performing its office, giveing ſuck,* Plin. 11, 40.

Mūnĭfĭcè. adv. *Bountyfully, freely, largely.* § = Munificè & largè dari, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 27. tueri, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 23. aliquem adjuvare, *Liv.* 22, 37.

Mūnĭfĭcentia, æ. f. *Munificence, liberality.* Ad copiam rerum addidit munificentiam, *Liv.* 7, 16. Sine munificentiâ præterire, *Id.* 22, 61.

† Mūnĭfĭcior, c. g. ōris. adj. [comp. *à* munificus] *More magnificent,* Feſt. *ex* Catone. + Munificentior.

Mūnĭfĭco, āre. act. *To enrich.* ✣ Munificat mortales ſalute, *Lucr.* 2, 625.

Mūnĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* munera largè faciendo, *Soſp.*] ‖ entior, comp. entiſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Liberal, bountyfull, free of gifts.* (2) *Yielding great fruit and profit.* (3) *Bounteouſly beſtowed.* (1) = Semper liberaliſſimus munificentiſſimuſque fuit, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 8. ¶ Ut munifica ſim bonis, *ready and free to help them,* Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 212. Munificus largi auri, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Honor.* 499. (2) Munifica ſylvarum genera, *Plin.* 3, 4. (3) ✣ Munificæ opes, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 1, 24. Munificentior, *Feſt.* 𝔛 *Munificus* munera largitur; *munifex* munere fungitur, *Chariſ.*

Mūnīmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* munio] (1) *A fortifycation, a rampart, any work in fortifying.* (2) *A ſhelter, defenſe,* or *covering.* (1) Foſſas munimine cingo, *Ov. Met.* 13, 212. Munimen nullo quaſſabile ferro, *Luc.* 6, 22. (2) ¶ Effuſos munimen ad imbres, *a defenſe againſt violent rains,* Virg. Geor. 2, 352.

Mūnīmentum, i. n. (1) *A fortifycation,* or *work; a rampart, military defenſes.* (2) *Any thing that defendeth,* or *covereth.* (3) *A fenſe,* or *mound.* (1) Quæ munimenta inchoaverat, permuniit, *Liv.* 30, 16. (2) ¶ Munimento corporis ſumpto, *haveing taken his armour,* Curt. 4, 13, 24. valido, *Id.* 8, 2, 20. Pingues lacernæ, munimenta togæ, *a defenſe,* or *covering, for one's gown,* Juv. 9, 29. (3) Hortorum munimenta, *Pall. Febr. tit.* 24.

Mūnio, īre. act. [*à* mœnia, ut à pæna punio, ant. mœnio à mœne ſing. unde pl. mœnia, ut ſit propr. mœnia cingo] (1) *To fortify.* (2) Met. *To ſtrengthen, arm,* or *ſecure.* (3) *To encloſe with a fenſe,* or *mound.* (4) *To make good and ſtrong; to repair,* or *pave,* a highway, *or* paſſage. (5) *To make,* or *prepare, a paſſage.* (1) Magna munis mœnia, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 73. § Caſtra munire, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 5. communem arcem, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 28. Multâ vi muniet Albam, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 275. Munientibus coria velaque juſſit obtendi, *Curt.* 4, 2, 13. (2) § Præſidiis, cuſtodiis, vigiliiſque munire coloniam, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 3. Frumentaria ſubſidia reipub. præſidiis claſſibuſque munire, *Id.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 12. ſe firmiſſimis opibus contra ſcelus inimicorum, *Id.* Munio me ad hæc tempora, *Id. Fam.* 9, 18. A frigore & tempeſtatibus munire, *Col.* (3) Hortum ab incurſu hominum pecudumque munire, *Id.* (4) Per montes præmiſſis qui munirent viam, *Liv.* (5) Appius cæcus viam munivit, *Id.* 9, 29.

Mūnior, īri. paſſ. *To be fortifyed, defended,* &c. Munitur nobis ad retinendas opes noſtras tuta via, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. *Vid.* Munio.

* † Mūnis, is. c. g. qui munus, *i. e.* officium, facit. *Munem* ſignificare certum eſt *officioſum,* unde è contrario *immunis* dicitur, *qui nullo fungitur* officio, *Feſt.* *Munes* ap. vett. dict. non à largitione, quæ ignota erat, ſed conſentientes ad ea, quæ amici velint, *Non.* ſcil. *à* munus quatenus officium ſign. non donum. (1) ‖ *Bearing office,* or *tied to duty; actually in ſervice.* (2) *Reſpectfull, kind, ready to do good offices,* or *turns.* (1) *Feſt.* hinc & *immunis.* (2) = Munifici muneſque viri, *Lucil.* Dico ejus pro meritis, gratum me & munem fore, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 101.

Mūnĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* munio] (1) *The action of fortifying.* (2) *Ammunition, fortifycation,* or *works.* (3) *A repairing,* or *raiſing, of highways.* (1) Munitio Theſſalonicæ, *Cic,* in *Piſon.* 17. (2) = Mutinam operibus munitionibúſque ſepſit, *Id. Philipp.* 13, 9. Operis munitione & telis repulſi, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. (3) Ex viarum munitione quæſtum facere, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 4.

Mūnĭtior, ōris. c. 3. comp. *Better fortifyed.* Cujus loci ea conditio eſt, ut neque munitius quicquam eſſe, neque amœnius poſſit, *Juſt.* 41, 5. *Vid.* Munitus.

Mūnĭto, āre. freq. [*à* munio] ¶ Viam munitare, *to prepare and ſecure a paſſage with great pains and endeavours.* *Met.* Quæ dominatio quam viam munitet, quod iter affectet, videtis, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 48.

Mūnĭtor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* munio] *A fortifyer, a pioneer that worketh in fortifying,* or *mineing.* Haſtati pro munitoribus armati ſteterunt, *Liv.* 7, 23.

Mūnītūrus, a, um. part. *About to fortify.* Videret eas valles, quibus regi caſtra munirentur, eodem intervallo ſua caſtra munituras, *Hirt. B. Al.* 73.

Mūnītus, a, um. part. & adj. *ex* part. (1) *Fortifyed, fenſed.* (2) *Made ſtrong and ſerviceable; repaired,* de viâ. (3) *Harneſſed, armed.* (4) *Defended, ſtrengthened, armed, ſecured.* (1) Caſtella munita, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 10. Arx munitiſſima, *Liv.* 26, 48. (2) Id quod munitum eſſet, ne improbaret, *Cic.* ¶ ✣ Munita via, *Lucr.* 3, 103. *a ſecure,* or *common, way.* *Met.* Ad omnium familiaritates munitæ, *Cic.* (3) Munita ad conſulatum via, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 23. ¶ Munitus equus, *an armed horſe,* Prop. 4, 3, 8. (4) Palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum munitæ ſunt, *Id. N. D.* 2, 57. = Domus tot ſenatuſconſultis munitæ atque ſepta, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp.* 7. Effectum ut eſſet vita munitior, *Id. Offic.* 2, 4.

MŪNUS, ĕris. n. [cujus etym. incert. niſi fortè *à* מנחה munus, oblatio, *Becm.* quicquid offertur, *ſc.* ſive officium, ſive donum] (1) *A gift,* or *preſent.* (2) *A gift,* or *bleſſing, of the gods,* or *nature.* (3) *A gift,* or *ſacrifice.* (4) *A gift, a reward, a retribution, a puniſhment.* (5) *A bribe.* (6) *A benefit, a favour.* (7) *A part, duty,* or *office.* (8) *An employment,* or *buſyneſs;* publick, *or* private. (9) *An impoſition, duty,* or *tax.* (10) *A ſhow,* or *publick ſight, ſet forth by the magiſtrate for the entertainment of the people;* ſuch as games, ſports, ſwordplaying, the fighting with beaſts, and the like. (11) Meton. *The gladiatours themſelves.* (12) Alſo *the place,* or *theatre, where the ſhows were made.* (1) Acceptiſſima munera ſunt, auctor quæ pretioſa facit, *Ov. Epiſt.* 17, 72. ¶ Muneris eſſe alicujus, *to owe his all to any one,* Hor. (2) Deorum munera, *Cic.* Ad publica munera veni, quæ tamen ut detis ſupplex peto, *Ov. Met.* 6, 351. Quicunque terræ munere veſcimur, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 10. (3) Date munera templis, *Ov. Met.* 9, 790. (4) Promiſſa munera, dictos poſcit equos, *Id. Met.* 11, 213. Quoniam parvi tibi gratia noſtra eſt, Accipe munus, *Id.* 4, 655. (5) Odi doloſa munera, & malas artes, *Mart.* 5, 18, 6. (6) Munus ſupremum Hoc petit à ſuperis, ut tempore lugeat omni, *Ov. Met.* 10, 135. (7) Animi munus eſt ratione uti, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 7. (8) § Reipub. munus explere, *Id.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 14. Grande munus Cecropio repetes cothurno, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 12. (9) = Si hoc munus & vectigal aratio tolerare poteſt, *Cic.* (10) ¶ Pompeii munera, *ſet forth by him,* Id. Munera nunc edunt populariter, *Juv.* 3, 37. Beſtiæ ad munus populi comparatæ, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 75. (11) Gladiatorum munus, quod noviſſimè pugnavit, *Plin.* (12) Pompeii munera abſumpta igni reſtituit, *Vell.* 2, 130. *vid.* & *Ov.* de *A. Am.* 1, 69.

Mūnuſcŭlum, i. n. dim. [*à* munus] *A little gift,* or *preſent.* Non ingrata munuſcula, *Catull.* 62, 103. *conf. Cic. Att.* 1, 8.

* ‖ Mūnychion, ōnis. m. [*à* Munychia Athenarum portu, *vel à* Munychio rege quodam ejus auctore] vocab. variè lectum & intellect. *A kind of ſong,* or *hymn;* probably to Diana, who is called *Munychia,* if this be the right reading.

* Mūræna, æ. f. [*à* μύρω, fluo, quòd in ſummâ aquâ fluitet] (1) *A lamprey.* (2) ‖ *A chain for the neck.* (1) Plin. 9, 23. (2) Iſid.

* ‖ Mūrænŭla, æ. f. dim. *A ſmall collar,*

or fine chain, of beaten gold, which women uſed to wear about their necks, Hier.

• Mūrālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to a wall.* ¶ Tormentum murale, *a battering ram*, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 921. ☩ Muralis ictus, *a blow from an engine upon a wall*, Sil. 6, 269. ‖ Falx muralis, *a long beam with a hook at the end, to pull ſtones out of a wall*, Veg. Pila muralia, *javelins to defend a wall with*, Cæſ. Corona muralis, *the crown worn by Cybele, repreſenting the battlements of walls*, Lucr. 2, 606. Corona muralis, *a crown given to him who firſt ſcaled the wall, and entered the town*, Liv. 23, 18. ☩ Muralis honos, *the honour of ſuch a crown*, Claud. Laus Seren. 182.

• † Mūrātus, a, um. adj. *Walled*, Vet. interpr.

• Murcia Dea [*ab adj.* murus] quæ priùs Myrtea, *Plin.* 15, 29. *ſc.* Venus Verticordia. *A name of Venus the godeſs of ſloth*, Scal.

• Murcĭdus, a, um. adj. Murcidum, *ignavum*, ſtultum, *Feſt. ſc. à* marcus & murcus fit marceo & murceo; hinc marcidus & murcidus; unde & Murciæ ſocordiæ dea, *Scal. A coward, ſlothfull*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 12.

‖ Murciŏlum, i. n. *The ſeed of the maſtich tree*, Lex. *ex* Col.

• ‖ Murcus, i. m. [*à* μαλακὸς, mollis, ignavus fit μαλκὸς, Æol. μυλκὸς] *A ſluggard, a coward, a daſtardly fellow, one who, to excuſe himſelf from being a ſoldier, cut off his thumbs*, Amm. Marc. ⸸ Marcidus, ignavus.

• Mūrex, ĭcis. m. [*à* mure, quem acumine refert, quâ de cauſâ & aliàs muſculus dict. *M.*] (1) *A ſhellfiſh of the liquour whereof a purple colour is made; the burret.* (2) *The ſhell of that fiſh, wherein the unguents were put.* (3) *The purple colour itſelf.* (4) *A garment, or robe, of purple.* (5) *A trumpet made of the ſhells of this fiſh.* (6) Alſo *a ſharp rock, or the very point and edge of a rock.* (7) Murices, um. *Caltraps, like the rowels of ſpurs, caſt in the way to keep off the enemies horſe.* (1) *Vid.* deſcript. ap. *Plin.* 9, 36. Idonea eſt conchyliis, muricibus & oſtreis limoſa regio, *Col.* 8, 16. (2) Mart. (3) Tyrio ardebat murice læna, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 262. etiam in plur. Muricibus Tyriis iteratæ vellera lanæ, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 21. (4) Humeros innato murice tectum Cæruleum Tritona vocat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 332. (5) Immanes intorto murice phocas Contrahit, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 727. (6) Acuto in murice remi Obnixi crepuêre, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 205. interpr. Perot. *vid.* & Sil. 17, 281. (7) Murices ferrei in terram defixi, *Curt.* 4, 13, 36.

† Murgĭnāri, tardare, *Perot.* vel à *murcus*, vel fortè inſert. *r*, pro *muginari*, Col. 8, 18. & Plin. 9, 20.

‖ Murgĭſo, ōnis. m. *An idle, or ſlothfull fellow; a ſhifter, or crafty companion*, Feſt.

• Mūria, æ. f. [*à* mari, dict. *Scal.* pot. *à* μύρω, fluo, propterea quòd ex thynno piſce fluit] (1) *A kind of ſauce, or pickle, made of the tunny.* (2) *Brine, ſalt water.* (3) ¶ Muria dura, *very ſtrong pickle, or brine, made of water and ſalt, ſo ſtrong that no more ſalt will melt in it.* (1) *Vid.* Mart. 13, 103. (2) Interit magnitudine maris ſtilla muriæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 14. vid. & *Col.* 12, 25. (3) Col. 12, 4.

• † Mūriātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Powdered, being long in brine, or pickle.* Muriatica ſalſamenta, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 32.

• Mūriātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. *Souſed, pickled.* Muriatos lacertos, *M.* ex *Mart. Leg. rect.* rutatos.

• Mūrĭcātim. adv. *Wreathed at the top like the fiſh* murex. Vertice muricatim intorto, *Plin.* 9, 33.

• Mūrĭcātus, a, um. part. *Full of ſharp points, or prickles.* Carduis folia muricatis cacuminibus, *Plin.* 20, 23. ¶ ‖ *Met.* Muricati greſſus, *qu.* per murices ferreos, *timorous, or fearfull ſteps*, Fulg.

• † Mūrĭcīdus, a, um. adj. *A mouſe killer.* Væ tibi, muricide homo, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 12. *ubi tamen Meurſ. libentiùs leg.* murcide.

• Mūries, ei. f. *Brine, ſalt liquour, the ſame with* muria durâ, *Cato*, 8, 8.

• † Mūrĭlĕgŭlus, i. m. [*ex* mureæ, & λέγω colligo] *A gatherer of purple fiſhes, a fiſher for purple.* ⸸ Qui legit murices.

• Mūrīna, æ. f. potionis genus, quod Græci *nectar* voc. ab uvæ *murrhinæ* nomine, *Feſt.* al. ſcrib. *myrina*, ut ſit *vinum unguentarium*, al. *myrrhina* ſive *murrhina*, Non. *ex* Plaut. & Varr. ut ſit vinum myrrhæ odore condītum. *A noble delicious ſort of wine, ſweet but not ſtrong, hippocras*, ſaith *Col.* rather like *Verdea Monte fiaſco*, or *Frontiniac, tempered with myrrh*, or *other precious odours*, Plin. 14, 23. of which the Roman ladies uſed to drink, *Gell.* 10, 23.

• Mūrinus, a, um. adj. (1) [*à* mus, muris] *Of, or belonging to, a mouſe.* ¶ Color murinus, *Col.* 6, 37. ¶ Pelles murinæ, *marten ſkins*, or *the ſkins of other ſmall furred beaſts*, Juſtin. 2, 2. (2) It. [*à* μύρον, unguentum] Arabicus murinúſque odor, *Plaut.* (3) It. [*à* muro] Murinum hordeum, *a weed like barley, growing commonly on walls*, Plin. 22, 25.

• † Mūriſtrĕcŭla, æ. f. *A mouſetrap*, Cato. ⸸ Muſcipula.

• Murmur, is. n. († m. *Non.*) [*à* μορμύρω ſive μυρμύρω, murmuro, quæ tamen eſt vox ficta *à* ſono] (1) *The noiſe of water runing, the purling of a brook.* (2) *A buming*, or *buzzing, noiſe.* (3) Met. *A whiſper.* (4) *The whiſpering*, or *ruſtleing, of trees ſhaken by the wind.* (5) *An approbation of applauſe.* (6) *A muttering.* (7) *Any terrible noiſe, as the roaring of the ſea, of a lion, a tiger*, or *other beaſt; the noiſe of thunder, earthquakes*, or *the winds.* (8) *The ſound of a trumpet*, &c. (9) *A muttering*, or *grumbling.* (1) Murmure labens Rivus, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 177. (2) Murmure apum cæca intus ſaxa ſonant, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 591. (4) = ℨ Haud facile eſt murmúrque humiléſque ſuſurros Tollere de templis, & aperto vivere voto, *Perſ.* 2, 6. (4) Ventoſi ceciderunt murmuris auræ, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 58. Murmur nemorum increbreſcit, *Id. Geor.* 1, 359. (5) Vulgi ſecutum ultima murmur erat, *Ov.* Dares magno virûm ſe murmure tollit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 369. (6) Secreta murmura vulgi, *Juv.* 10, 89. (7) Intremere omnem Murmure Trinacriam, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 581. (8) Minax murmur cornuum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 17. Tubicen fera murmure conde, *Prop.* 4, 4, 61. (9) Quanto porrexit murmure panem Vix fractum, *Juv.* 5, 67.

• ‖ Murmŭrābundus, a, um. adj. *Murmuring, muttering*, or *grumbleing*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 54.

• Murmŭrans, tis. part. (1) *Muttering.* (2) *Roaring* as the ſea. (3) *Crackling* as fire doth. (1) Murmurans ſervus, *Plaut.* (2) Fremitus murmurantis maris, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 40. (3) Murmurans ignis, *Plin.* 18, 35.

• Murmŭrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A murmuring*, or *low ſound.* Melænactos ſola ſine clangore, ſine murmuratione, *Plin.* 10, 3, *conf. Sen. Ep.* 107.

• ‖ Murmŭrātor, ōris. m. *A murmurer, mutterer*, or *grumbler*, Aug.

• † Murmŭrillo, āre. act. *To mutter*, or *ſpeak ſoftly, to one's ſelf.* Quid murmurillas tecum? *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 3, 61.

• Murmŭrillum, i. n. dim. [*à* murmur] *A little noiſe*, or *whiſpering.* Nolo murmurillum, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 3, 48. *ſed mel. libb.* murmur ullum.

• Murmŭro, āre. neut. [*à* murmur] (1) *To yield a low and hollow ſound.* (2) *To murmur, repine*, or *grumble.* (3) *To roar* like the ſea. (1) ☩ Flebile lingua Murmurat exanimis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 52. ¶ Mihi inanitate inteſtina murmurant, *my belly crieth cupboard*, Plaut. Caſ. 4, 3, 6. (2) Ut ſceleſta ſola ſecum murmurat? *Id. Aul.* 1, 1, 13. (3) Spumea ſub pectore murmurat unda, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 212.

• † Murmŭror, āri. dep. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* pro murmuro.

Murra, æ. f. *al.* murrha *ſcrib. unde* murrhina vaſa. *A ſtone of divers colours clear as cryſtal, of which they made cups to drink in*, or as ſome, *porcelain diſhes.* Ardenti murra Falerno Convenit, *Mart.* 14, 113.

• ‖ Murrātus, a, um. adj. *Mingled with myrrh*, or *ſweet ointment.* § Murrata potio, ap. ant. *Feſt.* ⸸ Murrinus.

Murreus, a, um. adj. *Made of the ſtone murra, and ſent out of Parthia; porcelain.* Murrea in Parthis pocula cocta focus, *Prop.* 4, 5, 26. ⸸ Murrheus.

• † Murrha, vett. *pro* myrrha.

• Murrhīna, æ. f. *A kind of ſweet aromatick wine*, Plaut. *Vid.* Murina.

• ‖ Murrhĭnus, a, um. adj. *Made of murrha.* § Ex myrrhâ condītur, *Plin.*

• † Murrhobathrārii, ōrum. m. pl. *al.* myrobrecharii. *Perfumers of womens ſhoes*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37. interpr. Turneb.

† Murrĭcĭdum, i. n. *Vid.* Muricidus & murcidus.

Murrĭnus, a, um. adj. [*à* murra, hinc murrina, *ſc.* pocula, *Mart. à* murrâ, foſſili materiâ, unde fiunt] At quæ, à myrrhâ aromatis genere, myrrhina. *Cups made of a ſort of foſſil matter, like China ware*, or *porcelain diſhes.* Murrina & cryſtallina pocula ex eâdem terrâ effodimus, quibus pretium faceret ipſa fragilitas, *Plin.* 33. prœm. ubi vid. *Harduin. Perperam al. qui cum onychinis confundunt*, vid. & *Plin.* 37, 2.

• † Murta, æ. f. *id. quod* myrtus, *Cato. Vid.* Myrta, *unde*

• † Murtātum, i. n. *A kind of pudding made of a thick gut, with myrtle berrys in it inſtead of pepper*, Plin. 15, 29. *leg.* & myrtatum.

• Mūrus, i. m. ant. mœrus, *Virg.* unde & pomœrium manſit. [*à* μοῖρα, pars; quòd quiſque pro parte ſuâ eos extrueret, reficeret, ſervaret, *Scal.*] (1) *A wall of a city, or any other place, for its defenſe.* (2) *A bank raiſed againſt the water.* (3) *A protection*, or *ſecurity.* (1) Percuſſit murum aries, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 11. Minæ murorum Ingentes, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 89. (2) Ne flumen agris noceat, aggeres faciunt ſine foſsâ: eos quidam vocant muros, *Varr.* (3) = Propugnacula, muríque tranquillitatis, atque otii, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 4. ¶ Grajûm murus Achilles, *Ov. Met.* 12, 281. ☩ Crinalis murus, *Cybele's crown made in the form of battlements*, or *towers*, Claud. *in* Eutrop. 2, 284.

• Mus, mūris. m. [*à* μῦς] *A mouſe.* Cogitato mus puſillus quàm ſit ſapiens beſtia, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 15. Mures marini, *Plin.* 9, 19. ¶ Satagis tanquam mus in matellâ, *as buſy as a bee.* ¶ *Mus araneus*, Col. dict. quòd *aranei* modo tenuiſſimum filum & gladii aciem conſcendit; Gr. μυγάλη dict. *à* μῦς & γαλῆ, quòd ſit muris magnitudine, & ex mure & muſtelâ gignitur. *The ſhrew mouſe*, Col. 6, 17.

• Mūſa, æ. f. [μοῦσα, Gr.] (1) *A muſe.* (2) *A ſong*, or *poem.* (5) *Study, good letters, learning.* (1) Muſis amicus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 26, 1. Averſus à muſis, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 9. Muſarum & Apollinis æde relictâ, *Juv.* 7, 37. Imbellis lyræ muſa potens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 10. (2) Agreſtem tenui meditabor arundine muſam, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 8. (3) Qui cum muſis, id eſt, cum humanitate & doctrinâ, habet aliquod commercium, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 13. ¶ Carmina ſcribere Muſis & Apolline nullo, *without the aſſiſtance of any muſe*, Mart. 2, 39. *vid.* Prop. Muſarum volucres, *bees*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. *De Muſis vid.* Cic. *de* Nat. Deor. 3.

• Mūſæum, i. n. *rect.* muſeum, *quod vide.*

• Muſæus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Muſeus.

• Musca, æ. f. [*à* μυῖα per dimin. μυίσκα, muſca] (1) *A fly.* (2) Meton. *A curious inquiſitive man.* (3) *An impudent perſon, paraſite.* (1) Liguriunt muſcæ, *Varr.* (2) Muſca eſt meus pater, nihil poteſt clam illum haberi, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 26. (3) Puer, abige muſcas, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 60. per jocum ſcilicet, *vid. Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 5, 76. *Particula diminuendi*, muſca nulla fœmina eſt in ædibus, *i. e.* prorsùs. Ne muſca quidem, *jocus Vibii Criſpi in Domitianum.*

• Muſcārium, ii. n. & Muſcāria, æ. f. (1) *A flap to drive away*, or *kill, flies.* (2) *The top, or round tuft, of any herb, wherein the ſeed lieth.*

(1) Muſcaria pavonina, *Mart.* 14, 67. in lemmate. (2) Semine maſcariis dependente, *Plin.* 12, 26.

• Muſcārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to flies.* ¶ Araneus muſcarius, *a ſpider that catcheth flies,* Plin. 29, 6. Muſcarius clavus, *a boſſed nail,* Vitruv. 7, 3.

• Muſcerda, æ. f. [*à* mus, & cerno, *i. e.* excerno] *Rect. ad analogiam ſcrib.* mucerda, *ut* ſucerda, bucerda. *Mouſe dung.* = Præterea, ut Varro noſter tradit, murinum fimum, quod item muſcerdas appellat, *Plin.* 29, 6.

Muſcĭpŭla, æ. f. [*à* mus, & capio] *A mouſetrap,* Varr. R. R. 1, 1.

• Muſcōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Moſſy,* or *full of moſs.* Muſcoſi fontes, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 45. Muſcoſum ſolum, *Prop.* 3, 2, 26. Apodyterio nihil muſcoſius, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1, 2.

• ‖ Muſcŭla, æ. f. *A little fly,* Auguſt.

• Muſcŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Brawny, full of muſcles and ſinews.* Cor naturâ muſculoſum, *Celſ.* 4, 1. pectus, *Id.* 6, 37. *conf. Col.* 8, 2, 10.

• Muſcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* mus] (1) *A little mouſe.* (1) *A ſhellfiſh called a muſcle.* (3) *A fiſh that guideth the whale.* (4) *A muſcle in the body.* (5) *An engine of war, under which men ſafely approach to the walls of a town, to fill the ditches.* (1) Ruinis imminentibus, muſculi præmigrant, *Plin.* 8, 28. (2) Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9. (3) Plin. 9, 62. (4) Cicatrix in dextro muſculo, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 4, 60. Muſculorum tori, *Cel.* 6, 29, 2. (5) *Muſculi formam vid. ap.* Cæſarem, B. C. 2. & Veget. 4, 16.

• Muſcus, i. m. [*à* μόσχος, Gr. *quod* & vitulum & tenellum arboris *ramum* ſign. fit prop. arborum lanugo, muſcus] (1) *Moſs growing upon trees, walls, rocks by the ſeaſide, and brinks of rivers, &c.* (2) ‖ *Muſk which cometh from an impoſthume,* or *the ſweat of an Indian beaſt.* (1) Muſco circundat amaræ Corticis, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 62. Saxe circumlita muſco, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 10, 7. Virentia ſtagna Muſco, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 18. (2) Hieron.

• Mūsēum, i. n. [μουσεῖον, Gr.] (1) *A ſtudy,* or *library.* (2) *A place for the reſort of learned men.* (1) Varr. (2) Confluit amnis ad ſummum flumen, ubi eſt muſeum, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. vid. & *Suet. Claud.* 42. & ibid. interpretes.

⊕ Muſæa mele, *Lucr.* 2, 212. Muſeo lepore cuncta contingens, *Id.* 1, 933.

• Mūsēus, a, um. adj. ad muſam pertinens. *Proceeding from the muſes, poetical, ſweet, pleaſant.*

• Mūsĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* ars, ap. antiq. humaniores literas ſign. ap. poſt. modulationem numerorum, *Bud. The art of muſick.* § Tractare muſicam, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 33. Muſicam Amphion invenit, *Plin.* 7, 57. ☞ *Antiquorum troporum muſicorum cum ſcalâ muſicæ noſtri temporis collationem vid. ap.* Vitr. 5, 4. p. 85. *edit. à* J. de Laët, 1649.

• Mūsĭca, ōrum. n. pl. *The ſtudy,* or *ſcience, of muſick.* In muſicis numeri, & voces, & modi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 42.

• Mūsĭce, es. f. *Muſick.* Scimus muſicen noſtris moribus abeſſe à principis perſonâ, *Nep. Epam.* 1.

• Mūsĭcè. adv. *Pleaſantly,* or *merryly.* Muſicè herclè, agitis ætatem, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 99.

• Mūsĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Poetical,* or *pertaining to poetry.* (2) *Muſical, belonging to muſick.* (3) *Addicted to muſick.* (1) Studium muſicum, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 23. ¶ Artem tractare muſicam, *to write plays,* Id. Phorm. prol. 18. (2) Muſicæ arti amicis delphinus, *Plin.* 9, 8. Aut muſicis notis cantica excipiat, *Quint.* 1, 12. (3) Non tam concinnus helluo, nec tam muſicus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 10.

• Mūsĭcus, i. m. *A muſician.* In Græciâ muſici floruerunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 12. *Conf. Offic.* 1, 146.

• † Mūsĭmon, ōnis. m. *qui* & Muſmon. μουσμώνας vocat Strabo. *A mungrel creature engendered of a ram and a ſhe-goat; a kind of aſs, mule, or horſe.* Equum muſimonem, *Lucil.* Equum aut muſimonem aut arietem, *Cato. Vid.* Muſmon.

‖ Muſīvārius, i. m. *An artiſt that maketh Moſaick work,* Cod. & Firm.

‖ Muſīvum, i. n. opus. *Moſaick work in the roof of buildings,* Spart. *Lat.* Opus teſſellarium.

• Muſmon, ōnis. m. *A kind of rams in Spain and Corſica, which bore goats hair inſtead of wool.* Genus muſmonum caprino villo, quàm pecoris velleri, propius, quos & umbros vocat, *Plin.* 8, 49. ☞ *Extenditur & ad aſinos, mulos, equos. Vid.* Muſimon.

Muſſans, tis. part. *Muttering, not ſpeaking out, not acting openly for fear.* Muſſantes inter ſe, *Liv.* 7, 25. Cùm muſſantes medicos vidiſſem, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 1, 5.

Muſſĭtandus, a, um. part. *To be winked,* or *connived, at; to be put up quietly.* Muſſitanda eſt injuria, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 53.

Muſſĭtans, tis. part. *Whiſpering, muttering, grumbling.* Clam muſſitantes, *Liv.* 1, 50.

‖ Muſſĭtātor, ōris. m. *A mutterer,* Bibl. ⊥ Muſſans.

Muſſĭto, āre. freq. [*à* muſſo] (1) *To ſpeak low,* or *mutter to one's ſelf.* (2) *To be ſilent for fear.* (1) Non à me ſcibas eſſe piſtrinum in mundo tibi, cùm ea muſſitabas? *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 8. (2) Herclè quicquid eſt, muſſitabo potiùs, quàm inteream malè, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 40.

Muſſo, āre. act. [*à* mutio, ut *à* quatio quaſſo, *V.* vel *à* μύζω, quod *à* μῦ *Varr.*] (1) *To make a low buzzing noſe,* as bees do at night. (2) *To mutter,* or *grumble; to keep to himſelf, not to ſpeak openly, to doubt.* (3) *To be ſilent for fear, intereſt,* &c. (1) Muſſant oras & limina circum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 183. (2) Cùm cæteri per metum, aut ambitionem, muſſarent, *Liv.* Muſſat rex ipſe Latinus Quos generos vocat, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 657. (3) Muſſabat tacito medicina timore, *Lucr.* 6, 1177. Muſſanda eſt injuria adoleſcentium, *ut aliqui leg.* Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 53. ℋ *Muſſare* hominum eſt occultè & depreſsâ voce loquentium, quod celatum velint: *murmurare* autem majoris ſoni eſt, proximi ad tumultum, *Non.*

Muſſor, āri. paſſ. *Not to be ſpoken out freely; to be concealed,* or *kept in.* = Neque occultum haberi, neque per metum muſſari, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 12.

Muſtācea, æ. f. [quòd muſtaceis ſubjiciatur] *A ſort of laurel, with a very great, flaging, and whiteiſh leaf,* Plin. 15, 30.

Muſtāceum, ei. n. *A kind of cake uſed at weddings, a bridecake.* See how it is made in *Cato, R. R.* 121. ¶ Laureolam in muſtaceo quærere, *to ſeek for glory in pityfull performances,* Cic. Att. 5, 20.

Muſtāceus, ei. m. *Idem.* Cato *ubi ſuprà.*

• Muſtārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to muſt,* or *new wine.* ¶ Urcei muſtarii, *to put new wine in,* Cato R. R. 11.

• Muſtēla, æ. f. *ſcrib.* & muſtella. [ſimpl. *à* mus, ut *tela* ſit vocis productio] (1) *A weaſel.* (2) *A greedy fiſh, a ſea lamprey, an eelpout,* Jun. (1) Plin. 9, 17. (2) ☞ *Sed diverſum ab utroque docet Auſonii deſcriptio, in* Moſellâ, *quam ſi libet, lege. Vid. Col.* 8, ult. Plin. 9, 17.

• Muſtēlīnus a, um. adj. *Of,* or *like, a weaſel.* ¶ Muſtelinus color, *a tawny,* or *yellowiſh, colour,* Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22. utriculus, *Plin.* 30, 14.

• Muſteus, a, um. adj. *pro quo ap. vett.* muſtus. (1) *Sweet as muſt,* or *new wine.* (2) *Freſh, new, late made.* (3) *Met.* A book *lately made, newly come forth,* or *ſet out.* (1) Mala muſtea, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 59. & *Col.* 5, 10. Dicta *muſtea* inquit *Plin.* à celeritate miteſcendi. Muſtea pyra, *Cato.* (2) ¶ Succinum muſteum, *newly dropt from the tree,* Plin. Caſeus muſteus, *green,* or *ſoft, cheeſe,* Id. 2, 4. Piper muſteum, *green pepper,* Id. 12, 7. Mellis muſteus fructus, *honey that hath not purifyed itſelf by working.* (3) Muſteus liber, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 21, 6.

• † Muſtrĭcŭla, æ. f. [*à* mus, & trica, ubi mus intricatur, *M.*] (1) *A mouſetrap.* (2) *A ſhoemaker's laſt.* (1) Gloſſ. Iſid. (2) Muſtriculam in dentes indam tibi, *Afran.* cit. & interp. *Feſto. Leg.* & muſtricola.

‖ Muſtŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Smelling ſtrong.* Muſtulentus æſtus nares attigit, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 90. *Sed in MSS. iſta verba non comparent, quæ tamen à* Nonio *citantur,* Apul. *tamen* Muſtulentus Autumnus, *Met.* 1, p. 40.

* Muſtum, i. n. *ſc.* vinum. [*à* ſeq. muſtus]

* † Muſtus, a, um. adj. [*à* μόσχος, tener] Vinum muſtum, *Cato, i. e.* novum. ℋ Muſtum aut magnæ vetuſtatis valentiſſimum, *Celſ.* 2, 18. *Muſtum* non ſolùm vinum, verùm novellum quicquid eſt, rect. Non. hinc † Virgo muſta, *Næv.* & agna muſta, *Cato* ap. *Priſc.*

‖ Mut facere non audet, *Apul.* ap. *Chariſ.* id. *quod* Mu.

Mūtābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Mutable, that may be changed.* (2) *That is eaſyly,* or *often, changed; inconſtant, varyable, unſteady, wavering.* (3) *Various, differing.* (4) Act. *Changeing.* (1) = Sed flecti poterit, mens eſt mutabilis illi, *Tib.* 3, 4, 63. (2) = Varium & mutabile ſemper Fœmina, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 569. (3) Vultu mutabilis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 189. (4) ⊕ Varius labor mutabilis ævi, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 425.

Mūtābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Mutability, changeableneſs, wavering, inconſtancy.* Mutabilitatæ partum, *Lucr.* 2, 931. = Inconſtantia mutabilitaſque mentis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 35.

† Mūtābĭlĭter. adv. *Mutably, fickly, unſteadyly, changeably,* Varr. *ap.* Non. 2, 546.

Mūtandus, a, um. part. *To be changed,* or *varyed.* Mutandus locus, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 44. Mutanda dies, *Ov.* ¶ Lactens porcus ære mutandus, *to be ſold,* Col. 7, 9.

Mūtans, tis. part. (1) *Changeing.* (2) *Altered, changed.* (1) Mutantes ſedem, *Plin.* 2, 37. (2) Diu mutantibus *verbis* repugnandum; ſed abolita atque abrogata retinere inſolentiæ eſt, *Quint. Inſtit.* 1, 10. Diuturnitate in ſuperbiam mutans, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 29. *Quod etiam in verbo fit. Vid.* Muto.

† Mūtāſſis *pro* mutaveris, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 49.

Mūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A changeing, altering,* or *ſhifting.* = Motibus & mutationibus ſuis ciens omnia & agitans natura, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 11. Morum inſtitutorumque mutatio, *Id. Offic.* 1, 33. Magna mutatio loci, non ingenii, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 3. § Rerum mutationes, *Sall. B. J.* 3. ¶ Mutatio veſtis, *a going into mourning,* Cic. caſtrorum, *a decamping,* Cæſ. B. C. 2, 31. officiorum, *mutual intercourſe,* Cic. Offic. 1, 22.

Mūtātor, ōris. m. *He who changeth.* § Mercis mutator Eoæ, *Lucr.* 8, 854. equorum, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 161.

‖ Mūtātōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to change, changeable.* Mutatoriæ veſtes, mutatoria veſtimenta, *Bibl.* & ‖ *Abſol.* Mutatoria, *Hier. change of raiment.*

‖ Mūtātrix, īcis. f. *She that changeth,* Fragm. Poët.

Mūtātūrus, a, um. part. *That will change.* Semel inſertas non mutaturus habenas, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 27. *conf. Theb.* 6, 544.

Mūtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Altered, changed, turned, transformed.* (2) *Tranſplanted.* (3) *Changed for the worſe, harſh, ſour.* (4) *Words uſed metonymically.* (1) Mutato ordine, *Lucr.* 1, 687. Mutatis inter ſe elementis, *Id.* 1, 912. Mutatis ad celeritatem jumentis, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 11. ¶ Mutato conſilio, *altering his mind, takeing other meaſures,* Id. M. Rufus Calidii ſententiam, paucis ferè mutatis verbis, ſequebatur, *varying only in a few words,* Cæſ. B. C. 1. (2) Virg. Geor. 2, 50. (3) Ac niſi mutatum parcit defundere vinum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 58. (4) Mutata verba ea dico, in quibus pro verbo proprio ſubjicitur aliud, quod idem ſignificet, ſumptum ex re aliquâ conſequenti, *Cic.* cæt. *vid. in* Muto. ¶ ⊕ Mutato ſydere, *at a different ſeaſon,* Virg. Geor. 1, 73. Faciem mutatus & ora, *Id. Æn.* 1, 662.

† Mūteſco, ĕre. incept. [*qu. à* muteo] *To be,* or *wax, dumb,* Mart. Cap. ⊥ Obmuteo.

• Mūtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* mutilus] Spica mutica dict. quæ non habet ariſtam; eæ enim *qu.* cornuâ ſunt ſpicarum. *An ear of corn without a beard*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48.

* Mŭtĭ'ans, tis part. *Maiming, liſping.* Mutilantes verba dentes, *Plin. H.* 7, 16.

* Mŭtĭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A maiming.* Levis mutilatio, *Celſ.* 7, 9.

* ‖ Mŭtĭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that mingleth, or maimeth*, Lexicogr. *ex* Celſ.

* Mŭtĭlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Maimed, mangled, or cut off.* (2) Met. *Broken.* (3) *Diminiſhed.* (1) Naſo auribuſque mutilatis, *Liv*, 29, 9. Altero dente mutilato, *Plin.* 8, 5. Salire ſolet mutilatæ cauda colubræ, *Ov. Met.* 6, 559. (2) Multilati rami, *Id.* in *Nuce*, 37. (3) Mutilatus exercitus, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 12.

* Mŭtilo, āre. act. *To maim*, or *mangle.* ═ Spolies, mutiles, laceres, quenquam nacta ſis, *Ter. Hecyr.* 1, 1, 8.

* Mŭtĭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be maimed.* Majore membrorum parte mutilari, *Curt.* 5, 5, 14.

* Mŭtĭlus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. μιτύλος, *i. e.* ἀκέρως, cornibus deſtitutus] (1) *Haveing his horns broken off.* (2) Alſo *wanting horns.* (3) Met. *Broken.* (1) O tua cornu Nî foret exſecto frons, inquit, quid faceres? cùm Sic mutilus minitaris? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 60. (2) ✠ Mutilos oportebit eſſe gregum maritos, non cornutos, *Col.* 7, 6. (3) Mutila quædam & hiantia loqui, *Cic. Or.* 9. ¶ ═ Animus aurium nuncio mutila ſentit quædam, & quaſi decurtata, *the broken and as it were cropt periods*, Ibid. 53. Navis mutila, *Liv.* 33, 24.

* Mutilus, i. m. concha muri ſimilis, *al. ſcrib.* mytilus, *quod vid. A kind of ſhellfiſh like a muſſel, or muſcle. Quomodo* mys, mutilus, & myſcus *differunt*, vid. *Plin.* 32, 11.

† Mŭtīnum, *vel* Mœtīnum, i. n. *Lucil. Vid.* Mutunum.

‖ Mŭtīnus, *qui* mutunus, *id. qui* Priapus, *Feſt.* à mutone, *ſc.*

Mūtio, *vel* Muttio, īre, īvi. act. [à mutus, *Becm. qu.* obmuteſco, *al. ſcrib.* muttio, à muttum *quod* γρῦ, muttire γρύζειν, *Gloſſ. vett.* vel à μῦ, μῦ, quod canum eſt, *Varr.*] (1) *To ſpeak ſoftly* as with an imperfect voice, *to mutter.* (2) *To creak.* (1) Nihil jam mutire audeo, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 25. Muttire unum verbum audes? *Plaut. Men.* 5, 1, 11. muttivero, *Id. Mil.* 2, 6, 83. (2) Num muttit cardo? *Id. Curc.* 1, 1, 94.

Mūtĭtans, tis. part. *Muttering*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 52.

† Mūtĭtio, ōnis. f. *A muttering*, or *grumbling.* Quid tibi hanc curatio eſt rem, aut mutitio? *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 21.

‖ Mūtīto, *al.* mutuito, āre, as. act. *To feaſt one another by turns*, Gell. 2, 24.

Mūtĭtus, a, um. part ex eâdem ſynt. quâ *maturato, ſenatuſconſulto*, &c. ¶ Neque opus eſt adeò mutito, *nor indeed is there any occaſion that the leaſt word ſhould be made of it*, Ter. Hecyr. *ſc.* ult. 26.

Mūto, āre. act. freq. [à moveo, *qu.* moto, *ab* Hebr. מוש nutare, *Conin.*] (1) *To change*, by takeing, or giveing one thing for another, *to exchange.* (2) *To change*, in tradeing; *to barter, to traffick.* (3) *To take ſucceſſively, to ſhift.* (4) *To change*, or *alter.* (5) Abſol. *To be exchanged, or altered.* (6) *To change by dieing of a thing.* (7) *To reſcind, diſallow, not to hold ratified, to violate.* (8) *To cauſe one to alter his mind.* (9) *To turn*, or *transform.* (10) *To remove* from one place to another. (11) *To paſs by, or to croſs.* (1) § Mutare corpus, locum, ſpeciem, geſtum, tempora, vitam priorem, *Lucr.* Mutat cœnacula, lectos, balnea, tonſores, *Hor.* lares & urbem, *Id.* ſe mutare habitu, *to change one's attire*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 64. § Mitibus mutare triſtia, *Id. Od.* 1, 6, 26. bellum pro pace, *Sall.* ¶ Quem cum rebus, quas totus poſſidet orbis, Mutâſſe velim, *for whom I would give the whole world*, Ov. Met. 7, 59. (2) Nec nautica pinus Mutabit merces, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 59. Mercibus hic Italis mutat ſub ſole recenti Rugoſum piper, *Perſ.* 5, 55. ¶ Mutare ære, *to ſell.* Cætera *ova* reponantur, vel ære mutentur, *Col.* 8, 5. Pecus & mancipia mutare cum mercatoribus vino, *Sall. B. J.* 48. (3) ¶ Mutare ſolum, *to go into exile*, Cic. Mutare veſtem, *to go into mourning*, Liv. 43, 16. (4) ═ Nîl ego non patiar, nunquam me injuria mutat, *Prop.* 2, 24, 39. Nihil in ipſo te fortuna mutavit, *Plin. Paneg.* 24. § Mutare animum, conſilium, mentem, voluntatem, ſententiam, *Cic.* mores, *Ter.* tabulas, *Juv.* 14, 55. (5) ✠ Quæ proſodiæ fuerunt manent, reliquæ mutant, *Varr. vid.* & Mutans. Mores populi Romani quantùm mutaverint, vel hic dies indicio erit, *Liv.* (6) Croceo mutabit vellera luto, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 44. (7) ‖ Mutare decretum, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 46. Haud muto factum, *Ter. Andr* 1, 1, 13. De uxore nihil mutat, *Ibid.* 5, 4, 46. § Cum aliquo mutare fidem, *Id. Phorm.* 3, 2, 27. (8) Non illum noſtri poſſunt mutare labores, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 64. (9) Crinem mutavit in hydros, *Ov. Met.* 4, 800. Mutant cum papilione figuram, *Id.* 15, 374. § In contraria mutare, *Id.* In formam alicujus, *Plaut.* (10) Fac ut te aliquò cum omni familiâ mutes, *Varr.* Neque ſe luna quicquam mutat, *Plaut.* (11) ¶ ♱ Mutare montes, *to paſs by*, Lucr. 4, 461. ☞ Pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes Permutare velis crine Liciniæ? *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 22. *h. e.* crinem Liciniæ Mygdoniis opibus. Utròque conſtructionis genere utuntur veteres poëtæ. *Vid. Hor. Epod.* 9, 27.

Mūtor, āri. paſſ. *To be changed*, &c. ¶ Civitate mutari, *to be made a citizen of another city*, Cic. *pro* C. Balbo. 13. *Vid. cæt.* in Muto.

Mūto, ōnis. m. *The privy member of a man*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 68.

Mūtōniātus, a, um. adj. *Well hung*, Mart. 11, 54. & in Priap.

* † Muttum, i. n. [à mutio, quod & muttio ſcrib. ſive à mu, vel mut] Proverbialiter dicimus, ¶ Muttum nullum emiſeris, *not a word*, Cornut. Hoc eſt ne mu quidem vel mut facere. Hinc Gallic. *un mot.*

† Mūtuārius, a, um. adj. *Interchangeable, one for another, reciprocal.* Mutuarias operas cum vicinis cambire, *Apul. Florid.* p. 430.

Mūtuātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à mutuor] *A borrowing.* Sine mutuatione & verſurâ diſſolvere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 42. ✠ Non eſt hoc depoſitum, ſed mutuatio, *Quint.*

‖ Mūtuātitius, a, um. adj. *Borrowed; money hired, or taken, upon uſe.* Pecunia mutuatitia, *Gell.* 21, 1.

‖ Mūtuātor, ōris. m. *He that borroweth*, Dig.

Mūtuātus, a, um. part. (1) *Haveing borrowed*, (2) or *haveing taken from ſome other.* (1) Maximas pecunias mutuati, *Cæſ. B. C* 3, 60. (2) A viris *virtus* nomen mutuata eſt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 18.

Mūtuè. adv. *id. quod.* mutuò, *Cic. Offic.* 5, 7.

† Mūtuĭtans, tis. part. [tanquam à freq. mutuito] *Deſireing to borrow.* Mutuitanti credere, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 52.

‖ Mūtuĭto, ita leg. *Turneb.* ap. *Gell. Vid.* Mutito.

† Mūtuĭter, *pro* mutuò, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 11, 30.

Mūtŭlus, i. m. *qui* & mutilus. [*qu.* trabs mutila] *A ſtay cut out of ſtone, or timber, in building, to bear up the ſummer, or other part:* In maſonry it is called *a corbel*; in timber work *a bracket*, or *bragget.* Mutuli columnis impoſiti, *Col.* 3, 5. per parietem defixi, *Id.* 8, 9.

† Mūtūnum, i. n. *ſc.* faſcinum, *quod* & mutonium, & mutinum, à mutone dict. *A filthy charm*, Lucil.

‖ Mūtūnus, i. m. [à mutone dict.] (1) *A name of* Priapus. (2) Alſo *the privy member.* (1) Arn. Lact. & Aug. (2) Rubro, Priape, furibus minare mutuno, *Poët. Phall. carm.* 73.

Mūtuò. adv. *Together, mutually, one with another*, Cic. ═ Gratum eſt utrique noſtrûm, quod cupis, mutuò, mehercule; nam invicem deſiderio veſtrî tenemur, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 1, 2. Me mutuò deligas, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 9.

† Mūtuo. āre. act. *To borrow*, Non. *ex* Cæcil. Quòd regem à finitimis potiùs mutuâſſet, *Val. Max.* 3, 4, 2. *Sed leg. etiam* mutuata eſſet.

Mūtuor, āri. dep. *To borrow.* A Cœlio mutuabimur, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 3. ✠ Crœſus non mutuatus eſt aliunde laudem, ſed ſibi ipſi peperit, *Id.* Met. *To borrow, or take, from another perſon, or thing.* Mutuemur hoc quoque verbum, dicatuque tam æther Latinè, quàm dicitur aër, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 36. Subtilitatem ab academiâ mutuatur orator, *Id.* Ab amore temerarium mutuari conſilium, *Liv.* 30, 12.

* Mūtus, a, um. adj. [à μυττὸς, μύδος, vel μύτης, *i. e.* ἄφωνος, vel à ſono, quem muti edunt, *Varr.*] (1) *Mute, dumb, that cannot ſpeak by nature, ſenſeleſs.* (2) *Struck dumb, or ſpeechleſs; mute.* (3) *Without words.* (4) *That cannot make an articulate ſound.* (5) *Silent, ſtill.* (1) Imago etiam muta à tanto ſcelere revocare debet, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 5. ═ Res inanimatæ atquæ mutæ, *Id. N. D.* 1, 14. (2) *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 27. Mutus metu, *Lucr.* 1, 93. (3) ¶ Mutus aſpectus, *the bare ſight*, Quint. 6, 1. (4) Muta agna, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 219. Mutæ beſtiæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 71. (5) ═ Forum mutum, elinguem curiam, tacitum & fractum civitatem videbatis, *Cic. poſt red. in Sen.* 3. ¶ Muta eſt hujus temporis accuſatio, *for all this time you accuſe him of nothing*, Id. *pro* Flacc. 6. Tempus mutum à literis, *time ſilent as to writeing*, Cic. Att. 8, 22. ♱ Spicula muta, *ſilent arrows, not ſinging through the air*, Stat. Mutæ artes, *not greatly famed*, Virg. Æn. 12, 396. § Hæ quaſi mutæ artes, &c. *as it were ſilent arts*, Id. (ſpeaking of ſtatuary and painting, in oppoſition to oratory.) ‖ Mutæ literæ, *conſonants that cannot be pronounced without a vowel, ſo as to give any ſound*, Feſt. Muti lapides, *ſtones without any number inſcribed*, Hyg. ‖ Muta exta, *when they can gather no divination from the entrails*, Feſt. ✠ Adjutoria.

Mūtuum, i. n. [à mutuus] (1) *A loan, that which is borrowed.* (2) *An equal return.* (1) Mutuum dare, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 101. Mutuo appendere aliquid, *Plin.* (2) ¶ Mutuum mecum facit, *he is but even with me*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37. Mutua fiunt à me, *I am of the ſame mind towards you*, Id. Perſ. 5, 1, 14.

Mūtuus, a, um. adj. [à Siculâ voce μοῖτον, *Varr.* vel à muto, ut à paſco paſcuus; quia mutuum redditur eâdem materiâ, ſed mutatâ ſpecie] (1) *Lent, or borrowed.* (2) *Mutual, reciprocal, equal on both ſides, one another.* (1) Miſer ſum, argentum nuſquam invenio mutuum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 52. Nec mutuis noſtris Verba refers, *Ov.* § Mutua rogare ſeſtertia, *Mart.* 6, 20. Alicui dare pecuniam mutuam, *Cic.* Æris mutua ſumma, *Ov. Rem.* 56. Civitatibus mutuum frumentum dedit, *Cic. Agr.* 2, 30. (2) ¶ Terrigenæ pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres, *kill one another*, Ov. Met. 7, 141. Mutuus affectus, *Juv.* 15, 149. amor, *Hor. Epod.* 15, 10. *love equally returned.* Mutuis animis amant, amantur, *Catull.* 43, 20. ¶ ♱ Fax mutua, *an equal flame* of love, *Hor. Od.* 3, 9, 13. § Gaudia mutua, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 87. dicta, certamina, vulnera, *Id.* convivia, *Virg.* voluntas, *Cic.* ¶ Tradunt operas mutuas, *they aſſiſt each other*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 37. Pedes per mutua nexi, *linked in each other*, Virg. Æn. 7, 66.

M ante Y.

* Myagros, i. f. [à μῦς & ἄγρα, quòd prætervolantes muſcas, ramulis implicitas, capiat, ut muſcipula mures] *An herb with a ſtalk like fennel, and leaves like madder; cameline*, Plin. 27, 12.

* Myax, ăcis. m. [*ex* μῦς, μυὸς ob obliq. ſimilitudinem] *A kind of ſhellfiſh, like the purple fiſh*, Plin. 32, 9.

* ‖ Mycēmătias, æ. m. [à μύκημα, Gr. mugitus] *A kind of earthquake, with roaring and bellowing*, Amm. Marc. 17, 7.

* ‖ Mycētias, æ. m. [à μυκάω, mugio, cùm ſub pedibus mugit ſolum, *Virg.*] *An earthquake with a bellow, bellowing noiſe*, Apul. p. 730.

* ‖ Mygăle, es. f. [*ex* μῦς, mus, & γαλῆ, muſtela; à ſimilit. *Lat.* Mus araneus] *A field mouſe, called a ſhrew*, Veg. 3, 4.

• ‖ Myinda, æ. f. [*ex* μύω, Gr. conniveo] *The play called hood-man-blind, blind-bob,* or *blind-man-buff,* Jun.

• Mylœcos, i. m. [*ex* μύλη, mola, & οἶκος, domus] *A kind of worm breeding in mills,* Plin. 29, 6.

• Myŏbarbum, i. n. [*à* μῦς, mus, & barba, Scal.] *A kind of cup which Bacchus hath pictured in his hand,* Auſon. Ep. 3, in lemmate.

• Myoctŏnos, i. f. [*ex* μῦς, mus, & κτείνω, occido] Herba ita dict. quòd è longinquo odore mures necet. *Aconite, vid.* Plin. 27, 3.

Myŏpăro, ōnis. [μυοπάρων, Gr. *i. e.* navicula piratarum, *Non.* cujus de etymo autem parum convenit inter doctos] *A kind of long light ſhip with oars, uſed often by pirates.* Myoparone piratico capto, dux liberatur, *Cic. Verr.* 3. vid. & *Val. Max.* 2, 8, 5.

• Myŏphŏnos, i. m. [*ex* μῦς, mus, & φόνος, cædes] *An herb that killeth mice,* Plin. 21, 9.

• Myŏsōta, æ. f. *vel* Myŏsōtis, is. f. *Plin.* 27, 12. & Myŏsōton, i. n. *Id.* 27, 4. [*ex* μῦς, & οὖς, ὠτὸς, auris] *The herb mouſe-ear,* or *bloodſtrange.*

• Myrăpium, i. n. [*ex* μύρον, unguentum, & ἄπιον, pirum] *A muſk pear,* Plin. 15, 15.

• ‖ Myrias, ădis. f. [*à* μυριὰς, Gr.] *Ten thouſand, a myriad,* Eraſm.

• Mȳrīca, æ. f. *vel* Mȳrīce, es. f. [μυρίκη, Gr.] quam alii *Tamaricen* voc. *A low ſhrub called tamariſk.* Myricen & Italiâ quam alii tamaricen vocant, Achaiâ autem bryan ſilveſtrem, *Plin.* 13, 21. Humiles myricæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, princ.

• Myrīnus, i. m. [μύρινος, Gr.] *The male kind of the lamprey,* Plin. 9, 23.

• ‖ Myriomorphos, i. f. [*ex* μυριὰς, mille, & μορφὴ, forma] *Of a thouſand ſhapes,* Lex. *ex* Apul.

• Myriŏphyllon, i. n. [dict. *à* multitudine tenuium foliorum, *ſc. à* μυριὰς, mille, & φύλλον, folium] *The herb milfoil,* or *yarrow,* Plin. 24, 16.

• ‖ Myriſtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* μυρίζω, unguentis imbuo] (muſcata ſive moſchata, *Offic.*) ob odoris ſuavitatem. ¶ Nux myriſtica, *a nutmeg.*

• Myrmēcias, æ. m. gemma [ita dict. quòd nigras habet eminentias, μυρμηκίοις, i. e. *verrucis ſimiles*] *A precious ſtone with little knots like warts,* Plin. 37, 10.

• Myrmēcion, ii. n. [ſic dict. quòd caput habeat formicæ ſimile quæ Gr. μύρμηξ] (1) *A kind of ſpider.* (2) *A ſort of little wart.* (3) ‖ Alſo *an ant bill.* (1) Plin. 29, 4. (2) Celſ. *l* 5. *c. ult.* (3) Μυρμηκία ἀγαθῶν, *Pro Vid.* Chiliad.

• Myrmēcītes, æ. m. *A ſtone haveing in it the figure of an emmet,* or *piſmire,* Plin. 37, 11.

• ‖ Myrmēcŏleo, ōnis. m. [voc. ex formicæ & leonis nominibus compoſit.] *A little creature which preyeth upon ants and piſmires,* Aug.

• † Myrmĭcè. [*à* μύρμος, *vel* μύρμηξ, formica] *Piſmire like.* ¶ Myrmicè incedere, *Catull.* 43. quod formicinum *gradum movere* dixit, *Plaut.* *to go like a piſmire, to creep ſoftly along.* ☞ Leg. & *mimicè,* quod rectiùs.

• Myrmillo, ōnis. m. *Suet. Vid* Mirmillo.

• Myrŏbălănum, i. n. [*à* μύρον, unguentum, & βάλανος, glans] *A fruit called by the apothecaries* myrobalan, *Ben, or* a fruit of Ægypt, about the bigneſs of a filberd, of whoſe kernel is made an oil uſed in precious ointments, *Plin.* 12, 21.

• † Myrobrĕcharii, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* μυροβρεχὴς, unguento delibutus] *Thoſe that anointed their heads and perfumed their hair,* Plaut. *Thoſe that perfumed womens ſhoes,* Turn. *al.* Malobathrarii.

• Myrŏpōla, æ. m. [*ex* μύρον, unguentum, & πωλέω, vendo] *A ſeller of ſweet oils, ointments,* or *perfumes,* Plaut. Caſ. 2, 3, 10.

• Myrŏpōlium, ii. n. *A place where oils are ſold, a perfumer's ſhop,* Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 3.

• Myrrha, æ. f. [*à* μύῤῥα, Gr. מור myrrha, quod *à* מרר amarum eſſe] (1) *A ſweet gum called myrrh, which dropeth from a tree of the ſame name.* (2) Alſo *a ſweet potion to cure drunkenneſs.* (1) Madentes myrrhâ comæ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 100. (2) Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 4, 51.

• Myrrhăpium, i. n. *id. quod* Myrapium, *Celſ.* 4, 19.

• Myrrhātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. *Mingled with myrrh.* Ora virûm myrrhata, *Sil.* 13, 478.

• Myrrheus, a, um. adj. *Of the colour of myrrh,* or *perfumed with myrrh.* Myrrhea coma, *Tib.* 3, 4, 28. & *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 22.

• Myrrhīnus, a, um. adj. *Of myrrh, made of myrrh, ſcented with myrrh.* Juv. 6, 155. Mart. 3, 26. & 13, 110.

• Myrrhis, is. *vel* ĭdis. f. [*à* myrrha quam *alii* ſmyrrhizam, *alii* myrrham vocant. *Mock-chervil, an herb like hemlock.* Some call it *kex,* or *kexes, aſſparſley,* Plin. 24, 16.

• Myrrhītes, æ. m. [*à* colore myrrhæ] *A precious ſtone, haveing the colour of myrrh, and the ſmell of ſweet ointment,* Plin. 37, 10.

• Myrſīneum, i. n. [*ab* odore myrſines, *i. e.* myrti] *leg.* murrhineum, *vel* myrrhinum, *Wild-fennel,* Plin. 20, 23.

• Myrſĭnītes, æ. m. [μυρσινίτης, Gr.] melleum colorem habens, myrti odorem. (1) *A precious ſtone.* (2) Alſo *an herb of the kind of ſpurge.* (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Herba ex genere tithymalli, foliis myrti acutis, & pungentibus, &c. Id. 20, 8.

• † Myrta, æ. f. *Cato & Varr. pro* myrtus *dixêre.* ☞ *Scrib.* & murta.

• Myrtāceus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to myrtle.* Myrtaceum folium, *Celſ.* 7, 17.

• Myrtātum, i. n. *Plin.* 15, 29. *Vid.* Murtatum.

• Myrtātus, a, um. adj. ¶ Myrtata ladana, *ſophiſticated with myrtle,* Plin. 12, 17.

• † Myrtēta, æ. f. *A myrtle grove,* Priſc. *ex* Plaut. ⸸ Myrtetum.

• Myrtētum, i. n. *A myrtle grove, a number of myrtle trees.* Littora myrtetis lætiſſima, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 112. *conf. Celſ.* 2, 17.

• Myrteus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of myrtle.* (2) *Made of myrtle.* (3) *Of the colour of myrtles.* (1) § Myrtea ſylva, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 443. virga, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 34. (2) Myrteum oleum, *Plin.* 13, 1. (3) Myrtea gauſapila, *Petron. Arb.* 21.

• Myrtĭdănus, a, um. adj. Myrtidanum, *ſc.* vinum. *A ſort of made wine,* Plin. 15, 29.

• Myrtīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of myrtle.* Oleum myrtinum, *Plin.* 23, 4.

• Myrtītes, æ. m. *ſc.* οἶνος. *Wine made with myrtleberries infuſed,* Plin. 14, 6. & Col. 12, 37.

• Myrtŏpĕtălum, i. n. [ita dict. quòd folia habet myrtinis ſimilia, *ſc. à* myrtus, & πέταλον, folium] *An herb called alſo* polygonaton, *Plin* 27, 12.

• Myrtum, i. n. *A myrtleberry.* Cruenta myrta, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 306.

• ‖ Myrtuōſus, a, um. adj. *Like myrtle,* or *of the colour of myrtle,* Scal. *leg.* myrteolus, *Plin.* 12, 13.

• Myrtus, i. f. [vel *à* μύρον, vel *à* μύῤῥα, ob odoris ſuavitatem] (1) *A myrtle tree.* (2) Meton. *A myrtle garland.* (1) Gratiſſima myrtus Veneri, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 62. (2) Nitidum caput impedire myrto, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 9.

• ‖ Myrtus, ûs. f. *idem,* Scal. *in* Catull.

• Mys, yos. m. [*à* μῦς, Gr. murus, ob ſimilit unde etiam *mus aquatilis*] *A ſhellfiſh of the muſcle kind, breeding a ſort of ſmall red pearl,* Plin 32, 11. & 9, 35.

• Myſcus, i. [*ab* eodem] *A kind of ſhellfiſh like a mouſe, by ſome called a barbel,* Plin. 32, 11.

• Myſta, dic. & Myſtes, æ. m. [μύστης, Gr. *à* μύω, claudo, initiati enim, qui Gr. μυσταὶ, quadriennium ſilebant] *A prieſt, he that is learned himſelf,* or *inſtructeth others, in the myſteries of religion.* ¶ Laſcivi myſtæ, *prieſts of Bacchus,* Sen. Oedip. 431. Attici myſtæ, *Id. Herc. fur.* 487. ‖ Infulatus myſta, *a prelate,* Sidon.

• Myſtagōgus, i. m. [μυσταγωγὸς, Gr. *ex* μύστης, myſta, & ἀγωγὸς, inductor] *He that ſheweth ſtrangers the rarities of a temple,* Cic. Verr. 2.

• ‖ Myſtēriarches, æ. m. [qui τῶν μυστηρίων ἄρχει, *ſc.* qui myſteriis præeſt] *A chiefprieſt, the orderer of holy rites, a prelate,* Prud. Periſteph. 2, 350.

• Myſtērium, ii. n. [μυστήριον, Gr. *Lat.* Arcanum, *à* μύω, claudo, alludit Hebr. מסתר *miſter, i. e.* abſconſio, ſive res abſcondita, *Aven.*] (1) *A myſtery,* or *ſecret, in religion and holy rites, whereunto the common ſort might not come.* (2) *Any great ſecret.* (1) Tacitum tanquam myſterium tenere aliquid, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 17. *vid. Exercit.* Caſaub. contra Baron. & *Scal* ad illud *Tibulli,* 3, 5, 7. (2) Epiſtolæ noſtræ tantum habent myſteriorum, *Cic. Att.* 4. 18. ¶ Romana myſteria, *the ſacred rites of* Bona dea, *Id. Abſol.* Myſteria, *the rites of* Ceres, Proſerpine, &c. Id.

• Myſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Myſtical, myſterious and hiden.* Myſtica ſacra, *Ov. Epiſt.* 2, 42. Vitis myſtica, *Tibull.* 3, 6, 1. hoſtia, *Id.* 1, 10, 28.

• Myſtrum, i. n. [*à* μῦς, *i. e.* conchylium; μυστρίον, ligula, *Gloſſ.*] *A kind of meaſure, the fourth part of a* cyathus, *about a ſpoonful.*

• ‖ Myſtus, i. m. *pro* myſcus [*ab* eodem] *A kind of fiſh called a ſeamouſe,* Cal. *ex* Plin. *corr. pro* myſchus.

• ‖ Mythiſtŏria, æ. f. [*ex* μῦθος, fabula, & ἱστορία, hiſtoria] *A hiſtory mixed with fictions and fabulous ſtories.* Vopiſc. ⸸ Hiſtoria fabula referta.

• Mytĭlus, i. m. ut aliqui ſcribunt [*qu. ex* μῦς per dim.] ſcrib. & mutilus & mytilus. *A ſhellfiſh, a limpin,* Mart. 3, 59.

• Myxa, æ. f. [prop. mucus, *à* μύζω, mungo] Myxa prunorum ſpecies ex quibus in Ægypto & vina fiunt, ob mucoſum lentorem ita dict. (1) *A kind of prunes,* or *plums, like damaſcenes.* (2) *The wick of a candle,* or *lamp.* (1) Plin. 13, 5. It. 13, 28. (2) Cùm tot geram myxas una lucerna vocor, *Mart.* 14, 41. *ubi al.* myxos & *interpret.* prominentem partem lucernæ, cui inſeritur ellychnium.

• Myxon, i. n. [μύξον, Gr. *qu.* mucoſus, *Gaza* vertit *muco*] *A fiſh of the mullet kind.* Fel banchi, quem quidam myxona vocant, *Plin.* 32, 7. *vid.* & 35, 12.

N n Roman, *N n* Italick; both which, as all the other letters, are frequently uſed in moſt of the modern languages of Europe; eſpecially in ſuch as deſcend from the Latin. The Engliſh indeed, beſides theſe, have a black character ſomewhat like the German, in which this letter is thus expreſſed, 𝔑 𝔫; but of no great antiquity, and ſeldom uſed but in printing ſtatutes and proclamations; for our Saxon anceſtors uſed a letter very little differing from the Roman. The Hebrew tongue hath a double form of this letter, the one initial and medial נ, the other final ן, which might be the cauſe of calling it נון, which is expreſſive of both forms; in analogy to מם, which probably was ſo called from the ſame cauſe. Indeed there is a great ſhow of reaſon why it ſhould be called נון from the ſignification of the

word, which is *a child*, as being the undoubted daughter of the mother מ. The Greeks, in takeing theſe two letters from them, ſeem to have had regard to both theſe reaſons, diſcarding the finals in both, as haveing no occaſion for them in their tongue; and yet, to ſhow their near relation, gave them an articulation, calling the latter Nῦ, as they did the former Mῦ. Nor are theſe two liquids nearer in name, than they are in their figure, ſound, and mutual offices in Greek and Latin. With reſpect to their figure, they differ juſt ſo much and no more, both in the capital and ſmall form, as they do in their ſound; M m being a fuller ſound, and haveing one line more than N n in the ſmaller ſound, without any other difference. Their nearneſs in ſound is more remarkable becauſe made by diſtinct organs, the former being a labial, the latter a dental; which is cauſed by their equally touching the palate. Nor is their reciprocal uſe in languages leſs obvious: the plural termination ים in Hebrew, in the Chaldee dialect is ין; as on the contrary, the terminations ον and ων in Greek, are *um* in Latin; as ὠὸν *ovum*; κοινὸν *cænum*; βραχίων *brachium:* αν and ην, the terminations of the accuſ. ſing. of the ſecond declenſion of the Greeks, *am* in the firſt declenſion of the Latins; as μῦσαν, σχολὴν, *muſam*, *ſcholam*. In Latin derivatives from the Greek, as ν is ſometimes changed into *m*, as in νέω, *meo*; ſo on the contrary μ into *n*, as in μειδιῶ, *nideo:* and as before the firſt rank of the mutes, and their ſiſter labial *m*, *n* is changed into *m* for the better ſound, as in *imbellis*, *impius*, *immodicus*; ſo on the contrary, in the ſecond and third order, *m* is converted into *n* before *c*, *q*, *d*, *t*; as in *anceps*, *nunquis*, *quendam*, *tantum:* which alſo is done before *f* and *h*, as in *anfractus*, *anhelus*. The change of this letter into her other ſiſter liquids *l* and *r*, before another *l* and *r*, as in *illudo*, *irrideo*, is common, as being only made for the better ſound in pure Latin words; but the ſame is alſo done in Latin derivatives from the Greek tongue, as in *ne* from μὴ, *lympha* from νύμφη (whence our Maſter *Priſcian* accounts for the uſe of the Latin numeral L, inſtead of N the Greek numeral for 50. *The moſt antient Greeks*, ſaith he, *uſed* L *for* N, *which we ſtill herein retain)* in *mora*, from μονὴ, in *criſſo*, from κνίζω. As γ, before κ, γ, χ, is in Greek ſounded like *n*, ſo in Latin words derived from ſuch, *n* is ſubſtituted for γ; as *ancora*, *angelus*, *Anchiſes*, for ἄγκυρα, ἄγγελος, Ἀγχίσης, though the more ancient Latins, in particular *Accius*, as *Varro* acquaints us, retained *g*, writeing *aggulus*, *aggens*, *agguilla*, *iggerunt*; and this not only in derivatives from Greek, but perhaps in ſome of their own words. In many Latin words from Greek families, *n* is inſerted, eſpecially before mutes of the ſecond and third order, as in *mingo*, *lingo*, *jungo*, *ſcando*, *frango*, from μιγῶ, λιχῶ, ζυγῶ, σκαδῶ, ῥαγῶ, the ſecond future tenſe of μιγίω, λειχίω, ζεύσω, σκάζω, ῥήσσω, which epenthetical cuſtom is worthy to be noted, as by means thereof from verbs barytones the Latins naturalized many Greek words. But this inſerted *n* diſappears often in their derivatives, as in *micturio*, *ligurio*, *jugum*, *conjux*, *fragor*, *fragilis*; as alſo before *gn*, as *ignarus*, *ignavus*, *cogneſco*, and others. Beſides the letters already mentioned, *n* admits after *itſelf*, *ſ* and *x* (a compound of *ſ*, and the ſecond order of the mutes) as *annus*, *anſa*, *anxius*; and in compoſition *j* and *v*, as *conjicio*, *convoco*. In writeing ſome Latin proper names, where *ns* concur either in the middle or end of words, the Greeks, to ſoften the ſound, leave out *n*, as Ὀρτήσιος, Κλήμης, Πούδης, for *Hortenſius*, *Clemens*, *Pudens*. This letter is often omitted by the Latins, when they enfranchiſe Greek words ending in ων; as *Leo*, *Draco*, for Λέων, Δράκων: but contrarywiſe, to Latin words ending in *o*, the Greeks add *n*, writeing Κάτων, Νέρων, for *Cato*, *Nero*. In ſome inſcriptions of the middle age, and tranſcripts of that time from elder originals, we find this letter inſerted in the long ſyllables of many words; as *Atlans*, *gigans*, *elephans:* which perhaps may have happened through the ignorance of the tranſcribers, miſtakeing a mark ſet over ſuch ſyllables by ſome of the ancient writers only to ſhow their quantity, for the letter *n*. I ſhould have thought they might have affected to put this letter in the direct caſe of ſuch words, becauſe they found it in the oblique caſes, had not ſuch words as *formonſus* and *thenſaurus* checked that opinion. In the notes of the ancients, N *is read* Nec, nepos, non, num, Nonius, noſter, nomiſma, niſi, nummorum, numerator; NAV. Naves, navibus, navicula; NC. Nunc; N.C. Non certè, *vel* Nero Cæſar, *vel* Nero Claudius; NC. SN. CO. S.D.E. Notis civibus ſenatus conſulti ſuffragium datum eſt; N. C. N. P. Non clam, nec precariò; N.C.C. Non calumniæ cauſâ; NBL. Nobilis; N.L. Non liquet; NO. Nobis; N.P. Notarius publicus.

N.

N n in fine vocis pro ne interrog. Pyrrhin' connubia ſervas? *Virg. Æn.* 3, 319. & alibi.

Nābis, is. f. vocab. Æthiopicum, Æthiopes ſic vocant camelopardalin. *A beaſt of Æthiopia, the giraffa.* It hath a neck like a horſe, legs and feet like a cow, a head like a camel, of a red colour ſpoted with white, *vid Plin.* 8, 18.

† Nabla, æ. f. *vel* Nablum, i. n. unde in abl. pl. nablis, *Vul. interp.* [*à* נבל Chald. נבלא] *A pſaltery.* Vide

† Nablium, ii. n. *A pſaltery.* Duplici genialia nablia palmâ Verrere, *Ov.* de *Art. Am.* 3, 327. *potiùs leg.* naulia.

* † Naccæ, ārum. m. pl. *vel, ut al.* nattæ, *Feſt.* Pellis lanata, νάκη, Gl. *Fullers of cloth*, ‡ Fullones.

* † Nacta, æ. m. *Perſ.* (*ubi rectiùs leg.* natta) *ſcrib.* & nacca. *A ſordid fellow of a naſty trade*, ſuch as fullers, feltmakers, *&c.* *Vid.* Natta.

Nactus, a, um. part. [*à* nanciſcor] (1) *Haveing found, or lighted upon.* (2) *Haveing goten, or obtained.* (3) Paſſ. *Goten, obtained.* (1) Nacta gravem vino Cinyram malè ſedula nutrix, *Ov. Met.* 10, 438. (2) Nacta locum tempuſque, *Id. Met.* 14, 372. (3) ‖ Nactâ libertate, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 219. Eâ occaſione nactâ, *Hygin. fab.* 28.

* Næ. adv. affirmandi. [*ex* Gr. ναι] *Veryly, really, on my word.* Næ, illi vehementer errant, *&c.* *Catil.* 2, 3.

* Nænia, æ. f. *rect.* nenia, *quod vid.*

Næviānum pirum, *a ſort of pear*, Celſ. 2, 24.

‖ Nævŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *A little excreſcence, a little natural blemiſh.* Venuſtiores nævuli, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Nævus, i. m. [φακὸς προσώπυ, *Gloſſ.* i. e. lens faciei: vel pot. *à* natu, *qu.* nativus, vel *à* geno, *qu.* gnævus. Gnævus corporis inſigne, & prænomen à generando dicta eſſe, & ea ipſa ex Gr. γίγνεσθαι, *Feſt.*] (1) *A natural mark, ſpot, or excreſcence, in the body.* (2) *A blemiſh, a fault.* (3) *A knot in wood.* (1) Nævus in articulo pueri, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28. Eſt macula corporis nævus, *Ibid.* (2) Nullus in egregio corpore nævus erit, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 13, 14. (3) Sen.

* Nam, conj. cauſalis [*ex* μὴν, Dor. μὰν, per inverſionem *nam*, *Becm.*] (1) *For*, in giveing a reaſon, put generally in the firſt place. (2) *But*, ſometimes in the ſecond or third, place. (3) *For, as for.* (4) An elegant particle in aſking. (5) *For* etenim, *or* ſiquidem, *ſeeing that.* (6) It is alſo uſed in tranſitions. (7) Alſo of affirming with vehemency. (1) *Paſſerem* plùs illa oculis ſuis amabat, nam mellitus, *&c.* *Catull.* 3, 6. (2) Milite nam tuo, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 9. Siccis omnia nam dura propoſuit, *Id. Od.* 1, 18, 3 (3) Nam ſubitæ matrem certam fecêre ruinæ — Nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adacto, Finiêrat, &c. *Ov. Met.* 6, 268, &c. (4) Nam quoſque? *Plaut.* Nam quid ita? *Ter.* (5) *Hor. Carm.* 3, 11. initio, *Id. Epod.* 6, 5. (6) ¶ Nam is poſtquam exceſſit ex ephebis, *now he*, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 24. Nam herus me poſtquam rus miſit, *now ſince*, Plaut. (7) Nam herclè inquit Minutius, me quoque Petilius — rogavit, *nay truly he deſired me too*, &c. *Cic.*

* Namque. conj. cauſalis [*ex* nam & que enclit.] (1) *For*, generally in the firſt, but ſometimes in the ſecond place. (2) *For, as for.* (3) It is uſed in interrogative tranſitions. (4) Pro *ſiquidem.* (1) Namque ferunt, &c. *Prop.* 1, 20, 17. Cynthia namque, &c. *Id.* 4, 7, 3. Victos namque ſe fatebantur, *Liv.* (2) Nutricem affata Sichæi, Namque ſuam, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 4, 632. (3) Namque illud quare, Scævola, negâſti te fuiſſe laturum? *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 16. (4) *Vid.* Nep. Milt. 8.

* ‖ Nāna, æ. f. [*à* nanus] *A woman dwarf*, Lampr.

† Nancio, is, īvi, īre. act. ap. vett. in uſu, Si nanciam populi deſiderium, *Priſc.* ex *Graccho.* ‡ Pro nuncior, dep.

Nanciſcor, i. nactus ſum. dep. [*ab* ant. nancio, *Priſc.* ut *ab* apio, apiſcor] In bonam & malam partem accipitur. (1) *To light upon, to find, to meet with.* (2) *To come by, attain, get, catch.* (1) Nî nactus Venerem eſſem, hanc Junonem dicerem, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 2, 29. Nacti te ſumus otioſum, *Id.* § Nanciſci cauſam idoneam, *Nep. Them.* 6. (2) Nanciſcetur pretium nomenque poëtæ, *Hor. A. P.* 299. § Nacta eſt ſibi putrorem tellus ex imbribus, *Lucr.* 2, 871.

‖ Nancĭtor, *pro* nancitur, *i. e.* nanciſcitur, *Feſt.*

* Nans, tis. part. [*à* no] (1) *Swiming.* (2) *Rolling, flowing.* (1) Nantes in gurgite vaſto, *Virg.*

Virg. Æn. 1, 122. (2) ✢ Undæ nantes, *Catull.* 62, 275. *conf. Sil.* 14, 550.

Nanctus *pro* nactus, *Liv.* 27, 28. & ſ. 7. § 11. de interdictis, relegat, &c.

• Nānus, i. m. [νάνος, Gr.] quo nomine Gr. pumiliones appellitant. (1) *A dwarf.* (2) ‖ *A little horſe, or mule.* (1) *Propr.* 4, 9, 15. ✠ Nanum cujuſdam Atlanta vocamus, *Juv.* 8, 32. (2) Binis rheda rapit citata nanis, *Gell.* 19, 13. ex Helvio Cinnâ. ¶ Nanus barbat, *A kind of veſſel, or cup,* Varr.

• Nāpe, es. f. [à νάπη, Gr. ſaltus] *Forreſter, ranger,* a dog's name, *Ov. Met.* 3, 214.

• Naptha, æ. f. [νάφθα, Gr. à Chald. נפטא quod à נף ſtillare, profluit enim bituminis modo] *A kind of marly, or chalky, clay, or ſlime, whereunto if fire be ſet, it burneth ſo vehemently that water cannot quench it; a ſtuff like brimſtone, liquid petrol. Vid.* Plin. 2, 105. & 35, 15.

• ‖ Naphthas, æ. n. ſeu pot. indecl. genus olei cedro ſimile, *Prob.* ex *Salluſt. Hiſt.* 4.

• Naphthe, es. f. *id. quod* naptha, *Plin.* 35, 15.

Nāpīna, æ. f. *The bed wherein naphew, or turnep, is ſown,* Col. 11, 2.

Nāpus, i. m. [à ſimil. rapi, *qu.* rapus! nam & utriuſque ſemen in alterum viciſſim mutatur, *Plin.*] *Turnep, or naphew; naphew gentle, or long rapes.* Napus devexam terram amat, *Col.* 2, 10.

• Narciſsīnus, a, um. adj. *Of daffodil.* Narciſſinum oleum, *Plin.* 2, 19. unguentum, *Id.*

• Narciſsītes, æ. m. [à Narciſſi colore] *A precious ſtone of the colour of daffodil, reſembling the veins of ivy,* Plin. 37, 11.

• Narciſſus, i. m. [à torpore, Gr. νάρκη, quem adfert, *Plin.*] *Daffodil.* Croceum pro corpore florem Inveniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis, *Ov. de Narciſſo.* Narciſſi duo genera in uſu medici recipiunt, unum purpureo flore, & herbaceum, *Plin.* 21, 19. *vid.* & eundem 31, 1. Purpureus Narciſſus, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 28.

• Nardīnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of ſpikenard,* (2) or *ſmelling like it.* (1) Unguentum nardinum, *Plin.* 13, 1. (2) Ab odore, myrapia, laurea nardina, *Id.* 15, 15.

• Nardum, i. n. & Nardus, i. f. [νάρδον, Gr. ab Hebr. נרד] (1) *Nard,* the ſhrub in India, elſewhere the herb bearing ſpikenard, and precious leaves. (2) Another ſort growing near Ganges, of a poiſonous ſmell. (3) *The ointment made of it.* (1) Plin. 12, 12. (2) Id. *ubi ſuprà.* (3) Nardum Syriacum, Gallicum, Creticum, ruſticum, *Id.* 12, 12. Illius puro diſtillent tempora nardo, *Tibull.* 2, 2, 7. Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 17. Achæmenia nardus, *Id. Epod.* 13, 13. ☞ *Quære annon nardus de frutice ſolo, nardum de unguento ſolo propriè dicatur.*

• Nardus, i. f. *An unguent made of nard,* Hor. Od. 2, 11, 16.

† Nārica, æ. f. *rectiùs* narita, *quod vid.*

Nāris, is. f. [ῥὶν, unde per Metath. ῥῖνες, nares, *Canin.* à naritate ſive gnaritate, *Feſt.* quòd per eas odorum gnari reddimur, unde & *olfacere* pro *cognoſcere,* Iſid. rect. *ab* Hebr. נחור naris] (1) *The noſtril, the holes of the noſe.* (2) Synecd. *The noſe.* (3) Meton. *Judgement.* (4) *Bantering, ſcoffing.* (1) Inque cavâ nullus ſtet tibi nare pilus, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 523. Rectè ſurſum ſunt nares, quòd odor omnis ad ſupera fertur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. (2) Balbâ de nare locutus, *ſnuffling through the noſe,* Perſ. 1, 33. Spiramina naris, *Luc.* 2, 183. Foramina narium, *Plin.* 7, 2. (3) Emunctæ naris Lucilius, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 8. ¶ Naris emunctæ ſenex, *of a clear ſhrewd judgement,* Phædr. 3, 3, 14. (4) Minùs aptus acutis Naribus hominibus, *not able to bear their ſevere jeers,* Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 30. Nimis uncis Naribus indulges, *you allow yourſelf too much in ridiculeing every thing,* Perſ. 1, 41.

• Nārita, æ. f. *Vid.* Nerita.

Narrābilis, e. adj. *That can be told, or declared.* Lingua, ſile; non eſt ultra narrabile quidquam, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 2, 61.

Narrandus, a, um. part. *To be told, or related.* De origine regni ejus pauca narranda ſunt, *Juſt.* 17, 3.

Narrans, tis. part. *Telling, recounting.* Audiam te Iberûm narrantem loca, *Catull.* 9, 7. *conf. Sil.* 8, 138.

Narrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à narro] (1) *A narration, account, or ſtory,* of a thing. (2) *The narration, that part of an oration wherein an account is given of matter of fact.* (1) Narratio veriſimilis ſit, aperta, brevis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 19. (2) Narratio obſcura totam occæcat orationem, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 82.

Narrātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little ſtory, a ſhort narration.* Narratiunculæ à poëtis celebratæ, *Quint.* 1, 9.

Narrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A teller, or reporter.* Imitatores & narratores faceti, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 54.

Narrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to tell, or recount.* Verbaque dilectæ fert narraturus Hetruſcæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 207.

Narrātus, a, um. part. [à narror] *Told, reported.* Narrata res, *Phædr.* 4, 24, 31.

Narrātus, ûs. m. verb. *The telling of a ſtory.* Veniet narratibus hora Tempeſtiva meis, *Ov. Met.* 5, 499.

Narro, āre. act. ant. gnaro [*a* gnarus, quod vult *Velius* notum ſive narum facio, *Scal.* gnarrat, narrat. διηγεῖται, *Vett. Gl.* gnarruiſſe narrâſſe, *Feſt.*] (1) *To tell, relate, give account of, report, recount.* (2) Cum correptione, contemptione, admiratione, rei impoſſibilis, falſæ, frivolæ, miræ. (3) *To make the narration in an oration.* (4) *To declare, affirm, or tell plain.* (1) § Siculi poëtæ narrabo interitum, *Hor. A. P.* 463. = Bellerophonti Maturare necem refert; narrat penè datum Pelea Tartaro, *Id. Od.* 3, 7, 17. ¶ *Prov.* Surdo narrare fabulam, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 10. aſello, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 199. *to ſpeak to one that doth not mind.* Narrat de Cornelî amore, *Catull.* 65, 35. arator de tauris, *Propert.* 2, 1, 43. (2) Quid, malum! bone vir, mihi narras? *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 18. *P.* Non opinor, Dave. *D. Opinor,* narras? non rectè accipis; certa res eſt, *Id. Andr.* 2, 2, 28. ¶ *CH.* Nihil nimis bibi. *SI.* Nihil nimis narras, *how? nothing quotha!* Id. Heaut. 3, 2, 9. Quas tu mulieres mihi narras? ubi muſca nulla femina eſt in ædibus? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 29. (3) Ut dilucidè probabilitérque narremus, *Cic.* (4) Quid epiſtola iſta narrat? *Plaut.* Narro tibi planè, relegatus mihi videor, &c. *Cic.* ✠ *Dicimus,* qu. volumus, *loquimur* invicem, *narramus,* quod ignoratur, *Front. Sed hoc non eſſe perpetuum exempla adducta docent.*

Narror, āri. paſſ. *To be reported, related, told,* &c. Aqua accendere lignum narratur, *Ov. Met.* 15, 311. Narratur & priſci Catonis Sæpe mero caluiſſe virtus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 11.

• Narthēcia, æ. f. [dict. narthecia per dim. à narthex, à fruticis humilitate] Narthecia ab al. ferulago appellatur. *A kind of fennel growing always low,* Plin. 13, 22.

• Narthēcium, ii. n. [ναρθήκιον, Gr. *i. e.* vaſculum medicamentarium, ita dict. quòd narthecis lignum, medullâ exemptâ, cavum erat (hinc Heſiod. ἐν κοίλῳ νάρθηκι) & ideo ad medicamenta aſſervanda accommodatiſſimum. Hinc Rabb. נרתק vigina] *A box, or place, to keep medicines in.* Doloris medicamenta tanquam de narthecio promere, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 7.

• Narthex, ēcis. m. [νάρθηξ, Gr. ferula, ſtirps quædam, *A ſort of tree like fennel-giant,* Plin. 13, 22.

Năsămōnītes, æ. m. [à Naſamonibus pop. Libyæ, in orâ Syrtis] *A ſtone of a bloody colour with little black veins,* Plin. 37, 10.

• Naſcens, tis. part. [à naſcor] (1) *Being in its birth, coming into the world.* (2) *Springing, growing,* in vegetables. (3) Met. *Riſeing, increaſeing; begining to riſe, or grow.* (1) Naſcentibus inſinuetur natura animai, *Lucr.* 1, 114. ¶ Naſcentem placido lumine videre, *to favour one's birth with a benign aſpect,* Hor. Od. 4, 3, 2. (2) Humi naſcentia fraga, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 92. Naſcentis uvæ, *Ov.* de *Nuce,* 27. (3) ✠ Athenis non naſcentibus, ſed jam adultis, fuit Themiſtocles, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 7. Troja naſcens, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 75. ¶ Omne malum naſcens facilè opprimitur, *in the bud,* Cic. ✢ Tempora naſcentia, *the begining of the year,* Ov. Faſt. 1, 167. Naſcentes lunæ implent conchylia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 30. Naſcens laus, *blooming reputation,* Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Favonius naſcens, *riſeing,* Id.

• Naſcentia, æ. f. *Birth, the time of one's birth,* Vitruv. 9, 7.

• Naſcĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to come to life.* Ubi naſcituri regis ſignum inveneris, *Pall.* 7. *tit.* 7.

• Naſcor, i. nātus ſum. ant. gnaſcor, gnatus. [à γεννάω γεννάσκω, ut à γινώσκω, noſco, notus] (1) *To be born.* (2) *To be born, or framed by nature.* (3) *To ſpring, or grow.* (4) Met. *To ariſe, or proceed, from; to be produced; to begin, or take begining; to riſe* as ſtars, *to riſe up in height.* (1) Hanc Athenis eſſe natam, *Plaut.* ✠ Nati Carthagini, ſed oriundi Syracuſis, *Liv.* 24, 6. ¶ § Summo genere natus eſt, *of a very good family,* Id. Per ſcelera natus eſt, *Sen.* Qui naſcentur ab illis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 98. Fuerat de pellice natus, *Ov. Metam.* 2, 469. Ex me atque ex hoc natus es, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 7. ¶ Aves omnes in pedes naſcuntur, *come forth with feet foremoſt,* Plin. Annos nata eſt ſedecim, *ſhe is ſixteen years old,* Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20. Annos ſexaginta natus es, aut plùs eo, *Id. Heaut.* 1, 1, 10. Cùm annos ad quinquaginta natus eſſet, *Cic.* (2) ¶ Is qui ita natus eſt, & ita conſuevit, *ſuch by nature and cuſtom,* Cic. Ita nati ſumus, ut & blandiri, &c. poſſimus, *Id.* § Nos numerus ſumus, & fruges conſumere nati, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 2, 27. Non ſolùm ſuis commodis natum ſe arbitrabatur, *Cic.* Qui cum ejuſmodi virtutibus natus ſit, *Plaut.* ☞ *Cum abl.* Ego ſum animo leni natus, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 2, 29. ☞ Cum præp. *cum.* Cum iſtius modi virtutibus, operiſque natus qui ſit, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 13. ☞ *Sine.* Vitiis nemo ſine naſcitur, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 68. ☞ Cum præp. *ad.* Ad ſocietatem nati ſumus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 2. Reperiebam hunc ad iſtius flagitioſas libidines natum atque aptum fuiſſe, *Id. Verr.* 2, 54. Ego profectò ingenio egregiè ad miſerias natus ſum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 12. (3) ¶ Ab his plùs aliquantò ablatum eſſe, quàm natum ſit, *that they were obliged to give more corn than their crop,* Cic. Alni naſcuntur paludibus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 111. Naſcuntur ſeorſus odores, *Lucr.* 4, 497. Naſcuntur leves per digitos plumæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 20, 12. Ardua palma naſcitur, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 68. ¶ Naſcitur plumbum album, *there are mines of it,* Cæſ. B. G. 5, 12. ¶ Fluminibus ſalices naſcuntur, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 110. Plantis eduræ coryli naſcuntur, *grow from,* Ibid. 65. (4) Facinus apud nos natum eſt novum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 10. Peſtis homini ab homine naſcitur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 5. ¶ = Ex quo hæc omnia nata & profecta ſunt, *have proceeded,* Id. = Oritur ex ſe & ſuâ ſponte naſcitur amor, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 78. Culpâ meâ civile bellum eſſe natum, *Id.* ¶ Maxima de nihilo naſcitur hiſtoria, *groweth from nothing,* Prop. 2, 1, 16. Ut mihi naſcatur epiſtolæ argumentum, *that matter may ariſe to,* Cic. Ita naſcetur exordium, *Id.* Magnus ab integro ſeclôrum naſcitur ordo, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 5. ¶ Et qui naſcentur ab illis, *and the ſucceeding days,* Id. Æn. 3, 98. Unde Auſter naſcitur, *whence it bloweth,* Id. Geor. 3, 279. Sirius ardor Naſcitur, *riſeth,* Id. Æn. 10, 275. = Naſcere præque diem veniens age, Lucifer, almum, *Id. Ecl.* 8, 17. Ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis naſcebatur, *roſe up from the river's ſide with the like aſcent,* Cæſ. B. G. 2, 18.

• Nāſĭterna, æ. f. *al. leg.* naſſiterna [*qu.* naſos ternos, *i. e.* tres anſas, haberet] *A veſſel with three handles and a wide mouth.* Ecquis huc affert naſiternam cum aquâ? *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 28. *Vid.* Naſus, n. 3.

• ‖ Nāſĭternātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. *Carrying a waterpot to fetch water in,* Caleph. *ap.* Non.

Naſſa, æ. f. [qu. νάσσα, à νάω, no, nato; unde anas νῆσσα dic. & inſula νῆσος, quòd aquis utraque innatet; al. à נשא ſeduxit, quòd decipiat piſces] (1) *A weel, or bow net; a net made of twigs, with a bait put into it, to catch fiſh.*

(2) *A net, a ſnare.* (1) Piſcator texens de vimine naſſam, *Sil.* 5, 47. ubi eleganter deſcripſit. (2) Ex hâc naſſâ exire conſtitui, *Cic. Att.* 15, 20. *ubi leg.* & naxa.

Naſturtium, ii. n. [*qu.* naſitortium, quòd naſum torqueat, *Varr.*] *The herb called creſſes,* or *noſe ſmart.* Adhibent ad panem nîl præter naſturtium Perſæ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 34. ¶ ‖ Naſturtium aquaticum, *water-creſſes,* Offic.

* Nāſum, i. n. *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 41. & *Curt.* 3, 2. ſagax naſum, *id. quod*

* NĀSUS, i. m. [*à* nando, per quem ſcil. humor nata ac fluit; ut ῥὶν *à* ῥέω, al. *à* νάω, fluo, *qu.* νάσος propter fluorem mucci] (1) *A noſe.* (2) Meton. *Sly jeering, mockery, a vein of gibeing and ſcoffing.* (3) *Anger, wrath.* (4) *A handle,* or *ear of a cup.* (1) Pituita mala naſi, *Catull,* 21, 17. Sagax naſum habet, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 17. (2) § Suſpendere omnia naſo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 64. Naſus Atticus, *Sen. Suaſ.* 1. Naſutus ſis uſque licet, ſis denique naſus, *Mart.* 13, 2. Non cuique datum eſt habere naſum, *Id.* 1, 42. (3) Fumans naſus urſi, *Id.* 6, 64. Lucilius primus condidit ſtyli naſum, *Plin.* 1, princ. (4) Siccabis calicem naſorum quatuor, *Juv.* 5, 47. *ab hâc notione &* naſiternâ.

* Nāſūtè. adv. *With ſcornfull mockery.* § Naſutè ſcripta diſtringere, *Phædr.* 4, 6, 1.

* ‖ Nāſūtŭlus, a, um. adj. *Shrewd, witty,* Lex. *ex* Apul.

* Nāſūtus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* naſatus, *à* naſus] or, comp. iſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *One that hath a great noſe.* (2) *Very cenſorious,* or *jeering.* (1) Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 93. *Vid.* Naſus, n. 2. (2) = Nîl naſutius hâc, maligniuſque, *Mart.* 2, 54. § Homo naſutiſſimus, *Sen. Suaſ.* 7.

* Nāta, æ. f. [*à* natus] *A daughter.* Maxima natarum Priami, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 658.

* ‖ Nătābŭlum, i. n. *A ſwiming place.* Gratiſſima ſanis Natabula, *Apul. Florid.* 16, p. 797.

* ‖ Nātāle, is. n. *A place of birth,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Nātāles, ium. pl. m. (1) *The ſtock, lineage,* or *family, whereof one cometh; the original,* or *begining; parentage, deſcent,* or *extraction.* (2) *A birthday.* (1) Mulier natalibus clara, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 18. ¶ Natalibus reſtituti, ap. *Plin. jun.* & *JCC. of thoſe who not only themſelves,* or *their anceſtors, have been ſlaves, but alſo plebeians, when they were made patricians,* or *ennobled, as intimateing thereby that all men were originally free, and upon a level.* (2) Brutorum & Caſſî natalibus, *Juv.* 5, 37. ¶ ✣ Ter quinque natalibus actis, *being fifteen years old,* Ov. Met. 2, 497. ¶ Periti natalium, *the ſkillfull in nativities, aſtrologers,* Sen.

* Nātālis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to a man's birth,* or *nativity.* (2) *Born in, a native.* (3) *Produced,* or *growing.* (4) *From the begining, natural.* (1) Natalis dies, *Nep. Tim.* 5. ¶ Natalis hora, *the hour of one's nativity,* Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19. aſtrum, *the aſcendant of one's nativity,* Id. Epiſt. 2, 2, 187. Natalis deus, *the Genius,* Tibull. 4, 5, 19. Natalis Juno, *invoked by women on their birthday,* Id. 4, 6, 1. (2) Pueri natales diverſarum gentium, *Plin.* (3) In auro non niſi excellentiſſimo natalis, *Id.* (4) = Natali & ingenitâ ſterilitate laborantes, *Col.* 3, 7, 2. Natalem ſuum celebrare, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 7.

* Nātālis, is. m. (1) *One's birthday, the day of one's nativity.* (2) It is ſaid alſo of inanimate things. (1) Natali meo, *Cic. Att.* 7, 5. Meus eſt natalis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 76. (2) ¶ Natali urbis 634, *the 634th year from the foundation thereof,* Plin.

* Nātālĭtia, ōrum. n. pl. (1) *A calculateing of nativities.* (2) *A birthday feaſt.* (1) Qui Chaldæorum natalitia defendunt, *Cic* de *Div.* 2, 42. (2) Dat natalitia in hortis, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 6.

* ‖ Nātālĭtium, ii. n. *A preſent,* or *gift, ſent to one on the day of his birth,* Cenſorin.

* Nātālĭtius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, one's nativity,* or *birthday.* ¶ Sydera natalitia, *ruling at one's birth,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 43. Natalitia ſardonyx, *worn,* or *preſented to one, on one's birthday,* Perſ. 1, 16. Natalitius dies, *Mart.* 7, 38, 12. Lardum natalitium, *Juv.* 11, 84.

* Nătans, tis. part. (1) *Swiming.* (2) *Swiming,* as ſleepy and dieing eyes. (3) *Waveing, moveing like waves.* (4) *Keeping on the top, ſpreading on the ſuperficies.* (1) Natantis pectora tangebam, *Ov. Met.* 8, 605. ¶ ✣ Mutæ natantes Squamigerûm pecudes, *fiſh,* Lucr. 2, 342. Genus omne natantum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 541. ¶ Natantis trabis impetus, *of a veſſel under ſail,* Catull. 4, 3. (2) Natantia lumina ſolvit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 856. Moriens oculis ſub nocte natantibus atrâ, *Ov. Met.* 5, 71. (3) Segetes altæ campique natantes Lenibus horreſcunt flabris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 198. (4) Primâ parte terræ natantibus radicibus, *Col.*

* † Nătātĭle, is. n. *A hollow place by the waterſide for ducks, fiſh,* &c. Natatilia ſunt excavata anatum ſtabula, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. *leg.* & navalia.

* ‖ Nătātĭlis, e. adj. *That ſwimeth,* or *can ſwim,* Prud. Rom. 332.

* Nătātio, ōnis. f. *A ſwiming.* Natationes atque curſus, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 16. Si æſtas eſt, frigidis natationibus utendum, *Celſ.* 3, 24. In omni tuſſi utilis eſt natatio, *Id.* 4, 4.

* Nătātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſwimer.* Pugnat in adverſas ire natator aquas, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 122.

* ‖ Nătātōria, æ. f. *A ſwiming place, a fiſhpool,* Sidon. Epiſt. 2, 2.

* Nătātūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſwim.* Triſte natatuto nec querar eſſe fretum, *Ov. Epiſt.* 18, 212.

* Nătātus, a, um. part. *Swum away.* Atque amnes quærunt armenta natatos, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 704.

* Nătātus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* nato] *A ſwiming,* Pallad. 1, 17.

Nătes, is. *Hor.* & pl. Nates, ium. f. *A buttock, a haunch.* Diffiſſâ nate pepedit, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 46. Aridæ nates, *Id. Ep.* 8, 5.

* ‖ Nătīnātio, ōnis. f. *A tradeing,* Feſt. ⊥ Negotiatio.

* ‖ Nătīnātōres, um. m. pl. ſeditioſi, negotia gerentes. *Buſy and ſeditious perſons,* Feſt.

† Nătīno, āre. act. [*à* nato, ut *à* lurcor, lurcinor; *natinare,* negotiari, *Gl. Iſid.* More natantium ſemper in negotiis fluctuare, *Scal.*] *To be buſy.* § Natinari, *Cato, i. e.* tumultuari.

* Nātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* naſcor] Genus hominum qui non aliunde venerunt, ſed ibi nati ſunt, *Feſt.* (1) *A nation, people,* or *country.* (2) *A company, ſect, clan,* or *party.* (3) *Breed,* or *young.* (4) ‖ Nationes, *the Gentiles.* (5) *The name of a godeſs.* (1) Natio comœda eſt, *Juv.* 3, 100. *de Græcis.* = Exteræ nationes & gentes, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 11. ✠ Nationis nomen, non gentis, evaluit paulatim, *Tac.* cap. 2. de *Germ.* Cattorum gens propriis nationibus nominibuſque diſcreti, *Ib.* 38. ✠ Cognomine nationis magìs, quàm generis uti, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 26. (2) § Natio ardelionum, *Phædr.* 2, 5, 1. candidatorum, *Cic.* optimatum, *Id.* Deteriores, quorum quidem magna eſt natio, *Id.* (3) Venter labore nationem reddit deteriorem, *Varr.* (4) ✠ Petrus in circumciſionem, Paulus in nationes, *Tert.* (5) *Vid.* Propr.

* ‖ Nātīvĭtas, ātis. f. *Birth,* or *the being born in a place.* ✠ Municipem aut nativitas facit, aut manumiſſio, non adoptio, *Ulp. Dig.* 50, 1, 1.

* ‖ Nātīvĭtas. adv. *ex* nativitate, *By birth,* Tert.

* Nātīvus, a, um. adj. (1) *Haveing a begining, birth,* or *original.* (2) *Natural, native, inbred, not artificial.* (1) ✠ Nativi animantibus & mortales animi, *Lucr.* 3, 418. Anaximandri opinio eſt nativos eſſe deos orientes occidenteſque, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. § nativum corpus, *Lucr.* 2, 542. (2) § Nativa coma, *Ov. Am.* 1, 14, 56. Moles nativa, *Id. Faſt.* 5, 149. Nativus arcus, *Id. Met.* 3, 160. pumex, *Id. Met.* 10, 692. ¶ Nativæ teſtæ, *ſhells growing with the fiſh,* Cic. N. D. 2, 39. Sylva pro nativo muro objecta, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 9. ✠ Nativus lepor, non adſcitus, *Nep. Att.* 4. ¶ Nativi lapilli, *growing there,* Propert. 1, 2, 13. Montes nativi ſalis, *Plin.* ¶ Verba nativa, ea, quæ ſignificata ſunt uſu, *words in their natural and uſual ſignification,* Cic.

* Năto, āre. freq. [*à* no, natum] (1) *To ſwim.* (2) *To ſwim over.* (3) Act. *To ſwim upon.* (4) *To ſwim,* or *float, with.* (5) *To move with a fluctuateing motion.* (6) *To move to and fro, to be looſe.* (7) *To fluctuate, doubt,* or *be unſettled, in one's opinions,* or *reſolutions.* (8) *To totter,* or *go upon no grounds.* (9) *To ſwim as the eyes do.* (1) Quaſi in oceani fluctu teſtudo nataret, *Juv.* 11, 94. (2) Imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit, *Id.* 8, 265. (3) Placidis natant Nereïdes undis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 899. Suas meliùs charta natabit aquas, *Mart.* 14, 196. = Hoc natat in labris, & in udo eſt, *Perſ.* 1, 105. (4) Natat carina, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 398. Rura natant foſſis, *Id. Geor.* 1, 372. Natabant pavimenta vino, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41. (5) Ante oculos natant tenebræ, *Ov. Met.* 12, 136. (6) Nec vagus in laxâ pes tibi pelle natet, *Id. A. Am.* 1, 516. (7) Pars multa natat, modò recta capeſſens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, *wavereth,* or *fluctuateth,* Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 7. (8) Magìs tu mihi natare viſus es, quàm ipſe Neptunus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 24. (9) Vinis oculique animique natabant, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 673.

* Nător, āri. paſſ. *To be ſwum in.* Multis piſcibus unda natatur, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 2, 25. Sacris piſcibus hæ natantur undæ, *Mart.* 4, 30, 3.

* Natrix, īcis. m. & f. [*à* natum, ſup. *à* no] (1) *A water ſnake,* or *ſerpent.* (2) Met. *A peſtiferous and deſtructive perſon.* (3) † *A whip,* from the form. (4) *An herb ſo called.* (1) Cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarúmque fecerit? *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 38. (2) *Tiberius ſic vocat* Caligulam *ap.* Suet. vitâ ejus, c. 11. (3) Si natibus impreſſit *natricem* craſſam & capitatam, *Lucil.* ap. *Non. ſc.* ſinuatam & mordentem inſtar natricis ſerpentis. (4) Natrix herba cujus radix evulſa virus hirci redolet, *Plin.* 27, 12.

* Natta, æ. m. in vett. membranis *pro* nacta, *qu.* νακτὸς, *i. e.* coactiliarius. *One of a ſorry, mean trade, a dirty mechanick.* Potiùs eſt nomen immundi & diſcincti cujuſdam cerdonis, de quo, *Hor. Sat.* 6, 580. *Perſ.* 3, 31. *Juv.* 8, 95.

* Nātu. nomen monoptoton [qu. *ex* natus, ûs, m. *ex* naſcor] *By birth.* Non niſi in abl. reperitur, & cum adject. magno natu, *Nep. Pauſ.* 5. Maximus natu, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 17. ¶ Grandis natu, major natu, *elder,* Cic. Majores natu, *elderly,* or *old men,* Id. Minor natu, *younger,* Id. Minor triginta annis natu, *Id.* Minimus natu, *Id.* ¶ Quantò tuus eſt animus natu gravior, *more ſolid and underſtanding by age,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.

* Nātūra, æ. f. [*à* naſcor, nātus, ut *à* φύω, φύσις] (1) *Nature, the power from whence all others are derived.* (2) *Nature,* or *the inclinations, diſpoſitions, faculties, properties, qualities,* or *affections, which any thing hath originally.* (3) *A way,* or *method.* (4) *A ſite,* or *ſituation.* (5) *Shape.* (6) *The privy parts of a man, woman,* or *other animal.* (7) *Subſtance.* (8) *Nature,* or *the law of nature.* (1) = Litem deus & melior natura diremit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 21. = Nihil aliud eſt natura quàm DEUS, & divina quædam ratio toti mundo & partibus ejus inſerta, *Sen. Quem ut ſapientiſſimum laudat Lactant. qui ſic ſcriberet.* ✠ Simulaverat artem Ingenio natura ſuo, *Ov. Metam.* 3, 159. Artifex ipſius mundi natura, conſultrix & provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22. (2) = Si aliquem nacti ſumus, cujus cum moribus & naturâ congruamus, *Id.* de *Amicit.* 8. Admirabilis ad dicendum natura, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 81. Simplices voces primâ poſitione naturâ ſuâ conſtant, *Quint.* § Natura fluminis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 17. Virtute vicit incommodum naturæ, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 44. *ſc.* valetudinis. Naturam ſæpius ſine doctrinâ, quàm ſine naturâ valuiſſe doctrinam, *Cic.* Curâ natura potentior omni, *Juv.* 10, 303. = Voluntates hominum occultæ tripliceſque naturæ, *Cic.* Omnium rerum naturâ cognitâ, *Id.* Perſequutus eſt Theophraſtus ſtirpium naturas, *Id.* Naturas apibus quas Jupiter addidit, *Virg. Geor.* 4,

4, 150. Tetra natura abſynthî, *Lucr.* 2, 40. Victoria quæ naturâ inſolens & ſuperba eſt, *Cic.* (3) Vetat hoc natura medendi, *Perſ.* 5, 101. Natur totius negotii, *Cic.* (4) Loci naturam ignorabat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 9. Qualis eſſet natura montis, *Ibid.* 1, 21. Pontus ipsâ naturâ regionis vallatus, *Cic.* (5) Inſula naturâ triquetra, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 13. (6) § Virilis natura, *Rutil. Sup.* Viſa eſt in quiete obſignatam habere naturam, *Cic.* Foramina naturæ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 12. *de lepor.* Cum eâ re tangunt naturam equæ, *Id.* 2, 7. Hircus capris naturam ligurit, *Suet. Tib.* 45. Arum partus animalium extrahit naturæ circumlitum, *Plin.* 24, 16. (7) Diviſerunt naturam hominis in animum & corpus, *Cic.* Quatuor naturas ex quibus omnia conſtare vult, divinas eſſe cenſet, *Id.* Ariſtoteles quintam quandam naturam cenſet eſſe, è quâ ſit mens, *Id.* ¶ ✤ Natura mundi (& multa ſimilia) *the world*, or *ſubſtance of the world*, Lucr. ✤ Rerum natura, *the whole world, the univerſe*, Cic. ¶ Hâc in rerum naturâ tria ſunt, *it can poſſibly be but theſe three ways*, Id. (8) ¶ Naturæ ſatisfacere, *Cic.* concedere, *Sall. to die.* Anima naturæ ceſſit, *is departed*, Id.

* ‖ Nātūrābĭlis, e. adj. Naturabilia, *natural things*, Apul. Flor. p. 795. *ſed uſitat.* Naturale, is, n.

* Nātūrālia, um. pl. n. *The privities.* Carunculæ ſimile inter imas oras ſuper naturale poſitum, *Celſ.* 7, 26. Equæ naturalia, *Col.* 6, 27. pullorum gallinaceorum, *Id.* 8, 5.

* Nātūrālis, e. adj. (1) *Natural; of*, or *belonging to, nature; innate, implanted by nature.* (2) *Agreeable to*, or *ſufficient for, our nature.* (3) *Concerning nature.* (1) = Naturalis atque inſita animis noſtris notio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 9. Motus, lex, ſocietas naturalis, *Id.* 𝔛 Filiorum neque naturalem Druſum neque adoptivum Druſum dilexit, *Suet. Tib.* 52. ¶ Naturale bonum, *an innate goodneſs*, Nep. Thraſyb. 1. Naturale principium, *Cic.* munimentum, *Liv.* 24, 39. ¶ Naturalia deſideria, *a deſire to eaſe nature*, Col. (2) Naturales divitiæ, *not contrary to nature*, Cic. Naturale malum ſaltem & de more dediſſent, *Ov. Met.* 9, 972. (3) § Quæſtiones naturales, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 18.

* Nātūrālĭter. adv. *Naturally.* Quod homini naturaliter inſitum eſt, eo uti debet, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 9.

* Nātus, a, um. part. [*à* naſcor] (1) *Born, bred, brought forth.* (2) *Created.* (3) *Framed by nature, appointed.* (4) *Which hath grown, proceeded*, or *riſen.* (1) 𝔛 Hippocrates & Epicides nati Carthagine, ſed oriundi à Syracuſis, exule avo, *Liv.* 24, 6. 𝔛 Athenis eſt & natus, & mortuus, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 63. Natus antiquiſſimâ familiâ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 32. Quo de genere natus eſt illic Philocrates? *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 27. § Ex fratre & ſorore nati, *Nep. Intendendi locutio.* ¶ Nemo natus in ædibus ſervat, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 2, 21. *no liveing ſoul.* Iterum natus videor, *I am quite a new man, I am overjoyed*, Id. Capt. 4, 2, 10. Diſſenſionis initium natum, *Cæſ.* (2) = Natus homo eſt, ſive hunc divino ſemine fecit Ille opifex rerum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 78. (3) § Natus abdomini, non laudi, atque gloriæ, *Cic.* In otia natus, *Ov.* Nati ſine ſemine flores, *Id.* Alius ager bene natus, alius malè, *Varr. R. R.* 6. Nati in uſum lætitiæ ſcyphi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 1. Ad furta nata manus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 111. Foro nata eloquentia, *Cic.* (4) = Ex quo omnia hæc nata & profecta eſſe concedit, *Cic.* Voluptas nata, *Lucr.* 2, 391. ¶ Pro re natâ, *as matters have fallen out, ſeeing things are as they are*, Cic. E re natâ, *Ter.* *Vid.* Naſcor.

* Nātus, i. m. ſubſt. [*à* naſcor, nātus] (1) *A young one* of any creature. (2) Moſt frequently *a ſon.* (3) ‖ *A nephew.* (4) *Poſterity.* (1) Genus pecudis *ſcil.* equinum, amore natorum, noxam trahit, *&c.* Col. 6, 27. Albi circum ubera nati, *ſc.* nefrendes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 392. Natos ſuos rana interrogavit, *Phædr.* 1, 24, 4. (2) Charitas inter natos & parentes, *Cic.* de *Am.* 8. (3) Appellatio natorum ad nepotes extenditur, *Modeſt.* (4) Nati natorum & qui naſcentur ab illis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 98.

* Nāvāle, is. n. ſubſt. *The dock where a ſhip is laid up, made, built*, or *repaired; the arſenal, where the fleet is laid up in time of peace.* § Sic cum navale, *Ov. Met.* 3, 661. In cava ducuntur quaſſæ navalia puppes, *Id. Triſt.* 4, 8, 17. Navaliorum in gen. pl. dixit, *Vitr.* 5, 12. ¶ ☞ Navalis porta, *Feſt.* regio, *Id.* hinc nata videntur, *qu. the arſenal gate, towerſtreet*, ut nos dicimus.

* Nāvālis, e. adj. ad navim pertinens. *Naval; belonging to ſhips*, or *maritime affairs.* ¶ Navalis materia, *neceſſaries for building and riging of ſhips*, Liv. pugna, *Cæſ.* Navale prælium, *a ſeafight*, Id. duumviri navales, *Liv.* 41, 1. *commiſſioners.* § Navalis apparatus, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 8. ¶ Navales ſocii, *Mariners, rowers*, Liv. 21, 50. ‖ Navales pedes, *oars*, interpr. *Non. ſea ſlaves*, Turneb. exponit. Navale certamen, *rowing for a prize*, Virg. Æn. 5, 493. æs, *the beaks of ſhips*, Id. Geor. 3, 29. ‖ Navalis corona, *a crown formed like the beaks of ſhips, given to him who firſt boarded an enemy's ſhip*, or *by whoſe means a ſea victory was firſt obtained*, Feſt.

* Nāvandus, a, um. part. *To be ſtrenuouſly endeavoured*, or *performed.* Navandæ operæ avidior, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 42, 3.

* Nāvarchus, i. m. [*ex* ναῦς, navis, *&* ἀρχὸς, princeps] *The captain of a man of war*, or *galley*, Cic. Verr. 5, 80.

* Nāvātur, tert. perſ. *It is vigorouſly endeavoured.* Ut ad reconciliandam pacem conſuli opera navaretur, *Liv.*

* Nāvātūrus, a, um. part. *About to endeavour ſtrenuouſly.* Cæteris gratiæ actæ, quòd ad reliqua belli navaturos operam pollicebantur, *Curt.* 7, 20.

Nauci, gen. *&* nauco. abl. [*à* recto vet. naucum, *vel* naucus] (1) † *The kernel of an olive; the ſhell*, or *peel, of a nut; the ſkin*, or *partition, in the midſt of a walnut.* (2) Met. *All trifling things that are of no value.* (1) *Vid. Feſt.* & *Gloſſem.* Noctem nauco ducere, *i. e.* nugis, *Næv.* ap. *Feſt.* (2) ¶ Nauci non habere, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 58. facere, *not to value a ſtraw*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 16.

* Nauclērĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the ſhipmaſter* (*al. leg.* nauclericus, *al.* naucleriacus) ¶ Nauclerico ornatu, *a ſhipmaſter's habit*, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 54.

* Nauclērus, i. m. [*ex* ναῦς, navis, *&* κλῆρος, ſors] *The maſter, patron*, or *pilot, of a ſhip; the owner of a ſhip*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 16.

* Naufrăgium, ii. n. [*qu.* navifragium, *à* navis *&* frango] (1) *A ſhipwreck*, or *wreck on the ſea.* (2) *Ruin, undoing, ſequeſtration.* (1) ¶ Naufragio perire, *to be caſt away at ſea*, Cic. Naufragium facere, *Id. Fam.* 16, 9. pati, *Sen. Herc. Pet.* 118. *to ſuffer ſhipwreck.* (2) Rei familiaris naufragia, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. ¶ *Prov.* Ex naufragio tabula, *ſmall remains of a mighty loſs*, Id. Att. 4, 17.

* ‖ Naufrăgo, āre. neut. *To ſuffer ſhipwreck*, Sidon. ⊥ Navem frango.

* Naufrăgus, a, um. adj. (1) *Haveing ſuffered ſhipwreck*, or *drowned by ſhipwreck.* (2) Act. *Cauſeing ſhipwreck.* (1) Naufragus ebibat undas, *Prop.* 2, 24, 27. § Naufraga Græcia, *Id.* 3, 7, 40. Naufraga puppis, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 18. (2) § Mare naufragum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 10. Naufraga unda, *Tib.* 2, 4, 10. tempeſtas, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 584.

* Naufrăgus, i. m. [*pro* navifragus per Sync.] (1) *One haveing ſuffered ſhipwreck.* (2) Met. *Ruined*, &c. (1) Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 51. (2) ¶ Patrimonio naufragus, *of broken fortunes*, Cic. *pro* Sullâ, 14. *Abſol.* Naufragus, *one of broken fortunes*, Id. Offic. 3, 23.

* † Nāvia, æ. f. navia eſt uno ligno exſculpta, ut navis. *A veſſel*, or *trough, made of a tree, uſed in the gathering of grapes*, Feſt.

* ‖ Nāvĭcella, æ. f. dim. [*à* navis] *A little boy*, or *wherry; a ſkiff*, Martian.

* Nāvĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* navis] *A little ſhip*, or *boat; a ſmall bark, a pink, a gondola, a wherry, a pair of oars.* Nos ad naviculas noſtras deſcendimus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 48.

* Nāvĭcŭlāria, æ. f. *ſc.* ars. *The art*, or *trade, of ſhiping.* ¶ Naviculariam facere, *to let out ſhips for hire, for the carrying of merchandize*, Cic. Verr. 5, 17.

* ‖ Nāvĭcŭlāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to ſhips*, Dig.

* Nāvĭcŭlārius, ii. m. *The maſter*, or *owner, of the ſhip*, Cic. Verr. 4, 55.

* Nāvĭcŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* naviculor] *The maſter*, or *owner, of a veſſel*, Cic. *pro* Leg. Manil. 5.

* Nāvĭcŭlor, āri. dep. *To govern a ſhip; to go on the water in a ſhip*, or *boat*, Mart. 3, 20. *ubi potiùs leg.* nauculatur.

* ✤ Nāvifrăgus, a, um. adj. *Makeing ſhipwrecks, that breaketh ſhips.* § Navifragum Scylacæum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 553. fretum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 6.

* Nāvĭgābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Navigable, where ſhips may paſs, that may be ſailed in, that will bear a ſhip.* (2) *That may be ſailed on without extreme danger.* (1) § Navigabilia flumina, *Sen. Ben.* 3, 8. amnis, *Liv.* 38, 3. (2) Nam ſimul primum anni tempus navigabile præbuiſſet mare, *Liv.* 35, 4.

* Nāvĭgandus, a, um. part. *To be ſailed.* ¶ ‖ Navis navigandæ cauſâ, *to ſail the ſhip*, or *work it*, Ulp. ⊥ Regendæ.

* Nāvĭgans, tis. part. (1) *Sailing.* (2) *A paſſenger by ſea.* (1) § In alto navigans, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 23. (2) Non domini eſt navis, ſed navigantium, *Id. Offic.* 3, 23.

* Nāvĭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſailing.* (2) *A voyage.* (1) Ut navigationis gubernatio, ſic vivendi ars eſt prudentia, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 6. (2) Ego, ſi me navigatio non morabitur, te propediem videbo, *Id. Fam.* 15, 11.

* Nāvĭgātor, ōris. m. *He that ſaileth.* Infelix navigator es, cujus votis auræ non reſpondent, *Quint. Declam.* 12.

* Nāvĭgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſail.* Imperat rex, haud procul amne, per quem erat ipſe navigaturus, copias duceret, *Curt.* 9, 24. Ut polliceretur, confeſtim, ſe, ſi juberet, Rhodium navigaturum, *Suet. Tib.* 13.

* Nāvĭgātus, a, um. part. *Sailed over.* Lacus Romanis claſſibus navigati, *Tac. Germ.* 34, 2.

* Nāvĭgātur. imperſ. *There is ſailing.* Reliquis *navibus* ut navigari commodè poſſet, effecit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 31.

✤ Nāvĭger, ĕra, um. adj. [*ex* navis *&* gero] *That beareth*, or *will bear, a ſhip*, or *ſhips*; as the ſea doth. § Mare navigerum, *Lucr.* 1, 3. ‖ Navigeri amnes, *Veget.* 3, 7.

* Nāvĭgiŏlum, i. n. dim. [*à* navigium] *A little boat, a ſmall bark*, or *ſhip.* Lentulus ad ſenatum, *ap.* Cic. Fam. 12, 15. Navigiolum parvum conſcendit, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 63.

* Nāvĭgium, ii. n. *Any ſort of ſhip*, or *veſſel, to row in.* Lignum utile navigiis pinus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 442. ¶ Speculatoria navigia, *brigantines, ſhips for eſpyal, ketches*, Cæſ. B. G. 4, 26.

* Nāvĭgo, āre. act. [*à* navis *&* ago] (1) *To ſail.* (2) *To ſail upon.* (3) Met. *To paſs over ſpeedyly.* (1) Naves habent, quibus in Britanniam navigare conſueverunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 8. § Difficultas navigandi, *Ibid.* 3, 22. (2) Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat æquor, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 71. (3) Quàm celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce belli impetus navigavit? *Cic.* pro *Legg. Manil.* 12. ¶ In portu navigare, *to be ſecure*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22.

* Nāvĭgor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſailed on.* Totus hodie navigatur occidens, *Plin.* 2, 67.

* NĀVIS, is. f. [*à* ναῦς, G. ναὸς, inſerto digamma; ut *à* βοῦς, βοὸς, bos bovis] *A ſhip, a bark; any veſſel of the ſea*, or *river.* ¶ Actuaria navis, *a row barge, a galley*, Liv. 25, 30. § Naves æratæ, *Hirt. B. Al.* 44. ¶ onerariæ, *merchant ſhips*, Cic. fluviatiles, *boats*, Liv. 10, 2. piraticæ, *Quint.* 2, 14. prædatoriæ, *Liv.* 29. *a pirate*, or *pickaroon*; piſcatoriæ, *fiſherboats*; ſpeculatoriæ, *ſhips of eſpyal*, Id. 36, 42. Prætoria navis, *the admiral*, Id. 21, 50. Naves tabellariæ, *advice boats*, Sen. Ep. 77. *Met.* Una navis jam bonorum omnium, *all good men are embarked in one bottom*, Cic. Fam. 12, 24. § Reipublicæ navis, *Id.* ¶ In eâdem es navi, *you are in the ſame bottom*, Id. Fam. 1, 5. † § 𝔛 Nave agere oportet, quod agas, non ductariè, *Feſt.* ex *Plaut.* *Nave agi* eſt cùm navis cum remigio aut ventis agitur; *ducta-*

[illegible] cùm adverſo amne funibus trahitur, *Scal*, *ſp*[illegible]*ly, not creepingly.* *De hâc continuâ allegoriâ ſcrip*[illegible] *legem Oden*, Hor. [illegible]14. § Conſcendere navem, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2[illegible] in navem, *Liv.* 25, 29. [illegible]imere, *Cæſ.* [illegible]

• Nāvita, æ. [illegible] per contr. nauta. [illegible] ναύτης, nauta, [illegible]t. ναυάτης, navita] *A* [illegible]*ner, a ſeaman.* [illegible] pictis timidus navita [illegible] Fidit, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 14. Vela dabat v[illegible] navita, *Ov. Met.* 1, 132.

• Nāvitas, [illegible]. f. [*ex* navus] *Induſtry, activeneſs.* = Operam tuam, navitatem, animum in rempub. celeritati præturæ anteponendum judico, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 23.

• Nāviter. adv. (1) *Induſtriouſly, ſtoutly, reſolutely.* (2) *Perfectly, quite, altogether.* (1) ¶ Tempus eſſe bellum naviter geri, *in good earneſt*, Liv. 24, 23. Naviter perficere, *to go through it reſolutely*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 6. Eum bene & naviter oportet eſſe impudentem, *ſtoutly impudent*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (2) Corpus nec plenum naviter extat, nec porrò plenum, *Lucr.* 1, 526.

• ‖ Nāvities, ei. f. *Induſtry*, Gloſſ. ⸸ Navitas.

• Naulium, ii. n. [*à* ναύλιον, Gr.] *A pſaltery.* Diſce etiam duplici genialia naulia palmâ Verrere, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 327.

• Naulum, i. n, [*à* ναῦς navis] *The fraight, or fare, paid for paſſage over the ſea in a ſhip.* ¶ [illegible]or eſt poſt omnia perdere naulum, *Prov. To th*[illegible]*w the helve after the hatchet*, Juv. 8, 97.

• Naumăchia, æ. f. [*ex* ναῦς navis, & μάχη pugna] (1) *The repreſentation of a ſea-fight.* (2) *The place where a ſea-fight is repreſented.* (1) Suet. Claud. 21. (2) Id. Ner. 27.

• Naumăchiārius, a, um. adj. *Appertaining to the repreſentation of a ſea-fight.* ¶ Pons naumachiarius, *a bridge over the place where a ſea-fight is repreſented*, Plin. 16, 39.

• Naumăchiārius, ii. m. *He that fighteth in the repreſentation of a battle at ſea*, Claud. Suet. 21.

• Nāvo, āre. act. [*ex* navus] *To perform vigorouſly, earneſtly,* or *diligently.* § Navare aliquid & efficere, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. Navare operam, *Cæſ.* operam militarem, *Liv.* benevolentiam, *Cic.* flagitium, *Tac.* opus, *Cic.* ¶ § Navare operam reipublicæ, *to labour for its ſervice*, Id. Fam. 10, 25. Utinam operam meam ſtudiumque navarem, *labour to aſſiſt you with my performances and affection*, Id. 15, 12. Navârat miles operam imperatori, *had done him good ſervice*, Id. *de* Cl. Orat. 80. Mihi videor navâſſe operam, quòd huc venerim, *I think I have made it worth my while in comeing hither*, Id. *de* Orat. 2, 7. Cùm pro ſe quiſque operam navare cuperet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 25. § Navare benevolentiam in aliquem, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 10. Navat opus ferro dextra, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 145.

• ‖ Naupēgus, i. m. [*ex* ναῦς navis, & inuſit. πήγω pro πηγνύω figo] *A ſhipwright,* or *ſhipcarpenter*, Firm. 4, 17.

• Nauplius, ii. m. [*ex* ναῦς, navis, & πλέω, navigo; ita dict. quòd navigantis effigiem habet] *A ſeafiſh, like a cuttle, vid.* Plin. 9, 30.

• † Nauſcio, īre. act. [nauſcit cùm granum fabæ ſe aperit naſcendi gratiâ, quòd ſit non diſſimile navis formæ, *Feſt.*] *When a bean openeth itſelf in the earth to ſpring.*

• Nauſea, æ. f. [*à* ναῦς, navis, quòd navigantibus præcipuè contingit; ναυτία, Ion. ναυσία.] (1) *A being ſeaſick.* (2) *Cruditie*s; *a qualm,* or *liſt to vomit.* (1) Navigavimus ſine timore & nauſeâ, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 13. (2) Quod fluitantem nauſeam coërceat, Metire nobis Cæcubum, *Hor. Epod.* 9, 35. quod *inbibere* dixit *Plin.* 20, 14. ¶ Languor *boum* & nauſea diſcutitur, *Col.* ¶ Nauſeam facere, *to vomit*, Cic.

• Nauſeābundus, a, um. adj. *Seaſick.* Gubernator in tempeſtate nauſeabundus, *Sen. Ep.* 108.

• Nauſeans, tis, part. [*à* nauſeo] *Ready to vomit, oppreſſed with qualms.* Vidit me nauſeantem, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 6. *conf. Col.* 7, 10, 4.

• Nauſeātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that is inclined to be ſick on the ſea*, Sen. Epiſt. 53.

• Nauſeo, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To be ſeaſick.* (2) *To vomit,* or *be ready to vomit.* (3) *To be uneaſey, and out of humour with one's ſelf.* (1) Laſſus ſum, & navi ut vectus huc ſum, etiam nunc nauſeo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 173. (2) *Vid.* Nauſeans. (3) = Nauſeare, atque ipſum ſibi diſplicere, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 85.

• Nauſeŏla, æ. f. [*à* nauſea] *A little pain in the ſtomach.* Nauſeolam cauſam otii dedit, *Cic. Att.* 14, 8.

• Nauſeōſus, a, um. adj. *That provoketh vomiting, nauſeous.* § Radix nauſeoſa, *Plin.* 26, 8.

• † Nauſum, i. n. *vel* Nauſus, i. m. *A French pinnace.* Nauſo aliâve quavis navi, *Auſon. Epiſt.* 22. & *Epiſt.* 38. § Nauſo devehere.

• Nauta, æ. m. [*à* Gr. ναύτης, nom. contr. *à* navita] *A ſailor.* ✠ Nautas gubernatoreſque comparari jubet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 9.

• † Nautālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a mariner,* or *ſeaman*, Auſon. Moſell. 223. ⸸ Nauticu[illegible]

• Nautea, æ. f. [ναυτία, Gr. *à* n[illegible]s, *Non.*] (1) *The filth iſſueing out of the pump of a ſhip.* (2) Or according to others, *Curryers black, or an herb haveing black berrys, which curryers uſe; the black briony.* (3) According to others, *a red thing wherewith prieſts garments were coloured*; (4) Or as others, *foul water, in which hides have been taned.* (1) Nauteam bibere malim, quàm illam oſcularier, *Plaut. Aſi*[illegible] 5, 2, 45. (2) *Id. ib.* interpr. *Feſt.* (3) [illegible] *ib.* conjecturâ *Nonii.* (4) *Id.* ex ſentent. [illegible] *b.on.* comment. juris Pont.

• ‖ Nautĕpĭbătæ, ārum. m. pl. [*ex* ναύτης nauta, ἐπὶ ſuper, & βαίνω eo] *They that take ſhip, and, inſtead of paying their fare, do the duty of mariners*, Ulp.

• Nautĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſhips,* or *mariners.* ¶ Pubes nautica, *the young ſeamen*, Sil. Nauticus cantus, *the ſeamens hollow,* or *huzza*, Cic. N. D. 2, 35. § ſtrepitus, *Liv.* clamor, *Virg. Æn.* 3, [illegible]8. ¶ Panis, *Plin.* 27, 25. *ſea biſket.* Nautica pinus, *a ſhip*, Virg. Ecl. 4, 38. § vela, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 106. miniſteria, *Liv.* ¶ Verbum nauticum, *a ſeaman's term*, Cic. Att. 13, 21. Nauticæ res, *Cæſ.* Nautica res, *the art,* or *buſyneſs of navigation*, Cic. N. D. 2, 152. Nauticæ exuviæ, *ſpoils of a ſea victory*, Id. *pro* Leg. Manil. 55. § Caſtra nautica, *Nep. Alcib.* 8.

• Nautĭcus, i. m. [ναύτης, Gr.] *A ſhipman,* or *mariner*, Liv. 37, 28.

• Nautĭlus, i. m. [*à* navigo, quòd navigantis effigiem habeat] *A certain fiſh that ſwimeth with the belly upwards, like a boat with a ſail*, Plin. 9, 29.

• Nāvus, a, um. adj. [*à* γενναῖος, quòd *Heſych.* ἀνδρεῖος. gnavus & navus, ut *à* γινώσκω, noſco, *à* γεννάσκω, naſcor; unde in comp. cognoſco, cognatus. Porrò ut gnatus & natus dic. ita navus & gnavus, *Litt.*] (1) *Induſtrious, active, ſtiring, diligent, ſtrenuous.* (2) *Laborious, that requireth diligence.* (1) = Navus & induſtrius homo, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 21. ✠ Ignavus, ceſſator, *Col.* (2) = Nava viriliſque opera, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 120.

N ante E.

• Ne, [*à* νὲ vel νὴ, in comp. unde & *Lat.* interdum corripitur, *ut* nefas; interdum producitur, *ut* nequam] (1) Adv. prohibentis, vel dehortantis, *Not.* (2) Yet ſometimes it is uſed for *non*, and is an adv. of denying. (3) Execrandi formula. (4) Cum ſubjunctiv. formula concedendi. (5) Ne conj. *pro* ut non, *that not.* (6) Ne *pro* quod non. (7) *So as not.* (8) (Adv.) ne *pro* non. (9) *Utne*, and ſometimes *ne ut.* (10) Utinam ne *pro* utinam non. (11) Ne quidem, *no not, no not even, neither evan, not ſo much as.* (12) Note, the particle *ne quidem*, when the verb followeth transferreth the force of the negative to it, but when the verb cometh before, the negation belongeth to it. (13) Conj. *Leſt, leſt that.* (14) *Ne* after a verb of fear, for *ne non.* (15) *Much leſs.* (16) Sometimes it ſeemeth redundant, *and—not,* or at leaſt uſed as the Greek νὴ, utique, certè. (1) *Ne* ac *non* adverbia; qui tamen ne *feceris* dicat pro *non feceris*, in vitium incidat, quia alterum (ſc. non) negandi eſt, alterum (ſc. *ne*) vetandi, *Quint.* Ne doleas plùs nimio, *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 1. Ne contemplere oculis, *Id. Sat.* 2, 1, 91. Ne ſævi, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 544. Ne quæſîeris, *Hor. Od.* 1, 11, 1. (2) Ex quo efficitur, non ut voluptas, ne ſit voluptas, ſed ut voluptas non ſit ſummum bonum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 8. (3) ¶ Ne viam, ſi ſcio, *let me die, if*, Id. *de* Fato, 15. Ne ſim ſalvus, ſi aliter ſcribo ac ſentio, *Id. Attic.* 16, 13. (4) ¶ Ne ſit ſanè, videri certè poteſt, *i. e.* fac ut non ſit, *well, ſuppoſe it not to be*, Id. Ne ſint vera, quæ dixerunt, *Liv. i. e.* concedamus ut non ſint. (5) Ne ſibi dura foret, oravit, *Ov.* Ne vicinus tibi Plùs juſto, placeat, cave, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7, 24. Conturbabimus baſia, ne ſciamus, *Catull.* 5, 11. ¶ Ne longum faciam, *not to be tedious*, Hor. Ne diutius teneam, *Cic.* Ne multa, *Id.* Ne multis, *Id. to be brief.* Ratio eſt herclè inepta, ne dicam dolo, atque abſurda, *to ſpeak the plain truth*, Ter. Adelph. 4, 1, 12. Qui nos, ne dicam gravius, afflixerat, *to ſay no worſe*, Cic. In tam leves, ne dicam in tam ineptas ſententias, incidiſſe, *not to ſay ſilly*, Id. Crudelis Caſtor, ne dicam ſceleratum & impium, *Id.* An ſperâſſet, hoc vivo, ne dicam conſule Milone, *Id.* (6) ¶ In culpâ [illegible]s, ne cernere poſſis, *it is your fault that you cannot ſee*, Lucr. 4, 913. (7) Cannenſem exercitum in Siciliam deportatum, ne priùs inde dimittatur, quàm, &c. Liv. (8) Ego id agam, mihi quî ne detur, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 37. (9) Obſecro ut ne ducas, *Id. Andr.* 2, 1, 29. Ut ne addam, quòd ſine ſumptu ingenuam nactus es, *Id. Phorm.* 1, 3, 16. Tr[illegible] concederem, ut ne omnibus locis eâd[illegible] contentione uterentur, *Cic.* Et ne terreat [illegible] manes Sarmatis umbra meos, *Ov.* ex *Ponto*, 1, 2, 113. *vid.* *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 13, 3. (1[illegible]) Utinam ne cæſa cecidiſſet trabes, *Enn.* ap. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* 2, 22. (11) Ne iſtius quidem laudis ſum cupidus, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 1. Ne pilum quidem, *Id. Att.* 5, 20. ¶ Ne tantillum quidem, *not in the leaſt*, Id. Nihil in locis communibus, ne fanis quidem reliquit *Verres*, *not ſo much as.* (12) Viſam ne nocte hâc quicquam turbaverint, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 24. *pro* turbaveritne, *ſed hoc eſt rarum.* Nobis, ne, ſi cupiamus quidem, diſtrahere vocales conceditur, *Cic.* Non habeo ne me quidem ipſum, quîcum, &c. Id. (13) Ne fortè recuſes, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 29. Verbum unum cave de nuptiis, ne ad morbum hoc etiam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 67. (14) Vereor ne exercitum firmum habere poſſit, *Cic.* (13) Me verò nihil iſtorum, ne juvenem quidem, movit unquam, ne nunc ſenem, *Id.* 16. (16) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 21. *vid.* ibi notas Xylandri, & *Priſc.* 16, 1. ☞ Ne quidem *pro* nec quidem. Sequitur aliam vocem negantem, *Cic. Off.* 3, 9. *Plin. Ep.* 12, 1.

• Ne encliticum. [*ab* ἦν vel ἂν, ſi, & an quæ *à* Syr. [א] Denoteth (1) an interrogation in general. (2) When it is uſed by way of ellipſis, it expreſſeth an interrogative affirmation, mixed with anger and admiration. (3) *Whether.* (4) Repeted, *whether—or.* (5) *Whether or no.* (1) Eſtne novis nuptis odio Venus? *Catull.* 64, 15. (2) ¶ Nihilne eſſe proprium cuiquam? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 1. *ſtrange, that nothing ſhould be*, &c. (3) Honeſtùmne factu ſit, an turpe dubitant, *Cic.* (4) Deorumne immortalium, populine Romani, veſtramne hoc tempore fidem implorem? *Id.* (5) Ut videamus ſatiſne iſta ſit juſta defectio, *Id.*

• Nebris, ĭdis. f. [*à* Gr. νεβρίς] *A ſkin of a red, or fallow, deer* worn by the Bacchæ at their ſolemnities, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 664. *Claud. Conſ. Honor.* 4, 606.

• Nebrītes, æ. m. [à præced.] *A precious ſtone dedicated to Bacchus*, Plin. 37, 10.

• Nebrŏphŏnos, i. m. [*ex* νεϐρὸς hinnulus, & φένω occido] *A hunting dog's name, Kill-fawn*, Ov. Met. 3, 211. *Lat.* Interfector hinnulorum.

• Nĕbŭla, æ. f. [à νεφέλη, quod ab אפל caligo] (1) *A miſt, or fog.* (2) *A cloud.* (1) = Obſcuro & aëre & multo nebulæ amictu, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 415. Pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernæ, *Perſ.* 5, 181. Livens nebula veneni, *Stat.* Orta ex lacu nebula, *Liv.* 22, 4. nebula matutina texerat inceptum, *Id.* 42, 2. (2) Reſolvuntur nebulæ ventis & ſole, *Ov. Met.* 14, 40?. ✠ *Met* Deſine ſteliis nebulam ſpargere candidis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, 6. ¶ *Met.* Nebulas Helicone legunto, *clouds, ſwelling vanities, big inſignificant words*, Perſ. 5, 7. Cujus ego nebulæ cyatho ſeptem noctes non emam, *will not give the leaſt thing that is*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 61. Nebula linea, *a fine and very thin veil*, Petron. 274. Nebula haud eſt mollis, atque hujus cutis eſt, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 4, 21.

• † Nĕbŭlārium, ii. n. [à nebula] Locus in quo vina inſtituebantur ebibere fumum, ut vitium exuerent, *Scal.* in *Col.* 1, 6.

• † Nĕbŭlātus, a, um. adj. *Covered with clouds*, Frag. Poët. ⸸ Nebuloſus.

• Nĕbŭlo, ōnis. m. [quòd inanis ſit & vanus ut nebula, *Donat.* vel qui loquitur & agit nebulas, *i. e.* nugas, *V.* ex *Perſ.*] (1) *An idle raſcal, a paltry fellow, a ſcoundrel, a lieing raſcal.* (2) *An unthrift,* or *vain prodigal.* (3) *A mere outſide, a ſhadow of a man, a hector, a cowardly bully.* (1) Ex magno nebulone aliquid audire, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. † = Nugator ac nebulo[illegible]it maximus multò, *Lucil.* (2) ✠ = Non ego avarum Cùm veto te fieri, vappam jubeo ac nebulonem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 104. Mergere ficedulas didicit nebulone parente, *Juv.* 14, 9. (3) [illegible] Sanè quod tibi vir videatur eſſe, hic nebulo [illegible] eſt, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 8, 15.

• Nĕbŭlōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *M[illegible]y, foggy, thick, hazey.* (2) *That ſendeth out miſts, or fogs.* (1) = Nebuloſum & caliginoſum cœlum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 25. (2) = Qui locus craſſior aut nebuloſior erit, *Cato R. R.* 6. Emiſſus nebuloſi littore Averni, *Ov.* ad *Liviam*, 445. § Nebuloſa palus, *Sil.* 8, 381. Mevania, *Prop.* 4, 1, 123.

Nec. conj. [*ex* neque per apoc. *ut* ac *ex* atque] (1) *Neither.* (2) *Nor.* (3) *And yet, —not, notwithſtanding that.* (4) *Not even, no not, not ſo much as.* (5) ¶ Nec quidem, *no not even.* (6) ¶ Nec verò, *nor yet, nor.* (7) ¶ Nec non, *and alſo.* (8) Nec poſitum ab *antiq.* pro *non.* (1) Quæ tu volebas, nec puella nolebat, *Catull.* 8, 7. Nec timuit præcipitem Africum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 12. ¶ Nec injuriâ, *and not unjuſtly, not without cauſe*, Cic. Nec eò minùs, *and beſides, and notwithſtanding that*, Suet. Oth. 4. (2) Nec minimo puella naſo, nec bello pede, nec nigris ocellis, ne longis digitis, nec ore ſicco, nec, &c. *Catull.* 41, 1. ¶ Nec caput, nec pedes, *Prov. when an affair is very intricate*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32. Nec—neque. Nec nummus argenti, neque libellæ ſpes, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 96. Quas nunquam P. R. neque laceſſendas bello, neque tentandas putavit, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 8. Vid. etiam *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 34. & *ib.* 3, 3, 31. Si neque tibias Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia, &c. *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 33. (3) Jam non dubitas fallere, perfide; Nec facta impia fallacum hominum Cœlicolis placent, *Catull.* 28, 3. (4) Nec enim illa prima vera eſt, *Cic.* de *Am.* 57. (5) Nec illi quidem ſeptem, *Id.* Sine quâ nec utilitas quidem eſſe potuiſſe, *Id.* ☞ *Sed in his & cæteris quæ afferuntur exemplis, alii legunt* ne—quidem. (6) Nec verò dialecticis modò ſit inſtructus, *Id.* ¶ Negabat ullam vocem, &c. nec verò ſe adduci poſſe, &c. *nor*, Id. (7) Nec non vernaliter ipſis Fungitur officiis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 108. (8) Nec rectè ſi illi dixeris, *Plaut.* § Nec obediens, *Cic.* Nec opinatus, *Liv.* ☞ Nec pro *& non*, & cum nomine proximo, non cum verbo conſtruitur. Nec patientem ſeſſoris alterius, primus aſcendit, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 61. Sic, Nec turpi ignoſce ſenectæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 96. Non tamen nec vivi nec poſt mortem inulti ſunt, *Liv.* 4, 58.

• Nĕcandus, a, um. part. *To be deſtroyed.* Quæ homines in ventre necandos conducit, *Juv.* 6, 595. & *Met.* Antiquiſſimam & ſanctiſſimam parentem patriam fame necandam putant, *Cic.*

• Nĕcans, tis. part. *Murdering.* Vidiſſem nullas, matre necante, dies, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 14, 22. ¶ *Met.* Necans ervum & legumina, *killing*, Plin. 22, 25.

• ‖ Nĕcātor, ōris. m. *A killer,* or *ſlayer.* Macr. Sat. 1, 12.

• Nĕcātūrus, a, um. part. *That will kill.* Ore necaturus accipiemus aquas, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 36.

• Nĕcātus, a, um. part. *Put to death, murdered,* or *deſtroyed.* Quæ tibi virginum, Sponſo necato, barbara ſerviet? *Hor. Od.* 1, 29, 6. § In tormentis necatus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 33. Veneno necatus, *Id.* ¶ Apes cum ſtirpe necatæ, *deſtroyed*, Ov. Faſt. 1, 363.

Necdum, neque adhuc [à nec & dum, *i. e.* adhuc] *Nor as yet.* Necdum omnis abacta Pauperies epulis regum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 44. Necdum illis labra admovi, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 43.

Nĕceſsārĭè. adv. *By neceſſary conſequence, neceſſaryly.* ✠ Aut probabiliter oſtendens, aut neceſſariè demonſtrans, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 29.

Nĕceſsārĭò. adv. *Neceſſaryly, of neceſſity.* Neceſſariò ſe aperiunt & timent, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 8. ✠ Expeditiones partim ſponte, partim neceſſariò ſuſcepit, *Suet. Dom.* 6.

Nĕceſsārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Neceſſary,* or *unavoidable.* (2) *Of neceſſity.* (3) *Neceſſary,* or *needfull.* (1) = Neceſſarius & fatalis penè caſus, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 9. ✠ Illa ſuperior fuit oratio neceſſaria, hæc erit voluntaria, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 5. (2) ¶ Neceſſarium tempus, *a time of neceſſity*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 18. (3) § Inquirere omnia, quæ ad vitam neceſſaria ſunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. Præcepta cognitioni ſunt neceſſaria, *Quint.* ¶ Dictu neceſſaria, *needfull to be ſpoken*, Plin.

Nĕceſsārius, ii. m. *A particularly engaged,* or *near, friend; a particular acquaintance, a cloſely united confederate.* Sextium Cæſarem amicum, & neceſſarium ſuum, legionibus, Syriæque præficit, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 66.

Nĕceſſe. adj. n. [*ab* ant. neceſſis, *Donat.*] *Abſolutely neceſſary.* ✠ Emas non quod opus eſt, ſed quod neceſſe, *Cato* ap. *Sen.* Corpus mortale interire neceſſe eſt, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 57. § Neceſſe fuit mihi adverſus patrem tuum bellare, *Nep. Them.* 9. Neceſſe eſt venerari te regem, *Id. Conon.* 3. Pugna immortalis ſit, neceſſe eſt, *Id. Epam.* 10. Non verbum pro verbo neceſſe habui reddere, *Cic.* de *Opt. Gen. Orat.* 5.

† Nĕceſſis. adj. ant. *Don. unde* neceſſitas.

Nĕceſsĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Neceſſity,* or *fate.* (2) *Neceſſity, force,* or *conſtraint.* (3) *Uſe,* or *occaſion.* (4) *The tie of relation,* or *band of friendſhip.* (5) *Any great exigencies, want,* or *very ſevere circumſtances.* (6) *Office, duty, ſervice.* (7) Neceſſitates, *neceſſary charges.* (1) Æquâ lege neceſſitas Sortitur inſignes & imos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 15. (2) Neceſſitate coactus, domino navis quis ſit, aperit, *Nep. Them.* 8. ¶ Neceſſitate, *of neceſſity*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 3. § Neceſſitas temporis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 22. dimicandi, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 79. Ultimum & maximum telum, neceſſitas, *Liv.* 4, 28. (3) § Neceſſitatibus ſubvenire, *Tac.* de *Germ.* 15. *ubi vid.* Lipſ. (4) Semper ſe reipub. commoda privatis neceſſitatibus habuiſſe potiora, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 8. = Si accuſatione ſuâ neceſſitatem familiaritatémque violâſſet, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 1. (5) Famem & cæteras neceſſitates toleraverat, *Suet. Cæſ.* 48. (6) Intermiſſas propter aliquas civiles neceſſitates, ordo exercitationis corpus affligit, *Celſ.* 1, 1. (7) Tributa & vectigalia, & neceſſitates & largitiones, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 11.

Nĕceſsĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *Unavoidable neceſſity, great need.* (2) *Strict friendſhip, cloſe amity, near kindred,* or *allyance.* (3) *An obligation,* or *tie, to cloſe conjunction,* or *amity.* (4) Meton. *A perſon under ſuch obligations, a near friend,* or *kinſman.* (1) Puto hanc eſſe neceſſitudinem, cui nullâ vi reſiſti poteſt, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 57. (2) Familiaritatem conſuetudo attulit, ſummam verò neceſſitudinem magna ejus officia in me effecerunt, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* extr. § Neceſſitudo contubernii, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 27. legationis, *Cæſ.* Neceſſitudo fraterna, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 16. liberorum, *Id. Fam.* 13, 11. Jugurthæ filia Bacchi nupſerat, verùm ea neceſſitudo levis ducitur, *Sall. B. J.* 82. (3) Quîcum mihi erant omnes amicitiæ neceſſitudines, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 17. (4) = Remiſit *Antonio* neceſſitudines, amicoſque omnes, *Suet. Aug.* 17. Odium adverſus neceſſitudines, *Id. Tib.* 50. Quò majores pararent neceſſitudines, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. Bell. Gall.* 8, 53.

Nĕceſſum. n. indecl. [qu. à neceſſus, a, um] *Neceſſity.* § Neceſſum eſt paucis reſpondere, *Liv.* 34, 5. Neceſſum eſt omnia fieri, *Lucr.* 4, 519.

Necne, *pro* annon. *Or no.* Tum inquirunt conducat id, necne, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 3. Deliberant utrùm trajiciant legiones, necne, *Id.* Emitteresne, necne eum ſervum tuum? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 55.

Necnon, *vel diviſè* nec non. *Alſo.* Necnon etiam propter nimium laborem, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

• Nĕco, āre, āvi, ātum. act. rarò ui, ctum, leg. in ſimpl. [à nex, necis] (1) *To ſlay, to kill.* (2) † Met. *To deſtroy.* (1) Homines innocentes necavit, *Cic.* (2) † Hos peſtis necuit, *Enn.* ap. *Priſc.* Colubra necuit hominem, *Phædr.* 4, 18, 4. ☞ *Hujus terminationis præteriti vix alia ſuperſunt exempla, illius affatim congeſſit nobis vir doctus, ſolers & gnavus,* Johnſon. Gramm. comment. p. 367.

• Nĕcor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be killed,* or *ſlain.* (2) Met. *To mar,* or *ſpoil.* (1) Pars cum cruciatu necabatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 44. Quid refert uri virgis, ferróque necari? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 58. (2) Qui necas rectam indolem, *Sen. Hippol.* 454. Sic omnes radices herbarum prærupæ necantur, *Col.* 2.

• ‖ Necrŏmantia, æ. f. *vel* Nĕcyŏmanteia, [à νεκρὸς mortuus, & μάντις vates] *Necromancy, divination by calling up the ſpirits of the dead*, Iſid.

• Necrŏmantia, ōrum. n. pl. *Anſwers given by ſpirits called up*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 16. *ſed Græc. lit.*

• ‖ Necrŏmantĭcus, i. m. *A necromancer*, Iſid.

• ‖ Necrŏthaptes, æ. m. [*ex* νεκρὸς, mortuus, & θάπτω, ſepello] *He that buryeth the dead*, Ulp.

• ‖ Necrŏthytus, a, um. part. [*ex* νεκρὸς, mortuus, & θύω, ſacrifico] *That which was ſacrificed to the dead*, Tert.

• Nectar, ăris. n. [νέκταρ, Gr. *ex* קטר inde נקטר odoratum, ſuffitum, *M.*] (1) *A pleaſant liquour feigned to be the drink of the gods, nectar.* (2) Metaph. *Honey.* (3) *A very ſweet ſmell.* (1) Cic. Hor. Vir. (2) § Hyblæum nectar, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 118. ✤ Dulci diſtendunt nectare cellas, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 437. = Vina novum fundam calathis Arviſia nectar, *Id. Ecl.* 5, 71. Nectare plenæ Cellæ, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 396. (3) Nardi florum nectar qui naribus halant, *Lucr.* 2, 487.

• Nectărea, æ. f. ſc. herba. [à nectare, ob excellentiam] *The herb elecampane*, Plin. 14, 16.

• Nectăreus, a, um. adj. *Sweet as nectar, divine.* ¶ ✤ Nectareæ aquæ, *celeſtial dew*, Ov. Met. 7, 707. § Nectareum Falernum, *Mart.* 13, 108. ¶ Fontes nectarei, *Claud.* de *Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 209. *wonderfull ſweet.*

• Nectărītes, æ. m. *A drink,* or *wine, made of elecampane*, Plin. 14, 16.

Nectendus, a, um. part. *To be knit,* or *tied, together.* Nectendis apium coronis, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 3.

Nectens, tis, part. *Connecting, linking to it.* Cætera ſeries deinde ſequitur majora nectens, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 7. fraudem, *Sil.* 6, 326.

NECTO, ĕre, xui & xi, xum. act. (1) *To hang one thing upon another, to link, to join together*; as in chains, nets, &c. (2) *To knit, tie, join,* or *faſten, together.* (3) *To bind, encircle,* or *entangle.* (4) *To congeal.* (5) Met. *To plot, frame,* or *contrive.* (1) ✤ Nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab altâ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 603. Quò vincula nectitis? *Id. Ecl.* 6, 23. Aranea ſub trabe nectit opus, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 14, 8. § Choros nectere, *i. e.* brachia in choris, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 367. ¶ Sponſæ laqueum famoſo carmine nectit, *twiſteth a rope for her, endeavoureth to make her hang herſelf,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31. (2) Necte tribus nodis ternos colores, *tie in three knots,* Virg. Ecl. 8, 77. Pedibus talaria nectit, *tieth them to his feet,* Id. Æn. 4, 239. Votis nectere vota, *to join vows to vows,* Lucr. 5, 1201. Mutua queis nectant inter ſe gaudia, *Id.* 5, 852. (3) Quare ſibi nectat uterque coronam, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 96. (4) ¶ ✤ Africus in glaciem frigora nectit aquas, *freezeth them,* Propert. 4, 3, 48. (5) § Moras nectere, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 1. ¶ Cauſas nequicquam nectis inanes, *frame a long train of excuſes,* Virg. Æn. 9, 219. Modò jurgia nectat, *pretend to rail at you,* Ov. Amor. 2, 9, 45. Qui noſtro nexiſti retia lecto, *Prop.* 3, 6, 37. *framed a plot on my bed.*

Nector, i. paſſ. (1) *To be linked together, to hang one upon another, to have a mutual connexion and dependence.* (2) *To be encircled, to be crowned.* (3) *To be delivered bound to ſerve one's creditor for default of payment.* (4) *To be framed,* or *contrived.* (1) = Virtutes inter ſe nexæ & jugatæ ſunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 8. (2) Flavâ caput nectentur olivâ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 309. (3) ✠ Ita nexi ſoluti, cautúmque in poſterum, ne necterentur, *Liv. Conf.* 8, 28. (4) Undique regi dolus nectitur, *Id.* 27, 28.

Nĕcŭbi. adv. in loco. [*à* nequis, non ex nec & ubi, *Varr.*] *Leſt in any place.* Necubi effecto ponte Romani copias transducerent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 35. *conf. Liv.* 22, 2.

Nĕcunde. adv. de loco. [*à* nequis, *i. e.* nequo *ex* loco] *Leſt from any place,* or *part.* Necunde ab ſtationibus Punicis conſpiceretur, *Liv.* 28, 1.

‖ Nĕcunquem, *pro* nec unquam quenquam, *Feſt.*

* Nĕcydălus, i. m. [νεκύδαλος, Gr.] *An inſect which turneth into a ſilkworm,* Plin. 11, 22. Ariſt. Hiſt. 5, 19.

* Nĕcyŏmantes, æ. m. [νεκυομάντης, Gr. *ex* νέκυς mortuus, & μάντις vates] *A necromancer,* Dig.

Nĕdum. conj. (1) *Much leſs.* (2) *Not to ſay.* (3) *Not only.* (1) Satrapes nunquam ſufferre ejus ſumptus queat, nedum tu, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 43. (2) Erat domicilium hujus urbis aptius humanitati tuæ, quàm tota Peloponneſus, nedum Patriæ, *Cic.* (3) Nedum hominum humilium, ut nos ſumus, ſed etiam ampliſſimorum virorum conſilia ex eventu probari ſolent, *Balbus & Oppius Cic. int. Epiſt. ad Attic.* 9, 8. Tu quoniam quartanâ cares, & nedum morbum removiſti, ſed etiam gravedinem, &c. *Cic. Att.* 10, 16. ☞ *Sed in hoc poſtremo exemplo pleriſque licet MSS. confirmato, al. alit. leg.*

Nĕfandus, a, um. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. [quod non eſt fandum] *Impious, baſe, horrible, heinous; not to be ſpoken,* or *named; abominable.* Nefandi viri monumenta, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 497. § Nefandiſſimus ſenex, *Quint.* Nefandiſſima quæque tyrannicæ crudelitatis exercuit, *Juſt.* 16, 4. § Concubitus nefandus, *Ov. Met.* 6, 540. ✠ Sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 547.

† Nĕfans, tis. adj. *Abominable,* Non. *ex* Lucil. & Varr. ⸸ Nefandus.

Nĕfāriè. adv. *Impiouſly, villainouſly, deteſtably,* Peſtem patriæ nefariè moliri, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 1.

Nĕfārius, a, um. adj. [*à* nefas] *Abominable, impious, baſe, villainous.* = Nocentem aliquando & nefarium & impium defendere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 14. § Facinus nefarium, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 13. ¶ § Scripta nefaria, *villainous writeings,* Catull. 42, 18.

Nĕfas. n. indecl. (1) *An unlawfull, villainous,* or *wicked, action; an impious thing, an impiety,* or *villainy.* (2) It is elegantly uſed by way of interjection, *as* malum. (3) Meton. *An impious perſon.* (4) *The guilt of wicked actions.* (5) *An impoſſibility.* (1) § Nefas dirum, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 563. immane, *Id. Æn.* 6, 624. maculoſum, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 22. ✠ Fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Diſcernunt avidi, *Id. ib.* 1, 18, 10. (2) ¶ Antonius Bactra venit, ſequiturque, nefas! Ægyptia conjux, *abominable ſhame,* Virg. Æn. 8, 688. Quouſque, nefas! omnes infandâ in morte reliqui, *horrible act!* Id. Æn. 10, 673. Viſa, nefas! longis comprêndere crinibus ignem, *wonderfull prodigy!* Id. Æn. 7, 73. (3) Extinxiſſe nefas! tamen, & ſumpſiſſe merentis Laudabor pœnas, *Id. Æn.* 2, 585. (4) Solvi nefas, dixit, ſolvit & ille nefas, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 44. (5) ✤ Levius fit patientiâ, Quicquid corrigere eſt nefas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24, 20.

Nĕfaſtus, a, um, adj. [*à* ne & faſtus] (1) ¶ Nefaſti dies, certain *days* accounted *inauſpicious,* wherein no law matters were heard, *or* any aſſemblies of the people held. (2) *Inauſpicious, of evil omen.* (3) *Polluted, defiled, profane.* (4) *Piacular, polluteing.* (5) *Dire, ſacred to the* manes, or *infernal gods.* (1) ✠ Numa nefaſtos dies faſtóſque fecit: quia aliquando nihil cum populo agi utile fuerat, *Liv.* 1, 19. ‖ Nefaſti dies *N* literâ notabantur, *Feſt.* Ille nefaſtus erit, per quem tria verba ſilentur, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 47. ¶ *Met.* Iſtorum nullus nefaſtus eſt, *none of them but is conſtantly in the* Forum, *Plaut.* (2) Quæ augur injuſta, nefaſta, vitioſa, dira defixerit, irrita, infecta, ſunto. *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 8. Prolibare diîs nefaſtum habetur vino, &c. *Plin.* § Nequa terra nefaſta ſit victoriæ ſuæ, *Liv.* 6, 28. (3) ✤ Quid intactum nefaſti Liquimus? *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 35. § Terra nefaſta, *Liv.* 6, 28. Loci nefaſti, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 274. Spiritum nefaſtum ferro exige, *Sen. Oedip.* 1027. (4) § Nefaſtum facinus, *Id.* (5) § Acheron nefaſtus, *Stat.* Nefaſti frutices, *Plin.* 20, 11.

‖ Nefrendis, is. m. [Nefrendes arietes ſic dict. quòd dentibus frendere non poſſunt, *Feſt.* *al.* infantes nondum frendentes, *i. e.* frangentes, *Id.* ex *Liv. Andr.*] *A pig newly weaned, a barrow pig,* &c. Amiſſo nomine lactantis dicuntur *nefrendes*; ab eo quòd nondum fabam *frendere* poſſint: id eſt, frangere.

‖ Nefrens, dis. *Vid.* Nefrendis.

* ‖ Nephro, ōnis. m. [*à* νεφρὸς, ren] Præneſtini teſticulos *nephrones* vocant, *Feſt.*

✤ Nefunera funera, *Catull.* 62, 83. q. d. *funerals and no funerals,* utì Gr. δῶρον ἄδωρον, γάμος ἄγαμος.

† Nĕgābundus, a, um. adj. *Feſt.* ex *Catone.* ⸸ Negans.

Nĕgandus, a, um. part. *To be denyed.* Pars negandum non putat auxilium, *Ov. Met.* 16, 648.

Nĕgans, tis. part. (1) *Denying, being negative.* (2) Per Ellipſin, *Refuſeing obedience.* (1) ✠ Sunt etiam valde contraria alia, quæ appellantur negantia: ea ἀποφατικὰ Græci, contraria aientibus: ut, Si hoc eſt, illud non eſt, *Cic. Top.* 11. (2) ✤ Cornipes ſtimulis negans, *Luc.* 8, 3. *i. e.* obſequium.

Nĕgantia, æ. f. *Negation.* Deinde addunt conjunctionum negantiam, ſic: Non & hoc, & illud: hoc autem; non igitur illud, *Cic. Top.* 14.

Nĕgātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A denying.* (2) *A negation, a negative form of ſpeech.* (1) = Negatio inficiatióque facti, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 29. (2) Diſparatum eſt quod ab aliquâ re per oppoſitionem negationis ſeparatur, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 28. Negatio infinitarum conjunctionum, *Id.* de *Fato,* 8.

‖ Nĕgātīvus, a, um. adj. *Negative.* § Actio negativa, *Dig.* 6, 7, 5. *Vid.* Negatorius.

‖ Nĕgātor, ōris. m. *He that denyeth,* Prud. Cath. 1, 58.

‖ Nĕgātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, denying; negative.* Negatoria actio (*quæ & negativa Juſtiniano*) in rem actio eſt, quâ libertatem prædiorum noſtrorum defendimus, ac tuemur, negantes aliquam ab his ſervitutem deberi, *Dig.* 8, 5, 2. ✠ Confeſſoria.

‖ Nĕgātrix, īcis. f. *She who denyeth,* Prud. Apoth. 549.

Nĕgātur. imperſ. *It is denyed,* or *cannot be.* ¶ Si tibi per tutum placitúmque negabitur ire, *if you ſhall not be able to get enterance,* &c. Ov. A. Amor. 1, 243.

Nĕgātūrus, a, um. part. *That will deny,* Liv. 38, 43. Haud negatura, ſi qua omnino fuiſſet, *Suet. Veſpaſ.* 10.

Nĕgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Denyed.* (2) *Difficult.* (1) Mercede operis negatâ, *Ov. Met.* 11, 214. ✠ Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 181. ¶ ✤ In terrâ domibus negatâ, *uninhabited,* Id. Od. 1, 22, 22. ✤ Virtus negatâ tentat iter viâ, *Id. Od.* 3, 2, 22. Venter negatas artifex ſequi voces, *Perſ. prol.* 11.

Nĕgĭto, āre. freq. [*à* nego] *To deny often,* or *ſtoutly.* Nî fieri negites, *Lucr.* 1, 911. Vix negito, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 76. *Conf. Sall. B. J.* 3.

‖ Neglectìm. adv. *Careleſsly, negligently, ſlightingly,* Donat. † Negligenter.

Neglectio, ōnis. f. [*à* negligo] *A neglecting,* or *diſregard.* Amicorum neglectio improbitatem coarguit, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 4. ☞ Raròocc.

Neglectūrus, a, um. part. *About to neglect.* Quòd ſibi Cæſar denunciaret, ſe Æduorum injurias non neglecturum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 36.

Neglectus, a, um. part. it. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Neglected, diſregarded, ſlighted.* (2) *Untrimed, not cultivated.* (1) § Fides neglecta, *Ov. Epiſt.* 21, 234. forma, coma, facies, *Id.* Neglecti capilli, *Id.* = Cùm ipſi inter nos viles, abjecti, neglectique ſimus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 20. § Neglectiſſima progenies, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 165. (2) Neglectis urenda filix innaſcitur agris, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37.

Neglectus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* negligo] *A neglect, careleſſneſs.* Neutiquam hæc res neglectui eſt mihi, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 116.

† Neglĕgo, ap. vett. *pro* negligo, *Plaut. Ter.*

Neglĭgendus, a, um. part. *To be neglected.* Ea ab hoſte dicebantur, non tamen negligenda exiſtimabant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 28.

Neglĭgens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [non legens, neque delectum habens, quid facere debeat, omiſſâ ratione officii ſui, *Feſt.* (1) *Negligent, reckleſs, that careth not for any thing, that maketh no account of.* (2) *Careleſs, heedleſs, neglectfull.* (1) = Improvidi & negligentes duces, *Cic. Att.* 7, 19. = Socors & negligens natura, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 68. § Me in ſe negligentem putabit, *Id. Fam.* 13, 1. De alieno negligentes, *Plin. jun.* in amicis eligendis, *Cic.* Sociorum negligentior, *Id. Verr.* 3, 62. Poſtilla obtigêre eam neglegens fui, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 61. ant. *pro* negligens. (2) Non potui in illo ſumptu non neceſſariò negligens eſſe, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. ✠ Modò parcior, modò negligentior, *Suet. Galb.* 14. fort. per Ellipſin *ſc.* impenſæ, quomodo & nos, *not valuing what he ſpent.* ſed al. leg. *remiſſior.*

Neglĭgenter. adv. ius. comp. (1) *Negligently, careleſly, ſlightingly, ſlightly.* (2) *Through contempt.* (1) Minuta non negligenter tractanda ſunt, *Cic. Or.* 23. ✠ Quid eſt quòd negligenter ſcribamus adverſaria? quid eſt, quòd diligenter conficiamus tabulas? *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 2. = Temerè ac fortuitu, inconſideratè negligentérque nequid agamus, *Id. Offic.* 1, 29. (3) Querelas quas profeſſores negligenter ab ambitione parentum acciperent, *Suet.* de *Clar. Gramm.*

Negligentia, æ. f. *Negligence, recleſneſs, ill looking to a thing, careleſneſs, heedleſneſs, diſreſpect.* ⌘ In re familiari laborioſior eſt negligentia quàm diligentia, *Col.* 12, 2. § Cognatorum negligentia, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 44. ¶ Nam neque negligentiâ tuâ id fecit, *&c. out of diſregard to you,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 27.

Neglĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*qu.* nec lego, *i. e.* eligo] *To neglect,* or *have little regard to; to ſlight; not to care,* or *regard; to contemn,* or *take no notice of; to make very light of.* Quorum ego nec auctoritatem aſpernari, nec negligere debeam, *Cic.* ¶ Pecuniam in loco negligere, *to paſs by,* or *ſlight,* Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 8. Negligunt vile hordeum, *they care not for it,* Phædr. 2, 7, 9, Verba etiam verbis quaſi coagmentare negligat, *not mind to,* Cic. Or. 23. Negligat hibernas piſcis adeſſe minas, *not to be moved at their approach,* Tibull. 2, 3, 50. Amo te, & non neglexiſſe habeo gratiam, *that you have taken care of it,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 4.

Neglĭgor, i. paſſ. *To be neglected.* ¶ Quum ejus tam negliguntur internuntii, *are in ſo mean a garb,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 58.

Nĕgo, āre. act. [*à* ne, *i. e.* non, & ago, *i. e* dico. Potiùs, Nec alo. Negat quis, nego: Ait, aio, *Morl.*] (1) *To deny, to refuſe.* (2) ☞ *Hoc verbum in priore ſententiæ membro negat, in ſequentibus propter ellipſin aliquam ſæpe affirmat.* (3) *To affirm no,* or *not.* (4) Some word eaſyly underſtood is included in this verb. (5) *Not to give,* or *yield; to refuſe to give.* (1) ⌘ Negat quis, nego: ait, aio, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 21. § Nunquam reo cuiquam tam præciſè negavi, *Cic. Att.* 8, 8. § Non facilè Gallos Gallis negare potuiſſe, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 27. § Cùm ſe contra imperium populi Romani pugnaturos eſſe negarent, *Id. B. C.* 3, 11. Si tu negâris ducere, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 5. (2) Illi verò daturos obſides ſe negare; neque portas conſuli præcluſuros, neque, &c. *i. e.* aſſeverare non præcluſuros, &c. *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 12. Plerique negant Cæſarem in conditione manſurum; poſtulataque hæc ab eo interpoſita eſſe, quò minùs, quod opus eſſet ad bellum, à nobis pararetur, *i. e.* & aiunt poſtulata, &c. *Cic. Att.* 7, 15. (3) Negant tributum pendi poſſe, *Plaut. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 43. Negant ullam vocem potuiſſe reperiri, &c. *Cic.* Negant quenquam bonum virum eſſe, niſi ſapientem, *Id.* Nego quenquam eſſe veſtrum, quin ſæpe audîerit, *Id.* (4) Lautorum cœnis ſæpe negare potes, *Mart.* 13, 7. *i. e.* negare *te,* ſive *te affuturum.* Negat ille mihi ſeſe ad cœnam venturum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 7, 68. Per iter tenebricoſum, unde negant redire quenquam, *Catull.* 3, 12. (5) Negat ſibi ipſe, qui, quod difficile eſt, petit, *Publ. Syr.* ⌘ polliceor, *Ter.* ⌘ Negavit civitatem, immunitatem obtulit, *Suet. Aug.* 40. Frondéſque negant, & fontibus arcent, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 131. Patriæ rigidâ mente negavit opem, *Ov. Epiſt.* 3, 96. ✠ Victum ſeges ægra negabat, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 142. Nec candida curſum Luna negat, *Id. Æn.* 7, 9. Si natura negavit mihi formam, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 31. ¶ Canes arma negant, *will not fight,* Grat. Cyneg. 156. § *Cum Ellipſi.* Collis Cereri negat, *i. e.* ſe negat, *will not bear corn,* Stat. Ridentum corda negant, *i. e.* non addicunt, *are inauſpicious,* Id.

Nĕgor, āri. paſſ. *To be denyed.* In Tarentino agro negatur eſſe picus Martius, *Plin.* 10, 29.

Nĕgōtiālis, le. adj. *Of the matter in general, abſtracted from the circumſtances of perſons,* &c. *vid.* Cic. de *Inv.* 1, 11. & 2, 21. *Quint.* l. 3. c. 8.

Nĕgōtians, tis. part. & nom. *A merchant, an uſurer.* Negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 21.

‖ Nĕgōtiārius, a, um. adj. *Tradeing.* ¶ Naves negotiariæ, *merchant ſhips,* Spart. ┼ Onerariæ.

Nĕgōtiātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* negotior] *A negotiateing,* or *manageing; merchandiſe, traffick.* § Negotiatio Aſiatica, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 8.

Nĕgōtiātor, ōris. m. *A merchant, a dealer,* or *trader in.* Cives Romani negotiatores, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 90. § Mancipiorum negotiatores, *Quint.*

‖ Nĕgōtiātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to trade,* or *traffick.* ¶ Aurum negotiatorium, *which merchants pay to the exchequer,* Lampr. ┼ Aurum fiſci.

‖ Nĕgōtiātrix, īcis. f. *A woman trader, a ſhe dealer,* Paul. JC.

‖ Nĕgōtĭnummius, a, um. adj *About buſyneſs of money,* Apul. Mer. 10, p. 336.

Nĕgōtiŏlum, i. m. dim. [*à* negotium] *A little buſyneſs,* or *matter.* Erit neſcio quid negotioli, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 4, fin.

Nĕgōtior, āri. dep. (1) *To merchandiſe, to traffick, to trade in.* (2) *To negotiate,* or *be employed in any affair.* (1) ⌘ Quum ſe Syracuſas otiandi (ut ipſe dicere ſolebat) non negotiandi cauſâ contuliſſet, *Cic. Off.* 3, 14. Vel ruſticari, vel navigari, vel etiam alio genere negotiari, neceſſe erat ut aliquas facultates acquireremus, *Col. præf. lib.* 12. (2) ¶ Animas negotiari. *Plin.* 29. 1. de medicis, *to trade in mens lives, to get money by diſpatching them.*

‖ Nĕgōtiōſĭtas, ātis. f. *Multiplicity of buſyneſs.* Sic interpretatur πολυπραγμοσύνη, *Gell.* 11, 16.

Nĕgōtiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Troubleſome,* or *full of buſyneſs.* (2) *Serious,* or *weighty.* (1) = Provincia negotioſa & moleſta, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 8. ⌘ Oportet dividi ſacros, & negotioſos dies, queis divina colerentur, & humana non impedirent, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 41, 7. Quid crudelitate negotioſius? *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 2, 13. Negotioſi eramus nos noſtris negotiis, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 79. ¶ Negotioſum tergum, *ſoundly and frequently whipt,* Id. Mil. 2, 5, 37. (2) Negotioſa cogitatio vel actio, *Celſ.* ¶ Ædepol, rem negotioſam, *a weighty buſyneſs!* Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 31.

Nĕgōtium, ii. n. [*à* nec & otium, *e* in *g* verſo] (1) *The ſtate,* or *time, of buſyneſs.* (2) *Any affeir, matter,* or *thing.* (3) *Buſyneſs,* or *any thing to be done.* (4) *An office,* or *employment; the buſyneſs of one's place.* (5) *Difficulty, trouble.* (6) *Employment in matters of law.* (7) *Affairs of merchandiſe.* (8) *The buſyneſs of the farmers of publick revenues.* (9) *A law cauſe conſidered with all its circumſtances.* (1) ⌘ Ut in otio eſſet potiùs, quàm in negotio, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 26. ¶ Sic verba hîc facio, quaſi negotii nihil fiet, *as if I had nothing to do,* Plaut. Tantò majores humana negotia ludi, *Juv.* 14, 264. Aliena negotia centum Per caput & circa ſaliunt latus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 34. (2) Non horum temporum, non horum hominum, atque morum negotium, *Cic.* (3) Poſt deciſa negotia, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 59. Mirabar quid hîc negotî eſſet tibi, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 8. ¶ Tranſcurre curriculo ad nos, ita negotium eſt, *it is neceſſary ſo to do,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43. (4) Cùm tot ſuſtineas & tanta negotia ſolus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, *ad Auguſt.* Cùm majoribus reipublicæ negotiis M. Fonteius impediretur, *Cic.* (5) Quo facto, ſine negotio cùm voluerunt, nos oppriment, *Nep. Ageſ.* 5, fin. ¶ Nihil eſſe negotii arbitror, *I ſuppoſe it to be a very eaſy matter,* Cic. Neque de hâc re negotium eſt, quin malè occidam, *in this matter all things run ſmoothly to my deſtruction,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 10. Negotium faceſſere alicui, *to teize,* or *vex,* Cic. Fam. 3, 10. Negotium magnum eſt navigare, *Id. Att.* 5, 12. Diî nec habent negotium ipſi, nec alteri exhibent, *Id. N. D.* 1, 30. (6) Si clientum longa negotia, Dijudicatâ lite, relinqueret, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 54. Accuſatorum & quadruplatorum quicquid habebat in poteſtate, quod cuique negotii conflari volebat, nullo labore faciebat, *Cic.* (7) Ne Bithyna negotia perdas, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 33. In tuâ provinciâ magna negotia, & ampla, & expedita habet, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 3. (8) Videtis non negotii gerendi inſcientiâ everſos publicanos, *Id.* Fuit maximus publicanus: cujus in negotiis gerendis, *&c.* Id. Amicos mittere in negotium, *Id.* (9) Negotium eſt congregatio perſonarum, locorum, temporum, cauſarum, modorum, caſuum, factorum inſtrumentorum, ſermonum, ſcriptorum, & non ſcriptorum; cauſam nunc intelligimus ὑπόθεσιν, negotium περίστασιν, *Quint.* 3, 5. ☞ Negotium de homine dixit Cicero, ut Græcè πράγμα, vel χρῆμα, *Muret. Var. Lect.* 2, 5.

* ‖ Nēma, ătis. n. [νῆμα, Gr.] netum, Gl. *i. e.* filum. *A thread.* ¶ Nema ſericum, *ſilk thread,* Dig.

* † Nēmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* præced.] *A web,* or *ſpining,* Ant. inſcript.

Nēmo, ĭnis. c. g. [contr. *ex* ne & homo] caret vocativo & numero plurali. (1) *No man,* or *woman, no body.* (2) ¶ Unus nemo & nemo unus, *no one man.* (3) ¶ Nemo quiſquam, *no one in the world.* (4) *Nemo* admitteth *homo* after it for greater emphaſis. (5) *Nemo* in the former part of a ſentence maketh a negation, in the latter, by reaſon of a general affirmative elegantly ſuppreſſed, an affirmative. (6) Nemo *for* nullus, *no one.* (7) *Nemo* admitteth of *non* and *nec* after it, by way of *pleonaſmus.* (8) *A fellow of no account.* (1) § Adverſus nemini, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 37. Hoc ego ſcio unum, neminem peperiſſe hîc, *Ibid.* 3, 2, 26. Neminis miſereri certum eſt, quia mei miſeret neminem, *Plaut. Capt* 3, 5, 107. Nemo noſtrûm eſt, quin ſciat, *Id.* (2) Unus omnes artis partes conſequi nemo potuit, *Ad Herenn.* § Ad neminem unum, *Cæſ.* Nemo unus, *Virg.* Quia nemo unus ſatìs dignus regno viſus ſit, *Liv.* 2, 6. Nemo unus erat vir, quò magìs, *&c.* Id. (3) Ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatior? nemo herclè quiſquam, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 1. (4) Nemo hominum eſt, *Id. Eun.* 4, 6, 19. (5) Nemo extulit eum verbis, qui ita dixiſſet, ut qui adeſſent, intelligerent, quid diceret, ſed contempſit eum, qui minùs id facere potuiſſet, *Cic. i. e.* ſed *unuſquiſque contempſit eum,* &c. Adverſaria in judicium protulit nemo: codicem protulit, *Id.* Quî fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam ſibi ſortem, *&c.* illâ Contentus vivat: laudet diverſa ſequentes? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 1. *ſc.* quiſque nemo *for* nullis, *nullus* vel *nulla.* Divûm nemo, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 6. (6) Vicinam neminem amo, *Plaut.* (7) Nemo non linguâ, non manu promptior, *Liv.* Ut nemo, illo invito, nec bona, nec patriam, nec vitam retinere, poſſet, *Cic.* (8) Sed me moverat nemo magìs, quàm is, quem tu neminem putas, *Id.* ☞ Nemo ponitur pro *ullus,* præcedente negatione. Contigit tibi, quod haud ſcio an nemini, *Id. Att.* 14. 17.

* Nĕmŏrālis, e. adj. *Of a grove,* or *wood; woody; encompaſſed with woods,* or *groves.* § Nemorales umbræ, *Ov. Am.* 3, 1, 5. Nemoralis ſedes, *Id. Amor.* 2, 6, 57. Aricia, *Mart.* 13, 19. Templum nemorale, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 259. Antrum, ſtagnum nemorale, *Id.*

* Nĕmŏrenſis, e. adj. *Pertaining to a wood,* or *grove.* ¶ Nemorenſe mel, *foreſt honey,* Col. 9, 4, 7. Rex nemorenſis, *the chief prieſt in the ſacrifices of* Diana Aricina, *Suet. Cal.* 35.

✠ Nĕmŏrĭcultrix, īcis. f. *An inhabitant of the wood.* § Sus nemoricultrix, *Phædr.* 2, 4, 3.

✠ Nĕmŏrĭvăgus, a, um. adj. [*ex* nemus & vagor] *Wandering in woods,* or *foreſts.* § Aper nemorivagus, *Catull.* 61, 72.

* Nĕmŏrōſus, a, um. adj. *Woody,* or *full of woods, groves,* or *trees.* § Montes nemoroſi, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 427. Nemoroſa latibula, *Phædr.* 2, 8, 1. ¶ Antiquâ cupreſſu nemoroſus, *full of thickets,* Plin. Epiſt. 8, 8. Nemoroſus arboribus locus, *Col.* 2, 2, 8.

Nempe. adv. [*ex* nam & pe, *qu. à* Gr. πῦ, vel πτε] (1) *What then? well then? what do you mean?* (2) *I ſuppoſe.* (3) *However, for all that.* (4) *It is to be granted, I grant, I confeſs,* or *it is true.* (5) *Yea ſurely.* (6) *For example.* (7) *That is, to wit, namely.* (8) *For; ſeeing that,* or perhaps *becauſe.* (9) *Why, why indeed,* in reſponſes. (10) Sometimes it ſeemeth to be only an ornamental particle. (1) Nempe negas ad beatè vivendum ſatìs eſſe virtutem? *well then, you deny,* &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 5. Liber eſto, atque ito quò voles, *M.* nempe jubes? *you bid me then?* Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 41. Nempe in ſomnis? *TR.* ita, *Id. Moſt.* 2, 2, 60. (2) Sed jam ad reliqua pergamus, *C.* nempe ea ſequuntur, *&c. I ſuppoſe thoſe things are next,* Cic. Nempe, de tuo, *you mean of your own,* or *provided it be of your own,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 47. (3) Nempe, tenens quod amo per freta longa ferar, *Ov. Met.* 7, 66. *vid. locum.* (4) Nempe, vir bonus & prudens dici delector ego, ac tu, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 16, 32. Nempe, incompoſito dixi pede currere verſus Lucili, *Id. Sat.* 1, 10, 1. (5) Cauſa optuma eſt, niſi quid pater aliud ait, *P.* nempe, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 47. (6) Nempe, hoc ſic eſſe opinor dicturum patrem, *Id. Andr.* 2, 3, 13. (7) Dictum puta: Nempe, ut curentur rectè hæc, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 3. Taurum dilexit filia ſolis, Femina nempe marem, *Ov. Met.* 9, 736. Placavi ſanguine divos. Nempe, tuo, furioſe, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 207. Aras frequentas, nempe abigeris quò venis, *Phædr.* 4, 23, 15. (8) Haud impunè feres, adimam tibi nempe figuram, *Ov. Met.* 2, 474. In equam vertor; Tota tamen quare? pater eſt mihi nempe biformis, *Ibid.* 2, 664. (9) Quid juvenis, magnum cui verſat in oſſibus ignem Durus amor? Nempe, abruptis turbata procellis Nocte natat cæcâ ſerus freta, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 58. In quibus actis conſiſtit? nempe, in legibus, *Cic.* (10) *Vid. Lucr.* 1, 386. & 2, 907.

* NĔMUS, ŏris. [*à* Gr. *νέμος*, quod *à νέμω*, paſco] (1) *A wood,* or *grove.* (2) Synecd. *The trees of a wood, foreſt, grove, orchard.* (1) § Nemus frondiferum, *Lucr.* 2, 359. atrum horrenti umbrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 169. umbroſum, *Ov. Met.* 7, 75. Odoratum lauri nemus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 658. (2) Cereale nemus violâſſe ſecuri dicitur, *Ov. Met.* 8, 741. Omne levandum Fronde nemus, *Virg. Geor.* 4. 400. *de vitibus.* Totum involvit flammis nemus, *Id. Geor.* 2, 308. *de oleis.*

* Nēnia, æ. f. τὸ δὲ Νηνία ἐστὶ μὲν φρύγιον Ἱππώναξ δὲ αὐτῶ μνημονεύει, *Poll.* (1) *A funeral ſong, a dirge,* or *dirige.* (2) *Tragical,* or *mournfull, verſe.* (3) *A ſilly trifling ſong,* or *writeing.* (4) *Any verſe,* or *ſong.* (5) ¶ Marſa nenia, *a magick ſong, a charm.* (6) Alſo *the name of a godeſs.* (1) Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 24. *vid. loc. integ.* (2) ⌘ Ne relictis jocis, retractes munera neniæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 38. (3) § Puerorum neniæ, *Id. Ep.* 1, 1, 63. Viles neniæ, *Phædr.* 3. *prol.* 11. vid. & *Scal. Not. conject. in Varr. L. L.* p. 142, 143. (4) Dicetur meritâ nox quoque neniâ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 28, 16. (5) Id. Epod. 17, 29. (6) *Vid.* Propr.

* Nens. part. *Spining.* Parcæ fatalia nentes Stamina, *Tibull.* 1, 7, 1. Invenit eum purpuram colo nentem, *Juſt.* 1, 3.

* † Nēnu. adv. [*à μὴ νυ*] *Not.* Nenu poteſt, *Lucr.* 3, 20. Nenu queunt, *Id.* 4, 716. *Habet etiam* Non. *ex* Lucil. & Varr.

* NEO, ēre, nēvi, nētum. [*à νέω*, unde *νήθω*, *Id.*] *To ſpin.* Anus ſubtemen nebat, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 52. Donum quod noſtræ nevêre manus, *Sil.* 7, 81. Tunicam molli mater quam neverat auro, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 818. † Neunt *pro* nent. Triſtes ſorores Stamina quæ ducunt, quæque futura neunt, *Tibull.* 3, 3, 36. *ubi vid. Scal. comment. Sed propiùs à vero videtur eſſe Baſil. Fabri conjectura, quam in Theſauro, ſi libet, lege.*

* Neor, nēris. paſſ. *To be ſpun.* Aurum netur & texitur lanæ modo, *Plin.* 33, 3.

* ‖ Neŏcŏrus, i. m. [qui *ναὸν κορεῖ*, *i. e.* ædes ornat] *He that looked to,* or *had the charge of, a temple,* Jul. Firm. 3, 7. *Lat.* Æditūus.

* ‖ Neŏmēnia, æ. f. [*ſc. νέα μήνη*, *Lat.* novus menſis] *The time of the new moon.* § Ad neomenias Latinas, *Prov.* ap. *Hieron. Eâdem ratione quâ* ad Calendas Græcas, *dicitur. Latinè* Novilunium.

* ‖ Neŏphytus, a, um. adj. [*qu. νέον φυτὸν*, *i. e.* novum germen] *New, and lately, planted,* or *ſet; one newly entered into any profeſſion, a novice; one lately converted,* or *turned, to the faith,* Vulg. Interpr. *Lat.* Novitius.

* ‖ Neŏtĕrĭcè. adv. *Newly, after the faſhion of later times,* Aſcon. *Lat.* More recenti.

* Neŏtĕrĭcus, a, um. adj. [*νεωτερικὸς*, Gr.] *New, modern,* Claud. Mamert.

Nĕpa, æ. m. [nepa Afrorum. vocab. *Non.*] (1) *A ſcorpion.* (2) *The conſtellation of the Scorpion.* (3) *The crabfiſh.* (4) ‖ *The herb butchers broom.* (1) Nepas uti aculeis videmus, *Cic.* (2) Cùm magnis nepa ſeſe lucibus effert, *Id. in Arat.* (3) Receſſim cedam ad parietem, imitabor nepam, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 8, 7. (4) *Gaza.*

* Nēpenthes, is. n. [*ex νὴ* non, & *πένθος* luctus] *An herb which being infuſed in wine driveth away ſadneſs;* ſome take it for *bugloſs,* or *wild penyroyal,* Plin. 21, 21. & 25, 2.

Nĕpĕta, æ. f. *An herb, wild penyroyal, cats mint, nep,* or *nip;* good againſt the ſtinging of ſcorpions, *vid. Plin.* 10, 14. *conf. Col.* 7, 5, 18. & 12, 7, 1.

* NĔPOS, ōtis. m. [*à νέπυς*, *i. e. ἀπόγονος*, quod eſt ap. *Theocr.* dic. autem *νέπυς*, *à νε* neg. & *πῦς*, pes quòd non ſit ipſe generis fundamentum, *Scal.*] (1) *A grandſon.* (2) † Fem. *A granddaughter.* (3) Nepotes, *poſterity, deſcendants.* (4) *A waſtefull ſpendthrift; a luxurious,* or *riotous, perſon.* (5) *The ſecond deſcent in the breed of beaſts.* (6) *Suckers on the branches of a vine.* (1) ⌘ Qui nepos avum in diſcrimen capitis adduxerit, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 1. § Africani nepos, *Id.* Sororis nepos, *Tac. Suet.* Ex filiâ nepos, *Cic.* (2) Ilia dia nepos, *Enn.* ap. *Non.* (3) Me inter ſeros laudabit Roma nepotes, *Prop.* 3, 1, 35. Arbor ſeris factura nepotibus umbram, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 58. (4) Quis tam perditus ac profuſus nepos, ut fuit Sextus Nævius? *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 12. Diſcinctus aut perdam, ut nepos, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 3, 4. (5) ⌘ Ejuſmodi admiſſarius onager nepotibus, magìs quàm filiis, utilior, *Col.* 6, 37. (6) *Id.* 3, 6, 2. & 46, 5. ☞ Nepos aliquando *patruo* reſpondet. *Ulp.* l. 27. § 2. *ff.* de *inoff. teſt.* De inofficioſo teſtamento nepos contra patruum ſuum egerat. Sed de avi teſtamento hîc potuit agi, vocemque nepotem ad eum referri.

* ‖ Nĕpōtālis, e. adj. *Riotous, laviſh.* § Luxus nepotalis, *Amm.* 31, 13.

* Nĕpōtātus, ûs. m. *pro* luxurie. [*à* nepotor] *Riotous,* or *ſuperfluous, waſteing,* or *ſpending; debauchery,* Plin. 14, 4.

* Nĕpōtīnus, a, um. adj. *Riotous, profuſe.* § Nepotini ſumptus, *Suet. Calig.* 37.

* Nĕpōtor, āri. dep. *To be profuſe,* or *extravagant.* Veto liberalitatem nepotari, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 1, 15.

* Nĕpōtŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* nepos] *A little grandſon,* Plaut. Mil. 5, 20, 28.

* Neptis, is. f. [*à* nepos] *A ſon's,* or *daughter's, daughter; a granddaughter,* Catull. 62, 29.

‖ Nēqua, *pro* nequam, *Chariſ.*

Nēquà. adv. *ſc.* viâ, ratione; *vel diviſè* ne quà. [*à* nequis] *Leſt any way, leſt by any means.* Nequà ſcire dolos poſſit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 686.

‖ Nēquālia detrimenta, *Feſt. à* nequam.

Nēquam. adj. indecl. ior, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [fort. *à* nequis nequam indecl. nequam non malum ſignificat, ſed inutilem, *Fl. Caper.*] (1) *Naught, good for naught.* (2) *Unthrifty, lazy, idle, without industry.* (3) *Unfruitfull.* (4) *Lewd, that ſpendeth his eſtate lewdly.* (5) *Careleſs, inconſiderate.* (6) *Lewdly, pro* nequiter. (7) Subſt. *A miſchief, a bad thing.* (1) = Nequam eſſe oportet, cui tu integumentum improbus es, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 20. Ego ſum in uſu factus nimiò nequior, *Id. Moſt.* 1, 2, 66. (2) ⌘ Iiſdem verbis aut laudare ſervum frugi poſſumus, &, ſi nequam eſt, jocari, *Cic.* = Nequam & ceſſator Davus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 100. Nulla eſt vel nequiſſimi hominis amplior cuſtodia, quàm quotidiana operis exactio, *Col.* 11, 1, 26. (3) Surculus vitis nequam, *Id.* 3, 10. (4) Verres homo nequam, *Cic.* Quid nequius aut turpius effeminato viro? *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 17. (5) Homo non nequam, *Id. de ſcriptore probe.* (6) Ubi nequam faciat clam, *Plaut.* (7) Vîn' tu illi nequam dare? *AG.* Cupio. *MI.* En! me dato, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 31.

Nēquando. adv. [*ex* ne & quando] *Leſt at any time.* Metuit nequando tu aliò fructum conferas, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 60. Nequando ea arx hoſtium eſſet, *Liv.*

Nēquāquam. adv. negandi. [*à* ne non. & abl. fem. quàquam, *q. d.* non quaquam viâ] *By no means, in no wiſe, far from.* Nequaquam iſta amicitia eſt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 24. Nequaquam poterit, *Id.* § Nequaquam omnes, *Id.* Nequaquam ſatìs, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 48.

Nĕque. conj. [*ex* ne, *i. e.* non, & enclitico que] *Neither, nor,* &c. *Ter. Cic.* &c. *Vid.* Nec, *cui per omnia ferè ſimile eſt* Neque, *præterquam in ſequentibus.* § *Neque—etiam.* Sibi neque opus deeſſe, animum etiam ſupereſſe, *Liv.* & *opes non deeſſe, & animum vel ſupereſſe.* ¶ Neque enim, *for—not.* ☞ *Raro invenitur, niſi in parentheſibus, & earum ſimilibus.* Æneas (neque enim patriam conſiſtere mentem Paſſus amor) &c. Virg. Æn. 1, 647. Dicite, Dardanidæ (neque enim novimus, &c.) Id. Æn. 7, 195. Neque enim hoc poſſum negare, *Cic.*

Nĕquĕdum. conj. *Not yet, not as yet,* Cic. ☞ *Leg. etiam diviſim.*

Nĕqueo, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*à* ne & queo] *I cannot, I am not able.* ¶ Loci ferre diu nequiêre Jovem, *could not brook the unwholſome air,* Ov. Met. 9, 707. Quod cùm vitare nequiret, *Id. Met.* 12, 385. Cùm piſces ire nequibant, *Lucr.* 1, 381. ¶ Nequeo quin lachrymem, *I cannot but weep,* Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 25. Nunciatur ſignum nequire convelli, *Liv.* 22, 3. Nequiſſe *pro* nequiviſſe, *Id.* 21, 56.

Nĕqueor, īri. dep. *Cannot.* Quicquid ſine ſanguine civium ulciſci nequitur, jure factum ſit, *Sall. B. J.* 31. Ut nequitur comprimi! *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 20. † Retrahi nequitur, *Feſt.* ex *eod.* Nequitum eſt exaugurari, *Cato* in *Orig.*

Nĕquicquam. adv. *i. e.* non quicquam, fruſtrà. (1) *In vain, to no purpoſe.* (2) *By no means, not in the leaſt.* (3) *Scotfree.* (1) Haſtam nequicquam in Perſea miſit, *Ov. Met.* 5, 33. = Fruſtrà ac nequicquam credite, amici, *Catull.* 75, 1. (2) Telum ſummo clypei nequicquam umbone pependit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 546. *Interpr. Serv.* Rationes dominicas conficere nequicquam rectè poteſt, *Varr.* (3) Ne iſtuc nequicquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 108.

‖ Nĕquidquam, *id. ac* nequicquam, *quod vid.*

‖ Nĕquiens. part. [*à* nequeo] *Not being able.* Nequiens idoneum exitium præſenti cladi reddere, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 246.

‖ Nĕquīno, āre. act. [*pro* nequeo ant. ut *pro* nato natino] *Nequinant,* nequeunt, *Feſt.* ex *Liv.* in odyſſeâ. *To deny;* alſo *to play the wanton,* Sipont.

Nēquis, nēqua, rar. nēqui, nēquid, *vel* nēquod. [*à* ne, non, & quis, aliquis] (1) *Leſt any one,* or *thing.* (2) Cùm ut, *No one,* or *thing.* (1) Nequis tua pectora Vulneret imprudens, *Ov. Met.* 8, 64. Nequi porcellus à matre opprimatur, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. Nequa hoſtilis facies occurrat, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 407. Ne quid inauſum fuiſſet, *Id. Æn.* 8, 205. ☞ *Sed ſcrib. ferè diviſè,* ne quis, ne qua, ne quid. (2) Ut nequis te de ſententiâ poſſit dimovere, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 17. Ut nequid hujus ignores, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 28. ☞ Nequis, de duobus. Nequis ſexus à laude ceſſaret. *Flor.* 1, 10, 7.

Nēquiſsĭmè. adv. *Moſt cunningly,* or *ſlyly.* Balſamum vitiatur nequiſſimè gummi, *Plin.* 12, 25.

Nēquĭter, iùs, comp. iſsĭmè, ſup. adv. [*à* nequam] (1) *Waſtefully, prodigally.* (2) *Lewdly, wantonly, roguiſhly.* (3) *Craftyly, ſlyly, cunningly.* (1) Utrùm bellum ſuſceptum ſit nequiùs, an inconſultiùs geſtum, dici non poteſt, *Liv.* 41, 7. Quod bene, id rectè, frugaliter,—nequiter, turpiter, cœnabat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 17. (2) Nunquam, herclè, facerem, genua nî tam nequiter fricares, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 88. (3) Plin. 12, 25.

Nēquĭtia, æ. f. [*à* nequam] (1) *Remiſſneſs, negligence, neglect of one's buſyneſs.* (2) *Lewdneſs, waſtefull debauchery, vitiouſneſs.* (3) *Wantonneſs, lewd amours.* (4) *Sly malice, craft.* (5) *Tartneſs, eagerneſs.* (6) ‖ *Roguery, jeſting.* (1) = Sed jam meipſum inertiæ nequitiæque condemno, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 2. (2) Alter Verres cum luxuriâ atque nequitiâ, *Id.* (3) Nequitia eſt, quæ te non ſinit eſſe ſenem, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 414. (4) ⌘ Vis & nequitia quicquid oppugnant, ruit, *Phædr.* 2, 6, 3. (5) § Aceti nequitia, *Plin.* 14, 20. (6) *Vid. Barth.* ad *Claud.* p. 806.

Nēquĭties, ei. f. *Waſtefulneſs, profuſe debauchery.* Illum nequities expulit, *Hor.* 2, 2, 131.

‖ Nēquĭto, āre. neut. *vel* Nēquĭtor, āri. paſſ. *i. e.* nequam eſſe. *To live lewdly,* Priſc. l. 8.

‖ Nēquitus, *pro* nequiter. adv. *Non.*

* Nērita, æ. m. [νηρίτης, Gr.] *A ſhellfiſh that ſaileth on the ſea,* Plin. 9, 33.

* Nērium, ii. n. [νήριον, Gr.] *A tree, or ſhrub, with leaves like an almond, which ſome call oleander, ſome roſe laurel, or roſe tree,* Plin. 24, 11.

Nēroniānus lapis. *Vid.* Propr.

* ‖ Nervālis, le. adj. *Plantain.* Herbam quam Græci πολύνευρον, nos nervalem appellamus, *Scrib. Larg. Compoſ.* 12.

* ‖ Nervātio, ōnis. f. *A joining together, a ſtrengthening* as it were *by ſinews,* Litt. *ex* Celſ. *ſed q.*

‖ Nervātor, ōris. m. *He that joineth, or ſineweth,* Litt. *ex* Celſ. *ſed q.*

* † Nervia, æ. f. [quòd ex nervis fieret] *The ſtring of an inſtrument, or a ſtringed inſtrument,* Non. *ex* Varr. & Suet. *ap.* Gell. 9, 7.

* ‖ Nervīceus, a, um. adj. *Made of a ſinew, or ſtring.* ¶ Nerviceis funibus, *with bowſtrings,* Jud. 16, 17. *Vulg. Interp.*

* Nervīcus, i. m. *Haveing the gout, or pain in the ſinews,* al. rectiùs leg. *neuricus,* quod vid.

† Nervīna, crumena, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 64. [à nervo, quòd obligatos nummos ferret: *al. leg.* pecua nerumina, *quæ non ruminant*; *ſc.* nummi argentei ovium imagine ſignati]

* ‖ Nervīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of ſinews.* Nervini funes, *Veget.*

* † Nervium, ii. n. [à nervis] *The ſtring of an inſtrument,* Varr. *ap.* Non.

* Nervōsè. adv. iùs, comp. *Strongly, ſtoutly, vigorouſly.* Ut vigilanter, nervoſéque nos ſubornes, *Planc. Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 10, 23. ¶ Qui iſta nervoſiùs diſſerunt, *with greater ſtrength of argument,* Cic. Offic. 3, 29.

* Nervōſitas, ātis. f. *Strength, toughneſs,* Plin. 19, 1. *de lino.*

* Nervōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Sinewy, full of ſinews,* (2) *Full of fibres.* (3) *Stiff,* or *unpliant of body.* (4) Met. *Pithy, haveing ſtrength of argument.* (1) Nulla eſt ei caro, ſed nervoſa exilitas, *Plin.* 11, 37. Veſica in ipſo ſinu nervoſa & duplex, *Celſ.* 4, 1. (2) Radice nervoſa, *Plin.* 27, 12. (3) Nervoſa & lignea δορκάς, *Lucr.* 4, 1154. (4) Quis Ariſtotele nervoſior? Theophraſto dulcior? *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 31.

* Nervŭlus, i. m. dim. [à nervus] *A little ſinew, ſtrength, or vigour. Met.* Si nervulos tuos adhibueris, *Cic. Att.* 16, 16.

* NERVUS, i. m. [à Gr. νεῦρον, *Gell.* per Metath. ut à παυρὸς, parvus] (1) *A nerve, or ſinew.* (2) *The ſtring* of a bow, *catapulta,* &c. (3) *The ſtring of a lute, or other inſtrument.* (4) *A pair of ſtocks, or pillory; or ſomething like a tore, or iron, for the neck, or feet, in torture.* (5) *A man's yard.* (6) Nervi plur. *Strength, force, might, power, vigour, induſtrious application of mind.* (7) ¶ In nervum erumpere. *To break and deceive,* as a ſtring doth overſtretcht. (8) *Strength, or that wherein the ſtrength of a thing conſiſteth.* (9) *The ſpirit and vigour of one's ſtile.* (1) Animantem oſſa, cruor, venæ, calor, humor, viſcera, nervi, conſtituunt, *Lucr.* 2, 668. (2) Nervo ſtridente ſagitta Diverberat auras, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 503. Nervis temperat arcus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 108. Volat moles adducto concita nervo, Cùm petit muros, *Id. Met.* 8, 357. (3) Per me concordant carmina nervis, *Id. Met.* 1, 518. Sonant ita in fidibus nervi, ut à digitis ſunt pulſi, *Cic. de Orat.* 3. Cithara intenta nervis, *Quint.* (4) Ut apud te me in nervo enicem, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 13. Nervo vinctus cuſtodibitur, *Id. Capt.* 3, 5, 71. In nervum potiùs ibit, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 15. *i. e.* in vincula. (5) Repentè nervus excitat libidinem, *Tib.* ad *Priap.* Illiterati non minùs nervi rigent, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 17. (6) = Quantum in cujuſque animo roboris eſt atque nervorum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. ¶ Contendere nervos, *Id. Verr.* 2, 12. intendere, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 20. *to do one's utmoſt.* (7) Vereor, ne iſthæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 11. *interpr. Don.* ☞ *Sed potiùs pertinere ad quartam notionem videtur.* (8) Vectigalia nervos eſſe reipublicæ diximus, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 2. (9) Sine nervis altera, quicquid Compoſui, pars eſſe putat, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 2. Horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios ac forenſes habet, *Cic. Orat.* 19.

† Nĕsăpus, i. m. qui non ſapit, *Scal.* in *Catull.*

Neſciens, tis. part. *Not knowing.* Magni æſtimo dignitati ejus aliquid adſtruere inopinantis, neſcientis, imò etiam fortaſſe nolentis, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 2.

‖ Neſcienter. adv. *Ignorantly,* Auguſt. ‡ Ignoranter.

† Neſcientia, æ. f. *Ignorance,* Cl. Mamert. 1, 11.

Neſcio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*ex* ne, *i. e.* non, & ſcio] (1) *To be ignorant, not to know, wot, or tell.* (2) *Neſcio quis, neſcio quid,* &c. quaſi pro nomine uſurpantur. A form uſed either in ignorance, *or* contempt; *one,* or *other, ſomebody, ſomething,* or *other.* (3) *Not to be able, not to endure.* (1) 𝒳 Nîl ſciri ſi quis putat, hoc quoque neſcit, An ſciri poſſit, quom ſe nîl ſcire fatetur, *Lucr.* 4, 471. Tu, pol, ſi ſapis, quod ſcis, neſcis, *i. e.* præ te feres neſcire, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 55. Neſcio deos, *i. e.* quid facient, uſitatâ ellipſi, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 4, 15. *quam ſententiam perperam trahunt al. ad ignorationem deorum eodem modo* neſcio alias, *i. e.* aliæ quæ faciunt, *Ibid.* 2, 4, 16. Neſcimus iſtum qui fiet, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 3, 36. Neſcire ſat ſcio de illâ amicâ, *Id.* (2) Delia furtim Neſcio quem tacitâ callida nocte fovet, *Tibull.* 1, 6, 6. ¶ Neſcio quid profectò mihi animus præſagit mali, *preſageth ſome evil,* or *I know not what evil,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7. Timonem neſcio quem accepimus, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 23. Neſcio quid impendit, *Id.* Neſcio, hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorſum eam, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 13. *a negation followeth this, elegantly redundant.* Neſcis nec in pace, nec in bello vivere, *Cic.* (3) Neſcit vox miſſa reverti, *Hor. A. P.* 390. Stoïci omnino iraſci neſciunt, *Cic.* ✠ Neſcit amor priſcis cedere imaginibus, *Prop.* 1, 5, 24. Augmen cur neſciat æquor, *Lucr.* 6, 607. ¶ Neſcio quomodo, quum, &c. *I know not how it happened,* Nep. Thraſ. 1.

Neſcītur. imp. *They know not, it is unknown, we cannot tell.* Ut ſtellarum numerus, par an impar ſit, neſciatur, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 10.

Neſcius, a, um. adj. (1) *That knoweth not, ignorant, unexperienced.* (2) *That knoweth not how, or cannot.* (3) *Unknown.* (1) Non ſum neſcius, quanto periculo vivam, *Cic.* Iratum te fuiſſe non erant neſcii, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* 3. non eram neſcius fore, ut, &c. Id. Seſe haud neſcia morti Injicit, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 552. Neſcia mens hominum fati, *Id. Æn.* 10, 501. 𝒳 Ille liquor *venum* movit ad certos neſcia membra modos, *Tib.* 1, 7, 38. ¶ Illa ſimulationum neſcia, *unpractiſed,* or *unexperienced,* Tac. Ann. 4, 54, 2. Ora frænorum neſcia, *never bridled,* Lucan. 4, 683. (2) Neſcii fari pueri, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 18. Cedere neſcius, *Id. Od.* 1, 6, 6. Vinci neſcius armis, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 9, 45. (3) In locis neſciis ſumus, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 17. Neque neſcium habebat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14, 2. Aliis gentibus eſſe neſcia tributa, *Id. Ann.* 1, 59, 6.

‖ Neſi, pro *ſine,* poſitum eſt in lege ædis Dianæ Aventinenſis, *Feſt.*

* Neſſotrŏphium, ii. n. [*ex* νῆσσα anas, & τρέφω nutrio] *A place, or yard where ducks are kept to be fat,* Col. 8, 15.

* Nēte, indecl. [à νήτη, Gr. i. e. νεάτη. *ſc.* noviſſima] *The ſound of the ſeventh ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.* Nete ſynemmenon, *Vitr.* 5, 4. *D, la, ſol.* Nete diezeugmenon, *E, la, mi, re,* Id. 𝒳 Hypate, *Id.*

* ‖ Nētus, a, um. part. p. *ex* neo. *Spun, or twiſted,* Ulp.

* ‖ Nētus, ûs. m. Ex cadentis byſſi netibus, *Mart. Cap. Spining yarn, thread.*

Neu. contr. *ex* neve. (1) *Nor, neither.* (2) *Pro* & ne; *and not,* (3) *Leſt either,* or *leſt.* (4) *And leſt.* (1) § Neu ſibi, neve mihi nocitura, *Prop.* 2, 29, 28. Neu—ne, *Id.* 1, 13, 23. Ne—neu, *Catull.* 30, 6. (2) Cohortatos, uti ſuæ priſtinæ virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 21. (3) Intrò abite, ne hîc vos mecum conſpicetur leno, neu fallaciæ præpedimentum objiciatur, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 2, 29. Neu conarere icere muſcâ caput, *Catull.* ult. 4. (4) Neu regio foret ulla ſuis animantibus orba, Aſtra tenent, &c. *Ov. Met.* 1, 72.

Nēve. [comp. *ex* ne & ve] *Nor, neither, and not; leſt either,* or *leſt, and leſt.* It is uſed as *neu,* whereof examples are very frequent.

Nēvis, *pro* nonvis, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 82.

* Neunt, *pro* nent, *Tibull.* 3, 3, 36. *Vid.* Neo.

* Neuras, adis. f. [à νευρὰ nervus] *An herb, or ſhrub, good againſt the poiſon of the* rubeta, *weakneſs of the nerves,* Plin. 25, 10. & 27, 12. = Poterion Phrynion, *Id.*

* Neurĭcus, a, um. adj. qui ex nervis laborat, *al. leg.* nervicus, *ſed perperam. Haveing the gout,* or *pain in the ſinews; ſinew-ſhrunk.* Nervi inflatione turgentes, aut neuricos aut podagricos efficiunt homines, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

* ‖ Neurŏbăta, æ. m. [à νεῦρον nervus, & βαίνω eo] *A walker on cords,* or *ropes, ſtretched out in length; a dancer on the ropes,* Firm.

* ‖ Neurŏbătes, æ. m. *Idem,* Vopiſc.

* Neuroïdes, is. n. [*ex* νεῦρον nervus, & εἶδος ſpecies] *Wild beet,* Dioſc. & Plin. 20, 8. = Limonium, *Id.*

* Neurŏſpaſton. n. indecl. [*ex* νεῦρον nervus, & σπάω traho] (1) *An herb called* rubus caninus. It hath a leaf like unto a man's ſtep, a black grape, and a ſinew in the kernel thereof. (2) ‖ *It.* ligneola figura, *a puppet.* (1) *Plin.* 24, 14. = Cynoſbaton, cynoſpaſton, *Id.* (2) *Cæl. Rhod.* 7, 16. = Nervis alienis mobile lignum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 82.

Neuter, tra, um. gen. ius, dat. i. [à ne, non, & uter] *Neither the one nor the other; neither of the two.* Neuter illorum, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 1. Neutrúmque & utrúmque videri, *Ov. Met.* 4, 379. ¶ Neuter anguis, *neither of the ſnakes,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 29. Neutra arma ſequi, *Ov. Met.* 5, 91. Neutrius partis eſſe, *Suet. Jul.* 75. Neutram partem ſequi, *Id. N.* 2. in neutris partibus eſſe, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 2, 23. Neutri parti ſe conjungere, *Liv.* 35, 48.

Neutiquam. adv. [*ex* ne & utique] *pro* nequaquam, *Donat. By no means, not in the leaſt, in no wiſe, at no hand.* Cui te ſocium neutiquam eſſe puto oportere, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 12.

Neutrālis, e. adj. *Neutral, neuter, of the neuter gender.* ¶ Nomina neutralis, *nouns of the neuter gender,* Quint. verba, *Id. verbs neuter.*

‖ Neutrālĭter. adv. *Neutrally, in the neuter gender,* Chariſ.

Neutrò. adv. *Neither to the one part, nor unto the other; neither way.* Neutrò inclinata ſpes eſt, *Liv.* 5, 26.

† Neutrŏbi. adv. *rect.* neutrubi. *In neither place.* Neutrubi habeam ſtabile ſtabulum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 56.

‖ Neutro-paſſiva, *Audeo, auſus ſum,* &c. *Priſc.*

† Nĕvult, *pro* non vult, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 29.

* NEX, nĕcis. f. [à νέκυς, *i. e.* mortuus] (1) *Death, violent, or natural.* (2) ‖ *Ruin, undoing of one.* (1) Neci ſimilis ſomnus, *Ov. Met.* 7, 328. Viri in uxores vitæ neciſque habent poteſtatem, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 18. In necis electu parva futura mora eſt, *Ov. Epiſt.* 2, 144. (2) Si quis impoſturam fecerit, vel colluſionem, in necem alterius, *Ulp. interpr. Bud.* ☞ *Neces* in plur. Fat ideo miſcere neces, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 381. ¶ Neci datus *propr. without wound,* as by poiſon, *or* famine, *Feſt. Sed hoc non eſt perpetuum. Vid.* Suet. Cæſ. 14.

Nexans, tis. part. pr. [à nexo] *Kniting, tieing.* Nexans nodos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 279.

‖ Nexĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That may be knit, or tied,* Amm. 29, 13. pro

Nexĭlis, e. adj. [à necto, nexum] (1) *Knit, tied, or wreathed, together.* (3) *Twining, or winding about.* (1) Nexiles plagæ, *Ov. Met.* 2, 499. coronæ, *Sen. Agam.* 562. (2) Ultima pars telæ Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos, *Ov. Met* 6, 128.

Nexo, āre. freq. [à necto, unde nexor, āri. paſſ.] *To be connected,* Lucr. 2, 98.

† **Nexo, ĕre. neut.** *Idem*, Priſc. *ex* Liv. Andr. & Acc. ⸸ Necto.

Nexum, i. n. [*à* nector] (1) *A mortgage, a conveyance according to the formalities of the Roman law* (2) *A poſſeſſion upon ſuch a title.* (1) *Nexum* Manilius ſcribit omne quod per libram & æs geritur, in quo ſint mancipi: Mucius Scævola, quæ per æs & libram fiant, ut obligentur, præterquam quæ mancipio dentur. Hoc verius eſſe, ipſum verbum oſtendit, de quo quæritur. Nam idem quod obligatur per libram, neque ſuum fit, inde *nexum* dictum, *Varr. L. L.* 6. p. 82. Nexum, quod per libram agitur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 40. (2) Horum nexa atque hæreditates, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 35. *Vid.* Sigon. de ant. jure civium Rom. 2, 11. & Cœl. Rhod. ant. lect. 12, 20.

Nexus, a, um. part. [*à* nector] (1) *Linked together, hanging one upon another, haveing a mutual connexion.* (2) *Tied, faſtened, bound,* or *joined, together.* (3) *A perſon delivered bound to ſerve his creditor, for default of payment, till ſatisfaction was made.* (1) Manus nexæ ex ordine, *Ov. Met.* 8, 747. Pedibus per mutua nexis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 66. Rerum cauſæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ & neceſſitate nexæ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 25. Nexi torques, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 276. (2) Cauſa cauſæ nexa rem ex ſe gignit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 55. Nexæ ære trabes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 452. (3) 𝔛 Nec ut pater carcerem nexis, ſed cædibus civitatem replet, *Juſt.* 21, 2. Nexum æs. *Vid. Æs.* ¶ ‖ Res nexa pignoris, *laid to pledge, pawned,* Martian. conf. Liv. 2, 23.

Nexus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* necto] (1) *A tieing, kniting, binding, winding,* or *twineing, about.* (2) *A lock in wreſtling.* (3) *The condition of a freeman ſerveing for debt.* (4) *A legal ſolemnity by which poſſeſſion was given, and the former owner bound to make good the title.* (1) Firmis nexibus compagem ſuperſtruere, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 28, 6. ¶ Creberrima nexu, *bound cloſe,* or *thick,* Grat. (2) Contulerant arcto luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus, *Ov. Met.* 6, 242. (3) ¶ Alicui nexum dare, *to become one's bondman on that account,* Liv. Nexum inire, *to ſubmitt to that condition,* Id. 7, 19. Nexu vincti, ſolutique ſe undique in publicum proripiunt, *Id.* 2, 23. (4) In rebus repetendis, quæ mancipi ſunt, is periculum judicii præſtare debet, qui ſe nexu obligavit, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 2. Traditio alteri nexu, *Id. Topic.* 5. 𝔛 Sum χρήσει μὲν tuus, κτήσει δὲ Attici noſtri; ergo fructus eſt tuus, mancipium illius, *Curio Ciceroni Epiſt. Fam.* 7, 9. huc ſc. reſpiciens.

N ante I.

Nî. conj. [*à* niſi, per contr. non per apoc. quod oſtendit quantitas] *If not, except, ſave that, but, but that, unleſs.* ¶ Nî ita ſe haberet, *if it were not ſo,* Cic. Tuſc. 5, 39. Nî in noctem prælium eſſet conjectum, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 52. ¶ Mirum, nî domi eſt, *it is a great chance but he is at home,* Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 19. Nî facient quæ illos æquum eſt, haud ſic auferent, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 4, 8. § *Pro ne,* Juſſa monent Heleni, nî teneant curſus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 686.

Nīcĕrōtiānum, i. n. dict. ab artifice Nicerote. *A very ſweet and pleaſant ointment,* Mart. 6, 65.

• Nīcētērium, ii. n. [*à* Gr. νίκη victoria] *Rewards for victories,* as rings, collars of gold, *&c. prizes* Ceromatico fert niceteria collo, *Juv.* 3, 68.

Nicŏlaï, dactylia. [*à* Nicolao Damaſceno peripatetico, ſic primo vocavit Cæſar Aug. in ejus viri honorem, à quo crebrò ſibi è Syriâ mitterentur, *Athen.*] *A kind of dates.* Cariotarum Judaïcarum genus.

• Nicŏphŏros, i. m. [*fort.* quòd victores eâ coronarentur, *ſc. ex* νίκη victoria, & φέρω fero] *A kind of ivy,* called alſo *ſmilax,* Plin. 24, 10.

‖ Nicōtiāna, æ. f. [*ſc.* herba, ab homine quodam ſic dicta, qui primus uſum ejus oſtendit] *Tobacco, yellow henbane,* Gerard. ☞ *Rei novæ novum verbum debetur*; Americani *pætum* vocant.

† Nictacŭlus, *ſc.* canis, ut leg. *Scal.* ap. *Varr.* [*à* nictendo] *al. leg.* nocticulas, *al.* noctuculus, *A barking dog.*

Nictans, tis. part. *Twinkling,* or *winking.* ¶ ♰ Nictantia fulgura flammæ, *Lightening that is as quick as the twinkling of an eye,* Lucr. 6, 181. Impellens nictantibus aëra pennis, *Catull.* 64, 53.

Nictātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſeq.] *A winking,* or *twinkling with the eyes,* Plin. 11, 37. Solin. c. 40.

Nicto, āre. act. [freq. *à* priſco verbo niveo, nixi, nictum, ut *à* dixi, dictum, dicto; eſt enim propriè oculorum nictare] (1) *To wink,* or *make ſigns with the eyes.* (2) *To twinkle,* or *wink often; as thoſe do whoſe eyes are weak.* (1) Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 39. Non uſquam quicquam nuto, neque nicto tibi, *Id. Men.* 4, 2, 49. (2) Plin. 11, 37.

† Nicto, ĕre. act. ex voce canum. *To vent,* or *open,* as a hound, *or* ſpaniel, doth, when he taketh the firſt ſcent of his game. Venatica voce ſuâ nictit, *Enn.* ap. *Feſt.*

Nictor, āri. dep. *id. quod* nicto, āre. *To wink,* Plin. 11, 37.

† Nictus, ûs. m. [*à* niveo] *A winking, a wink of the eye,* Feſt. *ex* Cæcil.

• ‖ Nĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* nix] *A ſleet of ſnow,* Med. Gram.

Nīdāmentum, i. n. *The ſtuff with which birds make their neſts.* Mille hodie nidamenta congeret, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 6, 51.

• Nīdeo, ēre. neut. [*à* μειδιάω, *M.*] *To ſhine, to gliſter,* or *glitter.* ☞ Vix inven. ſed hinc Renideo, *quod vid.*

Nīdĭfĭcans, tis. part. *Building a neſt.* Turdi in cacuminibus arborum luto nidificantes, *Plin.* 10, 52.

‖ Nīdĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. *A building of neſts,* Aug.

‖ Nīdĭfĭcium, ii. n. *A neſt.* ¶ Formicarum nidificia, *hillocks,* Apul. Met. 8, p. 254.

Nīdĭfĭco, āre, āvi. act. [*ex* nidus, & facio] *To build,* or *make a neſt.* Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves, Ex epigr. inſcript. *Virg.* inven. etiam ap. *Plin.* 9, 26. & *Col.* 8, 8.

♰ Nīdĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Makeing a neſt.* ¶ Ver nidificum, *the ſpring time, when birds make their neſts,* Sen. Med. 714.

• Nīdor, ōris. m. [*à* κνίζα, vel κνίσσα, *qu.* enidor] (1) *The ſavour, ſcent,* or *ſmell, of any thing roaſted,* or *burnt.* (2) *A ſtench,* or *ſtrong ſmell.* (3) *The ſtink of a candle put out.* (4) ‖ *The ſtink of dung.* (1) Non in caro nidore voluptas Summa, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 19. Captum te nidore ſuæ putat ille culinæ, *Juv.* 5, 162. 𝔛 Nidorem veriùs quàm odorem nôſſe, *Plin.* 13, 1. Dîs acceptus nidor, *Ov. Met.* 12, 153. ¶ Naſum nidore ſupinari, *to ſnuff up the ſmell of meat with pleaſure,* Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 38. (2) Illi ingens barba reluxit, Nidorémque ambuſta dedit, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 301. Ganearum tuarum nidor atque fumus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 6. (3) Recens extinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, *Lucr.* 6, 792. (4) Apul. Met. 4, p. 104.

Nīdŭlor, āri. dep. (1) ‖ *To build,* or *make, a neſt.* (2) † *To ſit a brood.* (3) *To place in a neſt.* (1) = Caſſita habitat nidulatúrque in ſegetibus, *Gell.* 2, 29. (2) Dies quibus halcyones hyeme in aquâ nidulantur, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 589. (3) Parvos in iis contra rigorem hyemis vermiculos fœtûs ſui nidulantur, *Plin.* 11, 28.

Nīdŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* nidus] *A little neſt,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 44. Nidulum ſuæ ſenectutis vocare conſueverat, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 10.

Nīdus, i. m. (1) *A neſt.* (2) *A bee hive.* (3) *The young in a neſt.* (4) *A little child in the cradle.* (5) *A litter of pigs.* (6) † *A cup,* or *veſſel, like a neſt.* (7) *A ſhelf,* or *partition of a ſhelf, in a library,* or *bookſeller's ſhop.* (1) Fingunt & conſtruunt nidos volucres, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 6. (2) ♰ Nidoſque fovent *apes,* Virg. Geor. 4, 56. (3) Ipſe loquaci Gaudebit nido, *Juv.* 5, 152. *In plurali.* Pabula parva legens, nidíſque loquacibus eſcas, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 475. Ipsáſque volantes Ore ferunt, dulcem nidis immitibus eſcam, *Id. Geor.* 4, 17. (4) Vid. *exemplum proximè allatum ex* Juv. (5) Suam quiſque matrem nidus expectat, *Col.* 7, 9, 13. (6) Non. *ex* Varr. (7) Mart. 1, 118.

• † **Nĭgella, æ. f.** [ita dict. quia nigrum ejus ſemen] *An herb called gith*; alſo *the guiney pepper plant,* Offic. & Jun.

• Nĭgellus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* niger] *Blackiſh, ſomewhat black,* Auſon. Ep. 4, 72.

• Nĭger, gra, um. or, comp. errĭmus, ſup. [*à* νεκρὸς, *i. e.* mortuus, mortui enim nigreſcunt; unde *Lucr.* mortis nigrorem *voc.*] (1) *Black, dark, duſk.* (2) *One of a black,* or *ſwarthy, complexion.* (3) *Of a dark purple, green,* &c. (4) *Dark, ſhadowy, thick ſhaded.* (5) *Black,* or *deep.* (6) *Inauſpicious, unfortunate.* (7) *Pertaining to funerals.* (8) *Ill natured, falſe, a knave.* (1) 𝔛 Neſcio qui poſſit quæ alba ſunt, quæ nigra dicere, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 3. Folia nigriora, *Plin.* 24, 15. Niger imæ uvæ, *Catull.* 18, 16. (2) 𝔛 Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus eſſes, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 16. (3) Nigræ violæ, *Id. Ecl.* 10, 39. (4) Nigri colles, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 11. (5) Spelunca tuta nigro lacu, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 238. (6) Me mutabit, non labor Alcidæ, non niger ille dies, *Prop.* 2, 24, 34. Hunccine ſolem tam nigrum ſurrexe mihi? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 72. (7) Nigra ſuperſtitio, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 11. (8) Nec minùs niger, nec minùs confidens quàm Terentianus ille Phormio, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 10. Hic tibi comis, & urbanus, libérque videtur Infeſto nigris, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 90.

Nigīna, æ. f. *An herb with leaves like endive,* &c. *Plin.* 27, 12.

• Nigrans, tis part. [*à* nigro] (1) *Blackiſh, inclineing to black.* (2) *Black.* (3) *Dark, cloudy,* or *ſhadowy.* (4) *Of a rich deep red.* (1) Nigrantia cornua, *Varr. B. R.* 2, 5. *conf. Sil.* 2, 659. (2) Nigrantes terga juvenci, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 97. (3) Antra nigrantia, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 129. (4) Nigrans roſa, *Plin.* 9, 60.

• ‖ Nigrēdo, dĭnis. f. *Blackneſs,* Mart. Capella. ⸸ Nigror.

Nigrĕfio, ĕri, factus ſum. neut. paſſ. *To be made black.* Quamdiu oleum pingueſcat & nigrefiat, *Oct. Hor.* 1, 5.

• Nigreo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be blackiſh, to grow black.* Olivæ cùm nigruerint, *Col.* 12, 48, 1.

• Nigreſcens, tis. part. *Waxing black,* or *encompaſſed about with blackneſs,* Plin. 17, 5.

• Nigreſco, ĕre, ui. incept. *To wax black, to turn black.* Vidit nigreſcere ſacros, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 454. Tenebris nigreſcunt omnia, *Id. Æn.* 11, 824. culmina, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 260.

• Nigrĭcans, tis. part. *Drawing to a black colour, blackiſh.* Colore nigricans, *Plin.* 10, 8.

• ‖ Nigrĭco, āre. neut. *To be ſomewhat black.* Vix leg. niſi in particip.

• Nigrĭtia, æ. f. *Blackneſs,* Plin. 13, 9.

• Nigrĭties, ei. f. *Blackneſs.* Nigrities colligi poteſt etiam ex dolore, & ex febre, *Celſ.* 8, 2.

• Nigrĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Idem.* Nulla nigritudo in roſtro, *Plin.* 10, 36.

• Nigro, āre. āvi. neut. *To be black.* Nigrant nigro de ſemine nata, *Lucr.* 2, 732.

• Nigror, ōris. m. *Blackneſs,* or *duſkyneſs; darkneſs.* Nigrorem in ulceribus excitat, *Celſ.* 2, 1. Omnia ſuffundens mortis nigrore, *Lucr.* 3, 39. Noctiſque & nimbum occæcat nigror, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 14. ex *Pacuv.*

Nihil. n. indecl. [per apoc. *à* nihilum, *Priſc.*] (1) *Nothing.* (2) *Nihil aliud, quàm; nihil præterquam;* ¶ *nihil ampliùs quàm,* by an ellipſis may be engliſhed by *except,* or *only.* (3) Nihil quàm *for* nihil aliud quàm. (4) Met. *No body at all.* (5) ¶ Nihil ad, *Nothing, if compared with.* (6) ¶ Nihil quod, quamobrem, cur. *No reaſon why.* (7) *Nothing*; or *a thing of no foundation,* or *truth.* (8) *Not at all, not in the leaſt, in nothing,* (1) Demonſtrant præter agri ſolum nihil eſſe reliqui, *Cæſ. B. G.* Nihil eſt ab omni Parte beatum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 26. Si nihil aliud fecerunt, niſi rem detulerunt, *Cic.* ¶ Nihil audio, *I mind not what you ſay,* Ter. Nihil agis, *you labour in vain,* Cic. (2) Nihil aliud quàm objicitur eſca, *Col.* 8, 9. Hoſtes, nihil aliud, quàm perfuſis vano timore Romanis, abeunt, *Liv.* Illâ nocte nihil præterquam vigilatum eſt in urbe, *Id.* Nihil ampliùs, quàm continere ſe ſtatuit, *Suet. Galb.* 19. (3) Nihil totâ viâ, quàm eſſet ne ſibi falvum imperium, requirens, *Suet. Tib.* 36. ¶ Nihil quicquam, *nothing at all.* Nihil quicquam egregium in vitâ, *Cic.* Nihil vidi quidquam lætius, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 13. Nihil quidquam tibi credo, *Id. Eun.* 5, 2, 45. (4) 𝔛 Iſto ipſo genere, in quo aliquid poſſe vis, te nihil eſſe cognoſceres, *Cic.* Nimis homo nihil eſt, qui piger eſt, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 15. Eſto: ipſe nihil eſt, nihil poteſt, *Id.* (5) At, nihil ad noſtram hanc, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 69. Virum non illiteratum, ſed nihil ad Perſium, *Cic.* (6) Nihil eſt quod metuas, *Id.* Quamobrem Roſcium ſimilem ſui exiſtimârit, nihil videtur, *Id.* (7) Nec cognovi quenquam, qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, *Cic.* (8) Nihil moror cupedia, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 32. Nihil mea carmina curas, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 6. Nihil indiga noſtri deûm natura, *Lucr.* 1, 61. Nihil doli ſubeſſe credens, *Nep. Them.* 4. Nihil circuitione uſes es, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 31. ☞ Dicitur nonnunquam, *nihil niſi*, omiſſo verbo unde pendet vox *nihil.* Eodem modo *nihil præter* dixiſſe videtur, *Liv.* Quandoquidem nihil præter tempus noxæ lucrarentur, 2, 59.

Nihildum, *i. e.* nihil adhuc. *Nothing as yet.* Nihildum audiêramus, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 12. Ad me nihildum ſuſpicantem vocavi, *Id. Catil.* 3, 3. profuerat, *Liv.* 24, 20.

Nihilomĭnus. adv. (1) *No leſs, nothing leſs.* (2) *Notwithſtanding, nevertheleſs.* (1) Dico animum Eſſe hominis partem, nihilominus ac manus & pes, *Lucr.* 3, 96. (2) Conatus eſt nihilominus de pace agere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 18. ☞ *Scrib. & diviſè.*

Nihĭlum, i. n. [*ex* ne & hilum, quod vid.] *Nothing*, Ter. Cic. Hor. ¶ Homo nihili, *one good for nothing*, Cic. Haud redit ad nihilum res ulla, *Lucr.* 1, 249. ¶ Nihili eſſe, *to be good for nought*, Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7. § Nihili facere, *Id. Bacch.* 1, 1, 56. ¶ Nihili fieri, *to be gelded*, Id. Mil. 5, 1, 56. Nihili pendere, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 14. putare, *Cic.* ducere, *Id.* habere, *Id.* *not to regard*, or *value.* Merita ad nihilum ventura, *that will come to nothing*, Id. Fam. 11, 12. Nihilo beatior, diligentior, &c. *not at all the leſs*, Id. Nihilo magìs, *nothing more, never the more*, Id. *de* Div. 2, 104. Nihilo minùs, *nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 9. Nihilo plùs, *nothing more*, Id. Eun. 1, 1, 17. ſecius, vel ſequius, *nevertheleſs, for all that*, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 26. ſegniùs, *nevertheleſs vigorouſly*, or *actively*, Id. B. C. 3, 7. *pro neutiquam.* ¶ Eſt genus unum ſtultitiæ nihilum metuenda timentis, *not at all*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 54.

Nîl. contr. *pro* nihil. indecl. (1) *Nothing.* (2) *Not at all.* (1) Ubi viderimus nîl poſſe creari de nihilo, *Lucr.* 1, 156. *Vid.* Nihil. (2) Nîl attigit præter arma, *Nep. Thraſyb.* 2.

• Nīlion, i. n. [*à* Nilo fluvio, in cujus litoribus gignitur] *A ſtone like a topaz, but more duſkiſh*, Plin. 37, 8.

Nīlum *pro* nihilum, per Sync. *Nothing.* Ad nîlum haud poſſunt quæque reverti, *Lucr.* 2, 138.

• Nīlus, i. m. & Nīli, ōrum, pl. m. [*à* Nilo fluv. *per metaph.*] *A channel*, or *channels, of water brought by aqueducts to great mens houſes for pleaſure, runing in curious windings and figures*, Cic. *ad* Q. fratr. Ep. 3. ult.

Nimbātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a ſort of falſe hair, hair which women wore to make their foreheads ſeem ſmaller* ; for a ſmall forehead was then eſteemed beautyfull. Quàm magìs aſpecto, tam magìs eſt nimbata, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 135. *ubi vid. Meurſ.*

Nimbĭfer, a, um. adj. *Bringing clouds.* Nimbifer ignis, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 8, 60.

Nimbōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Rainy, ſtormy.* (2) *That cauſeth*, or *bringeth, rain*, or *ſtorms.* (3) *Covered* ; *wraped about with rainy clouds*, or *miſts.* (1) Bruma nimboſa, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 89. (2) Nimboſus Orion, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 535. turbo, *Ov. Met.* 11, 551. ventus, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 2, 3, 27. Nimboſi hœdi, *Id. Triſt.* 1, 10, 13. (3) Campus eſt ſubjacens montibus nimboſis, *Plin.* 18, 11.

Nimbus, i. m. [*à* nimpha, *i. e.* limpha, *V.*] (1) *A rainy black cloud driven with ſtorms.* (2) *A great quantity* of any thing. (3) *A bright cloud accompanying the appearance of the gods.* (4) *A violent ſtorm of rain, a ſudden ſhower* ; *a ſound*, or *fierce fall, of rain*, or *hail.* (5) Met. *A ſudden tumult, diſorder*, or *confuſion.* (6) *A glaſs veſſel with a narrow mouth, out of which wine is ſpouted and poured.* (7) *Saffron water ſpouted up on high, falling like a ſhower on the ſpectators, in the amphitheatre, and at other publick ſhows.* (8) *A ſcarf embroidered with gold, which women uſed to wear on their foreheads, a rich forehead cloth*, by us called *a ſhadow*, to make the forehead ſeem leſs, which was reckoned a piece of beauty. (9) ‖ *The glory painted about the heads of angels.* (1) Nimbi involvêre diem, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 198. = Nimborum tempeſtatúmque potens, *Id. Æn.* 1, 84. Tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi, *Id. Geo.* 5, 13. (2) Inſequitur nimbus peditum, *Id. Æn.* 7, 793. Fulvæ nimbus arenæ, *Id. Æn.* 3, 110. (3) Pallas nimbo effulgens & Gorgone ſævâ, *Id. Æn.* 2, 616. Ingens Viſus ab aurorâ cœlum tranſcurrere nimbus, Idæique chori, *Id. Æn.* 9, 111. (4) Commiſtâ grandine nimbus, *Id. Æn.* 4, 161. Quàm multâ grandine nimbi Culminibus crepitant, *Id. Æn.* 5, 459. (5) Hunc quidem nimbum citò tranſiſſe lætor, *Cic. Att.* 15, 10. (6) Vitreus nimbus, *Mart.* 14, 112. (7) Rubro pulpita nimbo Spargere, *Id.* 5, 36, 7. Cilices nimbis maduêre ſuis, *Id. Spectac.* 3, 8. (8) Imminuerunt frontes nimbi, *Arnob. al. leg.* limbis, *utì ap. Stat.* Gemmatis aut nectant tempora limbis. (9) Iſid.

• ‖ Nĭmiè. adv. *Too much, over much, above meaſure*, Auguſt. ⊥ Nimio.

• Nĭmiĕtas, ātis. f. *Too great ſtore, too great abundance, ſuperfluity, exceſs.* Nimietate verni pabuli pecudes exhilaratæ laſciviunt, *Col.* 6, 24, 2. 𝔛 Inter omnes nimietas temperamentum tenebat, *Pall.*

• Nĭmio. abl. comparativis ſæpe jungitur, ſed & aliis vocabulis, *By a great deal, exceeding much.* Nimio plùs, *Cic.* magnus, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 1, 6. mavolo, *Id. Pœn.* 1, 2, 90. ¶ Nimio æquiùs, *Id. more than is meet*, or *fit.* Nec nimio pòſt, *nor very long after*, Lucr. 6, 1194.

Nĭmioperè. adv. *With too much labour*, Cic. Verr. 7, 57.

Nĭmīrum. adv. confirmandi. [*ex* ne *antiq.* ni, & mirum] (1) *Doubtleſs, certainly, ſurely.* (2) *That is to ſay, to wit.* (3) In reſponſionibus, *Why certainly.* (1) Nīmirum hæc illa Charybdis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 558. (2) Opinor eſſe in lege, quam ad diem proſcriptiones, venditionéſque fiant, nimirum ad calendas Junias, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 128. (3) Uter melior dicetur orator ! nimirum qui homo quoque melior, *Quint.* 12, 1. Sed igitur venti nimirum corpora cæca, *Lucr.* 1, 278.

• Nĭmis. adv. (1) *Too much*, or *too little* ; *too, overmuch, extremely.* (2) *Very much, exceedingly, very.* (1) Nimis inſidiarum adhiberi videtur, *Cic.* ¶ NE QUID NIMIS, *too much of one thing is good for nothing*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34. Nimis acer, *Hor.* Nimis ſerò, *Cic.* Teneræ nimis mentes, *Hor.* (2) Legiones nimis pulchris armis præditæ, *Plaut.* ¶ Nimis homo nihil eſt, qui piger eſt, *is juſt good for nothing*, Id. Fundum tibi nunc nimis vellem dari, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 16.

• Nĭmiùm. adv. (1) *Too much, overmuch, exceſſively, too far.* (2) *Very much, exceedingly, very.* (1) 𝔛 Mediocritas eſt inter nimiùm & parum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25. Nenio nimiùm beatum eſt, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 27. Nimiùm foro diſtare carinas queritur, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 48. (2) Amat hominem nimiùm lepidum, *Plaut.* ☞ *This word is elegantly doubled.* Iratus nimiùm, nimiúmque ſeverus, *Tibull.* 3, 6, 21. O nimiùm, nimiúmque oblite tuorum, *Ov. Epiſt.* 1, 41. ¶ ‖ Nimiùm quantum, *exceedingly*, Gell. 16, 6. vett. more. *Vid.* Nimius, n. 2.

• Nĭmius, a, um. adj. nimium. [*à* νὴ μεῖον, *qu. dicas*, non minùs, *Voſſ.*] (1) *Too much, exceſſive* ; *very*, or *over, great* ; *overmuch, redundant, ſuperfluous, above meaſure, enough and to ſpare.* (2) *Exceeding great, very much, very.* (1) ¶ Nimio opere, *exceſſively*, Cic. Ne vitis in omnes partes nimia fundatur, *ſhould be too luxuriant*, Id. *de* Sen. 15. § Nimium feritatis in illo, *Ov. Met.* 3, 304. Nimius mero, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 5. ¶ In honoribus decernendis nimius & tanquam prodigus, *too liberal*, Cic. *ad* Brut. 15. Verear ne nimius in hoc genere videar, *too tedious*, Id. § Te nimio plùs diligo, *Anton. Cic. Attic.* 10, 8. (2) Ne doleas plùs nimio, *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 1. ¶ § Nimius imperii, *poſſeſſed of too great power*, Liv. 3, 26. ſermonis, *too free of ſpeech*, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 75, 2. Differre inter honeſtum & turpe nimium quantum, *that there is a vaſt difference*, Cic.

• Ningo, ĕre, xi. act. [*à* νίφω] *To ſnow.* Toto aëre ningit, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 367. ¶ *Met.* Ningunt roſarum floribus, *throw down roſes as thick as ſnow*, Lucr. 2, 627. ☞ ‖ *Paſſ.* Apul. *Florid.* 1.

• ‖ Ningor, ōris. m. *Snow, a fall of ſnow*, *al.* ninguor, *Apul.* de *Mundo*, p. 720. ⊥ Caſus nivis.

• Ninguĭdus, a, um. adj. *Where much ſnow is, ſnowy, covered with ſnow.* ‖ Ninguidus Boreas, *Prud. Apoth.* 665. Juga ninguida, *Auſ. Epiſt.* 24, 68.

• † Ninguis, is. f. ant. [*à* ningo, *vel* ninguo] *Snow.* In campos albas deſcendere ningues ſubigit ſol, *Lucr.* 6, 736. ⊥ Nix.

† Ningŭlus *pro* nullus. Ne ningulus mederi queat, *Enn.* ap. *Feſt.*

• ‖ Ninguo, ĕre. ant. *To ſnow.* *Vid.* Ningo.

• Niptrum, i. n. [*à* νίπτω lavo] *A baſon, a laver.* Niptra, pl. *i. e.* lavacra. *A tragedy of Pacuvius ſo called*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 21.

‖ Niquis ſcivit. *A diviſion*, or *tribe inſtituted by* Servius Tullius. See the reaſon and privileges thereof in *Feſtus.*

Niſi. conjunct. [*ex* ne non, & ſi, *i. e.* ſi non] *Niſi* quoties principium ſententiæ eſt, indicativum deſiderat, aliàs etiam ſubjunctivum, *Vall.* Sed *hoc ſæpe fallit.* (1) *If not, except, unleſs, ſaving, but that.* (2) ¶ Niſi quòd, *Except that, but that.* (3) *Niſi* by an elegant *pleonaſmus*, often admitteth of *ſi.* (4) *Niſi*, pro *niſi quòd*, vel *ſed.* *But only, except that.* (1) Niſi cortex cortici applicetur, nequit coaleſcere, *Col.* Tu, niſi ventis Debes ludibrium, cave, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 15. *Uxor* non adhibetur in convivium, niſi propinquorum, *Nep.* in *præfat.* Ecce autem de integro, niſi quicquid eſt volo ſcire, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 73. (2) Nihil video quod timeam, niſi quòd omnia ſunt incerta, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. (3) Niſi ſi id eſt, quod ſuſpicor, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 13. Niſi ſi dumoſi glarèoſique montes glandem magìs, quàm caſtaneum, poſtulabunt, *Col.* 4, *extrem.* Neque anomalia neque analogia eſt repudianda, niſi ſi non homo eſt ex animâ, quòd eſt homo ex corpore & animâ, *Varr. L. L.* 8, princ. (4) Non dubium eſt, quin mihi magnum ex hâc re ſit malum : niſi quia neceſſe fuit hoc facere, id gaudeo, *Ter.* Nec cur ille contendat tantopere video, nec cur tu repugnes ; niſi tamen multò minùs tibi concedi poteſt, quàm illi, laborare ſine causâ, *Cic.* § Affertur etiam *niſi* pro *non niſi* ex *Cic. Liv. Col.* &c. Sed lectione ſemper ſuſpectâ. ☞ Niſi pro *ſed.* Apparebat non id modeſtiâ militum aut ducis, niſi ad conciliandos Tarentinorum animos, fieri, *Liv.* 24, 20. *Vid.* etiam *Ter. Hec.* 2, 3, 7. *Id. Ad.* 1, 2, 74. Ecce autem de integro : niſi quidquid eſt volo ſcire. Ubi alii ſubdiſtinguunt poſt *niſi.*

Nīſūrus, a, um. part. [*à* nitor] *That will endeavour*, or *attempt.* Nihil contra ſe regem niſurum exiſtimabat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 37.

Nĭſus, i. m. [fort. *ab* Hebr. נשר aquila] *A ſparrow hawk* commonly ; or *a merlin that* *catcheth larks*, takeing *ciris* to be *the lark*; *an oſprey*, or *falcon*, Scal. *that preyeth on herons*, Virg. Geor. 1, 404. *Vid.* Propr.

Nīſus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* nitor] (1) *Endeavour, labour to do a thing, an effort*, or *ſtrain.* (2) *The force by which it moveth itſelf*; *motion*, or *the ſpring and force, by which it is performed.* (3) *Climbing.* (4) *A firm poſture of ſtanding.* (5) *Tendency, inclination.* (1) Intendit cutem majore niſu, *Phædr.* 1, 24, 7. (2) Haſtam præpropero niſu jacit, *Sil.* Dea ſe rapido pulcherrima niſu, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 582. ¶ Pedum niſus, *leaps*, or *ſtrides*, Lucr. 5, 912. Pennarum niſus, *motion of the wings in flying*, Id. 6, 834. § Alitem verni Inſolitos docuere niſus venti, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 8. (3) Dubia niſui, *Sall. B. J.* 99. (4) Niſu immotus eodem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 437. (5) Pari in diverſa niſu vi ſuâ quæque conſiſtere, *Plin.* 2, 5.

Nīſus, a, um. part. [*à* nitor] *Leaning upon, ſupporting itſelf with.* Veſtrâ æquitate niſi, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 57. Niſus lævâ, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 48.

* Nĭtēdŭla, æ. f. [*à* nitore pilorum & cutis, *Dalec.*] *A field mouſe that liveth among the buſhes, and ſleepeth in the winter*, Cic. *pro* Sext. 33. & Plin. 8, 57.

* Nĭtēla, æ. f. & Nĭtella, nitela *ſciurus*, Gl. vett. *al.* eadem quæ *nitedula*, vel qu. ſcandendo *nitatur.* *Auream nitelam* vocat *Mart.* Utrobique videtur intelligendum de ſciuro. (1) *A field mouſe of a yellow colour*; *a ſquirrel.* (2) ‖ Nitela [*à* niteo] *Glittering brightneſs.* (1) Nitela *ſciurus*, Gloſſ. vett. Quæ crine vincit auream nitellam, *Mart.* 5, 38. (2) ¶ Nitela armorum, *Solin.* Nitelæ pulveris, *bright, glittering, ſand*, as pinduſt, &c. Id.

* Nĭtēlĭnus color, pro rufo & rutilo. Hinc *nitelina ſalix.* *Of a bright golden yellow colour*, Plin. 16, 37. interp. Voſſ.

* ‖ Nĭtēla, æ. f. [*à* niteo] *A dentifrice*, or *fine powder to rub, ſcour, and cleanſe the teeth withall*, Apul. *al. leg.* nitela.

* Nĭtens, tis. part. [*à* niteo] or, comp. (1) *Being clean, neat*, &c. (2) *Shineing, looking bright, glittering, gliſtering.* (3) *Bright, looking bright, fair and beautyfull.* (4) *Slick, well fed, fat.* (5) *Flouriſhing, looking gay.* (6) *Glareing, affectedly nice.* (7) *Appearing, ſhowing itſelf.* (8) *Liveing ſplendidly*, or *deliciouſly.* (1) *Vid.* Niteo. (2) Galea nitens, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 457. Nitens Lucifer, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 93. Squamigeri nitentes, *Lucr.* 1, 373. Flos nitentior oſtro, *Ov. Metam.* 10, 211. Nitentes Malabathro Syrio capilli, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 8. (3) Uxor ore floridulo nitens, *Catull.* 59, 193. Oculi nitentes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 232. (4) Nitentem mactabam in littore taurum, *Id. Æn.* 3, 20. Nitens juvenca, *Ov. Met.* 1, 610. Nitentes equi, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 654. (5) Campi nitentes, *Id. Æn.* 6, 677. Nitentia culta, *Id. Geor.* 1, 153. (6) ✠ Non valde nitens, non planè horrida oratio, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 67. (7) Interfuſa nitentes Vites æquora Cycladas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 19. ✠ Quicquid ſub terrâ eſt in apricum proferet ætas, Defodiet condetque nitentia, *Id. Ep.* 1, 6, 24. (8) De hâc notione, vid. ſi placet, *niteo*, n. 6.

Nĭtens, tis. part. [*à* nitor, eris.] (1) *Endeavouring, labouring, ſtriveing, ſtraining*, &c. as a ſtool, &c. (2) *Thruſting*, or *puſhing againſt, forcibly.* (3) *Labouring under with difficulty, reſiſting* the force of a weight. (4) *Moveing with difficulty.* (5) *Relying*, or *depending, on.* (1) Vultu veluti nitentis, *Suet. Veſp.* 20. Deturbant nitentes per ardua hoſtes, *Liv.* 25, 13. *Vid.* Nitor. (2) Impreſſo genu nitens, terræ applicat ipſum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 303. (3) ⚜ Valido nitens ſub pondere faginus axis, *Id. Geor.* 3, 172. (4) Alternos longâ nitentem cuſpide greſſus, *Id. Æn.* 12, 386. Paribus nitens Cyllenius alis, *Id. Æn.* 4, 252. (5) Viribus ſuis nitens reſpublica, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 4. ¶ Nitens nave, *ſailing, truſting himſelf to*, or *venturing, in a ſhip*, Catull. 62, 84. Nitens humi, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 380, *i. e.* innitens, *walking*, or *treading, on.*

‖ Nĭtentiùs. adv. *More bright and ſhineing*, Capell. ⸸ Nitidius.

* NĬTEO, ēre, ui. [*à* νίπτω vel νίζω, lavo, unde *lautus*, nitidus, *Scal.* *ſc.* *à* νίζω, fut. ſecund. νιδῶ, Ion. νιδέω] (1) *To be neat, fine, clean, ſpruce*, or *elegant.* (2) *To ſhine, to look bright, to gliſter*, or *glitter.* (3) *To be ſlick*, or *in good likeing*; *to be fair and plump.* (4) *To look fair, bright, and beautyfull.* (5) *To appear and ſhew itſelf.* (6) Met. *To live well and plentyfully.* (7) *To flouriſh.* (8) *To be elegant, well compoſed*, or *writen.* (1) Ut olet! ut nitidè nitet! *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 3. Tibi hoc præcipio, ut niteant ædes, *Id. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 28. (2) = Nitent unguentis, fulgent purpurâ, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 3. Nitet diffuſo lumine cœlum, *Lucr.* 1, 9. Ut terſis niteant talaria plantis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 736. Nitebant circum tempora baccæ, *Id. Met.* 10, 115. (3) Unde ſic nites, aut quo cibo feciſti tantum corporis? *Phædr.* 3, 7, 4. *vid.* & nitens, n. 4. (4) Miſeri, quibus Intentata nites, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 13. *vid.* & nitens, *n.* 3. (5) *Vid.* Nitens, n. 7. (6) Vicini quo pacto niteant, id animadvertito: in bonâ regione bene nitere oportebit, *Cato.* Quantò aut ego parciùs, aut vos, O pueri, nituiſtis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 28. (7) Nituerunt oratores, *Paterc.* 2, 9. Non dico hoc ſolum vectigal eſſe, quod in pace niteat, &c. Cic. (8) Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis Offendar maculis, *Hor. A. P.* 352.

* Nĭteſcens, tis. part. *Shineing.* Terra poſt vomerem niteſcens, *Plin.* 17, 5.

* Nĭteſco, ĕre. neut. (1) *To ſhine*, or *be bright.* (2) *To grow ſlick and fat.* (3) *To flouriſh*, or *thrive*; de plantis. (4) *To be improved.* (1) Stellarum candore niteſcit, *Cic.* in *Arat.* Gemmæ niteſcunt, *Plin.* (2) Armenta herbis & tepore verno niteſcunt, *Id. Epiſt.* 2, 17, 3. (3) § Balſamum raſtris niteſcit, *Id.* 12, 25. (4) In artibus fit, ut doctrinâ & præceptione natura niteſcat, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 16.

‖ Nĭtĭbundus, a, um. adj. *Relying on, firmly ſupported with.* Mentium animorumque conſpiratu tacito nitibundi, *Gell.* 1, 11.

* Nĭtĭdè. adv. *Cleanly, gayly, trimly, neatly, finely, handſomely.* Ut olet! ut nitidè nitet! *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 3. Ita in prandio nos lepidè & nitidè accepiſti, *Id. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 11.

† Nĭtĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Cleanneſs, brightneſs, trimneſs, gayety, finery, bravery*, Non. 2, 578, *ex* Acc. ⸸ Elegantia.

* Nĭtĭdiuſcŭlè. adv. *Somewhat trimly, cleanly, neatly.* ¶ Curare aliquem nitidiuſculè, *to keep one handſome*, or *clean and fine*, Plaut. Pſeud. 3, 1, 8.

* Nĭtĭdiuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat more ſhineing*, or *better anointed with unguents.* Num quoipiam eſt hodie tuâ tuorum operâ conſervorum nitidiuſculum caput? *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 64.

* † Nĭtĭdo, āre. act. *To make neat*, or *clean.* Eunt ad fontem, nitidant corpora, *Non. ex Enn.*

* Nĭtĭdor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be made neat*, or *clean.* (2) *To be made bright.* (1) *Non.* ex *Acc.* (2) = Ut ferramenta deterſa nitidentur, & ferrugine liberentur, *Col.* 3, 12, 9.

* Nĭtĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Neat, clean.* (2) *Spruce, trim, gay, fine*; *genteel in dreſs*, or *manners.* (3) *Kept fine and clean, delicately looked after.* (4) *Bright, ſhineing, gliſtering, glittering.* (5) *Looking bright, fair and beautyfull*; alſo *ſmooth, ſplendid, delicate*; alſo *elegant.* (6) *Slick, well fed, fat, plump.* (7) *Flouriſhing.* (1) Nitidiores ædes meæ ſunt, cùm redeam domum, *Plaut.* (2) Rectiùs facies, ſi nitidior ſis filiæ nuptiis, *Id. Aul.* 3, 6, 4. ✠ Ex nitido fit ruſticus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 83. Nitidâ remotus ab aulâ colebat rura, *Ov. Met.* 11, 764. (3) Nitidam geſtare amet agnam, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 214. (4) ✠ Sol caput obſcurâ nitidum ferrugine texit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 467. Phœbus nitidiſſimus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 438. § Nitidus dies, *Id.* anſis, *Id.* Nitidi capilli, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 14, 32. Nitidæ virgines, *Id. Od.* 2, 12, 19. Nimis nitida femina, *Plaut.* (5) ✠ = In picturis alios horrida, inculta, abdita & opaca: contra, alios nitida, læta, colluſtrata delectant, *Cic. Orat.* 11. = Nitidum quoddam genus eſt verborum, & lætum, *Id.* (6) Nitida vacca, *Ov. Met.* 2, 694. Equi nitidi, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 275. = Me pinguem & nitidum, bene curatâ cute, viſes, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 4, 15. (7) Nitidæ fruges, *Lucr.* 2, 253. = Nitidiſſimi viridiſſimique colles, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 19.

NĬTOR, i. nixus & niſus ſum. [*à* נטה inclinare, incumbere, unde מטה baculus, ſcipio, cui quis innititur, *M.*] (1) *To endeavour, labour, ſtrive*, or *ſtrain*; as at ſtool, *or* a woman in travail, &c. (2) *To thruſt*, or *heave, againſt*, &c. (3) *To tend towards vigorouſly, to have a tendency towards*; *to move, riſe*, or *mount, forwards.* (4) † *To travail*, or *move with difficulty.* (5) *To lean*, or *reſt upon*; *to be ſupported.* (6) Met. *To depend, to rely on, to truſt to*, or *confide in.* (1) *Vid.* Nitens, n. 1. & *Ov. Met.* 9, 302. Centeno gutture niti, *Perſ.* 5, 6. Tantùm, quantùm, quiſque poteſt, nitatur, *Cic.* Sed plurimi contrà nituntur, *Id.* Aliquid, in quo nitamur, conquirimus, *Paterc.* 1, 7. § Niti præſtanti labore, *Lucr.* 2, 12. ad immortalem gloriam, *Cic.* de cauſâ regiâ, *Id.* de æquitate pro C. Lælio, *Liv.* contra alicujus honorem, *Cic.* debilem adjuvare, *Phædr.* 4, 25, 17. (2) Corporibus & umbonibus niti, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 42, 4. Quod Siſyphum verſat ſaxum ſudans nitendo, neque proficit hilum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 5. *ex poëtâ.* (3) = Vitis per omne tectum, in culmen nititur, & aſcendit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 5, 6. Ad imperia & honores niti, *Sall.* ⚜ Poma ad ſydera raptim, Vi propriâ nituntur, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 428. Aves motis nituntur in aëra pennis, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 7, 27. Nitor in adverſum, *Id.* ¶ Niti gradibus, *to mount by ſteps*, Virg. Æn. 2, 443. (4) Ardua per loca agreſti ac trepidante gradu nititur, *Non.* ex *Pacuv.* (5) Omnes partes ejus nituntur æqualiter, *Cic.* Purâ juvenis qui nititur haſtâ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 760. (6) = Qui hoc unico filio nititur, in hujus ſpe requieſcit, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 32. § = Niti & confidere aliquâ re, *Id.* Nititur conjecturâ divinatio, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 26. Græciæ nomen hujus urbis laude nititur, *Id.* Tu eris unus, in quo nitatur civitatis ſalus, *Id.* de *Somn. Scip.* 2.

* Nĭtor, ōris. m. [*à* niteo] (1) *Neatneſs, decency, trimneſs, finery, gayety*; natural, *or* artificial. (2) *Gallantry, a genteel way of liveing.* (3) *Gracefulneſs, elegance.* (4) *Brightneſs*, or *ſhineing.* (5) *Clearneſs, tranſparency.* (6) *Brightneſs*, or *beauty.* (7) *Splendour, excellence, greatneſs.* (1) Intuens purpuram ejus & nitorem corporis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 17. Demens infectus imitare Britannos, Ludis & externo tincta nitore caput, *Prop.* 2, 18, 24. *Met.* ✠ Naturalis, & non fucatus nitor, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 9. Nullus totâ nitor in cute, *Juv.* 9, 13. (2) Hic ultra vires habitus nitor, *Id.* 3, 180. Pro re nitorem qui habent, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 5. (3) Nitor orationis, *Cic. Att.* 13, 19. = ✠ Antipater habuit vires agreſtes, atque horridas, ſine nitore ac palæſtrâ, *Id.* Eloquii nitor, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 2, 51. (4) § Solis nitor, *Catull.* 64, 3. ſmaragdi, *Plin.* ⚜ auroræ, *Lucr.* 4, 542. galeæ, *Ov. Met.* 13, 105. (5) Gemmæ nitore & auri ſplendore aſpectus perſtringere, *Ad Herenn.* ✠ Splendor murrhinis ſine viribus, nitorque veriùs quàm ſplendor, *Plin.* 37, 2. (6) Urit me Glyceræ nitor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 5. Liparæi nitor Hebri, *Id. Od.* 3, 12, 6. (7) Nitor tui generis, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 9, 17.

* Nĭtrāria, æ. f. *A place where nitre is found*, Plin. 31, 10.

* Nĭtrātus, a, um. adj. *Mixed with nitre.* Nitratum aquam ſuffundito, *Col.* 12, 55.

* Nĭtrōſus, a, um. adj. *Haveing the ſavour of* nitrum, *haveing ſtuff in it whereof nitre is made, full of nitre.* Aquæ nitroſæ pluribus locis reperiuntur, *Plin.* 31, 10.

10. Eſt aquæ frigidæ genus nitroſum, *Vitruv.* 8, 3.

• Nitrum, i. n. [νίτρον, Gr.] *Nitre, ſalt-petre.* ☞ *De nitri generibus, & uſu, vid.* Plin. 31, 10.

• Nĭvālis, e. adj. [νιφόεις, Gr.] (1) *Snowy weather.* (2) *Snowy, that cometh from ſnow, or is made of ſnow.* (3) *Bringing, or accompanying, ſnow.* (5) *As cold as ſnow, or exceeding cold.* (1) Nivalis dies, *Liv.* 21, 54. ¶ Candor nivalis, *ſnowy whiteneſs,* Virg. Æn. 3, 538. (2) Nivales undæ, *Mart.* 14, 118. ¶ ⸸ Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, *flowing with ſnow water,* or *very cold,* Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3. (3) § Venti nivales, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 318. auræ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 18. (4) Nivalis vertex, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 702. Nivalia loca, *Plin.* 26, 8. Tumuli nivales, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 11. *ex poetâ.* Victima quæ nivali paſcitur Algido, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 9. In campis nivalis Æmoniæ, *Id. Od.* 1, 37, 19. (5) ✠ Cœlum neque nivale vinea, neque rurſus æſtuoſum deſiderat, *Col.* 3, 1. *in fin.*

• Nĭvārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, ſnow.* ¶ Nivarium colum, *a ſtrainer for ſnow,* Mart. 14, 103. in lemmate. Saccus nivarius, *Id. ib.*

• † Nĭvātĭcum, i. n. *A ſnowball,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

• Nĭvātus, a, um. adj. *Of ſnow melted.* ¶ Nivatæ potiones, *draughts of ſnow water preſerved,* Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 13. piſcinæ, *conſiſting of ſuch water,* Suet. Ner. 27. Aqua nivata, *Petr. Arb.* c. 31.

• Nĭvens, tis. part. *Winking.* Niventes oculis, *Petr. Arb.* 115.

• † Nĭveo, ēre. act. [à νίφω, fut. ſec. νιφῶ, Ion. νιφέω] Sagittis, plumbo, & ſaxis grandinat, nivet, *Pacuv.* ap. *Non. To ſnow.* ↓ Ningo.

† Nĭveo, ēre, nīvi, nixi, ctum. ant. unde *nicto* obſol. ſed manet in comp. *conniveo.*

• ‖ Nĭveſco, incept. [à nive, niveo] *To grow white as ſnow,* Tert. ↓ Niveus fieri.

Nĭveus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of ſnow.* (2) *Snowy, white as ſnow, ſhineing, fair.* (3) *Very bright,* i. e. *auſpicious, happy.* (1) Aggeres nivei, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 354. ¶ ⸸ Salis niveus liquor, *the foam of the ſea,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 7. ex poëtâ. (2) § Niveus libellus, *Tib.* 3, 1, 9. ales, *Id.* 3, 6, 8, pes, *Id.* 1, 5, 66. Ebur niveum, *Ov. Met.* 10, 247. Niveus Adonis, *Prop.* 2, 13, 53. (3) O niveam lucem, *Tibull.* 3, 3, 25.

• † Nĭvit. imperſ. [νίφει, Gr.] *It ſnoweth,* Non. *ex* Pacuv.

• Nĭvōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Snowy, full of ſnow, covered with ſnow.* (2) *Cauſeing ſnow.* (3) *Mixed with ſnow.* (1) Hyems nivoſa, *Liv.* 5, 13. (2) ⸸ Sidus nivoſum, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 95. (3) Nivoſa grando, *Liv.* 21, 58.

• Nix, nĭvis f. [*ab* ant. νίψ, unde νιφόεις, nivoſus] (1) *Snow,* in ſing. & plur. (2) *A fall of ſnow.* (1) Nix alta jacet, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 310. Poſitas glaciat nives Jupiter, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 7. (2) Fundunt ſimul undique tela Crebra nivis ritu, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 611. ¶ Capitis nives, *hoary hairs,* Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12.

Nixans, tis. part. *Labouring, ſtriveing and ſtraining; heaveing at,* or *againſt.* Adverſo nixantem trudere monte Saxum, *Lucr.* 3, 1014.

Nixi dii appellantur tria ſigna in capitolio ante cellam Minervæ, genibus nixa, velut præſidentes parientium *nixibus,* Feſt. Ovidius duos tantùm facit, Lucinam nixoſque pares clamore vocabam, *Met.* 9, 294.

Nixor, āri. freq. [à nitor] *To lean,* or *reſt upon.* § Fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita, ſaluſque, *Lucr.* 5, 508.

Nixus, a, um. part. [à nitor] (1) *Leaning,* or *reſting on.* (2) *The conſtellation of Hercules, called* Engonaſis. (3) *Truſting to, confideing in, depending on, ſupported by.* (1) Nixus cubito Calydonius amnis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 727. § Muliercula nixus in litore, *Cic.* haſtili, *Id.* ¶ Nixi genibus ab ſenatu petiverunt, *kneeling on their knees,* Liv. 43, 2. ⸸ Nixa caput manibus, *ſupporting her head with her hands,* Prop. 1, 3, 8. In laxa nixa pedem ſolea, *ſeting her foot in,* Id. 2, 29, 40. Auratâ nixus ad antra lyrâ, *Id.* 3, 3, 14. Poſito pede nixus & haſtâ, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 736. Cum *in & acc.* Ingentem nixus in haſtam Æneas, *Id. Æn.* 12, 398. (2) Nixus genu, *Ov. Cic.* (3) Veſtrâ æquitate nixi, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 57. Nixa honeſta virtus, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 61. Nixa ex mendacio, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 30. Opibus auxilium nixum, *Id. antiq. ir. in ex* 5.

Nixus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *Force, ſtraining, labour to do a thing, an effort.* (2) *Straining in produceing a birth; labour,* or *travail in bringing forth.* (3) *Inclination, the tendency of a thing any way.* (1) Majore haſtilia nixu Aggredior, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 37. (2) *Cic.* in *Arat.* 373. & 400. & *Ov. Met.* 8, 182. O utinam In medio nixu viſcera rupta forent, *Id. Epiſt.* 4, 126, & *in plur.* Nixibus ex alvo matris natura profudit, *Lucr.* 5, 226. (3) ¶ Aſtra, quæ ſe & nixu ſuo conglobata continent, &c. *by the tendency of all parts to the centre,* Cic. N. D. 2, 46.

N ante O.

• No, nāre, nāvi. act. [à νέω, νῶ, nato, vel à νάω, fluo.] (1) *To ſwim.* (2) ⸸ *To ſail.* (3) ⸸ *To fly.* (1) Nat lupus inter oves, *Ov. Met.* 9. 110. Contra aquam nando meat, *Plin.* 9, 17. Navit juventus per medium Atho, *Catull.* 64, 46. (2) ⸸ Pinus dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nâſſe per undas, *Catull.* 62, 2. § Stygiâ nabat cymbâ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 506. § In liquidâ nat tibi linter aquâ, *Tibull.* ¶ Nabis ſine cortice, *Prov. You will ſhift for yourſelf, not need my help and advice,* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120. (3) Nat per æſtatem apium agmen, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 59.

• Nōbĭlis, e. adj. [à novi, nōtum, ut à movi, motum, mobilis] (1) *Known,* or *well known.* (2) *Noted, remarkable, noteable, famous, renowned, notorious;* in bonam & in malam partem. (3) *Noble, high born, of high birth.* (4) Subſtant. *A nobleman.* (5) *Generous, of good breed, ſort,* or *original.* (6) *Principal, chief.* (1) Cum iis nec locus, nec ſermo convenit, iis nunquam nobilis fui, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 10. § Ex doctrinâ nobilis & clarus, *Cic.* (2) § Nobilis in philoſophiâ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 11. Nobiles ad venandum canes, *Curt.* 9, 1, 30. In omne virgo Nobilis ævum, *Hor.* Palmyra urbs nobilis ſitu, *Plin.* = Illuſtre & nobile municipium, *Cic. In malam.* Inſignes genere nequaquam ſunt quàm vitiis nobiles, *Q. Cic.* Innocentes ſcelere ſe fieri nolunt nobiles, *Rud.* 3, 2, 5. Cùm ſint nobiliſſimæ ſibi cum conſule inimicitiæ, *Liv.* Nobile ſcortum, *Id.* 39, 9. (3) Nobili genere natus, *Sall.* Nobili loco, *Cic.* = Evander quanquam clarus utroque Nobilior ſacræ ſanguine matris erat, *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, 472. Nobilior Latonæ gente, *Juv.* 6, 175. ✠ Cæteri homines apud nos noti, inter ſuos nobiles, *Cic.* Nobilium juvenum cliens, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 15. (4) Quidam nobilis, *Phædr.* 5, 7, 16. Quidam dives nobilis, *Id.* 5, 5, 4. Solet hic defendere cauſas Nobilis indocti, *Juv.* 8, 49. (5) Nobilium greges equarum, *Ov. Met.* 2, 691. Nobilis hic *equus,* quocunque venit de gramine, *Juv.* 8, 60. Teſta nobilis, *Phædr.* 3, 1, 2. ¶ Nobiles dei, *Ov. i. e.* majorum gentium. ✠ Novus, *Cic. Sall.* NOB. CAES. *a title of the emperours younger ſons, brothers,* and *others, who were adopted, and wore the purple;* and nobiliſſima *to women,* Vett. inſcript. & numiſmat. circa Conſtantini tempora ante dict. & PRINCIPES JUVENTUTIS. ¶ *Nobilem* ant. pro *noto* ponebant, & quidem per g literam, *Feſt.*

• Nōbĭlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *The being remarkable,* or *well known; fame, reputation, renown, glory.* (2) *Nobility, nobleneſs, honour.* (3) Meton. *The nobility,* or *noblemen; the nobleſſe.* (4) *Generouſneſs; excellence* of ſort, *or* breed. (5) *Generoſity, bravery,* or *gallantry of mind; excellence, virtue.* (1) = In eo ipſo, in quo prædicationem nobilitatemque deſpiciunt, prædicari de ſe ac nominari volunt, *Cic.* pro *Arch. poët.* 11. § Nobilitas urbis, *Id.* coronæ, *Id.* (2) Genere ac nobilitate ſuæ civitatis primus, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 6. (3) Nobilitas conſuleſque conſiſtunt, *Liv.* ✠ Ne nobilitatis diſceſſu plebs laberetur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 3. Fautor nobilitatis Roſcius, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 6. & *in plur.* Claudius nobilitatibus externis mitis, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 20. (4) Deprehendi poteſt nobilitas *vini* in guſtu, *Col.* 2, ult. Nobilitas columbarum, *Plin.* 10, 37. (5) Morum nobilitas, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 4, 2. Non ea nobilitas animo eſt, *Id. Met* 7, 44. Nobilitas ſola eſt atque unica virtus, *Juv.* 8, 20.

• Nōbĭlĭtātus, a, um. part. *Ennobled, famed,* or *noteable; noted,* or *taken notice of; much talked of, renowned;* in bonam & in malam partem. = Clari & nobilitati labores, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 25. Obſidio nobilitata periculo regis, *Curt.* 4, 6, 30. Nobilitatus marmore Praxiteles, *Plin.* 7, 38. Phalaris cujus eſt præter cæteros nobilitata crudelitas, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7. Adulterio Meſſalinæ nobilitatus, *Plin.* 29, 1.

• Nōbĭlĭter. adv. ſſimè, ſup. *Bravely, admirably, excellently, nobly.* Nobiliter architectatus Jovis ædem Coſſutius, *Vitr. præf.* lib. 7. Nobiliſſimè tumulatus, *Epit. Liv.* 54.

• Nōbĭlĭto, āre. act. *To make known, remarkable, famous, renowned,* tam in (1) bonam, quàm in (2) malam, partem. (1) Me in perpetuum victoria nobilitabit, *Curt.* 5, 8, 17. (2) ¶ Stultum adoleſcentulum nobilitas flagitiis, *you make him ſcandalous,* Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20.

• Nōbĭlĭtor, āri. paſſ. *To be made remarkable, famous,* &c. Diſciplinâ militari nobilitatus eſt, *Corn. Nep. Iphicr.* 1. Phalaris, cujus eſt præter cæteros nobilitata crudelitas, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7.

• Nobis, dat. pl. *To us. Vid.* Ego.

• Nōbiſcum, *With us.*

Nŏcens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Hurtfull, miſchievous, noxious, pernicious.* (2) *Guilty; a criminal,* or *guilty perſon; an offender.* (3) *Poiſonous, deadly, infectious.* (1) Nocens ferrum ferroque nocentius aurum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 141. Si nocentiſſimus homo damnari poſſit, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 16. *Dixit,* nunquam deos ipſos admovere nocentibus manus, *Liv.* 5, 11. = Ita habendum eſt religioni nocentem aliquando & nefarium impiumque defendere, *Cic. Off.* 2, 51. ✠ Innocens, ſi accuſatus ſit, abſolvi poteſt; nocens, niſi accuſatus fuerit, condemnari non poteſt, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 20. (3) ⸸ Herbæ nocentes, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 22. taxi, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 257. § Virus nocens, *Ov. Met.* 2, 800. Cœlum nocens, *Luc.* 7, 798.

Nŏcenter. adv. *Miſchievouſly,* or *ſo as to do miſchief.* Crura gallorum infeſtis velut ſudibus nocenter armata, *Col.* 8, 2, 10.

Nŏceo, ēre, ui. ĭtum. act. [à נכה percuſſit, *M.* unde Syr. נכא nocuit] *To hurt, to incommode, to endamage, to harm, to annoy, to wrong, to miſchief.* § Nec venti tantum Cereri nocuêre, nec imbres, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 917. § *Abſol.* Nocet empta dolore voluptas, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 2, 55. Tantum ne noceat, quòd, &c. Ov. Faſt. 6, 501. De quo nihil nocuerit, ſi eris locutus, *Cic. Att.* 12, 46. Nocet eſſe deum, *Ov. Met.* 2, 662. ✠ Neve mihi noceat, quod vobis profuit, ingenium, *Id. Met.* 13, 136. Ne capiti ſoles, ne noceant nives, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 2. § Jura te nociturum eſſe homini hâc de re nemini, *Plaut. Mil.* 5, 18. Quem nocuit ſerpens, *Samn.* ¶ § Ob eam rem nocuerunt, *in ſo doing have made themſelves criminal,* Liv. 9, 10. ☞ Aliquando paſſivè ſeu imperſonaliter, *vid.* *Paterc.* 2, 114.

Nŏceor, ēri. paſſ. *To be hurt.* Græci dicunt fabæ ſemina macerata herbis adverſantibus non noceri, *Pallad.* Larix à carie non nocetur, *Vitr.* Nullâ incolumi relictâ re, cui ferro aut igni noceri poſſet, *Liv.* 5, 14. Ut tantùm in agris vaſtandis incendiiſque faciendis hoſtibus noceretur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 19.

Nŏcētur. imperſ. *There is hurt done.* Mihi nihil ab iſtis noceri poteſt, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 12.

Ipſi nihil nocitum iri, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 36. Nihil enim nocebitur ei nocturnis roribus, aliiſve ex cauſis, *Col.* 2, 10.

Nŏcĭtūrus, a, um. part. *That will hurt, damage,* or *miſchief.* Munera nocitura ſolvit Liber, *Ov. Met.* 11, 104. Pocula privigno non nocitura, *Prop.* 2, 1, 52. Nocitura petuntur malitiâ, *Juv.* 10, 8.

Nŏcīvus, a, um. adj. *Hurtfull, pernicious, deſtructive.* Nocivum periculum, *Phædr.* 1, 30, 3. Pecori nociva, *Plin.* 20, 2.

• ‖ Noctes Atticæ, Gellii opus ita appellatum, quòd hybernis noctibus in agro Attico fuerit elucubratum. *A book of A. Gellius ſo called.*

• ‖ Noctesco, ĕre. incept. *To grow dark.* Omnia noctesſcunt tenebris caliginis atræ, *ex Furii Antiatis poëm. Gell.* 18, 11, & *Non.*

Noctĭcŏlor. adj. *Of a dark,* or *black, colour, like the night,* Auſon. Technop. de Diîs, 11.

† Noctĭcŭlus, *Varr. Vid.* Nictaculus.

• Noctĭfer, ĕri. m. [*νυκτοφόρος*, Gr.] *The evening ſtar.* Eoös oſtendit noctifer ignes, *Catull.* 60, 7.

Noctĭlūca. [*ab* luce, *Varr. L. L.* 5.] (1) *The moon.* (2) *A candle.* (1) Canentes Ritè creſcentem face noctilucam, *Hor. Epod.* 4. 6, 38. Luna dicta *noctiluca* in palatio: nam ibi *noctu lucet* templum, *Varr. L. L.* 4. (2) Noctilucam tollo, ad focum fero, inflo, anima revivifcit, *Id.* in *Bimarco.*

‖ Noctĭlūcerna, æ. f. *A glow worm,* Lex. *ex* Apul.

† Noctĭlŭgus, a, um. adj. *Screeching by night,* Epith. noctuæ ap. *Lucil.*

† Noctĭpŭga, ſic Lucilius vocavit obſcœna, quòd *noctu pungant,* atque excitant Venerem, *Cal.*

Noctĭvăgus, a, um. adj. *Wandering,* or *moveing, in the night.* ✤ Curru noctivago Phœbe medium pulſabat Olympum, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 216. ¶ ✤ Deus noctivagus, *the god of ſleep,* Stat. Theb. 10, 152. Faunos, quorum noctivago ſtrepitu, &c. *noiſe ſounding through the darkneſs of night,* Lucr. 4, 586.

• Noctu. monopt. abl. *In the night, by night.* ✠ Die noctúque tentare, *Sall. B. Jug.* 38. † Concubia noctu, *Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* ‖ Hâc noctu, *Macr.* 1, 4. ✠ Interdiu, *Celſ.* 1, 1.

• Noctua, æ. f. [*qu.* noctu canit ac vigilat, *Varr.*] *An owl.* ¶ *Prov.* Athenas noctuas, *coals to Newcaſtle,* Cic. *ad* Qu. fratr. 2, 15, *fin.* & alibi.

• Noctuābundus, a, um. adj. *He that traveleth,* or *is abroad, late in the night.* Noctuabundus ad me venit tabellarius, *Cic. Att.* 12, 1.

• Noctuīnus, a, um. adj. *Of an owl.* ¶ Oculi noctuini, *owl eyes, gray eyes,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 35. *al. leg.* nocturni.

• Nocturnus, a, um. adj. [*à* noctu] (1) *Of,* or *pertaining to, night.* (1) *By night,* or *done,* &c. (3) Item. ſubſt. (1) Nocturnum tempus, *Cic.* ſpatium, *Id.* Nocturna ſacra, *Id.* ✠ Nocturni diurníque labores, *Id.* de *Sen.* 23. (2) Nocturnus fur, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 407. metus, *Cic.* quæſtus, *Id.* dolus, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 42. lupus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 538. ¶ Nocturna pagina libri, *fit to be read at night amongſt one's cups, lewd,* Mart. (3) Deus noctis, Heſperus, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 116. *al. leg.* nocturninus. *Sed & habet* Stat. Theb. 6, 240.

† Noctuvĭgĭla, Venus [quia Venus amat pervigilia] *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 4.

‖ Nŏcŭmentum, i. n. *Harm,* Quint. ¶ Nocumenta documenta, *Prov. A burnt child dreads the fire.*

Nŏcuus, a, um. adj. [*à* noceo, ut *ab* aſſideo aſſiduus] *He that offendeth,* or *is guilty; hurtfull, criminal.* Magiſtratus nec obedientem, & nocuum civem mulctâ, vinculis, verberibúſque coërcento, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 3. *ubi leg.* nexium.

Nōdātio, ōnis. f. *Knottyneſs,* or *the growing of knots in trees.* Propter nodationis duritiem, *Vitr.* 2, 9.

‖ Nōdātor, ōris. m. *He that tieth up in a knot,* Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

Nōdātus, a, um. part. (1) *Tied,* or *encloſed, in a knot,* or *nooſe.* (2) *Knoted as trees are.* (1) Alius collum laqueo nodatus ab arcto, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 17. (2) Ferula geniculatis nodata ſcapis, *Plin.* 13, 22.

Nōdia, æ. f. *The herb called mulary,* uſed by curryers, *Plin.* 24, 19. = Mularis.

Nōdo, āre. act. *unde* Nōdor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be knoted,* or *made into knots; to be gathered into,* or *tied in, a knot.* (2) *To be tied to.* (1) Retia ſuccinis nodarentur, *Plin.* 37, 3. Crines nodantur in aurum, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 138. (2) Vites bene nodentur per omnes ramos diligenter, *Cato R. R.* 33.

Nōdōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Knotty,* or *made up in knots.* (2) *Full of knots, knurs, knobs,* or *bumps,* or *cauſeing them.* (3) *Knotty,* as wood, cane, *&c.* is. (4) *Hampering a man,* or *tieing him faſt in obligations of law.* (5) ‖ *Knotty and difficult.* (1) ¶ ✤ Nodoſa lina, *nets,* Ovid. Met. 3, 153. Nodoſi rami, *Sen. Epiſt.* 12. (2) Nodoſa chiragra, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 31. podagra, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 3, 23. ¶ = Nodoſa & ſcabra plaga, *knobby and rough,* Col. 4, 24. Nodoſi roboris uncus, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 298. (3) Nodoſus ſtipes, *Ov. Ep.* 10, 101. Nodoſa robora, *Id. Met.* 6, 691. ¶ Nodoſa vitis, *wherewith the centurion chaſtiſed the Roman ſoldiers,* Juv. 8, 47. Scipio, quem militem extra ordinem deprehendit, ſi Romanus eſſet, nodoſis vitibus cædebat, ſi extraneus, fuſtibus, *Liv.* ¶ *Meton.* Nodoſa arundo, *a pen* anciently made of reed, *quam & fiſtulam & calamum appellat* Perſius. (4) Adde Cicutæ Nodoſi tabulas centum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 70. (5) = Nodoſæ & anxiæ quæſtiones, *Macr. Sat.* 17, 1.

Nōdŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* nodus] *A little knot,* as in the ſtalk of a lily, *Plin.* 21, 5.

Nōdus, i. m. [*ab* Hebr. ענד ligavit] (1) *A knot.* (2) ¶ ✤ Cœleſtis nodus, *the conſtellation of* piſces, *tied together with chains,* feigned to be faſtened to their tails. (3) ¶ Anni nodus, *the place of* aries, *or* libra, *in the equinoctial line.* (4) ¶ Nodus Herculis, *a kind of very ſtrait knot, invented by Hercules, and eſteemed ſacred.* (5) *A nooſe.* (6) *A bond, a connexion.* (7) *A knot in any tree, cane, ſhrub,* or *plant, &c. a knurl.* (8) *The prominence of a joint.* (9) *The ligature,* or *connexion, of a joint; a joint.* (10) *A* bulla *of leather, a note of freemen, worn by the poorer ſort of children,* as that of gold was by thoſe of the nobility. (11) ‖ *A cloſe body, not eaſeyly broken.* (12) *Met.* à primâ ſignif. *A difficulty, an intricate matter, a ſtrait, a quirk in law.* (13) ‖ *Met.* à ſeptimâ ſign. Proverb. (1) = Modos & vincula linea rupit, Queîs innexa pedem maio pendebat ab alto Ales, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 510. (2) Cic. *in* Arat. (3) Nodus anni exequat lucibus umbras, *Lucr.* 5, 687. (4) Plin. 28, 6. (5) Nodum informis lethi trabe nectit ab altâ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 603. (6) Aheni nodi, *Id. Æn.* 1, 299. Æterni chalybum nodi, *Luc.* 6, 797. Materies vitales animæ nodos è corpore ſolvit, *Lucr.* 2, 949. = Exſolvit glaciem, nodóſque relaxat, *Id.* 6, 878. Segnes nodum ſolvere Gratiæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 22. Amabiliſſimus nodus amicitiæ, *Cic.* de *Am.* 51. ¶ Validos Veneris perrumpere nodos, *the ſtrongholds of love,* Lucr. 4, 1142. (7) Baculum ſine nodo aduncum tenens, *Liv.* Arundinei nodi, *Claud. Torped.* 21. ¶ *Prov.* Nodum in ſcirpo quæris, *you ſeek a knot in a bulruſh,* or *you are ſcrupulous without a cauſe,* Ter. And. 5, 4, 39. (8) Crura ſine nodis articuliſque habent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 26. (9) Quibus cervix articulorum nodis jungitur, *Plin.* 11, 37. (10) Etruſcum puero ſi contigit aurum, Vel nodus tantum, & ſignum de paupere loro, *Juv.* 5, 165. Vid. *Macr. Saturn.* 1, 6. & *Alex. ab Alex.* 2, 19, & 25. (11) Nodus in exercitu dicitur denſa peditum multitudo, quod non facilè poſſit reſolvi, *Sipont.* (12) = Qui juris nodos, legúmque ænigmata ſolvat, *Juv.* 8, 50. Incideramus in difficilem nodum, *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Dum hic nodus expediatur, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. Maximus in rep. nodus eſt inopia rei pecuniariæ, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 18. (13) ¶ Malo nodo malus cuneus, *vid.* B. Hieron. in Matt. 21. *when a perſon,* or *thing, is ſerved as it deſerveth.*

‖ Nœgeum, i. n. [*à* נגה *nogah,* ſplendor, *Scal.*] *A white napkin,* or *thin garment, welted with purple, like an albe.* Simul ac lacrymas de ore nœgeo deterſit, *i. e.* candido, *Feſt.*

‖ Nōla, æ. f. vas fuſile minus. [*à* Nolâ civitate dict. utì vas majus, *à* regione Campaniâ dict. quòd Paulinus *Nolæ* in Campaniâ epiſcopus Hieronymi æqualis, primus vel invenerit, vel ad pios uſus tranſtulerit] *A little bell, a leſs ſort of bell,* Walfr. Strab. ¶ In triclinio coa, in cubiculo nola, *Quint.* ænigmatis loco, de feminâ quæ ſimulet ſe paratum ad *coitum,* & tamen *nolit;* de quâ & nos dicimus, *ſhe will, and ſhe will not.*

Nōlens, tis. part. *Unwilling.* Nolens ſurgere Nilus, *Juv.* 15, 123. Nolente ſenatu, *Luc.* 1, 274.

Nōlo, nonvis, nonvult, pl. nōlŭmus, nonvultis, nōlunt, infin. nolle. [*ex* n *&* volo, nĕvis, *Plaut.* nĕvult, *Id.* (1) *To be unwilling, not to will.* (2) In the former part of a ſentence it denyeth, in the latter, ſometimes by an ellipſis, it affirmeth. (3) *Not to favour,* or *be of one's ſide, to be againſt one.* (1) ✠ Nolunt, ubi velis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 43. Nolite hos veſtro auxilio ſpoliare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 77. Nolo me videat, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 24. mentiare, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 3, 23. ſuppreſſo *ut.* † Niſi tu nevis, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 32. ¶ Nec puella nolebat, *and ſhe was willing,* Catull. 8, 7. † Multa eveniunt homini, quæ vult, quæ nevolt, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 80. Nolle ſucceſſum, non patribus, non conſulibus, *Liv.* ☞ *Ubi obſerva etiam pleonaſmum geminatæ negationis.* (2) Noli impudens eſſe, nec mihi moleſtiam exhibere, & à me literas crebriores flagitare, *Cic. i. e.* neque velis exhibere, &c. (3) ☞ *Cum dat.* Cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi non ſunt amici, *Id. Fam.* 1, 2.

Nomæ, ārum. f. pl. *Corrodeing ſores, which by creeping on, eat and conſume the body.* Mala corporis quæ ſerpunt, *nomas* vocant, *Plin.* 20, 9.

• Nōmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* novi notum; ut *à* ſtravi, ſtratum, ſtramen, al. *ab* ὄνομα, ut *ab* ὄραμνος, ramus] (1) *The name by which any thing,* or *perſon, is called; a word, term,* or *title.* (2) *A family,* or *houſe.* (3) *A nation, ſtate,* or *order, of men.* (4) *Name,* or *reputation; renown.* (5) *A debt, that which we owe,* or *is oweing to us.* (6) Meton. *A debt-book,* or *accounts of debt.* (7) *A debtor.* (8) *Articles,* or *items, of accounts.* (9) *A name only;* as oppoſed to a thing, *or* perſon. (10) *A pretenſe, pretext,* or *account; a pretended reaſon,* or *excuſe.* (11) *Reaſon,* or *account; reſpect,* or *reverence.* (12) Meo, tuo, ſuo nomine; as principal. (13) *A noun.* (14) ✤ Sometimes, *a thing.* (15) *A health drank according to the number of the letters in the perſon's name contained, a* cyathus *for every letter.* (1) ✠ Non eſſe poſſunt rebus ignotis nota nomina, *Cic.* Ede tuum nomen, nomenque parentum, *Ov. Met.* 3, 580. Cui Servio Tullio nomen fuit, *Liv.* 1, 39. Æneadáſque meo nomen de nomine fingo, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 18. Nominibus non longiſſimis appellandi ſunt canes, *Col.* 7, 12. Fons aquæ dulcis, cui nomen Arethuſa eſt, *Cic.* (2) Mirificus generis ac nominis veſtri fuit erga me ſemper animus, *Id.* Te nomen Tarquinium creat vocatque regem, *Liv.* (3) Nomen Cæninum in agrum Romanum impetum facit, *Liv.* 1, 10. Hannibal inimiciſſimus nomini Romano, *Nep. Hann.* 7. ✠ Oppidum eſt vocabulum, Roma nomen, *Varr. L. L.* 9. *Sed ab hoc ſæpe migrant auctores.* Nomina ſanguinis odit, Byblida jam mavult, quàm ſe vocet ille ſororem, *Ov. Met.* 9, 465. Is longè princeps Latini nominis erat, *Liv.* Sororis nepotem in nomen adſcivit, *Tac.* Inſidiæ quas ordini, nomini denique ſenatorio facere conatur, *Id.* (4) Nomen erit indelebile noſtrum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 876. *Miltiadi* nobile nomen, laus rei militaris maxima, *Nep. Milt.* 8. Nomen ingenio quæſitum non excidet, *Lucr.* Magnum nomen in oratoribus habuerant, *Cic.* = Et nos aliquod nomenque decuſque Geſſimus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 90. (5) Optima nomina non appellando fiunt mala, *Col.* 1, 7. Adduxi ut totum nomen ſolvere vellent, *Cic.* ¶ Nomen facere, *to contract a debt*; locare, *to paſs one's word*, Phædr. 1, 16, 1. Non refert parva nomina in codices? Immo omnes ſummas, *Cic.* (6) Recita nomina Q. Tadii, *Id.* (7) Meis rebus geſtis hoc ſum aſſecutus, ut bonum nomen exiſtimer, *Id.* (8) Qui tibi certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, *Id.* (9) ✠ Campani magìs nomen quàm vires cùm attuliſſent, *Liv.* 7, 29. Breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, *Prop.* 2, 1, 72. (10) Otii nomine ſervitutem concilias, *Nep. Epam.* 5. Apollonium belli fugitivorum nomine, indictâ cauſâ, in vîncla conjecit, *Cic.* Omni totius provinciæ pecore compulſo pellium nomine, *Id.* Te id quod promulgâſſes miſericordiæ nomine, ad crudelitatis tempus diſtuliſſe, *Id.* (11) Imperare nomine claſſis pecuniam civitatibus, *Id.* Hoc vitii eſt multis nominibus notandum, *Id.* Ego eo nomine ſum Dyrrachii, ut audiam, &c. *Id.* (12) Etenim, credo, iſte centurio bellum populo Romano ſuo nomine indixit, *Id.* (13) Quint. (14) Nec fidum femina nomen, *Tib.* 3, 4, 61. (15) Ut jugulem curas, nomen utrúmque bibam, *Mart.* 8, 51, 26. ☞ Mihi nomen eſt Julius, Julio, &c. *Gell.* 15, 29.

* Nōmenclātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A calling things by their names.* (2) *The ſaluteing of perſons by their names*, as the manner of candidates was. (1) Prudentis magiſtri eſt nomenclationis aucupio ſtudioſos non demorari, *Col.* 3, 2, 31. *al.* nomenculatio. (2) *Q. Cic.* de *petit. conſul.*

* Nōmenclātor, ōris. m. [à nomine calando, *i. e.* vocando; *qu.* calator nominis] (1) *A ſervant aſſiſting candidates and others, on popular occaſions, by whiſpering to them the names of all they met, that they might ſalute them by name.* (2) Alſo *one gathering catalogues of the names of his maſter's clients and dependents, to aſſiſt him with at his receiving their morning ſalutations; he alſo picked out of them ſuch as by their officiouſneſs recommended themſelves chiefly to be his maſter's gueſts.* (3) *Any one that is ready at ſaluteing every one by his name.* (1) *Suet. Aug.* 19. & *Cal.* 14. Ad urbem ita veni, ut nemo ullius ordinis homo, qui nomenclatori notus fuerit, mihi obviàm non venerit, *Cic. Att.* 4, 70. (2) Sen. vid. & Plin. 33, 1. & Popma de oper. Serv. (3) Q. Cic.

* Nōmenclātūra, æ. f. *The names by which things are called, a ſet of names.* Sit quædam in his nomenclatura, *Plin.* 3, *proœm.*

* Nōmencŭlātor, ōris. m. & ſic in vett. libb. unde nomenclator [à calandis nominibus, *a* in *u* verſo, ut à calco conculco] *An officer of names*, Mart. *Vid.* Nomenclator.

* ‖ Nōmĭnālia, dies quo puero nomen imponebatur. *Chriſtening days*, or *feaſts, when the child was named*, Tert. *de* Idol. 16, *vid.* Caſaub. *in* Perſ. 2. ⸸ Luſtrici dies.

* Nōmĭnālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a noun.* Nominalis gentilitas, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 2.

Nōmĭnandus, a, um. part. *To be named.* Ergo age noſcendis animum compone ſagacem cardinibus, *Manil.* 3, 787. Cùm quærenti ſocios, vel falsò fuerim nominandus, *Curt.* 6, 29.

* Nōmĭnans, tis. part. *Nameing.* Num hodie dicerem cauſam, nullo me nominante? *Curt.* 6, 29.

* Nōmĭnātim. adv. (1) *By name.* (2) *Expreſly*, or *particularly.* (1) ✠ Non nominatim, ſed generatim proſcriptio eſt informata, *Cic. Att.* 11, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 62. (2) Duo te nominatim rogo, primùm, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 13, 28.

* Nōmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A nomination*, or *deſignation*; *a nameing in elections.* (2) *A coining of a name*, or *makeing a word to expreſs a thing by.* (1) Nominatio in locum ejus non eſt facta, *Liv.* In paternum auguratûs locum meâ nominatione cooptabo, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 5. (2) Ad Herenn. 4, 32.

* Nōmĭnātīvus, *ſc.* caſus. Prima terminatio nominis quod declinatur, ex quâ cæteræ cadunt. [ita dict. quòd nominativo res nominentur directè] *The nominative caſe*, vid. *Varr. L. L.* 7, 29. & lib. 9. & *Scal.*

* ‖ Nōmĭnātor, ōris. m. *He that nameth*, or *appointeth*, Ulp.

* Nōmĭnātūrus, a, um. part. *About to name.* Adcò ut monopolium nominaturus, priùs veniam poſtulârit, quòd ſibi verbo peregrino utendum eſſet, *Suet. Neron.* 71.

* Nōmĭnātus, a, um. part. & adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Called, named.* (2) *Mentioned.* (3) *Famed*, or *talked of.* (1) Ab Ariſtippo Cyrenaïci philoſophi nominati, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 33. *conf. Liv.* 21, 17. (2) Quem ego hominem honoris potiùs, quàm contumeliæ, cauſâ nominatum volo, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 7. (3) Vicina eſt Bactriana, in quâ bdellium nominatiſſimum, *Plin.* 12, 9.

* Nōmĭnātus, ûs. ſub. *The forming of a word grammatically.* Ad nominatum ſimilitudines animadvertendæ, *Varr. L. L.* 9, 1.

* Nōmĭnĭtandus, a, um. part. *To be named, termed*, or *called*, Lucr. 4, 48. & 6, 373.

* Nōmĭnĭto, āre. freq. *Uſually to name*, or *call.* Motus, quem ſenſum nominitamus, *Lucr.* 3, 353.

* Nōmĭno, āre. act. [à nomen] (1) *To call*, or *name.* (2) *To nominate*, or *elect.* (3) § *To name*, or *mention.* (1) Quis me nominat? *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 6, 30. (2) Liv. 31, 17. Suet. Cæſ. 17, 20. & *in* Tib. 72. (3) In cooptandis per collegia ſacerdotibus neminem niſi juratus nominavit, *Suet. Claud.* 22. utitur & *Plin. jun.* non ſemel.

* Nōmĭnor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be called*, or *termed.* (2) *To be mentioned*, or *told.* (3) *To be derived*, or *formed.* (1) Nominor uxor, *Ov. Epiſt.* 9, 27. Nominor quia leo, *Phædr.* l. 5, 7. (2) Cic. *pro* Arch. Poët. 11. (3) Amor, ex quo amicitia nominata eſt, *Id.* de *Am.* 8.

* Nŏmiſma, ătis. n. [νόμισμα, Gr.] *Vid.* Numiſma.

* Nŏmos, i. m. [à νέμω, divido] *A diviſion of a country*, particularly of Ægypt; *a diſtrict, juriſdiction*, or *province.* (2) *A tune in muſick.* (1) Dividitur in præfecturas oppidorum, quas *nomos* vocant, *Plin.* 5, 9. & 36, 13. Tu ex quo nomo ſit notum mihi facere debes, *Trajan.* ap. *Plin. Epiſt.* 10, 23. (2) Non antè cantare deſtitit, quàm inchoatum abſolveret nomon, *Suet. Ner.* 20.

* † Nōmus, *pro* novimus, *Diomed.* ex *Enn.*

Non. adv. negandi. [*ab* ant. nenu, ut à benus bonus] (1) *Not.* (2) *Non non*, denyeth more emphatically. (3) Non modò *for* nedum. (4) *Non*, with an adject. or participle, intimateth the contrary. (5) Sometimes *not ſo much, but a medium*; *not quite, not altogether.* (6) Non modò, non ſolùm, neque modò, *for* non modò non, non ſolùm non, &c. (7) By way of interrogation, *or* admiration, — *not* —. (8) Adv. prohibendi, — *not* —. (9) Sometimes *it is joined to other words with an hyphen.* (1) § Non injuriâ, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 60. Non ita multis ante annis, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 23. Huic habeo, non tibi, *Ter.* Si cades, non cades, quin cadam tecum, *Plaut.* Non nollem, *Cic.* Non facerem, *Plaut.* Non ab re eſſe viſum eſt, *Liv.* Non diu, *Plaut.* Non modò apertè, ſed etiam acriter, *Cic.* (2) Non, non ſic futurum eſt, non poteſt, *Ter.* (3) Non neſcis quàm tuis etiam minimis commodis, non modò tanto bono gaudeam, *Treb. Cic.* (4) Non pauca ſuis donabat, *Cic.* (5) Chæriphyllum obrui oportet non frigidiſſimo loco, *Col. i. e.* temperato. Me conſiliario fortaſſe non imperitiſſimo uſus es, *Cic.* (6) Regnum non modò Romano homini, ſed ne Perſæ quidem cuiquam tolerabile, *Id. Att.* 10, 7. *Cætera, ne longus ſim, pete à* Baſil. Fabri Lexic. (7) Non loquor? non vigilo? Non hic homo modò pugnis me contudit? *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 251. Non viſas, nec mittas quenquam! *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. Non ſibi clam vobis ſalutem petivit? non proditi per illum, Cæſaris beneficio eſtis conſervati? *Cic. Vid. plura* in Borrich. Cogit. congeſta, p. 178. quem tamen loquendi morem reprehendere videtur, *Quint.* 1, 5. (8) Non illâ quiſquam me nocte per altum Ire, neque à terrâ moneat convellere funem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 456. (9) Gigni ex non ſenſibu' ſenſus, *Lucr.* 2, 929. ☞ *Non* cum potentiali modo. Non viſas? *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. ☞ Interrogat negativè, & intelligitur affirmatio. Et ſic differt à *num*, Dol.

* Nōna, æ. f. *ſc.* hora. *Meal time, three in the afternoon*, Mart. Some Epicures began dinner an hour ſooner. Exul ab octavâ Marius bibit, *Juv.* 1, 49.

* Nōnæ, ārum. f. pl. [à nonus; quod ab eo die ſemper ad Idus novem dies putentur] *The nones of every month, i. e.* the ſeventh day of *March, May, July*, and *October*; and the fifth of the reſt of the months; *as*, Nonæ Decembres, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 40.

* Nōnāgēnārius, a, um. adj. (1) *The ninetyeth.* (2) ‖ *Ninety years old.* (1) Motus *ſtellæ Martis* nonagenarius, *Plin.* 2, 15. (2) Nonagenarius ſenex, *Spart.*

* Nōnāgēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Ninety.* Trecenis nonagenis, *Curt.* 7, 15.

* Nōnāgēsĭmus, a, um. adj. *The ninetyeth.* Iſocrates librum quarto & nonageſimo anno ſcripſiſſe dicitur, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 5.

* Nōnāgies. adv. [*ex* nonaginta] *Fourſcore and ten times.* Ferme ad nonagies ſeſtertiûm, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70.

* Nōnāginta. adv. [à nonus, & ginta; quod pro κόντα, ponitur] *Ninety, fourſcore and ten.* Nonaginta annos natus, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 10.

* Nōnānus, a, um. adj [à nonus] *The ninth.* ¶ Miles nonanus, *the ſoldiers of the ninth legion*, Tac. Ann. 1, 23, 6. Nonanus abſol. *Id.* Idem.

* Nōnārius, a, um. adj. [à nonâ, *ſc.* horâ] *Belonging to the ninth hour.* ¶ Meretrix nonaria, *a common ſtrumpet*: It being the cuſtom of ſuch *horâ nonâ, i. e.* at three in the afternoon, to open their houſes, and let men come to them. Si Stoïco barbam petulans nonaria vellat, *Perſ.* 1, 133.

Nonaſſis, is. f. *vel* nonuſſis. *Nine aſſes in money*, Varr.

‖ Noncŏlæ, ārum. plur. f. *Feſt. Vid.* Noneolæ.

Nondum. adv. *Not yet, not as yet.* Nondum ſatis conſtitui, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 28. Nondum planè eſt expeditus, *Id. Att.* 4, 16.

‖ Noneolæ, ārum. f. pl. voc. papillæ, quæ ex faucibus caprarum dependent, *Feſt. al. leg.* noncolæ, *al.* nominculæ, *al. leg.* nævolæ. Has Varro ſub roſtro *mammillas* penſiles vocat, & Plin. *lacinias* à cervice binas dependentes, fœminarum generoſitatis inſigne. *Two wattles*, or *little teats, which hang down from the neck of a ſhe goat.*

* Nongenti, æ, a. pl. *Cic.* per Sync. *pro* noningenti. *Nine hundred.* Emerat millibus nongentis, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 37.

* Nongentus, i. m. *An officer that kept the ſuffrage box in elections*, Plin. 33, 2.

Nōningenti, æ, a, adj. pl. *Nine hundred.* Mille & noningentis ferè armatis, *Liv.* Quatuor millia & noningenti, *Col.* 5, 2, 7.

Nōningenties. adv. *Nine hundred times.* Millies mille & noningenties mille paſſus, *Vitr.* 1, 6.

‖ Nonna, æ. f. [voc. Ægyptium, quod Ægyptus monachis abundaret] *A nun.* = Caſtæ vocantur & nonnæ, *Hier.*

Nonne. adv. interrog. [comp. *ex* non & ne, enclit.] (1) — *not?* (2) *If* — *not.* (1) Nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos, projecit ille? *Cic.* Nonne fuit ſatiùs triſtes Amaryllidis iras? Nonne Menalcan? *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 14. (2) Quum eſſet ex eo quæſitum, nonne beatum putaret, &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 12.

Nonnēmo, ĭnis. c. g. *Some one*, Cic. *pro* Leg. Manil. 21.

Nonnihil. n. indecl. τὶ. *Somewhat, a little.* Nonnihil temporis tribuit literis, *Nep. Hannib.* 13. Ut militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 17. Nonnihil moleſtiæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 62.

Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *Some, ſomething, a little.* Nonnulla pars militum diſcedit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 13. Nonnulli pudore adducti remanebant, *Id. B. G.* 1, 39. Nonnullius in literis nominis, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 20.

Nonnunquam. adv. *Sometimes, now and then.* ✠ Nonnunquam interdiu, ſæpius noctu, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1.

† Nonnus, qui ſanctus [vox Ægyptiaca quòd Ægyptii primi vitam monaſticam excoluerint] *A monk,* Arnob.

Nonnuſquam. adv. *In ſome place, ſomewhere.* Nonnuſquam vini fæce acetóve, condiunt, *Plin.* 14, 19.

† Nonuncium, ii. n. *A weight of nine ounces,* Feſt. ⸸ Dodrans.

• Nōnus, a, um. adj. [contr. *ex* novenus, *à* novem] *The ninth.* ¶ Nona dies, *&* abſol. nona; *Virg. market day.* Hora nona, *which was about three in the afternoon, their meal,* or *ſupper time,* Mart.

Nōnuſſis, *Varr. Vid.* Nonaſſis.

• Norma, æ. f. [ſive γνώρισμα, *Scal, qu.* gnorma, quòd notam faciat angulorum rectitudinem; vel *à* noro, *unde* ignoro; quòd ſit inſtrumentum *norandi, i. e.* cognoſcendi aliquid, *M.*] (1) *A ſquare* uſed by builders, *&c.* (2) Met. *Law, preſcript, form, pattern.* (3) ‖ *A ſhoemaker's laſt.* (1) ✠ Longitudines ad regulam & lineam, altitudines ad perpendiculam, anguli ad normam, reſpondentes exigantur, *Vitr.* (2) Non ita Romuli Præſcriptum, & intonſi Catonis Auſpiciis, veterúmque normâ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 11. = Demoſthenes ipſe ille norma oratoris & regula, *Plin. Epiſt.* 9, 26. loquendi, *Hor. A. P.* 72. Nunquam ego dicam C. Fabricium, &c. ad iſtorum normam fuiſſe ſapientes, *Cic.* (3) Gl. Phil.

• Normālis, e. adj. *Right by the rule; made by the ſquare,* or *rule* Normalis angulus, *Quint.* 11, 3. virgula, *Manil.* 2, 289.

• Normātus, a, um. adj. *Made by rule and ſquare,* or *rule,* Col. 3, 13.

• Nos, noſtrûm, *vel* noſtrî, nobis plur. à ſing. ego [*à* νῶ, nos, *Canin.*] *We,* paſſim occ. ☞ It is joined to a ſingular. Inſperanti ipſa refers te nobis, *Catull.* 104, 5. Nobis inimica merenti, *Tib.* 3, 7, 23. ☞ Alſo often uſed for the ſingular. As Ii tibi nos erimus, *Prop.* 2, 24, 51. *pro* is tibi ego ero.

• Noſcendus, a, um. part. *To be known,* or *acknowledged; to be taken cogniſance,* or *account, of.* Noſcendus veniam, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 123. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 9, 357. *Sil.* 13, 647. Dum ad noſcendum hoſtem paucos ſibi ſumeret dies, *Liv.* 28, 46. Percontatus igitur Phagelam, quæ noſcenda erant, *Curt.* 9, 5. Reliquum anni noſcendis ſingularium urbium cauſis conſumpſit, *Liv.*

• Noſcens, tis. part. *Knowing.* Noſcens Juno furta Jovis, *Catull.* 66, 140. *Vid.* Noſco. *conf. Sil.* 5, 176.

• ‖ Noſcĭtābundus, a, um. adj. *Looking wiſtly as if he knew, takeing acquaintance of one ſeen before,* Gell. 5, 14.

• Noſcĭtans, tis. part. *Knowing by ſight, knowing again, diſtinguiſhing.* Facie noſcitans, *Liv.* 22, 6. Inter eos inſignem veſte armíſque Manilium noſcitans, *Id.*

• Noſcĭto, āre. act. (1) *To know,* or *diſtinguiſh, by ſight; to ſee,* or *know.* (2) *To obſerve, look upon,* or *take notice of.* (1) Quemadmodum nunc noſcitatis in me patris patruíque ſimilitudinem oris, vultúſque, *Liv.* 24, 41. Ducum nomina noſcitare, *Curt.* 3, 11, 20. (2) Veſtigia, noſcitabo, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 14. Contemplat, ſpectat, atque ædes noſcitat, *Id. Trin.* 4, 2, 21.

• Noſcĭtor, āri. paſſ. *To be known by ſight,* or *face; to be diſtinguiſhed.* Facilè inſciis ſubjecti oculis imperatoris noſcitari poterant, *Liv.* Noſcitetur ab omnibus, *Catull.* 59, 223. Inter hos præfecti noſcitabantur, *Curt.* 3, 11, 10.

• Noſcĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to know,* or *take notice of,* Liv. 8, 32.

• Noſco, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum [*ab* ant. gnoſco, *Priſc.* unde & in comp. adgnoſco, cognoſco, *&c.* Dium *à* γινώσκω] (1) *To know, underſtand,* or *be acquainted with; to get knowledge of, to take notice of.* (2) It is uſed *of things as well as perſons.* (3) *To form an idea,* or *notion, of.* (4) *To know by ſight, to diſtinguiſh, to diſcern.* (5) *For* agnoſco, *to know again, to remember.* (6) *To be ſkillfull,* or *knowing, in; to apprehend, to underſtand.* (7) *To admitt,* or *allow of.* (8) *To celebrate, to extoll.* (1) Quî ſcire poſſes, aut ingenium noſcere? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 26. Noſmetipſos noſcere difficillimum eſt, *Cic.* Non potes celare rem, novi probè, *Plaut.* (2) Parin vix ſua nôſſet humus, *Prop.* 3, 1, 30. Nondum Aſcræos nôrunt mea carmina fontes, *Id.* 2, 10, 25. ¶ Iſta meam nôrit gloria canitiem, *let me enjoy it till old age,* Id. 1, 8, 46. (3) Deus ille quem mente noſcimus, *Cic.* (4) Actutum noſces ſervum illum tuum Soſiam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 80. De formâ non queo noviſſe, *Id.* Nôrunt matres hœdi, *Lucr.* 2, 368. Quem tu ne de facie quidem nôſti, *Cic.* (5) Alarum verbera noſco, Lethalemque ſonum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 876. (6) Pomum ſapore ferino, quem ferme in apris novimus, *Plin.* 13, 4. Non ita inſtitutus, ut officia certi patrisfamilias nôſſe poſſet, *Cic.* Linguam Hetruſcam probè noverat, *Liv.* (7) Vereor ne iſtam cauſam nemo noſcat, *Cic.* = Illam partem excuſationis nec noſco, nec probo, *Id.* (8) Me ultimi nôſſent Geloni, *Hor. Od.* 2, 20, 19. Te omnia ſêcla Noſcent, & qui ſis, fama loquetur anus, *Catull.* 76, ult.

• Noſcor, ci, nōtus. paſſ. *To be known,* &c. Philoſophiæ partes noſcuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 4.

Noſmet. *Ourſelves, we ourſelves.* Nos noſmet perdimus, *Plaut.* Cariorem eſſe patriam nobis, quàm noſmetipſos, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 19.

• ‖ Nŏsŏcōmīon, ii. n. [νοσοκομεῖον, Gr. *ex* νόσος, morbus, *&* κομέω, curo] *A hoſpital,* or *ſpital, for the ſick.* ¶ Linguentium villam expon. *a hoſpital,* or *ſpital, for the ſick and diſeaſed,* Hier.

• Noſter, ſtra, ſtrum [pronom. poſſ. *à* nos] (1) *Ours, our own,* (2) *My, mine.* (3) *Of our family,* or *dependents; our friend.* (4) *Of our country.* (5) *Of our order.* (6) *Of our ſide, propitious.* (1) Noſter exercitus, *Cæſ.* Noſtra fama, *Cic.* Noſtrum agmen, *Cæſ.* Noſtræ naves, *Id* (2) Certa quidem noſtra eſt, noſtrâ tamen una ſagittâ Certior, *Ov. Met.* 1, 519. Nihil ad noſtram hanc, *Ter.* (3) Senex noſter, *Id.* Bonus eſt, noſter eſt, *Id.* Socer noſter venit, *Id.* ✠ Nos noſtri, an alieni ſimus, *Plaut* ¶ *Abſol.* Noſter, *our young maſter,* Ter. Noſter, *our authour,* Id. (4) Haud ſimilis virgo eſt virginium noſtrarum, *Id. Eun.* 2, 3, 21. Noſter eris, *Virg.* Non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia noſtris, Quam carpit Leſbos, *Id.* ✠ Noſtri externique prodiderunt, *Plin.* (5) Noſter ludos ſpectaverat unà, Luſerat in campo, *Hor.* 2, 6, 48. (6) Noſtra omnis lis eſt, *Plaut.* i. e. *vicimus.* Noſtro omine it dies, *Id.* Pauci de noſtris cadunt, *Cæſ.*

Noſtrāpte. *Through our own fault.* Noſtrapte culpâ facimus, ut malis expediat eſſe, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 2, 1.

• Noſtras, ātis. *olim* Noſtrātis, e. adj. [*à* noſter] *Of our,* or *our own, country, ſect, party, opinion,* or *ſide.* Tarentina folio minuto, noſtras patulo, *Plin.* 15, 37. Facetiis maximè noſtratibus capior, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15. Noſtrates philoſophi, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 32. Noſtratia verba, *Id Fam.* 2, 11.

• ‖ Noſtrātim. adv. *After our manner,* Chariſ. ex Siſenn.

• Nŏta, æ. f. [*à* noſco, nōvi, nōtum; mutatâ quantitate] (1) *A mark,* natural, *or* otherwiſe; *a note.* (2) ☞ The ancients marked fortunate days with white, unfortunate with black. (3) *A memorial mark, a ſign uſed in the art of memory* (4) *A ſort of wine,* the age and goodneſs being marked upon it; alſo *of any other thing.* (5) Met. *A ſort,* or *degree.* (6) *A character in writeing, ſculpture,* &c. (7) *A name.* (8) Notæ, *characters* in ſhort-hand. (9) *Ciphers.* (10) *Characters, ſymbols.* (11) *A ſign, mark, argument, evidence, note,* or *token.* (12) *A mark of diſgrace,* or *ignominy;* particularly ſet upon men by the cenſors. (13) ‖ Met. *A mark,* or *brand, ſet upon thieves and fugitive ſlaves.* (14) *Met.* A mark, *or* notice, *for reproach.* (15) *A form,* or *ſort,* (1) *Vitulus,* quà notam duxit, niveus videri, Cætera fulvus, *Hor Od.* 4, 2, 59. Pice liquidâ ſcrofæ notam imponat, *Col.* 7, 9. Nulla puella Det mihi plorandas per tua colla notas, *Prop.* 4, 3, 26. Nota nummi, *Suet. Ner.* 25. Notæ muſicæ, *Vitr.* Compunctus notis Threiciis, *Cic.* (2) Creſſâ ne careat pulchra dies notâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 10. O lucem candidiore notâ, *Catull.* 104, 6. (3) Quint. (4) ¶ Aniciana nota, *wine made in the conſulate of Anicius,* Cic. Interior nota Falerni, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 8. Vini nota optima, *Col.* ¶ Primæ notæ oleum, *of the firſt preſſing,* Id. Secundæ notæ mel, *Id.* Cujuſcunque notæ caſeus, *Id.* Diverſæ notæ ſtirpes, *Id.* Saxatilis notæ piſcis, *Id.* (5) ¶ Quiquis de meliore notâ, *all of the better ſort,* Catull. 66, 23. Succeſſori nos de meliore notâ commenda, *with more than common diligence,* Curius ad Cic. (6) Menſæ ducat in orbe notas, *Tib.* 1, 6, 20. Lapis inſcriptis ſtet ſuper oſſa notis, *Id.* 1, 3, 54. Incita notis marmora publicis, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 13. (7) Numantinâ *Scipio* traxit ab urbe notam, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 596. = Inuſta vapore ſigna, notæque, *Lucr.* 6, 220. (8) § Notis excipere velociſſimè, *Suet. Veſp.* 3. (9) ‖ Notæ literarum, *Gell.* in *tit.* Per notas ſcripſit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 56. & *Aug.* 88. (10) Sunt verba rerum notæ, itaque hoc idem Ariſtoteles ζύμβολον appellat, quod Latinè eſt nota, *Cic.* (11) Non ſatis occultis erubui notis, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 84. = Ut multis in locis notas ac veſtigia ſcelerum ſuorum relinqui velint, *Cic.* Ede notam tanti generis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 761. ¶ Neque tamen ignorare oportet in acutis morbis notas & ſalutis & mortis, *ſymptoms,* Celſ. 2, 6. (12) Cenſores motis à ſenatu adſcribebant notis, *Liv.* (13) Ap. JCC. (14) Cenſoriæ ſeveritatis notâ non inuretur? *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 46. Hæc inuſta eſt à te Cæſari nota ad ignominiam, *Id. Philipp.* 1, 13. (15) Æris notam pretioſiorem ipſa opulentiſſimæ urbis fecit injuria, *Flor.* 2, 16, 7. *de Corintho loquens.*

• Nŏtābĭlis, bĭle. adj. or, comp. (1) *Notable, remarkable, memorable, extraordinary.* (2) *To be noted as a fault.* (1) = Conſpicuus cunctiſque notabilis, *Juv.* 6, 373. § Candore notabilis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 169. Notabilior paupertas, *Tac.* de *Orat.* 8, 5. (2) Illîc minùs ſunt notabiles, qui ſermonis genus proprium eſt, *Quint.*

• Nŏtabĭlĭter, adv. *Notably, evidently, viſibly, conſiderably, remarkably,* Plin. Ep. 5, 17. Notabiliùs turbantes, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 55.

• ‖ Nŏtāmen, ĭnis. n. *A mark, note,* or *ſign,* Iſid. ⸸ Nota.

• Nŏtandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be marked,* (2) *To be noted,* or *taken notice of.* (3) *To be marked as good,* or *evil.* (4) *To be branded with a mark of infamy.* (1) Pars ovorum atramento notanda eſt, *Col.* 8, 11. (2) Ætatis cujúſque notandi ſunt tibi mores, *Hor. A. P.* 156. (3) Ab eventu facta notanda *Ov. Epiſt.* 2, 87. (4) Notandam putavi nimiam libidinem, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 12.

• Nŏtans, tis. part. (1) *Noteing, marking, ſeting down, obſerveing.* (2) *Seting for branding,* or *condemning.* (1) Notante judice populo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 14. (2) Senatuſconſulto notantes præfectum, *Liv.*

• Nŏtārius, ii. m. qui notis ſcribit, etiam ταχυγράφος, qui notis linguam ſuperet, *Manil.* 4, 198. *An amanuenſis,* or *ſhort-hand writer; a notary,* Mart. 5, 53. ¶ Tribunus & notarius, *the chief of the emperour's notarys,* as it were *ſecretary of ſtate.*

• Nŏtatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A marking,* or *puting a mark upon,* a thing, *a colouring.* (2) *A remarking, obſerveing,* or *takeing notice of.* (3) *The deſcribeing a man's humours and actions.* (4) *The drawing of an argument from the original ſignification of a word.* (1) Alia vehemens erat in judiciis ex notatione tabulam invidia verſata, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 47. (2) Eligunt ea quæ notatione & laude digna ſunt, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 17. (3) Notatio eſt, cùm alicujus natura certis deſcribitur ſignis, quæ ſicuti notæ quædam, naturæ ſunt attributa, *Ad. Herenn.* (4) Notatio eſt, cùm ex vi nominis argumentum elicitur, quam Græci ἐτυμολογίαν vocant, *Cic. Top.* 8.

• Nŏtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Marked, ſtigmatized.* (2) *Writen, cut,* &c. (3) *Noted, marked, obſerved.* (4) *Marked out, digeſted into order.* (5) *Bounded, confined, limited.* (6) *Expreſſed.* (7) *Marked, branded, diſgraced.* (8) *Reflected on, touched,* *tumbed.* (1) Frons calamiſtri notata veſtigiis, *Cic. poſt. red.* in *ſenat.* 7. Proſcriptum famulus ſervavit fronte notatus, *Mart.* 3, 21. (2) Digitis charta notata meis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 1, 62. ⚌ Antiquitas in monumentis inciſa ac notata, *Cic.* Legor Oenone falce notata tuâ, *Ov. Epiſt.* 5, 22. (3) Nep. Attic. 18. (4) Quibus bona, fortunæque noſtræ notatæ ſunt, *Cic.* (5) Luna oris extremis notata, *Lucr.* 5, 583. (6) Multò meliùs hæc notata ſunt verbis Latinis, quàm Græcis, *Cic.* (7) Ob haſce omnes res ſciáſne te tribulium tuorum judicio notatum? *Id.* (8) Viſa eſt ſe indoluiſſe notatam, *Ov. Met.* 9, 261. Notatiſſimus omnium ſcelerum libidinumque macula, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 23.

• Nōteſco, ĕre. incept. [*ab* inuſ. noteo] (1) *To be made,* or *become, known.* (2) *To be well known, noted,* or *famous.* (1) Cauſa noteſcet nunc primùm fabellâ meâ, *Phædr.* 3, 3, 3. § Ut verò cuneis notuit res omnibus, *Id.* 5, 7, 35. Quæ ubi Tiberio notuêre, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 73, 3. (2) Nec minùs hæc noſtri noteſcent fama ſepulchri, *Prop.* 2, 13, 37. Malis facinoribus noteſcere, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 8, 3.

• Nŏthus, a, um. adj. [*à* νόθος, Gr.] *Of mixed, or baſtard, breed,* or *kind.* Nothi pulli ſunt optimi, *Col.* 8, 2. Alipedes nothi, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 283. Nothæ declinationes, *Varr. L. L.* 9. ¶ ♱ Nothum lumen, *borrowed light,* Catull. 32, 15. *de lunâ.* Hæc Atys cecinit notha mulier, *Id.* 61, 27. *Atys quippe puer, ſed caſtratus & ſexum mentitus.* Ne caperes regna peterna Nothus, *Ov. Epiſt.* 4, 122.

• Nŏthus. i. m. *A baſtard.* ⌘ Νόθον, qui non ſit legitimus, vocant Græci, Latinum rei nomen, ut teſtatur *Cato,* non habemus, *Quint.* 3, 8.

• Nŏtia, æ. f. [*νοτία,* Gr. *à* νοτὶς, humor] *A precious ſtone falling down amidſt ſhowers of rain,* Plin. 37, 10.

† Nŏtĭfico, āre, āvi. act. *To notify,* or *make known.* Adducitur verbum ex *Gell.* 9, 3. *ſed ibi leg.* vocificant; & ex *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 2. *ſed verſus eſt ſuppoſititius.* Nunc te obſecro ſtirpem ut evolvas, meorumque genus notifices mihi, *Non.* ex *Pomponio.* ⸸ Certiorem facio, monſtro.

• Nōtio, ōnis. f. [*à* noſco, nōvi, nōtum] (1) *A notion, conception,* or *idea.* (2) *The genus* of a thing, in logick. (3) *The hearing,* or *trying, of* a matter; *the cogniſance of* a matter. (1) Naturalis & quaſi inſita animis noſtris notio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 9. Dei notionem nullum animal eſt quod habet, præter hominem, *Id.* Cùm rerum notiones in animis fiant, *Id.* (2) Notio ſic quæritur, ſitne id æquum, quod ei qui plùs poteſt, utile eſt, *Id. Top.* 22. (3) ⚌ Cenſorium judicium ac notio, *Id.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 19. ⚌ Notiones animadverſioneſque cenſorum, *Id.* Notioni quindecimvirûm is liber ſubjicitur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 12, 6. Non ad ſenatum notionem de eo pertinere dicentes, *Liv.*

• Nōtĭtia, æ. f. [*à* notus] (1) *Knowledge.* (2) *Carnal knowledge.* (3) *Knowledge, or a being known.* (4) *Acquaintance.* (5) *An idea, notion,* or *conception.* (1) Notitia antiquitatis, *Cic.* Optimum eſt ea, dum ægrotant, eorum notitiæ ſubtrahere, *Celſ.* (2) Fœminæ notitiam habuiſſe, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 20. (3) Mea fortuna plùs notitiæ quàm fuit antè, dedit, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 3, 2, 50. (4) Notitiam, primoſque gradus vicinia fecit, *Id. Met.* 4, 59. Hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodum eſt, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 1. Notitiam pars eſt inficiata mei, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 4, 6, 42. (5) Ingenuit notitias parvas rerum maximarum natura, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 21. Notitiæ rerum, quas Græci tum ἔννοιαν, tum πρόληψιν vocant, *Id. Top.* 7. ¶ ‖ Notitia imperii, *an account of the empire;* ſo the Preſent State of England is called *notitia Angliæ.*

• Nōtĭties, ēi. f. *Fame,* or *a being well known.* Notities parum eſt aſſecuta, *Vitr.* in *proœm.* lib. 6.

• Nŏto, āre. act. [*à* nota] (1) *To mark, to brand, to ſtain.* (2) *To write.* (3) *To write down, note,* or *record.* (4) *To note, mark,* or *obſerve.* (5) *To mark out.* (6) *To mark out for diviſion, to ſet forth.* (7) *To diſtinguiſh,* or *divide.* (8) *To term,* or *call by; to expreſs.* (9) Met. à primâ ſign. *To mark with infamy,* or *diſgrace,* as the cenſors did immoralities and indecencies; *to brand.* (10) *To reflect on, to rebuke, to reprimand and find fault with.* (1) Tempora ferro Summa notant pecudum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 174. Cum digitis ſcripta ſilenda notas, *Prop.* 3, 8, 26. Illa priùs cretâ, mox hæc carbone notâſti, *Perſ.* 5, 108. Neu notet informis pallida membra color, *Tib.* 4, 4, 6. (2) *Quint.* 1. *præfat.* Duces non nominavit, ſed ſine nominibus res notavit, *Nep. Cat.* 1. Litera hæc in celebri carmina fronte notet, *Tib.* 3, 2, 28. (3) ¶ Notârunt hoc annales, *it is recorded there,* Plin. (4) Ea loca diligenter notat, *Nep. Epam.* ult. Animadvertunt & notant ſidera Chaldæi, *Cic.* Argenti vaſcula puri Sed quæ Fabricius cenſor notet, *Juv.* 9, 142. Nonnullos ſigniferos ignominiâ notavit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 74. Ceu notamus in muſcis, *Plin.* ☞ § Cum præp. *ad.* Notare ad imitandum, *Quint.* (5) ⚌ Notat & deſignat oculis ad cædem unumquemque noſtrûm, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. (6) Poſſeſſiones notabat, & urbanas & ruſticas, *Id. Philipp.* 5, 7. (7) Quæ temporis quaſi naturam notant: ut hiems, ver, &c. *Id.* (8) Verba quibus voces ſenſuſque notarent, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 103. Agricultura eas res, in quibus verſatur, nominibus notavit novis, *Cic.* (9) Hanc ejus temeritatem ſenatus ſupplicatione negatâ notavit, *Id.* (10) ⚌ Arguet ambiguè dictum, mutanda notabit, *Hor. A. P.* 449. Si ſciret regibus uti, faſtidiret olus, qui me notat, *Id. Epiſt.* 1, 17, 14. ⌘ Venus notat injuſtos, ſupplicibúſque favet, *Tib.* 4, 13, 24.

• Nŏtor, āri. paſſ. *To be marked, cenſured, obſerved,* &c. ⚌ Notari & vituperari ſatis inſigniter improbus non poteſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2. *Vid.* Noto.

• Nōtor, ōris. m. *He that knoweth and giveth an account of another, that paſſeth his word for his quality in a ſtrange place.* Qui notorem dat, ignotus eſt, *Sen. Epiſt.* 39. Niſi notorem dediſſem, *Petr. Arb.* c. 92.

• ‖ Nōtōria, æ. f. *ſc. An information, declaration,* or *indictment,* Ap. JCC. ⚌ Elogium, *Dig.*

• ‖ Nōtōria, ōrum. pl. n. *Teſtimonies,* or *evidences, in accuſations,* or *impeachments,* Ap. JCC.

• ‖ Nōtōrius, a, um. adj. *Manifeſt, notorious, evident.* ¶ Notoria indicia, *plain, clear, evidences,* or *proofs,* Paul.

• ‖ Nŏtŏzĕphy̆rus, i. m. [*ex* Notus, & Zephyrus] *The ſouthweſt wind,* Lex. *ex* Apul.

• Nŏtus, i. m. [*à* Νότος, Gr.] (1) *The ſouth wind.* (2) Syneed. *Any wind.* (1) Eurus notuſque jactat vota, *Tib.* 1, 5, 35. (2) Tulit iratos mobilis una notos, *Prop.* 4, 6, 28. *ſc.* Delos, *Lat.* Auſter.

• Nōtus, a, um. part. & adj. [*à* noſcor, antiq. gnotus, *Priſc.*] (1) *Known, that one is acquainted with, well known.* (2) *He that knoweth.* (3) Subſt. *An acquaintance.* (1) Pelopidas magis hiſtoriis quàm vulgò notus, *Nep. Pelop.* 1. Regio nullâ famâ nota, *Cic.* ⌘ Tua virtus hiſtoricis eſt notior, populo verò obſcurior, *Id.* Dignitas clariſſima notiſſimaque, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 22. Notus animi paterni, *i. e.* propter animum paternum, *Helleniſm,* Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6. Hinc uſque ad ſidera notus, *Cic. Cum. abl.* Notus improbitate & vitiis, *Id.* (2) Quem notum aut municipem habebat, conquirit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 74. (3) Ii ſuos notos hoſpiteſque quærebant, *Id. B. C.* 1, 74.

• Nŏvācŭla, æ. f. [*à* novando, *Scal. i. e.* radendo, quòd faciem quodammodo novam facit] (1) *A raſor.* (2) *Any knife.* (1) Cos novaculâ diſciſſa, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 17. (2) Raporum ſummam cutim novaculâ decerpito, *Col.* vid. & *Plin.* 22, 23.

• Nŏvāle, is. n. [*à* novando] (1) *Land firſt broken up for tillage.* (2) *Land that reſteth a year after the firſt ploughing.* (1) Talis ferè eſt in novalibus, cæsâ vetere ſylvâ, *Plin.* 17, 5. Impius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit? *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 71. *ubi vid. Serv.* (2) Quidam utique ab æquinoctio verno proſcindi volunt: —Hoc in novali æquè neceſſarium eſt. Novale eſt, quod alternis annis ſeritur, *Plin.* 18, 19. Sequeris autem novalia non ſolùm herbida; ſed quæ plerumquè vidua ſunt ſpinis, *Col.* 7, 3.

• Nŏvālis, e. adj. *That reſteth a year after the firſt ploughing, that lieth fallow.* Quum ille quàm maximè ſubacto & puro ſolo gaudeat, hic novali graminoſóque, *Col. lib.* 6. *proœm.*

• Nŏvālis, is. m. ſubſt. *ſc.* terra. *Land that reſteth a year after the firſt ploughing.* Novalis *dicitur,* ubi ſatum fuit, antequam ſecundâ aratione renovetur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 29. Alternis idem tonſas ceſſare novales patiere, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 71.

• Nŏvandus, a, um. part. *To be altered, changed,* or *transformed.* Quæ ſit rebus cauſa novandis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 290. Naturæ jura novanda meæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 42. Novandus ritus vitæ, *Val. Max.* 3, 6, 1.

• Nŏvans, tis. part. (1) *Makeing new,* or *building new.* (2) *Innovateing, acting to the overthrowing of the government.* (1) Virg. Æn. 4, 260. (2) Duæ faces novantibus res ad plebem in optimates accendendam, *Liv.* 32, 38.

• ‖ Nŏvātio, ōnis. f. [*à* novo, *i. e.* rado] *The entering into a new obligation in law, to take off a former;* alſo *the transferring of an obligation from one perſon to another,* utrumque ap. JCC. ¶ Novatio pudendorum, *the ſhaveing of them.*

• ‖ Nŏvātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* novo] *He that maketh a thing new, an innovator.* Novator verborum, *ſic* Gell. 1, 15. *vocat* Sall.

• Nŏvātrix, īcis. f. *She that reneweth, altereth,* or *repaireth.* Rerum novatrix ex aliis alias reparat natura figuras, *Ov. Metam.* 15, 252.

• Nŏvātūrus, a, um. part. *About to make new,* or *renew.* Nî occupetur impotens animus, res novaturum, *Curt.* 10, 20.

• Nŏvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Altered, transformed, changed.* (2) *Renowned.* (3) ¶ Ager novatus, *ploughed again, tilled.* (1) Pariter novata eſt & vox & facies, *Ov. Met.* 2, 674. (2) Novato clamore, *Liv.* Vulnus novatum ſcinditur, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 729. (3) Subacto mihi ingenio opus eſt, ut agro non ſemel arato, ſed novato & iterato, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 30.

• Nŏvātus, ûs. m. *Divers changes and alterations,* Auſon. Eidyll. 14, 39. ⸸ Mutatio.

• Nŏvè. adv. iſſimè, ſup. *Newly, after a new manner, contrary to the old faſhion.* Nequid ambiguè, nequid novè dicamus, *Ad. Herenn.* 1, 9. *Vid.* Noviſſimè *ſuo loco.*

• ‖ Nŏvellētum, i. n. *A plantation,* or *nurſery, of young vines,* Paul. JC. Dig. 25, 1, 6.

• Nŏvello, āre. act. *To plant young vines, to make a vineyard.* Edixit ne quis in Italiâ novellaret, *Suet. Dom.* 7.

• Nŏvellus, a, um. adj. dim. [qu. *à* novulus] (1) *Very young, young and tender.* (2) *Tender,* or *of young growth.* (3) *Uſed,* or *managed, by one that is young; firſt.* (1) Novelli juvenci, *Varr.* boves, *Id.* Nova proles lacte mero mentes percuſſa novellas, *Lucr.* 1, 26. ¶ Turba novella, *many young children,* Tib. 2, 2, 22. (2) Arborem & novellam dicimus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 14. Vites novellæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 11. Agna novella, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 118. (3) Cùm regerem tenerâ fræna novella manu, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 4, 12, 24.

• Nŏvem, adj. indecl. plur. [*ex* novus, *i. e.* ultimus, quia ſit ultimus numerus, pòſt enim ſit repetitio priorum] *Nine.* Novem jugera diſpenſis membris obtinere, *Lucr.* 3, 1001.

• ‖ Nŏvember, bris. m. [*à* novem, quia nonus à Martio] *The month of November.* † Novembris, in recto, *Cato* ap. *Priſc.*

• Nŏvembris, bre. adj. *Of the month of November.* Idus Novembris, *Cic.* kalendæ, *Id.*

• Nŏvēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of nine, conſiſting of the number nine.* ¶ Novenarius numerus, *the number nine,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1. ‖ Novenaria regula, *the rule of nine units,* Mart. Cap. Novenarius ſulcus, *a trench nine foot deep, and as many wide,* Plin. 17, 11.

• Nŏvendiālis, e. adj. [*ex* novem, & dialis] *Of nine days ſpace,* or *continuance.* Novendiale ſacrum, *Liv.* 1, 31. & 21, 62. Novendiales feriæ, *nine days together kept holy, for the expiation of the prodigy of raining ſtones,* Cic. *ad* Q.

ſt. 2. 5. § Novendiales cineres, *the aſhes of the dead yet unburyed*, or *very newly buryed*; for the body was kept ſeven days at the houſe, burnt on the eighth, and buryed on the ninth, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 48.

* Nŏvēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [*à* novem] *Nine.* Virgines ter novenæ, *Liv.* 27, 37. Terga novena boûm, *Ov. Met.* 12, 97. Novenorum conceptu dierum, *Plin.* 3, 7.

Nŏvenſiles, um. pl. Novenſiles *à* Sabinis, *Varr. L. L.* 4. [*à* novem & Salio, *Calcagn.* qu. novem ſalientes, *al. qu.* novem ſedentes, *Curvvitz*, pro quo in *Mart. Curius* legit *Salm.* Dii novem in Sabinis apud Trebiam conſtituti, quos Granius *Muſas* putat, *Arnob.* al. *à* novus; qu. novitatum præſides, quòd curantibus his, omnia novitate integrentur & conſtent, *Id.* vel quòd peregrini dii eſſent, ex ipſâ novitate ſic appellati, *Id.*] Incertum planè qui ſint, & unde.

Nŏverca, æ. f. [cujus etym. incert. *à* nova, *ſc.* mater, qu. *via ἀρχῆ*, *Becm. i. e.* nova gubernatrix, ſive mater-familias, *Jul. Scal. à* novem & erctum, quia nova accedit hæreditas. Fort. abſol. *à* novus] *A ſtep mother*, or *mother in law*; *a ſtep dame.* Novercæ filii, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 70. Quid ut noverca me intueris? *Hor. Epod.* 5, 9. 𝔛 Taceant quibus Italia noverca eſt, non mater, *Plin.* ¶ Volucris nidis noverca ſuis, *forſakeing her young*, Prop. 4, 5, 10.

Nŏvercālis, e. adj. *Of a ſtep-mother.* Quid alterum novercalibus oculis intueris? *Sen. Contr.* 4. Novercalia odia, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 6, 4.

‖ Nŏvercor, āri. dep. *To play the*, or *do like a, mother in law*, Sidon. ☞ *Novercalia* odia exercere, & *novercante* fortunâ pro *adverſâ* meri ò notat *Voſſ.* ut parum Latina.

* Nŏvies. adv. *Nine times.* Hoc ter novies cantare jubeſ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

‖ Nŏvilūnium, ii. n. *The new moon*, Lex. ex Apul. † Nova luna.

* Nŏviſsimè. adv. (1) *The laſt time, laſt of all.* (2) *In the end, at the laſt.* (3) *Laſtly, finally.* (1) Quo ego interprete noviſſimè ad Lepidum ſum uſus, *Plancus* ad *Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 10, 24. (2) Nam deſperant, & dolent, & noviſſimè oderunt, *Quint.* Quoties reſpexit patronus, offerebant palam & prolata noviſſimè, &c. Id. (3) Primùm — deinde, noviſſimè, &c. Sen. *de Irâ*, 3, 5. Maximè—tum— noviſſimè. Hæc ex tuâ voluntate maximè ingreſſus, tum ſiqua ex nobis ad juvenes bonos pervenire poſſit utilitas, noviſſimè, &c. Quint.

* Nŏviſsĭmus, a, um. adj. ſuperl. (1) *The laſt, the hindmoſt.* (2) *The utmoſt, fartheſt, moſt diſtant.* (3) Met. *The laſt*, or *meaneſt.* (4) *The moſt extreme, ſevere.* (5) Noviſſima, ōrum. pl. *Death.* (1) Ne ex omnibus noviſſimi veniſſe viderentur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 53. ¶ Noviſſimum agmen, *the rear*, Id. B. G. 1, 18. Noviſſima luna, *the laſt quarter of the moon*, Plin. (2) Cùm veniret à mare noviſſimo, *Cato.* Terrarum pars penè noviſſima, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 13, 27. (3) 𝔛 Qui ne in noviſſimis quidem erat hiſtrionibus, ad primos pervenit comœdos, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 11. (4) ¶ In noviſſimo caſu contemptam habuit, *in the moſt preſſing neceſſity*, Catull. 58, 4. Meritus noviſſima exempla, *haveing deſervid the ſevereſt puniſhments*, Tac. Ann. 12, 20, 4. (5) Cùm ſupereſſe tempus noviſſimis crederent, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 7, 1. Cæſar noviſſima expectabat, *Id. Ann.* 6, 50, 8.

* Nŏvĭtas, ātis. f. [*νεότης*, Gr.] (1) *Newneſs, a being not made known before ſeen*, &c. (2) *Strangeneſs.* (3) *A being the firſt great man in a family.* (4) *Any new art*, or *device.* (5) *The firſt enterance upon any place*, or *buſyneſs.* (1) ¶ Mundi novitas, *the infancy of the world, the world preſently after it was made*, Lucr. 5, 816. anni, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 160. regni, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 563. nominum, *Cic.* rerum, *Id.* Novitates non ſunt repudiandæ, *Id.* de *novis amicitiis.* 𝔛 Cedit novitate extruſa vetuſtas, *Lucr.* 3, 977. (2) Monſtri novitate moventur, *Ov. Met.* 12, 175. Exterritus novitate, *Lucr.* 2, 1039. (4) Contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam, *Sall. B. J.* 88. Video non novitati eſſe inviſum meæ, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. (5) Propoſito cunctos invitavit præmio, quam quiſque poſſet, ut novitatem oſtenderet, *Phædr.* 5, 5, 6. (5) Ne quid in novitate acerbiùs fieret, *Suet. Tib.* 25, *adi locum.*

* ‖ Nŏvītiŏlus, i. m. *A young Chriſtian, a catechumen, a novice, who hath not yet learned the principles of religion*, Tert. † Tiro.

* Nŏvītius, a, um. adj. [*à* novus] (1) *Newly invented*, or *made.* (2) *Newly come, unacquainted.* (3) *A ſlave newly bought, raw and ignorant.* (1) Novitium mihi quæſtum inſtitui, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 92. ¶ Novitium inventum, *a device*, or *faſhion, newly come up*, Plin. 17, 21. Vinum novitium, *wine upon the muſt*, Id. 23, 1. (2) Tetrum novitius horret Porthmea, *Juv.* 3, 265. (3) Syrum neſcio quem de grege novitiorum, *Cic.* in *Piſon. princip.*

* Nŏvītius, i. m. ſubſt. (1) ‖ *A ſlave to be ſold that never ſerved before.* (2) *A ſlave newly bought.* (1) = Venalitiarii interpolant veteratores, & pro novitiis vendunt, *Ulp.* (2) Vernalis novitius, *Quint.* 8, 2.

* Nŏvo, āre. act. [*à* novus] (1) *To make new.* (2) *To renew.* (3) *To repair, refit, to form anew.* (4) *To change, alter*, or *transform.* (5) *To make changes in the ſtate, to make alterations in the publick.* (6) *To make clean and trim.* (1) Stoïci plurima *verba* novârant, *Cic.* (2) Meritos novamus honores, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 189. Conſtitui furta novare mea, *Prop.* 4, 9, 8. (3) Poſitis incudibus urbes Tela novant, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 629. Tranſtra novant, *Id. Æn.* 5, 752. (4) Φ Fortuna fidem mutata novavit, *Id. Æn.* 5, 604. § Scripta novare, *Mart.* 14, 7. Multa enim in communi rerum uſu novavit, *Suet. Domit.* 7. Noménque ſimul faciémque novavit, *Ov. Met.* 13, 541. (5) Ne quid novaretur, *Sall. B. C.* 58. Multitudo avida novandi res, *Liv.* Qui omnia novare cupiebant, *Id.* 24, 27. (6) Vivâ nitentia lymphâ Membra novat, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 423. ‖ *To transfer an obligation*, &c. *J. C. Vid.* Novatio.

* Nŏvor, āri. paſſ. *To be made new, to be changed, innovated*, &c. Sic rerum ſumma novatur, *Lucr.* 2, 74. In his nihil novatum *eſt*, Liv. 45, 31.

* Nŏvus, a, um. adj. [*à νέος*, interpoſ. digamma.] (1) *New.* (2) *Repaired, renewed*, or *furniſhed with new matter.* (3) *Comeing new, unconcerned*, or *unprejudiced, to.* (4) *News.* (5) ¶ Novus homo, *the firſt nobleman of his family.* (6) ¶ Tabulæ novæ, *a law for the general remiſſion of debts.* (7) ¶ Res novæ, *change of government*; *alteration of the government*, or *ſtate.* (8) *Strange, wonderfull, unheard of, unexpected.* (9) *Admirable, excellent, extraordinary, wonderfull.* (10) *Freſh ſprung, new grown.* (11) *Young, youthfull, briſk.* (1) 𝔛 Civibus veteribus ſua reſtituit, novis bello vacuefactas poſſeſſiones diviſit, *Nep. Timol.* 3. Nova nupta, *Catull.* 59, 80. Novum munus, *Id.* 14, 8. = Nihil inauditum, aut novum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 137. Lac novum, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 22. ¶ Æſtas nova, *the begining of it*, Id. Æn. 1, 434. Φ Mens nova, *divinely inſpired*, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 3. (2) Nec enim omnia effudam; ut ſi ſæpius decertandum ſit, ut erit, ſemper novus veniam, *Cic.* (3) Delictis hoſtium novus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 8, 2. (4) Percunctantibus nobis, ſi quid fortè Romæ novi, *Cic.* (5) 𝔛 Videmus in quanto odio ſit apud quoſdam homines nobiles novorum hominum virtus & induſtria, *Id. Verr.* 5, 71. (6) *Vid. Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 1. Tabulæ novæ quid habent argumenti, niſi ut emas meâ pecuniâ fundum, & cùm tu habeas, ego non habeam pecuniam? *Cic.* (7) Quum intelligeret omnes ferè Gallos novis rebus ſtudere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 10. (8) Novum prodigium, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 365. Quin novo modo ei faceres contumelias, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 79. (9) Φ Pollio & ipſe facit nova carmina, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 86. De paterâ novum Fundens liquorem, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 2. Novum nectar, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 71. (10) Novæ fruges, *Id. G.* 1, 22. Fronde virere novâ, *Id. Æn.* 6, 206. (11) Anguis poſitis novus exuviis, *Id. Æn.* 2, 473. Ut novus ſerpens, poſitâ cum pelle ſenectâ, Luxuriare ſolet, *Ov. Met.* 6, 266. ¶ Φ Nova arbor, *a young flouriſhing tree*, Hor.

* Nox, ctis. f. [*à* Gr. *νύξ*] (1) *Night.* (2) *A night*, or *the whole night.* (3) Metam. *A night's lodgeing*, *pro* concubitu. (4) *Nocturnal pollution.* (5) *Thick darkneſs.* (6) *The miſt, darkneſs, and confuſion of mind, in a ſwoon.* (7) *Obſcurity.* (8) *Blindneſs.* (9) *Darkneſs*, or *ignorance.* (10) *Darkneſs and confuſion.* (11) *Sleep, reſt.* (12) *Death.* (13) Nox *pro* noctu, adv. (14) *A godeſs ſo called.* (1) 𝔛 Confinia lucis & noctis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 401. Stertit noctéſque & dies, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 49. Nox ad quietem data naturæ beneficio mortalibus, *Liv.* 40, 10. (2) Noctem vario ſermone trahebat, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 752. (3) Offendi ibi militem ejus noctem orantem, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 124. Pactæ noctes, *Prop.* 4, 3, 11. Alicujus noctes emere, *Plaut.* de amatoribus. (4) Noctem flumine purgas, *Perſ.* 2, 16. (5) Nimborum nox, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 328. Ad umbras Erebi noctémque profundam, *Id. Æn.* 4, 26. Ponto nox incubat atra, *Id. Æn.* 1, 93. Cœruleus imber noctem hyemémque ferens, *Id. Æn.* 3, 195. Noctem peccatis & fraudibus objice nubem, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 16, 62. (6) Oculis ſub nocte natantibus atrâ, *Ov. Met.* 5, 71. (7) Mei verſus aliquantum noctis habebunt, *Id. ib.* 61. (8) Æternâ damnavit lumina nocte, *Id. Met.* 3, 335. (9) Quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ Noctis habent, *Id. Metam.* 6, 472. (10) = In illâ tempeſtate ac nocte reipublicæ, *Cic.* (11) Oculiſve aut pectore noctem accipit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 335. Abrupêre oculi noctem, *Stat.* (12) Omnes una manet nox, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 15. Jam te premet nox fabulæque manes, *Id. Od.* 1, 4, 16. (13) In XII Tabb. Nox, ſi voles, manebo, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 7. (14) Nocte deæ Nocti criſtatus cæditur ales, *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, 455.

Noxa, æ. f. [*à* nocendo] (1) *Hurt, damage, miſchief, plague, ruin.* (2) *A ſmaller fault*, or *crime*; *guilt*, or *treſpaſs.* (3) *Puniſhment for a crime, execution.* (4) *An offender*, or *criminal.* (5) *A brawl*, or *ſcuffle.* (1) Sive quis ſauciatus in opere, noxam ceperit, adhibeat fomenta, *Col.* 11, 1, 18. Nocte nocent potæ, ſine noxâ luce bibuntur, *Ov. Metam.* 15, 334. (2) = In minimis noxis, & levioribus peccatis, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 22. Noxæ pœna par eſto, *Id.* Unius ob noxiam, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 45. Omnis penes milites noxa erat, *Liv.* 3, 42. (3) Noxæ tibi deditus hoſtis, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 359. (4) Noxa eſt corpus quod nocuit, id eſt, ſervus; noxia ipſum maleficium veluti furtum, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 5, 75. *Juſtinian.* de noxal. act. § 1. Summâ autem ratione permiſſum eſt noxæ deditione fungi, *d. t.* § 2, *h. e.* deditione ſervi. (5) In mediam perfertur noxam, *Petr. Arb.* c. 96. *leg.* & rixam. § Detrahere invidiam noxæ, *Ov. Epiſt.* 7, 106. Liberare aliquem noxâ, *Quint.* Elevare noxam alicujus, *Tac.* Eximere noxæ, *h. e.* gratiam criminis facere, *Liv.* 8, 33.

‖ Noxālis, le. adj. *Belonging to an offenſe, fault*, or *puniſhment.* ¶ Noxalis actio, *Caius. An action againſt one for an offenſe done by his bondman*, or *cattle*; in which caſe the ſlave or beaſt which had done the treſpaſs, *or* miſchief, might be given up for reparation, as now in deodands. Cauſa noxalis, *Paul.* Judicium noxale, *Ulp.*

‖ Noxātio, ōnis. f. *Puniſhment*, Gloſſ.

Noxia, æ. f. *ſc.* culpa, cauſa. (1) *A crime, fault, offenſe.* (2) *Diſagreement, quarrel.* (1) Unam hanc noxiam mitte, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 13. ¶ Nihil eam rem noxiæ futuram, quòd ſe hoſtibus junxiſſent, *ſhould not be imputed as a crime*, Liv. 34, 19. (2) Sæpe in conjugiis noxia, ſi nimia eſt dos, *Auſon. Inconn.* 1.

Noxiōſus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, ſup. *Hurtfull.*

full. Animi perditi noxioſique, *Sen. Ep.* 70. Noxioſiſſimum corpus, *Petron.* c. 130.

† Nôxit, *pro* nocuerit, *Lucil.*

† Noxĭtūdo, dĭnis, f. *pro* noxia, *Guilt*, Acc. ap. Non.

Noxius, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Hurtfull.* (2) *Destructive.* (3) *Poiſonous.* (4) *Guilty.* (1) Quantùm non noxia corpora tardant, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 731. Noxiſſimum animal, *Sen.* de *Clem.* (2) Noxia crimina, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 326. Noxia venena, *Claud.* in *Ruf.* 67. (3) Noxia tela, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 10, 22. ſpicula, *Id. Ibis*, 547. (4) Noxia corda, *Id. Met.* 10, 351. lumina, *Id. Triſt.* 2, 103. membra, *Tiball.* 1, 3, 74. ☞ Cum genit. ¶ ‖ Noxius conjurationis, *guilty of*, Tac. Ann. 5, 11, 2. Omnibus rebus noxior & ſolicitior, *Cic.* de *Clem.* 1, 13. Habet pœnam noxium caput, *Liv.* 10, 40.

N ante U.

Nūbĕcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* nubes] (1) *A little cloud.* (2) *A kind of diſeaſe.* (1) Nubecula ventum procelloſum dabit, *Plin.* 18, 35. In urinâ ſi quæ quaſi nubeculæ innatârint, *Celſ.* ¶ *Met.* Frontis nubecula, *an affected threatening frown*, Cic. *in* Piſon. 9. (2) Purgat cicatrices & nubeculas, *Plin.* 22, 12.

Nūbens, tis. part. *Ready to be marryed*, of a woman, *upon marryage.* Filiæ nubenti lectum genialem ſtravit mater, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 5. ¶ § *Met.* ✤ Et te, Bacche, tuas nubentem junget ad ulmos, *ſhall marry vines to elms*, Manil. 5, 238.

Nūbes, is. f. [*à* nubo, *i. e.* operio, unde obnubo, &c. qui nubit, *i. e.* operit cœlum] (1) *A cloud.* (2) *A miſt*, or *thick exhalation*; *any thing that hath the appearance of a cloud.* (3) *A covering*, or *diſguiſe.* (4) *A vaſt multitude.* (5) *Terrour, confuſion.* (6) *Adverſity, diſtreſs.* (7) *Sourneſs of countenance, gravity.* (1) Opacam nubem pellit ventus, *Cic.* in *Arat.* Scindit ſe nubes, & in æthera purgat apertum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 591. (2) ¶ ✤ Atra nubes turbine fumans piceo & candente ſavillâ, *a cloud of ſmoke*, Id. Æn. 3, 573. Pulverea nubes, *Id. Æn.* 8, 593. Subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem Proſpiciunt, *Id. Æn.* 9, 33. ¶ Non imbrifera nubes, *a cloud of ſand*, Luc. 9, 455. Immenſæ nubes, *of bees ſwarming*, Virg. Geor. 4, 557. Cunctæ volucres hoſtem per auras factâ nube premunt, *Id. Æn.* 12, 254. (3) Noctem peccatis & fraudibus objice nubem, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 16, 62. (4) Rex peditum equitúmque nubes jactat, *Liv.* Nube ipsâ operient & ſuperfundent equites equóſque, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 2. (5) = In illis reip. tenebris, cæcíſque nubibus & procellis, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 10. (6) Pars vitæ triſti cætera nube vocet, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 5, 22. (7) Deme ſupercilio nubem, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 94. ☞ Nubes idem nonnunquam ac *nebula.* Adeò ſpiſſæ intenderunt ſe nubes, ut conderent lucem, *Curt.* 8, 13. *Vid.* Periz. Curt. vind. p. 82.

Nūbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. (1) *Bearing clouds.* (2) *Bringing*, or *cauſeing, clouds.* (1) ✤ Nubifer Apenninus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 226. (2) Nubiferi noti, *Id. Epiſt.* 3, 58. Nubifero Euro polus ceſſerit, *Lucan.* 2, 459.

✤ Nūbĭfŭgus, a, um. adj. *Chaſeing away clouds.* ✤ Nubifugus Boreas, *Col.* 10, 288.

✤ Nubĭgĕna, æ. c. g. (1) *Begot of*, or *from, a cloud*; *a centaur*, ſo called becauſe the race of centaurs had its original from *Ixion* and a cloud. (2) § *Born of* Nephele, *or* Nebula. (3) *Comeing from clouds.* (1) Nubigenæ centauri, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 674. Nubigenæ bimembres, *Id. Æn.* 8, 293. feri, *Ov. Met.* 12, 211. (2) Nubigena Phryxes, *Col.* 10, 155. (3) Nubigenæ amnes, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 365. ¶ Nubigenæ clypei, *that fell from heaven, the* Ancilia, *Id. Sylv.* 5, 2, 131.

✤ Nūbĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *Bringing clouds.* Nubigeri clypei, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 131. *Sic leg.* Gevartius; Heinſ. *autem leg.* nubigenæ.

Nūbĭla, ōrum. pl. n. (1) *Clouds, miſts.* (2) Met. *Melancholy.* (1) Nubila cœli, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 166. Tenues agitantia fumos Nubila, *Ov. Met.* 1, 572. (2) Sol nubila humani animi ſerenat, *Plin.* 2, 7. Quis Frigida damnatæ produxit nubila menti? *Stat. Sylv.* 7, 3, 12.

Nūbĭlans, tis. part. *Dazzling the eyes.* Fulgor carbunculi extremo viſu nubilans, *Plin.* 37, 7.

Nūbĭlar, āris. n. leg. *Vid.* Gronov. *in* Sen. p. 234, *ſed freq.* nubilarium, i. n. *A ſhed*, or *barn, built cloſe to the threſhing floor.* Seges in acervum vel in nubilar congeritur, *Col.* 2, 21. Quid ſit, & uſum, docet *Varr. R. R.* 1, 13. & *Col.* 1, 6.

Nūbĭlārium, i. n. *Vid.* Nubilar.

Nūbĭlātur. imperſ. *It is cloudy.* Ubi nubilabitur, *Cato R. R.* 88.

Nūbĭlis, le. adj. *Marryageable, ready for a huſband.* Nubilis filia, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 11. = Jam maturo viro, jam plenis nubilis annis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 53.

Nūbĭlo, āre. act. *To be dark*, or *cloudy*; *to grow dim*, or *duſky.* Nubilat aër, *Varr.* Si nubilare cœperit, *Id. R. R.* 1, 13.

Nūbĭlum, i. n. *ſc.* tempus *aut* cœlum. (1) *Cloudy weather.* (2) Nubila, *ſc.* loca, *Clouds.* (1) Venti qui nubilum inducunt, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 17, 7. Terrent nubila mentem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 357. (2) Caput inter nubila condit, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 767. Nubila ventus agebat, *Id. Geor.* 1, 421.

Nūbĭlus, a, um. adj. (1) *Cloudy.* (2) *Cauſeing*, or *bringing, clouds.* (3) *Shadey, duſky.* (4) *Duſky*, or *dark coloured.* (5) *Dark, threatening, adverſe, lowering, cloudy.* (6) *Melancholy, ſad.* (1) = Cœlum Auſtrinum atque nubilum, *Plin.* (2) Nubilus Auſter, *Ov. Met.* 11, 663. (3) Via funeſtâ nubila taxo, *Id. Met.* 4, 432. (4) Nubilus color, *Plin.* 9, 35. Nubila maſſa, *Mart.* 8, 51, 4. (5) Nubila naſcenti mihi Parca fuit, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 3, 14. Mars nubilus irâ, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 230. (6) Frons nubila, *Mart.* 2, 11. Ita nubilam mentem animi habeo, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 5. Toto nubila vultu, *Ov. Met.* 5, 512.

† Nūbis, is. f. *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 38. *pro* nubes.

Nūbĭtur. imperſ. paſſivè. *It is marryed.* Hic cum malâ famâ facilè nubitur, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 1, 58.

✤ Nubĭvăgus, a, um. adj. *Wandering through*, or *among, the clouds.* Nubivagus *Dædali* meatus, *Sil.* 12, 102.

Nūbo, ĕre, pſi, & nupta ſum, ptum. [*à* nubo, *i. e.* velo, unde obnubo. Eſt enim *nubere* ſponſæ caput velare flammeo] (1) *To cover.* (2) *To marry, to be weded*, or *marryed*; de feminis. (3) *To marry*, de viris. (4) *To play the whore.* (5) *To grow up by.* (1) Udæ virgines nubant roſæ, *Catull. in pervigil. Ven.* (2) § Conſobrino ſuo nupſit, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 11. Si qua voles aptè nubere, nube pari, *Ov. Epiſt.* 9, 32. In familiam clariſſimam nubere, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 34. Quocum eſſet nupta regis Armeniorum ſoror, *Id. Fam.* 15, 2. Quîcum Alcumena eſt nupta, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 99. ‖ Ut una apud duos nupta eſſet, *Gell.* v. *Col.* 10, 176. (3) Tibi nubere, nympha, volentis Votis cede dei, *Ov.* ‖ Meus frater major nupſit poſteriùs dotatæ vetulæ, *Non.* ex *Pompon.* ☞ *Exemplum* Juv. 2, 134. Nubit amicus, *non eſt hujus loci, etſi vulgò adfertur*; *iſte enim amicus, nefas! pro uxore erat, muliebria*, ſc. *paſſurus.* ¶ Uxori nubere nolo meæ, *I will not have a wife that ſhall be my maſter*, Mart. 8, 12. (4) Plaut. Ciſt. 1, 1, 45. § *Muliebria pati*, Mart. (5) Vites in Campano agro populis nubunt, *Plin.* 14, 1. ☞ Aliquando de *plantis* dicitur. Vites populis nubunt, *Id. Hiſt.* 14, 1.

Nŭcămentum, i. n. [*à* nux] *A cat's tail*, or *long excreſcence hanging down from the pine, pinaſter, fir, and pitch, tree*, Vid. Plin. 6, 12.

‖ Nŭcella, æ. f. dim. [*à* nux, nucula] *A little nut*, Hier.

Nŭcētum, i. n. *A place where nut-trees grow.* Quicquid nobile Ponticis nucetis, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 12.

Nŭcĕus, a, um. adj. [*à* nux] *Of a nut*, or *nut-tree*; *hazel.* Nucea materia, *Plin.* 16, 39. Fibulæ nuceæ, *Cato.*

Nŭcifrangĭbŭlum, i. n. [*ex* nuces frangendo] *A nut cracker.* ¶ Mihi cautio eſt, ne nucifrangibula excuſſit ex malis meis, *ſhould ſtrike my teeth out of my jaws*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16.

‖ Nŭcĭnus, a, um. adj. [*à* nux] *Made of a nut-tree.* Menſæ nucinæ, quæ in pretio priuſquam citreæ eſſent cognitæ, *Vett. interpr.* Juv. 11, 119. ꟷ Nuceus.

Nŭcĭpersĭca, æ. f. *A peach.* Lemma in *Mart.* 13, 46.

Nŭcĭprūnum, i. n. *A plum grafted on a nut-tree ſtock*, Plin. 15, 13.

Nucleum, i. n. *Id. quod* nuclamentum, *quod vid.*

Nŭcleus, i. m. [*à* nuce, *qu.* nuculeus] (1) *A kernel.* (2) Met. *The heart*, or *beſt, of iron*; *ſteel.* (3) *Apparel.* (4) *A clove of garlick.* (5) *A grapeſtone.* (6) *A pine apple.* (7) *The hard cruſt*, or *upper laying, next the pavement.* (1) *Prov.* Qui è nuce nucleum eſſe vult, nucem frangit, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 35. Nucleum amiſſi, reliquit pignori putamina, *Id. Capt.* 3, 4, 122. (2) *Met.* Nucleus ferri, *Plin.* 34, 14. (3) Id. (4) Allii nucleus, *Id.* ¶ Nuclei pinei, *pine apples*, Celſ. 3, 27. (5) Nuclei acinorum, *Plin.* 23, 1. (6) Abietes maſculæ primâ in parte nucleos habent, non item feminæ; piceæ verò minimos ac nigros, *Id.* 16, 10. (7) Vitr. 7, 1.

Nŭcŭla, æ. f. *A ſmall nut*, Plin. 15, 22.

Nūdandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be left bare, naked*, or *unguarded.* (2) *To be fetched out of the huſks, to be threſhed*, or *fetched, out of the chaff.* (1) Neque ſibi nudanda littora exiſtimabant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 15. (2) ✤ Tertia nudandas acceperat area meſſes, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 557.

Nūdans, tis. part. *Makeing bare, diſcovering.* Et populo nudantem condita jura, *Manil.* 3, 114. Nudans canos & ubera anus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 391. *conf. Sil.* 17, 449.

Nūdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing bare*, or *ſtripping naked*, Plin. 18, 6. ꟷ Orbitas.

Nudātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made naked, bare*, or *uncovered.* (2) Met. *Diſcovered, laid open.* (3) *Left naked, bare, defenſeleſs*; *expoſed.* (4) *Deprived*, or *deſtitute, of.* (5) *Diſmantled, laid bare of.* (6) *Pillaged, plundered, cleared.* (7) *Degraded.* (1) Superiore parte corporis nudatâ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 46. Nudatus pes, *Tib.* 1, 3, 92. Corpus nudatum, *Catull.* 62, 17. ¶ Nudata cacumina ſylvæ Oſtendunt, *leafleſs*, Ov. Met. 1, 346. Cornicula furtivis nudata coloribus, *ſtripped of*, Hor. Epiſt. 1, 3, 20. (2) = Evolutus tegumentis diſſimulationis nudatúſque, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 86. (3) Pars caſtrorum nudata defenſoribus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 4. Nudatus & proditus conſul, *Cic.* Nudata utrinque cornibus acies, *Liv.* (4) Nudatâ omnibus rebus tribunitiâ poteſtate, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 7. (4) Divina vis ingenii, etiamſi hâc ſcientiâ juris nudata ſit, &c. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 38. (5) Carthago nudata tectis & mœnibus, *Id.* (6) = Fanum nudatum & ſpoliatum, *Id.* (7) Nudatos opere Cenſorio reſtituit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 41.

‖ Nūdĭpĕdālia, ōrum. n. pl. *Hier.* nudo pede deambulatio Judæorum, *Pap.* *A cuſtom among the Jews, in ſickneſs*, or *any diſtreſs, to pray for thirty days, and ſhave their heads, and go barefoot*, Joſeph. Which St. *Jerom* ſaith St. *Paul* did, when he ſhaved at *Cenchrea*; nudipedalia exercuit. Alſo *a rite among the heathens, for the people in the time of drought to walk in proceſſion barefoot, to procure rain*, Tert. Alſo *a ſport in* Lacedæmon, *wherein a company of naked young lads danced, and ſung the praiſes of thoſe who died in their wars for the ſervice of their country, called* γυμνοπαιδία, *i. e.* ludus nudorum; *which St.* Jerom *readeth* γυμνοποδία, *and rendereth* nudipedalia.

Nūdĭtas, ātis. f. *Simplicity of ſtile*, Quint. 10, 2.

Nŭdiuſquartus. adv. ¶ Nudius quartus *nunc dies quartus* dicitur, *Chariſ.* *four days ago*, Plaut. Moſt. 4, 2, 20.

Nŭdiuſquintus. adv. *qu.* Nunc dies quintus, *five days ago*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 28.

† Nŭdius ſextus. adv. *qu.* Nunc dies eſt ſextus, *ſix days ago*, Lex. *ex* Plaut.

Nŭdiuſtertius. adv. *qu.* Nunc eſt dies tertius, *the day before yeſterday, three days ago*, Cic. Att. 14, 11. ¶ Nudiuſtertius decimus, *thirteen days ſince*, Id. Philipp. 5, 2.

Nŭdo, āre. act. (1) *To make naked*, or *bare; to ſtrip off.* (2) *To ſhell*, or *take out of the huſk.* (3) *To deprive of the defenſe of, to pillage.* (4) *To expoſe, to diſcover, to ſhow*, or *lay open.* (1) Pectora nudavit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 360. Viſcera nudant, *Id. Æn.* 1, 215. § Armis nudare jacentem, *Ov. Met.* 12, 439. ¶ Gladius nudârunt, *drew their ſwords*, Id. Faſt. 2, 693. Montem nudare ſylvis, *to hew down the woods*, Sil. 8, 503. (2) ✠ Nec tu dubita nudare lupinos, *Ov. Med. Fac.* 69. ☞ *Leg.* & torrere. (3) Præſidio perditos magiſtratus nudare, *Cic.* Nudavit ab eâ parte aciem equeſtri auxilio, *Liv.* = Spoliavit nudavitque omnia, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 14. (4) Terga fugâ nudant, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 586. Nudant tua facta tabellæ, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 5, 5. § Nudare animos, *Liv.* 34, 24. quid vellent, *Id.* 24, 27. Magis in dies Ætoli defectionem nudârunt. *Id.* Poſtquam nudavit caſſida frontem, *Prop.* 3, 11, 15.

Nŭdor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſtripped*, or *left naked*, &c. (2) *To be made bare of leaves.* (3) *To be deprived*, as of defenſe, &c. (4) *To be robbed*, or *pillaged, of; to have all taken away.* (1) Nudari, deligari, & virgas expediri jubet, *Cic.* (2) Quædam arbores inter noviſſimas nudantur, *Plin.* (3) Murus defenſoribus nudatus eſt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 6. Utrinque equite nudata erat acies, *Liv.* (4) = Tu facis, ut ſpolium ne ſim, neu nuder ab illis, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 5, 7.

‖ Nŭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* nudus] *Poor, naked.* ✠ Animula nudula, *Hadr.* ap. *Spart.*

NŪDUS, a, um, adj. or comp. [*à* ne, *i. e.* non, & duo inuſ. unde induo] (1) *Naked, uncovered, bare of its natural*, or *artificial, covering.* (2) *Open.* (3) *Empty.* (4) *Deſtitute, without, bare of.* (5) *Robbed, plundered, pillaged, cleared*, or *deprived of all.* (6) *Without ability*, or *power.* (7) *Defenſeleſs, helpleſs.* (8) *Without defenſive arms.* (9) *Bare, mere, only.* (10) *Bare*, or *without ornament.* (11) *Natural, unaffected, plain, naked.* (12) *Jejune, nice, ſubtile.* (1) Nudus ara, ſere nudus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 299. Nudo corpore, *Phædr.* 5, 8, 2. Enſis nudus, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 306. ¶ Nudum ferrum, *a naked ſword*, Ov. Met. 6, 236. Radices nudæ, *Plin.* ¶ Nudi capilli, *looſe, not covered*, or *adorned*, Ov. Met. 4, 261. Nudum arvum, *without trees*, or *open*, Catull. 60, 49. Nuda vallis, *without trees*, or *buſhes*, Liv. Lapis nudus, *not covered with earth*, or *graſs*, Virg. Ecl. 1, 48. Nudi piſces, *out of the water*, Id. Ecl. 1, 61. Nudi dentes, *open mouth*, Id. Geor. 3, 514. Nudus in ignotâ jacebis arenâ, *unburyed*, Id. Æn. 5, 871. ☞ *Cum acc. Helleniſm.* Tempora nudus, *Id. Æn.* 11, 489. membra, *Id. Æn.* 8, 425. brachia ac lacertos, *Tac. Germ.* 17, 5. ☞ *Cum gen.* Loca nuda gignentium, *Sall. B. J.* 81. ¶ Nudus arboris Othrys erat, *bare of*, Ov. Met. 12, 512. *Prov.* Nudo detrahere veſtimenta, *to rob the ſpital*, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 79. (2) ¶ Nudo ſub ætheris axe, *under the open ſky*, or *air*, Virg. Æn. 2, 512. (3) = Conſulares partem iſtam ſubſelliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, *left them empty with no body ſiting*, Cic. (4) ☞ *Cum ablat.* Nudus agris, nudus nummis paternis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 184. Nudum remigio latus, *Id. Od.* 1, 14, 4. Et *Præp. ab.* = Meſſina ab his rebus vacua atque nuda eſt, *Cic.* (5) E patrimonio nudum expuliſti, *Id.* = Nudus inopſque, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 6. ‖ Nudior leberide, *Prov.* *Vid.* Chil. (6) Neque ad auxilium patriæ nudi cum bonâ voluntate, ſed cum facultatibus accederemus, *Plancus* ad *Cic.* (7) Oenea deſertum nuda ſenecta premit, *Ov. Epiſt.* 9, 154. § Urbs nuda præſidio, *Cic.* Ducibus mœnia nuda ſuis, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 710. Nudus à propinquis, *Cic.* Nuda reſpublica à magiſtratibus, *Id.* (8) Nudo corpore pugnare, *Cæſ.* (9) Nuda Cæſaris ira malum eſt, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 1, 17. Nudum certamen, *Id. Met.* 13, 159. Nuda iſta ſi ponas, judicare qualia ſint non facilè poſſunt, *Cic.* (10) = ⌘ Domum ejus exornatam atque inſtructam ferè jam iſte reddiderat nudam atque inanem, *Id.* (11) Nuda ſimplicitas, *Ov. Am.* 1, 3, 14. veritas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24, 7. (12) Nudæ artes, *Quint. procem.* lib. 1.

NŪGÆ, ārum. pl. f. [*à* מגה mœror, quod *à* יגה mœſtus fuit] (1) *Verſes in praiſe of deceaſed perſons*, ſung by women hired at funerals to ſing them before the corps; which, becauſe they were very ſilly and trifleing, this word generally ſignifyeth, (2) *any trifleing, ſilly verſes.* (3) *Trifles, toys, gewgaws, fopperys, idle ſtorys.* (4) *Lies, reguerys, tricks, cheats.* (5) Meton. *A trifler, a fellow of no abilitys.* (1) Hæc non ſunt nugæ, non enim mortualia, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 63. *Vid.* Nenia. (2) In nugis poëtam non audio, *Cic. Parad.* 3. Neſcio quid meditans nugarum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 2. Tu ſolebas meas eſſe aliquid putare nugas, *Catull.* 2, 4. (3) Magno conatu magnas nugas dicere, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 8. Tragœdias agamus in nugis, *Cic. Orat.* 2. (4) Hanc amas, meras nugas, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 43. (5) Amicos habet, meras nugas, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3.

‖ Nūgālis, e. adj. *Trifleing, frivolous, fopiſh, ſilly, idle.* Theoremata nugalia, *Gell.* 1, 2. ⸸ Nugatorius.

‖ Nūgāmentum, i. n. *A trifle, a toy*, Apul. Met. 1. *ſub fin.* ⸸ Nugæ.

† Nūgārius, a, um. adj. *Womens ointment belonging to their dreſs.* Nugarium (*al. leg.* nugatorium) unguentum, *Varr. L. L.* 6.

† Nūgas. indecl. *Priſc.* (Monopt. *Chariſ.*) Ut fas, nefas; *pro* nugax. Non nugas ſaltatoribus in theatro fieret, *Varr.* de Actæone. *A ſport*, or *maygame; a ridicule, a ſilly fellow.* Nugas, σαπρὸς, ἀσελγὴς, *Gl. Vett.*

Nūgātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* nugor] (1) *A trifler, a ſilly fellow, an impertinent coxcomb.* (2) *A cheater, a lieing rogue.* (1) Neque in iſtum nugatorem invehar, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 16. (2) ¶ Nugari nugatori poſtulas, *you would cheat the cheater*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 130.

Nūgātōriè. adv. *Frivolouſly, vainly*, Ad Herenn. 4, 36.

Nūgātōrius, a, um. adj. *Vain, trifleing, ſilly, ſlight, impertinent.* = Res infimæ & nugatoriæ, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 23. = Illud valde leve eſt & nugatorium, *Id. Fam.* 11, 2. Nugatoriæ artes, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 2. ¶ § Nomen nugatorium, *a name proper for a knave*, or *cheat*, Id. Trin. 4, 2, 95.

Nūgax, ācis. adj. c. g. *A trifler, a weak fellow*, Petr. Frag. Trag. p. 23.

† Nūgĭgĕrŭlus, i. m. *He that ſelleth ornaments*, or *finery, for women*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 51. ☞ *Sed leg.* nugivendus, *ut* & Nonius *legit.*

Nūgĭvendus, i. m. *He that ſelleth womens finery*, or *trinkets; an exchange man*, or *millener*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 51.

Nūgor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*à* nugæ] (1) *To trifle, to toy, to joke*, or *jeſt, to talk impertinently, to play the fool*, or *wag.* (2) *To cheat, trick*, or *bubble.* (1) Democritus non inſcitè nugatur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 13. § Nugari cum aliquo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 73. (2) § Non mihi nugari potes, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 42.

‖ Nullātĕnus. adv. *In no wiſe, at no hand, by no means.* Caſſiodor. ſæpiſſimè. ⸸ Neutiquam, nequaquam, nullâ ratione.

Nullĭbi. adv. *In no part*, or *place*, Vitr. 7, 1. ☞ Haud ſcio an alibi.

Nullus, a, um. adj. gen. nullius, dat. nulli (vett. nulli, æ, i. in gen.) Nulli coloris, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 58. ſed var. codd. Nulli conſilii, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 8. In *dat.* Nullæ, *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 4, 11. [*ex* ne non & ullus] (1) *None, no.* (2) *No body.* (3) *Void, null, of no force.* (4) *None*, or *no*, i. e. *of no moment, account, value*, or *fame.* (5) Nullus, nulla, *for* non, nequaquam, *or* ne. (6) *Loſt, undone, ruined.* (1) Nullus ordo, nullum imperium certum, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 51. ¶ Homo nullorum hominum, *fit for nobody's acquaintance*, or *that hath no fool like him*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19. § De virtutibus nulla deſit, *Cic.* ¶ Nullo numero homo, *of no account*, Id. Philipp. 3, 26. Nulli conſilii ſum, *a man of no thought*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 2. Nullius uſûs imperator, *good for nothing*, Cæſ. Nullæ aliæ rei ſtudioſus fuit, *Plaut.* *Ita & ſcripſit Lucretius.* (2) Etiamſi à nullo laudetur, *Cic.* (3) Argumentum id quidem nullum eſt, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 5. Igitur tu Titias & Apuleias leges nullas putas? *Id. de Legg.* 2, 6. (4) Tuus libertus nullo tuo præpoſitus negotio, *Id.* Servius Tullius patre nullo, matre ſervâ, *Liv.* 4, 3. (5) Quò ab armis nullus diſcederet, *Cic.* Liberatus ſum hodie, Dave, tuâ operâ, *D.* At nullus quidem, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 33. Memini, tametſi nullus moneas, *Id. Eun.* 2, 1, 10. Nullus dixeris, *Id. Hec.* 1, 2, 4. Philotimus non modò nullus venit, *Cic. Att.* 11, 22. Nulla viam fortuna regit, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 405. Tu dolebis, cùm rogaberis nulla, *Catull.* 8, 14. (6) Nullus ſum, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 20. Nulla, nulla ſum, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 5, 1. Ipſe vindex veſter, ubi viſum inimicis eſt, nullus repentè fui, *Liv.* Si id factum eſt, ecce me nullum ſenem, *Plaut.* ☞ Nullum abſolutè *pro* nullo negotio. Sacra nullo magis quàm ſilentio ſolennia, *Juſt.* 5, 1. *vid.* & *Flor.* 3, 10, 13.

‖ Nulluſdum. *No man as yet*, Boët. § *Leg. diviſè ap.* Liv. ¶ Alpes nullâ dum viâ ſuperatæ, *by no paſſage till then.*

• Num. adv. [fort. *à* μῶν, per Metath.] (1) *Whether*, or *no?* (2) Indefin. *Whether.* (1) Num te leæna procreavit? *Catull.* 58, 3. (2) Ut renunciaret, num eodem modo undique obſideretur, *Nep. Hannib.* 12.

Nŭmella, æ, f. [etym. incert.] (1) *An engine of wood, in which the neck and feet of offenders were put.* (2) *A kind of collar for dogs.* (3) *A yoke*, or *collar, wherein the necks of beaſts were put, when they were to be cured of a diſeaſe*, or *milked.* (1) *Vid.* Plaut. Aſin. 3, 2, 5. (2) Catuli alligati levibus numellis, *Varr.* (3) *Col.* 6, 19. *ubi tamen leg. aliq.* numellus, i. m. *Id.*

• Nūmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* nuo] (1) *A nod.* (2) Met. *A tendency*, or *inclineing one way*, or *other.* (3) *Will, pleaſure, a determination, a decree* of the gods. (4) *Power, authority.* (5) *The divine protection*, or *favour.* (6) *The evidence of the divine preſence.* (7) *The divine impulſe.* (8) ✠ *Influence.* (9) ✠ *A deity, a god*, or *godeſs.* (10) ‖ *A title given to the later Roman emperours, much like that of ſacred majeſty to our kings.* (11) Numina, pl. *A god.* (1) Terrificas capitum quatientes numine criſtas, *Lucr.* 2, 362. (2) Ad numen mentis, nomenque movetur, *Id.* 3, 145. (3) Non hæc ſine numine divûm Eveniunt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 777. (4) Numen veſtrum, Quirites, mihi grave & ſanctum, *Cic.* ad *Quirit. poſt redit.* 8. (5) Veſtro in numine Troja eſt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 703. (6) Multo ſuſpenſus numine, *Id. Æn.* 3, 372. (7) Ne quo ſe numine mutet, *Id. Æn.* 1, 678. (8) Poſitas glaciat nives Puro numine Jupiter, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 7. (9) Neptunus numen aquarum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 531. Ruſtica numina, Fauni, *Id. Met.* 1, 192. (10) Præcipua quidem numinis veſtri beneficia populus Romanus expectat, *Symmach.* ad *Theod.* & *Arcad.* (11) Ennææ numina divæ, *ſc.* Proſerpina, *Sil.* 1, 93.

Nŭmĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be numbered*, or *counted.* Populus numerabilis, utpote parvus, *Hor. A. Poët.* 206. Numerabilis calculus omnis erat, *Ov. Met.* 5, 588.

‖ Nŭmĕrālis, e. adj. *Numeral, of number.* Numeralia nomina, *Gramm.* ⸸ Numerum ſignificantia.

Nŭmĕrātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A numbering.* (2) *A paying down of money.* (1) Ubi æris exigitur numeratio, *Col.* 11, 1, 24. (2) Ab iſto fiet numeratio, *Sen. Ep.* 18.

Nŭmĕrātò. adverbii vice. *By way of payment in money.* ¶ 𝔛 Numeratò malim quàm æſtimatione, *I had rather pay money for it, than the value ſome other way,* Cic. Attic. 12, 25.

Nŭmĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be numbered.* Egregium opus, & inter primæ gloriæ veſtræ numerandum poſteritati famæque tradetis, *Curt.* 6, 6. Numeranda funera, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 163.

‖ Nŭmĕrārius, i. m. (1) *An accountant, an auditour of accounts.* (2) *A muſtermaſter.* (1) Cod. Iſid. (2) Amm.

‖ Nŭmĕrātor, ōris. m. *A numberer,* Aug. ⸸ Qui numerat.

Nŭmĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Numbered, counted.* (2) *Surveyed, muſtered.* (3) Of money, *paid down, ready.* (4) In this ſenſe it is uſed ſubſtantively in the abl. caſe for *ready caſh.* (5) Alſo for *readyneſs.* (1) Fila ſectivi numerata includere porri, *Juv.* 14, 133. (2) Milite numerato repetebat caſtra, *Sil.* 7, 730. (3) Laco pecuniam numeratam accepit, *Nep. Timoth.* 1. ¶ 𝔛 Pecuniam ſibi eſſe in nominibus, numeratam non habere, *in bills, not in money,* Cic. (4) In numerato reliquit HS. DC. *Plin.* 33, 10. (5) In numerato habere ingenium, *Quint.* 6, 3.

Nŭmĕrò. adv. (1) *Forthwith, preſently.* (2) *Too ſoon, too faſt.* (3) † *Exactly.* (1) Numerò mihi in mentem fuit, *Plaut Amph.* 1, 1, 25. (2) Numerò huc advenis in prandium, *Id. Menæch.* Cur numerò eſtis mortui? *Id. Pœn.* 5, 4, 102. Numerò purgitas, *Id. Vid. Feſt. in* numerò, *& ibi Scal.* (3) Neminem vide, qui numerò ſciret, *Næv.* ☞ *Quid diſtant* numerè & numerò, *docet* Gell. 10, 24.

Nŭmĕro, āre. act. [*à* numerus] (1) *To number, to count.* (2) *To pay,* or *tell out.* (3) *To reckon, account, take for, rank in the number of,* or *eſteem.* (1) Pauperis eſt numerare pecus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 824. Imbres hibernos citiùs numeraveris, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 97. (2) HS. decies centena millia numeravit, *Cic.* (3) Me uterque numerat ſuum, *Id Fam.* 7, 1.

Nŭmĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be counted,* or *numbered.* (2) *To be told out, to be paid.* (3) *To be reckoned, held,* or *accounted.* (1) Avi numerantur avorum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 209. (2) Ut numerabatur fortè argentum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 52. (3) Inter felices numerabar, *Prop.* 1, 18, 7.

Nŭmĕrōſè, iùs, ſſimè. adv. (1) *In great number.* (2) *In oratorial numbers, fluently, with gracefull cadences.* (3) *Tuneably, melodiouſly, harmoniouſly, muſically.* (1) Non licebit numeroſiùs onerare vitem, *Col. R. R.* 4, 21. (2) Sententia numeroſè cadit, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 66. Sententias numeroſiſſimè verſare, *Quint.* 10, 5. (3) Fidiculæ numeroſè ſonantes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9.

‖ Nŭmĕrōſĭtas, ātis. f. *Multitude, numerouſneſs,* Macrob. 5, 20. ⸸ Multitudo, copia.

Nŭmĕrōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* numerus] ior, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Numerous, many.* (2) *Manyfold, great.* (3) *Fruitfull.* (4) *Large, roomy, ſpacious;* Met. *ample, copious.* (5) *Oratorial, haveing round cadences,* or *periods.* (6) *Varyous in numbers, tunefull, muſical, harmonious.* (1) Hoc opus numeroſas poſcit manus, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 37. 𝔛 Aliis crebrior fœtus, aliis numeroſior, *Id.* avunc. 10, 58. Numeroſa donorum pompa, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 24. poſteritas, *Id.* 2, 9, 1. (2) Numeroſa varietas, *Plin.* 9, 17. laus, *Ov.* ad *Piſon.* 66. (3) Numeroſus hortus, *Col.* 10, princ. Lernæ monſtra, numeroſum malum, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 241. (4) Numeroſa ſubſellia, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 14. = Gymnaſium laxius, numeroſiuſque, *Id. Ep.* 10, 48. Numeroſiſſima cauſa, *Id. Ep.* 2, 9. (5) Quod dicitur in oratione numeroſum, id utrùm numero ſolùm efficiatur, an etiam vel compoſitione quâdam, vel genere verborum, *Cic.* (6) Detinuit noſtras numeroſus Horatius aures, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 10, 49.

Nŭmĕrus, i. m. (1) *A number,* or *word ſignifying number.* (2) *A number, i. e.* a collection of units. (3) *Quantity,* or *ſtore,* of any thing. (4) ¶ Numerus eburnus, *a die.* (5) *Meaſure,* or *feet, in verſe,* (6) or *proſe; an oratorial compoſition.* (7) *A note in muſick.* (8) *Meaſures in ſinging,* or *playing.* (9) *A dance.* (10) *A regular motion.* (11) Met. *Order, decency.* (12) *Military order, rank and file.* (13) *A cohort,* or *band.* (14) ‖ *A legion.* (15) *A liſt of ſoldiers names.* (16) *A rank, degree, place, condition, value.* (17) *The parts,* or *circumſtances, that make a thing perfect.* (18) Ad numerum, *numerically.* (1) Hæc ſunt tria numero, *Cic.* Numerus innumerabilis, *Lucr.* 6, 484. Fretus numero copiarum, *Nep. Milt.* 5. ¶ Hæc tibi laudatio procedat in numerum, *ſerve for one, make up the number,* Cic. ✤ Nos numerus ſumus, *only for tale,* or *to make up the number; of no other uſe,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27. (2) Omnes numeri à duobus ſurſum verſus multitudinis ſunt, *Varr. L. L.* 8. Numero deus impare gaudet, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 75. (3) Magno invento hordei, olei, vini, fici numero, pauco tritici, *Hirt. B. Afr.* (4) Numeros manu jactabit eburnos, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 203. (5) Omni ferè numero poëma feciſti, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 3. § = Explere numerum, & conficere verſus, ejus eſt, qui fidibus utitur, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 7. *Id.* (6) = Modum & numerum in oratione ſolutâ ſervari oportet, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 8. Iſocrates verbis ſolutis numeros primus adjunxit, *Id. Orat.* 52. (7) In fidibus pluribus, ſi nulla earum ita contenta numeris ſit, *&c.* Id. *de* Fin. 4, 27. (8) In numerum exultant, *Lucr.* 2, 621. Numeros memini, ſi verba tenerem, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 45. Obloquitur numeris ſeptem diſcrimina vocum, *Id. Æn.* 6, 646. § Numeros intendere nervis, *Id. Æn.* 9, 776. (9) Extra numerum membra moventes Duriter, *Lucr.* 5, 1400. In numerum Faunoſque feraſque videres Ludere, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 27. (10) Illi inter ſeſe magnâ vi brachia tollunt In numerum, *Id. Geor.* 4, 174. In numerum pulsâ brachia verſat aquâ, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 1, 10. (11) = Quamvis nîl extra numerum feciſſe modúmque Curas, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 59. Confuſæ ingentem cædis acervum Nec numero, nec honore cremant, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 207. Navita tum ſtellis numeros & nomina fecit, *Id. Geor.* 1, 137. (12) Compoſiti numero in turmas, *Id. Æn.* 11, 559. (13) Nondum diſtributi in numeros erant, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 38. Nondum per numeros diſtributi ſunt, *Trajanus* ad eund. Revocatis ad officium numeris, *Suet. Veſp.* 6. (14) Si vel unius numeri conſenſus accederet, *Jul. Capit.* Τὰ Ῥωμαίων τάγματα ἃ νῦν ἀριθμοὺς καλοῦσιν, *Sozomen.* (15) Neque enim adhuc nomen in numeros relatum eſt, *Plin. Epiſt.* 3, 8, 4. (16) Ex ſuo numero legatos ad Q. Marcium regem mittit, *Sall. B. C.* 34. § Numero beatorum eximere, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 18. Hunc ad tuum numerum libenter adſcribito, *Cic.* Homo ex numero deſertorum, *Id.* Bambalio quidam homo nullo numero, *Id.* In hoſtium numero putaretur, *Id.* Quem poſſumus imperatorem aliquo in numero putare, cujus, *&c.* Id. Fratrem meum eo numero cura ut habeas, quo me, *Id.* In patronorum numerum pervenerat, *Id.* ¶ Eſſe aliquo numero, *to be ſomething, to be looked upon as ſomebody,* &c. Ibi malis eſſe, ubi aliquo numero ſis, quàm iſtîc ubi ſolus ſapere videare, *where you may have ſome equals, than,* &c. *Id.* (17) Per ſuos intus numeros componitur infans, *Ov. Met.* 7, 126. Quod omnes habet in ſe numeros veritatis, *perfectly true,* Cic. = Quod expletum ſit omnibus ſuis numeris & partibus, *Id.* (18) Neque ſpeciem dei eandem ad numerum permanere, *Id.*

• Nŭmĭdiāna pyra [*à* Numidiâ, ubi nata] *African pears,* Plin. 15, 15.

• Nŭmĭdĭca, æ. f. [*à* Numidi dict. *ſc.* gallina] *quæ &* Africana *&* Garamantica, *&* Melica *ſeu* Medica *dic.* *A Guinea,* or *Turkey, hen.* *Vid.* Col. 8, 2. *ubi deſcript. reperies.*

• Nŭmĭdĭcus lapis (ſilicem Libycum vocat *Stat.*) [*ex* Numidiâ] *A kind of marble in Africa,* Plin. & Suet. Cæſ. 83.

• Nŭmiſma, ătis. n. *leg. &* nomiſma. (1) *Money, coin; a piece of money,* particularly of *gold, the ſame with* ſolidus, *Gloſſ.* which word however was not in uſe till after *Diocleſian's* time. (2) ‖ Alſo *the ſtamp,* or *impreſſion, of a coin.* (1) Retulit acceptos regale numiſma Philippos, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 234. Data ſunt equitibus bis quina numiſmata, *Mart.* 1, 12. ☞ *Hic poni videtur pro numo* ſc. *ſeſtertio; ſumma igitur in noſtrâ pecuniâ eſt* 1s. 6d. *ob.* q. (2) En Cæſar agnoſcit ſuum numiſma nummis inditum, *Prud. Periſteph.* 2, 95.

Nummārius, a, um. adj. *vel* Numarius. (1) *Belonging to money.* (2) *Corrupted with money.* (1) ¶ Ratio nummaria, *concern,* or *buſyneſs, of money,* Cic. Attic. 10, 13. Difficultas rei nummariæ, *want of money,* Id. Theca nummaria, *a money bag,* Id. Attic. 4, 7. Nummariæ teſſeræ, *money tickets,* Suet. Aug. 41. (2) Nummarii judices, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 27. Ecquod judicium tam nummarium fore putâſti? *Id.*

† Nummātio, ōnis. f. *A gathering,* or *receiveing of money,* Cic. Philipp. 2, 45. *ubi rect. leg.* nundinatio.

Nummātus, a, um. part. ‖ or, comp. *Rich, that hath ſtore of money, a moneyed man.* Bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venúſque, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 6, 38. Nummatior revertor, *Apul. Met.* 1. Adoleſcens non minùs bene nummatus, quàm bene capillatus, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 22.

‖ Nummōſus, a, um. adj. *Abounding with money,* Gell. 4, 9. *ex* Nigidio. ⸸ Bene nummatus.

Nummŭlārĭŏlus, i. m. *A money changer,* Sen. *de* morte Claud.

‖ Nummŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to money.* ¶ Menſa nummularia, *a money changer's table,* Scævol.

Nummŭlārius, ii. m. *A money changer,* or *banker.* Nummulario manus amputavit, *Suet. Galba,* 9.

Nummŭlus, i. m. Nummŭli. plur. *A little money,* or *a little baſe money.* Nummulorum aliquid, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 19. Nummulis corrògatis, *Id.* Nummulis acceptis jus & fas omne delere, *Id. Attic.* 1, 16.

Nummus, *vel* Nūmus, i. m. [vel *à* νῦμμος, quòd *Ariſtot.* ait eſſe quoddam ap. Tarentinos nomiſma, & valere tribus obolis. Adducit hoc verbum Pollux etiam ex Epicharmo, rectè, ſi per *m* dupl. ſcribi debeat, ſin per ſimp. vel *à* νόμος, quòd ejus uſus lege ſancitur; vel *à* Numâ rege, qui primus ex ferro & ære fecit, vel denique *à* numerando deduci poteſt; *qu.* numerus. Æs numeratum, quòd antea ponderabatur, *Morl.*] In argento nummi: id à Siculis, *Varr.* אגורה (1) *A piece of money,* or *coin,* among the Romans. *Speciatim apud Plautum valet didrachmum, ſeu duodecim obolos.* (2) *Any coin,* or *piece of money.* (1) Illi drachmis iſſent miſeri: me nemo poteſt minoris quiſquam nummo ut ſurgam, ſubigere, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 19. De minâ unâ deminui modò quinque nummos: mihi detraxi partem Herculaneam, *Id. Truc.* 2, 7, 10. ¶ Nummus argenti, *Id. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 65. *a ſeſterce, the fourth part of a* denarius; of our money, *ſeven farthings half farthing.* Nummum nummûm attigiſſet, *Cic.* = Quinque millia nummûm, quinque millia ſuſtertiûm, & quinque ſeſtertia, *idem valent.* ap. *Id. Verr.* 5. Bis dena ſeſtertia nummûm, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 33. Duo millia nummûm, *Cic.* Debebat nullum nummum nemini, *Id.* Aſſident, ſubducunt, ad nummum convenit, *Id.* (2) Nummus ſeſtertius, *Id.* Nummi aurei, *Id.* adulterini, *Id. Prov.* ¶ Tace ſis, faber, qui cudere ſoles plumbeos nummos, *who uſe to cheat by fair outſides,* Plaut. Moſt. 4, 2, 11. *ſed & propriè dici poteſt, cùm nummi plumbei in Saturnalibus fuſi hodie exſtent.* ☞ *Money.* Redivivus nummus pullulat, *Juv.* 6, 362. Doloſi ſpes nummi, *Perſ. prol.* 12. *ſed in hoc ſenſu ſæpius invenitur in plur.* In ſuis nummis verſabatur, *Cic.* Nummi ſi te delectant, *Catull.* 100, 3. Semper eum pediſſequi cum nummis ſunt ſecuti, *Nep. Cimon.* 4. ☞ Nummus in ſingul. *pro* ſummâ pecuniæ. Nummus interea mihi domi manet, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 61.

Numnam. adv. interr. Cum aliquâ ferè dubitatione [*ex* num & indit. *nam*] *Whether?* ¶

Numnam hæc audivit? *did he hear what I ſaid, I wonder*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 6. Numnam periî-mus? *Id. Andr.* 3, 4, 12.

Numne. adv. *Whether.* (1) Interrog. Quid? Deum ipſum numne vidiſti? *Cic.* (2) Indefin. Sed quæro numne tibi faciendum idem ſit, *Id.*

Numquà. adv. *If any where*, Plaut.

Numquis. *Vid.* Nunquis.

Nūmus. *Vid.* Nummus.

* **Nunc.** adv. temporis [*à νῦνγε, Scal.*] v. Tunc. (1) *Now, at preſent, at this time.* (2) ¶ Nunc jam, *juſt now, immediately.* (3) ¶ Nunc ipſum, *at this very time.* (4) *For* modò. (5) ¶ Nunc nuper, *even now, very lately.* (6) ¶ Nunc, nunc, *now is the time, now or never.* (7) *But as it is ordered now, as things go now.* (8) ¶ Nunc homines, *the people of the preſent age.* (9) ¶ Nunc—nunc, *one while—another while.* (10) *But.* (11) Nunc, *for* nunc demum. (12) *Therefore.* (13) Nunc *for* tunc. (14) Nunc redundant. (15) Nunc *for* nunc primùm. (1) ✠ Honores quondam fuerunt rari, nunc autem effuſi, *Nept. Milt.* 6. ✠ Erat tunc excuſatio, nunc nulla eſt, *Cic.* ✠ Non, ſi malè nunc, & olim Sic erit, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 17. (2) Nunc jam ſum expeditus, *Cic.* Redi nunc jam intrò, *Plaut. Aul.*.1, 2, 3. (3) Nunc ipſum ea lego, *&c.* Cic. Nunc ipſum non dubito rem tantam abjicere, *Id.* Nunc tamen ipſum ſine te eſſe non poſſum, *Id.* (4) ✠ Vidi nuper, & nunc videbam de eâ re, *Id.* ✠ Calet juventus Nunc omnis, & mox virgines tepebunt, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 20. (5) Idem Menandri Phaſma nunc nuper dedit, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 9. (6) Nunc, nunc inſurgite remis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 189. Nunc, nunc adeſte, nunc, *&c.* Hor. Epod. 5, 53. (7) Vix nunc obſiſtitur illis, Cùm ſua, *&c.* quin lanient mundum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 58, Nunc conde ferrum, *&c.* Phædr. 5, 2, 13. (8) Non tu nunc hominum mores vides? *Plaut.* (9) Nunc viridi ſub arbuto, nunc, *&c.* Hor. Od. 1, 1, 21. Arbore nunc aquas Culpante, nunc ſydera, nunc hiemes, *Id. Carm.* 3, 1, 31. Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 441. Nunc huc, nunc illùc, *Lucr.* 2, 130. (10) Nam bona facilè mutantur in pejùs: nunc quando in bonum verteris vitia? *Quint.* I, nunc ingratis offer te, irriſe, periclîs, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 425. I nunc, & ventis animam committe, *Juv.* 12, 57. (11) Nunc ego & illam ſceleſtam eſſe, & me miſerum ſcio, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 26. Nunc ſcio quid ſit amor, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 43. (12) Haud manſiſti, dum ego darem illam; tute ſumpſiſti tibi: nunc habeas ut nactus, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 69. (13) Copiis integris etiam nunc quas ſecum detinuerat, *Suet. Otho.* (14) O frater, frater, quid ego nunc te laudem? *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 3. *Intrepr. Donato.* (15) Mentire ædepol, gnate; atque id nunc facis haud conſuetudine, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 83. ¶ I nunc, *a form of expreſſing anger and contempt*, Paſſim.

Nunccĭne. adv. interr. *What now?* Nunccine demum? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 60.

* **Nuncia**, æ. f. *She that bringeth word, or tideings; a meſſenger*, or *reporter.* Iri, meæ fidiſſima nuncia vocis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 585. Nuncia lu[illegible] epiſtola, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 4, 11, 9. Hiſtoria nuncia vetuſtatis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 9.

* **Nuncians**, tis. part. *Telling, declareing, reporting.* Hujus unius literis nunciantibus non crederet? *Cic.* de *Piſon.* 19. *conf. Liv.* 24, 40. & 31, 2.

* **Nunciātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A denunciation*, or *ſolemn declareing, of the* auſpicia. ✠ Nos nunciationem ſolam habemus; conſules & reliqui magiſtratus etiam inſpectionem, *Phil.* 2, 32.

* ‖ **Nunciātor**, ōris. m. *A reporter*, or *teller*, Arnob. ¶ Nunciatores qui per notoria indicia produnt, *evidences, deponents*, Paul. JC.

* ‖ **Nunciātum**, i. n. *A report*, or *meſſage*, Aug.

* **Nunciātur.** imperſ. *News is brought.* Ita Romam erat nunciatum, *Cic.* Cui ut eſt nunciatum de cæde avunculi, *Paterc.* 2, 59.

* **Nunciātūrus**, a, um. part. *Going*, or *about, to bring news of.* Tanquam victoriam nunciaturi Romam eſſent, *Liv.* 29, 22. Num, quod maximè ſuſpicor, & loqui timeo, ludibria meorum nunciaturus eſ? *Curt.* 4, 42.

* **Nunciātus**, a, um. part. *Told, reported.* Hoc prælio nunciato, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 54.

* **Nuncio**, āre. act. [*à* nuncius] (1) *To tell*, or *relate*; as a meſſenger; *to bear tideings, to carry news.* (2) ¶ Salutem nunciare, *to preſent the ſervice of one abſent.* (3) *To carry orders; to bid*, or *command.* (4) *To tell, bring word of, to ſhow* or *adviſe.* (5) ¶ Verbum augurale, *to declare*, or *denounce, what the* auſpicia were. (1) Languere puellam nunciat, *Tib.* 2, 6, 49. Quæ juſſi nunciate, *Plaut.* ‖ Alicui nunciare, *Cic.* ad ſenatum, *Liv.* Pompeio in hortos, *Id.* (2) Miſit ad me ſtatim, qui ſalutem nunciaret, *Id.* Salutem verbis tuis mihi nunciaret, *Id.* Salutem tibi ab ſodali ſolidam nuncio, *Plaut.* (3) Senatuſconſulto factum eſt, ut legati Romani nunciarent ei, ut redderet, *Liv.* (4) Qui hæc libenter nunciant, *Ter.* Ne ſenſus quidem vera nunciant, *Cic.* Clamore opus eſt, ut ſentiat auris Quot puer nunciet horas, *Juv.* 10, 216. (5) Dum ſacra ſecundus aruſpex Nunciet, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 740. *Vid.* Nunciatio.

* **Nuncior**, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be told*, or *reported.* Quorum ductu res malè geſtæ nuncientur, *Nep. Datam.* 5. Id Lacedæmoniis eſt nunciatum, *Id. Conon.* 4. Utinam meus nunc mortuus pater ad me nuncietur, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 76.

‖ **Nuncium**, ii. n. *Tideings, news.* Geminas deorum ad aures nova nuncia referens, *Catull.* 61, 75. *edente Græv.* ☞ *Hunc tamen verſum Scaliger immutat; in totum damnat Muretus: diſſentit Iſaac Voſſius: Nonius ita:* Nuncius generis maſculi: neutro apud antiquos non receptæ auctoritatis ſed doctos. *It. vocab. augur.* § Ubi noctu in templum cenſura auſpicatur, atque de cœlo nuncium erit, *Varr.* 1, 5, 9. *Vid.* Nunciatio. ☞ *Multi viri docti hoc vocab. ab Latio exterminari volunt; alii rurſum non inauſpicatò, ut videtur, liberali cauſâ aſſerunt; tutiùs tamen utamur* nuncius maſc. *id quod probant omnes.*

* **Nuncius**, ii. m. qui *ſc.* novi aliquid affert. [ut *ab εἷς ἑνὸς ὐγκία*, unica; *ſc.* à *νέος νύγκιος* Siculi declinârunt. *Lat.* Nuncius, *Joſ. Scal.*] (1) *A meſſenger*, or *bringer of tideings.* (2) Nuncius *pró* nuncius miſſus, nuncius venit, aut fert. (3) *A meſſage, news*, or *tideings.* (4) *A bill of divorce ſent from the huſband to the wife*, or *from the wife to the huſband*, the form whereof was HABE TIBI RES TUAS. (5) ¶ *Met.* Nuncium remittere, *to take leave of.* (1) § Sceleris tui nuncius, *Cic.* prætoris, *Id.* cladis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 349. § Nuncius ibis Pelidæ genitori, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 547. Ab aliquo nuncius, *Plaut.* Nuncium ad Scipionem miſit, *&c.* Liv. (2) Tunc demum nuncius ad tertiam legionem revocandam, & Gallorum præſidium, *Liv.* Donec de avunculo nuncius, *Plin. Epiſt.* 6, 20. (3) Triſtes de Bruto nuncii, *Cic.* Horribilis nuncius affertur, *Catull.* 82, 10. (4) Si viri culpâ factum eſt divortium, etſi mulier nuncium remiſit, *Cic. Top.* 4. (5) Biennium eſt, cùm tu nuncium virtuti remiſiſti, *Id. Ep.* 15, 16. per jocum, *i. e.* valere juſſiſti.

* **Nuncius**, a, um. adj. (1) *Bringing tideings of, carrying a meſſage of, reporting.* (2) Met. (3) [illegible]t. augurale, *foretelling.* (1) Pars cætera Nunci[illegible] ventura Aſcanio rerúmque patriſque, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 550. § Fama nuncia veri, *Id. Æn.* 4, 188. (2) Nec plaga calida ad ſenſum decurrit nuncia rerum, *Lucr.* 4, 708. ☞ *Leg.* & decurrunt, *tum referendum ad* nuncium, ii. Laurus victoriarum nuncia, *Plin.* (3) Venturæ nuncia ſortis exta, *Tibull.* 3, 4, 5. Vidên' ut felicibus extis Significat placidos nuncia fibra deos? *Id.* 2, 1, 26. *Vid.* Nunciatio, & Nuncio, n. 5.

Nuncŭbi. adv. loci [*à* numquis, & ubi; ut *à* ſiquis, ſicubi; num alicubi?] Interrog. *Did—ever?* ¶ Nuncubi meam benignitatem ſenſiſti in te claudier? *Did you ever find me backward in makeing preſents?* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84.

Nuncŭpandus, a, um. part. *To pronounce*, or *offer up.* Profectus in Capitolium ad vota nuncupanda, *Liv.* 21, 63.

Nuncŭpans, tis. part. (1) *Pronounceing*, or *declareing, in ſolemn words.* (2) *Declareing one heir.* (1) Vota nuncupans, *Liv.* 35, 48. (2) Principem nuncupantes, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 48, 2.

‖ **Nuncŭpātim.** adv. *By name*, Sidon. † De nomine.

Nuncŭpātio, ōnis. f. (1) *The pronounceing*, or *declareing, in a ſolemn form of words.* (2) *The dedicateing of a book.* (3) *The ſeting*, or *nameing, of a price.* (4) ‖ *The declareing an heir by word of mouth.* (5) ‖ *The form of publiſhing and declareing one's laſt will and teſtament.* (1) Et Capitolium & ſolennis votorum nuncupatio, *Liv.* 21, 63. Cùm ædem pontifex dedicaret, interque nuncupationem ſolennium verborum poſtem tenens, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, 1. (2) Hæc ego mihi nunc patrocinia ademi nuncupatione, *Plin.* 1, 1. (3) Id. *ap.* Litt. (4) JCC. (5) Nuncupatio eſt, quam in tabulis cerîſque teſtator recitat, dicens. *Hæc, uti in his tabulis cerîſque ſcripta ſunt, ita videtur, ita dico, ita lego: itaque vos, cives Romani, teſtimonium mihi perhibete.* Et hoc dicitur nuncupatio, *Iſid.*

Nuncŭpātūrus, a, um. part. *About to pronounce*, or *declare.* Adjurat, nuncupaturum ſe eam reginam, *Juſt.* 34, 3.

Nuncŭpātus, a, um. part. (1) *Called by name.* (2) *Pronounced*, or *declared publickly, in ſolemn words.* (3) *Engaged by an expreſſion of words.* (1) Dicit ipſas res utiles & ſalutares deorum eſſe vocabulis nuncupatas, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. (2) Vota nuncupata, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. Quum ex XII Tabulis ſatis eſſet ea præſtari, quæ eſſent linguâ nuncupata, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 16. (3) In legibus, ubi, *nuncupatæ pecuniæ*, ſunt ſcripta, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. ¶ Teſtamentum nuncupatum, *a nuncupative will*, or *a will declared and publiſhed by word of mouth*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. ‖ Voce nuncupatus hæres, *declared heir by word of mouth*, Juſtinian.

Nuncŭpo, āre. act. [*ex* nomen, & capio; v. certè *à* capio, eâdem formâ quâ occupo, aucupor] (1) *To name*, or *call.* (2) *To recite*, or *rehearſe.* (3) *To pronounce*, or *declare publickly, in ſolemn words.* (4) ¶ Hæredem nuncupare, *by word of mouth, without writeing to declare laſt wills*, or *teſtaments.* (1) Quem locum vos orbem lacteum nuncupatis, *Cic.* de *Somn. Scip.* 3. Quem turba Quirini Nuncupat indigitem, *Ov. Met.* 14, 608. (2) Ad decus Imperii Romani pertinet Pompeii M. titulos omnes, *&c.* nuncupare, *Plin.* 7, 26. § Vota nuncupare, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 4. (3) Sicut verbis nuncupavi, ita pro republ. Quiritum, *&c.* legiones auxiliaque hoſtium, mecum Diîs manibus, Tellurique devoveo, *Liv.* 8, 9. (4) Hæredem inter tertios è parte ſextâ nuncupavit, *Suet. Claud.* 4.

Nuncŭpor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be named, declared*, &c. ¶ Conſultatum inde an in ſenatu, an in caſtris adoptio nuncuparetur, *ſhould be ſolemnly declared*, Tac. Hiſt. 1, 17, 2.

Nundĭna, æ. f. *Vid.* Propr.

Nundĭnæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* nono die dict. *qu.* novendinæ] (1) *A fair, a mart*, or *market*, which in Rome was kept every ninth day, to which the people reſorted, to buy and ſell, and inform themſelves what laws were enacted, and proclaimed, (2) *The place where a market*, or *fair, is kept.* (1) Nundinarum etiam conventus manifeſtum eſt propterea uſu patos, ut nonis tantummodo diebus urbanæ res agerentur, reliquis adminiſtrarentur ruſticæ, *Col. procem.* 1, 18. (2) Nundinæ ruſticorum Capua, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 33. Non urbem, non ullas nundinas, niſi vendendæ aut emendæ rei neceſſariæ cauſâ, frequentaverit, *Col.* 11, 1, 23. *Met.* Cujus domus eſt agrorum, oppidorum, immunitatum, vectigalium flagitioſiſſimæ nundinæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14. Certi dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, *Plin.* 11, 30.

Nundĭnālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to a fair*, or *market.* ¶ Cocus nundinalis, *i. e.* novendialis, *Feſt. an ignorant cook, fit to dreſs nothing but the feral ſuppers*, by them called *ſilicernia*, and ſet upon a *flint*, Serv. or *tileſhard*, Ov. (which were ſet forth at the ſepulchres in honour of the dead, and eaten by the poorer ſort of people) *Vid.* Novendialis. Cocus ille nundinalis eſt; in nonum diem ſolet ire coctum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 45. *ubi vid. interp.*

Nundĭnans, tis. part. *Marketing.* Pœnum ſedere ad Cannas, in captivorum pretiis prædâque allâ, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinantem, *Liv.* 22, 56.

Nundĭnārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to,* or *ſerving for, markets.* ¶ Oppidum nundinarium, *a fair,* or *market, town,* Plin. 12, 17. Forum nundinarium, *the market-place,* or *place where the fair is kept,* Id. 8, 51.

Nundĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* nundinor] *Publick, open, ſcandalous, corruption and ſale of juſtice, as if it were in a market.* Quam in omnibus locis nundinationem juris ac fortunarum fore putatis? *Cic. Agrar.* 1, 3. = Quin eam rem tu ad tuum quæſtum, nundinationemque hominum, traduxeris, *Id.*

‖ **Nudĭnātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A market man, he that cometh to market.* Nefas erat cum populo agi, ne interpellarentur nundinatores, *Feſt.*

Nundĭnor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*à* nundinæ] *pro quo* nundino, *Firm.* (1) *To buy publickly.* (2) *To ſell publickly* for bribes. (3) *To aſſemble together as people do at a market.* (1) Pueri annorum ſenûm ſeptenúmque denûm ſenatorium nomen nundinati ſunt, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 49. Totum imperium populi Romani nundinabantur, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 4. (2) = Conſtabat in concionibus patris nundinari præmiarique ſolitum, *Suet. Veſp.* 7. (3) Ubi ad focum angues nundinari ſolent, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 31.

Nundĭnum, i. n. (1) *The market,* i. e. *every ninth day, when the country came in, and there was a general concourſe.* (2) ‖ *The day for makeing conſuls.* (1) Comitia decem viris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta ſunt, *Liv.* 3, 35. *leg.* & trinundinum. (2) Nundina vetera ex ordine inſtituit, *Lamprid.* Primo nundino ſibi alios ſemper ſuffecit, *Id.* Senatus omnia nundina ſuffectorum conſulum clauſerat, *Vopiſc.* ☞ *Leg. in omnibus his exemplis* nundinium.

Nunquam. adv. [*ex* ne non, & unquam] (1) *Never.* (2) ¶ Nunquam non, *conſtantly, allways.* (3) It is elegantly put in the cloſe of a ſentence. (4) ¶ Nunquam hodie, *by no means.* (5) ¶ Nunquam quidquam, *Nothing in the world, nothing at all.* (1) Nunquam ego te aſpiciam poſthac? at certè ſemper amabo, *Catull.* 63, 11. Illum nunquam poſt illa vidi, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 43. (2) Nunquam non erubuit, *Sen.* Nunquam non utriuſque ſeſe libertum edidit, *Suet.* de *Gramm.* 12. (3) ✠ Eloquentiam ſine ſapientiâ nimiùm obeſſe plerumque, prodeſſe nunquam, *Cic.* Itane adtemperatè venis hodie in ipſis nuptiis, ut veniret antehac nunquam? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4. (4) Id quidem hodie nunquam poterit dicere, *Plaut.* Scio ubi ſit, verùm hodie nunquam monſtrabo, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 31. Nunquam hodie effugies, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 49. (5) Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injuſtius, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 18. Nihilne in mentem? *G.* Nunquam quidquam, *Id.* ¶ Nunquam unquam, *never.* Nunquam commodiùs unquam herum audivi loqui, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 3, 48.

Nunquando. *Whether ever, whether at any time.* Exiſtit hoc loco quædam quæſtio ſubdifficilis, nunquando amici novi veteribus ſint anteponendi, *Cic.* de *Am.* 19.

Nunquìd. adv. (1) *Whether.* (2) Alſo interrogat. (1) Atque nunquìd redeat incertum hodie, *Suppoſit. Plaut.* (2) Nunquìd non pelles ferarum à frigore defendere queunt? *Sen. Epiſt.* 90.

Nunquis, quæ, quid. (1) *Is there any,* &c. (2) ¶ Nunquid vis, *an uſual form in takeing leave.* (3) *If any.* (1) Nunquis hic eſt? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4. Nunquem evocari hinc vis foras? *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 52. Nunquæ rogatio lata? Num quæ nova quæſtio decreta eſt? *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 7. Nunquid habes quod contemnas? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 22. (2) Quid! me nunquid vis? *M.* Vale, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 53. Rogo nunquid velit, Rectè, inquit, abeo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 42. Nec cùm inde diſcederet, nunquid vellem, rogavit, *Cic.* Frequentia proſequentium, rogantiumque nunquid vellet, *Liv.* ☞ *In his omnibus aliquæ edd. diviſè,* num quis, num quæ, num quid *habent.*

Nunquidnam? *id. quod* nunquid. Nunquidnam, inquam, novi? *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 3. Nunquidnam hîc, quod nolis, vides? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 43. ☞ *Scrib.* & *diviſè.*

* **Nuntio. Nuntius**, &c. *Vid.* Nuncio, &c.

* † **Nuo**, ĕre, nui, nūtum. [*à* νεύω] *To nod,* Met. *to approve,* Obſolet. *hinc tamen,* nutus, annuo, innuo, &c.

Nuper. adv. temp. errĭmè, ſup. [*qu.* noviper *vel* noviter, *Feſt.* vel. *qu.* novo opere, *Scal.* fort. νῦν περ νῦπερ, *Marl.*] *Lately, of late, not long ſince, a few hours, days, years, ages ago.* ✠ Quid dico nuper? immo verò modò ac planè paulò antè, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 3. Nuper me in littore vidi, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 25. Exordiemur ab eo quod ille nuperrimè dixerit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 16. Menedemus hoſpes qui nuper Romæ fuit, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 19. Cinnam nuper quæ res ad conſulatum recepit, *Sen.* *Qui ſub Nerone ſcripſit. Cinna autem conſul fuerat anno U. C.* DCCLVII. Quid ea quæ nuper, id eſt, paucis ante ſeculis, medicorum ingeniis reperta ſunt? *Cic. N. D.* 2, 50.

Nūpĕrus, a, um. adj. [*ab* adv. nuper] (1) *Late,* or *new.* (2) *Newly come,* or *taken.* (1) Quanquam hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodum eſt, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 1. (2) = Recèns captus homo, nuperus & novitius, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 60. Elephanti nuperi à ſylvâ, *Flor.* 4, 2, 67.

Nupta, æ. f. *ſc.* mulier. *A wife.* Pudica nupta, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 794. Viro contentas vivere ſolo nuptarum laus, *Catull.* 108, 2. Plures ſingulis ſolent eſſe nuptæ, *Cic.* ¶ Nova nupta, *a bride, a new marryed wife.* Prodeat nova nupta, *Catull.* 59, 80.

‖ **Nuptālĭtius**, a, um. adj. *id. quod* nuptialis. ¶ Donum nuptalitium, *an offering at a weding,* Ulp.

Nuptiæ, ārum. f. pl. (1) *A weding,* or *marryage.* (2) *The marryage ſolemnities.* (3) *A weding day.* (4) *The marryage ſtate.* (5) *Concubinage.* (6) § Nuptias facere, de nuptiarum ſolennia imitantibus in apparatu ſtupri. (1) Eas nuptias M. Cicero conciliârat, *Nep. Attic.* 5. ¶ Vetula multarum nuptiarum, *often marryed,* Cic. Att. 13, 29. (2) Dum nimis ſanctas nuptias ſtudent facere, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 1. (3) Cùm ejus in nuptiis multitudo hominum pranderet, *Cic.* (4) Fœcunda culpæ ſecula nuptias Primùm inquinavêre, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 17. (5) Paris Helenam innuptis ſibi junxit nuptiis, *Vet. Poëta* ap. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3. ſub. fin. Græcia Conjurata tuas *Paridis* rumpere nuptias, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 7. *Vid.* Nubo, n. 4. (6) Petron. 25, & 121.

Nuptiālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to marryage, nuptial, bridal.* Cœna nuptialis, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 62. fax, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 33. vox, *Liv.* 1, 9. Nuptiales faces, *Id.* tibiæ, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 45. tabulæ, *Tac.* Nuptialia carmina, *Catull.* 59, 12. dona, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 6.

‖ **Nuptūrio**, īre. deſider. *To long to be marryed, to have an earneſt deſire to marry,* Apul. Apol. p. 516.

Nuptūrus, a, um. part. *Ready,* or *about, to be marryed.* Nupturæ toties languida membra cadunt, *Ov. Epiſt.* 21, 156.

Nuptus, ûs. m. *Marryage.* Minorem deinde filiam nuptui collocâſſe, *Col.* 4, 3. Nuptu ſolenni filias locare, *Aur. Victor. de viris illuſtr.* 59, 2. = Illa quidem nuptum prior, tædaſque marito Paſſa alio, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 45.

Nuptus, a, um. part. [*à* nubo] *Marryed, weded.* Mulier uni nupta, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. Nupta ſenatori Hippia, *Juv.* 6, 82. ¶ Nupta verba, *obſcene words.* Virgo ſum, nondum didici nupta verba dicere, *Plaut.* in *Dyſcolo,* cit. Feſt.

Nuptus, i. m. ¶ Novus nuptus, *a man in woman's clothes, marryed inſtead of a woman, a male bride.* Lubet Chalinum quid agat ſcire, novum nuptum cum novo marito, *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 1, 6.

* **Nŭrus**, ûs. f. [*à* Gr. νυὸς, quod & νύμφη eſt; *i. e.* nova nupta: & υἱοῦ γυνὴ, *i. e.* filii uxor] (1) *A ſon's wife, a daughter in law.* (2) *A young marryed lady,* or perhaps, Synecd. *any unmarryed woman.* (1) ✠ Uno omnes animo ſocrus oderunt nurus, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 4. (2) ✥ Electra nuribus geſtanda Latinis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 366. ✥ Inter Latias gloria prima nurus, *Mart.* 4, 75. Romanas erudiunt nurus, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 244.

‖ **Nuſcitio**, ōnis. f. *Not being able to ſee by candlelight.* Popilius Aurelius ait, nuſcitiones eſſe cæcitudines nocturnas, *Feſt.*

‖ **Nuſcitiōſus**, a, um. adj. *pro* luſcitioſus, *l* in *n* converſo. *Poreblind,* Feſt.

Nuſquam. adv. [*ex* ne, & uſquam] (1) *In no place, no where.* (2) *In no thing, in no point.* (3) *Never.* (4) *No whither, to no place.* (1) ✠ Sive lex eſt illa ſcripta uſpiam, ſive nuſquam, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 1, 16. ✠ Quam non invenit uſquam, Eſſe putat nuſquam, *Ov. Met.* 1, 586. ¶ Nuſquam gentium, *no where in the world,* Ter. Adelph. 4, 2. Nuſquam eſſe, *to be dead,* Id. (2) Nuſquam equidem quicquam deliqui, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 30. (3) Ad ædes noſtras nuſquam adiît, *Id. Aul.* 1, 2, 24. (4) *GN.* Tu profecturus aliò fueras. *P.* Nuſquam, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 49.

* **Nūtāmen**, ĭnis. n. *A noding, a waveing.* Albentes niveæ tremulo nutamine pennæ, *Sil.* 2, 399. *de criſtis galeæ.*

* **Nūtans**, tis. part. (1) *Noding,* as in ſleep; *noding,* or *waveing backward and forward with the wind.* (2) *Seeming to nod,* or *bend, by reaſon of its vaſt height.* (3) *Noding,* or *threatening to fall.* (4) *Moveing up and down.* (5) *Wavering,* or *not ſtanding firmly*; *ready to fall,* or *give way*; *fluctuateing.* (6) *Makeing ſigns,* or *tokens, for aſſiſtance.* (7) Met. *Wavering, fickle,* or *unſettled*; *unreſolved, not determined to either ſide.* (8) Act. *Shakeing.* (1) Falcato nutantem vulnerat enſe, *Ov. Met.* 1, 717. ✥ Nutans platanus, *Catull.* 62, 290. Nutantia longè venientis vela carinæ, *Luc.* 8, 48. (2) Phario nutantia pondera ſaxo, *Mart.* 1, 89, 3. (3) Percutiens nutanti pectora mento, *Ov. Met.* 11, 620. Ruinâ nutantes pendere domos, *Luc.* 1, 494. Nutantia templa, *Plin. jun.* (4) Impellens nutantibus aëra pennis, *Catull.* 64, 53 *ſed al. al. leg.* (5) Protegêre armis nutantem vulnera civem, *Juv.* 15, 155. Nutante in fugam exercitu, *Flor.* 3, 10. Nutantem aciem victor equitatus incurſat, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 18, 4. (6) Nutans, Diſtorquens oculos, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 64. (7) Curis nutantem Colchida vidit, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 153. Galliæ nutantes, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 2, 2. (8) § Magna moloſsûm Mollia ricta fremunt duros nutantia dentes, *Lucr.* 5, 1063. *ſed al. leg.* nudantia.

* **Nūtātio**, ōnis. f. (1) *A noding, when one is ſleepy.* (2) *The moveing,* or *throwing, of the body* from one ſide to the other. (1) § Capitis nutatio, *Plin.* 11, 57. reipublicæ, *Id. Paneg.* 5. (2) Frequens & concitata in utramque partem nutatio, *Quint.*

* **Nūtātūrus**, a, um. part. *That will nod,* or *ſhake*; as a plume in a helmet. ✥ Eſt agmina ſupra Nutaturus apex, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 68. Deſectum corpore caput, nutaturumque inſtabili pondere tuetur, *Plin. Pan.* 26.

* **Nūto**, āre. freq. [*à* nuo inuſ.] (1) *To beckon, ſhake,* or *wag, the head*; *to nod.* (2) *To bend, to incline.* (3) *To wave to and fro in the wind.* (4) *To nod,* or *threaten to fall.* (5) Met. *To tend,* or *incline.* (6) Met. *To totter, to ſhake, to be in danger.* (7) *To be uncertain,* or *doubtfull.* (8) *To doubt, waver,* or *be unſettled.* (1) Nutat, ne loquar, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 48. § Capite nutat, *Id. Mil.* 2, 2, 52. Adjuro me iſti non nutâſſe, *Id. Men.* 4, 2, 53. (2) Rami pondere nutant, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 263. (3) Geminæ quercûs ſublimi vertice nutant, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 682. (4) = Nutant altè, populoque minantur, *Juv.* 3, 256. tecta ædificia, *Luc.* 6, 136. Tremefacta comam concuſſo vertice nutat, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 629. (5) Regnum animos & pondera belli Hâc nutare videt, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 197. Timor nutat utroque, *Id. Theb.* 8, 614. (6) Tanto diſcrimine urbs nutabat, ut decem haud ampliùs dierum frumentum in horreis fuerit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 52, 6. (7) Cùm victoria nutaret, *Suet. de viris illuſt.* (8) Dico ipſum Epicurum neſcire, & in eo nutare, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 121. Mihi Democritus nutare videtur in naturâ deorum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 43.

* **Nūtrĭcandus**, a, um. part. *To be nurſed up,* Col.

* **Nūtrĭcans**, tis. part. *Bringing,* or *breeding, up.* Mulum aut mulam nutricantes educamus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8.

• ‖ Nūtrīcātio, ōnis. f. *The nurſeing of a child. Met.* Munus nutricationis, *Gell.* 12, 1.

• ‖ Nūtrīcātor, ōris. m. *He that nouriſheth,* Lex. *ex* Plin.

• Nūtrīcātus, ûs. m. (1) *A nurſeing,* or *bringing up.* (2) *The time that graſs groweth deſigned for hay.* (1) De nutricatu *pecoris,* quæ obſervari oporteat, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. Gallinæ in nutricatu occupatæ, *Id.* 3, 9. O lepidum ſenicem, atque equidem planè eductum in nutricatu Venereo, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 55. (2) Herba in pratis ad ſpem fœniſeciæ nata, non modò non evellenda in nutricatu; ſed etiam non calcanda, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 47.

• ‖ Nūtrīcia, ōrum. pl. n. *A nurſe's wages,* Ulp. § Tranſlat. ¶ ✠ Pretium cœlo ſua per nutricia ferre, *to pay the reward of preſervation by the influences of heaven,* Manil. 4, 877. *Vid.* Nutritius.

• Nūtrīcium, ii. n. *The nurſeing of one that is ſick.* Illius pro maternoque nutricio per longum tempus æger convalui, *Sen.* ad *Helv.* 17.

• Nūtrīco, āre. act. *To nurſe,* or *breed up young.* Non didici pueros nutricare, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 11. Quaternis *menſibus ſus* fert ventrem, binis nutricat, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

• Nūtrīcor, āri. paſſ. *To be nouriſhed.* Ea ſole nutricantur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 23.

• Nūtrīcor, āri. dep. *To nouriſh.* Mundus omnia ſicut membra & partes ſuas nutricatur & continet, *C. N. D.* 2, 34.

• Nūtrīcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* nutrix] (1) *A little nurſe; a little buſy,* or *ſimple, nurſe.* (2) *A buſy prateing encourager,* or *abeter.* (3) Met. *A breeder,* or *bringer, up.* (4) *A help,* or *ſupport.* (1) ✠ Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 4, 8. Repoſitus in cunas à nutriculâ, *Suet. Aug.* 94. (2) Gellius nutricula ſeditioſorum omnium, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 2. Epirota tenellorum nutricula vatum, *Domit. Marſus* ap. *Suet.* de *Clar. gram.* 16. *de Cæcilio.* (3) Nutricula cauſidicorum Africa, *Juv.* 7, 140. (4) His agrum Campanum largitus eſt Antonius, ut haberent reliquorum nutriculas prædiorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 5.

• Nūtriendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be ſtrengthened with reſtoratives.* (2) *To be phyſicked,* or *dieted.* (3) *To be dreſſed,* as an ulcer, wound, *&c.* (4) Met. *To be remedyed,* or *corrected, by gentle methods.* (1) Mediis diebus vires ejus erunt nutriendæ, *Celſ.* 2, 25. (2) Peſtilentia coorta cogitationes hominum à foro certaminibuſque publicis ad domum curamque nutriendorum corporum avertit, *Liv.* (3) Ulcera recentia æquè lenibus medicamentis nutrienda ſunt, *Celſ.* 6, 6. (4) Quod naturæ damnum utrùm nutriendum patri, &c. *Liv.* Tum demum is levibus cibis nutriendus, *Celſ.* 3, 7.

• Nūtriens, tis. part. *Nouriſhing.* Pomorum quoque varii ſalubreſque ſucci ſunt, ſuâ ſponte fortuitorum ſeminum fruges homo nutriente, *Curt.* 8, 33.

• Nūtrīmen, ĭnis. n. *Nouriſhment,* or *fuel.* Naturæ ſuum nutrimen deerit edaci, *Ov. Met.* 15, 354.

• Nūtrīmentum, i. n. (1) *Food,* properly for *nouriſhing young;* Met. *any nouriſhment.* (2) Met. *A nurſeing up.* (3) Nutrimenta, *a way of education.* (4) *Fuel, nouriſhment for fire, any thing that burneth eaſyly.* (5) *Dreſſing, pruneing.* (1) *Met.* Nutrimenta & incunabula culpæ, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 11. Nec reddita caro Nutrimenta patri, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 571. Nutrimentorum ejus locus oſtenditur, *Suet. Aug.* 2, 6. *vid.* & eundem *Cal.* 9. (2) Sed quod educata epidictici generis nutrimentis eloquentia ipſa ſe poſtea colorat & roborat; non alienum fuit de oratoris quaſi incunabulis dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 13. (3) Quantùm præterea per hanc nutrimentorum conſuetudinem amore & gratiâ valuerit, *Suet. Calig.* 9. (4) Suſcepit ignem foliis, atque arida circum Nutrimenta dedit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 180. Vicum ſuum, collatis undique nutrimentis, ignis incendit, *Val. Max.* 6, 6, *ext.* 1. (5) Pro nutrimento omni eſt raritas vulneris, *Plin.* 17, 23. *de Vite.*

• Nūtrio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*qu.* νεωλεφῶ, *i. e.* juniores alo] (1) *To nurſe, ſuckle,* or *feed, young.* (2) *To feed,* or *nouriſh.* (3) It is ſaid of inanimates. (4) *To ſupport, keep up, cheriſh, advance, encourage,* or *abet.* (5) *To educate,* or *breed up.* (6) *To increaſe.* (7) *To dreſs,* or *apply medicines to.* (1) Quæ me nutrit admoto ubere, *Phædr.* 3, 15, 7. Serpente ciconia pullos Nutrit, *Juv.* 14, 75. Mammis & lacte ferino Nutribat, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 751. Balænæ vitulique mammis nutriunt fœtus, *Plin.* 11, 40. (2) Ambroſia feſſa diurnis Membra miniſteriis nutrit, *Ov. Met.* 4, 216. (3) Ignes foliis & cortice ſicco Nutrit, *Id. Met.* 8, 643. (4) Multi privatorum audacias nutriverunt, *Cic. Declam.* in *Sall.* Sperando nutrit amorem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 496. (5) ¶ Liberos ſuos nonnulli avarè nutriunt, nec diſciplinis aut cæteris corporis excolunt inſtrumentis, *give them but a niggardly education,* Col. 4, 3. Indulgentiâ noſtrâ nutriamus, *Liv.* Quos Imbraſus Nutrièrat Lyciâ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 344. Cervum pueri matris ab ubere raptum Nutribant, *Id. Æn.* 7, 485. (6) Nummi quos hîc quincunce modeſto Nutrieras, *Perſ.* 4, 149. (7) Atque ut cætera uſta, ulcus nutrire, *Celſ. Vid.* & Nutriendus, n. 3.

• Nūtrior, īri. paſſ. (1) *To be nurſed,* or *kept.* (2) *To be fed,* or *ſtrengthened.* (3) *To be nouriſhed,* or *receive nouriſhment, from the earth; to grow up.* (4) *To be dreſſed,* or *have things applyed for cure.* (5) *To be cured,* of wine in danger of being upon the fret, that it may keep. (1) Cùm nutriri alitem placuiſſet, *Suet. Galb.* 1. Nutriri lacte ferino, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 11, 3. (2) ✠ Nutritur vento, vento reſtinguitur ignis, *Id. Rem. Am.* 807. (3) Plurima Threïcii nutritur vallibus Hebri Cornus, *Grat. Cyneg.* 128. (4) Hactenus oculorum morbi lenibus medicamentis nutriuntur, *Celſ.* 6, 6, 16. *Vid.* & Nutriendus, n. 3. (5) Quanto major æſtus erit, eò ſæpius convenit vinum nutriri, refrigerarique & ventilari, *Col.* 12, 30.

• Nūtrior, īri. dep. *To nouriſh,* or *cultivate; to make to grow.* Hoc pinguem & placitam paci nutritor olivam, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 452.

• ‖ Nūtrītia, ōrum. pl. n. *A nurſe's wages,* Ulp. § Tranſlat. ¶ ✠ Precium cœlo ſua per nutritia ferre, *to pay the reward of preſervation by the influence of heaven,* Manil. 4, 877. *Vid.* Nutricia.

• Nūtrītius, a, um. adj. *Nurſeing,* or *cheriſhing.* Nutritio ſinu recipere, *Col.* 3, 13. *Vid.* Nutricius.

• Nūtrītius, ii. m. *A tutour,* or *governour.* Pothinus nutritius pueri, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 107. Per eunuchum nutritium tuum, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 4.

• Nūtrītor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* nutrio] (1) *He that bred up one from a child.* (2) Met. *He that breedeth,* or *keepeth, cattle.* (3) *A ſervant employed in dreſſing, batheing,* &c. (1) A nutritore ſuo manumiſſus, *Suet.* de *Clar. Gram.* 7. (2) Tarteſſiacus ſtabuli nutritor Iberi Bætis, *Mart.* 8, 28, 5. Volucrum nutritor equorum, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 228. (3) Nutritorem puellæ tradidit, *Claud.* in *Eutr.* 1, 104.

• Nūtrītus, a, um. part. (1) *Nurſed,* or *ſuckled.* (2) *Wine ordered ſo as to make it keep.* (1) ¶ Nutritus lacte ferino, *fed,* Ov. Triſt. 3, 11, 3. Qui nutritus illo cibo eſt, *Phædr.* 5, 4, 6. (2) Nutritum vinum operimus atque oblinimus, *Col.* 12, 21, 3. *Conf.* 12, 30, 1.

• Nūtrītus, ûs. m. verb. *Nouriſhment.* Multi ſenectam longam mulſi tantùm nutritu toleravêre, *Plin.* 22, 24.

• Nūtrix, īcis. f. verb. [*à* nutritum, *pro* nutritrix, per Sync. *Priſc.*] (1) *A nurſe, any female bringing up her young.* (2) Met. *That feedeth,* or *maintaineth.* (3) *A ſummary, nurſery,* or *place whither young trees are tranſplanted the firſt time, before they are ſet in the places deſigned for their continuance.* (4) Nutrices, *the breaſts,* or *paps.* (1) Cum lacte nutricis errorem ſuxiſſe videamur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 1. Magna dati nutrix præmia lactis habet, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 422. *de lupâ.* *Gallinæ* quæ parum bonæ nutrices ſunt, *Col.* 8, 5, ſub. fin. (2) Cato nutricem plebis Romanæ Siciliam nominavit, *Cic.* Curarum maxima nutrix Nox, *Ov. Met.* 8, 81. ✠ Jubæ tellus leonum Arida nutrix, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 15. (3) Plin. 17, 10. (4) ✠ Nutricum tenus extantes nymphæ marinæ, *Catull.* 62, 17.

• Nūtus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* nuo] (1) *A ſign made with his eyes,* or *head; a beck, a nod.* (2) ‖ Met. *The part wherewith one nodeth.* (3) Met. *Will, pleaſure, conſent,* or *the leaſt ſignification of them.* (4) *Tendency,* or *inclination, downwards.* (5) *Weight.* (1) Annuit, & totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 106. Non te decipiat nutu, *Tib.* 1, 6, 19. (2) Litt. *ex* Lucr. *ſed q.* (3) Nutus Scipionis pro decretis patrum, pro populi juſſis eſſe, *Liv.* Nulla res per triennium, niſi ad nutum iſtius, judicata eſt, *Cic.* ¶ Ad nutum, *immediately after command given,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 31. Auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 43. Regios omnes nutus tuemur, *Id. Fam.* 12, 1. (4) = Ut terrena & humida ſuopte nutu & ſuo pondere ad pares angulos in terram, & in mare ferantur, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 17. Terra undique ipſa in ſeſe nutibus ſuis conglobata, *Id. N. D.* 2, 36. (5) Nutu cadens, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 382.

Nux, nŭcis. f. (*unde* nuceris) quod & amygdalam in ſpecie, & in genere nucem ſign. (1) *All fruits that have a hard ſhell, a nut.* (2) *Any nut tree.* (3) *An almond tree.* (4) *Any kind of nut.* (1) Cæteris quicquid eſt, ſolidum eſt, ut in ipſo nucum genere, *Plin.* 15, 21. ¶ Qui è nuce nucleum eſſe vult, frangit nucem, *Prov. he that would have the gain, muſt take the pain,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 55. Nux caſſa, *a wormeaten nut, the moſt worthleſs thing,* Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 36. Viridis cortex nucis, *Tib.* 1, 8, 44. *a walnut.* Nux pinea, *Cato,* 48. *Col.* 4, 22. *Plin.* 15, 10. & 23. ¶ Nuces amaræ, *bitter almonds,* Celſ. 5, 11. (2) Annoſam ſi fortè nucem dejecerit Eurus, *Juv.* 11, 119. (3) Virg. Geor. 1, 187. ut volunt R. R. ſcriptores. (4) Nux Græca, *Col.* de *Arb.* 22. & *Plin. an almond.* Nux Thaſia, *Id.* Nux Avellana, *Cato,* 132. *Col.* 4, 22. Abellina, *Plin. a ſmall nut,* or *filberd.* Nux Præneſtina, *Cato,* & *Plin.* ibid. *a ſort of filberd.* Nux caſtanea, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 52. ‖ Heracleotica, *Macr. Saturn.* 3, 18. *a cheſtnut.* (ſed Heracleotica eadem eſt cum Ponticâ.) Nux juglans, *Varr. Col.* Perſica, baſilica, *Plin. a walnut.* Nux Tarentina, *any ſort of nuts with ſoft ſhells,* Col. 5, 10, 14. ☞ *De nucum generibus vid. Plin.* 15, 22. & *Cato,* 88. ¶ Nucibus relictis, *when we ceaſe to be children,* Perſ. 1, 10.

N ante Y.

• Nyctălops, ōpis. c. g. [*ex* νυκτάλος, noctem amans, & ὤψ, oculus] *Purblind,* Plin. 8, 50. *Lat.* Luſcioſus, *Id.* 28, 11.

• Nyctegrĕtum, i. n. [*ex* νὺξ, nox, & ἐγείρω, excito] *A kind of herb,* Plin. 21, 11.

• Nyctĕris, ĭdos. f. acc. Nycterin. [νυκτερὶς, Gr. *à* νὺξ, nox] *A rearmouſe, a bat,* Plin. 11, 47.

• ‖ Nyctĭcŏrax, ăcis. m. [νυκτικόραξ, *i. e.* nocturnus corvus, *à* νὺξ, nox, & κόραξ, corvuus: Heb. כוס] *An owl,* Hieron. Nycticorax ipſa eſt noctua, *Iſid.*

• ‖ Nyctĭlops, ŏpis. f. [de etym. vid. in *Nyctalops*] Herba ſic dicta, quoniam è longinquo noctibus fulgeat, *Plin.* 21, 2. *al. leg.* nyctilampa, *An herb ſo called.*

• Nympha, æ. f. [*à* νύμφη, Gr. aqua] (1) *A nymph, a godeſs of the waters, fountains, rivers, lakes.* (2) *A nymph,* or *any rural godeſs.* (3) *Freſh,* or *river, water.* (4) Nymphæ, *young bees juſt formed.* (1) Earum, *Nympharum,* templum inflammavit dearum, quarum ope etiam aliis incendiis ſubvenitur, *Cic.* Nympha Peneïs, *Ov. Met.* 1, 472. Stagnum nympha colit, *Id. Met.* 4, 302. Genitor nympharum Oceanus, *Catull.* 85, 6. (2) ¶ Nymphæ Libethrides, *the Muſes,* Virg. Ecl. 7, 21. Agreſtes nymphæ, *Id. Æn.* 3, 34. (3) ✠ E terris occurrit dulcis amaro nympha mari, *Stat.* (4) Plin. 11, 16.

• Nymphæa, æ. f. Nymphæa Heraclia, *Plin.* 26, 10. [*à* νύμφη, aqua quòd locis aquoſis gaudeat] *A water lily, a water roſe, yellow and white nenuphar.* = Heraclion, rhopalon, madon, *Plin.* 25, 7.

• Nymphæum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] (1) ‖ *An artificial publick fountain,* Jul. Capit. (*apud quem tamen meliùs leg.* nymphium, *vel* nympheum, *ſc. à* νυμφεῖον.) (2) *A temple of the nymphs.* (1) Memoratas fiſtulas thermis tantùm & nymphæis volumus inſervire, *Cod.* (2) Eum ſervatum in nymphæo, donec Corinthum Mummius everterat, tradunt *Plin.* 35, 12.

Nymphărēna, æ. f. *A precious ſtone.* Nympharena urbis & gentis Perſicæ nomen habet, ſimilis hippopotami dentibus, *Plin.* 37, 10.

O.

O, o, immediately derived from the original Greek of the ſame form, in which form it continues in moſt of the languages of Europe, at leaſt in all which confeſs a Greek, or Latin, deſcent, is the fourth vowel, and fourteenth letter in the Latin and Engliſh alphabets, and had a double ſound, both ſhort and long, which, if we had not been told ſo by *Quint.* Inſt. I, 13, is evident in itſelf. For it could not be otherwiſe before the invention of ω, ſeveral ages after the days of *Cadmus*; which indeed is not a different letter from ο, but the ſame, with the connotation of a different quantity, or double time, and that alſo often not obſerved by the Greek poets; or perhaps ο doubled, as its ſmall figure ω ſeems to evince; and its ſound, which differs very little from that of ου, which moſt anciently was ſometimes expreſſed by a ſimple ο, as *Fabius* tells us, and we are further aſſured from the Βυςροφηδὸν and Delian inſcriptions: in the former whereof we meet ΦΑΝΟΔΙΚΟ ΕΙΜΙ ΤΟ ΗΕΡΜΟΚΡΑΤΟΣ, &c. for Φανοδίκου εἰμὶ τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους, and in the latter, ΤΟ ΑΥΤΟ ΛΙΘΟ ΑΝΔΡΙΑΣ, for Τοῦ αὐτοῦ λίθου. And the name of ο itſelf was originally ου, as *Quintilian* intimates. What I have ſaid of this fourth vowel may be likewiſe affirmed of the ſecond ε, which had alſo two ſounds before the invention of η; at which time, as ο had both the ſound and name of ου, ε ſeems to have had the ſound, and ſometimes the name of ει, for anciently they writ and read ΤΕΙ ΑΓΑΘΕΙ ΤΥΧΕΙ for τῇ ἀγαθῇ τυχῇ, as the more modern Greeks writ: wherein, and in the like words, they however ſubſcribed the exterminated ι. Indeed this increaſe of the number of vowels ſeems rather introduced from an affectation of novelty, than any real neceſſity; ſeeing the Latins, who took a great part of their language from them, never imitated, and indeed never found any occaſion for ſuch an innovation. But the Greeks reſted not here, for they invented alſo ſix ſupernumerary conſonants ζ, ξ, ψ, and φ, χ, θ, all which are rather *nexus literarum* than real letters; the three former being only a connecting of the three orders of the mutes and the letter σ; the three latter a connecting the ſame orders and the letter H. Thus ζ connects the third order with σ, ξ the ſecond order; and ψ the firſt. In like manner, θ includes H in the ſiſter mutes of the third order; χ includes the ſame in the mutes of the ſecond; and φ doth the ſame in the firſt order: and all theſe were writ in the firſt Greek alphabet with two diſtinct letters. For the letter *h* held the ſame place in the Greek alphabet as it doth now in the Latin and ours, at the time when theſe letters, or, more properly, compendious ways of writeing, were invented. And here we may obſerve, that of all theſe eight new letters, as the Greeks pleaſed to call them, the Latins only eſpouſed two ж and χ, the former whereof they ſeldom uſed, as indeed haveing no occaſion for it, the latter chiefly in Greek words, and ſervile uſes; ſo unneceſſary they accounted theſe innovations. This I judged proper in this place to obſerve once for all, to ſhow the perfection of the Cadmean alphabet; and now proceed to a further diſſertation on the letter O. The Greeks, as they framed theirs wholely from the Hebrew alphabet, ſo undoubtedly had this letter from the Hebrew ע, to which it anſwers both in the order of the letters and numerals, which in both is ſeventy. How ο by the Greeks came to be adopted for this Hebrew guttural, was ſagaciouſly found out, and judiciouſly accounted for, by the learned Dr. *Littleton*; who obſerves, that the Greeks took their three doubtful vowels α, ι, υ, from the Hebrew ו, י, א, to which three conſonants they aſſigned the parts of vowels, by the help whereof they read before the invention of points; for א reading *a*; for י, *e* and *i*; for ו, *o* and *u*. Now the Greeks obſerveing that the Hebrews had given their firſt guttural א a vocal power, not knowing how better to tranſplant them, gave the ſame power to the three remaining gutturals, makeing ε from ה *he*; η from ח *hheth*, Chald. *hetha*; and ο from ע, which, as we ſaid above, was firſt ſounded ου, but afterwards, that ο might be upon a level with ε, to which as haveing a double ſound they had given a double character, to the long ſound of ο they aſſigned likewiſe a double figure Ω, which from its largeneſs in reſpect to the ο they called Ω μέγα, or the great ο, and conſequently the primitive ο began to be called ο μικρὸν, or the little ο. As to the form of ο, this account may be given: its mother ע ſignifies either *an eye* or *a fountain*, which this figure in ſome ſort repreſents; the former with its corner, the latter with its ſtream. The Greeks neglecting the adjuncts, drew the eye or fountain orbicular, to expreſs the round form of the mouth in makeing the ſound. This vowel is changed into every other vowel, and every vowel into it; as from ἄροτρον *aratrum*, ſo from *ſpartum ſporta*: as from γόνυ *genu*, ſo from *pendo pondus*; as from κόνις *cinis*, ſo from ὄπισθε *poſt*; as from *alo alumnus*, ſo from νὺξ *nox*. This vowel was not in uſe among ſome nations of *Italy*, as *Pliny* informs us, namely the Tuſcans, and more ancient Umbrians, and therefore *u* was ſubſtituted for it. And indeed the ancient Roman writers ſometimes do the ſame, as *Acherunte*, *bubus*, *frundeſcere*, &c. *Lucr.* On the contrary, others uſed *o* more frequently for *u*, writeing *advorſus*, *quom*, *ſervom*, *voltis*, *volnus*, &c. for *adverſus*, *quum*, &c. O is alſo uſed by the ancients for *au*, as *codex*, *colix*, *plodo*, *ploſtrum*, for *caudex*, *caulis*, &c. In the notes of the ancients, O. CON. *is read* Opus conductum; O.C.Q. Opera, conſilioque; O.D.M. Operæ donum, munus; O.L.O. Opus locatum.

O.

* O [ὦ Gr. ὦ] adv. O, (1) uſed *in invocateing*; (2) *calling to witneſs*; (3) *rejoiceing*; (4) *grieveing*; (5) *calling*, or *ſpeaking to*; (6) *admireing*; (7) *in ſurpriſe*; (8) *pitying*; (9) *abominateing*; (10) *wiſhing*; (11) *derideing*; (12) *praiſeing*; (13) *gently rebukeing*. (14) It is often underſtood both before an accuſative and vocative. (1) O, qui res hominumque Deûmque, Æternis regis imperiis! *Virg. Æn.* 1, 234. Huc, pater ô Lenæe, veni, *Id. Geor.* 2, 7. (2) O nonæ illæ Decembres, quæ me conſule, fuiſtis! *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 40. O nox illa! *Id.* (3) O Bruti amanter ſcriptas literas! *Id. Att.* 15, 10. O factum bene! *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 78. (4) O me perditum! *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. O meam calamitoſam ſenectutem! *Id. ad Octav.* (5) Audite, ô proceres, ait, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 103. Huc ades, ô Melibœe, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 9. Tuas partes ſublevavit Appius, ô Merule noſter, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14. (6) O faciem pulchram! *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 4. O qualis facies! *Juv.* 10, 157. (7) Quis homo eſt? *P.* Ego ſum. *D.* O Pamphile! *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 2. Jubeo Chremetem. *C.* O! teipſum quærebam, *Id. Andr.* 3, 3, 1. (8) Infelix ô ſemper oves pecus! *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 3. O gens infelix! *Id. Æn.* 5, 625. O ſoror! ô conjux! ô femina ſola ſuperſtes! *Ov. Met.* 1, 351. O quàm indigna perpeteris, Phocion! *Nep. Phoc.* 4. (9) O portentum in ultimas terras aſportandum! *Cic.* (10) O qui me gelidis in vallibus Hæmi Siſtat? *Virg. Geor.* 2, 489. O ſi ſub raſtro crepet argenti mihi ſeria, *Perſ.* 2, 11. O, quantum eſt auri, pereat, *Tib.* 1, 1, 51. (11) O præclarum cuſtodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 11. (12) O crus! ô brachia! *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 92. (13) O mi Furni, quam tu cauſam tuam non nôſti, qui alienas tam facilè diſcas! *Cic.* (14) Hominem perditum, miſerumque, & illum ſacrilegum! *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 20. bone vir, *Id.* bone Egnati, *Catull.* 37, 9. ☞ *More Græco aliquando corripitur, ut.* Te Corydon, ô Alexi, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 65.

* OB. præp. [*ab* ἐπὶ, cum apoſtropho ἐπ'. ut *ab* ἀπ' ab, ὑπ' ſub.] (1) *For, i. e.* for the effecting, *or* attainment of. (2) *For, i. e.* on the account of. (3) *By reaſon of, i. e.* by the power, *or* force, of. (4) *For*, denoteing both the efficient and final cauſe. (5) *For, i. e.* in defenſe of. (6) *According to.* (7) *Before*, or *overagainſt.* (8) *About.* (9) † *To*, or *towards.* (1) Qui ob aliquod emolumentum ſuum cupidiùs aliquid dicere videntur, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 8. (2) Servatam ob navem lætus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 283. *Themiſtocles* ob eundem timorem, quo damnatus erat Miltiades, è civitate ejectus, *Nep. Them.* 8. Alter ob alterius funera mœſtus erat, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 4, 76. Sine te verberem, item ut tu mihi feciſti, ob nullam noxiam, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 1, 15. *Avarus* fixum ſe dimittit ob aſſem, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 16, 64. (3) Unius ob iram Prodimur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 255. (4) Ergo pretium ob ſtultitiam fero, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 4. § A quo pecuniam ob abſolvendum acceperis, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 32. (5) Hîc manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera paſſi, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 660. ¶ Ob induſtriam *pro* de induſtriâ, *on ſet purpoſe, deſignedly*, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 3, 58. Illa quaſi ob induſtriam mihi advorſatur, *Id. Caſ.* 2, 3, 8. Nam quid illæc nunc tamdiu intus remoratur, quaſi ob induſtriam? *Ibid.* 4, 3, 7. (6) Haudquaquam ob meritum

pœnas ſuſcitat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 454. *i. e.* pro merito, *ut interpretantur* Serv. & Priſc. (7) Dolis glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 70. Qui lanam ob oculum habebat, *Id. Mil.* 5, 37. Ob oculos mihi exilium verſabatur, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 21. (8) Follem obſtringit ob gulam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 43. (9) Ob Romam noctu legiones ducere cœpit, *Feſt.* ex *Enn.* Cujus ob os Graii ora obvertebant ſua, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 18. *ex cod.*

‖ Ŏbăcerbo, āre. act. *To exaſperate*, or *make angry*, Feſt. ⊥ Exacerbo.

• ‖ Ŏbăcĕro, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & acus, ĕris] *To ſtop one's mouth as it were with chaff, that he cannot tell out his tale*, Feſt. ⊥ Oblequor.

Ŏbærātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *A debtor obliged to depend on, and ſerve, his creditor, till payment was made.* Liber, qui ſuas operas in ſervitute pro pecuniâ, quam debeat, dum ſolveret, *nexus* vocatur, ut ab ære *obæratur*, Varr. Omnes clientes obæratoſque ſuos eòdem conduxit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. Quantò quis obæratior, ægriùs diſtrahebant, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 17, 4.

Ŏbambŭlans, tis. part. (1) *Walking up and down.* (2) *Walking before.* (3) *Walking with one*, or *by one's ſide.* (1) Obambulantes ante vallum portáſque, *Liv.* 25, 39. (2) Gymnaſia interdum obambulans, *Suet. Tib.* 11. (3) Dextram obambulantis continuit, *Id. Tib.* 25.

Ŏbambŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A walking about*, or *up and down.* Obambulatio hominum, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 19.

‖ Ŏbambŭlātor, ōris. m. *He that walketh about*, or *up and down*, Recent.

‖ Ŏbambŭlātrix, īcis. f. *She that walketh about, a gading goſſip*, Recent.

Ŏbambŭlo, āre. act. [*ab* ob, *i. e.* circum, vel per totum, ut in *obſero, oblino*, & ambulo] (1) *To walk about*, or *up and down.* (2) *To walk before*, or *round.* (3) *To walk with, to walk by one's ſide.* (4) ‖ *To walk overagainſt*, or *to joſtle one in walking.* (1) Totam fremebundus obambulat Ætnam, *Ov. Met.* 14, 188. (2) Scit cui latretur, cùm ſolus obambulat ipſe, *Id. Triſt.* 2, 459. Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 538. Obambulare muris, ut facilè noſceretur ab Ætolis, cœpit, *Liv.* 36, 34. (3) *Vid.* Obambulans, n. 3. (4) Feſt. ☞ *Hæc fortè prima fuit notio, etſi minùs uſitata.*

• ‖ Ŏbărātor, ōris. m. *He that ploughetb about*, Serv.

‖ Ŏbāreſco, ĕre. neut. *i. e.* circumareſco. *To grow dry*, Lact. ⊥ Inareſco.

Ŏbarmo, āre. act. *To arm.* § Mos unde deductus per omne Tempus Amazoniâ ſecuri Dextras obarmare, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 20. ☞ Raró occ.

• Ŏbăro, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & aro] *To plough up all around.* Quin hoſtes obarâſſent quidquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, *Liv.* 23, 19.

• ‖ Ŏbăror, āri. paſſ. *To be tilled about*, Litt. *ex* Col.

Ŏbāter, tra, trum. adj. *Black about.* Luna ſi cornu ſuperiore obatro ſurgat, *Plin.* 18, 35. ☞ Raró occ.

‖ Ŏbātreſco, ĕre. neut. *To be black all over.* Lacus liventibus ſpumis obatreſcit, *Firm.*

• ‖ Ŏbaudio, īre. neut. act. [*ex* ob, & audio] obedire, obaudire, *Feſt.* *To obey*, Gloſſ. ⊥ Obedio.

‖ Ŏbaurātus, a, um. part. *Gilt over.* Soccis obauratis, *Apul. Met.* 11 p. 368.

Obba, æ. f. [*ex* Hebr. אוב uter, dolium, *Becm.* Chald. אובא] *A coſtrel, a bowl with a great belly, a bottle, a jug, a noggin.* Seſſilis obba, *Perſ.* 5, 148. Hinc item

‖ Obbātus, a, um. adj. *Haveing the form of the* obba. Caſſides obbatæ, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 347.

• † Obbĭbo, ĕre. act. [*ex* ob, & bibo] *To drink up all at once.* Cùm venenum, ut ſitiens, obbibiſſet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 40. ☞ *Sed* obduxiſſet *reponunt* Victor. & Grut. *ad fidem MSS. provocantes.*

‖ Obbrūteo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* ob & brutus] *To be thunderſtruck.* [*à* bruto, quod antiqui pro *gravi*, interdum pro ſtupido dixerunt, *Afran.*] *To be aſtoniſhed, to be ſtupid.* Non poſſum verbum facere, obbrutui, *Feſt.*

† Obbrūteſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* ob, & brutus, *i. e.* ſtupidus] *To grow ſenſeleſs*, or *lifeleſs*, Lucr. 3, 544.

Obcæcans, tis. part. *Blinding.* Reſperſu pennarum hoſtem obcæcantes, *Plin.* 10, 3.

Obcæcātus, a, um. part. *Blinded.* Stultitiâ obcæcatus, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. ignorantiæ tenebris, *Col.* 3, 7. cupidine, *Id.* 6, 36. In obcæcatum pulvere effuſo hoſtem pugnaturi, *Liv.* 22, 43.

Obcæco, āre. act. *To blind, to darken.* (2) *To cover.* (1) Denſa caligo obcæcaverat diem, *Liv.* 33, 7. *Met.* Obcæcat animos fortuna, *Id.* 4, 37. (2) *Vid. ſeq.* Obcæcor. ¶ Obcæcare ſemina terrâ, unde occatio nominata eſt, *to cover them by harrowing*, Cic. *de* Senect. 15.

Obcæcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be covered over*, or *hid*; as ditches, *or* trenches. (2) Met. *To be darkened, to become ſcarce viſible*, or *diſtinguiſhable.* (1) ✠ Aliquæ foſſæ fiunt patentes, aliquæ etiam obcæcantur, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) ✠ Ne aut obcæcantur tenebris imagines, aut ſplendore præfulgeant, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 19.

† Obcædes, is. f. *i. e.* occiſio. *Slaughter.* Nolo obcædes, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 5. Palmer. *vult* nolo obſcæves, *i. e.* avidiùs veſcaris.

Obcalleo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To grow hard*, or *callous.* (2) Met. *To be hardened*, or *inſenſible.* (1) Si tumor jam etiam obcalluerit, *Celſ.* 4, 27. Si verò tumores obcalluerunt, & dolent, *Id. ib.* ☞ *Non diſſimulandum tamen utrobique legi cum unicâ l, quæ lectio non ſpernenda eſt, eodem enim modo apud* Plin, loco mox citando, *omnes libri habent* occalui, & *ap.* Cic. *locum ſubjiciendum in duobus MSS.* occalui. (2) Mores obcalluêre, *Col.* 8, 16. Longâ patientiâ obcalui, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 15. De aliis rebus angor quidem, ſed jam prorsùs occalui, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. extr. *ubi haud ſcio an rectiùs* obcallui.

‖ Obcăno. *Vid.* Occano.

‖ Obcantātus, a, um. part. *Bewitched, enchanted, mad.* Mulier obcantata, *Apul. Apol.* p. 533.

• Obdĭtus, a, um. part. *Croſſed* with bars, *ſhut*, or *barred.* Fores obditæ ferratis trabibus, *Plin.* 6, 11.

• Obdo, ĕre, dĭdi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ob, & do] (1) *To oppoſe*, or *place againſt.* (2) *To interpoſe, put to, cloſe, ſtop*, or *ſhut.* (3) *To put acroſs, to bar.* (1) Nulli malo latus obdit apertum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 59. (2) Forem obdo, ne ſenex me opprimat, *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 2, 16. ¶ Sapiens eris, ſi clauſeris aures, quibus ceram parum eſt obdere, *to ſtop them with wax*, Sen. Epiſt. 31. (3) Poſtibus obde ſeras, *lock the door*, Ov. A. Am. 2, 636. Anus foribus obdit peſſulum, *barreth the door*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 37.

Obdormio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. (1) *To fall aſleep.* (2) *To ſleep out*, or *digeſt by ſleeping.* (1) Endymion, neſcio quando in Latino, obdormivit nondum, opinor, experrectus eſt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 38. (2) Ubi ſomnum ſepelivi omnem, atque obdormivi crapulam, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 2, 1.

Obdormiſco, ĕre. incept. *To fall aſleep.* Quid melius, quàm in mediis vitæ laboribus obdormiſcere, & ita conniventem ſomno conſopiri ſempiterno? *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 49. Quoties poſt cibum obdormiſceret, quod ei ferè accidebat, &c. *Suet. Claud.* 8.

Obdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To lead againſt.* (2) *To bring, throw, lay*, or *put, over.* (3) *To have growing over it.* (4) *To cover over.* (5) *To draw out in length over againſt.* (6) *To drink off at a draught.* (1) Mecum exercitum protinus obducam, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 1, 13. ¶ Mihi videtur non eſſe ἀδύνατον. Curium obducere, *to ſet him up as a candidate*, Cic. Att. 1, 1. (2) Ferro rubiginem obducit, *Plin.* 17, 4. Omnibus fulgore quodam ſuæ claritatis tenebras obduxit, *Quint.* Ipſe labor quaſi callum quoddam obducit dolori, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 15. ¶ Obducere frontem, *to knit the brows*, Quint. 10, 3. (3) Radices cùm creverunt, cicatricem obducunt, *Col.* 3, 18. Cruſtam, veriùs quàm cutem, obducunt, *Plin.* 12, 4. (4) Terra tuum ſpinis obducat ſepulcrum, *Prop.* 4, 5, 1. ſentibus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 411. Arvum obducat natura, *Lucr.* 5, 238. Plagam limo rurſus obducit, *Plin.* 8, 27. (5) ¶ Ab utroque latere ejus collis tranſverſam foſſam obduxit, *he opened a trench acroſs the field, right againſt the enemy*, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 8. Obduxi poſterum diem, *I continued and ſpent the next whole day*, Cic. Att. 16, 6. § Obducere *operire*, Lucil. l. 29. (6) Cùm venenum Socrates obduxiſſet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 40. Illam potionem *Socrates*, non aliter quàm medicamentum immortalitatis, obduxit, *Sen.* de *Provid.* c. 3.

Obdūcor, i. paſſ. *To be put over, covered*, &c. Veſtis non toto Amazonum corpore obducitur, *Curt.* 6, 5, 27. Obducuntur libro, aut cortice trunci, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47.

Obductio, ōnis. f. g. verb. *A covering.* ¶ Obductio capitis, *the hoodwinking*, or *blindfolding, a man when he is to be executed*, Cic. pro Rab. perduell. 5.

† Obducto, āre. act. *unde* Obductor, āri. paſſ. *To be brought before one's face, to be brought to noſe one.* Nec patiar meas in ædes ſic ſcorta obductarier, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 4, 46.

Obductus, a, um. part. [*ab* obducor] (1) *Brought, thrown*, or *put, over*; *ſpread over*, or *before*, any thing. (2) *Cloſed together*, or *over.* (3) *Shut againſt.* (4) *Hiden, covered.* (5) *Clouded*, or *frowning.* (1) Obductis committam mene tenebris? *Prop.* 3, 16, 5. § Nubes obducta tuenti? *Virg. Æn.* 2, 604. Specularibus & velis obductis, reductiſve, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 21. (2) Ne refricare obductam jam reipublicæ cicatricem videret, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 3, 2. (2) Surdus in obductam ſomniet uſque ſeram, *Prop.* 4, 5, 48. (4) Plumâ animantes obductæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Obductum verbis vulgare dolorem, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 64. (5) Obductâ ſolvatur fronte ſenectus, *Hor. Epod.* 13, 7. Interrogavit quæ cauſa frontis tam obductæ, *Quint.*

Obdūrātur, imperſ. ¶ Quare obduretur hoc triduum, *let us harden ourſelves*, Cic. Attic. 12, 3.

Obdūreſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow hard, to be hard*, or *callous.* (2) Met. *To become hardened*, or *inſenſible*; *to be wholely regardleſs*, or *not to be moved.* (1) Earum ſemen diuturnitate obdureſcit, *Varr.* Gorgonis & ſatiùs fuit obdureſcere vultu? *Prop.* 2, 25, 13. Cùm in patientiâ turpitudinis, alienâ, non ſuâ ſatietate obduruiſſet, *Cic. i. e.* exoletus factus eſt. (2) Exanimavit omnes, qui mecum erant: nam ipſe obdurui, *Id. Att.* 10, 10. = Jam uſu obduruerat & percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, *Id.* pro *Milon.* 28. § Obduruiſſe ſeſe contra fortunam arbitrantur, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 28. § Niſi obduruiſſet animus ad dolorem novum, *Id. Fam.* 2, 16.

Obdūro, āre. act. *To harden one's ſelf*, or *be hardened and immoveable*, by patience, reſolution, impudence, *&c.* = Perfer & obdura; dolor hic tibi proderit olim, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 11, 7. Jam Catullus obdurat, *Catull.* 8, 12. Perſta atque obdura, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 39.

• Ŏbēdiens, entis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *That obeyeth, obedient.* (2) *Plyable, apt, fit.* (3) *Proſperous, ſucceſsfull, favourable.* (1) Homo naturæ obediens homini nocere non poteſt, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5. Nemo obedientior me uno fuit, *Liv.* 8, 8. Ut nemo non minùs validus exiret, obedientiſſimi verò efferentur, *Plin.* 20, 1. Obedientiſſimus miles, *Liv.* 7, 13. (2) Obedientiſſima in quocunque opere fraxinus, *Plin.* 16, 43. § Appetitiones obedientes efficere rationi, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 5. Pecora, quæ natura prona atque ventri obedientia finxit, *Sall. B. C. princip.* (3) = Omnia vobis ſecunda, & obedientia ſunt, *Id. B. J.* 17.

• Ŏbēdienter, iùs, comp. adv. *Obediently, ſubmiſſively, dutyfully.* § Obedienter imperata facere, *Liv.* 21, 34. venire, *Id.* 3, 39. Nihil obedientiùs fecerunt, *Id.* 38, 34.

• Ŏbēdientia, æ. f. *Obedience, ſubmiſſion.* Si ſervitus ſit, ſicut eſt, obedientia fracti animi & abjecti, & arbitrio carentis ſuo, &c. *Cic. Parad.* 5, 1. § Obedientiam abjicere, *Id. Offic.* 1, 29.

• Ŏbēdio, īre. īvi. neut. [*ex* ob pro ad, & audio, obedire, obaudire, *Feſt.*] (1) *To obey, or give obedience to.* (2) *To follow one's counſel, or advice.* (3) *To comply with.* (1) Deo obediunt maria terræque, *Cic.* = Ut obtemperent obediántque magiſtratibus, *Id.* de *Legg.* 3, 2. = § Obedire & parere voluntati Dei, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. ✠ Egomet ſum mihi imperator, idem egomet mihi obedio. *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 12. (2) Quibus rex maximè obediat, *Nep. Datam.* 5. Obedibo *for* obediam. † = Meo ut obſequar amori, obedibo tibi, *Afran.* (3) = Multorum obedire tempori, multorumque vel honori, vel periculo ſervire, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 69.

• Ŏbēdītur. imperſ. *Obedience is given to.* Utrinque obnixè obeditum dictatori eſt, *Liv.* 14, 26. Obeditum eſt imperio, *Paterc.* 1, 10.

• Ŏbēdītūrus, a, um. part. *About to obey.* Ramus oleæ quàm maximè ſequax atque obediturus, *Plin.* 17, 19.

• Ŏbĕliſcŏlychnium, ii. n. [*ex* ὀβελίσκος, obeliſcus, & λύχνος, lucerna] *A lantern and candle at the end of a long pole like a ſpit, to light night-paſſengers on their way,* Quint. 8, 6. *ubi leg.* Turneb.

• Ŏbĕliſcus, i. m. [*ex* ὀβελὸς, veru, magìs nomine, quàm re] *A great ſquare ſtone, broad beneath, and growing ſmaller and ſmaller towards the top, of a great height; an obeliſk,* Plin. 16, 40, 36, 8, 9, 10, 11.

• Ŏbĕlus, i. m. *i. e.* virgula jacens; apponitur in verbis vel ſententiis ſuperfluè iteratis, ſive in iis locis, ubi lectio aliquâ falſitate notata eſt; ut quaſi ſagitta jugulet ſupervacua, atque falſa confodiat. *Sagitta* enim Græcè ὀβελὸς dicitur, *Iſid. A dagger, or critical mark, ſet before any word, or ſentence, of falſe, or ſuſpected, authority;* alſo *where any thing is ſuperfluous. Vid.* Iſid. 1, 20. *Obelus* ſupernè appunctatus ponitur in iis, de quibus dubitatur, utrùm tolli debeant, necne, *Id. Conf. Auſon. Sap. præf.* 13.

• Ŏbeo, īre, iī. *vel* īvi, ĭtum. [*ex* ob, & eo] (1) *To go to, or be ready at; to come by, or at,* ſuch a time. (2) *To go to, or viſit, by paſſing from place to place.* (3) *To go round, to encompaſs.* (4) *To move up and down, or to and fro.* (5) *To go through, or all over; to go all about.* (6) *To go over* with the eye. (7) Abſol. *To look over, or view.* (8) *To go through* in enumerateing. (9) *To cover, or be round a thing.* (10) *To go through with, diſcharge, execute, or perform.* (11) *To undertake the diſcharge, or performance, of.* (12) *To make uſe of, cloſe with, or follow.* (13) ¶ Mortem, lethum, vel diem obire, & *abſol.* obire, *to die,* alludeing to the 10th ſignif. as being the ſame with *defungor.* (14) *To go down, or ſet,* as the ſun and ſtars do. (1) Antonius diem edicti obire neglexit, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 8. Obire auctionis diem facilè poterant, *Id. Fam.* 13, 14. Obîeris Q. fratris comitia, *Id. Attic.* 1, 3. Vadimonium mihi non obiît, *Id.* Apud regem liberaliter dextrèque obibat officia, *Liv.* 1, 34. (2) § Omnes provincias obire, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 13. Cùm obeunt plures competitores, *Q. Cic.* de *Petit. Conſ.* 9. (3) Cur Pythagoras tantus barbarorum legiones pedibus obivit? *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 29. (4) Luna Menſibus id ſpatium videatur obire, *Lucr.* 5, 617. (5) Indutus chlamydem quam limbus obibat, *Ov. Met.* 5, 51. Ego Siciliam totam quinquaginta diebus obiî, *Cic. Act.* in *Verr.* 2. (6) Obit truci procul omnia viſu, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 447. (7) Obit projecta cadavera, *Liv.* (8) Nolite expectare dum omnes obeam oratione meâ civitates, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 51. (9) Cùm pellis toties obeat circumdata tauri, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 483. (10) § Obire negotia, *Cic.* pro *Manil.* 12. res ſuas, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 13. legationes, *Nep. Dion.* 1. officia, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 1, 11. *Conf. Liv.* 1, 34. ruſticum opus, *Col.* 12, 3. Qui tantum modò reciperet, quantùm videret ſe obire poſſe, *Qu. Cic.* de *Petit. Conſ.* 12. (11) Judicia privata magnarum rerum obire, &c. inſignis eſt impudentiæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 38. (12) Multa mihi ipſi ad mortem tempeſtiva fuerunt: quæ utinam potuiſſem obire, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 45. (13) § Obire mortem, *Id. Philipp.* 9, 1. morte, *Suet. Aug.* 4. Diem obiît circiter 55 annos natus *Dion,* Nep. Dion. 10. Diem obiît ſupremum, *Id.* Diem ſuum obiît, *Plaut.* Epicurus obiît, decurſo lumine vitæ, *Lucr.* 3, 1055. Ut lethum inſidiis obiret, *Id.* 5, 1419. ☞ *Ad ſecundam notionem refert* Feſt. *ut dicatur quomodo* ob Romanis legiones duxit, *ſc.* pro *ad.* Crede, ſi placet. (14) Caſſiopea obit inclinata, *Cic.* In undis ſol fit, uti videatur obire, & condere lumen, *Id.* § Obit infera Perſeus in loca, *Id.* in *Arat.*

• Ŏbeor, īri, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be attended, or come to.* (2) *To be covered,* &c. (3) *To be ſurrounded.* (1) Quâ tibi horâ vadimonium non fit obitum, *Cic.* (2) Obiri umbrâ foliorum, *Plin.* (3) Campus obitur aquâ, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 464. ¶ Velit—ſe obiri, *deſires to be careſſed,* Cic. Offic. 1, 4. *Vid.* Obeo.

Ŏbĕquĭto, āre. act. (1) *To ride over, about, againſt, or before.* (2) *To oppoſe by rideing before.* (1) § Obequitare jubet hoſtium portis, *Liv.* 21, 54. Cùm agmen obequitaret, *Curt.* 3, 10, 4. (1) Satìs eſſe obequitando agmen teneri, *Liv.*

Ŏberrans, tis. part. *Wandering.* Crebris oberrantibus rivis, qui ex radicibus montium manant, *Curt.* 3, 10.

Ŏberro, āre. act. (1) *To run, or wander, up and down, or about.* (2) Met. *To ſpread about in a wanton, or irregular, manner.* (3) *To fly over.* (4) *To miſtake.* (1) Muſtela, quæ in domibus noſtris oberrat, *Plin.* 29, 4. (2) Amore ſolis humoríſque in ſummâ tellure oberrant, *Plin.* 17, 19. *de radicibus.* (3) § Quantùm non milvus oberret, *Perſ.* 4, 26. (4) ¶ Citharœdus Ridetur, chordâ qui ſemper oberrat eâdem, *blundereth on the ſame ſtring,* Hor. A. P. 356.

‖ Ŏbeſcit, oberit, *vel* aderit, *Feſt.*

Ŏbeſco, āre. act. [*ex* eſca] *To feed fat, to cram foul, al. leg.* obeſant *ap. Col.* 8, 7, 4.

Ŏbēſĭtas, ātis. f. [*ex* obeſus] *Fatneſs, groſſneſs.* Nimia corporis obeſitas, *Col.* 6, 14. Obeſitas ventris, *Suet. Domit.* 18.

Ŏbēſo, āre. act. *To fatten; feed, or cram, fowl,* Col. 8, 7, 4. *al.* obeſco.

Ŏbēſus, a, um. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* Hebr. אבוס, ſaginatus, altilis, pinguefactus] (1) *Fat, plump, groſs.* (2) *Swolen.* (3) *Heavy, dull, ſtupid.* (4) ‖ *Lean, ſpare, ſlim,* as it were *gnawn, or eaten, round about.* (1) ✠ Alii graciles, alii obeſi ſunt, *Celſ.* turdus obeſus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 15, 40. Minùs ſolertes quibus obeſiſſimus venter, *Plin.* 11, 37. Corporatura robuſta, non adipibus obeſa, *Col.* 6, 2. ſub fin. (2) Quatit ægros Tuſſis anhela ſues, & faucibus angit obeſis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 497. (3) Nec firmus juvenis, nec naris obeſæ, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 3. (4) Vid. *Gell.* 19, 7. *qui hanc notionem vult eſſe primariam.*

• Ŏbeundus, a, um. part. (1) *That muſt be gone to.* (2) *To be gone through, or viſited.* (3) *To be done, performed, looked after.* (1) Obeunda Marſya. *Hor. Sat.* 6, 120. (2) Propterea quòd tum putant obeundam eſſe maximè provinciam, *Cic.* Sceptra finibus impenſis vix obeunda, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 176. (3) Jacere humi ad facinus obeundum, *Cic.* Quantum cæteris ad ſuas res obeundas conceditur temporis, *Id.* In ipsâ curâ & meditatione obeundi ſui muneris, *Id.* Bella planè accinctis obeunda, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 34. Hæreditatum obeundarum cauſâ, *Cic.*

Ŏbex, ĭcis. m. & *interd.* f. [*ab* objiciendo, quicquid objicitur ſeu opponitur] In obliquis prima ſyllaba eſt plerumquè pro longâ; & ſcribunt alii quidem *objicis, objicibus,* &c. *alii* obiicis, obiicibus, &c. Sed vid. *Gell.* 4, 17. (1) *Any thing that ſhuteth in, or out; any thing placed in the way, that hindereth paſſage.* (2) *A gate, a bolt, or bar,* &c. *that ſecures a gate.* (3) *A ſtop in the way,* de homine. (1) Per obices viarum, *Liv.* 9, 3. Torrens ab obice ſævior ibat, *Ov. Met.* 3, 571. Hinc victâ proruperat obice Nereus, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 2, 34. Fidos certant obices arceſſere ſylvâ, *Sil.* (2) Fultos emuniît obiice poſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 227. Portæ, quas obiice firmâ Clauſerat, *Ov. Met.* 14, 780. Nullæ obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, *Plin. Paneg.* 47. (3) Tibi denique lætitiam iſte pariet obex, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 72. ☞ *Sed al. alit. leg.*

Obfirmātè. adv. *With fixed reſolution, firmly, immoveably.* Obfirmatè reſiſtere, *Sueton. Tib.* 25.

Obfirmātus, a, um. *ſeu* Offirmātus, part. & adj. or, comp. *Fixed, ſettled, reſolved, or reſolved againſt.* Animus fortis atque obfirmatus, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 15. = Voluntas obſtinatior & in hâc iracundiâ obfirmatior, *Cic. Att.* 1, 11.

Obfirmo, āre. *ſeu* Offirmo. act. *To reſolve, to harden one's ſelf in any determination, to become obdurate and inflexible.* Cenſèn' poſſe me obfirmare & perpeti, ne redeam interea? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 11. Age, quæſo, ne tam obfirma te, Chreme, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 5, 8. Certum obfirmare eſt viam me, quam decrevi, perſequi, *Id. Hec.* 3, 5, 4.

Obgannio, *ſeu* Ogganio, īvi, īre, neut. (1) *To yelp,* as a wolf, *or* dog. (2) *To yelp, or maunder, to one; to mutter* in one's ear. (1) Oggannis, *SO.* Nec gannio, nec latro, *ſuppoſit. Plaut.* v. *Varr. L. L.* 6. *in fin.* & *Non.* c. 6. n. 10. (2) Habet hæc, ei quod, dum vivat, uſque ad aurem obganniat, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 41.

Ŏbhæreo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To ſtick at.* (2) *To ſtick faſt, or ſtand ſtill.* (1) Conſurgenti ei primùm lacinia obhæſit, *Suet. Ner.* 19. (2) Ubi in medio nobis equus acer obhæſit flumine, *Lucr.* 4, 422. Quæ *Claudia* navem cum ſacris deûm Ideæ obhærentem Tiberino vado extraxit, *Suet. Tib.* 2.

‖ Ŏbhæreſco, ĕre. incept. *To ſtick faſt.* Lanoſum aurum, quod paſſim ſtirpibus connexum obhæreſcit, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 185. ⸸ Inhæreſco, *Cic.*

† Ŏbherbeſco, ĕre. incept. *To be grown over with graſs,* Feſt.

Ŏbhorreo, ēre, ui. neut. *To look fierce, or caſt a dreadfull colour.* Cujus alterum genus ſanguinis punctis obhorret, *Plin.* 37, 8.

Objăcens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Lieing before, or lieing in the way and ſtoping the paſſage; lieing up and down.* Sarcinæ objacentes pedibus fugientium, *Liv.* 10, 36. Inſula, quæ illatum vento mare objacens frangit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 6, 31. Ceſpitibus objacentibus impeditum arvum, *Col.* 2, 4.

Objăceo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To lie in the way.* (2) *To lie againſt, or be expoſed to.* (1) Omnes lapides, & ſiqua objacent falcibus obnoxia, colligi debent, *Col.* 2, 18, 2. (2) Quia iſthmos alto Objacet, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 61. Græcia Ioniis fluctibus objacet, *Mela.*

Objectăcŭlum, i. n. *A dam, or ſluice, to let the tide in and out.* Objectaculum, quo teſtus introïre ac redire rurſus in mare poſſet, *Varr. R. R.* 17, 9.

‖ Objectāmentum, i. n. *A charge, reproach, or reflexion.* ✠ Non tam crimina judicio, quàm objectamenta jurgio prolata, *Apul. Apol.* p. 401.

Objectans, tis. part. *Objecting, expoſeing.* Objectans illis, *Juſt.* 2, 7. *Stat. Theb.* 2, 602. *Sil.* 2, 194.

Objectātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An upbraiding, or chargeing, one.* Ex aliorum objectationibus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 60.

‖ Objectātor, ōris. *He who upbraideth, or reproacheth,* Aſcon.

Objectātus, a, um. part. *Laid to one's charge, objected.*

objected. Contagio ejus, quod quærebat, ipſi criminis objectata ab inimicis eſt, *Liv.* 9, 34.

Objecto, āre, freq. [*ab* objicio] (1) ‖ *To throw.* (2) Met. *To give, to ſatisfy.* (3) *To thruſt,* or *daſh, againſt.* (4) *To place before in defenſe of.* (5) *To expoſe to.* (6) *To object, upbraid,* or *caſt in one's teeth.* (1) ☞ *Primam hanc eſſe notionem, etſi exemplum deſideretur, docet* objicio, *& quæ ſequitur tranſlatio.* (2) § Congiarium plebis animis objectabant, *Plin. Pan.* 28. (3) Nunc caput objectare fretis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 386. (4) Corpora bello Objectant, *Id. Geor.* 4, 218. (5) Statuit eum objectare periclîs, *Id. Æn.* 2, 751. (6) Probrum mihi nullum objectas, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 29. Natum objectat & imputat illis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 400.

Objector, āri. paſſ. *To be charged upon,* or *upbraided,* &c. Mihi fortuna, illis probra objectantur, *Sall. B. J.* 88.

Objectūrus, a, um. part. *About to oppoſe,* or *place againſt.* A mari quoque alios objecturus, ut undique urgeret, *Curt.* 3, 8, 30. *conf. Liv.* 37, 10. & 40, 35.

Objectus, a, um. part. [*ex* objicio] (1) *Thrown to.* (2) Met. *Caſt in the way.* (3) *Lieing,* or *being, in the way.* (4) *Oppoſed to.* (5) ‖ Objectum, ſubſt. *that which is placed in the way, an obſtacle.* (6) *Expoſed,* or *liable, to. Vid.* Objicio. (1) Objecto tentans an cibo poſſet capi, *Phædr.* 1, 23, 4. *Met.* Plutus objecto cuncta corrumpit lucro, *Id.* 4, 11, 8. (2) Viſum objectum eſt à deo dormienti, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 16. *Met.* Nullâ utilitate objecta delectari, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 50. Munitiones quæ vallo objecto claudebant exitus, *Liv.* 3, 26. (3) Flumina objecta retardant equos, *Virg. Geor.* 4. 503. (4) = Oppoſitum & objectum hoſtibus propugnaculum, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 1. (5) Objecta rupium, *Solin.* ¶ Met. *a thing objected.* De objectis non confiteri, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 35. (6) Ad omnes caſus objectus, *Id. Fam.* 6, 4.

Objectus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A placeing between,* or *againſt; an interpoſition,* or *that which is interpoſed,* or *placed againſt.* (2) *A placeing before,* or *againſt, for defenſe;* or *that which is ſo placed.* (3) *A ſpectacle,* or *ſight.* (1) Manifeſtum eſt, occultari lunam terræ objectu, *Plin.* 2, 10. Objectus montis, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 67, 3. molium, *Id. Ann.* 14, 8, 1. Objectus pectorum, *Id. Germ.* 8, 1. (2) Non incommodè arcentur *ſol & ventus,* objectu veſtis, aut cujuſlibet denſi teguminis, *Col.* 3, 19. (3) Quo repentino objectu viſo, *Nep. Hannib.* 5.

* ŏbiens, euntis. part. (1) *Going over and covering.* (2) *Surrounding,* or *encompaſſing.* (3) *Executeing, diſchargeing.* (4) *Seting, going down.* (1) Ab angulis membranâ obeunte, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) Magnas obeuntia terras Tot maria intravi, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 58. (3) Militaria opera pugnando obeunti Alexandro ceſſiſſet, *Liv.* (4) 𝔛 In obeuntis, vel orientis, ſolis ultimis partibus quis nomen tuum audiet? *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. Obiens Capricornus, *Id.*

† Objêxim, *pro* objecerim, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 3, 37. & objêxis *pro* objeceris, *Id. Caſ.* 2, 6, 52.

* ‖ ŏbĭgĭtat. antè agitat, *ut* obambulat, *Feſt.*

Objĭciendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be put into, raiſed,* or *cauſed.* (2) *To be objected,* or *upbraided.* (1) Erroris objiciendi cauſâ, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 19. (2) Cùm tu mihi Cornelii defenſionem in maledictis objiciendam putâris, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 2. Parciùs iſta viris tamen objicienda memento, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 7.

Objĭciens, tis. part. *Placeing overagainſt,* or *interpoſeing.* Luna objiciens cœcum radiis ardentibus orbem, *Lucr.* 5, 754.

Objĭcio, ĕre, jēci, ectum. act. [*ab* ob, & jacio] (1) *To throw to, to throw to be eaten.* (2) Met. *To pay,* or *give.* (3) *To put to,* or *ſhut againſt.* (4) *To put,* or *lay, in the way; to interpoſe.* (5) *To put againſt,* or *before.* (6) *To lay before one's ſenſes,* or *mind.* (7) *To oppoſe to,* or *place againſt.* (8) *To object,* or *lay to one's charge; to mention as one's crime,* or *diſgrace.* (9) *To place,* or *hold, againſt, for one's defenſe.* (10) *To expoſe to.* (11) *To put into, to raiſe,* or *cauſe, in one.* (12) *To miuſe to,* or *be the cauſe of to.* (13) *To put one upon, to cauſe to do.* (14) *To object a thing, with a deſign of diverting one from any attempt.* (1) Noluerunt feris corpus objicere, *Cic.* pro *S. Reſc.* 26. Cerbero offam objicit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 421. 𝔛 Nec jejunis & inanibus non tam apponis, quàm objicis cibos, *Plin. Paneg.* 49. (2) Argentum objicias lenæ, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 2, 5. (3) Ibi poſiti erant, qui fores portæ objicerent, *Liv.* 28, 6. (4) Fores hæ ſonitu ſuo mihi moram objiciunt incommodè, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 1, 8. (5) Nubem oculis objecit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 33. Objicere his viſa quædam tortuoſa, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 63. (6) Oculis animoque objecit Erynnin, *Ov. Met.* 1, 725. *It. Abſol.* Unum ex judicibus ſelectis objiciebat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 122. (7) § Dictator Romanus ei ſe objecit, *Nep. Hannib.* 5. Singulas binis navibus objiciebant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 58. § Objiciunt equites ſeſe ad divortia nota, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 379. (8) Neque ille haud objiciet mihi pedibus ſeſe provocatum, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 56. Quin tu hoc crimen aut objice, ubi licet agere; aut jacere noli, ubi non oportet, *Cic.* Quin nobis de morte Cæſaris objiceres, *Brutus & Caſſius,* ap. *Id. Fam.* 11, 3. Vobis digna pudore objicit, *Ov. Met.* 13, 308. § Si neque avaritiam, neque ſordes Objiciet verè quiſquam mihi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 68. Mihi auſus es eloquentiam, utì vitium, objicere, *Decl.* in *Sall.* ☞ *Cum gemin. dat.* Camillo crimini objecit, *Plin.* 34, 3. (9) Pro vallo carros objecerant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 26. Clypeos ad tela ſiniſtris Protecti objiciunt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 444. (10) Timebat flumini exercitum objicere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 64. § Objicere aliquem Aquilonibus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 3. Objicere ſe impetus profligatorum hominum, *Cic.* Ad omnes caſus objicere, *Id.* (11) Eam pudet me tibi in ſenectâ objicere ſolicitudinem, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 29. Quæ res igitur tantum furorem Sexto Roſcio objecit? *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 14. Quo plus terroris hoſti objiceret, *Liv.* 27, 1. Subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo Objicit, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 480. (12) Qui multa Thebano populo acerba objecit funera, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 35. (13) Me tibi iſtuc ætatis homini facinora puerilia objicere, *Id. Mil.* 3, 1, 25. (14) Ut præfecto illi religionem Veneris, nomenque objiceret, *Cic.* Religionem illîc objecit, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 40.

Objĭcior, i. paſſ. (1) *To be caſt,* or *thrown, to,* &c. (2) *To be ſhown,* or *laid before, one;* whether good, *or* evil. (3) *To be expoſed.* (4) *To be thrown, forced, laid,* or *put, upon.* (5) *To be interpoſed.* (6) *To be impreſſed on,* or *carryed, to the mind,* or *any of the ſenſes; to become the object of.* (7) *To be objected againſt.* (1) Offa cani objicitur, *Varr. v.* & Objicio. (2) Etiam argentum eſt ultro objectum ei, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 2, 4. Aliud majus miſeris, multóque tremendum Objicitur magìs, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 200. (3) Facinoroſorum armis meos cives pro me objici nolui, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 14. (4) Quibus eſt alicunde objectus labos, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 6. (5) Objectus erat portis ericius, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 67. (6) Objiciuntur formæ, quæ reapſe nullæ ſunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 37. (7) Ita conſiſtendum eſt, ut quod objicitur factum neges, *Id. Part. Orat.* 29. *Vid.* Objicio.

† Ŏbĭnānis, e. adj. *Somewhat empty.* Aiunt cùm ad lumen ſuſtuleris, quod perlucet, id eſſe obinane, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. ☞ *Leg. & diviſè, ſed conjungit* Scal.

Ŏbīraſcens, tis. part. *Angry with,* or *againſt.* § Obiraſcens fortunæ animus, *Sen.* de *Tranq. an.* 2.

‖ Ŏbīraſcor, i. dep. *To be angry on ſome account.* = Cùm malè audiunt, commoventur & obiraſcuntur, *Apul. Apol.* p. 404.

Ŏbīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A being angry.* Nebulonis obiratione ſi Brutus moveri poteſt, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. ſub. fin. *ubi vid.* Græv.

Ŏbīrātus, a, um. part. *Angry,* or *enraged, againſt one that is angry.* Fortunæ obirati cultum reliquerant deorum, *Liv.* 1, 31.

Ŏbĭter. adv. [*ex* ob, & iter, *Priſc.* in tranſcurſu quaſi in itinere, & ob viam] (1) *In going along,* or *as one goeth along.* (2) *By the by, by the way.* (3) *By chance.* (1) Obiter cantare, *Petron.* 31. Obiter leget aut ſcribet, vel dormiet intus, *Juv.* 3, 241. Rotis, quas aqua verſet obiter, & molat, *Plin.* 18, 10. (2) Hæc obiter indicata ſint, *Id.* 31, 8. Ut obiter caveam iſtos Homeromaſtigas, *Id.* in *Proœm.* (3) Occurrentia obiter, *Sen.* Obiter incidentia facilè declinant, *Plin.* ☞ *Hanc vocem Scioppius auctoritate Scauri Gramm. antiq. & imper. Hadriani reprehendit; ſed auctores allati ſortes minimè plebeiæ, amaverunt, quibus modò opus fuerit, in ſubſidiis aderit Auguſtus Cæſar, ſi de concinnitate quæratur; ſi verò de antiquitate, Pacuvius.*

* Ŏbĭtūrus, a, um. part. *That will perform,* or *execute.* Eum obiturum alia regis munia eſſe, *Liv.* Antonius tranſmarinas obiturus provincias, *Paterc.* 7, 74. Et citò mortem etiam obiturus, *Suet. Tib.* 39.

* Ŏbĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* obeor] (1) *Performed, diſcharged, managed.* (2) ¶ Morte obitâ, *after death, when one is dead.* (1) Legationibus flagitioſè obitis, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 11. (2) *Id.* pro *Sext.* 38.

* Ŏbĭtus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A comeing to,* or *meeting.* (2) *Death, deceaſe.* (3) *A ſeting,* or *going down.* (1) *Obitus* dicebant pro *aditus,* Feſt. Obitus *adventus.* Acc. Antigona: *Atat, niſi me fallit in obitum ſonitus. Turp. Epiclero:* Ecquis eſt qui interrumpit ſermonem meum obitu ſuo? *Non.* Ut voluptati obitus, ſermo, adventus tuus, quòcunque adveneris, ſemper ſiet, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 18. ubi *vid.* Donat. (2) = Interitus atque obitus omnium rerum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 16. (3) 𝔛 Ortus, obitus, motúſque ſiderum, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 56. 𝔛 Stellarum ortus atque obitus, *Catull.* 64, 2. Signorum obitus & ortus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 257. Solis obitus, *Lucr.* 5, 707.

Objurgandus, a, um. part. *To be reproved, blamed, rebuked,* or *chiden.* Monendi amici ſæpe ſunt, & objurgandi, *Cic.* de *Am.* 24.

Objurgans, tis. part. *Rebukeing, blameing,* or *upbraiding.* ¶ Objurgans me à peccatis, *on account of my faults,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 54.

Objurgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chideing,* or *rebukeing.* = Caſtigatione & objurgatione dignus, *Cic. Att.* 3, 10. 𝔛 Monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumeliâ carere debet, *Id.* de *Am.* 24. 𝔛 *Admonitio* quaſi lenior objurgatio, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 83.

Objurgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A rebuker, reprover,* or *chider.* 𝔛 Benevolos objurgatores placare, invidos vituperatores confutare poſſumus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 2.

Objurgātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to chideing.* ¶ Objurgatoria epiſtola, *a chideing letter,* Cic. Att. 13, 6.

Objurgātus, a, um. part. [*qu. à* deponent. objurgor] *Haveing reproved,* or *chiden.* Curionem prorsùs non mediocriter objurgatus, *Cal.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 8, 9. ☞ *Sic MSS. penè omnes; leg. tamen & aliter.*

Objurgĭto, āre. freq. *To chide much,* or *often.* Malis te ut verbis multùm objurgitem? *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 30. Tene objurgitem? *Id.* ☞ Vix alibi.

Objurgo, āre, act. (1) *To chide, rebuke, blame,* or *reprove.* (2) *To upbraid,* or *jeer.* (3) *To chaſtiſe,* or *correct.* (1) § Objurgavit M. Cœlium ſicut neminem unquam parens, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 11. Ne in quo te objurgem, id ipſum videar imitari, *Id. Fam.* 3, 8. Meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 1. Venator canem objurgabat, *Phædr.* 5, 10, 6. ☞ *Cum præp. de.* Me quodammodo molli brachio de Pompeii familiaritate objurgas, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. (2) Leporem objurgabat paſſer: Ubi pernicitas nota illa tua eſt? *Phædr.* 1, 9, 4. (3) Servulum iſtum verberibus objurga, *Sen. Vid.* &

Objurgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be chaſtiſed,* or *corrected.* Prodigus & procax, adeò ut ſæpe flagris objurgaretur à patre, *Suet. Otho*, 11. § Ferulis objurgari, *Id. Calig.* 20. ſoleâ rubrâ, *Perſ.* 5, 169. *de cæt. vid.* Objurgo.

Oblangueo, ēre, ui, *ſive* Oblangueſco, ĕre. neut. *To be enfeebled,* or *wholely to loſe its vigour.* Litterulæ meæ, ſive noſtræ, tui deſiderio oblanguerunt, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12.

• ‖ Oblātio, ōnis. f. [*à* ſup. oblatum] (1) *An oblation,* or *offering.* (2) *A benevolence,* or *aid of tribute-corn, freely given by ſubjects.* (1) Oblatio vocatur, quia offertur, *Iſid.* (2) Omne genus penſitationum in hoc capite poſitum eſt, Canonis, oblationis, indictionis, *Aſcon.* Canon, eſt ordinarium tributum: Oblatio voluntarium: Indictio novum & ſuperadditum, *Lipſ.*

• ‖ Oblātiuncŭla, æ. f. *A little offering,* Lact.

• Oblātrans, tis. part. *Barking againſt.* Demetrium Cynicum ——oblatrantem neſcio quid, ſatis habuit canem appellare, *Suet. Veſp.* 13.

• Oblātrātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A woman that barketh, raileth,* or *ſcoldeth, at one.* § Nolo mihi oblatratricem in ædes intromittere, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 85.

• Oblātro, āre. act. *To bark againſt one, to rail at one.* ✠ Intima dum vulgi fovet oblatratque ſenatum, *Sil.* 8, 250.

• Oblātūrus, a, um. part. [*ex* offero] *That will offer.* Ne ferrum quidem ad bene moriendum oblaturus eſt hoſtis, *Liv.* 9, 3. Et quò modeſtiùs, quod expectabat, appeteret, pervicaciùs oblaturos eſſe credebat, *Curt.* 10, 17.

• Oblātus, a, um. part. [*ab* offeror] (1) *Brought to,* or *before.* (2) Met. Abſol. *That which is brought before the eyes, ſhown, appearing, that which is the object to any of the ſenſes.* (3) *Injected,* or *put into the mind.* (4) *Offered, proffered, freely put into one's power.* (5) *Brought upon,* or *that hath come upon,* or *happened to.* (6) *Struck, inflicted, given.* (7) *Forced, done,* or *performed upon,* or *by violence.* (8) *Done by deſign,* or *on purpoſe.* (1) Nec diis cordi fuiſſe pœnam ejus oblatam propè oculis ſuis, *Liv.* (2) Novo genere pugnæ oblato, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 15. Caſu miniſtrum oblatum promiſſis onerat, *Sall. B. J.* 12. Nova res oblata timorem Lenit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 455. Ad fratrem caſu lumina flexa tulit: Cujus ut oblata eſt præſentia, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 9, 23. (3) Terror oblatus à ducibus, *Cæſ.* Diffugiunt metu oblato, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. Oblata religio Cornuto eſt pullariorum admonitu, *Id.* Fateri facinus oblatæ vani furti invidiæ, *Liv.* (4) Fortè dominationem oblatam inſolentes agitant, *Sall.* de *Rep. ordin.* Oblatum à ſenatu honorem recuſavit, *Suet. Dom.* 14. Oblati victoribus aurei, *Id. Claud.* 21. Oblatam ſibi facultatem putavit, ut, &c. *Cic.* Deſperantibus oblatu ſalus, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 90. *Germanos* ſibi Cæſar oblatos gaviſus retineri juſſit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 13. (5) Nemini ego plura acerba eſſe ex amore homini unquam oblata credo, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 1. Oblatum Cæſari anceps periculum, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 59, 1. (6) Ictus oblatus, *Lucr.* 2, 951. (7) Quæ ſtuprum per vim oblatum voluntariâ morte lueret, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 22. Incredibile eſt mortem oblatam eſſe patri à filio, *Id.* (8) ✠ Domus ardebat in Palatio non fortuitò, ſed oblato incendio, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 24.

Oblectāmen, ĭnis. n. verb. *That which delighteth,* or *pleaſeth.* Carpſerat, quos oblectamina nato Porrigeret, flores, *Ov. Met.* 9, 342. Oblectamina vitæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 95.

Oblectāmentum, i. n. *That which delighteth, pleaſeth,* or *recreateth; ſolace, delight, recreation.* = Ut illi haberent hæc oblectamenta, & ſolatia ſervitutis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 60. Oblectamenta regia, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 16, 3. rerum ruſticarum, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 16. Erat ei in oblectamentis ſerpens draco, *Suet. Tiber.* 72.

Oblectātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delighting; pleaſure, delight, recreation.* § Oblectatio animi, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 2. beatæ vitæ, *Id.* otii, *Id.*

Oblecto, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & lacto, freq. *à* lacio] (1) *To attract, allure,* or *invite, by its pleaſantneſs.* (2) *To detain, take up,* or *entertain, by impoſeing upon by ſome diſcourſe.* (3) *To entertain, delight, ſolace, pleaſe.* (4) *To make to paſs pleaſantly.* (1) Nec me Oblectat cultu terra novata ſuo, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 2, 44. Quid agis, & ut te oblectet, ſcire cupio, *Cic.* Nec flumina ulla queunt ſummis labentia ripis, Oblectare animum, *Lucr.* 2, 363. Rura oblectant animos, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 169. (2) Me idcirco hæc tanta facinora promittere, quî vos oblectem, hanc fabulam dum tranſigam, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 151. (3) Oblectant animum jactata petauro Corpora, *Juv.* 14, 265. Ubi te oblectâſti tam diu? *Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 9. § Ne te oblectes, *Id. Eun.* 1, 2, 115. Habebunt certè quo ſe oblectent poſteri, *Phædr.* 3. *prol.* 33. Tu cum illâ te intus oblecta interim, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 20. § In eo me oblecto, *Id. Adelph* 1, 1, 24. (4) Habebis quæ tuam ſenectutem oblectet, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 2, 87. Hæc ſtudia adoleſcentiam alunt, Senectutem oblectant, *Cic.* pro *Arch. poët.* 7. Oblectare tempus ſtudio, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 12, 1.

Oblector, āri, ātus, paſſ. (1) *To be delighted.* (2) *To be comforted.* (1) Si noſmetipſi ludis oblectamur, & ducimur, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 19. (2) In communibus miſeriis hâc tantùm oblectabar ſpeculâ, *Id. Fam.* 2, 16.

Oblēnio, īre, īvi. [*ex* ob, & lenio] *To ſoften,* or *make gentle.* = Lectio illum carminum obleniat, & hiſtoria fabulis detineat, *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 3, 9.

Oblīdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* ob, & lædo] *To be too cloſe for, to ſqueeze things in one againſt another, by being too ſtrait.* Ut hyeme calida ſint ſtabula, nec anguſtiæ *eorum* fœtus oblidant, *Col.* 7, 3.

Oblīgandus, a, um. part. *To be obliged,* or *bound.* Neque obligandus ſed remunerandus eſt in amoris officio, qui prior cœpit, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31. Amore captivæ victor captus, datâ dexterâ in id, quod petebatur obligandæ fidei, in regiam concedit, *Liv.* 30, 12.

Oblīgans, tis. part. *Obligeing by good turns.* Obligantium & obligatorum animus, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 1, 4.

Oblīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *A tieing cloſe up.* (2) *The engageing,* or *giveing for ſecurity.* (1) Obligatio linguæ, *Firm.* (2) Eſt gravior & difficilior animi & ſententiæ pro altero, quàm pecuniæ, obligatio, *Cic. Bruto, Ep.* 18.

‖ Oblīgātor, ōris. m. *He that bindeth,* Ap. JCC.

Oblīgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to oblige,* or *bind.* Interroganti, quo pignore fidem obligaturi eſſent, dixerunt, *Curt.* 7, 37.

Oblīgātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Tied,* or *bound, about.* (2) *Tied to.* (3) *Knit together, joined in embraces.* (4) Met. *Engaged, pawned,* or *mortgaged.* (5) *Due by engagement, vowed ſolemnly,* or *promiſed.* (6) *Bound,* or *engaged, by ſecurity given.* (7) *Engaged, tied up,* or *hindered.* (8) § *Obliged,* or *bound to; engaged by kindneſs.* (1) Venæ obligatæ, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 19, 2. = Obvolutus & obligatus corio, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 13. (2) § Prometheus obligatus aliti, *Hor. Epod.* ult. (3) Amatores obligati noctibus totis, *Petr. Arb.* 8. (4) *Met.* Nam fundi & ædes obligatæ ſunt ob amoris prandium, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 4. (5) Obligatam redde Jovi dapem, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 17. (6) Magnis & multis pignoribus eum reſp. obligatum tenet, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 4. *recent. tamen edd.* illigatum *hab.* (7) = Quòd eos intelligere videbam, me hoc judicio diſtrictum atque obligatum futurum, *Id. Act.* in *Verr.* 9. (8) Magno beneficio ejus, magnóque merito ſum obligatus, *Id. Fam.* 11, 16. Quantò quis melior & probior, tantò mihi obligatior abit, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 2.

Oblīgo, āre. act. (1) *To bind,* or *tie up; to tie round,* or *about.* (2) *To render obnoxious* to guilt, *or* puniſhment. (3) *To engage, pawn,* or *lay at ſtake.* (4) ¶ Obligare religione, *to make a thing ſacred, and exempt from private uſe.* (5) *To engage,* or *oblige, by the ties of promiſe, oath, form of law,* &c. or *by any ſecurity given.* (6) *To oblige, engage,* or *bind, by kindneſs.* (1) Ait ſe obligâſſe crus fractum Æſculapio, Apollin autem brachium, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 3, 9. Age obliga, obſigna citò, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 4, 96. ſc. *epiſtolam quam lino obligabant, deinde obſignabant.* Nec minùs mille ducentos manipulos unus obligat, *Col.* 11, 2. (2) § Cùm populum Romanum ſcelere obligâſſes, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 8. Simul obligâſti Perfidum votis caput, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 5. Furti ſe obligavit, *Gell.* 7, 15. ex *Q. Scævolâ.* (3) Audebo obligare fidem meam, P. C. vobis, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 18. (4) Domum in poſterum tempus ſempiternâ religione obligare, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 40. (5) Ut ſecundo eum obligaret militiæ ſacramento, *Id.* de *Offic.* 1, 11. Quâ in re verbo ſe uno obligavit, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 3. Qui ſe nexu obligavit, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 2. Unum vadum tribus millibus æris obligârunt, *Liv.* 3, 13. § Obligare ſe votis, *Id.* 21, 21. (6) Quem fac, ut tuâ liberalitate tibi obliges, *Cic. Q. frat.* 3, 13. Scaurum beneficio defenſionis valde obligavi, *Id. Q. frat.* 3, 1.

Oblīgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be tied,* or *bound, up,* or *about.* (2) *To be made liable,* or *obnoxious,* to puniſhment, &c. (3) *To be bound,* or *under an engagement.* (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 40. (2) Judiciorum pœnis obligari, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 14. (3) Obligentur non ſolùm jurisjurandi atque exiſtimationis periculo, ſed etiam communi inter ſe conſcientiâ, *Id. Verr.* 2. 72. Populus Romanus injuſſu ſuo, nullo pacto poteſt religione obligari, *Id.* pro *C. Balbo*, 15. Si quid eſt, in quod obligari populus poſſit, in omnia poteſt, *Liv.* Obligor ut tangam Sævi fera littora Ponti, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 83.

‖ Oblīgūrio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To waſte and ſpend riotouſly.* Perperam leg. ap. *Cic.* & *Ter.* pro abligurio, *quod vid.*

Oblīmātus, a, um. part. *Covered with mud.* Nilus mollitos & oblimatos agros ad ferendum relinquit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. *vid.* & *Suet. Aug.* 18.

Oblīmo, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & limus] (1) *To cover with mud.* (2) Met. *To make inactive, heavy,* or *dull.* (1) Nilus juvat agros duabus ex cauſis & quòd inundat, & quòd oblimat, *Sen.* (2) ✣ Nimio ne luxu obtuſior uſus Sit genitali arvo, & ſulcos oblimet inertes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 136. Quòd diſſuaſor honeſti Luxus, & humanas oblimet copia mentes, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 29.

Oblīmo, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & limo, as; *à* lima] *To conſume,* or *waſte,* an eſtate. Rem patris oblimare, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 62.

Oblīnio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To anoint,* or *ſmear, over; to daub over.* § Oblinire argillâ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. fimo & cinere, *Col.* 5, 9.

Oblīnītus, a, um. part. *Smeared over.* Paſſum ſecundarium vaſis oblinitis includere, *Col.* 11, 39, 2.

Oblĭno, ĕre, lēvi, lĭtum. act. (1) *To daub, ſmear,* or *lay, over with.* (2) Met. *To defame,* or *cover, with infamy.* (3) *To ſully, tarniſh,* or *defile.* (1) Cùm accipitres ſe obleverint viſco, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 7. Cedo ceruſſam, qui malas oblinam, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 101. Sanguine gladium oblinere, *Sall. B. J.* 107. (2) Quem verſibus oblinat atris, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 19, 30. (3) Eloquentia ita preregrinata totâ Aſiâ eſt, ut ſe externis oblineret moribus, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 13.

Oblīquans, tis. part. (1) *Placeing obliquely.* (2) *Turning aſide,* or *aſkew.* (1) Obliquans caput, *Luc.* 4, 726. (2) Obliquantem oculos Cerberon abſtraxit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 413.

‖ Oblīquātio, ōnis. f. *A winding about obliquely.* Per obliquationem circumfuſæ hederæ latente mucrone, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 1.

‖ Oblīquātus, a, um. part. *Runing crookedly.* Obliquato aſpectu, *Amm.* 28, 4. & alibi.

Oblīquè. adv. (1) *Obliquely, acroſs, athwart.* (2) Met. *Indirectly, ſlyly, covertly, by hints,* or *obſcure inſinuations.* (1) ✠ Atomi quæ rectè, quæ obliquè feruntur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 6. (2) § Obliquè perſtringere, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 2, 3. ‖ agere. *Gell.* 7, 17.

Oblīquĭtas, ātis. f. *Obliquity*, or *a going awry*, Plin. 3, 5.

Oblīquo, āre. act. (1) *To make, place*, or *turn, oblique*, or *ſideways*. (2) *To make to run tranſverſe.* (3) *To drive obliquely*, or *turn aſide.* (4) *To direct*, or *turn, obliquely.* (1) ¶ Obliquat ſinus in ventum, *veereth the ſails windward*, Virg. Æn. 5, 16. Flexo navita cornu Obliquat lævo pede carbaſa, *Luc.* 5, 418. (2) Vaſtos obliquent flumina fontes, *Luc.* 4, 117. (3) Ille paventes Obliquavit equos, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 749. (4) In latus enſem Obliquat, *Ov. M.* 12, 486. ¶ Oculos obliquare, *to caſt oblique glances*, Stat. Theb. 1, 672. Obliquare preces, *to inſinuate one's deſires by ſpeaking of the matter at a diſtance*, Id. Theb. 3, 382.

Oblīquor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be formed in an oblique figure.* Lunatis obliquatur cornibus, *Plin.* 6, 13. *de Caſpio mari.*

Oblīquus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ob, & ant. liquus, *ſive* liquis, *i. e.* tranſverſus. *Vid. Scal.* ad *Feſt.* in voce *ſublides*] (1) *Oblique, ſideways.* (2) *Moveing obliquely.* (3) *Entering obliquely.* (4) *Striking obliquely.* (5) *Looking obliquely.* (6) *Tranſverſe*, or *acroſs.* (7) *Crooked, bending.* (8) Met. *Crooked, compaſſing its ends by indirect means, ſly, malicious.* (9) *Envyous.* (10) *Illegitimate*, or *ſpurious.* (11) ¶ Obliquus caſus, *the oblique caſe.* (1) 𝔛 Partim obliqui, partim verſi, partim adverſi, *Cic.* Sublicæ obliquæ adigebantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 17. Sectus in obliquum eſt limes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 130. Mixtis obliquo pectore remis, *Luc.* 3, 604. Obliquior poſitio, *Plin. H.* 2, 79. (2) Obliquus ſignorum ordo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 239. (3) Quatuor addunt, Quatuor à ventis obliquâ luce feneſtras, *Id. Geor.* 4, 198. (4) Verres obliquum meditans ictum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 22, 7. (5) Deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens, *Ov. Met.* 2, 787. (6) In obliquum ſonipes opponitur amnem, *Luc.* 1, 220. Ærea ſerpentem obliquum rota tranſiît, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 274. (7) Obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 11. (8) Cato adverſus potentes ſemper obliquus, *Flor.* 4, 2. (9) Drancem gloria Turni Obliquâ invidiâ agitabat, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 337. Non iſthîc obliquo oculo mea commoda quiſquam Limat, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 14, 38. (10) Obliquum à patre genus, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 222. (11) *Vid.* Quint. Inſtit. Orat. 1, 6.

Oblīſus, a, um. part. [*ab* oblidor] (1) *Preſſed down*, or *broken*, with weight. (2) *Squeezed together.* (1) Operti alioqui, atque etiam obliſi pondere eſſemus, *Plin. Epiſt.* 6, 20, 16. (2) ¶ Faucibus obliſis, *they being ſtrangled*, Tac. Ann. 5, 9, 3.

Oblĭtĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be wiped out of memory*, or *forgot.* Quod maximis rebus, quas poſtea geſſit, obliterandum, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 6.

Oblĭtĕrans, tis. part. *Wipeing*, or *bloting, out.* Suo beneficio paternas ſimultates obliterans, *Liv.* 41, 24.

Oblĭtĕrātio, ōnis. verb. *Decay, degeneracy, the loſs of an art.* Tantò magìs deprehendi æris obliteratio poteſt, *Plin.* 34, 7.

Oblĭtĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Worn out of memory, forgoten.* (2) *Obſolete, grown out of uſe.* (1) = Neque vetera peccata repeti jam obliterata placet, *Liv.* 3, 59. 𝔛 Se rem vetuſtate obliteratam, cæterùm ſuæ memoriæ infixam afferre, *Id.* 3, 71. 𝔛 Memoria patribus renovata rei propè jam obliteratæ, *Id.* Obliterata jam nomina, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 55, 4. Damnum majoribus aliarum urbium cladibus obliteratum, *Id. Hiſt.* 2, 66, 5. (2) Obliterata ærarii monimenta, *Id. Ann.* 13, 22, 4.

Oblĭtĕro, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & litera, *unde &* literatus, ut ſit literis aliquid ſuperducere, ut priores deleantur, *V.*] *To blot*, or *raſe, out*; of books, records, *or* memory. Non tamen obliterare famam rei malè geſtæ potuit, *Liv.* 39, 20. 𝔛 Hæc vigeant mandata, nec ulla obliteret ætas, *Catull.* 62, 232. Publici mei beneficii memoriâ privatam offenſionem obliteraverant, *Cic. poſt red. in Senat.* 8. Bona juventæ ſenectus flagitioſa obliteravit, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 37, 2.

Oblĭtĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be bloted out of memory.* Adverſæ pugnæ in Hiſpaniâ nullius in animo, quàm meo, minùs obliterari poſſunt, *Liv.* 26, 41. Hæc iræ data obliterentur, *Sen. Med.* 556.

† Oblĭtĕrus, a, um. adj. *Id. quod* obliteratus. Notavimus quòd *obliteram gentem* Levius pro obliterata dixit, *Gell.* 19, 7.

• Oblĭteſco, ĕre, ui. neut. [*ex* ob, & lateo] *To lie hid, to be concealed.* Ne in rimis ejus grana obliteſcant, *Varr.* Quibus temporibus *ſydera* à noſtro aſpectu obliteſcant, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 10.

Oblĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* oblinor] (1) *Daubed, ſmeared*, or *covered, over.* (2) Met. *Defiled, polluted, ſtained, diſgraced.* (1) § Ut non cerâ, ſed cœno, obliti eſſe videantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 68. Oblita ſpumis Fræna, *Ov. Met.* 15, 519. Oblitus muſto feriet pede ruſticus uvas, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 85. Lupus Oblitus & ſpumis & ſpiſſo ſanguine rictus Fulmineos, *Ov. Met.* 11, 367. § Oblitus à dominæ cæde libellus erit, *Id. Ep.* 11, 2. (2) Nondum tanto parricidio oblitus, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 12. Libido flagitioſa, quâ Antoniorum oblita eſt vita, *Id. Philip.* 14, 3. Salluſtii ſcripta nimiâ priſcorum verborum affectatione oblita, *Suet.* de *Clar. Gram.* 10.

• Oblītus, a, um. part. [*ex* obliviſcor] (1) *Haveing forgot, forgetfull.* (2) Met. ✠ *Haveing loſt.* (3) Paſſ. *Being forgot.* (1) § Oblitus inſtituti, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15. § Curio ſubitò oblitus totam cauſam, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 60. (2) Poma ſuccos oblita priores, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 59. (3) Non adeò leviter noſter puer hæſit ocellis, Ut meus oblito pulvis amore vacet, *Prop.* 1, 18, 6. § Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 53.

• Oblīvio, ōnis. f. (1) *A forgeting*, or *ſliping out of memory.* (2) *The haveing forgot.* (3) *The being forgot.* (4) *Forgetfullneſs.* (5) *An amneſty*, or *act of oblivion.* (6) Obliviones, pl. *Certain goddeſſes of forgetfullneſs.* (1) Oblivio totius negotii, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 35. (2) Non oblivione tui factum eſt, *Id.* (3) Multos oblivio obruet, *Tac. Agr.* 46, 6. (4) 𝔛 Meam tuorum in me meritorum memoriam nulla delebit oblivio, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. (5) Thraſybulus legem tulit, ne quis anteactarum rerum accuſaretur, eamque illi legem OBLIVIONIS appellârunt, *Nep. Thraſ.* 3. (6) Non tuos patiar labores Impunè carpere lividas Obliviones, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9,

• Oblīviōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very forgetfull.* (2) *Cauſeing forgetfullneſs.* (1) 𝔛 Memor, an oblivioſus, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 24. (2) Oblivioſum Maſſicum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 21.

• Oblīviſcendus, a, um. part. *To be forgoten.* Obliviſcendus ab illis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 11, 9. *Conf. Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 46.

• Oblīviſcens, tis. part. *Forgeting.* Ne fugiens ſeclis obliviſcentibus ætas illius hoc cæcâ nocte tectat ſtudium, *Catull.* 66, 42.

• Oblīviſcor, i. ītus ſum. dep. [*ex* ob, & antiq. liviſco, quod à λήθω] (1) *To forget, to loſe the rememberance of.* (2) *To omitt, to paſs by.* (1) 𝔛 § Memini, nec unquam obliviſcar illius noctis, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 42. § Nihil obliviſci ſoles niſi injurias, *Id.* (2) Quàm ſis audax, ut alia obliviſcar, hinc omnes intelligere poterunt, *Id.*

• Oblīvium, i. n. Rara vox in ſing. ✠ In plur. Oblīvia, ōrum. freq. *Forgetfullneſs, oblivion.* Eam ſententiam modeſtiſſimus quiſque ſilentio, deinde oblivio tranſmiſit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 9, 4. § ✠ Longa oblivia potare, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 715. Oblivia rerum, *Lucr.* 3, 840. vitæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 62. pœnæ, *V. Flacc.* 4, 536.

• Oblīvius, a, um. adj. *Forgoten, out of date, obſolete.* Verba Latina ſunt aut noſtra, aut aliena, aut oblivia, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 1.

Oblŏcātus, a, um. part. *Let out*, or *to be done, for hire.* Quæ ad epulum pertinebant macellariis oblocata, *Suet. Cæſ.* 26.

Oblŏco, āre. act. *To let out for hire, to hire.* Cùm operam oblocare ad puteos exhauriendos ſolitus eſſet, *Juſt.* 11, 10.

• Oblŏcūtor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* ob, & locutor] *An interrupter*, or *gainſayer.* Oblocutor non ſum alteri in convivio, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 48.

‖ Oblongŭlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat oblong.* Surculi duo teretes oblonguli, *Gell.* 17, 9.

Oblongus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a figure inclineing to long.* (2) *Of a pretty good length.* (1) Figura oblonga, *Plin.* 37, 12. Mapàlia oblonga, *Sall. B. Jug.* 21. (2) Varr.

• Oblŏquor, i, cūtus. dep. [*ex* ob, & loquor] (1) *To ſpeak whilſt another is ſpeaking, to interrupt.* (2) *To give bad language.* (3) Met. *To reproach.* (4) *To ſay* in numbers, *to ſing.* (1) Mentiris, *PH.* Ne obloquere. *LA.* Taceo. *PH.* Mulier, perge dicere, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 85. = interpellare, *Cic.* § Te morare, mihi cùm obloquere, *Id. Men.* 1, 2, 46. = Gannit & obloquitur, *Catull.* 81, 4. (2) Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 41. (3) Tacita veſtra expectatio, quæ mihi obloqui videtur, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* (4) Obloquitur numeris ſeptem diſcrimina vocum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 646.

• Oblŏquūtor. *Vid.* Oblocutor.

Obluctans, tis. part. (1) *Struggleing*, or *labouring, againſt.* (2) Met. *Hard to be removed.* (1) In modum hami repugnat obluctanti foſſori, *Col.* 3, 18. (2) ✠ Obluctantia ſaxa Summovere, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 20.

Obluctātus, a, um. part. *Haveing ſtruggled againſt.* § Obviæ radici obluctatus, *Col.* Pars turbæ jactatis morti obluctata lacertis, *Luc.* 3, 657. *conf. Sil.* 12, 426.

Obluctor, āri. dep. (1) *To ſtruggle*, or *ſtrive at*, or *againſt*; *to pull at.* (2) Met. *To contend with.* (1) Fruticibus obluctatur ita pertinaciter, ut collum abrumpat, *Col.* 8, 14, 8. (2) Soli Fabio obluctandum, *Sil.* 8, 10.

† Oblūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. *To play upon, to banter*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 10. *ubi al.* obludeant & alludiant.

Obmōliendus, a, um. part. *To be oppoſed*, or *ſet againſt*, Liv. 37, 32.

† Obmōlior, īri, ītus ſum. dep. *To ſet againſt*, in order to ſtop, *or* ſhore, up. Non erat in promptu quod obmolirentur, *Liv.* 33, 5. Arborum truncos, & ſaxa obmoliuntur, *Curt.* 6, 6, 24.

Obmŏveo, ēre. neut. (1) † *To move to, to apply.* (2) *To move*, or *wave* in ſacrifice. (1) Feſt. (2) Cato, 142, 4.

• Obmurmŭro, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & murmuro] (1) *To groan out, to murmur againſt.* (2) *To roar againſt.* (1) Suet. Othone, 7. (2) Precibus meis obmurmurat *Boreas*, Ovid, Epiſt. 18, 47.

Obmūteſco, ĕre, ui. incept. (1) *To become dumb.* (2) *To be ſtruck dumb.* (3) *To hold one's peace, to be ſilent.* (4) *To be out of uſe.* (1) Si homines obmutuiſſent, *Cic.* (2) Cenſen' me potuiſſe verbum proloqui?—obmutui, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 22. Lingua obmutuit, manus obtorpuit, *Cic.* (3) Nulla de me obmuteſcet vetuſtas, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 35. (4) Lydium Sardibus emebatur, quod nunc obmutuit, *Plin.* 33, 13.

• Obnātus, a, um. part. [*ex* ob, & natus] *Grown*, or *growing, about.* § Inter obnata ripis ſalicta, *Liv.* 23, 19.

‖ Obnecto, ĕre. act. *To tie cloſe together, to bind faſt*, Feſt. ☞ Frequens in nuptiis & mancupiis. ⊥ Conjungo, obligo.

‖ Obnĭger, gra, grum. adj. *Very black*, Plin. 20, 23. *Si ſana lectio. Vid.* Harduin.

Obnītens, tis. part. *Struggleing againſt.* Cùm ſæpe obnitens repugnâſſet, *Paterc.* 2, 89.

Obnītor, ti, obnixus ſum. dep. (1) *To bear up*, or *ſtruggle, againſt.* (2) Met. *To ſtrive, to endeavour.* (1) Videntur navigia obnitier undis, *Lucr.* 4, 439. Obniti hoſtibus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 5, 1. (2) Triumphum Pauli impedire obniti, *Paterc.* 1, 9.

Obnixè. adv. *Earneſtly, mightyly.* Manibus pedibuſque obnixè omnia facere, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 134. Obnixè te rogo, *Sen. Ep.* 34.

Obnixus, a, um. part. [*ab* obnitor] (1) *Thruſting*, or *bearing, againſt*; *ſhoveing along.* (2) *Beating againſt.* (3) *Standing firm againſt.* (4) *Reſolute*,

(4) *Reſolute, ſteady.* (1) Obnixi ſcutis corporibuſque urgebant, *Liv.* Stant obnixi Samnites, quanquam plura accipiunt quàm inferunt vulnera, *Id.* 7, 33. Portas cardine torquet Obnixus latis humeris, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 725. Formicæ grandia tradunt Obnixæ frumenta humeris, *Id. Æn.* 4, 406. (2) Ventus urget obnixus magnis ſpeluncas viribus, *Lucr.* 6, 558. (3) Verſa in obnixos urgentur cornua vaſto Cum gemitu, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 222. (4) Obnixus curam ſub corde premebat, *Id. Æn.* 4, 332.

Obnoxiè. adv. (1) *Fearfully, not freely, but as brow-beaten by another.* (2) *Gently, ſo as to be beholden to any one for favour.* (1) Obnoxiè dictæ ſententiæ, *Liv.* 3, 30. (2) ✠ Perii, herclè, planè, nihil obnoxiè, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 41.

Obnoxiōſè. adv. *Favourably, as if it would have another obliged to him.* ✠ Arctè colliga manus, nihil verò obnoxioſè, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 29.

Obnoxiōſus, a, um. adj. *Haughty, expecting others ſhould be at his beck, and ſubject to him.* Mores leges perduxerunt jam in poteſtatem ſuam, magis queis ſunt obnoxioſi, quàm parentes liberis, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 31.

Obnoxius, a, um. adj. [pœnæ obligatus ob noxiam, *Feſt.*] (1) *Under fear of ſome perſon, conſcious of his crimes,* and conſequently *not dareing to diſoblige him.* (2) *Conſcious, under an apprehenſion of guilt.* (3) *Under awe, and ſo not acting freely.* (4) *Complying with, doing as another pleaſeth.* (5) ✣ Met. *In a fearfull poſture.* (6) *Beholden to, obliged, attached,* or *under an obligation,* for ſome kindneſs received. (7) *Obnoxious, liable,* or *expoſed, to.* (8) *Subject* to be hurt, ſpoiled, *or* damaged. (9) *Prone,* or *inclined, to.* (10) *Precarious.* (1) = Obnoxium eſſe me tibi fateor, culpæ compotem, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 61. ‖ Obnoxius eſt, qui habet aliquem noxiæ, *i. e.* culpæ ſuæ conſcium, *Gell.* 7, 17. *ubi vid. plura.* (2) Nec turpi mens eſt obnoxia facto, *Tib.* 3, 4, 15. (3) Vivat, hercule, Cicero, qui poteſt, ſupplex & obnoxius, *Brut. Cic.* (4) Minari ferro, nî ſibi *Fulvia* obnoxia foret, *Sall. B. Catil.* 24. (5) Facies obnoxia manſit, *Ov. Met.* 5, 235. (6) Ut nobis ſint obnoxii, noſtro devincti beneficio, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 18. Facies nullis obnoxia gemmis, *Prop.* 1, 2, 22. Illa tantùm memorata, quàm totam Græciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis eſſe, tum eam civitatem præcipuè, *Liv.* 35, 51. (7) Ventis obnoxia cautes, *Tib.* 3, 4, 9. Terra nulli bello obnoxia, *Ovid.* ex *Pont.* 1, 8, 73. (8) Capita *vitium* neque aratro, neque bobus obnoxia ſunt, *Col.* 3, 1. Quæcunque obnoxia morti Abluere, *Ov. Met.* 14, 600. (9) ✠ Adverſus gratiæ, an obnoxius, *Quint.* 3, 11. (10) Civitas emerſit ex obnoxiâ pace illius conſilio & operâ, *Liv.*

‖ Obnūbĭlo, āre. act. *unde* obnubilor, āri. paſſ. *To be darkened,* or *obſcured,* Gell. 1, 2. ‡ Obſcurari.

Obnūbĭlus, a, um. adj. *Duſky, overcaſt, cloudy.* = Obnubila & obſita tenebris loca, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 21. *ex poëtâ.*

Obnūbo, ĕre, pſi, tum. act. [*ex* ob, & nubo] (1) *To vail,* or *muffle up.* (2) *To hide,* or *cover.* (1) I, lictor, colliga manus, caput obnubito, arbori infelici ſuſpendito, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 4. *Formula damnationis ad capitale ſupplicium.* ‖ Caput obnube, *Feſt. de ſponſâ.* § Obnubere caput, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 584. Arſuras comas obnubit amictu, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 77. *de elato ad rogum.* (2) Obnubit mare terras, ut nubes cœlum, *Varr.*

Obnūbor, i. paſſ. *To be vailed.* Obnubitur atrâ veſte caput, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 259.

Obnuncians, tis, part. *Declareing.* Obnunciantem collegam armis foro expulit, *Stat. Jul. Cæſ.* 20.

Obnunciātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A denunciation that the time is inauſpicious,* or *incomitiate,* and therefore *that the court was actually adjourned.* Marco Craſſo quid acciderit videmus, dirarum obnunciatione neglectâ, *Cic. de Div.* 1. Obnunciationibus per Scævolam interpoſitis, *Id. Att.* 4, 16.

Obnunciātur. imperſ. *It is declared that the time is inauſpicious.* Obnunciari collegæ juſſit, *Liv.*

Obnuncio, āre. act. *To declare publickly,* chiefly *by the augurs,* and ſometimes *by the magiſtrates,* by word of mouth, that it was a feſtival, *or* that the omens were bad, and the time inauſpicious to enter upon publick affairs, and ſo to adjourn the conſideration thereof. (2) Alſo *to tell evil news, to ſhow it is at hand.* (1) § Augur auguri, conſul conſuli obnunciâſti, *Cic. Philip.* 2, 33. § Obnunciare concilio & comitiis, *Id.* § in campum, *Id.* per edicta, *Suet. Cæſ.* 20. *ubi vide* Torrent. & Bernegg. (2) Primus mala noſtra reſciſco, primus porrò obnuncio, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 8.

Obnuptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A veiling,* or *muffleing,* the offender's head, in order to execution. Carnifex verò, & obnuptio capitis, & nomen ipſum crucis, &c. *Cic.*

Ŏbŏleo, ui, ēre, ĭtum. act. *To ſmell ſtrong,* or *ſtink of.* (2) Neut. *To be ſmelt.* (1) Cùm ille antidotum oboluiſſet, *Suet. Cal.* 23, 7. Mallem alium oboluiſſes, *Id. Veſp.* 8. (2) Numnam ego obolui? *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 165. § Oboluit marſupium huic iſthuc, quod habes, *Id. Menæch.* 2, 3, 33.

* Ŏbŏlus, i. m. [ὀβολος, Gr.] *A ſmall Athenian coin,* of ſilver, as it ſhould ſeem, weighing about 12 grains, ſome whereof are ſtill preſerved, worth eight *chalci,* or pieces of braſs, being the ſixth part of their *drachma,* and the Roman *denarius,* in our money five farthings. Conveni puerum olera, & piſciculos minutos ferre obolo in cœnam ſeni, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 32. ☞ Obolus, nummus Græcorum æreus, *Vitr.* 3, 1. Spanhem. *De* U. & *P. N. t.* 1. p. 149. In æreis duorum qui adhuc ſuperſunt, nummis ſignari paulò antè vidimus ACCAPIATPIA, OBOLOC, quæ nummorum illorum pretium ſtatim indicant. Pag. autem 248 nummos iſtos in cimeliarchio Mediceo inveniri dixerat.

Ŏbŏrior, īri, ortus ſum. dep. (1) *To ariſe, to ſpring up, to approach, to draw on.* (2) Met. *To ſhine forth,* or *diſplay itſelf.* (1) Lux oboritur, *Sil.* 17, 481. Nox oborta eſt, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 823. (2) § Lux ſapientiæ mihi apud te dicenti oboritur, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 3.

Ŏbortus, a, um. part. (1) *Ariſen, broke forth, ſprung.* (2) *Overſpread.* (3) Met. *Cauſed, produced.* (1) Oborta ſydera, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 32. Hos ego digrediens lachrymis affabar obortis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 492. (2) Antigonus, tenebris obortis ignes conſpicatur, *Nep. Eum.* 9. Saxo dureris oborto, *Ov.* in *Ibin,* 585. (3) Terræ motus obortus, *Lucr.* 6, 586.

Ŏboſcŭlor, āri. dep. *To kiſs.* Viderint matronæ, quæ flagellorum veſtigia oboſculantur, *Petron.* c. 126. *vix alibi leg.*

* Obrēpens, tis. part. *Creeping on.* Obrepens ſomnus, *Ov. Ep.* 19, 46.

* Obrēpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. neut. [*ex* ob, & repo] (1) *To creep in privately.* (2) *To creep upon, to ſteal by degrees, to ſurpriſe.* (3) *To come beyond, to ſnap one, to over-reach craftyly.* (1) Inſcientibus nobis ſæpe *Cratippus* obrepit, *Cic. Fil.* (2) § Obrepit pueritia adoleſcentiæ, *Id.* de *Senect.* Obrepit non intellecta ſenectus, *Juv.* 9, 129. *Met.* § Obrepſiſti ad honores errore hominum, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 1. (3) Tu mihi imprudenti obrepſiſti, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 23.

* ‖ Obreptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſecret and crafty comeing into any thing,* Ulp. ‡ Latens & fallax aditio.

* Obrepto, āre. freq. [*ex* ob, & repto] *To creep,* or *ſteal, in,* or *upon,* Plaut. Perſ. 1, 2, 27. ☞ Rarò occ.

Obretior, īri. paſſ. *To be catched in a net, to be entangled.* Nec aranei tenuia fila Obvia ſentimus, quando obretimur euntes, *Lucr.* 3, 385. ☞ Rarò occ.

* Obrĭgeo, ēre. neut. [*ex* ob, & rigeo] (1) *To be frozen, to be ſtiff.* (2) *To be without ſenſe,* or *motion.* (1) Pars terrarum obriguit nive, & pruinâ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. Obriguit frigore, *Col.* 4, 32, 5. (2) Tarda nimiùm, ut lapis obriguit, *Suppoſit. Plaut.*

* Obrĭgeſco, ĕre, rĭgui. incept. [*ex* ob, & rigeſco] *To become ſtiff,* or *motionleſs.* Viro non vel obrigeſcere ſatiùs eſt, *Sen. Ep.* 82.

Obrōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To gnaw upon.* Ut, quod obrodat, ſit, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 92. ☞ Rarò occ.

Obrŏgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The propoſeing,* or *makeing a motion, that a new law be made, contrary to a former,* or *ſome clauſe of it,* Ad. Herenn. 2, 10.

Obrŏgātur. imperſ. *A motion is made for a new law to be enacted, contrary to a former,* or *at leaſt to ſome clauſes of it.* Obrogatur legibus Cæſaris, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 9. ✠ Cui legi obrogatum vel derogatum eſt, *Liv.*

Obrŏgo, āre. act. *To propoſe the enacting of a law contrary to a former, or ſome clauſe thereof.* § Semper antiquæ legi obrogat nova, *Liv.* Capiti Papiæ legis à Tiberio Cæſare addito, obrogavit, *Suet. Claud.* 23. § Auſus obrogare de legibus Conſul Philippus, *Flor.* 3, 17.

† Obrōſus, a, um. part. *Gnawn about.* Obroſo margine, *Plin.* 27, 2. *ubi al. leg.* abraſo.

Obruendus, a, um. part. *To be entirely covered,* or *diſguiſed.* ✠ Firmamenta ad fidem poſita aut diruenda, aut obſcuranda, aut digreſſionibus obruenda, *Cic. Partit.* 103.

Obruens, tis. part. *Covering over.* Obruentes ora ſuperjectâ humo, *Liv.*

† Obrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ptum. [*ex* ob, & rumpo] *Adducitur ex Varr. R. R.* 3, 10. *ſed rectiùs leg. illic* abrumpunt.

Obruo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* ob, & ruo] (1) *To cover over,* or *overwhelm.* (2) *To put, lay,* or *hide, in the ground.* (3) Alſo, *To bury.* (4) *To ſink,* or *drown.* (5) Met. *To drown,* or *overcharge with wine.* (6) *To bury in oblivion,* or *efface the memory of.* (7) *To ſink, confound,* or *ruin.* (8) *To overcaſt,* or *overſpread.* (9) *To fall upon, and bury in its ruins.* (10) *To beat,* or *ſtrike, down; to overthrow.* (11) *To weaken,* or *leſſen; to cauſe no notice to be taken of.* (12) *To avert,* or *aboliſh.* (1) Stirpes obruit arvo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 24. (2) Crocodili in terrâ obruunt ova, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. ✠ Quis ſciet ubi quidque poſitum ſit, is etiam, ſi quid obrutum erit, poterit eruere, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 4. (3) *Vid.* ſecundum exemplum, n. 1. in paſſ. Obruor. (4) Hunc quondam multas obruit urbes, *Lucr.* 5, 412. Per æquora vectos Obruit Auſter, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 336. Hanc tribuni orationem obruit, commemoratione rerum ſuarum, *Liv.* 27, 21. (5) § Vino ſe obruere, *Cic.* Nec obruat vino mentis calorem, *Petron.* c. 5. (6) = Quæ unquam vetuſtas obruet, aut quæ tanta delebit oblivio? *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 13. = Idem tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruiſſet, *Id.* pro *Arch. poët.* 10. (7) Opinio ipſa & fama veſtræ ſeveritatis obruet ſcelerati gladiatoris amentiam, *Cic.* Ne ille verbis te obruet, *Id.* Ut teſtem omnium riſus obrueret, *Id.* (8) Ubi roriferis terram nox obruit undis, *Lucr.* 6, 864. (9) Domus ætatis ſpatio ne feſſa vetuſto Obruat, *Id.* 3, 776. (10) Tuâ hîc obrue dextrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 692. Totis fratrem gravis obruit armis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 573. (11) Alterius ſucceſſoris curam famamque obruiſſet, *Tac. Agric.* 17. (12) Quod diî omen obruant, *Cic.* de *Har. R.* 42.

Obruor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be covered, overwhelmed, buryed,* &c. (2) *To be overmatched, overlaid,* or *overcome.* (3) *To be engaged,* or *immerſed, in; and wholely taken up with.* (4) *To be overthrown with the multitude of.* (5) *To be overcome by, and be inconſiderable in compariſon of.* (1) Tetra bellua, quæ quoniam in foveam incidit, obruatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. Duo Philæni vivi obruebantur, *Sall. B. J.* 81. (2) Ilicet, obruimur numero, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 414. (3) Neve te obrui, tanquam fluctu ſic magnitudine negotii, ſinas, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 1. (4) Ne peregrinorum ſuffragiis obruare, *Id.* § = Opprimi, & obrui criminibus, & teſtibus, *Id.* (5)

Ea mala virtutis magnitudine obruebantur, *Id. Vid.* Obruo.

† Obruſſa, æ. f. Obrūſa, Obrīſa, Obrȳſa, *vel etiam* Obrȳza. *Incert. etym. propter incertam ſcribendi rationem.* (1) *The teſt,* or *eſſay, for gold, whether it be fine,* or *no.* (2) Met. *Probation,* or *tryal.* (1) Adhibenda tanquam obruſſa ratio eſt, *Cic. Brut.* 74. (2) *Res dura* animi obruſa eſt, *Sen.* 33.

† Obruſſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ὄϐρυζος, *z in ſſ, ut* ſolet, converſum, *Hermol.* in *Plin. ſed de variâ hujus voc. tum ſcriptione, tum etymo, omnino conſule* Cl. Torrent. in Suet. Ner. 44.] *id. quod* obryzus. Aurum obryzum, *fineſt gold,* Plin. 33, 3. *ubi pro* obryzum *rect.* obruſſam *leg.* Aurum ad obruſſam, *Suet. Ner.* 44. *ubi tamen pro diverſ. MSS. fide al. atque al. elementis ſcrib.*

Obrŭtus, a, um. part. [*ex* obruor] (1) *Covered over.* (2) *Overwhelmed, drowned.* (3) *Raked over.* (4) *Sown.* (5) *Damed up.* (6) *Buryed.* (1) Nuces in terrâ obrutas habeat, *Cato.* § Strage obruta itinera, *Liv.* (2) Obrutus aquis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 1, 6. Miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, *Liv.* 5, 2. (3) 𝔛 Malè obrutum reſurrexit incendium, *Flor.* 3, 21. (4) Semina obruta ſulcis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 124. (5) Amnis obrutus ingeſtâ ſilvâ, *Flor.* 4, 3, 12. (6) Philæni vivi obruti, *Sall B. J.* 81. ¶ ✤ *Met.* Obruta ſomno legio, *faſt aſleep,* Stat. Theb. 10, 104. *quomodo* urbem ſomno vinoque ſepultam *dixit* Marro, *Æn.* 2, 265.

† Obryza. *Vid.* Obruſſa.

‖ Obrȳzātus, a, um. adj. *Made of pureſt gold,* Cod. ⸸ Ex auro ad obruſſam.

‖ Obſălūto, as. act. *To offer himſelf to ſalute,* Feſt. p. 342. ⸸ Salutandum ſe offerre.

Obſătŭro, *unde* Obſaturor, āri. paſſ. *To have enough of.* § Næ tu propediem iſtius obſaturabere, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 29.

Obſcœna, ōrum. pl. n. (*ſc.* membra) (1) *The privitys.* (2) *The breech.* (1) Quidam per obſcœna ferrum adegerunt, *Suet. Cal.* 58. Immiſſo per obſcœna igne, *Id. Dom.* 10. (2) Sen. Ep. 70. ſub fin.

Obſcœnè. adv. *Obſcenely.* Dicitur non obſcœnè, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 35.

Obſcœnĭtas, ātis. f. *Obſcenity,* or *filthyneſs, in things,* or *words.* = Verborum turpitudo & rerum obſcœnitas vitanda, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 59. Orationis obſcœnitas, *Id. Fam.* 1, 5.

† Obſcœno, āre. act. *rectiùs* obſcœvo, *quod vid.*

Obſcœnus, a, um. adj. obſcenus, *vel etiam* obſcænus, ‖ ſsĭmus. [*pro diverſâ ſcripturâ diverſa adducuntur etyma. In primâ, qu. contr. ex* obſcœvinus, *quòd bonæ* ſcœvæ, i. e. *bono omini obſtet, vel obſit. In ſecundâ ex* ob *&* ſcena, *propter licentiam, & turpitudinem ſcenarum. In tertiâ ex* ob *& voce* ſcœnum *pro* cœnum, *quod à* κοινὸν] (1) *Inauſpicious, ominous, illbodeing.* (2) *Foreboded by a dire omen.* (3) *Deteſtable, unnatural.* (4) *Naſty, not fit to be eat,* or *drank.* (5) *Obſcene, ribaldrous, beaſtly, lewd, in perſons, things,* or *actions.* (6) *Baudy, obſcene in words.* (7) *Cauſeing baudry and obſcenity.* (1) Ne me terrete timentem, Obſcœnæ volucres, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 876. Obſcœni canes, *Id. Geor.* 1, 471. = Obſcœnum & funeſtum omen, *ap. Varr.* Obſcœnior & objectior vita ſcortis, *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 4. Allienſis dies obſcœniſſimi ominis, *Feſt.* (2) Obſcœna fames, *Virg Æn.* 3, 367. (3) Accipit obſcœno genitor ſua viſcera lecto, *Ov. Met.* 465. Obſcœnum adulterium, *Id. Triſt.* 2, 212. (4) Piſces obſcœnus alibi, *Plin.* 9, 18. Obſcœna paſtu avis, *Id.* 10, 29. Hauſtus obſcœni, *Luc.* 4, 312. (5) Obſcœnus conjux, *Prop.* 3, 11, 31. Obſcœnus adulter, *Id.* Obſcœna carmina, *Id.* 1, 16, 10. Obſcœnæ voluptates, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 40. Obſcœnæ tabellæ, *Prop.* 6, 2, 27. (6) = Nihil obſcœnum, nihil turpe dictu, *Cic.* Re honeſtum eſt, nomine obſcœnum, *Id.* (7) Peregrinos obſcœna pecunia mores Intulit, *Juv.* 6, 297. ¶ Partes obſcœnæ, *the privitys,* Ov. A. Am. 2, 584. ☞ *Obſcena,* ſubſtantivè partes eæ, quibus ſexus diſcernitur. In ſingulari numero hoc ſenſu utitur, *Juv.* 6, 514.

† Obſcœvo, āre. act. [*quaſi* ſcœvum, *i. e.* malum omen afferre, *Non.*] *To forebode ill to.* Cùm *dat.* § Metuo, quòd illīc obſcœvavit meæ falſæ fallaciæ, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 1. *fin.*

* Obſcūrandus, a, um. part. *To be weakened,* or *diſguiſed. Vid.* Obruendus.

* Obſcūrans, tis. part. (1) *Covering, muffleing.* (2) *Obſcureing, leſſening.* (1) Caput obſcurante lucernâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 55. (2) Cic.

* Obſcūrātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A darkening,* or *hideing.* (2) *The makeing to appear inconſiderable, the appearing of no moment,* or *value.* (1) In illâ obſcuratione circumcludunt Cæſaris equites, *Hirt. B. H.* 6. ¶ Solis obſcuratio, *an eclipſe,* Plin. 35, 27. (2) Obſcuratio propter exiguitatem rerum conſequitur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 13.

* Obſcūrātūrus, a, um. part. *That will render obſcure,* or *cover.* Ut laudes tuas nulla unquam oblivio ſit obſcuratura, *Cic.* pro *Marcell.* 10.

* Obſcūrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Darkened.* (2) *Covered.* (3) *Loſt, forgoten.* (1) Cœlum nocte atque nubibus obſcuratum, *Sall. B. J.* 42. (2) Obſcuratum dextrâ caput, *Petron.* 134. ¶ Obſcurati ſigna militaria, *hideing their ſtandards,* Sall. B. J. 53. (3) Omnis eorum memoria ſenſim obſcurata eſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 23.

* Obſcūrè. adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Darkly, not plainly,* or *manifeſtly.* (2) *Obſcurely, without perſpicuity, with dark expreſſions.* (3) *Covertly, cloſely, diſſembleingly.* (4) *Without publick notice.* (1) 𝔛 Duos aiunt auctores fuiſſe, alterum palam, alterum, ut ſuſpicamur, obſcurius, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 13. (2) Plato in Timæo hoc dixit, ſed paulò obſcuriùs, *Id. Acad.* 4, 123. (3) Neque obſcurè hæ duæ legiones uni Cæſari detrahuntur, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 54. 𝔛 Partim obſcuriùs iniqui, partim non diſſimulanter irati, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. ¶ Non obſcurè ferre aliquid, *to make no ſecret of it,* Id. *pro* Cluent. 19. (4) = Perire tacitè obſcuréque, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 15.

* Obſcūrĭtas, ātis f. (1) *Duſkyneſs, the being without much light.* (2) *Darkneſs,* or *dimneſs.* (3) *Obſcurity of expreſſion, want of perſpicuity.* (4) *Obſcurity, difficulty to be found out,* or *underſtood.* (5) *Meanneſs of birth,* or *quality.* (1) Obſcuritas temporis, *Petron.* 12. eſt terrori, *Curt.* 5, 4, 25. (2) Obſcuritates & vitia oculorum ſanat, *Plin.* 20, 2. (3) 𝔛 = Ne oratio quæ adhibere lumen rebus debet, ea obſcuritatem & tenebras adferat, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 47. (4) Cauſa latet obſcuritate involuta naturæ, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 35. = Obſcuritates & ænigmata ſomniorum, *Id. Div.* 2, 64. (5) = Quorum prima ætas propter humilitatem, & obſcuritatem in hominum ignoratione verſatur, *&c. Id.* Servii Tullii obſcuritas matre ſervâ creti, *Flor.* 1, 6.

* Obſcūro, āre. act. (1) *To darken.* (2) *To hide, conceal,* or *keep from diſcovery.* (3) *To make dim,* or *weak of apprehenſion.* (4) *To render hard to be underſtood, to diſguiſe, perplex,* or *make obſcure.* (5) *To render obſcure,* or *inglorious; to make leſs famous.* (6) *To cauſe to appear inconſiderable, to make to ſeem little.* (1) Tenebræ regiones obſcuraverunt, *Cic.* † Sublima nebula cœlum obſcurabat, *Non.* ex *Sall.* (2) = 𝔛 Omnia illa, quæ bona tu vocas, neceſſe eſt obſcurari, & non apparere, *Id.* (3) Scio amorem tibi pectus obſcuraſſe, *Plaut.* (4) Nihil obſcurare dicendo, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 1. Quæ ſcribam, Ἀλληγορίαις obſcurabo, *Id. Att.* 2, 20. (5) 𝔛 Fortuna res cunctas, ex lubidine magìs, quàm ex verò, celebrat obſcuratque, *Sall. B. C.* 8. (6) Tanta vis eſt honeſti, ut ſpeciem utilitatis obſcuret, *Cic.* Acta nova obſcurant veteres triumphos, *Luc.* 1, 121.

* Obſcūror, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be darkened, obſcured.* (2) *Hiden, concealed, diſguiſed.* (3) *Made inconſiderable.* (1) Nitor ſolis obſcuratur, *Catull.* 64, 3. (2) Non diſſimulandum, quod obſcurari non poteſt, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 26. (3) Minora majoribus obſcurantur, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 21.

* Obſcūrùm. adv. *ex* adj. *more Græc. Darkly; with but little,* or *duſky, light.* ✤ Obſcurùm nimboſus aër, *Luc.* 5, 631.

* Obſcūrus, a, um. adj. [*à* σκιερὸς, quod *à* σκιὰ, umbra, *qu.* ἐπισκιερὸς, obſcurus] ior, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Blackiſh, dark coloured.* (2) *Duſky, darkiſh, with little light.* (3) Obſcurum *for* obſcuritas. (4) *Shady, dark with ſhades.* (5) *Miſty, covered with miſts.* (6) *Hiden,* or *covered.* (7) *Not underſtood, little known.* (8) *Doubtfull, dubious.* (9) *Obſcure,* or *hard to be underſtood.* (10) *Obſcure, not perſpicuous in expreſſion, not clearly expreſſed.* (11) *Speaking things enigmatically,* or *by way of riddle.* (12) *Secret, myſterious.* (13) *Cloſe, ſecret, reſerved, ſly.* (14) *Subtile, crafty.* (15) *Obſcure, ignoble, of mean parentage, poor, mean, low, pityfull.* (1) Obſcura ferrugo, *Catull.* 62, 227. Mauro obſcurior Indus, *Juv.* 11, 125. (2) Errat ad obſcuros pallida turba lacus, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 40. ¶ Jam obſcurâ luce, *in the twilight,* Liv. (3) ¶ Obſcurum adhuc cœptæ lucis, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 50, 2. *the morning twilight.* Obſcurum noctis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 479. (4) Obſcuræ convalles, *Id. Æn.* 6, 139. valles, *Id. Æn.* 9, 244. (5) Obſcuri colles, *Id. Æn.* 3, 522. (6) Sydera nullis obſcura tenebris, *Prop.* 2, 26, 55. (7) Fama eſt obſcurior annis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 205. Videre res obſcuriſſimas, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 36. 𝔛 Tua nobilitas literatis & hiſtoricis eſt notior, populo verò & ſuffragatoribus obſcurior, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 16. (8) = Nolo ſuſpenſam & incertam plebem obſcurâ ſpe, & cæcâ expectatione pendere, *Id. Leg. Agr.* 2, 55. (9) 𝔛 = Jus applicationis obſcurum, & ignotum patefactum judicio, & illuſtratum à patrono, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 177. (10) Nimis obſcurus Euphorion poëta, at non Homerus, *Id.* = Flexiloqua, obſcura, & ambigua oracula, *Id.* (11) ✤ Obſcuri ambages oris, *Ov. Ib.* 377. de *Sphinge.* (12) Pars obſcura cavis celebrabant orgia ciſtis, *Catull.* 62, 259. (13) Plerumquè modeſtus Occupat obſcuri ſpeciem, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 95. (14) Obſcurus in agendo, *Cic.* Odium obſcurum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 38. (15) Obſcuro loco natus, *Liv.* 26, 6. = Neque enim obſcuris perſonis, nec parvis cauſis res agetur, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 3. Obſcuriſſimis initiis natus, *Paterc.* 2, 76.

Obſecrandus, a, um. part. *To be entreated,* or *beged.* Venia obſecranda eſt, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 29.

Obſecrans, tis. part. *Beſeeching.* Sæpe obſecrans me, ut veniam, fruſtrà veniet, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 3.

Obſecrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſupplycation,* or *ſolemn prayer to the gods.* (2) *An earneſt beging, conjureing,* or *beſeeching; a ſupplyant entreaty.* (3) *A ſet form of beging, by way of adjuration.* (1) = Conſtituenda nobis ſunt procurationes & obſecratio, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 28. Obſecratio in unum diem populo indicta, *Liv.* 26, 23. *Conf.* 27, 13. (2) Obſecratio illa judicum per chariſſima pignora, *Quint.* (3) = Prece, & obſecratione humili, & ſupplice uti, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 16.

Obſecrātūrus, a, um. part. *That will beſeech,* Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 36.

Obſecrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Prayed to with ſolemn ſupplycation.* (2) *Earneſtly beſought, vehemently entreated.* (1) Obſecrati circa omnia pulvinaria dii, *Liv.* (2) Evocati nominatim atque obſecrati navem conſcenderent, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 5.

Obſecro, āre, act. [*ex* ob, *&* ſacer, *qu.* per ſacra rogo, *vel* opem à ſacris peto, *Feſt.*] (1) *To beg,* or *conjure, by all that is ſacred; to beſeech,* or *beg, for God's ſake.* (2) *A form in vehement admiration,* (3) *in ſurpriſe.* (1) 𝔛 Non rogavit ſolùm, verùm etiam obſecravit, *Cic.* ad *Quirit. poſt redit.* 7. § Si me fas eſt obſecrare abs te, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 102. § Te obſecro iiſdem precibus, *Id.* § Obſecro, adbeatis in hominis fortunis miſericordiam, *Id.* § = Per genium, dextramque, deoſque Obſecro, & obteſtor, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 95. § = 𝔛

Cum

Cùm multis lacrymis eum oraret & obſecraret, impetrare non potuit, *Cic.* ⌘ Reſecro, mater, quod dudum obſecraveram, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 7, 4. (2) ¶ Videam? obſecro, quem? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 9. *See quotha! whom, pray ye?* Obſecro, herclè, quantus & quàm validus eſt! *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 143. *O wonderfull, what a huge, brawny fellow!* Hera mea, tace, obſecro, ſalvæ ſumus, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 25. (3) ¶ Periî, obſecro, tam infandum, *&c.* Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 22. *O ye gods!*

‖ Obsĕcundanter. adv. *Complyantly, obediently.* § Obſecundanter naturæ vivere, *Non.* ex *Nigidio.* † Ex lege.

Obsĕcundo, āre. act. *To humour, to comply with, to do readyly as one is bid.* Obſecundato in loco, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 6, 23. § Ut ejus ſemper voluntatibus—venti tempeſtateſque obſecundârint, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 16.

Obsĕcūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to humour.* In hoc præcipuè non obſecuturi, ſi in ullâ re putâſſet fas eſſe non obſequi, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 6.

Obsĕcūtus, a, um. part. *Haveing ſubmitted to, or complyed with.* Obſecutus mihi, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 66.

Obsēpio, īre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* ob, *&* ſepio] (1) *To ſtop, or ſhut, up againſt; to block up.* (2) Met. *To hinder, to preclude.* (1) ⌘ Aperire quæ vetuſtas obſepſerat, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 27, 1. Hoſtium agmina obſepiunt iter, *Liv.* 22, 50. (2) Hæc omnia tibi accuſandi viam muniebant, adipiſcendi obſepiebant, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 23. Hæc plebi ad curules magiſtratus iter obſepſit, *Liv.* 4, 25.

Obsēpior, īri. paſſ. *To be ſtoped up.* § Ibi nunc oppidò obſepta eſt via, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 10. *Met.* Obſeptum plebi ad honores iter, *Liv.*

Obſeptum, i. n. *A hedge, ſtopage, or impediment.* Obſepta viarum, *Sil.* 12, 110.

Obſeptus, a, um. part. (1) *Hedged, or ſhut up againſt.* (2) *Stoped, precluded.* (1) Alii, obſeptis itineribus, ſuper vallum ſaliunt, *Liv.* 25, 39. (2) § Poſtquam dolo viam obſeptam vidit, bellum apertè moliendum ratus, *Cic.*

Obsĕquēla, æ. f. *Complyance, a humouring.* Parentes liberis ſuis facient obſequelam, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 50.

Obsĕquens, tis. adj. ior, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Complyant, obedient, dutyfull, ſubmitting to.* Patri minùs obſequens, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 18. Filia obſequentior tibi quàm parenti par eſt, *Sall.* in *Cic. de Inanim.* Italia curæ mortalium obſequentiſſima, *Col.* 3, 8. ¶ Voluptati obſequens, *given to pleaſure,* Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 9.

Obsĕquenter. adv. iſſimè, ſup. (1) *With complyance.* (2) *Dutyfully.* (1) Hæc obſequenter collegæ facta ſunt, *Liv.* 41, 10. (2) Obſequentiſſimè aviæ contubernio vixit, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24.

Obsĕquentia, æ. f. *Complyance.* Nimia obſequentia reliquorum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 29. ☞ Vix alibi occ.

‖ Obsĕquĭbĭlis, le. adj. *Ready to ſerve, or aſſiſt,* Gell. 2, 29. † Obſequens.

Obsĕquiōſus, a, um. adj. *Obſequious, ſerviceable, very ready to aſſiſt, or obey.* Mihi obſequioſus ſemper fuiſti, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 57.

Obsĕquium, ii. n. [*ex* obſequor] (1) ‖ *Properly a waiting upon a dead corpſe to buryal.* (2) Met. *Obſequiouſneſs, or attendance on* ſome great perſon. (3) *An obligation, or kindneſs.* (4) *Complyance, a humouring, or giveing way to one's humour.* (5) *The deſire of coition in females.* (6) Met. *Gentle management, or uſage.* (7) *Flattery.* (8) *Smoothneſs, eaſyneſs to be forded.* (9) *Indulgence to, or a makeing much of, one's ſelf.* (10) *Indulgence to children.* (11) *Ready ſubmiſſion, obedience, loyalty, ſubjection.* (12) *Slavery.* (1) Dum funeri obſequium parabat, ipſe funus ſine obſequio manebat, *Paul. Diac. de peſte quâdam.* Ego quoque in funus prodeo, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 88. *hoc eſt,* in obſequium funeris, *Eugraphius in loc.* (2) Antonium patientiâ, & obſequio mitigavi, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 2. (3) Obſequium grande tuli, *Ov. Epiſt.* 6, 18. (4) Obſequium amicos, veritas odium parit, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 41. ⌘ *Invidiam* ille non lenire obſequio, ſed acerbitate opprimere ſtuduit, *Nep. Dion.* 6. (5) Aſellus admovetur, qui ſolicitet obſequia feminæ, *Col.* 6, 37. (6) Flectitur obſequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 179. Obſequio tranantur aquæ, *Id.* 2, 181. (7) Blandi carminis obſequium, *Propert.* 1, 8, 40. Inter obſequia fortunæ, *Curt.* 8, 4, 24. (8) Obſequio differri ſpernit aquarum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 117. (9) Animo obſequium ſumere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 10, 7. = Corporis obſequium indulgentiaque, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 70. Obſequium ventris, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 104. (10) Omne meum obſequium in illum fuit cum multâ ſeveritate, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 4. (11) ⌘ Obſequio pereunte perit imperium, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 83, 6. (12) Subeas alternus oportet ancipiti obſequio, *Perſ.* 5, 156.

Obsĕquor, i, cūtus ſum. dep. (1) ‖ *To follow, or attend;* particularly at funerals. (2) Met. *To follow, or attend to.* (3) *To humour, or comply with; to ſubmitt to.* (4) *To be aſſiſtant to; to do good, or friendly, offices; to ſerve.* (5) *To humour, or pleaſe.* (6) *To flatter, or cringe to.* (1) Reſtabat ipſe inſepultus, & dum obſequebatur, perimebatur, *Paul. Diaconus.* *Vid.* Obſequium, n. 1. (2) Idoneum tempus ratus ſtudiis obſequendi ſuis, *C. Nep. Att.* 2. Obſequar ſtudiis noſtris, *Id.* (3) § Imperio obſequi, *Juv.* 10, 343. pudori, amori, parenti, *Tac.* conſuetudini, naturæ, bonitati, *Cic.* ‖ Quæ obſequi non oportet, *Gell.* 2, 7. *Met.* Tempeſtati obſequi artis eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (4) Senes eſt æquum ſenibus obſequi, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 10. = inſervire, *Id.* (5) § *Helleniſt.* Id ego percupio obſequi gnato meo, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 61. (6) Quem maxumè odiſti, maxumè obſequeris, *Sall.* in *Cic.* ¶ Animo obſequi, *Plaut. Ter.* *To indulge one's ſelf, or make merry.*

Obsĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Locked, or barred, up.* (2) Met. *Shut up.* (1) Foribus ædium obſeratis, *Curt.* 4, 4, 12. ⌘ Ædificiis obſeratis, patentibus atriis, *Liv.* 5, 41. (2) ¶ ✢ Obſeratæ aures, *deaf, pityleſs,* Hor. Epod. 18, 1.

Obsĕro, āre. act. [*ex* ob, *&* ſera] (1) *To lock, or bolt, a door faſt.* (2) *To ſhut in.* (3) *To hinder, by ſhuting in.* (4) Met. *To cloſe up.* (1) Abi, atque oſtium obſera intus, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 25. (2) Obſerat herboſos lurida porta rogos, *Prop.* 4, 12, 8. (3) Ramices, qui exitus ferarum obſerent, *Col.* 9, 1. (4) Si vis, licet obſeres palatum, *Catull.* 53, 21.

Obſervābĭlis, e. adj. *Obſerveable, that may be foreſeen, or prevented.* Tectæ manus minùs ſunt obſervabiles, *Quint.* 9, 1.

Obſervandus, a, um. part. *To be obſerved,* Cic.

Obſervans, tis. part. *&* adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Obſerveing, takeing notice of;* as the augurs. (2) *Finding.* (3) *Obſervant, minding what one ſaith, carefull to pleaſe.* (1) Obſervans quæ ſigna ferant *columbæ,* Virg. Æn. 6, 198. (2) Durus arator Obſervans implumes fœtus nido detraxit, *Id. Geor.* 4, 513. (3) § Obſervantior æqui, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Honor.* 296. = Obſervantiſſimus ſtudioſiſſimúſque noſtri homo, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 3. ☞ *De cæteris not. vid.* Obſervo.

Obſervantia, æ. f. (1) *Obſervation, a curious minding.* (2) *Regard, eſteem, honour. Act. & Paſſ.* (1) Obſervantia temporum, *Paterc.* 2, 106. (2) Quæ magnitudo obſervantiæ tot beneficiis reſpondere poterit? *Cic.* Obſervantia ejus cara fuit omnibus, *Nep. Attic.* 6. *ſc.* quâ ipſe alios obſervabat. Obſequio & obſervantiâ in regem cum omnibus, benignitate erga alios cùm rege ipſo certâſſet, *Liv.* 1, 35.

Obſervātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A watching, or looking to; an obſerveing.* (2) *A noteing, or marking; obſervation.* (3) *A keeping to rule, or cuſtom.* (4) *The frameing of general rules from obſervation.* (5) *Rules drawn from obſervation.* (6) *A religious adherence to, or ſtrict obſerveance of, laws, cuſtoms, &c.* (7) *Senſ. Augur.* (1) Certum eſt nunc Obſervationi operam dare, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 5. (2) Obſervatio conſtans atque diutina, quid evenire, aut quid ſequi, ſoleat, *Cic.* Obſervatio quæ res aut prodeſſe ſoleant, aut obeſſe, *Id.* crebri, aut languidi ictûs, *Plin.* (3) Quondam in obſervatione erat ut defringerentur ex imputatâ bucco, *Id.* 17, 21. (4) Ex obſervatione eorum effecerunt artem, *Quint.* (5) Quaſi verò horum ipſorum ars ulla ſit; obſervatio quædam eſt earum rerum, *&c.* Cic. (6) Summa obſervatio in bello movendo, *Id.* 1. *Off.* 36. (7) Augurum obſervatio, *Val. Max.* § Inveniri obſervatione, *Cic.* de *Divin.* 147. Habere obſervationem, *Quint.* 6, 3. Mira obſervatio operis, *Plin.* 11, 10. antiqui ſermonis, *Suet.* de *Clar. Gramm.* 24. Perpetuâ obſervatione dignum, *Quint.* 2, 12. Obſervatione fieri, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 33. Prudentium obſervatione, *Id.* in *Orat.* 178. Diutina obſervatio, *Id.* 2. de *Divin.* 146.

Obſervātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *An obſerver, a witneſs, one that taketh account, a regiſter.* (2) *A publick officer, or inſpector.* (1) Sacer intra nos ſpiritus ſedet, bonorum, malorumque noſtrorum obſervator, & cuſtos, *Sen.* (2) Nemo obſervator, nemo caſtigator aſſiſtet, *Plin. Pan.* 40.

Obſervātūrus, a, um. part. *About to obſerve,* Liv. 9, 30.

Obſervātus, a, um. part. (1) *Watched, marked.* (2) Met. *Heeded, minded, obſerved, put in execution.* (1) = Veſtigia Obſervata ſequor per noctem, & lumine luſtro, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 754. (2) Quo præcepto diligenter ab iis obſervato, quum, &c. *Cæſ. B. C.* 5, 35. *Vid.* Obſervo.

Obſervātus, ûs. m. verb. *Obſervation, experiment.* Ex obſervatu dicunt, *Varr. R. R.* 27.

Obſervo, āre. act. [*ex* ob, *&* ſervo] (1) *To mind heedfully, to watch.* (2) *To keep, or look after,* cattle. (3) *To lie perdue, on the catch.* (4) *To wait* a time, *or* opportunity. (5) *To ſtand to, to keep, to obſerve* a rule, cuſtom, law, *&c.* (6) *To eſteem, honour, reverence.* (1) Obſerves filium, quid agat, quid conſilii captet, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, ult. (2) Non hîc armenta gregéſve Horridus obſervo, *Ov. Met.* 1, 514. (3) Aliæ ut ex inopinato obſervant, & ſi quid incidit, arripiunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 124. (4) Ut tempus obſervaret epiſtolæ tibi reddundæ, *Id. Fam.* 11, 16. (5) Quod quidem lingua Latina ſic obſervat, ut, &c. *Id.* § Obſervare leges, *Id.* animadverſionem cenſoriam, *Id.* (6) = Omnes me obſervant & colunt, *Id.* = Amare, diligere, *Id.* Annorum initia ſic obſervant, ut noctem dies ſubſequatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 17.

Obſervor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be obſerved, attended to, or taken notice of.* (2) *To be pryed into, to be ſifted narrowly.* (3) *To be provided againſt.* (4) *To be honoured, or eſteemed,* &c. (1) Res obſervari, animadvertique poſſunt, *Cic. Div.* 2, 47. (2) Poſtquam poëta ſenſit ſcripturam ſuam ab iniquis obſervari, *Ter. Adelph. prol.* (3) Quod, ne accidat, obſervari non poteſt, *Cic.* (4) = Coli & obſervari ab aliquo, *Id.* de *Amic.* 8.

Obſes, ĭdis. m. *&* f. [quòd is, tanquam pignus obſidetur, *i. e.* cuſtoditur] (1) *A hoſtage, given as a ſecurity, or pledge, for performance of covenants* in war, *or* peace. (2) Met. *Any pledge, or ſecurity.* (1) Cæſar obſides, arma, ſervos, qui ad eos perfugiſſent, popoſcit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 27. Obſides utì inter ſe denique perficit; Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant; Helvetii, ut ſine maleficio, & injuriâ tranſeant, *Id. ib.* 18. (2) = Hymenæus conjugii ſponſor & obſes, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 34. Habemus à Cæſare ſententiam, tanquam obſidem perpetuæ in rempub. voluntatis, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 5. ⌘ Vel obſides periculi, vel pignora voluntatis, *Id.* pro *Cœl.* 32.

Obſeſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A blocking up* any place. (2) *A beſiegeing, a beleaguering.* (1) § Obſeſſio militaris viæ, *Cic.* in *Piſ.* 17. templorum, *Id.* (2) Antonius turpiter Mutinæ obſeſſionem reliquit, *Id. Fam.* 10, 33.

Obſeſſor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* obſideo] (1) *A conſtant frequenter.* (2) *He that keepeth a place from others.* (3) *A beſieger,* or *blocker up.* (1) Obſeſſor fori, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 18. (2) Obſeſſor curiæ, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 5. (3) Obſeſſor Luceriæ urbis, *Liv.* 9, 15.

Obſeſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to beſiege,* Liv. 30, 7.

Obſeſſus, a, um. part. [*ex* obſideo] (1) *Beſet, cloſed as with a guard.* (2) *Beſieged, blocked up.* (3) Met. *Straitened, beſet, ſurrounded.* (4) *Frequented, thronged, full of.* (1) Trachas obſeſſa palude, *Ov. Met.* 15, 717. (2) Ignis Accendit obſeſſam Ilion, *Hor. Epod.* 14, 14. (3) Omnibus rebus obſeſſi colloquium petunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 84. (4) Tyrio tellus obſeſſa colono, *Tib.* 4, 1, 139.

‖ Obſībĭlo, āre. act. *To whiſtle as wind in trees,* Apul. p. 368. ⸸ Inſibilo.

Obſĭdeo, ēre, ſēdi, ſeſſum. neut. & act. [*ex* ob, *i. e.* circùm, & ſedeo] (1) *To ſit about, to take up a place by ſitting.* (2) Met. *To cover, to overſpread.* (3) *To wait,* or *attend before.* (4) *To ſit waiting at a place for one, that he may be ſure not to miſs him.* (5) *To fix in, to take up in a place.* (6) *To ſecure,* or *guard; to keep a ſtrict eye over.* (7) *To plot,* or *have a deſign upon.* (8) *To beſiege, to block up.* (9) *To ſurround, to environ.* (1) Servine obſideant, liberis ut ſit locus, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 23. (2) Cùm Cinnanæ, Marianæque partes Italiam obſiderent, *Paterc.* 2, 24. (3) Tacitum obſedit limen Amatæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 343. (4) Nunc verò domi certum obſidere eſt, uſque donec redîerit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 6. (5) 𝔛 Ira feras mentes obſidet, eruditas præterlabitur, *Petron.* c. 99. (6) Opportuna loca armatis hominibus cœpit obſidere, *Cic.* (7) = Cùm ſpeculatur atque obſidet roſtra vindex libertatis curia, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 57. *Met.* Qui meum tempus obſideret, *Id.* (8) Mutinam, & conſulem deſignatum obſedit, *Id. Phil.* 7, 15. (9) *Met.* Varia & incerta pericula humanam vitam obſident, *Id.* ☞ Inter *obſidere* & *oppugnare* urbem differentia hæc eſt, quòd illud fit morâ, *Angl. a blockade,* hoc impetu, *Angl. a ſiege.* Conſiliis ab oppugnandâ urbe ad obſidendam verſis, *Liv.* 2, 11.

Obſĭdeor, ēri, ſeſſus. paſſ. (1) *To be taken up by ſitting in.* (2) *To be overſpread.* (3) Met. *To be wholely ſhut up,* or *prepoſſeſſed.* (4) *To be beſieged.* (5) *To be charmed, taken,* or *pleaſed with.* (1) *Vid.* Obſideo. (2) Mare ſuperum obſidetur claſſe, *Cic. Att.* 10, 1. Corporibus omnis obſidetur locus, *Id. N. D.* 1, 65. (3) Cùm obſideri patris aures à fratre videret, *Liv.* 40, 20. (4) Obſideri immenſis copiis, *Paterc.* 2, 120. (5) Cùm is qui audit, ab oratore obſeſſus eſt & tenetur, *Cic. Orat.* 62.

Obſĭdiānum vitrum [*ex* Obſidio quodam inventore] *A kind of black thick glaſs ſometimes tranſparent,* of which images and other things were made, *Plin.* 36, 26. & 27, 13.

Obſĭdio, ōnis. (1) *A ſurrounding,* or *hemming in.* (2) *A ſiege, a blockade.* (1) Cæſar Pompeii caſtra obſidione munimentíſque complectabatur, *Paterc.* 2, 50. (2) Urbes partim vi, partim obſidione cepit, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 9.

Obſĭdiōnālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſiege.* ¶ Corona graminea obſidionalis, *Liv.* 7, 37. *a chaplet,* or *garland, made of the graſs that grew in the place beſieged, and given to him who had raiſed the ſiege.* *Vid.* Plin. 22, 45. Gell. 4, 6. & Feſt. Scipio obſidionali coronâ donatus eſt, *Paterc.* 1, 12.

Obſĭdior, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To lie in wait,* Col. 9, 14. *ubi tamen al.* inſidiantur.

Obſĭdium, ii. n. (1) *A ſiege, a blockade.* (2) Met. *A watching,* or *looking after.* (3) *An ambuſh.* (4) *Apparent danger.* (1) Obſidium dictum eſt ab obſidendo, quò minùs hoſtis egredi poſſet inde, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. § Obſidium ſolvere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 73. (2) Apum fœtus, niſi curatoris obſidio excepti ſint, diffugiunt, *Col. R. R.* 9, 9. (3) Ne obſidiis hominum, aut inſidioſorum animalium diripiantur, *Id.* 8, 2, 7. (4) Vidên' hoſtes tibi adeſſe tergóque tuo obſidium? *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 64.

Obſĭdium, i. n. [*ab* obſes] *A hoſtage.* Maherdates nobis obſidio datus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 10, 7.

☩ Obſīdo, ſēdi, ĕre. neut. [*ex* ob, & ſido] (1) *To ſeat himſelf in, to poſſeſs himſelf of.* (2) *To lie in ambuſcade at.* (3) *To keep blocked up.* (1) § Obſidere vias, *Lucr.* 4, 351. partes, *Id. ib.* 1085. (2) Bivias obſidere milite fauces, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 516. (3) Vigilum excubiis obſidere portas, *Id. Æn.* 9, 159. *Met.* Obſidere vias oculorum, *Lucr.* 4, 352.

Obſignandus, a, um. part. *To be ſealed up.* Literas obſignandas publico ſigno curavi, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 63.

Obſignātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſealer, one that ſigneth and ſealeth.* Obſignator teſtamenti, *Cic. Att.* 12, 18.

Obſignātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sealed againſt.* (2) *Sealed up.* (3) Met. *Sealed,* or *ſafely laid up in memory.* (1) § Cui nihil obſignatum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 61. (2) Obſignatâ epiſtolâ ſuperiore, *Id. Attic.* 8, 6. (3) = Obſignatum, & memori mandatum mente tenere, *Lucr.* 2, 581. ¶ Tabellis obſignatis agere cum aliquo, *to hold one to his bargain, to take him at his word,* Cic. Tuſc. 5, 11.

Obſigno, āre. act. (1) *To ſeal up againſt.* (2) *To ſeal up.* (3) *To ſeal,* as by witneſſes. (1) § Qui ſalinum ſervo obſignant cum ſale, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 3, 15. § Contra M. Scaurum obſignaverat ſtateras, *Cic.* (2) Pauca conſcribit obſignatque, & liberto dat, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 15, 5. (3) Ejus rei conditioniſque tabellas obſignaverunt viri boni complures, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 67.

Obſignor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſealed up,* &c. *Nep. Lyſand.* 5. Obſignari nihil inane ſolet, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 70.

Obſīpo, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & antiq. ſipo, *unde* & diſſipo, *i. e.* diſpergo] *To ſcatter, throw on,* or *ſprinkle.* ¶ Aquulam obſipat, *he ſprinkleth water on me;* Met. *he reviveth me,* Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 3, 37.

* Obſiſtens, tis. part. *Standing in the way, crowding.* Obſiſtentibus ad exitum Celtiberis, *Liv.* 41, 26. Magnâ cum clade obſiſtentium, *Paterc.* 2, 115. Voto ſuo obſiſtentes filios ejus dolo aggreditur, *Juſt.* 3, 1.

* Obſiſtĭtur. imperſ. *Oppoſition,* or *reſiſtance, is made.* § = Magnitudine animi repugnari obſiſtique poteſt fortunæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 7.

* Obſiſto, ĕre, ſtĭti, ſtĭtum. [*ex* ob, & ſiſto] (1) *To ſtand,* or *poſt one's ſelf, in the way.* (2) *To ſtop,* or *hinder.* (3) Met. *To oppoſe, to withſtand.* (1) § Ne quiſquam ſit, qui mihi obſiſtat in viâ, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 5. Hîc obſiſtam, ne imprudenti huc ea ſe ſurrepſit mihi, *Id. Mil.* 2, 3, 62. (2) Neque mihi ulla obſiſtet annis, neque mons, nequo adeò mare, *Id. Merc.* 5, 2, 18. (3) = Catilinæ occurri atque obſtiti, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 7. § Obſiſtere malis, *Liv.* 23, 20.

Obſĭtus, a, um. part. [*ex* obſeror] (1) *Sown over with ſeed.* (2) *Set,* or *planted.* (3) *Overrun,* or *overgrown, with.* (4) *Covered all over.* (5) Met. *Full of, oppreſſed with.* (1) Litt. *ex* Varr. & Cic. (2) Obſita pomis Rura, *Ov. Met.* 13, 719. (3) Obſita virgultis loca, *Liv.* 21, 54. Obſita ſetis Io, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 790. (4) Iter obſitum nivibus, *Curt.* 5, 6, 13. Obſita ſqualore veſtis, *Liv.* 2, 23. (5) Obſitis annis, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 5. Rex obſitus ævo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 307.

Obſŏlĕfăcio, *unde* Obſŏlĕfīo, ĕri. neut. paſſ. *To become obſolete.* Met. *To be debaſed, to grow into contempt, be vilifyed,* or *made cheap.* Auguſtus admonebat prætores, ne paterentur nomen commiſſionibus obſolefieri, *Suet. Aug.* 89.

Obſŏlĕfactus, a, um. part. *ex* præced. *Grown obſolete, old,* or *unfit for uſe.* Toga maculis obſolefacta, *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 1.

* Obſŏleo, ui & ēvi, ēre. neut. [*ex* obs, & ὀλέω, perdo] (1) *To grow out of uſe,* or *faſhion; to decay.* (2) *To loſe its grace, and authority.* (1) Propter vetuſtatem obſoleverunt res, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1. (2) In homine turpiſſimo obſolebant dignitatis inſignia, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 41.

Obſŏleſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow out of uſe,* or *memory.* (2) *To loſe its reputation, value,* &c. (3) *To be diſhonoured, diſtrained,* or *polluted.* (1) 𝔛 Hæc, ne obſoleſcerent, renovabam legendo, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 3. Obſolevit jam iſta oratio, *Id.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 17. (2) Cùm laus obſoleſcit in ſordidis hoſtibus, *Curt.* 9, 6, 14. (3) Virtus nunquam alienis ſordibus obſoleſcit, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 28.

Obſŏlētè. adv. *unde* comp. Obſoletiùs. *Very old faſhionedly.* Obſoletiùs veſtitus, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 58.

Obſŏlētus, a, um. adj. [*ab* obſoleo] or, comp. ‖ ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Grown out of uſe, antiquated, obſolete.* (2) *Stale, common, vulgar.* (3) *Diſregarded, worthleſs.* (4) De veſte, *Dirty, ſorry.* (5) *Stained, diſhonoured.* (1) = Vereor ne hæc nimis antiqua & obſoleta videantur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 21. (2) = Abjecta & obſoleta verba fugienda, *Id.* de *Or.* 3, 37. 𝔛 = Honores olim rari & tenues, ob eamque cauſam glorioſi, nunc autem effuſi & obſoleti, *Nep. Milt.* 6. (3) Obſoleta ſpolia, *Curt.* 9, 1, 2. (4) Obſoletior veſtitus, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 5. Obſoletiſſimus veſtitu, *Apul. Florid.* 19. p. 819. (5) Dextera obſoleta ſanguine, *Sen. Agam.* 977.

Obſŏlĭdātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. *Made hard, hardened.* Tectorio inducto rigidéque obſolidato, *Vitr.* 2, 3.

* Obſōnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A caterer,* or *purveyor.* Obſonator optimus, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 73.

* Obſōnātus, ûs. m. verb. *A catering,* or *buying of victuals.* Priuſquam ego obſonatu radeo, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 5.

* Obſōnium, i. n. [ὀψώνιον, Gr.] (1) *Any victuals eaten with bread,* (2) *eſpecially fiſh.* (1) Convertam me domum cum obſonio, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 22. Omnia conductis coëmens obſonia nummis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 9. (2) Ὄψον & ὀψάριον Græci non temerè niſi de piſcibus efferunt, & ſanè ſic intelligi videtur locus *Nepotis, Themiſt.* c. 10.

Obſōno, āre. act. *To cater, to buy victuals.* Poſtquam obſonavit herus, & conduxit coquos, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 1.

* Obſōnor, āri. part. *To be provided,* or *catered.* § Obſonatum nobis ſit opulentum obſonium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 64. An hoc ad eas res obſonatum eſt? *Id. ib.* 1, 2, 35.

* Obſŏno, āre. act. *To ſpeak whilſt another is ſpeaking, ſo that he cannot be heard.* § Sermone huic obſonas, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 74.

† Obſŏnus, a, um. adj. *Harſh, ill ſounding.* Humili, obſonâ, & tremulâ voce, *Varr.* ☞ *Fort. legend.* abſonâ.

‖ Obſōpio, īre, īvi. act. *To caſt into a ſleep,* unde

Obſōpior, īri. paſſ. *To fall aſleep.* A ſomno tempore prohibere, ne obſopiantur, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 180.

Obſorbeo, ui & pſi, ēre. neut. *To ſup up,* or *ſuck in.* Da obſecro, herclè, obſorbeam aquam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, *extr.* ☩ 𝔛 Ter die obſorbebat, térque eructabat, *Hyg. Fab.* 125.

† Obſordeo, ui, ēre. neut. *To be little ſet by,* &c. Obſorduit jam hæc in me ærumna miſeria, *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.*

* † Obſtăcŭlum, li. n. *An obſtacle.* Adducitur ex *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 10. *ſed mel. libb.* obſepta eſt via. Obſtaculum ἐμπόδιον, *Gloſſ.* ⸸ Impedimentum.

* Obſtans, tis. part. *Hindering, letting, ſtanding in the way.* Obſtantes catervæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 43. Obſtantes pelle moras, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 11, 8. Obſtantia fata, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 4. Obſtantia ſilvarum amoliri jubetur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 50, 4.

* Obſtantia, æ. f. *Oppoſition.* Propter obſtantiam aëris, *Vitr.* 1, 6. vid. & 8, 1. & 10, 14. ⸸ Oppoſitio.

* Obſtatur. imperſ. *Oppoſition is made.* 𝔛 Nec, ſi non obſtatur, propterea etiam permittitur, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 14.

* Obſtātūrus, a, um. part. *That will withſtand, or oppoſe.* § Obſtatura Pelaſgis vexilla, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 247. Sævis obſtatura animis, *Id.* vid. & *Quint.* 2, 12.

* ‖ Obſterno, ĕre, ſtrāvi. act. [*ex* ob, & ſterno] *To lay down before one.* § = Mulierem puero objicit & obſternit, *Apul. Apol.* p. 554.

* Obſtetrīcium, ii. n. *Midwifery,* Plin. 35, 11.

* Obſtetrix, īcis. f. *pro* obſtitrix. [*ab* obſiſto, obſtiti, obſtitum, quòd obſiſtat, *Priſc.* i. *e.* adſiſtat puerperæ; *ob,* enim ant. pto *ad*] *A midwife.* An tu fuiſti meæ matri obſtetrix? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 96.

Obſtĭnātè. adv. iùs, ſſimè. *Reſolvedly, reſolutely, conſtantly, ſtiffly, ſtrongly.* § Obſtinatè operam dare, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 8. negare, *Cic.* Obſtinatiùs omnia agere, *Suet. Cæſ.* 29. Obſtinatiſſimè recuſare, *Id. Tib.* 67.

Obſtĭnātio, ōnis. f. (1) *Inflexible reſolution, firmneſs of purpoſe.* (2) *Obſtinacy,* or *ſtubbornneſs.* (1) Obſtinatio quædam ſententiæ, *Cic. de Prov. Conſ.* 17. Preces ejus taciturnâ obſtinatione repreſſit, *Nep. Attic.* ult. (2) Obſtinatio viris feminiſque *Judæorum* pars, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 13, 5.

Obſtĭnātum eſt. imperſ. *It is firmly reſolved and fixed.* = Quando id certum atque obſtinatum eſt, *Liv.*

Obſtĭnātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) In a good ſenſe, *ſteady, fixed, unmoved.* (2) In a middle ſenſe, *ſelf-willed, determined.* (3) In a bad ſenſe, *reſolute, obſtinate.* (1) Popularium virtus pro regno ſuo obſtinatiſſima, *Sen. Ep.* 71. § Obſtinati animi ad decertandum, *Liv.* 6, 3. mori, *Id.* (2) Tiberium ſine miſeratione, ſine irâ, obſtinatum, clauſumque vidit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 15, 4. *Met.* Obſtinatæ aures, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 8. (3) Appius obſtinato animo tribunal adſcendit, *Liv.* 3, 47. = Voluntas ejus obſtinatior videtur, & iracundia obfirmatior, *Cic. Att.* 1, 11.

† Obſtĭneo, ĕre. act. *Obſtinet* dicebant antiqui, quod nunc *oſtendit*; ut in veteribus carminibus: *Sed jam ſe cælo candens Aurora obſtinet ſuum patrem,* Feſt.

* Obſtĭno, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & ant. ſtano *ſeu* ſtino, quod *à* ſto, *unde* deſtĭno, præſtino] (1) *To be obſtinate, to perſiſt firm in a purpoſe, to make a firm reſolution.* (2) *To aſk ſo as to take no denyal.* (1) § Obſtinaverant animis vincere, aut mori, *Liv.* 23, 29. (2) Eâ affinitatem hanc obſtinavit gratiâ, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, fin.

* Obſtīpus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ob, & ſtipes, i. *e.* ſtipitis inſtar immotus ac rigidus] (1) *Stiff,* or *that is carryed ſtiff on one ſide.* (2) *Crooked, awry.* (3) *That carryeth his head ſtiff on one ſide.* (1) Obſtipo capite, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 92. Incedebat cervice rigidâ, & obſtipâ, *Suet. Tib.* 68. (2) Omnia mendosè fieri atque obſtipa neceſſum eſt, *Lucr.* 4, 519. ☞ *Leg. autem* Feſt. obſtita. (3) Cùm obſtipæ ſues tranſverſa capita ferant, *Col.* 7, 10, 1.

* Obſtĭtum, i. n. (1) *A place ſtruck with thunder,* or *lightening.* (2) ‖ *Obliquity.* (1) Fulgura atque obſtita pianto, ap. *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 9. (2) Obſtitum circulorum, *Apul.* de *Deo Socrat.* p. 666.

† Obſtĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* obſiſtendo. Eſt enim obſtire *pro* obſtare] (1) *Thunderſtruck,* or *blaſted with lightening.* (2) *Struck with a panick terrour, affrighted into madneſs by an apparition.* (3) *Oblique, crooked.* (1) *Obſtitum* Cloatius & Ælius Stilo eſſe aiunt *violatum attactumque de cælo,* Feſt. (2) *Obſtitum* Cincius eſſe ait *eum, qui deo deæque* obſtiterit, *i. e.* qui viderit, quod videre nefas eſſet, *Id.* (3) *Id.* ex *Enn. Licinio* & *Lucr.*

* Obſto, āre, ſtĭti, ſtĭtum & ſtātum. act. [*ex* ob, & ſto] (1) *To ſtand before,* or *overagainſt; to be in the way,* or *interpoſe.* (2) Met. *To interpoſe.* (3) *To ſtand at a limit,* or *boundary.* (4) *To withſtand,* or *oppoſe; to make effectual oppoſition.* (5) *To let,* or *hinder; to be an impediment,* or *hinderance, to.* (6) *To be prejudicial,* or *averſe, to; to ſtand in the way of.* (1) Obſtitit in mediâ candida pompa viâ, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 906. § Velim à ſole mihi non obſtes, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, *ext.* 4. (2) Recens meritum facto obſtabat, *Liv.* 1, 26. (5) A latere Oceani obſtare ipſum quod vocant inane, *Plin.* (4) = Contrà pugnare & obſtare, *Lucr.* 1, 3, 8. Quod ne fieret, obſtiterat, *Cic.* § Famam obſtare furori, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 91. Terrore mortis, ac periculo capitis, ne accederes, obſtat, *Cic.* Senſit peritus dux, quæ res victoriæ obſtaret, *Liv.* 8, 36. (5) § Quid obſtat, cur non veræ fiant? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 76. § Paulum hoc negotî mihi obſtat, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 1, 93. § Sin ne poſſim, &c. Frigidus obſtiterit ſanguis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 484. (6) § Ita iracundia obſtitit oculis, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 45. Conſiliis obſtat fortuna, *Nep.* Ne cui meæ longinquitas ætatis obſtet, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 20. = Commodis alicujus officere, & obſtare, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 38.

Obſtātur. imperſ. *An oppoſition is made.* Indignatur amans invitum vivere cogi, Obſtarique animæ miſerâ de ſede volenti Exire, *Ov. Met.* 11, 787.

* Obſtrāgŭlum, li. n. [*ab* ob, & ſtragulum] *That which covereth.* ¶ Crepidarum obſtragulis margaritas, *the upper leathers,* or *parts, of a ſliper,* Plin. 9, 35.

Obſtrĕpens, tis. part. (1) *Makeing a noiſe that one cannot be heard,* &c. (2) *Roaring loudly* as the ſea *before.* (3) Met. *Makeing deaf to advice.* (1) Obſtrĕpente pluviâ nihil ſenſêre Pœni, *Liv.* 21, 6. (2) Mare Baiis obſtrepens, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 20. (3) Clauſæ erant aures, obſtrepente irâ, *Curt.* 8, 1, 49.

‖ Obſtrĕpĕrus, a, um. adj. *Obſtreperous,* vulg. *obſtropelous.* ¶ Obſtreperum carmen cicadarum, *the chirping note of graſhoppers,* Apul. p. 786. ‡ Obſtrepens.

Obſtrĕpĭtur. imperſ. *They cry out,* or *bawl againſt.* § Decemviro obſtrepitur, *Liv.* 3, 49.

Obſtrĕpo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. act. (1) *To make a noiſe againſt,* or *before.* (2) *To ſound,* or *make a noiſe to.* (3) *To make a noiſe, to hinder the being heard.* (4) *To interrupt by noiſe.* (5) *To diſturb,* or *interrupt.* (1) § Inordinati atque incompoſiti obſtrepunt portis, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 13. (2) ✠ Fontes lymphis obſtrepunt, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 27. (3) Turba obſtrepit, *Tib.* 2, 1, 86. § Ululatus obſtrepuêre ſono citharæ, *Ov. Met.* 11, 18. (4) Ipſi ſibi in dicendo obſtrepere videntur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 13. (5) Tibi literis obſtrepere, *Id. Fam.* 5, 4. ¶ *Met.* Ne tuæ laudi obſtrepat, *may not leſſen the ſound of your praiſe,* Sen. Herc. fur. 1031.

Obſtrĕpor, i. paſſ. (1) *To have a noiſe made about it, ſo that it cannot be heard.* (2) *To have a ſound made about it.* (1) § Ejuſmodi res, neſcio quo modo obſtrepi clamore militum videntur, & tubarum ſono, *Cic.* pro *Marc.* 2. (2) Si nemus non obſtreperetur aquis, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 10.

Obſtrictus, a, um. part. [*ab* obſtringor] (1) *Bound,* or *tied hard about.* (2) Met. *Obliged, engaged,* &c. (3) *Entangled, faſt enſnared.* (1) Collo obſtricto trahere, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 72. (2) = Addictum, deditum, obſtrictum alquem habere, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 31. 𝔛 Excogitavi quamobrem viderer maximis beneficii vinculis obſtrictus, cùm liber eſſem, & ſolutus, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 30. (3) Se obſtrictum ſcelere non ſentit, *Id. Verr.* 4, 32. ¶ Obſtrictus patriæ, *oweing to his country the ſuffering of the puniſhment for attempting its deſtruction,* Id. *pro* Sullâ, 2.

Obſtrictus, ûs. m. *Cloſeneſs,* or *narrowneſs, of a paſſage,* Sen. N. Q. 5, 14.

† Obſtrĭgillātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that detracteth from,* or *reflecteth on.* Æmulus illius artis atque obſtrigillator, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 8, n. 73. ‡ Malevolus.

Obſtrĭgillātūrus. *Vid.* Obſtringillaturus.

Obſtrĭgillo, āre. act. *ſeu* Obſtringillo [*ex* ob, & ſtrigulo] (1) † *To hamper,* or *entangle; to be ſevere upon.* (2) *To reflect,* or *be bitter, upon; to jeer.* (3) *To ſtand in the way.* (1) 𝔛 Lex neque innocenti propter ſimultatem obſtringillat, neque nocenti propter amicitiam ignoſcit, *Non. ex Varr.* (2) Obſtrigillandi cauſâ figulinas reprehendis, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2, 24. (3) Nunc multa obſtrigillant, *Sen. Epiſt.* 115.

‖ Obſtrĭgillum, li. n. *The bezil,* or *hollow, of a ring, wherein the jewel is ſet.* Obſtrigillum, σφραγιζοφύλαξ, *Gloſſ.*

‖ Obſtrĭgilus, li. m. *A ſort of ſhoe tied upon the foot with a latchet.* *Obſtrigilli* ſunt, qui per plantas conſuti ſunt, & ex ſuperiore parte corrigia trahitur, ut conſtringantur, unde & nominantur, *Iſid.*

† Obſtringillātūrus, a, um. part. *That will hinder,* or *oppoſe.* Obſtringillaturus, ne triumphus decerneretur, *Non.* ex *Varr.*

Obſtringillo, āre. *Vid.* Obſtrigillo.

Obſtringo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. [*ex* ob, & ſtringo] (1) *To tie about hard.* (2) Met. *To oblige highly.* (3) *To plight,* or *pawn,* a thing. (4) *To bind,* or *engage, one.* (5) *To entangle,* or *engage,* in debt. (6) *To bring under the power,* or *trouble, of.* (7) *To bring under the guilt of.* (8) *To violate and profane,* by ſwearing falſely by. (1) Follem ſibi obſtringit ob gulam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 23. Meum laqueo collum quando obſtrinxero, *Ibid.* 1, 1, 39. (2) § Cluentium vobis in perpetuum liberiſque veſtris obſtringite, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 71. (3) § Fidem obſtringere, *Liv.* (4) § Jurejurando civitatem obſtringere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 31. Cùm ſex libris tanquam prædibus me obſtrinxerim, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. Alii matrimonio obſtrinxiſſe, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 53, 5. ¶ ‖ Obſtringere ſe hæreditati, *to oblige himſelf to the performance of what the law requireth of an heir,* Dig. (5) Ut amicos ære alieno obſtrinxerim, *Brutus* ad *Cic. Fam.* 11, 10. (6) Ementitus es auſpicia; obſtrinxiſti religione populum, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 33. (7) § Se obſtringere ſcelere, *Id Offic.* 3, 19. mendacii religione, *Cæſ. B. B.* 1, 11. perjurio ſe ſuúmque caput, *Liv.* (8) Obſtringere perjurio ſigna militaria, & aquilas ſacramentique religionem, *Id.* 26, 48.

Obſtringor, i, obſtrictus. paſſ. (1) *To be highly obliged.* (2) Met. *To be held faſt, to be captivated.* (3) ‖ *To be under the guilt,* or *obliged to the puniſhment, of.* (1) Me omnium officiorum religione obſtringi arbitror, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 14. (2) Voluptatibus obſtringi, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 47. (4) Furti obſtringitur, *Gell.* ex *Sabino,* 11, 18.

* Obſtructio, ōnis. f. verb. *That which ſtoppeth,* or *covereth,* Cic. *pro* Sext. 9, *fin.*

* Obſtructūrus, a, um. part. *That will ſtop up by building againſt.* § Primò ſe luminibus ejus eſſe obſtructurum minabatur, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 48.

* Obſtructus, a, um. part. [*ab* obſtruor] (1) *Built,* or *heaped, up.* (2) *Stoped,* or *ſhut, up.* (3) *Obſtructed,* or *rendered difficult to attain.* (4) *Prejudiced, hard to be perſuaded.* (1) Muros raptim obſtructis ſaxis refecerant, *Curt.* 4, 3, 13. (2) § Amnes obſtructi fragibus, *Sil.* 13, 743. = Partes corporis obſtructæ & obturatæ, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 5. (3) Omnis cognitio multis eſt obſtructa difficultatibus, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 2. (4) Obſtructæ mentes, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 21, 3.

Obſtrūdo, ĕre. act. (1) *To thruſt,* or *cram, down; to eat haſtyly,* or *greedyly.* Stans obſtruſero aliquid ſtrenuè, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 13.

* Obſtruo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ob, & ſtruo] (1) *To ſtop up by building againſt.* (2) *To fill,* or *dam, up.* (3) *To barricade, to ſhut up.* (4) *To ſtop the way to.* (5) *To interpoſe.* (6) Met. *To render weak,* or *dull of apprehenſion.* (7) *To eclipſe, to render leſs noted,* or *admired.* (1) Se luminibus ejus eſſe obſtructurum minabatur, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 48. (2) § Cæſar rivos operibus obſtruxit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 49. 𝔛 Obſtrinximus orbem Terrarum nobis, ut Crete ſola pateret, *Ov. Met.* 8, 117. (3) Ne exire poſſit valvas ædis Ephori obſtruxerunt, *Nep. Pauſ.* 5. Iter Pœnis vel corporibus ſuis obſtruere

voluerunt, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 20. **Aures morbus obſtruxit,** *Sen. Ben.* 3, 16. *conf. Val. Flacc.* 7, 296. (4) § Obſtruitſe perfugio improborum, *Cic.* (5) Luna à terris altum caput obſtruit ejiſ *ſoli*, Lucr. 5, 753. (6) Ne ſenſus nimiâ dulcedine obſtrueret, *Plin.* 35, 10. (7) Catonis luminibus obſtruxit hæc poſteriorum quaſi exaggerata altiùs oratio, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 17.

* Obſtruor, i. paſſ. *To be barricaded*, or *ſtopped up.* Portas obſtrui jubet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 48.

† Obſtrūſus, a, um. part. *Adducitur ex* Plaut. Ov. *&c. ubi bod. leg.* abſtruſus.

Obſtŭpĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci. act. *To aſtoniſh*, or *abaſh; to amaze*, or *confound* § Conſtantiâ ſuâ tribunos obſtupefecit, & plebem, *Liv.* Timidum obſtupefecit pudor, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 54.

Obſtŭpĕfactus, a, um. part. (1) *Benumbed.* (2) *Aſtoniſhed* (3) *Made heavy*, or *dull; beſoted.* (1) = Obſtupefactis nervis, ac corpore hebetatis artubus, *Val. Max.* 3, 8. *ext.* 6. (2) = Non obſtupefactus ac perterritus, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 7. (3) Illa pars animi cùm ſit immoderato obſtupefacta potu atque paſtu, *Id. Div.* 1, 29.

Obſtŭpeo, ui, ēre. neut. *To be motionleſs, to be amazed*, or *ſtounded; and have no ſenſe left.* Obſtupuit hominis improbi dicto, *Cic.* Obſtupuêre animi, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 120. Animus timore obſtupuit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 3.

Obſtŭpeſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow dizzy*, or *drunk.* (2) *To be aſtoniſhed*, &c. (1) Apes obſtupeſcunt potantes, *Varr.* (2) Beneficia quibus illi obſtupeſcunt, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21.

Obſtŭpĭdus, a, um. adj. *Motionleſs, bereft of his ſenſes.* Quid adſtitiſti obſtupida? cur non pultas? *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 39.

Obſum, es, fui, eſſe. n. *To hurt; to be hurtfull*, or *prejudicial; to make againſt.* 𝔛 Pudor non modò obfuit orationi, ſed etiam profuit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 26. 𝔛 adjumento eſſe, *Ad Herenn.*

Obſuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. [*ex* ob, *&* ſuo] *To cover round, and cloſe upon; to ſtitch up* as it were. Creſcens arbor Pectora obſuerat, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 495. *ubi vulgò* obruerat.

Obſuor, paſſ. *To be ſtoped*, or *ſtitched in.* Spiritus oris Multa reluctanti obſuitur, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 301. *Sic MSS. vetuſtiſ.*

Obſurdeo, ēre, ui. n. *To become deaf.* Hoc ſonitu oppletæ aures hominum obſurduerunt, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5.

Obſurdeſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow*, or *be deaf;* or *not to be perſuaded.* Obſurdeſcunt magìs quotidie ad vocem tributi, *Cic.* Obſurdeſcimus tamen neſcio quomodo, nec ea, quæ ab eâ monemur, audimus, *Id.* de *Am.* 24.

Obsūtus, a, um. part. [*ab* obſuor] *Stitched, ſewed*, or *cloſed, up.* Obſutum mænæ torret in igne caput, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 578. Obſuta lectica, *Suet. Tib.* 64.

* Obtectus, ûs. m. *That which covereth*, or *veileth.* Triſtis veſtis obtectus, *Sen.*

* Obtectus, a, um. part. [*ab* obtegor] (1) *Covered, ſhaded.* (2) *Covered, diſguiſed.* (3) *Defended, ſheltered, ſaved.* (1) Domus arboribus obtecta, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 300. (2) Tac. Ann. 6, *fin.* (3) Meliorum precibus obtectus, *Id. Hiſt.* 16, 5, 5.

* Obtĕgendus, a, um. part. *To be covered*, or *hid.* Os obtegendum, fauces velandæ, tuſſicula ſuis remediis finienda, *Celſ.* 3, 22.

* Obtĕgens, tis. part. *Hideing, concealing.* § Divina humanaque obtegens, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 76, 2. § Animus ſui obtegens, *Id. Ann.* 4, 1, 5.

* Obtĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ob, *&* tego] (1) *To cover over.* (2) *To hide*, or *conceal.* (1) Cato, 40. (2) Nunc te hoc pacto credis poſſe obtegere errata? *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 23.

* Obtĕgor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be covered* with earth. (2) *To be hiden*, or *concealed.* (1) Terræ os obtegatur, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 22. glebis, *Col.* Vetuſtas obtegitur denſâ caligine, *Sil.* 8, 45. (2) Ut adoleſcentiæ turpitudo ſordibus tuis obtegatur, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 5.

Obtempĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The ſubmitting to*, or *complying with.* § Si juſtitia eſt obtemperatio ſcriptis legibus inſtitutiſque populorum, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 15.

Obtempĕrātur. imperſ. *Obedience is paid to.* Ne auſpiciis obtemperaretur, *Cic.* In quo ſi obtemperatum eſſet, *Id.*

Obtempĕrātūrus, a, um. part. *That will comply with.* Tibi deos certè ſcio obtemperaturos magìs, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 70.

Obtempĕro, āre. act. [*ex* ob, *&* tempero] (1) *To comply with, to act according to.* (2) *To be civil to.* (1) = Ut ejus ſemper voluntatibus cives adſenſerint, ſocii obtemperârint, hoſtes obedîerint, *Cic.* pro *Legg. Manil.* 16. 𝔛 Ut ratio præſit, appetitus obtemperet, *Id.* (2) Plaut. Moſt. 4, 2, 15.

* Obtendens, tis. part. *Uſeing for an excuſe.* Diverſas fugæ cauſas obtendentes, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 12, 3.

* Obtendo, ĕre, di. ſum *&* tum. act. [*ex* ob, *&* tendo.] (1) *To ſpread*, or *place, before*; ſo as to hide, *or* cover. (2) *To caſt* an excuſe, *or* pretenſe, *over* a thing. (1) Pro viro nebulam & ventos obtendere, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 82. (2) Rationem turpitudini obtendere, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 6. § Ad ea Druſus cùm arbitrium ſenatûs & patris obtenderet, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 26, 2.

* Obtendor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be ſpread*, or *hung, before; to be put over as a covering.* (2) *To be extended*, or *ſtretched, in length oppoſite to.* (3) *To be pretended, to be uſed as a reaſon.* (1) Coria velaque juſſit obtendi, *Curt.* 4, 2, 23. = Multis ſimulationum involucris tegitur & quaſi velis quibuſdam obtenditur uniuſcujuſque natura, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 1, 5. (2) In occidentem Hiſpaniæ obtenditur, *Tac. Agric.* 10, 2. (3) Fruſtrà libertatis vocabulum obtendi ab eis, *Id. Ann.* 11, 17, 2.

* Obtento, āre. freq. [*ab* obtineo] *To take hold of*, or *poſſeſs, frequently.* Spes quædam me obtentabat, *Cic. Att.* 9, 10. ☞ *Leg. &* ſuſtentabat.

* Obtentum eſt. imperſ. *It was obtained.* Ut ægrè ſit ab eo obtentum, ut vellet vivere, *Juſt.* 12, 8.

* Obtentūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* obtineo] *Ready to get.* Imperium civitatis obtenturus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1.

* Obtentus, a, um. part. [*ab* obtendor] (1) *Spread over.* (2) *Held before.* (1) Obtentâ nocte, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 248. (2) Obtentâ pallâ, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 718.

* Obtentus, a, um. adj. [*ab* obtineor] *Obtained.* Obtentâ in præmium captivâ, *Juſt.* 2, 4.

* Obtentus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* obtendo] (1) *The placeing*, or *ſpreading, over.* (2) † *A colour, pretext*, or *diſguiſe.* (3) *A cover*, or *ſhelter.* (1) § Obtentu frondis inumbrare, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 66. nubium, *Plin.* (2) Secundæ res miræ ſunt vitiis obtentui, *Sall. Lepid. Orat. cont. Sull.* (3) Obtentus fugientibus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 14, 9.

* Obtĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be cruſhed*, or *haraſſed.* Domeſticis bellis Græcia obterenda, *Juſt.* 5, 2.

* Obtĕro, ĕre, trīvi, ītum. act. [*ex* ob, *&* tero] (1) *To cruſh, bruiſe*, or *trample upon.* (2) *To overrun; to cruſh*, or *deſtroy, ſuddenly with numbers.* (3) Met. *To trample upon, to bear down with violence and contempt.* (4) *To contemn and baffle.* (5) *To run down, diſparage*, or *undervalue.* (1) Proculcatas obteret ranas pede, *Phædr.* 1, 30, 10. Pabula currens obtrivit eques, *Luc.* 6, 82. (2) Ordovicum civitas alam, in finibus ſuis agentem, propè univerſam obtriverat, *Tac. Agric.* 18. (3) Qui omnia jura populi obtrîſſet, *Liv.* 3, 56. (4) = Ita calumniam ſtultitiámque obtrivit ac contudit, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 7. (5) Invidiâ laudem virtutis obterebant, *Nep. Timol.* 1. Majeſtatem populi Romani ſeneſcentem obterere, *Liv.* 23, 43.

* Obtĕror, obtrītus. paſſ. (1) *To be broken in pieces*, or *ſqueezed to death.* (2) *To be trampled under foot, to be trod to death.* (3) *To be deſpiſed, to lie diſregarded.* (4) *To be eaſyly overcome*, or *ſurmounted.* (5) *To be run down*, or *diſparaged.* (1) 𝔛 Quinquaginta hominum millia eo caſu debilitata, vel obtrita, ſunt, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 63, 4. (2) Elephantorum pedibus obteri, *Liv.* Multi in præcipiti fugâ, ruentes ſupra alios alii, in anguſtiis portarum obtriti ſunt, *Id* 30, 5. (3) Religio pedibus obteritur, *Lucr.* 1, 80. (4) Quæ dura, difficilia, adverſa videantur, ea virtutibus iis obteri poſſe, *Cic.* (5) Criminibus avaritiæ obterere laudem imperatoriam, *Id. Verr.* 5, 1.

Obteſtans, tis. part. (1) *Calling to witneſs*, or *aſſiſtance.* (2) *Beſeeching paſſionately, praying heartyly.* (3) *Alledgeing.* (1) Tuam in me benevolentiam obteſtans, *Cic. Brut.* 13. (2) Obteſtans omnes deos, &c. *Id. Fam.* 3, 10. (3) Famam perditam, pecuniam exhauſtam obteſtans, *Tac. Ann.* 13. 45, 3.

Obteſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An injunction in earneſt and ſolemn words.* (2) *An earneſt ſupplication.* (3) *An injunction laid upon one by will*, or *the deſire, of a perſon upon his death-bed.* (1) Obteſtatio legis, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo*, 14. (2) = In preces obteſtationéſque verſæ mulieres, *Liv.* 27, 50. (3) Mulier obteſtatione viri domo exire non debuit, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 35.

Obteſtātus, a, um. part. *That hath conjured*, or *earneſtly beſought.* Collegam obteſtatus per literas, ut, &c. *Liv.*

Obteſtor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* ob, *&* teſtor] (1) *To call to witneſs.* (2) *To proteſt.* (3) *To conjure*, or *beſeech;* particularly on one's death-bed, *or* by one's laſt will. (4) *To implore*, or *call upon one for ſuccour.* (1) *Serv.* in illud *Virgil.* Obteſtantúrque Latinum, *Æn.* 7, 576. (2) Ego, quod facio, &c. me pacis cauſâ tacere clamo atque obteſtor, *Cic.* (3) = § Te obſecro, obteſtórque per ſenectutem & ſolitudinem meam, nihil aliud, niſi ut, &c. *Id. Verr.* 5, *extr.* Per tuam fidem pérque hujus ſolitudinem te obteſtor, ne, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 57. § Illud te Pro Latio obteſtor, pro majeſtate tuorum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 820. (4) Veſtram fidem obteſtatur, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 40.

Obtexens, tis. part. *Covering over as with a garment.* Per nubes cœlum aliud obtexens, *Plin.* 1, 30.

Obtexo, ĕre, ui, tum. act. *To cover.* Poſt illa eam obtexere negligens fui, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 61.

Obtexor, i. paſſ. *To be covered, darkened*, or *ſhaded.* Cœlum obtexitur umbrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 611. fretum, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 115.

Obthūrāmentum, Obthūrātus, Obthūro. *Vid.* Obturamentum, &c.

Obtĭcentia, æ. f. *A figure in rhetorick*, called alſo by the Greek name *Apoſiopeſis.* Ἀποσιώπησις, quam *Cicero* Reticentiam, *Celſus* Obticentiam, *nonnulli* Interruptionem *appellant*, Quint. 9, 2.

Obtĭceo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* ob, *&* taceo] (1) *To be ſtruck ſilent, to ſpeak never a word, to leave off ſpeaking.* (2) Met. *Not to be heard, to be left off*, or *laid aſide.* (1) Virgo obticet, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 5, 4. Chorus Turpiter obticuit, *Hor. A. P.* 284. (2) Queritur nugas obticuiſſe meas, *Mart.* 10, 17.

* Obtĭnendus, a, um. *To be retained*, &c. Provinciæ obtinendæ causâ relictus, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 48.

* Obtĭnens, tis. part. (1) *Governing, obtaining*, &c. (2) *Poſſeſſing, extending over.* (3) *Being maſters at ſea.* (1) Salluſtio interiorem Africam obtinente, *Cic.* in *Sall.* (2) Platanos agros longis obtinens umbris, *Plin.* 12, 1. Omnia obtinentibus aquis, *Liv.* (3) Obtinentibus maria prædonibus, *Paterc.* 2, 45.

* Obtĭneo, ēre, ui, tentum. act. [*ex* ob, *&* teneo] (1) *To hold, keep*, or *retain; to continue in the poſſeſſion*, or *practice, of.* (2) *To continue, to laſt.* (3) *To maintain, defend, ſupport.* (4) *To have, to be in.* (5) *To ſupply.* (6) *To carry, win, get.* (7) *To bear, to manage.* (8) *To obtain* by entreaty. (9) *To prevail upon*, or *be too ſtrong for.* (10) † *To be in the government of, to keep under his power, to continue in the government of.*

ſ. (11) *To obtain, to accompliſh, effect*, or *bring about.* (12) *To extend over, to take up.* (13) *To evince, to make good.* (14) *To hold, rule*, or *govern.* (1) Suam quiſque domum tum obtinebat, *Cic. Phil.* 19. Rationem antiquam obtine: conſerva, quære, parce, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3. 27. Antiquum obtines, *Id. Andr.* 4, 6, 22. Firmitudinem animi obtinere, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 54. ¶ Obtinere colorem, *to keep one's colour without bluſhing*, Id. (2) Noctem inſequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, *Liv.* (3) Viri jus ſuum ad mulieres obtinere haud queunt, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 2, 21. Ubi noſtrum jus contra illos obtineremus, *Cic.* (4) Quantam lenitatem tu per te obtines, *Id.* pro *Ligar.* 5. Romana pubes mœſtum ali quamdiu ſilentium obtinuit, *Liv.* § Obtinere principem locum, *Cæſ.* Salutem legibus obtinemus, *Cic.* ¶ Aliquem numerum obtinere, *to be in ſome repute*, Id. Proverbii locum obtinere, *to go*, or *paſs, for*, Id. (5) Turres editæ & conjunctæ muri locum obtinebant, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 18. (6) 𝔛 Pompeius malas cauſas ſemper obtinuit, in optima concidit, *Cic. Att.* 7, 24. (7) Qui hoc judicio partes accuſatoris obtinet, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 2. (8) Omnia, quæ voles, tu obtinebis, *Id. Fam.* 1, 8. (9) Quod & plures tradidêre auctores, & famâ obtinuit, *Liv.* (10) Populus Romanus antea obtinebat regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, *Sall.* de *Repub. ord. princ.* (11) His obtinuit, ut, &c. *Liv. Vid.* Obtineor. Cùm admitti magnâ ambitione ægrè obtinuiſſet, *Juſt.* 1, 3. (12) Qui novem diſpenſis jugera membris obtineat, *Lucr.* 3, 1002. Obtinebant longo agmine prope quinque millia paſſuum, *Liv.* (13) Stoïci ſe poſſe putant duas contrarias ſententias obtinere, *Cic.* Si non obtinuerit aut verum eſſe, aut falſum, *Id.* (14) § Regnum obtinere, *Cæſ.* provinciam, *Cic.* imperio, *Id.* Galliam armis obtinere, *Liv.* ¶ Academiam Carneades & Clitomachus & Æſchines obtinebant, *were preceptors there*, Cic. *de* Orat. 1. ☞ *Obtinere* vulgò ponitur pro *acquirere*, conſequi; ſed nullo veterum exemplo, ut cenſent nonnulli. Sed vid. *Liv.* 3, 1. & *Cic.* de *Orat.* 17.

* Obtĭneor, ēri. paſſ. *To be held, gained, effected*, &c. Regnum quod à Tantalo proditum jure obtinebatur, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21. Judicabat liberis ſententiis patrum conſcriptorum cauſam ſuam facilè obtineri, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 52. Non poteſt hæc res ellebori jugere obtinerier, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5. 15.

* ‖ Obtĭnet. imperſ. *It obtaineth.* Hodie obtinuit indifferenter quæſtores creari, *Ulp.*

* Obtĭnētur. imperſ. *It is obtained, it prevaileth.* Nam ſi perſeverant, & obtinetur, quid nobis futurum ſit, vides, *Cic. Att.* 11, 7.

Obtingit, ēbat. præt. obtĭgit. [*ex* ob, & tango] ☞ *Leg. tantùm in tertiis perſonis.* (1) *To happen, chance*, or *fall out, to.* (2) *To fall to by lot.* (3) *To be alloted to* by the order of nature. (1) Exoptata obtingent, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 136. Obtigit mihi præter ſpem, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 9. Obtigit iſtud ex ſententiâ, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 3, 5. Hoc confiteor jure obtigiſſe, *Id. Andr.* 3, 5, 2. Obtingant ex te, quæ exopto mihi, *Id. Hec.* 4, 2, 3. Ut hæc res obtigit de filiâ, *Plaut.* (2) Cùm tibi provincia ſorte obtigiſſet, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 5. Mihi quæſtor te optatior obtingere nemo potuit, *Id.* (3) Lupis & agnis quanta ſortitò obtigit diſcordia, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 1.

Obtingit. imperſ. *It falleth to by lot.* Cùm L. Paulo obtigiſſet, ut, &c. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 46. Cùm tibi fortè obtigiſſet, ut, &c. *Id.*

‖ Obtinnio, īre. īvi. ītum. neut. *To tingle.* Ecquid illi aures obtinnirent? *Apul. Apol.* p. 483. † Tinnio.

Obtorpeo, ēre, *vel* Obtorpeſco, ĕre, ui. neut. [*ex* ob, & torpeo] (1) *To grow*, or *be, ſtiff*, or *numb*; *to be void of motion*, or *ſtrength.* (2) *To be hardened*, or *inſenſible.* (3) *To be without reſolution*, or *ſenſe, to act*; *to be under a great conſternation, diſpirited*, or *cowed.* (1) Miror manum non obtorpuiſſe, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 52. (2) Jam ſubactus miſeriis obtorpui, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 28, *ex poëtâ.* (3) Obtorpuerant quodammodo animi, *Liv.* 32, 20. Abi, nuncia, ſignum effodiant, ſi ad convellendum manus præ metu obtorpuerint, *Id.* 22, 3.

Obtorqueo, ēre, ſi, tum. act. [*ex* ob, & torqueo] (1) *To wreſt*, or *writhe, round forcibly.* (2) *To turn againſt ſwiftly.* (1) Conſuli collum obtorſit, *Plin.* de *Vir. illuſtr.* (2) Dextras obtorquet in undas Proram, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 414.

Obtortus, a, um. part. [*ab* obtorqueor] (1) *Wreathed*, or *put round.* (2) *Twiſted forcibly round, wreſted about.* (1) Obtorti circulus auri, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 559. (2) Obtortâ gulâ, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. Obtorto collo, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 5, 45.

Obtrectans, tis. part. (1) *Envying.* (2) *Detracting from, diminiſhing, diſparageing.* (1) 𝔛 Cùm ſit æmulantis angi alieno bono, quod ipſe non habeat; obtrectantis autem, alieno bono, quòd id etiam alius habeat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 26. (2) § Arceſilas Zenoni obtrectans, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 6. § Lautitiam ejus obtrectans, *Plin.* 9, 35.

Obtrectātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An envying another what himſelf hath*, or *deſireth.* (2) *A detracting*, or *diſparageing.* (3) *Malevolent oppoſition.* (1) 𝔛 Efficiebat ut inter quos tantæ laudis eſſet æmulatio, multa intercederet obtrectatio, *Nep. Attic.* 6. (2) 𝔛 Inter quos maximarum rerum non ſolùm æmulatio, ſed obtrectatio tanta intercedebat, *Cic. Att.* 28. = Vitioſa æmulatio, *Id.* ζηλοτυπία eodem vertente. (3) Obtrectatio laudis, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 7. § = Invidiâ & obtrectatione impediri, *Nep.* de *Inv.* 1, 11. = livor, *Tac.*

Obtrectātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A diminiſher*, or *diſparager.* (2) *An envyous*, or *malicious, oppoſer.* (1) = Adverſarius & obtrectator laudum mearum, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 1. (2) Sermoni obtrectatorum locum non relinquere, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 28.

Obtrectātur. imperſ. (1) *A ſlur*, or *diſgrace is maliciouſly put upon.* (2) *Oppoſition is ſpitefully made to.* (1) Ut obtrectaretur laudibus ducis, impedita victoria eſt, *Liv.* 8, 36. (2) Si obtrectabitur, utar auctoritate ſenatûs, *Cic. Att.* 3, 1.

‖ Obtrectātus, ûs. m. verb. *Detraction*, or *a diſparageing of others*, Gell. 20. *exerem.* † Obtrectatio.

Obtrecto, āre. [*ex* ob, *i. e.* contrà, & tracto: *Obtrectat*, contra ſententiam tractat, *Feſt.* (1) *To diſparage*, or *ſpeak againſt*, through envy. (2) *To oppoſe, diſpute*, or *act againſt*; out of envy, *or* emulation. (1) § Libellum obtrectare ſi volet malignitas, *Phædr.* 5, *prol.* 15. § Invicem ſe obtrectaverunt, *Tac.* de *Or.* 28. (2) § Obtrectârunt inter ſe, *Nep. Ariſtid.* 1. § Qui huic obtrectant legi atque cauſæ, *Cic.* pro *Legg. Manil.* 8.

* Obtrītus, a, um. part. [*ab* obteror] (1) *Broke to pieces.* (2) *Trod to death.* (3) *Stamped*, or *beat, into powder.* (4) Met. *Diſregarded, ſlighted, deſpiſed.* (1) Obtritus pondere terræ, *Lucr.* 3, 906. (2) Non poſſe obtritos internoſcere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 86. (3) Pellem ſerpentis obtritam cum vino miſcent, *Col.* 6, 4. (4) Meæ pugnæ obtritæ jacent, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 17.

* Obtrītus, ûs. m. verb. *A treading under foot, a bruiſeing.* Ne herbæ vellantur, obtritúque hebetentur, *Plin.* 18, 28.

Obtrūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* ob, & trudo] (1) *To thruſt*, or *ſhut, againſt.* (2) *To put*, or *force, upon.* (3) *To thruſt down, to guttle down, eat*, or *drink haſtyly.* (1) Abiît, obtrudit fores, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 3, 26. (2) § Nunquam auſus ſum recuſare eam, quam mihi obtrudit pater, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 16. ¶ Obtrudere palpum alicui, *to cajole*, or *wheedle, one.* Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 1, 35. (3) Aliquid priùs obtrudamus, pernam, ſumen, glandium, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 87.

Obtrūdor, i. paſſ. *To be put*, or *thruſt, upon one, whether he will or no.* Nemini ea obtrudi poteſt, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 16.

Obtruncātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The cuting off the head of a tree.* Totius obtruncatio vitis, *Col.* 4, 29.

Obtruncātūrus, a, um. part. *About to behead.* Veluti jacentem obtruncaturus, *Juſt.* 33, 2.

Obtruncātus, a, um. part. *Beheaded.* Obtruncato armigero, *Liv.* 22, 6.

Obtrunco, āre. act. [*qu.* corpus membris mutilatis *truncum* reddo] (1) *To cut off the head*, or *limbs.* (2) *To kill outright.* (1) Puerum obtruncat, membráque articulatim dividit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 26. *ex poët.* (2) Capio fuſtem, obtrunco gallum, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 10. Obtruncat ad aras, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 332.

Obtruncor, āri. paſſ. *To be beheaded.* Ab altero obtruncatur, *Juſt.* 26, 5.

Obtueor, ēri, ūtus ſum. dep. [*ex* ob, & tueor] (1) *To look at, to look ſtedfaſtly, to faſten the eyes on, to look in the face.* (2) *To diſcern, to diſtinguiſh.* (1) At tu iſtò ad vos obtuere, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 151. § Inimicus auſa ſum ſemper obtuerier, *Id. Amph.* 3, 2, 19. (2) Ætate non quis obtuerier, *Id. Moſt.* 3, 2, 154.

Obtundo, ĕre, tūdi, tūſum. act. [*ex* ob, & tundo] (1) *To beat, thump*, or *buffet all over.* (2) *To break*, or *blunt, the edge*, or *point*, of a thing. (3) *To weaken*, or *render leſs ſmart*, or *apprehenſive.* (4) *To make heavy*, or *dull.* (5) *To teaſe, tire out*, or *ſtupefy with tedioufneſs*, or *frequent repetition.* (1) § Obtundere os alicui, *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 2, 50. *Vid.* Obtuſus, n. 1. (2) *Id.* n. 2. *Met.* = Quod obtundat enervetque ægritudinem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 16. (3) 𝔛 Multa, quæ acuant mentem; multa, quæ obtundant, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 33. (4) ¶ Aciem oculorum obtundit, *maketh dim*, Plin. 22, 25. auditum, *Id.* 24, 12. Vocem obtundere, *to weaken*, or *make hoarſe*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 282. (5) § Deos gratulando obtundere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 6. rogitando, *Id. Eun.* 5, 5, 6. Obtundere aures fruſtrà, *Lucr.* 5, 1054. Longis epiſtolis aliquem obtundere, *Cic. Att.* 8, 1.

Obtundor, i, tūſus. paſſ. (1) *To be broken*, or *blunted, at the point.* (2) *To be confuſed, inarticulate*, or *forced.* (3) Met. *To be dulled.* (1) In terrâ cur telum perpetiuntur obtundi, *Lucr.* 6, 398. (2) Vox obtunditur, *Id.* 4, 617. *de ſonitu.* (3) Ingenia obtundi nolui, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 91.

‖ Obtunſio, ōnis. f. *The pecking of a bird*; *the ſtrikeing*, or *wounding, with the beak*, Lampr.

Obtunſus, *vel* Obtuſus, a, um. part. (1) *Buffeted, bruiſed*, or *beaten all over.* (2) *Blunted, cloyed.* (1) Obtunſo ore nunc pervelim progrediri ſenem, *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 1, 8. (2) Stomachus obtuſus cibis, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 2.

Obtūrāmentum, i. n. (1) *A ſtople, any thing that ſtopeth.* (2) *A dam*, or *ſluice.* (1) Cadorum obturamenta, *Plin.* 16, 8. (2) *Id.* 33, 4.

Obtūrātus, a, um. part. *Stoped up.* = Socrates jugula concava non habebat, nam obſtructæ illæ partes & obturatæ fuerunt, *Cic.* de *Fato*, 5. *ſic mul. leg. mel. libb. al.* obduratæ. Dolia obturata, *Vitr.* 7, 13.

Obturbans, tis. part. *Greatly diſordering, confuſeing*, or *diſturbing.* Conſilia obturbans, *Sen.*

Obturbātur. imperſ. *Interruption is given, ſuch a noiſe is made that there is no being heard.* = Obturbatur, obſtrepitur, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13, 19.

Obturbātus, a, um. part. *Greatly diſordered, muded.* Obturbatus militum vocibus Aponius, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 10, 3. Obturbata aqua, *Plin.* 8, 18.

Obturbo, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & turbo] (1) *To diſorder*, or *break.* (2) *To beat down*, or *run over.* (3) Met. *To diſturb*, or *diſquiet.* (4) *To interrupt rudely* in ſpeaking. (5) *To interrupt*, or *break in upon.* (1) Denſo agmine obturbat, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 25, 2. (2) Equus clamore territus quoſdam occurrentium obturbavit, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 66, 1. (3) 𝔛 Me ſcriptio & literæ non leniunt, ſed obturbant, *Cic.* (4) Itáne verò obturbat? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 23. Obturbabant, neque relatum de negotio, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 6, 24, 4. (5) Solitudinem non obturbavit, *Cic. Att.* 12, 18.

Obturgeſco, ĕre. neut. *To ſwell up.* Obturgeſcit ſubitò pes, *Lucr.* 6, 658.

Obtūro, āre. act. [*à* θύρα, *i. e.* oſtium, *Feſt.* qu. ἐπιθύρω; ſeu potiùs *ex* ob, & ture, *i. e.* thure. *Sacerdotes aures ſuas ture replebant, ne peregrinis*

peregrinis verbis intercedentibus, confuſâ carminum memoriâ turbarentur, Varr. *ap.* Non.] *To ſtop up.* § Obturare aures, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 105. Etiamne obturat inferiorem gutturem, ne quid animæ fortè amittat, dormiens? *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 25. ¶ ✠ Capitur cibus, ut amorem obturet edendi, *may ſatisfy hunger*, Lucr. 4, 867.

Obtūſiùs, adv. comp. *More flatly, dully*, or *bluntly.* Nihil dici poteſt obtuſiùs, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29.

Obtūſus, a, um. part. [*ab* obtundor] (1) *Beaten, buffeted, bruiſed all over.* (2) *Dulled, blunted.* (3) *Blunt, of a blunt figure, obtuſe.* (4) *Dim, faint.* (5) *Rendered weak, languid, dull.* (6) *Senſeleſs, ignorant.* (1) Sum obtuſus pugnis peſſumè, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 59. (2) Obtuſa hebéſque falx putatorem moratur, *Col.* 4, 24. (3) Angulus obtuſus cernitur, *Lucr.* 4, 356. (4) Stellis acies obtuſa videtur, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 396. (5) Obtuſæ vites, *Lucr.* 4, 356. aures, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 171. Vigor animi obtuſus, *Liv.* 5, 18. Obtuſus illis ſtomachus, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 3. (6) Non obtuſa adeò geſtamus pectora, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 571. Animus cui obtuſior fit acies, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 23.

Obtūtus, ûs. m. [*ab* obtueor] (1) *A looking at, an earneſt beholding, an intent poſture of the eyes.* (1) *A caſt of the eyes.* (1) Animus obtutum effugit oculorum, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 8. (2) Quodam obtutu oculorum duo pro uno lucernæ lumina videntur, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 58.

Obvāgio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*ex* ob, & vagio] *To interrupt*, or *be troubleſome by crying*, or *ſqualing*; as a child, *or* any young creature, doth. Neve hîc pueri quaſi hœdi obvagiant, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 31.

† Obvāgŭlor, āri. dep. *To demand one's own back by outcries.* Ob portum obvagulatum ito, *Feſt.* ex XII *Tabb.*

Obvallātus, a, um. part. *Guarded ſtrongly about.* Locus omni ratione obvallatus, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Agr.* 2, 1.

Obvĕnio, īre, ēni, entum. neut. [*ex* ob, & venio] (1) *To meet*, or *come to one by chance.* (2) *To happen*, or *fall out.* (3) *To come to*; *to fall*, or *deſcend, to.* (4) *To fall*, or *happen, to by lot.* (1) Qui mihi primus obveniſſet, *Cic. Att.* 2, 12. *al.* obviàm veniſſet. (2) Occaſio obvenit, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 15. Id obvenit vitium, quod tu prævideras, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 24. (3) Si mihi fundus hæreditate obvenerit, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 12. (4) Index quæſtionis cum iis judicibus, qui ei obvenerint, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 166.

‖ Obventio, ōnis. f. verb. *Revenue, that which falleth to one*, or *ariſeth from a publick toll*, Ulp.

Obventūrus, a, um. part. *That will come to at*, or *by*, a time. Se in tempore pugnæ obventurum, *Liv.* 29, 35.

Obverſans, tis. part. *Being up and down*, or *converſant.* Eo in urbe inter cœtus & ſermone hominum obverſante, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 37, 2. *conf. Sil.* 9, 41. & *Liv.* 34, 61.

Obverſātus, a, um. part. *Appearing*, or *having appeared, before.* § Ægro animi eadem illa in ſomnis obverſata ſpecies, *Liv.* Obverſata ſibi imago, *Suet. Aug.* 94.

Obverſor, āri. dep. [*ex* ob, & verſor] (1) *To be up and down frequently*, or *in great numbers*; *to be preſent under people's view and notice.* (2) *To appear before one*; *to be*, or *ſeem, preſent to one's mind*, or *ſenſes.* (1) Magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obverſari, *Liv.* Dum obverſaretur miles, *Id.* (2) § Claudinæ cladis memoria non animis modò, ſed propè oculis, obverſabatur, *Liv.* 35, 11. His publicum imperium ſervitiumque obverſatur animo, *Id.* 1, 25. § Eadem obverſantur ante oculos, *Lucr.* 4, 975. Obverſentur ſpecies honeſtæ animo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 22. ¶ § Nomen dulce obverſatur ad aures, *ſeemeth perpetually ſounding in the ears*, Lucr. 4, 1055.

‖ Obverſus. præp. *Towards, over againſt*, Apul. Met. 2. p 65. ‡ Adverſus.

Obverſus, a, um. part. *Overagainſt.* (1) *Turned*, or *turning, towards*, or *againſt.* (2) *Taken up with*, or *buſyed in.* (3) *That faceth*, or *ſtandeth oppoſite to.* (1) Huc obverſus & huc, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 601. Obverſis militum ſtudiis, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 11, 5. (2) § Milite ad cædem & ſanguinem obverſo, *Id. Hiſt.* 3, 83, 2. (3) Profligatis obverſis, *Id. Ann.* 12, 14, 4. § Obverſos ſtare, *Plin.* 9, 57.

Obverto, ĕre, ti, ſum. act. & neut. [*ex* ob, & verto] (1) *To turn towards*, or *againſt.* (2) *To ſtand*, or *be ſituate, towards*, or *overagainſt.* (3) *To turn about.* (1) § Obvertunt pelago proras, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 3. Ne in re ſecundâ nunc mihi obvertet cornua, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 3, 5. § Obvertere ordines, *Liv* 27, 19. Cujus ob os ora obvertebant, *Cic.* ex *Enn.* (2) Quæ tergo obverterit axi, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 271. (3) Cornua obvertimus antennarum, *Id. Æn.* 3, 549.

Obvertor, i. paſſ. *To be ſituate over againſt.* Feneſtras obverti in aquilonem oportere, *Plin.* 14, 27.

Obviàm. adv. *i. e.* contra viam. (1) *In the way.* (2) *In the way*, or *to meet one.* (3) *In a military way.* (4) *At hand, to be come at.* (5) *Oppoſeing openly, hindering, puting a ſtop to.* (1) Ne quis mî obſtiterit obviàm, *Plaut. Cap.* 4, 2, 11. (2) At ego obviàm conabar tibi, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 2. Omnibus ordinibus obviàm effuſis, *Liv.* 5, 23. § Obviàm itio, *Cic. Att.* 11, 16. abire, currere, *Ter.* properare, procedere, mittere, *Cic.* eſſe, *Plaut.* Mihi acceſſit obviàm, *Id.* venit, *Ter.* *Met.* Si tibi nulla eſt ægritudo animo obviàm, *Plaut.* (3) Ea pars quæ obviàm ſe effuderat exercitu, *Paterc.* 2, 112. vid. & *Nep. Hann.* 4. (4) Te ſcio facilè abſtinere poſſe, ſi nihil obviàm eſt, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 5, 19. (5) Specie pietatis obviàm itum dedecori, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 5, 3. ¶ Obviàm eundo periculis, *by expoſeing himſelf to them*, Sall. B. J. 7. Infœcunditati terrarum aut aſperis maris obviam iît, *remedyed*, Tac. Ann. 4, 6, 7.

Obvĭgĭlo, āre. neut. *unde* part. obvigilatus, *watched againſt*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 14.

Obvius, a, um. adj. [*ex* ob, & via] (1) *Meeting in the way.* (2) *Hindering*, or *oppoſeing.* (3) *Hoſtile.* (4) *Offering itſelf.* (5) *Free, eaſy, forward.* (6) *Affable, courteous.* (7) *Expoſed to, obnoxious.* (8) *Going againſt an enemy, oppoſite.* (1) § Si ingredienti obvius fueris, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 27. Turba obvia mî venerat, *Prop.* 2, 29, 3. ✠ Medium coëamus in æquor, Obviáque in ſummis oſcula demus aquis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 19, 167. ¶ § ✠ Labentibus obvius undis, Carpe viam, *go upon the bank up ſtream*, Id. M. 11, 138. (2) Niſi tute tibi obvius obſtes, *Lucr.* 4, 1144. (3) *Abſol.* Obvia pilo perfringere, *Tib.* 4, 1, 90. (4) Si qua fortè ferant oculis ſeſe obvia noſtris veſtigia, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 57. (5) Obvium obſequium, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 19, 1. (6) = Eſt obvius & expoſitus, plenúſque humanitatis, quam præcepit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 10, 2. (7) Troja, quæ fuerit minùs obvia Graiis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 499. (8) Qui firmioribus animis obvii hoſtibus fuerant, *Sall. B. J.* 54.

Ŏbumbrans, tis. part. *Overſhadowing.* Obumbrante nubilo, *Plin. Hiſt.* 2, 41.

Ŏbumbrātus, a, um. part. *Shadowed over.* Obumbratus amnis preſſo in ſolum dilabitur alveo, *Curt.* 5, 4, 8. Germina obumbrata, *Pallad.* 12, tit. 1.

Ŏbumbro, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & umbra] (1) *To overſhadow*, or *cover with ſhade.* (2) *To cover*, or *darken.* (3) Met. *To hide*, or *conceal.* (4) *To diſguiſe.* (5) *To render obſcure.* (6) *To ſcreen, defend.* (1) § Oleaſter veſtibulum obumbrat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 20. § Sibi ipſa non obumbrat, *Plin.* 17, 21. (2) Obumbrant æthera telis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 578. ſolem, *Plin.* 2, 42. (3) Simulationem & lacrymis & vultûs confuſione obumbrare, *Petron.* c. 301. (4) Erroris ſub imagine crimen obumbres, *Ov.* ex *Ponto*, 3, 3, 75. Error, qui facti crimen obumbrat, *Id. Epiſt.* 17, 48. (5) Senſus obumbrant, *Quint. proœm.* lib. 8. (6) Magnum reginæ nomen obumbrat, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 223. *interp. Serv.*

Ŏbumbror, āri. paſſ. *To be overſhadowed.* Cujus palmite omnis Aſia obumbraretur, *Juſt.* 1, 4.

Ŏbuncus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ob & uncus] (1) *Hooked, crooked.* (2) *Made by that which is crooked.* (1) Roſtro immanis vultur obunco, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 597. (2) Morſus obuncus, *Claud. Bell. Gild.* 470.

Ŏbundātio, ōnis. f. *An overflowing.* Interim obundatione verni fluminis, commeatibus prohibetur, *Flor.* 4, 2, 27.

Ŏbundo, āre. neut. *To overflow, to meet with its waters.* ✠ Latè deæ Sperchios obundat, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 102.

Obvolvendus, a, um. part. *To be muffled up.* Pictor vidit obvolvendum eſſe caput Agamemnonis, *Cic. Orat.* 22.

Obvolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. act. [*ex* ob, & volvo] (1) *To muffle.* (2) Met. *To diſguiſe, to hide, to palliate*, or *conceal.* (1) § Obvolvere caput, *Cic.* (2) Verbis decoris Obvolvas vitium, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 42.

Obvŏlūtus, a, um. part. [*ab* obvolvor] (1) *Muffled up, hoodwinked.* (2) *Covered all over.* (3) *Bedaubed, beſmeared.* (1) Obvolutis capitibus ad necem rapiebantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 28. (2) § = Obvolutus & obligatus corio, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 13. (3) Fax obvoluta ſanguine atque incendio, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 31. *ex poëtâ.*

Ŏbuſtus, a, um. part. [*ab* oburor] (1) *Pinched* with cold, *parched.* (2) *Burned before*, or *at, the point*; *hardened in the fire.* (1) Gleba canenti gelu obuſta, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 2, 66. (2) Sude figis obuſtâ, *Id. Met.* 12, 239.

O ante C.

‖ Occa, æ. f. *A harrow*, or *drag with teeth, wherewith clods are broken.* ☞ Affertur ex *Col.* l. 2. c. 18. *ubi tamen aliqui libri* Crates *habent*; extat tamen in Onomaſtico occa Βωλοκόπημα.

‖ Occæcātio, ōnis. f. *A blinding*, Cic. *ap.* Non.

Occæcans, Occæcātus, Occæco, Occæcor. *Vid.* Obcæcans, &c.

‖ Occallātio, ōnis. f. *The makeing a thing hard and brawny*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Occallātus, a, um. part. *Hardened, rendered ſenſeleſs.* Fauces occallatæ cibis ardentibus, *Sen. Q. N.* 8.

Occalleo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* ob, & calleo] (1) *To grow hard*, or *brawny*; *to be hardened*, or *callous, all over.* (2) *To become hardened, fixed*, or *immoveable.* (3) *To become inſenſible.* (1) Latera occalluêre plagis, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 13. Tumor occalluit, *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 3. (3) Angor, ſed prorsùs occallui, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18.

Occalleſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow hard*, or *brawny.* Os ſenſi pando occalleſcere roſtro, *Ov. Met.* 14, 282. § Occalleſcere in odium, *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 3, 41.

Occăno, ĕre, ui, entum. act. [*ex* ob, & cano] *To ſound againſt*, or *all round.* Occanere cornua tubáſque juſſit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 81. † Juſſu Metelli cornicines occanuerunt, *Priſc. Serv.* & *Diom.* ex *Sal.*

Occāſio, ōnis. f. [*ab* occido, occaſum; *ſcil.* opportunitas temporis caſu quodam provenientis, *Feſt.*] (1) *Occaſion, ſeaſon*, or *opportunity*; *fit and convenient time to do any thing.* (2) *The being to be had readyly, the being to be found eaſyly.* (3) *The godeſs of opportunity.* (1) Tempus actionis opportunum, Græcè εὐκαιρία, Latinè appellatur occaſio, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 40. ☞ *Sed rectène ſatis diſputat* Scal. Exerc. 364. Sect 2. *Et certè* Auſon. *Sum dea, cui nomen nec Cicero ipſe dedit*, Ep. 12, 10. In omnem occaſionem intenti, *Liv.* 41, 2. Ne mihi obvertat cornua, ſi occaſionem câpſit, cautio eſt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 3, 5. § Imminere occaſioni, *Curt.* 5, 11, 2. (2) Stagnum exciditur in petrâ, cujus rariſſima eſt occaſio, *Col.* 8, 17. Oleæ rara eſt occaſio, *Id.* (3) *Vid.* Propr.

Occāſiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* occaſio] *A little opportunity, a nick of time*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 132.

Occāsūrus, a, um. part. *That will decay*, or *come to nothing.* Veſtra beneficia in hujus exitio occaſura, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 36.

Occăſus, a, um. part. *Fallen, ſet.* Ante ſolem occaſum, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 41. † Sole occaſo, *Priſc.* ex *Lucil.*

Occăſus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* occīdo, occaſum] (1) *The going down* of the ſun. (2) Abſol. *Sun-ſet.* (3) *The weſt.* (4) *Fall, ruin, deſtruction.* (5) *Death.* (6) † *An occaſion,* or *opportunity.* (1) ℨ Solis exortus, curſus, occaſus nemo admiratur, quòd quotidie fiunt, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 22. Occaſus delphini, *Col.* 11, 2, 57. Maiæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 225. Vergiliarum, *Plin.* 18, 31. (2) Præcipiti in occaſum die, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 3, 86. (3) ℨ Alterum ſidus ab ortu ad occaſum commeans, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (4) = Urbis occaſus & ruinæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 242. = Occaſus, & interitus reip. *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 11. imperii, *Id.* Trojæ, *Virg.* (5) Poſt Ælii noſtri occaſum, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 8. (6) = Aſt occaſus ubi tempúſque audere repreſſit, *Enn. Annal.* l. 3.

Occātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A harrowing,* or *breaking of clods.* = Pulverationem faciunt, quam vocant ruſtici occationem; quum omnis gleba in vineis refringitur, *Col.* 11, 2.

Occātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A harrower.* (2) Alſo *the god of harrowing.* (1) Col. 2, 13. (2) Serv. *ex* Fabio Pictore.

Occātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to harrowing.* Opera occatoria, *Col.* 2, 13.

Occātus, a, um. part. *Harrowed.* Primùm id occatum prohibet, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. ☞ Sed al. leg. *occæcatum.*

Occēdo, ĕre, ſſum. neut. *To meet in the way.* § Bona ſcæva ſtrenaque obviàm occeſſit mihi, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 2, 25. § In conſpectum illius occedere, *Id. Moſt.* 5, 2, 4.

† **Occenſus**, a, um. part. *pro* accenſus, *Feſt.* ex *Enn.*

† **Occentâſſint**, ant. *pro* occentaverint, *i. e.* convicium fecerint, *Feſt.*

Occento, āre. freq. [*ab* ob, & canto] (1) *To ſing before, to ſerenade.* (2) *To rail before.* (1) Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 73. (2) Noctu occentabunt oſtium, exurent fores, *Id. Perſ.* 4, 4, 20. *vid.* & Feſt.

Occentus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* occino] *An ill-boding ſqueak,* or *cry.* Occentus ſoricis auditus, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 5.

† **Occēpſo**, *pro* occepero. *I ſhall begin,* Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 4.

Occepto, *ſeu* Occœpto, āre. act. *To begin.* Occeptat inſanire primulùm, *Plaut. Menæch.* 5, 5, 18.

Occīdendus, a, um. part. *To be ſlain, killed,* or *murdered.* Nullus modus occidendi hominis, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 35.

Occīdens, tis. part. (1) *Seting, going down.* (2) *Going out, ready to be extinguiſhed.* (3) *Dieing, decaying, ready to depart.* (4) *Ready to fall,* or *be ruined.* (1) Propè jam occidente ſole, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 14. *ex poëtâ.* (2) Lucernæ occidentes, *Petr.* c. 22. (3) Naturâ occidentem maturiùs extinguere vulnere, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 32. (4) Occidenti reipub. aliquid opis ferre, *Id. Fam.* 4, 1.

Occīdens, tis. m. *ſc.* ſol. *The weſt,* or *weſtern parts.* ℨ Qui terras ab oriente ad occidentem colunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66. Ultima inſula occidentis, *Catull.* 29, 13.

Occīdentālis, le. adj. *Belonging to the weſt, weſtern.* Occidentale latus, *Plin.* 18, 34.

Occīdio, ōnis. f. [*ab* occīdo] *An univerſal ſlaughter, a cuting off.* Occidione occiſus, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. Copiæ occidione occubuiſſent, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 38, 3. § Occidione occidere, *Liv.* 9, 44.

Occīdio, ōnis. f. [*ab* occīdo, *ut fort. præcedens*] *A periſhing,* or *dieing, of all.* § Occidio gregis, *Col.* 7, 5. Nec ad occidionem gens *fucorum* interimenda eſt, *Id.* 9, 15.

Occīdo, ĕre, di. ſum. act. [*ex* ob, & cædo] (1) *To kill,* or *ſlay; to murder.* (2) *To be the death of,* or *cauſe of one's death.* (3) *To beat almoſt to death.* (4) *To ruin,* or *undo.* (5) *To teaſe,* or *plague; to weary one out,* or *tire one to death.* (1) Si quicquam mentitum inveniet, occidito, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 22. L. Virginius filiam ſuam ſuâ manu occidit, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 20. Multos ferro, multos veneno occidere, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 99. Nî me in illius ſecuritatem occidas, *Liv.* 40, 15. (2) Malo mortuum impendere, quàm vivam occidere, *Petron.* c. 112. (3) Cteſipho me pugnis occidit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 19. Occidunt me equidem, dum nimis ſanctas nuptias ſtudent facere, *Id. Adelph.* 5, 7, 1. (4) ¶ Morientes occidere, *to undo the undone,* Petr. c. 98. (5) Occidis ſæpe rogando, *Hor. Epod.* 14, 5. legendo, *Id. A. P.* 475.

Occīdor, ī. paſſ. (1) *To be killed.* (2) *To be ruined.* (1) Metuit ne ipſe poſteriùs occideretur, *Cic.* (2) Nimirum occidor, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8.

Occĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cāſum. n. [*ex* ob, & cado] (1) *To fall down.* (2) *To fall,* or *deſcend.* (3) *To ſet,* or *go down.* (4) *To go out, to be extinguiſhed.* (5) *To die, to be ſlain.* (6) *To periſh.* (7) *To be deſtroyed,* or *overthrown,* (8) *To be ruined,* or *undone.* (9) *To be ſpoiled, loſt,* or *come to nothing.* (10) *To be anſwered,* or *come to no effect; to be loſt.* (11) *To be waſted,* or *gone.* (12) *To droop, fail,* or *decay.* (13) *To be loſt,* or *forgoten.* (14) *To be paſt,* or *gone over.* (1) ℨ Exſurgite, qui terrore meo occidiſtis præ metu, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 14. (2) Signa alia de cœlo ad terram occidunt, *Id. Rud. prol.* 8. *Leg.* & accidunt. (3) ℨ Soles occidere & redire poſſunt, *Catull.* 5, 4. (4) Occidit brevis lux, *Id.* 5, 5. Occidit *oculi* lumen, *Lucr.* 3, 416. (5) Occidit Daci Cotiſonis agmen, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 18. *Met.* Herba occidet, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 24. (6) Quod in nihilum ſubitò occidat, *Cic.* ℨ ex nihilo oriri, *Id.* (7) Occiderit cum nomine Troja, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 828. = Occidit una domus, ſed non domus una perire Digna fuit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 240. (8) Tota, tota occidi! *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 5, 1. (9) Occidit, occidit Spes omnis, & fortuna noſtri Nominis, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 70. (10) Cauſa occidit, *Lucr.* 2, 789. (11) Non herclè occiderunt mihi etiam fundi & ædes, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 72. Sin planè occidimus, *Cic.* (12) Celeriùs occidit feſtinata maturitas, *Quint. prol.* 6. (13) Rerum recordatio & memoria ſi occidiſſet, *Cic.* de *Am.* 104. (14) Spatium hoc occidit, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 35.

Occĭduus, a, um. adj. [*ab* occĭdo] (1) *Seting,* or *going down.* (2) *Weſtern.* (3) *Declineing, decaying.* (4) *That dieth.* (1) Occiduus ſol, *Ov. Met.* 1, 63. (2) Occiduus orbis, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ. præf.* 2, 38. Occidua domus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 73. Occiduæ aquæ, *Ov.* (3) Occidua ſenecta, *Id. Met.* 15, 227. (4) Turba ſcanſili annorum lege occidua, *Plin.* 7, 49.

† **Occillo**, āre. act. dim. [*ab* loco, ut ſit qu. occâ contundere; vel *ab* ob, & cillo; *unde* incillo, *Lucr.*] *To buffet,* or *beat and mawl.* Qui mî os occillet probè, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 28. ☞ *Leg.* & occilet. ‡ Obtundo.

Occĭnens, tis. part. *Chirping inauſpiciouſly.* Occinentes in eum adverſum corvi, *Val. Max.* 1, 4, 2.

Occĭno, ĕre, ui. neut. (ui *Diom.*) entum. *To chirp,* or *ſing, inauſpiciouſly*; as birds do. Quid enim eſt, ſi occinuerit avis? *Luc.* 6, 41.

Occĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, cœptum. act. & neut. [*ex* ob, & capio. (1) *To begin,* or *enter upon.* (2) *To begin,* or *go to, do.* (3) Neut. *To begin.* (1) Quæſtum occipit, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 52. cum illo ſermonem, *Id. Enn.* 4, 1, 8. magiſtratum, *Id. Ann.* 3, 2. (2) Agere porrò occepit, *Liv.* (3) Pueris ævo florente juventas occipit, *Lucr.* 5, 887. Hyems occipiebat, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 12, 5.

Occĭpĭtium, ii. n. [*ab* occiput] *The hinder part of the head.* Quæ in occipitio quoque oculos habet peſſuma, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 25. *Prov.* Frons occipitio prior eſt, *Cato*, 4. ¶ ℨ Frontem domini plùs prodeſſe quàm occipitium, *things are better managed in the maſter's preſence than abſence,* Plin.

Occĭput, ĭtis. n. [*ex* ob, & caput] Sincipiti nempe opponitur. *The hinder part of the head.* Quos vivere fas eſt occipiti cæco, *Perſ.* 1, 62.

Occīſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab* occīdo] *Slaughter, killing, murder.* = Tu vim negabis eſſe factam, ſi cædes, & occiſio non erit? *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 14.

† **Occīſſit**, *pro* occiderit, *Feſt.* ex *leg. Numæ.*

† **Occīſitantur**. paſſ. *Are commonly murdered.* Homines liberi nunc in oppido occiſitantur, *Feſt.* ex *C. Graccho.*

Occīſor, ōris. m. *A ſlayer.* Occiſor regum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 64.

Occīſūrus, a, um. part. *That will kill,* Plaut. Caſ. 3, 5, 37. conf. Liv 40, 10.

Occīſus, a, um. part. & adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* occīdo] (1) *Slain, killed, murdered.* (2) *Ruined, undone.* (3) *Marred, ſpoiled.* (1) Latrone occiſo, *Phædr.* 5, 2, 7. Occiſus anſer, *Petron.* c. 136. (2) Occiſus hic homo eſt, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 53. Occiſiſſimus ſum omnium qui vivunt, *Id. Caſ.* 3, 5, 52. (3) Occiſa eſt hæc res, *Id. Capt.* 3, 4, 7.

Occlāmĭto, āre. freq. [*ex* ob, & clamito] *To make a noiſe againſt one, to diſturb by bawling.* Dormio, ne occlamites, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 27.

Occlūdendus, a, um. part. *To ſhut up,* or *againſt.* Occludendæ ædes, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 14.

Occlūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* ob, & claudo] (1) *To ſhut againſt.* (2) *To ſhut up,* or *ſhut cloſe.* (1) Occludunt ædes, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 11. (2) Occlude ſis fores ambobus peſſulis, *Id. Aul.* 1, 2, 25. ¶ Occlûſti linguam, *you have ſtoped my mouth,* Id. Trin. 1, 2, 151.

Occlūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be ſhut up.* Occludi tabernas jubes? *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 47.

Occlūſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Shut up.* (2) *Shut againſt.* (3) *Cloſe, ſecret.* (4) *Stifled, repreſſed.* (1) Quæſtus, occluſis tabernis, minui ſolet, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 8. Oſtium occluſiſſimum, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 15. (2) = Cui nihil ſit nec obſignatum, nec occluſum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 62. (3) Occluſiorem habeant ſtulti loquentiam, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, *extr.* (4) Dum ejus lub do occluſa eſt contumeliis, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 25.

Occo, āre. act. [*ab* occæcando fruges, *Cic. ab* occido, *Varr.*] (1) *To harrow, to break the clods in a ploughed field, that the ground may lie even and the grain be covered.* (2) *To cover the roots of trees that have been laid open.* (1) ℨ Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi ſeris, tibi eidem metis, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 70. § Villicus occat ſegetes, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 160. (2) *Var. R. R.* 1, 31. Duo jugera tres operæ commodè occabunt, arboreſque quæ intererunt ablaqueabunt, *Col.* 11, 2, 82. Arbores & vites occare, *Pallad.* = operire, *Id.*

Occœpi. dep. [*ex* ob, & cœpi] *I began.* Occœpit loqui, *Phædr.* 1, 13, 5. Ubi delectum agere Pacarius occœpit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 16, 4.

Occor, āri. paſſ. *To be harrowed.* Quamvis antiqui ſingulis operis ſingula jugera ſarriri & occari velint, *Col.* 11, 2, 82.

Occŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum. (1) *To lie dead in,* or *at.* (2) *To be dead.* (1) Ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 371. Urbe paternâ Occubat, *Id. Æn.* 10, 706. (2) Neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris, *Id. Æn.* 1, 551.

Occulcātus, a, um. part. *Trod under foot, trampled down.* Partim occulcatis, partim diſſipatis terrore, qui circà erant, *Liv.* 27, 14.

Occulco, āre. [*ex* ob, & calco] *To ſtamp upon,* or *to tread in.* Vineam operito, & bene occulcato, *Cato*, 49.

Occŭlo, ĕre, ui, tum. act. [*ex* ob, & colo, *i. e.* colendo ſive arando obtegere, *M.*] (1) *To cover all over in the earth.* (2) *To hide,* or *conceal, one's ſelf.* (3) *To keep from view,* or *knowledge.* (4) *To keep ſecret,* or *private.* (5) *To cauſe not to be taken notice of.* (1) Virgulta multâ occule terrâ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 346. (2) Caput in terris occuluit Nilus, *Tib.* 1, 7, 24. *Met.* Puncta argumentorum ut occulas, ne quis numerare poſſit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 41. (3) Homines novêre deos, quos arduus æther Occulit, *Ov.* ex *Ponto*, 2, 8, 64. (4) Fido pectore arcana occulam, *Sen. Hippol.* 875. (5) ф Fortuna culpam parentum occuluit, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 46.

Occŭlor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be hid,* or *concealed.*

(2) *To be kept private, or under covert.* (1) ℨ Appii vulnera non refrico, ſed apparent, nec oculi poſſunt, *Cic. Att.* 5, 15. (2) Quæ parietum umbris occuluntur, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 15.

Occultandus, a, um. part. *To bide, or be biden.* Reliqua pars ſcrobis ad occultandas inſidias viminibus ac virgultis integebatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 73.

Occultans, tis. part. *Hideing.* Avaritiam ac libidinem occultans, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 32, 3. *conſ. Sil.* 2, 479. *Liv.* 29, 14.

Occultātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bideing.* (2) *A concealing.* (1) *Ex animantibus,* morſu leones, aliæ fugâ, aliæ occultatione tutantur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 50. (2) Cujus rei nulla eſt occultatio, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 20.

Occultātor, ōris. m. verb. *That often bideth, or is fit to bide, or conceal;* pro *Adj.* Ille latronum occultator & receptator locus, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 19.

Occultātus, a, um. part. *Hid, kept cloſe, or ſecret; concealed.* Numidæ occultati humilitate arborum, *Sall. B. J.* 53. = Latent iſta omnia craſſis occultata & circumfuſa tenebris, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 39.

Occultè. adv. iùs. ſſimè. (1) *Privately, ſecretly, privyly.* (2) *Cloſely, cunningly.* (3) *Inſenſibly, imperceptibly.* (1) Caſtra quàm poteſt occultiſſimè locat, *Liv.* 9, 2. In navem clam imponenda, occultè exportanda curabat, *Cic.* Occultiùs conari, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* 6. (2) ℨ Quæ res apertè petebatur, ea nunc occultè cuniculis oppugnatur, *Id.* contra *Rull.* 1. *princ.* ℨ ſine teſte & conſcio, *Id.* (3) Labitur occultè, fallitque volatilis ætas, *Ov. Met.* 10, 519.

† Occultò. adv. *Privately,* Chariſ. *ex* Afranio.

Occulto, āre. freq. [*ab* occulo] (1) *To bide, or cover.* (2) *To bide, or keep, from the ſight.* (3) *To keep cloſe.* (4) *To bide, or diſguiſe.* (5) *To keep ſecret, or conceal.* (1) = Quæ natura occultavit, eadem omnes, qui ſanâ mente ſunt, ab oculis removent, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 35. (2) Occultant ſpineta lacertos, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 9. (3) Se Cappadociæ latebris occultare, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 3. (4) = Occultare & diſſimulare appetitum voluptatis propter verecundiam, *Id. Offic.* 1, 30. (5) Occultare conſilium fugæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 102. Res, quam occultabam tibi dicere, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 22.

Occultor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be biden, or kept ſecret.* (2) *To diſappear, or ſet.* (1) ℨ Eò magis elucet, quò magis occultatur, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 31. Intemperantis eſt ſcribere, quod occultari velis, *Id. Acad. Q.* 1, 1. (2) ℨ Hæ ſtellæ cùm occultantur, tum rurſus aperiuntur, *Id. N. D.* 2, 20.

Occultus, a, um. [*ab* occulo] part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. Occultum offerre ſign. ſub terram ferè ponere, *Feſt.* (1) *Hiden.* (2) *Kept private, not made publick.* (3) Adj. *Secret, internal.* (4) *Obſcure, abſtruſe, hard to be found out, or underſtood.* (5) *Scarcely to be perceived, not taken notice of, paſſing inſenſibly.* (6) *Dark.* (7) *That is cloſe, diſſembleing, crafty and diſguiſed.* (8) *That doth a thing privately.* (1) = Occultior atque tectior cupiditas, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 36. ℨ Occultus, conſpicuuſque polus, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 30, 108. = Res occultæ & penĭtùs abditæ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 18. (2) Vires occultas concipiunt terræ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 86. *Met.* Occultum, inteſtinum, & domeſticum malum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 15. (3) Amores occulti, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 81. dolores, *Prop.* 1, 18, 3. Occultiora delicta, *Sall. B. J.* 42. Res occultiſſimas in lucem proferre, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 19. (4) = Res occultæ, & ab ipsâ naturâ involutæ, *Id. Acad. Q.* 1, 4. (5) Creſcit occulto velut arbor ævo Fama Marcelli, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 45. (6) Occulta itinera, *Cic.* ℨ via illuſtris, *Id.* ✤ Occultum ſoporis iter, *Prop.* 3, 11, 54. (7) = Occultum & ſubdolum eſſe fingendis virtutibus, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 51, 5. § Non occultus odii, *Id. Ann.* 4, 7, 3. (8) Occulti lætabantur, *Id. Ann.* 4, 12, 1. ¶ Sine *Subſt.* Occulta, *ſecrets,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14. In occulto, *in obſcurity,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 62. Per occultum, *privately,* Id. Ex occulto, *from place by way of ſurpriſe,* Plin. 9, 24.

Occumbens, tis. part. *Dieing, falling.* Pro veſtrâ victoriâ morte occumbens, *Liv. conſ. Val. Flacc.* 189.

Occumbo, ĕre, cŭbui, ĭtum. n. [*ex* ob, & cumbo] (1) *To fall upon.* (2) Meton. *To die.* (1) § Occumbere in gladium, *Paterc.* 2, 79. (2) Occumbere morti, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 62. mortem, *Liv.* 31, 18. morte, *Id.* factis claris, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 286.

Occŭpandus, a, um. part. *To be ſeized,* &c. *vid.* Occupo. Occupanda urbs, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 62, 2. ripa, *Id. Hiſt.* 11, 2, 5. Inter quæ, ſi ſanguis fertur, ſpongiâ ſubinde in aceto tinctâ cohibendus eſt, occupanduſque objectis linamentis, & caput altiùs excitandum, *Celſ.* 8, 4.

Occŭpans, tis. part. (1) *He that ſeizeth, or cometh firſt.* (2) *Being poſſeſſed of.* (1) Faciles occupantibus & melioribus incurioſi, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 17, 1. (2) Multa quæ libera fuerunt, tranſiêrunt in jus occupantium, *Quint. Decl.* 13.

Occupātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The takeing poſſeſſion of what is vacant.* (2) *Violent ſeizure, poſſeſſing, or holding.* (3) *Buſyneſs, employment that taketh up one's time.* (4) ¶ Antè occupatio, *the preventing an objection.* (5) *Preterition,* a figure in rhetorick. (1) Sunt privata nulla naturâ, ſed aut vetere occupatione, ut qui quondam in vacua venerunt, *&c.* Cic. Offic. 1, 7. (2) Obſeſſio templorum, occupatio fori, &c. *Id.* pro *Dom.* 3. (3) In maximis occupationibus nunquam intermittis ſtudia doctrinæ, *Id. Orat.* 10. (4) In hilaritatem impulſio, ante-occupatio, *Id. Orat.* 3, 53. (5) Occupatio eſt, cùm dicimus non præterire, aut non ſcire, aut nolle dicere id, quod tunc maximè dicimus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 27. pr.

‖ Occŭpātĭtius ager dicitur, qui deſertus à cultoribus propriis, ab aliis occupatur, *Feſt.*

† Occŭpātōrius ager, qui & *Arcifinilis,* ſeu *arcifinius, Siculo Flacco.* dict. quòd in tempore occupatus ſit à victore populo, *vid. Calv. Lexic. Jurid.*

Occŭpātūrus, a, um. part. *That will take up, or ſeize upon.* Colles vineis vel arbuſtis occupaturus, *Col.* Occupaturi omnia, quæ hoſtium ſunt, *Curt.* 4, 15, 7. *conſ. Liv.* 4, 29. 32, 36.

Occŭpātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Seized, apprehended, prevented.* (2) Met. *Enraged, prepoſſeſſed, entangled.* (3) *Taken up, employed.* (4) *Troubled, turmoiled.* (5) *Buſy, not at leiſure.* (6) *Employed, laid out.* (1) A quibus occupatus, vivus in cubiculo crematus eſt, *Juſt.* 5, 9. (2) Beneficiis occupati animi, *Liv.* 27, 21. In alio occupatus amore, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 10. (3) = Neque occupatâ operâ, neque impedito animo res tanta ſuſcipi poteſt, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 3. Occupata tempora, *Id.* In eo ſtudio occupati, *Cato.* § Auditioni occupatus, *Plin.* 26, 2. ¶ Occupatus animus, *full of thoughts and buſyneſs,* Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 22. (4) Occupata ſeditionibus urbs, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 13. (5) ℨ Ut ſi occupati profuimus aliquid civibus noſtris, proſimus etiam, ſi poſſumus, otioſi, *Cic.* Quia feſtinabam, & eram occupatior de Q. filio, *Id.* Non dubito quin fueris occupatiſſimus, *Id. Att.* 12, 38. (6) Id non decem occupatum tibi erit argentum dies, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 13.

Occŭpo, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & capio; vel *ab* occipio in tertiâ, fit occupo in primâ; ut *à* conſpicio, conſpicor] (1) *To take hold of before.* (2) *To ſeize, or enter, upon what is vacant.* (3) Met. *To make the firſt intereſt in.* (4) *To take* poſſeſſion *before another.* (5) *To ſeize upon forcibly, or without right.* (6) *To hold, or be in.* (7) *To get into one's power, to hold.* (8) *To ſeize upon,* as any paſſion doth. (9) *To get into one's poſſeſſion by numbers, to overſpread, to take up.* (10) *To take up* place, *or* time. (11) *To overwhelm.* (12) *To fill, to take, or employ.* (13) *To engage one's ſelf in.* (14) *To diſturb, or take off from buſyneſs.* (15) *To put out* money to uſe. (16) *To do a thing before another.* (17) *To anticipate, by offering firſt.* (18) *To take advantage of before one is hindered.* (19) *To prevent.* (20) *To get at an advantage, to get under.* (21) *To do any thing by way of prevention.* (1) Calvum occupâris, teneas; elapſum ſemel non ipſe poſſit Jupiter reprehendere, *Phædr.* 5, 8, 4. (2) Occupat aditum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 424. agros, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 55, 1. (3) Spes occupandi principem adhuc vacuum, *Id. Hiſt.* 5, 1, 4. (4) Occupare poſſeſſionem laudis, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 7. prædam, *Curt.* (5) Occupare tyrannidem, *Id. Offic.* 3, 23. (6) Fortiter occupa Portum *navis,* Hor. Od. 1, 14, 2. ¶ Occupat obſcuri ſpeciem, *goeth for,* Id. Epiſt. 1, 18, 95. (7) = Occupavi te, Fortuna, atque cepi, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 9. Mors occupat eam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 63. ¶ ✤ Totum propè faucibus occupat amnem, *drinketh up a river,* Lucr. 4, 1019. ✤ Hoſtem ruber occupat humor, *lighteth on,* Id. 4, 1045. (8) Metus membra occupat, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 24. fuga animos, *Liv.* 5, 38. terror, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 39. pavor, *Liv.* ſuperſtitio mentes, *Id.* eum furor, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 6. tremor artus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 19. (9) = Rullus totam Italiam ſuis præſidiis obſidere & occupare cogitat, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agrar.* 2, 28. (10) Cæmentis licèt occupes Tyrrhenum omne, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 3. Hæc cauſa primos menſes occupabit, *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* (11) Ingenti fragmine montis Occupat os, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 698. (12) Fama occupat aures, *Id. Æn.* 3, 294. Omnium animos oculóſque occupaverat certamen, *Liv.* In funambulo animum occupârat, *Ter. prol. Hec.* 5. (13) Ne quo te ad aliud occupes negotium, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 135. (14) Qui oratione hîc nos occupatos occupes, *Id. Rud.* 1, 2, 21. (15) § Pecuniam adoleſcentulo grandi fœnore occupaviſti, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 21. § Pecunias occupârat apud populos, *Id. Verr.* 1, 36. (16) Quid ſi neceſſe ſit, eum aut occupare, aut mori? *Id.* Ferre advorſum hominem occupemus oſculum, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 32. (17) § ℨ Pacem non dare ſolùm, ſed etiam occupare debes, *Curt.* 4, 11, 7. § Occupat Tullus in agrum Sabinum tranſire, *Liv.* (18) Occupant liberum mortis arbitrium, *Curt.* 4, 4, 12. (19) Hoſtium manus voluntariâ morte occupare, *Id.* 5, 6, 7. (20) Manicis jacentem ſenem occupat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 440. § Familiam occupare, *to get into, or make it his own by affinity,* Plaut. Domus adfinitate occupaverat, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 8, 4. (21) Occupo aliquid mihi conſilium, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 94. Occupant bellum facere, *Liv.* 1, 14.

Occŭpor. āri, paſſ. *To be ſeized, to be poſſeſſed, to be anticipated,* &c. *Cic.* *Vid.* Occupo.

Occurrens, tis. part. (1) *Runing towards.* (2) *Meeting.* (3) *Appearing to.* (1) Video paraſitum tuum occurrentem, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 2, 28. (2) Petron. c. 79. (3) Triſtis imago Sæpius occurrens, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 696.

Occurrĭtur. imp. (1) *Hoſtile oppoſition is made to.* (2) *A ſtop is put to, reſiſtance is made to.* (3) *Objection is made to.* (1) Cui vi & armis ingredienti fit occurſum, *Cic.* (2) Etſi ab noſtris occurrebatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 16. (3) Occuritur nobis, & quidem à doctis & eruditis, quærentibus, ſatiſne, &c. *Cic. Offic.* 2, 2.

Occurro, ĕre, ri. (& occucurri, *Plaut.*) ſum. neut. [*ex* ob, & curro] (1) *To run to.* (2) Abſol. *To run to their aſſiſtance; to run, or haſten, to the aſſiſtance of.* (3) *To haſten to.* (4) *To come to.* (5) *To come together, or be preſent,* at ſuch a time. (6) *To meet, or run to meet.* (7) *To appear before.* (8) *To ſhew itſelf, to appear.* (9) *To run againſt, to go to reſiſt, to oppoſe in fight, to charge, to ſtand againſt, to expoſe himſelf to.* (10) *To oppoſe, or reſiſt; to put a ſtop to.* (11) *To interrupt, to prevent further queſtions.* (12) *To check, reſtrain, or correct.* (13) Met. *To fall upon, or aſſault.* (14) *To anſwer, or refute.* (15) *To prevent, to anticipate.* (16) *To anſwer by way of prevention, to meet with an objection foreſeen.* (17) Met. *To find a remedy before.* (18) *To occurr, or come readyly into one's mind.* (19) *To come into one's mind as an objection.* (20) *To ſhow itſelf readyly, to offer itſelf unſought.* (21) *To light, or happen into one's hands.* (22) *To be good againſt, to cure.* (1) Quum eò multitudo occurreret ad defendendum, *Liv.* § Alicui ſubſidio occurrere, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 85. (2) Alam mittit qui ſatagentibus celeriter occurrerent, *Id. B. Afr.* 78. (3) Aliam civitatem occurrere, *Cic.* (4) Eodem ſagitarii M. uno commeatu Cæſari occurrêre, *Hirt. B. Afr.* (5) § Occurrere ad concilium, *Liv.* Occaſioni occurrere, *Brut.* ad *Cic.* (6) § Breviore itinere occurrere ei, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 41. § Ut mihi Heracleam occurreret, *Brut.* ad *Cic.* ¶ Jugulo occurrere, *to meet the weapon with his throat*, Tac. Ann. 16, 15, 3. (7) Ei viſa quietis occurrent tranquilla, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 29. Occurrebant oculis tot paludes, *Col.* 2, 2. (8) Occurram oculis intumulata tuis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 2, 136. *It. abſol.* Nec jam ampliùs ulla Occurrit tellus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 9. (9) = Obvius adverſóque occurrit, ſéque viro vir Contulit, *Id. Æn.* 10, 734. § Telis occurrere, *Id. Æn.* 11, 808. (10) = Conſiliis Catilinæ occurri atque obſtiti, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 7. (11) = Occurri, atque interpello, matri te ancillam emiſſe, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 66. (12) Parentes liberis ſi occurrant, *Curt.* 1, 7, 23. (13) Sæpe imprudenti fortuna occurrit amanti, *Prop.* 1, 20, 3. (14) Chryſippus illi rationi ſic occurrit, Si, &c. *Cic.* de *Fato*, 18. Quòd meditatæ orationi tuæ ſtatim occurram, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 55. § Occurrere magnitudini criminis, *Cic.* (15) Occurram expectationi, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 23. (16) Huic Talibus occurrit dictis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 625. (17) Expectare tempus, ac non rei ei ſapientiâ occurrere, *Sulpit.* ad *Cic.* (18) = *Hæc* contemplantibus omni acie ingenii oſtendunt ſe & occurrunt, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 33. 𝔛 Nihil te effugiet, atque omne quod erit in re occurret, atque incidet, *Id. ibid.* 2, 34. (19) De itinere noſtro permulta in utramque partem occurrunt, *Id. Att.* 15, 23. (20) Miſericordia occurrere ipſa ſolet ſupplicibus, nullius oratione evocatâ, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* 14. (21) Doctus illis occurrit labor, *Phædr.* 2, 9, 15. (22) § Occurrit pernionibus herba hæc, *Plin.* 20, 8.

Occurſans, tis. part. (1) *Runing to*, or *againſt.* (2) *Runing in the way*, or *before.* (3) *Flying at*, or *againſt.* (4) *Puting forth oppoſite branches, growing entangled one in another.* (1) Ad tria diverſa bella occurſantes, *Liv.* 38, 8. (2) = Corpus Labitur omnimodis occurſans, officiénſque, *Lucr.* 5, 717. (3) Plin. (4) Palmites occurſantes, *Plin.* 17, 22. *conf. Sil.* 9, 507.

Occurſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The runing to meet and attend one for his honour.* Occurſatio & blanditia popularis, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 12.

‖ Occurſio, ōnis. f. *A meeting*, Sidon. Epiſt. 7, 10.

Occurſo, āre. freq. [*ab* occurro] (1) *To run to often.* (2) *To run before*, or *againſt.* (3) *To run in the way of.* (4) *To run at*, or *upon.* (5) *To be ready at will, to flow readyly.* (6) *To be frequently in one's mind.* (1) Quid tu huc occurſas? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 27. (2) Occurſant portis, *Liv.* 2. (3) Occurſare capro caveto, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 25. (4) Advenas feras occurſare, *Plin.* 6, 22. (5) Occurſant verba, *Id. Epiſt.* 2, 3. (6) Ita me occurſant multæ, meminiſſe haud poſſum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 56.

‖ Occurſōrius, a, um. adj. ¶ Occurſoria potio, *that draught which is drank immediately before eating*, Apul. Met. 9. p. 291.

Occurſūrus, a, um. part. *About to meet.* Non quò me ad tempus occurſurum putarem, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 32. *Dixit*, At ubi appropinquare tres duces audîſſet, occurſurum ei extemplo domeſticorum ſervorum memoriam, *Liv.* 26, 51. *conf.* 42, 13.

Occurſus, ûs. m. (1) *A meeting*, or *runing to.* (2) *The meeting a thing in its courſe; a ſtoping, or being in the way.* (3) *The meeting*, or *ſtrikeing, upon one another.* (4) *Oppoſition*, or *malign influence.* (1) Urſique leæque Occurſu fecêre metum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 256. (2) Rota Stipitis occurſu fracta, *Id. Met.* 15, 523. (3) Dentes ſerrati pectinatim coëuntes, ne contrario occurſu atterantur, *Plin.* 11, 37. (4) Occurſus maleficorum ſiderum, *Id.* 7, 49.

* Ōcĕănus, i. m. ſubſt. ſed eſt propriè adj. *vid.* ſeq. [*παρὰ τὸ ὠκέως νεῖσθαι*] (1) *The god of the ocean.* (2) *The ocean*, or *main ſea encompaſſing the earth.* (3) Synecd. *The ſea, as denominated from the ſhores it waſheth, or otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed.* (4) ‖ *A batheing place in prodigious great baths.* (1) *Vid.* Propr. (2) Oceani humoribus alitur ſol igneus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15. Fuſo Britannus Navigat oceano, *Luc.* 4, 134. (3) Oceanus Gaditanus, Perſicus, *&c.* ap. probos auctores, ruber, *Hor.* (4) *Lamprid.*

* Ōcĕănus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Ocean.* Mare oceanum, *Cæſ.* Oceanus fluctus, *Juv.* 11, 94. Oceanum littus, *Id.* 11, 113.

* Ŏcellātus, i. m. [*ſc.* calculus, ſeu *pro* ocellus, *i. e.* litoralis lapillus oculi ſpecie nitens; Νυμφῶν ὄμμα, *Salm.*] *Some kind of pretty little ſtones*, or *the like, to play with.* Modò talis aut ocellatis, nucibuſque ludebat cum pueris minutis, *Suet. Aug.* 83. *interp. Caſaub. & Torr.* ☞ *Sed al. alit. leg. & expon.*

* Ŏcellus, li. m. dim. [*ab* oculus] (1) *A little eye, an eye.* (2) Vox amatorculorum, *my deareſt, my life, my pigſney.* (3) *The moſt neat and pretty.* (4) *A bud*, or *knob whence a bud ariſeth.* (1) Noſtros vidiſti flentis ocellos, *Ov. Epiſt.* 5, 45. (2) Volo placere meo ocello, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 11. (3) Peninſularum, Sirmio, inſularumque ocelle, *Catull.* 29, 2. Ocelli Italiæ, villulæ meæ, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 6. (4) Ocelli radicis, *Plin.* 21, 4.

* Ōchra, æ. f. [*ab* ὠχρὸς pallidus] *Ochre*, Plin. 35, 6. Vitr. *pro* ſili Attico *uſurpavit*, *vid.* Bald. Lexic. p. 75.

* Ōcĭmum, *vel* Ōcĭnum, ni. n. & Ōcĭnus, i. m. *Macer.* [ὤκιμον, Gr. *ab* ὠκὺς celer] *The herb garden baſil, baſil royal, baſil gentle*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31. ¶ Cantare ocima vernæ, *to rail at him*, Perſ. 4, 22. It being the common opinion that this herb grew beſt, if ſown with curſeing and railing, *Plin.* 19, 7.

Ōcior, Ōciōſè, Ōciōſus, Ōcium. *Vid.* Otior, *&c.*

* Ōcior, ius. *vel* Ōcyor, yus, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* Gr. ὠκὺς] digladiantur enim critici de ſcriptione probabilibus hinc inde argumentis; *nec opis eſt noſtræ. More ſwift, quick, ſpeedy.* Fulminis ocior alis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 319. Euro, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 24. Senectus ociſſima, *Plin.* 16, 31.

* Ōciùs. adv. comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *More ſpeedyly, ſooner.* (2) *Quickly, very ſpeedyly.* (1) Deſeremur ociùs à reipub. quàm re familiari, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. 𝔛 In morbum incidunt tardiùs, & recreantur ociùs, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 14. Tantò ociùs ut te poſcat, & tu id, quod cupit, ociſſimè ut des, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 27. (2) Nemon' oleum fert ociùs? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 34.

‖ Ocquĭniſco, ĕre. incept. *To bend down to, to incline*, Non. *ex* Pompon. ✝ Quiniſco.

Ocrea, æ. f. [quòd crus tegit, *Varr.*] *A boot, a greave.* Siniſtrum crus ocreâ tectum, *Liv.* 9, 40. Leves ocreæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 634.

Ocreātus, a, um. adj. *Booted.* In nive Lucanâ dormis ocreatus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 234. Ocreata crura, *Plin.* 19, 2.

*† Ocris, is. m. *i. e.* mons confragoſus, *Feſt.* ex *Accio.* Philologos ὄκρις. [unde oppida Italiæ *Interocrea & Ocriculum* dict.] *A rough*, or *craggy, hill.*

* Octans, tis. m. *An eighth part*, Vitr. 10, 11.

* Octāphŏrum, i. n. *A ſedan carryed by eight*, Mart. ☞ *Rectiùs* octophorum, *quod vid.*

* Octāſtylos, i. f. [*ex* octo, & στῦλος columna] *Haveing eight pillars in front*, Vitr. 3, 2.

* ‖ Octāva, æ. f. *ſc.* pars. *The eighth, a gabel laid on things bought and ſold*, Cod.

* ‖ Octāvārii, ōrum. pl. m. *Thoſe that gathered the toll, being the eighth part of the price of things ſold in the market*, Cod.

* Octāvùm. adv. *The eighth time*, Liv. 6, 36.

* Octāvus, a, um. adj. *The eighth.* Sapientum octavus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 296. ¶ Octava hora, *two a clock in the afternoon*, Id.

* Octies. adv. *Eight times.* Octies ſeptem ſolis anfractus, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 2.

* Octingēnārius, a, um. adj. *Conſiſting of eight hundred.* Octingenarii *greges*, Varr. R. R. 10, 9.

* Octingentēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The eight hundredth.* Octingenteſimus annus, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 2.

* Octingenti, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* octo, & centum; *c* in *g* mutato] *Eight hundred.* Mille & octingenta ſtadia, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 25.

* Octĭpes, ĕdis. adj. [*ex* octo, & pes] *That hath eight feet.* Octipedis brachia cancri, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 313.

* Octo, adj. indecl. [ὀκτὼ, Gr.] *Eight.* Octo pœnarum genera, *Cic.* de *Legg.*

Octōber, ōbris. m. [ita dict. quòd octavus ſit menſis, *ab* octo, *cum term.* ber] *October*, Paterc. 2, 56.

Octōber, bris, bre. adj. *Born in October*, or *belonging to October.* ‖ *October equus* appellatur, qui in campo Martio menſe Octobri immolatur quotannis Marti, bigarum victricium dexterior, *Feſt.* Kalendis octobribus, *Cic.*

* Octōdĕcim. adj. indecl. [*ex* octo, & decem] *Eighteen*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 23.

* Octōgēni, æ, a. adj. pl. (1) *Eighty each.* (2) *Eighty at a time.* (1) Octogeni bini æris militibus dati, *Liv.* 10, 30. (2) Octogenos fœtus habens torpedo invenitur, *Plin.* 9, 51.

* Octōgēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The eightyeth.* Octogeſimus annus, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 10.

* Octōgies. adv. *Fourſcore times.* HS centies & octogies, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 35.

* Octōginta, adj. indecl. [*è* Gr. ὀγδοήκοντα, & Ion. ὀγδώκοντα] *Fourſcore.* Octoginta regnavit annos, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 19.

* Octōjŭgis, ge. adj. [*ab* octo, & jugum] *Eight together, eight at a time*, Liv. 5, 2.

* Octōnārius, a, um. adj. *Of the number Eight.* ¶ Fiſtulæ octonariæ, *eight fingers round*, Plin. 31, 6.

* † Octōnārius, ii. m. [*ſc.* verſus] *A ſort of verſe conſiſting of eight feet.* Octonarius eſt, ut *Varro* dicit, cùm duo Iambi pedes Iambico metro præponuntur, *Diom.*

* Octōni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Eight, eight each.* ¶ Octonæ Idus, *falling the eighth day after the nones*, Hor. ¶ Octonis menſibus ferunt partus, *every eighth month*, Plin. 32, 1.

* Octŏphŏrum, i. n. [ὀκτώφορον, Gr. *ex* octo, & φέρω] *A litter*, or *ſedan, carryed by eight ſervants.* Hominem octophoro portare, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 9.

* ‖ Octuāgēſĭmus, *Cenſorin.* Octuāginta, *Id. Vitr. Gell.* *Vid.* Octogeſimus, & Octoginta.

* Octuplĭcātus, a, um. adj. [*ex* octo, & plico] *Eight times doubled.* Octuplicatus cenſus, *Liv.* 4, 24.

* Octuplus, a, um. adj. *Eight times as much.* Judicium in octuplum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 10. Octupli, *Id.* ¶ Pœna octupli, *by which the wrong was to be repaired eightfold.* § Pars octupla primæ partis, *Id.* de *Univ.* 7.

Octuſſis, is. m. [*i. e.* octo aſſes] *Eight aſſes in money.* Emptæ octuſſibus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 136. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* octo aſſibus.

* Ŏcŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the eyes.* ¶ Ocularius medicus, *an oculiſt*, Celſ. 6, 6. Ars ocularia medicina; *the art of an oculiſt*, Hyg.

* Ŏcŭlārius, ii. m. [*ſc.* medicus] *An oculiſt*, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 37, & *ſeq.*

* Ŏcŭlāta, æ. f. [*ab* oculorum magnitudine ſic dict. Gr. ὀφθαλμίας, eâpſe de cauſâ Ophthalmia, *Plaut.*] *A kind of ſeafiſh like a lizard, with great eyes*, Plin. 32, 7. *it.* Celſ. 2, 18.

* Ŏcŭlātio, ōnis. f. *The takeing away of ſuperfluous vine-buds.* Pampinatio & oculatio, *Plin.* 17, 21. *ubi al.* occatio.

* Ŏcŭlātus, a, um. adj. Malè oculatus, *that hath bad eyes*, Suet. Rhet. 5. ¶ Oculatus teſtis, *an eyewitneſs*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8. 𝔛 Eme die cœcâ olivum; id vendito oculatâ die, *buy upon truſt, ſell for ready money*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 67. Oculatæ manus, *that are content with nothing but what they ſee*, Id. Aſin. 1, 3, 50.

* Ŏcŭleus, a, um. adj. *All eyes, all over eyes.* Argus lotus fuit oculeus, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 19. Salve, oculiſſime homo, *Id. Curc.* 1, 2, 38. *al.* perſpicaciſſimè, *al.* chariſſimè *interpretantur.*

† Ŏcŭlicrĕpĭdæ, ārum. pl. m. nom. propr. fict. à *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 14. *i. e.* quorum oculi crepant, *i. e.* pugnis contundi ſolent.

• † ŏcŭlĭtus. adv. *As dear as the eye is one's head.* ¶ Oculitus amare, *to love one as dear as one's eyes,* Plaut. *ap.* Non.

• ‖ ŏcŭlo, āre. act. *To enlighten one,* or *clear his ſight.* Deceptos in agnitionem veritatis oculare, *Tert.* ‡ Oculatos reddere. ¶ Veſtes purpurâ oculare, *to beautify them with round figures made of purple,* Id. ‡ Prætexere.

• ŏcŭlus, li. m. dim. [*ab* ὄκκος, *i. e.* ὀφθαλμὸς, *Heſych.*] (1) *An eye.* (2) *View,* or *ſight.* (3) ¶ Ocule mi, *my deareſt.* (4) *The ornament, beauty,* or *glory, of.* (5) *A bud juſt puting forth,* or *the knob out of which the bud riſeth.* (1) Oculi, tanquam ſpeculatores, altiſſimum locum obtinent, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. Senſus oculorum accerrimus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 16. ¶ Oculi natantes, *dozing eyes,* Ov. Met. 3, 71. ✣ Amare aliquem plùs ſuis oculis, *to love him dearly,* Ter. Geſtare in oculis, *Id. Eun.* 3, 1, 11. ferre, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 1, 3. (2) Ut ego oculis rationem capio, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 2. ¶ In oculos incurrere, *to be preſent before one,* Cie. Att. 12, 21. In oculis civium, *in publick,* Id. Cùm ad omnia veſtra cupiditatis oculos adjeciſſent, *Id.* ¶ Adjectus eſt oculus hæreditati, *there was a deſign upon the eſtate,* Id. Verr. 4, 37. A rep. non dejicere oculos, *to have his care perpetually fixed upon it,* Id. Phil. 1, 1. Quàm maximè intentis oculis, *with the moſt intenſe applycation of mind,* Id. Sit ante oculos Nero, *remember his example,* Tac. (3) Bene vale, ocule mi, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 47. (4) Corinthus, Karthago, — duo illi oculi oræ maritimæ, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 38. ¶ ✣ Mundi oculus, *of the ſun,* Ov. Met. 4, 228. Stellarum collucentium illi oculi, *Plin.* ¶ Macularum oculi, *the ſpots of panthers,* Plin. Pavonum caudæ oculi, *the round ſpots,* or *ſpangles, in a peacock's tail,* Id. 13, 15. (5) Intereſt plures oculos, quibus egerminet, ineſſe, *Col.* 4, 29. ¶ Oculos imponere, *to inoculate,* Virg. Geor. 2, 73.

• ōcy̆mum, ōcyor, &c. *Vid.* Ocimum, &c.

O ante D.

• ōde, es. *vel* ōda, æ. f. [ᾠδὴ, Gr. *ab* ἀείδω cano] (1) *An ode, a ſong.* (2) *A copy of lyrick verſes.* (1) Et merulus modulans tam pulchris concinit odis, *Auct. Philom.* 25. (2) Tit. lyricorum Horatii.

• ōdēum, ei. neut. [*à* præced.] *A muſick-room; a place for rehearſal and practice, before they were preſented upon the theatre,* of which there were four at Rome, *vid.* Vitr. 5, 9. & *ibi* Philandrum. ☞ *Adducitur etiam ex* Cic. & Suet. *ſed var. lect.*

• ŌDI, iſti, it. *ſcil. ab* odivi, *quo* uſus Antonius *ap.* Cic. & ōſus ſum, *vel* fui, *Plaut.* ōdĕram, ĕrim, & ĕrem, ‖ *Chariſ.* ĕro, odiſſe. verb. defect. [*ab* inuſ. odio; quod *à* Gr. inuſ. ὀδύω, unde ὀδύσσομαι, iraſcor] *I hate,* or *I have hated.* Met. *Not to endure.* Oderunt hilarem triſtes, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 89. 𝔛 Et oderit ſe & ſimul diliget, quod fieri non poteſt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 10. 𝔛 Inimicos oſa ſum ſemper obtuerier, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 19. 𝔛 favere, *Id.* amare, *Id.* ¶ Odiſſe quem odio Vatiniano, *Catull.* 14, 3. malè, *Cic. to hate him mortally.* ☞ *Non ita deficere hoc verbum, ut quidam Grammatici exiſtimant, docet* Voſſ. *de* Analog. 3, 39.

• ‖ ōdĭbĭlis, le. adj. *Odious, hatefull.* Vitâ, moribus, improbitate ita odibilis, &c. *Lampr.* ‡ Deteſtandus.

• ōdĭnŏlyon, tis. n. [ὠδινολύον, Gr. *ab* ὠδὶν dolor parturiendi, & λύω ſolvo] *The Greek name for the fiſh* remora, given to it becauſe it was ſuppoſed to cauſe a ſpeedy delivery to women in travail, if applyed ſalted, *Plin.* 32, 1.

• ‖ ōdior, īri. paſſ. *To be hated,* &c. Tert.

• ŏdiōsè. adv. (1) *Troubleſomely.* (2) *Tediouſly.* (3) *Unſeaſonably, impertinently.* (4) *Affectedly.* (1) Nolo aurum credi mihi. *N.* Odiosè facis, *Plaut. Bach.* 4, 9, 39. (2) Æſchinus odiosè ceſſat; prandium corrumpitur, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2 49. (3) Odiosè interpellare, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 262. (4) Vivis invidiosè, delinquis ſtudiosè, loqueris odiosè, *Ad Herenn.*

• † ŏdiōſĭcus, a, um. adj. *Very troubleſome and intrudeing;* ex fabricâ *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 119.

• ŏdiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Hatefull, odious.* (2) *Unwellcome, unacceptable.* (3) *Troubleſome, teaſeing, impertinent.* (4) *Tireſome, irkſome, not to be borne.* (5) *Diſhonourable, ſcandalous, baſe, indecent.* (6) *Diſtaſtefull, that ſavoureth of arrogance and aſſumeing.* (7) *Offenſive, provokeing.* (8) *Affected.* (9) *Nice, curious.* (10) *Tedious and ſlow in doing* any thing. (11) *Taken ill, reſented.* (1) 𝔛 Quorum alterum eſt gravius & odioſius, alterum levius, & facilius, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 6. (2) Odioſa hæc eſt ætas adoleſcentulis, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 3, 13. (3) Non dubito quin odioſæ ſunt epiſtolæ quotidianæ, *Cic. Att.* 8, 22. Si porrò eſſe odioſi pergitis, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 9, 44. (4) = 𝔛 Cupidis rerum talium odioſum & moleſtum eſt carere, ſatiatis verò & expletis jucundius eſt carere, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 14, 14. (5) Multos amavit, in quorum amore multa odioſa fecit, *Nep. Alcib.* 2. (6) Omnis arrogantia odioſa eſt, *Cic. Div.* in *Cæcil.* 11. (7) Palæſtrici motus ſæpe ſunt odioſiores, *Id. Offic.* 1, 36. (8) = Verbum odioſum & inſolens, *Id. Orat.* 8. (9) Lucr. 4, 1158. (10) Ubi ſita eſt? *T.* In riſco, odioſe, ceſſas? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 17. (11) In fragili corpore odioſa omnis offenſio eſt, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 18.

• ŏdium, ii. n. [*à verb.* odi] (1) *Hatred, grudge, illwill.* (2) *Hatred ariſeing from.* (3) *That which is the ſubject of hate,* or *averſion.* (4) *Diſlike, unacceptableneſs.* (5) *Wearyneſs,* or *a being tired with.* (6) *Importunity, perpetual teaſeing and duning.* (7) *Tediouſneſs, overmuch inculcateing, and repeteing a thing.* (8) *Trouble ariſeing from impertinence and intruſion.* (1) Odium eſt ira inveterata, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 9. Odium in hoſtem immane, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 29. 𝔛 Cùm odio Neronis, tum favore in L. Piſonem, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 48. 𝔛 gratia, *Phædr.* 3, 10. fin. (2) 𝔛 Odio finire amorem, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 657. 𝔛 Conveniunt quibus aut odium crudele tyranni, Aut metus acer erat, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 365. § Odium terræ inambulat, *Plaut.* populi, *Id.* (4) Odium libellis importare, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 4. (5) Agri, urbis, negotî odium, *Ter.* (6) Tudendo, atque odio denique effecit ſenex, *Id. Hecyr.* 1, 2, 48. (7) Ah, odio me enicas, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 49. (8) Quis me prehendit pallio? *E.* Familiaris. *T.* Fateor: nam odio es nimiùm familiariter, *Id. Epid.* 1, 1, 2.

• ŏdontīdes, is. m. [*ab* ὀδοὺς dens] *The name of an herb,* Plin. 27, 12.

• ŏdor, ōris. m. [*ab* inuſ. odeo, *i. e.* oleo; quod *ab* ὀδμὴ] (1) *A ſavour, ſcent,* or *ſmell,* good, *or* bad. (2) Meton. *Any ſweet odour, unguent, perfume, frankincenſe.* (3) *A hope, gueſs, ſlight hint,* or *ground of.* (1) Unguentorum odor, *Cic. poſt Red. in ſen.* 7. Suaves odores miſcent herbæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 55. Teter odor, *Id. Æn.* 3, 228. Fœdi odoris fames, *Celſ.* ¶ Lucri bonus eſt odor ex re quâlibet, *any thing for gain.* Veſpaſiani adagium ap. *Juv.* 14, 204. (2) Incendere odores, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 18. Multo odore Fumat ara, *Hor. Od.* 3, 18, 8. ¶ *Met.* Odor urbanitatis, *ſweetneſs,* Cic. (3) Quidam odor ſuſpicionis, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 27. Eſt nonnullus odor dictaturæ, *Id.*

• ‖ ŏdōrāmen, ĭnis. m. *A perfume,* or *unguent,* Macr. præf. Sat. 1. *unde*

• ŏdōrāmentum, ti. n. *A perfume,* or *any ſweet thing.* Odoramenta, quibus condire vinum conſueverint, *Col.* 11, 2.

• ŏdōrandus, a, um. part. *To be ſmelt,* or *ſcented out.* Met. *To be diſcovered by ſearch.* Albiana pecunia veſtigiiſne nobis odoranda eſt? *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 30.

• ŏdōrans, tis. (1) *Smelling out, following the ſcent.* (2) *Finding out by ſuſpicion.* (1) Ibo odorans quaſi canis venaticus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 113. (2) Veſtigiis odorantes ingreſſus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 34.

• ŏdōrārius, a, um. adj. *Sweet,* or *ſtrong, ſmelling.* ¶ Myrrha odoraria, *a particular ſort of myrrh,* Plin. 12, 16.

• ŏdōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſmelling.* Voluptas odorationum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 9.

• ŏdōrātus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Smelling,* freq. *ſweet-ſmelling, odoriferous, fragrant.* (2) *Perfumed.* (1) Malè odoratum os, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 521. Odorata cedrus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 414. Vina muſtis odoratiora, *Plin.* 21, 7. Hortenſium odoratiſſima, quæ ſicca, *Id. ib.* (2) Capilli odorati, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 309. crinis, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 129.

• ŏdōrātus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *The act of ſmelling.* (2) *The ſenſe of ſmelling.* (1) Pomorum odoratus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Nihil neceſſe eſt de guſtatu & odoratu loqui, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 7.

• ŏdōrĭfĕrus, *vel* ŏdōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* odor, & fero] (1) *That in which odours,* or *perfumes, are carryed.* (2) *That produceth them.* (3) *That inhabiteth where they grow.* (5) *Odoriferous, ſweet.* (1) Odoriferæ lances, *Prop.* 2, 13, 23. (2) Arabia odorifera, *Plin.* 5, 11. (3) Gens odorifera, *Ov. Met.* 4, 209. (4) Odoriferis adſpergit floribus aras, *Sil.* 16, 309.

• ŏdōro, āre. act. (1) *To give a fragancy to.* (2) *To perfume,* or *make to ſmell ſweet.* (1) = Colorare, & odorare mella, *Col.* 9, 4. (2) Odorant aëra fumis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 734.

• ŏdōror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To ſmell to.* (2) *To ſmell,* or *hunt, out.* (3) *To ſearch out by ſecret means; to get,* or *pump,* a thing out *of one.* (4) *To gueſs at the meaning of* a thing. (5) *To ſmell the ſweetneſs of, to have a deſign upon.* (1) = Odorare hanc palliam; quid olet? *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 25. (2) = Odorantur canes venatici & perveſtigant omnia, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 23. (3) = Ex Fabio odorere, & convivam iſtum tuum deguſtes, *Id. Att.* 4, 8. (4) Illud μυστικώτερον ad te ſcribam, tu ſagaciùs odorabere, *Id. Attic.* 6, 4. (5) Odorari decemviratum, *Id.* de *Leg. Agr.* 2, 64.

• ŏdōrus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a ſweet,* or *pleaſant, ſmell.* (2) *Of a ſtrong ſmell.* (3) *Quick-ſcented.* (1) Flos odorus, *Ov. Met.* 9, 78. (2) Sulphur odorum, *Claud.* de 6 *Conſ. Hor.* 325. (3) ✣ Odora canum vis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 132.

• ŏdos, ōris. m. *Smell.* Permanat odos, *Lucr.* 6, 952. Naribus objectus eſt odos, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 1. Odores jactare croceos, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 591.

• ŏdyſsēa, æ. f. [Ὀδύσσεια, Gr. *ab* Ὀδυσσεὺς Ulyſſes] *The Odyſſes of* Homer, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 18.

O ante E.

• Oecŏnŏmia, æ. f. [*ab* οἶκος domus, & νέμω diſtribuo] *A certain œconomy,* or *order, in the diſpoſeal of parts neceſſary for oratours and poets,* Quint. 3, 3.

• Oecŏnŏmicus, a, um. adj. *The title of Xenophon's book of family government,* tranſlated by Cicero. Xenophontis liber, qui Oeconomicus inſcribitur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 24. ☞ *Latinè vertit idem.* De tuendâ familiâ.

• Oecus, i. m. [*ab* οἶκος domus] *A large dineing-room,* Vitr. 6, 10. *vid.* & Plin. 36, 25. & Bald. Lexic. p. 77.

• Oenanthe, es. f. [οἰνάνθη, Gr. *ab* οἶνος vinum, & ἄνθος flos] (1) *The grape and flower of the wild vine.* (2) *An herb.* (3) *A bird.* (1) Plin. 12, 28. (9) Id, 21, 34. (3) Id. 10, 29.

• Oenanthĭnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the ſame.* ¶ Oenanthinum oleum, *an unguent made of the grape and flower of the wild vine,* Plin. 23, 4. Vinum œnanthinum, *a compound wine made of muſt and the flowers of wild vine,* Id.

• Oenŏphŏrum, ri. n. [οἰνόφορον, Gr. *ab* οἶνος vinum, & φέρω fero] *A wine bottle, a veſſel to carry wine in.* Vinum diffuſum è pleno œnophoro, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 8. Oenophorum ſitiens, *Juv.* 6, 425.

• Oenŏpōlium, ii. n. [*ab* οἶνος vinum, & πωλέω vendo] *A ſhop where wine was ſold.*

Petimus vinum ex œnopolio, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 48.

* Oenŏthēra, æ. m. [*ab* οἶνος, & θηρεύω *venor*] *The name of an herb, vid.* Plin. 26, 11, & 14.

* Oenŏthēris, ĭdis. *Idem*, Plin. 24, 17.

* ‖ Oeſtrum, i. n. *Feſt. Iſid.* id. quod

* Oeſtrus, ſtri. m. *Latinè* Aſilus, *Virg.* (1) *A gadbee, a dunfly, a breeze,* which in the ſummer time vexeth cattle, and breedeth in the outermoſt combs in hives, and beateth the bees. (2) Met. *Poetick rage; inſpired fury* in any kind. (1) *Vid. Col.* 9, 14. & *Plin.* 11, 16. (2) Laurigero tua fortior œſtro Facta canam, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 32. Oeſtro percuſſus, Bellona, tuo, *Juv.* 4, 123.

* Oeſўpum, pi. n. [*ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *A medicament made of the filth and ſweat that is on ſheep's wool,* Plin. 29, 2. Oeſypa in tepidos lapſa ſinus, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 353.

* Oeſўpus, i. m. [οἴσυπος, Gr. *ab* οἶς ovis] *The filth and ſweat ſticking to the wool on the flanks and ſhoulders of ſheep,* Plin. 29, 2.

Oetum, ti. neut. *An Ægyptian herb,* Plin. 21, 15.

O ante F.

* Offa, æ. f. [*ex Æolico* ὄππα, pro ὄμπη, *Heſych.*] (1) ‖ *Pudding, or ſuch like, made of paſte.* (2) *Paſte which fowl are fed with.* (3) *Pellets of paſte which fowl peck,* or *are cramed with.* (4) *A cake,* or *any like compoſition.* (5) *A collop,* or *piece, of any meat; a chop,* or *ſteak;* particularly of *pork.* (6) *A round lump of any thing.* (7) *A bump,* or *ſwelling, ariſeing from a bruiſe.* (8) *An embryo, an immature birth.* (9) *A miſ-ſhapen,* or *ugly, creature.* (10) *A thing that is ſwolen, maſſy, and deformed.* (1) Offa & pultem ſignificat, & quicquid eſt in pultis morem redactum, *Sipont.* (2) Cadit offa ex ore pulli, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 15. (3) Formantur offæ, quibus aves ſaginantur, *Col.* 8, 7. (4) Melle ſoporata, & medicata frugibus offa, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 423. (5) *Vid. Varr. L. L.* 4, 22. & *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 165. (6) *Col.* 12, 38. = maſſula, *Id. ib.* (7) Oſtendere nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam, *Juv.* 16, 11. (8) Ut patruo ſimiles effunderet offas, *Id.* 2, 33. (9) Plin. 9, 48. (10) Robuſti carminis offæ, *Perſ.* 5, 5.

* Offātim. adv. *In little bits, from limb to limb.* ¶ Te offatim conficiam, *mince you as ſmall as herbs for the pot,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 52.

‖ Offector, ōris. m. *A reſtorer of that colour which was loſt.* ✠ *Infectores,* qui alienum colorem in lanam conjiciunt; *offectores,* qui è colore proprio novum efficiunt, *Feſt.*

Offectus, a, um. part. [*ab* officior] *Stoped,* or *hindered.* ¶ Offecto lumine, *the light ſtoped,* Lucr. 5, 774.

Offectus, ûs. m. *That which miſchiefeth; hurt from witchcraft.* = Offectus, oculique venena maligni, *Grat. Cyneg.* 406.

* Ŏfella, æ. f. [*à* dim. offula; ut *à* mammula, mammilla] *A collop, a little piece of fleſh, a ſteak.* Me meus ad ſubitas invitet amicus ofellas, *Mart.* 12, 48. Quæ non egent ferro ſtructoris ofellæ, *Id.* 10, 48, 15.

Offendendus, a, um. part. *To be diſparaged.* Exiſtimatio offendenda eſt, *Cic.*

Offendĭcŭlum, li. n. *That which is ſomewhat obnoxious to miſinterpretation, ſomething apt to give offenſe.* Sunt in hâc materiâ offendicula nonnulla, *Plin. Epiſt.* 9, 11, 1.

‖ Offendix, ĭcis. f. *Offendices* ait Titius eſſe nodos, quibus apex retineatur & remittatur. At Veranius coriola exiſtimat, quæ ſint in loris apicis, quibus apex retineatur & remittatur, quæ ab *offendendo* dicantur: nam cùm ad mentum perventum eſt, *offendit* mentum, *Feſt.* vel quia cùm ab utroque pilei latere amentum dimitteretur, utroque concurrente infra mentum, ſe mutuò ibi *offenderent,* Voſſ. *ex* M. Offendices nodi quibus libri ſignantur, *Lat. Gloſſ.*

† Offendo, offenſio, *Non.* ex *Afran.*

Offendo, di, ſum, ĕre. act. [*ex* ob, & inuſ. fendo, *i. e.* ico, *vel* ad iram concito; *unde* fenſus, iratus, *Gl. Iſid.*] (1) *To hit,* or *ſtrike,* a thing *unawares againſt.* (2) *To ſtrike with.* (3) *To ſtrike upon,* or *run againſt.* (4) Abſol. *To ſtrike upon a rock, founder, miſcarry.* (5) *To hurt with a fall, blow,* &c. (6) Met. *To run,* or *fall, into; to be wrecked on.* (7) *To miſtake, ſtumble,* or *make a falſe ſtep.* (8) *To meet with a rub, to have ſome ill ſucceſs.* (9) *To offend, to diſpleaſe.* (10) *To be caſt in law.* (11) *To loſe one's credit with, to give offenſe to.* (12) *To be faulty, to be blame-worthy.* (13) *To be offenſive to.* (14) *To light upon,* or *find.* (15) *To find a fault,* or *cauſe of exception,* or *diſtaſte; to be diſpleaſed with.* (1) § Ne coxam bos offendat, *Col.* 5, 9. § Dentem Offendet ſolido, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 78. § Neve cornu bos ad ſtipitem vehementiùs offendat, *Col.* 2, 3. (2) Ne quem aut pectore offendam, aut genu, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 3. (3) Scopulum offendis, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 79. (4) In quibus offendit naufraga puppis, aquæ, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 14, 22. (5) Ex equo cecidit, & latus offendit vehementer, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 62. § *Met.* Exiſtimationem offendere, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 2. rem, *Id.* (6) Minùs in arrogantiam offenderent, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 2. (7) Quis eſt, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? *Id. Fam.* 9, 2. = Multa circumſpicienda ſunt, ne quid offendas, ne quò irruas, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 74. (8) Cùm multi & terrâ & mari ſæpe offenderint, *Id.* ¶ Naves in redeundo offenderunt, *were unfortunate, fell into the enemy's hands,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 8. (9) Neminem re, vultu, verbo, offendere, *Cic.* ✠ Plura ſæpe peccantur dum demeremur, quàm dum offendimus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 21. Offendit ea res populorum Etruriæ animos, *Liv.* 5, 1. (10) Qui bis apud eoſdem judices offendiſſent, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 23. (11) Offendebant apud honeſtos, *Id.* (12) In quo ipſi offendiſſent, alios reprehendere, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 36. (13) Lucr. 4, 1174. (14) Pater jam hîc me offendet, miſerum adveniens ebrium, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 2, 31. ✠ Non offendes eundem bonorum ſenſum, quem reliquiſti, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. ¶ Imparatos offendere, *to come upon unawares,* Nep. Ageſ. 2. (15) In me offenditis, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 32. Si in me aliquid offendiſtis, *Cic.*

Offendor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be offended, to be offended at.* § Ut non offendar ſubripi, *Phædr.* 4, 10, 6. An offendi in his conſuerint, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 28. *vid.* Offendo.

Offenſa, æ. f. (1) *A ſtumble,* or *trip.* (2) *Miſcarryage, the giveing offenſe.* (3) *A diſagreeableneſs, unpleaſantneſs.* (4) *A diſguſt, diſtaſte, diſpleaſure.* (5) *An ill diſpoſition,* or *illneſs.* (1) Ægri non ſine offenſâ proferuntur, *Sen. Epiſt.* 7. (2) Ut producti boves non aliquâ vitientur offenſâ, *Pallad. Mart. tit.* 12. (3) Offenſa noſtri ordinis ac judiciorum, *Cic.* (4) ¶ Quin magnâ in offenſâ ſim apud Pompeium, *but that he is highly diſpleaſed with me,* Id. Attic. 9, 2. (5) Si quid offenſæ in cœnâ ſenſit, *Celſ.* Obnoxia offenſis infirmitas eſt, *Id.* ☞ *Offenſa & Offenſio* in eo differunt, quòd offenſa ſit ejus, qui offendit; offenſio vero illius qui offenditur. Neque hæc poſtrema vox animo tantùm tribuitur, ſed corpori etiam convenit, cùm vel læditur, vel concutitur, *Cic.* In corpore ægro odioſa eſt omnis offenſio, *Dolet.*

‖ Offenſācŭlum, li, n. (1) *A trip,* or *ſtumble.* (2) *A ſtumbleing block.* (1) Apul. (2) Lact.

Offenſans, tis. part. (1) *Stumbleing, falling,* or *hurting one's ſelf, againſt.* (2) *Triping, faultering.* (3) *Miſcarrying, being indiſpoſed.* (1) Offenſantes in ipsâ, quæ deſideramus, *Sen.* (2) Quint. 10, 7. (3) Offenſanti ſubinde Veneri argentum vivum dedit, *Plin.* 20, 5.

Offenſātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A biting,* or *ſtrikeing, againſt,* any thing. (2) *A triping,* or *faultering* (1) Si ſubtriti ſint, contuſive offenſatione, *Plin.* 28, 16. (2) Offenſationes labentis memoriæ, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 5, 25.

Offenſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A trip,* or *ſtumble.* (2) *Ill ſucceſs, misfortune, miſcarryage.* (3) ‖ *The loſeing of a cauſe.* (4) *Indiſpoſition, diſorder,* or *diſtemper of body.* (5) *Diſagreeableneſs, offenſiveneſs, unpleaſantneſs.* (6) *Offending,* or *diſpleaſeing.* (7) *Diſguſt, diſtaſte, diſſatisfaction, diſpleaſure.* (8) *Diſlike.* (1) Offenſio pedis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 40. (2) Non offenſionibus belli, ſed victoriis, *Id.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 10. (3) Id. *ap.* Litt. (4) Corporum offenſiones ſine culpâ accidere poſſunt, animorum non item, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 14. (5) Turpitudo corporis habet aliquid offenſionis, *Id. Offic.* 3, 29. ✠ *Met.* Non moveri & offenſione turpitudinis, *Id.* (6) Cæſ. B. G. 1, 19, fin. (7) In medio cultu amicitias, exortâ aliquâ offenſione, dirumpimus, *Cic.* de *Am.* 22. Offenſiones domeſticæ, *Varr.* (8) *Cic.* ✠ gratia, *Plin.* benevolentia, *Cic.* = faſtidium, *Id.*

Offenſiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. (1) *Some little diſgrace,* or *failure.* (2) *Some little diſguſt,* or *offenſe.* (1) Offenſiunculâ in ædilitate acceptâ, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 21. (2) Si qua offenſiuncula facta eſt animi perverſitate aliquorum, *Id. Fam.* 13, 1.

Offenſo, āre. freq. (1) *To knock,* or *ſtrike,* a thing *often againſt.* (2) *To meet, and hit, againſt one another often.* (1) Flere omnes repentè, & offenſare capita, *Liv.* 25, 37. (2) Lucr. 6, 1051.

Offenſum, ſi. n. *The abſurdity of ſpeaking things diſagreeable to his audience.* Offenſum eſt, quod eorum, qui audiunt, voluntatem lædit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 49. *Vid.* Offenſa.

Offenſum eſt. imp. *A faux pas is made.* ¶ Quoties in exercitu offenſum, *when ill ſucceſs befell,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 72. Si quid erit offenſum, *if any thing ſcandalous ſhall be committed,* Id.

Offenſūrus, a, um. part. *About to offend,* or *find.* Ratus, perſeverantem ſub judicii tempus plebem offenſurum, *Liv.* 4, 44.

Offenſus, a, um. part. (1) *Struck againſt* any thing *by chance; haveing met,* or *hit,* a thing. (2) *That which is ſtumbled againſt.* (3) *Diſſatisfyed, diſguſted, diſpleaſed.* (4) *Diſparaged.* (5) *Offenſive, diſliked, that is in diſgrace.* (6) *Diſtempered, out of order.* (1) Miles offenſo ſcuto præbuit ſonitum, *Liv.* 7, 36. ¶ Offenſus in portâ pes, *tripping at,* Tib. 1, 3, 20. (2) Offenſum limen, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 88. (3) Animum ejus offenſionem arbitrabar, *Cic. Att.* 1, 5. § Offenſâ in eum militum voluntate, *Nep. Dion.* 7. § Offenſus mihi, *Plancus* ad *Cic.* § Offenſus urbi propriâ irâ, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 55, 2. (4) Exiſtimatio offenſa, *Cic.* (5) Etiamſi is invidioſus, multis offenſus ſit, *Id.* Nihil peræquè omnibus offenſum quàm hic ſtatus, *Id.* ¶ ✠ Offenſa forma, *againſt which one hath been provoked,* Hor. Epod. 15, 15. (6) Quoties offenſum corpus eſt, vitioſa pars maximè ſentit, *Celſ.*

Offenſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *The meeting, ſtrikeing,* or *claſhing, of things in motion.* (2) *The meeting with a rub,* or *ſtop.* (3) Met. *Diſſatisfaction, diſpleaſure.* (1) Cogit hebeſcere ictum crebris offenſibus aër, *Lucr.* 4, 360. (2) Non multis offenſibus in remorando hæſitat *fulmen,* Id. 6, 332. Per hujuſmodi offenſus emetiendum eſt iter, *Sen. Ep.* 108. (3) Si vita in offenſu'ſt, cur ampliùs addere quæris? *Id.* 3, 954.

Offĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be offered,* Sen.

Offĕrens, tis. part. *Offering,* &c. Se acriter ipſos morti offerentes, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 34. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 46. 40, 23.

Offĕro, ferre, obtŭli, oblātum. act. (1) *To bring to,* or *before.* (2) *To preſent before one's eyes,* or *imagination.* (3) *To offer one's aſſiſtance.* (4) *To put,* or *obtrude one's ſelf upon.* (5) *To ſhow.* (6) *To hold forth, to ſhow deſignedly and confidently.* (7) *To give,* or *bring, to one's aſſiſtance.* (8) *To offer,* or *put, to one.* (9) *To give up to.* (10) *To raiſe in,* or *put into, the mind.* (11) *To bring upon,* or *occaſion to.* (12) *To do,* or *bring upon, by violence.* (13) *To oppoſe to, to hold forth againſt.* (14) *To put himſelf in the way, to interpoſe.* (15) *To expoſe to.* (1) ¶ Opportunè te offers, *I am very glad to meet with you,* Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 10. § Se offerre venientibus, *to meet,* or *come up to, deſignedly,* Virg. Æn. 2, 59. (2) Obtulit illam ſpeciem Simonidi, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 69. ✠ Obtulit hoſpita tellus Puppibus acceſſus faciles, *Luc.* 3, 43. (3) = Noſtræ cauſæ non videntur homines defuturi; mirandum in modum profitentur, offerunt ſe, pollicentur, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2. (4) In ſocietatem gloriæ ſe non offert, *Id.* pro *Marc.* 7. (5) Blandos offers mihi vultus, *Tib.* 1, 6, 1. (6) ✠ Qui os tuum non modò oſtenderes, ſed etiam offerres, *Cic.* (7) Quis nobis obtulit hunc adoleſcentem deus? *Id.* (8) Jusjurandum offerre, *Suet.* ¶ Offerre percuſſoribus jugulum, *to ſtretch forth,* or *hold out,* Tac. Hiſt. 1, 41. 3. Obtulêre ſe hoſti incautè, *gave the enemy the advantage over them, by chargeing them unwaryly,* Id. Hiſt. 2, 14, 6. (9) Nunc te melioribus offer, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 67. § Offerre ſe gratulationi, *Cic. Att.* 9, 4. adulantibus, *Tacit.* (10) Spem ſperatam offerre, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 13. metum, *Cic.* omnia optata, *Ter.* (11) § Luctum offerre alicui, *Catull.* moram; mœrorem; mendacitatem, *Plaut.* crimen, *Cic.* (12) ¶ Cur per vim vitium obtulerat, *had raviſhed,* Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 10. mortem offerre, *Cic.* ſuis manibus necem, *to kill,* Id. (13) Strictam aciem venientibus offert, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 291. (14) Me obtuli Antonii ſceleri atque dementiæ, *Cic.* (15) § Se offerre invidiæ periculiſque omnibus, *Id.* vitam pœnæ, *Id.* caput vilitati, *Plaut.* majeſtatem contumeliæ, *Liv.* ſe pro patriâ ad mortem, *Cic.* morti, *Id.* ſalutem in diſcrimen, *Id.*

Offĕror, rri. paſſ. *To be offered.* Occaſionem non tam pio animo, quàm offerebatur, arripuit, *Juſt.* 27, 2. Cùm leves coronæ aureæ Piſoni & cæteris offerrentur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 57, 6.

† Offertiſsĭmus, a, um. adj. *Very plentyfull.* Hæreditas offertiſſima, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 1, 8. ☞ *Sed mel. libb. habent* effertiſſuma.

Offĕrūmentæ, ārum. f. pl. *Stripes,* or *blows; laſhes and jerks with wheals.* Offerumentas habere in tergo, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 48. *vid.* Feſt.

‖ Offĕrūmentum, i. n. *An offering to God.* *Offerumenta* dicebant, *quæ offerebant,* Feſt. + Oblatio.

‖ Offĭciālis, is. m. *An officer; a ſervant of,* or *attendant upon, a magiſtrate,* Cod.

Offĭciens, tis. part. [*ex* ob, & faciens] (1) *Makeing againſt, hurtfull.* (2) *Obſtructing.* (1) Abſtinere pomis, cibiſque officientibus, *Suet. Ner.* 20. (2) = Omnimodis occurſans officienſque, *Lucr.* 5, 713. Terræ umbra ſoli officiens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19.

Offĭcīna, æ. f. [*ab* officere, qu. olim id. quod *efficere;* vel per Sync. pro *opificina.* (1) *A workhouſe.* (2) *A ſhop where goods are ſold.* (3) *A houſe where any things are openly ſold.* (4) *A publick ſchool.* (5) *A henrooſt.* (1) Opifices omnes in ſordidâ arte verſantur, nec enim quicquam ingenuum poteſt habere officina, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. (2) Officinas promercalium veſtium exercere, *Suet.* de *Ill. Gramm.* 23. (3) Falſorum commentatiorum & chirographorum officina, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 14. (4) Officina ſapientiæ; dicendi, rhetoris, *Id.* vitiorum, *Col. in præf.* (5) = Totius officinæ, id eſt ornithonis tres continuæ extruuntur cellæ, *Id.* 8, 3.

Offĭcīnātor, ōris. m. (1) ‖ *The maſter,* or *overſeer, of a workhouſe.* (2) *The overſeer of workmen in building, he that is next in place to the architect.* (1) Apul. p. 272. (2) Vitr. 6, extr.

Offĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum. act. [*ex* ob, & facio] (1) *To hinder.* (2) *To be hurtfull to.* (3) *To ſtand in the way.* (4) *To ſtop,* or *obſtruct.* (5) *To obſtruct by hindering the proſpect.* (6) Met. *To obſcure.* (1) Nihil officiunt obſtantque figuræ diſſimiles, *Lucr.* 2, 784. ✠ Ei pecuniæ Sexti Roſcii vita officere atque obſtare videatur, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 2. (2) Officere claritati oculorum tradiderunt, *Plin.* 20, 7. § Officiant lætis ne frugibus herbæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 69. (3) Offecerat apricanti, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 32. Cùm in anguſtiis ſibi properantes officerent, *Sall. B. J.* 62. (4) Timor animi auribus officit, *Id. B. C.* 60. § Excurſionibus iter officere, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 61. (5) Quorum altitudo officeret auſpiciis, *Cic. Off.* 3, 16. (6) § Nomini officere, *Liv. præf. op.* decori, *Id* 1, 53.

Offĭcior, ĕris. paſſ. *To be hindered,* Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 39. Lucr. 2, 155.

Offĭciōſè, iùs, comp. ‖ ſĭmè, ſup. adv. *Friendly, ſerviceably, obligeingly, reſpectfully, courteouſly.* = Suaviter, officioſè, humaniter ſcribere, *Cic.* Officioſiùs facere, *Id. Att.* 6, 1. = Officioſiſſimè & honeſtiſſimè meminiſſe, *Apul. Apol.* p. 553.

Offĭciōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Obligeing, ready to ſerve.* (2) *Officious, complimental, ready to wait on,* or *attend.* (3) Subſt. *A ſervant, a waiter.* (4) In obſcœnis. (1) Debuit in te officioſior eſſe, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 12. § Summè in omnes officioſi, *Id. Verr.* 1, 24. (2) ¶ ✠ Semper inhumanos habet officioſus amicos, *the more officious the client, the leſs kind the patron,* Mart. 5, 23, 13. (3) Veſtimenta ab officioſo *in balneis* recipere, *Petron.* c. 92. (4) *Vid. Senec. Præf.* i. 4. *Controv.* Ad inguina mea movit officioſum manum, *Petron. Arb.* c. 100.

Offĭcium, ii. n. [*ab* officio, antiq. *id. quod* efficio. (1) *Buſyneſs proper to one's condition, employment.* (2) *The part of; that which beſiteth,* or *is to be expected from, me.* (3) *The part,* or *function, of a perſon,* or *thing.* (4) *Moral duty.* (5) *An engagement obligeing one to ſerve another.* (6) *An act of friendly kindneſs.* (7) *Heartyneſs, conſtancy in diſchargeing one's obligations.* (8) *A kindneſs,* or *obligation.* (9) *Service, duty of ſervants.* (10) *Due obedience.* (11) *Devoir, honour,* or *reſpect.* (12) *Civility, courteſy.* (13) *Salutation, a waiting upon, compliment.* (14) *An office,* or *publick employment.* (15) *Solemn attendance on any publick occaſion.* (16) Obſcœn. *Performance.* (1) Ne moneatis; memini ego officium meum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 9, 1. (2) Humani ingenî manſuetique animi officia, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 87. liberi hominis, *Id.* (3) = Officium & munus oculorum ſine oculis extare non poteſt, *Cic.* ¶ Removebitur omne Tegminis officium, *the defenſe of armour,* Ov. Met. 12, 91. (4) § In officio colendo ſita vitæ eſt honeſtas omnis, & in negligendo turpitudo, *Cic. Off.* 1, 2. Officiis ſcientiæ præponenda ſunt officia juſtitiæ, *Id.* (5) Pomponius homo omnium in te ſtudiorum & officiorum conſcius, *Id.* Quos natura ipſa in officio retinere non potuit, *Id.* (6) ✠ Magna ejus in me, non dico officia, ſed merita potiùs, *Id.* (7) Vir ſummo officio præditus, *Id.* (8) Officia meminiſſe debet is in quem collata ſunt, non commemorare, qui contulit, *Id.* de *Amic.* 20. ✠ injuria, *Col.* 2, 15. ✠ maleficia, *Cic.* (9) Officium veſtrum ut vos malo cogatis commonerier, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 17. (10) In officio futurus, *Caſ.* tenere, continere, *Id.* (11) = Patriæ benevolis officium & diligens tribuitur cultus, *Cic.* (12) Petron. Arb. (13) Præcedentia longi Agminis officia, *Juv.* 10, 45. v. & *Sat.* 2, 132. (14) Officium militare, *Paterc.* 2, 105. Collega officii, *Id.* Philippus ab officiis octavam circiter horam Dum redit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 47. (15) Officium exequiarum, *Tac.* Officium triſte, *Ov.* Suprema in matrem officia, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 2. Vocati lucis ad officium, quæ tibi prima fuit, *Mart.* 11, 66. ¶ Officium nuptiale, *Petron.* & *abſol.* Officium, *the marryage ſolemnity,* Suet. Cal. 25. (16) Ter officio continuata meo, *Ov. Am.* 3, 7, 24.

‖ Offīgo, xi, ĕre. act. *To faſten to.* Clavo offigit ad tabulam manum, *Apul.* p. 112. + Affigo.

Offīgor, i. paſſ. *To be faſtened,* or *nailed, to,* Plaut. Moſt. 2, 1, 13. ☞ *Leg.* & Affigor.

Offirmātus, a, um. part. *vid.* Obfirmatus.

Offirmo, āre. act. *vid.* Obfirmo.

Offlecto, xi, xum, ĕre. act. *To turn a thing about,* or *the other way,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 74.

Offōcandus, a, um. part. *To be ſtrangled.* Cùm offocandas invicem fauces præbuiſſent, *Flor.* 2, 11, 6. ☞ *Al. leg.* Effocandas.

‖ Offōco, āre, āvi. act. [*ex* ob, & fauces] *To pour water into the mouth,* Feſt. *To choke,* or *ſtrangle.* Ἀποπνίγω. Offoco, ſuffoco, *Gl. Cyr.* *Vid.* & Offocandus.

Offrænātus, a, um. part. (1) *Led like an aſs in a halter;* Met. *bantered, abuſed, fooled.* (2) ‖ *Haveing his mouth ſtoped, charmed, deceived.* (1) Uſque offrænatum ſuis me ductarent dolis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 97. (2) Offrænatus unius offulæ prædâ, *Apul.* p. 190. *de Cerbero.*

Offringo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [*ex* ob, & frango] *To break the clods of land by ploughing over again; to twy-fallow,* or *ſtir land; to plough the ſecond time,* or *acroſs.* ✠ Ruſum terram cùm primum arant, proſcindere appellant, cùm iterum, offringere dicunt, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 29. Glebas offringito, *Col* 2, 11, 3.

Offringor, i. paſſ. *To be ploughed up a ſecond time,* Varr. Offringi terra dicitur, cùm iterum tranſverſo ſulco aratur, *Feſt.*

Offūcia, æ. f. [*ex* ob, & fucus] (1) *Any way,* or *paint.* (2) Metaph. Offuciæ, *cheats, tricks,* or *juggles.* (1) Neque ceruſſam, neque melinum, neque ullam aliam offuciam, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 106. (2) Mihi os ſuis ſublevêris offuciis, *Id. Capt.* 3, 4, 123.

* Offŭla, æ. dim. [*ab* offa] (1) *A little chop,* or *piece, of fleſh.* (2) ‖ *A little cake,* or *lump of paſte.* (1) Offula ſuilla, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. Rogo vos, quis poteſt ſine offulâ vivere? *Suet. Cl.* 40. ☞ Hinc fortè Angl. *offal.* (2) Apul.

‖ Offulcio, ſi, īre, īvi. act. [*ex* ob, & fulcio] ☞ *Leg. ſaltem in particip.* offulciens, *ſtoping,* or *craming;* & offultus, *ſtoped,* or *cramed.* Vulnus ſpongiâ offulciens, *Apul.* p. 21. Multis laciniis offulto vulnere, *Id.* p. 113.

Offundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūſum. act. (1) *To pour,* or *ſprinkle, upon.* (2) *To ſpread,* or *throw, over.* (1) § Offundere aræ ſanguinem, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 3, 5. Aquam offundere alicui, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 84. (2) Quum altitudo caliginem oculis offudiſſet, *Liv.* 26, 45. † Tu tuis vitâ, quam turpiter egiſti, magnas offudiſti tenebras, *Cic.* in *Sall.*

Offundor, ĕris. paſſ. (1) *To be ſprinkled upon.* (2) *To be ſpread before.* (1) Craſſus aër nubis offunditur, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 25. (2) ¶ *Met.* Nequis error vobis offundatur, *leſt you ſhould be deceived,* or *in the dark,* Liv. 34, 6. Obſcuratur & offunditur luce ſolis lumen lucernæ, *is overcome,* Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 45. *to be preſented ſuddenly to one's imagination, ſenſes,* or *thoughts, in a manner apt to confound one.* Hoſti ſonus tubarum, fulgor armorum, quantò inopina, tantò majora offunduntur, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 68. Multa ſimul offundebantur, *Ibid.* 11, 20.

Offūſus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled.* (2) *Preſented to* the ſenſe, *or* mind, *in a moveing,* or *aſtoniſhing, manner.* (3) *Overwhelmed.* (1) Cùm animum agebat, tum eſſe *aquam* offuſam oportuit, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 85. (2) Offuſa religio oculis & animis ſacerdotum, *Liv.* 2, 40. (3) Pavore offuſus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 31, 3.

O ante G.

Oggannio, is, īre, īvi. neut. (1) *To hirr as* a dog, *or* wolf, *to grin.* (2) Met. *To maunder,* or *grumble at.* (1) Oggannis. S. Nec latro, nec gannio, *Plaut.* (2) Id. Aſin. 2, 4, 16.

Oggĕro, is, ſſi, ſtum, ĕre. act. *To give,* or *put, in plenty.* § Oſculum amicæ uſque oggerit, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 1. Amarum ad ſatietatem uſque oggerit, *Id. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 72.

O ante H.

* Oh. [ὢ, ὦ, *a.* Gr.] interj. (1) An interjection *of ſurpriſe;* (2) *of one angry, by way of contempt,* (3) or *complaining;* (4) *of reproving with grief;* (5) *of one grieveing;* (6) or *profeſſing;* (7) *rejoiceing.* (1) Sed eccum Demeam, ſalvus ſies. *D.* Oh! quî vocare? *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 6, 3. (2) Id. Andr. 3, 5, 12. (3) Plaut. (4) Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8. (5) Oh, oh, oh, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 6. (6) Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 49. (7) Oh, oh, ocellus es meus, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 4, 12. *ubi al.* ohoho, *Caſ.* 2, 3, 32. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 12. & 2, 5, 96.

Ohe. interj. [ὢ, ἅλις, Gr.] *Enough, oh enough.*

* Oho. interj. *Agnoſcentis.* [*ab* oh] Oho! purus putus eſt ipſus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 2, 31.

O ante I.

Oi. interj. *Exclamantis.* Oi hui! *Ter.* ☞ *Leg.* & hoi.

O ante L.

• † ōlat & ōlant, *pro* oleat & oleant, *Non.* ex *Afranio & Pomponio.*

• ŎLEA, æ. f. [*pro* elea, *Varr.* ex Gr. ἐλαία] (1) *An olive-tree.* (2) In plur. Oleæ, Synecd. *olive branches.* (3) Meton. *Olives, the fruit.* (1) Olea prima omnium arborum eſt, *Col.* 5. 8. Æſius mordet oleam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 5. ¶ Extra oleas, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 31. *to go beyond the bounds.* Oleæ oſſa, *the ſtones,* Suet. Nîl intra eſt oleam, nîl extra eſt in nuce duri, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 31. *Adagium in eum, qui non perſuadebitur, etiamſi ſuadeatur.* (2) Oleæ pacales, *Ov. Met.* 6, 101. (3) Olea diſtringenda eſt, ex quâ velis oleum viride efficere, *Col.* 11, 2.

• ŏleāceus, a, um. adj. *Olive.* ¶ Folia oleacia, *like thoſe of an olivetree,* Plin. Liquor oleaceus, *oily, like oil,* Id. 35, 13.

• ŏleāgĭneus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Oleaginea ſemina, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40.

• ŏleāgĭnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of an olive tree.* (2) *Of the colour of an olive tree.* (1) Oleagineæ virgulæ, *Nep. Thraſyb.* 4. Radix oleagina, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 21. (2) Uvæ oleaginæ, *Plin.* 14, 3.

• ‖ ŏleāgo, gĭnis. [γλοιὸς, Gr.] *ſordes olei, ſtrigmenta,* Gloff.

• ŏleāmen, ĭnis. n. *An anointing,* Scrib. Larg. 104, 269.

• ŏleāmentum, i. n. *Idem,* Scrib. Larg. 86, 222.

• ŏleāris, e. adj. [ἐλαιώδης, Gr.] *Of an olive tree.* ¶ Oleares cotes, *ſtones anointed with oil to ſet the finer edge,* *Plin.* 33, 14. ⌘ Aquariæ.

• ŏleārius, a, um. adj. *Where oil is kept.* Olearia cella, *Cic. Top.* 3 dolia, *Plin.* 15, 8.

• ŏleārius, ii. m. (1) *A maker,* (2) or *ſeller, of oil;* an *oilman.* (1) Diligentes olearii baccam integram prælo non ſubjiciunt, *Col.* 12, 50. (2) Omnes compactò rem agunt, quaſi in velabro olearii, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 29.

• ŏleāſtellus, i. m. dim. [*ab* oleaſter] *A little low ſort of olive tree.* Oleam Calabricam propter ſimilitudinem oleaſtellum vocant, *Col.* 12, 49.

• ŏleaſter, tri. m. *A wild olive tree.* Hominem corripi ac ſuſpendi juſſit in oleaſtro quodam, *Cic. Verr.* 3. cap. 23. ☞ *Al. leg.* quâdam, *ſed contra ed. vett.* Oleaſter Plurimus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 182. ‖ Et f. apud Irenæum. *Adj.* ¶ Oleaſtrum genus buxi, *a ſort of box,* Plin. 16, 16.

• ŏleaſtrenſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *like, an olive; of an olive colour.* ¶ Oleaſtrenſe plumbum, *a kind of black lead,* Plin. 34, 17.

• ŏleĭtas, ātis. f. *The time of gathering olives and making oil,* Cato, 68.

‖ ŏlens, tis. part. (1) *Smelling, ſcenting.* (2) *Smelling ſtrong.* (3) *Smelling ſweet.* (4) *Smelling groſly, ſtinking.* (1) Amaracus ſuavè olens, *Catull.* 59, 7. (2) Latè olentia Serpylla, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 30. (3) *Id. Geor.* 1, 188. Olens myrrhâ corpus, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 347. (4) Olenti in fornice, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 30.

ŎLEO, es, ēre, ui & ēvi, ĭtum & ētum. n. & act. tria ſign. (1) *Creſcere* [*ab* alo, ere] unde & vett. olo, ere; unde olera, &c. dicta ſunt. (2) • *Odorem emittere* [*ab* Ὄζω, fut. ſecund. ὀδῶ. Ion. ὀδίω. antiq. odeo, *Feſt. unde* & odor; potiùs *ab* ὀλεῖν, valere, *Morl.*] (3) • *Perdere* [*ab* ὀλέω, *unde* aboleo ἀπολέω] (1) *To grow.* (2) *To ſmell, ſavour,* or *ſcent, of; to yield a ſmell,* or *ſavour.* (3) Abſol. *To ſtink,* or *ſmell ſtrong.* (4) Met. *To ſavour of, to give ſome indications of.* (5) *To be ſmelt out,* or *gueſſed at.* (1) Vix inv. in primâ ſignif. niſi incompoſ. & derivat. *oleſco, inoleſco, exoleſco, indoles, ſuboles, aboleo, olus,* &c. (2) *Abſol.* Aliter catuli longè olent, aliter ſues, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 9. § Quod ceram, quam quod crocum olet, unguentum magìs laudatur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 25. Olet unguenta de meo, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 27. (3) ¶ Olere hircum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 27. (4) Nonne ipſum caput & ſupercilia illa penĭtùs abraſa olere malitiam videntur? *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 7. § Nihil olet ex Academiâ, *Id. N. D.* 1, 16. (5) Olet furtum, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 59. ſcortum, prandium, *Id.* ¶ Aurum huic olet, *he hath got ſome inkling of my gold,* Id. Aul. 2, 2, 39.

• ŏleōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of oily ſubſtance.* (2) *Fat, oily.* (1) Oleoſum ſemen, *Plin.* 27, 12. (2) Quod ſupernatat butyrum eſt, oleoſum naturâ, *Plin.* 28, 9.

ŏlĕrāceus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *like unto, pot herbs.* Oleraceus frutex, *Plin.* 26, 8.

ŏleſco, is. [*ab* oleo] *To grow.* *Oleſco,* creſco, *Feſt.* Donicum oleſcendi ſummum tetigêre cacumen, *Lucr.* 2, 1129.

• † ŏlēto, āre. act. [*ab* oletum] *To defile with ſir-reverence,* or *the like.* Lex. *ap.* Front. *de Aquæduct.* 2.

• ŏlētum, i. n. [*ab* olea] *A place where olives grow, an olive yard,* Cato, 1, 3.

• ŏlētum, i. n. [*ab* olendo] *A piſſing,* or *ſhiteing, place.* § Oletum facere, *Perſ.* 1, 112.

• ŎLEUM, ei. n. [*à* Gr. ἔλαιον] (1) *Oil.* (2) Met. *That which is for exerciſe and ſhew only.* (1) Oleum in metretam novam indere, *Cato.* (2) = Nitidum quoddam genus eſt verborum & lætum, ſed palæſtræ magìs & olei, quàm hujus civilis turbæ ac fori, *Cic.* ¶ Oleo tranquillior, *as gentle as a lamb,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 66. Oleum addere camino, *vice upon vice, worſe and worſe,* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 321. Et oleum & operam perdidi, *have loſt both coſt and pains,* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 119. ☞ *Allud. ad rem culinariam.* In quibus confitetur ſe & operam & oleum perdidiſſe, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. ☞ *Allud. ad unctionem athletarum.* De eodem oleo & operâ exaravi, &c. Id. Att. 13, 38. Ne & opera & oleum philoſophiæ noſtræ periret, *Id. Fam.* 2, 27. ¶ ✠ Ego eram decus olei, *Catull.* 61, 64. *the glory of the* Palæſtra. Conditum oleum, pro viridi appoſitum, *old inſtead of freſh,* Suet. J. Cæſ. 53, 3.

Olfăciendus, a, um. part. [*à* verbo olfacio, ĕre, quod *ab* oleo, & facio] *To be ſmelt to.* Lethargicis ex aceto olfaciendum, *Plin.*

Olfăcio, is, ĕre, fēci, ctum. [*ex* oleo, & facio] (1) *To give a ſcent to.* (2) *To ſmell to, to ſnuff up.* (3) *To ſmell.* (4) *To ſmell out, to find by ſagacity.* (5) *To ſcent, to be in purſuit of, to have a longing and deſign to get.* (1) Oportet olfacere labra lacte, *Varr.* (2) Canis culum olfacit, *Phædr.* 4, 17. ult. § Olfacere unguentum, *Catull.* 13, 13. (3) Plaut. (4) An non ſex totis menſibus priùs olfeciſſem, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 43. (5) Nunc quiſnam tam abſtruſus uſquam nummus videtur, quem non olfecerint? *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 1, 4.

Olfactandus, a, um. part. *To be ſmelled to.* Pulegii ramum olfactandum dare, *Plin.* 20, 14.

Olfactans, tis. part. *Often ſmelling to.* Olfactantes cœlum boves, *Plin.* 18, 88. *ed. Hard.*

Olfactārix, īcis. f. *Vid.* Olfactrix.

Olfactātus, a, um. part. *Smelled to,* Plin. 28, 16.

Olfacto, āre. freq. *To ſmell to often.* Summum olfactare oportet veſtimentum muliebre, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 56.

Olfactōrium, ii. n. *A box wherein to carry perfumes,* or *the like, about one,* Plin. 20, 9. ¶ Olfactoria, *things good to ſmell to,* Id. 30, 11.

Olfactrix, īcis. f. *That hath the faculty of ſmelling.* Olfactrix enim intelligitur *eſſe vitis,* Plin. 17, 24. *ubi al. leg.* olfactatrix.

Olfactus, ûs, m. verb. *The ſmell,* or *act of ſmelling.* Baſiliſcus olfactu necat, *Plin.* 29, 4. Olfactus ejus generis hominum, *Id.*

• ŏlĭdus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Smelling ſtrong.* (2) *Of a ramiſh,* or *rank, ſmell.* (1) Vaſa bene olida, *Col.* 12, 17. Olidæ veſtes murice, *Mart.* 1, 60. (2) Olidus ſenex, *Suet. Tib.* 15. Olidiſſima baſia, *Petron.* c. 21.

ŌLIM. adv. [*ab* עלם *ſeculum,* quod id. interd. ſign.] *notat omne tempus, ſed ſæpiſſime præteritum.* (1) *In time paſt, a good while ago, long ſince.* (2) *Some time ſince, lately, not long ago.* (3) *Fabulæ proprium,* Don. *Once upon a time, in former days.* (4) *Now for a long time together, this good while.* (5) *Sometimes, uſually.* (6) *At any time.* (7) *Hereafter, long hence, in after times.* (1) Sic olim loquebantur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 41. ⌘ Saturnini olim, poſt Sulpicii, dein' Marii, nunc Lepidi ſatellites, *Sall. fragm.* (2) Honorem à me neglectum olim, nunc mihi expetendum puto, *Cic.* Alium eſſe cenſes nunc me, atque olim, quum dabam? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 13. (3) Panthera imprudens olim in foveam decidit, *Phædr.* 3, 2, 2. (4) Olim jam nec perit quicquam mihi, nec acquiritur, *Sen. Epiſt.* 77. Audio quid veteres olim moneatis amici, *Juv.* 6, 345. (5) Ut pueris olim dant cruſtula, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 25. Saxum, quod tunditur olim Fluctibus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 126. (6) Splendor clypei clarior, quàm ſolis radii eſſe olim, cùm ſudum eſt, ſolent, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 2. An quid eſt olim homini ſalute meliùs? *Id.* (7) ⌘ Non, ſi malè nunc, & olim Sic erit, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 17. Forſan, & hæc olim meminiſſe juvabit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 207.

ŏlĭtor, ōris. m. *A gardener, a ſeller of herbs.* Olitorem commovebis, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. Ipſe ferens olitor diductos pondere qualos, *Col.* 10, 83.

ŏlĭtōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a garden of potherbs.* ¶ Oſtiola olitoria, *little doors uſed in the partitions of gardens,* Plin. 19, 8. Forum olitorium, *the herbmarket,* Liv. 21, 62.

• ŏlīva, æ. f. [*à* Gr. ἐλαία, inſert. digamma] (1) *The olive tree.* (2) *A chaplet,* or *crown, of olive branches.* (3) *An olive, the fruit of the olive tree.* (1) Germinat & nunquam fallentis termes olivæ, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 45. (2) Viridi Mneſtheus evinctus olivâ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 494. (3) Olivæ conſtant nucleo, oleo, carne, amurcâ, *Plin.* 15, 3. *ed. Hard.*

• ŏlīvans, tis. part. *Olivantibus* lex antiqua fuit; *Oleum ne ſtringito, neve verberato.* *Gathering olives,* Plin. 15, 3.

• ‖ ŏlīvāris, re. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, olives.* ¶ Molæ olivares, *oilmills,* Serv. ‡ Olivariæ, *Cic.*

• ŏlīvārius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Olivariæ metretæ, *Col.* 12, 47.

• ŏlīvētum, i. n. *The place where olives grow, an olive-yard.* Quid de vitibus, olivetiſque dicam? *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62.

• ŏlīvĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* oliva, *vel* olivum, & fero] (1) *Where many olive trees grow.* (2) *That beareth olives.* (1) ✠ Arva olivifera, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 151. (2) Bætis oliviferâ crinem redimite coronâ, *Mart.* 12, 100.

• ŏlīvīna, æ. f. *An olive-yard,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 76. ☞ *Ex MSS. ſic leg.* Taubm.

• † ŏlīvĭta *ſeu* ŏlīvēta, æ. f. *The time of gathering olives,* Feſt. ex ant.

• ŏlīvĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *A crop,* or *harveſt, of olives,* or *oil.* (2) *The time of gathering olives, an anointing with oil.* (3) *A ſtock of oil.* (1) Largiſſimæ olivitates, *Col.* 1, 1, 5. (2) Col. 12, 50, 15. (3) *Non. ex Varr.* Olivitate curantur dolia, *Col.* 12, 50, 15.

• ŏlīvum, i. n. *Oil of olives.* Corrumpitur uſus olivi, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 466. § Olivo ſplendeſcere, *Sil. Ital.* 14, 138.

OLLA, æ. f. & apud vett. qui non geminabant literas, *ola:* ab *olere,* quòd in eâ coquitur, *M.* unde prov. *Ipſa olera olla legit,* Catull. 91. ant. *aula,* Feſt. inde *ola* ſive *olla:* ut à *lautum, lotum,* à *caudex, codex.* *A pot* chiefly *of earth,* but ſometimes *of metal.* Ollas caliceſque confregit, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 8. Bibulæ & malè coctæ ollæ, *Col.* 12, 43. Fictilis olla, *Idem.* ☞ Vid. & *Avien. Fab.* 11. ¶ Convenit ollis, *is proper to be poted,* Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 71. Aula auri, *a pot full of gold,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 33.

† Olla *pro* illa, *Varr.*

† Ollar, āris. n. *Varr. uti leg.* Scal. *v.* Aular. *A cover of a pot,* or *barrel.*

Ollāris, re. adj. *That is kept*, or *preſerved, in pots.* Uvæ ollares, *Col.* 12, 43.

Ollārius, a, um. adj. *That is made*, or *prepared, in a pot.* ¶ Temperatura æris ollaria, *braſs of a certain mixture*, Plin. 34, 9.

† Ollî, adv. *pro* illi, *i. e.* illîc. *Then.* Ollî ſubridens, Oſcula libavit natæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 260.

† Ollî, ollis, *pro* illi, illis, *Virg. Cic. Lucr.*

‖ Ollîc, *pro* illîc, *Feſt.*

Ollŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little pot*, or *pipkin*, Varr. R. R. 1, 54.

† Ollus, a, um. adj. pron. *pro* ille, *Varr.* ex *ant. formulis.*

† Ŏlœs, *pro* illis. antiqui enim literam non geminabant, *Feſt.* œs eſt ex Gr. terminatione οις, ſic ἀδελφοὶ adelphœ, *vid. Donat.* in *Ter.*

* Ŏlŏlȳzon, ontis. m. [*ab* ὀλολύζω, Gr. ululo] *The male frog, called ſo when he croaketh in ſpawning time*, Plin. 11, 37.

Ŏlor, ōris. m. *A ſwan.* Argutos inter ſtrepit anſer olores, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 36. Purpurei olores, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 10. Albus olor, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 2. Olores nivei, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 102.

* ‖ Ŏlor, ōris. m. [*ab* oleo] *An offenſive ſtrong ſmell*, Apul. p. 24. ⸸ Odor.

Ŏlōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *On which many ſwans ſwim.* ✠ Oloriferi amnis Padi, *Claud. Ep.* ad *Seren.*

Ŏlōrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *like, a ſwan.* Pennæ olorinæ, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 187. alæ, *Ov. Met.* 6, 109.

Ŏlus, ĕris. n. [*ab* oleo, *i. e.* creſco, *Scal. ab* olla, *Varr.*] (1) *Any gardenherbs for food, potherbs.* (2) More eſpecially *caulworts.* (1) Nec modicâ cœnare times olus omne patellâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 2. (2) Vitis adſita ad olus *introrſum ſe reclinat*, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, *fin.* Hîc olus, & latè fundentes brachia betæ, *Auct. Moreti.*

Ŏlus ātrum, tri. n. *An herb called loveage, with black leaves, aliſander*, Plin. 19, 8. & 20, 11. ═ Pullum olus, *Col.* 10.

Ŏluſcŭlum, i. n. dim. [*ab* olus] *Small herbs good to eat, ſallading, a little ſallad.* Oluſculis nos ſoles paſcere, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

* Ŏlympia, ōrum. n. pl. *Vid.* Propr.

* Ŏlympias, ădis. f. *The ſpace of four years complete. Vid.* Propr.

* Ŏlympias, æ. m. *A ſtrong weſtern wind that bloweth from mount Olympus*, Plin. 17, 24.

* Ŏlympiŏnīces, æ. m. [*ex* ὄλυμπος Olympus, & νικάω vinco] *A victor at the Olympick games.* Nobilis Olympionices Diagoras Rhodius, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 46. Olympionicæ equæ, *Col.* 3, 6.

* ✠ Ŏlympus, i. m. *Heaven, the ſeat of the gods*, Virg. Ov. *Vid.* Prop.

* Ŏlȳra, æ. f. [ὄλυρα, Gr.] *A kind of wheat growing in Ægypt and elſewhere.* ═ Olyram arincam diximus vocari, *Plin.* 22, 25.

O ante M.

Ŏmāſum, ſi. n. [vocab. Gallicum.] *The thick and fatty part of the belly of a beef, a fat tripe.* Patinas cœnabat omaſi Vilis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 34. *Conf. Stat.* 2, 5, 40.

* Ombria, æ. f. [*ab* ὄμβρος, Gr.] *A precious ſtone*, Plin. 37, 10.

Ōmen, ĭnis. n. [omen, *qu.* oremen, quòd ex ore primum elatum eſt, *Feſt.*] (1) *An omen; a token of good*, or *bad, luck*; gathered from words, ſights, *or* any accident. (2) *A good omen.* (3) *An evil*, or *unlucky, omen.* (4) *An augury.* (1) Omen fati, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 4. Omen communis famæ atque ſermonis, *Id.* 𝔛 Neque ſolùm Deorum voces Pythagorei obſervaverunt, ſed etiam hominum, quæ vocant, ὀμίνα, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 45. (2) Omine, quo firmans animum, ſic incipit ipſa, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 386. (3) Quod Dî priùs omen in ipſum Convertant, *Id. Æn.* 2, 190. (4) Omina nî repetant Argis, *Id. Æn.* 2, 178. § Omen dextrum, *Sil.* 13, 114. dirum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 550. fauſtum, *Id.* 9, 784. infauſtum, *Id.* 6, 448. optimum, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 12. ſecundum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 50. ſiniſtrum, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 49. triſte, *Id. Am.* 3, 12, 1.

‖ Ōmentātus, a, um. part. *Mixed, made of*, or *ſtuffed with, ſuet.* Omentata iſicia, *Apic.* 2, 1.

Ōmentum, i. n. [*qu.* operimentum, *i. e.* ob ſive circum *aliquid* manto ſive maneo, quod habet *Feſt.* ex *Liv. Andr.* vel μήνιγξ, *i. e.* ὑμὴν τοῦ ἐγκεφάλου & ἐπίπλους, *Heſ.* (1) *The caul wherein the bowels are wraped.* (2) ‖ *The membrane enwraping the brain, called* pia mater. (1) Ventriculus atque inteſtina pingui ac tenui omento integuntur, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Macrob.* 7, 9. ☞ *Sed locus eſt ſuſpectus.*

Ōmĭnans, tis. part. *Preſageing.* Audiît ex proximis caſtris clamorem militum, & ſibi adverſa, & Galbæ proſpera ominantium, *Suet. Neron.* 48.

Ōmĭnator, ōris. m. verb. *A foreboder.* Ob iſtud omen, ominator, capies quod te condecet, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 90.

Ōmĭnātus, a, um. part. *That hath preſaged, preſageth*, or *wiſheth.* Clamore & favore ominati extemplo ſunt felix fauſtúmque imperium, *Liv.* 26, 18.

Ōmĭnor, āri. dep. [*ab* omen, ominis] (1) *To ſpeak words of happy*, or *evil, import*, or *preſage.* (2) *To preſage*, or *forebode, by wiſhes*, or *fears, and uſeing words* ſuppoſed *of good*, or *evil, report.* (3) *To forebode*, or *give omen of, evil.* (1) Varro vera de exitu Antonii ominatus eſt, *Paterc.* 2, 71. (2) Lætis precationibus fauſtum ominari, *Plin.* 28, 2. § Ominari alicui honores, *Id. Ep.* 4, 15, 5. (3) Suo capiti ominetur, *Cic.*

Ōmĭnōſè. adv. *Ominouſly, by an omen.* Ominosè retentus eſt, *Quint. Deciam.* 6.

Ōmĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Inauſpicious, ominous, illbodeing.* Ominoſa res accidit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 3, 14, 6. Mons avibus obſcœnis ominoſus, *Gell.* 13, 14, ex *Meſſalâ.*

Ŏmiſſio, ōnis. f. *Loſs, a foregoing.* Omiſſio prædarum, *Aur. Vict.* de *Cæſar.* 11, 11.

Ŏmiſsūrus, a, um. part. *That will*, or *is about to, forego.* Quæ ingenita ipſi omiſſuri ſint ſuâ ſponte, *Curt.* 5, 5, 19. *conf. Liv.* 37, 10.

Ŏmiſſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Left off, laid aſide, paſſed by, omitted.* (2) *Remiſs, careleſs.* (1) Noli putare id à me eſſe, omiſſum, *Cic.* pro *Sull.* 16. Omiſſis deliciis, Hoc age, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 6, 31. (2) Animo eſſe omiſſo, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 9. § Ab re omiſſior, *Id. Adelph.* 5, 3, 45.

Ŏmittendus, a, um. part. *To be let alone*, or *neglected.* Omittenda eſt cura omnibus, *Sall.* de *R. p. ordin.* Omittendum inſtitutum deorum cultum putavit, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, *ext.* 2.

Ŏmittens, tis. part. *Omitting.* Ne minimam quidem occaſionem quoquam omittente in teſtificandâ ſolicitudine & curâ de incolumitate ejus, *Suet. Calig.* 14.

Ŏmitto, ĕre, mīſi, ſſum. act. [*ex* ob, & mitto, eliſo *b*, ut prima brevis ſit] (1) *To lay aſide, throw away*, or *not uſe.* (2) Met. *To put away*, or *lay aſide; to throw away.* (3) *To ſend away, to pack off.* (4) *To leave behind.* (5) *To let one alone; to leave ſpeaking to*, or *troubleing, one.* (6) *To let one go, not to puniſh.* (7) *To ſay nothing of, to paſs by, not to mention, to omitt.* (8) *To put off, to deferr.* (9) *To leave out.* (10) *To neglect, to ſlight.* (11) *To leave off.* (1) Pila omittunt, gladiis res geritur, *Sall. B. C.* 63. (2) Pompeii inſequendi rationem omittit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 30. (3) Non poteſt hæc hæc in ædes recipi, quàm illam omiſerim, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 3, *al.* amiſerim. (4) Certos omittit homines ad infimos montes, *Nep. Eumen.* 9. (5) Vah! manta. *B.* Omitte, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 23. (6) Nunc omitte, quæſo, hunc, cæterum, poſthac ſi quicquam, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 91. (7) Ut alia omittam, hoc ſatìs eſt, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 22. (8) Pleraque differat, & preſens in tempus omittat, *Hor. A. P.* 44. (9) Quo pacto divinabit, quidnam omiſerim, *Phædr. prol.* l. 5. (10) An id omiſiſſet curare in hoſpite? *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 22. 𝔛 Quod petiît, ſpernit; repetit, quod nuper omiſit, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 98. 𝔛 Honores omiſerit, receperitve, in incerto eſt, *Tac.* 6, 45. (11) Omitte mirari, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 11. Omitte de te dicere, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 19.

Ŏmittor, i. paſſ. *To be let alone, paſſed by*, &c. 𝔛 Voluptates omittantur majorum voluptatum adipiſcendarum cauſâ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 10.

† Omnĭcarpus, a, um. adj. *Capra*, carpa; à quo ſcriptum *omnicapræ capræ.* *That cropeth every thing*, Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

‖ Omnĭfāriam. adv. [*qu.* omnibus modis eſt fari] *All manner of ways, on every ſide*, Gell. 12, 13. ═ undique, *Id.* ⸸ Ex omni parte, *Id.* ═ Omnino, *Id.*

* ✠ Omnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* omnis, & fero] *That beareth*, or *bringeth forth, all things*, or *of all kinds.* Terra Suſtulit omniferos vultus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 275.

‖ Omnĭformis, me. adj. *Of all kinds of ſhapes.* Verbo creavit omniformem machinam, *Prud. Rom.* 339.

* ✠ Omnĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* omnis, & genus] *Of all kinds*, or *ſorts.* Omnigeni colores, *Lucr.* 2, 758. Omnigenûm Deûm monſtra, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 698.

✠ Omnĭmŏdis. adv. *i. e.* omnibus modis. *All manner of ways, wholely, totally*, Lucr. 1, 684. 2, 488. 𝔛 Magnâ parte, *Id.*

Omnĭmŏdo. adv. *By all means.* Denique omnimodo frigus evitet, *Celſ.* 1, 7.

‖ Omnĭmŏdus, a, um. adj. *Of all ſorts, tunes*, or *notes.* Omnimodæ voculæ, *Apul.* p. 164. ⸸ Omnigenus.

* Omnīno. adv. [*ab* omnis] (1) *In all, but.* (2) *Wholely, entirely, altogether, utterly.* (3) *Very, by farr.* (4) *In general.* (5) *Whatſoever.* (6) With a negative, *at all.* (7) *By all means, ſurely.* (8) *Indeed*, or as others ſay, *in ſhort.* (1) Duo omnino, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. Quinque omnino, *Cic.* (2) Omnino eſt amans ſui virtus, *Id. Am.* 76. 𝔛 Omnino, aut magnâ ex parte liberatus, *Id.* 𝔛 Vix aut omnino non poſſe ferri, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 5. 𝔛 Non multùm, aut nihil omnino, *Id.* (3) Aptiſſima omnino ſunt arma ſenectutis artes, &c. *Id.* (4) Plurimum poëtis noſtris, omninóque Latinis literis luminis attuliſti, & verbis, *Id.* (5) Ullâ omnino in re, *Id.* Omnino omnis argumentatio, *Id.* (6) Ut nihil omnino guſtaremus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 94. Omnino nuſquam reperiuntur, *Cic.* Nequis omnino, *Id.* (7) Omnino excipiam hominem, *Id.* (8) Omnino Bruttius Romæ mecum eſt, ſed tamen, &c. Id. Fam. 13, 38.

✠ Omnĭpărens, tis. adj. *Which beareth and bringeth forth, all things; the father*, or *mother, of all things.* Terræ omniparentis alumnus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 595.

Omnĭpŏtens, tis. part. *Omnipotent, allmighty.* Teque, Neptune omnipotens, invoco, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 34. *ex poëtâ.* ¶ ✠ Rex omnipotentis Olympi, *where the omnipotent gods inhabit*, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 791.

‖ Omnĭpŏtentia, æ. f. *Allmightyneſs*, Macr. Sat. 5, 16.

* Omnis, e. adj. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ὁμῶς, ſimul] unde ὁμὰς, univerſitas, collectio ſpecierum. (1) *All.* (2) *The whole.* (3) *Any.* (4) *Every.* (5) *Utmoſt, moſt earneſt.* (6) *The univerſe.* (1) Macedonum ferè omnibus perſuaſit, *Liv.* 31, 45. ¶ Omnes tres ſtatus, *all the three*, Quint. Demetrius iis unus omnia eſt, *Id.* 40, 11. Omnes extra te unum, *Plaut.* Omnis homines ſummâ ope niti decet, ne, &c. Sall. (2) ═ Totâ mente, atque omni animo aliquem intueri, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 21. In profundendâ voce omni corpus intenditur, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 23. Eo tempore omni Neapol. fui, *Id.* Quod ſcio, omne ex hoc ſcio, *Id.* Omne cœlum, *Id.* (3) Sine omni periclo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 17. (4) Fortuna ſit hujus diei; nam volet in omnes dies, *Cic.* Audimus quidem te omne munus conſulis obiîſſe, *Plin. jun.* Non omnis fert omnia tellus, *Virg.* (5) Omnibus precibus petere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 6. Omni contentione, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 41. (6) Omne immenſum peragravit mente animoque, *Lucr.* 1, 75.

☩ Omnĭtuens, tis. part. epith. ſolis, πάντ' ἐφορῶν, *Hom.* [*ex* omnis, & tuor] *All-ſeeing.* Omnituens ſol, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 247.

☩ Omnituens, tis. part. [*ex* omnis & tueor] *All-conſerveing.* Omnituentes ſenſus, *Luc.* 2, 941.

☩ Omnĭvăgus, a, um. adj. *Wandering every where.* Omnivaga Diana, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. *ex poetâ.* ☞ *Leg. tamen* & anniviga.

☩ Omnĭvŏlus, a, um. adj. *Coveting, or falling in love with, all beautyfull women.* Omnivoli furta Jovis, *Catull.* 62, 140.

Omnĭvŏrus, a, um. adj. *That eateth all ſorts.* Boves omnivoræ ſunt in herbis, *Plin.* 25, 8.

• Ōmoplătæ, ārum. pl. f. [*ex* ὦμος humerus, & πλατὺς latus] *The ſhoulder blades,* Celſ. 8, 1.

• Omphăcĭnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to unripe grapes.* ¶ Omphacinum oleum, *the oil made of unripe olives,* Plin. 23, 4.

• Omphăcius, a, um. adj. [*ex* omphaces fructus immaturi, *Idem.* Gr. ὀμφακες] Oleum omphacium, *Plin.* 12, 27. ¶ Omphacium, *ſc.* vinum, *Id.* *A medicinal wine made of unripe grapes,* Id. 23. prol.

• Omphălŏcarpon, i. n. [*ex* ὀμφαλὸς umbilicus, & καρπὸς fructus] *A kind of burr,* Plin. 27, 5. = Aparine, philanthropos, *Id.* ☞ *Leg.* & Omphacarpon.

O ante N.

• Ŏnăger, ri. [*ex* ὄνος aſinus, & ἄγριος ſilveſtris] (1) *A wild aſs.* (2) ‖ *A warlike engine that flung great ſtones.* (1) Aſinorum ferum genus, quos onagros vocant, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 6. *conf. Cic. Att.* 6, 1. (2) *Ammian. Marcell.* anagram vocat, *Veg.* 4, 9, & 22.

• Ŏnagrus, gri. m. *Varr. id. quod* onager.

Ŏnĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be loaden.* Onerandus cladibus erat, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, 2. Præſidibus onerandas tributo provincias ſuadentibus reſcripſit, *Suet. Tib.* 32.

Ŏnĕrans, tis. part. (1) *Loading.* (2) Met. *Being troubleſome to.* (1) *Vid.* Onero. (2) Verba onerantia laſſas aures, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 10. Jam tum multitudine alienigenarum urbem onerante, *Liv.* 39, 3.

Ŏnĕrārius, a, um. adj. *Serveing for burden, or carryage.* ¶ Aſinus onerarius, *an aſs for burden,* Cato. Oneraria navis, *a ſhip of burden, a merchant ſhip,* Cæſ. *Et abſol.* Oneraria, æ. *ſc.* navis, *Cic. Att.* 10, 14.

Ŏnĕrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to load.* Si inſtructio novi balinei oneratura vires Pruſenſium non eſt, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 35.

Ŏnĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Burdened, laden.* (2) *Full of.* (1) Humeros oneratus Olympo, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 169. (2) Vino & epulis onerati, *Sall. B. J.* 79. = Ille eſt oneratus rectè, & plùs juſto vehit, *the aſs is rarely ſaddled,* i. e. *he is finely gulled,* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 115.

Ŏnĕro, āre. act. [*ab* onus, oneris] (1) *To load.* (2) Met. *To lay in in great quantities.* (3) *To preſs, or fill, with* any thing that is weighty. (4) *To heap, load, or fill, with.* (5) *To lay upon, to trouble.* (6) *To burden, or weary, with.* (7) *To offer, give, or lay on, plenty of; to accumulate.* (8) *To oppreſs with.* (9) *To cloy, or glut, with.* (10) *To accuſe heavyly.* (11) *To enhance.* (12) *To aggravate.* (13) *To be too heavy, or chargeable.* (1) Coſtas aſelli onerat pomis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 274. (2) Onerant caniſtris dona Cereris, *Id. Æn.* 8, 180. (3) § Humerum onerare pallio, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 4. manus jaculis, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 868. ¶ 𝔛 Onerare membra ſepulchro, *Id. Æn.* 10, 558. oſſa aggere terræ, *Id. Æn.* 11, 212. *to bury.* (4) Dapibus menſas onerare, *Id. Æn.* 1, 710. ☩ Quin annus Proventu oneret ſulcos, *Id. Geor.* 2, 518. (5) Te quibus mendaciis omnes leviſſimi onerârunt? *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10. (6) Famulam penſis oneravit iniquis, *Propert.* 3, 15, 15. (7) § Onerat te bonis conditionibus, *Cic.* contumeliis, *Id.* injuriis, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 8. maledictis, *Plaut.* laudibus, *Liv.* 10, 14. præceptis, *Plaut.* lætitiâ; amœnitate, *Id.* æthera votis, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 24. argumentis, *Cic.* Quantis commoditatibus meo hero ope veſtrâ hunc onerâſtis diem! *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 2. Hic dies malignitate oneravit omnes mortales mihi, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 5. (8) Furentem his malis oneras, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 549. (9) Argumentis quamplurimis onerate judicem, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 3. Ejus aures, quæ ſunt mandata, onerabo, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 1, 13. (10) Sabinus audentiùs jam onerat Sejanum, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 68, 6. (11) Numero ſuo rationem cultoris onerant, *Col.* (12) His onerat dictis iras, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 342. = Accendebat hæc, onerabátque Sejanus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 69, 6. (13) Si inſtructio novi balinei oneratura vires Pruſenſium non eſt, *Trajan.* ad *Plin. Ep.* 35.

Ŏnĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be loaden,* &c. (2) *To be overpowered, or oppreſſed.* (3) *To be full of.* (4) *To be employed, or taken up.* (5) *To be obliged, to come up to.* (1) Oneratur Æneas ſacro pondere, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 563. (2) Non epulis oneror, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 1, 9, 31. Propè oneratum eſt ſiniſtrum Romanis cornu, *Liv.* (3) Stipes gravidis oneratur olivis, *Ov. Met.* 6, 281. (4) Antiquis onerentur legibus aures, *Prop.* 2, 30, 15. (5) = Quibus imaginibus oneretur, quæ nomina & quanta ſuſtineat, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 3.

Ŏnĕrōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Heavy, weighty.* (2) *Troubleſome, burdenſome.* (3) *Heavy, or oppreſſing.* (4) *Too chargeable, or heavy, to.* (1) Haſta onerosa ac gravis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 108. Aër oneroſior igni, *Id. Met.* 1, 53. Villis oneroſum atque unguibus aureis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 352. (2) Plurima ſibi amputari volunt oneroſa, & ſupervacua, *Plin.* 17, 26. (3) Capiti & ſtomacho oneroſum, *Id.* 22, 25. (4) Ne ſit mihi iſta oneroſa donatio, *Id. Ep.* 4, 2.

• Ŏniſcus, i. m. [ὀνίσκος, Gr. *ab* ὄνος aſinus] *A ſow, a cheeſlip, or woodlouſe,* Plin. 30, 8. & 29, 6. = Porcellio, *Cæl. Aurel. Tard.*

• Ŏnītis, ĭdis, f. [ὀνῖτις, Gr. ab eodem] *A ſort of ſea weed,* Plin. 20, 67.

• ‖ Ŏnoclēa, æ. f. [ὀνόκλεια, Gr. them. ὄνος aſinus] *A ſort of Spaniſh bugloſs,* Dioſc. 4, 23.

• Ŏnŏchīlus, i. *ſeu* Ŏnŏchīles, is. n. [Ὀνοχειλὲς, Gr. *ex* ὄνος aſinus, & χεῖλος labrum] *A kind of the herb alkanet,* Plin. 22, 21.

• Ŏnocrŏtălus, i. m. [*ex* ὄνος aſinus, & κρόταλον, crepitaculum] *A large water-fowl, which brayeth like an aſs,* thought to be the *bittern,* Plin. 10, 47.

• ‖ Ŏnŏmătŏpœia, æ. f. [ὀνοματοποιΐα, Gr. ab ὄνομα nomen, & ποιέω facio] *A figure whereby a word is made to imitate the ſound; as* taratantara, *vid. Voſſ. Rhet.* p. 2, 241.

• Ŏnōnis, is. f. [ὀνωνὶς, Gr.] *Reſt harrow, cammock, petty-whin,* Plin. 21, 16.

• Ŏnŏpordon, i. n. [*ab* ὄνος aſinus, & πέρδω pedo] *A kind of herb, which being eaten by aſſes maketh them fart,* Plin. 27, 10.

• Ŏnŏpyxos, i. f. [*ex* ὄνος aſinus, & πύξος buxum] *Aſſes thiſtle,* Plin. 21, 16.

• Onoſma, æ. f. [ὄνοσμα, Gr.] *Stone-bugloſs,* Plin. 27, 12.

• Ŏnūris, is. f. [*ab* ὄνος aſinus, & οὖρον urina] *Plin.* 26, 11. *id. quod* œnothera.

Ŏnus, ĕris. [*ab* ὄνος, aſinus; quòd id animal oneribus ferendis natum ſit. Al. *ab* Heb. אנס urſit, preſſit, oneravit. Rect. *ab* אני oni, *und.* & Gr. ὀνία. אניה moleſtia, &c. nam *us* mera eſt terminatio] (1) *A burden, load, or weight.* (2) *The ladeing of a ſhip, a cargo.* (3) *The burden of pregnancy.* (4) *Trouble, or charge.* (5) *Impediment, hinderance.* (6) *Preſſure, an affliction.* (7) *A hard taſk.* (8) *Severity, yoke, reſtraint.* (9) *A troubleſome employment.* (10) *Impoſitions, taxes, tributes.* (11) *The weight of* diſgrace, *or* ſcandal. (12) *A ſtrict obligation.* (1) Juvenca vitat onus jugi, *Catull.* 61, 35. Gravius dorſo ſubiît onus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 21. (2) = Delon undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 18. (3) Portat onus ignotum certis menſibus, *Phædr.* 3, 15, 5. (4) Exercitum non in agrum Hirpinum, ne & ipſe oneri eſſet, adducturum, *Liv.* 23, 48, 𝔛 Rebatur oneri, non uſui futurum, *Id.* 1, 56. (5) Conjugii onus, *Luc.* 5, 725. (6) Paupertas onus eſt, & miſerum, & grave, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 44. (7) Plus oneris ſuſtuli, quàm ferre me poſſe intelligo, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 10. (8) Non quia crudelis ille (*Piſiſtratus*) ſed quoniam grave Omnino inſuetis onus, *Phædr.* 1, 2, 8. (9) Eram neſcius quantis oneribus premerere ſuſceptarum rerum, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (10) Municipium maximis oneribus preſſum, *Id. Fam.* 13, 7. (11) Causâ peroratâ, ſententias ſe rogaturum, rogavit, ne quod onus ſimultatis nobis imponeret, *Id. Qu. fr.* 2, 5. (12) Obſervantiæ onus magnum alicui imponere, *Id. Qu. fr.* 2, 1.

Ŏnuſtus, a, um. adj. (1) *Laden, or loaded.* (2) *Filled with, full of.* (3) Met. *Overcharged, depreſſed.* (1) Onuſtus prædâ, *Liv.* 3, 29. Naves frumento onuſtæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 34. Onuſto humero, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 47. (2) § Aula onuſta auri, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 2, 10. (3) Corpus onuſtum Heſternis vitiis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 77.

• Ŏnȳchĭnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a purple colour, the colour of the ſhell of the Indian* blatta. (2) *Of the ſhape of a man's nail.* (1) Onychina pyra, *Plin.* 15, 15. (2) Pruna onychina, *Col.* 12, 10. *interp. Steph.*

† Ŏnȳchĭpuncta, æ. f. *A precious ſtone, a ſort of jaſper,* Plin. 37, 9. = Jaſponyx, *Id.*

• Ŏnȳchītis, ĭtĭdis. f. [*à* ſeq.] *A kind of cruſt found ſticking to the ſides of furnaces in which braſs ore is melted,* Plin. 34, 10.

• Ŏnyx, ȳchis. m. & f. [ὄνυξ, Gr.] (1) *A precious ſtone.* (2) *Alabaſter.* (3) *An alabaſter box.* (4) Abſol. *A box for unguents.* (5) *The name of a ſhellfiſh* ſuppoſed *to be a muſcle.* (6) *The ſhell of the ſame.* (1) Indica, Arabica, vera onyx, *Plin.* 37, 6. ☞ *In hâc notione fœm. gen.* (2) Effuſus in aulâ Calcabatur onyx, *Luc.* 10, 117. vid. & *Plin.* 36, 7. (3) Unguentum, quod onyx modò parva gerebat, *Mart.* 7, 93. (4) Murrheus onyx, *Prop.* 3, 10, 22. (5) Plin. 32, 11. (6) Id. 32, 10. = Oſtracium.

• ‖ Ōŏgăla, æ. f. [*ab* ὠὸν ovum, & γάλα lac] *A cuſtard.*

O ante P.

• Ŏpa, æ. f. [*ab* ὀπὴ foramen] *The cavity wherein beams are laid in walls,* Vitr. 4, 2.

Ŏpācĭtas, ātis. f. *Darkneſs, ſhadyneſs.* Plùs nocet piſcibus putris unda, quàm prodeſt opacitas, *Col.* 8, 17.

Ŏpāco, āre. act. *To ſhade, cover, or darken.* Sol terras modò his, modò illis partibus opacat, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. Rami opacant arborem, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 58.

Ŏpācor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſhaded.* Niſi tegminibus vites opacentur, *Col.* 5, 5, 15. *conf.* 3, 10, 12.

Ŏpācus, a, um. adj. or. comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* ope, *hoc eſt,* terrâ, *Scal.* Nam umbræ & frigoris captandi causâ in ſubterraneos ſe ſpecus abdebant] (1) *Shadowing, darkening.* (2) *Duſky.* (3) *Dark.* (4) *Shadey.* (5) ☩ *Growing thick, matted.* (6) *Growing in the ſhade.* (1) Ulmus opaca, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 283. 𝔛 Opaciſſima montium, magìs quàm plana paſcua, *Col.* 6, 22. (2) Crepuſcula opaca, *Ov. Met.* 14, 122. nubes, *Id. A Am.* 2, 619. (3) Opaca locorum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 725. viarum, *Id. Æn.* 6, 633. (4) Ruris opaci umbræ, *Id. Geor.* 1, 156. Opaciores latebræ, *Col.* 8, 17. Pervenêre deinde in opacum iter, *Liv.* 40, 22. (5) ☩ Opaca barba, *Catull.* 62, 324. (6) Opaca herba, *Ov. Met.* 3, 438.

• Ŏpālia, ōrum. n. pl. *Feaſts dedicated to the godeſs* Ops, *in December, a little before the* Saturnalia, *Plin.* 19, 6.

• Ōpălus, i. m. & Ōpălum, i. n. [ant. *ab* ὤψ, ὠπὸς, oculus, quòd oculorum aciem & nitorem conſervet] *The opal, a kind of precious ſtone ſhineing like fire,* Plin. 37, 6.

Ŏpĕconſīva, ōrum. n. pl. [dies à deâ *Ope Conſivâ* dict.] *Holydays dedicated to the godeſs* Ops Conſiva, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

* Ŏpella, æ. f. dim. [*ab opera*] (1) *Little labour*, or *applycation.* (2) *Little buſyneſs, aſſiduity.* (1) Parvâ productus opellâ, *Lucr.* 1, 1105. (2) = Officioſa ſedulitas & opella forenſis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 8.

* Ŏpĕra, æ. f. [*ab opere, eſt n. actio quâ fit opus*] (1) *Work, labour.* (2) *Workmanſhip.* (3) *The ſervice*, or *performance, of a ſlave*, or *hired workman.* (4) *A taſk.* (5) *Employment, buſyneſs, trade.* (6) *Endeavour.* (7) *Service, aſſiſtance.* (8) *Attention, the applying one's ſelf to any thing.* (9) *Time*, or *pains.* (10) *Means, performance, help; good*, or *ill, ſervice; default*, or *cauſe.* (11) *Effect, uſefullneſs.* (12) In plur. operæ, *a publick employment, the buſyneſs of a publick place*, particularly in the matter of *the cuſtoms.* (13) *A ſlave*, or *labourer.* (1) ✠ Mercenariorum operæ, non artes emuntur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. Pauper cui opera vita erat, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 16. Mercenariis opera præbenda, juſta ſolvenda, *Cic.* ¶ Res multæ operæ, *a laborious work*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 11. ✠ Fructus eſt in illis, in illis opera luditur, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 18. (2) = Operâ, & artificio ſingulari ſimulacrum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 32. (3) Hominis operas locavi, non caballi, *Petron.* c. 117. (4) Non teneris protinus acerbè inſtandum puto, exigendamque plenam operam, *Quint.* 1, 1. (5) ✠ Operam & munus aliquod ſuſcipere, *Cic.* pro *C. Balb.* 17. ✠ Opera veſtra conducta eſt, non oratio, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 3, 7. ¶ Quam propter opera eſt mihi, *for whom I am buſyed*, or *concerned.* Quibus operæ eſt trahere bellum, *whoſe intereſt*, or *buſyneſs, it is*, Liv. (6) Ut abortioni operam daret, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 99. ¶ De itâ operâ, *on ſet purpoſe*, Ter. (7) Cononis opera in bello magna fuit, *Nep. Con.* 1. (8) Magìs lubido eſt obſervare quid agat; ei rei operam dabo, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 23. ¶ Operam dare amori, *to give one's ſelf up to love*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58. præceptori, *to learn of him*, Suet. Cæſ. 4. tonſori, *to be under his hands*, Id. Aug. 79. rebus divinis, *to ſacrifice*, or *attend devotion*, Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 26. valetudini, *to take care of it*, Id. *de* Orat. 1, 265. liberis, *to beget them*, Id. Fam. 9, 22. Dat operam ventus, *the wind ſerveth*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 7. (9) ¶ ‖ Eſt operæ pretium, *Iſid.* Eſt operæ, *it is worth while*, Plaut. Non operæ eſt Sceledro, *he is not at leiſure, is otherwiſe employed*, Id. Caſ. 5, 2, 25. Nec Hannibali in tanto diſcrimine rerum operæ eſſe legationes audire, *Liv.* 21, 9. ¶ Eâdem operâ, *at the ſame time, all under one*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90. Unâ operâ mihi ſunt ſodales, quâ iſte, *Ibid.* 3, 4, 32. (10) Illius operâ nunc vivo, *Ter.* Non meâ operâ, neque pol culpâ evenit, *Id. Hec.* 2, 1, 31. ¶ O miſelle paſſer, tuâ nunc operâ, &c. *Catull. on thy account, for thy ſake.* Operâ tuâ ad reſtim mihi res rediît, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 34. (11) Qualis videtur tibi opera hæc vocis meæ? *Phædr.* 1, 11, 13. (12) A te peto Cn. Pupium, qui eſt in operis ejus ſocietatis, omnibus officiis tutare, *Cic.* Craſſipedi, 13, 10. Navis publicis operis ædificata, *Cic.* ☞ *De operarum generibus*, vid. *Col.* 2, 23. (13) Accedes opera nona Sabino, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, ult. ¶ Theatrales operæ, *thoſe that were hired*, or *employed, to hiſs, applaud*, or *make parties in the theatre*, Tac. 1, 16, 4.

* Ŏpĕrans, tis. part. (1) *Working; makeing*, or *frameing, work.* (2) *Buſyly employed in, beſtiring one's ſelf at one's work.* (1) Miſcetur operantium bellantiumque clamor, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 64, 1. (2) Plin.

* Ŏpĕrāria, æ. f. *A workman.* Nimiùm pretioſa es operaria, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2. 41.

* Ŏpĕrārius, a, um. adj. *Of work*, or *ſervile labour.* ¶ Operarii lapides, *uſed by workmen as wheтſtones, ſtones uſed in building*, &c. *Plin.* 36, 22. Operarius homo, *a mechanick, a fellow brought up to nothing but work*, Cic. Attic. 7, 2. Vina operaria, *ſuch as are allowed to labourers*, Plin. 14, 10. Pecus operarium, *working cattle*, Col. 6, 2.

* Ŏpĕrārius, ii. m. *ſc.* homo. (1) *A workman*, or *labourer; a mechanick.* (2) *A ſlave bred to hard*, or *country, work.* (1) Operarii, aut bajuli deeſſe non poſſunt, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 73. (2) Varr. R. R. 1, 17.

* Ŏpĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Working the makeing a work.* (2) *A ſacrificeing*, or *celebrateing a holyday.* (1) Aranearum genus eruditâ operatione conſpicuum, *Plin.* 11, 24. (2) Ut iſthæc operatio crimen expiet, *Fragm. Plaut.*

* ‖ Ŏpĕrātor, ōris. m. *A handycraftſman*, Firm. ⸸ Operarius.

* † Ŏpĕrātus, ūs. m. verb. *A ſacrificeing, an attending a ſolemn devotion*, Non. *ex* Lucil. ⸸ Operatio.

* Ŏpĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Working, labouring.* (2) *Employed, buſyed about, taken up with.* (3) Abſolutè, *Sacrificeing, aſſiſting at a ſacrifice, ſacrificeing to, performing religious ceremonies to, keeping a time holy in honour of.* (4) *Supplyant.* (1) § Textrix operata Minervam, *Tib.* 2, 1, 65. (2) § In cute curandâ plùs æquo operata juventus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 29. Suboles liberalibus ſtudiis operata, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 43, 2. connubiis, arviſque novis juventus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 136. Studiis operata Dianæ, *Ov. Met.* 7, 746. ¶ Corpus operatum reipublicæ, *engaged in the ſervice of*, Liv. Operati ſuperſtitionibus, *Id.* 10, 39. (3) § Pubes operata Deo, *Tib.* 2, 5, 95. (4) ¶ Tibi operata reſolvimus ora, *employed in prayer to you*, Ov. Faſt. 6, 249.

Ŏpercŭlātus, a, um. part. *Covered with a cover.* Operculati favi, *Col.* 11, 10.

Ŏpercŭlo, āre. act. [*ex* operculum] *To cover*, or *clap the lid on, a veſſel; to ſtop up with a ſtopple.* Vaſa operculare & oblinere convenit, *Col.* 12, 15.

Ŏpercŭlum, li. n. [*al.* operio, contr. *pro* opericulum] *A cover*, or *lid.* Operculum aheni, *Cato*, c. 10. & *Plin.* 8, 39.

‖ Ŏpĕrībo, *pro* operiam. Hîc mî operibo caput, *Non. ex Pomp.*

Ŏpĕriendus, a, um. part. *To be covered*, or *concealed.* Mala triſtitiâ operienda, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 18, 3.

Ŏpĕriens, tis. part. *Covering*, Plin.

Ŏpĕrīmentum, ti. n. (1) *A covering.* (2) *A coverlet*, or *counterpane*, of a bed. (3) ‖ *Houſeings* of a horſe. (1) Corpus operimento matris *terræ* obducitur, *Cic.* Doliorum intactis operimentis, *Plin.* 2, 51. ¶ Oculorum operimentum, *a winkle for a horſe, that wherewith he is hoodwinked.* (2) Cato, 10, fin. (3) Equis prava operimenta erant, *Sall.* ap. *Serv.*

Ŏpĕrio, īre, ui, tum. act. [*ex* ob, *&* pario, *b* extrito; cùm & *pario* olim quartæ fuerit] (1) *To ſhut up*, or *cloſe.* (2) *To cover.* (3) *To hide*, or *conceal.* (4) *To hide*, or *bury out of ſight.* (1) Ubi abiêre intrò, operuêre oſtium, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 33. ✠ Morientibus oculos operire, rurſúſque in rogo patefacere Quiritum magno ritu ſacrum eſt, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Met.* Privata vulnera reipub. malis operire, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 53, 2. (2) Umbris Nox operit terras, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 352. Hinnulei pellis totos operibat amantes, *Prop.* 3, 35. Fronde operire caſam, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 40. mare claſſibus, terram pedeſtri exercitu, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, *ext.* 1. (3) § Operire luctum, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 16. (4) § Operire reliquias malæ pugnæ, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 28, 3.

Ŏpĕrior, īri. paſſ. (1) *To be ſhut.* (2) *To be covered over.* (3) *To be clothed.* (1) Operiri fores juſſit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 15, 6. (2) Arbos operitur frondibus, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 153. *ſed var. codd.* (3) Neque ſub divo dormire oportet, aut certè bene operiri, *Celſ.* 1, 3.

* Ŏpĕror, āri. dep. [*ab* opus, operis] (1) *To operate, work; make*, or *frame, work.* (2) *To be employed in*, or *taken up with.* (3) *To be concerned in.* (4) *To be the occaſion to.* (5) *To be taken up with ſacrificeing*, or *performing any holy rites.* (1) Adoleſcentiores ad opera exeunt, ſeniores intus operantur, *Plin.* 11, 10. (2) Diſcendis canticis operati ſunt, *Sen.* (3) Rebus venereis ſi fuit operatus vel vir, vel fœmina, debere eos flumine ablui, *Col.* 12, 4. (4) Præda multis eſt operata malis, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 4. *Sed lectio eſt ſuſpecta.* (5) § Procurandis prodigiis civitas operata fuit, *Liv.* Cynthia jam noctes eſt operata decem, *Prop.* 2, 33, 2. ¶ Omnia ſint operata deo, *let all things keep the day holy to*, Tib. 2, 1, 9.

* Ŏpĕrōsè. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *With much labour*, or *pains.* (2) *Copiouſly.* (3) *With too much trouble.* (1) Ut fiat quaſi ſtructura quædam, nec tamen fiat operosè, *Cic. Or.* 44. (2) Dicemus paulò operoſiùs, *Plin.* 18, 26. (3) Plantas ex ſeminario transferre in aliud, priúſquam ſuo loco ponantur, operosè præcipi arbitror, *Id.* 17, 11.

* ‖ Ŏpĕrōsĭtas, ātis. f. περιεργία, Gr. *Over-much nicety, a too great particularity in expreſſing circumſtances.* Ut ſic dixerim, operoſitas, *Quint.* 8, 3. Sic vertit περιεργίαν.

* Ŏpĕrōſus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*ab* opus] (1) *Laborious, buſy, induſtrious, active.* (2) *Efficacious, operative.* (3) *Takeing much labour, pains*, or *diligence; hard, difficult.* (4) *That about which much workmanſhip is employed, well wrought.* (5) *Built*, or *adorned, with great coſt*, or *charge.* (6) *Huge, mighty, vaſt.* (1) Colonus operoſus, *Ov. de Nuce*, 57. ✠ = Senectus non modò languida, atque iners non eſt, verùm etiam operoſa, & ſemper agens aliquid, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 8. ✤ Cyclopum operoſa brachia, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 217. ¶ Vates operoſa dierum, *employed in the great work of writeing.* Faſti, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 101. Operoſiſſima ſecuritas mortis, *Plin.* 7, 53. (2) Operoſæ vires herbæ, *Ov. Met.* 14, 22. (3) Multò ſeipſum, quàm hoſtem ſuperare operoſius eſt, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 2. § Operoſi agri, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 33. Opus operoſum, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 23. Operoſa carmina, *Hor.* gloria, *Ov. Epiſt.* 2, 63. *Cum dat.* Vitia nec ipſa agricolis operoſa, *Plin.* 18, 15. ¶ Operoſus cibus, *hard of digeſtion*, Id. (4) Æs operoſum, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 31. (5) Lege ſanctum eſt, ne quis ſepulcrum faceret operoſius, quàm quod decem homines effecerint triduo, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 65. Templa operoſa, *Ov. Met.* 15, 667. ¶ Operoſæ cultibus, *very rich in attire*, Id. (6) Mundi moles operoſa, *Ov. Met.* 1, 258.

Ŏpertāneus, a, um. adj. *Secret.* Gallinæ ad opertanea ſacra nigræ, *Plin.* 10, 56. ¶ Opertanea ſacra, *ceremonys privately performed, at which it was not lawfull for every body to be preſent*, Id. 10, 56.

Ŏpertio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* operio] *A covering over.* = *Neptunus—à nuptu*, id eſt, *opertione*, Varr. L. L. 4.

‖ Ŏpertat, ſæpe operit, *Feſt.*

Ŏpertōrium, ii. n. [*ab* operio] *A coverlet.* § Ex penulâ opertorium facere, *Sen. Ep.* 87. ✠ Stragulum. *Hoc ſc. ſubſternitur; illud ſuperinjicitur.*

Ŏpertum, i. n. *Any thing covered*, or *hiden.* ¶ Opertum Bonæ deæ, *a ſecret*, or *cloſe, place, where women only met to ſupplicate that godeſs;* neither was it lawfull for any man to be there, *Cic.* Operta Apollinis, *myſterious oracles*, Id. *de* Div. 2, 55.

Ŏpertus, a, um. part. (1) *Shut, ſhut up.* (2) *Covered over, wrapt about in.* (3) Met. *Secret, concealed, dark.* (4) *Private, abſtruſe.* (5) *Laden with.* (1) Fores opertæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 563. (2) Nullo imbre adduci, ut capite operto ſit, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 34. Pectus operta comis Pallas, *Prop.* 2, 2, 6. (3) ✠ Operta quæ fuère aperta ſunt, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 9. = Abdita & operta jura, *Sen.* ✠ Patefactio rerum opertarum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 2. Ratio operta, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 763. (4) Judicia operta dedecore & infamiâ, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 61. (5) = Contumeliis operti oppreſſique, *Id.* Opertus rex, (*Pluto*) *Sil. Ital.* 13, 529. Opertus catenis, *Flor.* 3, 1, 17. *h. e.* oneratus.

‖ Ŏpertus, ûs. m. *A covering, or ſpreading, over,* Apul. Apol. p. 496. ⸸ Opertio.

‖ Ŏpĕrŭla, æ. f. dim. Operulæ, *little matters of ſmall value,* Apul. p. 14. ⸸ Tricæ.

* Ŏpes, um. pl. f. & ŏpis gen. ſing. *Vid.* Ops.

* Ŏpheoſtăphy̆le, es. f. [*vid. them. in* Ophioſtaphylos] *The ſhrub* Capparis, *Plin.* 13, 23.

* Ŏphĭcardēlos, i. m. [*ab* ὄφις ſerpens, & καρδία cor] *A precious ſtone.* *Ophicardelon* barbari vocant nigrum colorem, binis lineis albis includentibus, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Ŏphĭdion, i. n. [*ab* ὄφις ſerpens] *A fiſh,* Plin. 32, 11. Perhaps ſome ſmall ſort of eel, *a grig.*

* Ŏphiŏmăchus, i. m. [*ex* ὄφις ſerpens, & μάχομαι pugno] *Liv.* 11, 22. *A kind of locuſt without wings.* Some take it for a *lizard, which fighteth with ſerpents,* Hier.

* Ŏphion, i. n. [*ab* ὄφις ſerpens] *A beaſt in Sardinia, leſs than a hart, with hair and teeth like it,* Plin. 28, 9. & 30, 14.

* Ŏphioſtăphy̆los, i. m. [*ab* ὄφις ſerpens, & σταφυλὴ uva] *The herb briony, or white-vine,* Plin. 23, 1.

* Ŏphītes, is. m. [*ab* ὄφις ſerpens] *A kind of black marble, full of ſpots like a ſerpent, vid.* Plin. 36, 7, & 22. Mœret onyx longè, queritúrque excluſus ophites, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 35.

* Ŏphiūchus, i. m. [Ὀφιοῦχος, Gr. *ab* ὄφις ſerpens, & ἔχω teneo] *A conſtellation ſo called,* Manil. 1, 331. = Anguitenens, *Cic.* Anguifer, *Col.* Serpentarius, *Cæſ. Germ.*

* Ŏphiūſa, æ. f. *rectiùs* Ŏphiuſſa. [*ex* ὀφιόεις, anguinus] *The name of an herb,* Plin. 24, 17.

* Ophrys, yos. f. [*ex* ὄφρυς, Gr. ſupercilium] *The name of an herb ſo called,* Plin. 26, 15.

* Ophthalmias, æ. m. [*ex* ὀφθαλμὸς oculus] *A kind of ſea-fiſh,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 70. *Lat.* Oculata.

* Ophthalmĭcus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *An oculiſt.* ⌘ Hoplomachus nunc es, fueras ophthalmicus antè, *Mart.* 8, 74.

* Ŏpĭcus, a, um. adj. [*i. e.* rudis, impolitus, agreſtis. Significatio tracta ab antiquiſſimis Italiæ populis, ad Tyrrhenum mare habitantibus, qui ita appellabantur *ab* ope, *i. e.* terrâ, quòd eſſent indigenæ, & αὐτόχθονες, *i. e.* aborigines, *Scal.*] *Barbarous, rude, unlearned.* = Nos *Græci* dictitant barbaros, & ſpurciùs nos quàm alios opicos appellatione fœdant, *Cato ap. Plin.* 29, 1. Opicæ caſtigat amicæ dicta, *Juv.* 6, 454.

* Ŏpĭdum, i. n. rectè, ut videtur, ut ſit ab *ope,* Cic. *Nos tamen cum vulgo explicabimus in* oppidum, *quod vid.*

* Ŏpĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* ops, & fero] *Which aideth, or helpeth; ſuccouring.* Opifer per orbem Dicor, *Ov. Met.* 1, 521. *de Apolline.* Deus in ſomnis opifer conſiſtere viſus Ante torum, *Id. Met.* 16, 653. *de Æſculapio.* Dea opifera, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Ŏpĭfex, ĭcis. com. gen. adj. [*ex* opus, & facio] (1) *That worketh; that maketh, or frameth, work.* (2) *The maker, or framer, of.* (3) *An artificer, or mechanick; one of a working trade.* (4) *An inventer, deviſer, or framer.* (5) *The producer, cauſer, or effecter.* (1) Silveſtres apes ſunt opifices magis, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. Opifex coronæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 30. (2) = Opifex ædificatorque mundi deus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 18. Opifex rerum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 79. ✠ Triſulci fulminis deus, *Sen. Hippol.* 189. *Vulcan.* (3) Opifices omnes in ſordidâ arte verſantur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 150. (4) Zeno, verborum opifex, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 11. (5) Rhetoricè, perſuadendi opifex, *Quint.* 2, 16. ſtylus dicendi, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26.

Ŏpĭfĭcīna, æ. f. *The frameing, contriveing, or doing, of a thing.* Si ea in opificinâ neſciam eſſe fraudulenta, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 7.

Ŏpĭfĭcium, ii. n. *The makeing, or doing, of a work.* Niſi opificii *apes* urget tempus, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Ŏpĭlio, ōnis. m. (1) *A ſhepherd.* (2) ‖ *A kind of bird.* (1) Opilio qui paſcit alienas oves aliquam habet peculiarem, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 1, 36. vid. & *Col.* 7, 3. (2) Feſt. ☞ *Scrib.* & upilio *metri causâ, teſte* Serv. & Priſc.

* Ŏpīmè. adv. *Abundantly, plentyfully.* = Domus inſtructa opimè & opiparè, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 1, 6.

* Ŏpīmiānus, a, um. adj. *Opimian.* ¶ Opimianum vinum, *Petr. vid. Plin.* 14, 4, & 14. ita dict. quòd Lucio opimio conſule (anno U. C. 633.) diffuſum erat. *Old wine that hath been kept very long.*

* Ŏpīmĭtas, ātis. f. *Plenty of good things.* Maximæ opimitates, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 1, 2. ☞ Rarò occ.

* Ŏpīmo, āre. act. *To fatten, or make fat.* Offæ panis vino madefactæ celeriùs opimant, *Col.* 8, 9.

* Ŏpīmus, a, um. adj. [*ab* opibus, *i. e.* divitiis; vel *ab* ope, *i. e.* terrâ, *Feſt.* ut propriè dicatur pingui ſolo] (1) *Fruitfull, rich, fertile.* (2) *Fat, well-grown, large, groſs.* (3) *Large, fair, plentyfull.* (4) *Abounding with all good things, rich, well furniſhed.* (5) *Moſt honourable, or great.* (1) = Syria opima & fertilis, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 9. Arva opima, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 782. (2) ⌘ Studioſi, qui non tam habitus corporis opimos, quàm gracilitates conſectantur, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 16. Jecore opimo fartus, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 10. pingui, *Perſ.* ⌘ Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 181. *Met.* = Opimum quoddam, & tanquam adipatæ dictionis genus, *Cic. Orat.* 8. = Boves altiles, ad ſacrificia publica ſignata dicuntur Opima, *Varr.* Opimorum boûm alba colla, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 9, 50. (3) ¶ ⌘ Amicos res opimæ pariunt, adverſæ probant, *proſperity.* Publ. Syr. Opima præda, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 3. (4) Regio rebus opima bonis, *Lucr.* 1, 729. Opima pax, *Sil.* 16, 683. menſa, *Id.* 11, 282. ¶ Opima accuſatio, *well-grounded, full of things material,* Cic. *pro* Flacc. 33. (5) Ea ritè opima ſpolia habentur, quæ dux duci detraxit, *Liv.* 40, 20. ✠ Opimi victi regis, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 48. Opimus triumphus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 51. ☞ Tert. *movet per gradus.*

* Ŏpīnābĭlis, le. adj. *Imaginary, fanſyfull, conjectural.* Omnis opinabilis eſt divinatio, conjecturâ enim nititur, *Cic.* de *Divinat.* 1, 14.

* Ŏpīnandus, a, um. part. *To be imagined, or expected.* Tantummodo affert, nihil eveniſſe, quod non opinandum fuiſſet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 23.

* Ŏpīnans, tis. part. (1) *Imagineing, haveing an opinion.* (2) *Thinking of.* (3) *Speaking.* (1) Cic. (2) Primâ hoc, nec opinantibus hoſtibus, locum cepit, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 73. (3) Graviſſimè de ſe opinantem ſervum non ultra quàm compedibus coërcuit, *Suet. Aug.* 67.

* Ŏpīnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The receiveing, or holding, an opinion; the believeing things without ſufficient evidence, imagination, too forward aſſent.* Hæc opinatio eſt, judicare ſe ſcire, quod neſciat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 11. = Opinationem volunt eſſe imbecillam aſſenſionem, *Idem.* Sophiſta ineptæ & mordacis opinationis, *Val Max.* 1, 8, *ext.* 8.

* Ŏpīnātò adv. *Suddenly, unexpectedly.* Aliud malum, nec opinatò, exortum, *Liv.* 3, 15. ☞ *Alii per* ὑφὲν, nec opinatò.

* Ŏpīnātor, ōris. m. verb. *An opinator, or fond ſuppoſer,* Cic Acad. 4, 20.

* Ŏpīnātus, ûs. m. *Fanſy, or imagination.* Opinatus animi, *Lucr.* 4, 467. vix alibi.

* Ŏpīnātus, a, um. part. & adj. ‖ ſsĭmus. ſup. (1) *Imagined, ſuppoſed.* (2) *Famous, in good repute.* (3) *Speaking.* (1) Duo opinata bona, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 6. (2) Rhodos opinatiſſima inſula, *Flor.* 2, 7, 8. ‖ Opinatiſſimi auctores, *Gell.* (3) Suet. Cal. 27.

* Ŏpīnio, ōnis. f. [*ab* opinor] (1) *Imagination, belief, fanſy.* (2) *Opinion, judgement, belief, ſentiment.* (3) *Common bruit, fame, rumour, talk, vogue.* (4) *Eſteem, credit, value, account, reputation.* (5) *A gueſs, or conjecture; a ground for ſuſpicion.* (6) *Self conceit, ſelf-love.* (1) ⌘ Non re, ſed opinione, duci, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* (2) Opinio de diîs immortalibus & omnium eſt, & quotidie creſcit, *Id. N. D.* 3, 4. Cùm conciliatrix amicitiæ virtutis opinio fuerit, &c. *Id.* de *Am.* 11. Bona de me opinio, *Id. cum infin.* Opinio te eſſe venturum, *Id.* (3) Opinionem afferunt populo, eorum ſimiles fore, *Id.* ⌘ Hic niſi de opinione, certum nihil dico, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 48. Opplevit opinio totam Græciam, *Id.* Opinio illius religionis, *Id.* Romam nondum victoriæ opinio venerat, *Juſt.* 31, 7, 10. (4) = Magna hominum opinio de te, magna commendatio liberalitatis, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. = Exiſtimatio & opinio virtute parta, *Id.* De quo nulla unquam opinio fuerit, *Id.* (5) Concurrunt multæ opiniones, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 3. ⌘ Siquidem hic vidulus eſt, quem ſuſpicor, nam niſi de opinione, certum nihil dico, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 48. (6) Homines opinionibus inflati turpiter irridentur, & in maximis erroribus verſantur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 91.

* Ŏpīniōſiſsĭmus, a, um. adj. *Very opinionative, full of new hypotheſes, given to novelty.* Cic. Acad. 4, 47. Poſitivum *opinioſus* habet *Tert.* contra *Marc.* 4, 35.

* ŎPĪNOR, āri, dep. [*ab* ἐπινοέω, cogito, *unde* & ἐπίνοια, opinio, *Litt.*] (1) *To hold, believe, or aſſent to, without full evidence.* (2) *To think, judge, or ſuppoſe; to fanſy, imagine, or gueſs.* (3) *By way of irony; as alſo* puto *and* credo. Vid. ap. *Ov.* de *Nuce,* v. 57. (4) *To ſpeak.* (5) Paſſ. *To be ſuppoſed.* (1) ⌘ Deſinant opinari, mihíque, qui compertum habeo, credam, *Suet. Cæſ.* 66. Falsò multâ in vitâ homines opinantur, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 40. ⌘ Se non opinari, ſed ſcire, dicit, *Id.* (2) ⌘ Opinor, narras? certa res eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 29. § Non opinor id quidem, neque jus eſſe, &c. *Cic.* § De vobis opinatur non ſecùs, ac, &c. *Id.* (3) Ex hoc, opinor, oſtenditur, *Id.* (4) Suet. Aug. 51, & Cal. 27. Sen. Ep. 31, & 68. (5) Malum, quod opinatum ſit eſſe maximum, *Sen.*

* Ŏpīnus, a, um. adj. *Thought of,* Ov. *vid.* Nec opinus.

Ŏpĭpărè. adv. *Richly, plentyfully, ſumptuouſly, magnificently.* = Inſtructa domus opimè atque opiparè, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 1, 6. = Cæſar edit & bibit opiparè ſanè & apparatè, *Cic. Att.* 13, 53.

‖ Ŏpĭpăris, re. adj. *Apul.* p. 52. *id. quod* opiparus.

Ŏpĭpărus, a, um. adj. [*ex* opes, & paro] (1) *Abounding with wealth.* (2) *In happy and plentyfull ſtate.* (3) *Sumptuous, dainty.* (1) Athenæ opiparæ, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 4, 1. (2) Maximas opimitates opiparáſque adfore, *Id. Capt.* 4, 1, 2. res, *Id.* (3) Opipara obſonia, *Id. Mil.* 1, 2, 29.

* Ŏpis. genit. opem. accuſ. ope. ablat. *Vid.* Ops.

* ‖ Ŏpiſthogrăphum, i. neut. [*ex* ὄπισθε oonè, & γράφω ſcribo] *A book writen on the backſide; alſo papers writen foul, and on both ſides, for preſent uſe, to be afterwards bloted out; a book of minutes, or a memorandum-book,* Ulp.

* Ŏpiſthogrăphus, a, um. adj. *Writen on both ſides.* Commentarii opiſthographi, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5, 17. *Lat.* In tergo ſcripti, *Juv.* adverſaria, *Cic.*

* Ŏpiſthŏtŏnos, i. m. [*ab* ὄπισθε, *vel* ὄπισθεν retro, & τείνω tendo] *A diſeaſe cauſeing a diſtortion of the neck,* Plin. 28, 12. *Lat.* Dolor inflexibilis, *Id. ib.* Hinc

* Ŏpiſthŏtŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Wry-necked,* Plin. 20, 18.

† Ŏpĭter, ĕris. m. Opiter eſt, cujus pater, avo vivo, mortuus eſt: ducto vocabulo, aut quòd *obito patre* genitus ſit; aut quòd avum *patrem* habeat, *i. e.* pro patre, *Feſt.*

‖ Ŏpĭtŭlātio, ōnis. f. *A helping*, or *aid*; *aſſiſtance, relief*, Ulp.

‖ Ŏpĭtŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A helper.* *Opitulator* Jupiter dictus eſt, *qu.* opis lator, *Feſt.*

† Ŏpĭtŭlo, āre. act. *Non.* ex *Liv. Andr. id. quod* opitulor.

Ŏpĭtŭlor, āri. dep. antiq. opitulo, *Liv. Andron.* [*ab* opem tollendo, *i. e.* ferendo, *Donat.*] (1) *To help, aſſiſt*, or *aid*. (2) *To relieve*, or *redreſs*. (3) *To help*, or *be good for.* (1) § = Patriæ ſubvenire opitularique, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 43. § Permultùm ad dicendum opitulati ſunt, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 1. (2) Tectis ſuis prohibito prætor quemadmodum more & exemplo opitulari poſſit, *Id.* *Met.* Cui miſericordia opitulari debeat, *Id.* (3) § Contra vanas ſpecies opitulari, *Plin.* 28, 8.

† Ŏpĭtŭlus, a, um. adject. *Opitulus* Jupiter, & *opitulator* dictus eſt, quaſi *opis lator*, Feſt.

* Ŏpium, ii. n. [*ab* ὀπὸς ſuccus] *The juice of poppy*, Plin. 20, 17.

* Ŏpŏbalsămum, i. n. [*qu.* ὀπὸς βαλσάμου, *i. e.* ſuccus balſami] (1) *Balm of Gilead, the juice of the balm tree.* (2) *The tree.* (1) *Vid.* Plin. 12, 15. (2) Juſt. 36, 3.

* Ŏpŏcarpăthum, i. n. *Al. leg.* Opocarpaſum. [*ex* ὀπὸς ſuccus, & κάρπασος venenatum quoddam medicamentum.] *The juice of* carpathum, *a* poiſon, *Plin.* 28, 10.

* Ŏpŏpănax, ăcis. [*ex* ὀπὸς ſuccus, & πάναξ panacea herba] *The juice of* panax, or *the herb all-heal*, Plin. 20, 24.

* Ŏpōrĭce, es. f. [ὀπωρικὴ, Gr. *ſc.* θεραπεία, *ab* ὀπώρα fructus arborei] *An excellent medicine of fruits*, *vid.* Plin. 24, 14.

* Ŏpōrŏthēca, æ. f. [*ex* ὀπώρα fructus arborei, & θήκη repoſitorium.] *An apple-loft*, or *place where fruits are laid up.* 𝔛 Non ut videant pinacothecas, ſed oporothecas, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

Ŏporteo, ēre. perſ. *To behove, to be needfull, convenient*, or *fit*. Signa quæ adſolent, quæque oportent, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 1. Hæc facta ab illo oppertebant, Syre, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 2, 25.

Ŏportet, ēbat, uit, ēre. imperſ. [*ab* opus, *i. e.* neceſſe; quod opus eſt facere] (1) *It behoveth, it is meet, fit*, or *proper*. (2) *It ought.* (3) *It muſt needs be that.* (1) 𝔛 Eſt aliquid, quod non oporteat, etiam ſi licet: quicquid verò non licet, certè non oportet, *Cic.* Quod factum eſſe oportuit, *Id. Cat.* 1, 5. 𝔛 Tanquam non ſolùm oporteret, ſed etiam neceſſe eſſet, *Id.* 𝔛 Aliud totum eſt, an decere, an oportere dicas, *Id. Orat.* 73. (2) 𝔛 Si loquor de rep. quod oportet, inſanus: ſi quod opus eſt, ſervus exiſtimer, *Id. Att.* 4, 6. 𝔛 Oportere, perfectionem declarat officii, quo & ſemper utendum eſt, & omnibus: Decere, quaſi aptum eſſe conſentaneúmque tempori & perſonæ, *Id. Orat.* 22. (3) Exoſſatum eſſe oportet, quem tu probè percuſſeris, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 162. Unà oportet, conſentiant, *Petron.* ¶ Haud longè abeſſe oportet, *he cannot be far off*, Plaut. ☞ Oportet, opus eſt, ſic enim à neceſſe differt, *Fab. Theſ.* Promiſcuè adhibet *Cic. Parad.* 3, 1. Cum conjunctivo, *Curt.* 4, 11, 17. In conjecturâ aliquando ponitur, *Plaut.* Hunc hominem malum eſſe oportet, nec ſuſpicor, *Idem.* Servum te eſſe oportet, *Id. P.* 5, 2, 70. Sopitum oportet fallatis, imò neceſſe eſt, *Liv.* 7, 35.

Oppando, is, di. act. *To ſpread out*, or *hang, over-againſt.* Illa ad fluctus Helices oppande ſerenæ, *Grat. Cyneg.* 55.

Oppango, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. *To faſten*, or *join, to.* ¶ Suavium oppegit, *gave a cloſe kiſs to*, Plaut. Circ. 1, 1, 59.

Oppector, ĕris. i. paſſ. *To be picked*, or *pulled*; *to be eaten.* Nimio meliùs oppectuntur frigida, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 30.

Oppēdo, ĕre. neut. *To fart againſt one*; *to cry a fart for one, to affront and contradict.* § Curtis Judæis oppedere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 70. ☞ Raro occ.

Oppĕriendus, a, um. part. *To be waited for.* Senatus opperiendum imperatorem cenſuit, *Tac. Ann.* 4. 66, 4. Conſtantia opperiendæ mortis, *Ib.* 14, 59, 2.

Oppĕriens, tis. part *Waiting, ſtaying for one, attending his comeing.* Opperiens Reginam, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 458. Hoſtem, *Id. Æn.* 10, 771. Ut terreſtres copiæ trajicerentur, *Liv.* 42, 48.

Oppĕrior, īri, tus & ītus ſum. dep. [*ex* ob, & perior; *ut* & experior] (1) *To ſtay, wait*, or *tarry, for.* (2) *To watch, to obſerve.* (1) Ego interim te apud vos opperibor, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 106. Horam ne oppertus ſies, *Id. Phorm.* 3, 2, 29. Otium ſum opperitus, *Id. Moſt.* 3, 2, 101. Favonium opperiri lenti eſt agricolæ, *Col.* (2) Opperior hîc, quam gerat rem, *Plaut.*

Oppeſsŭlātus, a, um. adj. *Bolted*, or *barred, againſt.* Oppeſſulatæ fores, *Petron.* c. 97.

Oppĕtendus, a, um. part. *To be undergone*, &c. ¶ Si oppetenda mors eſſet, *if one were to die*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7.

Oppĕtītus, a, um. part. *Undergone.* ¶ Mortes pro patriâ oppetitæ, *deaths undergone*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 48.

Oppĕto, ĕre, īvi, *vel* iî, ītum. act. [*ex* ob, & peto, *i. e.* contrà peto] (1) *To undergo.* (2) Abſol. *To die.* (1) ¶ Oppetere mortem, *to die*, Cic. *pro* Sext. 60. peſtem, *to be ruined*, or *killed*, Plaut. Eâdem ratione mortem oppetîſſe, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 36. (2) Beati, Queîs Contigit oppetere, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 98. § Conjugis dextrâ Oppetiit, *Id. Æn.* 11, 268.

Oppĕtor, ĕris. paſſ. *To be undergone*, &c. Mors tum æquiſſimo animo oppetitur, *Cic.*

‖ Oppexus, ûs. m. *The combing and ſeting off, the hair.* Oppexus crinium regalium, *Apul.* p. 369. ┼ Pexus.

* Oppĭco, āre act. [*ex* ob, & pico] *To do over with pitch.* Corticem oppicato, *Cato* 120.

* Oppĭdānus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a town*, or *city.* Oppidanum jus, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 12. *Met.* ¶ Oppidanum genus dicendi, *a rude impolite way*, Id. *de* Cl. Orat. 69.

* Oppĭdānus, i. m. *A citizen*, or *townſman.* Ne oppidani à militibus injuriam acciperent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 33.

* Oppĭdātim. adv. *Town by town*, or *from town to town*, Suet. Galb. 58. & Aug. 59.

* Oppĭdò. adv. [Ortum eſt hoc verbum ex ſermone inter ſe confabulantium, quantùm quiſque frugum fecerit: utque multitudo ſignificaretur, ſæpe reſpondebatur, quantùm vel oppido ſatis eſſet. Hinc in conſuetudinem venit, ut diceretur *oppidò* pro *valde multùm*, Feſt. (1) *Very much, exceeding, very.* (2) *Utterly, quite, altogether, wholly.* (1) Paulùm oppidò differunt definitiones, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 10. Oppidò pauci, *Id. Fam.* 13, 4. Itáne tibi ego videor oppidò Acheruntìcus? *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 33. (2) Oppidò interiî, *Id. Amph.* 1, 1, 143. Omnéne? *M.* Oppidò, *Id.* ¶ ‖ Oppidò quàm, *very*, Gell.

* Oppĭdŭlum, li. n. dim. *A little town.* Melitæ, aut alio in loco ſimili oppidulo, *Cic. Att.* 10, 7.

* OPPĬDUM, di. n. *al. ut videtur, rectiùs* opidum. [*ab* ope, *Scal.*] (1) *A walled town, a town*, or *borough.* (2) ‖ Emphatically, *the city Rome*, in ancient writers. (3) *A city.* ☞ *Etſi* oppidum & urbem *aliquantulùm diſtinguunt Grammaticorum filii, tamen confundunt ſcriptores optimi.* (4) ‖ *The ſtarting-place at horſe-races at the enterance of the* Circus, ſo called, becauſe on the wall ſide, were turrets and battlements, as about a town. (1) Eruta convulſis proſternes oppida muris, *Sil.* = Pheræ, urbs Theſſaliæ, in quo oppido, &c. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 25. Quid id quod vidiſti; ut munitum muro tibi viſum eſt oppidum? *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 4, 5. 𝔛 Simulans iter ad villam clam in oppido ſubſedit, *Phædr.* 3, 10, 19. (2) *Vid.* Scal. in Append. Conjectan. p. 284. (3) Conf. Nep. *in* Miltiade, c. 4. & c. 7. (4) Oppidum dicitur & locus in Circo, unde quadrigæ emittuntur, *Feſt. i. e.* Carceres, *Varr.* ex *Næv.*

Oppignĕro, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & pignus, pigneris, antiq.] (1) *To pawn, to lay to pawn, to gage.* (2) Met. *To engage*, or *bind, one's ſelf.* (1) Oppignerare filiam, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 46. Oppigneravit ad menſam vix octo nummis annulum, *Mart.* 2, 57. (2) Verbum, quo ſe oppigneraret, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 2, 15.

Oppignĕror, āri. paſſ. *To be pawned.* Libelli pro vino ſæpe oppignerabantur, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 61.

Oppīlātio, ōnis. f. *A ſtoping.* Oppilatio aurium, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 47.

Oppīlātus, a, um. part. *That hath the enterance ſtopt againſt.* Scalis tabernæ oppilatis, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 9.

Oppīlo, āre. act [*ex* ob, & pilo, *i. e.* denſo] *To ſtop*, or *fill up, againſt.* Fluctibus adverſis oppilare oſtia contra, *Lucr.* 6, 725.

Oppleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. *To fill full*, or *all over.* Qui ædîs ſpoliis opplebit tuas, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 41. Odor nares opplet, *Varr.* Loca vocibus opplent, *Lucr.* 2, 145. Lacrumis opplet os totum ſibi, *Ter. Heaut.* 2. 3, 65. Opplebit aures vaniloquentiâ, *Plaut Rud.* 4, 1, 14. Totam urbem opplevit luctus, *Liv.* 22, 56. Nives jam omnia oppleverat, *Id.* 10, 46. ¶ Opinio Græciam opplevit, *hath prevailed over*, Cic. N. D. 2, 24.

Oppleor, ēri. paſſ. *To be filled.* Oppletur lætanti regia cœtu, *Catull.* 62, 23.

Opplētus, a, um. part. *Filled.* = Nilus Ægyptum quum totâ æſtate obrutam, oppletamque tenuerit, tum ſecedit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. § Oppleta tritici granaria, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 42. § Mentes oppletæ tenebris ac ſordibus, *Cic. poſt red. in Senat.* 4.

Opplōro, āre. neut. *To weep, wail*, or *make moan, to*; *to keep a whineing about.* § Quin auribus meis opplorare deſinitis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 52.

Oppōnens, tis. part. *Oppoſing*, Liv. 21, 8.

Oppōno, is, fui, īvi, *Plaut.* ĭtum. act. (1) *To put to*, or *lay cloſe.* (2) *To build overagainſt.* (3) *To place, fix*, or *clap, againſt.* (4) *To put before, to place for covering*, or *hideing.* (5) *To thruſt, put*, or *give, to.* (6) *To hold up againſt.* (7) *To lay*, or *ſtake down, againſt.* (8) *To interpoſe.* (9) *To put*, or *lay, in the way of.* (10) *To place againſt, to oppoſe.* (11) Met. *To oppoſe to.* (12) *To offer againſt as an argument.* (13) *To pretend for an excuſe*, or *pretenſe.* (14) *To uſe*, or *name, againſt*; to the intent to diſcourage, *or* affright. (15) *To ſet up againſt*, as an equal, rival, *or* match. (16) *To give up*, or *conſign to*; *to oblige to.* (17) *To turn towards.* (1) Opponebam foramini oculos, *Petron.* 96. (2) Stabula à ventis hyberno opponere ſoli, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 302. (3) Oppoſuit genu coſtis, *Ov. Met.* 12, 347. (4) § Oppoſuit manum fronti, *Id. Met.* 2, 276. oculis, *Petron.* 132. § Ante oculos oppoſuit manum, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 178. (5) Quod cuique opus ſit, oppone, *Cic.* (6) Manum puella ſuavio opponat tuo, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 21. (7) 𝔛 Pono pallium, ille ſuum annulum oppoſivit, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 77. (8) Non omnes noſtra corpora opponimus? *Cic. Att.* 7, 22. (9) Ut mihi impedimenta imponerem, *Plancus* ap. *Cic.* (10) § In parte ſiniſtrâ Oppoſuêre aciem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 469. § Ad omnes introïtus armatos homines opponit, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 8. § Lævo in cornu adverſus Gladium Gallos opponit, *Liv.* (11) § Se opponere invidiæ, *Cic.* de *Har. R.* 60. Vitium virtuti opponere, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 12. Auſa profugis toto me opponere ponto, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 300. (12) 𝔛 Non quò probaret, ſed ut opponeret Stoïcis, ſummum bonum eſſe, &c. Cic. (13) Oppoſuiſti ſemel Ciceronis noſtri valetudinem, *Id. Q. fr.* 2, 9. Morbi cauſam oppoſuit, *Id.* (14) Opponebant nomen P. Africani, *Id.*

Verr. 5, 29. Nolite mihi iſta nomina civitatum opponere, *Id.* (15) Ut urbi Capuam ad certamen dignitatis opponeretis, *Id.* Latium plures habebit, quos opponat Græciæ, *Phædr.* 2, 9, 9. (16) § Seſe opponere morti, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 115. (17) Oppono auriculam, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 77.

Oppōnor, ĕris. i. paſſ. *To be oppoſed; to be oppoſite, or contrary.* Omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 12.

Opportūnè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Opportunely, conveniently.* (2) *In good time, in happy hour, ſeaſonably.* (1) § Opportunè facere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 18. Anticyra opportuniſſimè ſita, *Liv.* 32, 18. (2) Opportunè hic fit mihi obviàm, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 11. Accidere opportuniùs nihil poterit; teipſum cupio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

Opportūnĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Convenience, fitneſs.* (2) *Opportunity.* (3) *Seaſonableneſs.* (4) *Benefit, uſe, advantage.* (5) *The being defenſeleſs, weak, or expoſed.* (1) Loci opportunitas, *Cæſ. B. G.* 19. Fluminum opportunitates, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53. 𝔛 Quæ ſit utilitas, quæ opportunitas in homine membrorum, conſiderare, *Id. N. D.* 1, 33. (2) Opportunitas ad negotium adminiſtrandum, *Id.* (3) Optimâ opportunitate ambo adveniſtis, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 4, 3. (4) Amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, quantas vix queo dicere, *Cic.* de *Am.* 6. = utilitas, *Id* (5) Opportunitas ſuæ liberorumqne ætatis, *Sall. B. J.* 6.

Opportūnus, a, um adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ex* ob, & portus, *qu.* ob portum; portui propinquus; quòd navigantibus maximè utiles optatique ſunt portus, *Feſt.*] (1) *Commodious, fit, convenient, meet for the purpoſe.* (2) *Uſefull, advantageous ſerviceable.* (3) *Seaſonable.* (4) *Happening in good time. found by good chance.* (5) *Ready to aſſiſt, or ſerve, one on occaſion.* (6) *Well-timed, patly, or dexterouſly managed.* (7) *Apt to; obnoxious, or ſubject, to.* (8) *Expoſed to, in danger of.* (9) *Giveing the enemy an advantage over him.* (10) *Under one's power.* (11) *That hath advantages againſt one.* (1) § Urbs opportuniſſima portu, *Liv.* 26, 43. Loco opportuniore in his malis nullo eſſe potuiſti, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 20. Opportuniſſimus ac fructuoſiſſimus locus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 30. Locorum opportuna permunivit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 24, 2. § Locus Jugurthæ opportunus, *Sall. B. J.* 46. collis uſui, *Id.* nidis domus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 235. ¶ *Abſol.* Alii opportuni, *other fit perſons,* Sall. (2) Galeam in navi perdidi, nunc mihi opportuna hîc eſſet, ſalva ſi foret, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 22. (3) Ubi primùm opportunum fuit, *Sall.* (4) Receptus eſt reus, neque peractus, ob mortem opportunam, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 21, 3. (5) Cervus opportuno ſe bubili condidit, *Phædr.* 2, 8, 4. (6) Nihil homini amico eſt opportuno amicius, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 44. (7) Deſtillationibus opportunus, *Celſ.* Feminarum ſexus huic malo maximè opportunus, *Plin.* 7, 52. = Obnoxius & opportunus injuriæ, *Flor.* 4, 4, 2. Opportuniora morbis corpora, *Id.* ¶ ♁ Opportunus flammis, *combuſtible,* Lucr. 6, 317. (8) Ætas maximè opportuna injuriæ, *Liv.* ¶ Opportunus criminibus, *againſt whom accuſations are eaſyly believed,* Id. (9) Haud ſanè opportunus obſidiantibus, *Id.* (10) Sen. (11) Hoſtes opportuni & ſceleſtiſſimi, *Sall. Fragm.* 1. 4.

Oppŏſĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *Oppoſition, contrariety.* Per oppoſitionem negationis, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 28.

Oppŏſĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to oppoſe.* Oppoſiturus arma, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 77, 1.

Oppŏſĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Set, put, or placed, againſt.* (2) *Pawned.* (3) *Objected.* (4) *Lying between, or in the way; oppoſite.* (1) Ad omnes portas milite oppoſito, hoſtibus viam clauſerat, *Liv.* Lucullus Mithridati oppoſitus, *Paterc.* 2, 33. (2) Rebus meis in ſecuritatem creditoris oppoſitis, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 7, 14. Villula non ad Auſtri flatus oppoſita eſt; verùm ad millia quindecim & ducentos, *Catull.* 24, 2. *ludens in utrâque notione.* (3) Ne, oppoſito dedecore, ſententiâ depellerere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 6. (4) Poſt montem oppoſitum, & trans flumina lata, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 213.

Oppŏſĭtus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *Interpoſition, or an oppoſeing.* (2) ‖ *The being interpoſed, or between.* (3) *Oppoſition, or a being againſt.* (4) ‖ *The objecting.* (1) Laterum noſtrorum oppoſitus & corporum pollicemur, *Cic.* pro *Marcell.* ſub fin. (2) Oppoſitus circum undique aliarum ædium, *Gell.* 4, 5. (3) Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 3. (4) Oppoſitu horum vocabulorum commotus, *Gell.* 14, 5.

Oppôſtus, a, um. part. *Lucr.* 4, 151. *Vid.* Oppoſitus.

Oppreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Oppreſſion, extortion, violence.* (2) *The bearing down, or ſtifleing, by violence.* (1) Per oppreſſionem ut hanc mihi eripere poſtulet, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 30. (2) = Legum & libertatis interitus, & oppreſſio, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21.

Oppreſſiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little preſſing.* Papillarum oppreſſiunculæ, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 66.

Oppreſſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that hath deſtroyed, or violently exterminated.* Oppreſſor dominationis, *Brutus* ad *Cic. Ep.* 16.

Oppreſſūrus, a, um. part. *That will ſink, about to oppreſs.* Claſſibus navem oppreſſuri, *Cic.* Tegmina corporis decepta oppreſſurus ignes, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 57, 6. *conf. Liv.* 30, 9.

Oppreſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Preſſed down, ſqueezed flat.* (2) *Stifled, conceal'ed.* (3) *Born down, overſet, overlaid. overpowered, oppreſſed.* (4) *Heavy. or overcharged.* (5) *Routed, vanquiſhed, ſubdued.* (6) *Violently brought to an end.* (1) Lapis oppreſſus ſub dente è frugibus aſper, *Lucr.* 3, 694. Terrâ oppreſſus, *Cic.* Oppreſſa herba, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 721. *Met.* = Memoria onerata & quaſi oppreſſa, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 18. ¶ Oppreſſus ſol, *the ſun haveing his light ſtopt,* Lucr. 5, 762. (2) 𝔛 Literæ neque ſuppreſſæ, neque oppreſſæ, *Cic Offic.* 1, 37. (3) Oppreſſus à prædonibus & captus eſt, *Id. Verr.* 5, 46. = Oppreſſus & afflatus, *Id. Met.* ¶ Oppreſſus ære alieno, *deep in debt,* Id. Oppreſſi jam ſumus opinionibus, *Id.* (4) Vino & ſomno oppreſſi, *Id.* (5) Pompeius apud Siciliam oppreſſus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 2, 1. (6) 𝔛 Ut extinctæ potiùs amicitiæ quàm oppreſſæ videantur, *Cic.* de *Am.* 21. ☞ *De cæteris notionibus, vid.* opprimo, & opprimor.

‖ Oppreſſu. monopt. *By a violent cruſh,* Sid. Epiſt. 9, 11.

Opprĭmendus, a, um. part. *To be oppreſſed, defeated, quaſhed,* &c. *vid.* Corn. Nep. Themiſt. 8, & 10. *It.* Pelop. 2.

Opprĭmo, eſſi, ĕre. act. [*ex* ob. & premo] (1) *To preſs, or thruſt, down.* (2) *To cruſh to death, to ſqueeze flat.* (3) *To ſtop.* (4) *To cover.* (5) *To diſpirit, or depreſs.* (6) *To fall heavy upon.* (7) *To be too hard for, overthrow, or caſt.* (8) *To make one yield, or comply, by urgency.* (9) *To bury, efface, overwhelm, or make to be not taken notice of.* (10) *To enſlave, or get under his power, by force.* (11) *To deſtroy,* Met. *to root out.* (12) *To fall, or come, upon ſuddenly, or unexpectedly; to ſurpriſe, or take unprovided.* (13) *To overtake, to catch, or lay hold of.* (14) *To come, or fall, upon.* (15) *To quench, to put out, to beat down at the firſt.* (16) *To come on, and put a ſtop to.* (17) *To ſtifle, to hide, to conceal, to ſuppreſs, to cover.* (1) Pede taleam opprimito, *Cato,* 45. (2) Aper quercum vult evertere, Ut noſtram progeniem opprimat, *Phæd.* 2, 4, 10. Voluit deus ora loquentis Opprimere, *Ov. Met.* 3, 296. Os opprime, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 93. Querelas conſilio oppreſſimus, *Cic.* (4) Terras opprimere imbri, *Lucr.* 6, 265. (5) Quin ſervorum animos ſummâ formidine oppreſſerit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 6. (6) *Fabulam* oppreſſit calamitas, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 30. (7) 𝔛 Latronem eripere, honeſtum opprimere, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 32. Innocentes iniquo judicio opprimere, *Id.* (8) Si poſſet impetrari — dedi operam, verùm oppreſſit, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 5, 10. (9) Oppreſſit mentionem omnem memoriamque contentionis hujus majus certamen, *Liv.* 58, 50. (10) § Libertatem populi opprimere, *Nep. Alcib.* 3. Quicunque remp. oppreſſiſſet armis, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3. (11) Opprime, dum nova ſunt, ſubiti mala ſemina morbi, *Ov. Rem. Amor.* 81. (12) Priùs nox oppreſſiſſet, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 9. Antonium in mediis ejus injuriis & cupiditatibus mors oppreſſit, *Cic.* Faxo ipſum hominem manifeſtò opprimas, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 26. Te tertia jam epiſtola antè oppreſſit, quàm, &c. Cic. Fam. 15, 16. Ne ſe penuria victûs Opprimeret, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 98. (13) Ibi eum miſſæ à Paulino Liburnicæ oppreſſère, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 43, 4. § *Met.* Occaſionem opprimere, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 15. (14) Somnus virginem opprimit, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 53. Quum eum ſopor oppreſſiſſet, *Liv.* (15) Unda flammas opprimat, *Sen. Med.* 887. Niſi orientem illum ignem oppreſſiſſent, *Liv.* 29, 31. (16) Muſcam opprimere captans, *Phædr.* 5, 3, 2. (17) *Vid.* Opprimor. Iram oppreſſit, nequa ex eo negotio ſeditio oriretur, *Sall. B. C.* 35.

Opprĭmor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be ſtifled.* (2) Met. *To be diſſembled, hid, or ſuppreſſed.* (3) *To be overcharged, or burdened.* (4) *To ſink under.* (5) *To be run down, or forced to give way to.* (6) *To be aboliſhed, or brought into oblivion.* (7) *To be enſlaved, or wholely engaged, by.* (1) Poſtquam eum bello opprimi non poſſe animadvertit, inſidiis interficere ſtuduit, *Nep. Dat.* 9. Opprimi ſenem injectu multæ veſtis jubet, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 50, 8. (2) = 𝔛 Eſt quiddam quod occultatur, quod quò ſtudioſiùs opprimitur, & abſconditur, eò magìs eminet & apparet, &c. (3) Dicitur opprimi memoriam imaginum pondere, *Id.* (4) Opprimi me onere officii malo, *Id.* (5) *Vid.* Oppreſſus, n. 3. (6) Quæ verba, non ſolùm tenebris vetuſtatis, verùm etiam luce libertatis oppreſſa ſunt, *Id.* (7) Quorum mens fuerit oppreſſa præmio, *Id.* *De cæteribus notionibus, vid.* Opprimo.

† Opprobrāmentum, i. n. *A reproach, or diſgrace,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 87. ⸸ Opprobrium.

‖ Opprobrātio, ōnis. f. *An upbraiding, or reproaching,* Gell. 2, 7. ⸸ Exprobratio.

Opprobrium, ii. n. [*ex* ob, & probrum] (1) *A reproach, or taunt.* (2) *A diſgrace, or ſcandal.* (1) = Dedecus habetur opprobriumque meritum, *Plin.* 18, 26. (2) Falſis opprobriis morderi, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 16, 38. Quælibet in quemvis opprobria fingere ſævus, *Id.* 1, 15, 34.

Opprobro, āre. act. [*ex* ob, & probrum, *i. e.* probrum objicio, *Feſt.*] *To object to as a diſgrace, to upbraid with; to twit, or hit in the teeth.* ‖ Ut hâc ipſâ re opprobraret adverſaria, facere eos deridiculum, *Gell.* 17, 1. Rus tu mihi opprobras? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 25.

Opprobror, āri. paſſ. *To be hit in the teeth, or upbraided with.* = Egone id exprobrem, quin mihimet id opprobraries? *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 43.

• Oppugnandus, a, um. part. *To be attacked, or aſſaulted.* 𝔛 Conſiliis ab oppugnandâ urbe ad obſidendam verſis, *Liv.* 2, 11. Occupatus oppugnandis urbibus, *Id.* 39, 24.

• Oppugnans, tis. part. *Aſſaulting, fighting againſt.* Sive adjuvandus eâ manu rex oppugnante aliquo foret, *Juſt.* 9, 5.

• Oppugnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The act of attacking, or aſſaulting.* (2) *An aſſault.* (3) *A ſiege.* (4) *Oppoſition.* (5) *The acting againſt another's intereſt,* to weaken, or overthrow, it. (1) 𝔛 Non ſegnior oppugnatio eſt, quàm pugna fuerat, *Liv.* 4, 29. (2) Oppidorum oppugnatio impediebatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 22. (3) Oppugnationes oppidorum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 48. (4) 𝔛 Cùm hoc genus oppugnationis inferetur, propulſare debebitis, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 9. (5) Inimicorum oppugnatio, *Id.*

• Oppugnātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *An enemy, oppoſer, or underminer.* (2) *A beſieger.* (1) Meæ ſalutis oppugnator, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 31. 𝔛 Propugnator,

pugnator, *Id.* (2) Flamma ab oppidanis & oppugnatoribus viſa, *Nep. Milt.* 7.

* Oppugnātūrus, a, um. part. *About to aſſault.* Caſtra Labieni oppugnaturùs, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 54.

* Oppugnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Aſſaulted.* (2) *Weakened, haveing ſuffered by.* (1) Domus eſt oppugnata ferro, facibus, *&c.* Cic. (2) Propriis circùm oppugnata triumphis Roma, *Prop.* 2, 15, 45.

* Oppugno, āre. act. [*ex* ob, *&* pugno] (1) *To fight againſt, to aſſault.* (2) *To oppoſe* itſelf *againſt.* (3) Met. *To thwart, to oppoſe; to endeavour to overthrow,* or *diſappoint.* (4) *To endeavour to run down,* or *confute.* (5) *To endeavour to get into one's power.* (1) Oppugnabant Athenienſes Chium, *Nep. Chabr.* 4. Auſa ab equo oppugnare ſagittis Danaûm rates, *Propert.* 3, 11, 13. (2) ✢ Nec priùs abſiſtit feſſam oppugnare carinam impetus undæ, *Ov. Met.* 11, 531. (3) § Clandeſtinis conſiliis oppugnare aliquem, *Cic. Orat.* 66. pecuniâ, *Id. Fam.* 1, 1. verbis æquitatem, *Id.* pro *Cæc.* 67. exiſtimationem, *Id.* conſilia, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 15. (4) 𝔛 Carneades nullam rem oppugnavit, quam non evertit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 38. (5) Qui albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 2, 22.

* Oppugnor, āri. paſſ. [*ex* ob, *&* pugnus] *To be cuffed,* or *buffeted.* Poſtquam oppugnatum eſt os, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 60.

Oppŭto, āre. act. *quod* Oppŭtor, āri. paſſ. *To be pruned,* or *cut off.* Opputatur, quicquid proximo tulit fructum, *Plin.* 17, 21.

† Oppŭvia, ōrum. n. pl. *ſeu* Oppŭviæ, ārum. f. pl. Oppuviis pueri coërcentur, *Afran.* (*à* verbo *oppuvio*) *Stripes, blows.* ┼ Plagæ.

* Ops, ŏpis. f. *vel* ŏpis, in rect. *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 52. Mater Jovis. *Ops* dea nempe Terra: (Οὖπις *ſc.* Dor. ὦπις, eſt epitheton Dianæ, *Etymol.*) unde

* Ŏpis. gen. opem. accuſ. ope. abl. (opes, plur.) [quia omnes opes humano generi terra tribuit] (1) *Power, might.* (2) *Help, aſſiſtance.* (3) *That which contributeth,* or *is effectual, towards.* (4) *Rule, dominion, empire.* (1) Quantùm dii tibi dant opis, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 32. ¶ Non opis eſt noſtræ, *it is beyond our power,* Virg. Æn. 1, 605. (2) = Arripere opem, auxiliumque, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 65. (3) Quibus nihil eſt in ipſis opis ad bene beatéque vivendum, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 2. (4) Aſtante ope barbaricâ, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 19. *ex poëtâ.*

* Ŏpes, um, ĭbus. pl. fem. (1) *Power, influence, intereſt.* (2) Met. *Strength.* (3) *Greatneſs, dominion, empire.* (4) *Help, aſſiſtance, power to help.* (5) *Riches, wealth, ſubſtance, eſtate.* (1) Cùm Athenienſium opes ſeneſcere videret, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. (2) ✢ Opes acquirit eundo amnis, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 343. (3) Inclementia divûm Has evertit opes, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 603. (4) Non hæc humanis opibus Proveniunt, *Id. Æn.* 12, 427. Expectare alterius opes, *Cic.* (5) 𝔛 Magnas inter opes inops, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 28.

* † Ops. adj. antiq. *pro* opulentus, *Feſt.* unde in comp. inops. It. pro opem ferens, Quorum genitor fertur eſſe ops gentibus, *rich, helpfull,* Accius.

Opsĭdiānus. *Vid.* Obſidianus.

Opsōnātor, Opsōnātus, Opsōnĭto, Opsōnium, Opsōno, *&c.* *Vid.* Obſonator, *&c.*

* Optābĭlis, le. adj. or, comp. *Deſireable, eligible.* Exitus optabilis, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* = Optabile & expetendum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 51. Nihil hoc bono optabilius, *Id.*

* Optābĭlĭter, adv. *vid* ſeq.

* Optābĭlĭùs. adv. comp. [*ab* optabiliter] *More deſireable,* Val. Max. 5, 1. fin.

* Optandus, a, um. part. *To be wiſhed for.* = Optanda & expetenda fortuna, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 14.

* Optans, tis. part. (1) *Wiſhing,* or *deſireing.* (2) *Picking,* or *chooſeing.* (1) = Neque nobis cupientibus & optantibus fructus otii datus eſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 1. (2) Cic.

* † Optâſſis *pro* optaveris, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 74.

* Optātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wiſhing,* or *wiſh.* Cui cùm tres optationes Neptunus dediſſet, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 25.

* Optātò. adv. *As one would wiſh, according to one's deſire, deſireably.* Optatò advenis, *Ter.* 3, 3, 1. Quò mihi optatiùs acciderit, ſi, *&c* Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

* ‖ Optātīvus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to wiſhing.* ¶ Optativus modus, *the optative mood,* Ap Gramm.

* Optātum, i. n. *A wiſh,* or *deſire.* Meis optatis fortuna reſpondit, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. Quodvis donum à me optato; id optatum feres, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 27. ¶ Optata loquere, *ſpeak agreeably, do not ſay ſo,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 51.

* Optātus, a, um. part. *&* adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Wiſhed, deſired,* or *longed for.* (2) *Implored, entreated.* (3) *Acceptable, deſireable.* (1) Dies optata parentibus inſtat, *Ov. Epiſt.* 21, 43. Optatâ potiuntur arenâ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 176. ‖ Optata hoſtia, *Feſt.* (2) Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1. (3) Nihil mihi accidere potuit optatius, *Cic.* Optatiſſimus nuncius, *Id. Fam.* 2, 19.

* Optĭmas, ātis. c. g. adj. [*ab* optimus; ut *à* primus primas] (1) *Belonging to,* or *that is for, ariſtocracy; that is for maintaining the authority of the ſenate.* (2) *Of the higheſt rank, of the firſt quality.* (3) Optimates, *defenders of the ſenate, and regular government, ſuch as were averſe to popularity,* or *faction; the great men, thoſe of higheſt rank.* (1) Dum putet te parum diligenter quod optimum eſt, eligas, *Cæl.* ad *Cic. Sub epiſtolâ ad Atticum nonâ, libb.* 10. De optimati ratione diſcedere, *Cic.* Id mandavi Philotimo, homini forti ac nimiùm optimati, *Id.* (2) Matronæ opulentæ, optimates, *Id. Fam.* 7, 6. (3) 𝔛 Populi potentiæ non amicus, & optimatum fautor, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. 𝔛 Populares Polyperchonti favebant, optimates cum Caſſandro ſentiebant, *Id. Phoc.* 3.

* Optĭmè. adv. (1) *Very well, beſt.* (2) *Moſt eaſyly,* or *conveniently.* (3) *Moſt opportunely,* or *ſeaſonably.* (1) Optimè omnium, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. ¶ Optimè eſt, *it is well done,* Ter. (2) 𝔛 Humanitatis eſt vel non facere quod non optimè poſſis, vel facere quod non peſſimè facias, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 20. (3) Syrum optimè, eccum! *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 9.

* Optĭmus, a, um. adj. [contract. pro optatiſſimus; *ab* opto, *i. e.* eligo, ut ſit propriè maximè optandum, vel eligendum] (1) *Beſt, moſt eligible.* (2) *Moſt fit, proper, meet,* or *convenient.* (3) *Moſt ſeaſonable.* (4) *Moſt excellent, moſt perfect.* (5) *Moſt beneficent.* (6) An appellation of *Scipio Naſica,* alſo added to the title of *Auguſtus* by the ſenate, and afterwards to *Trajan,* and the ſucceeding emperours. (7) Opt. Max. *An appellation of* Jupiter, but impiouſly aſſumed by *Caligula.* (8) ¶ ‖ Optimus maximus fundus; optimæ maximæ ædes, *a freehold.* (9) *Moſt innocent, moſt virtuous, very honeſt.* (10) *Moſt fine, delicate, rich,* in meat, or apparel. (11) *Moſt expert, ſkillfull,* or *dexterous.* (12) *Senatorian.* (1) ‖ Optima hoſtia eſt, quam ædilis trib. conſtitutis hoſtiis optat, quam immolari velit, *Feſt.* Optima mors, parcâ quæ venit apta die, *Prop.* 5, 5, 18. (2) Quod erit optimum factu facito, *Cic.* 𝔛 deterrimus, *Id.* (3) 𝔛 Quod optimo tempore facere non licuit, id minùs idoneo fiet, *Id.* (4) In præſtantibus rebus magna ſunt ea, quæ ſunt optimis proxima, *Id. Orat.* 2. (5) Jupiter optimus, id eſt, beneficentiſſimus, *Id. N. D.* 2, 45. (6) *Vid.* Victor, 2, 48, 1. *&* Plin. Panegyr. 1, 88. *&* Numiſmata, S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. *vid.* *&* Papin. L. Juriſp. 30. D. de excuſat. Tut. (7) Cic. N. D. 2, 25. Suet. Calig. 22. (8) Ap. JCC. (9) Ab optimo quoque probari, virtute, non malitiâ, *Sall. B. J.* 25. 𝔛 Ut quiſque eſt vir optimus, ita difficillimè eſſe alios improbos ſuſpicatur, *Cic.* (10) Optimis rebus fruor, *Phædr.* 4, 23. Thyum optimâ veſte contexit, quam ſatrapæ regii gerere conſueverant, *Nep. Datam.* 3. (11) Optime furum, *Catull.* 31, 1. Optima gens flexis in gyrum frenis, *Luc.* 1, 425. (12) Optimam remp. judico, quæ ſit in poteſtate optimorum, *Cic.*

* Optio, ōnis. f. [*ab* opto] *A choice, option,* or *election.* Optio hæc tua eſt; utram harum vis conditionem accipe, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 4, 13. Si mea optio eſſet, *Cic.* Quem ex collegis, optione ab ſenatu datâ, ſocium ſibi imperii delegerit, *Liv.* 8, 33.

* Optio, ōnis. m. [*ab* opto, *i. e.* eligo] (1) *An aſſiſtant; one choſen for a helper,* or *underpuller.* (2) *A deputy, lieutenant, mate,* or *aſſiſtant.* (3) *An advantage.* (1) Tibi optionem ſumito Leonidam, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 2, 88. (2) *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 25. ¶ ‖ Optio fabricæ, *the overſeer under the maſter,* JC. [Quos decuriones primò adminiſtros ipſi ſibi adoptabant, *optiones* vocari cœpti, quos nunc propter ambitionem tribuni faciunt, *Varr. L. L.* ‖ *Optio* qui nunc dicitur, antea appellabatur *accenſus*; is adjutor dabatur centurioni à tribuno militum, *&c.* Feſt.] (3) Non mihi jus meum obtinendi optio eſt, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 2, 16.

* † Optiōnātus, ûs. m. *The office of a lieutenant, a lieutenancy,* Feſt. *ex* Catone.

* Optīvus, a, um. adj. *Aſſumed, additional.* Optivum cognomen, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 101. vix alibi.

* OPTO, āre. act. [*ab* ὄπτω, ὄπτομαι, *video, conſidero*; fort. *ab* ἐπαιτῶ, *Id.*] (1) *To wiſh, to wiſh for,* or *deſire.* (2) *To want,* or *require.* (3) *To chooſe,* or *deſire to do.* (4) *To chooſe,* or *prefer; to be willing* to do rather. (5) *To deſire, prefer,* or *be for.* (6) *To take one's choice, to aſk at one's own election.* (7) *To chooſe out for.* (8) *To pick and chooſe.* (1) 𝔛 Non modò, non eſt quid ſperem, ſed vix jam quid audeam optare, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 1. Furorem & inſaniam optare vobis, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 46. Ab diis immortalibus opto, ut, *&c.* Id Cat. 2, 15. Opto ne ſe moveat, *Id.* Illum, ut vivat, optant, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 20. Hunc videre ſæpe optabamus diem, *Id. Hec.* 4, 4, 29. Optat arare, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 43. (2) Viſus eſt mihi intelligere præclarè, quid cauſa optaret, *Cic.* (3) Te optem necare majore incommodo, *Phædr.* 5, 5. (4) Quæ ſe inhoneſtè optavit parere divitias potiùs, quàm, *&c.* Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 2. (5) Externos optare duces, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 503. (6) Quodvis donum & præmium à me optato, id optatum feres, *Ter. Eun* 5, 9, 27. (7) ‖ Optare locum tecto, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 429. regno, *Id. Æn.* 3, 109. (8) 𝔛 Optare hoc quidem eſt, non diſputare, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 20.

* Ŏpŭlens, tis. adj. *Wealthy,* or *full of riches.* 𝔛 Non animo æquo pauperes alienam opulentium intuuntur fortunam, *Nep. Chabr.* 3. Civitas opulens, *Sall. B. J.* 72.

* Ŏpŭlenter. adv. iùs, comp. *Magnificently, plentyfully, abundantly.* 𝔛 Neque milites arctè colam, me opulenter, *Sall. B. Jug.* 85, 34. = Ludos opulentiùs inſtructiúſque quàm priores reges fecit, *Liv.* 1, 35.

* Ŏpŭlentia, æ. f. (1) *Power, greatneſs.* (2) *Plenty, abundance.* (3) *Wealth, riches.* (1) Invidia ex opulentiâ orta eſt, *Sall. B. C.* 1. (2) = Non vobis Divitis uber agri, Trojæve opulentia deerit, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 262. (3) 𝔛 Publicè habemus egeſtatem, privatim opulentiam, *Sall. B. C.* 56.

* † Ŏpŭlentĭtas, ātis. f. *Power, greatneſs.* Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 53. ┼ Opulentia.

* Ŏpŭlento, āre, act. (1) *To furniſh plentyfully,* or *daintyly.* (2) *To enrich and make wealthy.* (1) Cùm villaticæ paſtiones menſam pretioſis dapibus opulentet, *Col.* 8, 1. (2) An fundus herum baccis opulentet olivæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 2.

* Ŏpŭlentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [ut *à* luce, luculentus, ſic *ab* ope, opulentus] (1) *Potent, mighty, of great intereſt.* (2) *Magnificent, ſumptuous, noble.* (3) *Full of, plentyfull, abounding with.* (4) *Rich, wealthy.* (5) *Dainty.* (6) *Enriched with, rendered auguſt,* or *ſplendid, by.* (1) 𝔛 Amicitiarum

præſidia quærunt inopes magìs quàm opulenti, *Cic. de Am.* 46. (2) Opulenta regis, *Catull.* 62, 45. (3) § Pars provinciæ agro viriſque opulentior, *Sall. B. J.* 19. § Opulentus prædæ exercitus, *Liv.* (4) Opulentior Arabum Theſauris, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 1. Rex Aſiæ opulentiſſimus Crœſus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 56. ✠ pauper, *Plaut.* (5) Opulentum obſonium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 1, 63. (6) Templum donis opulentum, & numine Divæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 451.

* ‖ Ŏpŭleſco, ĕre. n. incept. *To grow rich,* Furius *ap.* Non. & Gell. 18, 11.

Ŏpŭlus, li. f. A tree which the French call *opier,* ſome a *witch-hazel,* Col. 5, 4. & Varr. R. R. 1, 8.

Ŏpuntia, æ. f. [*ab* Opunte urbe, ubi naſcitur] *A kind of herb,* Plin. 21, 17.

* Ŏpus, ĕris. n. [*ab* ἕπω, *facio, adminiſtro,* operor: Ἕπωσιν, ἐνεργῶσιν, *Heſ.* ἕποντα, *Hom.* i. e. πονούμενον, *Euſt.*] (1) *A work, a performance,* done, perfected, *or* accomplished, by pains, *or* art. (2) *Labour, pains.* (3) *Country labour,* or *work.* (4) *Difficulty, toil, travail.* (5) *Buſyneſs,* or *taſk.* (6) *The part, the concern.* (7) *The uſe,* or *ſervice.* (8) *Workmanſhip, manufacture.* (9) *Employment, the particular buſyneſs of any way of life.* (10) *An act,* or *deed.* (11) *A building, pile,* or *ſtructure; a work,* or *fortifycation.* (12) *A military exploit, an atchievement.* (13) For χρῆμα, *or* res, *a thing.* (14) *A man's exerciſe.* (15) In re obſcœnâ, euphemiſmus. (1) Opus ex auro & gemmis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 28. Pictores, & veri etiam poëtæ, ſuum quiſque opus à vulgo conſiderari vult, *Id. Offic.* 1, 41. ¶ ф Chimæra urbis opus, *prodigiouſly big,* Virg. Æn. 5, 119. (2) § Patiens operum, *Cic.* Maximo opere, *Ter.* magno, *Plaut.* ¶ Omni opere, *with all earneſtneſs, with the utmoſt endeavour,* Plin. (3) Quod in opere faciundo operæ conſumis tuæ, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1. (4) = Hoc opus, hic labor eſt, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 129. (5) Extremum ferri ſupereſt opus, *Luc.* 7, 345. (6) Famam extendere factis, Hoc virtutis opus, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 469. (7) Mucro perdidit enſis opus, *Luc.* 6, 188. (8) Mirabili opere effectum candelabrum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 28. Loricæ cælatæ opere Corinthio, *Id. Verr.* 4, 44. (9) Præclarum opus eſt inſtituere adoleſcentes, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 9. § Opera fabrilia, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 415. Minervæ, *Id.* Grave Martis opus, *Id. Æn.* 8, 516. Id viri docti eſt opus, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 64. Obſcœnum opus, *Ov. Am.* 3, 14, 28. (10) *Abſol.* Operum certamen, *Id. M.* (11) Locus naturâ & opere munitus, *Cæſ.* = Operibus & munitionibus urbem ſepire, *Cic.* 13, 155. ☞ Operis portus nudatus, *Flor.* 2, 15, 11. *Vid.* Indicem Freinſhemii. (12) Vix quidquam in Sullæ operibus clarius duxerim, quàm quod, &c. *Paterc.* 2, 24. (13) ¶ Miſerum eſt opus, *Plaut.* ut nos, *it is a ſad buſyneſs,* or *thing.* (14) Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48. (14) Plaut. Aſin. 5, 2, 23.

* Ŏpus. ſubſt. indecl. *Need, occaſion.* = Oportet, & opus eſt hoc fieri, *Cic.* Argentum eſt opus, *Ter.* Multæ impenſæ nobis opus fuerunt, *Plancus Senat.* ap. *Cic. Fam.* 10, 8. ✠ Tacito, cùm opus eſt, clamas, cùm loqui convenit, obmuteſcis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 15. § Nihil opus eſt te iſthîc ſedere, *Cic.* § Opus eſt carbonibus, *Plaut.* § cibum puero, *Id. Truc.* 5, 1, 10. § morum alicui, *Cic.*

* Ŏpus. adj. indecl. *Needfull, expedient, neceſſary.* Multa ſibi opus eſſe, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 126. § In torcularium uſum quod opus fiet, *Cato.* § ad oppugnationem, *Cæſ.*

* Ŏpuſcŭlum, li. n. dim. (1) *A little frame, fabrick,* or *compoſure.* (2) *A little piece, a ſmall treatiſe,* or *work.* (1) Opuſculorum fabricator, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 38. (2) Lucubratum opuſculum, *Id. Parad. proœm.*

O ante R.

* Ōra, æ. f. [*à* χώρα, *i. e.* regio, *Becm.*] (1) *A coaſt, region, part,* or *country.* (2) *The border,* or *coaſt, of a country;* particularly *the ſeacoaſt.* (3) *A tract,* or *climate.* (4) *The extremity, edge, brim, margin, hem,* or *border,* of any thing. (5) Met. ф *Extent, circumference, limits.* (6) *The rope which faſteneth a ſhip to the ſhore.* (1) = Quâcunque in orâ, ac parte terrarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66. Quæ caret ora cruore noſtro? *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 36. (2) Apud ſcopulos, & prominentes oras, *Tac. Ann.* 24, 3. = Amœnitates orarum, & litorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. ¶ ф Luminis oræ, *the light,* or *regions of light,* Lucr. 1, 23. (3) Globus terræ, duabus oris diſtantibus, habitabilis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28. (4) = Æther extrema ora, & determinatio mundi, *Id. N. D.* 2, 40. = Regiones quarum nulla eſſet ora, nulla extremitas, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 31. § Oræ thoracis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 381. clypei, *Id. Æn.* 10, 588. Fuco & floribus oras Explent, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 39. ¶ Oræ vulneris, *the lips,* or *edges, of a wound,* Celſ. (5) Ingentes oras evolvite belli, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 528. *Enniana vox.* (6) Alii reſolvunt oras, aut anchoram vellunt, *Liv.* 22, 19. & *ita* 28, 36. ¶ Oram ſolvere, *To unmoor a ſhip,* Quint. 4, 2.

Ōrâclum, i. n. per Sync. *pro* oraculum, *ap.* Poëtas.

Ōrācŭlum, li. n. [*ab* oro, *i. e.* dico, ore pronuntio; ut λόγιον ἀ λέγω. *Oracula* ex eo ipſo appellata ſunt, quòd ineſt in his deorum oratio, *Cic.*] (1) *An oracle, anſwer, counſel,* or *ſentence, from the gods.* (2) *A propheſy,* or *prediction.* (3) *An oracle,* or *place where divine anſwers are given.* (4) *A famous true ſaying, an adage.* (1) Oraculum eſt voluntas divina humano *ore* pronunciata, *Sen. præf. Controv.* 1. Iiſdem de rebus ſemper aut Delphis oraculum, aut ab Ammone, aut à Dodone petebant, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 43. (2) Quod precor, eveniet, ſunt quiddam oracula vatum, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 2, 1, 51. ¶ ф Oracula mortis, *anſwers given by the dead, necromancy,* Luc. 6, 772. (3) Hæ nationes ad oraculum vexandum ſpoliandúmque profectæ ſunt, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 10. (4) Illud verùm eſt M. Catonis oraculum, NIHIL agendo homines malè agere diſcunt, *Col.* 11, 1, 26.

† Ōrāmentum, i. n. *An entreaty,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 63. ☞ *Al. leg.* ornamentum.

Ōrandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be pleaded.* (2) *To be prayed unto.* (1) Cùm ad cauſam orandam veniſſent, &c. *Liv.* (2) Oranda numina, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 232. *Vid.* Oro.

Ōrans, tis. part. (1) *Deſireing, beging, entreating.* (2) *Praying.* (3) *Supplyant.* (1) Orans ut ne id faceret, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 14. (2) Orantem Audiît omnipotens, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 219. (3) ф Orantia brachia tendo, *Ov. Vid.* Oro.

* Ōrārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* ora, ſed utrùm primâ, an ultimâ notione incertum] *Of the ſhore,* or *ſea coaſt.* ¶ Naviculæ orariæ, *ſhoreſhips, bylanders,* or *ſmall barks that ſail near the ſhore,* Plin. Epiſt. 10, 28, 2.

‖ Ōrāta, æ. f. [*orata,* genus piſcis, appellatur à colore *auri,* quòd ruſtici *orum* dicebant, ut *auriculas, oriculas,* Feſt.] *A fiſh called the gilthead, vid.* Macrob. Sat. 3, 15.

Ōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* oro] (1) *A ſpeaking,* more particularly *a declaiming; a makeing ſpeeches.* (2) *A word,* or *ſpeech.* (3) *A plea, a reaſon, a defenſe.* (4) *Somewhat to ſay.* (5) *A manner of ſpeaking,* or *writeing.* (6) *An oration, a ſpeech, a declamation.* (7) *An adage, a ſaying.* (8) *An edict, reſcript,* or *mandate.* (1) ✠ Philoſophorum ſermo, potiùs quàm oratio dicitur, *Cic.* = ✠ Quanquam enim omnis locutio oratio eſt, oratoris tamen unius locutio hoc proprio ſignata nomine eſt, *Cic. Orat.* 64. ✠ Neque numeroſa eſſe, ut poëma, neque extra numerum, ut ſermo vulgo eſt, debet eſſe, *Id. ib.* 195. (2) Orationis ſatis eſt, ſequere me, *Plaut.* *Inſulam Parum* cùm oratione reconciliare non poſſet, copias è navibus eduxit, *Nep. Milt.* 7. (3) Honeſta oratio eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 214. (4) Orationem ſperat inveniſſe ſe, quâ, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 4. (4) ✠ Pacatior philoſophorum oratio, oratorum pugnacior, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 126. (6) Oratio puris, & electis verbis compoſita, *Id.* Eſt in manibus oratio, *i. e.* circumfertur, *Id.* (7) = Vetus verbum *eſt,* Communia eſſe amicorum omnia. *D.* Facetè iſthæc nata oratio eſt, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 19. (8) Suet. Tit. 6.

Ōrātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little oration,* or *ſpeech,* Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

Ōrātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* oro] (1) *A ſpeaker.* (2) *An oratour.* (3) Meton. *The title of a book of* Tully's. (4) *A mediatour, an interceſſor.* (5) *An ambaſſadour, a legate.* (1) Mihi tecum cavendum eſt, nimis quàm orator catus es, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 2, 21. (2) Eloqui compoſitè, ornatè, copioſè, oratoris eſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 48. (3) Oratorem meum (ſic enim inſcripſi) Sabino tuo commendavi, *Id.* (4) Orator ſum datus, qui à patre ejus conciliarem pacem, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 2, 6. Orator impetrabilis, *Id. Moſt.* 5, 2, 40. (5) Fœderum pacis, belli, induciarum oratores, *Cic.* Pacis petendæ oratores miſerunt, *Liv.* 9, 43.

† Ōrātōria, æ. f. *Rhetorick, oratory.* Rhetoricen in Latinum transferentes, tum oratoriam, tum oratricem nominaverunt, *Quint.* 2, 15. ⸸ Ars dicendi; ars oratoria.

Ōrātōriè. adv. *Oratorycally.* § Pulchrè & oratoriè dicere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 68.

Ōrātōrius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of,* or *pertaining to, an oratour,* or *oratory.* (2) *Befiting an oratour.* (1) Diſerta & oratoria oratio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* [illegible], 54. (2) Veſtimenta oratoria, *Id.* vis, *Id. Part.* 81.

† Ōrātrix, īcis. f. *Quintil. vid.* Oratoria.

Ōrātum, ti. n. ſubſt. *ex* part. *A thing deſired, a requeſt, a petition, an entreaty.* Vereor ne orata noſtra nequeat diutius celare, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 60.

Ōrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to pray for.* Miſit legatos ad Tiberium oraturos auxilia, *Tac. Agr.* 2, 46, 6.

Ōrātus, a, um. part. *Prayed, entreated, beſought.* Sed ſatin' oratus abs? *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 91.

Ōrātus, ûs. m. *A deſire, requeſt,* or *entreaty.* Scripſit oratu tuo, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 37. Procerum magnis oratibus actus, *Corippus,* 2, 11.

* Orbātio, ōnis. verb. *Privation.* Non per poſitionem, ſed per detractionem dicitur, vel (ut antiqui dixerunt) *per orbationem:* Græci dicunt κατὰ ςέρησιν, *Sen. Ep.* 87.

* Orbātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that bereaveth one of children.* Noſtri orbator Achilles, *Ov. Met.* 13, 500.

* Orbātūrus, a, um. part. *That will bereave of a child,* or *children.* Orbatura patres fulmina, *Ov. Met.* 2, 391.

* Orbātus, a, um. part. (1) *Left childleſs.* (2) *Bereaved of.* (3) Met. *Deprived of, left utterly without.* (1) Orbata filio mater, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 15. *conf. Liv.* 40, 11. (2) Orbatus tali amico, *Cic.* de *Am.* 10. (3) § Orbati vitæ commodis, *Id.* priſtinis muneribus, *Id. Fam.* 6, 6. ſpe ſalutis, *Id.* anſeres duce, *Petron. c.* 136.

‖ Orbĭcŭlāris, is. f. *ſc.* herba. The herb called *ſow bread,* or *ſwine-bread,* Apul. interp. Jun.

Orbĭcŭlātim. adv. *In round figures.* Cervix è multis vertebratiſque orbiculatim oſſibus flexilis, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Orbĭcŭlātus, a, um. adj. *Of a round,* or *circular, form.* ¶ Mala orbiculata, *a ſort of delicate apples,* Col. 5, 10. Capita caulium orbiculata, *Plin.* 27, 13.

Orbĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little round ball.* (2) *The wheel of a pulley.* (1) Plin. 25, 13. (2) Cato, 2, 3.

† Orbĭcus, a, um. adj. *Circular.* Motus orbicus, *Non.* ex *Varr.* ⸸ Circularis.

Orbīle, is. n. *The end of the axetree, which goeth into the hollow of the nave,* Varr. R. R. 3, 5.

ORBIS, is. (‖ in abl. aliquando *orbi,* Chariſ. *ex* Cic. & Rutil.) m. [*ab* ant. urbum *ſive* urvum, i. *e.* quod redit ſurſum verſum; *unde* & urbs: nam *urbare* & *orbare* eſt circulo circumſcribere, *Scal.*] *Any round thing,* imaginary, *or* real; as (1) *A circle, an orb.* (2) *A perpetual circuit,* or *circulation,* of things, *or* perſons; *a ring, a round.* (3) *A roundneſs of ſtyle,* or *neatneſs of periods.* (4) *A round,* or *circular, figure* in danceing. (5) *The bound,* or *limit,* of a diſcourſe. (6) *A compaſs,* or *circuit.* (7) *A round trench.* (8) *The wreathe of a ſnake.* (9) *A coil of ſuch wreathes.* (10) Abſol. *A ſnake.* (11) *A wheel.* (12) *The nave of a wheel.* (13) *A military term,* as globus, cuneus, *&c.* namely *when ſoldiers are drawn up in a round figure.* (14) *A curl,* or *ringlet,* of hair. (15) *A ſet of curls, a woman's tower.* (16) *A globe,* or *any thing of that form.* (17) *The world.* (18) *The Roman empire,* and ſometimes *leſſer diviſions and parts of the world.* (19) ✠ *A concourſe of people from all parts.* (20) ¶ ✠ Magni orbes, *years.* (21) *A table.* (22) *A ſhield,* or *buckler.* (23) *A round roll,* as of wool. (1) 𝔛 = Duæ formæ præſtantes, ex ſolidis globus, ex planis autem circulus, aut orbis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. ¶ Orbis duodecim ſignorum, *Id. N. D.* 2, 20. ſignifer, *the zodiack,* Id. ib. finiens, *the horizon,* Id. ✠ Annuus orbis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 46. perfectus temporis, *a year,* Id. Æn. 6, 745. (2) Redit labor actus in orbem, *Id. Geor.* 2, 401. Exercitus ſenis horis in orbem ſucceſſit prælio, *Liv.* (3) In Thucydide orbem orationis deſidero, *Cic. Orat.* 71. = contextus, *Quint.* = Cùm circuitum & quaſi orbem conficere non poſſent, *Cic.* (4) § Saltatorium orbem verſare, *Id.* in *Piſon.* c. 10. (5) Sententiæ eorum in hunc orbem, quem circumſcripſimus, incidere non poſſunt, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 8. (6) Exiguo flexos miror in orbe pedes, *Ov. Epiſt.* 4, 80. (7) Col. 4, 4. (8) Rapit immenſos orbes per humum anguis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 153. (9) Immenſum ſpiris facientibus orbem, *Ov. Metam.* 3, 77. (10) Torti orbes, *Virg. in Ætnâ.* (11) Unda tergo ferratos ſuſtinet orbes, *Id. Geor.* 3, 361. (12) Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (13) Tumulo quodam occupato, in orbem ſe tutabantur, *Liv.* 4, 39. (14) Multiplices in orbes ſinuatur crinis, *Claud, Rapt. Proſ.* 15. (15) Pectit comas & volvit in orbem, *Juv.* 6, 495. (16) Terrarum orbis univerſus in tres dividitur partes, *Plin.* Solidus orbis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 31. Mundi concrevit orbis, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 34. ¶ Oculi orbis, *the eyeball,* Luc. 6, 216. & abſol. *Id.* 2, 184. genuum, *the round bone of the knee,* Ov. Met. 8, 808. (17) Primus in orbe deos finxit timor, *Petron.* Sol temperat orbem, *Id. Met.* 1, 770. (18) Pacatum reget patriis virtutibus orbem, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 17. Quem procul à patriâ diverſo maximus orbe Excipit Eridanus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 323. (19) Ingens orbis in urbe fuit, *Id. A. Am.* 1, 174. (20) Triginta magnos volvendis menſibus orbes Imperio explebit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 273. (21) Juv. 11, 122. = menſa, *Ibid.* (22) Petron. (23) Lanam glomerabat in orbes, *Ov. Met.* 6, 19.

Orbĭta, æ. f. [*ab* orbe rotæ, *Iſid.* (1) *The track,* or *rut, of a chariot,* or *chariot wheel.* (2) ‖ *A coach,* or *cart.* (3) *A print,* or *impreſſion,* of a thing. (4) Met. *A mark,* or *trace.* (1) Rota in altiorem orbitam depreſſa, *Liv.* *Met.* Veteris orbita culpæ, *Juv.* 14, 37. Orbita ſolis, *Lucan.* 9, 691. (2) Orbita & rota ipſa intelligitur, & veſtigium in ro[illegible] ſolo, *Aſcon. Ped.* (3) Orbita vinculi ſentitur vexatione non dubiâ, *Plin.* 17, 23. (4) ¶ Orbita impreſſa *converſæ orbis reipub.* Cic. Attic. 2, 21.

* Orbĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *The being without children.* (2) *The being fatherleſs.* (3) *Deſtitute* of any thing. (1) 𝔛 Bonum, liberi, miſera orbitas, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 28. (2) In orbitatem liberos produxerim, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 105. (3) Orbitas luminis, *Plin.* 7, 37. Maxima orbitas reipub. virorum talium, *Cic.*

* † Orbĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *The being childleſs,* Non. *ex* Accio, Turpilio, & Pacuv. ‡ Orbitas.

* ‖ Orbius clivus appellatur, quòd, pronus cùm eſſet, per orbes flexuoſos in Exquiliarum collem duceret, *Feſt.*

* Orbo, āre. act. [*ab* orbus] *To bereave,* as of parents, children, *&c.* (2) *To deprive of, to leave helpleſs and maimed without.* (1) Orbari filio, *Cic. Off.* 1, 52. *Met.* Cùm orbabas Italiam juventute, *Id.* (2) Ne fortibus civibus remp. orbaret, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 16. = Privat approbatione omni, orbat ſenſibus, *Id.* Tu te orbabis luce? *Id Tuſc.* 3, 26.

* Orbor, āri. paſſ. *To be bereaved,* or *deprived,* &c. Theſeus filio non eſſet orbatus, *Cic.* Ut orbétur auxilio reſp. *Id.* pro *Mur.* 83.

* Orbus, a, um. [*ab* ὀρφὸς, *Idem.*] (1) *Children without father,* or *mother,* &c. (2) *Deprived of,* or *left without.* (3) *In the ſtate of an orphan, that hath loſt his beſt friends,* or *fenders.* (4) *Haveing no aſſerters,* or *maintainers.* (5) *Bearing no fruit.* (6) *Deſtitute of any thing that was dear, neceſſary,* or *uſefull.* (7) *Lame, defective, imperfect.* (8) *Without, not haveing.* (1) Quem nutum locupletis ſenis orbi non obſervat? *Cic. Parad.* 5. Te incolumi, orbi non erunt filii, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 3. § Virgo orba eſt patre, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 16. (2) Orba nato, *Phædr.* 3, 10, 45. *Met.* Orbæ natis ſuis oves, *Col.* 7, 4. (3) Tam orba civitas, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11. (4) Hæc in philoſophiâ ratio, &c. quam nunc propemodum orbam eſſe in ipſâ Græciâ intelligo, *Id. N. D.* 1, 5. Neve plebem orbam Tribunis relinquunto, *Id* de *Legg.* 3, 3. (5) 𝔛 Nec orbos tantùm detrahere palmites, ſed etiam frugiferos, *Col.* 4, 27. (6) Orbus iis rebus omnibus, quibus & natura me, & voluntas, & conſuetudo aſſuefecerat, *Cic.* § Orba conſilio auxilióque Gabina res, *Liv.* § Orba auxiliique opúmque, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 19. (7) Legationem orbam & debilitatem reliquit, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 1. (8) ✠ Mare portubus orbum, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 2, 11. Funera orba rogis, *Stat.* ¶ Portenta orba pedum, *born without feet,* *Lucr.* 5, 838.

* Orca, æ. f. [Gr. ὄρυξ, *Strab.* ex cujus *Acc.* ὄρυγα, *Lat.* orca] *A ſort of great fiſh,* Plin. 9, 6.

* Orca, æ. f. [*à* Gr. ὕρχη, Ion. ὕρχη] (1) *A jar,* or *like earthen veſſel, in which they put new wine, dryed figs,* &c. (2) *A dice box.* (3) ‖ *A kind of ſhip.* (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 13. Col. 12, 15. (2) † Interim dum contemplor orcam, taxillos perdidi, *Priſc.* ex *Pomp.* Anguſtæ collum orcæ, *Perſ.* 3, 53. (3) Gell. 10, 25.

Orca, æ. f. *A precious ſtone.* Orca barbari nominis, &c. *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Orchas, ădis. f. in pl. orchades, *Virg.* Sic *Prob.* at *Plin. leg.* orchites. *Vid.* Orchis.

* Orcheſtra, æ. f. [*ab* ὀρχέομαι, ſalio] (1) *The ſtage,* or *middle, of the theatre, whereon the chorus danced in the Greek theatres;* but among the Romans it was *the ſpace between the ſtage and the common ſeats,* wherein the ſenatours and nobles ſat to ſee plays acted, the boxes by the ſtage. (2) Meton. *The ſenate,* or *perſons of beſt quality, ſiting next the ſtage.* (1) Cic. *de* Provinc. Conſ. c. 9. Vitruv. 5, 6. (2) 𝔛 Similem videbis orcheſtram & populum, *Juv.* 3, 178.

* Orchis, ĭtis. f. [*ab* ὄρχις, Gr. *i. e.* oliva teſticularis] Alii *Orchitis* volunt eſſe nom. (1) *A ſort of olive tree.* (2) *A kind of large olive for eating.* (1) Oleæ orchites, *Cato,* 6. (2) Col. 5, 8.

* Orchis, is. m. [*ab* eodem, ob ſimilitud.] (1) *An herb.* (2) *A round fiſh without ſcales.* (1) Orchis radices, *Plin.* Orchis herba ſive ſerapias, foliis porri, caule palmeo, flore purpureo, geminâ radice teſticulis ſimili, *Id.* 26, 10. = *Cynoſorchin* aliqui *orchin* vocant, *&c.* Id. 27, 8. (2) Id. 32, 2. *ubi al. leg.* orbis.

* Orchĭta, æ. f. Lat. term. quæ *al.* orchitis *vel* orchis, ex cujus Acc. ὄρχιτα, factum nom. *Lat.* Col. 12, 47.

† Orchus, ap. vett. *pro* ‡ orcus, *Serv. Prob.*

Orcĭniānus, a, um. adj. [*ab* orcus] *Belonging to funerals.* ¶ Orciniana ſponda, *a bier to carry the dead on,* Mart. 10, 5.

Orcīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* orcus] *Pertaining to death,* or *the dead.* ¶ Orcinus libertus, *one who had his freedom given him at his maſter's death,* Ulp. Orcinus, *vel, ut alii,* orcivus, ſenator, *made by favour,* or *bribery,* Suet, Aug. 35.

‖ Orcīvus theſaurus, *ſeu* orcinus. *The grave, repoſitory,* or *receptacle, of the dead,* Gell. 1, 24.

* Orcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* orca] *A little veſſel,* or *jar,* Cato, 117.

Orcus, ci. m. [*ab* ὅρκος, juramentum, quòd per Stygiam paludem jurent dî. Ab ἕρκος, ſeptum, *Scal.* olim nempe legebatur *Hercus,* *ab* ארקא Chald. terra, vel *ab* ὄρχος, fovea, in quâ conduntur mortui; qu. ὀρυχὸς *ab* ὀρύσσω, fodio, *M.* nam antiq. ſcrib. orchus] (1) *Pluto, the god of thoſe below.* (2) *The ſtate, houſe, place,* or *receptacle, of the dead.* (1) Verres alter orcus non Proſerpinam, ſed ipſam Cererem abripuiſſe videtur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 50. ¶ Ubi ratio cum orco habetur, *Varr.* ¶ Ubi ſit cum orco ratio ponenda, *where one expoſeth his life to danger for uncertain advantage,* Col. (2) 𝔛 Ab orco mortuum me in lucem feciſti reducem, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 12.

† Orcy̆nus, i. m. *A ſea fiſh,* Plin. 32, 11. *Leg.* & orycnus.

† Ordeum. *vid.* Hordeum.

* † Ordībor, *pro* ordiar, *Non.* ex Acc.

* Ordiendus, a, ūm. part. *To be begun,* Cic. Ordiundus, *Liv. præf.*

Ordĭnandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be methodized.* (2) *To be managed.* (3) *To be ſettled,* or *governed.* (1) Cura ordinandarum bibliothecarum, *Suet.* de *Ill. Gram.* 21. (2) In lite ordinandâ, *Cic* de *Or.* 2, 10. (3) Antonius Orientem ordinandum ſuſcepit, *Suet. Aug.* 15.

Ordĭnārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Placed, ſet,* or *planted, in order.* (2) *Of a regular and correſponding figure, of like ſize and form.* (3) Ordinaria, *ſc.* ſtructura, *a building made of ſuch ſtones.* (4) *Ordinary, uſual, regular.* (5) ¶ Ordinarium jus, *the courſe of common law,* contrary to ſummary proceedings, *or* extraordinary edicts; *or* to be heard by the prince himſelf determinately. (6) ¶ Oratio ordinaria, *a ſet diſcourſe.* (7) ¶ ‖ Deus ordinarius, *a principal god, a god of the firſt rank.* (8) ¶ Ordinarius homo, *an idle fellow, one who walketh up and down in courts of juſtice, and other publick places for news.* (1) Ordinariæ vites, *Col.* 3, 16. Ordinaria ſemina, *Id.* 3, 13. (2) Silices ordinarii, *Vitruv. interpr. Budæo.* Coctili latere munivit, quem hodie dicimus *ordinarium lapidem,* Schol. Juv. (3) De ſilice ſeu de lapide duro ordinario, *Vitruv.* 2, 8. (4) Conſiliis ordinariis bellum gerere, *Liv.* (5) 𝔛 Res non cognitionis, ſed ordinarii juris, *Suet. Claud.* 15. (6) *Sen. Ep.* 38. 𝔛 Breviarium, ſummarium, *Id. ib.* (7) *Id.* 𝔛 De plebe dei, *Id.* (8) Oppius ait, dici ſolitum ſcurram & improbum, qui aſſiduè in litibus moraretur, ob eamque cauſam in *ordine* ſtaret adeuntium prætorem, *Feſt.* = ſubbaſilicanus, *Plaut.*

Ordĭnātè. adv. *Methodically.* = Diſtinctè, & ordinatè diſponens, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 56.

Ordĭnātim. adv. (1) *In good order,* or *array; in rank and file.* (2) *Regularly.* (3) *One after another.* (1) Ordinatim ſequi, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 12. 𝔛 Antonius iit paſſim, ego ordinatim, *Brutus, Cic. Ep. Fam.* 11, 13. (2) Cæſ. B. C. 2, 60. (3) Honores ordinatim petere, *Sulpic. Cic. Epiſt.* [illegible] 4, 5, 6.

Ordĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A method,* or *body of rules.* (2) *A practice, way,* or *cuſtom.* (3) *A creation,* or *appointing, of governours.* (4) *Adminiſtration, government.* (1) Col. 2, 3. (2) Vitæ ordinatio, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 28, 4. (3)

Suet. Dom. 4. (4) Ordinatio Orientis, *Suet. Ner.* 40.

† Ordĭnātīvus, a, um. adj. *Betokening order.* Adverbia ordinativa ſunt, *Deinde, continuò,* &c. *Priſc.* ⊥ Ordinem denotantia.

Ordĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that puteth things in a method, a manager.* Litis ordinator, *Sen. Ep.* 109.

Ordĭnātūrus, a, um. part. *About to put in order, or ſettle.* Quaſi quædam priùs ordinaturus, *Juſt.* 22, 2.

Ordĭnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Set in order, diſpoſed, ranged.* (2) *Drawn up in rank and file.* (3) *Regular, well ordered.* (4) *Acting regularly, or methodically.* (5) *Contrived, ſettled,* or *ordered.* (1) Aliter apud alios ordinatis magiſtratibus, *Liv.* 2. (2) Ordinatæ copiæ, *Nep. Iphicr.* 2. Ordinati proximè morem Rom. *Liv.* (3) Tam ordinata diſciplina, *Liv.* pugna, *Id.* 22, 5. (4) = Intelligitur compoſitum ordinatumque fore talem virum, *Sen.* (5) *Petron. Arb.* c. 17.

Ordĭno, āre. act. in ordinem pono. (1) *To be put in order.* (2) *To ſet,* or *plant, in rows.* (3) *To ſet,* or *take up, with rows of.* (4) *To ſet in array; to draw up,* or *exerciſe, in military order.* (5) *To reckon,* or *count, in order.* (6) *To ſettle, to order, to compoſe.* (7) *To contrive,* or *caſt in the mind.* (8) *To ordain,* or *ſettle an order of things by a decree.* (9) *To create,* or *commiſſion, one to be a publick officer.* (1) Suet. Aug. 44. (2) Ordinant vineam paribus intervallis, *Col.* 3, 13. (3) Per ſenos pedes vitibus locum ordinare, *Id.* 5, 3. (4) Scipio milites voluntarios ordinavit centuriavitque, *Liv.* 29, 1. aciem, *Curt.* 3, 8, 24. (5) Ex hâc Luce affluentes Ordinat annos, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 20. (6) Ubi publicas Res ordinâris, *Id. Od.* 2, 1, 11. (7) Cupiditates improbas ordinant, *Sen.* 30, 10. (8) Ita deorum fata ordinaverunt, ut, &c. Curt. 4, 14. 20. (9) Suet. Veſp. 23.

Ordĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be ordered,* or *put in order.* (2) *To be orderly diſtributed,* or *divided.* (3) Met. *To be regulated.* (1) = Cùm omnia ordinarentur, inſtituerentur, pararentur, &c. Cic. *pro* Sullâ, 19. (2) Modicum tempus eſt, quo in totum diem velut opus ordinetur, *Quint.* (3) Ordinatur iſta ratione animus, *Sen.*

* Ordior, īri, orſus & ordītus [*ab* orior, inſerto *d*; ut *à* caneo, candeo: vel ab inuſ. ὀρδέω, unde ὄρδημα, *i. e.* lana carpta & operi parata, *Heſ.* ſanè *ordiri* propriè vox eſt *textorum, cùm texere incipiunt*; unde *ordiri,* ſive *exordiri,* & *detexere* ſive *pertexere* opponuntur, *Voſſ.*] (1) *To begin*; properly *to ſpin,* or *weave.* (2) Met. *To decree,* or *ordain, to.* (3) *To begin,* or *enter, upon.* (4) *To write,* or *ſpeak, of.* (1) Lacheſis plenâ orditur manu, *Sen.* Orditur telas, *Plin.* 11, 24. (2) ✢ Totos in pœnam ordire nepotes, *Stat.* (3) § Ordiri orationem, *Cic. Orat.* 35. 𝔛 terminare, *Id.* Jam ordire explicare, *Id.* de *Legg.* 1, 4. Orditur loqui, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 12. (4) ✢ Ordior arma, *Sil.* 1, 1. Reliquas res ordiri, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. De quo ſi paulò altiùs ordiri videbor, *Id. Att.* 4, 1. ordiri à facillimis, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 5. orationem, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 47.

* † Ordium, ii. neut. [*ab* ordior] *ut* exordium. ¶ *Ordia prima,* i. e. *primordia,* per Metatheſin, *Firſt principles.* Lucr. 4, 32.

Ordo, dĭnis. m. [fortaſſe *ab* ordior, docet enim unde ordiri oportet] (1) *An order,* or *law,* of nature. (2) *A begining, ſeries, tenour and ſucceſſion, of* time, *or* things. (3) *An eſtabliſhed rule,* or *law.* (4) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *the decree of fate.* (5) *A regular arbitrary placeing,* or *diſpoſition.* (6) *Method.* (7) *A degree, rank,* or *quality*; high *or* low. (8) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *the ſenate,* or which is analogous in the provinces, *the decuriones.* (9) *State, condition, circumſtances.* (10) *Troops, forces, the command of troops,* Suet. Jul. 75. (11) *Military array, a way of drawing up men,* or *ſhips.* (12) *A rank,* or *file, of ſoldiers.* (13) *A rank,* or *row, of any thing.* (14) *A ſet of curls.* (15) *A bank of oars.* (16) *A bench,* or *long ſeat, with people ſiting on it.* (17) *Regularity*; or *a conſtant way,* or *courſe, of life,* or *action.* (18) *Order, diſcipline.* (1) = 𝔛 Ea, quæ tantâ mente fiunt, ut vix quiſpiam arte ullâ ordinem rerum & viciſſitudinem perſequi poſſit, caſu fieri putet? *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 2, 19. Terrarum ordo, *Plin.* 12, 17. (2) Ordo ſæclôrum, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 5. = Ordo & ſeries cauſarum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 55. vitæ continuus, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 26, 7. (3) Fati ordo, *Sen.* (4) Perſ. 3, 67. (5) = Ordo, & modus omnium quæ fiunt, quæque dicuntur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 5. Et quod priùs ordine verbum eſt, Poſterius facias, præponens ultima primis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 59. ¶ Nomina in ordinem referre, *to poſt debts,* Cic. 𝔛 in adverſariis relinquere, *Id.* ¶ = Rectè, atque ordine, *regularly, legally, duly,* Id. *pro* Quint. 7. 𝔛 extra ordinem, *out of courſe,* Id. (6) Affert maximè lumen memoriæ ordo, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 86. (7) Ampliſſimus ordo, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 2. ſenatorius, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 18. equeſter, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 28. medius, *Plin.* Omnium ordinum, & ætatum homines, *Cic.* Præſtantior ordo tribuni, *Stat.* § Ordo publicanorum, *Id.* Oratorum, pecuariorum, mercatorum, *Id.* (8) Tac. Ann. 11, 25, 3. & Hiſt. 2, 52, 4. (9) = Conveni quendam mei loci, atque ordinis, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 3. Rerum mearum ordo, *Cic.* ¶ In ordinem coactus, *reduced from an officer to a private man,* Liv. 6, 38. ✢ Uno ordine habere omnes, *to count all alike,* Virg. Æn. 2, 102. In ordinem redigere, *to humble,* or *degrade,* Plin. Ep. 2, 6. (10) Vir fortiſſimus, qui ordines duxit, *Cic. Philip.* 1, 8. (11) His ordinibus inſtructus exercitus, *Liv.* 8, 8. vid. & *Tac. Hiſt* 5, 23. (12) Incompoſito agmine, ſolutiſque ordinibus ſequi, *Curt.* 8, 1, 5. Diſpoſiti in turmas iterum, legemque ſeveri Ordinis, *Stat.* (13) § Ordines arborum, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 16. & *Prop.* 2, 43. maxillarum, *Plin.* 11, 37. (14) Tot premit ordinibus, tot adhuc compagibus altum Ædificat caput, *Juv.* 6, 501. Ponit in ordine crines, *Ov. Am.* 1, 11, 1. (15) Terno conſurgunt ordine remi, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 220. (16) Quatuordecim ordines, *Cic. Philipp* 2, 18. Quieti Ordines deorum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 36. (17) Ordo actionum, *Cic.* (18) = Tua, Cæſar, ætas—ordinem Rectum, & vaganti frena licentiæ Injecit, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15.

Ōrea, æ. f. [quòd ori inſeritur. Fort. pot. *ab* auris, area, *hinc* orea, ut *pro* aurata, orata] *The part of the bridle which is put into the horſe's mouth*; or rather *that part of it which cometh about his ears*; *the reins,* or *headſtall,* Feſt. *ex* Catone, Non. &c. uſus eſt & *Auſon. Ecl.* de *ſolſtitio.*

* Ŏreon, ei. n. [ita dict. quod ἐν ὄρεσιν, *i. e.* in montibus, naſcitur] *A kind of knot-graſs,* by ſome called *bloodwort,* deſcribed *Plin.* 27, 12.

* Ŏreŏsĕlīnon, i. n. [*ab* ὄρος mons, & σέλινον apium] *A kind of wild parſley,* ſo called becauſe it groweth on hills, *Plin.* 19, 8. & 20, 11. *Lat.* Apium montanum.

* Ŏrexis, is. f. [ὄρεξις, Gr. *ab* ὀρέγομαι appeto] *A ſtomach,* or *appetite, to meat,* Juv. 6, 426. & 11, 127. *Lat.* Adpetitio, *Cic.*

* ‖ Orgănārius, ii. m. (1) *A maker of muſical inſtruments.* (2) *An organiſt,* or *player on the organ.* (1) Firm. (2) Organarius, ὑδραύλης, *Gloſſ.*

* Orgănĭcus, i. m. *He that playeth on muſical inſtruments,* Lucr. 2, 112.

* Orgănĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *That is done by an engine, frame,* or *machine.* (2) *Muſical.* (1) Telarum organicæ adminiſtrationes, *Vitruv.* (2) Ab organico ſaltu Heliconis, *Lucr.* 2, 112.

* Orgănum, i. n. [ὄργανον, Gr.] A general name of *inſtruments,* or *machines,* for divers uſes, as (1) *for building*; (2) *for drawing water*; (3) *for meaſureing*; (4) *for muſick,* &c. (5) ‖ *An organ, a muſical inſtrument.* (1) Vitr. 10, 1. (2) Organa, quæ ad hauriendam aquam inventa ſunt, *Id* 10, 9. Organum pneumaticum, *Plin.* 19, 4. 𝔛 Inter machinas & organa quid intereſt, vid. *Vitr.* (3) Col. 3, 13. (4) Quint. 9, 4. Juv. 6, 579. *ubi ſumitur pro teſtudine.* (5) Lampr. Tert. Iſid.

* Orgia, ōrum. n. pl. [ὄργια, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς, *i. e. à* furore] (1) *Sacred rites.* (2) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *the myſtick rites of the Bacchanal revels.* (3) ‖ *Large bowls.* (1) Pieridum orgia, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 4. (2) Pars obſcura cavis celebrabant orgia ciſtis, *Cat.* 62, 259. (3) *Orgia,* canthari maximi, pleni vino, *Serv.*

* Ōria, æ. f. [quâ circa *oras* & littora navigatur] *A fiſher's boat,* or *ſkiff,* Plaut. *vid.* Horia.

* Ōrĭchalcum, ci. neut. [*ab* ὄρος, mons, & χαλκὸς, æs] *A kind of mountain braſs metal of great price.* Si quis aurum vendens, orichalcum ſe putet vendere, &c. Cic. Offic. 3, 23. Tibia vincta orichalco, *Hor. A. P.* 202.

* † Ōrĭcilla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* auricula, *pro* auricilla, dialecto ruſticâ, *ut* orata *pro* aurata] *The lap of the ear,* or *a little ear.* Mollior imulâ oricillâ, *Catull.* 23, 2. *ubi leg.* & *aliter.* Auriculâ infimâ mollior, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 14.

* Ōrĭcŭlārius, a, um. adj. *pro* auricularius. *For the ears.* § Oricularium ſpecillum, *Celſ.* 7, 30. Oricularius clyſter, *Id.* 6, 7.

* Ŏriens, tis. part. (1) ‖ *Riſeing, ariſeing,* or *geting up.* (2) *Riſeing, blowing.* (3) *Growing up,* or *begining to flouriſh.* (4) *Growing,* or *increaſeing.* (5) *Riſeing,* or *begining.* (6) *Riſeing,* as ſtars, conſtellations, &c. (1) Oriens conſul magiſtrum populi dicat, *Vel. Longus.* (2) Ventus à ſeptentrione oriens, *Nep. Milt.* 1. (3) Orientium juvenum initia, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 29. (4) § Vis oriens, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 25. (5) Oriens incendium, *Id.* mons, *Liv.* (6) Oriens ſol, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 3. Phœbe, *Ov. Met.* 8, 11. Noctis orientia ſigna, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 138. Oriens hœdus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 28.

* Ŏriens, entis. m. (1) *The eaſt,* or *eaſt-country*; *eaſtern parts,* or *provinces.* (2) *The riſeing ſun, the morning.* (1) Lapides extremo oriente petiti, *Ov. Met.* 7, 266. 𝔛 Occidens, *Sall.* (2) Me ſævus equis oriens afflavit anhelis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 739. ☞ *Antiquiores patrio caſu ferè efferunt, ut,* Orientis oceanus, *Plin.* 19, 25. populi, *Suet.*

* Ŏrientālis, le. adj. *Eaſtern, belonging to the eaſt.* Auxilia Orientalia, *Juſt.* 14, 4. India Orientalis, *Pallad.*

‖ Ōrĭfĭcium, ii. n. [*ab* ore, & facio; tanquam os factum] *an orifice,* Macrob. Sat. 7, 4. ⊥ Os.

* ‖ Ŏrīgănum, i. n. [ὀρίγανον, Gr. *qu.* ὀρείγανον, *ſc.* monte gaudens] *An herb called organy,* or *baſtard marjoram,* Plin. 20, 17.

* ‖ Ŏrīgĭnātio, ōnis. f. *Etymology,* or *the deriveing and giveing the etymon of words.* Sunt qui *originationem* vocant, *Quint.* 1, 9. ⊥ Verborum origo.

* ‖ Ŏrīgĭnĭtus. adv. *By original,* or *deſcent.* Qui ſunt originitus Scythæ, *Amm.* 31, 6. ⊥ Origine.

* Ŏrīgo, gĭnis. [*ab* orior, ut *à* verto, vertigo] (1) *The head,* as of a ſpring. (2) *That which is born.* (3) *A begining.* (4) *A breed,* or *kind.* (5) *A pedigree, lineage,* or *deſcent.* (6) *An original principle, fountain,* or *moveing cauſe.* (7) *The founding of cities,* or *firſt begining of a nation.* (8) Origines, *mother cities,* or *towns that had founded colonies.* (9) Origines, *a book of Cato's, treating of antiquities.* (10) *A ſtock,* or *top, of nobility from whence a family is deſcended*; *the firſt,* or *greateſt, anceſtor*; *the founder.* (1) Fontium origines celat Nilus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 45. (2) Muliebris origo, *Lucr.* 4, 1226. (3) Primâ ab origine mundi, *Ov. Met.* 1, 3. (4) Virg. Geor. 3, 473. (5) Vivas, & originis hujus Gaudia longa feras, *Juv.* 8, 46. Pſeudophilippus appellatus à mendacio ſimulatæ originis, *Paterc.* 1, 11. (6) = Originem & progreſſionem certarum rerum perſequi, *Cic.* = Mentis malæ cauſa & origo, *Juv.* 14, 226. (7) O quàm de tenui Romanus origine crevit! *Ov.* vid. & *Liv. præf.* l. 1. (8) Pars originibus ſuis præſidio, pars decori fuêre, *Sall. B. J.* (9) Citat. à *Varr.* & aliis. (10) Æneas Romanæ ſtirpis origo, *Virg Æn.* 12, 166.

* Ōriŏla, æ. f. *Vid.* Horiola.

• Ŏrior, īri, ortus ſum. dep. [*ab ὄρομαι, excitor, Canin.* ſc. *ab ὄρω,* Ion. *ὀρέω*] (1) *To riſe,* or *get, up.* (2) *To riſe,* as the ſun, moon, ſtars, *&c.* (3) *To riſe,* or *ſpring*; as a fountain. (4) *To ſpring,* or *ſhoot, up*; as a flower, *&c.* (5) *To break out,* as an ulcer. (6) *To ſpring,* or *break*; as the day. (7) Met. *To ſtart up,* or *become of a ſudden.* (8) *To appear.* (9) *To riſe,* or *begin*; *to be occaſioned.* (10) *To be made, to have a begining.* (11) *To be born.* (12) Met. *To ariſe,* or *reſult, from.* (1) Ex eo medio quaſi collis oriebatur, *Sall. B. J.* 52. (2) Stellæ, ut quæque oriturque caditque, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 295. *vid.* Oriens. (3) Fons oritur in monte, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 30, 1. (4) Tyrioque nitentior oſtro Flos oritur, *Ov. Met.* 10, 211. (5) Ulcera in gingivis oriuntur, *Celſ.* 16, 13. (6) Lux oritur, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 71. (7) Repentè annuli beneficio rex ortus eſt Lydiæ, *Cic.* (8) Oritur mirabile monſtrum, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 885. (9) Oritur cædes, *Id. Æn.* 2, 411. ſuſpicio, *Cic.* § Ne quâ ex eo negotio ſeditio oriretur, *Sall. B. J.* 75. Sermo oritur de villis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 71. Hinc orta lis eſt, *Phædr.* 4, 3, 3. Orietur fletibus horror, *Prop.* 1, 5, 15. Ab his ſermo oritur, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 5. (10) An mundus ortus ſit ab aliquo temporis principatu, *Id.* (11) = Oriri & procreari, *Id.* de *Legg.* 2, 4. = naſci, *Id.* (12) A ſuo cujuſque genere virtutis officia oriuntur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 24.

• Ŏrīpĕlargus, i. m. [ὀρειπέλαργος, Gr. *ex* ὄρειος montanus, *&* πελαργὸς ciconia] *An eagle ſhaped like a vulture,* &c. *Plin.* 10, 3. = Percnopteros, *Id. ib.*

• Ŏrītes, æ. m. [*ab* ὄρος mons] *A round precious ſtone,* Plin. 37, 10. = Siderites, *Id. ib.*

• Ŏrītūrus, a, um. part. *That will appear,* or *be born.* Nîl oriturum aliàs, nîl ortum tale fatentes, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 17.

• Ŏriundus, a, um. part. [*e* in *u* mutatâ] (1) *That deriveth his pedigree from, deſcended from.* (2) *Whoſe parents,* or *anceſtours, lived among,* or *were born at.* (3) *That had its riſe from,* by imitation. (4) *Born of,* or *at.* (1) Ab Ulyſſe deâque Circe oriundus, *Liv.* 1, 49. Materno genere ab Achille oriundus, *Plin.* de *Vir. illuſtr.* *Met.* ф Cæleſti ſumus omnes ſemine oriundi, *Lucr.* 2, 989. Oriundus ab Ulyſſe, *Liv.* 2, 49. (2) § Oriundi ex Albanis & Sabinis, *Id.* ab Sabinis, *Id.* Cumis oriundi, *Id.* 𝔛 Nati Carthagine, ſed oriundi ab Syracuſis, *Id.* 24, 6. (3) Albâ oriundum ſacerdotium, *Id.* 1, 20. Ab Syracuſis, *Id.* 24, 6. (4) Ab ingenuis oriundi, *Cic.* liberis parentibus, *Col.* 1, 3.

• Ornāmentum, i. n. verb. [*ab* orno] (1) *Any furniture to equip,* or *ſet off.* (2) *A ſet of harneſs.* (3) *Armour,* or *accoutrements.* (4) *The enſigns,* or *marks, of authority,* or *dignity.* (5) *An ornament,* or *credit.* (6) *Endowments of mind,* or *fortune.* (7) *An ornament,* or *embelliſhment, in writeing.* (8) *Any advantage of honour,* or *profit.* (1) Ornamenta ſcenica, *Varr.* vid. *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 85. Ornamentum abaci, *Juv.* 3, 204. Pecuniam omnem, omniáque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum Gades contulit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 89. = Ornamentum pueritiæ indicium atque inſigne fortunæ ereptum, *Cic.* (2) Ornamenta bubus ſex, *Cato.* (3) Sen. Præf. lib. 4. N. Q. Cic. Catil. 2, 11 Suet. Tit. 9. *ubi tamen* ferramenta *al. leg.* (4) Ornamenta magiſtratibus à populo Romano data, *Cic. Verr.* 7, 83. (5) = Si ſplendorem ordini atque ornamentum curiæ conſtituere velitis, *Id. Verr.* 4, 77. = decus, *Id.* Magno tibi erit ornamento nobiliſſimum adoleſcentem tuo beneficio eſſe ſalvum, *Id.* (6) Suſcepi mihi perpetuam propugnationem pro omnibus ornamentis tuis, *Id. Fam.* 5, 8. (7) Orationis ornamenta negligere, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 14. (8) Nep. Attic. 7.

Ornandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be adorned,* or *dreſſed.* (2) *To be enriched,* or *beautyfyed.* (3) *To be honoured.* (4) *To be got ready, to be ſet out.* (1) Famula operoſa ornandis capillis, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 7, 23. (2) Cic. (3) = Ornanda & celebranda ſenectus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 45. (4) Claſſis ornanda, *Id.*

Ornans, tis. part. *Adorning.* Ornante currus togâ, *Lucan.* 7, 18.

Ornātè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Gracefully, eloquently, in good language,* or *dreſs.* § = Ornatè ſplendidéque aliquid facere, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 2. = Ornatè, politéque dicere, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 3. Uberiùs & ornatiùs explicare, *Id.* Ornatiſſimè & copioſiſſimè defendi, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 5.

‖ Ornātor, ōris. m. *An adorner,* or *ſetter out,* Caſſiod. Ep. 1, 2. ⸸ Qui ornat.

Ornātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A waiting maid that dreſſeth her miſtreſs's head.* Tuta ſit ornatrix, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 239. *vid.* & *Suet. Claud.* 50.

Ornātūrus, a, um. part. *About to adorn.* Ornatura ſuos extruxit culmina manes, *Claud.* 2. *in Ruf.* 449.

Ornātus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Set off, decked, adorned, fine.* (2) *Clothed, dreſſed.* (3) *Equiped, harneſſed, accoutered, riged,* &c. (4) *Crowned with.* (5) *Furniſhed, contrived.* (6) Met. *Graced, adorned,* or *accompliſhed.* (1) Capillo ornato procedere, *Prop.* 1, 2, 1. Agro bene culto nihil ſpecie ornatius, *Cic.* ¶ Peſſimè ornatus eo, *I am in a ſad plight,* Plaut. (2) Ornata lepidè in peregrinum modum, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 78. (3) 𝔛 *Græcia* M. Bruti auctoritate imperio, copiis non inſtructa ſolùm, ſed etiam ornata, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 112. § Ornatus veſtitu militari, *Nep. Datam.* 9. 𝔛 Effecit ut eâ elephantus ornatus ire poſſet, quà antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, *Id. Hannib.* 3. (4) Apio crines ornatus, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 69. caput foliis, *Id Geor.* 3, 21. & abſol. *crowned.* Ornati dei, *Tib.* 2, 1, 54. (5) Ornata cuncta in ordine animo, ut volueram, habebam, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 3, 10. (6) Tali fide, virtute, gravitate, auctoritate ornatus, *Cic.* Lectiſſimus atque ornatiſſimus adoleſcens, *Id.*

Ornātus, ûs. m. (1) *Dreſs,* properly *of the head.* (2) *Garb, habit.* (3) *Company, attendants.* (4) *Appurtenances, furniture, attributes.* (5) *A feaſt,* or *entertainment.* (6) *An adorning,* or *beautyfying*; *a ſet of ornaments.* (7) *An ornament.* (8) *Preparation.* (9) *Accoutrements,* or *arms.* (10) *Beauty,* or *ornament,* of expreſſions. (1) Vid. *Varr. L. L.* l. 4. & *Conſ. Virg. Æn.* 7, 74. (2) Veſtitu humili, ut eorum ornatus in his regem ſignificaret neminem, *Nep. Ageſ.* 8. Ornatus nauclericus, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 54. Ornatum alicujus in ſuperbiam trahere, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 20, 2. § Ornatus regalis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 21. = veſtitus, *Id.* ☞ *De ornatu vario vid.* Ov. A. Am. 3, 135. & *ſeqq.* (3) Non hic placet mihi ornatus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 17. (4) Pompeiis emptus eſt *tapeti* ornatus, *Cato,* 22. 𝔛 Deos novimus, ornatu, ætate, atque veſtitu, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. (5) In ornatibus publicis *gallinæ* ſolent poni cum pſittacis ac merulis albis, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. (6) Afferunt hæc, quaſi lumina, magnum ornatum orationi, *Cic. Orat.* 39. (7) Phædr. 4, 15, 5. (8) *Vid.* ſeq. ornatus, i (9) Ornatus militaris, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 22, 51. (10) Verborum ornatus oratoris putandus eſt, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 11.

† Ornātus, i. m. (1) *Dreſs, habit.* (2) *Proviſion, preparation.* (1) Quid iſtuc ornati eſt? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 6. (2) Nihil ornati, nihil tumulti, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 28.

Orneus, a, um. adj. *Of the wild aſh.* Orneam frondem bubus rectè præbebimus, *Col.* 12, 2.

• Ornīthias, æ. m. [*ab* ὄρνις, avis, *ſc.* hirundo] *A northern wind blowing gently for about a month together, next after the twentyeth of February, when the ſwallows are come.* X. Kal. Martii venti ſeptentrionales, qui vocantur ornithiæ, per dies XXX eſſe ſolent, *Col.* 11, 2.

• Ornīthŏboſcion, ii. n. [*ab* ὄρνις avis, *&* βόσκω paſco] *A great pen, a coop,* or *cage, to breed poultry in,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9. *Lat.* Vivarium.

• Ornīthŏgăle, is. n. [*ab* ὄρνις avis, *&* γάλα lac] *An herb called dog's onion*; *ſtar of Bethlehem,* Plin. 21, 17.

• Ornīthon, ōnis. n. [*ab* ὄρνις avis] *A great pen*; *a yard,* or *other place, where fowl are bred and fatted,* Col. 8, 4. *&* Varr. R. R. 3, 3.

• Ornīthotrŏphium, ii. n. [*ab* ὄρνις avis, *&* τρέφω nutrio] *A coop,* or *place, to feed fowls in, and make them fat,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Orno, āre. act. [*qu.* orino, *vel* horino; *ab* ὥρα, venuſtas, i. ὡραΐζειν, pulcrum & venuſtum reddo, *Bec.* vel *ex* os, oris; ſicuti Heb. [illegible] & *os & ornatum* ſign. aut fort. ab *ordino* per contr.] (1) *To deck,* or *adorn.* (2) *To dreſs, curl,* or *ſet,* hair. (3) *To dreſs one, or put on his clothes.* (4) *To ſet out with furniture.* (5) *To crown with.* (6) *To furniſh.* (7) *To provide things ready for.* (8) *To arm,* or *accoutre.* (9) *To rig.* (10) *To be an ornament,* or *credit, to.* (11) *To extoll, ſet off,* or *commend.* (12) *To render gracefull, to improve.* (13) *To render honourable, to preferr, to advance.* (14) *To do one honour.* (1) § Sepulcrum floribus ornare, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 95. ædem frondibus, *Prop.* 4, 10, 29. Gemma ornat manus, *Id.* 3, 6, 12. (2) Ornare capillos, *Mart.* (3) Age, eamus intrò; nunc jam orna me, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 85. *Met.* = Veſtire & oratione ornare inventa; *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 31. (4) Domeſticis copiis ornare convivium, *Id. Verr.* 4, 20. Ornare magnificè ſplendidéque convivium, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 37. (5) Ne me foliis brevioribus ornes, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 19, 26. Hederâ ornate poëtam, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 25. (6) Magiſtratus tabernaculis, & omni alio inſtrumento ornare, *Liv.* 42, 1. § Ornare provinciam, *Id.* Ut ſibi penum aliud ornet, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 12. (7) Non ornatis nuptias? *Id. Caſ.* 3, 2, 26. Paulùm ſi ceſſâſſem, domi non offendiſſem, ita ornârat fugam, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 6. (8) § Ornare ſe armis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 9, 103. ſcuto frameâque, *Tac.* (9) § Ornare claſſem, *Liv.* 26, 37. (10) Pudorque ornat ætatem, *Cic.* (11) Munus noſtrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 8. Eum ornavi veris laudibus, *Cic.* (12) Cùm Res Italas moribus ornes, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 2. (13) M. Furium, quem mihi commendas, vel regem Galliæ faciam, vel Leptæ legatum, Si vis, ad me alium mitte, quem ornem, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. § Ornare aliquem divitiis, *Nep. Them.* 2. (14) 𝔛 Tibi ad me ornandum ſemper datur facultas, mihi ad remunerandum nihil ſuppetit, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 13.

Ornor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be dreſſed,* or *adorned.* (2) *To be honoured.* (3) *To be provided,* or *got ready*; *to be ſupplyed,* or *furniſhed with*; ſee *Furniture.* (1) = Lectum ſibi ornari & ſterni jubet, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 5. Ornata *mulier* ſine auro, uti quæ ornantur ſibi, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 47. Omnibus decretis ornari, *Cic.* (2) Jubere prandium ornari domi, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 53. = parari, *Cic.*

Ornus, i. f. [*ab* ὀρεινὸς, montanus; ὀρεινὴ μελία, quia fraxinus ſylveſtris, uti *Col.* ornum vocat, montibus propria eſt, ut βουμελία campis: niſi pot. *ex* Hebr. ארן Chald. ארנא orna, quod *pinus,* Hier. *ornus,* Jun. vertit.] *A wild aſh, with broad leaves.* Steriles ſaxoſis montibus orni, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 111. Ingentes advolvunt montibus ornos, *Id. Æn.* 6, 182. Antiqua in montibus ornus, *Id. Æn.* 2, 626.

Ōro, āre. [*ab* os, oris, quo oramus, *i. e.* loquimur] (1) *To ſpeak.* (2) Synecd. *To make,* or *deliver, an oration.* (3) *To beg,* or *entreat.* (4) *To plead.* (5) *To pray* to the gods. (6) *To deprecate, to aſk pardon of.* (1) *ST.* Si peccâſſis, multâ hîc retinebo illico. *SA.* Optimum atque æquiſſimum oras, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 46. (2) Promerita complecti orando, *Cic. poſt redit. in ſenat.* 1. (3) Orat, atque obſecrat, ut, &c. *Id. Verr.* 4, 42. § Orare, & obteſtari aliquem, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 104. Oro & quæſo te, *Plaut.* ☞ *In quibus orare eſt minùs.* 𝔛 A te peto, vel potiùs oro, & obteſtor, ut, *Cic.* Rogare & orare aliquem, *Id.* ☞ *Ubi peto, & rogo, minùs eſt quàm oro.* § Scin' quid te orem, Syre? *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 62. Egi atque oravi tecum, *Cic.* Omnibus precibus orare, *Id. Att.* 9, 13. uxorem gnato, *Ter.* Gentes orare, & urbes, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 92. (4) Servum homi-

nem

ſem cauſam orare leges non ſinunt, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 62. (5) Deum oravêre, *Ov. Met.* 15, 646. § Veniam dapibus, nulliſque paratibus orant, *Id. Met.* 8, 683. Quod te, Æſculapi, & te, Salus, nequid ſit hujus, oro, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3. (6) Tac. Ann. 13, 25, 3.

• Ŏrŏbanche, es. f. [ὀροβάγχη, Gr. *ex* ὄροβος ervum, & ἄγχω ſuffoco] *A ſort of herb, vid.* Plin. 26, 8. & 18, 17. Orobanchen appellavimus *necantem ervum & legumina,* Id. 22, 25. = Cynomorion, *Id. ib.*

• Ŏrŏbăthion, ii. n. [*ab* ὄροβος] *id. quod* orobanche, Plin. 26, 8.

• Ŏrŏbia, æ. f. [*ab* eodem] *Frankincenſe in little grains like vetches,* Plin. 12, 14.

• Ŏrŏbītis, is. f. [*ex* eodem thĕmate] *A kind of gold ſolder, made up into little balls like vetches,* Plin. 33, 5.

Ōror, āri. paſſ. *To be deſired, beged,* or *entreated.* § Orabuntur, ut, &c. *Cic.* § Si mora leti Oratur juveni, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 623. § Qui ſecundis rebus ſuis ad belli ſocietatem orantur, *Sall. inter Fragm. Vid.* Oro.

• Orphus, phi. m. [ὀρφὸς, Gr.] *A kind of ſea-fiſh,* Plin. 9, 16, & 32, ult.

• ‖ Orrhŏpȳgium, ii. n. [*ex* ὄῤῥος ſacri oſſis extremum, & πυγὴ nates] *The rump of a bird,* or *beaſt,* Ap. Med.

• Orſa, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex* ordior] (1) *An undertakeing,* or *deſign.* (2) *Words ſpoken, a ſpeech.* (1) Orſa tanti operis, *Liv. in præf.* in fine. (2) Orſa viciſſim Ore refert, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 124.

• Orſus, a, um. part. (1) *That hath begun.* (2) *That begineth,* or *hath begun, to ſpeak,* or *write.* (3) *That hath ſpoken,* or *ſaid.* (1) Bonis initiis orſus tribunatus, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 34. (2) Id. *de* Legg. 1, 3. Ut orſis tanti operis ſucceſſus proſperos darent, *Liv. præf.* operis. (3) Sic orſus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 2.

• ⊕ Orſus, ûs. m. verb. *A word delivered.* Rati, an vani pectoris orſus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 30.

• ‖ Orthæ, ārum. f. pl. [ὀρθαὶ, Gr. ſubint. οἰκοδομαὶ; *ab* ὀρθὸς rectus] *Balconies,* or *any buildings juting out,* Dig.

• Orthampĕlos, i. f. [*ex* ὀρθὸς rectus, & ἄμπελος vitis] *A kind of vine needing a prop,* or *ſupport,* Plin. 14, 3.

• ‖ Orthius, a, um. adj. [*ab* ὄρθιος, Gr. qui ſublatâ voce cantatur] *Orthium carmen. A kind of loud muſick uſed by Arion according to* Herodotus. Stanſque in ſummæ puppis foro carmen, quod *orthium* dicitur, voce ſublatiſſimâ cantavit, *Gell.* 16, 19. Pes orthius, ex brevibus quinque, & totidem temporum, *Diom.*

• ‖ Orthŏcōlus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ὀρθὸς rectus, & κῶλον membrum] *Straight-limbed.* ¶ Orthocola jumenta, *beaſts that have the cramp ſo that they cannot ſet their feet on the ground, but are fain to go on the top of their hoof only,* Veg. 2, 54. *ubi al. leg.* orthoculla, *à* κυλλὸς *mancus.*

• Orthogrăphia, æ. f. [*ab* ὀρθὸς rectus, & γράφω ſcribo] *A draught,* or *model, of the front of a building.* (2) *Orthography,* or *the art of writeing according to grammar.* (1) Orthographia eſt erecta frontis imago, modicéque picta rationibus operis futuri figura, *Vitr.* 1, 2. (2) Orthographiam, id eſt, formulam rationemque ſcribendi à Grammaticis inſtitutam non adeò cuſtodiît, *Suet. Aug.* 88.

• Orthŏmaſtĭcus, a, um. adj. Orthomaſtica mala. [ita dict. à *mammarum* effigie, quòd ὀρθὸν μαζὸν, *i. e.* erectam mammam, referant] *A kind of fruit like women's teats, breaſt-apples,* Plin. 15, 14.

Orthŏmīnum, i. n. *A ſort of flax,* or *hemp,* Plin. 19, 1.

• Orthopnœa, æ. f. [ὀρθοπνοία, Gr. *ab* ὀρθὸς erectus, & πνοὴ ſpiratio: *quum ſc.* erectâ cervice ſpiritus ducitur, *Hippocr.*] *An aſthma, a difficulty of breatheing, when one cannot fetch his breath without holding his neck upright,* Celſ. 4, 7, 2. *Lat.* Reſpirandi difficúltas.

• Orthopnoĭcus, a, um. adj. *Purſy, phthyſical, that cannot take his breath without holding his neck upright,* Plin. 20, 17. & ſæpe alibi. *Lat.* Difficilis reſpiratio.

• Orthoſtĭtæ, ārum. f. pl. [*ab* ὀρθὸς rectus, & ςατὸς qui ſtat] *Supporters, buttreſſes,* or *pilaſters,* Vitr. 2, 8.

• Orthrăgŏriſcus, i. m. [ὀρθραγορίσκος, Gr. *ab* ὄρθος diluculum, & ἀγορεύω nuncio] Appion maximum piſcium eſſe tradit porcum, quem Lacedæmonii *Orthragoriſcum* vocant; grunnire eum cùm capiatur, *Plin.* 32, 2.

• ‖ Ortīvus, a, um. adj. *Eaſtern.* Ortivus cardo, *Manil.* 3, 189. Ortivus ſol, *the riſeing ſun,* Apul. ⸸ Oriens.

• Ortus, a, um. part. (1) *Riſen.* (2) *Sprung up.* (3) *Born,* or *deſcended from.* (4) Abſol. *Born.* (5) *Proceeding from.* (6) *Happening, occaſioned, begun.* (1) Ortâ luce, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 8. Ortus Lucifer, *Ov. Met.* 4, 664. (2) Flos è ſanguine concolor ortus, *Id. Met.* 10, 735. (3) Orti à diîs, *Cic.* Pueri claris Patribus orti, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 31. § Cato ortus municipio Tuſculo, *Nep. in vitâ, princ.* Ex eodem ortus loco, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 10. Ortus obſcuro loco, *Liv.* 26, 6. ¶ A ſe ortus, *being the firſt of his family,* Cic. (4) Quòd ſylvis fuit ortus in altis, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 41. (5) Ab ſenſu falſo ratio orta, *Lucr.* 4, 485. (6) Diſſenſione ortâ, *Nep. Dion.* 6.

• Ortus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *The riſeing of the ſun, ſtars, &c.* (2) *The riſeing of a wind,* or *the quarter from whence it bloweth.* (3) *The eaſtern part of the world, the people of the eaſt.* (4) *Birth, nativity.* (5) *Extraction, deſcent.* (6) *Production, a begining.* (7) *Riſe,* or *cauſe.* (1) ⌘ Signorum ortus & obitus, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 34. Canis æſtivos ortus vitare ſub umbrâ, *Tib.* 1, 1, 27. (2) Non, Eure, tuos ad ortus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 277. (3) Totos per ortus, *Luc.* 2, 642. (4) Ortûs noſtri partem patria vendicat, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 7. (5) Materno ortu generoſior, *Ov. Met.* 13, 148. (6) § Repetere ortum juris à fonte, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 6. ⌘ Si ortus ſit deorum, interitus ſit, neceſſe eſt, *Id. N. D.* 1, 23. (7) Ortus amicitiæ, *Cic.*

• Ortȳgŏmētra, æ. f. [*ab* ὄρτυξ coturnix, & μήτηρ mater] *The captain,* or *leader, of the quails,* ſomewhat biger and blacker than the ordinary quail is, *Plin.* 10, 23.

• Ortyx, ȳgis. f. [ὄρτυξ, Gr.] *Plantain,* *Plin.* 21, 17. = Plantago.

• Ŏryx, ȳgis. *vel* Ŏrix. m. [ὄρυξ, Gr. *ab* ὀρύσσω fodio] *A ſort of wild goat,* Plin. 9, 1. Unicorne, biſulcum, oryx, *Id.* 11, 46.

• Ŏrȳza, æ. f. [ὀρύζα, Gr.] *A grain called rice,* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 155. Plin. 18, 7.

O ante S.

Os, ōris. n. [*à* ſimil. literæ *O,* ob figuram rotundam, *Scal.* vel *ab* ὄσσα, vox; ut Angl. *mouth,* à μῦθος, ſermo] (1) *The mouth* of any creature. (2) Met. *Talk, diſcourſe.* (3) *Speech, tongue, language.* (4) *Pronunciation.* (5) Synecd. *The face,* or *countenance,* of any creature. (6) Abſol. *Impudence.* (7) Ora, *vizards.* (8) *The look, favour,* or *make, of the face.* (9) *Preſence.* (10) *The ſhape,* or *figure,* of any thing. (11) *The bill,* or *beak, of a bird.* (12) *The front of an army.* (13) *The mouth* of any veſſel, bag, *&c.* (14) *Any gap, breach,* or *hole, to enter at.* (15) *The mouth, paſſage,* or *enterance, into any place.* (16) *The head,* or *fountain.* (1) Quædam animalia cibum oris hiatu, & dentibus ipſis capeſſunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Cadit fruſtum ex pulli ore, *Id.* Os equi frænatum, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 15, 13. (2) = Brutus erat in ore, & in ſermone omnium, *Cic. Philip.* 10, 7. ¶ In ore vulgi verſatur, *Id.* In ore eſt omni populo, *it is town talk, it is in every body's mouth,* Ter. Ne in ora hominum pro ludibrio abiret, *leſt it ſhould become a common laughing ſtock,* Liv. Venturus in ora, *that will be read,* or *famed,* Hor. Epiſt. 1, 3, 9. Virûm volitare per ora, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 9. ¶ Uno ore, *with one conſent,* Ter. Animoſi Accius oris, *that wrote ſtrong lines,* Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 19. (3) Mithridates duarum & viginti gentium ore loquebatur, *Plin.* Ora ſono diſcordia ſignant, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 423. (4) Liv. (5) Homo acutis oculis, ore rubicundo, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 121. Phœnix ore & diſtinctu pennarum diverſus, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 22. § Ora ſuffundere rubore, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 3, 5. ¶ Os alicujus oblinere, *Plaut.* ſublinere, *Id.* *to cheat, to make a fool of.* Os durum, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 36. ferreum, *Cic.* impudens, *Ter.* *a braſen face, an impudent fellow.* (6) Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 33. = Nôſtis os hominis, nôſtis audaciam, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 30. = Os hominis, inſignémque impudentiam cognoſcite, *Id.* (7) Ora corticibus ſumunt horrenda cavatis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 387. (8) Hic color, hæc facies, hic decor oris, erat, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 774. (9) ¶ Concedas ab ore eorum, *go out of their ſight,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 11. In ore ejus jugulatur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 77, 4. Ante ora, *Virg.* ¶ *Met.* In ore atque in oculis provinciæ, *in the moſt publick and frequented place,* Cic. Nulli lædere os, *to diſguſt no man in his company,* Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 10. Ora virûm, *heads,* Virg. (10) Quoiuſquemodi formarum ora, *Luc.* 4, 136. (11) *Corvus,* dum vult vocem oſtendere, Emiſit ore caſeum, *Phædr.* 1, 13, 10. Cornea ora, *Ov. Metam.* 8, 545. ¶ § ⌘ Ora navium gravi roſtrata pondere, *galley-beaks,* Hor. Epod. 4, 17. (12) ⌘ In ore, in latere, & à tergo, *Tac.* (13) Vaſcula oris anguſti, *Quint.* 1, 2. Pleno turget cùm ſacculus ore, *Juv.* 13, 138. ¶ Ulceris os, *the lips,* or *opening, of a ſore,* Virg. Geor. 3, 454. (14) Ingentem lato dedit ore feneſtram, *Id. Æn.* 2, 482. ⌘ Ora & exitus ſpecuum, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 23, 3. (15) Per ora novem It mare præruptum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 249. § Os portûs, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 12. Geminus portus in ora duo verſus, *Liv.* § Os Ponticum, *Tac.* (16) Ora fontana, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 655. Nili ora, *Luc.* 10, 214.

• Os, oſſis. n. [*ab* ὀςέον, ὀςοῦν, in pl. ὀςᾶ, oſſa, *Priſc.*] (1) *A bone.* (2) *A teeth.* (3) *The ſtone in any fruit.* (1) Oſſa ſubjecta corpori mirabiles commiſſuras habent, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. Oſſa atque pellis ſum miſerâ macritudine, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 32. (2) Dijecta oſſa oris, *Ov. Met.* 12, 252. (3) § Oſſa olearum, ac palmularum, *Suet. Tib.* 8. perſicorum, dactylorum, *Pallad.*

‖ Oſcè. adv. [*ab* Oſcis Campaniæ pop.] § Oſcè loqui, *i. e.* linguâ impurâ, *Gell.* 17, 17.

‖ Oſcēdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *An aptneſs to yawn, a diſeaſe when one cannot help yawning.* (2) *Soreneſs of the mouth.* (1) *Gell.* 4, 20. ⸸ Oſcitatio. (2) *Oſcedo* eſt, in quâ infantum ora exulcerantur, dicta ex languore oſcitantium, *Iſid.*

Oſcen, ĭnis. f. *vel* Oſcĭnis, is. adj. *Oſcinis* Nominativum. Cicero de auguriis *Oſcen* dixit, & ita utitur *Chariſ.* *Oſcen* augurium, conſuetudo dicit. Cicero tamen, inquit *Plinius,* de auguriis & *hic oſcinis* dixit, *Id.* [*ab* os, & cano] *A bird that forebodeth by ſinging, chirping,* or *the like.* Tum à dexterâ, tum à ſiniſtrâ parte canunt Oſcines, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 53. Oſcinem corvum prece ſuſcitabo, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 11. Oſcines dicuntur apud augures, quòd ore faciunt auſpicium, *Varr.* ⌘ Secundus ordo, qui in duas dividitur ſpecies, *Oſcines & Alites:* illarum generi cantus oris, his magnitudo differentiam dedit, *Plin.* 10, 19.

Oſcillātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſwinging up and down in the air of figures of men;* or, as ſome ſay, *of figures of the* obſcœna virilia; it was a ſacred rite. Erigone diem feſtum oſcillationis, peſtilentiæ causâ, inſtituerunt, *Hygin. fab.* 130, *quam vid.*

‖ Oſcillo, āre. neut. *h. e.* inclino, præcepſque in os feror, *Feſt. Vid.* Oſcillum.

Oſcillum, i. n. [*ab* dim. oſculum] (1) ‖ *A head,* or *face.* (2) ‖ *The head of a battering ram.* (3) ‖ *Vizards.* (4) ‖ *Little figures of heads.* (5) *The ſtones,* or *kernels, in lupines.* (1) Univerſitatis oſcillum, *Tert.* (2) Oſcillum penduli impetûs, *Id.* (3) Προσωπεῖα, oſcilla, *Gloſſ.* (4) — Capita non viventium ſed fictilia,

&c. Et in ſacellum Ditis aræ Saturni cohærens quædam pro ſuis capitibus ferre, *Macrob.* (5) Oſcilla lupinorum, *Col.* 2, 10. *vocat, quæ Plin.* umbilicos.

Oſcillum, i. n. [*ab* os, *&* cilleo, *i. e.* moto] (1) *An image,* perhaps *of Bacchus, hung on ropes and ſwung up and down in the air,* it being a rite performed by the country people in the ſervice of Bacchus, to render their vines fruitfull, that part being accounted moſt fertile to which the image happened to look moſt frequently, when moved by the wind, or otherwiſe. (2) ‖ Alſo *a ſmall image in human ſhape, hung up in honour of Saturn and Pluto.* (1) Virg. Geor. 2, 389. (2) *Vid.* Macrob. Saturn. 1, 7.

Oſcĭnis. *Vid.* Oſcen.

‖ Oſcĭnum, i. n. *The ſinging,* or *chirping, of ſome birds forebodeing things to come. Oſcinum* tripudium eſt, quod *oris cantu* ſignificat quid portendi, cùm cecinit corvus, cornix, noctua, parra, picus, *Feſt.*

Oſcĭtans, tis. part. (1) *Yawning,* or *gapeing.* (2) Met. *Regardleſs, ſecure, careleſs.* (3) *Eaſy, indolent, inactive.* (1) Adde inſcitiam pranſi, poti, oſcitantis ducis, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 21. Heſternâ potatione oſcitantes, *Quint.* 8, 3. ex *Cic.* (2) § Oſcitantes opprimere, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 7. (3) = Oſcitans & dormitans ſapientia, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 33.

Oſcĭtanter. adv. *Careleſsly, eaſyly, ſleepyly,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 80.

Oſcĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A gapeing,* or *yawning.* (2) *Books writen careleſsly; ſupine, negligent.* (1) = Oſcitatio in enixu lethalis eſt, *Plin.* 7, 6. (2) ¶ Oſcitationes Bruti, *a book of his careleſsly writen,* Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 20.

Oſcĭto, āre, neut. [*ex* os, *&* cieo; *vel* cito, *i. e.* moveo.] (1) ‖ *To yawn.* (2) *To be liſtleſs.* (3) Met. *To open,* as the leaves of a tree. (1) Clarè nimis & ſonorè oſcitāvit, *Gell.* 4, 20. (2) Lucr. 3, 1078. (3) Omnium folia quotidie ad ſolem oſcitant, *Plin.* 16, 24.

Oſcĭtor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To yawn,* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 80. Oſcitatur, χασμᾶται, *Gl. Phil.*

Oſcŭlābundus, a, um. adj. *Kiſſing often.* § Socculum oſculabundus, *Suet. Vit.* 11.

‖ Ŏſcŭlāna pugna, *Prov.* [*pro* auſculana, *Scal.*] *A battle when the victors are afterwards themſelves overcome,* Titin. *ap.* Non. c. 7, 77.

Oſcŭlandus, a, um. part. *To be kiſſed.* Oſculandam dextram ſuam flentibus porrexit, *Juſt.* 12, 15.

Oſcŭlans, tis. part. *Kiſſing.* § Ille me complexus atque oſculans flere prohibebat, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. Oſculans cum adoleſcente, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 17.

Oſcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A kiſſing.* § Flagrantia oſculationis, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 20. ſeges, *Catull.* 46, 6.

Oſcŭlātus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *Kiſſing, having kiſſed.* (2) ‖ Paſſ. *To kiſs.* (1) Eum complexus oſculatuſque dimiſit, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 5. Oſculatus epiſtolam, *Id.* (2) Apul.

‖ Oſcŭlo, āre. act. *To kiſs.* Quod oſculavi caput, *Non.* ex *Titin.* ‖ Paſſ. Oſculor.

Oſcŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To kiſs.* Videris iſtam ſcientiam juris tanquam filiolam oſculari tuam, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 10.

Oſcŭlum, li. n. dim. [*ab* os] (1) *A little pretty mouth.* (2) *Holes in a pipe.* (3) Oſcula, *lips.* (4) *A kiſs.* (1) Videt oſcula, quæ non Eſt vidiſſe ſatìs, *Ov. Met.* 1, 499. (2) Cui fiſtula collo hæret, & voces alterna per oſcula ducat, *Manil.* 3, 517. (3) Oſcula libavit gnatæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 260. (4) Dividere oſcula ſodalibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 6.

Oſcus, a, um. adj. *Oſcum* — Cloatius putat eo vocabulo ſignificari *ſacrum,* quòd etiam leges ſacratæ *oſcæ* dicuntur, *Feſt. Scal. leg.* oſcitæ; *vel* obſcitæ, *i. e.* aſcitæ. ¶ Lana oſca, *rough hard wool,* Var. L. L.

Ŏſīris, *vel* Ŏſȳris, is. f. *An herb called toad flax,* Plin. 27, 12.

* Ŏſīrītes, æ. m. [fort. dict. *ab* Oſiride, propter divinam virtutem contra veneficia] *The Ægyptian name of a ſuppoſed herb.* = Cynocephalea, *Plin.* 30, 2.

Ōſor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* odi, oſum] *A hater.* Oſor mulierum, *Plaut. prol. Pæn.* 74.

* Oſſeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of bone.* (2) *Made of bone.* (3) *Boney, of a ſubſtance like bones, as hard as a bone.* (1) Plin. 1, 49. (2) Col. 5, 11. ¶ Oſſea larva, *a ſprite,* or *ſkeleton, of bare bone,* Ov. Ibis, 144. Manus oſſea, *nothing but ſkin and bone,* Juv. 5, 53. (3) Plin. 36, 18.

* † Oſsĭcŭlātim. adv. *Bone by bone,* Non. *ex* Cæcil. c. 2. n. 609.

* Oſsĭcŭlum, li. n. dim. [*ab* os, oſſis] *A little bone,* Plin. 11, 37.

* Oſsifrăga, æ. f. [*ab* oſſibus frangendis] *A kind of eagle,* that breaketh bones by leting his prey fall on high, *Iſid. an oſprey,* Lucr. 5, 1078. Plin. 10, 7.

* Oſsifrăgus, a, um. adj. *That breaketh bones,* Sen. Controv. 33. Oſfragor, idem quod *Oſſifragus,* ὀςεκόπος, *G. V.* Qui contudit oſſa in pyra combuſta, & in cineres redegit, ut in urnam conderentur, *Bur. Coll. Ant. R.*

* Oſsifragus, i. m. *id. quod* oſſifraga, *Plin.* 30, 7.

* ‖ Oſsĭlĕgium, ii. n. [*ab* oſſibus legendis] *The gathering up of the bones after the body was burnt.* Ὀςολόγιον, oſſilegium, *Gl. Gr. Lat. & Lat. Gr.* ☞ De oſſilegii more *vid.* Tibull. 2, 3.

* ‖ Oſſu. n. indecl. *id. quod* os, *Chariſ.* ex *Plin.* unde

* ‖ Oſſuārium, ii. n. *A charnel houſe,* Ulp. l. 2. ff. de Sepulc. viol.

* Oſſuārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* oſſu, *in plur.* oſſua, *V.* vel *ab* oſſum; ut *à* dorſum dorſuarius] *Belonging to,* or *containing, bones.* Oſſuariæ ollæ, *Ant. Inſcript.*

* † Oſſum, ſi. n. [*ex* ὀςῦν, Gr. *Priſc.* ex *Pacuv. & Accio*; & *Chariſ. & Priſc.* ex *Cn. Gellio*] Antiq. *pro* os oſſis.

Oſtendendus, a, um. part. *To be made plain, ſet forth,* or *proved,* Ad Herenn. 2, 16.

Oſtendens, tis. *Showing,* Sil. 2, 669. 13, 762. Clamitanſque & oſtendens, *Paterc.* 2, 85.

Oſtendo, ĕre, di, ſum & tum, act. [*ex* ob, & tendo, vett. obſtendo; & eliſo *b, ab* os, & teneo, *i. e.* teneo ob oculos, nam veteres dicebant *oſtinet* pro *oſtendit, vid.* Obſtineo] (1) *To ſhow; to hold forth,* or *expoſe, to ſight; to let one ſee.* (2) *To ſhow* as a ſtrange, *or* ridiculous, ſight. (3) *To publiſh,* or *compoſe.* (4) *To ſhow in a boaſting manner, to give proof of.* (5) *To repreſent.* (6) *To make one know.* (7) *To ſignify,* or *make a ſhow.* (8) *To tell,* or *ſhow, where one is.* (9) *To give one to underſtand, to let one know, to make plain.* (10) *To manifeſt,* or *diſcover.* (11) *To prove,* or *evince.* (12) *To betray, to diſcover.* (13) *To point at.* (1) § Jamne oſtendiſti ſigna nutrici? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 5. ¶ Ubi Aurora ſuos oſtenderit ortus, *ſhall have ſhewn her riſeing light,* Virg. Geor. 4, 544. Supinatas Aquiloni oſtendere glebas, *to plough up and expoſe to,* Id. Geor. 2, 261. (2) Cœpit, Pana quæ ſolebat, oſtendere Canium Terentos, *Mart.* 1, 70. (3) Parios ego primus Iambos Oſtendi Latio, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 23. (4) Dum vult vocem oſtendere, *Phædr.* 1, 13, 9. (5) Tabula, quæ Trojæ haloſin oſtendit, *Petron.* c. 89. Ipſam vitam & mores hominum oſtendere, *Phædr. prol. lib* 3, 51. (6) Tibi oſtendam, herum quid ſit pericli fallere, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 26. (7) Peto, ut ea, quæ initio oſtendiſti, deinceps fèciſti, ad exitum augeri & cummulari; per te velis, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 41. (8) Ut oſtenderet fratrem, *Petron.* c. 97. ¶ Conſules ſe optimè oſtendunt, *carry themſelves ſo as to give great hopes from them,* Cic. (9) Neque ubi, neque per quos, neque quâ ſpe, aut quo pretio potes oſtendere, ego contrà oſtendo, &c. *Id.* (10) In me diî poteſtatem ſuam omnem oſtendêre, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 3. Nobis diî animom oſtenderunt ſuum, *Plaut.* (11) Te plurâ in hâc re peccare oſtendam, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 44. (12) Tot peccata in hâc re oſtendis, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 1, 21. = patefacio, *Cic.* (13) De excelſo loco oſtendere aliquem, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 2.

Oſtendor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be ſhowed.* (2) *To be made a ſhow of.* (3) *To be expoſed to.* (1) Non laboranti certum ſubſidium nobilitatis oſtenditur, *Cic.* (2) Nihil aliud opus eſſe quàm indici, oſtendique bellum, *Id.* (3) Ager qui ſol oſtentus erit, *Cato. Vid.* Oſtendo.

‖ Oſtenſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſhow,* or *publick appearance.* (2) *A proof.* (1) Factâ hominum armigerorum oſtenſione, *Vet. Sax.* (2) Oſtenſio, δεῖγμα, *Gloſſ.*

‖ Oſtenſiōnālis, e. adj. *That is uſed for ſtate, pomp and ſhow, rather than ſervice.* Milites, quos *oſtenſionales* vocant, *Lampr. Alex.* 33.

Oſtenſūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſhow.* Cùm deſtinato per edictum die oſtenſurus populo propter nubilum diſtuliſſet, *Suet. Neron.* 13. *Dixerunt* ſe oſtenſuros civibus ſuis, non virtutem ſibi priore bello, ſed fortunam defuiſſe, *Juſt.* 18, 7.

Oſtenſus, a, um. part. *Showed publickly, made a ſhow of.* Cædes oſtenſa, *Luc.* 2, 192. ¶ Nî mihi eſſet ſpes oſtenſa hujuſce habendæ, *unleſs I had ſome encouragement to hope,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 7.

Oſtentandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be done publickly; to be expoſed,* or *recommended, to publick notice.* (2) *To be boaſted of.* (1) Additurum principem defunctæ templum & aras, & cetera oſtentandæ pietatis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 3, 6. (2) Ficta oratio memoriæ oſtentandæ cauſâ, *Ad Herenn.* 2.

Oſtentans, tis. part. (1) *Showing, holding up as if he were proud of it.* (2) *Makeing ſhow,* or *proof, of.* (3) *Boaſting.* (1) Frontémque oſtentans arduus albam, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 567. (2) Oſtentans artem pariter arcúmque ſonantem, *Id. Æn.* 5, 521. (3) Tac. 14, 25, 2.

‖ Oſtentārius, ii. m. *He that telleth what prodigies portend,* Macrob. Sat. 3, 7. + Oſtentorum interpres.

Oſtentātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The making any pompous,* or *publick, ſhow; an appearance.* (2) *The endeavouring to ſet a thing out, and make it appear great.* (3) *Such as raiſeth great expectations of one.* (4) *Oſtentation, vain glory, a makeing a fair ſhow outwardly.* (5) *A vain glorious temper,* or *deſign.* (1) Scenæ oſtentatio, *Petron.* c. 126. Cognomen ab oſtentatione ſævitiæ aſcitum, *Liv.* 7, 4. (2) Lacrumæ ad oſtentationem doloris paratæ, *Petron.* c. 17. (3) Multorum annorum oſtentationes meæ, *Cic.* (4) = Simulatione, & inani oſtentatione ſe gloriam conſequi ſiqui poſſe rentur, vehementer errant, *Id. Offic.* 2, 13. 𝔛 In fronte oſtentatio eſt, intus veritas occultatur, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 24. (5) 𝔛 Beneficia profecta magìs ab oſtentatione, quàm à voluntate, *Id. Offic.* 1, 14.

Oſtentātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that recommendeth things to publick fame, that placeth them in the beſt light, to make them appear conſiderable.* (2) *A pretender,* or *boaſter.* (1) *Romulus* cùm factis vir magnus, tum factorum oſtentator haud minor, *Liv.* 1, 10. (2) Oſtentatores meri, confidentes meri, garrulique & malevoli, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 15.

‖ Oſtentātrix, īcis. f. *She that endeavoureth to bear herſelf ſo as to make many gaze upon and take notice of her.* Immodica ſui oſtentatrix, *Apul.* p. 525. pompa, *Prud. Pſychom.* 439.

Oſtentātus, a, um. part. (1) *That which one hath been put in hopes of.* (2) *Preſented, fairly offered, held forth to one.* (1) Pecunia, quæ ex liberalitate hujus promiſſa ſit & oſtentata, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 6. (2) Egon' occaſionem mihi oſtentatam amitterem? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 56.

Oſtento, āre. freq. [*ab* oſtendo; *i. e.* ſæpe oſtendo gloriandi cauſâ, *Feſt.* vel deſiderativum, *i. e.* oſtendere cupio, *Perot.*] (1) *To ſhow often,* or *much; to hold forth to view.* (2) *To ſhow often in a boaſting manner.* (3) *To threaten,* *to menace.* (4) *To publiſh, to recite in publick.* (5) *To expoſe freely to publick view.* (6) *To yield, or expoſe to.* (7) *To make ſhow of.* (8) *To put upon, or give hopes of.* (9) *To ſhow a thing, to point to.* (10) *To prove,* or *give evident marks of.* (11) *To endeavour to ſhow.* (12) *To endeavour to make appear conſiderable, to go to ſet out,* or *recommend to publick notice; to vaunt.* (13) *To ſhow, to diſcover.* (1) Velamenta & inſulas pro muris oſtentant, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 31, 4. (2) Neque pugnas narrat, neque cicatrices ſuas oſtentat, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 30. = Jactare ſe & oſtentare, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 21. (3) Cædem ex alterâ parte belli exitus oſtentat; ex alterâ ſervitutem, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 14. (4) Famam carminum ejus premebat Nero, prohibueratque oſtentare, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 49, 3. (5) Faciem oſtentabat, & udo Turpia membra fimo, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 357. (6) Ut jugula ſua pro meo capite Clodio oſtentârint, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. (7) ☩ Oſtentare potiùs urbi bellum, quàm inferre, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 78, 3. § Oſtentâſſe Romana arma, *Id. Ann.* 6, 37, 7. inſtructas legiones, *Id. Hiſt.* 5, 10, 4. Alterâ manu fert lapidem, panem oſtentat alterâ, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 18. Aliud ſpe ac ſpecie ſimulationis oſtentant, *Cic.* 2. contr. *Rull.* 4. (8) Quod diſſuaſit, id oſtentat, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 10. (9) Campos Deſuper oſtentat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 678. (10) Caſtra lato ambitu, &c. trium legionum manus oſtentabant, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 61, 3. (11) Qui ſe comem ac magnificum militibus oſtentet, *Id. Hiſt.* 3, 9, 1. (12) § Se oſtentare, *Cic. Att.* 2, 13. integrum judicium, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 8, 2. artem, *Id. Ann.* 2, 8, 3. fidem atque animum, *Id. Hiſt.* 1, 39, 4. ☩ Ut potiùs amorem tibi oſtenderem meum, quàm oſtentarem prudentiam, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 3. *Met.* Agragas oſtentat maxima longè Mœnia, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 703. (13) Incipit ex illo montes Apulia notos Oſtentare mihi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 77.

Oſtentor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſhown publickly,* &c. (2) *To be talked of publickly.* (1) Nero omnes per exercitus oſtentatur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 3. (2) ☩ Largitio verbis oſtentari poteſt, revera fieri, niſi exhauſto ærario, nullo pacto poteſt, *Cic.* 2. cont. *Rull.* 4. *Vid.* Oſtento.

Oſtentum, ti. n. [*ab* oſtendo; *in ſup.* oſtentum] *Any thing that happeneth contrary to the ordinary courſe of nature, and is ſuppoſed to foreſhow ſomething to come, either* good, *or* bad. Periculorum metus ex oſtentis, *Cic. Ver.* 4, 49. Per hæc oſtenta conceptam in ſpem imperii venit, *Suet. Veſpaſ.* 5. *Met.* Præcipuum ipſe Vitellius oſtentum erat, *Id.* ¶ Oſtenta facere, *to do very odd,* or *incredible, things,* Cœl. *ad* Cic.

Oſtentus, a, um. part. [*ab* oſtendor] (1) † *Showed,* or *appearing in view.* (2) *Lieing open to.* (1) In ipſo tempore oſtentus ſenex, *Pacuv.* ap. *Feſt.* (2) Ager ſoli oſtentus, *Cato.* locus, *Varr.*

Oſtentus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A publick ſhow,* or *ſpectacle; a gazeing ſtock.* (2) *A mere ſhow, without any real effect.* (3) *That which is done for ſhow,* or *diſſimulation.* (4) *Proof, declaration, a ſeting forth.* (1) ¶ Iturus oſtentui gentibus, *a publick example,* or *ſpectacle,* Tac. Ann. 15, 22, 6. Corpora extra vallum objecta oſtentui, *Id. Ann.* 1, 29, 6. (2) Nova jura dedit oſtentui magis quàm manſura, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 78. (3) Metellus illa deditionis ſigna oſtentui credere, *Sall. B. J.* 50. (4) Vivere jubet oſtentui clementiæ ſuæ, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 6. Ut Jugurthæ ſcelerum oſtentui eſſem, *Sall. B. Jug.* 36.

Oſtiārium, ii. n. *ſc.* tributum. *A tax by which a certain ſum was to be paid for every door.* Oſtiaria imperabantur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 31. & *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8.

Oſtiārius, ii. m. *A porter,* or *doorkeeper.* In aditu ipſo ſtabat oſtiarius, *Petron.* c. 38.

Oſtiātim, adv. *From door to door, without miſſing a door.* Oſtiatim totum oppidum compilavit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. ¶ Crimine agere oſtiatim, *to particularize in the names and houſes on whom rapine hath been committed,* Id. Ib. 10.

Oſtīgo, gĭnis. f. [*ab* os, oris.] *The ſcab in lambs,* or *kids, about the mouth and lips.* = Mentigo quam paſtores oſtiginem vocant, *Col. R. R.* 7, 5.

Oſtiŏlum, li. n. dim. [*ab* oſtium] *A little door.* Aditus firmis oſtiolis munire, *Col.* 8, 14.

Oſtium, ii. n. [*ab* ore, quòd ſit *qu.* os domûs, *Priſc.* vel *ab* ὀςεῖν, repellere] (1) *A door.* (2) *An enterance,* or *paſſage.* (3) *The mouth of a river,* or *haven.* (1) Oſtio peſſulum obdo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 55. Alta oſtia Ditis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 667. (2) Recta viarum oſtia, *Lucr.* 4, 92. (3) § Oſtium Tiberinum, *Cic.* Oſtium fluminis; portûs, *Id.* Oſtia Nili, *Juv.* 13, 27.

* Oſtrăcias, æ. m. [ὀςρακίας, Gr. *ab* ὄςρακον teſta] *A kind of precious ſtone like an oyſterſhell,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Oſtrăciſmus, i. m. [ὀςρακισμὸς, Gr. *ab* eodem] *A ſort of voteing with oyſterſhells,* Nep. 5, 3, 1.

* Oſtrăcītes, æ. m. [*ex* eodem themate] *Idem,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Oſtrăcītis, ītĭdis. f. [*ab* eodem] *A kind of cruſt ſticking to furnaces where braſs ore is melted,* Plin. 24, 10.

* Oſtrăcium, ii. n. [*ex* eodem themate] *The ſhell of a certain fiſh called alſo* onyx, *Plin.* 32, 10.

* Oſtrea, ōrum. n. pl. Sic *Chariſ.* [τὰ ὄςρεια, ſeu ὄςρεα, Gr.] *Any ſort of fiſh with a hard ſhell; oyſters.* Oſtreis & conchyliis omnibus contingit, ut cùm luna pariter creſcant, pariterque decreſcant, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 14. Oſtrea Circæis, Miſeno oriuntur echini, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 33. Grandia oſtrea mordet, *Juv.* 6, 202.

* Oſtrea, æ. f. *An oyſter.* Neque oſtrea illa magna capta potuit paululùm ſuſcitare, *Varr.*

* Oſtreārium, ii. n. *An oyſterpit,* or *place where oyſters are kept.* Sergius Orata primus oſtrearii in Bajano locavit, *Plin.* 9, 51.

* Oſtreārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to oyſters.* ¶ Panis oſtrearius, *a ſort of bread which they eat with oyſters,* Plin. 18, 11.

* † Oſtreātus, a, um. adj. *Hard,* or *rough and ruged, like an oyſterſhell.* Quaſi oſtreatum tergum ulceribus geſtito, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 186.

* Oſtreōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *That is very plentyfull of,* or *breedeth many oyſters.* Cyzicus oſtreoſa, *Poëta phallic. carm.* 77. Ora Helleſpontia cæteris oſtreoſior oris, *Catull.* in *Priap. carm.* 18.

* Oſtrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [*ex* oſtrea, & fero] *That is plentyfull of oyſters; oyſter-bearing.* Oſtriferi fauces Abydi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 207. Oſtriferum Geræſtum, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 456.

* Oſtrīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* oſtrum] *Of a ſcarlet colour.* Oſtrinus torus, *Prop.* 1, 14, 20.

* Oſtrum, i. n. [ὄςρον, Gr.] (1) *The fiſh of the liquour whereof a ſort of purple,* or *ſcarlet, colour is made.* (2) *The liquour,* or *colour, itſelf.* (3) *Cloths,* &c. *died of that colour.* (1) Quo Pœnis tibi purpura fulgeat oſtris, *Prop.* 4, 3, 5. (2) § Veſtes perfuſæ oſtro, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 112. Oſtro rigentes, *Id. Æn.* 11, 72. (3) Strato ſuper diſcumbitur oſtro, *Id. Æn.* 1, 704. Oſtro fulgentes ſcopuli, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 472.

* Oſtrya, æ. f. *A ſort of tree,* Plin. *vid. ſeq.* Oſtrys.

* Oſtrys, yos & *ab* acc. Oſtrya, æ. [ὄςρυς, Gr.] *A ſort of tree in Greece,* Plin. 13, 21.

Ōſūrus, a, um. part. [fut. *ab* odi] *That ſhall hate hereafter.* ☩ Amare oportere, ut ſi aliquando eſſet oſurus, *Cic.* de *Am.* 16.

Ōſus, a, um. part. [*ab* odi] *That hath hated.* Inimicos ſemper oſa ſum obtuerier] *Plaut. Amph.* 3. 2, 19.

Ōsȳris, *vid.* Oſiris.

O ante T.

* ‖ Ōtăcuſta, æ. m. *An intelligencer,* or *ſpy, to a prince.* Ὠτακύςης, auricularius, *Gl. Gr. & Lat.*

* Ŏthŏne, es. f. [*ab* ὀθόνη linteum, *M.*] *An herb haveing leaves full of holes,* Plin. 27, 12.

* Ōtia, ōrum. pl. n. [*ab* ὠτίον, auricula, pl. ὠτία; quomodò oſtreum quoddam ὠτάριον voc.] *A kind of oyſters, ſea ears,* Plin. 32, 11.

Ōtiŏlum, i. n. dim. *A little,* or *ſhort, leiſure.* Ubi delectem otiolum meum non habeo, *Cœl. Cic. int. Ep. Fam.* 83.

Ōtior, āri. *To ſpend one's time at one's own pleaſure, free from buſyneſs.* ☩ Otiandi, non negotiandi, cauſâ, ſe aliquò conferre, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. Domeſticus otior, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 128. *i. e.* privatus ſum domi.

Ōtiōsè. adv. (1) *At eaſe; without toil,* or *trouble.* (2) *Eaſyly, leiſurely, as if one had nothing elſe to do.* (3) *Securely, unconcernedly.* (4) *At leiſure, quietly, without interruption.* (5) *Gently, ſoftly.* (6) *By little and little.* (1) Cic. Offic. 3, 26. (2) Contemplari unumquodque otioſè, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 15. (3) Liv. 2, 58. (4) Tecum otioſè, ſi otium eſt, cupio loqui, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 41. (5) = Secuta ſum placidè, otioſè, meo arbitratu, *Id. Mil.* 4, 6, 6. § Otioſè ambulare, *Id. Pſeud.* 4. 1, 14. ☩ citò, *Id.* (6) Properaviſtis olim, repere otioſè oportuit, *Id. Truc.* 1, 2, 67.

Ōtiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* otium] (1) *Free from buſyneſs, toil,* or *trouble.* (2) *At leiſure; without any haſte,* or *earneſtneſs.* (3) *Secure, unconcerned.* (4) *That hath nothing to do, out of employment.* (5) *Unconcerned.* (6) *Pleaſeing, eaſy.* (7) *Being ſtill, diſcharged from work.* (8) *That is in no publick poſt,* or *employment.* (9) *Peaceable, one that is a neuter in war.* (10) *Void, vacant.* (11) *Sedate, calm, without paſſion.* (12) *Inſignificant, idle, of no value, trifleing.* (1) ☩ Vos laborioſos exiſtimat, quibus otioſis ne in communi quidem otio liceat eſſe. *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* cap. 1. (2) Otioſiſſimum te eſſe arbitrabar, *Idem.* Aliam otioſus quæret, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 24. (3) Animo otioſo eſſe impero, *Id. Andr.* 5, 2, 1. ¶ Otioſus ab animo, *without diſquiet of mind,* Id. Phorm. 2, 1, 26. (4) Ne mihi otium quidem fuit unquam otioſum, *Cic.* ☩ occupatus, *Id.* (5) Spectator otioſus alienæ calamitatis, *Id. Offic.* 2, 7. Vide ut otioſus it, ſi dîs placet, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 10. (6) Quid quietè otioſiùs animi, quid irâ laborioſiùs? *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 2, 13. (7) § Otioſus bos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 18, 11. (8) Si habet ſenectus aliquod tanquam pabulum ſtudii & doctrinæ, nihil eſt otioſè ſenectute jucundius, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 14. = privatus, *Id.* Judicandum eſt maximas geri res & maximi animi ab iis, qui reſpublicas regant; eſſe autem magni animi & fuiſſe multos in vitâ otioſâ, *Id.* (9) *Id. Fam.* 5, 9, 4. & pro *Marcello,* c. 6. ¶ Re placidâ atque otioſâ, *in time of peace,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 56. (10) = Honor otioſus ac vacans, *Plin. jun.* (11) Cicero lentus eſt in principiis, longus in narrationibus, otioſus circa exceſſus, *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* c. 18. (12) § Otioſæ ſententiæ, *Quint.* 1, 1. Otioſus ſermo, *Id.* 8, 2.

* Ōtis, ĭdis. f. [*ab* οὖς, ὠτὸς auris] *A ſort of owl.* = Aſio, *Plin.* 10, 23. & 29, 6. Quas Hiſpania aves tardas appellat, Græci otidas, *Id.* 10, 22.

ŌTIUM, ii. n. (1) *Leiſure, ſpare time, freedom from any buſyneſs.* (2) *Retirement from publick buſyneſs, a private life.* (3) *The time of recreation and refreſhment.* (4) *Peace, publick tranquillity.* (5) *Idleneſs, a doing nothing.* (6) *The liveing at eaſe, and in ſecurity.* (7) Meton. *The product of one's leiſure, ſport, waggery.* (1) ☩ Ut in otio eſſet potiùs, quàm in negotio, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 20. Literato otio quid dulcius? *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 105. § Otium auſcultandi, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 66. Tantumne ab re tuâ eſt otii tibi? *Id. Heaut.* 1, 1, 23. (2) ☩ Ubi mihi reliquam ætatem à rep. procul habendam decrevi, non fuit conſilium ſocordiâ atque deſidiâ bonum otium conterere, *Sall. B. C.* 4. (3) Cum duris venatibus otia miſce, *Ov. Met.* 4, 307.

307. Cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otioſum, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 27. (4) 𝔛 Ex maximo bello tantum otium toti inſulæ conciliavit, ut, *Nep. Timol.* 3. (5) 𝔛 Honeſtum pacis nomen ſegni otio imponere, *Tac. Ann.* 14. 39. Quâ ſpe Libycis teris otia terris? *Virg. Æn.* 4, 271. (6) Otium Divos rogat in patenti Prênſus Ægæo, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 1. (7) Excutias oculis otia noſtra tuis, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 224.

O ante V.

• ‖ Ŏvālis, le. adj. *Belonging to ovations.* Ovalis corona, *Gell.* 6, 6. ┼ Ovans.

• Ŏvans, tis. part. (1) *Triumphing in the leſſer triumph,* or *ovation.* (2) *Rejoiceing publickly with great magnificence for.* (3) *Prevailing,* or *triumphing.* (4) *Expreſſing joy by a publick proceſſion, ſhouting,* &c. (5) *Rejoiceing with loud ſhouts, ſhouting for joy.* (6) *Full of ſucceſs and joy, triumphing.* (7) *Makeing a joyfull ſound.* (1) 𝔛 Valerio triumphus, Manlio, ut ovans ingrediatur urbem, decretum eſt, *Liv.* vid. & *Suet. Aug.* 22. Aſcendit ovans in Capitolium M. Aquilius, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 47. Ovans triumphare debuit, *Paterc.* 2, 122. (2) Duplici victoriâ ovans Romulus, *Liv.* Magnus ter ovans, *Petron.* c. 129. ¶ Taurus ovans, *bearing himſelf triumphantly, rejoiceing for a victory,* Val. Flacc. 5, 63. Ovans gradus, *a large,* or *joyfull, ſtep, ſuch as becometh a victor,* Id. 2, 545. Ovantem greſſum feret, *ſhall dance for joy,* Petron. c. 133. (3) § Flammæ ovantes, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 409. Vulcanus ovans, *Sil.* (4) Per Graiûm populos Ibat ovans, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 589. (5) = Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium excipiunt, *Liv.* 5, 30. (6) Mihi evenit, ut ovans prædâ onuſtus incederem, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 146. Succeſſu cædis ovans, *Ov. Met.* 12, 298. (7) § Ovans lyra, *Stat.* ſiſtrum, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 418. Ovantes gutture corvi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 346.

• Ŏvātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* ovo, as] *The triumphing in the leſſer triumph.* 𝔛 Perpenna fuit de ſervili ovatione contentus, ne dignitatem triumphi inſcriptione ſervili violaret, *Flor.* 3, 19. vid. & *Suet. Tib.* 1. Prætereundum non eſt, quod ad ovationes attinet: ſuper quo diſſenſiſſe veteres ſcriptores ſcio, partim enim ſcripſerunt, qui ovaret introïre ſolitum equo vehentem: at Sabinus Maſſurius pedibus ingredi ovantes dicit, ſequentibus eos non militibus, ſed univerſo ſenatu, *Gell.* 5, 6.

• ‖ Ōvātio, ōnis. f. [*ab* ovum] *The time of laying eggs,* Plin. 29, 3. *ubi tamen al.* operationem *leg.*

• Ōvātus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ovum] (1) *Made like an egg, of an oval figure.* (2) *Marked with oval figures.* (1) Aliis *ſorbis* turbinatio pyri, aliis ovata ſpecies, *Plin.* 15, 21. (2) Numidicus lapis ovatus, *Id.* 35, 1. *de marmoribus loquens.*

• Ŏvātus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ovo, as] *That had been goten in victories, and was carryed in triumph.* Auro ovato facies ſacras perducere, *Perſ.* 2, 5.

• Ŏvātus, ûs. m. verb. *Shouts for joy,* or *victory.* Barbarici glomerantur ovatus, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 187.

• Ŏviāria, æ. f. *A flock of ſheep.* In Apuliâ oviarias habui grandes, *Varr. R. R. in prol.* l. 2.

• Ŏviārĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, ſheep.* Oviaricum pecus, *Col.* 7, 6.

• Ŏvĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* ovis] (1) ‖ *A little ſheep.* (2) *A ſurname of* F. Maximus, *for his gentleneſs.* (1) Ovicula, προβάτιον, *Onom. vet.* (2) *Vict. de* Vir. illuſtr. 43.

• Ŏvīle, is. n. (1) *A ſheep cote, a ſheep fold.* (2) Catachreſt. *A fold for kids,* or *goats.* (3) *A ſept in the* Campus Martius; in one of them each century gave its ſuffrage. (1) Tabulæ, quibus ovilia conſternuntur, ut ſupercubet grex, *Col.* 7, 4. (2) Aliis in ovilibus hœdi, *Ov. Met.* 13, 828. (3) Datum ſecretò in ovili cum his colloquendi tempus, *Liv.* 26, 22. ☞ *Septa hæc poſtea marmorea facta fuerunt, & porticus egregias habuerunt,* vid. *Alex. ab Alex.* 2, 18.

• ‖ Ŏvīlis, le. adj. *Belonging to ſheep.* Ovili ſtabulationi commoda, *Apul. Met.* 4.

• Ŏvillus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ovinus] *Of,* or *belonging to, ſheep.* Grex ovillus, *Liv.* 22, 10.

• Ŏvīnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſheep.* Sume pilam, quæ caudis hæret ovinis, *Seren. Samon.* c. 15. ☞ Raró occ. ┼ Ovillus.

Ōvĭpărus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ovum, & pario] *That breed by ſpawn.* 𝔛 Diſcrevit natura viviparos & oviparos *piſces,* Apul. Apol. p. 465. *Gobio* oviparâ congeſtior alvo, *Auſon. Moſel.* 133. ┼ Ova pariens.

• Ŏvis, is. f. (& m. vid. *Gell.* 11, 1.) [*à* Gr. ὄϊς, interjecto digamm.] (1) ‖ *A ſheep,* male, *or* female. (2) Met. *A fleece.* (1) Vid. Valla, 4, 13. (2) Niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem, *Tib.* 2, 4, 28.

• Ŏvo. inuſit. *unde* ovas, ovat. Quædam verba primam perſonam amittunt, veluti, ovas, ovat; raró enim reperimus *ovo* dictum, *Diom.* Nos reperimus in tertiâ ſolâ, & ita Phoc. & Alcuin. *ab* ove, quam tunc immolabant, *Plut. Serv.* (1) *To triumph in the leſſer triumph.* (2) *To appear great and joyfull in.* (1) Quas ob res ovandi jus, & triumphalia ornamenta percepit, *Suet. Claud.* 1. ‖ 𝔛 Ovandi, ac non triumphandi, cauſa eſt, quum aut bella non ritè indicta, neque cum juſto hoſte geſta ſunt; aut hoſtium nomen humile & non idoneum eſt, ut ſervorum piratarumque aut deditione repentè factâ, impulverea, ut dici ſolet, incruentáque victoria obvenit, *Gell.* 5, 6. vid. *Plin.* 15, 29. (2) Quo nunc Turnus ovat ſpolio, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 500. Uter ſolio ovaret, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 153. ¶ Non Africus alto Tantus ovat, *doth not ride over it with ſo great power and force,* Val. Flacc. 2, 507.

• Ōvum, i. n. [*à* Gr. ὠόν, interp. digamm.] (1) *An egg.* (2) *The ſpawn of fiſh,* &c. (3) ‖ Ova, *pieces of wood of an oval figure, by which the number of courſes in the chariot-races of the* Circus *were reckoned.* (1) In pullos animales vertier ova Cernimus alituum, *Lucr.* 2, 926. § Supponere anatum ova gallinis, *Cic.* Columbinum ovum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 56. ¶ Albumen ovi, *Plin.* 28, 6. album, *Celſ.* 7, 7, 13. Albus liquor ovi, *Plin.* 10, 53. Candidum ovi, *Id.* 33, 3. *the white of an egg.* 𝔛 Luteum, *the yolk,* Id. ib. ‖ Ova decumana, *large eggs,* Feſt. Ovum hypenemium, ſeu irritum, *Plin.* 10, 80. zephyrium, *Id. ib. a wind,* or *addle, egg;* urinum, *roten, ſat upon,* Id. ib. geminum, *Id. with two yolks.* Parere ova, *Cic.* gignere, *Id.* ponere, *to lay eggs,* Ov. § Incubare ovis, *Col.* 8, 5. ova, *Varr.* & *Plin.* 9, 10. *To ſit as a fowl,* or *bird.* Excludere pullos ex ovis, *to hatch them,* Cic. N. D. 2, 129. Non tam ovum ovo ſimile, *of things very like,* Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 1. *vid.* Chiliad. Integram famem ad ovum offero, *to the begining of the ſuper,* Cic. § Ab ovo uſque ad mala, *from the begining of the ſuper to the end,* Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 6. (2) Gignunt ova piſces, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 129. Ova ranæ, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 19. (3) *Salm.* ex *Varr.* & *Caſſiod.*

O ante X.

• Oxălis, ĭdis. f. [ὀξαλὶς, Gr. *ab* ὀξὺς acutus, acidus] *A ſort of wild ſorrel,* Plin. 20, 21.

• Oxălme, es. f. [ὀξάλμη, Gr. *ab* ὀξὺς acidus, & ἅλμη murca] *A ſharp ſalt compoſition of vinegar and brine,* Plin. 23, 2. *Latinè protulit* acetum ſalſum, *Id.* 24, 4.

• ‖ Oxĭmè, *pro* ociſſimè, *Feſt.*

‖ Oxўblatta, æ. f. vox hybrida [*ab* ὀξὺς acutus, & blatta] *A deep purple,* or *ſcarlet, colour,* Lex. *ex* Col.

• Oxўcedros, i. f. [*ab* ὀξύς acutus, & κέδρος cedrus] *A kind of ſmall cedar haveing prickly leaves,* Plin. 13, 5.

• Oxўgăla, actis. n. [*ab* ὀξὺς acidus, & γάλα lac] *A compoſition made of the thickeſt cream and ſalt,* or *of ſour milk,* Plin. 28, 9.

† Oxўgăla, æ. f. [*ab* eodem] *A conſerved compoſition made of ſour milk and herbs,* Col. 12, 8. *ubi fortaſsè rect.* Oxigala, *Conf. Plin.* 28, 9.

Oxўgărum, i. n. [*ab* Ὀξύγαρον, *acetarium,* Gloſſ.] (1) *A ſharp pickle,* or *ſauce.* (2) *A ſort of* moretum. (1) Mart. 3, 50. (2) *Col.* 12, 57. *ubi al.* Oxyporum.

• Oxўlăpăthon, i. n. [*ab* ὀξύς acidus, & λάπαθον lapathum] *A ſort of wild ſorrel,* Plin. 20, 21.

• Oxўmel, ĕlis. n. [ὀξύμελι, Gr. *ab* ὀξὺς acidus, & μέλι mel] *A preparation of vinegar, honey,* &c. *Plin.* 14, 17. & 23, 2. *Col.* 12, 56, 3.

• Oxўmĕli, ĭtis. n. [*ex* eodem themate] *Idem,* Plin. 26, 11.

• Oxўmircĭne, es. f. *Wild myrtle. Vid.* Oxymyrſine.

• Oxўmōron, i. n. [*ab* ὀξὺς acutus, & μωρὸς ſtultus] Fig. rhet. Sententia tam acutè enunciata, ut fatua videatur, quoniam idem negari videtur de ſeipſo, *ut,* Feſtina lente, vid. *Voſſ. Rhet.* 2, 207.

Oxўmyrsĭne, es. f. [*ab* ὀξὺς acutus, & μυρσίνη myrtus] *A kind of myrtle,* Plin. 15, 7. ed. Hard.

• ‖ Oxўpædĕrōtĭnus, a, um. adj. *qu.* ὀξυπαιδερωτινὸς, Gr. [*ab* ὀξὺς, & παιδέρως acanthus] *Of a bright opal colour,* Vopiſc.

• ‖ Oxўpŏrium, ii. n. [ὀξυπόριον, Gr. *ab* ὀξὺς celer, & πόρος tranſitus] *A medicament that cauſeth a quick digeſtion,* or *of other quick operation,* Marc. Emp.

• Oxўpŏrŏpōla, æ. m. [*ab* ὀξυπόριον, medicamentum celeriter venas permeans, & πωλέω, vendo] *One that ſelleth ſharp ſauces, and pickles,* Plin. 20, 7.

• Oxўpŏrum, i. n. [*à* ſeq.] *A ſort of* moretum, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 36. *Vid.* Oxygarum.

• Oxўpŏrus, a, um. adj. [ὀξύπορος, Gr. *ab* ὀξὺς celer, & πόρος tranſitus] *That eaſyly paſſeth,* or *digeſteth.* § Oxyporum moretum, *Col.* ¶ Condimenta oxypora, *ſauces,* or *pickles, that cauſe a quick digeſtion,* Plin. Antidoti oxyporæ, *of quick operation,* Id.

• Oxys, yos. m. [*ab* ὀξὺς acris] *An herb, otherwiſe called* trifolium acetoſum, *Plin.* 12, 27.

• Oxўſchœnos, i. m. [ὀξύσχοινος, Gr. *ab* ὀξὺς acutus, & σχοῖνος juncus] *A ſea bulruſh,* Plin. 21, 18. *Lat.* Juncus marinus, *Id. ib.*

• Oxytrĭphyllon, i. n. [ὀξυτρίφυλλον, Gr. *ab* ὀξὺς acutus, & τρίφυλλον trifolium] *Trefoil with the ſharp leaf,* Plin 21, 9.

O ante Z.

• Ozæna, æ. f. [ὄζαινα, Gr. *ab* ὄζω oleo] (1) *A ſort of the fiſh* Polypus, dicta à gravi capitis odore. (2) *An ulcer in the noſe.* (1) Plin. 9, 30. (2) Celſ. 6, 8.

• Ozænītis, ĭdis. f. [ὀζαινῖτις, Gr. *ab* eodem] *A kind of nard of a ſtrong rank ſmell,* Plin. 12, 12.

• Oze, es. f. [ὄζη, Gr. *ex* eodem] *A ſtinking breath,* Celſ. 3, 11.

Ozўmum, i. n. [*ab* ὄζω redoleo, ſi cum z ſcrib.] *A kind of garden herb,* Perſ. 4, 22. *Vid.* Ocimum.

P, p, **Roman, *P, p*, Italick, 𝔓, 𝔭, Engliſh black letter, but of no great antiquity, nor in fact uſe, the Roman and** Italick character haveing prevailed not only with us, but generally through Europe. The figure of this, as of all the Roman letters, was originally the ſame with the Græcian, as *Pliny* informs us, wherein he is confirmed by ancient monuments. And indeed it is ſtill but very little different, which may be ſeen, as in the reſt, but more particularly in this letter, P being only Γ with the tranſverſe and depending line drawn ſemicircular. The Greek Γ indeed itſelf differs no more, ſcarcely ſo much, from its original the Hebrew final ף when turned towards the right. The name of this letter is the ſame in Engliſh, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, פה, *pe*, ſignifying in that tongue *a mouth*, which the figure ſomewhat repreſents. Its place is the fifteenth letter in the Engliſh and Roman alphabets, and the firſt in the firſt order of the mutes, wherein is a frequent permutation becauſe of their nearneſs in ſound and uſe; for *p* is only a ſofter *b*, as *b* is a harder *p*. The ancient Latins writ *Burrhus* for the Greek Πυῤῥὸς, and in their own language ſometimes were at a ſtand whether to write *b* or *p*; as for inſtance in *Fabius*; whether *obtineo*, or *optineo*; ſince more of this than that was heard in pronunciation. This is alſo proportionably demonſtrated in their very figure, P being a half B. Yea that they have actually changed *b* into *p* in many words for this reaſon only, will be evident in declineing verbs ending in *bo*, and *bor* of the third conjugation, as in *nubo, ſcribo, labor*, wherein the harder ſound *b*, when a conſonant is to follow, is changed into the ſofter, *p*; and this not only in declineing ſuch words, but the *p* from *b* remains alſo in their participles, verbal nouns, and derivatives; as from *ſcribo* comes *ſcriptus, ſcriptura, ſcriptio, ſcriptito*, &c. Their near affinity, in the learned languages eſpecially, leads us into the derivation of words wherein they are found. Thus we deduce the etymology of *pario*, and *precor*, from the Hebrew ברא and ברך; thus the Latin took *palpebra* and *pubes*, from the Greek βλέφαρον and βυϐῶν, and *vice verſâ*; and *ab* and *ſub* from ἀπὸ and ὑπὸ. This their proximity in nature, ſound, and uſe, is excellently denoted in the Greek and Latin figures, Γ and P, repreſenting one half of B. Nor is *p* changed only into *b* its middle ſound, but alſo into its aſpirate φ eſpecially in declineing verbs and nouns, as is plain in λείϐω, λείπσω, λέλειφα, where we find ϐ before a vowel changed into π before a conſonant (as was before obſerved in Latin verbs of the ſame termination) and π again into φ. So in κατῆλιπς, ιφος, ιφι, &c. *gryps, gryphis, i*, &c. and on the contrary φ in etymologys is converted into *p*, as Περσεφόνη, *Proſerpina*. To this firſt order of the mutes belong *f* and *v*, into which *p* is alſo changed, as πήγω, *figo*; πείθω, *fido*; *pilus, filum*; and as from λεπὶς comes *levis*, ſo on the contrary from *ovis* is derived *opilio*. Nor doth *p* refuſe the intercourſe of her ſiſters of the ſecond order. Hence *lepus* makes λαγὼς, *lupus*, λύκος; nor of *q* which belongs to the ſame order. For from ἵππος, Æol. ἴκκος, comes *equus*: πότε, Ion. κότε, *quoties*; πῆ, Ion. κῆ, *qua*. The correſpondence of this mute with the ſiſterhood of the third rank is viſible in σπουδὴ, *ſtudium*; πέραν, *trans*; as on the contrary in *appeto, applico*, &c. for *adpeto, adplico*. Some kindred between *p* and the liquids is alſo averred by etymologiſts, but, in my opinion, is precarious, as being too far removed to be depended upon. In pure Latin words this mute only precedes *l* and *r*, as in *plaga, promo*: but in Greek words, or of Greek extraction, it goes before *h, n, ſ, t*, as in *phaſma, philus, phanaticus*; *dyſpnœa*; *pſephiſma, pſilæ*; *Ptolemæus*, and *diptoton*. Here alſo it may be proper to note, that when the Latins enfranchiſe a Greek word in which *pt* begins a ſyllable, they leave out either the former or latter, writeing *cubo, perna, tuſſis*, for κύπτω, πτέρνα, πτύσις. In the middle of words, *p* admitts before it three of the liquids, namely, *l, m, r*; as in *culpa, campus, carpo*. It likewiſe admitts *n*, but always by her proxy *m*, as in *compleo, compono*, for *conpleo, conpono*. In derivatives from the Greek the initial *p* is ſometimes omitted, as in *latus* from πλατὺς, in *uro* from πυρῶ; which ſeems however to appear again in *comburo* for *compuro*. This letter appears alſo ſometimes to be inſerted in certain Latin words derived from the Greek, to hinder the colliſion of two vowels, as in *lapis* from λᾶας, in *dapes* from δαὶς. P. in the notes of the ancients, *is read* Publius, pondo; PA. DIG. Patricia dignitas; P. C. Patres conſcripti; P. F. Publii filius; P. P. Propoſitum, Propoſitum publicè; P.P.P.P.E.S.S S.E.V.V.V.V.V.V.V.F.F.F.F. Primus pater patriæ profeſſus eſt. Secum ſalus ſublata eſt; venit victor validus vincens vires urbis veſtræ ferro, fame, flammâ, frigore, *Val. Prob.* de Lit. Antiq. P. R. Populus Romanus; PR. S. Prætoris ſententia; PRS. P. Præſes provinciæ.

P ante A.

† PA, *pro* parte. *In Saliari carmine*, Feſt.

Pābŭlandus, a, um. part. *To be fed*, or *dunged*. Fimo pabulandæ ſunt oleæ, *Col.* 5, 9.

* Pābŭlans, tis. part. *Forageing*. Pabulantes hoſtes, *Val. Max.* 5, 6. *ext.* 1.

* Pābŭlāris, e. adj. *That is fit for cattle to eat*, or *is ſown for them*. ✠ Viciæ pabularis modios ſeptem vel octo, viciæ ſeminalis modios quinque, vel ſex, jugerum agri recipit, *Col.* 11, 2.

* Pābŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A feeding*. (2) *A forageing*, or *gathering of food*. (1) Sus in pabulationem ſpurcè verſatur, *Col.* 7, 9, 14. (2) Hoſtis pabulationes noſtras obſervabat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 16. Si *apes* tranſtuleris eò, ubi idonea pabulatio non eſt, fugitivæ fiunt, *Col.* Pabulationes ſecretiſſimæ, *Id.* 9, 4.

* Pābŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A forager*. Vagi per agros pabulatores, *Liv.* 27, 43. Quæ pabulatores & lignatores tueretur, *Id.* 41, 1. & *Cæſ.* non ſemel.

* Pābŭlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to fodder*. ¶ Frondis cordis pabulatorius modiorum viginti, *Col. R. R.* 11, 1. *a baſket to gather*, or *carry, fodder in*. = Pabulatoria, *Id.* 6, 3.

* Pābŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To feed*, or *graze*. (2) *To forage*, or *fetch in proviſion for cattle*. (3) Catachreſt. *To gather proviſions for man's uſe*. (1) Capella placidè ac lentè pabuletur, *Col.* 7, 6. ¶ Pabulari oleas fimo, *to manure them*, Id. 5, 9. (2) Quo in loco noſtri pabulari conſueverant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 37. (3) Ex urbe ad mare hoc prodimus pabulatum, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 6. *de piſcaturâ loquens*.

* Pābŭlum, i. n. [*à* paſco, pavi] (1) *Food for cattle*, or *beaſts*; *fodder, forage, meat for birds*, or *bees*. (2) Sometimes *meat for man*. (3) Alſo *that by which inanimate things are fed and grow*. (4) Elegantly tranſlated to the mind. (1) Habitu extorum pabuli genus declarari cenſuit *Democritus*, Cic. *de* Div. 2, 13. Hirundo Pabula parva legens, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 475. Immunis aliena pabula melli, *Id. Georg.* 2, 436. Ad pabula fucus, *Id. Georg.* 4, 244. (2) Pabula dia, miſeris mortalibus ampla, *Lucr.* 5, 942. (3) Pabula præbere novali, *Col.* 10, 48. Vires & pabula terræ Pinguia concipiunt, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 86. = Pabulum & nutrimentum dare oleis, *Col.* (4) Pabula amoris, *Lucr.* 4, 1056. Eſt animorum, ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quaſi pabulum, conſideratio, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 41. ¶ Pabulum Acheruntis, *an old fellow ready to drop into the grave*, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 1, 12.

* Pācālis, e. adj. (1) *Significative of peace*. (2) *Belonging to the godeſs* Pax. (1) Laurus pacalis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 591. *conf.* 6, 101. (2) Pacales flammæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 719.

* Pācandus, a, um. part. *To be reduced*, or *ſubdued*. Nihil horum ad pacandas Hiſpanias deſideravit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 85. Pacanda Germania, *Suet. Tib.* 16.

* Pācātè, adv. ius, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Peaceably, quietly, without diſturbance, gently*. Pacatè per provinciam iter facere, *Faber ex Cæſ. B. G.* 1. ☞ *Sed locum non inveni*. Pacatiùs ad reliqua ſeceſſimus, *Petron.* c. 10. = Pacatiſſimè & commodiſſimè placuit, *Auguſtin.*

* Pācātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that hath given quiet*, or *peace*, or *that hath freed from all things hoſtile*; *a ſubduer*, or *conquerour*. Orbis pacator, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1990. Rheni pacator & Iſtri, *Claud. Stilic.* 2, 13. Nemeæ, *ſc.* Hercules, *Sil.* 2, 483.

* Pācātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Reduced to obedience, and peaceable ſubjection, ſo as not to riſe in arms againſt one*. (2) *Liveing in peace; free from enemys, or pirates; quiet, undiſturbed*. (3) *Calm, ſtill, ſerene*. (4) *Reconciled, in friendſhip with one*. (1) Pacatus victoriis terrarum orbis, *Paterc.* 2, 89. (2) ✠ Neſcio quo fato, magis bellantes quàm pacati propitios habemus deos, *Liv.* 3, 19. ✠ Matrem, orbe victo, magis quàm pacato, relinquis, *Sen.* Denique ſi moriar ſubeam pacatius arvum, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 2, 109. Pacatiſſima provincia, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 2. (3) Aëris pacati ſtatus, *Lucr.* 3, 203. ¶ Ex pacatis, *out of a friend's*, or *ally's, country*, Sall. B. J. 37. ✠ in hoſtico, *in an ene-*

my's country, Liv. (4) Huic pacatus poteritne eſſe Antonius? Cic. Philip. 7, 9. Pacatis omnibus Hiſpaniæ populis, Liv. 21, 20. nihil pacati reſponderetur, Id. 37, 9.

* **Pācĭfer**, a, um. adj. [*ex* pax, *&* fero] (1) *Makeing, or bringing, peace.* (2) *Betokening,* or *ſignifying, peace.* (1) Paciſer Hercules, *in nummis antiquis.* (2) Laurus pacifera, *Plin.* 15, 30. oliva, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 116. *conſ. Ov. Met.* 14, 291. *Val. Flacc.* 4, 139.

Pācĭfĭcans, tis. part. (1) *Makeing peace.* (2) *Endeavouring to make peace with.* (1) Pacificans divos, *Sall.* 15, 421. (2) Id. B. Jug. 66. Interim, ut appareret quantùm pacificantium Rhodiorum auctoritas valuiſſet, *Liv.* 44, 35.

Pācĭfĭcātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Pacification,* or *a makeing of peace.* (2) *Mediation,* or *a treating for peace.* (1) Nulla ſpes pacificationis eſt, *Cic. Att.* 7, 8. (2) Sapientiùs feceris, ſi te in iſtam pacificationem non interponas, *Id. Att.* 10, 27.

Pācĭfĭcātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *He who reduceth to peace,* or *ſettlement.* (2) *He who mediateth,* or *interpoſeth to make peace,* or *agreement; an embaſſadour for compoſeing a quarrel.* (1) Pacificator Allobrogum, *Cic. Att.* 1, 10. (2) ¶ Pacificator Carthaginienſium, *ſent by them,* Juſtin. 18, 2, 4.

Pācĭfĭcātōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to peace,* or *agreement.* Pacificatoria legatio, *Cic. Att.* 12, 3.

Pācĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. *Reconciled.* Satin' ego tecum pacificatus ſum? *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 13.

Pācĭfĭco, āre. act. [pacem facio] (1) *To make,* or *deſire, peace.* (2) *To appeaſe,* or *render propitious.* (1) Pacificatum venerunt, *Liv.* 5, 23. (2) Cùm ſanguine ſacro Hoſtia cœleſtes pacificâſſet heros, *Catull.* 66, 76.

Pācĭfĭcor, āri, paſſ. *To be appeaſed.* Pacificari cum aliquo, *Cic. Att.* 15, 7.

Pācĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Pertaining to,* or *makeing for, peace and compoſeing matters; tending to an amicable compoſition.* (2) *Peacefull, that loveth and eſtabliſheth peace and civil government.* (1) ⌘ Ecqua pacifica perſona deſideretur, an in bellatore ſunt omnia, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12. (2) Pacificus Numa, *Mart.* 12, 63. ¶ Pacificus Janus, *preſident of peace,* whoſe temple was ſhut when there was an univerſal peace, *Id.* 8, 66. Pacificæ ſecures, *the guardians of peace and civil adminiſtration,* Luc. 3, 305.

* † **Pācĭſco**, ĕre. act. *Non.* ex *Næv. id quod*

* **Pācīſcor**, i, pactus ſum. [*ab* antiq. paco: *v.* pago, *à* ϖάγω, Dor. ϖάγω, hinc ϖαγεὶς ὅρκος, *Eurip.* fœdus juramento ſancitum ac pactum] (1) *To covenant, bargain,* or *agree.* (2) *To come to terms; to give,* or *receive.* (3) *To exchange,* or *barter.* (4) Paſſ. *To be agreed upon,* or *covenanted.* (5) *To be promiſed.* (6) Particularly in marryage, *to be contracted to* any one. (1) Dimidium, quod pactus eſſet, pro illo carmine dedit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 86. § Paciſci ſibi aliquid, *Id.* cum aliquo paululâ pecuniâ, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 25. de mercedibus, *Suet.* de *illuſtr. Gramm.* 7. (2) Paciſcitur magnâ mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant, *Liv.* 25, 33. Paciſcere quid vis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 30. Tantùm ab eo vitam paciſcatur, *Sall. B. J.* 28. (3) Vitam pro laude paciſci, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 230. (4) Quum triginta dierum eſſent cum hoſte induciæ pactæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. (5) § Littoribus noſtris anchora pacta tua eſt, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 4. (6) Dejotari filio pacta eſt Artavaſdis filia, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21.

* **Pāco**, āre. act. [*à* pax] (1) *To ſubdue, to bring into ſubjection.* (2) *To make tractable,* or *gentle.* (3) *To appeaſe,* or *render propitious.* (1) Pacare Amanum agere perrexi, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. *vid.* Pacatus, n. 1. (2) Pacantur vomere ſylvæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 45. Si voce feras pacaverit Orpheus, *Claud. Epigr.* 1, 39. (3) Parvula cœleſtes pacavit mica, *Tib.* 4, 1, 14.

* **Pācor**, āri, paſſ. *To be ſubdued,* &c. Dum pacatur occidens, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 91.

* **Pactĭlis**, e. adj. [*à* pango, pactum] *Plaited, wreathed.* Summa auctoritas pactili coronæ, *Plin.* 21, 3.

* **Pactio**, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* paciſcor] (1) *An agreement,* or *covenant,* (2) *The form of words in an oath.* (3) *A promiſe,* or *covenant, of marryage.* (1) In noſtrâ provinciâ confectæ ſunt pactiones, *ſc.* inter provinciales & publicanos, *Cic. Att.* 5, 13. Pactionibus pacem facere, *Nep. Dion.* 5. (2) Pactio verborum, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 16. (3) Nemo invitum pactionem nuptialem quenquam facere coëgiſſet, *Liv.* 4. § Factionem conflare, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 42. inire, *Juſt.* 35, 1, 5. interponere, *Id.* 7, 6, 4. Manere in pactione, *Nep.* 17, 2, 4. Perturbare pactiones, *Id. Off.* 3, 108.

* ‖ **Pactĭtius**, a, um. adj. [*à* pactus] *Made by agreement.* = Ceſſatio pugnæ, pactitiæ induciæ, dicitur, *Gell.* 1, 25. ↓ Pactæ.

* **Pactor**, ōris. m. verb. [*à* paciſcor] *A maker,* or *ſigner, of a treaty.* Societatis pactores, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 21.

* **Pactum**, i. n. [*ex* part. pactus] (1) *A contract, covenant,* or *agreement; a condition.* (2) In abl. cum adj. vel pronom. *A way,* or *manner.* (1) Pactum eſt, quod inter aliquos convenit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 21. ‖ ⌘ Pactum eſt duorum conſenſus atque conventio: pollicitatio verò offerentis ſolius promiſſum, *Ulp.* (2) Quemadmondum natus & quo pacto educatus ſum, memini, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 17.

* **Pactus**, ûs. m. verb. *A bargain, a contract,* or *agreement.* Unius noctis pactu omnia vendere, *Petron.* c. 81. cit. Fabr. *al.* tactu.

* **Pactus**, a, um. part. [*à* paciſcor] (1) Act. *Haveing bargained,* or *agreed.* (2) *Haveing promiſed by agreement.* (3) Paſſ. *Agreed, covenanted.* (4) *Promiſed by agreement.* (5) *Promiſed in marryage, betrothed,* or *eſpouſed.* (1) Ov. Met. 5, 28. (2) *Vid.* Paciſcor, n. 1. (3) Pactæ cum hoſtibus induciæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. (4) Deſtituit deos Mercede pactâ Laomedon, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 22. (5) *Vid.* Paciſcor, n. 6. & *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 25.

* **Pæan**, ānis. m. [ϖαιὰν, Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ ϖαύειν τὰς ἀνίας, i. e. *à ſedando mœrores*; vel fort. ſimpl. *à* ϖαίειν, ſanare, *Euſtath.* niſi mavis *ab* ἐπαινεῖν, laudare] (1) *A hymn ſung to any of the gods,* but moſt frequently *a triumphal ſong to Apollo.* (2) *A foot in proſe,* or *verſe, conſiſting of one long and three ſhort ſyllables, as* īncĭpĭtĕ, dēfĭcĭtĕ; or on the contrary, *three ſhort and one long, as* dŏmŭĕrānt, sŏnĭpĕdēs. (3) *Apollo ſo called.* (1) Herculeus pæan, *Stat.* Ἐξῆρχε ἐμβατήριον ϖαιᾶνος, *ſc.* in honorem Martis, *Plutarch.* in *Lycurg.* Ὕμνησαν τὸν ϖερὶ τὸν Ποσειδῶ ϖαιᾶνα, *Xenoph. Hellen.* 4. Lætum pæana canentes, Inter odoratum lauri nemus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 657. (2) Cic. *de* Orat. (3) Conſulitur Pæan, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 263. Parcè, precor, Pæan, *Juv.* 6, 171.

* **Pæantĭdes**, um. f. pl. *Precious ſtones, haveing the likeneſs of frozen water, big with little ſtones in them, and good for women in child-birth,* Plin. 37, 10.

* **Pædăgōgium**, ii. n. (1) *An apartment for the pages,* or *young ſlaves.* (2) ‖ Meton. *A young ſlave,* or *page.* (1) Puer in pædagogio miſtus, pluribus dormiebat, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 27, 13. (2) Ulp.

* **Pædăgōgus**, i. m. [*ex* ϖαῖς, puer, *&* ἄγω, duco] (1) *A ſervant who followeth his young maſter, taketh care of his behaviour, and particularly attendeth him to his exerciſe, and to ſchool.* (2) *A ſervant that conſtantly attendeth and governeth a child, and teacheth him his letters.* (3) *He that tendeth upon, and leadeth, one that is blind.* (4) Met. *Any one that is following, leading up and down,* or *attending upon.* (5) *Meddlers, cenſurers of other mens actions.* (6) *A tutour, a pedagogue,* or *any one that manageth,* or *governeth, another*; ſo called by way of affront. (1) Servum unà mittit, qui olim à puero parvulo mihi pædagogus fuerat, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 89. (2) ⌘ Puer ſeptuennis pædagogo tabulâ dirumpit caput, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 37. *Cic. Attic.* 13. 33. (3) Sen. *de* Irâ, 2. (4) Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 94. (5) Cic. (6) Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 5, 32. Suet. Galb. c. 14. & Sen. Ep. 90. ☞ *Quid diſtat* pædagogus *&* præceptor, *vid. Sen.* de *Irâ* 2, 22. & *Lipſ.* ibid.

* **Pædĕros**, ōtis. m. [*à* ϖαῖς, puer, *&* ἔρως, amor] (1) *The opal ſtone.* (2) *A ſort of amethyſt.* (3) *The herb chervil.* (4) *The ſmooth* acanthus. (1) Plin. 37, 6. (2) *Id.* 37, 9. (3) *Id.* 19, 8. (4) = Melamphyllum, *Id.* 22, 22.

* **Pædĭcātor**, ōris. m. [*à* ſeq.] *A bugger,* Suet. Caſ. 49.

* **Pædĭco**, āre. act. [*à* ϖαῖς, Gr. puer] *To committ buggery with a boy,* Catull. 17, 1.

* **Pædĭcor**, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be abuſed,* or *buggered,* Fragm. Poët.

‖ **Pædĭdus**, a, um. adj. [*à* pædor] *Naſty.* Pædidos ſordidos ſignificat atque obſoletos, *Feſt.*

* **Pædor**, ōris. m. [*à* ϖαῖς ϖαιδὸς, puer] *Naſtyneſs, filth for want of dreſſing.* Barba pædore horrida, & intonſa, infuſcat pectus illuvie ſcabrum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 12. *ex poëtâ.*

‖ **Pæne.** *Vid.* Penè.

‖ **Pænitet.** *Vid.* Pœnitet.

* **Pænula.** *Vid.* Penula.

* † **Pænŭlārium**, ii. n. *A place where rideing-clothes are laid up,* Non. *ex* Næv.

* **Pænŭlātus**, a, um. adj. *Clothed in a ſtrait thick coat,* Cic. *pro* Mil. 10.

* **Pæon**, ōnis. m. [ϖαίων, Gr.] ☞ *ſcrib.* & pæan. *A compound foot in verſe,* or *proſe,* of which there are theſe four kinds; the firſt conſiſting of a *trochæus* and *pyrrichius*, thus, - ᴗ, ᴗ ᴗ; the ſecond of an *iambus* and *pyrrichius*, thus, ᴗ -, ᴗ ᴗ; the third of a *pyrrichius* and *trochæus*, thus, ᴗ ᴗ, - ᴗ; the fourth of a *pyrrichius* and *iambus*, thus, ᴗ ᴗ, ᴗ -; *vid. Cic. Orat.* 57, 64. *Quint.* 9, 4. adde *Voſſ. Inſt.* l. 6. p. 435. & ſeq.

* **Pæŏnia**, æ. f. [*à* Pæone inventore] (1) *An herb called peony,* or *piony.* (2) Alſo *a famous phyſician ſo called.* (1) = Vetuſtiſſima inventu pæonia eſt, nomenque auctoris retinet, quem quidam pentorobon appellant, alii glycyſiden, *Plin.* 25, 4. (2) *Vid.* Propr.

Pætŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* pætus] *Haveing a caſt with his eyes.* ⌘ Ecquos deos non tam ſtrabones, quàm pætulos eſſe arbitramur? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29.

Pætus, a, um. adj. (1) *Pink-eyed, that hath little leering eyes.* (2) *Haveing a caſt with the eyes.* (1) Si pæta, eſt Veneri ſimilis; ſi flava, Minervæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 659. (2) Strabonem Appellat pætum pater, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 45. *ubi vid. & Schol.* ‖ ⌘ Strabo dicitur qui eſt diſtortis oculis, pætus, qui leviter declinatis, cujus huc ac illùc tremuli volvuntur, *Porph.*

* **Pāgānālia**, ium. n. pl. [*à* paganus] *A feaſt of the country people, in honour of* Tellus *and* Ceres, *after the firſt ſeed time,* vid. *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

* **Pāgānĭcus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, the country,* or *to country men.* (2) *Alſo pertaining to the peaſantry,* contradiſtinct from the ſoldiery. (1) ¶ Paganica pila, *a ſtow-ball ſtuffed with feathers,* Mart. 14, 45. ‖ Paganicum, *ſc.* prædium, *a country farm,* Dig. Paganicæ feriæ, *a yearly country wake,* the ſame, as it ſhould ſeem, with the *Faunalia*, celebrated on the fifth of December, concerning which ſee *Hor. Od.* 3, 18. (2) *Vid.* Paganus.

* **Pāgānus**, a, um. adj. [*à* pagus] *In,* or *of, the country,* or *country village.* Pagani foci, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 670. ¶ Pagana fercula, *Propert.* 4, 5, 76. *not proper for a ſoldier. Met.* Sunt, ut in caſtris, ſic etiam in literis noſtris, plures cultu pagano, quos cinctos & armatos, & quidem ardentiſſimo ingenio diligentiùs ſcrutatus invenies, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 25, 26.

* **Pāgānus**, i. m. [ab eodem] (1) *A country man,* or *peaſant.* (2) *Any one that is not a ſoldier.* (1) Pagani, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 28. A diviſion of the *plebs urbana*, thoſe that lived in the lower parts of Rome. (2) ⌘ Miles, ſi dum paganus erat, fecerit teſtamentum, &c. Scævola JC. vid. & *Juv.* 16, 32. ☞ *Hinc & fort. Chriſtiani Gentes dixêre paganos, quòd ſub Chriſti vexillis non militarent.*

* **Pāgātim**, adv. *In ſeparate diſtricts,* or *cantons.*

tim. **Pagatim** *Atbenienſes* templa deûm ſacrata habebant, *Liv.* 31, 26.

* Păgella, æ. f. [*à* pagina] *A little leaf, or page.* Extrema pagella pupugit me, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 13.

† Păges, is, f. [*ab* antiq. pago, *i. e.* pango] Pages compactio, unde compages, *Non.*

* Păgĭna, æ. f. [*à* pagendo, *i. e.* pangendo, quòd pacta ſit; vel quòd in paginâ verſus panguntur, *i. e.* figuntur, *Feſt.*] (1) *A page of a book.* (2) *A whole book, or work.* (1) *A little ſpace, or path, between vines.* (1) Epiſtolæ prior pagina, *Cic. Att.* 15. 9. *Met.* In totâ ratione mortalium fortuna ſola utramque paginam facit, *Plin.* 2, 7. *is all in all.* (2) Docti pagina Calvi, *Prop.* 2, 34, 89. Laſciva eſt nobis pagina, vita proba eſt, *Mart.* 1, 5. (3) Plin. 17, 22.

* Păgĭnŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little page, or ſide of a leaf,* Cic. Att. 4, 8.

* † Păgo, ĕre, pĕpĭgi, pactum. act. ante pro pango, *Quint.* 1, 10. ex *XII. Tabb.* & *Ad. Herenn.* 2, 13.

Pagrus, gri. m. *A ſort of fiſh,* one kind of which loveth the freſh, the other the ſalt, water, *Plin.* 32, 10. *Iſid.* 12, 6.

* Păgūrus, i. m. [ϖάγουρος, Gr. *à* ϖάγος, ſal, & οὐρέω, cuſtodio] *A ſort of crabfiſh,* Plin. 9, 31.

* Păgus, i. m. [*à* ϖάγος, collis, quia primitus in colle, ſecuritatis causâ ædificia extruxêre, vel à ϖαγὰ, Dor. fons, ut ſit illorum qui ex eodem fonte bibunt] (1) *A village, or country town.* (2) *A tribe, or diviſion of a country and people; a canton, a diſtrict.* (1) Tunicam mihi malo lupini Quàm ſi me toto laudet vicinia pago, *Juv.* 14, 154. (2) Omnis civitas Helvetiæ in quatuor pagos diviſa eſt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1.

* Păla, æ. f. [pala *à* pangendo, *g* in *l* mutato, *Varr. L. L.* 4. nempe quia pangitur in terrâ] (1) *A ſort of ſhovel, or ſpade.* (2) Alſo *a fan to winnow corn.* (3) *The beazel of a ring.* (4) *A kind of Indian figtree.* (1) Cato, *c.* 11. (2) Pala ϖτύον, *Gl. Philox.* ☞ Πτύον quidem in Gl. Cyr. tam *dolabrum* quàm *ventilabrum* ſignificat, at certè ventilabrum deſignat *Tertull.* de *Perſec.* c. 2. *Hâc palâ illâ* quæ & nunc dominicam aream purgat; niſi quis putet *palis ligneis* (*ſhovels*) id opus communiter præſtari. (3) Palam annuli ad palmam convertere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 9. (4) Plin. 12, 6.

Pălacra, *ſeu* Pălacrāna, æ. f. Verbum Hiſpanicum. *A maſs, or lump, of gold,* as it is found. Inveniuntur ita *auri* maſſæ nec non in puteis etiam denas excedentes libras. Palacras Hiſpani, alii palacranas, iidem quod minutum eſt, Balucem vocant, *Plin.* 33, 4.

* ‖ Pălæſter, æ. m. *A wreſtler,* Lamprid. *Lat.* Luctator.

* Pălæſtra, æ. f. *Lat.* luctatio, *vel* locus luctationis [*à* ϖάλη, Gr. lucta] (1) *A wreſtleing.* (2) *A place for wreſtleing, and other exerciſes.* (3) *A place for diſputations, ſtudy, or diſcourſe; or any place where one conſtantly ſpendeth his time.* (4) In raillery, *a ſtew, a bawdyhouſe.* (5) *Skill, or readyneſs, in the exerciſes of the* palæſtra. (6) *That which is for ſeemlyneſs and ſhew only.* (7) *The comely carryage and decent management of the body, which reſulteth from haveing learned one's exerciſes.* (8) *Dexterity, addreſs, management.* (1) Exercent patrias, oleo labente, palæſtras, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 281. (2) Niſi in palæſtram veneras, ubi curſu, luctando, haſtâ, diſco, pugilatu, pilâ, ſaliendo ſeſe exercebant, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 24. (3) Vitr. 3, 11. (4) Ab ſuâ palæſtrâ exit, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, ult. (5) Fac periculum in palæſtrâ, *Id. Eun.* 3, 2, 24. (6) = ✠ Nitidum quoddam genus eſt verborum, & lætum, ſed palæſtræ magis & olei, quàm hujus civilis turbæ ac fori, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 18. (7) Numerus quaſi quandam palæſtram & extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, *Id. Orat.* 56. (8) Utimur eâ palæſtrâ, quam à te didicimus, *Id.*

* Pălæſtrĭca, æ. f. *A woman that anointeth one with oil, before or after exerciſes performed.* Palæſtricæ intraverunt quàm plures, *Petron.* c. 21.

* Pălæſtrĭcè, adv. *Like thoſe who ſpend their time in the* palæſtra. Palæſtricè ſpatiari Xyſto, *Cic.* de *Opt. gen. Orat.* c. 3.

* Pălæſtrĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, the exerciſes of the* Palæſtra; *ſuch carryage of the body as is taught in the* Palæſtra; *over regular, or ſtarched, carryage.* (2) *That loveth, or favoureth, the maſters of the* Palæſtra. (1) Palæſtrici & gymnaſtici motus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 7. (2) Nunquam vos prætorem tam palæſtricum vidiſtis, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 22.

* Pălæſtrĭcus, i. m. *He that teacheth the exerciſe of the* palæſtra, *decent motions of the body, or regular carryage.* Ne illos quidem reprehendendos, qui paulùm etiam palæſtricis vacaverint, *Quint.* 12, 2.

* Pălæſtrīta, æ. m. (1) *A wreſtler.* (2) *The maſter of a ſchool of exerciſes.* (3) *One that ſpendeth his time in the exerciſes of the* palæſtra. (1) Non perdit oleum lubricus palæſtrita, *Mart.* 3, 58. Quinque palæſtritæ licèt hæc plantaria vellent, &c. *Perſ.* 4, 39. καταχρηστικῶς pro δρωπακισταὶ, vulſores. (2) Cic. Verr. 2, 14. (3) Quint.

‖ Pălālia, æ. f. *The herb ſow-bread, or ſwinesbread,* Apul.

Pălam, adv. [*à* palo, āre, *ut* clam, *à* celo] (1) *Openly, publickly, in open view, before all the world, in ſight of all the people.* (2) *Plainly, notoriouſly.* (1) = ✠ Pompeius clam & noctu, Cæſar palam & interdiu, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3. = ✠ Non ex inſidiis, ſed apertè, ac palam. *Cic. Orat.* 12. ✠ diſſimulanter, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 79. ✠ Noſtro ordini palam blandiuntur, clam frigidam ſubdolè ſuffundunt, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 36. § Palam populo, *Liv.* 6, 14. (2) Piſces audire palam eſt, *Plin.* 10, 70. Palam mentiuntur, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 89. ☞ Palam eſt præpoſitio ablat. caſ. præpoſita, *Liv.* 1, 6. Creditori rem palam populo ſolvit. Ad unum etiam refertur, *Hor. Ep.* Te palam laudaveram, *Sciopp. Annot.* ad *G. T.* p. 95. Sic Me palam, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 10, 39.

Pălandus, a, um. part. *To be poled, or ſupported with poles.* Partes vinearum palandæ, *Col.* 4, 30.

Pălanga, Pălangārius, Pălango, *vid.* Phalanga, &c.

Pălans, tis. part. [*à* palor] (1) *Wandering, ſtraggleing, diſperſed, going out of order, or array.* (2) *Routed, broken, ſcattered in fight.* (3) *Scattered, or loſeing the way.* (4) *Placed ſcatteringly, without any certain order.* (5) *Wavering, diſtracted, unſteady.* (1) Romana legio palantes in agris oppreſſit, *Liv.* 1, 11. (2) Femina palantes agit, atque hæc agmina vertit, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 734. (3) Palantes error certo de tramite pellit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 49. (4) Palantes ſtellæ, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 21. (5 Palantes animos, rationis egentes, trepidos, obitumque timentes exhortari, *Ov. Met.* 15, 150.

‖ Pălāria, ōrum. n. pl. *The time when ſoldiers were exerciſed round poſts, or poles, fixed in the ground.* Hæc palaria cùm milites ad palos exercerentur, *Chariſ.*

‖ Pălāris, e. adj. *A coppice wood; a wood all of pole, or ſtake-wood.* Sylva palaris, *Ulp.* l. 9. § 7. *de uſufruct.*

‖ Pălātim, adv. *Wanderingly.* Palatim. Πεπλανημένως, *Onom.*

Pălātīnus, a, um. adj. [de variis etym. *vid.* Propr.] *Belonging to the Roman emperours court.* ¶ Palatinus Apollo, *ſo called from his haveing a temple in the place;* adjoining to which was a famous library, which received only the nobleſt writers, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 17. Palatini ludi, *plays* in honour of Auguſtus, celebrated *in the palace* for three days ſucceſſively, and inſtituted by his relict Livia, *v. Dion.* lib. ult.

‖ Pălātīnus, i. m. *A courtier that was in an employment under the Roman emperour,* Cod.

Pălātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* palo] *A foundation made in a wet ground by driveing in alder piles,* Vitruv. 2, 9.

Pălātium, ii. n. *The mount Palatine,* where Evander the Arcadian firſt dwelt, but afterwards Romulus, and all the Roman emperours down from Auguſtus; whence it ſignifyeth (1) properly *their court;* (2) ‖ but is uſed for *the place of any other prince's reſidence.* (3) Alſo *any great tower, or building.* (1) Venit ad invictos pecoroſa palatia montes, *Prop.* 4, 10, 3. Decerpta palatia tauris, *Id.* 3, 9, 49. (2) Ap. poſter. ſcriptt. (3) Romana palatia, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 499. Advectæ ſecreta palatia matris, *Juv.* 9, 23.

‖ Pălātuālis, e. adj. [*à* dea Palatua] *Varr.* Palatualis, flamen ad ſacrificandum ei deæ conſtitutus erat, in cujus tutelâ Palatium eſſe putabant, *Feſt.*

Pălātum, i. n. [*à* ϖάω, edo, *unde etiam* paſco, & pabulum, & pales. Verè, ſi hæc eſſet prima notio, quæ non videtur, ſed cùm ad cœli templum antiquitus referebatur, à *falantum* Hetruſcè cœlum pot. ducendum put.] (1) *The cope of heaven.* (2) Met. *The palate, or roof, of the mouth.* (3) *The palate, or taſte.* (4) *The mouth.* (1) Epicurus dum palato quid ſit optimum judicat, cœli palatum, ut ait Ennius, non ſuſpexit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. (2) Intellectus ſaporum homini eſt in palato, *Plin.* 37, 47. (3) Quibus in ſolo vivendi eſt cauſa palato, *Juv.* 11, 11. (4) Licèt obſeres palatum, *Catull.* 53, 21. καταχρηστικῶς.

Pălātus, i. m. *id. quod* palatum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 8.

Pălātus, a, um. part. paſſ. *Poled, or propped.* Vineæ palatæ, *Col.* 11, 2.

Pălātus, a, um. part. [*à* palor] (1) *Haveing ſtraggled, out of order, or array.* (2) *Flying in diſorder, routed, broken.* (1) Milites palati per agros, frumentum retulerant, *Liv.* Repentè Menippus palatos paſſim aggreſſus eos cecidit, *Id.* 35, 51. Palati atque inermes *latebras* fugâ repetebant, *Id.* 9, 31. (2) Contrahens ſuos ex fugâ palatos, *Liv.* 8, 24.

Pălea, æ. f. [*à* ϖάλλω, jacto; quâ ratione etiam Vannus ab eâdem jactatione, *Scal.* vel *à* Pale frugum inventrice, *Iſid.*] (1) *Chaff.* (2) *Short ſtraw* uſed in makeing mud walls. (3) *Refuſe, or ſcum.* (4) *The wattles, or gills, under a cock's neck.* (1) ✠ Acus vocatur cùm per ſe pinſitur (piſitur, *Hard.*) ſpica, tantùm aurificum ad uſus; ſi verò in areâ teritur cum ſtipulâ, *Palea,* Plin. 18, 23. ✠ Faba quæ exiguas paleas & multam ſiliquam facit, *Col.* 2, 10. (2) Paleâ inani ſatiatus paries, *Petron.* c. 135. (3) Expuitur æris palea quædam, *Plin.* 34, 13. (4) Paleæ ex rutilo albicàntes, quæ velut incanæ barbæ dependent, *Col.* 8, 2.

Pălear, āris n. [*à* ſimilit. paleæ gallinacei] *Sen. Hippol.* 1041. habet in ſing. recto. *The dewlap of a beaſt,* uſitatiùs tamen in plur. palearia, *vid. Georg.* 3, 53. & *Stat. Theb.* 3, 532. Palearibus boum à collo demiſſis, *Varr.* 2, 5, 7.

Pălcāre, is, *vel* Pălcārium, i. n. Paleare, *Gl. Phil.* *A chaff-houſe,* Col. 1, 6.

Păleātus, a, um. adj. *Mingled with chaff, or ſhort ſtraw; clay, or dirt, with ſhort ſtraw beaten in it,* Col. 5, 6, 13. & 12, 43, 1.

Pălīlia, ōrum. n. pl. *The feaſt of* Pales, *Tib.* 2, 5, 87. *vid.* Propr.

* Pălimpiſſa, æ. f. [*à* ϖάλιν, rurſus, & ϖίσσα, pix] *The oil of the pitch of cedar, that hath paſſed a ſecond decoction,* Plin. 24, 7.

* Pălimpſeſton, i. n. *vel* Pălinxeſtos, i. m. [*à* ϖάλιν, rurſum, & ψάω, rado] idem quod Charta deletitia. *A ſort of paper, or parchment, uſed generally for writeing things the firſt time, and foul,* which might be wiped out, and new wrote in the ſame place. Plura habet perſcripta, nec ſic, ut fit, in palimpſeſto relata, *Catull.* 20. *vid.* & *Cic. Fam. Ep.* 7, 18.

* Pălĭnōdia, æ. f. [*à* ϖάλιν, rurſum, & ᾠδὴ, cantus] *A recantation, a contrary ſong, a retracting of what one hath ſpoken, or writen.* Subturpicula mihi videbatur palinodia, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 5. § Palinodium canere, *Id.* 2, 9. PALINODIA AD AMATAM PUELLAM, Lemma odes, *Hor.* 1, 16.

† Pălītans, tis. [qu. *à* palitor, freq. *à* palor] *Wandering, ſtraggleing up and down,* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 5. *Sed* Chariſ. *leg.* balitans.

* Pălĭūrus, i. m. (*in accuſ.* paliuron) [ϖαλίουρος, Gr.] *A ſort of thorn.* Semina vaſtiſſimarum ſpinarum, maximèque rubi, & paliuri, *Col.* 11, 3. Spinis ſurgit paliurus acutis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 39.

* Palla, æ. f. [à πάλλω, vibro; quòd rugis vibrantibus ſinuata criſpetur] (1) *A large upper robe hanging down upon the ground, worn* chiefly *by women of honeſt fame,* (2) alſo *by princes,* (3) alſo *by muſicians, dancers, and actors in tragedys.* (4) *A kind of ſhort jerkin, which reached no lower than the pockets.* (1) Fuſa ad teneros lutea palla pedes, *Tib.* 1, 7, 46. Pallam induta nitentem, *Ov. Met.* 14, 262. (2) Palla *Darii* auro diſtincta, *Curt.* 3, 3, 18. (3) Ima videbatur talis illudere palla, *Tib.* 3, 4, 35. *de Apolline.* Cum pallâ tunicâque talari proſiluit, ac, deſaltato cantico, abiit, *Suet. Calig.* 54. Venit & ingenti violenta tragœdia paſſu, Palla jacebat humi, *Ov. Amor,* 3, 1, 12. (4) Dimidias nates Gallica palla tegit, *Mart.* 1, 93. ex illâ, ut videtur, *Strabonis* deſcript. Οἱ Κέλτ ἀντὶ χιτώνων ϲχιϲτὰς χειροδοτὰς φέρουσι μέχρι αἰδοίων ϗ γλουτῶν, L. 5.

* Pallăca, æ. f. *vel* Pallăce, es. f. [παλλακὴ, Gr.] *A concubine,* Suet. Veſp. 21.

Pallăcāna, æ. f. *A ſort of onion,* Plin. 19, 6.

* Pallens, tis. part. (1) *Growing, turning, looking,* or *being, pale.* (2) Meton. *That cauſeth paleneſs.* (1) Pallentes violæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 47. (2) Morbi pallentes, *Id. Æn.* 6, 275.

* Palleo, ēre, ui. neut. [à πάλλω, trepido, eſt enim color timentium, unde πάλλον φόβῳ dixit *Sophocl.* vel à πελιὸς, niger, pallidus. *M.*] (1) *To be,* or *look, pale,* or *wan.* (2) *To be ſolicitous by reaſon of.* (3) *To look pale, with many changes of countenance.* (4) *To turn black,* or *ſmutty, by reaſon of.* (5) *To look pale for fear of.* (6) *To be very much concerned for.* (1) Neceſſe eſt, quoniam pallet, ægrotâſſe, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 25. (2) Argenti pallet amore, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 78. (3) § Multos pallere colores, *Propert.* 1, 15, 39. (4) Vitio cœli pallet ægra ſeges, *Ov. Feſt.* 1, 688. (5) Medias fraudes Palluit, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 27. (6) Pueris matercula pallet, *Id. Ep.* 1, 7, 7.

* Palleſcens, tis. part. *Growing,* or *turning, pale.* Rubentium ſquamarum multiplici mutatione palleſcens, *Plin.* 9, 17.

* Palleſco, ĕre. incept. [à palleo] (1) *To grow pale, yellow,* or *ripe.* (2) *To grow wan for the love of* a perſon, *or* thing. (1) Ocimum ſub canis ortu palleſcit, *Plin.* 19, 10. § Nulla palleſcere culpâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 61. Flamma palleſcit, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 586. Frondes palleſcunt, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 704. (2) In quâdam tardis palleſcere curis, *Prop.* 1, 13, 7.

‖ Palliaſtrum, i. n. *A mantle.* Sciſſili palliaſtro ſemiamictus, *Apul. Met.* 1. p. 11.

* Palliātus, a, um. part. (1) *Cloked, clothed in the upper garment uſed by the Greeks.* (2) *Acted in Greek habits.* (3) Met. *Girt,* or *clothed.* (1) 𝔛 Græcus judex modò palliatus, modò togatus, *Cic. Philip.* 5, 5. Palliatus Pythagoras, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 10. (2) Comœdia palliata, *Don.* (3) Virilitatis robore palliatus animus, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, *ext.* 3.

* Pallĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat pale, paliſh,* Catull. 63, 6. Juv. 10, 82.

* Pallĭdus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Pale, wan, white.* (2) *Makeing pale.* (1) Ora Pallida fame, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 218. Dido pallida morte futurâ, *Id. Æn.* 4, 644. Pallidiſſimæ ſtellæ, *Plin.* 2, 25. Membra cerâ pallidiora novâ, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 1. el. ult. ſtatuâ inauratâ, *Catull.* 79, 4. Phœbi pallidus orbis, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 256. ¶ ✤ Pallida regio, *the ſhades below,* Claud. Rapt. Proſ. 2, 326. (2) Pallida Rheni Frigora, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 128.

‖ Pallio, āre. [*unde* pallior, āri. paſſ.] *To be concealed, hidden,* or *palliated,* Lit. *ex* Apul.

* † Palliŏlātim, adv. *With a little cloke.* Palliolatim amictus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 29. *ubi leg. al.* palliolatus.

* Palliŏlātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. (1) *Clothed in a little poor mantle,* or *upper garment.* (2) *That weareth a kind of little cap,* or *covering for the head.* (1) Quæ palliolata vagatur, *Mart.* 9, 33. (2) Ob valetudinem palliolatus novo more præſedit, *Suet. Claud.* 2. ¶ Tunicæ palliolatæ, *to which thoſe coverings of the head were joined, ſo as to make one garment.*

* Palliŏlum, li. n. dim. (1) *A ſhort cloke,* or *little upper garment for men,* (2) or *women.* (3) *A little cap,* or *covering for the head, worn by women, effeminate,* or *ſick, men.* (1) Sæpe etiam ſub palliolo ſordido ſapientiâ, *dict. Cæcil.* ap. *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 23. (2) Uxorem comœdus agit, vel Dorida nullo Cultam palliolo, *Juv.* 3, 94. (3) *Vid. Sen. Ep.* 115. mollitiem Mæcenatis deſcribentem. Ægrum tu facito ut ſimules, nec turpe putâris Palliolum nitidis impoſuiſſe comis, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 734.

* Pallium, ii. n. [à palla, *quæ vid.*] (1) *A cloke, a ſort of upper garment worn by the Greeks, men and women, freemen and ſervants, but* allways *by philoſophers*; alſo commonly *by both ſexes at table.* (2) Pallia, *coverlets,* or *upper bedclothes.* (3) *A ſort of cap,* or *covering for the head.* (1) *Vid.* Palliolum. Conjiciam in collum pallium, primo ex me hanc rem ut audiat. *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 1, 12, Pallium nutricis, *Id. Bacch.* 3, 3, 30 𝔛 Tuam me chlamydem do foras; nec pallium, *Id. Menæch.* 4, 2, 95. Barbam & pallium video, philoſophum nondum video, *Gell.* 9, 2. ‖ 𝔛 Tunica pallio propior eſt, *Prov. ſome are to be regarded more than others; near is my ſhirt, but nearer my ſkin,* Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30. Sic diviſa recumbes, Ut non tangantur pallia noſtra tuis, *Mart.* 11, 24. Corpore ſano Advocat Archigenem, oneroſaque pallia jactat, *Juv.* 6, 235. (3) *Vid.* Pallidulus.

* Pallor, ōris. [à palleo] (1) *Paleneſs.* (2) *Gloomyneſs.* (3) *Mouldyneſs* in veſſels. (4) Plur. pallores, *pale colour.* (1) Terrorem tremor & pallor conſequitur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 8. 𝔛 Pallor fugat ruborem, *Sen. Med.* 859. (2) Totius penè anni pallore continuo, *Plin.* 2, 30. (3) Col. 12, 5. (4) Lucr. 4, 337.

* Pallŏla, æ. f. dim. *A little upper garment,* or *gown, for a women,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 32. & 2, 2, 16.

* Palma, æ. f. [à Gr. παλάμη, idem] (1) *The palm of the hand, an open palm,* or *hand.* (2) Palmæ, plur. *the hands.* (3) ‖ *A ſpan,* or *three quarters of a foot,* or *the breadth of four fingers*; παλαιστὴς χειρός. (4) ‖ *A palm,* or *date, tree.* (5) Meton. *A palm,* or *chaplet*; being the token of victory. (6) *A beſom,* or *broom, made of palm twigs.* (7) *A date, the fruit of the palm.* (8) *The mark,* or *token, of victory,* or *of excelling others.* (9) Met. *Victory.* (10) Met. *A victor.* (11) *Preference, pre-eminence, principal honour,* or *place.* (12) *The ſhoot of a vine, that may bear grapes.* (13) *The broad end of an oar.* (1) 𝔛 Rhetoricam palmæ, dialecticam pugno ſimilem eſſe dicebat, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 6. (2) Teneras arcebant vincula palmas, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 406. (3) Palmus, palma, *Gl. Cyr.* & iterum Σπιθαμὴ, palma. (4) Palma arbor dicta quòd oppanſis eſt ramis, in modum palmæ hominis — Fructus ejus dactyli à digitorum ſimilitudine nuncupati ſunt, *Iſid.* (5) Elea domum reducit. Palma cœleſtes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 17. (6) Ten' lapides varios lutulentâ radere palmâ? *Id. Sat.* 2, 4, 83. (7) Alexandri milites palmis viridibus ſtrangulati ſunt, *Plin.* 13, 4. (8) In quadrigis, qui palmam jam primus acceperit, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 47. (9) Plurimarum palmarum gladiator, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* (10) Tertia palma, Marcellus, Coſſuſque prior de rege necato, *Manil.* 1, 786. (11) Ad tertiam palmam venere *uvæ,* Plin. 14, 6. *i. e.* bonitatem *vel* notam, *interpr. Budæo.* Huic conſilio, palmam do, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 31. ✤ Cinyphias inter peſtes tibi palma nocendi eſt, *Luc.* 9, 790. (12) Varr. R. R. 1, 31. (13) Cærula verrentes abiegnis æquora palmis, *Catull.* 62, 7.

* Palmāris, e. adj. [à palma] (1) *Of the palm tree.* (2) ‖ *Wearing,* or *giveing, palms.* (3) *The principal, moſt notable,* or *remarkable.* (1) Palmares virgulæ, *Varr.* 1, 35. (2) Palmaris dea, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 39. (3) Sed illa palmaris *ſententia,* Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

* Palmāris, e. adj. [à palmus] *That is in meaſure the breadth of four fingers.* Virgulæ palmares, *Varr.* 1, 35. Spatia palmaria, *Col.* 8, 3. Palmaris ſtatua, *Cic. Phil.* 6, 3.

* ‖ Palmārium, ii. n. *A reward for victory,* or *the geting of a cauſe,* Ulp.

* Palmārius, a, um. adj. [à palma] *Deſerveing to bear the prize, moſt excellent.* Quod ego mihi puto palmarium, me, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 8.

* Palmātus, um. adj. [à palma] (1) *Haveing upon it the figure of a palm tree,* or *branch.* (2) *Haveing their horns broad, with little ſhoots growing out like fingers.* (3) ¶ Tunica palmata, *a triumphal robe worn upon ſolemn occaſions, powdered with broad ſtuds of gold.* (4) *Of a robe interwoven,* or *embroidered, with palms,* or *other devices, worn by the emperours, and the conſuls under them.* (1) Lapides palmati, *Plin.* 36, 18. (2) *Id.* 11, 37. (3) Liv. 30, 15. (4) Mart. 7, 4.

* Palmātus, a, um. part. [à palmo, as] *Marked with the palm of one's hand.* Palmatus paries, *Quint. Decl.* 1.

* Palmes, ĭtis. m. [à palma, notione 12] (1) *The ſhoot,* or *young branch, of a vine.* (2) *The ſhoot of the palm tree on which its fruit hangs,* ſo called becauſe it is like thoſe ſhoots on which grapes hang. (3) *The bough,* or *branch, of any tree.* (1) Si læta vitis eſt, ultimi potiùs palmites per cacumina ramorum præcipitentur, *Col.* 5, 6. (2) Plin. 17, 22. (3) Palmites arborum eminentium, *Curt.* 4, 3, 10.

* Palmēſia, ōrum n. pl. *ſc.* vina. *A ſort of wines.* Quæ, à palmâ unâ fortè enata, palmeſia appellantur, *Plin.* 14, 6.

* Palmētum, i. n. *A place planted with palms,* or *date trees.* Ungi præfert Herodis palmetis pinguibus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 2, 184.

* Palmeus, a, um. adj. [à palma] (1) *Made of the leaves of the palm tree.* (2) *Made of dates.* (1) M. Columella palmeis tegetibus vineas abumbrabat, *Col.* 5, 5. (2) Palmeum vinum, *Plin.* 24, 17.

* Palmeus, a, um. adj. [à palmus] *Of a ſpan,* or *three quarters of a foot, long.* Caulis palmeus, *Plin.* 26, 10.

* ✤ Palmĭfer, a, um. adj. [*ex* palma, & fero] (1) *Bearing palm trees.* (2) *That live in that part where palm trees grow.* (1) Palmifera Pharos, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 13, 8. (2) Palmiferi Arabes, *Id. Met.* 10, 478.

Palmĭger, a, um. adj. *Bearing palm trees.* Nemæa palmigera, *Plin.* 31, 4.

* Palmĭpĕdālis, e. adj. [à ſeq. palmipes] *Of the meaſure of a foot and a ſpan,* i. e. *the ſpace between the thumb and the little finger ſtretched out,* or *a foot and one hand's breadth.* Malleolus palmipedalis, *Col.* 3, 19. Limen altum palmipedale, *Varr.* Craſſitudine palmipedali, *Vitr.* 10, 20.

* Palmĭpes, ĕdis. adj. [*ex* palma, & pes] *Haveing its feet cloſed with a film,* or *web*; as waterfowl. 𝔛 Avium aliæ digitatæ, aliæ palmipedes, &c. *Plin.* 11, 47.

* Palmĭpes, ĕdis. m. [*ex* palmus, & pes] *The meaſure of five hands breadth.* Palmipede intervallo, *Plin.* 17, 20. ☞ *leg.* & Palmopes.

Palmiprĭmus, a, um, adj. *A ſort of wine made of figs, like date wine.* Fit & ſycites è fico, quem alii palmiprimum vocant, *Plin.* 14, 16. ☞ *leg.* & palmiprunum.

* Palmo, āre. act. [à palma] (1) *To make the print,* or *mark, of the palm in one's hand.* (2) *To bind the young ſhoots of a vine to the wood that ſupporteth it.* (1) § Palmare veſtigium, *Quint. Decl.* 1. (2) A palmâ, *i. e.* palmite, palmare, *i. e.* materias alligare, *Col.* 12, 2.

* Palmor, āri. dep. *To ſooth,* or *humour.* Scribenti ad me ejuſmodi literas palmarer planè neceſſe fuit, *Polio* ad *Cic,* 10, 35. *ubi tamen, quia rarum eſt,* Victor. & Lamb. palparer *obtrudunt.*

* Palmōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of palm trees,* Virg. Æn. 3, 705.

* Palmŭla, æ. f. dim. (1) ‖ *A little palm,* or *hand.* (2) *The date,* or *fruit of the palm tree.* (3) *The broad part of an oar.* (1) Apul. *p.* 159. (2) Palmulas, pomaque & ſimilia primo cibo meliùs aſſumit, *Celſ.* 1, 2. (3) Imbuere palmulas in æquore, *Catull.* 4, 18.

* Palmus, i. m. [à palma] (1) *A ſpan from* the thumb to the little finger, *three quarters of a foot.* (2) *Three quarters of any thing.* (1) Cato. (2) = Decoquis ad palmum, id eſt, ad quartas, *Col.* 12, 34.

* Pālor, āri. paſſ. [à palo] *To be ſet, or ſupported, with pales, or poles*; as vines are. Vitis paletur, & capite tenus abligetur, *Col.* 11, 2.

* Pālor, āri. dep. [verbum caſtrenſe, inde, ut opinor, tractum, quòd milites dum palos ad opus faciendum in ſylvis cæderent, ordinibus neglectis, ſpargerentur] *To ſtraggle, wander*, or *be diſordered*, Liv. 1, 11.

Palpamen, ĭnis. n. *A ſtrokeing.* Palpamen tenerum, *Prud. Ham.* 303.

Palpandus, a, um. part. *To be ſtroked.* Pectora palpanda manu, *Ov. Met.* 2, 867. *ubi leg.* & plaudenda.

‖ Palpans, tis. part. *Strokeing.* Eum blandiùs palpantes, *Amm.* 14, 11.

Palpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtrokeing, fair ſpeaking*, or *ſoothing.* Palpationes aufer hinc, *Plaut. Menæch.* 4, 2, 43.

Palpātor, ōris. m. verb. *A flatterer, coger*, or *ſoother*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 38.

‖ Palpātus, a, um. part. paſſ. *Stroked.* Manu palpata, *Prud.*

* Palpebra, æ. f. [à Gr. βλέφαρον. *Canin.*] (1) *The eyelids.* (2) *The hair on the eyelids.* (1) Palpebræ, quæ ſunt tegumenta oculorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (2) Plin. & Non. *ex* Varr. ☞ *Lexica ferè efferunt in plurali tantùm, cùm ap.* Celſ. l. 7, 7, 8. *plùs decies in ſingulari occurrat, ut taceam de aliis locis*, vid. & *Scrib. Comp.* 320.

* ‖ Palpebrālis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the eyelids.* Setæ palpebrales, *Prud. Ham.* 872.

* ‖ Palpebrum, i. n. *An eyelid.* Palpebrum genere neutro conſuetudo dici vult, *Non.*

* Palpĭtans, tis. part. (1) *Often waging and ſhakeing.* (2) *Under ſtrong apprehenſions.* (1) Palpitans vertex ſummæ inter cuncta animalia imbecillitatis indicum, *Plin.* 7. princip. (2) *Met.* Animus palpitans, *Petron.* c. 100.

* Palpĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A panting*, or *beating quick*; *the place where the heart beateth.* Supra cordis palpitationem, *Plin.* 31, 5.

* Palpĭtātus, us. m. *Idem.* Ne palpitatu ejiciatur, *Plin.* 9, 48. *ed. Harduin.*

* Palpĭto, āre. [à πάλλω, palpito, Πάλλομαι, *Onom.*] (1) *To pant, beat, leap*, or *throb.* (2) *To breathe ſhort*, or *quick.* (3) *To move with any violent tremulous motion.* (4) *To ſtruggle, ſtrive*, or *heave.* (1) Cùm cor animalis evulſum ita mobiliter palpitaret, ut imitaretur igneam celeritatem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. Trepidis palpitat venis jecur, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 709. Lingua exſecta palpitat, *Luc.* 2, 181. (2) Ut ſemel atque iterum ſuper illam palpitet, *Juv.* 3, 134. obſcœn. (3) His arduus ignis palpitat, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 7, 1. (4) *Bellua marina* brevibus deprênſa vadis, ignara reverti, palpitat, *Claud. Eutrop.* 2, 431.

* Palpo, āre. act. [à ψηλαφῶ, & Æol. σπαλαφῶ, palpo, *Canin.* adjecta *ſc.* s initiali, ut à σφάλλω, fallo] (1) *To ſtroke*; *to make*, or *uſe, like tame and gentle.* (2) *To ſooth, careſs*, or *endeavour to make his friend.* (1) § Palpare lupos, *Manil.* 5, 702. Pectora palpare manu, *Ov.* (2) Quem munere palpat Carus, *Juv.* 1, 35. ¶ ‖ Palpare iram, *Apul. to ſooth it.*

* Palpor, āri. dep. (1) *To ſtroke gently.* (2) *To wheedle, cajole, flatter, ſooth*, or *ſtroke.* (1) § Cui, malè ſi palpere, recalcitrat, *Sat. Hor.* 2, 1, 20. = Cùm equum permulſit, quis vel palpatus eſt? *Ulp.* (2) Quàm blandè mulieri palpabitur, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 9. Cui, malè ſi palpere, recalcitrat unde tutus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 20.

* Palpo, ōnis. m. *A flatterer.* Hab. Lexic. à *Perſ.* 5, 176. at potiùs eſt abl. ſeq. cùm non alibi occurr.

* Palpum, i. n. *A gentle ſtrokeing, ſoft blow*, or *pat with the hand.* *Met.* Palpo percutere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 28. ¶ Obtrudere palpum alicui, *Id. Pſeud.* 4, 1, 35. *to wheedle, flatter*, or *wax.*

* Pălūdāmentum, i. n. [*qu.* palulamentum, à palla, pallula] Originem apud Rom. quære ap. *Florum*, 1, 5. Erat autem pallium imper. cocco purpurâque & auro diſtinctum, *Iſid.*] (1) Principally *a military garment.* (2) *A general's white, or purple, robe, in which he publickly marched out of Rome to an expedition, and uſed in battle.* (3) *Any royal, or princely, robe.* (4) ‖ *All military ornaments* were ſometimes called by this name. (1) ℨ Togâ Romani in pace utebantur, in bello, paludamentis, *Cornut.* Tum à conſulibus abire lictores juſſi, paludamentaque detracta, &c. *Liv.* 9, 5. (2) ℨ Quibus erat moris paludamento mutare prætextam, *Plin. jun.* (3) Agrippina Claudii principis induta paludamento auro textili, ſine aliâ materie, *Plin.* 3, 33. (4) Paludati in libris auguralibus, ut ait Veranius, *armati, ornati*, omnia enim militaria ornamenta paludamenta dicta ſunt, *Feſt.* ex *Veranio.* ☞ An lictorum etiam in bello geſtamen fuerit, diſputat Drakenb. ad *Sil. Ital.* 9, 420.

* Pălūdātus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* pro paludamentatus] *Clothed in military garments*, whether generals, *or* ſoldiers. Conſules verentur ne id ſenatuſconſulto fiat, ut paludati exeant, *Cæl.* ad *Cic. inter Epiſt. Fam.* 8, 10. ¶ Panſa noſter paludatus profectus eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 17. Hujus etiam milites paludatos vocat *Sidonius.*

* Pălūdōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Marſhy, fenny, moориſh.* (2) *That liveth in a country full of fens, marſhes*, or *lakes.* (3) *Cauſeing marſhes*, or *ſtanding waters.* (1) Paludoſa humus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 268. (2) Paludoſæ Ravennæ, *Sil.* 8, 602. (3) Paludoſus Nilus, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 108.

* † Pālum, i. n. *A prop for vines*, Non. *ex* Varr.

* Pălumbes, is. m. & f. [à Gr. πέλεια] *A ring-dove*, or *wood-pigeon.* Duæ unum palumbem expetitis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 17. Aëriæ palumbes, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 69. raucæ, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 58.

* Pălumbīnus, i. um. adj. *Of a ring-dove.* Caro palumbina, *Plin.* 30, 12.

* ‖ Pălumbŭlus, i. m. *A little pigeon*, or *dove*, Apul. p. 838.

* Pălumbus, i. m. *A wood pigeon*, Cato R. R. 90. Mart. 13, 67.

* Pălus, ūdis. f. [à πηλὸς, Dor. παλὸς, lutum] (1) *A moor, fen*, or *marſh*; *a ſtanding water*, but ſometimes dry. (2) *Sedge*, or *the like, that groweth in marſhes.* (1) Mithridates Mæoti & illis paludibus defenditur, *Cic.* ℨ Gravior aquâ ex lacu, graviſſimâ ex palude, *Celſ.* 2, 18. ℨ ſtagnis, *Id. ibid.* ¶ Diis juranda palus, *the infernal river Styx*, Ov. Met. 2, 46. (2) Tomentum conciſa palus Circenſe vocatur, *Mart.* 14, 160.

* Pālus, i. m. [à pago, pagulus, palus] (1) *A peg*, or *pin.* (2) *A poſt, to which the condemned were tied to be ſcourged and executed.* (3) *A pole*, or *prop, for vines.* (1) Ruber porrectus ab inguine palus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 5. *ſc.* qui ſit pro pene. (2) Damnati ad palum adligantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 5. § Ad palum exerceri, *Sen. Ep.* 18. (3) *Oſiris* primus docuit palis adjungere vitem, *Tib.* 1, 7, 23.

Păluſter, *an dicitur incertus ſum*, hæc paluſtris, & hoc paluſtre. (1) *Mooriſh, fenny*; *of*, or *belonging to, a fen.* (2) *Growing in marſhy places.* (3) Met. *Gloomy, foggy, dim.* (1) Loci paluſtres, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 20. Vinea paluſtris, *Col.* 12, 21, 4. Vadum paluſtre, *Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 2, 59. (2) Canna paluſtris, *Ov. Met.* 4, 298. (3) = Craſſos tranſire dies, lucemque paluſtrem ingemuêre, *Perſ.* 5, 60.

* Pampĭnāceus, a, um. adj. *Made of vine ſhoots.* Cripa pampinacea, *Col.* 12, 20.

* Pampĭnārium, ii. n. *A young branch ſpringing out of the ſtock of a vine.* Pampinaria ſæpiſſime fructu carent, *Col.* 4, 11.

* Pampĭnārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a vine branch.* Pampinarius palmes, *Col.* 4, 24. Pampinaria virga, *Id.*

* Pampĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The rubing*, or *pulling, off ſuperfluous leaves, and tender ſhoots, from vines*, Col. 4, 6, 10.

* Pampĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He who rubeth*, or *pulleth, off ſuperfluous leaves, and tender ſhoots, from vines*, Col. 4, 10.

* Pampĭnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Branched like a vine leaf.* (2) ‖ *Wrote in vine-leaf*, or *branch-work.* (1) Plin. 16, 22. (2) Lanx pampinata, *Gallienus* ap. *Treb. Poll.* in *Clava*, c. 17.

* Pampĭneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of vine leaves.* (2) *Of*, or *belonging to, vine leaves*, or *ſhoots.* (3) *Full of vine leaves*, or *ſhoots.* (4) *Covered with vine leaves*, or *ſhoots.* (5) Meton. *Vinous, of wine.* (1) Pampineæ frondes, *Ov. Met.* 10, 100. (2) Pampineæ umbræ, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 58. (3) Pampineæ vites, *Ov. Ep. ex Ponto*, 3, 1, 13. (4) Pampinea ratis, *Prop.* 3, 17, 26. Pampineæ habenæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 804. ¶ Pampinea haſta, *Id. Æn.* 7, 396. *a thyrſus.* (5) Pampineus odor, *Prop.* 2, 33, 30.

* Pampĭno, āre. act. *To pluck*, or *rub, off ſuperfluous leaves*, or *young ſhoots, of a vine*, Cato, 33. Col. 11, 2.

* Pampĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To have its ſuperfluous leaves*, or *young ſhoots, plucked*, or *rubed, off*, Varr. R. R. 1, 30.

* Pampĭnōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of leaves*, or *tender ſhoots*; as a vine. (2) *Like vine leaves.* (1) Parum pampinoſa vitis, *Col.* 5, 5. (2) Folia pampinoſa, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* Pampĭnus, i. d. g. [à φυλλόμπελος ſeu φυλλάμπελον] (1) *A young tender ſhoot of a vine.* (2) *A vine leaf.* (3) *The tendrel of a vine*, (4) or *a thing like it.* (1) Omnis fœcundus pampinus intra quintam aut ſextam gemmam exuberat, *Col.* 3, 17. (2) Defendit pampinus uvas, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 448. (3) Opaca pampinus, *Claud. Epithal. Pallad.* 5. (4) ¶ Ova tortili vibrata pampino, *the ſpawn* of the polypus, *haveing a wreathed and curled grain, like a tendrel*, Plin. 9, 51.

Pănăca, æ. f. *ſc.* teſta. *A ſort of wine veſſel, ſo called from the* Panaces, a people of Rhætia, where they were made, *Mart.* 14, 100. *in lemmate.*

* Pănăcēa, æ. f. *An herb of which there are three kinds*, heraclium, aſclepium, *and* chironium, *vid. Plin.* 25, 4. Odorifera panacea, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 419. potens, *Luc.* 9, 921. ☞ *Dicitur etiam* panaces & panax.

* Pănăces, is. n. [à πᾶν, omne, & ἀκέομαι, ſano] *Id. quod* panacea. Panaces ipſo nomine omnium morborum remedia promittit, *Plin.* 25, 4.

* Pānāriŏlum, i. n. dim. [à ſeq.] *A little baſket of*, or *for, bread*, Mart. 5, 50.

* Pānārium, ii. n. [à panis] (1) *A bin*, or *pantry, to keep bread in.* (2) *A baſket, pannier*, or *bag, to carry bread in.* (3) *A baſket of bread given to each man at a publick largeſs*, or *dole.* (1) Varr. (2) Plin. Ep. 1, 6. (3) Suet. Dom. 4.

* ‖ Pānārius, ii. m. *He that ſelleth bread.* Panarius, Ἀρτοπώλης, *Gl.*

* Pănăthēnaïcon, i. n. [παναθηναϊκὸς, Gr. ex πᾶν, omnis, & Ἀθήναια, Athenæa] *A kind of ointment much in requeſt at Athens*, Plin. 13, 1.

* Pănax, ăcis. f. [*vid. them. in* panaces] *An herb the ſame with* panacea *and* panaces, in plur. Panaces, *Lucr.* 4, 123.

* Pancarpæ, ārum. f. pl. [*ex* πᾶν, omne, & καρπὸς, fructus] *Garlands made of all ſorts of flowers*, Feſt.

Panchæi odores, *i. e.* thura, *Lucr.* 2, 417. *Vid.* Propr.

* Panchreſtos, *ſeu* Panchreſtus, a, um. adj. [*ex* πᾶν, omne, & χρηστὸς, utilis] (1) *That is good againſt all diſeaſes, a panacea, a catholicon*, or *univerſal remedy.* (2) *Good againſt all things amiſs in the mouth, ſtomach*, &c. (1) Panchreſtum medicamentum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 65. (2) Panchreſtos ſtomatice, *Plin.* 23, 7.

* Panchros, ōtis. m. [*ex* πᾶν, omne, & χρόα, color] *A precious ſtone of almoſt all colours*, Plin. 37, 10.

* ‖ Pancrătiaſtes, æ. m. *He that profeſſeth boxing, or wreſtleing together*, Gell. 3, 15. *Plin.* 34, 8.

* Pancrătĭcè, adv. *Strongly, luſtyly, like one exerciſed in the ſorts forementioned.* = Valuit athleticè atque pancraticè, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 14.

* Pancrătium, ii. n. [*ex* πᾶν, omne, & κράτος, robur] (1) *The exerciſe of wreſtleing, boxing, kicking*, &c. (2) *The herb ſuccory.* (3) *The ſea onion.* (4) ‖ Pancratium *ſc.* metrum, *a ſort of verſe.* (1) Patitur duro vulnera pancratio, *Propert.* 3, 14, 8. (2) Plin. 20, 8. (3) *Id.* 27, 12. (4) Pancratium conſtat monometro hypercatalecto, ut eſt hoc, *Auctor optimus*, *Serv.*

•Panctūrus, a, um, part. [à pango] *About to plant*, Pall.

•Pandātio, ōnis, f. verb. [à pando, āre.] *An yielding*, or *bending, in the middle*. Contignationes pandatione ſidentes, *Vitruv.* 7, 1. =Supinitas, *Quint.*

•Pandātus, a, um, part. *Bowed*, or *bent, down in the middle*, Quint. 11, 3. 𝔛 Supinatus, *Id. Inſt.* 11.

•‖ Pandectæ, ārum, m. pl. [*vel* ut alii, f. *ex* πᾶν, omne, & δέχομαι, accipio. Cùm πανδέκτης dicitur, ὁ λόγος ſubintelligitur, *A. Aug. D.* 10. p. 160.] (1) *Books treating of all manner of matters*, or *queſtions*. (2) *The name of a body of the civil law, called* Digeſts. (1) Sunt qui libros ſuos pandectas, id eſt, *omnium receptacula* inſcripſerunt, *Gell. lib. ult.* Cujus rei meminit & *Plin. præfatione libri primi*. (2) *JCC.* manibus ubique teruntur. ☞ *Hâc notâ vulgò inſigniuntur* ff. *corruptè, ut videtur, à librariis Græcæ linguæ ignaris pro* Π *ſcript.*

•Pandendus, a, um, part. *To ſtretch*, or *be ſtretched*. Locum ſolum pandendis retibus habilem effugere feſtinant, *Plin. H.* 9, 9.

•Pandens, tis, part. (1) *Opening wide*. (2) *Unfolding, makeing wide*. (1) Tria guttura pandens *Cerberus*, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 421. (2) Pandens per arma viam, *Luc.* 3, 467.

•Pandĭcŭlans, tis, part. *Stretching in yawning*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 80.

•‖ Pandĭcŭlāris, re, adj. *Wherein all the temples were opened*, Feſt.

•‖ Pandĭcŭlor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. [*à* pandus] *To ſtretch in yawning*. Pandiculari dicuntur, qui toto corpore oſcitantes, extenduntur, eò quòd pandi fiunt, *Feſt.*

•Pando, ĕre, panſum & paſſum, act. [*à* φαίνω, φανῶ, pando, ut *à* τείνω, τενῶ, tendo, inſerto *d*] (1) *To ſhow*, or *open*. (2) *To open*, or *ſet open*. (3) *To lay open*, or *diſcover*. (4) *To tell, relate, or give an account of*. (5) *To ſpread, ſtretch out*, or *unfold*. (6) *To ſpread aſunder*. (7) *To extend*. (1) Auſoniæ pars, quam pandit Apollo, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 479. (2) § Pandere portas, *Id. Æn.* 12, 584. limina, *Id. Æn.* 6, 525. mœnia, *Id. Æn.* 2, 234. (3) = Doceas iter, & ſacra oſtia pandas, *Id. Æn.* 6, 109. (4) Omnem rerum naturam pandere dictis, *Lucr.* 5, 55. (5) § Pandere vela, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 103. *Met.* Pandere vela orationis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 5. (6) Ulmus brachia pandit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 283. (7) Divina bona longè latéque ſe pandunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 27.

•Pando, āre, neut. [*à* pandus] *To bend in, to bend in the middle*. Ulmus & fraxinus celeriter pandant, *Vitr.* 1, 9. 𝔛 Pandant poſteriora, & eſt odioſa omnis ſupinitas, *Quint. Inſt.* 11.

•Pandor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be bent downwards, to be bent in the middle*. 𝔛 Populus contra omnia inferiora pandatur; palma è contrariò fornicatur, *Plin.* 16, 42.

•Pandor, ĕris, paſſ. (1) *To be ſhown*, or *opened*. (2) *To be ſet open*. (3) *To be be ſtretched out*. (1) Via prima ſalutis Graiâ pandetur ab urbe, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 97. Panduntur inter ordines viæ, *Liv.* 10, 41. (2) Panduntur portæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 27. (3) Immenſa panditur planities, *Liv.* 32, 4.

•‖ Pandōrium, ii, *ſeu potiùs*. Pandūrium, ii, n. [πανδούριον, Gr.] *A muſical inſtrument of ſeveral pipes joined together, the ſhepherds pipe of ſeveral reeds*, Iſid.

•‖ Pandūra, æ, f. [πανδοῦρα, Gr.] *A ſort of muſical inſtrument, the ancient ſhepherds pipe, conſiſting of ſeven reeds*, Mart. Cap.

•‖ Pandūrīzo, āre, act. [*à* præced.] *To play on that inſtrument*, Lampr.

•Pandus, a, um, adj. [qui ſe pandit] (1) *Bent, or bowed, inward*, or *downward, in the middle*. (2) *Crooked*. (1) Pandi pondere rami, *Ov. Met.* 14, 660. § Pandi delphines, *Id. Triſt.* 3, 10, 43. Pandæ carinæ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 445. (2) Juga panda boûm, *Ov. Ep. ex Pont.* 1, 8, 54.

•† Pāne, is, n. *Id. quod* panis, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3. *Ita leg.* & Chariſ. & Non.

•Pănēgyrĭcus, a, um, adj. *ſc.* λόγος, eſt enim propr. [*à* ſeq.] (1) *Plauſible, panegyrick, laudative*, or *ſuaſive*; ſubſt. *a ſpeech delivered before a ſolemn and general aſſembly of people*. (2) *A panegyrick*, or *oration of thanks and praiſe to the emperour*. (1) *Cic. Orat.* 11. & *Quint. Inſt.* 10, 4, fine. (2) Plin. jun.

•Pănēgyris, is, f. [πανήγυρις, Gr. *ex* πᾶν, omne, & ἄγυρις cœtus] *A laudative*, or *hortative, ſpeech*; *a panegyrick*, Cic. Att. 1, 14.

•Pănĕros, ōtis, m. [*ex* πᾶν, omne, & ἔρως, amor] *A ſort of precious ſtone good againſt barrenneſs*, Plin. 37, 10. = Panſebaſtos, *Id. ibid.*

•Pangendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be planted*, or *ſet*. (2) *To be compoſed*, or *writen*. (1) Col. 2, 14. (2) Carminibus pangendis ineſſe ſibi elementa doctrinæ oſtendebat, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 3, *fin.*

•Pango, is, ĕre, xi, pēgi & pĕpĭgi, act. [*Priſc.* ex *Pacuv.* pactum, *à* πήγω, fut. ſecund. παγῶ, inſerto *n* pango; antiq. pago & paco] (1) *To ſtrike*, or *drive, in*. (2) *To plant*, or *fix plants in the ground*. (3) *To plant*, or *take up with plants*. (4) *To fix, ſet out*, or *ſettle*. (5) *To write*, or *compoſe*. (6) *To covenant*, or *agree upon*. (7) *To contract, promiſe*, or *give*. (1) Clavum pangere, *vid.* Clavus, n. 2. & *Liv.* 7, 3. (2) Vicena millia malleorum pangimus, *Col.* 3, 3 (3) Pangam ex ordine colles, *Prop.* 3, 17, 15. (4) Quos fines Socrates pepigerat, *Cic.* de *Legib.* ¶ Pangere ſuavium, *to give a kiſs*, Plaut. Curc. 1. 1, 56. (5) § Poēmata pangere, *Hor. A. P.* 416. carmina, *Lucr.* 1, 932. An pangis aliquid Sophocleum? *Cic. Ep. Fam* 16, 18. (6) § Inducias pepigiſſe, *Liv.* 27, 30. pacem cum Romanis, *Id.* 24, 29. ſocietatem, *Id.* 34, 31. (7) Quam lecto pepigit Venus aurea noſtro, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 35.

•Pangor, ĕris, i, paſſ. (1) *To be planted*, or *ſet*. (2) *To be writen*, or *compoſed*. (1) *Cytiſus* ita pangitur in ſerendo, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 43. (2) Itaque ἀνέκδοτα, quæ tibi uni legamus, pangentur, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 6.

•Pangōnius, ii, m. [*ex* πᾶν, omne, & γωνία, angulus] *A precious ſtone full of angles*, Plin. 37, 10.

•Pānĭceus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of*, or *pertaining to, bread*; *makeing bread*. (2) ‖ *Made of bread*. (1) Milites panicei per jocum dixit, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 59. (2) Paniceæ menſæ, *Serv.*

•Pānĭcŭla, æ, f. dim. [*à* panus, *Feſt.*] (1) ‖ *The woof wound on the quill in the ſhuttle*. (2) *The down upon reeds*. (3) *Cats-tail, a long round excreſcence, hanging down from the pine, hazel, and ſome other trees*. (4) *Any thing of a little round ſwolen figure*. (1) Panicula Πηνίον, *Gloſſ. vet.* (2) Plin. 16, 36. (3) Id. 6, 10. (4) Roſa convolutis foliorum paniculis, *Id.* 21, 4.

•Pānĭcum, i, n. [*à* paniculis dictum, *Plin.* 18, 7. *ap. quem vid. hujus deſcriptionem*] *A grain like unto millet, with a knob full of corn*; *panick*. Panico vetere atque hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 22.

Pānĭfex, ĭcis, adj. *That of which we uſually make bread*. Quæ ex frumentis panificia ſunt, *Celſ.* 2, 18. Cùm panificia omnium firmiſſima ſint, elota tamen quædam genera frumenti, &c. Id.

Pānĭfĭcium, ii, n. *The makeing of bread*, Varr. *de* L. L. 4, 12. ¶ Panificia, *cakes*, Suet. Veſp. 7.

•PĀNIS, is, m. [*à* Dor. πάνος ἄρτος, Athen. ἄρτος] (1) *Bread*. (2) *Any thing made in the ſhape of loaves*, or *balls*. (1) Ter. Cic. (2) Id. ¶ Panes ærei, *caſt braſs balls*, Plin. Panes aphroniti, *ſalipetre balls*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 37. § Panis candidus, *Quint.* 6, 3. ater, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 17. cibarius, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 34. ſecundarius, *Suet. Aug.* 76. ſecundus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 123. nauticus, *Plin.* 21, 25.

•† Pannĭbus, *pro* pannis, *Chariſ.* ex *Enn.* & *Non.* ex *Pomponio*.

•‖ Pannĭcŭlāria, æ, f. [*à* panniculus] *Wearing clothes, pocket-money, and rings not worth above five crowns, forfeited by a perſon executed*. Panniculariæ cauſa, *Ulp.* ex *Reſcr.*

•‖ Pannĭcŭlārius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to that forfeiture*. Pannicularia ratio, *Ulp.*

•Pannicŭlus, i, n. dim. [*à* pannus] *A little clout*, or *rag*, Celſ. ¶ Panniculus bombycinus, *fine thin ſilk*, Juv. 6, 259.

•Pannōſus, a, um, adj. [*à* pannus] (1) *Ragged*, or *clothed in rags*, or *mean apparel*. (2) *Rotten*, or *hanging together, like rags*. (3) *Lank, wrinkled*, or *ſhriveled*. (1) Pauci pannoſi, cum lineâ laternâ, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. § Pannoſus ædilis, *Juv.* 10, 102. (2) Pannoſa fæx, *Perſ.* 4, 32. (3) Pannoſæ mammæ, *Mart.* 3, 72.

•Pannūceus, a, um, adj. ☞ *ſcrib.* & pannicius [*à* pannus, qu. ex pannis factus, ut *à* charta chartaceus] (1) *Ragged*, or *clothed in rags*. (2) *Wrinkled*. (3) ¶ Mala pannucea, *a ſort of apples that are ſoon ſhriveled*. (1) Pannucea Baucis, *Perſ.* 4, 21. (2) Mart. 11, 47. (3) Plin. 15, 14.

•‖ Pannŭlus, i, m. dim. *A rag*, Apul. Met. 7. p. 279.

•† Pannum, i, n. *Id. quod* pannus, *Non.* ex *Næv.* Ῥάκος, pannum, *Gl. Syr.*

•Pannus, ni, m. [*à* πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος, tramæ involucrum, *ſive* τὸ ὕφασμα, *Heſ.* textum tela, ῥάκος] (1) *Any cloth, ſtuff*, or *clothing*. (2) Panni, *coarſe, mean*, or *patched, garments*; *clouts*, or *rags*. (3) Met. *A bag*. (4) *Lint*, or *a tent for a wound*. (1) Albo rara fides Velata panno, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 21. (2) Membra pædore horrida, & pannis cooperta, *Lucr.* 6, 1267. (3) *Petron.* c. 44. (4) Col. 6, 12.

•Panſa, æ, m. [*à* pando] πλατύπους. Sic dict. cujus panſi, *i. e.* lati, ſunt pedes, ſicut planci cujus plani. *Splay*, or *broad, footed*. Hinc cognomen Romanum, *Plin.* 11, 45.

•Panſĕbaſtos, i, m. [*ex* πᾶν, omne, & σέβομαι, colo] *id. quod* paneros, *Plin.* 37, 10. *quod vide*.

•‖ Panſus, a, um, part. [*à* pandor] *Spread abroad, opened wide*, &c. Panſis in altum brachiis, *Prud. Cath.* 12, 170. ⊥ Paſſus.

•Pantex, ĭcis, m. [*qu.* pandex, quòd ſe pandat] (1) *The paunch*, or *belly*. (2) Pantices, *the paunch, tripes*, or *guts*. (3) ‖ *A ſore*, or *gall, on the neck of draught-beaſts*. (1) Priap. (2) Vino vos veſtros pantices malefacitis, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 51. (3) Pantex Ἕλκος ἐστὶ τραχήλου κτηνῶν, *Gloſſ.* Sic leg. *Scal.*

•Panther, ēris, m. [πανθήρ, Gr.] (1) *A ſort of animal of the wolf kind*. (2) *A kind of net*. (1) Panther caurit amans, *Auct. Philom.* (2) Varr. L. L. 4, 20.

•Panthēra, æ, f. [*ex* Acc. Gr. πάνθηρα, *Priſc.*] *A panther*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. Venatio data leonum & pantherarum, *Liv.* 39, 22.

•‖ Panthēra, æ, f. [*ex* πᾶν, omne, & θήρ, fera] *A great drawing net to take all kind of fowl*, or *a draught of it*. Panthera poſita ab aucupe, *Ulp.*

•Panthērīnus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of a panther*. (2) *Like panthers*. (3) *Tables of cedar, in which the grain circleth itſelf into many ſpots, after the manner of a panther's ſkin*. (1) Pellis pantherina, *Plin.* 35, 11. (2) Pantherinum hominum genus, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 26. (3) Menſæ pantherinæ, *Plin.* 13, 15. 𝔛 *ubi opponuntur* tigrinis.

•Pantĭcĭnor, āri, dep. [*à* pantices] *To fill one's guts*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 116. *ubi al.* manticinatus, *perperam*. ☞ Rarò occ.

•Pantŏmīma, æ, f. [de themate, *vid. in* Pantomimus] *She who, in farces, ſhoweth ſeveral mimical and antick poſtures and dances*, Plin. Ep. 7, 24.

•Pantŏmīmĭcus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the actors and dancers of many ridiculous farces, motions, and geſtures*. Pantomimica ornamenta, *Sen.* 13.

•Pantŏmīmus, i, m. [παντόμιμος, Gr. *ex* πάντα, omnia, & μιμέομαι, imitor] (1) *An actor and dancer with many mimical geſtures, motions, and pronunciations*. (2) Plur. pantomimi, Meton. *that ſort of farce*, or *ſcurrile play in which thoſe anticks were performed*. (1) Plin. Epiſt. 7, 24, 4. (2) Plin. jun.

•‖ Pānūcla, & Pānūcŭla, æ, f. & Pānūcŭlum, i, n. [*à* Gr. πανοῦλα] *The woof wound on the quill in the ſhuttle*. Πηνίον, penus, hæc panucula, *Gl. Cyr. Vid.* Panus.

•Pānus, i, m. [*à* πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος, i. e. ὕφασμα,

na, tela] (1) † *A woof about the quill in the ſhuttle.* (2) *A ſort of broad bile.* (3) *The downy pod in which* pannicum *groweth.* (4) *A dry ſtrong excreſcence, covered with a ſort of down, of the tree* ægylops. (1) Non. & Priſc. & Lucil. (2) Φύγεθλον eſt tumor, non altus, ſed latus, in quo quiddam puſtulæ ſimile eſt.—Fit maximè aut in vertice, aut in alis, aut in inguinibus: pānum, ad ſimilitudinem figuræ noſtri vocant, *Celſ.* 5, 28. (3) Plin. (4) Id. 16, 8.

† Pāpa, æ, f. [ita dict. à voce infantium cibum petentium, al. à πάππας, pater, nutritius: propriè autem ſignificat caput mamillæ, unde dim. *papilla*, Meurſ.] *Pap, white bread and milk to feed children with.* Cùm cibum ad potionem, buas, ac papas vocant, *Non.* ex *Varr.*

‖ Pāpa, æ, m. Eccleſ. *A name given to all biſhops till the time of Gregory* VII. Πάπα, πατρὸς ὑποκόρισμα, *Heſych.* when it began to be uſed of the *biſhops of Rome.*

Păpæ, interj. admirantis, ſæpe cum irriſione, [βαβαὶ, Gr.] (1) *O ſtrange! wonderfull!* (2) *Rare, excellent!* (3) *Mightyly, extremely.* (1) Papæ! Marco ſpondente recuſas Credere tu nummos, *Perſ.* 5, 79. (2) Papæ! facie honeſtâ, hæc ſuperat ipſam Thaïdem, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 25. (3) *G.* Ecquid beo te? *P.* Men'? papæ! *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 48.

Păpāver, ĕris, n. [antiq. m. ita dict. quia papæ puerorum indebatur, *Meurſ. Voſſ.*] *Poppy, chesboul,* Catull. Propert. Plin. Summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decuſſiſſe, *Liv.* 1, 54. *Conſ. Prop.* 1, 19, 38. & *Flor.* 1, 7, 7.

Păpāvĕrātus, a, um, adj. *Made of poppy.* ¶ Papaveratæ veſtes, *Plin.* 8, 48. exponit ὕφασμα βύσσιον. *Garments made of a fine ſort of linen,* fortè quia quoddam papaveris genus eſſet, ex quo, ut *Id.* candorem lintea præcipuum trahunt, aut quia ex papaveris lanugine fierent iſtæ veſtes, *Voſſ.*

Păpāvĕreus, a, um, adj. *Of poppy.* ✠ Papavereas ſubſecat ungue comas, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 438.

*Pāpilio, ōnis, m. [*ab* ἠπίολος, per Proſth. τῦ p. papilio] (1) *A butterfly.* (2) *A kind of moth that flieth about lighted candles, and is very miſchievous to bees.* (3) *A tent,* or *pavilion.* (1) Plin. 18, 25. (2) Vermiculi qui tineæ appellantur, & item papiliones enecandi ſunt, *Col.* 9. 14. (3) Quòd vela *ſc.* tendantur ad ſimilitudinem hujus alarum, *Plin.* 5, 3. & *Veg.* 1, 23.

Păpilla, æ, f. dim. [*à* papula, quod *à* papa, Angl. *a pap, vid.* Papula] (1) *The nipple,* or *teat, of the breaſt,* of man, or other creature. (2) Meton. *The breaſt.* (3) *A cock to a water-pipe.* (4) ‖ *A pimple,* or *little bile.* (1) Papilla uberis apparet eminentior, *Col.* 9, 11. Feminas volunt eſſe mammoſas æqualibus papillis, *Varr.* (2) Haſta ſub exſertam papillam Hæſit, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 803. (3) Si in fiſtulam papillas impoſuêre tenues, quæ eructent aquam, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14. (4) Serm. Samm.

Pāpo, āre, neut. *Vid.* Pappo.

*Pappas, æ, m. (in gen. ātis, *Schol.* in *Juv.*) [*à* Gr. πάππας, *i. e.* pater] *A ſervant that brought up and attended children.* Timidus prægustet pocula pappas, *Juv.* 6, 632.

Pappo, āre, *ſeu* papo [*à* papa, *quod vid.* niſi potiùs à Celt. *pap*, cibo infantum, aut certè *à* pappas, *i. e.* nutricius] (1) *To eat pap,* as children. (2) Catachreſt. *To eat.* (1) Perſ. 3, 17. (2) Novo liberto opus eſt quod pappet, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 62.

*Pappus, i, m. [*à* Gr. πάππος, avus] (1) *A grandſire.* (2) *An old man.* (3) *Thiſtle-down, ſoft down upon ſome herbs, and a certain tree.* (4) *An herb that hath much down growing from it, groundſel.* (1) Auſon. (2) *Varr.* ex *Atellanarum ſcript.* (3) Pappi volantes, *Lucr.* 3, 387. (4) Erigeron à noſtris vocatur Senecio,—al. pappus, *Plin.* 25, 13.

Păpŭla, æ, f. *A kind of pimple,* or *ſwelling with many rediſh pimples that eat and ſpread. De papulis conſule* Celſum 5, 28, 11, 18. *Met.* ✠ Papulas obſervatis alienas ipſi obſiti pluribus ulceribus, *Sen.* de *Vitâ beat.* 27.

*Păpȳrāceus, a, um, adj. *That is made of the flaggy ſhrub* papyrus. Papyraceæ naves, *Plin.* 6, 22.

*Păpȳrius, a, um, adj. *Of paper.* Fac campum replices, Muſa, papyrium, *Auſon. Ep.* 7, 49. *h. e.* papyri aream, in quâ ſcribitur.

* ✠ Păpȳrĭfer, a, um, adj. [*ex* papyrus, & fero] *Where* papyrus *groweth.* Papyrifer Nilus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 753.

*Păpȳrus, i, f. & Păpȳrum, i, n. [πάπυρος, Gr.] (1) *A flaggy ſhrub growing to the height of ten feet, taper towards the top,* chiefly in the marſhes and waters near the Nile. (2) *The flag,* or *leaves, of it.* (3) *Clothes, mats, ropes, ſhips, ſails, &c. made of it.* (4) *That ſort of paper which was made of it.* (1) Papyrus Auguſta, *Plin.* Papyrum naſcitur in paluſtribus Ægypti, aut quieſcentibus Nili aquis, *Id.* 13, 11. (2) Mart. 8, 44. & 10, 97. (3) Succinctus patriâ papyro, *Juv.* 4, 24. *vid.* Plin. 13, 12. (4) Pagina multâ damnoſa papyro, *Id.* 7, 101.

*Par, păris, adj. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*à* παρὰ, juxta, quòd quæ juxta ponuntur, admittunt judicium comparationis, *Scal.* in *Theophr.*] (1) *Even in number, even or odd,* the game. (2) ‖ *Two.* (3) *The drawing in the ſame yoke,* or *of a fit ſize to draw together.* (4) *An adverſary, oppoſite,* or *fair match to try for victory.* (5) *Able to deal with,* or *fight.* (6) *Meet, fit, convenient.* (7) *Able to encounter, diſcharge,* or *bear.* (8) Paria, ἰσόκωλα, *members of any period that are equal, conclude alike,* or *have the ſame cadence.* (9) *Equal.* (10) *Mutual, reciprocal.* (11) *Like.* (12) Yet this word is ſometimes oppoſed to *ſimilis*, to denote the more exactneſs. (13) *Correſpondent, ſuitable.* (14) *Of the ſame force, import,* or *ſignification.* (1) ✠ Stellarum numerus par an impar ſit, neſcio, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 10. § Ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longâ, *Hor. Stat.* 2, 3, 248. (2) Paribus equis, *Feſt.* (3) Junge pares, & coge gradum conferre juvencos, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 169. (4) Cantare pares, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 5. ✠ Par ſtudiis, ævique modis, ſed robore diſpar, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 176. (5) Si mihi & turbæ meæ par eſſe potueris, cedam loco, *Phædr.* 1, 19, 10. Par bello Romanis, *Liv.* (6) Quare relinqui, eum non par eſſe, ſed omnes confeſtim ſequi, *Nep. Datam.* 6. (7) Fletui repugno, quoad poſſum, ſed adhuc pares non ſumus, *Cic.* § Corpus par laboribus, *Quint.* ✠ Par negotiis, neque ſuprà erat, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 40. ¶ Par Phœbus aquis, *Luc.* 4, 124. *ſhineing ſtrong enough to diſperſe the clouds, and dry up the waters.* (8) Paria paribus relata & ſimiliter concluſa, eodemque pacto cadentia, *Cic.* (9) Noxæ pœna par eſto, *Id.* de *Legg.* 3, 4. ✠ Invident homines paribus & inferioribus—Sed etiam ſuperioribus invidetur, *Id.* ¶ Par pari reddere, *Prov. Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Par eſſe, *Plaut. to be even with.* Pares cum paribus facillimè congregantur, *Id. birds of a feather flock together.* Paria facere, *Id. to balance accounts.* (10) Par & mutua benevolentia, *Id. Fam.* 3, 4. (11) Eodem vos pono, & paro pariſſimi eſtis iibus, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 20. ‖ Par ſolicito fabula ſomnio, *Boëth.* Paribus lita corpora guttis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 99. (12) ✠ Pares eos magis quàm ſimiles dicebat, *Quint.* 10, 1. de *Salluſtio & Cicerone.* Similes quidem, ſed tamen diſpares pœnæ, *Curt.* 5, 5, 7. *ubi vid.* Freinſh. (13) Pedum formoſum, paribus nodis atque ære, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, *ſub fin.* (14) Verbum Latinum par Græco, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 4.

*Par, păris, n. [*à* præced.] (1) *A pair, a brace,* or *couple.* (2) *A match* for fighting. (1) Ex omnibus ſeculis, vix tria aut quatuor nominantur amicorum paria, *Cic.* de *Am.* 4. Paria complura ſcyphorum, *Id. Varr.* 2, 19. (2) Gladiatorum par nobiliſſimum, *Id.* de *Opt. gen. Orat.* 6. Ecce par deo dignum! vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compoſitus, *Sen.* Par ſuum videre dei, *Luc.* 6, 3. Edicere eſt auſus cum illo ſuo pari, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 18. ☞ Hinc apparet diſtinctionem illam Voſſii non ſemper à ſcriptoribus obſervari, cùm ait, *Par* adjectivum potiùs *pari* facit; ſubſtantivum pro ſocio, vel ſocia *pare*, Anal. 2, 12.

Părābĭlis, e, adj. (1) *Eaſyly had, procured,* or *enjoyed.* (2) *Ordinary, cheap, not coſtly, mean.* (1) Parabile eſt, quod natura deſiderat, *Sen. Epiſt.* 4. = Parabilem amo Venerem, facilemque, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 119. (2) Parcus ac parabilis victus, *Curt.* 6, 2, 3.

*Părăbŏla, æ, f. [*à* παραβάλλω, comparo] (1) *The compareing of things together.* (2) ‖ *An allegory, ſimilitude,* or *parable.* (1) = Parabola, quam Cicero collationem vocat, *Quint.* (2) ☞ *Sciendum eſt* παραβολῆς *nomine in evangelio paſſim non tam comparationem, aut collationem, quàm allegoriam, vel ænigma, intelligi,* Steph.

*‖ Părăbŏlāni, ōrum, pl. m. [*à* παράβολοι, *i. e.* viri audaces, ad audendum projecti] (1) *Bold adventurers, ſtriveing for maſtery with the hazard of their lives*; properly *thoſe who fought with wild beaſts upon the ſtage.* (2) *A ſort of phyſicians appointed to attend upon and adminiſter to the ſick.* (1) Parabolanos nemo dictos fuiſſe ignorat, quos aliter confectores appellârunt Latini, *Salm.* (2) *Cod. leg.* 18. *de Epiſt. ad Cler.*

*‖ Părăbŏlus, i, m. *Idem*, Firm.

*‖ Părăbŏlus, i, m. [*à* παραβάλλω, projicio] *One who hired himſelf out to fight with, and kill, wild beaſts in the amphitheatre,* Caſſiod.

*Părăcentēſis, is, f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & κεντεῖν, pungo] (1) *The operation performed by phyſicians in couching the eye for a cataract.* (2) ‖ *A taping thoſe that are afflicted with the dropſy.* (1) Plin. 25, 13. (2) Gorr.

*‖ Părachlămys, ȳdis, f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & χλαμὺς, chlamys] (1) *A kind of ſoldier's garment.* (2) *A child's coat.* (1) Litt. *ex* Plaut. (2) Ulp.

*‖ Păraclētus, i, m. [παράκλητος, Gr. *ex* παρακαλέω, advoco] *An advocate,* or *comforter,* Iſid.

*‖ Părădiaſtŏle, es, f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & διαστέλλω, diduco] (1) *A figure in rhetorick, which diſjoineth two,* or *more, things, that ſeem to have one import, and ſheweth how much they differ, by ſubjoining to each its proper meaning.* (2) Alſo *A diſtinguiſhing two things alike, by applying them to ſeveral objects.* (1) Rut. Lup. (2) Paradiaſtole eſt, quum ſimiles res diſcernuntur contrariis redditis, *ut* Triſte lupus ſtabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, *&c. Steph.* ex *Jul. Rufiniano. Lat.* Diſcriminatio.

*Părădigma, ătis, n. [*à* παραδείκνυμι, demonſtro] *An example,* or *inſtance, of ſomething ſaid,* or *done, with the perſon's name, vid.* Auct. *ad Herenn.* 4, 49. & Iſid. 1, 36.

*‖ Părădīſus, i, m. [παράδεισος, Gr. *ab* Heb. פרדס pomarium, hortus irriguus] (1) *Paradiſe, a garden of pleaſure.* (2) *The garden of Eden.* (3) *The ſeat of the bleſſed.* (1) *Ap.* Xenoph. de hortis regum Perſarum & Cyri imprimis verba facientem. (2) *Moſes.* (3) *Servator mundi.*

*‖ Părădoxon, i, n. [*ex* παρὰ, præter, & δόξα, opinio] *A figure in rhetorick, when ſomething unexpected happeneth.* Paradoxon eſt, cùm dicimus inopinatum aliquid accidiſſe, *Iſid.*

*Părădoxus, a, um, adj. unde in plur. paradoxa. (1) *A ſmall book of Tully, entitled his Paradoxes.* (2) ‖ Paradoxi, m. pl. *Players, actors on a ſtage.* (1) *Ita vocantur,* quia ſunt admirabilia, contraque opinionem omnium, *Cic. Paradox. prin.* (2) Si parium velum eſt, ſub quô latent paradoxi, cùm in ſcenam prodeunt, *Vet. Schol.* in *Juv. Sat.* 8.

*Părадrŏmis, ĭdis. f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & δρόμος, curſus] *An open gallery,* Vitr. 5, 11. & 6, 10.

*‖ Părænĕſis, eos, *vel* is, f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & αἶνος, laus] *An exhortation,* or *admonition. Lat.* Præceptio, *Sen.*

*‖ Părænĕtĭcus, a, um, adj. *Admonitory, hortative. Lat.* Præceptivus, *vid. Sen.* 94, 95.

*Părætŏnion, ii, n. [ita dict. *à* Parætonio portu ubi foditur] *A ſort of very white glutinous fat matter, the chalk found on the ſea ſhore.* = Parætonion ſpumam maris eſſe dicunt ſolidatam cum limo, *Plin.* 35, 6. *Vitr.* 7, 7.

*Părætŏnium, ii, n. *The colour made of that chalk,* Plin. 35, 6. Vitr. 7, 7.

*‖ Părăgauda, æ, f. *Vopiſc.* (& Părăgaudes, is, f. *Treb. Poll,* & Părăgaudia, æ, f. *Vopiſc.*) Voſ

Parth. *vel* **Syr.** (1) *A ſilk, or linen, garment wrought with gold*, firſt uſed among the Parthians, or Syrians, but afterwards amongſt the Romans, and worn by men, as well as women. (2) *The fringe, border*, or *guard, wherewith the* paragaudæ *were edged.* (1) Auratus & ſericas paragaudas, auro intextas tam viriles quàm muliebres privatis uſibus contexere conficereque prohibemus, *Cod.* Paragaudas veſtes ipſe primus militibus dedit, *Vopiſc.* in *Aureliano.* (2) Lineæ paragaudæ, *Id. ibid.*

* ‖ Părăgōge, es. f. [*ex* παρὰ, augmentum ſignificante, & ἄγω, duco] *A grammatical figure, wherein a letter, or ſyllable, is added to the end of a word, as* poteſtur, *pro* poteſt, *Den.*

* ‖ Părăgrăphe, es. f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & γράφω, ſcribo] Rhet. *Lat.* Præſcriptio, exceptio, effugium litis, compoſitio. Eſt & tropus apud poëtas, cùm præcedente abſoluto ad alia fit tranſitus, *ut*, Hactenus arvorum cultus & ſidera cœli, Nunc te, Bacche, canam, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 1. Annotationes item ſive ſcholia ſuccincta ad marginem adſcripta paragraphæ appellantur, nam παραγράφειν eſt adſcribere. Hinc & juriſconſultorum interpunctationes, quibus legum capita in plura ſegmenta dividunt, paragraphæ ſive paragraphi dic. *C.*

* Părăgrăphus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A paragraph, a paraph, a pilcrow, whatſoever is compriſed in one ſentence*, which in law-books hath this mark §, which ſeemeth to be made of two *SS*, and to be an abbreviation of *Signum ſectionis*, Iſid.

* ‖ Părălīpŏmĕna, ōrum. pl. n. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & λείπω, linquo] *Lat.* Omiſſa. The two books of Chronicles ſo called, becauſe they give an account of ſome things more largely, which had been left out, *or* paſſed by, in the hiſtory of the Kings; the Hebrews call them דברי הימים.

* ‖ Părălipſis, is, *vel* eos. f. [ab eodem] *A figure in rhetorick, when we pretend to omitt any thing, which yet we ſpeak of*, Chariſ. *Lat.* Præteritio.

* Părălius, ii. m. [ita dict. à παράλιος, marinus quoniam provenit in locis mari vicinis, *Dioſc.*] *A ſort of ſpurge*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Părallelos, i. f. *ſc.* linea [*ex* παρὰ, juxta, & ἀλλήλων, adject. tript. invicèm; them. ἄλλος, alius] *A parallel line*, Vitr. 5, 8.

* Părallēlus, a, um. adj. (1) *Parallel, every where alike diſtant.* (2) Paralleli, παράλληλοι, Gr. *the circles and lines in the ſphere of the world, drawn from the eaſt to the weſt, haveing one of the poles for the centre, and being in every part equally diſtant one from another, through which the ſun paſſing, cauſeth a variation in the hours of the day.* (1) Vitr. 5, 8. (2) = Segmenta mundi quæ noſtri circulos appellavêre, Græci parallelos, *Plin.* 6, 33.

* ‖ Părallēliſmus, i. m. [ex eodem themate] *An agreement in lines and figures*, Geom.

* ‖ Părallēlogrammus, a, um. adj. [*ex* παράλληλος, parallelus, & γραμμὴ, linea] *Conſiſting of parallel lines*, Front.

* Părălȳſis, is, f. [*ex* παρὰ, & λύω, ſolvo] *A diſeaſe which cauſeth a reſolution*, or *ſlackening, of the nerves*, infeſting either the whole body, *or* any members of it; *the palſy.* Reſolutionem nervorum Græci παράλυσιν vocant, *Celſ.* 3, 17. = Siderationem *vocat* Scrib. Larg. Compoſ. 101.

* Părălȳtĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *One ſick of the palſy.* (2) Obſcœn. notione. (1) Ideo paralyticis & tremulis dari jubet. *Plin.* Quid eſt, paralytice, ecquid hodie totus veniſti? *Petron.* c. 131. (2) Priap.

* **Părămēſe**, is. f. *ſc.* chorda [quæ eſt παρὰ μέσην, *i. e.* prope mediam] *The ſound of the fifth ſtring*, being the very next to the middlemoſt; alſo *B, fa, bi, mi*, Vitr. 5, 4.

* Părandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be provided*, or *procured.* (2) *To be deſigned*, or *ſet about.* (1) Nec gener hoc nobis more parandus erat, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 592. (2) Ultimum magno ſcelus animo parandum eſt, *Sen. Med.* 924.

* Părănēte, is. f. *ſc.* chorda [*ex* παρὰ, juxtà, & νήτη, ultima] *The ſound of the fixth ſtring.* Paranete ſynemmenon, *C, ſol, fa.* Paranete diezeugmenon, *D, la, ſol, re.* Paranete hyperbolæon, *G, ſol, re, ut*, Vitr. 5, 4.

* ‖ **Părangărĭa**, æ. f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & ἀγγαρεύω, angario] *Col.* 12, 51. ✠ Angaria eſt, qua curſus publicus diſpoſitus, parangaria aliò verſum, *Gothofr.*

Părănītes, is. f. *A kind of amethyſt*, Plin. 37, 9. = Sapenos, *Id.* ☞ J. Harduinus *leg.* pharanitis, & ſaphenos.

* Părans, tis. part. *Going about, prepareing, deſigning, attempting.* Templum violare parentes, *Ov. Ibis*, 313. *Vid.* Paro.

* ‖ Părănympha, æ. f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & νύμφη, ſponſa] *A bridemaid*, Iſid. *Lat.* ǂ Pronuba.

* ‖ Părănymphus, i. m. [*ex* παρανύμφιος, ſive quod mavult *Feſt.* παρανυμφίος, pronubus, & ab antiquis auſpex] *A brideman*, Aug.

* Părăpegma, ătis. n. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & πήγνυμι, figo] (1) ‖ *A brazen table fixed to a pillar, whereon the laws, edicts, &c. were engraven.* (2) *An aſtronomical table fixed up publickly.* (1) *Salm.* (2) *Vitr.* 9, 7. *Vid.* Salm. Exercit. Plinian. p. 741.

* Părăpherna, ōrum. n. pl. [*à* παράφερνα, qu. præter dotalia, quæ ſponſa affert παρὰ τὴν φερνὴν, *i. e.* præter dotem.] *All things which the woman bringeth her huſband beſides her dowery*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 983.

* ‖ Părăphernālia bona, *id. quod* parapherna, *Ulp. Lat.* Dotalia, *Liv.*

* Părăphŏron, i. n. [*à* παραφέρω, depravo] *A ſort of alum of a pale and rough nature*, Plin. 35, 15.

* Păraphrăſis, is. f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & φράζω, dico] *An expoſition of the ſame thing by other words; a paraphraſe*, Quint. 10, 5.

* Părapſis, ĭdis. f. [παροψίς, Gr. *Heſych.*] *A diſh to ſerve up meat in*, Petron. c. 50. *vid.* Paropſis.

* Părārius, ii. m. [*à* parando, qui parat, *i. e.* conciliat, utrinque animos; vel *à* par, quòd inter duos fit medius, *Voſſ.* μεσίτης, *Gloſſ.* προξενητής] *A money-broker*, or *ſcrivener.* Quidam nolunt nomina ſecum fieri, nec interponi pararios, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 2, 23. Ille per tabulas plurium nomina, interpoſitis parariis, facit, *Id.*

* Părăſanga, æ. f. [παρασάγγης, Gr.] vox Perſica. *A meaſure of the roads amongſt the Perſians*, not every where limited to a certain number of furlongs. Perſæ ſchœnos & paraſangas, alii aliâ menſurâ determinant, *Plin.* 6, 26.

* ‖ Părăſcēve, es. f. [*à* παρασκευάζω, apparo] *The eve of the ſabbath*, or *other holiday*, eſpecially *Eaſter-eve*, Aug.

* ‖ Părăſiōpēſis, f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & σιωπάω, ſileo] *A figure in rhetorick, when we pretend not to ſpeak of a thing, and yet ſufficiently hint it to be underſtood*, or *at leaſt increaſe a ſuſpicion, true*, or *falſe*, Rut. Lup.

* Părăſīta, æ. f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & σῖτος, frumentum] *A ſhe paraſite, a coaxing woman*, Hor. Sat. 2, 98. *Met.* Otis imitatrix avis, ac paraſita, *Plin.* 10, 23.

* Părăſītaſter, i. m. *A young paraſite*, or *ſmell feaſt.* Paraſitaſter parvulus, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 4.

* Părăſītātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A playing the paraſite, wheedleing*, or *flattering*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 23.

‖ Părăſītĭcus, a, um. *Belonging to a paraſite.* Paraſitica ars, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 9. Paraſitica menſa, *Suet.* in *vitâ Horatii.*

* Părăſītor, āri. dep. *To play the paraſite, to flatter, ſooth*, or *fawn for a meal's meat.* Vides ridiculos nihili fieri, atque ipſos paraſitarier, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 54.

* ‖ Părăſītus, i. m. [*de them. vid. in* Paraſita] (1) *The prieſt's gueſt, whom he invited to eat part of the ſacrifice with him.* (2) *A flatterer*, or *paraſite; a ſpunger.* (3) *A player*, or *actor that recited poets verſes.* (1) *Aug. Lat.* Epulo, *Id.* ☞ *Hoc ſenſu rarò occurrit ap. Lat. ap. Græc. verò paſſim, vid.* Athen. l. 6. c. 6. (2) Aſſentatio paraſitorum in comœdiis faceta, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 26. (3) Vos me laurigeri paraſitum dicite Phœbi, *Mart.* 9, 29.

* Părăſtas, ădis. f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & ἵστημι, ſto] *The jamb of a door.* Latitudo paraſtadis, *Vitr.* 10, 15.

* **Părăſtăta**, æ. m. [ab eodem] (1) *A buttreſs*, or *ſquare pile ſet at the ſides of pillars.* (2) ‖ *Certain under officers in the wing of a battle.* (3) *That called the ſpindle bone in the ſhank of a beaſt.* (4) *Two ſpermatick veſſels near the neck of the bladder.* (1) Vitr. 10, 5. (2) Veg. (3) *Id.* παρακνήμιον, Poll. (4) Veg. Gorrh.

* Părăſtătĭca, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] *A pilaſter.* In columnâ, aut paraſtaticâ, *Vitr.* 9, 9. Columnæ atque paraſtaticæ, *Plin.* 33, 15. ☞ *Sic locum recenſuit* Harduin. *ad fidem MSS.*

* ‖ Părăſȳnaxis, is. f. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, σὺν, con, & ἄγω, duco] *A conventicle, an unlawfull meeting.* Paraſynaxes & conventiculum hominum tam diurna, quàm nocturna, *Cod.* de *Hæreticis*, l. 8. § 3.

* Părātè, adv. ius, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Readyly, quickly, ſoon, preparedly, with ſufficient preparation.* (2) *On ſet purpoſe, deſignedly, carefully.* (1) Id ad dicendum veniebat audacter magis quàm paratè, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 68. Reſpondit paratiſſimè, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9. Paratiùs certamini athleta, *Quint.* (2) Sed id ſi paratè curavi, ut caverem, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 3, 9.

* ‖ Părăthĕſis, eos. f. [*ex* παρὰ, præter, & θέσις, poſitio] *A figure in rhetorick, when ſomething is only lightly touched, of which we promiſe to ſpeak more fully in a proper place*, Iſid.

* † Părātio, ōnis. f. *Preparation.* Silentio opus eſt, nulla eſt paratio, *Non.* ex *Afran.* Præparatio, *Cic.*

* ‖ Părătītla, ōrum. n. pl. [vox hybrida, compoſ. *ex* παρὰ, & titulus] *The ſums of tractates; the heads*, or *contents, of chapters*, Cod. ǂ Capita, *Cic.*

* Părătrăgœdio, *vel* Părătrăgœdo, āre. [*ex* παρὰ, & tragœdia] *To exclaim tragically, to exaggerate* a thing *with tragical expreſſions.* Ut paratragœdat carnifex! *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 17.

* Părātum, i. n. *A thing made ready, proviſion.* Parati nihil eſt, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 4. *quod poteſt eſſe ut* ornati, *&c. pro* paratûs.

* Părātūrus, a, um. part. *About to prepare.* Cætera ex hoſte meliùs, quàm ex ſociis paraturus, *Juſt.* 22, 4.

* Părātus, ûs. m. [*à* paro] (1) *Preparation.* (2) *Proviſion, furniture.* (3) *Garb, habit, dreſs.* (4) *Parade, equipage.* (1) Copioſus verborum ſit paratus, *Quint.* = Veniam dapibus, nulliſque paratibus orant, *Ov. Met.* 8, 683. (2) Luxuries nunquam parvo contenta paratu, *Luc.* 4, 374. (3) Tyrios induta paratus, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 627. (4) Servi, liberti, paratus principis apud adulterum viſebantur, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 12, 5. Ne domum ſervitia & cæteros fortunæ paratus repoſceret, *Id. Ann.* 11, 30, 2.

* Părātus, a, um. ior, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Prepared, fited.* (2) *Ready, quick.* (3) *Equipped, provided*, or *furniſhed with.* (4) *Goten*, or *procured.* (5) *Expoſed to.* (6) *Hardy, reſolute.* (1) Epulæ paratæ Regifica luxu, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 604. = Paratus & inſtructus ad judicium venit, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 3. § Acies parata neci, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 334. Madidumque mero, Venerique paratum, Invenies, *Luc.* 10, 396. Paratus ad prædam, *Cic.* Ad ſecundam fortunam bene paratus, *Id.* Te contra fortunam paratum, armatumque cognovi, *Id.* In utrumque paratus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 61. ‖ Fatis in triſtia bella paratis, *Feſt.* (2) = Paratiores erunt & tanquam exercitatiores ad bene promerendum, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 15. = Celeritas in reſpondendo, prompta & parata, *Id.* (3) Si paratior ab exercitu eſſes, *Cæſ.* Equitatu & peditatu & pecuniâ paratus, *Cic.* (4) Victoria parata, *Petron.* c. 15. Hîc mihi ſervitium video, dominamque paratam, *Tibull.* 2, 4, 41. (5) Provincia dives ac parata peccantibus, *Tac. Agric.* 6, 3. (6) Omnia paratiſſimo ſuſtinebant animo, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 42.

‖ Părăvĕrēdi, ōrum. m. pl. *corr.* Părafrēdi. *Horſes of a large ſize, uſed for carring the baggage of an army*, Cod. Hinc Angl. *a palfrey.*

* Părăzōnium, ii. n. [*ex* παρὰ, ad, & ζώνιον, cingulum] *A ſmall ſword hanging at a belt, which the emperours gave the tribunes, and girded them with at their creation*, Mart. 14, 32. *in lemmat.*

• Parcæ, ārum. f. pl. *Vid.* Prop.

• Parcè, adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Nearly, thriftyly, frugally.* (2) *Moderately, cautiouſly.* (3) *Rarely, not eaſyly.* (4) *Leſs, leſs eagerly.* (1) = Parcè & duriter vitam agebat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 47. 𝔛 = Turpe eſt delicatè & molliter vivere, honeſtum autem parcè, continenter, ſeverè, ſobriè, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. (2) § Parciùs laudare, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 17, 8. (3) Vallares & murales coronas quàm parciſſimè tribuit, *Suet. Aug.* 24. (4) Parciùs junctas quatiunt feneſtras, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 1.

• Parcens, tis. part. (1) *Spareing, forbearing, abſtaining from.* (2) *Lazy, ſlow.* (1) § Meo labori haud parcens, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 19. (2) Parcentes ego dexteras Odi, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 21.

• ‖ Parcilŏquium, ii. n. [*ex* parcus, *&* loquor] *Spareingneſs of ſpeech, reſervedneſs,* Apul. p. 153.

Parcĭmōnia, *vid.* Parſimonia.

Parciprōmus, i. m. *A niggard, one that pincheth his own belly.* Iſti qui cum geniis ſuis belligerant, parcipromi, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 89.

• Parcĭtas, ātis. f. *Spareingneſs, fewneſs.* Parcitas animadverſionum, *Sen.* de *Clem.* 1, 21. 𝔛 Parcitati beneficium miniſtrat luxuria, *Pallad.* 1, 26.

• ‖ Parcĭter, *pro* parcè, adv. *Non.* ex *Pomp.*

• Parcĭtur, imperſ. *It is ſpared, forborne, abſtained from,* &c. Nec corpori ipſi parcitur, *Plin.* 16, 12. Neque parcetur labori, *Cic. Att.* 2.

• Parco, ĕre, pĕperci *&* parſi, † parcui, parſum [*à* parcus, quod eſt, *à* parum, aut parvum, *Favorinus,* ap. *Gell.* 3, 10.] (1) *To uſe moderately.* (2) *To ſave, keep,* or *preſerve, for uſe.* (3) *To ſave,* or *reſerve for.* (4) *To ſave,* or *ſpare* one's life. (5) *To forgive,* or *pardon* a fault. (6) *To forbear, to leave off, to abſtain from, to let alone.* (7) *To bear with, favour,* or *eaſe.* (1) 𝔛 Aut componere opes nôrant, aut parcere parto, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 317. 𝔛 Feſto die ſi quid prodegeris, profeſto egere liceat, niſi peperceris, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 11. (2) § Parcere in hoſtes, *Lucr.* 6, 398. (3) Auri memoras quæ multa talenta Gnatis parce tuis, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 581. (4) Dedititiis hoſtibus parcimus, *Petron.* c. 107. 𝔛 Cui inimici pepercerant, inventus eſt amicus, qui ei mortem afferret, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 12. (5) Jam fas eſt parcere genti, Diîque deæque omnes quibus obſtitit Ilium, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 63. (6) 𝔛 Parce, puer, ſtimulis, & fortiùs utere loris, *Ov. Metam.* 2, 127. Parce privatus nimiùm cavere, *Hor. Od.* 3. 8, 28. (7) Aliquantulùm tibi parcè, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1. ☞ Cum infin. Hanccine ego vitam parſi perdere? *Id. Hec.* 3, 1, 2.

• Parcus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*à* parvus, *vel* parum, *Gell.*] (1) *Frugal, thrifty, not expenſive, ſtingy, near, ſpareing.* (2) *Moderate, temperate, ſcanty.* (3) *Small, little.* (4) *Slow, ſlack, negligent.* (1) Senes parci, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 22. = Parcus & tenax pater, *Cic.* pro *Cal.* 15. (2) Vini parciſſimum ne inimici quidem negaverunt, *Suet. Cæſ.* 53. Merito parcior ira meo, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 2, 98. Parco ſale contingunt, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 403. = Parcus & brevis ſomnus, *Plin. Paneg.* 49. (3) § Parca tellus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 5, 13. Parca lucerna, *Prop.* 4, 3, 60. (4) § Prima acies non parca fugæ, *Sil.* = Parcus deorum cultor & infrequens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 1.

• Pardălianches, is. n. [*ex* πάρδαλις, pardalis, *&* ἄγχω, ſuffoco] *A kind of nightſhade that killeth lizards,* or *panthers,* Plin. 27, 2.

• Pardălios, i. m. [à Gr. πάρδαλις, panthera] *A ſort of precious ſtone.* Sunt & à leonis pelle & pantheræ nominatæ, leontios, pardalios, *Plin.* 37, 11.

• Pardălis, is. f. [πάρδαλις, Gr.] *A panther,* Curt. 5, 1, 21.

• Pardălium, ii. n. [*à* præced.] *A certain unguent,* Plin. 13, 1.

• ‖ Pardălus, i. m. [πάρδαλος, Gr.] *A plover,* or *lapwing,* Geſn.

• Pardus, i. m. [πάρδος, Gr.] *A male panther,* Luc. 6, 183. Nunc varias & pardos, qui mares ſunt, appellant in eo omni genere creberrimo in Africâ Syriâque, *Plin.* 8, 17.

Părĕas, æ. m. [παρείας, Gr. *à* παρειά, maxilla] *A ſort of ſerpent.* Et contentus iter caudâ ſulcare pareas, *Luc.* 9, 724. Pareas, ſerpens qui ſemper in caudâ ambulat, & ſulcum facere videtur, *Iſid.*

† Părectātus, i. m. *A ſtripling,* or *ſpringal; a grown lad,* Non. 1, 341. *ex* Varr.

• ‖ Părelcon, i. n. [*à* παρέλκω, abundo] (1) *A grammatical figure, when a redundant word,* or *ſyllable, is added to the end of a word, as* adeſdum, ehodum, *for* ades, eho; the ſyllables uſually added, are *pte, te, met, nam, quam.* (2) Alſo *a whole ſeparate word redundant in a ſentence, as,* Nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 63. where *quicquam* is redundant. Imò enim quàm maximè abs te poſtulo, *Id. Andr.* 5, 1, 4. where *enim* is too much. (1) *Serv.* (2) *Donat.*

• Părens, tis. c. g. (in gen. plur. parentum *&* parentium, *Hor.*) [*à* pario] (1) *A parent,* or *father.* (2) *A parent,* or *mother.* (3) *A parent,* i. e. *as well father as mother.* (4) ‖ *An anceſtor,* or *progenitor.* (5) ‖ *A relation, kinſman, friend,* or *patron.* (6) It is uſed both of animate and inanimate, *a breeder, cheriſher,* or *nouriſher.* (7) It is ſaid of many perſons, *or* things, figuratively. (8) *An inventor.* (9) *A founder,* or *builder.* (1) Pulchrâ faciet te prole parentem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 79. (2) Muſa parens Orpheo, *Phædr. prol.* lib. 3, 58. Fœcunda parens, *Ov.* ad *Liviam.* (3) Ætas parentum pejor avis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 46. Dos eſt magna parentium Virtus, *Id. Od.* 3, 24, 21. (4) Juris prudentes, avos & proavos, avias & proavias parentum nomine appellari dicunt, *Feſt.* (5) *Ap. inf. ævi ſcrip.* vid. *Caſaub.* ad *Capitol. in vitâ M. Anton. Philoſ.* c. 5. (6) Alias artes, prolemque parentum notabis, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 101. *de equis.* Rami circa parentem in orbes, *Plin.* (7) § Parens patriæ, *Id.* 7, 30. *de Cicerone.* Socrates parens philoſophiæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 1. Parentem patriam fame necandam putans, *Id.* (8) Curvæ lyræ parens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 6. (9) Cujus urbis parens Romulus, *Cic.*

• Pārens, tis. part, *&* adj. or, comp. [*à* pareo] (1) *Viſible, appearing.* (2) *Obedient, devoted.* (1) Non parentibus lapidibus, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* (2) Nîl ſervile gulæ parens habet? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 111. Ob has cauſas & parentiores habuerunt exercitus, & fortiores, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22.

• Părentālia, um. n. pl. *Feaſts, ſacrifices, and other ſolemnitys, performed at the funerals of father, mother,* or *other relations.* Parentalia cum ſupplicationibus miſcere, *Cic. Philip.* 1, 6.

• Părentālis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to parents.* (2) ¶ Dies parentales, *days whereon feaſts, ſacrifices, and other rites, were performed for the dead at their graves.* (1) Fama, parentales ſi vos mea contigit, umbræ, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 8, 87. (2) *Id.* Faſt. 2, 548.

• ‖ Părentātio, ōnis. f. *The performance of funeral rites.* Quod mortuis litabatur utique parentationi deferebatur, *Tert.* de *Spectac.* c. 12.

• Părentātur, imperſ. *The funeral rites are performed.* Ut cujus ſepulcrum nuſquam extet, ubi parentetur, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 6. *Vid.* Parento.

• Părentātūrus, a, um. part. *About to revenge.* Omnium ſanguine duci parentaturos, *Curt.* 7, 2, 29. *Vid.* Parento.

• ‖ Părentēla, æ. f. *The relation of a father, family, kindred,* Jul. Cap.

• ‖ Părenthĕſis, is. f. [*ex* παρὰ, præter, ἐν, in, *&* θέσις, poſitio] *A clauſe put into the midſt of another ſentence, which being left out, the ſenſe continueth entire.* Interpoſitio, interclusio, *Quint.* 9, 3.

† Părentĭcīda, æ. c. g. *He,* or *ſhe, that killeth father,* or *mother,* Plaut. Epid. 3, 2. *al. leg.* perenticida *&* pericida. *Et ſanè neutro modo perit jocus, quem captat comicus.*

• Părento, āre. act. (1) *To perform the obſequys,* or *funeral rites, of dead relations; to atone,* or *appeaſe, their ghoſts with ſacrifice.* (2) Met. *To revenge any one's death by the blood of their enemys.* (3) *To appeaſe, ſatisfy,* or *revenge.* (1) = Parentant, & nigras mactant pecudes, & manibus divis Inferias mittunt, *Lucr.* 3, 51. 𝔛 Litemus igitur Lentulo, parentemus Cethego, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 38. Hoſtiâ magnâ parentare pietati adjunctum eſſe putabat, *Id.* (2) Præſtare, *&c.* quàm non civibus Romanis, qui perfidiâ Gallorum interîſſent, parentarent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 17. (3) Noxio ſanguine parentabo injuriæ meæ, *Petron.* c. 81. Vociferatumque ferociter, Parentandum regi ſanguine conjuratorum eſſe, *Liv.* 24, 21. Parentandum eſſe majoribus Perſepaleo, excidio, *Curt.* 5, 6, 1.

• Pāreo, ēre, ĭtum. neut. [*à* παρέω, unde πάρειμι, adſum, *Voſſ.* paret, φαίνεται, *Gloſſ.*] (1) *To appear,* or *be ſeen.* (2) *To appear, to be made out,* or *proved.* (3) *To be manifeſt,* or *be well-underſtood.* (4) *To obey; to be ruled,* or *governed, by.* (5) *To comply with, follow,* or *yield to.* (6) *To perform,* or *fulfill.* (7) ‖ *To execute* a place, or *bear* an office. (1) Ad portum quoties paruit Hermogenes, *Mart.* 12, 29. (2) Si pareret adverſus edictum feciſſe, *Cic.* Juriſconſultus paret, non paret, habeto, *Petron.* c. 137. (3) Cui pecudum fibræ, cœli cui ſidera parent, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 176. *interpr. Serv.* (4) Oppidum illud paret regi, *Plin.* 6, 28. § Auctoritati alicujus parere, *Id. Epiſt.* 9, 26. Paret Amor dictis charæ genetricis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 693. = Nî frænum accipere, & victi parere fatentur, *Id. Æn.* 12, 568. 𝔛 Phalanx non parere ſe ducibus, ſed imperare poſtulabat, *Nep. Eum.* 8. 𝔛 Britanni domiti ut pareant, nondum ut ſerviant, *Tac. Agr.* 13. (5) Non dico hoc loco majores noſtros ſemper in pace conſuetudini, in bello, utilitati paruiſſe, *Cic.* In hâc ſententiâ dicendâ non parebo dolori meo, *Id.* § Parete tempori, *Curt.* 6, 10, 2. (6) Nî dare conjugium, & dicto parere fatetur, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 433. Parent promiſſis, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 504. (7) Quum unus ad memoriam, alter ad libellos paruiſſet, *Spart.* § Parere æri alieno, *pro* æs alienum ſolvere, *Cod.* Parere penſionibus, *i. e.* ſatisfacere, *Id.*

• Părerga, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex* παρὰ, præter, *&* ἔργον, opus] (1) *Ornamental additions to a principal work.* (2) *Little pieces,* or *paintings, on the ſides,* or *in the corners, of the chief piece.* (1) Vitr. 9, *ult.* (2) Plin. 35, 10.

• Părētur, imperſ. *It is obeyed.* Paretur, *Lucr.* 4, 151. ¶ Dicto paretur, *Liv.* 9. *orders are obeyed.* Utque magìs parendum imperanti putares, efficiebatur eò, quòd ab aliis minùs parebatur, *Plin. Pan.* 10. ¶ Parebitur accuſatoris conditioni, *ſhall be ſubmitted to,* Cic.

• ‖ Părhippus, i. m. [*ex* παρὰ, præter, *&* ἵππος, equus] *A leer,* or *ſpare horſe,* Cod. = Avertarius, *Id.*

• Părhўpăte, es. f. [*ex* παρὰ, juxta, *&* ὕπατος, ſupremus] *The ſound of the ſtring next the baſe.* Parhypate hypaton, C, *fa, ut,* Parhypate meſon, F, *fa, ut,* Vitr. 5, 4.

Păriānus, i. m. *A kind of animal liveing in the ſea,* Plin. 32, 11.

• ‖ Păriātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* pario, āre] *The balanceing,* or *ſettleing, of accounts,* Ap. JCC.

• ‖ Păriātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that hath balanced his accounts,* Ap. JCC. 𝔛 Reliquator, *Id.*

• ‖ Părībo, *pro* pariam [*à* pario, quod olim quartæ conj. *Priſc.*] Si prægnans non eſt, paribit nunquam, *Non.* ex *Pomponio.*

Părĭcīda, æ. c. g. [*quaſi* patricida, *vel* parenticida, *à* cædendo] (1) *A paricide, he that hath ſlain father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, ſiſter, patron,* or *patroneſs.* (2) *A murderer that hath ſlain wittingly and willingly any free man.* (3) *He that is liable to the puniſhment of a murderer, and deemed ſuch.* (1) Paricida liberûm, *Liv.* (2) Paricida civium, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 12. Si quis hominem liberum dolo ſciens morti duit, paricida eſto, *Lex Numæ* ap. *Feſt.* (3) Sacrum ſacrove commendatum qui clepſerit, rapſeritve, paricida eſto, *Lex* XII. *Tab.* ap. *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 9.

Părĭcīdālis, le. adj. (1) ‖ *Tending to the murder of one's parent, child,* or *near relation.* (2) *Murderous.* (1) Jul. Firm. (2) Petron. c. 80.

‖ Părĭcīdiālĭter, adv. *As murderers fighting againſt their country in a civil war.* Paricidialiter perire, *Lampr.*

‖ Părĭcīdātus, ûs. m. *The murdering of a parent, or freeman.* Paricidatus, quod in Cœlio vix tolerabile videtur, *Quint.* 1, 6. pro

Părĭcīdium, ii. n. (1) *The murder of a parent, a paricide.* (2) *The murder of any near relation.* (3) *A murder.* (1) Suet. Aug. 33. (2) Hic de patris & patrui paricidio cogitavit, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 7. Fraternum paricidium, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 11. (3) *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 33. ¶ Paricidium patriæ, *the ruining of one's country,* or *the breaking its conſtitution, Id.* Philipp. 2, 7.

* Părĭendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be coined, or invented.* (2) *To be goten,* or *attained.* (1) Quibus verba parienda ſunt, *Cic.* (2) Victoriâ pax, non pactione, parienda eſt, *Id. Fam.* 10, 6.

* Părĭens, tis. part. *Travailing, bringing forth young,* Ov. Faſt. 3, 47. & Met. 9, 322.

Părĭes, ĕtis. m. *The wall of a houſe,* or *any other building.* ¶ 𝔛 Si quid in controverſiam veniret, aut intra parietes, aut ſummo jure experietur, *put to arbitration,* or *tryed by law,* Cic. *pro* Quint. 11. Intergerinus paries, *a partition wall,* Plin. Eâdem fideliâ duos parietes dealbare, *to do two things at once,* Prov. *ap.* Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

‖ Părĭĕtārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a wall.* ¶ Herba parietaria, *growing on walls,* Vict.

Părĭĕtīna, æ. f. *ſc.* ruina. *The ruins of an old wall,* Cic. Fam. Ep. 13, 1.

* Părīlia, um. pl. [*à* parilis] *A garment, the ſtuff whereof is double.* Hinc quòd facta duo ſimplicia paria, parilia primò dicta, *Varr.*

Părĭlīcium ſidus, *non* palelicium [*à* Pale, *à* pariendo dicunt, quòd ſub ejus ortum coſmicum omnia pariunt: Sed cum *l* & *r*, ſæpe inter ſe commutentur, nihil mutandum videtur] *The conſtellation of the* Hyades, which ariſeth on the feaſt of the birthday of Rome, being April the 21ſt. Sic MSS. non palilitium. ap. *Plin.* 18, 26. *ubi vid.* Harduin. = Suculæ.

* Părīlis, le. adj. [*à* par] *Like, equal, proportionate, ſuitable.* § Parili ratione, *Lucr.* 2, 374. arte, *Ov. Met.* 6, 375. = Æquus, æqualis, *Cic.*

* ‖ Părīlĭtas, ātis. f. *Likeneſs, equal proportion,* Gell. 14, 3. ⸸ Æqualitas, *Cic.*

* ‖ Părĭo, āre. act. [*à* par] *To make accounts even, to gain as much as one is out.* ☞ *Cùm dat.* ¶ Cùm ei pariaverit, *Ulp. ſhall have paid him all, or made even with him.* Mallem tamen dicere *paria facere cum rationibus,* vel *parem rationem facere* cum Columellâ 11, 1. & 12. in præf. vel *paria facere* ſimpliciter cum Plin. nepote, *Paneg.* 6.

* Părio, ĕre. & † īre, pĕpĕri, partum. act. [*à* [illegible], fructus fero, quòd *à* פרה fructificavit] (1) † *To beget a child, or have a child born to him.* (2) *To bring forth young,* as any female doth. (3) *To lay eggs, to caſt ſpawn.* (4) *To breed, produce,* or *give life to.* (5) *To bear, bring forth,* or *make to grow.* (6) *To form,* or *produce.* (7) *To invent,* or *compoſe.* (8) *To gain, to obtain, to acquire.* (9) *To bring to effect, to perfect, to accompliſh, to put in act.* (10) *To breed, cauſe,* or *occaſion.* (11) *To get, attain,* or *procure.* (12) *To give,* or *bring unto.* (1) Non. *ex* Cæcil. c. 6. n. 94. ☞ *Hanc eſſe primam, etſi minùs uſitatam notionem, tranſlatæ pleræque hìc allatæ ſatìs docent.* (2) Ut ea liberos ex ſeſe pareret, *Serv.* ad *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 4, 5. *ubi tamen al.* pararet. Scio neminem peperiſſe hîc, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 26. Pepererunt oves agnos humano capite, *Phædr.* 3, 3, 4. Mulæ & equæ menſe duodecimo pariunt, *Varr.* (3) Gallinas teneras quæ primùm pariĕrint, concludat, *Cato.* Plurima ova pariunt ſtruthiocameli, *Plin.* 10, 52. Torpedo parit, *Id.* (4) Putrefacta per imbres ligna vermiculos pariunt, *Lucr.* 2, 897. (5) Parit flores aura Favonî, *Catull.* 62, 282. Fruges & reliqua quæ terra pariat, *Cic.* (6) Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, *Id.* (7) Dialectici ſpinoſiora multò pepererunt, *Id. Orat.* 32. Nobis etiam verba parienda ſunt, *Id.* (8) Philoſophia, urbes peperiſti, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 5. (9) 𝔛 Ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quod jam diu parturit, *Id.* (8) Verbi interpretatio controverſiam parit, *Id. Partit. Orat.* 31. § Diſſidium parere, *Lucr.* 1, 221. Peperit miſero lingua malum, *Tib.* 4, 13, 20. Mero ſomnum peperi tibi, *Id.* 1, 6, 27. § Lacrymas peperêre minoribus, *Lucr.* 5, 1196. (11) § Gratiam apud aliquem parere, *Liv.* 34, 44. Parere opus, *Prop.* amicos, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 69. odium, *Id.* ſibi laudem ex re aliquâ, *Cic. Off.* 2, 47. Quæ ſanguine nobis Hanc patriam peperêre ſuo, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 25, (12) Cui laurus honores peperit triumpho, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 16. Qui ſibi letum peperêre manu, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 435.

* Părior, ĕris. paſſ. (1) *To be brought forth, to be laid,* as eggs. (2) *To be goten,* or *attained,* &c. (1) Ova pariuntur, *Plin.* 10, 50. (2) Mihi immortalitas parta eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 5, 4. Quos neque armis cogere, neque auro parare queas, officio & fide pariuntur, *Sall. B. Jug.* 10.

* † Părio, īre, *Diom.* ex *Enn.* īvi act. unde pariêrint, *Cato. id quod* pario, is, ĕre.

* Părĭter, adv. [*à* par] (1) *In the ſame proportion, equally, as much.* (2) *In like manner.* (3) *Even as, as well.* (4) *As much.* (5) *As long.* (6) *Together, at the ſame time.* (1) 𝔛 Pariter, aut etiam ampliùs, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 80. Pro meritis, ut referri pariter poſſit gratia, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 76. Studia doctrinæ pariter cum ætate creſcunt, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 14. (2) Pariter nunc operâ me adjuves, ac dudum re opitulata es, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 3. Pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta ſunt, *Plin.* (3) Feminæ pariter ac viri, *Liv.* (4) Corpus pariter quàm præda exquiritur, *Manil.* 5, 397. (5) Vixiſſe cum rep. pariter, *Liv.* (6) Aperit ſi nulla viam vis, Occumbes pariter, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 865. Gigni pariter, pariterque creſcere, *Lucr.* 3, 458. Tonitrus pariter mittitur igni, *Id.* 6, 170.

* † Părīto, āre. freq. [*à* paro] *To prepare diligently, to deſign with great endeavour,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 5, 71.

* ‖ Părĭtūdo, ĭnis. f. [*à* pario, paritum] *A lieing-in, travail,* or *a bringing forth, vid.* Partitudo.

* † Părĭtūra, æ. f. *A bringing forth,* Varr.

* Părĭtūrus, a, um. part. [*à* pario] *Ready to bring forth.* Lucinam novies paritura vocabat, *Ov. Met.* 5, 304. *conf. Sil.* 9, 35.

* Pārĭtūrus, a, um. part. [*à* pareo] *That will obey,* or *be ſubject to,* Vell. Paterc. 2, 90.

* Părius, a, um. adj. *Of the iſland of* Paros. Parius lapis circundatur auro, *Ov. Vid.* Propr.

Parma, æ. f. [vox peregrina, etſi *Varro* à par deducit, quòd undique par eſſet; parma eſt ſcutum breve, *Non.*] *A round buckler.* Hic miles tripedalem parmam habet, *Liv.* 38, 21. ¶ Parmâ inglorius albâ, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 548. *without any device.* ‖ Parma equeſtris, *Non.* ex *Sall.* ☞ Parma *Græcis* pelta *dicitur, auctore* Plin. *diſtinguit autem* Nepos, *qui ſic ſcribit.* 𝔛 Iphicrates peltam pro parmâ fecit, ubi. *vid. interpretes.*

Parmātus, a, um. adj. *Armed with ſuch a buckler,* Liv. 4, 39.

Parmŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little buckler.* Relictâ non bene parmulâ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 10.

Parmŭlārius, ii. m. (1) *A gladiatour armed with the* parma. (2) *A favourer of that ſort of gladiatours.* (1) Thraces gladiatores à ſimilitudine parmularum Thracicarum, *Feſt.* Impiè locutus parmularius, *Suet. Domit.* 10. = Thrax. 𝔛 Mirmillo, *Id. ib.* (2) Quint.

* Păro, āre. act. [fort. *à* ϖειρῶ, tento, nitor, conor. (1) *To make, ſhape,* or *contrive.* (2) *To make,* or *get, beforehand.* (3) *To order, dreſs,* or *get ready.* (4) *To go about* a thing; *to prepare,* or *diſpoſe beforehand*; *to put in a readyneſs.* (5) *To make, provide, procure, get,* or *purchaſe.* (6) *To get in readyneſs for, to be prepareing for.* (7) *To endeavour, to deſign.* (1) Homines tantos natura parare non potuit, *Lucr.* 1, 200. § Parare machinas, *Plaut. Met.* Orationem ſibi advorſum ſenem, *Id.* (2) Caſas ac pelles ignemque parârunt, *Lucr.* 1, 1, 1009. § Parare copias, *Sall.* neceſſitudines, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 53. ſubſidium ſenectuti, *Cic. Att.* 1, 8. ¶ Itane parâſti te, ut ſpes nulla reliqua in te ſiet tibi? *have you armed yourſelf with no better contrivance than,* &c. *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 9. Animo virili ut ſis, para, *Id. Phorm.* 5, 7, 64. (3) § Sacra parare, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 132. dapes, *Id. Ecl.* 6, 79. epulas, *Ov.* inſidias, *Id. Faſt.* 2, 638. (4) § Parare animos dextraſque, *Liv.* 35. pugnæ membra, *Ov. Met.* 9, 34. in nefas me, *Id.* Vina parant animos, *Id. A. Am.* 1, 237. huc te pares, *Cic.* (5) Mihi parare putâſti invidiam, *Id.* in *Sall.* 9. Deformis cultum vendet, ut vinum paret, *Phædr.* 4, 5, 43. Cogito trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, *Cic. Att.* 12, 19. Non poſſem octo homines parare rectos, *Catull.* 10, 20. (6) Ut formoſa novo quæ parat ire viro, *Prop.* 1, 15, 8. § Reditum parare, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 21. profectionem, iter, *Cæſ.* furtum, *Ter.* bellum Romanis, *Id. B. G.* 5, 3. (7) Omnem ſui tribunatûs conatum in alîus perniciem parare, *Cic.* Qui alteri exitium parat, eum ſcire oportet, paratam peſtem, ut participet parem, *Id.* ex *Poëtâ.* Hoc ignes aræque parabant? *Virg. Æn.* 4, 676. ¶ Se paraturum cum collegâ, *would agree and ſettle the matter with him about the province,* Cic.

* ‖ Pāro, ōnis. [ϖάρων, Gr.] *A ſort of ſhip, a light ſhip, bark,* or *pickaroon.* Tunc ſe belligero tradit, mandatque paroni, *Iſid.* ex Cic.

* Părŏcha, æ. f. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] *Entertainment,* or *repaſt, given at the publick charge to ambaſſadours, and ſtrangers of quality,* the ſame with *lautia.* Parochiæ publicæ, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 2. ☞ *leg. tamen & aliter.*

* ‖ Părŏchia, æ. f. [*à* ϖαρέχω, præbeo] Parochiæ *quaſi* præbendæ, *liveings in lands and houſes, given to old captains, colonels,* &c. *for their maintenance,* Pompon. Lætus.

* Părŏchus, i. m. [ex eodem] (1) *An officer who provided ſalt, wood, and other neceſſarys for thoſe that traveled on the publick account.* (2) Met. *He that giveth an entertainment.* (1) Præbuit & parochi quæ debent ligna ſalemque, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 46. (2) *Id.* Sat. 2, 8, 35. *Lat.* Præbitor.

* Părŏdontĭdes, um. f. pl. [*ex* ϖαρὰ, ad, & ὀδὼς, dens] *Swellings in the gums, ex* Celſ. 6, 13. habent Lexica. ☞ *Meus autem liber habet in lemmate. De parulidibus, & in ipſo capite* ϖαρυλὶς *&* ϖαρυλίδας, *rectiùs, ut opinor.*

* ‖ Părœchia, æ. f. [ϖαροικία, Gr. *ex* ϖαρὰ, ad, & οἶκος, domus] *A pariſh,* Aug. *Rect.* Parœcia.

* ‖ Parœmia, æ. f. [ϖαροιμία, Gr. *ex* ϖαρὰ, juxta, & οἶμη, via] *A proverb, Lat.* Proverbium.

Păron, ōnis, m. *Vid.* Paro, ōnis.

* ‖ Părŏnŏmăſia, æ. f. [*ex* ϖαρὰ, ad, & ὄνομα, nomen] *Lat.* Agnominatio, *Quint.* Παρονομασία eſt veluti quædam denominatio cùm præcedenti nomini aut nomen aut verbum annectitur, ex eodem figuratu, *ut,* Fugam fugit, *Diom.* & aliter paronomaſia fit, cùm dictio iteratur mutatâ tamen aut literâ, aut ſyllabâ, quoties quis nomine ſimili utitur in ſignificatione diverſa, *ut,* Inceptio eſt amentium, haud amantium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 13. Omnium quaſi conſenſus concentuſque, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 15.

* Părōnychia, æ. f. [*ex* ϖαρὰ, ad, & ὄνυξ, unguis] *A ſore,* or *impoſthume, under the root of the nail; a felon,* or *whitlow,* Plin. 24, ult.

* Părōnychium, ii. n. (1) *The ſame with* paronychia. (2) *Dirt and filth about the nails of the feet.* Plin. 28, 8. (2) Petron. c. 31.

* Părŏpſis, ĭdis. f. [ϖαροψὶς, Gr. *ex* ϖαρὰ, ad, & ὄψον, opſonium] *A platter,* or *diſh, to ſerve up meat in.* Paropſis leguminis, *Suet. Galb.* 12. Multâ magnâque paropſide cœnat, *Juv.* 3, 142.

* Părŏr, āri. *To be prepared, provided, goten,* &c. Quum undique bellum parari videret, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 2. Parantur arma, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 245.

* ‖ Părōtĭdes, um. f. pl. [*ex* ϖαρὰ, & οὖς ὠτὸς, auris] *The two arterys on the right and left ſide of the throat, going upward above the ears.* Perperam adferunt lexica ex *Celſ.* 4, 1. nam ibi legi debet, *Arteriæ quos* καρωτίδας *vocant, ſurſum procedentes ultra aures feruntur.*

* Părōtis, ĭdis. f. [à præced.] *An impoſthume, or ſore about the ear,* Celſ. 6, 16. Plin. 20, 1.

Parra, æ. f. *A certain unlucky bird.* Impios parræ recinentis omen Ducat, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 1.

Parrĭcīda, Parrĭcīdiālis, Parrĭcīdātus, Parrĭcīdium. *Vid.* Paricida, &c.

Pars, tis. f. abl. parti, parte *paſſim*, ſed & ſæpe *Manil.* & *Plaut.* [à פרם ſeu פרש dividere, ut μέρος à μείρω, *Aven.*] (1) *A part, piece,* or *ſhare.* (2) *A part* of the body. (3) *Some of* any thing. (4) *A part, deal, quantity,* or *diviſion, of.* (5) *An aſtronomical degree.* (6) *Half.* (7) *A conſiderable point,* or *article*; *a proem,* or *enterance.* (8) *Partly.* (9) *A portion,* or *lot.* (10) *A ſhare.* (11) *A part, country, place,* or *quarter,* of the world. (12) *Company, rank,* or *order.* (13) *A head,* or *particular.* (14) *Number.* (15) *Space of time.* (16) *A ſide.* (17) Part, & plur. partes, *a ſide,* or *party,* in contention. (18) *A ſide* of a queſtion. (19) *A ſide* in faction, *or* war. (20) Pars, & partes, *the ſoldiers of a ſide in war.* (21) *A party, body,* or *detachment.* (22) Partes, *a part* in the play; *or* the act, *or* part, of one that ſuſtaineth the perſon of another, in any thing. ☞ *Note* partes *is elegantly omitted before* primæ, ſecundæ, tertiæ, &c. *ſee the examples.* Pars ſed freq. partes, numero multitudinis. (23) *Proper buſyneſs, place, part, duty, employment.* (24) ‖ *An office.* (25) *A courſe,* or *turn.* (26) *A diviſion,* or *diſtrict,* wherein cuſtom was taken by the publick farmers. (27) *A ſpecies of a genus.* (28) Pars—pars, *ſome—others.* (1) 𝔛 = Non univerſum cibum, ſed partibus, & paulatim præbere convenit, *Col.* Quæ debetur pars tuæ modeſtiæ, Audacter tolle, *Phædr.* 2, 1, 10. (2) Succurendum parti maximè laboranti, *Celſ.* (3) Ne expers eſſet partis de noſtris bonis, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 39. De ſuis commodis pars, *Id.* (4) Optima pars lucis menſæ Eſt data, *Ov. Met.* 7, 662. Bona pars ſermonis, *Cic.* ¶ Duabus partibus ampliùs, *as much again,* Id. (5) Plin. (6) Plùs parte, *Lucr.* 2, 200. Propè pars civitatis, *Cic.* (7) Pars ſanitatis eſt, *Celſ.* Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigiſſe tyranni, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 266. ¶ Mors in beneficii partem numeretur, *a good ſtep towards,* Cic. (8) Parte flavus, parte melleus, *Plin.* ¶ In parte verum, *Quint.* ex parte, *Cic.* *partly true.* (9) Fatorum arbitrio partes ſunt vobis datæ, *Phædr.* 3, 18, 10. Te in lautâ & bene parte auctâ putant, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 50. (10) Sic eſt locutus, partibus factis, leo, *Phædr.* 1, 5. ¶ Partibus locare, *to let land upon condition to receive inſtead of rent ſuch a proportion of the crop,* Plin. jun. 𝔛 nummo, *Id.* Perfice, ut hæream in aliquâ parte apud Thaïdem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 25. (11) In extremis Phrygiæ partibus, *Cic.* Ab orientis partibus, *Id.* (12) = In impiorum partem, atque in parricidarum numerum transferre aliquem, *Id.* (3) Quòd plura in eâ parte verba fecerim, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 32. (14) § Bona pars hominum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 61. maxima veſtrûm, *Ter.* Pars multa natat, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 7. Vulnera non minimam partem aluntur, *Lucr.* 3, 64. ¶ Majorem partem videntur, &c. *in moſt things,* Cic. Comitum pars una, *one,* Ov. De fratrum populo pars exiguiſſima, *one out of many,* Id. Epiſt. 14, 115. (15) Abſui magnam partem conſulatûs tui, *Cic.* Magnam partem occupati ſunt, *Id.* (16) Murorum in parte ſiniſtrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 468. In alterâ parte fluminis, *Cæſ.* ¶ *Met.* In partes rapit varias, *to various thoughts, and contriveances,* Virg. *Æn.* 4, 286. § Nihil eſt ab omni Parte beatum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 27. ¶ Omnis amor tuus ex omnibus partibus ſe oſtendit, *in every inſtance,* or *reſpect,* Cic. In eam partem peccant, *on that ſide,* Id. In omnes partes fefellit, *Id.* ¶ Quòd à parte eorum gratia relata non ſit, *on their ſide,* or *part,* Cæſ. B. C. 1, 23. (17) Nunc noſtræ parti timeo, hic quid reſpondeat, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 8. Legem duabus propoſuit partibus, *Phædr.* 3, 13, 5. ¶ Duras fratris partes prædicas, *I find he hath a hard game to play againſt his rival,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 62. (18) § In bonam partem accipere, *Cic.* arripere, *Id.* In bonas partes, *Phædr. prol.* 2, 11. ¶ Mitiorem in partem interpretari, *in the ſofteſt ſenſe,* Cic. Rapere in pejorem partem, *to put the worſt conſtruction upon,* Ter. In optimam partem cognoſcuntur, *are taken notice of to the greateſt advantage,* Cic. Cedere retro poſſent in deteriores omnia partes, *grow worſe and worſe,* Lucr. 2, 507. In partem pejorem liquitur ætas, *Id.* 2, 1131. In hanc partem tutum erit tibi gratificari, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. In partes pacis promptus, *Flor.* 4, 12. (19) *Cato* acceptâ partium clade—nihil cunctatus, mortem etiam lætus accivit, *Id.* 4, 2. Arma rurſus & partes, *Id.* 4, 2. (20) Si ſine momento rerum partiſque fiat ruina, *Lucr.* 7, 318. Quarum partium alteri victi ſunt, alteri ſunt è mediis C. Cæſaris partibus, *Cic.* ☞ *In hâc notione ſæpius multò leg. in plur.* (21) Sparſas extendere partes, *Luc.* 2, 395. (22) Huic primas dediſſe Demoſthenes, huic ſecundas, huic tertias, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 56. Hortenſius facilè primas tenebat, *Id.* Quamobrem has partes didicerim paucis dabo, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 10. Suſcipe partes meas, & eum te eſſe finge, qui ego ſum, *Cic.* ¶ Sine illum priores partes apud me habere, *let him ſeem to have the preference,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 7. (23) Etſi pars mea nemini cedat, fac ut tua cæteros vincat, *Cic.* Exitum non extimeſco: tuæ partes ſunt, *Id.* § Partes accuſatoris, *Id.* lenitatis & miſericordiæ, *Id.* ducis, *Hor.* (24) A partibus remotus eſt, *Jul. Cap.* (25) Cùm ſuæ partes eſſent hoſpitum recipiendorum, *Cic.* In partem delude, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 89. *i. e.* pro tuâ vice. (26) *Id.* (27) 𝔛 Partes ſunt quæ generibus ſubjiciuntur, *Id.* (28) Cùm pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in caſtra ventitaret, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 32. ☞ *Pars,* factio, ſed ferè in plurali, *Fab. Theſ.* vid. *Flor.* 4, 2, 54. & 4, 9, 1.

* Parſĭmōnia, æ. f. [à parſum, à parco; al. à parcus, *parcimonia* enim ſcribi volunt] *Parſimony, thrift, ſpareingneſs.* 𝔛 Vehemens in utramque partem, aut largitate nimiâ, aut parſimoniâ, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 31. Magnum vectigal parſimonia, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 3. ¶ Sera in fundo eſt parſimonia, *Prov.* *It is too late to ſpare when all is ſpent,* Sen. Epiſt. 1. Regio, quæ parſimoniâ aſtringeret milites, *Liv.* 39, 1.

* Parſūrus, a, um. part. *That will ſpare.* Ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parſurus credetur, *Suet. Tib.* 62. *conf. Liv.* 35, 44.

* † Parta, æ. f. ἡ τοκάς. *That hath brought forth*; *a dam,* Col. 7, 4.

* Parthĕnīce, es. f. [à Gr. παρθενικὴ, virgo] *A kind of herb with a white flower,* Catull. 59, 194.

* Parthĕnion, *ſeu* ium, ii. n. [παρθένιον, Gr.] *The herb pellitory,* Plin. 21, 15. = Helxine, perdicium, ſiderites, *Id.* 22, 17. Linozoſtis, Hermupoa Mercurialis, *Id.* 25, 5.

* ‖ Parthĕnis, ĭdis. f. [à παρθένος, virgo] *The herb mugwort.* = Artemiſia, *Plin.* 25, 7.

* Partiāriò, adv. (1) ‖ *By equal diviſion,* or *ſhareing.* (2) *By way of ſhareing,* when a man taketh part of what he maketh, *or* gathereth, for his pains. (1) Apul. Met. 9. p. 133. (2) Calcem partiariò coquendam qui dant, ita dant, *Cato,* 16.

Partiārius, a, um. adj. (1) *That goeth ſhares.* (2) ‖ *Divided,* or *ſhared, proportionably between two.* (1) Partiarius redemptor, *Cato,* 137. ¶ ‖ Partiarius legatarius, *who hath a ſhare with the heir in the eſtate,* Ulp. Partiarius colonus, *who payeth his landlord a proportion of the crop, inſtead of rent,* Dig. (2) Partiaria pecora, *Cod.*

Partĭceps, ĭpis. adj. [à partem capiendo] (1) *That hath a ſhare, that hath ſome of, endued with, in which there is.* (2) *That is partaker of.* (3) *That ſhareth,* or *hath had equally to do in.* (4) *Made acquainted with,* or *privy to.* (5) *That is a companion in.* (1) 𝔛 Dolendi particeps, aut honeſtatis expers, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 12. = Animus rationis, conſenſioniſque compos & particeps, *Id.* de *Univ.* 8. (2) De opſonio particeps, *Plaut.* (3) Qui hæreditatis diripiendæ participes fuiſſent, *Id.* In operibus marito particeps, *Quint. Decl.* (4) Nuncium apporto tibi, cujus maximè te fieri participem cupis, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 19. § Particeps amoris, *Catull.* 53, 22. Particeps ad omne ſecretum Piſoni erat, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 50, 2. ſecretorum, *Id. Ann.* 1, 6, 6. (5) § Particeps ſtudii, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 5, 42.

Partĭceps, ĭpis. ſubſt. c. g. (1) *A ſharer with one, a partner.* (2) *A fellow ſoldier, an accomplice, that is of one's party,* or *ſide.* (1) Ubi hic ille huc ſalvus redierit meus particeps, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 98. § Particeps conſilii, *Liv.* 21, 41. Tum Dymnus aperit, in tertium diem inſidias regi comparatas, ſeque ejus conſilii fortibus viris, & illuſtribus eſſe participem, *Curt.* 6, 7, 6. *conf. Quint. Decl.* 111. & *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 369. ¶ Particeps operum, *companions in,* Ov. Met. 3, 147. (2) Omnes participes prædâ onerabo, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 1, 14.

Partĭcĭpālis, e. adj. (1) ‖ *Like a participle.* (2) *Participles.* (1) Participalia, quæ ſic ſonant, ſicut participia, *ut,* Clemens, prudens, *Iſid.* (2) Participalia verba, *Varr. L. L.*

Partĭcĭpandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be made partaker of.* (2) ‖ *To be taken part of.* (1) Ad participandum alium ab alio, communicandúmque inter omnes, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 12. (2) Ad participandas voluptates, *Gell.* 15, 2.

‖ Partĭcĭpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A participateing,* or *takeing part.* Participatio, Μέρος μετοχή, *Vett. Gloſſ.*

Partĭcĭpātus, a, um. part. *Being taken part of,* or *ſhared with.* Participato cum eo regno, *Juſt.* 34, 2.

‖ Partĭcĭpātus, ûs. m. [κοινωνία, Gr.] *Partnerſhip,* Ap. recent.

Partĭcĭpiālis, e. adj. *Of the nature of a participle,* Quint. ‖ Participialia, *Diom. Priſc. gerunds and ſupines.* ¶ Nomina participialia, *participles turned into adjectives,* ap. Gramm. Participiale verbum, *a participle,* ap. eoſd. *Abſol.* Participialia, *Chariſ.*

Partĭcĭpium, ii. n. [participium eſt pars orationis, ſic dicta, quòd duarum *partium* quæ ſunt eximiæ in toto ſermone, *ſc.* verbi & nominis, vim *participii,* Diom.] *A participle,* Quint. 9, 3. *vid.* & Varr. L. L.

Partĭcĭpo, āre. act. (1) *To take ſhare of*; *to take,* or *receive.* (2) *To give ſhares,* or *divide amongſt.* (3) *To divide,* or *communicate with.* (4) *To acquaint with, to make privy to.* (1) Ut participet parem peſſem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 17. (2) = Inter participes dividam prædam, & participabo, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 1, 5. (3) Laudes cum Cæſone participat, *Liv.* 3, 12. (4) Ubi ſint, quid agant, ecquid agant, neque participant nos, &c. *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 1, 33. § Servum ſui participat conſilii, *Id. Ciſt.* 1, 3, 17.

Partĭcĭpor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To have a ſhare of.* Uti dentes ſenſu participentur, *Lucr.* 3, 692.

Partĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à pars] (1) *A ſmall part,* or *particle of matter*; *a little piece.* (2) *A little,* or *ſome little,* of any thing. (3) *A little head, ſubdiviſion,* or *particular.* (4) ‖ *A particle* in grammar. (1) Mundi omne animal quaſi particula eſt, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 4. Particula undique Defecta, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 14. (2) 𝔛 Non privam quamque ſolemus Particulam venti ſentire, ſed magìs univerſum, *Lucr.* 4, 263. (3) Quint. (4) *Vid.* Gell. 5, 9.

‖ Partĭcŭlāris, re. adj. *Particular, pertaining to a part,* Apul. ⊥ Singularis, *Cic.*

‖ Partĭcŭlārĭter, adv. *Particularly.* ⊥ Speciatim, ſeparatim, *Cic.* Particulatim, *Col.*

Partĭcŭlātim, adv. (1) *Into little pieces, piecemeal.* (2) *Part after part.* (3) *With all particulars.* (1) Particulatim conſectæ, *Plin.* 𝔛 Grex particulatim faciliùs quàm univerſus convaleſcit, *Col.* 7, 5. (2) § Moribundi particulatim, *Lucr.* 3, 541. Floret particulatim, *Id.* (3) 𝔛 Si ſummatim, non particulatim, narrabimus, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9.

Partiendus, a, um. part. *To be divided amongſt ſeveral.* Actio partienda eſt in geſtum & vocem, *Cic.* Partiendum ſibi, ac latiùs diſtribuendum exercitum putavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 10.

Partiens, tis. part. *Divideing,* or *ſhareing.* In ambos charitatem partiens, *Phædr.* 3, 8, 13.

Partim, adv. [propr. ſubſt. accuſ. caſûs; *i. e.* ſecundum partim, nam *partim,* vel *partem,* dicebant vett. ut in abl. *parti,* vel *parte*] (1) *Partly,* *in part.* (2) *Some, as to ſome, often, ſeveral times, a good many.* (3) Subſt. *Some part.* (4) ‖ Adj. *pro* aliquot. (1) Partim in percunctando, partim in legendis, &c. *Cic.* (2) Sed eorum partim in pompâ, partim in acie, illuſtres eſſe voluerunt, *Id.* de *Or.* 2, 22. Huic rogationi partim conſcii ſibi, alii, &c. *Sall. B. J.* 44. ☞ *Cum gen.* Partim ſum earum exactus, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 15. (3) Cùm partim ejus prædæ devorâſſent, partim, &c. *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 21. † Cùm partim illorum erat, *Gell.* 10, 13. ex *Catone.* ☞ *Cum plur.* Eorum partim ejuſmodi ſunt, &c. *Id.* (4) Cùm partim copiis hominum, *Id.* 3, 16. ex *Claud. Quadr.*

Partio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. [*à* pars] (1) *To part, ſhare,* or *divide.* (2) *To decide* a controverſy, *to agree.* (1) Sol ætheris oras partit, *Lucr.* 5, 683. Prædam pariter cum illis partiam, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 5. mea bona inter eas, *Id.* (2) Vos inter vos partite, *Id. Amph.* 4, 3, 1.

Partior, īri. dep. (1) *To divide,* or *ſhare.* (2) *To diſtribute* into heads, *or* particulars. (3) *To divide, ſeparate,* or *bound.* (4) Paſſ. *To be divided,* or *diſtinguiſhed.* (1) Quibuſcum vivi bona noſtra partimur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 44. ⌘ Nunquam partitur amicum; Solus habet, *Juv.* 3, 121. (2) = Genus univerſum in ſpecies certas partietur, ac dividetur, *Cic. Or.* 23. (3) Partiri limite campum, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 26. (4) Pes partitur in tria, *Cic. Orat.* 56. Paulò ſecùs à me, atque ab illo partita ſunt, *Id. Or.* 3, 30.

* Partio, ōnis. verb. [*à* pario] (1) *A bringing forth.* (2) *The laying of eggs.* (1) Partio mulieris, *Gell.* 3, 16. Horreſco miſera, mentio quoties ad partionis, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 93. (2) Hæ ad partiones ſunt aptiores, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. *de gallinis loq.*

Partītò, adv. *Methodically, diſtinctly, with diviſion into its proper parts,* or *heads.* Partitè, definitè, diſtinctè dicere, *Cic. Or.* 33.

Partītio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A parting, ſhareing,* or *dividing.* (2) *A diviſion into particulars,* or *heads.* (1) Verſabatur in rationibus auctionis, & partitionis, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 5. (2) Græcos partitionem quandam artium feciſſe ideo, &c. *Id.* de *Or.* 1, 6. ☞ *De partitione vide multa præclara ap. eundem,* Top. 28, 29. & *de* Inv. 31. & deinceps.

‖ Partītò, adv. *By equal ſhares.* § Cum aliquo hæreditatem partitò dividere, *Ulp. Tit.* 30. in Corp.

‖ Partītor, ōris. m. verb. μεριστής, *Gloſſ. Cyr.* *A diſtributer,* or *divider.* ☞ Trib. etiam *Ciceroni* in *Vatin.* 5. ſi ſatis fida lectio.

* † Partītūdo, dĭnis. f. propinqua partitudo cui appetit, *Sic leg. Non.* ex *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1. *al.* partitudo.

Partītūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſhare,* or *divide.* Quos ſe pro neceſſitudine partiturum cum Pompeio arbitratur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 3.

Partītus, a, um. part. (1) *That hath divided,* or *ſhared.* (2) Paſſ. *Proportionably divided.* (1) Copias cum Scipione partitus Adrumetum ſe recipit, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 43. Ut remeavit ab urbe Partitus ſocias vires, *Sil.* 7, 520. (2) § Partitis temporibus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 24. Per tria partita ora fori, *Propert.* 4, 10, 10.

Partūmeius, a, um. adj. [*qu.* partui aptus, *meius* enim terminatio ſolùm videtur] *Fruitfull, teeming.* Partumeius venter, *Hor. Epod.* ult. R. occ.

* † Partūra, æ. f. *A bringing forth of young.* Deme duas res de mulis, admiſſuram & parturam, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. *al.* paritura.

* Partŭriens, tis. part. *Travailing, being in labour,* or *ready to bring forth.* Voto parturientis ades, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 265. § Canis parturiens, *Phædr.* 3, 10, 3.

* Partŭrio, īre, īvi. deſider. *ſive* medit. [*à* pario] (1) *To be in travail,* or *labour*; *to bring forth,* as any female. (2) *To lay eggs.* (3) Analogicè, *to be ready to fructify, bear,* or *put forth.* (4) Met. *To have in its bowels, to be ready to bring to light, to travail with.* (1) Ubi parturit, deos ſibi invocat, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 9. (2) In cubilibus cùm parturiant *gallinæ* ſubſternendum acus, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. (3) § Parturit arbos, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 56. ager, *Id. Georg.* 2, 330. Quod diu parturit animus veſter, aliquando pariat, *Liv.* 21, 18. Natura ſoli gramine læto parturit, *Col.* 10, 10. (4) Quod conceptum reſp. periculum parturit, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 39. ¶ Parturire adverſus libellos, *to be ready,* or *to have a mind to publiſh ſomething againſt,* Plin. 1, 1.

* Partus, a, um. part. [*à* parior, paſſ.] (1) *Begoten,* or *generated.* (2) Parta, *ſhe who bringeth forth.* (3) Met. *Goten, obtained, procured, purchaſed.* (4) *Prepared, ready provided for.* (1) Alius Latio jam partus Achilles, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 89. (2) ¶ Parta minùs laboret in educatione fœtûs ſui, *Col.* 7, 4. *the dam,* de ovibus loquitur. (3) ⌘ Magna peſtis erat depulſa per vos, vobis verò parta divina gloria, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 15. Tot tam claris victoriis partis, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 31. ⌘ Malè parta, malè dilabuntur, *Cic. Phillipp.* 2, 27. (4) Illîc res lætæ, regnumque, & regia conjux Parta tibi, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 784. Parta meæ Veneri ſunt munera, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 68.

* Partus, ûs. m. parti & † partuis, *Non.* ex *Pacuv.* & *Varr.* verb. [*à* pario] (1) *The birth,* or *the act of bringing forth.* (2) *A bearing,* or *produceing.* (3) *The maturity of a birth, the time of bringing forth.* (4) *The embryo,* or *burden.* (5) *That which is brought forth, any young creature.* (6) *The ſending forth and founding colonys.* (7) *The production of fruit.* (8) Met. *The conceptions of the mind.* (1) Rudis ad partus, & nova miles eram, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 48. (2) Diana adhibetur ad partus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. Tellus dedit ferarum corpora partu, *Lucr.* 1, 1151. (3) Appropinquare partus videbatur, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 11. (4) Fuſa alvus elidere partum poteſt, *Celſ.* (5) Feræ diligunt partus ſuos, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 40. (6) Tyrus partu clara, urbibus genitis, *Plin.* 5, 19. (7) Denſus uvarum partus, *Id.* § Æſtivus partus, *Id.* 12, 14. *de thure quod ex arbore profluxit.* (8) Neque concipere, aut edere partum mens poteſt, niſi, &c. *Petron.* c. 118.

* Parvè, adv. *A little.* Parvè per eos flectitur delphinus, *Vitr.* 9, 6.

* Parviſsĭmus, a, um. adj. ſup. *The leaſt,* or *ſmalleſt.* Parviſſima corpora, *Lucr.* 1, 609, 615, *& alibi, & recent, Boëthius, Feſtus, aliique.* + Minimus.

* Parvĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Smallneſs, littleneſs.* (2) *Meanneſs.* (1) Quæ cerni non poſſent propter parvitatem, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 13. (3) Mea parvitas, *Val. Max. prol.* 1.

* Părum, adv. [*à* παῦρον, extrito *v*] (1) *Little, but a little.* (2) *Too little, not enough.* (3) *Not long enough.* (4) *Not well, ill.* (1) Parum etiam, præ ut futurum eſt, prædicas, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 218. ⌘ Sincerè, *vid.* Utĭlitas, n. 1. (2) Conſulitis parum, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 36. Si una hæc dedecori eſt parum, *Id. Heaut.* 2, 3, 93. (3) § Parum diu, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 45. (4) Parum proſpiciunt oculi, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 9. ⌘ affatim, *Id.* ¶ Parum caſti, *unchaſte,* Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59. decorum, *illbecomeing,* Id. Od. 4, 1, 35. facetus, *wanting in drollery,* Cic. Si parum intellextî, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 59. ¶ Proceſſit parum, *it hath had but ill ſucceſs,* Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 48.

* Părumper, adv. [*à* παῦρον περ] *A little while, for a ſhort time.* Diſcedo parumper à ſomniis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 23. Parumper operire hîc, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 31.

* ‖ Păruncŭlus, i. dim. [*à* paro, ōnis] *A ſmall light veſſel,* or *boat,* Iſid. 19, 1. *ex* Cic.

* Parvŭlùm, adv. *Very little, a very ſmall matter.* Parvulùm refert, an, &c. *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 14, 14. Parvulùm differt patiaris adverſa, an expectes, *Id.*

* Parvŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Very ſmall, little, young,* or *tender*; *ſlight.* § Formica parvula, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 33. cauſa, *Lucr.* 4, 194. Parvulis præliis cum noſtris contendebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 30. § Parvula pecunia, *Cic. Q. R.* 8. ⌘ immanis, *Id.* § Parvulum ligni, *Plin.* Parvulus filius, *Cic.* Parvula virgo, *Plaut. Rud. prol.* 39. *Subſt.* Parvulus, parvula, *a little boy, a little girl, a young child,* Ter.

* **Parvus**, a, um. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Lucr.* 1, 609. *Varr.* & recent. *Veget. Boëth. Feſt.* [*à* παῦρος, extrito *v*, & inſerto digamm.] (1) *Little, ſmall.* (2) *Narrow, ſhort, ſcanty.* (3) *Short* in ſtature. (4) *Little,* or *young.* (5) *Short* in time. (6) *Inconſiderable, mean, of little value,* or *concern.* (7) *Ignoble, poor, low*; *narrow,* or *poor-ſpirited.* (8) *Feeble, weak.* (1) § Parva inſula, *Cic.* pro *L. Manil.* 18. pars, *Id.* (2) § Parva tellus, *Lucr.* 7, 461. Parvo brevius, quàm totus, *Plin. i. e.* ſpatio. Parvo admodum plures, *Liv. i. e.* numero. (3) Parvum parva decent, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 45. (4) § Nati parvi, *Id. Od.* 3, 5, 42. nepotes, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 514. ¶ *Subſt.* A parvis, *from our childhood,* Ter. (5) Parvâ libellum ſuſtine patientiâ, *Phædr.* 4, 6, 3. § Parvâ nocte, *Lucr.* 4, 476. (6) ⌘ Quæ eximia pleriſque & præclara videntur, parva ducere, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 20. § Putare parvi, *Catull.* 21, 25. æſtimare, *Plaut.* facere, *Id.* pendere, *Ter.* ducere, *Cic.* (7) Gaudens parvis ſodalibus & lare certo, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 58. = Nihil eſt tam anguſti animi tamque parvi, *Cic.* (8) Odor parvus, *Plin.* ¶ Parvum carmen, *a weak,* or *low, ſtrain,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 257. ⌘ majeſtas, *Ib.*

* Paſcendus, a, um. part. *To be fed.* Plures caballi Paſcendi. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 104.

* Paſcens, tis. part. (1) *Feeding, giveing feed,* or *being a ſhepherd.* (2) *Feeding,* or *which is fed upon by.* (3) *Feeding, grazeing, picking.* (1) Me paſcente, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 78. (2) Campus paſcens cycnos, *Id. Georg.* 2, 199. (3) *Id.* Georg. 3, 467. conf. Sil. 6, 647.

Paſceŏlus, i. m. [qu. dim. *à* paſelus] *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 27. *Non.* ex *Lucil.* & *Catone.* Paſceolus ex alutâ ſacculus, *Non.*

* ‖ Paſcha, ătis. n. [τὸ πάσχα, Gr. *à* פסח Chald. פסחא *paſcha*] *The paſſover,* or *feaſt of Eaſter.* ☞ Scrib. aliq. Paſcha, æ. f.

* ‖ Paſchālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Eaſter,* Eccleſ.

* Paſcito, āre. freq. [*à* paſco] *To feed,* or *gather their food,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

* Paſco, ĕre, pāvi, paſtum. act. & n. [*à* πάω, nutrio, fit πάσκω, paſco; ut *à* γηράω, γηράσκω, al. *à* Βόσκω, *Canin.*] (1) *To feed,* or *give food to, brutes.* (2) *To look after cattle,* when feeding. (3) *To feed,* or *nouriſh.* (4) *To let feed,* or *drive to paſture.* (5) *To feed land,* or *uſe for paſture.* (6) *To feed,* or *maintain.* (7) *To keep,* or *breed.* (8) *To find with proviſions, to furniſh with food.* (9) *To make fat,* or *enrich.* (10) *To increaſe.* (11) *To breed, ſend forth,* or *make grow.* (12) *To increaſe, nouriſh,* or *ſupport.* (13) *To let grow.* (14) *To feed,* or *be food for.* (15) *To endeavour to pleaſe,* or *ſatisfy.* (16) *To pleaſe, delight, feed,* or *entertain.* (17) Neut. *To feed,* or *graze.* (18) *To feed,* or *browſe, upon.* (19) *To eat,* de homine, ſed rarò. (1) Paſce capellas, Et potum paſtas age, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 23. Tum tenues dare rurſus aquas, & paſcere rurſus, *Id. Georg.* 3, 335. (2) Pavit Admeti tauros formoſus Apollo, *Tib.* 2, 3, 11. Propter paupertatem, ſues puer paſcebat, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 17. (4) Pabula, quibus corpora paſcunt feræ, *Lucr.* 2, 995. (4) Virg. Ecl. 1, 46. (5) Ut multa innumerâ jugera paſcat ove, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 46. (6) Oluſculis nos ſoles paſcere, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. § Bene paſcere, & veſtire, *Cato* ap. *Cic.* Quot paſcit ſervos? *Juv.* 3, 141. (7) Sine hominum operâ, aut equos paſcere, aut domare, non poſſumus, *Cic. Offic.* 4, 2. Queis cura nitentes Paſcere equos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 655. (8) Major utrùm populum frumenti copia paſcat, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 15, 14. (9) Quos Clodii furor rapinis, & incendiis, & omnibus exitiis publicis, pavit, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 2. (10) Nummos alienos paſcet, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 35. (11) Ager filicem paſcit, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 189. (12) § Paſcere famem alicujus, *Prop.* 4, 3, 22. Spes paſcis inanes, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 627. Paſcat ignibus iras, *Sil.* (13) § Paſcere barbam, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 35. Tibi paſcere crinem, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 391. (14) Non paſces in cruce corvos, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 16, 48. (15) ⌘ Animi ingratam naturam paſcere ſemper, Atque explere bonis rebus, ſatiareque nunquam, *Lucr.*

Lucr. 3, 1017. (16) Ut in ejus corpore lacerando atque vexando oculos paverit, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 3. Animum picturâ paſcit inani, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 468. § ‖ Paſcito linguam, in ſacrificiis dicebatur, *i. e.* coërceto, contineto, taceto, *Feſt.* nempe pro *compeſcito.* (17) Saltibus in vacuis paſcant, & plena ſecundum Flumina, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 143. (18) Capellæ dum dumeta paſcunt, *Col.* Paſcebant herboſa palatia vaccæ, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 25. (19) Mart. 9, 81.

• Paſcor, ĕris, i. paſſ. (1) *To be fed.* (2) *To be ſupported.* (3) *To be delighted with, to love as one's food.* (1) Tuo palato pavo paſcitur, *Petron.* c. 55. *ex Pub. Syr.* *Met.* Paſcuntur ignes, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 432. ¶ Cui pineus ardor acervo Paſcitur, *is fed,* Id. *Æn.* 11, 786. Cibo mendicato paſci, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 8, 14. (2) Qui maleficio & ſcelere paſcuntur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11. (3) = His rebus paſcor, his delector, his perfruor, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 20. Diſcordiis civium ac ſeditione paſcuntur, *Id.* Paſcor bibliothecâ Fauſti, *Id. Att.* 4, 9. *Vid.* Paſco.

• Paſcor, ĕris, i. dep. (1) *To feed, graze,* &c. (2) *To feed upon.* (1) Longum per valles paſcitur agmen, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 190. De fruticibus paſcuntur, *Varr.* (2) Paſcuntur ſylvas, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 314. Apes paſcuntur arbuta, *Id. Georg.* 4, 181. ¶ Paſcitur in vivis livor, *preyeth upon,* Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 39.

• Paſcuum, i. n. ſubſt. [*ex* adj. paſcuus] (1) *Feeding ground,* or *paſture.* (2) ‖ *Victuals, diet.* (3) Plur. paſcua, *publick rents, income.* (1) Eſuriens anſer mittitur in paſcuum, *Col. R. R.* 8, 14. § Paſcuum viride, *Varr. R. R.* 11, 2. Longinquæ regionis paſcua, *Col.* 7, 1. Herboſa paſcua, *Ov. Met.* 2, 619. (2) *Apul.* ┼ penus, *Cic.* (3) Etiam nunc in tabulis cenſoriis paſcua dicuntur omnia, ex quibus populus reditus habet, quia diu hoc ſolum vectigal fuerat, *Plin.* 18, 3.

• Paſcuus, a, um. adj. *Serveing for paſture,* or *grazeing,* for beaſts. § Paſcuus ager, *Plaut.* Paſcua reddere rura, *Lucr.* 5, 1247.

• Paſſer, ĕris. m. [*à* ψὰρ, *Non.* quod eſt genus paſſeris, *Heſ.* per *Metath.*] (1) *A ſparrow.* (2) *A kind of flat fiſh,* perhaps *a flounder.* (3) *An oſtrich.* (4) *A lecherous fellow.* (5) In blandimentis, *my pretty! my dear!* (1) Paſſer, deliciæ meæ puellæ, *Catull. Ep.* 2. (2) Limoſa regio planum educat piſcem, velut ſoleam, rhombum, paſſerem, *Col.* 8, 16. (3) *Vid.* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 2, 17. & *ubi* Scal. & Pareum. (4) Dic, paſſer, cui tot montes, tot prædia ſervas? *Juv.* 9, 54. (5) Plaut. Caſ. 1, 1, 50. & alibi.

• Paſſercŭlus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little,* or *young, ſparrow.* (2) A word in *ſootheing and flattering.* (1) Cur autem de paſſerculis conjecturam facit? *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 30. (2) Dic me tuum paſſerculum, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 104.

Paſſernĭces, um. f. pl. vox Celtica. *A kind of whet-ſtones,* Plin. 36, 22.

• Paſſim, adv. [*à* pando, paſſum, vel fort. *à* ϖάσσω, ſpargo] (1) *Every where, all over.* (2) *Here and there, ordinaryly, in many places.* (3) *Up and down.* (4) *Looſely, ſcatteringly, all abroad, without any order, at random.* (5) *Every way.* (6) *Several ways, into ſeveral parts.* (7) *To many; to,* or *amongſt, every one,* or *any one.* (8) *From all parts,* or *many different places.* (1) = Fabulas dividi paſſim & pervulgari, atque edi populo imperavi, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 15. (2) Corpora paſſim ſternuntur per vias, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 364. (3) Huc & illùc paſſim vagari, *Liv.* (4) = Numidæ nullis ordinibus paſſim conſederant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 38. 𝔛 Ille iit paſſim, ego ordinatim, *Brut.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 11, 13. 𝔛 pilatim, denſè. (5) Multitudo paſſim fugere cœpit, *Cic.* (6) Corpus paſſim diſtrahendum dabis, *Liv.* (7) Paſſim per forum volitare cum magnâ catervâ, *Cic.* pro *Roſ.* 46. (8) § = Paſſim carpere, & colligere undique, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 42.

• ‖ Paſſim, adv. [*à* paſſus, ûs] *After the manner of walking, by ſteps.* Paſſim natabit, *Manil.* *i. e.* modo ambulantis. ☞ Cl. autem Bentleius leg. *paſſu.*

• ‖ Paſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* patior) (1) *Paſſion,* or *ſuffering.* (2) *A violent ſuffering,* or *death by martyrdom.* (3) *An ailing, diſorder, illneſs,* or *any bodyly infirmity.* (4) *A paſſion of the mind.* (1) *Hier.* ┼ Perpeſſio, *Cic.* (2) *Prud.* ┼ Supplicium ſanctorum. (3) *Firm.* ┼ Valetudo. (4) *Aug.* ┼ Animorum commotio, permotio, *Cic.*

• ‖ Paſsīvè, adv. [*à* paſſim, ut videtur] *At liberty, by permiſſion,* Turneb. ┼ Liberè, paſſim.

• ‖ Paſſivè, adv. [*à* paſſivus, quod *à* pando, paſſum] *Up and down, ſcatteringly,* Apul. p. 360. ┼ Paſſim, *Cic.*

• ‖ Paſsīvus, a, um. adj. [*à* pando, paſſum] (1) *Put together promiſcuouſly, mixed and confuſed.* (2) *Wandering.* (3) *Communicable, extended to ſeveral.* (4) *Mean, trivial.* (1) Seminum paſſiva congeries, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 183. ┼ Confuſus, promiſcuus. (2) Oculorum paſſivæ cupiditates, *Firm.* ┼ Errans. (3) Paſſivum dei nomen, *Tert.* ┼ Communis. (4) *Id.* ┼ Contemnendus, deſpiciendus.

• ‖ Paſsīvus, a, um. adj. [*à* patior] (1) *Paſſive, of the paſſive voice.* (2) *Pathick.* (3) *Permitted, tolerated.* (1) Chariſ. Priſc. (2) *Firm.* ┼ Pathicus, *Catull.* (3) Licentia paſſiva, *Tert.* ┼ Conceſſus, *Cic.*

• Paſſum, i. n. *ſc.* vinum [quòd paſſæ eſſent uvæ in ſole, unde fiebat, *Non.* ex *Varr.*] *A ſort of ſweet wine made of dryed grapes,* vid. *Col.* 12, 39. & *Pall. Octob. Tit.* 19.

• Paſsūrus, a, um. part. [*à* patior] (1) *Going to ſuffer.* (2) *That ſhall bear, undergo,* or *encounter.* (1) Ego, quæ ſum paſſura, recordor, *Ov. Epiſt.* 10, 79. (2) Paſſurus geſtis æquanda pericula rebus, *Juv.* 14, 314.

• Paſſus, a, um. part. [*à* patior] (1) *Which hath ſuffered, undergone, ſuſtained.* (2) *Haveing borne,* or *being brought under.* (3) *That hath permitted,* or *ſuffered.* (4) *That hath borne,* or *been exerciſed, with.* (5) *Haveing laſted,* or *held out.* (1) O paſſi graviora! *Virg. Æn.* 1, 203. (2) Bos nullum paſſa jugum, *Ov. Met.* 3, 11. (3) Pan calamos nòn paſſus inertes, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 14. (4) Paſſa ligones Rura, *Luc.* 1, 170. (5) Novem cornix ſæcula paſſa, *Ov. Met.* 7, 274.

• Paſſus, a, um. part. [*à* pandor] (1) *Spread aſunder, ſtretched out.* (2) *Hanging looſe, diſheveled.* (3) *Hung up.* (1) § Paſſis palmis, manibus, *Cæſ.* ¶ velis, *ſpread,* or *full, ſails,* Cic. (2) § Capillus paſſus, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 56. Crines paſſi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 484 (3) Paſſi racemi, *Id. Georg.* 4, 269. acini, *Plin.* ¶ Uva paſſa, *a ſort of grape hung up in the ſun to wither, and afterwards ſcalded in a* lixivium, *to be preſerved dry,* or *to make a ſweet wine of.* Plaut. *vid.* Col. 12, 16. & Plin. 14, 9.

• Paſſus, ûs. m. [*à* pando, paſſum] *Sc.* quia fit pedibus paſſis, *i. e.* extenſis. (1) *A pace* in going, containing five foot. (2) *A ſtep.* (1) Triduo ſeptinginta millia paſſuum ambulare, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 25. (2) Disjunctiſſimas terras paſſibus peragrare, *Id.* pro *Marcell.* 2. ☞ *Paſſus* omittitur nonnunquam poſt *millia.* Ita *Cæſ.* Millia non ampliùs X. progreſſi hoſtes munitiſſimo loco caſtra poſuerunt, *B. G.* 8, 16.

• Paſtillĭco, āre. neut. *To grow in form and manner of little round balls,* Plin. 21, 8. *à* ſeq.

•† Paſtillum, i. n. *Varr.* ap. *Chariſ.* Eſt in ſacris libi genus rotundi, *Feſt.* Paſtillum τροχίσκος, *a little round cake,* Gloſſ.

• Paſtillus, i. m. [*qu.* dim. *à* pane, *Feſt.*] (1) ‖ *A little loaf.* (2) *A perfumeing,* or *ſweet, ball.* (8) *A trochiſk,* or *medicine made up in a little round ball.* (1) *Feſt.* p. 357. (2) Paſtillos Rufillus olet, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 27. (3) 𝔛 Inter emplaſtra & paſtillum, hoc intereſt, quòd emplaſtrum utique liquati aliquid accipit, in paſtillo tantùm arida medicamenta aliquo humore junguntur, &c. *Celſ.* quem vid. 5, 17.

• Paſtĭnāca, æ. f. [quòd figurâ paſtinum referat, *Turneb.*] (1) *A carrot,* wild *or* garden. (2) *A ſort of fiſh with a poiſonous ſting in the tail.* (1) Col. 11, 3. & Plin. 19, 5. (2) Piſces, quem nos paſtinacam, Græci τρύγονα vocant, *Celſ.* 6, 9.

• Paſtĭnandus, a, um. part. *To be dug up clear through, and fited for the planting of vines.* Paſtinandi ſoli duo ſunt tempora, *Col.* 11, 3.

• Paſtĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that digeth up the earth, and maketh it looſe and fit to be planted with vines,* Col. 3, 13.

• Paſtĭnātum, i. n. *A bed of earth that is new dung, made fine, and fit for planting,* Col. 4, 4. 𝔛 Optimè ſeritur in paſtinato, proximè in ſulco, noviſſimè in ſcrobe, *Plin.* vid. & *Col.* 4, 4, 1.

• Paſtĭnātus, a, um. part. *So ordered, and prepared, for planting.* Spatia paſtinata, *Pall.*

• Paſtĭnātus, ûs. m. *Id. quod* paſtinatio. Bipedaneo paſtinatu, *Plin.* 17, 20.

• Paſtĭno, āre. act. [*à* paſtinum] *To dig up and looſen the earth, for planting of vines,* &c. *Col.* 3, 13. Scrobibus paſtinemus, aut ſulcis, *Pall.* qui impropriè uſus eſt, *vid.* Paſtinatum.

• Paſtĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be dug up, and thrown in a continued bank of fine looſe mould, for planting,* Col. 3, 13. § Paſtinari bidente, *Plin.* 17, 21.

• Paſtĭnum, i. n. [*à* ϖήσσω, pango] (1) *A two-forked tool, to ſet plants with,* or *to dig up the ground with, and prepare it for planting.* (2) *The diging and prepareing ground to be planted with vines.* (1) Paſtinum vocant agricolæ ferramentum biſurcum, quo ſemina panguntur, *Col.* 3, 18. (2) Paſtinum fieri nunc tempus eſt, quod fit tribus generibus, aut terrâ in totum foſsâ, aut ſulcis, aut ſcrobibus, *Pall.* 1, 7.

• Paſtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* paſco] (1) *The feeding,* or *looking after, cattle.* (2) *A breeding, keeping,* or *feeding, of any brutes.* (3) *The buſyneſs,* or *art, of being a keeper of cattle, grazier,* &c. (4) *Paſtures, feeding ground.* (1) Varr. R. R. 2, 2. (2) *Col.* ¶ Agreſtis paſtio, *the keeping of poultry, pigeons, bees, fiſh, and all creatures that may be kept about a country farm-houſe,* Id. pecuaria, *the keeping flocks and herds,* Id. (3) *Varr.* 𝔛 cultura, *Id.* (4) *Id.* R. R. 1, 9.

• Paſtŏmis, ĭdis. f. [qu. *à* ϖαςομὶς, Gr. quod ex ϖαρὰ & ςόμα, os, vel quòd ϖήγνυτ' εἰς ςόμα, *i. e.* in os pangitur] *A barnacle for a horſe's noſe.*

• ‖ Paſtŏphŏri, ōrum. pl. m. [qui ferunt τὸν ϖαςὸν, *i. e.* tentorium, puta Iſidis] *Prieſts of Iſis and Oſiris,* Apul. p. 393.

• ‖ Paſtŏphŏrium, i. n. *The prieſt's chamber, an apartment of the temple,* Hier. *Lat.* Sacrarium.

• Paſtor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* paſco] (1) *One who keepeth any ſort of animals, a ſhepherd, a herdſman, a keeper of poultry,* as pigeons, peacocks, &c. (2) Met. *A king,* or *governour.* (1) *Vid. Varr. R. R.* 2, 10. & 3, 7. ☞ Aliquando autem *paſtori* opponi videtur *bubulcus, ut,* 𝔛 Paſtoris duri eſt hic filius, ille bubulci, *Juv.* 11, 151. (2) *Quint.* Boni paſtoris eſt oves tondere, non deglubere, *Tiberium reſcripſiſſe provinciarum præſidibus auctor eſt,* Suet. Tib. 32.

• Paſtōrālis, e. adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſhepherd,* or *keeper of cattle.* (2) *Conſiſting of herdſmen,* or *ſhepherds.* (3) *Uſed by ſhepherds,* or *herdſmen; ſuitable,* or *proper, to them; rural.* (1) § Paſtoralis res, *Varr.* ſcientia, *Id.* vita, *Id.* canis, *Col.* (2) Paſtoralis juventus, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 365. (3) 𝔛 Romuli auguratus paſtoralis, non urbanus, fuit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 48.

• Paſtōrĭtius, a, um. adj. (1) *Spent,* or *employed, in feeding of cattle.* (2) *Uſed by,* or *belonging to, ſhepherds,* or *herdſmen.* (3) *Ruſtick, clowniſh, befiting ſhepherds,* or *herdſmen.* (1) § Paſtoritia vita, *Varr.* (2) § Fiſtula paſtoritia, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. (3) = Sodalitas paſtoritia atque agreſtis, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 11.

• Paſtōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to,* or *uſed, by ſhepherds,* or *herdſmen.* Paſtorio habitu ſpeculatus itinera, *Flor.* 1, 17, 4.

• Paſtus, a, um. part. [*à* paſcor, paſſ.] (1) *Fed.* (2) *Fed upon.* (3) *Grown biger.* (4) Met. *Increaſed.* (5) *Fatened; uſed to be fed,* or *enriched, with.* (1) Agna paſta gramine, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 8, 41. § Boves paſti, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 24. greges, *Ov.* Regiis ſtipendiis paſtus, *Liv.* 24, 24. (2) Paſtæ radices fruticum remeant, *Plin.* 9, 3. (3) Imbribus aſſiduis paſtus nivibúſque ſolutis Sperchius, *Stat.* (4) Mœror paſtus fletu, *Sil.* (5) Quæſtu judiciario paſtus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 26.

***Paſtus**, a, um. part. [à paſcor, dep.] *That hath fed upon.* Coluber mala gramina paſtus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 471.

***Paſtus**, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A feeding, grazeing, or paſtureing.* (2) *Food, forage.* (3) *The place where any creatures feed, a paſture.* (4) Met. *Relief, ſupport,* or *maintenance.* (5) *A repaſt,* or *delight.* (1) Cilices paſtu pecudum maximè utuntur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 42. (2) Terra fundit ex ſeſe paſtus varios, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 34. (3) E paſtu decedens corvorum exercitus, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 381. In paſtus armentaque tendit equarum, *Id. Æn.* 11, 494. Equi diverſos paſtus pererrantes, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 25, 2. (4) Ad præſentem paſtum mendicitatis, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. (5) § Paſtus animorum, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 23. = Oblectatio.

***Pătăgĭarii**, ōrum, m. pl. *The makers of the* patagium, *vid.* Patagium. Patagiarii induſiarii, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 35.

***Pătăgiātus**, a, um, adj. Tunica patagiata, *a woman's upper garment, round the top of which was ſewed a kind of ornament going over the ſhoulders and breaſt, and embroidered,* or *bedecked, with ſtuds,* or *purple knobs,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

***† Pătăgium**, ii, n. [à ſeq. *patagus*, quia maculis interſtinctum, idem enim erat matronis quod clavus viris, *Scal.*] *A kind of ornamental covering ſewed to the top of a woman's upper garment, and ſpreading over the ſhoulders and breaſt, being embroidered,* or *powdered with ſtuds,* or *purple knobs,* Non. *ex* Næv. Patagium eſt quod ad ſummam tunicam aſſui ſolet, *Feſt.* Aureus clavus qui pretioſis veſtibus immitti ſolet, *Non.* Crines ſinuato patagio deſinentes, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 46.

***‖ Pătăgus**, i, m. [πάταγος, Gr.] genus morbi. *A kind of ſickneſs,* as ſome think, *a ſpoted fever,* Feſt.

Pătălis, e, adj. [à pateo, *vel à* πίτυλος,] *Broad horned, with ſpreading horns.* Patalis bos, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 22. Patalem bovem Plautus appellat, cujus cornua diverſa ſunt, ac latè pateant, *Feſt.*

Pătĕfaciendus, a, um, part. *To be diſcovered, ſet forth,* or *made plain.* = Cur ſibi confidat is, qui ea proferenda & patefacienda curavit? *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 2.

Pătĕfacio, ĕre, fēci, factum, act, *i. e.* patere facio. (1) *To open,* or *ſet open.* (2) *To open the paſſage to.* (3) *To diſcover, diſcloſe,* or *make known.* (1) § Portas hoſtibus patefacere, *Liv.* 2, 15. fores, *Ov. Met.* 2, 819. *Met.* Quantam feneſtram ad nequitiam pateſeceris? *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 72. Cavendum eſt, ne aſſentatoribus patefaciamus aures, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26. (2) Ratis, quæ Ponti ſinus patefecit, *Phædr.* 4, 6, 11. Per *Alpes* iter aliud atque Hannibal, nobis opportunius pateſeci, *Pompeii Ep.* in *Fragm. Sall.* (3) Dementi ratione cogitata patefecit, *Nep. Pauſ.* 3. Paucorum ſcelera patefacere cœpere, *Sall. B. J.* 46. Patefecerunt quid ſentiant, *Cic.* Totum me pateſeci, *Id.* § Patefacere odium, *Id.* conjurationem, *Id.* injurias, *Ter.*

Pătĕfactio, ōnis, f. verb. *An opening,* or *laying open; a diſcovering,* or *makeing manifeſt.* Patefactio rerum opertarum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 5.

Pătĕfactūrus, a, um, part. *That will diſcloſe,* or *make evident,* Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 5.

Pătĕfactus, a, um, part. (1) *Opened.* (2) *Laid open, made paſſable, to which an enterance,* or *way, is opened.* (3) *Opened,* or *widened.* (4) Met. *Diſcovered, diſcloſed,* or *made known.* (5) *Shown, cleared, explained, manifeſted.* (1) § Portæ patefactæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 32. *conf. Liv.* 30, 12. fores, *Suet. Neron.* 46. (2) Patefactus noſtris legionibus pontus, *Cæſ.* (3) § Patefactis ordinibus, *Liv.* Patefactâ acie, *Id.* (4) § Patefacta conſilia, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 21. (5) ✠ Jus applicationis obſcurum & ignotum, patefactum in judicio, atque illuſtratum eſt in patrono, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 39.

Pătĕfio, ĕri, factus, neut. (1) *To be opened.* (2) *To be diſcovered.* (1) Feneſtræ patefiunt, *Prop.* 3, 20, 29. (2) ✠ Si hoc celetur, in metu; ſin patefit, in probro ſiem, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 6. ✠ Celare aliquid aliquem, *Id. Hecyr.* 4, 1, 15.

Pătĕfit, pătĕfactum eſt, imperſ. *It is diſcovered, or made to appear.* Quòd patefactum eſſet quàm multos, &c. *Cic.*

Pătella, æ, f. dim. (à patera] (1) *A ſort of deep diſh with broad brims,* uſed to put portions of meat in, that were given as ſacrifice. (2) *A little deep diſh with broad brims, in which ſalad,* or *meat, was ſerved up.* (3) *A ſkillet,* or *pipkin, with a cover.* (4) *The meaſle in trees,* when they are ſcorched with the ſun. (5) *The kneepan.* (1) Reperiemus aſotos primùm ita non religioſos, ut edant de patellâ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 7. (2) Nec modicâ cœnare times olus omne patellâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 2. (3) *Plin.* ¶ ‖ Dignum patellâ operculum, *the cover is like the pipkin, never a barrel the better herring,* Hier. (4) = Olea clavum patitur, ſive fungum placet dici, *vel* patellam, *Plin.* 17, 24. (5) Celſ. 8, 1.

Pătellārius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a platter,* or *porringer.* ✠ Dî me omnes magni, minutique & patellarii, faxint, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 46. *i. e.* Dî majorum minorumque gentium & lares, quos jocans *patellarios* vocat, quia, ut eſt apud *Varr.* ſolebant in patellam dare μικρὸν κρίας. Hinc eſt *feralis cœna* ap. *Juv.* 5, 85.

***† Pătĕna**, æ, f. ſic libri veteres. *vid.* Patina.

Pătens, tis, part. & adj. or comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Opened.* (2) *Wide, extended.* (3) *Large, big.* (4) *Bare,* or *naked;* Met. *open, wide.* (5) *Uncovered,* or *without a cover.* (6) *Gapeing, craveing.* (7) *Open, clear,* or *free from impediments.* (8) *That is common,* or *free.* (9) *Expoſed to.* (10) *Spread out, large,* or *plain.* (1) Portas præbere patentes, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 693. (2) = Cœlum ex omni parte patens, & apertum intuere, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 1. § Patentior porta, *Liv.* 31, 24. Dolium patentiſſimi oris, *Col.* 12, 8. Patentes in orbem alæ, *Petron.* c. 33. (3) Mons ſaxeus ſatìs patens, uno peranguſto aditu relicto, *Sall. B. Jug.* Perque patentia ruinis agmina armatorum in urbem vadebant, *Liv.* 21, 11. (4) Humero ſæpe patente cubet, *Ov. A. A.* 2, 504. ¶ Patentia viſcera, *expoſed to ſight, ſeen through the wounds,* Liv. ✠ Domus clauſa pudori, patens cupiditati, *Cic.* (5) Rupem, & puteum vitare patentem, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 135. (6) Patentem Per membra ac venas ut amorem obturet edendi, *Lucr.* 4, 867. (7) Campos jubet eſſe patentes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 552. (8) Cunctis unda auraque patens, *Id.* 7, 230. (9) § Patens vulneri, *Liv.* Patentibus ad direptionem omnibus, *Id.* (10) *Vid. ſeq.* Pateo.

Păteo, ēre, ui, neut. [à πετάω, pando, per Metath. vel pot. à פתה aperio] (1) *To be open.* (2) *To be opened,* or *ready to be opened, at all times for one's reception,* or *entertainment.* (3) *To lie plain,* or *ſpread out.* (4) *To be extended in length.* (5) *To lie open, to be freely, eaſyly,* or *ſafely, paſſable,* or *entered;* Met. *to be at the ſervice of another.* (6) *To lie open, to be expoſed,* or *ſubject to.* (7) *To lie open, ſo as to be eaſyly attained,* or *come at.* (8) *To be plain,* or *manifeſt.* (9) *To be entered,* as an account in a book. (10) *To be propitious,* or *favourable to.* (1) Patet atri janua Ditis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 127. (2) Iis omnium domus patent, victuſque communicatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 23. Tibi patent fores, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 51. = Omnibus patet, & æquè promptum eſt, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 13. (3) Lucr. 2, 92. (4) Patere tres non ampliùs ulnas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 105. Schœnus patet, Eratoſthenis ratione, ſtadia XL. *Plin.* 12, 14. Planities circiter millia paſſuum III. in longitudinem patebat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 69. (5) Quà pateat hinc exitus, *Liv.* Cappadocia patet à Syriâ, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. Ut intelligant omnia Ciceronis patere Trebatio, *Id. Fam.* 6, 10. Cuncta maria terræque patebant, *Sall. B. C.* 10. (6) Neque aliud magìs tempus peſtilentiæ patet, *Celſ.* (7) ✠ Omnis aditus, qui nobis penè ſolis, patuit, obſtructus eſt, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 4. Si nobis curſus pateret, *Id. Att.* 10, 15. (8) Crimen patet, ſine teſte probatum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 37. (9) Nomen in adverſariis patere contendit, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 2. (10) Numen confeſſis aliquod patet, *Ov. Met.* 10, 488.

***Păter**, tris, m. [à πατὴρ, Gr. idem] (1) *A father,* or *ſire.* (2) *Father,* a name given eſpecially by children, and grand-children by nature, blood, *or* affinity, and benefactors in any kind, as *pater patriæ*, firſt given to Cicero on the diſcovery of Catiline's plot. (3) An honour given by the younger to the elder, though not related; (4) and to preſervers. (5) A title given to magiſtrates who had eminently ſerved their country, afterwards taken by the Roman emperours. (6) An appellation belonging to all the gods, but abſolutely and eminently to Jupiter. (7) A title given to ſenatours in general. (8) *The authour,* or *producer.* (9) *The authour,* or *founder,* of a ſect. (10) ¶ Pater patratus, *the king of the heralds.* (11) *A ſire, the male of any creature that hath young.* (1) *Paſſim.* (2) ✠ Q. Metellus cùm ſex relinqueret liberos, undecim nepotes reliquit, nurus verò generoſque & omnes qui ſe patris appellatione ſalutarent, viginti ſeptem, *Plin.* 7, 3. v. *Ov. Met.* 3, 223. (3) Frater, pater, adde, Ut cuique eſt ætas, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 54. Aſperum, pater, hoc eſt; aliud lenius ſodes vide, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 50. (4) Patriæ, pater, parens libertatis, *Cic.* Olympiſce mi, mi pater, mi patrone, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 6, 14. Rexque paterque Audîſti coràm, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 37. *ad Mecænatem.* (5) *Hoc ſatìs patet ex numiſmatis, ubi ferè ad fin. titul.* P. P. i. e. *pater patriæ.* (6) Jam ſatìs terris nivis atque diræ Grandinis miſit pater, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 2. § Gradivus pater, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 35. Pater Apenninus, *Id. Æn.* 12, 703. ☞ Pater, *licèt generale ſit omnium deorum, tamen propriè* Libero *ſemper cohæret, nam* Liber pater *vocatur,* Serv. (7) Patres Conſcripti, *vel* contr. P. C. *paſſim. ſic dict, quòd numero additus, qui à Romulo primùm deſignatus fuit.* (8) Romæ, & ſenatores vocabantur patres, quòd ſic conſulere civibus, ut patres liberis, deberent, *Flor.* 1, 9. (9) = Tu pater, & rerum inventor, *Lucr.* 3, 9. *de Epicuro.* Non nôſti quid pater Chryſippus dicat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 126. (10) *Sic dictus quia* ad bellum patrandum, id eſt, ſanciendum, fit fœdus, *Liv.* 1, 24. (11) Ov. Met. 3, 223.

Pătĕra, æ, f. [ita dict. eò quòd pateat, *Varr.*] *A goblet,* or *broad piece of plate to drink in,* uſed at publick feaſts, and ſacrifices. Meri pateram implevit regina, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 733.

Păterſămĭlias, gen. patrisfamiliâs, m. & paterfamiliæ, patrisfamiliæ, nam olim jam ſecundæ declinationis deſinebat in *âs* more Græc. in nominibus purè deſin. [*i. e.* familiæ pater] (1) *The houſekeeper, the maſter of the family,* or *ſlaves.* (2) Jocosè, *Whoſe ſlaves are of his own begeting.* (1) Ne morte patrisfamiliâs ſacrorum memoria occideret, *Cic.* Bos nata cuidam patriſamiliæ, *Liv.* (2) Paterfamiliâs verus, *Mart.* 1, 85. ☞ Familia enim eſt propriè *famulorum,* qu. *Famulia.*

***‖ Păternĭtas**, ātis, f. *Fatherhood, the being a father,* Πατρικότης, Paternitas, *Gloſſ. a family,* Vulg. Int. πατριά.

***Păternus**, a, um, adj. (1) *Belonging to the father, that is the father's.* (2) *That was the father's,* or *did belong to the father.* (3) *Received,* or *derived, from one's father.* (4) *Beſiting, ſuitable, like,* or *worthy of, one's father,* or *a father.* (1) § Servus paternus, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 3, 17. (2) § Paternus lar, & fundus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 56. Res paternæ, *Id.* ſpes, *Ov.* (3) § Paternum cognomen, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 13. 8. (4) Haud paternum iſtuc dediſti, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 4. Notus in fratres animi paterni, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 6.

Pătēſcens, tis, part. (1) *Spreading, extending,* or *opening.* (2) *Growing larger,* or *wider.* (3) *Becomeing plain, diſtinct,* or *manifeſt.* (1) Pateſcens primò boletus, *Plin.* 22, 22. (2) Pateſcente imperio, *Liv.* (3) Notitiâ pateſcente, *Plin.* 6, 23.

Pătēſco, is ĕre, neut. [à pateo] (1) *To open.* (2) *To yield a paſſage by opening.* (3) *To appear open,* or *be expoſed, to view.* (4) *To be open, campagne,* or *wide.* (5) *To ſeem to open.* (6) *To open, widen,* or *ſpread out diſtinctly.* (7) *To appear plainly.* (1) Nec verbis victa pateſcit Janua, *Tib.* 1, 5, 67. (2) Pateſcit armorum fragor, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 217. (3) = Apparet domus intus, & atria longa pateſcunt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 483. (4)

Paulè

Paulò latior pateſcit campus, *Liv.* 22, 4. (5) Portus pateſcit Jam propior, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 530. (6) Neque poterat pateſcere acies, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 78, 2. (7) = Hæc res pateſcet, & aperietur, *Cic.*

Pătet, imperf. *It is evident, notorious, plain,* or *manifeſt.* = Diſcuſſa eſt caligo, diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 2.

•Pătĕtæ, ārum, f. pl. *ſc.* caryotæ. [*à* πατέω, calco] Tertium ex *caryotis* genus patetæ, *a ſort of dates that look as if they were troden,* Plin. 13, 4.

•‖ Păthĕtĭcè, adv. *Paſſionately, pathetically, in ſuch manner as to move the paſſions,* Macrob. Sat. 4, 6. ⸸ Animo concitato.

•‖ Păthĕtĭcus, a, um, adj. *Pathetical, paſſionate, moveing paſſion.* Oratio pathetica, *Macrob. Sat.* 4, 2. ⸸ Vehemens, concitatus, *Cic.*

•Păthĭcus, a, um, adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Of a catamite,* or *burdaſh; filthy, obſcene.* ☞ *Subſt.* Pathicus Mamurra, *Catull.* 35, 2. Aurelius. *Id.* 17, 2. Muſæi pathiciſſimi libelli, *Mart.* 12, 97.

•Păthos, i, n. [πάθος, Gr.] *Paſſion,* Quint. 6, 2. ⸸ Motus animi turbati, *Cic.*

•Pătĭbĭlis, e, adj. act. & paſſ. (1) *Capable of ſuffering by being acted on.* (2) *That may be borne,* or *endured.* (1) Omne animal patibilem habet naturam, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12. (2) Patibiles dolores, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 23.

Pătĭbŭlātus, a, um, adj. [*à* patibulum] *Bearing the* furca, *crucifyed.* Te forabunt patibulatum per vias ſtimulis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 53.

Pătĭbŭlum, i, n. [*à* pateo, ut *à* lateo latibulum, quòd pateant, *ſc.* rami ſeu cornua] (1) *The* furca, being of the form of the letter Y, to which ſlaves, *or* thoſe condemned to ſervile puniſhment, having their arms tied, carried it through the ſtreets, being ſcourged all the while, and ſometimes crucifyed after. (2) *A croſs.* (3) ‖ *A gibbet,* or *gallows.* (4) ‖ *A bar to a door.* (5) *An inſtrument uſed by grape gatherers.* (1) ✠ Cædes, patibula, ignes, cruces, *Tac. Ann.* 33, 5. (2) Tibi Marcelli ſtatua pro patibulo in clientes Marcellorum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 41. *Gloſſ. vet.* patibulum, σταυρός. (3) ✠ Patibulum appenſos ſtatim exanimat, crux autem ſuffixos diu cruciat, *Iſid.* (4) Non. *ex* Titinio. (5) Cato.

•Pătiendus, a, um, part. *To be endured,* or *ſuffered.* Omnia mihi ſunt patienda, *Cic. Att.* 10, 33. *conf. Sil.* 13, 612. & *Liv.* 9, 15.

•Pătiens, tis, part. (1) *Suffering, bearing.* (2) *That may bear.* (3) Adj. *or* comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *That can,* or *will, undergo,* or *endure.* (4) *Patient.* (5) *That beareth quietly, and without reluctance.* (6) *That will bear,* or *carry.* (7) *Capable of continueing,* or *liveing, in.* (1) *Vid.* Patior. Non patientibus tacitum tribunis, *Liv.* 7, 1. ¶ Manum patiens, *that is ſo tame and gentle as to endure handleing,* Virg. Æn. 7, 490. (2) Patiens munimine cingi rupes, *Luc.* 3, 377. (3) § Patiens pulveris atque ſolis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 4. operum, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 472. periculi, *Id. Æn.* 10, 610. = In labore remiſſus, parúmque patiens, *Nep. Iphicr.* 3. Non tam patiens cernere nefas, *Luc.* 8, 637. ¶ Quà patiens caput eſt, *as long as the head will bear drinking,* Ov. A. A 3, 663. (4) = Meæ literæ te patientiorem lenioremque fecerunt, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 32. (5) Patientiſſimo exercitui Cæſaris luxuriam objiciebant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 96. § Patiens taurus aratri, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 6, 1. *Met.* Terra patiens vomeris, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 223. (6) § Amnis navium patiens, *Liv.* Palus patiens plauſtri, *Luc.* 2, 641. (7) Manes patientes ætheris imi, *Id.* 9, 8.

•Pătienter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Patiently.* (2) *Contentedly.* (3) *Calmly, without reluctance,* or *paſſion.* (4) *Moderately.* (1) Nos quoque quæ ferimus, tulimus patientiùs antè, *Ov. Triſt.* 4. 6, 37. (2) § = Patienter, placidè, ſedatè, ferre dolorem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 24. (3) = Patientèr accipere, non repugnanter, *Id.* de *Am.* 25. Iſta patientiſſimè Cato toleravit, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 11. (4) Si quidam homines patientiùs eorum potentiam ferre potuerint, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 8, 8.

•Pătientia, æ, f. [*à* patior] (1) Act. *The bearing,* or *ſuffering.* (2) Paſſ. *The haveing borne,* or *ſuffered; the being puniſhed,* or *afflicted, with.* (3) *A patient undergoing; a faculty, power, fitneſs,* or *ability, of ſuffering; hard liveing.* (4) *Willingneſs to undergo.* (5) Met. *A bearing unhurt.* (6) *Patience,* or *the bearing misfortune and affliction calmly.* (7) *A patient bearing, a bearing out.* (8) *Forbearance; ſlowneſs to reſent* or *puniſh.* (9) *A ſervile ſubmiſſion to oppreſſion and tyranny.* (10) *The bearing with one.* (11) Obſc. *Pathiciſm.* (1) Patientiâ turpitudinis alienâ, non ſuâ ſatietate obduruit, *Cic. Verr.* 5. 13. (2) Ad conſolandam patientiam verborum, *Curt.* 8, 6, 25. (3) Adoleſcentia coërcenda eſt in labore, patientiâque & animi & corporis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 34. = Lacedæmoniorum moribus ſumma virtus in patient â ponebatur, ſic duritiæ ſe dediſſe, ut, *&c.* Nep. Alcib. 1, 11. Natura ad locorum patientiam animalia generavit, *Juſt.* 2, 1, 11. (4) § Patientia Martis, *Luc.* 9, 293. (5) Vires præſtant patientiâ; utique quæ turbines & imbres ſuſtinent, *Col.* 3, 2. § Opacitatis patientia, *Plin.* 15, 30. (6) Levius fit patientiâ, Quicquid corrigere eſt nefas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24, ult. (7) Plin. Ep. 6, 88. (8) Quouſque tandem abutêre, Catilina, patientiâ noſtrâ? *Cic. Catil.* 1, init. (9) = Obduruit & percalluit civitatis incredibilis patientiâ, *Id.* pro *Milon.* 28. (10) Deſideravit & M. Agrippæ patientiam, & Mecænatis taciturnitatem, *Suet. Aug.* 66. (11) Ex fœditate loci, & multiplici patientiâ, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 1.

•Pătĭna, æ, f. [*à* πατάνη, Gr. ut *à* τρυτάνη, trutina] (1) *A pot,* or *pan, of earth,* or *metal;* in which things were boiled, dreſſed, *or* poted; and brought to the table in their broth, *or* pickle. (2) *A pan to boil any thing in.* (1) *Ap. optimos quoſque auctores facilè reperias.* ¶ Animus eſt in patinis, *my belly cryeth cupboard,* or *my mind is about my diſhes,* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46. (2) Plin. 23, 2.

•Pătĭnārius, a, um, adj. *Soden,* or *ſtewed, in its broth.* ✠ Piſcis patinarius, *vel* aſſus, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 28. § Struices patinariæ, *Id. Man.* 1, 1, 26.

•Pătĭnārius, ii, m. *A gluton, a belly-god, a gormandizer,* Suet. Vitell. 17.

•‖ Pătio, is, neut. *pro* patior, *Diom.*

•Pătior, ĕris, paſſus ſum, pati, dep. [*à* πάσχω, fut. ſecund. παθῶ, Ion. παθέω, patio, *Diom.*] (1) *To ſuffer,* or *be acted on.* (2) *To receive,* or *ſuffer; to be mixed with.* (3) *To ſuffer,* or *be under the power of.* (4) *To ſuffer, go through,* or *undergo.* (5) *To ſhare in, to have either good,* or *evil.* (6) *To receive,* or *bear; to be paſſive,* or *on the defenſive in.* (7) *To ſuffer, be puniſhed,* or *afflicted, with.* (8) *To bear,* or *fall under, any thing diſagreeable.* (9) *To endure, ſupport, bear,* or *be ſufficient for.* (10) *To bear with,* or *be ſubject to, one's humour.* (11) *To endure longer.* (12) *To ſubmitt to,* or *be ruled by.* (13) *To bear contentedly.* (14) *To bear,* or *take,* contentedly, *or* otherwiſe. (15) *To be, to live, to be content with,* or *endure* a life. (16) *To forbear, to contain,* or *refrain.* (17) *To ſuffer,* or *let.* (18) *To allow,* or *give way to.* (19) *To let,* or *leave poſſible.* (20) *To ſuffer,* or *be exerciſed with.* (21) *To laſt out,* or *keep.* (22) *To bear,* or *endure, unhurt.* (23) *To bear,* or *ſuffer to grow on it.* (24) *To be on the defenſive.* (1) Mundus per ſe, & à ſe, & patitur, & facit omnia, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 6. (2) Paratior unda Omne pati virus, *Luc.* 6, 94. (3) Mirum patitur gravitate ſoporem, *Ov. Met.* 15, 321. (4) § Exilium pati, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 638. prælia, *Id. Æn.* 7, 807. faſtidia, *Id. Ecl.* 2, 15. ſervitium, *Ov.* injuriam, *Cic.* nives imbreſque, *Phædr.* Minùs jacturæ paterentur res ruſticæ, *Col.* 1, 11. ¶ ♣ Extrema pati, *to be in the laſt ſtate, to be dead,* Virg. Æn. 1, 223. (5) Fortiter malum qui patitur, idem pòſt patitur bonum, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 58. (6) Obſcœnâ notione, *Id. Capt.* 4, 2, 87. (7) § Supplicium pati, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 30. verbera, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 208. ſuos manes, *Id. Æn.* 6, 743. (8) Famam patieris inultæ, *Id. Æn.* 11, 847. (9) Sumptus veſtros otiumque, ut noſtra res poſſet pati, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 28. Ubi non pateris pati, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 1, 77. (10) ✠ Facilè omnes perferre & pati, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 35. (11) Ubi non quit pati, *Id. Hec.* 1, 2, 108. (12) § Juſſa aliena pati, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 866. frenos, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 9. regna, *Luc.* 2, 315. Feræ hominem didicêre pati, *Id.* 4, 239. (13) Decretum eſt pati, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 56. Si, quod natura dederat, voluiſſes pati, *Phædr.* 1, 3, 14. (14) § Æquo animo pati, *Id.* 1, 26, 12. iniquo, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 36. ægrè, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 2, 63. (15) Diſce ſine armis poſſe pati, *Luc.* 5, 314. Inter ſpelæa ferarum Malle pati, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 52. (16) Non poſſum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 5, 14. (17) Nullum patiebatur eſſe diem, quin aut in foro diceret, aut, *&c.* Cic. Egóne illam cum illo ut patiar nuptam unum diem? *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 74. (18) Noli pati litigare fratres, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 25. Aſperiùs quàm tui patiuntur mores, *Id. Att.* 9, 18. Decerne quod religio, quod patitur fides, *Phædr.* 4, 25, 27. (19) Hoc eſt, uxores quod non patiatur amari, *Ov. Amm.* 1, 3, 3. (20) Non raſtros patietur humus, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 40. (21) Lupinum poſitum in granario patitur ævum, *Col.* 1, 6. (22) Semina fruticantia ſupputare, ac falcem pati conſueſcere, *Plin.* 17, 10. (23) Nec patitur taxos natura ſoli, *Col.* (24) ✠ Civilia bella Una acies patitur, gerit altera, *Luc.* 7, 502.

Pătiſcens, tis, part. *Opening.* Cœlum patiſcens, *Sen. Epiſt.* 94.

•† Pătĭtur, ant. *pro* patere, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 108.

‖ Pător, ōris, m. [*à* pateo, ut *à* palleo, pallor] (1) *An opening,* or *gapeing.* (2) *The width of that which is open.* (1) *Apul. Met.* 3, *& alibi.* *Vitruv.* quoque non ſemel. (2) Narium pator, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 46. Spiramen naris *vocat* Luc. 2, 183.

•Patrandus, a, um, part. *To be performed,* or *effected,* Tac. Ann. 2, 82, 1. *Vid.* Patro.

•Patrans, tis, part. *Rolling, drunk with luſt.* Patrans ocellus, *Perſ.* 1, 18. ☞ *De notionibus tranſlatis, vid.* Patro.

•Patrātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) ‖ *The acting obſcenely.* (2) Met. *The finiſhing, achieveing,* or *accompliſhing.* (1) Patratio, rei venereæ conſummatio, *Gloſſ. Arab. Lat.* (2) Patratio pacis, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 98.

•Patrātor, ōris, m. verb. *The doer,* or *cauſer of,* Maternæ necis patrator, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 62, 2.

•Patrātūrus, a, um, part. *That will effect,* or *perform.* Patraturus reliqua belli, *Paterc.* 2, 123.

•Patrātus, a, um, part. (1) *Performed, done, committed, accompliſhed, achieved.* (2) *The chief of the heralds,* or *feciales.* (1) § Patrata cædes, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 39, 3. expugnatio, victoria, *Id. Ann.* 12, 16, 5. Patratum bellum, *Id. Æn.* 2, 26, 2. remedium, *Id. Hiſt.* 4, 81, ſt. ✠ Maluit patrati quàm incepti facinoris reus eſſe, *Id. Ann.* 2, 66, 3. (2) Pater patratus, hoc eſt, princeps fecialium proficiſcebatur ad hoſtium fines, & præfatus quædam ſolennia, clarâ voce dicebat, ſe bellum indicere propter certas cauſas, *&c.* Serv. *vid. &* Pater, n. 10.

•Patria, æ, f. (*ſc.* Terra, eſt enim propriè adj. quod. aliq. exprimit, *ut,* Patriam defendere terram, *Lucr.* 2, 641.) *One's country,* or *native ſoil,* Ter. Cic. Nimborum patria Æolia, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 55. ¶ Patrias nobilitavêre mala, *countrys where they grow,* Plin. 10, 21.

•‖ Patriarcha, æ, m. [πατριάρχης, Gr. *ex* πατριὰ, familia, & ἄρχων, princeps] (1) *The head of a family, a patriarch.* (2) *A patriarch,* or *chief biſhop.* (1) Iſid. (2) Iſid. & *Vopiſc.* ex *Adriano.*

•† Patrĭcè, adv. qu. *pro* patriciè. *Stately, majeſtically, like one of the firſt nobility,* Plaut. Caſ. 3, 6, 4. = magnificè, *Id. ibid.*

•Patrĭcĭātus, ûs, m. *The place, rank,* or *dignity, of the patrician familys,* Suet. Aug. 2.

•Patrĭcìè, adv. *Vid.* Patricè.

•Patrĭcius, a, um, adj. (1) *Patrician; of,* or *belonging to, the patricians.* (2) *Uſed,* or *in faſhion, among the patricians.* (1) § Patricius magiſtratus, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 5. ✠ = Patricius, & nondum ſenator, *Suet. Aug.* 10. Patriciæ fores, *Stat.*

Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 60. Patricii pueri, _Plaut. Capt._ 5, 4, 5. (2) § Artes patriciæ, _Juv._ 4, 102. ☞ Imperante Claudio, patriciorum gentibus deſectis, alii ex primis ſenatoribus in horum numerum ſuffecti ſunt, _vid. Tac. Ann._ 11, 25.

*Patrĭcius, -ii, m. [_à_ pater, & cieo; patricios primò eſſe factos, qui patrem ciere poſſent, id eſt, nihil ultra quàm ingenuos, _Liv._ 10, 8. _Sed ſæpe in originibus luſêre veteres; ſimpliciter à_ pater, patricius, ut _à_ faber, fabricius] (1) _A patrician, one of the race of thoſe who were created ſenatours in the time of Romulus,_ who were only a hundred, to whom after the Sabine war another century was added; theſe were called _patres,_ and _patricii majorum gentium._ Another century was added by Tarquinius Priſcus, in order to ſettle his new government; but theſe, as well as thoſe afterwards added by Brutus, were diſtinguiſhed from the former by being called, _patres minorum gentium_; though Tacitus ſeemeth to ſay only the laſt were ſo called. Under the emperours many of the old patrician families being extinct, were made up out of the plebeians, whence neither were all patricians ſenatours, as under the kings, nor all ſenatours patricians, _Vid. Sigon._ de _Jure Civ. Rom._ c. 7. _Pithæum, Adverſ._ 2, 7. _Panvin. Faſt._ 1, 42, & ſeq. _Caſaub._ in _Suet. Aug._ 2. But later emperours raiſed to this dignity ſuch as they made of their council, as is plain from _Caſſiodorus, Procopius, Zoſimus,_ and others. (2) ‖ Patricius, _one of the emperour's council._ (1) ¶ Patricii minorum gentium, _the deſcendents of thoſe ſenatours created by Tarquinius Priſcus and Brutus,_ in oppoſition to the race of the firſt hundred made by Romulus. In the time of the emperours, ſuch of the ſenatours were added to the number of the patricians as they pleaſed. (2) Patricius eſt, quem Imperator elegit ſibi in patrem, _Gl. Vet._

*Patriè, adv. _Fatherly, friendly, tenderly, like a father._ ⌘ Non inimicè corripere, ſed patriè monere videtur, _Quint._ 11, 1.

*Patrĭmōnium, ii, neut. [_à_ patre] (1) _A paternal eſtate._ (2) _An inheritance,_ or _patrimony_; private, _or_ publick. (3) _Any perſonal eſtate._ (1) Hunc è patrimonio nudum expuliſti, _Cic._ pro _S. Roſc._ 50. (2) Arationes in Rom. populi patrimonio, _Cic. Philipp._ 2, 39. Liberis noſtris ſatìs amplum patrimonium paterni nominis ac noſtræ memoriæ relinquemus, _Id._ pro _Domo,_ 58. (3) Non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam, ſed vitio cæci propter patrimonia vivunt, _Juv._ 12, 50, 51. § Quadrantes aggerere patrimonio, _Phædr._ 4, 19.

*Patrĭmus, a, um, adj. _Haveing the father alive._ Patrimus & matrimus, _Liv._ Puer ille patrimus & mātrimus terram non tenuit, _Cic._ de _Har. Reſp._ 11.

*Patriſſo, āre, act. [_à_ pater] _To take after his father._ Euge, Philolaches patriſſat, _Plaut. Moſt._ 3, 1, 108. vid. & _Ter. Adelph._ 4, 2, 25.

*Patrītus, a, um, adj. [_à_ patre, ut avitus _ab avo_] _That was in uſe among,_ or _found out by, our fathers,_ or _anceſtors._ Patrita & avita philoſophia, _Cic. Tuſc._ 1, 19. ☞ _Sic leg._ Non. & _mel. edd._ Avito ac patrito more, _Non._ ex _Varr._

*Patrius, a, um, adj. [_à_ pater] (1) _Of a father, that is the father's._ (2) _Belonging to a father; uſed, exerciſed,_ or _practiſed, by a father._ (3) _Proper,_ or _peculiar, to a father._ (4) _That was the father's; received from,_ or _left by, one's father; paternal,_ or _patrimonial._ (1) Patrio mucrone relicto, _Virg. Æn._ 12, 736. (2) § Patriæ virtutes, _Id. Ecl._ 4, 17. artes, _Id. Æn._ 11, 716. (3) § Patrius animus, _Ter. Hec._ 2, 2, 2. Hoc patrium eſt, _Id. Adelph._ 1, 1, 49. Patrio pater eſſe metu probor, _Ov. Met._ 2, 92. ¶ Patrias obtruncat ad aras, _Virg. Æn._ 3, 332. _at the altars of the ſame god, at whoſe altars his father was ſlain._ (4) Patria qui abliguriêrat bona, _Ter. Eun._ 2, 2, 4.

*[illegible]ius, a, um, adj. [_à_ patria] (1) _Where one was born, native._ (2) _Belonging to one's country; which is in it,_ or _of it._ (3) _Natural,_ or _peculiar, to a country,_ or _region._ (4) _Proper to any ſect of men, received from one's anceſturs, ancient._ (1) § Patriæ Mycenæ, _Virg. Æn._ 2, 180. ſedes, _Ov._ ex _Pont._ 4, 14, 59. (2) Ab Albanis Roma accepit, & patrium ſervavit honorem, _Virg. Æn._ 5, 601. Nīl patrium, niſi nomen, habet Romanus alumnus, _Prop._ 4, 1, 37. ¶ Carmina patria, _uſed,_ or _practiſed, in one's country; peculiar to one's country,_ Cic. § dî, _Tib._ 2, 1, 17. penates, _Id._ 1, 3, 33. Patriæ paleſtræ, _Virg. Æn._ 3, 281. Patrium ſiſtrum, _Id. Æn._ 8, 696. ¶ Patriæ chartæ, _writeings in one's mother's tongue._ (3) Patrii cultuſque habituſque locorum, _Virg. Georg._ 1, 52. (4) ¶ In patriis inſtitutis manet, _innovateth nothing in philoſophy, but keepeth to the opinions of his predeceſſors of the ſame ſect,_ Cic.

*Patro, āre, act. [_à_ pater] (1) ‖ _To conſummate_ matrimony. (2) _To effect, to perform, to go through with, to achieve,_ or _finiſh._ (3) _To attain,_ or _get._ (4) _To eſtabliſh, to ratify._ (1) Patrat Μασάται κακινδατως ὡς ἐπ' αἰσχρῶν, _Gloſſ._ Patro, παιδοποιῶ, Onom. _vid._ Patrans. (2) Vel hoc vitium fit quod κακόφατον vocatur, ſive malâ conſuetudine in obſcœnum intellectum ſermo detortus eſt, ut _ductare exercitus_ & _patrare bellum_ apud Salluſtium dicta ſanctè & antiquè, ridentur à nobis, ſi diîs placet; quam culpam non ſcribentium quidem judico, ſed legentium; tamen vitanda, _Quint._ 8, 3. § Patrare facinus, _Liv._ 23, 8. promiſſa, _Cic. Attic._ 1, 14. incepta, _Sall._ cædem, _Tac._ Conſtabat paucorum virtutem cuncta patraviſſe, _Sall._ Bellum per famuli patrare nefas, _Claud. B. G._ 274. (3) Hinc decus & famæ primus patravit honorem, _Grat._ (4) = Pater patratus ad jusjurandum patrandum, id eſt, ſanciendum, _Liv._

*Patror, āri, ātus, paſſ. _To be performed, executed, finiſhed,_ or _brought to an end._ § Conata patrantur, _Lucr._ 5, 386. Facinus patratur, _Liv._

*Patrōcĭnans, tis, part. _Defending,_ or _excuſeing._ Literis ejus altioribus contra id pigrâ vicinitate ſibi patrocinante, _Plin._ 14, 4.

*Patrōcĭnium, ii, n. [_à_ patrocinor] Patrocinia appellari cœpta ſunt, cùm plebs diſtributa eſt inter patres, ut eorum opibus tuta eſſet, _Feſt._ (1) _The buſyneſs,_ or _obligation, of defending clients._ (2) _The defenſe,_ or _the pleading a cauſe._ (3) _A patronizeing, defending,_ or _maintaining._ (4) _A ſupporting,_ or _defending from injury, any thing that is weak,_ or _expoſed._ (5) _Excuſe,_ or _Defenſe._ (1) Si tuam conſuetudinem in patrociniis tuendis ſervas, _Vatin. Cic. Epiſt. Fam._ 5, 9. (2) Cauſa patrocinio non bona, pejor erit, _Ov. Triſt._ 1, 1, 26. (3) § Patrocinium voluptatis, _Cic. Parad._ 1, 4. deſertæ diſciplinæ, _Id. N. D._ 1, 3. (4) Patrocinium orbis terræ veriùs, quàm imperium poterat nominari, _Id. Offic._ 2, 8. (5) Iſta patrocinia quærimus vitiis, _Plin._ 13, 3.

*Patrŏcĭnor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. [_à_ patronus, _qu._ patronocinor, ut _à_ leno, lenocinor] (1) _To be a patron,_ or _defender of; to plead the cauſe of,_ or _for._ (2) _To defend,_ or _excuſe._ (3) _To defend, maintain,_ or _keep in._ (1) § Indotatis patrocinari, _Ter. Phorm._ 5, 7, 46. non homini, ſed crimini, _Quint._ 2, 4. (2) Patrocinari ſibi auſus, _Plin._ 14, 22. Quod pleriſque patrŏcinatur, _Tac._ de _Orat._ (3) Adverſarii patrocinari loco iniquo non deſinunt, _Hirt. B. Hiſp._ 29.

*Patrōna, æ, f. (1) _She who defendeth,_ or _is one's ſuperiour; a ſhe friend,_ or _aſſiſtant; a patroneſs._ (2) Met. _She who defendeth from injury,_ or _oppreſſion._ (3) ‖ _She who manumiſed a ſlave,_ or _made a freeman._ (1) Te mihi patronam cupio, _Ter. Eun._ 5, 2, 48. (2) Provocatio, patrona illa civitatis, _Cic._ de _Or._ 2, 48. (3) Dig.

*‖ Patrōnātus, ûs, m. _Patronſhip._ ¶ Jus patronatûs, _titles to the rights, which by law are reſerved to the patrons,_ or _former maſters, over ſlaves manumiſed,_ or _freed men, and their goods,_ Ulp.

*Patrōnus, i, m. [_à_ πάτρων, πάτρωνος, Gr. patronus ab antiquis cur dictus ſit manifeſtum, quia ut patres filiorum, ſic hi numerari inter dominos clientum conſuêrunt, _Feſt._] (1) _A ſuperiour,_ or _powerfull friend, that is to defend his clients from oppreſſion; a patron, a protector._ (2) _He that pleadeth the cauſe of one accuſed._ (3) _An oratour,_ or _ſpeaker._ (4) _A defender, maintainer,_ or _ſupporter._ (5) _He that made a ſlave free, and is his patron._ (1) Ut ii, qui civitates aut nationes devictas bello in fidem recepiſſent, earum patroni eſſent, more majorum, _Cic. Offic._ 1, 11. (2) ⌘ Qui modò patronus, nunc cupit eſſe cliens, _Ov. A. Am._ 1, 88. Patroni eſt nonnunquam veriſimile, etiamſi minùs verum ſit, defendere, _Cic. Offic._ 2, 14. (3) Suet. Claud. 6. (4) Ob eximiam adverſus Gracchos operam _Druſus_ patronus ſenatûs dictus, _Suet. Tib._ 3. = Huic opus eſt patrono, quem defenſorem paro, _Ter. Eun,_ 4, 6, 32. § Patronus otii & concordiæ, _Cic._ Cæſaris actorum, _Id._ Præclarè meriti _patroni_ dicebantur, _Liv._ 3, 29. (5) Cic. _vid._ & Vall. 4, 12. _qui claram lucem huc attulit._

*‡ Patrōnȳmĭcus, a, um, adj. [_à_ πατὴρ, pater, & ὄνομα, nomen] _Patronymick._ ¶ Nomina patronymica, _Iſid._ _derived from the names of the father, anceſtors,_ or _other kindred,_ Gramm. _vid._ Priſc. & Diom.

*Patruēlis, e, adj. _Couſins by the father's ſide._ ¶ Patruelis origo, _the being brother's children,_ Ov. Met. 1, 352. Patruelia regna, _Id. Ep._ 14, 61. ¶ Patrueles fundi, _appertaining to him,_ or _them, as nephews,_ or _brother's children,_ Mart. 5, 36. Frater patruelis, _the father's brother's ſon,_ or _couſin-german,_ Liv.

*Patruēlis, is, c. g. _ſc._ frater. _A couſin-german by the father's ſide, a father's brother's ſon._ § Teucer patruelis Achilli eſt, _Ov. Met._ 13, 157.

*Patruiſſĭmus, a, um, adj. ſup. _Beſt,_ or _trueſt, uncle._ O patrue mî patruiſſime, _Plaut. Pœn._ 5, 4, 24.

*Patruus, i, m. [patris frater, _q. d._ alter pater] (1) _The father's brother, an uncle by the father's ſide, the brother of the grandfather by the father's ſide._ (2) _A ſevere reprover, like a moroſe guardian uncle._ (3) _One's father's couſin-german by the father's ſide._ (1) Patruus magnus, _Cic._ Major patruus, avi & aviæ patruus, _Feſt._ ⌘ Bella pater patruuſque gerunt, _Ov. Ep._ 14, 111. (2) Sive ego pravè Seu rectè volui, ne ſis mihi patruus, _Hor. Sat._ 2, 3, 88. Cùm ſapimus patruos, _Perſ._ 1, 16. (3) Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 24. Sic frater _pro_ patruelis, _Ov._

*Patruus, a, um, adj. _Of,_ or _belonging to, a father's brother,_ or _uncle;_ Met. _harſh, ſevere,_ Metuentes patruæ verbera linguæ, _Hor. Od._ 3, 12, 3.

Pătŭlus, a, um, adj. [_à_ pateo] (1) _Opened,_ or _open._ (2) _Wide,_ or _large; wide and open._ (3) _Spreading._ (4) _Broad and flat._ (5) _Plain, campagne,_ or _ſpread out._ (1) Bucula patulis captavit naribus auras, _Virg. Georg._ 1, 375. (2) Boves naribus patulis, _Id. Georg._ 1, 376. ⌘ ☞ _Patuli & camuri boves quid diſtant, vid._ Camurus. ¶ Patulæ aures, _gapeing after ſecrets,_ Hor. Epiſt. 1, 18, 70. (3) Platanus patulis ramis diffuſa, _Cic._ de _Orat._ 1, 7. (4) § Patulæ quadræ, _Virg. Æn._ 7, 115. pelves, _Juv._ 3, 277. (5) Campi patuli, _Sil._ ⌘ _Patulum,_ inquit Serv. quod patet naturaliter, ut nares, arbor, crux; _patens_ verò eſt, quod clauditur, & aperitur, ut oſtium, oculi. _Sed refelli poteſt ex_ Ov. _qui_ ¶ patulum arcum _dixit, unbent. Patula etiam dici arte facta oſtendunt exempla,_ n. 4. _allata._

*Pāva, æ, f. [_à_ pavus] _A peahen,_ Auſ. Ep. 69.

*Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. iores, comp. ſſĭmi, ſup. [_à_ παῦρος, _Canin._] Hyginus tamen, _Fab._ 194. in ſing. dixit, Poſt paucum tempus. (1) _Few._ (2) _The few, the chief, ſpecial, particular._ (1) ⌘ Pauci ex multis, _Cic._ pro _Cluent._ 46. (2) ⌘ Ne pauciores cum pluribus conſererent, _Sall. B. J._ 53. ¶ Paucis diebus, _within a few days,_ Catull. 13, 2. In paucis diebus quàm capreas attigit, _in a few days after,_ Suet. Tib. 60. ☞ _In ſeq. & hujuſmodi verbis,_ verba _eleganter_ reticetur. § Rem in pauca conferre, _Plaut. Pſeud._ 1, 3, 44. Cognoſcere paucis, _Lucr._ 2, 142. docere, _Virg. Æn._ 4, 116. reſponſum reddere, _Id. Æn._ 6, 672. ¶ Licêtne pauca? _may I ſpeak a few words?_ Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 22. § Paucis te volo, _Id. Andr._ 1, 1, 2. Auſculta paucis, _Id. Adelph._ 5, 3, 20. Paucis me miſit ad eam, _Plaut. Bacch._ 4, 2, 7. Quàm pauciſſimis abſolvam, _Sall. B. J._ 19. ¶ Paucis _ſc._ rebus contentus, _with little,_ or _a few things,_ Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 15. (2) ¶ Inter paucos ſamiliarium Neroni adſumptus eſt, *one of his intimate friends*, Tac. Ann. 16, 18.

• Paucĭlŏquium, ii. n. [*ex* paucus, & loquor] *Fewneſs of words, want of words to expreſs himſelf.* 𝔛 Inhæret etiam multiloquium, paucĭloquium, *Plaut. Merc. Prol.* 31.

• † Paucĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. [*à* pauca loquendo] Βραχυλόγος, *Of few words*, Sidon.

Paucĭtas ātis, f. (1) *Fewneſs, ſmall number.* (2) *Scarcity, rareneſs.* (3) *Due brevity*, or *conciſeneſs.* (1) 𝔛 Genera definita nòn ſolùm numero, ſed etiam paucitate, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 34. (2) Magna oratorum eſt, ſemperque fuit, paucitas, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 2. 𝔛 Non multùm obeſſe multitudo hoſtium ſuæ paucitati potuit, *Nep. Dat.* 7. (3) Paucitas in partitione ſervatur, ſi genera ipſa ponuntur, &c. *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 22.

• Paucŭli, æ, a. adj. dim. [*à* pauci] *Very few; little*, or *few, words.* § Loquitur paucula, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 6, 24. Pauculos dies eſſe alicubi, *Cic. Att.* 9, 15.

‖ Păvĕfăcio, is, ĕre. act. *i. e.* pavere facio, *To make afraid*, Gloſſ. vet. ‡ Exterreo, conterreo, *Cic.*

Păvĕfactus, a, um. part. [*à* pavefio inuſit.] *Aſtoniſhed, put in great fear, affrighted.* § Pavefacta mergor, *Ov. Met.* 13, 878. Pavefacti corde, *Sil.* 6, 178. ‡ Exterritus, territus, *Cic.*

• Păvendus, a, um. part. *To be feared*, or *dreaded.* Pedibus pavendæ ſerpentes, *Plin.* 8, 23.

• Păvens, tis. part. *Fearing; diſordered with fear*, or *dread.* Noctem paventes timidi navitæ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 10. *ex poëtâ.* § Rerum novitate pavens, *Ov. Met.* 2, 31. hoſtem, *Liv.* 23, 5.

• Păveo, ēre, vi. act. [*à* φοβέω, paveo, uſitatâ literarum permutatione, *Canin.*] (1) *To be in great fear; to fear*, or *dread.* (2) Met. *To hate, to be averſe to.* (1) § Pavet animus, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 5. Illud paveo, & hoc formido, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 2, 59. Pavet acres agna lucos, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 12, 26. Paves ne ducas, *Terent. Andr.* 2, 2, 12. Pavere feram, *Ov. Met.* 7, 765. artes, *Prop.* 4, 5, 38. regnum, *Petron.* c. 139. (2) Si vim ferri adhibeas, pavent venæ, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 6, 3. *de balſamo.*

• Păveſco, ĕre. incept. [*à* paveo] *To be*, or *begin to be, much afraid; to ſhow outward ſigns of fear and diſorder of mind; to dread*, or *be afraid of.* § Deum paveſce, *Sil.* 16, 128. Ne ad ejuſmodi tactum paveſcant boves, *Col.* 6, 2, 6. Omni ſtrepitu paveſcere, *Sall. B. J.* 75.

• ‖ Păvīc'lo, āre. act. *pro* paviculo [*à* pavicula] *To beat*, or *ram, a floor.* Pavic'lat Ποδίζει, ἐδαφίζει, *Gl. Phil.*

• Păvīcŭla, æ. f. [*à* pavio] *An inſtrument wherewith the floors of houſes, and barns, are beaten, to make them plain and hard; a ramer*, Col. 11, 3. & Cato, c. 129.

• Păvĭdè, adv. *Full of dread, timorouſly*, Liv. 5, 39.

• Păvĭdùm, adv. *pro* pavidè, *With great fear.* Pavidùm blandita, *Ov. Met.* 9, 568. Helleniſm.

• Păvĭdus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, ſup. [*à* paveo] (1) *Full of conſternation, fear, diſorder*, or *concern.* (4) *Timorous*, or *fearfull.* (3) *Afraid of.* (1) § Pavidæ mentes, *Tib.* 3, 4, 8. aures, *Ov. Epiſt.* 3, 59. Cervi puniceæ pavidi formidine pennæ, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 372. § equi monſtris marinis, *Id. Æn.* 7, 780. (2) § Pavidus lepus, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 35. Tigillum terruit pavidum genus, *Phædr.* 1, 2, 15. (3) § Offenſionum pavidus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 54, 10. nandi, *Id. Hiſt.* 5, 14, 4. maris, *Lucr.* 8, 811.

• Păvīmentandus, a, um. part. [*à* pavimento] *To be beaten, rammed*, or *made hard and ſolid, as a barn floor*, Plin. 27, 4.

• Păvīmentātus, a, um. part. *That hath a pavement of Moſaick work.* Porticus pavimentata, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 3, 1.

• Păvīmento, āre. act. (1) *To ram*, or *make hard, as a barn floor.* (2) *To pave.* (1) *Vid.* ſeq. (2) Pavimento, ἐδαφίζω, *Gloſſ.*

• Păvīmentum, i. n. [*à* pavitum, quòd dum pavimenta fiunt, multùm paviuntur, ut ſolidiora fiant, nec rimas agant] (1) *A floor.* (2) *A floor, or pavement, paved with ſtone.* (3) ¶ Pavimentum, Ψηφολόγητον ἔδαφος, *a pavement of Moſaick work.* Pavimenta de glareâ & calce arenato primùm corium facito, &c. *Cato*, c. 18. (2) Teſſellata & ſectilia pavimenta, *Suet. Cæſ.* 46. *ubi de luxu vet. in pavimentis vid.* Caſaub. (3) *Vid.* Cic. *ad* Q. fratr. 1.

• Păvio, is, īre, īvi, ītum, act. [*à* Gr. παίω, inſ. digamm. ut *ab* αἰὼν, ævum] (1) *To beat*, or *ſtrike, againſt.* (2) *To beat*, or *ram.* (1) § Terram pavire, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 34. (2) Pavimentum pavito, *Cato*, c. 18.

• Păvĭtans, tis. part. *Trembleing*, or *ſhowing ſigns of diſorder, conſternation*, or *fear.* Proſequitur pavitans *Sinon*, Virg. Æn. 2, 107. ¶ Caudam pavitantem ſubjicere utero, *put his tail between his legs*, Id. Æn. 11, 813. conf. Sil. 10, 581.

• ‖ Păvĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A trembleing*, or *great fear*, Apul. p. 730. ‡ Pavor.

• Păvĭto, āre. freq. [*à* paveo] *To be in a violent diſorder.* Uxorem pavitare neſcio quid dixerunt, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 40. *ubi vid.* Donat.

• Păvītus, a, um. part. [*à* pavio] (1) *Rammed, well beaten, as floors.* (2) *Smoothed, laid cloſe.* (1) Extructum pavitumque ſolùm habeat, *Col.* (2) = Terra pavita & complanata, *Plin.* 9, 10.

• Paulātìm, adv. [*à* paulò] (1) *By little and little, by degrees.* (2) *Leiſurely, gently, eaſyly.* (1) Cujus amicitia me paulatim in hanc perditam cauſam impoſuit, *Cæl. Cic. Fam. Epiſt.* 8, 17. (2) Colles paulatim rareſcunt, *Tac.* Aquæ paulatim addito, *Cato.*

• Pauliſper, [*à* paulùm] *A little while, for a little while.* Commotus eſt pauliſper dum ſe comparat Milo, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 10.

• Paullātim, Paulliſper, &c. *vid.* Paulatim, &c.

• Paulò, *qu.* adv. (1) *By a little, a little, ſomewhat.* (2) ¶ Paulò mox, *in a little time, by and by.* (3) Paulò minùs, *well near, within a little.* (1) § Paulò pòſt, *Cic.* Pòſt paulò, *Hor.* ſecùs, *Id.* Paulò qui eſt homo tolerabilis, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 31. (2) Et paulò mox calefactum vulneri imponatur, *Plin.* (3) Quod paulò minùs utrinque evenit, *Suet. Tib.* 39.

• ‖ Paulŭlātim, dim. [*à* paululus] *By very little degrees*, Apul. p 159.

• Paulŭlùm, adv. dim. [*à* paulùm] *A little, very little, ſomewhat; a little way*, or *while.* Sol paululùm à meridie devexus, *Cic.* Huic paululùm ad beatam vitam deeſt, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 8.

• Paulŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* paulus] (1) *Little, very little, ſmall*, or *ſhort.* (2) ¶ Paululum, *a few words.* (1) § Paululi homines, *Liv.* 35, 11. Via paulula, *Id.* 8, 11. † Paululum labellum, *Cato*, 10. laminæ paululæ, *Id.* 21. De ſuo jure concedere paululum, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 10. (2) Manè hoc paululum exaravi, *Cic.* ad *Brut.*

• Paulùm, *vel* Paullùm, *Ter. Scaur.* (1) *A little, a ſomewhat; a ſmall ſpace, time, degree*, or *matter.* (2) *Pro* paulò. (1) Paulùm oppidò inter ſe differunt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 10. (2) Pòſt paulùm, *by and by*, Quint. 2, 18. Paulùm modò humanior, *Varr.*

• Paulus a, um. adj. [*à* παῦρος, ut *à* λείριον, lilium] *Very ſmall*, or *little.* 𝔛 Pro peccato magno paulum ſupplicii ſatìs eſt patri, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3. *extr.* Non paulum neſcio quid in rem ſuam convertit, *Cic.* § Paulo momento, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 31. ſumptu, *Id. Adelph.* 5, 4, 22. ☞ *Non reperimus, niſi in neutro gen. acc. & abl. & ſingular.*

• Pāvo, ōnis. m. & f. [*à* Gr. ταὼν, ταγὼν, Æol. pavo; *t* in *p*, ut *a* ςάχυς, ſpica, ςίλε, σπίλε, Æol.] *A peacock.* Pavonum formoſus grex, *Phædr.* 1, 3, 7. § Maſculus pavo, *Col.* 8, 11. ¶ Feminæ pavones, *peahens*, Ibid.

• Pāvōnāceus, a, um. adj. *Reſembleing a peacock, peacock faſhion*, or *of the peacock kind.* ¶ Pavonacea tegendi genera, *uti leg.* Delecamp. *the ways of covering roofs with ſawn ſtone, laid after the manner of ſcales, and painted like peacocks tails*, Plin. 36, 22.

• Pāvōnīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a peacock*, or *peahen.* § Ova pavonina, *Varr.* proles, *Col.* 8, 5. Genus pavoninum, *Id.* 8, 11. ¶ Muſcaria pavonina, *made of peacocks feathers*, Mart. 14, 67.

• Păvor, ōris. m. [*à* paveo] (1) *Dread, conſternation, great fear.* (2) *A deity to whom Tullus Hoſtilius built a temple.* (1) Pavor eſt metus loco movens mentem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 8. Pavor me cepit, *Liv.* 24, 48. (2) Liv. 1.

• Pauper, ĕris. adj. [*à* παῦρος, Gr. parvus, *ſc.* cui eſt parvum] or, comp. rimus, ſup. (1) *Poor; he*, or *ſhe, that is poor*, or *needy.* (2) *Poor, mean, low, ill furniſhed, of ſmall riches*, or *power.* (3) *Haveing but little.* (4) *Little*, or *that bringeth in but a ſmall revenue.* (5) *Without copiouſneſs.* (6) *Feeble, ſcanty.* (1) 𝔛 Ex paupere dives factus es, *Cic.* in *Vat.* 12. 𝔛 = Non modò non copioſi ac divites, ſed etiam inopes ac pauperes exiſtimandi ſunt, *Id.* Fabricius cenſu par unicuique pauperrimo, *Val. Max.* 4, 3. 6. § Pauper argenti poſiti intus & auri, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 142. ¶ Meo ſum pauper in ære, *I am poor, but not in debt*, Id. Ep. 2, 2, 12. (2) § Pauper tectum, *Hor.* terra, *Virg.* domus, *Id.* Pauperes res, *Plaut.* (3) Pauper aquæ Daunus, *Hor. Od.* 3, ult. (4) Cuſtos es pauperis horti, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 34. (5) = Neque adeò jejunam ac pauperem natura eloquentiam fecit, *Quint.* (6) Venâ paupere manat carmen, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 5, 21. ¶ Pauper voluntas, *ungenerous*, Id. Met. 8, 678. ☞ Neut. legitur *ap. Juv.* 5, 165.—Signum de paupere loro: Et *Satius*, Lis de paupere regno.

• ‖ Paupĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be impoveriſhed*, Lampr. 𝔛 Ditandus, *Id.*

• ‖ Pauperātus, a, um. part. *Made poor, impoveriſhed*, Firm.

• Paupercŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* pauper] *Poor and mean.* § Anus paupercula, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 44. Res pauperculæ, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 1, 17.

• Paupĕries, ei. f. *Poverty.* In Aſiam abiî propter pauperiem, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 59. 𝔛 Vixit *Val. Cato* in ſummâ pauperie & pene inopiâ, cùm dives eſſe poſſet, *Suet. Illuſt. Gramm.* 11. ‖ Pauperies damnum dicitur quod quadrupes facit, *Feſt.*

• Paupĕro, āre. act. *i. e.* pauperem facio. (1) ‖ *To impoveriſh*, or *beger.* (2) *To deprive of*, or *make poorer by.* (1) Quem pauperetis ambo veſtris ſumptibus, *Non.* ex *Titin.* (2) Te caſsâ nuce pauperet, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 36. Pro mercis vitio dominum pretio pauperet, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 134. Quam ego tantâ pauperavi per dolum pecuniâ, *Id.* ap. *Non.*

• Paupertas, ātis. f. in plur. paupertates, *Non.* ex *Varr.* (1) *Poverty.* (2) Met. *Scantyneſs, the want of a* copia. (1) 𝔛 Paupertatem vel potiùs egeſtatem, ac mendicitatem nunquam obſcurè tuliſti, *Cic. Parad.* 6. Paupertas omnes artes perdocet, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 24. (2) § Orationis paupertas, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4, 1. 𝔛 divitiæ, *Id.* 𝔛 Quanta verborum nobis paupertas, imò egeſtas, ſit, *Sen.*

• † Paupertīnus, a, um. adj. *Mean, low, weak, ill furniſhed*, or *ordinary*, Non. *ex* Varr. § Paupertinæ literæ, *Gell.* 14, 9.

• † Paupĕrus, a, um. adj. *Poor, mean.* Ut paupera hæc res eſt, *Plaut.* in *Fragm.*

• Pauſa, æ. f. [παῦσις, Gr. quod, *à* παύω, ceſſo] (1) *A ſtop, breaking off*, or *end.* (2) ‖ *The ſtops, reſtings*, or *halts, in the proceſſion of* Iſis, Oſiris, &c. (1) = Quæ pauſa erit, & quando deſinet familia noſtra inſanire, *Nep.* in *Fragm.* § Pauſam fecêre fremendi, *Varr.* ex *Enn.* Oſculando meliùs eſt pauſam fieri, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 6, 1. ¶ ♣ Vitaï frigida, *death*, Lucr. 3, 943. (2) Spart.

• Pauſārius, ii. m. [*à* pauſa] *That officer in the ſhip who gave time to the rowers, and ordered them to begin and leave off by words, or ſigns.* Pauſarius voce remigibus modos dans, *Sen. Ep.* 56. *Hunc* Ovid. *ſic deſcribit:* Qui requiemque, modumque, Voce dabat remis animorum hortator, *Met.* 3, 619.

• Pauſea, æ. f. *id. quod* ſeq.

• Pauſia, æ. f. *ſc.* oliva [*à* paviendo dicta, id eſt, *à* tundendo, aliter enim ex ſe oleum non facit, *Serv.*] *A kind of olive*, Virg. Georg. 2, 86. Col. 5, 83. Plin. 15, 3.

• Pauſillŭlùm, adv. *Never ſo little,* Plaut. *fort. pro* pauxillulùm.

• Pauſo, āre. neut. *To ſtop, ſtay,* or *ceaſe.* ¶ Pauſa, *enough, no more words,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2.

• ‖ Pāvus, vi. m. [*ab Æol.* ταγῶς, digamm. inſert.] *A peacock,* Gell. 7, 16. ⸸ Pavo.

• † Pauxillātim, adv. *By degrees.* Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 63. ⸸ Paulatim.

• † Pauxilliſper, adv. *By little and little,* or *within a little while,* Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 25. ⸸ Pauliſper.

• † Pauxillò, *qu.* adv. *A little, a little while, by a little.* Pauxillo priùs me convenit, *Chariſ. ex Afran.* ⸸ Paulò.

• Pauxillŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *Very little.* De ratiunculâ reliquum pauxillulum nummorum, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 3. ¶ pauxilluli, *very few,* Plaut. Red. 4, 3, 58.

• Pauxillus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* paulus; vel pot. *à* paucus, pauculus, pauxillus, & hinc paulus, ut *à* paxillus, palus] (1) *Very little.* (2) *Little,* or *very young.* (1) = Oſſa pauxilla, atque minuta, *Lucr.* 1, 835. (2) § Pauxilla, femina, *Id.* 3, 230. Pauxilla res eſt, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 1, 62.

• Pax, pācis. f. [*ab* antiq. pacis, *à* paco; *unde* paciſcor pactus] (1) *Peace.* (2) *A peace,* as oppoſed to, *or* after, war. (3) *Peaceableneſs.* (4) *Want of action, a being ſtill.* (5) *An agreement.* (6) *Inward peace, quiet, content.* (7) *Favour of the gods.* (8) *A calm.* (9) *A truce.* (10) *Leave, or permiſſion.* (11) *Atonement, reconciliation.* (12) *A godeſs ſo called.* (1) = Nihil tam populare quàm pacem, quàm concordiam, quàm otium, reperiemus, *Cic.* (2) ℋ Pax vel injuſta utilior eſt quàm juſtiſſimum bellum, *Id. Att.* 1, 13. Pacibus perfectis, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 1, 1. ℋ Bella quis & pacis longum diffundet in ævum? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 8. (3) Pace advenio, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 32. Illud cum pace agemus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 29. (4) = Accendit pax ipſa loci, movitque furorem Pompeiana quies, *Lucr.* 6, 282. (5) ℋ In amore hæc inſunt vitia, injuriæ, ſuſpiciones, — bellum, pax rurſum, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1. Patris pacem in leges conficiet ſuas, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 2, 45. (6) Quia pacem animis afferat temperantia, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 14. (7) Non divûm pacem votis adit, *Liv.* (8) Ac prece quæſit Ventorum pavidus paces, animaſque ſecundas? *Lucr.* 5, 1228. Ubi pax fluminis factâ eſt, *Flor.* 4, 2. *vid.* & n. 6. (9) Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigiſſe tyranni, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 266. (10) Tuâ pace aram obſidere, &c. *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 36. Pace quod fiat tuâ, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 13. (11) Sunt hìc omnia, quæ ad deûm pacem oportet adeſſe, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 43. (12) *Vid.* Ov. Faſt. 1, *in fin.*

• Pàx, ad. Comicum, *al.* interj. ſilendi πάξ. Πὺξ ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ τέλος ἴχειν, *Heſ. Peace, no more.* ¶ Itaque dum enitor, pàx, jam pæne, *I ſay no more,* Plaut. Unus eſt dies dum argentum eripio, pàx; nihil ampliùs, *Ter. Heat.* 4, 3, 39.

• Paxillus, i. m. [*ab* ant. pago paxi, paxus, paxillus, paxillus & hinc palus: ut *à* veho, vexi, vexillum & inde velum, teſte *Cic.* quia in ſolo pangitur, *i. e.* figitur, vel *à* Græc. πάτταλος, πάσσαλος] *A ſtake, pile,* or *poſt,* Celſ. 8, 10. Col. 8, 8.

P ante E.

‖ Peccāmen, ĭnis. n. *A ſin,* Prud. Hamart. 619. ⸸ Peccatum, & peccatus, *Cic.* approbante Gellio. *Vid.* Pecco.

Peccans, tis. part. *That offendeth,* or *doth amiſs.* In ratione vitæ peccans, *Cic.* Matrona peccans, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 62.

‖ Peccātio, ōnis. f. *An offending, a miſtakeing,* Gell. 13, 19.

‖ Peccātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A ſiner.* (2) Particularly *an adulterer.* (1) Ap. Eccl. ſcriptt. ⸸ Qui peccat. (2) Juſtinian. ⸸ Mœchus.

‖ Peccātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that ſineth.* Peccatrix anima, *Prud. Cathem. præf.* 35. femina, *Id. Ham.* 754. ⸸ Quæ peccat.

Peccātum, i. n. (1) *A fault; a fooliſh,* or *impolitick, action.* (2) *An ill action, fault,* or *offenſe.* (3) Abſolut. *The fault of fornication,* or *adultery.* (1) ℋ Gladium inſanienti tradere peccatum ſit, non reddere officium, *Cic. Off.* 3, 95. (2) = Id noſtris vitiis peccatiſque venerit, *Id. Fam.* 8, 21. = ℋ Rectè facta in bonis actionibus ponere, prava, id eſt, peccata, in malis, *Id. Acad. Q.* 1, 10. (3) Hoc peccatum in virginem eſt civem, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 7.

Peccātur, imperſ. paſſ. (1) *It is done amiſs,* or *erroneouſly.* (2) *It is done ill,* or *criminally.* (1) Decori ignoratione & in vitâ, & in oratione, ſæpiſſime peccatur, *Cic. Orat.* 21. (2) ¶ In adulteria peccabitur, *by adulterys,* Sen.

Peccātur, perſ. paſſ. *Offenſe is committed.* Quicquid peccatur, *Cic. Parad.* 3, 2. Quo in genere in rep. multa peccantur, *Id. Offic.* 1, 10.

Peccātūrus, a, um. part. (1) *About to ſin, offend,* or *do evil.* (3) Particularly *by committing fornication,* or *adultery.* (1) Peccaturo obſiſtat tibi filius infans, *Juv.* 14, 49. (2) Ætate minùs eum peccaturum putem? *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 33. *vid.* & Pecco, n. 6.

Peccātus, ûs. m. *The committing of an offenſe,* or *crime.* Manifeſto peccatu teneri, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 78. ☞ & *ne putes mendam ſubeſſe, ſic leg.* Gell. 13, 20.

Pecco, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To do amiſs, fail,* or *miſtake.* (2) *To ſin; to do evil.* (3) *To blunder,* or *ſay wrong.* (4) *To miſtake* deſignedly. (5) *To tranſgreſs, offend,* or *committ a fault.* (6) *To committ adultery.* (1) Xenophon eadem ferè peccat, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 12. Turpior eſt qui in eo ipſo peccat, cujus profitetur ſcientiam, *Id.* ℋ Emendare, quàm peccare, eſt poſterius, *Tac. Ann* 15, 20. (2) = ℋ Venia magè debet dari qui caſu peccat, quàm qui conſilio eſt nocens, *Phædr.* 5, 3, 12. Maxima peccantium pœna eſt peccâſſe, *Sen.* (3) § Si unam peccaviſſes ſyllabam, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 29. (4) Ut peccare ſuavitatis causâ liceret, *Cic. Orat.* 47. (5) § In publica commoda peccem, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 3. Sponte, an coactus tam magna peccaviſſet, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 36. Te plura in hâc re peccare oſtendam, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 2, 44. Si quid ego erga te imprudens peccavi, *Plaut. Aul* 4, 10, 62. (6) Quid intereſt in matronâ, ancillâ, peccéſve togatâ? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 63. ☞ *Hanc vult eſſe primam notionem Sipont.*

Pĕcŏrōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of cattle,* or *where much cattle is.* (2) *Breeding much cattle.* (1) § Pecoroſa palatia, *Prop.* 4, 10, 3. (2) § Pecoroſum ver, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 229.

• Pectĕn, ĭnis. m. & n. *Serv.* [*à* pecto] (1) *A comb.* (2) *The oars on the ſide of a veſſel.* (3) *A rake.* (4) *An inſtrument like a comb,* or *heckle, wherewith they croped off the ears of corn inſtead of reaping it.* (5) *The form of the fingers croſſed,* or *indented in each other.* (6) *A wool card.* (7) Anciently *a harrow.* (8) *The ſlay of a weaver's loom.* (9) *The ſtick,* or *quill, wherewith they play upon an inſtrument.* (10) *The hair about the privy parts.* (11) *All ſhell fiſh, ſtriated like a cockle.* (12) Pectines, *ſtrait veins in wood, runing at equal diſtance from one another.* (13) ¶ Pecten Veneris, *a kind of herb, wild chervil.* (1) Invenit calvus pectinem, *Phædr.* 5, 6, 1. (2) Mixtis obliquo pectine remis, *Lucr.* 3, 604. (3) Tonſam raro pectine verrit humum, *Ov.* de *Rem. Am.* 1, 192. (4) Alii pectinibus ſpicam ipſam legunt, *Col.* 2, 2. (5) Digitis inter ſe pectine junctis, *Ov. Met.* 9, 299. *i. e.* pectinatim, decuſſatim. (6) Moderator pectinis unci, *Claud. Eutrop.* 2, 382. (7) *Hinc enim* pectinor, *quod vid.* (8) Rarum pectine penſat opus, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 820. (4) Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulſat eburno, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 647. (10) Inguina traduntur medicis jam pectine nigro, *Juv.* 6, 370. (11) Pectinibus patulis jactat ſe molle Tarentum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 34. (12) Fagis pectines tranſverſi in pulpâ, *Plin.* 16, 38. *ubi vid.* Harduin. (13) Veneris pectinem appellant à ſimilitudine pectinum, *Id.* 24, 19.

• Pectendus, a, um. part. *To be combed.* Nec mihi pectendos cura eſt præbere capillos, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 31.

• Pectens, tis. part. *Combed.* Pectens ancilla capillos, *Ov. Am.* 1, 367. *Vid.* Pecto.

• Pectĭnātim, adv. *In the faſhion of the teeth of a comb,* Plin. 9, 33.

• ‖ Pectĭnātus, a, um. part. *Combed.* Juba probè pectinata, *Apul.* p. 199. ⸸ Pexus, *Cic.*

• ‖ Pectĭnātus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſimil. pectinis in duas partes devexum] *Made in form of a comb.* ¶ Pectinatum tectum, *a roof caſting the water two ways,* or *bending down two ways,* Feſt.

• Pectĭnor, āri. paſſ. [*à* pecten notione 7] *To be harrowed.* Genera terræ, quarum ubertas pectinari ſegetem in herbâ cogat, *Plin.* 18, 21.

• Pectĭtus, a, um. part. [quaſi *à* pecti, pectitum] (1) *Combed, heckled,* or *carded.* (2) Met. *Dreſſed, orderly laid out.* (1) § Pectitæ lanæ, *Col.* 12, 3. (2) Puro diſcrimine pectita tellus, *Id.* 10, 95. depoſito ſqualore nitet, *Id.* 10, 91.

• Pecto, ĕre, xi, & xui, xum. act. Pecto cujus præt. plerique pexui. *Aſper* tamen pectivi, *Chariſius* pexi protulerunt. Mecænas in Octaviâ, Pexiſti capillum, *&c.* Priſc. [*à* πεκτέω πεκτῶ, quod *à* πεκτὸς, pexus] (1) *To comb, dreſs,* or *ſet out, the hair with a comb.* (2) Met. *To hoe, dreſs,* or *weed.* (3) *To beat, tear, wound,* or *dreſs.* (1) § Denſo pectere dente comas, *Tib.* 1, 9, 68. (2) Ferro bicorni Pectat, & angentem ſulcis exterminet herbam, *Col.* 10, 149. (3) Hunc pugnis pectas, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 7, 28.

• Pector, ĕris, i. paſſ. (1) *To be combed.* (2) *To be heckled.* (3) Met. *To be curryed,* or *clawed, off.* (1) Ipſa comas pectar, *Ov. Epiſt.* 13, 39. (2) Stupa pectitur ferreis hamis, *Plin.* 19, 1. (3) Leno pugnis pectitur, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 47. fuſti, *Id. Capt.* 4, 2, 116.

• Pectŏrāle, is. n. *A breaſtplate,* Plin. 34, 7.

• Pectŏrālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the breaſt.* In exiguo ſinu pecturalis oſſis, *Celſ.* 8, 1. tunica, *Amm.*

• Pectŏrōſus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. (1) *Haveing a great and broad breaſt.* (2) *Puting,* or *thruſting, out the breaſt.* (1) § Pectoroſæ gallinæ, *Col.* 8, 2. Nemo eſt feroci pectoroſior Marte, *Auct. Carm. Priap.* 36. (2) Pectoroſa cervicis repanda oſtentatio, *Plin.* 11, 26.

• Pectuncŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* pecten] *A ſort of ſhell-fiſh,* Col. 8, 16.

• Pectus, ŏris. n. [ita dict. fort. quòd pectinem quodammodo refert] (1) *The cheſt.* (2) *The breaſt bones,* or *bones about the cheſt.* (3) *A breaſt,* or *pap.* (4) *The boſom,* or *breaſt.* (5) Met. *The heart,* or *mind.* (6) *Courage, reſolution.* (7) *The ſoul.* (8) *Strain, genius.* (1) Luxuriat toris animoſum pectus, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 81. *de equo.* (2) Pectus, hoc eſt, oſſa, præcordiis & vitalibus natura circundedit, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Pectora plena vobis ſæpe dedi, *Lucr.* 6, 708. (4) Perfudit lacrymis, & aperto pectore fovit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 339. (5) De Scapulanis hortis toto pectore cogitemus, *Cic. Att.* 13, 12. § Pectus amore flammatum, *Sen. Troad.* 303. grave ærumnis, *Id. Agamemn.* 305. Amicus per ſe amatur toto pectore, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 18. ¶ ♔ Hunc Eſſe putas fidæ pectus amicitiæ, *a faithfull, hearty friend, the ſoul of true friendſhip,* Mart. 9, 15. *vid.* & Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 103. & Manil. 2, 598. (6) Firmo pectore nunc opus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 261. ¶ Juvenes, fortiſſima pectora, *brave hearts, valiant youths,* Id. Æn. 2, 348. (7) ℋ Non tu corpus eras ſine pectore, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 6. (8) = Oratio habita nequaquam ejus pectoris ingeniique, quod ſimulatum ad eum diem fuerat, *Liv.* de *C. Bruto.*

• ‖ Pectuſcŭlum, i. n. *A little breaſt,* or *heart,* Onom.

† Pĕcu, n. indecl. in plur. Pĕcua, uum, ut *à* genu, genua, *Serv.* ex *Cic.* [*à* πόκος, lana] (1) *Cattle, a flock of ſheep.* (2) *Fiſh.* (1) A pecu palitantes, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 5. ℋ Cùm homines & pecua ſemper fuiſſe ſit neceſſe, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. In agris paſſim inundatis pecua ablata, *Lev.* 26, 34. § Pecubus balantibus, *Lucr.* 6, 1131. (2) Uvidum rete ſine ſquamoſo pecu, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 5.

Pĕcuāria, um. n. pl. qu. *à* ſing. pecuare, *Serv.* (1) *Paſtures, grounds where cattle feed.* (2) *Publick paſtures which were let out to farmers,* being a branch of the publick revenue. (3) *Cattle, herds,* *or ſtocks.* (1) In pecuariis, *Plin.* 8, 43. (2) Societas quæ pecuaria de P. Cornelio & L. Mummio cenſſ. redemiſſet, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 22. *ſed var. lect.* (3) Solve in Venerem pecuaria, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 64. Arcadiæ pecuaria rudere credas, *Perſ.* 3, 9.

Pĕcuāria, æ, f. *ſc.* res. *The buſyneſs,* or *trade, of feeding and rearing cattle.* Libros ſcripſi de pecuariâ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 1. § Pecuariam facere, *Suet. Cæſ.* 42.

Pĕcuāriæ, ārum, pl. f. *ſc.* paſtiones. *Breeds,* or *flocks, of cattle upon the ground.* Pecuarias habui grandes, *Varr.* 2. *præf.*

Pĕcuārius, a, um, adj. [*à* pecu] *Of,* or *belonging to, cattle.* ¶ Res pecuaria, *the buſyneſs of graſeing, breeding,* or *feeding, cattle,* Varr. Res pecuaria, *an eſtate in,* or *a ſtock of, cattle,* Cic. *pro* Quint. 3. Res pecuaria, *the hireing and feeding of publick paſtures,* Plaut. Pecuarius canis, *a ſhepherd's dog,* Col. 7, 12.

Pĕcuārius, ii, m. (1) *A graſier,* or *breeder of cattle.* (2) *A farmer of the publick paſtures.* (1) Deiotarus diligentiſſimus agricola & pecuarius habebatur, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 9. (2) Ex multatitiâ pecuniâ, quam exegerunt pecuariis damnatis, ludos fecerunt, *Liv.*

† Pĕcūda, um, n. pl. *Cattle,* or *ſheep,* Non. *ex* Cic. Siſenn. Næv. & Accio. ⸸ Pecua, pecora.

Pĕcuīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, ſheep,* or *cattle.* ¶ Daps aſſaria pecuina *of ſheep's fleſh,* Cato, 132. ‖ Pecuina oſſa, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 264.

‖ Pĕcūlātio, ōnis, f. verb. *An embezzeling,* or *ſtealing,* Gloſſ. ⸸ Peculatus.

Pĕcūlātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that ſtole,* or *embezzled, money,* or *goods, belonging to the publick.* Sicarii, fures, peculatores, vinculis & carcere fatigandi, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 18.

† Pĕcūlātoriæ oves. *Of private poſſeſſion.* ☞ Leg. & *peculiares oves,* aliquantò rectiùs, ap. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 19.

Pĕcūlātus, ûs, m. verb. [*à* peculor] (1) *The crime of ſtealing, detaining,* or *embezzeling, publick money,* or *goods.* (2) Met. *A deſpoiling,* or *cheating.* (1) Cùm pecuniam publicam averterit, num fraude poterit carere peculatûs? *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 5. Non peculatus ærarii factus eſt, *Sall. B. J.* 36. (2) *Amor* in me peculatum facit, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 74.

Pĕcūlāris, re, adj. [quod ad peculium pertinet] (1) *That which is of private poſſeſſion,* particularly *that of a ſlave's, which a maſter alloweth him to have of his own.* (2) *That which a parent giveth a child as his own.* (3) *Peculiar,* or *particular.* (4) *Remarkable, ſingular.* (1) Gallus gallinaceus anni peculiaris, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 6. Qui paſcit alienas oves aliquam habet peculiarem, *Id. Aſin.* 3, 1, 37. (2) Poſtquam hunc emit, dedit eum gnato ſuo peculiarem, *Id. Capt. prol.* 20. (3) § Peculiaris teſtis, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 21. Peculiare edictum, *Id. Verr.* 3, 14. (4) Peculiaris invidia naturæ, *Plin.*

Pĕcūliārĭter, adv. (1) *By way of private acquiſition,* or *poſſeſſion*; as a ſlave holdeth ſomething of his own, diſtinct from his maſter's goods. (2) *By appropriation,* or *particular reſtriction*; by way of eminence. (3) *Eſpecially, ſingularly, very proper, with a peculiar fitneſs.* (1) Quæ ſervi peculiariter paraverunt, *Plaut.* (2) Quod commune eſt & aliis nomen intellectu alicui rei peculiariter tribuitur, ut *urbem* Romam accipimus, *Quint.* 8, 2. (3) ¶ Medicina peculiariter efficax, *a ſpecifick,* Plin. 22, 7. Hæmatites peculiariter ſplendet, *Id.* 36, 20. *Sed al.* clarius.

Pĕcūliātus, a, um, part. [*à* peculium] (1) ‖ *Haveing of his own, diſtinct from his maſter's goods.* (2) Obſcœn. *Well hung, well provided for.* (1) § Servus peculiatus, *Dig.* (2) Pulchrè penſilibus peculiati, *Priap.* Planè bene peculiatus, *Aſin. Pollio* ad *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 32. ☞ *Sed jocatur ex ambiguo.*

Pĕcūlio, āre, act. [ἀργυρίῳ τιμᾶν, *Onom.*] *To add to a ſlave's private ſtock, which he holdeth diſtinct from his maſter's.* Aliquid te peculiabò, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 2, 10. *jocus ad ambiguum obſcœn. detortus.*

Pĕcūliōſus, a, um, adj. *Haveing great ſtock of his own, diſtinct from his maſter's,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 24.

Pĕcūlium, ii, n. [*à* pecu] Peculium ſervorum à pecore dictum eſt, ut pecunia patrum familiæ, *Feſt.* κτῆσις τοῦ ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ ἐξουσίᾳ ὄντος τοῦτ᾽ ἔστιν υἱοῦ ἢ δούλου, *Gloſſ.* (1) *That which a ſon,* or *a ſlave, holdeth of their own, under a father,* or *a maſter*; and is diſtinct from either of their ſtocks. (2) *Private poſſeſſion.* (3) *Subſtance, wealth, goods, poſſeſſion.* (4) *A man's privy parts.* (1) Cupiditate peculii nullam conditionem recuſant duriſſimæ ſervitutis, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2. (2) Peculî probam nihil habere addecet, clam virum, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 2, 26. (3) Jovem peculio exorat, *Petron.* c. 88. (4) *Id.* c. 8.

Pĕcūlor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. [*à* pecu, inde enim initium peculatûs eſſe cœpit, ante æs aut argentum ſignatum] *To rob,* or *defraud, the publick.* § Peculari rempublicam, *Flor.* 3, 7.

Pĕcūnia, æ, f. [*à* pecu] (1) *An eſtate*; real, *or* perſonal. (2) *Money.* (3) In plur. pecuniæ, *Sums of money.* (1) Nomina *pecuniæ & peculii* tracta videntur à pecore, quod non ſolùm veteres poſſederunt, ſed adhuc apud quaſdam gentes unum hoc uſurpatur divitiarum genus, *Col.* in *præf. In plur.*. In multas pecunias alieniſſimorum hominum, tanquam hæres eſſet, invaſit, *Cic.* (2) Signum pecuniæ magnæ, *Id.* Pecunia numerata mulieri debetur, *Id. Topic.* 13. (3) Mancipes à civitatibus pro frumento pecunias exegerunt, *Id. Div.* in *Verr.* 10.

‖ Pĕcūniāriè, adv. *By action,* or *ſuit, for damages.* Si pecuniariè agitur, *Ulp.*

Pĕcūniārius, a, um, adj. *Pecuniary*; *of,* or *belonging to, money.* § Res pecuniaria, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 18. Difficultas pecuniaria, *Id. Att.* 10, 16.

Pĕcūniōſus, a, um, adj. or comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Rich, full of money.* (2) *Profitable, that will bring in ſtore of money.* (1) = Vir locuples & pecunioſus, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 15. Feminis viriſque pecunioſioribus indictum, *Suet. Aug.* 25. § Homo pecunioſiſſimus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9. 𝔛 Quæritur pecunioſus ſit, an tenuis, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 25. 𝔛 Non tam generoſus quàm pecunioſus, *Nep. Cim.* 1. (2) § Artes pecunioſæ, *Mart.* 5, 57.

Pĕcus, ŏris, n. [*à* πέκος, lana, aut vellus, *Scal.* potiùs *à* בקר armentum, bos] (1) Properly and moſt uſually *ſheep, a flock of ſheep.* (2) But ſometimes *a ſingle ſheep.* (3) In pl. pecora, *Sheep.* (4) But it is uſed for *other cattle.* (5) Alſo *any brutes that may be kept tame.* (6) *Any brutes whatſoever.* (7) Met. *A brute,* or *any bruteiſh perſon.* (8) *Slaves.* (9) *A multitude of cattle.* (1) Dic mihi, Damœta, cujum pecus? *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 1. vid. & *Plin.* 8, 47. (2) Caprino villo, quàm pecoris velleri, propius, *Id.* 8, 49. (3) Pecora cum paſtoribus donate mœchæ, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 38. (4) § Caprigenum pecus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 221. equinum, *Col.* Alia pecora, *Id.* (5) ¶ Volatile pecus, *tame fowl,* Col. 8, 4. § aquatile, *Id.* (6) Ignavum fuci pecus, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 168. Nerei repandi roſtrum incurvi cervicum pecus, *Quint.* ex *Pacuv.* ¶ Omne quum Proteus pecus egit, *ſea-calves,* Hor. Od. 1, 2, 7. Neptuni pecus, *a ſea monſter,* Claud. *in* Ruf. 2, 279. (7) O imitatores, ſervum pecus! *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 19. (8) Dindyminæ dominæ vaga pecora, *Catull.* 61, 13. *de Gallis.* (9) Hoc pecus omne meum eſt. Multæ quoque vallibus errant, Multas ſilva tegit; multæ ſtabulantur in antris, *Ov. Met.* 13, 823.

† Pĕcus, *ſed rectiùs obſolevit,* ŭdis, f. & m. † Pecudi marito, *Priſc.* ex *Enn.* Pecudes [*à* πέκω, tondeo, quòd ſit animal lanigerum; *ſed vid. in* pecus, ŏris.] (1) *A ſheep.* (2) Alſo *one of any ſort of cattle.* (3) *Any beaſt.* (4) *Any brute.* (5) Met. *A bruteiſh man.* (1) Mactavit nigram hyemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 120. (2) Sus—quâ pecude nihil genuit natura fœcundius, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64. Expertes ſunt rationis, equi, boves, reliquæ pecudes, *Id. Offic.* 2, 3. (3) ¶ Sagittifera pecus, *a porcupine,* Claud. Carm. 45. § Feræ pecudes, *Lucr.* 1, 14. 𝔛 Hominum pecudumque genus vitæque volantûm. Et quæ marmoreo fert monſtra ſub æquore pontus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 729. (4) ¶ Natantes pecudes, *fiſh,* Lucr. 2, 343. (5) Iſtius pecudis conſilium, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* c. 9.

*‖ Pĕda, æ, f. [*à* pede] *A footſtep, vid.* Feſt.

*‖ Pĕdāle, is, n. (1) ‖ *The length of a foot.* (2) *A cloth to wipe the feet with.* (1) 𝔛 Pedale menſura eſt pedis, pedule verò ſub pedibus præſtat utilitatem, *Front.* (2) Pedale Ποδεκμαγεῖον, *Gloſſ. Phil.* Ποδεκμαγεῖον, pedale, *Id. Cyr.* Pedale, πέδιον, *Id. Phil. a ſock to wear under the feet,* ſed hîc aliqui leg. *pedulo,* rep. tamen ap. *Petron.* c. 56.

*Pĕdālis, e, adj. *Of a foot meaſure,* or *ſpace*; *a foot long,* or *wide.* Pedales in latitudinem trabes, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 13. Pedalia in quadratum cubilia, *Col.* ¶ Pedalia ligna, *a foot thick,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 13.

*Pĕdāmen, ĭnis, n. quo quid pedatur, *i. e.* fulcitur. *A ſtake, prop,* or *pole, fixed upright* to ſupport vines, *Col.* 5, 4.

*Pĕdāmentum, i, n. *Plin. Id. quod* pedamen. In pluribus pedamentis fructus claudicat, *Col.* 4, 2.

*Pĕdandus, a, um, part. *To be ſupported with ſtakes,* or *props.* Pedanda vinea. *Col.* 4, 12.

*Pĕdāneus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of the meaſure of a foot.* (2) ‖ ¶ Judices pedanei, *A ſort of inferiour judges, delegates,* or *umpires.* (1) § Scrobs pedanea, *Col.* 5, 6. Rudus pedaneum, *Pall. Maio, tit.* 11. (2) Χαμαιδικαστής, pedaneus judex, arbiter, *Gloſſ.* Dict. vel quòd non veherentur curru, ſed pedibus proficiſcantur in forum; vel quòd judicantes in imo loco conſiderent, ubi magiſtratus ſubſellia pedum habebant; vel quia pede plano judicarent, non pro tribunali, *Cujac.*

*Pĕdārius, a, um. adj. ¶ Pedarii ſenatores, *thoſe ſenatours who delivered not their ſenſe in words, but went to the part,* or *ſide, of thoſe whoſe opinion they were for,* Cic. Att. 1, 19. *Pedarius* appellatur, quia tacitus tranſeundo ad eum cujus ſententiam probat, quid ſentiat, indicat, *Feſt.* Raptim in eam ſententiam pedarii concurrerant, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19.

*Pĕdātim, adv. *Foot by foot, one foot after the other.* Leo tantùm & camelus pedatim gradiuntur, *h. e.* ut ſiniſter pes non tranſeat dextram, ſed ſubſequatur, *Plin.* 11, 45.

*Pĕdātio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* pedo, āre] *A ſtakeing, proping,* or *underſeting,* of vines, *Col.* 4, 12.

*‖ Pĕdātum, i, n. [*à* pedo, āre] Pedato, *i. e.* repetitu, vel acceſſu, *Non.* vice quaſi per pedem datâ. Τρίτῃ περιόδῳ, Ἐκ τρίτου, *Gloſſ.* ¶ Primo pedato, & ſecundo, *Chariſ.* ex *Catone, once and again.* ☞ Sed *pedatu* potiùs leg. puto.

*‖ Pĕdātūra, æ, f. *A ſpace,* or *proportion, of ſo many feet ſet out,* Veg. ⸸ Pedum menſura.

*Pĕdātus, a, um, adj. [*à* pes] (1) *Footed,* or *haveing feet.* ¶ Malè pedatus, *ill,* or *weak, footed.* (2) *That is proped, ſtayed,* or *underſet, with ſtakes.* (1) Suet. Otho, 12. (2) Vineæ pedatæ ſimplici jugo, *Plin.* 17, 22.

*Pĕdātu, abl. m. niſi pedatu tertio omnes afflixero. *At the third onſet,* or *attack,* Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 1, 50. *leg.* & pedato, *vid.* Pedatum. ⸸ Coïtione, impetu.

‖ Pĕdepreſſim, adv. *i. e.* pede preſſo. βάδην. *Leiſurely, waryly,* Non. 1, 119. ⸸ Pedetentim.

*Pĕdes, ĭtis, c. g. [*à* pede, ut *ab* equo eques] (1) *On foot.* (2) ¶ Pedes & pedites, *foot ſoldiers.* (3) Et ſing. pedes, *foot, a body of foot.* (4) ¶ Pedites, *the common people.* (1) Viatori proſunt in longo itinere pediti, *Plin.* (2) 𝔛 Peditum & equitum copiæ, *Cic.* (3) 𝔛 Interjectus equiti pedes, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 79, 5. (4) 𝔛 Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum, *Hor. A. P.* 113.

*Pĕdeſter, hæc pĕdeſtris, & hoc pĕdeſtre, *vel* hic & hæc pĕdeſtris, & hoc pĕdeſtre [*à* pedes] (1) *On foot,* or *performed on foot.* (2) *Belonging to a footman,* or *foot ſoldier*; *proper to foot ſoldiers.* (3) *On the land.* (1) § Pedeſter exercitus, *Nep. Dion.* 6. Acies pedeſtres, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 364. Statua pedeſtris, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 6. ¶ Iter pedeſtre, *of a man on foot,* Cæſ. B. G. 2, 32. (2) § Pedeſtre ſcutum, *Liv.* 7, 10. Pedeſtria arma, *Nep. Iphicr.* 1. 𝔛 Chabrias claſſi præfuit, pedeſtribus copiis Ageſilaus, *Id. Chabr.* 2.

¶ 𝔛 Pedeſtres navaleſque pugnæ, *land and ſea fights*, Cic. *de* Sen. 5. Pedeſtres hiſtoriæ, *in proſe*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 9. Muſa pedeſtris, *humble, low, like proſe*, Id. Sat. 2, 6, 17. § ſermo, *Id. A. Poët.* 95. ‖ Pedeſtria auſpicia nominabantur, quæ dabantur à vulpe, lupo, ſerpente, equo, cæteriſque animalibus quadrupedibus, *Feſt.*

*Pĕdĕtentim, adv. [à pede, & tenendo ſeu tentando] (1) *Step by ſtep; with gentle, ſlow, ſoft, ſteps.* (2) *By degrees, by little and little, ſlowly.* (3) *Cautiouſly, ſoftly, ſlowly.* (1) = Pedetentim ire, & ſedato niſu, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 21. *ex Pacuv.* (2) = Pedetentim & gradatim tum acceſſus à te ad cauſam facti, tum receſſus, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. (3) = A me omnia cautè, pedetentimque dicentur, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 42. = Senſim & pedetentim mutatio facienda, *Id. Offic.* 1, 33.

*Pĕdĭca, æ, f. [à pede, ut à manu manica] (1) *A fetter, a fetlock, a ſhackle.* (2) *A ſpringe, gin,* or *ſnare,* wherewith to catch birds, or beaſts, by the legs. (1) Plaut. Aſin. 3, 2, 5. (2) Gruibus pedicas ponere, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 307. Jumenta, velut pedicâ capta, hærebant in glacie, *Liv.* 21, 36.

*Pĕdĭcellus, i, m. dim. [à pediculus, ut ab oculus, ocellus] *A little louſe.* 𝔛 In alio pedicellum vides, in teipſo ricinum non vides? *Petron.* c. 57.

*Pĕdĭcīnus, i, m. Pes gracilis edolatuſque, quo arbor inſeritur foramini fundamenti, *Turneb.* l. 7. c. 2. *the foot of a preſs,* Cato, 18, bis.

*Pĕdĭcŭlāria, æ, f. *ſc.* herba. *An herb good againſt lice,* Scrib. Larg. Compoſ. 8. Σταφὶς ἀγρία, *Dioſc.*

*Pĕdĭcŭlāris, re, adj. *Belonging to lice.* ¶ Herba pedicularis, *Louſewort, licebane,* or *red rattle,* Col. 6, 30.

*‖ Pĕdĭcŭlārius, i, m. Συντονάριος, *Gl. He whoſe buſyneſs it was to give time to the muſick with his feet.* Vid. *Voſſ.* in Etymol.

*‖ Pĕdĭcŭlo, āre, act. *To louſe; to look,* or *pick, lice.* Pediculo, φθειρίζω, *Gloſſ.* φθειρίζω, pediculo, *Gloſſ. Cyr.* ⸸ Pediculos venari.

*‖ Pĕdĭcŭlōſus, a, um, adj. *Louſey.* Menti dominus pediculoſi, *Mart.* 12, 59. *ubi tamen alii leg.* Periculoſi.

*Pĕdĭcŭlus, i, m. dim. [à pede] (1) *A little foot.* (2) *The ſtalk,* or *ſtem,* of an apple, pear, grape, fig, *&c.* (3) *A louſe.* (4) *A ſort of inſect that infeſteth hens.* (5) *A ſort of inſect like beetles.* (6) *A ſort of ſea inſects.* (1) His pediculi octoni omnibus, *Plin.* 9, 28. (2) 𝔛 Dependent alia pediculis, ut pyra, alia racemis, ut uvæ, palmæ, alia & pediculis & racemis, ut ederæ, ſambuci; alia ramo adhærent, ut in lauro, *Id.* 15, 28. (3) Inter pilos palpebrarum pediculi naſcuntur, *Celſ.* 6, 6, 5. (4) Col. 8, 7. (5) § Pediculi terræ, *Plin.* 30, 5. = tauri, *Id.* (6) Vocant & in mari pediculos, *Id.* 32, 7.

*† Pĕdĭŏlus, i, m. dim. [à pede] *A little foot,* Non. *ex* Afran.

*Pēdes, um, m. pl. *Lice.* Ut muſcæ, culiceſque, pedeſque, puliceſque, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 13. *Vid.* Pes.

Pĕdiſĕqua, æ, f. *vel* Pĕdiſſĕqua, [à pede & ſequor.] (1) *A waiting maid,* or *woman.* (2) Met. *An attendant.* (1) Accedo ad pediſſequas, rogo quæ ſit, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 96. 𝔛 Volt placere pediſſequæ, volt famulis, volt etiam ancillis, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 31. (2) = Juris ſcientiam eloquentiæ tanquam ancillulam, pediſſequámque adjunxiſti, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 55.

Pĕdiſĕquus, i, m. [à pede, & ſequor] *al. ſcrib.* ped ſequus *ap. vet* & *rect.* *A footman, a lacquey.* Hunc clariſſimum virum—à pediſſequis conculcari juberes, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 42.

*Pĕdĭtātus, ûs, m. [à pedes, ĭtis] *The infantry,* or *foot, of an army.* 𝔛 Armatura varia peditatû, equitatû que, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1.

*Pedĭtum, i, n. [à pedo, is] *A fiſt,* or *ſilent fart.* Subtile & leve peditum Libonis, *Catull.* 52, 3. *Nares potiùs quàm aures feriens.*

*‖ Pēdĭtus, ûs, m. *A fart, a ſcape.* Πορδὴ, peditus, peditum, *Gloſſ. Cyr.*

*Pēdo, ĕre, pĕpēdi, pēdĭtum, n. [à βδέω, per Metath. mediâ in tenuem converſâ, ut à βαθὺς, pateo, à κύββα, cuppa, *Voſſ.*] *To fart,* or *let a fart.* Pepedi diffiſsâ nate ficus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 46. Coram me pedere, Criſpe, ſoles, *Mart.* 10, 14.

*‖ Pĕdo, ōnis, m. [à pede] *That hath broad,* or *ſplay, feet.* Pedo, πλατύπους, *Gloſſ.* ⸸ Plautus.

*† Pedor, ōris, m. *Naſtyneſs,* rect. *pædor,* quod vid.

*‖ Pĕdūcŭlum, i, n. & Pĕdūcŭlus, i, m. *A louſe,* peduculum, φθεὶρ, *Gloſſ.* φθεὶρ, peduculus, *Gl. Syr.* ⸸ Pediculus.

*‖ Pĕdūle, is, n. *A ſort of woolen wraper for the feet.* 𝔛 Pedale menſura eſt pedis, pedule verò ſub pedibus præſtat utilitatem, *Front.*

*‖ Pĕdūlis, e, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the feet.* Faſciæ crurules, peduléſque veſtis loco ſunt, quia partem corporis veſtiunt, *Ulp.*

*Pĕdum, ii, n. [à pedibus dict. virga ſcil. incurva, unde retinentur pecudum pedes, *Serv.*] *A ſhepherd's crook,* or *ſtaff; a ſheephook.* At tu ſume pedum, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 88.

*‖ Pĕduncŭlus, i, m. dim. [à pedo, ōnis] *One ſomewhat ſplay footed,* Priſc.

*Pēgăſeïus, a, um, adj. [à Pegaſus] *Moſt poetical.* Pegaſeïum melos, *Perſ. prol.* 14.

*Pēgăſēus, a, um, adj. [à Pegaſus] *Moſt ſwift.* Non ſi pegaſeo ferar volatu, *Catull.* 53, 25. Ætas pegaſeo corripiet gradu, *Sen. Troad.* 385.

*Pēgăſus, i, m. [Πήγασος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς πηγῆς, *i. e.* à fonte; vel quòd juxta fontes Oceani natus ſit, vel quòd ungulâ fontem Hippocrenem aperuit] (1) *Perſeus's winged horſe.* (2) *A ſort of fowl in Ethiopia with a head like a horſe.* (3) *A conſtellation.* (1) *Vid.* Propr. (2) Pegaſos equino capite volucres, & gryphos auritos aduncitate roſtri fabuloſos reor; illos in Scythiâ, hos in Æthiopiâ, *Plin.* 10, 49. (3) Sed Pegaſus æthere ſummo Veloces agitat pennas & ſidere gaudet, *Germ. Cæſ.*

*Pegma, ătis, n. [à πήγνυμι, figo] (1) ‖ *A ſort of wooden machine uſed in ſcenical plays.* (2) *A vaſt wooden machine uſed in amphitheatrical ſhows.* (3) *A kind of pageant uſed in triumphs.* (4) Pegmata, *caſes to put books in.* (5) ‖ *Ornaments of braſs,* or *marble, to beautyfy houſes.* (1) *De hâc machinâ, vid.* Serv. (2) ‖ *Deſcriptum lege hoc ap.* Senecam Ep. 89. Priſcæ Gloſſ. vocant, *machinam confixilem.* (3) Caius princeps in circo pegma duxit, in quo fuêre argenti pondo CXXIIII, *Plin.* 33, 3. *Vid.* Lipſ. libell. de Amphitheatr. cap. 22. (4) Nihil venuſtius quàm illa tua pegmata, *Cic. Att.* 4, 8. *adi locum.* (5) In emptione domûs, & ſpecularia, & pegmata cedere ſive in ædificio ſint poſita, ſive ad tempus detracta, *Ulp.*

*Pegmāris, e, adj. [à pegma] *Belonging to the pegma.* ¶ Gladiatores pegmares, *thoſe gladiatours ſhewn to the people upon the* pegma, *Suet. Calig.* 26.

Pējĕrātus, a, um, part. *Perjured, forſworn.* ¶ Jus pejeratum, *perjury,* Hor. Od. 2, 8, 1.

Pejĕro, āre, act. [*ex* per, & juro, abject. *r,* & *u* in *e* mutatâ; *ex* pejor, & juro, *Morl.*] *To violate an oath, by not performing what he hath ſworn; to forſwear,* or *be forſworn.* 𝔛 Non falſum jurare, pejerare eſt, ſed quod ex animi tui ſententiâ juraveris, ſicut verbis concipitur more noſtro, id non facere perjurium eſt, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29. ſub fin.

Pejor, us. [comp. à malus, à peſſum per Synecd. *pro* peſſimo, pejor, ut à magnus major, *pro* magior; ſanè in ſuperl. dic. peſſimus antiq. peſſumus] (1) *Bader, worſe in health.* (2) *Worſe,* or *more ignominious.* (3) *Worſe, more hurtfull,* or *afflictive.* (4) *Worſe,* or *more calamitous.* (5) *Worſe,* or *more ſevere; unpleaſant,* or *leſs delightfull.* (6) *Worſe, more unſucceſsfull.* (1) A meridie omnis æger ferè pejor eſt, *Celſ.* 3, 4. (2) Turpis fuga mortis omni eſt morte pejor, *Publ Syr.* (3) Turpitudo pejor eſt quàm dolor, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 13. (4) Pejore res loco non potis eſt eſſe, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 46. (5) 𝔛 Quid melius Româ? Scythico quid littore pejus? *Ov. ex Ponto,* 3, 1, 37. ¶ Rapere in pejorem partem, *to put the ſevereſt conſtructions upon,* Ter. 𝔛 Si quid vidit melius, pejúſve ſuâ ſpe, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 13.

‖ Pējōro, āre, act. [à pejor, κάκιον ποιῶ] *To impair,* or *make worſe.* 𝔛 Homo liber, qui ſtatum ſuum in poteſtate habet, & pejorare eum & meliorem facere poteſt, *Paul.* ⸸ In pejùs mutare.

Pējùs, adv. comp. [à male] *Worſe, far worſe.* Quo neminem pejùs odi, *Cic.* Vide ne tu pejùs conſulas, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 17, 30.

*Pĕlăgia, æ, f. *A ſhell-fiſh called the purple.* = Purpuræ nomine alio pelagiæ vocantur, *Plin.* 6, 37.

*Pĕlăgĭcus, a, um, adj. [à pelagus] *Fiſhes that lie in the deep, bottom fiſh,* Col. 8. ſub fin.

*Pĕlăgium, ii, n. *The juice of the purple-fiſh,* Plin. 9, 38.

*Pĕlăgius, a, um, adj. [à pelagus] (1) *That liveth in the deep,* or *bottom of the ſea.* (2) *Sea-bred, liveing in ſalt water.* (3) *Of,* or *belonging to, the ſea.* (1) Arenoſi gurgites pelagios piſces meliùs paſcunt, *Col.* 8, 6. (2) Pelagii greges piſcium, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 3. Gaudent dulcibus aquis, & ubi plurimi influunt amnes, ideo pelagia parva & rara ſunt, *Plin.* 32, 6. *de oſtreis.* (3) ¶ Pelagiæ volucres, *ſea birds,* Petron. c. 109. Curſus Pelagius, *a voyage by ſea,* Phædr. 4, 21, 7.

*Pĕlăgus, i, n. *Virg. Sen. Plin.* & m. *Val. Flacc.* Pelage plur. [πέλαγος, Gr.] (1) *The depth of the ſea.* (2) *The ſea, the main ſea, the ocean.* (1) Rapidum pelagus infimo everſum ſolo, *Sen. Agamemn.* 475. (2) Pelagus tenuêre rates, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 8. Pelagos quantos aperimus in uſus, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 169. § Pelageque ſevera, *Lucr.* 5, 36. Pelage multa, *Id.* 6, 188. ¶ *Met.* Materiæ tanto in pelago, *ſuch an ocean of matter,* Id. 2, 550.

*Pĕlămis, idis, & ys, ÿdis, f. [à Gr. πηλὸς, lutum] *A ſort of fiſh of the tunny kind.* Vas pelamidum, *Juv.* 7, 120. Limoſæ à luto pelamides incipiunt vocari, & cùm annum exceſſêre tempus, thynni, *Plin.* 9, 15.

Pĕlaſgus, i, f. *A ſort of laurel,* Plin. 15, 30. = Eupetalon, Stephanon Alexandri, *Id.*

*Pĕlĕcīnus, i, m. & Pĕlĕcīnum, i, n. & Pĕlĕcīnos [à Gr. πέλεκυς, ſecuris] *A weed growing among corn; hatchet, fitch,* Plin. 18, 17. & 27, 12. = Herba ſecuridaca, *Id.*

‖ Pelicanus, i, f. *ſed pot.* Pelecanus. *The fowl called a pelican,* of which there are two ſorts, one a water fowl feeding on fiſh, the other a land fowl, feeding on venomous creatures, *Hier.* = Onocrotalus, *Id.*

† Pellābor, ĕris, *pro* perlabor; *ut* Pellicio, pelluceo, *to ſlide along,* Lucil.

*Pellăcia, æ, f. [à pellax] *An inviteing look.* Subdola cùm ridet placidi pellacia ponti, *Lucr.* 2, 559.

*Pellax, ācis, adj. [à pellicio] *Deceiveing by flattery, wheedleing.* Invidiâ pellacis Ulyſſei, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 90.

*Pellectus, a, um, part. [à pellicior] Δελεασθεὶς. *Enticed, deceived, allured.* Per jus oſculi & blanditiarum occaſiones pellectus in amorem, *Suet. Claud.* 26. = Illectus, *Cic.*

*† Pellĕgo, ĕre, act. *pro* perlego. *To read over.* Tabellas tene has, pellege, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 27.

*Pellendus, a, um, part. *To be driven out.* Priùs igitur illis Gallos Italiâ pellendos, *dixit,* quàm minentur Ætolis, *Juſt.* 28, 2.

*Pellens, tis, part. (1) *Expelling, baniſhing, driveing out.* (2) *Satisfying.* (1) Pellente laſcivos amores canitie, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 7. (2) Glande famem pellens, *Ov.* 14, 216.

*Pellex, ĭcis, f. [à παλλακὶς, *Gell.* 4, 3. extrito *ι* & converſo *a* in *e*, ut à τάλαντον, talentum, à καμάρα, camera] (1) *A marryed man's leman,* or *miſs; a woman that lieth with another woman's huſband.* (2) *A relatée to another man's wife, whoſe place ſhe ſupplyeth,* nam Pellex non eſt viri, ſed uxoris. (3) It is ſaid of *males.* Pellice damnata proles, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 153. (4) *A whore, a ſtrumpet, a harlot.* (1) 𝔛 Nomine depoſito pellicis, uxor erit, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 132. (2)

Uxor generi, noverca filii, filiæ pellex, *Cic. Orat.* 30. Tune eris matris pellex? *Ov.* (3) § Pellex reginæ, *Suet. c.* 49. de *Jul. Cæſare.* Omnium cubiculorum pellex, *Cic.* de *Sall.* (4) *Curt.* 10, 1.

• ‖ Pellĭcātio, ōnis. f. *id. quod* pellicatus. Pellicatio εἰρωία ζηλοτυπία, *Gloſſ.* Ζηλοτυπία pellicatus, pellicatio, *Gl. Cyr.*

• ‖ Pellĭcātor, ōris. m. πανοῦργος, ἐπαγός. *A wheedler, an enticer.* Pellicator qui pellicit ad fraudem, *Feſt.* Ζηλότυπος pellicator, pelix, *Gl. Cyr.*

• Pellĭcātus, ûs. m. [*à* pellex.] *The adultery of a woman who lieth with another woman's husband.* Filia quæ nefarium matris pellicatum ferre non poſſet, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 4.

• ‖ Pellĭceus, a, um. adj. *Leathern; made of leather, or ſkins.* Stragulum pelliceum, *Paul. JC.*

• Pellĭcio, ĕre, exi. (vet. pellĭcui, *Priſc.*) ectum. act. [*ex* per, *&* lacio, mutatis *r* in *l*, & *a* in *i*; *ſed vid. in* pellex] (1) *To inveigle, to deceive by flattery, to draw one in, to wheedle, cajole, allure, entice, invite.* (2) Met. *To attract, to draw.* (1) = Ea animum adoleſcentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa ætas capi ac deliniri poteſt, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 5. (2) Quæ ferri pelliciat vim, *Lucr.* 6, 999. *de lapid. magnet.*

• ‖ Pellĭcius, a, um. adj. *Made of ſkins.* Sella pellicia, *Lampr.* ‡ Pelliceus.

• Pellĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* pellis] *A little ſkin.* ¶ Stravit pelliculis hœdinis lectulos, *with kidſkins,* Cic. *pro* Mur. 36. Pellicula caprina, *Plin.* 30, 11. ¶ *Met.* Te memento in pelliculâ tenere tuâ, *keep within the bounds of your own calling, or condition of life,* Mart. 3, 16. Pelliculam veterem retines, *your old ill habits, or manners,* Perſ. 5, 116. Pelliculam curare jube, *to make much of, live deliciouſly,* Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 38.

• † Pellĭcŭlātio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* pellicio.] *A deceiving with fair words,* Cato *ap.* Feſt. ‡ Illicium, *Varr.*

• Pellĭcŭlo, āre. act. [*à* pellis] Pelliculare διφθερῶσαι, *Gloſſ. to bind the mouth of a ſtoped veſſel over with leather.* Opercula gypſare & pelliculare, *Col.* 12, 39.

• Pellĭcŭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be bound over with leather.* Contectum vas pelliculetur, *Col.* 12, 46.

• Pellio, ōnis, m. [*à* pellis] (1) *One that maketh garments and other things of ſkins.* (2) ‖ *A taner.* (1) Quaſi ſupellex pellionis, palus palo proximus eſt, *Plaut. Menæch.* 2, 3, 53. (2) Pellio βυρσεύς, *Gl. Phil.*

• Pellis, is. f. [*à* φελλὸς, ut *à* φαινόλης pænula, & πορφύρα purpura. Φελλὸς, φλοιὸς δένδρου, *Heſych.* cortex arboris, ita pellis dicatur quaſi cortex hominis, *Voſſ.*] (1) *The ſkin, or hide, of a beaſt, flayed off; the fell, or pelt.* (2) Pelles, *tents for ſoldiers,* quia de pellibus fiebant. (3) *The ſkin that is on a live beaſt, or other creature.* (4) Catachreſt. *A man's ſkin, made coarſe by age, ſickneſs, &c.* (5) Meton. *Parchment.* (1) ¶ Laquei lanatis pellibus involuti, *with the wool on,* Col. Aurata pellis, *the golden fleece,* Catull. 62, 5 (2) Cùm diutiùs ſub pellibus milites contineri non poſſent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 38. ¶ Ut non multùm imperatori ſub ipſis pellibus otii relinquatur, *in the leaguer, or encampment,* Cic. Acad. 1, 1. § Sub pellibus hyemare, *Flor.* 1, 12, 8. durare, *Liv.* 5, 2. retineri, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 4. haberi, *Liv.* 23, 18. (3) Detractâ pelle *aſini* ſibi fecerunt tympana, *Phædr.* 3, ult. Atræ duritiâ pellis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 64. *de ſerpente.* Rugoſam inflavit pellem, *Phædr.* 1, 24, 4. *de ranâ.* (4) ✠ Aſpice deformem pro cute pellem, *Juv.* 10, 192. Oſſa pelle amicta lucidâ, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 22. Surgit tacitè tibi lutea pellis, *Perſ.* 3, 95. *Met.* ¶ Lucilius auſus primus detrahere pellem, *to diſcloſe all one's vices,* Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 63. ¶ In propriâ non pelle quiêſſem, *not content with my own condition,* Id. Sat. 1, 6, 22. ✠ Introrſum turpem, ſpecioſum pelle decorâ, *haveing an outſide, or ſhew of goodneſs only,* Hor. Sat. 1, 16, 45. (5) Pellibus exiguis arctatur Livius ingens, *Mart.* 14, 190.

• Pellītus, a, um. adj. [*à* pellis] *Clothed with ſkins.* § Pelliti patres, *Propert.* 4, 1, 12. Pelliti Getæ, *Ov. Ep.* ex *Pont.* 10, 2. ¶ Pellitæ oves, *covered with ſkins to preſerve their wool, and defend them from the weather,* Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10.

• Pello, ĕre, pĕpŭli, pulſum. act. [*ab* ἀπέλλω, excludo, ſecludo, arceo, *a* init. ablato, ut *ab* ἀμέλγω, mulgeo, *Voſſ.* Ἀπέλλειν, ἀποκλείειν, *Heſych.*] (1) *To drive, or chaſe, one away; to thruſt, or turn, out.* (2) *To keep off, baniſh, caſt off, or ſend away.* (3) *To repell, to drive back; to make to recoil, or give back.* (4) *To move, or ſtir, by thruſting; to ſtrike, to ſmite.* (5) *To touch, affect, move, or ſtrike,* the mind, *or* ſenſe. (6) *To vex, to touch, to grieve.* (7) *To knock* at a door. (8) *To touch, or play upon, an inſtrument of muſick.* (9) *To dance.* (1) Hæc me *imago* domo meâ pellet? *Cic.* pro *Domo* 43. § Sitim pellere, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 15. pericula, *Id. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 136. Segnes pellite nunc ſomnos, *Col.* 10, 70. Lacrymas pelle, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 264. timores, *Id. ib.* 5, 812. moram, *Ov. Met.* 2, 838. ¶ Phœbeâ morbos qui pellitis arte, *cure them,* Id. Faſt. 3, 827. *Rapum* frigus pellit è pedibus, *Plin.* 20, 3. Sol pepulit noctis umbras vegetis ſonipedibus, *Catull.* 61, 41. (2) Vino pellite curas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 31. (3) Ut perturbatum exercitum pellerent, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 86. (4) Spatio ſe pellere paulùm, *Lucr.* 2, 219. Frigida cùm venti pepulit vis miſſa, *Id.* 6, 309. Juvenis vel it vada remis, *Catull.* 62, 58. (5) Hæc non mediocri curâ Scipionis animum pepulit, *Liv.* Juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivæ, *Id.* Quod cùm animos hominum, aureſque pepuliſſet, *Id.* Sonus & vox ubi pepulêre ſenſum, *Lucr.* 4, 528. (6) Quanquam nulla meipſum privatim pepulit inſignis injuria, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. (7) Quiſnam à me pepulit tam graviter fores? *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 2. (8) Nec pudeat pepuliſſe lyram, *Ov.* (9) Pelle humum pedibus, *Catull.* 59, 14. Gaudet inviſam pepuliſſe foſſor Ter pede terram, *Hor. Od.* 3, 18, 15. ¶ Duro terram pede pellere, *to knock the ground clowniſhly in danceing,* Lucr. 5, 1401.

• Pellor, i, ulſus. paſſ. (1) *To be driven away, or repelled.* (2) *To be driven back, or made to give ground.* (3) Met. *To be perſuaded, or beaten off,* a thing. (1) § Pelli patriâ, civitate, agro, *Cic.* ab urbe, *Liv.* in exilium, *Cic.* è Galliæ finibus, *Cæſ. Met.* Ut avaritiæ pellatur etiam minima ſuſpicio, *Cic.* (2) Ut æquo prœlio diſcederetur, & neutri pellerentur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3. c. ult. (3) = De eo nullâ ratione neque pelli, neque moveri potes, *Cic. De cæt. vid.* Pello.

• ‖ Pellōnia dea [*à* pellendis hoſtibus] *Arnob. Vid.* Propr.

• Pellus, i. f. m. [*à* Gr. πελλὰς, niger] *A kind bernſhaw,* Plin. 10, 60.

Pellūcens, tis. part. *Clear, perſpicuous.* Ita reconditas, exquiſitaſque ſententias mollis & pellucens veſtiebat oratio, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 79.

Pellūceo, ēre, xi. n. [*ex* per, & luceo] (1) *To be ſeen through, to be tranſparent.* (2) *To have holes, or windows.* (1) Si *ſanguis* rubet & pellucet, integer eſt, *Celſ.* 2, 10. (2) Pellucet ea quàm cribrum crebriùs, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 14. ¶ *Met.* Cretice, pelluces, *your limbs appear through your thin garments,* Juv. 2, 78.

Pellūcĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Clearneſs, tranſparency.* Parietas vitri pelluciditatem habere videntur, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

Pellūcĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. *Glittering, ſhineing, pretty bright.* § Pellucidulus lapis, *Catull.* 67, 4. *al leg.* perlucidulus.

Pellūcĭdus, a, um adj. or, comp. *Clear, tranſparent.* § Fons pellucidus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 161. ☞ *al. autem leg.* Perlucidus, *quod vid.* Pellucidâ veſte amictus, *Val. Max.* 6, 9. *ext.* 1.

• ‖ Pelluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. *Vid.* Perluo.

• ‖ Pellŭviæ, ārum. pl. f. *à* pedibus lavandis qu pedelvæ ποδονιπτῆρ. *A veſſel wherein to waſh one's feet.* ✠ Pelluviæ quibus pedes lavantur, malluviæ quibus manus, *Feſt.* ‡ Pelvis.

• Pĕlōris, ĭdis. f. [*à* Peloro promontorio Siciliæ, *Voſſ.*] *A ſort of ſhell fiſh.* § Peloris oſtrea, echinus, *Varr.* Lucrina Peloris, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 32. æquoſa, *Mart.* 6, 11, 5. Pelorides emolliunt alvum, *Plin.* 32, 9.

Pelta, æ. f. (cujus etym. incert.) *A very ſhort buckler, or target, in form of a half moon;* uſed by the Amazons. Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 494. § Æratæ peltæ, *Id. Æn.* 7, 743. Pelta cetræ haud diſſimilis eſt, *Liv.* 28, 5. Pelta nudata latus, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 136. ☞ *De peltis vid.* Alex. ab Alex. 6, 22. Lipſ. Analect. Mil. Rom. 32.

Peltaſta, *vel* Peltaſtes, æ. m. [*à* pelta] *One armed with a* pelta. Quum nocte cetratos, quos peltaſtas vocant, in inſidiis abdiderat, *Liv.* 31, 36.

Peltātus, a, um. adj. *Armed with the* pelta. Peltatæ puellæ, *Liv.* 28, 5. Non ego conſtiteram ſumptâ peltata ſecuri, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 117. ¶ Peltatæ puellæ, *Id. Amor.* 2, 14, 2. *Amazonian ladies.*

Peltĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Bearing the* Pelta. ¶ Peltiferæ puellæ, *the Amazons,* Stat. Theb. 12, 760.

• Pelvis, is. f. [*à* πέλυς, Gr. quomodo τὰν λεκάναν, voc. tragici. *Poll.* inſert. digamm. ut *ab* ὕλη, ſylva, *à* λεῖος, levis, *Voſſ.* al. *à* pedibus lavandis, *qu.* pedelviis, *Varr.* vel *à* pelluendo, *Non. qu.* pelluvis contractè pelvis] *A ſort of veſſel wherein to waſh the feet,* Varr. *and other uſes.* Pelvis, ſinus aquarius, in quo varia abluuntur, unde ei nomen, *Non.* Patulas effundere pelveis, *Juv.* 3, 277.

Pĕnāria, æ. f. *ſc.* cella [*à* penus] *A buttery, or pantry; a place to keep proviſions in.* Penariam *appellârunt* ubi penus, *Varr.*

Pĕnārius, a, um. adj. [*à* penus] *Of, or belonging to, proviſions, or victuals.* Cato cellam penariam reip. noſtræ Siciliam nominavit, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 2. vid. & *Varr. L. L.* 4, 33.

Pĕnārius, ii. m. *The place where proviſions are kept.* Penora dicuntur res neceſſariæ ad victum cotidianum, & locus eorum penarius, *Feſt.*

† Pĕnas, ātis. m. in ſing. unde in plur. Pĕnātes, *ut &* optimas, primas, *Feſt.* Penates alii volunt ut habeat nominativum ſingularem penas, alii penatis, *Id.* ≐ Sub uno tecto eſſe atque in eodem penate, *Liv.* 23, 18. *uti leg.* Sigon. & Voſſ. *al. aliter.*

Pĕnātes, ium, m. Dii penates [ſive *à* penu ducto nomine, eſt enim omne, quo veſcuntur homines, penus; ſive ab eo quòd penĭtùs inſident, ex quo etiam penetrales à poëtis vocantur, *Cic.*] Penates Πατρῷοι θεοὶ κατοικίδιοι, *Gloſſ.* (1) *The houſehold gods,* ſmall images of the gods worſhiped at home. (2) Met. *A houſe; one's ſeat, or fixed habitation.* (1) Deos penates hinc ſalutatum domum divortar, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 81. Penates occultat gremio, *Petron. c.* 123. (2) Quem intra Cæſaris penates enixa eſt Livia, *Paterc.* 2, 95.

♔ Pĕnātĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *That carryeth his houſehold gods.* Penatigero Æneæ, *Ov. Met.* 15, 450.

† Pĕnātor, ōris. m. *One that carryeth the proviſion.* Non ex militibus piſcatores, ſed penatores feci, *Feſt.* ex *Catone.* ‡ Penum ferens.

Pendens, tis. [*à* pendeo] (1) *Being hanged, hanging.* (2) *Hanging at, about, or upon.* (3) *Hanging from, or leaning over.* (4) *Ready to fall, or happen; impending, imminent, inſtant.* (5) *Archwiſe, in form of an arch.* (6) Met. *Depending, reſting, or relying, upon.* (1) Ego plectar pendens, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 43. Pendens è verticibus præruptis Prometheus, *Catull.* 62, 297. ¶ Vinum pendens, *unpreſſed, yet in the grape,* Cato, c. 147. Olea pendens, *hanging in the olives on the tree,* Id. c. 146. (2) Ubera circum Pendentes pueri, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 632. (3) Pendentes è ſummis mœnibus urbis Matres, *Luc.* 7, 360. ¶ Pendens in verbera, *bending forward, ſtooping to laſh,* Virg. 10, 586. (4) Securos dormire jubet pendente ruinâ, *Juv.* 3, 196. § Pendentibus fatis, *Plin.* 29, 1. ¶ *Met.* Nec amicum pendentem corruere patitur, *ſinking, in a manner ruined,* Sen. Epiſt. 5. (5) Speluncæ ſaxis pendentibus ſtructæ, *Lucr.* 6, 194. Thalami pendenti pumice tecta, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 374. (6) Cauſæ ex æternitate pendentes, *Cic. Topic.* 15. De te pendens amicus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 105.

Pendeo, ēre, pĕpendi. n. [*à* pondere, quòd pondere res deorſum vergat, *Scal.*] (1) *To hang up* by the hands, feet, *&c.* (2) *To hang on, at, from,* or *about.* (3) *To linger, ſtay, expecting with great concern.* (4) *To bend forward, to ſtoop.* (5) *To float,* or *ſwim, in,* or *upon; to be poiſed,* in the water, *or* air. (6) *To depend, reſt, ſtay,* or *rely, on; to be ſupported, uphold,* or *borne up, by.* (7) *To weigh,* or *be of any weight.* (8) *To be doubtfull,* or *in ſuſpenſe; to be in pain for; to be unſettled through hope,* or *fear of.* (9) *To ſtop, to be diſcontinued for a time.* (1) Si meo arbitratu liceat, omnes pendeant geſtores linguis, auditores auribus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 10, 13. (2) § Pendebat in arbore fiſtula, *Tib.* 2, 5, 28. lævâ parte lyra, *Id.* 3, 4, 38. Pendebit ſentibus uva, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 29. Pendebant poma ſub arboribus, *Prop.* 1, 20, 36. Pendere ad lanium quidam vidit ſimium, *Phædr.* 3, 4. Pependit pater in cervice nati, *Prop.* 4, 1, 43. Per quæ pendeat, *Plin.* Sagittæ pendebant ab humero, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 34. De collo fiſtula pendet, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 661. E cornibus uva pendeat, *Tib.* 2, 1, 42. ¶ Pendet narrantis ab ore, *liſteneth to him with the greateſt attention,* Virg. Æn. 4, 79. (3) Sex menſibus Galli circa unum montem pependerunt, *Flor.* 1, 13, 15. (4) Pronique in verbera pendent, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 147. (5) Hi ſummo in fluctu pendent, *Id. Æn.* 1, 110. Corpus dubiâ ſæpe pependit aquâ, *Ov. Epiſt.* 18, 52. Corpora pendere putares pennis, *Id. Met.* 6, 667. (6) Spe exiguâ pendet, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 2. Totâ ex te pendebat mente, *Catull.* 62, 70. In ſententiis omnium civium famam noſtram pendere, *Cic.* Nonne olim caſu pendemus ab uno? *Luc.* 5, 769. Non ex alieno arbitrio pendet, *Liv.* 35, 32. (7) Mina pendet drachmas Atticas centum, *Plin.* 21. *extrem.* (8) Ne diutiùs pendeas, palmam tulit, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 14. ¶ Animus tibi pendet, *you are in a quandary,* Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 18. Cum Clitipho ſpe pendebit animi, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 4, 5. (9) Pendent opera interrupta, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 88. ¶ Reos qui — apud ærarium pependiſſent, diſcrimine liberavit, *the names of ſuch perſons expoſed in tables whoſe cauſe was depending,* Suet. Dom. 9. Ut in vacuum lege prædiatoriâ venalis pependerit, *Claudius, being unable to anſwer his debt to the exchequer, his goods were expoſed to ſale by edict of the prefects of the treaſury,* Id. Claud. 9.

‖ Pendīgo, gĭnis. f. *A ſort of covering for images.* O utinam liceret in ſimulacri alicujus medias introïre pendigines, *Arnob.*

Pendĭtur, imperſ. [*à* pendor] *They pay,* Liv. *Met.* Satìs pœnarum eſt penſum, *Id.*

Pendŏ, ĕre, pĕpendi, penſum. act. [*à* pendeo, quòd quæ ponderantur ex librâ pendent] (1) *To weigh,* or *be of any weight.* (2) Met. *To weigh, to ponder,* or *poiſe, in one's mind; to think of, to deliberate on, to conſider of.* (3) *To weigh, eſteem, rate, value, regard,* or *ſet by.* (4) *To pay.* (5) *To be puniſhed,* or *undergo puniſhment.* (1) Invenimus *thynnos* talenta quindecim pependiſſe, *Plin.* 9, 15. (2) Rem vobis proponam, vos eam ſuo, non nominis pondere, penditote, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 1. (3) Te ex virtute tuâ pendimus, *Id.* parvi pendo, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 63. § Flocci pendo, *Id. Eun.* 3, 1, 21. (4) Stipendium pendere, tributa pendunt, *Cæſ.* Vectigal pendam, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 3, 2. Vectigal dimidium ejus, quod regi pependiſſent, *Liv.* 45, 26. ¶ Dignas pendere grates, *to return due thanks,* Stat. (5) Cyrus mihi tergo pœnas pendet, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 6. Exilio pœnam pendat, *Ov. Met.* 10, 232. Pendere pœnas immani pro ſcelere, *Lucr.* 5, 119. Supplicia annua canes pendunt, *Plin.* 29, 4.

Pendor, i, ſus. paſſ. (1) *To be weighed, to be conſidered.* (2) *To be eſteemed, regarded,* or *valued.* (3) *To be paid.* (1) 𝔛 In Philoſophiâ res ſpectantur, non verba penduntur, *Cic. Orat.* 16. (2) Numina magni Non pendebantur, *Lucr.* 6, 1275. (3) ¶ Pro veſtris dictis maledictis pœnæ pendentur mihi hodie, *I ſhall be paid,* Plaut. Aſin. 2, 4, 77. *Ut nos etiam dicimus.* *Vid.* Pendo.

Pendŭlus, a, um. adj. [*à* pendeo] *Hanging down, dangleing.* § Palearia pendula, *Ov. Met.* 7, 117. Pendulis labris, *Varr. de canibus.* Pendula tela, *Ov. Met.* 1, 1, 10. Pinus obliquo pendula trunco, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 3, 54. ¶ Bombyx pendulus, *that hangeth by its own thread,* Mart. 8, 33. 16. Pendulum zonâ Lædere collum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 59. ¶ Putator pendulus arbuſtis, *that ſeemeth to hang down from them,* Col. 10, 227. Pendula rupes, *falling,* Claud. *in* Ruf. 2, 507. Pendula veſtigia, *ſoftly, on tiptoes,* Id. *de* Conſ. Mall. 324. § Dubiæ ſpe pendulus horæ, *at uncertaintys, doubtfull,* Hor. Ep. 18, 110.

* Pēnè, adv. ſup. pēniſſĭmè [*à* πέλας, prope, λ in *n* tranſeunte, *Voſſ.*] *Allmoſt, in a manner.* Oratori poëta penè par, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 16. Erepta mihi penè puella mea eſt, *Prop.* 3, 34, 2. Ea ſublevit mihi os peniſſimè, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 6, 2.

* Pĕnĕlŏpes, um. f. pl. [πηνελόπαι, Gr.] *A ſort of water fowl,* Plin. 57, 2. = Meleagrides, *Id.*

Pĕnes, præp. cum acc. [*à* penĭtùs, *Feſt.* al. *ab* Hebr. פנים, *i. e.* penes] (1) *Under one's government,* or *command; in one's power,* or *diſpoſeal.* (2) *In one's hand, poſſeſſion,* or *cuſtody.* (3) *At, with, about,* or *concerning.* (1) Dî maris, quos ſunt penes æquora, venti, & undæ, *Prop.* 3, 7, 57. Ille penes quem omnis eſt poteſtas, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 7. (2) Quod penes eum eſſet pecuniæ, tranſdidit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 20. Locutionis emendatæ ac Latinæ laudem penes aliquem eſſe, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 74. ¶ *Met.* Omnia illi aſſunt bona, quem penes eſt virtus, *is adorned with it,* Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 21. Illorum eſſe hanc culpam credidi, quæ te eſt penes, *is in you.* Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 20. (3) Cùm omnis frumenti copia penes iſtum *Verrem* eſſet redacta, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 73. ¶ Iſthæc jam penes vos pſaltria eſt, *at your houſe,* Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 34. Theſaurum tuum me eſſe penes, *laid up with me,* Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 22. Penes injuriam virorum, *Tac.* ¶ *Met.* Penes te es? *are you in your wits?* Hor. Fides ejus rei penes auctores erit, *the authours ſhall anſwer for its truth,* Sall. B. J. 20.

Pĕnetrābĭlis, e. adj. ‖ or, comp. (1) Act. Διαπείρων, *pierceing, penetrateing.* (2) Paſſ. *That may be pierced, penetrable.* (1) § Penetrabile frigus, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 93. telum, *Id. Æn.* 10, 481. fulmen, *Ov. Met.* 13, 857. (2) § Corpus nullo penetrabile telo, *Id. Met.* 12, 266. Pectus nulli penetrabile ferro, *Stat.* ¶ Caput haud penetrabile Nili, *not to be found out,* Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 21. Nacti penetrabile tempus Irrupêre Getæ, *a time of entering,* or *makeing, an inroad into,* Claud. *de* Bell. Get. 278. Penetrabilius in venas vinum, *makeing an eaſyer paſſage,* Macrob. Sat. 7, 12.

Pĕnetrāle, is. n. vel ‖ Pĕnetral, ālis. Macr. [*à* penus, *i. e.* locus intimus, *Voſſ.*] (1) *The receſs,* or *inmoſt part, of any place;* as of a temple, *&c.* whether covered, *or* not, *Serv.* (2) *The inner part of a palace,* or *royal ſeat.* (3) *The innermoſt part of a houſe.* (4) Met. *A houſe, ſeat, place of habitation,* or *abode.* (5) *Of a river.* (1) Penetralia regum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 484. Capitolini penetrale tonantis, *Mart.* 10, 51, 12. Penetrale deæ, *Luc.* 2, 127. Arcana tecti penetralia, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 313. Canæ penetralia Veſtæ, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 259. (2) Indoles Nutrita fauſtis ſub penetralibus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 26. (3) Penetralia ſpargere cruore hoſpitis, *Id. Od.* 2, 13, 6. (4) = Ignavi domus, & penetralia ſomni, *Ov. Met.* 11, 593. Patrium transferre parabat In ſedes penetrale novas, *Id. Met.* 15, 34. 𝔛 = Cæſar non hîc penetrale domumque, Hoſpitium pœnæ ſed velit eſſe meæ, *Id. Triſt.* 3, 12. fin. ¶ Evocat è liquidis piſcem penetralibus, *out of the deeps,* Sil. Animi penetralia ima, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 56. Mentis penetralia, *moſt ſecret thoughts,* Claud. Rapt. Proſerp. 1, 213. (5) Magni amnis penetralia, *Ov. Met.* 1, 574. § Cocyti penetralia, *Petron.* c. 121.

Pĕnetrālis, e. adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, the inmoſt parts of any place,* as a temple, *&c.* (2) *Of,* or *belonging to, a palace.* (3) *Any innermoſt place.* (1) § Adyta penetralia, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 297. ¶ = Abdita ac penetrales foci, *the inmoſt altars,* Cic. *de* Har. Reſp. 27. Dei penetrales, *the houſhold gods,* Catull. 66, 102. ‖ Penetrale ſacrificium dicitur, quòd interiore parte ſacrarii conficitur, *Feſt.* (2) Penetrali in ſede, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 504. (3) Tectis pentralibus extulit ova formica, *Id. Georg.* 1, 379.

Pĕnetrālis, e. adj. *pro* penetrabilis, or, comp. *Pierceing, penetrateing.* § Penetrale frigus, *Lucr.* 1, 495. Fulmineus multò penetralior ignis, *Id.* 2, 382.

Pĕnetrans, tis. part. (1) *Penetrateing, pierceing.* (2) *Entering.* (3) *Paſſing through.* (1) Pavor penetrans in præcordia, *Sil.* 10, 37. (2) Lucr. (3) Aſtra per cœlum penetrantia, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 9. *Vid.* Penetro.

‖ Pĕnetrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pierceing,* or *entering,* Apul. Florid. p. 816.

‖ Pĕnetrātor, ōris. m. *He that pierceth through,* Prud. Hamart. 874.

Pĕnetrātur, imperſ. *They enter,* or *make their way into.* In eam ſpeluncam penetratum cum ſignis eſt, *Liv.* 10, 1.

Pĕnetrātus, a, um. part. *Pierced, entered into, being made to enter.* Penetrata queunt ſenſum progignere acerbum, *Lucr.* 4, 674. ¶ Penetratis omnibus Hiſpaniæ gentibus, *no people ſo remote,* or *ſtrongly ſeated, but he made his way to,* Paterc. 2, 5. conf. Sil. 13, 180.

Pĕnetro, āre. act. [*à* penĭtùs, *Voſſ.* Penetrare, penĭtùs intrare, *Feſt.*] (1) *To penetrate, pierce,* or *enter into.* (2) *To ſcan, to look narrowly into.* (3) *To paſs to,* or *through; to make one's way into,* or *through; to invade.* (4) *To enter, go,* or *come, into; to arrive at,* or *amongſt.* (5) *To ſink down, to deſcend.* (6) ¶ Penetrare ſe, *to thruſt, run,* or *put, one's ſelf into.* (1) Aſpera penetrant hamataque fauces, *Lucr.* 4, 666. Tumultus è caſtris & in urbem penetrat, *Liv.* 2, 53. ¶ *Met.* Nihil Tiberium magìs penetravit, *more ſenſibly affected him,* Tac. Ann. 3, 4, 7. Uter magìs ad ſenſum judicis, opinionemque penetrârit, *ſhall make a deeper impreſſion upon,* Cic. Partit. Orat. 36. (2) Ut in cujuſque vitam famamque penetrarent, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 7, 3. (3) Piſo Rhodopen Caucaſumque penetravit, *Flor.* 3, 4. § *Met.* Avaritia oppida, agros, fana, &c. vi ſuâ penetrare, *Sall.* de *Repub. Ord.* (4) In ipſum portum penetrare cœperunt, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 37. Ut Herculei penetraret ad hoſpitis urbem, *Ov. Met.* 15, 8. ¶ Quando id primum ad Romanos penetraverit, *came in uſe,* Plin. 13, 3. *de unguentis.* Tum penetrabat eos, *it came into their minds,* Lucr. 5, 1261. (5) Ditem ferunt non longè à Syracuſis penetrâſſe ſub terras, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 48. ¶ *Met.* quin priùs me ad plures penetravi, *had died?* Plaut. Trin. 2, 14. (6) Ne penetrarem me uſquam ubi eſſet damni conciliabulum, *Id. Trin.* 2, 2, 33. ¶ Quò illic homo foras ſe penetravit ex ædibus? *whither hath he run?* Id. Trin. 2, 2, 1. Neque huc unquam intra portam penetravi pedem, *never ſet my foot within,* Id. Men. 2, 3, 49.

Pĕnetror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be entered into, &c.* *Lucr.* 2, 539. *vid.* Penetro.

Pĕnĭcillus, i. m. & Pĕnĭcillum, i. n. dim. [*à* peniculus, quod *à* penis. Caudam antiqui penem vocabant, ex quo eſt propter ſimilitudinem penicillus, *Cic.*] (1) *A ruber made of ſponge,* or *ſuch like, that ſerveth to ſcour, wipe,* or *make clean.* (2) *A ſort of ſoft ſponge.* (3) *A painter's pencil,* or *pincil.* (4) ¶ Penicilli tectorii, *waſhing bruſhes uſed by plaſterers.* (5) *A ſort of tent put into wounds to keep them open.* (6) *A piece of lint laid on the orifice of a vein after bloodleting.* (1) Penicillo detergitur, *Col.* 12, 16. (2) Molliſſimum genus earum penicilli, *Plin.* 35, 10. *de ſpongiis.* (3) Ut cælator cœlum deſiderat, pictor penicilla, *Quint.* 2. extr. *Met.* Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, *Cic.* ad *Q. Fratr.* 15. (4) Plin. 18, 17. (5) Exigua penicilla interponenda, *Celſ.* (6) Id.

† Pĕnĭcŭlāmentum, i. n. *A part of a garment.* Pendent peniculamenta, unum ad quinque pedem, *Non. ex Enn.*

Pĕnĭcŭlus, i, m, & **Pĕnĭcŭlum**, i, n. [dim à penis] *Vid.* Penicillus. (1) ‖ *Any thing that ſerveth to wipe, ſcour, cleanſe,* &c. *with.* (2) *A cook's linen apron wherewith he wipeth his hands, and diſhes.* (3) *A painter's pencil.* (1) Peniculos dicimus, quibus calceamenta terguntur, qui de caudarum extremitate fiunt, *Feſt.* (2) Quid? ignave, peniculone pugnare cogitas? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 7. (3) Arrepto peniculo lineam ex colore duxit ſummæ tenuitatis per tabulam, *Plin.* 30, 10. *de Apelle.*

Pĕninsŭla, æ, f. [id eſt, penè inſula] *A place allmoſt environed with water, an allmoſt iſland, joined to the continent by only a neck of land.* Oppidum Celetrum in peninſulâ ſitum, *Liv.* Peninſularum, Sirmio, ocelle, *Catull.* 20, 1.

Pĕnis, is, m. [à pendendo, *Feſt.*] (1) *A tail.* (2) *A man's yard.* (1) Caudam antiqui penem vocabant, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. † Lares peni pinxit bubulo, *Feſt.* ex *Næv.* (2) Manu, ventre, pene, bona patris lacerare, *Sall.* Hodie penis eſt in obſcœnis, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

Pĕnĭtè, adv. antiq. ‖ ſſĭmè, ſup. *Inwardly, deeply.* Pectore uritur intimo flammâ ſed penitè magis, *Catull.* 59, 178. ☞ *Sic feliciter locum ex vett. MSS. reſtit.* Scal. Actiones ejus penitiſſimè inſpexi, *Sidon,* 4, 9.

Pĕnĭtus, a, um, adj. [à penis, *i. e.* cauda] *That hath a tail.* ¶ Aufer illam offam penitam, *the rump,* or *tail-piece,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165. *Feſt. interpr.*

Pĕnĭtus, a, um, adj. ‖ or comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [à penus, *Voſſ.*] *Inward, far within.* Ex penitis faucibus, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 28. Penitior pars domûs, *Priſc.* ex *Apul.* Penitiſſima, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 53.

Pĕnĭtùs, adv. [à penus, ut à cœlum, cœlitus, *Voſſ.*] (1) *Inwardly, within; in the inmoſt and moſt ſecret part; deeply.* (2) *Thoroughly, perfectly, entirely, clearly.* (3) *Wholely, altogether.* (4) *Remotely, at a great diſtance, far off.* (1) Abditum penitùs aurum & argentum effodere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 3. *Met.* = Penitùs ex intimâ philoſophiâ haurienda juris diſciplina, *Id.* de *Legib.* 1, 5. = Incluſum penĭtùs in venis & viſceribus reipub, periculum, *Id.* (2) = Totum tenebat rempub. penĭtùſque cognòrat, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 178. (3) Supercilia penĭtùs abraſa, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 7. Penitùs toto diviſos orbe Britannos, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 67. (4) Penĭtùs alias avexerat oras, *Id. Æn.* 1, 516. Terras penĭtùs, penĭtùſque patentes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 179.

*Penna, æ, f. [à πετεινὸς, *Feſt.* per Synecd. πτινὸς, Æol. πτηνός, *Voſſ.*] (1) *A feather grown, a quill.* (2) *The plume of a helmet.* (3) Synecd. *A wing of a bird.* (1) ✠ Dixi te pennam tenere, mentitus ſum, Plumam tantùm tenebas, *Sen.* Epiſt. 42. Pennarum contextu corporis tegumenta faciebat, *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 11. ¶ *Met.* ✠ Meæ alæ pennas non habent, *my wings are unfledged, I have no power,* Prov. (2) Purpureum pennis & pactæ conjugis oſtro, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 722. (3) ✠ Fuſcæ plumæ nigriſque pennis, *Col.* 8, 2. *de gallinis.* Pennis coruſcant, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 73. *de apibus.* Boreas excuſſit pennas, *Ov. Met.* 6, 703. Dubiis volat victoria pennis, *Id. Met.* 7, 13. Fortuna ſi celeres quatit pennas, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 53. ¶ Sine pennis volare haud facile eſt, *to work without tools,* Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 49. ¶ *Met.* Qui mihi pennas inciderant, nolunt eaſdem renaſci, *had reduced me, leſſened my authority,* Cic. Attic. 4, 2. Me dimiſêre Philippi Deciſis humilem pennis, *turned out of my command, and ruined in my eſtate,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 49. Majores pennas nido extendiſſe loquêris, *that I have illuſtrated the meanneſs of my deſcent,* Id. Ep. 1, 20, 21. Felicibus edita pennis, *born in a happy minute, to a good fortune,* Prop. 3, 10, 11. ut ἀγαθαὶ πτέρυγες, ap. Callimach.

*Pennātus, a, um, adj. [à penna] *Winged, that hath wings.* § Pennati equi, *Plin.* 8, 21. vermiculi, *Id.* 12, 25. ¶ Pennatum ferrum, *a winged arrow,* Id. 34, 14. *Met.* Pennatus Zephyrus, *the winged weſt wind,* Lucr. 5, 737. § Pennata fama, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 473. arundo, *Sil.* 2, 95. ¶ Pennati amores, *Cupids,* Claud. *in* Stilic. 2, 356.

Pennĭger, a, um, adj. *Haveing wings.* Pennigerum corpus, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 10. *ex Accio.* Rex neque vermiculus, ſed ſtatim penniger, *Plin.* 11, 16. *de apibus.* Pennigeri calcaribus ictus amoris, *Lucr.* 5, 1074. ¶ Pennigeræ ſagittæ, *winged arrows,* Sil. 8, 374.

• ✤ Pennĭpes, ĕdis, adj. [*ex* penna, & pes] πτερόπους. *That hath wings on his feet.* § Pennipes Perſeus, *Catull.* 53, 24.

✤ Pennĭpŏtens, tis, adj. *i. e.* pennis potens, *A bird, fowl.* ✠ Quadrupedem in membris & corpore pennipotentem, *Lucr.* 2, 867.

*Pennŭla, æ, f. dim. [à penna] *A little wing.* Cùm pulli pennulis uti poſſunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52.

‖ Pensābĭlis, e, adj. *That may be recompenſed,* or *made amends for,* Amm. Marcell. 31, 13. + Penſandus.

Penſandus, a, um, part. *To be paid by way of recompenſe, to be recompenſed.* Titulis meritis penſandus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 372. Nec lætitia ullo minimo mœrore penſanda, *Plin.* 7, 40. ſuper tantis rebus, *Sil.* 1, 682.

Penſans, tis, part. (1) *Weighing.* (2) *Makeing good, recompenſeing.* (1) Penſantes aurum Celtas umbone ferebat, *Sil.* 4, 153. (2) Meliore penſans damna marito, *Sen. Oed.* 490. Veteribus benefactis nova penſantes maleficia, *Liv.* 37, 1.

Pensātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recompenſe.* Multorum bonorum penſatio, *Petron.* c. 141.

Pensātor, ōris, m. verb. [à pendo] *A weigher,* Plin. 3, 33.

Pensātūrus, a, um, part. *That will recompenſe.* Exiguâ thuris impenſâ tanta beneficia penſaturi, *Curt.* 8, 5, 10.

Pensātus, a, um, part. *Pondered upon, conſidered,* or *thought on.* Stat penſata diu belli ſententia, *Sil.* 7, 23. Penſatis vibicibus animoſior, *Petron.* c. 132.

‖ Pensĭcŭlātè, adv. *Conſiderately,* legunt aliqui ap. *Gell.* 1, 3. *vid.* Penſim.

‖ Pensĭcŭlo, āre, act. [à pendo, penſum, ut à miſſum miſſiculo] *To weigh carefully, to conſider well.* Penſicula utrumque, *Gell.* 13, 20. + Penſo.

Pensĭlis, e, adj. [à pendo, penſum, μετέωρος] *Hanging in the air.* ¶ Reſtim volo mihi emere, quî me faciam penſilem, *hang myſelf,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 1, 87. Penſilis uva ſecundas Ornabat menſas, *hung up to dry,* Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 121. Penſilis ambulatio, *a walk upon earth, ſupported by pillars,* Plin. 36, 12. Penſile horreum, *a granary made in the upper part of a houſe,* Col. 12, 50. Penſiles horti, *Curt.* 5, 1, 31. ¶ Penſiles horti, *moveable caſes of wood filled with earth, wherein herbs,* &c. *were planted,* Plin. 19, 5.

‖ Penſim, adv. [à pendo] *With great care and conſideration, exquiſitely.* = Ea quæ à Theophraſto penſim & enucleatè ſcripta ſunt. *Gell.* 1, 3. *ita mel. edd. al. autem leg.* penſiculatè.

Penſio, ōnis, f. verb. [à pendo] (1) *A payment of money.* (2) *Rent of a houſe, land,* &c. (3) *Recompenſe,* or *requiteal.* § Prima penſio, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 18. Penſio altera, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 17. tertia, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 44. Bis millies per triennium ſex penſionibus pop. Rom. ſolvere, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 90. (2) Fuſcæ penſio cellæ, *Mart.* 3, 30. ¶ Neutri penſio tota fuit, *got the whole yearly rent of his houſe,* Id. 3, 38. Penſio clamat, *poſce, Juv.* 9, 63. (3) Jacturæ penſionem anſerem obtuli, *Petron.* c. 136.

Pensĭtātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) ‖ *A payment of money.* (2) *A compenſation.* (1) Aſcon. (2) Præteriti temporis penſitatione, *Plin.* 19, 6.

‖ Pensĭtātor, ōris, m. verb. *A critical enquirer into, an examiner of.* Verborum penſitatores ſubtiliſſimi, *Gell.* 17, 1.

Pensĭtātus, a, um, nom. ex part. *Weighed,* & Met. *conſidered, pondered, often thought upon.* Sæpe apud ſe penſitatio, *Tac.* 12, 17, 4. Multùm ac diu penſitatus amor liberalitatis, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 8.

Pensĭto, āre, act. freq. [à penſo] (1) *To ponder often and long upon, to examine much into.* (2) *To pay often.* (1) Is vitam æquâ lance penſitabit, qui ſemper fragilitatis humanæ memor fuerit, *Plin.* 7, 7. (2) Qui vectigalia nobis penſitant, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 6.

Pensĭtor, āri, paſſ. *To be often conſidered of,* or *examined into.* Quæ penſitanda quoque magnis animis atque ingeniis eſſent, *Liv.* Malui omnia à te penſitari, quàm electa laudari, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 14.

Penſiuncŭla, æ, f. dim. [à penſio] *A ſmall payment, an acknowledgement.* Reliquam fœnoris penſiunculam percipe, *Col.* 10. *præf.*

Penſo, āre, act. freq. [à pendo, penſum] (1) ‖ *To weigh.* (2) Met. *To ponder, to conſider well of, to examine.* (3) Met. *To eſteem, prize,* or *value.* (4) *To ſupply,* or *make to ſerve inſtead of.* (5) *To requite,* or *make amends for; to make good, to compenſate.* (1) Penſat, Σταθμίζει, *Gl.* (2) Singula animi conſulta penſando, noctem vigiliis extraxit, *Curt.* 7, 8, 2. Quum hoſtis vires, ſuaſque penſaret, *Id.* 8, 2, 29. (3) Civitates munere, ut ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos penſent, *Liv.* 34, 49. *vid.* & Penſans. Cum uno rurſus aut altero penſato, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 17, 7. (4) Fotu apud mediterraneos aquæ marinæ vicem penſat, *Id.* 31, 8. (5) Amorem mariti egregiâ fide penſavit, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 3. § *Cum præp. cum.* Laudem ut cum ſanguine penſet, *Ov. Met.* 13, 192.

Penſor, āri, ātus, paſſ. (1) *To be prized, valued,* or *eſteemed.* (2) *To be requited, recompenſed,* or *made good.* (1) Ut ex ſe & uno & ſene, complures Pœnorum juvenes penſarentur, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 15. ‖ Niſi frumentariâ lege munia veſtra penſantur, *Sall. Fragm. Hiſt.* penſari, *Sil.* 6, 464.

Penſum, i, n. [à pendeo, quia pendet ex colo] (1) *A handfull of wool,* or *flax; yarn, thread, ſpun.* (2) *A taſk, a piece of work enjoined.* (3) *A charge, work, undertakeing,* or *office.* (1) Niſi herile mavis Carpere penſum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 63. *Met.* inexorabile penſum Deficit, *Sil. de Parcis.* Parcæ aurea penſa torquentes, *Petron.* c. 29. (2) Unum eſt ei propoſitum peragere laboris ſui penſum, *Col.* 3, 10, 7. (3) = Me ad meum munus penſumque revocabo, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 30. Penſum meum, quod datum eſt, confeci, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 4, 1.

Penſum, i, n. [à pendo] *Thought, care, regard, concern,* or *account.* Vobis quid facietis minus penſi eſt, *Liv.* ¶ Nec mihi adeſt tantillum penſi jam, *I care not, value not,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 52. Quibus ſi quidquam penſi unquam fuiſſet, *had ever had one ſober thought,* Sall. B. C. 36. Ut neque fas, neque fidem penſi haberet, olim proviſum erat, *ſhould make no account of,* Tac. Ann. 13, 15, 6. Nihil penſi habuit quin prædaretur omnimodo, *Suet. Dom.* 12. queis *indicibus* neque quid facerent neque quid dicerent, quicquam unquam penſi fuiſſet, *Liv.* 26, 15.

Pensūra, æ, f. *A weighing,* or *paying.* Propter penſuram trutinam habet poſitam, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16.

Pensūrus, a, um, part. *About to weigh,* Liv. 38, 47.

Penſus, a, um, part. & adj. [à pendo] or, comp. (1) *Weighed in the balance.* (2) *Paid.* (3) *Weighty.* (1) Penſas examinat herbas, *Ov. Met.* 14, 217. (2) Stipendium exercitui ab hoſte in eum annum penſum, *Liv.* (3) Utra conditio ſit penſior, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 61.

*Pentădactȳlus, i, f. [*ex* πέντε, quinque, & δάκτυλος, dactylus] *A ſort of ſhell fiſh,* Plin. 32, 11.

*Pentădōron, i, n. [*ex* πέντε, quinque, & δῶρον, palma] *A kind of tile,* or *brick, five hands broad,* Plin. 35, 14.

*‖ Pentăgōnus, a, um, adj. [*ex* πέντε, quinque, & γωνία, angulus] *Haveing five corners.* Cultellatus lapis, qui pentagoni recipit rationem, *Aggen.*

*Pentămĕter, tra, trum, adj. [*ex* πέντε, quinque, & μέτρον, menſura] *A ſort of verſe, conſiſting of five feet,* Diom. In pentametri medio, *Quint. vid.* Grammaticos.

*Pentăphyllon, i, n. [*ex* πέντε, quinque, & φύλλον, folium] *The herb cinquefoil,* or *five-leaved graſs,* Plin. 25, 9. = Pentapetes, chamæzeleon, *Id.*

*‖ Pentăptōton, i, n. [*ex* πέντε, quinque, & πτῶσις, caſus] *A noun declined with five various terminations.* Pentaptota, quòd tantùm in quinque caſibus variantur, *Iſid.*

*‖ Pentaſtĭcus, a, um, adj. [*ex* πέντε, quinque, & ςίχος, verſus] *A portico, or piazza, with five rows of pillars,* Treb. Poll.

*‖ Pentăteuchum, chi, n. [*ex* πέντε, quinque, & τεῦχος, volumen] *The Pentateuch, or five books of Moſes,* Iſid.

*‖ Pentăthlum, i, n. [*ex* πέντε, quinque, & ἄεθλος, ἆθλος, certamen] *An exerciſe conſiſting of five games, or ſports,* viz. leaping, runing, quoiting, darting, and wreſtleing. Pentathlum antiqui quinquertium dixerunt, id autem genus exercitationis ex his quinque artibus conſtat, jactu diſci, curſu, ſaltu, jaculatione, luctatione, *Feſt.* Hæc certamina uno pentametro incluſa ſunt, Ἅλμα, ποδωκείην, δίσκον, ἄκοντα, πάλην, *Simonid.*

*Pentăthlus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A ſtatue of one who had been victor in the five games, or ſports,* Fecit Myron Delphicos pentathlos pancratiaſtas. *Plin.* 34, 8. *Lat.* Quinquertio.

*‖ Pentēcoſte, es, f. [πεντηκοςὴ, Gr. *ſc.* ἡμέρα; *i. e.* dies quadrageſima: them. πέντε, quinque] *The fiftyeth day after Eaſter, the feaſt of Pentecoſt, or Whitſuntide,* Iſid.

*Pentēris, is, f. [πεντήρης, Gr. à πέντε, quinque, & ἐρέσσω, remigo] *A veſſel rowed with five banks of oars on a ſide, one above another.* Capit ex eo prælio penterem unam, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 47.

*Penthēmĭmĕris, is, f. [*ex* πέντε, quinque, ἥμισυς, dimidius, & μέρος, pars] *A penthemimer, or part of a verſe conſiſting of two feet and a half, either long by nature, or allowed to be ſo by* cæſura. Quod duobus pedibus & parte *conſtat* πενθημιμερὴς, à Græcis dicitur, *Quint.* 9, 4.

*Pentŏrŏbon, bi, n. [*ex* πέντε, quinque, & ὄροβος, vicia] *The herb piony, or peony,* Plin. 15, 4. = Pæonia, glycyſides, *Id.* *Hanc herbam deſcribit,* Plin. 27, 10.

† Pēnu, indecl. *id. quod* penus. *All manner of proviſions.* Hoc penu Afranius dixit *in talione, Chariſ.*

Pēnuārius, a, um, adj. [à penus] *Belonging to proviſion.* Cellæ penuariæ inſtar, *Suet. Aug.* 6, 1.

*Pēnŭla, *vel* Pænŭla, æ, f. [φαινόλη, Gr.] (1) *A ſhort, thick, naped, coat* of wool, *or* leather, chiefly worn in cold, *or* rainy, weather, *or* in journeys; and at other times by poor men, and oratours. (2) ✤ *A cover, or wraper* of any thing. (1) Mart. 14, 130 & 141. Quint. 6, 3. ✠ Campeſtre, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 18. ¶ Penulam ſcindere *to hold one faſt,* Cic. Attic. 13, 33. vix attingere, *to obtain not eaſyly,* Id. ibid. ☞ *Varias penulæ plicaturas exhibet Bartholinus in juſto commentario ſuper eâ ſcripto: item Ferrarius in re veſtiariâ.* (2) Mart. 14, 84. & 4, 87.

*Pēnŭlātus, *vel* Pænŭlātus, a, um, adj. *ex part.* *Wearing a cloſe, warm, ſhort, coat.* Cùm rhedâ veheretur penulatus, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 10.

‖ Pēnultĭmus, a, um, adj. [*qu.* penè ultimus] *The laſt ſave one,* Gell. 4, 7. ⊥ Proximus à poſtremo, *Cic.*

Pēnum, i, n. *All kinds of victuals, meat and drink, ſtore and proviſion for a houſhold.* Dicam ut ſibi penum aliud ornet, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 12. Penum, ὅσα εἰς πιεῖν καὶ βρῶσιν συναθροίζεται, *Gloſſ.* Raptores panis & peni, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 2.

*Pēnūria, æ, f. [à Gr. πένης, pauper, *Voſſ.*] (1) *Extreme want, or ſcarcity, of neceſſarys, or proviſions for uſe.* (2) Synecd. *Lack, or want, of other things.* (3) *Fewneſs, ſmall number, rareneſs.* (1) ✠ Penuria ſibi languentia letho Membra dabat; contra nunc rerum copia merſat, *Lucr.* 5, 1005. (2) Penuria mulierum, *Liv.* 1, 9. ¶ Verrius interfectos *elephantes* jaculis tradit penuriâ conſilii, *for want of advice what to do with them,* Plin. 8, 6. (3) § Penuria ſapientium civium, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 1. amicorum, *Id.* de *Am.* 27. illuſmodi civium, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 87.

Pēnus, i, *vel* ûs, m. (& † f. *Lucil.*) etym. incert. (1) ‖ *An inner room of a houſe.* (2) *All manner of proviſions of meat and drink for men.* (3) *A ſtore of ſuch proviſions.* (4) ‖ *Food, or fodder, for working cattle.* (5) ‖ *A ſtore of wood, coals,* &c. (1) Penus vocatur locus intimus in ædibus Veſtæ, tegetibus ſeptus, *Feſt.* (2) Eſt omne quo veſcuntur homines, penus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. Famulæ, quibus cura penum ſtruere, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 708. Cùm in cellulam ad te patris penum omnem congerebam, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 18. Quibus ſunt verba ſine penu, ac pecuniâ, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 12. (3) Niſi penus annus hodie convenit, *Pſeud.* 1, 2, 92. In locuplete penu, *Perſ.* 5, 74. (4) *Gell.* 4, 1. *ex Maſſurio Sabino.* (5) *Id. ex eod.*

Pĕnus, ŏris, n. (1) *All kind of proviſions, or victuals.* (2) *Pickled proviſions, that are preſerved in pickle.* (1) Portat frumenta penúſque, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 72. Priuſquam penora contingant, *Col.* 12, 4. ‖ Penora dicuntur res neceſſariæ ad victum cotidianum, *Feſt.* (2) Cùm ea res innoxia penora conſervet, ubi non innatent, ſed ſemper ſunt jure ſubmerſa, *Col.* 12, 4.

*Peplion, i, n. [πέπλιον, Gr.] *An herb called wild purſlain,* Plin. 20, 20. = Portulaca, *Id.*

*Peplis, is, f. & Peplos, i, f. [à πεπλὶς, Gr.] *A ſort of herb,* Plin. 27, 12. = Syce, Meconion, Mecon, aphrode, *Id. ibid.*

*Peplus, i, m. & Peplum, i, n. [πέπλος & τὸ πέπλον, Gr.] (1) *The ſail of the ſhip* Panathenaïca, made and conſecrated by the Athenian matrons in honour of Minerva every fifth year, on the feaſt day of the *panathenæa majora,* on which was wrought the *gigantomachia,* and her other exploits, and the names of thoſe who had behaved themſelves ſtoutly in war. This was carryed up and down the city in ſolemn proceſſion. (2) *A ſort of looſe, or white, purple garment without ſleeves;* reaching to the feet, and curiouſly ſtuded and wrought with gold, and offered as a gift to the godeſs Pallas, Juno, &c. as well in times of mourning as joy, and put upon their ſtatues. (3) *A long robe worn by the godeſſes.* (4) ‖ *A woman's robe.* (5) ‖ And ſometimes alſo *a man's.* (1) *Suid. Virg.* in *Ceiri,* 21, & ſeq. Neque niſi quinto anno quoque poſſe tum viſere urbem, atque extemplo inde ut ſpectaviſſet peplum, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 67. (2) Ad templum Palladis ibant Iliades,—peplumque ferebant Suppliciter triſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 483. *ubi vid. Serv. & Scal.* Hoc *peplo* tunc Argolicæ ſanctum velamine matres Induerant ebur, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 65. *in quem locum vid. vett. Schol.* (3) Cytherea crines feſtina ligat, peplumque fluentem Allevat, *Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 123. ‖ Pars extima pepli Perfert puniceas ad crura rubentia rugas, *Sidon. Apollon. de Aurorâ.* (4) Peplum matronale pallium ex purpurâ ſignatum, *Iſid.* (5) Tigranes *ap.* Xenoph. Pæd. 3. τὺς πέπλυς κατεῤῥήξατο, vid. & *Hom. Il.* Ω, 229. ☞ Quin & ſimulacris deorum, quæ etiamnum manent, conſpiciuntur pepla.

*‖ Pĕpo, ōnis, m. [πέπων, Gr. à πέπτω, coquo] *A pompkin, a large and ſweeter kind of cucumber.* Cucumeres cùm magnitudine exceſſêre, pepones vocantur, *Plin.* 19, 5.

† Pĕpoſci, *pro* popoſci, *Gell.* 7, 9. ex. *Val. Antiat.*

*Peptĭcus, a, um, adj. [à πέπτω, coquo] *Concoctive, digeſtive,* Plin. 20, 18.

† Pĕpŭgi, *pro* pupugi, *Gell.* 7, 9. ex *Cic.* Si pepugero, metuet, *Id.* ex *Arta.*

* Per, præp. [à παρὰ, per Apoc. πὰρ, quod aliq. idem ſign. ut πὰρ ὅλον τὸν βίον, per totam vitam, παραμένω, permaneo; *vel à* περὶ, *Scal.* ut περικαλλὴς, perpulcher] (1) *By* ſignifying the manner of an action. (2) *By* denoteing the cauſe of action. (3) ¶ Per aliquem, *by one's means, miniſtry,* or *performance.* (4) ¶ Per me, te, ſe, &c. *alone, without any other perſon,* or *thing.* (5) ¶ Per aliquem, *by any one's authority,* or *power.* (6) ¶ Per aliquem, *with one's leave,* or *permiſſion; no one gainſaying, withſtanding,* or *reſiſting.* (7) *Under pretenſe,* or *colour.* (8) Pro propter, *by reaſon of, becauſe of, for.* (9) *On account of.* (10) *In.* (11) *Between, between both.* (12) It is uſed in forms of *ſwearing.* (13) Alſo in forms of *entreating;* (14) and *adjureing.* (15) *Through, i. e.* the place that is paſſed. (16) *Dureing, whilſt, when, at ſuch time as.* (17) *Athwart, croſs.* (18) *At,* or *in.* (19) An intenſive particle put before other words, and ſometimes ſeparated by a Tmeſis, as, *very, very much.* (1) Quod per ſcelus adeptus eſt, per luxuriam effundit, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 2. (2) Roſcius per imprudentiam deceptus eſt, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 7. (3) Agam per me ipſe & moliar, *Id. Fam.* 6, 10. Si per vos vitam, & famam, poteſt obtinere, *Id.* Bibulus cum hoc ſe putat per C. Piſonem ſe poſſe conjungi, *Id.* Per unum ſervum totum confecit negotium, *Id.* (4) Per me didici Cæſar, Ave, *Mart.* ¶ Contrito in mortario per ſe utrumque, *ſeparately, by itſelf,* Cato. (5) Iſta omnia quæ vos per Syllam geſta eſſe dicitis, *Cic.* Hoc neque per naturam fas eſt, neque per leges licet, *Id.* (6) Quo libet cruciatu per me exquire, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 2, 7. Tibi non licuit per te mihi dare, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 2, 12. Per me tibi habeas licet, *Plaut.* ¶ Ut ne pater per me ſtetiſſe credat, *long of me,* Id. Per me vel ſtertas licet, non modò quieſcas, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 29. Per legem Papiam non poteſt, *Id.* (7) Alter ejicitur per honorem turpiſſimum, alter per honeſtiſſimam calamitatem, *Id.* (8) Dum per ætatem licet, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 28. Per tumultum noſter grex motus loco eſt, *Id. Phorm. prol.* 13. Cùm per valetudinem, & per anni tempus navigare poteris, *Cic.* (9) Per adoptionem pater, *Plin. jun.* (10) Per illa tempora perraræ literæ fuerunt, *Cic.* § Per riſum & jocum, *Id.* Per ſomnium, *Id.* Sub remis fuſi per dura ſedilia nautæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 837. (11) Via ſecta per ambas, *Id Georg.* 1, 238. Perque duas in morem fluminis arctos, *Id. Georg.* 1, 245. (12) § Per deos, *Cic.* Per caput hoc, *Virg.* Perque novem juro, numina noſtra, deas, *Ov.* (13) Per ego te hæc genua obteſtor, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 13. § Per pietatem, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 8, 64. Per ego te, &c. Id. Trin. 2, 2, 4. (14) Per fortunas incumbe, *Cic.* Per ego te, filî, quæcunque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor, quæſoque, *Liv.* 23, 9. Per ego te deos oro, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 15. (15) Per liquidas auras, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 2, 61. Latè per orbem terrarum arma circumtulit *P. R. Flor. proœm. ap.* Clælia per patrium flumen equitabat, *Id.* 1, 10. Venit per auras cornix, *Phædr.* 2, 6, 7. Fugâ per agros ſpargi, *Liv.* (16) Per tot annos etiam nunc ſtatuere non potuiſſe, *Cic.* § Per hæc tempora, *Id.* Qui ad triumphum per eos dies venerat, *Id.* Per annonam caram dixit me natum pater, *Plaut.* ¶ Servata per ævum, *eternally,* Lucr. 1, 550. § Per ſeptingentos annos, *Flor.* ☞ Notandum in hâc notione ſæpe intelligi *per.* Simul gratulatum quòd ita res hos annos in Hiſpaniâ geſſiſtis, *Liv.* Juſtitium remittitur quod fuerat dies decem & octo, *Id.* (17) Per folia ſolibus coctis prædulci ſapore, *Plin.* 12, 5. (18) Per tempus advenis, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 44. ¶ Video Philippum per tempus egredi, *ſeaſonably,* Id. Hecyr. 4, 3, 16. Spolia per otium legere, *Liv.* *At their own leiſure.* Quare per omnia prætulerim, *in every reſpect,* Col. Per ſe ſibi quiſque charus eſt, *naturally,* Cic. (19) *Nempe nominibus, verbis, adverbiis, ac participiis, ut in ſeq. exemplis,* peradoleſcens, pergratus, pervelim, perjucundè, perædificatus, *obſervare licet; quódque etiam per tmeſin eleganter aliquando disjungitur, ut* Per mihi, per inquam gratum feceris, *Id.*

*Pēra, æ, f. [πήρα, Gr.] (1) *A bag, or pouch, to carry victuals in.* (2) *A ſatchel, poke, or budget.* (1) Mart. 14, 81. (2) Peras impoſuit Jupiter nobis duas, *Phædr.* 4, 9, 1. ‖ Melotes quæ etiam pera vocatur, pellis eſt caprina à collo pendens, præcincta uſque ad lumbos, *Iſid.*

Pĕrabſurdus, a, um, adj. *Very abſurd, contrary to all reaſon.* § Perabſurda verba, *Cic. Part. Or.* Illud, ſi quis dicere velit, perabſurdum eſt, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 11.

*Pĕrăcer, ācris, ācre, adj. [*ex* per, & acris.] (1) *Very ſharp, poignant.* (2) Met. *Pierceing, acute.* (1) Peracre acetum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 1. (2) Cæſar habet peracre judicium, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16.

Pĕrăcerbus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very ſour, ſharp, tart.* (2) Met. *Grievous.* (1) Peracerba guſtatu ns, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. (2) Hoc mihi peracerbum fuit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 6, 5, 6.

•Pĕrăcēſco, is, ere, ui, neut. [*ex* per, & aceſco] *To be very ſour*, Met. *to be very uneaſy*, or *diſpleaſing, to the mind.* = Hoc, hoc eſt, quod peraceſcit, hoc eſt demum quod percrucior, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 13. ☞ Rarò occ.

•Pĕractio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* perago] *An ending, finiſhing*, or *cloſing*. Senectus ætatis eſt peractio tanquam fabulæ, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 23.

•Pĕractūrus, a, um, part. *That will plead*, or *defend*. Se cauſam, quam ſuſceperat, nullo labore peracturum videbat, *Cic.*

•Pĕractus, a, um, part. [*à* perago] (1) *Perfect, finiſhed, accompliſhed, completed.* (2) *Held, kept.* (3) *Paſt, paſſed over, ſpent.* (4) *Told, declared, diſcourſed of.* (5) *Pleaded.* (6) *Obtained.* (7) *Drained, exhauſted.* (1) § Opus peractum, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 1, 2. Peractis imperiis, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 39. menſibus, *Phædr.* 1, 18, 2. (2) Conventibus Galliæ peractis, *Cæſ. B.C.* 5, 1. (3) Vita ſine labe peracta, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 7, 49. Si flore caret meliuſque peractum Tempus, *Id.* ¶ Hibernis peractis, *the time for winter quarters being over*, Cæſ. (4) Res tenues, tenui ſermone peractæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 9. (5) Peracta eſt cauſa prior, *Ov. Met.* 15, 36. (6) Pœnitere aliquem voti peracti, *Juv.* 10, 6. (7) = Quum omne peractum eſt, & jam deficit noſtrum mare, *Id.* 5, 93.

•Pĕrăcuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, act. [*ex* per, & acuo] *To make very ſharp.* Surculum peracuito, *Cato*, c. 40.

•Pĕrăcūtè, adv. *Very ſharply, ſorely*, or *ſeverely.* Peracutè querebare, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7, 2.

•Pĕrăcūtus, a, um, adj. [*ex* per, & acutus] (1) *Very ſharp, keen*, or *fine edged.* (2) Met. *Artfull, ingenious, witty.* (3) *Nice, fine, ſubtile.* (1) § Peracuta falx, *Mart.* 3, 24. (2) Peracutum & artis plenum orationis genus, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 30. § Peracuta præcepta, *Id.* *Non, dejeci, ſed, ejeci*; peracutum hoc tibi videtur, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* (3) Fingenda fuit mihi cauſa peracuta, *Id.* pro *Planc.*

Pĕrădōleſcens, tis. *Very young.* Homo peradoleſcens, *Cic.* pro *Manil.* 21.

Pĕrădōleſcentŭlus, i, m. *A very youth, a very young man*, Nep. Eum. 1.

Pĕrædĭfĭcātus, a, um, part. *Built up, finiſhed.* Domos extruunt, nec perædificatis cultum adhibent, *Col. R. R.* 4, 3.

‖ Pĕræquātōres, um, pl. m. Alciat. & vet. inſcript. ap. Grut. *Gatherers of poll-money.* ‡ Exactores cenſuum.

Pĕræquè, adv. *Very equally.* Legiones omnes peræque cæſæ, *Cic.* vid. & *Nep. Attic.* 3.

Pĕræquo, āre, act. *To equal*, or *anſwer*, by produceing the like quantity. Singulæ vites denas amphoras peræquabant, *Col.* 7, 9.

Pĕræquus, a, um, adj. *Very equal*, or *even.* Peræqua proportio, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 21.

•Pĕrăgendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be finiſhed, performed*, or *done.* (2) *To be paſt*, or *ſpent.* (1) Peragenda eſt fabula, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 19. (2) Vita peragenda ſub axe Boreo, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 4, 41.

•Pĕrăgens, tis, part. (1) *Performing.* (2) *Forceing forward, makeing to run.* (1) § Peragens ſacra, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 2, 66. Solo peragens tum murmure bellum, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 269. (2) Oeſtrum pecora peragens, *Sen.*

•Pĕrăgĭtātus, a, ūm, part. *Galled, preſſed hard upon.* Vehementiùs peragitati ab equitatu, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 80.

•Pĕrăgĭto, āre, freq. [*ex* per, & agito] (1) *To raiſe*, or *make to riſe, by rubing*, or *ſtiring, often*, (2) *To work things together* that, they may mix well. (1) Fœniculo peragitet, ne quid ſubſiderit, quod poſſit plumbeum perforare, *Col.* 12, 13. (2) Rudicula lignea peragito donec perfectè refrigeſcant, *Id.* 12, 46.

•Pĕrăgĭtor, āri, paſſ. *To be ſtired*, or *wrought, together.* Rutabulo ligneo peragitatur, *Col.* 12, 3, 4.

•Pĕrăgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, act. [*ex* per & ago] (1) *To perfect, finiſh, accompliſh, perform, deſpatch.* (2) *To bear* fruit, as a tree. (3) *To hold*, or *keep*, a council, *or* court. (4) *To paſs, paſs away, or ſpend time.* (5) *To paſs through.* (6) *To pierce*, or *run through.* (7) *To tell, declare*, or *ſet forth*; *to write, read*, or *conſider, thoroughly.* (8) *To till.* (9) *To ſpend*, or *waſte.* (10) *To concoct*, or *digeſt.* (11) *To kill, ſlay*, or *deſpatch.* (1) Sic citò rem perages, *Phædr.* 4, 25, 13. (2) Priorem fructum peragunt, *Plin.* 13, 22. (3) Peragit concilium, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 4. (4) Ille ſalubres Æſtates peraget, *Hor Sat.* 2, 4, 21. (5) ¶ ✤ Peragere freta remo, *to paſs through the ſtraits in a galley*, Ov. Epiſt. 15, 65. Cùm ſol duodena peregit Signa, *Id.* 13, 618. (6) Theſeus latus enſe peregit, *Id. Ep.* 4, 119. (7) Res pace belloque geſtas peragam, *Liv.* Tum peragit verbis auſpicia, *Id.* ¶ Peragere cauſas, *to plead them*, Petron. c. 137. = Hâc intentione tot iſta volumina peregit, *peruſed, read them over*, Plin. Epiſt. 3, 5. Omnia animo mecum antè peregi, *I conſidered them thoroughly*, Virg. Æn. 6, 105. (8) Ille ſuam peragebat humum, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 693. (9) Bona dente Magnanimus peragit puer, *Perſ.* 6, 22. (10) Huic tam igneum fervorem eſſe tradunt, ut omnem cibum ſtatim peragat, *Plin.* 9, 156. (11) Quam peſſimorum lex avara fatorum ſextâ peragit hyeme, *Mart.* 5, 38, 15.

•Pĕrăgor, i, actus, paſſ. (1) *To be perfected, performed*, or *completed.* (2) *To be pleaded.* (3) *To be impleaded, cenſured*, &c. (4) *To be paſſed*, as a judiciary ſentence. (5) ✤ *To be paſſed*, or *ſailed, over.* (1) *Vid.* Perago. (2) Cùm bene promiſſi cauſa peracta mei eſt, *Ov. Epiſt.* 21, 152. (3) Et peragar populi publicus ore reus, *Id. Triſt.* 1, 1, 24. (4) Tam ſuperba cenſura peragitur, *Plin.* 7, 29. *Vid.* Perago. (5) ✤ Peragebantur gravidis freta preſſa carinis, *Petron.* c. 119.

•Pĕrăgrandus, a, um, part. *To be traveled over*, Suet. Aug. 93.

•Pĕrăgrans, tis, part. (1) *Wandering, rambleing*, or *traveling up and down.* (2) Met. *Surveying, viewing, conſidering.* (1) Cilices campos & montes peragrantes, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 42. § rura, *Id. Offic.* 3, 1. Stabula alta leo ſæpe peragrans, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 724. *conſ. Liv.* 39, 23. (2) Cætera conſimili mentis ratione paragrans, *Lucr.* 2, 675.

•Pĕrăgrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A traveling up and down, a progreſs.* Quæ fuit ejus peragratio itinerum? *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 23.

•Pĕrăgrātus, a, um, part. (1) *Wandered over.* (2) *Traveled over.* (1) Peragrato celer per ſaxa monte jacuit Actæon, *Sen. Phæniſſ.* 13. (2) Aſia tota peragrata, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 91. Ne quicquam peragrata Hiſpania, *Liv.* 21, 19.

•Pĕrăgro, āre. [*ex* per, & ager, gri] (1) *To wander*, or *ramble, over fields, woods*, or *deſerts.* (2) *To travel over*, or *through.* (3) *To diſcover, lay open*, or *diſcloſe.* (4) *To ſpread, to diffuſe, to diſplay.* (5) *To view*, or *to ſurvey.* (6) *To affect highly, to make a laſting impreſſion upon.* (1) Hanc, *Matrem magnam*, accepimus agros & nemora cum quodam ſtrepitu peragrare, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 11. Libyæ deſerta peragro, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 388. Fugâ ſylvas ſaltuſque peragrat Dictæos, *Id. Æn.* 4, 72. *de cervâ.* (2) Dicitur orbem omnium peragrâſſe terrarum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 48. *Met.* Cùm orbem terrarum non pedibus magìs, quàm laudibus peragrares, *Plin. Paneg.* 14. Avia Pieridum peragro loca, *Lucr.* 1, 925. (3) Poſſum omnes latebras ſuſpicionum peragrare dicendo, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 22. (4) Non ſolùm fama jam de illo, ſed etiam lætitia peragravit, *Id.* (5) Omne immenſum peragravit mente animóque, *Lucr.* 1, 75. (6) Ita peragrat per animos hominum, &c. Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 51.

•Pĕrăgror, āri, ātus, paſſ. (1) *To be wandered over.* (2) *To be traveled over*, or *through.* (1) Gravidis freta pulſa carinis jam peragrabantur, *Petron.* c. 119. *ſed al. al. leg.* (2) Nec disjunctiſſimas terras citiùs cujuſquam paſſibus potuiſſe peragrari, quàm, &c. Cic. *Vid.* Peragro.

•‖ Pĕralbus, a, um, adj. [*ex* per, & albus] *Very white.* Peralba avis, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 167.

Pĕrămans, tis, nom. *ex* part. *Loveing entirely.* Homo peramans ſemper noſtri fuit, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 8.

Pĕrămanter, adv. *Moſt lovingly*, or *affectionately.* = Me perofficioſè & peramanter obſervant, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

Pĕrambūlans, tis, part. *Walking*, or *traveling, over.* Hæc perambulanti mihi oſtenditur ſubjacens lacus, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 20.

Pĕrambŭlo, āre, act. (1) *To travel through, about*, or *over.* (2) *To go*, or *paſs, up and down.* (1) Vos qui multas perambulâſtis terras, *Varr.* (2) Tutus bos rura perambulat, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 17. ¶ *Met.* Perambulabis aſtra ſydus aureum, *ſhalt be converſant among*, Id. Epod. 17, 41.

Pĕrămœnus, a, um, adj. *Very pleaſant.* Peramœna æſtas, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 67, 3.

Pĕramplus, a, um, adj. *Very large.* Simulacra perampla, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 49.

•Pĕranguſtè, adv. [*ex* per, & anguſtè] *Very cloſely*, or *ſtraitly*, Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 35.

•Pĕranguſtus, a, um, adj. [*ex* per, & anguſtus] *Very ſtrait and narrow.* § Peranguſtum fretum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 66. Aditus peranguſtus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 15. Peranguſta via, *Liv.* 22, 4.

Pĕranno, āre, neut. [*ex* per, & annus; *qu.* per annum duro] *To live a year.* Puella nata non perannavit, *Suet. Veſp.* 5.

Pĕrantīquus, a, um, adj. *Very ancient.* Perantiquum ſignum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 45, & 49.

Pĕrappŏsĭtus, a, um, adj. *Very appoſite, proper*, or *ſuitable*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 67.

•Pĕrărans, tis, part. (1) *Ploughing*, or *furrowing, all over.* (2) Met. *Writeing all over.* (1) *Vid.* Peraro. (2) Perarantem plena reliquis Cera manum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 563.

Pĕrărātus, a, um, part. (1) *Ploughed over.* (2) *Writen.* (1) § Peraratus ager, *Col.* (2) § Perarata litera, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 7, 1. Peraratæ tabellæ, *Id. Amor.* 1, 9, 7.

Pĕrarduus, a, um, adj. *Very hard*, or *difficult.* Mihi hoc perarduum eſt demonſtrare, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 71.

Pĕrāreſco, ĕre, ui, neut. *To be*, or *grow, very dry.* Solis afflatu peraruit, *Col.* 4, 24. Dum peraruit herba in pratis, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 49.

Pĕrargūtus, a, um, adj. *Very witty, ſharp*, or *ſmart.* Homo perargutus, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 45.

Pĕrārĭdus, a, um, adj. *Over dry, too dry.* 𝔛 Ut neque peraridum, neque rurſus viride colligatur, *Col.* 2, 19. *de fœno.* § Peraridum ſolum, *Id.* 3, 11.

Pĕrarmātus, a, um, part. *Well armed.* Hoc modo inſtructo exercitu, ac perarmato, *Curt.* 4, 9, 6.

‖ Pĕrarmo, āre, act. *To arm well.* Hujus manum potentem gladius perarmat anceps, *Prud. Cath.* 6, 86.

•Pĕrăro, āre, act. [*ex* per, & aro] (1) *To furrow all over with wrinkles.* (2) Met. *To ſail over, to plough the main.* (3) *To write*, or *tranſcribe.* (1) Rugis peraravit anilibus ora, *Ov. Met.* 14, 96. (2) Perarate pontum ſorte timendâ, *Sen. Med.* 650. (3) Mea carmina regina bellorum virago Cæſareo peraravit auro, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 5, 24.

•Pĕrăror, āri, paſſ. *To be writen.* Blandis peraretur littera verbis, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 455.

•Pĕraſper, a, um, adj. [*ex* per, & aſper] *Very rough*, Celſ. 5, 28.

Pĕraſtūtè, adv. *Very ſubtilely, very craftyly*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 43. *ubi tamen al. leg. quidam recentiores.*

‖ Pĕraſtūtŭlus, a, um, adj. *Very cunning, crafty*, or *ſubtile.* = Mulier callida & ad hujuſmodi flagitia peraſtutula, *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 271.

Pĕrātĭcum, i, n. *A ſort of* bdellium, *Plin.* 12, 9.

•Pĕrātim, adv. [*à* pera] *Bag by bag, by ſmall parcels at a time.* 𝔛 Nihil moror peratim ductare, at ego follitim ductitabo, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 15.

Pĕrattentè, adv. *Very attentively*, or *heedfully.* Animadverti perattentè, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 11.

Pĕrattentus, a, um, adj. *Very attentive*, or *heedfull.* Superiore omni oratione perattentos veſtros animos habuimus, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5.

•Pĕraudiendus, a, um, part. [*ex* per, & audiendus] *To be heard thoroughly.* Auribus peraudienda ſunt, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 34.

*Perbacchātus, a, um, part. *Rageing over.* Perbacchata domos incendia, *Claud.* de *Bell. Get.* 242.

*Perbacchor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. [*ex* per, & bacchor] *To ſpend the time in exceſſive drinking, reveling, and playing.* Quàm multos dies in eâ villâ turpiſſimè es perbacchatus? *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41.

Perbeātus, a, um, adj. *Very happy,* or *fortunate,* Cic. *de* Or. 1, 1.

Perbellè, adv. πάνυ καλῶς. *Very well, mighty well,* Cic. Fam. 16, 18.

Perbĕne, adv. *Paſſing,* or *exceeding, well.* Fortuna perbene fecit, *Liv.* 45, 3. Perbene loqui Latinè putabatur, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 28.

Perbĕnĕvŏlus, a, um, adj. *Very friendly,* or *kind.* Peſcennius eſt perbenevolus nobis, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4.

Perbĕnignè, adv. (1) *Very courteouſly,* or *civilly.* (2) *Moſt dearly,* or *kindly.* (1) Perbenignè mihi reſpondit, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1. (2) Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 69.

*Perbĭbĕſia, æ, f. [*ex* per, & bibeſia] *The feigned name of a drinking country.* Ex fabricâ Plautinâ, *Curc.* 3, 1, 74.

*Perbĭbo, ĕre, bi, bĭtum, act. [*ex* per, & bibo] *To drink,* or *ſuck, up; to take in.* Perbibere liberalia ſtudia, *Sen.* nequitiam, *Id.* Ego pereo quoi medullam laſſitudo perbibit, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 16.

*Perbĭto, is, ĕre, & āre, n. [*ex* per, & antiq. beto, quod adducit, *Non.* ex *Pacuvio & Varrone*; vel bito, quod manet apud *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, ſub fin. Ad portum ne bitas] *To periſh,* or *be ruined.* § Malo cruciatu perbitere, *Id. Pſeud.* 3, 1, 12. Ne fame perbitet, *Non.* ex *Livio.* ⸸ Pereo.

‖ Perblandè, adv. *Very kindly,* Macr. Sat. 1, 2. ⸸ Perbenignè.

Perblandus, a, um, adj. (1) *Mighty fair ſpoken.* (2) *Very kind, courteous, and complaiſant.* (1) Homo perblandus qui hominem avariſſimum exoraret, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 1, 2. (2) = Oratio perblanda ac benigna, *Liv.* 23, 10.

Perbŏnus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very good, full, large.* (2) *Very convenient, well ſituated.* (3) *Artificial, curious.* (4) *Very fruitfull.* (1) § Prandium perbonum, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 3. (2) Non in loco perbono emit has ædes, *Id. Moſt.* 3, 1, 143. (3) § Perbona toreumata, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. (4) § Agri perboni, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 29. ¶ Quoad mecum rex fuit, perbono loco res erat, *went mighty well,* Id. Attic. 6, 1.

*Perbrĕvis, ve, adj. [*ex* per, & brevis] (1) *Very ſhort.* (2) *Of very ſmall continueance.* (1) § Literæ perbreves, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 15. ☞ *Et per tmeſin.* Altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 1. (2) Satis ſperare perbrevis ævi Carthaginem eſſe, *Liv.*

*Perbrĕvĭter, adv. *Very briefly, in very few words.* Quæ ego nunc perbreviter attingo, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 15.

*Perca, æ, f. [πέρκη, Gr.] *A fiſh called a perch,* Plin. 32, 10.

Percălĕfactus, a, um, part. [*à* percalefio] *Thoroughly heated.* Percalefacta vides, ardeſcere, *Lucr.* 6, 177. § Glebæ percalefactæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 27. Aër ab ſole percalefactus, *Vitruv.* 8, 2.

Percăleo, ēre, ui, n. *To grow thoroughly warm, to become very hot.* Ubi percaluit vis venti, *Lucr.* 6, 280. Poſtquam vetus humor ab igne Percaluit ſolis, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 417.

Percalleo, ēre, ui, n. (1) *To become hardened,* or *inſenſible; to be wholely regardleſs,* or *not to be moved.* (2) Act. *To be exactly ſkilled in; to know,* or *underſtand, perfectly.* (1) = Sed neſcio quo modo jam uſu obduruerat & percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 28. (2) Si modò uſum rerum percallueris, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 35.

Percandĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, act. *To make very hot.* Cùm in imo per alumen, aut bitumen, ſeu ſulphur ignis excitatur, ardore percandefacit terram quæ eſt circa ſe, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

Percandĭdus, a, um, adj. *Perfectly white.* § Percandida compoſitio, *Celſ.* 5, 9.

Percārus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very dear,* as to affection. (2) *Very dear,* as to price. (1) Junia Agrippinæ diu percara, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 19. (2) Hui, percara eſt *virgo,* Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25.

Percautus, a, um, adj. *Very wary.* = Delectus in familiaritatibus hominum Græcorum percautus, & diligens, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Percĕlebrātus, a, um, part. *Made publick, divulged.* = Pervulgata & percelebrata ſermonibus res eſt, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 29.

Percĕlebro, āre, act. *unde* percelebror, paſſ. *To be divulged, to be made publick,* or *ſpread every where.* Verſus totâ Siciliâ percelebrantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 31.

*Percĕler, is, re, adj. [*ex* per, & celer] *Very ſpeedy, ſudden.* Perceler interitus, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 24.

*Percĕlĕrĭter, adv. *Very ſpeedyly.* Recepit perceleriter ſe ablaturum diploma, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 15.

*Percello, ĕre, cŭli, (an perculſi incert. Perculſit animum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 98. Me nec tam Lariſſæ perculſit campus opimæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 11. *Nam in utroque loco mel. lib. hab.* percuſſit) culſum, act. [*ex* per, & antiq. cello, *i. e.* κέλλω, moveo] (1) *To thruſt aſide, to put by,* or *remove,* by force. (2) *To overthrow, overturn, bear,* or *beat down.* (3) *To ſtrike, hit,* or *ſmite.* (4) Met. *To affect deeply, to grieve, to ſtrike to the heart, to wound, to diſquiet ſorely, to trouble.* (5) *To aſtoniſh, amaze, daunt, ſurpriſe, abaſh,* or *put out of countenance.* (6) *To affect, move, touch* with delight, *or* admiration. (7) † *To deferr,* or *put off.* (1) Quum ſcutum ſcuto imum perculit, *Liv.* (2) Quò trudis? perculeris jam tu me? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 87. = Mars communis exultantem ſæpe evertit, & perculit, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 21. ¶ *Met.* = Periî! plauſtrum perculi, *I have ſpoiled the whole deſign,* Prov. *ap.* Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 22. (3) Flectentem cornua Perſeus ſtipite perculit, *Ov. Met.* 5, 58. Quem cuſpide perculit, *Id. Amor.* 2, 9, 7. ⌘ Vix duos aut tres incolumes præſtitit, cæteros alium aliâ de cauſâ perculit, *Suet. Tib.* 55. (4) Si te fortè dolor aliquis perculerit, exclamabis ut mulier? *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 20. Quanquam nulla me ipſum privatim perculit inſignis injuria, *Id.* (5) Regis non tam ſubitò pavore perculit pectus, quàm anxiis implevit curis, *Liv.* Primò Aricinos res inopinata perculerat, *Id.* = Hæc te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 57. Cœnos atroci mendacio univerſos perculit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 54, 1. (6) Vicinum adoleſcentulum aſpexiſti, candor hujus te, & proceritas vultûs, oculique perculerunt, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 15. ☞ *Sed hic J. F. Gronov. leg.* pepulerunt. (7) Ad novum hoc percellit annum, *Lucil.*

*Percellor, i, culſus, paſſ. *To be ſtruck, ſurpriſed, daunted,* &c. Cic. Catil. 2, 13. *vid.* Percello, & Perculſus.

*Percenſeo, ēre, ui, act. [*ex* per, & cenſeo] (1) *To count, reckon up,* or *recount exactly.* (2) *To travel over.* (1) ⌘ Quò quiſquam poſſit, veſtra in nos univerſa promerita, non dicam complecti orando, ſed percenſere numerando? *Cic. poſt redit.* § Merita percenſuit, *Curt.* 8, 5, 10. gaudia, *Tac.* de *Orat.* 6, 6. (2) Italiam percenſuiſti, perge in Siciliam, *Cic.* contra *Rull.* 2, 18. Totum percenſuit orbem, *Ov. Met.* 2, 335. Ita quum percenſuiſſet Theſſaliam, *Liv.* 24, 52.

Perceptio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* percipio] (1) *A takeing, gathering,* or *receiveing.* (2) Met. *A perceiveing, knowing,* or *comprehending.* (1) Perceptio fructuum & conſervatio, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 3. (2) = Tuâ perceptione lætabere, *Id.* Ars quæ poteſt eſſe, niſi quæ ex multis animi perceptionibus conſtat? *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 7.

Perceptum, i, n. in plur. percepta, ōrum. Speculationes. *Speculations, the theoretick parts.* Percepta appello, quæ dicuntur Græcè θεωρήματα, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 6. Aſtrologorum percepta, *Id.* Philoſophorum percepta habere præcepta, *Nep. Attic.* 17. ☞ *Niſi hic potiùs participium habendum fuerit.*

Perceptūrus, a, um, part. *About to perceive.* Percepturos arbitror, ſi eâdem linguâ fuerat uſus, quâ tu egiſti, *Curt.* 6, 28.

Perceptus, a, um, part. [*à* percipior] (1) *Partaken of, enjoyed.* (2) *Goten, procured.* (3) Met. *Perceived, underſtood, known.* (4) *Learnt perfectly.* (1) ⌘ Ea omnia deſiderata magìs, quam aſſiduè percepta, delectant, *Cic.* (2) Vell. Paterc. 2, 13. (3) = Cùm nihil haberet comprehenſi, percepti, cogniti, conſtitui, &c. *Id.* (4) *Id.*

‖ Percerpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum, act. [*ex* per, & carpo] *To make collections,* or *gather notes out of.* Quum Ariſtotelis libros problematum percerpſimus, *Gell.* 2, 30. ☞ *Sed Gron. MS. habet* præcerperemus.

Percīdo, ĕre, cīdi, & cĕcīdi, act. [*à* cædo] (1) *To beat all over.* (2) ‖ Obſcœn. (1) Non, ſi os perciderim tibi, metuam, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 4, 12. Lentuli exercitum percecidit, *Flor.* 3, 20. Terga hoſtium percecidit, *Id.* 4, 12. (2) Percidit Περαίνει ὡς ἐπὶ αἰσχρῷ, *Gloſſ.*

Percīdor, ĕris, paſſ. obſcœno ſenſu, *Mart. Ep.* 4, 48. *Vid.* Perciſus.

*Percieo, ēre, īvi, ītum, act. [*ex* per, & cieo] (1) *To call,* or *proclaim.* (2) *To move thoroughly.* (3) *To ſtrike,* or *pierce,* as a ſound doth. (1) Nî iſtum impudicum percies, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 69. ☞ *Niſi fortè ſit futurum à* percio. (2) Ociùs animus, quàm res ſe perciet ulla, *Lucr.* 3, 185. (3) Edictum unum perciet aures omnibus, *Id.* 4, 567.

Percingo, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. *To encompaſs round.* Sæpe ſuas ſedes percinxit vitibus albis, *Col.* 10, 347.

*Percio, īre, iī, & īvi, act. (1) *To move,* or *affect very ſtrongly,* or *violently.* (2) *To enrage, to provoke highly.* (1) Ubi me quædam divina voluptas percit atque horror, *Lucr.* 3, 29. *ubi tamen al.* percipit. (2) Iraï fax ſubdita percit, *Id.* 3, 304.

Percĭpiendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be reaped,* or *gathered;* as corn, fruit, &c. (2) *To be underſtood,* or *known.* (1) In fructibus percipiendis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 18. ⌘ Non ſerendis, non percipiendis fructibus, non condendis, *Id.* de *Sen.* 7. *Met.* Auribus hic fructus percipiendus erit, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 2, 68. Voluptas oculis percipienda, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 4, 9, 38. (2) Philoſophia oratori neceſſariò percipienda eſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 51.

Percĭpiens, tis, part. *Reaping.* § Percipiens gaudia, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 1, 60.

Percĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, act. [*ex* per, & capio] (1) *To take up wholely, to ſeize entirely, to poſſeſs, invade,* or *fill.* (2) *To take, receive, gather, reap, partake of,* or *have.* (3) *To perceive, underſtand, know,* or *apprehend.* (4) *To retain.* (5) *To mind, regard,* or *be attentive to.* (6) *To take.* (1) Cùm membra hominis percepit fervida febris, *Lucr.* 6, 804. Cui miſero medullam ventris percepit fames, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 17. Neque agri, neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 2. (2) Legata hâc conditione percipient, *Petron.* c. 141. Percipere & condere fructus, *Cic.* Vertentis fructum percepimus anni, *Propert.* 4, 2, 11. § *Met.* Pro tantis laboribus fructum victoriæ percipere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 27. modeſtiæ fructum, *Cic.* ſenſum ex mœrore patrio, *Id.* ex eo *patre* tantos luctus, *Id.* (3) § Percipere aliquid auribus, *Id. Orat.* 2. oculis, *Id. Verr.* 4, 28. Facilè percipere, *Quint.* animis, *Id.* animo, *Id.* (4) Themiſtocles omnium civium nomina perceperat, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 7. (5) Percipe quid dubitem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 190. Percipite diligenter quæ dicam, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 11. (6) Ut quodcunque conſilium tu percipies, &c. Id.

Percĭpior, pi, ceptus, paſſ. (1) *To be taken with.* (2) Met. *To be underſtood, learned, known perfectly.* (1) Cum jucunditate quâdam percipi ſenſibus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1. (2) = Percipi & comprehendi, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 11. Falſa à veris, & quæ percipi non poſſunt, ab iis quæ poſſint, diſtinguere, *Id. ibid.* 21.

*Percis, ĭdis, f. [περκὶς, Gr.] *A ſort of ſhell-fiſh,* Plin. 32, 11.

Percīſus, a, um, part. [*à* percidor] (1) *Beaten,* or *mauled, all over.* (2) Obſcœn. (1) Os tibi perciſum, *Mart.* 2, 73. ☞ *Sunt tamen qui leg.* præciſum. (2) Percidi gaudes, perciſus, Papile, ploras, *Mart.* 4, 48. *vid. locum integrum.*

• Percĭtus, a, um. part. [*ex* per, *&* cieor] (1) *Moved.* (2) *Struck, ſmiten.* (3) Met. *Moved, or much troubled; paſſionate, fierce, highly diſturbed, put into a paſſion.* (1) Semina æterno percita motu, *Lucr.* 2, 1054. Ubi eſt agitando percitus aër, *Id.* 6, 686. (2) § Percitus ardor, *Id.* 6, 283. Atrâ bili percita eſt, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 95. (3) = Irato ac percito animo aliquid facere, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 23. = Percitum ac ferox ingenium, *Liv.* 21, 53. § Percitus timore, *Lentulus* ap. *Cic.* furore, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 108. dolore, *Id. Hippol.* 1156. irâ, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 11.

Percīvīlis, e. adj. *Very affable,* or *gracious.* Sermo percivilis, *Suet. Tib.* 28, 3.

• Percnoptĕrus, i. m. [*à* nigro alarum colore; *ſc. à* περκὸς, *vel* περκνὸς, niger, *&* πτερὸν, ala] *A kind of baſtard eagle, like a vulture ſhort winged,* Plin. 10, 3.

• Percnos, i. m. [*à* περκνὸς, niger] *The ſecond kind of eagle, liveing about lakes and fens,* Plin. 10, 3. = Plancus, anataria, *Id.*

Percoctus, a, um. part. [*à* percoquor] *Thoroughly boiled.* Lens minùs percocta, *Plin.* 22, 25. ¶ Inter nigra virûm percoctaque ſêcla calore, *Æthiopians, black Moors,* Lucr. 6, 722.

• Percognĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* percognoſcor] *Known,* or *diſcovered thoroughly.* Percognita Germania eſt, *Plin.* 4, 28.

• Percognoſco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum. act. [*ex* per, *&* cognoſco] *To know perfectly well,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50.

• Percognoſcor, i, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be thoroughly known,* or *diſcovered,* ☞ leg. ſaltem in particip. *percognitus,* quod vid.

• Percōlātus, a, um. part. *Thoroughly ſtrained.* In terrâ marina aqua argillâ percolata dulceſcit, *Plin.* 31, 6.

• Percōlo, āre, act. [*ex* per, *&* colo, āre] *To ſtrain thoroughly.* Poſtea in junceis fiſcellis vel ſparteis ſaccis percolant, *Col.* 12, 17.

• Percōlor, āri. ātus. paſſ. *To be ſtrained thoroughly.* Humor dulcit, ubi per terras crebriùs idem percolatur, *Lucr.* 2, 474.

Percŏlo, ĕre, ui, ultum. act. [*ex* per, *&* colo, ĕre] (1) *To grace, deck, adorn, beautyfy.* (2) *To perfect, finiſh,* or *put one's laſt hand to.* (3) *To reverence greatly, to reſpect highly.* (1) Pleroſque ſenatorii ordinis honore percoluit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 72. (2) ⌘ Amo quæ ipſe inchoavi, aut inchoata percolui, *Plin. Epiſt.* 5, 6. (3) Patrem tuum ſi percoles, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 4. Neque omiſerit conjugem liberoſque ejus percolere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 68, 3.

• Percōmis, e. adj. [*ex* per, *&* comis] *Very gentle, courteous, affable.* Peritiſſimus juris idemque percomis, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 58.

Percommŏdè, adv. *Very conveniently,* or *opportunely.* Hoc percommodè accidit, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 27. Tumulus percommodè ſitus ad commeatus excipiendos, *Liv.* 25, 25.

Percommŏdus, a, um. adj. *Very convenient,* or *ſeaſonable.* Id caſtris percommodum fuit, *Liv.* 22, 43.

• Percontandus, a, um. part. *To aſk,* or *be aſked,* Liv. 21, 11.

• Percontans, tis. part. *Aſking, enquireing.* = Nunquam mihi percontanti aliquid aut quærenti defuiſti, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 21. ☞ *al. autem leg.* percunctanti, *conf. Liv.* 37, 11. & 41, 2.

• Percontātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An aſking of queſtions, an enquiry by queſtions.* ⌘ Rogationi finitima eſt percontatio, *Cic.* de *Or.* 53. Non percontatione quæſitum, ſed dolore expreſſum, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 65. *Vid.* Percunctatio.

• Percontātor, ōris. m. verb. *An aſker of many queſtions.* Percontatorem fugito, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 69. ☞ *Leg.* & percunctator.

• † Perconto, āre. act. [*ex* per, *&* † conto] *To aſk, queſtion, &c.* Blandè & doctè percontat Ennius, *Non.* ex *Næv.* ⸸ Percontor, *Cic.*

• Percontor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*à* conto, quo nautæ utuntur ad inquirenda loca navibus opportuna, *Don.*] ☞ *ſcrib.* & percunctor. (1) *To aſk ſtrictly, to enquire, demand,* or *queſtion.* (2) *To expect, tarry,* or *wait for.* (1) = Quid enim tam commune quàm interrogare, vel percontari? nam utroque utimur indifferenter, cùm alterum noſcendi, alterum arguendi gratiâ videatur adhiberi, *Quint.* = ⌘ Quaſi tu non multò malis narrare hoc mihi, quàm ego, quæ percontor, ſcire! *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 36. Quod te percontabor, ne id te pigeat proloqui, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 33. Modò îſſe dicito ad portum, percontatum adventum Pamphili, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 2. § Percontari à peritis, *Cic.* Ex puellâ percontari, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 4, 49. (2) Percontatum ibo ad portum, quoad ſe recipiat, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 22.

Percontŭmax, ācis. adj. *Very ſtubborn, willfull,* or *obſtinate.* Percontumax rediſti huc nobis, *Ter. Hecyr.* 2, 5, 54.

Percōpiōſus, a, um. adj. *Very copious,* or *large.* In quibus percopioſus fuiſti, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 31.

Percŏquo, ĕre, xi, ctum. [*à* per, *&* coquo] (1) *To ſeethe,* or *boil, thoroughly.* (2) *To cook,* or *dreſs.* (3) *To ſcorch.* (4) *To heat,* or *warm.* (5) *To ripen.* (1) Bubulas carnes percoquunt, *Plin.* 23, 7. ¶ In digitis percoquam quod ceperit, *I'will roaſt upon my fingers,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 1. (2) Prandium qui percoquat, *Id. Merc.* 3, 3, 18. (3) Flammeus ardor terram percoxerat igni, *Lucr.* 6, 8, 8. (4) Quî queat hic *fervor* percoquere humorem? *Id.* 5, 1253. (5) Teneras mora percoquit uvas, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 1, 83. Pingues colles opimam meſſem percoquunt, *Plin. Epiſt.* 5, 6, 8.

Percŏquor, i, coctus. paſſ. (1) *To be thoroughly boiled.* (2) *To be ripened.* (3) *To be baked.* (4) *To be burnt,* as earthen veſſels are. (1) *Vid.* Percoquo. (2) § Fructus percoquitur, *Col.* 4, 17. (3) Uritur in furno, donec panis percoquatur, *Plin.* 23, 1. (4) Donec percoquantur figlina, *Id.* 34, 13.

Percraſſus, a, um. adj. *Very thick.* Melicera autem mala eſt, multa, & percraſſa, *Celſ.* 5, 26.

Percrēbreſco, ĕre, brui & bui. neut. *To be divulged,* or *ſpread abroad; to become known,* or *common; to be noiſed abroad,* or *talked of publickly.* Cùm illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percrebuiſſent, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 25. rumor, *Curt.* 6, 2, 15. Quum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuiſſet, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 43. Fama quæ de tuâ voluntate percrebuit, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 10. Si hoc tantum ſcelus percrebruiſſet, *Id. Att.* 11, 9. Opinio quæ apud exteras gentes omnium ſermone percrebruit, *Id. Act.* in *Verr.* 1. Ex clamore fama totâ urbe percrebruit, *Id.*

Percrĕbuit, imperſ. *It hath been divulged,* or *ſpread, &c.* Percrebuerat antiquitus urbem noſtram niſi opibus Ægypti ali non poſſe, *Plin. jun.* Percrebuit in caſtris, *Val. Max.* 5, 6. *ext.* 1.

Percrĕpo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. n. *To reſound,* or *ring with.* Locum illum littoris percrepare totum mulierum vocibus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13.

Percrūcio, āre, act. *unde* Percrūcior, āri. paſſ. *To be vexed to the very ſoul.* Hoc, hoc eſt, quod peraceſcit, hoc eſt demum quod percucior, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 13.

Percrūdus, a, um. adj. *Very unripe.* Pruna percruda, *Col.* 12, 10.

Percūdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. *To crack* the ſhell, as chickens do in time of hatching. An pulli roſtellis ova percuderint? *Col.* 8, 5.

• Perculſus, a, um. part. [*à* percellor] (1) *Struck, ſmiten.* (2) Met. *Deeply affected with, wounded, vexed, ſorely diſquieted.* (3) *Aſtoniſhed, amazed, ſurpriſed.* (4) *Affected,* or *touched, with delight,* or *admiration.* (1) Perculſa atque proſtrata jacent omnia, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. (2) = Fractus, afflictus, deſtitutione illâ perculſus, *Id.* Perculſa mentem formidine mater, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 357. (3) Oppidani magnâ atque inſolitâ re perculſi, *Sall.* Quibus viſis perculſæ barbarorum turmæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 29. Tanto perculſus nomine Pallas, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 121. *conf. Liv.* 21, 33. (4) Obſtupit ſimul ipſe, ſimul perculſus Achates, *Id. Æn.* 1, 517.

Percultus, a, um. part. [*à* percŏlor, ĕris] *Thoroughly trimed, well dreſſed.* ⌘ Quæ lavata eſt, niſi perculta eſt, meo quidem animo illauta eſt, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 24.

• Percunctans, tis. part. *Aſking, enquireing, demanding.* Percunctantibus lentè reſpondere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 71.

• Percunctātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An enquiry, a demanding,* or *aſking of queſtions.* Percunctatione noſtrorum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 10, 39. Nos nihil de eo percunctationibus reperiebamus, *Id. B. G.* 5, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 19. ☞ *Vid.* Percontatio.

• Percunctātus, a, um. part. *Haveing aſked,* or *enquired.* § Percunctatus Cæſarem, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 5, 3. de conſiliis, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 1. *conf. Liv.* 21, 18. 40, 21.

• Percunctor, āri. dep. *id. quod* percontor [*ex* per, *&* cunctus, *Donat.* quòd is qui curioſus eſt, per cuncta interroget, *Feſt.*] (1) *To aſk curiouſly, to enquire ſtrictly; to demand,* or *queſtion.* (2) ‖ Met. *To conſult,* or *adviſe much.* (1) § Percunctari doctos, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 96. Percunctari à peritis, &c. *Cic.* ex aliquo, *Plaut.* (2) § Aurum percunctari, *Prob.* ap. *Gell.* 13, 20. *Vid.* Percontor.

Percŭpĭdus, a, um. adj. *Very kindly affected towards.* Cognovi Hortenſium percupidum tui, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7.

Percŭpio, ĕre, īvi, ĭtum. neut. *To deſire greatly,* or *earneſtly,* Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 51.

Percūrātus, a, um. part. *Thoroughly cured,* or *healed.* Vix dum ſatis percurato vulnere, *Curt.* 4, 6, 21. *conf. Liv.* 21, 57.

Percūriōſus, a, um. adj. *Very carefull, diligent,* or *inquiſitive.* Fidelis ſervulus, percurioſus, & minimè mendax, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 62.

Percūro, āre. act. *To cure,* or *heal, thoroughly,* Sen. Q. N. 3, 1.

Percūror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be thorougly healed,* or *cured.* Sanguis niſi emiſſus fuerit tardè percurabitur, *Col.* 6, 11. *Met.* Quicquid imbecillum in animo, nec percuratum eſt, exulcerat, *Sen.*

Percurrens, tis. part. *Paſſing,* or *makeing its way over,* or *through.* § *Ventus* rapido percurrens turbine campos, *Lucr.* 1, 274. diverſas luna feneſtras, *Propr.* 1, 3, 31. ¶ Arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, *thickening,* Virg. Georg. 1, 294.

Percurrĭtur, imperſ. (1) *It is run over with.* (2) Met. *Recited, told, ſet forth.* (1) Iterum glutino percurritur, *Plin.* 13, 12. (2) ⌘ Multò apertiùs ad intelligendum eſt, ſi ſic conſiſtitur aliquando, ac non iſtâ brevitate percurritur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 80.

Percurro, ĕre, ri & cŭcurri, act. & neut. (1) *To run in great haſte, to continue runing all the way.* (2) *To run with ſpeed over,* or *through.* (3) *To paſs,* or *make its way over,* or *through.* (4) *To run over,* in ſpeaking of, *or* diſcourſeing at large upon. (5) *To run over* in the mind, thought, *&c.* (6) *To run over* by reckoning, *or* recounting. (7) *To run over* by reciteing briefly, *or* reading curſoryly. (1) § Curriculo percurro, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 11. § = Ad te properans percurro ad forum, *Id. Andr.* 2, 2, 18. (2) Cæſar omnem agrum Picenum percurrit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 15. Quum omnes regiones Galliæ percurriſſent, *Hirt.* ap. *eund. B. G.* 8, 52. (3) Per mare, & terras rapidus percurrere turbo, *Lucr.* 6, 668. Magnum percurrunt murmura cœlum, *Id.* 5, 1220. (4) Per omnes civitates percurrit oratio mea, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 42. (5) Orator percurret omnes locos, *Id. Orat.* 15. Animo rotundum Percurriſſe polum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 6. (6) Omnia pœnarum percurrere nomina, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 627. (7) Pluribus verbis dicerem, quæ nunc percurrit oratio mea, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 60. Id tametſi extra cauſam eſt, percurram tamen brevì, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 32. ¶ Pan unco labro calamos percurrit hiantes, *runeth them over in pipeing,* Lucr. 4, 592. Querulas agili percurrit pollice chordas, *playeth nimbly on them,* Ov. Amor. 2, 4, 27. Arguto conjux percurrit pectine telas, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 294. Grato menta menſas odore percurrit in ruſticis dapibus, *Plin.* 19, 8.

Percurror, i. ſus. paſſ. (1) *To be run over.* (2) *To be recited briefly.* (1) Percurritur Hebrus, *Claud.* in *Ruf.* 2, 290. (2) Ea quæ valde breviter à te de ipſâ arte percurſa ſunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 47.

Percurſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rambleing progreſs.* § Italiæ percurſatio, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 25.

Percurſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſpeedy runing over in the mind.* Propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percurſionem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 13.

Percurſo, āre. freq. [*à* percurro] *To range frequently up and down.* Latronum modo percurſant totis finibus noſtris, *Liv.* 23, 42.

Percurſus, a, um. part. (1) *Run over, recounted, reckoned up.* (2) *Run over* in thought, *revolved* in mind. (1) Suis in eum beneficiis modicè percurſis, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 41. (2) Quæſtiones percurſas, & propè decantatas habere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 32.

Percuſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A knocking, beating, or ſtriking.* (2) *A ſnaping,* or *cracking,* of the fingers. (3) *A ſtroke in meaſureing of time in feet,* or *muſick.* (1) Capitis percuſſiones, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 26. (2) Digitorum percuſſione hæres poſſit eſſe, *Id. Offic.* 3, 19. (3) Sunt inſignes percuſſiones eorum numerorum, & minuti pedes, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 47. Non ſunt in eâ tanquam tibicini percuſſionum modi, *Id. Orat.* 58.

Percuſſor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A ſtriker.* (2) *A hired aſſaſſin, a cut-throat, a bravo.* (1) Plin. 8, 16. (2) Deprehenſus cum ficâ percuſſor Cæſaris, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 29. Sin eos, quos, qui leviore nomine appellant, percuſſores vocant, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 33.

‖ Percuſſūra, æ. f. (1) *A mark of a blow.* (2) *A ſhakeing.* (3) *A ſtroke.* (1) Percuſſura ferro vel ſude facta, *Apul.* de *Herb.* 31, 6. (2) Percuſſura cribri, *Vulg. interpr.* (3) Id. Levit. 22, 54.

Percuſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſtrike.* § Percuſſurus uxorem, *Curt.* 8, 3, 4. filium, *Id.* 8, 7, 7. *conf. Liv.* 39, 43.

Percuſſus, a, um. part. [*à* percutior] (1) *Stricken, ſmiten, hit,* &c. (2) *Struck, ſtamped, coined.* (3) *Slain, killed* in ſacrifice. (4) Met. *Aſtoniſhed, abaſhed.* (5) *Played,* or *otherwiſe acted, upon.* (6) *Moved, diſquieted, vexed.* (7) *Affected with* joy, ſorrow, *&c.* (8) *Caſt up,* or *cut*; as a trench, *or* ditch. (1) = Lapidibus appetitus & percuſſus, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 5. § Percuſſa fluctu littora, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 83. ¶ Percuſſa fœdera *leagues made,* Flor. 3, 11. Percuſſæ de cœlo turres, *thunder ſtruck,* Cic. Catil. 3, 8. (2) Omnia facta dictaque ſint unâ formâ percuſſa, *Sen.* (3) Collum percuſſa ſecuri Victima, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 2, 5. (4) Percuſſam ſaxa ſecuta lyram, *Id. Amor.* 3, 12, 40. § Luna ſolis radiis percuſſa, *Lucr.* 5, 703. (5) § Mens dubiis percuſſa, *Luc.* 6, 596. *al.* perculſa. Percuſſa ſcuta ſole, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 495. (6) Dolore extremo percuſſa, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 475. Percuſſus temporis calamitate, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 24. fortunæ graviſſimo vulnere, *Id. A ad. Q.* 1, 3. (7) ¶ Lacte mero mentes percuſſa novellas, *having their ſpirits put into a ſprightly motion,* Lucr. 1, 262. § Caſu percuſſus iniquo, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 575. (8) Invenio foſſam à rege percuſſam, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 50, 3. ‖ Foſſa in fronte percuſſa, *Frontin, Strat.* 3, 17, 5. *Vid.* Percutio, & Percutior.

Percuſſus, ûs. m. part. (1) *A ſtroke.* (2) ¶ Venarum percuſſus, *the beating of the pulſes.* (3) *A daſhing againſt.* (1) Percuſſu vitiata fimo apſugno curant, *Plin.* 28, 17. (2) Inæquabili, ac formicante venarum percuſſu, *Id.* 7, 51. (3) Percuſſu crebro ſaxa cavantur aquis, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 2, 7, 40.

Percŭtiendus, a, um. part. *To be ſmiten,* or *beaten.* Terga percutiendo dabant, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 446.

Percŭtio, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. act. [*ex* per, & quatio] (1) *To ſtrike, hit, thump,* or *ſmite.* (2) *To fell,* or *beat down.* (3) *To kill, ſlay, murder,* or *cut one's throat.* (4) *To deceive,* or *cozen.* (5) *To affright, daunt,* or *aſtoniſh.* (6) Met. *To ſhock, fret, teize, diſturb, trouble,* or *diſquiet ſorely.* (7) *To ſtrike,* or *make an impreſſion upon, the mind; to affect, to touch, to pleaſe, to delight.* (8) ‖ *To ſtrike, run,* or *cut,* a ditch, *or* trench. (1) Ceu lapidem ſi percutiat lapis, *Lucr.* 6, 161. § Manu pectus percutere, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 155. aliquem venabulo, *Cic.* ſecuri filium, *Val. Max.* 9, 3, 4. colapho, *Id.* 3, 1, 3. (2) Numnam hunc percuſſit Jupiter? *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 21, (3) = Ipſe percuſſit, an aliis occidendum dedit? *Cic.* ¶ Securi percutere, *to behead,* Hirt. B. Hiſp. 21. fœdera, *to make a league,* Id. (4) Rufio noſter ſtrategemate percuſſit Veſtorium, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 2. Hunc nuncium probè percutiam, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 9. § Palpo percutere, *Id. Merc.* 1, 2, 42. ¶ Timidam palpo percutit, *wheedleth, flattereth,* Id. Amph. 1, 3, 28. (5) Quonam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, qui mortuus inani cogitatione percuſſit? *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 29. (6) Percuſſit illico animum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 98. Audivi hoc—percuſſit animum, *Cic.* Quid animum quòd percutit ipſum? *Lucr.* 2, 885. (7) Utendum eſt imaginibus—quæ occurrere celeriterque percutere animum poſſint, *Cic. de arte Memor.* Acri percuſſit thyrſo laudis ſpes magna meum cor, *Lucr.* 1, 922. Nec me tam Lariſſæ percuſſit campus opimæ, Quàm, &c. *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 11. (8) Foſſam tranſverſam inter montes percuſſit, *Front. Strat.* 1, 5, 8. *Vid.* Percuſſus, n. 8.

Percŭtior, i, ſſus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſtricken,* &c. (2) Met. *To be moved, ſhocked,* or *diſturbed.* (1) ¶ Fores percuti de more à lictore vetuit, *to be knocked at,* Plin. 7, 30. Percutitur rapido puppis noto, *is driven,* or *forced away,* Ov. Faſt. 3, 588. Sidere percuſſa eſt ſubitò tibi lingua, *planet ſtruck,* Mart. 11, 86. (2) Repentè percuſſus eſt atrociſſimis literis, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 25.

Perdĕcōrus, a, um. adj. *Very comely,* or *handſome,* Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

Perdĕlīrus, a, um. adj. *Very ridiculous, ſilly,* or *fooliſh.* Perdelirus eſſe videtur, *Lucr.* 1, 693.

Perdendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be loſt.* (2) *To be killed,* or *ſlain.* (1) Non in occulto tibi eſt perdenda virtus, *Sen. Med.* 977. (2) Nunc mihi perdendum mortale genus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 188. *Vid.* Perdo.

Perdenſus, a, um. adj. *Very thick and ſolid.* Perdenſa humus cœleſtes aquas non ſorbet, *Col.* 3, 12.

* Perdepſo, ĕre, ui. act. [*ex* per, & depſo] (1) *To knead.* (2) In obſcœnis. (1) *Vid.* Depſo. (2) Patrui perdepſuit ipſam uxorem, *Catull.* 72. *Sic leg.* Scal. *i. e.* ſtupravit.

* Perdeſpuo, ĕre, ui. neut. [*ex* per, & deſpuo] *i. e.* valde deſpuo. *To ſlight,* or *ſcorn one very much,* Catull. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* perdepſuit, *quod vid.*

* Perdīcium, i. n. [περδίκιον, Gr.] *Pellitory of the wall.* Perdicium & aliæ gentes quam Ægyptii edunt, nomen dedit avis id maximè eruens, *Plin.* = Parthenium, leucanthe, amnacum, *Id.* 21, 30. = Herba muralis, *Celſ.*

Perdiffĭcĭlis, e. adj. *Very difficult,* or *hard.* § Perdifficilis navigatio, *Cic. Att.* 3, 48. = Perdifficilis & perobſcura quæſtio, *Id. N. D.* 2, 1.

Perdiffĭcĭlĭter, adv. *Very difficultly,* or *hardly.* Quæ perdifficiliter pernoſcantur tamen, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 15.

Perdignus, a, um. adj. *Highly worthy of.* Suſpicor hominem perdignum eſſe tuâ amicitiâ, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 6.

Perdīlĭgens, tis. adj. *Very diligent,* or *ſedulous.* Res operoſa eſt, & hominis perdiligentis, *Cic.* ad *Q. Fratr.* 3, 5.

Perdīlĭgenter, adj. (1) *Very diligently.* (2) *Very carefully, exactly.* (1) Epiſtolis tuis in eandem rationem perdiligenter ſcriptis commotus ſum, *Cic. Att.* 1, 9. (2) Omnem rerum memoriam breviter & perdiligenter complexus eſt, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 3.

* Perdiſcendus, a, um. part. *To be thoroughly learned.* § Libri perdiſcendi, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 58. Locus de moribus eſt oratori perdiſcendus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 15.

* Perdiſco, ĕre, dĭdĭci, act. [*ex* per, & diſco] (1) *To learn perfectly,* or *exactly.* (2) *To inform one's ſelf thoroughly.* (1) = Perdiſcere & nôſſe omnia jura belli, *Cic.* pro *Balb.* 20. 𝔛 Literas inſpicere, non perdiſcere, *Plin.* (2) Perdidici iſtæc eſſe vera, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 35.

* Perdiſcor, i. paſſ. *To be learned perfectly,* &c. Perdiſci veterum inventa, *Plin.* 2, 46.

Perdĭſertè, adv. *Very eloquently, very expreſſly.* Perdiſertè reddere rationem, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 62.

* Perdĭtè, adv. (1) *Corruptly, baſely, ill.* (2) *Vehemently, greatly, deſperately.* (3) *Earneſtly.* (1) Qui hinc poteſt ſe gerere non perditè, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 2. (2) Perditè te amo, *Catull.* 43, 3. (3) § Conatur perditè, *Quint.* 2, 12.

* Perdĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *A deſtroyer,* or *ruiner.* = Vexatores ac perditores Macedoniæ, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 1, 34. 𝔛 Ego committerem ut perditor reipub. nominarer, qui ſervator fuerim? *Id.* pro *Planc.* 36.

* Perdĭtūrus, a, um. part. *That will be caſt.* Adverſarium litem perditurum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 36.

* Perdĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* perdor] & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Loſt.* (2) *Begered, reduced to poverty.* (3) *Spent profuſely, ſquandered away.* (4) *Loſt,* i. e. *paſt recovery, deſperate.* (5) *Paſt being reclaimed, abandoned, lewd, wicked, debauched, diſſolute.* (6) *Wretched, miſerable, deſolate.* (7) *Profuſe, prodigal.* (1) = Naves perditæ & amiſſæ, *Cic. Act.* in *Verr.* 5. Quod vides periiſſe, perditum ducas, *Catull.* 8, 2. (2) = Homines ab iſto omni ratione exinaniti ac perditi, *Cic.* Ære alieno perditus, & egens, *Id.* (3) 𝔛 Quibus & re ſalvâ & perditâ profueram, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 27. (4) Tu rem impeditam & perditam reſtituas? *Id. Andr.* 3, 5, 13. Nova perditorum hominum manus prodibat, *Flor.* 2, 15, 15. (5) Diî me ex perditâ ſervatam cupiunt, *Plaut. Epiſt.* 5, 1, 37. Quanto perditior quiſque eſt, Tanto acriùs urget, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 15. = Omnium mortalium profligatiſſime ac perditiſſime, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26. = Multitudo perditorum hominum latronumque, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 17. (6) Lacrymis ac mœrore perditus, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 40. luctu, *Id.* (7) = Quis tam perditus ac profuſus nepos? *Id.* pro *Quint.* 12.

* Perdiu, adv. [*ex* per, & diu] *For a great while,* or *a very long time.* Boni oratores perdiu nulli, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 2.

Perdīves, ītis. adj. *Very rich.* Mulier perdives & nobilis, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1.

* ‖ Perdius, a, um. adj. [*ex* per, & dius] *All day long.* 𝔛 Stare ſolitus Socrates dicitur pertinaci ſtatu, perdius atque pernox, *Gell.* 2, 1.

* Perdiūturnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* per, & diuturnus] *Laſting a very long time.* Grave bellum perdiuturnumque, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 27.

* Perdix, īcis. f. [πέρδιξ, Gr.] *Plin.* † m. *Non.* ex *Varr.* *A partridge,* Plin. 10, 33. & Mart. 13, 65. *in lemmate.*

* Perdo, ĕre, dĭdi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* per, & do; al. *à* πέρθω, *i. e.* vaſto, *Voſſ.*] (1) *To loſe.* (2) *To conſume, ſpend,* or *throw away, in vain.* (3) *To kill, ſlay, deſtroy,* or *be the death of one.* (4) *To waſte, ruin, deſtroy,* or *ravage.* (5) *To corrupt, ſpoil,* or *debauch,* one. (6) *To ruin,* or *undo.* (7) *To conſume,* or *ſpend riotouſly; to laviſh,* or *ſquander away,* an eſtate. (8) *To forget, to loſe the knowledge of.* (1) 𝔛 Ut locupletes ſuum perdant, debitores lucrentur alienum, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 24. 𝔛 Hunc non reperi, & illos perdidi, *Plaut.* 𝔛 Servéſne, an perdas totum, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 34. 𝔛 Amiſit vitam, at non perdidit, dedit vitam, accipit patriam, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 44. *de Decio.* ¶ Litem perdere, *Plaut.* cauſam, *Cic. to be caſt in it.* (2) Laborem ac tempora tarditate ingenii perdere, *Quint.* 1, 1. ¶ Non perdere letum Maxima cura fuit, *not to die unrevenged,* Luc. 3, 706. Nec tempora cladis Perdidit in ſomnis, *Id.* 10, 506. ¶ Perdere operam, *Phædr.* 1, 25, 2. operam & oleum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. *to loſe one's labour.* *Prov.* Aquam perdit, *waſteth his time vainly,* time being anciently meaſured by water, as now by ſand, *Quint.* (3) Cur te is perditum? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 107. Genus mortale ſub undis Perdere, *Ov. Met.* 1, 261. ¶ Quem pol ego capitis perdam, *I will be his death,* Plaut. *form. maledic.* Diî te perdent, fugitive, *Cic.* Ut te omnes diî deæque malis exemplis perdant, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 7. (4) Urbes delevit, fruges perdidit, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 45. = Quam provinciam ita vexavit ac perdidit, *Id.* (5) Cur perdis adoleſcentem nobis? *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 36.

[illegible] Cur me tot malè perderes poëtis, *Catull.* 14, 5. (6) Ubi illic ſcelus eſt, qui me perdidit? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 1. Perè tua me perdidit protervitas, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 5, 10. (7) 𝔛 Miſer quod habui, perdidi, *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 6. = Profundat, perdat, pereat, nihil ad me attinet, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 2, 54. = Sumat, conſumat, perdat, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 1, 56. Ut neque egeres, neque ut hæc poſſis perdere, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 2, 11. (8) § Nomen perdidi, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 3, 39. Animus ſi cætera perdit, *Lucr.* 4, 812.

• Perdŏceo, ēre, ui, ctum. act. [*ex* per, & doceo] *To teach perfectly, to inſtruct thoroughly.* Paupertas omnes artes perdocet, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 24. vid. & *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 44.

• Perdŏceor, ēri. paſſ. *To be thoroughly inſtructed.* Perdocta eſt probè, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 120.

• Perdoctè, adv. *Very knowingly, exactly,* or *perfectly.* Ut perdoctè cuncta callet! *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 122.

• Perdoctus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Perfectly inſtructed,* or *taught.* (2) Adj. *Very learned,* or *knowing.* (1) Rerum varietate, atque uſu ipſo perdoctus, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo,* 27. Multorum exitio perdocti, *Lucr.* 3, 474. (2) Genitor perdocte, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 3.

Perdŏleo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. n. *To be thoroughly ſenſible of grief, to be vexed to the very heart, to be thoroughly nettled.* Suam virtutem irriſui fore perdoluerunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 15. ☞ *Imperſ.* Tandem perdoluit, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 74. Id perdolitum eſt cuidam, *Q. Claud.* ap. *Gell.* 9, 13.

Perdŏlātus, a, um. part. *Hewed ſmooth* as timber is, *Vitr.* 2, 9.

Perdŏlo, āre, act. *unde* Perdŏlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be hewed ſmooth* as timber is. Cùm in materiem perdolantur, *de arboribus,* Vitr. 2. c. ult.

• Perdŏmandus, a, um. part. *To be wholely conquered,* or *ſubdued,* Liv. 3, 13. & 37, 49. Ad perdomandum Latium, *Id.* 8, 13.

• Perdŏmĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſubdue.* Quâ manu cum gloriâ ejus perdomiturum ſe Græciam *dixit,* Juſt. 2, 13.

• Perdŏmĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Made tame,* or *gentle; broken.* (2) *Wholely conquered,* or *ſubdued.* (1) Perdomiti boves mox ad aratrum inſtituantur, *Col.* 6, 2. tauri, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 516. monſtra, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 444. (2) § Apulia perdomita, *Liv.* 9, 20. Perdomiti Faliſci, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 843. Ora Illyriis perdomita armis, *Sil.* 8, 290.

• Perdŏmo, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* per, & domo] (1) *To tame,* or *make gentle.* (2) *To ſlay,* or *kill.* (3) *To conquer wholely, to ſubdue totally.* (1) § Perdomuiſſe ſerpentes tauroſque, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 163. canes, *Tib.* 1, 2, 54. viros, *Id.* 2, 1, 72. præliis Sardas, *Liv.* 41, 17. (2) Plùs eſt bis denas perdomuiſſe feras, *Mart. Spectac.* 27, 10. (3) Ægea Minos claſſe perdomuit freta, *Phædr.* 4, 6, 19. § Perdomare provinciam, *Liv.* 8, 13.

• Perdŏmor, ĕris. paſſ. (1) *To be wholely ſubdued.* (2) *To be thoroughly tilled.* (1) Liv. 9, 20. (2) Ita ſolum aſſurgit, ut nono demum ſulco perdometur, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6.

Perdormiſco, ĕre, ui. neut. *To ſleep enough, long,* or *all night long.* Perdormiſcin' uſque ad lucem, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 29.

† Perduaxint, *pro* perduant, *vel* perdant. Diī deæque te omnes perduaxint cum iſto omine! *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 33. *ſed al. leg.* faxint.

Perdūcendus, a, um. part. *To be led,* or *brought.* Timor ad eandem ſimilitudinem perducendus, *Cic.* Ille, perculſus nuncio, tradit ducibus milites perducendos, *Juſt.* 2, 13.

Perdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To bring through,* or *all the way.* (2) *To lead,* or *carry, one along with; to bring one to.* (3) Met. *To bring over,* or *perſuade, to one's party, opinion,* &c. by foul, *or* fair, means. (4) *To bring down,* or *lower,* a ſum in contracts. (5) *To carry,* or *bring,* a wall, trench, *or* work. (6) *To carry on* a building, &c. *till finiſhed.* (7) Met. *To continue; to hold,* or *carry, on; to prolong, to go through.* (8) *To anoint, daub, rub,* or *lay, all over.* (9) ‖ *To croſs, obliterate,* or *blot out.* (1) Is Theſſalonicam me perduxit, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 41. Ut legatos acceptos per ſe ad eum perducerent, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 17. (2) In hunc locum me perduxit, *Petron.* c. 8. Filium perduxêre illùc ſecum ut unà eſſet meum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1. Si iſtum ad aliud judicium perducere potuerimus, *Cic. Met.* Quæ exiſtimatio P. Quint. uſque ad ſenectutem perduxit, *Id.* (3) Cùm eum perducere non poſſet, interficere conatus eſt, *Nep. Eumen.* 2. Is me crebrò ad cœnam invitat, adhuc non potuit perducere, *Cic.* Alios principum donis ad ſuam cauſam perduxit, *Liv.* Octavius veteranos perduxit ad ſuam ſententiam, *Cic. Att.* 16, 8. (4) Scaptius rogat ut eos ad CC talenta perducam, *Id. Att.* 5, 21. (5) Ad montem Juram foſſamque perducit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. Rivum opere lapideo perduxit in urbem, *Suet. Claud.* 20. (6) Perducere ad culmen opus deſtinatæ erant, *Liv.* Ita facultatem extemporalem à parvis initiis paulatim perducemus ad ſummam, *Quint.* 10, 7. *Met.* Ad extremum creſcendi finem omnia perduxit natura, *Lucr.* 2, 1116. 𝔛 Si vos, quæ inchoâſtis conſilia, conſtanter perducitis ad exitum, *Liv.* (7) Nî altercationem in ſerum perduxiſſent, *Id.* ☞ *It. abſol.* Virum ad centeſimum annum accepimus perduxiſſe, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 17. Multos ſuorum civium ad hanc ætatem perducere videbat, *Cenſorin.* Utinam tales perducas noctes, *Propert.* 1, 3, 39. (8) Aut lacrymis hederæ, aut ſucco perducere cedri, *Ser. Sammon.* Liquidum ambroſiæ diffudit odorem, Quo totum nati corpus perduxit, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 415. ¶ Auro ſacras quod ovato perducis facies, *overlay, gild, cover with a thin plate,* Perſ. 2, 56. (9) Dig.

Perdūcor, i, ctus. paſſ. (1) *To be brought, to be led, to be carryed along.* (2) *To be led,* or *brought, by force, threats,* or *promiſes,* as women are by pimps. (3) *To be brought over to, to be perſuaded.* (4) *To be carryed on* till completed. (5) *To be continued.* (1) In caſtra perducitur, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 38. Ne perducerentur ad Sullam, *Suet. Cæſ.* 74. Ex quo videtur aqua debere perduci, *Plin. jun.* (2) Putáſne Perduci poterit tam frugi tamque pudica, Quam nequiêre proci recto depellere curſu? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 77. (3) Si dictis nequis perduci, ut vera hæc credas, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 41. Cibo perduci poteris quovis, *Id. ibid.* 4, 2, 8. (4) *Vid.* Perduco, n. 6. (5) Quæ ſi ad tuum tempus perducitur, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 1. Res diſputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 30. *Vid.* Perduco.

Perductio, ōnis. f. *A bringing,* or *conveying.* Nunc de perductionibus *aquarum* ad habitationes mœniaque, &c. *Vitr.* 8, 6.

Perducto, āre. freq. *To lead,* or *accompany, one along.* Vîn' qui te perductet? *Plaud. Moſt.* 3, 2, 130.

Perductor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* perduco] (1) *An attendant, a guide.* (2) *A pimp,* or *pander; one that bringeth wenches even by force.* (1) Plaut. Moſt. 3, 2, 130. (2) Lenonum, aleatorum, perductorum nulla mentio fiat, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 12. *ubi Aſcon.* 𝔛 Perductores in hoc differunt à lenonibus, quòd lenones ſunt ſcortorum; perductores etiam invitarum perſonarum, & in quibus ſtupra exercita legibus vindicantur. Conf. *Suet. Tib.* c. 41.

Perductūrus, a, um. part. *About to bring.* Mechanico grandes columnas exiguâ impenſâ perducturum in Capitolium pollicenti, *Suet. Veſpaſ.* 18.

Perductus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought,* or *led.* (2) *Brought,* or *led, as a woman is by a pimp.* (3) *Perſuaded.* (4) *Carryed on,* as a fortification. (5) *Continued, prolonged, held on.* (6) ‖ *Croſſed,* or *bloted, out.* (1) Quum ad regem perductus foret, *Phædr. prol. lib.* 3, 29. ¶ Dolo perductus in prælium, *trepaned,* Nep. Hannib. 5. Quodam viſu in horrorem perductus, *Petron.* c. 129. (2) Suet. Tib. 41. (3) Orâ maritimâ ad ſuam ſententiam perductâ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 8. (4) Ex caſtello in caſtellum perductâ munitione, *Id. B. C.* 3, 43. (5) Orationibus in noctem perductis, *Liv.* (6) Dig.

Perdūdum, adv. *Long ſince.* Vidi hominem haud perdudum, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 69.

• Perduellio, ōnis. m. [duellum dicebant antiqui *pro* bellum, *ex quo* perduellio, *Priſc.*] (1) *Murder.* (2) ‖ *High treaſon againſt the prince,* or *ſtate.* (1) Duumviros, qui Horatio perduellionem judicent, ſecundum legem facio, *Liv.* 1, 26. (2) Qui perduellionis reus eſt, hoſtili animo adverſus rempubl. vel principem animatus eſt, *Ulp. Lege Dig. ad leg. Juliam,* de majeſtate.

• Perduellis, is. m. [*à* duello, perduellis qui pertinaciter retinet bellum, *Feſt.*] *An enemy, one engaged in actual war againſt us.* = Illud etiam animadverto, quòd qui proprio nomine perduellis eſſet, is hoſtis vocaretur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 12, 1. 𝔛 Pirata non eſt ex perduellium numero definitus, ſed communis hoſtis omnium, *Id. Offic.* 3, 29.

• † Perduellum, i. n. ant. *pro* bellum, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3.

• † Perduim, *pro* perdam ant. Cave ſis ne tu te uſu perduis, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 215. *Execrandi formul.* Diī illum perduint, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 73. vid. & eund. *Heaut.* 4, 5, 7.

Perdūrātūrus, a, um. part. *That will laſt.* Mora nec in regem perduratura ſecundum, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 143.

Perdūrātus, a, um. adj. *Held out, continueing;* Sen. *de* tranquill. vitæ.

Perdūro, āre. neut. (1) *To laſt, to continue.* (2) Met. *To hold out, to endure.* (3) *To continue, to abide patiently with.* (1) Longum probitas perdurat in ævum, *Ov.* de *Medic. fac.* 49. Honos augurii perdurat, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 88. (2) Quin tu aliquot dies perdura, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 1, 20. (3) Adjurat non poſſe apud vos Pamphilo ſe abſente perdurare, *Ter. Hecyr.* 2, 2, 27. Et quicquid imbecillum in animo nec perduratum exulcerat, *h. e.* nondum confirmatum.

Pĕrĕdia, æ. f. *A country of eating,* a made word, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 74.

Pĕrĕdo, pĕres, *vel* pĕrĕdis, ĕre, ēdi, ſum. act. (1) *To eat through by freting.* (2) *To conſume,* or *waſte.* (1) Lacrymæ peredêre humore exſangueis genus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 12. *ex poët.* (2) Quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 442.

• Pĕrĕger, gris, gre. adj. [*ex* per, & ager] *A foreigner.* Pereger factus ſit, *Ulp.* unde in accuſ. Nedum Me peregrem exiſtimes compoſita fabulari, *Auſon. Ep.* 17.

• Pĕregrè, adv. [*ab* inuſ. pereger, *quaſi* per agros, *Voſſ.*] (1) *Abroad, from home.* (2) *From abroad,* i. e. *from foreign parts.* (1) 𝔛 Uti ne ſolus rúſve peregrève Exirem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 102. ¶ *Met.* Dum peregrè eſt animus ſine corpore velox, *buſyed in contemplations,* Id. Ep. 1, 12, 13. Aberat peregrè Demipho, *Ter.* Illo abeunte peregrè, *Plin.* 35, 12. (2) Pericula, damna, exilia peregrè rediens ſemper cogitet, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 13. Alios peregrè in regnum Romam accitos, *Liv.* lib. 1. § Peregrè abire, *Plin.* 35, 12. accire, *Liv.* 2, 6. depugnare, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 30.

• † Pĕregrì, adv. *In a ſtrange country.* 𝔛 Peregrì, cum in loco eſt: Peregrè, dicimus, cùm abit quis in locum, *Chariſ.* ex *Næv.* ‡ Peregrè.

• Pĕregrīnābundus, a, um. adj. *Of a traveling humour, loveing to travel about foreign countrys,* Liv. 28, 18.

• Pĕregrīnans, tis. part. *Traveling in foreign parts.* *Met.* Nos in noſtrâ urbe peregrinantes erranteſque tanquam hoſpites tui libri quaſi domum deduxerunt, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1. In univerſis rerum naturæ operibus curâ noſtrâ breviter peregrinantes, *Plin.* 8, 16. Metus peregrinantium, *Id.* 31, 6.

• Pĕregrīnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A traveling,* or *journeying, up and down; a progreſs.* (2) *A ſtarting,* or *wandering, up and down.* (3) *A traveling in foreign parts; a being,* or *liveing, abroad.* (4) *A foreign,* or *outlandiſh, dreſs; a new faſhion brought from abroad.* (1) Tempus in peregrinatione conſumere, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. (2) Beſtiæ partim curſu & peregrinatione lætantur, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 33. = Gaudent peregrinatione oſtreæ, transferrique in ignotas aquas, *Plin.* 32, 6. (3) 𝔛 Exilium quantùm à perpetuâ peregrinatione differt? *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 37. (4) Novitatis ac peregrinationis avida eſt hominum natura, *Plin.* 17, 10. Numquid barbam peregrinatione figurare? *Petron.* c. 102. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* peregrinâ ratione, *rect. ut videtur.*

* Pĕrĕgrīnātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that maketh many journeys, often from home,* Non tam ſum peregrinator jam, quàm ſolebam; ædificia mea me delectant, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 18.

* Pĕregrīnātus, a, um. part. *Haveing been abroad,* or *in foreign parts,* Cic. Acad. Qu. 4, 1.

* Pĕregrīnĭtas, ātis. f. [*à* peregrinus] (1) *The corruption of the purity of the Roman language,* by the ſpeech and converſation of foreigners. (2) *A tone in pronounceing the Roman language,* ſhowing him that ſpeaketh to be a foreigner, rather than a native. (3) *The condition of a foreigner,* or *of one who is not a denizen,* or *free, of Rome.* (1) Cùm in urbem noſtram eſt infuſa peregrinitas, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15. (2) ✠ Si fuerit os facilè explanatum, jucundum, urbanum, id eſt, in quo nulla neque ruſticitas, neque peregrinitas reſonet, *Quint.* 11, 3. *de pronunciat.* (3) Splendidum virum in peregrinitatem redegit, *Suet. Claud.* 15. ‖ Si per pœnam deportationis ad peregrinitatem reductus ſit patronus, *Ulp.*

* Pĕregrīnor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. (1) *To travel through ſtrange places; to go abroad into foreign parts,* or *countrys.* (2) *To be a ſtranger at,* or *live a foreigner in,* any place. (1) = Eloquentia omnes peragravit inſulas, atque ita peregrinata totâ Aſiâ eſt, ut, &c. *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 13. *Met.* ¶ Animus latè longéque peregrinatur, *traveleth in contemplation,* Id. N. D. 1, 20. (2) Ut peregrinari in alienâ civitate, non in tuâ magiſtratum gerere videare, *Id.* pro *C. Rabir.* 10. *Met.* Philoſophia adhuc peregrinari Romæ videbatur, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 12.

* Pĕregrīnus, a, um. adj. [*à* peregrè, ſeu antiq. pereger, *Voſſ.*] Ponit. ſubſt. (1) *An alien, ſtranger,* or *foreigner.* (2) Peregrina, *a whore, harlot,* or *courteſan.* (3) Adj. *Foreign, outlandiſh.* (4) *Comeing from foreign parts,* or *countrys.* (5) *Remote, far off, at great diſtance.* (6) *Strange, new, freſh.* (7) *Raw, unexperienced.* (8) *Ignorant.* (1) ✠ Nemo neque civis, neque peregrinus, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 35. ✠ Peregrini & incolæ officium eſt, *Id. Offic.* 1, 34. Hoſtis apud majores noſtros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, *Id. Offic.* 1, 12. ✠ = Non hoſpites, ſed peregrini atque advenæ nominabamur, *Id.* contr. *Rull.* 2, 34. (2) Pro uxore habere hanc peregrinam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 119. ☞ *Hoc nomine meretrices nominabantur,* Donat. *in locum.* (3) Peregrinâ conſtitit hoſpes humo, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 98. § Peregrinum cœlum, *Id. Triſt.* 4, 7, 25. ¶ Gnatam ornatam adduce lepidè in peregrinum modum, *in a foreign garb,* Plaut. Perſ. 1, 3, 78. (4) ¶ Peregrina volucris, *brought from foreign parts,* or *countrys; exotick,* Phædr. 1, 26, 11. *de ciconiâ.* § Divitiæ peregrinæ, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 204. arbores, *Plin.* 12, 3. Peregrinum frumentum, *Liv.* = Peregrina ignotaque Romanis purpura, *Juv.* 14, 182. ¶ Peregrini lapilli, *gems, precious ſtones,* Ov. *de* Nuce 1, 1. (5) Peregrinum ut viſeret orbem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 94. (6) § Peregrinus amor, *Id. Ep.* 1, 76. Peregrina libido, *Petron.* c. 110. (7) = Nec peregrinum atque hoſpitem in agendo eſſe debere *oratorem,* Cic. *de* Or. 1, 50. (8) ¶ Quære peregrinum, *one unacquainted with your cheats.* Hor. Ep. 1, 17, fin.

Pĕrēlĕgans, tis. adj. *Very elegant, neat,* or *quaint.* Genus eſt perelegans, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 67. Perelegans ingenii Heſiodus, *Paterc.* 1, 7, 1.

Perēlĕganter, adv. *Very elegantly, neatly.* = Ornatè & pereleganter dicere, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 52.

Pĕrēlŏquens, tis. adj. *Very eloquent; ſmooth,* or *fluent, in diſcourſe.* In conſulatu pereloquens viſus eſt, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 70. ✠ indiſertus, *Id. ib.*

‖ Pĕremnis dicitur auſpicari, qui amnem & aquam, quæ ex ſacro oritur, auſpicatò tranſit, *Feſt. al. leg.* perenne. *Vid.* Perennia.

Pĕremptālia fulgura, *Takeing off the ill effects of the former.* Peremptalia fulmina quibus tolluntur priorum fulminum minæ, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 49. vid. & *Feſt.*

Pĕremptor, ōris. m. *One that killeth, a murderer.* Peremptor inclyti regis, *Sen. Oedip.* 221.

‖ Pĕremptōrius, a, um. adj. [*à* perimo] (1) *Peremptory, expreſs.* (2) *Deadly; that killeth,* or *deſpatcheth, quickly.* (1) Peremptorium edictum inde hoc nomen ſumpſit, quòd perimeret diſceptationem, hoc eſt, ultrà non pateretur adverſarium tergiverſari, *Ulp.* Peremptoriæ exceptiones ſunt, quæ ſemper locum habent, nec evitari poſſunt, *Briſſon.* ✠ dilatoriæ, *Id.* (2) Venenum peremptorium, *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 326.

Pĕremptūrus, a, um. part. [*à* perimo] *That will cut off, change,* or *alter.* An *fulgura* peremptura ſint fatum? *Plin.* 2, 53.

Pĕremptus, a, um. part. [*à* perimor] (1) *Taken away.* (2) *Deſtroyed, ruined.* (3) *Conſumed, waſted away.* (4) *Killed, ſlain.* (1) Non poteſt miſer eſſe quiſquam, ſenſu perempto, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 37. Cùm luna ſtellanti nocte perempta eſt, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 11. *ex poët.* (2) Genus humanum jam tunc foret omne peremptum, *Lucr.* 5, 1025. (3) Fœdior corporis habitus, pallore ac macie perempti, *Liv.* 2, 33. (4) Martis ſorte perempti, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 110. Lycum ferit exectum matre peremptâ, *Id. Æn.* 10, 315. Lege ſummâ perempti, Verba patris, *Luc.* 10, 92. § Fraude peremptus, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 743.

Pĕrendie, adv. [*quaſi* peremptâ die, *Chariſ.* l. 2.] *The day after to-morrow, two days hence.* ✠ *Uxor* quæ cras veniat, perendie feratur foras, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 34.

Pĕrendīnus, a, um. adj. *The next day after to-morrow, the third day from hence.* ✠ Utrùm diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 12. § Perendino die, *Cic. B. G.* 5, 30.

Pĕrenna, æ. f. *A certain godeſs. Vid.* Propr.

Pĕrennè, adv. [*à* perennis, ut facilè *à* facilis] *All the year round,* Col. 12, 18.

Pĕrennĭa, um. n. pl. *Augurys which the conſul,* or *prætor took, at his being about to paſs a river.* Nulla perennia ſervantur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3.

Pĕrennis, e. adj. or, comp. [*ex* per, & annus] *qu.* per omnes annos durans, *vel* per totum annum] (1) *That continueth,* or *ſtayeth, all the year round.* (2) *Laſting, durable.* (3) ¶ Perennes ſtellæ, *the fixed ſtars.* (4) *Never failing, ceaſeing,* or *fadeing.* (5) *Conſtant, ſteady, ſtedfaſt.* (6) *Perpetual, continual, inceſſant, uninterrupted.* (7) *Eternal, endleſs, everlaſting.* (1) ✠ Temporum magna differentia avibus; perennes, ut columbæ, ſemeſtres, ut hirundines, &c. *Plin.* 10, 25. (2) Exegi monumentum ære perennius, *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 1. (3) Plin. 2, 25. (4) § Fons perennis, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 43. Aquæ perennes, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 48. fluvii, *Lucr.* 5, 464. latices, *Id.* 5, 263. amnes, *Liv. Met.* Fontem perennem gloriæ ſuæ perdidit, *Cic.* (5) § Perennis fides, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 9. Tua proceſſus habeat fortuna perennes, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 5, 25. (6) § Lucrum perenne, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 14. Curſu ſolis lunæque perennes, *Lucr.* 5, 80. § Perennia ſtudia, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 97. (7) = ✠ Mortale quod eſt, immortali atque perenni Junctum, *Lucr.* 3, 805. Plùs uno maneat perenne ſêclo, *Catull.* 1, 10. Priſco fides facto, ſed fama perennis, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 79.

Pĕrennĭſervus, i. m. *A ſervant who allways ſerveth his maſter,* Plaut. Perſ. 3, 3, 16.

Pĕrennĭtas, ātis. f. [*à* perennis] *Laſtingneſs.* Ut quàm longiſſimam perennitatem ſtirpi acquirat, *Col.* 4, 24. *de vineâ.* ¶ Adde huc fontium gelidas perennitates, *their never failing courſe,* Cic. N. D. 2, 39. ✠ Ego me melior non ætatis ſpatio, ſed perennitatis, *Curt.* 9, 6, 18. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* gloriæ, *a title of honour given to princes,* ap. poſter. ſcriptt.

Pĕrenno, āre. n. [*i. e.* per annum, *vel* per annos, duro] *To laſt, endure,* or *continue.* Si non perennat in totum, certè uſque in alteram vindemiam vini ſaporem ſervat, *Col.* 12, 20. Quò meliùs ficus perennet, *Id.* 12, 15. Perennat arte amor, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 42.

Pĕrentĭcīda, æ. c. g. [*à* pera, & cædo] qui peram exenterat, *A cutpurſe.* Ego tuum patrem faciam perenticidam, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 13. ☞ *Ludit in ſimili ſono Parenticidæ & Perenticidæ.*

* Pĕreo, īre, ĭtum. n. [*ex* per, & eo, *i. e.* penitùs eo, abeo] (1) *To be quite ſpent,* or *gone; to vaniſh,* or *diſappear, wholely.* (2) *To die; to be killed, ſlain,* or *cut off.* (3) *To periſh, to be annihilated.* (4) In the optative mood, preſent tenſe, *a form of imprecation.* (5) *To be loſt.* (6) *To be loſt, ſpent in vain,* or *thrown away.* (7) *To be performed,* or *done, in vain,* or *to no purpoſe.* (8) *To be deſtroyed,* or *laid waſte; to be ſpoiled.* (9) *To be ruinous, fallen to decay,* or *ready to drop.* (10) *To be ruined,* or *undone.* (11) *To be deſparately in love with one.* (1) Nives pereunt, ſole tepente, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 236. ✠ Odor tardè venit, ac perit antè Paulatim facilis diſtractus in aëris auras, *Lucr.* 4, 696. ✠ Imago ubi prima perit, alióque eſt altera nata Endo ſtatu, *Id.* 4, 776. (2) Occurrunt animo pereundi mille figuræ, *Ov. Ep.* 10, 81. Varius ſummo cruciatu ſupplicioque periīt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 33. Si pereo manibus hominum, periīſſe juvabit, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 606. Pereant ſanè in latrocinio, *Cic.* Utraque in eâ fugâ periīt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 53. Marcello circa mortem, cùm periīt ab Hannibale, defuit in extis, *Plin.* 11, 73. *edit. Hard. de jecore.* (3) ✠ Corpus ubi interiīt, periīſſe neceſſe 'ſt, *Lucr.* 3, 799. (4) ¶ Peream, nî piſcem putavi eſſe, *let me die,* or *periſh if,* &c. *Varr.* Peream, ſi te omnes conantem loqui ferre poterunt, *Brutus* ad *Cic. Fam.* 11, 23. Peream, nî ſolicitus ſum, ac malo veterem & clementem dominum habere, quàm, &c. *Caſſius* ad *Cic.* Pereat malè, Leſbia, quæ te, &c. *Hor. Epod.* 12. (5) Ecqua inde parva periſſet ſoror, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 15. (6) Perit opera nequicquam, *Phædr.* 2, 5, 23. Tuâ arte viginti minæ pro pſaltriâ periêre, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 25. Ne nummi pereant, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2. *penult.* Periêrunt tempora longi Servitii, *Juv.* 3, 125. (7) An bellum civile perit? *Lucr.* 9, 564. (8) = Africam provinciam perire, funditusque everti à ſuis inimicis, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 26. Non domus una perire Digna fuit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 240. Pereat poſitum rubigine telum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 43. (9) Non videor mihi ſarcire poſſe ædes meas, quin cum fundamento periêrint, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 70. (10) Ego illum periīſſe duco, cui quidem periīt pudor, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 81. § Pereo funditus, *Ter.* perpetuò, *Id. Eun.* 5, 9, 32. certò, *Plaut.* planè, *Id.* Numnam periīmus? *Ter.* In eorum poteſtatem veniatis, qui ſe per vos periſſe exiſtimant? *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 32. Bis perit amator, ab re atque animo ſimul, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 26. ¶ Mæragenes certè periīt, *is become bankrupt, hath ſpent all,* Cic. (11) Earum hic adoleſcens alteram afflictim perit, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 135. Ut vidi, ut periī! *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 41.

Pĕrĕquĭtans, tis. part. *Rideing through,* or *between.* Equitatus inter duas acies perequitans, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 46.

Pĕrĕquĭto, āre. act. (1) *To ride quite through.* (2) *To ride round,* or *all over.* (1) Qui non bis per hoſtium agmen perequitâſſet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 66. (2) Per omnes partes perequitant, & tela conjiciunt, *Id. B. G.* 5, 33. Claudius quum ex viâ longè perequitâſſet, *Liv.* 23, 47.

Pĕrerrans, tis. part. *Wandering about.* Fulvam impunè pererrans Ægida, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 162.

Pĕrerrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Traveled over.* (2) *Sailed over.* (1) Pererratis amborum finibus, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 62. § Pererratus orbis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 6. (2) § Pererrato ponto, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 295.

Pĕrerro, āre. act. (1) *To wander all over,* or *round.* (2) *To travel over, to go up and down to, to walk up and down in.* (3) *To paſs, go,* or *run, over,* or *through.* (4) *To run over in the mind.* (5) *To pry,* or *ſearch, into narrowly.* (6) *To miſs, fail, not to prove;* in the engendering of beaſts. (1) Pecudum ſi more pererrant Avia, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 3, 42. Semperque *homo* ritu volucrum longinqui littoris peregrinus ignotum pererret orbem? *Col. præf. lib.* 1. (2) Æquoreas ſicca pererrat aquas, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 498. *de Cerere.* § Pererrare ſaltus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 537. Aſcyltos ut pererravit omnes cum viatore cellas, *Petron.* c. 97. Veſpertinum pererro Sæpe forum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 113. (3) Hos aditus, jamque hos aditus, omnemque pererrat Undique circuitum, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 766. ¶ Sonus pererravit cornua, *paſſed, or made its way, through the trumpet,* Sil. 4, 174. (4) Omnes iſtos ab infimis, uſque ad ſummos, pererra, *Sen.* ¶ Furiale malum totam pererrat, *diffuſeth,* or *ſpreadeth, itſelf all over her,* Virg. Æn. 7, 375. (5) Omnem pererrat Arte locum, *Id. Æn.* 5, 441. ¶ Totum pererrat Luminibus tacitis, *ſurveyeth him from head to foot,* Id. Æn. 4, 363. (6) Conceptio uno initu peragitur, quæ ſi fortè pererravit, vigeſimum poſt diem marem fœmina repetit, *Plin.* 8, 45. *de bubus Indicis.*

Pĕrerror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be overflowed.* Arva pererrantur Peligna liquentibus undis, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 16, 5.

Pĕrērŭdītus, a, um, adj. *Very learned.* P. Clodius homo pereruditus, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 15.

Pĕrēſus, a, um, part. [*à* peredor] (1) *Eaten quite through.* (2) Met. *Enfeebled, diſpirited.* (3) *Mangled, torn.* (1) Veſco ſale ſaxa pereſa, *Lucr.* 1, 327. morbo illuvieque vellera, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 561. (2) Multis languoribus pereſus, *Catull.* 53, 31. (3) Si tantula pars oculi media illa pereſa eſt, *Lucr.* 3, 414.

Pĕrexcrŭcio, āre, act. *To teize ſorely, to fret extremely,* Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 32. ☞ Rarò occ.

Pĕrexīguè, adv. *Very niggardly, ſordidly,* or *meanly.* = Perexiguè minutatimque, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 1.

Pĕrexīguus, a, um, adj. *Very little, ſmall, ſhort.* § Perexiguum frumentum, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 42. loci ſpatium, *Id. B. G.* 5, 15. ſemen, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 32. fretum, *Paterc.* 1, 2. factum, *Liv.* 22, 52.

Pĕrexīlis, e, adj. *Very ſlender,* or *ſmall.* Si perexilis eſt, vel rara ipſa vitis, *Col.* 11, 2.

Pĕrexpĕdītus, a, um, adj. *Very eaſy,* or *obvious.* § Perexpedita defenſio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 11.

Perfabrĭco, āre, act. *To do a thing thoroughly.* ¶ *Met.* Corruptor ita me Toxilus perfabricavit, *hath ruined me by his deceits and crafty tricks,* Plaut. Perſ. 5, 2, 4.

Perfăcētè, adv. *Very prettyly, pleaſantly,* or *merryly.* § Perfacetè dicta, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 46. *de præt. urbis.*

Perfăcētus, a, um, adj. *Very pleaſant, merry,* or *witty.* ✠ Si non perfacetum, attamen fortaſſe non ruſticum, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 14.

Perfăcĭlè, adv. *Very eaſyly,* or *readyly.* § Perfacilè capere, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 32.

Perfăcĭlis, e, adj. *Very eaſy.* § Perfacilis in audiendo, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 20. Perfacile factu, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1.

† Perfăcul, adv. *antiqui, & per ſe* facul *dicebant, quod nunc* facilè *dicimus; inde permanſit in conſuetudine* facultas, *Feſt.*

Perfăcundus, a, um, adj. *Very eloquent,* Apul. Flor. 4. p. 814. In concionibus perfacundus habebatur, *Juſt.* 22, 1 9.

Perfămĭliāris, e, adj. (1) *Very familiar, very well acquainted with.* (2) Subſt. *An intimate friend.* (1) Ipſe eſt veterator magnus, & perfamiliaris Philiſto, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 13. (2) Vident perfamiliarem Nævii L. Publicium, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 6.

Perfătuus, a, um, adj. *Very ſilly,* or *fooliſh,* Mart. 3, 18, 4.

Perfectè, adv. ‖ius, comp. ‖ſſĭmè, ſup. *Perfectly, fully, completely, exactly.* ✠ Oratio neque nimis infans, neque perfectè diſerta, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 26. Sed de hoc tum ego perfectiùs, *Apul. Flor.* p. 806. = Perfectiſſimè & planiſſimè dicitur, *Gell.* 11, 16. = Perfectè planèque eruditus vir, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 81.

Perfectio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* perficio] (1) *Perfection, fullneſs, completeneſs.* (2) *The completeing,* or *finiſhing,* of a thing. (3) *The makeing,* or *frameing,* of a thing. (1) Rationis perfectio eſt virtus, *Cic.* = Abſolutionem perfectionemque in oratione deſiderare, *Id.* de *Or.* 1, 28. (2) ✠ Si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, *Id. Orat.* 29. ✠ Suſceptione primâ, non perfectione, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 9. (3) Dei majeſtatem deducitis uſque ad apium formicarumque perfectionem, *Id. Acad.* 4, 38.

Perfector, ōris, m. verb. (1) *An accompliſher,* or *finiſher.* (2) *That which perfecteth,* or *completeth,* a thing. (1) ✠ O Parmeno mî! ô mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfector! *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 5. (2) = Stylus ille tuus, quem tu verè dixiſti perfectorem dicendi eſſe ac magiſtrum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 60.

‖ Perfectrix, īcis, f. *She who perfecteth,* Lact. 3, 15. *ex* Nep.

Perfectūrus, a, um, part. (1) *That will finiſh,* or *complete.* (2) *That will accompliſh,* or *achieve.* (1) Prædibus acceptis eo anno ædificia perfecturos, *Liv.* 5, 55. *conf.* 32, 28. (2) Quid virtute perfecturus ſit, *Cic.*

Perfectus, ûs, m. *Perfection, completeneſs.* Comicæ autem *ſcenæ* ædificiorum privatorum & mænianorum habent ſpeciem perfectuſque feneſtris diſpoſitos imitatione communium ædificiorum rationibus, *Vitr.* 5, 8. § Perfectus habere elegantes, *Id.* 1, 2.

Perfectus, a, um, part. [*à* per, & facio] (1) *Finiſhed, ended, completed.* (2) *Effected, brought about,* or *to paſs.* (3) *Performed, fullfilled.* (4) *Made,* or *done.* (5) *Made,* or *formed, of.* (6) Adj. or comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Perfect, entire, complete.* (7) *Accompliſhed, abſolute, exact, accurately ſkilled in.* (8) *Excellent, rare.* (1) Eo opere perfecto, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. § Perfectum templum, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 64. bellum, *Cæſ.* Corpus perfectum, *Lucr.* 3, 679. (2) Eo die nihil perfectum eſt, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 3. (3) Solenni more ſacrorum Perfecto, *Lucr.* 1, 98. Perfectis ordine votis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 548. divinis rebus, *Id. Æn.* 8, 307. (4) Dianæ ſimulacrum ſingulari operâ, artificioque perfectum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 33. Simili quæ ſunt perfecta figurâ, *Lucr.* 2, 523. Mitto hæc omnia quæ ab iſto per triennium perfecta ſunt, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 52. (5) Candelabrum è gemmis auroque perfectum, *Id. Verr.* 4, 28. Cymbia argento perfecta, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 267. (6) = Ut unum opus totum atque perfectum ex omnibus totis atque perfectis abſolveretur, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 5. (7) = Abſoluti & perfecti philoſophi, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 72. = Plenus atque perfectus orator, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 13. Eloquentiæ genus ſummum atque perfectiſſimum, *Id.* = Perfectus, politus ad perſuadendum homo, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 25. = Homini erudito, in geometriâque perfecto, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 6. Literis Græcis perfectus Memmius, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 70. (8) Nardum, quale non perfectius Meæ laborârunt manus, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 60. ¶ ✤ Perfecto ſole tenebræ, *after the ſun was ſet,* Stat. Theb. 5, 180.

*Perfĕrendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be carryed,* or *conveyed.* (2) *To be borne, endured, undergone.* (3) *To be made, enacted,* or *paſſed,* into a law. (1) Dat literas in oppidum perferendas, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 4. (2) § Ad perferendas calamitates, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 19, *fin.* Naves factæ ex robore ad quamvis vim & contumeliam perferendam, *Id. B. G.* 3, 13. (3) Pompeius ad voluntatem perferendæ legis incubuerat. *Cic.* *Statuerunt,* concilium inde legi perferendæ habere, *Liv.* 3, 16. *Vid.* Perferor.

*Perfĕrens, tis, nom. ex part. *Bearing patiently.* § Perferentes injuriarum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 43. *Vid.* Perfero.

*Perfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, act. [*ex* per, & fero] (1) *To carry, bear,* or *convey, through,* or *unto the deſigned perſon,* or *place.* (2) *To bring, carry,* or *bear,* commands, orders, or news. (3) *To tell; to bring,* or *carry, word of; to report, ſhew,* or *adviſe.* (4) Met. *To bear patiently, to endure, ſuffer,* or *undergo; to bear with, to go through with.* (5) *To make,* or *paſs,* into a law; *to enact.* (6) † *To have,* or *enjoy.* (1) Te ad reginæ limina perfer, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 393. Lapis totum non pertulit ictum, *Id. Æn.* 12, 907. ¶ Haſta vires haud pertulit, *retained not force enough to make any deep wound upon him,* Id. Æn. 10, 786. Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auno, *ſhall carry you back,* Id. Æn. 11, 717. Feminæ quæ non perferunt partus, *do not go their full time,* Plin. 7, 13. Si varia vineta fecerimus, aliquid ex iis inviolatum erit, quod fructum perferat, *may bear,* or *bring it to maturity,* Col. 3, 20. (2) Quum ad eos imperatoris mandata perferret, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 27. Qui de acceptâ calamitate nuncium Drapeti perferret, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 36. Hortor omnes, ut hujus quoque generis laudem perferant in hanc urbem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 5. (3) Hæc cùm frater ad me pertuliſſet collegi ipſe me, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9. Verba noſtra Romana ad numina perfer, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 2, 43. (4) Frigus, famem, ſitim, ac vigilias perferre, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9. Paupertatem unà pertulimus gravem, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 50. = Facilè omnes perferre ac pati, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 35. = Id quod pati non potuerunt, non pertulerunt, *Cic.* ✠ Feram & perferam uſque, *Plaut.* (5) Si, quæ promulgâſti, perferre potuiſſes, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 10. Ego hîc aut in conſpectû veſtro moriar, aut perferam legem, *Liv.* (6) ✠ Fer difficilia, ut facilia perferas, *Publ. Syr.*

*Perfĕror, ri, lātus, paſſ. (1) *To be carryed, borne,* or *brought, through.* (2) *To be brought,* &c. as commands, orders, news. (3) *To be told.* (4) *To be borne patiently.* (5) *To be made,* or *paſſed, into a law.* (1) Aliam prædam ab alio perferri putans, *Phædr.* 1, 4, 4. A lecticariis in mediam rixam perfertur, *Petron.* c. 96. (2) Exiſtimavi à me nuncium perferri oportere, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 28. (3) Noſtras res ad te in actis perferri certò ſcio, *Id.* (4) *Vid.* Perfero. (5) Eſt utique vetandi jus, cùm ea lex perferatur, *Id.*

*Perfertur, imperſ. *It is told.* Sermone omnium perfertur ad me incredibilem, &c. *Cic.*

Perfervĕfīo, ĕri, neut. paſſ. *To be made very hot,* Varr.

*Perfervĭdus, a, um, adj. [*ex* per, & fervidus] *Very hot.* Perfervida æſtas, *Col.* 5, 5.

Perfĕrus, a, um, adj. *Very fierce,* or *cruel,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1.

Perfĭciendus, a, um, part. *To be finiſhed,* or *completed.* Comitiis perficiendis XI dies tribuit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 2. ¶ Ad coria perficienda ſemine pro gallâ utuntur, *in dreſſing them,* Plin. 24, 12.

Perfĭciens, tis, part. *Perfecting, concocting.* Perficiente cibos ſtomacho, *Plin.* 23, 1. *vid. ſeq.*

Perfĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, act. [*ex* per, & facio] (1) *To perfect, finiſh, complete,* or *make an end of.* (2) *To concoct,* or *digeſt.* (3) *To effect, accompliſh, achieve, bring about,* or *paſs.* (4) *To gain, to obtain, to prevail.* (1) ✠ *Opus* Invenit ille, noſtra perfecit manus, *Phædr.* 4, 20, 7. ✠ Vides illum multa perficere, nos multa conari, *Cic. Orat.* 30. ¶ *Scriptor* centum qui perficit annos, *completeth, is of the ſtanding of,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 39. ✠ Quæ ſacro incepta paravi Perficere eſt animus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 639. (2) Cibos ambulatione perficere, *Plin.* 11, 53. ¶ Novêre id quia coria perficiunt, *dreſs them,* Id. 23, 1. (3) Perfeciſti ut Cæſar me diligeret, *Cic.* § Juſſa perficere, *Valer. Flacc.* 7, 61. munus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 629. mandata, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 11, 24. Perficito argentum hodie ut habeat filius, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 90. (4) Nunquam quieſcet, priuſquam id, quod petit, perficit, *Id Mil.* 2, 2, 59. Obſides utì inter ſeſe dent, perficit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1.

Perfĭcior, i, fectus, paſſ. (1) *To be perfected, finiſhed,* &c. (2) *To be concocted.* (3) *To be dreſſed,* as hides are. (4) *To be refined,* or *purifyed.* (5) *To be accompliſhed.* (6) *To be performed,* or *fullfilled.* (1) = In naturâ neceſſe eſt perfici aliquid, atque abſolvi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 13. (2) Difficulter perficiuntur omnia in cibis acria, *Plin.* 11, 53. (3) Rubrâ tinguntur lanæ, pelleſque perficiuntur, *Id.* 24, 11. (4) *Sulphur* è cuniculis effoſſum perficitur igni, *Id.* 35, 15. (5) Cave dubites quin omnia de ſalute ac reditu tuo perfecta ſint, *Cic.* (6) *Quint.* 2, 18. *Vid.* Perficio.

Perfĭcundus, a, um, part. *To be held,* or *kept.* Comitiis omnibus perficiundis XI dies tribuit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 2.

Perfĭcus, a, um, adj. *Perfecting.* Perfica natura creatrix Rerum omnia ad finem perduxit, *Lucr.* 2, 1115.

Perfĭdè, adv. *Perfidiouſly, treacherouſly,* Gell. 20, 1. ⸸ Perfidioſè. *Cic.*

Perfĭdelis, e, adj. *Very faithfull,* or *truſty.* § Scriba perfidelis, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 19.

Perfĭdia, æ, f. *An infringement,* or *breach, of one's faith; falſehood, treachery, perfidiouſneſs, unfaithfullneſs.* Cùm illius in me perfidiam increpâret, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 7, 6. § in alium, *Id. Philipp.* 2. ☞ *In plur.* Neque deprecatio perfidiis meis eſt, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 7.

Perfĭdĭōſè, adv. *Perfidiouſly, treacherouſly.* Multa perfidioſè facta, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 40.

Perfĭdĭōſus, a, um, adj. ſſimus, ſup. *Full of falſehood, treachery,* or *unfaithfullneſs.* = Animo perfidioſus & ſubdolus, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 32. Perfidioſiſſimus C. Marius, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 32. = Invidioſus, fallax, *Id.*

Perfĭdus, a, um, adj. [*ex* per, & fides] *Breaking his faith, perfidious, falſe, treacherous, unfaithfull.* § Perfidus amicus, *Cic.* Perfidum caput, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 6. ſacramentum, *Id. Od.* 2, 17, 9. = Omnes perfidi, improbi, malitioſi ſunt, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. *Met.* Vaticani perfida vappa cadi, *Mart.* 12, 48, 14.

Perfīnio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. *Fully to end.* Nec tes perfiniet ulla, *Lucr.* 1, 612.

*Perfixus, a, um, part. [*ex* per, & figor] *Pierced, ſtricken,* or *thruſt, through.* § Pectore perfixo, *Lucr.* 6, 391. ¶ *Met.* Gelidis telis perfixa pavoris, *ſtruck with fear,* Id. 3, 306. Deſiderio perfixa juvenci, *wounded with grief for want of,* Id. 2, 360.

*Perflābĭlis, e, adj. *That may be blown through.* = Deos ipſos jocandi cauſâ induxit Epicurus perlucidos & perflabiles, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 17.

Perflăgĭtĭōſus, a, um, adj. *Very villainous, very wicked.* = Num tibi perturpe, perflagitioſum eſſe videtur? *Cic.* pro *Cal.* 20.

*Perflans, tis, part. *Blowing very much, bluſtering.* Perflantibus undique procellis, *Plin.* 2, 7. Perflans murmura concha, *Lucan.* 9, 349.

*Perflātus, ûs, m. verb [*à* perflo] *The blowing of the wind through a place.* Perflatus ſalubrior, *Col.* 4, 17. Ædificio perflatum æſtivum, hybernum ſolem habenti, *Id.* ¶ Ulmus in perflatu firma, *uſed in ſuch works as are expoſed to the air,* Plin. 16, 40. Perflatus campi accipiunt, *Id.* 17, 4. perflata, *Sil.* 14, 259.

*Perflo, āre, act. [*ex* per, & flo] (1) *To blow violently through, over,* or *upon.* (2) Abſol. *To blow.* (1) Venti terras turbine perflant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 87. Cùm venti nubila perflant, *Lucr.* 6, 121. crebiam ſylvam cùm flamina Cauri, *Id.* 6, 134. (2) Jam perflare ad ipſos auram maris, *Curt.* 9, 4, 21. Favonius lenis æqualiſque æſtivis menſibus perflat, *Col.* 11, 21.

*Perflor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be blown through.* Autumnus aquilonibus perflatur, *Celſ.* Superiora magis perflantur, *Sen. N. Q.* 4, 8.

Perfluctuo, āre, neut. *To ſwim,* or *float, upon, in great abundance.* ¶ Unde animantûm copia tanta tumidos perfluctuat artus, *ſwarmeth all over them,* Lucr. 3, 721.

*Perfluens, tis, part. (1) *Runing,* as a river. (2) Met. *Swiming in.* (1) Belus amnis in mare perfluens, *Plin.* 36, 26. (2) Voluptatibus perfluens, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 35. ☞ *Sed leg.* & perfruens.

*Perfluo, ĕre, xi, xum, n. [*ex* per, & fluo] (1) *To run,* as a leaky veſſel doth; *to let the liquour out.* (2) *To flow,* or *run.* (3) *To run down,* or *by.* (4) Met. *To abound.* (1) Per colum vina videmus Perfluere, *Lucr.* 2, 302. ¶ *Met.* Plenus rimarum ſum, hàc atque illàc perfluo, *I ſpring a leak, I cannot keep it ſecret,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25. (2) ☞ *Cum acc.* Quæ Tibur aquæ fertile perfluunt, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 10. *ubi al. leg.* præfluunt. ¶ Ne quæ dicentur perflant aures, *come in at one ear, and run out at the other,* Quint. ☞ *ſed leg.* & præterfluent. (3) Perfluebant per frontem ſudantis acaciæ rivi, *Petron.* c. 23. (4) ¶ Perfluat pomis candidus ſinus, *be full with,* Tibull. 1, 10, 70. ☞ *ſed leg.* & profluat. Infima perfluit Tibris, *Liv.* 1, 45.

*‖ Perfluus, a, um, adj. *Eaſy, flowing, ſwiming.* ¶ Inceſſu perfluo feminam mentiebatur, *by a glideing,* or *minceing, gait,* or *pace,* Apul. Met. 11. p. 368.

*Perfluxus, a, um, adj. *Very fadeing, tranſient,* Quint. Decl. p. 314.

Perfŏdio, ĕre, ōdi, foſſum, act. *To dig through.* Poſteaquam Lucullus perfodiſſet montem, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 17. ¶ Parietes perfodere, *to break into a houſe,* in order to ſteal, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 5. Gravibus raſtris cunctantia perfode terga, *dreſs the ground by breaking the clods,* Col. 10, 72. Spina argentea dentes perfodit, *Petron.* c. 32. ¶ *Met.* Omnium Marcellorum meum pectus memoria perfodit, *penetrateth, maketh a deep impreſſion on my mind,* Cic.

‖ Perfœcundus, a, um, adj. *Very fertile,* or *fruitfull.* Ægyptus eſt terra hominum aliorumque animalium perfœcunda generatrix, *Mel.* 1, 9.

Perfŏrandus, a, um, part. *To be bored through.* Si latiùs aliquid abſcedet, duobus aut tribus locis erit perforandum, *Celſ.* 8, 9.

Perfŏrātus, a, um, part. *Bored through.* Vitis perforata terebrâ, *Col.* 4, 29. Roſtris perforatæ *naves* merguntur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 46. *Met.* Viæ quaſi quædam ſunt ad oculos, ad aures, à ſede animi perforatæ, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 4. = Perforato animo hauriebamus & tranſmittente, *Sen. Ep.* 99. Unâ tantùm perforatâ nave, *Liv.* 21, 50.

Perfŏre, *To be.* Tunc mihi ille dixit quòd claſſe tu velles decedere, perfore accommodatum tibi, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5. *i. e.* fore tibi per accommodatum; *ut,* per hoc mihi mirum, *Id. per tmeſin.*

♣ Performīdābĭlis, e, adj. *Greatly to be feared,* Fragm. Poët.

Performīdātus, a, um, adj. *Greatly feared, much dreaded.* Puer auricomo performidate Batavo, *Sil.* 3, 608.

Performīdŏlōſus, a, um, adj. *Very fearfull.* Naturâ performidoloſus, *Aur. Vict.* in *Claudio Cæſ.* 9.

Perfŏro, āre, act. (1) *To bore through.* (2) *To run through* with a ſpear, ſword, &c. (1) § Tigna perforare, *Liv.* Quum triremem hoſtium perforâſſet, ac demerſiſſet, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 25. ¶ Quacunquè cavernas perforat latex, *maketh its way through,* Claud. Apon. 14. (2) Pectus perforat ingens, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 485. lævum inguen, *Id. Æn.* 10, 689. rigido enſe latus, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 9, 26. uno duo pectora ictu, *Id. Met.* 12, 377. ¶ *Met.* Radiis ubi culmina totis perforat ſol, *entereth, enlighteneth,* Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 46.

Perfŏror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be pierced through.* Vix ullum fuit ſcutum, quod non pluribus ſimul ſpiculis perforaretur, *Curt.* 7, 9, 8. Perforari telorum jactu, *Val. Max.* 1, 8. *ext.* 19.

Perfortĭter, adv. *Very manfully,* or *bravely.* Vicit hui! perfortiter, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 28.

Perfoſſor, ōris, m. verb. [*à* perfodio] *A diger,* or *breaker, through.* ¶ Perfoſſor parietum, *a houſebreaker,* Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 2, 23.

Perfoſſus, a, um, part. [*à* perfodior] (1) *Dug through.* (2) *Turned up as the earth is by ploughing,* or *diging.* (3) *Pierceing through, haveing a hole made through.* (1) § Atho perfoſſo, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 34. Perfoſſis montibus *Curt.* 5, 7, 8. Aliæ perfoſſis cuniculis ſubterraneæ domûs, *Plin.* 36, 13. (2) Solum bidentibus æqualiter perfoſſum, in areas diſponi, *Col.* (3) Ad hoc naves perfoſſæ, *Plin.* 32, 2. *de Xiphiâ.* Bis ſex thoraca petitum, Perfoſſumque locis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 10. § Perfoſſum pectus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 522.

*Perfractè, adv. *Stiffly, obſtinately.* Nimis mihi perfractè videbatur ærarium defendere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 22. *al. leg.* præfractè.

*Perfractus, a, um, part. [*à* perfringor] (1) *Broken in pieces.* (2) Abſol. *Broken.* (1) § Perfractæ fores, *Tib.* 1, 10, 56. Oſſa clavâ perfracta trinodi, *Ov. Epiſt.* 4, 115. arma, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 184. (2) Perfracto capite, acie exceſſit, *Liv. conſ. Sil.* 10, 512.

Perfrĕquens, tis, *Very frequent, well frequented.* In portu emporium brevì perfrequens factum, *Liv.* 41, 1.

*Perfrĕmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, neut. [*ex* per, & fremo] *To roar out.* Roſtris perfremunt delphini, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. *ex vet. poët.*

*‖Perfrĕto, āre, act. [*ex* per, & fretum] *To paſs over the ſea,* Solin. c. 40. ⸸ Mare trajicere.

*Perfrĭcans, tis, part. *Rubing.* Caput ſiniſtrâ manu perfricans, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 25.

*Perfrĭcātus, a, um, part. *Rubed all over.* Perfricatâ carne aconito, *Plin.* 8, 27. Perfricatâ diutius fronte, *Petron.* c. 132.

*Perfrĭco, āre, ui, act. [*ex* per, & frico] *To rub all over.* Perfricant ſale minuto, *Varr.* Cùm caput atque os unguento perfricaret, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 25. ¶ Perfricare os, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 18. *to caſt off ſhame;* faciem, *Plin.* 1. princ. = Perfricuit frontem, poſuitque pudorem, *Mart.* 11, 28.

*Perfrĭcor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be rubed all over.* Vulnera ab iis facta perfricantur, *Plin.* 20, 16.

*Perfrictio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* perfrigeo] *A vehement ſhivering by reaſon of cold.* Tuſſis ex perfrictione, *Plin.* 20, 14. ☞ *In plur.* Perfrictiones, *Id.* 18, 18.

Perfrīgĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, act. *To put into a great fear.* Mihi ille Syrus cor perfrigefacit, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 117.

*Perfrīgeo, ēre, xi, ctum, neut. [*ex* per, & frigeo] (1) *To ſhiver with cold.* (2) *To be hoarſe with cold.* (1) Ei, qui perfrixit, opus eſt balneo, *Celſ.* (2) Perfrixiſſe tuas queſta eſt præfatio fauces, *Mart.* 3, 18. Etſi perfrixit, cantat bene, *Juv.* 7, 194.

*Perfrīgĕrātus, a, um, part. [*à* ſeq.] *Cooled.* 𝔛 Inferveſcunt ſuper carbones, deinde perfrigerata eodem cacabo reponuntur, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* ult.

*Perfrīgĕro, āre, act. [*ex* per, & † frigero] *To cool,* Plin. 25, 13. *ſed Harduin.* refrigerare.

Perfrīgeſco, ĕre, incept. [*ex* per, & frigeſco] *To grow very cold,* Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

*Perfrīgĭdus, a, um, adj. *Extreme cold.* § Tempeſtas perfrigida, *Cic. Varr.* 4, 40.

*Perfringendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be broke open.* (2) Met. *To be broken,* or *violated.* (1) Initium id perfringendarum domuum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 1, 4. (2) Ad leges perfringendas valuiſti, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 7.

*Perfringens, tis, part. (1) *Breaking through.* (2) *Breaking in pieces.* (1) Nubem perfringens impete recto, *Lucr.* 6, 137. (2) Dolabrâ glaciem perfringens, *Curt.* 5, 6, 14.

*Perfringo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, act. [*ex* per, & frango] (1) *To break through.* (2) *To break,* or *daſh, in pieces.* (3) *To break* the head, neck, &c. (4) *To break up in ploughing.* (5) Met. *To infringe, violate,* or *break through,* laws, edicts, &c. (6) *To diſſolve,* or *diſſipate.* (7) *To corrupt.* (1) Omnium objecta tela vi & virtute perfringere, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 23. (2) Miſſo perfregit Olympum Fulmine, *Ov. Met.* 1, 154. Ne ille perfregerit aliquid, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 12. (3) Perfringere colla bipenni, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 192. Tempora perfringit fulvo protecta capillo, *Ov. Met.* 12, 273. Suam ipſe cervicem perfregit, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 14, 1. (4) Campi quos non niſi ingentes boves & fortiſſima aratra perfringunt, *Plin. jun.* (5) § Perfringere leges, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 7. edicta ſenatûs, *Id.* (6) = Neque ulla vis conjunctionem veſtram & tantam conſpirationem bonorum omnium perfringere & labefactare poſſit, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 10. (7) Sin iſtius ingentes divitiæ judiciorum religionem, veritatemque perfregerint, *Id.*

*Perfringor, i, actus, paſſ. (1) *To be broken in pieces.* (2) *To be dug,* or *ploughed up.* (1) *Vid.* Perfringo. (2) Perfringi ſolum debet, *Plin.* 17, 20.

Perfrio, āre, act. *To rub thoroughly.* Baccas myrti perfriato, *Col.* 12, 38.

Perfructus, a, um, part. [*à* perfruor] *Haveing fully enjoyed.* Omnium perfructus vitai præmia, *Lucr.* 3, 969.

Perfruendus, a, um, part. *To be thoroughly enjoyed.* § Ad perfruendas voluptates, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 8.

Perfruor, ĕris, ĭtus, & perfructus, dep. *To enjoy fully,* or *thoroughly.* Perfrui maximis animi & corporis voluptatibus, *Cic.* = His ego rebus paſcor, his delector, his perfruor, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 20.

Amœnitate ſummâ perfructus eſt, *Id.* in *Hortenſ. ap. Priſc.* Si contigerit noſtris conſiliis exitus, quem optamus, perfructurus es, *Brutus* ad *Cic.* Perfruor recordatione rerum, *Paterc.* 2, 101. victoriis, *Val. Max.* 3, 2. *ext.* 5.

*Perfŭga, æ, m. *A deſerter, one that leaveth his own party, and goeth over to the enemy's.* A Pyrrho perfuga venit in caſtra Fabricii, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 22. *conf. Liv.* 10, 40.

*Perfŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, ĭtum, neut. [*ex* per, *&* fugio] *To fly for ſuccour*, or *ſhelter*. A Scipione in caſtra Cæſaris perfugerunt, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 35. Ad aſylum turba omnis perfugit, *Liv.* 1, 8. *Met.* In tribunatûs portum perfugerat, *Cic.*

*Perfŭgium, ii, n. (1) *A refuge*, or *ſhelter*; *a place to fly to for ſuccour.* (2) *A ſanctuary.* (3) *An excuſe, a pretenſe.* (1) Victo perfugium Armenia fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 3, 2. (2) § Perfugium inviolabile, *Id. Ann.* 5, 3, 1. § Quæ ſacella majores in urbe periculi perfugia eſſe voluerunt, *Cic.* Hic eſt Campanus ager, & Leontinus, quæ duo majores noſtri annonæ perfugia, *Id. Met.* = Paratum nobis perfugium & portum putemus, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 49. *de morte.* (3) Nolite cogere ſocios—hoc uti perfugio, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 41.

Perfulcio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. *To uphold*, or *ſupport.* Eloquio ſanctum modò perfulcire ſenatum, *Ov.* ad *Piſon.* v. 36. ☞ Rarò occ.

Perfunctio, ōnis, f. verb [*à* perfungor] (1) *The going through with*, or *diſchargeing of, any office, honour*, or *truſt.* (2) *An undergoing*, or *endureing.* (1) Qui ei annus primus ab honorum perfunctione, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 2. (2) § Laborum perfunctio, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 15.

Perfunctoriè, adv. (1) *Slightly, eaſyly, lightly.* (2) ‖ *Covertly, not plainly.* (3) ‖ *Careleſsly, by halves.* (1) Me cœpit non perfunctoriè verberare, *Petron.* c. 11. (2) = Neque perfunctoriè, aut obſcurè dicere, *Ulp.* (3) Hæredibus qui non perfunctoriè debitum officium impleverant, *Papin.*

Perfunctus, a, um, part. [*à* perfungor] (1) *Haveing gone through with, borne, fully done*, or *diſcharged.* (2) *Being freed*, or *diſcharged, from, by haveing performed, endured*, or *undergone.* (3) *After they ſhall have lived*, or *enjoyed life.* (4) *Clear*, or *free from.* (5) *Undergone, run through.* (1) Honoribus & reip. muneribus perfunctus ſenex, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 45. § Conſulatu perfunctis, *Plin.* 5, 1. (2) Mihi optanda mors eſt perfuncto rebus iis, quas adeptus ſum, quaſque geſſi, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 46. Me tantis laboribus pro communi ſalute perfunctum, *&c.* Id. Plebs perfuncta graviſſimis ſeditionibus & diſcordiis, *Id.* ☞ *Cum acc.* = Ut mihi tam multa pro ſe perpeſſo atque perfuncto reſpub. concederet, *&c.* Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Quæ omnia te vitâ perfunctâ ſequentur, *Lucr.* 3, 981. (3) Quia vivos non potuimus perfunctos tam fato dedidimus, *Liv.* 9, 1. (4) Perfunctæ à febri, & à foriâ ſues, *Varr. R. R.* 4, 2. (5) Recito memoriam perfuncti periculi, *Cic.*

Perfundendus, a, um, part. *To be ſpread*, or *anointed, all over.* Perfundendum oleo corpus & caput, *Celſ.*

Perfundens, tis, part. *Overſpreading.* Sol ſuâ perfundens omnia luce, *Lucr.* 2, 147. Perfundens humeros cæſaries, *Sen. Hipp.* 801. *conf. Sil.* 8, 451.

Perfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūſum, act. (1) *To pour all over, to waſh, to bathe.* (2) *To wet, by ſprinkling upon*, or *with*; *to bedew, to beſprinkle.* (3) *To beſmear*, or *daub over.* (4) Met. *To imbue, ſeaſon*, or *give a tincture to*; *to furniſh with.* (1) Fluvii perfundent pecus magiſtri, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 446. (2) Quali perfundat piſces ſecurus olivo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 50. (3) Perfudêre manus fraterno ſanguine fratres, *Catull.* 62, 399. Auro tecta perfundimus, *Sen.* (4) Apparatus ſacri, qui perfundere religione animum poſſet, *Liv.* 10, 38. ¶ Conjux, quæ tibi flexanimo mentem perfundat amore, *will bathe, as it were, your ſoul in love*, Catull. 62, 330. ✠ Si illâ notitiâ ſe non perfuderit, ſed infecerit, *not ſprinkle himſelf with but die himſelf in*, Sen. Quâ ratione ſol calido perfundat cuncta vapore, *warm all over*, Lucr. 5, 595. Dii immortales, qui me horror perfudit! *ſeized me all over!* Cic. Att. 8, 6. § Perfundere animum religione, *Liv.* 10, 38.

Perfundor, i, fūſus, paſſ. (1) *To be poured through.* (2) *To be waſhed all over.* (3) *To be weted, beſprinkled*, or *anointed.* (4) Met. *To be filled.* (1) ¶ Alluitur Endone amne, perfunditur Thebaïde, *is divided in the midſt by its ſtreams*, Plin. 5, 29. (2) Quin tu antè vivo perfunderis flumine? *Liv.* (3) Enſis perfunditur ſanguine, *Ov. Met.* 7, 395. Perfundi nardo juvat, *Hor. Epod.* 15, 13. (4) Voluptatem ſenſus accipiens movetur, & jucunditate quâdam perfunditur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 3. ¶ Poſtquam eſt Italo perfuſus aceto, *ſtung with ſharp jeſts*, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 33. ✠ Non illa *ſtudia*, quibus perfundi ſatìs eſt, ſed hæc quibus tingendus eſt animus, *to be ſlightly acquainted with*, or *ſuperficially verſed in*, Sen.

Perfungor, i, ctus, dep. (1) *To diſcharge*, or *execute, completely*, or *fully*; *to go through with to the end.* (2) *To be rid of*; *freed*, or *delivered from, by haveing endured, undergone*, or *ſuffered.* (3) *To be clear of*, or *free from.* (4) *To ſhare*, or *partake, of*; *to enjoy.* (1) § Cùm & honoribus ampliſſimis, & laboribus maximis perfuncti eſſemus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 8. (2) Perfuncta reſp. eſt hoc miſero fatalique bello, *Id.* pro *Marcell.* 10. Qui eadem pericula, quibus nos perfuncti ſumus, ingrediantur, *Id.* (3) Quidam adjiciunt, perfunctas eſſe à febri & à foriâ *ſcrofas*, Varr. R. R. 4, 2. (4) Dum ætatis tempus tulit perfuncta ſatìs ſum, ſatias jam tenet ſtudiorum iſtorum, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 18. Reminiſcere illam *Tulliam* omnibus bonis propè perfunctam eſſe, *Sulpitius* ad *Cic. Fam.* 4, 5.

Perfŭro, ĕre, n. *To be in a very great fury, to be outrageous.* ¶ Perfurit acri cum fremitu pontus, *rageth and roareth*, Lucr. 1, 276. mare fluctibus, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 383. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 4, 732, *Sil.* 8, 605.

Perfūſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* perfundo] (1) *A waſhing, batheing*, or *pouring water all over.* (2) *A weting, moiſtening*, or *beſprinkleing with water.* (1) Perfuſio corporis multa prodeſt ex aquâ, *Celſ.* (2) Italia hordeum ſine perfuſione toſtum molit, *Plin.* 18, 7.

‖ Perfūſōriè, adv. *Confuſedly, obſcurely, not plainly.* = Neque perfuſoriè, aut obſcurè, *Ulp.* ✝ Confūſè, *Cic.*

Perfūsōrius, a, um, adj. (1) *Superficial, ſlight.* (2) ¶ Perfuſoriæ aſſertiones, *that are repeted careleſsly*, or *for form's ſake only.* § Perfuſoria voluptas, *Sen.* (2) Suet. Domit. 8. edit. Græv.

Perfūſus, a, um, part. [*à* perfundor] (1) *Poured all over, waſhed.* (2) *Weted, beſprinkled, daſhed, ſwilled.* (3) *Anointed, beſmeared.* (4) *Stained, defiled.* (5) *Covered all over.* (6) *Overlaid, gilded over, diſguiſed, coloured, died* (7) Met. *Filled*, or *covered, with* fear, dread, rage, pleaſure, *&c.* (8) *Endued with a quality of cauſeing.* (9) *Doſed with, made drowſy*, or *ſleepy by.* (1) Exundantes perfuſo ſanguine campos, *Petron.* c. 104. Clitumne greges tuo perfuſi flumine, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 147. Oceani perfuſus Lucifer undâ, *Id. Æn.* 8, 589. (2) Perfuſum aquâ hordeum, *Plin.* Exercitus perfuſus millies cruore Romano, *Liv.* (3) § Perfuſus liquidis odoribus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 2. Juventus humeros oleo perfuſa, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 135. lacrymis flagrantes genas, *Id. Æn.* 12, 65. ſanie vittas, *Id. Æn.* 2, 221. (4) Perfuſi ſanguine fratrum, *Id. Æn.* 2, 510. (5) Pulvere ac ſudore perfuſum regem, *Curt.* 3, 5, 2. ¶ *Met.* Perfuſus rubore maniſeſto, *bluſhing as red as fire*, Petron. c. 128. Mœnia perfuſa lepore, *overſpread with the beauteous reflection of colours*, Lucr. 2, 501. Æterno corpus perfuſum frigore lethi, *ſpread all over with*, Id. 4, 922. (6) § Perfuſa gloria fuco, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 303. Omnigenis perfuſa coloribus, *Lucr.* 2, 820. Oſtro perfuſæ veſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 112. (7) § Perfuſus timore, *Liv.* 2, 63. gaudio, *Id.* 30, 16. fletu, *Id.* 40, 12. Perfuſum ultimi ſupplicii metu, *Id.* Omnes ſenſus dulcedine omni quaſi perfuſi, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 34. (8) Lethæo perfuſa papavera ſomno, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 78. (9) Multo perfuſus tempora Baccho, *Tib.* 1, 2, 3.

† Pergămēna, æ, f. *ſc.* charta [*à* Pergamo dict. ubi inventa eſt ab Attalo rege, *Plin.* ex *Varr.*] *Parchment.*

Pergaudeo, ēre, n. *To rejoice greatly, to be very glad.* Trebonium meum à te amari—pergaudeo, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1, 3. ☞ Rarò occ.

Pergens, tis, part. (1) *Going on.* (2) *Pervadeing, paſſing through.* (1) Pergens ad littora, *Sil.* 7, 171. (2) Neptunum eſſe dicis animum cum intelligentiâ per mare pergentem, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 25. ☞ *Sed. var. lect.*

*Pergigno, ĕre, act. [*ex* per, *&* gigno] *To breed*, or *produce.* Quales Eurotæ pergignunt flumina myrtus, *Catull.* 62, 86. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* progignunt.

Pergĭtur, imperſ. *They go.* Inde in ædem Junonis perrectum, *Liv.*

Perglisco, ĕre, n. *To grow very fat.* Quæ primâ lunâ ſaginari cœpta, vigeſimâ pergliſcit, *de gallinis faciendis*, Col. 8, 7.

‖ Pergnārus, a, um, adj. *Very knowing*, or *ſkillfull.* Magia ars colendi deos ac venerandi pergnara, *Apul. Apol.* p. 447. ✝ Admodum peritus.

Pergo, ĕre, perrexi, ctum, n. [*ex* per, *&* rego; quod & præt. perrexi ſatìs indicat, *Voſſ.*] (1) *To go*; *to go on*, or *forward*; *to come along, to advance, keep*, or *hold, on his way.* (2) *To proceed, to continue on*; *to keep*, or *hold, on*; *to proſecute*, or *purſue.* (3) *To paſs by, to omitt, not to mention.* (4) *To haſten*, or *make haſte, to.* (5) *To endeavour*, or *attempt.* (1) ¶ Quis hic eſt, qui huc pergit? *cometh this way?* Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 22. Horſum pergunt, *hitherward*, Id. Hec. 3, 4, 36. ✠ Emergo, *Idem.* Illùc pergit, *marcheth thither*, Tac. Ann. 14, 23, 1. introrſus, *Id. Ann.* 2, 25, 5. Ad Pomponium perreximus omnes, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 32. Pergit iter in ſacram viam, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 68, 6. Maturavêre iter pergere, *Sall. B. J.* 81. Quum iter cœptum pergere cœpiſſet, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 69. ☞ *Cum præp. in & ad.* Pergit in hoſtem, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 521. Jam ad reliqua pergamus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 45. ☞ *Cum infin.* Domum ire pergam, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 17. Ad Crotonem oppugnandum pergunt ire, *Liv.* 24, 2. Horum unum quodvis ſumere perge, *Lucr.* 2, 347. (2) § Perge porrò dicere, *Plaut.* Pergîn' pergere? *Id.* Si moleſtus pergis eſſe, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 27. Pergam connectere rem, *Lucr.* 2, 477. = Pergam atque inſequar longiùs, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 20. Proficiſci ad inſtituta pergemus, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 1. Pergit in mea maledicta, *Cic.* § Perge reliqua; geſtio ſcire iſta omnia, *Id.* Pergite animo forti, Lacedæmonii, *Id.* (3) § Pergo præterita, *Id.* (4) = Protinus pergere & properare Romam, *Id.* Perge non dubio gradu, *Sen. Trag. Troad.* 522. (5) Perge in virum, *Plaut.* Ad fores ſuſpenſo gradu placidè ire perrexi, acceſſi, adſtiti, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 27.

Pergrăcĭlis, e, adj. *Very ſlender*, or *ſmall.* Longiore caule, ſed pergracili, *Plin.* 25, 13.

Pergræcor, āri, dep. Epulis & potationibus inſervire, *Feſt.* *To ſpend whole days and nights in drinking*, Dies noctesque bibite, pergræcamini, *&c.* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 1, 20. Ut cum ſolo pergræcetur milite, *Id. Truc.* 1, 1, 69. † Nunc ruri pergræcatur, *Feſt.* ex *Titin.*

Pergrandis, e, adj. (1) *Very large* in bigneſs. (2) *Very great* in its ſum. (3) *Very aged.* (1) Erat vas vinarium ex unâ gemmâ pergrandi, *Cic.* (2) § Pergrandis pecunia, *Id.* Pergrande vectigal, *Id. contra Rull.* 1, 3. lucrum, *Plaut.* (3) Regnum ad fratrem regis Oeſalcem, pergrandem natu, pervenit, *Liv.* 29, 29.

*Pergrăphĭcus, a, um, adj. [*ex* per, *&* graphicus] *Notable, complete, perfect, accompliſhed.* Nimis pergraphicus ſycophanta, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 15.

Pergrātus, a, um, adj. *Very acceptable*, or *well pleaſeing.* = Pergratum mihi feceris, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 4. Pergrata mihi oratio tua, *Id.* *Cum tmeſi.* Per mihi gratum feceris, *&c.* Id. Att. 1, 20.

Pergrăvis, e, adj. (1) *Very heavy*, or *grievous, to be borne.* (2) *Very ſolid*, or *weighty.* (3) *Very ſubſtantial*, or *material.* (1) ✠ Levia ſunt hæc, quæ tu pergravia eſſe in animum induxti tuum, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 12. (2) § Oratio pergravis, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 50. (3) Non dubito quin ſint teſtes pergraves, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 26.

Pergrăvĭter, adv. (1) *Very grievouſly, mightyly.* (2) *Very ſharply,* or *ſeverely.* (1) Pergraviter eſſe offenſum, *Cic. Att.* 1, 8. (2) § Pergraviter reprehendere aliquem, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 53.

Pergŭla, æ, f. [*à* pergo, ut *à* rego regula, *à* tego tegula; ſic dict. quia extra murum porrigatur, *Voſſ.*] (1) *A place of a houſe juting out towards the ſtreet, beyond the wall of the houſe; a ſort of gallery,* or *balcony.* (2) *A place where painters expoſed their pieces to view,* or *to ſale.* (3) ‖ *A ſtall whereon tradeſmen ſet their wares to ſale, a ſore-ſhow.* (4) *A place where the profeſſors of any art,* or *ſcience, taught their ſcholars publickly.* (5) *A little cotage,* ὑπερῷον, ὀροφὴ, *Gloſſ.* (6) *A place in the ſtews, where whores ſtood to be viewed,* or *hired*; τέγος. (7) *A trail,* or *frame of wood, made in faſhion of an arbour, to bear up a vine.* (1) L. Fulvius cum coronâ roſaceâ interdiu è pergulâ ſuâ in forum proſpexiſſe dictus, *Plin.* 21, 3. (2) Perfecta opera *Apelles* proponebat in pergulâ tranſeuntibus, *&c.* Id. 35, 10. † Pergula pictorum, *Lucil.* ap. *Lactant.* (3) Ulp. (4) Sed nec ſtructor erit, cui cedere debeat omnis Pergula, *Juv.* 11, 137. In pergulâ docuit, *Suet. Ill. Gramm.* 18. (5) Horruit algenti pergula curta foco, *Prop.* 4, 5, 68. (6) Cras faciam, ut deportere in pergulam, *Plaut.* (7) *Col.* 3, 9. & alibi, & *Plin.* 17, 24.

Pĕrhĭbendus, a, um, part. *To be celebrated,* or *had in eſteem.* Nec minùs eſt Spartiates Ageſilaüs ille perhibendus, qui, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 22.

Pĕrhĭbeo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, act. [*ex* per, & habeo] (1) *To ſpeak, ſay,* or *affirm.* (2) *To report,* or *give out.* (3) *To call, ſtile,* or *term.* (4) *To eſteem,* or *account.* (5) *To allow, afford,* or *give.* (1) Si ecaſtor nunc habeas quod des, alia verba perhibeas, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 36. (2) § Ut perhibent, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 8. Septem illum totos perhibent menſes rupe ſub aëriâ fleviſſe, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 507. (3) Cœlum noſtri Graji perhibent æthera, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 36. *ex Pacuv.* (4) Bene qui conjiciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 5. (5) Cur ego veſtem, aurum, atque alia vobis perhibeo? *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 49. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* præhibeo. Conſtantiæ antiquiſſimum teſtimonium perhibuiſtis, *Plin. Pan.* 95.

Pĕrhĭbeor, ēri, paſſ. (1) *To be ſaid.* (2) *To be reported, told,* &c. (3) *To be called,* or *termed.* (4) *To be eſteemed.* (5) *To be attributed.* (1) Animo malè factum cùm perhibetur, *Lucr.* 3, 596. (2) Nimio minùs perhibemur malæ, quàm ſumus ingenio, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 3. (3) Perſarum montes, qui eſſe aurei perhibentur, *Id. Stich.* 1, 1, 25. (4) Vos vultis perhiberi probos, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 59. (5) Ut rebus præcipuis honos in primis perhibeatur, *Plin.* 29, 1.

Pĕrhiĕmo, āre, neut. *To lie,* or *be, all winter.* *Sulcos* vacuos perhiemare patiemur, *Col.* 11, 3.

Pĕrhīlùm, adv. *Very little,* or *leaſt of all.* Perhilum vacillant ima tecta, *Luc.* 6, 575.

Pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭcè, adv. *Very honourably, with great reſpect.* Perhonorificè Cæſarem ſalutabant, *Cic. Att.* 11, 12.

Pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. *Very honourable, moſt reſpectfull.* Collega in me perhonorificus, *Cic. Att.* 12, 10. Conſalutatio forenſis perhonorifica, *Id. Att.* 2, 18.

Pĕrhorreo, ĕre, ui, n. *To be ſore afraid.* Bellum quale futurum ſit, perhorrui, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 10. ☞ *Cum infin.* Jure perhorrui Latè conſpicuum tollere verticem, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 18. ¶ Clamore perhorruit Ætna, *ſhook,* or *trembled, at his voice,* Ov. Met. 13, 877. Latum perhorruit æquor, *was put into a rage,* or *became very boiſterous,* Id. Met. 6, 704. Perhorrent tribuni exigere pœnam, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 2.

Pĕrhorreſco, ĕre, incept. *To be ſorely afraid of, to ſhake,* or *tremble, for fear of.* ☞ *Sine caſu.* Commoveri animo & toto corpore perhorreſcere, *Cic. Div.* in *Cæcil.* 13. ☞ *Cum accuſ.* Cùm perhorruerit caſus pars maxima noſtros, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 9, 15. ☞ *Cum abl.* Nemo eſt qui non recordatione ipſâ conſulatûs veſtri perhorreſcat, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 45.

Pĕrhorrĭdè, adv. *Very dreadfully,* Fragm. Poët.

Pĕrhorrĭdus, a, um, adj. *Very naſty, ſtinking,* or *filthy.* Stagna perhorrida ſitu, *Liv.* 22, 16.

Pĕrhoſpĭtālis, e, adj. *Very hoſpitable, open to give reception.* Domus maximè perhoſpitalis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 2. *ubi tamen al. leg.* hoſpitalis, & *vix alibi occ.*

Pĕrhoſpĭtus, a, um, adj. *Very friendly, kind, hoſpitable.* Arecteis unda perhoſpita campis, *Tib.* 4, 1, 142. ☞ *Leg.* & per hoſpita *diviſè, ſed perperam.*

Pĕrhūmānĭter, adv. *Very kindly,* or *courteouſly,* Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1.

Pĕrhūmānus, a, um, adj. *Very civil, very courteous.* § Vir perhumanus, *Cic.* ſermo, *Id. Q. fratr.* 2, 8.

Pĕrhyĕmo, āre, n. *Vid.* Perhiemo.

*Pĕrĭboetos, i, m. [*ex* περὶ, circum, & βοάω, clamo] *The name of a ſatyr, one of Bacchus's companions,* whoſe ſtatue of braſs was as famous as himſelf; alſo one of Praxiteles's pieces, *Plin.* 34, 8.

*‖ Pĕrĭbŏlus, i, m. [*ex* περὶ, circum, & βάλλω, jacio] *The outward wall encompaſſing any place.* Peribolus exterior, *Vulg. Int.*

*Pĕrĭcarpum, i, n. [*ex* περὶ, & καρπός, fructus] *A kind of aſtringent root,* Plin. 25, 10.

‖ Pĕrīclĭtābundus, a, um, adj. *Deſireous to make proof,* or *tryal.* Sui periclitabunda, *Apul. Met.* 3. p. 91.

Pĕrīclĭtandus, a, um, adj. *To be hazarded,* or *proved.* Non eſt ſalus ſummæ reip. periclitanda, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 5. = In periclitandis, experiundiſque pueris, *Id.* de *Div.* 2.

Pĕrīclĭtans, tis, part. *Being in danger of,* or *jeopardy.* Eumolpus periclitantium advocatus, *Petron.* c. 110. § Salutem periclitanti ferre, *Tac. Orat.* 5, 5.

Pĕrīclĭtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A proveing, trying,* or *experimenting.* = Herbarum utilitates longinqui temporis uſu & periclitatione percepimus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64.

Pĕrīclĭtātur, imperſ. *Tryal is made,* Cæſ. B. G. 2, 8.

Pĕrīclĭtātus, a, um, part. paſſ. (1) *Expoſed to danger, peril,* or *jeopardy.* (2) *Proved, tryed, experimented.* (1) Quis hunc jure felicem dixerit, periclitatum ad libidinem inimici? *Plin.* 7, 44. (2) In portu periclitati remigio, quid quæque earum *quadriremium* efficere poſſet, *Hirt. B. Alex.* c. 13.

Pĕrīclĭtor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. [*à* periclum, *ſive* periclor, *pro* periculor] (1) *To be in danger,* or *peril.* (2) *To endanger, to expoſe,* or *bring into danger.* (3) *To try,* or *prove; to make experiment,* or *tryal, of.* (1) 𝔛 Periclitatur magnitudo principum, minuta plebes facili præſidio latet, *Phædr.* 4, 5, 11. Ut potiùs in ſilvis Gallorum vita, quàm legionariorum, periclitaretur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 33. ☞ *Cum ablat.* Gravidæ feminæ abortu periclitantur, *Celſ.* 1. § Vox ima vim non habet, ſumma rumpi periclitatur, *Quint.* 11, 3. (2) 𝔛 Toleremus iſtorum defenſiones, qui perdere alios, quàm periclitari ipſi maluerunt, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 42, 5. (3) = Homines belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari ſolent, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. Periclitemur, ſi placet, in iis quidem exemplis, in quibus, *&c.* Id.

Pĕrīclum, i, n. per Sync. *pro* periculum, *Danger, jeopardy,* &c. Hujus opem magnis imploravêre periclis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 269.

*Pĕriclȳmĕnos, i, f. *ſive* Pĕriclȳmĕnon, i, n. [περικλύμενον, Gr. *ex* περὶ, circùm, & κυλίω, volvo; ita dict. quòd convolvat ſe adminiculis quibuſcunque] *That woodbind which beareth the honeyſuckle,* Plin. 27, 12.

Pĕrīcŭlosè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Dangerouſly, adventureouſly; with danger,* or *peril.* Navigatur periculosè hieme, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11. Periculoſiùs hieme navigatur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 64. Quod homines periculoſiſſimè & libentiſſimè faciunt, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* [illegible] 22.

Pĕrīcŭlōſus, a, [illegible] adj. or comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Dangerous, perilous.* Periculoſum eſt credere, & non credere, *Phædr.* 3, 10, 1. Quod omnibus procellis periculoſius erat, *Petron.* c. 114. § Periculoſius prælium, *Paterc.* 2, 60. Periculoſiſſimus annus, *Liv.* 27, 35. Periculoſiſſimæ dimicationes, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 22. Populo Romano periculoſum videbat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 33. Aliter fuiſſemus in noſmetipſos penè periculoſi, *Cic. Att.* 13, 37.

Pĕrīcŭlum, i, n. [*à* pereo, vel. pot. *ab* ant. periri, *i. e.* conari, tentare, diſcere, *unde* peritus & experior, *Voſſ.*] (1) *Peril, danger, jeopardy.* (2) Met. *Dangerous, hazardous.* (3) *A tryal, eſſay, experiment,* or *proof,* of a thing. (4) ‖ *A libel,* or *paper containing the minutes of a ſentence which the judge, after hearing the cauſe, is to pronounce.* (5) *An inſcription on a tomb.* (1) = In periculum capitis atque in vitæ diſcrimen ſe inferre, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo,* 10. Periculum facit *vulnus* quodcunque magnum eſt, *Celſ.* 5, 26, 4. Cùm illi nihil periclî ex indicio fiet, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 6. (2) Periculum eſt, ne ſe ſtuporis excuſatione defendat, *Cic.* (3) Quî ſcis, niſi periculum feceris? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 33. § Periculum ex aliis facere, *Id.* in literis, in palæſtrâ, *Id. Eun.* 3, 2, 13. fortunæ, *Cic.* Tanquam inſonti periculum feciſſent, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 33. ☞ *Nota,* periculum facere *eſt tam* adire diſcrimen *quàm quod frequentius* experimentum capere. (4) In omnibus negotiis ex periculo promatur deliberationis plena ſententia, *Cod.* (5) *Nepos* in *Epam.* c. 8. *ſi locus ſit ſanus.*

Pĕrĭdōneus, a, um, adj. *Very fit,* or *convenient.* § Peridoneus præceptor, *Suet.* de *Clar. Gramm.* 2, 11. Quòd is locus peridoneus caſtris habebatur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 24.

*‖ Pĕrĭdrŏmis, ĭdis, f. [*ab* inuſ. περιδρέμω, circumcurro] *An open gallery,* or *walk, encompaſſing the* palæſtra, *Litt.* ex *Vitr. ſed q.*

*Pĕriens, euntis, part. *Periſhing.* ¶ Pereuntem ſpectare, *Ov. Met.* 7, 34. *conſ. Sil.* 11, 50.

† Pĕrignārus, a, um, adj. *Wholely ignorant.* § Locorum perignari, *Sall. Fragm.*

*Pĕrĭleucos, i, m. [*ex* περὶ, circùm, & λευκὸς, candidus] *A ſort of gem,* or *precious ſtone, with a white thread, deſcending from its face to its bottom,* Plin. 37, 10.

Pĕrilluſtris, tre, adj. *Very illuſtrious,* or *famous,* Cic. Attic. 5, 4.

Pĕrimbĕcillus, a, um, adj. *Very infirm, weak,* or *feeble.* Quod quidem eſt natum, perimbecillum eſt, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 20. § Perimbecillum colium, *Col. R. R.* 3, 10.

*Pĕrĭmetros, i, m. [*ex* περὶ, circùm, & μέτρον, menſura] *The circuit,* or *ambit, of a thing,* or *place.* ¶ Perimetros imi theatri, *the pit in a theatre,* Vitr. 5, 6.

Pĕrĭmo, ĕre, act. [*ex* per, & emo, ant. tollo, *Feſt.*] (1) *To take away wholely, to deprive of quite, to hinder, to diſappoint.* (2) *To deſtroy, ruin,* or *deface.* (3) *To kill,* or *ſlay.* (1) Perimit, adimit, tollit, *Feſt.* Si vis aliqua major reditum peremiſſet, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 42. Niſi aliquis caſus, aut occupatio conſilium ejus peremiſſet, *Id.* (2) Quæſita labore ſubiti perimunt imbres, *Lucr.* 5, 217. = Sin autem ſupremus ille dies perimit ac delet omnino, *Cic.* Cùm vetuſtas non opera ſolùm manu facta, ſed etiam ipſam naturam paulatim exedendo perimat, *Curt.* 5, 1, 34. (3) Ubi tam teneros volucres matremque peremit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 30. *ex poëtâ.* *Orphea* ſacrilegæ perimunt, *Ov. Met.* 11, 41. Ut à paſtu repelli pecora dicantur, ne ſatietas perimat, *Curt.* 5, 1, 12.

Pĕrĭmor, i, paſſ. *To be taken away,* &c. *Cic.*

Pĕrimpĕdītus, a, um, adj. *Difficult to be paſſed.* Erat locus quidam perimpeditus ante aciem Scipionis, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 58.

‖ Pĕrincertus, a, um, adj. *Very doubtfull,* or *uncertain.* Perincertum ſtolidior, an vanior, *Gell.* 18, 4. ex *Sall.*

Pĕrincommŏdè, adv. *Very inconveniently,* or *unluckyly.* § Accidit perincommodè, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17.

Pĕrincommŏdus, a, um, adj *Very incommodious,* or *inconvenient.* Quæ nihil admodum Romanis, eadem perincommoda regiis erant, *Liv.* 37, 4.

‖ Pĕrinconſĕquens, tis. adj. *Very inconſequent, that doth in no wiſe follow.* Per autem, inquit, inconſequens ipſum quidem corpus, &c. *Gell.* 41, 1. *tmeſis.*

Pĕrinde, adv. [*ex* per, & inde] (1) *As, ſo as, according as, in like manner as.* (2) *So.* (3) *So much.* (4) *Equally.* (1) Fac ſis perinde adeò, ut me velle intelligis, *Plaut.* (2) Ut viſeret agros, & perinde dominos laudaret caſtigaretque, *Liv.* (3) ¶ Quare adventus ejus non perinde gratus fuit, *was not ſo very acceptable,* Suet. Galb. 13. (4) Funus Ruſi clariſſimi civis & perinde felicis, *Plin. jun.* Vivendi ars tanta tamque operoſa & perinde fructuoſa, *Cic.* ☞ *Jungitur particulis* ac, ſi, atque, prout, quàm, quaſi, tanquam, ut, *apud probos auctores.* ☞ Nonnunquam omittitur *ac.* Ad hoc ipſa corporum mole, perinde armis ingentibus, adeò terribilis fuit, *Flor.* 1, 13, 4.

Pĕrindignè, adv. *Very indignantly,* or *very grievouſly.* Tulit etiam perindignè actum à ſenatu, *Suet. Tib.* 50.

Pĕrindulgens, tis. adj. *Highly reverenceing.* ✠ Perindulgens in patrem, idem acerbè ſeverus in filium, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31.

Pĕrinfāmis, e. adj. *Very infamous.* Amore libertinæ perinfamis, *Suet. Vitell.* 2, 9.

Pĕrinfirmus, a, um. adj. *Very weak; of very ſmall force,* or *weight.* = Sunt levia & perinfirma quæ dicebantur à te, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 16.

* Pĕringĕniōſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* per, & ingenioſus] *Very witty,* or *ingenious,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 24.

Pĕringrātus, a, um. *Very ungratefull.* Peringratus eſt, qui, cùm amiſerit, pro accepto nihil debet, *Sen. Epiſt.* 98.

‖ Pĕrinīquè, adv. *Very unjuſtly,* Macrob.

Pĕrinīquus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very unjuſt,* or *unreaſonable.* (2) *Very uneaſy, impatient,* or *diſcontented.* (1) = Videant ne ſit periniquum & non ferendum, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 18. (2) ✠ Id Romani æquo ſatis, Pœnus periniquo animo ferebat, *Liv.* 21, 52.

‖ Pĕrinjūrius, a, um, adj. *Very injurious,* Apul. p. 528.

Pĕrinſignis, adj. *Very notorious, apparent,* or *remarkable.* Corporis pravitates, ſi erunt perinſignes, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 19.

‖ Pĕrinſignĭter, adv. *Very notably,* Dig.

‖ Pĕrintĕger, a, um. adj. *Very innocent,* or *upright; faultleſs.* Qui incorruptus, & caſtus, & perinteger dicebatur, *Gell.* 3, 5.

‖ Pĕrinvălĭdus, a, um. adj. *Very weak and feeble,* Litt. *ex* Curt. *ſed non inven.*

Pĕrinvīſus, a, um. adj. *Abominable to, much hated by.* Hominem diîs ac nobilitati perinviſum, *Cic.* ap. *Aſcon.*

Pĕrinvītus, a, um. adj. *Very much againſt one's will.* Ne perinvitus legerem tuas literas, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 9, 2. vid. & *Liv.* 40, 57.

Pĕrinunguo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint all over.* Eam eâdem re perinunguunt, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. ☞ Rarò occ.

* † Pĕrio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [πειράω, Gr.] *To try,* or *make tryal of.* A perio activo videtur quibuſdam eſſe, experior commune, & opperior deponens, *Priſc.*

* ‖ Pĕriŏcha, æ. f. [περιοχὴ, Gr. à περιέχω, contineo] *An argument containing the ſum of a diſcourſe,* as thoſe of Terence's comedys, ſo entitled by Sulp. Apollin. ⸸ Argumentum, *Liv.*

* Pĕriŏdĭcus, a, um. adj. *That goeth,* or *cometh, by courſe,* or *fits.* § Periodicæ febres, *Plin.* 20, 3.

* Pĕriŏdus, di. f. [περίοδος, Gr. à περὶ, circum, & ὁδὸς, via] *A period,* or *perfect ſentence.* Comprehenſio & ambitus ille verborum, ſi ſic periodum appellari placet, erat apud illum contractus & brevis, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* ☞ *Periodo plurima nomina dat Cicero,* ambitum, circuitum, comprehenſionem, continuationem, circumſcriptionem. Genera ejus duo ſunt, altera ſimplex, cùm ſenſus longiore ambitu circumducitur, alterum quod conſtat membris & inciſis, quæ plures ſenſus habent. Aderat genitor carceris, & carnifex prætoris, & reliqua. Habet periodus membra minimùm duo, *Quint.* 9, 4. Periodus apta procemiis majorum cauſarum, ubi ſolicitudine, commendatione, miſeratione, res eget. Item communibus locis & in omni amplificatione, ſed poſcitur tum auſtera, ſi accuſes, tum fuſa, ſi laudes, *Id. ib.* ‖ Periodus longior eſſe non debet, quàm ut uno ſpiritu proferatur, *Iſid.*

† Pĕrior, īri. ant. *unde* comp. Experior, *Priſc.*

* Pĕrĭpătētĭci, ōrum. m. pl. [περιπατητικοὶ, Gr. à περιπατέω, circumambulo; ita dict. quia diſputabant inambulantes in Lycæo, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 4.] *The peripatetick philoſophers,* Cic.

* Pĕrĭpĕtaſma, ătis. n. [*ex* περὶ, circùm, & πετάω, pando] *A rich ſort of hangings for rooms,* or *coverings for their floors.* Quid? illa Attalica, totâ Siciliâ nominata peripetaſmata? *Cic. Verr.* 4, 12. Ex ſuggeſto faleris ubi ſolent eſſe peripetaſmata, *Verr.* ſed Gr. literis. = Periſtromata, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 27.

* Pĕrĭphŏrētos, i. m. [*ex* περὶ, circùm, & φορέω, geſto; ita dictus quoniam nunquam niſi lecticâ penſili domûs ſuæ limen tranſiret] *The name of a famous ſtatuary.* Artemona qui Periphoretos appellatus eſt, *Plin.* 34, 8.

* ‖ Pĕriphrăſis, eos. f. [περίφρασις, Gr. *ex* περὶ, circùm, & φράζω, dico] *Circumlocution, a figure in rhetorick when that which might have been ſaid in one, or two words, is, for greater ornament, expreſſed by many,* Iſid. Quicquid ſignificari breviùs poteſt, & cum ornatu latiùs oſtenditur, περίφρασις eſt; cui nomen Latinè datum eſt, non ſanè orationis aptum virtuti, circumlocutio, *Quint.* 8, 6.

‖ Pĕripneumŏnia, æ. f. [*ex* περὶ, circùm, & πνεύμων, pulmo] *An inflammation in the lungs,* Iſid. & Celſ. 4, 7. ☞ *Sed Græc. lit.*

* Pĕripneumŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. *One troubled with a* peripneumonia, or *inflammation of his lungs. Tragoriganum* tuſſientibus cum melle datur, & pleuriticis & peripneumonicis, *Plin.* 22, 24. Vehemens & acutus morbus, quem peripneumonicon Græci vocant, *Celſ.* 4, 7.

* ‖ Pĕrĭpsēma, ătis. n. [περίψημα, Gr. *ex* περὶ, circùm, & ψάω, tergo] *An off-ſcouring of dirt,* or *filth,* Vulg. Int.

Pĕrīrātus, a, um. adj. *Tranſported with anger.* Erant nobis perirati, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 6. Fuit Mars meo periratus patri, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 1, 11.

* Pĕrĭſcĕlis, ĭdis. f. [*ex* περὶ, circum, & σκέλος, crus] (1) *A garter.* (2) ‖ *A kind of garment like breeches, worn by women.* (1) Sæpe periſcelidem raptam ſibi flentis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 56. (2) Quæ Græci περισκελῆ vocant, noſtri feminalia dicunt, vel braccas uſque ad genua pertingentes, *Hier.*

* ‖ Pĕrĭſcĕlium, ii. n. [ab eodem] *A garter,* Tert.

* ‖ Pĕriſſeuma, ătis, n. [à περισσεύω, abundo] *A largeſs to the people; or a donative, or overplus, of pay to the ſoldiers, to oblige them the more to their generals,* Spart. *in* Jul. Cap. *Lat.* Donativum, *Suet.*

* ‖ Pĕriſsŏlŏgia, æ. f. [*ex* περισσὸς, redundans, & λόγος, ſermo] *A figure when more words are uſed than are needfull. Circumlocutio* cùm in vitium incidit, periſſologia dicitur, *Quint.* 8, 6. *ſed Gr. literis.*

Pĕriſſon, i. n. *A ſort of ſhrub full of ſhoots.* Plin. 21, 31. = Dorycnion, manicon, erythron, neurita, *Id.*

* Pĕriſtĕreon, ōnis. m. & Pĕriſtĕreos, ei. f. & Pĕriſtĕreum, ei. n. [à περιστερὰ, columba] *The herb vervain.* Periſtereos vocatur caule alto foliato, cacumine in alios caules ſe ſpargens, columbis admodum familiaris, unde & nomen, *Plin.* 35, 10. = Verbenaca, *Id.* 25, 9.

* Pĕriſtereon, ōnis. m. [ab eodem] *A dovehouſe,* Varr. R. R. 3, 7. *ſed Gr. lit.*

* ‖ Pĕriſtĕrŏtrŏphium, ii. n. [*ex* περιστερὰ, columba, & τρέφω, nutrio] *A pigeon-houſe, a dove houſe, a dove-cote,* Varr. 3, 7. *ſed Græc. literis.*

* Pĕrĭſtrōma, ătis. n. [*ex* περὶ, circùm, & στορέω, ſterno] *Rich tapeſtry work, wherewith rooms were hung,* or *their floors,* or *beds, ſpread.* § Periſtromata conchyliata, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 27. Periſtroma Campanica, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 13. = Babylonica periſtromata conſutaque tapetia, *Id. Stich.* 2, 2, 54. = Peripetaſma, *Cic.*

* Pĕriſtȳlium, ii. n. [*ex* περὶ, circum, & στῦλος, columna] *A place encloſed round with pillars and a portico,* Suet. Aug. 82. § Periſtylia quadrata, *Vitr.* 5, 2.

* Pĕriſtȳlum, i. n. [ex eodem themate] *A place begirt with pillars.* Ampliſſimum periſtylum, *Cic.* pro *Domo* 44. tectum tegulis, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5.

Pĕrītè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Wiſely, ſkillfully, expertly.* = Scienter & peritè dicere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 2. Multa facit aut peritiùs, aut exercitatiùs, *Sen. Epiſt.* 90. = Peritiſſimè & callidiſſimè, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 54.

Pĕrītia, æ. f. *Knowledge, ſkill, ſkillfullneſs.* § Peritia locorum, *Sall. B. J.* 46. futurorum, *Suet. Tib.* 67.

* Pĕrīto, āre. freq. [à pereo] *To loſe one's life, to periſh, to die.* ✠ Qui per virtutem peritat, non interit, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 32. Anima peritat partita per auras, *Lucr.* 3, 710. ☞ *ſed leg.* & periît.

* Pĕrītūrus, a, um. part. [à pereo] (1) *That will, or is near to, die, or to be killed.* (2) *That will be ruined, laid waſte, or deſtroyed.* (1) Peritura obſequio Semele, *Ov. Met.* 3, 292. Huc, periture, veni, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 856. ¶ *Met.* Inter nos periturum eſſe tam horribile ſecretum, *ſhould die with us, not be divulged,* Petron. c. 21. (2) § Peritura Troja, *Id. Æn.* 2, 660. charta, *Juv.* 1, 18. *Vid.* Pereo.

Pĕrītus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſīmus, ſup. [*ab* ant. perior, *i. e.* conari, tentare, diſcere, *Voſſ.*] *Skillfull, expert, well ſkilled.* ✠ Liberalis ſtultis gratus eſt, Verùm peritis irritos tendit dolos, *Phædr.* 1, 23, 2. § Belli gerendi peritiſſimus, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 15. = exercitatiſſimus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 73. Peritior rei militaris, *Id. B. G.* 3, 61. Juris legúmque peritus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 9. Antiquitatis bene peritus, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 21. multarum rerum, *Id.* pro *Font.* 7. uſu peritus, *Phædr.* 3, 3, 1. ✠ Adhibere doctos homines, vel etiam uſu peritos, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. Vir ad labores — ad uſum, ac diſciplinam peritus, *Id.* pro *Font.* 15. De agriculturâ peritiſſimus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9.

Perjūcundè, adv. *Very pleaſantly,* or *delightfully,* Cic. *pro* Cœl. 11.

Perjūcundus, a, um. adj. *Very pleaſant,* or *delightfull.* § Diſputatio perjucunda, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 7. Perjucundum mihi erit, *Id. Q. fr.* 3, 1, 4.

Perjūrātiuncŭla, æ, f. dim. *A little for ſwearing, a ſmall perjury.* § Perjuratiunculæ paraſiticæ, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 76.

Perjūrātus, æ, um. part. *Sworn falſely by.* Perjuratos in mea damna deos, *Ov. Am.* 3, 11, 22.

Perjūriōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of perjury, often perjured,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 52.

Perjūrium, ii. n. (1) *Perjury,* or *the breach of one's oath, by not performing what he hath ſworn.* (2) *Perjury,* i. e. *the being forſworn by takeing a falſe oath.* (1) Quod ex animi tui ſententiâ juraris, ſicut verbis concipitur more noſtro, id non facere, perjurium eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 29. Cœlum fatigas ſordido perjurio, *Phædr.* 4, 19, 24. (2) ✠ In perjurio fides jusjurandumque negligitur, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 17. Perjurii pœna divina exitium, humana dedecus, *Id.* de *Legib.* 2. ex XII. Tabb.

Perjūro, āre. n. (1) *To violate an oath, by not performing what hath been ſworn to.* (2) *To be perjured,* or *forſworn, by takeing a falſe oath.* (1) Juraviſtin' te illam nullo venditurum, niſi mihi? *B.* Fateor. *C.* Perjuraviſti, ſceleſte, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 120. Non falſum jurare perjurare eſt, ſed quod ex animi tui ſententiâ juraveris — id non facere, perjurium eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 29. *Vid.* Pejero. (2) Ubi verbis conceptis ſciens libenter perjurâris, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 2, 16.

Perjūrus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ex* per, & juro] (1) *Perjured,* or *forſworn by not doing what hath been ſworn to.* (2) *Perjured,* or *forſworn by takeing a falſe oath.* (1) Priami domus Perjura, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 27. § Perjuræ mœnia Trojæ, *Virg.* 5, 5, 811. (2) § Perjurus Sinon, *Id. Æn.* 2, 195. Meretrix perjura, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 26. Perjurum corpus, *Prop.* 2, 5, 21. Perjuriorem hoc ſi quis viderit, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 21. § Perjuriſſimus leno, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Comœd.* 7.

* Pĕrixyŏmĕnos, i. n. [*ex* περὶ, circùm, & ξέω *vel* ξύω, rado] *An image, or ſtatue, reſembleing one ſcrapeing, or currying, himſelf all over,* Plin. 34, 8.

* Pĕrĭzōnium, ii. n. [*ex* περὶ, circum, & ζώνη, cingulum] *A ſort of aprons uſed by virgins,* Varr. Sipont. & Vulg. Int. *Lat.* Præcinctorium, *Caſtalio.*

Perlābor, i, lapſus ſum. dep. *To ſlide, paſs, run,* or *glide, over,* or *through, ſwiftly.* ¶ Nulla incepto perlabitur unda liquore, *runeth through,* Tib. 4, 1, 155. Aëreas volucris perlabitur auras. *Id.* 4, 1, 127. ¶ *Luna* dum rigidas coni perlabitur umbras, *paſſeth over,* Lucr. 5, 763. Cibus per *venam cavam* ad cor confectus jam, coactuſque perlabitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. ¶ *Met.* Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura, *reacheth us, arriveth amongſt us,* Virg. *Æn.* 7, 646.

Perlætus, a, um. adj. *Very full of joy.* Supplicatio perlæta fuit, *Liv.* 10, 21.

Perlapſus, a, um. part. [*à* perlabor] *Sunk down into.* Hæc imos animi perlapſa receſſus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 6, 4.

* Perlātè, adv. [*ex* per, & latè] *Very largely.* Id in ſermonis noſtri conſuetudine perlatè patet, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 4.

* ‖ Perlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A letter bearer,* Marcell. ⊥ Tabellarius, lator tabularum.

* Perlātūrus, a, um. part. [*à* perfero] *About to carry,* or *bring.* In Aventinum uſque ſe perlaturum ſpopondiſſe, *Aurel. Vict. Orig. Gent. R.* 22, 3. Legem vos hoc anno perlaturos dictitatis? *Liv.* 3, 19.

* Perlātus, a, um. part. [*à* perferor] (1) *Borne,* or *conveyed, through.* (2) *Brought,* or *carryed,* as letters; *reported, told,* as news. (3) *Made,* or *paſſed* into a law; *enacted.* (1) Haſta ſub exertam perlata papillam Hæſit, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 803. (2) Quibus literis nuntiiſque Romam perlatis, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 53. Tabulæ repertæ ſunt literis Græcis confectæ, & ad Cæſarem perlatæ, *Id. B. G.* 1, 29. Conſilio ejus cognito, & per mercatores perlato ad Britannos, *Id. B. G.* 4, 21. (3) Perlata rogatio à C. Memmio, *Sall. B. Jug.* 37.

* † Perlăvia, æ, f. [*ex* per, & lavo] *A thorough waſhing;* ſynec. *the waſhing of the feet,* ἀποδάνιπτρα, *Gloſſ.*

* Perlĕcebræ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* pellicio] *Baits, traps, whores,* or *bawds;* ſo termed from their enticeing and wheedleing tricks. = Capitis te perdam ego & filiam, perlecebræ, pernicies, adoleſcentum exitium, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 2, 7. = Eccas tandem! probri perlecebræ & perſuaſtrices, *Id. Bacch.* 5, 2, 4.

* ‖ Perlecto, āre. freq. [*à* pellicio] *To allure, entice,* or *draw on.* Privatâ benignitate perlectat, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 8. ☞ *ſed al. leg.* prolectat, & *rectiùs, ut opinor.*

* Perlectus, a, um. part. *Read over,* or *through.* § Literis perlectis, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 19. Perlectam *epiſtolam* in conventu militum recitat, *Id. B. G.* 5, 46.

* Perlĕgendus, a, um. part. *To be read over.* § Perlegendi libri, *Plin.* 1. *ſub fin.* Quod videre non eſt ſatìs, ſed perlegendum erit, *Quint.*

* Perlĕgo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum. act. [*ex* per, & lego] (1) *To read over, to read through from the begining to the end.* (2) Met. *To take a particular view of, to ſurvey thoroughly.* (1) Perlegi, inquit, tuum tertium De naturâ Deorum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 5. § Leges perlege, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 2. Verba precantis Perlege, *Ov. Ep.* 4. ult. (2) Quin protinus omnia Perlegerent oculis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 34. *de Trojanis ſculpturam intuentibus.* Cunctas perlegere animis oculiſque ſequacibus auras, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 500.

* Perlĕgor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be read over.* Alter perlegitur, *Mart.* 3, 50, 5.

Perlĕpĭdè, adv. *Very neatly, very finely, very well.* § Perlepidè narras, *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 2, 47.

Perlĕpĭdus, a, um. adj. *Very pretty, very fine.* Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 4, 53.

Perlĕvis, ve. adj. *Very light,* or *ſmall.* ¶ Inclyti populi regeſque perlevi momento victi ſunt, *by a very ſmall advantage,* Liv. 21, 43. Perlevi fortunæ momento pendere, *Cic.* pro *Lege Agr.* 29.

Perlĕvĭter, adv. *Very lightly,* or *ſlightly.* Quòd perleviter commotus fuerat, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 8, 4.

Perlĭbenter, adv. *Very willingly, with a very good will.* Mecum perlibenter loquor, *Cic. Att.* 8. Iſtud perlibenter audio, *Id. Fam.* 7, 14, 4.

Perlĭbĕrālis, e. adj. *Very genteel, well-bred,* or *handſome,* Ter. Hecyr. 5, 4, 24.

Perlĭbĕrālĭter, adv. *Very generouſly, moſt obligeingly,* Cic. *pro* Roſc. Amerc. c. 37. & Att. 15, 15.

* Perlĭbrans, tis. part. *Exactly poiſeing,* or *leveling.* Sævamque bipennem Perlibrans mediæ fronti, *Sil. Ital.* 2, 190.

* Perlĭbrātio, ōnis. f. *A makeing exactly level.* Vitr. 8, 6.

* Perlĭbrātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. *Exactly level,* or *made level.* Campum non æquiſſimâ ſitum planitie, nec perlibratâ, ſed exiguè pronâ, *Col.* 2, 11. § Permenſum & perlibratum, *Id.* 3, 13. ſub fin.

* Perlĭbro, āre. act. [*ex* per, & libro] *To level,* or *make exactly level,* or *even.* Imæ foſſæ ſolum metitur atque perlibrat, *Col.* 3, 13. Si quis excelſa perlibret maria, paria ſunt, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 3, 28. ¶ ✠ Jaculum à tergo perlibrat ad oſſa, *throweth it,* Sil. 15, 698. conf. 12, 404.

* Perlĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex* per, & lacio] *To cajole, allure, entice, wheedle,* or *draw in.* Cùm ſeditio necem & arma perliceret, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 48. ☞ *ſed leg.* & proliceret. § Conditionibus in amicitiam perlicere, *Liv.* 25, 4. Ut ad interceſſionem perlicerent, *Id.* § Necem & arma perlicere, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 48. *Vid.* Pellicio.

* Perlĭcior, i, ectus. paſſ. *To be cajoled, allured,* or *enticed.* In ſervitutem perlici poſſe, *Liv.* Quas omnes metu excidii facilè ad belli ſocietatem perlici poſſe, *dixit,* Juſt. 22, 5.

* Perlīmo, āre. act. [*ex* per, & † limo] *To render perſpicuous,* or *clear.* Et primùm oculorum, quòd ex viridibus ſubtilis & extenuatus aër, propter motionem corporis influens perlimat ſpeciem, atque ita auferens ex oculis humorem craſſum, aciem tenuem, & auctam ſpeciem relinquit, *Vitr.* 5, 9.

Perlĭnio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To rub all over.* Cuſtos novum loculamentum in hoc præparatum perlinire intrinſecùs herbis, *Col.* 9, 12.

Perlĭnior, i. paſſ. *To be rubed all over.* Ulcera pice liquidâ cum adipe ſuillâ perliniuntur, *Col.* 7, 5.

Perlĭno, *unde* Perlĭnor, i. paſſ. *To be daubed,* or *beſmeared, all over.* § Sanguine perlini, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 52.

Perliquĭdus, a, um. adj. *Very liquid,* Celſ. 2, 4.

* Perlĭtātum eſt, imperſ. *It was ſacrificed.* ¶ = Ea omnia ſacrificia læta fuerunt, primiſque hoſtiis perlitatum eſt, *they performed their ſacrifices ſucceſsfully, attended with joyfull omens,* Liv. 36, 1. *Vid.* Perlito.

* Perlĭtātus, a, um. part. [*à* perlitor, paſſ.] (1) † *Performed in ſacrifice, attended with* læta exta, or *proſperous omens.* (2) Act. *That had not ſacrificed proſperouſly.* (1) Res divinæ factæ ritèque perlitatæ, *Val. Ant.* ap. *Gell.* 1, 7. (2) Diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, *Liv. Vid.* Perlito.

* Perlĭto, āre. act. [*ex* per, & lito] *To perform ſacrifices proſperouſly, with ſuch joyfull omens, as ſhow the gods appeaſed therewith,* which is expreſſed by *egregiè litare,* Liv. 9, 14. ✠ In eâ hoſtiâ quâ Q. Petilius ſacrificavit, in jecinore caput non inventum, id quum ad ſenatum retuliſſet, bove perlitare juſſus, *Id.* 41, 14. Tribus bubus perlitâſſe negavit, *Id.* 41, 15. Nec perlitare centum victimis potuerat, *Flor.* 4, 2, 94.

Perlĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* perlinor] *Beſmeared all over.* § Crudelitatis ſanguine perlitus, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 52. Unguentis perlitus, ignave, incedis, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 3, 23. ‖ fuco, *Amm. Marcell.*

Perlongè, adv. *Very far, a great way off.* Perlongè eſt, ſed tantò ocyùs properemus, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 61.

Perlonginquus, a, um. adj. *Very far off, at a very great diſtance,* Plaut. Bacch. 5, *ult.* 77.

Perlongus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very long,* or *at a great diſtance.* (1) *Very long,* or *a great while.* (1) Perlonga & non ſatis tuta via, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 20. (2) Si opperiri vis adventum Charmidis, perlongum eſt, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 3, 16.

Perlŭbens, tis. adj. *Very well pleaſed.* In quibus, me perlubente, Servius alliſus eſt, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 10, 8.

Perlŭbet, imperſ. *I have a very great deſire.* Perlubet hunc hominem colloqui, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 53.

Perlūcens, tis. part. (1) *That may be ſeen through, tranſparent.* (2) *Very bright,* or *ſhineing.* (1) § Tenuis ac perlucens æther, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 21. (2) Perlucenti circumdata corpus amictu, *Ov. Met.* 4, 313. Perlucentes numerare in pectore fibras, *Id. Met.* 6, 391. Saxum miri candoris à vado ad ſumma perlucens, *Plin.* 9, 15. *conf. Liv.* 41, 2.

Perlūceo, ēre. verb. neut. (1) *To ſhine through, to be tranſparent.* (2) *To be very bright, clear,* or *ſhineing.* (1) Perlucent omnes violaceo colore, *Plin.* 37, 9. *de amethyſtis.* Si purus & uniuſmodi perluceat color, *Id.* 10, 54. ¶ Perlucet *villa* quàm cribrum crebriùs, *its walls are full of holes, which let the light through,* Plaut. Rud. (2) Littora nativis perlucent picta lapillis, *Prop.* 1, 2, 13. *al. leg.* per ſe dent. *Met.* Illud ipſum, quod decorum honeſtumque dicimus, maximè quaſi perlucet ex iis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 9. *Vid.* Pelluceo.

‖ Perlūceſcit, διαφαύς, Gloſſ. *It groweth very light.*

Perlūcĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Great clearneſs, lightneſs,* or *tranſparency.* Parietes ita ſunt tectoriis operibus expoliti, ut vitri perluciditatem videantur habere, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

Perlūcĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat tranſparent.* § Perlucidulus lapis, *Catull.* 67, 4.

Perlūcĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Tranſparent, that one may ſee through.* (2) *Bright, clear, ſhineing.* (3) Alſo *wearing a thin garment, expoſeing the parts to ſight.* (1) Arcani fides prodiga perlucidior vitro, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 16. § Perlucidæ uvæ, *Col.* 11, 2. gemmæ, *Plin.* 37, 9. membranæ oculorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (2) § Purlucidus oſtro, *Mart.* 12, 38. = Stella illuſtris & perlucida, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 57. (3) Hæc ipſe perlucidus, crepidatus, armillatus, *Sen.* de *Conſtantiâ Sap.* c. 18.

Perluctuōſus, a, um. adj. *Very mournfull.* Filii funus perluctuoſum, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 8.

* Perluens, tis. part. *Waſhing.* Per eam partem ſe perluens, *Plin.* 8, 27.

* Perluo, ĕre, ūtum. act. [*ex* per, & luo] *To waſh all over, to make very clean by waſhing.* § Ædem perluunt, *Plin.* 10, 44. Fronte ſuo formoſos perluit artus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 310. ¶ ⚜ Sudor perluit ora, *runeth down,* Petron. c. 128.

* Perluor, i. paſſ. *To be waſhed all over.* Gelidâ cùm perluor undâ, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 15, 4. In fluminibus perluuntur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 20. § Aquâ dulci perlui, *Col.* 12, 53. Vīno perluitur os, *Id.*

‖ Perlūſōrius, a, um. adj. *Pretended.* ¶ Perluſorium judicium, *a pretended tryal,* Ulp. ☞ *ſed al. leg.* proluſorium.

Perluſtrandus, a, um. part. *To be viewed, conſidered, ſurveyed.* Perluſtrandæ animo partes erunt omnes, *Cic. part. Orat.* 11.

Perluſtrans, tis. part. *Viewing, ſurveying.* § Campos perluſtrans oculis, *Sil.* 7, 537. auditus, 12, 85. gratam prædam, 15, 777.

Perluſtrātus, a, um. part. *Viewed, ſurveyed.* Perluſtrata armis tota Germania eſt, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 106.

Perluſtro, āre. act. (1) *To view all over; to take a diligent view,* or *ſtrict ſurvey, of.* (2) Met.

To ſearch, or *enquire, into; to conſider ſeriouſly.* (3) *To purge,* or *cleanſe,* by fumeing, *or* ſmokeing. (1) Perluſtravit hoſtium agros, *Liv.* 8, 36. Ipſe oculis perluſtravit, *Id.* 21, 54. Ut diſcurrerent circa vias, perluſtrarentque oculis omnia, *Id.* 25, 9. (2) Perluſtra mea dicta, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 143. (3) = Paleas ſulphure & bitumine, atque ardente tædâ perluſtrant, & expiatas cubilibus injiciunt, *Col.* 8, 5.

*Perlūtus, a, um. part. [*à* perluor] *Waſhed all over, rinſed fair and clean.* Expreſſæ favorum reliquiæ, poſteaquam diligenter aquâ dulci perlutæ ſunt, *Col.* 9, ult.

Permăcer, cra, crum. adj. *Very lean, barren,* or *hungry.* Omnis creta coquit, niſi permacra, *Plin.* 18, 6.

Permăcĕro, āre. act. *To wet throughly, to ſoak.* Cùm calculi in opere permacerantur, *Vitr.* 7, 1.

Permădĕfăcio, ĕre. act. *To wet all over.* ¶ *Met.* Amor permadefecit cor meum, *hath drenched,* or *bathed, as it were,* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 2, 62.

Permădeo, ēre, *vel* Permădeſco, ĕre, permadui, neut. *To be very wet, to be ſoaked with wet.* Quod ſi permaduit, *Col.* de *ſucciſo fæno,* 2, 19. Niſi ſi hibernis pluviis terra permaduerit, *Id. R. R.* 2, 4. = Rubro pulpita nimbo Spargere & effuſo permaduiſſe croco, *Mart.* 5, 26. ¶ *Met.* Quòd deliciis permaduimus, *have overflowed,* Sen. Ep. 20, *fin.* Felicitate animi permadeſcunt, *become effeminate,* Id. *de* Provid. 4. Credis Te ſolum multo permaduiſſe ſale, *that you only abound with wit,* Mart. 6, 44, 2.

‖ Permădĭdus, a, um. adj. *Very wet,* or *wet through,* Fragm. Poët.

Permagnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very large,* or *great.* (2) *Of very great concern,* or *conſequence.* (3) *Very powerfull,* or *effectual.* (4) *Very honourable,* or *reputable.* (5) ¶ Permagni intereſt, refert, *it is of mighty conſequence,* or *of the laſt importance.* (1) § Permagnus numerus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 31. (2) Tua res permagna agitur, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* § Permagna negotia, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 4. (4) Vis eſt permagna naturæ, *Celſ.* 7, 4, 3. (4) Permagnum exiſtimans tres olympionicas unâ ex domo prodire, *Cic.* (5) Permagni noſtrâ intereſt te eſſe Romæ, *Id. Att.* 2, 23. Permagni intereſt, quo tibi hæc tempore epiſtola reddita ſit, *Id.* Illud permagni referre arbitror, ut neſcientem ſentiat te id ſibi dare, *Ter. Heaut,* 3, 1, 58.

Permānans, tis. part. *Paſſing,* or *comeing to.* Ut concluſiunculæ non permanantes ad ſenſus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 18. *Vid.* Permano.

Permānanter, adv. *Continuedly.* ¶ Uſque adeò permananter vis pervalet ejus, *de magnete, continuedly, communicated from one ring of the chain to another,* Lucr. 6, 916.

Permānaſco, incept. [*à* permano] *To be diffuſed.* Met. *to be divulged.* Unde ad eum id poſſet permanaſcere, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 118.

*Permănendus, a, um. part. *To continue,* or *be continued in.* Tum non dormiendum tantummodo jejuno eſt, ſed etiam in poſterum diem ita permanendum, *Celſ.* 1, 3.

*Permănens, tis. part. *Continueing, abideing, remaining.* Stabili & fixo permanante bono, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 14. *conf. Liv.* 37, 21.

*Permăneo, ēre. n. [*ex* per, & maneo] (1) *To abide, ſtay,* or *tarry, to the end.* (2) *To remain, laſt, continue, abide, hold on.* (3) Met. *To perſevere, perſiſt,* or *continue.* (1) Secunda acies in armis permanebat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 41. 𝔛 Nec tamen permanent, ſed ante finem recedunt, *Plin. jun.* (2) Ira, quæ tam permanſit diu, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 25. Athenis mos ille jam à Cecrope permanſit, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 25. Solus ad id tempus permanſerat in armis, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 45. § Permanere in officio, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 4. Neque diutiùs permanere cibariis eodem loco poſſent, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 15. (3) Contudi animum, & fortaſſe vici, ſi modò permanſero, *Cic.* Ne permaneas in incœpto, *Lucceius* ad *Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. § In eâdem triſtitiâ taciti permanere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 32. in priſtinâ ſententiâ, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. Qui perpetuò in amicitiâ Romanorum permanſerat, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 26.

Permāno, āre. n. (1) *To flow,* as water, *&c.* doth; *to paſs along,* or *all over, by flowing.* (2) *To be diffuſed.* (3) *To enter, to paſs,* or *come into; to arrive at.* (4) *To be diſcloſed, divulged,* or *publiſhed.* (5) Act. *To penetrate, pierce,* or *enter.* (1) In ſaxis, ac ſpeluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, *Lucr.* 1, 349. Venenum epotum permanat in venas, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 62. *Met.* Permanare animam nobis per membra ſolere, *Lucr.* 3, 699. (2) ¶ = Pythagoræ doctrina, cùm longè lateque flueret, permanaviſſe mihi videtur in hanc civitatem, *ſpread,* Cic. Tuſc. 4, 1. (3) Quò neque permanent animæ, neque corpora noſtra, *Lucr.* 1, 123. = Nec temerè huc dolor uſque poteſt penetrare, neque acre Permanare malum, *Id.* 3, 253. Permanat odos, friguſque, vapoſque Ignis, *Id.* 6, 952. ¶ Hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanaverat, *had been ſpread by report,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 29. (4) Neve permanet palam hæc noſtra fallacia, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 25. (5) § Permanat calor argentum, *Lucr.* 1, 495.

*Pamanſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* permaneo] (1) *A ſtay,* or *continueance.* (2) *A perſevereance,* or *perſiſting in.* (1) Quodvis ſupplicium levius eſt hâc permanſione, *Cic. Att.* 11, 18. (2) In unâ ſententiâ perpetua permanſio, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9.

*Permanſūrus, a, um. part. [*à* permaneo] *That will continue.* Confidit ſibi illud ſtabile & firmum permanſurum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 27.

Permărīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the ſea.* Ædem laribus permarinis vovit, *Liv.* 40, ult.

Permātūreſco, ĕre, *unde* permātūrui, *To be full,* or *thorough, ripe.* In pomo eſt ubi permaturuit ater, *Ov. Met.* 4, 165. Semen cùm permaturuerit, *Col.* 2, 10. *conf. Celſ.* 2, 24.

Permātūrus, a, um. adj. *Very,* or *thorough, ripe.* § Baccæ permaturæ, *Col.* 12, 48. Non permatura mandere, *Celſ.* 6, 13.

‖ Permeābĭlis, e. adj. *Paſſable,* Solin. c. 47. ┼ Penetrabilis.

Permeans, tis. part. *Haveing,* or *makeing, its way through.* Dexteriore alveo Babylonem petit, mediamque permeans, *Plin.* 5, 26. Illâ *aquâ* permeante totam, *Id.* 2, 65.

*Permĕdiocris, e. adj. [*ex* per, & mediocris] *Very indifferent,* or *moderate.* 𝔛 In animis permediocres, ac potiùs leves motus debere eſſe, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 51.

*‖ Permĕdiocrĭter, adv. [*ex* per, & mediocriter] *Very meanly,* Litt. *ex* Sen.

Permĕdĭtātus, a, um. part. *Thoroughly inſtructed in.* Eam permeditatam meis dolis, aſtutiiſque onuſtam mittam, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 39.

*Permenſus, a, um. part. [*à* permetior] (1) *Haveing meaſured.* (2) Met. *Haveing paſſed thro', ſailed,* or *traveled, over.* (3) Paſſ. *Meaſured out.* (1) Hujus magnitudinem quaſi decempedâ permenſi, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 41. *de Sole.* § Permenſus montes, *Plin.* 2, 65. altitudinem muri, *Liv.* ¶ Ut ſeſe permenſi oculis, *heedfully ſurveyed,* or *viewed,* Stat. (2) Mortifer æſtus aëra permenſus, *Lucr.* 6, 1140. § Tumidum permenſi claſſibus æquor, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 157. Durum permenſus iter, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 202. (3) *Solum* ſic permenſum & perlibratum, *Col.* 3, 13. ¶ *Met.* Permenſo defunctus tempore lucis, *haveing finiſhed the determined period of life,* Tib. 3, 3, 9.

Permeo, āre. n. (1) *To have,* or *make, a way through.* (2) Met. *To pervade,* or *diffuſe over.* (3) Act. *To paſs over,* or *through.* (1) Si non ſunt libera ſpatia, quà *anates* permeent extra lacum, *Col.* 8, 15. (2) = Quòd quædam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permeet, & tranſeat, *pervades, is diffuſed over,* Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 37. (3) § Permeat ſpatia, *Plin.* 8, 23. immenſos tractus, *Id.* 11, 29. Dum tot maria ac terras Permeat, annus abit, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 11, 16.

Permeor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be paſſed through.* Iter, quo in Galliam permeatur, *Aur. Vict.*

*Permĕreo, ēre. neut. [*ex* per, & mereo] *To ſerve as a ſoldier.* Sole ſub omni Permeruit jurata manus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 73.

*Permētior, īri, enſus ſum. dep. [*ex* per, & metior] (1) *To meaſure* with the eye; *to view,* or *take a proſpect of.* (2) Met. *To compaſs, paſs,* or *travel round.* (1) Liber proſpectus oculorum, etiam quæ procul receſsêre, permetitur, *Curt.* 4, 9, 10. (2) Sidera Cùm permenſa ſuo ſunt cœlum corpore claro, *Lucr.* 4, 395.

Permĕtuens, tis. part. *Greatly fearing, dreading.* Deſerti conjugis iras Permetuens, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 573.

‖ Permīlĭto, āre. n. *To ſerve as a ſoldier.* Si tribunus in cohortibus prætoriis permilitaverit, *Ulp.*

Permingo, ĕre, xi. act. Hunc perminxerunt calores, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 44. *obſcœn.*

Permĭnūtus, a, um. adj. *Very little,* or *ſmall.* = Bona corporis & fortunæ perexigua, & perminuta, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 13.

Permīrus, a, um. adj. *Very wonderfull,* or *ſtrange.* Illud mihi permirum accidit, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10, 14. § Permirum videatur, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 47.

*Permiſcendus, a, um. part. *To be mixed,* or *confounded.* Mundi ruinæ permiſcenda fides, *Luc.* 2, 254.

*Permiſcens, tis. part. *Mixing,* or *mingleing.* Permiſcens cum materiâ, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 7. *conf. Sil.* 13, 383.

*Permiſceo, ēre, ui, ſtum & xtum. act. [*ex* per, & miſceo] (1) *To mingle,* or *mix, together thoroughly; to blend,* or *put, together.* (2) Met. *To jumble together, to diſorder, to confound, to put into great confuſion.* (1) Fretus ipſe anni permiſcet frigus & æſtum, *Lucr.* 6, 363. Pelago cœlum permiſcuit Eurus, *Sil.* 15, 714. § Ne tuas ſordes cum clariſſimorum virorum ſplendore permiſceas, *Cic.* in *Vatin,* 5. *Pecuniæ* rationem cum damnatione Dolobellæ permiſcuit, *Id.* Licet filicem — decidere, & permiſcere cum purgamentis cortis, *Col.* 2, 15. (2) Divina & humana cuncta permiſcuit, *Sall. B. Jug.* 5.

*Permiſceor, ēri, xtus. paſſ. (1) *To be intermingled,* or *mixed together thoroughly.* (2) *To be put into great confuſion,* or *diſorder.* (1) Totum ſterquilinium raſtris permiſceri oportet, *Col.* ¶ *Met.* Ut illa excellens opinione fortuna cum laboribus & miſeriis permiſta eſſe videatur, *to be chequered,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 52. (2) Omnia permiſceri mallent, quàm imperium exercituſque dimittere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 32.

Permiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Permiſſion, leave,* or *licence.* (2) *A figure in rhetorick.* (1) Permiſſio manſionis tuæ grata eſt, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. 𝔛 Plùs valet ſanctio permiſſione, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 10. (2) Permiſſio eſt, cùm oſtendimus in dicendo nos aliquam rem totam tradere, & concedere alicujus voluntati, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 29.

Permiſſūrus, a, um. part. [*à* permittor] (1) *That will permitt,* or *give leave.* (2) *About to entruſt with,* or *put under one's protection.* (1) Ut facias quod vis tibi permiſſurus ſum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 14. Qui eum vexandis prioris anni conſulibus permiſſurum tribunatum credebant, *Liv.* (2) Suas, civitatiſque fortunas ejus fidei permiſſurum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 3. *Vid.* Permitto.

Permiſſu, abl. [*à* permiſſus, verb. *à* permitto] *Permiſſion, leave, licence.* § Annibalis permiſſu, *Cic. Offic.* 1. ¶ Permiſſu tuo, *with your leave,* Id. Verr. 3, 80. § legis, *Id.* contr. *Rull.* 2, 14. decemvirorum, *Liv.* 3, 43. populi, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 9.

Permiſſus, a, um. part. [*à* permittor] (1) *Put to full ſpeed,* as a horſe by his rider. (2) *Permitted, ſuffered, granted, allowed.* (3) ‖ *Remitted, ſlackened, abated.* (4) *Committed to, entruſted with.* (5) *Expoſed to.* (1) In mediâ primùm acie vinci cœptum, quâ permiſſus equitatus turbaverat ordines, *Liv.* (2) § Utor permiſſo, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 45. 𝔛 Quo in magiſtratu non inſtitutum eſt à me regnum, ſed non permiſſum, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 7. (3) = Laxato paulum permiſſoque ſubtili juſtitiæ examine, *Gell.* 1, 3. ☞ *ſed hod. leg.* remiſſoque. (4) Quibus ſumma imperii permiſſa eſt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 79. Quibus & lege & S. C. permiſſum eſt, ut de Cæſaris actis cognoſcerent, *Cic.* (5) ¶ Permiſſæque ignibus urbes, *fired, burnt,* Liv. ‖ Permiſſus appellatur aries, qui annis compluribus tonſus non eſt, *Feſt.*

*Permiſtè, adv. *Mixedly, confuſedly.* = Partes

argaargumentandi confuſè & permiſtè diſperſimus, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 30.

• Permiſtio, & Permixtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* permiſceo] (1) *A mingleing,* or *mixing, together, a mixture.* (2) *A confuſion,* or *diſorder.* (1) Superioris permixtionis reliquias fundens æquabat, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 12. (2) Diſſenſio civilis, quaſi permixtio terræ, oriri cœpit, *Sall. B. J.* 41.

• Permiſtūrus, a, um. part. [*à* permiſceo] *That will mix together.* Marcia geminas è ſanguine matris Permiſtura domos, *Luc.* 2, 333.

• Permiſtus, & Permixtus, a, um. part. (1) *Mixed, mingled,* or *blended, together.* (2) *Out of order, confuſed.* (1) 𝔛 Semina permiſta gerit tellus, diſcretaque tradit, *Lucr.* 6, 790. *Milites* cum ſuis fugientibus permiſti, *Cæſ.* 7, 62. ¶ Animam credit permiſtam corpore toto, *diffuſed all over,* Lucr. 3, 352. Permiſti cum corpore animi, *acting jointly with it,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 57. Permiſtis animantes moribus eſſent, *would be made up of mixed tempers,* Lucr. 3, 749. Supercilia confinio luminum pœne permixta, *Petron.* c. 126. (2) Falcatæ regiæ quadrigæ permiſtos milites perturbant, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 75.

Permītis, e. adj. *Thorough ripe, mellow.* Sorba non permitia, *Col.* 12, 4.

Permittendus, a, um. part. *To be permitted.* ¶ Menſe Julio feminæ maribus plerumquè permittendæ, *muſt take bull,* Col. 6, 24. *de vaccis.*

Permittens, tis. part. *Permitting.* ¶ Liberum arbitrium eis populo Romano permittente, *leaveing them to their choice,* Liv. Et plurima fingi Permittens credique timor, *Claud. B. Get.* 228.

Permittĭtur, imperſ. *It is permitted.* ¶ Totam Italiam ſuis coloniis ut complere liceat, permittitur, *leave is given,* Cic.

Permitto, ĕre, ſi. act. (1) *For* emitto, *to caſt, throw,* or *fling,* darts, *&c. at a great diſtance.* (2) ‖ *For* demitto, *to throw,* or *caſt, down from a precipice.* (3) *To put,* or *ſpur, on* a horſe; *to ride full ſpeed againſt.* (4) *To yield, ſurrender,* or *deliver, up.* (5) *For* committo, *to truſt, to entruſt with, to committ,* or *referr, to.* (6) *To permitt, ſuffer, allow, give leave,* or *way.* (7) *To expoſe, to venture,* or *hazard.* (1) ¶ Quò tutior altitudine eſſet, hôc audaciùs longiúſque tela permitteret, *might hurl,* Hirt. *ap.* Cæſ. B. G. 8, 9. (2) Multis præmiſſis armis, ex ſummo ſe permitterent, *Siſenna* ap. *Non.* (3) Converſo equo, ſe incautiùs permittit in præfectum, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 48. = Concitant equos, permittuntque in hoſtem, *Liv.* Infeſtâ cuſpide permiſit equum, *Id.* Acer habenis lora permiſſis quatit, *Sen. Hippol.* 1006. (4) Se, ſuaque omnia eorum poteſtati permittere dixerunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 3. Se in fidem atque poteſtatem populo Romano permittere, *Id.* Ipſos ſe in deditionem conſulis permiſiſſe, *Liv.* Tibi me permiſiſſe memini, *Cic.* Neque ſe populo ſolùm, ſed etiam ſenatui permiſit, *Id.* (5) Ejus judicio permitto omnia, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 9, 56. Quòd ſummam belli, rerumque omnium Pompeio permiſerint, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 16. Num tu ſenatui cauſam tuam permittas? *Cic.* (6) Huic permiſit, ut in iis locis legionem collocaret, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 3. Sed nec magnitudo fluminis permittebat, *Id. B. C.* 1, 49. Si fortunâ permittitis uti, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 240. Quæ hunc tam barbara morem Permittit patria? *Id. Æn.* 1, 534. = Permitto aliquid iracundiæ tuæ, do adoleſcentiæ, cedo amicitiæ, tribuo parenti, *Cic.* 𝔛 Lex jubet, aut permittit, aut vetat, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2. 𝔛 Negabit ſe feciſſe quod cogeretur, cùm altera lex permitteret, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 10. ¶ Ipſi permittam de tempore, *leave it to him,* Cic. 𝔛 Quis equum celeremque arcto compeſcere freno Poſſit, & effuſas tardo permittere habenas? *Tibull.* 4, 1, 92. *give him his head.* Neque enim liberum id vobis permittit Philippus, *leaveth it to your choice,* Liv. Auxiliis aditus & libera ponti Oſtia permiſit, *Luc.* 10, 525. Metitur *cinnamomum* non niſi permiſerit deus, *Plin.* (7) Gladio permittere mundi Diſcrimen, *Luc.* 7, 108. ¶ Permittere vela ventis, *to hoiſt ſail,* Quint. Ep. *ad* Tryph.

Permittor, i, ſſus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſent,* or *carryed, over.* (2) Met. *To penetrate,* or *make its way.* (3) *To be entruſted with, committed,* or *referred to.* (4) ‖ *To be remitted,* or *forgiven.* (5) *To be permitted,* &c. (1) Hoc genus caſei poteſt etiam trans maria permitti, *Col.* 7, 8. (2) Sapientem eo loco ponere, quo nulla permittitur injuria, *Sen.* de *Conſt. Sap.* 3. (3) Summa ei belli adminiſtrandi permittitur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 36. Multitudinis ſuffragiis res permittitur, *Id. B. G.* 7, 50. (4) Debitori reip. à curatore permitti pecunias non poſſe, *Ulp.* (5) *Vid.* Permitto.

• Permixtus, a, um. part. [*à* permiſceor] (1) *Mixed, mingled.* (2) Met. *Concerned, employed.* (1) Myrrham in iiſdem ſylvis permixtam arborem naſci tradidêre aliqui, *Plin.* § Permixtum aquæ, *Id.* 35, 15. Permixtus odiis amor, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 255. (2) C. Proculeius nullis reip. negotiis permixtus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 40, 7.

‖ Permŏdeſtè, adv. *Very modeſtly,* Litt. *ex* Sen.

Permŏdeſtus, a, um. adj. *Very moderate, ſober,* or *regular.* Homo timidus, & permodeſtus, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 6.

Permŏdĭcè, adv. *Very little.* § Permodicè findito, *Col.* 5, 21.

Permŏdĭcus, a, um. adj. *Very ordinary,* or *mean.* Locus permodicus & cellæ penuariæ inſtar, *Suet. Tib.* 47.

Permŏleſtè, adv. *Very grievouſly.* ¶ Permoleſtè ferre, *to be much troubled,* Cic. Verr. 4, 58.

Permŏleſtus, a, um. adj. *Very troubleſome,* Cic. Attic. 1, 18.

Permollis, e. adj. *Very ſoft.* Quod etiam in carminibus eſt permolle, *Quint.* 9, 4.

Permŏlo, ĕre. act. (1) † *To grind ſmall.* (2) *To lie with.* (1) Varr. *ap.* Non. (2) Alienas permolere uxores, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 35.

Permōtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* permoveo] (1) *An ecſtaſy,* or *motion of the mind.* (2) *The puting the mind into any great concern,* or *paſſion.* (1) = Mentis incitatio & permotio divina, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 40. Permotiones animis noſtris datæ, *Id.* (2) 𝔛 Quæ permotione mentis magìs quàm naturâ ipſâ ſentimus, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 3.

Permōtus, a, um. part. (1) *Thoroughly moved, put into a great agitation.* (2) ¶ *Met.* Mente permotus, *caſt into a trance,* or *put into an ecſtaſy.* (3) *Put into any great concern* of anger, fear, compaſſion, &c. (4) *Induced, influenced, perſuaded.* (1) Mare permotum ventis, *Lucr.* 6, 726. Permoti corporis æſtu, *Id.* 4, 1017. (2) Quod maximè contingit aut dormientibus, aut mente permotis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 57. (3) Convicio permotus Jupiter, *Phædr.* 1, 6, 5. § Non odio permotus, ſed miſericordiâ, *Cic.* contumeliis, *Cæſ.* ignominiâ & dolore, *Id.* Noſtro adventu permoti Britanni, *Id.* inuſitato genere tormentorum, *Id.* (4) His verbis Eumenes promotus, &c. Nep. Eum. 6. = His rebus adducti, & auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1.

Permŏvendus, a, um. part. *To be thoroughly moved,* or *made to be concerned,* by compaſſion, &c. Miſeratione mens judicum permovenda eſt, *Cic. Orat.* 38.

Permŏveo, ēre. act. (1) Met. *To put one into any great concern,* as compaſſion, anger, &c. (2) *To perſuade, to prevail upon,* or *influence.* (1) Si quem aratorum fugæ, calamitates, exilia, ſuſpendia denique non permovent, *Cic. Ver.* 3, 62. Nihil reliqui faciunt, quò minùs invidiam, miſericordiam, metum, & iras permoverent, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 21, 4. (2) Optimus eſt orator, qui dicendo animos audientium & docet, & delectat, & permovet, *Cic. Orat.* 28. Eodem mendacio de cæde equitum & principum permovet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 38. Conventum Salonas quum neque pollicitationibus, neque denuntiatione periculi permovere poſſet, *Id. B. C.* 3, 9.

Permŏveor, ēri, tus. paſſ. (1) *To be put into any great concern,* by hatred, compaſſion, &c. (2) *To be perſuaded,* &c. (1) In commovendis judicibus iis ipſis ſenſibus, ad quos illos adducere volo, permoveor, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 45. (2) *Vid.* Permoveo.

• Permulcendus, a, um. part. *To be appeaſed, aſſuaged,* or *comformable to.* Vitellius Julianum permulcendis militum animis delegit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 57, 4. Permulcendos oculos motui corporis tradere, *Val. Max.* 8, 10, 1.

• **Permulcens**, tis. part. *Gently ſtrokeing.* § Caput permulcens, *Sil.* 1, 104. Permulcens lumina virgâ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 716.

• Permulceo, ēre, ſi, ſum & ctum. act. [*ex* per, & mulceo] (1) *To ſtroke.* (2) *To cheriſh, to refreſh.* (3) *To pleaſe, cheer,* or *delight.* (4) *To appeaſe, aſſuage, cajole,* or *treat gently.* (1) Frænata colla draconum Permulſit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 221. (2) Aram, quam flatu permulcet ſpiritus Auſtri, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. *ex poët.* (3) Permulcere ſenſum voluptate, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 10. Sonus & numerus permulcent aures, *Id. Orat.* 49. His verbis vacuas permulceat aures, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 26. (4) Permulſit iram ejus conſul, *Liv.* 39, 23. corda furentûm, *Sil.* 13, 344. his dictis pectora, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 816. ut ſermone familiari minorem filium permulceret, *Liv.* 40, 21.

• Permulceor, ēri, ſus & ctus. paſſ. (1) *To be uſed very tenderly,* or *gently.* (2) *To be very much pleaſed,* or *delighted.* (3) ‖ *To be appeaſed,* or *aſſuaged.* (1) Læduntur arteriæ, ſi, antequam leni voce bene permulſæ ſunt, acri clamore compleantur, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 12. (2) Spectantes audientéſque lætiſſimâ voluptate permulcentur, *Col.* 12, 2. (3) Dein' lenitâ jam irâ, poſterâ die liberalibus verbis permulcti ſunt, *Sall. Fragm.*

• ‖ Permulctus, a, um. part. [*à* permulceor] *Appeaſed, aſſuaged.* Permulcti ſonis mitioribus, *Gell.* 1, 11.

• Permulſus, a, um. part. [*à* permulceor] (1) *Uſed gently, ſtroked, cheered.* (2) *Appeaſed, aſſuaged.* (1) Arteriæ leni voce permulſæ, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 12. (2) Eorum animis permulſis, & confirmatis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 6.

Permultò, adv. *By very much, by far.* ☞ *Cum adj. comp.* Permultò clariora & certiora eſſe dicat, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 62. ¶ Pondera permultò minora, *far lighter,* Luc. 5, 545.

Permultùm, adv. *Very much.* Permultùm intereſt, utrùm, &c. Cic. Offic. 1, 27. ☞ *Cum adv.* Permultùm antè certior factus eram literis, *Id. Fam.* 3, 11.

Permultum, a, um. adj. (1) *Very many.* (2) *Very much.* (1) Imitatores principum permulti exiſtunt, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 14. Permultis in rebus timore prolabi, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 24. (2) Haud permultum attulit, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 86.

Permundus, a, um. adj. *Very cleanly.* Permundæ ſunt hæ volucres, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 7.

Permūnio, īre, īvi & iī, ītum. act. (1) *To fortify ſtrongly.* (2) *To finiſh a fortifycation begun.* (1) Locorum opportuna permunivit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 24, 2. § Caſtra permuniît, *Id. Hiſt.* 3, 9, 2. (2) Quæ inchoaverat, munimenta permuniit, *Liv.* 30, 16. Quum ex multâ copiâ paſſim jacentium lapidum permunîſſet omnia, *Id.* 36, 16.

Permūnītus, a, um. part. *Strongly fortifyed.* Caſtris permunitis conſedere, *Liv.* 7, 16. Satis omnia permunita & præſidiis obſepta videbantur, *Id.* 36, 16.

‖ Permūtābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be changed,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Permūtandus, a, um. part. *To be exchanged.* Dando, & accipiendo, & permutandis facultatibus nullâ re egere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 4.

Permūtans, tis. part. (1) *Altering, changeing.* (2) *Buying, ſelling,* or *bartering.* (1) Permutantes in contrarium, *Plin.* 17, 11. (2) *Vid.* Permuto.

Permūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A changeing,* or *altering.* (2) *An exchangeing,* or *bartering.* (3) *A receiveing,* or *paying,* money by bills of exchange. (4) *A confounding,* or *diſordering.* (5) *A figure in rhetorick.* (1) Temporum permutatione virtus non mutatur, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 3. Mulieri placebat permutatio, *Petron.* c. 15. (2) Permutatione mercium utuntur, *Tac. Germ.* 5, 6. (3) Dum pecunia accipitur, quæ mihi ex publicâ permutatione debetur, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5. Ego in ciſtophoro in Aſiâ habeo ad H S. bis vicies, hujus pecuniæ permutatione fidem noſtram facilè tuebere, *Id. Att.* 11, 1. (4) Ut variâ permutatione perturbent, *Quint.* 1, 1. (5) Ad Herenn. 4, 34.

Permūtātus, a, um, part. (1) *Altered, changed, or exchanged.* (2) *Bought*, or *ſold.* (3) *Altered for the worſe, diſordered.* (1) Permutato colore, *Petron.* c. 102. ¶ Quid *o* atque *u*, permutatæ invicem? *put one for the other*, Quint. 1, 4. (2) Menſa H.S. XIV. permutata, *Plin.* 13, 15. (3) = Id ita perturbatum itaque permutatum eſt, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 21.

Permūto, āre, act. (1) *To change*, by takeing, or giveing, one thing for another; *to exchange.* (2) *To exchange* goods, *or* wares; *to barter*, or *truck.* (3) *To buy*, or *ſell*, with, *or* for, money. (4) ¶ Permutare pecuniam, *to receive*, or *pay*, *money by bills of exchange.* (5) *To alter, diſturb*, or *put into a confuſion.* (1) Mygdonias opes Permutare crine Liciniæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 22. Nomina inter vos permutâſtis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 19. Galeam permutat Alethes, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 307. (2) India neque æs neque plumbum habet, gemmiſque ſuis ac margaritis hæc permutat, *Plin.* 34, 17. Ut equos incolæ talentis auri permutarent, *Id.* 6, 31. (3) Permutare pretio noluit, *Id.* 9, 55. (4) ¶ Quò plùs permutâſti quàm ad fructum inſularum, *&c.* Cic. Att. 16, 1. Scripſeras ut H.S. XII. permutaret *Terentia, that ſhe would pay it at Rome to any one, who by his agents would pay it to Cicero then at Brunduſium*, Id. Att. 11, 22. (5) Nonne omnem reip. ſtatum permutavit *Gracchus*? Id. *de* Legib. 3.

Permūtor, āri, ātus, paſſ. (1) *To be changed* by one thing being taken, *or* given, for another; *to be exchanged.* (2) *To be bought*, or *ſold*, with, or for, money. (3) *To be received*, or *paid*, *by bills of exchange.* (4) *To be diſturbed*, or *put into a confuſion.* (1) Figuræ cùm permutantur, mutari res quoque debent, *Lucr.* 2, 1020. (2) 𝔛 Poſtea donare opera ſua inſtituit, quòd ea nullo ſatis digno pretio permutari poſſe diceret, *Plin.* 35, 9. Placuit denarium ſedecim aſſibus permutari, *Id.* 33, 3. ( ) 𝔛 Quæro quod illi opus erit Athenis, permutarine poſſit, an ipſi ferendum ſit? *Cic. Att.* 12, 24. Ut permutetur Athenis, quod ſit in annuum ſumptum ei, *Id. Att.* 15, 15. (4) *Vid.* Permuto.

Perna, æ, f. (1) *A gammon*, or *peſtle, of bacon with the leg on.* (2) *Part of the body of a tree ſticking to its ſuckers when pulled off.* (3) *A ſort of ſhell-fiſh.* (1) Quanta pernis peſtis veniet, quanta labes larido! *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 3, 3. Fumosâ cum pede pernâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 117. (2) Cum pernâ ſuâ avelluntur *ſtolones*, Plin. 17, 10. (3) Pernæ concharum generis, *Id.* 32. ſub fin. *à ſimil. pedis porcinæ*, Geſner.

*‖ Pernāvĭgātor, ōris, m. verb. [*ex* per, & navigator] *He that ſaileth through*, Litt. *ex* Sen.

*Pernāvĭgātus, a, um, part. *Vid. ſq.*

*Pernāvĭgor, āri, ātus, paſſ. [*ex* per, & navigor] *To be ſailed quite through*, or *all over.* Sub eodem ſidere pars tota vergens in Caſpium mare, pernavigata eſt Macedonum armis, *Plin.* 2, 67.

Pernĕceſſārius, a, um, adj. *Very neceſſary*, or *needfull.* § Tempus perneceſſarium, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 21.

Pernĕceſſārius, ii, ſubſt. m. *A particularly engaged friend*, or *acquaintance*; *a cloſely united confederate.* = Paternus amicus ac perneceſſarius, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 6.

* ✝ Pernĕco, āre, ui, ātum, act. *To kill.* Tyrrhenâ pernecat haſtâ, *Sil.* 4, 611.

Pernĕgans, tis, part. [*ex* pernego] *Denying flatly*, Suet. Tib. 57.

Pernĕgātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A flat denyal*, Dig. ‡ Diſerta negatio.

Pernĕgātur, imperſ. *It is ſtiffly*, or *utterly, denyed.* Primo iſtius adventu pernegatur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 34.

Pernĕgo, āre, act. *To deny ſtiffly*, or *utterly, with much impudence.* Nihil hoc confidentius, qui, quæ videt, ea pernegat, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 51. 𝔛 Etiam fatetur de hoſpite? *TH.* Immo pernegat, *Id. Moſt.* 3, 1, 25. Pernegavit ei ſe culpæ affinem fuiſſe, *Valer. Max.* 8, 4, 2.

Pernĕgor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be utterly denyed.* Opinor pernegari non poteſt, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 62.

*Perneo, ēre, n. [*ex* per, & neo] Met. *To ſpin out, or finiſh.* Cùm mihi ſupremos Lacheſis perneverit annos, *Mart.* 1, 89, 9.

*‖ Pernĭciābĭlis, e, adj. (1) *Pernicious, deſtructive.* (2) Met. *Of fatal conſequence.* (1) Rigor inſolitus nivis plurimorum oculis præcipuè perniciabilis fuit, *Curt.* 7, 3, 13. (2) Id. perniciabile reo, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34. ‡ Pernicioſus, *Cic.* Pernicialis, *Liv.*

*Pernĭciālis, e, adj. *Bringing*, or *cauſeing, diſſolution, deſtruction*, or *death.* ¶ 𝔛 Peſtilentia—quæ magis in longos morbos, quàm in perniciales evaſit, *rather chronical than mortal*, Liv. 27, 23. Pernicialia odia, *deadly*, Plin. 24. princ.

*Pernĭcies, ei, (& ii. Nihil pernicii causâ, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 45.) f. [*ex* per, & neco] (1) *Violent death.* (2) *Death.* (3) *Deſtruction, ruin*, or *the undoing of one.* (1) Ut, eis interfectis, eorum pernicie dolorem ſuum ulciſcerentur, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 87. (2) Nec ſine pernicie diſſolvi poſſe videntur, *Lucr.* 3, 327. (3) = 𝔛 Cum ſummâ reip. ſalute & cum tuâ peſte & pernicie, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 13. Met. *de homine*, Leno ſum, fateor, pernicies communis adoleſcentium, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 36.

*Pernĭciōsè, iùs, comp. ‖ ſſĭmè, ſup. adv. *Pernicioùſly, deſtructively, miſchievouſly.* Quàm diſſolutè, quàm turpiter, quàm perniciosè, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. Pernicioſiùs de rep. merentur vitioſi principes, *Id.* de *Legg.* 3, 14. Rebus mortalibus pernicioſiſſimè compediri, *Auguſt.*

*Pernĭciōſus, a, um, adj. or comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Bringing*, or *cauſeing, death.* (2) *Deſtructive, pernicious, of fatal conſequence, miſchievous, very hurtfull.* (1) 𝔛 Pernicioſa diſcernere à ſalutaribus, *Celſ.* Pernicioſior eſſet in incerto orat, *Sall. B. Jug.* 46, 7. (2) Lex non modò inutilis, ſed pernicioſa reip. *Cic.* Pernicioſior reipublicæ nemo, *Paterc.* 2, 47. § Leges pernicioſiſſimæ, *Val. Max.* 9, 5, 1.

Pernīcĭtas, ātis, f. [etymon quære in Pernix] *Swiftneſs of foot, ſpeed, fleetneſs.* Pedum pernicitas Papyrio inerat, quæ ei etiam dedit nomen Curſoris, *Liv.* 9, 16. § equorum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 79. Pernicitas decora, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 4.

Pernīcĭter, adv. iùs, comp. *Nimbly, ſpeedyly.* Vidên' ut perniciter exiluerunt? *Catull.* 56, 8. Deſilire perniciter, ubi datum ſignum eſt, *Liv.* 26, 4. Rupi capræ perniciùs exultant, *Plin.* 8, 53.

*† Pernīcium, ii, n. *id. quod.* pernicies, *Non.* ex *Plaut.*

*Pernĭger, gra, grum, adj. [*ex* per, & niger] *Very black.* Ore parvo atque oculis pernigris, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 153.

Pernĭmium, adv. *Too too much.* 𝔛 Nimiùm inter vos, pernimium intereſt, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 30.

Pernio, ōnis, m. [*à* perna, *Voſſ.*] *A kibe on the heel.* Rapum perniones fervens impoſitum ſanat, *Plin.* 20, 3.

Perniuncŭlus, i, m. dim. *A little kibe*, or *chilblain*, Plin. 26, 11.

Pernix, īcis, adj. or comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* pernitor, pernixus, *Voſſ.*] (1) *Swift, nimble, quick, ſpeedy, fleet.* (2) *Continueing, perſiſting*, or *perſevereing, in*; *patient of labour.* (1) = Pedibus celer & pernicibus alis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 180. Equa ſolito pernicior index, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 33. § Perniciſſimæ quadrigæ, *Col.* 3, 9. Pernix equus, *Plin.* 8, 18. canis, *Col.* 7, 12. (2) Pernicis uxor Appulî, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 42. Inter Dura jacet pernix inſtrato ſaxa cubili, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 230. *Non.* ex *Serv. ex fide omnium vett. exemplarium ſic legi ait. Uterque tamen* Scal. *legi volunt* pernox.

Pernōbĭlis, e, adj. (1) *Remarkable, very famous.* (2) *Very noble, high born.* (1) Epigramma Græcum pernobile, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 57. (2) Genus ei pernobile, *Aur. Vict. C.* 19, 2.

*Pernoctans, tis, part. *Tarrying*, or *lodgeing, all night long.* Propter inopiam tecti in foro pernoctans, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 30. Animum cum his habitantem pernoctantemque curis, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 24.

*‖ Pernoctātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A tarrying all night*, Veg. Pernoctatio Παννυχισμὸς, *Gloſſ.*

*Pernocto, āre, n. [*à* pernox] *To paſs the whole night; to continue*, or *tarry, all night long; to lodge.* Si hìc pernocto, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 15. Pernoctant venatores in nive, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 17. in limine, *Petron.* c. 79. Matres miſeræ pernoctabant ad oſtium carceris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 45. *Met.* Hæc ſtudia pernoctant nobiſcum, peregrinantur, ruſticantur, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 7. ¶ § Noctem pernoctare perpetem, *to paſs the whole night*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 23. in ſtramentis, *Id. ibid.* Pernoctare cum aliquo, *Nep.* in *Alcibiade*, 2.

*Pernoctūrus, a, um, part. *About to paſs the whole night*, Liv. 27, 38.

Pernōnis, ĭdis, f. [*à* perna] *A little gammon*, or *peſtle, of bacon.* Laridum pernonidem aut ſinciput, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 27.

*Pernoſcendus, a, um, part. *To be thoroughly known.* Mores hominum ſunt penĭtùs oratori pernoſcendi, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 5.

*Pernoſco, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum, act. [*ex* per, & noſco] (1) *To know perfectly.* (2) *To diſcern*, or *diſtinguiſh*; *to diſcover.* (1) Non ſatìs me pernôſti etiam qualis ſim, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 23. (2) Qui amici, qui infideles ſint, nequeas pernoſcere, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 10. Hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoſcere, *Cic.* de *Fato*, 5. 𝔛 Rem cognoſcite, ut pernoſcatis, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 24.

*Pernōteſco, ĕre, *unde* pernŏtui, n. [*ex* per, & noteſco] *To be made certainly*, or *perfectly, known.* Adeòque cuncta mox pernotuère, *Tac. Ann.* 17, 67, 1.

*Pernŏtuit, imperſ. *It was made certainly known.* Ubi incolumem eſſe pernotuit, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 23, 2.

*Pernōtus, a, um, part. *Thoroughly known*, Curt. 9, 7.

*Pernox, noctis, adj. [*ex* per, & nox] *Abideing*, or *continueing, all night long*; *laſting all night.* Luditur alea pernox, *Juv.* 8, 10. ¶ Luna pernox, *Liv.* 5, 28. Phœbe, *ſhineing all night*, Sen. Hippol. 746. Pernocteſque patres cupiant extrema ſuorum Oſcula, *lieing all night long at the priſon door*, Manil. 5, 623. Pernox fero vota, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 414.

‖ Pernoxius, a, um, adj. *Very hurtfull.* Pernoxii ſunt appulſis, *Mela* 1. c. *ult.*

Pernŭmĕro, āre, act. (1) *To number, tell*, or *count over.* (2) *To tell out*, or *pay*, money. (1) Quæ nec pernumerare curioſi poſſint, *Catull.* 7, 11. (2) § Pernumerare argentum, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 26. pecuniam, *Liv.* 28, 34.

Pernŭmĕror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be told over*, as money is; *to be paid.* De capite deducite quod uſuris pernumeratum eſt, *Liv.*

Pernŭper, adv. *Very lately*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* pronuper.

*Pero, ōnis, m. [*à* perâ, *i. e.* pelle, vel quòd peræ inſtar informis ſit, *Voſſ.*] *A ſort of high ſhoe made of raw leather, worn by country people for a defenſe againſt ſnow and cold.* Crudis tegit altera *veſtigia* pero, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 690. Quem non pudet alto Per glaciem perone tegi, *Juv.* 14, 185.

‖ Pĕrobſcūrè, adv. *Very obſcurely*, Litt. *ex* Gell. *ſed q.* ‡ Admodum obſcurè, *Cic.*

Pĕrobſcūrus, a, um, adj. *Very obſcure*, or *intricate*; *hard to be underſtood*, or *believed.* § Perobſcura quæſtio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 1. fama, *Liv.* 1, 16.

‖ Pĕrōdi, iſti, it, verbum def. [*ab.* inuſ. perodio] *That hath thoroughly hated.* Quiſquis verò ſavit, culpamve perodit, *Manil. Aſtron.* 5, 409.

Pĕrŏdiōſus, a, um, adj. *Very grievous*, or *troubleſome.* Lippitudo non quidem illa perodioſa, *Cic. Att.* 10, 17. De Bruto noſtro perodioſum, *Id. Att.* 13, 22.

Pĕroffĭciōsè, adv. *Moſt reſpectfully*, or *courteouſly.* = Perofficiosè & peramanter aliquem obſervare, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

*Pĕrŏleo, ēre, ui, & ēvi, n. [*ex* per, & oleo] *To ſmell very ſtrong, to ſtink.* Rancida perolent projecta cadavera, *Lucr.* 6, 1153.

*Pērōnātus, a, um, adj. *Wearing a ſort of country high ſhoes.* § Peronatus arator, *Perſ.* 5, 103. *Vid.* Pero.

Pĕrōnis, ĭdis, m. *A link*, or *ſauſage*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.

‖ Pĕrŏpācus, a, um, adj. *Very dark*, Lact. 1, 22, 2.

Pĕropportūnè, adv. *In very good time and ſeaſon, in the nick.* § Peropportunè venis, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 6. *conſ. Liv.* 21, 38. & 22, 46.

Pĕropportunus, a, um, adj. *Very commodious, fit*, or *convenient*; *very ſeaſonable.* § Peropportunum diverſorium, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 57. Peropportuna victoria, *Id. Fam.* 6, 6. *conſ. Liv.* 10, 45. & 24, 29.

Pĕroptātò, adv. *Even as one would wiſh*, or *deſire.* Otium, quod nunc peroptatò nobis datum eſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 5.

Pĕrŏpus, adj. indecl. *Very needfull, moſt neceſſary.* Peropus eſt hunc cum ipsâ loqui, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 31.

Pĕrōrans, tis, part. (1) *Makeing a ſpeech.* (2) *Declaiming* againſt. (1) Perorante Appio Cæco, *Flor.* 1, 18. (2) Rabie quâdam in omnes ævi medicos perorans, *Plin.* 29, 1.

Pĕrōrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *The cloſe*, or *laſt part, of an oration*, or *ſpeech.* = Concluſio orationis & quaſi peroratio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 19. = Peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 33.

Pĕrōrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to make an end of a diſcourſe.* Peroraturus ſtricturum ſe lucubrationis telum minabatur, *Suet. Calig.* 53.

Pĕrōrātus, a, um, part. (1) *Brought to an end, concluded*, or *made an end of.* (2) *Pleaded*, as a cauſe. (1) § Peroratâ narratione, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 10. (2) Cauſa P. Sextii eſt perorata, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 2.

Pĕrōrīga, æ, m. [*qu.* præuriga, quia præeſt urigini, *i. e.* τῇ ὀχεία, *Voſſ.*] *A groom, he that puteth the ſtallion to the mare.* Peroriga appellatur quiſquis admittit, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. *de equis*, *Vid.* Proriga. ☞ *Leg.* & pruriga.

Pĕrornātus, a, um, part. *vel* pot. adj. *Very eloquent* in expreſſing himſelf. Idem *Craſſus* & perornatus & perbrevis, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 43.

Pĕrorno, āre, act. *To do one great honour.* ✠ Detraheret potiùs ſenatui, quem perornaviſſet, &c. Tac. Ann. 6, 26.

Pĕrōro, āre, act. [*ex* per. & oro, *i. e.* dico] (1) *To make an end of ſpeaking*; *to cloſe*, or *conclude, a ſpeech.* (2) *To plead* a cauſe, &c. (3) *To declaim*, or *make an harangue*, againſt. (4) *To anſwer a charge.* (1) = Alii jubent, antequam peroretur, ornandi aut agendi cauſâ, digredi, deinde concludere, ac perorare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 19. De quâ *epiſtolâ* dum dixero, totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, *Id. Verr.* 3, 66. (2) § Contra aliquem cauſam perorare, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 24. ad arbitrium alicujus, *Id.* in *Vatin.* 11. in præſentem reum, *Flor.* 4, 1. (3) In ebrios, fugitivóſque diu peroravit, *Petron.* c. 96. ¶ In cadaver filii perorat, *moveth the affection, raiſeth the paſſion of anger*, Quint. Declam. 2. (4) Nep. Epam. 6.

Pĕrōror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be brought to an end*, or *cloſed*; as a ſpeech, &c. Hæc tum laudemus, cùm erunt perorata, *Cic. Att.* 5, 10. Omnem orationem ejus de legibus peroratam eſſe uno æſtivo die, *Id.* de *Legg.* 2, 27.

Pĕrōſus, a, um, part. [*à* perodi] *That hath thoroughly hated.* § Peroſus decemvirorum ſcelera, *Liv.* arma, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 577. Peroſi menſas, *Luc.* 4, 307. Lucem peroſi, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 435. Genus omne peroſus Fœmineum, *Id. Æn.* 9, 141. Plebs conſulum nomen haud ſecùs quàm regum peroſa erat, *Liv.* 3, 34. § Peroſus fata tarda, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 289.

*Perpācātus, a, um. *Thoroughly appeaſed*, or *made peaceable*, Liv. 36, 21.

*Perpāco, āre, act. [*ex* per, & paco] *To bring to a thorough obedience and quiet ſubjection.* Brennos, & Senones, &c. perpacavit, *Flor.* 4, 12.

Perpallĭdus, a, um, adj. *Very pale and wan.* ✠ Color frontis aut niger, aut perpallidus, *Celſ.* 2, 6.

*Perparcè, adv. [*ex* per, & parcè] *Very niggardly*, or *ſparingly*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 24.

*Perpărum, adv. [*ex* per, & parum] *Very little.* Perparum ex illis magnis lucris, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 57. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* perparvum.

*Perparvŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*ex* per, & parvulus] *Very little.* Sigilla perparvula, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43.

*Perparvus, a, um, adj. [*ex* per, & parvus] *Very little, very ſmall.* ✠ Cur hæc tanta facimus, cùm cætera perparva ſint? *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 19. § = Perparva & tenuis civitas, *Id. Verr.* 1, 38. ¶ Perparva ſemina, *very ſmall particles, atoms*, Lucr. 3, 217. § Perparvum quiddam, *Id.* 5, 588.

*Perpaſtus, a, um, part. [*ab* inuſit. perpaſcor] *Very fat, full fed.* Cani perpaſto lupus occurrit, *Phædr.* 3, 7, 2.

*Perpaucŭli, æ, a, adj. dim. in plur. *Very few.* Duxit in academiam perpauculis paſſibus, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 20.

*Perpauci, æ, a, adj. ſsĭmi, ſup. [*ex* per, & paucus] *Very few.* Patres perpauci Italici generis, *Liv.* 9, 31. & 43, 11. Cùm perpauciſſimis agricolis contigerit, *Col.* 3, 20. ſub fin. ¶ Sic homo eſt perpaucorum hominum, *one of a thouſand*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19. ☞ *Non inveni in num. ſing.*

Perpăvĕfăcio, ĕre, act. *To put into a very great fright, to make ſore afraid.* Earum perpavefaciam pectora, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 28. ☞ Rarò occ.

*Perpaulŭlum, adv. dim. [*ex* per, & paululum] *As little as may be.* Perpaululum loci, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 35.

*Perpaulum, adv. [*ex* per, & paulum] *Very little.* Declinare dixit atomum perpaulum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 6.

*Perpauper, ĕris, adj. [*ex* per, & pauper] *Very begerly*, or *poor.* *Ariobarzanes* erat rex perpauper, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2.

*Perpauxillum, adv. dim. [*ex* per, & pauxillùm] *Very ſmall*, or *little*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 74.

Perpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulſum, act. (1) *To force*, or *conſtrain, one* to do a thing. (2) *To perſuade*, or *prevail with.* (1) ✠ Suadere, orare, uſque adeò donec perpulit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 58. Perpuli meis dolis ſenem, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 80. Mutare ſedes perpulit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 2, 5. *conſ. Liv.* 9, 31. (2) § Perpulit promiſſis delationem ſubire, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 29, 3. Aulum ſpe pactionis perpulit, *Sall. B. J.* 42. Antonium perpulerat, *Id. B. C.* 27. Numidam perpellit, ut legatos in Siciliam mittat, *Liv.* Et per aliquot dies ſummâ vi urbem tuentes, quum ſcalas ad mœnia erexiſſet, eodem metu perpulit ad deditionem, *Id.* 32, 14. Perpulit, ne dubitarent ex urbe erumpere, *Curt.* 4, 1, 32.

Perpellor, i, ulſus, paſſ. *To be forced*, or *conſtrained.* Nec tamen perpelli pòtuère ut acie dimicarent, *Cic.*

Perpendens, tis, part. *Weighing and conſidering well.* Cato diligentiſſimè perpendens momenta officiorum omnium, &c. *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 2. Perpendens diverſâ æſtimatione nefarium indicium, *Val. Max.* 6, 5, 5.

‖ Perpendĭcŭlāris, e, adj. *That is directly downright, perpendicular.* Linea ſuper rectam ſtans perpendicularis dicitur, *Boët.*

‖ Perpendĭcŭlātor, ōris, m. *He that uſeth a plumbline, a carpenter*, &c. *Aur. Vict. Hadr.* 14, 5.

Perpendĭcŭlum, i, n. Inſtrumentum, quo perpenditur, *i. e.* exploratur rectitudo operis. *A level, a plumbline.* ✠ Longitudines ad regulam & lineam, altitudines ad perpendiculum, anguli ad normam reſpondentes exigantur, *Vitr.* 7, 3. *Tigna* ad perpendiculum directa, ſed prona & faſtigiata, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 17, 5.

Perpendo, ĕre, act. (1) *To weigh exactly.* (2) Met. *To ponder*, or *poiſe, thoroughly in one's mind*; *to conſider of*, or *deliberate upon, ſtrictly*; *to examine, to try exactly.* (1) § Perpendere in librili, *Gell.* 21, 1. (2) Acri judicio perpende, *Lucr.* 2, 1041. Si perpendere ad diſciplinæ præcepta velis, reperientur praviſſima, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 36.

Perpendor, i, ſus, paſſ. (1) *To be weighed exactly.* (2) Met. *To be thoroughly pondered*, or *poiſed, in one's mind.* (1) *Vid.* Perpendo, n. 1. (2) Ejus *exiſtimationis* æquitas aratorum commodo & voluntate perpenditur, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 92. Amicitia tota veritate perpenditur, *Id.* de *Amicit.* 26.

Perpenſa, æ, f. *A plant*, Plin. 21, 19. = Baccharis.

‖ Perpenſans, tis, part. *Pondering in the mind exactly*, Amm. Marcell. Altis mentibus perpenſantes, *Id.* ⊥ Perpendentes.

‖ Perpenſātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſtrict weighing*, or *poiſeing.* Cum ſummâ honorum atque officiorum perpenſatione, *Gell.* 2, 2.

‖ Perpenſiùs, adv. comp. *Upon better conſideration.* § Perpenſiùs electurus, *Amm. Marcell.* ⊥ Conſideratiùs, *Cic.*

Perpenſus, a, um, part. [*à* perpendor] *Weighed thoroughly, well conſidered.* = Ut autem perpenſum & exploratum habeamus, an, &c. *Col.* 3, 1.

Perpĕràm, adv. [*ab* acc. f. *à* perperus] (1) *Raſhly, lightly, unadviſedly, giddyly.* (2) *Amiſs, wrong.* (3) *Falſely, not rightly, corruptly, miſtakeingly.* (4) *Baſely, ill.* (1) Vid. *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 18. & ſeq. Perperàm προπετῶς, *Gloſſ.* (2) ✠ Seu rectè, ſeu perperàm facere cœperunt, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 8. (3) Rectè, an perperàm, interpreter, *Liv.* 1. Cùm lector quædam pronunciaſſet perperàm, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. (4) § = Perperàm & nequiter facere, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 3.

† Perpĕrus, a, um, adj. (1) *Heady, raſh, unadviſed, giddy.* (2) *Ignorant, fooliſh, blockiſh, ſilly.* (3) *Good for nothing.* (1) Perperus Πέρπερος, προπετὴς, *Gl. Phil.* (2) Deſcribere in theatro perperos populares, *Acc.* ap. Non. (3) Ego perperas, minas oves in crumenâ hâc in urbem detuli, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 1, 9. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* properè. ⊥ Præceps, ſtupidus.

Perpes, ĕtis, adj. [de etymo parum conſtat] (1) *Entire, whole.* (2) † *Perpetual, continual, uninterrupted.* (1) ¶ Quievi in navi noctem perpetem, *all night long*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 100. (2) Fac, ut cœpiſti, hanc operam mihi des perpetem, *Pacuv.* ap. *Feſt.*

*Perpeſſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* perpetior] *An endureing, abideing*, or *ſuffering.* Rerum arduarum diuterna perpeſſio, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 54.

*Perpeſſitius, a, um, adj. [*à* perpetior] *Accuſtomed to bear hardſhips*, or *miſery.* Socratem perpeſſitium ſenem, per omnia aſpera jactatum, *Sen. Ep.* 5, 3.

*Perpeſſu, ſup. [*à* perpetior] *To be undergone*, or *endured.* Dolorem aſperum & difficilem perpeſſu, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 26.

*Perpeſſūrus, a, um, part. *About to endure.* Quidvis me potiùs perpeſſurum, quàm, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16.

*Perpeſſus, a, um, part. [*à* perpetior] *Haveing ſuffered*, or *endured.* Perpeſſos omnium rerum inopiam, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 84. ſervitutem, *Cic.*

*Perpĕtiendus, a, um, part. *That muſt be endured.* Perpetiendi ſoles rigoreſque, *Plin.* 36, 22.

*Perpĕtiens, tis, part. *Suffering*, or *endureing.* Caſus miſerabilis illi perpetienti erat voluntarius, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 20.

Perpĕtim, adv. [*à* perpes, *pro* perpetem, *ſc.* diem noctemque, *Voſſ.*] *Inceſſantly, continually*, Plin. 20, 6.

*Perpĕtior, i, ſſus, ſum, dep. [*ex* per, & patior] (1) *To ſuffer, abide*, or *undergo, with courage.* (2) *To bear*, or *put to the trouble.* (3) *To bear with, to comply with.* (4) *To ſuffer, allow, permitt.* (5) ‖ *To ſuffer* a thing *to be done.* (6) *To have*, or *receive.* (1) Paupertatem facilè perpeſſus eſt, *Nep. Epamin.* 3. § Illi omnia perpeti parati, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 8. omnes difficultates, *Id. B. G.* 6, 10. Iram cœlique mariſque Perpetimur, *Ov. Met.* 14, 472. (2) § Perpetiar memorare, *Ov. Met.* 14, 466. (3) Neque me perpetiar probri falsò inſimulatam, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 6. = Mihi quidem non ita moleſti ſunt, facilè omnes perpetior & perfero, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 19. (4) Verùm iſtam amo, aliam tecum eſſe equidem facilè poſſim perpeti, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 17. Cùm perpeti me poſſum interfici, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 4. (5) ✠ Exponam cauſas, quibus id, & ſenatus coactus eſt facere, & ille perpeti, *Lampr.* (6) Quoniam nec venæ perpetiuntur, quod ſatis eſt, *Lucr.* 2, 1148.

Perpetrandus, a, um, part. *To be performed, accompliſhed*, or *finiſhed.* Ad reliqua Judaici belli perpetranda, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 51, 3.

¶ Perpetrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *An achieveing, or accompliſhing.* Perpetratio, κατόρθωσις, *Gloſſ. & Aug. de Trin.* 13, 6.

Perpetrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to finiſh,* &c. § Perpetraturus bellum, *Suet. Calig.* 46. *conf. Liv.* 31, 17.

Perpetrātus, a, um, part. (1) *Done, finiſhed, performed, achieved, ended.* (2) *Perpetrated, committed.* (3) *Obtained, made, procured.* (1) Rebus divinis ritè perpetratis, *Liv.* 1, 8. *conf.* 24, 11. Perpetratis quæ ad pacem deûm pertinebant, *Liv.* 24, 11. (2) Pœnas luit ſacrilegii perpetrati, *Juſt.* 1, 9. (3) Pace nondum perpetratâ, *Liv.* 33, 21.

Perpetro, āre, act. [*ex* per, & patro, *i. e.* perficio, *Feſt.*] (1) *To effect, perform, go through with, achieve, or finiſh.* (2) *To perſiſt, to continue.* (1) Opus meum, ut volui, omne perpetravi, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 24. Cuncta ex voluntate Agrippinenſium perpetravêre, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 65, 7. (2) 𝔛 Malè quod mulier incepit, niſi efficere perpetret, id illi morbo, id illi ſenio eſt, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 12.

Perpetror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be done,* &c. *Flor.* 3, 14.

Perpĕtuālis, e, adj. *Univerſal, general.* = Præcepta quæ καθολικὰ vocant, *i. e.* ut dicamus quomodo poſſumus, univerſalia, vel perpetualia, *Quint.* 2, 13.

Perpĕtuandus, a, um, part. *To be continued.* Judicum poteſtas perpetuanda, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 22.

Perpĕtuārius, a, um, adj. *Perpetuary, laſting for life.* ¶ Mulio perpetuarius, *one that hath been a muleteer all his life long,* Sen. *de* morte Claud. ‖ Perpetuarium jus, *a title by which lands are held, which will never revert to the lord, provided the reſerved rent be paid,* Cod.

Perpĕtuĭtas, ātis, f. (1) *Perpetuity, continueance, laſtingneſs.* (2) *Immortality.* (1) = Perpetuitas & conſtantia dictorum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 10. § laudis, *Id. Fam.* 10, 25. voluntatis, *Id. Q. fratr.* 3, 5. (2) Id. *in* Timæo.

Perpĕtuò, adv. (1) *Continually, perpetually, uninterruptedly.* (2) *Entirely.* (1) Facies perpetuò quæ feciſti, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 1, 1. *Phocion* fuit perpetuò pauper, *Nep.* Perpetuóne valuiſti? *TH.* Variè, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 15. (2) Nunquid dubitas quin ego perpetuò periêrim? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 13.

Perpĕtuo, āre, act. *To continue* a thing, *to hold on, to perſiſt, to keep on foot, to perpetuate.* ¶ Non eſt juſtus quiſquam amator, niſi qui perpetuat data, *is allways giveing,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 70. Verba perpetuare, *to ſpeak on without ſtop,* Cic. Orat. 3.

Perpĕtuùm, adv. *Perpetually, continually.* Perpetuùm in lætitiâ degere, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 6.

Perpĕtuus, a, um, adj. † or, comp. † ſsĭmus, ſup. *Cato* ap. *Chariſium.* [à perpes, perpetis] (1) *Continued, perpetual, uninterrupted, continual, without ceaſing, laſting.* (2) *Univerſal, always holding good.* (3) *Conſtant, permanent.* (4) *The whole, all.* (5) *Everlaſting, endleſs, immortal.* (6) *All of a piece.* (7) *Entire, complete.* (1) Palus perpetua intercedebat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 26. Perpetua rerum geſtarum hiſtoria, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. § Perpetuum carmen, *Ov. Met.* 1, 4. (2) Minimè crudo ſanguis mittendus, tamen ne id quidem perpetuum eſt, *Celſ.* = Perpetui & univerſi generis quæſtio, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 33. (3) = Mens perpetua, atque conſtans voluntas, *Id. Philipp.* 13, 6. (4) Ædes perpetuæ ruunt, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 69. (5) = Perpetuæ & æternæ legis vis, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15, (6) Quinos adligat ungues Perpetuo cornu levis ungula, *Ov. Met.* 2, 670. § Trabes perpetuæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 23. Perpetui tergum bovis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 183. § Perpetua vita, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 40. (7) Utinam hoc perpetuum ſit gaudium, Phrygiam ut uxorem meam unà mecum videam liberam, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 15. Studium perpetuum in aliquem, *Cn. Magnus Cic. Ep.* ad *Att.* 8.

Perpictus, a, um, part. *Thoroughly painted, or painted all over,* Ov. Met. 10, 262.

Perplăceo, ēre, n. *To give great content, to pleaſe very well.* ☞ Cum dat. *Cic. Attic.* 3, 23.

Perplăcet, imperſ. *It pleaſeth fully,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 22.

*Perplexābĭlis, e, adj. [à perplexor] *Perplexed, intricate, entangled, hard to be underſtood,* Plaut. Aſin. 4, 1, 47.

*Perplexābĭlĭter, adv. *Intricately, doubtfully, obſcurely,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

*Perplexè, adv. ‖ iùs, comp. *Perplexedly, ambiguouſly, doubtfully, intricately, obſcurely.* 𝔛 Jam non perplexè, ſed palam revocant, *Liv.* 𝔛 Pergîn', ſceleſta, mecum perplexè loqui? Scio, neſcio, abiît, audivi, ego non adfui. Non tu iſtud dictura apertè es, quicquid eſt? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 1. § Perplexè reſpondere, *Liv.* 30, 42. Perplexiùs errat, *Prud.* in *Symm.* 2, 847.

*Perplexim, adv. *Ambiguouſly, doubtfully, intricately,* &c. *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 18.

*Perplexor, āri, dep. *To act intricately,* or *captiouſly.* At ſcio, quo vos ſoleatis pacto perplexarier, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 81.

*Perplexus, a, um, adj. [*ex* per, & plector] or comp. (1) *Perplexed, confuſed, jumbled together.* (2) *Intricate, difficult, obſcure, hard to be underſtood, doubtfull, ambiguous.* (1) = Perplexis atque in ſemet aliter atque aliter convolutis ſeminibus, *Plin.* 9, 2. (2) Reſponſum perplexum, *Liv.* 35, 14. Perplexius carmen, *Id.* 25, 12.

*Perplĭcātus, a, um, part. [*ex* per, & plicatus] *Twiſted, plaited,* or *folded together,* Lucr. 2, 394. per tmeſin.

Perpluo, ĕre, n. *To rain through, to let rain through.* In villâ quum pluat, circuire oportet, ſicubi perpluat, *Cato.* *Met.* Benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant, *Plaut. Trin,* 2, 2, 41. Hæc illa eſt tempeſtas mea—quam mihi amor & cupido in pectus perpluit meum, *Id. Moſt.* 1, 3, 8.

Perplūrĭmùm, adv. *Very much.* § Perplurimùm refert, *Plin.* 2, 54.

‖ Perpol, adv. *i. e.* per pollucem. *An adverb of ſwearing by Pollux.* Perpol ſæpe peccas, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 18. ☞ *Sed Donatus in his dicit eſſe τμῆσιν, legique debere* perſæpe pol, perquam pol, *cui etiam adſtipulatur Servius.*

*Perpŏliendus, a, um, part. *To be finiſhed,* or *perfected.* Perpoliendum opus, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo,* 7.

*Perpŏlio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. [*ex* per, & polio] *To poliſh thoroughly; to perfect, finiſh,* or *put one's laſt hand to* a work, &c. Id omne perpolirent, & abſolverent, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 13. Librum, quem rogas, perpoliam & mittam, *Id. Attic.* 14.

*Perpŏlior, īri, paſſ. *To be perfected.* Adhuc pars ejus perpolitur, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 5.

*Perpŏlītè, adv. *unde* ſup. ſsĭmè. *Very politely,* Ad Herenn. 4, 432.

*Perpŏlĭtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A poliſhing,* or *trimming.* § Sermonis perpolitio, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 13.

*Perpŏlītus, a, um, part. (1) *Perfected, completed, finiſhed.* (2) Adj. *Poliſhed, burniſhed, brightened.* (1) Vita humanitate perpolita, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 42. (2) Aurum curſu ipſo trituque perpolitum, *Plin.* 33, 4. ¶ *Met.* Perpoliti homines, *very bright,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 13. Perpolitus ſub Anaxagorâ præceptore, *Val. Max.* 8, 9, *ext.* 2.

Perpŏpŭlātus, a, um, part. *Being quite laid waſte, deſtroyed utterly.* Perpopulato Fragellano agro, *Liv.* 26, 9. Cædibus & incendiis *eos* perpopulatus, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 26, 1.

Perpŏpŭlor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. (1) *To deſtroy,* or *lay waſte; to harraſs, ravage,* or *plunder, a country.* (2) *To be laid waſte.* (1) Cùm *agrum* uſque ad Padi ripas cum cædibus & incendiis perpopulatus eſſet, *Liv.* Hannibal perpopulatur Italiam, *Id.* 22, 3. (2) *Vid.* Perpopulatus.

Perportans, tis, part. *Carrying through.* Carthaginem perportantes, *Liv.* 28, 46.

*Perpōtans, tis, part. *Drinking continually,* or *all day long.* Prætore tot dies cum mulierculis perpotante, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 33.

*Perpōtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A continual drinking, a debauching one's ſelf by continual drinking,* Cic. *in* Piſon. c. 10. & Plin. 29, 1.

*Perpōto, āre, act. [*ex* per, & poto] (1) *To drink continually,* or *all day and night; to quaff, to carouſe.* (2) Tranſitivè, *To drink off,* or *up.* (1) Totos dies perpotabat, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 33. (2) Amarum abſynthi laticem perpotare, *Lucr.* 1, 939.

Perpreſſa, æ, f. *A ſort of herb,* Plin. 21, 9. = Bacchar, *Id.*

Perpreſſus, a, um, part. [à perprimor] *Preſſed very cloſe,* or *hard,* Plin. 26, 8.

Perprĭmo, ĕre, act. [*ex* per, & premo] (1) *To preſs down very hard.* (2) Met. *To urge, to importune.* (1) Innominata perprimat cubilia, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 38. (2) Perprime tentatam, nec, niſi victor, abi, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 3, 394.

Perprŏpinquus, a, um, adj. *Very near at hand.* § Commutatio perpropinqua, *Cic. ex poët.*

Perproſper, a, um, adj. *Very good and proſperous,* Suet. Claud. 31.

Perprūriſco, ĕre, neut. *To itch all over,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 20.

*Perpugnax, ācis, adj. [*ex* per, & pugnax] *Very ſtout,* or *ſtiff.* Perpugnax in diſputando, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 20.

Perpulcher, chra, chrum, adj. *Very fair and goodly,* Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15.

‖ Perpurgātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A purgeing away,* Celſ. *ap.* Litt.

Perpurgātus, a, um, part. (1) *Thoroughly cleanſed.* (2) *Set in a clear light.* (1) *Met.* Perpurgatis ambo damus tibi operam auribus, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 179. (2) Perpurgatus eſt is locus à nobis quinque libris, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 1.

Perpurgo, āre, act. (1) *To purge thoroughly, to ſcour, to ſcrub, and make clean.* (2) Met. *To remove the rubiſh, to clear a matter fully.* (1) Alvum movebit, & poſtridie perpurgabit ſine periculo, *Cato.* Quæ *herba* ſumpta perpurgare corpora noſtra ſolet, *Col.* 2, 11. (2) De dote, tanto magìs perpurga, *Cic. Att.* 12, 12. *Vid.* Perpurgatus, n. 2.

Perpurgor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be thoroughly purged,* Celſ.

*‖ Perpŭſillùm. *Very little,* Litt. *ex* Cic.

*Perpŭſillus, a, um, adj. dim. *Very little,* or *ſmall.* [*ex* per, & puſillus] Perpuſillum rogabo, *the dandiprat, the dwarf, the manikin;* jocus ex ambiguo, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 60.

Perpŭto, āre, act. *To clear a buſyneſs,* or *perfectly to declare,* or *give a thorough account of it.* Ut ego hoc argumentum vobis planè perputem, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 3, 7.

Perquam, adv. ☞ Jungitur poſitivis, *ut* Perquam indignis modis, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 9. ☞ Rariùs ſuperlativis, *ut,* Perquam maximo exercitu, *Curt.* 4, 6, 3. *vid. Pitiſcum in loc.* ☞ Et adverbiis, *ut,* Perquam fortiter, *Plaut. very much.* ☞ Rariùs verbis, *ut,* ¶ Perquam ſcire velim, *I would very fain know,* Plin. Epiſt. 7, 27, 1.

‖ Perquieſco, ĕre, incept. *To reſt ſoundly,* or *thoroughly.* Totam perquieſcimus noctem, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 253.

Perquīrendus, a, um, part. *To be thoroughly examined,* or *enquired into,* Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 18.

Perquīrĭtur, imperſ. *Strict enquiry is made,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. 64.

Perquīro, ĕre, ſīvi, act. (1) *To make diligent,* or *narrow, ſearch into; to ſearch thoroughly.* (2) *To aſk,* or *demand.* (1) = Perquirere & inveſtigare homines ex omni regione, *Cic.* de *Petit. Conſ.* c. 8. § Perquirere virum ſilvis, *Vel. Paterc.* 3, 684. (2) Non perquiris cui dixerit Apronius, quis audiĕrit, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 58.

Perquīror, i, ītus, paſſ. *To be narrowly ſearched into, to be ſearched for,* Perquiritur à coactoribus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 64.

Perquīſītiùs, adv. comp. *With ſtricter ſearch and enquiry.* = Perquiſitiùs & diligentiùs conſcribere, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 41.

Perquīſītor, ōris, m. verb. *One who thoroughly enquireth.* § Malevoli perquiſitores, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 3, 61.

Perquīſītus, a, um, part. [à perquiror] *Thoroughly enquired,* Plin. 18, 4.

Perrārò, adv. *Very ſeldom,* or *rarely.* Perrarò ſumenda ſunt, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 22. Perrarò appellantur ab Epicuro, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 16. Perrarò & paucos dies, *Suet. Tib.* 38.

Perrārus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very ſeldom, not often met with.* (2) *Very rare,* or *ſcarce.* (1) Perrarum eſt, ut levior ſit aliqua, *Plin.* 31, 3. (2) Perraræ per eadem tempora literæ fuere, *Liv.* 1, 6.

Perrĕcondĭtus, a, um. adj. *Very abſtruſe, ſecret,* or *concealed.* Aut perrecondita, aut valde difficilis ratio conſuetudinis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 30.

Perrectūrus, a, um. part. [à pergo] *About to go,* Cic.

* Perrēpo, ĕre, repſi. act. [*ex* per, & repo] *To get thorough,* or *along; to crawl,* or *creep, over,* or *upon.* Tellurem genibus perrepere ſupplex, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 87. Cavendum, ne ad præſepia mus aut gallina perrepat, *Col.* 6, 5. Perrepſit ars ad ſatyrarum modos, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 4.

* Perrepto, āre, freq. [*ex* per, & repto] *To creep about,* or *all over.* Omnibus in latebris perreptavi quærere conſervam, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 4, 4. Perreptavi uſque omne oppidum, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 6, 3.

Perrīdĭcŭlè, adv. *Very ſillyly,* or *ridiculouſly,* Cic. *de* Or. 2, 59.

Perrīdĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. *Very fooliſh, ſilly,* or *ridiculous.* § Homines perridiculi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 6. Doctrina perridicula, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 19. ☞ vid. & *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 8.

Perrīmōſus, a, um. adj. *Very full of cracks,* or *chinks.* Æſtu perrimoſa argilla, *Varr. Non.* pertinota, & *vet. exemplar,* perrinoſa.

Perrōdo, ĕre, perroſi. act. *To eat,* or *gnaw, through,* Plin. 34, 18. & Celſ. 5, 28.

* Perrōdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be gnawed through,* Plin. 30, 26.

Perrŏgātus, a, um. part. *Aſked throughout.* ¶ Perrogatæ ſententiæ, *when every ſenatour in the whole houſe had paſſed his voice,* Liv. 29, 19. conf. Plin. Paneg. 60.

Perrŏgo, āre. act. *To aſk all over of all the company.* Statim de Atticino perrogavit, *Plin.* 6, 22, 5. § Perrogavit legem, *Val. Max.* 8, 6, 4.

Perrŏgor, āri. paſſ. *To be aſked,* &c. *Liv.* 29, 19.

* Perrumpendus, a, um. part. *To be broken through,* Celſ. 7, 5, 1.

Perrumpens, tis. part. *Breaking through.* Medio perrumpens arva profundo, *Sil.* 14, 16.

* Perrumpo, ĕre, rūpi. act. [*ex* per, & rumpo] *To break through by force.* §Perrumpere per caſtra, *Liv.* 28, 7. Acheronta, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 36. ad ſuos, *Liv.* 4, 39. in arces, *Salluſt.* per aciem, *Liv.* 3, 70. *Met.* Pœnam legum, quas ſæpe perrumpunt, non vident, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 8. ¶ Quæſtiones omnium perrumpat, *avoid the force of them,* Id. = Perrumpere & dividere aërem, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 19. Nitebantur perrumpere impetum fluminis, *Liv.* 21, 28.

* Perruptus, a, um. part. *Broken quite through.* § Moles perruptæ, *Sil.* 13, 741. Perruptâ acie, *Paterc.* 2, 112. *conſ. Celſ.* 7, 5.

Perſæpe, adv. *Very often, many a time.* Perſæpe falſa ſunt *judicia,* Cic. *de* Legg. 1, 14. ☞ *Et per τμῆσιν,* Per, pol, ſæpe peccas, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 18.

* Perſalsè, adv. [*ex* per, & ſalsè] *Very ſharply, wittyly,* or *ſmartly.* Perſalsè & humaniter etiam gratias egit, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 14.

* Perſalſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* per, & ſalſus] (1) *Very ſalt.* (2) Met. *Very witty, ſharp,* or *ſmart.* (1) *Exemplum primæ notionis deſideratur.* (2) Perſalſum illud eſt apud Nævium, &c. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 69.

Persălūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An accurate ſalutation.* Non declamatio magis *placet* quàm perſalutatio, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 21.

Persălūto, āre. act. *To ſalute,* or *compliment, much,* or *often,* Cic. *pro* Flacc. 18.

Persălūtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be complimented.* Donec ab exercitu perſalutatus eſt, *Curt.* 10, 5, 3.

‖ Persānātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thorough cureing,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Persānātus, a, um. part. *Thoroughly healed.* § Perſanata ulcera, *Sen. Ep.* 8.

Perſanctè, adv. *Very ſolemnly, and devoutly.* Perſanctè Bacchis dejerat, *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 2, 5.

Persāno, āre. act. *To cure perfectly, to heal thoroughly,* Plin. 20, 22.

Persăpiens, tis. adj. *Very wiſe,* or *prudent.* § Homo perſapiens, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* c. 18.

Persăpienter, adv. *Very ſagely, very wiſely.* Perſapienter poteſtatem dare, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* c. 4.

Perſcienter, adv. *Very knowingly,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 55.

* Perſcindens, tis. part. *Tearing in the midſt.* Omnia perſcindente vento, *Liv.* 21, 58.

* Perſcindo, ĕre, ſcĭdi, ſciſſum. [*ex* per, & ſcindo] *To cleave,* or *rend, in the midſt.* Ventus perſcindit nubem atram, *Lucr.* 6, 282. ¶ Veſtem perſcindere è membris, *to tear it off,* Tibull. 1, 10, 63. conf. Sil. 8, 602.

* Perſcindor, i. paſſ. *To be cleft,* or *run, through,* Vitr.

* Perſciſſus, a, um. part. *Torn in the midſt, rent in two.* Carbaſus perſciſſa petulantibus Euris, *Lucr.* 6, 100.

Perſcītus, a, um. *Very fine, very wiſe.* Per mihi ſcitum videtur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 67. *tmeſis.*

Perſcrībendus, a, um. *To be recorded,* or *ſet down.* Ad ærarium perſcribenda curavit, *Cic.*

Perſcrībo, pſi, ĕre. act. (1) *To write at large,* or *throughout; to take a copy of in writeing.* (2) *To regiſter, to record.* (3) *To pay a creditor, not with money, but by a bill, note,* or *otherwiſe.* (4) *To preſcribe.* (5) *To write.* (6) *To deſcribe.* (1) A primordio urbis P. R. perſcribere, *Liv.* (2) *Vid.* Perſcriptus. Dicta omnia indicum perſcribere, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ.* 14. § ſenatûs conſultum, *Id. Catil.* 3, 6. (3) Quodne *argentum* ego perſcripſi, porrò illis quibus debui? *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 30. Qui de reſiduis CCCC H. S. CG præſentia ſolverimus, reliqua perſcribamus, *Cic.* § Perſcribere pecuniam in ædes ſacras, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 19. (4) In conſervatione rerum, quas natura perſcribet, *Id. Acad.* 1, 23. (5) Verſum puris perſcribere verbis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 54. (6) Situm loci perſcribet, *Sall. B. Jug.* 93.

Perſcrībor, i. paſſ. *To be ſet down in writeing, to be recorded.* Hæc S. C. perſcribuntur, *Cic.*

Perſcriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A writeing, a regiſtering, an enrollment, a record.* (2) *A bill,* or *bond, under one's hand.* (3) *A contract,* or *agreement.* (1) § Perſcriptio legis, *Cic.* contr. *Rull.* 2, 9. (2) Id. Attic. 12, 5. (3) Pecuniam falſis perſcriptionibus donationibuſque evertere, *Id. Philipp.* 5, 4. *interpr. Bud.*

Perſcriptor, ōris. m. verb. *A writer, an enroller, a regiſter, a ſcrivener,* or *notary,* Cic. Verr. 3, 72.

‖ Perſcriptum, i. n. *A thing put in writeing, a record,* Litt. *ex* Cic.

Perſcriptūrus, a, um. part. *About to write at large.* Profiteri auſus, perſcripturum res omnes Romanas, *Liv.* 31.

Perſcriptus, a, um. part. *Writen at large, regiſtered, recorded down.* Literas quas in ærario conditas habebant, proferunt, quibus omnia perſcripta, &c. *Cic.* Nondum perſcriptum ſenatuſconſultum, *Id. Catil.* 3, 6.

Perſcrūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſearching,* or *examineing, thoroughly.* Quid opus eſt fundi perſcrutatione? *Sen.* ad *Helv.* c. 9.

‖ Perſcrūtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſearcher; a commiſſary,* or *harbinger, in war; to provide victuals,* Veg.

† Perſcrūto, āre. act. *To ſearch thoroughly,* or *all over.* Jam hunc perſcrutavi, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 30.

Perſcrūtor, āri, dep. *To ſearch thoroughly,* or *all over; to ſcan narrowly.* = Inveſtigare & perſcrutari omnia, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 21. § Arculas perſcrutari, *Id. Offic.* 2, 7. ☞ Item paſſivè. ‖ Res abſtruſior eſt, quàm ut à me valeat perſcrutari, *S. Aug.* De curâ pro mortuis, *c.* 16.

* Perſea, æ. f. [à Perſide regione, vel à Perſeo primo ſatore, *Plin.* 15, 13.] *A tree growing in Ægypt like a peach.*

‖ Persĕcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting,* or *lanceing, through,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Persĕco, āre. act. (1) *To cut through, to divide.* (2) *To put an end to, to prevent.* (3) Met. *To ſhorten,* in diſcourſe. (1) Rerum naturas perſecare, aperire, dividere, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 39. (2) Malum perſecare novum prætorem ne ſerperet iterum latiùs, patres juſſerunt, *Liv.* 40, 19. (3) = Quare da te in ſermonem, & perſeca, & confice, *Cic. Att.* 3, 23.

Persĕcor, āri. paſſ. *To be cut through,* or *off,* Celſ.

Perſectans, tis. part. *Purſueing.* Perſectantes accipitres, *Lucr.* 4, 1004.

Perſector, āri, dep. *To ſearch,* or *enquire, thoroughly,* or *cloſely, into.* Perſectari primordia, *Lucr.* 2, 165. ☞ *ſed mel. edd. leg.* perſcrutari.

Persĕcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à perſequor] (1) *A purſuit, a following on, a proceſs.* (2) ‖ *Perſecution, a giveing good men trouble on the account of religion.* (1) In jure civili perſecutionum, cautionumque præceptio eſt, *Cic.* in *Orat.* c. 41. (2) Ap. Chriſt. ſcript. ☞ *Sulp. Severus perſecutiones* vocat, *vexationes populi Chriſtiani, quia* vexare *ex ſententiâ Aſcon. ingentis calamitatis uſum ſignificat.*

‖ Persĕcūtor, ōris. m. verb. *A proſecutor,* or *a purſuer,* Prud. Periſteph. 1, 28. & 4, 134.

Persĕcūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to proſecute,* Litt. *ex* Cæſ. Pro certo habeat, patres bello inexpiabili ſe perſecuturos, *Liv.* 4, 35. Primùm exutum caſtris hoſtes ad mare perſecuturos fuiſſe, *Id.* 41, 3.

Persĕcūtus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *Haveing purſued.* (2) ‖ *Purſued.* (1) Gracchum Opimius perſecutus armis morte affecit, *Paterc.* 2, 6. (2) Litt. *ex* Cic.

Persĕdeo, ēre. n. *To abide,* or *continue, ſiting.* Hæc quoque quod ridetis, in equo dies noctéſque perſedendò habeo, *Liv.* 25, 15. § Ad prandium uſque perſedere, *Suet. Claud.* 34. apud philoſophum multis annis, *Sen. Epiſt.* 108. in ſacello, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 4.

Perſegnis, e. adj. *Very heavy, ſlack, remiſs,* or *dull.* Prælium pedeſtre perſegne, *Liv.* 25, 15.

‖ Perſegnĭter, adv. *Very ſlowly,* Eutrop.

Persĕnex, is. c. g. *Very aged,* or *very old,* Suet. *de* Cl. Gramm. 9.

Perſentio, īre, ſi ſum. act. *To perceive,* or *feel, thoroughly.* Dum neuter perſenſerit, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 20. Magno perſentit pectore curas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 448.

Perſentiſco, ĕre. incept. [à perſentio] *To begin to perceive, to have ſome feeling of* a matter, *to diſcover.* Viſcera perſentiſcunt omnia, *Lucr.* 3, 250. Ubi poſſem perſentiſcere, nî eſſem lapis, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 43.

Persĕquendus, a, um. part. *To be purſued.* Ad ſtudium perſequendæ ſuavitatis in vocibus, *Cic. Orat.* 18.

Persĕquens, tis. part. & adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Following after, cloſely purſueing.* Me in Aſiam perſequens, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 33. § Inimicitiarum perſequentiſſimus, *Ad Herenn.* 2.

Persĕquor, i, quūtus ſum. dep. (1) *To purſue, to trace, to follow on.* (2) *To carry on, to go through with.* (3) *To follow, to overtake.* (4) *To do,* or *put in execution; to ſue for.* (5) *To revenge.* (6) *To imitate.* (7) Alſo *to write,* or *diſcourſe, of.* (8) Idem ac *proſequor.* (1) Quoquò hinc aſportabitur terrarum, certum eſt perſequi, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 87. ¶ Viam perſequi, *to hold on his way,* Id. Hec. 3, 5, 4. Judicio perſequi aliquem, *to ſue one at law,* Cic. Verr. 3, 13. bello, *to make war upon,* Cæſ. Jus ſuum perſequi, *to maintain his right,* Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 9. Numeris curſus ſiderum perſequi, *to reckon them up,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 6. (2) Ea quæ reſtant perſequamur, *Id.* § Incœpta perſequi, *Liv.* 6, 33. (3) Eò diſceſſiſti, quò ego ne te quidem perſequi poſſem triginta diebus, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 6. (4) Certum eſt perſequi imperium patris, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 84. (5) ⌘ Ut meum jus teneam, atque injuriam tuam perſequar, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 11. (6) Decretum eſt perſequi mores patris, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 2, 58. (7) Has res perſecutus eſt Xenophon in eo libro, &c. *Cic.* de *Offic.* 2, 24. Perſequi ſingulas cauſarum partes, *Quint.* 7, 2. (8) Omnium nulla civilis perſecuta eſt miſericordia, *Paterc.* 2, 7.

Persĕro, ĕre, sēvi, ſertum, act. (1) *To ſow abroad.* (2) † Met. *To publiſh, to ſpread by report, to give out.* (1) Reſticulas perſerunt per ficos maturas, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. (2) Inde veniſſe perſerit, *Lex.* ex *Plaut.*

‖ Persĕror, i. paſſ. *To be ſown all over,* as corn is, *Lex.* ex *Col.*

‖ Perſervio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To ſerve ſtill,* or *all along,* Vopiſc.

*Perſes, æ. m. *A kind of dog,* perhaps ſo called from Perſia his country. ¶ Perſes in utroque paratus, *ſc. naturâ ſagax, & qui martem ſive arma non odit,* Grat. Cyneg. 158. *a good hound, and a fighting dog withall.*

Persĕvērans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Perſevereing in, reſolutely bent on, eager in.* Averſari ſcelus perſeverantem metu mortis terret, *Curt.* 6, 7, 10. Valerius perſeverantior cædendis hoſtibus in fugâ fuit, *Liv.* 5, 30. Perſeverantiſſimo colendorum agrorum ſtudio, *Col. præf. lib.* 1.

Persĕvēranter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Conſtantly, ſtiffly, reſolutely.* Bene cœptam rem perſeveranter tueri, *Liv.* 4, 60. Vereor ne perſeverantiùs ſæviant, *Id.* 21, 10. Quò perſeverantiùs fidem præſtarent, *Val. Max.* 7, 6. Defunctum quoque perſeverantiſſimè diligo, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 21, 3.

Persĕvērantia, æ. f. *Perſevereance, conſtancy, ſteadyneſs, reſoluteneſs,* Varr. L. L. 41. ☞ 𝔛 *Perſeverantia in bonum ſumitur, pertinacia in malum,* vid. Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 54. Nec impetu potiùs bella quàm perſeverantiâ geras? *Liv.* 5, 6.

‖ Persĕvērātio, ōnis. f. *id. quod* perſeverantia, *Apul.*

Persĕvērātum eſt, imperſ. *He held on,* or *out.* Non eſt ab iſto, primo illo adventu, perſeveratum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 39.

Persĕvērātūrus, a, um. part. *About to perſevere.* Et perſeveraturum fuiſſe ſe, niſi obſequeretur principis voluntati, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 6.

Persĕvērè, adv. *Very ſeverely,* Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 1.

Persĕvēro, āre. act. [*ex* per, & ſeverus, *i. e.* conſtans] Perſevero eſt cum conſtantiâ & quaſi quâdam ſeveritate continuo, *Perot. to perſevère, to perſiſt; to hold on,* or *continue conſtant.* = Perſeveras tu quidem & in tuâ vetere ſententiâ permanes, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 3, 12.

Persĕvērus, a, um. adj. *Very ſevere, rigorous,* or *auſtere; very harſh.* 𝔛 Summum imperium reſtrictum, nec perſeverum voluit, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 48.

* Persĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* arbor ex Perſide primùm in Græciam & Italiam advect. *A peach tree,* Plin. 15, 13.

Perſiccus, a, um. adj. *Very dry.* 𝔛 Oculi perſicci, aut ſubhumidi, *Celſ.* 3, 6.

* ‖ Persĭcum, ci. n. *ſc.* malum. [*vid.* Perſica] *A peach,* Apic. 4, 12.

* Persĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Perſia; princely, royal.* § Perſicus ornatus, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 17. apparatus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 1. ¶ Perſicum malum, *a peach,* Plin. 13, 9.

Persĭdeo, ēre. n. [*ex* per, & ſedeo] (1) *To continue,* or *abide, conſtantly.* (2) *To laſt.* (1) Caſta domi perſederat uxor, *Prop.* 3, 12, 37. (2) Pruinæ pernicioſior natura, quoniam lapſa perſidet, *Plin.* 17, 24.

Persĭdes, um. f. pl. *Fiſhes of the polypus kind,* Plin. 32. c. ult.

Persīdo, ĕre. n. [*ex* per, & ſido] (1) *To ſink, to go down, to ſettle to the bottom.* (2) ‖ *To penetrate, to ſoak through.* (3) *To light,* or *fall, upon.* (1) Quo pacto perſederit humor aquai, *Lucr.* 1, 308. (2) Ubi frigidus humor Alitus ad vivum perſidit, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 442. *ubi al.* perſedit. (3) Peſtilitas fruges perſidit in ipſas, *Lucr.* 6, 1124.

Perſignandus, a, um. part. *To be marked,* or *ſealed,* Liv. 25, 7.

Persĭmĭlis, e. adj. *Very like.* Illi ſtatuam iſtius perſimilem deturbant, *Cic.* in *Piſon,* 38. 𝔛 In diſſimili genere perſimilis, *Q. Cic.* de *Petit. Conſ.* 7.

Persimplex, ĭcis. adj. *Very coarſe,* or *ordinary.* Perſimplici victu & agreſtibus pomis vitam tolerare, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 45, 5.

* Perſiſto, ĕre, ſtĭti. n. [*ex* per, & ſiſto] *To abide, to continue, to perſevere,* or *hold on; to ſtand out.* Partinaciſſimus fueris ſi in eo perſtiteris, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 33. Parum eſt non erubuiſſe abſentem, cùm per legatos fruſtrareris nos, niſi præſens quoque in eâ dementiâ perſiſtas? *Liv.* 8, 14.

Persōlāta, æ. f. *A bur-dock, the herb clots, that beareth the great bur,* Plin. 26, 13. = Ungula caballina, *Id.*

‖ Persōlennis, e. adj. *Very ſolemn,* Suet. Neron. 28. ☞ *ſed var. lect.*

‖ Persŏleo, ēre, ĭtus. neut. dep. *To be accuſtomed,* or *wont,* Litt. *ex* Mart.

Persŏlĭdo, āre. act. *To make hard and ſolid, to congeal,* Stat. Theb. 1, 352.

* Persŏluendus, a, um. part. *pro* perſolvendus, part. *To be paid,* Ov. *ad* Liv. 370.

*Perſolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. act. [*ex* per, & ſolvo] *To pay thoroughly, to accompliſh, to perform, to make good his promiſe.* 𝔛 Tantùm me tibi debere exiſtimo, quantùm perſolvere difficile eſt, *Brutus Cic. Fam.* 11, 11. 𝔛 Sinite me, quod vobis fretus huic ſæpe promiſi, id à vobis ei perſolvere, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 42. 𝔛 Perſolvere grates, *to return thanks,* Virg. *Æn.* 1, 605. pœnas, *to be puniſhed,* Val. Max. 3, 2, 17

* Perſolvor, i. ūtus. paſſ. *To be paid, diſcharged,* or *performed.* Perſolverentur præmia, *Paterc.* 2, 40. Perſolutum eſt æs alienum, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 8.

Persŏlus, a, um. adj. [*ex* per, & ſolus] *One only.* ¶ Perſolæ nugæ, *very arrant trifles,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 36. *al.* perſollæ. Perſolus oculus, *an only eye,* Id. Menæch. 1, 2, 46.

Persŏlūta, æ. f. *vel* Persŏlȳton, i. n. *A garden herb in Ægypt, to make garlands of,* Plin. 21, 33.

* Persŏlūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to pay,* or *diſcharge.* § Perſoluturus pœnas, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 63.

Persŏlūtus, a, um. part. *Finiſhed, accompliſhed, performed.* § Perſolutâ fide, *Liv.* Perſolutæ pœnæ, *Cic. Orat.* 63.

Persōna, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd erat περὶ ζῶμα, *Scal.* vel qu. περιζώνη, *ex* περὶ, circum, & ζώσασθαι, inducere, *al.* dict. quaſi per ſe una. Sanè perſonam definiunt philoſ. eſſe naturæ rationalis individuam ſubſtantiam] (1) *A perſon, a perſonage, a man,* or *woman.* (2) *The quality, ſtate,* or *condition, whereby a man differeth from a brute,* or *one man from another.* (3) ‖ *A perſon of the bleſſed Trinity,* (4) *A falſe face, a vizard,* or *maſk; a diſguiſe, an actor.* (5) Alſo *a charge,* or *office.* (6) *A ſhow,* or *appearance.* (7) *An image,* or *figure, in chalk, clay,* &c. (1) Proſpicias — ecqua pacifica perſona deſideretur, an in bellatore ſint omnia, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 12. Heroïcæ perſonæ Medea & Atreus, *Id. N. D.* 3, 29. Apud Perſas perſona regis ſub ſpecie majeſtatis occulitur, *Juſt.* 1, 9, 11. ☞ *Vid.* etiam 11, 7, 11. (2) Impoſuit nobis ipſa natura perſonam magnâ cum excellentiâ præſtantiâque animantium reliquorum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 28. Suſtineo unus tres perſonas, meam, adverſarii, judicis, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 24. (3) Eccl. (4) 𝔛 Mulier ipſa videtur, Non perſona, loqui, *Juv.* 3, 96. 𝔛 Eripitur perſona, manet res, *Lucr.* 3, 58. § Perſona tragica, *Phædr.* 1, 7, 1. Perſona adjicitur capiti, denſuſque reticulus, *Plin.* 12, 14. ¶ Alienam ferre perſonam, *to diſguiſe one's ſelf,* Liv. 3, 36. (5) Tantam perſonam, *conſulis,* tam gravem, tam ſeveram, non capiunt anguſtiæ pectoris tui, *Cic.* in *Piſon,* 11. (6) *Met.* 𝔛 Partes lenitatis & miſericordiæ ſemper egi libenter, illam verò gravitatis ſeveritatiſque perſonam non appetivi, ſed à rep. mihi impoſitam ſuſtinui, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 3. (7) § Cretea perſona, *Lucr.* 4, 298. Primus Deputades perſonas tegularum extremis imbricibus impoſuit, *Plin.* 35, 12.

‖ Persōnālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a perſon; perſonal,* Ulp. ¶ Verbum perſonale, *that is declined with perſons,* Gramm.

‖ Persōnālĭter. *Perſonally,* Gell. 15, 13.

Persŏnans, tis. part. *Reſounding.* Perſonantibus & reſpondentibus inter ſe rupibus, *Juſt.* 24, 6.

Persōnāta, æ. f. *ſc.* herba, quæ & perſolata, *A great clot bur,* Plin. 15, 9. = Echios, *Id.*

‖ Persŏnātur, imperſ. *A ringing noiſe is made,* Solin.

Persŏnātus, a, um. part. *i. e.* perſonam gerens. (1) *Diſguiſed, maſked, with a vizard on.* (2) *Counterfeit, pretended, falſe.* (3) *Acted,* or *repreſented, on the ſtage.* (1) Quid eſt autem cur ego perſonatus ambulem? parumne fœda eſt perſona ipſius ſenectutis? *Cic. Att.* 15, 1. (2) § Perſonata felicitas, *Sen. Ep.* 24, 80. (3) § Perſonatus pater, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 56.

Persŏno, āre, ui & āvi. n. (1) *To cry out, to bawl out, to make a great noiſe by crying out.* (2) *To ring, reſound,* or *echo.* (3) *To make to ring,* or *reſound.* (1) Furialis vox acerbiſſimè perſonabat, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 35. 𝔛 Non loquuntur ſolùm, verùm etiam perſonant hujus libidinem, &c. Id. *pro* Cœl. 20. (2) Saxa perſonuêre fiſtulâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 12. Cùm domus cantu & cymbalis perſonaret, *Cic.* in *Piſon,* 10. (3) Perſonare aures ejus hujuſmodi vocibus non eſt inutile, *Id. Fam.* 6, 19, 6. Cerberus perſonat regna latratu, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 418. ‖ Claſſicum perſonavit, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 152.

Persŏnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *A ſound is made.* Nunc citharâ, nunc lyrâ perſonatur, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 4, 9.

Persŏnus, a, um. adj. *Echoing, reſounding all over.* Perſona cantu virgulta, *Petron.* c. 120. Ovanti perſona ſiſtro, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 418.

Perſorbens, tis. part. *Suping up, drinking in.* § Perſorbentes ſpongiæ, *Plin.* 31, 11.

Perſorbeo, ēre, ui, *vel* pſi. act. *To ſup up all,* Plin. 31, 11. *Vid.* Perſorbens.

Perſpectè, adv. *Conſiderably, diſcreetly, adviſedly.* = Doctè & perſpectè ſapit, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 162.

‖ Perſpectìm, adv. *Adviſedly,* Non.

Perſpecto, āre. freq. [*à* perſpicio] (1) *To look very well about, to take a thorough view of.* (2) *To ſit out a ſhow, to continue a ſpectator to the end of it.* (1) § Perſpectare ædes, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 131. (2) Navales pugnas inter maximos imbres perſpectavit, *Suet. Domit.* 4. Certamen gymnicum perſpectavit, *Id. Aug.* 98, 11.

Perſpectum eſt, imperſ. *It was perceived,* Cæſ. B. G. 2, 32.

Perſpectus, a, um. part. & adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Plainly perceived; thoroughly ſeen,* or *underſtood.* (2) *Thoroughly tryed and approved.* (1) = Fac ut omnia ad me perſpecta & explorata perſcribas, *Cic. Att.* 3, 15. = Ars definitur ex rebus penĭtùs perſpectis planéque cognitis, *Id. Fam.* 15, 14. (2) Omnem ſpem habeo in tuâ erga me perſpectiſſimâ benevolentiâ, *Id. Att.* 11, 1. Perſpectiſſimum fortitudinis ſpecimen, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 5.

Perſpĕcŭlātus, a, um. part. *Haveing well viewed.* § Perſpeculatus locorum ſitus, *Suet. Cæſ.* 58.

Perſpĕcŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To view,* or *look about, diligently.* Quum de vallo perſpecularetur, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 31.

Perſpergo, ĕre. act. [*ex* per, & ſpargo] *To ſprinkle,* or *daſh, all over.* Ligna amurcâ perſpergito, *Cato,* c. 130.

Perſpergor, i. paſſ. *To be ſprinkled all over.* Lepos, quo tanquam ſale perſpergatur omnis oratio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 34.

‖ Perſpĭcābĭlis, e. adj. *Famous, fair,* or *beautyfull,* Marcell.

† Perſpĭcācè, adv. *In good credit, and ſhow,* Non. *ex* Afran. ‡ Perſpicuè.

‖ Peſpĭcācia, æ. f. *Quickneſs of ſight,* or *underſtanding,* Cic. trib. Att. 15, 16. ☞ ſed mel. libb. vocem Græcam προκοπὴν ibi habent. ‡ Perſpicuitas.

‖ Perſpĭcācĭtas, ātis. f. *Quickneſs of underſtanding,* Cic. datur, Att. 1, 18. ſed malè. Perſpicacitas, τὸ ζυνοπτικὸν, *Onomaſt.*

‖ Perſpĭcācĭter, adv. *Plainly, clearly.* Queis omnibus perſpicaciter inquiſitis, *Amm.* 29, 1.

Perſpĭcax, ācis. adj. [*à* perſpicio] ‖ or, comp. *Quickſighted, quick wited, quick of judgment and* *underſtanding.* = Ego me non tam aſtutum neque perſpicacem eſſe, id ſcio, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 1. Perſpicacior Argo, *Apul. Met.* 2.

Perſpĭcĭbĭlis, e. adj. *Plainly to be ſeen*, Vitr. 9, 4.

Perſpĭciendus, a, um. part. *That is to be ſounded, proved, or tryed.* Cùm eſſet miſſus à ſenatu ad animos regum perſpiciendos, *Cic.* § Perſpiciendis in rebus, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 2.

Perſpĭcientia, æ. f. *Perfect knowledge; a thorough underſtanding*, or *inſight.* = In perſpicientiâ veri ſolertiâque *honeſtum* verſatur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4, 1.

Perſpĭcio, ĕre. act. [*ex* per, & ſpecio] (1) *To ſee*, or *diſcover, plainly.* (2) *To try thoroughly, to underſtand fully.* (1) Partim quæ perſpexi his oculis, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 3. (2) = Perſpicite, judices, & penĭtùs introſpicite, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 27. = Cùm ſe ipſe perſpexerit, totumque tentârit, *Id.* de *Legg.* 22. Intelligo & perſpicio non fore in te Cæſarem duriorem, *Id.*

Perſpĭcior, i, ectus. paſſ. *To be tryed*, or *underſtood*, Cic. *de* Am. c. 17. = Cognoſcor, *Id.*

Perſpĭcuè, adv. *Clearly, evidently, plainly.* = § Planè & perſpicuè expedire, *Cic.* de *Plin.* 3, 5. = Apertè & perſpicuè, *Id. Verr.* 2.

Perſpĭcuĭtas, ātis. f. *Perſpicuity, clearneſs, evidence*, properly *in words and ſentences.* Ἐνάργειαν perſpicuitatem aut evidentiam nos nominemus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 6. Perſpicuitas argumentatione elevatur, *Id. N. D.* 3, 4.

Perſpĭcuus, a, um. adj. [*à* perſpicio] (1) *Clear, tranſparent, perſpicuous.* (2) Met. *Evident, plain, manifeſt.* (1) § Amnis perſpicuus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 861. (2) ⌘ Perſpicuis dubia aperiuntur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 24. Perſpicua longa eſſe non debent, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 9. = Perſpicuum hoc eſt, conſtatque inter omnes, *Id. N. D.* 3, 4.

Perſpīro, āre. act. *To breathe through.* Venæ non poſſunt perſpirare in toto corpore, *Cato R. R.* 157.

† Perſpiſsò, adv. *Very ſlowly*, Non. *ex* Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 47. *al.* proſpiſſo.

* Perſtandus, a, um. part. [*ex* perſto] *To be continued in.* Senatus & optimates in Romanâ ſocietate perſtandum cenſebant, *Liv.* 37, 9.

* Perſtans, tis. part. *Abideing, continueing.* Dictis perſtantem cernit in īſdem, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 243.

* Perſtātūrus, a, um. part. *That will perſiſt.* Se perſtaturum in incœptu, *Liv.* 8, 34.

* Perſternor, i, ſtrātus. paſſ. *To be paved all over.* Ab ædilibus curulibus via à Martis ſilice ad Bovillas perſtrata eſt, *Liv.* 10, 47.

Perſtĭmŭlo, āre. act. *To continue to incenſe*, or *ſtir up in rage.* Pravis ſermonibus tumidos ſpiritus perſtimulare, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 12, fin.

* Perſto, āre, ſtĭti. n. [*ex* per, & ſto] (1) *To continue ſtanding, to ſtand all the time.* (2) *To continue.* (3) Met. *To perſiſt*, or *perſevere, in a thing.* (1) Gymnoſophiſtæ ab exortu ad occaſum perſtant, contuentes ſolem immobilibus oculis, *Plin.* 7, 2. (2) Remorum in verbere perſtant, *Ov. Met.* 3, 662. (3) Negant poſſe, & in eo perſtant, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 9. § Orantem perſtant prohibere, *Ov. Met.* 6, 361. Si perſtet ſurdus in armis, *Sil.* 1, 692. § Perſtat in incœpto, *Ov. Met.* 6, 50. *conf. Liv.* 8, 33.

* Perſtrātus, a, um. part. *Vid.* Perſternor.

Perſtrĕpo, ĕre, ui. n. (1) *To make a great noiſe.* (2) *To echo*, or *reſound.* (1) Perſtrepunt ancillæ, ita ut fit, domini ubi abſunt, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 52. (2) § Tellus perſtrepit, *Sil.* 8, 431.

Perſtrictus, a, um. part. *Tightly bound*, &c. as in *perſtringo.* ¶ Perſtrictus gelu, *very hard frozen*, Plin. 17, 24. Perſtrictum leviter femur mucrone, *ſlightly hurt*, Curt, 3, 11, 10.

Perſtringo, ĕre, xi. act. *i. e.* valde ſtringo, claudo, *Non.* (1) *To wring hard, to tie up cloſe.* (2) Met. *To touch any thing in diſcourſe, to glance at it.* (3) *To din, ſtun*, or *make dizzy.* (4) *To raſe*, or *graze.* (5) *Lightly to run over, to graze upon.* (6) *To dazzle.* (1) Caveto ne nimiùm vites perſtringas, *Cato.* Met. Horror ingens ſpectantes perſtringit, *Liv.* 1, 25. (2) Aſperioribus verbis voluntatem alicujus perſtringere, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 14. (3) Murmure cornuum Perſtringis aures, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 18. (4) Portam urbis vomere aratri perſtringere, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 40. (5) Juvenem multo perſtringunt lumine, *Stat.* (6) ¶ Perſtringere oculorum aciem, *to dazzle*, Liv. Obliquâ perſtringens lumina flammâ, *Lucan.* 1, 154. ſed al. leg. *præſtringens*, conf. Sil. 4, 119. § *Met.* aciem mentis, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 2.

Perſtringor, i. paſſ. *To be lightly touched*, Cic. *contr.* Rull. 2, 25. Perſtringitur dominus verbo, *Val. Max.* 8, 4, 3. § Perſtringi horrore, *Liv.* 1, 85.

Perſtŭdiōsè, adv. *Very carefully, very attentively.* § Perſtudioſè aliquem audire, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 56.

Perſtŭdiōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very ſtudious.* (2) *Very affectionate.* (1) § Græcarum literarum perſtudioſus, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 1, 10. (2) § Perſtudioſus tui, *Id. Attic.* 5, 20.

Perſuādens, tis, part. *Perſuadeing.* § Perſuadentia verba, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 375.

Perſuādeo, ēre, ſuāſum. act. (1) *To perſuade.* (2) *To adviſe*, or *put one upon.* (3) *To put into one's mind*, or *head.* (4) *To move to do a thing, to prevail with one.* (1) ⌘ Confirmavit non ſolùm mihi, ſed etiam perſuaſit, *Cic. Att.* 16, 5. (2) Magnis pollicitationibus perſuadere Eumeni ſtuduit, *Nep. Eum.* 2. (3) Perſuaſit nox amor, vinum, adoleſcentia, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 24. (4) Perſuaſit populo, ut eâ pecuniâ claſſis centum navium ædificaretur, *Nep. Themiſt.* 2. ¶ Sic mihi perſuadeo, judices, *ſo I veryly believe*, Cic. *pro* Roſc. Amer. 2.

Perſuādeor, ēri, ſuāſus. paſſ. *To be perſuaded*, or *induced, to believe.* Non credo tibi temerè quicquid perſuaderi poſſe, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 28.

Perſuādētur, imperſ. *It is perſuaded.* ¶ Mihi nunquam perſuaderi potuit, *I could never be perſuaded*, Cic. *de* Sen. 22. Perſuaſum eſt illis, ut, *Paterc.* 2, 85.

Perſuāſĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That may be perſuaded*, Quint. Inſt. Or. 2, 15.

Perſuāſĭbĭlĭter, adv. *Plauſibly, perſuaſively*, Quint. Inſt. Or. 2, 15.

Perſuāſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A perſuaſion, an opinion*, or *belief*, Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 2.

‖ Perſuāſor, oris. m. verb. *A perſuader, an adviſer.* ⸸ Suaſor.

Perſuāſōrius, a, um. adj. *Perſuaſive*, or *apt to perſuade; plauſible*, Suet. Domit. 8, 2.

† Perſuaſtrix, īcis. f. *A ſhe perſuader*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 47.

Perſuāſūrus, a, um. part. *About to perſuade.* Allobrogibus ſeſe perſuaſuros exiſtimabant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 16.

Perſuāſus, ûs. m. verb. *A perſuadeing.* Emit ſenex perſuaſu ſervi, *Plaut. Epid. Argum.* v. 2. = Cujus perſuaſu, atque — inductu, *Quint. Inſt. Orat.* 5, 10. ☞ *vix leg. niſi in abl.*

Perſuāſus, a, um. part. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Perſuaded, made to believe.* § Perſuaſum habeo, *Plin. jun.* ¶ Omnibus perſuaſum eſt, *are perſuaded*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. Perſuaſiſſimum habere, *to be veryly perſuaded*, Col. 12, 1.

Perſubtīlis, e. adj. (1) *Very ſubtile*, or *thin.* (2) *Very fine*, or *neat.* (1) Lucr. 3, 180. (2) = Perelegans & perſubtilis oratio, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 24.

Perſulcātus, a, um. part. *Wrinkled, furrowed.* Rugiſque ſeveras Perſulcata genas, *Claud.* 1. *in Ruf.* 156.

Perſultans, tis part. *Makeing inroads*, or *incurſions, into.* Ibero exercitu campos perſultante, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 9, 1. *conf. Sil.* 6, 217. 12, 567.

Perſulto, āre. n. [*ex* per, & ſalto] (1) *To friſk and ſkip over*, as cattle do in the fields. (2) *To curvet, prance*, or *caper.* (3) *To make incurſions and inroads*, as an enemy doth. (4) *To march along*, or *range about*; as an enemy. (1) Perſultant pabula pecudes, *Lucr.* 1, 14. (2) § Levibus equis perſultare, *Sil.* 3, 385. (3) In agro alicujus perſultare, *Liv.* 34, 20. (4) Ante vallum cum carminibus & tripudiis perſultabant, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 47.

‖ Pertædeo, ēre. perſ. *To be quite weary of*, or *perfectly tired out with.* Jam omnes verbi ejus defatigati pertæduiſſet, *Gell.* 1, 2. Quarum *uxorum* matrimonii pertædebat, *Id.* 15, 20. *de Euripide.*

Pertædeſcit, imperſ. *It groweth irkſome.* Nolite multùm dare, ne pertædeſcat, *Cato*, 156.

‖ Pertædet, uit, *Gell.* 1, 2. Pertæſum eſt, *Cic.* imperſ. *it very much irketh.* § Pertæſum eſt levitatis, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 2. Si non pertæſum thalami tædæque fuiſſet, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 18.

Pertæſus, a, um. part. [*à* pertædeo *Weary of* a thing; *quite tired out with, diſpleaſed at it.* § Pertæſus levitatis, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 2. lentitudinis eorum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 15. Vitam pertæſus, *Juſt.* 38, 9. ignaviam ſuam, *Suet. Cæſ.* 7, 1.

* Pertĕgo, ĕre. act. [*ex* per, & tego] *To perfect what one hath begun to cover.* Pertegamus villam, dum ſudum eſt, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 35. ¶ *Met.* Benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant, *heap up*, Id. Trin. 2, 2, 41.

* Pertendens, tis. part. *Stiffly reſolveing, fully purpoſeing.* § Animo pertendens, *Prop.* 2, 15, 17.

* Pertendo, ĕre. act. [*ex* per, & tendo] (1) *To extend*, or *ſtretch over.* (2) *To go ſtraight on*, or *quite through.* (3) *To go through with and complete* what one intended and began. (4) *To compare* things *too exactly.* (1) Cato R. R. 52. (2) Pertendit ad regis caſtra, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 30. (3) ⌘ Video non licere, ut cœperam, hoc pertendere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 9. ⌘ Si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, *Id. Eun.* 1, 1, 6. (4) Nos Pompeii decretum recognoſcemus? — Cum fœderibus pertendemus? *Cic.* pro *C. Balb.* 5. ☞ *ſed al. leg.* perpendemus.

* Pertentātus, a, um. part. *Tryed.* § Vadis pertentatis, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 17.

* Pertento, āre. act. [*ex* per, & tento] (1) *To try thoroughly, to make full proof.* (2) Met. *To paſs*, or *run, through; to put into motion, to affect, to ſeize.* (3) *To diſturb.* (1) Cauſam totam perſpicere & pertentare, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 22. Vos ut pertentarem, eâ gratiâ ſimulavi, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 9. Adoleſcentium animos pertentabant, *Liv.* Flammis corda Lemniadum pertentat amor, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 456. (2) Tremor pertentat equorum Corpora, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 250. ¶ Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus, *gently diffuſe themſelves over*, Id. *Æn.* 1, 506. (3) Omnimodis coire, atque omnia pertentare, *Lucr.* 5, 191.

* Pertentor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be thoroughly tryed.* Si adminiſtratio negotii ex omnibus partibus pertentabitur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 12.

* Pertĕnuis, e. adj. [*ex* per, & tenuis] (1) *Very ſlender*, or *thin.* (2) Met. *Very ſmall, poor*, or *mean.* (1) Secatur in laminas pertenues & ilex, *Plin.* 16, 43. (2) § Pertenuis ſpes, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 3, 4. ſuſpicio, *Id.* Pertenue argumentum, *Id.* diſcrimen, *Id.* contr. *Rull.* 32.

* Pertĕrebro, āre, ātum. act. [*ex* per, & terebro] *To bore through; to drill*, or *make a hole, through.* Columnam auream perterebrare, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 24.

Pertĕrgeo, ēre, ſi. act. *To wipe lightly over, to ſtroke gently.* § Oculos pertergere, *Lucr.* 4, 253.

Pertergo, ĕre, ſi. act. *To wipe.* Gauſape purpureo menſam perterſit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 11.

Pertergor, i. paſſ. *To be wiped.* Pertergi ſpongiâ corpora, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 5.

* Pertĕro, ĕre, trīvi. act. [*ex* per, & tero] (1) *To rub hard.* (2) *To break in pieces by rubing.* (1) Perterunt ita ut interiora ſemina integra permaneant, *Col.* 12, 38. (2) Januam limâ perterunt, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 9.

Perterrĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci. ctum. act. *To affright*, or *ſcare.* Perterrefacias Davum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 143.

Perterrĕfactus, a, um, part. *Affrighted, ſcared*, Brut. *ad* Cic. Fam. 11, 20.

* Perterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* per, & terreo] *To affright*, or *frighten; to ſcare*, or *put in great fear.* Ferro te rejeci atque perterrui, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 9.

* Perterreor, ēri. paſſ. *To be frighted.* § Perterreri ſomnio, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 27.

✠ Perterricrĕpus, a, um. adj. *That ſtriketh a dread with the noiſe it maketh.* Perterricrepo ſonitu dat miſſa fragorem, *Lucr.* 6, 128. Habeo iſtam ego perterricrepam, *Cic. Orat.* 49. *ex poëtâ.*

* Perterrĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* perterreor] *Affrighted, ſcared, diſcouraged.* Novo genere pugnæ perterriti, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 16. Perterrita mœnia luſtrat, *Ov. Ep.* ex *Ponto*, 1, 2, 19.

Pertexo, ĕre, ui. act. (1) ‖ *To weave out.* (2) Met. *To go on with* a ſubject of diſcourſe begun. (3) *To cloſe, finiſh,* or *bring,* a diſcourſe to an end. (1) ☞ *Primæ notionis neſcio an extet exemplum.* (2) Inceptum pergam pertexere dictis, *Lucr.* 6, 41. (3) Pertexe modò, Antoni, quod exorſus es, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 33.

Pertĭca, æ. f. [*à* pertingo, pertigi, *qu.* pertiga] (1) *A long ſtaff, a pole for varyous uſes.* (2) *A perch,* or *long meaſureing ſtaff.* (1) Nimis vellem habere perticam. *LI.* Cui rei? *St.* Quî verberarem aſinos, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 2, 43. Pertica longa portabat maniplos, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 117. (2) Pertica habet paſſus duos, id eſt, pedes decem, *Vet. auct. limitum ap. Rigalt.* ¶ Prov. ✠ Ex ipſis quos non unâ, ut dicitur, perticâ, ſed diſtinctè gradatimque tractavi, &c. *afforded not the ſame meaſure,* or *degree* of abatement; or *uſed not in the ſame manner,* Plin. Ep. 2, 8.

Pertĭcālis, e. adj. *Belonging to,* or *ſerveing to make, perches,* or *poles.* § Perticalis ſalix, *Col.* 4, 31. virga, *Plin.* 17, 20.

‖ Pertĭcātio, ōnis. f. *A meaſureing of land with poles,* Juriſc.

Pertĭmĕfactus, a, um. adj. *Thoroughly affrighted.* Te pertimefacto, *Brutus* ad *Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 11, 20.

Pertĭmeo, ēre, ui. neut. *unde* Pertĭmeſco, pertĭmui, vix enim leg. niſi in perfecto, *To fear much, to be ſore afraid.* Pertimui, ſcriptumque tuum ſine murmure legi, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 1.

Pertĭmeſcundus, a, um. part. *To be greatly feared.* Fama inconſtantiæ pertimeſcenda, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 36.

Pertĭmeſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To fear greatly.* (2) *To be afraid of.* (1) Quis non pertimeſcat? *Cic.* De ſuis fortunis pertimeſcunt, *Id. Div.* in *Verr.* 22. (2) Rotam fortunæ pertimeſcere, *Id.* in *Piſon.* Pertimuiſſe rati, eò ferociùs ſaltum inſederunt, *Liv.* 40, 39.

Pertĭmeſcor, i. paſſ. *To be much afraid.* Imperii nomen etiam in levi perſonâ pertimeſcitur, *Cic.* in *Leg. Agrar.* 1.

* Pertĭnācia, æ. f. med. notion. vocab. ſæpius tamen in malam partem accipitur [*ex* per, & tenacia] (1) *Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, frowardneſs, willfullneſs.* (2) *Perſevereance, reſolution, conſtancy.* (1) Nec cum pertinaciâ & iracundiâ rectè diſputari poteſt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 8. ✠ Libertatem non in pertinaciâ, ſed in quâdam moderatione poſitam putabo, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 39. (2) Pertinacia perſeverantiæ finitima eſt, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 52. ✠ Quæ pertinacia quibuſdam, eadem aliis conſtantia videri poteſt, *Id.* pro *Marcell.* 10. = Ne patientiâ & pertinaciâ hoſtis, animi ſuorum frangerentur, *Suet. Cæſ.* 68.

* Pertĭnācĭter, adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. [*ex* per, & tenaciter] (1) *Inceſſantly, continueally.* (2) *Willfully, frowardly, ſtiffly, ſtubbornly, obſtinately.* (3) *Conſtantly, reſolutely.* (1) Pertinaciter liberalibus ſtudiis deditus, *Suet. Claud.* 40. (2) Nimiùm pertinaciter Lepido infenſus, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 23. (3) Pertinaciùs defenſa Capua, *Liv.* 26, 38. Adeò pertinaciter fuſos inſecuti ſunt equites, *Id.* 2. 42. Pertinaciſſimè abſtinuit hoc honore, *Suet. Aug.* 52.

* Pertĭnax, ācis. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*qu.* pertenax, *i. e.* ſuæ ſententiæ nimis tenax] Med. notion. vocab. freq. autem in malam partem. (1) *Grinding, penurious, cloſe fiſted, holding faſt.* (1) *Obſtinate, ſtiff in opinion.* (3) *Stubborn, willfuil, froward, pertinacious.* (4) *Steady, conſtant, ſtedfaſt, reſolute.* (5) *Inveterate, of long continueance.* (6) In bonam partem. (1) = Quid tu ais? tenaxne pater eſt? *PHI.* Imò, ædepol, pertinax, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 39. (2) Valde pertinax non ero, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 8. § Pertinacior pars, *Liv.* 9, 22. Pertinaciſſimus fueris, ſi in eo perſtiteris, ad corpus ea, quæ dixi, referre, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 33. ✠ Sermo lenis, minimèque pertinax, *Id. Offic.* 1, 37. (3) Cupidi, irati, pertinaces, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 6. § Pertinacior impietas, *Val. Max.* 9, 11. *ext.* 1. (4) Vicit omnia pertinax virtus, *Liv.* 25, 14. Tu, opum contemptor, recti pertinax, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 5. *ubi al.* pervicax. (5) § Dolor pertinax, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1854. (6) Pertinax deorum indulgentia, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 8.

* Pertĭnens, tis. part. *Extending, reaching.* Per omnem rerum naturam pertinens, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 14. Ex eo medio quaſi collis oriebatur in immenſum pertinens, *Sall. B. J.*

* Pertĭneo, ēre. n. [*ex* per, & teneo] (1) *To reach, lie,* or *extend, from one place,* or *perſon, to another.* (2) *To pertain,* or *belong.* (3) *To be fit, to be ſerviceable.* (4) *To tend to,* or *drive at.* (1) Longè introrſus ſylva pertinet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 9. Via, quæ pertinet ad jecur, eique adhæret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. *Met.* = Latè patet hæc ars, & ad multos pertinet, *Id.* de *Or.* 55. ☞ Quæ in tantam prudentiam pertinerent, *Id.* de *Orat.* 22. *ubi tamen Ed. Delph.* ad *non* in *legit.* (2) Europa jure ad Romanos pertinebat, *Flor.* 2, 8. (3) Quæ ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 37. Ad belli utilitatem pertinere exiſtimabant, *Nep. Epam.* 2. (4) Non hæc oratio mea ad infirmandum fœdus pertinet, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo*, 15. ‖ In tuas ædes pertinet, *Ulp.*

* Pertĭnet, imperſ. *It pertaineth, it concerneth,* or *behoveth,* § Ad rem pertinet, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 47.

Pertingens, tis. part. *Reaching,* or *ſpreading itſelf, over.* Eam caloris naturam vim habere in ſe vitalem per omnem mundum pertingentem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. ☞ *ſed leg.* & pertinentem.

Pertingo, ĕre, ĭgi, actum. n. [*ex* per, & tango] *To extend,* or *reach along.* Munitionem, quam pertingere à caſtris ad flumen ſuprà demonſtravimus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 19. Lux oculos pertingit, *Lucr.* 4, 288.

* ‖ Pertŏlĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An endureing,* or *abideing,* Litt. *ex* Eutrop. † Perpeſſio.

Pertŏlĕro, āre. act. *To endure to the end; to bear,* or *ſuffer, thoroughly.* Pertolerarem vim tantam, *Plaut. Amph. in ſuppoſ.*

Pertorqueo, ēre. act. *To writhe,* or *diſtort.* Centauri fœdo pertorquent ora ſapore, *Lucr.* 2, 401.

Pertractandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be handled gently.* (2) Met. *To be treated of.* (1) Thorax leni manu pertractandus eſt, *Celſ.* (2) Si me ad totam philoſophiam pertractandam dediſſem, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 4. Sæpe igitur aquâ frigidâ, cui oleum ſit adjectum, corpus ejus pertractandum eſt, *Celſ.* 3, 9.

Pertractans, tis. part. (1) *Handleing often.* (2) Met. *Thinking,* or *conſidering, upon.* (1) Barbatulos mullulos pertractans, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2. Herculis arma pertractans, *Plin.* (2) *Vid.* Pertracto, n. 3. § Pertractans vulnera viſu, *Sil.* 10, 452.

Pertractātè, adv. *After the common way,* or *manner;* or as ſome think, *lewdly.* Non pertractatè facta eſt fabula, *Plaut. Capt. prol.* 55.

Pertactātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A frequent handleing, a diligent peruſeal,* Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 11.

Pertractātus, a, um. part. Met. *Thoroughly canvaſſed,* or *conſidered.* = Perceptas penĭtùs & pertractatas res humanas habere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 14.

Pertracto, āre. act. (1) *To handle much,* or *often.* (2) *To treat,* or *diſcourſe, of.* (3) *To think,* or *conſider, thoroughly of.* (1) Beſtias montibus pertractabant, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 72. (2) Ea quæ rem continent, pertractemus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 10. (3) Si geſti negotii ſuam & adverſarii narrationem ſæpe & diligenter pertractabit, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 14.

Pertractor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be handled gently.* (2) Met. *To be treated,* or *diſcourſed, of.* (1) Leniter pertractari corpus etiam in acutis & recentibus morbis oportet, *Celſ.* (2) Cic. Tuſc. 3, 14.

Pertractus, a, um. part. [*à* pertrahor] *Drawn.* Romanus cedentem hoſtem effusè ſequendo, in locum iniquum pertractus, *Liv.* Per ſcalas Gemonias pertractus, *Aur. Vict.* de *Cæſ.* 8.

Pertrahendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be drawn,* or *towed,* as a ſhip is. (2) *To be prolonged.* (1) Lembum armatum ad pertrahendam eam navim miſerunt, *Liv.* 40, 4. (2) Vita quoquomodo pertrahenda, *Plin.* 28, 1.

Pertraho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To draw.* Ut ad terga collis ab equite ſuo hoſtem incautum pertraheret, *Liv.* § In caſtra pertraxerunt, *Id.* 7, 39. ¶ Pertrahere vitam, *to ſpin out life,* Plin. 28, 2.

Pertrahor, i, ctus. paſſ. (1) *To be towed* as a ſhip is. (2) *To be drawn,* or *haled.* (1) *Vid.* Pertrahendus. (2) Vivus ad Lælium pertrahitur, *Liv.* Navis ad ripam alteram pertrahitur, *Id.* 21, 28.

Pertranſeo, īre, īvi. neut. (1) *To paſs by.* (2) *To paſs,* or *ſtrike, through;* as a colour doth in a precious ſtone. (1) Neceſſe eſt aut non perveniat, aut pertranſeat, *Sen. Ep.* 4. (2) Cùm viridis non pertranſit aſpectus, *Plin. de ſmaragdo.*

Pertranſlūcĭdus, a, um. adj. *Very thin,* or *tranſparent. Charta* indecoro viſu pertranſlucida, *Plin.* 13, 12.

Pertrecto, āre. act. *To rub lightly; to feel,* or *handle, gently.* Pertrectare dormienti caput jubet, *Juſt.* 1, 9.

Pertrĭbuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. *To give* a teſtimony *very willingly,* Plin. Ep. 10, 18.

* ‖ Pertrīcōſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* per, & tricoſus] *Very frivolous,* or *trifleing,* Mart. 3, 63. *ubi al.* prætricoſa, & petricoſa.

Pertriſtis, e. adj. (1) *Very ſad,* or *dolefull.* (2) *Very ſevere,* or *harſh.* (1) § Petriſte carmen, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 8. *ex poëtâ.* (2) § Pertriſtis patruus, cenſor, magiſter, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 11.

* Petrītus, a, um. part. [*à* perteror] *Bruiſed,* or *beaten to powder.* Uva pertrita & cum aquâ potui data, *Col.* 8, 5.

‖ Pertrux, ūcis, adj. *Very fierce, very cruel,* Apul. Met. 5. p. 157. † Truculentus.

Pertŭmultuōſè, adv. *Very riotouſly, in a very tumultuous manner,* Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 5.

Pertundo, ĕre, tŭdi, tūſum. act. (1) *To beat through,* or *knock; to thump, to break through.* (2) *To bore through.* (1) Col. 6, 25. (2) Terebrâ vitem, quam inſeres, pertundito, *Cato.* ¶ ♔ Mediam pertundere venam, *to let one blood,* Juv. 6, 46. Pertundere crumenam, *to cut a purſe,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 37.

Pertundor, i, ūſus. paſſ. *To be broken,* or *cracked,* Col. 12, 19.

* Perturbans, tis. part. *Troubleing, diſturbing.* At Mavors moto perturbans aëra telo, *Sil.* 9, 448.

* Perturbātè, adv. *Confuſedly, diſorderly,* Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 20.

* Perturbātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Great trouble,* or *diſturbance.* (2) *Diſorder of body, indiſpoſition.* (3) Alſo *any troubleſome paſſion,* or *motion, of the mind.* (1) Videtis in quo motu temporum, quantâ in converſione rerum, & perturbatione verſemur, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 37. ¶ Cœli perturbatio, *foul weather,* Id. *de* Div. 2, 45. (2) Perturbatione valetudinis tuæ, *Pæti,* commotus ſum, *Id. Fam.* 9, 15. (3) Inveteratio ut in corporibus ægriùs depellitur, ſic in animis quoque perturbatio, *Id.* = Perturbationes fugiamus, id eſt, motus animi nimios rationi non obtemperantes, *Id. Offic.* 1, 38.

* Perturbātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A diſturber, feminine.* Perturbātrix harum rerum omnium Academia, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 1, 13.

* Pertubātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Troubled, diſturbed, diſordered, confuſed.* Civitas perturbata ſeditionibus, *Cic.* contr. *Rull.* 1, 8. = Somnia pertubata & confuſa, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 30. Somniantium viſa multa perturbatiora ſunt, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 59. Perturbatiſſimum tempeſtatis genus, *Sen. Q. N.* 7, 10. ¶ Perturbata res rei, *mixed,* or *mingled, with one another,* Id.

* Perturbo, āre. act. [*ex* per, & turbo] (1) *To diſturb, to trouble, to diſorder, to diſtract.* (2) *To turn topſyturvy, to put in an uproar.* (3) *To throw,* or *caſt, out.* (4) *To move,* or *vex.* (5) *To mix,* or *blend.* (1) Perturbavi omnia, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 22. Qui perversè adeò perturbavit familiæ mentem meæ, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 3, 10. (2) Cincius eſt miſſus, ut eam provinciam perturbaret, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 19. (3) Ut eum præcipitem perturbetis ex civitate, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 8. (4) ✠ *Sophiſtis*

propoſitum eſt, non perturbare animos, ſed placare, *Cic. Orat.* 65. = Nec me clamor iſte commovet, aut perturbat, *Id.* pro *Rabir.* 6. (5) Quocunque modo perturbes, cærula quæ ſint, Nunquam in marmoreum poſſunt migrare colorem, *Lucr.* 2, 774.

*Perturbor, āri, ātus, paſſ. (1) *To be diſordered, or put out of rank.* (2) *To be troubled,* or *diſturbed.* (3) *To become dubious.* (1) Ne diſperſi perturbarentur, in acie permanſerunt, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 15. (2) Perturbari clamore hominum, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 6. (3) Cum P. Attio agebant, ne ſuâ pertinaciâ omnium fortunas perturbari vellet, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 35.

Perturpis, e, adj. *Very lewd.* Perturpe & flagitioſum eſſe videtur, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 20.

‖ Pertuſſis, is, f. *A continual cough,* Litt. *ex* Sen. *ſed q.*

Pertūſus, a, um, part. [*à* pertundor] (1) *Broken, cracked.* (2) *Bored through,* or *that hath holes.* (1) § Pertuſa ſella, *Cato,* c. 157. (2) Laticem pertuſum congerere in vas, *Lucr.* 3, 1022. ¶ = In pertuſum ingerimus dicta dolium, operam ludimus, *we ſpend our breath in vain,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 135.

Pervādo, ĕre, n. (1) *To go over,* or *through; to ſcape,* or *paſs through; to get by,* or *away.* (2) *To enter in at.* (3) *To ſpread over all.* (1) Niſu corporis & impetu equi pervaſit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 17, 5. (2) Nequid in aures, quod noceat, poſſit pervadere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. Pars nulla ejus belli in Italiam pervaſit, *Id. Verr.* 5, 3. (3) Nulla ora eſt tam deſerta, quò non illius diei fama pervaſerit, *Id.* pro *Lege Manil.* 15.

Pervăgātus, a, um, part. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Haveing wandered about,* or *traveled over.* (2) *Common, ordinary, publick, commonly known, ſpread abroad.* (1) Ferox natio pervagata bello propè terrarum orbem, *Liv.* 38, 17. (2) = Communia & pervagata, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 36. = Vulgare, quotidianum, pervagatum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 49. 𝔛 Latè pervagata bona anteponuntur anguſtis, *Id. Topic.* 18. § Pars pervagatior, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 14. Pervagatiſſimus verſus, *Id. Or.* 43.

Pervăgor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. *To go and come over; to wander,* or *travel, over; to rove about, to overſpread, to overrun.* Pervagantur moleſtiæ mentes omnium, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 1, 11. Dolor omnia membra pervagabatur, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 12.

Pervăgus, a, um, adj. *Wandering very much,* or *all about; roveing.* Vaſto pervagus orbe puer, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 18. *de Cupidine.*

Pervăleo, ēre, n. *To have great,* or *continueal, ſtrength.* Permananter vis pervalet ejus, *Lucr.* 6, 916.

‖ Pervălĭdè, adv. *Very ſtrongly,* Dig.

Pervălĭdus, a, um, adj. *Very ſtrong,* Liv. 40, 47. ☞ *Sed ibi quæd. exempl. hab.* prævalida.

Pervărĭè, adv. *With much variety, very variouſly.* Pervariè & jucundè narrare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 80.

Pervaſtandus, a, um, part. *To be laid utterly waſte.* Ad pervaſtandos fines ducere, *Liv.* 6, 4.

Pervaſtātus, a, um, part. *Laid utterly waſte, ruined.* § Pervaſtata Italia, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 45, 1. Pervaſtatis paſſim agris, prædâque abactâ, *Liv.* 8, 19.

Pervaſto, āre, act. *To lay waſte, to deſtroy.* Libuos cùm pervaſtâſſent, *Liv.* 33, 37. Ferro flammâque omnia pervaſtant, *Id.* 35, 41.

Pervāſūrus, a, um, part. *About to go over,* or *through.* Velut continens incendium pervaſurum, *Liv.* 37, 25.

Pervectus, a, um, part. [*à* pervehor] *Carryed,* or *brought, along.* § Tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, *Liv.* Pervectus in litus, *Plin.* 9, 8. ¶ Pervectus in Africam, *ſhiped over to,* Vell. Paterc. 2, 5.

Pervehendus, a, um, part. *To be brought,* or *carryed, together.* Neque commeatibus pervehendis eò patuiſſet iter, *Liv.* 44, 6.

Perveho, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. *To carry along, to convey.* Virgines ſacraque in plauſtrum impoſuit, & Cære pervexit, *Liv.* 5, 40. ¶ *Met.* Priùs oculis mortalium molita natura eſt eos, quàm in cœlum fama perveheret, *placed them in, raiſed them to,* Curt. 8, 5, 17.

Pervehor, i, ctus, paſſ. *To be carryed along, to be tranſported,* or *come by ſea. Met.* Cùm proſpero flatu ejus utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 6. *de Fortunâ.* Portum quò utinam velis paſſis pervehi liceat, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 49. *de Morte.*

Pervello, ĕre, li, *vel* vulſi, act. (1) *To pinch,* or *twich.* (2) Met. *To fret,* or *afflict.* (3) *To excite,* or *raiſe.* (4) *To diſparage,* or *decry.* (1) § Pervellere aurem, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 8. (2) Si te dolor aliquis pervellerit, *Cic.* 𝔛 Fortuna ut pervellere te forſitan potuerit & pungere, non potuit certè vires frangere, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 17. (3) Qualia laſſum Pervellunt ſtomachum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 8. (4) Jus noſtrum civile pervellit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 62.

† Pervĕnībo, ant. *pro* perveniam, *Non.*

Pervĕniens, tis, part. *Comeing to, arriveing at.* Verba refers aures non pervenientia noſtras, *Ov. Met.* 3, 462.

Pervĕnio, īre, ēni, entum, neut. (1) *To come to* a place, *or* time; *to arrive at.* (2) *To obtain, procure,* or *get.* (3) *To come by, recover,* or *regain.* (4) *To be made known.* (1) Sex millium circuitu in oppidum perveniet, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 24. 𝔛 Ut à ſiniſtro ejus cornu ordiar, & ad dextrum perveniam, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 60. Sine me pervenire quò volo, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 44. Ejus morte illa pecunia ad me pervenit, *Cic. Topic.* 6. In portum ſalvâ nave pervenire, *Quint.* 2, 17. Ad annum ſeptuageſimum pervenit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 23. ¶ An ipſe ſine duce ullo pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, *arrived at,* Id. Pervenire ad frugem, *to come to good,* Quint. 1, 3. ad manus *vel* in manus, *to come to hand,* Id. (2) Mirabimur turpes aliquot in eo *ordine* eſſe, quo cuivis liceat pretio pervenire, *Id.* Ea ſic vidi probari, ut ad veterum ſcriptorum laudem pervenirent, *Id.* (3) Ut ociùs ad tuum pervenias, *Id.* Commodiſſimè ad nummos pervenire, *Id. Fam.* 13, 14. (4) Decem olearum genera ad meam notitiam modò pervenerunt, *Col.* Ad aures ejus hæc res pervenit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 28.

Pervĕnītur, imperſ. *They come,* Cic. in præt. ¶ Perventum eſt, *they came.* Dum in Bactrianos perventum, *Curt.* 7, 4, 25. Duæ erant viæ, quâ adverſariorum tabernacula poſſet perveniri, *Nep. Eumen.* 8.

Pervēnor, āri, dep. (1) ‖ *To hunt all over.* (2) Met. *To uſe the utmoſt diligence in finding out.* (1) *Exempl. deſid.* (2) Defeſſus ſum urbem totam pervenarier, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 5, 3. ☞ Raró occ.

Perventūrus, a, um, part. (1) *That will come to.* (2) Met. *That will be brought to.* (1) Ad proximam legionem perventuros, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 29. Carales perventurus erat, *Liv.* 23, 40. (2) Videte quem in locum remp. perventuram putetis, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 53.

Perverſè, † Pervorſè, adv. (1) *Aukwardly, unſkillfully.* (2) *Frowardly, peeviſhly.* (3) *Perverſely, miſchievouſly.* (1) Stulta calliditas perverſè imitata prudentiam, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 32. Perverſè dicere homines, perverſè dicendo facillimè conſequi, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 33. (2) Plerique perverſè, ne dicam impudenter, volunt, *Id.* de *Amic.* 22. (3) Multi deorum beneficia perverſè utuntur, *Id. N. D.* 2, 28.

Perverſĭtas, ātis, f. *Perverſeneſs, aukwardneſs,* or *frowardneſs.* Quæ eſt hominibus tanta perverſitas, ut, inventis frugibus, glande veſcantur? *Cic. Orat.* 9.

Perverſus, † Pervorſus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Perverted, overthrown, turned upſide down.* (2) *Aſkew, aſquint, a-wry.* (3) *Perverſe, prepoſterous, froward, croſs-grained.* (4) *Aukward.* (5) *Unlucky, unhappy.* (1) = Deformati, inquinati, perverſi, conturbati ludi, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28. (2) Roſcius erat perverſiſſimis oculis, *Id. N. D.* 1, 28. Cachinno perverſo diſtorquere ora, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 287. (3) = Itaque ut erat ſemper præpoſterus atque perverſus initium facit à Bulbo, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 26. (4) Nunc iſta ſeparantur, ut disjuncta ſint, quo nihil poteſt eſſe perverſius, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 15. (5) = Hic dies mihi pervorſus, atque advorſus obtigit, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 1.

Perverto, † Pervorto, ĕre, act. (1) *To turn upſide down.* (2) *To batter,* or *throw down; to overthrow.* (3) *To bring over* to a party, *or* opinion. (4) *To ruin,* or *undo; to ſpoil,* or *corrupt.* (1) Dant operam, ne cœnet ſenex; aulas pervortunt, &c. Plaut. Caſ. 4, 1, 16. (2) Eâ baliſtâ pervortam turrim, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 4, 59. Si rex obſtabit obviàm, regem ipſum pervortito, *Id. Stich.* 2, 1, 14. (3) Eam *civitatem* pervertere concupivit, *Nep. Lyſand.* 2. (4) Temeritas C. Cæſaris qui omnia jura divina & humana pervertit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 8. *Hamilcar* largitione vetuſtos pervertit mores Carthaginienſium, *Nep. Ham.* 3.

Pervertor, i, ſus, paſſ. *To be overthrown, ruined,* or *undone,* &c. Calpurnia illuſtris femina pervertitur, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 22, 4.

*Perveſpĕri, adv. [*ex* per, & veſperì] *Very late.* Cùm ad me perveſperi veniſſet, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2.

Perveſtīgātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A narrow ſearch after.* § Scientiæ perveſtigatio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 3.

Perveſtīgātus, a, um, part. *Thoroughly ſearched.* A me perveſtigata & cognita, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 68.

Perveſtīgo, āre, act. *To trace, to make a thorough ſearch after.* Ut canes venatici optimè odorabantur omnia, & perveſtigabant, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 13.

Pervĕtus, ĕris, adj. *Very old,* or *ancient.* Signum pervetus ligneum, *Cic.* § amicitia, *Id. Fam.* 13, 17. epiſtola, *Id.* ad *Q. fratr.* 3. vinum, *Celſ.* 5, 26, 30.

Pervĕtuſtus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very old,* or *ſtale.* (2) *Obſolete, antiquated.* (1) § Pervetuſtus adeps, *Plin.* 20, 9. (2) § Pervetuſta verba, *Cic.* de *Or.* 3, 52.

Perviàm, adv. *To be come at,* or *paſſed through.* ¶ Angulos omnes mearum ædium mihi perviàm feciſtis, *a thoroughfare,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 24.

Pervĭcācia, æ, f. (1) *Peeviſhneſs, obſtinacy, frowardneſs, willfullneſs.* (2) *Perſevereance, conſtancy.* (1) Ægrotationi ſubjecta ſunt mulieroſitas, pervicacia, liguritio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 11. (2) § Perdurandi pervicacia, *Plin.* 17, 20. † 𝔛 *Pervicacia* eſt interdum bonarum rerum perſeverantia, *pertinacia* ſemper malarum, *Non.* ex *Acc. fallit tamen, vid.* Pertinacia.

Pervĭcāciùs, adv. comp. *More obſtinately.* Si pervicaciùs cauſam belli quæri videat, *Liv.* 42, 14. Pervĭcacius tueri ſententiam ſuam, *Curt.* 10, 6, 12.

Pervĭcax, ācis, adj. vox med. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* vico, antiq. *pro* vinco] (1) *Inexorable, immoveable, not to be perſuaded; that will not yield,* or *forego;* in a good ſenſe. (2) *Willfull, ſtubborn, headſtrong, obſtinate, ſturdy, ſtiff, ſurly.* (1) = Recti pervicax, conſtans adverſus metus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 5. *ubi al. leg.* pertinax. Pervicacis ad pedes Achillis, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 14. *ubi vet. Schol.* Pervicaces dicuntur, qui in aliquo certamine ad vincendum perſeverant, *Et. Non.* 5, 40. ex *Acc.* ad etymon ſimul reſpiciente. 𝔛 Nam pervicacem dicis me eſſe, & vincere, perfacilè patior, pertinacem nihil moror; *ubi ille* pervicacia eſt interdum bonarum rerum perſeverantia, pertinacia ſemper malarum; & pervicax & pertinax in bonis pariter ac malis, locum habent. (2) Adeòne pervicaci eſſe animo, ut, &c. Ter. Hecyr. 4, 1, 17. § Pervicacior ira, *Curt.* 8, 6, 1. Pervicaciſſimus hoſtis, *Flor.* 1, 11, 11.

† Pervĭcus, vett. dixerunt, *pro* pervicaci, *teſte Non.* Hic quidem pervicus cuſtodem addidit, *Plaut. Fragm.*

Pervĭdeo, ēre, act. (1) *To ſee,* or *perceive, thoroughly.* (2) ‖ *To ſee at a diſtance.* (3) Simply *to ſee, behold,* or *look on.* (1) Videt quod eveniat, ſed cur id accidat, non pervidet, *Col.* 2, 1. (2) Plin. *ap.* Litt. (3) Cùm tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, &c. Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25.

Pervĭgeo, ēre, neut. *To be in a brave,* or *flouriſhing, condition.* Uterque opibuſque ac honoribus perviguêre, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34.

Pervĭgil, ĭlis, adj. *Very watchfull, watching, wakefull.* § Pervigil draco, *Corn. Gall.* anguis, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 60. canis, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 809. cuſtodia, *Luc.* 4, 7. ¶ Ignis pervigil, *the veſtal fire, which was always kept burning, and never went out,* Stat. Theb. 2, 739. = Pervigiles & inſomnes, *Plin. Paneg.* c. 63.

Pervĭgĭlans, tis. part. *Watching, keeping long watching.* Teque ordine Trojæ Narrantem longus ſe pervigilante labores, *Sil.* 8, 138.

Pervĭgĭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watching*, or *ſiting up, all night long.* § Pervigilationes nocturnæ, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2, 15.

‖ Pervĭgĭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that watcheth*, Veg. ⸸ Pervigil.

Pervĭgĭlātus, a, um. part. paſſ. *Spent in watching.* In multo nox eſt privigilata mero, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 326.

Pervĭgĭlium, ii. n. (1) *A watching, a ſiting up all night long.* (2) *A wake, the vigils of a holyday.* (1) Pervigilio noctis fatigatis occurſum eſt, *Juſt.* 13, 8. Pervigilio quidem præcipuè vincuntur cibi, *Sen.* Pervigilio noctis fatigati, *Juſt.* 13, 8, 7. (2) Caſtra campana ut in pervigilio neglecta ſimul omnibus portis invadit, *Liv.* Simulacrum æneum *Fortunæ* ſupplicationibus & pervigilio anniverſario coluit, *Suet. Galb.* 4, 8.

Pervĭgĭlo, āre. neut. *To watch, not to ſleep all night long.* § Pervigilat noctes totas, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 33. Pervigilare in armis, *Liv.* 24, 38. 𝔛 Vigilare leve eſt, pervigilare grave, *Mart.* 9, 70. Pervigilant caſtella metu, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 793.

Pervīlis, e. adj. *Very cheap.* Annona eo anno pervilis fuit, *Liv.* 31. c. ult.

‖ Pervinca, æ. f. *The herb periwinkle*, Apul.

Pervincendus, a, um. part. *To be overcome*, or *maſtered.* Pervincendum hoc eſt tibi, *Catull.* 74, 15.

Pervinco, ĕre. act. (1) *To overcome, to get the better of.* (2) *To prevail*, or *obtain.* (3) *To ſurpaſs*, or *be more.* (4) *To demonſtrate*, or *make out.* (1) Reſtitit ac pervicit, *Cato.* (2) Ut de agris dividendis conſules ad ſenatum referrent, pervincere non potuit, *Liv.* 4, 2. (3) Nec potari per ſe queunt, ſi non pervincat aqua, *Plin. de vinis.* (4) § Pervincere dictis, *Lucr.* 5, 100.

Pervium, i. n. abſol. *ſc.* iter. *A thoroughfare, a paſſage*, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 8.

Pervĭrĭdis, e. adj. *Very green*, Plin. 6, 22.

Pervīſo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To ſee, view*, or *behold.* Parvula ſic totum perviſit pupula (*ſc.* oculi) cœlum, *Manil.* 4, 925.

Pervīvo, ĕre. n. *To ſurvive*, or *continue to live.* Si pervivo uſque ad ſummam ætatem, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 84.

Pervius, a, um. adj. [*ex* per, & via] *Paſſable, haveing a way through; that may be gone in*, or *through; eaſy to be paſſed.* Fratri ædes fient perviæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 14. Domus eſt non ulli pervia vento, *Ov. Met.* 2, 764. § Pervia freta, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 720.

• Pērŭla, æ, f. dim. [*à* pera] *A little ſcrip*, or *ſatchel.* Fregit exemplum è perulâ calicem, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

Pĕrunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *An anointing all over.* Excalfacit perunctione, *Plin.* 14, 15.

Pĕrunctus, a, um. part. (1) *Anointed all over.* (2) *Beſmeared, bedaubed.* (1) § Nardo perunctus, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 59. (2) § Peruncti fæcibus ora, *Id. A. P.* 277.

Pĕrungendus, a, um. part. *To be anointed all over.* Perungendus eſt is leniter, *Celſ.* 2, 17.

Pĕrungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint all over.* Corpora oleo perunxerunt, *Cic. Tuſc. Q.* 1, 47. An poſtea aliquis perungi debeat, *Celſ.* 2, 17.

‖ Pervolgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A publiſhing up and down*, Dig.

Pervolgo, āre. act. (1) *To make common*, or *known.* (2) *To paſs through.* (3) *To frequent.* (4) *To proſtitute.* (1) Quæ cauſa Deûm per magnas numina gentes Pervolgavit, *Lucr.* 5, 1161. (2) Pervolgant fulgura cœlum, *Id.* 2, 163. (3) *Volucres* quæ pervolgant nemora avia, *Id.* 3, 346. (4) Se omnibus pervolgare, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 16. *de meretrice.*

Pervŏlĭtans, tis. part. *Flying all over.* Pervolgant nemora avia pervolitantes, *Lucr.* 2, 346.

Pervŏlĭto, āre. neut. *To fly all over*, or *about.* Omnia pervolitant latè loca, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 24. § Pervolitare tecta, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 505.

Pervŏlo, vis, vŏlui, velle, neut. *To deſire earneſtly.* ¶ Pervelim ſcire, *I would fain know*, Curt. 10, 2, 17. ☞ *It is ſcarce found in any other tenſe*, or *perſon, ſave that in* Livy *is read* pervelle id videre, *l.* 39, 43. Pervolunt *is indeed quoted out of* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 73. *but that reading is not certain.*

Pervŏlo, āre. neut. (1) *To fly about*, or *all over.* (2) Met. *To poſt*, or *make great ſpeed in a journey.* (1) Hirundo pervolat ædes divitis domini, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 474. (2) Dum pervolat axe citato Flaminiam, *Juv.* 1, 60. Velociùs in hanc ſedem pervolabit, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 9, 4.

Pervolvo, ĕre, vi, lūtum. act. (1) *To tumble*, or *roll, along*, or *over.* (2) *To run over*, or *read over*, a book. (1) Te pervolvam in luto, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 38. Membra celeres pervolvunt rotæ, *Sen.* (2) Smyrnam incana diu ſecula pervolüent, *Catull.* 92. i. e. *librum Cinnæ poëtæ ſic dictum.*

Pervolvor, i, ūtus. paſſ. (1) ‖ *To be rolled.* (2) *To be deeply intent upon.* (1) Cic. *ap.* Litt. (2) Ut in iis locis quos proponam paulò pòſt, pervolvatur animus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 35.

Pervŏlūtandus, a, um. part. *To be tumbled over*, or *peruſed.* Omnium artium ſcriptores pervolutandi, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 34.

Pervŏlūto, āre. act. (1) ‖ *To tumble over.* (2) *To read over with care, to peruſe.* (1) *Exemp. deſid.* (2) Pervolutas libros noſtros, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 12.

† Pervorto, ĕre. act. *To overturn*, &c. *Vid.* Perverto.

Pĕrurbānus, a, um. adj. *Very courteous, civil, and well behaved; very pleaſant, witty*, Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 16.

Pĕrurgeo, ēre. act. *To urge greatly*, Suet. Tib. 25, 3.

Pĕrūro, ĕre. act. (1) *To burn all over, to ſet on fire.* (2) *To vex, fret*, or *teize, one.* (1) *Vid.* Peruſtus, n. 1. *Met.* Perurit mentes gloria, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 76. (2) Illos ſerves, qui malè cor meum perurunt, *Mart.* 12, 49.

Pĕrūror, i, uſtus. paſſ. (1) *To be burnt up, to be ſcorched.* (2) *To be blaſted.* (3) *To be nipt*, or *pinched, with cold.* (1) Ardentiſſimâ febri peruri, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 1, 4. (2) Validoque perurimur æſtu, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 543. (3) *Aſparagum* ſubſtramentis per hyemem operito, ne peruratur, *Cato*, 161.

Pĕruſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Set on fire.* (2) *Burnt up, ſcorched, parched.* (3) *Galled.* (4) *Well warmed, ſcourged.* (5) *One who hath burnt his fingers by ambition.* (1) Peruſti populatique latè agri, *Liv.* (2) § Oſſa peruſta, *Tib.* 1, 2. coma, *Prop.* 4, 10, 46. ora, *Id.* 3, 13, 22. (3) Subducunt oneri colla peruſta boves, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 5, 24. (4) Peruſte funibus latus, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 3. (5) § Peruſtus inani gloriâ, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 15.

Pĕrūtĭlis, e. ad. *Very profitable*, or *uſefull.* § Perutilis opera, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 17.

‖ Pĕrūtĭlĭter. *Very profitably*, or *uſefully*, Dig.

Pervulgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to publiſh.* Sed olim Viticolæ nomen pervulgatura Falerni Munera, *Sil. Ital.* 7, 193.

‖ Pervulgātè, adv. *Very commonly*, Gell. 16, 7.

Pervulgātus, a, um. part. & adj. ‖ or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Publiſhed, made publick, ſpread abroad; very commonly uſed*, or *known.* = Notum & pervulgatum, *Cic.* Via pervulgata patrum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 49. Pervulgatior, *Gall.* 7, 17. Pervulgatiſſimus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 8.

Pervulgo, āre. act. *To publiſh, to ſpread abroad, to make common, to proſtitute to all comers.* ☞ Scrib. & *pervolgo*, ubi vid. exempla locorum huc ſpectant.

Pervulgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be publiſhed, to be divulged, to be made common.* Pervulgari artem ſuam nolunt, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 4.

• Pes, ĕdis. m. [*à* πούς, Gr.] (1) *A foot* of man, *or* other animal. (2) Analog. of vegetables; (3) of artifical things, as of a table, ſtool, beds, &c. (4) ✿ *A ſtream*, or *courſe*, in liquids. (5) *A comeing to*, or *approaching.* (6) *The halſer* in a ſhip. (7) † *The oar* of a ſhip. (8) ‖ *The foot* of a mountain. (9) *The foundation* of any thing, *a plot* for building. (10) *The meaſure of a foot*, twelve inches. (11) *A foot* of land. (12) *A foot* in verſe, *or* proſe. (13) *A louſe.* (14) ¶ Pes milvinus, *the herb hartſhorn.* (15) ¶ Pes gallinaceus, *a kind of fumitory*, ſome take it for *baſtard parſley.* (1) Pedes & membra gradiendi, *Cic.* § Pedem pede urgere, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 748. Connexa pedibus apes, *Id. Georg.* 4, 257. Taurus pedibus ſpargit arenam, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 87. Felis evagata ſuſpenſo pede, *Phædr.* 2, 4, 18. (2) § Pes vinaceorum, *Col.* 12, 43. (3) Lectus ſpondâ pedibúſque ſalignis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 656. Menſæ pes tertius, *Id. ibid.* 660. Pede convulſo menſæ acernæ, *Id. Met.* 12, 254. (4) Levis crepante lympha deſilit pede, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 48. Ipſe ſuo flueret Bacchus pede, *Corn. Sev. in Ætnâ.* (5) Attulit hoſpitio pes dexter & hora Lycæum, *Sil.* ¶ 𝔛 Ante pedes, *things preſent*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 23. Quæ futura ſunt, *at a diſtance*, Id. Nec caput nec pedes, *Prov. neither head nor tail*, all of a huddle; confuſed, and unintelligible matter, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 238. Metiri ſe ſuo pede, *to cut his coat according to his cloth*, Hor. Epiſt. 1, 7, 98. A pedibus ſervus, & *abſol.* à pedibus, *a lacquey*, or *footman*, Cic. Pedem efferre, *to go out*, Id. Att. 7, 2. referre, *to return*, Curt. 6, 1, 11. (6) Sive utrumque Jupiter ſimul ſecundus incidiſſet in pedem, *Catull.* 4, 21. *ubi vid.* Salmaſ. & Scal. Et flexo navita cornu Obliquat lævo pede carbaſa, *Lucr.* 5, 418. ¶ Pedem facere, *to ſail with a ſide wind*, Virg. Æn. 5, 830. ‖ tenere, *Serv.* (7) Plaut. *ap.* Litt. (8) Imos pedes Caſſii montis prætermeans, *Amm.* ⸸ *radices* plerique ſuperiores vocant. (9) Standi fundamentum pes, à quo dicitur in ædificiis area pes magnus, & qui fundamentum inſtituit, pedem ponit, *Varr. L. L.* 4. (10) Fuiſſe Pollionem pede longiorem, quàm quempiam longiſſimum, *Cic.* (11) Pedem in Italiâ video nullum eſſe, qui non in illius poteſtate ſit, *Id. Attic.* 7, 21. (12) Heroïci pedes tres, dactylus, anapæſtus, & ſpondeus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3. Pes citus iambus, *Hor. A. P.* 251. 𝔛 Pede vincto & ſoluto, *Tib.* 4, 1, 36. Certo pede Differt ſermoni ſermo merus, *Hor. Sat.* 4, 1, 47. (13) Cùm perpurgârunt caput, ne quos habeant pedes, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. (14) Col. 12, 7. (15) Plin. 25, 13.

‖ Peſna, *pro* penna, *Feſt.*

• ‖ Peſſārius, a, um. adj. [*à* peſſus] ¶ Fomentum peſſarium, *applyed by a kind of ſuppoſitory*, Theod. Priſc.

Peſſĭmè, adv. ſuperl. *Very badly, very ſcurvyly*, or *naughtyly.* Quàm quiſque peſſimè fecit, tam maximè tutus eſt, *Sall. B. Jug.* 34.

‖ Peſſĭmo, āre. act. Vet. Int. Bibl. *To uſe one very ill, to afflict one.* ⸸ Peſſimè tracto.

Peſſĭmus, a, um. adj. ſup. [*à* peſſum peſſumus, quòd peſſum ire dignum ſit] (1) *Very ill, very bad* in health. (2) *The worſt, ſorryeſt, ſtark naught.* (1) Veſpere ferè peſſimi ſunt, qui ægrotant, *Celſ.* 3, 4. (2) Omnium peſſimus poëta, *Catull.* 47, 5. 𝔛 Formoſos ſæpe inveni peſſimos, & turpi facie multos inveni optimos, *Phædr.* 3, 4, 7. ‖ 𝔛 Quæ peſſimi decrevêre, ea bonis facienda ſunt, *Sall.* in *Fragm.*

• Peſſŭlus, i. m. [*qu.* parvus pes, *Perot.* al. *à* πάσσαλος, paxillus] *A bar*, or *bolt, of a door; an iron; a wooden peg*, or *pin.* Occlude ſis oſtium, ambobus peſſulis, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 25. ¶ Peſſulum oſtio obdere, *to bolt the door*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55.

Peſſum, adv. [*à* pes, *qu.* ſub pedibus, *Pontan.* ut peſſum premere ſit pedibus calcare, vel *qu.* pedes verſum; *à* pendo, *Sciopp. Annot.* ad *G. P.* p. 95.] (1) *Right down, under foot.* (2) ¶ Peſſum ire, *to ſink*, or *fall, to the bottom.* (3) Met. *To run to decay, to come to nought.* (1) Multæ per mare peſſum ſubſedêre urbes, *Lucr.* 6, 588. (2) Ubi dulcem caſeum in muriam demiſeris, ſi peſſum ibit, ſcies eſſe adhuc crudam, ſi innatabit, maturam, *Col.* 12, 6. § Peſſum premere aliquem, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 12. *Met.* Ne mens ſidat peſſum, *Boëth.* (3) Peſſum iêre vitæ pretia, *Plin. in proœm.* l. 14. ¶ Peſſum dare, *to ruin*, or *deſtroy*, Luc. 5, 615.

Peſſundo, āre, dĕdi, dătum. act. [ex peſſum, & do] (1) *To overthrow, to throw down, to caſt under foot.* (2) *To vanquiſh,* or *overcome.* (3) *To ruin,* or *undo.* (4) *To deſtroy,* or *lay waſte.* (1) Honores complures peſſundederunt, *Val. Max.* 7, 2. (2) Ingentes hoſtium copias peſſundederunt, *Id. Max.* 4, 4, 5. (3) = Illa tuum perdidit, peſſundedit tibi unicum gnatum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 3. (4) Quæ res plerumquè magnas civitates peſſundedit, *Sall. B. Jug.* 1, 4.

Peſſundor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſunk,* or *depreſſed.* Ad inertiam & voluptates corporis peſſundatus eſt, *Sall. B. J.* 1.

• Peſſus, i. m. [πεσσὸς, Gr.] *A peſſary, a kind of ſuppoſitory for women,* Celſ. 5, 29. per totum.

Peſtĭfer, a, um. adj. [peſtem ferens] (1) *Poiſonous, plaguey, peſtilent, peſtiferous,* or *that cauſeth the plague* in man, or beaſt. (2) *Deadly, mortal, pernicious, deſtructive, poiſonous.* (3) *Infectious, contagious, unwholeſome.* (1) Evincendi ſunt, quamvis peſtiferi morbi, *Col.* § Peſtifer venter, *Ov. Met.* 1, 459. *de Pythone.* Peſtifera avibus exhalatio, *Plin.* 4. init. (2) = Venenata & peſtifera vipera, *Cic.* de *Hor. Reſp.* 24. § *Met.* Peſtifer civis, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 32. conſules, *Id.* = Peſtiferum, pernicioſum, mortem afferens, bellum, *Id. Fam.* 4, 34. (3) = Hinc hominum pecudúmque lues, hinc peſtifer aër, *Claud. B. Gild.* 514. ⌘ Acceſſus ad res ſalutares, à peſtiferis receſſus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 12.

Peſtĭfĕrè, adv. *Peſtilently, miſchievouſly, deſtructively.* Multa peſtiferè & pernicioſè ſciſcuntur in populis, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 5.

Peſtĭfĕrus, a, um. adj. *Contagious, infectious, peſtilent, peſtiferous.* Sudor frigidus in acutâ febre peſtiferus eſt, *Celſ.* 2, 6.

Peſtĭlens, tis. adj. [à peſtis, ut à vis violens] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Peſtilent,* or *peſtilential; contagious, infectious, unwholeſome.* = Gravis & peſtilens aſpiratio, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 57. ⌘ Sunt partes agrorum aliæ peſtilentes, aliæ ſalubres, *Id.* de *Fato,* 4. § Peſtilentior annus, *Liv.* 4, 21. = Peſtilentiſſimo & graviſſimo anno, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 16, 5.

Peſtĭlentia, æ. f. (1) *The plague,* or *peſtilence.* (2) *The murrain,* or *other contagion,* in cattle. (3) *The infection of the air,* or *unwholeſomeneſs of a place.* (4) Met. *Spite, malice.* (1) Ubi contagio quaſi peſtilentia invaſit, *Sall. B. C.* 10. ⌘ Tum ſalubritatis tum peſtilentiæ ſigna, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 57. *conf. Liv.* 25, 26. (2) Peſtilentia in gregem incidit, *Col.* (3) Autumni peſtilentia in Italiâ, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 87. (4) = Oratio plena veneni, & peſtilentiæ, *Catull.* 42, 12.

‖ Peſtĭlentus, a, um, adj. *Peſtilent,* Liv. *ap.* Gell. 19, 7.

Peſtĭlĭtas, ātis. *Peſtilency,* Lucr. 6, 1096. ☞ vix alibi occ.

Peſtis, is. f. [à paſco, paſtum, quòd depaſcatur artus, vel à peſſum, quòd peſſum det] (1) *A peſt,* or *infection,* ſeizeing any thing animate, *or* inanimate. (2) *Poiſon.* (3) *Miſchief, calamity,* by fire, enemys, *&c.* (4) *Deſtruction, ruin.* (5) *Death.* (6) *Diſtraction, madneſs, raveing.* (7) Met. *A rogue, a villain.* (1) Major vis peſtis Pœnorum caſtra quàm Romana affecerat, *Liv.* 28, vid. & *Hor. Od.* 1, 21. Cùm peſtis inceſſit ſub favis acervatim enectæ *apes* reperiuntur, *Col.* 9, 13. (2) Peſtes quaſcunque creat arena Libyæ, *Sen. Ep.* 115. Ebibit humorem peſtis, *Luc.* 9, 747. ¶ Textilis peſtis, *an empoiſoned garment,* ap. Cic. *de* Legib. 2, 8. (3) Rapidam diffundere peſtem Cœperunt ignes, *Sil.* 17, 93. Lentus carinas Eſt vapor & toto corpore peſtis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 683. (4) = Peſtis & pernicies civitatis, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* ¶ Peſtem oppetere, *to come to an ill end,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 11. & Aſin. 1, 1, 7. Ibant Vejenti populo peſtem minitantes, *Liv.* 2, 49. (5) Sed non augurio potuit depellere peſtem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 328. (6) = *Reginam* tali perſenſit peſte teneri, Cara Jovis conjux, nec famam obſtare furori, *Id. Æn.* 4, 91. (7) Leno ſum, pernicies communis adoleſcentum, perjurus, peſtis, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 34.

• ‖ Pĕtălum, i. n. [à πέταλον, bractea] *A thin plate of gold which the Jewiſh high prieſt wore on his forehead.* Petalum, aurea lamina in fronte pontificis, quæ nomen dei tetragrammaton Hebraïcis literis habebat ſcriptum, *Iſid.*

• Pĕtălium, i. n. [à πέταλον, folium] *An ointment made of the leaves of nard,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

• Pĕtăſātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a broad hat,* Suet. Aug. 82. § Petaſati tabellarii, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 17, 1.

Pĕtăſio, ōnis. m. *A gammon,* or *flitch, of bacon.* E Galliâ apportantur Romam pernæ, tomacinæ, & taniacæ, & petaſiones, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

Pĕtăſo, ōnis. m. *A gammon of bacon, a peſtle of pork; a hand, ſpring,* or *leg, of pork.* Mihi cum vetulo ſit petaſone nihil, *Mart. Ep.* 13, 55.

Pĕtăſuncŭlus, i. m. dim. [à petaſo] *A little gammon of bacon,* or *peſtle of pork.* Siccus petaſunculus & vas Pelamidum, *Juv.* 7, 119.

• Pĕtăſus, i. m. [πέτασος, Gr. à πετάω, extendo] (1) *A covering for the head, like a broad brimed hat, uſed in journeys to keep off the heat of the ſun.* (2) *The cupola of a houſe,* ſo termed becauſe made in the form of a *galerus.* (1) Itidem habet petaſum, &c. veſtitum, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 143. (2) Suprà id quadratum pyramides ſtant quinque, quatuor in angulis, in medio una, ita faſtigiatæ, ut in ſummo orbis æneus, & petaſus unus omnibus ſit impoſitus, *Plin.* 36, 13.

• Pĕtauriſta, æ. m. (1) ‖ *One that ſhowed tricks of activity of body, from a machine ſuſpended.* (2) *A ſort of leaping inſects.* (1) Petauriſtas Lucilius à Petauro appellatos exiſtimare videtur, cùm ait: Sicuti mechanici cùm alto exiluêre petauro; at Ælius Stilo, quòd in aëre volant, cùm ait: Petauriſta propriè Græcè quòd πρὸς ἄερα πετᾶνται, *Feſt.* (2) Alia *animalia* rurſus generantur ſordibus à radio ſolis, poſteriorum laſciviâ crurum petauriſtæ, *Plin.* 11, 33.

• ‖ Pĕtauriſtārius, ii. m. *id. quod* petauriſta, *Firm.* 8, 15.

• Pĕtaurum, i. n. [à Gr. πέταυρον, pertica] *A machine,* or *wooden engine, hung up in a high place, out of which the* petauriſtæ *were thrown into the air, and from thence flew to the ground.* Jactata petauro Corpora, *Juv.* 14, 265. Rota tranſmiſſo toties impacta petauro, *Mart.* 11, 22.

• † Pĕtaurus, i. m. [à præced.] *Idem.* Petauriſtæ, qui & petauri, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 1. 277. *vid.* Petauriſta.

Pĕtendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be deſired,* or *ſought.* (2) *To be aſſailed.* (1) Pax ab rege petenda, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 230. (2) Si quid ex præcipiti petendum, *Ov. Met.* 13, 378.

Pĕtens, tis. part. (1) *Deſireing, aſking,* &c. (2) *Makeing towards, deſigning for.* (3) *Seeking,* or *geting.* (4) Subſt. *A humble ſuiter,* or *petitioner.* (1) Petens Romanis placidam pacem, *Lucr.* 1, 14. (2) Tiberius Cæſar petens Neapolin, *Phædr.* 2, 5, 7. Littora nota petens phalanx ibat, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 256. (3) Turba hinc & hinc ſaxis petens Contundet obſcœnus anus, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 98. Mergi Fluctibus in ſalſis victum vitámque petentes, *Lucr.* 5, 802. (4) Quem fueram non rejectura petentem, Ipſa petam? *Ov. Met.* 9, 512.

• Pĕteſſo, ĕre. act. [à peto, ut à lacio laceſſo, à capio capeſſo] *To deſire,* or *covet, earneſtly.* Cœlum terraſque peteſſit, *Cic. Divin.* 1, 11.

• Pĕtīgo, gĭnis. f. [ita dict. quòd latiùs ſerpendo vicina ſemper petat] *A ſort of diſeaſe, a runing ſcab.* Petigini porcæ braſſicam opponito, *Cato,* 175.

Pĕtīlus, ii. m. [à Petiliâ magnæ Græciæ urbe dict. vel à ſeq. petilus, quia parva habet folia] *A kind of flower growing among brambles in the latter end of ſummer, like a wild roſe, with fine ſmall leaves,* Plin. 21, 8.

• † Pĕtīlus, a, um. adj. [à πέταλον, folium, *Vid.* al. à λεπτὸς, per Metath.] *Slender, ſmall, thin, petite, dwindleing.* § Petila crura, *Non.* ex *Lucil.* Non coloratam frontem habet petilis labris, *Id.* ex *Plauti Fragm.*

• † Pĕtīmen, ĭnis. n. *Gl.* Petimen Græci ἴξυς dic. ſignum ante genua tauri, *Serv.* [à peto, ut & petigo, quòd ima, *i. e.* profunda, petat] *A diſeaſe in the ſhoulder of a horſe, the facion,* Feſt. p. 365. ¶ Petimen porcinum, *a breaſt, that part between the two fore legs,* Id. *ex* Næv.

• Pĕtiŏlus, i. m. [dim. [à pede, quaſi pediolus, vel à petilus] (1) *The ſtalk of fruits.* (2) *A little foot.* (1) Antequam petioli rumpantur, quibus pendent mala, *Col.* 12, 47. (2) Petioli ex agno hædove, *Celſ.* 2, 18.

Pĕtīſia mala, [*ab* inventore Petiſio] *A ſort of apple very pleaſant to the taſte,* Plin. 15, 14.

• Pĕtiſſens, tis. part. *Deſireing, ſeeking,* or *attempting.* ⌘ Humorum fugiens, auraſque petiſſens, *Lucr.* 5, 808.

• Pĕtiſſo, *vel* Pĕteſſo, ĕre. act. [à peto] *To deſire earneſtly.* Pugnam cædeſque petiſſit, *Lucr.* 5, 648. ⌘ Qui hanc laudem peteſſunt, nullum fugiunt dolorem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 26.

• Pĕtītio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A petition, demand, deſire,* or *requeſt.* (2) *A canvaſſing,* or *ſeeking, for an office,* or *place; a makeing intereſt.* (3) *A thruſt,* or *paſs; an onſet, an attack.* (4) *The action of the plaintiff.* (1) Petitioni alicujus concedere, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* (2) Se inſequentis anni commendare petitione, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 50. (3) *Met.* Sic oratio nec plagam gravem facit, niſi petitio fuerit apta, *Cic. Orat.* 68. *vocabulo à gladiatoribus tranſlato.* (4) Id.

• Pĕtītor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A demander,* or *ſeeker.* (2) *The plaintiff, one that impleadeth another at law.* (3) *A ſuiter,* or *ſervant to.* (4) *A candidate, one that puteth up for* an office. (1) § Famæ petitor, *Lucan.* 1, 131. (2) ⌘ Quis erat petitor? Fannius; quis reus? Flavius; quis judex? Cluvius, *Cic.* ⌘ Poſſumus petitoris perſonam ſuſcipere, accuſatoris deponere? *Id.* pro *Quint.* 13. (3) § Famæ petitor, *Luc.* 1, 131. (4) Generoſior Deſcendat in campum petitor, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 11.

• ‖ Pĕtītōrius, a, um. adj. (1) *Belonging to a plaintiff.* (2) *Pertaining to a tryal of title.* (1) § Petitorium judicium, *Caius JC.* (2) JCC.

• ‖ Pĕtītrix, īcis. f. *A ſhe plaintiff.* Contra petitricem pronunciavit, *Paul. JC.*

• Pĕtītum, i. n. (1) *A petition, a requeſt; a thing deſired,* or *aſked; a demand.* (2) ‖ *A problem.* (1) Utriuſque petiti copia, *Catull.* (2) Ap. Mathem.

• Pĕtītŭrio, īre, act. [à peto] *To be very deſireous of aſking.* Cum Lucceio redi in gratiam, video hominem valde petiturire, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. ☞ vix alibi occ.

• Pĕtītūrus, a, um. part. (1) *About to ſeek.* (2) *To make for,* or *go to.* (3) *To ſtand candidate.* (1) Lucra petituræ rates, *Tib.* 1, 9, 9. (2) Credidit hoſtes eum locum, quem petebant, petituros, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 10. (3) § Conſulatum petiturus, *Sall. B. J.* 68.

• Pĕtītus, ûs. m. verb. (1) ‖ *A requeſt,* or *entreaty.* (2) *An inclination,* or *falling down.* (1) Conſenſu petituque omnium, *Gell.* 18, 3. (2) Inſequitur languor terræque petitus Suavis, *Lucr.* 3, 173.

• Pĕtītus, a, um. part. [à petor] (1) *Deſired, ſought, courted.* (2) *Striken.* (3) *Fetched.* (4) *Cauſed, made.* (1) § Pace petitâ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 13. Fama petita, *Ov. Met.* 5, 580. (2) Bellua petita ferro, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 10. (3) Spiritus petitus imo latere, *Id. Epod.* 11, 15. (4) ⌘ Sanguinis profuſio fortuita vel etiam petita, *Celſ.*

• Pĕto, ĕre, īvi, iî, ītum, act. [an à Gr. ποθῶ, deſidero, an ab ἐπαιτῶ, cùm petere propriè ſit aliquid ſuppliciter & precario poſtulare? *Varr.*] (1) *To entreat humbly, to deſire, to beg of one; to requeſt, aſk,* or *crave.* (2) *To demand,* or *require.* (3) *To make to fetch.* (4) *To ſeek after, to be ambitious of, to court.* (5) *To get, procure,* or *obtain.* (6) Alſo *to ſit upon, to aſſail.* (7) *To make a paſs at, to aim at.* (8) *To throw at, to pelt.* (9) *To ſeek out, to look after,* or *enquire for.* (10) *To make claim* in law. (11) *To go to* a place, or *make to it.* (1) Petivit in beneficii loco, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 82. = Rogare & vehementer petere, *Id. Verr.* 4, 29. § Cùm à me peteret, & ſummè contenderet, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 24. Diem poſterum Aſdrubal colloquio petivit, *Liv.* ☞ *Minùs tamen eſt quàm* oro. 𝔛 Peto à te, vel, ſi pateris, oro, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 13, 5. (2) 𝔛 Fidem pacis petiîtque deditque, *Ov. Met.* 3, 128. *Met.* Ut ipſa petit majeſtas rerum dicere, *Lucr.* 5, 7. Sui laboris prœmia milites ſemper petiverunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 32. ¶ Petere pœnas ab aliquo, *to puniſh*, Id. (3) Viſne aquam tibi petam? *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 85. ¶ *Prov.* E flammâ petere cibum, *to make any ſhift for it*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38. (4) 𝔛 Quò minùs gloriam petebat, eò magis adſequebatur, *Sall. B. C.* 57. (5) C. Cæſar inde gloriam petiît, *Plin.* 12, 14. (6) Ipſe acer, bellicoſus, at is, quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, &c. *Sall. B. Jug.* 23. (7) Pectora Lyncidæ gladio petit, inque petendo Dextera diriguit, *Ov. Met.* 5, 185. Oſtendiſſe, quem petis, artis eſt, *Quint.* 9, 1. (8) Malo me Galatea petit, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 64. (9) Alium navibus acceſſum jubet petere, *Liv.* (10) Pecuniam non ex tabulis ſuis, ſed ex adverſariis, petere, *Cic.* (11) Dyrrhachium petere contendi, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 41.

*Pĕtor, i, paſſ. (1) *To be ſought.* (2) *To be fetched.* (3) *To be courted.* (4) *To be aimed at.* (5) *To be aſſaulted.* (1) Aura petebatur medio mihi lenis in æſtu, *Ov. Met.* 7, 811. (2) In hunc collem vimina petebantur, *Plin.* (3) Dum petit, petitur, *Narciſſus*, Ov. Met. 3, 426. (4) Da mihi quod petitur certo contingere telo, *Id. Met.* 8, 351. (5) Caſtellum eminus petebatur, *Curt.* 5, 3, 9.

Pĕtŏrĭtum, i, n. & metri gratiâ, Pĕtorrĭtum. [à Celticâ petor, quatuor, & rot, rota] *A French wagon*, or *chariot, with four wheels*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192. & Sat. 1, 6, 104. *vid.* Gell. 15, 30.

*Petra, æ, f. [πέτρα, Gr.] (1) *A rock.* (2) *A place full of rocks*, or *ſtones.* (3) ‖ *A ſharp ſtone.* (1) Gaviæ in petris nidificant, *Plin.* 10, 32. (2) Curt. 5, 3. (3) Vulg. Int.

*Petræus, a, um, adj. *Growing upon a rock.* § Braſſica petræa, *Plin.* 20, 9. Alum naſcitur in petris, ideo petræum cognominatum, *Id.* 27, 6.

*Petrĭcōſus, a, um, adj. *Stoney, rocky*, Mart. Ep. 3, 63.

*Petro, ōnis, m. [à petra] (1) ‖ *A ruſtick, a clown.* (2) A name given by Plautus to *a bellweather*, by reaſon of the hardneſs of his fleſh. (1) Vid. *Feſt.* & ibi *Scal.* (2) Qui petroni nomen indunt verveci ſectari, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 40.

*Petrŏſĕlīnon, i, n. [à πέτρα, petra, & σέλινον, apium] *A kind of parſley growing among rocks.* Alio genere petroſelinon quidam appellant in ſaxis natum, *Plin.* 20, 12.

*Petrōſus, a, um, adj. *Rocky*, or *craggy.* *Locuſtæ* vivunt petroſis locis, *Plin.* & *Pall. R. R.* 4, 10.

*Pĕtŭlans, tis, adj. [à petendo, *Cic.*] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Inſolent, ſaucy, malapert, abuſive, impertinent.* (2) *Diſhoneſt, luſtfull, wanton, obſcene.* (1) 𝔛 Hominem petulantem, modeſtum reddo, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1. = Petulans & improbus ſcurra, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 13. ‖ Convitium petulantius, *Arnob.* ‖ Deſine bonos conſectari petulantiſſimâ linguâ, *Orat.* in *Salluſt.* (2) Si petulans fuiſſet in aliquâ generoſâ ac nobili virgine, *Cic. Parad.* 3. § Petulans pictura, *Plin.* 35, 11.

*Pĕtŭlanter, adv. iùs, comp. iſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Saucyly.* (2) *Luſtfully, wantonly.* (1) Diphilus tragœdus in Pompeium noſtrum petulanter invectus eſt, *Cic. Att.* 2, 19. 𝔛 Contumelia, quæ petulantiùs jactatur, convicium, ſi facetiùs, urbanitas nominatur, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 3. Civem bonum petulantiſſimè inſectatus eſt, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 52. (2) Si proterva petulanter viveret, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 16.

*Pĕtŭlantia, æ, f. (1) *An unruly, raſh, and headſtrong, inclination towards the commiſſion of any vice.* (2) *Luſtfullneſs.* (3) *Malapertneſs, ſaucyneſs, abuſiveneſs* in words. (4) *Aptneſs to butt*, or *gore; unluckyneſs, miſchievouſneſs.* (5) ¶ Ramorum petulentia, *the exuberance*, or *over rank ſpreading, of them.* (1) 𝔛 Ex hâc parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 11. (2) Quibus liberos, conjugéſque ſuas integras ab iſtius petulantiâ conſervare non licitum eſt, *Id. Verr.* 1, 5. (3) § Linguæ petulantia, *Prop.* 1, 16, 37. (4) Omni cornuti ferè pernicioſi ſunt propter petulantiam, *Col.* 7, 6. *de caprino pecore.* (5) Plin. 16, 30.

*Pĕtulcus, a, um, adj. [à peto, ut *ab* hio, hiulcus, & petulci dict. qui protervo impetu & crebro petunt, lædendi alterius gratiâ, *Feſt.*] (1) *Wanton, friſking, ſportive.* (2) ‖ *Luſtfull, lecherous.* (3) *Apt to butt*, or *ſtrike; unlucky, miſchievous.* (1) § Hœdi petulci, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 10. agni, *Lucr.* 2, 368. (2) § Meretrices petulcæ, *Serv.* (3) Capri, vel arietis, petulci ſævitatem paſtores hâc aſtutiâ repellunt, *Col.* 7, 3.

Pĕtŭlus, i, m. dim. *Haveing a little caſt with his eyes*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. *vid.* Pætulus.

‖ Pĕtum, i, n. *Tobacco.*

Pētus, i, *vel* ûs, m. *vid* Pætus.

*‖ Peucĕdănum, i, n. [πευκέδανον, Gr.] *A kind of herb called maiden weed; hogs fennel*, or *ſulphurwort*, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 123. Apul. *de* Herbis, c. 94, & *ſæpe alibi.*

Peumĕne, is, f. *The ſpume of ſilver*, Plin. 33, 6.

Pexātus, a, um, adj. *Clad in a new garment, haveing a high nap on it.* 𝔛 Pexatus pulchrè rides mea pallia trita, *Mart.* 2, 58. 𝔛 = Malo quid mihi animi ſit oſtendere pexatus & gauſapatus, quàm nudis ſcapulis aut ſemitectis, *Sen.* vid. & *Mart.* 2, 58.

Pexĭtas, ātis, f. *The quality of being combed.* ¶ Cribrata pexitas telæ, *the ſhag*, or *nap, of the weed*, Plin. 11, 24. interpr. Turneb.

*Pexus, a, um. part. [à pector] (1) *Combed, criſped, curled.* (2) *That hath a high nap on it, freſh.* (1) Quos pexo capillo nitidos, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10. (2) 𝔛 Si fortè ſubucula pexæ Trita ſubeſt tunicæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 95. ¶ Munera pexa, *coarſe, thick, homeſpun*, Mart. 7, 45. Pexum folium, *thick, that looketh like woven cloth*, Col. 11, 3. *de lactucâ.* Pexus pinguiſque doctor, *ſilly, ignorant, half learned*, Quint. 1, 5.

*Pĕzīca, æ, m. [à πέζα, Gr. malleolus pedis, radix] *A ſort of muſhroom.* Sunt in fungorum genere à Græcis dicti pezicæ, qui ſine radice aut pediculo naſcuntur, *Plin.* 19, 3. *ubi al.* pezita.

P ante H.

*‖ Phæcăſiānus, a, um, adj. *Wearing the* phæcaſia, or *Græcian white ſhoes*, Juv. 3, 218. *ubi tamen vet. cod.* hab. hæc Aſianorum.

*Phæcăſium, ii, n. [φαικάσιον, Gr.] *A ſort of ſhoe worn by the Greeks.* Pythagoricus quidam emerat à ſutore phæcaſia, *Sen.* de *Beneſ.* 7, 21.

*Phæcăſiātus, a, um, adj. *That weareth ſuch ſhoes.* § Phæcaſiati milites, *Petron* c. 82.

*Phænīcias, æ, m. [à Phœniciâ flans, rectiùs phœnicias] *The ſouth weſt wind*, Plin. 2, 47.

*‖ Phænŏmĕnon, i, n. [à φαίνομαι, appareo] *An appearance*, Aſtron.

*Phăgĕdæna, æ, f. [à φάγω, comedo] (1) *A kind of runing canker, which eateth the fleſh to the very bone.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a diſeaſe among bees.* (1) Plin. 21, 6. & 23, 1. De ejus curatione, *vid.* Celſ. 6, 4. (2) Col. 9, 13. *ſed Græc. lit.*

*Phăgĕdænĭcus, a, um, adj. *That pertaineth to that ſore.* § Phagedænica ulcera, *Plin* 24, 4.

Phăger, *vel* Phagrus, i, m. *A ſort of fiſh*, Plin. 32, 11.

*‖ Phăgo, ōnis, m. [à φάγω, comedo] *A glutton, a great eater*, Vopiſc. *in* Aurel. ult. † Guloſus.

*Phălăcrŏcŏrax, ăcis, m. [à φαλακρὸς, calvus, & κόραξ, corvus] *A water fowl, called a cormorant*, or perhaps *a bald coot*, Plin. 10, 48.

‖ Phalæ, ārum, pl. f. [*ob* altitudinem dict. à falando, quod apud Hetruſcos ſign. cœlum, *Feſt.*] *High towers made of timber, uſed in war*, Alit. ſcrib. *Falæ*, Non. *q. v.*

*Phălanga, æ. f. [à φάλαγξ, φάλαγγος, Gr. quod *ab* Hebr. פלך unde Arab. phalaca; ☞ *al.* ſcrip. *phalanga*] (1) *A ſmooth club, uſed in war by the Africans.* (2) † *A roller put under a ſhip, to roll it to*, or *from, the ſea.* (3) Alſo *a lever to lift up any thing of weight.* (1) Plin. 7, 56. (2) Varr. *ap.* Non. 2. n. 725. (3) = Phalangis ſubjectis ad turrim hoſtium aliquid admovere, *qui & eaſdem* ſcutulas *vocat*, Cæſ. B. C. 2, 10.

*‖ Phălangārii milites, *Brigadiers*, Lampr.

*Phălangārius, ii, m. *One who lifteth heavy weights with a lever*, Vitr. 10, 8.

*Phălangītæ, ārum, m. pl. *Soldiers in the Macedonian armies, who compoſed the* Phalanx. [à phalanx] Decem & ſex millia peditum more Macedonum armati fuêre, qui phalangitæ appellabantur, *Liv.* 37, 40.

*Phălangītes, æ. [φαλαγγίτης, Gr.] *An herb which cureth the ſtinging of the venomous ſpiders*, Plin. 27, 12.

*Phălangium, ii, n. [φαλάγγιον, Gr.] (1) *A venomous ſpider*, of which there are ſeveral ſorts. (2) *An herb which cureth that ſpider's ſtinging.* (1) Plin. 26, 4. (2) Id. 25, 10.

*Phălanx, gis, f. [φάλαγξ, Gr. *vid.* Phalanga] Macedones phalangem voc. peditum ſtabile agmen, ubi vir viro, armis arma conferta ſunt, *Curt.* 3, 2, 13. (1) ‖ *A four ſquare army, conſiſting of eight thouſand footmen ſet in cloſe array.* (2) *A brigade of horſe, a battalion of foot.* (3) *A regiment, a ſquadron, the body of an army*, or *the ranks.* (1) Veg. (2) Curt. 3, 2, 13. ubi v. *Freinſhemium.* (3) = Confertiſſimâ acie, *Cæſ.* ¶ Phalange factâ, *puting themſelves into ſo cloſe an order, that their ſhields touched one another*, Id. B. G. 1, 25. ☞ *Macedonibus phalanx ferè idem eſt, quod legio Romanis.*

*Phălārĭca, æ, f. ☞ *Scrib.* & Fălārĭca. [φαλαρικὴ, Gr. ita dict. quòd eâ utantur phalarum, *h. e.* turrium propugnatores, *Serv.* vel quòd eâ incendantur turritæ machinæ, *Veg.* 4, 18.] (1) *An inſtrument of war, with wildfire encloſed, ſhot out of an engine, to ſet wooden turrets on fire.* (2) *A kind of long ſpear*, or *dart, to be thrown with the hand.* (1) Tortilibus vibrata phalarica nervis, *Luc.* 6, 198. (2) Magnùm ſtridens contorta falarica venit Fulminis acta modo, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 705. *Vid.* deſcript. ap. *Liv.* 21, 8. & *Sil.* 1, 351.

*Phălăris, ĭdis, f. Phălēris, *Col.* [à φαλὸς, ſplendidus] (1) *A kind of water fowl.* (2) *A ſort of herb.* (1) Varr. R. R. 3, 11. & Col. 8, 15. (2) Phalaris thyrſum habet longum, tenuem, ceu calamum, in ſummo florem inclinatum, ſemen ſimile ſeſamæ, *Plin.* 27, 12.

*Phălărīſmus, i, m. *Tyranny.* A Siciliæ tyranno cudebat, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 12.

*Phălĕræ, ārum, f. pl. [ab eodem] (1) *Trapings*, or *harneſs for horſes.* (2) *A ſort of ornament worn by the Roman gentlemen and men of arms.* (1) Argenti plurimum in phaleris equorum erat, *Liv.* 22, 52. Phaleras equis ſuis detractas abjicere, *Val. Max.* 9, 3, 3. (2) Ut pleríque nobilium aureos annulos & phaleras deponerent, *Liv.* Virum fortiſſimum coronâ & phaleris & torque donâſti, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 80.

*Phălĕrātus, a, um, part. (1) *Traped.* (2) Met. *Fine, magnificent.* (1) Equos duos phaleratos, *Liv.* 30, 17. (2) § Dicta phalerata, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 15. *i. e.* honeſta atque ornata, *Donat.*

*Phălērĭdes, um, f. pl. *A kind of water fowl*, Col. 8, 15. *vid.* Phalaris.

‖ Phallovitrŏbŏlus, i, m. *Jul. Capit. ubi Caſaub. leg.* Phallovitrŏbēlus, *aut* Phallovĕrĕtiŏbēlus, ex phallus vitrum ſive veretrum, & βέλος, i. e. αἰδοῖον, vas. *A kind of drinking veſſel.*

*Phallus, i, m [φαλλὸς, Gr.] *The figure of a* penis, *which the Ægyptians firſt carryed in the feaſts of Oſiris, and afterwards the Romans in thoſe of Bacchus.* *Vid.* Suidam in hoc verbo, Herodot. 5, 48. & Plutarch. de Iſid. & Oſir.

*Phānătĭcus, a, um, adj. [à φαίνομαι, appareo] (1) *Haveing vain viſions*, or *apparitions; inſpired.* (2) *Diſtracted, mad.* (1) = Philoſophi ſuperſtitioſi & penè phanatici quidvis malle videntur, quàm ſe non ineptos, *Cic.* de *Div.* 3, 57. Anili ſuperſtitione homo phanaticus, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 40.

(2) Phanaticus error, *Hor.* ☞ *Vid.* Fanaticus, *fort. enim ſic rect. ſcrib.*

*Phantăſia, æ, f. [ab eodem] (1) ‖ *The phantaſy*, or *fanſy*; *the imagineing faculty.* (2) Alſo *an idea*, or *reflexion.* (3) ‖ *A viſion in ſleep.* (1) *Ex uſu Græcorum*, (2) Nicetas longè diſertiùs hanc phantaſiam movit, *Sen. ſuaſoriâ* 2. *vid. locum integrum.* Emergit rurſum dolor, & αἰσχρᾶ φαντασία, *Cic. Att.* 9, 6. (3) Viſa nocturna quas nos phantaſias appellamus, *Amm. Marc.* viſum interpr. *Quint. Inſt. Orat.* 6, 2. viſionem.

*Phantaſma, ătis, n. [ex eodem themate] (1) ‖ *A phantom, an apparition.* (2) *An idle conceit between ſleeping and wakeing.* (1) Perquam velim ſcire eſſe phantaſmata, & habere propriam figuram, numénque aliquod, putes, an inania & vana ex metu noſtro imaginem accipere, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 27. *ubi al. leg.* phaſmata. (2) Phantaſma quod Cicero viſum vocavit, *Id.*

*Phănum, i, n. [ab eodem ſi per *ph* ſcrib. quoniam in templis *phaſmata* ſpectari ſolita] *A temple*, Cæſ. ☞ *al.* ſcrib. *fanum*, & fort. rectiùs, *vid.* Fanum.

*Phăretra, æ, f. [φαρέτρα, Gr.] *A quiver of arrows.* Gravida ſagittis pharetra, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2. ☞ *Media poëtis eſt anceps.*

*Phăretrātus, a, um, adj. *Wearing*, or *bearing*, *a quiver.* § Pharetrata Camilla, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 645. Pharetratus puer, *Ov. Met.* 10, 525. *conſ. Amm.* 1. 1, 10.

✠ Phăretrĭger, a, um, adj. *Idem*, Sil. 14, 287.

† Phărias, æ, m. *A kind of ſerpent that maketh a furrow with his tail as he goeth*, Lucil. *Vid.* Pareas.

*Phărĭcon, i, n. [φαρικὸν, Gr.] *A kind of poiſon*, Plin. 28, 10.

‖ Phariſæus, i, m. [à פרש interpretari, *q. d.* regis interpres, vel ſeparare, ut ſit ἀφωρισμένος, *Heſych.*] quod & de ſe D. Paulus dixit, ſeparatus, *ſc.* à populo. *A phariſee*, Iſid.

¶‖ Pharmăceutria, æ, f. [à φαρμακεύω, veneficio utor] *The title of one of Virgil's eclogues, becauſe treating of charms, writ in imitation of Theocritus.*

*Pharmăcŏpōla, æ, m. [à φάρμακον, medicamentum, & πωλέω, vendo] *A quack; a hawker that goeth about ſelling ointments, poiſons, or medicines.* § Pharmacopola circumforaneus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 14. Pharmacopolæ verba audiuntur, verùm ei ſe nemo committit, ſi æger eſt, *Cato* ap. *Gell.* 1, 15.

*‖ Pharmăcum, i, n. vocab. med. [φάρμακον, Gr.] *A drug, a medicine, a remedy, a medicinal compoſition, poiſon.* Qui pharmacum dicit, debet addere bonum vel malum, *Caius, JC.*

*Pharmăcus, i, m. [à φαρμακὸς, Gr. maleficus] *The chief artiſt in any villainy, or one by whoſe death any place is to purifyed.* Pharmace reſponde, *Petron.* c. 107.

Pharnăceon, i, n. [à Pharnace rege dict.] *A kind of centaury*, Plin. 15, 4. = Centaurion, *Id.*

*Phăros, & Phăros, i, d. g. ſed ſæpius, f. [Φάρος, Gr.] *A ſmall iſle in the mouth of the Nile, wherein ſtood a high watch-tower*, *v.* Luc. 10, 509. & Plin. 36, 12. whence other *watch-towers*, or *light-houſes*, were ſo called, *Solin.*

*Phăſēlīnus, a, um, adj. *Made of faſels, a ſort of pulſe.* § Phaſelinum oleum, *Plin.* 23, 4. *vid.* Phaſelus.

*Phăſēlus, i, d. g. & Făſēlus, *ſæpius* m. brevis navicula, *Serv.* navis velox & oblonga, *Acro*, navigium Campanum, *Non.* [à Phaſelide Pamphyliæ oppido, ubi primùm inventus, *Iſid.* vel à figurâ phaſeoli leguminis] (1) *A little ſhip*, ſuch *as a galiot; a bark, a pinnace, a yacht.* (2) *A galley.* (3) *A kind of pulſe.* (1) Inutile vulgus Parvula fictilibus ſolitum dare vela phaſelis, *Juv.* 15, 127. Gens Canopi circum pictis vehitur ſua rura phaſelis, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 289. *ubi vid.* Serv. (2) Phaſelus ille, navium celerrimus, *Catull.* 4, 1. ‖ Unâ grandi phaſelo, *Sall. ep. Non.* 13, 7. (3) Col. 2, 10.

*Phăſeŏlus, i, m. *vel* Făſeŏlus, [à præced.] *A kind of pulſe; faſels, or long peaſe*, Plin. 18, 31.

*Phaſgănion, ii, n. [à φάσγανον, enſis] *The herb ſwordgraſs, or gladder*, Plin. 25, 11.

*Phăſiāna, æ, f. *ſc.* avis. [à Phaſi Colchorum flumine] *A pheaſant hen*, Plin. 10, 48.

*Phăſiāninus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a pheaſant.* § Phaſianina ova, *Pall. R. R.* 1, 29.

*Phăſiānus, a, um, adj. *Colchian, of Colchos.* ¶ Phaſianæ *aves, pheaſants*, Plin. 10, 48. ☞ *leg.* & phaſianus, m. ap. *Mart. Ep.* 13, 72. *in lemmate, ſed rectiùs ad epigramma* phaſiana, f.

*Phăſiānus, i, m. [à Phaſi Colchorum fluvio, ubi frequens hæc avis] *A pheaſant cock*, Pall. 1. tit. 29. & Plin. 11, 37.

*Phaſma, ătis, n. [à φαίνομαι, appareo] (1) *An apparition, a ſight*, or *viſion.* (2) Alſo *the title of one of Menander's plays.* (3) *A play of Catullus.* (1) *Plin. Ep.* 7, 27. ut quidam leg. (2) Ter. Eun. prol. 9. (3) Juv. 8, 186.

*Phatne, es, f. [à φάτνη, Gr. præſepe] Quæ candent lumine phatnæ, *Cic. the ſtars in Cancer, which reſemble a cloud ſo called.* Tenui quæ ſplendent lumine phatnæ, *Cic.* ap. *Priſc.*

*Phellandrion, ii, n. [*ex* φελλὸς, cortex, & δρῦς, quercus] *An herb like parſley, good to break the ſtone*, Plin. 27, 12.

*‖ Phellodrys, yos, f. [ab eodem] *A kind of cork tree like an oak*, Litt. ex Plin.

*Phellus, i, m. [à Gr. φελλὸς, cortex] (1) *A cork.* (2) Alſo *a part of a dial made of that wood.* (1) Vid. *Celſ.* 7, 17. Hinc ‖ Pantophelli, *ſhoes made all of the ſole of cork*, Bud. unde Angl. *pantofle.* (2) Vitr. 9, 9.

*Phengites, æ, m. [à Gr. φέγγος, ſplendor] *A certain bright ſtone as hard as marble*, Plin. 36, 22.

Phenion, ii, n. *A ſort of herb*, Plin. 21, 23. = Anemone, *Id. ibid.*

*Phĕretrum, i, n. [φέρετρον, Gr. à φέρω, fero] *A bier to carry a corpſe to the grave on*, *vid.* Feretrum.

*Phiăla, æ, f. [φιάλη, Gr.] (1) *A plain pot with a wide mouth to drink out of, a gold cup, a beaker.* (2) *A phial*, or *veſſel, to drink in; made of glaſs.* (1) Inæquales beryllo Virro tenet phialas, tibi non committitur aurum, *Juv.* 5, 39. (2) Phialam ex vitro fabricabat, *Petron.* ☞ Hinc. Angl. *a phial*, corr. *vial.*

*Phīdĭtia, ōrum, n. pl. [à φείδω, parco] *The common ſupers amongſt the Lacedæmonians, which were openly kept in the ſtreets, and with great temperance*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 34.

*Phĭlanthrōpos, i, f. [φιλάνθρωπος, Gr. *q. d.* amans hominum; à φίλος, amicus, & ἄνθρωπος, homo] *A ſort of bur.* Philanthropon herbam Græci appellant hirſutam, quoniam veſtibus adhæreſcat, *Plin.* 24. 19.

*Phĭlautia, æ, f. [à φίλος, amicus, *vel* amans; & αὐτὸς, ipſe] *Self-love*, Quint. Inſt. Or. 2, 4.

*Phĭlĕtæria, æ, f. [à φίλος, ſtudioſus, & ἑταῖρος, ſodalis] *An herb called wild ſage, a kind of bur*, Plin. 25, 6.

Phĭlētes, æ, m. *A ſort of thieves in Ægypt*, Sen. Ep. 51.

*Phĭlippēus, i, m. *ſc.* nummus. *A gold coin of Philip king of Macedon.* Nummi aurei Philippei, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 2, 52.

*Phĭlippĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of Philip.* § Philippicum argentum, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 1, 60. ¶ Philippicæ orationes, *made by Demoſthenes againſt Philip king of Macedon*, in imitation of whom, Cicero calleth his againſt Mark Anthony by the ſame name.

*Phĭlippus, i, m. *A ſort of gold coined by Philip king of Macedon, with his effigies on it.* Trecentos Philippos facere lucri, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 5, 26. ☞ *Horum multi inter cimelia veteris elegantiæ ſtudioſorum hodie comparent; didrachmæ pleræque, tetradrachmæ rariores.* Rettulit acceptos regale nomiſma Philippos, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 234.

*Phĭlŏchăres, is, m. [*ex* φίλος, amicus, & χαίρω, gaudeo] *An herb called horehound*, Plin. 20, 21. = Marrubium, *Id.*

*Phĭlogræcus, i, m. [*ex* φίλος, amicus, & γραικὸς, Græcus] *One delighting to uſe Greek words*, Varr. R. R. 10, 1.

*Phĭlŏlŏgia, æ, f. [*ex* φίλος, amicus, & λόγος, ſermo] (1) *Philology; the ſtudy of humanity*, or *a love of learning.* (2) *Loquacity*, or *the love of diſcourſe.* (1) Poëtarum parens & philologiæ omnis dux Homerus, *Vitr. præf. lib.* 7. (2) Et oleum & opera philologiæ noſtræ periêrit, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 17.

*Phĭlŏlŏgus, i, m. [ab eodem] (1) *A philologer*, or *humaniſt; one given to the ſtudy of learning*, or *eloquence.* (2) *A lover of diſcourſe.* (1) Eratoſthenes, qui primus philologi nomen ſibi venditavit, multiplici variâque doctrinâ cenſebatur, *Suet.* de *Illuſtr. Gramm.* 10. (2) Homines nobiles, ſed nullo modo philologi, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 13. Nos ita philologi ſumus, ut vel cum fabris habitare poſſimus, *Id.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 10.

*Phĭlŏlŏgus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to philology.* Philologis rebus delectari, *Vitr. præf. lib.* 6.

*Phĭlŏmēla, æ, f. [φιλομήλα, Gr. *ex* φιλέω, amo, & μέλος, carmen] *A nightingale.* § Mœrens philomela, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 509.

*Phĭlŏmūſus, i, m. [à φίλος, amicus, & μοῦσα, muſa] *A lover of learning*, or *of the muſes*, Mart. Ep. 3, 10.

*Phĭlŏpæs, is, f. [à φίλος, amicus, & παῖς, puer] *The herb horehound*, Plin. 20, 22. = Marrubium, *Id.*

*Phĭlorhōmæus, i, m. [à φίλος, amicus, & Ῥωμαῖος, Romanus] *A lover of the Roman nation.* Ariobarzanem regem, Euſeben, & philorhomæum, *Cic.*

*Phĭlŏſŏphans, tis, part. *Philoſophizeing.* Tunc demum videas philoſophantes metu, *Sen.*

*Phĭlŏſŏphātus, a, um, part. *Haveing philoſophized*, or *played the philoſopher.* ¶ Satis eſt philoſophatum, *I have played the philoſopher ſufficiently*, Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 3, 21.

*Phĭlŏſŏphia, æ, f. [φιλοσοφία, Gr. *q. d.* amor ſapientiæ] (1) *Love*, or *ſtudy, of wiſdom; philoſophy, the knowledge of divine and human things, of arts and learning, attended with a ſuitable practice.* (2) *Diſquiſition*, or *ſtrict ſearch.* (3) In plur. Philoſophiæ, *ſophiſms, paradoxes.* (1) Philoſophia nec aliud quicquam eſt, ſi interpretari velis, quàm amor ſapientiæ, *Cic.* de *Offic.* 2, 2, 3. Ars vitæ philoſophia, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 2. lex vitæ, *Sen. Ep.* 94. Cognitio omnis optimarum rerum, atque in iis exercitatio, philoſophia nominatur, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 16. (2) Res non magnopere indiget philoſophiâ, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 36. (3) Vid. *Eund.* de *Orat.* 3, 27. *Sen. Ep.* 48. & *Gell.* 4, 1.

*‖ Phĭlŏſŏphĭcè, adv. *Like a philoſopher, philoſophically.* § Philoſophicè vivere, *Lact.* 3, 14.

*‖ Phĭlŏſŏphĭcus, a, um, adj. *Philoſophical; pertaining to a philoſopher*, or *philoſophy.* § Philoſophicæ ſcriptiones, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 41. ☞ *Sed var. lectiones.*

*Phĭlŏſŏphor, āri, ātus, dep. (1) *To play the philoſopher, to profeſs philoſophy.* (2) *To diſpute and reaſon of it.* (1) Cùm minimè videbamur, tum maximè philoſophabamur, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 3. Philoſophari nunquam didici, neque ſcio, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 36. (2) Quid opus eſt in hoc philoſophari? *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 36.

*† Phĭlŏſŏphus, a, um, adj. niſi potiùs, quod *Priſc.* voluit, hic & hæc philoſophus, ut Gr. ὁ καὶ ἡ φιλόσοφος, *philoſophical*, ſed homines philoſophâ ſententiâ dixit, *Pacuv.* ap. *Gell.* 13, 8.

*Phĭlŏſŏphus, i, m. [à φίλος, amicus, & σοφὸς, ſapiens] *A philoſopher, a lover of learning and wiſdom.* Qui ſtudet omnium rerum divinarum atque humanarum, vim, naturam, cauſaſque nôſſe, & omnem bene vivendi rationem tenere & perſequi, nomine *philoſophi* appelletur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 49. ✠ Conſtat non inter philoſophos ſolùm, ſed etiam indoctos, *Id. N. D.* 1, 17.

*Phĭlŏtechnus, a, um, adj. [à φίλος, amicus, & τέχνη, ars] *Belonging to the ſtudy of arts, to the mathematicks*, or *mechanicks.* Philotechnis rebus me delectans, *Vitr. præf. lib.* 6.

*Phĭlŏtheōrus,, i, m. [*ex* φίλος, amicus, & θεωρὸς, ſpectator] *One that is given to contemplation, a contemplative man*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

*Philtra, ōrum, n. pl. [à φιλέω, amo] *Love-charms*, or *medicines cauſeing love.* § Pallentia philtra, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 105. Theſſala, *Juv.* 9, 609.

609. ☞ *Vid Lælii verſus* ap. *Apul. in Apol.* p. 455. *citatos.*

*Philus, i, m. [Them. φίλος, amicus] *A woman's friend, a gallant.* Quàm citò etiam philorum oblivíſcerentur, *Petron.* c. 110.

*Philyra, & Philura, æ, f. [φίλυρα, Gr.] (1) *The linden tree.* (2) *The thin ſkin between the bark and the wood of that tree,* which was uſed to tie chaplets or garlands, as we do ribbon. (3) *A leaf,* or *ſheet, of a ſort of paper.* (1) Philyrâ coci & polline nimium ſalem cibis eximunt, *Plin.* 24, 1. (2) Diſplicent nexæ philyrâ coronæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 38, 2. Ebrius incinctis philyrâ conviva capillis Saltat, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 337. (3) Præparantur ex eo *papyro* chartæ, diviſo acu in prætenues, ſed quàm latiſſimas philuras, *Plin.* 13, 11.

*‖ Phlegma, ătis, n. [à φλέγω, uro] *Phlegm, ſleam,* Pall. R. R. 8, 6. ┼ *Lat.* Pituita.

*Phlegmon, ŏnis, m. [ex eodem] *A hot ſwelling,* Plin. 20, 4.

*Phlegmōna, æ, f. [ab eodem themate] *An inflammation in any part of the body; a tumour,* or *ſwelling,* Celſ. *in* præf. lib. 1.

*Phlĕgontis, ĭdis, f. [à ſuprà dict.] *A precious ſtone wherein appeareth as it were a flame of fire,* Plin. 37, 11.

*Phleos, ei, f. [φλέως, Gr.] *A kind of prickly herb,* Plin. 20, 15. = Stæbe, *Id.*

*Phlŏgĭnos, i, f. [φλόγινος, Gr. à φλέγω, uro] *A precious ſtone of a flameing colour,* Plin. 37, 10. = Chryſites, *Id.*

*Phlŏgītes, æ, f. [ab eodem] *A precious ſtone reſembleing flameing fire,* Plin. 37, 11.

*Phlŏmis, ĭdis, f. [φλομὶς, Gr. à φλόμος, verbaſium] *A ſort of flower, a primroſe* as ſome think. Sunt & phlomides duæ hirſutæ, *Litt.* ex *Plin.*

*Phlŏmos, i, m. [φλόμος, Gr.] *A ſort of ruſh, torchweed.* Verbaſcum Græci phlomon vocant, *Plin.* 35, 10.

*Phlox, ŏgos, f. [à φλὸξ, flamma] *A flower of no ſmell, but of a fine flame colour,* Plin. 21, 10.

*Phlyctæna, æ, f. [à φλέγω, uro] *A ſwelling, riſeing with bliſters, called wildfire; a wheal, puſh,* or *bliſter; a pock,* or *pimple, with matter in it,* Celſ. 5, 15. ☞ *Sed Græc. lit.*

*Phōca, æ, f. [φώκη, Gr. à φώκαινα, phocæna] *A ſea calf, a ſeal, a kind of fiſh which breedeth on land.* Turpes paſcit ſub gurgite phocas, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 395. = Vituli marini, quos phocas vocant, *Plin.* 2, 55.

*‖ Phōcæna, æ, f. [φώκαινα, Gr.] *A porpeiſe,* Geſn.

*Phœbe, es, f. [Φοίβη, Gr.] *The moon.* Virg. Georg. 1, 431. *Vid.* Propr.

*Phœbus, i, m. [à Gr. Φοῖβος] *The ſun,* Ov. Rem. Am. 76. *Vid.* Propr.

*Phœnīcea, æ, f. [φοινικέα, Gr.] *A kind of herb, wild oats,* Plin. 21, 25. = Hordeum marinum, *Id. ibid.*

*Phœnīceus, a, um, adj. [φοινίκεος, Gr. à φοῖνιξ, color ruber, ſive Phœniceus] *Of a purple colour.* § Flos phœniceus, *Plin.* 25, 13. color, *Id.* 10, 49. Chlamys phœnicea, *Ov. Met.* 14, 34.

*Phœnīcias, æ, f. [Φοινικίας, Gr.] *The ſouth-eaſt wind.* Plin. 2, 47.

*Phœnīcītes, æ, m. [ab eodem] *A kind of precious ſtone of a purple colour,* Plin. 37, 10.

*‖ Phœnīcius, a, um, adj. *id. quod.* phœniceus.

*Phœnīcŏbălănus, i, f. [φοινικοβάλανος, Gr. à φοῖνιξ, color rubeus, & βάλανος, glans] *The fruit of the Ægyptian palm tree, a kind of date. Vid.* Plin. 12, 22.

*Phœnīcoptĕrus, i, m. [à φοινίκεος, puniceus, & πτερὸν, ala] *A bird haveing its wings,* or *feathers, of a crimſon colour.* The tongue of this bird was a great dainty among the Romans, and therefore ſet before Caligula, Vitellius, and Heliogabalus, *Sut. & Lampr. Vid. Plin.* 10, 48. *De nomine & ſapore hujus linguæ ſic ludit,* Mart. Dat mihi penna rubens nomen, ſed lingua guloſus Noſtra ſapit, quid ſi garrula lingua foret? *in Xeniis, Ep.* 68.

*Phœnīcūrus, i, m. [à φοινίκεος, color rubens, & οὐρὰ, cauda] *A bird called a redtail,* or *redſtart,* Plin. 10, 29.

*Phœnix, īcis, m. [à phœniceo, *i. e.* purpureo pennarum colore dict. vel à φοῖνιξ, palma, moriens, *ſcil.* & renaſcens ex ſe ipsâ] *A bird called a phœnix,* breeding in Arabia, of the bigneſs of an eagle, and of which there is never but one. It liveth 500 years, according to moſt writers, tho' ſome ſay 340, but others 460; and when come to its end maketh its neſt of hot ſpices, which being ſet on fire by the heat of the ſun, it burneth, and of the aſhes ariſeth a worm, which afterwards groweth to be a phœnix, *Plin.* 10, 2. *Tertullian,* St. *Ambroſe, Zeno, Veronenſis,* and others, cite this bird as a rational argument of a reſurrection, and it might be ſo to them, thoſe being Heathens, to whom they writ, and as it is atteſted and deſcribed by their beſt authours; but others of the fathers doubt the truth of this relation, yea, ſeveral poſitively deny it. Una eſt quæ reparat ſeque ipſa reſeminat ales, Aſſyrii phœnica vocant, *Ov. Met.* 15, 392. *v. ib. cætera.*

*Phōnaſcus, i, m. [à φωνὴ, vox, & ἀσκέω, exerceo] *A maſter that teacheth to pronounce,* or *modulate the voice in pronunciation.* Dabat aſſiduè phonaſco operam, *Suet.* de *Aug.* 84, 6.

*Phŏnos, i, m. [à Gr. φόνος, cædes] *A ſort of herb, ſo called from its juice like blood,* Plin. 12, 16. = Atractylis, *Id.*

Phorcus, i, m. *A ſort of fiſh,* Plin. 32, 11.

Phormion, i, n. *A ſort of alum,* Plin. 35, 15.

*Phoſphŏrus, i, m. [Φωσφόρος, Gr. à φῶς, lux, & φέρω, fero] *The day ſtar,* or *morning ſtar.* Phoſphore redde diem, *Mart.* 8, 21.

*Phragmis, ĭdis, f. [à Gr. φράσσω, munio] *An herb, the root whereof helpeth diſlocations and pains in the joints,* Plin. 32, 10.

*Phragmites, æ, m. [ab eodem] *A reed,* or *cane, of the ſea,* Plin. 32, 10.

*Phrāſis, is, *vel* eos, f. [φράσις, Gr. à φράζω, dico] *A phraſe,* or *expreſſion;* alſo *the proper form,* or *manner, of ſpeech.* Macer & Lucilius legendi quidem, ſed non ut phraſin, id eſt, corpus eloquentiæ faciunt, *Quint.* 10, 1. Quam Græci φράσιν, vocant, Latinè dicimus elocutionem, *Id.* 8, 1.

*Phrĕnēſis, is, f. [à φρὴν, mens] *The phrenſy,* or *madneſs;* a diſtemper ariſeing from an inflammation of the brain, together with a fever, *Plin.* 24, 9. = Cùm furor haud dubius, cùm ſit manifeſta phreneſis, *Juv.* 14, 136.

*Phrĕnētĭcus, a, um, adj. [φρενιτικὸς, it. φρενητικὸς, *Gl. Cyr.*] *Frantick, that hath the frenſy,* Cic. Plin. 30, 11.

*Phrĕnītis, ĭdis, f. [φρενῖτις, *vel* φρενίτις, Gr. à φρὴν, mens] *An inflammation of the brain which cauſeth madneſs,* Celſ. 2, 1. & 3, 18. *ubi eleganter deſcribitur.*

*‖ Phrŏnēſis, eos, f. [à φρονέω, ſapio] *Wiſdom. Lat.* Sapientia, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 60.

*Phrÿgănion, ii, n. [à φρύγανον, virgultum aridum] *A ſort of animal.* Chryſippus philoſophus tradidit phryganion, adalligatum remedio eſſe quartanis, *Plin.* 30, 11. ☞ *Quod tamen quale ſit ignorare fatetur.*

*‖ Phrÿgiānus, a, um, adj. [à Phrygia] *Embroidered, wrought with a needle.* Togas raſas phrygianas, *Plin.* 8, 48. ☞ *Sed Harduin. ibi notat. MSS. omnes habere* phrygionias.

*Phrÿgio, ōnis, m. [à Φρὺξ, γὸς, Gr. quia Phryges talibus operum generibus celeberrimi] *An embroiderer that worketh needlework,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34. & Plin. 8, 48.

*Phrÿgiōnius, a, um, adj. [à præced.] *Wrought with a needle.* Pictas veſtes—acu facere Phryges invenerunt, ideoque phrygioniæ appellatæ ſunt, *Plin.* 8, 48.

*‖ Phrÿgius, a, um, adj. [ex eodem themate] *Phrygian.* ¶ Phrygia veſtis, *a garment wrought about with needlework,* Non. Phrygius modus, *a cheerfull vigorous meaſure in danceing,* or *a tune in ſinging,* Mart. Cap. Phrygius lapis, *a kind of pumice,* Id. 36, 19.

*Phrÿnion, ii, n. *An herb,* or *ſhrub, good againſt the poiſon of the* rubeta, *Plin.* 25, 10. = Neuras, proterion, *Id.*

*Phrÿnos, i, m. [φρῦνος, Gr.] *A kind of large venomous frog, liveing amongſt brambles and briars,* Plin. 32, 5. = Rubeta, *Id.*

*Phthīriăſis, is, *vel* eos, f. [φθειρίασις, Gr. à φθεὶρ, pediculus] *The louſey diſeaſe,* Plin. 20, 6. & 24, 9.

*Phthĭsĭcus, a, um, adj. *Tiſſical,* or *phthiſical; he that hath a conſumption of the lungs.* Phthiſicis alvus cita vitanda, *Celſ.* 3, 22.

*Phthĭſis, is, *vel* eos, f. [φθίσις, Gr. à φθίω, corrumpo] (1) *A conſumption of the lungs, the phthiſick,* or *tiſſick.* (2) ‖ *A diſeaſe in the eye, which contracteth and weakeneth the ſight.* (1) Plin. 28, 9. (2) Paul. Ægin.

Phthitarus, i, m. *A ſort of fiſh,* Plin. 32, ult.

*Pthongus, i, f. [φθόγγος, Gr.] *A ſound, tune,* or *note, in muſick.* Saturnum Dorio moveri, Mercurium phthongo, Jovem Phrygio, *Plin.* 2, 22. *Lat.* Modus.

*Phthŏrius, a, um, adj. [à φθορὰ, *vel* φθορὰς, corruptio] *Cauſeing miſcarryage in women.* Vinum phthorium vocant, quoniam abortus facit, *Plin.* 14, 16. *de Scammonite vino.*

*Phu, n. indecl. [φοῦ, Gr.] *A ſort of nard, a ſhrub deſcribed by* Plin. 12, 12. Nardum agrium, *Id. ib.* who ſhoweth its uſe, 21, 20.

*Phy [à Gr. φεῦ, interj. admirantis ex ſono confict.] *Fie, ſtrange, whea! phoo!* Phy domi habuit unde diſceret, *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 3, 53. & *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 2, 5.

*Phÿcis, is, f. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] *A kind of fiſh which maketh her neſt of ſeaweed, and there layeth her ſpawn,* Plin. 9, 26. & 32, 11.

*Phÿcītis, is, m. [à Gr. φύκος, alga] *A precious ſtone haveing the colour of ſeaweed,* Plin. 37, 10.

*Phÿcos, i, m. *ſc.* thalaſſion. [ex eodem themate] *A kind of ſeaweed.* Phycos thalaſſion, id eſt, fucus marinus, lactucæ ſimilis, qui conchyliis ſubſternitur, *Plin.* 13, 25.

*Phÿgethlon, i, n. [φύγεθλον, Gr. à φύω, naſcor] *A hard and red ſwelling, not very deep, but broad,* Celſ. 5, 28.

*Phÿlăca, æ, f. [φυλακὴ, Gr. à φυλάσσω, cuſtodio] *A jail,* or *priſon, for ſervants,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 93.

*Phÿlăciſta, æ, m. *Artificers who dun for their wages, waiting the levée, and ſeeming as it were jailors,* or *keepers.* Trecenti cùm ſtant phylaciſtæ in atriis, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 44.

*‖ Phÿlactērium, ii, n. [φυλακτήριον, Gr. à φυλάσσω, cuſtodio] (1) *An amulet; a charm,* or *ſpell, to prevent harm, cure diſeaſes, gain one's deſire,* &c. (2) *A phylactery, i. e.* a piece, or ſcroll, of parchment, which haveing ſome paſſage of Scripture (ſuch as the ten commandments) writen in it, the Phariſees wore it on their foreheads and arms, and on the hems of their garments. (1) *Vet. Gloſſ.* amoletum φυλακτήριον, *vid.* Auguſtin. de catechiſandis rudibus, c. 25. Arnob. 2, 39. & 50. (2) *Vid.* D. Matthæum, 23, & *ibid.* Hieron.

*Phÿlarchus, i, m. [φυλάρχης, *vel* φύλαρχος, Gr. à φυλὴ, tribus, & ἀρχὸς, princeps] *The head of a tribe, family,* or *clan.* Ab Iamblico philarcho Arabum, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1, 5.

*‖ Phyllandrion, ii, n. [à φύλλον, folium, & ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, vir] *A kind of herb which groweth in fens and marſhes,* Hermol.

*Phyllanthes, is, n. [à φύλλον, folium, & ἄνθος, flos] *A kind of pricking herb,* Plin. 21, 16.

*‖ Phyllanthion, ii, n. cognom. [ab eodem] *An herb uſed to die purple,* Hermol. *ad* Plin.

*‖ Phyllītis, ĭdis, f. [φυλλῖτις, ab eodem cum ſeq.] *An herb called harts-tongue, bearing only leaves, and no ſtalk, flower,* or *ſeed,* Jun. = Radiolus, *Apul.*

*Phyllon, i, n. [à Gr. φύλλον, folium] *A leafy herb;* taken by ſome to be the ſame with the *leucacantha,* or *knotgraſs,* Plin. 27, 12. & 22.

*Phÿma, ătis, n. [φῦμα, Gr. à φύω, naſcor] *A hard round ſwelling after a fever, which endeth in ſuppuration,* Celſ. 5, 28, 9.

*Phÿrāma, ătis, n. [φύραμα, Gr. à φυράω, miſceo] *The gum of a certain tree,* Plin. 12, 23.

•Phyſēma, ătis, n. [φύσημα, Gr. à φυσάω, inflo] *Mockpearl; an empty bubble inſtead of pearl, occaſioned by thunder in the production*, Plin. 9, 35.

•Phyſēter, ēris, m. [φυσητὴρ, *vel* φυσσητὴρ, Gr.] *A great fiſh of the whale kind, called a whirlpool, ſpouting out water at the top of his head*, Plin. 9, 10. Nutrit Nereus Delphines virides & phyſeteras anhelos, *Avien.* in *Arat.*

•Phyſĭca, æ, f. *ſc.* ſcientia. [ἡ φυσικὴ, Gr. à φύσις, natura] *Natural philoſophy, the knowledge of nature.* Enitar ut Latinè loquar, niſi in hujuſcemodi verbis, aut philoſophiam, aut rhetoricam, aut phyſicam, aut dialecticam, appellem, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 7. ✠ *Phyſica, æ, eſt diſciplina ipſa naturalis; phyſica, ōrum, opus eſt eam pertractans.* ☞ Hinc Angl. *phyſick.*

•Phyſĭca, ōrum, n. pl. [ab eodem] *Books of natural philoſophy.* Ne phyſicorum quidem oratorem ignarum eſſe volo, *Cic. Orat.* 34.

•Phyſĭcè, adv. [ex eodem themate] *Naturally, like a natural philoſopher.* Qui à te phyſicè dicta ſunt de vi igneâ, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 7.

•Phyſĭcus, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *Natural, belonging to natural philoſophy.* § Phyſica ratio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 21.

•Phyſĭcus, i, m. [ex eodem] *A natural philoſopher; a ſearcher, enquirer,* or *ſtudent, of nature; a virtuoſo.* Speculator, venatorque naturæ phyſicus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 30. ✠ Ut non ſolùm phyſici docent, verùm etiam medici, *Id.*

•Phyſiognōmon, ŏnis, m. [*ex* φύσις, natura, & γνώμων, cognitor] *A phyſiognomiſt,* who by the view of body and face, &c. can gueſs at people's natures, conditions, and fortunes. Zopyrus phyſiognomon profitebatur ſe hominum mores, naturáſque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoſcere, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 5.

•Phyſiŏlŏgia, æ, f. [*ex* φύσις, natura, & λόγος, ſermo] *Natural philoſophy, diſcourſeing,* or *treating of the nature of things by their cauſes, effects,* &c. Phyſiologia, id eſt, naturæ ratio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 41.

•Phўſis, is, f. [φύσις, Gr. *i. e.* natura] (1) ‖ *Theod. Priſc.* uti *Juſtin.* genitalia naturalia voc. *Nature, one's privy members.* (2) Phyſes, plur. *Some choice precious ſtones ſo called by lapidarys,* Plin. 37, 12.

•Phўteuma, ătis, n. [à φυτεύω, planto] *A kind of herb uſed in charms.* Phyteuma quale ſit, deſcribere ſupervacuum habeo, cùm ſit uſus ejus tantùm ad amatoria, *Plin.* 27, 12.

P ante I.

•Piābĭlis, e, adj. [à pio] *That may be purged,* or *expiated.* Ne nimiùm terrere; piabile fulmen eſt, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 289.

•Piācŭlāris, e, adj. (1) *Expiatory, haveing power to atone,* (2) ‖ ¶ Piaculare ſcelus, *a high piece of villany.* (3) ‖ ¶ Piaculare auſpicium, *when the beaſt that was to be ſacrificed, either fled from the altar,* or *bellowed when ſtruck,* or *fell otherwiſe, than he ſhould.* (4) ‖ ¶ Picularis porta, *a gate of Rome where they uſed to make atonements.* (1) § Piaculare ſacrificium, *Liv.* 29, 11. ſacrum, *Id.* 29, 21. Victima piacularis, *Plin. Paneg.* c. 34. (2) *Apul.* de *Deo Socrat.* p. 670. (3) Feſt. (4) Id.

•Piācŭlum, i, n. [à piando, ut ſit aliquod commiſſum, propter quod expiatio debetur, *Serv.*] ☞ ſum, & act. & paſſ. eſt enim & id quod piatur, & quod piat. (1) *Any great crime.* (2) *Sacrifice for the expiation,* or *atonement of ſome heinous crime.* (3) *The performance of any ſacred rite.* (4) *A remedy,* or *cure.* (1) Diſtulit in ſeram commiſſa piacula mortem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 569 *i. e.* Piacula commiſſa propter quæ expiatio debetur, *Serv.* § Piaculum mereri, *Liv.* 2, 38. (2) Te piacula nulla reſolvent, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 34. (3) Priuſquam Albani prodigii piacula invenirentur, *Liv.* 5, 16. *de deriv. Albani lacûs.* Falsiſque piacula manibus infert, *Ov. Met.* 6, 569. (4) Sunt certa piacula, quæ te Ter purè lecto poterunt recreare libello, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 37.

•† Piam. paragoge ſerviens flexioni, ut in quiſpiam, uſpiam; ex Gr. πῆ ἂν quæ ſunt particulæ encliticæ, *q. d.* τίς πῆ ἄν; ἵνα πῆ ἄν.

•Piāmen, ĭnis, n. [à pio] *An expiation,* or *atonement;* or *that which is offered for it.* § Februa piamina, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 19.

•Piāmentum, i, n. (1) *An atonement,* or *expiation.* (2) Met. *A remedy,* or *cure.* (1) Plin. 25, 4. Favis & melle terræ ad piamentum datis, *Id.* ‖ Piamenta diceb. quibus utebantur in expiando, *Feſt.* (2) Doliture domûs piamentum, *Sen.* ad *Helv.* 16.

•Piandus, a, um, part. *To be expiated,* or *atoned,* Prop. 4, 10, 25. & 4, 1, 50. Sil. 8, 120.

•Piātio, ōnis, f. verb. *An appeaſing,* or *atoneing,* Plin. 28, 2.

•Piātus, a, um, part. *Atoned for, expiated.* Terrificum magnâ ex parte ſidus, ac non leviter piatum, *Plin. de Cometâ.* Voce flebili precabatur piatos patris manes, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 25, 4.

Pīca, æ, f. [omn. à m. picus] (1) *A pie, a magpie,* or *chatterpie.* (2) ‖ *The longing of women with child,* when they eat chalk, charcoal, oatmeal, &c. (1) Nemorum convicia picæ, *Ov. Met.* 5, ſub fin. (2) Paul. Ægin.

•Pĭcandus, a, um, part. *To be pitched.* § Vaſa picanda, *Col.* 12, 18.

•Pĭcans, tis, part. *Daubing over,* as it were *with pitch.* Pitſoceros ſuper eam venit, picantium modo, ceu dilutior cerâ, *Plin.* 11, 7.

•Pĭcāria, æ, f. *The place where pitch is made,* or perhaps *dug,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 22. & Ulp. *de* verb. ſign.

•Pĭcātus, a, um, part. *Laid over with pitch, pitched.* ¶ Vinum picatum, *preſerved,* or *cured, with pitch,* Plin. 14, 1. Mart. 13, 107.

•Pĭcea, æ, f. [à pix, picis] *The pitch tree,* or *reſin tree;* which is leſs than the pine. Lucus nigranti piceâ obſcurus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 87.

•Pĭceaſter, ri, m. *The pitch,* or *reſin, tree,* Plin. 14, 20.

•Pĭceātus, a, um, adj. *Pitchy.* ¶ Manus piceata, *one who is lime-fingered, that ſtealeth every thing he layeth hold of,* Mart. 8, 59.

•Pĭceus, a, um, adj. (1) *That is made of pitch.* (2) *Black as pitch.* (1) § Reſina picea, *Plin.* (2) § Caligo picea, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 309. Dentes picei buxeique, *Mart.* 2, 41, 7. Piceæ oves, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 438.

•Pĭcĭnus, a, um, adj. *Of the colour of pitch.* Uva picina, *Plin.* 14, 3.

•‖ Pĭco, āre, act. *unde* Pĭcor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be pitched,* or *daubed over with pitch.* Ferventiſſimâ pice infusâ, novo alio rutabulo & ſcopulâ picatur, *Col.* 12, 18. Ut dolia picarentur, *Suet. Claud.* 16.

•Picris, ĭdis, f. [à πικρὸς, amarus] *Bitter lettuce,* or *wild cichory; hawkſweed.* Nomen *picridi* amaritudo impoſuit, *Plin.* 19, 8.

‖ Pictæ, ārum, f. pl. *vel* Pĭcātæ, *ſc.* naves. *Small and ſwift ſhips, which the ancient Britains uſed, and rowed with many oars,* Veg. 5, 7. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* pinceæ unde fort. Angl. *a pink.*

† Pictātium, ii, n. *A patch that is ſet on a ſhoe,* Gell. *ex* Laber. 16, 7. *al.* pittacium.

‖ Pictĭlis, e, adj. *Painted,* or *embroidered.* Pictiles balthei, *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 336.

Pictor, ōris, m. verb. [à pingo] *A painter,* or *picture-drawer.* Vident multa pictores in umbris, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 7. ✠ Eâ facie, quâ pictores, fictoréſque eſſe voluerunt, *Id. N. D.* 1, 29.

‖ Pictōrius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to painters,* or *painting,* Dig.

Pictūra, æ, f. [à pingo, pictum] (1) *Painting,* or *the art of painting.* (2) *The painting,* or *things painted.* (3) *A picture.* (4) *Paint.* (5) ¶ Pictura textilis, *embroidery.* (6) Met. *A plan,* or *deſign.* (1) Certamen picturæ inſtitutum eſt, *Plin.* 35, 9. (2) Animum picturâ paſcit inani, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 468. (3) Tabulæ, in quâ inerat hæc pictura, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 36. Avehere ſtatuas & picturas, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 6, 23. (4) Novâ picturâ interpolare vis opus lepidiſſimum, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 105. (5) Cic. Verr. 4, 1. (6) Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 52.

Pictūrātus, a, um, adj. *Pictured.* ¶ Opus picturatum metallis, *done with pictures,* Claud. Picturatæ auri ſubtemine veſtes, *woven, embroidered,* Virg. *Æn.* 3, 483. Volucres picturatæ, *ſpeckled,* Claud. *ad* Seren. 3. Picturatus morituris floribus agger, *adorned,* Stat. Theb. 6, 58.

Pictus, a, um. [à pingor] part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Painted, pictured, drawn.* (2) *Embroidered, wrought with divers colours.* (3) *Set out, adorned, garniſhed, trimed.* (4) *Speckled, ſpoted.* (1) Pictus aër fervidis latè ignibus, *Varr.* in *Marcip.* ap. *Non.* § Tabulæ pictæ, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 75. Tabellæ pictæ, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 72. (2) § Tapeta picta, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 277. Toga picta, *Prop.* 4, 4, 53. Picto ſubtemine bracca, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 226. (3) Lyſiâ nihil poteſt eſſe pictius, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 85. *Met.* Controverſia ſententiolis vibrantibus picta, *Petron.* c. 118. (4) § Pantheræ pictæ, *Ov. Met.* 3, 669. volucres, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 243. plumæ, *Phædr.* 3, 18, 8. Lacerti picti terga ſqualentia, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 13.

•‖ Pĭcŭla, æ, f. dim. [à pix] *A little piece of pitch,* Veg. 3, 3.

•‖ Pīcumnus, i, m. *avis,* eadem cum pico martio, *Non.* it. *Deus quidam, vid.* Propr.

Pīcus, i, m. [à Celt. bec, *vel* pec, roſtrum; vel à πείκω, *i. e.* ξαίνω, quòd arbores tundat, unde & Gr. nomen πεικὸς, accepit] (1) *A bird which maketh holes in trees,* or *picketh her meat under the bark of them;* of which there are ſeveral kinds, a woodpecker, a ſpeckt, a hickway, *or* heighhould; a French pie, a whitwall. (2) *A griffin.* (1) *Plin.* 10, 18. Martia picus avis, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 37. (2) Pici divites qui aureos montes colunt, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 8, 1. *interpr. Non.*

Piè, adv. iſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Piouſly, religiouſly, devoutly.* (2) *With a ſafe conſcience.* (3) *Affectionately, kindly, loveingly.* (1) Piiſſimè & fortiſſimè tulit, *Sen.* ad *Polyb.* 34. (2) Neque faciam, neque me ſatis piè poſſe, arbitror, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 13. (3) = Piè & humanè facere, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27.

•‖ Pientiſſĭmus, a, um, adj. ſup. [à pius] *Moſt pious and devout,* or *kindly affectioned.* ☞ *Sæpe occ. in ant. Inſcript. ap. Grut.*

•Piĕtas, ātis, f. [à pius] (1) *Devotion, religion, reverence of the gods.* (2) *The love of one's country.* (3) *The natural love of parents to children.* (4) *Dutyfullneſs of children to parents.* (5) *Kindneſs of relations to each other.* (6) *Kindneſs and attachment to friends.* (7) *Juſtice, righteouſneſs.* (8) *Clemency, pity, compaſſion.* (9) *Loyalty, duty, obedience.* (1) Pietas erga deos eſt honeſta de numine eorum ac mente opinio, *Cic.* pro *Domo* 41. (2) Pietas cùm ſit magna in parentibus, & propinquis, tum ipsâ in patriâ maxima eſt, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 3. = Nimia pietas & ſummus amor in patriam, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 38. (3) Pietas erga liberos, *Id. Part.* 78. (4) Pietas eſt voluntas grata in parentes, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 33. (5) Pietate propinquitas colitur, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 6. (6) ✠ Ego omni officio, ac potiùs pietate erga te, ceteris ſatisfacio omnibus, *Id. Fam.* 1, 1, 1. (7) Dî, ſi qua eſt cœlo pietas, quæ talia curat, Perſolvant grates dignas, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 536. *vid. locum.* (8) *Nep. Attic.* 5. ✠ rigor, *Claud.* (9) Nep. Ageſil.

•Pĭgendus, a, um, part. *To be repented of; that one hath cauſe to repent of,* or *be ſorry for.* Poſcis ab invitâ verba pigenda lyrâ, *Prop.* 4, 1, 76.

•Pĭgeo, ēre, ui, n. [de them. *vid.* ſeq.] *To think much of; to be loth,* or *unwilling, to do; to grieve, vex,* or *trouble.* Nequid faxit quod nos poſtea pigeat, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 21.

•Pĭget, & ĭtum eſt, *Gell.* imperſ. [*ab* ἐπείγεται, *i. e.* urget, *ut* pudet ab ἐπιδεῖται] *It irketh, grieveth,* or *repenteth.* Ne id te pigeat proloqui, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 33. ‖ ✠ Piget ad futurum ſpectat, pudet ad præteritum; piget me facere, pudet me feciſſe, *Serv.* Pudet verecundiæ eſt, piget pœnitentiæ, *Non.* Pudet ejus quod turpe eſt, piget ejus quod dolet, & moleſtum eſt, *Perot.*

Pĭger, gra, um, adj. rior, comp. errĭmus, ſup. [à pigeo, ut à rubeo ruber, ſed non incommodè à פגר cadaver, piger enim cadaver animatum] (1) *Slow, ſlothfull, ſlugiſh, dull, lazy, heavy.* (2) *Slack, long before one doth* a thing. (3) *Long and tedious in doing.* (4) *Unactive, liſtleſs.* (5)

Benumbed. (6) *Coſtive, bound.* (1) Manè piger ſtertis? *Perſ.* 5, 132. Interdum piger, interdum timidus videbare, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 27. = Impetus tardior pigriorque, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 10. (2) ✠ Sit piger ad pœnas princeps, ad præmia velox, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 123. (3) § Bellum pigrum, *Id. Faſt.* 2, 727. Pigerrimus ad literas ſcribendas, *Cœl.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 8, 1. (4) § Senectus pigra, *Ov. Met.* 10, 306. Situs piger, *Id. Am.* 2, 3. (5) Serpens frigore pigra, *Id. Met.* 1, 174. (6) § Pigra alvus, *Celſ.*

Pigmentārius, ii, m. (1) *A maker,* or *ſeller, of paint for women;* or *of painters colours.* (2) *An apothecary,* or *drugiſt.* (1) Cic. Fam. 15, 17. (2) Martian.

‖ Pigmentātus, a, um, part. *Trimed with painting, ſet off, adorned, ſpruced.* Pigmentato meretrix crine, *Prud. Ham.* 315. ┼ Pigmento obductus.

‖ Pigmento, āre, act. *To paint,* or *varniſh,* Arnob. ┼ Pingo, *Vetuſtiores.*

Pigmentum, i, n. [à pingo] (1) *Womens paint.* (2) *Painters colours.* (3) Met. *The figures,* or *flouriſhes, in rhetorick.* (4) Alſo *a pretenſe,* or *diſguiſe.* (5) ‖ Alſo *a perfume.* (1) Non iſthanc ætatem oportet pigmentum ullum attingere, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 106. (2) Aſperſa temerè pigmenta in tabulâ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 13. (3) § Ariſtotelica pigmenta, *Id. Att.* 2, 1. (4) = Sententiæ veræ, ſine pigmentis fucoque puerili, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 45. (5) Hieron.

Pignĕrandus, a, um, part. *That is to be taken as a pledge,* or *in diſtreſs.* Bona pigneranda pœnæ præbebant, *Liv.* 29.

‖ Pignĕrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A pledgeing,* or *pawning; a diſtraining,* or *ſeizeing,* Caius JC.

‖ Pignĕrātītius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to pawns,* or *mortgages;* alſo *put to pawn,* or *laid for mortgage,* Dig. ¶ Pigneratitius creditor, *that may take a pawn,* Ulp.

Pignĕrātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that taketh a pledge,* or *pawn, for ſurety of payment,* Publicanus petitor & pignerator, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 11.

‖ Pignĕrātrix, īcis, f. *She that taketh pawns,* Dig.

Pignĕrātus, a, um, part. (1) Act. *Haveing engaged,* or *aſſured.* (2) Paſſ. *Laid to pledge, engaged.* (1) Primus Cæſarum, fidem militis etiam præmio pigneratus, *Suet. Claud.* 10. (2) Velut obſidibus datis pigneratos haberent animos, *Liv.* 24, 1.

Pignĕro, āre, act. (1) *To lay to gage; to mortgage,* or *pawn,* a thing. (2) *To take to pawn, to receive as a pawn.* (1) Ut ex aure matris detractum unionem pigneraverit ad itineris expenſas, *Suet. Vitell.* 7. (2) Rubrenus, Cujus & alveolos & lænam pignerat Atreus, *Juv.* 7, 73. ☞ *Sic Stephanus & alii bonæ notæ Lexicogr. Atrea pro fœneratore utique accipientes, à quibus mihi fas ſit diſcedere, cùm hanc verbi notionem nuſquam alibi reperiam, cùmque Atreus ſit nobile tragœdiæ argumentum; ſic enim intelligo:* Rubreni Lappæ *tragœdia Atreos,* pignerat ſupellectilem, niſi malit inter ſcribendum fame perire; *qui quidem ſenſus acutior videtur.*

Pignĕror, āri, ātus ſum, dep. (1) ‖ *To take a pledge,* or *gage.* (2) Met. *To aſſume to himſelf, to challenge as his own.* (1) Cic. *de* R. P. *ap.* Non. (2) Mars ipſe ex acie fortiſſimum quemque pignerari ſolet, *Id. Philipp.* 14, 12.

Pignŏrātus, a, um, part. *Haveing engaged as by a pledge.* Fidem militis præmio pignoratus, *Suet. Claud.* 10.

† Pignŏriſcăptio, ōnis, f. *The takeing of a pledge,* or *gage,* Varr. *ap.* Gell. 7, 10.

Pignus, ŏris, n. & ĕris, ant. [etym. incert.] (1) *A pawn, a pledge, a gage, a mortgage.* (2) *A pawn,* or *forfeit.* (3) *A token, proof, teſtimony, aſſureance,* or *ſecurity.* (4) *A wager.* (5) *A child, i. e.* the pledge of love between man and wife. (6) Sometimes it is extended to other relations, and comprehendeth *children, wife, parents, grandchildren.* (7) *A granary.* (1) Donicum pecuniam ſatisfecerit, aut delegârit, pecus & familia, quæ illîc erit, domini pigneri ſunto, *Cato,* c. 149. Ager oppoſitus eſt pignori ob decem minas, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 56. (2) Ut noſtro genitum te ſanguine credas, Pignora certa petis, do pignora certa timendo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 91. § Pignora injuriæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 3. amoris, *Sil.* 17, 365. Ancilia & Palladium Romani imperii ſecreta pignora, *Flor.* 1, 2. (3) Quis, unquam, tanto damno ſenatorem coëgit? aut quid eſt ultra pignus, aut multam; *Cic. Attic.* 1, 12. (4) A me contendet factum quovis pignore, *Phæd.* 4, 20, 5. Quovis pignore contendunt te eſſe Sabinum, *Catull.* 4, 2, 4. (5) Pignus inauſpicatum ſanguinis mei, *Sen. Oedip.* 1022. ☞ *Sæpius in plur.* Uteri pignora noſtri, *Ov. Met.* 8, 490. (6) Obſecratio illa judicum per chariſſima pignora, utique, ſi reo ſint liberi, uxor, parentes, utilis erit, *Quint.* 6, 1. Pignora chara nepotes, *Ov. Met.* 3, 134. (7) Siciliam & Sardiniam annonæ pignora, per legatos habebat, *Flor.* 4, 2, 22.

Pigrè, adv. iùs, comp. *Slowly, dully, heavyly.* Pigrè in ſervitutem tranſiens, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 3, 17. Pigriùs intrante feminâ ad pullos, *Plin.* 10, 34.

‖ Pigreo, ĕre, n. *Corn.* in *Perſ.* ┼ Piger ſum.

Pigreſco, ĕre, ui, incept. *To ſlacken, abate.* Mox pigreſcit, *Plin.* 18, 18. *de Nilo.*

Pigrĭtia, æ, f. & Pigrĭties, ei, f. [à piger] (1) *Slothfullneſs, lazyneſs, ſlugiſhneſs, lothſomeneſs, irkſomeneſs.* (2) *Leiſure, eaſe.* (1) = Negligentiâ, pigritiâ, inertiâ quidam ſic impediuntur, ut, &c. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 9. (2) Tu das ingenuæ munera pigritiæ, *Mart.* 12, 4.

† Pigro, āre, act. & n. *To ſtop,* or *delay; to be ſlow,* or *ſlugiſh.* ✠ Meliùs pigrâſſe, quàm properâſſe eſt nefas, *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

Pigror, āri, ātus ſum, dep. *To be ſlow,* or *loth, to do a thing.* Tu, quæſo, quicquid novi, ſcribere non pigrere, *Cic. Att.* 14, 1, 1. vid. & *Lucr.* 1, 409.

† Pigror, ōris, m. [à pigreo, ut à nigreo nigror] *Slugiſhneſs.* = Oppreſſit languore pigror, torpórque quietem, *Lucil. Sat.* 10.

*Pīla, æ, f. [à pilis, quibus farcitur, *Iſid.* vel à πῖλος, quod ſign. pilam, *Euſt.*] (1) *A ball to play with.* (2) *Any round thing like a globe, a phyſician's pill.* (3) *The effigies of a man,* or *woman, made of purple rags, ſtuffed with ſtraw, wherewith wild beaſts were enraged.* (1) Ad pilam, aut ad talos ſe conferunt homines, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 15. Dii nos quaſi pilas homines habent, *Plaut. Capt. prol.* 22. Terra pilæ ſimilis, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 269. (2) ¶ ‖ Pila quæ caudis hæret ovinis, *ſheep turdles,* Seren. Nurſinas poteras parciùs eſſe pilas, *turneps,* Mart. 13, 20. (3) Jactat ut impoſitas taurus in aſtra pilas, *Id. Spect.* 22. Quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat? *Id. ibid.* 9.

*Pīla, æ, f. [à piſo, *i. e.* pinſo, *qu.* piſula pila, *ut* quaſillus qualus; al. à πιλεῖν, denſare, quòd fit tundendo] (1) *A mortar and peſtle to beat things with.* (2) *A ſquare pillar, a pilaſter.* (3) *A pile, a mole, a dam,* or *bay, to break,* or *ſtay, the courſe of water.* (4) *A prop,* or *buttreſs.* (5) Alſo *a ſhop.* (1) Pilam ligneam unam, fullonicam unam, *Cato,* c. 10. (2) Pilas ex lapide angulari, *Id.* c. 14. (3) Vitr. 7, 4. (4) Sen. (5) Contubernales à pileatis nona fratribus pila, *Catull.* 35, 2.

*‖ Pīlans, tis, part. [à pilo, āre] (1) *Pillageing, ranſacking.* (2) [à pilum] *Faſtening, ſticking, darting.* (1) Inimica caſtra pilantes, *Amm. Marcell.* 31, 2. (2) Serv.

*Pīlānus, i, m. *A ſoldier that fighteth with the javelin called a* pilum; *a lancier,* or *pikeman;* theſe ſtood in the rear. ✠ Haſtati dicti, qui primi haſtis pugnabant, pilani qui pilis, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. ‖ = Pilani triarii quoque dicti, quòd in acie tertio ordine extremi ſubſidio deponebantur, *Veg.* 1, 20.

*Pīlāris, e. adj. [à pila] *Of,* or *belonging to a ball,* or *any round thing.* ¶ Pilaris luſio, *Stat. Sylv. præf.* 4. *hand ball.*

*Pīlārius, ii, m. *A juggler that playeth paſs and repaſs, a ball player; a toſſer,* or *bander, of balls; one who ſheweth* hocus pocus *tricks with them,* Quint. 10, 7.

† Pīlates, æ, m. *A kind of very white ſtone.* Lapis candidior quàm pilates, *Cato* ap. *Feſt.* p. 367.

*Pīlātim, adv. [per pilas, *i. e.* columnas] (1) *Pillar by pillar; by,* or *at, every pillar.* (2) Alſo *thick, cloſe.* (1) Quæ pilatim aguntur ædificia, *Vitr.* 6, 11. = Pilatim exercitum duxit, *Scaur. i. e.* ſtrictim & denſè, vid. *Scal.* ad *Feſt.*

*Pīlātus, a, um, adj. [à pilum] *Armed with the* pilum. § Pilata agmina, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 121.

*Pīlātus, a, um, part. [à pilo, āre, *i. e.* depilo] *Shaved, haveing the hair plucked off.* Atque pilata redit, jamque ſubitque cohors, *Mart.* 10, 48. ☞ *Sic reſtituit J. Scal. non ut al.* Et pilata *ad pilum ſcil. telum referentes.*

*Pīleātus, a, um, adj. *Wearing a cap,* or *bonnet.* Turba pileatorum currum ſequentium, *Liv.* 45. *extr.* § Pileata plebs, *Suet. Neron.* 57. ¶ ‖ Pileati ſervi, *were ſuch as the merchant who ſold them did not engage for,* Gell. 7, 4. Pileati fratres, *Caſtor & Pollux,* Catull. 35, 2.

*Pīlentum, i, n. [*quaſi* bene pilatum, *i. e.* compactum, vel quia piloſis pellibus contegebatur, vel à πῖλος, lana coacta, quâ fort. inſtructum erat, ut molliùs ſederent] *A ſort of chariot,* or *coach, which the Roman ladys were carryed in, when they went to perform the holy rites,* or *myſterys, of their religion.* Honorem ob eam munificentiam ferunt matronis habitum, ut pilento ad ſacra ludoſque carpentis feſto profeſtoque uterentur, *Liv.* 5, 25. Pilentis matres in mollibus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 666. conf. *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 191.

*Pīleŏlum, n. *vel* Pīleŏlus, i, m. dim. [à pileus] (1) *A little bonnet,* or *cap.* (2) *A ſort of covering to defend the tops of trees from the froſt.* (1) Pileolum nitidis impoſuiſſe comis, *Ov. Her. Ep.* 1, 13, 15. ‖ Pileolum texturâ breve, *Hieron.* (2) Col. *de* Arb. 25.

*Pīleum, i, n. [à Gr. πιλίον, quod à πῖλος] *A cap.* Hoc nobis pilea donant, *Perſ. Sat.* 5, 82.

*Pīleus, ei, m. [ὁ πῖλος, τὸ πιλίον, quod id. ſign. ap. *Heſiod.* & *Ariſtot.* al. à pilis quos tegit, *Serv.* vel *ex* quibus fit, al. à πῖλος, lana coacta, quòd ex eâ fieret] (1) *A hat, cap,* or *bonnet,* to cover the head. (2) ‖ *The membrane which encloſeth the* fœtus. (1) Ut ego hîc hodie raſo capite calvus capiam pileum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, *ult.* ☞ The Roman cap was not much unlike our nightcaps, or ſeamens caps. It is put alſo for *liberty;* hence, ¶ Servum ad pileum vocare, *to give him his freedom,* which they did by firſt ſhaveing his head, and then puting a cap upon it, *Liv.* 45, 44. (2) *Vid.* Salm. *ad* Solin, p. 659.

Pīlicrĕpus, i, m. [*ex* pila, & crepo] *He who ſupplyed the fire of the ſtove,* or *hothouſe, with pitch balls when people were to bathe;* or perhaps only *one who playeth at ball which maketh a noiſe in the rebound.* Si verò pilicrepus ſupervenerit, & numerare cœperit pilas, *Sen. Ep.* 56. *interpr. Cæl. Rhodig. quam quidem interp. illuſtrat. ex* Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 57. *Sed iſte locus de pilâ trigonali potiùs accipiendus videtur. Lucem quoque adferre conatur ex* Vitr. 5, 10. *ſed iſte locus ſimpliciter de quâcunque ſphærulâ, ſive globulo, loquitur. In poſteriorem itaque ſententiam, quæ eſt Lipſii, lubentiùs eo.*

‖ Pīlilūdius, ii, m. [quia pilâ ludit] *A ball-player, one that can play many tricks with balls, toſſing them every way, before and behind him,* Scal. *ex* Manil. ┼ Pilarius, *Quint.*

*Pīlo, āre, act. pl. [à Gr. πιλῶ, denſo] (1) ‖ *To thicken, to thruſt,* or *drive cloſe; to thwack together.* (2) Alſo *to pilfer,* or *pillage,* other mens goods. (1) Serv. (2) Singulas pilabat, *Petron.* c. 44. parram, *Id.* c. 43. ☞ *Uſitatiùs in compoſitis prep.* Hinc Angl. *to pill,* and *to pile.*

*Pīlo, āre, neut. [à pilus] (1) † *To put forth hairs, to begin to be hairy.* (2) Act. *To peel,* or *pull off the hair; to make bald.* (1) Corpus meum nunc pilare primum cœpit, *Afran.* (2) Teque pilare tuos teſtificare nates, *Mart.* 6, 56.

*Pīlōſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Full of hair, hairy.* § Piloſæ genæ, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 1. Folium piloſius, *Plin.* 20, 16.

*Pīlŭla, æ, f. dim. (1) *A little ball, a round* *knob*; *any thing round like a ball, a pill.* (2) *Sheeps dung.* (1) Pharmaca illa in globulos conformata vulgò pilulas nominamus, *Plin.* 16, 7. (2) Sordes caudarum concretæ in pilulas, *Id.* 29, 2. *de ovibus.*

* Pīlum, i. n. [*qu.* piſillum, *à* piſo ant, *pro* pinſo] (1) *A peſtle*, or *pounder*, to bray any thing in a mortar with. (2) *à* formâ pili, gen. *à* pilus, in priore ſign.] *A javelin*, or *dart*, of five feet and a half long, which footmen uſed, and haveing a three-ſquare head of ſteel, nine inches long. (1) In pilis ſubigito, *Cato.* Pilum fabarium unum, *Id. R R.* 10. ¶ Pilum ruderarium, *a ramer*, Id. ibid. (2) Caput abſcidit, idque affixum geſtari juſſit in pilo, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. ¶ Primum pilum, *the chief band of the Romans about the ſtandard*; *the eldeſt*, or *firſt*, *company in a regiment*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 46. Pilo per caſſidem caput ictus, *Id.* Pila in hoſtes conjicere, *Id. B. G.* 1, 52.

* Pīlus, i. m. [ab eodem] (1) *The van of an army.* (2) Alſo *the ſame as* pilum. (1) T. Belventius primum pilum duxit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 35. (2) Pleriſque centurionum maturis jam primos pilos ademit *Caligula*, Suet. in vitâ, 44. *i. e.* munera primipilariorum.

* Pīlus, i. m. [*à* πῖλος, *Becm.*] (1) *The hair* of the head, beard, *or* other part, of any creature. (2) *A thing of no value.* (1) Munitæ ſunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. In capite cunctorum animalium, homini plurimus pilus, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) Ego ne pilo quidem minùs me amabo, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2. ult. ¶ Ne faceret pili cohortem, *valued it not a hair of his head*, Catull. 10, 13.

* Pĭnăcŏthēca, æ. f. [πινακοθήκη, Gr. *ex* πίναξ, tabula, & θήκη, repoſitorium] *A place where pictures, and other ornaments, are kept.* In pinacothecam perveni vario genere tabularum mirabilem. Nam & Zeuxidis manus vidi, *Petron.* 43. *ejus ſitum vid. ap.* Vitr. 6, 7.

* Pīnaſter, tri. m. [*à* pinus] *A wild pine-tree*, Plin. 16, 10.

* Pĭnax, ăcis. m. [*à* Gr. πίναξ, tabula] *A board in the upper part of the organ, whereon the pipes ſtand*, Vitr. 10, 3. *A tablet*, or *frame of a picture*; *a table book*; alſo *a table to eat and drink on*, unde Euſtath. ducit *à* πίνω, bibo. It is alſo uſed for *the index of a book.*

* Pincerna, æ. f. [*ex* πίνειν, & κιρνᾷν, *Bud.* qui miſcet vinum, ut bibatur] *A butler*, *a ſkinker*, *one that waiteth on a man's cup*, *a cup-bearer*, Lampr. Alex. 41.

* Pĭndărĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pindarick*, Hor. *Vid.* Propr.

† Pindo, ĕre. act. *Cornut.* in *Perſ.* *i. e.* ferio, percutio, *unde* pinſo, pindo eſt pilo tundere, vet. voc. pindo, μάσσω, *Onom.* *to pound*, or *beat*, *as in a mortar.* ⊥ Subigo, pinſo.

* Pīnea, æ. f. *ſc.* arbor. (1) *A pine tree.* (2) ¶ *A whirl puff which raiſeth the duſt on high.* (1) Col. 5, 10. (2) Litt. *ex* Apul.

* Pīnētum, i. *A wood*, or *grove*, *of pine trees.* Pineta Lycei, *Ov. Met.* 1, 217.

* Pīneus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *a pine.* § Lignum pineum, *Plin.* 34, 12. Pinea ſylva, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 85. ¶ Pinea velamina, *made of pine leaves*, Lucr. 4, 591. clauſtra, *made of pine wood*, Virg. Æn. 2, 258.

Pingendus, a, um. part. *To be painted*; Met. *to be illuſtrated*, or *adorned.* = In verbis pingendis & illuminandis ſententiis, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 37.

Pingo, ĕre, xi, ictum, act. [*qu.* fingo, *Scal.* vel *à* φέγγω, illumino] (1) *To paint*, *to deviſe*, *to draw out the ſhape and form of* any thing. (2) *To ſtain*, or *daub.* (3) Met. *To deſcribe.* (4) *To garniſh*, *trim*, *deck*, or *ſet out*; *to grace*, or *beautyfy.* (5) *To invent*, or *feign.* (1) Juvenile decus mihi pingere malas Cœperat, *Ov.* ad *Piſon.* In menſâ pingere caſtra mero, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 34. (2) Sanguineis frontem moris pingit, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 22. ¶ Semina palloribus omnia pingunt, *make them ſeem pale*, Lucr. 4, 337. (3) Pingam Britanniam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 16. (4) ¶ Pinge humum, conſperge ante ædes, *ſtrew it with flowers*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 28. (5) Pingere nunc cauſas didicit, cur ſola cubaret, *Tib.* 1, 6, 11.

Pingor, i, ictus. (1) *To be painted.* (2) *To be adorned.* (1) ✠ Alexander ab Apelle potiſſimùm pingi & à Leucippo fingi volebat, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) Quum ſe putaret pingi curâ mulierum, *Phædr.* 2, 2, 8. *Vid.* Pingo.

Pingue, is. n. *The fat betwixt the ſkin and the fleſh.* Omnes Impendunt curas denſo diſtendere pingui, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 124. ☞ *leg.* & *plur.* Camelorum & pantherarum pinguia, *Plin.* 28, 29.

Pinguēdo, dĭnis. f. *Fat*, *fatneſs*, or *groſſneſs.* § Pinguedo corporis, *Plin.* 23, 8. ☞ *Sed* Gronov. *tam hîc quàm alibi opt. libb. habere* pinguitudinem *monet*; Serv. *etiam ait* pinguedo *non eſſe Latinum.*

Pinguĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. *To make fat*, *to faten*, Plin. 16, 44. ☞ Raro occ. = Opimare, *Col.* ſaginare, *Cic.*

‖ Pinguĕfīo, iĕri. n. paſſ. *To be fatened*, or *made fat*, Litt. *ex* Col.

Pingueſcens, tis. part. *Growing fat.* Pingueſcens inertiâ, *Plin.* 19, 15.

Pingueſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow fat.* (2) *To be made fertile*, or *fruitfull.* (1) Congeſto avidum pingueſcere corpore corpus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 89. (2) Sanguine noſtro latos Hæmi pingueſcere campos, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 492.

Pinguiārius, ii. m. *A lover of fat.* ✠ Carnarius ſum, pinguiarius non ſum, *Mart.* 11, 101. *de amicâ.*

Pinguis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Greaſey*, *fat.* (2) *Plump*, *in good caſe.* (3) *Thick*, *groſs*, *foggy.* (4) *Corpulent*, *unwieldy.* (5) *Dull*, *heavy*, *lumpiſh.* (6) *Fruitfull.* (7) *Thick*, *coarſe.* (8) *Rude*, *unpoliſhed.* (1) § Olivum pingue, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 576. Pinguior glis, *Mart.* 13, 59. Pinguiſſimus hædulus, *Juv.* 11, 65. (2) = Pingues & valentes Thebani, *Cic.* de *Fato*, 3. (3) = Pingue & concretum cœlum, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 57. ✠ Tenue, purúmque, *Id. ibid.* (4) Quint. (5) = Illi Tardo cognomen pinguis damus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 58. (6) § Campania pinguis, *Prop.* 3, 5, 5. Eheu! quàm pingui macer eſt mihi taurus in horto! *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 100. (7) § Toga pinguis, *Suet. Aug.* 82. (8) § Pingue ingenium, *Ov. Met.* 11, 148. Pinguiorum ruſticorum literæ, *Col.* 9, 14.

Pinguĭter, adv. (1) *Thickly*, *groſly.* (2) *Clammy'y.* (1) Solum pinguiter denſum, *Col.* 2, 2. Color rufus & pinguiter denſus, *Plin.* 12, 25.

‖ Pinguĭties, ei. f. *Fatneſs*, *groſſneſs*, Apul. Met. 10. ⊥ Pinguitudo, *Col.* Pingue, *Plin.*

Pinguĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Groſſneſs*, *fatneſs.* Olei pinguitudo, *Col.* 12, 50. Glans, faba, hordeum affert ſuibus pinguitudinem, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* ♣ Pīnĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum. adj. [*ex* pinus, & fero] *Bearing*, or *abounding with*, *pine trees.* Caput piniferum Atlantis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 249. § Rupes piniferæ, *Luc.* 2, 431.

♣ Pīnĭger, a, um. adj. *Pine bearing.* Pinigerum Fauni caput, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 84. § Piniger Othrys, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 393.

* Pinna, æ. f. [*à* Gr. πίννα] (1) *A ſhell fiſh by ſome called a naker.* (2) *The fin of a fiſh.* (3) *The pinions*, or *larger feathers of a wing.* (4) *Feathers uſed by huntſmen*; (5) *and in arrows.* (6) *A plume in the creſt of a helmet.* (7) *The wing of a bird.* (8) *A niched battlement in a wall*, or *fortification.* (1) Pinna duabus grandibus patula conchis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. vid. & *Plin.* 9, 42. (2) Pinnæ pedum vice datæ ſunt piſcibus, *Id.* 9, 20. (3) Gallinæ nigris pinnis, *Varr.* ✠ His rebus plumam pinnaſque emundant *aves*, Col. 8, 4. (4) Sic feras lineis & pinnâ cluſas contineas, *Sen.* (5) Huic ad libramen pinnæ tres, velut ſagittis ſolent, circumdabantur, *Liv.* (6) Pinnæ — quas inſigniti milites habere in galeis ſolent, *Varr.* (7) Talaria pinnarum affingunt Minervæ, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. ¶ ‖ Verba pinnis apta, *Apul.* ἔπεα πτερόεντα, *winged words*, Hom. paſſim. Qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt eaſdem renaſci, *had clipt my wings*, *leſſened my authority*, Cic. (8) Aggeri loricam pinnaſque adjecit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 72. Non pinnæ, ſicut alibi faſtigium *muri* diſtinxerant, *Curt.* 9, 4, 30. Muri pinnæ aliquot locis decuſſæ, *Liv.* 40. Prênſabat ſummas in aggere pinnas, *Sil.* 7, 603.

* Pinnālis, e. adj. *Wool'y*, *haveing ſuch wool as is about the ſhell-fiſh called the naker.* Villus, ſive lana pinnalis, *Plin.*

* Pinnātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Feathered*, *winged.* (2) *Jagged*, or *niched*, as battlements; *notched in the ſides.* (3) *Pointed*, *ſharp*, or *prickly.* (4) Pinnata, plur. *Hunters toils ſtuck with birds feathers*, or *quills.* (1) Diana pinnatum Cupidinem genuiſſe fertur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (2) § Folium pinnatum, *Plin.* 16, 10. (3) § Pinnatus fulgor, *Id.* 37, 7. (4) Grat.

Pinnĭcillum, i. n. *Pall.* 4, 1. *id. quod* penicillum, *quod vid.*

✤ Pinnĭger, ra, rum. adj. (1) *That hath fins*, *finned.* (2) ‖ *Winged.* (1) § Piſcis pinniger, *Ov. Met.* 13, 963. (2) § Pinniger amor, *Lucr.* 5, 1074. *al.* penniger.

✤ Pīnnĭrăpus, i. m. [*ex* pinnus, & rapio] Pinnirapi ſectatores (*al.* ſecutores) gladiatores, quòd pinnas rapiunt, *Iſid.* *A fenſer*, or *ſwordplayer*, *who with a net he had*, *was to ſurpriſe his adverſary*, *and catch off the creſt of his helmet*, *which was adorned with peacocks plumes*, *in token of victory*, Juv. 2, 158.

* Pinnŏphȳlax, ăcis. m. [*à* πίννης φύλαξ, Gr. i. e. cuſtos pinnæ; qui & πιννοτήρης, *Suid.*] *A little ſhell-fiſh like a ſhrimp*, which waiteth on the naker fiſh, and as he openeth, and little fiſhes paſs by, giveth him a prick that he may cloſe his ſhell and catch them, and he at the ſame time going in taketh his ſhare, *vid.* Plin. 9, 42.

* Pinnŏthēras, æ. m. [*ex* pinna, & θηρεύω, venor] *The ſame with* pinnophylax, *Plin.* 9, 42. & 32, ult.

* Pinnŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* pinna] (1) *A little quill*, or *feather.* (2) *A little fin of a fiſh*, or *any thing like it.* (3) ‖ *A little wing.* (4) ‖ *The upper part*, or *tip*, *of the ear.* (5) Pinnulæ plur. *Certain ornaments of rich feathers*, *which were faſtened to broad caps by golden needles.* (1) Inhibetur *gallinæ* cupiditas incubandi, pinnulâ per nares trajectâ, *Col.* 8, 5. (2) Plin. 9, 57. (3) Cùm pulli pinnulis uti poſſunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. *ſed al. leg.* pennulis. (4) Iſid. (5) Ego has habebo hîc uſque in petaſo pinnulas, *Arg. Amphitr. Plautini*, 143.

* Pinsātio, ōnis. f. *A pounding.* Vectibus ligneis de curiis inductis crebriter pinſatione ſolidetur, *Vitr.* 7, 1.

* † Pinsĭto, āre. freq. *To pound in a mortar.* Qui polentam pinſitant, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 18. *ubi al.* pranſitant.

* † Pinsĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be pounded*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* Pinsĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* pinſor] *Brayed*, *bruiſed*, *ſtamped*, *beaten*, *pounded.* Radices porri cum farre triticeo pinſitæ, *Col.* 6, 10. § Panicum pinſitum, *Id.* allium, *Id.* hordeum, *Id.*

* † Pinſo, āre. act. *To bray*, or *pound*, Varr. R. R. 1, 63,

* Pinſo, ĕre, ui & ſi, *Varr.* ĭtum & ſtum, & pinſum, *Vitr.* act. [*à* Gr. πτίσσω, antiq. piſo, *Diom.* ut *à* πτέρνα, perna, *Scalig.* & *n* interpoſito pinſo] (1) *To bruiſe*, *ſtamp*, *pound*, or *bray*, *as in a mortar.* (2) † *To knead.* (3) *To peck.* Met. *To mock*, or *ſcoff.* (1) Alii uvam paſſam & ficum cùm pinſerunt, affundunt ſapam, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) ✠ Cùm interim neque molis molui, neque palmis pinſui, *Pompon.* ap. *Diom.* Pinſunt terram genibus, *Enn.* ap. *Diom.* (3) ¶ A tergo quem nulla ciconia pinſit, *for one ſort of geſture uſed by the ancients in their deriſion of others*, *was by their fore finger directed towards him they derided*, *by the often moveing whereof bent*, *they imitated a ſtork pecking with his beak*, Perſ. 1, 58.

* Pinſor, ōris. m. *A pounder of corn to make bread of*, Varr.

* ‖ Pīnum, i. n. *The gum*, or *oil*, *of pine*, Solin.

* Pīnus, i. & ûs. f. (& ant. m.) [*à* Gr. πίτυς, *t* in *n* mutato] (1) *A pine tree.* (2) Meton. *A ſhip.* (1) Ipſe thymum pinoſque ferens, *Virg. Georg.*

Georg. 4, 102. Non minùs eſt admirandum de cupreſſu & pinu, *Vitruv.* 21, 9. Sub hâc pinu, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 14. ‖ Pinum antiqui acutum vocabant, *Iſid.* (2) ⚓ Non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 57.

• Pio, āre. act. [à pius] (1) *To worſhip.* (2) † *To reſpect, love,* or *ſhow great kindneſs to.* (3) *To purge, expiate, appeaſe,* or *atone.* (4) ‖ *To pollute,* or *defile.* (1) Ubi piem pietatem, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 1, 3. (2) Nemo eſt, qui magis ſuos piet liberos, *Næv.* ap. *Non.* (3) Culpam miſerorum morte piabunt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 140. Nefas triſte piare, *Id. Æn.* 2, 184. (4) Piare dicitur impiare, contaminare, *Non.*

• Pior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be expiated,* or *atoned.* Delubra piantur Cædibus, *Sil.* 4, 821.

• Pīpātus, ûs. m. [à pipo] *The cry of chickens.* Pipatus pullorum, *Varr. L. L.* 6. p. 81.

• Pĭper, ĕris. n. [à Gr. πίπερι, quod à πέπτω, quia juvat concoctionem, ut aliq. ſed eſt vox Indica, *Galen.* qui hodieque *pimpili & pepilim* voc.] *Pepper.* § Piper minutum, *Petron.* c. 138. rugoſum, *Perſ.* 5, 55.

• Pĭpĕrātus, a, um. adj. *Peppered, ſeaſoned with pepper.* § Acetum piperatum, *Col.* 12, 47. Ficedulam inveni piperato vitello piperatam, *Petron.* c. 33.

• Pĭpĕrītis, ĭdis. f. [πιπερῖτις, Gr.] *An herb called Callicut pepper, pepperwort, Spaniſh pepper, dittander,* or *cockweed,* Plin. 20, 3. = Siliquaſtrum, lepidium, *Id. ib. ubi & deſcribit.*

• ‖ Pīpĭlo, āre. neut. Dim. *To chirp.* Ad ſolam dominam uſque pipilabat, *Catull.* 3, 10. *de paſſere, ubi al.* pipiabat.

• Pīpio, īre, īvi, ītum, neut. [à Gr. πιππίζω, quod ex ſono confict. *Heſych.*] *To peep like a chicken,* Col. 8, 5.

• ‖ Pīpio, ōnis. m. [à pipiendo] *A young pigeon,* Lampr.

† Pīpo, āre. neut. *To cluck as a hen.* Pipare propriè gallinæ dicuntur, *Non.* Mugit bos, ovîs balat, equi hinniunt, gallina pipat, *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

• Pīpŭlum, i. n. *vel* Pīpŭlus, i. m. *A railing, ſcolding,* or *outcry, againſt* any one. Pipulo hic differam ante ædes, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 32. *i. e.* convicio, *Varr. Non. Feſt.*

• Pīrāta, æ. m. [πειρατὴς, Gr. à πεῖρα, periculum] (1) *A robber on the ſea, a pirate, a pickaroon, a corſair, a rover.* (2) *A land thief.* (1) 𝔛 Pirata non eſt ex perduellium numero definitus, ſed communis hoſtis, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29. (2) Qui in pop. Rom. pirata nefarius reperiatur, *Id. Verr.* 5. = Latro, *Id. ib.*

• Pīrātĭca, æ. f. *Piracy,* or *roveing on the ſea.* ¶ Piraticam facere, *to turn pirate,* Cic. poſt red. in Senat. 5.

• Pīrātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, pirates,* or *rovers on the ſea.* § Piraticus Myoparo, *Cic. Verr.* 5. lembus, *Curt.* 4, 5, 18.

• Pĭrum, i. n. [de them. vid. ſeq.] *A pear.* ¶ Pirum ſuperbum, *a water pear,* Plin. Armenium, *a winter pear,* or *St. Thomas pear,* Id. ampullaceum, *a tankard pear,* Id. cucurbitum, *a bell pear,* Id. hordearium, *a muſk pear,* Id. decumanum, *a pound pear,* Col. quem & plura genera tractantem *v.* 12, 10. & *Plin.* 15, 15. ☞ *al. ſcrib.* pyrum.

Pĭrus, i. f. [à Gr. ἄπιος, per Apoc. & *r* inſertâ] *A pear tree.* Inſere nunc, Melibæe, piros, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 74.

• Piſcans, tis. part. *Fiſhing.* Minima commoda non minimo ſectantes diſcrimine, ſimiles, aiebat, eſſe aureo hamo piſcantibus, *Suet. Aug.* 25.

• Piſcāria, æ. f. (1) *A place where fiſh is ſold, a fiſh market.* (2) ‖ *A ſelling of fiſh.* (1) Nullus in piſcariâ piſcis erat, *Varr.* (2) Ulp.

• Piſcārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to fiſhing, fiſh,* or *fiſhermen.* ¶ Piſcarium forum, *the fiſh market,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13. Piſcarius hamus, *a fiſh hook,* Id. Stich. 2, 2, 17.

• Piſcārius, ii. m. *A fiſhmonger.* Inter piſcarios nemo vendebat, *Varr.*

• ‖ Piſcātio, ōnis. f. *Fiſhing,* Non. ⸸ Piſcatus, *Cic.*

• Piſcātor, ōris. m. verb. *A fiſherman.* Pythius ad ſe piſcatores convocavit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14.

• Piſcātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to fiſhers,* or *fiſhing.* ¶ Navis piſcatoria, *a fiſherman's boat,* Cæſ. B. C. 2, 4. Liv. 3, 1. Piſcatoria lina, *fiſhing lines,* Plin. 24, 9. arundo, *the fiſhing rod,* Id. 16, 36. Piſcatorium forum, *the fiſh market,* Col. 8, 17. ☞ *De piſcatoriis ludis & ære piſcatorio, vid.* Feſt.

• Piſcātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A kind of frog fiſh in the ſea ſo called,* Plin. 9, 42.

• Piſcātus, ûs, (ti, *Non.*) m. verb. (1) *A fiſhing,* or *the act of fiſhing.* (2) *Plenty of fiſh.* (3) *The eating of,* or *feeding upon, fiſh.* (4) ‖ *A fiſh market.* (1) Piſcatu, aucupio, venatione, vivere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 8. ¶ *Met.* Piſcatus meo quidem animo hic tibi hodie evenit bonus, *a rich lover,* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 69. (2) Ipſe Neptuno non crederet de piſcatu, *Varr. R. R.* 3, ult. (3) Vino & victu & piſcatu probo, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 41. (4) *Apul.* ⸸ Forum piſcatorium, *Col.*

† Piſcĭceps, ĭpis, qui piſces capit, ut auceps qui aves. *A fiſher,* Varr. L. L. 7, 33. ⸸ Piſcator, *Cic.*

• Piſcĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [à piſcis] (1) *A little fiſh.* (2) *A fiſh.* (1) Piſciculos exultantes videmus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. (2) Olera & piſciculos minutos ferebat puer, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 31.

• Piſcīna, æ. f. (1) *A pool,* or *fiſhpond ; a ſtove to keep fiſh in.* (2) Alſo *a tank,* or *place to bathe in.* (3) Alſo *a great vat,* or *veſſel, to hold water ;* and may be uſed for *a ciſtern,* &c. for that uſe. (4) *A pool,* or *pond, to water beaſts at ;* or *to keep geeſe, ducks,* &c. (1) *Vid.* Varr. 3, 3, & 17. & Plin. 9, 17. (2) Si natare latiùs aut tepidiùs velis, in areâ piſcina eſt, in proximo puteus, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (3) § Piſcinæ ligneæ, *Id.* 34, 12. (4) 𝔛 Ciſternæ hominibus, piſcinæque pecoribus inſtruantur, *Col.* 1, 5.

• Piſcīnālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, fiſhponds.* § Piſcinales cellæ, *Pallad. R. R.* 1. tit. 40.

• Piſcīnārius, a, um. adj. *Loveing fiſhponds.* ¶ Homines piſcinarii, *that have,* or *delight in, places ſtored with fiſh.* Leucellum & Hortenſium *piſcinarios* vocat *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. vid. & *Varr. R. R.* 3, ult. ¶ ‖ Conchæ piſcinariæ, *pit ſhell fiſhes,* as oyſters, cockles, *&c.* Feſt.

• Piſcīnārius, ii. m. *He that keepeth fiſh,* or *fiſhponds,* Cic. Att. 1, 19.

• Piſcīnŭla, *vel* Piſcīnella, æ. f. dim. *A ſmall fiſhpond,* Varr. R. R. 8, 45.

• Piſcis, is. m. [à πίω unde πίσκω & πιπίσκω, bibo, quia perpetuò bibunt] (1) *A fiſh* properly *with ſcales.* (2) ¶ Piſcis Aquilonicus & Auſtrinus, *the ſign* piſces *in the zodiack.* (1) ¶ Piſcis nequam eſt niſi recens, *Prov. a new broom ſweepeth clean,* Plaut. Aſin. 1, 3, 26. § Piſces hamo capere, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 13. calamo ducere, *Ov. Met.* 3, 587. ¶ Piſcium vita, *Prov. the weakeſt goeth to the wall,* Varr. Piſceis ut ſæpe minutos magnu' comeſt. *Varr.* in *Comeſt.* ap. *Non.* (2) Col. 11, 2.

• † Piſcienſis, e. adj. *Belonging to a fiſhpond,* Feſt. *ex* Lucil. ⸸ Piſcinarius, *Cic.*

• Piſcor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To fiſh.* Abiît piſcatum in mare, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 7. Ut ante ſuos hortulos piſcarentur, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. ¶ Jubeas me piſcari in aëre, *Prov. to labour in vain,* Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 86.

• Piſcōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of fiſhes.* (2) *That may be fiſhed in.* (1) § Piſcoſum profundum, *Mart.* 10, 37, 15. (2) § Piſcoſi amnes, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 581.

• Piſcŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Full of fiſh,* or *that may be fiſhed in,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 2.

• † Pīſens, tis. part. *Pounding.* Piſente pilo præfarrato, *Plin.* 18, 10. *ubi al. leg.* pinſente.

• ‖ Pīſillum, i. n. [à piſo, *i. e.* antiq. pinſo] *A peſtle.* Piſillis conterito, *Col.* 12, 55. ☞ *ſed mell. libb. hab.* piſtillis.

• † Pīſo ĕre, ap. *Vett. pro* pinſo, *Diom.* in præt. piſi [à Gr. πτίσσω] *To pound,* or *ſtamp, off the huſk of corn,* or *other grain, in a mortar ;* as they did in old times before the invention of mills. Ut niſi intenti piſant, concidantur grana, *Plin.* 18, 10. *ubi al.* pinſant. Alii ficum & uvam paſſam quum piſerunt, *Varr. Leg.* & pinſerunt

• ‖ Pīſo, āre, act. *unde* Pīſor, āri. paſſ. *To be pounded,* or *ſtamped.* Ut in piſtrino piſetur ac torreatur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 63.

• Pīſor, piſi. paſſ. [à piſo, is] *To be pounded,* or *ſtamped ;* as corn is. Acus vocatur, cùm per ſe piſitur ſpicâ, *Plin.* 18, 10. Lentem jubet cum furfuribus leviter piſi, *Id.* 10, 18.

• Piſſaſphaltus, i. f. [*ex* πίσσα, pix, & ἀσφαλτος, bitumen ex lacu Aſphaltite] *Pitch and brimſtone mingled together,* good to cure the ſcab of ſheep, *Plin.* 35, 15. Some uſe it for *Ægyptian mummy.*

• Piſſĕlæon, i. n. [πισσέλαιον, Gr. à πίσσα, pix, & ἔλαιον, oleum] *An oil made of pitch,* or *of the reſin of cedar ;* good for the tooth-ache, *Plin.* 24, 5.

• Piſſĭnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to pitch.* ¶ Piſſinum oleum, *made of pitch,* Plin. 23, 4.

• Piſſŏcēros, i. m. [πισσόκηρος, Gr. *ex* πίσσα, pix, & κηρὸς, cera] *A juice of wax and pitch,* or *gum,* or *roſin, the ſecond part of the bees labour, in makeing wax,* Plin. 11, 7.

• Piſtăcia, æ. f. & Piſtācium, i. n. [τὰ πιστάκια, Gr.] *A piſtach nut.* Piſtaciæ planta vel ſtatui, vel inſeri poteſt, *Pall. Febr.* tit. 25. In nucum genere piſtacia nota, *Plin.* 13, 5.

Piſtāna, æ. f. *A kind of herb growing among ſedge,* Plin. 21, 17.

Piſtĭcus, a, um. adj. Nardus piſtica, *Bibl. D. Marc.* 14, 3. νάρδος πιστικὴ [vel à πίστις, fides, ut ſit nardus ſincera, & incorrupta, *i. e.* fideliter præparata, *Theophr.* nam & *Plin.* meminit ψευδονάρδου ; vel à *Lat.* voce ſpiculata, corr. in πιστικὴ] *Spikenard.*

• Piſtillum, i. n. [à pinſo piſtum, *i. e.* tundo] *A peſtil to pound,* or *ſtamp, with in a mortar.* Cultrum, ſecurim, piſtillum, mortarium fures abſtuliſſe dicito, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 17. Piſtillis frumentum conterito, *Col.* 12, 55.

• ‖ Piſto, āre. freq. [à piſtum] *To pound,* or *beat, in a mortar,* Veget. 1, 31. ⸸ Pinſito, *Plaut.*

• Piſtŏlŏchia, æ. f. [à πιστῇ, fide, circa τὰς λοχείας, ſicut Ariſtolochia, quòd ſit optima puerperis] *The fourth kind of aſtrologe,* or *hartwort,* Plin. 20, 4.

• Piſtor, ōris. m. verb. [à pinſo, piſtum, qui in piſtrino pinſit farinam, *Varr.*] (1) † *A pounder of corn to make it into flour.* (2) *A bread baker.* (1) Nec piſtoris nomen erat, niſi ejus, qui ruri far pinſebat, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 643. (2) Ut tuus piſtor bonum faceret panem, *Id. Satyr.* de eduliis, *utramque notionem conſtrinxit,* Mart. 8, 16. A piſtore, Cipere, non recedis, & panem facis, & facis farinam.

• Piſtōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a baker,* or *bakeing.* ¶ Opus piſtorium, *paſtry work,* Suet. Tib. 34. & Celſ. 2, 18.

• ‖ Piſtrenſis, e. adj. *Belonging to a bakehouſe,* or *grinding houſe,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Piſtorius, *Plin.*

• Piſtrilla, æ. f. [à piſtrina, *Donat.*] *A ſmall bakeing,* or *grinding, houſe.* Eſt piſtrilla, & exadvorsùm eſt fabrica, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 45.

• ‖ Piſtrillārius, ii. m. *A miller,* Dig.

• Piſtrīna, æ. f. [*vid.* piſtrinum] (1) *A grinding houſe.* (2) *A bakehouſe.* (1) Varr. *de* L. L, 4, 31. (2) Opera piſtrinarum, *Plin* 19, 8. & *alibi.*

• ‖ Piſtrīnārius, ii. m. *The keeper of a bridewell,* or *of any workhouſe,* Ulp.

• Piſtrīnenſis, e. adj. (1) ‖ *Belonging to a mill,* or *bakehouſe.* (2) *A hand mill to grind corn.* (1) Mola piſtrinenſis, *Litt.* ex *Apul.* (2) ¶ Jumentum piſtrinenſe, *a mill horſe,* or *aſs,* Suet. Calig. 39.

• Piſtrīnum, i. n. [à pinſo piſtum) (1) *A bakehouſe, a place where they ground corn with a hand mill.* (2) Alſo *a bridewell, a workhouſe,* or *priſon.* (3) Met. *Any kind of drudgery,* or *toil.* (1) Piſum quòd eo far pinſunt, id ubi ſit piſtrinum, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. (2) § Piſtrino dignus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 19. (3) Tibi mecum in eodem eſt piſtrino vivendum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 23. *i. e.* viâ forenſi.

• Piſtris, is. m. *Vid.* Priſtis.

• Piſtrix, īcis. f. (1) † *A mill,* or *grinding houſe.* (2) *A kind of whale fiſh.* (3) *A ſign in the heavens like a ſea monſter.* (1) Varr. *ex* Lucil. L. L. 4, 3. (2) § Neptunia piſtrix, *Cic.* in *Orat.*

440. marina, *Flor.* 3, 16. Piſtrix citatas ſorbet aut reddit aquas, *Sen. Hippol.* 1049. (3) Cic. *in* Orat.

• Piſtūra, æ. f. *The art,* or *manner, of pounding corn for bread,* Plin. 18, 10.

• Piſtus, a, um. part. [*à* pinſo] *Pounded, baked,* &c. *Plin.* 18, 10.

• Pīſum, i. n. [*à* Gr. ϖίσον, *Euſt.*] *A pea,* or *peaſe.* Piſum facilem & ſolutam terram deſiderat, *Col.* 2, 2, 25. Piſum in apricis ſeri debet, *Plin.* 18, 12.

• ‖ Pĭthaules, æ. m. *A player on a bagpipe,* or *a tabret with a pipe.* ☞ Sed rect. ſcrib. *pythaules,* quod vid.

• Pĭthēcium, ii. n. [*à* Gr. ϖίθηξ, ſimia] *An ill favoured woman, like an old ape,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 1. 42.

Pĭtheus, i. m. [*à* ϖίθος, dolium] *A ſort of comet.* Pitheus doliorum cernitur figurâ in concavo fumidæ lucis, *Plin.* 2, 25.

• Pĭthias, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A ſort of comet.* Sunt pithiæ, cùm magnitudo vaſti rotundique ignis dolio ſimilis, vel fertur, vel in uno loco flagrat, *Sen. Q. N.* 1, 14, & 15.

• Pĭtiſſo, āre. act. [pitiſſare eſt parcè vinum guſtare, *qu.* tentandi gratiâ, *Don. à* Gr. ϖιτίζω] *To taſte by little and little, to try by taſteing whether wine, &c. be good.* Pitiſſando mihi quid vini abſumpſit! *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 3, 48.

• Pittăcium, ii. n. [ϖιττάκιον, Gr. *à* ϖίττα, ſeu ϖίσσα, pix] (1) *A piece of cloth covered with ſalve, a plaſter laid on the head,* or *other part, to eaſe pain.* (2) Alſo *a ſchedule,* or *ſcroll, with ſome inſcription on it.* (3) ‖ *A roll,* or *liſt.* (1) Celſ. 3, 3. (2) Petron. c. 34. (3) Lampr.

• Pĭtuīta, æ. f. [*à* ϖτύα, coagulum; vel *à* ϖίττα, pix, ob lentorem pici ſimilem] (1) *Phlegm,* or *rheum,* in man, *or* beaſt. (2) *Snivel,* or *ſnot.* (3) *The pip* in poultry. (4) Alſo *a watery diſtemper in trees,* when they weep. (1) Cùm pituita redundat, aut bilis in corpore, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 10. Ea res pituitam elicit, & pecudem expurgat, *Col.* 6, 34. (2) Abeſt ſaliva, mucuſque, & mala pituita naſi, *Catull.* 21, 17. (3) *Gallinis* vitandæ pituitæ pernicies erit, *Col.* 8, 5. (4) Plin. 17, 27.

• Pītuītāria, æ. f. *ſc.* herba. *An herb called ſtaves acre,* which dryeth up rheum, *Plin.* 23, 1.

• Pītuītōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of phlegm, phlegmatick,* Cic. *de* Fato, 4.

• ‖ Pītuīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a pine,* or *pitch, tree.* § Cera pituina, *Marcell. Empir.*

• Pītyis, ĭdos. f. [*à* ϖιτυὶς, Gr. pinea reſina] *The kernel of a pine-apple,* Plin. 15, 10.

• ‖ Pĭtўliſma, ătis. n. [*à* ϖιτυλίζω, geſticulor] *An exerciſe, when a man goeth faſt on his toes, and moveth his arms both backward and forward.* Qui Lacedæmonium pityliſmate lubricat orbem, *Juv.* 11, 173. ☞ *ſed al. leg.* petteumate, *al* pytiſmate, *al.* pityſmate, *al.* pyreiſmate, *cùm itaque aqua hæreat in lectione, interpretationem, quam quæque habeat, ſequi neceſſe fuerit.*

• Pītyŏcampa, æ. f. [*à* ϖίτυς, pinus, & κάμπη, eruca] *A worm which groweth out of the pine tree,* and the biteing whereof is venomous, *Plin.* 23, 2. & 29, 4.

Pĭtyūſe, æ. f. *A kind of herb like ſpurge,* Plin. 24, 6.

• Pius, a, um. adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*qu.* dius *à* deus, vel *à* δῖος, Cret. ϑιός] (1) *Pious, religious, godly, devout.* (2) *Dutyfull,* as to parents, or ſuperiours. (3) *Bearing a tender affection,* or *natural love;* as to one's country, *or* relations. (4) *Upright, uncorrupt.* (5) *Juſt, lawfull.* (6) *Loveing, kind hearted, good natured.* (7) ‖ *Serene, calm* (8) Met. *Meek, mild.* (9) *Ingenious, learned.* (1) Piæ preces, *Liv.* 34, 3. § ⌘ Piorum & impiorum rationem habent dii, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 2, 7. Sum pius *Æneas,* raptos qui ex hoſte penates Claſſe veho mecum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 382. (2) = Neque tamen ea non pia & probanda fuerunt, quòd potiùs patriæ opes, quàm regis, augeri maluit, *Nep. Conon.* 5. Patriæ ipſi conducit pios habere cives in parentes, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 23. ⌘ Ultus parente parentem Natus erit facto pius & ſceleratus eodem, *Ov. Met.* 3, 5. (3) § Pius in filios, *Cic.* Socer fruſtrà pius, *Ov. Met.* 5, 152. Ipſo ſceleris molimine Tereus Creditur eſſe pius, *Id. Met.* 6, 474. ¶ Bellum nequaquam pium, *Lucr.* 5, 382. (4) = Pius ille memórque juris, *Ov. Met.* 10, 354. (5) = Puro pioque duello quærere, *Liv.* 1. Spero equidem mediis, ſi quid pia numina poſſunt, Supplicia hauſurum ſcopulis, *Virg. Æn* 4, 383. (6) Si qua piis animis manet infelicis Amatæ Gratia, *Id. Æn.* 7, 401. (7) § Pium cœlum, *Germ. Cæſ.* in *Arat.* 266, & 633. uti *Heſiod.* ἤπιον ἦμαρ, cœli blanda temperatio piumque culmen, *Mart. Cap.* (8) Sis pius in primis, nam cùm vincamur in omni Munere, ſola Deos æquat clementia nobis, *Claud. de* 4 *Conſ. Hon.* 275. ☞ *Si ab* ἤπιος *per Aphæreſin quis deducere malit, has poſteriores notiones primum locum obtinere oportet.* (9) Ex interpr. doct. loc. *Catull.* 17, 5. Caſtum eſſe oportet pium poëtam ipſum, verſiculis nihil neceſſe eſt. ☞ Piiſſimus *Latio exterminavit,* Cic. Philipp. 23, 19. aſſeruerunt autem liberali cauſâ poſteriores non contemnendi, *ſc. Seneca uterque, Tacitus, Florus, Curtius, Quintilianus, alii.* Pientiſſimus *etiam in vett. inſcriptt. ſæpe occurrit, vid.* Grut. & Reineſ. Inſcriptt.

• Pix, pĭcis. f. [*à* ϖίσσα] *Pitch.* ¶ Pix fervefacta, *boiling pitch,* Cæſ. B. G. 6, 23. ‖ Pix arida, *ſtone pitch,* Jun. liquida, *Col.* 6, 32.

• Pixis, ĭdis. f. *A box.* ☞ rect. pyxis, quod vid.

P ante L.

Plācābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) Paſſ. *Eaſey to be pleaſed,* or *pacifyed; mild, gentle, placable.* (2) Act. *Appeaſeing, makeing propitious.* (1) § Placabilis ira, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 764. § Placabile ad juſtas preces ingenium, *Liv.* 4. ⌘ Optimorum ſæpe hominum animi ſæpe irritabiles, & iidem placabiles, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. ⌘ Inimicis te placabilem, amicis inexorabilem præbes, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 45. (2) Te ipſum purgare ipſi coram placabilius eſt, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 3. ſub fin. *vid.* & *eund. in Phorm.* 5, 7, 60. Et magnitudo animi & ſatietas gloriæ placabilem cùm maximè faciebat, *Liv.* 37, 34. § Placabile æquor, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 324.

Plācābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Gentleneſs, placability, an eaſeyneſs to be appeaſed.* = Nihil dignius placabilitate atque clementiâ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25.

‖ Plācābĭlĭter, adv. *Contentedly, peaceably, quietly,* Gell. 7, 3.

Plācāmen, ĭnis. n. *An appeaſeing,* or *propitiation; an atonement.* Inter alia cœleſtis iræ placamina, *Liv.* 7, 2. *conf. Sil.* 13, 415.

Plācāmentum, i. n. *An atonement.* § Placamenta deorum, *Plin.* 8, 47. hoſtilis iræ, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 63, 4.

Plācandus, a, um. part. *To be appeaſed,* or *made eaſey.* Ira judicis placanda, *Tib.* 4. 1, 47.

Plācans, tis. part. *Appeaſeing.* Divûm placantes numina tauris, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 30. *ex poëtâ.* Placantia carmina manes, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 99.

Plācātè, adv. iùs, comp. *Calmly, gently, mildly, meekly.* = Omnia humana placatè & moderatè feramus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. = Remiſſiùs & placatiùs ferre, *Id. Fam.* 6, 13.

Plācātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An appeaſeing, a quieting,* or *calming.* (2) *A propitiateing,* or *atoneing.* (1) ⌘ Perturbatio placatione animi abluatur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 28. (2) § Placatio deorum, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 16.

Plācātūrus, a, um. part. *About to pacify.* Velut placatura viri manes, *Juſt.* 18, 6.

Plācātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Appeaſed, atoned.* (2) *Pacifyed, made eaſy, appeaſed.* (3) *Stilled, huſhed,* or *allayed.* (4) *Quiet, ſtill, calm, mild, gentle.* (1) Deciorum devotionibus placatos Deos eſſe cenſes, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 15. (2) § Placatos dolore alicujus, *Propert.* 2, 33, 22. ⌘ Sæpe incenſum irâ vidi, ſæpe placatum, *Cic. Attic.* 6. = Nec minùs propitii erunt *dii* molâ ſalſâ ſupplicantibus, imò verò, ut palam eſt, placatiores, *Plin.* 12, 18. Mors placatiſſimam quietem affert, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 41. (3) § Procella placata, *Prop.* 1, 16. *Met.* Maria placata, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 69. (4) = Vita placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 21. ⌘ Res placatæ & minimè turbulentæ, *Id. Orat.* 63.

Plăcendus, a, um. part. *To be pleaſed; that ought to pleaſe and give content,* or *be liked.* Si illa tibi placet, placenda dos quoque eſt, *Plaut.* 5, 2, 35. ☞ *Hunc loquendi morem obſervare ſatiùs eſt, quàm imitari.*

Plăcens, tis. part. *Pleaſeing.* § Placens uxor, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 21. Mendacia contra verum placentia, *Sen.*

Plăcenta, æ. f. [quòd eâ ſolerent deos placare, vel quòd nobis placeat, *Perot.* ex *Iſid.*] *A cake, a cheeſecake.* Panis mellitis potior placentis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 11.

Plăcentĭnus, i. m. *A maker of cakes,* ex Plauti fabricâ, *Capt.* 1, 2, 59. *jocosè ad nomen proprium alludens.*

PLĂCEO, ēre, ui, ĭtum. n. [incert. de etym.] *To pleaſe,* or *give content; to delight, to like.* = Video tibi non probari, quæ ne mihi quidem placebant, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 21. Illa placet geſtu, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 4, 29. ¶ Placere ſibi, *to think well of himſelf,* Quint. Nunquam mihi minùs placui, *I never was ſo little pleaſed with myſelf,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 4.

Plăcet, ēbat, uit, *vel* ĭtum eſt, imperſ. (1) *It liketh,* or *pleaſeth.* (2) *It ſeemeth good to,* or *is the mind,* or *opinion, of.* (1) Si diis immortalibus placet, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 36. ¶ Si diis placet, *an't pleaſe you,* Ter. εἰρωνικῶς & vultuosè dicendum, *Eun.* 5, 3, 10. (2) Cenſores dicit de integro ſibi creari placere, *Cic.* De provinciis placitum eſt, ut coram Pompeio ageretur, *Id. Fam.* 8, 4. Duo placet Carneadi eſſe genera viſorum, *Id. Acad.* 4, 31. Non ita diîs placuit, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 11.

Plăcĭdè, adv. iùs, comp. ‖ ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Softly, gently.* (2) *Quietly, peaceably, calmly, patiently.* (3) *Mildly.* (4) *Deliberately.* (1) § Placidè pultare fores, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 65. aperire forem, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 3, 35. (2) = Ferre placidè ſedatéque dolorem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 24. Placidiſſimè promittere, *Auguſtin.* (3) Quò plebem in magiſtratu placidiùs tractarent, *Sall. B. C.* 40. (4) ⌘ Properè hoc non placidè decet, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 56.

Plăcĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Mildneſs, calmneſs, gentleneſs,* Gell. 13, 21. *ex Servio Claudio.* Propter ovium placiditatem, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

‖ Plăcĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat quiet,* or *gentle, and ſtill,* Auſon. Parental. 27, 3.

Plăcĭdus, a, um. adj. [*à* placeo] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Soft, gentle.* (2) *Tame.* (3) *Kindly, not wild.* (4) *Calm, ſmooth.* (5) *Quiet, ſoft, eaſey.* (6) *Meek, mild.* (7) *Patient, conſtant, unmoved.* (1) = Iter placidum, ac modeſtum, *Plin. Paneg.* 20. (2) ⌘ Cujuſcunque generis ullum eſt placidum *animal,* ejuſdem invenitur & ferum, *Id.* 8, 53. (3) ⌘ Aliæ ſunt arbores ſylveſtres, aliæ placidiores, *Id.* 16, 5. (4) § Placidum mare, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 26. Hiems placida, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 7. (5) = Placida quietaque conſtantia, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 5. § Pax placidiſſima, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 16. Somnus placidiſſimus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 623. (6) ⌘ Cùm maximè fervet, tam placidum, quàm ovem, reddo, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 18. (7) § Mente placidâ aliquid ferre, *Ov. Met.* 13, 214.

• Plăcĭtis ĭtĭdis. f. [*à* ϖλάξ, cruſta] *A kind of aſhes which riſe from the braſs ore as it melteth, and ſtick to the walls,* Plin. 34, 10.

Plăcĭto, āre. freq. [*à* placeo] *To pleaſe much,* or *often.* Neque placitant mores, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 10, 5.

Plăcĭtum, i. n. (1) *A ſentence, an opinion, an ordinance, a decree, a reſolve.* (2) *An aphoriſm,* or *maxim.* (1) Majorum placita, *Plin.* 29, 1. (2) Medicorum placita, *Id.* 14, 22.

Plăcĭtūrus, a, um. part. *That will pleaſe.* § Placitura puella, *Tib.* 2, 5, 35. Placitura viro profatur, *Lucan.* 2, 337. *conf. Liv.* 23, 2.

Plăcĭtus, a, um. part. ſſĭmus, ſup. *That liketh,* or *contenteth; pleaſeing, gratefull.* Ubi ſunt cognitæ *fabulæ,* placitæ ſunt, *Ter. prol. Hecyr.* 21. Placitone etiam pugnabis amori? *Virg. Æn.* 4, 38.

Coltrix placitiſſima noſtri, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 302. ubi vid. *Gronov.* vid. & *Juſtin.* 18, 3, 9.

Plăco, āre, act. [*à* placeo, mutatâ quantitate; vel *à* paco, *l.* incerto] (1) *To atone, to make propitious.* (2) *To pacify, appeaſe, quiet, content,* or *reconcile.* (3) *To make calm, mild,* or *gentle.* (4) *To allay,* or *ſatisfy.* (1) Hoſtiis humanis deos placant Galli, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 10. (2) = Ipſe ſe placabit ac leniet provinciæ Galliæ, *Id. Philipp.* 7, 9. ⌘ Perturbo, *quod vid.* (3) Æquora tumida placat *Neptunus,* Virg. *Æn.* 1, 146. (4) Eſcâ placavit iratum ventrem, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 5.

Plācor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be atoned, appeaſed.* Tauro niveo placatur Cyllenius, *Sil.* 3, 219.

Plærīque, plæræque, plæraque. *The moſt.* ☞ Rectiùs plerique, *quod vid.*

*Plăga, æ, f. [*à* πλάξ, in acc. πλάκα, πλὰξ παὶ τὸ ἐπίπεδον ἢ πλατὺ χωρίον, *Euſt.*] (1) *A climate,* or *country; a coaſt, part,* or *quarter, of the world.* (2) *A ſpace,* or *tract, of ground,* (3) *A toil,* or *net, to catch wild beaſts.* (4) † *A ſtud in a garment.* (5) ‖ Plagæ, *a bed curtain.* (1) Totidem plagæ tellure premuntur, *Ov. Met.* 1, 48. ¶ Plaga lactea cœli, *the milky way,* Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 51. ætherea, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 398. (2) Marmorata plaga ingenti dorſo, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 96. *viam Domitianam intelligit.* § Plaga olearum, *Lucr.* 5, 1373. (3) ☞ *In hâc notione rarò inven. niſi in plur. vid.* Plagæ, ārum, *Met.* Si ex his plagis te exueris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58. (4) = Ut ſit plaga, quam nunc dicimus clavum, *Non.* ex *Pacuv.* (5) Grande linteum tegmen, quod nunc torale, vel lectuarium ſindonem dicimus, quarum diminutivum eſt plagulæ, *Non.*

*Plāga, æ, f. [πληγὴ, Gr. Dor. πλαγά, *à* πλήσσω, percutio] (1) *A wound, blow,* or *ſtripe; a laſh, jerk,* or *ſtroke.* (2) *An inciſion in the fleſh.* (3) *The print of a ſtripe.* (4) *A cut,* or *gaſh, in a tree.* (5) *A loſs,* or *overthrow,* in war. (1) Gladiatores quas plagas perferunt! *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. § Crepitus plagarum, *Id. Verr.* 5, 62. *Met.* Hæc levior eſt plaga ab amico quàm à debitore, *Id. Fam.* 9, 16. (2) Plaga paulò major quàm calculus ſit, *Celſ.* 7, 26. (3) *Id.* ☞ Nodos plagarum *vocat* Stat. (4) Succus è plagâ manat, *Plin.* 12, 29. (5) Hæc Lacedæmoniis plaga mediocris fuit, *Liv.*

*Plăgæ, ārum, f. pl. [ita dict. quòd plagis, *i. e.* foraminibus plenæ ſunt] (1) *Wide nets,* or *toils, with great meſhes,* or *holes, to take wild beaſts withal.* (2) ‖ *The arming cords of a net.* (1) Plagis ſylvas Erymanthidas ambit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 499. *Met.* Ex his in illas tibi majores plagas incidendum eſt, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 62. (2) *Serv.* ad verſum, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 131.

*Plăgiārius, ii, m. [*à* plagium] (1) *A man ſtealer; a ſpirit who ſtealeth other mens children,* or *ſervants.* (2) ‖ *He who buyeth,* or *ſelleth, a man for a ſlave, knowing him to be free.* (3) Per Synecd. *He who ſtealeth,* or *filcheth, out of other mens writeings, and pretendeth himſelf to be the authour; a plagiary.* (1) Cic. *ad* Q. fratr. 1, 2. (2) Dig. conf. Sil. 14, 840. (3) Mart. 1, 53.

✤ Plăgĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *Born to be whipt,* or *beaten,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 20.

✤ Plăgĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, adj. Plagigeruli, *ſc.* ſervi. *Uſed to bear ſtripes,* Plaut. Moſt. 4, 1, 19.

* ✤ Plăgĭpătĭda, æ, m. [*à* plagis patiendis] *A baſe paraſite* or *ſhark, who for a meal's meat would ſuffer a beating,* Plin. Capt. 3, 1, 12.

*‖ Plăgium, ii, n. [*à* πλάγιον, Gr. obliquum, *Iſid.* πλάγιος δόλιος, *Heſ.*] (1) *The ſtealing,* or *ſpiriting, away of people; the wittingly buying and ſelling of freemen,* or *ſlaves that belonged to other maſters.* (2) *A net.* (1) Lege 5 § *Dig.* (2) Armorum caſſes, plagiique exordiar aſtus, *Grat. Cyn.* 24.

*Plăgōſus, a, um, adj. [*à* plaga] (1) ‖ *Full of wounds,* or *ſtripes.* (2) *A floger,* or *whiper.* (1) Plagoſa crura, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 237. (2) Plagoſus Oribilius, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 70.

*Plăgŭla, æ, f. dim. [*à* plaga] (1) *A ſort of ſmall covering, curtain,* or *hanging.* (2) *A ſheet of paper.* (1) Lectos æratos, veſtem, ſtragulam pretioſam, plagulas, & alia textilia, *Liv.* 39, 6. Cùm inde lecticâ transferretur, ſuſpexiſſe dicitur dimotis plagulis cœlum, *Suet. Tit.* 10. (2) Premitur deinde *charta* prelis, & ſiccantur ſole plagulæ, *Plin.* 13, 12.

*Plăgūſia, æ, f. [ita dict. quòd non verſus caput, ſed εἰς πλάγια, *i. e.* in latera natet, C.] *A kind of fiſh which ſwimmeth on her ſide,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.

*Planctus, ûs, m. verb. [*à* plango] (1) *A ſtrikeing, knocking,* or *beating.* (2) *The noiſe made by waves beating on the rocks.* (3) *A great wailing, plaint, lamentation,* or *mourning.* (1) Liventia planctu Brachia, *Sil.* Pepulêre mollem planctum brachia, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 219. (2) Planctus illiſæ cautibus undæ, *Luc.* 6, 691. (3) Planctus immenſas reſonet per urbes, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1545.

Plancus, i, m. [qui habet pedes planos, ut planca, *Feſt.* vel *à* planus, *qu.* planicus] (1) *One that hath a broad foot, ſplayfooted.* (2) *A ſort of eagle.* (1) Feſt, & Plin. 11, 45. (2) *Vid.* Plin. 10, 3.

*Plānè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. [*à* planus] (1) *Manifeſtly, plainly, evidently, clearly.* (2) Alſo *utterly, alltogether, to be ſure, quite and clean, without doubt, thoroughly, without fail.* (1) Satîn' ego oculis planè video? eſtne ipſus, an non eſt? *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 64. = Planè & perſpicuè dicere aliquid, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 6. = Planè & dilucidè loqui, *Id. ib.* = Qui planè, & Latinè loquuntur, *Id. Attic.* 7, 17. ☞ *Ad hanc normam* planè & Anglicè *loqui fas eſt.* Ego eram dicturus deus, quî poteram planiùs? *Plaut. Ciſtell.* 1, 3, 5, = Apertiſſimè & planiſſimè explicare *Cic. Verr.* 4, 64. (2) Si planè à nobis deficis, &c. Id. ⌘ Planè vel propemodum efficere, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 97. Res mihi ad raſtros rediît planiſſimè, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 5. Non planè par ſit numerus ſyllabarum, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 20.

*‖ Plănēta, æ, m. [*à* Gr. πλάνη, error; ita dict. quòd diverſis ſpatiis & intervallis moveatur] *A planet, a wandering ſtar,* of which ſort there are ſeven, *Iſid.* ‡ Stella errans, *Cic. quamvis falsò ita dicatur, cùm fixa ſit.*

*‖ Plănētāris, e, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a planet,* Aug. Conf. 43.

*‖ Plănētārius, a, um, adj. *An aſtrologer,* or *caſter of nativitys,* Aug. ‡ Nota *mathematicis* geneſis tua, *Juv.*

*Plangens, tis, part. (1) *Beating, ſtrikeing againſt.* (2) *Weeping, wailing, ſhrieking.* (1) Fluctus plangentes ſaxa, *Lucr.* 2, 1154. *conf. Sil.* 13, 840. (2) § Plangentia agmina, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 145.

*Plango, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. [*à* πλήσσω, percutio, fut. ſecund. πλαγῶ, plango, ut *à* παγῶ, pango] (1) *To beat, knock, ſtrike,* or *daſh, againſt.* (2) *To bewail, lament,* or *bemoan.* (3) *To roar, ring,* or *reſound.* (1) Plangere nuda meis conabar pectora palmis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 584. † Plangunt littora fluctus, *Lucil. Vid.* Plangens, n. 1. (2) Precor ut me Demiſſis plangas pectore nuda comis, *Prop.* 2, 24, ult. *Abſolutè.* Planxêre ſorores Naïdes, *Ov. Met.* 3, 505. (3) Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc littora plangunt, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 334.

*Plangor, i, paſſ. *To be beat, bewailed,* &c. Planguntur matres, *Ov. Met.* 8, 527.

*Plangor, ōris, m. (1) *A beating,* or *daſhing, againſt.* (2) *A great wailing, a yelling noiſe, a ſhrieking,* or *outcry.* (1) Leni reſonant plangore, cachinni, *Catull.* 62, 273. § Plangor fluctuum, *Sil.* (2) ⌘ Tu diadema imponebas cum plangore populi, ille cum plauſu rejiciebat, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. = lamentatio, *Id. ibid.* Femineïs ululant plangoribus ædes, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 487. Quis tantus plangor ad auras? *Id. Æn.* 6, 561.

*Plangunculă, æ, f. [*à* Gr. πλάγγων, icuncula] *A puppet.* Inventæ ſunt quinque plangunculæ matronarum, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

* ✤ Plānĭlŏquus, a, um, adj. [*à* planus, & loquor; *ſc.* qui planè loquitur] *Speaking his mind boldly and freely,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 11.

‖ Plānĭpĕdia, æ, f. [*à* ſeq.] *A kind of comedy acted by perſons barefooted,* Donat.

*Plānĭpes, ĕdis, c. g. [*à* planus, & pes; *ſc.* qui pedes planos habet] (1) *One that goeth without ſhoes.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a mimick,* or *player, that acted without ſhoes,* or *on the plain ground.* (1) § Planipes ſenex, *Quint.* 5, 11. (2) *Macr. Sat.* 2, 1. vid. & *Feſt.*

*‖ Plānĭſphærium, ii, n. [*à* planus, & ſphæra] *A plain ſphere, an aſtrolabe.* Mathematicis condonandum.

*Plānĭtas, ātis, f. *Evenneſs, ſmoothneſs.* ¶ Sententiarum planitas, *evenneſs of ſtyle,* or *expreſſion,* Auct. Dial. de cauſis corrupt. eloq. c. 23.

*Plānĭtia, æ, f. [*à* planus] (1) *A plain,* or *level piece of ground.* (2) *Plainneſs, evenneſs.* (1) — Planitia circiter paſſuum CCC, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 43. (2) Planitiæ coronarum ſunt periculoſæ, *Vitr.* 7, 3.

*Plānĭties, ei, f. [*à* planus] (1) *A plain field,* or *level ground.* (2) *The ſmooth,* or *even, ſurface.* (1) In prærupti montis extremo planities erat, *Sall. B. J.* 41. (2) Planitiem ad ſpeculi veniens, *Lucr.* 4, 295.

Planta, æ, f. [incert. etym.] (1) *The foot with the toes, the ſole of the foot.* (2) ✤ Alſo *the foot.* (3) Alſo *a plant of an herb,* or *tree; a graft,* or *ſcyon.* (1) Plantas ægri ſubterlinere, *Plin.* 28, 7. Ægrâ plantâ evadere lubrica, *Sil.* 7, 611. (2) Ut terſis niteant talaria plantis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 736. (3) Plantas abſcindens de corpore matrum, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 23. Plantis eduræ coryli naſcuntur, *Id. Georg.* 2, 65.

Plantāgo, gĭnis, f. [*à* planta, ut *à* lappa, lappago, quòd plantæ pedum ſimilis ſit] *Plantain,* Plin. 25, 7.

Plantāre, is, n. *A plant of an herb,* &c. Non Epicurum Suſpicit exigui lætum plantaribus horti, *Juv.* 13, 123.

Plantāris, re, adj. *Belonging to the ſole of the foot.* Summa pedum properè plantaribus illigat alis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 304. *de Mercurio; aliter* talaria *vocantur.*

Plantārium, ii, n. [*à* planta] (1) *A plant of a tree,* or *herb; a ſet with a root on.* (2) *The ſame as* talaria. (3) *The place where plants are ſet, a nurſery.* (1) Viva ſuâ plantaria terrâ, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 27. Plantaria facito ab exoriente & à decimâ lunâ, *Col.* de *Arb.* 3. *Met. Catachreſ.* Quinque paleſtritæ licèt hæc plantaria vellant, *Perſ.* 4, 39. *ſc.* crines inguinis. (2) Nunc aërii plantaria vellet Perſeos, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 67. (3) Plantario inſtituunt, anniculaſque transferunt, *Plin.* 13, 4.

Plantārius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a plant.* § Plantariæ arbuſculæ, *Col.* 5, 9. ☞ *Sed al. aliter leg.*

Plantātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſeting,* or *planting,* Plin. 21, 4.

► Plantĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *That beareth ſcyons, grafts,* or *ſets.* § Plantigeræ arbores, *Plin.* 13, 8.

‖ Planto, āre, *unde* Plantor, āri, paſſ. *To be planted,* or *ſet.* Hoc modo plantantur Punicæ, coryli, mali, &c. Plin. 17, 10. ⌘ Nunc caules optimè ſeruntur, vel plantantur, *Poll. Mart. tit.* 9.

*‖ Plānŭla, æ, f. [*à* complanando dict.] *A plane, a joiner's inſtrument;* alſo *the hinge of a door.* Planula, ἐγκοπεὺς, *Onom. vet.*

*Plānus, a, um, adj. or comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* ἀπλανὴς, planus, per Aphær.] (1) *Smooth, flat, level, plain,* or *even.* (2) Met. *Evident, clear, manifeſt.* (3) *Flat, not globular.* (1) = Æquo & plano loco, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 17. = Aperto & plano littore, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 33. Area planiſſima campi, *Ov. Met.* 10, 86. ¶ De plano, *ſtanding on the ground,* Suet. Tib. 23. ⌘ Pro tribunali, *from the bench,* Id. ibid. Plani pedis ædificium, *haveing no cellar nor vault,* Vitr. 6, 10. Si tibi per tutum planúmque negabitur ire, *over,* or *upon, the plain ground,* Ov. A. Am. 2, 243. Qui cadit in plano, *Id. Triſt.* 3, 4, 17. (2) = Satîn' hæc tibi ſunt plana & certa? *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 2, 1. Narrationes planæ ſint, *Cic. Top.* 97. ¶ De plano, *clearly, manifeſtly,* Lucr. 1, 412. Planum facere, *to demonſtrate, to make evident,* Cic. Verr. 2, 36. Planiora illa facere, *Id.* (3) Planorum piſcium alterum eſt genus, *Plin.* 9, 24. & *Celſ.*

*Plănus, i, m. [à πλανάω, decipio] *An impoſtor, a cheat, a rogue, a vagrant.* Hic ille planus improbiſſimus quæſtu judiciario paſtus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 26. Fracto crure planus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 59.

*Plaſma, ătis, n. [πλάσμα, Gr. à πλάσσω, fingo] (1) *A gargle,* or *medicine, to take away hoarſeneſs, and clear the voice.* (2) ‖ *The work of a poter, a piece of work.* (3) *A fiction,* or *fabulous poem.* (1) Liquido cum plaſmate guttur Mobile colueris, *Perſ.* 1, 17. (2) *Prud. Cathem.* 7, 184. ⊥ Opus figulinum. (3) *Auſon. Epigr.* 10. ⊥ Commentum.

*‖ Plaſmătūra, æ, f. *The forming,* or *makeing, any thing of earth,* Col. *ap.* Litt. *ſed fruſtrà ſui locum quærendo.*

*‖ Plaſmo, āre, Bibl. [à πλάσμω, pro πλάσσω, fingo] *To make any thing of earth,* as pots, *&c.* ⊥ Fingo, *Cic.*

*Plaſtes, æ, m. [πλάστης, Gr. à πλάσσω, fingo] *A maker of images, a poter, a ſtatuary;* or *caſter in molds,* Plin. 35, 12.

*Plaſtĭce, es, f. [à præced.] *The craft of working,* or *makeing, things of earth,* Plin. 35, 12.

*Plătŭlea, æ, f. [*Plin.* plateam voc. à roſtro πλατεῖ, *i. e.* lato] *A ſhoveler, a kind of bird,* ſo called by Cicero, *N. D.* 2, 49. Called alſo *platea* by Pliny, and by him deſcribed, L. 10, 40.

*Plătănīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the plane tree.* ¶ Folia platanina, *plane tree leaves,* Col. 12, 16.

*Plătăniſta, æ, f. [πλατανιστής, Gr. à πλατὺς, latus] *A fiſh in the river Ganges, haveing a ſnout and a tail like a dolphin, but much biger* Plin. 9, 15.

*Plătănon, ōnis, m. [à ſeq. platanus] *A place planted with plane trees.* Rogavi ut in platanona produceret dominam, *Petron.* c. 126.

*Plătănus, i, f. [πλάτανος, Gr. à πλατὺς, latus, quoniam latè ſpargit ramos] *A plane tree.* Platanus patulis diffuſa ramis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 7. ☞ *Leg. & in quartâ decl. nom. plur.* Aëriæ platanus, *Virg.* in *Culice.*

*Plătēa, *ſive* plătēa, æ, f. [πλατεῖα, Gr. *ſc.* ὁδὸς, *i. e.* via lata] (1) *A broad way,* or *great ſtreet.* (2) ‖ *A court before great mens houſes, where people walk.* (3) *A kind of bird with a broad beak.* (1) Quis eſt qui in plateam ingreditur, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 1, 21. In hâc habitâſſe plateâ dictum eſt Chryſidem, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 1. (2) Plateas in palatio ſtravit Lacedæmoniis & porphyreis ſaxis, *Lampr.* (3) Plin. 10, 40.

*Plăteſſa, æ, f. [à πλατὺς, latus] *A kind of flat fiſh broad like a ſole.* Molleſque plateſſæ, *Auſon. Epiſt.* 4, 58.

*Plătycĕrōtes, um, pl. c. g. [à πλατὺς, latus, & κέρας, cornu] *Beaſts with broad horns,* Plin. 11, 37.

*Plătyophthalmus, i, m. [*ex* πλατὺς, latus, & ὀφθαλμὸς, oculus] *A kind of alabaſter found in ſilver mines,* or as ſome ſay, *antimony.* Ideo plerique platyophthalmon id appellavêre, quoniam in calliblepharis mulierum dilatet oculos, *Plin.* 33, 6.

*Plăty̆phyllon, i, n. [*ex* πλατὺς, latus, & φύλλον, folium] *A kind of ſpurge with broad leaves,* Plin. 26, 8. = Corymbites, amygdalites, *Id. ibid.*

Plaudendus, a, um, part. *To be gently ſtroked.* Modò pectora præbet Virgineâ plaudenda manu, *Ov. Met.* 2, 867.

Plaudens, tis, part. (1) *Claping,* or *flaping.* (2) *Claping hands in token of joy.* (3) *Commending.* (1) Speculatus alis plaudentem columbam, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 515. (2) Diîs hominibuſque plaudentibus, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 4. Ad periculum ſuum plaudens, *Plin.* 36, 15. (3) Plaudente ſenatu, *Lucan.* 7, 18.

Plaudĭtur, imperſ. *I, thou, he, we,* &c. *rejoice,* or *clap hands,* Ov. Triſt. 2, 506. Ne victoriæ quidem plauditur, *Cic. Attic,* 13, 44.

Plaudo, ĕre, ſi, ſum, act. (1) *To make a noiſe, by claping,* or *flaping.* (2) *To clap in token of applauſe,* as in the cloſe of a play. (3) *To commend,* or *applaud; to encourage.* (4) ¶ Plaudere ſibi, *to flatter, ſooth,* or *hug one's ſelf; to love what one hath too much.* (1) Pennis plauſit perdix, *Ov. Met.* 8, 238. ¶ Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, *dance,* Virg. Æn. 6, 644. (2) Donec cantor, *Vos plaudite,* dicat, *Hor. A. P.* 155. (3) Curioni ſtantes plauſerunt, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 19. Nec fratrem cæſtu virides plauſêre Terapnæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 140. ¶ Plaudit equos, *puteth courage into them by claping,* or *ſtrokeing, their necks,* Id. (4) At mihi plaudo Ipſe domi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 66. Nec ipſe tibi plaudis, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 14.

Plaudor, i, plauſus, paſſ. *To be received with a claping of the hands and rejoiceing.* Propter malum vicinum ne victoria quidem plauditur, *Cic. Att.* 13, 42, (44).

Plauſĭbĭlis, e, adj. [à plaudo] *Plauſible; that is well accepted, and received with favour.* = Populare atque plauſibile factum, *Cic. Verr.* 1. Hæc plauſibilia non ſunt, ut in ſinu gaudeant, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 21.

Plauſĭto, āre, freq. [à plaudo] *To cry,* or *ſing,* like a queiſt, *or* wood-culver. Plauſitat arboreâ clamans de fronde palumbes, *Auct. Philom.* 21.

Plauſor, ōris, m. [à plaudo] *That clapeth his hands for joy,* or *in token that he giveth praiſe; an applauder.* Sequentibus currum ovantium ritu plauſoribus, *Suet. Ner.* 25, 2. Si plauſoris eges, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 125.

‖ Plauſtrārius, ii, m. (1) *A wain man, a wagoner.* (2) Alſo *a cartwright.* (1) Ulp. (2) Lampr.

Plauſtrum, i, n. & antiq. Ploſtrum [ita dict. omn. quòd plaudat terram, ſeu ſonet ſub onere] (1) *A cart,* or *wain, to carry loads upon; a wagon, a dung-cart, a dray, a tumbrel.* (2) Alſo *Charles's wain near the north pole.* (1) Eo miſſa plauſtra, jumentaque alia, *Liv.* Omnia ploſtris avecta aſportataque, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 20. ¶ Plauſtrum perculi, *I have ruined all,* Prov. *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 22. (2) Sen. Oedip. 477.

Plauſus, a, um, part. [à plaudor] (1) *Claped, flaped, ſtamped upon.* (2) *Encouraged by claping and ſtrokeing;* as horſemen do their horſes. (1) Alis plauſis circumvolat remos agmen volucrum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 507. (2) Plauſæ ſonitum cervicis amare, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 186. *de equis.*

Plauſus, ûs, m. verb. (1) *A claping,* or *flaping.* (2) Alſo *a claping of hands in token of joy,* or *praiſe; a ſhouting,* or *rejoiceing; applauſe.* (3) *A beating the hands together in beging pardon.* (1) Cantum gallinacei nunciant plauſu laterum, *Plin.* 10, 21. (2) 𝔛 Tu diadema imponebas cum plangore populi, ille cum plauſu rejiciebat, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. = Plauſu & approbatione infimorum, *Id.* = Lætifici plauſus, & miſſus ad æthera clamor Vulgi, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 521. (3) Abjectis telis plauſu undique pari, quod ſupplicantium ſignum fuit, vitam petiverunt, *Flor.* 3, 6.

*‖ Plautus, i, m. [à Gr. πλατὺς, latus] (1) *He that is flat,* or *ſplay, footed.* (2) *He that hath broad, flaping ears.* (1) Feſt. (2) Ibid.

*Plēbēcŭla, æ, f. dim. [à plebs] *The poor people, the meaner ſort of people.* Miſera & jejuna plebecula, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16. His plebecula gaudet, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 186.

*Plēbēius, a, um, adj. [à plebs] (1) *Of,* or *pertaining to, the common people; one of the commonalty, a plebeian.* (2) Alſo *poor, baſe, mean, ſimple, homely, of little value,* or *eſteem; of the common ſort.* (1) Ludi plebeii ſepties inſtaurati, *Liv.* 29, 11. 𝔛 Plebeius fieri dicebatur patricius, qui ſe plebeio homini in adoptionem dabat, *Cic.* (2) = 𝔛 Quanquam nos videmur tibi plebeii & pauperes, divitem & ſummo loco ortum audacter ſolemus mactare infortunio, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 1, 12.

*Plēbes, is, f. *Sall. vel* Plēbēi in gen. unde contr. plebs, dict. à multitudine [à plus, vel à πλῆρος, ut ab οὖθαρ, uber] *The common people.* 𝔛 Eo nuncio erecti plebes, erecti patres, *Liv.* l. 1. 𝔛 Sæpe ipſa plebes à patribus ſeceſſit, *Sall. B. Catil.* 34. § Tribuni plebeī, *Id.* 𝔛 Tribunis, quos ſibi plebes rogâſſit, jus eſto cum patribus agendi, ap. *Cic.* de *Legib.* 3, 4. Neſcit plebes jejuna timere, *Luc.* 3, 58.

Plēbĭcŏla, æ, m. *A favourer of the common people, a popular man.* § Tribunus plebicola, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agrar.* 31. = Plebicola, omniſque auræ popularis captator, *Liv.* 3. 33.

Plēbĭſcītum, i, n. [plebis ſcitum, *i. e.* ſtatutum, quippe plebs ſciſcit & jubet, ſenatus cenſet & auctor eſt, *Voſſ.*] (1) *A law,* or *ſtatute, made by the joint conſent of the people, without the ſenate; an order of the commons and equeſtrians.* (2) More uſually and particularly *thoſe who were neither of the ſenatorian, nor equeſtrian, order.* (1) 𝔛 Hoc plebiſcitum eſt? hæc lex, hæc rogatio eſt? *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 17. 𝔛 Leges & plebiſcita coactæ, *Luc.* 1, 176. (2) In controverſo jure erat, tenerenturne patres plebiſcito, *Liv.* 3, 55.

*Plebs, plēbis, f. [contr. à plebes] (1) Properly *the common people, all but the ſenatours.* (2) *The rout, mob,* or *rabble.* (3) *One of the common people.* (4) It is alſo uſed of bees in both numbers. (1) Martia Roma triplex, equitatu, plebe, ſenatu, *Auſon. Eidyll.* 11, 78. 𝔛 Ne omnis nobilitatis diſceſſu plebs propter imprudentiam laberetur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 3. ‖ 𝔛 In duas partes ego civitatem diviſam arbitror, patres, & plebem, *Sall. Orat.* in *Cic.* 𝔛 In Hyrcaniâ plebs publicos alit canes, optimates domeſticos, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 45. Annuli planè medium ordinem, tertiumque plebi & patribus inſeruêre, *Plin.* 33, 1. (2) = Plebs & infima multitudo, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 35. (3) Plebs eris, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 59. *i. e. plebeius,* Acron. (4) Examen majorem partem plebis admittit, *Col.* 9, 13. Duas, vel tres, alveorum plebes in unum contribuere licebit, *Id.*

*Plectĭlis, e, adj. *That is platted,* or *wound, together.* § Corolla plectilis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 37.

*Plecto, is, ĕre, xi, xum, act. [*pro* necto, à πλέκω, Gr. unde πλεκτὸς, plexus; pro ferio, à πλήσσω, unde πλήκτης, percuſſor] (1) *To twiſt,* or *twine.* (2) *To plait, knit,* or *weave.* (3) *To correct, puniſh,* or *beat.* (1) Phædr. 5, 9. (2) Celeres ſuper orbibus orbes Plectis, *Ov.* ad *Piſon.* 169. (3) Plecte *illos* pugnis, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 7, 28. ☞ *Sed mel. edd. hab.* pecte.

*Plector, i, xus, paſſ. [à plecto, tertiâ ſignif.] (1) *To be puniſhed.* (2) Met. *To ſuffer; to go to wreck.* (1) Sine invidiâ culpa plectatur, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 2. Nos potiùs noſtro delicto plectemur, *Liv.* 8, 7. ¶ Plecti capite, *to be beheaded, to loſe his head,* Id. *de* Legg. 3, 20. tergo, *to be whiped,* or *laſhed,* Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 105. Ego plectar pendens, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 43. (2) Plectantur ſylvæ, te ſoſpite, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 27.

*Plectrum, i, n. *Cic. qui &* pecten, *Virg.* [à πλήσσω, percutio] (1) *A quill, bow,* or ſuch like thing, *play withall upon the ſtrings of muſical inſtruments.* (2) Alſo *a helm of a ſhip.* (3) ‖ *A ſpur ſet on a fighting cock's heel.* (1) Plectri ſimilem linguam noſtri ſolent dicere: Chordarum dentes, *&c. Cic. N. D.* 2, 59. Plectro Æolio tentat carmina, *Prop.* 2, 3, 19. (2) Deduxit telum, & reſidentis puppe magiſtri Affixit plectro dextram, *Sil.* 14, 403. (3) Sipont.

*Pleïădes, & Pleīădes, um, pl. f. [*ex* πλεῖν, navigare, quòd earum ortus indicet tempus navigationis] *The ſeven ſtars.* Pleïadum denſo cur coït igne chorus? *Propert.* 3, 5, 36. vid. & *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 155.

*Plēnè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Fully, quite, completely, abundantly, largely, at large.* Cùm neque munitiones plenè eſſent perfectæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 3. = Plenè cumulatéque perfecta, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 1. Aureo plectro ſonare pleniùs, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 26. § Pleniſſimè dicere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 6.

Plēnĭlūnium, ii, n. [*i. e.* plena luna] *The full moon,* Plin. 18, 32.

*Plēnĭtas, ātis, f. *Plenty, fullneſs,* Vitr. 8, 2. & plenitates, plur. 5, 9. ☞ *Sed ſuperiores, & æquales ejus* plenitudo.

*Plēnĭtudo, dĭnis, f. (1) *Corpulency, fullneſs, groſſneſs.* (2) *Thickneſs.* (1) 𝔛 Homo creſcit in longitudine ad annos uſque ter ſeptenos, tum deinde ad plenitudinem, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) = Perticæ modicæ plenitudinis, quæ tamen dipondiarii orbiculi craſſitudinem non excedant, *Col.* 4, 30.

*Plēnus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [à pleo, *Priſc.* vel à πλέος, ſive πλήρης, unde antiq.

plerus, hinc plenus] (1) *Full, large, whole.* (2) *Fleſhy, groſs, plump, corpulent.* (3) *Abounding, or furniſhed, with; plenteous; that hath many, or much.* (4) Alſo *big with young, big bellyed.* (1) Cadus à ſummo plenus, *Plaut.* Mulſum bibere plenis cantharis, *Id. Perſ.* 5, 2, 40. § plenior cibus, *Celſ.* 1, 3. (2) Frigus prodeſt juvenibus, & omnibus plenis, *Id.* ✠ Plenior, & ſpecioſior, & coloratior factus eſt, *Id.* ✠ Jecur plenum, non exile, *Id.* (3) § Vita plena voluptatibus, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 10. Vir fide plenus, *Id.* Piſcium pleniſſimus fons Arethuſa, *Id. Verr.* 4, 53. (4) = Et cùm te gravidam, & cùm pulchè plenam adſpicio, gaudeo, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 49.

* ‖ Pleŏnaſmus, i. m. [*à* ϖλεονάζω, redundo] *A grammatical figure when there are more words uſed than need,* Don. Eſt ϖλεονασμὸς vitium cùm ſupervacuis verbis oneratur oratio; *Ego meis oculis vidi,* ſatìs eſt enim *vidi,* Quint. Inſt. Orat. 8, 3. Pedes quum imum gradum non contingerent, unus ex regiis pueris menſam ſubdidit pedibus, *Curt.* 5, 2, 11. Ita vita eſt hominum, quaſi ſi ludas teſſeris: Si illud quod maximè opus eſt jactu, non cadit, illud, quod cecidit fortè, id arte ut corrigas, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 21. *ubi* id *redundat.* Ita *Cic.* haud ſemel. De *Orat.* l. 1. Et *Liv.* 1, 26. Hunccine, *&c.* Idque ipſum per inſolentiam, quum ad iniqua pondera addito adhuc gladio; ſuperbè væ victis increparent, *Flor.* 1, 13, 17. ☞ *Sed emphaſi ſervire non eſt diffitendum.*

Plērīque, plēræque, plērăque, adj. pl. [*ex* antiq. plerus, *&* que] (1) *The moſt,* or *greateſt, part.* (2) *Many.* (1) Plerique laborem fugimus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 33. ¶ Plerique omnes, *ſubintell.* vel, *ut in* plùs minùs, *well near all, for the moſt part,* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 28. Dixi pleraque omnia, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 7, 2. (2) *Nep.* in *Timoth.* 4. ☞ *Leg. & in ſing. vid.* Pleruſque.

* ‖ Plērōma, ătis. n. [*à* ϖληρόω, impleo] *A term uſed by the Valentinian hereticks to denote thirty* æones, or *ages,* as they called them, *Tert.*

Plērumquè, *vel* Plērunquè, adv. [*à* pleruſque] *Oftentimes, ſometimes, moſt commonly, for the moſt part.* ✠ Plerumquè, non ſemper, quæ eveniunt, fortuita ſunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 5.

* † Plērus, a, um. adj. *Cat.* ap. *Priſc.* [*à* Gr. ϖλήρης] *Full*; alſo *moſt.* Plera pars peſſundatur, *Feſt.* ex *Pacuv.* ⸸ Plenus.

Plēruſque, ăque, umque, *vel* unque [*à* plerus, *&* que, *enclit.*] *Moſt.* Carthaginienſes pleræque Africæ imperitabant, *Sall. B. J.* 81. ✠ Per Europæ plerumque, atque Aſiam omnem, *Liv.* 45, 9. *Vid.* Plerique.

* ‖ Plēthōra, æ. f. [ϖληθώρα, Gr. *à* ϖλήθω, impleo] *A plethory,* or *fullneſs of body,* or *humours,* Med.

* ‖ Pleurīſis, is. f. [*à* Gr. ϖλευρὰ, latus] *The pleuriſy. Vid.* Pleuritis.

* Pleurītĭcus, a, um. adj. *That hath the pleuriſy.* Pleuriticis centaurium bibitur, *Plin.* 26, 7. & 20, 17. It. *Celſ.* 4, 6. *ſed Græc. element.*

* Pleurītĭs, ĭdis. f. *The pleuriſy, the ſtitch in the ſide,* Vitr. 1, 6. *Lat.* Lateris dolor, *Hor.*

* Plexus, a, um. part. [*à* plector] *Woven,* or *platted.* Humeros plexis redimire coronis, *Lucr.* 5, 1398. Flores plexos tulit ille corollis, *Catull.* 62, 283.

* ‖ Plĭca, æ. f. [*à* plico] *A wrinkle, a plait, a fold,* Jun. ⸸ Plicatura, *Plin.*

* Plĭcans, tis. part. *Folding, writhing.* Se in ſua membra plicantem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 279.

* Plĭcātĭlis, e. adj. *That may be folded.* ¶ Plicatiles naves, *a ſmall ſort of Ethiopick boats,* made of leather as it is thought, *which were uſed on the Nile, and were portable when they came to its cataracts; corricles,* Plin. 5, 9. Upupa criſtâ viſenda plicatili, *Id.* 10, 29.

* ‖ Plĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A folding,* Lex. *ex* Col.

* Plĭcātūra, æ. f. *A folding,* Plin. 7, 51. *&* 10, 29.

* Plĭco, āre. act. *unde* Plĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be knit together.* Ideo faſtigia poſſe Surarum, at feminum pedibus fundata plicari, *Lucr.* 4, 826. ☞ *Sed uſitatiùs* complico.

* Plinthis, ĭdis. f. [*à* ϖλίνθος, later] *The foot upon which a pillar ſtandeth, like a ſquare tile,* Vitr. 3, 2. *interp. Philandro.*

* Plinthium, ii. n. [ab eodem] Properly *a little brick*; alſo *any thing fourſquare like a brick,* Vitr. 9, 9.

* Plinthus, i. m. [*vid. them. in* plinthis] (1) *The ſquare foot of a pillar.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a dialpoſt wherein were ſeveral ſorts of dials.* (1) Vitr. 3, 3. (2) Herm. Barb.

* ‖ Pliſtŏbŏlinda, æ. f. [*ex* ϖλεῖστος, plurimus, *&* βάλλω, jacio] *Raffleing, a kind of game on the dice, wherein he that throweth moſt taketh up all,* Pollux, 97. *Jun. interpr.*

* Pliſtŏlŏchia, æ. f. [*à* ϖλεῖστος, plurimus, *&* λοχία, puerperium] *A kind of wild mallow,* Plin. 25, 8. *&* 20, 4.

* Plŏcămos Iſidis [ϖλόκαμος Ἴσιδος, Gr. *i. e.* Iſidis capillus] *A ſhrub growing on the ſea like coral,* Plin. 13, 25.

* ‖ Plŏce, es. f. [*à* ϖλοκὴ, Gr. nexus, *them.* ϖλέκω, necto] *A rhetorical ſcheme, when the ſame word is repeted in a different ſenſe, as,* Nullum eſt jam dictum, quod non dictum ſit priùs, *Ter.*

† Plōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum [*pro* plaudo] *To clap hands.* ⸸ Plaudo.

Plorābĭlis, e. adj. *To be lamented, deplorable.* Vatum plorabile ſi quid, *Perſ.* 1, 34. Verbis ſonat plorabile quiddam, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 1, 261.

Plōrābundus, a, um. adj. *In a weeping,* or *wailing, manner.* Homo plorabundus ad prætorem venit, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 38.

Plōrandus, a, um. part. *To be lamented,* or *bewailed.* Det mihi plorandas per tua colla notas, *Prop.* 4, 3, 26.

Plōrans, tis. part. *Wailing.* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 164. *&* Ov. Epiſt. 21, 171.

‖ Plōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bewailing,* Firm. ⸸ Ploratus, lamentatio, luctus.

Plōrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A mourner, a lamenter, a whiner,* Mart. 14, 54.

‖ Plōrātrix, īcis. f. *She that bewaileth,* Sidon. ⸸ Quæ plorat.

Plōrātus, a, um. part. *Lamented for, bewailed.* § Rogus ploratus, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 856. Domus plorata, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 164.

Plōrātus, ûs. m. verb. *A weeping,* or *crying out,* Cic. Tuſc. 2, 8. Omnia ploratibus ſonant, *Liv.* 29, 17.

Plōro, āre. act. [etym. incert.] *To wail, to weep, to cry out, to lament, to bawl, to burſt out in tears, to whine.* § Plorare aliquem, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 68. pro aliquo, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 21.

Ploſtellum, i. n. dim. [*à* ploſtrum] (1) *A little wain,* or *cart, which children play withall.* (2) ¶ Ploſtellum Pœnicum, *a ſort of engine to threſh out corn with.* (1) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 247. (2) Varr. R. R. 1, 52.

‖ Ploſtrārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a cart,* or *wain,* Jun.

‖ Ploſtrārius, ii, um. *A cartwright,* or *one who maketh carts,* Lampr. *vid.* Plauſtrarius.

Ploſtrum, i. n. *pro* plauſtrum. *A wain,* or *cart.* Signa ploſtris avecta, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 20.

* Plōtias, æ. m. ut Characias, *ſc.* calamus in inſulis fluitantibus naſcens [nam νῆσος ϖλωτὴ, ſign. inſula fluitans; *ſc. à* ϖλέω, navigo] *A kind of reed,* Plin. 16, 36. *al. leg.* plocia, *ſc.* arundo.

* ‖ Plōtus, i. m. [*à* ϖλατὺς, latus] *Broad footed,* qui eſt pedibus plotis; qui poſtea plautus dict. *Feſt. vid.* Plautus.

* Ploxĕmum, i. n. capſa in ciſio, *Feſt.* vehiculum tranſpadanum, *Scal.* [*à* plexu, *vel* ϖλόξ{, quòd fuerit textile] *A tumbrel.* Gingivas verò ploxemi habet veteris, *Catull.* 94, 6. Catullus *ploxemum* circa Padum invenit, *Quint.* 1, 5.

* Pluit, imperſ. *ſubaud.* Deus, cœlum, *&c. It raineth,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 27.

* ‖ Pluĭtur, imperſ. *It doth rain.* Totum illud ſpatium quo pluitur & ningitur, *Apul. Flor.* p. 760. ⸸ Pluit, *Cic.*

* Plūma, æ. f. [*à* ϖτίλον, unde ϖτίλωμα, piluma; τ adjecto, ut perna *à* ϖτέρνα, & per Sync. pluma] (1) *A ſmall,* or *ſoft, feather.* (2) *The firſt down upon the cheeks,* as moſt interpreters think; but I ſhould rather interpret it of *aged, white hairs,* according to Marcilius, who illuſtrateth it by that of Naſo, *Jam mea cycneas imitantur tempora plumas*; which ſenſe ſeemeth more appoſite to the context. (3) Alſo a *plate, ſcale,* or *ſpangle, wrought on the armour,* or *accoutrements, of men,* or *horſes*; one whereof was laid upon another: garments alſo were ardorned with gold and purple plumeage, feather work. (1) Plumâ alias, alias ſquamâ videmus obductas, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) Inſperata tuæ veniet pluma ſuperbiæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 10, 2. ¶ Homo plumâ levior, *one good for nothing, fickle,* Plaut. Pœn. 3, 6, 17. (3) Vid. *Virg. Æn.* 11, 771. & *Vopiſc.* in *Carino,* c. 20. & ibi *Scal.*

* Plūmārius, ii. Artifex operis plumarii quod vel è plumâ, vel ad inſtar plumæ, concinnat, *Varr.* (1) *One that maketh feather work.* (2) † Alſo *an embroiderer.* (3) *A weaver of diverſe colours, like birds feathers.* (1) *Vid.* pluma. (2) Judicare quid ſit bene pictum à plumario, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* (2) Plumariorum textrinæ, *Vitr.* 6, 7.

* Plūmātĭlis, e. adj. *Made of feathers,* or *embroidered; wrought in ſeveral colours.* Cumatile aut plumatile, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 49. ‖ Plumatile aut clavatum, aut ex plumis factum, *Non.*

* ‖ Plūmātūrus, a, um. part. *About to feather,* or *put on feathers.* In avem ſeſe plumaturam, *Apul. Met.* 3. p. 91.

* ‖ Plūmātus, a, m. part. (1) *Feathered.* (2) Alſo *interwoven with divers colours like feathers.* (1) Nitens plumato corpore corvus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. *ex poët.* ¶ *Cornua cervi* molli plumata lanugine, *covered with a ſoft down,* Plin. 8, 32. (2) Pars auro plumata nitet, *Luc.* 10, 125.

Plumbāgo, gĭnis. f. (1) *A mine,* or *vein, of lead,* or *ſilver.* (2) *A defect in metals,* or *gems.* (3) *The herb called lead wort,* good to cure that fault in the eye called *plumbum.* (1) Plin. 34, 18. (2) Id. 37, 5. (3) Id. 25, 13.

Plumbārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *for, lead; pertaining to a plumber,* Plin. 34, 18.

Plumbārius, ii. m. *A worker of lead, a plumber,* Vitr. 8, 7.

Plumbāta, æ. f. *ſc.* haſta. = Martiobarbulus, *A plummet,* or *dart, of lead, with iron ſpikes in it, which was uſed as a weapon in war,* Veg. 1, 17.

‖ Plumbea, æ. f. *ſc.* haſta, glans, *&c. A ſpear,* or *javelin, done with lead,* Spartian. Sever. c. 11.

‖ Plumbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſoldering with lead,* Caſſiod.

‖ Plumbātūra, æ. f. *A ſoldering with lead,* Caſſ.

Plumbātus, a, um. part. *Leaded, headed with lead.* § Plumbatæ ſagittæ, *Plin.* 10, 23. Ut omnia vada tabulis plumbatis conſterneret, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 2.

Plumbeum, i. n. *A leaden cauldron.* Plumbeum agitabis, ut defrutum & medicamenta coëant, *Col.* 12, 20. Oportebit oleo bono plumbea ipſa intrinſecus imbui, *Id.* 12, 19.

Plumbeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Leaden,* or *of lead.* (2) *Of the colour of lead.* (3) *Dull, thick, heavy, ſlow.* (4) *Very grievous,* or *weighty.* (1) Cui nummum nunquam credam plumbeum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 120. ¶ Plumbeï canales, *leaden pipes,* Col. 8, 3. (2) Plumbeus color, *Plin.* 11, 52. Plumbeï ſmaragdi, *Id.* 37, 5. (3) Niſi planè in phyſicis plumbeï ſumus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 29. ¶ = Caudex, ſtipes, aſinus, plumbeus, *a blockhead,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. O plumbeum pugionem! *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 8. (4) ✠ Si quid *divitibus* benefacias, plumâ levior eſt gratia, ſi quid peccatum 'ſt, plumbeas iras gerunt, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 6, 18. ¶ Cùm illum plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret, *to be knocked down with a pea,* Cic. Att. 1, 16.

Plumbo, āre. act. *To ſolder with lead.* Modiolos qui indat, & plumbet operas fabri, *Cato, R. R.* 21.

Plumbor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſoldered.* Neque argentum ex eo plumbatur, *Plin.* 37, 17.

Plumbōſus, a, um. adj. ſiſſimus, ſup. *Full of lead, or that hath much lead mixed with it.* Melior molybdæna quantò minùs plumboſa, *Plin.* 34, ult. § Fæx plumboſiſſima, *Id.* 33, 6.

Plumbum, i. n. (1) *Lead.* (2) Meton. *A leaden pipe.* (3) *A ball, or bullet, of lead; a pellet.* (4) *Solder.* (5) *A plummet to rule withall.* (6) *A diſeaſe in the eye.* (1) Argenti pondus, plumbiſque poteſtas, *Lucr.* 6, 1241. Plumbi duo genera, nigrum & candidum, *&c.* Plin. 34, 16. (2) Aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 20. (3) Balearica plumbum Funda jacit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 727. § Plumbum volnificum, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 420. (4) Eadem teſtâ plumbo commiſſa manebit, *Juv.* 14, 310. (5) Membrana plumbo directa, *Catull.* 20, 8. (6) Plin. 25, 13.

* Plūmeſco, is, ĕre. incept. *To begin to have feathers, to be fledged.* § Pullus plumeſcit, *Plin.* 10, 53.

* Plūmeus, a, um. adj. *Of feathers.* § Torus plumeus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 611. ¶ Culcita plumea, *a featherbed,* Cic. Tuſc. 3, 19. § Plumeus apex, *Plin.* 10, 2.

Plūmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *That beareth feathers,* Plin. 10, 25.

* Plūmĭpes, pĕdis. adj. [*ex* pluma, *&* pes] *Rough footed with feathers, feather footed,* Catull. 53, 27.

* ‖ Plūmo, āre. n. (1) *To begin to have feathers.* (2) Act. *To work in feather work, to embroider, to weave with divers colours.* (1) Gell. 2, 29. (2) Tunicas plumandi difficultate pernobiles, *Vopiſc. i. e.* texendi, vel acupingendi, *Turneb.*

* Plūmōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of feathers.* § Pectora plumoſa, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 109. Faunus plumoſo ſum deus aucupio, *Propert.* 4. 2, 34.

* Plūmŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* pluma] *A little feather, or plume,* Col. 8, 5.

* Pluo, is, ĕre, plui *&* plūvi, *Plaut.* † [*à* πλύω, unde πλύνω, lavo, *Feſt.*] (1) *To rain.* (2) Met. *To ſhower down.* (1) Rus ut ibit, multùm pluverat, *Plaut. Men. in prol.* v. 63. § In Piceno lapides pluiſſe, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 5. § Nunciatum eſt in monte Albano lapidibus pluiſſe, *Liv.* 36, 37. (2) Nec de concuſſâ tantùm pluit ilice glandis, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 81. Jam bellaria adorea pluebant, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 10.

* † Pluor, ōris. m. *Rain.* Laber. ⸸ Pluvia.

* Plūrālis, e. adj. [*à* plus] *That containeth many, plural,* Quint. 8, 6.

* ‖ Plūrālĭtas, ātis. f. *The plural number,* Chariſ. 𝔛 Singularitas, *Id.* ⸸ Numerus multitudinis, *Varr.*

* Plūrālĭter, adv. *Plurally,* Quint. Inſt. Or. 1, 6.

* ‖ Plūrātīvus, a, um. adj. *Plurative, or plural.* ¶ Plurativus numerus, *the plural number,* Gell. 1, 16.

* Plūres, plūra, *&* plūria, pl. [*à* plus] (1) *More, or many.* (2) Alſo *the dead.* (1) 𝔛 Sentio in columbâ plures videri colores, nec eſſe plùs uno, *Cic. Acad.* Q. 4, 25. (2) Quin priùs me ad plures penetravi, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 14. 𝔛 Pauci, *Ad Herenn. Vid.* Plus.

* Plūrĭfārĭàm, adv. [*à* pluri, ut *à* multi multifariàm] (1) *Sundry, or ſeveral, ways.* (2) *In ſeveral places.* (1) Aurigabat extructo plurifariàm circo, *Suet. Calig.* 54. (2) = Legionarii plurifariàm diverſéque tendebant, *Id. Galb.* 19.

Plūrĭfārius, a, um. adj. *Of divers faſhions,* Suet. Claud. 21.

‖ Plūrĭformis, e. adj. *Of ſundry ſorts,* Apul. Florid. 1. p. 762.

* Plūrĭmùm, adv. [*à* plurimus] (1) *Moſt of all, very much.* (2) *For the moſt part, moſt an end.* (1) Zeuxis pingendo plurimùm aliis præſtabat, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 1. (2) Domum ire pergam, ibi plurimùm eſt, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 17.

* Plūrĭmus, a, um. adj. ſup. [*à* multus, & factum eſt *à* plus, pluris] (1) *Very much, very many, the moſt part, in great number.* (2) *Very long, or large.* (3) *Very big.* (4) *Moſt men.* (1) Quod me ſollicitat plurimis miſerum modis, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 1, 27. Juſtitia jucunditatis plurimum affert, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 16. 𝔛 Plurimum gravitatis, concinnitatis minimum, *Id.* (2) Cui plurima cervix, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 52. *interp. Serv.* Aſcendebant collem qui plurimus urbi Imminet, *Id. Æn.* 1, 423. (3) Si quiſquam eſt plurimus, *Grat.* (4) Plurimus in Junonis honorem Aptum dicit equis Argos, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 8. ¶ Plurimum æſtimare, *Cic.* pendere, *to ſet very much by,* Plaut.

* Plūris, gen. [*à* plus] (1) *Of more worth, value, or price.* (2) *Dear, more expenſive.* (1) Ager nunc multò pluris eſt, quàm tunc fuit, *Cic.* pro Q. *Roſc.* 12. Eloquentia pluris eſt quàm juris civilis ſcientia, *Id.* (2) § Pluris ædificamus, *Col.* 1, 4.

* Plus, ūris. in ſing. n. pl. plures, plura, *&* pluria [*à* πολὺ πολὺς, contr. plus, *Becm.*] (1) *More.* (2) Pluris, *of more value, more to be eſteemed.* (3) Plures, *the dead.* (1) *Cum nom.* Plus decem millia capta, *Liv. i. e.* plus hominum quàm. *Cum gen.* Plus pluſque ſapientiæ, *Plaut. Cum acc.* Plus trecentos colaphos infregit mihi, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 16. *Cum abl.* Tecum anno plus vixit, *Cic.* 𝔛 Plure vendunt quod pro minore emptum, *Lucil.* De illius peccatis plura dicit, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 33. Quanto eſt res amplior, pluria eo diſpergit corpora, *Lucr.* 2, 1134. (2) Pluris ſe putare quàm mundum, arrogantis eſt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. (3) *Vid.* Plures, ſeorſum.

* Plùs, adv. *More, longer, better.* Quos dum ferias, tibi plùs noceas, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 5. ¶ Dies plùs minùs triginta, *about thirty days over, or under, more, or leſs,* quod aliàs dic. Plùſve, minúſve, *Mart.* 8, 71. Plùs ſatìs, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 5. ¶ Plùs plúſque, *more and more,* Cic.

† Pluſcŭla, æ. f. *A buckle, or claſp,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* Pluſcŭlum, i. n. [*à* plus] *Somewhat more.* § Pluſculum rationis, *Lucr.* 4, 620. liquoris, *Plin.* mellis, *Col.*

* Pluſcŭlùm, adv. *Somewhat more, or too much.* Invitavit ſeſe in cœnâ pluſculùm, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 127.

* Pluſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* plus] *A little more.* Pluſculâ ſupellectile opus eſt, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 61.

Plŭteus, ei, *&* Plŭteum, i. *Vitr.* [de cujus etym. nihil conſtat] (1) ‖ *A kind of engine made of boards like a penthouſe, and covered with twigs, hair, cloths, and raw hides, moveing with three wheels, under which approaches were made in the beſiegeing of a city.* (2) *The cover, or top, of the gallerys in which they made their approaches.* (3) *A ſhelter in form of a turret over the heads of thoſe who played the battering engine.* (4) *A preſs, hutch, caſe, or other place, to keep books, or pictures, in.* (5) *The cloſure between the pillars, or the ſpace and diſtance of the lower pillars from the higher, in the front, or fore part.* (6) *A parapet, or breaſtwork.* (7) ‖ *Boards with which any thing is encompaſſed, or encloſed.* (8) *The bedſtead, or bed's head, of thoſe beds on which they lay at meals.* (9) Alſo *a deſk to write on.* (10) ‖ Alſo *a chair-back, or a ſhelf.* (1) Veg. 4, 15. (2) Quòd deuſtos pluteos turrium videbant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 25. (3) Supra caput collocatum erat pluteum, *Vitr.* 10, 20. (4) Et jubet archetypos pluteum ſervare Cleanthis, *Juv.* 2, 7. (5) Vitr. (6) Id. (7) Feſt. (8) 𝔛 Cœnanti modò ad pluteum, modò ad pedes ſtare diſcinctos paſſus eſt, *Suet. Cal.* 26. 𝔛 Sponda, *Mart.* (9) Perſ. 1, 105. (10) Ulp.

* Plŭvia, æ. f. [*à* pluo pluvi, *ſc.* aqua, prop. eſt adject. *Cic.* enim dicit expreſſe *aqua pluvia*] Metuo pluvias, *Id. Att.* 15, 16. § Ingens pluvia, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 325. tenues pluviæ, *Id. ibid.* 92.

* Plŭvĭālis, e. adj. (1) *Rainy, of rain, ſhowery.* (2) *Bringing, or cauſeing, rain.* (1) ¶ Aqua pluvialis, *rain water,* Col. 1, 5. Undis pluvialibus auctus Torrens, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 219. (2) Pluviales Auſtri, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 429. ¶ Pluviales hædi, *two ſtars in the heavens ſo called, becauſe their riſeing and ſeting was accompanyed with tempeſtuous weather,* Id. Æn. 9, 668. Signum pluviale capellæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 113.

* Plŭvĭātĭlis, e. adj. *Rainy, or of rain.* § Aqua pluviatilis, *Celſ.* 7, 3.

* Plŭvĭōſus, a, um. adj. *Very rainy, full of rain.* Nubilo occaſu pluvioſam hiemem denunciat, *Plin.* 18, 25.

* Plŭvius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of rain, rainy.* (2) *Bringing, or cauſeing, rain; ſhowery.* (1) § Aqua pluvia, *Cic. Topic.* 9. (2) § Auſter pluvius, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 66. ¶ Pluvius arcus, *the rainbow,* Hor. A. P. 18. § Pluvii venti, *Id. Od.* 1, 17, 4. Pluvius Jupiter, *Tibull.* 1, 7, 26.

* ‖ Plyntēria, ōrum. n. pl. [*à* πλύνω, lavo, quòd deæ ornamenta tum lavarent] *Holydays among the Athenians dedicated to Ceres,* Cœl. Rhod. 14, 9.

P ante N.

* Pneumătĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* πνεῦμα, ſpiritus] *Pneumatical, windy.* ¶ Pneumatica organa, *engines to draw up water out of a well by the help of air, or wind;* as we ſee in a ſyringe, *Plin.* 19, 4. § Pneumatica ratio, *Id.* 7, 37.

P ante O.

† Po, *pro* populo *&* potiſſimùm, poſitum eſt in Saliari carmine, *Feſt.*

* ‖ Pōcillātor, ōris. m. *A cupbearer, he that waiteth on one's cup.* Jovi pocillatorem Phrygium ſuſtulerat, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 186. ⸸ A poculis ſervus.

* Pōcillum, i. n. dim. [*à* poculum] *A little cup.* § Pocillum fictile, *Cato,* c. 156. Pocillum mulſi, *Liv.* 10, 42.

* Pōcŭlentus, a, um. adj. [*à* poculum] *Any thing that may be drank.* Eſculentis & poculentis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. ☞ *Sed al. leg. &* potulentis.

* Pōcŭlum, i. n. [*à* potione, *vel* potu dict. *qu.* potaculum] (1) *Any kind of cup; a drinking pot, or bowl.* (2) Meton. *The liquour that is drank, a draught, a potion.* (3) *A banquet, or feaſt.* (1) Duo pocula cælata, *Cic.* fagina, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 37. (2) Tecum una pocula potitet, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 26. Pocula ducentia ſomnos, *Hor. Epod.* 14, 3. (3) Illis diligenter legibus, quæ poculis imponebantur, obtemperabat, *Cic.*

* Pŏdăger, gri. m. [*à ſeq.* podagra] *Gouty, troubled with the gout in the feet.* Atque nihil prorsùs ſtare putat podager, *Claud. Epigr.* 29, 4. † Nunquam poëtor niſi podager, *Enn.* ap. *Priſc.* 8.

* Pŏdagra, æ. f. [*ex* ποῦς, pes, *&* ἄγρα, captura] *The gout in the feet.* § Locuples podagra, *Juv.* 13, 96. nodoſa, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 3, 23. tarda, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 32.

* Pŏdagrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Troubled with the gout.* Equitare podagricis alienum eſt, *Celſ.* 4, 27. § Podagricus homo, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

* Pŏdagrōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* podagra] *Gouty, full of the gout.* § Podagroſis pedibus, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 8.

* ‖ Pŏdargus, i. m. [*ex* ποῦς, pes, *&* ἀργὸς, celer, *vel* albus] pedibus albis, vel velox; nomen canis, *Whitefoot, or lightfoot,* Litt. *ex* Ov.

* Pŏdēris, e. adj. Poderem tunicam, *Apul.* ποδήρης, *i. e.* talaris, ad pedes pertingens, *reaching down to the feet.* ⸸ Talaris, *Cic.*

* ‖ Pŏdēris, is. f. [*ex* ποῦς, pes, *&* ἄρω, apto] Veſtitum podere, *Apoc.* 1, 13. *A long garment down to the feet, without plaits, or wrinkles,* which prieſts uſed, and ſoldiers alſo in war; *a caſſock, a ſurplice.*

* Pōdex, ĭcis. m. [*à* pedo, is, ut *à* πέρδω, πορδὴ, *à* pendo, pondus] *The arſe, the fundament, the breech, the bum.* Turpis podex, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 5.

* ‖ Pŏdiſmus, i. m. [*à* ποδίζω, pede metior. them. ποῦς, pes] *A meaſureing out of ground by the feet,* Veget. ⸸ Pedaturam *Latinè* vocat *Frontinus.*

* Pŏdium ii. m. [πόδιον, Gr. vel quia pedis modo projectura illa, quæ podium facit, procedat; vel quia ad pedes ædificiorum ſirui conſueverit, ſive quòd in eo pedibus hæreamus, *M.*]

(1) *An open gallery made without the walls of a houſe, for people to ſtand and behold things in; a balcony*, or *building juting out.* (2) *A ſort of ſcaffold*, or *ſtage, whereon beehives were ſet.* (3) *That part of the theatre next the* Orcheſtra, *where the emperour and noble perſonages ſat to ſee plays acted.* (1) Vitr. 3, 3. (2) Podia ternis alta pedibus fabricentur inducta teſtaceo, *&c.*— & ſupra hæc podia alvearia collocentur, *Pall.* (3) Toto podio adaperto ſpectare conſueverat, *Suet. Neron.* 12. vid. & *Juv.* 2, 143. & ſeq.

•Pœcĭle, es, f. *ſc.* porticus [ποικίλη στοὰ, *i. e.* varia, ob multiplicem picturam] *A gallery at Athens where the Stoicks were wont to walk and diſcourſe*, Nep. Miltiad. 6.

•Poēma, ătis, n. [ποίημα, Gr. à ποιέω, facio] *A poem, a copy of verſes, a piece of poetry.* Varium & elegans omni ferè numero poëma facere, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 3. Egregium poëma, *Id.* Neque numeroſo eſſe, ut poëma, neque extra numerum, ut ſermo vulgi eſt, debet oratio, *Id. Orat.* 195.

•Pœmĕnis, is, f. [à ποιμὴν, paſtor] *A bitch's name, Keeper*, Ov. Met. 3, 215.

•Pœna, æ, f. [ποινὴ, Gr.] (1) *Puniſhment, penalty, pain.* (2) *Trouble.* (3) *Remorſe, torment, regret.* (4) *A Fury.* (5) *Any evil*, or *ſuffering.* (6) *A payment of loſs at game.* (7) Alſo *a fault*, or *fact, worthy of puniſhment.* (1) ⌘ Pœnâ & premio contineri remp. dixit Solon, *Cic.* ⌘ Ne major pœna quàm culpa ſit, cavendum eſt, *Id. Offic.* 1, 25. Perjurii pœna divina exitium, humana dedecus, *Id.* de *Legg.* 2, 9. Conſcripſerunt edictum prætores cum pœnâ, *Id.* (2) Decere illos æquo animo reliquum pati laborem, dum pro civibus ſuis pœnas caperent, *Sall. B. Jug.* 71. (3) Heu quantum pœnæ miſero mens conſcia donat, *Luc.* 7, 784. (4) = O Pœna! ô Furia ſociorum, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 37. Et flammas & ſæva quatit mihi verbera Pœna, *Virg. in Culice.* (5) Mors ultima pœna eſt, *Luc.* 8, 395. (6) Ov. (7) Pœnam octupli commiſſam non exequebatur, *Cic.* ¶ Pœnas dare, ſufferre, pendere, dependere, ſolvere, perſolvere, *Id.* reddere, *to be puniſhed*, Sall. ✠ Ire in pœnas, *Ov. Met.* 5, 668. § Afficere pœnâ, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 18. Capere pœnas, exigere de aliquo, *Ov.* Conſurgere in pœnam, *Plin.* 8, 16. Expetere pœnam alicujus rei, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 43. Irrogare pœnas peccatis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 318. ¶ Multare pœnâ aliquem, *Cic.* pro *C. Balb.* 42. Petere pœnam ab aliquo, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 19. Poſcere pœnas, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 72. recipere ab aliquo, *Id. Æn.* 4, 656. repetere, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 67. Repoſcere ad pœnas aliquem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 139. Sumere pœnas, *to puniſh*, Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 84. § inire, *Ov. Am.* 1, 7, 26. exſolvere, *Catull.* 62, 77.

•Pœnālis, e, adj. *Penal; belonging to*, or *appointed for, pain and puniſhment.* § Pœnalis opera, *Plin.* 18, 11.

•Pœnārius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to puniſhment.* § Pœnariæ actiones, *Quint.* 4, 3.

•‖ Pœnĭca pavimenta [à Pœnis] *Paved with marble brought out of Numidia*, Feſt. ⸸ Punica.

•Pœnĭceus, a, um, adj. *Phœnician.* § Pœniceus color, *a red colour*, Lucr. 5, 939. Pœniceis indutus tunicis, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 6.

•† Pœnio, is, īre, īvi, act. & Pœnior, īri, paſſ. [à pœna] *To puniſh.* ☞ Hujus antiquæ ſcripturæ exempla ex MSS. libr. Ciceronis aliorumque profert *Pareüs Lexic. crit.* p. 943. ubi hodie in libb. impreſſis *punire* legitur. ⸸ Punio.

•Pœnĭtendus, a, um, adj. [à verbo pœnitet] *To be repented of, to be miſliked.* Sub haud pœnitendo magiſtro, *Liv.* 1, 35. Ager colono pœnitendus, *Col.* 2, 2. § Factum pœnitendum, *Suet. Veſp.* 10.

•Pœnĭtens, tis, part. *Repenting himſelf, penitent.* Lepidus pœnitens conſilii, *Sall.* ap *Chariſ.* § facti, *Suet. Vitell.* 15. Signa pœnitentis de matrimonio Agrippinæ, *Id. Claud.* 43.

•Pœnĭtentia, æ, f. [à pœniteo, quod à pœna] (1) *Repentance, an after ſorrow.* (2) *Diſlike, ſlighting.* (1) Pœnitentiam celerem, ſed ſeram & inutilem ſequi, *Liv.* 31. Virtutibus effecit ut civitas pœnitentiam ageret, quòd, &c. Val. Max. 3, 4, 2. (2) Tam ſecunda illis aliorum vitæ pœnitentia eſt, *Plin.* 5, 17.

•‖ Pœnĭtentiālis, e, adj. *Penitential*, Eccl.

•‖ Pœnĭtentiārius, ii, m. *A penitentiary, one that heareth confeſſions, and enjoineth penance*, Hier.

•Pœnĭteo, ēre, ui, neut. [à pœna] *To repent.* Sapientis eſt proprium nihil, quod pœnitere poſſit, facere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 28. Et me quidem hæc conditio nunc non pœnitet, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 1, 50.

•Pœnĭtet, ēbat, uit, ēre, imperſ. [à pœniteo] (1) *It repenteth, it grieveth, it vexeth*, or *troubleth. I, thou, he, we, &c. are ſorry, troubled, grieved*; (2) or *aſhamed of*; (3) *wiſh a thing never had been done.* (1) Stant & oves circùm, noſtri nec pœnitet illas. (2) Nec te pœniteat pecoris, divine poëta, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 16, 17. (3) Quarum rerum ſi quem pœniteat, eum victoriæ P. R. pœnitere, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 8.

•† Pœnĭtūdo, dĭnis, f. *Repentance*, Non. *ex* Pacuv.

•† Pœnĭtūrus, a, um, part. *That will*, or *ſhall, repent*, or *be ſorry.* Neque te, neque quenquam arbitror pœniturum laudis, *Acc.* ⸸ Eoúſque proceſſum eſt, ut *non pœniturum* pro non *acturo pœnitentiam* Salluſtius dixerit, *Quint.* 9, 3.

•Poēſis, is, f. [à ποιέω, facio] *A poet's work, poetry.* Anacreontis tota poëſis eſt amatoria, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 33. ⌘ Quamvis ſit claris coloribus picta, vel poëſis, vel oratio, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 25. ⌘ Poëſis & poëma hanc habet diſtantiam: poëſis eſt textus ſcriptorum; poëma inventio parva quæ paucis verbis expeditur, *Non.* ☞ Hinc Ang. *poeſy.*

•Poēta, æ, m. [ποιητὴς, Gr. ab eodem] (1) *An artiſt, a cunning contriver.* (2) *A poet, one that writeth*, or *maketh, verſes.* (1) Tu poëta es prorsùs ad eam rem unicus, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 3. (2) ⌘ Adſtrictior verſu poëta oratoris virtutes perſequitur, *Cic. Orat.* 20.

•Poētĭca, æ, & Poētĭce, es, f. [ποιητικὴ, Gr. ex eodem] *The art of poets*, or *of making verſes; poetry.* O præclaram emendatricem vitæ, poëticam! *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 32.

•Poētĭcè, adv. [à poëticus] *After the manner of poets, poetically.* Ut poëticè loquar, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 4.

•Poētĭcus, a, um, adj. [ποιητικὸς, Gr. à ποιέω, facio] (1) *Pertaining to a poet, poetical.* (2) ‖ *Feigned by the poets.* (1) § Numerus poëticus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 33. Poëticum verbum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 38. (2) Dii poëtici, *Recent.*

† ✠ Poētĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. *That maketh one a poet*, Enn.

•† Poētor, āri, dep. [ab eodem] *To make verſes, to play the poet.* Nunquam poëtor, niſi podager, *Enn.* ap. *Priſc.* 8. ⸸ Poëma condere, componere, Cic. facere, *Hor.*

•Poētria, æ, f. [ex eodem themate] *A poeteſs*, or *ſhe poet.* Plurimarum fabularum poëtria, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 27. pica, *Perſ.* in *prol.*

•Pōgōnias, æ, m. [πωγωνίας, Gr. à πώγων, barba] *A ſort of comet*, or *blazeing ſtar, with a beard*, Plin. 2, 25.

Pol, *i. e.* per Pollucem. *An adverb of ſwearing by Pollux*, Plaut. Ter.

•‖ Pŏlāris, e, adj. [à polus] *Belonging to the pole, polar*, Aſtron.

•Pŏlēa, æ, f. [πωλεία, Gr. *ſc.* κόπρος, à πῶλος, pullus] fimus pullinus. *The dung which the ſhe-aſs voideth before foaling*, Plin. 28, 13.

•Pŏlĕmōnia, æ, f. [à πόλεμος, bellum] *An herb called wild ſage, heben.* Some uſe it for *horſe mint.* = Polemoniam alii Philetæriam à certamine regum inventionis appellant, *Plin.* 25, 6.

•Pŏlĕmōnium, ii, m, [πολεμώνιον, Gr. ab eodem] *Idem*, Varr.

•Pŏlenta, æ, f. [*ex* polline à παλύνειν, *i. e.* φυρᾶν, vel πάσσειν, unde fuerat παλυντὰ, *i. e.* farina conſperſa] (1) *Barley flour dried at the fire, and fried after it hath lain ſoaking in water one night.* (2) *A kind of coarſe country food.* (1) Polenta à farinâ hordei diſtat, eo quòd torretur, *Plin.* 22, 25. (2) Ubi flent nequam homines, qui polentam pranſitant, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 18.

•Pŏlentārius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to barley ſo dreſſed.* Ex unoquoque eorum exciam crepitum polentarium, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 16.

•Pōlia, æ, f. [πωλεία, Gr. à πῶλος, pullus equinus] (1) ‖ *A herd*, or *drove, of beaſts*; or *the training up*, or *teaching, horſes.* (2) = Alſo *a kind of gem.* (1) *Ulp.* = Equaria, *Varr.* (2) Plin. 37, 11.

Pŏlībant, imperſ. [à polio] ex more antiq. *Virg. Æn.* 8, 436.

Pŏliendus, a, um, part. *To be poliſhed, ſet off*, or *adorned.* Orationis poliendæ ignarus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 14.

Pŏlīmentum, i, n. Polimenta, ait Verrius, antiqui diceb. teſticulos porcorum cùm eos caſtrabant, *Feſt. ſc.* poſtquam ex illo folliculo evaginati eſſent in caſtratione, *Scal.* nim. à pola, unde polire, *i. e.* pilâ ludere, quod à φάλλος, unde & follis; vel quòd ad ſimilit. veſtium poliantur, *the ſtones of hogs when they are gelded.* Polimenta porcina, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 28.

Pŏlio, is, īre, īvi, ītum, act. [polit, pilâ ludit, vel à φαλὸς, ſplendidus, unde φαλύνω, ſplendidum reddo] (1) *To make ſmooth, to plane, to trim, to deck, to adorn, to make neat, fine, gay.* (2) *To poliſh.* (3) *To furbiſh.* (4) *To ſet off.* (5) † *To rake*, or *harrow*, ground. (6) *To winnow corn.* (7) ‖ Alſo *to play at ball.* (1) Rogum aſciâ ne polito, *Verba antiq. legis ap.* Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 23. (2) Squatinâ lignum & ebora poliuntur, *Plin.* 9, 12. Nec fragili geminæ poliantur pumice frontes, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1, 11. (3) Qui polit arma deorum Lemnius, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 6, 48. *Hinc* polio, onis, *quod vid.* (4) Carmina polire ſollicitâ curâ, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 5, 61. (5) Enn. (6) *Vid.* Caton. R. R. 136. & Col. (7) Polit, pilâ ludit, *Feſt.*

•Pōlion, i, m. [à πολιὸς, canus] *A ſort of herb whoſe leaves appear white in the morning, of a purple colour at noon, and blue when the ſun ſeteth*, Plin. 21, 7.

Pŏlior, īri, paſſ. *To be poliſhed, &c. Vid.* Polio.

‖ Pŏlio, ōnis, m. *An armour dreſſer, a furbiſher*, or *ſcourer of harneſs.* Poliones & cuſtodes armorum, *Calliſtrat. J. C.*

Pŏlītè, adv. ius, comp. *Finely, gayly, neatly, trimly, ſmoothly, exquiſitely.* = Ornatè & politè dicere, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 3. Quædam limantur à me politiùs, *Id. Acad. Q.* 1, 1.

•Pŏlītīa, æ, f. [πολιτεία, Gr. à πόλις, civitas] *The government, polity*, or *rule, of a town*, or *commonwealth, civil government.* In Platonis politiâ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 30.

Pŏlītĭcus, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *Politick*, or *pertaining to government; civil.* § Libra politici, *Cæl. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 8, 1. Theſes politicæ, *Id. Att.* 9, 3.

Pŏlītio, ōnis, f. verb. *A poliſhing, a triming, a decking*, or *huſbanding.* Recipiens in ſe politionem, *Vitr.* 7, 3. ‖ Omnes perfectiones antiqui politiones appellabant, *Feſt.* Agrorum cultus diligentes, *Non.* ⸸ Cultus, cultura.

Pŏlītor, ōris, m. verb. [à polio] (1) ‖ *A harneſs ſcourer*, or *armourer.* (2) Alſo *a tiller*, or *dreſſer, of ground.* (1) Politor gemmarum, *Firm.* 4, 7. (2) *Vid.* Cato, R. R. 136.

Pŏlītŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [à politus] *Somewhat fine.* Opus eſt huc limatulo & politulo tuo judicio, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 34.

Pŏlītūra, æ, f. *A triming, poliſhing, garniſhing*, or *ſmootheing*, Plin. 11, 24.

Pŏlītus, a, um, part. adj. or, comp. (1) *Poliſhed, ſet off, decked, trimed, made fine.* (2) Adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Trim, neat, ſpruce, polite.* (1) Effigies ſummis ingeniis expreſſa & polita, *Cic.* pro *Arch. Poët.* 12. (2) Polito tuo ingenio, *Id.* = Polita, urbana, & elegans oratio, *Id.* de *Cl. Or.* 82. Politioris humanitatis expers, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 17. Omni liberali doctrinâ politiſſimus, *Id. Fam.* 13, 1. = Pictus, perfectus, accuratus, *Id.*

•Pŏlium, ii, n. [à πολιὸς, canus] *A kind of herb called poley*, Plin. 21, 20. *Vid.* Polion.

•Pollen, ĭnis, n. [à πάλη, quod idem notat, *Heſ.*] (1) *Fine flour*, or *the duſt that flyeth in the* mill,

mill. (2) Synecd. Alſo *the ſmall duſt of any thing.* (1) Fumi ac pollinis plena coquendo ſit ſaxo & molendo, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 60. (2) Thuris polline *equi* armi linantur, *Col.* 6, 30. ☞ *Incertus ſum tam recti caſûs, quàm generis hujus vocab.*

*Pollens, tis, nom. ex part. *Able to do much, haveing great power, powerfull; of great force,* or *virtue; abounding with.* § Genus pollens, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 28. matrona, *Ov. Met.* 5, 508. Vini pollens liber, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 21. opibus, *Lucr.* 1, 60. literis, *Val. Max.* 3, 3. *ext.* 1. Aſtus pollentior armis, *Sil. Ital.* 14, 339. ‖ pollentiſſimus Nilus, *Alcim. Avit.*

*Pollentia, æ, f. *Power, puiſſance, might, ſway.* Impiorum potior pollentia quàm innocentum, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 4.

*Polleo, ēre, n. [*ab* ant. πόλλος, *i. e.* πολὺς, multus, nam pollere eſt multùm valere] (1) *To be able, to be very ſtrong, to be mighty, to be of great force, virtue,* or *power; to bear rule,* or *ſway; to carry a ſtroke, to prevail much, to excell and exceed.* (2) *To be better,* or *more uſefull.* (3) Imperſ. *It is profitable,* or *more advantageous.* (1) Qui in repub. plurimùm pollebant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 4. = Qui plùs poteſt pollétque, *Liv.* 8, 7. Ad fidem faciendam juſtitia plùs pollet, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 9. § Pollere adverſum omnes, *Plin.* 16, 22. apud aliquem, *Cic. Parad.* 5. (2) Ex oleo & aquâ Ciliciæ pollent, *Plin.* 36, 22. *de cotibus.* (3) Is omnibus exemplo debet eſſe, quantùm in hâc urbe polleat multorum obedire tempori, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 69.

Pollex, ĭcis, m. & digitus pollex [ita dict. quòd vi & poteſtate inter cæteros digitos plurimùm polleat, inde & ἀντίχειρ, dictus, *qu.* manus altera, *Atteius Capito* ap. *Macr.*] (1) *The thumb of the hand.* (2) *The great toe of the foot.* (3) Alſo *a thumb's breadth.* (1) Pollex, non index, *Cic. Att.* 13, 44. (2) Lepidus incuſſo pollice limini cubiculi, &c. Plin. 7, 53. (3) Digiti pollicis craſſitudine, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 13. ¶ Vertere pollicem, *to condemn one,* Juv. 3, 36. Premere pollicem, *to favour one,* Plin. 28, 2. Infeſtus pollex, *a ſign of diſpleaſure,* Quint. Aliquid utroque pollice laudare, *highly to commend,* or *approve of,* Hor. Epiſt. 1, 18, 66. Fingere aliquid preſſo pollice, *to put,* or *ſet, in order, to regulate,* Prop. 3, 10, 14.

Pollĭcāris, e, adj. *Of a thumb's breadth,* or *thickneſs.* § Pollicaris latitudo, *Plin.* 15, 24. = Craſſitudo, 13, 23.

Pollĭcens, tis, part. *Promiſeing.* Multa pollicens, ſi ſe conſervâſſet, *Nep. Them.* 8. Pollicente ſe Campſam traditurum, *Liv.* 23, 1.

Pollĭceor, ēri, ĭtus ſum, dep. & † polliceo, comm. *Priſcian.* [*ex* per, & liceor; *pro* pelliceor; ut ſit prop. pretium pro merce offerre ac promittere] (1) *To promiſe, to engage, to aſſure.* (2) *To affirm certainly, to warrant.* (3) *To offer.* (1) Ad eam rem operam ſuam pollicentur, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 6. ⌘ Negabon' velle me, modò qui ſum pollicitus ducere? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 6. ⌘ Quod nos de Cn. Pompeio pollicemur, id ille facilè perficiet, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 7. † Ne dares, ne pollicere, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* (2) Pro certo polliceor hoc vobis atque confirmo, *Cic.* contr. *Rull.* 2, 37. (3) Servos in quæſtionem polliceri, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 28. ‖ ⌘ Pollicemur ſponte, promittimus rogati, *Serv. ſed aliquando fallit.*

Pollĭcĭtans, tis, part. *Promiſeing often.* Pollicitans & nihil ferens, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 36.

Pollĭcĭtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A free and willing promiſe.* Pollicitationes tuas hinc aufer, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 17.

‖ Pollĭcĭtātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that promiſeth,* Dig. ⸸ Promiſſor, *Hor.*

Pollĭcĭtor, āri, freq. [*à* polliceor] *To promiſe often, to make many promiſes.* Pollicitando illorum animos lactas? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 9.

Pollĭcĭtum, i, n. *A promiſe.* § Memores polliciti, *Col.* 11, 3. Dives pollicitis, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 444.

Pollĭcĭtus, a, um, part. (1) Act. *Haveing promiſed.* (2) Paſſ. *Promiſed, aſſured, warranted.* (1) His auxilium ſuum pollicitus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 19. (2) Torus pollicitus, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 140.

*Pollĭnārius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to fine flour,* or *meal.* § Cribrum pollinarium, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 1, 10.

Pollincio, īre, xi, ctum, act. [de etym. *vid.* Pollinctor ap. *Voſſ.*] *To dreſs, cheſt,* or *perfume, a body with ointment; to embalm, to do all things pertaining to buryal, to carry the dead to buryal, to bury.* Qui mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 63.

Pollinctor, ōris, m. verb. qui funera procurat, *Non.* qui pollincit, vel pollingit. (1) *He that waſheth the dead body with ointments, an embalmer of the dead.* (2) ‖ *A ſexton,* or *he that buryeth the dead.* (1) Plaut. Pœn. prol. 63. (2) Sidon.

‖ Pollinctum, i, n. *A funeral ſupper.* ⸸ Cœna funeris, *Perſ.*

Pollinctūra, æ, f. *The dreſſing, cheſting,* or *embalming, of dead bodies,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6. *ubi al. leg.* pollunctura.

Pollinctus, a, um, adj. *Prepared for its funeral.* Pollinctum corpus, *Val. Max.* 7, 7, 4.

*† Pollintio, ōnis, f. verb. *A divideing of the flour,* or *meal goten in the mill,* or *bakehouſe,* Cato, R. R. 136. *interp. Sipont. ubi ferè libb. impreſſi* politio.

*† Pollintor, ōris, m. [*à* polline] *One that boulteth,* or *ſifteth out, meal,* Cato, R. R. 136. *ubi hodie* politor, *quod. vid.*

*Pollis, ĭnis, m. ut ſanguis. *Fine flour.* Additio pollinem polentæ, *Cato, R. R.* 156. *Vid.* Pollen.

‖ Pollubrum, i, n. & polubrum, *Feſt.* [*à* polluo, *i. e.* perluo, ut *à* pelluo pelvis. Quid ſi *polum,* i. e. *labrum,* dicamus?] *A baſin to waſh in, a bowl, a waſh bowl.* Pollubrum ſiniſtrâ manu teneto, *Fab. Pictor.* ap. *Non.* Argento pollubro & aureo gutto, *Liv.* ap. *Non.* ⸸ Pelvis, *Varr.*

Pollūceo, ēre, xi, ctum. [*ex* per, & luceo, *pro* pelluceo; vel quòd ſacrificii lumina admodum lucerent, *Sipont.* vel quòd ſplendor epuli pelluceret, *Turn.*] (1) *To make ready a ſumptuous banquet to be offered in ſacrifice to Jupiter,* or *Hercules.* (2) *To flouriſh, to make bright, and beautify.* (1) Jovi dapali culignam vini quantam vis polluceto, *Cato,* 132. Utì decumam partem Herculi polluceam, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 80. (2) Quàm nitidis hilares pollucent fœtibus horti, *Col.* 10, 290. ☞ *Sed al.* collucent, & *fort. rectiùs.*

‖ Pollūcĭbĭlis, e, adj. *Chargeable, coſtly, ſumptuous, ſtately.* § Cœna pollucibilis, *Macr. Sat.* 2, 13. ⸸ Opipara, dubia.

Pollūcĭbĭlĭter, adv. *Magnificently, coſtly, gallantly.* § Pollucibiliter obſonare, *i. e.* opiparè, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 23.

Polluctè, adv. *i. e.* opiparè. *Bravely, nobly, ſumptuouſly.* Polluctè prodigum eſſe amatorem addecet, *Plaut.* in Nervolariâ.

Polluctum, i, n. Cœna opipara, propriè convivium, vel ſacrificium, quod Jovi dapali, Herculi, aliiſve fieret [*à* polluceo, *quòd* ſplendida eſſet] (1) *A coſtly banquet prepared for, and ſacrificed to, the gods; but chiefly to Jupiter and Hercules.* (2) *Any common feaſt, good cheer.* (1) Plin. 32, 2. (2) Neque ſit quicquam pollucti domi, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 3. *ſub fin.*

Polluctūra, æ, f. (1) ‖ *A ſacrifice,* or *feaſt, to Jupiter,* or *Hercules.* (2) *Good cheer.* (1) *Ex ſignificatione verbi* polluceo. (2) Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6.

Polluctus, a, um, part. Libatus ſive cumulatus, largiter exceptus & tractatus. *Conſecrated, tithed out,* properly *of tenths to Hercules,* Varr. Non ſum polluſta pago, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 11. *i. e.* communis & expoſita pago, *Turn. Met.* ¶ Polluctus virgis, *ſoundly beaten,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 38.

Polluendus, a, um, part. *To be polluted.* Polluendam perdendámque rempublicam relinquere, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 76, 5.

Polluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, act. *pro* pelluo, ut polliceo, *pro* pelliceor [*ex* per & luo, *i. e.* lavo; al. *à* φολύνω, *i. e.* μολύνω, *Heſ.* quid ſi *à* per & lues, ut inficere ſit prima notio? Certè Cicero innuere videtur, cùm ait. *Ut eos ludos hæc lues impura pollueret,* De Haruſp. Reſp. 12.] (1) *To infect, poiſon,* or *envenom.* (2) *To defile, diſtain, corrupt,* or *make filthy; to pollute, ſoil,* or *mar.* (3) *To violate, break,* or *infringe.* (1) Afflatu populos, urbéſque, domóſque Polluit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 794. *de invidiâ.* (2) = ⌘ Noluerunt nudos in flumen dejicere, ne ipſum polluerent, quò cætera, quæ violata ſunt, expiari putantur, *Cic.* pro, *S. Roſc.* 26. Auro ne pollue formam, *Tibull.* 1, 9, 17. (3) Cùm omnia divina atque humana jura ſcelere nefario polluiſſet, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 23.

Polluor, i, ūtus, paſſ. *To be defiled,* or *polluted.* Nullis polluitur caſta domus ſtupris, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 21. = *Sacra* quæ ab iſto uno ſic polluta & violata ſunt, ut, &c. Cic. Verr. 5, 72.

Pollūtus, a, um, part. & adj. *ex* part. or, comp. ‖ iſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Defiled, polluted, ſoiled.* (2) *Violated, broken, infringed.* (3) *Unchaſte.* (1) Menſa nullo cruore polluta, *Sil.* 7, 183. & *Met.* Pubis delicta augebat pollutior ipſa ſenectus, *Id.* 11, 47. Pollutiſſimus dives, *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 305. (2) Linquere pollutum hoſpitium, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 61. (3) ⌘ Cùm caſtum amiſit polluto corpore florem, *Catull.* 60, 46.

Polvīnar, āris, n. [*à* polis, ſive polulis, quòd ex alutaceo ſcorto fieret, ut ſit σκύτινον προσκεφάλαιον, utì vocat, *Poll.*] *A cuſhion,* or *pillow, a ſquab,* Varr.

*† Pōlŭlus, *pro* paululus, *Cato,* 21.

*Pŏlus, i, m. [*à* πολέω, verſo] (1) *The pole; the end,* or *point, of the axle tree whereon aſtronomers imagine heaven to be turned.* (2) ⚜ *Heaven.* (3) ⚜ *Any part of heaven,* eſpecially *the farthermoſt.* (1) Quoniam terra à verticibus duobus, quos appellaverunt polos, &c. Plin. 2, 15. totque tuli terrâ caſus pelagoque, quot inter Occultum ſtellæ conſpicuumque polum, *the artick and antartick pole,* Ov. Triſt. 4, 10, 108. (2) Polus dum ſidera paſcet, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 612. ⌘ Involvens umbrâ magnâ terramque polumque, *Id. Æn.* 2, 251. (3) Intonuêre poli, *Id. Æn.* 1, 94.

*Pŏlyăcanthos, i, m. [*ex* πολὺς, multus, & ἄκανθος, ſpina] *A certain rough herb haveing many prickles; a ſtarthiſtle,* or *caltrop,* Plin. 21, 16.

*Pŏlyanthĕmon, i, n. [*ex* πολὺς, multus, & ἄνθος, flos] *An herb called crowfoot, goldcup,* or *goldknap; bachelor's button,* Plin. 27, 12.

*Pŏlўbūtes, æ, m. [*ex* πολὺς, multus, & βοῦς, bos] *He who hath a great many oxen,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1.

*‖ Pŏlychreſtus, a, um, adj. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & χρηστὸς, utilis] *Very uſefull, ſovereign,* Apic. 1, 1. *Corr.* Polygreſtus.

*Pŏlycnēmon, i, n. [ita dict. quaſi multarum tibiarum herba; *ſc. à* πολὺς, multus, & κνήμη, tibia] *An herb like wild ſavory,* or *organy,* Plin. 26, 14.

*Pŏlўgăla, æ, f. *vel* Pŏlўgălon, i, n. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & γάλα, lac] *The herb called milkwort,* Plin. 22, 12.

*‖ Pŏlўgămia, æ, f. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & γαμέω, nubo] *The haveing more wives than one, polygamy,* Ap. recent.

*‖ Pŏlўgămus, a, um, adj. *He that hath,* or *hath had, many wives,* Recentiores.

*Pŏlўgŏnăton, i, n. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & γόνυ, genu] *The herb called Solomon's ſeal,* Plin. 27, 12.

*Pŏlўgōnius, a, um, adj. [*ex* πολὺς, multus, & γωνία, angulus] *Haveing many corners.* § Polygoniæ turres, *Vitr.* 1, 5.

*Pŏlўgŏnoīdes, is, f. [*à* πολὺς, multus, γόνυ, genu, & εἶδος, ſpecies] *An herb haveing leaves long and thick like laurel;* good againſt ſerpents, *Plin.* 24, 15. = Daphnoides, *Id. ibid.*

*Pŏlўgŏnon, i, n. [*ex* πολὺς, multus, & γόνυ, genu, *à* multis geniculis] *The herb knotgraſs,* or *breadwort;* good to ſtanch blood, *Plin.* 27, 12. = Sanguinaria, *Id. ibid.*

*Pŏlygrammos, i, f. [*ex* πολὺς, multus, & γραμμὴ, linea] *A kind of jaſper ſtone haveing many white ſtreaks,* Plin. 37, 9.

*Pŏlyhiſtor, ŏris, m. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & ἵστωρ, ſciens] (1) *A learned, knowing, man, that hath read much.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a title of Solinus's book,*

book, q. d. *a collection of hiſtorys.* (1) C. Alexandrum propter antiquitatis notitiam, polyhiſtorem multi vocabant, *Suet.* de *Clar. Gramm.* c. 20. (2) *Vid.* Libr.

•† Pŏlўlŏquus, a, um, adj. [*ex* πολὺς, multus, & loquor] *He that ſpeaketh much*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

•Pŏlўmēlus, i, m. [*ex* πολὺς, multus, & μῆλον, ovis] *A great ſheepmaſter*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.

•‖ Pŏlўmĭtārius, ii, m. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] *An embroiderer; a worker with ſilk and gold in tiſſue*, or *tapeſtry*, Bibl. ⊥ Plurimis liciis texens, *Plin.*

•Pŏlўmĭtus, a, um, adj. [*ex* πολὺς, multus, & μίτος, licium] *Embroidered*, or *wove, with threads of divers colours; twined*, or *twiſted, with ſilk of divers colours.* Plurimis liciis texere, quæ polymita appellant, Alexandria inſtituit, *Plin.* 8, 48.

•Pŏlўmixos, c. g. on, i, n. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & μύξα, ellychnium, lucernæ] *A lamp with divers matches, a candle with ſeveral wicks, a branch with divers lights.* Lucerna polymixos, *Lemma ap. Mart.* 14, 41. *Latinè* multa habens ellychnia, vel multas gerens myxas, *Id.*

•‖ Pŏlўōnўmus, a, um, adj. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & ὄνομα, nomen] *Haveing many names*, Priſc.

•Pŏlўplūſius, a, um, adj. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & πλοῦτος, divitiæ] *Very rich*, Plaut. Capt. 22, 27.

•Pŏlўpŏdium, ii, n. [πολυπόδιον, Gr. *à* πολὺς, multus, & ποῦς, pes] *The herb called oakfern*, or *polypody*, Plin. 26, 8.

•Pŏlўpōſus, a, um, adj. [*à* polypus, notione ſecundâ] *He that hath a cancer in his noſe.* ✠ Naſutum volo, nolo polypoſum, *Mart.* 12, 37.

•‖ Pŏlyptōton, i, n. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & πτῶσις, caſus] (1) *That hath many caſes.* (2) Alſo *a figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is varyed by its ſeveral terminations.* (1) *Ex uſu Græcorum.* (2) *Exemplo ſint ſequentia*, Tu mihi aliquid, aliquo modo, alicunde, ab aliquibus blatis, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 13. Quales vos præbuiſtis, tales populo Romano, præbeatis, *Cic.*

•Pŏlўpus, i, *vel* pŏdis, m. [πολύπους, Gr. *à* πολὺς, multus, & ποῦς, pes; ob multos, *i. e.* octonos pedes] (1) *A fiſh called the pourcontrel*, or *many feet*; changeing its colour like the place where it is, and holding every thing faſt which it layeth hold of. (2) *A diſeaſe in the noſe called* noli me tangere, *breeding a piece of fleſh which oftentimes ſtifleth one, and ſtopeth one's breath.* (3) *A gripeing fellow, an extortioner, a pinchpenny.* (1) Plin. 9, 29. (2) Celſ. 6, 8. (3) Ego iſtos novi polypos, qui ſibi, quicquid tetigerint, tenent, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 21.

•Pŏlўrrhīzon, i, n. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & ῥίζα, radix] *A kind of herb haveing many thick roots*, Plin. 25, 5, 8. & 26, 12.

•Pŏlўſpaſton, i, n. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & σπάω, traho] *A windleſs with many pullys*, or *truckles*, Vitr. 10, 5.

•‖ Pŏlўſyllăbus, a, um, adj. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & συλλαβὴ, ſyllaba] *That hath many ſyllables*, Gramm.

•Pŏlўſyndĕton, i, n. [*ex* πολὺς, multus, σὺν, con, & δέω, ligo] *A figure of ſpeech abounding with conjunctions*, as Terráſque, tractúſque maris, cœlúmque profundum, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 51. Ubi fidemque, remque, ſeque, teque properat perdere, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 36.

•Pŏlytrĭchon, i, n. [*à* ſeq.] *An herb called maidens hair*, wherewith they died the hair and kept it from ſheding, *Plin.* 22, 21. = Adiantum, callitrichon, *Id.* 27, 11.

•Pŏlythrix, ĭchis, f. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & θρὶξ, capillus] (1) *Maiden hair.* (2) Alſo *a precious ſtone with greeniſh hairs.* (1) Plin. 26, 11. (2) Id. 37, 11.

•Pŏlўzōnos, i, f. [*à* πολὺς, multus, & ζώνη, cingulum] *A precious ſtone haveing many white circles about it*, Plin. 37, 11.

•Pōmārium, ii, n. (1) *A place ſet with fruitfull trees, an orchard.* (2) *An apple loft*, or *ſtorehouſe for fruit.* (1) Hor. Od. 1, 7, 14. (2) Plin. 15, 16.

‖ Pōmærium. *Vid.* Pomœrium.

•Pōmārius, ii, m. *A fruitſeller, a coſtermonger*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 227.

Pōmĕrīdiānus, a, um, adj. [*ex* poſt, & meridies] *In the afternoon.* § Pomeridianum tempus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 5. Seſſio pomeridiana, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 30.

‖ Pōmērium. *Vid.* Pomœrium.

•Pōmētum, i, n. *A place ſet with appletrees.* Longè ab hortis, vineis, atque pometis, *Pall. R. R.* 1. *tit.* 36.

•Pōmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *Bearing*, or *produceing, any kind of fruits*; as apples, pears, cherrys, olives, *&c.* § Pomifer autumnus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 11. Pomifera arbor, *Pall. Febr. tit.* 19. *Vid.* Pomum.

Pōmĭlio, ōnis, m. (1) *A dwarf, one little of ſtature.* (2) It is uſed as well of beaſts as of men. (1) *Mart.* 14, 212. *in lemmate.* (2) Pomilionum genus in omnibus animalibus eſt, atque etiam inter volucres, *Plin.* 11, 49. ☞ *Scrib.* & pumilio.

Pōmĭlius, a, um, adj. *Dwarfiſh.* § Pomiliæ mulæ, *Mart. in lemmate*, 14, 197.

Pōmœrium, ii, n. [*qu.* poſt murum, nam ant. mœrum dicebant quem nos murum] (1) *A ſpace about the walls of a city*, or *town*; as well within as without, where it was not lawfull to plough or build, for fear of hindering the defenſe of the town. (2) Met. *A limit*, or *bound.* (1) Pomœrium verbi vim ſolam intuentes, poſtmœrium interpretantur eſſe; eſt autem magis circa murum locus, quem in condendis urbibus quondam Etruſci, quà murum ducturi erant, certis circa terminis inaugurato conſecrabant. Hoc ſpatium quod neque habitari, neque arari fas erat, non magis quòd poſt murum eſſet, quàm quòd murus poſt id, pomœrium Romani appellârunt, *Liv.* 1, 44. *In auguriis.* Quòd cùm idem pomœrium tranſiret, auſpicari eſſet oblitus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. Pomœrium eſt locus intra agrum effatum per totius urbis circuitum pone muros regionibus certis determinatus, qui facit finem urbani auſpicii, *Gell.* 13, 14. (2) Eò meliùs feciſſe quoſdam qui minore pomœrio finiêrunt, *Varr.*

•Pōmōna, æ, f. pomorum dea, *Varr. Vid.* Propr.

•Pōmōſus, a, um, adj. *Full of apples, pears*, &c. Pomoſis in hortis, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 17. § Pomoſa corona, *Propert.* 4, 2, 17.

•Pompa, æ, f. [*à* πέμπω, mitto] (1) *A pomp, a ſolemn ſight*, or *ſhow.* (2) *A train to the gods*, or *a going ſolemnly by way of proceſſion in triumph.* (3) Alſo *a weding*, or *funeral.* (4) *A retinue*, or *attendance.* (5) Met. *Oſtentation*, or *ſhow.* (1) Pomparum fercula, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 36. Circus erit pompâ celeber, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 391. (2) Longæ viſent Capitolia pompæ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 561. § Pompa triumphi, *Sil.* 8, 674. (3) Obtulit in mediâ candida pompa viâ, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 906. Flebilis ibat pompa, *Id. Met.* 14, 749. Spoliatum exequiis & pompâ cadaver, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 13. Currum pompámque parare triumphis, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 4, 95. § Lictorum pompa, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. (4) Tua pompa eò traducenda eſt, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 17. (5) Sunt illa quidem ex rhetorum pompâ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 21.

•‖ Pompātus, a, um, adj. *Stately, ſet off with a ſhow*, Tert.

Pompeïa ficus, [*à* Pompeio] *A fig dryed in the ſun to ſerve the whole year*, Plin. 15, 18.

•Pomphŏlyx, ўgis, f. [πομφόλυξ, Gr. *à* πέμφιξ, flatus] *The ſoil that cometh from braſs*, which is ſo light that it flyeth up and ſticketh to the roof and ſides of the workhouſe, and is called *nil*; alſo a *kind of light ſtringgy ſtuff, found in beds of metal-ſtones*, vid. *Plin.* 34, 14. & Dioſcor. 1. 5.

•Pompīlos, i, m. [πομπίλος, Gr.] *A kind of fiſh which ſwimeth with its belly upwards*, Plin. 9, 29. = Nautilus, *Id. ibid.*

Pompōniānus, a, um, adj. [*ut* pomponianum pyrum ab inſitore dict.] *A round pear reſembleing the form of a woman's breaſt, a breaſt pear*, Plin. 15, 15.

•Pōmum, i, n. [*à* potu, *Varr.* quòd poſcat potum; *à* πῶμα, *i. e.* potus, quia etiam ſitim tollerent eorum plurima, ſimúlque eſſent cibo & potui, *Scal.*] (1) A general name of *all manner of fruit that groweth on trees*, as pears, apples, lemons, oranges, cherrys, *&c.* (2) Meton. *The tree.* (1) Inſere, Daphni, pyros, carpent tua poma nepotes, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 50. Pomorum jucundus non guſtatus ſolùm, ſed odoratus etiam & aſpectus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. § Poma pruni, *Col.* ficûs, *Id.* mori, *Plin.* 15, 24. nucis, *Id. ibid.* (2) Poma quoque ut primùm truncos ſenſêre volentes, ad ſydera vi propriâ nituntur, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 426.

•Pōmus, i, f. (1) *A fruit-tree.* (2) *An apple.* (1) § Inſita pomus, *Tib.* 1, 45. (2) *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6.

Pondĕrandus, a, um, part. *To be examined*, or *conſidered.* Fides ex fortunâ ponderanda non eſt, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 34.

Pondĕrans, tis, part. *Weighing, pondering.* Voluptatibus & doloribus *omnia* ponderantes, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 13.

Pondĕrātio, ōnis, f. *A weighing.* In ſtaterâ æquipondium cum examine progreditur ad fines ponderationum, *Vitr.* 10, 8.

‖ Pondĕrātus, a, um, part. *Weighed*, Sidon.

† Pondĕrĭtas, ātis, f. *Weightyneſs*, Acc. *ap.* Non. ⊥ Pondus.

Pondĕro, āre, act. [*à* pondus] (1) *To weigh.* (2) *To eſtimate, conſider, ponder*, or *judge.* (1) Pugnos ponderat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 156. (2) Judex non ſolùm quid poſſit, ſed etiam quid debeat, ponderare debet, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 5. § Rem æſtimare & ponderare, *Id.* pro *Font.* 6. Opinione alterius ne quid ponderent, *Phædr.* 3, 10, 55. Non eventis, ſed factis cujuſque fortunam ponderare, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 41.

Pondĕror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be conſidered, judged, valued*, or *eſteemed.* Re, non verbis, ponderantur divitiæ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 41.

‖ Pondĕrōſĭtas, ātis. *Weightyneſs, heavyneſs*, Recent.

Pondĕrōſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Very heavy, ſubſtantial, maſſy, ponderous.* (2) *Long, full, containing much.* (3) *Weighty, pithy.* (4) ‖ *Burſten, haveing a rupture.* (1) Craſſæ & ponderoſæ compedes, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 64. Lana mollior & ponderoſior, *Varr.* § Spica ponderoſior, *Plin.* 18, 10. Ponderoſiſſimum ſemen, *Id.* 12, 25. Ponderoſiſſima vis, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 1. (2) Da ponderoſam aliquam epiſtolam, *Cic. Att.* 2, 11. (3) § Ponderoſa vox, *Val. Max.* 6, 4, 1. (4) *Arnob.* ⊥ Ramicoſus, *Plin.*

Pondo, n. indecl. ſing. & plur. [*à* pendo] (1) *A pound weight.* (2) Abſol. *Weight.* (1) Quot pondo te cenſes eſſe nudum? *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 33. ¶ Duo pondo, *two pounds*, Liv. Decem pondo auri, *ten pounds*, Cic. Parad. 3, 1. Amomi pondo quadrans, *a quarter of a pound*, Col. 12, 20. (2) ¶ Scribitur coronam auream libræ pondo Jovi dicatam eſſe, *of the weight of a pound*, Liv. 4, 20.

Pondus, ĕris, n. [*à* pendo] (1) *A load, poiſe*, or *weight.* (2) ‖ *A pound weight, twelve ounces.* (3) *A thing weighed in a balance, a ſum of money.* (4) Alſo *a balance, weight*, or *ſcales.* (5) *A burden*, or *load.* (6) *Value, authority.* (7) *Gravity in manners, judgement*, &c. (8) Alſo *a number*, or *quantity*; *a great company.* (9) ✤ *A child in the womb.* (1) In terram feruntur omnia ſuo motu pondera, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 4. (2) Litt. (3) Permagnum optimi pondus argenti, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 27. (4) Ego hoc meis ponderibus examinabo, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 32. Tellus Ponderibus librata ſuis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 13. (5) Gravi nequicquam te laſſabis pondere, *Phædr.* 2, 6, 10. Grave ipſius conſcientiæ pondus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. Gemuit ſub pondere cymba, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 413. (6) = Id eſt maximi momenti & ponderis, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 4. (7) Cogat trans pondera dextram Porrigere, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 51. Mentis meæ quo pondera vergant, *Luc.* 8, 280. (8) E Græciâ comportâſſe magnum pondus omnium artificum, *Varr. de Vitâ P. R.* (9) Ex aliiſque Suſcipiunt aliæ pondus magis, inque graveſcunt, *Lucr.* 4, 1244. ¶ ‖ Pondus genitalium, *a rupture*, Aug. ⊥ Ramex.

Ponduſcŭlum, i, n. dim. *A ſmall weight.* Saxâ ponduſculum, *Col.* 12, 51. *conf. Plin.* 11, 10.

Pōne, præp. [*à* pono, ut ſine *à* ſino] (1) *After, behind.* (2) An adverb of place. (1) Pone nos recede, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 2, 34. Pone ædem Caſtoris, *Id.* (2) Ponè ſubit conjux, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 257. 𝔛 Ponè & ante, *Cic. Timæ.* 13.

Pōnendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be beſtowed.* (2) *To be reckoned*, or *accounted.* (3) *To be laid aſide.* (1) Tam multam operam ponendam in eâ re non arbitrantur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 1. (2) In capitali fraude non eſt ponendum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 48. (3) 𝔛 Ponendus eſt ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, *Id. Orat.* 58. *vid. ſeq.* Pono.

Pōnens, tis. part. *Beſtowing, laying aſide.* Ponens victoriæ beneficia extra ordinem legum, *Val. Max.* 6, 2, 12. *conf. Sil.* 6, 398.

Pōno, ĕre, ſui, † īvi, ĭtum. act. [*à* πονῶ, laboro; vel fort. *à* בנה ædificavit] (1) *To put, lay, place*, or *ſet.* (2) *To lay down.* (3) *To put off*, as one doth one's clothes. (4) *To ſet before one.* (5) *To lay a wager.* (6) *To lay aſide, loſe*, or *leave off.* (7) *To inſtitute*, or *appoint.* (8) *To lay out, to employ, to beſtow.* (9) *To reckon*, or *account.* (10) *To plant, tranſplant*, or *ſow.* (11) *To put the caſe, to ſuppoſe.* (12) *To cite, quote, produce*, or *alledge.* (13) *To lay down for a truth.* (14) *To ſet down*, or *write.* (15) *To propoſe*, or *propound.* (16) *To paint, draw*, or *pourtray.* (17) *To conſecrate, to devote.* (18) *To put out to uſury.* (1) In ſole ponito biduum, *Cato.* § Ponere retia cervis, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 307. Pedem ubi ponat in ſuo non habet, *Cic. Verr.* 3. ¶ Ponere ova, *to lay eggs*, Col. 8, 2. Propter humum volitat, ponitque in ſepibus ova, *Ov. Met.* 8, 258. ¶ Ponere aras, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 404. urbem, *Id. Æn.* 8, 53. caſtella, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 37. templum de marmore, *to build*, or *erect*, Virg. Georg. 3, 13. Sumptum ponere, *to be at the expenſe*, Cic. Q. frat. 3, 1. accuſatorem, *to ſuborn*, Cœl. Cic. *Abſol.* Venti poſuêre, *were laid*, or *huſhed*, Virg. Æn. 7, 27. † Apula ſequeſtrum vidulum poſivi, *Plaut. Fragm. Vidul.* 11. (2) Majores ita in legibus poſiverunt, *Cato.* 𝔛 Hæc in præſentiâ differam, ponam verò ea, *Celſ.* (3) Tunicam poſuit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 20. Nymphæ velamina ponunt, *Ov. Met.* 2, 460. 𝔛 Ponit perſonam amici, cùm induit judicis, *Cic.* (4) § Menſam ponere, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 148. ¶ *Met.* Pone Tigellinum, *expoſe him*, Juv. 1, 158. (5) 𝔛 Pono pallium, ille ſuum annulum oppoſuit, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 77. Fagina ponam pocula, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 36. (6) Ut exoret illam, gladium ut ponat, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 5, 60. *Met.* Niobe poſuit ſenſum ſaxea facta mali, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 2, 32. § Ponere moras, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 25. ſuperbiam, *Id. Od.* 3, 10, 9. queſtus, *Ov. Met.* 9, 276. (7) § Mores victis ponere, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 268. leges, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 105. (8) § Se totum in aliquâ re ponere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 19. ſtudium, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 1. tempus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 17. (9) § Ponere in lucro, *Id.* contr. *Rull.* 2, 28. mortem in malis, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 8. (10) § Ponere vitem, *Cato*, 49. ſemina humo, *Prop.* 2, 21, 2. (11) Pone victum eum eſſe, at, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3. (12) Ponam unum exemplum, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 133. In re tantâ ipſius verba ponam, *Plin.* 13, 13. (13) Breviter, quæ erunt ſatis aperta, ponemus, *Cic. Partit.* (14) Ponere pro certo ſum veritus, *Liv.* In concione meâ nihil ponam de rebus meis geſtis, *Cic. antiq. iret in exil.* 8. (15) Invitat pretiis animos, & præmia ponit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 292. (16) Hic ſaxo, liquidis ille coloribus, Solers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 8. (17) Sectos fratri poſuêre capillos, *Ov. Met.* 3, 506. (18) 𝔛 Omnem relegit Idibus pecuniam, Quærit Calendis ponere, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 70.

Pōnor, i, ſĭtus. paſſ. (1) *To be put*, or *ſet.* (2) *To be accounted.* (3) *To be ſet*, or *planted.* (4) *To be laid aſide.* (5) *To be expoſed.* (1) Bacchus in auro Ponitur, *Ov. Met.* 6, 488. Id. oportet poni in poteſtate ſapientis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 27. (2) Honeſta in virtute ponuntur, in vitiis turpia, *Id.* de *Legg.* 1, 16. (3) Varr. R. R. 3, 13. (4) Arma poni jubet, *Liv.* (5) Lex obſignatas tabulas in publico poni voluit, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 9. *Vid.* Pono.

Pons, tis. m. [*à* pendeo, quòd velut in aëre pendeat; al. *à* pono, quia ad tranſeundum ponitur] (1) *A bridge.* (2) *A plank for the convenience of embarking*, or *debarking.* (3) Alſo *ſtairs*, or *planks, whereby they aſcended towers, are called* Pontes. (4) *A float*, or *raft, joined to a ſhip, for the convenience of carrying engines, military ſtores*, &c. (5) *The bance of a door.* (1) Anguſto ponte pars oppidi adjungitur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 52. ¶ Pons lapideus, *a ſtone bridge*, Curt. 5, 1, 29. ‖ Pono verſatilis, *a drawbridge*, Jun. De ponte dejici, *to have a* quietus eſt, or *a writ of eaſe*, Liv. A ponte ſatelles, *an importunate beger*, Juv. 4, 116. (2) Ratis ſtabat ſcalis & ponte parato, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 654. (3) Turris ſuſpectu & pontibus altis, *Id. Æn.* 9, 530. (4) Tac. Ann. 2, 6. (5) Inliſo capite in pontem lapideam carceris, *Paterc.* 2, 71. ☞ *ſed al. leg.* poſtem.

Pontĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* pons] *A little bridge*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 20.

* **Pontĭcus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to*, or *brought from*, Pontus. ¶ ‖ Canis ponticus, *a beaver*, Jun. Nux pontica, *a filberd*, Plin. 15, 22. = Avellana, *Id.* Pontica *gemma, a kind of gem*, Q. Scævola. *Vid.* Propr.

Pontĭfex, ĭcis. m. [*ex* poſſe, *&* facere, *i. e.* ſacrificare, *Varr.* rect. *à* pontem faciendo, quia ſublicius pons à pontificibus factus eſt, primùm & reſtitutus ſæpe, *Id.*] (1) *A ſacred magiſtrate among the Romans; a pontiff*, or *chief prieſt.* (2) ‖ *A chief biſhop.* (1) ¶ Pontifex maximus, *the higheſt pontiff*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31. Minores pontifices, *the lower*, Liv. (2) Iſid.

Pontĭfĭcālis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the pontiff*, or *chief prieſt.* § Pontificalis auctoritas, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 21. Jus pontificale, *Id. ibid.* 22. ſacrum, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 462. ¶ Pontificales libri, *books containing their ceremonys*, Liv. 4, 3. ‖ Pontificale pomœrium quid ſit, *vid.* Feſt.

Pontĭfĭcātus, ûs. m. *The dignity of pontiff*, Cic. *de* Haruſp. Reſp. 19. In pontificatum aſſurgere, *Paterc.* 2, 51.

Pontĭfĭcia, ōrum. pl. n. *vel potiùs* Pontĭfĭcii, m. pl. *ſc.* libri. *Books containing the ceremonys of the pontiffs.* Nominum non magnus numerus in pontificiis noſtris, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 30.

Pontĭfĭciālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a high prieſt.* § Pontificialia ſacra, *Val. Max.* 5, 8, 3. ‡ Pontificalis, *Cic.*

‖ **Pontĭfĭcium**, ii. n. *The charge, authority, power, and office, of a pontiff*, Gell. 1, 12.

Pontĭfĭcius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, a high prieſt*, or *pontiff.* § Pontificium jus, *Cic.* de *L. L.* 2, 23.

‖ **Pontĭlis**, e. adj. *Like a bridge*, Veg. 1, 56.

Ponto, ōnis. m. [*à* ponte] *A pontoon, a ſort of veſſel uſed in paſſing an army over a river.* Pontones quod eſt genus navium Gallicarum Liſſi reliquit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 29.

* **Pontus**, i. m. [πόντος, Gr.] (1) *The black ſea, called* Pontus Euxinus. (2) Synecd. *Any other ſea.* (1) In Ponti ore & anguſtiis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 58. (2) § Pontus Libyæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 560. Longus inter Ilion Romamque pontus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 37.

Pŏpa, æ. m. [Θύτης, *Æol.* φύτης, unde popa, *Salm.* al. aliter ex conjecturâ] (1) *The prieſt who ſlew the ſacrifices, and offered them up when ſlain.* (2) Alſo *glutonous, greedy, dainty.* (1) Succincti calent ad nova lucra popæ, *Prop.* 4, 3, 62. (2) Omento popa venter, *Perſ.* 6, 74. *interpr. Caſaub.*

* **Pŏpănum**, i. n. [πόπανον, Gr. *à* πέσσω, coquo; videtur enim eſſe quicquid coctum ſit aut apparatum, *ut* libum, placenta, *&c.*] *A round, broad, thin, cake, which they offered in old times to the gods.* Tenui popano corruptus Oſiris, *Juv.* 6, 540.

Pŏpellus, i. m. dim. [*à* populus] *Small, little, ſilly*, or *poor, people; the rabble*, or *mob.* § Tunicatus popellus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 65. blandus, *Perſ.* 4, 15.

* ‖ **Pŏpi**, ōrum. pl. m. *&* **Pŏpæ**, ārum. pl. f. [πόποι, Gr.] Dryopum linguâ Dæmones, *Cœl. Rhodig.*

Pŏpīna, æ. f. [*à* popa, ut coquina *à* coquus] (1) *A tavern*, or *victualing houſe; a cook's ſhop*, or *ordinary; a tippleing houſe.* (2) Popinæ, *victuals ſold in ſuch places.* (3) *The art of cookery.* (1) In popinam divertundum eſt mihi, lances detergam omnes, omneſque trullas hauriam, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 4, 22. In ædibus tenebræ, latebræ; bibitur, eſtur, quaſi in popinâ, haud ſecùs, *Id. Curc.* 4, 2, 13. § Uncta popina, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 14, 21. tenebricoſa, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 8. nigra, *Mart.* 7, 60. (2) 𝔛 Si illæ epulæ potiùs quàm popinæ nominandæ ſunt, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 8. (3) Apicius ſcientiam popinæ profeſſus, *Sen.*

Pŏpīnālis, e. adj. *Belonging to cooks ſhops*, or *victualing houſes.* ¶ Deliciæ popinales, *dainty diſhes, exquiſite raritys for eating*, Col. 8, 16.

‖ **Pŏpīnāria**, æ. f. *ſc.* mulier, *A woman cook*, or *hoſteſs*, Firm.

‖ **Pŏpīnārius**, ii. m. *A cook*, or *victualer*, Lampr. ‡ Coquus.

‖ **Pŏpīnātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A haunting of ordinarys*, or *tippleinghouſes; riotous liveing*, Gell. 10, 17. *ubi al.* propinatio.

‖ **Pŏpīnātor**, ōris. n. verb. *A common haunter of publick houſes; a gluton*, or *belly god*, Macr. Sat. 7, 14. ‡ Popino.

Pŏpīno, ōnis, m. *A haunter of publick houſes and cooks ſhops, a beaſt, a drunken ſot.* Imbecillus, iners, ſi quidvis, adde popino, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 39.

‖ **Pŏpīnor**, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To riot, to be a ſot*, or *gluton.* Dum Gallienus popinatur, *Jul. Cap.* ‡ Helluare, *Cic.*

Poples, ĭtis. m. [ita dict. quòd pòſt plicetur & curvetur] (1) *The ham of one's leg behind the knee.* (2) Alſo *the knee.* (1) Genua, poplites & crura confricanda ſunt, *Col.* (2) In durâ ſubmiſſo poplite terrâ, *Ov. Met.* 7, 191. Poplite cæſo Dejicere, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 551.

† **Pôplus**, ant. *pro* populus *Columna Duil.* & *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 2, 6.

† **Pŏpŏlus**, ant. *pro* populus, *XII Legg.*

Poppæāna, ōrum. pl. n. *ſc.* unguenta. *Fine ointments, ſuch as Poppæa Nero's wife uſed*, Juv. 6, 431.

* **Poppyſma**, ătis. n. [*à* ποππύζω, ſibilo; *per* Onomatop. *à* vocis ſono] *al. leg.* popyſma, & eſt palpus, ſive ſonus, linguâ, manu, ac ſimilibus modis, excitatus ad favorem oſtendendum. (1) ‖ *A ſmacking with the mouth*, uſed by horſe riders. (2) Met. *A claping on the back*, or *ſtrokeing with the hand.* (1) Vet. Schol. in Juv. (2) Præbebit vati crebrum poppyſma roganti, *Juv.* 6, 583.

* **Poppyſmus**, i. m. [ab eodem] *A noiſe made by claping the hands together*, Plin. 28, 2.

* **Poppȳzon**, ontis. part. Græc. [*à* ποππύζων] *Whiſtleing to a horſe, and ſtrokeing him gently.* Cùm pingeret poppyzonta retinentem equum, *Plin.* 35, 10.

* **Pŏpŭlābĭlis**, e. adj. *That may be deſtroyed*, or *waſted.* Quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 262.

* **Pŏpŭlābundus**, a, um. adj. *Deſtroying*, or *laying waſte; ſpoiling*, or *pillageing, of people.* Populabundus hoſtis vagatur per agros, *Liv.* 2, 60. 𝔛 Populabundi magìs quàm juſti more belli, *Id.* 1, 15.

* **Pŏpŭlandus**, a, um. part. *To be laid waſte.* § Gentes populandæ feris, *Ov. Met.* 1, 253.

* **Pŏpŭlans**, tis. part. *Waſteing, deſtroying wholely.* Flammâ populante capillos, *Ov. Met.* 2, 319. ¶ Igne furtivo populante venas, *preying upon*, Sen. Hippol. 280. conf. Sil. 6, 650.

* **Pŏpŭlāria**, um. n. pl. *Places where the commons ſat in ſeeing of plays*, or *ſhows*; which were the uppermoſt ſeats, behind the knights and nobles, *Suet. Claud.* 25. & *Domit.* 4.

* **Pŏpŭlāris**, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Popular; of*, or *belonging to, the people.* (2) *Accepted and favoured of the people, delighting and pleaſeing the people, ſtanding up for and defending the cauſe of the people.* (3) *Loveing the people*, or *publick.* (4) *Seeking to gain the peoples favour.* (5) *Of the ſame town*, or *city*; Subſt. *a country-man*, or *woman.* (6) *A partner*, or *accomplice.* (7) *Of the*

the ſame breed, or *ſlock*. (8) *Out of the mean people and commonalty*. (9) *A ſubject*. (10) *Vulgar, ordinary, commonly known*. (11) † *Trivial, trifleing, childiſh*. (1) § Fama popularis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 15. lex, *Id.* de *Legib.* 2, 4. ſtrepitus, *Hor. A. P.* 81. 𝔛 Populares dei multi, naturalis unus, *Cic. N. D.* 1. 13. (2) Nihil tam populare quàm bonitas, *Id.* Quo nihil popularius eſt, quibus artibus petiêrat magiſtratus, iiſdem gerebat, *Liv.* 7, 33. vid. *Nep. Phoc.* 3. (3) = Animus verè popularis, & ſaluti populi conſulens, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 5. (4) Liv. 2, 10. (5) 𝔛 Non gener hoſpes, ſed popularis, *Ov. Met.* 9, 20. Amicus ſummus meus & popularis Geta, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 1. Flagitium eſt tuas populares pati ſervire ante oculos, quæ fuerunt liberæ, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5. 2, 5. (6) Cùm ad jusjurandum populares ſceleris ſui adigeret, *Sall. B. Catil.* 22, 1. ¶ Conjurationis populares, *accomplices*, *Id. B. C.* 25. (7) Non congregari niſi populares ejuſdem ſylvæ, *Plin.* 8, 57. *de gliribus*. 𝔛 Alienigenæ, *Id.* (8) 𝔛 Præſtat divitem eſſe ac popularem, quàm nobilem ac mendicum, *Plaut. interpr. Donat.* (9) 𝔛 Tentando nunc ſociorum, nunc popularium animos, *Liv.* de *Philippo*, *interpr. Budæo.* (10) = Popularibus verbis eſt agendum & uſitatis, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 10. Ad vulgarem popularémque ſenſum accommodata oratio, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 23. (11) Popularia agimus per ludum, *Non.* ex *Laber.*

* Pŏpŭlārĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Friendſhip, or kindneſs, ariſeing from being of the ſame country*. (2) *Popularity*, or *a deſire to pleaſe the people*. (3) *The favour of the people towards one*. (4) *A popular action*. (1) Et ſi quid opus eſt, dic atque impera popularitatis cauſâ, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 81. (2) Plin. 33, 2. (3) Homo munificus, & innoxiæ popularitatis, *Id. Epiſt.* 6, 31. (4) Omne genus popularitatis, *Suet. Calig.* 15.

* Pŏpŭlārĭter, adv. (1) *After the faſhion*, or *manner, of the people; common, inaccurate*. (2) *At the pleaſure of the populace*. (2) *With the love and favour of the commons*. (1) 𝔛 Alterum librorum genus ſcriptum eſt populariter, alterum limatiùs, *Cic.* (2) Verſo pollice vulgi Quemlibet occidunt populariter, *Juv.* 3, 37. (3) Contra quorum potentiam populariter tum dicendum fuit, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 44.

* ∥ Pŏpŭlātĭm, adv. *Through all the people, altogether, wholely*, Apul. & Non. 26, 28. ⸸ Universè.

* Pŏpŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A waſteing*, or *deſtroying; a pillageing, robbing, and ſpoiling of the people; a pillageing of countrys*. Æqui populationibus incurſionibuſque meliores, *Liv.* § Populationes agrorum noſtrorum, *Id.* ¶ Hoſtem populationibus prohibere, *plunderings*, Cæſ. B. C. 1. Populatio murium, formicarum, volucrum, *deſtruction* of corn, *&c. made by them*, Col. *Met.* Populatio morum, *the debaſeing*, or *degeneracy*, Plin. 9, 34.

* Pŏpŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A deſtroyer, waſter, ravager*, or *ſpoiler, of people and countrys; a pillager*, or *plunderer*. § Agrorum populator, *Liv.* 3, 68. Trojæ populator, *Ov. Met.* 12, 593. Luxus populator opum, *Claud.* in *Rufin.* 1, 35. Populator arvi Sirius, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 683.

* Pŏpŭlātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A ſhe deſtroyer, waſter, ſpoiler*, or *conſumer*. Siculi populatrix virgo profundi, *i. e.* Scylla, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 86.

* Pŏpŭlātūrus, a, um. part. *That will ravage*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 54.

* Pŏpŭlātus, a, um, part. (1) *Haveing laid waſte*. (2) *Waſted, deſtroyed, ſpoiled, ranſacked, robbed, ravaged*. (1) Amnes in æquora currunt, Quiſque ſuum populatus iter, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 525. (2) = Populata vexataque provincia, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 52. Arva populata Marte, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 24. ¶ Populata tempora raptis Auribus, *bereft*, Virg. Æn. 6, 496.

* Pŏpŭlātus, ûs. m. verb. *A laying waſte, deſtroying*, or *ravageing*. Ardent Heſperii ſævis populatibus agri, *Luc.* 2, 534. Squalent populatibus agri, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 2, 244.

* Pŏpŭlētum, i. n. *A grove of poplars, a place ſet with poplar trees*, Plin. 14, 6.

* Pōpŭleus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a poplar*. § Umbra populea, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 511. corona, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 23. Populeæ ſorores, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 430.

* ⚜ Pōpŭlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* pōpulus, & fero] *That beareth poplar trees*. § Populifer Spercheus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 570. Padus, *Id. Amor.* 2, 17, 32.

* Pŏpŭlĭfŭgia, ōrum. pl. n. [*ex* pŏpulus, & fugio] *The day when the people of Rome fled from their enemys*, either the Gauls, as *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. or the Tuſcans, as *Macr. Sat.* 3, 2. ſays.

* Pŏpŭliſcītum, *id. quod* plebiſcitum [*ex* pŏpulus, & ſcio] *An act of the commons*, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4. & Epam. 7, 4.

* Pōpulneus, a, um. adj. [*à* populnus, *id. quod* pōpulus] *Belonging to*, or *made of the poplar*. ¶ Frons populnea, *a poplar leaf*, Col. 6, 3.

* Pōpulnus, a, um. adj. [*à* pōpulus] *Of a poplar tree*. 𝔛 Num iſta aut populna ſors, aut abiegna eſt tua? *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 32.

* Pŏpŭlo, āre. act. [*à* pŏpulus; in populo prædas ago] (1) *To rob and ſpoil people*, or *deſtroy countrys*. (2) *To waſte, ranſack*, or *ſpoil*. (3) † Alio *to get the favour*, or *win the love, of the people*. (1) Libycos populare penates, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 531. (2) Populat farris acervum curculio, *Id. Georg.* 1, 185. (3) Pacuv. interpr. Non.

* Pŏpŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*à* pŏpulus] (1) *To rob*, or *plunder*. (2) *To waſte*, or *deſtroy*. (3) Paſſ. *To be deſtroyed*. (1) Æduorum agros populabantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. (2) Formam populabitur ætas, *Ov.* de *Med. Fac.* 45. Cura populatur artus, *Sen. Hippol.* 377. (3) Populari paſſim Romanum agrum attulere, *Liv.*

* ∥ Pŏpŭlōnia mater, *Juno ſo called*, quòd populum tueatur, *Macr. Sat.* 3, 11.

* ∥ Pŏpŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Populous, full of people*, Apul. Met. 8. ⸸ Frequens, *Cic.*

* Pōpŭlus, i. f. (m. *Priſc.*) [fort. *à* παιπάλλω, quatio] (1) *A poplar tree*, of which Pliny reckoneth three kinds, *viz.* the white, black, and Libyan, poplar. (2) *An aſpen tree*, whoſe leaves always ſhake. (1) Populus fluviali conſita ripâ, *Ov.* § alba, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 9. nigra, *Plin.* 16, 13. Inter proceriſſimas populos, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1. 15. (2) Plin. 16, 24.

* Pŏpŭlus, i. m. [*à* Gr. πολὺς, per redupl. popolus antiq.] (1) *A nation under one government, compriſeing all ranks*. (2) But moſt frequently *the common ſort, the multitude*. (3) *The whole of the ſubjects to a prince*, or *ſtate*. (4) *A number of men met together, a croud*. (5) *A flock*, or *ſtall, of bees*. (6) ∥ *A community*, or *body of men; a corporation*, or *neighbourhood*. (1) 𝔛 Tribuni non populi, ſed plebis magiſtratus, *Liv.* (2) Primores populi arripuit, populúmque tributim, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 69. 𝔛 Dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat thura ſenatus, *Mart.* 8, 15. (3) Tene magis ſalvum populus velit, an populum tu? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 27. Tu, regere imperio populos, Romane, memento, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 851. (4) Nutaretque ratis populo peritura recepto, *Luc.* 3, 660. *i. e.* vectoribus. (5) Id ne fiat, duo populi conjungi debent, *Col.* 9, 13. *de remed. apium laborantium morbo.* (6) Apul.

* † Por. antiq. *pro* puer. ut παῖς, Dor. πόρ. Hinc Marcipor, Publipor, &c. *A boy*, or *ſervant*, ſed hoc genus citò deſuevit.

Porca, æ. f. [*à* porriciendo, *Varr. R. R.* 1 29. qu. terra porrecta ſive projecta, quòd ea ſeges frumentum porricit] (1) *A ridge*, or *land lieing between two furrows, whereon the corn groweth; a balk of land*. (2) *A meaſure of land containing 130 feet in length and 30 in breadth*. (3) * [*à* porcus] *A ſow pig, a pork*, or *porket*. (1) Quod eſt inter duos ſulcos elata terra dicitur porca, *Varr.* = Liras ruſtici vocant porcas, *Col.* 2, 4. (4) Col. 5, 1. (3) Avida porca, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 4. Cæsâ jungebant fœdera porcâ, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 641.

* Porcārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a ſow*, Plin. 11, 37.

* ∥ Porcārius, ii. m. *A ſwineherd*, Firm. ⸸ Subulcus, *Vir.*

* ∥ Porcellia, æ. f. [*à* porca] *The herb purſlain*, Ap. recent.

* ∥ Porcellio, ōnis. f. *The cheeſlip*, or *ſow*; an inſect, *Cæl. Aur. Tard.* ⸸ Portulaca, *Celſ.* oniſcos, *Plin.*

* Porcellus, i. m. dim. [*à* porcus] *A little hog, a young pig*. Porcelli vocem eſt imitatus ſuâ, *Phæd.* 5, 5, 17. ☞ Raró occ.

† Porceo, ēre. neut. prohibeo, *Lucil. qu.* Porrò arceo, *To hinder*, or *keep off*. ⸸ Arceo, *Cic.*

* ∥ Porcetra, æ. f. [*à* porcus] *A young ſow*, or *yelt, that never farrowed but once*, Gell. 18, 6.

* Porci ſacres, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2. & *Rud.* 4, 6, 4. *i. e.* puri & integri; ad ſacrificium idonei, *vid.* Feſt.

* Porcīna, æ. f. (*ſc.* caro) *Pork*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69.

* Porcīnārius, ii. m. *A ſeller of hog's fleſh*, or *pork*. Quanta laniis laſſitudo! quanta porcinariis! *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 5.

* Porcīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a hog*, Sen. *de* Irâ, 2, 10.

* Porcŭlāta, æ. f. utì *Salm.* ſcrib. *pro* portulaca, *à* porcula, unde & porcellia, *Purſlain*, Plin. 20, 20.

* ∥ Porcŭlātio, ōnis. f. *The breeding*, or *rearing, of pigs*, or *ſwine*. Nutricatum porcorum porculationem vocant, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* Porcŭlātor, ōris. m. *A feeder of ſwine to make them fat*. 𝔛 Porculatoris & ſubulci diverſa profeſſio, *Col.* 1. *præf.*

* Porcŭlētum, i. n. [*à* porca, porcula] *A plat in a garden where many beds are*, Plin. 17, 22.

* Porcŭlum, i. n. *An implement to be put into the ſkrew of the oil preſs*, or *in that part of it which is called the* ſucula, *to hold the rope which is wound about it*. Porculum in mediâ ſuculâ facito, *Cato*, 19. Jubeas porculum afferri tibi, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 38. ☞ *al. leg.* portulum.

* Porcŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little pig, a ſhoot, a porket*, Plaut. ¶ Porculus marinus, *a porpois*, Plin. 9, 15.

* Porcus, i. m. [*à* Gr. πόρκος, id. antiq. quod nunc κάπρος, *Varr.*] (1) *A hog*. (2) *A ſow, a pig*. (3) *Pork, hog's fleſh*. (4) *A ſort of fiſh*. (5) Obſcenè. (6) ∥ *A hog roaſted with fowl, &c. in his belly*, as the Trojan horſe was ſtuffed with Greeks. (7) Catachreſt. *A gluton, one high fed*. (1) § Saginatus porcus, *Prop.* 4, 1, 23. (2) Priuſquam porcum feminam immolabis, *Cato*, 134. Scrofa ſuos alat oportet porcos, *Varr.* (3) Abundat porco, hœdo, *&c.* Cic. *de* Sen. 16. (4) Apion maximum piſcium eſſe tradit porcum, quem Lacedæmonii orthragoriſcum vocant, grunnire eum, cùm capiatur, *Plin.* 32, 2. (5) Varr. R. R. 2, 4. (6) Macr. (7) Epicuri de grege porci, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 16.

Porgens, tis. part. per Sync. *pro* porrigens. Ea prima duci porgens, *Vall. Flacc.* 2, 656.

* ∥ Pornæ, ārum, f. pl. [*à* πορναὶ, Gr, *i. e.* meretrices] *Comedys ſo called from whores being preſented in them*, Dig.

* ∥ Pŏrōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* πόρος, tranſitus] *Full of pores*, or *little holes; poreous*, Med. ⸸ Meatibus plenus.

* Porphўrētĭcus, a, um adj. *Pertaining to purple*. ¶ Marmor porphyreticum, *a purple*, or *red, coloured marble, called porphyry*, Suet. Neron. 50.

* ∥ Porphўrĭăcus, a, um. adj. *Of a purple colour*, Litt. *ex* Ov.

* Porphўrio, ōnis. m. *A kind of bird with long red legs and bill, and which drinketh as if he bit the water*, Plin. 10, 46.

* Porphўrītes, æ. m. [πορφυρίτης, Gr. *à* πορφύρα, purpur] *Red marble ſtone, porphyry*, Plin. 36, 7.

* Porphўrītis, ĭdis. f. *ſc.* ficus. *A fig of a purple colour*, Plin. 15, 18.

Porrāceus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *like, leek blades; green*, or *greeniſh*. § Porraceus color, *Plin.* 37, 10. Porracea folia, *Id.* 21, 18.

Porrectio, ōnis. f. verb [*à* porrigo] *An extenſion, a ſtretching out*. 𝔛 Digitorum contractio facilis, faciliſque porrectio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. Porrectionibus ad centrum, *Vitr.* 10, 8.

Porrectus, a, um. part. [*à* porrigor] it. adj. or, comp. (1) *Stretched*, or *reached, out*. (2) *Extended*, or *lieing out in ſpace*. (3) *Lieing along*.

(4) *Dead.* (4) *Delayed,* or *prolonged.* (6) [*à* porricio] *Laid upon the altar.* (1) 𝔛 Compreſsâ palmâ an porrectâ ferio? *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 53. ¶ Porrectiore fronte loqui, *without ſuch knit brows,* Id. ibid. 2, 4, 3. (2) Imperî Porrecta majeſtas ad ortum ab Heſperio cubili, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 15. In latitudinem porrecta ſtabula, *Col.* 7, 3. § Porrecta loca, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 19. Longè ſeries porrecta viarum, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 102. (3) Porrectus novem Tityus per jugera terræ, *Tib.* 1, 3 75. § Porrectus ſomno, *Stat. Ach.* 2, 75. (4) Viderat informem multâ Patroclon arenâ Porrectum, *Propert.* 2, 8, 34. Si præda curvo littore Porrecta mergos juveris, *Hor. Epod.* 10, 22, (5) § Mora porrecta, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 4, 12, 14. (6) Exta porrecta, *Varr.* ¶ Inter cæſa & porrecta, *in a trice, out of hand,* ſeu pot. *Many things may fall betwixt the cup and the lip,* Cic. Att. 5, 18. *Vid.* Manut. in loc.

Porrĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ‖ ectum, *Non.* act. Verbum ſolenne in ſacrificiis [porricere, ant. *pro* porrigere niſi ſit qu. porrò icere, ſive jacere, *Feſt.*] *To reach,* or *ſtretch, out*; *to lay* the entrails *upon the altar, in order to the burning of them.* Si manibus exta teneam ut porriciam, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 32. Cruda exta in mare porricit, *Liv.* 29, 27. Exta ſalſos Porriciam in fluctus, *Virg. Æn,* 5, 238.

Porrĭgendus, a, um. part. *To be ſtretched out.* Ne digitum quĭdem porrigendum in eam eſſe dicebant, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 17. ¶ *Met.* Manu porrigenda, *by aſſiſtance to be given,* Id. *pro* Flacc. 6.

Porrĭgens, tis. part. *Reaching out, giveing,* Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

Porrīgo, gĭnis. f. [*à* porro, quia ut porrum in tunicæ involucra, ita cutis velut in ſquamas reſolvitur, *Voſſ.*] (1) *Scurf,* or *ſcales, in the head, beard, and brows*; *dandraff.* (2) *A catching diſeaſe in ſwine, the meaſles.* (1) Caput impexâ fœdum porrigine, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 126. (2) Porci porrigo, *Juv.* 2, 80.

Porrĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex* per, & rego, *e* in *o* verſo] (1) *To extend, ſtretch, reach,* or *ſpread, out.* (2) *To hold,* or *loll, out.* (3) *To proſtrate, to lay along,* or *ſtretch at length by beating down*; *to kill.* (4) *To prolong, to deferr, to lengthen out.* (1) 𝔛 Animal, quò vult, membra flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 53. ¶ Manum porrigere, *to help, to aſſiſt,* Id. *pro* Flacco, 7. victam manum, *to yield, to ſubmitt,* Petron. c. 111. Herbam porrigere, *to ſubmitt, to yield up the conqueſt,* Plin. 22, 4. pedes, *to die,* Mart. *Abſol.* Felicius radices porrigunt ſolo ſubacto, *Plin. Ep.* 5. Ad me ſupinas porrigit manus, *Petron.* c. 114. *Met.* Qui mihi primus afflicto & jacenti conſularem fidem, dexteramque porrexit, *Cic. poſt red. in ſen.* 9. § Porrigebat enſem, *Sil.* 9, 459. (2) Lynx linguam in magnam longitudinem porrigit, *Plin.* 11, 47. (3) Volucrem longo porrexit vulnere pardum, *Mart.* de *Spect.* 15. (4) Sol porrigit horas, *Ov. Met.* 4, 199.

Porrĭgor, i, ectus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſtretched,* or *reached, out.* (2) *To be prolonged, continued,* or *extended.* (1) Ipſa precor ſerpens in longam porrigar alvum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 575. Jubet aciem in longitudinem quàm maximam porrigi, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 17. Collum longè porrigitur à pectore, *Ov. Met.* 2, 375. ¶ *Met.* Gladius nobis ad occidendum homines aliquando ab ipſis porrigitur legibus, *is offered,* Cic. *pro* Milon. 3. (2) Impetus mali in id porrigitur tempus, *Celſ.*

Porrīna, æ. f. (1) *A garden bed.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a kind of leek.* (1) Quotannis porrinam inſerito, & habebis quod eximas, *Cato,* 47. (2) Ex reditu oleris & porrinæ, *Scæv. JC.*

• Porrò, adv. [*à* Gr. πόῤῥω, longè, procul] (1) *Farther.* (2) *Afar off,* or *at a diſtance.* (3) *Moreover, furthermore, beſides.* (4) *Hereafter, henceforth.* (5) *Afterwards, more ſtill.* (6) *Long before.* (7) *But.* (8) Sometimes it ſeemeth to be an expletive. (1) Ubi tu habitas? *GR.* Porrò illic longè, atque in campis ultimis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 95. Quæ ſint ea flumina porrò, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 711. ¶ Move ocius te, ut quid agam porrò intelligas, *that you may underſtand further,* Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 10. Nam dixerat antea Myſis: *intellige.* (2) Si ire porrò pergas, per alium ſaltum arctiorem eſt evadendum, *Liv.* 8. (3) Eunuchum porrò dixtî velle te, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 87. (4) Nova res accidit, porrò ab hâc, quæ me abſtrahat, *Id. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 18. Ut quieſcant porrò moneo, *Id. Andr. prol.* (5) Ter. (6) 𝔛 Altera, quod porrò fuerat, ceciniſſe putatur; Altera venturum poſtmodo quidquid erat, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 635. (7) Lætabatur civitatem periculis ereptam eſſe; porrò autem anxius erat in maxumo ſcelere tentis civibus deprehenſis, *Sall. B. Catil.* (8) Vid. *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 42. & *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 43.

Porrum, i. n. & Porrus, i. m. *A ſcallion.* Sectile porrum, *Juv.* 3, 293. Catinus porri & ciceris, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 115. Jus in quo porrus coctus eſt, *Celſ.*

• Porta, æ. f. [*à* portando, quòd per eas omnia & importentur & exportentur, *Varr.* ſed potior eſt ratio, quòd deſignator urbis futuræ, ubi portam volebat eſſe, aratrum ſuſtolleret, & portaret, *Cato* ap. *Iſid.* *à* πείρω, πόπορα, *Morl.*] (1) *The gate of a city, a port, a door.* (2) *The enterance in,* or *out of, any place.* (3) Alſo *the ſtrait and narrow paſſages between the hills.* (4) Alſo *a mouth.* (1) Capit arma atque in portâ conſiſtit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 37. (2) Venti, Quà data porta, ruunt, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 87. (3) Saltus, in quo Ciliciæ portæ ſunt ſitæ, *Nep. Dat.* 7. § Caſpiæ portæ, *Plin.* 6, 11. (4) Celſ. ¶ ‖ 𝔛 Porta prætoria, *the gate at the front out of which they went to fight.* ‖ Porta decumana, *that in the rear, and the largeſt, through which their proviſions were brought in,* vid. *Veg.* 1, 23. Porta jecoris, *the* vena porta, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

• ‖ Portābĭlis, e. adj. *Portable, that may be carryed,* Sidon.

• Portandus, a, um. part. *To be carryed.* § Cadavera portanda, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 9. Portandæ in Italiam ſtatuæ, *Paterc.* 1, 13. *conſ. Sil.* 11, 587.

• Portans, tis. part. *Carrying.* ¶ Verba portantia ſalutem, *a ſervice, a bow d'ye,* Ov. *ex* Pont. 3, 4, 1. conf. Sil. 4, 214.

• Portātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying,* or *bearing.* Armorum atque telorum portationes, *Sall. B. Catil.* 42, 2.

• ‖ Portātor, ōris. m. verb. *A carryer,* or *bearer.* ⸸ Portitor, *Stat.*

• Portātūrus, a, um. part. *About to carry.* Præter quod ſecum portaturi erant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1.

• Portātus, ûs. m. *A bearing,* or *bringing*; *a carryage,* or *conveyance.* Gravia jumentis portatu, *Plin.* 23, 7. *Met.* Sil. 12, 443. *ubi al.* portatas arva carinas.

• Portendo, ĕre, di, tum. act. [*ex* porrò & tendo] (1) *To ſignify before a thing happeneth.* (2) *To portend,* or *foretell*; *to forebode, to foreſhow.* (1) Conſulebant oraculum, quam ſibi ſpem populoque R. portenderet, *Liv.* 1. Illum fatis portendi generum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 256. (2) § Læta proſperaque omnia portendere, *Liv.* 1. alicui periculum, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 25. Metus nox portendit, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 583.

• Portendor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be foretold,* or *foreſhowed.* (2) *To be portended,* or *boded.* (1) Significationes rerum futurarum tum dormientibus, tum vigilantibus portenduntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66. (2) Aruſpex aiebat mihi portendi malum, *Plaut. Pœn.* 2, 2, 18.

• ✤ Portentĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* portentum, & fero] *Effecting wonders.* Inquinari portentiferis venenis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 55. *al.* portentificis.

• ‖ Portentĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Working wonders,* or *effecting ſtrange things.* § Portentifica venena, *Ov. Met.* 14, 55. ☞ ſed *al.* portentifera. Portentificæ animaſium figuræ, *Lact.* 2, 13.

• Portentōſus, a, um. adj. ‖ or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Prodigious, monſtrous, ſtrange,* or *wonderfull.* Portentoſa aut ex pecude, aut ex homine nata, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 28. § Portentoſiora ſigna, *Tert.* Portentoſiſſima oratio, *Sen. Epiſt.* 114.

• Portentum, i. n. [ita dict. quòd portendit aliquid futurum] (1) *A monſtrous,* or *ſtrange, thing*; *a ſign of ſome good,* or *ill, luck.* (2) It is uſed of men chiefly in a bad ſenſe. (3) *A vain fanſy.* (1) Caſum aliquem portenta ferunt, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 533. Hominum pecudúmque portenta præter naturam, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. Ne quære, Quem caſum portenta ferunt, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 533. (2) Gabinium & Piſonem duo reip. portenta ac penè funera, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 1. (3) Poëtarum & pictorum portenta, *Id. Tuſc.* 9, 1.

• Portentus, a, um. part. *Foreſhown.* Quod in quiete tibi portentum eſt, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 2, 22.

• Porthmeus, eos. m. [πορθμεὺς, Gr. *à* πορθμεύω, transfreto] *A ferryman, one that carryeth in a veſſel by water,* Petron. c. 121. Tetrum novitius horret porthmea, *Juv.* 3, 266.

• Portĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* porticus] *A little porch,* or *gallery, to walk in.* In porticulâ Tuſculanâ, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23.

• Portĭcus, ûs. f. in abl pl. porticibus [*à* porta, eò quòd ſit aperta, *Iſid.*] *A porch,* or *gallery*; *a walking place with pillars, a piazza, a portico.* In porticibus deambulantes diſputabant philoſophi, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2. § Porticibus altis diſcumbere, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 191. Porticuum contignationes, *Vitruv.* 5, 1.

Portio, ōnis. f. [*quaſi* partio, *à* parte] (1) *A part,* or *portion.* (2) *A quantity,* or *meaſure.* (3) *A proportion,* or *rate.* (4) *Bigneſs,* or *ſize.* (1) Breviſſima vitæ portio, *Juv.* 9, 127. (2) Mamertinis frumentum pro portione imperabatur, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 5, 521. (3) Curt. 7, 11, 12. (4) Pulmo chamæleoni portione maximus, *Plin.* 11, 37.

• Portiſcŭlus, i. m. (1) ‖ *An officer in a ſhip, who ordered the rowers either to work, or give over.* (2) Alſo *a pole,* or *hammer, which he held in his hand, and knocked with to have them row.* (1) *Non.* (2) *Feſt.* pauſarium *Sen.* vocat, *Ep.* 56. ¶ *Met.* Ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute habeas portiſculum, *do you direct me when to ſpeak, and when to be ſilent,* Plaut. Aſin. 3, 1, 15.

• ‖ Portĭtans, tis. part. *Carrying,* Gell. 20, 1.

• Portĭto, āre. freq. *To carry about with one.* Portitas crumenam plenam aſſium, *Gell.* 20, 1.

• Portĭtor, ōris. m. [*à* portando] (1) *A carryer, a porter.* (2) *A ferry-man.* (3) [*à* portus] *The cuſtom-receiver of a haven, to whom all is paid.* (1) Hyperboreæ glacialis portitor urſæ, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 693. § Portitor literarum, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 103. (2) Portitor has horrendus aquas & flumina ſervat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 298. (3) Plaut. Men, 1, 2, 8. & Trin. 3, 3, 65.

‖ Portiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* portio] *A ſmall,* or *little, part,* or *portion,* Apul. ⸸ Particula.

• Porto, āre. act. [*à* φόρτος, onus, *qu. à* φορτίω, φορτῶ, *i. e.* φορτίζω, porto] (1) *To carry,* or *bear*; either in his arms, neck, back, &c. (2) *To carry,* as by beaſts, water, coach, &c. (3) Met. *To bring unto.* (4) *To import,* or *betoken.* (5) *To carry away.* (1) Quò portas puerum? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 7. Faſciculum librorum portare ſub alâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 12. Reciſos portare fuſtes, *Id. Od.* 3, 6. § *Panem* humeris portare, *Id. Sat.* 1, 5, 90. (2) § Portare amicam è provinciâ, *Cic.* pelago opes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 367. (3) Sociis atque amicis auxilium portabant, *Sall. B. Cat.* 6. Tantum porto à portu tibi boni, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 89. (4) Neſcio quid peccati portet hæc purgatio, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 12. (5) Venti portant nubila, *Lucr.* 4, 445.

• Portor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be carryed.* § Collo portari, *Col.* lecticâ, *Cic. Att.* 10, 16.

• Portōrium, ii. n. [vectigal portûs, vel pro mercibus exportandis, quod portitori ſolvitur] (1) *Cuſtom,* or *import, paid for goods imported,* or *exported.* (2) Alſo *freight, paid for carryage.* (3) *The rent comeing for tollages.* (4) *A tax,* or *duty, ſet upon things in general.* (5) ‖ Alſo *a waterman's fare.* (1) Si turpe non eſt portorium locare, nec turpe eſt conducere, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 30. (2) Magnis portoriis illò mercatores ire conſueverunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 1. (3) Plin. 19, 4. (4) Imponere portorium ſingulis rebus quæcunque venirent, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 36. Portoria, & reliqua vectigalia redempta habere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 18.

(4) Charon protinus expetens portorium, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 189. ⸸ Naulum.

*Portŭla, æ, f. dim. *A little port*, or *gate*, Liv. 25, 9. & 24.

*Portŭlāca, æ, f. [*à* portula, ut *à* lingula, lingulaca, quòd foliis portulas imitetur] *Purſlain*, Turn. *ſcribi vult* portulata, *Salm.* porculata.

Portumnālia, ōrum, pl. n. *A feſtival in honour of Portumnus*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

*Portuōſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Full of havens, haveing many good harbours for ſhips.* § Portuoſum mare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 19. litus, *Plin.* Pars Numidiæ portuoſior, *Sall. B. Jug.* 16. Inſularum portuoſiſſima, *Plin.* 4, 12.

*Portus, ûs, m. [*qu.* urbis porta, vel quòd merces per eum portentur] (1) *A haven, a port*, or *harbour, where ſhips arrive with their freight; a place where cuſtoms*, or *dutys, for goods imported*, or *exported, are taken care of.* (2) Meton. *The cuſtoms there paid and received.* (3) *A place of refuge againſt danger, ſhelter.* (1) ‖ Portus eſt locus concluſus, quo importantur merces, & inde exportantur, *Ulp.* de *Verb. ſign.* In aditu atque ore portûs, *Cic.* Portus pleniſſimus navium, *Id.* pro *L. Manil.* 12. (2) 𝔛 Neque ex portu, neque ex decimis, neque ex ſcripturâ vectigal conſervari poteſt, *Id.* pro *L. Manil*, 6. (3) = Excludere à portu & perfugio, *Id. Fam.* 5, 15. = Portus & ara tuis, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 110. ¶ In portu navigare, *to be out of danger*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, ult. In portu impingere, *to be out at firſt daſh*, Quint. 4, 1. In portu res eſt, *all is ſafe*, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 10. ☞ *In abl. plur.* portubus—Portubus noſtris carebamus, *Id.* pro *L. Manil.* 18. § Portubus egredior, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 2, 11.

*‖ Pŏrus, i, m. [*à* πόρος, Gr.] tranſitus, vel meatus, per quem ſudor & pili erumpunt. *A pore*, or *little hole, in the ſkin for the tranſpireing of vapours*, Med. ⸸ Meatus via, foramen.

*Pōrus, i, m. [πῶρος, Gr.] *A kind of ſtone like Parian marble*, good to preſerve dead bodies, *Plin.* 64, 17.

Pôrxi, per Sync. *pro* porrexi, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2. ut & *Id.* pòrgi, *pro* porrigi, *Theb.* 8, 755.

† Pos, *id. quod* potis; in compoſ. compos, impos, *able.* *Hinc* poſſum, *i. e.* pos-ſum.

*Poſca, æ, f. [*à* poto poſca, ut *ab* edo eſca] (1) *Sour wine mingled with water.* (2) *Wine diluted*, or *mixed, with water in the preſs.* (1) Celſ. 2, 30. (2) 𝔛 Alii ebrii ſunt, alii poſcam potitant, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 23. ☞ Lora *vocatur*, Varr. Plin. & aliis.

Poſcens, tis, part. *Aſking, courting, deſireing*, &c. 𝔛 De paupertate tacentes Plùs poſcente ferent, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 44. Oſcula negat, Quæ poſcente magìs gaudeat eripi, *Id. Od.* 2, 12, 27. *Vid.* Poſco.

Poſco, ĕre, pŏpoſci, act. [*à* בקש per Metath. al. *à* φάσκω, dico, *vel* à pos, unde compos, ut ſit pro jure peto] (1) *To aſk for, to demand, to dun, to importune.* (2) *To pray earneſtly, to ſupplicate.* (3) *To aſk* in marryage. (4) *To call*, or *aſk, for.* (5) *To require, to provoke*, or *challenge.* (6) *To aſk*, or *demand*, by way of bargain. (7) *To bid*, or *offer, a price*, or *conſideration.* (1) 𝔛 Reliquos non deſideraret ſolùm, ſed etiam poſceret, & flagitaret, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 28. 𝔛 Alius alium pecuniam poſcunt, reddunt nemini, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 8. (2) § Poſce deos veniam, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 50. (3) Filiam tuam mihi uxorem poſco, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 42. (4) Si quid poſcamus, ad ravim poſcamus, priuſquam datur, *Id. Aul.* 2, 5, 10. (5) Acrem dubitas in prœlia poſcere Turnum? *Virg. Æn.* 8, 614. (6) Me poſcit pro illâ triginta minas, *Plaut.* (7) Commodiùs poſcit, pater, *DE.* Nequicquam poſcit: ego habebo, *Id. Merc.* 2, 3, 101. *ubi alii* commodis, *meo quidem animo, notione admodum obſcurâ, vid. locum integrum, ſic commodiùs judicabis.* 𝔛 Petimus precariò, poſcimus imperioſè, poſtulamus jure, *Don.* ☞ *Sed hæc migrant auctores.*

Poſcor, i, paſſ. (1) *To be aſked for*, or *wanted.* (2) *To be provoked*, or *challenged*, &c. (1) Ego poſcor Olympo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 533. (2) Solum poſci in certamina Turnum, *Id. Æn.* 11, 221. *Vid.* Poſco.

Pŏsĭtio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* pono] (1) *A diſpoſition, ſite*, or *ſituation.* (2) *Primitiveneſs of a word*, as oppoſed to compoſition. (3) *A poſition*, or *ſtate, of a queſtion; an affirmation.* (4) ‖ *Concurrence of conſonants together in a word.* (5) *A termination in declineing a word.* (6) *A ſtate*, or *habit.* (7) ‖ *The principal of money*, or *the main of an eſtate.* (8) *A ſeting*, or *planting.* (1) = Pro ſitu & poſitione locorum, *Col.* 3, 3. § Poſitio cœli, *Id.* 1, 6. urbis, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 26. campeſtris, *Col.* in *præfat.* (2) Quint. 1, 5. (3) Id. 2, 10. (4) *Ap. Gramm. Vid.* Gell. 4, 17. = Poſitus, ûs, *Iſid.* (5) Feminina aut neutralis poſitio, *Quint.* 1, 4. (6) In quâcunque mentis poſitione ſim, cùm lego hunc, *Sen.* (7) *L.* 3. ff, de manu Leg. (8) Futurarum ſpes vindemiarum cohortati nos debet ad poſitionem vindemiarum, *Col.* 3, 3.

‖ Pŏsĭtīvus, a, um, adj. (1) *Poſitive*, as diſtinct from natural. (2) *Abſolute, that is of itſelf.* (1) 𝔛 P. Nigidius docuit nomina non poſitiva eſſe, ſed naturalia, *Gell.* 10, 4. (2) § Lex poſitiva, *Philoſ.* Poſitivus gradus, *Gramm.*

Pŏsĭtor, ōris, m. verb. [*à* pono] *A founder*, or *builder.* § Templorum poſitor, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 62. *Vid. & eundem Met.* 9, 448.

Pŏsĭtūra, æ, f. (1) *A poſition*, or *placeing.* (2) Alſo *a poſture.* (1) § Poſituræ principiorum, *Lucr.* 2, 946. (2) Qualis docti ſit poſitura dei, *Prop.* 4, 3, 38.

Pŏsĭtūrus, a, um, part. (1) *About to put away*, or *lay down.* (2) *That will put, lay*, or *place.* (1) Hæc nos extrema manebant Exitiis poſitura modum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 129. (2) Hæc mihi mors gravis eſt poſituro morte dolores, *Ov. Met.* 3, 471. Quo caſtra poſituri erant, *Liv.* 44, 2.

Pŏsĭtus, a, um, part. (1) *Put, placed*, or *laid.* (2) *Situate.* (3) *Builded, founded.* (4) *Set*, or *planted.* (5) *Laid aſide.* (6) *Laid out, dead.* (7) *Conſiſting, beſtowed*, or *appointed.* (8) *Granted*, or *ſuppoſed.* (9) *Bowed, bended.* (10) *For* præpoſitus, *ſet over.* (1) Mecum habuit poſitum lenta puella caput, *Prop.* 2, 14, 22. Potentia in vi poſita eſt & armis, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 2, 10. (2) Inſula Delos in Ægeo mari poſita, *Id.* pro *L. Manil.* 18. (3) Roma in montibus poſita, *Id.* contr. *Rull.* 2, 35. (4) § Seminibus poſitis, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 354. Poſita ad fores arbor, *Plin.* 16, 10. (5) Poſitâ fallacis imagine tauri, *Ov. Met.* 3, 1. (6) Poſitum me flebis, *Tib.* 1, 1, 61. Sic te ut poſitâ crudelis abeſſem, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 681. (7) In eo eſt poſitum totum id quod cogitamus, *Cic.* (8) Poſitum ſit imprimis, quod poſt magìs intelligetur, *Id. Or.* 4. = Hoc autem poſito, atque conceſſo, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 52. (9) Suppliciter poſito procumbere genu, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 438. (10) § Cuſtos frumento publico poſitus, *Cic.* pro *L. Manil.*

Pŏsĭtus, ûs, m. *The ſite, ſituation*, or *placeing*, of any thing. § Poſitus ſiderum, *Tac. Ann.* 21, 4. Oppidum poſitu ipſo ſatìs munitum, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 72. Poſitu variare comas, *Ov. Met.* 2, 412. = Poſitum & ordinem nôſſe debent, *Celſ.*

Poſſeſſio, ōnis, f. [*à* poſſideo] (1) *A poſſeſſion, a propriety*, or *rightfull uſe*, of any thing. (2) *An eſtate in goods*, or *lands.* (3) *A poſſeſſion in truſt, a feoffment.* (1) Bonorum poſſeſſio ſpectatur non in aliquâ parte, ſed in univerſis, quæ teneri, & poſſideri poſſunt, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 2. Ex edicto in poſſeſſionem mittere, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 26. Recuperare poſſeſſionem amiſſam, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 28. (2) Habebat in Italiâ pretioſas poſſeſſiones, *Nep. Att.* 12. § Poſſeſſio fiduciaria, *Liv.* 32. (3) *Met.* Amicitiarum ſua cuique permanet ſtabilis & certa poſſeſſio, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 15.

Poſſeſſiuncŭla, æ, f. dim. *A ſmall eſtate.* § Poſſeſſiunculæ meæ, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 23.

Poſſeſsīvus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to poſſeſſion, poſſeſſive*, Quint. 1, 5.

Poſſeſſor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *The owner*, or *poſſeſſor*, of a thing. (2) *A ſeizer.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a tenant*, or *farmer, that occupyeth land.* (1) Plebs ſine querelis poſſeſſorum in agros itura, *Liv.* Pellere ſuis ſedibus poſſeſſores, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 22. § Poſſeſſor agelli, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 3. (2) = Acerrimus bonorum poſſeſſor, expulſor, ereptor, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 8. (3) Veg.

‖ Poſſeſsōrius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to a poſſeſſion*, or *poſſeſſor.* Poſſeſſoria hæreditatis petitio, *Cod.* § Poſſeſſoriæ actiones, *JC.*

Poſſeſsūrus, a, um, part. *About to poſſeſs.* Nec perdenda ea, quæ poſſeſſuri venerint, *Juſt.* 11, 6.

Poſſeſſus, a, um, part. *Poſſeſſed, owned, had in poſſeſſion.* Urbs Dictæis poſſeſſa colonis, *Luc.* 2, 610. *Met.* Poſſeſſa ferus pectora verſat amor, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 2, 8.

‖ Poſſeſſus, ûs, m. *Poſſeſſion.* 𝔛 Plurimis rebus poſſeſſu careo, uſu fruor, *Apul. Apol.* p. 422. ⸸ Poſſeſſio, *Cic.*

† Poſſeſtrix, īcis, f. *She that poſſeſſeth*, Non. ex Afran. ⸸ Quæ poſſidet.

† Poſsētur, *Non.* ex *Quadrig.* ⸸ Poſſit.

Poſsĭbĭlis, e, adj. [*à* poſſum] *Poſſible; that may be*, or *is likely to come to paſs.* Δυνατὸν noſtri poſſibile nominant, quæ ut dura videatur appellatio, ſola tamen eſt, *Quint.* 5, 10.

Poſsĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, f. *Poſſibility*, or *power*, Pall. R. R. 3, 14. ⸸ Facultas, vires

Poſsĭdendus, a, um, part. *To be poſſeſſed.* = Hinc omnia bona utenda ac poſſidenda tradiderat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 18. ¶ Bona publicè poſſidenda, *to be confiſcated*, Id. Philipp. 11, 6.

Poſsĭdens, tis, part. *Poſſeſſing.* Aggreditur omnes Græci nominis Italiam poſſidentes, *Juſt.* 20, 1.

Poſsĭdeo, es, ēre, ſēdi, eſſum, act. [*à* pos, *i. e.* potis, & ſedeo, *q. d.* habeo poteſtatem, & jus ſedendi] (1) *To poſſeſs, to own, to have in one's own uſe and poſſeſſion.* (2) *To have*, or *enjoy.* (3) *To get*, or *obtain.* (4) *To make himſelf maſter of.* (5) *To occupy*, or *take up.* (6) *To get by conqueſt.* (1) § Domum poſſidere, *Cic.* bona ex edicto, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 26. regnum, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 631. (2) De uxore, ita ut poſſedi, nihil mutat Chremes, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 46. Magnam poſſidet religionem paternus maternuſque ſanguis, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 24. (3) § Palmam poſſidere, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 31. (4) Ut ſineret tenere agros, quos armis poſſederint, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 7. (5) Latum ſub pectore poſſidet æquor *bellua*, Ov. Met. 4, 690. (6) Loca munita hoſtes poſſidebant, *Nep. Them.* 6.

Poſsĭdeor, ēri, paſſ. *To be poſſeſſed*, &c. = Univerſi quæ teneri & poſſideri poſſunt, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 29.

† Poſsĭdo, ĕre, act. *To occupy, to take up* a place. Nempe aër omne neceſſe eſt —Poſſidat Inane, *Lucr.* 1, 387. ☞ Vix alibi occ.

† Poſſiem, es, &c. *pro* poſſim, is, &c. *Ter. Plaut.*

Poſſum, pŏtes, tui, poſſe. [*ex* pos, potis, *i. e.* potens, & ſum. Leg. & potiſſum *pro* poſſum, plur. poteſſumus, poteſſunt, *Plaut.*] (1) *To may*, or *can.* (2) *To may*, or *can, be.* (3) *To be able, to effect.* (4) *To have power and efficacy.* (5) *To be well and in good health.* (6) In obſcœn. (1) Quàm maximè fieri poterit, dabo operam, *Cic.* in *Sall.* Quod fieri poterit, non negligam, *Id. Q. fratr.* 3, 5. ¶ Non poſſum quin, *I cannot forbear*, Id. *de* Orat. 2, 39. (2) Poterat utrumque præclarè, *Id. Fam.* 1, 7. Poteſt ut alii ita arbitrentur, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 38. (3) Huc face ad me venias, ſi quid poteris, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 29. (4) Æther poteſt uno niſu, *Lucr.* 5, 507. ¶ Quid poſſunt in bello? *what abilitys have they in war?* Cæſ. Quid poteſt virtute? *what is he for valour?* Id. (5) 𝔛 Nihil dolet niſi pes, poſſunt oculi, poteſt pes, &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 2. (6) Inachiam ter nocte potes, *Hor.* ¶ Nihil poteſſe, *Euphemiſm, to be impotent*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 24. ☞ *Leg.* & poteſtur *pro* poteſt, & poſſuntur ap. *Diom.*

Poſt, præp. [quod ponè eſt, *Scal.*] (1) *After.* (2) *Behind.* (3) *Since.* (1) § Poſt hunc diem, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 3, 60. Longo poſt tempore, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 30. (2) § Poſt tergum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 84. Poſt terga, *Virg.* Poſt montem, *Id.* Tu poſt carecta latebas, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 20. (3) Poſt homines natos, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 1. ¶ Poſt hominum memoriam, *ſince the world began*, Id. in

Verr. 3, 17. Poſt tertium diem, *upon the third day*, Cic. *pro* Mil. 45.

Pòſt, adv. *Afterwards, after that.* Pòſt de Cœpione viderimus, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 30. § Pòſt paulò, & paulò pòſt, *Cæſ.* Pòſt id locorum, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 1, 16. Pòſt hinc, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 546. Pòſt deinde, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 3. per *Pleonaſmum*, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 8.

Pôſto, *pro* poſita. Ut nunc ſunt ordine pôſta, *Lucr.* 3, 870.

Poſtautumnālis, e, adj. *After harveſt*, or *the fall of the leaf*; *late in the year*, Plin. 15, 15.

Poſcēnium, i, n. *rect.* poſtſcenium, *quod vid.*

Poſtea, adv. [*qu.* poſt ea *diviſè*] *Afterwards, hereafter*, Cic. ¶ Poſtea loci, *after that*, Sall. B. Jug. 102, 1. Quid tum poſtea? *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 36.

Poſteāquam. *After that.* Poſteaquam damnatus eſt abſens, *Cic.* & *diviſim.* ¶ Poſtea verò quàm profectus es, *after that*, Id. Fam. 5, 2.

Poſtĕri, ōrum, m. plur. *They who come after, they that ſucceed in blood, children, a race, poſterity, offspring.* Degenerârunt horum poſteri, *Cic* de *Fin.* 5, 5. Credite, poſteri, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 2.

Poſtĕrīdie, *pro* poſtridie, *Feſt.*

Poſtĕrĭtas, ātis, f. [*à* poſterus] (1) *Poſterity, future time.* (2) *They that ſhall come after, a race, an offspring.* (3) *A breed in cattle.* (1) Homerus Poſteritate ſuum creſcere ſenſit opus, *Prop.* 3, 1, 34. (2) Optimus quiſque poſteritati ſervit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 15. (3) Venale pecus Corithæ, poſteritas & Hirpini, *Juv.* 8, 62.

Poſtĕriùs, adv. comp. ὕϛερον ἔπειτα. *Afterward, hereafter, in time to come, another day.* Ipſe tuus ſentiet poſteriùs, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 60.

Poſtĕrò, adv. *ſc.* die. *The next day*, Tac. Ann. 4, 45, 4.

Poſtĕro, āre, neut. [*à* poſterus] *To be backward, to grow worſe*, Pall. Nov. Tit. 4.

Poſtĕrus, a, um, adj. or, comp. poſtrēmus, & *Gell.* 15, 12. poſtrēmiſsĭmus, ſup. [*à* poſt, *ut* ſuperus, *à* ſuprà] (1) *That cometh*, or *followeth, after*; *the next after.* (2) Poſterior, *after, later, worſe.* (3) Poſtremus, *the laſt, the worſt, the meaneſt, moſt contemptible.* (1) ✠ Nec præterita, nec præſentia, ſed poſtera, *Cic.* Spe eriguntur poſteri temporis, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 72. ✠ Paria eſſe debent poſteriora ſuperioribus, *Id.* ¶ Non feram poſteriores, *ſc.* partes, *I will not be behindhand*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 26. (2) = Poſterius & nequius illo nihil eſt, *Cic.* (3) ✠ De firmiſſimis alia prima ponet, alia poſtrema, *Id. Orat.* 15. Servitus malorum omnium poſtremum, *Id. Phil.* 2, 44. Homines poſtremi alienis pecuniis locupletantur, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 47. ¶ In poſterum, *Id.* Ad poſterum, *for the time to come*, Id. Att. 9, 12.

Poſtfĕrendus, a, um, part. *To be ſet after*, or *behind.* Nulli juvenum poſtferendus, *Curt.* 7, 4, 34. Cùm & Vatinius nulli nomini non eſſet poſtferendus, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 69.

Poſtfĕro, poſtferre, poſtŭli, lātum, act. *To put after*, or *behind*; *to ſet leſs by*; *to place*, or *ſet, behind*; *to eſteem leſs.* Qui libertati plebis ſuas opes poſtferrent, *Liv.* 3, 64.

Poſtfĕror, ferri, paſſ. *To be leſs eſteemed*, or *ſet leſs by*, Plin. 36, 5.

Poſtfœnīſĭcia, ōrum, n. pl. *After-graſs of hay*, Col. 2, 18. ☞ *Sed rectiùs diviſè.*

† Poſtſuit, [*ex* poſt, & antiq. ſuo, *id quod* ſum] *It was laid aſide*, Sall. B. C. 23, 9.

Poſtfŭtūrus, a, um, part. *That will be hereafter.* Si dolore poſtfuturi æſtimatione evenit, *Plin.* 7, 55.

Poſtgĕnĭtus, a, um, part. *Born after.* ¶ Clarus poſtgenitis, *famous to poſterity*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39. *ſed rectiùs diviſè.*

Poſthăbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, act. *To ſet leſs by*; *to place*, or *ſet, behind*; *to eſteem leſs.* § Omnes poſthabui mihi res, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 15. Poſthabui illorum mea ſeria ludo, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 17.

Poſthăbĭtus, a, um, part. *Not regarded, paſſed over, leſs ſet by.* Omnibus rebus poſthabitis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 1.

Poſthac, *vel* poſthæc, adv. *From henceforth, hereafter, after this.* ✠ Non accuſabimus poſthac, neque antea negligentes fuimus, *Cic.* Jam ſi verbum unum poſthac, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 55.

Poſthinc, adv. [*à* poſt, & hinc] *Afterward, when that was done.* Poſthinc ad naves graditur, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 546.

† Poſthoc, *pro* poſthac, ant. *Feſt.*

Poſthŭmus, a, um, adj. [qui poſt humatum patrem natus eſt, *Varr.*] (1) *Born after the father's death, poſthumous.* (2) ‖ *Publiſhed after the authour's death.* (3) Poſthumus, *laſt born*, before, or after, the father's death. (1) *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 41. § Poſthumus filius, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 18. ✠ Poſthumus *qui natus patre mortuo*, poſthumus *extremus, ſive poſtremus, ut aliqui non indocti volunt.* (2) § Opus poſthumum, *Vulg.* (3) Silvius, tua poſthuma proles, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 763. ☞ *Sunt qui in omni notione ſine aſpiratione ſcribi debere contendunt.*

† Poſtĭbi, *pro* poſtea, *ut* interibi, *pro* interea. *Afterward*, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 108.

† Poſtīca, æ, f. [*ſc.* janua] (1) *A back door in the hinder part of the houſe.* (2) Alſo *a poſtern*, or *trap-door, in a town wall, to ſally out at.* (3) Alſo *the north part of the heavens among the augurs*, as *antica* was the ſouth. (1) Non. *ex* Plaut. (2) *Litt.* unde, non dicit. (3) *Ex. diſcipl. augurum.*

‖ Poſtīcæ, ārum, f. pl. *The inward doors of temples and churches*, Cornut.

‖ Poſtīcium, ii, n. *The backſide*, or *hinder part, of a houſe*, Gloſſ.

‖ Poſtīcŭla, æ, f. dim. [*à* poſtica] *A little back door*, or *poſtern.* Per quandem brevem poſticulam introvocat me, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 57.

Poſtīcŭlum, i, n. dim. (1) *The back part of a houſe.* (2) ‖ *A piece of ground behind the houſe.* (1) Poſticulum hoc recepit, cùm ædes vendidit, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 157. *CH.* Ubi nunc filius meus habitat? *ST.* hîc, in hoc poſticulo, *Id. Trin.* 4, 3, 78. (2) Titin. *ap.* Non.

Poſtīcum, i, n. *ſc.* oſtium. *A back door.* Me per poſticum ad congerrones conferam, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 3, 27. Poſtico falle clientem, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, ult.

Poſtīcus, a, um, adj. [*à* poſt, ut anticus, *ab* ante] *That is on the backſide of*, or *behind*, a houſe. Eſt etiam hîc oſtium aliud poſticum harunce ædium, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 41. Hortus erat poſticis ædium partibus, *Liv.* 23, 8. Proripuit ſe poſticâ parte palatii, *Suet. Otho*, 6. ¶ Poſtica linea, *that which in divideing of lands lieth from eaſt to weſt*, Sulpit. Sev. Poſtica ſanna, *a flout behind one's back*, Perſ. 1, 62.

Poſtĭdea, *pro* poſtea. *Afterwards*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 40. & Ter. Hecyr. 4, 3, 5. § Poſtidea loci, *Plaut.* 5, 5, 17.

Poſtĭdem, adv. [*à* poſt ut *ab* inde indidem] *Afterward*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 40.

Poſtĭlēna, æ, f. [*à* poſt, ut antilena, *ab* ante, *M.*] *The crupper of a horſe*, Plaut. Caſ. 1, 1, 37.

† Poſtĭlio, ōnis, *id. quod* poſtulatio *apud Augures*, M. *ex* Varr.

Poſtilla, adv. *ut* poſtea. *Afterwards, after that*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, *ult.*

Poſtinde, adv. *After that, afterward, thereupon*, Lucr. 3, 528. ☞ *Leg.* & *diviſè*, & *fort.* rectiùs.

Poſtis, is, m. [quòd poſt oſtia ſtent; al. *à* poſitis] (1) *The upright pillar*, or *poſt, on which a door hangeth*; *a door-poſt.* (2) Synecd. *The door itſelf.* (1) In curiæ poſte, *Cic. Att.* 3, 15. § Aurati poſtes, *Ov. Met.* 15, 621. ferrati, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 61. Poſtis lapideus, *Paterc.* 2, 7. (2) Emoti procumbunt cardine poſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 493.

Poſtlīmĭniò, adv. (1) *By way of recovery.* (2) ‖ Alſo *by ſtealth*, i. e. *behind the door.* (1) Quæ à nobis alienata ſunt, cùm ad hoſtem pervenerint, & ex ſuo tanquam limine exiêrint, cùm rediêrint ad idem limen, poſtliminiò dicuntur redire, Scævola ap. *Cic. Top.* 8. (2) Amm. Marc.

Poſtlīmĭnium, ii, n. [*ex* poſt, & limen, *i. e.* finis, *Gell. qu.* ad id limen poſt reditio] (1) *A return of one who had gone to ſojourn elſewhere*, or *had been taken by the enemy, to his own country, right, and eſtate, again.* (2) ‖ *A law whereby one recovereth that which was loſt, a right to one's former eſtate, a recovery*, or *repriſeal.* (3) ‖ Abſolutè. *A return.* (1) Neque ſolùm dicatione, ſed etiam poſtliminio poteſt civitatis fieri mutatio, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo*, 11. Cùm ignorarent, ſi illam civitatem eſſent acepti, hanc ſe perdidiſſe, niſi poſtliminio recuperâſſent, *Id.* (2) Paul. JC. (3) Apul.

Poſtmĕrīdiānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the afternoon.* § Tempus poſtmeridianum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 5. ✠ Ex matutinâ ſtatione ad meridiem decedi, & in poſtmeridianam ſuccedere alios juſſi, *Liv.* 44, 33. fin. § Poſtmeridianæ literæ, *Cic. Att.* 1, 52.

‖ Poſtmitto, ĕre, mīſi, ſum, act. *To leave behind, to ſlight*, or *neglect*, Cic. *pro* Cœl. 22. *adferentibus Nizol.* & *Cœl. Rhod.* *Sed optimus quiſque liber habet* prætermitteret.

Poſtmŏdo, adv. [dict. *ex* poſt, & modò] *Afterwards.* Ut facti poſtmodo pœniteat, *Catull.* 28, 12.

Poſtmŏdum, adv. *Afterwards.* Meque abs te immeritò eſſe accuſatam poſtmodum reſciſces, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 11.

*† Poſtŏmis, ĭdis, f. [*à* Gr. ἐπιϛομὶς] *A barnacle ſet on a horſe's noſe to make him ſtand ſtill, a brake to put in his mouth, and make him hold his head quiet*, Lucil. ☞ Raiò occ.

Poſtpartōres, um, m. pl. ſucceſſores & hæredes, unde anteparta demus poſtpartoribus. *They that get afterwards*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 42. ☞ Vix alibi.

Poſtpōnendus, a, um, part. *To be ſet after*, or *leſs eſteemed.* § Poſtponenda victoria fugæ, *Val. Max.* 9, 3, 5.

Poſtpōno, ĕre, ſui, ſĭtum, act. *To ſet behind, to eſteem leſs, to leave*, or *lay aſide.* Poſtpoſui omnia, dum modò præceptis patris parerem, *Cic. Fil. Tironi, Fam.* 16, 21.

Poſtpŏsĭtus, a, um, part. *Laid aſide*, &c. § Omnibus rebus poſtpoſitis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 7.

Poſtprincĭpium. *The continueance of a thing after it is begun, the courſe, that which followeth the begining.* Utilitas diſciplinarum in poſtprincipiis exiſtit, *Gell.* ex *Varr.* Ferme ut quiſque rem accurat ſuam, ſic ei procedunt poſtprincipia, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 1, 3.

Poſtpŭto, āre, act. *To ſet leſs by*; *to eſteem*, or *reckon, laſt*; *to poſtpone.* Omnia ſibi poſtputavit eſſe meo commodo, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 9.

Poſtquam, adv. (1) *After that, as.* (2) *Since.* (3) *For as much as, becauſe that.* (1) Poſtquàm aſpexi, illico cognovi, *Ter. per tmeſin.* Deceſſit autem ferè poſt annum quartum quàm Themiſtocles Athenis erat expulſus, *Nep. Ariſtid.* 3. (2) Poſtquam natus ſum, ſatur nunquam fui, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 2. (3) Ter. Adelph. prol. 1. ☞ *Poſtquam* pro *quoniam* tempori præſ. jungitur. Poſtquam poëta vetus poëtam non poteſt retrahere à ſtudio, *Id. Phorm. prol.* 1. *Sic. Virg.* Poſtquam nos Amarillis habet, Galatea reliquit, *Ecl.* 1, 29. Vid. *Don. ad dict. Ter. loc.*

‖ Poſtrēmior, us, comp. *ex* ſup. poſtremus. *Worſe*, or *more baſe.* Nullum animal in terris homine poſtremius, *Apul.* de *Deo Socr.* p. 672. ⸸ Poſterior.

‖ Poſtrēmiſsĭmus, a, um, adj. ſup. *ex* ſup. *The worſt and vileſt*, Gell. 15, 12. ⸸ Extremitas, *Cic.*

‖ Poſtrēmĭtas, ātis, f. *The laſt in degree*, or *quality*, Sipont. ⸸ Extremitas, *Cic.*

Poſtrēmò, adv. ſup. *Laſtly, finally, laſt of all, at laſt.* Quæro igitur primùm—deinde—poſtremò, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 37. Poſtremò id mihi da negotii, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 41.

Poſtrēmùm, adv. ſup. *Laſt, the laſt time, at laſt.* Si id facis, hodie poſtremùm me vides, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 22.

Poſtrēmus, a, um, adj. ſup. [*à* poſterus] (1) *The laſt*, or *hindmoſt.* (2) Alſo *the worſt, baſeſt*, or *vileſt.* (1) ✠ De firmiſſimis alia prima ponet, alia poſtrema, *Cic. Orat.* 15. (2) Poſtremi homines pecuniis alienis locupletantur, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 87.

Poſtrĭdie, adv. *i. e.* poſtero die. *The next day after, the day following.* Poſtridie venit ad me Chremes, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 117. ☞ *Cum gen.*

Poſtridie ejus diei, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. ☞ *Cum acc.* Poſtridie ludos Apollinares, *Id. Att.* 16, 4.

‖ Poſtrīduānus, a, um, adj. *Poſtridian, the day next enſueing,* Fig. *Unlucky.* Poſtriduanus dies, *i. e.* ater, infauſtus, qui eſt poſtridie Calendas, Nonas, Idus, *Cæl. Rhod.* 9.

† Poſtrīduo, *pro* poſtridie. *The next,* or *following, day.* Poſtriduo natus ſum ego, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 90.

Poſtſcēnium, *vel* Poſcēnium. [locus poſt ſcenam ſubductus aſpectui ſpectatorum, *M.*] *The tireing,* or *withdrawing, room behind the ſtage.* ¶ Poſtſcenia vitæ, *actions hid from the ſight of the world,* Lucr. 4, 1179.

Poſtſcrībo, pſi, tum, act. *To write after.* Tiberii nomen ſuo poſtſcripſerat, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 64, 2.

Poſtvĕniens, tis, part. *Comeing after,* Plin. 18, 25.

Poſtvĕnio, īre, īvi, ēni, ntum, act. *To come,* or *follow, after,* Plin. *vid.* Poſtveniens.

Poſtŭlandus, a, um, part. *To be demanded.* Cæterùm poſtulandis reis continuus annus fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 36, 1.

Poſtŭlans, tis, part. (1) *Calling for, demanding.* (2) *Deſireing, requeſting.* (1) Quæſtionem poſtulantibus iis, qui pulſati fuerunt, *Liv.* 2. § Poſtulante exercitu, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 57, 3. (2) *Petron.* c. 25.

Poſtŭlātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A requeſt, a ſuit.* (2) ‖ *An accuſation begun.* (3) *A motion at the bar.* (4) *A deſire,* or *requeſt.* (5) *A petition drawn up.* (6) *An expiation, ſupplication,* or *expiatory ſacrifice.* (7) *An expoſtulation,* or *quarrel.* (1) In deprecatione ignoſcendi poſtulatio continetur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 33. Conceſſit ſenatus poſtulationi tuæ, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 23. (2) 𝔛 In accuſatione erant primùm poſtulatio, quâ poſtulabatur, ut accuſare aliquem liceret; deinde nominis delatio, tum ipſa accuſatio, *Manut.* (3) Suet. Ner. 15. (4) Poſtulationem hanc Antonius, cùm judicaret ab juſto naſci timore, veniam petendi dedit, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 48. (5) Poſtulationum formulæ uſitatæ, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 60. (6) Eodem oſtento Telluri poſtulatio deberi dicitur, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp.* 14. (7) = Neque lites ullæ inter eas, poſtulatio nunquam, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 105.

Poſtŭlātītius, a, um, adj. *That is demanded, ſued for,* or *requeſted,* Sen. Ep. 7.

Poſtŭlātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) ‖ *A ſuitour, petitioner,* or *plaintiff.* (2) *An advocate, a proctor.* (1) Ulp. (2) Suet. Ner. 15. interp. Torrent.

Poſtŭlātōrius, a, um, adj. *Expiatory.* Poſtulatoria fulmina, quibus ſacrificia intermiſſa, aut non ritè facta repetuntur, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 2, 49.

‖ Poſtŭlātrix, īcis, f. *She that demandeth,* Dig. ⸸ Quæ poſtulat.

Poſtŭlātum, i, n. (1) *A petition.* (2) *A demand.* (3) *A ſupplicatory libel.* (4) *An accuſation.* (1) Tota Sicilia quæ in communibus poſtulatis, civitatum omnium conſulibus edidit, rogare atque orare, &c. *Cic.* (2) Expectabat ſuis leniſſimis poſtulatis reſponſa, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 5. (3) Legati omnia poſtulata de injuriis unius Deciani detulerunt, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 32. (4) 𝔛 Quæ non poſtulata, ſed crimina eſſe viderentur, *Id. Verr.* 2, 3.

Poſtŭlātum eſt, imperſ. *I thou, he, &c. requeſted.* Poſtulatum eſt, ut Bibuli ſententia divideretur, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 3.

Poſtŭlātūrus, a, um, part. *About to demand,* Liv. 38, 47. 36, 40 Eodem die diverſa pari certamine poſtulaturi, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 32, 2.

Poſtŭlātus, a, um, part. (1) *Requeſted, demanded, ſued for.* (2) Alſo *accuſed,* or *complained of.* (3) ‖ It pro puſtulatus, *bliſtered, riſeing up in bumps and knobs.* (1) Cic. Q. fratr. 2, 3. (2) Seſtius de ambitu poſtulatus, *Id.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 3. (3) Mart. 7, 85. *ap.* Litt. *quâ edit. uſum neſcio; aliæ, quas vidi, habent* puſulati, & *ſi legi debeat* poſtulati, *ad primam notionem pertinere videretur.*

Poſtŭlātus, ûs, m. verb. *A requeſting,* or *demanding.* Poſtulatu audito matris, *Liv.* 4, 9.

Poſtŭlo, āre, act. [*à* poſco cujus ſup. abſol. poſcitum, κατὰ συγκοπὴν, poſtum] 𝔛 Petimus precariò, poſcimus imperiosè, poſtulamus jure, obſecramus per ſacra, flagitamus cum arrogantiâ, nec ſine convitio; *propriè fortaſſe, ſed hæ notiones ſæpe confunduntur.* (1) *To deſire,* or *will,* a thing. (2) *To entreat,* or *beſeech.* (3) *To demand,* or *require.* (4) *To complain of,* or *to accuſe one; to ſue at law.* (5) ¶ ‖ Poſtulare pro aliquo, *to make interceſſion,* or *appeal, for one.* (6) *To make a poſtulatum, as in diſputeing.* (7) Verbum arenæ, *to call for.* (1) Per oppreſſionem, ut hanc mihi eripere poſtulet, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 30. (2) = Quàm maximè abs te poſtulo atque oro, *Id. Andr.* 5, 1, 4. 𝔛 Quia cauſa poſtulat, non flagitat, præteribo, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 3. (3) Omnia volo à me & poſtules, & expectes, *Id. Appio Fam.* 3, 10. § Uſus poſtulat, *Id.* (4) Impietatis reum poſtulat, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 33. § Lege aliquem poſtulare, *Cæl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 12. Repetundarum Dolabellam poſtulavit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 4. repetundis, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 38, 1. ‖ Poſtulare, eſt deſiderium ſuum, vel amici ſui in jure, apud eum, qui juriſdictioni præeſt, exponere, vel alterius judicio contradicere, *Ulp.* (5) Gell. 7, 19. (6) 𝔛 Do ſanè, ſi poſtulas, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 1, 7. (7) Suet. Cal. 30.

Poſtŭlor, āri, ātus, paſſ. (1) *To be required,* &c. (2) *To be accuſed.* (1) Ab conſule induciæ poſtulabantur, *Sall. B. Jug.* 112. (2) § Seſtius de ambitu poſtulatus eſt, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 3. injuriarum, *Id. Fam.* 8, 12. Poſtulatus lege Liciniâ, *Id.* in *Vatin.* 14. *de cæt. notion. vid.* Poſtulo.

Poſtŭmus, a, um, adj. ſup. [*à* poſterus, pro poſtimus, ut *ab* inferus infimus] *The laſt, very late.* Sylvius tua poſtuma proles, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 763. *interp. Steph.* & *Cæſellio* contra quam Sulpit. ex quo Serv. ‖ Poſtuma diligentia, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 202. ſpes, *Id. Met.* 4. p. 106.

Pôſta, *pro* poſita, *Sync.*

Potamantis, is, f. *A kind of herb,* vid. *Plin.* 24, 17.

*Pŏtămŏgīton, i, n. [ποταμογείτων, Gr. *à* ποταμὸς, fluvius, & γείτων, vicinus] *A ſort of herb,* Plin. 26, 8.

*Pōtandus, a, um, part. *To be drunk.* § Vina potanda, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 317. ¶ Potanda infantibus ubera, *to be ſucked,* Juv. 6, 9.

*Pōtans, tis, part. (1) *Drinking hard.* (2) Met. *Soaking in.* (1) Potans in roſâ Thorius, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 20. (2) Neſcit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 27.

*Pōtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A drinking bout.* Temperatis eſcis modiciſque potationibus affectus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 51. ☞ conf. & *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 46.

*Pōtātor, ōris, m. verb. *A biber, a drinker.* Potatores maxumi, *Plaut. Menæch.* 2, 1, 34.

*Pōtātūrus, a, um, part. *That will drink.* Potaturus eſt apud me, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 5, 9.

*Pōtātus, a, um, part. (1) *Drank freely of.* (2) Met. *Imbibed.* (1) § Potata aqua, *Plin.* 2, 103. (2) 𝔛 Iſta magis Stoïcorum guſtata quàm potata delectant, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 5.

*‖ Pōtātus, ûs, m. *A drinking,* Apul. Met. 7. p. 215.

Pŏte. *Vid.* Potis.

Pŏtens, tis, part. [*à* poſſum] & adj. *qu.* potis, ens, or, comp. iſſimus, ſup. (1) *Able to do much.* (2) *Potent, powerfull, of great power, mighty, puiſſant, ſtrong, valiant.* (3) *Haveing power,* or *influence, on; haveing preeminence,* or *haveing at command.* (4) *Capable,* or *fit for.* (5) *Of great ſtrength and virtue.* (1) § Armis potens, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 164. muneribus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 10, 1. pietate, *Prop.* 3, 22, 21. *eodem modo quo* poſſum, *ut* poſſe ingenio, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 1. pecuniâ, *Liv.* gratiâ, *Cæſ.* (2) = Ampla & potens civitas, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 56. § Pugnæ potens, *Liv.* 𝔛 Ex humili potens, *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 12. 𝔛 = Optimi & inopis viri cauſæ non anteponere gratiam fortunati & potentis, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 20. (3) Potentior Largis muneribus riſerit æmuli, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 17. (4) Si propter partium ſtudium potens erat Alphenus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* (5) Dea ſæva potentibus herbis Circe, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 19. § Potentiſſimus odor, *Plin.* 13, 2.

Pŏtentātus, ûs, m. *Dominion, rule, empire, preeminence.* Quum de potentatu inter ſe multos annos contenderent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 31. Æmulo potentatûs inimicus, *Liv.* 26, 38. ☞ Raro occ.

Pŏtenter, adv. iùs, comp. iſſimè, ſup. (1) *Mightyly, powerfully.* (2) *Effectually, judiciouſly.* (1) § Potentiùs fieri, *Quint.* 6, 4. Potentiſſimè dicere, *Id. Declam.* 274. (2) Cui lecta potenter erit res, *Hor. A. P.* 40.

Pŏtentia, æ, f. [*à* potens] (1) *Power, ability.* (2) *Puiſſance, force.* (3) *Sway, authority.* (4) *Efficacy, influence.* (5) ‖ Alſo *poſſibility.* (1) Potentia eſt ad ſua conſervanda, & alterius obtinenda idonearum rerum poteſtas, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 56. (2) Ventoſa potentia Neptuni, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 27. (3) Dimicant de ſuâ potentiâ homines, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 3. (4) Rapidi potentia ſolis, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 92. (5) *Ap. Metaphyſ.* 𝔛 *Potentia* eſt in eo quod poſſumus, poteſtas in eo quod licet, *Papin.* = Vis, poteſtas, *Cic.* 𝔛 Potentia magis pro vi accipitur, poteſtas autem pro ditione, *Priſc.*

‖ Pŏtentiālis, e, adj. *Potential,* Gramm. & Philoſ.

‖ Pŏtentiālĭter, adv. *Mightyly, powerfully,* Liv. *ap.* Litt. *non autem invenio. Extat quidem ap.* Sidon. Epiſt. 7, 14.

*Pŏtērium, i, n. [ποτήριον, Gr.] (1) *A cup,* or *pot, to drink out of.* (2) *An herb ſo called.* (1) Tribus poteriis memoriâ eſſe oblitus, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 10. (2) *Plin.* 25, 10.

† Pŏteſſe, *pro* poſſe, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 24.

Pŏteſtas, ātis, f. [*à* potis] (1) *Power, government, authority, control, dominion.* (2) *A poſt, a command.* (3) Meton. *One that is in power, an officer, a magiſtrate.* (4) Alſo *ability, poſſibility.* (5) *Leave, licenſe, liberty, opportunity.* (6) *The eſſential form of an animal.* (7) *Force, efficacy.* (8) *Poſſeſſion.* (1) Tabulas, qui in patris eſt poteſtate, nullas conficit, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 7. (2) = Verſari cum imperio, & poteſtate in repub. *Id. Philipp.* 1, 7. Quemadmodum habuerit in poteſtatibus gerendis animum, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 7. (3) Majorem poteſtatem compellari ante ſe paſſus eſt, *Suet. Cæſ.* 17. Gabiorum eſſe poteſtas, *Juv.* 10, 99. Poteſtates δυνάσται, *Cic.* (4) Occœpi ſequi, vix adipiſcendi poteſtas fuit, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 13. Si mihi poteſtas tui præſentis fuerit, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (5) Largiùs bibendi poteſtas danda eſt, *Col.* Si quid dicere vellet, feci poteſtatem, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 5. (6) Ex alienigenis membris compacta poteſtas, *Lucr.* 5, 878. (7) = Magnificè me effero, qui vim tantam in me, & poteſtatem habeam tantæ aſtutiæ, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 32. § Poteſtates herbarum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 396. (8) *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 39. ¶ Exire de poteſtate, *to run mad,* Id. Exiſſe de poteſtate propriè iratos dicimus, id eſt, de conſilio, de ratione, de mente, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 77.

‖ Pŏteſtātus, ûs, m. *Might, power, rule,* Quint. *ap.* Litt. ⸸ Poteſtas.

† Pŏteſtur, *pro* poteſt. *He,* or *it, is able.* In otium te colloces dum poteſtur, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 2, 10.

† Pŏthen, adv. [*à* Gr. πόθεν, unde ?] Pothen ornamenta ? *Lex ex Plaut.*

*Pŏthos, i, m. [*qu.* πόθος, deſiderium] *A curious ſort of flower,* Plin. 21, 11.

Pŏtiens, tis, part. [*à* potior] *Obtaining.* Natura voluptatibus potiens, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 18.

Pŏtîn', *pro* poteſne. Potîn' es mihi verum dicere ? *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 6. Potîn' ut abſtineas manum ? *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 22.

*Pōtio, ōnis, f. [*à* poto] (1) *The act of drinking.* (2) *Drink.* (3) *A potion which phyſicians give their patients.* (1) In mediâ potione exclamavit, ſe mori, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 10. (2) Demus ſcutellam dulciculæ potionis, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 19. (3) § Efficaces potiones ad id, *Celſ.* 4, 8. Potionem accipere, *Quint.* 7, 3. bibere, *Ibid.* dare, *Ibid.* ſumere, *Celſ.* 1, 9. Suſtulit mulierem primâ potione medicus, *Cic.*

† Pŏtio, īre, īvi, act. *i. e.* potem ſeu compotem facio. *To bring under.* Eum nunc potivit pater ſervitutis, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 23. *i. e.* ſervum fecit.

*Pōtiōnātus, a, um, part. paſſ. [tanq. à potionor] *That hath had a potion,* or *doſe, given him; poiſoned.* Creditur potionatus à Cæſoniâ uxore, amatorio quidem medicamento, *Suet. Cal.* 50. ⊥ Potione ſublatus.

*‖ Pōtiōno, āre, act. [à potio] *To give one a potion,* Veg. ⊥ Potionem dare.

Pŏtior, īris, & ĕris, īri, ītus ſum, dep. [à potis, ut ſit potem, *i. e.* compotem fieri alicujus rei] (1) *To poſſeſs, get,* or *obtain; to enjoy, to be maſter of, to conquer and get the upper hand.* (2) Paſſ. *To come into another's power.* (1) § Præſentibus potiri, *Cic.* Auro vi potitur, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 56. Tuque tuis armis, nos te poteremur, Achille, *Ov. Met.* 13, 130. § Patriâ potitur commodâ, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 17. Potiri regni, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. Si eſſent noſtri potiti, *Id.* Voti potitus, *h. e.* voti compos. Votique potitus Evicto Fabius Pœno, &c. *Sil.* 15, 331. (2) § Potitus eſt hoſtium, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 24. *Vid.* ⊥ Potio, act. ☞ Potiri *rerum* dicuntur qui dominantur, vel principatum tenent; potiri *rebus,* qui fruuntur voluptate, opibus, *&c.* Hoc autem diſcrimen non ſemper obſervatur. § Mœnibus potitur, *Liv.* 2, 133. ☞ Aliquando accuſat. junctum reperitur, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 16. *Juſt.* 22, 7, 10.

Pŏtior, us, comp. [à potis, *Priſc.*] (1) *More powerfull.* (2) *Better, of the better ſort, more excellent.* (3) *More eligible, more to be deſired.* (1) Plùs pollet potiorque eſt patre, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 32. *ex poëtâ.* (2) Mors ſervitute potior, *Id. Philipp.* 10, 9. (3) Tingere pavimentum mero Pontificum cœnis potiore, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, ult.

Pŏtis, e, adj. [à pos] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Able.* (2) Alſo *poſſible.* (1) Non potis eſt dulces muſarum expromere fœtus, *Catull.* 63, 3. Potes ſunt dare, *Plaut.* (2) Nihil pote ſuprà, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 11. Hoc facies, ſive id non pote, ſive pote, *Catull.* 74, 16. ¶ Quî pote? *ſc.* eſt? *how can that be?* Perſ. 1, 56. Potis eſt *for* poteſt, with a ſubſt. maſc. Injurius es, neque ferri potis es, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 80. ☞ *Cum fem.* Nec potis eſt mens animi, *Catull.* 65, 3. ☞ *Cum neutro,* ut Corpus non potis cerni, *Lucr.* 5, 718. Quid potis eſt ſejungi? *Id.* 1, 453. *Vid.* Potior, & potiſſimus, *ſuis locis.*

Pŏtiſsĭmè, adv. ſup. [à pote] *Moſt eſpecially.* Febris potiſſimè ubi ardens eſt, *Celſ.* 3, 6.

Pŏtiſsĭmùm, adv. ſup. *Specially, principally, chiefly, moſt of all, preferable to others.* Quærenti quid ad te potiſſimùm ſcriberem, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. Quibus præteritis, fratri potiſſimùm Mithridati inſignis virtutis viro, reliquit imperium, *Juſt.* 42, 5, 10.

Potiſſimus, a, um, adj. ſup. [à potis] *The beſt, the chiefeſt, the choiceſt, the main.* Meret, potiſſimus domi noſtræ ut ſit, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3. § Cura potiſſima, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 6, 16. nobilitas, *Plin.* 24, 2. cura *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 20. Potiſſimi libertorum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 65.

*Pŏtitii, ōrum, m. pl. [quòd epulis ſacris potiti ſint, *Serv.* utpote qui ad tempus præſtò eſſent] *Hercules's prieſts ſo called,* who fed on the ſacrifices, *Liv.* 1, 7. & 9, 29.

*Pōtito, āre, freq. *To bib,* or *tipple; to drink often,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 23.

Pŏtītor, ōris, m. *A victor.* Annibalem paulò ante ſpe ſuâ Capuæ potitorem, *&c.* Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.

Pŏtītūrus, a, um, part. *About to obtain.* Vaticinantis in modum cecinit, Priuſquam ex lacu Albano aqua emiſſa foret, nunquam potiturum Veiis Romanum, *Liv.* 5, 15.

Pŏtītus, a, um, part. [à potior] *Haveing obtained, goten, enjoyed, conquered,* or *achieved.* § Caſtris hoſtium potitus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 26. ¶ Mortis Lethique potitus, *dead,* Lucr. 4, 770. Pyrrhi ſceptris potitus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 296. Equus campo potitus aperto, *Id. Æn.* 11, 493. Spartiatæ potiti Athenienſium, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 25.

*Pōtiuncŭla, æ, f. dim. [à potio] *A little potion,* Suet. Dom. 21.

Pŏtiundus, a, um, part. *To be obtained.* Potiundæ victoriæ ſpe refertum pectus, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 8.

Pŏtiùs, adv. comp. [*quaſi à* potis] *Rather, more eligible, better,* Cic. Attic. 8. 3.

*Pōto, āre, āvi, & pōtus ſum, ātum, & pōtum, act. [qu. à potus, quod à ϖότος] (1) *To drink hard, to tipple, to fuddle.* (2) Simpl. *To drink.* (3) *To ſuck,* or *ſoak in.* (4) ‖ *To give drink to one.* (1) Ut edormiſcam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 28. Ӿ Neque æger potet, neque nimiùm ſiti crucietur, *Celſ.* (2) Potum venient per prata juvenci, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 11. Potatum dabitur imbecillis bobus, *Col.* 12, 51. (3) Quinis lana potat horis, rurſuſque mergitur carminata, donec lana omnem ebibat ſaniem, *Plin.* 9, 38. (4) Bibb.

*Pōtor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be drunk,* Plin. 11, 37. ☞ *Imperſ. paſſ.* ¶ Totos dies potabatur, *they tippled,* Cic. Philipp. 2, 27.

*Pōtor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A drunkard.* (2) Simpl. *A drinker.* (1) Janua potorum ſaucia rixis, *Prop.* 1, 16, 5. (2) § Rhodani potor, *Hor. Od.* 2, 20, 20. ¶ aquæ, *a water drinker,* Id. Ep. 1, 19, 2.

*Pōtōrium, ii, n. *A veſſel to drink in.* § Potoria gemmata, *Plin.* 37, 2.

*Pōtōrius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, drinking.* ¶ Ampulla potoria, *a drinking glaſs,* Mart. 14, 110. in lemmate.

*Pōtrix, īcis, f. *A ſhe drunkard.* Potrici ſeponit plenam antiquis apothecam cadis, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 25.

*Pōtŭlentus, a, um, adj. (1) *Any thing that may be drunk.* (2) Alſo *drunk.* (1) In eſculentis & potulentis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. *ut vulgò leg. Sed* Victor & Gron. *ex opt. MSS.* potulentibus, *ut ſit à* potulens. (2) Potulentum quemque corripere, *Suet. Oth.* 2.

*Pōtūrus, a, um, part. *That is ready to drink,* or *would fain drink.* Fiſtula poturas ire jubebat oves, *Prop.* 4, 4, 6. ¶ Terra potura cruores, *about to ſoak,* or *drink, up,* Stat. Theb. 12, 719.

*Pōtus, a, um, part. (1) Act. *That is in drink, drunken.* (2) Paſſ. *Drunk up.* (1) Domum penè potus redieram, *Cic.* Ingenium potis irritet muſa poëtis, *Prop.* 4, 6, 75. (2) Potus fæce tenus cadus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15. ult.

*Pōtus, ûs, m. [à ϖότος, Gr.] (1) *Drink.* (2) *Drinking.* (1) Celſ. 2, 13. (2) Pars animi obſtupefacta potu atque paſtu, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 30.

*‖ Pōtus, i, m. [à Gr. ϖόσθη] *A minion; the privy part,* Virg. Cata.

P ante R.

*Practĭcus, a, um, adj. [à praxis] *Belonging to action, practical.* § Artes practicæ, *Quint.* 2, 18. Ӿ Theoreticæ, *Id.*

*Præ, præp. ſerv. abl. [ϖρὸ, unde fort. ϖαὶ, ut ἀϖὸ ἀϖαὶ, ὑϖὸ ὑϖαὶ, *Hom.* hinc præ] (1) *Before.* (2) *In compariſon, in regard,* or *in reſpect, of.* (3) *For,* or *by reaſon of.* (4) *In.* (5) Prefixed to verbs it denoteth, *before, beforehand, before,* or *above.* (6) To adject. *exceedingly, very much.* (1) Stillantem præ ſe pugionem tulit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12. § Præ ſe ferre, *h. e.* aſſumere, ut explicat, *Id.* pro *Mur.* n. 31. § *Abſol.* I præ, ſequar, *Ter.* ¶ *Metaph.* Speciem præ ſe boni viri fert, *he pretendeth to be,* Id. (2) Præ lacrymis non poſſum reliqua ſcribere, *Cic. Att.* 9, 14. (3) Illi Romam præ Capuâ ſuâ irridebunt, *Id.* contr. *Rull.* 2, 35. (4) Atque huic aliquid paululum præ manu dederis, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 23. (5) *As* præcino, præcaveo, præficio, præſum, *&c.* (6) *As* prædives, præpotens, *&c.*

*Præăcuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. [*ex* præ, & acuo] *To ſharpen before, to make very ſharp.* Surculum durum præacuito, *Cato* 40.

*Præăcuor, i, paſſ. *To be ſharpened before,* Lucil.

*‖ Præăcūtè, adv. [*ex* præacutus] *Very ſharply,* or *wittyly,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⊥ Acutiſſimè, *Cic.*

*Præăcūtus, a, um, adj. [*ex* præ, & acutus] (1) *Sharpened at the end.* (2) *Very ſharp.* (1) § Præacuta tigna, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 17. (2) § Falces præacutæ, *Cic.* Præacuta bipennis, *Plin.* 8, 8. cuſpis, *Ov. Met.* 7, 131.

† Præaltè, adv. *Very highly,* Enn.

Præaltus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very high.* (2) *Very deep.* (1) § Præalta arbor, *Curt.* 6, 4, 3 (2) § Præaltum mare, *Curt.* 4, 2, 9, flumen *Liv.* 10, 2.

‖ Præaudītus, a, um, part. *Heard before,* Ulp.

‖ Præbenda, ōrum, pl. n. *Salt and wood,* or *any thing neceſſary, provided for a magiſtrate comeing into any country.* Præbenda publicè conducere, *Gell.* 15, 4. quæ ſic deſcribit, *Hor.* Tectum Præbuit, & parochi quæ debent ligna ſalemque, *Sat.* 1, 5, 46.

‖ Præbendārius, ii, m. *A prebendary,* Juſtinian.

Præbens, tis, part. *Affording, ſupplying.* Invenit juxta infantem canem feminam parvulo ubera præbentem, *Juſt.* 1, 4.

Præbeo, ēre, act. [*ex* præ, & habeo, *pro* præhibeo, quo uſus, *Plaut.*] (1) *To miniſter to, to allow.* (2) *To yield,* or *afford.* (3) *To give up, to expoſe, to offer.* (4) *To give occaſion to, to cauſe.* (5) *To ſhow,* or *approve.* (6) *To give,* or *cauſe.* (7) Per Ellipſin. in obſcœn. (1) Pabula læta Præbere, *Lucr.* 2, 597. Præbent exiguè ſumptum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 33. (2) Feneſtræ præbent lumen, *Varr.* Luna lumen præbebat eunti, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 59. (3) Adoleſcenti morem geſtum oportuit. *SAN.* Quî potui meliùs, qui hodie uſque os præbui? *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 7. Se præbuerunt ferro patienter & igni, *Ov. Am.* 1, 14, 25. (4) Præbet errorem, quòd ejuſdem nominis urbs fuit, *Liv.* 4. (5) Servum haud illiberalem præbes te, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 5, 5. Gratum ſe de bene meritis præbere, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 91. (6) Præbent ſilentia ſomnos, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 429. § Præbere dolorem, *Lucr.* 4, 720. (7) Odi quæ præbet, quia ſit præbere neceſſe, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 685. ☞ *A notione tertiâ pendet.*

Præbeor, ēri, paſſ. (1) *To be given,* or *ſupplyed.* (2) *To be delivered.* (3) *To be expoſed.* (1) Sumptu præbetur mihi ex re avitâ, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 79. (2) Cur Pœnorum crudelitati Reguli corpus eſt præbitum? *Cic.* (3) Fige, puer, poſitis nudus tibi præbeor armis, *Ov. Am.* 2, 9, 35.

*‖ Præbĭbo, ĕre, bĭbi, ĭtum, act. [*ex* præ, & bibo] *To drink beforehand, to drink to one,* Apul. Met. 10. p. 334. ⊥ Propino, *Plaut.*

‖ Præbĭtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A giveing, a ſhowing, an allowance.* Gravari copiarum præbitione, *Juſtin.* 38, 10. Olei frumentique præbitiones, *Aur. Vict.* de *Cæſ.* 41.

*† Præbĭto, ĕre, act. [*ex* præ, & ant. bito, *pro* eo] (1) *To paſs by one, to go by.* (2) *To kill,* or *put one to death.* (1) Cave præbitas ullas ædes, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 1. Ne inter vias præbitamus eas, metuo, *Id. Pœn.* 5, 3, 44. (2) Interminatus eſt eum ſe præbitere, *Id. Pſeud.* 3, 1, 12. ☞ *ſed al. leg.* perbitere. ⊥ Prætereo.

Præbĭtor, ōris, m. verb. [à præbeo] *A purveyor,* or *provider.* Ӿ An tu id agis, ut te non regem, ſed miniſtrum & præbitorem ſperent fore? *Cic Offic.* 2, 15.

Præbĭtūrus, a, um, part. *About to afford,* or *give.* Præbituri belli materiam, *Paterc.* 2, 62. *conf. Liv.* 38, 19.

Præbĭtus, a, um, part. *Given, allowed.* Ӿ Ut prærepta, non præbita facultas ſcriptoribus videatur, *Suet. Cæſ.* 56.

Præcălĭdus, a, um, adj. *Very warm.* § Præcalida aqua, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 16, 3.

‖ Præcalveo, ēre, neut. *To be bald before,* Feſt.

Præcalvus, a, um, adj. *Bald before.* Capite præcalvo, *Suet. Galba* 21.

Præcantātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A charming,* or *enchanting,* Quint. Declam. 14.

Præcantātus, a, um, part. *Charmed, enchanted.* Lapillos conjicere in ſinum, quos ipſa præcantatos purpura involverat, *Petron.* c. 131.

Præcantrix, īcis, f. verb. *A ſorcereſs, an enchantreſs,* Val. ☞ *Al. leg.* præcantatrix, *ut & ap.* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

Præcānus, a, um, adj. *Grayheaded before its time,* Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24.

Præcārus, a, um, adj. *Very dear,* or *too dear,* Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25. *ubi tamen al.* percara eſt.

Præcăvendus, a, um, part. *To be taken heed of beforehand.* Præcavendum ſibi exiſtimabat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 38.

Præcāvens, tis. part. *Takeing heed beforehand.* = Providens antè & præcavens, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 43. § Præcaventibus ſatis, *Paterc.* 2. 12.

Præcăveo, ēre, cāvi, cautum. act. *To provide against* a thing, *to beware aforehand.* § Præcavere aliquid, *Cic.* ſibi ab inſidiis, ab aliquo, *Liv.* 9, 26.

Præcăveor, ēri. paſſ. *To be taken care of beforehand.* Si proviſum fuiſſet, præcaveri potuiſſet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 22.

‖ Præcauſor, āri. *To try beforehand.* ¶ Præcauſati ſumus, *we have proved before*, Vid. Int. Rom. 3, 9.

‖ Præcautio, ōnis. f. verb. *A precaution*, or *takeing heed aforehand*, Recent. ⸸ Cautio, *Cic.*

† Præcautor, ōris. m. verb. *One who taketh care aforehand*, Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 2, 12. ☞ *ſed var. codices.*

Præcautum eſt, imperſ. *Care was*, or *has been, taken.* ¶ = A me ita præcautum atque proviſum eſt, *I took that care aforehand*, Cic. Attic. 2, 1.

Præcautus, a, um. part. *Foreſeen, provided against.* Præcauto opus eſt, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 62.

Præcēdens, tis. part. *Going before.* Inſtare præcedentibus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2. ult. Is præcedens militum agmen, ad tribunal pergit, *Liv.* 7, 13. *conf. Sil.* 7, 31. 10, 568.

Præcēdo, ĕre, ceſſi. act. (1) *To go before, to outgo.* (2) Met. *To ſurpaſs, ſurmount*, or *excell.* (1) Opus eſſe in ipſos præcedere ad confirmandam civitatem, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 54. (2) Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, *Id. B. G.* 1, 1. Vinum aliud præſtantius altero germanitate præcedit, *Plin.* 14, 6. Vinum illud alterum ſapore præcedit, *Col.* 3, 2.

* Præcĕler, ĕris, ĕre. adj. [*ex* præ, & celer] *Very ſwift, quick*, or *nimble.* Permeat ſpatio, nec niſi amnibus arcetur, aut præceleri fugâ, *Plin.* 8, 23. Vi præceleri repentè rapi, *Id.* 9, 26. § Præceleres curſu, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 550.

* Præcĕlĕro, āre. act. [*ex* præ, & celero] *To haſten*, or *ſpeed, away before.* § Præcelerant ducem, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 799.

Præcellens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Exceeding, ſurpaſſing*, or *ſurmounting.* (2) *Excellent.* (1) Præcellens robore mentis, *Sil.* 3, 603. (2) Vir & animo & virtute præcellens, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo*, 10. § Suavitate præcellentior, *Plin.* 12, 6. Præcellentiſſimus vir, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44.

Præcello, ĕre, ui. neut. (1) *To excell, ſurpaſs, ſurmount*, or *be much better.* (2) *To preſide over.* (1) § Præcellere mobilitate, *Lucr.* 2, 160. ſcientiâ, *Liv.* 5, 27. (2) Qui Adorſorum genti præcellebat, *Tac.* 12, 15, 2.

Præcelſus, a, um. part. *Very high*, or *lofty.* = Præcelſus atque editus locus, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 48. § Præcelſa rupes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 245.

Præcentio, ōnis. f. verb. [â præcino] (1) *The enterance*, or *begining, of a ſong*; *the flouriſh.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a ſinging*, or *playing, before a company.* (1) Cic. *de* Haruſp. Reſp. c. 10. (2) Gell. 1, 11.

‖ Præcentor, ōris. m. verb. *The chanter of a choir, he that begins the tune*, Apul. *de* Mundo, *ſub fin.*

Præceps, cĭpĭtis. † cĭpis, unde præcipe caſu, *Enn.* ap. *Priſc.* [*ex* præ, & caput; qui prono capite fertur] (1) *Headlong, with the head foremoſt.* (2) *Steep, downhill.* (3) Met. *Dangerous, hazardous.* (4) *High, deep.* (5) *Haſty, ſpeedy.* (6) *Raſh, headſtrong, fool-hardy.* (7) *Sudden, unexpected.* (8) *Declineing, drawing to an end.* (1) Præceps aërii ſpeculâ de montis in undas Deferar, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 59. (2) = In declivi & præcipiti loco equos ſuſtinere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 33. (3) = 𝔛 Quis non illam viam vitæ, quam antè præcipitem & lubricam eſſe ducebat, huic, planè & ſtabili præponendam eſſe arbitretur? *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 42. (4) Præcipiti monte defenditur, *Plin. jun.* § Præcipites foſſæ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 97. (5) Non fugis hinc præceps dum præcipitare poteſtas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 565. § Præceps in omnia Cæſar, *Lucr.* 2, 656. (6) Cæcum me & præcipitem ferri confiteor, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 3. Præceps ingenio in iram, *Liv.* 23, 7. (7) = Subitus diſceſſus, & præceps profectio, *Cic. Att.* 9, 10. Si inciſa vena, præceps periculum eſt, *Celſ.* 2, 11. (8) Præcipiti jam die curare corpora milites jubet, *Liv.* 4. O meam calamitoſam & præcipitem ſenectutem! *Cic.* ad *Octav.* 10.

Præceps, ĭpĭtis, ſubſt. (1) *A precipice, a ſummit.* (2) Met. *A dangerous poſture.* (1) Præceps immane ruinæ, *Juv.* 10, 107. juvenile, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 50. Deferri per præcipitia, *Quint.* ¶ Omne in præcipiti vitium ſtetit, *on tip toe*, Juv. 1, 149. (2) Caſus medicúſve levârit Ægrum ex præcipiti, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 292.

Præceptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *A takeing up beforehand.* (2) *An inſtruction, a precept.* (1) Dig. (2) Præceptio Stoïcorum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 2. 𝔛 Lex eſt recti præceptio, pravique depulſio, *Id. N. D.* 2, 31.

Præceptīvus, a, um. adj. *Giveing rules*, or *precepts.* Sic partem philoſophiæ ϖαραινετικὴν vertit, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

‖ Præcepto, āre. freq. [à præcipio] *To give command*, or *charge, often*, Feſt. ⸸ Præcipio.

Præceptor, ōris. m. verb. [à præcipio] *A maſter, a tutour, an inſtructor, an adviſer*, or *teacher.* = Artium magiſtri & vivendi præceptores, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 25. § Eloquentiæ præceptor, *Quint.* 2, 8. Præceptor omnium conſiliorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 6. Arandi præceptor, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 13. *de Heſiodo.*

Præceptrix, īcis. f. verb. *A miſtreſs, ſhe that teacheth.* Quâ *ſapientia* præceptrice in tranquillitate vivi poteſt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 13.

Præceptum, i. n. (1) *A precept* or *rule.* (2) *A commandment.* (3) *Admonition, advice, counſel.* (1) = Te abundare oportet præceptis inſtitutiſque philoſophiæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 1. (2) Matris præcepta faceſſit, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 548. (3) = Tuis monitis & præceptis omnis eſt abjiciendus dolor, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13.

Præceptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken firſt*, or *before another.* (2) *Fore taſted.* (3) *Commanded.* (1) Tempore illi præcepto, *Liv.* 1, 7. (2) = Ad poſſeſſa venis præceptaque gaudia ſerus, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 107. (3) Ut erat ei præceptum à Cæſare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 22.

* Præcerpens, tis. part. *Takeing before, anticipateing.* § Præcerpens plura, *Val. Max.* 2, 8, 3.

* Præcerpo, ĕre. act. [*ex* præ, & carpo] (1) *To crop*, or *bite, off.* (2) *To clip*, or *cut, off.* (3) *To take from, to deprive of.* (1) Si inter arbores viteſque aretur, fiſcellis capiſtrari, ne germinum tenera præcerpant, *Plin.* 18, 19. *de araturis bobus.* (2) § Præcerpunt jubas *leoni*, Stat. Theb. 9, 193. (3) Non præcerpo fructum officii tui, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 37.

* Præcerpor, i. paſſ. *To be firſt croped*, Quint.

* Præcerptus, a, um. part. *Gathered*, or *croped, beforehand.* ¶ = Summum illud purpuræ decus non niſi præcerptum præfloratumque tranſmittere, *the conſulſhip held for ſome time at the begining of the year*, Plin. Paneg. 58. Victoriæ nuncii præcerptam ejus rei lætitiam invenerunt, *found the joy for it ſpread and celebrated before their arriveal*, Liv. 45. princ.

* Præcertātio, ōnis. f. [*ex* præ, & certatio] *The firſt aſſault*, or *onſet*; *a quarrel*, or *ſkirmiſh*, Ad Herenn. 4, 30.

* Præchārus, a, um, adj. [*ex* præ, & charus] *Dearly beloved*, Plin. *vid.* Præcarus.

‖ Præcīdāneus, a, um. adj. [*ex* præ, & cædo; quod cæditur antè] *Slain*, or *ſacrificed, before.* Præcidaneæ hoſtiæ dicuntur, quæ ante ſacrificia ſolennia pridie cæduntur, *Gell.* 4, 6. ¶ Porca præcidanea, quæ antè immolari ſolet, *that was ſacrificed before new corn came in*, Feſt. ☞ *leg. etiam* præcidaria, *offered to Ceres*, Cato, 134. Præcidaneæ feriæ, *holyday eves*, or *vigils*, Gell. 4, 6.

Præcīdendus, a, um. part. *To be cut*, or *choped, off.* Proclamante quodam, præcidendas eſſe falſario manus, *Suet. Claud.* 15.

Præcīdo, ĕre. act. [*ex* præ, & cædo] (1) *To pare, cut*, or *chop, off.* (2) *To take away clean, to prevent.* (3) ‖ *To ſlit*, or *ſlice.* (4) ¶ Præcidere os, *to ſlap one on the chaps.* (5) *To note*, or *mark with a ſtroke*; as carpenters do before they ſaw: *to cut a little before*, as drapers do, to rend out the reſidue; *to note*, or *tell, preciſely what points he will ſpeak upon.* (6) *To deny ſtiffly.* (7) *To cut one ſhort*, or *put one out of all hopes*, or *expectation.* (8) Obſcænâ notione. (1) § Cotem novaculâ præcidere, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 17. manum gladio, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 20. (2) Omnes cauſas præcidam omnibus, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 22. (3) Id. *ap.* Litt. (4) Præcide os tu illi hodie, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 52. (5) Præcide, ſtatue inquit aliquando quod libet, *Cic. Bud. interpr.* (6) *Vid.* Præciſè, primo exemplo. (7) Quod quia præciderat, aſperiùs de eo ad te ſcribere ſolebam, *Id. Attic.* 10. (8) Mart.

Præcīdor, i. ſus. paſſ. (1) *To be cut*, or *choped, off.* (2) Met. *To be taken off*, or *prevented.* (1) Cinna Cn. Octavii præcidi caput juſſit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 19. Etſi infrà quàm rami fuêre, præcidatur quod ſupereſt, vivit, *Plin.* 16, 30. (2) § Defenſio præciditur, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3. ſpes plebeio, *Liv.* 4, 3.

Præcinctio, ōnis. f. ſic dic. gradus latior altiorque in theatro, reliquos minores veluti præcingens unde & nomen. *A ſtand*, or *broader place, in ſtairs*; *a landing*, Vitr. 5, 28. & 5, 3.

Præcinctōrium, ii. n. *An apron*, or *kirtle*, Vitruv. 10, 21.

Præcinctūra, æ. f. *A girding of one's clothes*, Macrob. Sat. 2, 3.

Præcinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Girded, tucked up before.* (2) *Tied about, encloſed.* (3) *Covered, overlaid.* (4) *Prepared, made ready.* (1) Præcincti ritè pueri, comptique miniſtrent, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 70. (2) Pan pinu caput præcinctus acutâ, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 699. (3) Parietes teſtaceo opere præcincti, *Plin. Epiſt.* 10, 48, 4. (4) *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 45. ¶ Hoc iter ignavi diviſimus, altiùs ac nos Præcinctis unum, *more expedite, quick*, or *nimble*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 6.

Præcingens, tis. part. *Begirting, encompaſſing*, or *encloſeing.* Præcingens roſeo tempora vinculo, *Sen. Med.* 70.

Præcingo, ĕre. act. *To begirt, encompaſs*, or *encloſe.* Præcinxit littora muro, *Sil.* 3, 243. *conf.* 13, 233.

Præcingor, i, ctus. paſſ. (1) *To be girt about with.* (2) *To be ſurrounded*, or *encircled.* (1) § Enſe præcingi, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 271. (2) Fulvo cervix præcingitur auro, *Id. Met.* 14, 395. Præcingitur gens mari, *Plin.* 5, 32.

Præcĭno, ĕre, nui, entum. act. [*ex* præ, & cano] (1) *To ſing before.* (2) *To mumble a charm.* (3) *To propheſy*, or *tell, beforehand.* (1) Epulis magiſtratuum fides præcinunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 1. (2) Carmine quum magico præcinuiſſet anus, *Tib.* 1, 5, 12. *ubi al.* procubuiſſet. (3) Hi greges lymphati futura præcinunt, *Plin.* 8, 46. = Præmonſtrare & præcinere aliquid magnum populo Romano, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 10.

* ‖ Præcio, īre. act. [*ex* præ, & cio] *id.* quod proclamo, *Feſt.*

Præcĭpiendus, a, um. part. *To be inſtructed*, Col. libr. 10. præf.

Præcĭpiens, tis. part. (1) *Takeing up beforehand, preoccupying.* (2) *Inſtructing.* (1) Aliquantum intervalli à cæterâ claſſe præcipiens, 9, 6, 2. (2) Cic.

Præcĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum. act. [*ex* præ, & capio] (1) *To prevent*, or *take firſt*; *to anticipate, to take before another*, or *before the time.* (2) *To inſtruct, to teach, to ſhow how a thing is to be done.* (3) *To command*, or *charge*; *to give order.* (4) *To foreſee, to imagine and conceive in mind beforehand.* (1) Præcipias licèt gaudia, omnes te diî oderunt, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 20. Spe præcipit hoſtem, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 491. Veneno fata præcepit, *Flor.* 3, 9. Ab iiſdem inſequentis anni mutuam *pecuniam* præceperat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 31. ¶ Si lac præceperit æſtus, *ſhall have dryed up*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 98. (2) Conſervis ad eundem præcipio modum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 70. Hic artem nandi præcipit, ille trochi, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 486. (3) = Præcipit, atque interdicit unum peterent Induſiomarum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 56. (4) Magni animi eſt præcipere cogitatione futura, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 23.

Præcĭpĭtandus, a, um. part. *To be tumbled down headlong upon.* Dare pectora præcipitanda ſaxis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 192.

Præcĭpĭtans, tis. part. (1) *Falling down headlong.* (2) Met. *Falling to ruin.* (3) *Violent, haſty, rapid, hurrying.* (1) Gubernaculum præcipitans traxi mecum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 351. (2) Impellere præcipitantes inhumanum eſt, *Cic.* pro *Rabir. Poſt.* 1. Me ad exitium præcipitantem retinuiſſes, *Id. Attic.* 3, 15. (3) § Præcipitans imber, *Lucr.* 6, 291. amnis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1. Per invia & rupes deruptas præcipitantes fugerunt, *Liv.* 39, 2.

Præcĭpĭtanter, adv. *With great ſpeed.* § Præcipitanter currere, *Luc.* 3, 1075.

‖ Præcĭpĭtantia, æ. f. *A tumbleing,* or *falling, down from a high place,* Gell. 6, 2.

Præcĭpĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A falling headlong*; Met. *too much raſhneſs,* or *over haſtyneſs,* Sen. *de* Irâ, 1, 12.

‖ Præcĭpĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that tumbleth,* Litt. *ex* Quint.

Præcĭpĭtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to precipitate,* or *caſt down headlong.* Procurrit quaſi præcipitaturus ſe in Tiberim, *Suet. Neron.* 47. Præcipitaturi ſe ex aliquâ rupe, *Plin.* 8, 36.

Præcĭpĭtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Caſt down headlong.* (2) *Bent downward.* (3) *Come haſtyly on.* (1) Qui ſe præcipitatos ex locis ſuperioribus dicerent, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 17. (2) Pars palmitis præcipitata fructu induitur, *Col.* 5, 6. = Ut curvata & præcipitata per jugum nequeat terram contingere, *Id.* 4, 24, 19. (3) § Nox præcipitata, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 3, 47. ¶ Ætas præcipitata, *declineing,* Mattius *ad* Cic. Fam. 11, 28.

Præcĭpĭtium, ii. n. *A ſteep place*; *a downright pitch,* or *fall*; *a precipice.* § Deferri per præcipitia, *Quint.* 1, 10. In præcipitium impellere, *Suet. Aug.* 79. A vitiis in pravia, à pravis in præcipitia pervenitur, *Peterc.* 2, 10.

Præcĭpĭto, āre. act. in præceps dejicio. (1) *To caſt, throw, hurl,* or *tumble, down headlong.* (2) *To overthrow.* (3) *To overhaſten,* or *hurry*; *to precipitate.* (4) Alſo *to bow,* or *bend, downward.* (5) Abſol. *To fall,* or *run, down with violence.* (6) *To make great haſte.* (7) *To make too much haſte.* (8) *To draw towards an end.* (1) § Præcipitare ſe in flumen, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 15. ad terram, *Lucr.* 4, 1015. ex ſupero, *Id.* 2, 248. de turri, *Liv.* 23. (2) Cedentem juvenem retro præcipitat, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 789. (3) 𝔛 Præcipitare iſtuc quidem eſt, non deſcendere, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 32. (4) *Col.* vide in Præcipitor, n. 2. (5) Ubi Nilus præcipitat ex altiſſimis montibus, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5. (6) Priſcos referre dolores Præcipitat, *Sil.* 3, 165. (7) Qui in amorem præcipitavit, pejùs perit, quàm ſi ſaxo ſaliat, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 31. (8) Multi menſes tranſierant, & hyems præcipitaverat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 25.

Præcĭpĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be caſt,* or *thrown, headlong.* (2) *Bent,* or *bowed, downwards.* (1) Qui accenderant, de muro præcipitantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 50. (2) Niſi vitis arboris cacumen ſuperaverit, præcipitari palmitem non oportet, *Col.* 5, 6.

Præcĭpĭtur, imperſ. *It is ordered,* or *adviſed.* Rectè præcipi poteſt in amicitiis, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 20. ¶ Præceptum erat oraculo, *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 3. In univerſum de pomis ſervandis præcipitur, *Plin.* 15, 16.

Præcĭpuè, adv. *Particularly, eſpecially, principally, chiefly.* 𝔛 Neque ego præcipuè de conſularibus diſputo, univerſi ſenatûs communis eſt iſta laus, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 29. Hæc una res in omni libero populo, maximéque in pacatis civitatibus, præcipuè ſemper floruit, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 8.

Præcĭpuus, a, um. adj. [*à* præcipio, quod præ aliis capitur, *vel* quod præ aliis capit] (1) *Chief, ſingular, the choice, principal, ſpecial, proper, particular, peculiar.* (2) Alſo *ſovereign, excellent.* (1) 𝔛 Tum communibus malis, tum præcipuis oppreſſus ſum, *Cic. Att.* 11, 14. 𝔛 Ut cætera paria ſint, hoc certè præcipuum fuit, *Id.* pro *Ligar.* 9. = Præcipuus & proprius ſenſus doloris, *Id. Prov. Conſ.* 2. (2) Contra morſus præcipuum remedium, *Plin.* 8, 32. § ad ſerpentis ictus, *Id.* 8, 27.

Præcīſè, adv. (1) *Preciſely, poſitively, point-blank.* (2) Alſo *briefly, in ſhort.* (1) = Nunquam ego cuiquam tam præcisè negavi, *&c.* quàm hic mihi planè ſine ullâ exceptione præcidit. *Cic. Att.* 8, 4. (2) 𝔛 Id præcisè dicitur, plenè autem & perfectè, *&c.* Id. N. D. 2, 29.

Præcīſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* præcido] *A brevity in writeing,* or *ſpeaking*; *a ſcheme in rhetorick,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 53.

† Præcīſum, i. n. *That part of the bowels which the guts are faſtened to.* = Illi præciſo atque epulis capiuntur opimis, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 2, 633.

Præcīſus, a, um. part. [*à* præcidor] (1) *Cut off, choped,* or *taken away.* (2) *Conciſe, cut ſhort, narrow.* (3) Alſo *abuſed againſt nature, buggered.* (1) § Præciſum caput, *Plin.* 11, 37. Præciſi pedes, *Val. Max.* 9, 2. *ext.* 5. *Met.* Libertas Tenediâ ſecuri præciſa, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 10. *conf. Liv.* 40, 6. (2) Præciſa ante legitimum finem oratio, *Quint.* 9, 2. ¶ Iter anguſtum ad modum, utrinque præciſum, *narrow, and haveing precipices on both ſides,* Sall. B. J. 97. (3) Præciſi, & profeſſi impudicitiam, *Sen.* de *Provid.*

‖ Præclāmĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A crying before,* Liv. *ap.* Litt.

‖ Præclāmĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A fore proclaimer,* Feſt. *&* Macr. Sat. 1.

Præclārè, adv. ius, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Very clearly, very plainly.* (2) *Very rightly, very well.* (3) *Very ſucceſsfully, bravely, nobly.* (1) § Præclarè intelligere, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 3. explicare, *Id. Acad.* 1. (2) § Præclarè memini, *Id. Fam.* 4, 7, 3. (3) Re præclariſſimè geſtâ, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 30. ¶ Præclarè cum eo actum, *he cometh well off,* Cic. ☞ *Rarò inven. Comp. grad.*

† Præclārĭter, adv. *Bravely,* Enn. ‡ Præclarè.

Præclārus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Very clear and bright.* (2) *Very plain.* (3) *Noble, renowed, famous, goodly, brave, gallant.* (4) *Honeſt, upright.* (1) Solis præclarâ luce nitor, *Lucr.* 2, 1031. (2) Aditu vel mari, vel terrâ, præclara ad aſpectum, *Cic.* (3) Parcere præclariſſimæ patriæ, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 24. § Præclarior laus, *Plin. Paneg.* 88. Præclarus armis, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 284. in philoſophiâ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 11. eloquentiæ ac fidei, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34. (4) O præclarum cuſtodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 11. *interp. Valla.*

Præclūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To ſhut,* or *ram, up that one cannot enter,* or *paſs*; *to ſtop before.* In perpetuum tibi curiam præcluſiſti, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 17. Iter præcluſerat unda, *Ov. Met.* 14, 790. *conf. Liv.* 33, 13.

Præclūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be ſhut, or ſtoped, up.* Crebris arboribus ſucciſis omnes introïtus erant præcluſi, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 9. ¶ Animus præcluditur ad exponendam rei dignitatem, *my thoughts are too narrow,* Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 6.

* ‖ Præcluens, tis. part. [*qu. à* præclueo] *Excellent.* Præcluens poteſtas, *Prud. Cath.* 4, 37. ‡ Egregius, *Cic.*

Præclūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtoping,* or *daming, up.* § Præcluſiones aquarum, *Vitr.* 9, 9.

Præclūſūrus, a, um. part. *About to preclude,* or *ſtop.* Illi verò daturos ſe negare, neque portas conſuli præcluſuros, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 12.

Præclūſus, a, um. part. *Stoped,* or *ſhut.* Præcluſus aditus miſericordiæ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 8. Præcluſa ſcopulis ratis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 668. *conf. Sil.* 9, 513.

Præco, ōnis. m. [*qu.* prædico, κατὰ συγκοπὴν, *à* prædicando] (1) *A common cryer,* properly *he who in port-ſale notifyeth the things that are to be ſold, and ſeteth the price on them.* (2) *The cryer of a court, in games,* or *on the ſtage, who was to command ſilence*; alſo *to cry what was loſt.* (3) Alſo *a publiſher, proclaimer,* or *ſeter forth, of things.* (4) ‖ Alſo *a preacher.* (1) Si palam præco juſſu tuo prædicâſſet, non decumas frumenti, ſed dimidias venire partes, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 16. De quo homine præconis vox prædicat & pretium conficit, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 15. (2) Citat præco maximâ voce legatos, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 15. Præcones ludorum gymnicorum, *Id. Fam.* 5, 12. Vid. & *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 78. (3) Suæ virtutis Homerum præconem invenire, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 10. (4) Eccl.

Præcoctus, a, um. part. [*à* præcoquor] *Boiled beforehand,* Plin. 14, 9.

Præcōgĭtātus, a, um. part. *Thought,* or *contrived, before.* § Præcogitatum facinus, *Liv.* 40, 4.

Præcōgĭto, āre. act. *To ponder beforehand,* Quint. Inſt. 12, 9.

Præcognĭtus, a, um. adj. *Known,* or *underſtood, beforehand,* Planc. *ad* Cic. Fam. 10, 15.

Præcŏlo, ĕre, ui. act. *To love rather.* Nova & ancipitia præcolere, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 22, 5. = fovere, *Id. ib.* ☞ Rarò occ.

Præcompōſĭtus, a, um. adj. *Prepared beforehand.* Cum præcompoſito nuntius ore venit, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 674.

Præconceptus, a, um. part. *Before received.* Præconceptum ſpiritum exhalant, *Plin.* 2, 82.

‖ Præconcinnātus, a, um. part. *Deviſed,* or *framed, beforehand,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

Præcōnium, ii. n. [*à* præcone] (1) *The cryer's office,* (2) or *voice.* (3) *The publiſhing,* or *proclaiming, of* any thing. (4) Alſo *fame, praiſe, renown, commendation, report.* (5) Alſo *cryers wages.* (6) ‖ Alſo *a company of cryers,* or *meſſengers, to ſummon people.* (1) Reſcripſit eos qui præconium facerent vetari eſſe in decurionibus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 18, 1. (2) Præconio ubique contendit, *Suet. Ner.* 24. (3) Præconium domeſticum ſtultitiæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 20. laudum, *Id.* (4) Præconium ab Homero Achili tributum, *Id. Fam.* 5, 12. (5) Cato. (6) Liv. *ap.* Litt.

Præconſūmo, ĕre. act. *To waſte,* or *ſpend, beforehand.* § Præconſumere vires ſuas, *Ov. Met.* 7, 489.

Præconſumptus, a, um. part. *Waſted aforehand.* Præconſumptus temporis malis, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 6, 30.

Præcontrecto, āre. act. *To handle beforehand, to deſlower beforehand.* Spectat Tereus, præcontrectatque videndo, *Ov. Met.* 6, 478.

‖ Præcontrector, āri, ātus. paſſ. *Litt.* ex *Sil.*

† Præcŏquis, e. adj. *Soon ripe, early.* Huic puellæ præcoquis libido ineſt, *Non.* ex *Næv.* ‡ Præcox, *Col.*

Præcŏquo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *unde* præcoquor, paſſ. (1) *To be boiled beforehand.* (2) *To overboil, to boil very much.* (1) Plin. 14, 9. (2) Acini præcoquuntur in caulum, *Id.* 18, 29.

Præcŏquus, a, um. adj. *Early ripe.* § Præcoqua uva, *Col.* 12, 37. Perſica præcoqua, *Mart.* 13, 46.

* Præcordia, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex* præ, *&* cor; præcordia appellant quia cordi prætenduntur, *Plin.* 11, 37] (1) *The parts about the heart.* (2) Alſo *the midriff,* or *ſkin that parteth the heart and lungs from the other entrails*; *the diaphragm.* (3) Alſo *the ſides of the belly under the ribs.* (4) *The umbles,* as the heart, lungs, ſpleen, *&c.* (5) Meton. *The breaſt.* (6) Met. *The mind, the thoughts and affections.* (1) Plin. (2) Id. 11, 36. (3) Celſ. (4) Præcordia vocamus uno nomine exta in homine, *Plin.* 30, 5. (5) Victis redit in præcordia virtus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 367. Clypeo genibuſque premens præcordia duris, *Ov. Met.* 12, 140. (6) Alter ſæpe uno mutat præcordia verbo, *Prop.* 2, 4, 21. Stolidæ præcordia mentis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 149. Aperit præcordia Liber, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 89.

Præcorrumpo, ĕre. act. *To corrupt,* or *bribe, beforehand.* Dum præcorrumpere donis Me cupit, *Ov. Met.* 14, 134.

‖ Præcorrumpor, i. paſſ. *Litt.* ex *Suet.*

Præcorruptus, a, um. part. *Corrupted beforehand by bribes.* Illa quidem venit, ſed præcorrupta, *Ov. Met.* 9, 295.

Præcox, ōcis, *&* Præcŏquis, e. adj. [*ex* præ, *&* coquo; quod ante cetera coctum eſt, *i. e.* maturum] (1) *Soon,* or *early, ripe*; *rath ripe.* (2) *Early, overhaſty, untimely, too forward.* (1) § Pyra præcocia, *Col.* 5, 10. Quæ fumi quodam genere præcocem maturitatem trahunt, *Id.* Diuturnum & præcocem fructum, *Curt.* 8, 5, 15. (2) = Riſus præcox ille & celerrimus, ante quadrageſimum diem nulli datur, *Plin. præf.* l. 6. § Ingenium præcox, *Quint.* 1, 3. fatum, *Sen.*

Præcraſſus, a, um. adj. *Very thick.* § Cortex præcraſſus, *Plin.* 16, 8.

‖ Præcrūdus, a, um. adj. *Very raw,* Col. *ap.* Litt. *fort. pro* percrudus, *quod ap. eund. leg.* 12, 10.

Præcultus, a, um. part. (1) *Dreſſed, trimed, or prepared.* (2) Adj. *Very trim and neat.* (1) Animi habitus ad virtutem quaſi præculti, *Cic. Part. Or.* 23. (2) Præcultum genus eloquentiæ, *Quint.* 11, 1.

Præcŭpĭdus, a, um. adj. *Very deſirous, or fond,* Suet. Aug. 70.

‖ Præcūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beſpeaking beforehand,* Litt. *ex* Quint.

Præcurrens, tis. part. *Runing before, foregoing.* = Primordia rerum, & quaſi præcurrentia, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 2. conf. de *Orat.* 2, 40. Præcurrentibus fatis adventum Scipionis, *Val. Max.* 5, 2. *ext.* 4.

Præcurro, ĕre, ri & cūcurri, ſum. act. (1) *To run, or make ſpeed, before.* (2) Met. *To overrun, to outrun.* (3) *To forerun, or happen before,* as a ſign, *or* token. (4) *To anſwer a foreſeen objection.* (5) Met. *To ſurpaſs, or excell.* (1) Abi, præcurre, ut ſint domi parata, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 46. § Præcurrunt equites, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 38. (2) Amor votis ſuis præcurrit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 15. Præcurrit amicitia judicium, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 17. (3) Ea fama jam præcurrerat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 80. Fama de victoriâ Cæſaris præcucurriſſet, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 87. Ut certis rebus certa ſigna præcurrerent, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 52. (4) Illud in his rebus, ne te deducere verò Poſſit quod quidam fingunt, præcurrere cogor, *Lucr.* 1, 312. (5) = Quum eum nemo anteiret his virtutibus, nulli nobilitate præcurrerunt, *Nep. Thraſyb.* 1. ☞ *al. leg.* præcucurrerunt.

Præcurror, i. paſſ. *To be outrun.* § Exemplo præcurri, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 1.

Præcurſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A forehappening, or foregoing.* § Præcurſio viſorum, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 19. Alia præcurſionem quandam adhibent ad efficiendum, *Id. Topic.* 15. Vid. & *Plin.* 16, 13.

*Præcurſor, ōris. m. verb. *A foreruner.* ¶ Levia tamen prælia inter extremum Punicum agmen præcurſoreſque Romanorum, *their foremoſt men, their ſcouts,* Liv. 26, 17. *Met.* = Quem iſte in decumis, in rebus capitalibus, in omni calumnia præcurſorem habere ſolebat & emiſſarium, *his ſcout, ſpy, or ſeter,* Cic. Verr. 5, 41.

Præcurſōrius, a, um. adj. *Sent beforehand.* § Præcurſoria epiſtola, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 13, 2.

Præcurſūrus, a, um. part. *That will run before,* Hirt. B. Alex. 8.

Præcurſus, ûs. m. verb. *A going, or runing, before.* Statuit præcurſibus herbas, *Stat.* Eteſiarum præcurſu, *Plin.* 16, 25.

*† Præcurvus, a, um. adj. [*ex* præ, & curvus] *Very crooked before,* Plaut. *ap.* Litt.

Præcŭtio, ĕre, ſſi, ſum. act. [*ex* præ, & quatio] *To ſhake before.* Tædas Hymenæus Amorque præcutiunt, *Ov. Met.* 4, 758. ☞ vix alibi occ.

Præda, æ. f. etym. incert. (1) *A prey, or booty by force.* (2) *Gain from any fraud.* (3) *Spoil, pillage.* (4) *Meat to be devoured.* (1) Dicuntur raptæ genialis præda puellæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 155. (2) Hanc prædam omnem jam ad quæſtorem deferam, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9. ult. (3) = Maximos quæſtus prædaſque fecit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 50. (4) Opimam prædam rapuiſti unguibus, *Phædr.* 2, 68.

Prædābundus, a, um. adj. *That doth, or will, rob, pillage, or plunder.* § Exercitus prædabundus, *Liv.* 2, 26.

‖ Prædāceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, prey, or booty.* § Pecunia prædacea, *Gell.* 13, 24. ☞ *ſed mel. editt. leg.* prædatitia. † Ex prædâ, *Cic.*

‖ Prædamnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A verdict before judgement,* Dig.

Prædamnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Condemned beforehand.* (2) *Diſapproved beforehand.* (1) § Prædamnatus collega, *Liv.* 4, 41. (2) Prædamnatâ ſpe æquo dimicandi loco, *Id.* 27, 15.

Prædamno, āre. act. *To condemn aforehand, to prejudge.* § Memores ſtultum eſſe perpetuæ infelicitatis ſe prædamnare, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 1. Ne prædamnare amicum exiſtimaretur, *Suet. Aug.* 56. ☞ *ſcrib.* & prædemno.

Prædans, tis. part. *Preying.* Eſcam ex prædante capere, *Plin.* 9, 30. *conf. Sil.* 5, 582.

Prædātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A privateering, a plundering.* = Latrociniis & prædationibus infeſtato mari, *Paterc.* 2, 73.

‖ Prædātĭtius, a, um. adj. *Goten by prey.* = Ex manubiis, *i. e.* ex pecuniâ prædatitiâ, *Gell.* 13, 24. † Ex prædâ.

Prædātor, ōris. m. verb. *A robber, a pillager, or plunderer.* = Quos ego utroſque in eodem genere prædatorum direptorumque pono, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9. ¶ Prædator corporis, *a buggerer,* Petr. c. 85. ⚜ Prædator aprorum, *a hunter,* Ov. Met. 12, 306.

Prædātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or for, robbing, pillageing, or plundering.* ¶ Prædatoria, *ſc.* navis, *a pickaroon, a privateer,* Liv. 34, 36. § Prædatoriæ claſſes, *Id.* 29, 28. ¶ Prædatoria manus, *a party of robbers,* Sall. B. J. 23.

Prædātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that robbeth, or ſeeketh for prey.* Dryope prædatrix Herculei alumni, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 22.

Prædātus, a, um. part. *Haveing ſpoiled, or made a prey, or prize, of,* Ov. Amor. 1, 3, 1.

Prædēlaſſo, āre. act. *To tire, or weary, aforehand.* Moles incurſus quæ prædelaſſat aquarum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 730.

Prædemno, āre. act. *Vid.* Prædamno.

Prædenſātus, a, um. part. *Made very thick,* Litt. *ex* Plin. *fort. pro* prædenſus, *quod vid.*

‖ Prædenſo, āre. act. *To make thick,* unde

‖ Prædenſor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be made thick,* Stat. *ap.* Litt.

Prædenſus, a, um. adj. *Very thick.* § Prædenſa terra, *Plin.* 18, 18.

‖ Prædeſtĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fore-appointment, predeſtination,* Aug. † Præſenſio, atque præſcriptio divina, *Pantano vertente.*

Prædeſtĭno, āre. act. *To predeſtinate; to decree, or ordain, before, what ſhall come after,* Eccl. Macedoniam occupare prædeſtinaverat, *Nep.* 18, 23. § Prædeſtinare triumphum, *Liv.* 45, 40.

‖ Prædeſtĭnor, āri. ātus. paſſ. *To be decreed, or ordained, beforehand,* Hier.

‖ Prædexter, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* præ, & dexter] *Very fortunate, or lucky,* Grat. verſ. 68.

Prædiātor, ōris. m. (1) *A man of law, expert in caſes relateing to lands.* (2) ‖ *A buyer of publick lands.* (1) Apuleium prædiatorem videbis, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 14. (2) Prædiator ὠνητὴς ὑπαρχόντων, *Gl. vet* vid. & *Salm. De modo uſur.* c. 16.

Prædiātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, lands.* In prædiatorium, *Cic.* pro *Balbo,* 20. & *Val. Max.* 8, 12, 1.

‖ Prædiātus, a, um. part. *That hath good lands, or manours,* Apul. Florid. 13. p. 787. † Prædiis munitus.

‖ Prædĭcābĭle, is. n. *A predicable.* Quod prædicatur de pluribus, ap. *Logic.*

Prædĭcābĭlis, e. adj. *Vaunted, or boaſted of.* = Nec in miſerâ vitâ quidquam eſt prædicabile, aut gloriandum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 17.

‖ Prædĭcāmentum, i. n. *A predicament* in logick. † Quod dicitur de quodam aut quibuſdam, *Cic.* decem elementa, *Quint. Inſt. Orat.* 3, 6.

Prædĭcandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be praiſed, or ſpoken well of.* (2) *To be related.* (1) = Beata vita glorianda, & prædicanda, & præ ſe ferenda eſt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 17. (2) Id.

Prædĭcans, tis. part. (1) *Speaking openly.* (2) *Reporting.* (1) Ignoſces mihi de meipſo aliquid prædicanti, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. (2) Plin. 17, 18.

Prædĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A publiſhing, or open declareing.* (2) *A common talk and report.* (3) *A praiſeing, or vaunting.* (1) § Beneficiorum prædicatio, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 8. (2) = Si in mediocri ſtatu ſermonis ac prædicationis res tuæ eſſent, *Id. Q. fr.* 5. 1. (3) Prædicatio de laude alicujus, *Id.* pro *Dom.* 11. § Prædicatione aliquid jactare, *Curt.* 6, 10, 27.

‖ Prædĭcātīvus, a, um. adj. *Prædicative.* ¶ Prædicativa concluſio, *a ſimple propoſition,* Apul. *de* Doctr. Plat. philoſ. p. 632.

Prædĭcātor, ōris. m. verb. *A proclaimer, publiſher, or open reporter; a praiſer.* Te ipſo prædicatore ac teſte, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

‖ Prædĭcātum, i, n. *The predicate.* Quod de ſubjecto prædicatur, *i. e.* dicitur, *Log.*

Prædĭcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to foretell.* Quid de meis in vos meritis prædicaturus non ſum? *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 32.

Prædĭcātus, a, um. part. *Spoken of, or praiſed.* Arbor hiſtoriis prædicata, *Plin.* 16, 41.

Prædīcendus, a, um. part. *To foretell.* In concionem ab imperatore productus ad prædicendam eclipſim, *Plin. H.* 2, 9.

Prædīcens, tis. part. *Foretelling.* Nihil adverſi accidit non prædicente me, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

Prædĭco, āre. act. (1) *To proclaim,* as a cryer doth. (2) *To own, acknowledge, or confeſs.* (3) *To ſay, or affirm.* (4) *To report, publiſh, or noiſe abroad.* (5) *To diſcover, or diſcloſe; to ſhow.* (6) *To relate, or report.* (7) *To ſay uſually,* as a proverbial ſentence. (8) *To praiſe, or commend.* (9) *To boaſt, or vaunt, of.* (10) *To charge, or order.* (1) Si palam præco juſſu tuo prædicâſſet, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 16. (2) Nihil igitur debuit, ut tu ipſe prædicas, *Id.* (3) Quod mihi prædicas vitium, id tibi eſt, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 246. Ne fortè me hoc fruſtrà pollicitum eſſe prædices, *Cic.* Libentiſſimè prædicabo Cn. Pompeium ſtudio laborâſſe, *Id.* (4) Aïn' tandem? civis Glycerium eſt? PAMPH. Ita prædicant, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 4. (5) Quis hominum clariùs, aut tantâ vociferatione beſtiam vel furem prædicat, quàm iſte latratus? *Col.* 7, 12, 1. (6) Quam prædicant in fugâ fratris ſui membra diſſipaviſſe, *Cic.* Paucitatem militum noſtrorum ſuis prædicaverunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 34. (7) Ut quicquid ſincerâ fide gereretur, id Romani Atticâ fieri prædicarent, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 23. (8) Virtutem alicujus optimè prædicare, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 9. (9) De ſe glorioſiùs prædicare, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 35. (10) Corbulo, ne pugnam priores auderent, prædicat, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 36.

Prædīco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To tell one beforehand, to foretell.* (2) *To portend, or foreſhow.* (3) *To divine, or propheſy.* (4) *To command, charge, or give order, beforehand.* (5) *To premiſe, or ſpeak, before.* (1) Id primùm in hâc re prædico tibi, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 18. Chalcidenſes orti, ut prædiximus, Atticis, *Paterc.* 1, 4. & paſſim. § Quem prædiximus, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 11. ¶ De quo prædiximus, *the abovementioned,* Id. 2, 15. (2) = Cùm dii monent de optimatium diſcordiis, de civium diſſenſione prædicunt, cùm principibus cædem portendunt, &c. *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 25. (3) Bellum nobis non obſcurè prædixerunt aruſpices, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp.* 9. (4) Pompeius ſuis prædixerat, ut Cæſaris impetum exciperent, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 92. (5) At niſi aliquid prædixero, intelligi non poterunt, quæ refellentur, *Sen. Ep.* 102. Illa prædicam, quæ ſunt conſulis, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6.

Prædĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be proclaimed, to be reported.* = Noſtra pugna ſæpe feretur ac prædicabitur, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 9. ¶ Ut prædicatur, *as it is ſaid,* Id. *vid.* Prædico.

Prædīcor, i. paſſ. *To be foretold.* Solis defectiones prædicuntur in multos annos, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 6.

Prædictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A propheſy, a foretelling of* a thing, *a prediction.* Hariolorum & vatum furibundæ prædictiones, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 2. § Prædictiones divinæ, *Plin.* 7, 37. Prædictione nihil verius, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 1.

Prædictum, i. n. *A propheſy, a thing foretold.* Panætius aſtrologorum prædicta rejecit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 4, 42. § Vatum prædicta, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 464.

Prædictus, a, um. part. (1) *Foretold, propheſyed.* (2) *Appointed.* (1) Defectiones ſolis lunæque cognitæ prædictæque, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 61. (2) Prædicta cœnæ hora, *Suet. Tib.* 8.

Prædiŏlum, i, dim. *A little farm,* or *manour.* Prædiola noſtra bene ædificata, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 6.

Prædiſco, ĕre, dĭdĭci, act. *To learn beforehand.* = Exercitationes prædiſcere & meditari, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 32. § Prædiſcere tempeſtates, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 252.

Prædiſcor, i, paſſ. *To be learned beforehand.* Ventos ante omnia prædiſci, *Plin.* 18, 24.

Prædiſpōno, ĕre, ſui, ĭtum, act. *unde* part. prædiſpoſitus. *Prediſpoſed,* or *placed before hand.* § Nuncii prædiſpoſiti, *Liv.* 40, 56.

Prædĭtus, a, um, adj. [*ex* præ, & datus; qui præ aliis aliquâ re eſt donatus] *Endued with, haveing ſuch a quality,* or *being in ſuch a condition.* Summo magiſtratu præditus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 40. ¶ Amentiâ præditus, *mad,* Id. Verr. 2, 42. Natura prædita culpâ, *faulty,* Lucret. 2, 181. Præditus tumore, *ſwolen,* Ad Herenn. 2, 27. ¶ Studio venandi ac pilæ, *loveing thoſe exerciſes,* Cic. *de* Am. 20.

Prædīves, ĭtis, adj. (1) *Very rich and wealthy.* (2) *Very plentyfull.* (1) Prædivitis urbe Latini, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 213. ✠ Prædives ſine pecuniâ, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 6. (2) Totum tulit prædivite cornua Autumnum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 91.

Prædīvīnātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A conjecture,* or *gueſſing, at things to come,* Plin. 8, 25.

‖ Prædīvīnātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that divineth before,* Tac. *ap.* Litt.

Prædīvīno, āre, act. *To gueſs aforehand,* or *foreſee.* Prædivinant apes ventos imbreſque, *Plin.* 11, 10.

Prædīvīnus, a, um, adj. *Divineing beforehand.* ¶ Prædivina ſomnia, *dreams foreſhowing things to come,* Plin. 37, 10.

Prædium, ii, n. [*à* præs, prædis, quòd & prædibus & prædiis caverent, *Cic. i. e.* obſtringerent ſe creditori; vel quòd antiqui agros, quos bello ceperunt, prædæ nomine habebant, *Iſid.*] (1) ‖ *A farm,* or *manour; an eſtate in the country with ground lying to it.* (2) Alſo *any eſtate, as well in city as country.* (1) ✠ Prædæ ſunt res ipſæ, prædes homines fide juſſores, quorum res bona prædia uno nomine dicuntur, *Aſc.* (2) § Ruſtica prædia, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 15. urbana, *Id. Verr.* 3, 86. dotalia, *Id. Att.* 15, 20.

Prædo, ōnis, m. [*à* præda, qui prædam facit] (1) *A robber, a ſpoiler, a highwayman, a pillager.* (2) ‖ *An unjuſt poſſeſſor* of an eſtate. (1) Templorum omnium atque tectorum totius urbis prædo, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 55. ¶ Prædones maritimi, *pirates,* Nep. Themiſt. 2. (2) Ap. JCC.

‖ Prædo, āre, act. *To prey,* Bibl. ⊥ Prædor.

Prædoctus, a, um, part. *Forewarned.* Prædocti ab duce, arma mutârunt, *Sall. B. Jug.* 99.

*Prædŏmans, tis, part. *Rubing hard.* Circa furculos ari, cùm dentiunt urſi, prædomantes ora, *Plin.* 8, 36.

*Prædŏmo, āre, ui, ĭtum. [*ex* præ, & domo] *To tame, ſubdue,* or *maſter, aforehand,* Sen. Ep. 113.

‖ Prædōnius, a, um, adj. *Like highwaymen.* ¶ Prædonio more, *after the manner of highwaymen,* Hort.

† Prædōnŭlus, i, m. *A little robber,* or *thief,* Cato *ap.* Feſt. ☞ *Sed Scal. leg.* prædonculus.

Prædor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. [*à* præda] *To rob, to ſpoil, to poll,* or *peel; to plunder, to make a prey of, to devour.* = Spes rapiendi atque prædandi occæcat animos, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 4. Ad multas lupa tendit oves, prædetur ut unam, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 419. *Met.* Una meos quoniam prædata eſt fœmina ſenſus, *Propert.* 2, 1, 55. ¶ Piſces calamo prædabor, *catch them by angleing,* Id. 4, 2, 37. Puella prædata eſt me, *Ov. Am.* 1, 3, 1.

Prædūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. *To mark out by drawing a line beforehand.* Creta vili circum præducere ad victoriæ notam, *Plin.* 35, 17. ¶ Lineas itineri præducunt, *mark out the paſſage by drawing lines,* Id. 33, 4. Foſſas tranſverſas viis præducit, *cutteth ditches overthwart,* Cæſ. B. C. 1, 27. Maceriam ſex in altitudinem pedum præduxerant, *Id. B. G.* 7, 69. § Caſtris præducere foſſam, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 83. *Sil.* 10, 411.

Prædulcè, adv. *Very ſweetly.* Tyrrhenæ volucres nautis prædulcè minantur, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, [illegible], 82.

Prædulcis, e, adj. (1) *Very ſweet,* or *luſcious.* (2) Met. *Very pleaſeing,* or *delightfull.* (1) § Prædulcis ſapor, *Plin.* 12, 5. (2) § Prædulce decus, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 155. nomen, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 161. Luxuries prædulce malum, *Claud.* de *Laud. Stil.* 2, 132.

Prædūrātus, a, um, part. *Hardened.* Præduratum vas ſole torrebant, *Plin.* 23, 7.

‖ Prædūro, āre, act. *unde* Prædūror, āri, paſſ. *To be made very hard,* Phaſiani adipes prædurato, *Apic.* 2, 1.

Prædūrus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very hard;* Met. *very grieveous.* (2) *Very ſtrong.* (3) *Stiff,* or *ſtubborn,* to be broken. (1) Prædurum ſpongiæ genus, *Plin.* 5, 45. § Prædurus labor, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 2, 5. (2) Prædurum viribus Orſen, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 748. (3) ✠ Illa ætas tenera eſt, hæc jam prædura, *Col.* 10.

‖ Præēmĭnentia, æ, f. *Honour, preeminence,* Aug. ⊥ Primatus, *Varr.* Eâ tempeſtate Caſſius cæteros præeminebat peritiâ legum, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 12, 1.

Præeo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, act. [*ex* præ, & eo] (1) *To go before, to lead the way.* (2) *To ſpeak, read,* or *ſay, before; to dictate.* (3) *To admoniſh, adviſe,* or *counſel.* (4) *To excell.* (1) ✠ Præierat Aruns, rex ipſe ſequebatur, *Liv.* (2) Quid jutem? *GR.* Quod jubebo, *LA.* Præi verbis, quid vis, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 48. § De ſcripto præire aliquem, *Plin.* 28, 2. Præeunt diſcipulis præceptores, *Quint. Inſt.* 2, 5. Agedum, pontifex, præi verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoveam, *Liv.* 8, 9. (3) Ut vobis voce præirent, qui judicaretis, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 2. (4) ☞ Cum accuſ. perſ. Præire cæteros honore cupis, *Boët.* de *Conſol.* 1, 3. *proſ.* 8.

Præfăcĭlis, e, adj. *Very obvious, very eaſey.* § De præfacili, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 21.

Præfandus, a, um, part. *To be foreſaken.* ¶ Honos præfandus eſt, *ſaveing your preſence,* or *ſome ſuch expreſſion is to be uſed,* Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 10.

Præfans, tis, part. *Speaking,* or *ſolemnly reciteing, before.* Pontifice præfante carmen, *Liv.* § Præfantes talia, *Catull.* 62, 382.

Præfāri, fātus, defect. (1) *To ſpeak before, to preface, to recite.* (2) *To invoke, to pray to.* (1) Quæ de deorum naturâ cùm præfati ſumus, habeant hunc terminum, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 10. § Præfari honorem, *Id. Vid.* Præfandus. (2) *Vid.* Præfatus, n. 2.

Præfātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A preface, the begining of,* or *enterance into, a diſcourſe.* (2) Alſo *a preface before the doing of any thing.* (3) *A title of ſuperſcription.* (1) Sua quibuſque partibus danda præfatio eſt, *Quint.* 4, 1. Præfatio ſacrorum profanos ſacris arcet, *Liv.* 45, 5. (2) Quæ porrò præfatio tuæ donationis fuit? *Cic. Verr.* 5, 80. (3) Juſtæ ultionis hæc præfatio fuit? *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 1.

Præfātus, a, um, part. [*à* præfari] (1) *Haveing ſpoken before.* (2) *Haveing invoked.* (3) ‖ Paſſ. *Spoken of,* or *mentioned, before; aforeſaid.* (4) *Preordained, predeſtinated.* (1) Rex gratiam ſibi à Syſimethre relatam præfatus, *Curt.* 8, 4. (2) Præfatus divos, ſolio rex infit ab alto, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 301. (3) Cucurbitulæ jam præfatæ, *Apic.* 4, 5. (4) Hoc ingrati eſt, non eſſe contentum præfato tempore, *Sen.* de *Benef.* c. 17.

‖ Præfectōrius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the ſtate of a prefect.* ¶ Vir præfectorius, *one who hath been a prefect,* or *ruler,* Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 1.

Præfectūra, æ, f. (1) *The buſyneſs and poſt of one in authority, a lieutenancy, a captainſhip.* (2) *A government, a diſtrict, a province,* or *place, of juriſdiction.* (3) ‖ Alſo *ſome towns,* or *places, in Italy which were governed by the laws of Rome, and had magiſtrates ſent to them yearly from thence.* (1) Præfecturæ conſulum, prætorumque, *Nep. Att.* 6. Sic præfecturæ alæ, annonæ, ærarii, cohortis, domûs, &c. *ap. idoneos auctores paſſim.* (2) Cùm è præfecturâ Reatinâ Romam veniret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2. ¶ Præfectura morum, *the government of manners,* the moſt honourable part of the cenſorſhip, *Suet. Cæſ.* 76. (3) Feſt.

Præfectus, a, um, part. *That is ſet over,* or *appointed to overſee,* the doing of any thing. § Præfectus moribus, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15. Juno præfecta maritis, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 87. Ripæ Rheni à Vitellio præfectus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 55, 33.

Præfectus, i, m. [qui rei alicui præficitur] *Any principal officer,* or *other perſon, who hath the management, care,* or *charge, of any thing;* as a viceroy, governour, admiral, lieutenant, provoſt, &c. ✠ Nemo Eumene vivo appellatus eſt rex, ſed præfectus, *Nep. Eumen.* 13. ✠ Scribitur tetrarchis, præfectis, ac procuratoribus, ut, &c. Tac. 15, 25. ¶ Præfecti morum, *the ſame amongſt the Carthaginians, as the cenſors were at Rome,* Nep. Hamilc. 3. Præfectus regius, *the lieutenant of a county,* Liv. 36, 11. ‖ Præfectus Auguſtalis, *a viceroy,* Alc. ‖ Præfectus ærarii, *the lord treaſurer,* Id. Præfectus claſſis, *the admiral,* Nep. Con. 1. Præfectus equitum, *the maſter of the horſe,* Liv. Præfectus cuſtodum, *a marſhal of a priſon,* Nep. Eum. 11. ‖ Præfectus arcis, *the conſtable,* or *lieutenant, of a tower,* or *fort,* Jun. ‖ Præfectus Auguſtalis prætorii, *a knight marſhal,* Id. Præfectus caſtrorum, *the marſhal of the field,* or *the quarter maſter general,* Tac. Ann. 12, 38. ‖ Præfectus fabrorum, *the maſter of the engineers,* Veg. Gymnaſii præfectus, *a ſchoolmaſter,* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 21. ‖ Præfectus legionis, *the lord marſhal of the army, a ſerjeant major of a regiment,* Veg. ‖ Præfectus rationariorum, *an auditour that taketh accounts,* Jun. ‖ Præfectus rerum capitalium, *a provoſt marſhal,* Aſcon. ‖ Præfectus ſcriniorum, *the maſter of the rolls,* Jun. ‖ Præfecti theſaurorum, *under treaſurers,* Pancirol. ‖ Præfectus vigilum, *the captain of the watch,* Paul. Præfectus prætorio, *a lord chief juſtice,* or *lieutenant general,* Tac. Hiſt. 4, 2, 2.

Præfĕcundus, a, um, adj. *Overfruitfull.* Omnia autem celeriùs ſeneſcunt præfecunda, *Plin.* 16, 51. *ed. Hard.*

*Præfĕrendus, a, um, part. *To be preferred.* Brutus cuilibet ducum præferendus, *Paterc.* 2, 69.

*Præfĕrens, tis, part. (1) *Caſting* an excuſe, cover, *or* pretenſe, *over* a thing. (2) *Showing,* or *diſcovering.* (1) Titulum ſolennis officii occulto ſceleri præferentes, *Curt.* 5, 10, 12. Odio ſuo pietatis præferens ſpeciem, *Id.* 6, 8, 4. (2) Facta quandam ſui negligentiam præferentia, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18, 2.

*† Præfĕrĭcŭlum, i, n. [*à* præfero, *notione primâ*] *A large braſs veſſel without a handle, like a baſon, carryed before the prieſts open in ſacrifice,* Feſt.

*Præfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum. [*ex* præ, & fero] (1) *To bear,* or *carry, before.* (2) *To preferr, eſteem,* or *ſet more by.* (3) *To preferr in choice, to chooſe rather.* (4) *To ſhow, to make a ſhow of, to pretend.* (1) ✠ Præfert cautas ſubſequiturque manus, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 322. *Met.* Cui adoleſcentulorum ad libidinem facem non prætuliſti? *Cic. Catil.* 1, 6 (2) Reipublicæ ſalutem præferre ſuis commodis, *Id.* pro *Leg. Manil* 24. Quò ſe legionariis militibus præferrent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 27. (3) Prætulerim ſcriptor delirus, inerſque videri—quàm, &c. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 126. Ut multi prætulerint carere poëmatibus, *Col.* 1, 3. (4) Præferre ſenſus apertè, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 8. Vultus tuus neſcio quid ingens malum præfert, *Curt.* 4, 10, 26. Præferre in vultu habituque inſignem memoriam ignominiæ acceptæ, *Liv.* 27, 34.

*Præfĕror, ferri, paſſ. (1) *To be carryed,* or *borne, before.* (2) *To be preferred.* (1) Faſces prætoribus præferuntur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9. (2) Præfertur illâ bonitate, quæ exprimitur, *Plin.* 12, 21. ¶ Præfertur opinio, *an opinion is ſpread,* Cæſ. B. C. 1, 47.

Præfĕrox, ōcis, adj. *Very fierce, over harſh.* § Præferoces legati, *Liv.* 5, 36. Pharnaces multiplici ſucceſſu præferox, *Suet.* 35, 5.

Præferrātus, a, um, adj. (1) *Pointed,* or *ſhod, with iron.* (2) *Bound in fetters.* (1) § Pilum præferratum, *Plin.* 10, 18. (2) Pluſculum annum fui præferratus, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 22.

‖ Præfertĭlis, e, adj. (1) *Luxuriant, rank.* (2)

(2) Alſo *that ſpringeth up timely.* (1) Præfertile germen luxuriat, *Prud.* in *Syumach.* 2, 1025. (2) Præfertilis ubere terræ, *Alcim. Avit.* 5, 119.

*Præfervĭdus, a, um, adj. [*ex* præ, & fervidus] *Very hot, ſcalding hot.* ℨ Omni declinatione mundi vitis, niſi glaciali, vel præfervidâ; curæ mortalium reſpondet, *Col.* 3, 1. § *Met.* Præfervida ira, *Liv.* 9, 18.

Præfeſtīnans, tis, part. *Makeing too much haſte,* Tac. Ann. 5, 10, 4.

† Præfeſtīnātim, adv. *Very haſtyly, in poſt haſte,* Siſen. *ap.* Non. 2, 708.

‖ Præfeſtīnātio, ōnis, f. verb. *An over haſtening,* Aug.

Præfeſtīnātus, a, um, part. *vel* adj. *Done too haſtyly,* or *too ſoon.* § Ictus præfeſtinatus, *Ov.* de *Nuce,* 98. Præfeſtinatum opus, *Col.* 11, 2.

† Præfeſtīnè, adv. *Very haſtyly,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4. ☞ *Sed varr. codd.*

Præfeſtīno, āre, act. *To make poſt,* or *too much, haſte; to haſte before time.* Qui præfeſtinat præloqui, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 31. Ne deficere præfeſtinarent, *Liv.* 23, 14.

Præfĭca, æ, f. [*à* præficio, planctuum princeps, *Serv.*] *A woman hired to mourn at one's buryal, who went before the corpſe, and praiſed the dead.* Præfica alios laudat, eapſe verò non poteſt, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 14. *De hâc vid.* Varr. Feſt. & Meurſ.

Præfĭciendus, a, um, part. *To be ſet over.* Neque dimittendam partem navium à claſſe regiâ cenſebat, neque, ſi mittendæ naves forent, minus quempiam ei claſſi, quàm Annibalem, præficiendum, *Liv.* 35, 42.

Præfĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, act. [*ex* præ, & facio] *To put in authority, to ſet over; to make,* or *appoint, one overſeer.* Brutum copiis præfecit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 9. Præfecerat eum oræ maritimæ, *Paterc.* 2, 73. T. Mænium delectui habendo præfecerunt, *Liv.* 39, 20. Seditioſos homines præficere reipublicæ, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 7.

Præfĭcior, ci, paſſ. *To be ſet over.* Cuſtos præficitur lateri, *Claud. Conſ. Mall.* 43.

Præfīdo, ĕre, di, ſum, act. *unde* præfidens, part. *Truſting too much to, overweening.* = Exultantem & præfidentem repriment validæ legum habenæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 41. *ex poëtâ.* Homines ſecundis rebus effrenati ſibique præfidentes, *Id. Off.* 1, 26.

*Præfīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, act. [*ex* præ, & figo] (1) *To faſten,* or *ſtick, before.* (2) *To ſet up in front,* or *fore end.* (1) In haſtis Præfigunt capita, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 466. (2) Arma præfigere puppibus, *Id. Æn.* 10, 80. Ferratis præfigunt ora capiſtris, *Id. Georg.* 3, 399.

Præfīnio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. (1) *To determine, ſet,* or *pitch, upon aforehand.* (2) *To preſcribe,* or *limit.* (1) § Præfinit ſucceſſori diem, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 15. (2) Neque de illo quidquam tibi præfinio, *Id. Verr.* 5, 68.

Præfīnior, īri, paſſ. *To be appointed aforehand.* Sumptus funerum præfinitur, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2. prope fin.

‖ Præfīnītio, ōnis, f. verb. *An appointment,* or *limitation,* Dig. ⸸ Præſcriptio.

Præfīnītò, adv. *By limitation,* or *appointment, when and how one would have it.* Illi haud licebat, niſi præfinitò, loqui, *Ter. Hecyr.* 1, 2, 19.

Præfīnītus, a, um, part. *Appointed before, determined.* ℨ Quod ſuperiore parte legis præfinitum fuit, id rurſus liberum præfinitumque fecerunt, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 1, 3.

Præfiſcīnè, adv. [*qu.* ab adj. præfiſcinus, quod *à* faſcino; vel *à* Gr. βάσκανος, vox quam ante laudandum præfari ſolebant vett. quâ invidiam aut faſcinum à ſe deprecabantur; vetus enim erat opinio, periculum eſſe aliquod à faſcino, ubi quis impenſiùs aut laudaret ipſe ſe, aut præſens ab alio laudaretur, *Muret.*] *A word uſed to prevent exception,* q. d. *give me leave to ſay, I may ſay it in a good hour,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4.

Præfiſcīni, adv. *id. quod* præficinè, *ut* herì & herè. Præfiſcini hoc dixerim, nemo me accuſavit, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 84.

*Præfixus, a, um, part. [*à* præfigor] (1) *Faſtened,* or *ſet up, before.* (2) *Headed.* (3) *Thruſt through.* (4) ‖ *Shut cloſe.* (1) Roſtra navium tribunali præfixa, *Plin.* 16, 4. (2) Poſtremò aſſeres ferreo unco præfixi ex Punicis navibus injici in Romanas cœpti, *Liv.* 30, 10. Robur præfixum ferro, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 479. (3) Veru præfixa latus, *Tib.* 1, 6, 49. (4) Caius JC.

Præflōrātus, a, um, part. Met. *Foretaſted of lightly,* or *in ſome ſmall meaſure fore-enjoyed.* Gloriam ejus victoriæ præfloratam ad Thermopylas eſſe, *Liv.* 37, 58. = Summum illud purpuræ decus non niſi præcerptum præfloratumque tranſmittere, *Plin. Paneg.* 98.

Præflōreo, ēre, ui, neut. *To bloſſom before the time.* Præflorent, prægerminant, atque in totum præcocia ſunt, *Plin.* 16, 29.

‖ Præflōreſco, ĕre, incept. *Idem,* Litt. *ex* Col.

‖ Præflōro, āre, act. *To pre-enjoy.* Et futuri gaudii fructum ſpes tibi jam præfloraverit, *Gell.* 14, 1.

Præfluens, tis, part. *Runing,* or *paſſing, by,* or *before.* § Præfluens urbem amnis, *Plin.* 6, 23.

Præflŭo, ĕre, xi, xum, neut. *To flow,* or *run, before a place.* Infimâ vallâ præfluit Tybris, *Liv.* vid. & *Plin.* 2, 30. Semnonum fines Albis præfluit, *Paterc.* 2, 106. *ubi al.* præterfluit. Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfluunt, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 10.

Præfluus, a, um, adj. *Flowing before.* Hortos eſſe habendos irriguos præfluo amne, *Plin* 19, 4.

‖ Præfōcābĭlis, e, adj. *That may be ſtrangled.* § Præfocabilis difficultas, *Aur. Aut.* 2, 27.

‖ Præfōcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſtrangleing, a ſtoping, a ſuffocation.* § Subitæ præfocationes, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 100 ¶ Præfocatio matricis, *a fit of the mother,* Aurel.

‖ Præfōcātus, a, um, part. *Choaked.* Nec præfocata malignum Meſſis habet lolium, *Calphurn. Ecl.* 4, 115.

‖ Præfōcātæ, ārum, f. pl. *Women troubled with fits of the mother,* Med.

Præfōco, āre, act. [*ex* præ, & faux, *qu.* præfauco, *i. e.* fauces oblido, *au* in *o* mutatâ, more vet.] *To ſtrangle, choak,* or *throttle* Præfocent animæ Gnoſia mella viam, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 558.

Præfōcor, āri, paſſ. *To be choaked,* &c Macr.

*Præfŏdio, ĕre, di, ſſum, act. [*ex* præ, & fodio] (1) *To dig before.* (2) *To dig deep.* (1) ¶ Præfodiunt alii portas, *make trenches before the gates,* Virg. Æn. 11, 473. *interp. Serv.* (2) *Plin.* 17, 11. ¶ Oſtendit, quod jam præfoderat, aurum, *had hid in the ground beforehand,* Ov. Met. 13, 60.

*‖ Præfŏdior, i, paſſ. *To be dug before,* &c. *Lex.* ex *Col.*

Præfœcundus, a, um, adj. *Overfruitfull.* Plin. 16, 27.

Præformātus, a, um, part. *Formed,* or *faſhioned, before.* Incipientibus danda erit velut præformata materia, *Quint.* 2, 6. ¶ Præformatæ literæ, *ſet* as in a copy, *Id.* 5, 14.

Præformīdo, āre, act. *To fear before the ſtroke cometh,* Quint. 4, 5.

‖ Præformīdor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be feared beforehand,* Litt. *ex* Ov.

Præformo, āre, act. *To inſtruct,* or *prepare.* His præformat dictis, *Sil.* 7, 385.

*Præfractè, adv. ius, comp. [*ex* præfractus] *Rigidly, obſtinately, ſtiffly.* Nimis mihi præfractè videbatur ærarium defendere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 22. = Diſſolutam diſciplinam præfractiùs & rigidiùs aſtringere, *Val. Max.* 9, 7.

*Præfractus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [*ex* præ, & fractus] (1) *Broken before,* or *broken ſhort off; ſnaped in two.* (2) *Harſh, ſevere.* (3) *Short, conciſe.* (1) § Præfracta pinus, *Ov. Met.* 12, 351. (2) = Ariſto Chius præfractus, ſeverus, *Cic.* in *Hortenſ.* (3) Thucydides præfractior, nec ſatìs rotundus, *Id. Orat.* 13. = Præfractior & abſciſſior juſtitia, *Val. Max.* 6, 5. ult. ☞ *Al. exp.* contumacior, obſtinatior, *quibus loci indoles non ſinit ut accedam; in medio itaque relinquo.*

*Præfrīgĭdus, a, um, adj. [*ex* præ, & frigidus] *Very cold.* § Auſter præfrigidus, *Ov. Ep. ex Pont.* 4, 12, 35. *conf. Plin.* 17, 20.

*Præfringo, ĕre, ēgi, act. [*ex* præ, & frango] *To break in pieces,* or *ſhivers; to ſnap in two.* Pugnâ atroci cùm haſtas aut præfrigiſſent, aut hebetâſſent, *Liv.* 8, 10.

Præfulcio, īre, ſi, tum, act, (1) *To prop,* or *underſet;* Met. *to ſupport.* (2) *To ſecure beforehand.* (1) ¶ Quin me ſuis negotiis præfulciat, *ſet,* or *appoint, me over;* ſo as they may have a ſupport for them, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 12. (2) ¶ = Per fortunas, quoniam Romæ manes, primùm illud præfulci atque præmuni, quæſo, ut ſimus annui, *makeing good that firſt,* Cic. Attic. 5, 13.

Præfulcior, tus, paſſ. *To be proped before,* Plaut. Pſeud. 3, 2, 6.

Præfulgens, tis, part. *Gliſtering,* or *ſhineing.* Pellis præfulgens unguibus aureis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 553. Triumphali decore præfulgens, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 45.

Præfulgeo, ēre, neut. *To ſhine,* or *gliſter, very much.* Nitor ſmaragdi collo præfulget tuo, *Phædr.* 3, 18, 7. § Præfulgent nomina *coloniarum,* Paterc. 1, 14.

Præfulgŭro, āre, act. *To make to ſhine,* or *gliſter.* Multo latus præfulgurat enſe, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 502. *ubi al.* perfulgerat. *Vid.* & Val. Flacc. 3, 119.

‖ Præfūmĭgo, āre, act. *To perfume before,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Præfurnium, ii, n. *The mouth of an oven,* or *ſtove, where they put in the fire.* Si duobus præfurniis coques, lacunâ nihil opus erit, *Cato,* 38.

Præfūro, ĕre, neut. *To rage very much.* Agmina bello Decertare putes, juſtúmque in gurgite Martem Præfurere, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 823.

Præfŭtūrus, a, um, part. *About to be ſet over.* Maximæ provinciæ præfuturus, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 26. Cui Atilius præfuturus erat, *Liv.* 35, 20.

*Prægĕlĭdus, a, um, adj. [*ex* præ, & gelidus] *Very chill,* or *cold.* § Loci prægelidi, *Liv.* 21, 54. Prægelida frigora, *Col.* 2, 9. Prægelidi rivi, *Sil.* 4, 226.

*‖ Prægĕnĭtālis, e, adj. [*ex* præ, & genitalis] *Firſt born,* Feſt.

Prægermĭno, āre, act. *To bud before the time,* Plin. 16, 29.

Prægeſtiens, tis, part. *Greatly deſireing,* Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9.

Prægeſtio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. *To have a very great deſire; to ſhow much joy,* or *delight.* Prægeſtit animus videre teſtes, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 28. Animus prægeſtit apiſci, *Catull.* 60, 145.

*Prægignor, i, paſſ. [*ex* præ, & gignor] *To be got before,* or *firſt.* ¶ Nolebam ex me morem prægigni malum, *I would not bring up an ill cuſtom,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 5, 77.

*Prægnans, tis, adj. [*ex* præ, & ant. geno, āre, *i. e.* gigno; vel *à* γεννάω, γεννῶ, *qu.* prægenans] (1) *With child, great with young, pregnant.* (2) Alſo *full of ſap.* (3) *Full,* or *abounding with.* (4) *Swolen, big.* (1) Cùm mater prægnans Dionyſium alvo contineret, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 20. § Sus prægnans, *Varr.* (2) § Prægnans arbor, *Plin.* 12, 14. (3) Prægnans ſucco arbor, *Id.* 11, 25. Multo lacte prægnantia oſtrea, *Id.* 32, 6. ¶ Prægnans lapis, *that hath another encloſed in it,* Id. (4) ¶ Prægnantes plagæ, *makeing bumps,* or *wheals,* Plaut. Aſin. 2, 2, 10.

*† Prægnas, ātis, [ab eodem] *Big with young,* Afran. ⸸ Prægnans.

*Prægnātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A being with child,* or *with young.* § Prægnationis fines, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. modus, *Id.*

Prægrăcĭlis, e, adj. *Very ſlender.* *Tiberio* prægracilis & incurva proceritas, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 57.

† Prægrădo, āre, act. *To be paſſed by,* Non. *ex* Pacuv. ⸸ Prægredior.

Prægrandis, e, adj. *Very great, huge,* or *large.* Vas ex unâ gemmâ prægrandi, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27.

Prægrăvans, tis, part. *Weighing down before.* ¶ Prægravante turbâ, *growing numerous,* or *troubleſome,* Liv. 5, 34. ¶ Flaccidæ & prægravantes aures, *hanging down by reaſon of their heavyneſs,* Col. 7, 6. *de capro.*

Prægrăvātūrus, a, um, part. *That will overburden,* or *load,* Liv. *Dixit,* ſi ſumma petantur, & dantem & accipientem prægravatura, *Id.* 35, 42.

Prægrăvātus, a, um, part. *Over-burdened, over-heavy,* Col. 6, 7. & Liv. 7, 23.

Prægrăvĭdus, a, um, adj. *Very heavy.* § Prægravidæ molis, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 700.

Prægrăvis, e, adj. (1) *Over-weighty, too heavy, unwieldy.* (2) Met. *Grievous, burdenſome.* (1) Agmen ſarcinis prægrave, *Liv.* § Prægrave imperium, *Curt.* 4, 11, 8. (2) Prægrave ſoceri ſervitium, *Plin.* 7, 8.

Prægrăvo, āre, act. (1) *To weigh down, to poiſe down one ſide more than another.* (2) *To burden, or load.* (3) *To depreſs, or bear down.* (4) *To out-balance, to be more heavy.* (1) Ne prægravet fructus parte aliquâ, *Plin.* 17, 22. (2) Liv. 5, 34. (3) Qui prægravat artes Infra ſe poſitas, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 13. Corpus onuſtum Heſternis vitiis animum quoque prægravat unà, *depreſſeth,* Id. Sat. 2, 2, 77. (4) Prægravant cætera facta, *Suet. Cæſ.* 76.

Prægrĕdiens, tis, part. *Going before.* 𝔛 Sequentes alii, alii prægredientes amici, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 2. Druſi corpus prægrediens pedibus, *Suet. Tib.* 7.

Prægrĕdior, i, dep. [*ex* præ, & gradior] (1) *To go, march, or come, before.* (2) Alſo *to paſs by, or get before.* (3) *To prevent, overtake, or out-go.* (4) † *To ſurpaſs, or excell.* (1) Qui lictores prægredi viderunt, *Liv.* 10, 25. Qui potior ſit, gregi imprimis prægreditur, *Plin.* (2) *Id.* 28, 8. (3) *Vid.* Prægreſſus, n. 2. (4) Prægredi alios, *Sall.* in *Fragm.*

Prægreſſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A going before.* § Prægreſſio cauſæ, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 19.

Prægreſſus, a, um, part. (1) *Being gone before.* (2) *Going before, outgoing.* (1) Prægreſſus Tullus ad caput Ferentinum, *Liv. conf. Sil.* 12, 191. Prægreſſi hominis veſtigia occupare, *Plin.* 28, 8. (2) Famam adventûs ſui prægreſſus, *Liv.* § Fama prægreſſa diem, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 105. Quum adveniens audîſſet prægreſſum Catonem in ſenatu eſſe, *Liv.* 36, 21.

‖ Prægreſſus, ûs, m. *A going before, or geting the ſtart.* = Expertus eſt quid in rebus tumultuoſis anteverſio valeat & prægreſſus, *Amm. Marc.* 21, 10.

Præguſtans, tis, part. *Taſteing before,* Plin. 21, 3.

Præguſtātor, ōris, m. verb. *A taſter, a fore-taſter.* Per Haletum præguſtatorem, *Suet. Claud.* 44. *Met.* Præguſtatori libidinum tuarum, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 10.

Præguſtātus, a, um, part. *Taſted before.* § Cibi præguſtati, *Plin.* 21, 3.

Præguſto, āre, act. *To take a taſte, or eſſay, before.* Cibos præguſtavit ipſe, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 3, 33. Timidus præguſtet pocula pappas, *Juv.* 6, 632. *conf. Liv.* 40, 159.

Præhendo, ĕre, di, ſum, act. *To take, apprehend, or lay hold of,* a thing. *Vid.* Prehendo, *quod, opinor, rectiùs ſcrib.*

Præhenſio, ōnis, f. verb. *An apprehending, a laying hold of, vid.* Prehenſio.

Præhenſo, āre, freq. *To take people by the hand, to deſire favour and vote, vid.* Prehenſo.

Præhenſus, a, um, part. *Taken, apprehended, laid hold of, vid.* Prehenſus, *quod rect.*

† Præhĭbeo, ēre, act. *To afford,* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 51. & alib. ⸸ Præbeo.

Præjăcens, tis, part. *Lieing before.* Vaſtum mare præjacens Aſiæ, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Præjăceo, ēre, ui, n. *To lie before.* Præjacet caſtra campus, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 36, 3.

‖ Præjăcio, ĕre, act. *To caſt before,* unde

Præjăcior, i, paſſ. *To be thrown, or caſt, before.* Præjaciuntur in gyrum moles, *Col.* 8. ult.

*Præiens, euntis, part. [*à* præeo] *Going before, or ſhowing the way.* § Præeunte naturâ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 21.

Præjūdĭcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A prejudgeing, or giveing of ſentence beforehand,* Quint. 4, 2. ☞ *Sed mel. libb. hab.* præjudicio.

Præjūdĭcātum, i, n. *A prejudice, or opinion, taken up aforehand.* Poſtulo, ut nequid huc præjudicati afferatis, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 2.

Præjūdĭcātus, a, um, part. *Prejudged, or judged before.* § Res præjudicata, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 17. Præjudicatum eventum belli habetis, *Liv.* 42, 61.

Præjūdĭcium, ii, n. (1) *A prejudice, a fore-judgeing.* (2) *A precedent, or caſe in law, before tryed.* (3) *A preconjecture.* (4) ‖ Alſo *a prejudice, hurt, or damage.* (1) 𝔛 Cùm diceret Metellus, præjudicium ſe de capite C. Verris per hoc judicium nolle fieri, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 65. (2) Duobus præjudiciis Oppianicus damnatus eſt, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 22. (3) Victoria hujus vel illius pro præjudicio dicitur, *Tac. Germ.* 10. ult. (4) Ulp.

Præjūdĭco, āre, act. (1) *To prejudge, to judge aforehand, to have a prejudice.* (2) *To give his opinion beforehand.* (1) Cic. *pro* Cluent. 2. (2) 𝔛 De aliquo homine non ſolùm præjudicare, ſed etiam graviſſimè judicare, *Id. Verr.* 3, 65. Quod ſenatus non cenſuit, id arroganter non præjudico, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 4.

Præjūdĭcor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be prejudged.* Ut per illum, qui attulit venenum, de hoc præjudicaretur, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 62.

‖ Præjūrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *The oath that is taken by him that firſt ſweareth,* Feſt.

Præjūvo, āre, jūvi, act. *To help aforehand.* Credebatur affectam ejus fidem præjuviſſe, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 65.

Prælābens, tis, part. *Slideing, or glideing, along.* Prælabentis temporis fuga, *Col.* 11, 1.

Prælābor, bi, pſus, dep. *To ſlide, or glide, and paſs before, or by.* Piſces quorum alter paulùm prælabitur antè, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43. *ex poët.* § Prælabi littora, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 581. ¶ Met. 𝔛 *Ira* feras quidem mentes obſidet, eruditas prælabitur, *paſſeth without makeing any ſtay,* Petr. c. 99.

Prælambens, tis, part. *Taſteing firſt.* Prælambens omne quod affert, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 109. ☞ Rarò occ.

Prælapſus, a, um, part. *Slideing, or flowing, by.* Tybris prælapſus mœnia Romæ, *Luc.* 6, 76.

Prælargus, a, um, adj. *Very large.* Pulmo animæ prælargus, *Perſ.* 1, 14.

*Prælātio, ōnis, f. [*à* præfero] *A preferring.* § Prælatio contumelioſa, *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 4.

*Prælātus, a, um. [*à* præfero] (1) *Carryed, or driven, forceibly.* (2) *Advanced before the reſt.* (3) *Preferred, ſet before, more eſteemed and ſet by.* (1) Rapti gurgite *amnis* & in obliquum prælati, *Liv.* (2) Prælatos hoſtes, converſis ſignis, à tergo adortæ ſunt, *Id.* Præter caſtra etiam ſua pavore prælati, *Id.* Pharaſmanes Orodi vulnus per galeam adegit, nec iterare valuit, prælatus equo, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 35, 4. Pars major dextrâ levâque prælati, *Liv.* (3) Quas oriens habuit prælata puellis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 56. § Prælatus honor, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 541.

*‖ Prælātus, i, m. [ab eodem] *A prelate, or biſhop; one who hath a dignity in the church,* Eccl. ⸸ Antiſtes ſacrorum, *Cic.*

*‖ Prælăvo, ĕre, act. [*ex* præ, & lavo] *To waſh before,* Apul.

*‖ Prælăvor, i, paſſ. *To be rinſed, or waſhed, before,* Apul. Apol. p. 411.

Prælautus, a, um, part. *Very gallant, or brave,* Suet. Ner. 20.

*Prælectio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* prælĕgo] *A leſſon, or lecture; a reading to others,* Quint. 2, 5.

*‖ Prælector, ōris, m. verb. [ab eodem] *A reader, a lecturer,* Gell. 18, 5.

*Prælĕgendus, a, um, part. [ex eodem] *To be read in lecture.* Pueris, quæ maximè ingenium alant prælegenda, *Quint.* 1, 8.

Prælēgo, āre, act. (1) *To bequeath in the firſt place, to give by legacy privately.* (2) ‖ *To give, or bequeath, before one ſelf.* (1) Eam coronam teſtamento ei prælegavit, *Plin.* 33, 2. (2) App. JCC.

*Prælĕgo, ĕre, ēgi, ctum, act. [*ex* præ, & lego] (1) *To read to one,* as a maſter to his ſcholars. (2) *To paſs, or go, by.* (1) Quint. (2) Campaniam Tiberius prælegebat, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 1.

Prælians, tis, part. *Fighting in battle.* Eudemus prælians ad Syracuſas occidit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 25.

† Præliant, *pro* præliantur, *Lex.* ex *Plaut.*

‖ Prælĭālis, e, adj. *vid. ſeq.*

Prælĭāris, e, adj. *Belonging to war, or battle.* ¶ Præliares pugnæ, *ſet battles,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 17. Præliares dies, *days when they might fight the enemy,* for on ſome holy days they might not, *Macr. Sat.* 1, 16. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* præliales.

Prælĭātor, ōris, m. verb. *A warriour, or fighter,* Tac. 2, 73. Dux belli & præliator inſignis, *Juſt.* 15, 4, 19.

Prælĭātus, a, um, part. *That hath fought.* Plin. 7, 28. & Juſt. 12, 9.

*Prælībo, āre, act. [*ex* præ, & libo] *To taſte, or aſſay, before,* Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 60. & Achill. 2, 88.

‖ Prælĭcenter, adv. *With too much liberty,* Gell. 16, 7.

Prælĭgāneus, a, um, adj. *Firſt gathered.* ¶ Præliganeum vinum, *wine made of grapes gathered before they were ripe for the ſervants and work-folks,* Cato, 23.

Prælĭgātus, a, um, part. (1) *Bound before; tied, or bound, up; muffled.* (2) *Bound, or tied, to.* (3) *Bewitched, enchanted, charmed.* (1) Os obvolutum eſt folliculo, & præligatum, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 50. (2) Pollex in pede præligatus proximo digito, *Plin.* 28, 4. (3) O præligatum pectus! *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 28.

Prælĭgo, āre, act. *To tie, or bind, before.* Præligemus veſtibus capita, *Petr.* c. 102.

Prælĭgor, āri, paſſ. *To be tied, or bound, before.* Arida ſarmenta præligantur cornibus boûm, *Liv.* 22, 16.

‖ Prælĭno, ĕre, act. *unde* paſſ. Prælĭnor. *To be daubed over,* Gell. 7, 14. ⸸ Oblinor.

Prælior, āri, ātus ſum, dep. (1) *To fight in battle, to ſkirmiſh.* (2) Met. *To contend, or ſtrive.* (1) In ipſis fluminis ripis præliabantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 23. Nullum intercedebit tempus, quin extremi cum equitibus præliarentur, *Id. ib.* 5, 16. (2) Vis ſcire, quo modo ego minùs quàm ſoleam præliatus ſum, *Cic. Attic,* 1, 16.

‖ Prælĭtus, a, um, part. [*à* prælinor] *Daubed over.* Villæ tectorio prælitæ, *Gell.* 13, 23. ⸸ Oblitus.

Prælium, *vel* Prœlium, i, n. [etym. incert.] (1) *A battle, a fight; or combat in battle, a foughten field.* (2) *Wrangling, ſtrife, contention.* (3) Met. *A warriour.* (1) 𝔛 Faſſus in curiâ eſt non prœlio modò ſe eſſe, ſed & bello victum, *Liv.* 30, 19. 𝔛 Philippenſe bellum duplici prœlio tranſegit, *Suet. Aug.* 13. ¶ Prælia latronum, *the game at cheſs,* Ov. Art. Amm. 3, 357. Concurſus prælii, *an engagement,* Nep. Thraſyb. 1. (2) = In hujus prælio & certamine, &c. Cic. Catil. 2, 11. (3) Colchis armigerâ prælia ſevit humo, *Prop.* 3, 11, 10. Agricolam infandis condentem prælia ſulcis, *Stat.*

*Prælŏcūtus, a, um, part. [*ex* præloquor] *Haveing ſpoken of before,* Cœl. *ad* Cic. Fam. 8, 12.

Prælongo, āre, act. *To make very long.* Quâ ſubtilitate pedum crura prælongavit? *Plin.* 11, 2.

Prælongus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very long, too long.* (2) *Very tall.* (1) § Prælongi gladii, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 79, 5. (2) § Homo prælongus, *Quint. Inſt.* 6, 3.

*Prælŏquor, i, quūtus. [*ex* præ, & loquor] (1) *To ſpeak before.* (2) *To ſpeak by way of preface.* (1) Plin. Ep. 8, 21, (2) Quint.

Prælūcens, tis, part. (1) *Lighting, or carrying light, before.* (2) *Caſting, or giving, a light before.* (1) Fulgur ſervum prælucentem exanimavit, *Suet. Aug.* 29. (2) Duilio conceſſum eſt, ut prælucente funali & præcinente tibicine à cœnâ publicè domum rediret, *Plin.* de *Vir. Illuſtr.* 8.

Prælūceo, ēre, xi, neut. & act. (1) *To give a light before.* (2) *To light one, or carry a light before him.* (3) Paſſ. *To be very bright, or ſhineing.* (4) Met. *To outſhine, ſurpaſs, or excell.* (1) Ne ignis noſter facinori præluceat, *Phædr.* 4, 10, 9. (2) *Vid.* Prælucens, n. 1. (3) *Plin.* 32, 10. (4) Ego meis majoribus virtute meâ præluxi, *Cic.* in *Sall.* Nullus in orbe ſinus Baiis prælucet amœnis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 83.

Prælūcĭdus, a, um, adj. *Very bright*, or *ſhineing*, Plin. 37, 6.

Prælūdĭtur, imperſ. *A tryal is made aforehand*, Sen. Ep. 103.

‖ Prælūdium, ii, n. [*à* præludo] *An eſſay, proof, or tryal, beforehand*; *a flouriſh, a proem*, or *preamble, an enterance into a buſyneſs.* ☞ *Hoc vocab. aliqui ex* Cicerone *adferunt*, Philipp. 14, 3. *Sed MSS. opt. notæ reſragantibus.* ⳩ Prooemium, *Cic.* Præluſio, præcurſio, *Plin.*

Prælūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum, act. *To prepare one's ſelf for ſinging.* Dum Pompeiano præludit, *Plin.* 37, 2. Præluſerat quaſi experiretur, *Flor.* 4, 2.

Prælum, i, n. *A wine-preſs, oil-preſs*, &c. *Plin. Vid.* Prelum.

† Prælumbo, āre, act. *To beat well about the loins, to rib one.* ¶ Prælumbare fuſtibus, *to bang one's ſides*, Næv. *ap.* Non. ⳩ Pectere fuſtibus, *Plaut.* impingere luſtem alicui, *Cic.*

*‖ Præluo, ĕre, act. [*ex* præ, *&* luo] *To waſh before*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

Prælūſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A flouriſh before a fight*, Plin. Epiſt. 6, 13.

Prælustris, re, adj. *Very high, ſtately.* § Arx præluſtris, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 4, 6.

Præmando, āre, act. *To order beforehand*, Cic. Fam. 5, 9.

‖ Præmando, ĕre, di, ſum, act. [*ex* præ, *&* mando, is] *To chew before.* Si idem me tibi præmandere, ut aiunt, poſtulas, *Gell.* 8, 1. ⳩ Mandere ante alium, *Cic.*

‖ Præmanſus, a, um, part. *Chewed before.* Præmanſum mos inſerere, *vid.* Eraſm. Cent. 5 n. 32. ⳩ Manſum, *Cic.*

Præmātūrè, adv. *Over-haſtyly, too ſoon, early, untimely.* Præmaturè vitâ careo, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 68.

Præmātūrus, a, um, adj. (1) *Ripe before others*, or *before its uſual time*, or *ſeaſon.* (2) *Over-haſty, too early.* (1) Qui præmaturum fructum cucumeris habere volet, *Col.* 11, 2. (2) ⌘ Domitura boûm in trimatu: poſtea ſera, antè præmatura, *Plin.* 8, 45. § Præmatura mors, *Paterc.* 2, 88. feſtinatio, *Liv.* 42, 16.

Præmĕdĭcātus, a, um, adj. *ex* part. *Fortifyed againſt with medicines.* ¶ Iſſet anhelatos non præmedicatus in ignes, *not furniſhed with medicines beforehand*, Ov. Ep. 12, 15.

Præmĕdĭtans, tis, part. *Meditateing beforehand.* Multâ curâ tentans citharam & præmeditans, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 15, 4.

Præmĕdĭtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A muſeing on*, or *thinking of*, a thing *beforehand*; *premeditation.* § Præmeditatio futurorum malorum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 14.

Præmĕdĭtātor, ōris, m. *A premeditater*, Lucr. 4, 822. *vid.* Præmetuenter.

Præmĕdĭtātus, a, um, part, *Premeditated, well thought on beforehand*, Ad Herenn. 2, 5.

Præmĕdĭtor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. *To muſe upon and think of* a thing *beforehand, to premeditate.* Accuſator dicet eum præmeditatum fuiſſe, quod ſibi uſu eſſet venturum, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 5.

*‖ Præmenſus, a, um, part. [*à* præmetior] *Meaſured out before.* Præmenſo defunctus tempore lucis, *Tibull.* 3. 3, 9. ☞ *Al. autem leg.* permenſo.

Præmercor, āri, dep. *To buy before another.* Præmercatur ancillam ſenex, *Mercat. Plaut. arg.* v. 10.

‖ Præmeſſum, i, n. & Præmĕtium, i, n. *An offering to Ceres of the ears of corn firſt reaped, the firſt fruits*, Feſt.

Præmĕtuens, tis, part. *Fearing beforehand.* Illa præmetuens dolum, *Phædr.* 1, 16, 4. ¶ § Cæſar præmetuens ſuis, *being in fear for*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 49.

‖ Præmĕtuenter, adv. *Like one fearing beforehand.* Effugere errorem vitareque præmetuenter, *Lucr.* 4, 822. juxta *Gron. Obſ.* 3, 5. & *Fabr.* vulgò *præmeditator.*

† Præmiātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A rewarder.* (2) Alſo *a thief, one guilty of burglary, any robber that ſeeketh for a prize.* (1) Hæc pendet notio ex ſem. ſeq. ⳩ Qui muneribus aliquem afficit. (2) *Næv.* ap. *Non.* 2, 629. *Vid.* & Præmium.

‖ Præmiātrix, īcis, f. verb. *She that rewardeth*, Amm. Marcell. 14, 39. ⳩ Quæ præmiis afficit, *Cic.*

‖ Præmĭcans, tis, part. [*à* præmico] *Glittering, ſhineing, bright.* Claro lumine præmicans, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 159.

Præmigro, āre, act. *To quit, ſhift*, or *remove, its place.* Ruinis imminentibus muſculi præmigrant, *Plin.* 8, 28.

*Præmĭneo, ēre. [*ex* præ, *&* maneo] *To excell far*, Tac. Ann. 12, 33, 1. *qui hoc vocab. delectari videtur.*

‖ Præmĭniſter, tra, um, adj. [*quaſi* præiens miniſter] *A fore-attendant*, Apul. Met. 1. p. 13.

‖ Præmĭniſtro, āre, act. *To wait at table.* Sedulò tibi præminiſtrabimus, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 143.

*‖ Præmĭnor, āri, dep. [*ex* præ, *&* minor] *To threaten aforehand.* Malumque grande de vultûs curioſitate præminatur, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 158.

Præmior, āri, dep. *To get money, to make prizes.* = Conſtabat in cognitionibus patris nundinari præmiarique ſolitum, *Suet. Tib.* 7.

† Præmiōſus, a, um, adj. *Rich in money.* = Divitem ac præmioſum avum, *Acc.* ap. *Feſt.* & *Non.* ⳩ Præmiis potens.

Præmiſſa, ōrum, n. pl. *The firſt fruits.* ¶ Olei ac vini præmiſſa, *a carefull choice of the moſt exquiſite wine and oil*, Plin. 12, 1. *Vid.* Cœl. Rhod. 6, 6. *qui interpretatur* primitias quaſdam *ſicuti* præmiſſa ſacrorum *dicuntur.*

Præmiſſus, a, um, part. *Sent before.* § Præmiſſus Achates, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 34. Præmiſſa hoſtia, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 794.

‖ Præmītis, e, adj. *Very mild*, or *mellow*, Venant. Fort. 3, 12, 37.

Præmitto, ĕre, miſi, ſſum, act. *To ſend before.* § Hunc ad Acheruntem præmittam, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 8, 12. § Præmiſerat in Hiſpaniam legiones, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 38. Speculatores ſubinde præmittens, *Curt.* 6, 8.

Præmittor, i, ſſus, paſſ. *To be ſent before.* Præmittitur in Siciliam cum imperio, *Cic. Att.* 7, 15.

Præmium, ii, n. [de cujus etym. parum conſtat] (1) *A reward*, or *due recompenſe, of* a deſert, good, *or* bad; *a retribution.* (2) Alſo *wages for a journey gone.* (3) *A prize of victory.* (4) *Any advantage, profit*, or *benefit.* (5) *Prey, booty*, or *plunder.* (6) *Honours.* (7) † Alſo *money.* (1) ⌘ Extant rectè factis præmia, peccatis ſupplicia, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. ⌘ Solon rempub. duabus rebus contineri dixit, præmio & pœnâ, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 15. Nunc merito moriere tuo, cape præmia facti, *Ov. Met.* 8, 502. (2) Plin. jun. 1, 3, 17. (3) Certare ſagittis Invitat qui fortè velit, & præmia ponit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 292. (4) Præmia bonorum malorumque bonos ac malos faciunt, *Plin, Paneg.* 44. = Periculorum præmia & laborum fructum contemnere, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 26. (5) Multa Laurentis præmia pugnæ Aggerat, & longo prædam jubet ordine duci, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 78. Pana comitem vocato, Sive petes calamo præmia, ſive cane, *Prop.* 3, 13, 46. (6) *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 43. (7) Sine præmiis ſum, marſupium reliqui domum, *Næv.* ap. *Non.*

Præmŏdŭlātus, a, um, part. *Tuned before.* Præmodulati geſtûs cogitatio, *Quint.* 11, 3.

† Præmŏdum, adv. *Beyond meaſure*, Gell, 7, 7. ex Livio vet. poëtâ. ⳩ Admodum.

Præmŏleſtia, æ, f. *Trouble aforehand.* Alii metum præmoleſtiam appellabant, quòd eſt quaſi dux conſequentis moleſtiæ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 30.

Præmŏlĭendus, a, um, part. *To be tryed*, or *prepared, beforehand.* Præmoliendam ſibi ratus jam rem, *Liv.* 28, 17.

‖ Præmŏlior, īri, ītus ſum, dep. *To make proviſion for* a thing *beforehand, to prepare for it, to go about it before.* ☞ Pendet *à* part. præced.

*Præmollio, īre, īvi, act. [*ex* præ, *&* mollio] *To ſoften.* ⌘ Si quod erit aſperum, præmolliemus, *Quint.* 4, 3.

*Præmollis, e, adj. [*ex* præ, *&* mollis] *Very ſoft and tender.* § Ova præmollia, *Plin.* 11, 37.

*Præmollītus, a, um, part. [*à* ‖ præmollior] (1) *Softened, made looſe*, as earth by ploughing, *or* diging. (2) Met. *Made mild, ſoothed.* (1) Fruſtrà ſeveris ſemina, niſi illa præmollitus foverit ſulcus, *Quint.* 1, 9. (2) Præmollitæ judicum mentes, *Id.* 6. ult.

*Præmŏnens, tis, part. [*à* ſeq. præmoneo] *Admoniſhing beforehand.* Præmonente Narciſſo, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 35, 3. Quæ tum maximè acciderant caſura præmonens, *Liv.* 36, 34.

*Præmŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, act. [*ex* præ, *&* moneo] (1) *To forewarn, to give warning aforehand*; *to tell*, or *adviſe, aforehand.* (2) *To foreſhow.* (1) Ut magnopere caverem, præmonebat, *Cic. Act. in Verr.* 1, ult. (2) Si quartum orbis rutilus cingit, ventos & imbres præmonebit, *Plin.* 18, 35. *de lunâ.*

*Præmŏneor, ēri, paſſ. *To be forewarned.* De periculis propè jam voce Jovis Opt. Max. præmoneri, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.*

*‖ Præmŏnĭtor, ōris, m. verb. *A forewarner.* § Dubiis præmonitor, *Apul.* de *Deo Socr.* p. 691. ⳩ Præmonſtrator.

*‖ Præmŏnĭtum, i, n. *A forewarning*, Gell. 14, 2.

*Præmŏnĭtus, a, um, part. *Forewarned.* Urbs præmonita oraculo, *Plin.* 16, 39. Neu tuba præmonitos perducat ad æquora nautas, *Lucan.* 2, 690.

*Præmŏnĭtus, ûs, m. *A foretelling*, or *forewarning.* § Deûm præmonitus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 800.

Præmonſtrans, tis, part. *Teaching before.* Si Sphyngos iniquæ Callidus ambages, te præmonſtrante, reſolvi, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 67.

Præmonſtrātor, ōris, m. verb. *A foreſhower, a guide, a tutour.* Hic meus monitor & præmonſtrator, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 2.

Præmonſtrātus, a, um, part. *Foreſhown.* Ut non ſit dubium hanc ſuavitatem præmonſtratam efficaci auſpicio, *Plin.* 10, 29.

Præmonſtro, āre, act. (1) *To foreſhow.* (2) *To tutour*, or *give one his cue.* (3) *To ſhow the way.* (1) Ventos præmonſtrat ſæpe futuros Inflatum mare, *Vet. Poët.* ap. *Cic.* de *Divin.* 1, 7. = Magnum aliquid dei hominibus præmonſtrant ac præcinunt, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 10. (2) = Præmonſtra doctè, præcipe aſtu filiæ, quid fabuletur, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 68. (3) Tu mihi currenti ſpatium præmonſtra, *Lucr.* 6, 92.

Præmordeo, ēre, di, & ſi, ſum, act. (1) † *To bite.* (2) Met. *To ſnip off, to ſhare, to take part of.* (1) Nî fugiſſem, inquit, medium, credo, præmorſiſſet, *Plaut.* ap. *Gell.* 7, 9. (2) Tamen ex hoc diſcipuli cuſtos præmordet, *Juv.* 7, 218.

Præmŏrior, i, tuus, dep. (1) *To die before due time.* (2) *To fail, to be defective.* (1) = Aut ego præmoriar, primóque extinguar in ævo, aut, *&c.* Ov. Ep. 8. *penult.* (2) § Præmoritur viſus, auditus, *&c.* *Plin.* 7, 50.

Præmortuus, a, um, adj. *Dead before*, or *already dead.* Veneno ſibi perunxit pedes & enecuit, ita ut, parte eâ corporis quaſi præmortuâ, vixerit, *Suet.* de *Ill. Gramm.* 3. ¶ *Met.* Scaptius etſi præmortui jam ſit pudoris, non facturus eſt, *though loſt to all ſhame*, Liv. 3. *ult.*

*‖ Præmulſus, a, um, adj. [*ex* præ, *&* mulſus] *Very ſweet*, or *powdered.* Crines ejus præmulſis antiis anteventuli, *Apul. Florid.* p. 763.

Præmūniendus, a, um, part. *To be raiſed*, or *ſupported, beforehand.* Præmuniendæ regalis potentiæ gratiâ, *Paterc.* 2, 6.

Præmūnio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. (1) *To fortify* a place *beforehand.* (2) Met. *To make ſure of, to ſecure, to guard.* (1) Cæſar loca noctu præmunit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3. ult. Aditus duos magnis operibus præmunivit, *Id. ibid.* 56. (2) = Primùm illud præfulci, ac præmuni, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 13.

Præmūnior, īri, paſſ. (1) Met. *To be ſecured, ſtrengthened*, or *guarded.* (2) *To be laid as the firſt foundation of an argumentative diſcourſe.* (1) Quamobrem illa quæ ex accuſatorum oratione præmuniri jam & fingi intelligebam, *&c.* Cic. *pro* Cœl. 8. (2) Quæ præmuniuntur omnia reliquo ſermoni diſputationique noſtræ, quò faciliùs intelligi poſſit, *&c.* Id. *de* Legib. 1, 12.

Præmūnītio, ōnis. f. verb, *A ſortifying*, or *ſtrengthening, beforehand.* Sine ullâ præmunitione orationis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 75. Agreſti foſsâ præmunita, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 21, 3.

Prænarro, āre. act. *To tell a thing beforehand.* Oportuit rem prænarrâſſe me, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 12.

‖ Prænătans, tis. part. [*à ſeq.* prænato] *Swimming before,* Plin. 9, 62.

* Prænăto, āre. act. [*ex* præ, & nato] *To flow,* or *run, by* as a river. Domos placidas, qui prænatat, amnis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 705.

* Prænāvĭgans, tis. part. [*à* prænavigo] *Sailing by.* § Prænavigans littus, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 9.

* Prænāvĭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſailing by a place.* Prænavigatione Atlantis, *Plin.* 6, 31.

* Prænāvĭgo, āre. act. [*ex* præ, & navigo] *To ſail,* or *row, by*; *to row by in a ſhip,* or *boat,* Flor. 3, 8, 3.

* Prænāvĭgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſailed by* Quidam & alia duo oppida Tigri prænavigari tradunt, *Plin.* 6, 28.

‖ Prænĭmis, adv. *Too too much,* Gell. 19, 10.

Prænĭtens, tis. part. *Shineing very bright.* ⌘ *Luna* maculoſa, eademque ſubitò prænitens, *Plin.* 2, 9. *Met.* Prænitens Catonis virtus, *Paterc.* 2, 35.

Prænĭteo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To ſhine brighter,* or *clearer*; *to gliſter more,* or *have a greater gloſs.* (2) Met. *To be ſamous.* (1) Prænitet omnibus facies unius, *Sen. Med.* 94. (2) Caria interiorum nominum famâ prænitet, *Plin.* 5, 29. *vid.* & Prænitens.

‖ Prænōbĭlis, e. adj. *Very noble.* Juvenis natalibus prænobilis, *Apul. Met.* 8. *princip.* Prænobilior proprio ingenio, *Id. Florid.* p. 802.

* Prænōmen, ĭnis. n. [*ex* præ, & nomen] *The firſt name of the three which the Romans uſually had.* Sine prænomine familiariter ad me epiſtolam miſiſti, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32, 1. § Mutare prænomen *Tac. Ann.* 3, 17, 8.

* Prænōmĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. [*ex* præ, & nominor] *To be named beforehand.* Prænominatus eſt Tullus ominis gratiâ, *Val. Max.* 10.

* Prænoſco, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum. act. [*ex* præ & noſco] *To know beforehand, to foreknow.* Futura prænoſcere dî poſſunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 38. Rerum prænoſcere fata jubetur, *Sil.* 3, 7. § Prænôſſe laborum, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 490. caſus, *Lucan.* 6, 615.

* Prænoſcor, i. paſſ. *To be foreknown.* Futura prænoſci non poſſunt, *Plin.* 18, 24.

* Prænōtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preconception,* Vocab. à Cicerone fictum ad exprimendam πρόληψιν. = Anticipatio ſive prænotio deorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17.

* Prænōto, āre. act. [*ex* præ, & noto] *To mark,* or *note, beforehand,* Pall. 9, 8.

Prænūbĭlus, a, um. adj. *Very ſhadey.* Denſâ prænubilus arbore lucus, *Ov. Amor.* 13, 3, 7.

Prænuncia, æ. f. *A foreteller.* Aurora ſolis prænuncia, *Cic.* in *Arat. Capric.* v. 300.

Prænunciandus, a, um. part. *To be ſhown before.* Ad prænuncianda vada portûſque introïtum, *Plin.* 36, 12.

Prænunciātīvus, a, um. adj. *Fortelling,* or *forewarning.* ¶ Prænunciativi ignes, *fires kindled to ſhow that the pirates were come,* Plin. 2, 71.

Prænuncio, āre. act. (1) *To foretell,* or *foreſhow.* (2) *To carry,* or *bring, word beforehand.* (1) § Futura prænunciat, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 6. Frangi ſe prænunciat ſtrepitu, *Plin.* 16, 42. (2) Prænuncia hanc venturam, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 5, 12.

Prænuncius, a, um. adj. (1) *That foretelleth, forebodeth,* or *forerunneth.* (2) Subſt. *A meſſenger, harbinger,* or *forerunner.* (1) Chaſmata ingentium malorum ſunt prænuncia, *Plin.* 2, 27. Flagitii prænunciæ, blanditiæ, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 23, 5. (2) Fama volans tanti prænuncia luctûs, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 139. Ales lucis prænuncius gallus, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 767.

‖ Prænuncŭpātus, a, um. part. *Forenamed.* Prænuncupatus ore prophetico Emmanuel, *Prud. Cath.* 7, 179.

Præobtūro, āre. *To ſtop up before,* Vitr. 10, 13.

Præoccĭdo, ĕre, di, cāſum. *To go down,* or *ſet, before.* § Cui præoccidere Caniculam neceſſe eſt, *Plin.* 18, 29.

Præoccŭpandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be ſeized on before.* (2) *To be prevented.* (1) § Ad præoccupandam Coronem, *Liv.* 39, 49. Ad loca opportuna præoccupanda, *Id.* 44, 3. (2) Ad præoccupanda conſilia, *Id.*

Præoccŭpātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſeizeing,* or *being poſſeſſed of, before.* (2) ‖ *An anticipation, prevention,* or *ſurpriſe.* (1) Locorum præoccupatione, *Nep. Eum.* 3, fin. (2) Ap. Rhet.

Præoccŭpātus, a, um. part. (1) *Seized on before.* (2) *Prevented.* (3) *Employed, taken up with, buſyed in.* (1) Si aures canum ulceribus jam præoccupatæ fuerint, *Col.* 8, 13. § Præoccupatis caſtris, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 72. (2) Cæſar præoccapato itinere ad Dyrrachium, *Id. B. C.* 3, 13. (3) Præoccupatus legatione à Cn. Pompeio, *Id. B. C.* 2, 17. Ne præoccupatus animus Lepidi eſſet, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 63. Præoccupatis non auribus magìs quàm animis, *Liv.* 42, 14.

Præoccŭpo, āre. act. (1) *To ſeize upon beforehand.* (2) *To anticipate,* or *ſurpriſe.* (3) *To be beforehand with*; *to fall upon,* or *ſlay, one firſt.* (4) *To prevent, to do firſt,* or *before another.* (1) Hos colles præoccupat equitatus, *Cæſ. B. C,* 3, 42. Sic omnium animos timor præoccupaverat, ut, &c. Id. B. G. 6, 40. (2) Hirt. B. Alex. 4. (3) Ne alteruter alterum præoccuparet, *Nep. Dion.* 4. (4) Quas partes ipſe mihi ſumpſeram, eas præoccupavit oratio tua, *Cic. Philipp.* 10. § Præoccupare legem ferre, *Liv.* 4, 30.

Præoccŭpor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſeized on beforehand.* (2) *To be prevented.* (1) Paterc. 2, 69. (2) Cæſ. B. C. 3, 78.

Præoptandus, a, um. part. *To be rather choſen,* Liv. 23.

Præoptans, tis. part. *Deſireing,* or *wiſhing, rather.* Mortem in certamine præoptantes, quàm, &c. Liv. 28. Mortem in patriâ omnibus præoptantibus, *Juſt.* 16, 3. Certam, etſi non ſpecioſam pacem, quàm incerta belli præoptantes, *Liv.* 39, 54.

Præopto, āre. act. *To deſire,* or *wiſh, rather.* Ut præoptarent ſcutum manu emittere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 25. Otium urbanum militiæ laboribus præoptat, *Liv.* § Præoptare aliquam nuptiis, *Nep. Attic.* 12. Præoptavit patriam advocato carere, *Val. Max.* 4, 1. *ext.* 5. Mortem præoptare, quàm ut alter alterius ſubjiceretur imperio, *Liv.* 28, 21.

‖ Præordĭnātus, a, um. part. [*à* præordino] Vulg. Int. *Pre-ordained, fore-appointed.* ⊥ Præſcriptus.

* Præpando, ĕre, di, paſſum. act. [*ex* præ, & pando] (1) *To ſet,* or *leave, open.* (2) *To ſpread,* or *ſet, abroad before.* (1) Aranei in terrâ veſtibula præpandunt, *Plin.* 11, 24. (2) § Præpandere lumina menti, *Lucr.* 1, 145.

Præpărandus, a, um, part. *To be prepared.* Præmiſſis ad claſſem præparandam, *Suet. Ner.* 47.

Præpărans, tis. part. *Prepareing.* Nabarzanes aditum neſariæ ſpei præparans, *Curt.* 5, 25.

Præpărātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A prepareing, a preparation.* Omnibus in rebus adhibenda eſt præparatio diligens, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 29.

‖ Præpărātò, adv. *Readyly,* or *with preparation,* Litt. *ex* Quint.

‖ Præpărātōrius, a, um. adj. *Preparatory,* or *in order to,* Ulp.

Præpărātūrus, a, um. part. *About to prepare.* § Claſſem præpraturus, *Curt.* 3, 11.

Præpărātus, a, um. part. *Provided, prepared, made ready beforehand.* Pœnæ apud inferos impiis præparatæ, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 29.

‖ Præpărātus, ûs, m. *A provideing,* or *prepareing,* Gell. 10, 11. ⊥ Præparatio, *Cic.*

* Præparcus, a, um. adj, [*ex* præ, & parcus] *Very ſpareing, thrifty, and ſaveing.* § Præparca apes, *Plin.* 11, 19.

Præpăro, āre. act. *To prepare, to provide, to make ready, to make proviſion beforehand.* Ad vitam degendam præparare res neceſſarias, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. Cultura animi præparat animos ad ſatus accipiendos, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 5.

Præpăror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be prepared.* Eorum causâ hæc præparantur, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 1, 10.

Præpĕdīmentum, i. n. *A let,* or *hinderance.* Ne fallaciæ præpedimentum objiciatur, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 2, 29.

Præpĕdio, ire, īvi, ītum. act. (1) Properly *to tie the legs.* (2) Per Metaph. *To entangle, cumber,* or *hinder.* (1) *Vid.* Præpedior. (2) Præpedit timor dicta linguæ, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 5, 25. § Pudor præpediebat, *Liv.* 9, 6.

Præpĕdior, īri, ītus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſhackled.* (2) Met. *To be hindered.* (1) Crura præpediuntur vacillanti, *Lucr.* 3, 478. (2) Lumina luminibus præpediuntur, *Id.* 3, 365.

Præpĕdītus, a, um. part. (1) *Shackled.* (2) *Kept faſt.* (3) ‖ *Hindered, leted.* (1) *Vid.* Præpedior. (2) Præpeditus latera forti ferro, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 2, 6. Gaudio aut ægritudine præpediti, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 100. (3) Morbo præpeditus, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 7. ☞ *Sed Græv. leg.* perditus.

Præpendens, tis. part. *Hanging before,* Cæſ. B. C. 2, 9.

Præpendeo, ēre, di, ſum. n. *To hang down before.* Præpendent demiſſa in pocula ſerta, *Prop.* 2, 33, 37. § Præpendet mento barba, *Mart.* 9, 50.

* Præpes, ĕtis, adj. [*à* præpetere antiq. anteire, *Feſt.* *à* προπίπτω, prævolare, *Joſ. Scal.* *à* προπετὴς, pronus ad lapſum *Turn.* al. *à* præ, & pes] (1) *Swift in flying, nimble of wing,* or *foot.* (2) ‖ *Soaring,* or *flying, aloft.* (3) ‖ *Long-winged.* (4) *A fowl,* or *bird,* in general. (5) ‖ In ſoothſaying it is properly uſed of birds that *luckyly fly* before the perſon who maketh the obſervation. (6) † Alſo *plain, eaſy to come at, into,* or *out of.* (1) Præpetis omina pennæ, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 365. (2) Nigid. (3) Feſt. (4) Præcatus deinde ſi divus, ſi diva eſſet, qui ſibi præpetem miſiſſet, *Liv.* 7, 26. *de corvo.* ¶ Joves præpes, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 196. armiger, *the eagle,* Virg. Æn. 5, 255. (5) Serv. (6) Præpes portus, *Enn.*

* ‖ Præpĕto, ĕre, *i. e.* anteīre, *Feſt.* [*ex* præ, & peto, *vel* πέτομαι, volo] *To go,* or *fly, before,* Feſt.

‖ Præpignĕrātus, a, um. part. *Made ſure,* or *obliged, beforehand,* Amm. Marcell. 29, 12.

Præpīlātus, a, um. adj. *Headed* with iron. § Haſtæ præpilatæ, *Plin.* 8, 6. Equites in eos pila præpilata conjiciebant, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 72. ¶ Præpilatis miſſilibus jaculati ſunt, *ſharp at the point,* Liv. 26, 51. Cornibus quæ ſunt propriâ rotunditate præpilata ad latera porrectis, *headed with little roundneſſes,* or *bobs,* Plin. 9, 30. *de locuſtis.* Præpilatis exerceri, *to play with foils,* Quint.

Præpinguis, e. adj. *Very fat.* § Præpingues cervi, *Plin.* 8, 32. ¶ Præpingue ſolum, *very fat ground,* Virg. Æn. 2, 698.

Præpollens, tis. part. *Very powerfull.* ¶ Gens divitiis præpollens, *very rich,* or *wealthy,* Liv. 1, 57.

Præpolleo, ēre. neut. *To be of great power, to excell,* or *exceed, others* in valour, fortune, &c. Aliæ gentes defecêre ad eum, quibus additis præpollebat, *Ter. Ann.* 2, 45, 2. § Virtute præpollent, *Liv.* 5, 34.

Præpondĕro, āre. neut. (1) *To outweigh,* or *be of greater weight.* (2) Act. *To prefer one before another.* (3) *To be of greater value,* or *eſteem.* (1) Natura partes ſuas velut in ponderibus conſtitutas examinat, ne portionum æquitate turbatâ mundus præponderet, *Sen. N. Q.* 3, 10. (2) Inter duos filios pari deſperatione languentes da bonum patrem, non præponderabit alterutrum, non eliget, *Quint. Decl.* (3) ¶ Tacitè præponderat exul, *is preferred,* or *more favoured,* Stat. Theb. 5, 615.

Præpondĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be weighed down,* or *exceeded.* Neque *emolumenta* volunt præponderari honeſtate, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 4.

Præpōnendus, a, um. part. *To be ſet before,* Ov. Triſt. 1, 7, 34. Celſ. 7, 26.

Præpōnens, tis. part. (1) *Seting before.* (2) Met. *Preferring*, or *eſteeming better.* (1) § Præponens ultima primis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 59. (2) Docto labori dulce præponens lucrum, *Phædr.* 3. *prol.* 27.

Præpōno, ĕre, ſui, † ſīvi, ſĭtum. act. (1) *To put, place*, or *ſet, before*, or *firſt.* (2) *To preferr, eſteem, value*, or *ſet more by.* (3) *To ſet over*; *to give one the charge*, or *command*, of any place, *or* buſyneſs; *to make one ruler, chief*, or *overſeer.* (1) Non enim hæc ut oppido præpoſui, ſed ut loco, *i. e.* in loco, *Cic. Att.* 7, 1. *Vid.* præponens. (2) Ageſilaüs opulentiſſimo regno præpoſuit bonam exiſtimationem, *Nep. Ageſ.* 4. § Lucrum præpoſivi quieti, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 81. (3) § Cœlium provinciæ præpoſui, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15.

Præpōnor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be ſet*, or *placed, firſt.* (2) *To be preferred.* (3) *To be ſet over.* (1) Verbum præpoſitum appellatur, quòd præponatur aliis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4. (2) Ut nobiliſſimis hominibus longè præponerer, *Id.* in *Rull.* 18, 3. Ait ſe iri præpoſitum tibi apud me, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 59. (3) Publico negotio præponi, *Cæl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 5, 4. *Vid.* Præpono.

Præportans, tis. part. *Carrying before.* Scorpius infeſtus præportans flabile acumen, *Cic.* in *Arat.* 434.

* Præporto, āre. act. [*ex* præ, & porto] (1) *To carry*, or *bear, before.* (2) *To ſhow.* (1) Tela præportant violenti ſigna furoris, *Lucr.* 2, 621. (2) Frons expirantis præportat pectoris iras, *Catull.* 64, 194.

Præpŏſĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A puting*, or *ſeting, before.* (2) Alſo *a part of ſpeech called a prepoſition.* (1) Neque tamen illa præpoſitio ad eum finem pertinebit, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 16. (2) Una præpoſitio eſt *ab*, eaque nunc tantùm in accepti tabulis manet, *Id. Orat.* 47.

‖ Præpŏſĭtīvus, a, um. adj. qui præponere poteſt, *vel* qui præponi poteſt. *Set before*, Gramm.

‖ Præpŏſĭtūra, æ. f. *The office of a captain*, or *governour*, Lamprid. ⸸ Præfectura, *Nep.*

Præpŏſĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Put*, or *ſet, before*, or *in the firſt place.* (2) *Preferred.* (3) *Set over*; *made chief commander*, or *overſeer, of a buſyneſs*; *that hath the charge of it.* (1) *Vid.* Præponor, n. 1. (2) Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 10. (3) § Navibus præpoſiti, *Id. Verr.* 7, 99. alicui muneri, *Id.* de *Orat.* 241. negotio, *Id. Fam.* 8, 5. Tyranni præpoſiti à Lacedæmoniis, *Nep. Thraſyb.* 1.

‖ Præpŏſĭtus, ti. m. *A provoſt*, or *warden*, &c. *one that is chief in office, and place.* § Theſaurorum præpoſiti, *Cod.* Præpoſitus auxiliorum, *Id.*

Præpoſſum, præpŏtes, pŏtui. n. *To be more able*, or *of greater power.* Poſtquam Macedones præpotuêre, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 8.

Præpoſtĕrè, adv. *Prepoſterouſly, aukwardly, with the wrong end forward, out of order.* = Nihil tam præpoſterè, tam inconditè, tam monſtroſè cogitari poteſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 71. ✠ Literas omnes redditas reor, ſed primas præpoſterè, reliquas ordine, *Id. Att.* 7, 16.

Præpoſtĕrus, a, um. adj. perverſus ordine, ut prima in poſteriori loco ſint. (1) *Prepoſterous, topſyturvy, confuſed, begining at the wrong end, overthwart.* (2) Met. *Croſs grained, peeviſh, froward.* (3) *Quite contrary.* (4) *Preternatural.* (5) Alſo *unſeaſonable, that cometh not in its due ſeaſon.* (1) § Præpoſterus ordo, *Lucr.* 3, 621. Præpoſteri homines, *Sall. B. J.* 88. ¶ = Nihil tam perverſum præpoſterumque, *inverted, perverted*, Cic. *pro* Rabir. 13. Præpoſtera res accidere, deinde erubeſcere, *Id.* (2) Ut erat ſemper præpoſterus atque perverſus; initium facit à Bulbo, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 26. (3) Omnia naturæ præpoſtera legibus ibunt, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 7, 5. (4) ¶ Præpoſterus natalis, *the birth of a child with the feet forward*, Plin. 7, 8. (5) Præpoſteri, aut præproperi rigores, *Id.* 18, 25.

Præpŏtens, tis. adj. *Very powerfull*, or *mighty.* § Præpotens terrâ marique Carthago, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo*, 15. Ea efficere omnium rerum præpotentem Jovem, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 18. ¶ Opibus præpotentes, *very rich*, Plin. 36, 5. In ſermonibus præpotens, *very eloquent*, or *powerfull in ſpeaking*, Cic. Offic. 1, 30.

‖ Præpŏtentia, æ. f. *Exceeding greatneſs*, or *mightyneſs*, Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 739. ⸸ Nimia potentia, *Cic.*

* † Præpōto, āre. act. [*ex* præ, & poto] *To drink before*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Præprŏpĕranter, adv. *Very haſtyly.* Certare præproperanter inter ſe, *Lucr.* 3, 780.

Præprŏpĕrè, adv. *Too haſtyly, over ſpeedyly, with more haſte than good ſpeed*, Liv. 2, 45.

Præprŏpĕrus, a, um. adj. *Very haſty, over-haſty.* Cognovi præproperam feſtinationem tuam, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 8. ¶ = Temeritati conſulis ac præpropero ingenio, materiam fortuna dedit, *too raſh*, Liv. 22, 41. = Præproperum ac fervidum ingenium, *a hotſpur*, Id.

Præpūtium, ii. n. pellis quæ glandem tegit [*à* præputando, *i. e.* præſcindendo, rect. *ex* præ, & puta, πόσθη, Gr. vel *à* προπόσθιον, eliſo σ, quomodo & *à* πόσθη dixêre *potus* & *putus*, *Scal.*] *The foreſkin which covereth the head*, or *nut, of a man's yard*; *the prepuce.* Silet, & præputia ducit, *Juv.* 6, 237.

Præquam, adv. *id quod* præut. *In compariſon of.* Hoc pulcrum eſt præquam ſumptus petunt, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 33.

Præqueſtus, a, um. part. [*à* præqueror] *Haveing complained before.* § Multa præqueſtus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 246.

* Prærădio, iāre. act. [*ex* præ, & radio] *To cauſe to ſhine bright.* Præradiat ſtellis ſigna minora ſuis, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 116.

* Prærādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* præ, & rado] *To ſhave*, or *ſcrape.* Latus alterum præradito, *Cato*, 41. *ſed al.* præcuito.

‖ Prærancĭdus, a, um. adj. Met. *Stale, out of uſe, old, muſty.* § Finitiones prærancidæ, *Gell.* 13, 10. ⸸ Obſoletus.

* Prærăpĭdus, a, um, adj. [*ex* præ, & rapidus] *Very ſwift.* § Prærapida fuga, *Sil.* 16, 363. ira, *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 1, 12.

Prærepturus, a, um. part. [*ex* præ, & rapturus; mutat. *a* in *e*] *About to take away.* Dixit, Non avidas in direptiones manus otioſorum urbanorum prærepturas fortium bellatorum præmia eſſe, *Liv.* 5, 20.

* Præreptus, a, um. part. [*ex* præ, & raptus; verſ. *a* in *e*] (1) *Caught*, or *ſnatched away.* (2) *Taken away from.* (1) Immaturâ morte præreptus, *Aur. Vict.* de *Vir. Illuſtr.* 5. immaturè, *Paterc.* 2, 116. (2) Non ita laudis cupidus ſum, ut aliis eam præreptam velim, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 1. ✠ Præbitus, *q. v.*

* Prærĭgeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* præ, & rigeo] *To become very ſtiff.* § Prærigiuſſe manus, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 5.

* Prærĭpio, ĕre, ui, eptum, act. [*ex* præ, & rapio] (1) *To catch, ſnatch, get*, or *take, away any thing from*, or *before, another.* (2) Alſo *to prevent, to hinder.* (1) § Palmam præripere alicui, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 3. Quod illi placeat præripiam potiſſimum, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 75. (2) Demoſthenes tibi præripuit, ne eſſes primus orator, *Cic.*

* Prærĭpior, i. eptus. paſſ. *To be ſnatched away*, &c. *Val. Flacc.* 6, 571.

Prærōdens, tis. part. *Biteing, gnawing.* Conger & muræna caudas inter ſe prærodentes, *Plin.* 9, 62.

Prærōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To gnaw before.* Ut digitos ſibi prærodat ſuos, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 94. Prærodit teneros adhuc pampinos & uvas, *Col.*

Prærōdor, i. paſſ. *To be gnawn*, or *croped.* Ne cacumina ſeminum ab avibus prærodantur, *Col.* 5, 6.

‖ Prærŏgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Payment of a debt before the day*, Ulp.

Prærŏgātiva, æ. f. *ſc.* res, *vel* tribus. (1) ‖ *A prerogative*, or *preeminence, above others.* (2) *Precedence in giveing votes.* (3) *Privilege, gift*, or *advantage.* (1) Prærogativa præter juſtum integrumque beneficium, aut dictum aut factum aliquid ſignificat liberaliùs ab eo, qui nobis benefacturus eſt, *Aſcon.* in loc. *Cic.* mox adferendum. (2) Prærogativæ ſunt tribus quæ primum ſuffragium ferunt ante jure vocatos, ita dictæ quòd primæ rogarentur quos vellent conſules fieri. *In hâc utrâque ſignificatione ludit* Cicero *his verbis*; Quî *Metellus* quàm iſti, *Verri*, amicus ſit attendite; dedit enim prærogativam ſuæ voluntatis ejuſmodi, ut iſti pro prærogativis jam reddidiſſe videatur, *Id. Act.* in *Verr.* 9. (3) Fœcunditatis in feminis prærogativam accepimus, *Plin.* 7, 16.

Prærŏgātīvus, a, um. adj. *That giveth its voice firſt.* ¶ Prærogativæ *ſc.* tribus, *Liv.* 20, 22. *the firſt tribes who began to vote*, and termed *prærogativæ*, becauſe they were firſt aſked whom they would have made conſuls. ✠ Jure vocati, *the ſecond tribes*, Id. Centuria prærogativa, *which is of more authority, and generally overruleth thoſe which come after.* Si tanta illis comitiis religio eſt, ut adhuc ſemper omen valuerit prærogativum, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 20.

Prærŏgātus, a, um. part. *Aſked before.* ¶ Cujus in honore non unius tribûs pars, ſed comitia tota comitiis fuerint prærogata, *aſked their votes*, or *ſuffrages, before*, Cic. *pro* Planc. 20.

Prærŏgo, āre. act. [*ex* præ & rogo] *To aſk before, to put the queſtion firſt.* Prærogabat traditas ſibi leges, *Val. Max.* 1, 2. *ext.* 1.

‖ Prærŏgo, āre. act. [*q.* ex præ, & erogo] *To pay before the day, to give beforehand.* ⸸ In anteceſſum dare.

Prærōſus, a, um. part. [*à* prærodor] (1) *Gnawn*, or *biten.* (2) Alſo *eaten, browſed*, or *fed upon.* (1) § Hamus præroſus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 25. (2) Si cacumina à pecoribus præroſa ſunt, *Col.* 2.

* Prærumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum. act. [*ex* præ, & rumpo] *To break aſunder*, or *in pieces.* Prærupit retinacula claſſis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 547.

* Prærumpor, i. paſſ. *To be broken.* His funes prærumpebantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 14.

* Præruptè, adv. [*ex* præruptus] *Raggedly, rugedly.* Mons præruptè altus, *Plin.* 34, 14.

* Præruptus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſum. [*à* prærumpor] (1) *Broken, burſt, ſnaged, ragged*; alſo *broken into, taken by ſtorm.* (2) *Craggy, ſteep*; *hard*, or *dangerous, to climb*, or *get up*; *high.* (3) Met. *Rough, ruged, ſurly.* (4) *Falling as a cataract.* (5) Prærupta in plur. *Rocks.* (1) Amm. Marc. (3) § Montes prærupti, *Catull.* 62, 126. Collis præruptior, *Col.* 3, 13. Præruptiſſimus ſaxis munitum, *Id.* 3, 33. (3) § Animo præruptus, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 7. Audacia prærupta, *Id. ib.* (4) § Præruptus aquæ mons, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 109. (5) Ad prærupta ducunt, *Plin* 8, 32.

Præs, dis. m. [*à* præſtando, *Varr.* qu. præſtes, qui alienam præſtat culpam; al. *à* præeſſe, antiq. *pro* præſentem eſſe; vel ſimpl. *à* præ, *i. e.* præſto, qui præſtò eſt ut fidejuſſor, utì Gr. ἔγγυος, ab ἐγγὺς, propè, *Voſſ. à* [illegible], *Morl.*] (1) *A ſurety in a money matter, one who engageth for another*, eſpecially to the publick, *and upon his default is to make it good.* (2) *A real ſecurity* by bond, *or* mortgage. (3) Alſo *a farmer of cuſtoms, exciſe*, or *other dutys, who ſtandeth bound to the exchequer.* (1) Laodiceæ me prædes accepturum arbitror omnis pecuniæ publicæ, ut & mihi & populo cautum ſit, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17. ✠ Neque præs, neque manceps factus eſt, *Nep. Attic.* 6. ☞ *Manceps auctor emptionis*, præs *fidejuſſor.* (2) Cautum eſt populo prædibus prædiiſque, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 57. (3) *Met.* Præſertim cùm ſex libris, tanquam prædibus, me ipſe obſtrinxerim, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1. ‖ ✠ Præs in lite nummariâ, vas in capitali judicio, *Aſcon.*

Præſāgiens, tis. part. *Preſageing, foretelling.* Hoc ipſum præſagiens animo, præparaverat antè naves, *Liv.* 30, 20.

Præſāgio, īri, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* præ, & ſagio] (1) *To preſage, divine*, or *gueſs*; *to apprehend*, or *ſurmiſe.* (2) ‖ *To betoken*, or *predict.* (1) Sagire ſentire acutè eſt, ex quo ſagæ anus, quia multa ſcire volunt; & ſagaces dicti canes. Is igitur, qui antè ſagit, quàm oblata res eſt, dicitur præſagire, id eſt, futura antè ſentire, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 31. § Neſcio quid profectò mihi animus præſagit mali, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 7. (2)

Hæc erant, quæ prodigioſa præſagiverant oſtenta, *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 307.

† Præſāgior, īri. dep. *Idem,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 28.

Præſāgītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A divineing,* or *gueſſing; a perceiveing a thing beforehand.* Ineſt in animis præſagitio extrinſecus injecta, & incluſa divinitus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 31.

Præſāgium, ii. n. (1) *A preſage, an omen, a token.* (2) *A ſurmiſe, a diſtruſt,* or *forethought.* (3) *A gueſs,* or *conjecture, from precedeing cauſes.* (1) = Plurima præſagia atque indicia futuri periculi, *Paterc.* 2, 57. (2) § Præſagia mentis, *Ov. Ep.* ex *Pont.* 2, 8, 57. (3) Utile contingit villico tempeſtatis futuræ præſagium, *Col.* 11, 1.

Præſāgus, a, um. adj. *Apprehenſive, ſenſible, divineing, gueſſing, miſtruſtfull, bodeing, betokening.* § Præſaga pectora, *Ov. Met.* 10, 444. Præſaga mali mens, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 843. Suſpiria præſaga luctûs, *Ov. Met.* 2, 124. Quies præſaga, *h. e.* ſomnium, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 318.

Præſānātus, a, um. part. *Healed,* or *cured, before,* Plin. 26, 14.

Præſānēſco, ĕre. neut. *To be healed.* Cicatrices, quæ præſanavêre, *Plin.* 24, 10.

Præſāno, āre. act. *To heal,* or *cure, before,* Plin. *Vid.* Præſanatus.

‖ Præſcătens, tis. part. *Abounding.* § Librum doctrinis omnigenis præſcatentem, *Gell.* 14, 16. ‡ Repletus, *Cic.*

• ‖ Præſcientia, æ. f. [*à* præ, & ſcientia] *Preſcience,* or *foreknowledge,* Aug. • Prognoſis.

• Præſcindo, ĕre. act. [*ex* præ, & ſcindo] *To chop,* or *cut, off,* Hermol.

• Præſcindor, i. ſſus. paſſ. *To be choped,* or *cut, off.* Inferiores ſedes præſcindantur, *Vitr.* 5, 7.

• Præſcio, īre, īvi ītum. act. [*ex* præ, & ſcio] *To know beforehand.* Nonne oportuit præſciiſſe me antè? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 5.

• Præſciſco, ĕre. act. [*ex* præ, & ſciſco] (1) *To foreknow; to perceive,* or *underſtand, beforehand.* (2) *To determine,* or *appoint, beforehand.* (1) Exploratam fugam præſciſcere, *Col.* 9, 9. *de apibus.* (2) Præſciſcere quam quiſque eorum provinciam, quem hoſtem haberet, volebant, *Liv.* 27, 35.

• ‖ Præſcītio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* præſcio] *Preſcience,* or *foreknowledge,* Amm. • Prognoſis.

• Præſcītum, i. n. [ab eodem] (1) *A thing foreknown.* (2) Alſo *a token,* or *omen, of things to come.* (1) Plin. (2) Unum eorum præſcitum tranſire non queo, *Id.* 10, 18.

• Præſcius, a, um. adj. [*à* præſcio] *Foreknowing, bodeing.* § Præſcia corda, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 452. Vates præſcia venturi, *Id. Æn.* 6, 66.

Præſcrībĭtur, & Præſcriptum eſt, imperſ. *It is ordered;* Cic. Att. 16, 3.

Præſcrībo, ĕre, pſi, tum. act. (1) *To write before, to prefix* in writeing. (2) *To preſcribe, limit,* or *ſet bounds.* (3) *To inſtruct, to teach.* (4) *To order, appoint,* or *ordain.* (5) *To lay an exception againſt,* (6) or *to put in a demur.* (1) ¶ Ut præſcripſimus, *as I have already writen,* Paterc. 2, 21. Nec Phœbo gratior ulla eſt Quàm ſibi quæ Vari præſcripſit pagina nomen, *writ upon,* or *dedicated to him,* Virg. Ecl. 6, 12. (2) Tute ipſe his rebus finem præſcripſti, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 124. (3) Hoc natura præſcribit, ut homo homini ob eam cauſam, quòd is homo ſit, conſultum velit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 6. (4) Elatus eſt in lecticulâ, ut ipſe præſcripſerat, *Nep. Attic. fin.* Quid faciam, præſcribe, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 4. (5) At tibi idem præſcribo, ne tuas ſordes cum clariſſimorum virorum ſplendore permiſceas, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 5. (6) Si reus accuſatori ideo præſcribit, quòd dicat ſe ab alio accuſatum, & abſolutum, *Quint. Orat.* 7. Ignominioſo patri filius præſcribit, *Id.*

Præſcrībor, i, ptus. paſſ. (1) *To be writen before.* (2) *To be ordered, ſettled,* or *regulated.* (1) Quæ de neceſſitudine præſcripta ſunt, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16. (2) Dummodo ea moderata ſint, ut legibus præſcribitur, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 38. Veſtrâ auctoritate hoc conſtituetur, hoc præſcribetur, *Id. Vid.* Præſcribo.

Præſcriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A preſcription, an appointment,* or *limitation.* (2) *A rule,* or *law.* (3) *A contract.* (4) ‖ *A cheat.* (5) *An exception, a demur* in law. (6) Alſo *a pretenſe,* or *colour.* (1) Privatarum poſſeſſionum præſcriptio, *Cic.* In hâc præſcriptione ſemihoræ patroni partes mihi reliquiſti, *Id.* pro *C. Rabir.* 2. (2) = Hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc præſcriptionem eſſe naturæ, *Id. Acad.* 4, 46. (3) Præſcriptionum & literarum adverſaria proferre, *Id.* pro *Roſc. comœd.* 2. (4) Salvian. (5) Quum ex præſcriptione lis pendet, de ipſâ re quæri non eſt neceſſe, *Quint. Inſt. Or.* 7. = Exceptio, tranſlatio, *opp. JCC.* (6) Ut honeſtâ præſcriptione rem turpiſſimum tegerent, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 14.

Præſcriptum, i. n. (1) *A leſſon,* or *taſk, for learners; a preſcript, a precept, a form, a rule.* (2) *An order,* or *decree,* in law. (3) *A limit,* or *boundary.* (1) Scies quæ ringenti ſupercilio philoſophi jactant in puerili eſſe præſcripto, *Sen. Epiſt.* 49. (2) Legum imperium & præſcriptum, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 53. = Quid eſt, quo præſcriptum aliquod aut formulam exprimas? *Id. Orat.* 11. (3) Intra præſcriptum Gelonos Exiguis equitare campis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 23.

Præſcriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Writen before.* (2) *Appointed, limited.* (1) Quæ de neceſſitudine præſcriptâ ſunt, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16. (2) Cur tua præſcripto ſevecta pagina gyro? *Prop.* 3, 3, 21.

Præſĕco, āre. ui. act. (1) ‖ *To cut,* or *chop, in pieces;* as in ſacrifices. (2) *To cut off.* (1) § Exta hoſtiæ præſecare, *Liv.* 5, 21. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* proſecare. (2) Partem præſecuiſſe manu, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 112.

Præſĕcor, āri. paſſ. *To be cut off.* Favi pars cultello præſecatur, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Præſectus, a, um. part. *Cut off.* Radix acutâ falce præſecta, *Col.* de *Arbor.* 29. Præſectis omnium mulierum crinibus tormenta effecerunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 9.

Præſegmen, ĭnis. n. *A pareing,* as of nails. Ungues collegit, omnia abſtulit præſegmina, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 34.

† Præſegnis, e. adj. *Very ſlothfull,* Plaut. *ap.* Litt.

Præſēmĭnātio, ōnis. f. *A ſowing beforehand.* In corpore præſeminatio creſcens detrahit alimentum in ſe, *Vitr.* 2, 9.

Præſens, tis. part. & adj. ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ex* præ, & ſum; quod eſt præ, *i. e.* coram, & ante oculos, unde & præeſſe, antiq. *i. e.* præſentem eſſe] (1) *Preſent.* (2) *Preſent, not future, juſt now.* (3) *Prompt, ready, ſpeedy, out of hand.* (4) *Manifeſtly favourable, gracious.* (5) *Effectual, ſovereign, uſefull, wholeſome.* (1) = Interfuit, & præſens vidit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 54. ⌘ Præſens tecum egi, itemque ſæpe petivi per literas, *Id. Fam.* 2, 7. (2) = ⌘ Quod præſens tanquam in manum datur, jucundius eſt; tamen hæc in poſterum gratiora, *Id. Offic.* 2, 17. ⌘ Præſens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 2, 16. ⌘ Erat & præſens fames, & futura caritas, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 5. ¶ In præſens, *for the preſent, ſc.* tempus, *quod etiam expreſſit Horatius:* Pleraque differat, & præſens in tempus omittit, *Hor. A. P.* 44. ⌘ In præſens, & in poſterum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 17, 1. ⌘ Lætus in præſens animus, quod ultrà eſt, Oderit curare, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 26. § Ad præſens, *Tac.* In præſenti, *Nep. Attic.* 12. In præſentiâ, *Cic. de quo ſuo loco.* (3) ¶ Craſſus ingenio præſens ſemper, *who had wit at will,* Id. conf. Plin. 17, 1. § Animo præſenti dicere, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 31. Animo præſentiore aliquid facere, *Liv.* 31, 46. Præſens imo tollere de gradu Mortale corpus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 2. (4) Agreſtûm præſentia numina Fauni, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 10. Nec licebat tam præſentes alibi cognoſcĕre divos, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 41. (5) § Signum præſentius, *Id. Georg.* 2, 127. Præſentiſſimum remedium, *Plin.* 32, 10. Præſens medicina, *Col.*

Præſenſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A foreſight.* Divinatio, id eſt, præſenſio, & ſcientia rerum futurarum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 1.

Præſenſus, a, um. part. *Perceived aforehand, foreknown.* Divinè præſenſa & prædicta, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 55.

‖ Præſentālis, is. m. *Any officer of court in ordinary attendance, a daily waiter,* Cod.

Præſentāneus, a, um. adj. *Preſent, ready, of quick diſpatch.* § Remedium præſentaneum, *Plin.* 20, 2. ¶ venenum, *deadly,* Suet. Ner. 33, 6. Præſentanei boleti, *Sen. Ep.* l. 15. ‡ Præſens *Cic.*

Præſentans, tis. part. *Repreſenting, reſembleing.* Folia ſpeciem paſſerum præſentantia, *Plin.* 20, 19.

Præſentārius, a, um. adj. *Preſent, ready, ſpeedy; done,* or *paid, out of hand.* Talenta argenti præſentaria, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 3, 10. § Argentum præſentarium, *Id. ib.* 2, 1, 14.

‖ Præſentātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preſentation,* as to a church, *Eccleſ.*

• Præſentè, *per* enallagen numeri, *pro* præſentibus, *ut,* Præſente nobis, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 194. ex *Pomp.* vel ſaltem adverbialiter, *pro* coram, *ſic,* abſente nobis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 7.

‖ Præſentes, um. pl. *Magiſtrates,* or *ſoldiers, remaining within the city,* Litt. *ex* Tac.

Præſentia, æ. f. (1) *Preſence, preſentneſs, readyneſs, a being at hand.* (2) *Power, force, efficacy.* (1) Quod in præſentiâ fuit veſtimentorum arripuit, *Nep. Alcib.* 10. § Animi præſentia, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 23. ¶ In præſentiâ, *at,* or *for, this preſent,* Id. *pro quo* ‖ in præſentiarum, *Ulp. qu.* in præſentiâ rerum. (2) Tanta eſt præſentia veri, *Ov. Met.* 4, 612.

Præſentiens, tis. part. *Perceiveing beforehand.* Qui præſentiens tantam tempeſtatem, *Juſt.* 25, 1.

Præſentio, īre, ſi, ſum. act. *To perceive,* or *underſtand, beforehand; to foreſee, to preconceive.* Sapientiſſimi cujuſque animus præſentit in poſterum, *Cic.* pro *C. Rab.* 10. Cùm talem eſſe deum certâ notione animi præſentiamus, *Id. N. D.* 2, 17. ¶ Humanum longè præſentit odorem Anſer, *is ſenſible of,* Lucr. 4, 686. ☞ *Imperſ. paſſ.* Quam de induſtriâ morati curſum navium erant, &c. præſenſum eſt, quia luna pernox erat, *they perceived it beforehand,* Liv. 21, 49.

Præſentiſco, ĕre. incept. *To perceive* a thing *beforehand,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 21. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* perſentiſceres.

Præſentor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be preſented.* Caput *Pompeii* Ægyptio velamine involutum cum anulo Cæſari præſentatum eſt, *Aur. Vict.* de *Vir. Illuſtr.* 77, 13. ‡ Repræſento.

Præſēpe, is. n. [*ex* præ, & ſepio] (1) *Any cloſe place; any place of ſhelter,* or *ſecurity.* (2) Moſt commonly *a ſtable, ſtall,* or *place for cattle.* (3) *A beehive.* (4) *A cell, ſtews,* or *bawdyhouſe.* (5) *A crib, a cratch, a manger, a rack.* (6) Per Catachr. *A table at which there is a repaſt for the mind, as well as the body.* (1) ‖ Omnia loca clauſa & tuta præſepia dicta, *Non.* In præſepibus urſi Sævire, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 17. *Vid.* Præſepes. (2) Stabant tercentum nitidi in præſepibus altis, *Id. Æn.* 7, 275. Paſti repetent præſepia tauri, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 39. (3) Fucos à præſepibus arcent, *Id. Æn.* 1, 439. (4) Audis in præſepibus, audis in ſtupris, &c. *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 42. (5) Non altiùs edita eſſe præſepia convenit, quàm aut bos aut jumentum ſine incommodo ſtans veſci poſſit, *Col.* 1, 6. (6) Scurra vagus, non qui certum præſepe teneret, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 28.

Præſēpes, is. f. *Any cloſe,* or *ſafe, place; a private apartment.* Præſepes bubus vernas, *Cato,* c. 14. Ad meum herum vocat me intra præſepîs meas, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 99. vid. & *Curt.* 2, 1, 14. Sic futurum quod amat intra præſepîs ſuas, *Id. Caſ. prol.* 57.

† Præſēpia, æ. f. *Varr.* ap. *Non. id. quod* præſepe.

Præſēpio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To encloſe about; to barricade,* or *block up.* Aditus maximis defixis trabibus, atque eis præacutis, præſepit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 27.

‖ Præſēpium, ii. n. *A rack, cratch, crib,* or *manger,* Apul. Met. 9.

Præſeptus, a, um. part. [*à* præſepior] *Blocked up, barricadoed.* Omni aditu præſepto, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 77.

Præſĕpultus, a, um. part. [à præſepelio] *Buryed before, already in the grave,* Quint. Decl. 9.

‖ Præſĕro, ĕre, ſēvi, ſĭtum. act. *To ſow before.* Sicco limoſum præſeremus, *Col.* ☞ *Sed al. leg.* præferemus.

Præſertim, adv. [à præſero, quod præ aliis ſeritur, *i. e.* ordinatur] *Eſpecially, chiefly, principally.* Suis argumentis tractanda quæque res eſt, præſertim tanta, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 7. Præſertim, ut nunc ſunt mores, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 5.

Præſervio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To do ſervice; to help,* or *ſerve, one.* Ut præſervire amanti meo poſſem patri, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 126. ☞ vix alibi rep.

Præſes, ĭdis. c. g. *One who preſideth,* either alone, *or* with others, *in the adminiſtration of affairs* publick *or* private, ſacred *or* civil; *a magiſtrate* of what denomination ſoever. ¶ = Mercurius juventutis præſes, & cuſtos, *the patron,* Cic. Verr. 5, 72. Tribunus plebis cuſtos præſeſque libertatis, *Id.* in *Rull.* 2, 6. = Senatûs R. P. cuſtos, præſes, propugnator, *the defender,* Id. *pro* Sext. 65. Cuſtos ac præſes templi, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 56. Vos qui huic urbi & R. P. præſides eſtis, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 55. ¶ Belli præſes Tritonia virgo, *preſiding over,* Virg. Æn. 11, 483. ‖ Præſes limitaneus, *a marquis,* interp. Jun. Præſes locus, *a ſafe place, a garriſon,* Plaut. Caſin. 5, 1, 12.

† Præſeſt, *i. e.* præſens eſt, ſpondere qui nos, noxa quia præſeſt, vetat, *Auſon. dict. Sap.* 19. *ſic,* præſeſſe *vett. pro* præſentem eſſe, & hinc part. præſens, *to be preſent,* or *at hand.* Abi in malam rem. *PÆ.* At tu domum, nam ibi tibi parata præſeſt, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 4, 17. *ubi al. diviſè* præs eſt.

Præſĭdātus, ûs. m. (1) ‖ *A preſident's,* or *chief ruler's, place.* (2) *A governing,* or *preſideing, over,* (1) Vopiſc. (2) Macedonas præſidatu regebat, *Aur. Vict.* de *Cæſar.* 29, 2. ┼ Præſidis officium, honor.

Præſĭdens, tis. part. [à præſideo] *Preſideing over, governing.* Provinciæ Vibio Avito præſidente, *Plin.* 34, 7. § Præſidens urbi, *V. Pat.* 2, 48.

Præſĭdeo, ēre, ſēdi, ſeſſum. neut. [*ex* præ, & ſedeo] (1) *To have the management, care,* or *charge, of* perſons, things, *or* places; *to be chief,* or *preſide.* (2) *To rule,* or *command,* as a magiſtrate, *or* general. (1) Ego tibi præſidebo, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 1, 47. Præſedit Actiacis ludis, *Suet. Tib.* 6. Templo præſident diî, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 9. Jupiter præſidet arvis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 800. Janus foribus cœli, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 125. (2) § Is proximum exercitum præſidebat, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 39, 1. Cùm manè curuli ſellâ præſediſſet, honore abiît, *Suet. Aug.* 26.

Præſĭdiārius, a, um. adj. [à præſidium] *Appointed for defenſe,* or *belonging to a garriſon.* ¶ Miles præſidiarius, *a garriſon ſoldier,* Liv. 29, 8. Palmes præſidiarius, *a branch kept to maintain the vine,* Col. 4, 21. = Cuſtos, reſex, *Id.* ‖ Præſidiaria navis, *a ſhip of war for convoy,* interp. Jun.

Præſĭdium, ii. n. [à præſidendo, præſidium eſt dict. quia extra caſtra præſidebant in loco aliquo, quò tutior regio eſſet, *Varr.*] (1) *A garriſon.* (2) *A guard.* (3) *A convoy.* (4) *A ſtation,* or *poſt.* (5) *A fortreſs, a defenſe, aid, ſuccour, ſhelter, any help.* (1) Eo opere perfecto præſidia diſponit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 17. (2) Ad judicium cum præſidio venire, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 5. (3) Navem popoſcit, quæ eum præſidii causâ Myndum proſequeretur, *Id.* (4) Non deſeruiſſe mihi videor præſidium in quo à Pop. Rom. locatus ſum, *Id.* Vetat Pythagoras injuſſu imperatoris, id eſt, dei, de præſidio & ſtatione vitæ decedere, *Id.* de *Sen.* 20. (5) = Copiarum atque opum, auxilii, præſidii, viduitas nos tenet, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 2. = Nullum perfugium & præſidium ſalutis, *Cic.* pro *C. Rab.* 23. = Tutela ac præſidium bellicæ virtutis, *Id.* pro *Muræn.* 10.

Præſignĭfĭco, āre. act. *To ſignify,* or *ſhow, beforehand.* Præſignificare hominibus quæ ſunt futura, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 38.

Præſignis, e. adj. *Excellent, gallant, notable.* Præſignis facie mulier, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 628. ¶ vertice, *for ſtature,* Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 9. § arcu, *Id. Epiſt.* 4, 39. haſtâ, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 12.

Præſigno, āre. act. *To mark before.* Incipientes furunculos ter præſignare jejunâ ſalivâ, *Plin.* 28, 4.

*Præſĭlio, īre, ui, ultum, n. [*ex* præ, & ſalio] *To burſt out,* as tears do. Præ lætitiâ lachrymæ præſiliunt mihi, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 13.

*Præſpergens, tis. part. [à præſpergo, quod vix occ.] *Strewing,* or *ſcattering, before one as one goeth,* Lucr. 5, 738.

*Præſtābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. [à præſto] (1) *Excellent.* (2) ‖ *Which may be performed.* (1) = Præſtabilis & inſignis virtus, *Cic.* de *Hor. Reſp.* 19. Mente nihil præſtabilius, *Id.* de *Sen.* 12. (2) Sipont.

*Præſtandus, a, um. part. *To be ſhown,* or *made out.* § Præſtanda fides, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 182. Præſtandum ſocero caput, *Lucan.* 7, 765.

*Præſtans, tis. part. (1) *Performing, doing.* (2) Adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Excelling, ſurpaſſing, ſurmounting, in* any thing; *excellent, gallant, brave.* (1) Vicem præſtantia teli Cornua, *Ov. Met.* 12, 381. (2) Virtute & conſilio præſtanti extiterunt, *Cic.* § Gravitate & prudentiâ præſtans, *Id* pro *C. Balbo,* 22. ingenio & diligentiâ, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 10. Victoriâ & fide præſtans manus, *Id. Fam.* 7, 5. Corpore præſtanti nymphæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 75. Præſtantior omnibus Herſe, *Ov. Met.* 2, 724. § Ingenio præſtantiſſimus, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 1. ¶ Præſtans labor, *very great,* Lucr. 2, 12. Aliis aliud præſtantius, *better,* Id. 2, 506.

*Præſtantia, æ. f. [à præſto] (1) *Preeminence, ſuperiority.* (2) *Excellency, gallantry.* (1) = Nobis perſonam impoſuit natura magnâ cum excellentiâ præſtantiâque animalium reliquorum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 28. (2) Homo habet præſtantiam mentis, cui tota illius natura pareat, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 12.

*Præſtat, ſtĭtit. imperſ. *It is better.* Tacere præſtat philoſophis quàm loqui, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 31. Mori millies præſtitit quàm hæc pati, *Id. Att.* 14, 9.

*‖ Præſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eodem] (1) *A performing.* (2) *The paying of legacys.* (1) Sen. *ap.* Litt. (2) Legatorum præſtatio, *Ap. JCC.* ┼ Solutio, *Cic.*

*Præſtātūrus, a, um. part. *That will,* or *is about to, perform, make good,* or *undertake.* Id me præſtaturum ſpero, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 11. Se præſtaturos, nihil ex eo te offenſionis habiturum, *Id. Fam.* 6, 8. *conf. Liv.* 9, 24.

*‖ Præſtĕga, ōrum. pl. [*ex* præ, & ϛέγω, telo] *A covered place where men ſat to talk for recreation, a porch, cloyſter, arbour,* or *ſuch like,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 31.

‖ Præſtergus, a, um. adj. *Cleanſed,* or *ſcoured beforehand.* Facito, ut hæc offendam verſa præſterga, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 31. ☞ *Sed Grut. leg.* præterſa, *al.* præſtega.

*Præſterno, ĕre, ſtrāvi, ſtrātum. act. [*ex* præ, & ſterno] *To prepare beforehand.* Quæ ſibi præſternat vivax altaria phœnix, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 114.

*Præſternor, i, ſtrātus. paſſ. Met. *To be prepared,* or *provided, beforehand.* Tuis laudibus, tuiſque virtutibus materiem campumque præſterni, *Plin. jun.*

*Præſtes, ĭtis. c. g. [*ex* præ, & ſtando] id. antiq. qui nunc antiſtes, *Feſt.* Diî præſtites dicti ſunt Lares publici, *i. e.* urbes cuſtodes, qui & compitales, *Suet.* viales, *Plaut.* & ſemitales, *Catalect.* quòd præſtant oculis omnia tuta ſuis, *Ov.* (1) *A chief in every affair, a prelate: a houſhold god.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a ſurname of Jupiter.* (1) Præſtitibus Maiæ Laribus venêre calendæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 129. (2) JOVI PRÆSTITI, *Inſcript. Grut.* p. 1065. n. 2.

Præſtĭgia, æ. f. *A trick.* Ut hujus velut præſtigiæ plauſum capiat, *Quint.* 4, 1. ſed ſæpius

Præſtĭgiæ, ārum. pl. f. *i. e.* diabolicæ artes [*qu.* præſtrigiæ, quòd præſtringant oculos, ne obveniant dolo, *Scal.*] *Tricks, wiles, fallacys, deceits, deluſions, cunning ſleights, underhand conveyances.* = Doli, machinæ, fallaciæ, præſtigiæ, ſine ratione eſſe non poſſunt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29. 𝔛 Non per præſtigias, ſed palam, totum oppidum compilavit Verres, *Id. Verr.* 4, 24. = Ne præſtigiis & captionibus depellamur, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 14.

Præſtĭgiātor, ōris. m. Qui præſtigiis utitur. *A* hocus pocus, *one who uſeth legerdemain,* or *ſleight of hand; a cheat that caſteth a miſt before peoples eyes.* Sic *dialecticorum captiones* ſine noxâ decipiunt, quomodo præſtigiatorum acetabula & calculi, *Sen. Epiſt.* 45.

Præſtĭgiātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A ſhe juggler, a cunning gypſey.* Aut præſtigiatrix hæcce mulier multò maxima eſt, aut pateram hîc ineſſe oportet, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 150.

‖ Præſtĭgiōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of deceitfull tricks,* Gell. 10, 8. ┼ Captioſus.

Præſtinguo, ĕre, xi. act. (1) *To dazzle the ſight.* (3) *To render obſcure,* or *inglorious; to make leſs famous.* (1) Fata omnem animi ejus aciem præſtinxerunt, *Paterc.* 2, 118. (2) = *Epicurus* genus humanum ingenio ſuperavit, & omnes præſtinxit, ſtellas exortus uti ætherius Sol, *Lucr.* 3, 1057.

Præſtĭno, āre. act. [*ex* præ & ſtino, inuſ. *pro* ſtatuo; *ut in* deſtino, obſtino] *To buy beforehand, to buy up all.* Ut eam præſtines argento, priuſquam veniat filius, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 92. Jubên' piſces præſtinatum abire? *Id. Capt.* 4, 2, 68.

*‖ Præſtĭtor, ōris. m. verb. [à præſtito] *A giver, a performer,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul. ┼ Qui præſtat, *Lucr.*

*Præſtĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum [*ex* præ, & ſtatuo] *To determine,* or *appoint, beforehand what is to be done; to preſcribe, to limit.* Prætor nunquam petitori præſtituit, quâ actione illum uti velit, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 3. § Præſtituere tempus alicui, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 9.

*Præſtĭtūtus, a, um. part. *Agreed upon, appointed, limited.* Nullâ præſtitutâ die, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 39.

Præſtò, adj. indecl. vel ut vult *Sipont.* adv. [qu. *ab* ant. præſtus, unde præſtulus & præſtolus] *Ready at hand.* Hoſtiæ ad ſacrificium præſtò non fuerunt, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 31. § Præſtò amicis eſſe ad conſilium, *Id.* Præſtò adeſt, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 20. ¶ Præſtò mihi fuit, cum literis tuis, *met me,* Cic. Fam. 3, 5. Fideliter præſtò eſſe alicui, *to help,* or *aſſiſt,* Id. ☞ *Et in diverſo ſenſu,* Verri ſe præſtò advenienti futurum, *would appear againſt him,* Id.

*Præſto, āre, ſtĭti, ĭtum & ātum. neut. & act. [*ex* præ, & ſto] (1) *To ſtand before.* (2) ‖ *To bring out.* (3) *To ſupply,* or *perform, the part of.* (4) *To cauſe, make,* or *perform.* (5) *To ſhow,* or *approve.* (6) *To give,* or *procure.* (7) *To make good,* or *defray.* (8) *To warrant, to anſwer, to be accountable for.* (9) *To excell, to ſurmount, to ſurpaſs, to exceed, to differ from.* (10) Imperſ. *It is better.* (1) Tum primæ præſtant acies, *Luc.* 4, 30. (2) Ego illum præſtabo ante ædes ludificatorem meum, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 1, 18. ☞ *Sed mel. libb. habent* præſtolabor. (3) Ut ſpodii vicem præſtet cinis, *Plin.* 23, 3. Pedes illis pinnarum vicem præſtant, *Id.* 9, 20. (4) Mare tutum præſtiterunt, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 13. Plura hic mihi præſtitit quàm parentes, *Plin.* Qui ea, quæ ſtatuerit, per ſe ipſum præſtare poſſit, *Cic.* Quod promiſi, vix videor præſtare poſſe, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 18. (5) § Præſtare benevolentiam alicui, *Cic. Att.* 8, 9. pietatem patriæ, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 33. (6) Nec tibi contingunt, quæ gentibus otia præſtas, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 235. (7) Præſtare quod factum eſt impenſæ in bellum, *Liv.* (8) Non poſſum præſtare quid quiſque nos dixiſſe dicat, *Cic.* Communem caſum neque vitare quiſquam neque præſtare ullo pacto poteſt, *be anſwerable for,* Id. Fam. 5, 17. ¶ Nihil præſtandum in vitâ præter culpam, *one can be ſure of nothing elſe,* Id. Fam. 6, 1. Iſtam culpam, quam vereris, ego præſtabo, *I will take it upon myſelf,* Id. de Orat. 1, 24. (9) Homini homo quid præſtat? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 1. § Præſtare alicui humanitate, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 62. Cùm præſtare omnibus concupieris, *Id. Offic.* 1, 19. 𝔛 Quamvis candore præſtat, pondere tamen vincitur, *Col.* § Præſtat ingenio alius alium, *Quint.* Inter ſuos æquales longè præſtare, _Cic._ in _Piſon._ 7. (10) Emori potiùs quàm ſervire præſtat, _Id._ in _Piſon._ 7. Major civitatis in eâ _accuſatione_ favor, quàm reis præſtari ſolet, _Vell. Paterc._ 2, 43. Domus tantùm, ac domeſtici deerant, cæterum nituit quod ab illis aut præſtari, aut deſiderari poſſet, _Id._ 2, 14.

Præſtōlans, tis, part. _Tarrying for._ Hujus adventum ad Clupeam præſtolans, _Cæſ. B. C._ 2, 23.

‖ Præſtōlātio, ōnis, f. verb. _A waiting_, Vulg. Int.

Præſtōlor, āri, dep. & ‖ Præſtōlo, are, act. _ap._ Non. Præſtolari, dic. is, qui antè ſtando ibi, quò venturum excipere vult, moratur, _Feſt._ [qu. _à_ præ, & ſto, _Don._ ab adv. præſtò, _Scal._ _à_ præſtò facit præſtulus, & _ant._ præſtolus, hinc præſtolor] _To tarry for, to wait for one._ § Quem præſtolare, Parmeno? _Ter. Eun._ 5, 6, 5. Alicui aliquem ad locum præſtolari, _Cic. Catil._ 1, 9. Ut in Formiano tibi præſtoler uſque ad III Non. Maj. _Id. Att._ 2, 15.

Præſtrictus, a, um, part. [_à_ præſtringor] _Tied, bound._ Fauce præſtrictâ laqueo, _Ov._ in _Ibin._ 549. ¶ Præſtrictus gelu humor, _frozen_, Plin. 17, 24. Præſtrictus metu, _ſtruck with fear_, Id. Vinclîs manus ſecantibus præſtricta, _Sen. Troad._ 560.

Præſtringens, tis, part. _Dazzleing._ ¶ Fulgoribus præſtringentibus aciem oculorum, _darkening, makeing dim_, Liv. 40, 38. Obliquâ præſtringens lumina flammâ, _Lucan._ 1, 154. ☞ Sed al. _perſtringens._

Præſtringo, ĕre, xi, ictum, act. (1) _To bind faſt_, or _hard._ (2) _To chill._ (3) _To dazzle_, or _dull_; _to caſt a miſt before, to darken_, or _make dim._ (1) Tempora præſtrinxit ſertis, _Stat. Sylv._ 5, 3, 112. (2) Præſtringit atque etiam percellit _Aquilo_ radices arborum, _Plin._ 18, 34. (3) Cujus dignitas & ſplendor præſtringebat oculos, _Cic._ in _Vatin._ 10. Præſtigiatores præſtringunt viſum intuentium, _Plaut._ Aciem animorum noſtrorum virtutis ſplendore præſtringitis, _Cic._

Præſtringor, i, ictus, paſſ. (1) _To be bound up._ (2) _To be blaſted_, or _ſtoped, in its growth._ (3) _To be tarniſhed, made duſk_, or _dim._ (1) Præſtringitur acies ferri, _Plin._ 7, 15. (2) _Id._ 17, 3. (3) _Vid._ Præſtringo, n. 3.

*Præſtructus, a, um, part. [_à_ præſtruo] (1) _Built firſt_, or _before._ (2) _Contrived, done on purpoſe, ready prepared._ (3) Alſo _ſtoped, choked up, blocked up._ (1) Ab imo præſtructa valenter reſiſtunt, _Col._ 1, 5. (2) Suet. Tib. 53. (3) Porta fonte præſtructa, _Ov. Met._ 14, 798.

*Præſtruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. [_ex_ præ, & ſtruo] (1) _To build before_; _to ſtop_, or _block, up._ (2) _To prepare, to provide, to furniſh._ (1) Hoſpitis effugio præſtruxerat omnia Minos, _Ov. A. Am._ 2, 21. In modum valli ſaxa præſtruit, _Tac. Ann._ 12, 33, 3. (2) Fraus fidem in parvis ſibi præſtruit, ut quum operæ pretium ſit, cum mercede magnâ fallat, _Liv._ 28, 42.

Præſūdo, āre, neut. _To ſweat aforehand._ Matutinis præſudat ſolibus aër, _Claud._ de _Rapt. Proſ._ 2, 120. ☞ _Utitur_ & Stat. Theb. 6, 4.

Præſul, ŭlis, m. & f. [_à_ præſiliendo, quòd Saliis ancilia per urbem cantu & tripudiis circumferentibus præiret, & choream duceret] (1) _The chief of the prieſts of Mars._ (2) ‖ _A prelate, the chief of other prieſts, a biſhop._ (3) ‖ _One who preſideth_, of either ſex. (4) _A ſurveyor, an overſeer._ (1) _Vid._ Cic. _de Div._ 1, 26. (2) Eccleſ. (3) Junone calent hîc aræ præſule ſemper, _Avien._ 519. (4) Agri præſulem non ex dilectis ſervulis ponas, _Pall._ 1. tit. 6.

*Præſulſus, a, um, adj. [_ex_ præ & ſalſus; verſ. _a_ in _u_] _Very ſalt_, or _ſalted before._ Præſulſæ adipis liquamen, _Col._ 6, 2.

Præſultātor, ōris, m. verb. _He that danceth before the ſports begin_, _Liv._ 2, 36.

*Præſulto, āre, act. [_ex_ præ, & ſalto] _To dance before._ § Ferox præſultat hoſtium ſignis, _Liv._ 7, 10.

*Præſultor, ōris, m. verb. _He that leadeth the dance._ Præſultorem ludis ſibi non placuiſſe, _Val. Max._ 1, 7, 4. Vid. & _Lactant._ 2, 7. = Præſul, _Cic._ Præſultator, _Liv._

*† Præſultūra, æ, f. _A leaping firſt_, Litt. _ex Varr._

Præſum, es, fui, eſſe. _To be before_, or _above, others_; _to be in authority_; _to have the charge, rule_, or _overſight, of_ a thing. ¶ Præeſſe provinciæ, _to be over it as chief ruler_, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. claſſi, _to be admiral_, Nep. Dion. 6. Præeſſe ſummo magiſtratui, _to be chief magiſtrate_, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 18. ⌘ Non ſolùm interfuit his rebus, ſed etiam præfuit, _Cic. Fam._ 1, 8.

Præſūmens, tis, part. _Takeing firſt._ Aliis cicutam præſumentibus, _Plin._ 14, 22.

‖ Præſūmĭtur, & Præſumptum eſt, imperf. _It is preſumed_, Ulp.

Præſūmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum, act. (1) _To take firſt_, or _before._ (2) _To preſuppoſe_; _to gueſs, to deem_, or _conceive, beforehand_; _to anticipate._ (3) ‖ _To preſume._ (1) Potores certaturi præſumunt ex eo cyathum unum, _Plin._ 23, 5. (2) Animis & ſpe præſumite bellum, _Virg. Æn._ 11, 18. Spem certam clariſſimi triumphi animo præſumpſit, _Val. Max._ 1, 6, 10. (3) Eccl.

Præſūmor, i, paſſ. _To be taken firſt._ Niſi præſumatur alium, _Plin._ 25, 5.

*Præſumptio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) _An enjoying beforehand._ (2) Alſo _preoccupation_, or _a prevention, of our adverſary's objections._ (3) _The major propoſition in a ſyllogiſm._ (4) _Preſumption_; _too great hope_, or _confidence._ (1) Bonæ famæ præſumptio, _Plin. Epiſt._ 9, 3. (2) Quint. 9, 2. (3) Præſumptio, quam Græci πρόληψιν vocant, non dabitur, _Cic._ de _Div._ 2, 53. (4) Cùm contra præſumptionem ſuam annis decem in obſidione urbis teneretur, _Juſt_ 3, 4, 3.

Præſumptus, a, um, part. (1) _Taken firſt_, or _before._ (2) _Taken up_, or _conceived, before._ (1) Suis manibus præſumpta piacula mittens, _Sil._ 5, 209. (2) ¶ Præſumptum habeant, _they may take for granted_, Tac. Ann. 14, 65.

*Præſuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, act. [_ex_ præ, & ſuo] _To ſew afore_, or _about._ § Surculos præſuere recentibus coriis, _Plin._ 12, 19.

‖ Præſuppōno, ĕre, ſui, ſĭtum, act. _To preſuppoſe_, Eccl. ⊥ Anteconſtituo.

*Præſūtus, a, um, part. _Sewed_, or _ſtitched, about._ § Haſta foliis præſuta, _Ov. Met._ 11, 6.

*Prætĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. [_ex_ præ, & tego] _To cover._ Quæ ſomnum ſaxa prætexerint, _Plin. Paneg._ 15.

*Prætendens, tis, part. (1) _Holding forth._ (2) _Pretending._ (1) Velamenta manu prætendens ſupplice, _Ov. Met._ 11, 279. (2) Cauſas belli prætendentes, _Juſt._ 24, 1.

*Prætendo, ĕre, di, ſum, & tum, act. _ex_ præ, & tendo] (1) _To hold_, or _hang_, a thing _before._ (2) _To carry before._ (3) _To oppoſe_; _to put_, or _place, between._ (4) _To cloak_, or _colour._ (1) § Veſtem tumidis prætendit ocellis, _Ov. Amor._ 3, 6, 79. (2) Fumos manu prætende ſequaces, _Virg. Georg._ 4, 230. (3) § Morti prætendere muros, _Id. Æn._ 9, 599. (4) _Quint._ ¶ Prætendere ſepem ſegeti, _to make a hedge about it_, Id. Georg. 1, 270.

*Prætendor, i, ſus. (1) _To be ſpread before._ (2) _To lie before_, or _be adjacent_; _to be held_, or _hung, before._ (3) _To be pretended_, or _made a pretext._ (1) Prætendi non queunt retia, _Plin._ 9, 8. (2) Quicquid caſtrorum Armeniis prætenditur, _Tac. Hiſt._ 2, 6. (3) Ut conſulare nomen partibus prætenderetur, _Id._

*Prætĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [_ex_ præ, & tener] _Very ſoft_, or _tender_, Plin. 25, 13.

*Prætentandus, a, um, part. [_ex_ præ, & tento] _To be tryed beforehand._ Ambiguis animi ſententia dictis Prætentanda, _Ov. Met._ 9, 588.

*Prætentātus, a, um, part. Met. _Proved, tryed before, conſidered._ = Tota cauſa prætentata atque perſpecta, _Cic._ de _Orat._ 2, 78.

*Prætentātus, ûs, m. verb. _The act of gropeing_, or _feeling out, the way._ Cochleis oculorum vicem cornicula bina prætentatu implent, _Plin._ 11, 37.

*Prætento, āre, act. [_ex_ præ, & tento] (1) _To feel_, or _grope_, with one's hand, foot, _&c._ (2) Met. _To eſſay_, or _try, beforehand._ (1) § Prætentare iter baculo, _Ov._ in _Ibin._ 260. Pedibus prætentat iter, _Tibull._ 2, 1, 77. (2) § Prætentare vires, _Ov. Met._ 8, 7. Prætentat pollice chordas, _Id. Met._ 5, 339. pectora dictis, _Stat. Theb._ 3, 281.

*‖ Prætentūra, æ, f. [_à_ prætento] _The forlorn hope_; alſo _outguards of ſoldiers abroad in the frontiers_, or _in the enemy's country, to picker, and keep off alarms_, or _inroads._ Amm. Marcell. 14, 9. ⊥ Anteceſſores agminis, _Suet._

*Prætentus, a, um, part. [_à_ prætendor] (1) _Set_, or _placed, out before._ (2) _Spread._ (1) Armatam aciem toto prætentam in littore cernebant, _Liv._ (2) ¶ Gens provinciis latè prætenta, _ſpread before, bordering upon_, Tac. Ann. 2, 56, 1. § Prætentus Armeniæ, _Val. Flacc._ 5, 167. Quum audîſſet, tenuè prætentum littus eſſe, _Liv._ 10, 2.

*Prætĕnuis, e, adj. [_ex_ præ, & tenuis] (1) _Very ſmall, thin_, or _ſlender._ (2) _Very narrow._ (1) § Prætenuia fila, _Plin._ 11, 15. (2) In ponte prætenui, _Id._ 8, 50.

*Prætĕpeo, ēre, ui, n. [_ex_ præ, & tepeo] _To be warm before._ Si tuus in quâvis prætepuiſſet amor, _Ov. Am._ 2, 3, 16.

*Præter, præp. [_à_ præ, ut inter _ab_ in] (1) _Except, ſaveing, beſide._ (2) _Over and above, more than._ (3) _By the ſide_, or _near to._ (4) _Contrary to_, or _againſt._ (5) _Before._ (6) Prætèr, adv. _for_ præterquam. (7) Prætèr hàc, _pro_ poſthac. (1) Nunc quidem præter nos nemo eſt, verùm dic mihi ſeriò, _Plaut._ (2) Quem ego amo præter omnes, _Id. Amph._ 2, 2, 10. (3) § Præter ripam, _Liv._ (4) Præter civium morem atque legem, _Ter. Andr._ 5, 3, 8. (5) § Præter pedes, _Plaut. Stich._ 3, 2, 7. oculos, _Cic._ (6) Omnis incommodi patientes, prætèr caloris, _Col._ (7) Non patiar præterhac, _Plaut._ _niſi ſi_ præter hæc _legendum._

*‖ Prætĕrăgo, ĕre, act. [_ex_ præter, & ago] _unde_

*Prætĕrăgendus, a, um, part. _To be riden by_, or _beyond._ Diverſoria nota Præteragendus equus, _Hor. Epiſt._ 1, 15, 11.

*‖ Præterbĭto, āre, freq. [_à_ prætereo, interpoſito _b_, _qu._ præterito, vel potiùs præterbito, is, ere; _à_ præter, & ant. bito, _vel_ beto] _To go_, or _paſs, by._ Cave, præterbitas ullas ædes, _Plaut. Epid._ 3, 4, 1. ⊥ Prætereo, _Cic._

‖ Prætercurro, i, ĕre, cŭcurri, ſum, act. unde part.

‖ Prætercurrens, tis, part. _Runing_, or _galloping, by._ § Equis prætercurrentibus, _Veg._ 3, 24. ⊥ Præterequitans, _Liv._

Præterdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. _To lead along_, or _before_, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 67.

Prætĕreà, adv. [_à_ præter, & ea] (1) _Furthermore, moreover, beſide._ (2) Alſo _hereafter._ (1) Cic. Fam. 10, 3. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 53.

*Prætĕreo, īre, iī, _vel_ īvi, ĭtum, act. [_ex_ præter, & eo] (1) _To go_, or _paſs, by_, or _over._ (2) _To go beyond, to go paſt._ (3) _To avoid_, or _eſcape._ (4) _To neglect, not to chooſe._ (5) _To let paſs_; _to ſlip_, or _paſs, over_; _to make no mention of, to leave out_, or _omitt._ (6) _To eſcape the notice_, or _memory, of._ (7) Alſo _to outpaſs, ſurpaſs_, or _excell._ (1) In hortis, quos modò præteribamus, _Cic._ de _Fin._ 5, 1. (2) Præterito hâc rectâ plateâ ſurſum, _Ter. Adelph._ 4, 2, 35. § Præteriî imprudens villam, _Id. Eun._ 4, 2, 5. ⌘ Nec quæ præteriît, hora redire poteſt, _Ov. A. Am._ 3, 64. (3) Neſcis quid mali præterierîs, _Ter. Hec._ 3, 4, 5. (4) _Populus_ & poteſt & ſolet nonnunquam dignos præterire, _Cic._ pro _Planc._ 3. (5) = Cædes relinquo, omitto ſenatûs conſulta, libidines prætereo, _Id._ de _Prov. Conſ._ 3. (6) An temerè quidquam Parmenonem prætereat, quod facto uſus ſit? _Ter. Hec._ 5, 4, 38. Certè quæri hoc ſolere me non præterit, _Cic._ pro _Cæcin._ 33. (7) Nulla eſt gloria præterire aſellos, _Mart._ 12, 36, 13.

*Prætĕreor, īri, paſſ. (1) _To be paſſed by in ſilence._ (2) _To be neglected, not to be choſen_, or _mentioned._ (1) Non prætereatur Aſinii Pollionis factum, _Paterc._ 2, 86. (2) Sapiens & bonus vir ſuffragiis præteritus, _Cic. Tuſc._ 5, 19. Damna, dedecora prætereantur, _Id._

‖ Prætĕrĕquĭto, āre, act. _unde_

Prætĕrĕquĭtans, tis, part. _Rideing by_, or _beyond_, Liv. 3, 61.

*Prætĕreundus, a, um, part. (1) _That is to be let paſs._ (2) _That is to be paſſed by in ſilence._ (1) Ov. Faſt. 6, 418. (2) Vell. Paterc. 1, 2.

*‖ Præterfĕror, ferris, ferri, paſſ. [*ex* præter, & feror] *unde* Præterlātus, part. *quod vid.*

Præterfluens, tis, part. *Flowing by.* § Amnis præterfluens mœnia, *Liv.* 41, 11.

Præterfluo, ĕre, xi, xum, act. (1) *To flow,* or *run, by*; as a river. (2) Met. *To paſs by, let ſlip,* or *neglect.* (1) Flumen præterfluebat muros, *Liv.* (2) Animus præteritam voluptatem præterfluere non ſinit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 33.

Prætergrĕdior, ĕris, i, paſſ. (1) *To be paſſed by,* or *beyond.* (2) Dep. *To ſurpaſs,* or *excell.* (1) Nuntiavit te jam caſtra prætergreſſum eſſe, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7. Nocte prætergreſſi caſtra, Rom. *Liv.* 35, 4. (2) In te maximè, qui tantùm alios prætergreſſus es, *Sall.* de *Rep. Ordin.* 1.

Prætĕrhæc, & Prætĕrhac, adv. *ut.* Præterea, *moreover,* Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 25. & Rud. 4, 4, 73.

*Prætĕriens, euntis, part. (1) *Paſſing by.* (2) *En paſſant, by the by.* (1) § Currus præteriens, *Tib.* 2, 5, 120. (2) Sic breviter quaſi præteriens ſatisfaciam univerſis, *Cic. Div.* in *Cæcil.* 15.

*Prætĕrĭtūrus, a, um, part. [*à* prætereo] *About to paſs by.* Præteriturus eram gladios in principe fixos, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 697.

*Prætĕrĭtus, a, um, part. (1) *Paſt, paſt and gone.* (2) *Paſſed by, left out, neglected, repulſed, not choſen.* (3) ‖ *Left out,* or *not remembered, in one's will.* (4) *Dead and gone.* (1) ⌘ Animus meminit præteritorum, præſentia cernit, futura prævidet, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 30. O mihi præteritos referat ſi Jupiter annos! *Virg. Æn.* 8, 560. (2) Ædilitate præteritos ſcimus conſules eſſe factos, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 21. (3) Juſtinian. (4) ♣ Fas eſt præteritos ſemper amare viros, *Prop.* 2, 13, 52.

Prætĕrlābor, i, lapſus ſum, dep. (1) *To ſlide, glide,* or *flow, by*; as water. (2) Met. *To ſlip out of mind.* (1) Quæ, Tiberine, videbis Funera, cùm tumulum præterlabêre recentem! *Virg. Æn.* 6, 874. Quâ præterlabitur undâ Alpheus, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 271. ¶ Hanc pelago præterlabere neceſſe eſt, *ſail by,* or *beyond,* Id. (2) Definitio antè præterlabitur, quàm percepta eſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 25.

*Præterlātus, a, um, part. [*à* præterferor] *That is paſſed by, gone, paſt,* or *carryed beyond.* Latebras eorum improvida præterlata acies eſt, *Liv.* 21, 55. § Præterlata pars vocum, *Lucr.* 4, 573.

*‖ Præterluo, ĕre, act. [*ex* præter, & luo] *unde* part.

*‖ Præterluens, tis, part. *Flowing,* or *runing, by the ſide of* a place, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 184.

*Prætermeans, tis, part. *Paſſing by,* or *near.* Salutantum tactu, præterque meantum, *Lucr.* 1, 319. per tmeſin.

*‖ Prætermeo, āre, act. [*ex* præter, & meo] *To go,* or *paſs, by.* Quos *tractus* Iſter prætermeat, *Amm.* 31, 23.

Prætermiſſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A leaveing out,* or *leting paſs,* a thing; *the overſliping,* or *forgeting, it.* Prætermiſſio ædilitatis conſulatûs repulſam attulit, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 17.

Prætermiſſūrus, a, um, part. *That will let paſs,* Cic. Ita ſi morarentur ſpem, nihil eorum quæ pati aut timere poſſent, prætermiſſurus, *Liv.* 23, 14.

Prætermiſſus, a, um, part. (1) *Omitted, neglected.* (2) *Forgoten.* (1) Si quid ab Antonio aut prætermiſſum, aut relictum ſit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 29. (2) ⌘ Negant eum locum à Panætio prætermiſſum, ſed conſultò relictum, *Id. Offic.* 3, 2.

Prætermittendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be let alone,* or *paſſed by.* (2) *To be paſſed by in ſilence.* (1) Prætermittendæ defenſionis, deſerendique officii plures ſolent eſſe cauſæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 9. (2) *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 25.

Prætermittens, tis, part. *Omitting,* Cic.

Prætermitto, ĕre, miſi, ſſum, act. *To omitt, to leave undone, to leave out, to paſs over, not to ſpeak of, to let paſs.* Nos nihil, quod ad eam rem pertineat, prætermittimus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. § De ſumptu, &c. dicere prætermittam, *Cæſ.* ¶ Sceleris pœnam prætermittere, *to pardon it,* Cic.

Prætermittor, i, ſſus, paſſ. *To be omitted,* or *neglected.* Quæ prætermitti ſine nefario ſcelere non poſſunt, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

‖ Prætermonſtro, āre, act. *unde* part.

‖ Prætermonſtrans, tis. *Shown one by the by,* Gell. 20, 10.

*Præternāvĭgātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſailing by,* Plin. 4, 12.

*Præternāvĭgo, āre, act. [*à* præter, & navigo] *To ſail by.* Quoties Bajanum ſinum præternavigaret, *Suet. Neron.* 27. Vitans præternavigantium officia, *Id. Tib.* 13.

*Prætĕro, ĕre, trīvi, ītum, act. [*ex* præ, & tero] *To wear,* or *make ſmall.* ¶ Frater ejus non mutavit primores, ideoque prætrivit, *filed them before,* Plin. 11, 37.

Præterpropter, adv. (1) † *At no certainty, at all adventures.* (2) Alſo *thereabout*; *over,* or *under*; *more,* or *leſs.* (1) Præterpropter vitam vivitur, *Gell.* 19, 10. ex *Enn.* (2) *Cato. Vid.* Salmaſ. *in* Solin. 42.

Præterquam, adv. *Beſide, ſaveing, except, but, only, otherwiſe than, unleſs*; *beſides that,* or *what.* Aqua præterquam capiti, etiam ſtomacho prodeſt, *Celſ.* Verbum unum præterquam quod te rogo, faxis, cave, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 14.

*Præterrādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. [*ex* præter, & rado] *To ſcrape,* or *rake.* Præterradit vox fauces, *Lucr.* 4, 531.

*Prætervectio, ōnis, f. verb. *A paſſing,* or *ſailing, by.* Prætervectione omnium, qui ultro citròque navigant, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 66.

*Prætervectus, a, um, part. *Paſſed,* or *ſailed, by,* or *beyond.* Prætervectas Apolloniam Dyrrhachiumque naves viderant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 30. ¶ *Met.* Scopulos prætervecta videtur oratio mea, *I have explained and run through the moſt difficult points,* Cic. *pro* Cœl. 21.

*Prætervehens, tis, part. (1) *Paſſing by.* (2) *Rideing,* or *ſailing, by.* (1) Prætervehens tribunitia ſubſellia, *Suet. Cæſ.* 78. ¶ Velabrum prætervehens, *carryed in a chariot,* or *litter,* Id. ibid. 37. (2) § Prætervehens equo, *Liv.* 22, 49. Ut prætervehentis claſſis naves adoriretur, *Id.* 37, 13.

*‖ Prætervĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. [*ex* præter, & veho] *unde*

*Prætervehor, i, ctus, paſſ. *To be carryed in a coach, litter, on horſeback,* or *by ſea.* Ut tutò prætervcherentur oram Italiæ, *Cic.* Alterâ die Apolloniam prætervehuntur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 26. ¶ Vivo prætervehor oſtia ſaxo Pantagiæ, *I ſailed by,* Virg. Æn. 3, 688. *Met.* Ei ſuccedo orationi, quæ non prætervecta ſit aures veſtras, ſed in animis omnium penĭtùs inſederit, *hath not ſliped through, but ſunk deep into,* Cic. *pro* C. Balb. 1. Civitates quas prætervectus eſt, *Liv.* 35, 16.

Prætervertendus, a, um, part. *To be ſpoken of before.* Neque habes aliquid quod huic ſermoni prætervertendum putes, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 6. *ubi al. leg.* prævertendum.

Præterverto, ĕre, act. *To turn by.* ¶ Eundem *ſolem* remeans obvium contrario prætervertebat occurſu, *be turned upon,* or *againſt,* Plin. 2, 71. *ubi al.* prævertebat.

Prætervŏlans, tis, part. *Flying by.* Fortè prætervolans corvus glebam, *Curt.* 4, 24.

Prætervŏlo, āre, act. *To fly by,* or *through*; *to ſail,* or *ſlip by.* Quem rutilâ fulgens plumâ prætervolat ales, *Cic.* Haſta prætervolat auras, *Sil.* 10, 114. Lacum prætervolat ales, *Claud. B. Get.* 321. ¶ *Met.* ⌘ Hæc duo propoſita non prætervolant, ſed ita dilatant, ut, *do not lightly touch upon,* Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 13. Fugit eos & prætervolat numerus, *ſlipeth out of their mind,* Id. Orat. 58. conf. Sil. 10, 114. In occaſionis momento, cujus prætervolat opportunitas, cunctatus paulùm fueris, nequicquam mox amiſſam quæras, *Liv.* 25, 38.

Prætexendus, a, um, part. *To be ſpread before.* Ad prætexenda piſcibus retia, *Plin.* 16, 1.

Prætexens, tis, part. (1) *Colouring, overſpreading.* (2) Met. *Pretending.* (1) Prætexens pictâ ferrugine cœlum imbrifer arcus, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 43. (2) Ubicunque ipſi eſſent, prætexentes eſſe rem publicam, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 62.

Prætexo, ĕre, xui, xtum, act. (1) *To border, edge,* or *fringe*; *to cover, ſurround,* or *encompaſs.* (2) Met. *To cover, to colour, to cloak,* or *excuſe.* (3) *To ſet in order,* or *compoſe.* (1) Prætexit arundine ripas Mincius, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 12. Littora curva Prætexunt puppes, *Id. Ecl.* 6, 5. Qui *montes* omnes eas gentes prætexunt, *Plin.* 6, 25. (2) Hoc prætexit nomine culpam, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 172. § Novis prætexere funera ſacris, *Id. Æn.* 4, 500. *Hypall. i. e.* prætexere nova ſacra funeri. Prætexere cupiditatem triumphi, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 24. (3) ¶ Quòd in his voluminibus auctorum nomina prætexui, *have named them in order,* Plin. lib. 1. præf.

Prætexor, i, paſſ. (1) *To be ſpread,* or *covered.* (2) *To be encompaſſed,* or *ſet in order before.* (1) Germania Danubio prætexitur, *Tac. Germ.* 42, 2. (2) In Sibyllinis ex primo verſu cujuſque ſententiæ primis literis illius ſententiæ carmen omne prætexitur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 54. ¶ Poſtibus prætexi, *to be placed before the doors,* Plin. Paneg. 52.

Prætexta, æ, f. *ſc.* toga, *Varr.* Erat enim toga alba purpureo limbo prætexta. Item prætextæ appellantur quæ res Romanas continent ſcriptas, *Feſt. ubi* Prætextæ *pro* prætextatæ, *Scal.* Erant & prætextæ inter fabulæ ſpecies, *Donat.* (1) = *A white robe reaching down to the ankles, guarded with purple,* and worn by the chief magiſtrates as a mark, or badge, of honour; alſo *by ſenatours,* on ſolemn feſtivals; *by maſters of corporations,* and by *prieſts.* (2) Afterwards *worn by children* till ſeventeen years of age. (3) Alſo *a kind of play,* wherein they repreſented perſons of honour and quality; as *togata* was of common, or mean, perſons. (1) § Conſularis prætexta, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 65. Ædiles cum togâ prætextâ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 14. ‖ Prætextam ſuper tunicas honorati quique ſumunt, *Non. Vid.* Prætextatus. (2) Puerorum amores ſæpe cum ipsâ prætextâ ponuntur, *Cic.* Eripies igitur pupillæ togam prætextam? *Id. Verr.* 1, 44. Demiſſa prætexta ad talos, *Quint.* 5, 13. (3) ⌘ Etiam prætextam ſi voles legere, Gallum Cornelium poſcito, *Aſinius* ad *Cic.* ¶ ‖ Prætexta palla, *a mourning habit worn at funerals,* Feſt. ☞ *De origine & uſu prætextæ vid.* Macrob. Saturn. 1, 6.

Prætextātus, a, um, part. (1) *Wearing a long white robe guarded with purple,* as magiſtrates, prieſts, and noblemens children, uſed to do. (2) *Filthy, ribaldrous.* (1) Patricii magiſtratus curulibus ſellis prætextati, *Liv.* Urbem prætextatus & laureâ coronatus intravit, *Suet. Tib.* 17. Prætextati triumphantium filii, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 5. anni, *Plin.* 33, 1. ¶ Niſi protectum patrem prætextatus admodum filius ab ipſâ morte rapuiſſet, *a mere youth,* Flor. 2, 6, 10. (2) ‖ Prætextatum ſermonem veteres appel. ab eo quòd prætextis ſit nefas obſcœno verbo uti, vel quòd nubentibus depoſitis prætextis à multitudine puerorum obſcœna acclamaretur, *Feſt.* § Prætextata verba, *Suet. Veſp.* 22. ‖ Prætextatus ſermo, *Feſt.* ☞ *Sed cùm hæc ratio parum ſatiſfaciat doctis, quid ſi dicamus ſimpl.* prætextata verba *eſſe ea, quibus aliquid præfari, vel prætexi, debet honoris cauſâ, quomodo obſcœnis dictis,* Honos ſit auribus, *prætexere ſolenne fuit?*

Prætextum, i, n. (1) *A border, brim,* or *covering.* (2) *A pretenſe.* (3) *An ornament, the ſame as the* prætexta. (1) *Plin.* 12, 19. (2) Prætextum illi civilium armorum hoc fuit, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 30. (3) Pompeius amittet exercitum, ſed illud pulcherrimum reipub. prætextum, optimates, uno prœlio profligabuntur. *Sen. Ep.* 71.

Prætextus, a, um, part. (1) *Guarded, bordered, edged.* (2) *Covered.* (3) *Pretended.* (1) Hiſpani linteis prætextis purpurâ tunicis conſtiterant, *Liv.* (2) Prætexta quercu domus, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 953. (3) Cic. Catil. 2, 2.

Prætextus, ûs, m, verb. (1) *A pretenſe, a colour, a cloak.* (2) *An inſcription.* (1) Omnium inimicitiæ ad vos hoc prætextu deferentur, *Suet. Tib.* 28. (2) Maximorum operum prætextu titulum imaginum ſuarum amplificavit, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 1.

Prætĭmeo, ēre, ui, neut. *To fear greatly.* § Sibi prætimet, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 29.

‖ Prætingo, ĕre, act. *unde*

Prætinctus, a, um, part. *Diped,* or *ſprinkled, beforehand.* Semina prætincta veneno, *Ov. Met.* 7, 123.

Prætor, ōris, m. [*à* præeundo, *qu.* præitor, quòd populo præiret; prætor dictus qui præiret jure & exercitu, *Varr.* *à* præeſſe, ut ſit generatim is qui præeſt, *Liv.* (1) In old time after the excluſion of kings, *the conſul* was ſo called, as haveing kingly power, both for civil and military affairs. (2) ‖ Afterwards the conſuls being employed abroad in war, an officer called *prætor urbanus* was conſtituted with power to judge matters of law between citizen and citizen; and by Cicero often *prætor Romanus*, like our lord-mayor; and becauſe there was a great company of ſtrangers at Rome, another like our ſheriff of Middleſex was appointed to judge cauſes between them, and called *peregrinus.* (3) ‖ At laſt, more provinces came in, and cauſes increaſeing, eight other prætors were created, and ſo continued till Julius Cæſar made them ten. (4) *An* imperator, or *general.* (5) ‖ At laſt it came to ſignify *any governour,* or *chief magiſtrate.* (6) *A* proprætor, or *lieutenant general.* (7) *A proconſul.* (8) *A lord chief juſtice, a lord preſident, with judges under him to try cauſes, and himſelf to give ſentence.* (1) Idem dicebantur conſules & prætores, quòd præirent populo prætores, quod conſulerent ſenatui conſules, *Varr. Immo.* & Juvenalis *tempore promiſcuus harum vocum uſus fuit,* Prætorem *etenim eundem vocat,* Sat. 10. v. 36. *quem mox,* v. 41. Conſulem *appellat.* (2) *Vid.* Onufrium Comment. in lib. 1. Faſtorum ad A. U. 388. & Lipſ. in 1 lib. Annal. Taciti. (3) *Vid.* Pomponium de Orig. juris L. & Lipſ. in 1 lib. Annal. Tac. (4) In re militari prætor dictus, qui præiret exercitui, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. (5) Veteres omnem magiſtratum, cui pareat exercitus, prætorem appellaverunt, *Aſcon.* (6) Liv. (7) Allieno prætori, qui Siciliam obtinebat, de omnibus rebus præcipit, *Hirt. B. Afr.* c. 2. conf. *Cic. Ep.* 13. (8) Prætores urbani jurati debent optimum quemque in ſelectos judices referre, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 43. ¶ Prætor ærarius, *a lord treaſurer,* Tac. Ann. 1, 75, 2.

Prætōriānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to,* or *attending on, the prætor.* ¶ Prætoriani milites, *the general's own guard,* Plin. 6, 29. & Tac. Hiſt. 2, 44, 5. Prætorianæ cohortes, *the main guard,* Suet. Tib. 37.

Prætōrĭtius, a, um, adj. *id. quod* prætorius. *Of,* or *belonging to, the prætor, the lord-mayor,* or *lord chief juſtice.* § Prætoritia corona, *Mart.* 8, 33.

Prætōrium, ii, n. (1) *The general's tent.* (2) *The king's pavilion.* (3) *A place,* or *court, where cauſes were heard, and judgement given by the prætor, mayor,* or *lord chief juſtice,* or *any other chief magiſtrate; the judgement hall.* (4) Alſo *any nobleman's ſeat,* or *manour houſe, in the country; a palace,* or *hall.* (5) ‖ *The dignity of a prætor.* (6) *A palace,* or *court.* (7) Met. *The prætorian bands.* (1) Quercus prætorio imminebat, *Liv.* 3. (2) Juſt. 2, 11. (3) Imperat ſuis, ut candelabrum illud in prætorium deferrent, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 28. (4) Alternas ſervant prætoria ripas, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3. Ampla & operoſa prætoria gravabatur, *Suet. Aug.* 72. (5) Prætorium Africæ, Galliarum, Italiæ, &c. paſſim in Cod. (6) Sedet ad prætoria regis, *Juv.* 10, 161. § Prætorium dimittere, *Liv.* 37, 5. (7) Antium coloniam deduxit, adſcriptis veteranis è prætorio, *Suet. Ner.* 9.

Prætōrius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the prætor,* or *chief officer.* ¶ Navis prætoria, *an admiral,* or *flag ſhip,* Liv. 29, 25. Cohors prætoria, *the general's guard,* Cic. Catil. 2, 11. Vir prætorius, *one who hath been prætor,* Id. *pro* Planc. 15. § Domus prætoria, *Id. Verr.* 5, 56.

Prætorqueo, ēre, ſi, ſum, act. *To writhe,* or *twiſt, much,* or *hard.* ¶ Prætorquete injuriæ collum, *break its neck,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 12.

Prætortus, a, um, part. *Writhed very much.* Prætorto capite & recurvato, *Col.* 7, 18.

‖ Prætorrĭdus, a, um, adj. *Very hot, ſcorching.* § Prætorrida æſtas, *Calphurn. Sic.* 2, 80.

*Prætrĕpĭdans, tis, part. [*ex* præ, & trepidans] *Panting with earneſt deſire.* Mens prætrepidans avet vagari, *Catull.* 44, 7.

*Prætrĕpĭdus, a, um, adj. [*ex* præ, & trepidus] *In great diſorder,* or *fright.* = Prætrepidus, atque etiam obnoxius vixit, *Suet. Tib.* 63. Lætari prætrepidum cor, *Perſ.* 2, 54.

Prætrunco, āre, act. *To cut off.* Prætruncavit tribus tergoribus glandia, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 7.

Prætruncor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be cut off.* Nonne tibi iſtam prætruncari linguam falſiloquam jubes? *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 47.

*Prætŭmĭdus, a, um, adj. [*ex* præ, & tumidus] *Very much ſwelled.* Prætumido quatiebat corda furore, *Claud.* in *Ruf.* 1, 225. § ‖ Prætumida jactantia, *Juvenc.* 1, 583.

Prætūra, æ, f. *The prætorſhip; the office,* or *dignity, of a prætor.* § Præturæ juriſdictio, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 3. Præturâ ſe abdicare, *Id. Catil.* 3, 6.

Prævălens, tis, part. (1) *Prevailing.* (2) Adj. *Very ſtrong.* (1) Prævalentis populi vires, *Liv.* in *præf. op.* (2) Ipſum prævalens equus vehebat, *Curt.* 7, 7, 36. § Corpore prævalens, *Paterc.* 2, 108.

‖ Prævălentia, æ, f. *Prevalence,* or *force,* Paul.

Prævăleo, ēre, neut. (1) *To prevail.* (2) *To be better,* or *of more value,* or *worth.* (3) *To excell,* or *exceed.* (1) Prævalebant jam fata conſiliis, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 118. In quo illa mixtura prævaluit, *Plin.* 34, 2. (2) Id. 6, 10. (3) Vulturum prævalent nigri, *Id.* 10, 6. § Arcu prævalere, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 122. Virtute ſemper prævalet ſapientia, *Phædr.* 1, 14, 14.

Prævăleſco, ĕre, incept. *To grow too ſtrong.* Antequam ex toto prævaleſcat arbor, *Col.* 5, 6.

Prævălĭdè, adv. *Over ſtrongly,* or *ſtoutly,* Plin. 17, 14.

Prævălĭdus, a, um, adj. *Very ſtrong.* § Prævalidus juvenis, *Liv.* 3, 43. Prævalidæ legiones, *Paterc.* 2, 69. ¶ Prævalida tellus, *too ſtrong,* or *rank; too hearty,* Virg. Georg. 2, 253.

Prævallo, āre, act. *To fortify before.* Ut ſævum gentibus amnem domibus prævallet amœnis, *Claud. Conſ. Stil.* 2, 189. † Prætexo.

Prævallor, āri, paſſ. *To be fortifyed before.* Imperat pontem adverſus hoſtem prævallari, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 19.

Prævārĭcātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Prevarication, colluſion, foul play in pleading, a playing booty.* (2) ‖ *A tranſgreſſion of the law.* (1) *Cic. Part. Or.* 36. Prævaricatio eſt tranſire dicenda, prævaricatio etiam curſim & breviter attingere quæ ſunt inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 20. (2) *Vulg. Int.* † Declinatio à lege.

Prævārĭcātor, ōris, m. verb. [prævaricatores *à* prætergrediendo ſunt vocati, *Feſt.* qui in contrariis cauſis, *qu.* variè eſſe poſitus videtur, *Cic. Part. Or.* 36. *qu.* varicator, qui diverſam partem adjuvat, proditâ cauſâ ſuâ, *Ulp.*] (1) *A betrayer of his client's cauſe; a ſham,* or *falſe, dealer; a ſhuffler, a waiter for booty.* Jam vereor P. C. ne quod turpiſſimum eſt, prævaricatorem mihi appoſuiſſe videar, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 11.

‖ Prævārĭcātus, a, um, part. *Tranſgreſſed,* Aug.

Prævārĭcor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. [nimiùm in alteram partem varicor pede, *M.*] (1) *To make a balk in ploughing, to go crooked.* (2) Met. *To prevaricate, to dodge, to boggle, to ſham; to play foul play,* or *faſt and looſe; to be Jack on both ſides, to ſhuffle and cut, to make ſhow to do a thing and do the clean contrary, to work by colluſion in pleading, to betray one's cauſe to his adverſary.* (1) Arator, niſi incurvus prævaricatur, inde tranſlatum hoc crimen in forum, *Plin.* 18, 19. (2) ⌘ Non defendere, ſed prævaricari accuſatori videbatur, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 21.

‖ Prævărus, a, um, adj. *Very irregular.* ¶ Venarum pulſus prævarus, *an irregular pulſe,* Apul. p. 819. † Varius.

Prævectus, a, um, part. [*à* præveho] *Carryed,* or *rideing, before.* Equites Romani prævecti per obliqua campi, *Liv.* 9, 35. § Equo prævectus, *Sil.* 7, 117.

Prævehor, i, paſſ. *To be carryed before.* § Præveheris plagas, *Lucan.* 10, 107. Rhenus ſervat nomen & violentiam curſûs, quâ Germaniam prævehitur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 6, 6.

Prævēlans, tis, part. *Covering, adorning.* Sextas Geticâ prævelans fronde ſecures, *Claud.* 6, *Conſ. Hon.* 647. † Prætexens.

‖ Prævēlo, āre, act. *unde*

Prævēlātūrus, a, um, part. *That will cover,* or *hide.* Flammea ſollicitum prævelatura pudorem, *Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 2, 325. † Velaturus.

Prævēlox, ōcis, adj. *Very ſwift.* Prævelocibus camelis fugientes, *Plin.* 11, 31.

Prævĕniens, tis, part. *Comeing before* = Præveniens & ante matutinum exoriens, Luciferi nomen accipit, *Plin.* per tmeſin. § Præque diem veniens, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 17.

Prævĕnio, īre, entum. (1) neut. *To come before.* (2) act. *To prevent.* (1) Prævenerat non fama ſolùm, ſed nuncius etiam, *Liv.* 24, 21. ¶ Pinus & picea præveniunt germinatione quindecim ferè diebus, *bud firſt,* Plin. 16, 26. (2) Ut beneficio prævenirent deſiderium plebis, *Liv.* 8, 16.

Prævĕnior, īri, entus, paſſ. *To be prevented.* In eo ipſo ſacramento vexillis inferioris Germaniæ præventus erat, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 53, 3.

‖ Præventio, ōnis, f. verb. *Prevention,* Quint. † Anticipatio.

‖ Præventōres, um, m. pl. *A company of ſoldiers ſent before to prevent the enemy,* Amm. Marcell. † Antecurſores, *Cæſ.*

Præventus, a, um, part. *Prevented, anticipated.* Quæ ipſe paraviſſet, perfidiâ clientis ſui, facere præventum, *Sall. B. J.* 74. Per defectionem civium Pharnaciſque filii ſcelere præventus, *Flor.* 3, 2, 25.

Præverbium, ii, n. [quòd verbo præponitur] *A prepoſition,* or *adverb, put before a verb, as* Exceſſit, receſſit, abſceſſit, acceſſit, deceſſit, conceſſit, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 5. Præpoſitionem vocat *Cicero, Topic.* 11.

Præverno, āre, act. *When the ſpring beginneth too early,* Plin. 18, 26.

Præverro, ĕre, act. *To bruſh,* or *ſweep, before.* Præverrunt latas veſte jacente vias, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 13, 24.

Prævertendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be prevented.* (2) *To be eſteemed more, to be taken care of.* (1) Huic rei prævertendum exiſtimavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 33. (2) Aliud ſibi prævertendum duxit, *Liv.*

Præverto, ĕre, ti, ſum, act. (1) *To get before,* or *overrun; to outrun, to outſtrip.* (2) *To do,* or *go about, a thing before another; to be beforehand with.* (3) *To prepoſſeſs,* or *preoccupy.* (4) *To prevent.* (5) *To preferr,* or *ſet before; to outweigh.* (6) *To reſtrain, to call back.* (1) § Prævertere veſtigia cervæ, *Catull.* 62, 341. curſu pedum ventos, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 807. ¶ Equo, *to outride them,* Id. *Æn.* 12, 345. (2) Punicum Romano prævertiſſet bellum, *Liv.* Ut beneficio præverterent deſiderium plebis, *Id.* ¶ = Neque præripio pulpamentum, neque præverto poculum, *take it before my time,* or *before it is given me,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 59. (3) Vivo tentat prævertere amore Jampridem reſides animos, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 725. (4) Silius imminentem damnationem voluntario fine prævertit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 19, 4. Nec poſſe, quum hoſtes propè ad portas eſſent, bello prævertiſſe quicquam, *Liv.* 2, 24. (5) Nec me uxorem prævortiſſe dicant præ republicâ, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 30. Nulla igitur vis fuit religionis, quæ tantam utilitatem præverteret, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 28, 8. (6) Herilis prævortit metus, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 17.

Prævertor, i, paſſ. (1) *To be done firſt,* or *before any other thing.* (2) *To be turned out.* (3) *To be prevented,* or *obviated.* (1) Certum eſt principium id prævortier, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 29. Prævorti hoc certum eſt aliis rebus omnibus, *Id. Ciſt.* 5, 8. (2) Fores clauſit, ne prævorteretur foràs, *Id. Amph.* 4, 3, 24. (3) *Vid.* Prævertendus, n. 1.

Prævertor, i, dep. (1) *To outrun,* or *outſtrip.* (2) *To do a thing before another.* (3) *To turn,* or *turn back; to return.* (4) *To anticipate.* (1) Volucrem fugâ prævertitur Hebrum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 321. (2) Coacti novi conſules omnibus eam rem præverti proficiſcuntur, *Liv.* (3) Inde illico prævortor domum, *Plaut.* § Illùc prævertamur,

mur, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 38. Nunc tempus eſt ad epiſtolas, pudent illæ, præverti, *Liv.* (4) ¶ Si quid dictum eſt per jocum, non æquum eſt id te ſeriò prævortier, *to wreſt the meaning,* Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 40.

Prævĕtĭtus, a, um. part. *Forbiden before,* Sil. 13, 155.

Prævideo, ēre, di, ſum. act. (1) *To ſee before.* (2) Met. *To foreſee.* (3) *To provide beforehand* (1) Herus eſt, neque prævideram, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 12. (2) Animus prævidet futura, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30. (3) Videt magno ſe fore in periculo, niſi quid prævidiſſet, *Nep. Hannib.* 9.

‖ Prævincio, īre, īvi, ictum. act. *unde*

‖ Prævinctus, a, um. part. *Bound before,* Gell. 19, 2.

‖ Prævīſo, ĕre, vīſum act. *To go before to ſee,* Ter. *ap.* Litt. *Rect.* proviſo.

Prævīſus, a, um. part. (1) *Foreſeen.* (2) Met. *Premeditated.* (1) Præviſos in aquâ timet hoſtia cultros, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 327. *conf. Met.* 15. 135. (2) ⌘ Tu me non tantùm præviſa, ſed ſubita expedire docuiſti, *Quint.*

Prævĭtio, āre, ātum. act. *To corrupt, infect,* or *poiſon, beforehand.* = Hunc *gurgitem* dea prævitiat, portentiferiſque venenis Inquinat, *Ov. Met.* 14, 55.

Prævius, a, um. adj. [*ex* præ, *&* via] *That goeth before, that leadeth the way.* Ego prævius ibo, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 57. ¶ Prævia agmina, *marching before,* Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 175.

* ‖ Præumbro, āre. act. [*ex* præ, *&* umbro] *unde* part.

* Præumbrans, tis. *Eclipſeing, obſerveing.* In quantùm præumbrante imperatoris faſtigio datur, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 47, 1.

Prævŏlans, tis. part. *Flying before,* Cic. N. D. 2, 49.

Prævŏlo, āre. act. *To fly firſt,* or *before.* Ut prævolet mihi quò tu velis, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 41.

† Prævorto, ĕre, vorſum. act. *pro* præverto, *Plaut. Vid.* Præverto.

Præuſtus, a, um. part. [*à* Præuror] *Burnt before, burnt at the point.* Præuſta & præacuta materia, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 22. § Præuſtæ ſudes, *Id. B. G.* 5, 39. Stipites ab ſummo præacuti & præuſti, *Id. B. G.* 7, 73.

Præut, adv. *Even as, like as, in compariſon of.* Ludum jocúmque dices fuiſſe illum alterum, præut hujus rabies quæ dabit, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 9.

* Pragmătĭcon, ci. n. [*à* Gr. πρᾶγμα, res] *Some ſtate affair,* or *buſyneſs of ſtate,* Cic. Attic. 14, 3. *interpr. Bud.*

* Pragmătĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Belonging to buſyneſs,* particularly *to ſtate affairs.* (2) *Skillfull in law,* or *in manageing any buſyneſs.* (1) *Vid.* Pragmaticon. (2) Sed quia, ut video, pragmatici homines omnibus hiſtoricis præceptis, verſibus denique cavere jubent, & vetant credere, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 20.

* Pragmătĭcus, i. m. [*vid. them. in* pragmaticon] (1) *A practitioner in the law, a pettyfogger, a ſolicitor.* (2) Pragmatici, *prompters;* who in pleading ſat behind, and on occaſion inſtructed the pleaders, telling them what the law, and the meaning of the law, was. (1) Mart. 12, 73. (2) Si contigit aureus unus, Inde cadunt partes ex fœdere pragmaticorum, *Juv.* 7, 123.

* Pramnīŏn, ii. n. [ita dict. *à* pramnio vino cujus, colorem refert] *A precious ſtone in the Indies, very black and bright,* Plin. 37, 10. = Morion, *Id. ibid.*

* Pramnĭum vinum. [*πράμνειος vel πράμνιος οἶνος,* Gr. unde quant. penult. in dubium venit] *A generous black wine, growing in Smyrna,* Plin. 14, 4.

* Prandens, tis. part. *Dineing.* § Prandens in fictilibus, *Plin.* 28, 5.

* Prandeo, ēre, di, ſum. act. [*qu.* παρινδεῖν, *i. e.* cibum meridianum capio, meridior, *M. à* πρὰν, *i. e.* πρωῒ, Dor. *&* ἔδω, *i. e.* manè edo] *To dine, to take one's dinner.* Caninio conſule ſcito neminem prandiſſe, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 30. Sed hic rex cum aceto pranſurus eſt atque ſale, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 32. Si pranderet olus patienter, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 13.

* ‖ Prandĭcŭlum, i. n. dim. *A ſmall dinner, a breakfaſt.* = Prandicula antiqui dicebant, quæ nunc jentacula, *Feſt.*

* ‖ Prandiŏlum, i. n. dim. *A breakfaſt,* Feſt.

* Prandium, ii. n. [*à* prandeo, qu. ex πρὸ *&* ἔνδιον, *i. e.* cibus meridianus] *A dinner, a repaſt, a refreſhment at noon.* § Ad prandium vocati, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 34. ¶ Caninum prandium, *a dry feaſt without wine,* Plaut. ⌘ *Cœna* ap. ant. diceb. quod nunc eſt *prandium, veſpertina* (*veſperna,* Non.) quam nunc cœnam appell. *Feſt.*

* Pranſĭto, āre, freq. [*à* prandeo] *To dine often.* Qui polentam pranſitant, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 18.

* Pranſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that is at dinner,* or *is biden to dinner.* Bonum anteponam prandium pranſoribus, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 2.

* Pranſōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to,* or *to be uſed at, dinner.* § Pranſorium candelabrum, *Quint.* 6, 3.

* Pranſus, a, um. part. *Haveing dined,* Hor. Sat. 6, 127.

* Prăſĭnātus, a, um. adj. [*à* praſinus] *Of a green colour.* ¶ Oſtiarius praſinatus, *clothed in green,* Petr. c. 28.

* ‖ Prăſĭniāni, ōrum. m. pl. *Thoſe that ſided with the green coat party,* Jul. Capit. ⸸ Praſinæ factionis fautores

* Prăſĭnus, a, um. adj. [πράσινος, Gr. *à* πράσον, porrum, *qu.* porraceus] *Green like leeks.* § Praſinus color, *Plin.* Praſina toga, *Mart.* 10, 29. ¶ Praſina factio, *the green coats, that party in the* Circus, *which went in a green livery,* Suet. Calig. 55. Praſinus agitator, *a rider,* or *charioteer, of that party,* Id. ‖ Praſinus lapis ὁ λίθος ὁ πράσινος. שהם, *The onyx ſtone,* Bibl.

* Prăſion, i. n. [πράσιον Gr. ab eodem] onitim, vel prætion, appellant non diſſimile hyſſopo. *A kind of herb,* perhaps *horehound,* or *a ſort of origany,* Plin. 20, 17.

* Prăſius lapis [*à* porri colore dict.] *A kind of green ſtone,* Plin. 37, 8.

* Prăſoīdes [*à* porraceo colore dict. *ſc. à* πράσον, porrum, *&* εἶδος, ſpecies] *A ſtone of the colour of leeks, a kind of topaz,* Plin. 37, 8.

* Prăſon, i. n. [*à* πράσον, Gr. *i. e.* porrum] *A kind of ſeaweed, green as a leek,* Plin. 13, 25.

Prātenſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a meadow.* § Pratenſe fœnum, *Col.* 6, 3. ¶ Flores pratenſes, *that grow in a meadow,* Plin. 21, 8. § Pratenſes fungi, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 20.

Prātŭlum, i. n. dim. *A little meadow.* In pratulo conſedimus, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 6.

Prātum, i. n. [*à* Dor. πρατιὰ, pro πρασιὰ, *i. e.* area ſive horti, ſive agri; vel fort. *à* פרה *i. e.* fructificavit, ſed *Varro, Columella, & Plinius,* quòd protinus eſſet paratum dici volunt] *A meadow,* or *leaſow; paſture ground, a green field; a green,* or *common.* § Viriditas pratorum, *Cic. de Sen.* 16. ⌘ Segetibus & pratis res ruſticæ lætæ ſunt, *Id. ibid.* 15. ¶ Neptunia prata, *the green and ſmooth ſurface of the ſea,* Id. *in* Orat.

† Prātus, a, um. adj. *pro* paratus, *Litt.* ex *Lucr.* ſed q.

* Prāvè, adv. ius, comp. ‖ ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Crookedly, irregularly.* (2) *Naughtyly, ſorryly, lewdly.* (1) Solers ingenio & pravè facundus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 53, 4. (2) ⌘ Rectè facta ſola in bonis actionibus ponens pravè, id eſt, peccata in malis, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 10. Praviſſimè fuit, *Sall.* in *Fragm.*

* ‖ Prāvĭcors, dis. adj. [*i. e.* pravus corde] *Corrupt,* or *wicked, in heart,* Bibl. ⸸ Pravo corde præditi.

* Prāvĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Crookedneſs, deformity, miſhapedneſs.* (2) Met. *Naughtyneſs, pravity.* (1) Pravitas membrorum, diſtortio, deformitas, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 13. Corporis pravitates perinſignes, *Id.* de *Legg.* 1, 24. (2) § Pravitas animi, *Id. Parad.* 3.

* Prāvus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* παρὰ, præter, *vel* παραβάω, παραβαίνω, tranſgredior; *à* πρᾶος, vel πραΰς, facilis, *Merl.*] (1) *Crooked, not ſtraight.* (2) *Miſhapen, deformed.* (3) *Wicked, lewd, naughty.* (4) *Obſtinate, willfull,* or perhaps more rightly *erroneous,* or *apt to be miſtaken.* (5) *Slothfull, lazy.* (1) ⌘ Intereſſe oportet, ut inter rectum & pravum, ſic inter verum & falſum, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 11. Quo pravius nihil eſſe poſſit, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 33. Praviſſima conſuetudinis regula, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 74. Talis pravis fultus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 48. § pravo vivere naſo, *Id. A. P.* 36, Prava regula, *Lucr.* 4, 516. (2) = Jumenta prava atque deformia, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 2. (3) ⌘ = Pravus & callidus bonos & modeſtos anteibat, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 87, 6. (4) ⌘ Piſo vir integer, ſed pravus, & cui placebat pro conſtantiâ rigor, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 1, 16. (5) ⌘ Vir, prout animum intenderat, pravus aut induſtrius eâdem vi, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 47, *fin.*

* ‖ Praxis, eos. f. [πρᾶξις, Gr.] *Practice.* ⸸ Uſus, *Cic.*

Prĕcandus, a, um. part. *To be entreated.* § Precanda Modeſtia, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 7, 5.

Prĕcans, tis. part. *Praying, beging, deſireing.* § Dextra precans, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 950. Precanti parente, *Lucan.* 6, 711.

Prĕcāriò, adv. (1) *By deſire,* or *entreaty; on requeſt.* (2) *At another's will,* or *pleaſure.* (1) = Precariò & ſuppliciter poſtulare, *Varr.* (2) Precariò imperatorem eſſe, *Curt.* 9, 2, 34. § Precariò regnare, *Aur. Vict.* de *Vir. ill.* 7.

Prĕcārius, a, um. adj. (1) ‖ *Granted to one upon entreaty, to uſe ſo long as he pleaſeth the party, and no longer.* (2) *Precarious, at another's will and pleaſure.* (1) Ulp. (2) § Auxilium precarium, *Liv.* 8. regnum, *Curt.* 5, 8, 12. victus, *Id.* quæſtus, *Cic.* ad *Octav.* libertas, *Liv.* 39. ſalus, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 6.

Prĕcātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* precor] *A praying,* or *entreating,* Cic. *pro* Mur. 1. Liv. 30, 5.

Prĕcātor, ōris. m. verb. *A petitioner, a ſuitor, an interceſſor, a ſpokeſman, an advocate,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 90.

‖ Prĕcātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A ſhe petitioner, a ſpokeſwoman,* Aſcon.

Prĕcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to pray.* Parca precaturæ ſumite vina manus, *Ov. Tr.* 2, 636.

Prĕcātus, a, um. part. *Haveing prayed,* or *wiſhed.* Mala multa precatus Atridis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 203.

Prĕcātus, ûs. m. (1) *A requeſt.* (2) *An imprecation.* (1) Hilares deos, oro, precatus nôſſe tuos, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 332. (2) Meritò precatu pacem auferre rogis, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 81.

‖ Prĕciōſĭtas, ātis. f. *Precioufneſs, dearneſs, value,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Caritas.

‖ Prĕciōſus, a, um. adj. *Dear, precious. Vid.* Pretioſus.

Prĕcis, ci, cem, ce. [*qu. à* nom. prex, plur. Prĕces, um, ĭbus. f. *à* precor] (1) *A ſuit,* or *entreaty.* (2) *A prayer, ſupplication,* or *interceſſion;* in a good ſenſe. (3) *A curſe.* (1) = Non modò non cum magnâ prece, ſed acerbiſſimè ſcripſit, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 15. = Si prece & obſecratione humili utemur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 16. ⌘ *Æther deus* nunquam nobis occurret, neque in precibus, neque in optatis, neque in votis, *Id. N. D.* 1, 14. Nihil loci relictum eſt preci, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 22. (3) Omnibus precibus deteſtatus Ambiorigem, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 30. Improbus urget Iratis precibus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 30.

‖ Prĕcium, i. n. *The price,* or *value,* of a thing. *Vid.* Pretium.

Prĕcius, a, um. adj. [*qu.* præcoquæ, *Serv.* vel *à* precio, quòd caræ eſſent, *M.*] *That bringeth forth ripe grapes before other vines.* Preciæ vites, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 95.

Prĕcor, ari. dep. [*à* ברך benedixit, geniculando precatus eſt, *Aven.* vel fort. ant. precer *&* procor, id. ut benus *&* bonus] (1) *To pray, ſupplicate,* or *beg,* of God, good, *or* bad. (2) *To entreat,* or *deſire; to petition; to intercede,* or *make ſuit for; to beſeech,* or *crave;* of men. (1) = Precari, implorare, & venerari deos, ut urbem defendant, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 13. Bonas preces bene precatus ſum, *Cato,* 134. = Deos precentur & ſupplicent, *Liv.* 38, 43. § Precari ad deos, *Id.* pro aliquo, *Id.* (2) = Precor, quæſo, & obteſtor vos, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 57. = Hæc de vobis

caexpetivi, hæc optavi, hæc precatus ſum, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 20. 𝔛 Sæpe precor mortem, mortem quoque deprecor idem, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 1, 59. § Dira precari, *Tib.* 2, 6, 29. mala, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 43. ¶ Malà, *vel* malè, precari alicui, *to curſe one, to wiſh hurt unto him,* ibid. 33. Bene precari alicui, *to wiſh him well,* Quint. Deos precari, *Cic.* numine ſancta, *to worſhip them by prayer,* Virg. § Veniam precari, *Id.*

‖ Prĕcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* preces] *A little prayer,* or *oraiſon,* Siſen.

Prehendendus, a, um. part. *To be met,* or *ſpoken, with.* Syrus eſt prehendendus atque adhortandus mihi, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 89. *conf. Celſ.* 6, 18, 3.

Prehendens, *vel* Prêndens, tis. part. *Laying hold of.* Prêndente vix oculo modum, *Luc.* 4, 20.

Prehendo, ĕre di. ſum. act. [vel corr. *pro* præhendo, vel per Epenth. *pro* prêndo, *ut* vehemens *pro* vemens] (1) *To take.* (2) *To take,* or *lay hold of.* (3) *To graſp.* (4) Meton. *To entreat a favour.* (5) *To catch,* or *ſurpriſe.* (1) Arundinem prehende viridem, *Cato.* Quod ternis digitis prehenderit ſeminis, *Plin.* 20, 17. (2) Cæſar ejus dextram prehendit, conſolatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 20. (3) Arentíſque roſæ quantum manus una prehendat, *Ov.* de *Med. fac.* 93. (4) *Vid.* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 89. & *ibi* Guiet. (5) Quem mendacii prehendit maniſeſto modo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 45.

Prehenſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) † *A catching,* or *laying, hold of.* (2) Meton. *A crane,* or rather *a ſcrue.* (1) In magiſtratu habent alii vocationem, alii prehenſionem, *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* 13, 12. (2) Rurſus aliâ prehenſione ad ædificandum ſibi locum expediebant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 9.

Prehenſo, āre, freq. [*à* prehendo] *To catch at* a thing *often, to take hold, to ſolicit.* § Prehenſare manum alicujus, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 10, 2.

Prehenſūrus, a, um. part. *About to lay hold of.* Prehenſurum viſcera mea rebar, *Ov. Met.* 14, 203.

Prehenſus, a, um. part. (2) *Take hold of.* (2) *Caught, ſurpriſed, taken.* (1) Dextrâ prehenſum Continuit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 592. (2) Servus eſt prehenſus in cuniculo, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 20. Speculatores prehenſi ſervi tres, *Id. ibid.*

Prēlum, i. n. [*à* premendo, contr. *à* premulum, quippe prelum trabs eſt, quo uva premitur, *Serv.*] (1) *A preſs wherewith grapes,* or *other fruits, are preſſed after they are troden.* (2) *Any other ſort of preſſing machine uſed by paper-makers, clothiers,* &c. (1) Vina fundantur prelis eliſa Falernis, *Prop.* 4, 6, 73. (2) Plin. 13, 12. Claud. *in* Epithal. Pall. *v.* 100. Mart. Epigr. 2, 46.

Prĕmendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be preſſed.* (2) *To be concealed.* (3) *To be inſiſted on, to be urged.* (1) *Vid.* Premo, n. 1. (2) § Non premendum odium, *Plin. jun.* (3) Hoc premendum eſt etiam atque etiam argumentum, *Cic.*

Prĕmens, tis. part. (1) *Preſſing, keeping in.* (2) *Chaſeing; following cloſe,* or *hard, upon the chaſe.* (3) *Planting, ſeting.* (1) Collectum premens volvit ſub naribus ignem, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 85. (2) Spumantis apri curſum clamore premens, *Id. Æn.* 1, 328. (3) Lilia verbenáſque premens, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 131.

Prĕmo, ĕre, eſſi, ſſum. act. [*à* perimo, vel *qu.* per imum trudo, *M. à* βάρημα, pondus] (1) *To preſs, weigh,* or *ſink, down.* (2) ♣ *To ſtick down in the ground, to ſet,* or *plant.* (3) *To oppreſs.* (4) *To ſit, ſtand,* or *lay, upon.* (5) *To overpower, to overlay.* (6) *To keep under,* or *in ſubjection.* (7) *To grieve,* or *afflict.* (8) *To excell, to exceed, to ſurpaſs.* (9) *To deprecate, undervalue,* or *diſparage.* (10) Alſo *to ſqueeze, to ſtrain.* (11) Met. *To force, compell,* or *conſtrain.* (12) A military term, *to charge home, to puſh;* whence in diſputes *to pinch, to put one to a nonplus, to gravel.* (13) *To lay the ſtreſs upon, to inculcate, to inſiſt upon.* (14) *To importune, to be earneſt with, to deſire greatly.* (15) *To perſiſt,* or *continue.* (16) *To rail, to cry out againſt.* (17) Alſo *to come near,* or *cloſe, to.* (18) *To purſue, to follow the chaſe, to drive on.* (19) Alſo *to prune, crop,* or *lop.* (20) *To ſtanch,* or *ſtop.* (21) *To thruſt.* (22) *To ſtraighten, block up,* or *hem in.* (23) *To curb, to hold in, to rein, to reſtrain,* or *prohibit.* (24) *To cover, to hide.* (25) Met. *To diſſemble, ſuppreſs,* or *conceal.* (26) ♣ *To keep up, not to publiſh.* (1) = Copia nimborum urget, & è ſupero permit, *Lucr.* 6, 511. (2) Lilia verbenáſque permere, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 131. virgulta per agros, *Id. Georg.* 2, 346. ¶ arva, *to plough them,* Id. Æn. 10, 78. ſulcum, *to make it,* Id. ibid. 296. (3) Premeret cùm ſerior ætas, *Tib.* 1, 4, 33. (4) De vivo preſsêre ſedilia ſaxo, *Ov. Met.* 5, 317. Dum malè optatos nondum premis inſcius axes, *Id. Met.* 2, 148. ¶ Premere veſtigia alicujus, *to imitate,* Tac. Ann. 2, 14, 6. Preſſit caput pedibus, *Prop.* 1, 1, 4. (5) Pompeiani noſtros ex loco ſuperiore premebant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 45. ¶ Premit arva pelagus, *overfloweth them,* Virg. Æn. 1, 250. (6) Carthago magnâ ditione premit Auſoniam, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 54. (7) Populum triſtis eventus premit, *Phædr.* 4, 5, 10. Deſiderio rerum omnium *aliquem* premere, *Cic.* § urbem ſervitio, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 289. (8) Facta premunt annos, *Ov. Met.* 7, 449. = Quantùm Latonia nymphas Virgo premit, quantúmque egomet Nereïdas exto, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 115. (9) Famam carminum *Lucani* premebat Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 49, 3. 𝔛 Laudo, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 36. (10) Factores oleum vectibus prement, *Cato R. R.* 66. Unguentarii tantùm cortices Arabicæ glandis premunt, *Plin.* 12, 21. Manu latâ pendentia nubila preſſit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 268. § Premere vites prelo, *Col.* 12, 39, 1. ¶ ♣ caſeum, *to make it,* Virg. Ecl. 1, 35. collum laqueo, *to hang, to throttle,* Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37. ♣ dentes in vite, *to ſet his teeth in,* Ov. Faſt. 1, 355. anguem, *to tread on it,* Virg. mulierem, *to lie with her,* Suet. mammam, *to ſuck it,* Plin. 11, 40. morſu, *to bite,* Lucr. 3, 663. grana ore, *to chew,* or *eat, them,* Ov. Met. 5, 538. ſilentia *Sil.* 12, 646. vocem, *to be ſilent,* Virg. Æn. 9, 324. (11) Quæ neceſſitas eum tanta premebat, ut? &c. Cic. *pro* S. Roſc. 34. (12) Premam te, cùm ex te cauſas uniuſcujuſque rei exquiſivero, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 20. (13) Cùm Caſtam accuſarem, nihil magis preſſi quàm quòd, &c. Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 34. ¶ Premere cauſam teſtibus, *to run,* or *bear, it down by evidence,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. 53. (14) § Ad exeundum aliquem premere, *Nep. Ageſ.* 6. (15) Dictis tamen ille repugnat Propoſitúmque premit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 104. ☞ *Sed var. cod.* (16) Præcipuè verò preſſerunt eum, *Ciceronem,* qui videri Atticorum imitatores concupiebant, *Quint. interp. Bud.* (17) = 𝔛 Rectiùs vives, neque ſemper altum urgendo, neque nimiùm premendo Littus iniquum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10. (18) Spumantis apri curſum clamore premere, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 328. § ad retia cervos, *Id. Georg.* 3, 413. 𝔛 Hâc fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus, *Id. Æn.* 1, 471. (19) = Falce luxuriem premit, & ſpatiantia paſſim Brachia compeſcit, *Ov. Metam.* 14, 629. (20) Servi obligant brachia, premunt ſanguinem, *h. e. ſiſtunt,* Tac. Ann. 15, 64, 1. (21) Invitam preſſit ab ædibus, *Varr.* (22) Uno tempore obſidione & oppugnatione eos premere cœpit, *Cic.* Ingentíque urbem obſidione premebat, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 647. (23) 𝔛 Et premere, & laxas ſciret dare juſſus habenas, *Id. Æn.* 1, 67. = Imperio premit, & vinclîs & carcere frænat, *Id. Æn.* 1, 58. (24) Caniciem galeâ premimus, *Id. Æn.* 9, 612. ¶ Fluentem Fronde premit crinem, *tieth it up,* Id. Æn. 4, 148. (25) = 𝔛 Satîn' cohiberet ac premeret ſenſus ſuos Tiberius, an promeret, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 11, 3. 𝔛 Spem vultu ſimulat, premit altum corde dolorem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 213. (26) Nonum in annum aliquid premere, *Hor. A. P.* 388.

Prĕmor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be weighed down; to be preſſed,* or *oppreſſed.* (2) *To be pinched.* (3) Met. *To be overborne, preſſed,* or *inſiſted on; to be urged, to be importuned,* &c. (1) Premuntur nubila vi cumulatâ, *Lucr.* 6, 517. ¶ Quamvìs ingratæ premeretur caſeus urbi, *was made,* Virg. Ecl. 1, 35. (2) Quibus illa premetur Per noctem digitis? *Juv.* 4, 221. (3) Premitur ratione animus, *Perſ.* 5, 39. Hoc premendum eſt argumentum, *Cic.* Cùm ad exeundum premeretur, *Nep. Ageſ.* 6. ☞ *De cæt. vid.* Premo.

Prêndendus, a, um. part. *To be laid hold of.* § Brachia prêndenda natanti, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 6, 13.

Prêndens, tis. part. *Laying hold of.* Prêndente vix oculo modum, *Lucan.* 4, 20.

Prêndo, ĕre, di & dĭdi, ſum. act. [contr. *ex* prehendo, *vel* præhendo; *al.* ſimplex, pro quo prehendo, ut vehemens pro vemens] (1) *To take.* (2) *To lay hold of.* (1) Arundinem prênde tibi viridem, *Cato R. R.* 160. Id manu prênde dextrâ, *Id. ibid.* Fert lethum cuicunque viro, quem prêndidit ictus, *Sil.* 15, 632. (2) § Fugientia prêndere poma, *Ov. Epiſt.* 18, 181. Cavo volitantia prêndere ſaxo Carmina, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 450. ¶ Italiæ fugientis prêndimus oras, *we touch,* Id. Æn. 6, 61. Quem prêndere curſu Non poterat, *come up with,* Id. Æn. 12, 775. Quam prêndimus arcem, *ſecure ourſelves in,* Id. Æn. 2, 322. Prêndere oculorum lumine innumerabilia, *Lucr.* 4, 1136. ¶ Prendere amicum, *to accoſt him in order to get his vote,* Plin. Epiſt. 2, 9.

Prênſandus, a, um. part. *To be laid hold of,* Liv.

Prênſans, tis. part. *Catching hold of, catching at.* Prênſatem uncis manibus capita aſpera montis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 360. § Prênſantem umbras, *Id. Georg.* 4, 501.

Prênsātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſoliciting,* or *canvaſſing,* Cic. Attic. 1, 1.

Prênſo, āre. freq. vel deſid. [*à* prêndo, prenſum, *i. e.* prêndere cupio] (1) *To lay hold of.* (2) *To catch one by the ſleeve, to ſolicit and apply to one in beging his vote for a place.* (1) Prênſant faſtigia dextris, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 444. (2) Nos initium prênſandi facere cogitabamus, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

Prênſūrus, a, um. part. [*à* prêndo] *About to take hold of.* Movi Theſea prênſuras ſemiſupina manus, *Ov. Epiſt.* 10, 10.

Prênſus, a, um. part. *Laid hold of, catched.* Prênſa ab homine muſtela, *Phædr.* 1, 22, 1.

* ‖ Preſbȳter, ĕri. m. [πρεσβύτερος, Gr.] (1) *An elder, an ancient, an honourable perſon.* (2) *A prieſt, a preſbyter.* (1) Ex uſu Græcorum. ⸸ *Lat.* Major natu. (2) Ex uſu Eccl. 𝔛 Hodie preſbyter, cras laïcus. ⸸ *Lat.* Sacerdos.

* ‖ Preſbȳtĕrātus, ûs. m. [*à* preſbyter] *The order of prieſthood, the preſbyterſhip,* Eccl.

* Preſbȳtĕrium, ii. n. *An elderſhip, a preſbytery,* Ambr.

Preſſandus, a, um. part. *To be ſqueezed,* or *preſſed.* § Preſſanda manibus ubera, *Ov. Met.* 15, 472.

Preſſans, tis. part. (1) *Squeezing.* (2) *Preſſing.* (1) Et nova preſſantes inquinet uva pedes, *Prop.* 3, 17, 18. (2) Lucr. 4, 1103. conf. Sil. 13, 98.

‖ Preſsātus, a, um. part. *Treading upon, oppreſſed, burdened, overloaded,* Quint. *ap.* Litt.

Preſsè, adv. iùs, comp. *Briefly, diſtinctly, in few words, cloſely.* § = Preſsè & anguſtè definire, *Cic. Or.* 33. = Abundanter, an preſsè, *Quint.* Mihi placet agi ſubtiliùs & preſſiùs, *Id.* = Preſſiùs & adſtrictiùs ſcribere, *Plin.* 3, 18.

‖ Preſsim, adv. *Cloſely,* Apul. Met. 2. ⸸ Preſsè.

Preſſo, āre. freq. [*à* premo] (1) *To preſs hard,* or *often; to ſqueeze.* (2) *To load, to burden.* (1) Fruſtrà preſſabimus ubera palmis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 99. (2) Quin tradis huc cruminam preſſatum herum? *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 71.

Preſſor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be preſſed hard,* Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 71.

Preſsōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to preſſing.* § Preſſorium vas, *Col.* 12, 18.

Preſsūra, æ. f. *A ſqueezeing, a preſſing.* Poſt primam preſſuram vinaceorum, *Col.* 12, 36.

Preſsūrus, a, um. part. *About to preſs.* § Preſſuræ manus, *Ov. Ep.* 10, 10. *conf. Sil.* 11, 9.

Preſſus, a, um. part. [*à* premo] (1) *Weighed down.* (2) *Preſſed,* or *ſqueezed.* (3) *Overcharged, loaded.* (4) *Imprinted, marked.* (5) *Stifled, allayed, huſhed,* or *concealed.* (6) *Oppreſſed, diſtreſſed.* (7) *Cloſed, ſhut, ſtoped.* (8)

Adj. or, comp. *Cloſe, compact, ſhort, compendious, pithy, ſinewy, nervous, ſententious.* (9) *Low.* (10) *Steady, firm, ſure, ſtable.* (1) Preſſa gravitate ſui tellus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 30. § Preſſa vina, *Hor. Epod.* 13, 9. muſta, *Tib.* 1, 5, 24. Preſſæ labant ſub gurgite turres, *Ov, Met.* 1, 290. (2) Preſſus manu caſeus, *Col.* Ranæ, pulli, vituli pedes preſſi, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 314. § Preſſa balanus capillis, *Id. Od.* 3, 29, 4. (3) Onere armorum preſſi milites, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 24. (4) Æternâ res ea preſſa notâ, *Ov.* (5) Preſſus ſub corde dolor, *Stat.* Clamor preſſus gravitate regentis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 207. (6) Preſſa malo *navis*, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 10. Preſſus gravitate ſoporis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 21. mentem formidine, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 47. (7) Preſſo obmutuit ore, *Id. Æn.* 6, 155, (8) = Vis in orationibus preſſior & circumſcriptior & adductior, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16. Preſſus ſermo, *Id.* 7, 9. ✠ Preſſa, non luxurians oratio, *Id.* ✠ Oratores parùm preſſi & nimis redundantes, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 202. (9) Preſſa vallis, *Grat.* (10) Veſtigia preſſo Haud tenuit titubata ſolo, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 332. *Vid.* Premo.

Preſſus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* premo] (1) ‖ *A ſqueezeing.* (2) *A preſſing.* (3) *A cloſeing,* or *drawing, together.* (1) Celſ. *ap.* Litt. (2) Preſſu & ſono oris facilè vincat, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 11. Depellit preſſum omnem ponderis, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 23. (3) Preſſu duplici palmarum continet anguem, *Id. N. D.* 2, 42. ☞ *In cat. caſ. vix inven.*

* Preſter, ēris. m. [*à* πρήθω, incendo, inflammo] (1) *A venomous ſerpent, whoſe ſting cauſeth a deadly thirſt.* (2) *A tempeſt,* or *whirlwind, ſcorching and blaſting where it bloweth.* (3) *A pillar of fire falling into the ſea with a whirlwind.* (1) Diſtendens ora ſpumantia preſter, *Lucr.* 9, 725. (2) Sen. (3) Lucr. 6, 423. *vid.* Plin. 2, 48.

* Prĕtiōsè, iùs, comp. adv. *Coſtly, richly, ſplendidly.* § Vaſa pretioſè celata, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 40. Pretioſiùs ſepeliri, *Curt.* 10, 1, 32.

* ‖ Prĕtiōsĭtas, ātis. f. *Preciouſneſs,* Macr. Sat. 7, 13.

* Prĕtiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*à* pretium] (1) *Coſtly, of great price and value, dear, ſumptuous.* (2) *Precious, excellent.* (1) Operam emere pretio pretioſo velim, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 17. ✠ Non minor voluptas præcipitur ex rebus viliſſimis, quàm ex pretioſiſſimis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 28. (2) Subiīt argentea proles, Auro deterior, fulvo pretioſior ære, *Ov. Met.* 1, 115. Ingenium pretioſius auro, *Id. Amor.* 3, 8, 3.

* Prĕtium, ii. n. [*qu.* πράτιον, id quod τῷ πράτῃ, *i. e.* vendenti, datur, *Salm.*] (1) *The price* given for a thing that is bought. (2) *A reward, a hire, a fee, a bribe.* (3) In a bad ſenſe. (4) *Eſteem, value, worth, honour.* (5) It is alſo taken for *operæ pretium,* worth the while. (1) Agrum meliorem, neque pretii melioris, nemo habet, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 12. Quibus pretiis hîc porci veneunt? *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 15. (2) Nunquam avarè ſtatui pretium arti meæ, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 48. § Pretio capiuntur avaræ, *Tib.* 3, 1, 7. = Pretio & mercede duci, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 6. (3) Et peccare nefas aut pretium eſt mori, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 24. (4) Pudebâtque libertatis majus eſſe apud fœminas, quàm apud viros, pretium, *Curt.* 8, 2, 28. (5) Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 57, 5.

† Prex, inuſ. pl. preces, *A prayer.*

* † Pri, *pro* præ ant. *Feſt.* unde prior. ſed præ erat *à* πρὸ, pri ſive pris *à* πρὶν.

* ‖ Priāpiſmus, i. m. [*à* priapo, ut ſatyriaſis, *à* ſatyris] *A unnatural erection, a priapiſm,* Med. *Lat.* Tentigo.

* Priāpus, i. m. [πρίαπος, Gr.] Vitreo bibit ille Priapo, *Juv.* 2, 95. *i. e.* in vitreum penem, quos appellant drillopotas, *Vet. Schol. Vid.* Propr.

Prīdem, adv. priùs, comp. primùm, ſup. *qu.* priùs die, *Cæl.* [*à* πρὶν, ſive pris, aut pri & dem, ut *ab* is idem] *Lately, ſome while ſince, long ago.* ¶ Non pridem, *not long ſince,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 17. Quam pridem? *how long ago?* Cic. *pro S. Roſc.* 5. Prius diſce, quid ſit vivere, *Ter.*

* Prīdiānus, a, um. adj. [*à* pridie] *Belonging to the day before.* ¶ Pridianus cibus, *eaten the day before,* Suet. Calig. 58. Pridiana opſonia, *dreſſed the day before,* Id. Tib. 34. balinea, *uſed the day before,* Plin. 19.

* Prīdie, adv. [*ex* præ, vel pri, & die, *qu.* priori die] *On the day before.* § Pridie ejus diei, *Cic. Att.* 11, 20. Uſque ad pridie Non. Maias, *Id. Att.* 2, 8. Ex antè pridie Idus Septembres, *Plin.* 11, 16.

* Prīmæ, ārum. pl. f. *ſc.* partes, *The precedence,* or *preeminence.* § Primas deferre, dare, concedere alicui, *Cic.* ¶ Primas tenere, *to be moſt eminent,* Id. *de* Cl. Orat. 90.

* Prīmævus, a, um. adj. [*i. e.* ævo primus (1) *Elder, born firſt.* (2) *Flouriſhing, in the flower of one's age.* (3) *Juvenile, youthfull.* (1) Quorum primævus Helenor, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 545. § Gnatus primævus, *Catull.* 62, 401. (2) Pueri & primævo flore juventus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 162. (3) Fidens primævo corpore Clauſus, *Id. Æn.* 10, 345.

* Prīmānus, i. m. [*à* primus] (1) ‖ *The lieutenant that appointed wages to the firſt regiment.* (2) Primani, *the ſoldiers of the firſt legion.* (1) Feſt. (2) Primani aquilam abſtulêre, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 43.

* Prīmārius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Chief, èxcellent, extraordinary, that ſurpaſſeth others, principal, primary.* § Primarius vir, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 21. adoleſcens, *Sulp.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. ¶ Primaria fœmina, *of the firſt rank,* or *quality,* Id. Verr. 1, 58. § Conditio primaria, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 82. ¶ Primarius locus, *chief, principal,* Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 15.

* ‖ Prīmas, ātis. c. g. *A magiſtrate,* or *chief perſon, in a city*; *a primate.* Primatis civitatis filii cadaver, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 56. ⊥ Princeps, *Cic.*

* Prīmātus, ûs. m. (1) *The chief place, the higheſt eſtate, primacy.* (2) *Preeminence.* (1) Primatum mutavit Cæſar, *Plin.* 13, 12. (2) Alii dant primatum bonis pratis, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 7.

* ‖ Prīmĭcērius, ii. m. [*à* primus, & χεὶρ, *i. e.* poteſtas *qu.* primicherius, *Don.* vel ſimpliciùs *à* primus, ut *cerius* ſit terminatio] *The chief perſon in any place,* or *office.* Primicerius domeſticorum, *Amm. Marcell.* 18, 3. ¶ Primicerius martyrum, *St. Stephen the protomartyr,* Aug. Primicerius ſacri cubiculi, *the lord high chamberlain,* Cod. Primicerius præfectorum prætorio, *the captain of the guards,* Veg. Primicerius ſcriniorum, *the maſter of the rolls,* Cod. Primicerius fabricæ, *the ſurveyor-general,* Id.

* Prīmĭgĕnia, æ. f. [*ex* primus, & ant. geno] (1) ‖ *The title of the eldeſt child in inheritance.* (2) *A* cognomen *of the godeſs* Fortuna. (1) § Primigenia rerum, *Amm.* 26, 10. (2) Cic. *de* L. L. 2, 11.

* Prīmĭgĕnius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Natural, original, firſt in its kind, primitive.* His intus primigenia ſemina dedit natura, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40. *de galbulis cupreſſi.* ¶ Dicam de primigeniâ pecuariâ, *of cattle fit to be kept for breed,* Id. Primigenia dicuntur verba, ut *lego, ſcribo, ſto, ſedeo,* & cætera, quæ non ſunt ab aliquo verbo, ſed ſuas habent radices, *Varr. L. L.* 5. ✠ Verba declinata, *Id.* ‖ Primigenius ſulcus dicitur, qui in condendâ novâ urbe, tauro & vaccâ deſignationis causâ imprimitur, *Feſt.*

* Prīmĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. *That is the firſt.* ¶ Poſt diem primigenum maris & terræ, *their birthday,* Lucr. 2, 1105.

Prīmĭpăra, æ. f. *She that is delivered of her firſt child,* Plin. 8, 47. Primiparis minores fœtus, *Id.* 8, 47. *de ovibus.*

* Prīmĭpīlāris, re. adj. [*à* primipilus] (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, the captain of the vaunt-guard.* (2) Subſt. Alſo *one who himſelf had been eldeſt captain.* (1) Suet. Tib. 37. (2) Quint. 6, 3.

* ‖ Prīmĭpīlārius, ii. m. *He who had been eldeſt captain,* Spart. ⊥ Primipilaris, *Quint.*

* ‖ Prīmĭpīlum, i. n. *Corn given to the centurions of the vaunt-guard, to be by them diſtributed among the ſoldiers,* Cod.

Prīmĭpīlus, i. m. qui primum pilum, *i. e.* ordinem, ducit, primi pili centurio, *Veg.* Primus centurio, *Liv.* (1) *A captain of the vaunt-guard.* (2) ‖ *The eldeſt captain of the regiment,* or *the captain lieutenant of the colonel's own company, who had the charge of the ſtandard, and the command of forty men.* (3) ‖ Alſo *the vaunt-guard itſelf, where the ſtandard was.* (1) Cic. *pro C. Balb.* 15. (2) Veg. (3) Erat primipilus ſummus ordo inter pedites legionarios; nam in legione tria peditum genera erant, haſtati, principes, triarii, & in ſingulis deni centuriones, his nominibus, primus haſtatus, ſecundus haſtatus, tertius uſque ad decimum; primus princeps, ſecundus, & ſimiliter; in triariis, omnium fortiſſimis, alia ratio, non enim dicebant primus triarius, ſed primipilus, aut primipili centurio; priſcis autem temporibus primus centurio, *Manut.*

‖ Prīmiſcrīnius, i. m. *The maſter of the rolls,* Dig.

* † Prīmĭter, adv. [*à* primus] *Firſt,* Non. *ex* Pomp. & Lucil. ⊥ Primò, primùm.

* Prīmĭtiæ, ārum. pl. f. *ſc.* fruges. [ab eodem] (1) *The firſt-fruits of the year, that were offered to the gods.* (2) Met. *The firſt attempt, eſſay,* &c. (1) § Frugum primitiæ, *Ov. Metam.* 8, 274. ¶ Prædicti auctores primitias vitis reſecare cenſuerunt, *its firſt ſhoots,* Col. 4, 10. § Metallorum primitiæ, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 53, 5. (2) § Operum primitiæ, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 742. armorum, *Id. Theb.* 11, 265.

* Prīmĭtius, a, um, adj. (1) ‖ *Of the firſt production,* (2) or *magnitude.* (1) *Vid.* Primitiæ. Quod primum & principale in aliquâ re eſt. *Sipont.* (2) Ecce rapit mediis flagrantem Rhætus ab aris Primitium torrem, *Ov. Met.* 12, 271.

* Prīmĭtīvus, a, um. adj. [*à* primitus] (1) *The firſt,* or *earlyeſt.* (2) ‖ *Primitive, from which others of the ſame kind are derived.* (1) His primitivis floribus illectæ avidè veſcuntur poſt hybernam famem, *Col.* 9, 13. (2) § Primitiva verba, *Priſc.* ⊥ Primigenia, *Varr.*

* † Prīmĭtu, adv. [*à* primùm, ut ſimitu *à* ſimul] *At firſt,* Lucil.

* Prīmĭtus, adv. *At the firſt, firſt of all, firſt,* Varr. R. R. 1, 31.

* Prīmò, adv. [*à* primus] *Firſt, at the firſt, at firſt ſight,* Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 10. Primò latebras circumſpicit, mox deinde cum paucis & incompoſitis in bellum progreditur, *Juſt,* 1, 3, 4. Primò quoque dic Ep. Pomp. Domitio, quæ ſubjicitur, *Ep.* 1, 8, 12. ad *Att.*

Prīmōdum, adv. *pro* primò, *At the firſt,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 27. ☞ *Sed var. codd.*

* Prīmŏgĕnĭtus, a, um. adj. [*ex* primus, & genitus] *Firſt born,* Plin. 11, 40. ☞ *Sed var. codd.*

‖ Prīmŏpīlus, i. m. *id. quod* primipilus, *Grut. Inſcript.* p. 349. n. 4.

‖ Prīmoplaſtus, i. m. [*ex* primus, & πλαστὸς, fictus; *them.* πλάσσω, vel πλάττω, fingo] *The firſt man, Adam,* Eccl.

† Prīmordiālis, e. adj. ad primordium pertinens. *Primordial, original, from the begining.* Amm. ⊥ Primus, primigenius, *Vett.*

Prīmordium, ii. n. *The begining, riſe,* or *original.* A Jove muſarum primordia, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 3. § Primordia rerum, *Lucr.* 1, 50. mundi, *Ov. Met.* 15, 67. belli, *Stat. Ach.* 2, 333. Si à primordio urbis res P. R. perſcripſerim, *Liv. præf.*

* Prīmōres, um. pl. m. [*à* primus] (1) *The nobles,* or *gentry*; *the chief men of a place.* (2) *The officers of an army.* (1) § Primores patrum, *Liv.* populi, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 69. (2) ✠ Primoribus magìs quàm militibus commeatus erant, *Liv.* 1, 52.

* Prīmōris gen. abſque nom. adj. [*qu.* comp. *à* primus pro primior, ut *à* proximus proximior] in pl. Primores primorum, &c. *the firſt, the foremoſt.* ¶ Primores dentes, *the fore-teeth,* Plin. 11, 37. Primori in acie verſabantur, *in the front,* Tac. Hiſt. 3, 21. Primoribus ex elementis, *of its firſt principles,* Lucr. 6, 1007. Primores imbres, *that fall firſt,* Varr. ¶ *Met.* Quæ iſti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigiſſent, *had not ſo much as ſlightly,* or *ſuperficially, touched,*

Cic. pro Cœl. 12. Qui primoribus labris guſtâſſent genus hoc vitæ, & extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attigiſſent, *had been ſlightly acquainted with*, Id. de Orat. 1, 19.

*‖ Prīmŭla veris, *A primroſe*, Jun.

*Prīmŭlùm, adv. [*à* primulus] *Firſt, immediately*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 1, 2.

*Prīmŭlus, a, um, adj. [*à* primus] dim. *The very firſt.* ¶ Primulo diluculo, *early, at break of day*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 105.

*Prīmùm, adv. [*à* primus] *Firſt, firſt and foremoſt, in the firſt place, the firſt time.* 𝔛 Ut primùm illam vidi, nunquam vidi poſtea, *Plaut.* 𝔛 Primùm deinde, noviſſimè, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 24. 𝔛 Primùm, deinde, poſtremò, *Id.* pro *Sullâ*, 15. 𝔛 Primùm de genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum de imperatore, *Id.* & *in quadripartitâ oratione.* 𝔛 Primùm, deinde, tum poſtremò, *Id.* *In enumerationibus longioribus liberior eſt ordo, ut* Caritas generis humani ſenſim ſerpit foras, cognationibus primùm, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, poſt vicinitatibus, tum civitatibus, deinde totius complexu gentis humanæ, *Id.*

*Prīmus, a, um, adj. ſuperl. [præ, prior, primus, ut ϖρὸ, ϖρότερος, ϖρῶτος] (1) *Firſt.* (2) *Beſt, chief, prime, excelling.* (3) Prima pl. *The firſt principles of things.* (4) *The begining.* (5) *The van of an army.* (1) Prima duo capita epiſtolæ tuæ, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. 𝔛 Dii primis minantur extis, promittunt ſecundis, *Id.* 𝔛 Poſtremam navem piratæ primam adoriebantur, *Id.* ¶ Primis labris guſtare, *ſlightly, ſuperficially, perfunctorily*, Id. N. D. 1, 20. Primo quoque die, *Id.* Primo quoque tempore, *the firſt opportunity*, Liv. Quoi primum digitum daret adpetenti, *Catull.* 2, 3. § In primâ fabulâ, *Ter. Adelph. prol.* 9. *i. e.* in primâ parte fabulæ, *Don.* Primo manè, *Col.* 12, 1. Primo diluculo, *Suet. Vitell.* 15. (2) = Prima & ſumma habentur utilia, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 101. ¶ Quia ſum apud te primus, *your chief favourite*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 10. Qui eſſe primos ſe omnium rerum volunt, *Id. ibid.* 2, 2, 17. ¶ Primam dices, ſi videris, *moſt ſurpaſſing for beauty*, Id. ibid. 3, 5, 19. Prima virorum, *the chief of men*, Lucr. 1, 87. (3) Id. 1, 1068. (4) Cic. Att. 11, 7. (5) Curt. 5, 3, 9.

Princeps, ĭpis, c. g. propr. adj. (1) *Firſt.* (2) *Original, primitive.* (3) *Chief, principal.* (4) Subſt. *A prince,* or *princeſs*; *an emperour, a chief, a general, a commander, a governour,* or *ruler.* (5) *An authour, an encourager, a promoter.* (6) *A ringleader.* (7) *A company in the middle rank of a legion.* (8) Alſo *ſoldiers in that rank.* (9) ¶ Princeps juventutis, *a title of the emperours ſons.* (1) 𝔛 In fugâ poſtremus, in periculo princeps, *Cic.* 𝔛 Dies imperii princeps, vitæ ſupremus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 9, 1. Quæ pars civitatis calamitatem P. R. intulerat, ea princeps pœnas perſolvit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. Exordium princeps omnium eſſe debet, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 14. (2) Qualitatum aliæ ſunt principes, aliæ ex iis ortæ, *Id. Acad.* 1, 26. (3) Civem principem ſe putat, *Id.* § Principem locum tenere, *Suet. Aug.* 51. (4) Sit piger ad pœnas princeps, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 2, 123. § A principe Cæſare, *Hor. Od.* 1, 21, 14. ¶ Dearum princeps, *Juno*, Ov. Faſt. 6, 37. Civitatis princeps Pompeius, *Cic.* Quàm magnum eſt in repub. perſonam tueri principis! *Id. Philipp.* 8, 10. § Princeps terrarum populus Romanus, *Plin.* (5) § Princeps legis Agrariæ P. Rullus, *Cic.* ingenii & doctrinæ, *Id.* libertatis defendendæ, *Id.* (6) = Princeps atque architectus ſceleris, *Id.* = Princeps ſceleris, & concitator belli, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 38. (7) Cretenſi bello octavum principem duxit, *Cic.* (8) 𝔛 Haſtati dicti qui primis haſtis pugnabant, pilani qui pilis, principes qui gladiis pugnabant, *Varr. L. L.* 4. (9) *Vid.* Tac. Ann. 1, 3, 3. & 12, 41, 2. ☞ *Nihil quoque frequentiùs in nummis imperialibus.*

Princĭpāle, is, n. *The ſuperiour,* or *governing, part of the ſoul*, Sen.

Princĭpālis, e, adj. [*à* princeps, principis] (1) *Principal,* or *chief.* (2) Alſo *belonging to princes,* or *noblemen.* (3) *Princely.* (1) Principalia *in Arabia* thus & myrrha, *Plin.* 12, 13. Principales & perfectæ cauſæ, *Cic.* de *Fato*, 18. (2) 𝔛 Pœnitentiam ſimulans, quòd principalium rerum privatis copiam faceret, *Suet. Calig.* 40. (3) 𝔛 Nullo principali paratu, ſed vetere egeſtate conſpicuus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 59, 3.

‖ Princĭpālĭtas, ātis, f. *Principality, chiefdom*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3. † Dominatus principatus, imperium, *Vett.*

Princĭpālĭter, adv. (1) *Princely, as becometh a prince.* (2) *Principally, chiefly.* (1) § Principaliter formare, *Plin. Paneg.* 47. (2) *Sen.* † Imprimis, primo loco, potiſſimùm, *Cic.*

Princĭpātus, ûs, m. (1) *Principality, excellency, ſovereignty, dominion, ſeigniory, rule, preeminence*; *the chief,* or *principal, part.* (2) *The chief power,* or *government.* (3) *The begining.* (4) *A form of government*, as oppoſed to a monarchy. (1) § Principatum dare alicui, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 19. (2) Divi Auguſti principatu obiît, *Plin.* 9, 39. Principatus eſt apibus, *Id.* 11, 5. (3) 𝔛 Semperne fuerit mundus, an ab aliquo temporis principatu ortus, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 2. (4) 𝔛 Speciem principatûs in regni formam convertere, *Suet. Cal.* 22. 𝔛 Diverſa natura dominatio, & principatus, *Plin. Paneg.* 45.

Princĭpiālis, e, adj. [*à* principium] (1) *Haveing a begining.* (2) *Original.* (3) *Belonging to the prince.* (1) Terræ fuiſſe principiale aliquod tempus, *Lucr.* 5, 247. (2) Omnis, ſenſus quæ mulcet, cauſa juvatque, haud ſine principiali aliquo lævore creata eſt, *Id.* 2, 423. (3) 𝔛 Principialium rerum privatis copiam facere, *Suet. Cal.* 30.

Princĭpiò, adv. *Firſt of all, firſt and foremoſt, in the firſt place.* Te obſecro, principiò, ut ne ducas, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 28.

Princĭpium, ii, n. [*à* princeps, principis] (1) *A begining, an enterance, a proem,* or *preface.* (2) *A race,* or *pedigree.* (3) Alſo *a maxim, an axiom, a principle,* or *rule.* (4) *An antecedent.* (5) *An original.* (6) In pl. principia, *Principles of which a thing is made and conſiſteth.* (7) *The centre of an army.* (8) *The ſoldiers in the centre of an army.* (9) ‖ *Principality,* or *power.* (1) 𝔛 Quid eſt cujus principium aliquod ſit, nihil ſit extremum? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. 𝔛 Nec principium habet, nec finem, *Id.* de *Sen.* 21. 𝔛 Neque principium invenio, neque exitum, *Id.* pro *Cœl.* 23. Neque quod principium inveniam ad placandum ſcio, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 21. 𝔛 Tarda principia in omni genere dicendi ſunt, exitus ſpiſſi & producti eſſe debent, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 53. (2) Recordati Teucros à ſanguine Teucri Ducere principium, *Ov. Met.* 13, 706. (3) Naturæ principiis parere debemus, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 12. (4) 𝔛 Poteſtis igitur principia negare, cùm extrema conceditis? *Id.* (5) Cauſarum omnium unum eſt naturale principium, *Id.* (6) Ex albis principiis, non alba, *Lucr.* 2, 789. (7) 𝔛 Nec in circulis modò fremere, ſed jam in principiis ac prætorio in unum ſermones confundi, *Liv.* (8) Ab tergo erant clivi, in quos poſt principia integris ordinibus tutus receptus fuit. *Id.* Hîc ego ero poſt principia, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 11. (9) *Tert.* † Principatus, *Vett.*

‖ Princĭpor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To rule*, Bibl. † Principem præſtare, regnare, *Vett.*

*Prior, us, comp. [*à* pri, *ſive* pris, quod *à* ϖρὶν, vel præ] (1) *The former.* (2) *The better, more preferable,* or *more excellent.* (3) Priora, *The fore-parts.* (4) Priores *ſc.* partes. *The pre-eminence.* (1) 𝔛 Priori poſterius non jungitur, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 14. ¶ Priori æſtate, *the former ſummer*, Id. Fam. 1, 9. (2) Artibus in dubio eſt hæc ſit, an illa prior, *Ov.* Color puniceæ flore prior roſæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 10, 4. (3) 𝔛 Venæ in priora & terga diſcurrunt, *Plin.* 11, 37. (4) Primas, etſi utrique priores, tamen Lælio deferunt, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 21. ☞ *Prior* pro adverbio *priùs.* Nec Pompeius ab Italiâ, quàm ſenatus ab urbe, fugatur prior, *Flor.* 4, 2, 21.

*Priōres, um, m. ſubſt. [*à* prior, *ut* majores, *à* major] *Anceſtors*, Plin. jun. It. f. *ſc.* partes, quod aliquando etiam exprimitur, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 71. *The pre-eminence.*

*‖ Priorſum, adv. [*à* prior] *Before our face*, Macr. Sat. 7, 9. † Antrorſum, *Vett.*

*Priſcè, adv. (1) *After the manner of old time.* (2) *Roughly, harſhly.* (1) Cic. (2) = 𝔛 Graviter, ſeverè, ac priſcè agere, an remiſsè ac leniter & urbanè, *Id.* pro *Cœl.* 14.

*Priſcus, a, um, adj. [*à* priùs; vel *ab* ant. pris] *Old, ancient, former, of old time, out of uſe, old faſhioned.* = Inuſitata & priſca verba ſunt in propriis, niſi quod rarò utimur, *Cic. Orat.* 80. Verborum priſca vetuſtas, *Id.* de *Or.* 1, 43. § Priſca gens mortalium, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 2. 𝔛 Concedit priſca moneta novæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 222.

*Priſma, æ, *vel* ătis, n. ſcobs. [*à* ϖρίω, ſerro, *à* ſeco] figura quædam ſolida ap. Geometras. *A priſm.*

*‖ Priſtĭnālis, e, adj. *Col.* 7, 9. ☞ *Sed rect.* piſtrinalis.

*‖ Priſtĭni, ōrum. pl. m. *Former times*, &c. dies priſtini, & priſtinæ dixerunt olim eodem modo, *Gell.* 10, 24.

*Priſtĭnus, a, um, adj. [*à* priùs, *qu.* priuſtinus, *Feſt.* vel *ab* ant. pris, ut *à* cras, craſtinus] *Ancient, accuſtomed, wonted, former, firſt.* In odiis reſident mores priſtini, *Plaut. Truc. prol.* 7. = Vetus conſuetudo fori, & priſtinus mos judiciorum, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 21.

*Priſtis, is, m. [*ἀπὸ τȣ̃ ϖρίζειν τὰ κύματα*, i. e. *à* ſecandis fluctibus, *Serv.*] Per Metath. piſtris, & piſtrix, *ſcrib.* (1) *A kind of whale fiſh of wonderfull length, which cuteth the waves as he goeth.* (2) *A long and narrow ſhip,* or *galley, faſhioned like that fiſh.* (1) Priſtes ducenum cubitorum, *Plin.* 9, 3. In priſtin deſinit alvus, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 211. (2) Velocem agit priſtin, *Id. Æn.* 5, 116. Lembos priſteſque paraverat, *Liv.* 35, 26,

Prīvandus, a, um, part. *To be deprived of.* ¶ Statuit teſtes ſui ſceleris vitâ eſſe privandos, *to be murdered*, Cic.

Prīvans, tis, part. *Privative.* Sunt alia contraria, quæ privantia licèt appellemus Latinè, Græcè appellantur ϛερητικὰ, *Cic. Top.* 11.

‖ Prīvātĭcus, a, um, adj. *Endued with the power of privation,* or *of takeing away.* Privandi vim habens, *Gell.* † Privans, *Cic.*

Prīvātim, adv. (1) *Privately, as a private man*; *apart,* or *by him,* or *it, ſelf*; *in private.* (2) *Particularly, ſpecially.* (1) 𝔛 Eloquentia & privatim & publicè homines abutuntur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 4. (2) Lictores habent in urbe in Capitolio privatim, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 6. ☞ *Sed var. codd.*

Prīvātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A takeing away,* or *withdrawing*; *want, lack,* or *a being without*; *privation.* Omni privatione doloris putat Epicurus terminari ſummam voluptatem, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 11.

‖ Prīvātīvus, a, um, adj. *Privative, that denoteth takeing away,* or *the want of a thing*, Gell. 5, 12.

Prīvātus, a, um, part. (1) *Bereft,* or *deprived*; *that hath any thing taken from him.* (2) *Void of, freed from.* (1) Ego & donis privatus ſum, & periî, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 57. (2) § Patriâ privatus, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 9. Privatus lumine, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 1, 53. ¶ Cunctis privatus doloribus ægris, *without them*, Lucr. 3, 918. Privata dolore omni, privata perîclis, *void of, remote from*, Id. 1, 60.

Prīvātus, a, um, adj. [*à* privus, *i. e.* proprius] (1) *Private, a man's own, particular, peculiar.* (2) *Secret, obſcure.* (3) Subſt. *A private perſon, that is not in office.* (1) 𝔛 Si republicâ non poſſis frui, ſtultum eſt nolle privatâ, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 9. 𝔛 Ut communibus utatur pro communibus, privatis ut ſuis, *Id. Offic.* 1, 7. 𝔛 Privatus illis cenſus erat brevis, Commune magnum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 13. (2) Privato liceat delituiſſe loco, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 1, 8. (3) 𝔛 Quod privatus à populo petit, aut populus à privato *Cic.* 𝔛 Hic qualis imperator nunc privatus eſt! *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 63. 𝔛 In fortunâ quæritur, pecunioſus ſit, an tenuis; privatus, an cum poteſtate, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 25. 𝔛 Quâ privati plùs poſſint, quàm ipſi magiſtratus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 18. ¶ Privati judices, *ſubalterns, lower, inferiour*, Tac. Ann. 14, 18, 2. ‖ Comes rei privatæ,

vatæ, the keeper of the privy-purſe, or the gatherer of the fee-farms, Jul. Capit.

‖ Privērus, a, um, adj. *Private.* ┼ Priveras mulieres privatas diceb. *Feſt.*

•Prīvigna, æ, f. [*à* privignus] *A daughter in-law to the ſecond huſband*, or *wiſe*, Cic. Att. 13, 20.

•Prīvignus, i, m. [πρόγονος, Gr.] *A ſon-in-law, a ſtep-ſon.* Nubere in privignorum funus, Cic. pro *Cluent.* 66. Carentes matre privigni, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 18.

•Prīvignus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a ſon*, or *daughter-in-law*; or *to a former marryage.* ¶ Privigna proles, *born*, or *begoten, in a former marryage*, Col. 10, 163.

‖ Prīvĭlēgiārius, a, um, adj. *A privileged man*; *he that hath a privilege*, or *liberty, granted him*, Dig. L. 10. de pactis. ┼ Privilegio donatus, *Vett.*

Prīvĭlēgium, ii, n. [priva lex *ſc.* ſingularis de privo aliquo, *i. e.* uno homine] (1) *A private*, or *particular, law*, or *proviſo*; *an act of impeachment, an attainder.* (2) *A privilege, a preeminence*, or *prerogative, above others*; *a ſpecial right*, or *grant.* (1) Vetant XII Tabb. leges privis hominibus irrogari, id enim eſt privilegium, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 17. (2) Quædam privilegia parentibus conceſſa ſunt, *Sen.* Artemenes maximus natu ætatis privilegio regnum ſibi vindicabat, *Juſt.* 2, 10, 2.

Prīvo, āre, act. [*à* privus, *qu.* privum facio] (1) *To take away, to deprive, to bereave.* (2) *To ſave*, or *free, from.* (1) = Spoliat nos judicio, privat approbatione, omnibus orbat ſenſibus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 19. ¶ Privare aliquem oculis, *to put out his eyes*, Id. ibid, 4. 11. § communi luce, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 22. ſpiritu, *Paterc.* 2, 87. (2) Quærendum igitur quemadmodum ægritudine privemus eum, qui ita dicat, *Cic.*

Prīvor, āri, ātus, paſſ. (1) *To be exempted from*; *to be freed, ſaved*, or *eaſed, of.* (2) *To be deprived.* (1) ✠ Non hâc exceptione unus afficitur beneficio, ſed privatur injuriâ, *Cic.* contr. *Rull.* 1. 4. (2) Pamphilamne hâc urbe privari ſines? *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 32.

•Priùs, adv. comp. [*à* prior] (1) *Before, ſooner.* (2) *Rather.* (1) ¶ Priùs orto ſole, *before ſun-riſeing*, Hor. Epiſt. 2, 1, 112. Nihil priùs faciendum mihi putavi, quàm ut, &c. *Cic. Att.* 4, 14. (2) Omne priùs arbitratus ſum fore, quàm ut, &c. *Cic.* confer *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 1.

Priuſquam, adv. *Before that*, Cic. Philipp. 1, 4. Priuſquam complexum accipio, *Liv.* 2, 40.

Prīvus, a, um, adj. [de etymo incert.] (1) *Particular, ſingle, ſingular, ſeveral.* (2) *Proper and peculiar to himſelf.* (3) ‖ *Void, empty, bereſt.* (1) Vox in privas quoniam ſe dividit aures, *Lucr.* 4. 570. ¶ Privas ſcapulas habeas illi rei, *for no other uſe*, Cato, 26. (2) Turdus, Sive aliud privum dabitur, tibi, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 11. (3) ¶ Priva veræ rationis, *void of reaſon*, Apul. *de* Deo Socr. p. 668.

•Pro, præp. [*à* Gr. πρὸ, ut πρόμαχος, propugnator] (1) *For*, on account of as a price, *or* recompenſe. (2) *For*, in favour of. (3) *For*, inſtead of. (4) *As*, the manner of. (5) *According to.* (6) *For*, as. (7) *Before* a place. (8) *In* a place, *with reſpect to.* (9) *In compariſon of.* (10) *By reaſon of, on account of.* (1) Minas viginti pro ambobus dedi, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 89. Pro vapulando abs te mercedem petam, *Id.* § Pro gloriâ certare, *Sall. B. J.* 94. (2) ✠ Hoc non pro me, ſed contra me eſt potiùs, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 20. (3) Ego pro te molam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 29. Tibi Marcelli ſtatua pro patibulo fuit, *Cic Verr.* 4, 41. (4) Gerit ſe pro cive, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 5. Pro ſano loqueris, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 24. Profectus pro profugo, *Nep.* (5) Videndum eſt, ut cuique pro dignitate tribuatur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 14. (6) Pro rupto fœdus habent, *Liv.* (7) § Pro æde Caſtoris ſedens, *Cic.* Præſidia pro templis, *Id.* Pro tribunali, *Id. Fam.* 3, 8. (8) Hâc re pro ſuggeſtu nunciatâ, *Id.* Pro concione laudati ſunt, *Liv.* Conſilium pro re ac tempore reperat, *Cic.* ¶ Pro re natâ, *as occaſion ſerveth*, Id. Pro meo, tuo, ſuo, &c. jure, *of right.* Pro ſuâ quiſque facultate, *to every one's power*, Id. Pro virili parte, *to one's power*, Id. (9) Vereor, ne parum tibi pro eo, quod à te habeo reddiderim, *Id.* (10) Pro meâ cupiditate veſtræ dignitatis augendæ, *Id.* Quam omnes amare pro ejus eximiâ ſuavitate debemus, *Id.* ☞ *In compoſ. habet eandem vim ſæpe quam in appoſitione, aliqu. privativa eſt, ut* profanus, propudium; *aliqu. ſign.* è *vel* ſuper, *ut* promineo; aliqu. *porro, ut* promiſſa barba; *nonnunquam diu, ut* protelo; *interd. procul, ut* profugus, profero; *ſæpe etiam ultra ad locum vel ad aliquem tendere, ut* progredior; *interdum palam & more ſolenni, ut* promulgo; *aliq. antè, ut* procurro; *aliq. valde, ut* procurvus.

Prô, *vel* proh, interj. admirantis; it. dolentis & indignantis. Prô dolor, *Liv.* Prô curiâ inverſique mores! *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 7. ¶ Prô deûm atque hominum fidem! *O ſtrange! O wonderfull!* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 9. Prô ſancte Jupiter! *good God!* Cic. Philipp. 2, 13.

•‖ Proăgōgium, ii, n. [*à* προάγω, produco] *Pimping*, or *playing the pimp, procureing.* Ingenuorum proagogia. *Suet. Ner.* 28. ☞ *Sed al.* prædagogia, *& fortè rect.*

‖ Proămĭta, æ, f. *A great grandfather's ſiſter, a great aunt*, Cajus.

•Proauctor, ōris, m. [*ex* pro, *&* auctor] *The chief authour*, or *anceſtor*, Suet. Claud. 24.

Proăvia, æ, f. *A great grandmother*, Suet. Cal. 10.

Proăvītus, a, um, adj. (1) *Pertaining to anceſtors*, or *the great grandfather.* (2) *Ancient.* (1) § Regna proavita, *Ov. Met.* 13, 416. rura, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 83. (3) Proavitæ inſignia pugnæ, *Sil.* 5, 79.

‖ Proăvuncŭlus, i, m. *A great grandmother's brother*, Cajus.

Proăvus, vi, m. [*ex* pro, *i. e.* ante, *&* avus; *qu.* prope avum, *Iſid.*] *The father of a grandfather, a great grandfather*, Cic. *pro* Cœl. 14.

‖ Prŏba, æ, f. *Money given for allowance of a horſe of ſervice*, Cod.

Prŏbābĭlis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) *Allowable*, or *to be liked.* (2) *Probable, that may be proved*; *likely*, or *like, to be true.* (1) § Probabilis orator, *Nep. Cat.* 3. Probabilior, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 36. (2) Nihil eſt tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, *Id. Parad.* 1. Nihil motum ex antiquo probabile, *Liv.* 34, 54. *h. e.* probatum.

Prŏbābĭlĭtas, ātis, f. *Probability, likelyhood.* § Fallere probabilitate captioſâ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 21.

Prŏbābĭlĭter, adv. (1) *Probably, likely.* (2) *With applauſe*, or *likeing.* (1) Ex quo poteſt probabiliter conſequi, *Cic.* Minimè probabiliter, *Liv.* 42, 48. (2) Conſulatus probabiliter geſtus, *Paterc.* 2, 46. Probabiliùs, *Val. Max.* 2, 8, 2.

Prŏbandus, a, um, part. *To be tryed, approved*, or *made good.* Quam locum probandæ tuæ virtutis expectas? *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 43. ✠ Ita probanda & improbanda diſcernent, *Quint.*

Prŏbans, tis, part. (1) *Allowing, approveing, likeing.* (2) *Showing, manifeſting, demonſtrateing.* (1) Jove non probante, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 20. (2) Turpem aperto pignore errorem probans, *Phædr.* 5, 5, 37.

•‖ Prŏbātĭcus, a, um, adj. [*à* probaton] *Of ſheep.* ¶ Probatica piſcina, *a pond at Jeruſalem, where ſheep which were to be ſacrificed were waſhed*, Vulg. Int. *Lat.* Oviarius, ad ovem pertinens.

Prŏbātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A tryal*, or *eſſay.* (2) *A proof*, or *demonſtration.* (1) In athletarum probatione, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 40. (2) Probatio futura eſt tua, *Id. Verr.* 1, 54.

•Prŏbăton, i, n. [*à* Gr. πρόβατον, idem] *A ſheep*, Plin. 7, 2. *Lat.* Ovis.

Prŏbātor, ōris, m. verb. *An approver*, or *praiſer* Quid intereſt inter ſuaſorem facti, & probatorem? *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12.

Prŏbātūrus, a, um, part. *About to prove.* Quid ſemper ſis probaturus, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 7.

Prŏbātus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Tryed, proved, aſſayed, allowed.* (2) *Well liked of.* (1) ✠ Probabilis orator jam verò etiam probatus, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 76. (2) Probatior primoribus patrum juvenis, *Liv.* 27, 8. = Nemo prior, ne probatior, *Id.* = Homines ſpectati & probati, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 27. § Probatiſſima femina, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 4.

Prŏbè, adv. [*à* probus] ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Well, readyly.* (2) *Fitly.* (3) *Very much.* (1) § Probè memini, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 50. teneo, *Id.* Probiſſimè, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 65. (2) Oculus non eſt probè affectus ad ſuum munus fungendum *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 7. (3) Probè appotus, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 126. ¶ Probè aliquem percutere, *to cheat one rarely*, Id. Pſeud. 2, 2, 9.

† Prŏbeat, *pro* prohibeat, *Lucr.* 1, 976. *ubi al.* plenè, prohibeat.

Prŏbĭtas, ātis, f. *Goodneſs, honeſty, virtue, probity, good nature.* = Virtus, probitas, integritas, in candidato requiri ſolet, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 25.

† Prŏbĭter, ant. *Probably*, Varr. ┼ Probè, *Cic.*

•Problēma, ătis, n. [πρόβλημα, Gr. *à* προβάλλω, propono] (1) ‖ *A conjectural propoſition, haveing an interrogation annexed.* (2) *A preparative rule to eloquence.* (1) Cic. Att. 13, 28. ſed Græc. lit. (2) Suet. *de* Cl. Gramm. 4, 5.

•‖ Problēmătĭcus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a problem*, Ap. recentiores.

Prŏbo, āre, act. [*à* probus] (1) *To prove, to make good*, or *make out.* (2) *To approve, allow*, or *like, of.* (3) *To approve to*, or *cauſe to be approved by, another.* (4) *To put in proof, to try*, or *eſſay.* (5) *To eſteem, account*, or *judge of.* (6) *To judge beſt to be done.* (7) *To chooſe*, or *deſire.* (1) = Satis erit planum facere atque probare, *Lucr.* 2, 933. Carneades nullam unquam rem defendit, quam non probârit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 39. Probabo Verrem contra leges pecuniam feciſſe, *Id. Verr.* 1, 4. = Tabulis Cenſorum firmabo & probabo, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp.* 14. (2) = Et laudo vehementer, & probo, *Id. Fam.* 7, 1. (3) Auribus puris ſcripta probare, *Prop.* 2, 13, 12. Libros, ut ſpero, tibi valde probabo, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 13. (4) § Probare boves, *Col.* amicos, *Ov.* (5) Ex eorum ingenio ingenium horum probant, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 42. (6) Cæſar maximè probabat mare tranſire, & Pompeium ſequi, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 29. (7) Sive tu Lucina probas vocari, *Hor. Carm. Secul.* 15.

Prŏbor, āri, ātus, paſſ. (1) *To be proved.* (2) *To be approved*, &c. (1) Culpa ex facili, quamvis manifeſta, non probatur, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 55. (2) Neque populo, neque cuiquam bono probatur, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 17.

•Prŏboſcis, ĭdis, f. [*ex* pro, *&* βόσκω, paſco, *Euſt.*] *An elephant's trunk.* Elephantus militem proboſcide circumdat, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 84. *Lat.* Elephanti manus, *Plin.*

Probrōſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ‖ ſsĭmus, ſup. *Shamefull, reproachfull, ignominious.* § Probroſum crimen, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 12. Probroſæ ruinæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 39. Probroſa mollities, *Plin.* 28, 8. Quo nihil probroſius duco, *Id.* 22, 6. Probroſiſſimi avaritiâ, *Tert.*

Probrum, i, n. [etym. incert.] (1) *Deformity.* (2) Met. *A reproachfull, ſhamefull, diſhoneſt act*; as whoredom, *or* adultery. (3) *Villany wickedneſs*; *any heinous*, or *deteſtable, action.* (4) *Contumely, reproach, ſhame, diſgrace, foul language.* (1) § Probrum corporis, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 24. (2) Probri inſimulabit uxorem, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 15. (3) = Tuis probris flagitiiſque, *Cic.* ✠ Non modò nullum probrum objectas, ſed etiam laudem illuſtras meam, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 29. (4) § = Probris maledictiſque vexare aliquem, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 20. Ingerunt probra, *Liv.* 2. Paupertas probro haberi cœpit, *Sall. B. Catil.* 12, 1.

Prŏbus, a, um, adj. or comp. † ſsĭmus, ſup. [*qu.* prohibus, quòd ſe à delinquendo prohibeat, *Feſt.*] (1) *Honeſt, virtuous, modeſt, good.* (2) *Current, ſubſtantial, ſound, good, ſtout.* (3) *Choice, fine, ſumptuous.* (4) *Opportune, fit, ſeaſonable.* (5) *Skillfull, expert, cunning.* (1) = Probo, fideli, & fido amico, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 4, 4. = Navus, & pudens, & probus filius, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 69. ✠ Pœta peccat, cùm probam orationem adfingit improbo, *Id. Orat.* 22. Pulſus eſt modeſti & rex, & probior, & integrior. *Id. Att.* 20, 6. HOMINIS PROBISSIMI, *Inſcript. ap. Gruter.*

p. 647. n. 5. (2) § Argentum probum, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3. 57. & *Liv.* 32, 2. navigium, *Cic.* Clava proba, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 20. Proba merx, *Id.* materia, *Id.* (3) Victus probus, *Id. Moſt.* 3, 2, 41. Probus hic conger frigidus, *Id. Mil* 3, 1, 165. (4) § Proba occaſio, *Id. Caſ.* 5, 4, 2. (5) Artificem probum, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 29. Illic eſt ad iſtas res probus, quas quæritas, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 3, 67.

Prŏcācĭtas, ātis, f. [*à* procax] (1) *Malapertneſs, ſaucyneſs, wantonneſs, laſciviouſneſs.* (2) *Drollery, buffoonery.* (1) Procacitate linguæ vitæ ſordes non eluuntur, *Orat.* in *Sall.* 1. (2) Ludit qui ſtolidâ procacitate, *Mart.* 4, 42. fin.

Prŏcācĭter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Malapertly, wantonly, ſaucyly.* Procaciter ortus ſermo, *Curt.* 8, 1, 32. Stipendium procaciùs flagitare, *Liv.* 28, 24. § Procaciſſimè illudere, *Curt.* 8, 1, 34.

‖ Prŏcaſtria, ōrum, pl. n. *Vid.* Proceſtria, *Feſt.*

Prŏcax, ācis, adj, or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* procando, *i. e.* poſcendo, *Cic.* ap. *Non.* unde procaces meretrices ab aſſiduè poſcendo, *Feſt.*] (1) *Saucy, bold, malapert, pert.* (2) Alſo *briſk, frolickſome.* (3) *Wanton, luſtfull.* (1) § Meretrix procax, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 20. lingua, *Sall. B. C.* 16, 4. Procaciſſima ingenia, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 87, 2. (2) Vernas procaces Paſco libatis dapibus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 66. (3) § Procacior in feminas, *Col.* 7, 3.

Prŏcēdens, tis, part. (1) *Marching forward.* (2) *Paſſing on, advanceing.* (1) Placidè leniterque procedens, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 70. (2) ¶ Tempus procedens mitigat ægritudinem, *length of time,* Cic. Tuſc. 3, 22. Tempore procedente, *in time, in proceſs of time,* Plin. jun. certamine, *Liv.* 38, 21.

Prŏcēdĭtur, imperſ. paſſ. *It is proceeded,* or *they proceeded.* ¶ Lentè & paulatim proceditur, crebróque ſubſiſtunt, *they march on, and often halt,* Cæſ. B. C. 1, 80. Nec ultra minas tamen proceſſum eſt, *they proceed no farther,* Liv.

Prŏcēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum, n. (1) *To proceed; to go, or come, forth.* (2) *To march on.* (3) *To walk in ſtate; to go, or come, along.* ✤ *To be under ſail.* (4) Met. *To go, or run, on.* (5) *To grow up.* (6) *To advance, riſe, or increaſe.* (7) Met. *To go forward, to proſper, or ſucceed.* (1) § Procedere triginta ſtadia, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 9. aliquantum viæ, *Id.* obviàm, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8. caſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 169. à caſtris, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4. à prætorio, *Cic. Verr.* 5. extra munitiones, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 43. ad forum, *Plaut.* in publicum, *Cic.* Proceſſit quærere fontis aquam, *Prop.* 1, 20, 23. ¶ In pedes procedere, *to come into the world with the feet foremoſt,* Plin. 7, 8. (2) Inſtructa militum multitudo procedit, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 19. (3) Cæſar cum purpureâ veſte proceſſit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 52. Vidit æquatis claſſem procedere velis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 587. (4) Ut publica ſtipendia procederent iis, qui equo publico meruerunt, *Liv.* (5) Vites in ſublimè procedunt, *Col.* de *Arb.* 4, 1. (6) 𝔛 An hoc vidit puer? ſi ætate proceſſerit, non videbit? *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 18. (7) Certamen fuit, vi ne corporis, aut virtute animi, res militaris magìs procederet, *Sall. B. C.* 1. Volup 'ſt, ſi res procedit lepidè, *Plaut.* Meditor eſſe affabilis, & bene procedit, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 6, 8. Cùm parum procederet inceptum, *Liv.* Quippe benefacta mea reipublicæ procedunt, *h. e.* proſperè cedunt, *Sall. B. J.* 85.

*‖ Prŏcĕleuſmătĭcus, i, m. *ſc.* pes [προκελευσματικὸς, Gr. *ex* πρὸ, & κέλευσμα, adhortatio; ita dict. quòd ob celeritatem celeuſmati nautico ſit aptiſſimus, *Voſſ.*] *A foot of four ſhort ſyllables, as* pĕlăgĭŭs, *Gramm.*

Prŏcella, æ, f. [vis ventorum cum pluviâ, ita dict. quòd omnia procellat, *i. e.* moveat, *Serv.*] (1) *A great tempeſt, or ſtorm, of wind and rain; eſpecially on the ſea.* (2) Alſo *a buſtle, or mutiny; a trouble in the ſtate.* (1) Flatus vagi & ruentes torrentium more, ſi ſiccam latè ruperint nubem, procellam gignunt, quæ à Græcis vocatur Ἐκνεφίας, *Plin.* 2, 48. Vexant mare inæquales procellæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 3. (2) = Tu procella patriæ, turbo, & tempeſtas pacis, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 53.

‖ Prŏcello, ĕre, cŭli, culſum, act. [*i. e.* porrò ſive longè, cello] *To overthrow, to beat down.* Improviſus turbo proculerat, *Plin. Paneg.* 66. *ſed al. leg.* perculerat. Procellunt, procumbunt, *Feſt.*

Prŏcellōſus, a, um, adj. *Stormy, boiſterous, roaring.* § Ver procelloſum, *Liv.* 40, 2. Procelloſi noti, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 10. Procelloſum æquor, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 621.

‖ Prŏcellŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*à* procerus] *Somewhat tall,* Lampr. † Aliquantò procerior.

Prŏcer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [*à* προεχὴς, eminens, prominens; qui primas tenet, Æol. προεχὴρ, per Sync. προχὴρ, procer; vel *à* procerus, quod vid.] *A great man, a nobleman, a peer.* Agnoſco procerem, *Juv.* 8, 26. ☞ *Rarò occ. in ſingul. ſed freq. in plur.*

Prŏcĕres, um, pl. [de etym. *vid.* Procer.] (1) *The head men of a town, city, or corporation; as governours, rulers, officers, nobles, or peers.* (2) Alſo *the heads and ends of beams which lie without the walls, the ſupporters that bear up rafters.* (1) § Proceres Latinorum, *Liv.* 1, 45. Audiebam noſtros proceres clamitantes, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 15. ¶ Proceres gulæ, *belly gods,* Plin. 9. 17. (2) Serv.

Prŏcērĭtas, ātis, f. *Tallneſs, height, length.* § Proceritas corporis, *Plin. Paneg.* 5. arborum, *Plin.* 6, 32. 𝔛 Proceritas & brevitas pedum in oratione, *Cic. Orat.* 63.

Prŏcērĭùs, adv. comp. ex Procerè inuſ. *More at length.* Brachium proceriùs projectum, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.*

‖ Prŏcērŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*à* procerus] *Somewhat tall,* or *long,* Apul. Florid. p. 791.

Prŏcērus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [etym. incert.] (1) *High, tall, lofty, proper.* (2) *Long.* (1) § Lauri proceræ, *Catull.* 62, 219. Proceriſſima populus, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 5. (2) Poſt anapæſtum, procerior numerus effloruit, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 48. Serpentis procerum corpus, *Lucr.* 3, 658. ¶ Proferre viaï Proceros paſſus, *large ſtrides,* Id. 4, 825.

‖ Prŏceſſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* procedo] (1) *A proceeding, or paſſing forward.* (2) *A proceſſion.* (1) 𝔛 A militibus reditus magìs maturus quàm proceſſio longior quærebatur, *Cic.* pro *L. Manil.* 9. ☞ *Sic leg. Gronov. ſed al.* proceſſus. (2) Jul. Capit.

Prŏceſſūrus, a, um, part. *About to proceed.* Cernebam *civitates* mox eò proceſſuras, unde receptum ad pœnitendum non haberent, *Liv.* 42, 13. Se obviàm proceſſurum, ut quod agendum eſſet conſultarent, *Id.* 36, 8.

Prŏceſſus, ûs, m. verb. (1) *A proceſs, progreſs, or going forward; a proficiency.* (2) *A ſucceſs, or event.* (1) Tantos proceſſus efficiebat, ut evolare, non excurrere, videretur, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 78. Gradus tuos & quaſi proceſſus dicendi ſtudeo cognoſcere, *Id. ibid.* 65. (2) Inimica ſemper alienis proceſſibus invidia, *Sen.*

‖ Prŏceſtrium, ii, n. [ita dict. quod pro caſtris, *i. e.* ante caſtra, ſitum eſſet] (1) ‖ *A ſort of fortification made before a camp.* (2) *An antichamber for the prince's guard.* (1) Proceſtria dicuntur, quo proceditur in muro, *Feſt.* Ætius proceſtria ædificia dixit eſſe extra portam, *Id.* (2) Poſt hanc cubiculum cum proceſtrio, altitudine æſtivum, munimentis hybernum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 10. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* cum procœtone.

*‖ Prŏchīros, i, m. [πρόχειρος, Gr. *ex* πρὸ, & χεὶρ, manus] *A clerk, or ſcribe, haveing a quick and ready hand,* Alciat. † A manu, *Lat.*

Prŏcĭdens, tis, part. (1) *Falling down.* (2) *Wateriſh, or very full of rheum.* (1) Ut glandem in alienum fundum procidentem liceret colligere, *Plin.* 16, 5. (2) § Procidentes oculi, *Plin.* 24, 13.

Prŏcĭdentia, um, pl. n. *The falling of ſome part out of its place,* as of the fundament, womb, &c. Acetum ſiſtit procidentia ſedis vulvæque, *Plin.* 23, 1. & 24, 11.

Prŏcĭdentia, æ, f. *A falling down* of a thing out of its place. Myrtus utilis eſt procidentiæ vulvarum, *Plin.* 23, 9. Radix ſanat vulnera & ſedis procidentias, *Id.* 24, 11. ¶ Oculorum procidentia, *a great inflammation breaking out of the eyes, with ſuch a force as to move them from their place,* Id. 34, 18. *vid.* Celſ. 6, 6.

Prŏcĭdo, ĕre, di, căſum, n. [*ex* pro, & cado] *To fall down flat.* Tres turres cum fragore ingenti prociderant, *Liv.* Impulſa cupreſſus Euro Procidit latè, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 11. Ille præceps cum armis procidit ante proram, *Liv.* 26, 39. In corpus amici procidit, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 48.

Prŏcĭduus, a, um, adj. *That falleth, or is apt to fall, down out of its place.* § Sedes procidua, *Plin.* 21, 20.

*‖ Prŏcieo, ēre, īvi, ītum, act. [*ex* pro, & cieo] *To call for one,* Feſt. † Cieo.

‖ Prŏcinctus, a, um, part. *Prepared, ready ſet in array.* ¶ Procincta claſſis, *a fleet ready to engage in fight,* Feſt. § Procinctæ claſſes, *Gell.* 1, 11. ¶ Procinctum teſtamentum, *a ſoldier's will juſt before the fight,* Dig.

Prŏcinctus, ûs, m. [*à* procingor] (1) *The ſtate of an army ready to give battle, the battle array.* (2) Met. *Readyneſs.* (1) Cornibus in procinctu dimicationem poſcentibus, *Plin.* 8, 45. (2) Hæc in procinctu carmina facta puta, *Ov. Ep.* ex *Ponto,* 1, 8, 10. ¶ In procinctu ſtare, *to be in readyneſs,* Quint. 12, 9. In procinctu & caſtris habiti, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 2, 2. In procinctu teſtamenta facere, *Paterc.* 2, 5.

‖ Prŏcingo, ĕre, xi, ctum, unde part. Procinctus, *To prepare, to make ready,* Feſt.

*‖ Prŏcĭto, āre, act. [*ex* pro, & cito, *à* cieo; procitant pro vocitant, citare, n. eſt vocitare] *To call often,* Feſt.

*‖ Prŏcĭtus, a, um, part. [*à* procio, provoco] *Void, diſannulled.* § Procitum teſtamentum, veluti provocatum, *i. e.* irritum, ac ruptum, *Feſt.*

*Prŏclāmans, tis, part. *Crying out,* Liv. 1, 26.

*Prŏclāmātio, ōnis, f. verb, *A crying out, or aloud; an outcry, a proclamation,* Quint.

*Prŏclāmātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A cryer, or proclaimer.* (2) *A bawler, a pettyfogger.* (1) Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 46. (2) = Non cauſidicum neſcio quem, non proclamatorem, aut rabulam conquirimus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 46.

*Prŏclāmo, āre, n. [*ex* pro, & clamo] (1) *To cry out, to proclaim.* (2) *To declaim, to plead a cauſe.* (1) Defendunt, proclamant, tuam fidem implorant, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 42. (2) Proclamare pro ſordidis hominibus, cauſiſque, *Liv.* l. 22.

*Prŏclīnātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A bending, or leaning, forward.* Proclinatio impleatur arenâ, *Vitr.* 5, 12.

*Prŏclīnātus, a, um, part. *Bending downwards, inclineing forwards, ſinking.* Curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, *Vitr.* 2. ult. Partes *domûs* proclinatæ, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 84. ¶ *Met.* Adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictolitanis, *the ruinous, or ſinking, poſture of affairs,* Cæſ. B. G. 7, 42.

*Prŏclīno, āre, neut. [*ex* pro, & clino] *To ſtoop, hang, or bend, forward.* § Proclinare in littora, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 11, 39.

*Prŏclīnor, āri, paſſ. *To be hung, or bent, downward.* Earum notanda ſunt capita quam in partem proclinentur, *Col.* 7, 10.

*Prŏclīve, is, n. [*à* proclivis] *The brow of a hill, or the over-hanging of a cliff.* § Per proclivia, *Col.*

*‖ Prŏclīvè, & Prŏclīvĭter, olim adv. *With a ſteep deſcent,* Gell. 20, 24. † Facilè.

*Prŏclīvis, e, adj. & Prŏclīvus, a, um, or, comp. [*ex* pro, & clivus] (1) *Down hill; leading, or hanging, downward.* (2) *Inclined, ſubject to, flippant.* (3) *Eaſy to be done.* (1) Aſta, ut deſcendam jam nunc in proclivi, *Plaut.* Solum ſtabuli oportet eſſe proclivum, ut facilè poſſit everri, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. Zephyrus proclivas incitat undas, *Catull.* 62, 270. (2) Procliviores alii ad alios morbos, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 37. § Proclivis ſceleri egeſtas, *Sil.* 13, 585. (3) Tam hoc tibi in proclivi, quàm imber quando pluit, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 86. Id faciam in proclivi quod eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 18.

*Prŏclīvĭtas, ātis, f. *Inclination, or diſpoſition, to a thing.* 𝔛 Facilitas in bonis rebus, proclivitas in malis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 12.

*Prŏclīvĭter, adv. iùs, comp. *Eaſyly, readyly, or currently.* ‖ Procliviter perſuaſit, *Gell.* 1, 6. Verba procliviùs labuntur brevitate & celeritate ſyllabarum, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 57.

* Prōclīvus, a, um. adj. *Steep. Vid.* Proclivis.

Prŏco, āre [*i. e.* poſco, *id. quod* procor. ant. ut bonus, olim benus; *à* προῒξ, προικὸς, dos, quæ poſcitur *à* proco; al. *à* prociendo, *i. e.* illiciendo] *To demand,* or *aſk, malapertly*; *to dally,* or *play the wanton,* Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Prŏcor, āri. dep. [procari poſcere, prop. dotem, τὴν προῖκα, in nuptiis] (1) *To woo, to demand.* (2) Alſo *to flatter and ſooth.* (1) Varr. L. L. 6, 5. (2) Sen. Præf. Nat. Qu. 4.

* ‖ Prŏcœtium, ii. n. [*ex* πρὸ, ante, *&* κοίτη, cubile] *A little chamber near the maſter's, where the maidens,* or *ſervants, lie*; *a porch, entry,* or *lobby, before a chamber*; *an antichamber,* Jun. ┼ Excubitorium.

* Prŏcœton, ōnis. m. [ab eodem] locus ante cubile, in quo cuſtodes corporis excubant. *A porch,* or *entry, before a chamber*; *an anti-room, a lobby.* Poſt hanc cubiculum cum procœtone, altitudine æſtivum, munimentis hybernum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

Prŏconſul, ŭlis. m. [*ex* pro *&* conſul; *qu.* pro conſule, cum conſulari poteſtate in provinciam miſſus] (1) *A proconſul, one that was ſent with an extraordinary power of a conſul, into any province, to govern.* (2) *A lord deputy, a preſident, a lieutenant.* (1) L. Manilius proconſul, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 20. & alibi. (2) *Sub imperatoribus, vid.* Lipſ. *in* Tac. Ann. 2.

Prŏconſŭlāris, re. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a proconſul,* or *conſul's deputy.* § Proconſulare imperium, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 14, 3.

Prŏconſŭlātus, ûs. m. *A proconſulſhip*; *the office,* or *dignity, of a proconſulate,* or *lieutenancy.* Ad proconſulatum uſque à præturâ, *Plin.* 14, 22.

* † Procrāgo, xi. n. [Detortum verbum à πρὸ, & κράζω, ἔκραξον] *To ſhout out aloud.* Delirantes procraxe feruntur, *Lucr.* 5, 11.

Prŏcraſtĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delaying,* or *puting off, from day to day.* = In rebus gerendis tarditas & procraſtinatio odioſa eſt, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 7.

Prŏcraſtĭnātus, a, um. part. *Deferred, delayed.* = Si ea non tardata & procraſtinata eſſent, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 1. *Epiſt. à Germ. repert.*

Prŏcraſtĭno, āre. act. *To delay, to prolong, to deferr, to drive off from day to day.* = Rem deferre, ac procraſtinare cœperunt, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 9.

* Prŏcreātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A begeting,* or *procreation.* § Procreatio liberorum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 14.

* Prŏcreātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A creatour, a maker.* (2) *A father.* (1) Procreator mundi deus, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 8. (2) ✠ A procreatoribus nati diliguntur, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1. vid. & eund. ibid. 4, 7.

* Prŏcreātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A mother.* = Artium procreatrix & parens, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 3.

* Prŏcreātus, a, um. part. *Begoten, born.* = Non magis me meâ cauſâ puto eſſe natum, quàm reipub. procreatum, *Cic. ant. iret in exil.* 8.

* Prŏcreo, āre. act. [*ex* pro *&* creo] (1) *To procreate, to beget, to engender.* (2) *To procure, to cauſe.* (1) § Procreare liberos ex aliquâ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 37. *Abſol.* Commune omnium animantium eſt conjunctionis appetitus procreandi cauſâ, *Id. Offic.* 1, 4. (2) § Procreare periculum alicui, *Id. vid. ſeq.*

* Prŏcreor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be procreated.* (2) *To be cauſed.* (1) Ut qui procreati eſſent, à procreatoribus amarentur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 7. (2) Mihi periculum procreatur ab amicis, *Id. Attic.* 2, 22.

* Prŏcreſco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum. n. [*ex* pro, *&* creſco] *To grow up.* Non poterit res procreſcere, aliqua, *Lucr.* 2, 546.

* ‖ Prŏcŭbĭtor, ōris, m. verb. *He that keepeth watch and ward without the camp.* Procubitor φρουρὸς, *Gloſſ. vet.* ┼ Excubitor.

* Prŏcŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum. n. [*ex* pro, *&* cubo] *To lie over.* ¶ Speluncæque tegant, & ſaxa procubet umbra, *lieth,* or *is ſpread over,* Virg. Georg. 3, 145.

Prŏcūdendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be ſharpened.* (2) Met. *To be faſhioned and framed.* (1) Lucr. 5, 1264. (2) Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 30.

Prŏcūdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. (1) *To beat, ſtamp,* or *ſtrike,* a thing, to make it longer, leſs, *or* thinner; *to hammer out, to ſharpen.* (2) Met. *To beget, bring forth,* or *produce.* (3) *To coin, deviſe,* or *invent.* (1) Quamvis in acuta & tenuia poſſe Mucronum duci faſtigia procudendo, *Lucr.* 5, 1264. Durum procudit arator Vomeris obtuſi dentem, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 261. *Met.* Ira quæ procudit enſes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 19. (2) Sêcla propagando procudere, *Lucr.* 5, 854. Ignes procudunt ignem, *Id.* de 1114. (3) Procudam hinc multos dolos, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 20.

Prŏcūdor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be beat, ſtamped, &c.* (2) Met. *To be invented,* or *produced.* (1) *Vid.* Procudo. (2) Nec nova vivendo procuditur ulla voluptas, *Lucr.* 3, 1094.

Prŏcul. adv. [*qu.* porrò ab oculis, *Serv.* rect. *à* procello proculi, unde fort. procilis, hinc procul, ut à facio facilis facul, à ſimilis ſimul] (1) *Far, far off, aloof, far from, a great way off.* (2) Alſo *near.* (1) ✠ Non procul, ſed hîc, *Cic.* ✠ An procul, an coràm, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 36. § Procul hoſte, *Liv.* patriâ, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 6. mari, *Liv.* 38, 16. à patriâ, *Virg.* muros, *Id. conf. Flor.* 2, 6, 50. ¶ ┼ Procul eſt, ut credere poſſis, *it is far from credible,* Lucr. 4, 854. Procul errare, *to be much in the wrong,* Sall. B. Jug. (2) Serta procul tantùm capiti delapſa jacebant, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 16. Eſt procul in pelago ſaxum, *Id. Æn.* 5, 124. & *Gloſſ. vet.* Procul ἐγγὺς, καὶ μακρὰν, καὶ πόῤῥωθεν.

* Prŏculcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A trampleing in.* (2) Met. *A treading under foot, a trampleing.* (1) Aquam obturbare proculcatione, *Plin.* 8, 18. (2) = Regno parata ruina & proculcatio, *Sen.*

* Prŏculcātus, a, um. part. *Trampled on.* Proculcatas ſues obteret duro pede, *Phædr.* 1, 30, 10.

* Prŏculco, āre. act. [*ex* pro, *&* calco] (1) *To tread down,* or *trample upon.* (2) Met. *To contemn,* or *deſpiſe.* (1) Pedibus virum proculcat equinis, *Ov. Met.* 12, 374. Qui tot proculcavimus nives, *Curt,* 6, 3, 16. Ne femina proculcare cogantur, *Col.* (2) = Qui fata proculcavit, ac vitæ bona projecit, *Sen. Theb.* ſeu *Phœniſſ.* 193.

* Prŏculcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be troden,* or *trampled, on.* Dum à pedibus legumina proculcantur, *Col.* 2, 20.

‖ Prŏculdŭbio, adv. *Without doubt, undoubtedly,* Suet. Ner. 3. ☞ *Sed mel. diviſè* procul dubio, *i. e.* à dubio. ┼ Sine dubio, *Cic.*

‖ Prŏcŭlus, i. m. [*à* procul] *One born when his father is a great way off,* or *very old.* Sunt qui credant ideo dictos, quia patribus ſenibus, qu. procul progreſſis ætate nati ſunt, *Feſt.*

* Prŏcumbens, tis. part. (1) *Bending downwards.* (2) *Falling down.* (1) § Taxi procumbentes, *Luc.* 3, 419. (2) Fluens procumbénſque reſpublica, *Paterc.* 2, 16.

* Prŏcumbo, ĕre, cŭbui, ĭtum. n. [*ex* pro, *&* cumbo] (1) *To lie down flat, to lie along.* (2) *To lean,* or *reſt, upon.* (3) *To be lodged,* as corn is. (4) *To fall in battle, to be ſlain.* (5) *To hang,* or *bend, down towards the ground.* (6) *To tumble,* or *fall, down.* (7) *To ſink.* (8) *To ply the oar.* (1) Feſſus viâ procubuiſſe dicitur, *Liv.* 1. § In terram toto procumbere vultu, *Ov. Met.* 14, 281. Terræ procumbere, *Id. Met.* 1, 375. humi, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 481. (2) § Procumbere ad arborem, *Plin.* 8, 16. (3) Procubuerant frumenta imbribus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 42. (4) Quinque minùs celebres noſtrâ procubuêre manu, *Ov. Met.* 13, 262. ¶ *Met.* Res poſtquam procubuêre meæ, *were ruined,* Ov. Triſt. 3, 4, 2. (5) Plin. 16, 36. (6) Tecta ſuper habitantes aliquando procumbunt, *Quint.* 2, 16. & *Met.* Domus lapſa in domini procubuit caput, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 10. (7) Fortè quodam loco malè denſatus agger pondere ſuperſtantium in foſſam procubuit, *Liv.* (8) Olli certamine ſummo Procumbunt, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 198.

Procūrandus, a, um. part. *To be expiated,* or *purged, by ſacrifice.* In monſtris interpretandis ac procurandis, in aruſpicum diſciplinâ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 3. § Sacra procuranda, *Nep. Them.* 2.

Procūrans, tis. part. (1) *Procureing, provideing.* (2) ‖ *Looking to,* or *dreſſing.* (3) *Atoneing, expiateing.* (1) Stabulis procurans otia paſtor, *Sil.* 6, 330. (2) *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 301. (3) *Vid.* Procuro.

Procūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The adminiſtration and doing* of a thing; *an office,* or *charge.* (2) *The atoneing,* or *appeaſeing, of the gods by ſacrifice.* (3) *The protectorate,* or *protectorſhip, dureing a prince's nonage.* (1) § Negotii procuratio, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 30. ✠ Reipub. non ſolùm cura, ſed quædam etiam procuratio multis officiis conſtrictum tenebat, *Id. Acad.* 1, 3. Sunt qui nullam habere cenſent rerum humanarum procurationem deos, *Id. N. D.* 1, 2. (2) Scriptum à multis eſt, quum terræ motus factus eſſet, ut ſue plenâ procuratio fieret, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 45. (3) Amici ejus qui propter ætatem ejus in procuratione erant regni, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 104.

Procūrātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A procurement,* Sen. Ep. 31.

Procūrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A proctor, a proxy, a factor, a ſolicitor, one that ſeeth to another man's affairs,* or *he that hath the charge of a thing committed to him.* (2) *A bailiff,* or *ſteward*; *one that is ſet over any affair.* (3) *A governour of a country under any prince.* (4) *A lord protector,* or *governour, dureing the nonage of a young prince.* (1) = Legitimè procurator dicitur, qui alieni negotii aliquid gerit, alieno præpoſitus negotio, penè dominus, & alieni juris vicarius, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 20. ✠ Nihil intereſt utrùm per procuratores agas, an per teipſum, *Id. Att.* 4, 15. (2) § Procurator villaticus, *Col.* apum, *Id.* aviarii, *Varr.* ¶ Procurator fiſci, *an officer like our barons of the exchequer,* Suet. Claud. 12. Procuratores, *undertakers of funerals,* Id. Veſp. 19. *of triumphs,* Id. Cal. 47. (3) Pothinus procurator regni in parte Cæſaris, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 112. ✠ Scribitur tetrarchis, præfectis, & procuratoribus, ut Corbuloni pareant, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 25. (4) *Vid.* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 104.

‖ Prŏcūrātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a proctor,* or *like officer.* § Procuratorium nomen, *Ulp.*

Procūrātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A protectreſs, a governeſs.* Met. = Sapientia totius hominis cuſtos & procuratrix, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 7.

Procūro, āre. act. [pro aliquo curo] primâ ſyllabâ ancipiti. (1) *To do,* or *ſolicit, another man's buſineſs*; *to ſee to the affairs of another man.* (2) *To govern,* or *manage.* (3) Simply *to take care of, to ſee to.* (4) *To cure, to heal.* (5) † *To atone, to expiate*; *to avert the ill omen of.* (1) Is procurat rationes negotiaque Dionyſii noſtri, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 24. (2) § Procurare provinciam, *Plin.* (3) Corpora procurate viri, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 158. (4) Procuravi ocimoque & urticâ, *Catull.* 42, 15. *ubi al.* recuravi. (5) Illi ſacrificia publica ac privata procurant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 12. § Portenta procurare, *Cic.*

Procūror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be expiated,* or *purged, by ſacrifice, &c.* Hæc prodigia hoſtiis majoribus procurata ſunt, *Liv. Vid.* Procuro.

Prŏcurrens, tis. part. (1) *Runing,* or *lieing, out at length.* (2) *Runing forth before the reſt.* (1) Procurrentes ab urbe trepidos intra mœnia compulit, *Liv.* 44, 10. (2) Infœlix ſaxis in procurrentibus hæſit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 204. Ad libidinem militum fortè procurrentium, *Liv.* 25, 21.

Prŏcurro, ĕre, ri, ſum. neut. (1) *To run forth,* or *abroad.* (2) *To run,* or *lie, out in length.* (3) *To ſally out on the charge.* (4) *To paſs over.* (1) Matres familiâs in publicum procurrunt, *Liv.* 34, 2. Si ferociùs procucurriſſent, *Id.* 25, 11. *conf. Sil.* 9, 419. (2) ¶ Terra tribus ſcopulis vaſtum procurrit in æquor, *jutteth out,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 419. (3) Cæſ. B. C. 3, 93. (4) Vitæ ſpatium procurrere, *Ov.*

Prŏcurſans, tis. part. *Runing out,* or *ſallying forth,* Liv.

Prŏcurſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A runing out to ſkirmiſh, a ſallying.* Procurſationes inter murum & vallum fiebant, *Liv.* 5, 19.

Prŏcurſātōres, um. pl. m. *Fore-runers in battle, light horſemen*, Liv. 42, 64.

Prŏcurſātur, impers. *They ſally out.* Ibi per dies aliquot quum ab ſtationibus procurſaretur, *Liv.* 27, 2.

Prŏcurſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A digreſſion.* (2) *A runing, or lieing, out in length.* (1) Quint. 4, 3. (2) Id. 11, 3.

Prŏcurſo, āre. freq. *To run out often; to ſkirmiſh, or fight; to make ſallys.* § Procurſare à ſtationibus, *Liv.* 27, 2. procurſat, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 852.

‖ Prŏcurſor, ōris. m. verb. *A runer out, or forth*, Litt. *ex* Sall.

Prŏcurſus, ûs. m. (1) *A ſally.* (2) *A career, a gallop.* (3) *A lieing out in length.* (4) *A fetching of a veer in leaping*; Met. *an advance* (1) = 𝔛 Tumultuario prælio, ac procurſu magis militum, quàm ex præparato, aut juſſu imperatorum, orto, *Liv.* 22, 41. (2) Magno fremitu procurſuque agebat viros, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 25. (3) § Procurſus anguloſus, *Plin.* 5, 10. (4) = Initia procurſuſque virtutibus patefecimus, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 1. *interp. Bud.*

* Prŏcurvus, a, um. adj. [*ex* pro, & curvus] *Very crooked*, Virg. Georg. 2, 421.

† Prŏcum patritium, ant. *pro* procerem, *i. e.* principem, *Feſt.*

Prŏcus, i. m. [*à* procando, *i. e.* poſcendo, *Feſt.*] *A wooer, or ſuitor, to have a woman in marryage.* § Proci ignoti, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 96. In me turba ruunt luxurioſa proci, *Ov. Epiſt.* 1, 88.

* Prŏcyon, ōnis. m. [προκύων, Gr. *i. e.* antecanis; ita dict. quòd canis ortum prævertebat, *Cic.*] *A ſtar going before the dog-ſtar.* 𝔛 Procyon oritur Idibus Jul. Canicula, *i. e.* Sirius 7 Cal. Aug. *Col.* 11, 2.

Prŏdeambŭlo, āre. n. *To walk forth, or abroad*, Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 4.

‖ Prōdēgĕris, perdideris, conſumpſeris, *Feſt. Vid.* Prodigo, n. 2.

* Prōdendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be nominated, or put up.* (2) *To be betrayed.* (3) *To be handed down, to be tranſmitted.* (1) Iter eo die fuit Miloni Lanuvii ad flaminem prodendum, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 10. *vid.* Prodo. (2) Non caſtris metuens, ſed ne prodendæ urbis occaſionem nimis multis in eam imminentibus daret, *Liv.* 23, 16. (3) Gloria prodenda liberis noſtris, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 1, 35.

* Prōdens, tis, part. *Betraying.* Erigyius arcana mea & ſecreta, te prodente, cognovit, *Curt.* 7, 30. *conf. Sil.* 6, 384.

* Prōdeo, īre, īvi, *vel* ii, ĭtum. n. [*ex* pro, & eo, *d* interſerto euphoniæ gratiâ] *To go, or, come, forth; or go out of doors, to come abroad, to march forth; to go, or come, out.* § Prodire utero matris, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 33. in funus, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 88. ex portu, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 7. ad aliquem, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 7, 12. obviàm alicui, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 65.

Prōdīco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To fix, or appoint.* (2) *To prolong, to adjourn.* (1) Tribunus ei diem prodixit, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (2) Adeò obſtupefecit plebem, ut diem ſuâ voluntate prodicerent, *Liv.* 2, 61.

Prōdīcor, ci. paſſ. *To be adjourned, or prorogued.* Sibi placere accipi eam cauſam, diemque à collegis prodici, *Liv. interp. Feſt.*

Prōdictātor, ōris. m. *One who ſupplyed the dictator's place upon extraordinary occaſions.* Populus prodictatorem elegit, Q. Fabium Maximum, *Liv.* 22, 8.

Prōdictus, a, um. part. (1) *Peremptorily fixed, or the appointed day of appearance in law.* (2) *Adjourned, put off.* (1) Ne niſi prodictâ die, quis accuſetur, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 17. (2) Orationibus in noctem perductis prodicta dies eſt, *Liv.* Cùm prodicta dies veniret, *Id.* 2, 61.

* ‖ Prōdīgæ hoſtiæ. à veteribus dicebantur, quæ totæ conſumebantur igne, unde homines luxurioſi prodigi dicti ſunt, *Feſt.*

* ‖ Prōdīgālĭtas, ātis. f. *Prodigality.* ⊥ Profuſio, effuſio, *Cic.*

* ‖ Prōdīgālĭter, adv. *Prodigally*, Col. *ap.* Litt. ſed non inven.

* Prōdīgè, adv. *Waſtefully, laviſhly, unthriftyly.* § Prodigè vivere, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 6.

* Prōdīgendus, a, um. part. *To be driven forth*, Varr.

* Prōdīgentia, æ. f. *Waſtefullneſs, riot, unthriftyneſs, laviſhing*, Tac. 13, 1, 4. Prodigentia opum, *Id.* 6, 14, 1.

Prōdĭgiālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, prodigys.* Jovi prodigiali comprecari, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 107. Prodigiale rubens cometes, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 1, 232.

Prōdĭgiālĭter, adv. *Strangely, wonderfully*, Col. 2, 3. vid. & *Hor. A. Poët.* 29.

‖ Prōdĭgiātor, ōris. m. *A ſoothſayer who foretelleth the events of prodigys, or ſtrange ſigns.* ⊥ Prodigiatores, haruſpices, prodigiorum interpretes, *Feſt.*

Prodĭgiōſè, adv. *Monſtrouſly, ſtrangely*, Plin. 11, 37.

Prōdĭgiōſus, a, um. adj. *Prodigious, contrary to the common courſe of nature, monſtrous, marvelous.* § Prodigioſi ſolis defectus, *Plin.* 2, 30. partus, *Id.* 10, 63. corpora, *Quint.* mendacia, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 17. ¶ Fides prodigioſa, *mighty great*, Juv. 10, 62.

* † Prōdīgĭtas, ātis. f. *Laviſhneſs, waſtefullneſs, prodigality*, Lucil. ⊥ Profuſio.

Prōdĭgium, ii. n. [*à* prædicendo, *Cic. qu.* prodicium; vel *à* prodigo, *i. e.* porrò ago] *A thing monſtrous and unnatural, a prodigy.* 𝔛 Hæc non mirabilia ſunt, ſed prodigii ſimile eſt, quod dicam, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 4. *Met. de homine.* = A. P. Clodio fatali portento prodigioque reip. *Id.* in *Piſon.* 4.

* Prōdīgo, ĕre, ēgi. act. [*ex* pro, *i. e.* porrò, & ago; *q. d.* procul ago] (1) *To drive forth.* (2) *To laſh out, or laviſh; to ſquander away.* (1) Admiſſuris cùm faciunt, prodigunt in lutoſos limites, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. *de ſuibus.* (2) 𝔛 Feſto die ſi quid prodegeris, profeſto egere liceat, niſi peperceris, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 9, 10.

* Prōdīgor, i. paſſ. *To be laviſhed away.* § Pecunia prodigitur, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 52, 1.

Prōdīgus, a, um. adj. [*à* prodigendo] (1) *Prodigal, laviſh, unthrifty, waſtefull, riotous.* (2) *Liberal, free, bountyfull.* (3) *Exceſſive, immoderate.* (1) 𝔛 Duo genera ſunt largorum, quorum alteri prodigi dicuntur, alteri liberales, *Cic. Off.* 2, 16. § Prodiga rerum luxuries, *Lucan.* 4, 373. (2) Prodiga tellus alimenta ſuggerit, *Ov. Met.* 15, 81. (3) = In honoribus decernendis nimius & tanquam prodigus, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 15.

† Prōdiſpĕro, āre. act. ¶ Prodiſperare alvum, *to give one a looſeneſs*, ap. Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 31. leg. *pro* ſolvere, ciere, movere, &c.

* Prōdĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* prodo] (1) *A diſcovery.* (2) *Diſloyalty, treachery.* (3) *A prolonging.* (1) § Arcanorum proditio, *Plin.* 7, 45. (2) = Multorum in nos perfidiam, inſidias, proditionem notabis, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (3) Te prodidiſſe diem militibus, cùm proditionem non haberent, *Cato.*

* Prōdĭtor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A traitour, a betrayer.* (2) *A diſcoverer.* (1) 𝔛 Ea dixit de conſervatoribus patriæ, quæ dici deberent de proditoribus, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 3. Proditor aut deſertor ſalutis meæ, *Id. poſt redit.* 4. (2) Riſus proditor puellæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 21.

* ‖ Prōdĭtrix, īcis. f. *She that telleth, or betrayeth*, Prud. Periſt. 1, 11.

* Prōdītur, impers. [*à* prodeo] *They come.* Ecquoi non proditur revertenti? *Cic.* pro *Muræn.*

* Prōdĭtur, & Prōdĭtum eſt, impers. [*à* prodo] *It is reported, given out, or ſet down in writeing.* Proditum eſt memoriæ, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 1.

* Prōdĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to betray.* Poſtulat, ut jurent omnes, ſe exercitum duceſque non deſerturos, neque prodituros, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 76. His veniam belli pollicetur, jurejurando adactis reſponſum nemini prodituros, *Juſt.* 8, 4.

* Prōdĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* prodo] (1) *Betrayed, diſcovered, deſcryed, uttered, declared.* (2) *Deceived.* (3) *Writen, recorded.* (4) *Caſt out.* (1) Proditâ die, quâ die judicium ſit futurum, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 17. (2) = Ego proditus, inductus, conjectus in fraudem, *Id. Att.* 3, 55. (3) *Id.* ¶ Memoriâ proditum, *delivered down by tradition*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 12. (4) Extra prodita corpus Imbecilla foras, *anima*, Lucr. 3, 602. ¶ partem in eandem, *puſhed the ſame way*, Id. 6, 562.

† Prōdiùs, adv. [*à* prodeundo, *qu.* porrò eundo] Prodius ant. pro interiùs, longiùs. *Nearer*, Non. *ex* Varr.

* Prōdo, ĕre, dĭdi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* pro, *vel* porrò, & do, *i. e.* propago, *Diomed.*] (1) *To deduce, derive, or draw down.* (2) *To prolong, delay, or put off.* (3) *To tranſmitt by writeing, or tradition.* (4) *To acquaint, diſcloſe, or own.* (5) *To declare, or pronounce, publickly.* (6) *To yield, or ſurrender, up.* (7) *To betray.* (8) *To deceive and forſake.* (1) Genus alto à ſanguine Teucri Prodere, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 231. (2) Ut aliquot dies nuptiis prodat, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 13. (3) Sacra ſanctiſſimè coluerunt, & poſteris ſuis prodiderunt, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 30. (4) = Tibi nos prodimus, ac confitemur ciſtellulam habere, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 76. (5) Nos ſine ſuffragio populi interregem prodamus, *Liv.* 5, 31. (6) Antequam arcem proderent hoſtibus, *Sall.* (7) 𝔛 Hunc non ſolùm in periculis non defendit, ſed etiam prodidit, *Nep.* in *Phoc.* 2. 𝔛 Amici mei partim me deſeruerunt, partim prodiderunt, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 3. (8) 𝔛 Eho! an non alemus puerum? prodemus, quæſo, potiùs? *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 50. § Conjugium prodere, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 431.

* Prōdor, i. ĭtus ſum. paſſ. (1) *To be betrayed, or given up.* (2) *To be diſcovered, or made known.* (3) *To be deſerted, or abandoned.* (4) *To be tranſmitted by writeing, tradition,* &c. (5) *To be nominated, or publickly declared.* (1) Hoſti proditur imperium veſtrum, *Sal.* (2) Uteri manifeſto tumore Proditur, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 172. (3) Unius ob iram Prodimur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 256. Qui cauſam veteranorum prodi volunt, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 7. (4) Sacra familiis prodentur, *Id.* de *Legib.* 2, 19. (5) Interregem prodi patricio neceſſe eſt, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 14.

* ‖ Prōdŏceo, ēre, ui, ctum. act. [*ex* pro, & doceo] *To teach openly.* Hæc Janus ſummus ab imum Prodocet, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 55. ☞ *Hoc uno loco reper. & vel hic al. al. leg.*

* Prodrŏmus, i. m. [πρόδρομος, Gr. *à* πρὸ, antè, & δρόμος, curſus] (1) *A forerunner, a harbinger, a preparer of the way.* (2) Alſo *a ſort of figs.* (3) Alſo *a wind which bloweth eight days before the riſing of the dog-ſtar.* (1) § Pompeiani prodromi, *Cic. Att.* 1, 9. (2) Plin. 16, 26. (3) Col. 11, 2. & Plin. 18, 28.

Prōdūcendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be drawn, or brought, forward.* (2) *To be advanced.* (3) *To be lengthened.* (1) Captivos ad murum producendos curaverat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 81. Unus teſtis eſt producendus, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 14. (2) Quid eſt quòd dubitamus quin per eoſdem gradus producendus ſit, per quod frater ejus productus fuit? *Suet. Claud.* 4. *Vid.* Produco, n. 13. (3) 𝔛 Jam reprimendum potiùs quàm producendum puto eſſe volumen, *Varr.*

Prōdūcens, tis. part. *Produceing, leading out, conducting.* Producentibus eam verecundè reluctans, *Curt.* 6, 4. Niſi aliquo conſulari producente, *Plin.* 2, 14.

Prōdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To ſtretch out.* (2) *To produce, or bring out.* (3) *To continue, or draw out in length.* (4) *To deferr, or put off; to delay.* (5) *To lead out* to battle. (6) *To accompany, to go part of the way.* (7) *To beget, or bear, children.* (8) *To educate, breed, or bring up.* (9) *To follow*, as at a funeral. (10) *To proſtitute.* (11) *To draw forward.* (12) Met. *To cajole, or delude.* (13) *To promote, to advance, or dignify.* (14) *To carry to market.* (1) Dentibus antiquas ſolitus producere pelles, *Mart.* 9, 74. (2) § Teſtes rerum producere, *Cic. Verr.* 5. *vid.* & Producendus, n. 1. (3) Sermonem in multam noctem producere, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 1. (4) Optimum duxerunt rem in hyemem producere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 30. (5) Antonius in aciem ſuas copias produxit, *Galba Cic. Fam.* 10, 30. (6) Satîn ſcin'. ibi eſſe? *SY.* Oh! quem ego produxi? *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 48. (7) Seni animam extinguerem, qui illud produxit ſcelus, *Id.*

Adelph. 3, 2, 16. Partus reſcuſant Latiæ producere matris, *Sil.* 1, 112. (8) Audientem dicto, mater, produxiſti filiam, *Plaut. Aſin*, 3, 1, 40. (9) Nec tua funera, mater, Produxi, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 487. (10) Utile porrò Filiolam turpi vetulæ producere turpem, *Juv.* 6, 240. (11) ⌘ Bos, qui procurrentem retrahat, & cunctantem producat, *Col.* 6, 2. (12) = Niſi me lactâſſes amantem, & vanâ ſpe produceres, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 24. (13) ⌘ Niſi illum magnitudo patris non produceret, ſed abjiceret, *Sen. vid.* Producendus, n. 2. (14) Omnes ſervos & ancillas produxi, & vendidi, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 92.

Prōdūcor, i, ctus. ſum. paſſ. (1) *To be brought out.* (2) *To be brought forward.* (3) *To be advanced.* (4) *To be bred, educated,* or *formed.* (5) *To be proſtituted* (1) Ubi ſunt iſti, quos juſſi produci foras? *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 2. (2) Multâ curâ producuntur ſata ad ſegetem, *Sen. de Ben.* 2, 11. (3) *Vid.* Producendus, n. 2. (4) Nihil ab hoc pravum, aut perverſum produci poſſe putant, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 9. (5) *Vid.* Produco, n. 10.

Prōductē, adv. ‖ iùs, comp. *At length.* ⌘ In his productè dicitur, in cæteris breviter, *Cic. Orat* 48. = Syllaba productiùs pronunciata latiùſque, *Gell.* 4, 17.

‖ Prōductĭlis, e. adj. *That which is made out at length by beating,* Gloſſ. vet. ⸸ Ductilis. *Plin.*

Prōductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A lengthening, a prolonging,* or *delaying.* (2) *A pronouncing long.* (3) *The lengthening a word, either by prepoſition,* or *termination.* (1) Opportunitas non fit major productione temporis, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 14. (2) ⌘ Contractione breviùs, productione longiùs, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 50. (3) = Productio verbi, *Id. Top.* 8. *pro quâ Grammatici* crementum, *vel* incrementum, *dicunt.*

† Prōductor, ōris. m. verb. *A baud; a pimp,* or *pander; a procurer,* Vet. Gloſſ. ⸸ Leno, Claſſ.

Prōductūrus, a, um. part. *About to produce.* Brevì producturus alios, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 23.

Prōductus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Brought forth.* (2) *Perſuaded, induced.* (3) *Prolonged, drawn out at length.* (4) *Forwarded.* (5) *Advanced, promoted.* (6) *Brought up, educated.* (7) *Proſtituted.* (8) *Long, of a good length.* (1) § In concionem productus, *Cic. poſt red. in Sen.* 6. (2) Nullâ ſponſione ad hoc productus, *Plin.* 9, 35. (3) = Dolores longinquitate producti vehementiùs torquent, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 40. = Syllaba producta atque longa, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 47. (4) Productus ſtudio, & viribus, ultro facilè procurras, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 47. (5) Ad magna & honorata miniſteria illius maximè ſuffragatione producti, *Cic. Id. videndus de* Fin. 3, 16. *vid. &* producendus. (6) Epicure noſter, ex harâ producte, non ex ſcholâ, *Id. in Piſon.* 16. Hic ritè productus eſt patri, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 53. (7) Puella ſatìs bella producta eſt, *Petron.* 25. (8) = ⌘ Satus *canis* longior productiórque magìs habilis eſt, quàm brevis, aut etiam quadratus, *Col.* 8, 12. Ultimum & productiſſimum *vitis* flagellum, *Id.* 3, 10.

† Prōdux, ŭcis. *The product,* Tert. *ut* tradux. ⸸ Id quod producitur.

Prœbia, ōrum. n. pl. [*à* prohibendo, quòd mala prohibeant, *Feſt.*] *Remedys againſt miſchiefs to come,* Varr. *Vid.* Præbia.

† Prœlium. ant. & ap. *Plaut.* Proilium. *A ſkirmiſh.* *Rect.* prælium, *quod vid.*

‖ Prœtium, i. n. [dict. quod Prœti filiæ hâc radice ab inſaniâ liberabantur] *Black hellebore, bears-foot,* Jun.

Prŏfānans, tis. part. *Profaneing.* Sacra profanantem vaticinii potentiam fregi, *Tac. Orat.* 12, 3.

Prŏfānātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Profanation, the unhallowing any thing that was ſacred,* Plin. 16, 4. ☞ *Sed mel. lib. non agnoſcunt.*

Prŏfānātus, a, um. part. *Profaned, unhallowed.* § Profanatas inſpectare terras, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 2. Profanatis omnibus, *Liv.* 3, 19.

Prŏfāno, āre. act. [profanum facio] (1) *To profane, to turn holy things to a common uſe, to unhallow, to pollute.* (2) Met. *To expoſe, to diſcover.* (3) ‖ *To publiſh,* or *divulge.* (1) *Liv.* 31, 44. ⌘ Tangendo ſacro profanas, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 129. (2) Feminæ pudorem profanant, *Curt.* 5, 1, 38. (3) Apul. Met. 5. p. 152.

† Prŏfānum, i. n. *A place before,* or *joining to, a temple,* Litt. *ex* Varr.

Prŏfānus, a, um. adj. [*ex* pro, & fanum, *i. e.* procul à fano, *Diom.* al. quòd ante fanum, *i. e.* conjunctum fano, *Varr.*] (1) *Profane, ungodly, irreligious, wicked,* &c. (2) *Not conſecrated, unhallowed.* (3) *Common, ordinary, vulgar.* (4) *Not initiated in the holy rites; not cleanſed,* or *purged, by ſacrifice.* (1) ⌘ Monet arcanis oculos removere profanos, *Ov. Met.* 7, 256. § Profana mens, *Id. ibid.* 2, 833. Profanus princeps, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 2. *de Ner.* (2) ⌘ Sacrum, profanum, publicum, privatum habent, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 8. ⌘ Miſta erat flammæ flamma profana piæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 440. ⌘ Loca ſacra & religioſa profana habere, *Cic. de Har. Reſp.* 5. ¶ Profana verba, *unlucky, ominous,* Tac. Ann. 4, 70. (3) = Tegmina profana, & uſu polluta, *Id. Ann.* 13, 57, 6. (4) Procul, ô, procul eſte, profani, Conclamat vates, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 258.

Prŏfāris, ātur, ātus, āri. dep. [*ab* inuſ. profor] *To ſpeak out.* Dido vultum demiſſa profatur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 564. Mente læta profatur, *Sil.* 3, 673.

‖ Prŏfātum, i. n. [*à* profari] *A general propoſition,* or *rule, in any ſcience,* or *art; an axiom, a principle,* or *maxim,* Gell. 16, 8. *ex* Varr.

Prŏfātus, a, um. part. *Said, ſpoken.* ⌘ Quanquam ſunt à me multa profata, multa tamen reſtant, *Lucr.* 6, 80.

Prŏfātus, ûs. m. *The act of ſpeaking, a ſpeaking out aloud.* Effræno nimbos æquare profatu, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 103. vid. & *Gell.* 18, 11. R. occ.

Prŏfectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A voyage, a departing, a going forth, a journey.* ⌘ Exponam vobis breviter conſilium & profectionis & reverſionis meæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 1. 1. ⌘ Si hæc profectio eſt, non fuga, *Liv.* 2, 38.

‖ Prŏfectītius, a, um. adj. *Allowed,* or *given, by parents to their children.* § Dos profectitia, *Ulp.*

Prŏfectò, adv. [*al.* profecto, *i. e.* cum profectu & ſine fruſtratione] (1) *Effectually, really.* (2) *Indeed, truly, doubtleſs, ſurely, certainly.* (1) Id te orare juſſerat profectò ut faceres, *Plaut. Cur.* 3, 56. (2) Non eſt ita, judices, non eſt profectò, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 22.

Prŏfectūrus, a, um. part. [*à* proficio] *That will profit,* or *do good.* Non profecturis littora bubus aras, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 116.

Prŏfectus, a, um. part. [*à* proficiſcor] (1) *That is gone,* or *departed; that hath ſet forward on his journey,* or *voyage.* (2) *Proceeding.* (3) *Come of, ſprung from.* (1) Ex Aſiâ Romam verſus profectus, *Cic.* Claſſe Cherſoneſum profectus, *Nept. Milt.* 1. (2) = Nervi, ſicut venæ, & arteriæ, à corde tractæ & profectæ in corpus omne ducuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. (3) Nep. Con. 3.

Prŏfectus, a, um. part. [*à* proficior] *Profited, advantaged.* Satìs & ad laudem & ad utilitatem profectum arbitratus, *Cæſ. B G.* 4, 19.

Prŏfectus, ûs. m. [verb. *à* proficio] (1) *Profit, advantage, increaſe.* (2) *Progreſs.* (3) *Sufficiency.* (2) = Minimum uſûs, minimúmque profectûs ars medentis habet, *Tac.* in *Orat.* 41, 4. (2) Ab illo profectu viribus datis tantùm valuit, ut, &c. *Liv.* (3) Firmiores in literis profectus alit æmulatio, *Quint. Inſt.* 1, 2. ¶ Sine profectu, *in vain, to no purſe,* Ov. Met. 9, 50.

* Prŏfĕrendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be brought forth.* (2) *To be told abroad, to be made publick.* (3) *To be carryed on,* or *managed.* (1) Findendi ſcapi, & in ſolem proferendi, *Col.* 9, 13. (2) Nihil geratur, quod foras proferendum ſit, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 23. ⌘ Cuſtodiendæ & proferendæ orationis arbitrium ſit tuum, *Id. Att.* 15, 13. (3) Quo quæque ordine probatio proferenda ſit, *Quint. Inſt.* 6, 4.

* Prŏfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum. act. [*ex* pro, & fero] (1) *To ſet forward; to thruſt,* or *hold out.* (2) *To produce,* or *bring in.* (3) *To bring,* or *take, out.* (4) *To ſhow,* or *manifeſt.* (5) *To confer,* or *beſtow.* (6) *To utter,* or *pronounce.* (7) *To tell, publiſh,* or *make known.* (8) *To enlarge, extend,* or *draw out.* (9) *To deferr, to put off,* or *prolong.* (10) *To alledge, cite,* or *quote.* (1) ¶ Unde pedem proferre pudor vetat, *to advance,* Hor. A. Poët. 135. Ne linguam in tuſſiendo proferat, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 50. § Caput proferre, *Ov.* (2) In dicendo excellentes vix paucos proferre poſſumus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 2. Proferam teſtes, proferam legatos, *Id.* pro *C. Balb.* 18. (3) Pateram proferto foras, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 138. ⌘ Telum, quod latebat, protulit, *Nep. Datam.* ult. (4) Hæreat animo tuo gaudium, quod tunc oculis protuliſti, *Plin. Paneg.* 85. (5) Habent unum aut promerendi, aut proferendi beneficii locum, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 34. (6) Sive meditata, ſive ſubita proferret, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16, 2. (7) Si quid eſt peccatum à nobis, profer, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 2, 11. = Judicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 37. = Commemorabo, & in medium proferam, *Id. Verr.* 4, 52. = Aperire & proferre, *Id. Acad.* 4. ¶ Proferre ſe, *to exert,* or *make himſelf known,* Sen. Epiſt. 52. (8) Totâ nocte munitiones proferunt, *Cæſ.* = Sapientia jubet proferre opus, amplificare divitias, *Cic.* ¶ Proferre gradum, *to make haſte,* Plaut. Menæch. (9) Saltem aliquot dies proferat, dum proficiſcar aliquò, ne videam, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 29. Vicit ſententia, quæ diem non proferebat, *Liv.* 41, 1. (10) Poſtulabit ut legem, quâ lege fecerit, proferat, *Cic. de Inv.* 2. Fabricios auctores proferre, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 71.

* Prŏfĕror, ferri. paſſ. (1) *To be carryed forward, to be advanced.* (2) *To be ſpoken,* or *declared, publickly.* (3) *To be produced.* (1) In tantum munitiones proferuntur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 1. (2) Vis aliquid à nobis politius, perfectiúſque proferri? *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 2. (3) Aëris in teneras poſſint proferrier auras, *Lucr.* 1, 208. ☞ *Decat. vid.* Profero.

Prŏfeſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Open confeſſion,* or *acknowledgement; a publick owning,* or *regiſtering.* (2) *Open reading,* or *profeſſing.* (3) *A profeſſion,* or *calling.* (4) *Faculty,* or *habit.* (5) *A promiſe; a purpoſed,* or *deſigned, undertakeing.* (1) = Jugerum ſubſcriptio, & profeſſio, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 47. *vid. & eund.* Fam. 16, 23, 1. Meretricum profeſſio apud ædilem, *Tac. Ann* 2, 85, 2. (2) Quint. 2, 1. (3) ⌘ Magicæ artis magis profeſſione quàm ſcientiâ celeber, *Curt.* 7, 4, 8. (4) Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 6. (5) Nos memores profeſſionis, univerſam imaginem principatûs ejus oculis animiſque ſubjecimus, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 89. *vide præcedentia, & ſeq.*

Prŏfeſſor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* profiteor] *A profeſſour, a publick reader in ſchools,* Suet. *de* Ill. Gramm. 9. = Diſciplinæ doctor, *Cic.* artium liberalium magiſter, *Id.*

Prŏfeſſōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a profeſſour,* or *publick reader.* § Lingua profeſſoria, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 14, 5.

Prŏfeſſus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *That hath profeſſed, and told openly.* (2) *That hath profeſſed, promiſed,* or *pretended.* (3) Paſſ. *Manifeſted, confeſſed, avowed.* (1) *Vid.* Profiteor. (2) Profeſſus grandia turget, *Hor. A. Poët.* 27. (3) Famoſam culpa profeſſa facit, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 14, 6. ¶ Ex profeſſo, *avowedly,* Val. Max. 4, 1, 8.

Prŏfeſtus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* procul *à* feſto] (1) *Not holy, a common work day.* (2) *A vigil, a holyday eve.* (1) ⌘ Feſto die ſi quid prodegeris, profeſto egere liceat, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 10. ⌘ Feriatus, *Plin.* ſacer, *Hor.* (2) Id. *ap.* Litt.

Prōfĭciens, tis. part. *Doing much good, helping.* § Verba non proficientia, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 13.

Prōfĭciens, ĕre, fēci, ctum. [*ex* pro, & facio] (1) *To profit, to advantage, to do good; to prevail,* or *help much in a thing.* (2) *To be good, wholeſome,* or *medicinal.* (3) *To proceed,* or *go forward.* (1) Mihi minùs proficio, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 9. = Res ubi plurimùm proficere & valere poſſunt, collocari debent, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 37.

Ad ſerendum d[illegible]tem proficit, *Id.* (2) Hæmatites proficit in oculorum lacrymis, *Plin.* 36, 20. ad Cacoëthe hædi, *Id.* contra ſcabritias generum, *Id.* 31, 11. (3) § Proficit ad bonitatem, *Id.* 33, 3.

Prŏficiſcens, tis. part. *Going to,* or *departing from.* Arpinum proficiſcens hanc epiſtolam exaravi, *Cic. Att.* 15, 1. Proficiſcentem valetudinis cauſâ in Campaniam proſequi, *Plin.* 6, 4.

† Prŏficiſco, ĕre. neut. *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 19. Obſol. *pro*

Prŏficiſcor, i, ectus ſum. dep. [*i. e.* porrò iter facio, *à* proficio] (1) *To come,* or *go*; *to depart*; *to take a journey,* or *voyage,* a little, *or* great way. (2) *To march.* (3) *To ſail,* as a ſhip. (4) *To go on* in a ſpeech, *&c.* (5) *To ariſe, flow,* or *ſpring, from.* (1) Quid cautæ eſt, quin hinc in piſtrinum rectà proficiſcar vià? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 21. ✠ Etſi poteram remanere, proficiſcor tamen hinc, *Cic. Att.* 13, 26. § Te aiunt proficiſci Cyprum, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 16. Ad doctas proficiſci cogor Athenas, *Prop.* 3, 21, 1. de Formiano, *Cic.* ex hoc loco, *Id.* in exilium, *Id.* navi, *Id.* ¶ obviàm, *to meet,* Id. (2) In Perſas proficiſci, & regem adoriri, *Nep. Ageſ.* 4. (3) Salvius Oſtiam veſperì navi profectus erat, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 2. (4) Nunc proficiſcamur ad reliqua, *Id. Verr.* 5. (5) Pythagorei ex numeris proficiſci volunt omnia, *Id. Acad,* 4. Proficiſci à parente non potuerunt plura, *Nep. Att.* 9.

Prŏficĭtur, imperſ. *Much good is done.* Quod ſcribis eloquentiâ noſtrâ aliquid profici poſſe, nonnihil, ut in tantis malis, profectum eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. Cùm conſilio profici nihil poſſet, *Id. Fam.* 6, 21.

* Prŏfindo, ĕre, fĭdi, iſſum act. [*ex* pro, *&* findo] *To break up,* or *tear, to cleave,* Stat. Theb. 10, 512. ☞ *Sed al. exempl. leg.* profringunt.

Prŏfĭtendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be owned,* or *profeſſed.* (2) *To be promiſed.* (1) Tardiores ad ſententiam profitendam, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. (2) Tanta, tamque multa profitenda non cenſeo, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1.

Prŏfĭtens, tis. part. *Profeſſing, declareing,* Cic. Bruto, 15. Liv. 45, 14.

Prŏfĭteor, ĕri, feſſus. dep. [*ex* pro, *&* fateor, publicè fateor] (1) *To declare openly, freely to acknowledge, to own.* (2) *To profeſs, to ſhow openly.* (3) *To promiſe, to offer.* (4) *To profeſs, to be a profeſſour.* (5) *To give in an account of lands,* or *goods, ſo as to have them recorded,* or *regiſtered.* (6) *To liſt for a ſoldier.* (1) ✠ Quod ita libenter confitetur, ut non ſolùm fateri, ſed profiteri videatur, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 9. = præ ſe ferre, *Id.* pro *Rabir.* 5. (2) Quis agit hoc, aut quis profitetur? inquam, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 20. (3) = Profiteor & polliceor tibi ſingulare meum ſtudium, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. (4) ✠ Impudentiæ eſt profiteri, quod non poſſis implere, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 18. ✠ Profiteri & non poſſe ſatisfacere, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 25. § Profiteri philoſophiam, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 29. *Abſol.* Quum omnes, qui profitentur, audiêro, quid de quoque ſentiam, ſcribam, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 18, 3. (5) Ut apud decemviros, quantum habeat prædæ, manubiarum, auri coronarii, profiteatur, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 22. (6) Ubi quis dixit ſe ducem fore, qui ſequi velint, profiteantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 22.

* Prŏflans, tis. part. *Breatheing, bubbling,* or *caſting out.* Sanguineos proflans pectore rivos, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 266.

* Prŏflātus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* proflo] *A breeze, a blaſt, a puff,* Col. 5, 9.

* Prŏflātus, a, um. part. (1) *Melted.* (2) ‖ *Snuffed,* or *blowed.* (1) § Maſſa proflata, *Plin.* 34, 9. (2) § Proflatis naribus, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 218.

Prŏflīgandus, a, um. part. *To be routed,* Sil. 11, 400.

Prŏflīgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſpendthrift,* or *he that ſquandereth all away.* = ✠ Habebatur non ganeo, & profligator, ut plerique ſua haurientium, ſed erudito luxu, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18.

Prŏflīgātus, a, um. part. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Caſt down.* (2) *Put to flight, ruined.* (3) *Far advanced, near being finiſhed.* (4) *Profligate, debauched.* (1) = Mœrore profligatus & afflictus, *Cic.* in *Catil.* 2, 1. (2) § Profligatis equitibus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 13. (3) ✠ Primo commiſſum bellum, ſecundo profligatum, tertio verò confectum eſt, *Flor.* 2, 15, 2. = ✠ Profligato bello ac penè ſublato, renovatum bellum gerere conamur, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 30. *Met.* = Profligata jam hæc, & penè ad exitum deducta eſt quæſtio, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 6. (4) Nunquam in hos profligatorum hominum impetus me objeciſſem, *Id.* pro *Arch. Poeta.* 6. = Profligatiſſimus omnium mortalium ac perditiſſimus, *Id.* in *Verr.* 3, 26. ☞ *Iniquiſſima igitur eſt* Gellii *cenſura* l. 15, 5. *rectè hanc notionem ſic exprimi operiere negantis, cùm elegantiſſimus quiſque ſcriptor ita protulerat, fruſtràque Tullium Ciceroni committere laborat.*

Prŏflīgo, āre. act. [*ex* pro, *&* fligo, mutatâ conjug.] (1) *To rout,* or *put to flight*; *to ruin,* or *undo.* (2) Alſo *to diſpatch,* or *bring towards an end.* (1) An pœnitet vos, quòd claſſem hoſtium adveniens primo impetu profligaverim? *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 32. ✠ Decuit deos ipſos ſine humanâ ope committere, ac profligare bellum; nos autem commiſſum ac profligatum conficere, *Liv.* 21, 40. (2) Profligaverat bellum Judaïcum Veſpaſinus oppugnatione Hieroſolymarum reliquâ, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 4.

‖ Prŏflīgo, is, ĕre, act. [*i. e.* multùm certo] *To ſtrive,* or *fight, much,* Cal. *ex* Col, ☞ *Sed non inveni.*

* Prŏflo, āre. act. [*ex* pro, *&* flo] (1) *To blow,* or *breathe, out*; *to puff.* (2) Alſo *to melt as metal.* (1) ¶ Toto proflabat pectore ſomnum, *he ſnored,* Virg. Æn. 9, 326. § Proflare flammas, *Val. Flac.* 7, 571. Tartaream, noctem, *Id.* 6, 435. (2) Plin. 34, 9.

* Prŏflor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be melted,* Plin. 34, 9.

* Prŏfluens, tis. part. ſive adj. (1) *Flowing,* or *runing,* as a river. (2) Met. *Fluent.* (1) Vidi multis locis aquam profluentem, & eam uberem, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 1. (2) Loquacitas perennis ac profluens, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 48.

* Prŏfluens, tis. m. *A runing water, a current, a brook.* Dum culeus, in quem conjectus, in profluentem deferretur. *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 50.

* Prŏfluenter, adv. ‖ ius, comp. *Plentyfully, ſtreamingly, flowingly, proſperouſly.* Ergo omnia profluenter, abſolutè, proſperè, beatè, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 18. Splendidiùs ac profluentiùs exequebatur, *Gell.* 14, 1.

* Prŏfluentia, æ. f. *Fluency, abundance.* Oratoriam vim *imitatur* inanis quædam profluentia loquendi, *Cic. Part. Or.* 23.

* Prŏfluo, ĕre, xi, xum, neut. [*ex* pro, *&* fluo] (1) *To run down, to flow out, to ſtream, to trickle down, to guſh out.* (2) *To ſpring,* or *take a riſe.* (1) Si lacus emiſſus ad mare profluat, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 44. § Profluunt lachrymæ ab oculis, *Col.* 6, 7. Profluit ſanguis à vulnere, *Plin.* 8, 16. *Met.* Cujus ore melle dulcior profluebat oratio, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 1. (2) Ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 3.

* Prŏflŭvium, ii. n. [*à* profluo] *A flux, a lax, a looſeneſs,* or *iſſue*; *a guſhing,* or *ſtreaming, out.* § Profluvio laborare, *Celſ.* Profluvium ſanguinis, *Paterc.* 2, 220. alvi, *Col.* & *Suet. Aug.* 98. narium, *Plin.* 32, 10.

* Prŏfluus, a, um. adj. *That floweth continually.* § Profluus amnis, *Plin.* 19, 4. Piſcinæ profluus receſſus, *Col.* 8, 17.

Prŏfŏre, inf. [*à* proſum] *To profit, to avail, to be profitable, to do good.* ✠ Quæ nocuêre ſequar, fugiam quæ profore credam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 11.

* ⚜ Profringo, ĕre, ēgi. act. [*ex* pro, *&* fringo] *To break up, to plough.* § Inarata profringere, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 512.

* Prŏfŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, ĭtum. [*ex* pro, *&* fugio] (1) Neut. *To fly, to run away, to eſcape.* (2) Act. *By flying away to leave,* or *forſake.* (1) Cùm hinc egens profugiet aliquò militatum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 31. (2) Ne ſervi quidem uno grege profugiunt dominos, *Curt.* 10, 2, 20.

* Prŏfŭgium, ii. n. [*à* præced.] *A place of refuge, whereunto one flyeth,* or *reſorteth, for ſuccour*; *a retreat, a ſanctuary.* ✠ Exilium non ſupplicium eſt, ſed profugium portuſque ſupplicii, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 34.

* Prŏfŭgus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Fleeing,* or *driven, away.* (2) *Turned runagate*; *a fugitive,* or *runaway.* (1) Trojani profugi ſedibus incertis vagabantur, *Sall. B. Catil.* 6. § Hannibal profugus à patriâ, *Liv.* Claſſis profuga, *Ov. Met.* 13, 627. (2) § Servi à dominis profugi, *Plin.* 6, 29.

Prŏfundātus, a, um. part. [*à* profundo] *Founded,* or *grounded,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 43.

Prŏfundè, adv. iùs, comp. *Deeply, profoundly.* Quò quis acrior, in bibendo profundiùs nares mergit, *Plin.* 2, 2. *de equo.*

Prŏfundendus, a, um. part. *To be uttered, ſent,* or *poured, forth.* In profundendâ voce omne corpus intenditur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 23.

Prŏfundens, tis. part. *Poured out,* or *forth.* Flumina profundens alieni conſcia cœli, *Claud. Nil.* 11.

‖ Prŏfundĭtas, ātis. f. *Depth, deepneſs.* Corporum tres ſunt dimenſiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 6. ⸸ Profundum, *Cic.*

Prŏfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūſum. act. (1) *To pour out.* (2) *To ſpend extravagantly, to laviſh, to ſquander away.* (3) *To ſhoot out,* as a tree doth its branches. (4) Alſo *to moiſten,* or *ſoak.* (1) Aquam plorat, cùm lavat, profundere, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 29. ¶ Lacrymas profundere, *to ſhed tears,* Cic. *pro* Font. 17. vitam, *to loſe it,* Id. Offic. 1, 24. vires animi & ingenii, *to exert them,* Id. Attic. 1, 13. (2) = Profundat, perdat, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 54. (3) Cùm *vitis* palmites profundit, *Col.* 5, 5. (4) Cùm ſomnus membra profudit, *Lucr.* 4, 761.

Prŏfundum, i. n. (1) *A gulf, a bottomleſs pit, the deep, the ſea.* (2) Met. *Obſcurity, abſtruſeneſs.* (1) Tuſci ſtagna profundi, *Sil.* 10, 591. § Gelidum profundum, *Ov. Epiſt.* 18, 89. vaſtum, *Sil.* 4, 246. ¶ ⚜ liquidum, *the air,* Lucr. (2) Natura veritatem in profundo abſtruſit, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 10.

Prŏfundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [procul *à* fundo, cujus fundus eſt procul à ſuperficie, quod altum eſt, & fundum longum habet] (1) *Deep.* (2) *High.* (3) ‖ *Long.* (4) Met. *Inſatiable.* (5) *Great, large, inexhauſtible.* (6) *Empty.* (1) Mare profundum, & immenſum, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 6. ✠ ſummum, *Id.* § Profundiſſimus gurges, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 43. (2) Cœlum profundum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 62. Profunda altitudo, *Liv.* 38, 23. (3) Numidici urſi villis profundioribus, *Solin.* (4) § Gula profunda, *Suet.* de *Vitell.* & *Met.* Avaritia profunda, *Sall. B. J.* 83. confundendi omnia cupiditas, *Paterc.* 2, 125. (5) Ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 7. (6) Nec pudet profundo ventre reverti velle, *Curt.* 10, 2, 26.

† Prŏfundus, i. m. *The belly*; alſo *heaven,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 79.

Prŏfūſus, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Diſorderly, in a huddle, confuſedly.* (2) *Riotouſly.* (3) *Exceſſively, exceedingly.* (1) Obſtitit profusè ruentibus in caſtra, *Liv.* 10, 36. (2) Profuſiſſimè celebrare dies feſtos, *Suet. Aug.* 75. (3) Profuſius quæſtui atque ſumptui deditus, *Sall. B. Catil.* 13, 5.

Prŏfūſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* profundo] (1) *A looſeneſs.* (2) *A needleſs and laviſh ſpending.* (1) § Profuſio alvi, *Celſ.* 2, 7. (2) Infinitæ ſumptuum profuſiones, *Vitruv.* l. 10

‖ Prŏfūſor, ōris. m. verb. [qui ſua profundit] *A prodigal and waſtefull ſpender,* Tert. ⸸ Prodigus.

Prŏfūſus, a, um. part. (1) *Poured out*; *flowing, runing, guſhing, iſſueing,* or *ſtreaming, out.* (2) Adj. *Hanging down in length, long, dangleing.* (3) *Waſtefull, profuſe, riotous, prodigal, laviſh,* (4) *Exceſſive, immoderate.* (1) Sanguis profuſus in morte, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 9. Mulieri lac profuſum ante ſeptimum menſem inutile, *Plin.* 11, 41. Ex lacu profuſus *Nilus,* Id. 5, 9. (2) Bonis clunibus toga profuſa uſque ad calces, *Varr.*

R. R. 2, 7. § Profuſior cauda, *Pall.* 4, 13. (3) = Quis tam profuſus ac perditus nepos ſic diſſolutus fuiſſet? *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 12. Comeſſationes cum profuſiſſimo quoque extendebat, *Suet. Tit. Veſp.* 7. (4) = ✠ Ipſum genus jocandi non profuſum, nec immoderatum, ſed ingenuum & facetum eſſe debet, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29.

Prōfŭtūrus, a, um, part. *That will profit,* or *do good,* Cic. ✠ Non profutura, ſed exitioſa incipere, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 26.

*‖ Prōgemmo, āre, act. [*ex* pro, & gemmo] *To bourgeon,* or *bud,* unde part.

*Prōgemmātus, a, um, part. *Budded,* or *ſhot forth,* Col. 4, 27.

*Prōgĕner, ri, m. [*ex* pro, & gener] Progener neptis meæ maritus, cujus correlatum eſt proſocer, *i. e.* ſocer magnus. (1) ‖ *A niece's huſband, the huſband of a grand daughter.* (2) Alſo *the ſon-in-law's father.* (1) Progenerum dicit anus neptis ſuæ virum, *Feſt.* (2) Suet. Aug. 19, 1. Tac. Hiſt. 5, 9.

*Prōgĕnĕratio, ōnis, f. verb. *An engendering,* or *bringing forth,* Plin. 8, 35.

*Prōgĕnĕro, āre, act. [*ex* pro, & genero] *To engender,* or *bring forth; to beget, to breed.* Non imbellem feroces Progenerant aquilæ columbam, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 32.

*Prōgĕnĕror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be begot,* or *bred.* § Progenerantur vultures, *Plin.* 10, 3.

*Prōgĕnies, ei, f. [*à* progigno] *A progeny,* or *offspring,* (1) animate, *or* (2) inanimate. (1) Progeniem ſuam uſque ab avo atque atavo memoriter proferre, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 47. = Abeſſe propiùs ab ortu & divinâ progenie, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 12. (2) Sunt ipſa duo jugera unius vitis progenies, *Col.* 3, 9.

† Prōgĕnii, *pro* progeniei, *Non.* ex *Pacuv.*

Prōgĕnĭtor, ōris, m. verb. [*à* progigno] *A progenitor, a grandfather, an anceſtor.* Progenitore tonanti Satus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 319.

Prōgĕnĭtus, a, um, part. *Begotten, produced.* Nec te progenitum Cybeleïus ære ſonoro Luſtravit Corybas, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 148.

Prōgermĭno, āre, act. *To branch out, to bourgeon, to ſprout.* Antequam ſurculus progerminet, *Col.* 4, 10.

Prōgĕro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum, act. *To carry forth,* or *far off; to throw out.* Defunctas progerunt *formicæ,* Plin. 11, 18. § Progerere ova, *Id.* 18. ult. Periti ruſtici quicquid ovilibus ſtabuliſque converſum progeſſerunt, non ſinunt ventis areſcere, *Col.* 1, 6.

Prōgĕror, i, paſſ. *To be laded out.* Urcei quibus oleum progeritur, *Col.* 12, 50.

‖ Prōgeſtans, tis, part. *Carrying before.* Sinu ſerico progeſtans nucleos, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 200. ‡ Præferens, *Vett.*

*Prōgigno, ĕre, gĕnui, ĭtum, act. [*ex* pro, & gigno] *To get,* or *bring forth; to breed.* Qui lumen illud progenuit, ex filio eſt nominandus, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 16. Terra parens illam progenuit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 180. Te ſævæ progenuêre feræ, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 38.

*Progignor, i, paſſ. *To be begoten,* or *produced.* Neque gnatus eſt, neque progignetur, &c. Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 1. In ſeminibus vis eſt earum rerum, quæ ex his progignuntur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 56.

‖ Prōgnārè, adv. *Plainly, openly,* Feſt. ‡ Apertè, planè.

† Prōgnārĭter, adv. *Boldly, hardyly, bravely, luſtyly,* Plaut. Perſ. 4, 4, 39. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* prognaviter.

Prōgnātus, a, um, part. [*ex* pro, & gnatus, *Cic.*] (1) *Begotten, born, deſcended of a ſtock.* (2) *Growing.* (3) Prognati, ſubſt. *children.* (1) § Tantalo prognatus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3. 12. eo genere, *Plaut.* à ſe, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 77. Romulus Deo prognatus, *Liv.* 1, 40. (2) Prognatæ vertice Peliaco pinus, *Catull.* 62, 1. (3) Parentes, patria, & prognati tutantur, ſervantur. *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 20.

*‖ Prognōſis, is, f. [πρόγνωσις, Gr. *à* προγινώσκω, prognoſtico] *Preſcience,* or *foreknowledge,* Iſid. ‡ Præſagitio, *Cic.*

*‖ Prognoſtĭco, āre, act. [*ex* πρὸ, antè, & γνώσκω, cognoſco] *To prognoſticate,* Iſid.

*Prognoſtĭca, ōrum, n. pl. *Tokens,* or *ſigns, of ſomething to come; prognoſticks.* Pluvias metuo; ſi prognoſtica noſtra vera ſunt, ranæ enim ῥητορεύουσι, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 16.

*‖ Programma, ătis, n. [πρόγραμμα, Gr. *ex* πρὸ, antè, & γράφω, ſcribo] Scriptura ob oculos poſita pro foribus. *A proclamation,* or *edict, ſet up in publick places,* Caſſiod. ‡ Edictum, *Vett.*

Prōgrĕdiens, tis, part. *Advanceing, proceeding, marching forward.* Natura eſt ignis artificioſus ad gignendum progrediens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22.

Prōgrĕdior, ſſus, di, & dīri, dep. [*ex* pro, & gradior] (1) *To come,* or *go, forth, out, on,* or *forward; to march on,* or *along.* (2) Met. *To advance, to proceed.* (1) Progreditur cum coronâ & lampade meus ſocerus, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 2, 17. Pervelim progrediri ſenem, *Id. ibid.* 5, 1, 9. Ipſe cum equitibus ſexcentis magnis itineribus progreditur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 19. ✠ Ut regredi quàm progredi mallem, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. (2) = In virtute procedere & progredi, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 23. = Ne calamitas longiùs ſerpat, atque progrediatur, *Id. antequam iret in exil.* 6.

Prōgreſſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A going forward, a progreſs, an advance.* ✠ Ab his initiis profecti, omnium virtutum & originem & progreſſionem perſecuti ſunt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 7.

Prōgreſsūrus, a, um, part. *About to proceed,* Liv. 28, 39. & 44, 9.

Prōgreſſus, a, um, part. (1) *Haveing gone forward.* (2) *Haveing paſſed over,* or *beyond.* (3) *Deſcended from.* (1) Perſæpe revertit ex itinere, revertit multorum dierum viam progreſſus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1. (2) Pueritiam paululùm ætate progreſſi, *Id.* de *Senect.* 10. (3) Ex hâc domo progreſſa mulier, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 24.

Prōgreſſus, ûs, m. verb. (1) *A going forward.* (2) Met. *A progreſs, an advance, a proficiency, an improvement.* (1) ✠ Nihil errat, quod in omni æternitate progreſſus & regreſſus reliquoſque motus conſtantes & ratos conſervat, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. ✠ reditus, *Id. Attic.* 11, 4. (2) = Homo cauſas rerum videt, earumque progreſſus, & quaſi anteceſſiones, non ignorat, *Id. Offic.* 1, 4.

*Prōgymnaſma, ătis, n. [προγύμνασμα, Gr. i. e. *Lat.* Præexercitatio; *ex* πρὸ, antè & γυμνάζω, exerceo] *An eſſay,* or *proof, in an exerciſe.* ☞ *Horum ex antiquis oratoribus quatuordecim collegit* Ampthonius *trib. verſ. memoriæ causâ conſtricta,* Fabula; Narratum; Chreia; & Sententia; Futat; Firmat; Communis locus; & Laus; Crimina; Confert; Fictio; Deſcriptum; Theſis; *atque* Inductio Legum.

Proh, *vel* prô, interj. indignantis, aut admirantis. *A noiſe made in an outcry, oh!* or *ah!* Liv. 22, 14. & Cic. Philipp. 2, 13.

*‖ Prohedri, ōrum, pl. m. [*ex* πρὸ, antè, & ἕδρα, ſedes] *The chief magiſtrates, to whom the reſt gave place in ſiting,* Bud. *Lat.* Præſides.

Prohĭbendus, a, um, part. *To be forbiden, hindered,* or *kept under.* Prohibenda maximè ira in puniendo, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26. § Ad prohibendam obſidionem, *Liv.* 38, 3.

Prohĭbens, tis, part. *Hindering, blowing againſt one.* ✠ Magìs non prohibens quàm approbans, *Liv.* 1, 46. Prohibens victorem rapina, *Lucan.* 3, 121.

Prohĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, act. [*ex* pro, & habeo] (1) *To prohibit, forbid, let,* or *hinder; to ſtop,* or *ſtay; not to ſuffer; to keep out,* or *away; to debar.* (2) *To defend.* (3) *To quell,* or *keep under.* (1) § Prohibere aditum alicui, vel aliquem aditu, *Cic.* vim ab aliquo, *Id.* Helvetios itinere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 7. adire, *Cic.* loqui, *Ov.* (2) § Prohibere virginem impetu, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 96. ab injuriâ, *Sall. B. Jug.* (3) Omnes Catilinæ motus prohibebit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 12.

Prohĭbeor, ēri, paſſ. *To be hindered, to be reſtrained,* &c. = Cùm à prætore prohiberentur, à quæſtoribus impedirentur, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 4. = Nullâ vi retineri, nullo periculo prohiberi, *Id, ib.*

Prohĭbēſſis, & ēſſit, *pro* prohibueris, prohibuerit. Id, te quæſo, ut prohibêſſis, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 2, 4. Id te Jupiter prohibêſſit, *Id. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 12. ☞ Sic Lucr. cohibeſſit, 3, 445.

Prohĭbĭtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A prohibition, a reſtraining.* § Prohibitio ſceleris, *Quint.* 9, 2.

‖ Prohĭbĭtor, ōris, m. verb. *A forbider,* Apul. *de* Deo Socrat. p. 695. ✠ Adhortator.

Prohĭbĭtōrius, a, um, adj. *That forbideth,* or *hindereth.* ¶ Interdictum prohibitorium, *an injunction to ſtop proceedings,* Ulp.

Prohĭbĭtūrus, a, um, part. *About to hinder.* Sepulturâ quoque prohibituri, nî rex humari juſſiſſet, *Curt.* 8, 8. *Dixit,* ſe delectum haberi prohibiturum, *Liv.* 4, 2. Quæ reus vi atque armis prohibiturus erat, *Id.* 25, 4.

Prohĭbĭtus, a, um, part. *Hindered, forbiden.* § Cibo tectoque prohibitus, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3, 24.

‖ Prohinc, ſicut proinde. *Wherefore, whereupon,* Apul. Met. 3. p. 78. ‡ Eò, ideo.

‖ Projecta, ōrum, pl. n. [*qu.* porrò jacta] *Parts of houſes,* or *buildings, juting,* or *ſtanding, out farther than the reſt,* as bow windows, balconys, &c. ap. *JCC.* ‡ Projecturæ, *Vitruv.*

Projectio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* projicio] *A throwing out,* or *ſtretching forth.* ✠ Brachii projectio in contentionibus, contractio in remiſſis, *Cic. Orat.* 18.

Projectĭtius, a, um, adj. *Caſt out, expoſed,* as an infant; *flung away.* Captus amore projectitiæ, *Plaut. Ciſt. arg.* v. 8.

Projecto, āre, freq. [*ex* pro, & jacto] *To caſt,* or *throw, forth; to expoſe.* § Projectare aliquem probris, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 5, 38. *ubi tamen al.* prolectare. Pavidus projectat miſſile Mazax, *Claud.* 1. *conſ. Stil.* 356.

‖ Projectōrium, ii, n. *A ſwingle,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Projectūra, æ, f. *The juting,* or *leaning, out in a building; the copeing,* or *water-table, of a wall,* Vitr. 2, 8.

Projectūrus, a, um, part. *About to throw,* or *caſt.* Jam veſtem detraxerat corpori, projecturus ſemet in flumen, *Curt.* 9, 11.

Projectus, a, um, part. & adj. ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Thrown,* or *caſt, forth,* or *away; caſt down.* (2) *Expoſed* as a child. (3) *Stretched,* or *extended, out in length.* (4) *Thrown,* or *caſt, to.* (5) *Lieing down along.* (6) *Proſtrate.* (7) *Abandoned, forſaken, laid aſide.* (8) *Slighted; made of little value,* or *account.* (9) *Servile, mean.* (10) *Inclined, prone, given,* or *bent, to.* (11) *Swagging,* or *hanging, down.* (12) *Juting out.* (1) Ex naufragio ad ſaxa projectus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 8. (2) Parvulam puellam projectam ſuſtuli, *Plaut. Ciſtel.* 1, 2, 5. (3) Chabrias obnixo genu, ſcuto projectâque haſtâ impetum excipere hoſtium docuit, *Nep.* in *vitâ,* 1. Projectæ claro cum lumine chelæ, *Cic.* in *Arat.* (4) Cibum projectum odoraris, *Hor. Epod.* 6, 10. (5) § Viridi projectus in antro, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 76. (6) Matreſfamilias projectæ ad pedes ſuorum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 26. (7) Projecto lucis amore, Paulus, &c. Sil. (8) Civibus jam projecta ſenatûs auctoritas, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 42, 3. (9) = Vultus Vitellii projectus & degener, *Id. Hiſt.* 3, 65, 5. (10) § Projectus ad audendum, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 1. Projectus ad lubidinem gens, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 5, 3. (11) § Projectior venter, *Suet. Tit.* 10. (12) Projecta ſaxa Pachyni, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 699.

Projectus, ûs, m. verb. *The caſting out of a thing; the juting,* or *leaning, out,* Plin. 17, 12.

Projĭcio, ĕre, jēci, ctum, act. [*ex* pro, & jacio] (1) *To throw,* or *fling, forth,* or *away.* (2) Met. *To throw out,* or *baniſh.* (3) *To throw upon.* (4) *To proſtrate.* (5) *To throw down.* (6) *To caſt off, to reject, to ſlight, neglect,* or *diſregard.* (7) *To expoſe* a child. (1) § Projicere arma jubet, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 98. (2) § Projicere ex urbe, *Cic.* in forum, *Liv.* ad pedes, *Cæſ.* = Lætari mihi videtur, quòd tantam peſtem evomuerit, foraſque projecerit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 1. ¶ Lacrymas projicere, *to weep,* Hirt. B. Alex. 24. = Profundere, *Id.* Projicere ampullas, *to ſpeak big words,* Hor. A. Poët. 97. (3) Super exanimem ſeſe projecit amicum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 444. (4) Seſe Cæſari ad pedes projecerunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 31. (5) Geminos immani pondere ceſtus Projecit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 402. (6) § Patriam virtutem projicere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 15. ¶ Se projicere, *to be caſt down,* or *diſcouraged,* Cic. (7) ✠ Ego eam projeci, alia mulier ſuſtulit, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 3, 75.

Projĭcior, i, paſſ. *To be caſt out, to jut out,* Met. *to be expoſed, &c.* *Vid.* Projicio, & Projectus. Quantum odii fore ab his qui ultra quinquennium projiciantur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 36, 3.

Proin', adv. [*ex* proinde, ut dein' *ex* deinde] *Therefore, for that cauſe, thereupon.* Proin' tace apud te ut ſies, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 5.

Proinde, adv. (1) *Therefore, for that cauſe.* (2) *Juſt ſo,* or *all one as if.* (1) Proinde bono animo ſis, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 6, 6. (2) § Scio hæc facta proinde, ut proloquor, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 125. uti, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2. ita, *Id.* Proinde explicare, quaſi non nôſſes, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 35.

Prōlābor, i, pſus, dep. (1) *To ſlide, ſlip,* or *fall.* (2) *To fall,* or *tumble, down.* (3) *To digreſs,* or *ſtep aſide.* (4) *To incline to.* (5) *To decline,* or *degenerate.* (1) Serpens prolabitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2. (2) Cùm ædes Jovis vetuſtate atque incuriâ detecta prolaberetur, *Nep. Attic.* 20. (3) Non me præterit, me longiùs prolapſum eſſe quàm, *&c.* Cic. *pro* Cæc. 101. (4) Libenter ad iſtam opinionem tecum prolaberer, *Id.* de *Legib.* 1, 20. (5) ✠ Juventus ita prolapſa eſt, ut omnium opibus refrenanda atque coërcenda ſit, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 2.

Prōlapſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A fall,* or *ſlip.* = Via lubrica, quâ ingredi ſine caſu, aut prolapſione vix poſſis, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 17.

Prōlapſus, a, um, part. (1) *Fallen, ſliped.* (2) Met. *Fallen from virtue, looſe, diſſolute.* (1) § Prolapſus ceciuit, *Liv.* Prolapſus Hylas, *Prop.* 1, 20, 47. equus, *Id.* 4, 1, 94. (2) ✠ Prolapſa juventus refrenanda & coërcenda, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 2. Si quid adoleſcens cupiditate regni prolapſus ſecum egiſſet, *Liv.* 40, 23.

*Prōlātandus, a, um, part. *To be delayed,* or *put off.* § Prolatandis comitiis, *Liv.* Interim cunctantibus prolatantibuſque ſpem ac metum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 51, 1.

Prōlātātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delaying, a deferring,* or *prolonging.* Prolatatio inimica victoriæ, *Tac Hiſt.* 33, 82, 3.

Prōlātātus, a, um, part. *Dilated, enlarged, deferred, prolonged.* § Prolatatum bellum, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 34, 4.

Prōlātio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* profero] (1) *An enlargeing.* (2) Met. *A produceing,* or *bringing.* (3) Alſo *a delaying, a prolonging, a deferring.* (1) Aruſpices reſpondent prolationem finium portendi, *Liv.* 31, 5. (2) Exemplorum prolatio auctoritatem orationi affert, *Cic. Orat.* 34. (3) Quantum vis prolationum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 98.

*Prōlāto, āre, act. [*ex* pro, & ‖ lato] (1) *To dilate,* or *make larger.* (2) *To prolong,* or *lengthen.* (3) Alſo *to deferr,* or *put off.* (1) § Prolatare agros, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 78, 5. (2) *Vid.* Prolatus, n. 3. (3) Diem ex die prolatare, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 42, 6.

*Prōlātūrus, a, um, part. *About to ſhow,* or *diſcover.* Quem mox hujus criminis, reum putant quidam mandata prolaturum, *Suet. Tib.* 52. § Prolaturus ingens arcanum, *Plin. Pan.* 23.

*Prōlātus, a, um, part. [*à* proferor] (1) *Brought forth.* (2) *Showed, told, ſpoken, ſpread abroad, recited, rehearſed.* (3) *Delayed, prolonged.* (4) Alſo *moved, tranſported.* (1) ✠ Frumentum, quod abditum fuerat, prolatum, *Liv.* Prolato auro non deeſt venditor, *Lucan.* 4, 97. (2) Multa ſunt ex hiſtoriis prolata ſomnia, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 66. (3) § Prolatum conſilium, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 57, 1. (4) Calidâ prolatus ab irâ, *Luc.* 2, 493.

Prōlecto, āre, freq. [*à* prolicio] (1) *To allure, cajole, entice,* or *wheedle.* (2) *To challenge, to begin firſt with.* (1) Privatâ egentes benignitate prolectat, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 8. (2) Etiam ne tuis ultro me prolectas probris? *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 38.

*‖ Prōlĕgŏmĕnon, i, n. [*à* προλέγομαι, præfer] *a preface, a preamble.*

*Prōlepſis, is, f. [ἀπὸ τῦ προλαμβάνειν, *h. e.* *à* præſumendo] (1) *An anticipation, a forethought.* (2) ‖ *A figure whereby we prevent and anſwer an objection beforehand, a preoccupation.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a figure in which the whole precedeth, and the parts follow.* Ut duæ aquilæ volaverunt, hæc ab oriente, illa ab occidente. (1) Quæ gens non habet ſine doctrinâ anticipationem quandam deorum, quam πρόληψιν vocat Epicurus? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16. (2) *Rutil. aliique Rhet.* (3) *Gramm. Lat.* Præoccupatio, prænotio.

*‖ Prōlepticus, a, um, adj. Ad anticipationem pertinens, προληπτικός, M.

Prōles, is, f. [*ab* oleo, *i. e.* creſco, quaſi proöles, ut *à* ſub, & oleo, ſuboles] (1) *A race, ſtock, progeny, deſcent,* or *generation.* (2) *A child.* (3) Alſo *the young of any creature, a brood, a breed.* (4) *An age.* (5) *A ſhoot of a tree.* (6) ‖ Alſo *the teſticles.* (1) Futurorum hominum proles, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 7. Felix Roma prole virûm, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 784. (2) Achilles Thetidis proles, *Sil.* (3) § Volucrum proles, *Ov.* caprarum, *Col.* equorum, *Lucr.* (4) Ferrea proles, exorta repentè eſt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63, *ex poëtâ.* (5) Proles tardè creſcentis olivæ, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 3. (6) Prolimina ſunt ea quæ nos verecundiùs proles dicimus, *Arnob.* ⸸ Teſtes, *Vett.*

‖ Prōlētāneus, a, um, adj. *Feſt. id. quod*

Prōletārius, a, um, adj. [*à* proles] *Of a poor and mean condition, poor, vulgar, beggerly.* Proletarii dict. quòd raro ad militiam conſcriberentur, ſed procreandæ prolis gratiâ in urbe linquerentur, *Non.* vid. & *Gell.* 16, 10. ¶ Proletarius ſermo, *i. e.* vilis & plebeius, *common, ordinary diſcourſe,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157.

*Prōlĭbo, āre, act. [*ex* pro & libo] *To taſte before, to pour out in ſacrifice.* Aquas prolibant novo fictili, *Plin.* 14, 19.

*Prōlĭbor, āri, paſſ. *To be poured out in ſacrifice,* Plin. 35, 12.

Prōlĭceo, ēre, ui, act. *pro* proliqueo, profluo. *To melt down,* Varr.

*Prōlĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, act. [*ex* pro, & lacio] *To induce,* or *draw along*; *to entice,* or *allure.* Flos veteris vini me hic prolicit pro foribus, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 2. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 4, 689. Dat negotium Blæſo, cæteros quidem ad ſpem proliceret arma ſine noxâ ponendi, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 73, 4.

‖ Prōliquātus, a, um, part. *Iſſueing forth,* Apul. Apol. p. 416.

‖ Prōlĭtas, ātis, f. *Iſſue, progeny.* § Generoſa prolitas, *Apol.* ⸸ Proles.

Prōlixè, adv. iùs, comp. *Liberally, frankly, freely, largely, ſumptuouſly.* = Non ſolùm fecit, ſed etiam prolixè cumulatèque fecit, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 36. = Accipit hominem nemo meliùs prorſùs, neque prolixiùs, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 52.

† Prōlixĭtūdo, dĭnis, f. *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.*

‖ Prōlixĭtas, ātis, f. *Liberality, length, tediouſneſs.* ⸸ Liberalitas, tædium.

Prōlixo, āre, act. *To make long.* Monendus putator eſt, ut prolixet aciem ferramenti, *Col.* 4, 24.

Prōlixus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*ex* pro, & laxus] (1) *Big, large, thick,* and as ſome think *high, tall.* (2) *Free, propenſe, bounteous, kind.* (3) *Swift, ſpeedy.* (4) ‖ *Tedious.* (1) § Barba prolixa, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 34: ✠ Prolixo, nec exili corpore erat, *Suet. Claud.* 30. § Arbores prolixæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9. Femina prolixior, *Plin.* 16, 10. (2) = Intereſt noſtrâ, Plancum hoc animo libenti prolixoque facere, *Cic. ſub Ep. Attic.* 16, 16. (3) Non tam prolixo provolat ictu, *Lucr.* 4, 1238. *interpr. Steph.* § Prolixum tempus, *Col.* (4) *Sipont.* & *Litt.* ſed gratis.

*† Prōlŏgium, ii, n. ‖ Prōlŏquium, *Feſt.* *A prologue,* or *preface*; *a preamble,* Pacuv. *id. quod*

*Prōlŏgus, i, m. [πρόλογος, Gr. *ex* πρὸ, ante, & λόγος, ſermo] (1) *A ſpeech beforehand, a preface, a prologue.* (2) Alſo *he that ſpeaketh the prologue.* (1) § Prologos ſcribere, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 5. (2) ✠ Oratorem voluit eſſe me, non prologum, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 11.

‖ Prōlongo, āre, act. *To deferr, to delay, to prolong,* Plin. 13, 3. ⸸ Ubi al. *prorogant,* quod rectiùs.

‖ Prōlongor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be prolonged,* Sen. *de* Benef. 5, 17. ⸸ *Ubi rectiùs* prorogatur.

*† Prōlŏquium, ii, n. *A propoſition, maxim, axiom,* or *aphoriſm.* Proloquium eſt ſententia, in quâ nihil deſideratur, *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* 16, 8.

*Prōlŏquor, i, quūtus ſum, dep. [*ex* pro, & loquor] (1) *To ſpeak out,* or *at length*; *to tell a long ſtory, to ſpeak freely what one thinketh, to declare, to utter.* (2) Alſo *to preface that which one is about to ſay.* (1) Nam quid ego apud te proloqui parcam? Ego illam vidi, *&c.* Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 28. Non potuit cogitatè proloqui, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 53. (2) Quam rem oratum huc veni, proloquar, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.*

‖ Prōlŭbium, ii, n. [*ex* lubet] (1) *A delight, a deſire, an appetite, will,* or *pleaſure.* (2) Alſo *frankneſs, and a humour of bounty.* (1) Feros & immanes navitas prolubium audiendi ſubit, *Gell.* 16, 13. (2) Quod prolubium, quæ iſthæc ſubita eſt largitas? *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 28. *ubi tamen al.* proluvium.

‖ Prōlūdium, ii, n. *A flouriſh, a preamble, an eſſay,* or *proof, before a matter*; *a preparative,* Gell. 5, 10. ☞ *Vid.* & Cic. Philipp. 14, 3. *ſed var. codd.* ⸸ Proluſio, *Cic.*

Prōlūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum, act. *To flouriſh,* as muſicians, *or* fenſers do, *before they play in good earneſt*; *to prove,* or *eſſay, what one can do, before we come to the thing*; *to begin,* or *commence.* Sparsâ ad pugnam proludit arenâ, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 234. & *Æn.* 12, 106. *de bove.* Jurgia proludunt, ſed mox & pocula torques Saucius, *Juv.* 5, 26.

‖ Prōlūgeo, ēre, luxi, neut. *To mourn and lament beyond the uſual time,* Feſt.

*Prōluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, act. [*ex* pro, & ant. luo, *pro* lavo] (1) *To waſh much,* or *long*; *to rinſe, to ſcour.* (2) *To wet, imbue,* or *moiſten.* (3) *To bathe,* or *ſoak*; *to drench,* or *ſouſe.* (1) Impetus aquarum proluit terram, *Col.* 2, 18, 5. (2) Cruor ſaucia proluit pectora, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 712. (3) Pleno ſe proluit auro, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 743. ¶ ‖ Proluere opes, *to laviſh away his eſtate,* Tac. *ap.* Litt. *certè ap.* Gell. 2, 24. pecuniam proluere *leg.*

Prōlūſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* proludo] *An eſſay,* or *flouriſh*; *a proof,* or *tryal,* Cic. Verr. 1, 14.

*Prōlūtus, a, um, part. *Soaked, ſouſed,* or *drenched.* Multâ prolutus vappâ nauta atque viator, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 16.

*Prōlŭvies, ei, f. [*à* proluendo] (1) *Filth waſhed off from any thing, offſcouring.* (2) Alſo *the looſeneſs* of the belly. (1) § Ventris proluvies, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 217. (2) § Alvi proluvies, *Col.* 12, 38.

*Prōlŭvium, ii, n. [ab eodem] *A ſheding of water in great abundance, filth waſhed from any thing*; Met. alſo *prodigality,* or *a waſtefull ſpending.* = Quod proluvium? quæ iſtæc ſubita eſt largitas? *Ter. Adelph.* 59, 28. *ubi tamen Donat. leg.* prolubium, & προθυμίαν, *interpretatur.* ¶ ‖ Proluvium alvi, *a lax,* or *ſcouring,* Aurel. ⸸ Proluvies, *Col.*

*‖ Prōlyta, æ, m. [προλύτης, lytarum anteceſſor in juris ſcientiâ] *A licentiate of the law, one that hath ſtudyed in the law five years,* Juſtinian. *vid.* Hotoman. de verb. juris.

‖ Prōmāno, āre, neut. *To go,* or *ſpread, abroad,* Sen. ☞ *Sed al. emendat. lib.* ⸸ Emano.

*‖ Prōmātertĕra, æ, f. eſt ſoror proaviæ, *i. e.* ſuperior matertera, [*ex* pro, & matertera] *The great grandam's ſiſter, a great aunt,* Cajus.

Prōmendus, a, um, part. *To be drawn out,* or *produced.* Atque tunica promenda, *Celſ.* 7, 22. *conf. Curt.* 9, 21.

Prōmens, tis, part. *Drawing out, produceing,* Sil. 2, 134.

Prōmercālis, e, adj. *That is to be ſold,* or *ſet to ſale.* § Res promercales, *Col.* 1, 8. ¶ ‖ Forum promercale, *the place where old clothes, lumber, and frippery are to be ſold,* Jun. Officinas promercalium veſtium exercere, *to keep a broker's ſhop,* Suet. *de* Ill. Gramm. 23. Aurum promercale ternis millibus nummûm in libras, *to paſs for ſo much,* Suet. Cæſ. 54.

‖ Prōmercium, ii, n. *Whatſoever is ſet aſide to be ſold,* Hotom.

‖ Prōmercor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To buy at the firſt hand in order to ſell again by retale.* ⸸ Præmercor, *Plaut.* & *Plin.*

Prōmĕrendus, a, um, part. *To oblige,* or *deſerve well of.* Hortatur ut imitetur in promerendis ſociis vicinum ſuum Octavium, *Suet. Aug.* 3.

Prōmĕrens, tis, part. *Deſerveing*, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 47.

Prōmĕreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, neut. & Prōmĕreor, ĭtus ſum, dep. (1) *To deſerve* well, *or* ill. (2) ‖ *To oblige.* (3) *To conferr*, or *do.* (4) *To be committed.* (1) Verùm enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 4. Is ſuo beneficio promeritus eſt, ſe ut ames, *Q. Cic.* de *Petit. Conſ.* 7. Leviùs punitus quàm promeritus ſit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 28. § Promereri principem, *Plin. Paneg.* 62. de aliquo, *Plaut.* (2) Vulg. Int. (3) 𝔛 Non convenit, cùm ego ad promerendum officium tam fuerim expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam eſſe tardiores, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 2. (4) Poſtquam malum promeritum eſt, metuunt, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 6, 24.

Prōmĕrĭtum, i, n. (1) *A deſért.* (2) *A good turn, a courteſy, an obligation.* (1) Tuum promeritum eſt, ut faciam, *Plaut. Mil.* 3. 1, 76. (2) Majus eſt in nos veſtrum promeritum, *Cic.* poſt *Redit.* 4. Veſtra promerita in nos univerſa, *Id. poſtquam in Senat. red.* 1.

‖ Prōmĭco, āre, n. [*ex* pro, & mico] (1) *To ſhine out*, or *appear, at a diſtance.* (2) *To ſtart out.* (1) Næv. *ap.* Non. 1, 329. (2) Amm.

Prōmĭnens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Prominent, puffed up, ſwolen.* (2) *Standing out.* (1) § Prominentes venæ, *Mart.* 5, 4. (2) § Prominentior cauda, *Plin.* 10, 3.

Prōmĭnentia, æ, f. (1) *The juting of a thing out*, or *over*; *a prominence.* (2) ‖ *A promontory*, or *rock, hanging over the ſea.* (1) Vitr. 6, 11. (2) *Solin.* c. 27. ⸸ Promontorium, *Vett.*

Prōmĭneo, ēre, ui, n. [*ex* pro, & mineo, ant.] (1) *To jut*, or *ſtand, out*; *to appear*, or *ſhow itſelf, from afar*; *to lean, bend*, or *ſtretch, out.* (2) *To hang over.* (1) Dentes elephanto qui prominent, *Plin.* 11, 37. Vulgus prominet excelſis tectis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 416. (2) Prominet in pontum collis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 778. § Prominere ante frontem, *Plin.* 8, 32. à ceterâ acie, *Liv.* 22.

‖ Prōmĭno, āre, act. *To lead forth*, as they do cattle to watering. Jumenta ad lacum prominabat, *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 295. ⸸ Ago, compello, *Vett.*

Prōmĭnŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*à* promineo] *Somewhat ſtanding out.* Quaſi invitat in porticum latam, & prominulam, *Plin.* 5, 6.

*† Prōmiſcam, [*à* promiſceo] *Promiſcuouſly, confuſedly*, Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 5, 11. ⸸ Promiſcuè.

*‖ Prōmiſceo, ēre, ui, act. & Prōmiſceor, ēri, paſſ. *To mingle together*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. ⸸ Commiſceo.

*Prōmiſcuè, adv. *Confuſedly, one with another, promiſcuouſly, in common, riffraff*; *without any order*, or *regard.* Promiſcuè in fluminibus perluuntur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 20. Suffragium promiſcuè omnibus datum eſt, *Liv.* 1, 43. = Promiſcuè & communiter datum, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 6. 𝔛 Promiſcuè toto, quàm propriè parvâ frui parte, malletis, *Id.* in *Rul.* 2, 31.

*Prōmiſcuus, a, um, adj. [*à* pro, & miſceo] (1) *Promiſcuous, confuſed, mingled.* (2) Alſo *common, general, ordinary.* (3) *Reciprocal, mutual.* (4) ¶ Promiſcuum genus, *the epicene gender.* (1) § Connubia promiſcua, *Liv.* 4, 2. (2) Omnia, quæ occulta antè fuerant, in promiſcua uſu facta, *Plin.* 14, 1. = Indiſtincta, & promiſcua defenſio, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 8. (3) § Operam promiſcuam dare, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 138. (4) = Nec ſtatim diligentem putabo, qui promiſcua, quæ & epicena dicuntur, inveniret, *Quint. Inſt.* 1.

† Prōmiſſè, adv. *Copiouſly, at length.* ⸸ Copioſè.

Prōmiſſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A promiſe.* § Promiſſio auxilii, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. provinciæ, *Id. Attic.* 8, 9.

Prōmiſſor, ōris, m. verb. *A promiſer, a boaſter of what he will do.* Quid dignum tanto feret hic promiſſor hiatu? *Hor. A. Poët.* 138.

Prōmiſſu, ablat. *By promiſe.* Flentéſque parentes Promiſſu vitæ recreat, *Manil.* 5, 578.

Prōmiſſum, i, n. *A promiſe, a vow.* § Servare promiſſa, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 24. ſolvere, *Id. Fam.* 12, 19. Pendere à promiſſis, *Id. Q. fratr.* 3, 21. = Manere promiſſis, & ſervare fidem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 160. 𝔛 Miſcebantur minis promiſſa, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 24, 4.

Prōmiſſus, a, um, part. (1) *Promiſed, vowed.* (2) Adj. *Growing long, hanging down long.* (3) *Swagging.* (1) § Promiſſa fides, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 552. = Donum Jovi dicatum atque promiſſum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 72. (2) Promiſſa barba & capilli efferaverant ſpeciem oris, *Liv.* 2, 23. (3) Promiſſo ventre arietes, *Col.* 7, 3.

Prōmittens, tis, part. *Promiſeing.* Traditurum ſe urbem promittens, *Curt.* 5, 8.

Prōmitto, ĕre, mīſi, ſſum, act. [*i. e.* antemitto, *ex* pro ſignificatione *porrò* in longum, & mitto; promitto item ſpondeo, polliceor, tanquam antè, aut in longum, mittens aliquid in verbis] (1) *To fling, hurl*, or *dart.* (2) *To ſpread*, or *ſtretch.* (3) *To let grow in length.* (4) *To promiſe, to engage.* (5) *To promiſe to go, to make an aſſignation.* (6) *To threaten.* (1) Longiùs tela promittere, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 9. *ubi alii* permittere, *ſed perperam, ut opinor.* (2) Gallia eſt longè, & à noſtris littoribus hucuſque promiſſa, *Mela*, 1, 3. (3) Capillum ac barbam promittere, *Liv.* 6, 16. (4) = Illud vobis promitto, & reipublicæ ſpondeo, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 32. = Ita eſſe tibi promitto atque confirmo, *Id. Fam.* 13, 28. 𝔛 Dî faxint ut ea faciat, quæ promittit, *Id. Attic.* 16. 𝔛 Vix videbar, quæ promiſeram, præſtare poſſe, *Id. Fam.* 18, 3. 𝔛 Diî primis minantur extis, bene promittunt ſecundis, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 17. (5) Ad cœnam aliò promiſi foras, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 16. Tum, cùm ille dubitaret, quod ad fratrem promiſerat, ego, inquit Julius, pro utroque reſpondeo, ſic faciemus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 7. (6) Satis ſcitè promittit tibi, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 6. § Promiſi ultorem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 96. *ubi vid. Serv.*

Prōmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum, act. [*ex* pro, & emo, *i. e.* ſumo, antiq. *Perot. à* premendo] (1) *To draw out, to bring forth.* (2) *To draw* as wine out of a veſſel. (3) *To utter and tell*; *to diſcloſe*, or *uncover*; *to lay open.* (1) Cùm ex ærario pecuniam prompſiſſet, atque adnumeràſſet, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 84. § Promere libros ex bibliothecâ, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 2. 𝔛 Repono, *vid.* Reponor. 𝔛 Sol promit, & celat diem, *Hor. Carm. Secul.* v. 10. ¶ ✤ Promere ſe, *to come out*, Virg. Æn. 2, 260. (2) Prompſiſti tu illi vinum? *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 16. (3) Ut non audeam, percunctanti quin promam omnia, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 11. ¶ Promere gemitus, *to fetch a groan*, Mart. 10, 80.

Prōmor, i, paſſ. *To be taken*, or *brought, out*; *to be explained*, or *related.* 𝔛 Curandum, ubi quidque reponatur, ut, ubi opus ſit, promatur, *Col.* 12, 2. Cum juſtis aliorum voluminibus promitur, *Paterc.* 2, 48.

*‖ Prōmŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, act. [*ex* pro, & moneo] *id. quod* præmoneo, *Litt.* ex *Cic.* ad *Attic.*

‖ Prōmonſtra, ōrum, pl. n, *Monſters, prodigys*, Feſt.

Prōmontōrium, ii, n. [mons in mare prominens, *q. d.* promonitorium] *A hill lieing out like an elbow of land into the ſea*; *a promontory* or *cape.* Aliqua promontoria, aut prærupta ſaxa tenuiſſe dicuntur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 56. ¶ Promontorium flectere, *to double a cape*, Id.

‖ Prōmōtio, ōnis, f. verb. *Promotion, preferment*, Firm. ⸸ Dignitas.

Prōmōtus, a, um, part. (1) *Moved forward, ſet forth.* (2) Met. *Promoted, advanced.* (1) § Promota claſſis, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 444. (2) § Promotus ad ampliſſimas procurationes, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31, 3. in ampliorem gradum, *Suet. Oth.* 1.

Prōmŏveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, act. & n. (1) *To go*, or *move, forward.* (2) Met. *To advance*, or *promote.* (3) *To enlarge*, or *extend*, (4) *To prolong, put off*, or *deferr.* (5) Alſo *to prevail*, or *do good.* (1) 𝔛 Move verò ociùs te, nutrix, *S.* Moveo. *C.* Video, at nihil promoves, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 4. (2) *Vid.* Promotus, n. 2. (3) Roma niſi immenſum ires promôſſet in orbem, *i. e.* promoviſſet, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 9, 15. (4) Quantùm huic promoveo nuptias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 18. (5) Abibo hinc, præſens quando promoveo parum, *Id. Hec.* 4, 4, 81. Promoveri ad quartum à Bedriaco caſtra placuit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 39, 4.

† Promptārius, a, um, adj. *Plaut. Vid.* Promptuarius.

Promptè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Promptly, eaſyly, readyly, forthwith, by and by.* Homines non modò promptè, ſed etiam largè & honorificè promitti ſibi volunt, *Q. Cic.* de *Petit. Conſ.* 11. Morbi promptiùs ſanantur, *Celſ.* 2, 1. = paratior, *Cic.* § Promptiſſimè adeſſe alicui, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 17.

‖ Promptĭtūdo, dĭnis, f. *Readyneſs, quickneſs.* ⸸ Alacritas, propenſio, promptus animus, *Cic.*

Prompto, āre, freq. [*à* promo] *To bring forth*, or *diſcloſe, often.* Siquidem ſupremi promptes theſauros Jovis, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 33.

Promptu, monopt. in ablat. (1) *Manifeſt*, or *apparent.* (2) *In readyneſs*, or *at hand.* (1) 𝔛 Hæc in promptu fuerint, nunc interiora videamus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 60. = Cùm illa pateant, in promptúque ſint omnibus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 6. 𝔛 Hæc non reconditâ ratione cernitur, ſed eſt in promptu, *Id. Offic.* 1, 27. (2) 𝔛 Non hæſitans reſpondebo, ſed ea dicam, quæ ſunt in promptu, *Id. Acad.* 1, 2.

Promptuārium, ii, n. [*ex* quo aliquid promitur] *A ſtorehouſe, a buttery*, or *pantry*, Cato, R. R. 11.

Promptuārius, a, um, adj. [*ex* quo aliquid promitur] *That from whence any thing is brought*, or *taken.* ¶ Promptuaria cella, *a cellar, ſpenſe*, or *buttery*; *a ſtore room*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 4.

Promptus, a, um, part. & adj. [*à* promor] (1) *Drawn*, or *brought, forth*; *taken out.* (2) Adj. or comp. iſſĭmus, ſup. *Prompt, ready, eaſy, quick, bold.* (3) *Bent, propenſe, and inclined to.* (4) Alſo *clear, evident, manifeſt, open.* (1) 𝔛 Aliud clauſum in pectore, aliud promptum in linguâ habere, *Sall. B. Catil.* 10. (2) = Facilis & prompta reſponſio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 56. Haud quiſquam manu promptior erat, *Liv.* 2, 56. (3) Promptum ad aſperiora ingenium Druſo erat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 29, 6. § Promptiſſimi in latrocinia, *Flor.* 4, 12. Promptus libertati, aut ad mortem animus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 46, 4. (4) = 𝔛 Altera occulta & quaſi involuta, altera prompta & aperta, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 9.

Prōmulgātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A proclaiming*, or *publiſhing*; *a promulgation.* Illæ leges nullâ promulgatione latæ ſunt, antequam ſcriptæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 13.

Prōmulgātūrus, a, um, part. *About to publiſh.* *Dixit*, legem ſe promulgaturum, *Liv.* 3, 9.

Prōmulgātus, a, um, part. (1) *Publiſhed*, or *proclaimed.* (2) ‖ Alſo *detected.* (1) Cic. Philipp. 1, 10. & *de* Legib. 3, 4. (2) Duabus conjurationibus promulgatis, *Suet. Ner.* 36. *ubi al.* provulgatis, *al.* pervulgatis.

Prōmulgo, āre, act. *qu.* provulgo. *To noiſe abroad, to publiſh, to proclaim, to divulge.* Cato legem promulgavit de imperio Lentuli abrogando, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 3.

*‖ Prōmulsĭdāria vaſa, quibus promulſis continetur, *Pompon.*

Prōmulſis, ĭdis, f. [potio mulſo condĭta] (1) *A ſweet and pleaſant kind of drink tempered with new wine*; *metheglin.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a platter*, or *charger.* (1) Cic. Fam, 9, 10. (2) Tert.

Prōmus, i, m. [*à* promendo] *A ſteward*, or *clerk, of the kitchen*; *one that hath the keeping of a ſtorehouſe, the yeoman of the larder.* = Condus promus ſum, procurator peni, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 15. Promis & cellariis intervenire, *Col.* 12, 3. *It. adj.* § Promus fructus, *Id.* 3, 2. Promâ pueri, *Id.* ‖ Proma cella, *Tert.*

‖ Promuſcis, ĭdis, f. *The ſnout*, or *trunk, of an elephant*, Plin. 8, 7. *ubi tamen ex vett. exempl. fide rectiùs* proboſcis, *quod vid.*

Prōmŭtuus, a, um, adj. *Mutual, by turns.* Publicanis utì in ſorte fecerant, in ſequentis anni vectigal promutuum, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 32.

*Prŏnāos, *vel* Prŏnāus, i, m. [πρόναος, Gr. à πρὸ, & ναὸς, templum] *The porch of a church, palace*, or *great hall.* Partes pronaï ad antas parietum procurrant, *Vitr.* 4, 4.

Prōnecto, ĕre, xi, *vel* xui, xum, act. *To knit on*; *to tie*, or *faſten, one thing to another in length*; as the links of a chain, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 145.

Prŏnĕpos, ōtis, m. [nepotis filius] *A nephew's ſon, a great grandchild.* 𝔛 Q. tui pronepos ſcribit ad patris mei nepotem, *Cic. Attic.* 16, Jovis pronepos Thyeſtes, *Id. Tuſc.* 3.

Prōneptis, is. f. *A niece's daughter.* Nulla proneptis manet, *Perſ* 6, 52.

* Prōnĭtas, ātis. f. *Inclination, readyneſs, proneneſs, aptneſs, a bent.* Pronitas naturæ ad malum, *Sen. Præf.* l. 1. Controv. ☞ Rarò occ. ⸸ Proclivitas, propenſio, *Cic.*

* ‖ Prōniùs, adv. comp. *More eaſyly,* Amm. 30, 29.

* Prōnōmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* pro, *&* nomen; ita dict. quòd nomini præponatur, *vel rect.* quòd pro nomine ponatur] *A pronoun.* Nomina *Romulus, Remus,* pronomina, *hic hæc,* Varr. L. L. 7, 23.

* ‖ Prōnōmĭnālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a pronoun.* § Pronominalis conſtructio, *Priſc.*

* Prōnōmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A circumlocution of a proper name, a figure in rhetorick,* Ad Herenn. 4, 31.

* ‖ Prōnōmĭnor, āri. paſſ. [*i. e.* per nomen ſignificor] *Priſc.*

Prōnŭba, æ. f. *ſc.* mulier. eſt enim prop. adj. [*ex* pro, *&* nubo; ita dict. eò quòd nubentibus præeſt] (1) *A bridemaid.* (2) Alſo *the godeſs of marryage,* a title of Juno. (1) Pronuba Tiſiphone thalamis ululavit in illis, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 117. Bellona, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 319. (2) Id. Æn. 4, 166.

Prōnŭbus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, marryage.* ¶ ‖ Pronubus annulus, *a weding ring,* Ap. JCC. § Pronuba nox, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 642, flamma, *Id.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 1, 131.

‖ Prōnŭbus, i. m. *The brideman who leadeth the bride to the church,* Lampr.

‖ Prōnunciābilis, e. adj. *Which may be expreſſed.* ¶ Pronunciabilis oratio, *a propoſition of logick,* Apul. *de* Hab. Doct. Pl. p. 631. ⸸ Enunciatum, enunciatio, *Cic.*

Prōnuncians, tis. part. *Pronounceing.* Quò minùs & tragœdo pronuncianti concineret, *Suet. Calig.* 54.

Prōnunciātio, ōnis. verb. (1) *A pronunciation,* or *utterance of ſpeech; a ſpeaking out,* or *delivery of a ſpeech,* &c. (2) *A proclamation, a publication.* (3) *A judicial ſentence.* (4) *A ſingle word.* (5) ‖ *A propoſition, a principle, a maxim.* (1) Pronunciatio eſt ex rerum & verborum dignitate vocis & corporis moderatio, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 7. (2) Cæſ. B. C. 2, 25. (3) Lege & pronunciatione nondum condemnatus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 20. (4) Illa pars calliditatis egregiâ Græcâ pronunciatione ſtrategemata vocantur, *Val. Max.* 7, 4, 1. (5) Omnis pronunciatio aut vera, aut falſa eſt, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 10. *ubi tamen al.* enunciatio *& fort. rect.*

Prōnunciātor, ōris, m. verb. *A reporter and publiſher, an hiſtorian, an utterer,* or *deliverer.* Thucydides pronunciator ſincerus & grandis etiam fuit, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 83.

Prōnunciātum, i. n. *A propoſition, a maxim, an axiom.* Omne pronunciatum eſt aut verum, aut falſum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 7.

Prōnunciātur, imperſ. *It is ſaid publickly,* Plin. 26, 4.

Prōnunciātūrus, a, um. part. *About to pronounce,* or *declare.* Alioqui ſe vel de calumniâ pronunciaturum, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 31.

Prōnunciātus, a, um. part. *Pronounced, uttered.* Verſus pronunciatus, *Cic. Parad.* 3, 2.

‖ Prōnunciātus, ûs. m. verb. *A pronounceing, utterance,* or *delivery,* Gell. 16, 8. ⸸ Pronunciatio, *Cic.*

Prōnuncio, āre. act. [*ex* pro, *i. e.* palam, *&* nuncio] (1) *To ſpeak,* or *tell, in plain,* or *expreſs, words.* (2) *To pronounce, to ſay by heart, to rehearſe, to deliver* a poem, ſpeech, *or* part in a play, *&c.* (3) *To utter, to declare, to publiſh.* (4) *To promiſe publickly.* (5) *To name.* (6) *To ſpeak,* or *tell,* a thing. (7) *To judge,* or *give ſentence.* (8) *To proclaim.* (1) *Vid.* in exempl. n. 7. (2) § Pronunciare multos verſus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 61. Tum ad extremum agere, *&* pronunciare, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 19. Lecceia mima centum annis in ſcenâ pronunciavit, *Plin.* 7, 48. (3) Quæ indigna & intolerabilia videntur, ea pro meipſo, ex animi mei ſenſu, ac dolore, pronuncio, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* (4) § Nummos in tribu pronunciare, *Id. Attic.* 1, 11. (5) Seditionem metuentes, pronunciant eos prætores, *Liv.* l. 4. (6) Sed ii qui ſint, non cujuſvis eſt pronounciare, *Quint.* (7) Cato in judicio ita pronunciavit, cùm in venundando rem eam ſciſſet, & non pronunciâſſet, emptori damnum præſtare oportere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 16. (8) Præcones ludorum victorum nomina magnâ voce pronunciant, *Id. Fam.* 5, 12. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* pronuntio. De cætero numero candidatorum, pro parte dimidiâ, quos populus vellet, pronunciarentur, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 41.

Prōnŭper, adv. *Very lately, a little while ago,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26. ☞ Rarò occ.

* Prōnŭrus, ûs. f. [*ex* pro, *&* nurus] *A grandſon's wife,* Ov. Ep. 17, 206.

* Prōnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ‖ ſsĭmus, ſup. [*ex* προνὸς, antiq.] (1) *Haveing the face downward, prone, groveling, bending forward, ſtooping downward.* (2) Met. *Inclined, bent.* (3) Alſo *ready, open, eaſy.* (4) *Quickly paſſing,* or *glideing, away; headlong.* (5) *Nigh at hand.* (1) ✠ Virorum cadavera ſupina fluitant, feminarum prona, *Plin.* 7, 17. ✠ Motus corporis pronus, obliquus, ſupinus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 53. Pecora natura prona finxit, *Sall.* Proni in verbera pendent *aurigæ,* Virg. Æn. 5, 147. (2) = Commodior, & ad utilitates publicas pronior, *Suet. Tib.* 2, 3. In obſequium plùs æquo pronus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 10. § Pronus paci, *Val. Flacc.* (3) Proniſſimus ad indulgentias, *Capitol.* Viam monſtravit tramite prono, *Lucr.* 6, 26. = Pronum & facile eſt, *Juv.* 13, 75. Obtrectatio & livor pronis auribus accipiuntur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 1, 4. = Pronum magiſque in aperto erat, *Id.* (4) § Anni proni, *Hor. A. Poët.* 60. Dies prona, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 41. aqua, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 548. (5) Ventis vocatis Prona petit maria, *Id. Æn.* 5, 212. *interpr. Serv.* ☞ Ego potiùs *ſecundo curſu* expon. duco, utì ap. *Plin.* ✠ In alia adverſo, in alia prono mari, l. 2, 70.

* ‖ Prœcōnŏmia, æ, f. [*ex* πρὸ, *&* οἰκονομέω, diſpenſo] Figura poëtis familiaris, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 250. Libyæ deſixit lumina regnis, *ad quod* Serv. *Pulchra prœconomia. Lat.* Diſpoſitio.

* Prœmior, āri, ātus. dep. [*ex* prœmium] *To begin an oration; to make an enterance,* or *proem; to preface.* ✠ Prœmiatur aptè, narrat apertè *Plin. Ep.* 2, 3.

* Prœmium, ii. n. [*à* πρὸ antè, *&* οἶμος, via, quia ante ingreſſum rei ponitur] (1) *A preface, a proem.* (2) Met. *The firſt enterance, the prelude.* (1) His libris nova prœmia ſunt addita, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 32. (2) Miſeræ cognoſce prœmia rixæ, *Juv.* 3, 288.

* Prŏpāgandus, a, um. part. *To be propagated.* § Religio propaganda eſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 72.

* Prŏpāgātio, ōnis. verb. (1) *A planting,* as of young vines. (2) *Propagation, a prolonging,* or *extending.* (1) Propagationum tria ſunt genera, *Col.* de *Arb.* 7, 1. (2) = Quæ propagatio & ſoboles origo eſt rerum publicarum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. Vita in quâ nihil inſit, niſi propagatio miſerrimi temporis, *Id. Fam.* 5, 15.

* Prŏpāgātor, ōris. m. verb. *An enlarger, an increaſer.* § Propogator provinciæ, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 3. *de Pompeio.*

Prŏpāgātus, a, um. part. *Enlarged, increaſed, multiplyed, ſpread abroad.* § Propagata memoriâ, *Cic.* ad *Octav.*

* † Prŏpāges, is. f. *A long row,* Non. *ex* Pacuv. ⸸ Propago, ſeries.

* Prŏpāgo, gĭnis, f. [*ex* πρὸ, *&* πάγω, unde pago, pango] (1) *An old vine ſtock cut down and ſet deep into the earth, that many imps may ſpring,* or *grow, from it; a cuting, a ſlip, a ſhoot,* or *plant,* of a vine, *or* any tree; *a layer* of a flower. (2) Met. *A race, ſtock, lineage,* or *breed.* (1) Propagine vites Reſpondent meliùs, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 63. vid. & *Cato R. R.* 32. (2) Clarorum virorum propagines, *Nep. Attic.* 25. § Propago catulorum, *Lucr.* 4, 995.

* Prŏpāgo, āre. act. [*ex* pro, *&* ant. pago, unde pango] (1) Properly *to cut down an old vine, that of it many young may be planted.* (2) *To ſpread,* as a tree doth at top; *to make to ſpread.* (3) Met. *To propagate, to multiply, and increaſe.* (4) *To dilate, to extend, to enlarge, to ſpread.* (5) *To prolong,* or *make to continue; to keep and maintain.* (1) Vitem propages in ſulcos, *Cato,* 32. (2) *Vid.* Propagor, n. 2. (3) Cùm ipſe ſui generis initium ac nominis ab ſe gigni ac propagari vellet, hominum potentiſſimorum inimicitias ſuſcepit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70. (4) § Urbis terminos propagare, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 23, 3. religionem, *Cic.* (5) Victu ferino vitam propagare, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1, 2. aucupio ſagittarium, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 11.

* Prŏpāgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be increaſed,* or *multiplyed.* (2) *To be ſpread.* (3) *To be prolonged.* (1) Ex quibus plura bona propagentur, *Cic. Top.* 2, 18. (2) ✠ Vera gloria radices agit, atque etiam propagatur, *Id. Offic.* 2, 12. (3) Propagari ſibi commeatum deſiderabat, *Suet. Claud.* 29.

‖ Prōpōla, æ. m. [qui merces propalam, quaſi ante palam, vendit] *A retailer of any commodity,* Cic. *in* Piſon. 27. *ubi al.* propolæ, *quod vid.*

Prōpālam, adv. *Openly, in the ſight and view of all the world.* § Rapio propalam, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 10. Signis propalam collocatis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 35. ✠ Primò clam, dein' propalam, *Suet.* ✠ Alii propalam, alii per occultum, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 6.

‖ Prōpālātus, a, um. part. *Made manifeſt, laid open,* Vulg. interp. ⸸ Expoſitus.

* ‖ Prōpanſus, a, um. part. [*ex* pro, *&* ‖ panſus] *Spread abroad,* or *ſtretched forth.* Propanſis utrinque pinnis, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 186. ⸸ Paſſus.

* ‖ Prōpaſſus, a, um. part. [*qu. à* propando] *Spread wide open.* ⸸ Paſſus.

‖ Prōpatruus, ui. m. [*ex* pro, *&* patruus] *A great grandfather's brother,* or *great uncle by the father's ſide,* Dig.

Prōpătŭlus, a, um. adj. *Wide, open, broad, ſpread.* = In aperto & propatulo loco, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 49. ¶ In propatulo, *openly, in the ſight of all men, abroad in the open air,* Col. Vulgò apertis januis in propatulis epulati ſunt, *Liv.* 25, 12. ¶ Pudicitiam in propatulo habere, *unguarded,* Sall. B. Catil. 13, 3.

* Prŏpe, præp. [*ex* pro, *vel* præ, *Scal.*] (1) *Nigh, near to, by, beſide, almoſt.* (2) *Kinder, more indulgent.* (1) ✠ Ut non ſolùm prope me, ſed planè mecum habitare poſſes, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 24. § Prope ripam, *Id.* à domo, *Id.* in *Piſon.* c. 11. (2) Propior publicæ religioni, quàm privatæ caritati, *Vall. Max.* 1, 1, 10. *h. e.* indulgentior.

* Prŏpè, adv. (1) *Near, at hand.* (2) *Nigh, almoſt, in a manner, well near, hard by.* (1) ✠ Propè intueri aliquid, non procul ſpectare, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 14. (2) Annos propè quinquaginta, *Id.* Propè erat, ut, *it lacked but little,* Liv. *Vid. Id.* ¶ Propiùs *&* Proximè, *ſuis locis.*

* Prŏpĕdiĕm, adv. [*ex* propè, *&* dies; *quaſi* propè eſt dies, *al.* quaſi propè accedens ad diem] *Shortly, after a while, within a few days,* or *a ſhort time, ere it be long.* Propediem te videbo, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 6.

Prōpellendus, a, um. part. *To be thruſt,* or *forced.* Deinde, ubi apparuit mucro, ſi ei arundo inhæret, propellenda eſt, *Celſ.* 7, 5, 2.

Prōpellens, tis. part. *Forceing.* § Nullo propellente, *Suet. Tib.* 19. Propellentes pecus, *Liv.* 10, 4.

Prōpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulſum. act. (1) *To drive,* or *put, away, forth,* or *out.* (2) *To puſh,* or *thruſt, forward,* or *back.* (3) *To repulſe, to keep off.* (4) *To conſtrain,* or *force.* (5) *To move.* (1) Uno interfecto, reliquos paulùm propellit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 43. § Pecus paſtum propellere, *Liv.* Alteram *partem* hoſtes quum propuliſſent, *Id.* 41, 48. (2) § Navem remis propellere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 5. Cùm ventum erit ad verſuram, in priorem partem jugum propellat, *Col.* 2, 2. (3) § Impetum inimicorum propellere, *Cic. anteq. iret in exilium,* 1. injurias hominum, *Col.* 7, 12. (4) Suet. Aug. 79. (5) Anima, cùm animi vi perculſa eſt, exin' corpus propellit, & icit, *Lucr.* 3, 161. Si exiguus eſt *calculus,* digitis ab alterâ parte propelli, ab alterâ protrahi poteſt, *Celſ.* 7, 26.

Prŏpĕmŏdum, adv. *Almoſt, in a manner, well near.* Propemodum manere in inſtituto meo videor, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 2.

* Prŏpemptĭcon, i. n. [*ſc.* carmen, à ϖροπέμπω, præmitto] *A poem ſent a friend wiſhing him a good journey.* Propempticon Metio Celeri, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2. *lemma.*

Prōpendens, tis. part. *Hanging downward.* *Canis villaticus* demiſſis aut propendentibus auribus, *Col.* 7, 12, 4. § Propendens hæret, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 588.

Prōpendeo, ēre, di, ſum. n. (1) *To hang down heavyer on the forepart, to overweigh.* (2) *To lean, ſtoop, or bow, forward.* (3) *To incline, to come to.* (1) Tantùm propendere illam bonorum animi lancem, ut terram & maria deprimat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 17. (2) 𝔛 Quando manus adductæ ſunt trabem, nec propendes, nec dependet, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 39. (3) = Si ſuâ ſponte, quò impellimus, inclinant, atque propendent, accipio quod datur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 44.

Prōpendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. *To conſider and weigh* a thing *thoroughly and diligently*, Quint.

‖ Prōpendŭlus, a, um. adj. *ut* ¶ Propenduli crines, *Dangleing*, or *hanging down before.* ⸸ Promiſſi, *Apul.*

Prōpensè, adv. *Favourably, with good will, readyly,* Lent. *ap.* Cic. Fam. 12, 15.

Prōpenſio, ōnis. f. verb. *Inclination of mind, readyneſs.* § Propenſio ad ſummum bonum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 17.

‖ Prōpenſĭtas, ātis. f. *Inclination, readyneſs, towardneſs.* ⸸ Propenſio, *Cic.*

Prōpenſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Hanging down, weighty.* (2) Met. *Inclined, propenſe, ready,* or *prone.* (1) 𝔛 Meis opulentiis non fiet ramentâ gravior, aut propenſior, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 4, 15. (2) Propenſiſſimâ civitatum voluntate confecit, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 26. = Ut alius ad alium morbum proclivior, ſic alius ad alia vitia propenſior, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 37.

Prŏpĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be made haſte with, to be diſpatched, to be ſpeedyly taken care of.* 𝔛 Multa properanda cœlo ſereno maturare, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 260. Nunc, nunc properandus & acri Fingendus ſine fine rota, *Perſ.* 3, 23.

Prŏpĕrans, tis. part. *Haſtening, runing in haſte.* § Properans inſiſtere terræ, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 507. ☞ Ille properans feſtinanſque, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 3.

Prŏpĕranter, adv. *Haſtyly,* iùs, comp. ‖ ſſime. Uſque adeò properanter, *Lucr.* 5, 301. Properantiùs beneficia quàm æs mutuum reddere, *Sall. B. Jug.* 96, 2. § Properantiùs ire, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 673. Properantiſſimè adferri, *Cod. Theod.*

Prŏpĕrantia, æ. f. *A makeing haſte,* Sall. B. Jug. 36, 3. & Tac. Ann. 12, 20.

† Prŏpĕratim, adv. *Haſtyly,* Gell. 12, 15. ex Siſen. ⸸ Temerè.

Prŏpĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A haſtening.* Sed ad properationem meam quidnam intereſt, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12.

Prŏpĕrātò, adv. *Quickly, haſtyly, ſpeedyly.* Nec minùs properatò Narciſſus ad mortem agitur, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 1, 4.

Prŏpĕrātus, a, um. part. *Haſtened, done in haſte.* § Stilus properatus, *Quint.* 10, 3. ¶ Properato opus eſt, *we had need make haſte,* Cic. *pro* Mil. 19.

‖ Prŏpĕrātus, ûs. m. verb. *A haſtening,* Gell. 10, 11.

Prŏpĕrè, adv. *Speedyly, in haſte, inconſiderately, without deliberation.* Ancillas hunc traduce properè, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 22. = Ut properè, ut ſubitò, ut celerè, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 4. 𝔛 Properè hoc, non placidè decet, *Id. Mil.* 2, 2, 65.

† Prŏpĕrĭter, adv. *Haſtyly,* Catull. *ap.* Non. 11, 63. Amita Veneria properiter abiit, *Auſon. Parent.* 27, 1. ⸸ Properè.

Prŏpĕro, āre. act. & n. (1) Act. *To do,* or *get, ſpeedyly,* or *quickly.* (2) Neut. *To make ſpeed, to go apace, to hie, to do a thing in haſte, to diſpatch.* (1) § Pecuniam Hæredi properare, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 62. Mortem properare per vulnera, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 81. † 𝔛 Qui unumquodque maturè tranſigit, is properat; qui multa ſimul incipit, neque perficit, feſtinat, *Cato ap. Gell.* 16, 14. (2) § Properare in urbem, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 6, 19. 𝔛 Veniet tempus & quidem celeriter, & ſive retractabis, ſive properabis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 76. Seriùs aut citiùs ſedem properamus ad unam, *Ov. Met.* 10, 33.

Prŏpĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be haſtened,* or *done in haſte.* Iteratæ vellere lanæ Cui properabantur, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 21. Hæc inter pueros variè properantur, *Juv.* 3, 264.

Prŏpĕrus, a, um. adj. *Quick, haſty, ſwift, ſpeedy; that cometh,* or *goeth, in poſt haſte.* § Pede properus, *Catull.* 63, 34. Properus iræ, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 26. ☞ R. occ.

* ‖ Prōpes, pĕdis. m. [*ex* pro, & pes] Funis quo pes veli alligatur, *Iſid.* *The cord wherewith the foot of the ſail is tied,* Turpil.

Prōpexus, a, um. *Combed,* or *hanging, down; long.* § Barba propexa, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 259. *conf. Sil.* 13, 310.

Prŏphāno, & Prŏphānus, *vid.* Profano, profanus.

* ‖ Prŏphēta, æ. *vel* Prŏphētes, æ. m. [à ϖρόφημι, prædico] *A prophet, he that telleth of things before they come to paſs;* alſo *a poet,* Macr.

* ‖ Prŏphētia, æ. f. [à præced.] *A propheſy,* or *revelation,* Bibl. ⸸ Vaticinium.

* ‖ Prŏphētĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a prophet, prophetical.* Prænuncupatus ore qui prophetico Emmanuel eſt, *Prud. Cath.* 7, 179.

* ‖ Prŏphētis, ĭdis, *vel* Prŏphētiſſa, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A propheteſs,* Eccl.

* ‖ Prŏphētizo, are. act. *To propheſy,* Eccl. *Lat.* Vaticinor.

* ‖ Prŏphēto, āre. act. [à propheta] *To propheſy, to tell of things to come.* Docet, inſtruit, prophetat, *Prud. Periſt.* 13, 101. *Lat.* Vaticinor.

* ‖ Prŏphȳlactĭce, es. f. [ϖροφυλακτικὴ, Gr. *ſc.* τέχνη, ars; à ϖροφυλάττω, cuſtodio] *That part of phyſick which preventeth, and preſerveth from, diſeaſes,* Med.

* ‖ Prŏphȳlactĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that part of phyſick.* ¶ Prophylacticum medicamentum, *preventive phyſick,* Jun. *Lat.* Venienti morbo occurrens.

* ‖ Prōpīlo, āre. act. & Prōpīlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* pro, & pilum] *To ſharpen at the point;* alſo *to fling,* or *throw, a dart,* &c. *Amm.*

* Propīnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drinking to one, a bidding of one drink,* Sen. Epiſt. 83.

* ‖ Propīnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A drinker,* or *beginer to one in the cup.* ☞ Ovid. *trib.* A. Am. 1, 587. *ubi rectiùs* procurator.

* Propīno, āre. act. primâ communi, *i. e.* præbibo [*ex* ϖροπίνω, Gr.] (1) *To drink to one, to quaff.* (2) *To drink one's health,* or *in rememberance of.* (3) *To expoſe.* (1) Propino magnum poculum, ille ebibit, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 80. Hâc propinavit Bitiæ pulcherrima Dido In paterâ, *Mart.* 8, 6. (2) § Propino tibi ſalutem plenis faucibus, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 16. Quando propinavit Virro tibi? *Juv.* 5, 127. Propino, inquit, Socrates, hoc pulchro Critiæ, qui in eum fuerat teterrimus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 40. (3) Hunc deridendum vobis propino, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 57.

* Prŏpinquè, adv. *Hard by, at hand, near.* § Adeſt propinquè, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 21.

* Prŏpinquĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Nighneſs, neighbourhood.* (2) Alſo *kindred* by blood, *or* allyance. (1) 𝔛 Propinquitas & longinquitas loci, *Cic.* de *Invent.* 1, 26. (2) 𝔛 Interemit cæteros aut affinitate aliquâ ſibi, aut propinquitate conjunctos, *Suet. Ner.* 36. = Si pietate propinquitas colitur, qui affinem prodit, impius ſit, neceſſe eſt, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 6. ☞ Manutius autem ex hoc loco & aliis nonnullis, & cognationem & affinitatem complecti contendit. *Vid.* eum ad *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 4, 12. ſub fin.

* Prŏpinquo, āre. neut. *To approach, to draw near.* § Scopulo propinquare, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 185. Propinquare magis atque magis, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 741.

* Prŏpinquus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. [à prope] (1) *Neighbouring, near at hand.* (2) Alſo *near of kin, allyed.* (3) *Near; of near import,* or *ſignifycancy; reſembleing.* (1) = Propinquæ finitimæque provinciæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 13. Propinquius exilium oro, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 4, 51. 𝔛 In longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in ſuos irruebat *Clodius,* Cic. *pro* Mil. 28. (2) 𝔛 Propinqui potiores ſunt quàm alieni, *Id.* de *Amic.* 6. (3) 𝔛 = Audacia *fidentiæ* non contrarium eſt, ſed appoſitum & propinquum, & tamen vitium eſt, *Id.* de *Invent.* 2, 54.

* Prŏpior, iùs, comp. [à propè] (1) *Nearer, nigher.* (2) *More like.* (3) Alſo *more favourable.* (4) *More nearly related.* (1) § Tunica pallio propior, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 30. India propior Oceano, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 122. (2) Faciem tauro propior, *Id. Georg.* 3, 58. Cato ingenio propior diis, quàm hominibus, *Paterc.* 2, 34. (3) 𝔛 Oderat Ænean propior Saturnia Turno, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 7. (4) = Sanguine junctus, Mente tamen propior fuit, *Id. Met.* 2, 368.

* Prŏpĭtiābĭlis, e. adj. (1) ‖ *Soon appeaſed.* (2) † Alſo *that is apt to appeaſe.* (1) Tert. (2) Enn. *ap.* Non.

* Prŏpĭtians, tis. part. *Appeaſeing, atoneing, favouring,* Curt. 4, 13.

* Prŏpĭtiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſacrifice to appeaſe God's anger, an atonement, a propitiation.* = Expiationes propitiationéſque prodigiorum, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 38. *ubi al.* procurationeſque.

* ‖ Prŏpĭtiātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſacrificer, an appeaſer,* Hier. ⸸ Procurator.

* ‖ Prŏpĭtiātōrium, ii. n. *The propitiatory,* or *mercy ſeat; a place of atonement,* Bibl.

* ‖ Prŏpĭtiātōrius, a, um. adj. *Propitiatory, expiatory,* Eccl.

* Prŏpĭtiātus, a, um. part. *Atoned, appeaſed, reconciled.* § Propitiato multùm deo, *Suet. Veſp.* 7.

* Prŏpĭtio, āre. act. *To appeaſe, to atone, to pacify.* Ut Venerem propitiem, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 120. Solicitudinem animi propitiare, *Plin.* 28, 2.

* Prŏpĭtior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be atoned,* &c. Carmen, quo propitiari Jovem credunt, *Curt.* 4, 7, 24.

* Prŏpĭtius, a, um. adj. [à propè, ſic præſentes *pro* propitiis dicimus, *Voſſ.*] *Kind, favourable, mercyfull, gentle, tender.* 𝔛 Huic ego deos propitios, plerique autem iratos putant, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 18. 𝔛 Fortuna, quæ nobis infeſta eſt, fuit aliquando propitia, *Id.* ad *Octav.* = benignus, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 4, 34.

* Prŏpiùs, adv. comp. [à propè] (1) *Near,* or *not far off.* (2) *More favourable.* (1) Propiùs, vero, *i. e.* veriſimiliùs, *Liv.* (2) Propiùs res aſpice noſtras, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 530.

* Proplaſma, ătis. n. [ϖρόπλασμα, Gr. à ϖρὸ, antè, & ϖλάσσω, fingo] *A mould,* or *pattern, to make veſſels of earth,* or *other work, by.* 𝔛 Arceſilaï proplaſmata pluris venire ſolita ipſis artificibus, quàm aliorum opera, *Plin.* 35, 12.

* Proplaſtĭce, es. f. [ab eodem] *The art of makeing moulds,* or *forms, wherein any thing is caſt,* or *formed,* Plin. 35, 12.

* Propnigēum, ēi. n. [à ϖρὸ, antè, & ϖνιγεὺς, furnus] (1) *The mouth of an oven,* or *furnace;* alſo *a place in a hothouſe, in which fire being encloſed, caſteth forth heat.* (2) Alſo *an extinguiſher.* (1) Plin. Ep. 2, 17. (2) *Vitr.* 5, 11. *ubi vid.* & præfurnium.

* Prŏpōla, æ. m. [à Gr. ϖροπώλης] *A retailer, a foreſtaller, a regrater, a haberdaſher of ſmall wares, one that buyeth at the beſt hand, that he may ſell the dearer; a chandler, a pedler,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 58. Piſtor domi nullus, nulla cella; panis & vinum à propolâ, atque de cupâ, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 27. *ubi tamen edd. priſcæ* propala. *Vid.* Turneb. Adverſ. 1, 1.

* Prŏpŏlis, is. f. [ϖρόπολις, Gr. ex ϖρὸ, ante, & ϖόλις, civitas] (1) ‖ *The ſuburbs of the city.* (2) *Bee-glue.* (1) *Ap. Græc.* Latinè Suburbia, orum, *Cic.* (2) Varr. R. R. 3, 16. & Plin. 11, 7.

* Prŏpŏma, ătis. n. [ϖρόπομα, Gr. à ϖρὸ, ante, & ϖόμα, potio] *The firſt draught, a whet of ſpiced wines,* Pall. Febr. 32.

Prōpōnens, tis. part. *Propoſeing.* Sibi quiſque ante oculos obſidionem, famem, & ſuperbum victoremque hoſtem proponentes, *Juſt.* 5, 7.

Prōpōno, ĕre, ſui, ſĭtum. act. (1) *To propound,* or *propoſe.* (2) *To ſet out to view, to ſet up, to ſet before one, to offer, profer,* or *preſent.* (3) *To proclaim, publiſh,* or *ſet abroad.* (4) *To ſet out,* or *expoſe to ſale.* (5) *To ſay,* or *affirm.* (6) *To appoint.* (7) *To promiſe,* or *give out.* (1) Illa ſequor, quæ paulò antè propoſui, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (2) Explicare veſtem, & proponere argentum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 35. (3) § Proponere legem in publicum, *Id.* de *Leg. Agr.* 2, 13. (4) Nullum non opſonii genus proponere, *Suet. Ner.* 15. § auctionem, *Quint.* 6, 4. ⌘ Quis talem proponere piſcem, Aut emere audebat? *Juv.* 4, 46. (5) Neque eſſe crudele *incidere corpora,* quod plerique proponunt, *Celſ.* in *præf.* (6) Mortem omnibus natura propoſuit, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. (7) § Proponere congiarium, *Suet. Ner.* 7.

Prōpōnor, i, pŏſĭtus, paſſ. *To be propounded, propoſed,* &c. *Cic. Catil.* 4, 1.

• Prōporrò, adv. [*ex* pro, *&* porrò] *Furthermore, moreover, further and further,* Lucr. 2, 978. *& alibi non ſemel;* vix tamen ap. alios rep.

Prōportio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* pro, *&* portio] *Proportion, meaſure, compariſon.* Civitates proportione in provincias deſcribere, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* = comparatio, *Id.* de *Univ.* 4.

‖ Prōportiōnātus, a, um. part. *Proportioned,* Firm. 4, 13. ⸸ Æquus, *Cic.*

Prōpŏſĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* propono] (1) *A propoſeal, deſign,* or *way.* (2) *A propoſition, a theſis, a ſubject.* (1) = Vitæ propoſitio & cogitatio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 18. (2) Propoſitio, quid ſis dicturus, & ab eo, quod eſt dictum, ſejunctio, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 53.

Prōpŏſĭtum, i. n. *A purpoſe, a meaning, an intent, an aim,* or *end; a reſolution.* Ad nuncium à propoſito averſus, *Liv.* 2 = Cato ſemper in propoſito ſuſceptoque conſilio permanſit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 31. § Ad propoſitum venire, *Nep. Præf. in fin.*

Prōpŏſĭtum eſt, imperſ. *I am purpoſed.* Cùm ſit his propoſitum non perturbare animos, *Cic. Orat.* 19.

Prōpŏſĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to propoſe.* Et motos ſenatu, & excuſatos ſimul propoſiturus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 25, 4.

Prōpŏſĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Set abroad,* or *open to view.* (2) *Expoſed.* (3) *Purpoſed, intended, deſigned.* (4) *Propoſed, ſet before.* (1) Neque propoſito argento, neque tabulis & ſignis propalam collocatis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 35. (2) Omnibus fortunæ telis propoſita eſt vita noſtra, *Id. Fam.* 5, 16. (3) Injuriis ab aliquo propoſitis reſiſtere, *Id. Fam.* 1, 5. = Ex itinere propoſito & jam conſtituto reverti, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 15. (4) Exemplum propoſitum ad imitandum, *Id.* pro *Muræna,* 38.

Prōprætor, ōris. m. *A lieutenant ſent to govern a province with the authority of a prætor, a lord juſtice,* Cic. *de* Prov. Conſ. 7.

• ‖ Prōpriāſſit, *id eſt,* proprium fecerit, *Feſt.* qu. *à* proprio, are.

• Prōpriè, adv. *Properly, particularly, conveniently, fitly, ſuitably.* ⌘ Promiſcuè toto, quàm propriè parvâ frui parte malletis, *Cic.* contr. *Rull.* 2, 31. = Quod honeſtum propriè veréque dicitur, *Id. Offic.* 3, 3. ⌘ Neque ſenatus publicè, neque ullus ordo propriè, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 26.

• ‖ Prōprĭĕtārius, ii. m. *He to whom the property of a thing doth belong; a proprietor,* or *owner,* Dig. ⸸ Dominus.

• Prōprĭĕtas, ātis. f. (1) *A property, nature,* or *quality.* (2) *The right of a thing, propriety.* (3) *The ſpecies in a definition.* (1) Terræ proprietas cœlique, *Liv.* 38, 17. (2) ⌘ Si non proprietatis eſt quæſtio, ſed tantùm poſſeſſionis, *Quint.* (3) ⌘ Definitio declaratur genere, & proprietate quâdam, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 22.

• ‖ Prōprio, āre, act. & Prōprior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To appropriate,* Feſt. ⸸ Proprium facio.

† Prōprĭtim, adv. *Properly.* Quid? genus humanum propritim de quibu' factum 'ſt? *Lucr.* 2, 974. ⸸ Propriè.

• Prōprius, a, um. adj. [*à* propè, quòd propè ſit, quod quis poſſidet, *Sip.*] (1) *Peculiar, particular, ſpecial, private.* (2) *Proper, fit, genuine.* (3) Alſo *perpetual, firm, ſteady.* (1) Voluptates deorum propriæ ſunt, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 5, 4. ⌘ Id quidem non proprium eſt ſenectutis vitium, ſed commune valetudinis, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 11. ⌘ Amittit meritò proprium, qui alienum appetit, *Phædr.* 1, 4, 1. (2) Qui proprio nomine *perduellis* erat, is *hoſtis* vocatur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 12. ⌘ Tranſlatum verbum proprio ſignificantius eſt, *Quint.* 8, 6. Huic verbo *fideliter* proprium eſt domicilium in officio, *Cic. Ep.* ad *Tir.* 16, 17. (3) Nihilne eſſe proprium cuiquam? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3. *ubi vid.* Donat. Propria hæc mihi munera faxis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 5. = Si perenne & proprium manere potuiſſet, *Cic.* poſt *Redit.* 4.

• Propter [*à* prope] (1) Præp. *For, long of, by reaſon of, for one's ſake.* (2) Adv. Alſo *near to, hard by, by the ſide.* (1) Legibus non propter metum paret, *Cic. Parad.* 6. § Propter anni tempus, *Id. Attic.* 8, 19. Virtus ex ſe, & propter ſe expetenda eſt, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 26. (2) Proptèr eſt ſpelunca quædam, *Id. Ver.* 4, 48. § Propter viam, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 62. *Vid. locum. Sacrificium enim Herculi fact. intelligitur, & mox* Proptervia auſpicia.

Proptĕrea, adv. *i. e.* propter ea. *Therefore, for that cauſe.* Propterea quòd ſerviebas liberaliter, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 11.

† Proptervia auſpicia, & Propterviam ſacrificium Herculi factum proficiſcendi gratiâ. *A ſacrifice made to Hercules by them that were to take a journey,* which was all to be eat up, *Cato.*

• Proptōſis, is. f. [*ex* πρὸ, ante, *&* πτῶσις, caſus] *A diſeaſe when the eyes fall out of their place,* or *the membrane of the eye called* uvea, *by rupture falleth through the* cornea, *Celſ.* 6, 6, 8.

Prōpŭdiōſus, a, um. adj. *Shamefull,* or *ſhameleſs; paſt ſhame,* Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 10.

Prōpŭdium, ii. n. [*qu.* procul *à* pudore] (1) *Diſgrace, ſhame, diſhonour.* (2) Met. *A paultry baggage,* or *harlot.* (1) Propudium illud & portentum, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 3. (2) Tun' audes etiam ſervos ſpernere, propudium! *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 60. *id planè quod Græcorum* κάθαρμα.

• Prōpugnācŭlum, li. n. [*à* propugno] *A fortreſs, a blockhouſe, a bulwark, a rampart.* Propugnaculum oppoſitum barbaris, *Nep. Themiſt.* 7.

• Propugnans, tis. part. *Fighting for, defending.* Nunc velut propugnantes per oras extremæ teſtudinis, nunc media inter ſe concurrentes, *Liv.* 44, 9. Inde miſſilia in propugnantes ingerebantur tutò, *Curt.* 4, 13. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 2, 584.

• Prōpugnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defending,* or *fighting for,* a thing. = Propugnatio ac defenſio dignitatis, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7.

• Prōpugnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A defender, a champion.* Locus à propugnatoribus vacuus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 25. = Defenſor & quaſi propugnator patrimonii ſui, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 57.

• Prōpugno, āre. act. [*i. e.* pugno pro] *To fight,* or *contend, for; to defend,* or *maintain.* ⌘ Non oppugnare commoda patriæ, verùm propugnare, *Cic.* § pro ſalute alicujus, *Id. Fam.* 11, 17. nugis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 16.

Prōpulſans, tis. part. *Driveing away, warding off.* § Propulſans famem, *Curt.* 9, 2, 6. Clypeo incidentia tela propulſans, *Id.* 9, 4, 31.

Prōpulſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A driveing,* or *beating, away.* § Propulſatio periculi, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 1.

Prōpulſātor, ōris. m. verb. *A driver back.* Propulſatores odio inſecutus, *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 7.

‖ Prōpulſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A puting off,* Plaut. ap. Litt.

Prōpulſo, āre. freq. [*à* propello] *To put,* or *keep, off; to drive away, to ſet at a diſtance, to ſtave off.* § Bellum mœnibus propulſare, *Liv.* 3, 69. ⌘ Injurias inferre, aut propulſare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 14.

‖ Prōpulſōrius, a, um. adj. *Expelling, driveing,* or *cauſeing, to come forth.* Propulſoria facultas, *Gorrh. quam* expultricem *Cicero vocat.*

Prōpulſātūrus, a, um. part. *About to drive away.* Cum firmiore præſidio vim propulſaturus; *Curt.* 10, 10. An bello inteſtino bellum externum propulſaturos? *Liv.* 4, 43.

Prōpulſus, a, um. part. [*à* propellor] *Chaſed away, thruſt forward.* Propulſa cruore Flumina, *Luc.* 7, 789. Pecus in conſpectu præſidii Romani propulſum, *Liv.* 10, 4. *conf. Sil.* 10, 213.

Prōpulſus, ûs. m. verb. *A driveing away, a chaſeing forward.* Ventum propulſu ſuo concitare, *Sen. N. Q.* 5, 14.

• Prŏpȳlæum, i. n. [*ex* πρὸ, ante, *&* πύλη, porta] *The porch of a temple,* or *great hall; a gatehouſe.* Pericles tantam pecuniam in propylæa illa præclara conjecit, *Cic.* de *Off.* 2, 17.

Prōquæſtor, ōris. m. verb. *A deputy,* or *vice, treaſurer,* Cic. paſſim. ☞ *Eleganter diviſè* pro quæſtore, *ut* Cui legatus pro quæſtore fuit, *Id. Verr.* 1, 15.

• Prōra, æ. f. [πρῷρα, quaſi πρόορα, quòd antè cernatur] *The fore deck,* or *caſtle, of a ſhip; the prow.* ¶ ⌘ Prora & puppis, *all in all,* Græc. Prov. ap. *Cic. Fam.* 16, 24, 2.

• Prōrēpens, tis. part. *Creeping forth.* Prorepentes undique pampini, *Col.* 4, 17.

• Prōrēpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. n. [*ex* pro, *&* repo] *To creep along, to ſteal forward by little and little; to grow,* or *come, forth.* Cùm prorepſerunt primis animalia terris, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 99. ¶ Prorepere in luxuriem, *to grow and ſpread rankly,* Col. 5, 5.

• Prōrēta, æ. m. [*à* Gr. πρωράτης, qui & πρωρεὺς, *ſc.* qui in prorâ navim regit] *The ruler,* or *guider, of the ſhip,* or *deck; the pilot,* or *ſteerſman;* or rather *the boatſwain.* ¶ ⌘ Si tu proreta iſti navi es, ego gubernator ero, *if you are the cap, I will be the button,* Prov. ap. *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 75.

• Prōreus, i. m. [*à* prora] *The ſteerſman, the pilot,* Ov. Met. 3, 634.

‖ Prōrex, rēgis. m. *A viceroy, a lord lieutenant,* JCC. ⸸ Regis vicarius.

‖ Prōrīga, æ. m. *A groom of the ſtable,* Plin. 8, 42. ☞ *Sed al. ſcrib.* peroriga, *&* pruriga.

• Prōrĭpiens, tis. part. *Snatching away beforehand.* Actor proripiens ſe ruinâ ſanguinem vomuit, *Suet. Calig.* 57.

• Prōrĭpio, ĕre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex* pro, *&* rapio] (1) *To take away by force, to ſnatch; to hurry,* or *drag, along.* (2) ¶ Proripere ſe, *to ſlink away.* (3) *To get away,* or *make an eſcape.* (1) Ne virilis Cultus in cædem & Lycias proriperet catervas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, fin. (8) Quò nunc ſe proripit ille? *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 19. Proripere ſe alto ſolio, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 269. (3) Seſe portâ foras univerſi proripiunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 12.

• Prōrĭpior, i. paſſ. *To be draged away.* Jubet hominem repentè proripi, atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 62.

Prōrīto, āre. act. [*ex* πρὸ, *&* ἔρις, lis; vel *à* rito ant. unde irrito] (1) *To provoke,* or *ſtir up; to move,* or *incite; to egg on.* (2) Alſo *to allure,* or *invite.* (1) Plin. 26, 8. (2) Col. 1, 2, 10. & 3, 2.

Prōrŏgans, tis. part. *Prorogueing, deferring.* § Prorogans lucem *Veſper,* Plin. H. 2, 6.

Prōrŏgātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A driveing off, a deferring,* or *prolonging.* (2) *A prorogation,* or *continueance.* (1) Prorogatio legis Maniliæ, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 23. (2) Prorogatio imperii non antè in ullo facta, *Liv.* 8, 26.

Prōrŏgātīvus, a, um. adj. *Poſſible to be prorogued.* ¶ Prorogativa fulmina, *the effects of whoſe illbodeings may be delayed, but not quite taken away,* Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.

‖ Prōrŏgātor, ōris. m. verb. qui prorogat. (1) *A prolonger.* (2) *A ſteward.* (1) Scal. (2) *Ap. inf. ævi ſcript.* ⸸ Diſpenſator.

Prōrŏgo, āre. act. (1) *To defer,* or *put off.* (2) *To prorogue, adjourn, continue,* or *prolong.* (1) Ipſe adſum, niſi quid tu prorogas, *Cic. Att.* 13, 14. § Prorogare paucos dies alicui, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 29. ¶ ‖ Prorogare alicui ſumptus, *to bear his charges,* Ulp. (2) § Imperium alicui prorogare, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 10. provincias, *Id.* ætatem, *Plin.* famam, *Id. jun.*

Prōrŏgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be deferred,* or *continued,* Cic. Verr. 1, 38.

Prorſùm, adv. [*à* prorſus, *i. e.* rectus] (1) *Straight, ſtraight along, directly.* (2) *At all.* (1) Simulato quaſi eas prorſùm in navem, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 5, 5. ✠ Ex tranſverſo, *Id. Pſeud.* 4, 1, 45. (2) Verbum prorſùm nullum intelligo, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 14. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* prorſùs. ¶ ✠ Rurſum prorſùm curſari, *to and fro, forward and backward,* Ter. Hecyr. 3, 1, 35.

Prorſùs, adv. [*qu.* porrò verſus; vel *qu.* proverſum] *Altogether, entirely, throughout, by all means, quite and clean, utterly, wholely, veryly, ſurely, in any wiſe, alway, generally, well and truly.* ¶ Nihil prorſùs, *nothing at all,* Cic. Prorſùs oblitus ſum mei, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 14.

Prorſus, a, um, adj. *Right,* or *ſtraight.* ✠ Non prorſus, verùm ex tranverſo cedit, quaſi cancer ſolet, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 1, 45. ¶ ‖ Prorſa & vorſa facundia, *eloquence uſed* pro *and* con, *Apul. Florid.* 18. p. 818. ‖ Prorſi limites appell. in agrorum menſuris, qui ad orientem directi ſunt, *Feſt.* ☞ *Prorſus* paſſivè legi negat, *Valla* in *Rad.*

*Prōrumpens, tis, part. *Breaking forth.* Avertitur quoque interdum ſanguis, ubi aliâ parte prorumpens, aliâ emittitur, *Celſ.* 2, 10.

*Prōrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, n. [*ex* pro, & rumpo] (1) *To break forth,* or *burſt out.* (2) *To break,* or *diſcharge, before it; to force a paſſage.* (3) Act. *To ſend forth, to caſt out.* (1) Denſos prorumpit in hoſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 379. (2) Sub oppidi murum magnus fons prorumpebat, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 41. (3) Ætna atram prorumpit nubem, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 572.

Prōruo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum, act. (1) *To caſt, drive,* or *beat, down violently; to overthrow.* (2) Neut. *To tumble over and over.* (1) *Terræ motus* montes lapſu ingenti proruit, *Liv.* 22, 5, ult. Albam à fundamentis proruerunt, *Id.* 26, 13. ¶ Proruere ſe foras, *to ruſh out of doors,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 51. (2) Ipſâ vi molis & iræ Proruit, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 600. in caput, *Id. ibid.*

*Prōruptus, a, um, part. [*à* prorumpo] (1) *Burſt, broken down.* (2) Alſo *flowing ſwiftly, runing violently.* (3) Met. *Heady and deſperate.* (1) § Proruptæ munitiones, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, *ſub fin.* (2) § Mare proruptum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 250. (3) § Prorupta audacia, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.* 24.

Prōrŭtus, a, um, part. *Flung down, overthrown, troden down.* § Gramina proruta, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 819. ſaxa, *Luc.* 9, 490. Prorutum vallum, *Liv.* 4, 29. & *Paterc.* 2, 63.

Prōſa, æ, f. *ſc.* oratio, eſt enim adj. [*à* prorſa, quòd vett. *pro* rurſus dicerent ruſus, *pro* prorſùs proſùs, *pro* prorſùm proſùm] (1) *Proſe, that which is not metre.* (2) Alſo *a godeſs ſo called.* (1) = Vis forenſis perfectumque proſæ eloquentiæ decus, *Paterc.* 1, 17. In proſâ quædam recepta imitatio, *Quint.* 1, 10. § Proſa oratio, *Suet. Aug.* 85. (2) Dea quæ recto partui præeſſet. *Vid.* Propr.

Prōſaĭcus, a, um, adj. *Writen in proſe,* Plin. 7, 56.

*Prōſăpia, æ, f. [*à* pro, & ſipo, ant. *i. e.* diſſemino] *A deſcent in blood, a race, a progeny, a flock, a lineage, a pedigree, a family.* De Coclitum proſapiâ te eſſe arbitror, *Plaut. Curc.* 3. v. 23.

*‖ Prōſăpies, ēi, f. *Idem,* Non.

*Prŏſăpŏdŏſis, is, f. [*προσαπόδοσις,* Gr. *ex* πρὸς, ad, & *ἀπόδοσις,* redditio] Grammatica figura eſt, quam alii *redditionem* interpretantur, cùm ſcil. duabus, vel pluribus, ſententiis ſua cuique ratio ſubjungitur, *Quint.* 9. 3.

‖ Prōſātus, a, um, part. *Deſcended, begoten.* [*qu. à* proſeror] Proſatus patre, *Prud. Periſt.* 6, 46. ‡ Satus.

*Prōſcēnium, ii, n. [*προσκήνιον,* Gr. *ex* πρὸ, ante, & *σκηνὴ,* theatrum] Locus erat, teſte *Bud.* ante ſcenam porrectus, ubi pulpitum excitatum erat, quo actores fabularum prodirent. (1) *The place before the ſcaffold out of which the players came.* (2) Alſo *the ſcaffold,* or *ſtage, itſelf, on which they acted.* (1) Scortum exoletum ne quis in proſcenio ſedeat, *Plaut. Pœn. Prol.* 17. (2) Ineunt proſcenia ludi, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 381. ☞ *Hoc vocabulum tanquam inſulſum notat Fabius immeritò. Antiquum ſanè,* Cic. *ἀπροσπεριπλάττων,* exiſtimat, in *Timæo.*

*‖ Prŏſchēmătiſmus, i, m. [*προσχηματισμὸς,* Gr. *q. d.* affiguratio; *ex* πρὸ, & *χηματισμὸς,* figura] Figura cùm aliquid in fine additur, ut ἔγων pro ἐγὼ, *M.*

*Prōſcindens, tis, part. *Cuting, divideing.* Spumanti Rhodanus proſcindens gurgite campos, *Sil. Ital.* 3, 449.

*Prōſcindo, ĕre, ſcĭdi, ſciſſum, act. [*ex* pro, & ſcindo] (1) *To cut,* or *break, up ground.* (2) *To plough.* (3) *To cut,* or *hew, down.* (4) Met. *To defame, to taunt, to revile.* (1) Terram cùm primùm arant, proſcindere appellant, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 19. (2) § Juvencis validis terram proſcindere, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 237. aratris, *Lucr.* 5, 210. *Met.* Æquor roſtro carina proſcidit, *Catull.* 62, 12. (3) § Quercum ferro proſcindere, *Lucr.* 3, 434. (4) Hunc fœdiſſimo convicio coràm proſciderunt, *Suet. Aug.* 13.

*Prōſciſſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A cuting,* or *breaking, up of land,* Col. 6, 2.

*Prōſciſſum, ſſi, n. *Ground firſt broken up and tilled,* Col. 2, 2.

*Prōſciſſus, a, um, part. (1) *Cut,* or *ſlaſhed.* (2) *Ploughed, tilled, broken up.* (1) § Pectus proſciſſum vulnere, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 439. (2) Æquora proſciſſa, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 100.

Prōſcrībendus, a, um, part. *To be proſcribed.* Ut patris eorum bona proſcribenda curaverit, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 18.

Prōſcrībo, ĕre, pſi, ptum, act. (1) *To poſt up in writeing, to publiſh any thing to be ſold.* (2) *To baniſh, proſcribe,* or *outlaw, one; to ſequeſter and ſeize one's eſtate.* (1) Auctionem in Galliâ ſe Narbone facturum proſcribit, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 4. ✠ Non poſſe eum eo tempore, quæ proſcripſiſſet, vendere, *Id. ibid.* ✠ Ille proſcripſit ædes, tu emiſti, *Id. Offic.* 3, 13. (2) Quæro quid ſit aliud proſcribere, *Velitis jubeatis ut M. Tullius in civitate ne ſit, bonaque ejus ut mea ſint?* Cic. *pro* Domo, 17.

Prōſcrībor, i, ptus, paſſ. *To be proſcribed.* Proſcribebatur tamen, ſeu quis emere, ſeu quis conducere, ignarus tanti mali vellet, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 27.

Prōſcriptio, ōnis, f. verb. *A proſcription, outlawry,* or *baniſhment; a confiſcation,* or *ſequeſtration, of goods, and the ſeting them to open ſale.* Cùm de capite civis & de bonis proſcriptio ferretur, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 30.

Prōſcriptor, ōris, m. verb. *A baniſher, a ſequeſtrator, a proclaimer of a thing to be ſold,* Plin. 7, 12.

Prōſcriptŭrio, īre, īvi, Deſider. *To have his fingers itch to be baniſhing of men, and confiſcateing their eſtates.* = Sullaturit animus ejus, & proſcripturit, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 10. *de Pompeio.* ☞ *Vix permitti uſum hujus verbi monet,* Quint. Inſt. Or. 8, 6.

Prōſcriptus, a, um, part. (1) *Set out,* or *poſted up, to be ſold; publiſhed in writeing.* (2) *Outlawed, baniſhed.* (1) = Poſſeſſiones venales ac proſcriptas hâc lege video, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agr.* 3, 4. Horti quam in diem ſint proſcripti, velim ad me ſcribas, *Id. Attic.* 12, 48. (2) Proſcriptorum liberi ad jus civitatis revocati, *Paterc.* 2, 43.

Prōſĕco, āre, act. *To cut, ſlaſh,* or *gaſh,* Voc. ſacrif. *to cut out.* § Exta noſtiæ proſecare, *Liv.* 5, 2.

‖ Prōſecro, āre, act. Verbum aruſpicum peculiare. *To ſacrifice unto,* Lact. 4, 27.

† Prōſecta, æ, f. *Idem cum ſeq.* Non. *ex* Lucil. ‡ Proſectum.

Prōſectum, i, n. [*à* proſecando] *That which is cut out of the bowels of beaſts to be ſacrificed to idols, the haſlets.* Imponere proſecta aris, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 163.

Prōſectus, a, um, part. *Cut open, ſlaſhed, ſliced, gaſhed.* Proſecta cerebro Lavi, *Luc.* 6, 709. § Proſecta pectora, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 459.

‖ Prōſectus, ûs, m. *A cuting,* or *gaſhing,* Apul. Met. 8. p. 237.

*‖ Prōſĕcūtor, ōris, m. verb. *He that followeth a buſyneſs, an attendant,* Ap. JCC.

*Prōſĕcūtūrus, a, um, part. *About to follow.* Tiberim beneventum uſque proſecuturus, *Suet. Aug.* 97.

Prōſēda, æ, f. [*ex* pro, & ſedeo; ita dict. quòd ante ſtabula ſedeat, *Feſt.* unde & proſtibula dict.] *A ſtrumpet,* or *common whore, that ſiteth in the ſtreets to invite paſſengers.* An te ibi vis inter iſtas vorſarier proſedas? *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 54.

Prōsēdămum, i, n. Sarmaticum vocab. *An unaptneſs to generation in rams, goats,* or *other beaſts, by over-much labour,* Plin. 26, 10.

*Prŏsēlўtus, i, m. [*προσήλυτος,* Gr. *i. e.* advena; *à* προσέρχομαι, advenio] *A proſelyte,* or *ſtranger, converted to our religion,* Bibl. *Lat.* Advena.

Prōsēmĭnātus, a, um, part. *Sown,* or *ſcattered, about.* § Proſeminatæ familiæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 16.

Prōsēmĭno, āre, act. *To ſow all over, to ſcatter about on this ſide and that.* Solertia, quæ poſſet vel in tegulis proſeminare oſtreas, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 4.

*Prōsĕquendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be attended.* (2) Abſol. *To be reſpected.* (1) Tac. (2) Suet. Aug. 49.

*Prōsĕquens, tis, part. (1) *Following.* (2) *Waiting on, attending.* (1) Quiſque ſuum amicum proſequens, obteſtatus erat, ne, *&c.* Hirt. B. Alex. 16. (2) Inter officia proſequentium, *Suet. Cæſ.* 71.

*Prōsĕquor, i, cūtus, dep. [*ex* pro, & ſequor] (1) *To follow after, to purſue, to proſecute.* (2) *To accompany,* or *go with; to wait upon,* or *attend.* (3) Met. *To follow,* or *imitate.* (4) *To deſcribe, treat,* or *diſcourſe of.* (1) Longiùs proſequi veritus, quòd ſilvæ intercedebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 50. (2) ✠ Dum te proſequor, ac domum reduco, *Mart.* 11, 25. Proſequi funus alicujus, *Plin.* 7, 32. ¶ Proſequi aliquem amore, *to love him,* Cic. Fam. 15, 21. § laudibus, *Col.* 12, 3. ¶ Beneficiis, officiis, *to oblige,* or *to do him a kindneſs,* Cic. verbis, *to rate,* or *chide,* Id. Cat. 2, 12. Gratâ memoriâ, *to honour one's memory,* Id. Phil. 14, 30. (3) = Cotta proſequebatur, atque imitabatur antiquitatem, *Id.* (4) Quid paſcua verſu Proſequar? *Virg. Georg.* 3, 340. rationem alicujus rei ſtilo proſequi, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 8, 8.

*Prōſerpens, tis, part. *Creeping,* or *crawling.* Fac me proſerpentem beſtiam, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 105.

*Prōſerpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum, n. [*ex* pro, & ſerpo] (1) *To creep,* or *crawl, along.* (2) *To ſpread by little and little.* (1) *Vid.* Proſerpens. (2) Hæc herba mirè proſerpit, *Plin.*

Prōsēro, ui, & sēvi, sātum, act. *To ſow.* Non proſerit ullum Flava Ceres ſegetem, *Lucan.* 4, 411.

*Prŏſeucha, æ, f. & Prŏſeuche, es, f. [*προσευχὴ,* Gr. *ex* πρὸς, ad, & *εὔχομαι,* precor] (1) ‖ *An oratory,* or *place of prayer.* (2) Met. *A place where begers crave their alms of them that paſs by.* (1) Locus Judæorum ubi orant, *Vet. Schol. in Juv.* (2) In quâ te quæro proſeuchâ? *Juv.* 3, 296.

*† Proſfēro [*προσφέρω,* Gr.] ‡ Proſferari, impetrari, *Non.* ex *Lucil.* l. 26.

‖ Prōsĭciæ, ārum, f. pl. [*à* proſicando, *i. e.* proſecando] *αἱ τῶν θυμάτων ἀπαρχαὶ, Gl. Phil.* ‡ Proſecta, *Luc.*

† Prōsĭcies, ēi, f. Proſiciem uſurpârunt pro proſectis, id eſt, pro extis ſectis, quæ aris inferuntur, *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

‖ Prōsĭcium, i, n. *A chop of the meat of a ſacrifice.* ‡ Proſecta, *Ov.*

† Prōsĭco, āre, act. & paſſ. Brōsĭcor. [*ex* pro, & ſeco] *To cut,* or *chop, in pieces,* Plaut. Pœn. 2, 8, 1. ‡ Proſeco.

*Prōsĭlio, īre, ui, īvi, & ii, ultum. [*ex* pro, & ſalio] (1) *To ſkip out, leap,* or *jump.* (2) *To ſally forth, to fall on.* (3) *To ſhoot out.* (4) Met. *To break its bounds; to ſally,* or *burſt, out.* (1) § Proſilire ſtratis, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 310. à ſede, ex tabernaculo, *Liv.* in campos, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 470. amicum caſtigatum innoxium, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 179. *Abſol.* Quidnam properans proſilit? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 6. (2) § Proſilient acies, *Luc.* 7, 78. (3) Querni frutices in altitudinem non proſiliunt, *Col.* 7, 6. (4) Natura vaga proſiliet, frænis remotis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 74.

*‖ Prŏſiſtens, tis, part. *Standing out*, Apul. Met. 11. p. 389. ┼ Extans.

‖ Proſĭtum, i, n. propoſitum, quaſi antè ſitum, *Feſt.*

*Proſlambănŏmĕnos, i, m. [*ex* πρὸς, ad, & λαμβάνω, capio] *i. e.* aſſumptus. *A note in the gamut, A re*, Vitr. 5, 4.

*Prŏſŏcer, ĕri, m. [*ex* pro, & ſocer] Qui & ſocer magnus dicitur, eſt uxoris meæ avus, ego verò ſum illius progener. *The wife's father's father.* Cui ſenex Nereus proſocer eſſe velit, *Ov. Ep.* 10, 74.

*‖ Prŏſocrus, ûs, f. [*ex* pro, & ſocrus] *A wife's grandmother*, Modeſt.

*‖ Prŏſŏdia, æ, f. [*i. e.* accentus, *à* προσᾴδω, accino] *The rule of accenting*, or *pronounceing, ſyllables truly*; whether long, *or* ſhort, *Lat.* voculationem *vocat* Gell. 13, 6.

*Prŏſŏnŏmăſia, æ, f. [*ex* πρὸς, ad, & ὀνομάζω, nomino] *Lat.* agnominatio dicitur, quæ fit ſimilitudine aliquâ vocum, *ut* Inceptio eſt amentium, haud amantium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 13. Vid. *Quint.* 9, 3. Verberóne etiam, antequam mittis? *PY.* mitis ſum equidem fuſtibus, *Plaut. Mil. ſub fin.*

*‖ Prŏſŏpis, is, f. [*i. e.* perſonata; *à* Gr. πρόσωπον, perſona] *The clot leaf*, or *great bur*, Cel. 29, 7.

*Prŏſŏpŏpœia, æ, f. perſonæ fictio. [*ex* πρόσωπον, perſona, & ποιέω, facio, *vel* fingo] *The feigning of a perſon*, or *thing*, *to ſpeak*, vid. *Quint. Inſt.* 11, 1.

*Proſpectans, tis, part. *Looking*, or *peeping, forth.* Jam proſpectantibus aſtris, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 224. Proſpectans litore Theſea cedentem, *Catull.* 65, 52.

*‖ Proſpectè, adv. *Adviſedly, conſiderately*, Tert. ┼ Cautè, conſideratè.

*‖ Proſpectātor, ōris, m. verb. *A foreſeer, a guardian*, Litt. *ex* Apul. ┼ Tutor.

*Proſpecto, āre, freq. [*à* proſpicio] *To behold afar off, to look often upon, to view*, or *take a view of.* Pars ex feneſtris proſpectant, *Liv.* 24, 21. Intenti prælium proſpectabant, *Sall. B. J.* 60, 3.

*Proſpectūrus, a, um, part. *About to take a proſpect of*, or *view.* Hanc *animam* altâ capitis fundavit in arce, Mandatricem operum, proſpecturamque labori, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 235.

*Proſpectus, ûs, m. verb. (1) *A ſight afar off.* (2) *A proſpect*, or *view.* (3) Alſo *id. quod* aſpectus, *ſight.* (1) Sterilis hinc proſpectus uſque adultimam plateam, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 10. Sepibus interjectis proſpectus impediebatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 22. (2) Proſpectu in urbem agrumque capto, deos precatus regiones ab oriente ad occaſum determinavit, *Liv.* 1. (3) In proſpectum P. R. produxit, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 47.

*Proſpĕcŭlor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. (1) *To look afar off.* (2) *To ſcout.* (1) Multitudo è muris adventum regis & imperatoris proſpeculabatur, *Liv.* 33, 1. (2) Ab urbe proſpeculatum mittere, *Id.* 3, 43.

*Proſper, & Proſpĕrus, a, um, adj. ior, comp. rĭmus, ſup. [*à* προφέρω, *i. e.* conducibilis, utilis] (1) *Lucky, happy, proſperous, ſucceſsfull, favourable, giving proſperity.* (2) Alſo *Entire, unſpoted.* (1) § Exitus proſper, *Cic. Att.* 9, 7. 𝔛 Proſpera adverſaque fortuna, *Id. N. D.* 3, 37. = Proſperus & ſalutaris ille fulgor ſtellæ, quæ Jovis appellatur, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 4. § Proſperius fatum, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 614. Proſperrimus eventus, *Paterc.* 2, 12. Proſperrimum bellum, *Id. ibid.* 69. (2) Proſperâ populi & militum famâ *fuit* Rufus, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 51, 5.

*‖ Proſpĕrātus, a, um, part. *Made propitious.* ┼ Propitius factus.

*Proſpĕrè, adv. iùs, comp. rĭmè, ſup. *Fortunately, proſperouſly, luckyly.* Proſperè res eveniunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66. Arundo proſperiùs loco reſoluto, quàm denſo, deponitur, *Col.* 4, 32. Omnia geruntur proſperrimè, *Paterc.* 2, 97.

*Proſpergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum, act. [*à* pro, & ſpargo] *To ſpread*, or *ſprinkle, abroad*; *to beſprinkle*, Tac. Ann. 15, 44.

*Proſpĕrĭtas, ātis, f. *Good ſucceſs, good fortune, proſperity, good luck.* = Commoditatem proſperitatemque vitæ à diîs habemus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 36. = Improborum proſperitates ſecundæque res, *Id. ibid.*

*Proſpĕro, āre, act. [*à* proſperus] (1) *To beſtow freely, to indulge.* (2) *To ſucceed, to give ſucceſs, to make proſperous.* (1) § Amico meo proſperabo, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 3, 11. Hanc veniam tibi minus gravatè proſpero, *Id. Caſin.* 5, 4, 26. Dî, deæque, vos precor, utì P. R. victoriam proſperetis, *Liv.* 8, 9. (2) Deos precatus utì cœpta proſperarent, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4. 53, 4.

*Proſperſus, a, um, part. [*à* ‖ proſpergor] *Beſprinkled*, Tac. Ann. 11, 44, 2.

*Proſpĕrus, a, um, adj. *Proſperous, lucky*, &c. = Proſperus & ſalutaris fulgor, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 4. *Vid.* Proſper.

*‖ Proſphĕrŏmĕna, ōrum, pl. n. [*à* προσφέρομαι, Gr. adhibeor] medicis dict. quæ eſu potuque intra corpus admittuntur, *Cæl.* 9, 15.

*Prŏſpĭciendus, a, um, part. *To view*, or *be viewed.* Vir ad proſpicienda cavendaque pericula peritus, *Juſt.* 31, 2.

*Proſpĭciens, tis, part. *Viewing.* § Proſpiciens fluctus, *Lucan.* 8, 47. iræ vel tibi, *ib.* 8, 644. Quod antè proſpiciens Pericles, *Juſt.* 3, 7.

*‖ Proſpĭcienter, adv. *Circumſpectly, adviſedly, waryly, with good foreſight and conſideration*, Gell. 2, 29. ┼ Cautè, conſideratè.

*Proſpĭcientia, æ, f. *Providence, foreſight, care.* Ut vacuum metu P. R. noſtrâ vigiliâ & proſpicientiâ redderemus, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 7. *ubi al.* providentia, *perperam*, ☞ Raro tamen occ.

*Proſpĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, act. [*ex* pro, & ſpecio] (1) *To view*; *to have*, or *take, a view of.* (2) *To foreſee.* (3) *To look to*, or *take care of.* (4) Alſo, ſimply, *to ſee*, or *look.* (1) Facile erat ex ſuperioribus locis proſpicere in urbem, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 5. § Proſpicere ab rupe, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 647. ex ſpeculâ, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3. ad aliquem, *Quint.* 6, 1. per umbram, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 732. (2) 𝔛 Iſtuc eſt ſapere, non quod ante pedes modò videre, ſed etiam illa quæ futura ſunt proſpicere, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 34. Talem exitum vitæ ſuæ Annibal proſpexerat animo, *Liv.* § Proſpicere in poſterum, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 7. (3) Tibi proſpexi & ſtultitiæ tuæ, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 8. = Vos, quod ad famam veſtram pertinet, proſpicite atque conſulite, *Cic.* (4) Parum oculi proſpiciunt, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 8. vid. & *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 58.

*Proſpĭcior, i, paſſ. *To be viewed.* Poſt ſanguinis miſſionem ſi non redit & motus & mens, nihil ſpei ſupereſt, ſi redit, ſanitas quâque proſpicitur, *Celſ.* 3, 27.

*‖ Proſpĭcuè, adv. *Providently, carefully*, Apul. Met. 1. p. 29. ┼ Cautè, circumſpectè.

*Proſpĭcuus, a, um, adj. [*à* proſpicio] *Fair to ſee to*, or *which may be ſeen afar off*; *attentive, watchfull.* Proſpicui puerorum cultu atque formâ greges, *Sen. Ep.* 111.

*‖ Proſpīro, āre, act. [*ex* pro, & ſpiro] *To breathe afar off, to tranſpire, to breathe out*, Apul. Apol. p. 485. ┼ Spiro.

*Proſtans, tis, part. [*à* proſto] (1) *Standing*, or *juting, out.* (2) Alſo *proſtituteing for hire.* (1) Angululi proſtantes, *Lucr.* 2, 428. (2) Spoliator pupilli proſtantis, *Juv.* 1, 47.

*Proſternens, tis, part. *Overthrowing.* Macedonas venerabundus ipſum ſalutare proſternentes humi corpora juſſit, *Curt.* 8, 17. Denſus proſternens meſſor ariſtas, *Catull.* 65, 349.

*‖ Prŏſternĭdium, i, n. [προστερνίδιον, Gr. *à* πρὸ, ante, & στέρνον, pectus] *A poitrel for a horſe*, Cæl. 21, 21. *Lat.* Pectorale.

*Proſterno, ĕre, ſtrāvi, ſtrātum, act. [*ex* pro, & ſterno] (1) *To overthrow, caſt, beat*, or *ſtrike, down*; *to bear down before it*; *to hew*, or *cut, down.* (2) *To lay flat, to proſtrate.* (3) *To lay along.* (4) *To ſtrew* or *ſpread.* (5) ‖ *To proſtitute.* (6) *To humble*, or *demean.* (1) = Hirtius hoſtes proſtravit, fudit, occidit, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 10. = Proſternunt acies, proterunt armatos, *Plin.* 8, 9. § Silvam proſternere, *Ov. Met.* 8, 776. (2) Circa viam corpora omnium egena proſtraverunt, *Liv.* Corpora magnanimo ſatis eſt proſtrâſſe leoni, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 5, 33. § Se ad pedes alicujus proſternere, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 18. (3) Omnem viridem ſuperficiem intorquere, & in terram proſternere conveniet, *Col.* 11, 3. (4) § Flores proſternere, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 257. (5) § Proſternere pudicitiam alicui, *Suet. Neron.* 29. *ſed al.* proſtituit. *Vid.* Proſtratus, n. 3. (6) = Sic te abjicies, atque proſternes? *Cic. Parad.* 1, 4.

*Proſternor, i, paſſ. *To be thrown down*, &c. *Quint.* § Proſterni arvis, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 508. Geſtar proſternitur enſe, *Sil. Ital.* 4, 629.

*‖ Proſthăphærĕſis, is, f. [προσθαφαίρεσις, Gr. *ex* πρόσθε, ante, & ἀφαίρεσις, ademptio] *The difference of the true and equal motion*, Aſtron. *Latinè*, Æquatio.

*‖ Proſthĕſis, is, f. [πρόσθεσις, Gr. *ex* πρὸς, ad, & θέσις, poſitio] *A figure when a letter*, or *ſyllable, is added to the begining of a word*; *as*, gnatus *for* natus, tetuli *for* tuli.

*‖ Proſtĭbĭlis, is, f. [*à* proſtando] *A whore.* Pro ſeq.

*Proſtĭbŭla, æ, f. quæ proſtat, venalem habens pudorem. [*à* verbo ant. proſtire, *i. e.* proſtare, *M.*] *A common ſtrumpet, a whore, a lewd baggage that plyeth in the ſtreets*, Plaut. Aſtrab. Fragm. 21.

Proſtĭbŭlum, i, m. [*à* proſto, quòd ibi meretrices proſtarent] (1) † *A brothel-houſe*, or *ſtews.* (2) *A common proſtitute.* (1) *Ap. obſol. auct.* ┼ Luſtrum, lupanar, fornix. (2) Bellum & pudicum verò populi proſtibulum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 6.

*Proſtĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, act. [*ex* pro, & ſtatuo] *To proſtitute, to ſet open to every one that cometh.* Meretrix quæ ſe toto corpore proſtituit, *Catull.* 107, 8.

*‖ Proſtĭtūta, æ, f. *A proſtitute, a common harlot, a whore*, Ulp. ┼ Scortum.

*Proſtĭtūtus, a, um, part. *Proſtituted, made common.* = Nero lupanaribus atque proſtitutis mandavit inquiſitiones, *Plin.* 30, 2. Proſtitutæ Pyrallidis amor, *Suet. Calig.* 36.

*Proſto, āre, ſtĭti, ſtĭtum, n. (1) *To ſtand out, to jut.* (2) *To ſtand to be hired*, or *ſold.* (3) *To be made publick.* (4) Alſo, as a harlot, *to be common and ready to be hired of all comers for money.* (1) *Vid.* Proſtans. (2) An noſtris innotuit illa libellis? Sic erat; ingenio proſtitit illa meo, *Ov. Am.* 3, 12, 8. (3) Amicitiæ venerabile nomen Proſtat, *Id. ex Pont.* 2, 3, 20. (4) Ad circum juſſæ proſtare puellæ, *Juv.* 3, 65.

*Proſtrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to lay proſtrate. Dixit*, ſemetipſum, cùm rex iniîſſet convivium, proſtraturum humi corpus, *Curt.* 8, 18.

*Proſtrātus, a, um, part. [*à* proſternor] (1) *Proſtrate, lieing flat.* (2) *Overthrown, deſtroyed.* (3) *Proſtituted.* (1) Proſtrati in gramine molli, *Lucr.* 2, 29. (2) = Virtus afflicta & proſtrata, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 52. (3) Proſtrata regi pudicitia, *Suet. Cæſ.* 2.

*Prŏſtȳlos, i, f. [*i. e.* habens columnas antè, *ex* πρὸ, antè, & στύλος, columna] *A houſe*, or *building, with pillars in the front*, Vitr. 3, 1.

*Prŏſŭbĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, act. [*ex* pro, & ſubigo] (1) *To throw*, or *caſt, up.* (2) *To hammer*, or *work*, as a ſmith doth; *to ſtamp and beat.* (1) Sus pede proſubigit terram, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 256. (2) Fulmina Cyclops Proſubigit, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 288.

*‖ Prŏſŭbŭlæ, ārum, f. pl. [*ex* pro, & ſubula] *The knags that ſtick out of the hart's horns near the forehead, brow-antlers*, Jun.

† Prŏſùm, adv. ant. *pro* prorsùm, *ut* ſuſum *pro* ſurſum.

Prŏſum, des, fui, deſſe. [*ex* pro, & ſum] (1) *To do good to, to profit, to be profitable to, to avail.* (2) *To be good, to be medicineal.* (1) 𝔛 Non profuit, ſed nocuit, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 31. 𝔛 Neque illis proſis, & tu pereas, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 23. Literæ, quæ ad virtutem nihil proſunt, *Sall.* (2) Putant eam contra araneorum ictus prodeſſe, *Plin.* 37, 10. § articulorum dolori, *Id.* adverſus ſcorpiones, *Id.* Prodeſſe in commune, *Quint.* 6, 1.

*‖ Prŏſūmia, æ, f. [protumia, ant. *qu.* portumia

tumis ex Græco πορθμεῖον] *A ſmall ſhip, a little bark, a ferryboat, a ſpy,* or *ketch.* ⊥ Lembus.

‖ Prōſus, adv. *Straightway, altogether.* ⊥ Prorsùs.

•‖ Prŏtăſis, is, f. [ἀ προτείνω, Gr. quod inter cætera ſignificat, Diſputandum propono ſive in dubium revoco] (1) *A propoſition.* (2) Alſo *the firſt part of a play.* (3) *The former part of an exordium,* or *even period.* (1) *Vid.* Apul. de Syllogiſm, Categ. (2) ✠ Prologus, Protaſis, Epitaſis, Cataſtrophe, *Donat.* in *Prol. Ter.* (3) Ap. Rhett.

•‖ Prŏtătĭcus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the* protaſis, or *firſt part of a play.* ¶ Protatica perſona, *a perſon which is brought in the begining,* or protaſis *of a comedy, to lay open the argument, and appeareth no more,* Donat.

•‖ Prŏtectio, ōnis, f. *A defenſe, a protection,* Tert. ⊥ Conſervatio.

•‖ Prŏtector, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A defender, a protectour.* (2) *One of the emperour's guard, a partiſan.* (1) *Firm.* ⊥ Servator. (2) ¶ Protectores domeſtici, *'ſquires of the body to the emperour,* Spart. ⊥ Satelles.

•Prŏtectum, i, n. [à protegendo, *i. e.* porrò tegendo, ſive tectum projiciendo] *A gallery in a building made out farther than the reſt of the houſe, a jutty,* C. *ex* Cic. *ſed q.*

•Prŏtectūrus, a, um, part. *About to protect.* Quos *liberos* matrimonio ſuo protecturam ſe arbitrabatur, *Juſt.* 24, 2.

•Prŏtectus, a, um, part. (1) *Covered.* (2) It. adj. or, comp. *Safe, ſecure.* (1) Filia centauri protecta humeros capillis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 635. (2) Sapientia eſt omni ratione protectior, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 3.

•‖ Prŏtectus, ûs, m. verb. *A covering,* as of a roof, *Scæv. JC.* ⊥ Protectum.

•Prŏtĕgendus, a, um, part. *To protect,* or *be protected.* § Protegendis oppugnatoribus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 21, 5.

•Prŏtĕgens, tis, part. *Covering, overſhadowing,* Plin. 12, 1.

•Prŏtĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. [*ex* pro, & tego] (1) *To cover.* (2) Met. *To protect,* or *defend.* (3) *To hide.* (4) Alſo *to make out a jutty in a building, ſtanding out farther, and beyond the other.* (1) Ab imbri fronde protegere, *Plin.* 10, 33. (2) = Ego ſpoliatum defendo, & protego, Cic. pro *Sull.* 18. (3) Parricidii immanitatem metu majore protegere, *Quint. Declam.* 8. (4) Cic. Topic. 11.

•Prŏtĕgor, i, paſſ. *To be covered,* &c. *Plin.* 19, 8.

•† Prŏtēlātus, a, um, part. *Driven away.* Patriâ protelatus, *Turpil.* ap. *Non.*

•Prŏtēlo, āre, act. [*ex* pro, & Gr. τῆλε, quod ſign. procul, *Feſt.* vel à pro, & telum] (1) *To drive,* or *chaſe, away; to put,* or *ſhift, off; to drive back, to vex, to trouble.* (2) Alſo *to deferr, to protract the time, to prolong.* (1) Nec te iratus ſuis ſævis dictis protelet, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 37. (2) Dig.

Prŏtēlò, adv. *Readyly, immediately, incontinently,* Catull. 54.

•Prŏtēlum, i, n. [à pro, & τῆλε, longè] (1) *A continual puſhing,* or *thruſting, forward.* (2) † Alſo *help, advantage,* or *encouragement.* (1) Protelo telorum continuato, *Lucr.* 2, 531. (2) Delectatio protelum ad diſcendum, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Protelo ducere, *Lucil. i. e.* uno ingreſſu ac niſu, *Scal.*

•Prŏtendens, tis, part. *Stretching out; ſhowing,* or *holding, forth.* § Protendens brachia, *Catull.* 64, 10. & *Virg. Æn.* 5, 377. Filium protendens, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 68.

•Prŏtendo, ĕre, di, ſum & tum, act. (1) *To ſtretch forth,* or *out.* (2) *To deferr,* or *put off.* (3) *To extend,* or *ſpread abroad.* (1) *Vid.* Protendens. § Prælongas haſtas protendere, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 21, 1. (2) § Comitia in Januarii menſem, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 36. (3) § Famam alicujus protendere, *Claud. Paneg.* 1, 8.

•Prŏtendor, i, paſſ. *To be ſtretched out,* &c. *Plin.* 11, 43.

•‖ Prŏtenſus, a, um, part. *Stretched,* or *held, out at length,* vid. Protentus.

•‖ Prŏtentio, ōnis, f. verb. [à protendo] *A propoſition in logick,* Apul. *de* Doct. Plat. princip. ⊥ Enunciatio, *Cic.*

•Prŏtentus, a, um, part. (1) *Stretched forth, held out at length.* (2) ‖ Adj. or, comp. *Wide, extended.* (1) Pedes temo protentus in octo, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 171. § Protentis haſtis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 37, 2. (2) Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, *Avien. Perieg.* 128.

Prŏtĕnus, adv. [*ex* pro, *i. e.* porrò, & tenus; *id eſt,* longè à finibus] *Afar off, aloof, a great way hence.* Capellas Protenus æger ago, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 13. *Vid.* Protinus, *utroque enim modo ſcrib. vid.* Taubm. *ad* Virg. Ecl. 8. & Barth. *ad* Stat. Animadv. T. 2, 683.

•Prŏtĕrendus, a, um, part. *To be trampled upon.* Proterendos elephantis ſubſternere, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 14.

•Prŏtĕrens, tis, part. *Trampleing upon.* Proterens quicquid obvium fuerat, *Val. Max.* 1, 7. *ext.* 1.

‖ Protermĭno, āre, act. *To extend the limits,* or *bounds,* Apul. Met. 9. p. 306. ⊥ Profero, produco, *Vett.*

•Prŏtĕro, ĕre, trīvi, trītum, act. [*ex* pro, & tero] (1) *To trample.* (2) *To ſqueeze, to cruſh to pieces.* (3) *To wear away, to thruſt out.* (1) = Proſternunt acies, proterunt armatos, *Plin.* 8, 9. Ego te mulier, quaſi ſus catulos, pedibus proteram, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 13. (2) Ulmus cadens proterit uvas, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 548. (3) Ver proterit æſtas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 9.

•Prŏtĕror, i, paſſ. *To be trampled upon.* Ita ſe mores habent, ut publicâ quiſque ruinâ malit occidere, quàm ſuâ proteri, *Vel. Paterc.* 2, 91.

•Prŏterreo, ēre, ui, act. [*ex* pro, & terreo] *To fright,* or *ſcare.* Filium proterruiſti hinc, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 37.

Prŏtervè, adv. ius, comp. ‖ ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Frowardly, ſnapiſhly, waywardly.* (2) *Haſtyly, inconſiderately.* (1) § Protervè iracundus, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 53. Facere aut dicere protervius, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 4, 9. In noſtram religionem protervisſimè inſiliunt, *Aug.* (2) Satìs pol, protervè me Syri promiſſa induxerunt, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 1.

Prŏtervia, æ, f. (1) *Sauceyneſs, wantonneſs.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a kind of ſacrifice wherein they burnt what they could not eat.* (1) Capripedes agitat cùm læta protervia Papas, *Auſon. Edyll.* 3, 172. ☞ *Perperam Steph. hunc verſum* Lucr. *trib. unde, & in libr. ſuum error irrepſiſſe videtur.* ⊥ Protervitas. (2) ☞ *Sic perperam legit ex* Macr. Sat. 2, 2. *& explicat Eraſmus, & ex eo Steph. aliique in libros ſuos inſerunt, unde & multi in errorem biantes inducti ſunt; quo loco legi debet* propter viam, *utì apud* Plaut. Propter viam illi ſunt vocati ad prandium, *Rud.* 1, 2, 62. *ubi vid.* Taubm. *vid. &* Feſt. *atque ibi* Scal.

Prŏtervĭtas, ātis, f. *Croſſneſs, frowardneſs, peeviſhneſs, coyneſs, wantonneſs.* Urit me grata protervitas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 7.

† Prŏtervĭter, adv. *Sauceyly,* Enn. *ap.* Non.

Prŏtervus, a, um, adj. [*ex* pro, & torvus] (1) *Saucey, froward, malapert, knaveiſh, rude, boiſterous, ruged.* (2) *Wanton.* (1) Ne ineptus, ne protervus videar, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 16. (2) § Juvenes protervi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 2.

‖ Prŏteſtans, tis, part. *pro* obteſtans, *Amm.*

‖ Prŏteſtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A proteſtation, an open declareing of one's mind, a proteſt,* Alciat.

‖ Prŏteſtor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. *To proteſt,* or *declare, againſt* a thing; alſo *to beſeech,* Amm.

⊥ Prŏthȳmè, adv. [*ex* Gr. προθύμως] *Cheerfully, bonnyly,* Plaut. Pſeud. 5, 1, 23. ⊥ Alacriter.

•Prŏthȳmia, æ, f. [προθυμία, Gr. à πρὸ, antè, & θυμὸς, animus] *Good will, kindneſs.* = Vides benignitatem hominum, ut periêre & prothymiæ, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 53. *Lat.* Animi propenſio.

•Prŏthȳrĭdes, um, f. pl. & in ſing. Prŏthȳris. [πρόθυρις, Gr. à πρὸ, antè, & θύρα, janua] *The coins,* or *corners, of a wall; the croſs-beams,* or *over-thwart raſters,* Vitr. 4, 6.

•Prŏthȳrum, i, n. [πρόθυρον, Gr. ab eodem] *A porch at the outward door of a houſe; a pale,* or *rail, to keep off horſes,* or *carts, from the door,* Vitr. 6, 10. ✠ *Prothyrum* veſtibulum privatarum ædium, *propylæum* urbis, vel templi, vel regiæ, *Bud.*

† Prŏtĭnam, adv. ant. *pro* protinus. *Forthwith,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 84. & Bacch. 3, 1, 7. Protinam dicitur à protinus, & ſignificat continuitatem, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 6.

Prŏtĭnus, *vel* Prŏtĕnus, [*ex* porrò, & tenus] adv. loci & temporis. (1) *Right forward, farther on, at a diſtance, before one.* (2) *Straightway, preſently.* (3) *At the firſt, inſtantly, at the ſame time.* (4) *Next* in order. (5) *Continually.* (6) *Therefore, by conſequence.* (7) *Inſeparably, indiviſibly.* (1) ✠ Præcepiſſe ut pergeret protinus; quod retro atque à tergo fuerit, ne laboraret, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 24. Capellas Protenus æger ago, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 13. (2) Poſtquam id actum eſt eo; protinus ad fratrem inde abiî, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 2, 9. (3) Aliæ febres protinus à calore incipiunt, *Celſ.* 3, 3. ✠ Concipiunt aliæ protinus, aliæ tardiùs, *Plin.* 16, 25. (4) Protinus aërii mellis cœleſtia dona Exequar, *Virg. Georg.* 4. princ. vid. & *Hor.* 1, 18, 67. Steph. interpr. ☞ *Sed fort. commodiùs ad primam notionem referatur.* (5) Lacu protinus ſtagnante, quam vocant Nilidem, *Plin.* 5, 9. (6) Nec protinus non eſt materia rhetorices, ſi, &c. *Quint.* 2, 22. ✠ *Protinus* temporis, *protenus* loci, *Caper.* *Sed ſanè nulla diverſitas agnoſcenda eſt.* (7) Hæc loca Diſſiluiſſe ferunt, cùm protinus utraque tellus Una foret, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 416. vid. & *Id.* 9, 337.

•‖ Prŏtŏcollum, i, n. [πρωτόκολλον, Gr. *ex* πρῶτος, primus, & κόλλα, *id eſt,* gluten, quo chartæ ſoleant conglutinari; ſive quòd in glutine, ceu cerâ, per tabulas extensâ olim ſcriberetur] *The upper part of the leaf of a book, bearing out above the reſt, wherein the name,* or *title, is writen,* Panciroll. *vid.* Salm. in Hiſt. Aug.

•‖ Prōtŏcōlum, i, n. [πρωτόκωλον, Gr. *i. e.* primum membrum, vel prima membrana; *ex* πρῶτος, primus, & κῶλον, membrum] *That which is firſt briefly noted, to be afterwards amended, and farther enlarged; a rough draught,* Hermol.

•‖ Prōtŏcŏmium, ii, n. [πρωτοκόμιον, Gr. à πρώτη, prima, & κόμη, coma] *The hair next the face,* Veg. 2, 11.

Prōtollo, ĕre, tŭli, act. (1) *To advance,* or *put forward.* (2) *To deferr,* or *prolong.* (1) = Manum ſi protollet, ſubitò proferto manum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 72. (2) Fati protollere fines, *Lucr.* 5, 310. Protollo mortem mihi, *Plaut. Caſin.* 2, 8, 11.

Prōtollor, i, lātus ſum. *To be prolonged,* or *continued.* Neque vixi vitam ſinet in craſtinum protolli, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 5, 43.

•Prōtŏmartyr, ȳris. [πρωτομάρτυρ, Gr. *ex* πρῶτος, primus, & μάρτυρ, teſtis] *The firſt witneſs,* or *martyr,* ſuch as was Abel in the Old Teſtament; St. Stephen in the New, *Eccl.*

•Prōtŏno, āre, neut. [*ex* pro, & tono] *To thunder,* or *make a great noiſe; to ſpeak fiercely,* Sed tali protonat irâ, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 205.

‖ Prōtŏnŏtārius, rii, m. *A chief ſcribe,* or *ſecretary; a protonotary,* Recent.

•‖ Prōtoplaſtus, i, m. [πρωτόπλαστος, Gr. *ex* πρῶτος, primus, & πλαστὸς, fictus] *Our firſt father Adam,* Eccl. ⊥ Parens humani generis.

•Prōtŏtŏmus, a, um, adj. [πρωτότομος, Gr. *ex* πρῶτον, primum, & τέμνω, ſeco] *The firſt to be cut,* or *the firſt cutings.* ¶ Prototomi caules, *ſprouts.* Sed jam prototomos tempus decidere caules, *Col.* 10, 369.

•Prōtŏtŏmus, mi, m. ſubſt. [ab eodem] *A ſprout.* § Prototomi rudes, *Mart.* 10, 48, 16.

•‖ Prōtŏtȳpon, i, n. [πρωτότυπον, Gr. *i. e.* primum exemplar; *ex* πρῶτον, primum, & τύπος, forma, typus] *The firſt copy,* or *original.* *Lat.* Primum exemplar.

•‖ Prōtŏtȳpus, a, um, adj. *i. e.* primitivus. *Of the firſt pattern, primitive, original.*

•Prōtractus, a, um, part. *Drawn out, prolonged.* § Ad arma protractus, *Sall.* 16, 84.

•‖ Prōtractus, ûs, m. verb. *A portrait,* Apul. Met. 11.

‖ Prōtrādo, ĕre, dĭdi, act. [*ex* pro, & trado]

To glew over from one another, Litt. ex Apul. † Trado.

• Prōtrahens, tis. part. *Drawing out.* In medium manibus ſuis protrahens, *Suet. Neron.* 53.

• Prōtrahendus, a, um. part. *To be drawn out.* Sin aliquid exanime eſt, ſpecillo oriculario protrahendum eſt, *Celſ.* 6, 8.

• Prōtraho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* pro, & traho] (1) *To drag along, to bring one out by head and ſhoulders.* (2) *To draw forth,* or *out of.* (3) *To protract, delay,* or *prolong; to ſpin out time.* (4) *To aggravate.* (1) Piſiſtratus indicem ad indicium protraxit, *Liv.* 33, 30. (2) Verum protrahere inde, *Lucr.* 1, 410. (3) Impetrabo ut aliquot ſaltem nuptiis protrahat dies, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 13. ☞ *Sed Donat. leg.* prodat. Protrahere mortem longâ fame, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 420. (4) Ut victoris inſolentiam dicti tumore protraheret, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 8. *ſed al.* pertraheret.

• Prōtrahor, i. tractus. paſſ. (1) *To be drawn,* or *draged, forth.* (2) *To be prolonged.* (1) In convivium Comanium protrahi juſſit, *Cic.* Nudi in medium protrahebantur, *Liv.* 28, 29. (2) = Ut commoda veteranorum protrahi ac differri neceſſe eſſet, *Suet. Ner.* 32.

• Protreptĭcon, i. n. [προτρεπτικὸν, Gr. *ſc.* ἔπος; à προτρέπω, hortor] *A hortatory diſcourſe,* Stat. Sylv. 5, 2. Auſon. Edyll. 4.

• ‖ Protreptĭcus, a, um. adj. *Exhortatory,* Symmach. 1, 31. *Lat.* Hortativus.

• ‖ Prōtrīmentum, i. n. [à protero] *Meat minced ſmall, a haſh,* Apul. Met. 8. in fine.

• Prōtrītus, a, um. part. [à proteror] (1) *Troden under foot, maſhed.* (2) *Beaten, mauled.* (1) Protritum & corruptum frumentum, *Liv.* 34, 26. (2) Protrita hoſtium acies, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 26, 1.

• Protrŏpum, i. n. *al.* Protrŏpon. [*ſc.* οἶνος πρότροπος; à πρὸ, antè, & τραπέω, uvas calco] *The firſt new wine, that runeth into the trough without preſſing,* Plin. 14, 9. *Lat.* Lixivium *vocare,* Col. 12, 41. *dicit. Bud.*

Prōtrūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To thruſt forward, to thruſt into one's boſom.* Qui protrudit cylindrum, dat ei principium motionis, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 19.

Prōtrūdor, i. paſſ. *To be thruſt forward.* = Moles protruditur atque movetur, *Lucr.* 4, 889.

‖ Prōtūbĕro, āre. act. *To bud, bourgeon,* or *bloom,* Col. *ap.* Litt. *certè* Solin. Polyh. c. 47.

• Prōturbans, tis. part. *Thruſting out.* Proturbans ingerit enſem, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 230.

• Prōturbo, āre. act. [*ex* pro, & turbo] *To thruſt out by force; to thruſt,* or *puſh, from one.* Miſſilibus ſaxis proturbare hoſtem, *Liv.* 5, 47. *ubi al.* perturbare. ¶ Proturbare aliquem calcibus, *to kick him away,* Col. 6, 37. Stat. conf. Theb. 5, 662.

• Prōturbor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be thruſt out.* Extra tecta proturbantur, *Col.* 9, 15. Quoties quiſque diverſoriis, quæ occupâſſent, proturbatus eſſet, *Curt.* 6, 30.

• ‖ Prōtūtēla, æ. f. [*ex* pro, & tutela] *Vice-guardianſhip,* Ulp.

• Prōtȳpum, i. n. [πρότυπον, Gr. *ex* πρὸ, & τύπος, typus] *An example,* or *pattern; an image,* or *form, whereof moulds are made, and in which things of metal,* or *earth, are caſt.* ✠ Primus perſonas tegularum extremis imbricibus impoſuit, quæ inter initia protypa vocavit, poſtea idem ectypa fecit, *Plin.* 35, 12.

• Prōvectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Carryed along.* (2) Met. *Advanced, promoted, carryed on.* (1) § Provectus equo, *Liv.* (2) Studio ruſticarum rerum provectus, *Cic.* de *Senect.* Quorum ad extremum uſque ſpiritum provecta eſt prudentia, *Id. ibid.* 9. ✠ Non admodum grandis natu, ſed tamen ætate provectior, *Id. ibid.* 4.

• Prōvehens, tis. part. *Advanceing.* Pravo gaudio provehente, *Liv.* 40, 14.

• Prōveho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* pro, & veho] (1) *To carry on; to convoy,* or *conduct on the way.* (2) *To expoſe,* or *adventure.* (3) *To advance, to promote, to preferr.* (1) ✠ Provexi mulierem, avehere non quivi miſer, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 6, 25. *Met.* Sulpitium popularis aura provexit, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 20. (2) Vitam ſuam nunquam in periculum ſine cuſtodiâ, & ſine præſidio, provehebat, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 22. (3) Ad dignitatem provexit me indulgentia tua, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 8. = Studioſos amat, fovet, provehit, *Id.*

• Prōvehor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be carryed on.* (2) Met. *To be tranſported,* or *carryed too far.* (1) § Equo provehi, *Liv.* 23, 47. (2) *Met.* Sed provehor amore, non enim id propoſitum eſt huic epiſtolæ, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 15.

Prōvĕniens, tis. part. *Comeing forth, ariſeing.* § Proveniens fructus, *Ov. Nux.* 10.

Prōvĕnio, īre, ēni, entum. n. [*ex* pro, & venio] (1) *To come forth, to increaſe.* (2) *To proceed, to come into the world.* (3) *To grow, to be produced, to happen,* or *chance.* (4) *To come to paſs, to come to good.* (1) In ſcenam provenit novo modo, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 155. (2) Ut ſtudiis gaudium, ſic ſtudia hilaritate proveniunt, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 19. (3) Neque aliud ibi animal provenit, *Id.* 9, 10. Provenit ſativa myrrha, *Id.* Carmina proveniunt animo deducta ſereno, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1, 39. (4) Nec quid proventurum ſit provident, *Cic.* ☞ *It. imperſ.* ✠ Nimis proventum eſt nequiter, *I have had ill luck,* Plaut. Men. 5, 61.

Prōventūrus, a, um. part. *About to come forth,* or *happen.* Ut quicquid cogitaret volveritque animo, id eſſe proventurum pollicerentur, *Suet. Veſpaſ.* 5.

Prōventus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *Increaſe; yearly profit,* or *income; revenue,* (2) *Abundance,* or *ſtore.* (3) Alſo *good ſucceſs.* (1) § Proventus frugum, *Plin.* 20, 12. Onerare ſulcos proventu, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 518. (2) § Poëtarum proventus, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 13. miſeriarum, *Plaut.* (3) Superioris temporis proventus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 38.

‖ Prōverbiālis, e. adj. *Proverbial.* § Verſus proverbialis, *Gell.* 2, 22.

Prōverbium, ii. n. *A proverb, an adage, an old ſaying.* Tritum ſermone proverbium, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 10.

Prōverſus, a, um. part. *Right forward.* ✠ Tranſverſus, non proverſus cedit, quaſi cancer ſolet, *Plaut.* ap. *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

Prōvĭdè, adv. *Wiſely, adviſedly, prudently, circumſpectly, with good foreſight, carefully,* Plin. 10, 33.

Prōvĭdens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Provident, wiſe, carefull.* = Homo acutus & multùm providens, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6. Is mihi eſt providentius, *Id. Fam.* 3, 1. § Providentiſſimus quiſque, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 15, 6.

Prōvĭdenter, adv. *Providentially, with foreſight,* Cic. N. D. 3, 40.

Prōvĭdentia, æ. f. (1) *Forecaſt,* or *foreſight.* (2) *Providence.* (1) Providentia eſt per quam aliquid videtur, antequam evenit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 53. (2) Providentiâ deorum mundus adminiſtratur, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 51.

Prōvĭdeo, ēre, di, ſum. act. antè video. (1) *To foreſee.* (2) *To provide, to ſee to, to look after, to forecaſt, to take order for, to make proviſion.* (3) *To prevent, to provide againſt.* (1) Animo jam provideo, *Liv.* 31, 1. (2) = Vigilare & providere reipublicæ, *Cic.* = Omnibus rebus cura & provide, *Id.* ✠ Non ſolùm videre, ſed etiam providere, *Id.* = Providere antè & præcavere, *Id.* § Providere rem frumentariam, vel rei frumentariæ, *Cæſ.* Providere in poſterum, alicui contra aliquem, *Cic.* (3) Procellæ impendent, niſi providetis, *Id. Catil.* 4, 2.

Prōvĭdeor, ēri. paſſ. (1) *To be foreſeen.* (2) *To be provided for,* (3) or *againſt.* (1) = Hoc à me ita præcautum atque ita proviſum eſt, non ut, &c. Cic. Attic. 2, 1. (2) Frumentum in hyemem proviſum non erat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 29. (3) Ne provincia nobis prorogetur, quicquid provideri poteſt, provide, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 11.

Prōvĭdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Foreſeeing.* (2) *Provident, circumſpect, carefull, wiſe, wary, heedfull.* (3) *Provideing for, carefull for.* (1) Mens provida rerum futurarum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 57. (2) = Parum putantur cauti, providique, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 40. = Homo animal providum, ſagax, &c. Id. *de* Leg. 1, 7. (3) = Conſultrix & provida utilitatum, *Id. N. D.* 2, 22. Multorum providus Ulyſſes, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 19.

Prōvincia, æ. f. [*ex* pro, & vinco. Provincia dict. quòd populus Romanus eas provincit, *i. e.* antè vicit, *Feſt.*] (1) *A province,* or *out country governed by a deputy,* or *lieutenant.* (2) *The government thereof.* (3) Met. *A taſk,* or *undertakeing.* (1) Sicilia omnium prima provincia eſt appellata, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 2, 1. (2) = Cùm aliquantum ex provinciâ atque ex imperio laudis acceſſerit, *Id. Fam.* 1, 7. (3) § Dare provinciam, vel negotium alicui, *Id. Verr.* 4, 23. Provinciam duram ſuſcipere, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 22.

Prōvinciālis, e. adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, a province.* (2) Alſo *a foreigner,* or *provincial;* ſuch as were all under the Roman government, except thoſe of Italy. (1) ✠ Italicus es, an provincialis? *Plin. Epiſt.* 9, 23, 2. (2) Provincialium nomine omnes, præter Italos appellabantur, *Col.* 5, 4. ¶ ‖ Comes provincialis, *a landgrave.* Provincialis delectus, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1, 11.

‖ Provinciālis, is. m. *A provincial, the chief of his order among the popiſh friars.* † Princeps fratrum.

Prōvinciātim, adv. *From country to country, province by province.* Auxilia provinciatim diſtribuit, *Suet. Aug.* 49, 1.

Prōvindēmia, æ. f. *A bright ſtar over the right ſhoulder of* Virgo, *Vitr.* 9, 6. *M.* mavult provindemiator, quod Proclo Græcè eſt προτρυγητὴς.

Prōvīſio, ōnis. f. verb. *Foreſight, proviſion, a provideing, a purveying.* = Animi proviſio, & præparatio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 14. = Incommodorum cautio atque proviſio, *Id.* de *Amic.* 21, 9.

Prōvīſo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To go,* or *come, forth to ſee.* Proviſo quid agant, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 5, 1.

Prōvīſor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A foreſeer.* (2) *A purveyor,* or *provider of things aforehand.* (1) Ingruentium dominationum proviſor, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 4. (2) Utilium tardus proviſor, *Hor. A. P.* 164.

Prōvīſum eſt, imperſ. *Proviſion is made, care is taken.* = A me præcautum & proviſum eſt, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1.

Prōvīſūrus, a, um. part. *About to provide for,* or *take care of.* Dixit, ſe quod ſit officium imperatoris, proviſurum ut bene gerendæ rei occaſionem eis præbeat, *Liv.* 44, 34.

Prōvīſus, a, um. part. (1) *Foreſeen, conſidered of aforehand, ſeen afar off.* (2) *Provided for,* (3) or *againſt.* (1) Sive illa antè proviſa expectata ſint, ſive inveteraverint, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 15. = Conſideratus, exploratus, *Id.* ✠ Cùm videtur præcaveri potuiſſe, ſi proviſum eſſet, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 22. (2) Præſidia in multos annos proviſa, *Hirt. Cic.* ſub *Ep. Att.* 15, 6. (3) Quæ timebatis, meo conſilio proviſa ſunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 22. ✠ Nec opinus, *Id. ibid.*

Prōvīſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *Foreſight.* (2) *A provideing,* or *takeing care for; caution.* (3) *Providence.* (1) Proviſu periculi hiberna caſtra repetens, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 27. (2) Nullo rei frumentariæ proviſu, *Id. Ann.* 15, 8. ✠ Temerè, proviſu, *Id.* 12, 39. (3) Proviſu deûm, *Id.* 12, 6. ☞ *Vix leg. niſi in abl.*

Prōvīvo, ĕre, xi. n. *To ſurvive,* or *live longer.* Agrippinam provixiſſe reor, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 25. ☞ Rarò occ.

Prōvŏcans, tis. part. *Challengeing, provokeing.* Provocantes alter alterum injuria, *Paterc.* 2, 118.

Prōvŏcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A challengeing, a defyance.* (2) Alſo *an appeal.* (1) Ex provocatione interfecit eum, *Plin.* 37, 1. (2) Si à duumviris provocârit, provocatione certato, *Liv.* 1, 26.

Prōvŏcātor, ōris. m. verb. *A challenger, an appealer,* Cic. *pro* Sext. 64.

‖ Prōvŏcātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, challengeing,* or *to them that have challenged,* Gell. 2, 11.

Prōvŏcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Moved, induced.* (2) *Challenged, provoked, defyed.* (1) ✠ Qui mecum ſæpe non ſolùm à me provocatus, ſed etiam ſuâ ſponte de te communicare ſolet, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. (2) Provocatus cum Gallo Torquatus depugnabat, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 22.

Prōvŏco, āre. act. (1) *To call forth, to incite, to move.* (2) *To challenge, to defy.* (3) *To vie with.* (4) *To appeal.* (1) Speculare, ut ubi illic prodeat me provoces, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 29. ⌘ Non times bella, nec provocas, *Plin. jun.* (2) Provocare alter alterum injuriâ, *Paterc.* 2, 118. (3) Pinxit & heroa nudum, eâque picturâ naturam ipſam provocavit, *Plin.* 35, 10. ⌘ In amore ſpondere illis, qui provocant, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 1. § Curſibus auras provocare, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 194. (4) = Tribunos plebis appello, & provoco ad populum, *Liv.* 8, 33.

Prōvŏlo, āre. n. (1) *To fly away, to fly out.* (2) Met. *To run with all ſpeed, to make haſte.* (1) Univerſæ *apes* provolant, ſi dies mitis futurus, *Plin.* 11, 12. (2) Infenſis haſtis provolant duo Fabii, *Liv.* 2, 46. Clamore provolante ante ſigna, *Id.* 7, 7.

Prōvolvens, tis. part. *Rolling,* or *tumbleing, down.* Ingentia ſaxa in ſubeuntes provolventibus barbaris, *Curt.* 8, 11, 13. *conf. Liv.* 44, 5.

Prōvolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. act. (1) *To roll,* or *tumble.* (2) Met. *To throw off, to caſt off,* or *diſregard.* (1) Hunc in mediam viam provolvam, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 38. ¶ Provolvere ſe ad genua, *to fall down at one's feet,* Curt. 3, 12, 11. (2) = Sperne fidem, provolve deos, mendacia vincant, *Prop.* 4, 3, 27.

Prōvolvor, i. paſſ. *To be tumbled down,* Liv. 44, 11.

Prōvŏlūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Falling down proſtrate.* (2) *Hanging forth,* as the fundament. (1) Genibus ejus provolutus, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 28, 3. Regina provoluta ad pedes Cæſaris, *Flor.* 4, 11. (2) Celſ.

• Prōvŏmo, ĕre. act. [*ex* pro, & vomo] *To vomit,* Met. *to caſt forth.* Turbinis immanem vim provomit, atque procellæ, *Lucr.* 6, 446.

‖ Prōvorſum fulgur, quod ignoratur noctu an interdiu fit factum, *Feſt.*

Prōvorſus, a, um. part. *Straight forward.* ⌘ Tranſverſus, non provorſus cedit, quaſi cancer ſolet, *Plaut.* ap. *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

Prout, adv. *Even as, like, according as,* Cic. Attic. 11, 6. & alibi.

Prōvulgo, āre. act. *To publiſh,* or *blaze, abroad,* Suet. Ner. 36.

‖ Prox, bona vox, *Feſt. qu.* proba vox.

• Proxĕnēta, æ. m. [προξενητὴς, Gr. à προξενέω, ſum interpres, & conciliator verſurarum] *A broker, a huckſter, a dealer in bargains betwixt man and man, an officer of addreſs, a matchmaker,* Sen. Ep. 119. & Mart. 10, 3.

• ‖ Proxĕnētĭcum, i. n. [ab eodem] *Brokerage,* Ulp.

• ‖ Proxĭmātus, ûs. m. *Nighbourhood, priority,* or *the firſt place in an office,* Cod. † Vicinia, primatus.

• Proxĭmè, adv. & præp. (1) *Next,* or *laſt*; *very nigh, as nigh as may be.* (3) Alſo *firſt of all.* (1) § Tuæ virtuti proximè accedo, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 21. Proximè ad verum, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 15. Proximè Hiſpaniam Mauri ſunt, *Sall. B. Jug.* 19, 5. (2) ⌘ In noſtro orbe proximè laudatur Syriacum, mox Gallicum, tertio loco Creticum, *Plin.* 12, 12.

• Proxĭmĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Nearneſs*; *nighneſs in kindred,* or *neighbourhood.* (2) *Likeneſs, reſemblance.* (1) ⌘ Hic teſtamento, ille proximitate nititur, *Quint.* 3, 6. ⌘ Damno eſt mihi proximitas, aliena potentior eſſem, *Ov. Met.* 10, 340. Reus nimiæ proximitatis, *Id.* de *Nuce,* 56. (2) Sæpe latet vitium proximitate boni, *Ov.* de *A. Am.* 2, 662.

• Proxĭmo, āre. act. *To come very near, to approach, to be next.* Capiti Equi proximat Aquaria dextra, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. ☞ *Sæpe poſteriores uſi ſunt, abſtinendum tamen judico.*

• Proxĭmò, adv. *Next, laſt,* Cic. Attic. 4, 16.

• Proxĭmum, mi. n. *The next place.* ¶ In proximo, *hard by,* Cic. Eamus ad nos, ibi proximum eſt, ubi mutes, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 64.

• Proxĭmus, a, um. adj. ſup. [à propè, propior, unde propiſſimus, per Sync. propſimus, dici debuit, pro quo proximus] or, comp. (1) *Neareſt, next, laſt.* (2) Subſt. *A neighbour, a friend, a kinſman.* (1) Proximus ſum egomet mihi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 12. § Proximus Pompeio ſedebam, *Cic. Att.* 1, 11. Proximus ab aliquo, *Quint.* ¶ Proximus à poſtremo, *the laſt ſave one,* Cic. Orat. 64. Proximus antè, *Id.* poſt, *Id.* ¶ Proximus culpæ, *guilty,* Phædr. 1, 10. Ut modum ſervem & quidem continentiæ proximiorem, *Sen. Ep.* 108. (2) Nihil de proximo cogitabat, *Quint.* § Proximus monaſterii locus, *Sulp. Serv.* in *vet. B. Mart. par.* 8.

Prūdens, adj. [contr. *ex* providens] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Sagacious, prudent, wiſe.* (2) *Knowing, on purpoſe.* (3) *Cunning, expert, ſkillfull, witing.* (1) ⌘ Plùs inſciens quìs fecit, quàm prudens, boni, *Plaut. Capt. Prol.* 45. = Prudens, ſciens, vivus, vidénſque pereo, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 27. (2) ⌘ Me malebant nimiùm timidum quàm ſatìs prudentem exiſtimare, *Cic.* Ad conſilia prudens, *Id.* in jure civili, *Id.* de *Amic.* 2. Ingenio prudentior, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 38. (3) Adulandi gens prudentiſſima, *Juv.* 3, 86. = Circumſpectiſſimus ac prudentiſſimus vir, *Suet. Tib.* 21.

Prūdenter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Sagaciouſly, ſagely, diſcreetly, adviſedly.* Multa prudenter proviſa, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 2. Prudentiùs ſe gerere, *Auguſtus* ap. *Suet.* = Mundi naturam prudentiſſimè ac facundiſſimè exprompſit, *Val. Max.* 3, 3.

Prūdentia, æ. f. (1) *A natural quickneſs,* or *foreſight of things, and an habitual acting accordingly.* (2) *Knowledge, ſkill, underſtanding.* (3) *Wiſdom, prudence, diſcretion.* (1) *Vid.* Cic. *de* Offic. 1, 5. & confer eund. ibid. 3, 17. (2) ⌘ Confeſſus eſt Non ullâ medicum ſe prudentiâ, Verùm ſtupore vulgi factum nobilem, *Phædr.* 1, 14, 12. Prudentia cùm juris civilis, tum rei militaris, *Nep. Cim.* 2. architecturæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. Oratorum eloquentiæ moderatrix eſt auditorum prudentia, *Id.* in *Orat.* (3) = Sapientis eſt providere, ex quo ſapientia eſt appellata prudentia, *Id.* in *Orat.* ⌘ Temeritas eſt florentis ætatis, prudentia ſeneſcentis, *Id.* de *Senect.* 6.

Pruīna, æ. f. [à perurendo, quòd fruges peruriit, *Feſt. qu.* perurina. vel *qu.* πρωϊνὴ, matutina, quòd fit matutini temporis gelu; à πρωΐνα, *Morl. ſc.* δρόσος] *A froſt*; *a hoar froſt,* or *rime.* Neque nive pruinâque concreſceret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. Pruīnas ac nives perferre, *Id. Catil.* 2, 10.

Pruīnōſus, a, um. (1) *Froſty,* or *liable to froſt.* (2) *Cold, thin,* & *ragged.* (1) = Frigidæ & pruinoſæ regiones, *Col.* Pruinoſus Olympus, *Claud. Rap. Proſ.* 257. (2) Sola pruinoſis horret facundia pannis, *Petron.* c. 83.

Prūna, æ. f. [à perurendo, *qu.* perura] *A burning,* or *live, coal, but not blazeing.* ⌘ Pruna ardens, Carbo extinctus, *Serv.* ⌘ Nunquam ad flammam ungi oportet, interdum ad prunam, *Celſ.*

• Prūnum, i. n. [à prunus] *A prune,* or *damſcene*; *a plum, ſloe,* or *bullace.* ¶ Prunum cereum, *a wheaten plum,* Virg. Ecl. 2, 53. Jun. interp. Pruna autumnalia, *Prop.* 4, 2, 15.

• Prūnus, i. f. [à Gr. προύνη, *i. e.* κοκκυμηλέα, *Steph.* arbor quæ fert pruna] *A plum tree.* § Prunus ſylveſtris, *Col.* 2, 2.

Prūriens, tis. part. *Itching.* Exit ex quibuſdam ſanies, fitque ex his continuata exulceratio pruriens, *Celſ.* 5, 28, 16.

‖ Prūrīgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of the itch, itchy,* Cajus JC.

Prūrīgo, gĭnis. f. *Itching, tickleing, an itch.* Aſpera curis, & velut quædam prurigo, *Col.* 7, 5.

Prūrio, is, ire, īvi, ītum. n. [à peruro, *qu.* perurior] (1) *To itch.* (2) Met. *To tickle, to pleaſe.* (3) *To have a deſire to do* a thing. (1) Ita dorſum totum prurit, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 44. (2) Lex hæc carminibus data eſt jocoſis, Ne poſſint, niſi pruriant, juvare, *Mart.* 1, 36. vid. & *Catull.* 15, 9. (3) § Prurire in pugnam, *Mart.* 5, 103.

Prūrītus, ûs. m. verb. *An itching,* Plin. 9, 45.

• ‖ Prymnēſius palus [à πρύμνη, puppis] ad quem funis nauticus religatur, quem alii tonſillam voc. *The poſt to which a ſhip is faſtened by its cable,* Feſt.

• Prȳtănēum, ei. n. [à πρύτανις, magiſtratus, quòd ibi conventum eſt] *A common hall in the citys of Greece, where thoſe that had well deſerved of their country were maintained at the publick charge*; *and where alſo Veſta's fire was kept*; *a council houſe.* Ut ei victus quotidianus in Prytaneo publicè præberetur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 54. Cyzici in prytaneum, id eſt, penetrale urbis, ubi publicè, quibus hic honos datus eſt, veſcuntur, vaſa aurea menſæ unius poſuit, *Liv.*

• Prȳtănis, is. m. [à πρυτανεύω, magiſtratum gero] *The preſident,* or *chief, of the council*; a magiſtrate in Greece, much the ſame with *Curio* among the Romans, and ſuch as were the fifty at Athens who made their council of ſtate, *Sen.* de *Tranquill.* 2.

P ante S.

• Pſallo, ĕre. n. [ψάλλω, Gr.] *To ſing,* or *play on an inſtrument.* Pſallimus & luctamur Achivis doctiùs unctis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 33. Pſallebat jucundè, *Suet. Tit.* 3, 2. § Doctus pſallere, *Sall. B. Catil.* 25, 2. *Lat.* Cano, canto.

• ‖ Pſallŏcĭthariſta, æ. m. [*ex* ψάλλω, pſallo, & κιθαριστὴς, cithariſta] *A ſinger to the harp,* Suet. Domit. 4. *Rect.* Pſilocithariſta. ☞ *De his vid.* Athenæum, l. 14.

• ‖ Pſalmiſta, æ. m. [*qu.* ψαλμιστὴς, à ψαλμίζω, hymnos canere] *A pſalmiſt*; *a maker of pſalms,* or *hymns,* Hier.

• ‖ Pſalmōdi, ōrum. m. pl. [ψαλμῳδοὶ, Gr. à ψαλμὸς, pſalmus, & ᾠδὴ, cantus] *Thoſe that ſing pſalms on both ſides the choir,* Aug.

• ‖ Pſalmōdia, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A ſinging and playing together on an inſtrument, a ſinging of pſalms,* Eccl.

• ‖ Pſalmus, mi. m. [ψαλμὸς, Gr. à ψάλλω, pſallo] *A ſong,* or *hymn*; *a pſalm,* Eccl.

• ‖ Pſaltērium, ii. n. [ψαλτήριον, Gr. ab eodem] (1) *An inſtrument of muſick much like a harp, but more pleaſant*; *a pſaltery,* or *ſautry.* (2) Alſo *the pſalter,* or *pſalms of David.* (3) *A ſcurrilous ſong,* or *ſpeech*; *a libel.* (1) Cic. *de* Haruſp. Reſp. 21. ☞ *Sed de lect. non con.* (2) Eccl. (3) Ap. JC.

• ‖ Pſaltes, æ. m. [ψάλτης, Gr. ex eodem] *A ſinging-man,* or *organ-player,* Sidon. *Lat.* Cantor.

• Pſaltria, æ. f. [ψάλτρια, Gr. ex eodem themate] *A ſinging-woman, a minſtrel,* Ter. *Lat.* Fidicina.

Pſaronius, i. m. *ſc.* lapis. *A kind of mortar ſtone, a grinding ſtone for medicines, a levigateing ſtone,* Plin. 36, 22.

• Pſĕcas, ădis. f. [ψεκὰς, Gr. unde ψεκάζω, ſtillo] (1) ‖ *A drop,* or *miſleing dew*; *a driſleing rain.* (2) Alſo *a dreſſing maid.* (1) *A nymph of Diana's train.* (1) *Virg.* ap. *Litt.* *Latinè* Stilla. (2) *Vid.* Cic. Fam. Ep. 8, 15. & Juv. 6, 489. (3) *Vid.* Propr.

• Pſegma, ătis. n. [ψῆγμα, Gr. à ψήχω, rado] *Powder blown from melted braſs*; *gold ſand,* or *ear,* Plin. 34. 13. *Lat.* Ramentum.

Pſēphiſma, ătis. n. [à ψῆφος, calculus, quo ſuffragium ferebatur in comitiis] *A decree, ſtatue,* or *law*; *an ordinance.* Sic ſunt expreſſa iſta præclara pſephiſmata, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 6. *Latinè* Conſultum, decretum, ſcitum; conſultatio, rogatio, ex mente, *Gloſſ. Cyril.*

• Pſetta, æ. f. *Plin.* [ψῆττα, Gr.] Piſcis plani genus, quem nos paſſerem vocamus. *A fiſh called a plaice,* Plin. 9, 24.

• ‖ Pſeudăcŏrus, i. m. [*q. d.* falſum acorum; *ex* ψεῦδος, & ἄκορος, acorum] *Yellow flower-de-luce,* Jun. *Lat.* Iris lutea.

• Pſeudanchūſa, æ. f. [ψευδάγχουσα, Gr. *ex* ψεῦδος, quod hîc ſign. falſus, & ἄγχουσα, anchuſa] *Wild bugloſs,* or *ſheep's tongue,* Plin. 22, 20.

* Pſeudiſŏdŏmum, i. n. [ψευδισόδομον, Gr. ex ψευδὴς, ut ſuprà, ἴσος, æqualis, & δέμω, ſtruo] *A kind of building when the walls are made of unequal thickneſs*, Plin. 36, 22. & Vitr. 2, 8. *Lat.* inæqualiter ſtructum.

Pſeudŏbūnion, ii. n. [ψευδοβούνιον, Gr. ex ψευδος, ſign. falſus, & βούνιον, napi genus] *Herb St. Barbara*, or *wintercreſſes*, Plin. 24, 19.

Pſeudŏdĕcĭmiānum, i. n. *pyri genus*, quaſi falſum Decimianum, *Plin.* 15, 15.

* Pſeudŏdictamnum, i. n. [*ex* ψευδὴς, & δίκταμνος, dictamnus] *Baſtard dittany*, Plin. 26, 9. *Lat.* Falſum dictamnum.

* Pſeudŏdiptĕros, i. f. [*ex* ψευδος, *qu.* falſus, δὶς, bis, & πτερὸν, ala; ædes tanquam falsò duas alas habentes] *A building which counterfeiteth a double row of pillars*, Vitr. 3, 1.

Pſeudogrăphia, æ. f. [*ex* ψευδος, & γράφω, ſcribo] *A falſe*, or *counterfeit, writeing; a kind of ſport which ſchoolboys uſed*, Quint. 1, 10.

* Pſeudŏlus, i. m. [*qu.* ψευδολος, dim. à ψεύδης, mendax] *The cheat*, a play in Plautus.

* ‖ Pſeudŏmartyr, ўris. m. [ψευδομάρτυρ, Gr. *ex* ψευδος, *pro* falſus, & μάρτυρ, teſtis] *A falſe witneſs*, Eccl.

* ‖ Pſeudŏmĕlanthium, ii. n. [*ex* ψευδὴς, & μελάνθιον, melanthium] *Cockle*, or *cornroſe*, Jun. *Lat.* Falſum melanthium.

* Pſeudŏmĕnos, i. m. [*à* ψεύδομαι, mentior] *A ſophiſtical argument, a captious concluſion, a fallacy in reaſoning*, Cic. Acad. 4, 48. *Lat.* Mentiens, *ſc.* ſyllogiſmus.

* ‖ Pſeudŏmŏly, indecl. n. [*ex* ψευδος, & moly] *Baſtard moly*, or *our lady's cuſhion*, Med.

* ‖ Pſeudŏnarciſſus, i. m. [*ex* ψευδος & narciſſus] *The yellow daffodil*, or *crow-bills*, Jun.

* Pſeudŏnardus, i. f. [*ex* ψευδος, *i. e.* falſus, & nardus] *Spike*, Plin. 12, 12. *Lat.* Falſa nardus.

* ‖ Pſeudŏnўmus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ψευδος, & ὄνομα, nomen] *He that hath a counterfeit name.*

* Pſeudŏperiptĕrum, i. n. [*à* ψευδος, falſus, περὶ, circum, & πτερὸν, ala] *A ſort of building haveing wings*, or *columns, juting out odly*, Vitr. 4, 7.

* Pſeudŏportĭcus, f. [*ex* ψευδος, & porticus] *A falſe porch*, Vitr. *Lat.* Falſa porticus.

* ‖ Pſeudŏprŏphēta, æ. m. [ψευδοπροφήτης, Gr. *à* ψευδος, *q. d.* falſus, & προφήτης, propheta] *A falſe prophet.* *Lat.* Propheta mendax.

* Pſeudoſphēce, es. f. [*ex* ψευδος, & σφὴξ, veſpa] *A kind of waſp flying alone.* Pſeudoſphecem vocant veſpam, quæ ſingularis volitat, *Plin.* 30, 12.

* Pſeudŏthўrum, ri. n. [*ex* ψευδος, *i. e.* falſus, & θύρα, janua] *A poſtern gate, a back door.* ✠ Non januâ receptis, ſeu pſeudothyro intromiſſis voluptatibus, *Cic. poſt redit.* 6.

Pſeudŏurbāna ædificia [vox hybrida; *ſc. ex* ψευδος, & urbanus] *Houſes in the country built like city houſes*, Vitr. 6, 8.

† Pſeudulus, i. m. [*à* Gr. ψευδὴς, mendax] Apollo Varroni dic.

* Pſidracium, i. n. *Celſ.* *Vid.* Pſydracium.

* † Pſīlæ, ārum. pl. f. *Heſych. i. e.* tapetes nudi villis [*à* ψιλὸς, depilis] *Plain tapeſtry, without any ſhag*, Lucil. ✠ Amphitapæ, *Id.*

* Pſīlŏcĭthăriſta, æ. m. [ψιλοκιθαριστὴς, Gr. *ex* ψιλὸς, nudus, & κιθαριστὴς, cithariſta] *A harper*, or *muſician that playeth only, and doth not ſing to it*, Suet. Dom. 4. *al. leg* pſallocithariſta. ✠ Chorocithariſta, *Id. ibid.*

* Pſīlothrum, i. n. Medicamentum depilatorium [ψίλωθρον, Gr. *à* ψιλόω, nudo] (1) *An ointment to take away hair.* (2) Alſo *the white vine.* (1) Mart. 6, 93. (2) Plin. 23, 1.

* Pſimmўthium, ii. n. [*ex* ψιμμύθιος, ceruſſa] *Ceruſs*, or *white lead*, Plin. 34, 18. *Lat.* Ceruſſa.

Pſĭthium, i. n. dict. quòd fit ex Pſithiâ vite. *A kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 8.

* ‖ Pſitta. *Vid.* Pſetta.

* ‖ Pſittăcĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *like, a parrot*, or *popinjay.* ¶ Pſittacinum collyrium, *of a green*, or *popinjay, colour*, Scrib. Larg. Compoſ. 27.

* Pſittăcus, ci. m. [ψίττακος, Gr. *Ariſt.* ψιττάκη, *Athen.*] *A parrot*, or *popinjay.* Pſittacus Eoïs imitatrix ales ab Indis, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 6, 1. Humanæ ſolers imitator, pſittace, linguæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 4, 2.

* ‖ Pſoalgĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ψόα, lumbus, & ἄλγος, dolor] *Labouring under a pain of the loins*, Theod. Priſc. *Lat.* Cui lumbi dolent.

* Pſōra, æ. f. [ψώρα, Gr.] *Scurvyneſs, ſcabbyneſs, mangeyneſs, the wild ſcab*, Plin. 20, 1.

* Pſōrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Scurvy, mangey.* Pſoricum medicamentum, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 32. & *abſol.* pſoricum, *Celſ.* 6, 6.

* ‖ Pſōrophthalmia, æ. f. [*ex* ψώρα, ſcabies, & ὀφθαλμὸς, oculus] *Scurvyneſs of the eye-brows, with an itch*, Paul. JC.

* ‖ Pſўchŏmăchia, æ. f. & Pſychĕmăchia [*ex* ψυχὴ, anima, & μάχομαι, pugno] *A war between the ſoul and the body*, Ambr.

* Pſўchŏmantēum, ēi. n. [*ex* ψυχὴ, anima, & μαντεία, divinatio] *A place where necromancers call up ſpirits*, Cic. Div. 1, 58. & Tuſc. 1, 48.

* Pſychrotrŏphon, i. n. [ita dict. quòd locis potiſſimùm gaudeat alſioſis; *ſc. ex.* ψυχρὸς, frigidus, & τρέφω, nutrio] *The herb called betony*, Plin. 25, 8.

* Pſychrŏlūtres, æ. m. [ψυχρολούτρης, Gr. qui ψυχρῷ λουτρῷ, *i. e.* balneo frigido utitur] *He that delighteth to bathe in cold water*, Sen. E. 53. *ubi al. leg.* pſychrolutes à λούω, lavo.

* Pſўdrăcion, ii. n. [ψυδράκιον, Gr. *à* ψύδραξ, tuber] *A ſwelling and riſeing in the ſkin, like to a bliſter, but harder, with moiſt matter in it*, Celſ. 5, 28.

* Pſyllion, ii. n. [ψύλλιον, Gr. *à* ψύλλα, pulex] *The herb fleawort*, or *fleabane*, Plin. 25, 11. *Lat.* Pulicaris herba.

Pſўthia, æ. f. *A kind of grape whereof the beſt* paſſum *is made.* Paſſo pſythia utilior, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 93.

Pſўthium paſſum, *ſc.* quòd fit ex uvâ pſythiâ, *Plin.* 14, 9.

Pſўthius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that grape.* Græculæ vites ſunt Mareoticæ, Phaſiæ, Pſythiæ, &c. Col. 3, 2. § Pſythium paſſum, *Plin.* 14, 9.

* Pte, ſyllabica adjectio [*ex* pote, *vel* ποτὲ, Gr. contr. πτὲ, ut τίπτε, pro τίποτε] *A ſyllable added to the ablative caſe of pronouns poſſeſſives, as*, meopte, meâpte, ſuopte, ſuâpte.

* Ptĕrēlas, æ. m. [*à* πτερὸν, ala] *Swift*, or *Tempeſt*; a dog's name, *Ov. Met.* 3, 212.

* Ptĕris, ĭdos. f. [πτέρις, Gr.] *Fern*, or *brake, the herb oſmund*, Plin. 27, 9. *Lat.* Filix.

Pternix, ĭcis. m. [πτέρνιξ, Gr.] *The ſtalk of the herb* cactos, *Plin.* 21, 16.

* Ptĕrōmăta, um. n. pl. [πτερώματα, Gr. *à* πτερὸν, ala, ob ſimil.] *Two high walls on both ſides of a church*, or *other great building*, Vitr. 3, 2.

* Ptĕron, i, n. [*à* πτερὸν, Gr. ala] Supra pteron Pyramus in metæ cacumen ſe contrahens. *The wing of a building*, Plin. 36, 13.

* Ptĕrōti, ōrum. m. pl. *ſc.* calices [*à* πτερὸν, ala, & οὖς, ὠτὸς, auris] *Eared cups*, Plin. 36, 26.

Ptĕrўgium, ii. n. [πτερύγιον, Gr. *à* πτέρυξ, ala, pinna] (1) *A ſkin growing from the corner of the eye, the pin and web in the eye.* (2) Alſo *the going away of the fleſh from the nail with great pain*, or rather *the ſwelling of the fleſh over the nail.* (3) Alſo *a fault in the beryl ſtone.* (1) Celſ. 7, 7, 5. (2) Plin. 23, 1. (3) Id.

* Ptĭſăna, æ. f. [πτισάνη, vel πτισσάνη, Gr. *i. e.* hordeum decorticatum; *à* πτίσσω, tundo, & decortico] *Ptiſane*, that is to ſay barley unhuſked, and ſoden in water, *barley-broth*, Plin. 17, 7.

* Ptĭſănārium, ii. n. Ptiſanarium oryzæ, *rice-milk, frumenty*; or, as others ſay, *the veſſel wherein barley is boiled*, or *pounded*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 155.

* ‖ Ptōchotrŏphium, ii. n. [*à* πτωχὸς, pauper, & τρέφω, nutrio] *A hoſpital, a ſpital*, Dig.

* Ptyas, ădis. f. [*à* Gr. πτύω, ſpuo] *An adder*, or *aſp, of a green colour, approaching near to the colour of gold*, Plin. 28, 7.

P ante U.

Pūbens, tis. part. *Ripe, full grown, moſſy*, or *downy.* § Herbæ pubentes, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 514. roſæ, *Id.*

‖ Pūbeo, ēre. neut. *unde* pubens. *To be in the flower of age, to grow ripe.* Si alter eorum puberit, *Ulp.*

Pūber, *vel* Pūbes, ĕris. adj. *Ripe of age; twelve*, or *fourteen, years of age; full grown.* § Puberes filii, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 35. Pubera folia, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 413. Puber ætas, *Liv.* 1, 3.

Pūbertas, ātis. f. (1) ‖ *Ripe age*, fourteen in men, and twelve in women. (2) *The coming out of the hair about the privy parts*, or *the moſſy hair itſelf.* (1) *Vid.* Juſtinian. tit. l. 14. §. 1, ff. de *Adopt.* (2) Siqui dentes & pubertatem natura dicat exiſtere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 33. Extinguit Venerem *cicuta* teſtibus circa pubertatem illita, *Plin.* 25, 13. ¶ ‖ Pubertas plena, *the age of eighteen years*, Modeſt. Uvæ pubertas, *when grapes are grown to bigneſs, but not full ripe*, Plin. 13, in Proœm.

Pūbes, is, f. (1) *The privy parts*, or *the hair that groweth thereabouts.* (2) ♣ *A company of young people, the youth of a place.* (1) Pube tenus virgo, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 483. (2) Cui ſenatus omnem Italiæ pubem commiſerat, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 23.

Pūbes, ĕris. adj. *Of ripe years.* Nemo pubes tum fuit, quin arma ceperit, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 11.

Pūbeſcens, tis. part. (1) *Sprouting with hair, downy.* (2) *Growing ripe of age.* (1) Nati pubeſcentia ora, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 11. (2) Suet. Tib. 6. Sil. 5, 415. Hæc—florem juvenum pubeſcentium ad militiam habebat, *Liv.* 8, 8.

Pubeſco, ĕre, incept. [*à* pubeo] (1) *To bud, grow turgid*, or *ſhoot forth.* (2) *To bloom, to flouriſh.* (3) *To wax moſſy, to begin to have a beard.* (1) Lætæ vites pampinis pubeſcunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28. *ex poëtâ.* § Fruges pubeſcunt, *Id. N. D.* 1, 2. (2) Prata pubeſcunt flore, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 12, 7. (3) Nunc æquali tecum pubeſceret ævo, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 491.

‖ Pūbis, e. adj. *pro* pubes, *Priſc.* ex *Cæſ.* unde in compoſ. impubis, *Virg.*

* Publĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* mulier. *A harlot*, Sen.

* Publicandus, a, um. part. *To be confiſcated*, or *forfeited, for the uſe of the ſtate.* Publicandas eorum pecunias, *Sall.* Cat. Conj. ☞ *Tam bonæ notæ Part. Steph. alioſque omnes, quos vidi Lexicogr. fugiſſe valde demiror; ſed conf. noſtram Epit. ubi primùm à nobis hoc vocab. inſertum eſt. N. T.*

* Publĭcānus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the farmers general.* ¶ Mulier publicana, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 34, &

* Publĭcānus, i. m. [*ex* publico, dict. qui publica vectigalia redimit] *A publican, a farmer of cuſtoms.* Flos equitum Rom. ornamentum civitatis, firmamentum reipub. publicanorum ordine continetur, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 9. ☞ *Hinc apparet, ut ſæpe alibi ap.* Cic. *hunc ordinem, apud Judæos tam famoſum, apud Romanos eſſe admodum honeſtum.*

* Publĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A publiſhing; a confiſcation of goods*, or *a puting of them to open ſale.* Cùm publicatio bonorum proponeretur, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 41.

* Publĭcè, adv. (1) *Publickly, in publick, openly, in the ſight of the world.* (2) *In the name*, or *behalf, of the commonwealth.* (3) *With regard to the publick wealth.* (4) *On the publick account; at the common charge*, or *coſt, of the whole city*, or *community.* (1) Res publicè geſta atque commiſſa, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amerin.* 39. ✠ Neque meus adventus labori aut ſumptui, neque publicè, neque privatim fuit, *Id.* (2) Cuſtos publicè eſt nunc, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 59. (3) Haud citò mali quid ortum ex hoc ſit publicè, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 3, 89. (4) Navi ædificandæ publicè præfuit, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 6.

* Publĭcĭtus, adv. (1) *At the publick charge.* (2) *By common advice*, or *counſel.* (1) Hoſpitio publicitus accipi, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, 7. (2) *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 85. ¶ ‖ Publicitus intereſt, *it concerneth the publick*, Gell. 6, 14.

*Publĭcius, a, um, adj. *Publick*, or *belonging to, the publick*. § Iter publicium, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 294. ‖ Ædiles publicii, *Feſt.*

*Publĭco, āre, act. [*i. e.* publicum facio] (1) *To publiſh*, or *make publick*. (2) *To make known, or declare, abroad*; *to cauſe to be openly cryed*. (3) *To confiſcate*. (4) *To proſtitute*. (1) Librum, ut primùm publicaverit, exhibebo, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 27. (2) ¶ Matrimonii reticenda publicare, *Juſt.* 1, 7. *to make its parts known*, Suet. Ner. 21. (3) § Publicare bona alicujus, *Nep. Hannib.* 7. 𝔛 Privata publicare, publica liberare, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agr.* 2, 1. (4) Illa quæ corpus publicat volgò ſuum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 22.

*Publĭcor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be publiſhed, confiſcated*, &c. Bona præterea publicari jubet, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 4.

‖ Publĭcŏla, æ, m. *qui* & Poplĭcŏla. *A popular perſon, one who careſſeth the people.*

*Publĭcum, ci, n. (1) *The publick*, or *any common place*. (2) Alſo *tribute*, or *publick revenue*. (3) Alſo *the publick good*. (1) In publico eſſe non audet, includit ſe domi, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. = Non foro ſolùm omni deinde vitâ, ſed propè luce ac publico carere, *Id.* (2) Ut publicanis ſatisfacias, præſertim publicis malè redemptis, *Id.* ad *Q. fratr.* 1, 1. (3) § In publicum conſulere, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 38, 4.

*Publĭcus, a, um, adj. [*à* populo *quaſi* populicus, & per Sync. pôplicus] (1) *Publick, common, belonging to the people*. (2) *Open, manifeſt*. (3) *General, formal, complimental*. (1) § Via publica, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 35. Jus publicum, *Cic.* bonum, *Plaut.* Cura publica, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 19. *h. e.* cura particularium hominum de commodo publico. ☞ Cura publica, *Id. Ann.* 12, 51. *h. e.* cura publicè adhibita. Sic, Juvenumque prodis Publica cura, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8. *h. e.* cura communis juvenum. ‖ Publicum crimen, *Cod.* l. 1. tit. 5. leg. 4. § 1. *h. e.* quo injuriam patitur reſpubl. Publicum teſtimonium, *Id.* l. 9. tit. 4. leg. 2. *h. e.* publicè datum. Sed ap. *Cic.* ſignificat, quod publico conſenſu datur, *Verr.* 3. n. 74. Negotia publica quæ ſpectant ad rempubl. (2) Fiet adulter publicus, *Juv.* 10, 31. 𝔛 Publicum, commune, ſingulare, *genus in diſtributione*. (3) Et mihi blanditias dixit, dominumque vocavit; Et quæ præterea publica verba ſonant, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 7, 11. ☞ *Leg. etiam* publicus, *caſu vocandi*, Liv. 1. 𝔛 Privatus.

*Publĭcus, i, m. *An officer who looked to the cleanſeing of the publick ways, a ſcavenger*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 6. ☞ *Hunc* ædilem plebis *vocat* Ov. Faſt. 5, 215.

‖ Pūcĭcæ uvæ. *Black grapes of Friuli*, Omnium nigerrimæ, *Plin.* 14, 3. ☞ *Sed* Harduin. *leg.* picina.

Pūcĭnum vinum. *Pucine wine*, ſo called from the town of Pucinum. *Vid.* Propr. *Plin.* 14, 6.

‖ Pŭdĕfio, factus, neut. paſſ. *To be aſhamed*. Gell. 15, 17. ⸸ Pudere, *Cic.*

‖ Pŭdenda, ōrum, n. pl. quòd libidinis nos maximè pudeat. *The privy parts*. ⸸ Verenda.

‖ Pŭdendum, i, n. *The privy member of a man*, or *woman*. ⸸ Virile loci.

Pŭdendus, a, um, part. *Shamefull, that one is to be aſhamed of*. Magìs eſſet pudendum, ſi in ſententiâ permaneres, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 5. ¶ Dictu pudenda, *things that men ſhould not for ſhame ſpeak of*, Quint. 1, 2. Cùm alii pudendæ artis aut quæſtûs genus objicerent, *Liv.* 23, 3. § Pudendus amor, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 44.

Pŭdens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Shamefaced, baſhfull, modeſtly*. 𝔛 Tamen impudentiæ ſuæ pudentem exitum quæſiſſe videatur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 1. = Nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, nihil moderatum, nihil pudens, nihil pudicum, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 11. Quò pudentior, aut melior eſſet, *Id. Verr.* 3, 68. 𝔛 Si doctus videare rudi, petulánſve pudenti, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 167. = Pudentiſſima lectiſſimaque femina, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 37.

Pŭdenter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Shamefacedly, baſhfully, for ſhame, modeſtly*. Diſtat, ſumaſne pudenter, An rapias, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 17, 44. Pudentiùs quàm Lucius noſter, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2. Pudentiſſimè hoc petiêrat, *Id. Att.* 16, 15.

Pŭdeo, ēre, ui, n. *To be aſhamed*. Iter nunc pudeo, *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 2, 3. Non te hæc pudent? *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 36. 𝔛 Faciliùs fertur id quod pudet, quàm illud quod piget, *Id. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 47.

‖ Pŭdeſco, ĕre, incept. [*à* pudeo] *To begin to be aſhamed*, Prud. Cathem. 2, 26.

Pŭdet, pŭduit, *vel* pŭdĭtum eſt, imperſ. *To be aſhamed*. Pudet, quod priùs non puditum unquam eſt, *Cic.* 𝔛 Sunt homines, quos infamiæ ſuæ neque pudeat, neque tædeat, *Id. Act.* in *Verr.* 12. 𝔛 Fratris me quidem piget pudetque, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 39. 𝔛 Me non ſolùm piget ſtultitiæ meæ, ſed etiam pudet, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 11. 𝔛 *Pudet* verecundiæ eſt, *piget* pœnitentiæ; *pudere* ad dedecus, *pigere* ad dolorem refertur, *Donat.*

Pŭdĭbundus, a, um, adj. (1) *Shamefaced, baſhfull, modeſt*. (2) Alſo *to be aſhamed of*. (3) *Ruddy*. (1) § Matrona pudibunda, *Hor. A. P.* 233. (2) Pars noſtri pudibunda, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 7, 69. (3) Exoritur pudibunda dies, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 296.

Pŭdīcè, adv. iùs, comp. *Chaſtely, honeſtly*. = Bene & pudicè doctum & eductum ingenium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 39. Ubi pudiciùs continentur liberi, quàm ſub oculis parentum? *Plin. Ep.* 4, 13, 4.

Pŭdīcĭtia, æ, f. (1) *Chaſtity, modeſty*. (2) Alſo *virginity*, or *maidenhead*. (3) *The godeſs of this virtue*. (1) 𝔛 Hinc pugnat pudicitia, illinc ſtuprum, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 11. Non parcere ſuæ, neque alienæ pudicitiæ, *Id.* pro *C. Rab.* 3. 𝔛 Utrùm expugnare pudicitiam, an explere libidinem videtur, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 20. 𝔛 Lis eſt cum formâ magna pudicitiæ, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 288. (2) Caſta pudicitiam ſervat domus, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 524. 𝔛 Leges quaſdam ſanxit de adulteriis, & de pudicitiâ, *Suet. Aug.* 33. *ubi vid.* Torrent. (3) *Hujus imago frequens in matronarum imper. numis occurrit.*

‖ Pŭdīcĭtiùs, adv. comp. *More modeſtly*, or *chaſtely*, Apul. Apol. p. 419. *ſed al. leg.* pudiciùs. ⸸ Pudiciùs, *Plin. jun.*

Pŭdīcus, a, um, adj. [*à* pudeo] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Honeſt, chaſte, ſhamefaced, modeſt*. A me pudica eſt, quaſi ſoror, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 51. § Matrona pudicior, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 349. Femina pudiciſſima, *Plin.* 7, 35.

Pŭdor, ōris, m. [*à* pudeo] (1) *Abſtinence from ſodomy, ſhamefacedneſs, baſhfullneſs, modeſty, chaſtity, virginity, a maidenhead*. (2) *Fame, reputation*. (3) *Shame, diſgrace*. (4) *Sheepiſhneſs*. (1) 𝔛 Ex hâc parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 11. (2) = Debes famam pudorémque defuncti ſuſcipere, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 4. (3) 𝔛 Amicitia quæ ſibi gloriæ, non pudori ſit, *Liv.* 34, 58. (4) Singultim pauca locutus, Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura referre, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 56.

† Pŭdōrĭcŏlor, ōris, m. *Næv.* ap. *Gell.* 19, 7. ⸸ Rubens, purpureus.

*Puella, æ, f. dim. [*ab* ant. puera, ut puellus, *à* puer] (1) *A little girl, a damſel, a wench, a maid, a young woman, a nymph*. (2) *A marryed woman*. (3) *A widow*. (1) In tutelâ legitimâ dicitur eſſe puella, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 5. § Dryades puellæ, *Virg.* (2) Laborantes utero puellæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 22, 21. (3) O mihi Laurentes inter dilecta puellas! *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 163.

*Puellāris, re, adj. *Proper to girls and wenches, childiſh, girliſh*. Tum ætate eâ puellari, præſertim meæ, comparata, *Quint.* lib. 6. proœm. *de uxore defunctâ*. § Puellares animi, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 433.

*Puellārĭter, adv. *Childiſh, like a girl*, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 10, 1.

*† Puellaſco, ĕre, incept. *To wax wanton and nice like a young girl, to grow young again*. Etiam veteres puellaſcunt, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 657.

*Puellŭla, æ, f. dim. [*à* dim. puella] *A little maid, a little pretty girl, a little moppet*. Socii rivales puellularum, *Catull.* 55, 9.

*Puellus, i, m. dim. [*à* puer] *A little boy, or child*, Luc. 4, 1245.

*Puer, ĕri, m. [*à* πὸρ, Dor, *pro* παῖς, unde vett. Rom. Marcipor, Publicor, &c. *pro* Marcipuer, Publipuer, *Scal.* *à* κῦρος, ut *à* ποῖος, quis, *Morl.*] (1) *A child, one between a child and a young man*. (2) *A title by way of flattery*, as we ſay, child! (3) *Familiarity*, or *kindneſs*; as we ſay, my boy, my lad, come my boys be merry. (4) *A boy, a ſervant*. (5) Alſo *a ſon*. (6) *A pathick*. (1) 𝔛 Famem faciliùs fert adoleſcens quàm puer, *Celſ.* 𝔛 O nec adhuc juvenis, nec jam puer, utilis ætas, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 93. Improvida ætas puerorum, *Lucr.* 1, 938. Trojæ ludum edidit, majorum minorumve puerorum delectu, *Suet. Aug.* 53. (2) *Sic. Virg. in Culice*, 36. *alloquitur Auguſtum*, Sancte puer; *vid.* & Catull. 62, 95. (3) Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis aſſueſcite bella, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 832. Paſcite ut antè, boves, pueri, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 46. Cogite oves, pueri, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 98. Claudite jam rivos, pueri, *Ibid. ult.* (4) Puerum conveni Chremis, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 31. Pueri tui mihi à te literas attulerunt, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 7. (5) = Dixit eum filium ſuum eſſe, qui angues vicerit; alterum tuum eſſe dixit puerum, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 72. ☞ *Puer ant. utriuſque generis erat, ut* Cereris Proſerpina puer, *Næv.* (6) Ad pueros ire meliùs, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 48.

*Puĕra, æ, f. [*à* puerus] *A damſel, a girl, a young woman*. Properate vivere pueræ, *Varr. conf. Suet. Cal.* 8. *Vid.* Puerperium.

*Puĕraſco, ĕre, incept. *To play the child*, or *act like a boy*, Suet. Cal. 7.

*Puĕrīlis, e, adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, a child*. (2) *Childiſh, ſilly, weak*. (1) § Ætas puerilis, *Cic.* pro *Arch. Poët.* 2. Agmen puerile *Virg. Æn.* 5, 548. (2) 𝔛 Acta ea res eſt animo virili, conſilio puerili, *Cic. Att.* 14, 23. *conf. Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 18.

*Puĕrīlĭtas, ātis, f. (1) *A child's age*. (2) *Childiſhneſs, ſillyneſs*. (1) Vix dum annos puerilitatis egreſſus, *Val. Max.* 5. 4, 2. (2) 𝔛 Adhuc non pueritia in nobis, ſed, quod gravius eſt, puerilitas remanet, *Sen. Ep.* 4.

*Puĕrīlĭter, adv. *Childiſhly, like a boy*. Res tota ficta eſt pueriliter, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 6. § Facere pueriliter, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 11. conſectari, *Id. ibid.* 17.

*Puĕrĭtia, æ, f. (1) *Childhood*. (2) Alſo *chaſtity*. (1) 𝔛 Quî citiùs adoleſcentiæ ſenectus, quàm pueritiæ adoleſcentia obrepit? *Cic.* de *Sen.* 2. (2) Ea erat matronæ ſimplicitas, & pueritia, *Varr.*

*Puĕrĭties, ei, f. *Idem*, Auſon. 10, 17.

Puerpĕra, æ, f. [quæ puerum, vel puellam, peperit] *A woman that lieth in childbed, a woman lately delivered, a woman in the ſtraw*. Quid opus facto eſſet puerperæ, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 10.

Puerpĕrium, ii, n. (1) *The time of a woman's travailing with child, childbed, a woman's delivery*. (2) Alſo *the babe*, or *child, delivered*. (1) Puerperio ægra, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 11. *Met.* Quibus alma tellus omnia vice velut æterno quodam puerperio læta, *Col.* 3, 21. (2) = Qualiſcunque partus ſine ullo ſexûs diſcrimine *puerperium* vocatur, quod antiqui etiam *puellas*, *pueras*, ſicut & *pueros*, *puellos* dictitârunt, *Suet. Cal.* 8. Lauri ferebant cruda puerperia, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 280.

Puerpĕrus, a, um, adj. *Bearing children, helping a woman to be delivered*. Verba puerpera dixit *Lucina*, Ov. Met. 10, 511.

*† Puertia, æ, f. Hor. *pro* pueritia, *quod vid.*

*† Puĕrŭla, æ, f. dim. *A little girl*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

*Puĕrŭlus, i, m. dim. *A little boy*, or *child*. Omnium artium pueruli, *Cic.* pro *R. Amer.* 41.

*† Puĕrus, i, m. *A boy, a child, a ſervant-man*. Puere, pulta, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 3, 2. Cedo, puere, ſinum, *Id. Curc.* 1, 1, 75.

*Pŭgil, ĭlis, c. g. [*à* pugna *Varr.* vel potiùs *à* Gr. πύκτης] *A champion, a fighter at fiſty-cuffs, a gladiatour*. Pugiles cæſtibus contuſi ne ingemiſcunt quidem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 17. Si qua habitior paulò eſt, pugilem eſſe aiunt, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 23.

*‖ Pŭgĭlans, tis, part. *Fighting with fiſts*, Treb. Poll. ⸸ Pugnis, *vel* cæſtibus, certans.

*Pŭgĭlātio, ōnis, f. verb. *The exerciſe of champions fighting at fiſty-cuffs.* Certationes curſu, & pugilatione, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2, 15.

*Pŭgĭlātus, ûs, m. verb. [pugilum certamen] *The exerciſe of a champion.* § Pugilatum incipere, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 13. Pugilatu ſe exercere, *Id. Bacch.* 3, 3, 24.

*Pŭgĭlĭcè, adv. *Mightyly, valiantly, ſtrongly, champion like.* = Pugilicè atque athleticè valet, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 18.

Pŭgillar, & Pŭgillāre, āris, n. *A table book.* § Bipatens pugillar, *Auſon.* 146, 3. Reddere pugillaria, *Catull.* 40, 5.

*Pŭgillāres, ium, pl. n. [ita dict. quòd pugillo comprehendantur, vel à pungendo, quòd ſtylo in his pungendo ſcriberetur, *Varr.*] *A pair of writeing*, or *noteing, tables.* Quin pugillares reſumis, & aliquid ſcribis, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 9, 16.

*Pŭgillāria, ōrum, pl. n. *Idem*, Catull. *Vid.* Pugillar.

*Pŭgillāris, re, adj. *Filling the hand*, or *handfull*; or *as big as one's fiſt.* § Pugillares teſticuli, *Juv.* 11, 156.

*‖ Pŭgillāris, is, f. *A writeing table.* ⸸ Tabula cerea.

*Pŭgillātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of fenſeing*, or *champions; that is ſtricken with the fiſt.* ¶ Pugillatorius follis, *a wind-ball which they uſed to ſmite with their fiſt*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16.

*‖ Pŭgillo, āre, act. ☞ *Scrib.* & Pŭgĭlo. *To fight after the manner of champions, to fight with fiſts*, unde

*‖ Pŭgillor, āri, dep. *To fight, to contend in maſterys.* Primoribus in me pugillatur ungulis, *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 221.

*Pŭgillum, li, n. & Pŭgillus, i, m. dim. [à pugnus] *A little fiſt, a handfull.* Semen cum farris pugillo coctum, *Plin.* 20, 22. Pugillus, δράκιον, *Gloſſ. Vet.*

*‖ Pŭgĭlo, āre, act. *To fight after the manner of champions*, Apul. ⸸ Pugilatu ſe exercere, *Plaut.*

*‖ Pŭgĭlor, āri, dep. *To fight at fiſty cuffs*, Cod. ⸸ Pugilatu certare.

*Pūgio, ōnis, f. [quòd eo punctim pugnatur, *Feſt.*] *A dagger, a ſkean, a ſtilletto, a poinard.* Stillantem præ ſe pugionem tulit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12. ¶ Plumbeus pugio, *a weak argument*, Cic. *de* Fin. 4, 18. ‖ A pugione, *the dagger-bearer, a ſword-bearer before a prince*, Lampr.

*Pūgiuncŭlus, i, m. dim. *A little*, or *ſhort, dagger; a poinado*, or *poinard; a ſtilletto.* Hiſpanienſis pugiunculus. *Cic. Orat.* 67.

*Pugna, æ. [dict. à pugnus, quòd pugnis certabant, ante uſum ferri, *Donat.*] (1) *A fight, battle, ſkirmiſh*, or *fray.* (2) *Trouble, diſturbance.* (1) = Res ad manus & ad pugnam veniebat, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 5, 11. (2) Auſculta pugnam, quam voluit dare, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 39.

*Pugnācĭtas, ātis, f. *A deſire*, or *inclination, to fight*, or *contend; quarrelſomeneſs*, Plin. 10, 33. Pugnacitas argumentorum, *Quint.* 4, 3.

*Pugnācĭter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *With downright blows, contentiouſly, ſtubbornly, obſtinately, ſtiffly, eagerly.* Sidera collectum äërem luce levi non pugnaciter, nec aſperè, feriunt, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 2. In illâ diſputatione pugnaciùs locutus es, *Id. ibid.* 3, 36. Sententiam quam adamat, pugnaciſſimè defendit, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 3.

*Pugnācŭlum, i, n. *A bulwark*, or *fortreſs*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63.

*Pugnans, tis, part. & adj. (1) *Fighting.* (2) *Striveing, contrary.* (1) Vincetur femina pugnans, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 801. (2) ¶ = Pugnantia & contraria ſtudia, *contrary*, or *contradictory, ways*, or *methods*, Cic. *de* Fin. 1, 18.

*Pugnātor, ōris, m. verb. *A fighter.* Fortiſſimus quiſque pugnator eſſe deſierat, *Liv.* 24, 15.

*Pugnātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a fighter.* Pugnatoriis armis batuebat, *Suet. Calig.* 54.

*Pugnātur, imperſ. (1) *They fight.* (2) Met. *They labour to effect*, or *bring to paſs.* (1) Pugnatum eſt, ut acriùs non poſſet, *Galb. Cic. Fam.* 30, 10. Sed cùm hinc pro patriâ ſummis viribus, inde pro alienâ dominatione ſecuriùs pugnaretur, *Juſt.* 5, 9. (2) Hoc tempore pugnatur, ut ad illam opimam prædam damnatio Sexti Roſcii accedat, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 3.

*Pugnātūrus, a, um, part. *About to fight.* Non pugnaturis militibus, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 80, 4. Ne Romani quidem abnuunt, magnâ ſuâ cum clade fuiſſe pugnaturos, *Liv.* 42, 15. Ut alienos equos pugnaturis diſtribuat, *Curt.* 7, 3.

*Pugnātus, a, um, part. *Fought.* § Pugna pugnata, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 22. bella, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19.

Pugnax, ācis, adj, ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Warlike, fighting.* (2) Met. *Oppoſite, contrary.* (3) *Eager, vehement, violent.* (4) *Contentious, quarrelſome, ſtubborn.* (1) Centurio pugnax, & lacertoſus, *Cic. Philipp.* 8. § Pugnaciſſimus quiſque, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 60, 5. (2) § Ignis aquæ pugnax, *Ov. Met.* 1, 432. (3) § Oratio pugnacior, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 31. (4) Nimis pugnax contra ſenatorem pop. Rom. eſſe noluit, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 28. in fin.

*Pugneus, a, um, adj. *Of the fiſt.* ¶ ✤ Jam meſſis in ore tibi erit mergis pugneis, *my fiſts ſhall clean your teeth for you*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 58.

*† Pugnĭtus, *With the fiſt*, Non. *ex* Cæc. ⸸ Pugnis.

*Pugno, āre, n. [à pugnus, quòd illo primùm pugnabant] (1) *To fight.* (2) *To diſpute*, or *quarrel.* (3) *To labour, to ſtruggle*, or *endeavour.* (4) *To oppoſe, to ſtrive againſt, to diſagree, to be contrary, to thwart.* (1) ✠ Quàm pugnabant maximè, ego fugiebam maximè, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 44. § Pugnare pugnam, *Id. Amph.* 1, 1, 9. prælia, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9. pro domino canem, *Plin.* 8, 40. adverſus latrones, *Id. ibid.* cum hoſte, *Cic. Fam.* 21. in hoſtem, *Liv.* (2) Pugnant Stoïci cum Peripateticis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 21. (3) = Illud pugna, & enitere, *Id. Fam.* 3, 10. ✠ Hic pugnes licèt, non repugnando, *Id. Acad.* 4, 18. *Argus* pugnat molles evincere ſomnos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 685. Videtur Epicurus de diîs immortalibus non magnopere pugnare, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 1. (4) Cum illorum vitâ magnopere pugnat oratio, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 4. Pugnem in adverſas nobiliſſimorum hominum voluntates? *Id.* pro *C. Cornel.* 1.

*Pugnus, i, m. [à πὺξ, vel à πυγμὴ, à punctione, *i. e.* percuſſione] (1) *The fiſt.* (2) Meton. *A thump, knock*, or *blow.* (1) Comprimere digitos, pugnumque facere, *Cic. Orat.* 32. ¶ Pugnis cædere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 66. contundere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3. 46. conſcindere, *to box*, or *wherret, one*, Cic. Verr. 3, 23. (2) = Pugiles pugnos & plagas ferre poſſunt, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 69.

Pulchellus, a, um, adj. dim. [à pulcher] *Somewhat fair, neat, curious*, or *pretty.* § Pulchellus puer, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 65. Pulchellæ ſtatuæ, *Id. Fam.* 7, 23, 7. ☞ *Scrib.* & *ſine aſpiratione* pulcellus.

Pulcher, hra, um, adj. or, comp. rĭmus, ſup. [cujus multis modis vexatur etymon; alii ex mente *Varronis*, pulcher, *qu.* policer; *al.* à πολύχειρ, Gr. multimanus, fortis; nam Romani, qui omnia ponebant in fortitudine, eum demum formoſum putabant, qui eſſet fortis, *Scal.*] (1) *Stout, valiant.* (2) *Fair, beautyfull, well favoured.* (3) *Fine, gay, ſplendid, clever, excellent, good.* (4) *Glorious, renowned, honourable.* (5) *Pleaſant, delightfull.* (6) *Stately, magnificent.* (7) *Fortunate, happy.* (1) Satus Hercule pulchro Pulcher Aventinus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 656. (2) § Genæ pulchræ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 8. Juvenum pulcherrimus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 55. = Inſigni & pulchrâ facie filius, *Phædr.* 3, 8, 3. ✠ Vultu pulchro magìs quàm venuſto, *Suet. Ner.* 51. (3) ✠ Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejùs cæno collinunt, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 133. Non videor vidiſſe poſtes pulchriores, *Id. ibid.* 3, 2, 135. (4) Pulchrum mori ſuccurrit in armis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 317. Pulchram petunt per vulnera mortem, *Id. Georg.* 4, 218. (5) Uvâ quid poteſt eſſe aſpectu pulchrius? *Cic.* de *Senect.* 15. (6) Rerum facta eſt pulcherrima Roma, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 534. (7) = Ne pulchrum ſe & beatum putaret, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 12. ☞ *Scrib.* & pulcer, *ſine aſpiratione.*

† Pulchrālis, e, adj. *Fine, dainty*, Feſt. *ex* Enn. ¶ Pulchralia, *Juncates*, Cato. ⸸ Bellaria.

Pulchrè, adv. iùs, comp. errĭmè, ſup. (1) *Stoutly, bravely.* (2) *Freely, abundantly.* (3) *Rarely, gallantly, very well*; in a good, bad, *or* ironical, ſenſe. (4) *Wiſely, prudently.* (1) Pulcherrimè ferre fortunam adverſam, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. (2) Neque ego præberi vidi pulchrius, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 1, 6. (3) Pulchrè vides, *Phædr.* 4. ult. Pulchrè inſtructa ad perniciem, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 40. ¶ Pulchrè ſobrius, *very ſober*, Id. Eun. 4, 5, 2. Mihi pulchrè eſt, *it is well for me*, Cic. N. D. 1, 41. = Ædepol mandatum pulchrè & curatum probè! *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 2, 101. (4) Dixti pulchrè, nunquam vidi meliùs conſilium dari, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 84. *interpr. Donato.* = Pulchrè dictum & ſapienter, *Id. ibid.* 3, 1, 26.

† Pulchrĭtas, ātis, f. *vel* Pulcrĭtas, ant. *Non.* ex *Cæc.* ⸸ Pulchritudo.

Pulchrĭtūdo, dĭnis, f. (1) *Fairneſs, beauty, comelyneſs.* (2) Met. *Splendour, brightneſs.* (1) Pulchritudo corporis aptâ compoſitione membrorum movet oculos, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 28. Excellens muliebris formæ pulchritudo, *Id.* de *Inv.* 1. (2) Honeſtum pulchritudine ſuâ ſpecieque laudabile eſt, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 15. = Quis non miretur ſplendorem pulchritudinémque virtutis? *Id. Offic.* 2, 10.

‖ Pūleiāceum, i, n. *id. quod* pulegium, *Auguſtus* ap. *Suet. in vitâ*, 87. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* pulleiaceum.

Pūlēcium, ii, n. [quòd ejus flos incenſus pulices necet odore] *The herb commonly called penny-royal, pudding graſs*, or *pulial royal*, Plin. 20, 14. *ut* &

Pūlēgium, ii, n. *id quod præc.* &

Pūleium, ii, n. & Pūlējum, i, n. Quadrima nigri corona puleii, *Mart.* 12, 32, 19. Pulejum aridum floreſcit ipſo brumali die, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 14. vid. & *Col.* 12, 7.

Pūlex, ĭcis, m. [quòd ex pulvere generetur, vel nutriatur] (1) *A flea.* (2) Alſo *a little inſect that feedeth on potherbs.* (1) Pulice, vel ſi quid pulice ſordidius, *Mart.* 14, 82. (2) Pulex irrepens laceſſat dente ozyma, *Col.* 10, 321.

‖ Pūlĭcāria, æ, f. *The herb fleawort*, or *fleabane*, Ruell.

‖ Pūlĭcāris, e, adj. *Of a flea.* ¶ Pulicaris herba, *fleawort*, or *fleabane*, Jun.

Pūlĭcōſus, a, um, adj. *Full of fleas, troubled with fleas.* Pulicoſa canis, *Col.* 7, 13.

*‖ Pullāceus, a, um, adj. *Of a dark brown colour*, Litt. *ex* Suet. *ſed q.*

*Pullārius, a, um, adj. [ad pueros, vel pullos, pertinens] *Pertaining to young boys*, or *poultry.* Pullaria feles, *Auſon.* 70, 5. † Pullaria manus, *Plaut.* ap. *Feſt.*

*Pullārius, ii, m. (1) *A keeper*, or *breeder, of chickens; a poulterer.* (3) ‖ It may be uſed for *one that breedeth young of any kind.* (4) ‖ *A lover of boys.* (1) Attulit in cœnam pullos is, qui ex eo nominatur pullarius, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 34. (2) Auſpicia ſecunda eſſe pullarius nunciat, *Liv.* 9, 14. (3) Pullarius, πωλοκόμος, *Gloſſ. vet.* (4) Pullarius, παιδεραστὴς, *Id.*

*Pullaſter, tri, m. *A young cockarel*, or *a little dwarf cock*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

*Pullaſtra, æ, f. *A young hen*, or *pullet*; *a little grig hen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. *al. leg.* pulletra.

*Pullātio, ōnis, f. *A hatching*, or *breeding up, of young chickens.* Ab æſtivo ſolſtitio non putant bonam pullationem, *Col.* 8, 5.

*Pullātus, a, um, adj. (1) ‖ *Clad in ſad-colour apparel.* (2) *Poorly clothed.* (1) ✠ Quis unquam cœnavit pullatus, cùm ipſe epuli dominus albatus eſſet? *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 13. *ſed var. codd.* (2) Sanxit, ne quis pullatorum in mediâ caveâ ſederet, *Suet. Aug.* 44. ¶ Pullata turba, *the rabble*, Quint. 6, 4.

Pulleiāceum, *Vid.* Puleiaceum.

*‖ Pulleſco, ĕre, incept. *To grow*, or *ſpring, up; to turn to a chicken*, as an egg doth. Ex

novello palmite vitis pulleſcit, *Col.* 4, 21. ☞ *Sed ibi pot. leg.* pullulaſcit.

*† Pulletra, *vel* Pullitra, æ, f. *A hen that hath not left off laying of eggs*; *a pullet*, or *young hen*, Scal. *ex* Varr.

*‖ Pullĭcies, ēi, f. *A brood. Vid.* Pullities.

*Pullīgo, gĭnis, f. [*à* pullus] *A brown*, or *duſky, colour*, Plin. 8, 48.

*Pullīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a colt*, or *any other young*. Pullinos dentes jacere, *Plin.* 8, 44. *de mulâ*.

*Pullĭties, ēi, f. *The hatching*, or *bringing forth, of chickens*; *the foaling of colts, a brood of young chickens*. Cùm jam confirmata eſt pullities, *Col.* 8, 9.

*‖ Pullo, āre, neut. *To ſpring and bud, to ſhoot out*, as trees do. Tunc etenim toto vernanti gramine ſilva Pullat, *Calphurn. Sicul.* 5, 20.

*Pullŭlaſco, ĕre, incept. *To become young*; *to ſprout out, bud*, or *ſpring*. Ex novello palmite vitis pullulaſcit, *Col. R. R.* 4, 21.

*Pullŭlo, āre, neut. [*à* pullo] (1) *To ſpring*, or *ſprout, up*. (2) Met. *To grow*, or *increaſe*. (1) Sylva pullulat ab radice, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 17. (2) Pullulare incipiebat luxuria, *Nep.* in *Caton.* 2.

*Pullŭlus, i, m. dim. [*à* pullus] (1) *A ſhoot of a vine*, or *other plant*. (2) ‖ Alſo *a young colt, a filly*, or *foal*. (1) Plin. 17, 10. (2) Bellum ſcilicet pullulum, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 259. *Scepticè de aſinâ grandiore.*

*Pullus, i, m. [*à* puellus, per Sync. pullus] (1) *The young of every thing, a chicken*, or *any other young bird, a foal*, &c. (2) *A young ſprout*, or *ſhoot of a tree*. (3) ‖ *A catamite, a burdaſh.* (4) *A form of endearment.* (1) Pulli aquilæ, cornicis, hirundinis, columbæ, anſeris, apium, *Plin.* equæ, *Lucr.* onagri, *Plin.* (2) Pulli, qui naſcentur ab arbore, *Cato*, 51. vid. & *Id.* 7, 10. (3) Feſt. (4) Sidus, & pullum, & puppum, & alumnum vocabant, *Suet. Cal.* 13.

*Pullus, a, um, adj. [*à* πελὸς, *i. e.* μέλας, niger] (1) *Blackiſh, ruſſet, brown.* (2) Meton. *Belonging to a funeral*, or *mourning*. (1) ¶ Pullum olus, *i. e.* olus atrum, *loveage*, Col. Concidit ad magicos hoſtia pulla deos, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 64. (2) ¶ Pulla veſtis, *mourning*, Cic. *in* Vatin. 12. = Niger, *Serv.* Hiſpanus, Bœticus, *Id.*

*Pulmentāris, e, adj. *Of, belonging to*, or *made with, potage*. § Pulmentaris cibus, *Plin.* 18, 12.

*Pulmentārium, ii, n. (1) *Choped meat, with potage*, or *broth*; *thick potage, water gruel*. (2) But this word ſeemeth to be uſed for *victuals* in general. (1) Pulmentaria familiæ, *Cato*, 58. (2) Qui pulmentaria condit, *Juv.* 7, 185. Pulmentarium quod quiſque faſtidit, *Phædr.* 3, 7, 23.

*Pulmentum, i, n. [quòd ex pulte fiebat] (1) *Potage, gruel.* (2) *Stewed meat.* (1) Num ipſe pulmento magis utor unctiuſculo, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 84. (2) Pulmentum ei eripuit miluus, *Id. Aul.* 2, 4, 47. Laudas, inſane, trilibrem Mullum, in ſingula quem minuas pulmenta neceſſe eſt, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 34. Cœnes ut pariter pulmenta laboribus empta, *Id. Ep.* 1, 18, 48.

*Pulmo, ōnis, m. [*à* pulſu] *The lungs*, or *lights*. Aſpera arteria ad pulmones pertinens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. Pulmo ſpirandi officinæ attrahens ac reddens animam, *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ ‖ Pulmonis herba, *lungwort*, Offic. ❧ Pulmonem rumpere ventis, *to ſwell with pride*, Perſ. 3, 25.

*‖ Pulmōnāria, æ, f. *Sage of Jeruſalem, lungwort, our lady's wildwort.* = Conſiligo, *Plin.*

*Pulmōnārius, a, um, adj. *Diſeaſed in the lungs, rotten.* § Ovis pulmonaria, *Col.* 7, 5.

*Pulmōneus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of*, or *like, the lungs*. (2) *Swelling as they do.* (1) Pulmonea poma, *quòd pulmonis inſtar* ſtolidè tument, *Plin.* 15, 14. (2) ¶ Pulmonei pedes, *ſwolen feet*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 21. Pulmoneus vomitus, *a vomiting one's heart up*, Id. Rud. 2, 6, 27.

*‖ Pulmuncŭlus, i, m. dim. *A little lung*, or *any thing reſembleing it*, Solin.

*Pulpa, æ, f. [ita dict. quòd pulte miſta veſcebatur] (1) *The pulp, the fleſhy part*, or *brawn, of any meat*; *a piece of fleſh without bone*. (2) Alſo *the pith of wood*, or *timber*. (1) Dona diis ex ſceleratâ ducere pulpâ, *Perſ.* 2, 63. (2) In quarundam arborum carnibus pulpæ venæque ſunt, *Plin.* 16, 38. ¶ Arborem in pulpam cædere, *to cut a tree into planks*, Plin.

*Pulpāmentum, ti, n. [*à* pulpa] *The fleſhy veniſon of a hare, boar*, &c. *a delicate diſh of meat finely ſeaſoned, a dainty bit.* Non præripio pulpamentum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 50. Lepus tute es, & pulpamentum quæris, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 36. ¶ Ego apros occido, ſed alter fruitur pulpamento, *I beat the buſh, another catcheth the hare. Dictum Diocleſiani ap. Vopiſc. in Numer.*

*Pulpĭtum, i, n. [*qu.* publicum, *Perot.*] (1) *The higher part of the ſtage, where the poets recited.* (2) *A ſcaffold.* (3) Synecd. *The ſtage, pulpit*, or *deſk, to ſpeak orations in*. (1) = Circum pulpita noſtra Et ſteriles cathedras baſia ſola crepant, *Mart.* 1, 77, ult. vid. *Vitr.* 5, 6. Pulpitum θυμέλη, ἐπίπεδον, *Gloſſ. vet.* (2) Ludibria ſcenâ & pulpito digna, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 25, 4. Tandem redit ad pulpita notum Exordium, *Juv.* 3, 174. (3) Remoto pulpito declamare ſolitus, *Suet. Gramm.* 4. Grammaticas ambire tribus, & pulpita, dignor, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 40.

*‖ Pulpo, āre, act. Vultur pulpat, *i. e.* pulpam ſive cibum, poſcit; vel à ſono. *To cry, as the vulture doth when hungry, for fleſh.* Vultur pulpare probatur, *Auct. Philom.* ver. 27.

*Puls, tis, f. [*à* πόλτος, Gr. quod *à* Celt. pouls] *A kind of meat which the ancients uſed, made of meal, water, honey*, or *cheeſe and eggs, ſoden together*; it may be uſed for *water gruel, hapy pudding, pap, panado*, or *the like*. De victu antiquiſſima puls, *Varr. L. L.* 4. Romanis olim pro pane fuit puls, *Plin.* 18, 8. ☞ *Quomodo fit* puls Punica, *vid. Catonem*, 85.

*‖ Pulsābŭlum, i, n. *A knocker*, or *thing, to knock with*, Apul. Florid. p. 791.

*Pulſandus, a, um, part. *To be beaten, thumped*, or *ſtamped upon*. Pulſandum vertice raſo Præbebis quandoque caput, *Juv.* 5, 171. Tellus pulſanda pede libero, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 2.

*Pulſans, tis, part. (1) *Beating, ſtrikeing.* (2) *Caſting, thrown.* (1) ¶ Cymbala pulſans, *playing on*, Juv. 9, 62. (2) Nervo pulſante ſagittæ *erumpunt*, Virg. Georg. 4, 313.

*‖ Pulsātĭlis, e, adj. *That beateth.* ¶ Venæ pulſatiles, *the arterys*, or *pulſes*, Med. ‡ Pulſus arteriarum.

*Pulsātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A knocking, beating*, or *thumping*. § Pulſatio ſcutorum, *Liv.* 31, 39.

*Pulsātor, ōris, m. verb. *One that knocketh*, or *ſtriketh*. ¶ Citharæ pulſator, *a player on*, or *toucher of, the lute*, Val. Flacc. 5, 694.

*Pulsātus, a, um, part. (1) *Beaten*, or *daſhed, againſt*; *ſtamped on*. (2) *Pounded, brayed.* (3) *Violated, injured, offended.* (4) *Called in queſtion, impeached, charged.* (1) Pulſatæ fluctibus arbores, *Plin.* 12, 9. Campus pulſatus equis, *Ov. Met.* 6, 219. Nam ab iis pulſatum convivam ſuum audîerat, *Liv.* 40, 7. (2) Pulſatum in pilâ ſemen, *Plin.* 19, 8. (3) Pulſatos infecto fœdere divos, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 286. (4) Senator pulſatus à Cœlio, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 8.

*Pulſo, āre, freq. [*à* pello] (1) *To beat, to ſtrike, to thump, to bang, to batter.* (2) *To knock at.* (3) *To play on an inſtrument.* (4) ‖ *To trouble, to ſue at law.* (5) *To vex*, or *grieve*. (6) *To act upon, to affect.* (1) Pueri tui me pulſaverunt, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 10. (2) Pulſare oſtium, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 292. villam, *Id.* (3) Jam eadem digitis, jam pectine pulſat eburno, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 647. (4) Ulp. (5) Meum pectus pulſant, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 3. (6) *Vid.* Pulſor.

*Pulſor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be beaten, battered*, Met. *to be moved*, or *acted upon*, &c. = Videtis pulſari alios, & verberari, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26. Murus pulſetur ab hoſte, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 14, 28. = Cenſemus dormientium animos per ſemetipſos in ſomniando moveri, an externâ & adventitiâ viſione pulſari? *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 58.

*Pulſus, a, um, part. [*à* pellor] (1) *Driven away, baniſhed.* (2) *Beaten, forced.* (3) *Played on*, or *ſtruck*. (1) § Pulſus patriâ, *Nep. Alcib.* 6. (2) Unda pulſa remis, *Cic. Acad.* 2. (3) Nervi in fidibus à motu digitorum pulſi, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 57.

*Pulſus, ûs, m. verb. [*à* pello] *A beating, ſtamping on*, or *thumping*. Pulſu pedum tremit excita tellus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 722. ¶ Pulſus arteriarum, *Plin.* 2, 97. venarum, *the pulſe*, Id. 11, 37.

*Pultārium, ii, n. [*à* pulte] (1) *A potinger*, or *ſmall pan*. (2) Alſo *a ſkillet wherein childrens pap is made*. (1) Plin. 7, 53. (2) Pall. Jun. Tit.

*Pultārius, ii, m. [*ex* pulte] *A potage diſh, a potinger, a pipkin*, or *poſnet, to make gruel in*. In pultarios condi uvas, *Col.* 12, 43. vid. & *Celſ.* 2, 11.

*Pultĭcŭla, æ, f. dim. [*à* puls] *Potage, gruel, pap, panado.* Ex frumento cocta pulticula, *Col.* 8, 11. *conf. Celſ.* 4, 3.

*‖ Pultĭfăgus, *Vid.* Pultiphagus.

Pultĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. *Wherewith gruel*, or *frumenty, is made*, Auſon. *in* Technop.

*Pultĭphăgōnĭdes, is, m. *q. d. Patronym.* pro Pultiphagi filius, *Plaut. pœn. prol.* 54.

*Pultĭphăgus, i, m. [qui pultem vorat; *ſc.* ex puls, & φάγω, edo] *A great devourer of potage*, or *pap*; *a gruel eater*, as the Carthaginians, *or* Romans, were, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 143. *Vid.* Puls.

*Pulto, āre, freq. *pro* pulſo. *To beat*, or *knock, often at*; *to knock*, or *rap*, at a door. Dromo pultat fores, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 34.

† Pulver, ĕris, *pro* pulvis ant.

‖ Pulvĕrātĭcum, i, n. & Pulvĕrātĭca, æ, f. (1) *A kind of largeſs to ſervants that went to war.* (2) Alſo *a ſurveyor's fee*. (1) Caſſiod. 12, 15. (2) *Vid.* Scriptt. Grom. p. 343.

Pulvĕrātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A diſſolveing into duſt*, or *powder*; *a harrowing*, or *breaking of clods*. (2) ‖ *A laying of fine earth*, or *mould, about vines*. (1) Col. 11, 2. &, 428. (2) Serv.

Pulvĕreus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of duſt.* (2) *Full of duſt, duſty.* (3) Alſo *as ſmall as duſt*. (1) § Nubes pulverea, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 593. (2) § Pulvereum ſolum, *Ov. Met.* 7, 113. (3) ¶ Farina pulverea, *fine flour*, Id. Med. fac. 61.

† Pulvĕro, āre. (1) n. *To be duſted*, or *covered with duſt*. (2) Act. *To turn into duſt.* (3) *To lay over with duſt, to cover with mould.* (1) Nolo hoc *veſtibulum* pulveret, *Plaut.* ap. *Gell.* 18, 12. (2) Nimius ſol pulverat herbas, *Calp. Sic.* 5, 87. (3) *Vid.* Pulveror.

Pulvĕror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be covered with duſt*, or *ſmall mould*. Priuſquam vineæ pulverentur, *Col.* 11, 2.

Pulvĕrŭlentus, a, um, adj. *Full of duſt, duſted.* § Pulverulenta via, *Cic. Att.* 5, 14. præmia militiæ, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 15, 4.

Pulvillus, i, m. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *A little cuſhion*, or *pillow, to lie*, or *ſit, upon*. § Serici pulvilli, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 15.

Pulvīnar, āris, n. [*ex* plumeis, vel pellutis, quibus operiebatur, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 35. vel uti *Scal.* leg. *à* polis, ſeu polulis, quòd fieret ex alutaceo ſcorto] (1) *A bolſter of a bed, a pillow, a cuſhion, a ſquab, a bed.* (2) *A pallet on which they laid, and expoſed, the images of their gods, in their temples.* (3) Alſo *the temple itſelf*. (1) § Pulvinar geniale, *Catull.* 62, 47. (2) Divus Julius habuit pulvinar, ſimulacrum, faſtigium, flaminem, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 43. (3) Ad omnia pulvinaria ſupplicatio decreta eſt, *Id. Catil.* 3, 10.

Pulvīnārium, ii, n. [*id quod* pulvinar] (1) *The ſhrine of an image*, or *the pallet whereon it lay*. (2) *A dock for ſhips.* (1) Corvus in ædem Junonis devolavit, atque in ipſo pulvinario conſedit, *Liv.* 21, 62. (2) Subducam navem in pulvinario, *Plaut. Caſin.* 3, 3, 27.

Pulvīnātus, a, um, part. *Bolſtered*, or *made in faſhion like a pillow*, or *cuſhion*, Vitr. 1, 2.

Pulvīnŭlus, i, m. dim. *A little cuſhion*; alſo *a bed in a garden*; *a little bank*, or *riſe, of ground*, Col. *de* Arb. c. 10.

Pulvīnus, i, m. (1) *A cuſhion.* (2) *A pillow, a bolſter, a bed.* (3) Alſo *a ridge of land between two furrows*. (4) ‖ *A cauſeway*, or *like place made of gravel*; *a terrace, a gravel walk*; *a ſhelf*, or *ſandbank, in the ſea*. (5) *A foundation well wrought with mortar and ſand.* (1)

Craſſus pulvinos popoſcit, & omnes conſederunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 7. (2) Subjecto inter parietem, & caput ejus ſcorteo pulvino, *Celſ.* 8, 12. Lectica, in quâ pulvinus erat roſâ farctus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 11. (3) Col. 11, 3. & Plin. 19, 4. (4) Serv. *in* Virg. Æn. 10, 303. (5) Vitr. 5, 12.

Pulvis, ĕris, m. *Virg.* vel f. *Propert.* [de etym. parum conſtat] (1) *Duſt, powder.* (2) *The ore, or ſand, of metal.* (3) Meton. *A place of exerciſe, the liſts.* (1) Multus erat in calceis pulvis, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 30. Qui nunc jacet horrida pulvis, *Prop.* 2, 13, 35. ¶ Eruditus pulvis, *the ſand wherein mathematicians draw their lines,* Cic. N. D. 2, 18. ✤ Pulvis coctus, *lime,* Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 53. *Met.* In ſuo noſter pulvere currat equus, *in his own ground,* Met. *celebrate her own country ſtorys,* Ov. Faſt. 2, 360. ‖ Citra pulverem, *without trouble,* Gell. (2) Stringere venas Ferventis maſſæ crudo de pulvere, *Perſ.* 2, 67. (3) Dormitant in pulvere currus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 163.

Pulvis, is, m. *Duſt.* Pulvis Erythræi numerum ſubducere, *Catull.* 59, 206.

Pulviſcŭlus, i, m. & ‖ Pulviſcŭlum, i, n. *Hieron.* dim. [à pulvis] *Fine powder, ſmall duſt.* ¶ Rem auferre cum pulviſculo, *to ſweep duſt and all, and leave nothing,* Plaut. *in* Prol. Truc. v. 13. Converret hic me totum cum pulviſculo, *he'll bruſh my coat for me, he'll beat me to atoms,* Id. Rud. 3, 6, 6.

*Pūmex, ĭcis, m. & *aliq.* f. [ita dict. quòd ſpumæ denſitate concretus ſiat, *Iſid.*] (1) *A pumice ſtone,* uſed to ſmooth paper, and rub hair off one's body. (2) Alſo *a ſtone eaten with age.* (1) Pumex non æquè eſt aridus atque hic eſt ſenex, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 18. Libellus aridâ pumice expolitus, *Catull. præf.* 2. (2) ✤ Latebroſo in pumice paſtor Veſtigavit apes, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 587.

*‖ Pūmĭcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A poliſhing with pumice,* Papin. JC.

*Pūmĭcātus, a, um, part. *Made ſmooth with a pumice, poliſhed,* Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

*Pūmĭceus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, a pumice.* (2) *Dry as a pumice.* (1) § Antra pumicea, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 144. (2) § Oculi pumicei, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 73.

*‖ Pūmĭco, āre, act. Pumice polio. *To make ſmooth with a pumice, to poliſh,* Apul. Apol. p. 409. ☞ *Adſ. etiam ex* Tib. 3, 1, 10 *ſed ibi* pumex *rect. leg.*

*† Pūmĭcor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be poliſhed with a pumice ſtone.* Scabor ſubvellor, deſquamor, pumicor, ornor, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 2, 202.

*Pūmĭcōſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Full of pumice,* or *like a pumice; full of pores,* or *holes.* = Terra exeſa & pumicoſa, *Plin.* 17, 5. = Quartùm pumicoſius, ſpongiæque putri ſimile, *Id.* 32, 8.

Pūmĭlio, ōnis, m. [*ex* puero & homulo conflatum fuit pumilio, *Jul. Scal.* Pumilio Græcum quoque eſt *à* πυγμαλίων, quod eſt idem ac πυγμαῖος, *à* πυγμὴ, *Joſ. Scal.*] *Any thing of little ſize,* or *ſtature; a dwarf, a dandiprat.* § Pumiliones aves, *Col.* 8, 2. Pumilionum genus non ſterile, *Plin.* 10, 56. *de gallinis.* Pumilio *in lemmat.* Si ſolùm ſpectes hominis caput, Hectora credas; Si faciem ſpectes, Aſtyanacta putes, *Mart.* 14, 212.

‖ Pūmĭlius, ii, m. *A dwarf,* Suet. Aug. 83. ☞ *Sed libb. MSS. teſte Torrent. hab.* pumilos.

Pūmĭlo, & Pūmĭlio, ōnis, m. *A dwarf,* Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 57. Parvola, pumilio, *Lucr.* 4, 1156.

*Pūmĭlus, a, um, adj. ‖ or, comp. *qu.* pugmilus. [*à* πυγμὴ, Gr. unde & pygmæus] *Little, low, dwarfiſh.* Pumilos & diſtortos, ut ludibria naturæ, malique omnis, abhorrebat, *Suet. Aug.* 83. ‖ Maritum ſortita ſum quovis puero pumiliorem, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 149.

*‖ Puncta, æ, f. ictus qui punctim infertur, ut cæſa qui cæſim. (1) *A thruſt,* or *foin, to ſtick,* or *ſtab.* (2) Alſo *a rent received by the water-bailiff.* (1) Veg. 1, 12. (2) Front. *lib.* 2.

*† Punctāriŏla, æ, f. *A ſlight ſkirmiſh,* or *fight,* Cato *ap.* Feſt. ⸸ Levis pugna.

*Punctim, adv. *Pointingly, foiningly, with a prick.* ¶ Punctim petere, *to make a thruſt, or paſs, at one.* ℨ Punctim magis quàm cæſim petunt hoſtem, *Liv.* 22, 46.

*Punctio, ōnis, f. verb. *A pricking,* or *ſtinging; a ſtitch,* Plin. 25, 13. Celſ. 5, 28.

*Punctiuncŭla, æ, f. dim. *A little prick with a needle,* or *pin,* Sen. *de* Beatâ vitâ, 1, 15. & Ep. 53.

*‖ Puncto, āre, act. *To point,* Priſc. ⸸ Diſpungo, *Cic.*

*‖ Punctò, adv. *In a moment,* Apul. ⸸ Statim, *Vett.*

*Punctum, i, n. [*à* pungo] (1) *A prick,* or *point.* (2) *The leaſt portion of a thing that can be, a mathematical point.* (3) ¶ Punctum temporis, *a moment,* or *minute.* (4) *The principal point,* or *chief propoſition, in an argument.* (5) *A vote,* or *ſuffrage.* (6) Alſo *a point in the tables.* (1) Oculi ſuffuſi junci puncto, *Plin.* 8, 50. (2) Punctum eſt quod magnitudinem nullam habet, *Cic. Acad.* Q. 4, 36. (3) Die dico? imò horâ, atque etiam puncto temporis eodem, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 24. (4) § Puncta argumentorum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 41. (5) Quot puncta in eâ tribu tuleris, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 22. (6) Quadringenis in punctum LLS. aleam luſit, *Suet. Ner.* 30. ¶ Omne tulit punctum, *he carryeth the bell,* Hor. A. Poët. 383.

*Punctūra, æ, f. *A pricking.* ‖ Puncturis in cute punctis milites ſcripti, *Veg.* 2, 5. *conſ. Celſ.* 8, 10.

*Punctus, a, um, part. [*à* pungor] (1) *Pricked, inflicted.* (2) ‖ Alſo *pricked,* or *choſen, by the ruler's own hand to a place;* as our ſheriffs are by the king. (1) Vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 24. (2) Panciroll.

*Punctus, i, m. *id. quod* punctum. *A point,* or *prick.* Non aliud eſt terra in univerſo quàm mundi punctus, *Plin.* 2, 68.

*Punctus, ûs, m. *A pricking,* or *ſticking.* Oculis punctu erutis, *Plin.* 29, 6.

*Pungens, tis, part. *Pricking,* Plin. 29, 6. conf. Celſ. 8, 4.

*Pungo, ĕre, pŭpŭgi, punxi, & ant. pĕpŭgi, *Gell.* 7, 91. ctum, act. [*à* πήγω, *M. i. e.* figo, unde ant. pugo, hinc pungo] (1) *To prick,* or *ſting.* (2) Met. *To gall, to trouble,* or *vex, and diſquiet.* (1) § Pungere aliquem gladio, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 10. Aſpis cùm pupugerit, *Varr.* (2) = Scrupulus me dies noctesque ſtimulat, ac pungit, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 2.

*‖ Pūnĭcans, tis, part. [*à* Puniceus] *Ruddy,* or *reddening.* Pariunt in modum floris inodori porrectos caliculos modicè punicantes, *Apul. Met.* 4. p. 103. ⸸ Rubens, puniceus.

*Pūnĭcānus, a, um, adj. *Of Carthage,* or *made after that faſhion.* § Feneſtræ punicanæ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 7. Lectuli punicani, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 36.

*Pūnĭceus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of Carthage.* (2) *Of a red colour, a light red, ſcarlet.* (3) *Yellow.* (1) Qui redimi Romano turpe putavit, A duce Puniceo pertulit, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 282. (2) Puniceis invecta rotis Aurora, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 77. Fiet tibi puniceum corium, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 61. *ludens in ambiguo.* (3) § Puniceus crocus, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 318. ¶ Pomum Puniceum, *a pomegranate,* Id. Met. 536.

*‖ Pūnĭco, āre, neut. unde part. punicans. [*à* puniceo colore] *To look red* as in bluſhing, *Apul. vid.* Punicans. ⸸ Rubeo.

*Pūnĭcum, i, n. *ſc.* mālum. (1) *A pomegranate,* (2) ‖ It. genus libi, *a ſweet cake.* (1) Pall. (2) Feſt. p. 387.

*Pūnĭcus, a, um, adj. [dict. *à* Pœnus] (1) *Of Africa,* or *Carthage.* (2) Met. *Treacherous, deceitfull, inſidious.* (3) *Red, ſcarlet colour.* (1) § Punica regna, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 342. (2) Ego comperior illum Punicâ fide egiſſe, *Sall. B. Jug.* 108, 3. (3) Punica ſub lento cortice grana rubent, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 4, 15, 8.

*Pūniendus, a, um, part. *To be puniſhed.* § Facinus puniendum, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 7.

*Pūnio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. [*à* pœna, *qu.* pœnio] *To puniſh, to chaſtiſe.* Prohibenda eſt maximè ira in puniendo, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25. ¶ Punire capite, *to behead,* Plin. jun.

*Pūnior, īri, paſſ. & dep. (1) *To be puniſhed.* (2) *To puniſh.* (1) Ego punior ipſe, *Ov. Met.* 9, 778. (2) Ut puniretur necem, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 3. Inimiciſſimum etiam crudeliùs punitus es, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 13. *ad quem locum notat* Quint. *quòd antiqui &* punio, & punior *in eâdem ſignificatione dixerint,* Inſt. 9, 3. ‖ Punita ſum funeſtum prædonem, *Apul. vid.* Non. c. 7. n. 27.

*Pūnītio, ōnis, f. verb. *A puniſhing,* Val. Max. 8, 1, 1. *quam vocem miror Litt. fugiſſe.*

*Pūnītor, ōris, m. verb. *A puniſher,* or *chaſtiſer.* = At fuit ultor injuriæ, punitor doloris ſui, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 13.

*Pūnītus, a, um, part. *Puniſhed.* Punitus ſponte ſuâ reus, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 27. Severè magis quàm impiè punitus, *Val. Max* 8, 1, 1.

*Pūpa, æ, f. [*à* pupus] (1) *A young wench,* or *girl; a damſel,* or *laſs.* (2) *A puppet,* or *baby;* ſuch as girls played with while little, and, being grown big, gave to Venus. (1) ℨ Pupam ſe dicit Gellia, cùm ſit anus, *Mart.* 4, 20. (2) Veneri donatæ à virgine pupæ, *Perſ.* 2, 70. ☞ *Scrib.* & puppa, *unde* nos *puppy,* & *puppet.*

*Pūpilla, æ, f. [*ex* pupa, pupula, pupilla, quòd intuentibus ſimilitudo pupæ redditur, *Iſid.*] (1) *A damſel under age; an orphan,* or *girl, that hath no mother alive, and is under ward.* (2) *The ball, apple,* or *ſight, of the eye.* (1) Iſte infanti pupillæ fortunas patrias ademit, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 58. (2) Media oculorum cornea feneſtravit pupilla, *Plin.* 11, 37.

*† Pūpillāria, ōrum, pl. n. *Boys games,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

*Pūpillāris, e, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a pupil,* or *ward.* § Pecuniæ pupillares, *Liv.* 24, 18. Pupillares anni, *Plin.* 7, 18.

‖ Pūpillo, āre, act. [*à* ſono] *To cry like a peacock,* Auct. Philom. 26.

*Pūpillus, i, m. dim. [*à* pupus] *A fatherleſs manchild within age, and under ward; a pupil, an orphan.* Pupillum fraudare, qui in tutelam pervenit, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 6. Pupillum utinam, quem proximus hæres impello, expungam, *Perſ.* 2, 12.

*Puppis, is, f. [*à* ἐπόπται, *i. e.* dii qui tutelæ ergò in puppe locati] (1) *The hind deck,* or *caſtle, of a ſhip; the ſtern, the poop.* (2) *The whole ſhip.* (3) Meton. Alſo *the government of a ſtate.* (1) ℨ Naves omnes, quæ non aut præfregerant proras littori illiſas, aut carinas fixerant vadis, religatas puppibus in altum extraxêre, *Liv.* 22, 20. (2) Æneas celsâ in puppi jam certus eundi, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 554. (3) ℨ Sedebamus in puppi, & clavum tenebamus, nunc autem vix eſt in ſentinâ locus, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15.

*Pūpŭla, æ, f. dim. [*à* pupa] *The apple of the eye.* Lacerato oculo, ſi pupula manſit incolumis, *Lucr.* 3, 409. *vid.* & Catull. 61, 56.

*Pūpŭlus, i, m. dim. (1) *A very little boy.* (2) ‖ *A baby, a puppet.* (1) Deprendi modo pupulum, &c. Catull. 54, 5. (2) Arnob.

*Pūpus, pi, m. [*qu.* ζάπαις, *i. e.* valde puer] (1) † *A young child, a babe,* or *baby.* (2) ‖ *A puppet,* or *image, like a child.* (3) *A word of endearment.* (1) Sugentem paſcere pupum, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* (2) Gloſſ. (3) = Sidus, & pullum, & pupum, & alumnum, vocabant, *Suet. Cal.* 13.

Pūrè, adv. ‖ iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Cleanly, nicely, brightly.* (2) *Sincerely.* (3) ‖ *Entirely, without alloy.* (4) *Correctly.* (1) Vaſa purè eluere, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 3, 3. Splendens Pario marmore puriùs, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 6. (2) = Purè & caſtè deos venerare, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 2. ¶ Purè habere, *to live chaſtely, to forbear venery,* Plaut. Aſin. 4, 1, 61. (3) = Puriùs, fortius, meraciùs amare, *Sidon.* (4) = Purè & emendatè loqui, *Cic.* de *Opt. gen. Orat.* 2. § Puriſſimè deſcribere, *Sidon.*

Purgābĭlis, e, adj. *That may be eaſily cleanſed,* Plin. 15, 23.

Purgāmen, ĭnis, n. (1) *Filth comeing off a thing that is cleanſed, the offſcouring.* (2) *A purgation, expiation,* or *atonement.* (1) Purgamina Veſtæ in mare mittere, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 713. (2) Omne nefas, omnémque mali purgamina cauſam Credebant noſtri tollere poſſe ſenes, *Id. Faſt.* 2, 35.

Purgāmentum, i. n. *Offſcouring, filth, dung, kitchen ſtuff.* Sterquilinium quod nova purgamenta recipiat, *Col.* 1, 6. § Purgamenta hortorum, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 32, 5. ¶ Purgamenta ſervorum, *the worſt of ſervants,* Curt. 6, 11, 2. Quod purgamentum nocte calcâſtis, aut cadaver? *Petron.* c. 134. *ubi vid. interpr.*

Purgandus, a, um. part. *To be purged,* Met. *cleared.* Quantùm defenſor purgandis criminibus conſequi potuerit, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 1. *conf. Liv.* 42, 26.

Purgans, tis. part. *Purgeing, cleanſeing, excuſeing.* I, bibe, dixiſſem purgantes pectora ſuccos, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 4, 3, 53. Quibus purgantibus ſeſe, *Liv.* 43, 4.

Purgātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſcouring,* or *cleanſeing.* (2) *A purge.* (3) Met. *A clearing,* or *excuſe.* (4) *Womens courſes.* (1) Ea pinguefacit, quæ ſuffecêre purgationi, *Plin.* 16, 44. (2) Æſculapius primus alvi purgationem invenit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22. (3) Neſcio quid peccati portet hæc purgatio, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 12. (4) Plin. 20, 4.

‖ Purgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A cleanſer,* or *ridder.* § Hercules purgator ferarum, *Apul. Apol.* p. 441. cloacarum, *Firm.* 8, 20.

‖ Purgātōrium, ii. n. *Purgatory, a purgation,* Symmach, Ep. 6, 64.

‖ Purgātōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to purgeing.* § Purgatoriæ virtutes, *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 8. ‡ Purgans, *Celſ.*

Purgātus, a, um. part. & adj. ‖ or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Cleanſed.* (2) *Purged, freed from.* (3) ‖ Met. *Excuſed.* (1) Morbi miror purgatum te illius, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 27. (2) ¶ Somnia pituitâ purgatiſſima, *true dreams,* Perſ. 2, 57. (3) In fiduciâ, quàm argumentis, purgatiores, *Sall.* ap. *Non.* 4, 205.

Purgĭto, āre. freq. *To purge often,* Met. *to excuſe in an accuſation.* = Non mihi homines placent, qui, quando malefecerunt, purgitant, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 23.

Purgo, āre. act. [*qu.* purum ago, *i. e.* reddo; vel à pus, puris, & ago] (1) *To make clean, to cleanſe.* (2) *To clear, to put away,* or *rid.* (3) *To purge by phyſick.* (4) *To remedy,* or *cure.* (5) Met. *To excuſe, to clear one of an accuſation.* (6) *To expiate,* or *atone.* (1) ✠ Si inquinata erit *olea,* lavito à foliis, & ſtercore purgato, *Cato,* 65. (2) = Immiſſi cum falcibus multi purgârunt, & aperuerunt locum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 23. ¶ Ungues purgare, *to ſcrape,* or *pare, them,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51. (3) Lactucæ marinæ gutta abunde purgat, *Celſ.* 2, 12. (4) Palumbes lauri folio annuum faſtidium purgant, *Plin.* 27, 5. (5) ✠ Servos ipſos neque arguo, neque purgo, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 41. § Purgare ſe alicui, de aliquo, *Id. Fam.* 3, 10, 21. apud aliquem, *Ter.* (6) Nefas purgare ferro, *Sil.* 11, 199.

Purgor, āri. paſſ. *To be purged, cleanſed,* or *excuſed.* Niſi periculum eſſet, ne alia malignè dicta crederes blandâ oratione purgari, *Curt.* 7, 3.

Pūrĭfĭcans, tis. part. *Purifying, cleanſeing.* Se purificantes, *Plin.* 8, 1.

Pūrĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A purifying, a cleanſeing, a ſcouring.* (2) ‖ Alſo *candlemas-day,* or *the purification of the virgin.* (1) Laurus purificationibus adhibetur, *Plin.* 15, ſub fin. (2) Jun.

Pūrĭfĭco, āre. act. *To cleanſe,* or *make clean; to purify.* Illam expergefactam, quaſi à concubitu mariti, purificâſſe ſe, *Suet. Aug.* 94.

Pūrĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Purifying, cleanſeing.* Purificumque Jovem Triviamque precatus, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 328.

† Pūrĭmè, adv. *pro* puriſſimè, ant. *Feſt.*

Pūrĭtas, ātis. f. *Purity, cleanneſs, pureneſs.* Vinum ſumere puritatem, colarique debere, *Pall.* 11, 14. & *inſer.*

Pūrĭter, adv. (1) *Purely, cleanly.* (2) *Religiouſly, innocently.* (1) Ubi arebit, componito puriter, *Cato,* 76. (2) Si vitam puriter egi, *Catull.* 74, 19.

* Purpŭra, æ. f. (1) *The purple,* or *ſhell, fiſh, whereof purple colour cometh.* (2) Meton. *Purple colour,* or *a purple garment; a ſcarlet robe.* (3) Alſo *the dignity of a magiſtrate,* or *officer.* (1) Plin. 9, 36. (2) Qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpurâ, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 3. Purpura vendit Cauſidicum, *Juv.* 7, 135. (3) Tot funera ſeptima illa Marii purpura dedit, *Flor.* 4, 21, 17.

* ‖ Purpŭrans, tis. part. *Looking like purple, ruddy, blood-red.* Labiæ ambroſio rore purpurantes, *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 337.

* Purpŭrārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, purple,* or *a purple colour.* § Purpurariæ officinæ, *Plin.* 35, 6.

* Purpŭraſco, ĕre. n. *To grow of a purple,* or *blue, colour.* Nonne unda, cum eſt pulla remis, purpuraſcit? *Cic.* in *Acad.* ap. *Non.* 2, 717.

* Purpŭrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Clad in purple.* (2) Subſt. *A nobleman, a courtier.* (1) § Purpuratus Gabinius, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. (2) Iſta horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 43.

* Purpŭreus, a, um. adj. [πορφύρεος, Gr.] (1) *Of purple, purple coloured.* (2) *Red.* (3) *Glowing, bluſhing.* (4) *Shineing,* of what colour ſoever. (5) *Miniated;* Met. *Divine.* (6) Alſo *arrayed in purple.* (1) § Amictus purpureus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 405. Pallium purpureum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. (2) § Ignis purpureus, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 162. (3) § Pudor purpureus, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 3, 14. (4) § Mare purpureum, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 373. Purpurei olores, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 10. ‖ Nix purpurea, *Albinovan.* (5) Auguſtus Purpureo bibit ore nectar, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 12. *ſc. ad miniata ſimulacrorum ora reſpicit.* (6) Purpurei metuunt tyranni, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 12.

* Purpŭriſſātus, a, um. part. *Painted of a red complexion,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35.

* ‖ Purpŭriſſo, āre. act. *To paint the face ruddy.* *Vid.* Purpuriſſatus.

* Purpŭriſſum, i. n. *Plin.* & ‖ Purpŭriſſus, i. m. *Hier. Ep.* 10. *A lively ruddy colour.* Floridi coloris cinnabaris, chryſocolla, purpuriſſum, *Plin.* 35, 6.

* Purpŭro, āre. act. (1) ‖ *To be of a purple,* or *deep red, colour,* (2) or *to make of a purple colour.* (1) Quando ventus mare cæruleum criſpicans nitefacit, id purpurare dicunt poëtæ, *Gell.* 18, 11. (2) *Viola* quæ frondes purpurat auro, *Col.* 10, 101.

* Purrhŏpœcĭlos, i. m. [à πῦρ, ignis, & ποικίλος, varius] *A kind of marble,* Plin. 36, 8. *al. leg.* pyropœcilos.

* Pūrŭlentè, adv. *Corruptly, filthyly;* as it were *full of matter,* or *ſnivel,* Plin. Proœm. l. 23.

* Pūrŭlentus, a, um. adj. [pure, *i. e.* ſanie, plenus] *Full of matter and corruption, mattery.* § Ulcus purulentum eſt, *Plin.* 20, 2. Cancer albus purulentus eſt, *Cato,* 157.

✤ Pūrum, i. n. ſubſt. *ſc.* cœlum. *The clear open air.* Dieſpiter per purum tonantes egit equos, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 7. Laxis per purum immiſſus habenis, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 364.

Pūrus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ab* Hebr. פאר *Aven.* vel *à* πῦρ, ignis, qui omnia purificat; *à* πῦρ, quòd ignis examen ſubiit. Purus, putus, *h. e.* purus πύρος, exploratus, *à* πυροῦν, *Theocr.* χρυσὸν πυρώδη ἀμείβεις, *Merl.*] (1) *Pure, clean, fine, fair.* (2) *Tranſparent.* (3) *Even, ſmooth, open.* (4) *Plain, unwrought.* (5) *Sacred, holy, religious.* (6) *Pure, unmixed.* (7) Met. *Upright, innocent.* (8) *Fit, proper, pertinent.* (9) *Void, free.* (10) Alſo *entire,* or *abſolute; without any reſtriction, condition,* or *exception.* (11) *Fit for ſacrifice.* (1) Puræ rivus aquæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 29. ✠ = Aër purus, & tenuis, non craſſus, & concretus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15. (2) Electro purior amnis, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 522. (3) = Purus & patens campus, *Liv.* 24, 14. (4) Argenti vaſcula puri, *Juv.* 10, 19. § Toga pura, *Plin.* 8, 48. (5) Pura veſtimenta, *Liv.* 1, 24. Purâ cum veſte venite, Et manibus puris, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 13. = Religioſus, *Cic.* (6) § Puriſſima mella, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 163. (7) = Bene ſi quis & puris vivat manibus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 71. = Pura atque integra mens, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 22. (8) Non ſatìs eſt puris verſum perſcribere verbis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 54. (9) = Quæ eſt domus ab iſtâ religionis ſuſpicione tam vacua atque pura? *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 6. ✠ Purum eſt vitio tibi, cùm tumidum eſt, cor? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 213. (1) ✠ Is qui agit, judicium purum poſtulat, ille quicunque agitur, exceptionem addi ait oportere, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 20. (11) Suis fœtus ſacrificio die quinto purus eſt, pecoris, die octavo, bovis, triceſimo, *Plin.* 8, 51.

* Pus, pūris. n. pl. pūra. [à Gr. πύος] (1) *Matter, corruption, quitter, matter that cometh out of a ſore.* (2) Met. *Railing, ſervile raillery.* (1) Pus melius eſt quò minus eſt, quò craſſius, quò albidius, *Celſ.* 5, 26. ✠ Sanies, ἰχὼρ, *Id. ibid.* (2) Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 1.

* † Pūſa, *pro* puella, ant. *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. ex *Papin.*

* Pŭſillănĭmis, e. adj. [*ex* puſillus, & animus] qui eſt puſilli animi. *Faint-hearted, mean-ſpirited, cowardly,* Claud. Mamert. 1, 20. ‡ Puſilli animi homo, *Cic.*

* ‖ Pŭſillănĭmĭtas, ātis. f. *Faint-heartedneſs, cowardlyneſs,* Lact. ‡ Debilitatio & abjectio animi, *Cic.*

* ‖ Pŭſillănĭmĭter, adv. *Cowardly, faint-heartedly,* Recent. ‡ Abjectè, timidè, ignavè, *Cic.*

* ‖ Pŭſillĭtas, ātis. f. *Littleneſs,* Tert. ‡ Parvitas.

* Pŭſillus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* puſio, *i. e.* parvulus, *al.* puſus, puſulus, puſillus] (1) *Weak, cowardly, ſmall, petit.* (2) *Short.* (1) = Terrà malos homines nunc educat, atque puſillos, *Juv.* 15, 70. ¶ Animus puſillus, *a faint heart,* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 17. (2) § Puſilla epiſtola, *Cic. Brut.* 14. Villa puſilla, *Id. Fam.* 12, 20, 1.

* Pūſio, ōnis. m. [*ex* puer; al. *à* puſus, quod pro pupus] *A little child, a boy, a lad, a burdaſh, a catamite.* Qui tecum ſemper puſio cum majore ſorore cubitavit, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 15. vid. & *Juv.* 6, 34.

* ‖ Pūſiŏla, æ. f. *A little girl, a moppet.* Ipſa crepundia repulerat, ludere neſcia puſiola, *Prud. Periſt.* 3, 20.

* Puſtŭla, æ. f. ☞ *Scrib.* & Pūſŭla. (1) *A puſh, bliſter, little wheal, bladder,* or *blain.* (2) Alſo *a ſmall pock.* (3) Alſo *St. Antony's fire.* (1) Puſtulæ lividæ ſunt, aut pallidæ, aut nigræ, *Celſ.* 5, 28, 15. (2) Id. 4, 6. & 6, 6. Plin. 20, 13. & 21, 7. (3) Col. 7, 5.

* Puſtŭlātus, a, um. part. *That hath bliſters, wheals,* or *puſhes; bliſtered.* ¶ Puſtulatum argentum, *emboſſed,* or *chaſed, plate,* Mart. 7, 85. Alſo *very pure and well fined ſilver,* Suet. Ner. 44.

* Puſtŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of bliſters, puſhes,* or *wheals.* Ulcus in locum puſtuloſum ſerpit, *Celſ.* 5, 26, 31.

* Pūſŭla, æ. f. [*à* pus, quia pus continet, *id. quod* puſtula] (1) ‖ *A little bladder,* or *puſh, which riſeth in bread when it is baked.* (2) Alſo *a diſeaſe called St. Antony's fire.* (1) Steph. (2) Col. 7, 5.

* † Pūſus, i. m. ant. *pro* pupus. *A child, a boy.* Verè puſus tu, tua amica ſenex 'ſt, *Varr.* ex *Papinio.* ‡ Puerulus, puſio.

* Pŭtà, adv. [*ab* imperativo verbi puto] *Suppoſe,* or *imagine; that is to ſay, to wit, for inſtance,* Celſ. 5, 26.

‖ Pūta, æ. f. [*à* Gr. πόσθων, vel *ab* Hebr. פות pudendum muliebre] *A little girl,* Scal. *ex* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 216. *ubi al.* puſam.

* Pŭtāmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* putando quia putari & reſcindi ſolet] (1) *The ſhell of a nut,* or *other thing.* (2) ‖ Alſo *that which is cut from any thing.* (1) § Juglandium putamina, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 20. ✠ Nucleum amiſi, reliquit pignori putamina, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 123. § Putamina ovorum, *Plin.* 7, 2. teſtudinum, *Id.* 9, 11. (2) Non.

* Pŭtans, tis. part. *Conſidering,* or *caſting about, with himſelf; revolveing.* Veſtigia preſſit, Multa putans, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 332.

* Pŭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pruneing,* or *loping, of trees.* Arborum putatio, ac vitium, *Col.* 4, 9.

* ‖ Pŭtātīvè, adv. *Imaginaryly, phantaſtically; in ſhew,* or *opinion,* Philoſ. ‡ Specie tàntùm.

* ‖ Pŭtātīvus, a, um. adj. *Imaginary, not real,* Tert. ‡ Ad ſpeciem.

* Pŭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A loper,* or *pruner, of trees; a vine dreſſer.* § Arborum putator, *Col.*

4, 24. Putator arbores puras facit, *Varr.* conf. & *Virg. Georg.* 2, 28.

• Pŭtātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the pruncing of trees.* § Vinitor putatorius, *Pall.* 1, 35. Falces putatoriæ, *Id.* 1, 43.

• † Pŭtātus, a, um. part. (1) † *Cut, loped, dreſſed.* (2) *Refined.* (3) Met. *Cleared, adjuſted.* (1) Putatæ vites, *Paul.* ap. *Feſt.* (2) Putatum aurum, *Id.* ap. *Eund.* (3) Ratio putata, *Id.* ap. *Eund.*

• Pŭteal, ālis. n. [*ex* puteus] (1) *The cover of a well,* or *pit.* (2) Alſo *a place in Rome where was a ſeat of juſtice*; *a tribunal,* or *court,* like our common pleas. (1) Puteal ſuprà impoſuit, *Cic. Div.* 1, 17. (2) Roſcius orabat ſibi adeſſes ad puteal cras, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 35. ☞ Puteal quid fuerit, *vid.* A. Aug. D. 4. p. 162.

• Pŭteālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a pit,* or *well.* § Unda putealis, *Ov.* in *Ib.* 389. aqua, *Col.* 1, 5.

• Pŭteānus, a, um. adj. *Of a well,* Plin. 14, 9. & Col. 12. 26.

• Pŭteārius, ii. m. *A diger of pits,* or *wells,* Plin. 31, 3.

Pŭteo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To have a very ill ſavour, to ſtink.* (2) *To be nauſeous.* (1) § Putere mero, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 11. (2) Putet aper, rhombuſque recens, *Id. Sat.* 2, 2, 42.

Pŭteŏli, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab* aquæ calidæ putore; al. *à* ſimilit. puteorum] *Places of ſulphureous waters,* vid. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 5.

Pŭteſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow rank, to ſtink.* Olea puteſcet, *Cato,* 3. & *Varr. R. R.* 1, 34.

• † Pŭteum, i. n. *id. quod* puteus, *Non.* ex *Varr.*

• Pŭteus, i. m. [*à* Gr. πότος, quod potum ſignif. *Varr.*] *A well,* or *pit.* Haurire aquam de jugi puteo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. ✠ Puteos ac potiùs fontes habet, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 17, 25.

Putĭcŭli, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* puteis foſſis ad ſepelienda cadavera pauperum; vel quòd ibi puteſcebant cadavera, &c.] *Places without the city, where the common people were buryed,* Feſt. & Varr.

Pūtĭdè, adv. iùs, comp. *Rankly, formally, with too much affectation.* Qui nec ineptè dicunt, nec odioſè, nec putidè, &c. *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 82. Nolo exprimi literas putidiùs, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 11.

Pūtĭdiuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* putidior] *Somewhat unpleaſant, a little affected, too formal,* Cic. Fam. 7, 5.

Pūtĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* putidus] *Somewhat rank,* or *affected*; *odious.* Altera ridicula eſt, altera putidula, *Mart.* 4, 20.

Pūtĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*à* puteo] (1) *Stinking, of an ill ſavour, ſtale and rank, naſty, roten, unſound*; Met. *mad.* (2) *Affected, unpleaſant.* (1) § Mœcha putida, *Catull.* 40, 11. palus, *Id.* 18, 10. Putidus fungus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 23. Putidius cerebrum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 75. (2) ✠ Ne aut obſcurum eſſet, aut nimis putidum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 37. = Spero hæc vobis moleſta & putida videri, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 13.

‖ Pūtilla, æ. f. dim. [*à* puta] *A little tiny girl,* Scal. *ex* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 216. *ubi vulgò* puſilla.

Pūtillus, i. m. dim. [*à* putus] *A mannikin, a dwarf,* Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 104.

† Pūtus, e. adj. *Roten,* Lucr. 3, 503. *ubi al.* putre.

Pūtiſco, ĕre. incept. *pro* puteſco. *To be roten, to ſtink,* Cic. N. D. 2, 63.

• Pŭto, āre. act. [putum, *i. e.* purum, reddo, purgo, *Canin.* ſic qui putat arbores, eas puras facit] (1) *To prune, lop,* or *dreſs,* vines, &c. (2) *To make even, clear, adjuſt,* or *caſt up, accounts.* (3) Alſo *to think, conſider,* or *ponder.* (4) *To think, ſuppoſe,* or *eſteem.* (5) *To debate* the matter. (6) Puto, *or,* ut puto, *elegantly uſed by way of modeſty,* (7) or *by way of irony.* (1) Ne vitem aut arborem putent, *Col.* 4, 10. Vitem fingere putando, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 407. ¶ ‖ Lanam putare, *to pick,* to *cleanſe, it,* Non. (2) Putare rationes cum publicanis, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 11. (3) Non committere ut aliquando dicendum ſit, Non putâram, *Id. Offic.* 1, 23. *Vid.* Putans. (4) Neminem præ ſe putare, *Id. Verr.* 1. ¶ Pro nihilo putare, *to make no account of,* Id. de Fin. 2, 8. Magni putare, *to ſet much by,* Quint. (5) Putare cum aliquo argumentis, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 53. (6) Sole exorto, puto, propellunt, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. Hoc unum excipio, ut puto, pudenter, *Catull.* 16, 13. (7) Sed, puto, magna mei eſt operoſo cura colono, *Ov.* de *Nuce,* v. 57.

• Pŭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be pruned,* or *cleanſed.* (2) *To be reckoned,* or *cleared.* (3) *To be eſteemed,* or *held.* (1) Olea quo tempore putetur, *Cato.* (2) Putatur ratio cum argentario, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 52. (3) Atilius prudens eſſe in jure civili putabatur, *Cic.* de *Amicit.* 1, 2.

Pūtor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* puteo] *A ſtink,* or *filthy ſavour.* Deterges ſterilis ſoli putorem, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 87. *ubi tamen docti malunt* pudorem. *At ſine dubio ap.* Caton. 57.

‖ Pūtōrius, ii. m. [*à* putore, quia valde fœtet cùm iraſcitur] *A fitchet, a fitchow,* ap. Litt. unde non dicit.

Pūtrēdo, dĭnis. f. *Rotenneſs, corruption.* Vitiata putredine navis, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 1, 69. *ſed al. leg.* teredine, *conf. Plin.* 20, 20.

Pūtrĕfăciendus, a, um. part. *To be putrefyed. Dixerunt* detractum culmen templo, nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum, *Liv.* 42, 3.

Pūtrĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. (1) *To make roten, to cauſe to putrefy.* (2) *To diſſolve.* (1) Putrefacit aër operam fabri, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 31. Humor putrefacit depoſita ſemina, *Col.* 3, 12. (2) Ardentia ſaxa infuſo aceto putrefaciunt, *Liv.* 21, 37.

‖ Pūtrĕfactio, ōnis. f. verb. *Putrefaction, corruption,* Med. ⊥ Corruptio, *Cic.*

Pūtrĕfactus, a, um. part. *Putrefyed, roten,* Lucr. 2, 897.

Pūtrĕfīo, factus, fiĕri. neut. paſſ. *To be corrupted.* Sata putrefient recepto humore, *Pall. Febr. tit.* 10.

Pūtreo, ēre. neut. *To rot,* or *be roten.* Byzantia putruit orca, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 66. Hæc tigna ædium humidè putrent, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 66.

Pūtreſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow roten, to wax roten, to rot.* (2) *To lie mellow,* as land ploughed up, and not ſown. (1) Nihil meâ intereſt, humilè an ſublimè putreſcam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 43. (2) Locum totâ hyeme putreſcere ſinito, *Col.* 2, 11.

Pūtrĭdus, a, um. adj. *Roten, corrupt.* § Dentes putridi, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 1. Membra putrida, *Luc.* 2, 141.

Pūtris, e. adj. (1) *Roten, filthy, naſty, ſtark naught.* (2) *Wanton, laſcivious.* (1) § Putris navis, *Propert.* 2, 25, 7. Putres mammæ, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 7. ¶ Gleba putris, *light,* or *looſe, mould,* Virg. Georg. 1, 44. (2) § Putres oculi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 17.

Pūtror, ōris. m. [*à* putreo] *Rotenneſs.* Putrorem nacta tellus, *Lucr.* 2, 872.

• Pūtus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, ſup. ant. pro puro, *Feſt.* [*à* πυςὸς, Gr. quod à πύθω, *i. e.* ἐρευνῶ, exploro, *Scal.*] *Fined, purged, tryed, pure, without mixture.* ‖ = Argentum purum, putum, *Gell.* 6, 5. ¶ = Purus putus ſycophanta, *an arrant ſtark rogue, a knave in grain,* Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7, 103. Putiſſimæ orationes, *moſt genuine, true,* Cic. Att. 2, 9.

‖ Pūtus, i. m. *i. e.* puer, *à* puta, [*ex* laſciviâ nutricum, ut & Gr. πόσθον, puer, dic. *à* πόσθη, *Scal.*] *A boy, a minion,* Virg. Catalect. 118.

P ante Y.

• ‖ Pycnītis, ĭdis. f. [*à* πυκνὸς, denſus; quia frequentibus floribus ſecundum caulem ſtipatus] *The herb vervain,* Apul. *de* Herb. 71.

• Pycnŏcŏmon, i. n. [*à* πυκνὸς, denſus, & κόμη, coma] *herba à comæ denſitate dicta,* Plin. 26, 8.

• Pycnoſtylos, i. m. & f. on, i. n. [πυκνόςυλος, Gr. *ex* πυκνὸς, denſus, & ςύλος, columna] *A kind of building, wherein ſeveral pillars ſtand very near each other,* Vitr. 3, 2.

• ‖ Pycnōticus, a, um. adj. [*à* πυκνὸς, denſus] Pycnotica medicamenta à medicis appellantur, quæ vim habent condenſandi. *Aſtringent medicines,* Med.

• Pycta, æ, *vel* Pyctes, æ. m. [*à* πὺξ (adv.) pugno, *vel* pugnis] (1) *A boxer,* or *fiſty-cuff player*; *a champion.* (2) Alſo *a fighting cock,* or *cock of the game.* (1) Laudem victoris pyctæ ſcribere, *Phædr.* 4, 23, 5. (2) § Gallinaceus pyctes, *Col.* 8, 2.

• ‖ Pyctăcium, ii. n. [*à* πτυκὸς, plicatilis, quod à πτύσσω, plico] (1) *A table wherein the names of judges were writen, a liſt of officers, a muſter-roll*; *a book,* or *paper, of ſhort notes*; *a ſchedule, a brief, ſhort, writeing containing the ſum of things.* (2) Alſo *a linen band,* or *cloth.* (1) Bud. (2) Id. *Vid.* Pittacium.

• ‖ Pyctālis, e. adj. [*à* pycta] *Belonging to boxing.* ¶ Pyctale certamen, *a match at fiſty cuffs,* Firm. ⊥ Pugilatus certamen.

• ‖ Pyctŏmăchārius, ii. m. *id. quod* pyctomachus, *Firm.*

• ‖ Pyctŏmăchus, i. m. [*ex* πὺξ, pugno, *vel* pugnis, & μάχομαι, certo] *A fighter at bandy-cuffs,* Firm. *Lat.* Pugil.

• Pȳga, æ. f. [*à* πυγὴ, nates] *The buttocks,* or *breech.* Ne nummi pereant, aut pyga, aut denique fama, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 133.

• Pȳgargus, i. m. *q. d.* albicluna [*ex* πυγὴ, nates, & ἀργὸς, albus] (1) *A beaſt like a fallow deer, a rein deer,* or perhaps *a roe buck.* (2) *A puttock,* or rather *a ring-tail.* (1) Plin. 8, 53. (2) Id. 10, 3.

• Pygmæus, a, um. adj. [*à* πυγμὴ, ſpatium à cubito ad digitos clauſos] *Small, little, dwarfiſh.* § Pygmæus bellator, *Juv.* 13, 168. Pygmæa virgo, *Id.* 6, 505. ☞ *De Pygmæis ſubſt. vid.* Plin. 7, 2.

• Pȳla, æ. f. [*à* Gr. πύλη, porta] *A gate, a port, the ſtrait paſſage betwixt hills.* Iter feci per Tauri pylas, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20. *Lat.* Fauces.

• ‖ Pȳlōrus, i. m. *i. e.* janitor [*à* præced.] *The nether orifice,* or *mouth, of the ſtomach*; *the maw gut,* Med.

• Pȳra, æ. f. [*à* πῦρ, ignis] *A heap of wood made for the burning of a dead body, a funeral pile, a bonfire.* Innumeras ſtruxêre pyras, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 204.

• Pȳrālis, ĭdis. f. [ita dict. quòd ex igne provenit, Igniaria *Gazæ*] *A fly which liveth in the fire*; alſo *a candle fly*; *a ſtout,* or *miller's ſow,* &c. *Plin.* 10, 74. ☞ *Scrib.* & pyrallis. *Vid.* Pyrauſta.

• ‖ Pȳrăma, æ. f. *A gum,* or *reſin, droping from the tree metopion,* Plin. 12, 23. ☞ *Rect.* Phyrama, *quod vid.*

‖ Pȳrămea arbor. *The mulberry tree under which Pyramus for love of Thiſbe killed himſelf,* Serenn. Sammon. ⊥ Morus.

• ‖ Pȳrămĭdātus, a, um. adj. *Made ſteeple wiſe, with a ſpire broad beneath and ſharp towards the top.* § Corpora pyramidata, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 24. ☞ *Sed var. codd.*

• Pȳrămis, ĭdis. f. [*à* πῦρ, ignis, quòd ita conſtructa ſit, ut è lato in acutum tendat in formam flammæ] *A pyramid*; *a great building of ſtone,* or *brick,* &c. *broad,* or *fourſquare, at bottom, but upward ſmall and ſharp*; *a ſteeple, a ſpire, a ſhaft.* ✠ Mihi globi forma, vel cylindri, vel quadrati, vel pyramidis videtur eſſe formoſior, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. *vid.* Plin. 36, 12. Tac. Ann. 2, 61.

• ‖ Pȳrātum, i. n. [potus ex pyris] *Perry,* Hier. *Rect.* Pyraceum.

• Pȳrauſta, æ. m. [*ex* πῦρ, ignis, & αὔω, uro] *A fire-fly,* Plin. 11, 36.

• Pȳren, ēnis. m. [*à* Gr. πυρὴν, nucleus] *The kernel,* or *ſtone, of fruit,* ſuch as olives, grapes, cherrys, *Plin.* 37, 11. *Lat.* Nucleus.

• Pȳrēthrum, thri. n. [herba ab igneæ qualitatis guſtu dict.] *Bartram*; *wild,* or *baſtard, pellitory,* haveing a root which is very biteing and hot, *Celſ.* 5, 4, & 19. Flava pyrethra in annoſo mero, *Ov. A. Amm.* 2, 418.

• Pyrgus, i. m. [*à* πύργος, turris, ob ſimilit.] (1) *A tower,* or *caſtle.* (2) *A dicebox to fling the*

dict out. (1) Ad Caſtellum, pyrgum vocant, copias eduxit, *Liv.* 27, 33. (2) Mittere in pyrgum talos, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 17. *ubi al.* phimum. = Turricula, *Mart.* fritillus, *Juv.* orca, *Perſ.*

• ‖ Pȳriăſis, is. f. [à πῦρ, ignis] *A precious ſtone of a black colour, which with rubing burneth the fingers*, Plin. *ap.* Litt.

• Pȳrītes, æ. m. [πυρίτης, Gr. ita dict. quòd ægerrimè ignem accipit, ſed acceptum diu ſervat] *A marcaſite, or fireſtone*, of which there are ſeveral ſorts; *any ſtone out of which fire may be ſtricken, a thunder-ſtone*; alſo *the millſtone*, vid. *Plin.* 20, 19. & *Turneb. Adverſ.* 6, 9.

• ‖ Pȳrītis, ĭdis. f. [πυρῖτις, Gr. à πῦρ, ignis] *A precious ſtone, which if held hard burneth the fingers*, Plin. *ap.* Litt.

• Pȳrŏcŏrax, ăcis. m. [ita dict. à colore roſtri igneo; *ſc. ex* πῦρ, ignis, & κόραξ, corvus] *A crow like a Corniſh chough*, haveing red feet and a red bill, *Fort.* Pyrrhocorax, *Plin.* 10, 48.

• Pȳroïs, entis. m. [Πυρόεις, Gr. à πῦρ, ignis; *ob* igneo colore dict.] (1) *The ſtar of Mars.* (2) Alſo *one of the horſes of the ſun.* (1) Micat & rutilus pyroïs, *Col.* 10, 290. (2) Ov. Met. 152.

• Pȳrŏpœcĭlos, i. m. [*ex* πῦρ, ignis, & ποικίλος, varius; ita dict. quòd punctis quibuſdam ignei coloris diſtinguatur, variéque interluceat] *A kind of ſtone, with a variety of red ſpots*, Plin. 36, 8.

• Pȳrōpus, i. m. [πυρωπὸς, Gr. à πῦρ, ignis, & ὤψ, oculos, *i. e.* flammæ colorem referens] (1) *A carbuncle of a fiery redneſs, an opal.* (2) Alſo *a mixture of metal, whereof three parts are braſs, and one gold.* (1) Flammas imitans pyropus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 2. Fulgebat parma pyropo, *Prop.* 4, 11, 21. (2) Plin. 34, 8.

• ‖ Pȳrōtĭcum medicamentum [πυρωτικὸν, Gr. à πυρόω, inflammo] *A cauſtic*, Jun. ✝ Cauſticum, *Plin.*

• Pyrrhĭcha, æ. f. *A faſhion of danceing in armour*, uſed by ſoldiers, and firſt invented by Pyrrhus the ſon of Achilles, ſo *Ariſtotle*; or, as others ſay, by one Pyrrhus of Crete, or by Pyrrhichus a Lacedæmonian. Pyrrhicam ſaltare, *Suet. Cæſ.* 39. vid. *Plin.* 7, 57. & *Alex. ab Alex. Gen. Dier.* 6, 19.

• ‖ Pyrrhĭchārius, ii. m. Saltator Pyrrhicæ, *a dancer in armour*, Ulp.

• Pyrrhĭchius, i. m. [ita dict. à Pyrrho, qui victoriâ potitus frequentibus pyrrhichiis eſt laudatus, C.] *A foot conſiſting of two ſhort ſyllables, as* mărĕ; ſo called from the nimble motion uſed in the Pyrrhichian dance, *Quint.* 9, 4.

• ‖ Pyrrhŏcŏrax, ăcis. m. [πυῤῥόκοραξ, Gr. *ex* πυῤῥὸς, rufus, & κόραξ, corvus] *A Corniſh chough*, Plin. *al. leg.* pyrocorax, *q. v.*

• ‖ Pyrrhŏpœcĭlos, i. m. [πυῤῥοποίκιλος, Gr. *ex* πυῤῥὸς, rufus, & ποικίλος, varius; ita dict. à rubrarum macularum varietate] *A kind of marble whereof the Ægyptians made obeliſks, which they dedicated to the ſun*, Plin. 26, 8. ☞ *al. leg.* pyrrhopœcilos. ⌘ Syenites, *Id.*

• Pȳrum, ri. n. *A pear*, Hor. *Vid.* Pirum.

• Pȳrus, i. f. *A pear-tree*, *vid.* Pirus.

• Pȳthaules, æ. m. [qui τὰ πύθια αὐλεῖ, *i. e.* qui pythia cantat, tibicen; *al. leg.* pithaules *ſed perperam*] *A player on a bagpipe*, Sen. Ep. 67.

• Pȳthia, ōrum. n. pl. *Plays in honour of Apollo's killing the ſerpent Python*, Plin. 35, 9.

• Pȳthĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Apollo, oracular.* § ‖ Verſus pythici, *Amm.* Veridica pythicæ divinationis præcurrit, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 10.

• Pȳthon, ōnis. m. *Claud.* & f. aliquando ſed, ut puto, rariùs [πύθων, Gr. à πύθω, putrefacio; ſic dict. quòd ex terræ putredine ortus ſit] (1) *A ſerpent ſo called* ſlain by Apollo. (2) Alſo *a propheſying ſpirit, or a perſon poſſeſſed with ſuch a ſpirit.* (1) *Vid.* Propr. (2) Ubi Delphica Python? *Tib.* 2, 3. 31.

• ‖ Pȳthōnĭcus, a, um. adj. *One poſſeſſed with a ſpirit of propheſying*, Bud.

• ‖ Pȳthōniſſa, æ. f. mulier Pythone, nempe divino ſpiritu, correpta [πυθωνίσσα, Gr.] כעלתאוב quam Delphicam Pythona appell. *A woman poſſeſſed with a propheſying ſpirit*, Vulg. Interp.

• ‖ Pȳtiſma, ătis. n. *al.* pȳtĭliſma [πύτισμα, *vel* πτύσμα, Gr. à πτύω, ſpuo] *A ſpirting out of wine betwixt the teeth when we taſte it, or a throwing out of the bottom of the cup on the floor.* Quod poculis & pavimentis effunditur, *Vitr.* 7, 4. *vulgo* ſpati matis, *vid.* Juv. 11, 173 & *quæ ibi docti viri adnotârunt.*

• Pyxăcantha, æ. f. [ſ. frutex ſpinoſus, cubitalibus ramis buxi, πυξάκανθα, Gr. *ex* πύξος, buxus, & ἄκανθα, ſpina] *The barberry-tree, boxthorn*, Plin. 12, 7.

• Pyxĭdātus, a, um. adj. *Made like a box, with a lid, boxwiſe*, Plin. 31, 6.

• Pyxĭdĭcŭla, æ. f. *A little box into which medicines are put, a gallypot*, Celſ. 6, 6. n. 5.

• Pyxis, ĭdis. f. [ita dict. quòd è buxo ferè fieret, quæ Gr. πύξος] *A box*, properly *made of boxtree*; alſo *an apothecary's gallypot*, Mart. 9, 38. Plin. 29, 2. ¶ ‖ Pyxis nautica, *a mariner's compaſs*, Ap. recent.

Q, q, Latin, *Q*, *q*, Ital. 𝔔, 𝔮, black Engliſh. Concerning the origin, power, and uſe of this letter, the ancient Latin writers have delivered various opinions to the modern criticks. Some of them took it to be ſuperfluous, and therefore probably were unconcerned about it, how, or whence, it came into their alphabet. Of this number were *Nigidius Figulus* and *Licinius Calvus*, who refuſed to uſe it at all. Some uſed *c* for it indifferently, and writ *pequnia loquuntur, obliquum*, and at other times *pecunia, locuntur, oblicum*, Vid. *Silburg* de Vet. Rom. Script. Hence ſome learned moderns finding many words of this kind; and others again judgeing it to be no letter, but only a combined note of *cu*, muſt conſequently have ſuppoſed vulgar cuſtom, and a ſhorter way of writeing, to have introduced it into the alphabet. Of this number was *Pompeius Feſtus*, and long before him *Ennius*, who writ ſometimes *cuando*, and ſometimes *quando*. Indeed cuſtom at this day allows us to write *cocus, hircus, cum, cur, cotidie*, and many others, or *coquus, hirquus, quum*, &c. promiſcuouſly. From ſuch examples, and the frequent changes of each of theſe into the other, as in *coquo, coctum, liqui, lictum*, &c. which is no more than an ordinary permutation in letters of the ſame organ, eſpecially in mutes of the ſame rank, ſome have not only affirmed Q to be CV combined as aforeſaid, but ſhowed us the ſeparate parts in this figure C <. Theſe writ ſometimes, *qis, qæ, qid*, or *cuis, cuæ, cuid*, which *Voſſius* approved. *Quintilian* on the contrary takes the figure of this letter, as well as the power, from K, and ſeems to think both letters ſuperfluous. As to the figure, it is juſt as probable as the former; and as to its power, nothing can be proved from that known pun of *Tully*, *Ego quoque tibi jure favebo*; becauſe *Donatus* haveing informed us that in *Cicero*'s time *quoquus* was writen, it is more probable that he pronounced that word *quoque* than *koke*. My arguments for this conjecture are chiefly from *Fabius* himſelf, who tells us (*Lib.* XII, 10.) this letter made ſyllables harſh; which ſurely cannot well agree with the ſound of *k*. Beſides, he ſaith in the ſame place, that Q had a ſound unknown to the *Greeks* (which it certainly had, and for that reaſon was not adopted into their alphabet, of which more below) and this evidently proves the Romans ſounded it not as a *k*, but very probably as we do. But what neither the ancient writers nor the moderns were aware of, hath not eſcaped the ſagacity of the learned Dr. *Littleton*, who has deduced the figure, name, and power of this letter from ק. For as from the Hebrew *Caph*, the Greeks made *Kappa*, ſo from *koph* they formed *koppa*; but finding they had no occaſion for it in their alphabet, gave it a place among their numerals, calling it κόππα ἐπίσημον. For the ſame reaſon alſo, *Vau*, not being admitted as a letter, found place as a numeral, by the name of Βαῦ ἐπίσημον. On the very ſame account, *tzade*, or *zade*, or as we call it *zad*, was denyed the favour of being a letter, but aſſigned a proper place in their numbers. This proceeding may plainly be accounted for from the genius of both languages. The Hebrew being harſher, made uſe of four letters in each rank of the mutes, namely, of two medials in each order; the ſound of the one differing from its neighbour as the firſt from the laſt: the two medials in the firſt order were ב and ו, or B and [illegible], in the ſecond ג and ק, or G and Q. In the third ד and צ, or D and Z. But the ſmoother tongue of the Greeks refuſeing the latter in each order, made them amends ſuitable to their rank, by placeing the firſt in their units, the ſecond in their tens, and the third in their hundreds. But to proceed, the old Romans, whoſe language was not perhaps much ſofter than the Hebrew, though they framed their alphabet from the Greeks, found themſelves obliged to reſtore theſe numeral marks to the dignity they had enjoyed in the mother alphabet. And thus from Βαῦ, or, which is the ſame, the Æolian digamma ꟻ made their F, that people alone of all the Greeks haveing learned that ſound; and from the Greek Κόππα their Q. This letter, I obſerve, the Latins muſt have ſounded *quoppa*, if the opinion of ſeveral ancient and modern criticks may be allowed, who affirm this letter to be taken in purely for the ſake of its V, to give it a broader ſound, as it is very probable the original ק had in the Hebrew to diſtinguiſh it from כ, whence the Greeks had their Κάππα, and mediately the Latins their K. From the third ἐπίσημον Σάνπι, which, as before noted, was the Hebrew *tzade*, or as we call it, *zad*, their z was taken, not from the Greek Ζῆτα; for here I am forced to recede from the learned doctor, becauſe the Latin z hath a very hard ſound, as the dental צ hath, whereas the Greek ζῆτα was ſo ſoft, that *Fabius* tells us, the Roman oratours were obliged to borrow it ſometimes from them, to avoid uſeing their own barbarous z, that is the Hebrew צ, which the Greeks had not, *Lib.* XII, 10. and in the ſame place will ſcarce allow ו, that is, F, to have a human ſound; which ſurely is ſofter than צ; and the opinion he had of our Q, I have ſhown before. Hence it is evident, that the Latin z is not the Greek ζ; and that the oratour diſlikes as letters all the three Ἐπίσημα: and the doctor confeſſes the figure of z comes nearer צ, and the ſmall z nearer to the final ץ, than to the Greek ζ. But to return to our Q. The figure of Q is eaſyly made from C|, by ſhuting the ſemicircle, and obliquateing the perpendicular line; and C| *quoppa*, differs not at all from the Hebrew ק, when, in complyance with the weſtern way of writeing, it is turned to the right. Thus at length the figure, name, and power of this letter are ſettled. But whereas the learned doctor roundly affirms the Greeks had formerly this letter; I cannot here but avow my diſſent, ſince it neither appears among the Cadmean letters, nor thoſe ſince invented, whether neceſſary, or compendiary: beſides, he owns the Greeks did not want it. Yea *Quintilian* further obſerves, that they could not pronounce it, and is angry that ſo broad and harſh a ſound ſhould be taken into the Latin alphabet, which ſo embaſed the Roman, when compared with the Greek, elocution. I ſhould next ſhow its mutual intercourſe with its ſiſter mutes; but I have already made the longeſt preface to one of the ſhorteſt letters, and therefore ſhall only obſerve, that the reſemblance and ſound of this mute is nearer to that of her medial ſiſter G, than to C or K her other ſiſters. For G takes V after her before a vowel, and that ſometimes in the ſame ſyllable, as in *lingua*, *extinguo*, &c. as Q always doth: which *v*, whether it be a vowel or a conſonant, or neither, as *Donatus* and others have thought, is better ſought in that letter than here. Q in the notes of the ancients, ſignifys Quintus, *or* Quintius; Quint. Quintilius; Quaeſ. Quæſtor; Q. B. V. Quod bene vertat; Q. S. S. S. Quæ ſuprà ſcripta ſunt; Q. M. Quintus Mutius, vel Quomodo.

Q ante A.

QUà, adv. [*ex* abl. quâ, *ſc.* viâ, parte, ratione] (1) *Which way.* (2) *By what method*, or *way.* (3) *On what place.* (4) *As far as.* (5) ‖ Alſo *conſidered as.* (6) ¶ Quà — quà, *both — and.* (1) Quò minùs ei liceat vagari, quà velit, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1. 16. (2) Quà facere id poſſis, noſtram nunc accipe mentem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 680. (3) Si viæ ſunt, quà plauſtra agi faci è poſſunt, *Varr.* conf. *Ov. Met.* 1, 299. (4) Quà terra patet, fera regnat Erinnys, *Ov. Met.* 1, 242. (5) Non quà filius alicujus, ſed quà homo æſtimatur, *Paul. JC.* (6) Quà mares, quà feminas confectaris, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 20.

Quacunquè, adv. *Which way ſoever, by what place ſoever, whitherſoever.* Quacunquè nos movemus, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 18. Quacunquè velint vagari, permittitur, *Id.* in *Rull.* 2, 13.

Quādantĕnus, adv. [*i. e.* quâdam parte tenus] *After a ſort, in part, in ſome meaſure.* Quadantenus rubens, *Plin.* 26, 10. Quadantenus dicere, *Id.* 37. *in Proœm.*

Quadra, æ. f. [*à* quatuor, *pro* quatra, *t* in *d* converſo] (1) *A ſquare.* (2) *A ſquare trencher.* (3) *A ſquare piece* of bread, cheeſe, *&c.* (4) *The ſquare at the bottom of a pillar.* (1) Patulis nec parcere quadris, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 115. (2) Alienâ vivere quadrâ, *Juv.* 5, 2. (3) Nec te liba juvant, ſectæ nec quadra placentæ, *Mart.* 3, 77, 3. caſei, *Id.* (4) Vitr. 3, 3.

‖ Quadrāgēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of forty*, or *forty years old*, Arnob. ┼ Annorum quadraginta.

Quadrāgēni, æ. a. adj. pl. *Forty.* Columnæ ſeſtertiis quadragenis millibus locatæ, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 56. ¶ Quadragena annua, *forty thouſand ſeſterces a year*, Suet. *de* Ill. Gramm. 23.

Quadrāgēſima, æ. f. (1) *The fortyeth part*, or *penny*, to be paid to the government. (2) ‖ *The time of Lent*, from our Saviour's forty days faſt. (1) Suet. Veſp. 1. (2) ‖ Ap. Eccl. ſcriptt.

‖ Quadrāgēſimālis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the fortyeth*, or *to Lent*, Bud.

Quadrāgēſimus, a, um. adj. [*à* quadrageni] *The fortyeth*, *Tac.* Ann. 1, 64, 5.

Quadrāgies, adv. *Forty times.* Seſtertiûm ter & quadragies, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 12.

Quadrāginta, ind. plur. [*ex* quatuor, *&* ginta, flexionis paragoge, ut Græcis κοντα in τεσσαράκοντα] *Forty.* Quadraginta arvi jugera, *Catull.* 112, 2.

Quadrandus, a, um. part. *To be ſquared*, or *fitted.* Quadrandæ orationis induſtria, *Cic. Orat.* 56.

Quadrangŭlāris, e. adj. *Four cornered, quadrangular.* Quadrangularis agri forma, *Col.*

Quadrangŭlus, a, um. adj. *Four cornered, ſquare.* § Quadrangula figura, *Plin.* 13, 22.

Quadrans, tis. part. *Agreeing*, Cic.

Quadrans, tis. m. [*ex* part.] (1) A Roman coin, *the fourth part of an* as, in value near, *our halfpenny*, and made of braſs *or* lead, with the picture of a ſhip, *or* float, on it, whence it is ſometimes called *quadrans ratitus.* (2) † Or becauſe it was *the waterman's fare.* (3) It was alſo *the price of batheing*, which was publickly paid to the keeper of the bagnio. (4) *The fourth part*, or *quarter*, of any number, weight, *or* meaſure. (1) = Quadrans antè triuncis vocatus, à tribus unciis, *Plin.* 33, 3. *Mart.* 3, 7. conf. 10, 74. (2) Varr. *ex* Lucil. (3) Quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 137. vid. & *Juv.* 6, 45. (4) *Col.* 4, 2, 7. ¶ Quadrans operæ, *the fourth part of a day's work*, Id. 2, 4. Quadrans vini, *half a pint*, or *jill, of wine*, Celſ. 4, 4. ‖ Hæres ex quadrante, *an heir of the fourth part of the eſtate.* Ulp.

Quadrantal, ālis. n. (1) ‖ *A figure ſquare every way*, like dice. (2) Alſo *a veſſel*, the ſame with *amphora*, containing of our meaſure *nine gallons.* (1) Gell. 1, 20. (2) Modica eſt; capit quadrantal, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 14.

Quadrantālis, e. adj. *Four fingers*, or *three inches thick*, &c. *Plin.* 13, 15.

Quadrantāria, æ. f. *A common harlot that will be hired for a farthing*, Quint. 8, 6.

Quadrantārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to*, or *bought for, a farthing.* Cur ornaretur quadrantaria res? *Sen. Ep.* 86. [al. 87.] *De balneo publico loq.*

Quadrārius, a, um. adj. *That is made four ſquare.* § Vaſa quadraria, *Cato*, 18.

‖ Quadrātārius, ii. m. *A ſtonecuter, a ſquarer of marble*, Sidon. ┼ Lapicida.

‖ Quadrātūra, æ. f. *The ſquareing of any thing*, Hygin. *de* Limit. *Cæſ.* p. 203.

Quadrātus, a, um. part. *&* adj. (1) *Squared, fourſquare.* (2) *Well ſet, well made and faſhioned.* (1) Capitolium ſaxo quadrato ſubſtructum eſt, *Liv.* 6, 5. ✠ Mutare quadrata rotundis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 100. (2) § Quadrati boves, *Col.* 6, 1. Corpus quadratum habitiſſimum eſt, neque gracile, neque obeſum, *Celſ.* 2, 1. ¶ Quadratæ literæ, *great*, or *capital, letters*, Petron. c. 29. Agmen quadratum, *a battalion ſet in cloſe array*, Cic. Att. 2, 42.

Quadrĭcēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Forty*, Varr. R. R. 2.

Quadrĭceps, ĭpĭtis. adj. *Haveing four heads*, or *tops*, Varr.

Quadrĭdens, tis. adj. [quatuor habens dentes] *That hath four teeth*, or *tines*, Cato, c. 10.

Quadriennium, ii. n. *The ſpace of four years.* Quadriennio ante mortem, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 7.

Quadrĭfărĭam, adv. *After four ſorts, four ways, in four parts.* Quadrifariam diviſo exercitu, *Liv.* 4, 22. *conf.* 38, 1. diſpertiri, *Varr.*

‖ Quadrĭfărĭter, adv. *Four manner of ways*, Paul. ┼ Quadrifariam, *Liv.*

Quadrĭfĭdus, a, um. adj. [quod in quatuor partes findi poteſt] (1) *Cleft in four parts.* (2) Alſo *divideing the year into four parts.* (1) § Quadrifidæ ſudes, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 25. Quadrifida trabs, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 663. (2) § Quadrifidus labor, *Claud. Conſ. Prob. & Olyb.* 268.

Quadriflŭvius, a, um. adj. *Runing in four veins*, Vitr. 2, 9.

Quadrĭfŏris, re. adj. [quatuor habens fores] *Haveing four holes*, or *doors*, Plin. 11, 21.

Quadrifrons, tis. m. [quatuor frontes habens] *Four fronted*, an epithet of Janus, *Cato.*

Quadrīga, æ. f. quòd quatuor equis agebatur [*qu.* quadriaga, *vel* quadrijuga; *ex* quatuor, *&* jugum] (1) *A team of horſes.* (2) *A cart*, or *chariot, drawn with four horſes.* (3) It is applyed alſo to *other things that are four of a ſort.* (1) Metium in diverſa quadrigæ Diſtulerant, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 642. (2) Minervam quadrigarum inventricem ferunt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (3) Quadrigæ initiorum, locus & corpus, tempus & actio, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 1.

Quadrīgārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a chariot*, or *a charioteer.* § Habitus quadrigarius, *Suet. Cal.* 19.

Quadrīgārius, ii. m. [qui agit quadrigam] *A coachman, a charioteer*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. *&* Arnob. lib. 2. p. 70. ‖ ✠ In introïtu gladiator, in victoriâ quadrigarius, *Aſcon.*

Quadrīgātus, a, um. adj. *Haveing the ſtamp of a chariot on it.* § Quadrigati nummi, denarii, *or* quinarii *chiefly*, Liv. 22, 52.

Quadrĭgĕmĭnus, a, um. adj. [quatergeminus, τετράπλους] *Four double.* § Quadrigemina cornicula, *Plin.* 8, 23.

Quadrĭgēnārius, a, um. adj. *Containing forty, of forty*, Liv. 7, 7.

Quadrĭgēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Forty*, Varr.

Quadrīgŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* quadriga] *A little chariot*, Cic. *de* Fato, 3. *&* Plin. 34, 8.

Quadrĭjŭgis, ge. adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, a chariot with four horſes.* (2) † Subſt. *Four horſes drawing in a chariot, and harneſſed together.* (1) § Equi quadrijuges, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 571. (2) *Ov. Met.* 1, 168. *ubi al.* quadrijugi.

Quadrijŭgus, a, um, adj. *Drawn with four horſes.* § Currus quadrijugus, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 162.

‖ **Quadrilătĕrus**, a, um, adj. *That hath four ſides*, Geom.

Quadrilībris, re, adj. *That weigheth four pounds.* Quadrilibris aula auro onuſta, *Plaut. Aul.* 5, 1, 2.

‖ **Quadrĭmănus**, a, um, & Quadrĭmănis, e, adj. *That hath four hands*, Jul. Obſeq. *de* Prodig. c. 111.

Quadrīmātus, ûs, m. verb. [*à* quadrimus] *The age of four years.* Nullum extra quadrimatum utile eſt, *Plin.* 19, 11. conf. & *Col.* 7, 9.

Quadrīmeſtris, e, adj. [quatuor menſium] *Of four months.* § Conſulatus quadrimeſtris, *Suet. Ner.* 14.

Quadrīmŭlus, a, um, adj. *Allmoſt four years old.* Altera quinquennis, altera quadrimula periît, *Plaut.* in *Pœn. Prol.* 85.

Quadrīmus, a, um, adj. [*qu.* quadriannus, *Scal.*] *Of the age of four years, four years old.* Perdidi puerum quadrimum, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 102. § Merum quadrimum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 7.

Quadringēnārius, a, um, adj. [*à* quadringenus] *That containeth four hundred men.* § Cohortes quadringenariæ, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. Quadringenariæ octo cohortes, *Liv.* 7, 7.

Quadringēni, & Quadrĭgēni, Quadringentēni, & Quadrĭcēni, æ, a, adj. pl. [*ex* quatuor, & centum] *Four hundred.* Tricenis & quadringenis millibus LLS. *Varr.* conf. *Liv.* 8, 11. Plebi congiarium quadringeni nummi viritim dati, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 31, 2.

Quadringentēsĭmus, a, um, adj. *The four hundredth.* A. U. quadringenteſimo, *Liv.* 5, 45.

Quadringenti, æ, a, adj. pl. *Four hundred.* § Anni quadringenti, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 5. Quinque tabernæ Quadringenta parant, *Juv.* 1, 106. *i. e.* 400,000 ſeſterces. § Carpenta quadringenta, *Liv.* 33, 38.

Quadringenties, adv. [quater centies] *Four hundred times.* ¶ Seſtertiûm quadringenties, *four hundred millions*, Cic. Verr. 3, 10.

Quadrīnus, a, um, adj. *Four*, or *belonging to, four*; *quartane.* Trinis aut quadrinis diebus, *Plin.* 11, 36. ¶ ‖ Quadrinæ temporum vices, *the four ſeaſons of the year*, Apul. *de* Doct. Plat. p. 582. Quadrini circuitus febris, *a quartane ague*, Plin. 7, 50.

‖ **Quadrĭpartĭlis**, e, adj. *Divided into four parts*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

‖ **Quadrĭpartio**, ōnis, f. *A diviſion into four parts.* Rect. Quadripartitio, *Varr.*

Quadrĭpartītus, a, um, part. *Divided into four parts, al. ſcrib.* quadripertitus. Commutationes temporum quadripartitæ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28.

‖ **Quadrĭpes**, pĕdis, ant. ⊥ Quadrupes.

Quadrĭrēmis, is, f. *A galley with four banks of oars.* Egreditur Centuripinâ quadriremi Cleomenes è portu, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 33.

‖ **Quadrĭviālis**, e, adj. *Conſiſting of four ways*, Mart. *ap.* Litt.

Quadrĭvium, ii, n. *A place where four ways meet*, or *that hath four turnings*, or *partings*; as Carfax in Oxford. § Medio quadrivio, *Juv.* 1, 64. In quadriviis, & angiportis, *Catull.* 56, 4.

Quadro, āre, act. [in quadrum redigo] item congruo [in quadrum convenio] (1) *To ſquare*, or *make ſquare.* (2) Neut. *To agree, to fall right, to be perfect, to hit even*; *to ſuit, to be meet*, or *fit.* (1) Populum & abietem quadrare, *Col.* 11, 2. (2) = Conjunctionem verborum numeroſè cadere, & quadrare & perfici volumus, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 44. ¶ Hoc ad multa quadrat, *this ſerveth for many purpoſes*, Id. Attic. 4, 17.

Quadror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be ſquared*, &c. *Col.* 11, 2.

‖ **Quadrŭla**, æ, f. *A little ſquare*, Solin. c. 50.

Quadrum, dri, n. [*à* quatuor] *A figure four ſquare, a quarry of glaſs.* Perticæ dolentur in quadrum, *Col.* 8, 3. ¶ *Met.* In quadrum redigere, *to ſquare*, or *ſet in handſome order*, Cic. Orat. 62.

Quadrŭpĕdans, tis, part. [quatuor pedibus gradiens] *That goeth on four feet, pranceing, galloping.* § Quadrupedans cantherius, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 34. Quadrupedante putrem ſonitu quatit ungula campum, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 596.

‖ **Quadrŭpĕdus**, a, um, adj. *Standing on four feet.* ¶ Quadrupedo gradu reptans, *creeping on all four*, Amm. ⊥ Quadrupedans, *Virg.*

Quadrŭpes, pĕdis, adj. [quatuor pedes habens] (1) *Haveing four feet, going on all four.* (2) *Tied hands and feet.* (1) Dum certum flectit in orbem Quadrupedes curſus, *Ov. Met.* 6, 226. ¶ Infans quadrupes, *creeping on all four*, Id. Met 15, 577. (2) Beſtiarem more quadrupedes in caveâ coërcuit, *Suet. Cal.* 17. ¶ Quadrupedem conſtringere, *to tie one neck and heels, to fagot him*, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 25.

Quadrŭpes, ĕdis, m. *A horſe*, Item in fem. & in neut. gen. *Any beaſt*, or *cattle.* § Animoſus quadrupes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 84. Vaſta quadrupes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. Majora quadrupedia ſignari debent, *Col.* 11, 2.

Quadruplātor, ōris, m. verb. [quadruplatores dicti, quòd deferrent publica crimina, quorum convicti damnabantur *quadrupli*, quòd quartam partem ex damnatorum bonis conſequerentur, *Voſſ.* ex *Aſcon.* it. in genere qui *quadruplum* caperent, aut darent, *Sen.*] (1) *A publick informer*, or *promoter*, who accuſed a man of ſome crime, eſpecially of unreaſonable uſury, and had the fourth part of the criminal's fine, *or* eſtate. (2) ‖ Alſo *a giver*, or *receiver, of four fold.* (3) *One who for a ſmall gift ſeeketh a much greater.* (1) *Vid.* Liv. 3, 72. Cic. Verr. 1, 7. Quadruplatores erant delatores criminum publicorum, in quâ re quartam de proſcriptorum bonis, quos detulerant, aſſequebantur, *Aſcon.* in *Div. Verr.* p. 26. (2) *Vid.* Voſſ. Lexic. Etym. p. 424. (3) Sen. *de* Benef. 7.

Quadruplex, ĭcis, adj. *Fourfold.* Pecuniam quadruplicem abs te auferam, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 21.

‖ **Quadruplĭcātio**, ōnis, f. verb. *The takeing of a thing four times*, Ulp.

Quadruplĭcātò, adv. *Four times ſo much, four times again.* Emptis quadruplicatò vineis, *Plin.* 14, 4.

Quadruplĭco, āre, act. *To make four times ſo much as it was*; *to multiply four times.* Lucris quadruplicavit rem meam, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 4.

Quadruplò, adv. *Four times as much.* Quadruplò condemnari, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13.

Quadruplor, āri, ātus. [delator fio, & ex bonis damnati quartam partem accipio] (1) Dep. *To inform againſt a man to have the fourth part of his goods.* (2) ‖ Paſſ. *To be condemned to make fourfold reſtitution.* (1) = Neque quadruplari me volo, neque enim decet ſine meo periculo abire aliena ereptum bona, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 2, 10. (2) Ap. Juriſc.

Quadruplum, i, n. *Four times ſo much, four times multiplyed, fourfold.* § Dare in quadruplum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13.

Quadruplus, a, um, adj. *Quadruple, fourfold, four times as much.* Poſt id ego manum in te injiciam quadrupli, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 49. Conſueverat Tiberius quadruplam ſtrenam dare, *Suet. Tib.* 34.

Quadrurbs, is, f. [*ex* quatuor, & urbs; *ut* quadrivium] *Four citys of Attica ſo called*, Meurſ. or, as Feſt. thinks, *Athens itſelf*, as haveing been made up of four citys joined together in one.

‖ **Quadrus**, a, um, adj. [*à* quatuor] *Four-ſquare*, JCC.

Quærendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be ſought*, or *looked, for.* (2) *To be conſidered.* (3) *To be goten.* (1) Quærenda terra per orbem, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 13. conf. *Sen.* in *Herc. Oet.* 3. (2) *Vid.* Quæro, n. 6. (3) § Quærenda pecunia, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 53. Quærendi enſes, *Lucan.* 9, 209.

Quærens, tis, part. (1) *Aſking.* (2) *Seeking, endeavouring*, &c. (1) Virg. Æn. 1, 374. (2) § Quærens fallere noctem, *Ov. Epiſt.* 1, 9. *de cæt. vid.* Quæro.

Quærĭtans, tis, part. *Geting painfully.* Telâ victum quæritans, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 48.

Quærĭto, āre, freq. [*à* quæro] *To ſearch*, or *enquire, diligently*; *to ſeek*, or *look, for.* Si me ſenſerit eum quæritare, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 9.

Quærĭtur, imperſ. *It is queſtioned*, or *debated*; *inquiſition is made.* Cujus de morte tanquam de ceremoniis violatis quæritur, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 22.

Quæro, ĕre, ſīvi, ſītum, act. [*à* קרא vocit. quærimus n. propriè voce, deinde operâ] (1) *To aſk, ſeek*, or *enquire.* (2) *To ſeek*, or *look, for.* (3) *To make inquiſition.* (4) *To purchaſe, gain*, or *get.* (5) *To go about*; *to aſſay*, or *endeavour.* (6) *To diſpute, reaſon*, or *debate*; *to queſtion.* (7) *To conquer.* (8) *To excite*, or *provoke.* (1) = Scrutatus ſum quæ potui, & quæſivi omnia, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 74. (2) = Ubi quæram? ubi inveſtigem; quem percunter? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 3. 𝔛 *Poëta* quærit quod nuſquam eſt gentium reperit tamen, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 4, 9. (3) § Quærere de pecuniis repetundis, *Cic. Act.* in *Verr.* 9. de morte alicujus, *Id.* per tormenta, *to rack*, Id. (4) Honeſtè rem quærunt mercaturis faciendis, *Id. Parad.* 6. (5) Quærebant taciti noſter ubi eſſet amor, *Ov. Epiſt.* 3, 12. (6) Nec tam quærendum dolor malum ne ſit, quàm &c. Cic. (7) Dextrâ cùm quæreret urbes, *Prop.* 3, 18, 5. (8) § Sitim quærere, *Cic. Philipp.* 5.

Quæror. i, paſſ. (1) *To be ſought*, or *aſked, for*; *to be enquired into.* (2) *To be goten.* (3) *To be examined by rack*, or *otherwiſe.* (1) Tempus profectionis quæritur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 67. (2) § Victoria quærebatur, *Liv.* (3) Majores noſtri in dominum de ſervo quæri noluerunt, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 22.

† **Quæſens**, tis, part. [*à* quæſo] *Praying, aſking.* Nautis mari quæſentibus vitam, *Enn.* ⊥ Quærens.

‖ **Quæſītio**, ōnis, f. verb. actio quærentis. *A ſearch, an examination, an enquiry.* Quæſitioni Cupidinis intenta, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 166. ⊥ Percontatio, inquiſitio.

† **Quæſīto**, āre, freq. [*à* quæſo] *To ſeek frequently after*, Priſc. ⊥ Quærito.

Quæſītor, ōris, m. verb. [*à* quæro; *qui &* quæſtor, quòd de publico crimine quæreret] (1) *An inquiſitor*, or *examiner, of capital offenſes.* (2) *A judge.* (1) Tormenta regit quæſitor, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 28. (2) Quæſitor Minos urnam movet, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 432. = judex, *Id. ibid.*

Quæſītum, ti, n. (1) *A queſtion, a demand, a thing aſked.* (2) *A thing goten*, or *obtained.* (1) Accipe quæſiti cauſam, *Ov. Met.* 4, 493. (2) Quæſitique tenax & qui quæſita reſervent, *Id. Met.* 7, 657.

Quæſītūrus, a, um, part. *About to enquire*, or *make inquiſition.* Quæſiturus de pecuniis repetundis, *Cic. Act.* in *Verr.* 9.

Quæſītus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Enquired into, aſked, demanded.* (2) *Sought for.* (3) *Goten, obtained.* (4) *Affected, not natural.* (5) *Studyed, exquiſite.* (1) *Vid.* Quæſitum, n. 1. (2) Saxa per humum quæſita, *Juv.* 15, 63. (3) Utitur antè quæſitis ſapiens, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 38. (4) 𝔛 Quæſitâ comitate manifeſtam defectionem tegebat, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 50. (5) Reos quæſitiſſimis pœnis affecit, *Id. Ann.* 6, 44. § Quæſitior adulatio, *Id. ibid.* 12, 26.

Quæſītus, ûs, m. verb. [*à* quæro] *A ſeeking*, or *aſking*, Plin. 51, 9.

Quæſo, defect. plur. quæſūmus, inf. quæſĕre, quæſo, quæſis, quæſit, quæſi, quæſum; vel ſecundum *Prob.* quæſīvi, quæſītum. (1) *To ſeek, to get.* (2) *To beſeech, to deſire, to pray*, or *entreat.* (1) *Vid.* Quæſens. (2) *Abſol.* Fac, quæſo, qui ego ſum, eſſe te, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23. = Non divûm pacem votis adit, & prece quæſit, *Lucr.* 5, 1228. Curionem quæſivit, ut ætati concederet Mamerci, *Sall.* in *Fragm. Ep.* § Deos quæſo, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 7. = A te peto & quæſo, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 4. Mirum eſt me ut redeam, te opere tanto quæſere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 2, 1.

Quæſtĭcŭlus, i, m. dim. [*à* quæſtus] *Small gain, little profit*, Cic. *de* Div. 2, 15.

Quæſtio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* quæro, per Sync. *pro* quæſitio] (1) *A ſearching, an enquireing* (2) *A doubt, a matter in debate, a caſe in law.* (3) Alſo *enquiry*, or *examination, by torture.* (1) Quæſtio eſt appetitio cognitionis, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 8.

4, 8. ¶ Quæſtioni eſſe alicui, *to be out of the way, to be to ſeek*, Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 2, 68. (2) = Res quæcunque in diſceptationem, quæſtionémque vocatur, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 72. (3) = Quæſtiones nobis ſervorum & tormenta nobis minitatur, *Id.* pro *Sullâ*, 28. Facti in equuleo quæſtio eſt; juris, in judicio, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 22.

‖ **Quæſtiōnārius**, ii, m. *An examiner*, or *inquiſitor; one that tortureth*, or *racketh, people to make them confeſs*, Schol. Juv.

Quæſtiuncŭla, æ, f. dim. [*à* quæſtio] *A little*, or *ſmall, queſtion*, or *doubt*. Quæſtiunculis te faciebam attentiorem, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16.

Quæſtor, ōris, m. [contr. *ex* quæſitor; ita dict. quòd inquirendæ & conſervandæ pecuniæ causâ creatus eſſet] (1) ‖ Anciently *a judge in capital matters*, the ſame as *quæſitor*. (2) *A treaſurer of the common treaſure*, or *of wars*; alſo *the receiver of tributes, the pay-maſter of any legion*, or *of the army in any of the provinces*. (1) Quæſtores paricidii, XII. *Tabb. ap. Pompon.* (2) Prætorem quæſtori ſuo parentis loco eſſe oportet, *Cic. Div.* in *Cæcil.* 19. Cæſar ſingulis legionibus ſingulos legatos, & quæſtorem præfecit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 52. ‖ Hæc erat prima adminiſtratio ſenatoris, quæſtorem fieri, & in provinciæ curam gerere pecuniæ publicæ in uſus diverſos erogandæ, *Aſcon.* ☞ *De his, eorumque officiis vid.* Caſſiodor. *in var. loc. & Sigon. De antiq. jure Prov.* l. 2. c. 2, 3.

Quæſtōrium, ii, n. (1) *The exchequer*. (2) Alſo *the quæſtor's tent in the camp*. (1) Theſſalonicam me, in quæſtoriúmque, perduxit, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 41. (2) Captum quæſtorium, quæſtórque ibi Panſa occiſus, *Liv.* 10, 32.

Quæſtōrius, ii, m. *He that hath been treaſurer*, Cic. Philipp. 13, 14.

Quæſtōrius, a, um, adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, the quæſtor*. (2) *That hath been of that office*, or *dignity*. (1) § Quæſtoria ornamenta, *Suet. Claud.* 28. Quæſtorium forum, *Liv.* 41, 2. (2) § Vir quæſtorius, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 30.

Quæſtuārius, a, um, adj. *He that exerciſeth a trade*, or *way, to gain thereby*, Sen. *de* Benef. 6, 32.

Quæſtuōſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Gainfull, profitable, whereof much gain cometh*. (2) Alſo *ſtudyous*, or *deſireous, of much lucre*. (1) Quæſtuoſa mercatura, fructuoſa aratio dicitur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 31. = Annus uberrimus, quæſtuoſiſſimúſque, *Id. Act.* in *Verr.* 14. Venio jam ad ſumptuoſos; relinquo illum quæſtuoſum, *Id. Parad.* 6, 3. Gens Syrtica navigiorum ſpoliis quæſtuoſa, *Curt.* 4, 29. § Benignitas quæſtuoſior, *Liv.* 39, 25. (2) Dummodo eam des, quæ ſit quæſtuoſa, quæ alat corpus corpore, *Plaut. Mil.* 3 1, 190.

Quæſtūra, æ, f. *The office of a treaſurer, quæſtor*, or *chamberlain*, Cic. paſſim.

Quæſtus, ûs, † quæſti, *vel* quæſtuis, *Non.* m. [quòd quærendo comparatur] (1) *Gain, profit, lucre, advantage*. (2) *A trade, a way of geting one's liveing*, or *geting money*. (1) = Alii emendi aut vendendi quæſtu & lucro ducuntur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 3. = Sui quæſtus aut commodi causâ, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 38. (2) = De artificiis & quæſtibus, qui liberales habendi, qui ſordidi ſunt, hæc ferè accepimus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42.

Quālĭbĕt, adv. *Which way you will, any way*. Qualibèt perambula ædes, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 122.

Quālis, e, adj. [*à* qua, ut *à* via vialis, *&c.*] (1) *What manner, of what kind, what ſort*, or *faſhion, ſuch as, like as, what manner of*, or *what*. (2) *After* talis, *as*. (3) It is alſo elegantly uſed in *ſimiles* for *qualiter, like as*. (1) Nulla gens eſt, quæ non, etiamſi ignoret qualem deum habere deceat, tamen habendum ſciat, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 8. = Qualem te gentibus præſtitiſti, ſimilem in civium deditione præſtes, *Id.* Quales in repub. principes eſſent, tales, reliquos ſolere eſſe cives, *Id.* (2) Si quis eſt talis, quales eſſe omnes oporteret, *Id.* Tale tuum carmen—Quale ſopor feſſis in gramine, quale, *&c.* Virg. Ecl. 5, 46. (3) Qualis in Eurotæ ſylvis—Exercet Diana choros, *Id. Æn.* 1, 502. ☞ *Qualis* nonnunquam ſubſtantivo in oppoſito membro genere apud poëtas reſpondet, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 7. Sed incitat me pectus, & mammæ putres, Equina quales ubera.

Quālĭſcunque, lĕcunque. *Such as it is, of what ſort ſoever it be, whatſoever*. Qualemcunque locum ſequimur, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 8.

Quālĭſlibet. *What ſort ſoever, whatſoever, what you will*. Formæ literarum vel aureæ, vel qualeſlibet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 37. ☞ *Sed ſcribi poteſt diviſè*.

‖ **Quālĭſquālis**, e, adj. *Be it what it will; any manner*, or *kind, of*, Ulp. ↓ Qualiſcunque.

Quālĭtas, ātis, f. [*à* qualis] *A quality, a manner, ſort, faſhion, condition*, or *nature*. Qualitates appellavi, quas Græci ϖοιότητας vocant, quod ipſum non eſt vulgi verbum, ſed philoſophorum, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 7. Qualitas cujuſque rei conſideranda eſt, *Col.* 11, 1.

Quālĭter, adv. *Like as, after what manner, ſo as*. Maximè refert, villa qualiter ædificetur, *Col. R. R.* 1, 4. vid. & *Tib.* 4, 1, 84.

Quālĭtercunque, adv. *Howſoever, after what ſort, faſhion*, or *manner, ſoever*. Qualitercunque ſatum, *Col.* 11, 3.

Quālŭbĕt, adv. *Any way*. Qualubet eſſe notus optas? *Catull.* 38, 6. ☞ *Sed ſcrib. diviſè*.

***Quālus**, i, m. *Virg. &* **Quālum**, i, n. *Cato* [*à* Gr. κάλαθος, per Sync. *V.*] (1) *A frail*, or *twig baſket, out of which wine runeth when it is preſſed; a colander*. (2) Alſo *a coop*, or *baſket, which hens lay in*. (3) ‖ *A tray which labourers carry mortar in, to ſerve tilers*, or *plaſterers*. (4) *A baſket*, or *hamper, which women put their ſpindles and bottoms of thread in*. (1) = In ſpiſſo vimine qualos, Coláque prælorum fumoſis diripe tectis, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 241. § Quala ſataria, *Cato*, c. 11. Qualus ἠθμὸς, δυλιςὴρ, *Gloſſ. Phil.* (2) § Qualus ſaligneus, *Col.* 9, 15. (3) Ulp. (4) Tibi qualum Cythereæ puer ales aufert, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 4.

Quàm, conj. *vel* adv. [*ab* acc. quam, ut quà, adv. ab abl.] (1) *How*. (2) *How? how!* (3) ¶ Tam—quàm, *as well—as*; ☞ whereof the former is ſometimes omitted. (4) ¶ Quàm—tam, *the more—the more*. (5) Quàm mox? *how ſoon? how long till?* (6) *Then*, or *than*, after compariſon. (7) *Very, very much, very greatly*. (8) *After, after that*. (9) *As much as, as long as*. (10) ¶ Prius—quàm, ✤ quàm—priùs, *before*. (11) *Rather than*. (1) Tu optimus es teſtis, quàm fuerim occupatus, *Cic.* (2) Labaſcit uno verbo victus, quàm citò? *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 98. Quàm timeo quorſum evadas! *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 100. ¶ Quàm vellem! *how I could have wiſhed!* Id. ibid. 2, 1, 26. (3) Parmenonis tam ſcio hanc eſſe technam, quàm me vivere, *Id. Eun.* 4, 4, 51. De Catilinâ quàm breviſſimè potero, paucis dicam, *Cic.* (4) Quàm acerbiſſima oleá erit, tam optimum oleum erit, *Cato*. Quàm quiſque peſſimè fecit, tam maximè tutus eſt, *Sall. B. Jug.* 34. (5) Quàm mox cocta erit cœna? *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 28. (6) Nihil libentiùs facio, quàm ſcribo, *Cic.* Nihil magìs deſideratur, quàm quod, *&c.* Id. Contra facis quàm pollicitus es, *Id.* (7) Rejecit ſe in eum flens quàm familiariter, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 109. Quàm maximâ poſſum voce, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 36. An eſt quod malim, quàm te quàm doctiſſimum videre? *Id.* Ut quàm maximas, quàm primùm, quàm ſæpiſſime, gratias agat, *Id. Fam.* 13, 6. (8) Anno 301 quàm condĭta Roma fuit, *Liv.* 3, 33. Septimo die quàm profectus erat, *Id.* Poſterâ die quàm illa acta erant, *Id.* ☞ *Aliqui Livianum idioma eſſe dicunt, ſed non eſt, ſic enim* Plaut. Vidua vivam quàm tuos mores perferam, *Men.* 5, 1, 26. Cicero, Fam. 16, 21. Tabellarii venerunt poſt diem XLVI quàm diſceſſerant, *Suet. Claud.* 17. Sexto, quàm profectus erat, menſe, domum rediit, *Vid. &* Nep. Ariſtid. 3, ult. (9) Turbent porrò quàm velint, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 12. (10) *Virg. Georg.* 1, 50. *Prop.* 2, 18, 10. Helleniſm. (11) Uſus eſt operâ Pomponii ſimplici virtute merentis, quàm captantis gloriam, *Paterc.* 2, 129. ☞ *Quàm* interdum connectit duos comparativos. Hæc magnificentiùs jactata, quàm veriùs, *Curt.* 3, 8, 12. Interdum ponitur pro *quantùm*. Tibi quàm poteſt, denuncio, *Id.* 7, 7, 25. Interdum pro *quàm ut* poſt *aliter*. Sed Lyſimachum deſiliens equo Alexander haſtæ cuſpide ita in fronte vulneravit, ut ſanguis aliter eludi non poſſet, quàm diadema ſibi demptum rex, alligandi vulneris causâ, capiti ejus imponeret, *Juſt.* 15, 3, 13. Poſt comparativum ϖλεοναςικῶς; ut, Hoc certius nihil eſſe poteſt, quàm, quod, *&c.* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 9.

† **Quamde**, *Then*, or *than*, Lucr. 1, 641. & Feſt. *ex* Enn. ↓ Quam.

Quamdiu, adv. temp. (1) *How long?* (2) *As long as, whilſt, dureing the time, untill*. (1) § Quamdiu furor iſte tuus nos eludet? *Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. Ego tamdiu requieſco, quamdiu ad te ſcribo, *Id. Attic.* 9, 3. (2) § Diſces quamdiu voles, tamdiu autem velle debebis, *&c.* Id. Offic. 1, 1.

Quamdūdum, adv. *How long ſince*, or *ago?* Quamdudum tu adveniſti? *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 43.

Quamlĭbet, adv. (1) *As you will*. (2) ‖ *Allthough, allbeit*. (1) Finditur in quamlibet tenues cruſtas, *Plin.* 36, 22. (2) *Solin.* c. 9.

Quāmobrem, adv. [ob quam rem] (1) *Wherefore, for what cauſe, why?* (2) *For which cauſe*, ſine interrog. (1) Quamobrem tandem non ſatisfacit? *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 5. (2) Multa mihi veniebant in mentem, quamobrem ita putarem, *Id. Fam.* 3, 10.

Quamplūrĭmus, a, um, adj. *Very much*, or *many*. Suum quamplurimo venditurus, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 12.

Quamprīdem, adv. *How long ſince*, or *ago?* Quæſo quampridem hoc nomen in adverſaria retuliſti? *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 3. ☞ *Sed ſcribi poteſt diviſè*.

Quamprīmum, adv. *Very ſhortly, by and by, as ſoon as may be*. Has ad te literas quamprimum perferri vellem, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 6.

Quamvis, conj. (1) *Allbeit, although*. (2) *Very much, greatly, never ſo*— (1) 𝔛 Res geſſit quamvis reipub. calamitoſas, tamen magnas, *Cic.* (2) Quamvis ſordida res & invenuſta, *Catull.* 12, 5. ¶ Quamvis ſublimes debent, *ſuch as are never ſo high*, Phædr. 1, 29, 1.

Quandiu, adv. *How long, as long as. Vid.* Quamdiu.

Quando, adv. temp. (1) *When?* (2) *When* indef. *when, at what time as*. (3) *Since*, or *ſeeing that*. (1) Quando iſtud erit? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 9. Quando genitum? *In Suppoſ. Plaut. Amph.* 60. (2) Veniat quando volet, *Plaut.* (3) Scribo quando te id video deſiderare, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20. Quando hæc te cura remordet, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 265.

Quandōcunque, adv. *Whenſoever, at what time ſoever, one time or other*. Quandocunque gens *Græcorum* ſuas literas dabit, omnia corrumpet, *Plin.* 29, 1. Quandocunque—tum, *&c.* Cic. Somn. Scip. 7.

Quandōque, adv. (1) *One time, or other*. (2) *Whenſoever*. (3) *After ſome time, in time*. (1) Aſturæ commoror, quoad ille quandoque veniat, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 18. (2) Indignor quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, *Hor. A. P.* 359. (3) Scire quid quandoque deceat prudentia eſt, *Cic. niſi fortè* quandoque ſcribi debeat, *i. e.* & quando. Et tu Galba quandoque guſtabis imperium, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 20.

Quandōquĭdem, conj. *Foraſmuch as, ſeeing that, becauſe, whereas*. Tu te poſſe dicito quandoquidem potes, *Cic. & per tmeſin.* Quando tu quidem in prælio mihi adfuiſti, *Id.* in *Verr.* 3, 80. *ex vet. formulâ.*

‖ **Quandūdum**, adv. *How long ago? Vid.* Quamdudum.

Quanquam, conj. [*ex* quàm geminato] *Although, allbeit, however*. 𝔛 Omnia jucunda quanquam ſenſu corporis judicentur, ad animum referuntur tamen, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 33. 𝔛 Quanquam—ſed, *Id.* Quanquam illum cupio abducere —veruntamen, *&c.* Terent. Eun. 1, 2, 97.

Quanti, gen. [*à* quantus] (1) *As much; after* tanti, *as*. (2) *Of how great conſequence*. (3) *For how much? at what rate?* (4) ¶ Quanti, quanti, *at what rate ſoever*. (1) Nec hoc tanti laboris eſt, quanti videtur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 49. (2) ¶ Quanti eſt ſapere! *what a great matter, what a brave*

brave thing it is! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21. (3) Emit? perii hercle, quanti? *PA.* Viginti minis, *Id. Eun.* 5, 5, 14. (4) ¶ Quanti, quanti, bene emitur quod neceſſe eſt, *be the price never ſo great,* Cic. Attic. 12, 29.

Quantillùm, adv. *How little?* Quantillùm ſitis? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 14. Quantillùm ſitit anus; *PH.* Modica eſt, capit quadrantal, *Id. Curc.* 1, 2, 15.

Quantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [à quantulus] *How very little, or how ſmall?* Quantillo argento te conduxit? *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 95.

‖ Quantiſper. *How little, or as little a while; as long as,* Solin. + Quanto tempore.

Quantĭtas, ātis, f. [à quantus] *Quantity, bigneſs, extent.* § Quantitas humoris, *Plin.* 17, 24.

Quantò, adv. cum comp. *By how much.* ¶ Quantò diutiùs abeſt, magìs cupio tantò, *the longer,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15.

Quantŏpĕre, adv. [quanto opere] (1) *How greatly.* (2) *As greatly.* (1) Dici non poteſt quantopere gaudeam, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 6. (2) Neque tantopere deſiderabam, quantopere delector, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 35.

Quantŭlum, li, n. (1) *How little, or much.* (2) *As much, or far as.* (1) Neſcio quantulum attulerit, verùm haud permultum attulit, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 86. (2) Quantulum judicare poſſemus, oſtendimus, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 1. ſub fin.

Quantŭlumcunque, n. *How little ſoever.* Sed quicquid erit in his libris, quantulumcunque videbitur, *Cic.*

Quantŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [à quantus] *How little, or as little, or much as.* Sol nobis quantulus videtur? *Cic. Acad.* 4. Id quantulum eſt? *Id. de Legib.* 2, 19.

Quantŭluſcumque, dim. *How little ſoever, never ſo little, or much.* Quantulacumque eſt facultas mea, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 30. Quantulumcunque aquæ aut ciborum ineſt pedibus evertitur, *Col.* 8, 3.

‖ Quantŭluſlĭbet, *As little as may be, how little ſoever,* Ulp.

Quantum, ti, n. *How much, how great, ſo much as.* ¶ Quantum eſt? *what an advantage it is?* Plaut. Quantum peditum erat, *all the foot,* Tac. Hiſt. 4, 33, 6. Quantum ad, *as touching, or concerning,* Plin. jun. Quantum tibi dì dent opus, *to your power,* Ter.

Quantùm, adv. *As far as, as much as, how, or as.* Quantùm intellexi ſenis ſententiam de nuptiis, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 2. ¶ Quantùm poteſt, *as ſoon as you can,* Id. Quantùm maximum, *ſo far as poſſible,* Plin. jun. Quantùm plurimùm ſalſæ aquæ, *Col.* ¶ Immanè quantùm, *how vaſtly,* Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6.

Quantumcunquè, adv. *How much ſoever, as much as.* Debeo quantumcunquè poſſum in eo laborare, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 4.

Quantumvis, conj. (1) *Allbeit, although, never ſo much, as much as you will, however.* (2) *Very.* (1) Ille catus, quantumvis ruſticus, ibit, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 39. (2) Eloquentiæ plurimum attendit, quantumvis facundus & promptus, *Suet. Claud.* 21.

Quantus, a, um, adj. [à quàm, *pro* quamtus] (1) *How great, how much.* (2) *How great, how brave!* (3) *As much, or as great, as.* (4) *How fine, how precious.* (5) *How many.* (1) Pecunia quanta ſit, oſtendit, *Cic.* (2) Quantæ occaſiones, quàm præclaræ fuerunt? *Id.* Quanta eſt gula, quæ ſibi totos ponit apros? *Juv.* 1, 140. (3) Pecuniam acciperent, quantam vellent, *Cic.* (4) Jaces indigno quanta res loco, *Phædr.* 3, 12, 3. *de margaritâ loq.* (5) Curatum peperit millia quanta tibi! *Prop.* 1, 5, 10. § Quanta quanta, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 10. *h. e.* quantacunque.

Quantuſcunque, tăcunque, tumcunque. *How great, or little, ſoever.* Quorum bona, quantacunque erant, ſtatim ſuis comitibus compotoribuſque deſcripſit, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 8. Ego is ſum, quantuſcunque ſum, *Id. Orat.* 2, 28.

Quantuſlĭbet, ălĭbet, umlĭbet. *How great ſoever, never ſo great.* Quantolibet ordine dignus, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 669. Suppurationes quantaſlibet ſanat, *Plin.* 20, 6. Gloria quantalibet quid erit, ſi gloria tantùm eſt? *Juv.* 7, 81.

‖ Quantuſne, *pro* quantus, *Litt.* ex *Hor.*

Quantuſquantus, a, um, adj. *How great ſoever, all over.* Quantuſquantus, nihil niſi ſapientia es, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 40. Quantumquantum ad eum erit delatum, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 4, 28.

Quantuſvis, ăvis, umvis, adj. *As great as you liſt, how great ſoever, never ſo great.* ¶ Quantivis pretii homo, *worth gold,* Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 15. Quantaſvis magnas copias etiam Germanorum ſuſtineri poſſe *exiſtimabant,* Cæſ. B. G. 5, 28.

‖ Quanvis, conj. *Vid.* Quamvis.

Quapropter, adv. *vel* conj. [propter quæ] (1) *Wherefore, why?* (2) *For which reaſon.* (1) Non eſt opus, pater. *CH.* Quapropter? *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 14. (2) Non eſt utile hanc illi dare, quapropter quoquo pacto celato eſt opus, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 2, 44.

Quāquà, adv. *On what part ſoever, what way ſoever.* Quaquà tangit, omne amburit, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 9.

Quāquāverſum, & Quāquāverſus, adv. *On every ſide, every way.* Legatos quaquaverſum dimittere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 23. Quaquaverſus pedes quinque, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 7. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* quoquoverſus.

Quāre, adv. [quâ re] (1) *Wherefore, why?* (2) *For which reaſon.* (3) *To the end that.* (1) Quare iſtud rogâſti? *Cic.* (2) Quare agite, ô juvenes, tectis ſuccedite noſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 631. (3) Omnia feci, quare perditis reſiſterem, ap. *C. Fam.* 10, 21.

Quartădĕcŭmānus, i, m. *ſc.* miles. (1) *A ſoldier of the fourteenth legion.* (2) ‖ Alſo *thoſe that would keep the paſſover on the fourteenth day of the moon, in the month of March.* (1) Tac. Hiſt. 2, 11, 2. ☞ *Sed in caſtig. libb.* quartadecuma. ¶ Quartadecuma legio, *the fourteenth,* Id. Ann. 1, 70, 1. & 14, 34. *nec non ſæpe alibi.* (2) Eccl.

Quartāna, æ, f. *ſc.* febris. *A quartan ague.* In quartanam converſa eſt vis morbi, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11, 1. Quartanâ implicari, *Liv.* 41, 21. § Frigida quartana, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 290.

Quartānārius, a, um, adj. *Of a fourth, or fourth part.* Quartanaria tabula, quæ quartam jugeri partem quadrata conficiet, *Pall. Jan. tit.* 11.

Quartāni, ōrum, m. pl. *ſc.* milites. *Soldiers of the fourth legion,* Tac. Hiſt. 4, 37, 3.

Quartānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the fourth.* § Quartana febris, *Plin.* 7, 50.

‖ Quartārium, ii, n. *A quarter, the fourth part,* Vitr. 40, 7.

Quartārius, ii, m. *The fourth part of any thing,* particularly *of a* congius, or *gallon; a quart.* § Quartarius vini, *Liv.* 5, 47. mellis, *Col.* 12, 5. ſulphuris, *Cato,* 95.

† Quartāta verba. *Words ſpoken faintly, ſo that every fourth can ſcarce be heard,* Cato, *ap.* Litt.

Quartĭceps, ĭpis, adj. *Haveing four heads; or the fourth head, or hill, of Rome,* Varr.

Quartò, *ſc.* loco, adv. *Fourthly, in the fourth place, or the fourth time,* Liv. *vid.* Gell. 10, 1.

Quartùm, adv. *ſc.* tempus. *The fourth time.* T. Quintio quartùm conſule, *Liv.* 3, 66.

‖ Quartumvĭri, ōrum, m. pl. *Four officers choſen to convey new colonys to their plantations,* Alex. *ab* Alex. 3, 16.

Quartus, a, um, adj. [à quatuor] *The fourth.* ¶ Quartus pater, *the great grandfather's father,* Virg. Æn. 10, 619. Hora quarta, *ten o'clock,* Id. Georg. 3, 327.

Quartuſdĕcĭmus, a, um, adj. *The fourteenth,* Tac. Ann. 1, 7. & Plin. 2, 59.

Quăſi, adv. [*ex* quam, & ſi; ut ex ὡς, & εἰ, ὡσεὶ] (1) *As if.* (2) *As it were.* (3) *In a manner.* (4) *As.* (5) *As though.* (6) *Allmoſt, or about; near upon.* (7) *Of the ſame import, to the ſame purpoſe.* (1) Stultior ego, quaſi neſciam vos velle, *Plaut. Amph. Prol.* 57. (2) Quaſi ſolſtitialis herba pauliſper fui, *Id. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 36. (3) Quaſi uxorem me ſibi habebat, *Id. Truc.* 2, 4, 38. (4) § Ita vita eſt hominum, quaſi cùm ludas teſſeris, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 21. Educavit magnâ induſtriâ, quaſi ſi eſſet ex ſe nata, *Plaut. Caſ. Prol.* 46. (5) Quaſi tu dicas me te velle argento circumducere, *Id. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 39. (6) Quaſi talenta ad quindecim coëgi, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 93. (7) Permitto ſervo quaſi teſtamenta facere, eaque ut legitima cuſtodio, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 16.

Quăſillāria, æ, f. *A baſket-wench, one that geteth her liveing by carding and ſpining, a ſpinſter, a ſlave tied to her baſket.* Convocat omnes quaſillarias, *Petron. Sat.* c. 132.

* Quăſillum, i, n. *Priſc.* & Quăſillus, i, m. *Cato,* c. 133. dim. [à qualus; vel potiùs à quatio, quaſſi] (1) *A wicker baſket, hamper, or pannier; the baſket in which women ſlaves kept their ſpining work.* (2) Meton. *The ſlave herſelf.* (1) Graviora rependit iniquis penſa quaſillis, *Prop.* 4, 7, 41. (2) Hujus domi inter quaſilla pendebatur aurum, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 4. ✠ Preſſum quaſillo ſcortum, *i. e.* quaſillaria, *Tib.* 4, 10, 3.

Quaſſābĭlis, e, adj. *To be ſhaken.* Quaſſabile ferro Molimen, *Luc.* 6, 22.

† Quaſſāgĭpennus, a, um, adj. [quòd quaſſis agitur pennis] Epitheton anatis. *Flaping its wings,* Varr.

Quaſſandus, a, um, part. *To be ſhaken, toſſed, or brandiſhed.* Quaſſanda haſta manu, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 697.

Quaſſans, tis, part. *Shakeing,* &c. Quaſſanti capite incedit, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 3, 23. Quaſſantia tectum Limina, *Lucan.* 5, 519.

Quaſſātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſhakeing, or ſhattering.* Capitum quaſſatio, excitans flammam, *Liv.* 22, 17.

Quaſſātus, a, um, part. (1) *Shattered, weatherbeaten, ſhaken, bruiſed.* (2) Meton. *Afflicted.* (1) § Quaſſata claſſis ventis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 551. Quaſſata vaſa, *Lucr.* 3, 435. (2) § Quaſſata reſpublica, *Cic.* pro *Marcell.* 8.

Quaſſo, āre, freq. [à quatio] (1) *To ſhake much.* (2) Met. *To endanger, to ſhatter.* (1) Quid quaſſas caput? *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 45. Me frequens tuſſis quaſſavit, *Catull.* 42, 14. (2) § Quaſſare domum, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 83.

Quaſſus, a, um, part. [à quatio] (1) *Shaken.* (2) *Bruiſed, battered.* (3) *Weather-beaten.* (1) Argutatio lecti quaſſa, *Catull.* 6, 11. (2) § Quaſſa aula, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 26. (3) § Rates quaſſæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 18.

Quaſſus, ûs, m. verb. *A ſhakeing, or joging.* Attrectatu & quaſſu ſævum amplificatis dolorem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 21. ex *Pacuv.*

Quătĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, actum, act. [facio quatere] *To make to ſhake.* § Quatefeci Antonium, *Cic.* ad *Brut. Ep.* 10. Raró occ.

Quātĕnus, præp. [*ſc.* quâ parte tenus] (1) *So far forth as.* (2) *How long.* (3) *How far.* (4) Conj. *Foraſmuch as, ſeeing that.* (1) Quatenus de religione dicebat—aſſenſum Bibulo eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 2. (2) Quibus auſpiciis iſtos faſces augur acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? *Id. Philipp.* 14, 5. (3) Videamus quatenus amor in amicitiâ progredi debeat, *Id.* de *Amic.* 11. (4) Quatenus aliquid ex omiſſis peto, nocetur, &c. *Paterc.* 2, 68. Quatenus, heu nefas! Virtutem incolumem odimus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 30. *ubi vid. vet. Schol.* ☞ *Sed in hâc notione Feſt. vult ſcribi* quatinus, *cum quo conſentiunt & alii.*

Quăter, adv. (1) *Four times.* (2) Indefin. *Very often.* (1) Siniſtrâ manu ſola quater pugnavit, *Plin.* 7, 23. (2) O mihi felicem terque quaterque diem! *Tib.* 3, 3, 26.

Quătĕrdĕcies, adv. *Forty times,* Cic. Verr. 1, 39.

Quăterdēni, æ, a, adj. pl. *Forty, four times ten.* § Anni quaterdeni, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 3, 2, 50.

Quăternārius, a, um, adj. *Of four.* ¶ Quaternarii ſcrobes, *four foot wide,* Col. 11, 2.

Quăternārius, ii, m. *The number of four.* § Numerus quaternarius, *Plin.* 28, 6.

Quăterni, æ, a, adj. pl. Diſtrib. ſed ut cætera id genus pro cardinali ferè uſurpatur. *Four, by four, four together, four.* Quaternis diebus latent, *Plin.* 8, 36. Quaternûm jugerum balæna, *Id.* 9, 3. † § Quaterna millia, *Liv.* 3, 5. *ſed al.* quatuor.

‖ Quăternio, ōnis, m. *The number of four, a quater at dice, or cards,* Jun. analog. *ut* ternio; *a file of four ſoldiers,* τετράδιον.

‖ Quăternĭtas, ātis, f. *A quaternity,* Pompon. Læt. ita dict. *ut* Trinitas.

Quătiens, tis, part. *Shakeing.* § Thyrſum quatiens, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 315. Quatiens flagellum Bellona, *Lucan.* 7, 568. tacem, *Sil.* 5, 221.

Quătĭnus, conj. *Inſomuch as, to the end that. Vid.* Quatenus, n. 4.

Quătio, ĕre, † ſſi, ſſum, act. (1) *To ſhake.* (2) *To brandiſh, to wag.* (3) *To ſhatter, to batter.* (4) *To make one ſhiver.* (5) *To thruſt.* (1) Cùm equus magnâ vi caput quateret, *Liv. conf. Sil.* 14, 602. (2) Quatit improbus haſtam, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 767. (3) Mœnia quatere arietum pulſu, *Curt.* 4, 3, 13. (4) § Horror membra quatit, *Id. ibid.* 3, 30. (5) *Vid.* Quatior, n. 2.

Quătior, i, paſſ. (1) *To be ſhaken.* (2) *To be ſhoved,* or *caſt, out.* (1) Tonitru quatiuntur cærula cœli, *Lucr.* 6, 95. (2) Homo quatietur cum dono foras, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 66.

Quătrĭduò, adv. *In,* or *within, four days ſpace.* Quatriduò, quo hæc geſta ſunt, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 7.

Quătrĭduum, ii, n. *The ſpace of four days,* Cic. Attic. 4, 2. & Liv. 3, 3.

Quatuor, poët. quattuor plur. indecl. *Virg. Four,* paſſim. QUATUOR VIRIS ET DECURIONIBUS [*ſc.* Fragellanis] Inſcript. *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 76. ☞ *Prima ſyllaba anceps.*

Quatuordĕcies, adv. *Fourteen times,* Plin. 3, 7.

Quatuordĕcim, pl. indecl. *Fourteen.* Per quatuordecim annos, *Plin.* 2, 14. *Abſ.* Quatuordecim, *the fourteen rows of ſeats wherein the equeſtrians ſat in the theatre,* Suet. Aug. 40.

Quatuorvĭrātus, ûs, m. *The office of four ruleing together,* Aſin. Poll. *ap.* Cic. Fam. Ep. 10, 32.

Quatuorvĭri, ōrum, pl. m. *Four men in office together, who were ſurveyors of the highways at Rome,* Cic. Fam. 10, 76.

‖ Quaxo, āre, act. *To cry like a frog,* Feſt. ⊥ Coaxo.

Qu ante E.

*Que, conj. [*à* Gr. enclitica κὲ] (1) *And.* (2) *Alſo.* (3) ¶ Que—que, *both—and.* (4) Sometimes it hath the force of the Greek τὲ, κὲ, γὲ, and by the poets is elegantly uſed in enumeration. (5) *For, ſeeing that, foraſmuch as.* (6) *Or.* (7) A ſyllabical addition. (1) Ego arma contra deos, aráſque, & focos tuli, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 29. (2) Quique optimè dicunt, quique id faciunt, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 26. (3) Perque nives alium perque horrida caſtra ſecuta eſt, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 23. (4) Deiphobúmque, Helenúmque, & Polydămanta ſub armis, *Prop.* 3, 1, 29. Unà Eurúſque, Notúſque ruunt, creberque procellis Africus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 89. (5) Non nobis ſolùm nati ſumus; ortuſque noſtri partem patria vendicat, partem amici, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 7. (6) Quid refert uri virgis ferróque necari, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 57. vid. & *Virg. Æn.* 2, 37. & ibi *Serv.* (7) *Ut* quiſque, quandoque, *&c.*

Queîs, dat. & abl. plur. *à* qui, *pro* quibus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 95.

Queîſcum, *as* quibuſcum. *With whom.* Coturnices dantur queîſcum luſitent, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 6.

Quĕmadmŏdum, adv. [ad quem modum] (1) *After what ſort,* or *manner; how.* (2) *By what means? how?* (3) *Like as, even as.* (1) Semper providi, quemadmodum ſalvi eſſe poſſemus, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 1. (2) Tu me tibi facere potis es ſempiternum. *S.* Quemadmodum? *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 1, 36. (3) Ut quemadmodum in ſe quiſque, ſic in amicum ſit animatus, *Cic.*

Queo, ‖ īre, īvi, ītum, Defect. *To be able; to may,* or *can.* Non queo ſcribere, *Cic.* Non quit ſentire dolorem, *Lucr.* 3, 646. Quod cernere non quis, *Id.* 1, 752. Nec frigora quimus Uſurpare oculis, *Id.* 1, 308. Sol non quîerit reddere calidum, *Id.* 6, 855. Non quiverint præſentire, *Id.* 5, 1341. Diſpertîſſe, neque in fructum convertere quîſſe, *Id.* 5, 1421. Quire, *Gell.* 11, 9.

† Queor, īri, ītus ſum, paſſ. *To may,* or *can.* Forma in tenebris noſci non quita eſt, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 57. Dum ſuppleri ſumma queatur, *Lucr.* 1, 1044.

† Quĕrārium, ii, n. *A coſtard,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

*‖ Quercĕrus, a, um, adj. *vel* Querquĕrus. [de them. *vid.* poſter.] *Quakeing,* or *quivering, for cold,* Feſt. ⊥ Rigens, horrens.

Quercētum, ti, n. *A grove of oaks, a foreſt.* Querceta Gargani laborant, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 7.

Querceus, a, um, adj. *Of oak.* § Quercea corona, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 83, 1. & *Aur. Vict.* 4, 3, 9. ⊥ Quernus.

Quercĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of an oak,* Suet. Cal. 19.

‖ Quercŭla, æ, f. *Oak of Jeruſalem.* ¶ Quercula minor, *germander.* Quia folia habet ſimilia quercinis, *Jun.*

Quercŭlānus, a, um, adj. *Of oak.* ¶ Querculanus mons, *a hill in Rome,* Plin. 16, 10. ☞ *Leg.* & querquetulanus.

Quercus, ûs, f. [incertæ admodum originis; *à* χοῖρος, quòd glandes profert, quibus paſcuntur porci. Sic Angl. vocatur, *the oak tree,* qu. *the hog's tree,* Morl.] *An oak.* § Quercus glandifera, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 1. valida, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 441.

Quĕrēla, æ, f. [*à* queror] (1) *A complaint,* chiefly among friends. (2) *A lamenting, a wailing.* (3) *A warbleing,* or *complaining, note,* or *ſound.* (1) Cui ſunt inauditæ cum Dejotaro querelæ tuæ? nunquam tu illum accuſâſti ut hoſtem, ſed ut amici officio parum functum, &c. *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 3. (2) Verùm, nec nocte paratum Plorabit, qui me volet incurvâſſe querelâ, *Perſ.* 1, 91. (3) Dulces querelæ, tibia quas fundit, *Lucr.* 4, 588. *Cycnorum* liquida querela, *Id.* 4, 552. Diſceſſu mugire boves atque omne querelis Impleri nemus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 215. In limo veterem ranæ cecinēre querelam, *Id. Georg.* 1, 378.

Quĕrendus, a, um, part. *To be complained of.* Querenda fortuna tua non eſt, *Ov. Met.* 15, 493.

Quĕrens, tis, part. *Complaining of.* Irrita Ditis Dona querens, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 520. Querenti ſimilis ſonus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 708.

Quĕrĭbundus, a, um, adj. (1) *Complaining,* or *making moan.* (2) *Apt to complain.* (1) De ſupplicio P. Lentuli magnâ & queribundâ voce dicebat, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 10. (2) Queribunda ſenectus, *Sil.* 13, 583.

Quĕrĭmōnia, æ, f. *A complaint, a makeing of moan.* Romæ querimoniæ de tuis injuriis habebantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 57. Malis Divulſus querimoniis amor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 19.

Quĕrĭtans, tis, part. [*ab* inuſit. queritor] *Complaining.* Flentes queritantéſque qui aderant, *Tac. Ann.* 16, ſub fin.

Querneus, a, um, adj. *Of oak.* § Frons quernea, *Col.* 6, 3. glans, *Cato,* 5. = Quernus.

Quernus, a, um, adj. *Of an oak, oaken.* § Quernæ glandes, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 305.

Quĕror, queſtus ſum, dep. [*ex* קרא clamo, *vel* כרה doleo] (1) *To complain, to lament, to bewail,* or *make moan.* (2) Alſo *to warble, chirp,* or *ſing.* (1) Audivi per literas Milonem meum queri per literas injuriam meam, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 8. § Queri de aliquo, *Paterc.* cum aliquo, *Cic.* apud aliquem, *Id.* Ego meas queror fortunas, *Plaut.* (2) Queruntur in ſylvis aves, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 26.

*Querquĕdŭla, æ, f. [*à* κερκὶς, Gr. ex cujus acc. κερκίδα, fit *querqueda,* unde querquedula, dim.] *A water fowl called a teal,* Varr. R. R. 3, 3.

*‖ Querquĕra, æ, f. *The cold,* or *ſhakeing, fit of an ague,* Apul. p. 462. ⊥ Horror.

*‖ Querquĕrus, a, um, adj. [*à* κάρκαρος, *Feſt.* quod *à* καρκαίρω, tremo] *Quivering, cold, chill.* ¶ Querqueræ vitiligines, *grievous leproſys,* Arnob. Febris querquera, *a cold,* or *quakeing, ague.* Gell. 20, 1. ⊥ Horrens.

*‖ Querquĕrus, i, m. [ab eodem] *Minut. ſc.* morbus. *The cold fit of an ague.* ⊥ Tremor.

Querquētŭlānus, a, um, adj. [*à* quercetum, *vel* querquetum] ¶ ‖ Porta querquetulana, *a gate of Rome that had a grove of oaks hard by it,* Feſt. Mons querquetulanus, *a hill of Rome, called afterwards* Cœlius, *with many oaks once growing on it,* Tac. Ann. 4, 65, 1.

Querquētum, ti, n. *A grove of oaks.* Si ad limitem querquetum habet, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 16, 6. = Quercetum.

Quĕrŭlus, a, um, adj. [*à* queror, *ut à* tremo, tremulus] (1) *Full of complaints, querulous.* (2) *Creaking, ſcreaking.* (3) *Croaking.* (4) *Warbleing, muſical.* (5) *Loud, ſhrill.* (1) Nunquam queruli cauſa doloris abeſt, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 8, 32. Calamitas querula eſt, *Curt.* 5, 5, 12. (2) Querulas impulit aura fores, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 642. (3) § Querula rana, *Col.* 10, 2. (4) Calliope querulas prætentat pollice chordas, *Ov. Met.* 5, 339. (5) Sub cantu querulæ deſpice tibiæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7, 30.

Queſtus, a, um, part. *That hath complained.* Eſſe deos Erebi crudeles queſtus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 76.

Queſtus, ûs, m. *A complaint, a moan, a lamentation.* = Qui queſtus, qui mœror dignus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 30. Lacrymæ ſimul, & queſtus ad ſidera fuſi, *Sil.* 16, 437.

† Quĕveis, dat. plur. [*à* qui] *Varr. corruptè ut puto pro* queiſvis.

Qu ante I.

Qui, quæ, quod, pron. (1) *Who,* (& in obliquis, *whom*) *which, that.* (2) *Who? what?* (3) *What an one, what kind of perſon.* (4) *Becauſe, ſeeing that.* (5) *For* ut. (6) *For* qualis. (7) *Any.* (8) In ablat. quî, *in which, by which, wherewith,* in omni genere, tam plur. quàm ſing. (9) *Whether.* (10) *Every one, all.* (1) Miſi quî hoc diceret, *Cic.* (2) Qui nominat me? *Ter.* Qui me vocat? *Plaut.* Qui tantus fuit labor? *Cic.* (3) Tandem agnôſti qui ſiem, *Ter.* Neſcis, qui vir fiet, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 7, 5. (4) Peccâſſe mihi videor, qui à te diſceſſerim, *Cic.* (5) Omitto iſtam *triſtitiam,* qui quidem te habeam fratrem, *Ter.* Non ſum tam inſolens, qui Jovem me eſſe dicam, *Cic.* (6) Illum eum eſſe puto, qui eſſe debet, *Id.* (7) Si qui velint, qui pauci ſunt, *Id.* (8) Paterâ quî rex Pterela potitare ſolitus eſt, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 105. Ut nequâ in re egeant, *Cic.* Nihil eſt quî emam, *Plaut.* Vehicula, quî vehar, *Id. Amph.* 3, 5, 28. (9) Formica & muſca contendebant acriter, Quæ pluris eſſet, *Phædr.* 4, 23. (10) Perſuadere illi quæ ſolet quos ſpernere, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 122. ☞ *Qui* convenit cum antecedente in caſu. Et aliquid agas eorum, quorum conſuêſti, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 5, 14. ubi vid. *Manut.* Eadem trahentem Alexandrum quibus antea viciſſet, inferiorem fore, *Curt.* 5, 1, 16. Aliquando ponitur pro *quia,* quod vid.

Quì, adv. [*ex* abl. quî *pro* quo, quâ, quo] (1) *How, by what means.* (2) Cum interrog. (3) *Why.* (1) Efficite, quì detur tibi, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 34. (2) Quì ſcis? *DA.* Scio, *Id. Andr.* 2, 2, 15. Deum niſi ſempiternum quì poſſumus intelligere? *Cic.* Quì poterit eſſe ſapientia? *Id. Att.* 16, 14. (3) Non poteſt. *PA.* Quì? *S.* Quia habet, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 5. ☞ Hinc Anglicè *why.*

Quia, conj. cum indic. & ſubj. [vel *à* pron. qui, vel ab Hebr. כי] *Becauſe, for ſo much as, for that.* Quia natura mutari non poteſt, idcirco, &c. *Cic.* ☞ *Hic redditivis ſæpe gaudet* quia—eo, quia—ideo, quia—propterea, vel quia—vel quia, *Id.*

Quiānam. *Why, wherefore pray you?* Quianam arbitrare? *Plaut.* Quianam ſententia vobis Verſa retro? *Virg. Æn.* 10, 6. Heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi? *Id. ibid.* 5, 13.

Quiāne [an quia] *Is it becauſe?* Quiane auxilio juvat antè levatos? *Virg. Æn.* 4, 538. *Serv. exp.* revera, *indeed.*

Quicquam, n. [*ex* quid, & quam] *Any thing.* Nihil egregium quicquam aſſequeris, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1.

Quicque, *vel* quidque, n. [*à* quiſque] *Every thing, any thing.* Interpretando quorſum quicque pertineat, *Cic.* Tum ſuo quicque vaſe conditur, *Col.* 12, 7.

Quicquid. *Whatſoever.* Quidquid præter ſpem evenit, id omne in lucro eſt deputandum, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 17. ¶ Unum quicquid, *pro* unum quidque, *any thing, every thing*, Lucr. 5, 1387.

Quîcum, *pro* cum quo. (1) *With whom.* (2) *With whom?* (3) *With which.* (1) Quîcum res tibi eſt, peregrinus eſt, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 22. (2) Quîcum loquitur filius? *Id. Heaut.* 1, 2, 4. (3) Hic eſt annulus, quîcum expoſita eſt gnata, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 1, 2.

Quīcunque quæcunque, quodcunque. (1) *Whoſoever, whatſoever, every one.* (2) *For* qualiſcunque, *how mean ſoever.* (3) *For* quantuſcunque, *how great ſoever.* (1) Quicunque is eſt, ei me profiteor inimicum, *ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 31. Quâcunque de re, quocunque de genere, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1. Et per tmeſin. Quæ me cunque vocant terræ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 614. Quem criminoſis cunque voles modum Pones iambis, *Hor. Od.* 1. 16, 2. (2) Orator ſi modò ſum, aut quicunque ſum, *Cic.* (3) Quæcunque in equite Romano dignitas eſſe poteſt, *Id.* pro *Cœl.* 2.

Quid, n. ſubſtantivè poſit. (1) *What.* (2) ¶ Quid? quòd, per Ellipſin. *What ſhall we ſay beſides?* (3) *For* qualis, *what ſort of.* (4) ¶ Quid iſtud? *vel ut al.* Quid iſthîc? Formula ægrè concedentis, *what meaneth all this ſtir?* (5) ¶ Quid multa? *what need of many words?* (6) Indefinitè *pro* aliquid, *any thing.* (7) *Why?* (8) *How?* (9) *How many! how great!* (1) Quid facerent miſeri? *Cic.* ¶ § Quid rei eſt tibi cum illâ? *what have you to do with?* Ter. Quid iſtuc verbi eſt? *what meaneth that?* Plaut. Quid ætatis? *how old?* Id. Quid ſcio quid ſit ei animi, *how he ſtandeth affected, what his mind is*, Id. (2) Quid? quòd ſi iſta vera ſunt, ratio omnis tollitur, *Cic. Acad.* 4. (3) Quæſo, quid hominis es? *Ter.* 4. Quid mulieris uxorem habes? *Id. Hec.* 4, 4, 21. (4) Quid iſtud? ſi certum eſt facere, facias, *Id. Eun.* 4, 7, 41. *interpr. Don.* Quid iſtud? video non licere, ut cœperam hoc pertendere, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 5, 9. (5) Gravatè ille primò, quid multa? impetrat, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. (6) Si tibi quid feci, aut facio, quod placet, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 14. (7) Quid ita? *Id.* Quid ita non? *Id.* (8) Quid tibi videtur? *Cic.* (9) Tum captivorum quid ducunt ſecum! *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 13. Diî boni! quid lucri eſt emori! *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 41.

Quīdam, quædam, quoddam, & quiddam [*ex* qui, & dam paragogico, ex δὴ, *ſanè, certè*] *Some certain perſon, or thing, one, ſuch an one.* § Quidam ex philoſophis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6. Quædam femina, *Id.* Quiddam divinum, *Id. Acad.* 1, 9. Par quoddam *gladiatorum*, Suet. Claud. 34. ✠ Non omnia, quædam Pro vitâ facienda, *Juv.* 15, 107.

Quīdem, adv. [*ex* quiddam] (1) *Truly, indeed.* (2) *Too, alſo.* (3) An intenſive article *denoteing earneſtneſs.* (4) *At leaſt, however.* (5) *For the adverſative* autem, *but.* (1) Doleo, & mirificè quidem, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 19. (2) Antonius cum unâ legione, & eâ quidem vacillante, L. fratrem expectat, *Id.* (3) Ego illud ne quidem contemnam, quod extremum eſt, *Id. Attic.* 2, 16. (4) Spero me tibi cauſam probâſſe; cupidi quidem certè, *Id.* (5) Phocion apud Philippum regem verbo, re quidem ipsâ apud Polyperchontem juſſus eſt dicere, *Nep. Phoc.* 3. ☞ *Eleganter uſurpatur cum his particulis* certè, profectò. Nunc quidem profectò, *Cic.* ☞ *Excipitur ab his ferè particulis*, at, ſed, verùm, tamen, verutamen.

Quidnam, n. (1) *What buſyneſs, what matter, what?* (2) *What*, ſine inter. (1) Per tmeſin. Quid iſthucnam monſtri eſt? *Ter.* (2) Reviſo quidnam Chærea hîc rerum gerat, *Id. Eun.* 5, 4, 1.

Quidni, adv. quare nî, *i. e.* non? vel quid niſi. *What elſe? why not?* Adeóne ad eum? S. Quidni? *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 17.

Quidpiam, cujuſpiam. *Something, any thing.* Num illi moleſtæ quidpiam hæ ſunt nuptiæ? *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 7.

Quidque, *vel* Quicque, cujuſque. *Every thing.* Suo quidque vaſe condītur, *Col.* 12, 7. *Vid.* Quicque.

Quidquid, n. [*à* quiſquis] *Whatſoever, as much as.* Quidquid hujus feci, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 8.

Quidvis, cujuſvis. *Whatſoever thou wilt, any thing.* Quidvis perpeti malle, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 18.

Quīdum? adv. [*ex* quì, adv. & dum] *How ſo? or why ſo?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 41. ☞ *Sed ſort. rect. diviſè.*

• Quies, ētis. f. [*ut* moveo, *à* meo, ita quies *à* κίω, *i. e.* κεῖμαι, cubo, quieſco] (1) *Reſt, eaſe, quiet, vacation, and a ceaſeing from labour and trouble.* (2) *Peacefullneſs, leiſure.* (3) ✤ *Calm, ſtill weather, reſpite.* (4) *Inaction, want of action.* (5) *A private life.* (6) *Sleep, a dream.* (7) *In plur.* quietes. *Reſting places, dens.* (1) Mors laborum quies, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 4. (2) Laurus quietis indicium, *Plin.* ✠ Seu bello opus eſt, ſeu quiete, *Liv.* 3, 15. (3) ✤ Quies inter frigus, calōremque, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 344. (4) ✠ Sub Saturno pigra quies, nec labor ullus erat, *Mart.* 12, 63. Joco uti illo quidem licet, ſed ſicut ſomno & quietibus cæteris, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29. (5) Ad quietem ſe contulit, *Suet. Tib.* 15. (6) Quæ ei ſecundum quietem viſa ſunt, *Cic.* ✠ Refert enim convivium præceſſerit vigilia, vel quies, *Quint.* Ei viſum eſt in quiete, juvenem, &c. *Cic.* ¶ Dura quies, *death*, Virg. (7) Feraï Naribus inveniunt intectas fronde quietes, *Lucr.* 1, 406.

• † Quies, adj. 3 gen. Jamque ejus mentem fortuna fecerat quietem. *Quiet*, Næv. Hinc in compoſ. inquies, & requies. ⸸ Quietus.

• Quieſcens, tis. part. *Reſting, ſleeping.* Auctoritas dignitaſque formæ non defuit vel ſtanti, vel ſedenti, ac præcipuè quieſcenti, *Suet. Claud.* 30. Hæc cùm vobis quieſcentibus & patientibus fecerit, *Liv.* 42, 13. Aut ubi, febre non quieſcente, corpus inſudat, *Celſ.* 2, 5.

• Quieſci, imperſ. *To be at quiet*, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 8.

• Quieſco, ĕre, ēvi. incept. neut. & rar. act. [qu. *à* quieo, quod *à* κίω, jaceo, cubo] (1) *To be quiet, to do nothing, to leave off.* (2) *To reſt, to ſleep, to take reſt, to repoſe himſelf.* (3) *To be calm, or ſtill.* (4) *To hold one's peace, and make no more words.* (5) *To be allayed, or abated.* (6) *To be quiet, to permitt, or let alone.* (7) Alſo *to cauſe to be quiet.* (8) *To be neuter, not to meddle.* (1) Sine curâ quieſcere, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 23. ✠ Sanum hominem oportet quieſcere, ſed frequentiùs ſe exercere, *Celſ.* 1, 1. Quòd ſi quiêſſem, nihil eveniſſet mali, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 25. = Ut quieſcant porrò moneo, & deſinant maledicere, *Id. in ejuſd. fab. prol.* 22. (2) Eò quum venio, prætor quieſcebat, *Cic.* (3) Alta quierunt Æquora, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 6. (4) ✠ Quieſce, ſiccine mihi interloquere? *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 13. (5) ✠ Quamvis febris quièverit, tamen repetit, *Celſ.* (6) Tela, ſi viginti dies quièſſem, in aliorum jugulum (*al.* vigiliam) conſulum cecidiſſent, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 37. (7) Quieſce iſtam rem; ego certè videro, *Plaut.* Antequam tuas laudes populi quieſcunt, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 15, 86. *ſic &* requieſco. Requièrunt flumina curſus, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 4. (8) Inter ſe certantium præmia, qui quieverint, occupabant, *Curt.* 10, 8, 16.

• Quiētè, adv. iùs, comp. ſsīmè, ſup. *Quietly, peaceably, eaſyly, contentedly.* Quietè & purè & eleganter acta ætas, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 5. = Quietiùs tranquilliúſque bellaturus, *Liv.* 27, 14. Noſtri quietiſſimè ſe receperunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 46.

• ‖ Quiēto, āre. act. & Quiētor, paſſ. *To make quiet*, Priſc. ⸸ Quieſco, tranquillo.

• ‖ Quiētōrium, ii. n. *A vault for the buryal of the dead*, Vet. Inſcr. ⸸ Conditorium.

• Quiētūrus, a, um. part. *That will be at peace.* Videmur quieturi fuiſſe, niſi eſſemus laceſſiti, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 56. *conf. Liv.* 33, 49.

• Quiētus, a, um. adj. & part. or, comp. ſsīmus, ſup. (1) *Quiet, at reſt, ſtill, at leiſure, undiſturbed, free from care and trouble.* (2) *Tame, tractable.* (3) *Calm, ſtill.* (4) *Peaceable, unambitious.* (5) *Contented, unconcerned.* (1) ✠ Quietum te reddam, ne ſurſum deorſum curſites, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 46. (2) Equi, demptis teſticulis, fiunt quietiores, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. (3) Aëre quieto lapſa columba, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 216, Diluvies quietos Irritat amnes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 40. (4) Mirum omnibus videri Diodorum reum, hominem quietiſſimum, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 19. Epaminondas domi quietus fuit, *Nep. Pelop.* 4. (5) = Hoc ego loco, ſoluto & quieto ſum animo, &, quorſum recidat reſponſum tuum, non magnopere laboro, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 15.

Quīlĭbet, quælĭbet, quodlĭbet. (1) *Whoſoever will.* (2) *It maketh no matter who, any one; whatever he, or it, be.* (1) Quilibet alter agat currus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 388. § Ars quælibet, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 7. Nomen quodlibet, *Id. Sat.* 1, 2, 126. Quidlibet audendi poteſtas, *Id. A. P*, 10. (2) ✠ Apud majores adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 34.

Quīmātus, ûs. m. (ſpatium quinque annorum) *The age of five years.* Robur *boûm* in quimatu, *Plin.* 8, 45.

Quin, adv. & conj. [per Apoc. *pro* quine; *ex* qui, *i. e.* quomodo, & ne, *i. e.* non. It. *pro* qui non] (1) *Why not?* (2) Poſt negativum, *but, but that.* (3) *Pro* quinetiam, *ay, and more than that.* (4) *Yet, for all that.* (5) *Therefore.* (6) *Nay, but.* (1) Quin tu urges occaſionem iſtam? *Cic. Fam.* 7, 8. Quin tu huc advolas? *Id.* (2) Nemo eſt quin (*i. e.* qui non) malit, *Id. Fam.* 6, 1. Facere non poſſum, quin (*i. e.* quòd non) ad te mittam, *Id. Att.* 12, 26. (3) Ego verò jam te nec hortor, nec rogo ut domum redeas; quin hinc ipſe evolare cupio, *Id. Fam.* 7, 30. (4) Minimè; quin effectum dabo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 6. (5) Quin tu uno verbo dic, quid eſt quòd me velis? *Id. Andr. princ.* (6) Quid dicam? quam cauſam afferam? S. Quin nolo mentiare, atque, ita ut ſe res habet, narrato, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 3, 23.

• Quīnārius, a, um. adj. *Containing five* ¶ Quinariæ fiſtulæ, *of five feet*, Plin. 31, 6.

• Quīnārius, ii. m. [quòd quinos aſſes valeret] *Of five*; alſo *a Roman ſilver coin, of the value of five aſſes*, Varr. *de* L. L. 4, 36. ☞ Victoriatum, Cic. Plin. Quint. *vocant hunc nummulum, quoniam Victoriæ alatæ imaginem in adverſâ parte ferè cuſam habet.*

Quīnāvīcēnāria lex. *A law in Rome, forbiding to lend money unto a ſon under twenty-five years of age, dureing his father's life*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 69. ☞ *Legem Lætoriam intelligit.*

• † Quincenti, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* quinque, & centum] *pro* quingenti dixêre vett. *Feſt.*

• Quincunciālis, e. adj. (1) *Of five inches.* (2) *Ordered by the* quincunx. (1) § Herba quincuncialis, *Plin.* 27, 11. (2) Quincuncialis ordinum ratio, *Id.* 17, 10.

• ‖ Quincunx, uncis. adj. *Containing five ounces, or inches.* ¶ Quincunces uſuræ, *uſury of five in the hundred*, Ap. JCC.

• Quincunx, cis ſubſt. m. [*ex* quinque, & uncia] (1) *Five ounces.* (2) *Five inches.* (3) Alſo *a meaſure, half a pint*, or hemina. (4) *An intereſt at five* per cent. (5) *A row, or rank, in this figure* V, or ⁙ as a five in cards. (1) Uncia remota de quincunce, *Hor. A. P.* 327. (2) Plin. (3) ¶ Te conviva leget, miſto quincunce, *Mart.* 2, 1. *his nipperkin.* (4) Nummos nutrire quincunce modeſto, *Perſ.* 5, 149. (5) Arborum directi in quincuncem ordines, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 17.

• Quincŭpĕdal, ālis. n. vel *ut al.* Quincŭpĕda, æ. f. rectiùs ad analog. τοῦ decempeda [*ex* quinque, & pes] *A meaſure, or rule, of five feet long*, Mart. 14, 92. *in lemmate.*

• Quincuplex, ĭcis. [*ex* quinque, & plico] *Five double, or fivefold.* § Quincuplex cera, *Mart.* 14, 4.

‖ Quincuplus, a, um. adj. *Idem*, Litt. *unde non dicit.*

‖ Quincuſſis, is. m. *Five pounds weight*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

• Quindĕciēs, adv. [*ex* quinque, & decies] *Fifteen times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 25.

• Quindĕcim, adj. indecl. pl. [*ex* quinque, & decem] *Fifteen.* Miles dedit quindecim minas, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 51.

Quindĕcimvir, vĭri. m. *One of the fifteen magiſtrates, or commiſſioners, that were jointly in office* *for the ordering of religious affairs*, ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4. Alſo the charge they had in Rome of the Sibylline oracles. By the inſtitution of Tarquin they were only two, and thence called *duumviri*; but afterwards, namely, in the year 388, they increaſed to ten, and were therefore called *decemviri*; afterwards, that is to ſay, in the year 675, to fifteen, from which they were called *quindecimviri*, and this name they retained, even when increaſed at laſt to forty.

Quindĕcimvĭrālis, e. adj. *Belonging to that college.* § Sacerdotium quindecimvirale, *Tac. Ann* 11, 11, 3.

* Quindēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Fifteen*, Diſtrib. *pro* Card. § Quindenæ haſtæ, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 11. Quindena agri jugera, *Liv.* 35, 40.

Quinĕtiam, conj. *Moreover, furthermore, beſides, yea further, moreover.* Harum ego ſermone non movebar; quinetiam levari me putabam, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 6. & 7, 1.

* Quingēnārius, a, um. adj. [*ex* quingeni] *In weight, number,* or *age, of five hundred*, Plin. 33, 11.

* Quingēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *pro* quingenti. *Five hundred*, Cic. Attic. 16, 8.

* ‖ Quingentēni, æ, a, adj. pl. *Five hundred*, Amm. ┼ Quingeni.

* Quingentēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The five hundredth*, Plin. 15, 1.

* Quingenti, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* quinque, & centum] *Five hundred.* Quingentis emptus drachmis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 43. Mille & quingenta pondo, *Liv.* 33, 28.

* Quingenties, adv. *Cic.* [*qu.* quincenties] *Five hundred times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 38.

* ‖ Quingentĭlībrālis, e. adj. *Weighing five hundred pounds*, Cic. *ap.* Litt.

* Quini, æ, a. adj. pl. Diſtrib. pro Card. *Five* Quina millia peditum, *Liv.* 8, 8. § Quinæ ſyllabæ, *Quint. Inſt. Orat.* 94.

Quīnĭmo, conj. [*à* quin, & imò] *Yea, and what is more, nay rather.* Ops opulenta illius avia. *M.* Quinimo mater quidem. *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 38. *ubi Grav. omittit* quin, *conf. Cic. Att.* 1, 13.

* ‖ Quīnio, ōnis. f. [*à* quinus] *The number five*, Hier. ┼ Numerus quinarius, *Plin.*

‖ Quīniſco, quexi, act. *unde* coquiniſco. *To nod, or ſhake, the head.* ┼ Nuo.

* Quinquāgēnārius, a, um. adj. [*ex* quinquageni] (1) *Fifty years old.* (2) *Containing fifty.* (1) Cato. (2) § Urna quinquagenaria, *Cato*, c. 13. Grex quinquagenarius equarum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10. Quinquagenaria fiſtula, *Vitr.* 87.

* Quinquāgēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* quinque] *Of fifty, fifty.* § Quinquageni anni, *Plin.* 8, 36. *conf. Cic. Verr.* 3, 28.

* Quinquāgiès, adv. *Fifty times*, Col. 5, 2.

* Quinquāgēſĭma, æ. f. *ſc.* pars. *The fiftyeth part*, a kind of tribute, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 49.

* Quinquāgēſĭmus, a, um, adj. *The fiftyeth.* § Quinquageſimus annus, *Plin* 8, 2.

* Quinquāgies, adv. *Fifty times*, Plin. 2, 108. *vid.* & Col. 5, 2.

* Quinquāginta, adj. indecl. pl. *Fifty.* Quinquaginta millia pondo argenti, *Liv.* 33, 28. § Quinquaginta famulæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 707. thalami, *Id. ib.* 2, 303. ora, *Id. ib.* 10, 566.

* Quinquatria, ōrum & ium, n. pl. *Ov.* & ‖ Quinquatriæ, ārum, f. pl. *Diomed*, & quinquatrus, uum. [quòd quinque diebus poſt idus celebrabantur] *A feaſt in honour of Minerva, kept on the* ‖ *fifth day after the ides of March, whence it had its name*, Feſt. or as *Ov.* ſays, *becauſe it laſted five days togther.* ‖ There was alſo another called the leſſer, celebrated on the ides of June. *vid.* Faſt. Cauſam tuam egi quinquatribus, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25. Moleſtæ quinquatrus afferebantur, *Id. ib.* 2, 12.

* Quinque, adj. indecl. plur. [*à* Gr. πέντε, Æol. πέμπε, Dor. [illegible], τ vel π in κ mutato] *Five*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

* Quinquĕfŏlium, ii. n. [*ex* quinque, & folium] *An herb called five-leaf-graſs, cinquefoil*, Plin. 25, 9. & Celſ. 6, 9.

* Quinquĕlībrālis, e. adj. [*ex* quinque, & libra] *Of five pounds weight.* § Quinquelibrale pondus, *Col.* 3, 15.

* Quinquĕmeſtris, ſtre. adj. [*ex* quinque, & meto; quòd quinque menſium ætatem habet] *Five months old.* Quinquemeſtribus pullis factis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7.

Quinquennālis, e. adj. (1) *Laſting five years.* (2) *That cometh to paſs every fifth year.* (1) § Quinquennalis cenſura, *Liv.* 4, 24. & 9, 33. (2) Quinquennalis celebritas ludorum, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 32.

Quinquennis, ne. adj. (1) *Five years old.* (2) *Of five years.* (1) Quinquennis altera, altera quadrimula, *Plaut. Pæn. Prol.* 85. § Quinquenne vinum, *Hor Sat.* 2, 8, 42. (2) § Quinquennis Olympias, *Ov.* ex *Ponto*, 4, 6, 5.

Quinquennium, ii. n. *The ſpace of five years.* Magiſtratum per quinquennium habento *cenſores*, *Cic. de Legib.* 3, 3. ex XII Tab. ¶ ✝ Trieterica cùm quinquennia ſecit, *when fifteen years of age*, Ov. Met. 4, 292.

Quinquĕpartītò, adv. *In five parts*, Plin. 25, 6.

Quinquĕpartītus, *vel* Quinquĕpertītus, a, um. adj. *Divided into five parts.* § Quinquepartita argumentatio, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 34.

* Quinquĕplĭco, āre, act. [*ex* quinque, & plico] *To continue five years*, Tac. Ann. 2, 36, 5. *In meo libro leg.* Quinquiplicari magiſtratus. ☞ Rarò occ. ┼ Prorogare in annum quintum.

Quinqueprīmi, quinque viri, qui in aliquo ordine (ut in ſenatu) ſunt primi, *i. e.* primarii principes. *The five firſt men in any body*, as in the ſenate, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 28.

* Quinquĕrēmis, is. f. [*ex* quinque, & remus] *A galley with five oars in a ſeat.* Certos homines in quinqueremi miſit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 46. *conf. eund.* de *Orat.* 1, 38.

‖ Quinquertium, ii. n. & Quinquertius, m. [*qu.* quinque artium luſus] *The five principal games in the olympicks*, viz. *hurling the quoit, running, leaping, throwing the dart, and wreſtleing*, to which the Romans added *ſwiming, and rideing*, Feſt.

† Quinquertio, ōnis. m. *He that playeth theſe five prizes*, Liv. Andron. *ap.* Feſt.

‖ Quinqueſſis, is. m. *i. e.* quinque aſſes, *Priſc. ex Apul.*

Quinquĕvir, vĭri. m. *One of the five commiſſioners that are in like office and authority*, Liv. 6, 21. & 7, 21.

Quinquĕvĭrātus, ûs. m. *The office of the five in like authority*, Cic. Att. 9, 2. & *de* Prov. Conſ. 17.

* Quinquies, adv. [*à* quinque] *Five times.* Hic, me defendente, quinquies abſolutus eſt, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 5. § Quinquies quinque, *Cato*, 156.

* ‖ Quinquiplĭco, āre. *Vid.* Quinqueplico.

* Quintădĕcĭmāni, ōrum. m. pl. *ſc.* milites, [*ex* quintus, & decumanus] *Soldiers of the fifteenth legion*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 36, 2.

* Quintāni, ōrum. m. pl. *ſc.* milites. [*à* quintanus] *Soldiers of the fifth legion*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 36, 2.

* Quintānis, adv. *ut* alternis. *At every fifth ſtake, or place.* § Quintanis ſeminari, *Plin.* 17, 22.

* Quintānus, a, um. adj. *The fifth in order.* § Quintana porta, *Liv.* 41, 2.

* Quintārius, a, um. adj. *ſc.* limes. [*à* quintus] *Of the fifth*, Vitr. 3, 1.

Quintĭceps, ĭpĭtis. adj. *The fifth head, or part*, Varr.

* Quintīlis, is. m. *ſc.* menſis, ita dictus quòd quintus ſit à Martio. *The month of July*, for they began the year in March. Volo menſe quintili in Græciam. *Cic. Attic.* 14, 7.

* ‖ Quintò, adv. *Fifthly.* Ex analogiâ pendet.

* Quintùm, adv. *The fifth time.* Maximus quintùm conſul, *Liv.* 27, 6.

* ‖ Quintuplex, ĭcis. adj. [*ex* quintus, & plico] *Fivefold.* Ex uſu recent. & analogiâ pendet, ┼ Quincuplex, *Mart.*

* Quintus, a, um. adj. *pro* quinctus. [*à* quinque]. *The fifth.* ¶ Quintus menſis, *July*, Liv. 31, 7. § Quinta luna, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 277.

* Quintuſdĕcĭmus, a, um. adj. [*ex* quintus, & decimus] *The fifteenth*, Plin. 9, 51.

‖ Quintuſſis, is. m. *Five pounds weight*, Bud. ┼ Quinque librarum.

* Quīnus, a, um. adj. diſtrib. [*ex* quinque] (1) *Five by five.* (2) *Alſo five.* (1) Græci ſtipati, quini in lectulis, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 27. (2) *Vid.* Quini.

Quīpŏte, (*i. e.* quî pote eſt?] adv. *How is it poſſible? how can that be?* Perſ. 1, 56.

Quippe, adv. [*ex* quid] (1) *For, becauſe, foraſmuch as.* (2) *As one, as being, to wit, that is to ſay.* (3) *Surely, yea.* (1) Hi milites nihil reliqui victis fecêre, quippe ſecundæ res ſapientium animos fatigant, *Sall. B. Catil.* 11. (2) Sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. (3) Rectè diceres te reſtituiſſe? quippe; quid enim facilius eſt? *Id. pro Cæcin.* 19.

Quippīni, adv. *Why not.* Meretricemne eſſe cenſes? *N.* Quippini? *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 41.

† Quīqui, *pro* quiſquis. *Whoſoever*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 10, 45.

Quĭrīnālia, um. pl. n. *Feſt.* Feſta Quirini. *Feaſts ſacred to Romulus. Vid.* Propr.

Quĭris, is. f. *A ſpear,* or *javelin.* Haſta quiris priſcis eſt dicta Sabinis, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 477. ☞ *Scrib.* & curis.

Quĭris, ītis m. *A citizen of Rome.* Quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, *Perſ.* 5, 76. *Vid.* Quirites.

Quĭrītans, tis. part. [fidem Quiritium implorans] *Crying out for help.* Nulla vox quiritantium inter ſtupra exaudiri potuerat, *Liv.* 39, 8.

Quĭrītātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A crying, a wailing,* or *calling for help.* Fuga comitum & quiritatio facta, *Liv.* 33, 28.

Quĭrītātus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* quiritor; vel *à* Quirites, ut ſit Quiritium civitas] *A wailing, a moaning cry, a complaint,* or *cry for aid and ſuccour.* § Lamentabiles quiritatus, *Val. Max.* 9, 2. n. 1. = Audires ululatus fœminarum, quiritatus infantium, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20, 14.

Quĭrītes, um. & ium. m. pl. Romani, *Feſt.* [*à* Curibus Sabinorum oppido] *The citizens,* or *commons, of Rome*; as oppoſed to the ſoldiery. § Jus Quiritium, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 33. Mobilium turba Quiritium, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 7. Unâ voce, quâ Quirites eos pro militibus appellârat, tam facilè flexit *decumanos*, Suet. Cæſ. 70.

Quĭrīto, āre. act. (1) *To cry,* or *call, for ſuccour and help of the Romans.* (2) ‖ *To grunt like a hog.* (1) Si modò eſt ſanus non quiritet, *Quint.* 3, 8. (2) *Auct. Philom. verſ.* 55. ✠ *Quiritare* urbanorum; *jubilare* ruſticorum, *Varr.*

* Quis, quæ, quid *vel* quod; cujus, cui; olim tam fem. quàm maſc. [*à* τὶς, τ Dor. in κ mutato] (1) *Who? which?* (2) *Pro* qualis, *what kind,* or *manner of.* (3) *Pro* aliquis, *ſome one.* (4) *Whether?* (5) *Either.* (1) Quis me vult? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 1. Quis ea eſt, quam vis ducere uxorem? *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 48. *pro* quænam, (2) Quis videor? *C.* Miſer, æquè atque ego, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 19. (3) Tum mihi neſcio quis in aurem inſuſurravit, *Plin. jun.* (4) Quæſivit quis major eſſet, *Phædr.* 1, 24. (5) Ne quis ſexus à laude ceſſaret, *Flor.* 1, 10, 7.

Quiſnam, quænam, quodnam. [*ex* quis, & nam parelco] (1) *Who? which? what?* (2) *What?* (1) Quiſnam homo eſt? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 1. (2) Delphini quonam modo audiant, mirum, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Quiſpiam, quæpiam, quodpiam, vel quidpiam. [*ex* quis, & piam parelco] (1) *Some body,* or *thing.* (2) ‖ *Alſo a certain perſon.* (1) Pecuniam ſi cuipiam fortuna ademit, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 15. ¶ Erat puella in oſculando quidpiam impudicior, *ſomewhat, a little*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 52. Aliquid quodpiam membrum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9. *ubi tamen* Gron. aliquodpiam. (2) Erat nobiſcum homo quiſpiam ſanè doctus, *Gell.* 3, 1.

Quiſquam, quæquam, quidquam, *vel* quicquam. *Any one, any body,* or *thing.* Teterior tyrannus quàm quiſquam ſuperiorum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 55. An hoc dubitabit quiſquam omnium? *Id. Fam.* 8, 22. Quicquam tu putas iſta fuiſſe? *Id.*

Attic. 9, 44. ¶ Quiſquam unus, *any one man,* Liv. l. 2. ☞ *Leg.* & quiſquam, *fem.* Neque illarum quiſquam te novit, neque ſcit qui ſies, *Ter. Eun.* 8, 82. Noſtrarum nunquam quiſquam vidit, *Id. ibid.* 4, 4, 11.

Quiſque, quæque, quodque. [*ex* quis, & que ſyll. adject.] (1) *Every man, every one, every thing.* (2) *Whoſoever, whatſoever.* (3) *Each of two.* (1) Quid ad te quiſque neceſſariorum ſcribat, neſcio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Quid quemque cuique præſtare oporteat, *Id. Offic.* 3, 17. (2) Spolies, laceres quemque nacta ſis, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 8. Si verò non quiſque loquitur, orator eſt, *Quint.* (3) Cùm duo fures pecuniam abſtulerunt, ſeparatim quadruplum quiſque, an duplum debeat, *Quint.* 7, 5. ☞ Raró occ. in hâc notione.

† Quiſquĭlia, æ. f. ant. *Feſt.* ex *Næv.* pro

Quiſquĭliæ, ārum. f. pl. [*ab Hebr.* קש] (1) † *The ſweepings of a houſe, the chats and whitlings of wood, all ſmall ſticks, leaves,* or *ſprigs, which fall from trees; all things that are of no value,* or *eſtimation; riff raff.* (2) Alſo *naughty, vile, perſons, the refuſe and raſcality of the people.* (1) Quiſquiliæ volantes, *Cæcil.* ap. *Feſt.* (2) ¶ Omitto jam Numerium, Serranum, Ælium, quiſquilias ſeditionis Clodianæ, *tools, underſtrapers,* Cic. *pro Seſt.* 43.

‖ Quiſquĭliāta veſtis. *A ſcarlet gown,* or *garment,* Jun. *à ſeq.*

Quiſquĭlium, ii. n. *The ſcarlet berry, the ſame with the alkermes,* Plin. 16, 8. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* cuſculium.

* Quiſquis, m. & f. (1) *Whoſoever, whatſoever.* (2) *Any one.* (1) Quiſquis eſt ille, ſi modò eſt aliquis, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 73. Satìs pro imperio, quiſquis es, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 19. (2) Quocunque in loco quiſquis eſt, *Cic. Fam. Ep.* 6, 1. *ubi vid.* Manut.

* Quĭtur, ant. *pro* quit. Et ‖ quitus ſum *pro* quivi, *vel* potui, *Apul.* [*à* queo] Forma non quita eſt noſci in tenebris, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 57.

Quĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* queo] *Ter. Vid.* Quitur.

Quĭvis, quævis, quidvis, *vel* quodvis. *Whoſoever, any one.* Quivis ut perſpicere poſſit, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 27. Quidvis pati malle, quàm, *Id. Verr.* 3, 18. Poëmatum quodvis eſt diverſum à cæteris, *Id.* de *Opt. gen. Orat.* 1. *in abl.* quîvis. Abs quîvis homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 1.

Qu ante O.

Quò, adv. & conj. ad locum. (1) *Whither? to what place?* (2) With a comp. *By how much.* (3) *That, to the end that.* (4) *Becauſe.* (5) *For which cauſe, for which reaſon.* (6) *To what end,* or *purpoſe?* (1) Quò te agis? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 25. Quò gentiùm fugiam? *Plaut.* (2) Quò difficilius, hòc gravius, *Cic.* (3) Quò facilius probares — idcirco, &c. *Id.* (4) Non quò illa Lælii ſit quicquam dulcius, ſed multò tamen venuſtior, quàm, &c. *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* Non quò haberem quid ſcriberem, ſed ut, &c. *Id.* (5) Quò æquior ſum Pamphilo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 18. (6) Quò mihi fortunæ, ſi non conceditur uti? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 12.

Quoad, adv. (1) *As long as, whilſt.* (2) *How long? how ſoon?* (3) *As much as, as far as.* (4) *As to, with reſpect to.* (1) Quouſque? inquies; quoad erit integrum, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 23. ☞ *To this particle* ejus *is emphatically joined, as* Non prætermittes, quoad ejus facere poteris, ad me ſcribere, *Id. ibid.* 11, 12. (2) Quoad expectatis ſenem veſtrum? *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 98. (3) Quoad potuit, reſtitit, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 4. (4) Hæc triplicia eſſe debent, quoad ſexum, multitudinem, caſum, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 23. Excuſavit quòd ſtipendium ſeriùs quoad diem præſtaret, *Liv.* 42, 6.

Quoădŭſque, adv. *As long as, ſo far as,* Suet. Jul. Cæſ. 14.

Quōcirca, conj. *Wherefore, therefore.* Quocirca bene apud majores noſtros ſenatus decrevit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 41.

Quōcum, *pro* cum quo. *With whom,* Cic. Fam. 4, 1.

Quōcunquè, adv. *Whitherſoever, what way ſoever.* Pedes quocunquè ferent, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 21. Et per tmeſin. Quò me cunquè vocant terræ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 614.

Quod, cujus. pron. (1) *Which thing, that which, all that.* (2) *For which, on that account.* (1) ¶ Militum quod haberent, *what ſoldiers they had,* Cic. Quod caſtrorum, *all the camp,* Tac. Quod floris, quod roboris habuit, *all the prime, all the ſtrength,* Liv. (2) Revortar: namque eſt quod viſam domum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 26. ¶ Quod ad me attinet, *as for my part,* Cic.

Quod, *pro* quoad. *So far as, as much as.* Munus noſtrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 8. Ille, quod in ſe fuit, accuratum habuit, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 21.

Quòd, conj. (1) *That.* (2) *Becauſe.* (3) *As.* (4) *Foraſmuch as, whereas, in that.* (5) Alſo *ſince.* (1) Bene facis, quòd me adjuvas, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 4. (2) Si ulla unquam apud te mea commendatio valuit, quòd ſcio multas valuiſſe plurimùm, hæc ut valeat, rogo, *Id.* Scio filius quòd amet meus, *Plaut.* (3) Mihi, quòd defendiſſem, leniter ſuccenſuit, *Cic.* (4) Sanè quòd tibi nunc vir videatur eſſe, hic nebulo magnus eſt, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 15. Filium tuum quòd redimere ſe ait, id neutiquam placet, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 54. (5) Tertius hic dies eſt, quòd audivi, *Plin. jun.*

Quōdammŏdo, adv. *After a certain faſhion, after a ſort, in a manner.* Propter virtutem eos etiam, quos nunquam vidimus, quodammodo diligimus, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 8.

Quodcunque, pron. *Whatſoever, all — that.* Quodcunque militum contrahere potes, *Cic. Attic.* l. 8.

Quodpiam, cujuſpiam. [*à* quiſpiam] *Any thing,* or *ſomething.* ¶ Aliquod quodpiam membrum, *ſome certain member,* or *part,* Cic. Tuſc. 3, 9.

Quodvis, cujuſvis, pron. *Any thing, what one will,* Cic. *de* Opt. gen. Orat. 1.

† Quoi, ant. *pro* cui. ſic quojuſque *pro* cujuſque, quoique *pro* cuique, quoiquam *pro* cuiquam, *ap. Cic.* de *Legib.* It. queîs *pro* quibus dat. plur. *ut* quoî *pro* quibus, abl. pl. Fugitant omnes hanc provinciam quoi obtigerat, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 54.

† Quojus, a, um. adj. interrog. *Whoſe?* Neſcio quoja vox ad aurem mihi advolavit, *Plaut. Mercat.* 5, 2, 23.

† Quòm, ant. *pro* quùm, *i. e.* quando.

Quōmĭnùs, adv. ¶ Ne pater per me ſtetiſſe credat, quominùs hæ fierent nuptiæ, *that — not,* Ter. Andr. 4, 12, 17.

Quōmŏdo, adv. (1) *After which faſhion,* or *manner.* (2) *How, by what means.* (3) *How!* (4) *How?* (5) *As.* (1) Ita me conſulem feciſtis, quomodo pauci in hâc civitate facti ſunt, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 1. (2) Miror quomodo tam ineptum quicquam potuerit tibi venire in mentem, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 3, 2. (3) Si quiſquam, ille ſapiens fuit; quomodo (ut alia omittam) mortem filii tulit! *Cic.* (4) Quomodo tibi res ſe habet? *Plaut.* (5) Quomodo nunc eſt, pedem in ſuo ubi ponat non habet, *Id. Attic.* 13, 2.

Quōmŏdŏcunque, adv. *Howſoever, any how.* Quomodocunque res ſe habet, poterit, &c. *Cic. Fam.* l. 14.

Quōmŏdŏnam, adv. *i. e.* quonam modo? *How I pray how?* Quomodonam, mi frater, de noſtris verſibus Cæſar? *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 16.

Quōnam, adv. [ad quem locum] *To what place, whither?* Quò tute agis? *C.* Quònam, niſi domum? *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 71. ¶ Quònam noſtri tua cura receſſit? *what is become of?* Virg. Æn. 2, 595.

Quondam, adv. temporis. [*à* quidam, *i. e.* quodam tempore, olim] (1) *In time paſt, formerly, heretofore.* (2) *Sometimes.* (3) Alſo *in time to come.* (4) *When once, whenſoever.* (1) Fuit iſta quondam in repub. virtus, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. (2) Quondam-etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 367. (3) Quondam tua dicere facta Tempus erit, *Id.* (4) Rupto ceu quondam turbine venti, *Id. Æn.* 2, 416.

Quōniam, conj. [*ex* quia, & nam; vel *ex* quom *pro* quum, & jam; *ut* etiam, *ex* et & jam, *V.*] (1) *Since that, foraſmuch as.* (2) *Becauſe.* (1) Quoniam ambo nos deluſiſtis, datíſne argentum? *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 121. (2) Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15.

Quōpiàm, adv. *Into ſome place, any whither.* Iturane Thaïs quopiàm eſt? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 9.

Quōquàm, adv. *Any whither.* Quoquàm ſi acceſſiſti, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21.

Quŏque, conj. [qu. *ex* gemino que] (1) *Alſo.* (2) *Truly, veryly, really.* (1) Id rurſum ſi negant, laudo id quoque, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 20. (2) Tu quoque perparcè nimiùm, *Id. Andr.* 2, 6, 24.

Quōquò, adv. ad locum. *Toward what part ſoever, whitherſoever.* Quoquò hinc abducta eſt gentium, *Plaut. Mercat.* 5, 2, 17. Quoquò terrarum aſportabitur, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 16.

Quōquōmŏdo, adv. *i. e.* quoquo modo. *Howſoever, after what ſort and manner ſoever, in any wiſe, howſoever it be.* Quoquomodo quidem ſe res habet, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. Stet hæc urbs præclara, quoquomodo merita de me erit, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 34. ☞ *Rect. ſcrib. diviſè.*

Quōquōverſum, & Quōquōverſus, adv. ad locum. *Every way, on every ſide.* In pedes C. id eſt, p. X. quoquoverſum, *Cato,* 15. Pedes triginta quoquoverſus deſignes, *Cic.* Quoquoverſus quatuor pedum ſpatia, *Col.* 5. *ſub fin.*

Quorſum, adv. ad locum. [*i. e.* quò verſum, *Priſc.*] (1) *Whither, which way; toward what place,* or *ſide; on what ſide.* (2) *To what end, intent,* or *purpoſe.* (1) Neſcio neque unde eam, neque quorſum eam, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 13. (2) Quàm timeo quorſum evadas! *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 100. Quorſum iſthuc? *Id.*

Quorſus, adv. (1) *To which ſide, to what iſſue.* (2) *The ſame way as.* (1) Suades ut in his locis ſim, quoad audiamus hæc, quæ commota ſunt, quorſus evadant, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 15. (2) ¶ It ad me lucrum. *C.* Iſtud quidem quorſus aſinus cædit calcibus, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 3, 71. ſc. *the backward way.*

* Quot, indecl. plur. [*à* κόσα, *pro* πόσα, hinc κότα, & cum Apoſtrophe κότ'] (1) *How many, ſo many as.* (2) *How many?* (3) *Every.* (1) Quot homines, tot ſententiæ, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 14. (2) Quot ſunt? *SC.* Totidem quot ego & tu ſumus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 6. (3) Quot calendis vos meminiſtis petere demenſum cibum, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 3. ☞ *Ubi fortè rect. ſcrib. conjunctim.*

Quŏtannis, adv. [*i. e.* quotquot erunt anni, *Priſc.*] *Every year, year by year, yearly.* Omnes Siculi ex cenſu quotannis tributa conferunt, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 53.

* Quotcălendis, adv. *The firſt day of every month,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3.

Quotcunque, indecl. pl. *How many ſoever,* Manil. 4, 315.

* Quŏtēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* quot] *How many, to what number.* Neſcio quotenorum jugerum, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 33. ☞ Raró occ.

* ‖ Quŏtĭdiāna, ōrum. n. pl. *Obſervations,* or *notes, gathered in reading of authours,* Caj. *ſc.* ſcripta.

* Quŏtĭdiānò, adv. *Every day, day by day.* Quotidiano in forum mille hominum deſcenderent, *Cic.* de *Repub.* 6. *Vid.* Parei Lexic. crit. p. 1055. ‡ Quotidie.

* Quŏtĭdiānus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dayly, that happeneth every day.* (2) *Ordinary, common.* (1) § Quotidianus ſermo, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 2. Quotidianæ epiſtolæ, *Id. Att.* l. 8. Audire aliquid de te non ſolùm uſitatum, ſed etiam quotidianum eſt, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 16. (2) Tædet harum quotidianarum formarum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 6. *ubi* Donatus; *Levium & uſitatarum; eſt quippe contrarium* Nova figura oris.

* Quŏtĭdie, adv. [quoto die, *vel* quot diebus, *id eſt,* ſingulis] *Every day, day by day, dayly.* ✕ Quotidie vel potiùs in ſingulos dies breviores ad te

[illegible], Cic. Attic. 5, 7. ☞ Scrib. & cotidie, & cottidie.

* † Quotīdio, āre. neut. Fer. i. e. continuo, &c. To continue dayly.

* † Quŏtiens, ant. pro quoties, Priſc.

Quŏties, adv. [quot vicibus] (1) *As many times, as often as.* (2) *How often?* (3) *When.* (1) Quoties quæque cohors procurrerat, magnus hoſtium numerus cadebat, *Cæſ. B. J.* 5, 34. (2) Quoties vis dictum? *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 1. (3) Quoties aſtra ignea ſurgunt, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 351.

* Quŏtieſcunque, adv. *So many times as, as often as.* Is quotieſcunque me viderit, ingemiſcet, *Cic.* pro *Seſt.* 69.

‖ Quotlĭbet, indecl. pl. *How many ſoever*, Litt. ex Plin.

* Quotmensĭbus, adv. (ut quotannis) [*ex* quot, & menſis] *Monthly, every month*, Vitr. 10, 7. Cato, c. 44. ☞ Rarò occ. ‡ Singulis menſibus, *Cic.*

* Quotquot, indecl. pl. *As many as, how many ſoever.* Si duæ leges, ſi plures, ſi quotquot eſſent, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 49. Quotque eunt dies, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 5.

* Quŏtŭmus, a, um. adj. dim. [à quotus] *How many?* ¶ Quotumo die? *on what day?* Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7, 77. Quotumæ ædes? *how many houſes off?* Id. ibid. 4, 2, 7.

* ‖ Quŏtuplex, ĭcis. adj. [*ex* quotus, & plico] *How many fold,* or *of how many ſorts?* Quotuplex ποσαπλάσιος, Onom. vet.

* Quŏtus, a, um. adj. [*à* quot] *Of what* in number, order, place, *or* quantity; with, *or* without, an interrog. Quotus erit iſte denarius, qui non ſit deferendus? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 94. Hora quota eſt? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 44. Scire velim chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, *Id. Ep.* 2, 1, 35. Dic quotus & quanti cupias cœnare, *Mart.* 14, 217. Iſta tuæ, Cæſar, quota pars ſpectatur arenæ? *Id.* 5, 66.

Quŏtuſcunque, ăcunque, umcunque. *What perſon is there? never ſo little.* Quotuſcunque eſt qui, mors cùm appropinquet, non exalbeſcat metu! *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 11. Moverit è votis pars quotacunque deos, *Tib.* 2, 6, ult.

Quŏtuſquiſque, *What one among many? how few?* Quotuſquiſque famam effugere poteſt in tam maledicâ civitate! *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 16. Quotuſquiſque philoſophorum invenitur, qui ſit ita moratus? *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 4. ☞ *Eleganter partibus inſeritur particula* enim. Quotus enim quiſque eſt, qui teneat artem numerorum, atque modorum? *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 50. Quota enim quæque res evenit prædicta ab iſtis? *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 24. *& ita ſæpe.*

Quōvis, adv. ad locum. *Whither,* or *to what place thou wilt; any whither.* Abeat quovìs gentiùm, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 55.

Quouſque, adv. [uſque quo?] (1) *Till what time? how long?* (2) *How far?* (3) *Untill.* (1) Cic. Catil. 1, 1. (2) Quouſque tandem ignorabimus vires noſtros? *Liv.* (3) Eutrop. 9, 12.

Qu ante U.

Quum, adv. temp. quo tempore. ☞ *Scrib.* & cùm *uſitatiùs. When.* Conj. *ſince, whereas, foraſmuch as, ſeeing,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 2.

‖ Quumprīmùm, adv. *As ſoon as ever*, Virg. *ap.* Litt. ‡ Cùm primùm.

† Quur, ant. *pro* ‡ cur. *Wherefore, why?*

R, r, Greek ʽΡ, ϱ, Hebr. ר *Reſch,* from ריש *a head,* which its figure in ſome ſort repreſents, in Syriack ריא, *Roë,* from which comes the Greek ʽΡ, *Rhô.* From this letter the learned *Littleton* is of opinion that the Latins, whether by miſtake, or deſign, took the figure of their R, as alſo the ſmaller r, by curtailing the larger; and that after they had inſerted the Hebrew *Q*, and conſidered that the figure of the Greek *rhô* was the very ſame with their P, for diſtinction, an appendage, or tail, was added by them to it. But undoubtedly he is miſtaken in this part of his conjecture. For we are certain from their monuments ſtill remaining, that the moſt ancient Greeks had both ʽΡ and R in their alphabet; witneſs the Baudelotian monument, and the pillars of *Herodes Atticus,* that famous critick and antiquary, *vid. Grut. Inſcript.* p. 27, where we find this form *R* at leaſt ſeven times; to omitt what both *Pliny* and *Tacitus* acquaint us with, that the figure of the Latin letters was almoſt the ſame with that of the ancient Greeks. It ſeems more probable to me, that the Latins obſerveing the Greeks to have two characters for one ſound, which they had not in the reſt, *viz.* ʽΡ and R, took the former of them into their alphabet for their P, judgeing this figure moſt expreſſive of the power of half the B, as P really is. This eaſy conjecture if none have made before, muſt have happened by not obſerveing the ancient Greeks had R as well as P to characterize their *rhô.* This letter, R, is in the alphabet put laſt of all her ſiſter liquids, though undeſervedly, being in fact, τῶν ἡμιφώνων γενναιότατον, as *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſ.* calleth it; and therefore might pretend to the firſt place, ſince, though not fully, yet more of it may be ſounded without a vowel than any of the reſt. Add to this, that in the Greek tongue it makes a ſyllable pure, and takes before it an aſpiration: both which privileges belong to vowels. But whether the aſpiration ought to be ſounded before, or after, this letter, is not agreed on: reaſon, and the cuſtom of the Æolians, who ſometimes prefixed ϝ and ſometimes β before it, make for the former opinion; and the uſe of the Latins, who write *rhamnus, rhetor, rhinoceros, rhombus,* &c. may ſeem to countenance the latter. But I obſerve that in words of Greek extraction the Latins often neglected this aſpiration, as in *radix, rigeo, roſa,* and in other words either omitted or inſerted it at pleaſure, as in *raphanus* and *rhaphanus, ramphæa,* or *rhomphæa.* The Hebrews gave this letter the right of a guttural, never doubleing it at all; and indeed this ſound is formed in the upper part of the throat, but ſo vibrated by a quaver of the tongue and alliſion on the teeth, that it makes a ſound like the grining of a dog, whence it is called the canine letter: but the Romans, on the contrary, gave it ſo ſoft and liſping a ſound, that in writeing they ſometimes omitted it, calling the *Etruſci Thuſci,* or *Tuſci*; and eſpecially before *ſ*; thus *Ennius* writ *proſus, ruſus,* for *prorsùs, rurſus:* which is leſs to be wondered at, becauſe the moſt ancient Latins doubled not their conſonants. Yea, the ſound of this liſped *r* was ſo near that of its neighbour *ſ*, that they writ *aſa, caſmen, Papyſii,* for *ara, carmen, Papyrii*; and we find the termination *os,* as well as *or,* in good writers ſtill, particularly in the prince of poets, where *arbos* and *honos* frequently occurr; and *labos, vapos,* &c. in others. But the ſoft ſound of this letter is in nothing more plain, than in its interpoſition to hinder the colliſion of two vowels, as if it had been little more than a breatheing; as in *murex, nurus,* from μύαξ, νυός. But to proceed: Though the grammarians call all the liquids immutables, they are often changed reciprocally into one another; and to ſay nothing of the reſt here, this has not only an intercourſe with the ſiſterhood, but often with ſeveral of the mutes. Firſt with her ſiſter *l*, as from *puer* comes *puera, puella*; from κανθήλιος, *cantherius*; and as *cælulius* was anciently written for *cæruleus,* ſo on the contrary we find *latiaris* for *latialis.* With her ſiſter *m* the inſtances are more rare; but common enough with *n*: for as from δῶρον and πλήρης are formed *donum* and *plenus,* ſo from μόνος Æol. μόρος, and from μόνα, come *merus* and *mora.* In ſome words *r* and *n* are writen indifferently, as in *æreus,* or *æneus.* I will inſtance as briefly as I can the intercourſe of this liquid with ſome of the mutes: and firſt with *c*, as in *paucus* from παῦρος; with *d*, as in *corium* from κώδιον, *meridies* from *medidies, querquedula* for *querquerula,* from *querquerus.* Anciently alſo *ar* in many words was uſed for *ad*, as in *arlabi, arfinis, arverſus*; for *adlabi,* &c. Laſtly it is uſed with *g*, as from ἄρνη comes *agna, ſerere* from *ſeges.* This letter is uſed by poets in deſcribeing motion, noiſe, indignation, or violence, *Vid. Voſſ.* Inſt. Orat. 4, 2. R. In the notes of the ancients, R. or Ro. [illegible] Roma; R. C. Romana civitas; R. G. C. Rei gerendæ causâ; R. F. E. D. Rectè factum, & dictum; RG. F. Regis filius; R. P. Res publica, *or* Romani principes; R. R. R. F. F. F. Res Romana ruet ferro, fame, flammâ.

R ante A.

RAbbi, Bibl. *Maſter, Lat.* Præceptor.

‖ Rabbīnus, i, m. *A rabbin, a Hebrew doctor, Lat.* Præceptor.

‖ Rabbōni, Syr. *Maſter*, Bibl.

•‖ Rabdūchus, i, m. [ex ῥάϐδος, virga, & ἔχω, habeo] *A ſerjeant*, or *beadle*; *a virger, Lat.* Lictor.

•† Răbia, æ, f. ant. *pro* rabies, *Non.*

•Răbĭdè, adv. *Outrageouſly, madly, furiouſly.* Omnia rabidè appetere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 6. ☞ Rarò occ.

•Răbĭdus, a, um, adj. [à rabio] (1) *Mad*, or *wood*, as a dog. (2) Met. *Furious, rageing, outrageous, terrible, fierce, cruel.* (1) § Rabidus canis, *Plin.* 29, 5. (2) Rabidos compeſcere mores, *Ov.* de *A. Am.* 3, 501. Rabidi furor animi, *Catull.* 61, 38. Ferarum rabidarum more, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 71.

•Răbies, ei, f. [à rapio] (1) *Fury, madneſs*, as of dogs. (2) *Outrageouſneſs, fierceneſs, rage.* (3) Alſo *poiſon.* (1) Utiliſſimè jecur ejus, qui in rabie momorderit, datur, *Plin.* 29, 5. conf. & *Virg. Georg.* 3, 496. Rabiem collegit dolor, *Ov. Met.* 9, 212. (2) = Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitatem & rabiem in canem eſſe converſam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 26. § Rabies belli civilis, *Val. Max.* 5, 8, 5. ¶ Rabies edendi, *inſatiable greatneſs*, Virg. *Æn.* 69. (3) Sparge intentam rabiem draconis, *Sen.*

•† Răbio, āre, neut. [à rabies] *To be mad; to rage*, or *rave*, Non. *vult eſſe tertiæ conjug.* rabo. Quid rabis? *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 1, 186.

•Răbiōſè, adv. *Furiouſly, madly, rageingly; in a rage, fury*, or *madneſs.* = Iracundè & rabioſè facere aliquid, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 22.

•Răbiōſŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. *Madiſh*, Cic. Ep. Fam. 7, 16.

•Răbiōſus, a, um, adj. (1) *Mad, wood*, as a dog. (2) *Full of rage*, as of a man diſtracted, *frantick.* (3) *Outrageous, angry, in a great rage.* (1) § Canis rabioſa, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 75. ¶ ✠ Rabioſi tempora ſigni, *the dog-days*, Id. Sat. 1, 6, 126. (2) Hic homo rabioſus habitus eſt in Alide, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 15. (3) § Jurgia rabioſa, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 172.

•† Răbo, ĕre, neut. [à rabio] *To rave*, or *be mad.* Quid oculis viſa eſt rabere ardentibus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31. *ex vet. poët.*

•† Răbo, ōnis, m. *pro* arrhabo. Præneſtinos imitatus, qui *coniam* dicebant pro *ciconiam*, dixit *Plautus*, faciens lucri, ut ipſe jocatur, *Truc.* 3, 2, 23.

Răbŭla, æ, m. [ab Hebr. ריב contendere, litigare] (1) *A jangleing fellow, a wrangler, a brawler, a baretter, a pettyfogger.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a glutton.* (1) = Non cauſidicum neſcio quem, neque proclamatorem, aut rabulam conquirimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 202. (2) *Litt. ex Hor.* ſed locum non inv. imò ne ipſam quidem voc.

•Răbuſcŭla vitis, *vel* Răbuſcŭla uva, *id eſt*, ravuſcula, colore ad ravum inclinante. *A kind of vine bearing a tawny grape*, Plin. 14, 3.

•Răcēmārius, a, um, adj. *One that beareth thin ſorry bunches of grapes*, or *berrys*, Col. 3, 18.

•‖ Răcēmātio, ōnis, f. verb. *The gleaning of grapes.* Poſt vindemiam racematio ſuperſtes, *Tert.*

•Răcēmātus, a, um, part. *Hung with cluſters*, or *bunches, of grapes*, or *berrys*, Plin. 18, 7.

•✠ Răcēmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [ex racemus, & fero] *That beareth cluſters of grapes*, or *berrys.* Bacche racemiferos hederâ redimite capillos, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 483. § Racemiferæ uvæ, *Id. Met.* 3, 666.

•Răcēmor, āri, dep. *To glean after the vintage*, Met. *to pick what others have ſcattered*, or *left*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

•Răcēmōſus, a, um, adj. *Very full of cluſters.* § Flos racemoſus, *Plin.* 13, 6. Pomum palmitibus racemoſum, *Id. ibid.* 4. Racemoſiſſimus, *Id.* 14, 3.

•Răcēmus, i, m. [à ramus, *vel* à radendo, *Perot. al.* à ῥάξ, ῥαγὸς, acinus] *A bunch*, or *cluſter, of grapes; ivy-berrys, and ſuch like.* Liventibus uva racemis, *Prop.* 4, 2, 13. ✕ Hederæ eſt minor acinus, & ſparſior racemus, *Plin.* 16, 34.

‖ Racha, indecl. Bibl. [vox indignantis, *Aug.* id. quod Gr. ἄνους, *Hier. i. e.* abſque cerebro; *ab* Hebr. ריק vacuus; al. à רקק ſpuere; qu. *κατάπτυστος*] *A Hebrew word of contempt and diſdain; ſhallow brain! ſorry fellow!*

•Rādendus, a, um, part. *To be ſcraped*, or *raſed, out.* Nomen Piſonis radendum faſtis cenſuit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 7, 8.

•Rādens, tis, part. (1) *Scrapeing.* (2) *Glideing along.* (1) Arva radens ſerpens, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 525. (2) Radentia flumina ripas Rodunt, *Lucr.* 5, 257.

•Rădians, tis, part. *Glittering, gliſtening, ſhineing.* § Aquarius radians, *Cic.* in *Arat.* Arma radiantia, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 616. aſtra, *Ov. Met.* 9, 272. Toga radians, *Claud. Hon. Conſ.* 6, 3, 371.

•Rădiātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A caſting forth bright beams*, or *rays; a glittering, ſhineing, brightneſs.* Tanta marmoris radiatio eſt, *Plin.* 36, 5.

•Rădiātus, a, um, part. (1) *Shineing, glittering, beſet with rays.* (2) Alſo *ſet about with ſpokes.* (1) Sol radiatus me intueri videtur, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 41. § Radiatum caput, *Plin. Paneg.* 52, 1. ¶ Radiata corona, *ſuch as we ſee in ſeveral of the coins of the Roman emperours*, Suet. Aug. 94, 9. (2) Axis ſuſtinet rotam radiatam, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5.

•‖ Rădīcālis, e, adj. *Of the root, radical, inbred.* ¶ Humidum radicale, *the natural moiſture*, Jun. *Medicis condonandum.*

•Rădīcātus, a, um, part. *Rooted, that hath taken root.* Radicata ſemina autumno ſerito, *Col.* de *Arbor.* 20.

•Rădīceſco, ĕre, incept. *To begin to take root*, Sen. Ep. 86. fin. ☞ *Rarò occ.*

•Rădīcĭtus, adv. (1) *By the roots.* (2) *From the root*, or *up to the very root.* (3) Met. *Utterly, quite and clean.* (1) Herbas omnes malas radicitus effodito, *Cato*, c. 51. (2) Roſa conciditur radicitus in virgas palmares, *Varr.* (3) Cupiditas tollenda eſt radicitus, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 9. ✕ Malefacta veſtra reperi radicitus, non radicitus quidem herclè, ſed eradicitus, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 1, 62.

•Rădīcor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To take root, to be rooted.* Cæpæ & allium non niſi in rectum radicantur, *Plin.* 19, 6. Mergi mox facilè radicantur, *Col.* 4, 2.

•Rădīcōſus, a, um, adj. *Full of roots.* Radicoſa hederarum brachia, *Plin.* 16, 34.

•Rădīcŭla, æ, f. dim. [à radix] (1) *A little root.* (2) *The herb called ſoap-weed*, good to waſh wool. (3) Alſo *a rediſh root.* (1) Col. 15, 2. (2) Plin. 19, 3. (3) Celſ. 2, 18.

•Rădio, āre, neut. (1) *To ſhine and caſt forth beams and rays.* (2) *To glitter*, or *gliſter.* (1) Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvæ, *Ov. Met.* 2, 4. (2) Miles radiabat in armis, *Prop.* 4, 1, 27.

•Rădior, āri, ātus, dep. *To ſhine*, or *glitter.* Gemmis galeæ radiantur & auro, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 4, 103.

•Rădĭŏlus, i, m. dim. *A ſmall ſhittle; a little long olive*, Col. 12, 47.

•Rădĭōſus, a, um, adj. *Full of rays, ſhineing, glittering, bright.* Radioſus eſſe ſol ſuperabat ex mari, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 3, 41. ☞ *Rarò occ.*

•Rădius, ii, m. [à ῥάϐδος, virga, *Scal.*] (1) *A beam of the ſun*, or *other bright ſtar; a ray.* (2) *The brightneſs of the eyes.* (3) *The rod*, or *ſtaff, which geometricians and aſtronomers uſe; a Jacob's ſtaff.* (4) *The ſpokes*, or *the fellys, of a wheel.* (5) *A weaver's ſhittle, whereby he throweth yarn into the web.* (6) *A ſtrike*, or *ſtricklace, which they uſe in meaſuring of corn.* (7) ‖ *The yoke ſtick, pin*, or *peg.* (8) Alſo *the leſſer bone of the arm, between the elbow and the wriſt; and the biger bone of the ſhank.* (9) *The weapon of a certain fiſh, ſuppoſed to be a ray, being like a rod, and ſharp.* (10) Alſo *a ſort of long olive.* (11) ‖ *The penis.* (1) § Solis radius, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 24. Syderis radiis, *Ov.* (2) Cujus ex oculis radii noctè micantes cernuntur, *Plin. conf. & Gell.* 5, 16. (3) Humilem homunculum à pulvere & radio excitabo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 23. *ſc.* Archimedem, cœli meatus deſcribentem radio, vid. *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 41. (4) Radios trivêre rotis, *Id. Georg.* 2, 444. Radiorum argenteus ordo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 108. (5) Excuſſi manibus radii, revolutaque penſa, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 476. (6) Dî nobis tot gaudia ſine radio cumulent, *Plaut.* (7) Jun. (8) Celſ. 1, 8. (9) Paſtinaca latrocinatur ex occulto, tranſeuntes radio, quod telum eſt ei, figens, *Plin.* 9, 42. (10) Orchis & radius meliùs ad eſcam quàm in liquorem ſtringitur, *Col.* 5, 8, 3. (11) Cæl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 13.

•Rādix, īcis, f. [à radendo terram, *Perot.* al. ex ῥάδιξ, Gr. eſt enim ramus inferior] (1) *A root*, particularly a *radiſh.* (2) *The root*, or *ground, of any thing*; Met. *the foundation*, or *principle, of any thing; a primitive word in Hebrew.* (3) Alſo *the foot*, or *bottom, of a hill.* (1) Videmus ea, quæ terra gignit, corticibus & radicibus validè ſervari, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 11. = raphanus, *Varr. L. L.* 21. ¶ ‖ Radix dulcis, *liquorice*, Jun. Radix Pontica, *rhubarb*, Celſ. (2) Ultima radix Linguæ, *Ov. Met.* 6, 557. Virtus eſt una altiſſimis defixa radicibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. ¶ Agere radices, *Id.* facere, *Plin.* capere, *Id. to take root.* = Malum habet fundamentum & radices altiores, *Brutus Attic.* 10, 13. (3) In radice palatii, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. § Radices montis, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 85.

•Rādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum, act. [à ῥαίω, ſive ῥήσσω, ſcindo] (1) *To ſhave.* (2) *To ſcrape*, or *ſcratch, up; to rub againſt.* (1) § Radere caput, *Suet. Calig.* 5. (2) Corvus radebat pedibus terram, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 3, 2. § Radere freta, *Ov. Met.* 10, 654. ¶ Radere aures, *to grate them*, Perſ. Sat. 1, 107. Radere littora *to coaſt along*, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 10. nomen, *to ſcrape it out, to cancell*, Tac. Ann. 3, 17, 8. *Vid.* Radendus.

•Rādor, i, paſſ. (1) *To be ſhaved*, &c. (2) *To be coaſted.* (1) Primus omnium radi quotidie inſtituit Africanus, *Plin.* 7, 59. Raditur alta Carambis, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 109. (2) *Vid.* Rado, n. 2.

•Rādŭla, æ, f. [à radendo] (1) *An inſtrument to ſhave with*, or *to ſcrape off old pitch, that new may be laid on.* (1) Col. 12, 18. (2) ‖ Alſo *a grater for bread, ſpice*, &c. (2) Jun. (3) ‖ *A joiner's plane to ſmooth boards with.* (3) Radula, ξύςρα, *Onom. vet.*

•Rādŭlānus, a, um, adj. *Radulana pix*, quæ radulâ educitur è doliis. *That is ſhaven*, or *ſcraped, off from any thing*, Plin. 14, 14.

Raia, æ, f. *Plin.* [à Celt. Raë] *A fiſh called a ray*, or *ſkate*; Plin. 9, 24. ¶ ‖ Raia clavata, *a thornback*, Jun. interpr.

•Ralla, æ, f. *Plin.* [à rado] *id. quod* rallum. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* rulla.

•Rallum, i, n. [à radendo] *The ſtaff wherewith the ploughman in tilling puteth the earth from the ſhare, a paddle-ſtaff*, Plin. 18, 19.

•† Rallus, a, um, adj. dim. [à rarus] *Thin, ſheer.* ¶ Ralla tunica, *a thin fine garment, a vail*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46. *Non. interp.* Sed vet. Gloſſ. ζωςὴρ, cingulum. ✕ Spiſſus, *Plaut. loc. cit.*

•Rāmāle, lis, n. [à ramus] *A ſeared*, or *dead, bough cut from a tree.* Ramale vetus vegrandi ſubere coctum, *Perſ.* 1, 67. § Ramalia fagi, *Id.* 5, 59. Ramalia mortua, *Tac.* 13, 58.

•Rāmenta, æ, f. *id. quod* ramentum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 4, 22. ¶ Nunquam hinc hodie ramentâ fies fortunatior, *not a chip the richer*, Id. Rud. 4, 3, 77.

•Rāmentum, ti, n. [à radendo] *A little piece ſcraped from gold, ſilver, marble*, or *any other thing; a chip, a ſhaveing*, or *fileing; pin*, or *ſaw, duſt.* Patri omne aurum cum ramento reddidi, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 29. § Ramenta ferri, *Col.* 4, 29. fluminum, *Plin.* 33, 4. *ſc.* arenæ minutulæ partes.

•Rāmeus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a bough*, or *branch.* § Ramea fragmenta, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 303.

•Rāmex, ĭcis, m. [à ſimilitudine deſcendentis rami, ut hernia ab ἔρνος, ramus] (1) *A pectoral*

vein. (2) *Burſtenneſs, a rupture, the ſwelling of the cods by the guts falling into them.* (3) *Another diſeaſe, affecting, as it ſhould ſeem, the exterior part of the* ſcrotum. (4) Alſo *a rail*, or *bar, ſet overthwart a pale*, or *gate.* (1) Tuâ cauſâ rupi ramices jamdudum ſputo ſanguinem, *Plaut. Mercat.* 1, 2, 27. *Interpr. Pareo, quam adi* Lex. crit. p. 1056. (2) Jacet exiguus cùm ramice nervus, *Juv. Sat.* 10, 205. (3) Celſ. 7, 22. (4) Ramices, qui exitus ferarum obſerent, *Col.* 9, 1.

*Rāmĭcōſus, a, um, adj, *Burſten*, Plin. 30, 15.

Ramnes, ētis, m. *A gentleman of Rome*, Propert. 4, 1, 31. *Vid.* Propr. ☞ *Scrib.* & Rhamnes.

*Rāmōſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Full of boughs*, or *branches.* § Arbor ramoſa, *Lucr.* 5, 1095. cornua ſervi, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 30. Ramoſior frutex, *Plin.* 26, 10. Ramoſiſſimum curalium, *Id.* 32, 2.

*Rāmŭlōſus, a, um, adj. *Full of little boughs*, or *ſprigs*, Plin. 16, 24.

*Rāmŭlus, i, m. dim. (1) *A little branch*, or *bough.* (2) *A ſhoot.* (1) Cic. *de* Div. 1, 54. (2) *Suet. Galb.* 1. *ubi vid.* Caſaub.

*Rāmus, i, m. [*ab ἔραμνος*, Gr. per Aphær.] (1) *A bough*, or *branch*; *an arm of a tree.* (2) Alſo *an arm*, or *branch, of the ſea*, or *of a mountain.* (3) ♣ *A pole.* (4) ‖ Meton. *A penis.* (1) Ramum arboris defringere, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 21. = *Arbor* ramos & brachia tendens, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 296. (2) Plin. 6, 27. (3) Prop. 3, 13, 27. (4) Turpiter affixo pudeat quam viſere ramo, *Prud.* adv. *Symmach.* 115. *de Priapo.*

*Rāmuſcŭlus, li, m. dim. *A ſmall branch*, or *a little bough.* E viridi ferulâ ramuſculus, *Plin.* 20, 23.

Rāna, æ, f. [*ab* Hebr. רנן vociferavit; vel *à* ran, Celt. *Id.*] (1) A general word for *all kinds of frogs and toads*; *a frog, a toad, a paddock, a puddock.* (2) Alſo *a puſh*, or *ſwelling, in the tongue of beaſts.* (3) ¶ Rana piſcatrix, *a fiſh of the ſea called a frog-fiſh.* (1) Veterem in limo ranæ cecinêre querelam, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 378. Rana quam rubetam vocant, *Plin.* 11, 53. (2) Col. 6, 8. (3) Plin. 9, 42.

*Ranceo, ēre, neut. unde manet part. rancens [*à ῥάσσειν*, corrumpere] *To be mouldy, muſty, ſtale and fuſty*; *to have a hautgoût, to be rank.* Cadavera rancenti jam viſcere vermes Expirant, *Luc.* 3, 719.

*‖ Ranceſco, ĕre, incept. *To grow ſtale and fuſty*, Arnob. ⸸ Muceſco, *Plin.*

*‖ Rancĭdè, adv. *Muſtyly, naſtyly, ſo as to turn one's ſtomach*, Gell. 18, 11.

*Rancĭdŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. (1) *Somewhat rank, mouldy, ſtinking.* (2) Met. *Putid, unpleaſant.* (1) § Rancidula gallina, *Juv.* 11, 135. (2) Rancidulum quiddam balbâ de nare locutus, *Perſ.* 1, 33.

*Rancĭdus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*à* ranceo] (1) *Muſty, rank, ſtale, ramiſh.* (2) *Unpleaſant.* (3) Met. *Naſty, mean, pityfull.* (1) § Rancidus aper, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 89. ¶ Rancidum oleum, *rank oil.* (2) Venena rancido aſpectu, *Plin.* 22, 25. (3) Nam quid rancidius quàm, *&c.* Juv. 6, 184.

‖ Ranco, āre, act. *To make a noiſe like a tiger*, Auct. Philom. verſ. 49.

*Rancor, ōris, m. [*à* ranceo] olei propriè vitium, quod τάγγην, voc. (1) *Muſtyneſs*, or *mouldyneſs*; *ſtaleneſs, rankneſs*; *a tang, a hautgoût* (2) ‖ *Malice, ſpite, rancour.* (1) Oleum rancore corrumpere, *Pall.* 1, 20. (2) *Hieron. Ep.* 66. ad *Ruff.* ⸸ Malevolentia, acerbitas animi.

Rānuncŭlus, li, m. dim. [*à* rana] (1) *A little, or young, frog*; *a tadpole.* (2) Alſo *a kind of flower ſo called*; *crow-foot, golden knap*, or *butter-flower.* (1) § Ranunculus viridis, *Cic. Div.* 1, 19. *qui & per jocum Ulubrenſes ita vocat, quòd ſibi obſequerentur, Fam.* 1, 7, 18. (2) Plin. 25, 13.

Rāpa, æ, f. [etym. incert.] *The rape root.* § Rapæ ſemina, *Col.* 11, 3.

‖ Rāpācia, ōrum, n. plur. *The tender leaves of rape*, Plin. 18, 13. *ubi al. leg.* rapicia.

*⸸ Răpācĭdæ, ārum, pl. m. [*ex* rapio] *Ra*[illegible]; *ravenous, or greedy, fellows*; *robbers*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 8. *cadit ad formam patronymicorum.*

*Răpācĭtas, ātis, f. *Robbery, pilling and polling, extortion.* Quis in rapacitate avarior? *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 6.

*Răpax, ācis, adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*à* rapio] (1) *Ravenous, devouring.* (2) *Very deſireous of any thing.* (3) *Rapacious, covetous.* (1) § Ignis rapax, *Ov. Met.* 8, 843. Undæ rapaces, *Id. ibid.* 8, 552. (2) = Nihil eſt appetentius ſimilium ſui, nihil rapacius quàm natura, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 14. (3) Procuratorum rapaciſſimus quiſque, *Suet. Veſp.* 16.

*Răphănīnus, a, um, adj. *Of the radiſh.* § Raphaninum oleum, *Plin.* 23, 4.

*Răphănītis, ĭdis, f. [*à* ſeq. raphanus] *A kind of flower-de-lis*, Plin. 21, 7.

*Răphănus, i, m. [ῥάφανος, Gr. παρὰ τὸ ῥαδίως φαίνεσθαι tertiâ n. die à ſatione proſilit, & è terrâ erumpit, *Suid.*] *A radiſh root*, Plin. 20. 4. = radix, *Varr. L. L.* 21.

‖ Rāpĭcia, ōrum, n. pl. *The tender leaves of rapes*, Plin. *Vid.* Rapacia.

Rāpĭcius, a, um, adj. *Of a rape root*, or *turnep.* § Coles rapicii, *Cato*, 35. Semen rapicium, *Id.* 134.

*Răpĭdè, adv. iùs. *Violently, ſwiftly, haſtyly.* § Rapidè ferri, *Cic. Orat.* 37. Rapidiùs contracto quod erat militum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 71, 6.

*Răpĭdĭtas, ātis, f. *Swiftneſs, haſtyneſs, quickneſs.* § Rapiditas fluminis, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 62.

*Răpĭdus, a, um, adj. or; comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*à* rapio] (1) *Swift, rapid, violent.* (2) Met. *Hot, vehement.* (3) *Ravenous.* (4) *Boiſterous, tempeſtuous.* (1) Rapidâ velocius aurâ, *Ov. Met.* 3, 209. § Rapidiſſimum flumen, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 50. (2) Rapidæ flammæ patiens, *Ov. Met.* 2, 123. *Met.* Orationem rapidam coërcere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 1. (3) § Feræ rapidæ, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 111. (4) § Turbo rapidus, *Lucr.* 6, 638. Mare rapidum, *Id.* 1, 721. Rapidior unda, *Curt.* 4, 9, 18.

*Răpiendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be ſnatched haſtyly.* (2) *To be taken by force.* (1) Sportula turbæ rapienda togatæ, *Juv.* 1, 96. (2) ⌘ Non ea ſunt voto, ſed rapienda manu, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 466.

*Răpiens, tis, part. *Snatching, pillageing*, &c. *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 52.

Răpīna, æ, f. [*à* rapio] *Ravine, rapine, robbery, pillage, a takeing by force.* ⌘ Sequuntur largitionem rapinæ, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 15. ⌘ *Præda* vincentium; *rapina* petulantium.

Rāpīna, æ, f. [*à* rapum] *A bed of rapes*, or *a place ſowed with them, a field ſowed with turneps*, Cato, 35. & Col. 11, 2.

*† Răpīnātor, ōris, m. [qui rapinas facit] *A pillager, a ravager*, Lucil. *ap.* Non. 2, 468. ⸸ Raptor.

*Răpio, ĕre, ui, ptum, act. [*ab* ἀρπάω, unde ἀρπάζω, per Metath.] (1) *To pull, take*, or *carry, by violence, haſte*, or *fury.* (2) *To plunder.* (3) *To hale, drag*, or *hurry.* (4) *To raviſh.* (5) *To carry off*, as death. (1) Illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amne, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 203. I, pedes quò te rapiunt, & auræ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 49. Arma velit, poſcatque ſimul, rapiatque juventus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 340. Sublimem hunc intrò rape, quantùm potes, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 20. (2) = Spes rapiendi atque prædandi occæcat animos, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 4. (3) Ad prætorem te rapiam, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 30. (4) § Rapere virgines, *Plin.* 15, 29. (5) Improviſa lethi vis rapuit, rapietque gentes, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 20. Laterum dolores quàm celerrimè rapiunt, *Celſ.* 2, 1. ¶ Rapere in admirationem, *to make one admire*, Cic. in invidiam, *to make him odious*, Id. in crucem, *to hang him*, Ter. Rapere aliquid in pejorem partem, *to miſconſtrue*, or *take it in the worſt ſenſe*, Ter. = Traho, *Cic.*

*Răpior, i, paſſ. *To be draged*, or *haled*; *to be carryed off*, as by death, *&c.* § Ad tortorem rapi, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 5. *Met.* Cupiditate prædæ rapi, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 24. Mulier gravida ejuſmodi caſu rapi poteſt, *Celſ.*

*‖ Răpio, ōnis, m. *A ſeizer, a robber*, Pomp. ⸸ Raptor.

Rāpiſtrum, i, n. *Gerard.* ita dict. quòd folia ſint rapis ſimilia, *Wild muſtard, carlock*, Col. 9, 4.

*† Răpo, ōnis, m. *A raviſher, a robber, an extortioner*, Varr. *ap.* Non. 1, 108. ⸸ Raptor.

*Raptandus, a, um, part. *To be draged*, Sil. 9, 11.

*Raptans, tis, part. *Draging*, Stat. Theb. 9, 303.

*Raptātus, a, um, part. (1) *Hurryed, draged.* (2) *Raviſhed.* (1) § Raptatus bigis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 272. (2) Diſſipati liberi, raptata conjux, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 69.

*Raptim, adv. *Haſtyly, ſwiftly, in haſte, by ſnatches.* Hæc ſcripſi raptim, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9. = Aguntur omnia raptim, atque turbatè, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 5.

*Raptio, ōnis, f. verb. *A violent takeing of any perſon*; *a ſnatching*, or *catching*; *a raviſhing*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 2.

*Rapto, āre, freq. [*à* rapio] (1) *To drag about, to take by violence.* (2) *To hurry away.* (1) Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros Achilles, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 487. Uxor mea, quam vexaviſtis, raptaviſtis, *&c.* Cic. *pro* Domo, 23. (2) Ut legiones huc illùc raptaret, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 73.

*Raptor, āri, paſſ. *To be draged.* Vidi Hectorem quadrijugo curru raptarier, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 44.

*Raptor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A ſeizer*, or *taker away by force.* (2) *A robber.* (1) § Raptores panis & peni, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 23. libertatis, *V. Paterc.* 2, 27. (2) § Raptor milvius, *Phædr.* 1, ult.

*Raptum, ti, n. *A thing taken away violently*; *a prize*, or *booty*; *a robbery.* § Rapto vivere neceſſitas coëgit, *Liv.* 7, 25. de rapto, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 10, 16. ex rapto, *Id. Met.* 1, 144.

*‖ Raptūra, æ, f. *Raviſhment*, or *a takeing away by force*, Plin. 11, 14, 5. ☞ *Sed ibi caſtigat. lib. hab.* captura. Dub. auct.

*Raptūrus, a, um, part. *About to ſnatch.* Credas examina fundi Hyblæum raptura thymum, *Claud.* 2. *R. Proſ.* 125. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 9, 272. *Luc.* 2, 616.

*Raptus, a, um, part. (1) *Snatched, carryed off ſuddenly, carryed away by force.* (2) *Plundered.* (3) *Raviſhed.* (4) Met. *Tranſported, carryed away.* (5) *Pulled off*, or *out.* (6) Per Euphem. *Dead.* (1) Rapta oſſa ab ore canis, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 23. Raptus à dîs Ganymedes, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 26. (2) Raptas ad littora vertere prædas, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 532. (3) § Rapta virginitas, *Ov. Met.* 8, 851. (4) Raptus amore cæco, *Id. Faſt.* 2, 762. (5) Cur raptâ ſilet altera linguâ? *Id. Met.* 6, 632. (6) Qualis poſt Orphea raptum Adſtitit, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 16.

*Raptus, ûs, m. verb. *A raviſhing*, or *deflowering, of a woman againſt her conſent*, or *will*; *a rape.* § Raptus virginis, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 48. Raptus metitur corde futuros, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 12. ¶ ‖ Raptus nervorum, *the cramp*, Aurel. ⸸ Contractio nervorum, ſpaſmus.

Rāpŭlum, li, n. dim. *A little rape*, or *turnep*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 8.

Rāpum, i, n. (1) *A rape, nape, turnep*, or *navew.* (2) Alſo *an excreſcence comeing from the root of trees.* (1) Rapa locis humidis lætantur, *Col.* 2, 10. Rapa in eum jacta ſunt, *Suet. Veſp.* 4. ¶ ‖ Rapum porcinum, *ſow-bread*, or *ſwine-bread*, Jun. ‖ Rapum ſylveſtre, *rampions*, Gerard. (2) Sen. Ep. 87.

‖ Rāpuncŭlus, li, m. dim. *A wild rape*, Plin. *ap* Litt. *ex* Steph. *qui nullum auct. laudat.*

*Rārè, adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Thinly.* (2) *Seldom, not often.* (1) Niſi rarè conſeritur, vanam, & minutam ſpicam facit, *Col.* 2, 9. (2) *Piſcis* rarè capitur, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 56. ☞ *Sed hanc vocem in hâc ſaltem notione rejicit* Varro, L. L. 8. *ap.* Gell. 2, 25. Cæteræ rariùs tondentur, *Plin.* 17, 27. § Rariſſimè accidere, *Col.* 5, 5.

Rārĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, act. *To make thin*, or *ſcant*; *to rarify.* Rarefecit ſol terram calido miſcente vapore, *Lucr.* 6, 870.

Rārĕfactus, a, um, part. *Made thin, rarifyed*, Lucr. 2, 1139.

Rārĕfio, ĕri, factus, neut. paſſ. *To be rarifyed*, Lucr. 1, 649.

*† **Rārenter**, adv. *Seldom.* Dato rarenter bibere, *Cato*, 103.

*Rāreſcens, tis, part. *Waxing thiner.* § Umbræ rareſcentes, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 344. *conf. Sil.* 5, 383.

*Rāreſco, ĕre, incept. (1) *To wax few, or ſmall, in number*; *to grow thin, to dwindle away* (2) *To grow clear.* (1) Operam dabit, ne emortuis arboribus rareſcat arbuſtum, *Col.* 5, 6. Rareſcit multo laxatus vulnere miles, *Sil.* 17, 423. (2) Tenebræ profundæ rareſcunt, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 74.

*Rārĭpĭlus, a, um, adj. *Thin haired.* § Pecus raripilum, *Col. præfat.* lib. 1.

*Rārĭtas, ātis, f. (1) *Scantyneſs, thinneſs, fewneſs, rarity, ſcarceneſs.* (2) *Spongyneſs, hollowneſs, laxity.* (1) 𝔛 Modò multitudo conferta ineſt, modò raritas, *Plin.* 2, 18. Cicadæ non naſcuntur in raritate arborum, *Id.* 11, 27. (2) Raritas in pulmonibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

*Rārĭtūdo, dĭnis, f. *Thinneſs, lightneſs, hollowneſs.* Mediocri raritudine optima eſt vitibus terra, *Col.* de *Arb.* 3. conf. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 29.

*Rārò, adv. [à rarus] *Rarely, ſeldom*, Cic. *pro Roſc. Amer.* 13. = Inſolenter, *Id.* Rariùs, & rariſſimè, *vid. in* Rarè.

*Rārus, a, um, adj. [*ex* ἀραιὸς] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Thin, not thick grown, or ſet.* (2) *Seldom ſeen, unuſual, rare, ſcarce, ſeldom found.* (3) Alſo *excellent.* (4) *Subtile, thin, ſcarcely perceived.* (1) § Retia rara, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 131. Raræ arbores, *Nep. Milt.* 5. Acies rarior, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 25. (2) Optimum quidque rariſſimum eſt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 25. = Rarum ac propè inſolitum eſt, *Plin. jun.* 𝔛 Rarum, & haud vulgare, *Cic.* 𝔛 Honores quondam rari, nunc effuſi, *Nep. Milt.* 6. Sunt tamen & doctæ rariſſima turba puellæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 281. (3) Rarâ quidem facie, ſed rarior arte canendi, *Ov. Met.* 14, 337. (4) § Rarus aër, *Lucret.* 3, 345. Rara non fracto veſtigia pulvere pendent, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 640. Ventuſque raras igneus nubes ferat, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 109. *h. e. ſine pluviâ.*

*Rāſĭlis, le, adj. [à rado, raſi] *That is, or may be, ſhaven*; *poliſhed, planed, made ſmooth, or ſcraped.* § Raſile buxum, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 449. argentum, *Paterc.* 2, 56. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 7, 658.

*Rāſis, is, f. [ita dict. quòd indurata ſit, *quaſi* raſilis] *A kind of hard pitch, which was beat to powder and put into medicines*, Col. 12, 20.

*Rāſĭto, āre, freq. [à rado] *To ſhave, or ſcrape, often*, Suet. Oth. 12. & Gell. 3, 4.

*‖ Rāſor, ōris, m. verb. [à rado] (1) *A ſcraper, a barber, a ſhaver, a fuller, a cloth-worker, a ſheer-man.* (2) Alſo *a fidler, a gut-ſcraper.* (1) *Litt.* ex analogiâ ſolâ; deſideratur n. idon. auct. (2) Feſt.

*‖ Rāſōrius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to ſhaveing, or ſcrapeing.* ¶ Raſorius culter, *a raſor*, Calep. ⸸ Tonſorius culter, *Cic.*

*Raſtellum, li, n. dim. [à ſeq.] (1) *A little harrow, or rake.* (2) Alſo *a kind of ſpade to dig with.* (1) De pratis ſtipulam raſtellis eradi, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 49. (2) Raſtello humum effodere, *Suet. Ner.* 19.

*Raſtrum, tri, n. plur. raſtri, *Ter. vel* raſtra, *Juv.* [à radendo terram] (1) *A rake, a harrow, a drag to break clods with.* (2) Alſo *an inſtrument to weed corn with, and to rid away earth from vines.* (1) Frangere glebas raſtris, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 94. Raſtra & ſarcula coquere, *Juv.* 15, 166. (2) Raſtros quadridentes duos, *Cato*, 10, 31. Adunci vulnera aratri, Raſtrorumque fero, *Ov. Met.* 2, 287. *inducens Tellurem loquentem.*

*Rāſūra, æ, f. (1) *A ſhaveing, or ſcrapeing.* (2) ‖ *The ſcrapeings, or chips.* (1) Col. 4, 29. (2) Raſura eboris, *Veg.* ⸸ Scobs eburnea, *Scrib. Larg. Compoſ.* 16.

*Rāſus, a, um, part. [à rador] (1) *Scraped, peeled, ſhaven, made ſmooth, or clean.* (2) *Scraped out.* (3) *Poliſhed and ſmoothed.* (1) Terra raſa ſquamis ſerpentis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 75. Raſæ haſtilia virgæ, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 358. § Raſo capite, *Liv.* 45, 44. (2) Litera raſa in extremo margine, *Ov. Am.* 1, 11, 22. (3) Liber raſus limâ, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 2, 4, 17.

‖ Răta, æ, f. *A rate, or proportion*, Capit. ⸸ Pars, portio.

Rătiāra, æ, f. *vel* Rătiāra navicula, *Veget.* [à ratis] *A boat called a lighter, a barge*, Gell. 10, 25.

Rătiārius, ii, m. [à ratis] *A bargeman, or lighterman*, Dig. leg. 30.

‖ Rătĭfĭcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A confirmation, or ratifying*, Ap. recent. ⸸ Confirmatio.

‖ Rătĭfĭco, āre, act. [ratum facio] *To confirm, ratify, or eſtabliſh*, Ap. recent. ⸸ Certum facio, *Plin. jun.*

Rătio, ōnis, f. [à reor, ratus, vel pot. à Celt. ræſon.] (1) *Reaſon.* (2) *Reſpect, conſideration, regard.* (3) *A cauſe.* (4) *A deſign, or purpoſe.* (5) *A way, or means*; *a manner.* (6) *A condition, terms propoſed.* (7) *A reckoning, or account*; Met. *an affair, or buſyneſs.* (8) *Purport, meaning.* (9) *A cauſe, or ſuit, in law.* (1) Ratio, quaſi quædam lux, lumenque vitæ, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 8. (2) Pecuniæ quærendæ non ſolùm ratio eſt, ſed etiam collocandæ, quæ ſumptus ſuppeditet, *Id. Offic.* 2, 12. § Ducere rationem ſalutis ſuæ, *Id. Fam.* 3, 9. (3) Nulla eſt ratio amittere hujuſmodi occaſionem, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 5. = Num parva cauſa, aut parva ratio eſt? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 27. (4) Pompeii inſequendi rationem omittit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 30. (5) Ego vobis rationem oſtendam, quâ tanta iſta mala effugiatis, *Sall. B. Catil.* 41. = Tua ratio exiſtimetur acuta, meum conſilium neceſſarium, *Cic.* (6) Negat ſe ullâ aliâ ratione facturum, *Id.* (7) Ratio accepti atque expenſi inter nos convenit, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 146. Villicus rationem cum domino ſæpe putet, *Cato*, 5. *Met.* Semper ita vivamus, ut rationem nobis reddendam arbitremur, *Cic.* ¶ Habere rationem cum aliquo, *to have to do with*, Id. (8) Duæ epiſtolæ in eandem rationem ſcriptæ, *Id. Att.* 1, 9. (9) Bona ratio confligit cum perditâ, *Id. Catil.* 2, 11.

Rătĭōcĭnātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A debateing of a matter*; *an argueing, reaſoning, or diſputeing.* Ratiocinatio eſt diligens & conſiderata faciendi aliquid, aut non faciendi excogitatio, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 5.

Rătĭōcĭnātīvus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to reaſoning, or debateing, about, of a matter in argument*, Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 13.

Rătĭōcĭnātor, ōris, m. verb. *A reaſoner, a caſter of accounts, an auditour, an accomptant.* Diligens ratiocinator calculo poſito videt, &c. Col. 3, 3. *Met.* Ut boni ratiocinatores officiorum eſſe poſſimus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 18.

Rătĭōcĭnium, ii, n. *A reaſoning, or diſpute*; *a reckoning, or account*, Col. 5, 1, in fin.

Rătĭōcĭnor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. (1) *To caſt account, to account, to reckon.* (2) *To reaſon, to conſider.* (1) Ratiocinando quid cujuſque officii ſit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 2. (2) Quo pacto cum illis occipiam, id ratiocinor, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 17.

‖ Rătĭōnābĭlis, e, adj. *Reaſonable.* Optima & rationabilis portio, *Apul.* de *Doctr. Plat.* p. 598.

‖ Rătĭōnābĭlĭter, adv. *Reaſonably*, Apul. *de* Doctr. Plat. p. 578. ⸸ Probabiliter.

‖ Rătĭōnāle, lis, n. *The breaſtplate of the highprieſt among the Jews*, ita dict. quòd inſtitueret ratione eos, qui de rebus obſcuris Deum per ſacerdotem interrogabant.

Rătĭōnālis, e, adj. (1) *Reaſonable, endued with reaſon.* (2) *Rational, grounded on reaſon.* (3) *Logical, proveing by argument.* (1) § Animal rationale, *Quint.* 7, 3. ⸸ Ratione præditum, *Cic.* (2) 𝔛 Medicina dividitur in rationalem, & empyricam, *Celſ.* 1. (3) 𝔛 Quædam rationalia moralibus immixta ſunt, *Sen. Ep.* 102. ¶ Philoſophia rationalis, *logick*, Id. Ep. 89.

‖ Rătĭōnālis, is, m. *id. quod* procurator. ¶ Rationales Cæſaris, *the emperour's receivers*, Lampr. ⸸ A rationibus, procurator.

Rătĭōnārium, ii, n. *A book of accounts, a regiſter*, Suet. Aug. 28.

Rătĭōnārius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, an account, or reckoning*, Dig.

‖ Rătĭōnārius, ii, m. *He that keepeth a book of reckoning, an auditour, an accountant*, Amm. 18, 5.

‖ Rătĭōnātor, ōris, m. *An accountant*, Ulp. ⸸ A rationibus.

Rătis, is, f. (1) *Pieces of timber pinned together*; *a float, or raft.* (2) Alſo *a boat, a lighter, a frigate.* (3) ✤ Meton. *A ſhip.* (1) 𝔛 Cùm aut ratibus aut navibus conarentur accedere, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 2. (2) § Ratem conto ſubigere, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 302. vid. & *Varr. L. L.* 6, 2. (3) Ratibus exitus portûs tenebatur, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 14. § Excelſæ rates, *Sil.* 17, 623.

† Rătītus quadrans, *Money haveing the figure of a ſhip ſtamped on it*, Feſt. ⸸ Ratis effigie percuſſus.

Rătiuncŭla, æ, f. dim. (1) *A ſmall reaſon.* (2) *A little reckoning, or account.* (1) Concludunt ratiunculis Stoici, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 12. § Leves ratiunculæ, *Id. ib.* 4, 19. (2) Erat ei de ratiunculâ apud me reliquum pauxillulum, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 2.

Rătus, a, um, part. & adj. [à reor] (1) Act. *Judgeing, believeing, thinking, ſuppoſeing, deeming.* (2) Paſſ. *Eſtabliſhed, ratifyed, confirmed, allowed.* (3) Adj. *Authentick, good in law, conſtant and firm, ſteady.* (1) Ratus neminem ſine magnis copiis ad ſe venturum, *Nep. Dion.* 5. (2) Iſta non ſolùm rata mihi erunt, ſed etiam grata, *Cic.* 𝔛 Teſtamentum aut ruptum aut ratum, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 38. (3) 𝔛 Tribunatus ſi ratus eſt, nihil eſt, quod irritum ex actis Cæſaris eſſe poſſit, *Id.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 19. = Illud certum, ratum, firmum, fixum, eſſe vis, *Id. Acad.* 4, 46. = Aſtrorum rati & immutabiles curſus, *Id. N. D.* 2, 37. ¶ Rato tempore, *at a time prefixed*, Cic. Pro ratâ parte, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 17. Pro ratâ portione, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5, 1. & *abſol.* Pro rata, *in proportion*, Liv. 45, 40. & JCC. paſſim. ‖ Ratiſſimus, *Feſt.*

*Rauca, æ, f. [*ex* colore ravo] *A worm which breedeth in the root of an oak*, Plin. 17, 19. *fort. rect.* eruca.

*‖ Raucēdo, dĭnis, f. *Hoarſeneſs*, Iſid. ⸸ Raucitas, *Plin.*

*‖ Rauceo, ēre, ui, neut. [à raucus] *To be hoarſe*, Litt. *ex* Cic. gratis. ⸸ Irrauceſco.

*‖ Rauceſco, ĕre, incept. *To grow hoarſe, unde* irrauceſco.

*† Raucio, īre, ſi, ſum, neut. [à raucus] *To be hoarſe*, Lucil. ⸸ Irrauceſco.

*✤ Raucĭſŏnus, a, um, adj. (1) *Hoarſe-ſounding, or that maketh a hoarſe noiſe.* (2) ‖ *Roaring.* (1) § Rauciſoni cantus, *Lucr.* 5, 1083. bombi, *Catull.* 58, 263. (2) § Rauciſoni leones, *Prud. Cath.* 4, 38.

*Raucĭtas, ātis, f. *Hoarſeneſs, a baſs ſound.* § Raucitas tubarum, *Plin.* 20, 6. In raucitatibus, *Id.* 22, 23.

*Raucus, a, um, adj. [à βράγχος, raucitas, β ſublato; à κραυγὴ, *Morl.*] (1) *Hoarſe, harſh, jaring.* (2) *Unpleaſant, diſagreeable.* (1) Nos raucos ſæpe attentiſſime audiri video, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 61. Rauci litoris ictus, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 330. (2) *Vid.* Barth. ad Stat. Sylv. p. 276.

† Raudĕra, um, n. pl. ant. *pro* rudera, & raudus, ſing. *pro* rudus, *Rubiſh.*

† Raudus, Rōdus, *vel* Rūdus, *Feſt.* ex *Att.* [*i. e.* rudis, & imperfectus] *Rude, imperfect.* It is alſo uſed for *unpoliſhed braſs and ragged ſtones.* Æs raudus dictum, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 34.

Raudufcŭlāna porta, *The braſen gate*, Varr. l. c. *in* raudus. Dicta rauduſculana, quòd olim æra *raudera* dicebantur, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, 3.

Rauduſcŭlum, *ſive* Rūduſcŭlum, i, n. *Unwrought braſs, or money.* De rauduſculo quod ſcribis, *Cic. Att.* 4, 8.

Răvĭdus, a, um, adj. [à ravus] *Yellowiſh, tawny, or brown.* § Ravidi oculi, *Col.* 8, 2.

*‖ Răvĭlliæ, *vel* Răvillæ, ārum, f. pl. [à ravis oculis, quemadmodum à cæſis *cæſulæ*] *People of dark tawny eyes*, Feſt.

*Rāvio, īre, act. [ad ravim clamare] *To rave, to cry till one be hoarſe.* Ravit, *i. e.* raucè loquitur, *Lucil.* Nego, & negando ravio, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 5, 33.

*Rāvis, is, f. [à voce rava] *Hoarſeneſs, ſoreneſs* *noiſe of the throat, with continued bawling.* Si quid poſcamus, ad ravim poſcamus, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 5, 10. † Raucam ravim, *Id. ap. Non.* 2, 730.

*† Rāviſtellus, i, m. dim. [*ravi* colores appellantur, qui ſunt inter flavos & caſios, quos Plautus appellat *raviſtellos*, al. *ravicellos*, al. *ramaſtellos*, Feſt.] *Gray-eyed partly, and partly yellow.*

*† Rauſūrus, a, um, part. *That will ſpeak hoarſe*, Lucil. *ap.* Priſc. 10, 414.

*Rāvus, a, um, adj. [qu. à raucus, ſublato *c*] (1) ‖ *Dull, blunt, hoarſe.* (2) *Of a middle colour between yellow and gray,* or as ſome think *a tawny going off towards a black.* (1) § Rava vox, *Feſt.* (2) § Rava lupa, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27.

R ante E.

Re, præp. inſeparabilis. [à retro, per Apoc. *Priſc.*] In comp. ſign. retro, *ut,* reſpicio, *to look back*; rurſum, *ut* repueraſco, *to grow a child again*; contrà, *ut* reluctor, *to ſtruggle againſt*; ſupèr, *ut* redundo, *to overflow*; longè, *ut* removeo, *to put away at a diſtance*; aliq. negat, *ut* retego, *to uncover.* Antè vocales & *h* interponitur *d*; *ut.* redamo, redeo, redimo, redoleo, redundo; aliquando intendit, *ut* remacreſco; aliq. nihil mutat, *ut* ſupinus, reſpinus.

‖ Reactio, f. verb. philoſ. *i. e.* reciprocata actio patientis, quâ patiens reſiſtit agenti.

‖ Readopto, āre, act. *To adopt again,* Ap. JCt.

‖ Reædĭfĭco, āre, act. (1) *To build again.* (2) Met. *To repair,* or *make good; to re-edify,* or *confirm.* (1) Affertur à Lexicogr. ex *Liv.* 5, 53. *ſed de lectione non convenit.* (2) Cic. Attic. 6, 1. *ſed ſuſpectus eſt locus.*

‖ Reālis, e, adj. [à res] *Real, not in ſhow, in deed; ad philoſophos ablegandum.* ‡ Verus; ad aliam pertinens, *&c.*

Reapſe, [ex re, & eapſe] *In very deed, in truth.* Reapſe experta intelligo, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 41. Formæ quæ reapſe nullæ ſunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 37. & per tmeſin. Re tamen apſe, *Lucr.* Etſi tu taceas, reapſe intelligo, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 40.

‖ Reaſſūmo, ĕre, pſi, act. *To take up again.* Autumno reaſſumit, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. *ſed al.* reſumit. *Dub. auct.*

Reātus, ûs, m. [ſtatus rei] *A ſuppoſed guilt,* or *guiltyneſs; the ſtate of a perſon arraigned,* Mart. 2, 24, 1. Quint. 8, 3. Hæc pia, ſed mœſto trepidantia vota reatu, *Auſon. Ephem.* 70.

Rĕbellans, tis, part. *Rebelling, &c.* Bellum adverſus rebellantes Æquos geſtum eſt, *Liv.* 49, 9.

Rĕbellātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A rebelling.* Commoti ad rebellationem Trinobantes, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 31, 3. Rebellationibus crebris torpere, *Val. Max.* 7, 4, 1. ‡ Rebellium, *Liv.* Rebellio, *Cæſ.* Perduellium, & perduellio, *Cic.*

‖ Rĕbellātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that rebelleth, a rebel, a revolter.* Ex analogiâ ſeq.

Rĕbellātrix, īcis, f. *A ſhe rebel.* § Rebellatrix provincia, *Liv.* 40, 35. Germania, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 12, 47.

Rĕbellātūrus, a, um, part. *About to rebell.* Mox provide rebellaturus, *Liv.* 33, 12. Neque obſcurum erat, rebellaturum, omniaque quæ tunc ageret diceretque, eò ſpectare, *Id.* 40, 3.

Rĕbellio, ōnis, f. *A rebellion, a revolt, an inſurrection.* Rebellio facta poſt obſidionem, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 10.

Rĕbellis, e, adj. (1) *Making war afreſh.* (2) *Rebellious, rebelling.* (1) Cedet Iulus agris; nec poſt arma ulla rebelles Æneadæ referent, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 185. (2) § Rebellis amor, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 246. regio, *Curt.* 8, 1, 35. flamma, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 35.

Rĕbellium, ii, n. *A rebellion.* ✠ Pacatos ad rebellium incitare, *Liv.* 42, 21.

Rĕbello, āre, neut. (1) *To wage war again.* (2) *To rebell, to revolt, to riſe up againſt.* (3) Met. *To wax ſore, to break out again.* (1) Liv. 10, 12. (2) ✠ Volſci ſemper gens ad rebellandum, quàm ad bellandum, *Liv.* 7, 27. Si plures rebellare cœpiſſent, *Id.* (3) Creditis ea rebellare, quæ curantur vitia? *Plin.* 21, 20: & 25, 13.

† Rĕbīto, ĕre, neut. [*ex* re, & ant. beto, *vel* bito] *To return, to come again,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 20. & 49.

Rĕboo, āre, neut. [à re, & boo] *To bellow, ſound,* or *ring, again; to echo.* § Reboant ſilvæ, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 223. tympana, *Catull.* 61, 21. Reboat urſa lupis, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 634.

† Rĕbullio, īre, ant. (1) Act. ‖ *To give up the ghoſt,* or *laſt breath.* (2) Neut. *To boil up,* or *work,* as wine, or ſtrong drink, doth; *to be upon the fret.* (1) § Spiritum rebullire, *Apul. Met.* 1. p. 21. ‡ Animam efflare. (2) *Litt.* ſed ſine auct. ‡ Ferveo.

Rĕcalcĭtro, āre, neut. *To kick,* or *ſtrike, with the heel; to wince,* Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 20. ☞ *Vix alibi.*

Rĕcalco, āre, act. *To tread down again.* § Humum recalcare, *Col.* 2, 2.

Rĕcāleo, ēre, ui, neut. *To be hot again.* Recalent Tyberina fluenta Sanguine, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 35. ☞ *Rarò occ.*

Rĕcāleſco, ĕre, ui, incept. *To wax hot again.* Corpora motu & exercitatione recaleſcunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10.

Rĕcalefăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, act. *To make warm,* or *hot, again,* Ov. Met. 8, 444. § Recalefacere mentem, *Id. A. Am.* 2, 445.

Rĕcalvaſter, tri, m. dim. [à recalvus] *Somewhat bald.* ✠ Comatum & criſpum malis quàm recalvaſtrum, *Sen. Ep.* 66.

Rĕcalvus, a, um, adj. *Bald behind,* or rather *afore.* Ecquem recalvum ac ſilonem ſenem? *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 2, 11.

Rĕcandens, tis, part. *Shining, very white,* Plin. 37, 9.

Rĕcandeo, ēre, ui, neut. (1) *To be hot,* or *white, again.* (2) Met. *To be pale.* (1) Percuſſa recanduit unda *Ov. Met.* 4, 530. (2) § Ira recanduit, *Id. Met.* 3, 707. ☞ *Niſi fortè malis* à recandeſco, *quod non invenio.*

Rĕcăno, is, ĕre, act. *To ſing,* or *ſound, again; to ſound a retreat;* alſo *to jouk,* or *call,* as a partridge doth after her mate. Ut recanat revocetque, *Plin.* 10, 33. *extr.*

‖ Rĕcantātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recantation,* Eraſm. ‡ Palinodia, *Cic.*

Rĕcantātus, a, um, part. (1) *Recanted, unſaid.* (2) *Enchanted,* or *charmed away.* (3) ‖ Alſo *diſenchanted.* (1) § Recantatis opprobriis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16. fin. (2) Nulla recantatas deponent pectora curas, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 3, 259. (3) Ap. Litt. *vid. ſeq.*

Rĕcanto, āre, freq. (1) *To ſing,* or *chaunt, over again; to ſing after another; to echo back.* (2) *To diſenchant.* (3) *To recant,* or *unſay* a thing. (1) Carmen quod recantat Echo, *Mart.* 2, 86. (2) Non pauci ſerpentes ipſos recantari credunt, *Plin.* 28, 2. *interpr. Steph.* (3) *Vid.* Recantatus, n. 1.

‖ Rĕcăpĭtŭlor, āri, dep. *To recapitulate,* Tert. ‡ Capita rerum ſummatim perſcribere, *Cic.*

Rĕcāſūrus, a, um, part. [à recido] *About to fall back.* Id puto ad nihil recaſurum, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16.

‖ Rĕcăvus, a, um, adj. *Hollow and arched upwards,* as the roof the mouth, *Prud. Pſychom.* 423. ‡ Cavus.

† Reccĭdo, *pro* recido. § Reccidere ad nihilum, *Lucr.* 1, 857. *ut metri causâ leg. aliqui; perperam certè, cùm re in multis verbis ſit commun. quant.*

Rĕcēdens, tis, part. (1) *Departing, withdrawing.* (2) *Remote, lieing at a diſtance.* (1) ✠ Multa ferunt anni venientes commoda ſecum; Multa recedentes adimunt, *Hor. A. P.* 176. (2) Longiùs recedentia poſſidebat, *Curt.* 4, 1.

Rĕcēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum, neut. [retro cedo] (1) *To retire,* or *withdraw.* (2) *To retreat, to go back, to give ground.* (3) Met. *To go from; to recede, to depart from, to quit.* (4) *To leave off, to ceaſe.* (5) *To differ from, to be altered.* (6) *To return, to go back.* (7) *To be parted, disjoined,* or *ſeparated.* (8) *To be at a diſtance.* (9) *To ſhrink, or go down.* (10) *To depart.* (11) *To ebb.* (1) ✠ Stellæ errantes tum abeunt, tum recedunt, tum antecedunt, tum ſubſequuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. Proinde tu ab iſthoc procul recedas, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 19. ✠ accedere, *Cic.* (2) § Recedere ab hoſte, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 3, 1. Victa Venus receſſit, *Id.* (3) Neque tamen à charitate patriæ potuit recedere, *Nep. Alcib.* 8. (4) Victoria conſtituta, ab armis receſſimus, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 6. (5) ✠ Nomen *hoſtis* à peregrino receſſit, & propriè in eo qui arma contrà ferret, remanſit, *Id. Offic.* 1, 12. (6) Albinus à fratre in caſtris proprætore relicto, Romam receſſit, *Sall. B. Jug.* 41. ☞ *Sed var. codd.* (7) In aliis oſſibus ſæpe fragmentum à fragmento recedit, *Celſ.* 8, 7. Receſſit caput à cervice, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 153. (8) Parentis domus receſſit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 300. Liber proſpectus oculorum etiam quæ procul receſsêre permittitur, *Curt.* 4, 9, 10. (9) Venter receſſit, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 6, 2. (10) Recede de medio; per alium transfigam, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 38. ¶ Recedere à vitâ, *to die,* Id. Tuſc. 4, 17. ab oculis, *to diſappear,* Plin. Ep. 2, 1. (11) ✠ Æſtus maritimi multùm accedentes & recedentes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53.

† Rĕcelliclūnes, um, f. pl. *ſive* Rĕcelliclūnæ, ārum, meritoriæ meretrices, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Rĕcello, ĕre, ui, act. reclino; *ut,* excello, in altum tollo, *Feſt.* (1) ‖ *To bend,* or *thruſt, back.* (2) *To thruſt,* or *puſh, down.* (3) Neut. *To ſwing down,* or *fall back.* (1) Totum corporis pondus in poſtremos poplites recello, *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 126. (2) Liv. 24, 34. (3) = Inclinatur terra, retroque recellit, *Lucr.* 6, 572.

Rĕcens, tis, adj. [etym. incert.] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *New, freſh; newly,* or *lately, made,* or *done; new come.* (2) *Freſh, not tired.* (3) *Near, not far removed.* (1) ✠ Omnis conglutinatio recens ægrè, inveterata facilè divellitur, *Cic. de Senect.* 20. Alius alio recentior eſt in dolore, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 7. Recentiſſima tua eſt epiſtola, cal. data, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 23. ¶ Recenti re, *preſently, immediately,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8. Pullus à partu recens, *a colt newly foaled,* Varr. (2) = ✠ Integri & recentes defatigatis ſucceſſerunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 16. ✠ In equum recentem ex feſſo tranſultare, *Liv.* 23, 19. (3) Homerus recens ab illorum ætate fuit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 5.

Rĕcèns, adv. *Freſhly, lately, newly, of late.* Puerum recèns natum reperiſſe, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 2, 17. Sole recèns orto, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 156. § Recèns dives, *Ov. Am.* 3, 8, 9.

Rĕcenſens, tis, part. *Reviewing.* Stat. Theb. 6, 47. Quod magnificum referente alio fuiſſet, ipſo qui geſſerat recenſente, vaneſcit, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8.

Rĕcenſeo, ēre, ui, ſum & ſitum, act. (1) *To muſter.* (2) *To view, to ſurvey.* (3) *To count,* or *tell, over.* (4) *To rehearſe, to recite.* (1) Inter hæc recenſet exercitum, militem inſtruit, *Liv.* 1, 16. (2) Recenſuit captivos, quot cujuſque populi eſſent, *Id.* (3) Cuſtos numerum porcorum recenſeat, *Col.* 7, 9. (4) Fortia geſta recenſe, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 105.

Rĕcenſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A muſtering of men, a view, a ſurvey in order to the levying of taxes, after giveing their corn.* Memoria recenſionis publicæ tabulis impreſſa, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 27. Ne qui novi cœtus recenſionis causâ moveri poſſent, *Suet. Cæſ.* 41, 6.

Rĕcenſītus, a, um, part. [à verbo antiquo recenſio] *Reviewed, numbered, reckoned up,* Suet. Cæſ. 41. Priſca recenſitis evolvite ſecula faſtis, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 2, 60.

Rĕcenter, adv. [à recens] ſſimè, ſup. *Lately, newly.* Turdi clauduntur recenter capti, *Pall.* 1, 26. Quàm recentiſſimè ſtercorato ſolo, *Plin.* 18, 23. ‡ Recens.

† Rĕcentor, āri, paſſ. *To be made new again,* or *appear freſh.* Albicaſſit Phœbus, & recentatur, *Mattius ap. Gell.* 15, 25. ‡ Recens fio.

† Rĕcēpſo, *pro* recepero, *Catull.* 42, 12.

Rĕceptăcŭlum, li, n. (1) *A receptacle; a place to receive,* or *keep, things in.* (2) *A ſtorehouſe.* (3) *A place of refuge, a retreat, a ſhelter.* (1) Alvus cibi potioniſque eſt receptaculum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. = Corpus eſt quaſi vas, aut aliquod animi receptaculum, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 22. § Receptaculum oſtium aquæ, *Vitr.* 8, 7. (2) Illud tibi oppidum receptaculum prædæ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 23. (3) § Receptaculum claſſibus, *Id. Verr.* 2, 2. ad detrectandam militiam, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 14. Fugientibus receptaculum Macedonia erat, *Liv.* 41, 23.

Rĕceptātor, ōris. m. verb. *A receiver*, or *harbourer, of thieves.* = Latronum occultator & receptator locus, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 19.

Rĕceptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A receiveing*, or *harbouring; reception.* Quid tibi huc receptio ad te eſt meum virum? *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 70. i. e. *Quid te recipis?*

† Rĕceptītius, a, um. adj. *Received again.* ¶ Receptitius ſervus, *a ſervant ſold, and returned by the buyer for ſome undiſcovered fault; bad, good for nothing*, Cato, *ap.* Gell. 17, 6.

Rĕcepto, āre. freq. [*à* recipio] (1) *To receive*, or *take, often; to betake.* (2) ⚜ *To draw*, or *pull, out.* (1) Quò in tectum te receptes? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 15. (2) Haſtam receptat Oſſibus hærentem, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 383.

Rĕceptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A receiver*, or *taker.* (2) ‖ *One that receiveth and harboureth thieves, and keepeth their counſel.* (1) Prædarum receptor, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 23. (2) Peſſimum genus eſt receptorum, *JCC.*

Rĕceptrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that receiveth, &c.* Meſſana furtorum receptrix, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 62.

Rĕceptum, ti. n. *A thing which one hath undertaken to do, an engagement*, or *promiſe.* = Satis eſt factum promiſſo ac recepto noſtro, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 53.

Rĕceptum eſt, imperſ. *It is a thing allowed, approved, and commonly practiſed*, Plin. 28, 2.

Rĕceptūrus, a, um. part. *About to receive.* Qui præter ſpem recepturi eſſent amiſſa mancipia, *Liv.* 41, 23. Si veneris ſupplex, & matrem, & conjugem, & liberos ſine pretio recepturum te eſſe promitto, *Curt.* 4, 2.

Rĕceptus, a, um. part. (1) *Received*, or *taken in; entertained.* (2) *Common, approved and allowed.* (3) *Recovered, regained.* (1) Ex magnis inimicitiis receptus in gratiam, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* (2) Tinnitu aurium præſentire ſermones de ſe receptum eſt, *Plin.* 28, 2. Receptus mos eſt, *Liv.* (3) SIGNIS RECEPTIS, *Nummus Auguſti obvius.* Cyprus recepta ſine bello, *Flor.* 3, 9, 1.

Rĕceptus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A place of refuge*, or *ſhelter.* (2) *A retreat* as in a battle, *a retireing.* (1) Animadverti nullum alium receptum Antonium habere, niſi in his partibus, *ap.* Cic. *Fam.* 10, 11. (2) = Receptui ſignum aut revocationem à bello audire, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 7. & ¶ *Met.* A miſeriis canere receptui, *to ſound a retreat*, Id. Tuſc. 3, 15.

Rĕceſſim, adv. *Giveing back, going backward by way of retreat*, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1. & Caſ. 2, 8, 7.

Rĕceſſio, ōnis. f. *A recoiling*, or *going back.* § Ventorum receſſiones, *Vitr.* 1, 6.

Rĕceſſior, us. comp. [*à* receſſus, a, um.] *More retired.* § Scena receſſior, *Vitr.* 5, 8.

Rĕceſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to retire*, or *go away*, Ov. *in* Ibin. 237. Ut denuntiaret militibus, veſtigio ſe non receſſurum, *Vall. Paterc.* 2, 55.

Rĕceſſus, ûs. m. (1) *A retreating, a retireing.* (2) *A receſs*, or *place of retirement.* (3) *The inſide.* (4) *An averſion.* (1) Receſſum primis ultimi non dabant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 42. ⌘ Acceſſus, & receſſus maris, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 14. lunæ, *Id. ibid.* 3, 45. (2) = Mihi ſolitudo, & receſſus provincia eſt, *Id. Att.* 12, 25. = latebra, *Id.* (3) ⌘ Grammatica plùs habet in receſſu, quàm fronte promittit, *Quint.* 1, 4. ⌘ Receſſus oris, *the hollowneſs of the mouth*, Id. oculorum, *Plin.* 8, 33. (4) ⌘ Beſtiis natura dedit cum quodam appetitu acceſſum ad res ſalutares, à peſtiferis receſſum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 12.

Rĕchămus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῦ ῥωχμῦ, *i. e.* ſciſſurâ, *Cæl.* per quam orbiculi inſeruntur] *A truckle*, or *pulley, uſed in drawing up of water*; perhaps not unlike the ſweep our brewers uſe, *Vitr.* 10, 2.

Rĕcīdendus, a, um. part. *To be cut*, or *choped, off.* Immedicabile vulnus Enſe recidendum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 191.

Rĕcĭdens, tis. part. *Falling back.* Indicat, ſe ſacram ejus menſam ad ludibrium recidentem ſine lachrimis conſpicere non poſſe, *Curt.* 5, 8. Prava conſilia, atque in ipſorum caput ſemper recidentia, *Liv.* 36, 29.

‖ Rĕcĭdīvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A relapſe into ſickneſs again.* Medicis condonandum.

Rĕcĭdīvus, a, um. adj. [*à* recido, ut *à* cado, cadivus] (1) *Falling back again, relapſeing.* (2) ‖ Alſo *that is ſet up again after it was fallen.* (1) § Febris recidiva, *Plin.* 30, 11. Recidiva ponas Pergama, *Sen. Troad.* 272. Recidiva vocabula Trojæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 45. ‖ Recidivus annus, *Tert.* (2) Serv.

Rĕcĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, cāſum. neut. [*ex re, &* cado] (1) *To fall back, to recoil.* (2) Met. *To light*, or *fall, upon.* (3) *To come to.* (1) Ramulum adductum, cùm remiſſus eſſet, in oculum ſuum recidiſſe, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 54. (2) Is ſe maledictis non abſtinet oris, quæ in eum dupliciter recidunt, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 17. (3) § Recidere incaſsùm, *Col.* 4, 3, 5. *Geſn. leg.* in caſſum, ad nihilum, *Cic. Orat.* 70.

Rĕcīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīſum. act. [*ex re, &* cædo] act. (1) *To cut off, to pare.* (2) *To ſhave, to take away.* (3) *To cut down.* (1) Ambitioſa recidet Ornamenta, *Hor. A. Poët.* 447. (2) § Hirſutam recidere barbam, *Ov. Met.* 13, 766. (3) § Recidere pontem, *Curt.* 4, 16, 7.

Rĕcīdor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be cut off*, or *away.* (2) Met. *Coërced, puniſhed.* (1) Ungues palumbium reciduntur, *Plin.* 10, 25. (2) Supplicio culpa reciditur, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 34.

Rĕcinctus, a, um. part. [*à* recingor] *Ungirded, unbuckled, unlaced, untied.* § Veſtis recincta, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 518. tunica, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 51. veſtis, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 115.

Rĕcingo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To ungird, unlace, unbuckle*, or *looſe.* Tunicas recingunt, *Ov. Met.* 1, 398.

Rĕcingor, i. paſſ. *To be looſed, untied, &c.* Sumptum recingitur unguem, *Ov. Met.* 4, 511.

‖ Rĕcĭniātus, a, um. adj. *Clad in a* recinium, or *going in that garb with a lappet of his coat flung back.* Reciniati, mimi planipedes dicti, *Feſt.*

Rĕcĭnium, i. n. [ita dict. quòd laciniam ejus retrorſum rejicerent, *qu.* rejicinium] *A ſquare mantle, ſo called from the manner of wearing it, for that the fore lappet was thrown back again*, Varr. L. L. 4, 30.

Rĕcĭno, ĕre, ui, entum. act. *To ſound*, or *ring, again; to repete.* = In vocibus noſtrorum oratorum recinit quiddam, & reſonat urbanis, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 46. Hæc recinunt juvenes dictata, ſeneſque, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 55.

‖ Rĕcĭpĕrātio, ōnis. f. *Repriſeal*, Feſt. ⸸ Recuperatio, *Cic.*

† Rĕcĭpĕrātor, ōris. m. ant. *Id. quod* recuperator.

† Rĕcĭpĕro, āre. act. *To refreſh.* Se quiete reciperare, *Varr.* ⸸ Recupero, *Cic.*

Rĕcĭpiendus, a, um. part. *To receive*, or *be received.* Plures *periêrunt* in matutinâ fugâ quàm in recipiendis caſtris, *Liv.* 41, 4. Parmenonem alioſque amicos ad recipiendas Aſiæ civitates miſit, *Juſt.* 11, 10.

Rĕcĭpiens, tis. part. *Receiveing.* Cùm idem recipientibus, qui admovendis turribus labor eos fatigaret, *Curt.* 4, 24. Paulatim recipiens ſpiritum ac vocem, *Id.* 6, 28. Nullo recipiente, quaſi in æde Concordiæ poſiturus, abſceſſit, *Suet. Vitell.* 15.

Rĕcĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum. act. (1) *To receive*, or *take, again.* (2) *To receive.* (3) *To promiſe.* (4) *To betake.* (5) *To recover and get again.* (6) *To win, ſeize*, or *make himſelf maſter of a* place. (7) *To admitt of, to ſuffer, permitt*, or *allow.* (8) *To entertain*, or *harbour.* (9) *To undertake.* (10) *To reſerve to himſelf*, or *to his own uſe*, in bargaining. (1) ⌘ Recipiunt arma, quæ per pactionem tradiderunt, *Liv.* (2) Herì duas epiſtolas à te recepi, *Cic.* ¶ Pœnas ab aliquo recipere, *to be revenged on*, Virg. (3) = Tibi ſpondeo, in meque recipio, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 17. = Quæ tibi promitto ac recipio, *Id. ib.* 13, 10. ¶ Ad me recipio; *faciet, I will be engaged, I will warrant*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 12. (4) § In montem ſe recipere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 25. ¶ ſe domum, *to return*, Plaut. = ſe, & pedem referre, *to retreat*, Cæſ. ſe ad frugem, *to grow better*, Cic. ſe ad ingenium ſuum, *to his old wont*, Plaut. (5) ⌘ Romanas res amiſſas recepit, *Liv.* 2, 63. ⌘ Civitates, quæ defecerant, recipiebat, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 44. § Medio ex hoſte recipere, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 111. ¶ Recipere ſe, *Cic.* mentem, *Virg.* animum, *Ter. to come to himſelf again, to pull up a good heart.* (6) Labienus paucis poſt diebus civitatem recipit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 7. (7) Res cunctationem non recipit, *Liv.* 7, 24. § Uſus recepit, *Quint.* (8) Ne quis eum urbe, tecto, menſâ, lare reciperet, *Liv.* 26, 25. (9) Recepi cauſam Siciliæ, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 1. (10) Porticulum hoc recepit, cùm ædes vendidit, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 152.

Rĕcĭpior, i. paſſ. (1) *To be received, allowed of, &c.* (2) *To be entertained.* (3) *To be taken*, as by ſtorm. (1) ⌘ Ut illa vel recipi, vel reſpui vident, *Quint.* (2) Ab exercitu recipitur, prætorque fit, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. § Recipi in cibum, *Plin.* 22, 22. in menſas, *Id.* 10, 26. (3) Quantum aut ruinis dejicitur, aut per vim recipitur loci, in tantùm munitiones proferuntur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 1.

Rĕcĭprŏcans, tis. part. *Ebbing*, or *going back*, Plin. 9, 5. Juſt. 44, 4.

‖ Rĕcĭprŏcāti circuli. *Returning to the ſame again; diurnally*, or *annually, revolveing*, Prud. Periſt. 10, 574.

Rĕcĭprŏcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A going back, a returning to a place from whence one is come*, Plin. 11, 24. ¶ Reciprocatio æſtus, *the ebbing of the ſea*, Id. 8, 42.

† Rĕcĭprŏcĭcornis, ne. adj. [ita dict. *à* reciprocis cornibus] *A ram with horns turning backward and forward again*, Laber. *ap.* Tert. *de pallio.*

Rĕcĭprŏco, āre. act. [*à* recipiendo, *Varr. Reciprocare*, pro ultro citróque poſcere uſi ſunt antiqui, quia *procare* eſt poſcere, *ci* inſerto] (1) *To fetch back to the ſame place from whence it came, to draw in.* (2) *To draw up and down.* (3) *To return back; to ebb*, or *fall*; as the ſea doth after flowing. (1) ⌘ Cùm jam ſpiritum intercluderet, nec reciprocare animam ſineret, *Liv.* 21, 58. (2) Quaſi tollenonem aut pilum reciproces planâ viâ, *Plaut. Fragm. lin.* 9. (3) Reciprocare cœpit mare magno tractu, aquis in ſuum fontem recurrentibus, *Curt.* 9, 9, 20. Fretum ſtatis temporibus reciprocat, *Liv.* 28, 6.

Rĕcĭprŏcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To depend one upon another by mutual conſequence, to inferr each other.* (2) *To ebb and flow.* (3) Met. *To be puſhed forward*, or *paſs on.* (1) Siquidem iſta ſic reciprocantur, ut ſi divinatio ſit, dii ſint, & ſi dii, ſit divinatio, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 6. (2) § Oceanus reciprocatur, *Plin.* 4, 13. (3) Triremis in adverſum æſtum reciprocari non poteſt, *Liv.* 28, 30.

Rĕcĭprŏcus, a, um. adj. [quod alicunde profectum redit eò unde profectum eſt] (1) *Reciprocal; going*, or *flowing, backward*, or *forward; ebbing and flowing.* (2) *Reciprocal*, or *mutual.* (1) § Reciprocum mare, *Plin.* 5, 4. amnis, *Id.* 9, 57. (2) Reciprocos ſpiritus motus agit, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1050. Qui jacente reciprocus ludit ſalo, *Id. Agam.* 449.

Rĕcīſāmentum, ti. n. *A little piece cut from ſomething, a parting, a ſhaveing.* Coronarium æs æruginem contrahit, reciſamentis in acetum additis, *Plin.* 34, 11.

Rĕcīſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting off, a pareing, a choping off.* Omnis *roſa* reciſione & uſtione proficit, *Plin.* 21, 4.

Rĕcīſūrus, a, um. part. *That will cut off.* § Reciſurus falce, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 123.

Rĕcīſus, a, um. part. [*à* recidor] (1) *Cut*, or *choped, off; ſtocked up.* (2) *Killed*, or *put to the ſword.* (3) *Short, brief, compendious.* (1) Reciſos portare fuſtes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 40. § Reciſæ columnæ, *Id. ibid.* 2, 18, 4. Laurus à ſtirpe reciſa, *Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 3, 76. (2) Coloni enſe reciſi, *Luc.* (3) Hoc me in operis juſti

ſign

materiam, nedum tam reciſi dignè exprimi poteſt, *Paterc.* 2, 89.

Rĕcĭtandus, a, um. part. *To be recited.* Teſtamentum quod is Romæ etiam de Cleopatræ liberis inter hæredes nuncupatis reliquerat, aperiendum recitandumque pro concione curavit, *Suet. Aug.* 17.

Rĕcĭtans, tis. part. *Reciteing.* Recitantes benignè & patienter audivit, *Suet. Aug.* 89. Cùm ἐμϐλημα recitarentur, *Id. Tib. Ner.* 71.

Rĕcĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rehearſeal,* or *reciteal*; *a reading over aloud.* § Literarum recitatio, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 9.

Rĕcĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A reciter, a rehearſer, a reader.* § Recitator ſcripti, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 46.

‖ Rĕcĭtātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that reciteth,* Litt. ex Apul.

Rĕcĭtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to recite.* Tam ſolicitè recitaturis providendum eſt non ſolùm ut ſint ipſi ſani, verùm etiam ut ſanos adhibeant, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 15.

Rĕcĭtātus, a, um. part. *Rehearſed, declared, read over.* § Teſtamento recitatus hæres, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 19.

Rĕcĭto, āre. act. (1) *To call over again.* (2) *To read out aloud that others may hear.* (3) ‖ *To rehearſe, to ſay by heart,* or *without book.* (4) *To recite a performance in order to have it approved,* or *corrected, by friends, before the publication thereof.* (1) M. L. & C. Claud. ſenatum recitârunt, *Liv.* 39, 37. (2) Recitare tabellas clarè, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 30. (3) *Vid.* Schulting. not. ad præf. controv. lib. 1. Sen. edit. Græv. (4) Plin. Epiſt. 2, 13, in fine. § Recitetur formula, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 151.

Rĕcĭtor, āri. paſſ. *To be recited.* Quæ confeſſus erat Philotas recitari juſſit, *Curt.* 6, 33.

Reclāmans, tis. part. *Gainſaying.* Reclamantibus qui in concione aſtiterant, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 68. Reclamante Ptolemæo filio fraudem ſubeſſe, *Juſt.* 24, 2.

Reclāmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reclaiming, a crying againſt,* or *gainſaying,* Cic. Philip. 4, 2.

‖ Reclāmātor, ōris. m. verb. *A gainſayer,* Lex. ex Apul.

Reclāmātum eſt, imperſ. *They oppoſed,* or *gainſayed.* Ab univerſo ſenatu reclamatum eſt, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 4.

Reclāmĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gainſaying,* Quint.

Reclāmĭto, āre. freq. *To cry much againſt, to gainſay often.* § Reclamitat iſtiuſmodi ſuſpicionibus ipſa natura, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 22.

Reclāmo, āre. neut. (1) *To cry,* or *vote, againſt*; *to deny with a loud voice, to gainſay.* (2) *To anſwer with an echo, to ring again.* (1) § Legiones Antonii promiſſis reclamârunt, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 8. 𝔛 Mirum quâ intentione, quibus clamoribus omnia exceperint, qui modò reclamabant, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13, 18. (2) Plangoribus arva reclamant, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 120. Scopulis illiſa reclamant Æquora, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 261.

Reclāmor, āri, paſſ. *To be voted againſt,* &c. *Plin. Epiſt.* 9, 13, 7. Nunc de iis dicendum, quæ mihi quaſi conſpiratione quâdam vulgi reclamari videntur, *Quint.* 12, 1. Ab univerſo ſenatu reclamatum eſt, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 10.

‖ Reclīnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that leaneth,* Dig. ⸸ Qui reclinat.

‖ Reclīnātōrium, ii. n. *A place bending downward*; or rather *a couch,* or *place, to lean on,* Papin.

Reclīnātus, a, um. part. *Lieing all along,* Hor. Od. 2, 3, 7.

Reclīnis, ne. adj. *Leaning,* or *lieing, on,* Tac. Ann. 13, 16, 5. § Gramine floreo reclinis, *Mart.* 9, 91. ſolo cubili, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 161. Reclinis ſtratis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 535.

Reclīno, āre. neut. (1) *To bend, to ſtretch forth.* (2) *To unbend, to diſengage.* (3) *To lean,* or *lie, upon*; *to recline.* (1) Cepheus caput atque humeros palmaſque reclinat, *Cic.* in *Arat.* 417. (2) Nullum à labore me reclinat otium, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 24. (3) Onus imperii in eum reclinat, *Sen.* ad *Marciam,* 2.

‖ Reclīnus, a, um, adj. *Reclined,* Vopiſc. ⸸ Reclinis.

Reclīvis, ve. adj. [*ex* re, *&* clivis] *Bending back, lieing along.* Campo ad ſolem reclivi, *Pallad.* 1, 6. § Tabulæ reclives, *Id.* 7, 5. Niveâ cervice reclivis Molliter, ipſa ſuæ cuſtos eſt ſola figuræ, *Manil.* 5, 554.

‖ Reclīvus, a, um. adj. *Idem,* Vopiſc.

Reclūdens, tis. part. *Opening, ſeting open.* § Virtus recludens cœlum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 21.

Reclūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* re, *&* claudo, *vel* ant. cludo] (1) *To open, to unbar, to unlock.* (2) *To reveal, diſcloſe, diſcover.* (1) = Heus, reclude; heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 2, 28. § Portas recludere, *Prop.* 3, 10, 24. ¶ Recludere enſem, *to draw it,* Virg. Æn. 4, 646. (4) Ebrietas operta recludit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 16. Parcarum occulta recludere, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 498.

Reclūdor, i. paſſ. *To be opened, diſcovered,* &c. 𝔛 Eò ægriùs accepit recludi quæ premeret, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 71. In carcerem recluduntur, *Juſt.* 26, 1. ¶ ✠ Recluditur tellus dente unco, *is diged,* Virg. Georg. 2, 422.

‖ Reclūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *An opening,* Litt. ex Vitr.

Reclūſus, a, um. part. (1) *Opened, ſet wide open.* (2) *Diſcovered, revealed, diſcloſed.* (1) § Domus recluſa, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 103. (3) § Recluſæ fores, *Ov. Met.* 7, 647. 𝔛 Occulta pecuniâ recluſa ſunt, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 32, 4.

Rĕcoctus, a, um. part. (1) *Sod again, often boiled.* (2) *Forged,* or *caſt, anew*; *refined, purifyed.* (3) Alſo *well practiſed and exerciſed.* (1) § Paſſum recoctum, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 38. (2) § Ferrum recoctum, *Flor.* 3, 20, 6. (3) Recoctus Scriba ex quinqueviro, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 55. Recocto ſeni diſplicere non vellem, *Catull.* 52, 5.

Rĕcōgĭtans, tis. part. *Reflecting, bethinking himſelf.* = Sæpe ſecum retractare ac recogitare, *Col.* in *præf.*

‖ Rĕcōgĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An earneſt thinking,* Hier. ⸸ Cogitatio.

Rĕcōgĭto, āre. freq. (1) *To think,* or *conſider, again.* (2) *To recall, to reflect.* (1) Videris de nominibus Pomponianis in otio recogitâſſe, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 2. (2) Homunculi, quanti ſunt, cùm recogito! *Plaut. Capt. Prol.* 51. vid. & ejuſd. *Stich.* 2, 1, 29.

Rĕcognĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A reviſeing, a reviewing,* or *overlooking.* (2) *A reflection, a calling to rememberance.* (1) Frequens recognitio nec impunitatis ſpem, nec peccandi locum, præbet, *Col.* 11, 1. Per recognitionem conſulis ager ille recuperatus in publicum fuit, *Liv.* 42, 19. (2) Qui tamen iſtius animus eſt in recognitione ſcelerum ſuorum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 50. § Recognitio ſui, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 3, 36.

Rĕcognĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to review.* Recogniturus & numerum militum, & in armis induſtriam ſingulorum, *Juſt.* 3, 1.

Rĕcognĭtus, a, um. part. *Recognized, reviewed.* = Omnia ſummâ curâ recognita & collata, *Cic, Verr.* 2, 27.

Rĕcognoſcendus, a, um. part. *To recognize, to review,* or *be reviewed.* Electus à Galbâ ad dona templorum recognoſcenda, *Tac. Agric.* 6, 7. § In recognoſcendis cuſtodiis, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 61.

Rĕcognoſcens, tis. part. *Reviewing.* § Cuſtodiarum ſeriem recognoſcens, *Suet. Calig.* 27. centurias equitum, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 10.

Rĕcognoſco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum. act. (1) *To call,* or *bring, into rememberance*; *to underſtand,* or *perceive.* (2) *To recognize,* or *acknowledge.* (3) *To review, to look over, to correct,* or *amend.* (4) *To muſter over.* (5) Alſo *to take an inventory of things.* (1) 𝔛 Non videtur hæc multitudo cognoſcere ex me cauſam voluiſſe, ſed ea, quæ ſcit, mecum recognoſcere, *Cic. Act.* in *Verr.* 7. 𝔛 Non tam illa diſcere, quàm reminiſcendo recognoſcere, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 24. *de* ἀναμνήσει *Platonicâ loquens.* Recognoſce mecum ſuperiorem illam noctem, *Id. Catil.* 1, 4. (2) Amorem in me tuum in literis recognovi, *Caſſius Cic. Fam.* 12, 12. (3) § Recognoſcere leges P. R. *Id. Fam,* 12, 11. decretum, *Id.* pro *C. Balb.* 11. (4) § Recognoſcere equitum turmas, *Suet. Aug.* 27. decurias judicum, *Id. ibid.* 29. (3) Supellectilem Darii & omnem pecuniam recognovit, *Curt.* 5, 1, 23.

Rĕcognoſcor, i, ĭtus ſum. paſſ. *To be known, to be owned again.* Quanquam non alienum fuit perſonas quaſdam à vobis recognoſci, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 6.

Rĕcŏlendus, a, um. part. *To be gone over, practiſed again,* or *renewed.* § Ad artes recolendas, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 1. Tempus ad ſtudia recolenda ſumere, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 6.

Rĕcŏlens, tis. part. *Renewing.* § Recolens pompam priorem, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 423.

Rĕcollectus, a, um. part. *Recovered.* § Recollectâ haſtâ, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 254. arma, *Id.* 6, 423.

Rĕcollĭgens, tis. part. *Gathering again, recovering,* Plin. 20, 5.

Rĕcollĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, ctum. act. (1) *To gather up again.* (2) *To recollect.* (3) Met. *To recover, and get up again.* (4) *To reconcile.* (1) *Vid.* Recolligor, (2) Poſtea actionem meam, utcunque potui, recollegi, addidi multa, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13, 24. (3) Æger ſe recolligit, *Id.* 24, 6. (4) *Vid.* Recolligor, n. 2.

Rĕcollĭgor, i, ectus ſum. paſſ. (1) *To be gathered up.* (2) *To be reconciled.* (1) Ut, quæ nata ſunt, ova recolligantur, *Col.* 8, 5. (2) Quod ſcribis, etiam ſi cujus animus in te eſſet offenſior, à me recolligi oportere, *&c.* Cic. Att. 1, 5.

Rĕcŏlo, ĕre, ui, ultum. act. (1) ‖ *To till,* or *dreſs, again.* (2) *To bring into rememberance, to call to mind, to reflect upon.* (3) *To furbiſh, reſtore, refreſh,* or *adorn.* (4) *To cultivate, exerciſe and poliſh.* (1) Inven. ſaltem in part. *recultus.* (2) Quæ ſi tecum recolis, æquiore animo morieris, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 20. (3) Quo exemplo Lepidus avitum decus recoluit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 2. Metalla etiam & vetera intermiſſa recoluit, *Liv.* 39, 24. (4) Ingenia meditatione recolere, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 9, 7.

Rĕcŏlor, i. paſſ. *To be cultivated anew,* Plin. Epiſt. 7, 9, 7. *Vid.* Recolo. Semper dapibus recoletur opimis Iſte dies, *Claud. Conſ. & Olyb.* 262.

Rĕcommĭnĭſcor, i. dep. *To invent anew, to conſider again,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 70. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Rĕcompōno, ĕre, ſui, ĭtum. act. *To recompoſe,* or *ſet together again*; *to make up anew,* Ulp. ⸸ Denuo compono.

Rĕcompŏſĭtus, a, um. part. *Recompoſed,* or *ſet in order anew.* Pone recompoſitas in ſtatione comas, *Ov. Am.* 1, 7, 68.

Rĕconcĭliandus, a, um. part. *To reconcile,* or *be reconciled.* Aut reconciliandam gratiam cum Perdiccâ, aut armis certandum eſſe cenſebat, *Curt.* 10, 21. In offenſis inexorabilis, in reconciliandâ gratiâ fideliſſimus, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 29.

† Rĕconcĭliaſcĕre, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 2, 65. *i. e.* Reconciliatûrum eſſe, *Meurſ. leg.* reconciliaſcere.

Rĕconcĭliātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A reobtaining, a procureing again, a regaining.* (2) Abſol. *A reconciliation, a makeing of friends.* (1) § Reconciliatio gratiæ, & concordiæ, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 10. (2) Irridebatur hæc illius reconciliatio, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 36.

Rĕconcĭliātor, ōris. m. verb. *A peace-maker, a reconciler.* § Reconciliator pacis, *Liv.* 35, 45.

‖ Rĕconcĭliātrix, īcis. f. *She that reconcileth,* Cod.

Rĕconcĭliātus, a, um. part. *Regained, recovered, reconciled.* Timuit ne reconciliata gratia fides infirmior eſſet, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 8. Videbatur nobis ſenatûs reconciliata voluntas, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 2.

Rĕconcĭlio, āre. act. (1) *To re-obtain, to recover.* (2) *To reinſtate.* (3) *To re-eſtabliſh.* (4) *To reconcile, to make friends.* (1) 𝔛 Reconciliare exiſtimationem judiciorum amiſſam, *Cic. Act.* in *Verr.* 1. (2) Si hujus reconciliâſſo in libertatem filium, *Plaut. Capt* 3, 4, 44. (3) § Reconciliare pacem, *Liv.* 42, 46. (4) = Reducere, reconciliare, reſtituere aliquem in gratiam, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 9. Hæc oratio regem reconciliavit Annibali, *Liv.* 35, 19. § Reconciliare æmulas civitates, *Plin. jun.*

Rĕconcĭlior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be recovered, reconciled,* &c. *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 50. & alibi.

Rĕconcinno, āre, act. *To ſet together again, to vamp up, to refit, to repair.* ⌘ Tribus locis ædificio, reliqua reconcinno, Cic. *Q. fratr.* 2, 5.

Rĕconcinnor, āri, ātus, paſſ. (1) *To be made up, to be made good.* (2) *To be vamped up, or repaired.* (1) Diuturni laboris detrimentum ſolertiâ & virtute militum bene reconcinnatur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 15. (2) Ad Phrygionem *pallam* referam, ut reconcinnetur, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 73.

Rĕcondĭtus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Hiden, covered, laid up, cloſe, ſecret.* (2) *Abſtruſe, deep, profound.* (3) *Reſerved, cloſe,* i. e. *not affecting publick company.* (1) = ⌘ Statuerant ſe nihil tam clauſum, neque tam reconditum poſſe habere, quod non iſtius cupiditati apertiſſimum, promptiſſimumque eſſet, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 19. § Angulus reconditus, *Id. Verr.* 3, 89. (2) = Literæ interiores, & reconditæ, *Id. N. D.* 3, 16. ⌘ A me ea quæ in promptu erant, dicta ſunt, à Lucullo autem reconditiora deſidero, *Id. Acad.* 4, 4. (3) Vixit incultè, atque horridè; naturâ triſti, & reconditâ fuit, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 18. ¶ Reconditæ voces, *words grown out of uſe; ſuch as antiquaries delight in,* Suet. Aug. 86.

Rĕcondo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, act. (1) *To cloſe, to ſhut.* (2) *To hide, to lay up, to hoard.* (3) *To ſpout out.* (1) ⌘ Ad nomen Thiſbes oculos in morte gravatos Pyramus erexit, viſâque recondidit illâ, *Ov. Met.* 4, 146. ¶ Caput ſtrato recondere, *to lay it down,* Id. Met. 11, 649. (2) Nummos, aurumque recondere, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 109. § Recondere vina, *Col.* 12, 15. ¶ Recondere gladium, *to put it up,* Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 4. ⌘ Elucere, *Id. ibid.* (3) Cùm ſubitò Triton ore recondit aquam, *Prop.* 2, 32, 16.

Rĕcondūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. (1) ‖ *To hire again, to renew a leaſe.* (2) Alſo *to carry to and fro, or up and down.* (1) Ap. JCC. (2) Vicinarum provinciarum copias reconducit, *Quint. Declam.* 12.

‖ Rĕconflo, āre, act. unde paſſ. Rĕconflor. *To melt again, to forge,* Met. *to make anew,* Lucr. 4, 925.

Rĕcŏquendus, a, um, part. *To be boiled over again;* Met. *to be inſtructed,* or *poliſhed, anew.* = Dare ſe *magiſtris* informandum, ac velut recoquendum, *Quint.* 12, 6.

Rĕcŏquo, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To boil, or ſeethe, again.* (2) *To vamp up, or furbiſh.* (3) Met. *To poliſh, to inſtruct.* (1) Neque me quis tanquam Peliam recoxerit, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 23. (2) Spicula Pæan recoxit, *Luc.* 7, 148. (3) *Vid.* Recoquendus.

Rĕcordandus, a, um, part. *To be remembered.* Si mihi ne ad ea quidem recordanda & cogitanda quidquam relinquitur temporis? *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 9.

Rĕcordans, tis, part. *Calling to mind.* Valde timebam, recordans tuæ tranſmiſſionis, *Cic. Att.* 4, 17. Recordanti plura magiſque placent, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 770.

Rĕcordātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A calling to mind,* or *remembrance.* = Patris clariſſimi recordatio, & memoria, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 53.

Rĕcordātus, a, um, part. *Remembering.* Inde recordati Teucros à ſanguine Teucri Ducere principium, *Ov. Met.* 13, 705.

† Rĕcordo, āre, neut. *Quadrig.* ap. *Non.* ‡ pro

Rĕcordor, āri, dep. [*qu.* iterum cordi do; vel cum affectu cordis reminiſcor] *To call to mind, to remember.* Socrates diſputavit diſcere nihil aliud eſſe, quàm recordari, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 24. § Hujus meriti in me recordor, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 28. Recordor tua conſilia, *Id. Att.* 8, 16. Operæ pretium eſt diligentiam majorum recordari, *Id.*

Rĕcorrĭgo, ĕre, rexi, ctum, act. *To redreſs, to mend again, to correct anew.* § Recorrigere animum, *Sen. Ep.* 50.

Recraſtĭno, āre, act. [*qu.* in craſtinum rejicio] *To delay, to put off from time to time.* Recraſtinare minimè utile, *Plin.* 17, 14.

Recraſtĭnor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be put off,* or *delayed.* Propter quæ recraſtinari non debet, *Col.* 2, 21.

Recreandus, a, um, part. *To be refreſhed,* or *reſtored.* Recreandæ carnes oſſibus nudis, *Plin.* 34, 15.

Recreans, tis, part. *Refreſhing,* or *reſtoreing.* Recreans membra olei liquor, *Plin.* 22, 1.

Recreātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A reſtoreing,* or *comforting; a recovery from ſickneſs.* ⌘ Ab ægritudine recreationi efficax in cibo, *Plin.* 22, 23.

Recreātus, a, um, part. (1) *Refreſhed, relieved.* (2) *Cured, recovered, got up again, reſtored.* (1) ⌘ Dirutæ urbes per aliquem recreatæ, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 1. ⌘ Deſertus, afflictus, perditus, *Id.* = ⌘ In iſto bello non recreatus, neque reſtitutus, ſed ſubactus oppreſſuſque P. R. *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 47. (2) § Ex vulnere recreatus, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 51. è morbo, *Id.* ad *Quir. poſt redit.* 1.

‖ Recrēmentĭtius, a, um, adj. *Made of the coarſer parts,* or *refuſe, of any thing.* ¶ Panis recrementitius, *bran-bread, horſe bread,* Jun.

Recrēmentum, ti, n. [*ab* inuſ. recerno, *ut* excrementum, ab excerno] *The refuſe of any thing* ¶ Recrementa farris, *coarſe bran,* Plin. 18, 10. plumbi, *the droſs,* Celſ. 6, 8.

Recreo, āre, act. [*qu.* iterum creo] (1) *To bring to life again, to recover.* (2) *To refreſh, to comfort.* (3) *To repair, to ſet up again, to recruit.* (1) Eumenes Craterum ſemivivum recreare ſtuduit, *Nep. Eum.* 4, *extr.* (2) = Conſpectus veſter reficit & recreat mentem meam, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 1. = Se collegit, & recreavit, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 24. (3) *Met.* ⌘ = Afflictam & perditam provinciam erigere & recreare, *Id. Verr.* 3, 91. Quum Siciliam recreare conſtituiſſent, *Nep. Timol.* 4.

Recreor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be recovered, refreſhed,* &c. § E morbo recreari, *Cic.* ad *Quir. poſt redit.* 1. Arbor æſtivâ recreatur aurâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 18. Recreatur acies *oculorum,* Plin. 37, 5.

Recrĕpo, āre, n. *To tingle, ring,* or *ſound, again.* Cava cymbala recrepant, *Catull.* 61, 29.

Recreſcens, tis, part. *Growing up again.* Favete, milites, nomini Scipionum, velut acciſis recreſcenti ſtirpibus, *Liv.* 26, 41.

Recreſco, ĕre, vi, tum, n. (1) *To grow, ſpring,* or *ſprout, up again.* (2) *To be renewed.* (1) Nec preciſa oſſa recreſcunt, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) ⌘ Luna quater latuit, toto quater orbe recrevit, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 5.

Recrūdeſcens, tis, part. *Growing freſh again, bleeding again, breaking out anew.* § Seditio recrudeſcens, *Liv.* 6, 18.

Recrūdeſco, ĕre, ui, incept. (1) *To grow raw and ſore again, to rankle.* (2) *To wax new, to begin afreſh.* (1) ⌘ Hoc tam gravi vulnere, etiam ea, quæ conſanuiſſe videbantur, recrudeſcunt, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 6. (2) § Recruduit pugna, *Liv.* 10, 19. Recrudeſcit amor, *Sen. Ep.* 69. nefas, *Sen. Phœn.* 232.

Rectà, adv. [*ſc.* via] *Straightway, ſtraight on, ſtraight forward.* § Rectà conſequor, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 12. Rectà à portâ domum meam venit, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 19.

‖ Rectangŭlus, a, um, adj. *Right-angled,* Geom.

Rectè, adv. ius, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Directly.* (2) *Well, aright, rightly, not amiſs, deſervedly, rightfully, with good reaſon, good in good caſe.* (3) *Patiently, becomingly, fitly, handſomely.* (4) *Virtuouſly, honourably.* (5) *Safely.* (6) *Well in health.* (7) *In due form,* Vox augur. (8) In anſwers, *well, very well,* as if granting a thing. (9) *Nothing,* in anſwer. (10) *Nothing elſe,* Formula reſpondens τῷ *numquid vis?* (1) ⌘ Hoc erit quaſi provincias atomis dare, quæ rectè, quæ obliquè ferantur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 6. (2) = Rectè de me auguraris, bene enim tibi cognitus ſum, *Id. Attic.* 9, 19. Bonus eſt, noſter eſt, rectè datur, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 28. § Rectiſſimè animadvertere, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 5. ⌘ Hæc ſunt, ſeu rectè, ſeu perversè, facta ſunt, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 140. ¶ Rectiùs cœnare, *more plentyfully,* Plaut. Merc. 4, 4. ult. (3) Moleſtias, quas habet amor, rectè feras, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 33. (4) ⌘ Neque rectè, aut turpiter factum celari poterat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 80. (5) Literæ rectè datæ, *Cic. Fam. Ep.* 1, 7. Rectiùs vives neque altum Semper urgendo, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10. Si illa Romam venerit, rectè domi eſſe poteſtis, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 14. (6) ⌘ Curâſti antè ſcirem eſſe rectè eſſe, quàm non bellè fuiſſe, *Id. Attic.* (7) ⌘ Augures interrogabat, rectène lata eſſent; illi vitio lata eſſe dicebant, *Id.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 23. = Rectè ac dapſilè cœnare, *Suet. Veſp.* 19. ubi tamen, rectâ & dapſili *rectius leg.* (8) ⌘ Tum quod ei dicam, *rectè,* eſt; nam *nihil eſſe* religio eſt dicere, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 16. (9) Quid tu iſthîc? *R.* Rectè equidem, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 2, 7. Quid tu es tam triſtis? *P.* Rectè, mater, *Id. Hecyr.* 3, 2, 20. (10) Rogo numquid velit? Rectè; inquit, *Id. Eun.* 2, 3, 50.

‖ Rectĭcaulis, e, adj. *Growing with a ſtalk ſtraight upward,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

‖ Rectilĭneus, a, um, adj. *Made of ſtraight lines,* ‡ Rectis lineis.

Rectio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* rego] *A governing,* or *ruling; governance, management.* Rerum publicarum rectio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 4.

‖ Rectĭtūdo, dĭnis, f. *Rightneſs, evenneſs, uprightneſs,* Aggen. Urb.

Rector, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A governour, a ruler, a rector.* (2) *A maſter, a guardian.* (1) § Rector reipublicæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 48. = Rector & moderator, & tanquam architectus tanti operis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 35. ⌘ Non dominationem, & ſervos; ſed rectorem, & cives cogitare, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 11. (2) § Rectores juvenis, *Id. Ann.* 1, 24, 3. ¶ Rector navis, *a pilot,* or *ſteerſman,* Cic. *de* Plin. 4, 22. § elephanti, *Curt.* 8, 14, 33.

Rectrix, īcis, f. *A governeſs.* Anima rectrix membrorum, *Col* 3, 10.

Rectum, cti, n. (1) *A right line.* (2) Met. *Honeſty, integrity, virtue, wiſdom.* (1) ⌘ Non agit in rectum, ſed in orbem curvat (iter) *Ov. Met.* 2, 715. (2) = Sine lege fidem, rectumque colebat, *Id. Met.* 1, 90. ⌘ Curvo dignoſcere rectum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 44. Mens conſcia recti, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 608. Nullo thure litabis, hæreat in ſtultis brevis & ſemuncia recti, *Perſ.* 5, 121.

Rectūrus, a, um, part. *About to govern.* Hoſpitium recturi principis orbem, *Manil.* 4, 762. Sed avus maturior ævi Martia recturo tradit præcepta nepoti, *Claud.* 2. in pr. *Conſ. Stil,* 349.

Rectus, a, um, part. [*à* regor] *Ruled,* or *governed.* Exercitus providentiâ ducis rectus, *Paterc.* 2, 115. § Rectus ad ingenium bonum, *Plaut. Bacc.* 3, 3, 8.

Rectus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Straight,* or *upright.* (2) *Right forward, directly, ſtraight, without turning.* (3) *Unbiaſſed, juſt, upright.* (4) *Honeſt, plain, good.* (1) ⌘ Lux recta, aut obliqua, *Lucr.* 2, 799. Longâ trabe rectior, *Ov. Met.* 3, 78. ¶ Cœna recta, *a ſet, and full, ſupper in kind,* Suet. Aug. 74. ⌘ Sportula, *Suet. Dom.* 7. (2) ⌘ Melior ambulatio recta quàm flexuoſa, *Celſ.* Rectà plateâ ſurſum, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 41. (3) = Senarus ſapiens & rectus homo, *Cic.* (4) = Quæ ſunt recta & ſimplicia laudantur, *Id. Offic.* 1, 36. Ratio rectæ honeſtæque vitæ, *Quint.* in *Proœm.* l. 1. Ea maximè conducunt, quæ ſunt rectiſſima, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 29.

Rĕcŭbans, tis, part. *Lieing all along.* Recubans molliter in hortis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 17.

Rĕcŭbĭtus, ûs, m. *A lieing at eaſe, a ſiting at the table; a rebound,* or *glance,* Plin. 24, 13.

Rĕcŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum, neut. (1) *To lie down again.* (2) *To lie along, to loll.* (1) ⌘ Perterritus ſomno ſurrexit, poſtea recubuit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 27. (2) Sub quâ nunc recubas arbore, virga fuit, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 342.

Rĕcūdo, ĕre, di, ſum, act. *To hammer,* or *forge, anew; to ſtamp anew,* as in coin. Vetera metalla recudunt, *Varr.*

‖ Rĕcŭla, æ, f. dim. [*à* res] *A matter of no weight; a little,* or *ſmall, thing; a mean eſtate,* Don.

Rĕcultus, a, um, part. [*à* recolor] *Laboured, tilled, ploughed, manured,* or *dreſſed, anew.* § Humus reculta, *Ov. Met.* 5, 647. ☞ Rarò occ.

Rĕcumbo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, neut. (1) *To lean,* or *loll upon.* (2) *To lie flat.* (3) *To lie,* as on *the ſide of a hill.* (4) With us *to ſit at table, on meat.* (1) Cervix humero recumbit, *Ov. Met.*

10, 195. (2) Miratur tauros medio recumbere ſulco, *Id. Met.* 7, 539. (3) Jugera pauca Martialis longo Janiculi jugo recumbunt, *Mart.* 4, 64. (4) = Sedebat Nerva cum paucis, Vejento proximus, atque etiam in ſinu recumbebat, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 87.

Rĕcŭpĕrandus, a, um, part. *To recover,* or *be recovered.* Qui ad Helleſponti oram recuperandam à Dario erat miſſus, *Curt.* 4, 6. Spem recuperandæ Hiſpaniæ nactus, *Liv.* 28, 38.

Rĕcŭpĕrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recovery of a thing loſt,* or *taken away; a reſcueing, a repriſeal.* Recuperatio libertatis, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 10.

Rĕcŭpĕrātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A recoverer, one that recovereth a thing from an enemy.* (2) *A commiſſioner,* or *judge, appointed by the prætor to examine private matters.* (3) ‖ *A judge delegate.* (1) § Recuperator urbis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 53, 5. (2) Poſtquam prætor recuperatores dedit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 11. Me ad recuperatores modò damnavit, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 1, 2. (3) Interpr. Bud.

Rĕcŭpĕrātōrius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to recovery,* or *to judges delegate.* § Recuperatorium judicium, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 20.

‖ Rĕcŭpĕrātrix, īcis, f. *She that recovereth,* Ap. JCC.

Rĕcŭpĕrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to recover.* Quòd per eos ſuos ſe obſides, quos Craſſo dediſſent, recuperaturos exiſtimabant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 8. Tanquam recuperaturus Armeniam, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 49, 2.

Rĕcŭpĕro, āre, act. [*à* recipere, unde & ant. recipero; *à* reci, vel recu, & paro] *To recover, to reſcue, to get again, to regain.* Si quando Pompejus rempubl. recuperabit, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. § Erepta recuperare, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 25. ⌘ Recuperare quæ priùs amiſſa, *Liv.*

† Rĕcŭpio, ĕre, īvi, ītum, act. *To deſire earneſtly, over and over,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ⸸ Percupio.

‖ Rĕcūrātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that cureth again,* Celſ. *ap.* Litt.

Rĕcūrātus, a, um, part. *Finely, and workmanlike, dreſſed.* Quæ non eſſet ita recurata *charta* manſit amphitheatrica, *Plin.* 13, 12.

Rĕcūro, āre, act. (1) *To do a thing diligently, to take good heed of it.* (2) *To cure,* or *recover one from ſickneſs.* (1) *Vid.* Recuratus. (2) Me recuravi ocimo & urticâ, *Catull.* 42, 15.

Rĕcurrens, tis, part. *Runing,* or *haſtening, back,* Virg. *Æn.* 7, 100. § Recurrens litera, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 15.

Rĕcurro, ĕre, ri, ſum, neut. (1) *To come running again; to run back,* or *make ſpeed, again.* (2) *To have recourſe to, to recurr.* (1) Puero, quem ad me ſtatim juſſi recurrere, da epiſtolam, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. ¶ § Ad initia recurrit luna, *it is new moon,* Cic. N. D. 2, 19. (2) Ad mores natura recurrit Damnatos, *Juv.* 13, 239.

Rĕcurſo, āre, freq. *To run often back,* or *again; to return.* ¶ Recurſat hoc animo, *it cometh oft in my mind,* or *I cannot forget it,* Tac. Hiſt. 2, 78. Sub noctem cura recurſat, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 666.

Rĕcurſus, ûs, m. verb. *A returning, a recourſe, a retreat.* Ut ſubeunti ad mœnia urbis recurſus pateret, *Liv.* 26, 42.

Rĕcurvātus, a, um, part. *Made crooked,* or *to bend backward; crooked, winding.* = Materia torta & recurvata, *Col.* 3, 18. Recurvatus arcto ſolo Iſthmos, *Sen. Agam.* 564.

‖ Rĕcurvĭtas, ātis, f. *A bending backward,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Rĕcurvo, āre, act. *To bow,* or *bend, back; to crooken,* or *make crooked.* Gladios in ſæva recurvant Vulnera, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 583. conf. *Col.* 5, 10.

Rĕcurvor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be bent back.* Radix coërcita recurvatur, *Col.* 5, 10.

Rĕcurvus, a, um, adj. *Crooked, bowed, bent back.* § Cornu recurvum, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 210. vid. & *Col.* 3, 18.

Rĕcūſandus, a, um, part. *To refuſe,* or *be refuſed.* *Dixit,* Non eſſe alicui civitati ſortem incommodi recuſandam, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 1. Propter eam, quam nunquam appetit, gloriam recuſandus, *Auſon. Grat. Act.* 57.

Rĕcūſans, tis, part. *Refuſeing, rejecting.* ⌘ Rogatus & recuſans hæc ſcripſi, *Cic. Orat.* 10.

Rĕcūſātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A refuſeal.* (2) Alſo *a defenſe,* or *excuſe.* (1) ⌘ Omnes ſine ullâ recuſatione, ſummo etiam cum ſtudio nominā dant, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 4. = Sine recuſatione, ac ſine ullâ morâ negotium ſuſceperunt, *Id. Catil.* 3, 2. (2) ⌘ Neque hæc tua recuſatio confeſſio ſit captæ pecuniæ, ſed laboris, & periculi declinatio, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 53.

Rĕcūſātūrus, a, um, part. *About to refuſe.* Rex, Prædem me, inquit, accipe, neminem eorum, qui ſequuntur, recuſaturum ire, quà duces, *Curt.* 5, 14. *Dixit,* ac niſi permanſiſſet, non recuſaturum ſe confodi manibus ipſorum, *Suet. Claud.* 26.

Rĕcūſātus, a, um, part. *Refuſed.* § Recuſatum imperium, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 13, 28.

Rĕcūſo, āre, act. [*à* re, *i. e.* contrà, & cauſa; *qu.* cauſam oppono, vel retro cauſor] (1) *To refuſe, to deny, to ſay nay.* (2) *To make his defenſe,* or *excuſe.* (1) = Non recuſo, non abnuo, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 36. ⌘ Populum Rom. diſceptatorem non modò non recuſo, ſed etiam depoſco, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 38. ⌘ Mihi quicquid accidit, ne recuſanti quidem evenit, non modò repugnanti, *Id. Parad.* 2. (2) Tum etiam Galba recuſat pro ſeſe, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.*

Rĕcuſſus, a, um, part. [*à* recutio] *Shaken,* or *ſtricken, to and fro.* Utero recuſſo Ingemuêre cavæ cavernæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 52. § Recuſſo æquore, *Flacc.* 5, 167.

Rĕcuſſus, ûs, m. *A ſtrikeing back; a jerk,* or *fling; a fetching veer for a leap,* Plin. 8, 53.

‖ Rĕcŭtio, ĕre, act. [unde part. recuſſus] *To beat,* or *ſtrike, back; to reverberate,* or *ſtrike again,* Aug. ⸸ Repercutio.

Rĕcŭtĭtus, a, um, part. [*i. e.* cute nudatus; per Synecd. ſpeciei, is, cui cutis à glande reſecta eſt] (1) *Circumciſed.* (2) Alſo *haveing the ſkin worn off,* or *new grown again.* (1) § Recutita ſabbata, *Perſ.* 5, 184. *i. e.* recutitorum; inguina, *Mart.* 7, 29. (2) Ruptæ recutita colla mulæ, *Id.* 9, 58.

† Rĕdabſolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, act. *To diſcharge,* or *deſpatch,* Plaut. Curc. 3, 84. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* ted' abſolvam. ⸸ Reſolvo.

Rĕdactūrus, a, um, part. *About to reduce.* Quòd, eo oppido recepto, civitatem Biturigum ſe in poteſtatem redacturum, confidebat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 13.

Rĕdactus, a, um, part. [*à* redigor] (1) *Reduced, brought, driven, forced.* (2) *Raiſed,* as money by ſale, &c. (1) Hem quò redactus ſum! *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 7. § In id loci redactus, *Id. Phorm.* 5, 8, 8. In poteſtatem alicujus redactus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 34. (2) Quid ſi pecunia petita eſt, ſi redacta? *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 36.

‖ Rĕdactus, ûs, m. *Profit,* or *gain, in ſelling,* Dig. ⸸ Quæſtus, *Cic.*

Rĕdambŭlo, āre, neut. *To walk back,* or *return, again.* Bene ambula, & redambula, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 120.

Rĕdămo, āre, act. *To love him that loveth us, to love mutually.* Animus virtute præditus qui vel amare, vel, ut ita dicam, redamare poſſit, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 14. ☞ *Hinc innuere videtur ſibi non probari hanc vocem.*

† Rĕdantruo, *vel* Rĕdamptruo, āre, neut. [*ex* re, & antruo, vel amtruo, quo antiqui utebantur *pro* redeo, *Non.*] (1) *To turn,* or *turn again.* (2) *To tumble, and ſhow tricks.* (1) Non. (2) Præſul ut amptruat, inde & vulgu' redamptruat olli, *Lucil.*

Rĕdardeſco, ĕre, incept. *To burn,* or *be in a flame, again.* Flamma redardeſcet, quæ modò nulla fuit, *Ov.* de *Rem. Am.* 734.

Rĕdarguo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, act. (1) *To confute,* or *convince.* (2) *To control,* or *diſprove; to blame,* or *reprove,* (1) Improborum proſperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 36. (2) = In reprehendendo redarguere contraria, *Id.* in *Part. Orat.* 9. Redargue me, ſi mentiar, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 23.

‖ Rĕdargūtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A conviction, confutation, diſproof,* or *reproof,* Boët. ⸸ Confutatio.

‖ Rĕdauſpĭco, āre, act. *To begin anew,* unde Rĕdauſpĭcor, āri, ātus, paſſ. & inde part. redauſpicandus. *To be begun anew, in a lucky,* or *unlucky, hour.* Nunc intelligo redauſpicandum eſſe in catenas denuo, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 109.

Reddendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be rendered.* (2) *To be reckoned,* or *accounted.* (1) Omnium talium rerum ratio reddenda eſt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. (2) Xenophon inter philoſophos reddendus, *Quint.*

Reddens, tis, part. *Rendering.* § Vicem reddens, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 20, 2. conf. *Sil.* 2, 634.

† Reddībo, *pro* reddam *Plaut. Caſin.* 1, 1, 41.

Reddĭtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſcheme in rhetorick, the applying of a compariſon,* vid. *Quint.* 8, 3. *ſub fin.*

‖ Reddĭtīvus, a, um, adj. *Redditive, that which anſwereth an interrogative,* Gramm.

Reddĭtūrus, a, um, part. *About to reſtore,* Catull. 40, 4. Liv. 41, 7. § Libertatem redditurus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 33, 3.

Reddĭtus, a, um, part. (1) *Yielded up, given again.* (2) *Delivered, given in.* (1) Mors naturæ debita pro patriâ reddita eſt, *Cic. Att.* 14, 41, 2. (2) Seriùs redditæ ſunt literæ meæ, *Id. Attic.* 9, 11.

† Reddĭtus, ûs, m. *Revenue,* Plin. ☞ *Sed rect. ſcrib.* reditus, *quod vid.*

Reddo, dĭdi, ĕre, reddĭtum, act. (1) *To render, to reſtore, to give again.* (2) *To deliver a thing ſent.* (3) Abſol. *To give.* (4) *To requite, to recompenſe.* (5) *To order,* or *put into the place; to repair.* (6) *To relate, recount, declare, ſhow,* or *tell.* (7) *To pay.* (8) *To repete,* or *ſay over,* as a leſſon. (9) *To make,* or *cauſe to be.* (10) *To turn,* or *tranſlate, from one language into another.* (11) *To produce, bear,* or *yield.* (12) *To reſemble,* or *be like.* (1) ⌘ Reddidit, quæ dedi ejus filio, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 13. ⌘ Mutuari aliquid, & viciſſim reddere, *Id.* de *Fato,* 1. ⌘ Heſiodus eâdem menſurâ reddere jubet, quâ acceperis, *Id. Offic.* 1, 15. ¶ Reddere animum, *Ter.* ſe ſibi, *Id. poſt red. in ſenat.* 1. *to revive, to cheer.* Reddere vitam, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 37. animam, *to die,* Virg. Georg. 3, 495. (2) Puer tuas literas mihi abs te reddidit, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (3) Verbum *reddendi* accipit & per ſe *dandi* ſignificationem, *Celſ. JC.* (4) Beneficia plura accipit, qui ſcit reddere, *Publ. Syr.* ⌘ Sumere ſcit beneficium, reddere neſcit, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 1, 10. (5) ⌘ Tempeſtas confringit tegulas, ibi dominus indiligens reddere alias nevolt, *Id. Moſt.* 1, 2, 29. (6) Perge de Cæſare, & redde quæ reſtant, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 74. (7) Reddere hoc, non perdere herus juſſit, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 47. (8) Sic iterat voces, ut puerum ſævo credas dictata magiſtro Reddere, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 14. (9) § Uxores gravidas reddere, *Lucr.* 4, 1231. Reddere aliquem meliorem, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1. ¶ Perfectum aliquid, *to accompliſh,* Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 109. Omnem locum exilio ſimillimum, *Cic.* ſtridorem, *Ov. Met.* 11, 608. ¶ Reddere urinam, *to make water,* Plin. 8, 42. paria, *to adjuſt, to balance,* Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 12. (10) Cùm ea, quæ legerim Græcè, Latinè redderem, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 34. § Verbum verbo reddere, *Hor. A. P.* 183. (11) ⌘ Tribus tantis minùs reddit, quàm obſeveris, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 129. (12) = Matrem reddere ac referre, *Plin. jun.* Quas hominum reddunt facies, qualéſque colores? *Lucr.* 6, 812.

Reddor, i, paſſ. *To be rendered, offered* in ſacrifice, &c. Suet. Aug. 1.

✠ Reddūco, ĕre, xi, act. *To bring back,* &c. Crebras redducunt naribus auras *canes,* Lucr. 4, 990. *ſnuff up.* ☞ *Sed nihil opus geminare literam, cùm præp.* re, *per ſe in multis ſaltem vocibus dub. ſit quant.*

Rĕdemptio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* redimo] (1) *A redemption,* or *ranſoming.* (2) Alſo *the takeing a thing by great.* (3) *The farming of cuſtoms.* (4) Alſo *the buying off a thing.* (1) Aurum pro redemptione puellæ allatum, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 1. (2) *Vid.* Redemptor, n. 2. & Redimo. (3) Publicanos temeritate redemptionis penè eſſe everſos, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 5. (4) Redemptio eſt hujus judicii facta grandi pecuniâ, *Id. Act.* in *Verr.* 6.

Rĕdemptĭto, āre, freq. [*à freq.*] (1) † *To ranſom.* (2) Alſo *to requite,* or *recompenſe.* (1) Plaut. *ap.* Litt. (2) Maleſacta benefactis redemptitare, *Cato.*

Rĕdemptor, āri, paſſ. freq. *To be redeemed.* A propinquis redemptabantur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 34, 4. ☞ *Vix alibi occ.*

Rĕdemptor, ōris, m. verb. (1) ‖ *A redeemer, a deliverer, a ranſomer.* (2) *An undertaker of work by the great.* (3) ‖ *A farmer of cuſtoms.* (1) Bibl. (2) Redemptor qui columnam conduxerit faciendam, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 21. (3) Redemptor ſilvæ, pontis, vectigalium, *In Pandect.* ¶ Redemptor cauſarum, *a pettyfogger,* Ulp.

Rĕdemptūra, æ, f. *The takeing of a leaſe, the farming of cuſtoms,* &c. Redempturis augere patrimonia, *Liv.* 23, 48.

Rĕdemptūrus, a, um, part. *About to redeem.* Redempturus mutuam diſſimulationem mali, *Tac. Agric.* 6, 3.

Rĕdemptus, a, um, part. (1) *Redeemed, ranſomed.* (2) Met. *Recovered.* (1) § Pretio redemptus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 213. (2) Monſtrum nullâ virtute redemptum, A vitiis, *Juv.* 4, 2.

Rĕdeo, īvi, & ii, īre, ĭtum, neut. [*ex* re, & eo] (1) *To return, to come back,* or *again.* (2) *To come to, to come,* or *fall to.* (1) Redeamus domum, *Cic.* § ℨ Itque reditque vitam toties, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 122. Redire ad navem, *Plaut.* de bello, *Cic.* in viam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 19. (2) ¶ In memoriam redire, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 19. *to remember.* Ad ingenium redire, *to return to his old wont,* Id. Adelph. 1, 1, 46. Ut ad me redeam, ut ad rem redeam, *to come to the point,* Cic. Fam. 11, 4. Redire in gratiam cum aliquo, *to come into one's favour again,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 40. Redire in ordines, *to rally,* Liv. Redit mihi res ad reſtim, *I may go hang myſelf,* Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 5. Redit ad te hæreditas, *the eſtate cometh to you,* Id. Hec. 1, 2, 97.

Rĕdeundus, a, um, part. *To be returned.* Non redeunda tecta, *Ov. Met.* 7, 376.

Rĕdhĭbeo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, act. [*ex* re, & habeo] (1) *To return a thing one hath bought for ſome fault, and turn it on his hands that ſold it.* (2) *To take a thing back that was bought.* (3) *To reſtore.* (1) Si malè emptæ forent *ædes,* nobis iſtas redhibere haud liceret, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 113. (2) Dixit ſe redhibere, ſi non placeat, *Id. Merc.* 2, 3, 84. (3) Salvum tibi *marſupium* item ut mihi dediſti, redhibebo, *Id. Men.* 5, 7, 49.

Rĕdhĭbeor, ēri, paſſ. *To be returned on one's hands.* In mancipio vendendo ea vitia dicenda ſunt, quæ niſi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 23.

Rĕdhĭbĭtio, ōnis, f. verb. *The reſtoreing of a thing to him that ſold it,* Quint. 8, 3.

‖ Rĕdhĭbĭtor, ōris, m. verb. *He that reſtoreth a thing to him that ſold it,* Ulp.

‖ Rĕdhĭbĭtōrius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the returning upon one's hands a thing bought.* Redhibitoria actio, quâ venditor cogitur reſtituere pretium, & retro, quod tradiderat, accipere, *Pompon.*

‖ Rĕdhĭbĭtum, i, n. id. prop. dic. Redhibitum quod redditum eſt, cùm qui dedit idem rurſum coactus eſt habere id, quod antea habuit, *Feſt.*

‖ Rĕdhoſtio, īre, act. [*ex* re, & hoſtire, quod leg. ap. *Non.* 2, 740. ex *Plaut. id eſt,* æquare] *Redhoſtire,* referre gratiam. *To requite a courteſy, to return like for like,* Feſt.

Rĕdiens, euntis, part. *Returning; coming,* or *going, back.* § Annus rediens, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 9. Phœbus, *Id. Od.* 3, 21. ult. ¶ Luna, *the new moon,* Ov. Met. 10, 479. § Rediens à flumine, *Id. Met.* 1, 588.

Rĕdĭgendus, a, um, part. *To reduce,* or *be reduced.* Illa *gula* ergo reprimenda, illa quaſi in ordinem redigenda eſt, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 6.

Rĕdĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, act. [*ex* re, & ago] (1) *To bring back again.* (2) *To conſtrain,* or *compell, to return; to drive,* or *force, back.* (3) *To gather,* or *heap, together; to amaſs.* (1) Transfugas Capuam redigere, *Liv.* 26, 12. ¶ Redigere in memoriam, *to refreſh one's memory,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 36. Redigunt actos in ſua jura boves, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 26. (2) Civitates in deditionem redegit, *Liv.* § Sub imperium redigere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5. ad inopiam, *Tac.* Fuſum fugatúmque hoſtem in caſtra redigunt, *Liv.* 21, 9. (3) Ex pretio rerum venditarum aliquantum pecuniæ redigere, *Id.*

Rĕdĭgor, i, paſſ. *To be brought again, to be reduced,* Liv. 21, 15.

Rĕdĭmendus, a, um, part. *To be redeemed,* &c. Pretio redimendo fuiſſem, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 39. Redimendus cuſtos in annum longum eſt, *Id. A. Am.* 3, 657.

Rĕdĭmens, tis, part. *Redeeming.* Parmenio ante ſuaſiſſe, ait, ut captivos apud Damaſcum redimentibus redderet, *Curt.* 4, 44. Redimens fatum conjugis uxor, *Sen. Med.* 662.

Rĕdĭmĭcŭlum, li, n. [*à* redimio] (1) *The attire,* or *ornament, of a woman's,* or *prieſt's, head,* or *neck.* (2) Alſo *a hairlace,* or *fillet; a headband, a knot.* (1) Hæc civitas mulieri redimiculum præbeat, hæc in collum, hæc in crines, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 33. Auræ leves baccæ, redimicula pectore pendent, *Ov. Met.* 10, 265. (2) Habent redimicula mitræ, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 616.

Rĕdĭmio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. [*ex* re, & emio, *id eſt,* orno, *Scal.*] *To crown, to encompaſs,* or *environ,* or *encircle.* § Mitrâ redimire capillos, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 63. crimen corymbis, *Stat.* frontem coronâ, *Mart.* 9, 74. Inque orbem tereti mitrâ rediment capillum Struxerat, *Claud.* 2. in *Eutr.* 185.

Rĕdĭmior, i, paſſ. *To be crowned, to be encircled.* Sertis redimiri jubebis & roſâ? *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 18.

Rĕdĭmītus, a, um, part. (1) *Crowned, encircled.* (2) *Compaſſed about, beſet.* (1) § Redimitus tempora quercu, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 349. lauro, *Id.* = Terra quibuſdam redimita & circundata cingulis, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. § turba coronis, *Sen. Agam.* 363. Loca ſylvis redimita, *Catull.* 61, 3.

‖ Rĕdĭmītus, ûs, m. *A binding about, an appareling,* or *triming, of the head,* Solin.

Redimo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, act. [*ex* re, & emo] (1) *To redeem, ranſom, reſcue,* or *recover.* (2) *To buy, get, purchaſe,* or *procure.* (3) *To buy off.* (4) *To take a thing in bargain,* or *by the great.* (5) ‖ *To take a farm upon a rent.* (6) *To recompenſe,* or *make amends for.* (1) ℨ Domum non minoris quàm emit Antonius, redimet, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 5. Redime te captum quàm queas minimo, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 29. (2) Ego tibi redimam bis tantò pluris pallam, quàm voles, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 3, 6. ℨ Qui merces redimunt, ut ſtatim vendant, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. ☞ *Sed al. alit. leg.* (3) Metum virgarum pretio redemit, *Id. Verr.* 5. (4) Qui pecuaria de cenſorious redemiſſet, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 22. (5) Ap. JCC. *Vid.* Redemptor. (6) Non præteritam culpam videri volo redemiſſe, *Planc. Senat.* ap. *Cic. Fam.* 10, 8.

Rĕdĭmor, i, paſſ. *To be redeemed.* Nam comites ſervoſque cæteros initio ſtatim ad expediendas pecunias, quibus redimeretur, dimiſerat, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 4.

† Rĕdintĕger, gra, grum, adj. [*ex* re, & integer] *Begun afreſh, renewed, ſet on foot anew.* Redintegra ira, *Liv.* 8, 32. *ubi tamen al. leg.* redintegrata, Vox dubia.

Rĕdintegrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A renewing, a begining afreſh.* Ejuſdem verbi redintegratio, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 28. Redintegratione conjurationis animos vulnerare, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 4.

Rĕdintegrātus, a, um, part. *Renewed afreſh, recruited.* Noſtri redintegratis viribus acriùs impugnare cœperunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 26.

Rĕdintegro, āre, act. (1) *To refreſh, to renew, to make anew.* (2) *To uſe again.* (1) § Redintegrare animum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 25. *conf. Tac. Ann.* 4, 33, 4. ¶ Vires, *to gather up his ſtrength,* Cæſ. B. G. 3. bellum, *to ſet it on foot again,* Cic. Fam. 11, 9. (2) Interpretatio eſt, quæ non iterans idem redintegrat verbum, ſed commutat, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 28.

Rĕdintegror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be renewed.* § Redintegratur ſeditio, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 21, 1.

Rĕdĭpiſcor, i, eptus ſum, dep. [*ex* re, & adipiſcor, vel apiſcor] *To recover,* or *get again,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

Rĕdĭtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A returning; a comeing again,* or *back.* § Celeritas reditionis, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 6. Domum reditionis ſpe ſublatâ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 5.

† Rĕdĭto, āre, freq. [*à* redeo] *To return to and again,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Rĕdĭtur, rĕdĭtum eſt, *I, thou,* &c. *return.* § Ad arbitrum reditur, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 79. In urbem redeatur, *Cic.* Romam reditum eſt, *Liv.* 3, 5.

Rĕdĭtūrus, a, um, part. [*à* redeo] *That will come again, about to return.* Dies non rediture, *Prop.* 2, 15, 24. flumina, *Id.* 3, 19, 5. vela, *Ov. Met.* 7, 664.

Rĕdĭtus, ûs, m. verb. (1) *A return, a comeing again.* (2) *An income,* or *revenue; rent,* or *yearly profit.* (1) ℨ Quàm valde ille reditu, vel potiùs reverſione meâ lætatus? *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. ℨ Quis porrò noſter itus, reditus? &c. *Id.* ℨ Inter profectionem reditumque Syllæ, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 63. ℨ Reverſio, *quod vid.* ℨ Neque in honorem aditus, neque in curiam reditus, *Id.* ¶ Reditus in gratiam, *a reconciliation,* Id. Attic. 2, 3. gratiæ, *Id.* (2) § Reditus prædiorum, *Plin.* 17, 1. pecuniæ, *Nep. Attic.* 14.

‖ Rĕdĭvia, æ, f. *An agnail,* or *whitlow,* Plin. 28, 4. ☞ *Rect.* reduvia, *quod vid.*

‖ Rĕdĭvius, ii, m. [dict. *à* rediviendo, *i. e.* ſolvendo, quòd carnem animalium ſuctu reſolvat] *A kind of worm which ſucketh blood, a tike,* Col. 6, 2. *ubi rect. leg.* recinus, *vel* ricinus, *quod vid.*

Rĕdĭvīvus, a, um, adj. [quod redit in vitam] (1) *Renewed again, renewed, returning afreſh.* (2) *Of old made new, furbiſhed up.* (1) § Bella rediviva, *Sil.* 10, 257. gens, *Id.* 1, 105. Nummus redivivus, *Juv.* 6, 362. ℨ exhauſtus, *Id. ib.* (2) ¶ Lapis redivivus, *a ſtone cut anew,* or *one which was in the old building, made uſe of in the new,* Cic. Verr. 1, 56.

Rĕdo, ōnis, m. *A fiſh haveing no back bone,* or perhaps *no prickly fin upon his back,* Auſon. Moſell. v. 89.

Rĕdŏlens, tis, part. (1) *Smelling of.* (2) *Smelling ſweet.* (1) Fruſta eſculenta vinum redolentia, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 25. (2) In patulis redolentia mala caniſtris, *Ov. Met.* 8, 675.

Rĕdŏleo, ui, ēre, ĭtum, neut. (1) *To caſt a ſmell,* or *ſcent.* (2) *To ſmell of* a thing. (1) Redolent thymo fragrantia mella, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 169. (2) § Redolere vinum, *Cic.* fœtorem, *Col.* 12, 18. virus, *Plin.* Antiquitatem redolet, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 21.

Rĕdŏmĭtus, a, um, part. *Tamed again, conquered the ſecond time.* = Perditi cives redomiti & victi, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 1.

Rĕdōno, āre, act. *To give again, to reſtore, to forgive.* Quis te redonavit Quiritem Dîis patriis? *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 3. § Injurias alicui redonare, *Id. ibid.* 3, 3, 33.

Rĕdordior, īri, ītus ſum, dep. (1) *To unweave,* or *pull the threads out of a web.* (2) *To begin.* (1) ℨ Geminus feminis labor redordiendi fila, rurſúmque texendi, *Plin.* 6, 17. (2) Id. 11, 22.

Rĕdormio, īre, īvi, ītum, neut. *To ſleep again,* Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 3.

Rĕdormītātio, ōnis, f. *id. quod ſeq.*

† Rĕdormītio, ōnis, f. verb. *A falling aſleep again.* In redormitione vana eſſe viſa propè convenit, *Plin.* 10, 75. *ubi al.* redormitatio.

Rĕdūcendus, a, um, part. *To be brought,* or *carryed, back.* Hunc Fabricius reducendum curavit ad Pyrrhum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 22. *conf. Liv.* 36, 35.

Rĕdūcens, tis, part. *Reduceing, drawing back.* Corpus obeſum ad maciem reducens, *Plin.* 24, 8. ¶ Sinum nitidum reducens, *opening,* or *diſcovering, her white boſom,* Catull. 53, 11.

Rĕdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To bring,* or *lead, back.* (2) *To bring ſafe again.* (3) *To reſtore.* (4) *To remove, reſtrain,* or *limit,* (5) Alſo *to reconcile, atone,* or *appeaſe.* (6) *To remove.* (1) ℨ Aliquem in cubiculum admittere, & reducere, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 10. *ubi al.* ſeducere. = Libertatem revocare & reducere, *Plin. Paneg.*

78. Reducere legiones in hyberna, *Paterc.* 2, 107. ¶ Reducere in memoriam, *to call to mind*, Cic. *de Inv.* 1, 58. (2) Exercitum obſidione liberatum reduxit incolumem, *Nep. Epam.* 7. (3) Medicinâ reducere aliquem ad ſalutem, *Cic. ad Quir.* 7. (4) = Reducere libertatem, & frenis exprimere, *Sen.* (5) Virg. *Æn.* 2, 178. interpr. Serv. (6) *Vid.* Reductus, n. 3.

Rĕdūcor, i, paſſ. *To be led, or carryed, back; to be brought*, &c. Philoxenus reduci in carcerem maluit, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 6. Vox reducitur in quendam ſonum æquabilem, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 12.

Rĕductio, ōnis, f. verb. *A bringing, or pulling, back again.* § Reductio regis, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. ⌘ Demiſſiones & reductiones clypei, *Vitr.* 5, 10. *de balneis loq.*

Rĕductor, ōris, m. verb. *A bringer back, a reſtorer.* Meſſenio reductori plebis in urbem ſumptus funeri defuit, *Liv.* 2, 33. = Literarum jam ſeneſcentium reductor ac reformator, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 12, 1.

Rĕductūrus, a, um, part. *About to bring back.* Mulieres quoque paululùm è convivio evocat, cultiùs exornaturus, gratioreſque reducturus, *Juſt.* 7, 3.

Rĕductus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Brought back, brought home again.* (2) *Reſtored, reconciled.* (3) *Removed.* (4) *Retired, low.* (1) § Reductus ab exilio, *Cic. Att.* 9, 15. (2) § In gratiam reductus, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 36. (3) Virtus eſt medium vitiorum, & utrinque reductum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 9. (4) Hic in reductâ valle Caniculæ Vitabis æſtus, *Id. Od.* 1, 17, 17. ⌘ Alia reductiora, alia eminentiora, *Quint.* 11, 3.

‖ Rĕdulcĕrātus, a, um, part. *Made ſore again*, Met. *renewed again.* Redulceratio prorsùs dolore, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 151.

Redulcĕro, āre, act. [*ex* re, & ulcus] *To make ſore again, to renew a wound, to open a ſore afreſh.* *Vid.* Redulceror.

Rĕdulcĕror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be made ſore again.* § Redulceratur cutis, *Col.* 7, 5.

Rĕduncus, a, um, adj. [*ex* re, & uncus] *Crooked; bowed, or bent, back, or inward.* § Roſtrum reduncum, *Ov. Met.* 12, 562. ⌘ Aliis adunca, aliis redunca, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Rĕdundans, tis, part. *Abounding, too copious, overflowing, redundant, luxuriant.* = Is redundantes nos & ſuperfluentes juvenili quâdam dicendi licentiâ repreſſit, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 91.

Rĕdundanter, adv. *Superfluouſly, abundantly*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.

Rĕdundantia, æ, f. *Exceſſiveneſs, ſuperfluity, overflowing, luxuriancy.* § Juvenilis redundantia, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 30.

Rĕdundātio, ōnis, f. verb. *Too much abounding.* ¶ Redundatio ſtomachi, *the overturning of the ſtomach*, Plin. 7, 6. conf. eund. 11, 37.

Rĕdundātūrus, a, um, part. *About to redound.* Denunciare igitur ſe hæc brevì ad ipſos redundatura, *Juſt.* 4, 3. Quòd & victoris & victi detrimentum ad eundem Cæſarem eſſet redundaturum, *Hirt. B. Al.* 60.

Rĕdundātus, a, um, part. *That is run over.* Redundatas flumine cogit aquas, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 10, 52.

Rĕdundo, āre, neut. [*ex* re, & unda] (1) *To riſe above the banks; to overflow, or run over.* (2) *To abound; to have, or be, too much.* (3) *To be queaſy, or cropſick.* (4) Met. *To redound.* (1) Si lacus Albanus redundâſſet, &c. Cic. *de* Div. 1, 44. (2) ⌘ Neque abeſſe quidquam decet, neque redundare, *Id. Orat.* 2, 19. Tuus deus non digito uno redundat, ſed capite, collo, &c. Id. N. D. 1, 35. § Redundat pituita, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 10. ⌘ Neque prætermittatur, neque redundet, *Id. Orat.* 33. Quod redundat de quæſtu, *Id. Verr.* 3, 66. (3) Plin. Paneg. 63. (4) § Infamia redundat ad amicos, *Id.* de *Am.* 21. invidia mihi in poſteritatem, *Id. Catil.* 1, 12. In me commiſſi pœna redundet, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 451.

‖ Rĕduplĭcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A redoubling*, Cod. ‡ Duplicatio, *Sen.*

‖ Rĕduplĭco, āre, act. *To redouble*, Col. ‡ Duplico, *Cic.* conduplico, *Ter.*

Rĕdūreſco, ui, incept. *To grow hard again*, § Ferrum redureſcit, *Vitr.* 1, 4.

Rĕdŭvia, æ, f. [*à* reducere, inuſ.] *The looſeneſs and cleft of the ſkin about the root of the nails.* Reduvias ſanat lana ex aquâ frigidâ, *Plin.* 29, 2. ¶ Reduvia flagri, *the looſeneſs of the ſkin after a whiping*, Titin. ‖ Reduviæ conchyliorum, *the fragments of ſhells of fiſhes*, Solin. Cùm capiti mederi debeas, reduviam curas, *when one complaineth of leſſer evils, neglecting the greater*, Prov. *ap.* Cic. *pro* S. Roſc. 44.

‖ Rĕdŭviōſus, a, um, adj. ant. *Full of chops and gaps, rugged, rough*, Vid. *Scal.* in *Solin.*

Redux, ŭcis, c. g. [*à* reduco] (1) *Brought, or returned, back again; or that is come home ſafe and ſound from exile, or travel.* (2) Alſo *returning.* (1) Tu me reducem in patriam facis, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 18. (2) Non ante reduces ad agmen, *Plin.* 8, 5.

† Rĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, act. *To repair, or make anew*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 24. ☞ *Sed al.* re facere *rectiùs.*

Rĕfectio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* reficio] (1) *A recruiting, a repairing, or mending*, of a thing that is worn and decayed. (2) *A refection, a refreſhment, or recreation.* (3) *A repaſt, a taking of meat and drink.* (1) § Capitolii refectio, *Suet. Cæſ.* 15, 1. Cæteraque, ſi refectionem deſiderant, fabris concinnanda tradantur, *Col.* 12, 3. Compluvia habent in refectionibus moleſtiam magnam, *Vitr.* 6, 3. (2) = Tempora ad quietem refectionemque nobis data, *Quint.* 10, 3. (3) § Refectio ciborum, *Celſ.* 4, 6.

Rĕfector, ōris, m. verb. *A maker of a thing new again, a furbiſher, a repairer, or mender.* Coloſſi refector, *Suet. Veſp.* 18.

‖ Rĕfectōrium, ii, n. *A place in monaſterys, or colleges, where the company dine and ſup together; a refectory, a hall*, Jun. ‡ Prytaneum.

Rĕfectus, a, um, part. [*à* reficior] (1) *Made again, created anew.* (2) *Reſtored, covered.* (3) *Refreſhed.* (4) *Freſh, not weary.* (1) Tribuni plebis iidem refecti, *Liv.* 3, 31. (2) Cognatorum opibus curiſque refectus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 136. (3) Nec aut cibo refectus, aut potu, *Curt.* 7, 5, 16. Refectus ab jactatione maritimâ, *Liv.* 21, 26. (4) ⌘ Refecti cum fatigatis certamen inituri erant, *Curt.* 5, 13, 13.

Rĕfectūrus, a, um, part. *About to repair.* Impenſas belli alio bello refecturus, *Juſt.* 9, 2.

Rĕfectus, ûs, m. verb. *A refreſhing, a repaſt, a repairing, or recruiting*, Plin. 18, 7. ſub fin.

Rĕfellens, tis, part. *Diſproving.* Nullius memoriâ jam me refellente, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 2.

Rĕfello, ĕre, li, act. [*ex* re, & fallo] *To refell, to prove falſe, to diſprove, to refute.* = Refellere & coarguere mendacium alicujus, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 5. ⌘ Approbo, *Quint.*

Rĕfellor, i, paſſ. *To be diſproved, or refuted.* Ita vivunt quidam, ut eorum vitâ refellatur oratio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 29.

Rĕferbeo, ēre, ui, neut. *To grow cool.* § Referverat oratio, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 91.

Rĕfercio, īre, tum, act. (1) *To fill, to ſtuff.* (2) *To cram, to put in a ſmall room.* (1) Heraclides puerilibus fabulis refercit libros, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 13. Refercire aures hominum ſermonibus, *Id.* pro *Rab. Poſth.* 14. (2) = ⌘ Craſſus quæ coarctavit, & peranguſtè refarſit, in oratione ſuâ, dilatet nobis atque explicet, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 35.

‖ Rĕfĕrendārius, i, m. *An officer that made anſwer to petitions, and of the emperour's pleaſure therein*, Ap. JCC.

Rĕfĕrendus, a, um, part. *To be brought back, or related.* Referendus animus ad firmitudinem, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 6. Eique inſepulti patris oſſa in patriam referenda tradidit, *Juſt.* 25, 5.

Rĕfĕrens, tis, part. *Bringing back, or relateing.* § Referens exempla veterum, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 6. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 3, 187.

Rĕfĕrio, īre, act. (1) *To ſtrike again.* (2) *To ſtrike back, to reflect.* (1) Me ſervulum, qui referire non audebam, vicit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 29. *conf. Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 108. (2) *Vid.* Referior.

Rĕfĕrior, īri, paſſ. *To be reflected.* Oppoſitâ ſpeculo referitur imagine Phœbus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 349.

Rĕfĕro, fers, tŭli, lātum, act. [*ex* re, & fero] (1) *To bring, or force, again; to carry back.* (2) Abſol. *To bring.* (3) *To report, rehearſe, relate, or tell.* (4) *To anſwer, to reply.* (5) *To referr to one's conſideration, to move*, as in council, ſenate, &c. (6) *To propoſe, or move.* (7) *To write, or ſet down.* (8) *To betake, or apply.* (9) *To turn, or convert.* (10) *To be like, to reſemble.* (11) *To reduce.* (12) *To render, or requite; to be even with.* (13) *To imitate, to follow the ſteps of.* (14) *To count, or reckon.* (15) *To bring in, to yield, to produce.* (16) *To transferr* upon another, *to impute.* (1) Fœtum capellæ domum referunt, *Tib.* 1, 1, 22. Frigoribus ſub tectum referat, *Col.* 11, 3. ¶ Pedem referre, *to give ground, to flee*, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 40. (2) Cives referte opem, & reſtringite, *Cic.* ex *Poëtâ.* Romam iterum ſe referre, *Id.* (3) ⌘ Miſit qui rumores exciperent, & ad ſe referrent, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 9. § Facta referre, *Hor.* pugnas, *Ov.* tales voces, *Virg.* (4) Ille refert, O lux, &c, *Ov. Met.* 2, 35. (5) Quæſivit quâ de re ad Craſſum retuliſſet, *Cic.* § Ad ſapientes referre aliquid, *Id.* Referre ad ſenatum de legatis mittendis, *Liv.* 2, 39. (6) Lentulus de ſolenni religione retulit, *Cic.* ad *Quir.* 5. (7) § Referre in codicem, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 2. in commentarium, *Id. Attic.* 7, 3. In Deos, Cœlum & Terram refert Heraclides, *Id. N. D.* 1, 13. Referre in numerum deorum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 12. ¶ Inter divos, *to canonize*, Eutrop. 7, 20. Referre acceptum alicui aliquid, *to impute*, or *charge it upon him; to thank* him *for it*, ☞ both in a good and bad ſenſe, *Cic.* (8) = Retuli me ad ea ſtudia, quæ diu intermiſſa revocavi, *Id. Tuſc.* 9, 1. (9) Multa dies retulit in melius, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 426. (10) Quicquid conceptum eſt paternum & avitum retulit colorem, *Col.* conf. *Id.* 7, 2, 3. § Referre parentem ore, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 66. ¶ Referre alienos mores ad ſuos, *to judge of them by his own*, Nep. Epam. 1. (11) § Ad finem aliquem referre omnia, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 52. (12) Solus ego te ab egeſtate abſtuli, ſolus ſi ductem, referre gratiam nunquam potes, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 10. Nunc referam gratiam, atque illas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 93. (13) Filia non minùs mores, *patris*, quàm os vultumque referebat, *Plin. Epiſt.* 5, 16, 9. (14) Claudere oves ſtabulis, numerumque referre, *Virg. Ecl.* 6. fin. (15) = Majores quæſtus antiquis retulêre, quàm nunc præbent vervacta, *Col.* 2, 4. (16) Ego tibi refero, ſi non ſum ex loco dejectus, *Cic.* Alius in alium culpam referebat, *Curt.* 4, 3, 7.

Rĕfĕror, i, paſſ. *To be brought back*, &c. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10.

Rēfert, rĕtŭlit, imperſ. priore productâ. [comp. ex nomine res, & verbo fero] Refert *qu.* ita res fert; *ut*, ¶ meâ refert, *i. e.* Ita res mea fert, *vel potiùs* Meâ refert gratiâ, *ut Plautus loquitur, it concerneth*, or *importeth.* Parvi refert, *it little concerneth*, Cic. *pro* Manil. 7. Verùm tuâ refert nihil, *that maketh no matter to you*, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 12. Quid refert? *to what purpoſe is it? what matter is it?* Cic. Philipp. 2, 11.

Rĕfertus, a, um, part. & adj. or comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* refercior] *Repleniſhed, full, well furniſhed, ſtuffed, crammed.* = Formula diſciplinæ plena ac referta, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 17. = Referta & locuples domus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 35. § Literæ refertæ omni officio, diligentiâ, ſuavitate, *Id.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 15. Referto prædonum mari navigare, *Id.* pro *Rab. Poſth.* 8. Refertius erit ærarium P. R. quàm unquam fuit, *Id. Verr.* 3, 87. Theatrum celebritate refertiſſimum, *Id.* ad *Q. fratr.* 1, 1, 14.

Rĕfervens, tis, part. [*ex* ſeq.] (1) *Boiling hot.* (2) Met. *Flagrant, high.* (1) Terebinthina in ſartagine referventi, *Plin.* 16, 12. (2) § Refervens crimen, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 6.

Rĕferveo, ēre, vi, neut. (1) *To be ſcalding hot.* (2) Alſo *to be cold again.* (1) *Vid.* Refervens. (2) *Vid.* Referbeo.

Rĕferveſco, ĕre, incept. *To begin to grow hot again.* Sanguis referveſcere videretur, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 23.

Rĕfervia faba, *Plin. Vid.* Refrivus.

Refibŭlo, āre. act. *To unbuckle, to unlace, to unclaſp*, Mart. 9, 28.

Rĕficiendus, a, um. part. *To be repaired, to be refitted.* ℨ Naves ædificandas, vetereſque reficiendas curavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 5. 1.

Rĕficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum. [*ex* re, & facio] (1) *To repair, amend,* or *make anew.* (2) *To renew, to fill up, to make.* (3) *To inſpirit, to refreſh.* (4) *To cure,* or *recover.* (1) Muros ex ſuâ re familiari reficere coactus eſt, *Nep. Timol.* 4. Ædes, quæ vitium fecerunt, reficere, *Cic. Topic.* 3. ¶ Rates quaſſas reficere, *to refit them,* Hor. Od. 1, 1. ‖ teſtamentum, *to make a new will, or at leaſt to alter the old,* Ulp. (2) § Reficere copias ſuas, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 87. tribum, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 18. (3) = Recreat me & reficit Cn. Pompeii conſilium, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 2. = Milites ex nocturno labore ſeſe reficere juſſit, *Cæſ.* (4) Tyronis reficiendi ſpes eſt in D. Curio, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. Ego hic cogito commorari, quoad me reficiam; nam & corpus & vires amiſi, *Id. Fam.* 7, 26.

Rĕficior, i. paſſ. (1) *To be made, to be done.* (2) *To be made up.* (3) *To be refreſhed, relieved,* &c. (4) *To be made good, to be made to anſwer.* (1) *Vid.* Reficio. Locatur opus, quod ex meâ pecuniâ reficiatur; ego me refecturum eſſe dico, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 54. (2) Nunquam eris dives, antequam ex tuis poſſeſſionibus tantùm reficiatur, ut ex eo tueri ſex legiones poſſis, *Id. Parad.* 6. (3) ℨ Tantum cibi & potionis adhibendum, ut reficiantur vires, non opprimantur, *Id.* de *Sen.* 11, 8. (4) ℨ Nemo ſanus debet ſumptum facere in culturâ, niſi videt non aliter poſſe refici, *Col.*

Rĕfigendus, a, um. part. *To be faſtened anew,* vid. ſeq.

Rĕfigo, ĕre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To faſten anew.* (2) *To pluck down what is faſtened; to cancell.* (3) Met. *To abrogate,* or *diſannull.* (1) = Sive prope truncum defigitur palus, pedali tamen ſpatio refigendus eſt, *Col.* 4, 16. (2) Sub duce qui templis Parthorum ſigna refixit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 56. (3) ℨ Fixit leges pretio, atque refixit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 622. conf, *Sil.* 10, 601.

Rĕfigor, i. paſſ. *To be faſtened anew.* § Refigi terrâ, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 10.

Rĕfixus, a, um. part. *Unlooſed, taken away.* Refixa cœlo devocare ſidera, *Hor. Epod.* 27, 25. § Clypeus refixus, *Id. Od.* 1, 28, 11.

Reflăgĭto, āre. act. *To importune, to beg inſtantly.* Circumſiſtite eam & reflagitate, *Catull.* 40, 6.

Reflans, tis. part. *Blowing contrary,* or *back again.* Sin autem reflantibus velis rejiciemur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 49.

Reflātus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* reflo] *A contrary blaſt,* or *wind; a blowing contrary.* Naves delatæ in Uticam reflatu, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 2.

Reflectens, tis. part. *Turning back,* &c. *Catull.* 43, 10.

Reflecto, ĕre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To turn back, to bend back, to bow back,* or *again.* (2) Met. *To ſtay one from doing a thing.* (3) *To cauſe to reflect,* or *conſider.* (1) Canum degeneres caudam ſub alvum reflectunt, *Plin.* 11, 40. § Caput reflectere, *Catull.* 43, 10. oculos, *Ov. Met.* 7, 341. pedem, *Catull.* 62, 112. (2) = Neque illum miſericordia repreſſit, neque reflexit, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 9. ℨ Incitare aut reflectere mentes, *Cic.* (3) = § Animum revocare & reflectere ad aliquid, *Id.* pro *Sullâ*, 16.

Reflector, i. paſſ. *To be bent.* § Reflecti in ungues, *Ov. Met.* 5, 547.

Reflexus, a, um. part. *Turned,* or *bowed, back.* § Cervice reflexâ, *Stat. Achil.* 1, 382. ℨ Maſculis elephantorum dentes reflexi, feminis recti atque proni, *Plin.* 11, 17.

Reflo, āre. act. (1) *To blow contrary; to blow back again,* or *againſt.* (2) Met. *To thwart,* or *croſs, one.* (1) Etſi Eteſiæ valde reflaverint, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 7. (2) Cùm fortuna reflavit, affligimur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 6, 2.

Reflor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be breathed out again.* ℨ Aër ducitur, atque reflatur, *Lucr.* 4, 936.

Reflōreo, ēre, ui, neut. *To flouriſh,* or *ſpring, again,* Plin. 18, 26.

Reflōreſcens, tis. part. *Flouriſhing again.* § Juventa refloreſcens, *Sil.* 15, 74.

Reflōreſco, ĕre. incept. *To begin to flouriſh,* or *bloſſom, again,* Plin. 18, 16.

Refluens, tis. part. *Flowing back.* § Refluens Tybris, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 87. Pacus, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 90.

Refluo, ĕre, xi, xum. neut. *To flow again, to flow back, to ebb.* Nilus cùm refluit campis, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 32. *conf. Luc.* 4, 428.

Refluus, a, um. adj. *Which floweth back, that ebbeth and floweth.* § Refluum mare, *Plin.* 2, 97. Tethyos alternæ refluus calcavit arenas, *Claud.* 3. *Conſ. Hon.* 58.

‖ Refluxus, ûs. m. *The ebb when the tide abateth,* Litt. ſine auct. † Receſſus.

Rĕfŏcillātor, ōris. m. verb. *A comforter,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul.

Rĕfŏcillātus, a, um. part. *Refreſhed.* Paucis diebus ægrè refocillatus deceſſit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 3, 14.

Rĕfŏcillo, āre. act. [*ex* re, & focillo] *To comfort, to refreſh, to cheriſh and make much of* one. Lugentem remediis refocillare, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 3, 9.

Rĕfŏdio, ĕre, di, ſſum. act. *To dig out of the earth, to dig over anew.* Radices omnes refodiat, *Col.* 2, 2. *conf. Plin.* 2, 63.

Rĕfŏdior, i. paſſ. *To be diged over again.* Illud de integro refodi debet, *Col. R. R.* 4, 32.

Rĕformandus, a, um. part. *To be made anew,* Quint. 12, 6.

Rĕformātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A renewing, a reformation.* § Morum reformatio, *Sen. Epiſt.* 58. † Renovatio, *Cic.*

Rĕformātor, ōris. m. verb. *A reformer,* or *renewer.* = Literarum ſeneſcentium reductor & reformator, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 12, 1.

‖ Rĕformātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A ſhe reformer,* Dig.

Rĕformātus, a, um. part. *Reformed, made anew.* Reformatus primos in annos, *Ov. Met.* 9, 399.

Rĕformīdans, tis. part. *Greatly fearing.* Vulgi reprehenſionem reformidans, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 2.

Rĕformīdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Great fear,* or *dread.* ℨ Orator in ſuaſione ſibi proponit aut ſpem, aut reformidationem deliberantis, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 4.

Rĕformīdo, āre. act. *To fear much,* or *dread greatly; to ſtand in awe of.* Bellum involutum pacis nomine reformido, *Cic. Phil.* 7, 19. Membra ſaucia reformidant tactum, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 7, 13.

Rĕformo, āre. act. *To reform, to renew; to new mould,* or *ſhape; to put in a new dreſs, to make better.* Dum quod fuit antè reformet, *Ov. Met.* 11, 254. = Mores parens reformet, & corrigat, *Plin. Paneg.* 53. *conf. Sen. Epiſt.* 94.

Rĕfoſſus, a, um. part. *Diged up.* Refoſſas radices comburere, *Col.* 3, 11. tellus, *Luc.* 4, 293.

Rĕfōtus, a, um. part. *Cheriſhed again,* Suet. Ner. 27.

Rĕfŏvendus, a, um. part. *To be cheriſhed.* Poſt bellum vires refovendæ magis, quàm ſpargendæ, *Vell. Paterc.* 1, 15.

Rĕfŏvens, tis. part. *Cheriſhing.* Nunc tandem longâ pace cuncta refovente, *Curt.* 4, 19. Ipſa levi flatu refovens pendentia membra Aura, *Manil.* 5, 565.

Rĕfŏveo, ēre, fōvi, fōtum. act. (1) *To cheriſh,* or *revive, again; to refreſh,* or *relieve, again.* (2) *To renew,* or *put in as good a ſtate as it was.* (1) Corpus refoventque, foventque, *Ov. Met.* 8, 536. Membra quiete refovêre, *Sil.* 3, 637. artus, *Luc.* 8, 67. (2) ℨ Diſciplinam caſtrorum lapſam refoviſti, *Plin. Paneg.* 18.

Rĕfŏveor, ēri. paſſ. *To be renewed.* Modicâ ſtercoratione terra refoveatur, *Col.* 2, 1, 6.

Refractāriŏlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat ſtubborn,* or *unruly.* Refractariolum dicendi genus, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1.

Refractārius, a, um. adj. [*à* refringo] *Self-willed, wilfull, froward, rebellious, ſtubborn, obſtinate, refractory, unruly,* Sen. Epiſt. 73. = Contumax, *Id. ibid.* ¶ † Equus refractarius, *a headſtrong, unruly, reſtive, horſe,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

‖ Refractio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reflection, a refraction.* Refractio, ſeu repercuſſio, luminis, *Dig.*

‖ Refractum, ti. n. *A ground broken up,* or *laid fallow,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Refractus, a, um. part. [*à* refringor] *Broken, weakened.* Refracta videntur Omnia converti, *Lucr.* 4, 442. Aquilo Zephyris refractus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 5, 8. Clauſtris pudoris refractis, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 14, 4.

Refrēnandus, a, um. part. *To be curbed,* or *held, in;* Met. *to be reſtrained.* = Juventus refrenanda & coërcenda eſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 2.

Refrēnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A brideleing;* Met. *a checking, curbing,* or *holding, in.* § Refrenatio doloris, *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 3, 15.

Refrēnātus, a, um. part. *Bridled, holden back;* Met. *ſtayed, reſtrained.* § Religione refrenatus, *Lucr.* 5, 115.

Refrēno, āre. act. [*ex* re, & frenum] *To bridle,* or *curb; to keep in,* or *check.* = Refrenat aquas, obliquaque flumina ſiſtit, *Ov. Epiſt.* 6, 87. = ℨ § Refrenare à gloriâ juvenes, non incitare, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 31. licentiam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 29.

Refrēnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be bridled,* &c. *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 8.

Refrāgātus, a, um. part. *Gainſaying.* § Refragatus gloriæ ſuæ, *Curt.* 9, 5, 21.

Refrāgor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*ex* re, & frago, quod eſt tentare, flectere: fort. à refringo, nam & frango ant. frago; quo ſenſu refractarius dic.] *To reſiſt, to be againſt; to gainſay,* or *deny; to vote againſt; to croſs,* or *thwart.* Ne refragari homini amiciſſimo videar, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 9. Si cætera non refragantur, *Plin. Epiſt.* 3, 19, 9. Cum iis pars optimatium refragabatur, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 40.

‖ Refrĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A galling,* or *rubbing up,* Aug.

Refrĭco, āre, ui, ctum. act. (1) *To rub hard,* or *again.* (2) Met. *to rub up, to renew, to rehearſe* ſomething unpleaſeing. (3) *To torment, to pain.* (1) Id omne ita facito, & refricato denuo, *Cato*, 87. (2) ¶ Refricare obductam cicatricem, *to rub up an old ſore,* Cic. *in* Rull. 3, 2. § memoriam, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 7. (3) Crebrò refricat lippitudo, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 17.

Refrĭcor, āri, paſſ. *To be renewed,* &c. Refricatur admonitu amor, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 729.

Refrīgeo, ēre, xi. neut. *To cool again, to wax cold.* *Vid.* Refrigeſco.

Refrīgĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A refreſhing, a cooling.* § Refrigeratio in æſtate, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 14. Corpora à refrigerationibus ſolidantur, *Vitr.* 1, 4.

‖ Refrīgĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A cooler,* or *refreſher, vid.* Refrigeratrix.

Refrīgĕrātōrius, a, um. adj. *Cooling, refreſhing.* Refrigeratoria vis, *Plin.* 22, 22.

Refrīgĕrātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that refreſheth.* Lactuca naturâ eſt refrigeratrix, *Plin.* 18, 8.

Refrīgĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Cooled.* (2) *Abated, ſlaked, refreſhed, diminiſhed, allayed.* (1) = Refrigerato & extincto calore occidimus ipſi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (2) Refrigerato jam ſermone hominum, *Id. Fam.* 3, 8. ℨ Membra partim ardentia partim refrigerata, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10.

‖ Refrīgĕrium, ii. n. *Refreſhment,* Tert. † Refrigeratio, *Cic.*

Refrīgĕro, āre. act. (1) *To cool, to chill.* (2) *To refreſh, to comfort.* (3) Met. *To diminiſh,* or *aſſuage; to daunt, diſhearten,* or *blank, one; to take one off.* (1) ℨ Stella Saturni refrigerat, Martis incendit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46. Me frigus Dalmaticum etiam hîc refrigeravit, *Id. Fam.* 5, 10. (2) Incluſâ ſua membra refrigerat undâ, *Ov. Met.* 13, 903. (3) § Refrigerare teſtem, *Quint.* 5, 7.

Refrīgĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be cooled,* &c. ℨ Ubi poteſt illa ætas caleſcere, aut umbris aquiſve refrigerari ſalubrius? *Cic.* de *Senect.* 16.

Refrīgeſco, ĕre, xi. incept. (1) *To grow cold, to begin to be cool.* (2) Met. *To be leſs vehement and earneſt, to begin to ceaſe.* (1) Ubi vinum refrixerit, in dolium infundito, *Cato*, *conf. Col.* 1, 16. Cor poſt tela educta refrixit, *Ov. Met.* 11, 422. (2) ℨ Caluit re recenti, nunc in cauſâ refrixit, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 23. Res interpellata bello refrixerat, *Id. Attic.* 1, 19.

Refringendus, a, um. part. *To be broken*, or *curbed.* Sed hoc intelligi volo, laxandos eſſe eloquentiæ frenos, nec anguſtiſſimo gyro ingeniorum impetus refringendus, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26, 7.

Refringens, tis. part. *Breaking*, Stat. Theb. 4, 139.

Refringo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. (1) *To break open.* (2) *To break.* (3) *To refract*, or *reflect.* (4) Met. *To weaken*, or *abate*; *to diminiſh, to leſſen, to blunt*, or *dull.* (1) § Refringere carcerem, *Liv.* 6, 17. portas, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 61. domos ventorum, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 323. Cellas refregit omnes intus, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 10. (2) Refringit virgulta pede vago, *Catull.* 61, 86. (3) § Refringere radios ſolis, *Plin.* 2, 59. (4) § Refringere vim fortunæ, *Liv.* 5, 37. gloriam alicujus, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 2. opes, *Prop.* 3, 3, 44.

Refringor, i. paſſ. *To be broken, to be refracted*, &c. *Plin.* 2, 59.

Refrīvus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* referivus, *à* refero. *Refriva faba*, quæ ad ſacrificium *referri* ſolet] *A bean ſacrificed to the gods, for good luck of corn.* ☞ *Al. leg.* refrina, & referina, *ſed malè*, vid. *Feſt.* & *Plin.* 18, 13.

‖ Rĕfūga, æ. c. g. *A runagate, an apoſtate*, Ulp. ⸸ Transfuga.

Rĕfŭgiens, tis. part. *Flying back.* Rex cum paucis ſuorum aſſequutus agmen refugientium ad ſuos, *Curt.* 4, 40. Refugientes pauci aliam omnem multitudinem in poteſtate hoſtium eſſe afferebant, *Liv.* 24, 1.

Rĕfŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum. n. (1) *To fly away*; *to run*, or *fly, back.* (2) *To ſtart at, to dread.* (3) Met. *To eſchew, ſhun, avoid*, or *fly from.* (4) *To forſake, to forbear.* (5) *To refuſe*, or *deny.* (1) Reliqui Syracuſas refugerant, *Cic.* § A peſtiferis & nocentibus refugere, *Id. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) = Refugit animus, eaque reformidat dicere, *Id. Philipp.* 14, 3. (3) § Tela atque incurſus refugere, *Id.* ad aliquem, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* 11. Iſta refugiunt memoriam noſtram, *Col.* 12, 50. (4) Omnem Venerem refugerat Orpheus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 79. (5) Nec Polyphymnia Leſboum refugit tendere barbiton, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1. ſub fin.

Rĕfŭgium, ii. n. *A refuge*, or *ſhelter.* = Nationum portus & refugium ſenatus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 8.

Rĕfŭgus, a, um. adj. *Flying back*, or *away.* 𝔛 Juſſit ut inſtantibus inſtarent, refugos non ſequerentur, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 40, 3. § Mare refugum, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 634. Refugi à fronte capilli, *Luc.* 10, 132.

Rĕfulgens, tis. part. *Glitterimg.* § Refulgens ſuis venis, *Plin.* 13, 15. Integri refulgentibus armis, *Liv.* 8.

‖ Rĕfulgentia, æ. f. *A glittering.* § Lacunarum refulgentia, *Apul. Florid.* 18. p. 811. ⸸ Fulgor, *Hor.*

Rĕfulgeo, ēre, ſi. neut. (1) *To reflect a ſhineing brightneſs, to ſhine bright, to glitter.* (2) Met. *To ſmile upon.* (1) Refulget luce percuſſus color, *Lucr.* 2, 799. Roſeâ cervice refulſit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 406. Cynthia, quo primùm cornu dubitanda refulſit, *Luc.* 4, 60. (2) Quòd ſi doloſi ſpes refulſerit nummi, *Perſ. Prol.* 12.

‖ Rĕfulgĭdus, a, um. adj. *Shineing*, or *glittering*, Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Fulgidus, *Lucr.*

Rĕfundens, tis. part. *Pouring back, returning.* Fluctus refundens ore phyſeter capax, *Sen. Hippol.* 1030.

Rĕfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūſum. act. (1) *To pour back.* (2) *To melt, to diſſolve.* (3) *To return*, or *ſend, back.* (4) *To pour forth.* (5) ‖ *To refund*, or *pay back.* (1) Æquor refundit in æquor, *Ov. Met.* 11, 488. (2) = Glaciem refundat, cunctaque humifico ſpiritu laxet *luna*, Plin. 2, 101. (3) Refudimus Nilo ſuas copias, *Id. Paneg.* 31. Urna refundit aquas, *Prop.* 2, 20, 50. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 4, 844. (4) Vaporibus ſtellæ & omnis æther refundunt eadem, & rurſum trahunt indidem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46. (5) Litt. *ex* Ulp. ⸸ Reſolvo, *Plaut.*

Rĕfundor, i. paſſ. *To be poured out*, &c. § Unda refunditur, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 465. *conf. Sil.* 14, 552.

Rĕfūſè, adv. unde comp. Rĕfūſiùs. *Abundantly, largely, plentyfully.* In plano refuſiùs egeſta humus tumidior eſt, *Col.* 4, 1.

‖ Rĕfūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pouring back.* § Refuſio humoris, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 21.

‖ Rĕfūſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that poureth*, or *melteth*, Agric.

Rĕfūſus, a, um. part. (1) *Poured out, overflowing.* (2) *Poured in again*, or rather *wide*, or *of great extent.* (1) Non niſi refuſo mari arenas fatetur, *Plin.* 36, 26. (2) Si quem tellus extrema refuſo Submoveat oceano, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 225. *conf.* & *Sil.* 17, 63.

Rĕfūtandus, a, um. part. *To be coërced*, or *kept within bounds.* 𝔛 Illas gentes noſtri imperatores refutandas potiùs, quàm bello laceſſendas putaverunt, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 13.

Rĕfūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A confutation, a reply.* § Refutatio accuſationis, *Cic. Top.* c. 25.

Rĕfūtātus, a, um. part. *Refuted.* Oratio re multò magìs, quàm verbis refutata, *Cic.* pro *Pomp.*

Rĕfūtātus, ûs. m. verb. *A confutation.* Ancipiti refutatu convincere falſum, *Lucr.* 3, 524. ☞ Rarò occ.

Rĕfūto, āre. act. [*ex re*, & futo, *i. e.* arguo, *Feſt.* ſed eſt *à* futo vaſe, quo aqua fervens compeſcitur: unde *Confutare ollam* dixit Titin.] (1) *To confute, to diſapprove, to convince*, or *confound, by reaſon*; *to refute.* (2) *To coërce*, or *hinder a deſign.* (2) 𝔛 Noſtra confirmare, contraria refutare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 19. (2) *Vid.* Refutandus.

Rĕfūtor, ari, ātus. paſſ. *To be refuted*, &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 23.

‖ Rēgālia, um. pl. n. *Royaltys, fees of honour granted by the king*; alſo *the robes*, &c. *uſed at the coronation*, Ap. JCC. ⸸ Regum inſignia.

Rēgālĭŏlus, li. m. [ita dict. quòd ſit rex avium qui ideo *regaviolus*, Gl. βασιλίσκος, τρόχιλος] *A bird of a yellow colour, between which and the eagle is continual hoſtility*; ſome take it for the *wren*, Suet. Cæſ. 81. *vid. ibid. Caſaub.*

Rēgālis, le, adj. or, comp. *Royal*, or *kingly*; *princely, like a king.* § Ornatus regalis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 21. Rex regum regalior, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 45. § Virgo regalis, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 6, 97.

Rēgālĭter, adv. *Kingly, royally, majeſtycally.* Sacrificio regaliter confecto, *Liv.* 42, 51. Precibus minas regaliter addit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 397.

Rĕgĕlo, āre. act. *To thaw that which is frozen.* Figora brumæ Zephyrus regelavit, *Col.* 1, 5. *Conf.* & *Varr. R. R.* 1, 57.

Rĕgĕlor, āri. paſſ. *To be thawed*, Col. 2, 16. Vix ætas mea mediâ regelatur æſtate, *Sen. Ep.* 67.

Rĕgĕmo, ĕre, ui. neut. *To groan again.* Ab junctis regemunt tabulata cavernis, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 389.

Rĕgendus, a, um. part. *To be ruled*, or *governed*, Cic. Attic. 10, 6. Regenda magìs eſt fervida adoleſcentia, *Sen. Oct.* 446. § Regendus amor arte, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 4.

‖ Rĕgĕnĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A new birth*, Eccl. ⸸ Generatio nova.

‖ Rĕgĕnĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that regenerateth*, or *begeteth anew*, Eccl. ⸸ Novi generis auctor.

Rĕgĕnĕro, āre. act. (1) *To reſemble ſome anceſtor.* (2) ‖ *To regenerate*, or *beget again.* (1) Ipſe avum regeneravit Æthiopem, *Plin.* 7, 12. (2) *Eccl.* ⸸ Denuo formare, regigno.

Rĕgĕnĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be produced again, to come again.* Nævos & cicatrices etiam regenerari, *Plin.* 7, 11.

Rĕgens, tis. part. *Ruleing, governing.* Tum contemptu regentium minùs coërcitis odiis, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 54, 3. Regens frena nocturni ætheris, *Sen. Hipp.* 420. regentis, *Sil.* 14, 393.

† Rĕgĕrendārius, ii. m. *An officer that ſubſcribed petitions*, alſo *a regiſter*, Ap. JCC.

Rĕgermĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſpringing again*, Plin. 17, 20. & 19, 7.

Rĕgermĭno, āre. neut. [*ex re*, & germen] *To burgeon again, to ſpring anew, to grow afreſh*, Plin. 16, 33.

Rĕgĕro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. (1) *To caſt up again*; *to throw*, or *fling, back.* (2) *To vomit, to caſt back again.* (3) Met. *To retort.* (4) *To ſet down*, or *put, in writeing that which one hath read*, or *heard.* (1) In acervum culmos regerant, *Col.* 2, 10. (2) *Vid.* Regeſtus. (3) § Regerere crimen alicui, *Sen. Hippol.* 720. invidiam in aliquem, *Quint.* 11, 1. communem culpam, *Plin. Epiſt.* 10, 30, 2. (4) *Caſſius Cic. Fam.* 15, 19. In commentarios ea, quæ aliis declamatoribus laudata ſunt, regerunt, *Quint.* 3, 8. Cùm regeſſiſſet in ærarium pecunias publicas, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 92.

Rĕgeſtum, ti. n. [terra è ſulco egeſta, & in aliquantulam altitudinem elevata] (1) *Earth dug up, a ridge in ploughing.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a regiſter book.* (1) Humus paſtinationi præbet regeſtum, *Col.* 3, 13. *conf.* 4, 1. (2) Quæ in regeſtis diverſorum officiorum relata ſunt, *Præf. Cod. Theod.* ⸸ Commentarius.

Rĕgeſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Caſt*, or *turned, up again.* (2) *Vomited up.* (1) Tellure regeſtâ Obruere, *Ov. Met.* 11, 188. Tranſiluit ignis, inque trepidantes focos bis ter regeſtus, *Sen. Thy.* 768. (2) Regeſtâ crapulâ veſtem inquinare, *Apul.* ⸸ Revomo, *Plin.*

Rēgia, æ. f. *ſc.* domus. (1) *The palace*, or *houſe, of a prince*; *a king's court*, or *pavilion.* (2) *A ſort of olive tree.* (1) § Regia cœli, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 210. Priami, *Ov. Epiſt.* 1, 34. Numæ, *Id.* Liv. 2, 12. *Vid.* Periz. *Curt. Vind.* p. 85. (2) Col. 8, 5. & 12, 47.

Rēgiè, adv. *Royally, pompouſly, magnificently, kingly, princely.* § Regiè ſtatuere, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 48. Regiè polita ædificia, *Varr.*

Rēgĭfĭcè, adv. *Kingly, ſumptuouſly.* Ebore inſtructa regificè, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19. *ex poëtâ.* Regificè extructis celebrant convivia menſis, *Sil.* 11, 273.

Rēgĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Royal, princely, ſumptuous, magnificent.* Epulæ paratæ regifico luxu, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 605. § Paratus regificus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 653.

Rēgĭfŭgium, ii. n. dies, quo Tarquinius Româ profugit, *ſc.* VI Kal. Mart. *Feſt. Al. dic.* fugalia. Nec Regifugium, pulſis ex urbe tyrannis, Lætum Romanis fas reticere diem, *Auſon. Ecl.* de feriis, *Rom.* 13.

‖ Rĕgigno, ĕre. act. *To engender*, to *beget, again*, unde

Rĕgignor, i. paſſ. *To be engendered*, or *produced, anew.* Regigni conſumpta membra videmus, *Lucr.* 4, 245.

† Rēgilla, æ. f. dim. [*à* regia, *Non. qu.* veſtis rege digna] (1) *A royal robe.* (2) Alſo *a kind of womens garment, which they wore the day before their weding.* (1) Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 39. (2) Feſt.

Rĕgĭmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* rego] (1) *Government, rule, regiment.* (2) Meton. *The rudder*, or *ſtern, in a ſhip.* (1) Regimen totius magiſtratus penes Appium erat, *Liv.* 6, 33. = In quo conſilium vitæ regiménque locatum eſt, *Id.* 3, 95. (2) Frangitur arbos, Frangitur & regimen, *Ov. Met.* 11, 552. Regimen dat ventis, *Luc.* 7, 12.

Rēgīna, æ. f. (1) *A queen, a great lady*, or *miſtreſs, the governeſs of a province.* (2) *A rich*, or *great, woman.* (1) § Regina Juno, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. *Met.* Omnium regina rerum oratio, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 44. (2) Felix trium reginarum maritus, *Suet. Claud.* 28.

Rĕgio, ōnis, f. [*à* rego, quòd priuſquam provinciæ fierent, regiones ſub regibus erant, atque ab his regebantur, *Perot.*] (1) ‖ *A region, a diſtrict, a diviſion, a canton.* (2) *A border, a coaſt.* (3) *A climate*, or *quarter.* (4) *A road*, or *highway.* (5) *A part of a town*, or *city*; *a ward.* (6) Alſo *a limit*, or *bound.* (7) ¶ E regione, *over againſt, oppoſite.* (8) Alſo *in a ſtraight line.* (9) *A country*, as oppoſed to a city. (1) Regiones dicimus intra quarum fines ſingularum coloniarum, aut municipiorum, magiſtratibus jus dicendi exercendique eſt, *Sicul. Flaccus.* (2) = Quæ tam parva inſula, quæ non portus ſuos & agros, & aliquam partem regionis atque oræ maritimæ, per ſe ipſam defenderet? *Cic.* pro *Sex.* (3) Regio quæ tum eſt Aquilonaris, tum Auſtralis,

lis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 19. (4) Notâ excedo regione viarum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 737. (5) Lituo Romulus direxit regiones tum cùm urbem condidit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 17. (6) Regiones vineæ terminare, *Id. N. D.* 2, 3. *Met.* Regionibus officii ſeſe continere, *Id.* in *Rull.* 2. (2) = Nonne dicitis eſſe è regione nobis è contrariâ parte terræ, qui adverſis veſtigiis ſtent contra noſtra veſtigia, quos antipodas vocatis? *Id. Acad.* 4, 39. (8) ⌘ Ut cùm duo individua per inanitatem ferantur, alterum è regione declinet, alterum moveatur, *Id.* de *Fato*, 9. (9) ⌘ Non ſolùm regiones, ſed etiam urbes disjectæ, *Nep. Timol.* 3.

‖ Rĕgiōnālĭter, adv. *Country by country*, or *according to countrys*, Apul. *de* Mundo. p. 753. + Secundum regiones.

‖ Rĕgiōnārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *a region*, or *country*, Front.

Rĕgiōnātim, adv. [per ſingulas regiones] *From quarter to quarter*, *ward by ward*. Regionatim tribus deſcripſerunt, *Liv.* 40, 51. Commercia regionatim interrumpere, *Id.* 45, 30.

‖ Rĕgiſtrārius, ii. m. *A regiſter*, or *one that keepeth a regiſter*, Ulp. + pot. Regeſtarius.

‖ Rĕgiſtrum, tri. n. *Vopiſc.* Index memoriæ cauſâ factus, in quem *regerimus* ea, quæ in neceſſarios uſus obvia eſſe volumus, *M. qu.* regeſtarium, *Bud. A regiſter*, *a note book.* = Regeſtum, *Id.* quod rect. + Commentarius, liber memorialis.

† Rĕgĭto, āre. freq. [*à* rego] *To govern often*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 3. *ubi vet. exemp.* regelare.

Rēgius, a, um. adj. [*à* rex, regis] (1) *Of a king.* (2) *Royal*, *kingly*, *princely*, *like a king.* (1) Inviſa civibus ſuperbia regia, *ſc.* regis Tarquinii, *Liv.* 1, 54. Dion repreſſit regios ſpiritus, *Nep. Dion.* 5. *h. e.* ſpiritus regius Dionyſii. (2) § Regius apparatus, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 1. Regia poteſtas, *Id.* ¶ Ales regia, *that of a king*, Ov. Met. 4, 362. Morbus regius, *the jaundice*, *the king's evil*, Celſ. 3, 24. ‖ Via regia, *the king's highway*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Reglūtĭnātio, ōnis. f. *An unglueing*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Reglūtĭno, āre. act. (1) *To unglue*, Met, *to let looſe.* (2) *To glue again.* (1) = Tuis ab unguibus reglutina & remitte, *Catull.* 23, 9. (2) *Vid.* Reglutinor.

‖ Reglūtĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be unglued.* (2) *To be glued again.* (1) Lexicogr. *ex* Col. (2) = Amputatum plagâ collum dividens rurſus coïbit ac reglutinabitur, *Prud. Periſt.* 10, 873.

Reglūtĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Very glueiſh*, or *clammy*, Plin. 11, 15.

Regnandus, a, um. part. *To be governed.* Si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 770.

Regnans, tis. part. *Reigning.* Diſplicent regnantibus civilia filiorum ingenia, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 82, 3. *conf. Sil.* 10, 342. Quæ cecinerant, uno ex Amyntæ filiis regnante, florentiſſimum fore Macedoniæ ſtatum, *Juſt.* 7, 6.

Regnātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A ruler*, *a governour*, *a king*, *lord*, *and maſter.* (2) *A poſſeſſour*, or *owner.* (1) § Regnator Olympi, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 558. populorum, *Hor. Od.* 3, ult. (2) Regnator agelli, *Mart.* 10, 61.

Regnātrix, īcis. f. verb. adject. *She that ruleth*; *a governeſs*, *a lady*, or *miſtreſs*; *a queen regent.* ¶ Regnatrix domus, *the imperial houſe*, Tac. Ann. 1, 4, 4.

Regnātur, imperſ. *They reign*, or *bear rule.* ¶ Ter centum totos regnabitur annos, *kings ſhall govern*, Virg. Æn. 1, 276.

Regnātūrus, a, um. part. *About to reign.* Haud ambiguum propediem regnaturum eum, *Liv.* 45, 19. *Dixerant*, Neque enim aut ſine regio imperio victurum, aut regnaturum eſſe captivum, *Curt.* 9, 1.

Regnātus, a, um. part. *Governed*, *ruled.* Terra regnata Lycurgo, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 14. *conf. Sil.* 14, 7.

Regno, āre. neut. [*à* regn. Celt. *Id*] (1) *To reign*, *to be a king.* (2) *To bear rule and ſway*, *to be eminent and domineer*; *to bear a chief*, or *great*, *ſtroke.* (3) Abſol. *To enjoy one's ſelf*, *to live as one pleaſeth.* (1) § Regnare in loco, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 54. per urbes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 295. alicui oppido, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 54. Mithridates ab eo tempore regnat, *Id.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 3. (2) Equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, *Id. Fam.* 11, 16. (3) Vivo & regno, ſimul iſta reliqui, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 8

Regnor, āri. paſſ. *To be ruled*, or *governed.* In cæteris gentibus, quæ regnantur, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 54. ☞ Raiò occ.

Regnum, ni. n. (1) *A realm*, *a kingdom*; *kingly government.* (2) *One's own poſſeſſion.* (3) *A dominion*, *rule*, or *government.* (4) ⚲ *A metropolis.* (1) Manlius eſt regnum appetiſſe judicatus, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 38. *Liv.* 1, 57. (2) Niſi hîc in tuo regno eſſemus, non tuliſſem, *ſc.* in Tuſculano, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 10. In Puteolana regna renavigare, *Id. Att.* 14, 16. vid. & *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 70. (3) ¶ Regna vini ſortiri talis, *to caſt the dice who ſhall be king of good fellows* or *maſter of the feaſt*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18. (4) Virg. Æn. 1, 21.

Rĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* Hebr. רעה paſco: nam rex eſt paſtor, & paſtor regit oves] (1) *To rule*, *to govern.* (2) *To manage*, *to guide.* (3) *To hold ſtrait*, *to keep down.* (4) *To ſet right*, *to admoniſh.* (1) Regit patriis virtutibus orbem, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 17. (2) Auriga ſedens equos regebat, *Curt.* 4, 15, 28. Iter rexit lino Theſeus, *Prop.* 2, 11, 8. Animum regi, qui niſi paret, Imperat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 61. (3) *Papillas tumidas* faſcia nulla regat, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 1, 333. *ubi al.* tegat; *ſed perperam.* (4) ⌘ Non multa peccas, ſed ſi peccas, te regere poſſum, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 28.

Rĕgor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be governed*, or *ruled.* (2) *To be guided*, or *managed.* (3) ‖ *To be bounded*, or *limited.* (1) Mundus regitur numine deorum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 19. (2) Remo reguntur rates, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 3. (3) Litt. *ex* Boët.

Regrĕdior, i, ſſus ſum. dep. *To return*, *to go back.* ⌘ Regredi quàm progredi malle, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. § Regredi ab oſtio, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 7. ¶ In memoriam regredi, *to bethink himſelf*, Id. Capt. 5, 4, 26.

† Regrĕdo, is, ĕre. act. *To recall one's ſtep. Regredere*, revocare, *Non.* ex *Enn.*

Regreſſio, ōnis. f. *A returning*, a figure in rhetorick. Ἐπάνοδος dicitur Græcè; noſtri regreſſionem vocant, *Quint.* 9, 3.

Regreſſus, a, um. part. *Returning*, *haveing returned.* Aſperrimæ hiemis initio regreſſus Siſciam, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 113.

Regreſſus, ûs. m. verb. *A return*, *a going back*, or *retireing.* ⌘ Nihil errat, quod in omni æternitate conſervat progreſſus & regreſſus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. ⌘ Egreſſus & regreſſus, *Col.* 9, 9.

Rēgŭla, æ. f. [norma quâ lineæ diriguntur; dim. *à* rex, regis; quod quantitas primæ oſtendit] (1) *A rule*, *a ſquare*, *a ruler.* (2) *A ſtick wherewith any thing is held right.* (3) Alſo a *certain panier of oſiers to put olives in.* (4) *An inſtrument uſed in bone-ſeting.* (5) *A pattern*, *an example.* (1) Duas regulas in ſpeciem Græcæ literæ X decuſſavimus, *Col.* 3, 13. (2) Id. 6, 19. it. 6, 26. (3) Id. 12, 51. (4) Celſ. 6, 10. (5) = Norma, regula, & præſcriptio naturæ, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 46.

Rēgŭlāris, re. adj. *Made according to rule*, *regular*, *ſtraight*, Ap. Recent. + Regulæ congruens, *Cic.* ¶ Æs regulare, *Plin.* 34, 8. quòd obſequatur malleis, *malleable braſs that will endure the hammer.* = Ductile.

‖ Rēgŭlārĭter, adv. *Regularly*, *by rule*, Ulp. + Rectè, ad normam, *Vett.*

‖ Rēgŭlātim, adv. *Idem*, Diom.

Rēgŭlus, li. m. dim. [*à* rex] *A prince*, *a duke*, *an earl*, *a lord*, *a viceroy*, *a petty king.* (2) ‖ *A nobleman*, or *courtier.* (3) ‖ *A ſerpent*, *a cockatrice*, or *baſiliſk.* (4) Alſo *a bird called a wren* (1) Protinus & alios Africæ regulos juſſi adire, *Liv.* 27, 4. conf. & *Plin.* 18, 3. ſub fin. (2) Bibl. (3) *Vulg.* + Baſiliſcus. (4) *Vid.* Plin. 10, 74.

Rēguſtandus, a, um, part. *To be taſted again*, Cic. Attic. 4, 16.

‖ Rĕguſtātio, ōnis. f. *A ſecond taſteing*, Apic. *ap.* Litt.

Rĕguſto, āre. act. (1) *To taſte over again*, *to vomit.* (2) Met. *To read over again.* (1) § Bilem ſuam reguſtare, *Sen.* de *Provid.* 3. (2) Crebrò reguſto tuas literas, *Cic. Att.* 13, 13, fin. § Laudationem alicujus reguſtare, *Id. ibid.* 48, in fin.

Rĕgȳro, āre. act. *To wheel about*, *to turn round.* Bellum in Hiſpaniam regyravit, *Flor.* 4, 2. ☞ *Locus ex Varr. vulgò adduct. dubius eſt.*

Rehālo, āre. act. *To breathe back again.* Terra humorem tota rehalat, *Lucr.* 6, 522.

Reicio, ĕre. act. *per* Sync. *pro* rejicio. *To drive back*, ut *à* flumine reice capellas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 96.

‖ Reicŭlus, a, um. adj. *Non. Vid.* Rejiculus.

Rejectāneus, a, um. adj. *Refuſed*, *not choſen.* ⌘ Illa non appello mala, ſed rejectanea, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 26.

Rejectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A vomiting*, or *caſting up.* (2) *A caſting off*, or *away*; *a rejecting*, or *refuſeing.* (1) ¶ Rejectio ſanguinis, *a flux*, Plin. 25, 13. & 23, 8. (2) ⌘ Sive poſtliminio, ſive exilio, ſive rejectione hujus civitatis, *Cic.* pro *Balbo*, 12. judicum, *Id. Div.* in *Verr.* 6. ⌘ Selectio, *Id.*

Rejecto, āre. freq. (1) *To vomit*, *to caſt up.* (2) *To caſt back*, *to refound*, *to re-echo.* (1) § Cruorem ore rejectare, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 470. (2) Montes rejectant vocem, *Lucr.* 2, 330. conſ. *Sil.* 7, 421.

‖ Rejector, āri, ātus. paſſ. *Litt.* ex *Apul.*

Rejectūrus, a. um. part. *About to caſt back*, or *refuſe*, Ov. Met. 9, 512.

Rejectus, a, um. part. (1) *Caſt*, or *thrown*, *back.* (2) *Driven back.* (3) *Caſt off*, *forſaken.* (4) *Remitted*, or *ſent back.* (5) *Refuſed*, *diſliked.* (6) *Deferred*, or *put off.* (1) Capillus circum caput rejectus negligenter, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 49. (2) Naves tempeſtate rejectæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 5. (3) Rejecta mater amicam impuri filii ſequebatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 24. (4) Conqueſti ad ſenatum, rejectíque ad conſulem, *Liv.* 39, 3. (5) ⌘ Hæc quidem præpoſita rectè, illa rejecta dicere licebit, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 4. (6) In menſem Quintilem rejecti ſumus, *Id. Att.* 1, 3.

Rejectus, ûs. m. *A vomiting*, or *caſting up.* Rejectus cibi non erit inutilis, ſi raiò fiat, *Celſ.* 4, 2.

Rejĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be caſt back*, *rejected*, &c. *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 23.

Rejĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum. act. [*ex* re, & jacio] (1) *To caſt*, or *fling*, *back.* (2) *To caſt away.* (3) *To drive back*, or *chaſe away.* (4) *To turn*, or *ſhake*, *off.* (5) *To vomit*, or *caſt*, *up.* (6) *To reject.* (7) *To referr.* (8) *To neglect*, or *ſlight.* (9) *To deferr*, *delay*, or *put off*, *to another time.* (1) Suis imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hoſtes rejicerent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 46. (2) Si quis erit, qui te è gremio rejiciat ſuo, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1, 66. (3) Paſcentes à flumine reice capellas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 96. § Hoſtem ab aliquo loco rejicere, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 10. Quorum ferrum rejeci in campo, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 37. (4) Si altera illa magìs inſtabit, forſitan nos rejiciat, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 5. (5) Exaſperatis faucibus pulvere, ſanguinem rejecit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 1, 2. (6) = Rejicere à ſe & aſpernari, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 53. = Ubi plus mali quàm boni reperio, id totum abjudico atque rejicio, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 24. ⌘ Deligere bona, & rejicere contraria, *Id.* de *Legg.* 1, 23. (7) Sed ne bis eadem legas, ad ipſam te epiſtolam rejicio, *Id. Attic.* 9, 15. § Rejicere cauſam ad ſenatum, *Liv.* 3, 13. (8) Panætius Aſtrologorum prædicta rejecit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 42. *Vid.* & Rejicior, n. 3. (9) = Mitto hæc, & in aliud tempus rejicio, *Id. Vid.* & Rejicior, n. 4.

Rejĭcior, i. paſſ. (1) *To be thrown back.* (2) *To be driven back.* (3) Met. *To be rejected.* (4) *To be deferred*, &c. (1) Ut fores extra aperirentur, & janua in publicum rejiceretur, *Plin.* 36, 15. (2) Cùm proceſſiſſem, rejectus ſum auſtro vehementi, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 6. Reflantibus ventis rejici, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 49. (3) = Refutetur & rejiciatur clamor, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 23. (4) Reliqua in menſem Januarium, rejicientur, *Id. Q. fratr.* 2, 1. fin.

Rejĭcŭlus, *vel al.* rejĭcŭlus, a, um, adj. [quod ab omnibus rejicitur] (1) *Thrown away, little worth, refuſe, vile, baſe, poor, not worth keeping.* (2) Met. *Fruitleſs, idle.* (1) Rejiculæ oves ſunt abalienandæ, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. Vendat boves vetulos, armenta rejicula, &c. Cato, 2, 4. (2) Diſpunge & recenſe vitæ tuæ dies, videbis paucos admodum & rejiculos apud te reſediſſe, *Sen.* de *Brev. vitæ*, c. 8.

Reipſa. *In very deed*, Cic. paſſim. ☞ *Sed poteſt ſcribi diviſè.*

‖ Reĭtĕrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repeteing of a thing; a doing, or ſaying, it again.* Ut quæ exciderunt, crebrâ reiteratione firmentur, *Quint.* 11, 2. ☞ *Sed mel. lib.* iteratione. † Repetitio.

‖ Reĭtĕrātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that repeteth,* Litt. ex Tac. *ſed fruſtrà ſui quærend.*

‖ Reĭtĕro, āre, act. *To do, or ſay, a thing again; to reiterate.* † Itero, repeto.

Rĕlābens, tis, part. *Slideing back.* § Relabente æſtu, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 24. Relabentes undæ, *Claud. Laus Seren.* 79.

Rĕlābor, i, pſus, dep. *To ſlide, or fall, back again.* In ſinus, formoſe, relabere noſtros, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 95. *Met.* In Ariſtippi furtim præcepta relabor, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 18.

Rĕlangueo, ēre, ui, neut. *To be very feeble and faint.* Moribunda relanguit ore, *Ov. Met.* 6, 291.

Rĕlangueſco, ĕre, incept. *To grow faint, or feeble; to aſſuage, or abate.* = Luxuriâ animos relangueſcere, eorumque remitti virtutem exiſtimabant, *Liv.* 35, 45. addo *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 15, 4. = remitti, *Ibid.*

Rĕlapſus, a, um, part. *Fallen, or ſunk, down again; relapſed,* Ov. Met. 10, 57.

Rĕlātio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* refero] (1) *A relation, a telling.* (2) *A report to the ſenate.* (3) ¶ Relatio criminis, *a plea in law.* (4) ‖ *The relation one thing beareth to another,* as a maſter to a ſcholar. (5) *A retribution.* (1) Quis audivit relationem tuam? *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 13. (2) Relationem Cæſar ad ſenatum non remiſit, *Plin. jun.* (3) Relatio criminis eſt, cùm ideo jure factum dicitur, quòd alius antè injuriâ laceſſierit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 11. (4) Ap. Dialect. (5) § Meritorum relatio, *Quint.* 4, 1. gratiæ, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 5, 11.

‖ Rĕlātīvus, a, um, adj. *Relative; that hath relation, or is referred, to ſomething,* Gram. vocab.

Rĕlātor, ōris, m. verb. *A rehearſer, a reporter, a teller,* Balb. *ad* Cic. *ſub* Ep. Attic. 8, 17.

‖ Rĕlātōriæ, ārum, f. pl. *ſc.* literæ. *Acquittances, bills, or bonds,* JCC.

Rĕlātūrus, a, um, part. *About to bring back.* Cùm milites nihil domum præter gratuitas cicatrices relaturi ſint, *Curt.* 8, 26. conf. *Liv.* 45, 19.

Rĕlātus, a, um, part. (1) *Brought back again.* (2) *Showed, reported, told, related.* (3) *Done in return, returned.* (4) *Set down, entered, recorded.* (1) His naturis relatus amplificatur ſonus, *Cic.* de *N. D.* 2, 57. *de auribus loq.* (2) Cùm relatum legent quis muſicam, &c. Nep. *in Præf.* Res geſtæ ſeparatim relatæ, *Id.* de *Reg.* 1. (3) ✠ Inimicitiæ non ſuſceptæ, ſed relatæ, *Id.* pro *M. Scaur.* (4) Judicium in publicas tabulas relatum, *Id.* pro *Sullâ*, 15.

Rĕlātus, ûs, m. verb. *A relation, or report.* Relatu virtutum opus eſt, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 0. § Digna relatu, *Ov. Met* 4, 794.

Rĕlaxans, tis, part. *Relaxing, ceaſeing from.* Ne nocturnâ quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, *Curt.* 5, 34. conf. *Sil.* 14, 400.

Rĕlaxātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A releaſeing, a refreſhing, a recreateing, a ſeting at liberty; refreſhment, divertiſement.* ✠ Otii fructus eſt non contentio animi, ſed relaxatio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 5. conf. eund. de *Fin.* 2, 26.

‖ Rĕlaxātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that eaſeth,* Digeſt.

Rĕlaxo, āre, act. (1) *To looſe, or ſet at large; to releaſe, to free, or diſcharge.* (2) Met. *To undo, to unlooſe the reins.* (3) *To recreate, refreſh, divert, or divertiſe; to relax.* (4) *To make free, as a ſlave.* (5) Neut. *To abate, or aſſuage.* (1) ✠ Cùm ſe corporis vinculis relaxaverint, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 22. (2) ✠ Pater indulgens quicquid ego aſtrinxi, ille relaxat, *Id. Attic.* 10, 6. (3) ✠ = Quæro non quibus rebus intendam animum, ſed quibus relaxem, & remittam, *Id.* (4) An dominum ignoras, niſi quem vindicta relaxat? *Perſ.* 5, 125. (5) = Longus dolor levis; dat enim intervalla, & relaxat, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 29.

Rĕlaxor, āri, ātus, paſſ. (1) *To be made looſe, or ſoluble.* (2) *To be releaſed, or reſpited; to be relaxed.* ✠ Alvus tum aſtringitur, tum relaxatur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. § Relaxari animis, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 16. (2) Ut relaxarentur animi, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1.

Rĕlaxus, a, um, adj. *Very looſe.* Relaxa humo radix, *Col.* 11, 3.

Rĕlectus, a, um, part. *Read over again.* § Scripta relecta, *Ov.* de *Rem. Am.* 718.

Rĕlēgandus, a, um, part. *To be baniſhed.* Hos alius poſt quæſtionem ſupplicio liberandos, alius in inſulam relegandos, alius morte puniendos arbitrabitur, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 14, 12.

Rĕlēgans, tis, part. *Baniſhing.* Quanquam propior aliquantò eſt ſententiæ relegantis, quæ abſolvit, quàm quæ occidit, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 14, 13.

Rĕlēgātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A baniſhing; a ſending away, or confineing, to ſome far country.* ✠ Exilium & relegatio civium, *Liv.* 3, 10. = Tamen ne hæc attenta & ruſticana vita relegatio atque amandatio appellabitur? *Cic.* pro *Sext. Roſc.* 26.

‖ Rĕlēgātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that baniſheth,* Dig. † Qui relegat.

Rĕlēgātus, a, um, part. (1) *Ordered to leave the city.* (2) *Sent away, confined to ſome certain place.* (3) Met. *Removed, ſeparated from.* (4) *Transferred, tranſmitted.* (5) *Sent away.* (1) Lamia à Gabinio conſule relegatus fuit, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 16. *Vid.* Relego, n. 2. (2) ✠ Relegatus, non exul dicor, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 137. (3) Nos ſæva terris gens relegata ultimis, *Cic.* ex *Sophoc.* Tuſc. 2, 8. (4) Invidia communis potentiæ in illum relegata, *Paterc.* 2, 44. (5) In aliâ inſulâ relegatus exercitus, *Tac. Agric.* 15.

Rĕlĕgens, tis, part. (1) *Reading again.* (2) *Sailing again by the ſame coaſts,* &c. (1) Quæ, relegente me, ſolebas raptim ſcribere, *Mart.* 2, 6. (2) Relegens errata retrorſum Littora, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 690.

Rĕlēgo, āre, act. (1) *To ſend away far, to remove out of the way.* (2) *To baniſh, to confine to a place.* (3) *To referr.* (4) *To transferr.* (1) = Filium ab hominibus relegavit, & rure habitare juſſit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31. Tauros in ſola relegant Paſcua, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 212. (2) Lamiam in concione relegavit, edixitque ut ab urbe abeſſet millia paſſuum ducenta, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 12. (3) Non ego in pleriſque eorum fidem meam obſtringam; potiùſque ad auctores relegabo, *Plin.* 7, 10. (4) Fortunæ invidiam in auctorem relegabat, *Paterc.* 2, 64.

Rĕlĕgo, ĕre, ēgi, ctum, act. (1) *To read over again.* (2) *To gather again.* (3) *To go back.* (1) Religioſi dicti ex relegendo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28. Scripta cave relegas, *Ov.* de *Rem. Am.* 717. (2) ✠ Omnem relegit Idibus pecuniam; Quærit Calendis ponere, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 69. (3) Culpitum relegebat iter, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 23.

Rĕlēgor, āri, paſſ. *To be baniſhed.* Relegari parva pœna futura fuit, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 7, 42.

Rĕlĕgor, i, paſſ. *To be read again.* Docilis relegi, docilique relinqui, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 237.

Rĕlenteſco, ĕre, incept. *To wax ſoft and limber, to relent.* Neve relenteſcat repulſus amor, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 8, 76 ☞ Rarò occ.

Rĕlĕvandus, a, um, part. *To relieve, or be relieved.* Tentavit quidem, ad relevandos caſtrenſes ſumptus, militum numerum diminuere, *Suet. Dom.* 12.

‖ Rĕlĕvātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A relieveing,* Litt. ex Apul. † Relaxatio, *Cic.*

Rĕlĕvātus, a, um, part. *Eaſed, delivered,* &c. § Mens relevata curâ, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 10, 12. = Recreatus, *Cic.*

Rĕlĕvo, āre, act. (1) *To lift up again.* (2) *To relieve, to comfort.* (3) *To eaſe, or make light.* (4) *To diminiſh, to leſſen.* (5) *To deliver, free, or diſcharge; to cure.* (1) § E terrâ corpus relevare, *Ov. Met.* 9, 318. (2) Famem copia nulla relevat, *Id. Met.* 11, 129. ¶ Relevare ſitim, *to quench thirſt,* Id. ibid. 6, 354. § Relevare lumina, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 70. (3) ✠ Illi animum relevabis, quæ curâ & miſeriâ tabeſcit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 3, 11. (4) ✠ Laborem ſtudiumque intendere & relevare, *Plin. Paneg.* 19. (5) § Relevare aliquem moleſtiis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 2.

Rĕlĕvor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be lifted up;* Met. *relieved, eaſed,* &c. Non eſt in medico ſemper relevetur ut æger, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 1, 3, 17.

Rĕlictio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* relinquo] *A forſakeing, a leaveing, an abandoning.* Deſperatio & relictio reipublicæ, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7.

Rĕlictūrus, a, um, part. *About to leave.* Nihil relicturus, ſi aviditati indulgeretur, *Liv.* 45, 35. § Relicturi oppugnationem, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 16, 1.

Rĕlictus, a, um, part. (1) *Left behind.* (2) *Laid aſide, left undone.* (3) Met. *Given over, loſt, abandoned.* (4) *Remaining, continued.* (1) Poſtes à tergo relicti, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 454. Numnam tu hîc relictus cuſtos? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 55. (2) § Relictis rebus omnibus, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 7, 12. conf. & eund. *Eun.* 1, 2, 86. (3) = § Solus, inops, exſpes, letho pœnæque relictus, *Ov. Met.* 14, 217. ¶ § Relictus ab omni honeſtate, *loſt to all ſenſe of honour,* Cic. *pro* C. Rab. 8. (4) Mihi tantummodo vita relicta eſt, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 16.

‖ Rĕlictus, ûs, m. *A leaveing,* Gell. 3, 1. † Relictio, *Cic.*

‖ Rĕlĭgāmen, ĭnis, n. *A bond, or tie; a caul,* Prud. Pſych. 359. † Ligamen, *Col.*

Rĕlĭgātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A tieing, or binding, faſt.* § Religatio vitium, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 15.

Rĕlĭgātus, a, um, part. *Tied, bound hard, faſtened, tethered.* § Nodo religatus brachia, *Tibull.* 1, 8. Religatis manibus poſt tergum, *Paterc.* 2, 1. Religatos ritè videbat Carpere gramen equos, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 352. ¶ *Met.* Somno religata agmina, *faſt aſleep,* Claud. 6. Conſ. Hon. 472.

‖ Rĕlĭgens, tis, part. *Godly, pious, holy, religious, devout,* Gell. 4, 9. † Religioſus, *Cic.*

Rĕlĭgio, ōnis, f. [*à* religando, *Serv.* quòd mentem religet; *à* relegendo, *i. e.* diligenter retractando, *Cic.*] (1) *Religion, piety, devotion, godlyneſs, the worſhip of God.* (2) *A form of worſhip, a liturgy, a rite, or ceremony.* (3) *A dread, a reverential care and fear.* (4) *A ſign, token, or prognoſtick.* (5) *A doubt, a ſcruple of conſcience.* (6) *Sincerity, faithfullneſs, juſtice.* (7) *Superſtition.* (8) *An oath.* (1) Religio Deorum cultu pio continetur, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42. = Cultus Deorum, ſanctimonia, *Id.* ✠ Religionem ſuperſtitio imitatur, *Id.* in *Part.* 23. = Pietas, ſanctitas, religio Deorum numini tribuenda ſunt, *Id. N. D.* 1, 2. (2) In religionibus ſuſcipiendis caput eſt interpretari quæ voluntas ſit deorum, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 41. Ne inexplicabiles religiones in rempub. inducerentur, *Id. Philipp.* 1, 6. (3) Met. *Effecti,* ſecundum illud, *Petr. Arbitr.* Primus in orbe deos fecit timor. = Tum maximè religionem & pietatem verſari in animis, cùm rebus divinis operam damus, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 11. (4) Mira ſerenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur. In religionem ea res apud Pœnos verſa eſt, *Liv.* 26, 11. (5) Religio oblata eſt ei, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 12. Dignus es cum tuâ religione odio; nodum in ſcirpo quæris, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 38. ¶ Religio eſt, *I ſcruple, I am afraid,* Id. Heaut. 1, 2, 54. (6) = Sum admiratus fidem tuam, & in conſilio dando religionem, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 29. (7) Gravi ſub religione oppreſſa vita, *Lucr.* 1, 64. (8) *Nep. Dion.* 8. ſub fin.

Rĕlĭgiōſè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Religiouſly, devoutly.* (2) *Carefully, ſuperſtitiouſly, ſcrupulouſly, nicely.* (3) *Conſcientiouſly, with a good conſcience, with great integrity, cautiouſly.* (1) Templum Junonis religioſiſſimè colebant, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2. (2) § Religioſiùs cuſtodire, *Plin. jun.* conf. & eund. *Paneg.* 65. (2) Religioſè & ſine ambitione commendare, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 17, 5. (3) § Religioſè teſtimonium dicere, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 55. promittere, *Nep. Attic.* 15.

‖ **Rĕlĭgĭōſĭtas**, ātis, f. *Religiouſneſs, devoutneſs*, Apul. *de* Doctr. Plat. p. 602. ‡ Religio.

Rĕlĭgĭōſus, a, um, adj. or comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Conſecrated*, or *ſet apart for religion.* (2) *Religious, devout.* (3) *Timorous, ſcrupulous, conſcientious.* (4) *Sacred, awfull.* (5) *Superſtitious, ſilly.* (6) *Unfortunate, unlucky.* (1) § Fanum religioſiſſimum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. (2) Religioſorum deſin. v. ap. *Ennd. N. D.* 2, 28. = Sanctus, integer, religioſus, *Id.* § Religioſiores agricolæ, *Col.* 11. ſub fin. Sacra religioſiſſima, *Paterc.* 2, 45. (3) = Cautior, religioſiorque, *Plin.* 29, 1. (4) = Quod tres pontifices ſtatuiſſent, id ſemper omnibus ſanctum, auguſtum, & religioſum viſum eſt, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 6. (5) Ut ſtultæ & miſeræ omnes ſumus religioſæ, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 37. (6) Nævos in facie tondere religioſum habent multi, *Plin.* 28, 4.

Rĕlĭgo, āre, act. *To tie hard, to bind*, or *make faſt.* § Funem religare in ſtipite, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 4, 331. Religare lineo funiculo, *Col.* 7, 10. claſſem littore, *Ov.* ab aggere, *Virg.* ad majores ramos, *Col.* ¶ *Met.* Religare aliquod religione, *to conſecrate it to a holy uſe*, Cic. *pro* Domo, 47. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* obligare.

Rĕlĭno, ĕre, ēvi, & īvi, ĭtum, act. *To open that which is ſtoped, to ſet abroach, to tap.* Relevi dolia omnia, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 51. ¶ Relinere epiſtolam, *to break it open*, Cic. Attic. 1, 8.

Rĕlinquendus, a, um, part. *To be left.* Relinquendum rumoribus tempus, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 77, 2. Quorum ne ſepultura quidem relinquenda fuerit, *Juſt.* 22, 8. Relinquenda Roma eſt, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 3, 62.

Rĕlinquens, tis, part. *Leaveing*, &c. § Relinquens mœnia, *Catull.* 33, 3. Pœnitentiæ relinquens locum, *Liv.* 44, 10. conf. *Sil.* 7, 407.

Rĕlinquĭtur, impers. *It remaineth.* Mihi ne ut dubitem quidem relinquitur, *Cic. Acad.* 4. Relinquebatur, ut longiùs ab agmine legionum diſcedi Cæſar pateretur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 18.

Rĕlinquo, ĕre, līqui, lictum, act. (1) *To leave behind.* (2) *To forſake.* (3) *To relinquiſh, to quit, to give over.* (1) Hæredem teſtamento reliquit hunc, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 30. (2) = Reliquit deſeruitque me, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 45. Infecta ſacra relinquunt, *Ov. Met.* 6, 202. (3) ¶ Relinquere vitam, lucem, *Virg.* animam, *Ter. to die.* ¶ Relinquere in medio, *to leave undetermined*, Cic. Acad. 1, 10.

Rĕlinquor, i, paſſ. *To be left*, &c. 𝔛 = Non adimitur his civitas, ſed ab his relinquitur, atque deponitur, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 34.

Rĕlĭqua, ōrum, n. pl. *The remains* of a reckoning, *arrears* of debt. Angit me ratio reliquorum meorum, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3. De ratiunculâ reliquum pauxillulum, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1. Colonorum reliqua minuit, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19.

‖ Rĕlĭquātio, ōnis, f. verb. *Arrearage*, or *a being behind in payment*, Ap. JCC. ‡ Reliqua, orum.

‖ Rĕlĭquātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that is behind in payment*, or *arrearage*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Rĕlĭquātrix, īcis, f. *She that is in arrear*, Tert. ‡ Quæ reliqua habet.

‖ Rĕlĭquia, æ, f. Converritorem pridianæ reliquiæ pulviſculum, *Apul. Apol.* p. 409.

Rĕlĭquiæ, ārum, f. pl. & infreq. Rĕlĭquia, ōrum, n. [quæ ex re relicta ſunt] (1) *The remainder, reſt*, or *remnant.* (2) *Reliques, orts, leaveings.* (3) Alſo *the aſhes, or bones, of the dead.* (4) *Faint traces*, or *impreſſions.* (1) Reliquias hoſtium Brutus perſequitur, *Cic. Brut.* 3. cladis, *Liv.* 22, 56 † At pedites ubi reliquiæ erunt, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 54. *ex fide MSS.* (2) Ut fruaris reliquiis, Quæ ſunt roſuri, *Phædr.* 1, 22, 6. § Reliquiæ cœnarum, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. (3) Oſſa & reliquias mari merſit, *Suet. Domit.* 8. (4) Reliquiæ rerum moventur in animis, de quibus vigilantes cogitavimus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 67

‖ Rĕlĭquor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be behind in arrearage*, or *the payment of money*, Ulp.

Rĕlĭquum, i, n. *A remnant, an arrear.* Reliqua mea Camillus ſcribit ſe recepiſſe, *Cic Att* 6, 1.

Rĕlĭquus, a, um, adj. [qui relictus eſt] *The reſt, that which remaineth, that which is behind*, or *to come; the remainder, the reſidue, the other.* ¶ Reliquum eſt, *it remaineth*, Cic. Fam. 7. 32. Reliqui nihil eſt ei, *he hath nothing left*, Id. De reliquo, *as for the reſt*, Id. Fam. 12, 29. & 16, 12. In reliquum, *henceforward*, Id. Fam. 10, 7. Nihil reliqui facere, *to leave nothing undone*, Nep. Att. 21. = 𝔛 Non de reliquâ & ſperatâ gloriâ laboramus, ſed de partâ dimicamus, *Cic.* pro *Q. fr.* 1, 1.

‖ Rĕlĭteo, ēre, ui, neut. & Rĕlĭteſco, ĕre, incept. [*ex* re, & lateo] *To lie hid behind*, or *againſt*, Bud.

† Rĕlĭcuus, a, um, adj. *pro* reliquus, per Diæreſ. metri cauſâ, *Lucr.* 4, 973.

⚜ Rellĭgio, *pro* religio, per Epenth, *Ap. Poët.*

‖ Rĕlŏco, āre, act. *To let out*, or *hire, again*, Ulp.

Rĕlūcens, tis, part. *Shineing bright*, Plin. 16, 8. conf. Liv. 30, 6.

Rĕlūceo, ēre, xi, neut. *To ſhine again; to be very light*, or *bright; to gliſter*, or *glitter.* Sigea igni freta lata relucent, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 312. Veſtis fulgore reluxit, *Ov. Met.* 11, 617. ¶ Dies reluxit cœco, *he recovered his ſight*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 81, 7. Relucet focus vento, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 115.

Rĕluctans, tis, part. *Struggleing.* § Dracones reluctantes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 11. Femina verecundè reluctans, *Curt.* 6, 2, 6.

Rĕluctātus, a, um, part. (1) Act. *Struggleing againſt.* (2) Paſſ. *Struggled againſt.* (1) Diu precibus reluctatum ægrè vicerunt, *Curt.* 8, 2, 11. (2) Penè reluctatis iterum pugnantia rebus, *Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 1, 42.

Rĕluctor, āri, ātus, dep. *To ſtruggle*, or *wreſtle, againſt.* Sum equidem reluctatus, *Quint. proœm.* 1.

Rĕlūdo, ĕre, ſi, act. *To play upon again.* Ut teneat tantos orbes ſibique ipſe reludat, *Manil.* 5, 170.

‖ Rĕlūmĭno, āre, act. *To enlighten again, to reſtore one his ſight*, Tert. ‡ Viſum reddo.

‖ Rĕluo, ĕre, ui, act. *To pay again that which was borrowed; to fetch home a gage*, or *pawn*, Feſt. *ex* Cœcil. ‡ Rependo, repignero.

‖ Rĕmācĕro, āre, act. *To make lean again*, Bud. † Iterum macero.

Rĕmacreſco, ĕre, ui, incept. *To wax very lean.* Crura longâ valetudine remacruerunt, *Suet. Domit.* 18.

‖ Rĕmădeo, ēre, ui, neut. *To be wet again*, Feſt. ‡ Iterum madeo.

Rĕmălĕdīco, ĕre, xi, *unde* paſſ. Rĕmălĕdīcor. *To ſpeak ill for ill, to return ill language.* 𝔛 Non oportere maledici ſenatoribus, remaledici civile faſque eſſe, *Suet. Veſp.* 9.

‖ Rĕmancĭpo, āre, act. *To ſell again any thing to him who firſt ſold it us*, or *to put it again into his hands, of whom we bought it; to reinſtate him*, Boëth. *vid.* & Feſt.

Rĕmancĭpor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be ſold again*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Rĕmandātum eſt Pyrrho à ſenatu. *The ſenate ſent him word back*, Eutrop. 2, 13. ‡ Renunciatum eſt.

‖ Remando, āre, act. *To command over and over, to remand*, Bibl. ‡ Iterum mando.

Rĕmando, ĕre, di, ſum, act. (1) *To chew over again, to chew the cud.* (2) Met. *To ponder.* (1) Pontici mures ſimili modo remandunt, *Plin.* 10, 73. (2) Lecta ſæpius remandere, *Quint.* 11, 2.

Rĕmănens, tis, part. *Remaining, continueing.* Specie remanente Coronæ, *Ov. Met.* 8, 181.

Rĕmăneo, ēre, ſi, ſum, neut. *To tarry behind, to continue, to remain, to tarry ſtill, to abide.* Animus remanet poſt mortem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 12. = Manet in vitâ cui mens animúſque remanſit, *Lucr.* 3, 403. Remanet amicus in rebus duris, *Ov. Triſt* 1, 8, 23.

Rĕmāno, āre, neut. *To turn*, or *flow, back again.* Retro remanat materies humoris, *Lucr.* 5, 270. & 6, 655.

Rĕmanſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* remaneo] *An abideing*, or *tarrying, behind; a remaining.* Tuam remanſionem etiam atque etiam probo, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 3, 1.

Rĕmanſūrus, a, um, part. *About to remain.* In eâdem domo familiâque imperii vires remanſuras eſſe *Curt* 10, 19.

Rĕmeābĭlis, le, adj. *That may return again.* Prud. Apoth. 1054. *ita* irremeabilis *ap. Virg.* Eſſe iter æternæ docuit remeabile vitæ, *Auſon. Orat.* 23. § Remeabile ſaxum, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 537.

‖ Rĕmeācŭlum, li, n. *A returning*, or *place of retreat*, Apul. Met. 6. p. 175. ‡ Receſſus.

Rĕmeans, tis, part. *Returning*, or *going back again.* § Remeans Armeniâ, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 3, 4. *conf. Sil.* 6, 564.

‖ Rĕmeātus, ûs, m. verb. *A returning from baniſhment*, Marcian. ‡ Reditus.

Rĕmĕdiābĭlis, e, adj. *Medicineal, cureable*, Sen. Epiſt. 95.

‖ Rĕmĕdiālis, le, adj. *Medicineal*, Macr. Sat. 7, *extr.* ‡ Medicinalis, *Celſ.*

‖ Rĕmĕdiātio, ōnis, f. *A remedying*, or *healing*, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 11. ‡ Medicatio.

‖ Rĕmĕdiātus, a, um, part. *Cured, healed*, Scrib. Larg. in Epiſt. præf. ‡ Curatus, ſanatus, *tutiùs dixeris.*

‖ Rĕmĕdio, āre, act. *To cure*, or *heal*, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 11, & 112. ‡ *Tutiùs* curo, ſano, medeor.

Rĕmĕdĭtor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. *To ponder*, or *meditate, again*, Sen. Ep. 72.

Rĕmĕdium, ii, n. [*à* re, & medeor] *A medicine, a remedy, a cure.* 𝔛 Graviora quædam ſunt remedia periculis, *Publ. Syr.* = Sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 23. 𝔛 malum, *Celſ.* quod vid. Met. 𝔛 Quod remedium huic malo inveniam? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 10.

‖ Rĕmĕlīgo, gĭnis, f. [ita dict. quòd ligat, *i. e.* remoratur, ramos. Remeligines & remoræ à morando dictæ, *Feſt. qu.* remorago, *Lambin.* rect. *à* re, & ant. mello, *i. e.* moror, *Scal.*] (1) *A fiſh which cleaveing to the keel of a ſhip ſtayeth it.* (2) *A let*, or *ſtop.* (1) Litt. *ex* Plin. (2) Id. *ex* Plaut.

‖ Rĕmĕmŏrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *Rememberance*, Bibl. ‡ Memoria.

‖ Rĕmĕmŏror, āri, ātus, dep. *To call to rememberance, to remember*, Bibl. ‡ Recordor.

Rĕmenſus, a, um, part. [*à* remetior] (1) *Haveing meaſured again.* (2) *Haveing gone over again.* (3) Paſſ. *Being paſſed over again.* (1) Sua vina remenſus, *Mart.* 6, 89. (2) § Iter remenſus, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 314. Remenſum pelagus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 501. (3) Pelago remenſo, *Virg.* 2, 181.

Rĕmeo, āre, neut. *To return*, or *come back again.* Remeato audacter, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 75. Remeat aër, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46.

Rĕmētior, īri, enſus, dep. (1) *To meaſure over again.* (2) *To go over again.* (3) Met. Alſo *to remember and conſider.* (4) ‖ Paſſ. *To be meted to one again.* (1) § Remetiri vina, *Mart.* 6, 89. ¶ frumentum pecuniâ, *to pay for it*, Quint. Declam. 12. (2) Triginta fuêre ſtadia, quæ remenſi ſunt, *Curt.* 3, 5. (3) § Facta & dicta remetiri, *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 3, 36. (4) Litt. *ex* Bibl.

*Rĕmex, ĭgis, m. [*à* remus] *A waterman; he that roweth in a galley*, or *boat; a rower.* 𝔛 Remiges ex provinciâ inſtitui, nautas, gubernatoreſque comparari, jubet, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 9. Arbitrabar ſuſtineri remos, cùm inhibere eſſent remiges juſſi, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 21.

*Rēmĭgātio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* remigo] *A rowing with oars.* Motus remigationis convertentis navem ad puppim, *Cic. Att.* 13, 21.

*‖ Rēmĭgātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that roweth a rower*, Sid.

*‖ Rēmĭgĕrātio, ōnis, f. *A returning*, Apoll.

*Rēmĭgium, ii, n. (1) *The rowing* of a ſhip, or boat. (2) *A company of rowers.* (3) ⚜ *The flying* of birds in the air. (1) Qui adverſo flumine lembum Remigiis ſubigit, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 202. ¶ Suo remigio rem gerere, *to ſteer his own courſe, to do as one pleaſeth*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152. (2) Remigium ſupplet, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 471. (3) Volat ille per aëra magnum Remigio alarum, *Id. Æn.* 1, 305.

*Rēmĭgo, āre, act. [remos, *vel* remis, ago] *To row*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 4. ſub fin. & Attic. 13, 21. § Remigare Romam, *Liv.* 6, 4.

Rĕmigro, āre, neut. *To return, to come again, to go back.* § Remigrare in domum noſtram, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 49. Ad argumentum remigrare, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 47.

*‖ Remillus, a, um, adj. [*i. e.* inſtar remi, qui in aquâ repandus & reflexus videtur] *A thing crooked and broad like an oar*, Feſt. ‡ Repandus.

Rĕmĭniſcens, tis, part. *Remembering, calling to mind.* Reminiſcentes aliorum caſus, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 12.

‖ Rĕmĭniſcentia, æ, f. *Rememberance of that which was once before in the mind.* Sic Tertull. *reddidit* 'Ανάμνησιν Socraticam. ⸸ *quam Cic.* 10. *recordationem vertit.*

Rĕmĭniſcor, ci, car. præt. dep. [*ex* re, & meniſcor, *i. e.* memini; cùm ea quæ mens tenuit, cogitantur, & cogitando repetuntur, *Varr.*] *To remember, to call to mind,* or *rememberance.* § Reminiſci veteris incommodi, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. = Res innumerabiles reminiſci, & recordari, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 21. Tempus illud reminiſcitur mœrens, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 4, 31.

*Rĕmĭpes, ĕdis. [remo ſeu pede inſtructus, lembi epitheton, *Auſon. Moſell.* 201. it. anatis, *M.*] *Flat footed, like the broad part of an oar,* ⸸ Repandus.

Rĕmiſceo, ēre, ui, act. *To mingle,* or *ſhuffle, together.* Sic veris falſa remiſcet, *Hor. A. P.* 151.

‖ Rĕmiſſa, æ, f. *Forgiveneſs, remiſſion, pardon,* Cypr. ⸸ Remiſſio.

Rĕmiſſārius, a, um, adj. *That may be thruſt back.* § Remiſſarius vectis, *Cato,* 1, 19.

Rĕmiſsè, adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Slackly, remiſsly, faintly.* (2) *Humbly, in a low ſtile.* (3) *Gently, civilly.* (4) *Merryly, jocoſely.* (1) 𝔛 Nervoſiùs diſſerere, non remiſſiùs dicere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 29. (2) = 𝔛 Agere verſum leniter, remiſsè non actuoſè, *Id.* de *Or.* 3, 26. Quis unquam res triſtes remiſsè tractârit? *Id.* (3) = Remiſsè, leniter, urbanè, agere cum aliquo, non graviter, ſeverè, priſcè, *Id.* pro *Cœl.* 14. (4) 𝔛 Remiſsè quid vel ſeriò agentem *Claudium* multa dehoneſtabant, *Suet. Claud.* 30.

Rĕmiſſio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A leting fall.* (2) *An abateing,* or *ſlackening.* (3) *Reſt, recreation, divertiſement.* (4) *Remiſſneſs, indolence, negligence.* (5) ‖ *Forgiveneſs, remiſſion.* (1) 𝔛 Contentiones vocis, & remiſſiones, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 61. = moderatio, *Id.* (2) § Remiſſio operis, *Varr.* morbi ſeneſcentis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. febris, *Celſ.* 3, 3. (3) 𝔛 Tempora curarum remiſſionumque diviſa, *Tac. Agric.* 9, 3. (4) 𝔛 = Si humanitas appellanda eſt in acerbiſſimâ injuriâ remiſſio animi & diſſolutio, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 2. 𝔛 Arcum intentio frangit, animum remiſſio, *Publ. Syr.* (5) *Ex vi verbi* remitto, *ſed exemplum incaſsùm quæſivi in prob. auct.*

‖ Rĕmiſſor, ōris, m. *He that forgiveth,* Dig.

Rĕmiſsūrus, a, um, part. *About to throw,* or *ſend, back.* Remiſſurus tractum de corpore telum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 95.

Rĕmiſſus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Sent back.* (2) *Let go, falling back, giveing way.* (3) *Slacked, abated, moderate, ſmall.* (4) *Remiſs, ſlow, backward.* (5) *Eaſy, prone, propenſe.* (6) *Low, poor, mean.* (7) *Looſe, ſportfull.* (1) Prædixit ut ne priùs legatos dimitterent, quàm ipſe eſſet remiſſus, *Nep. Themiſt.* 7. (2) Ramus remiſſus in oculum recidit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 54. (3) = Loca temperata, & remiſſioribus frigoribus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 12. *Met.* 𝔛 Exercitatio nunc remiſſior, nunc amplior, *Celſ.* Nihilo remiſſior militum ira, *Liv.* 24, 39. § Ventus remiſſior, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 26. (4) = In labore remiſſus nimis, parúmque patiens, *Nep. Iphicr.* 3. = Remiſſus ac languidus animus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 71. (5) Remiſſiſſimo ad otium & ad omnem comitatum animo, *Suet. Aug.* 98. (6) Ne tamen omne meum credas opus eſſe remiſſum, Sæpe dedi noſtræ grandia vela rati, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 547. (7) Jupiter agitavit remiſſos Cum Junone jocos, *Id. Met.* 3, 319.

Rĕmittendus, a, um, part. *To ſend,* or *to be ſent, back.* Qui auctor Spartanis fuerat, juventutis ad generandam ſobolem domum remittendæ, *Juſt.* 3, 4.

Rĕmittens, tis, part. *Sending back, ſlackening.* Nihil eò remittente magìs exaſperabatur, *Curt.* 8, 4.

Rĕmitto, ĕre, mīſi, ſſum, act. (1) *To ſend back.* (2) *To throw back, to kick and bounce.* (3) *To caſt,* or *put, forth.* (4) *To caſt off, to diſclaim.* (5) *To ſlack, to let looſe.* (6) *To aſſuage,* or *leſſen.* (7) Met. *To eaſe, to refreſh.* (8) *To diſpenſe with, to give up, not to inſiſt upon.* (9) *To leave.* (10) *To leave off.* (11) *To abate,* or *make an abatement.* (12) *To be leſs forward, to deſiſt.* (13) *To ſuffer, give way,* or *permitt.* (14) *To pardon, to forgive.* (15) *To prolong, to defer.* (16) *To play.* (17) *To refund,* or *give back.* (18) *To reconvey, to let* one *have again.* (19) *To referr a matter in diſpute.* (20) *To let fall.* (21) *To let ſlip, to let paſs.* (22) *To quit an office,* or *poſt.* (23) *To diſſolve,* or *melt.* (1) Perſarum nobiles clam Xerxi remiſit *Pauſanias,* Nep. Pauſ. 2. 𝔛 Munera accipit frequens, remittit nunquam, *Plaut.* ¶ Remittere nuncium uxori, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. repudium, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 35. *to divorce.* (2) Cogebat *jumenta* exultare, & calces remittere, *Nep. Eumen.* 5. (3) De ventre aranea remittit ſtamen, *Ov. Met.* 6, 144. (4) Opinionem comprehenſam remittere, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 2. (5) § Frena remittere equo, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 4, 14. 𝔛 Habenas adducere, non remittere, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 13. (6) Cùm remiſerant dolores pedum, *Id.* de *Clar. Or.* 34. *reciproco ſe intellecto.* (7) 𝔛 = Quæro non quibus intendam animum rebus, ſed quibus remittam, ac relaxem, *Id.* (8) = Etiamſi quod mihi conceditur, id reddo, ac remitto, *Id.* pro *Sullâ,* 30. Rex legem ſe remittere dixit, *Curt.* 6, 11, 1. (9) Pallidam Pirenen illis remitto, quorum imagines lambunt hederæ ſequaces, *Perſ. Prol.* 6. (10) Fila intenta remittit, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 755. (11) Ex pecuniâ, quam quæſiêrat, remiſit, *Cic.* (12) Si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 8. (13) = Tibi remitto, atque concedo, ut eum defendas, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 31. 𝔛 Quod natura remittit, Invida jura negant, *Ov. Met.* 10, 330. (14) = Supplicium, quo uſurus eram in eum, quem cepiſſem, remitto tibi, & condono, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. (15) Navem imperare ex fœdere debuiſti, remiſiſti in triennium, *Id. Verr.* 4, 9. (16) Herus miſit ut argentum remitterem, non perderem, *Plaut.* (17) 𝔛 Iis, qui ſolverant, ejus quod ſolverant, decimam remiſi, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 2, 7. (18) Orat ut iſtas ædes remittat ſibi, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 111. (19) Integram cauſam ad ſenatum remittit, *Tac. Ann.* 3. (20) 𝔛 Cùm erexêre aures, acerrimi auditûs ſunt, cùm remiſêre, ſurdi, *Plin.* 8, 32. (21) Nullum remittis tempus, neque te reſpicis, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 18. (22) = Provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, *Cic. Philipp.* 8. (23) 𝔛 Frigore mella cogit hyems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 36.

Rĕmittor, i, paſſ. (1) *To be ſent back.* (2) *To be releaſed,* or *given up,* &c. (1) Naves inanes ex continente remittebantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 33. (2) Si per P. R. ſtipendium remittatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 44.

Rĕmōlior, īri, ītus ſum, dep. (1) *To put from its place,* or *tumble away, by force.* (2) Alſo *to begin,* or *deſign, a thing anew.* (1) Sæpe remoliri luctatur pondera terræ *Typhœus,* Ov. Metam. 5, 354. (2) Iterum inſtaurata capeſſens Arma remolitur, *Sil.* 1, 36.

Rĕmōlītus, a, um, part. (1) *Thrown off by ſtruggleing.* (2) ‖ *Hindered, prevented.* (1) Nec orbe ſi remolito queat ad ſupera victor numina Alcides vehi, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 504. (2) = Inhibitus ac remolitus, *Suet. Aug.* 79, *ubi al.* remollitus.

Rĕmolleſco, ĕre, incept. (1) *To be ſoft.* (2) Met. *To grow ſoft,* or *effeminate.* (3) Alſo *to relent, to yield.* (1) Cera ſole remolleſcit, *Ov. Met.* 10, 285. (2) = Eâ re ad laborem ferendum remolleſcere homines, atque effeminari arbitrantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 2. (3) = Precibus ſi numina juſtis Victa remolleſcunt, ſi flectitur ira Deorum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 378.

Rĕmollio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. (1) *To ſoften.* (2) Met. *To effeminate.* (1) *Vid.* Remollior. (2) = Enervare & remollire artus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 286.

Rĕmollior, īri, ītus, paſſ. *To be ſoftened.* Nihil itaque ampliùs in iteratione, quàm remolliri terra debet æqualiter, *Col.* 2, 12.

Rĕmollītus, a, um, part. (1) ‖ *Made ſoft.* (2) Met. *Made calm, appeaſed.* (1) Grana humore remollita, *Apul.* de *Herb.* c. 3. (2) *Vid.* Remolitus. Vultu erat adeò tranquillo ſerenoque ut quidam è primoribus Galliarum confeſſus ſit inter ſuos, eo ſe inhibitum ac remollitum, *Suet. Aug.* 79.

‖ Rĕmŏneo, ēre, act. *To put one in mind again,* Lexicogr. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Commonefacio, *Cic.*

Rĕmŏra, æ, f. (1) *A delay, a let, ſtop,* or *hinderance.* (2) *A little fiſh which cleaveth to the keel of a ſhip, and hindereth its ſailing; a ſuckſtone,* or *ſea lamprey.* (3) ‖ *An ominous bird.* (1) = Quæ in rebus multis obſtant remoramque faciunt, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 1, 16. (2) Plin. 32, 1. (3) *Vid.* Scal. in Conject. ☞ *Has tamen remores vocat* Feſt.

Rĕmŏrāmen, ĭnis, n. *A ſtop, let,* or *hinderance.* 𝔛 Creſcit rabies, remoraminaque ipſa nocebant, *Ov. Met.* 3, 567.

Rĕmŏrans, tis, part. *Stoping, ſtaying.* Fugiunt freno non remorante dies, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 772.

‖ Rĕmŏrātio, ōnis, f. *A ſtaying,* Dig. ⸸ Mora.

‖ Rĕmŏrātor, ōris, m. verb. *A hinderer, leter,* or *ſtoper,* Aug. ⸸ Morator, *Liv.*

Rĕmŏrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to ſtop.* Remoraturuſque ſodalem abſens eloquio fertiliore doce, *Claud.* ad *Olyb.* 19.

Rĕmŏrātus, a, um, part. *Stayed, made to tarry.* Calamitas remorata longiùs ſerpit, *Cic. antequam iret in exil.* 6. Remorata jactu pomi, *Ov. Met.* 10, 671.

‖ Rĕmorbeſco, ĕre, incept. *To fall ſick again, to relapſe,* Feſt. ⸸ Recidere in morbum.

Rĕmordeo, ēre, di, ſum, act. (1) *To bite again.* (2) Met. *To chaſtiſe again, to revenge.* (3) *To gnaw, vex,* or *grieve, one; to cauſe remorſe.* (1) *Vid.* Remorſurus. (2) Vitia ultima caſtigata remordent, *Juv.* 2, 35. (3) Libertatis deſiderium remordet animos, *Liv.* 8, 4. Præteritis admiſſa malis peccata remordent, *Lucr.* 3, 839.

‖ Rĕmŏris, re, adj. *Unlucky.* *Remores* aves in auſpicio dicuntur, quæ acturum aliquid remorari compellunt, *Feſt.*

Rĕmŏror, āri, ātus ſum, dep. (1) *To tarry,* or *ſtay.* (2) *To hinder, ſtay,* or *ſtop, one.* (1) Quid illæc nunc tam diu intus remoratur? *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 3, 7. (2) § Remorari iter, *Ov. Met.* 11, 233. Ne veſtrum remorer commodum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 24. Verba puellæ me remorantur, *Prop.* 1, 6, 5. Nunc unum diem L. Saturninum trib. pleb. & C. Servilium mors à reip. pœna remorata eſt, *Cic. Cat.* 1. n. 4.

Rĕmorſūrus, a, um, part. *That will bite again.* Quin me remorſurum petis, *Hor. Epod.* 6, 4.

† Rĕmôſſe, *pro* removiſſe, *Lucr.* 3, 69. *ſed al.* recêſſe.

Rĕmōtè, *unde* comp. Rĕmōtiùs, adv. *Far off, farther off.* 𝔛 Aliæ *ſtellæ* propiùs à terris, aliæ remotiùs eadem ſpatia conficiunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 31.

Rĕmōtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A puting away,* or *aſide; a removeal.* § Remotio criminis, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 29.

Rĕmōtūrus, a, um, part. *About to remove.* Libertatem linguæ ab auribus credulis remoturus, *Curt.* 7, 8.

Rĕmōtus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Removed; ſet,* or *taken, away.* (2) *Sent,* or *driven, away.* (3) *Set aſide,* or *at a diſtance; withdrawn.* (4) *Diſcarded; turned,* or *caſt, off.* (5) Adj. *Remote, afar off, at a diſtance.* (1) § Menſæ remotæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 727. (2) Remotus atque ablegatus vir, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 31. (3) Ego hæc à Chryſogono meâ ſponte, remoto Sexto Roſcio, quæro, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 44. ¶ Remoto joco, *without jeſting,* Id. Fam. 7, 11. Remotis arbitris, *privately,* Liv. 2, 37. (4) Imberbis juvenis, tandem cuſtode remoto, Gaudet equis, *Hor. A. P.* 161. (5) Si Libyam remotis Gadibus jungas, *Id. Od.* 2, 2, 10. ¶ *Met.* A culpâ remotus, *free from blame,* Cic. *pro* Mur. 35. A vulgari intelligentiâ remotiora, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 22. Apulia ab impetu belli remotiſſima, *fartheſt,* Id. Attic. 8, 3.

Rĕmŏvendus, a, um, part. *To remove,* or *be removed.* Removendos à republica utroſque diſſeruit, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 7, 2.

Rĕmŏvens, tis, part. *Removeing, puting away.* Ignes Ipſe ſuos nutrit, curâ removente ſoporem, *Ov. Met.* 6, 493.

Rĕmŏveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, act. (1) *To remove, to withdraw.* (2) *To drive away.* (3) *To diſplace, to diſcard.* (4) *To leave off, to lay aſide,* *to quit.* (5) *To eſtrange.* (1) Aufer offam penitam, remove, abi, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 166. Removeat præſidia ex iis locis, quæ occupavit, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. (2) Hamilcar hoſtes à muris Carthaginis removit, *Nep. Ham.* 2. (3) Lacedæmonii eum ab exercitu removerunt, *Nep. Pelop.* 1. Catonem Lentulus à legibus removit, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 5. (4) Hunc tu remove metum, *Liv.* 2, 2. Ne opifices quidem ſe artibus ſuis removerunt, *Cic. Orat.* 1. (5) Quid ſit, quòd ſe à me removit, ſi modò removit, ignoro, *Id. Fam.* 4, 8.

Rĕmŏveor, ēri, paſſ. *To be removed*, &c. = Leviſſima ſecerni arbitror oportere, atque ex oratione removeri, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 76. *Vid.* Removeo.

Rĕmūgio, īre, īvi, ītum, neut. (1) *To anſwer with lowing.* (2) *To echo*, or *ring, again.* (3) *To make a great ſound*, or *noiſe.* (1) Ad mea verba remugis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 657. (2) Vox aſſenſu nemorum ingeminata remugit, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 45. (3) Tympanum remugit, *Catull.* 61, 29. antro Sibylla, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 99.

Rĕmulceo, ēre, act. [*à* re, & mulceo] *To aſſuage, to appeaſe, to pacify.* § Corda remulcere, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 93. minas, *Id. ibid.* ¶ Remulcere caudam, *to turn it backward*, Virg. Æn. 11, 812.

*‖ Rĕmulco, āre, act. [*à* Gr. ῥυμουλκεῖν, quod ex ῥῦμα, funis, & ἕλκω, traho] *To tow*, or *draw, a great ſhip*, or *barge, with another leſſer veſſel*, Siſenna, *ap.* Non. 1, 282. ┼ Remulco trahere.

*Rĕmulcum, ci, n. [remulcum, funis, quâ deligata navis trahitur vice remi, *Iſid. al.* naviculam interp.] *A tow-barge*; *a cable*, or *rope, to tow a ſhip along with*; *the rope which bargemen uſe to pull their barge along with againſt the tide.* § Remulco trahere navem, *Liv.* 37, 24. abſtrahere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 23. abducere, *Id. ibid.* 3, 40.

Rĕmūnĕrandus, a, um, part. *To recompenſe*, or *be recompenſed.* Neque enim obligandus, ſed remunerandus eſt in amoris officio, qui prior cœpit, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31, 7.

Rĕmūnĕrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recompenſeing, a rewarding, a requiteal.* Remuneratio benevolentiæ, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 20.

‖ Rĕmūnĕrātor, ōris, m. verb. *A rewarder*, Sidon. ┼ Qui remunerat.

‖ Rĕmūnĕrātrix, īcis, f. *She that rewardeth*, Aug. ┼ Quæ beneficium rependit.

Rĕmūnĕrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to requite*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 44.

Rĕmūnĕro, āre, act. & Rĕmūnĕror, āri, ātus, dep. *To reward, to requite, to recompenſe.* § Remunerari aliquem ſimili munere, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 8. præmio, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 44. Quibus officiis T. Annii beneficia remunerabor? *Cic. poſt red. in ſenat.* 12.

‖ Rĕmūnio, īre, act. *To defend with great ſtrength*, Litt. *ex* Cæſ. ſed non inveni.

Rĕmurmŭro, āre, act. *To murmur againſt, to whiſtle again.* § Pinus nulli remurmurat auræ, *Stat.* 5, 1, 153. Certè mea carmina nemo Præter ab his ſcopulis ventoſa remurmurat Echo, *Calph. Sicul.* 4, 28.

‖ Rĕmūrus, i, m. Rĕmōna, æ, f. Rĕmūrea, Rĕmūria, & Rĕmōria, *Feſt. The place where Remus deſigned to have built the city of Rome.* Hinc Remurinus ager, *Feſt.* à Remo poſſeſſus.

*Rēmus, i, m. [*à* Gr. ἐρετμὸς, *Idem.*] *An oar to row with.* Navigium factum ſex remorum numero, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 28. ¶ ✠ Incumbere remis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 15. inſurgere, *Id. Æn.* 3, 560. Remos impellere, *to ply the oars*, Id. Æn. 4, 594. detergere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 58. abſtergere, *Curt.* 9, 9, 16. *to ſnap aſunder, to break them*; inhibere, *to hold water, to turn the veſſel*, Cic. § Stringere remos, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 556. ¶ Velis remiſque, *with all ſpeed poſſible*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 11. Ad remum dari, *to be ſet to the oar, and learn to row*, Liv. 34, 6. ✠ Corporis remi, *pro* brachiis natantis, dixit, *Ov. Ep.* 8, 215. § Pennarum remi, *Sil.* 12, 98.

‖ Rĕmūtandus, a, um, part. *To be changed again*, or *new ſhifted*, Litt. *ex* Tac. *ſed v.* remuto.

‖ Rĕmūtātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that changeth*, Litt. *ex* Tac.

‖ Rĕmūto, āre, act. *To change again*; *to exchange*, or *barter.* Vidit ſpeciem orationis eſſe remutandam, *Tac. Orat.* 19, 2. ☞ *Sed caſtigat. libb. hab.* mutandam.

*Ren, rēnis, m. [*à* φρὴν unde μετάφρενον] *The kidneys*, or *reins.* § Ex renibus laborare, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 25.

*‖ Rēnālis, le, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the kidneys*, Apic.

‖ Rĕnanciſcor, i, dep. *To get again*, Feſt. ┼ Reconcilio.

Rĕnarro, āre, act. *To relate*, or *tell over again*, Virg. Æn. 3, 717. conf. Stat. Theb. 3, 400.

Rĕnaſcens, tis, part. *Riſeing again.* ¶ Renaſcens annus, *the ſpring*, Plin. 16, 25. § jecur, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 2, 41.

‖ Rĕnaſcībĭlĭtas, ātis, f. *The power of riſeing again, regeneration by baptiſm*, Aug. ┼ Facultas renaſcendi.

Rĕnaſcor, i, nātus, dep. (1) *To be born*, or *riſe, again.* (2) *To ſpring*, or *come, up again.* (3) *To grow again.* (4) Met. *To come inſtead of, to ſucceed.* (1) = Revixiſſe, aut renatum eſſe Scipionem dicere, *Liv.* 26, 41. ✠ Principium extinctum nec ipſum ab alio renaſcetur, nec à ſe aliud creabit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 23. *vert. ex Platone.* ✠ obire, *Plin.* (2) Lycus *amnis* alio renaſcitur ore, *Ov. Met.* 15, 274. (3) Qui mihi pennas inciderant, nolunt eaſdem renaſci, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 2. (4) ✠ Exciſo alio malo, aliud illo pejus renaſcitur, *Brutus Cic. Ep.* 4.

Rĕnātus, a, um, part. [*à* renaſcor] *Born, renewed, riſen*, or *begun, again.* § Renati dentes, *Plin.* 11, 37. *conf. Sil.* 13, 675. Renata urbs, *Liv.* 6, 1. dies, *Sen.* Renatum bellum, *Liv.* 28, 1.

‖ Rĕnāvīgātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſailing again*, Sidon. quod ferri poteſt, cùm habeat

Rĕnāvĭgo, āre, act. *To ſail back again*, Cic. Attic. 14, 16.

Rĕnāvĭgor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be ſailed back again.* Et ſaxa fluctu volvit Acheron invius renavigari, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 715.

‖ Rĕnāvo, āre, act. *To endeavour again.* § Renavabo operam, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 14. *Sed* Gronov. *navabo.*

Rĕnendus, a, um, part. *To be woven back again.* Renenda fila non ullâ manu, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 444.

Rĕnīdens, tis, part. (1) *Shineing, gliſtering.* (2) Met. *Laughing, ſmileing, ſmirking.* (1) = Domus argento fulgens, auroque renidens, *Lucr.* 2, 27. (2) Inque ſinu juvenis, poſitâ cervice, renidens, *Ov. Met.* 10, 558. vid. & *Liv.* 35, 49. § Puer renidens, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 789. Emicat effigies, & ſparſa orichalca renident, *Id. Theb.* 10, 654.

Rĕnīdeo, ēre, ui, neut. (1) *To ſhine, to be bright, to gliſter.* (2) Met. *To ſmile, to ſmirk.* (1) Ut pura nocturno renidet Luna mari, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 19. Non ebur, neque aureum Meâ renidet in domo lacunar, *Id. ibid.* 2, 18, 2. § Oratio renidet, *Quint.* 12, 10. (2) Falſum vultu renidere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 60, 3.

Rĕnīdeſco, ĕre, incept. *To grow bright*, or *ſhineing.* Ære renideſcit tellus, *Lucr.* 2, 628.

Rĕnītens, tis, part. [*à* reniteo] *Shineing bright*, Plin. 37, 6.

Rĕnītens, tis, part. [*à* renitor] *Reſiſting, withſtanding*, Liv. 5, 49.

‖ Rĕnīteo, ēre, ui, neut. *unde* part. renitens. *To be very bright, to ſhine. Vid.* Renītens.

Rĕnītor, i, ſus, & xus, dep. *To reſiſt, to endeavour againſt*; *to thruſt againſt.* Si magìs id renititur, *Celſ.* 5, 28.

Rĕnixus, ûs, m. verb. *A reſiſting*, or *thruſting againſt*; *an effort.* Ex renixu patet, *Celſ.* 5, 28.

Rĕno, āre, act. [*ex* re, & no] *To ſwim back again.* Simul imis ſaxa renârint Vadis levata, ne redire ſit nefas, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 25. Nulla per Stygias umbra renavit aquas, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 432.

Rĕnōdans, tis, part. *Tieing up in a knot.* Puer Longam renodans comam, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 42.

Rĕnōdātus, a, um, part. *Knited*, or *tied in a knot.* § Renodata pharetris, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 380.

‖ Rĕnōdis, e, adj. *Done up in tufts*, or *knots*; or *with elf-locks tied up round.* § Capillus renodis, *Capitol.* ┼ Renodatus.

‖ Rĕnōdo, āre, act. (1) *To undo*, or *unknit, a knot.* (2) Alſo *to knit faſt, to tie a double knot.* (1) *Vid.* Renodans. (2) Gloſſ.

✠ Rĕnŏvāmen, ĭnis, n. *A repairing, a renewing, a change.* Forma ſemel mota eſt, & in hoc renovamine manſit, *Ov. Met.* 8, 729.

Rĕnŏvandus, a, um, part. *To renew*, or *be renewed.* Ad reparandas vires, bellumque impigrè renovandum intendit animum, *Curt.* 4, 23. vid. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 110.

Rĕnŏvans, tis, part. *Renewing.* Quam *ſemitam* terit aſſiduo renovans iter orbita tractu, *Manil.* 1, 704. terras aratrum, *Ov. Triſt.* 4. 6, 13.

Rĕnŏvātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A renewal.* Uſurpatio & renovatio doctrinæ, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 18.

‖ Rĕnŏvātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that reneweth*, Aug. ┼ Reſtitutor, *Cic.*

Rĕnŏvātus, a, um, part. (1) *Nouriſhed, fed.* (2) *Renewed, rebuilt.* (3) *Recultivated, in its ſecond tilth.* (4) *Raiſed anew, recruited.* (1) = Vaporibus altæ, renovatæque ſtellæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46. (2) Templum Honoris renovatum, *Id. N. D.* 2, 23. (3) Ager renovatus gravidis canebat ariſtis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 110. (4) = Inſtauratæ ac renovatæ maximæ belli reliquiæ, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 8.

Rĕnŏvello, āre, act. *unde* paſſ. renovellor. *To renew, to plant, to ſet anew.* § Vinea renovellatur, *Col.* de *Arb.* 6.

Rĕnŏvo, āre, act. (1) *To make*, or *build, anew.* (2) Met. *To renew, to refreſh.* (3) *To bring into uſe.* (4) *To ſay over again, to begin again, to repete.* (5) *To new plough*, or *till the ſecond time.* (1) *Vid.* Renovatus, n. 2. (2) ✠ Amores veteres renovamus deſiderio, *Catull.* 93, 5. ✠ Hæc, ne obſoleſcerent, renovabam legendo, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 3. (3) ✠ Athenienſium vetus exemplum renovavi, *Id. Philipp.* 1, 1. (4) Renovabo illud quod initio dixi, *Id.* (5) Arvum renovaverat bos, *Ov. Met.* 15, 125. Multa meì renovabant jugera tauri, *Tib.* 3, 3, 5.

Rĕnŏvor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be renewed, to be refreſhed*, &c. Luctus renovabantur acerbi, *Tibull.* 2, 6, 41. ✠ = Animus defeſſus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut riſu renovatur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 17. *Vid.* Renovo.

‖ Rĕnūdo, āre, act. *To make bare again*, Litt. *ex* Quint. *certè* Apul. *non ſemel.*

Rĕnuens, tis, part. *Denying.* § Renuentes ſuperciliis, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 13. ¶ Oculo renuente negare, *to deny by tiping the wink*, Ov. Epiſt. 17, 89.

‖ Rĕnŭmĕrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A paying again of money*, Dig.

Rĕnŭmĕrātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that payeth debts*, Cod. ┼ Qui renumerat.

Rĕnŭmĕro, āre, act. *To pay back, to recount*, or *number again.* Renumerat dotem huc, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 5, 52.

Rĕnŭmĕror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be paid back*, &c. *Cod.*

Rĕnunciandus, a, um, part. *To be renounced.* Num priùs ſocietas eis & amicitia renuncianda eſſet, quàm bellum indicendum? *Liv.* 36, 3.

Rĕnunciātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A declareing*, or *reporting.* (2) *A teſtifying, a bearing witneſs.* (3) ‖ *The depoſition of one ſworn, the ſummons of an officer.* (1) § Renunciatio ſuffragiorum, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 6. (2) Cæſio renunciat ſe dediſſe; cognoſcite renunciationem ex literis, *Id. Verr.* 3, 39. (3) Ap. JCC.

‖ Rĕnunciātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that declareth*, Tert. ┼ Qui renunciat.

Rĕnunciātum eſt, imperſ. *News was brought*, Sulpic. Cic. Fam. 4, 5.

Rĕnunciātūrus, a, um, part. *About to reject*, or *not to return an officer.* Juravit, etiamſi factus eſſet conſul ſuffragiis populi, tamen ſe eum non renunciaturum, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 92.

Rĕnunciātus, a, um, part. *Renounced*, or *rejected.* Renunciatâ legatione, riſêre Galli, *Juſt.* 24, 5.

Rĕnuncio, āre, act. (1) *To bring word again.* (2) *To advertiſe*, or *acquaint.* (3) *To proclaim*, or *declare openly*; *to name to an office.* (4) *To renounce, to diſclaim, to proteſt againſt.* (5) *To give over, and meddle no more with.* (6) *To bid adieu.* (7) ‖ Alſo *to command contrary.* (1) § Imperavit ut omnes fores ædificii circumiret, & properè renunciaret, num eodem modo undique obſideretur,

Nep. Hannib. 12. (2) § Hunc metuebam, ne meæ uxori renunciaret de pallâ, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 67. (3) § juravit etiam, ſi factus eſſet Coſ. ſuffragiis populi, tamen ſe eum non renunciaturum, *Paterc.* 2, 92. (4) Sthenio infenſus hoſpitium ei renunciat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 36. (5) Civilibus officiis renunciabit, *Quint.* 10, 7. (6) Non multùm abſuit quin vitæ renunciaret, *Suet. Galb.* 11. (7) Litt. *ex* Sen.

Rĕnuncior, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be told, declared,* &c. Prætor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatus ſum, *Cic.* pro *L. Manil.* 1.

Rĕnuncius, ii, m. *He that carryeth tideings to and fro; a meſſenger,* or *goer on errands.* Cantores, nuncii, renuncii, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 23.

*‖ Rĕnuncŭlus, i, m. dim. [*à* ren] *A ſmall kidney,* Bibl. ⸸ Parvus ren.

Rĕnuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, act. (1) *To nod back with the head.* (2) *To refuſe,* or *deny.* (1) ✠ Renuis tu quod jubet alter, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 63. (2) Nullum convivium renuere, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 11.

Rĕnūto, āre, freq. *To nod back,* or *beckon from one; to refuſe, to deny.* Si quis corpus ſentire renutat, *Lucr.* 3, 351. Simulacra renutant, *Id.* 4, 604.

Rĕnūtus, ûs, m. *A beckoning,* or *noding, back; a denyal, or refuſeal.* ✠ Nutu renutuque alicujus voto reſpondere, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 7, 2.

Reor, ēri, rătus, dep. [*à* res, ut ſit id putare quod res eſt, *Perot.*] *To ſuppoſe, judge, deem,* or *think; to imagine.* In quibus virtutes eſſe remur, à naturâ ipſâ diligere cogimur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 9. Sum ratus eſſe feram, *Ov. Met.* 7, 841.

‖ Rĕpāgŭlāris, re, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the bar.* ¶ Cauſidicus repagularis, *a barriſter,* Ex Litt.

Rĕpāgŭlum, li, n. [*à* repango, quia repangitur in utrumque poſtem] (1) *A rail,* or *bar; a turnpike,* or *barricado.* (2) *The barriers in a horſe-race.* (3) Met. *A reſtraint,* or *hinderance.* (1) § Portæ repagula, *Ov. Met.* 14, 783. robuſta, *Id. Met.* 5, 120. (2) Equi pedibus repagula pulſant, *Id. Met.* 2, 225. (3) Omnia repagula juris, pudoris, & officii perfringere, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 15. ☞ *Vix rep. ap. idoneos auctores in numero ſingulari.*

‖ Rĕpandium, ii, n. *A divorcement,* Hier. *certè pro* repudium.

‖ Rĕpando, ĕre, ſi, act. [*ex* re, & pando] *To open.* Fores januæ repandit, *Apul. Mileſ.* 4.

Rĕpandus, a, um, adj. *Bowed,* or *bent, backward; broad,* or *flat,* Plin. 14, 22. Ov. Met. 3, 680.

Rĕpango, ĕre, ēgi, & anxi, actum, act. *To ſet,* or *plant; to graft.* Ibi ſemen ferulæ repangito, *Col.* 5, 10.

† Rĕpangor, i, paſſ. *To be planted,* Lucr. *ap.* Litt.

Rĕpărābĭlis, le, adj. *That may be amended, recovered, repaired,* or *made new again; reparable.* ✠ Nullâ reparabilis arte Læſa pudicitia eſt, *Ov. Epiſt.* 5, 103. § Reparabile damnum, *Id. Amor.* 1, 14. penult.

Rĕpărandus, a, um, part. *To repair,* or *be repaired.* Paucis ad reparandos animos diebus datis militi, *Curt.* 4, 36. Non tamen reparandæ claſſis cogitationem depoſuerunt, *Hirt. B. Al.* 12.

Rĕpărans, tis, part. *Repairing.* Hoſte & æmulo regni reparante tum cum maximè bellum, *Curt.* 5, 22.

Rĕpărātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repairing,* or *reparation.* § Regni reparatio, *Sall. B. Jug.* c. 31.

Rĕpărātor, ōris, m. verb. *A repairer,* or *reſtorer; one that new maketh a thing.* Immenſi reparator maximus ævi, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 1, 11.

Rĕpărātūrus, a, um, part. *About to repair.* *Dixit,* inde bello vires haud ægrè reparaturum, *Curt.* 5, 1. Majore mole reparaturus bellum Syracuſas conceſſit, *Juſt.* 22, 3.

Rĕpărātus, a, um, part. (1) *Recruited, raiſed.* (2) *Put into the place, purchaſed.* (1) Majores copiæ reparatæ, *Curt.* 4, 9, 11. (2) Vina Syrâ reparata merce, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 12.

Rĕparco, ĕre, ſi, ſum, neut. (1) *To ſpare, to be over-ſpareing.* (2) Alſo *not to ſpare,* or *forbear.* (1) Utinam me item parſiſſem meæ, ut tu reparcis ſaviis, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 25. Scilicet ex ullâ facere id ſi parte reparcent, *Lucr.* 1, 668.

Rĕpăro, āre, act. [*i. e.* rurſus paro] (1) *To repair, to rebuild.* (2) *To recover, to regain.* (3) *To create anew, to refreſh.* (4) *To make amends, to compenſate.* (5) *To bring to his firſt eſtate, to reſtore.* (1) Avitæ tecta reparare Trojæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 59. (2) ✠ Perdere videbatur, quod alio prætore, eodem ex agro reparare poſſet, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 86. (3) Requies reparat vires, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 90. (4) Damna celeres reparant cœleſtia lunæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 13. (5) = Quæ reparat, ſeſeque reſeminat ales, *Ov. Met.* 15, 392. *de phœnice.*

Rĕpăror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be repaired,* or *made new; to be refreſhed.* ✠ Quæ ſunt vetuſtate ſublapſa reparentur in meliùs, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 75. = Reparari labore, ac refici, *Id. Paneg.* 77.

Rĕpaſtĭnātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A diging,* or *delveing, over again; a new diging about vines,* Cic. *de* Senect. 15. Col. 2, 2.

Rĕpaſtĭno, āre, act. & Rĕpaſtĭnor, āri, paſſ. *To dig again about vines, to bring ground to better temper with often diging and labouring,* Col. 4, 32. & 3, 18.

Rĕpecto, ĕre, xi, *vel* ui, xum, act. *To comb again.* Stanteſque repectit Aura jubas, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 418. In liquidos fontes barbam repectit, *Claud. Conſ. Prob. & Olyb.* 223.

† ‖ Rĕpēdo, āre, n. *To go,* or *ſtep, back; to return,* Lucil. *ap.* Non. Pacuv. *ap.* Feſt. Item cadentis Latin. ſcript. *Amm. Juvenc. Theod.* &c.

Rĕpellendus, a, um, part. *To drive,* or *be driven, back.* Pop. Rom. non alium repellendis tantis hoſtibus magis idoneum imperatorem, quàm Marium, eſt ratus, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 12. Plurimùm autem proficiebant hoſtes in repellendis vulnerandiſque noſtris, *Hirt. B. Al.* 30.

Rĕpellens, tis, part. *Driveing back, repelling.* Minacem manum pro ponte repellens, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 485.

Rĕpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulſum, act. (1) *To beat, drive,* or *thruſt, back.* (2) *To repell, to oppoſe, to reſiſt.* (3) *To put,* or *turn, away.* (1) = Cùm obſiſtere ac defendere conarentur, malè multati clavis ac fuſtibus repelluntur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. = Armis repellere, fugare, & avertere aliquem, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 12. (2) ✠ § Vim repellere, non inferre, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 19. vim vi, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 17. (3) Clodii furorem à cervicibus noſtris repuli, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 28.

Rĕpellor, i, paſſ. *To be driven back,* &c. Cic. *Offic.* 1, 38. *Vid.* Repello.

Rĕpendens, tis, part. *Weighing, puting in the ſcale.* Fatis contraria fata rependens, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 243.

Rĕpendo, ĕre, di, ſum, act. (1) *To pay,* or *weigh, back in exchange.* (2) Abſol. *To weigh.* (3) *To pay,* in a good, *or* bad, ſenſe. (4) *To compenſate,* or *make amends for.* (1) § Rependere opobalſamum cum duplo argento, *Plin.* 12, 25. caput alicujus auro, *Val. Max.* 9, 4, 3. (2) Graviora rependit iniquis penſa quaſillis, *Prop.* 4, 7, 41. (3) § Præmia digna rependere, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 50. pretium pro officiis, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 8, 31. pœnas ſceleribus, *Sen. Oedip.* 1030. beneficia injuriis, *Val. Max.* 5, 3. *extr.* 3. (4) Ingenio formæ damna rependo meæ, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 32.

Rĕpendor, i, paſſ. *To be weighed back,* Met. *to be returned,* &c. Neu gratia facto Nulla rependatur, *Ov. Met.* 2, 694.

‖ Rĕpĕnetro, āre, act. *To pierce through again,* Litt. *ex* Vitr. *ſed q.*

*Rĕpens, tis, part. (1) *Creeping.* (2) Met. *Low, vulgar.* (1) § Repens humi hedera, *Plin.* 16, 34. (2) § Sermones repentes per humum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 251.

*Rĕpens, tis, adj. [*à* ῥέπω, vergo, nam quò quid propendet, eò ſubitò fertur: unde ἐν ῥοπῇ in momento, *Voſſ.*] *Sudden, haſty, unlooked for, unexpected, comeing unawares.* ✠ Repens adventus hoſtium magis conturbat quàm expectatus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 22. clades, *Liv.* 22, 7. caſus, *Id.* 33, 2. bellum, *Id.* 10, 7.

‖ Rĕpenſātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A makeing of recompenſe,* Ap. recent. ⸸ Compenſatio, Cic.

Rĕpenſo, āre, freq. [*à* rependo] *To render back; to recompenſe,* or *requite;* in a good, *or* bad, ſenſe. In incommodum repenſant uvarum multitudine, *Col.* 3, 2. Videtur bona malis repenſâſſe, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 12. § Merita meritis repenſare, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 2, 32.

Rĕpenſor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be recompenſed.* Cujus interitûs voluptas, amiſſorum aut gladio, aut morbo civium pœne damno repenſata eſt, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 2, 1.

Rĕpenſūrus, a, um, part. [*à* rependo] *About to pay,* or *weigh, back.* Opimius conſul auro id ſe repenſurum edixerat, *Val. Max.* 9, 4, 3. conf. *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 6.

Rĕpenſus, a, um, part. [*à* rependor] (1) *Payed,* or *given, again.* (2) *Redeemed, ranſomed.* (1) ¶ Repenſum aurum pro capite alicujus, *the weight in gold given for one's freedom,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 67. (2) § Auro repenſus miles, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 25.

*Rĕpentè, adv. [*à* repens, *i. e.* ſubitus] *Suddenly, unawares, unlooked for, all on a ſudden.* = Repentè è veſtigio ex homine factus eſt Verres, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 17. ✠ Magis decere cenſent ſapientes amicitias ſenſim diſſuere, quàm repentè præcidere, *Id. Offic.* 1, 33.

*Rĕpentīnò, adv. & ‖ Rĕpentīnè, *Lact.* *On a ſudden, ſuddenly.* = Repentè exortus ſum, repentinò occidi, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 37.

*Rĕpentīnus, a, um, adj. [*à* repentè] *Unlooked for, ſudden, unawares.* § Mors repentina, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 62. = ¶ Ignoti homines & repentini, *upſtarts,* Id. *de* Cl. Orat. 69. = Omnia repentina, & nec-opinata graviora, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19. = improviſus, inexpectatus, *Id.* ✠ præparatus, *Id.*

Rĕpercuſſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repercuſſion,* or *reflection.* § Repercuſſio ſiderum, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 19.

Rĕpercuſſus, a, um, part. (1) *Stricken,* or *beaten, back; reflected.* (2) *Reverberated, ringing again, re-echoed.* (1) § Sol repercuſſus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 23. Imago repercuſſa, *Ov. Met.* 3, 434. (2) Repercuſſæ clamoribus valles, *Liv.* 21. Repercuſſum miſſile tergo, *Luc.* 6, 209.

Rĕpercuſſus, ûs, m. (1) *A ſtrikeing back,* or *again; a reverberateing.* (2) *A reflection.* (1) § Repercuſſus ventorum, *Plin.* 5, 9. (2) § Repercuſſus ſolis, *Id.* 6, 23.

Rĕpercŭtio, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum, act. (1) *To beat,* or *ſtrike, back.* (2) Met. *To invert, to turn againſt.* (3) *To reflect.* (4) *To dazzle.* (5) *To repell.* (1) ✠ Eſt aliquid, quòd hujus fontis excurſum per momenta repercutiat? *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 30, 8. § Repercutere pilam, *Sen.* de *Beneſ.* 2, 17. (2) Aliena aut reprehendimus, aut refutamus, aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, *Quint.* 6, 3. (3) *Vid.* Repercuſſus, a, um. (4) Multa aciem noſtram nimio repercutiunt, *Sen. Epiſt.* 115. (5) § Repercutere faſcinationes, *Plin.* 28, 8.

Rĕpĕriendus, a, um, part. *To be found.* = Mihi ineunda eſt ratio, & reperienda via, quâ, &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 46.

Rĕpĕrio, īre, pĕri, ertum, act. [*ex* re, & pario; nam repertum, *qu.* repartum, *Feſt.*] (1) *To find.* (2) *To find out,* or *diſcover.* (3) *To contrive, to deviſe.* (4) *To get, to acquire.* (1) Reperi, *L.* Quid reperiſti? *S.* Non quod pueri in fabâ ſe reperiſſe clamitant, *Plaut. Aul.* 5, 1, 11. *i. e.* hilum. ✠ Requirens ſervus reperit quam projecerat, *Id. Ciſtell. Argum.* 9. (2) Hoc non ſecùs reperies, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 106. (3) Aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallaciam, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 22. = Æſopus materiam reperit, *Phædr.* 1, 1. Si non placebit, reperitote rectiùs, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 79. (4) Rem & gloriam armis belli reperi, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 60. ✠ Perdidiſti & reperiſti me, *Plaut. Epiſt.* 5, 1, 45.

Rĕpĕrior, īri, paſſ. *To be found,* &c. Omnes oratoriæ virtutes in *Catone* reperientur, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 17.

Rĕpĕrīto, āre, act. *To find, to acquire,* or *get,* Varr. R. R. 1. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Rĕpertītius, a, um, adj. *Found,* or *come, by chance; a foundling.* § Repertitius civis, *Sall.* in *Cic. ubi ut opinor rect.* reptitius.

Rĕpertor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A finder, inventer,* or *deviſer.* (2) *A maker.* (1) § Repertor doctrinarum, *Lucr.* 3, 1049. vitis, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 329. (2) § Hominum rerumque, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 829.

‖ Rĕpertōrium, ii, n. *An inventory, a regiſter,* Ap. JCC. ⸸ Recognitio bonorum, index.

Rĕpertum, ti, n. *An invention*, or *device.* Graiorum obſcura reperta, *Lucr.* 1, 137.

Rĕpertūrus, a, um, part. *About to find.* Qui poſt Alexandrum reſpiceret, utique non reperturos, *Curt.* 10, 14.

Rĕpertus, a, um. part. *Found, found out.* = Tu non inventa repertâ Luctus eras levior, *Ov. Met.* 1, 654. ☞ *Hîc aliqui reperiunt differentiam, nullam autem ego.* Repertus eſt ingratus, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 2, 59.

Rĕpĕtendus, a, um. & Rĕpĕtundus, *Sall.* (1) *To be brought back, to be fetched.* (2) *To be gone to again.* (3) *Regaining, reobtaining.* (4) *Repeted; done,* or *ſaid, again.* (5) *Recollecting, reflecting.* (1) Ad impedimenta repetenda, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 76. *Met.* Altiùs repetenda ratio eſt, *Quint.* 6, 2. (2) Terra nunquam repetenda, *Ov. Met.* 13, 247. (3) Ne mors quidem in repetendâ libertate fugienda, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 10. (4) Nec repetenda dabat lethali vulnera dextrâ, *Sil.* 6, 320. (5) Eventis aliorum memoria repetendis, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 16.

Rĕpĕtens, tis. part. *Repeteing, going to.* Ac repetens quæſtus furibundo perſonat ore, *Sil.* 2, 43. domum, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 228. Quâ tempeſtate Menelaüs Græciam repetens, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 60, 1.

Rĕpĕtītio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A fetching back, a demanding again.* (2) *A repetition,* or *rehearſeal, a going over again.* (1) § Repetitio bonorum, *Flor.* 3, 23. (2) Ejuſdem verbi crebra repetitio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 54.

Rĕpĕtītor, ōris. m. verb. *A requirer,* or *demander,* of a thing *again*; *a fetcher back.* § Nuptæ repetitor ademptæ, *Ov. Ep.* 8, 19.

Rĕpĕtītūrus, a, um. part. *About to go to.* § Syriam repetiturus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 17, 2.

Rĕpĕtītus, a, um. part. (1) *Fetched back.* (2) Met. *Begun again, renewed.* (3) *Often ſtruck at.* (4) *Repeted, rehearſed; done,* or *ſaid, again.* (1) Ecquæ *femina* eſt repetita per arma? *Ov. Ep.* 16, 341. (2) = Majorum conſuetudo repetita, atque relata, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 22. (3) Exegit repetita per ilia ferrum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 734. (4) § Repetita clades, *Claud.* de *Bell. Get.* 284. Hæc *poëſis* placuit ſemel, hæc decies repetita placebit, *Hor. A. P.* 365. ¶ Repetitâ die cautionem interponere, *antedate a bond,* Ulp.

Rĕpĕto, ĕre, īvi, *vel* iî, ītum. act. (1) *To aſk,* or *demand, again.* (2) *To fetch, ſeek,* or *recover*; as by law. (3) *To return to, to make towards.* (4) *To fetch back,* or *again.* (5) *To go over again.* (6) *To bring back, to reduce.* (7) *To call for, to demand.* (8) *To repete, to rehearſe.* (9) *To revolve, to reflect upon.* (10) *To ſtrike,* or *thruſt, at again.* (1) ⌘ Quid querare, ſi repetit, cùm vult, quæ dedit? *Cic. Tuſc.* 1. § Repetere pœnas ab aliquo, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 24. (2) = Bona repetere, ac perſequi lite, *Id. Verr.* 3, 13. (3) Effusâ fugâ repetunt caſtra, *Liv.* 31, 21. (4) Filium iſthinc meliùs eſt repetere, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 72. (5) Pampinationem licet eandem repetere, *Col.* 4, 28. ¶ Repetere aliquid memoriâ, *to call to mind,* Cic. altè, *to rip it up from the begining,* Id. (6) § Repetere urbes in ſervitutem, *Liv.* ¶ § rerum, *to charge him afreſh,* Ulp. (7) Licinius fructum à me repetere propè ſuo jure debet, *Cic.* pro *Arch. Poët.* 1. (8) De annulis ſermonem repetere, *Plin.* 33, 1. (9) = Repetunt verba datæ ſortis ſecum, inter ſeque volutant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 389. (10) *Vid.* Repetitus, n. 5.

Rĕpĕtor, i. paſſ. *To be fetched back,* &c. *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 14.

Rĕpĕtundarum, gen. & Rĕpĕtundis, abl. *Bribery, extortion, money unjuſtly taken in time of* one's *office.* Nondum centum & decem anni ſunt, quum de pecuniis repetundis à L. Piſone lata eſt lex, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 21. § Inſimulari repetundarum, *Quint.* 4, 2. Poſtulare aliquem repetundis, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 38, 1. Crimina repetundarum, *Id. Hiſt.* 1, 77, 5. ☞ *Non inven. in aliis caſibus.*

Rĕpexus, a, um. part. *Combed again, ſmooth, trim, ſleek.* § Coma repexa, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 154.

‖ Rĕpignĕro, āre. act. *To redeem a pledge,* or *gage; to replevy,* Ulp.

‖ Rĕpigrātus, a, um. part. *Dulled, and not able to ſtir again.* § Repigratus fœtus, *Apul. Met.* 1. p. 17. ⸸ Tardatus, *Vett.*

‖ Rĕpigror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be dulled.* Dirarum beſtiarum repigratur impetus, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 247.

† Rĕpingo, ĕre. act. [*ex* re, & pango] *To faſten anew,* or *make again,* Litt. *ex* Varr. ⸸ Repango.

‖ Replaudo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To clap,* or *knock.* § Replaudere ſolum curſu, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 1 9. ⸸ Pulſo, *Vett.*

Replendus, a, um. part. *To be filled again.* His adjicitur, cùm ſunt repurganda vulnera aut replenda, ceratum, *Plin.* 34, 15.

Replens, tis. part. *Filling.* Replens Dædalea clauſtra mugitu, *Sen. Hippol.* 1171.

Repleo, ere, vi, ētum. act. (1) *To fill up, to repleniſh.* (2) *To make* a place *ring again.* (1) § Replere exhauſtas domus, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 2. corpora toſtâ carne, *Ov. Met.* 12, 156. (2) Gemitu tectum omne replebat, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 679.

Repleor, ēri. paſſ. *To be filled,* &c. Lacte repletur femina quæ peperit, *Lucr.* 5, 812. Vacuum quod fuit antè repletur, *Id.* 1, 395.

‖ Replētio, ōnis. f. verb. *A filling,* or *fullneſs,* Don. ⸸ Expletio, *Cic.*

Replētūrus, a, um. part. *About to fill.* Ut qui exhauſtum *ærarium* non ſis innocentium bonis repleturus, *Plin. Pan.* 55. Gemmis margaritiſque ſuas domos repleturi, *Curt.* 9, 1.

Replētus, a, um. part. (1) *Repleniſhed, filled.* (2) Met. *Abounding, accompliſhed.* (1) = Referto foro, repletiſque templis, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 15. § Terrore repletus, *Lucr.* 5, 41. (2) Eruditione variâ repletus, *Suet. Aug.* 89.

Replĭcans, tis. part. (1) *Unfolding, turning inſide out.* (2) *Rehearſeing.* (1) Anguis membranam replicans, *Plin.* 8, 27. (2) Cic. *de* Div. 1, 56.

Replĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An unfolding, a converſion.* (2) ‖ *A reply.* (1) Cic. N. D. 1, 13. (2) JCC. ⸸ Reſponſio, *Id.*

‖ Replĭcātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that replyeth,* JCC.

Replĭcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Unfolded.* (2) *Turned back.* (1) Replicata victimarum jecinora, *Suet. Aug.* 25. (2) § Replicata cervix, *Plin.* 34, 8.

Replĭco, āre, ui, *vel* āvi, ĭtum, *vel* ātum. act. (1) *To unfold, to diſplay.* (2) *To unfold,* or *bend back.* (3) *To turn the inſide outward,* as a ſnake doth his ſkin in caſting it. (4) *To turn over.* (5) *To reply.* (6) ‖ *To repete,* or *ſay over, the ſame thing.* (1) Replica tricam atque extende, *Plaut.* (2) Replicato *ſurculos* ad vitis caput, *Cato,* 4. (3) *Vid.* Replicans. (4) Replicare annalium memoriam, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 14. (5) Cùm ſæpiùs ille replicâſſet, tandem perſuaſit, *Plin.* (6) Ap. JCC.

Replĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be unfolded, turned back,* &c. Cortex replicatur in rugas, *Plin.* 17, 14.

Replictus, a, um. part. *Unfolded, peeled off.* Replictæ Bulborum tunicæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 29. ☞ Rarò occ.

Replum, i. n. [*à* replendo, *ſc.* tota illa valvarum pars, quæ inter impages tabulam totam interiorem replet] *A part of a door; a door cheek,* or *the leaf of a door,* Vitr. 4, 6. interp, Litt.

‖ Replumbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An unſoldering,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Replumbo, āre. act. *unde* Rĕplumbor. paſſ. *To unſolder,* or *ſeparate ſilver from lead.* § Argentum replumbatur, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 4, 2.

* Rēpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. neut. [*ab* ἕρπω, per metath. *unde* & ſerpo] (1) *To creep,* or *crawl,* as ſerpents. (2) Met. *To go ſoftly.* (3) *To run* as roots run in the ground. (4) *To ſpread abroad* as vines do. (1) Angues repunt, *Plaut. Amph. Act.* 4. *in ſuppoſit.* (2) § In purpuris repere, *Quint.* 1, 2. *De magnatum filiis.* Millia tum pranſi tria repſimus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 25. (3) Spatium radicibus, quà repant, lapides præbent, *Col.* l. 8. (4) Ne *vitis* in altitudinem repat, *Id.* de *Arb.* 16, 1.

‖ Rĕpōlio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *unde* Rĕpōlior, īri. paſſ. *To be refined again,* Col. 2, 21.

Rĕpōnendus, a, um. part. *To be placed.* Neque omnia una reponenda, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 31.

Rĕpōnens, tis. part. *Placeing.* Delphi plùs in deo, quàm in viribus reponentes, *Juſt.* 24, 8.

Rĕpōno, ĕre, pŏſui, ĭtum. act. (1) *To put,* or *ſet, again.* (2) *To lay on again, to ſerve up again.* (3) *To lay down.* (4) *To lay by.* (5) *To rank,* or *number; to place.* (6) *To rebuild, to repair,* or *ſet up.* (7) *To repay, requite,* or *return.* (8) *To lay up, to reſerve.* (9) *To pull back, to draw in.* (10) *To be even with, to render like for like.* (11) *To reſerve, to keep cloſe, to conceal.* (12) *To rehearſe again, to bring upon the ſtage.* (13) *To reply, to retort.* (14) *To lay aſide, to lay down.* (15) *To lay ſtreſs upon, to confide in.* (1) ⌘ Inſigne regium, quod ille de ſuo capite abjecerat, repoſuit, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 27. (2) Aris reponimus ignes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 231. Ligna reponere ſuper foco, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 6. (3) Ullus ſi pudor eſt, repone cœnam, *Mart.* 2, 37. (4) Ungues polire, & capillum reponere, *Quint.* (5) § Quid abſurdius, quàm homines jam morte deletos reponere in Deos? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. (6) § Amiſſa urbi reponere, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 13, 6. pontes, *Id. Ann.* 1, 63, 6. ſtatuas, *Id. Hiſt.* 1, 78, 2. (7) Des mihi nummos, quos continuò reponam, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 38. Hæc pro virginitate reponit, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 878. (8) = Condere & reponere fructus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62. Sic nos in ſceptra reponis? *Virg. Æn.* 1, 257. (9) Vocem flectunt, & cervicem reponunt, *Quint.* 4, 2. (10) Semper ego auditor tantùm, nunquamne reponam? *Juv.* 1, 1. (11) Optimum in præſentiâ ſtatuit reponere odium, *Tac. Agric.* 39. (12) Honoratum ſi fortè reponis Achillem, *Hor. A. P.* 120. (13) Ne tibi ego idem reponam, cùm veneris, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (14) Hîc victor ceſtus artémque repono, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 484. (15) Plùs reponere in duce, quàm in exercitu, *Tac. Germ.* 31.

Rĕpōnor, i. paſſ. *To be laid aſide,* or *up; to be reckoned,* &c. § Tela reponuntur, *Ov. Met.* 1, 259. ⌘ Curandum ubi quidque reponatur, ut, ubi opus ſit, promatur, *Col.* 12, 2. In fabularum numerum reponantur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 26.

Rĕportandus, a, um. part. *To bring,* or *be brought, back.* Vehicula ad ſpolia hoſtium reportanda duxerunt, *Juſt.* 34, 2.

Rĕportans, tis. part. *Geting, obtaining.* Imperatore veram ac ſolidam gloriam reportante, *Plin. Pan.* 16.

‖ Rĕportātio, ōnis. f. *A carrying back,* Dig.

‖ Rĕportātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that carryeth back,* Apollin. ⸸ Qui reportat.

Rĕportātus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought back.* (2) *Reſtored, repaired.* (1) Curru aurato reportatus, *Cic. poſt red. in ſen.* 11. (2) ⌘ Quæ tabula à te revulſa, à me reportata eſt, *Id. Verr.* 2, 46.

Rĕporto, āre. act. (1) *To bring,* or *carry, again.* (2) *To reſtore.* (3) *To report.* (4) *To get.* (1) ⌘ Utenſilia & vehere in urbem, & reportare poteſt commodè, *Col.* 7, 1. § Reportare feſſis opem, *Sen. Oed.* 211. (2) § Reportare commodatum, *Cic. Verr.* 4. (3) Nuncius ingentes ignotâ in veſte reportat Adveniſſe viros, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 167. (4) § Victoriam reportare, *Cic.* pro *L. Manil.* 3. laudem, *Id.* de *Legib.* 3, 8.

Rĕportor, āri. paſſ. *To be brought back.* Lolliæ Paulinæ cineres reportari, ſepulcrumque extrui permiſit, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 12, 6.

Rĕpoſcens, tis. part. *Demanding.* Quid dicturi reposcentibus aut proſpera, aut adverſa? *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 13, 7. Libertatemque repoſcens Patria multivagis populatus flatibus antra, *Claud.* 1. *R. Proſ.* 173. Qui votum repoſcentes per vicos agerent, *Suet. Calig.* 37.

Rĕpoſco, ĕre, pŏpoſci, act. (1) *To aſk again that which is one's own, to claim.* (2) *To demand,* or *require.* (1) ⌘ Fortuna citò repoſcit quæ dedit, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Attentas aures animumque repoſco, *Lucr.* 6, 920. § Repoſcere Parthos ſigna, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 606. aliquem ad ſupplicium, *Id. Æn.* 2, 139.

Rĕpoſcor, i. paſſ. *To be demanded again*, Virg. Æn. 12, 2. Val. Flacc. 8, 425.

Rĕpŏſĭtōrium, ii. n. *A ſide board to ſet things on at meal-times*; *a ſtorehouſe*, or *place where things are laid up and kept*; *a cupboard*, or *counter*; *a warehouſe, a wardrobe*, Plin. 28, 2. & 33, 11.

Rĕpŏſĭtus, a, um, part. (1) *Laid up, reſerved, kept.* (2) *Set up again.* (3) *Reſtored.* (1) § = Repoſiti & frigidi cibi, *Quint.* 2, 4. (2) § Statuæ *Piſonis* repoſitæ, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 15. (3) Popææ honos repoſitus, *Id. Ann.* 14, 61, 3.

Rĕpôſtor, ōris, m. *A replacer.* § Repoſtor templorum, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 63.

✤ Rĕpôſtus, a, um, part. per Sync. (1) *Laid up.* (2) Alſo *remote, at a diſtance.* (1) Non illis epulæ nocuêre repôſtæ, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 527. ¶ Tellure repôſti, *buryed*, Id. Æn. 6, 655. (2) Terras tentare repôſtas, *Id. Æn.* 3, 364.

Rĕpōtia, ōrum, pl. n. [ita dict. quòd in iis renovaretur potatio] *A feaſt*, or *banquet, on the morrow after the weding day*, Interpr. Feſt. Ille repotia, natales alioſve dierum Feſtos albatus celebret, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 60. conf. *Gell.* 2, 24.

Repræſentandus, a, um, part. *To be repreſented.* Repræſentanda præmia in poſterum ſanxit, *Suet. Ner. Claud.* 5. Cœperat eſſe præceps ad repræſentanda [exercenda] ſupplicia, *Curt.* 10, 5.

Repræſentans, tis, part. *Repreſenting.* Nonnunquam necem repræſentantes adverſantibus, *Suet. Vit.* 10.

Repræſentātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A repreſentation.* (2) *A paying of ready money down in hand.* (1) Cujus imago nullâ repræſentatione exprimi poteſt aliâ, quàm, *&c.* Plin. 9, 6. (2) Cic. Att. 13, 29. & Fam. 16, 24, 3.

‖ Repræſentātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that reſembleth*, Dig.

Repræſentātūrus, a, um, part. *About to pay down.* § Repræſentaturus mercedem, *Suet. Claud.* 18.

Repræſentātus, a, um, part. *Paid down.* Legata ex teſtamento Tiberii cum fide ac ſine calumniâ repræſentata perſolvit, *Suet. Cal.* 16.

Repræſento, āre, act. [*i. e.* præſentem ſiſto] (1) *To repreſent, to reſemble*, or *be like to.* (2) *To ſet forth in a lively manner*; *to ſhow*, or *preſent, a thing*; *to lay before one.* (3) *To do*, or *cauſe a thing to be done, preſently.* (4) *To pay money in advance.* (1) § Repræſentare ſpeciem maris, *Col.* 8, 17. (2) § Memoriam rei repræſentare, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 11. Virtutem moreſque Catonis repræſentare, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 13. (3) Tormento quæſtionum repræſentabat, exigebatque coràm, *Suet. Claud.* 34. § Repræſentare legata, *Suet. Cal.* 16. ¶ Repræſentare ſe, *to be allways ready*, or *within call*, Col. 1, 8. (4) Cic. Att. 12, 25.

Repræſentor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be reſtored immediately.* Ego corpus libenter obtulerim, ſi repræſentari morte meâ libertas civitatis poſſet, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 46.

Reprehendendus, a, um, part. *To blame*, or *be blamed.* Plurimùm autem refert reprehendenda annotes, an inſignia, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26.

Reprehendens, tis, part. *Reprehending, blameing.* Reprehendenti filio Tito, quòd etiam urinæ vectigal commentus eſſet, &c. *Suet. Veſp.* 23.

Reprehendo, ĕre, di, ſum, act. [*qu.* retro prehendo] (1) *To catch again.* (2) *To lay hold of, to ſeize.* (3) *To overtake.* (4) *To reprehend, to reprove to blame, to rebuke, to diſlike*, or *find fault with.* (5) *To recall, to check.* (6) *To conceive* or *underſtand.* (1) 𝔛 Elapſum ſemel Non ipſe poſſit Jupiter reprehendere, *Phædr.* 5, 8, 4. (2) Cato quoſdam reprehendit, vertitque in hoſtem, *Liv.* (3) Quàm poſſit noſtros quiſquam reprehendere curſus, *Prop.* 3, 19, 9. (4) = Diſceſſum meum quaſi reprehendere, & ſubaccuſare voluiſti, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 35. (5) Me reprehendi tamen, nequid de fratre garrulæ illi dicerem, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 14. (6) Non ipſi poterunt ſenſus reprehendere ſeſe, *Lucr.* 4, 500. *ubi leg.* & reprêndere.

Reprehendor, i, paſſ. *To be blamed*, &c. = Si minimis rebus pertinacia reprehenditur, calumnia etiam coërcetur, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 20. § Reprehendi juſtiùs, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 86.

Reprehenſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A rebukeing, blameing*, or *controling*; *reprehenſion.* = Culpæ reprehenſio & ſtultitiæ vituperatio, *Cic Philipp.* 12, 10.

Reprehenſo, āre, freq. unde part. reprehenſans. *To take hold of one, and pluck him back, often*, Liv. 2, 10.

Reprehenſor, ōris, m. verb. *A reprehender, a reprover, a controler.* Reſtat unum genus reprehenſorum, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 2.

Reprehenſus, a, um, part. (1) *Caught again.* (2) *Reproved.* (1) 𝔛 Veluti profugos & reprehenſos in catenis reduxit, *Suet. Calig.* 45. 𝔛 Aufugero—ſi ero reprehenſus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 130. (2) In eo multa reprehenſa, *Cic.* pro *C. Corn.* 1.

‖ Repreſſālia, æ, f. & Repræſālia, & Reprēſālia, *Bud.* [*ex* reprehendo] *A letter of mart*, or *repriſeal*, Ap. JCC. ⸸ Clarigatio.

‖ Repreſſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repreſſing*, Litt. *ex* Sen.

Repreſſor, ōris, m. verb. *A reſtrainer, curber*, or *holder in.* § Repreſſor cædis, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* c. ult.

Repreſſus, a, um, part. (1) *Stoped, hindered.* (2) Met. *Repreſſed, reſtrained*; *kept*, or *held, in.* (1) Fuga, quæ parabatur, repreſſa, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 25. (2) Furor ejus paululùm repreſſus, *Id. Verr.* 4, 19.

Reprĭmendus, a, um, part. *To be made ſhort.* 𝔛 Producendus, n. 3. *q. v.* Subſidia reprimendis ignibus in propatulo quiſque haberet, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 43, 4. Illa *gula* ergo reprimenda, illa quaſi in ordinem redigenda eſt, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 6, 5.

Reprĭmo, ĕre eſſi, ſſum, act. (1) *To keep within bounds.* (2) *To contain, to hinder, to hold in.* (3) *To reſtrain*, or *repreſs.* (4) *To ſnub*, or *check.* (1) Fluvium redundantem reprimere, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 32. (2) = A præſenti ſupplicio ſe continuit P. R. & repreſſit, *Id. Verr.* 5, 29. (3) = Impetus hoſtium retardare & reprimere, *Id.* pro *L. Manil.* 5. (4) Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 25.

Reprĭmor, i, paſſ. *To be hindered*, &c. = Quod ſemel admiſſum coërceri reprimique non poteſt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 1.

‖ Reprŏbātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A reproveing, a diſallowing*, Aug. ⸸ Improbatio.

‖ Reprŏbātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that reproveth*, Aug. ⸸ Reprehenſor, *Cic.*

Reprŏbo, āre, act. *To diſallow, to reject, to reprove, to diſlike.* 𝔛 Quod ipſa natura adſciſcat voluptatem, & reprobat dolorem, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 7.

‖ Reprŏbus, a, um, adj. *Wicked, naught, reprobate*, Eccl. ⸸ Improbus, perditus.

Reprōmiſſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A binding of one's ſelf by promiſe, an engagement.* = Sine cautione & repromiſſione, &c. *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc. Com. in fin.*

‖ Reprōmiſſor, ōris, m. verb. *An engager*, Dig.

Reprōmittens, tis, part. *Engageing himſelf by promiſe*, Suet. Tib. 17. Juſt. 22, 2.

Reprōmitto, ĕre, mīſi, ſſum, act. *To bind himſelf by promiſe*, or *covenant*; *to engage.* 𝔛 § Hoc vobis repromitto, ſemperque præſtabo, *Cic.* ad *Quir. poſt red.* 10.

‖ Reprŏpĭtio, āre, act. *To atone*, Eccl. ⸸ Propitio.

*Reptābundus, a, um, adj. *Creeping*, or *crawling along.* Reptabundus me ſequitur, *Sen.* de *Vitâ Beatâ*, 12.

*Reptans, tis, part. *Creeping along.* § Reptans pectore, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 98. conf. *Theb.* 4, 795. *Sil.* 272.

*Reptātio, ōnis, f. *A creeping.* Per manus & genua reptatio, *Quint.* 1, 12.

*Reptātus, a, um, part. *Crept*, or *crawled, over*, or *along*, Stat. Theb. 5, 581.

*Reptātus, ûs, m. verb. *A creeping*, or *growing, up.* Vites improbo reptatu atria complentes, *Plin.* 14, 1. Cretaque ſe jactat tenero reptata Tonanti, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 133.

* ‖ Reptĭlis, le, adj. *Any creeping thing*, Sidon. Epiſt. 8, 12. ⸸ Repens.

*Reptĭtius, a, um, adj. *That creepeth in.* § Reptitius civis, *Sall.* in *Cic.* 1. *al. leg.* repertitius, *quod vid.*

*Repto, āre, freq. [*à* repo] (1) *To creep along, to dade*, as children do when they learn to go. (2) *To go ſoftly*, or *ſlowly, like a ſnail.* (1) Plin. 11, 29. (2) Silvas inter reptare ſalubres, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 4.

Rĕpūbeſco, ĕre, ui, incept. *To wax young and luſty again.* = Senectus nec repubeſcere, nec revireſcere poteſt, *Col.* 2, 8.

Rĕpŭdiandus, a, um, part. *To be rejected*, or *abandoned.* Iracundia omnibus in rebus repudianda eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25.

Rĕpŭdiātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A refuſeal, a rejecting.* Repudiatio ſupplicium ſuperbiam coarguit, *Cic.* pro *Murænâ*, 4.

‖ Rĕpŭdiātor, ōris, m. *He that refuſeth*, Dig.

Rĕpŭdiātūrus, a, um, part. *About to divorce.* Quam *uxorem* ſe nunquam repudiaturum antè juraverat, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 35.

Rĕpŭdiātus, a, um, part. *Rejected, refuſed, abandoned, divorced.* 𝔛 Repudiatus repetor, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 14. = Eloquentia ſpreta & repudiata, *Cic. Orat.* 3.

Rĕpŭdio, āre, act. [*à* repudium] (1) *To divorce*, as a man does his wife, *or* a woman her huſband. (2) *To refuſe, to abandon, to caſt off.* (3) *To reject and ſlight.* (1) § Repudiare uxorem, *Suet. Cæſ.* 1. maritum, *Quint.* 7, 8. (2) 𝔛 Non, puto, repudiabis in honore, quem in periculo recepiſti, *Vatin. Cic. Fam.* 5, 9, 1. (3) 𝔛 Populus legem hanc flagitabat, illam repudiabat, *Cic.* pro *C. Corn.* 1. 𝔛 aſpernor, *Id.* 𝔛 recipio, *Id.*

Rĕpŭdiōſus, a, um, adj. *To be divorced*, or *put away*; *ſcandalous, infamous.* § Repudioſæ nuptiæ, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 1, 56.

Rĕpŭdium, ii, n. [quia non fit ſine pudore] (1) *A bill ſent to break off a marryage contract.* (2) *A divorce, a puting away of one's wife.* (1) Eâ re repudium remiſit avunculus cauſâ meâ, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 69. vid. & *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 35. (2) M. Lepidus Apuleiæ uxoris caritate poſt repudium obiît, *Plin.* 7, 36. ☞ *The bill of divorce was conceived in this form*; Res tuas tibi habeto, *Sigon.*

† Rĕpuelleſco, ĕre, incept. *To wax nicer*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Rĕpuĕraſco, ĕre, incept. *To grow a child again.* 𝔛 Aiunt ſolere ſenem repueraſcere, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 25. = Si quis Deus mihi largiatur ut repueraſcam, & in cunis vagiam, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 23.

Rĕpugnans, tis, part. *Reſiſting, contrary, withſtanding.* = Contrariæ, diverſæ, atque inter ſe repugnantes naturæ, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 5. *al.* pugnantes. = Adverſans & repugnans natura, *Id. Offic.* 1, 31. 𝔛 Conſequentia & repugnantia, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 19.

Rĕpugnanter, adv. *Contraryly, croſsly, ſtubbornly, diſcontentedly, with regret.* 𝔛 Patienter accipere, non repugnanter, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 25.

Rĕpugnantia, æ, f. *Contrariety, repugnancy, oppoſition, reſiſtance, contradiction.* Induxit eam, quæ videretur eſſe, non quæ eſſet, repugnantiam, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 7.

‖ Rĕpugnātor, ōris, m. verb. *An oppoſer*, Amm. ⸸ Repugnax.

‖ Rĕpugnax, ācis, adj. *Contradictious, croſs, quarrelſome, contentious*, Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 20. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* perpugnax, 𝔛 facilis, *Id.*

Rĕpugno, āre, neut. (1) *To repugn, to croſs, thwart*, or *oppoſe ſtiffly.* (2) *To oppoſe, reſiſt*, or *defend, againſt.* (3) *To diſſuade.* (1) § = Crudelitati alicujus repugnare & reſiſtere, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 5. in unâ parte, *Ov.* inter ſe, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 29. contra veritatem, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 17. circa aliquid, *Quint. proœm.* l. 8. 𝔛 Hic pugnes licèt, nihil repugnabo, quinetiam concedam, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 57. 𝔛 Conſules neque concedebant, neque valde repugnabant, *Id. Fam.* 1, 2. 𝔛 recuſo, *quod vid.* (2) 𝔛 Non ego oppugnavi fratrem tuum, ſed fratri tuo repugnavi, *Id. Fam.* 5, 2. (3) 𝔛 Cùm id cenſuiſſet Caſſius, Brutus repugnaverat, &c. *Paterc.* 2, 58.

Rĕpullŭlaſco, ĕre, incept. *To bud forth, burgeon, and ſpring, again.* Stirpes novellis frondibus repullulaſcunt, *Col.* 4, 24.

Rĕpullŭlo, āre, neut. *To bud*, or *ſprout, forth anew.* § Repullulare è radicibus, *Plin.* 16, 44.

Rĕpulſa, æ, f. [*à* repello] *A repulſe, a foil, a denyal.* § Pati repulſam, *Ov. Met.* 2, 97. Accipere repulſam, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 21. ¶ Repulſam ferre, *to miſs of a place at an election*, Cic. Orat. 2, 70. Sine repulsâ fieri conſul, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 21.

‖ Rĕpulsātor, ōris, m. *A foiler*, Plin. *ap.* Litt.

‖ Rĕpulſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repulſe*, Valla. ⸸ Repulſa, *Vett.*

Rĕpulſo, āre, freq. [*à* repello, unde part. repulſans] *To drive*, or *beat, back often*; *to re-echo, to reſound.* § Colles collibus verba repulſantes, *Lucr.* 4, 583.

‖ Rĕpulsōrius, a, um, adj. *Set to repell*, or *put back*, Amm. Marc. ⸸ Repellens.

Rĕpulſus, a, um, part. [*à* repellor] (1) *Driven*, or *beaten, back.* (2) *Rejected, refuſed.* (3) *Often ſtricken*, or *beaten, upon.* (1) § Telum ære repulſum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 545. Tellus remis repulſa, *Ov. Met.* 6, 512. (2) Multas ardor habebat Jungere ſe vati, multæ doluêre repulſæ, *Ov. Met.* 10, 82. (3) Æra repulſa ſonant, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 24.

Rĕpulſus, ûs, m. (1) *A puting*, or *driveing, back.* (2) *A ſtrikeing again.* (3) *A reflection*, or *reverberation.* (1) A repulſu per vices reſilire, *Plin.* 34, 8. (2) Vipera prægnans dentium repulſu virus fundit, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Crebro repulſu Rejectæ reddunt ſpeculorum ex æquore viſum, *Lucr.* 4, 105.

‖ Rĕpulvĕro, āre, act. *To powder again*, or *beat to powder again*, Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed non inv.*

Rĕpūmĭcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A poliſhing*, or *ſleeking, with the pumice*, or *ſlick, ſtone*; *a poliſhing of the buds of trees made rough with the froſt.* = Arborum repumicatio & quædam politura, *Plin.* 17, 26.

Rĕpungo, ĕre, xi, & pŭpŭgi, ctum, act. *To prick*, or *goad, again*; Met. *to vex again, to do one ſhrewd turn for another*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Rarò occ.

Rĕpurgandus, a, um, part. *To cleanſe*, or *be cleanſed.* Cura repurgandorum tota Italia ergaſtulorum, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 8.

Rĕpurgans, tis, part. *Cleanſeing*, or *takeing away filth*; *ſcouring.* § Os repurgans, *Plin.* 8, 25.

‖ Rĕpurgātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A purgeing*, or *cleanſeing*, Litt. *ex* Col.

Rĕpurgātus, a, um, part. *Made ſerene, cleared.* Repurgato fugiebant nubila cœlo, *Ov. Met.* 5, 286. Serenitas cœli in ſinceriſſimum nitorem repurgata, *Sen. Epiſt.* 66.

Rĕpurgo, āre, act. *To make clean*; *to cleanſe again*, or *diligently.* § Repurgare humum, *Ov.* de *Nuce*, 125. nomas, *Plin.* 23, 4. hortum, *Id.* 29, 10. iter, *Liv.* 44, 4.

Rĕpurgor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be cleanſed.* Enecatur cyminum ab imo dorſo, niſi repurgetur, *Plin.* 19, 19. *conf. Curt.* 6, 6, 26.

Rĕpŭtans, tis, part. *Conſidering again.* Reputantes nunc provocatam Aſiam, nunc Europam nondum perdomitam, *Juſt.* 11, 1. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 5, 292. & *Sil.* 7, 22. Reputans quid in initio belli Memnon ſuaſiſſet, *Curt.* 3, 9.

Rĕpŭtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *Conſideration, regard*, Plin. 10, 37.

Rĕpŭto, āre. act. (1) *To think and think again, to conſider, to revolve.* (2) ‖ *To caſt and reckon up, to recount.* (1) § Eam rem ipſus ſecum rectâ reputavit viâ, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 11. Qui ſis, non unde natus ſis, reputa, *Liv. conf. Sil.* 17, 335. (2) Item ſumptus litis tutor reputabit, *Ulp.* ⸸ Supputo.

Rĕpŭtor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be conſidered again.* Reputantur munera divûm, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 226.

† Rĕputrĭdus, a, um, adj. *Roten again*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Rĕquies, ēi, & ētis, f. (1) *Reſt, repoſe, quiet, eaſe.* (2) *Refreſhment.* (3) *Reſpite, intermiſſion.* (1) 𝔛 Requietem quærere ex magnis occupationibus, *Lucceius Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. conf. & *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 19. (2) Volutari in luto ſuûm eſt requies, ut lavatio hominis, *Varr.* (3) = Tempus inane peto, requiem, ſpatiúmque furori, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 433.

Rĕquieſco, ĕre, ēvi, incept. (1) *To reſt, to lie at reſt.* (2) *To ſleep, to repoſe himſelf.* (3) *To live at eaſe, to be at quiet.* (4) *To rely, to acquieſce.* (5) *To take delight, pleaſure*, or *ſatiſfaction, in.* (6) *To lie fallow.* (7) Act. Alſo *to ſtay and make quiet*; *to ſtop*, or *cauſe to ſtop.* (1) Puella defatigata petiît, ut requieſceret in ſellâ, *Cic. Div.* 1, 46. (2) § Requieſcere longas noctes, *Tibull.* 3, 7, 21. (3) = Ut requieſcerem, curámque animi remitterem, revertebar, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 61. Vix ibi ſedatis requiêrunt pectora curis, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 514. (4) Nullius conſilio, aut ſermone requieſcunt, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (5) In hâc lectione Cicero requieſcendum putat, *Quint.* 10, 1. (6) Arva requieſcunt mutatis fœtibus, *Virg. Georg.* 1. 82. (7) Jupiter Alcmenæ geminas requieverat arctos, *Prop.* 2, 22, 25. Mutata ſuos requiêrunt flumina curſus, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 4.

† Rĕquiētūdo, dĭnis, f. *Peace, reſt, quietneſs*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. ⸸ Requies.

Rĕquiētus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *Haveing reſted and taken eaſe, that hath lain untilled*, or *fallow.* Requietus ager bene credita reddit, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 351. § Requietior terra, *Col.* 2, 1.

Rĕquīrendus, a, um, part. *To ſeek*, or *be ſought, for.* Cùm ad corpus expoſiti requirendum miſiſſet, *Juſt.* 44, 4.

Rĕquīrens, tis, part. *Enquireing, requireing.* An mandatum exſequutus foret requirens, *Curt.* 6, 20. Requirentibuſque auctorem, de dominâ confitetur, *Juſt.* 18, 3.

Rĕquīrĭto, āre, freq. *To aſk, ſeek*, or *enquire, for* a thing *often*, Plaut. Moſt. 4, 3, 11.

Rĕquīro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum, act. (1) *To ſeek again, to look for.* (2) *To enquire, ſearch, ſeek*, or *look, for.* (3) *To aſk*, or *demand.* (4) *To ſeek in vain, not to find.* (5) *To ſtand in need of.* (1) Veſtigium requiro, quà aufugit mihi, *Plaut. Ciſtell.* 4, 2, 58. (2) § Ibo ac requiram fratrem, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, ult. Juvenem oculis animoque requirit, *Ov. Met.* 4, 129. § Remedium ad rem aliquam requirere, *Cic.* (3) Si quis requirit à te ruri, Romæ non ſum, &c. *Id.* Ex te requiro, *Id.* (4) In quo majorum noſtrorum ſæpe requiro prudentiam, *Id. Parad.* 8. (5) Virtus honeſto mixta nullam requirit voluptatem, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 18.

Rĕquīror, i, paſſ. *To be ſought, required*, &c. *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2.

Rĕquīsītus, a, um, part. (1) *Sought for, demanded.* (2) *Requiſite, neceſſary.* (1) Poſt requiſitum, quale falſum? *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 24. (2) ¶ Requiſita naturæ, *the needs of nature*, Sall. *per Periphraſin, vid.* Quint. 8, 6.

Res, rei, f. [*à* ῥέζω, facio, ut ſit idem quod ἔργον, vel *à* ראש caput; it. ſumma, *Canin.*] (1) *A thing*, a general name of things incorporeal; (2) and ſometimes alſo corporeal. (3) *A fact, a deed.* (4) *An affair, a concern.* (5) *A cauſe in law.* (6) *A juncture*, or *preſent occaſion.* (7) *Ability, ſubſtance, circumſtances.* (8) *A purpoſe*, or *point in hand.* (9) *A ſtate, empire*, or *government.* (10) Abſol. *The commonwealth.* (11) *Any buſyneſs, poſt*, or *employment.* (12) *Money, wealth.* (13) *Profit, advantage.* (14) *An argument, a ſubject*, or *matter treated of.* (15) Per Euphem. *Venery.* (16) *Power, valour*, or perhaps *fortune*, or *ſucceſs.* (17) *A way, a manner.* (18) *The univerſe, the world.* (1) Res ſignatæ in mente, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 25. commentitiæ, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 40. abditæ & obſcuræ, *Id. ibid.* 4, 10. 𝔛 Non vocabulorum opificem, ſed rerum inquiſitorem decet eſſe ſapientem, *Id.* ¶ Res ſeveræ, *buſyneſs*, Nep. Pelop. 3. (2) Res, quæ gignuntur à terrâ, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 7. (3) 𝔛 Rerum auctores, non fabularum, *Id. N. D.* 3, 31. Nihil neque ante rem, neque præter rem, locuti ſumus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 1. 𝔛 Ut beneficium verbis initum re comprobes, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 5. (4) Omnem rem ſcio, ut ſit geſta, *Id. Hec.* 3, 5, 18. (5) Aut ad populum, aut in jure, aut ad judicem res eſt, *Plaut.* § Rerum actus, *Suet. Claud.* 23. ¶ Quando res rediêrunt, *in term time*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 18. Ubi res prolatæ ſunt, *in the vacation*, Id. ibid. 1, 10. Rerum prolatio, *a puting off the term*, Cic. Attic. 7, 12. ☞ *Cicero tamen diſtinguere videtur inter res & lis*, pro *Muræn.* 12, fin. (6) Pro re natâ Antonii colloquium non eſt incommodum, *Cic. Att.* 14, 6. Ita rem natam intelligo, *Plaut Caſ.* 2, 5, 35. (7) Duo talenta pro re noſtrâ decrevi eſſe ſatis, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 68. ¶ Res ſecundæ, *proſperity*, Id. Phorm. 2, 1, 11. adverſæ, *adverſity*, Cic. Fam. 4, 14. anguſtæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 5. arctæ, *ſtraits*, Val. Flacc. Res ſuas ſibi habere, *a formula in divorceing a wife*, or *a huſband.* Si vir ab uxore divortit, uxori res ſuas ſibi habere jubeto, eique claves adimito, *Lex* XII *Tabb.* vid. & *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 47. (8) Omitte iſta, & ad rem redi, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 31. (9) Poſtquam res Aſiæ evertere viſum ſuperis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 1. (10) Unus homo nobis cunctando reſtituit rem, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Rem populi tractas? *Perſ.* 4, 1. (11) Summa eſt hominis in communem municipii rem diligentia, *Cic.* Tantumne eſt ab re tuâ otii tibi, aliena ut cures? *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 23. § Res paſtoria, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. ruſtica, *Id.* militaris, *Cic.* bellica, *Hor.* (12) Poſteriùs res inventa eſt, aurumque repertum, *Lucr.* 5, 112. Qui honeſtè rem quærunt mercaturis faciendis, *Cic. Parad.* 6. Vir haud magnâ cum re, ſed fide plenus, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Senect.* 1. ¶ Rem facere, *to get wealth*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 22. § ſtruere, *Plaut.* (13) In rem ſuam aliquid convertere, *Cic.* pro *C. Roſc.* ¶ E re meâ, tuâ, &c. *to one's own advantage*, Ter. Alicui rei eſſe, *to be good for ſomething*, Id. Adelph. 3, 3, 4. Rei nulli eſſe, *good for nothing*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 38. (14) Uſus vetuſto genere, ſed rebus novis, *Phædr.* 5, 1, 12. *vid. & eundem*, 1, 27. Heroï res erat iſta pedis, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 126. (15) Ego cum illo, cum quo rem habebam, hoſpite, abiî huc, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 39. (16) Res Romana erat ſuperior, *Liv.* (17) Jam reperi rem, quo pacto nec fur, nec ſocius ſies, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 87. (18) Domina rerum *Roma*, Ov. Met. 15, 447. Aut Libyæ, aut Aſiæ latus, aut pars tertia rerum, *Sil.* Pulcherrime rerum, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 125. ☞ *Eleganter hoc nomen*, ut χρῆμα ap. Græcos, redundat, *ut* § res cibaria, *i. e.* cibus, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 3, 1. uxoria, *i. e.* uxor, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 10. Res voluptatum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 1. Phraſes promiſcuæ; Rem gerere, *to manage an affair*, chiefly in war, *Cic.* Rei ſervire, *to be induſtrious*, Ter. Malam rem metuere, *to be afraid of puniſhment*, Plaut. Abire in malam rem, vel crucem, *Formula execrandi*, & per Euphemiſmum, Abi, quo dignus es, *Ter.*

Rĕſævio, īre, īvi, neut. *To rage and bluſter anew.* Ne mota reſæviat ira, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1, 103.

Rĕsălūtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A courteous ſpeaking to him that ſpeaketh to you, a reſalutation*, Suet. Ner. 37.

Rĕsălūtātus, a. um, part. *Saluted again.* 𝔛 Cùm omnes eum ſalutabant, conſtabat neminem eſſe reſalutatum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41.

Rĕsălūto, āre, act. *To ſalute one again.* = Neminem reſalutas, deſpicis omnes, *Mart.* 4, 84.

Rĕsāneſco, ĕre, ui, neut. *To return to one's right ſenſe again, to recover one's ſenſes.* Animi reſanuit ardor, *Ov. Am.* 1, 10, 9.

Rĕſarcio, īre, ſi, tum, act. (1) *To patch, to mend.* (2) Met. *To recompenſe*, or *make amends for.* (1) *Vid.* Reſarcior. (2) = Nec mox in tantùm exuberat, ut & jacturam capitis amiſſi reſtituat, & quæſtum reſarciet, *Col.* 1, 8. & 11, 1. § Damna reſarcire, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 9.

Rĕſarcior, īri, paſſ. *To be mended.* 𝔛 = Fores effregit? reſtituentur. Veſtem diſcidit? reſarcietur, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 41.

‖ Rĕſarrio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. unde part. Rĕſarriens. *To rake*, or *weed, over again*, Plin. 18, 20.

Rĕſartūrus, a, um, part. *That will compenſate*, or *make good*, Suet. Claud. 6.

Reſcindendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be cut down.* (2) † Met. *To be made void.* (1) Pontes reſcindendos curare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 35. (2) Scæv.

Reſcindens, tis, part. *Cuting off, aboliſhing.* Lenis adeò & innoxius, ut Piſoni decreta ſua reſcindenti, &c, *Suet. Calig.* 3.

Reſcindo, ĕre, ſcĭdi, ſciſſum, act. (1) *To cut off.* (2) *To cut*, or *break, down.* (3) *To break through*, or *open a paſſage.* (4) *To retrench, to rip up; to break, or till, up.* (5) *To lance,* or *open, a ſore.* (6) *To aboliſh, cancell,* or *make void; to repeal,* or *annull,* an act, *or* law. (7) *To renew.* (1) Quod falx reliquerit, vomis reſcindat, *Col.* 2, 14. (2) *Vid.* Reſcindor. (3) Utinam quidem reſcindere has quirem vias, *Sen. Theb.* 226. § Reſcindere pectora ferro, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 507. (4) Altè perfoſſam terram reſcindere, *Col.* 1, 2. (5) Siquis ferro poterit reſcindere ſummum Ulceris os, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 453. (6) Acta Antonii reſcidiſtis, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 3. = Ut injurias reſcinderet, & irritas faceret, *Id.* (7) 𝔛 Quid me meminiſſe malorum Cogis, & obductos annis reſcindere luctus? *Ov. Met.* 12, 543.

Reſcindor, i, paſſ. (1) *To be cut,* or *broken, down.* (2) Met. *To be made void.* (1) Pontem reſcindi jubet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. (2) 𝔛 Mihi non videtur, quod ſit factum legibus, reſcindi poſſe, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 15.

Reſcio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. *To hear and underſtand of a matter, to come to the knowledge of it.* Ne reſciſcent Carthaginienſes, *Liv.* 29, 14. Reſcivit Amphitruo rem omnem, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 29.

Reſciſco, ĕre, incept. *To come to know.* Hi, quos par eſt reſciſcere, ſciunt, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 27. Cautio eſt ne id reſciſcat pater, *Id. Andr.* 2, 3, 26. Cùm id reſciêrit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 23.

‖ Reſciſſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* reſcindo] *A cutting off;* Met. *a revokeing, diſannulling,* or *makeing void,* Ulp. ┼ Abolitio.

‖ Reciſſōrius, a, um, adj. *ut,* ¶ Reciſſoria actio, *an action to make void a thing,* Ulp.

Reſciſſūrus, a, um, part. *About to cut down,* or *aboliſh.* Reſciſſuroſque ſe ferro decreta Macedonum affirmarent, *Juſt.* 14, 1.

Reſciſſus, a, um, part. (1) *Cut down,* or *in ſunder; cleft.* (2) *Lanced, opened.* (3) Met. *Aboliſhed, made void.* (1) § Pons reſciſſus, *Nep. Milt.* 3. Reſciſſum palatum, *Luc.* 4, 328. (2) Reſciſſum vulnus, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 19, 9. (3) Gloria reſciſſa cunctis, *Claud.* de *Bell. Get.* 586.

Reſcītūrus, a, um, part. *To come to the knowledge of.* Intelligant adverſarios reſcituros de ſuo adventu, *Nep. Eum.* 8.

Reſcrībendus, a, um, part. *To write,* or *be writen, back.* Quod inter ſpectandum, epiſtolis libelliſque legendis, ac reſcribendis, vacaret, *Suet. Aug.* 45.

Reſcrībo, ĕre, pſi, ptum, act. (1) *To write back.* (2) *To write over again,* in order to correct. (3) *To pay money by bill.* (4) *To write againſt.* (1) 𝔛 Quid de iis rebus Fonteius ad legatos ſuos ſcripſit, quid ad eum illi reſcripſerunt, cognoſcite, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 3. (2) Pollio Aſinius exiſtimat, *Cæſarem commentarios ſuos reſcripturum,* & correcturum fuiſſe, *Suet. Cæſ.* 56. (3) Dictans quod tu nunquam reſcribere poſſis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 76. *Vid. &* Reſcribor, n. 2. ¶ Reſcribere legionem ad equum, *to put the foot on horſeback,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 42. (4) Cujus libris de orthographiâ reſcripſit, non ſine inſectatione ſtudiorum, morúmque ejus, *Suet.* de *Illuſtr. Gramm.*

Reſcrībor, i, paſſ. (1) *To be writ back, to be anſwered,* &c. (2) *To be paid by bill.* (1) *Retulit ad ſenatum* quâ formâ regum literis reſcribi placeret, *Suet. Tib.* 30. (2) Argentum rurſus jube reſcribi, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 29.

Reſcriptum, ti, n. *A reſcript,* or *letter of an emperour,* or *prince, in anſwer to petitions,* or *other letters.* Precatus per codicillos immiti reſcripto venas reſolvit, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 9, 3.

Reſcriptūrus, a, um, part. *About to write back.* Exiſtimatque reſcripturum & correcturum fuiſſe, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 56.

Reſcriptus, a, um, part. *Writ again, new choſen.* ¶ Reſcripta Bruto de Catone, *a work of Auguſtus ſo called,* Suet. Aug. 85. Cantus reſcripti, *ſongs pricked and ſet down with muſical notes,* Cic. *interp. Turn.* Reſcriptæ ex eodem milite novæ legiones, *Liv.* 9, 10.

‖ Rĕſculpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum, act. *To reſemble,* or *expreſs,* Prud. Pſych. 51. ┼ Exprimo, *Vett.*

Rĕsĕcandus, a, um, part. (1) *To be cut down, to be reaped.* (2) Met. *To be cut off,* or *taken away; to be retrenched.* (1) Seges reſecanda falce, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 53. (2) 𝔛 Hæc ita diſputant ut reſecanda eſſe fateantur; evelli penĭtùs dicant nec poſſe, nec opus eſſe, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 20.

‖ Rĕsĕcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A cuting,* or *pareing,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Rĕsĕcātior, us, comp. *Shorter, more preciſe,* or *exact,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ✤ Prolixior, ┼ brevior, *Vett.*

Rĕsĕco, āre, ui, ctum, act. (1) *To pare, clip, cut off,* or *out.* (2) *To take clean away.* (3) Met. *To ſift too nicely, to examine too ſeverely.* (1) § Reſecare ungues, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 15. partem de tergore, *Ov. Met.* 8, 648. (2) § Linguam reſecare, *Id.* in *Ibin.* 439. (3) Cic. *de* Amic. 5.

Rĕſecro, āre, act. [*ex* re, *i. e.* contrà, *&* ſacro; reſecrare, ſolvere religione] (1) *To pray contrary to that he deſired before;* 𝔛 *to take off a curſe,* or *excommunication.* (2) ‖ Alſo *to ſacrifice again.* (3) *To pray,* or *deſire, again.* (1) Iidem ſacerdotes reſecrare ſunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, *Nep. Alcib.* 6. (2) Amm. (3) Obſecro te, reſecro, operam hanc da mihi fidelem, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 49.

Rĕſectio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* reſeco] *A pareing,* or *cuting.* Vinea quæ ex reſectione nata eſt, *Col.* 4, 22.

‖ Rĕſector, ōris, m. *He that cuteth,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Rĕſectus, a, um, part. [*à* reſecor] *Cut,* or *pared, off; ſhreded, ſhaven off.* Radices valle reſectæ, *Ov. Met.* 6, 264. § Barba reſecta, *Id. Triſt.* 4, 10, 58.

Rĕsĕcūtus, a, um, part. [*à* reſequor] *Following again, anſwering, replying.* His eſt reſecuta rogantem, *Ov. Met.* 8, 863.

Rĕsĕda, æ, f. [ita dict. quòd morbos reſedaret] *An herb which diſſolveth ſwellings and impoſthumes; a dock.* Reſeda, morbos reſeda, *Plin.* 27, 12. *i. e.* mitiga.

Rĕsēdo, āre, act. *To appeaſe,* or *allay,* Plin. 27, 12.

Rĕſegmen, ĭnis, n. [quod à re quâpiam reſecatur] *Any thing cut off; a pareing, a chiping.* § Reſegmina unguium, *Plin.* 28, 1.

‖ Rĕsēmĭnātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſowing of ſeed again,* Lex. *ex* Col.

Rĕsēmĭno, āre, act. *To ſow again, to breed of its own ſeed.* = Una eſt quæ reparet, ſeſeque reſeminet ales, *Ov. Met.* 15, 392.

‖ Rĕsēmĭnor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be ſown,* Litt. *ex* Col.

✤ ‖ Rĕsĕquor, i, cūtus, dep. unde part. Rĕsĕcūtus. *To follow again, to ſay after another, to anſwer, to reply.* Nereïs his contrà reſecuta Cratæide natam, *Ov. Met.* 13, 749. *Vid.* Reſecutus.

Rĕsĕrandus, a, um, part. *To be unlocked.* Res familiaris non ita reſeranda, ut pateat omnibus, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 15. = Claudenda, *Id. ibid.*

Rĕsĕrans, tis, part. *Unlocking,* Met. *diſcloſeing.* Hoſpitibus reſerans ſecreta, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 438.

Rĕsĕrātus, a, um, part. *Opened, unlocked.* Patent iterum reſerato carcere poſtes, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 2, 77. § Reſerata dies, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 655.

Rĕsĕro, āre, act. [cùm amotâ ſerâ à januæ cardine patefiunt fores, *Feſt.*] (1) *To open, to unlock.* (2) *To diſcloſe,* or *diſcover.* (3) *To ſet open.* (1) 𝔛 Domus ſuas claudunt, aut reſerant, *Plin.* 10, 21. = Urbem reſerare, & pandere portas, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 584. (2) Oracula reſerabo anguſtæ mentis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 145. (3) Ut referet pelagus, ſpargatque per æquora bellum, *Luc.* 2, 682.

Rĕsĕro, ĕre, ēvi, ātum, act. *To ſow, ſet,* or *plant, again,* Col. 3, 11.

Rĕsĕror, āri, paſſ. *To be opened.* Reſerari fores juſſit, *Val. Max.* 2, 10, 2.

Rĕſervandus, a, um, part. *To be reſerved.* Gladiatores notos, ſicubi infeſtis ſpectatoribus dimicarent, vi rapiendos reſervandoſque mandabat, *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 26.

Rĕſervātus, a, um, part. *Reſerved.* Fecit & ſæculares, quaſi anticipatos ab Auguſto, nec legitimo tempori reſervatos, *Suet. T. Claud.* 21. Sed gloria operis libertati reſervata, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 72, 4.

Rĕſervo, āre, act. (1) *To keep for time to come.* (2) *To keep from another, to reſerve.* (3) *To keep alive.* (1) Dii præſentis fraudis pœnas in diem reſervant, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 24. (2) 𝔛 Uſum loquendi populo conceſſi, ſcientiam mihi reſervavi, *Id. Orat.* 48. = Retineo, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 2. Quartam partem agri in pratum reſervare, *Cato,* c. 29. (3) *Vid.* ſeq.

Rĕſervor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be reſerved,* &c. Ex mediâ morte ſum reſervatus, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 9. Præſenti ſermoni reſerventur cætera, *Id. Q. fr.* 2, 8.

Rĕſes, ĭdis, adj. [*à* reſideo, quia reſidet ignavus] (1) *Idle, ſlothfull, lazy.* (2) *Unaccuſtomed.* (1) Timere patres reſidem in urbe plebem, *Liv.* 2, 32. ¶ Reſes aqua, *ſtanding water,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17. (2) = Reſides animi, deſuetaque corda, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 726.

Rĕſex, ĕcis, m. [*à* reſecando] *The vine branch, which is cut and ſpringeth again, and beareth more fruit than it did before,* Col. 3, 10. *&* 4, 24. *Vid.* Reſideo.

Rĕsĭdens, tis, part. *Siting, reſideing,* &c. Reſidens in codice pellex, *Juv.* 2, 57. conf. *Sil.* 4, 237.

Rĕsĭdeo, ēre, ēdi, neut. [*ex* re, *&* ſedeo] (1) *To ſit down.* (2) *To reſt, to ſit ſtill.* (3) *To remain,* or *abide.* (4) *To continue, to reſide.* (5) *To ſtick,* or *cleave, to.* (6) *To impend.* (7) *To decline.* (8) *To ſhrink,* or *ſink down; to abate.* (1) 𝔛 Reſidere, deinde ſpatiari, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 21. (2) ¶ Reſidere eſuriales ferias, *to ſit idly, and faſt,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8. (3) In corpore mortui nullus reſidet ſenſus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 43. (4) Ut nequas amicitias reſidere in familiis arbitretur, *Id. Attic.* 14, 14. (5) Cujus culpa in te reſidet, *Brut. Cic.* 16. (6) Periculum reſidebit, & erit incluſum penĭtùs in venis, *Cic.* in *Catil.* 1, 13. (7) Si montes reſediſſent, amnes exaruiſſent, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 33. (8) Cùm tumor animi reſediſſet, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 12. § Reſident iræ, *Liv.* 2, 29. Niſi malis à *reſido.*

Rĕsīdo, ĕre, sēdi, neut. (1) *To abide,* or *continue,* in a place. (2) *To ſit down.* (3) *To be aſſuaged, to be calm.* (4) *To go back, to retreat.* (5) *To fix,* or *ſettle, his abode.* (1) 𝔛 Viennenſium vitia inter ipſos reſidunt, noſtra latè vagantur, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 2, 7. (2) Jungunt dextras mediiſque reſidunt Ædibus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 467. (3) 𝔛 Dum motæ reſidant aquæ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 95. (4) 𝔛 Flumina proſiliunt, aut excæcata reſidunt, *Id. Met.* 15, 272. Dum retro reſidunt in partem, quæ peſte caret, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 539. (5) 𝔛 Verſans Siculiſne reſideret arvis, Italaſne capeſſeret oras, *Id. Æn.* 5, 702.

Rĕsĭduum, ui, n. *The reſt, the remnant, that which is left in arrearages, the reſidue.* 𝔛 Quid relatum, quid reſiduum ſit, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agr.* 2, 12.

Rĕsĭduus, a, um, adj. *The reſt, the remnant, what is left, the reſidue,* or *remainder.* § Reſiduæ pecuniæ, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 34. = Reſidua & vetus ſimultas, *Liv.* 29, 37.

‖ Rĕſignātio, ōnis, f. verb. *An opening,* or *reſigning; a cancelling,* Ap. JCC.

Rĕſignātus, a, um, part. *Opened,* &c. Reſignatæ literæ & inſpectæ, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 3, 65. ¶ ‖ Reſignatum æs, *ſoldiers pay ſtoped by their officers for negligent ſervice in war,* Feſt.

Rĕſigno, āre, act. [*à* re. *&* ſignum] (1) *To open what is ſealed, to unſeal.* (2) *To cloſe,* or *faſten, up.* (3) *To aboliſh, to annull, to cancell.* (4) *To diſcover and declare.* (5) *To reſign,* or *ſurrender.* (1) § Reſignare literas, *Plaut. Vid.* Reſignatus. teſtamenta, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 9. (2) Dat ſomnos adimitque, & lumina morte reſignat, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 244. *interpr. Serv.* ☞ *Sed hic omnino conſulendus* Turnebus Adverſ. 24, 26. *annon potiùs aperiendi notione ſumi debeat hic locus.* (3) Cùm omnium tabularum fidem reſignâſſet, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 5. (4) O vates venientia fata reſigna, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 335. (5) 𝔛 Si celeres quatit *Fortuna* Pennas reſigno quæ dedit, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 54.

Rĕsĭlio, īre, ui, īvi *&* iī, ultum, neut. [*à* re, *&* ſalio] (1) *To leap, ſkip,* or *ſtart, back.* (2) *To rebound, to recoil.* (3) *To be obſtinate.* (4) *To*

To ſhrink in, or grow lank. (5) *Not to ſtick to, not to be fixed upon.* (6) || Alſo *to go from his bargain.* (1) Piratæ in aquas ſuas reſiluerunt, *Flor.* 3, 6. (2) A culmine tecti reſilit grando, *Ov. Met.* 12, 480. (3) Quandoque reſilit vulnus, & curare ſcalpello oportet, *Plin.* (4) = Detracto mammâ alumno ſuo ſterileſcit illico, ac reſilit, *Id.* 11, 40. (5) Crimen ab hoc quaſi ſcopulo reſiluit, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 29. (6) Emptori reſilit venditor, meliore conditione oblatâ, *Ulp.*

Rĕſīmus, a, um, adj. [*ex* re, & ſimus] *Haveing a chamois noſe, crooked upward.* Naribus reſimis paululiſque, *Col.* 6, 1. § Roſtrum reſimum, *Plin.* 8, 25.

*Rĕſīna, æ, f. [à Gr. ῥητίνη, utrumque à Celt. rouſin] *Reſin, or the like gum, runing out of trees,* Col. 12, 20. Vitr. 2, 9.

*Rĕſīnāceus, a, um, adj. *Of, or like, reſin,* Plin. 14, 11.

*|| Rĕſīnārius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, reſin,* Litt. *ex* Mart.

*Rĕſīnātus, a, um, part. (1) *Reſined; made, or mixed, with reſin.* (2) Met. *Soft, effeminated, debauched.* (1) ✠ Reſinata bibis vina, Falerna fugis, *Mart.* 3. 77. = Crapula, *Celſ.* q. v. (2) § Reſinata juventus, *Juv.* 8, 114. *i. e.* reſinâ levigati in amatorum gratiam.

*|| Rĕſīnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [*ex* reſina, & fero] *Bearing reſin.* ¶ Arbor reſinifera, *the reſin tree,* Jun.

Rĕſīno, ĕre, sīvi, act. *To reſign up.* Audio te fundum hunc velle reſinere, adf. Lexica *ex* Cic. ſed loco perperam notato.

*Rĕſīnōſus, a, um, adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Full of reſin, pitch, or gum; gummy, clammy.* § Medicamina reſinoſa, *Col.* 12, 20. = Pinguiſſima & reſinoſiſſima bacca, *Plin.* 14, 7.

Rĕſĭpiens, tis, part. *Taſteing of.* Vitis per ſe in vino picem reſipiens, *Plin.* 14, 1.

Rĕſĭpio, ĕre, pīvi & pui, neut. [*ex* re, & ſapio] (1) *To ſavour, or ſmell; to taſte, or ſmack, of.* (2) Met. *To be wiſe, to come to one's wits.* (1) § Reſipit picem, *Plin.* 32, 9. *Met.* Laboravi ut abſurda concinerent, inſulſa reſiperent, hiulca congruerent, *Auſon. Technop. Præf.* Intelligo te reſipiſſe, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 3. *pro* reſipuiſſe, conf. *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 38.

Rĕſĭpiſcens, tis, part. *Comeing to his ſenſes again.* Extractum ſibi deficienti annulum mox reſipiſcens requiſivit, *Suet. Tib.* 73.

|| Rĕſĭpiſcentia, æ, f. *Repentance.* Μετάνοιαν, nos poſſumus reſipiſcentiam dicere, *Lact. Div. Inſt.* 6, 24. ☞ *Hinc apparet hanc vocem Lactantii ætate modò cuſam.*

Rĕſĭpiſco, ĕre, ui, neut. (1) *To repent, or return to a right underſtanding.* (2) *To come to one's wits, or ſenſes, again; to recover.* (1) Ne interveneris dum reſipiſcit, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 24. (2) Suet. Tib. 73.

Rĕſiſtens, tis, part. *Stoping, oppoſeing, reſiſting.* Fortiſſimè cum reſiſtentibus confligere, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 29. Prælium atrocius quàm pro paucitate reſiſtentium fuit, *Liv.* 41, 2.

Rĕſiſtitur, imperſ. *It is withſtood; it is cured, or remedyed,* Plin. 26, 13. Initium id perfringendarum domuum, vel, ſi reſiſteretur, cauſa cædis, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 1, 4.

Rĕſiſto, ĕre, ſtiti, ſtĭtum, neut. (1) *To ſtand up, or riſe again.* (2) *To ſtand ſtill, to ſtay, to halt.* (3) *To ſtop,* as in ſpeaking. (4) *To withſtand, to reſiſt, to hold againſt one.* (5) Met. *To be good againſt.* (1) ✠ Nihil eſt unde lapſi reſiſtamus, *Cic.* pro *Muran.* 39. (2) Reſtitêre Romani, tanquam cœleſti voce juſſi, *Liv.* l. 1. Dave adeſ, reſiſte, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 7. (3) Incipit effari mediâque in voce reſiſtit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 76. (4) § Cùm legiones hoſtibus reſiſterent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 22. = Reſiſtere, & repugnare contra veritatem, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 17. *Abſol.* Adversùs reſiſtere, *Nep. Pelop.* 1. (5) Cervus herbâ cinare venenatis pabulis reſiſtit, *Plin.* 8, 27.

|| Rĕſŏlūbĭlis, le, adj. *Which may be reſolved,* Litt. *ex* Col. certè ap. *Prud. Apoth.* 514.

Rĕſolvens, tis, part. *Looſening, geting free from.* Longoque reſolvens Aggere ſe ripæ, *Sil.* 6, 281.

Rĕſolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, act. [*ex* re, & ſolvo] (1) *To unlooſe, untie, unbind, or ungird.* (2) *To open, or undo.* (3) *To looſen, to make laxative.* (4) *To make void.* (5) *To mitigate, to relax.* (6) *To diſcover, to explain.* (7) *To pay back.* (8) || *To ſeparate, divide, or put aſunder.* (9) *To aboliſh, to take off, or away.* (10) *To diſſolve, ſoften, or melt.* (11) *To enfeeble, or weaken.* (12) *To confute, to refute.* (13) *To ſcatter, or diſſipate.* (14) *To acquit, or abſolve.* (15) *To reſolve, or reduce.* (1) ✠ Si quem dominus vinxerit, ne ſine juſſu patris familiâs reſolvat, *Col.* 11, 1. ✠ Cinctas reſolvite veſtes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 382. ¶ ✠ Vocem atque ora reſolvere, *to break ſilence,* Virg. Æn. 3, 457. § vulnera, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 82. (2) § Acceptas literas reſolvere, *Liv.* epiſtolam, *Sen. Ep.* 22. (3) ✠ Quid compreſſum corpus reſolvat, quid ſolutum teneat, *Celſ.* (4) = Antè, pudor, quàm te violo, aut tua jura reſolvo, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 28. (5) Hiems curas reſolvit, *Id. Georg.* 1, 302. (6) Ipſe dolos tecti, ambageſque reſolvit, *Id. Æn.* 6, 29. (7) Si reſolvi argentum cui debeo, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 30. ¶ Unâ plagâ reſolvere, *to get off with one blow,* Id. Amph. 2, 2, 73. (8) Litt. *ex* Celſ. (9) Vectigal & onera commerciorum reſolvimus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 65. (10) Aceti acerbitas viſque margaritas in tabem reſolvit, *Plin.* 9, 35. Ignis aurum reſolvit, *Lucr.* 6, 966. (11) Poplites ſubmittuntur, vireſque reſolvunt, *Id.* conf. Reſolutus, n. 4. (12) Reſolvere ex parte diverſâ dicta difficile erit, *Quint.* 5, 13. (13) Diduxit humum fluctus, parteſque reſolvit In totidem, *Ov. Met.* 8, 587. (14) Te piacula nulla reſolvent, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 34. (15) § Reſolvere in pulverem, *Col.* 11, 2.

Rĕſolvor, i, paſſ. *To be looſed, to die, to be made void,* &c. Cic. *Vid.* Reſolvo.

Rĕſŏlūtio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A looſeing.* (2) || Met. *A reſolution.* (1) ¶ Reſolutio nervorum, *the palſy,* Celſ. 2, 1. ventris, *a lax,* or *looſeneſs,* Id. 2, 6. alvi, *Id.* 2, 7. ✠ adſtrictio, *Id.* (2) § Reſolutio ſophiſmatis, *Gell.* 18, 2.

|| Rĕſŏlūtūrus, a, um, part. *About to pay,* Cic. Philipp. 14. c. ult. *ubi al. leg.* perſoluturum.

Rĕſŏlūtus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Unbound, looſed.* (2) *Hanging down, diſheveled.* (3) *Looſe, not coſtive.* (4) *Enfeebled, enervated, weakened.* (5) *Broken up, ploughed, or diged.* (6) *Diſſolute, effeminate.* (7) *Overflowed.* (1) § Reſoluta vĭncla, *Sil.* 3, 462. (2) Reſoluta comas *puella,* Tib. 1, 9, penult. (3) ✠ Adſtricta alios, alios reſoluta alvus exercet, *Celſ.* (4) = Sic juvenum corpora fluxa, & reſoluta ſunt, ut nihil mors mutatura videatur, *Col.* 1, 1. (5) ✠ Ex his nihil non meliùs reſolutâ humo, quàm denſâ provenit, *Col.* § Reſoluta terra, *Ov. Met.* 15, 245. (6) Reſolutus in luxus & otium, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 67, 4. Reſolutior cinædo, *Mart.* 10, 98, 2. (7) § Reſolutus Rhenus, *Suet. Dom.* 6.

⚜ Rĕſŏnābĭlis, le, adj. *Ringing, yielding a ſound again.* § Reſonabilis Echo, *Ov. Met.* 3, 358.

Rĕſŏnans, tis, part. *Sounding, or ringing, again with an echo; roaring.* Scindunt reſonanti fragmine montem, *Sil.* 1, 372. Undâ reſonante tunditur littus, *Catull.* 11, 3. § Reſonantia Hylan ora, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 18. conf. *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Rĕſŏnantia, æ, f. *A ſounding again, an echo.* Ubi non impediatur reſonantia, *Vitr.* 5, 3.

Rĕſŏnātur, imperſ. *A ringing ſound is made.* In fidibus tubâ reſonatur, aut cornu, *Cic. N. D.* 57.

Rĕſŏno, āre, ui, & āvi, n. *To ſound, or ring, again with an echo; to reſound.* Reliquum ſic è poculo ejecit, ut id reſonaret, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 40. § Reſonat clamoribus æther, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 226. Reſonare doces Amaryllida ſylvas, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 5. Per extremas reſonavit flebile rupes, *Manil.* 5, 566.

Rĕſŏnus, a, um, adj. *That ſoundeth again, that maketh an echo, ringing, reſounding.* § Reſonæ voces, *Ov. Met.* 3, 496. Ictus reſoni, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 619. Reſonæ ripæ, *Sil.* 6, 285. valles, *Luc.* 7, 480.

Rĕſorbens, tis, part. *Suping up.* Pontus revoluta reſorbens Æquora, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 624.

Rĕſorbeo, ēre, ui, neut. *To ſwallow, or ſup, again.* ✠ Vomit totidem fluctus, totidemque reſorbet, *Ov. Met.* 12, 125. § Reſorbere lachrymas, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 654. vocem, *Plin.* 18, 35. fletum, *Sil.* 12, 594.

Rĕſorbeor, ēri, paſſ. *To be ſwallowed up again.* Unum addiderim, multum fluminum huc atque illùc ferre, nec litore tenus accreſcere, aut reſorberi, *Tac. Agric.* 10, 9.

Reſpectans, tis, part. *Beholding.* = Hæc ita prætereamus, ut tamen intuentes & reſpectantes relinquamus, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 5.

Reſpecto, āre, freq. [à reſpicio] (1) *To look back often.* (2) *To have frequent regard to; to reſpect, or regard.* (3) Met. *To open, to gape.* (1) Quid reſpectas? nihil pericli eſt, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 3. Obliquo oculo reſpectare aliquem, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 377. (2) Si qua pios reſpectant numina, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 607. (3) Janua lethi vaſto reſpectat hiatu, *Lucr.* 5, 376.

Reſpectus, ûs, m. verb. [à reſpicio] (1) *A looking back.* (2) *A ſight, a ſpectacle.* (3) *Conſideration, regard, or reſpect.* (1) Effuſè & ſine reſpectu effugere, *Liv.* 32, 12. (2) Fugientibus miſerabilem reſpectum incendiorum fore, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 32. (3) Cùm reſpectum ad ſenatum, & bonos non haberet, *Id. Philipp.* 5, 18. Occultæ muſicæ aiebat nullum eſſe reſpectum, *Suet. Ner.* 20. Tandem ſit veri reſpectus & æqui, *Mart.* 11, 50, 11.

Reſpergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum, act. *To beſprinkle, to daſh.* Cùm prætoris oculos prædonum remi reſpergerent, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 38. Sanguine tauri dextram reſpergere, *Catull.* 62, 230. § tergora mero, *Col.* 6, 2.

Reſpergor, i, paſſ. *To be beſprinkled.* Servili deinceps probro reſperſus eſt, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 48, 6. § Reſpergi cruore, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 128.

Reſperſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A beſprinkleing.* § Pigmentorum reſperſio, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 21. Sumptuoſa reſperſio, *Id.* de *Legg.* 2, 24.

Reſperſus, a, um, part. *Beſprinkled.* Sanguine ſimulacrum Veſtæ reſperſum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 3. Reſperſæ menſæ cruore, *Liv.* 1, 48.

Reſperſus ûs, m. *A ſprinkling, or daſhing.* Aves reſperſu pinnarum hoſtem obcæcantes, *Plin.* 10, 3.

Reſpĭciendus, a, um, part. *To be regarded.* Quantùm quiſque ferat reſpiciendus erit, *Ov. Am.* 1, 8, 38.

Reſpĭciens, tis, part. *Looking back upon.* Reſpiciens oculis pignora chara meis, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 3, 60. conf. *Sil.* 6, 199.

Reſpĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, act. [*ex* re, & ſpecio] (1) *To look back upon.* (2) Abſol. *To look.* (3) Met. *To conſider, or mind; to regard, to reſpect.* (4) *To favour.* (5) Alſo *to belong, to appertain.* (1) Vecors repentè conſtitit, deinde reſpexit, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 1. (2) Tam longè retro reſpicere non poſſunt, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 2. (3) Nullum remittis tempus, neque te reſpicis, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 18. (4) Tace, aliquis nos Deus reſpiciet, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 3, 22. Pietas reſpicit labores hominum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 589. (5) § Summa imperii ad hunc *Brutum* reſpiciebat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 5.

Reſpĭcior, i, paſſ. *To be looked back upon, to be regarded,* &c. Cic. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 7, 144.

|| Reſpīno, āre, act. *To remove thorns,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Reſpīrāmen, ĭnis, n. *The paſſage of the breath, the windpipe.* = Vitales vias & reſpiramina clauſit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 828.

|| Reſpīrāmentum, i, n. *A reſpiration,* Litt. *ex* Apul. † Reſpiratio.

Reſpīrans, tis, part. *Breatheing, blowing.* Tam reſpirantibus auris, Infernos gravat umbra lacus, *Claud.* 2. in *Ruf.* 455.

Reſpīrātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A breatheing, or fetching breath; Reſpiration.* (2) *A venting of exhalation, or ſteam.* (1) = Intervalla, moræ, reſpirationeſque in oratione delectant, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 16. (2) § Reſpiratio aquarum, *Id. N. D.* 2, 10.

|| Reſpīrātus, ûs, m. *The breatheing back.* Reſpiratu contrahunt, & dilatant ſe pulmones, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. *Sed Grut. leg.* ſpiritu.

Reſpīro, āre, act. & neut. (1) *To take, or fetch, breath; to breathe.* (2) *To be refreſhed, or eaſed.* (3) *To have ſome reſpite, to recover.* (4) *To breathe forth and ſend out.* (1) ✠ = Aſpera arteria excipit animam à pulmonibus, eandemque reſpirat & reddit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (5) *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 12. Sine reſpirare me, tibi ut reſpondeam, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 3, 12. ¶ § Reſpirare à metu, *to recover out of a fright*, Cic. *pro* Cluent. 70. (3) Si, armis poſitis, civitas reſpiraverit, *Id. Fam.* 6, 2. (4) Malignum Aëra reſpirat pelago circumflua Neſiis, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 78.

Reſplendens, tis. part. *Reſplendent, ſhineing.* § Stamine reſplendens, *Claud. Epigr.* 21, 1.

Reſplendeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To ſhine bright, to glitter.* Reſplendeat iis veſtis, argentum, *&c.* Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 8. *ſed Grut. leg.* reſpondeat. Tremula infuſo reſplendent cærula Phœbo, *Sil.* 12, 732.

‖ Reſplendeſcentia, æ. f. *Brightneſs*, Aug. ⸸ Splendor.

Reſpondens, tis. part. *Anſwering, reſounding*, Stat. Achill. 2, 174. Ov. Faſt. 4, 642.

Reſpondeo, ēre, di, ſum. neut. (1) *To anſwer, to reply.* (2) *To re-echo.* (3) *To agree, to act ſuitably, to correſpond.* (4) *To appear,* or *anſwer, when one is called.* (5) *To give counſel to thoſe that aſk our advice.* (6) *To ſucceed, to anſwer expectation.* (7) *To ſtand,* or *be ſet, right over againſt.* (8) *To pay,* or *ſatisfy.* (1) ✠ Aliud mihi reſpondes, ac rogo? *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 3. Si appellâſſes, reſpondiſſet nomine, *Plaut. Trin.* § Reſpondere ad quæſita, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 1. alicujus maledictis, *Ter. Prol.* in *Andr.* 7. de aliquo, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5. contra contumeliam inimici, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp.* 8. pro aliquo, *Id.* de aliquâ re, *Id. Acad.* 4, 7. aliquid in utramque partem, *Id. Acad.* 4. (2) Non canimus ſurdis, reſpondent omnia ſylvæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 8. (3) § Scipio fortunæ virtutique in Africâ reſpondit, *Paterc.* 2, 4. Quarta chorda ad ſeptimam reſpondet, *Varr.* (4) Citatus accuſator, non reſpondit, *Cic.* (5) Rutilius magnum munus de jure reſpondendi ſuſtinebat, *Id.* § Reſpondere jus civile publicè, *Plin.* (6) ✠ Medicina ſæpius reſpondet, interdum tamen fallit, *Celſ.* (7) Contrà elata mari reſpondet Gnoſia tellus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 23. (8) ✠ Fit ſæpe ut ii qui debent, non reſpondent ad tempus, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 2.

Reſpondeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be anſwered, &c.* ✠ Quæ conſuluntur, minimo periculo reſpondentur, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 13.

Reſpondo, di, ĕre, ſum. neut. *To anſwer, to agree, &c. Mart.* 3, 4, 7. ſi ſana ſit lectio. Sic etiam magno quædam reſpondere mundo Hæc natura facit, *Manil.* 5. ſub finem.

‖ Reſponsālis, is. m. *An officer like the pope's nuncio, ſent with ſpecial commiſſion from his prince*, Novell.

Reſponſio, ōnis. f. verb. *An anſwer*; alſo *agreeableneſs.* Interpretatio indigna reſponſione, *Cic.* pro *C. Balb.* 13. Reſponſione me laceſſivit, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 23.

Reſponſĭto, āre. freq. [*à* ſeq. reſponſo] *To anſwer often, to give counſel in law.* = Leges interpretari, & populo reſponſitare, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 4.

Reſponſo, āre. freq. [*à* reſpondeo] (1) *To anſwer,* or *echo.* (2) *To anſwer ſaucyly, to give croſs anſwers.* (3) *To reſiſt,* or *oppoſe.* (4) *To agree with, to ſuit with.* (8) Neu quiſquam reſponſet, quando haſce ædes pultabit ſenex, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 56. § Reſponſant juga, *Vall. Flacc.* 4, 286. ſilvæ, *Id.* 3, 597. (2) § Numquis ſervorum deliquit? num ancillæ aut ſervi tibi reſponſant? *Plaut. Menæch.* 4, 2, 57. (3) § Virtus atque animus cœnis reſponſat opimis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 103. § Reſponſare cupidinibus, *to deny one's ſelf*, Id. ibid. 7, 85. (4) Ne gallina malùm reſponſet dura palato, *Id. Sat.* 2, 4, 18.

Reſponſor, ōris. m. verb. *A counſelor at law,* Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 43. interpr. Torr. *a ſurety, a voucher,* al. perperam.

Reſponſum, ſi. n. (1) *An anſwer, a reply, a rejoinder.* (2) *An oracle, a propheſy.* (3) *An opinion of the learned in the law.* (1) ✠ Sciat reſponſum non dictum eſſe, *Ter.* in *Prol. Eun.* 6. Ex illius ad noſtra reſponſa reſponſis intelligentur, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 17. (2) Si qua Phryges præ ſe jactant reſponſa Deorum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 134. Poſcens reſponſa ſacerdos, *Sil.* 1, 121. (3) Reſponſa atque decreta *juriſconſultorum*, Cic. *pro* Muræn. 14.

Reſponſūrus, a, um. part. *That will anſwer, that will match,* Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 86. Luc. 6, 762.

Reſponſus, ûs. m. (1) ‖ *An anſwer.* (2) *Proportion, anſwerableneſs, ſuitableneſs, conformity, analogy.* (1) ✠ Interrogatione, & reſponſu, *Dig.* (2) Omnium linearum reſponſus, *Vitr.* 1, 2.

Reſpublĭca, reīpublĭcæ. f. [publica res] *A commonwealth, the publick weal, a ſtate,* paſſim. ☞ *Scrib. contract.* reſp. remp. & R. P. *item diviſè* res publica.

Reſpuendus, a, um. part. *To be refuſed,* Col. 6, 2.

Reſpuens, tis. part. *Refuſeing*; *not ſuffering,* or *admitting.* ¶ Tergus omne reſpuens vulnus, *invulnerable,* Plin. 8, 21.

Reſpuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To ſpit out again.* (2) *To daſh,* or *ſpout, upon.* (3) *Not to abide*; *to caſt,* or *throw, back.* (4) Met. *To refuſe, to reject, to diſguſt,* or *diſlike*; *to ſlight.* (1) Ab ſe reſpuit liquorem, *Vitr.* 7, 4. (2) Magnâ vi tigna trabeſque Reſpuit humor aquæ, *Lucr.* 2, 197. (3) § Reſpuere ſecures, *Plin.* 17, 10. *Vid.* Reſpuor. (4) = Dicere aliquid quod omnium mentes aſpernentur & reſpuant, *Cic.* de *Fato.*

Reſpuor, i. paſſ. *To be caſt back, to be refuſed.* Dens aratri reſpuitur per ſoli duritiam, *Col. R. R.* 2, 4. Lumen per cornu tranſit, at imber reſpuitur, *Lucr.* 2, 389. Cæſaris edicta reſpuentur, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 25.

Reſtagnans, tis. part. *Overflowing.* Lacus reſtagnans gurgite vaſto, *Sil.* 5, 4. conf. *Liv.* 44, 6.

Reſtagnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An overflowing,* or *runing over,* Plin. 6, 28.

Reſtagno, āre. neut. *To run over, to overflow, to ſtagnate.* Mare ſuccedit longiùs, latéque is locus reſtagnat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 24. conf. *Sil.* 4, 752. Alto reſtagnant flumina vallo, *Luc.* 4, 89.

Reſtans, tis. part. (1) *Reſiſting.* (2) *Remaining.* (3) ‖ *Holding out* a ſiege. (1) Laminis reſtantibus adverſus pila, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 46, 6. § Æra clauſtris reſtantia, *Lucr.* 2, 450. (2) Dona reſtantia flammis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 683. (3) Validam urbem multos dies reſtantem pugnando vicit, *Sall.* in *Fragm.*

Reſtat, imperſ. *It remaineth,* Cic. paſſim.

‖ Reſtaurātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reſtoreing,* or *repairing,* Ulp. ⸸ Reſtitutio, inſtauratio, *Cic.*

‖ Reſtaurātor, ōris. m. verb. *A reſtorer,* Ulp. ⸸ Reſtitutor.

Reſtaurātūrus, a, um. part. *About to reſtore.* Promittens hâc manu non minus bellum quàm geſſerit, Italiæ reſtauraturum, *Juſt.* 81, 3.

‖ Reſtaurātus, a, um. part. *Reſtored, made new,* Ulp. ⸸ Reſtitutus, inſtauratus.

Reſtauro, āre. act. [*à* σταυρὸς *i. e.* palus ligneus, σταυρόω palum depango; verbum ex antiquo ruſticorum ævo, qui palis ædificia, ſepta, aliáque reficiebant] *To reſtore,* or *make again*; *to repair, to revive, to rebuild, to recruit, to renew.* Reſtaurare theatrum igne hauſtum, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 2. ⸸ Inſtaurare, reficere, inſtituere, *Cic.*

‖ Reſtiārius, ii. m. *A rope-maker.* Reſtiarius χοινοπλόκος, *Gloſſ. Vet.* ✠ *Reſtiarius*, qui reſtes facit; *reſtio*, qui vendit, *Front.* contrà *Popm.*

Reſtĭbĭlis, le. adj. [*à* reſtando, quòd reſtat novali quieſcente. *Reſtibilis ager*, qui biennio continuo ſeritur farreo ſpico, *i. e.* ariſtato; opponitur *Vervacto*, ſive *Novali*, Feſt.] ¶ Reſtibilis ager, *which beareth every year*; *ſown,* or *tilled, every year,* Col. 2, 10. Reſtibilis ſeges, *corn which ariſeth from the ſeed that was ſown the year before,* Plin. 18, 17. arbor, *a tree which groweth and beareth again, after it was thought to be dead,* Id. 16, 32.

Reſtĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little rope,* or *cord*; *a whip-cord.* Alligato id reſticulâ, *Cato,* 110. confer & *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. & *Vitr.* 10, 4.

† Reſtĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* reſtis] *A little cord,* or *halter,* Ulp. ⸸ Funiculus, *Cic.*

‖ Reſtillo, āre. neut. *To drop back again,* Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 287.

Reſtinctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A quenching, a puting out, a ſtinting.* § Reſtinctio ſitis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 3.

Reſtinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Quenched, put out.* (2) *Stinted, allayed.* (1) § Reſtinctus ignis, *Cic. Top.* 12. (2) ✠ Non modò non reſtinctum bellum, ſed etiam inflammatum, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 12.

Reſtinguendus, a, um. part. *To extinguiſh,* or *be extinguiſhed.* Velut ad commune reſtinguendum incendium concurrunt, *Liv.* 28, 42.

Reſtinguo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* re, & ſtinguo] (1) *To quench, extinguiſh,* or *put out*; *to ſtanch, to qualify, to allay.* (2) Met. *To pacify, to appeaſe.* (3) *To deſtroy utterly.* (1) Ignem reſtinguunt aquâ, *Plaut. Caſin.* 4, 1, 16. ✠ Ardentes reſtinxit lacte favillas, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 17. *ſed var. codd.* § Sitim reſtinguere, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 47. ✠ (2) Illum tibi ita incenſum dabo, ut ne reſtinguas, lacrymis ſi exſtillaveris, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 82. (3) § Genus ſuum reſtinguere, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 50. ✠ Incendo, *Id. ibid.*

Reſtinguor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be put out.* (2) *To be deſtroyed.* (1) = Ignis in aquam conjectus continuò reſtinguitur, & refrigeratur, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 6. (2) Animos hominum ſenſúſque morte reſtingui aliqui dicunt, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 21.

Reſtio, ōnis. m. *A rope,* or *cord, maker*; alſo *one beat with ropes,* Plaut. Moſt. 4, 2, 2.

Reſtio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*à* reſto, are; *ut* obſtio, *ab* obſto] *To be tilled every year,* Col. 3, 61.

‖ Reſtīpo, āre. act. *To environ again,* Litt. *ex* Tac.

Reſtīpŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An entering into covenant upon articles,* or *terms*; *a reciprocal engagement, a counterbond.* Recita iſtam reſtipulationem clariùs, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 13.

‖ Reſtīpŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that layeth down a pledge to anſwer in the law,* JCC. ⸸ Reſtipulationis ſcriptor, *Cic.*

Reſtīpŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To make anſwer in the law, to lay in a pledge, to anſwer to an action, to engage mutually, to enter into covenant.* § Ex juriſperitorum conſilio & auctoritate reſtipulari ab aliquo, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 12. ¶ ‖ *Reſtipulari* eſt ab eo, cui quid antè à nobis ſtipulanti promiſimus, viciſſim aliquid ſtipulari, *to take counter-ſecurity,* Hottom. *Vid.* Leg. 43. § 1. Dig.

Reſtis, is. f. [*à* reſto, ut *à* præſto, præſtes, quòd ligata ſtare facit, *Perot.* vel *à* רשת rete, *Aven.*] (1) *A halter,* or *cord*; *a rope,* or *cable.* (2) *The ends of garlick, by which one head is tied to another,* or perhaps *ſome other tough weed, uſed in tieing them together.* (1) = Illinitur vel nauticis veteribus funibus, vel quibuſlibet aliis reſtibus, *Col.* 12, 44. Reſtim tibi cape craſſam, & ſuſpende te, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 2, 4. ¶ Res ad reſtim rediit, *the matter is deſperate, I may go hang myſelf,* Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 5. Reſtim ductare, *to dance the hay,* Id. Adelph. 4, 7, 34. Κόρδακα ἕλκειν, *Ariſtoph.* (2) Allium potum cum reſtibus ſuis ad ſerpentum ictus, *Plin.* 20, 6. Calvæ reſtes allio cepiſque, *Mart.* 12, 32, 20.

Reſtīto, āre. neut. (1) *To ſtay,* or *ſtop, often by the way.* (2) *To draw back, to ſtruggle.* (1) Exi foras, ſceleſte; at etiam reſtitas? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 1, 1. (2) = Ita me miſerum reſtitando retinendóque laſſum reddiderunt, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 2, 3.

Reſtitrix, īcis. f. *She that reſteth,* or *remaineth, behind,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 5.

Reſtĭtuendus, a, um. part. *To be reſtored.* Cæſaris imperio reſtituendus eris, *Ov. Ep.* ex *Ponto,* 4, 13, 38. *conf. Liv.* 43, 8.

Reſtĭtuens, tis. part. *Reſtoreing, renewing.* Regibus bellum reſtituentibus, *Juſt.* 35, 1.

Reſtĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* re, & ſtatuo] (1) *To put,* or *ſet, again in his firſt ſtate.* (2) *To reſtore, render,* or *yield again.* (3) *To repair, renew,* or *make good.* (4) *To rally.* (5) *To ſet in order, to ſet to rights.* (6) ¶ Reſtituere ſe, *to recover, to revive.* (7) *To pardon.* (1) ✠ Tu rem impeditam & perditam reſtituas? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 13. ✠ Prætor edixit, ut unde dejeciſſet, reſtitueret, *Cic.* pro *Murænâ*, 8. ✠ ejicio, *Id.* pro *Mil.* ✠ decido, *Id.* (2) = Ut illam ſuis reſtituam ac reddam, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 67. § Fraudata reſtituere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 60. (3) ✠ Oppida vicóſque, quos incenderant, reſtituere juſſit, *Id. B. G.* 1, 28. (4) ✠ Sæpe reſtituit inclinatam aciem. *Suet. Cæſ.* 62. Titinnius aciem reſtituit, *Liv.* 5, 18, prælium, *Id.* l. 6. (5) § Turbatas comas reſtituere, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 16. (6) = *Apes*, ſi concaluerunt, reſtituunt ſe, & reviviſcunt, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (7) ✠ Antonius Denticulam de aleâ condemnatum reſtituit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 23.

Reſtĭtuor, i, paſſ. (1) *To be ſet up again.* (2) *To come to themſelves again,* as wine after a fret. (3) *To be made good.* (1) Senatus decrevit, ut Minerva, quam turbo dejecerat, reſtitueretur, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25. (2) ✠ Vina ortu canis mutantur, poſteaque reſtituuntur ſibi, *Plin.* 14, 18. (3) ✠ Fores effregit? reſtituentur, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2. *Vid.* Reſtituo.

Reſtĭtūtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A reſtitution,* or *makeing good; a rebuilding.* § Reſtitutio fortunæ, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1. damnatorum, *Id.* de *Leg. Agrar.* 2, 14. In reſtitutionem Palatinæ domûs, *Suet. Aug.* 57.

Reſtĭtūtor, ōris, m. verb. *A reſtorer.* Lentulus reſtitutor ſalutis, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 15.

‖ Reſtĭtūtōrius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, reſtitution.* § Actio reſtitutoria, *Ulp.*

Reſtĭtūtūrus, a, um, part. *About to reſtore.* Orantes opem valetudinis, demonſtratam à Serapide per quietem, reſtituturum oculos, ſi inſpuiſſet, *Suet. Veſp.* 7. Regnumque Syriæ, quod per abſentiam ejus Trypho occupaverat, reſtituturum promittit, *Juſt.* 38, 9.

Reſtĭtūtus, a, um, part. *Reſtored.* Populo reſtitutâ dignitate conditio ſervilis eripitur, *Juſt.* 6, 3. Igitur poſt aſſertam à Manlio reſtitutam, à Camillo urbem, acriùs etiam vehementiúſque in finitimos reſurrexit, *Flor.* 1, 13, 19.

Reſto, āre, ſtĭti, *olim* āvi, ĭtum, neut. [*ex* re, & ſto] (1) *To ſtay,* or *ſtand.* (2) *To remain.* (3) *To ſtand,* or *keep his ground.* (4) Met. *To ſtand in a thing, to face it out.* (5) † Alſo *to be far diſtant.* (1) Hic nunc credit eâ me hîc reſtitiſſe gratiâ, *Ter. Andr.* 2. 6, 2. (2) Si poſt Stygias aliquid reſtaverit undas, *Prop.* 2, 34, 53. (3) Dum vincunt Danaï, dum reſtat barbarus Hector, *Prop.* 3, 8, 31. (4) In quâ re nunc tam confidenter reſtas, ſtulta, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 6. (5) Litt. ex Enn.

Reſtrictè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Straitly, ſpareingly, pinchingly.* (2) *Preciſely, nicely, exactly.* (1) = Cur id tam parcè, tamque reſtrictè, faciunt, non intelligo, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 13. Reſtrictiùs legendum dare, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 19. ✠ Quamvis illud pleniſſimè, illud reſtrictiſſimè, feceris, *Id.* 5, 8, 13. (2) Amicitia non obſervat reſtrictè, ne plùs reddat, quàm acceperit, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 16.

† Reſtrictim, adv. *Cloſely,* Afran. ⊥ Reſtrictè.

‖ Reſtrictio, ōnis, f. verb. *A reſtraint,* Dig.

Reſtrictus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [*à* reſtringor] (1) *Hard,* or *faſt, bound.* (2) *Cloſe, not full.* (3) Met. *Pinching, covetous, niggardly, hidebound.* (4) Alſo *reſtrained, ſtraitened.* (1) Reſtrictus membra catenâ, *Catull.* 62, 296. (2) ✠ Uſus eſt togis, neque reſtrictis, neque fuſis, *Suet. Aug.* 73. Pedum digitos reſtrictiores habebat *Domitianus,* Suet. Domit. 18. (3) § Naturâ ad largiendum reſtrictior, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. = tenax, *Id. ibid.* (4) ✠ Summum imperium non reſtrictum, nec perſeverum volunt, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 48, 5.

Reſtringo, ĕre, xi, ictum, act. (1) *To reſtrain, to bind.* (2) *To ſtop,* or *ſtay.* (3) *To looſe,* or *unbind.* (1) Omnes homines ad cuſtodiam pecuniæ natura reſtrinxit, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 8, 9. Sumptus candidatorum fœdos illos & infames ambitus lege reſtrinxit, *Id. Ep.* 6, 19. 4. (2) § Reſtringere nauſeam, *Id.* 8, 27. (3) ¶ ✠ Saltem ſi non arriderent, dentes & reſtringerent, *ſhould ſhow their teeth,* or *grin,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26.

Reſūdans, tis, part. *Sweating out again.* Toto ferè ſolo propter venis aquarum reſudante, *Curt.* 5, 2.

Reſūdo, āre, act. & neut. *To ſweat out again.* Cùm ipſum ſolum ne modico quidem reſudet humore, *Curt.* 7, 37.

‖ Rĕſulco, āre, act. unde part. Rĕſulcans. *To plough again.* Præſicca ulcera manus reſulcans diruet, *Prud. Periſteph.* 144.

Rĕſultans, tis, part. *Rebounding, re-echoing.* § Reſultans ſonus, *Plin.* 11, 19.

Rĕſulto, āre, freq. [*à* reſilio] (1) *To leap back, to rebound; to hop, ſkip,* or *leap.* (2) *To reſound,* or *echo.* (1) Tela galeâ clypeóque reſultant, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 330. (2) Pulſati colles clamore reſultant, *Id. Æn.* 5, 150. Vocis offenſa reſultat imago, *Id. Georg.* 4, 50.

Rĕsūmendus, a, um, part. *To reſume,* or *be reſumed.* Hoc initium Athenienſibus reſumendæ potentiæ, & Lacedæmoniis habendæ finis fuit, *Juſt.* 6, 4.

Rĕsūmens, tis, part. *Reſumeing.* Crotonienſes vix vires longo otio ex prioris belli clade reſumentes, *Juſt.* 20, 5.

Rĕsūmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum, act. *To take up again, to reſume.* ✠ Invicem ſumptas *tabellas* ponit, poſitáſque reſumit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 524. § Tela reſumere, *Id. Amor.* 2, 1, 21. ſomnum, *Suet. Aug.* 78. vires, *Lucr.* 4, 604.

‖ Rĕſumptio, ōnis, f. verb. *A takeing again,* Aug.

Rĕſumptūrus, a, um, part. *About to reſume.* Reſumpturos arma, ubi metus abſceſſerit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 76, 7. Et nomen quidem gentile, quòd ſibi per contumeliam exprobraretur, reſumpturum ſe profeſſus eſt, depoſito adoptivo, *Suet. Ner. Claud.* 41.

Rĕſumptus, a, um, part. *Recovered again.* Specie cœleſti reſumptâ, *Ov. Met.* 15, 743. *conf. ejuſd.* 4, 665.

Rĕſuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, act. unde part. Rĕſūtus. [*ex* re priv. & ſuo] *To rip and undo that which is ſewed, to unſtitch.* Tunica ex utrâque parte reſuta ad pedes ejus decidit, *Suet. Aug.* 94.

Rĕsŭpīnātus, a, um, part. *Lieing on his back, effeminate.* Reſupinati ceſſantia tympana Galli, *Juv.* 8, 176. conf. *Celſ.* 2, 7. & *Vitr.* 10, 3.

Rĕsŭpīno, āre, act. (1) *To turn upward, to lay one on his back.* (2) Met. *To turn upſide down, to ſearch into.* (1) Regem umbone reſupinat, *Liv.* 4, 19. (2) Aulam reſupinat amici, *Juv.* 3, 112. Ponè apprehendit pallio, reſupinat, *h. e.* retro trahit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 24.

Rĕsŭpīnus, a, um, adj. (1) *Turned with the belly upward, lieing along on his back.* (2) *Effeminate.* (1) Jacuit reſupinus humi, *Ov. Met.* 4, 121. Humi jacentes reſupini, *Plin.* 7, 2. (2) Quint. 5, 12. Sil. 10, 469.

Rĕſurgens, tis, part. *Riſeing up again, growing again, renewing.* § Reſurgentes herbæ, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 9. Reſurgens ſævit amor, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 531.

Rĕſurgo, ĕre, rexi, ctum, neut. (1) *To riſe,* or *flouriſh, again; to be renewed.* (2) *To riſe,* or *flouriſh, again.* (3) Met. *To recover,* or *become better.* (1) ✠ Victa tamen vinces, everſáque Troja reſurges, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 523. (2) Arundo cæſa ſecundiùs reſurgit, *Plin.* 16, 36. (3) Reſurgunt res Romanæ contra ſpem, *Liv.* 24, 45.

‖ Rĕſurrectio, ōnis, f. verb. *A riſeing again, a reſurrection,* Eccleſ. ⊥ Reditus ad vitam.

Rĕſurrectūrus, a, um, part. *About to riſe again.* Immane novi ac reſurrecturi belli civilis reſtrinxit initium, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 88.

‖ Rĕſuſcĭtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A raiſeing up again,* Aug. ⊥ Revocatio ad vitam.

Rĕſuſcĭto, āre, act. *To raiſe,* or *ſet, up again; to rouſe, to awake.* ✠ Poſitam reſuſcitat iram, *Ov. Met.* 8, 474.

Rĕſūtus, a, um, part. *Riped, unſtitched,* Suet. Aug. 94.

‖ Retæ, ārum, f. pl. [*à* retibus, quòd prætereuntes naves retineant, & quaſi irretiant] *Trees growing on the banks of rivers,* or *in the channels,* Gell. 11, 17.

‖ Rĕtālio, āre, act. unde Rĕtālior, āri, paſſ. *To retaliate,* or *do like for like,* Gell. 20, 1. ⊥ Par pari refero.

Rĕtardans, tis, part. *Stoping,* or *hindering.* Summâ frumentariæ rei penuriâ retardante, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 34.

Rĕtardātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A leting, ſtoping,* or *hindering.* = Unde adhuc eſt bellum, niſi retardatione & morâ, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 11.

Rĕtardātus, a, um, part. *Hindered, ſtoped, ſtayed.* = Impetus hoſtium repreſſos intelligunt, & retardatos, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 5. § Mulierum menſes retardati, *Plin.* 21, 21.

Rĕtardo, āre, act. *To hinder, let, ſtop,* or *ſtay; to retard.* = Boves fortiter retinere, & retardare, *Col.* 1, 2. = Impedire & retardare impetum, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 5. ✠ Incito, *Id.*

Rĕtardor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be hindered.* ✠ Stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40.

Rĕtaxo, āre, act. *To check, blame,* or *tax, one,* Suet. Veſp. 13. vix alibi. ⊥ Redarguo.

Rēte, is, n. [*à* retinendis piſcibus; vel *à* רשת *Id.*] *A net;* alſo *a ſnare,* or *trap.* Retia rara, plagæ, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 4, 131. Non rete tenditur accipitri, neque milvio, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 16. ¶ Rete jaculum, *a caſting-net, a flote,* or *flew, net,* Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 87.

Rĕtectus, a, um, part. (1) *Diſcovered.* (2) Alſo *cloſe covered.* (1) Res luce retectæ, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 461. *conf. ejuſdem* 12, 374. (2) Retectis pauliſper pedibus conquieſcebat, *Suet. Aug.* 78. *interpr. Caſaub.*

Rĕtĕgens, tis, part. *Diſcovering.* Lucifer retegens diem, *Ov. Met.* 8, 1.

Rĕtĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To lay open.* (2) *To diſcloſe, to reveal.* (1) § Retegere pectus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 459. occulta conjurationis, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 74. (2) Cæcum domûs ſcelus omne retexit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 360.

Rĕtĕgor, i, ctus, paſſ. *To be opened,* &c. Si retegantur ſcrinia mœchæ, *Juv.* 6, 277.

Rĕtendo, ĕre, di, ſum. *To unbend, to ſlacken.* Lentos retendit arcus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 419.

Rĕtentans, tis, part. *Trying again.* Retentans frena dominus, *Ov. Am.* 2, 9, 30.

Rĕtentātus, a, um, part. *Often aſſayed,* or *tryed.* Retentatis precibus fruſtrà, *Ov. Met.* 14, 382.

Rĕtentio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A retaining,* or *keeping back; retention.* (2) Met. *A withholding,* or *deferring.* (1) § Retentio aurigæ, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 21. (2) § Aſſenſionis retentio, *Id. Acad.* 4, 25.

Rĕtento, āre, act. [*ex* re, & tento] *To try again, to re-attempt,* or *aſſay.* Timidè verba intermiſſa retentat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 746. § Studium retentare, *Id. Triſt.* 5, 12, 51.

Rĕtento, āre, freq. [*à* retineo] *To hold back, to ſtop.* Cur me retentas? *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 1. § Frena retentare, *Ov. Am* ex *Pont.* 3, 9, 26.

Rĕtentor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be tryed again,* Ovid. Retentatus.

Rĕtentūrus, a, um, part. *About to detain.* Se fidem interim donec vita ſuppeditet retenturum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 11, 4. Nec Attali auxilia retenturos ultra quàm regi commodum eſſet, *Liv.* 32, 8.

Rĕtentus, a, um, part. [*à* retendo] *Unbent.* § Arcus retentus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 166.

Rĕtentus, a, um, part. [*à* retineo] *Kept,* or *detained; retained, held in, ſtayed.* Injuria retentorum equitum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 10.

Rĕtentus, ûs, m. verb. *A holding back, a holding faſt.* Dextra vivos imitata retentus, *Claud.* in *Rufin.* 4, 238.

‖ Rĕtĕro, ĕre, unde paſſ. Rĕtĕror. *To rub,* or *fret, again,* Lex. ex Cod. ☞ Raro occ.

Rĕtexens, tis, part. *Unweaveing.* Sed memor Elyſii regis, noxaſque retexens Tydeos, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 148.

Rĕtexo, ĕre, xui, tum, act. (1) *To unweave, untwiſt, untwine,* or *unwind.* (2) Met. *To do,* or *begin,* a thing *over again.* (3) *To renew, to bring to mind again, to recall.* (1) Telas intertextas retexere, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 9. (2) Orationem meam retexo, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 13. ¶ Penelopes telam retexere, *to do and undo,* Id. Acad. 4, 29. (3) Novi timores retexunt ſuperiora, *Id. Fam.* 11, 14. § Retexere injurias, *Id.*

Rĕtexor, i, paſſ. *To be gone over again.* Idem retexitur ordo, *Ov. Met.* 15, 249.

Rĕtextus, a, um, part. *Unwoven, unwound, diſcovered.* Tela retexta dolo nocturnò, *Ov. Am.* 3, 9, 30.

Rĕtūro, āre, act. *To open,* Varr. *ap.* Non. & Marcell. 4, 330.

Rĕtĭārius, ii, m. [ita dict. quòd reti pugnaret, quo ſecutorem ſive mirmillonem implicaret] *A fencer that went with a net to caſt over his adverſary.* ✠ Mirmillo retiarium conſequebatur, *Quint.* 6, 3. ✠ Retiarii ſecutoribus ſuccubuerant, *Suet. Cal.* 30.

Rĕticendus, a, um, part. *Not to be ſpoken of.* Multa reticenda linguâ modeſtâ, *Ov. Ep.* 19, 63.

Rĕticentia, æ, f. (1) *A holding one's peace, a concealing,* or *keeping counſel.* (2) Particularly *the concealing the faults of a thing ſold* fide bonâ. (1) ✠ Ex locutione, ex reticentiâ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. Hâc duce non dubitem te reticente loqui, *Claud. Ep. ad Prob.* 10. me, *Lucr.* 6, 813. (2) Etiam reticentiæ pœna eſt à juriſconſultis conſtituta, *Cic.* 3, 16.

Rĕticeo, ēre, ui, act. [*ex* re, & taceo] *To hold one's peace, to ſay nothing, to conceal, to ſpeak never a word.* ✠ Quicquid eſt, fac me ut ſciam, ne retice, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 33. ✠ Nihil neque temerè dicere, nec aſtutè reticere, debeo, *Cic. ad Q. fratr.* 1, 2. § Reticere aliquid, *vel* de re aliquâ, *Id.* = Celo, nego, *Id.* ✠ Patefacio, *Id.* ✠ Non id eſt celare quicquid reticeas, *Id. Offic.* 3, 13.

Rĕtĭcŭlātus, a, um, adj. *Made like a net,* or *lattice.* ¶ Reticulatæ feneſtræ, *lattice windows,* Varr. R. R. 3, 7.

Rĕtĭcŭlum, li, n. dim. [*à* rete] (1) *A little,* or *caſting, net.* (2) *A caul of network for a woman's head.* (3) *A net,* or *little bag, of lawn, haveing ſmall holes filled with roſes for a noſegay.* (4) Alſo *a ſierce,* or *little ſieve; a boulter.* (5) *A twig-baſket made like a net, to carry meat and other things in.* (6) ‖ *A purſe like a net, to hold,* or *keep, money in.* (7) *A racket to play with at tennis.* (8) † *Lattice-work to part rooms,* or *for windows.* (1) Demiſſæ reticulis in mari pilæ, *Plin.* 31, 6. (2) Reticulum comis implet, *Juv.* 2, 96. (3) Cic. Verr. 5, 2. (4) Col. 12, 51. (5) Reticulum panis vehere humero, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 47. vid. & *Juv.* 12, 60. (6) Jun. (7) Reticulo pilæ læves fundantur aperto, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 361. (8) Sacraria in templis reticulo æneo olim ſepiebantur, *Varr. ap. Feſt. Vid.* Reticulatus.

Rĕtĭcŭlus, i, m. (1) *A baſket of oſiers, a little net.* (2) *A lattice.* (1) Plin. 11, 14. (2) Pro pariete reticuli è nervis ſunt, ut perſpici in ſylvâ poſſit, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5.

‖ Rētĭformis, me, adj. *In form,* or *manner, of a net,* Med. ⸸ Retis ad formam.

‖ Rētĭna, æ, f. [quòd ſit retiformis] *One of the coats,* or *tunicles, of the eye, like a net,* Med.

Rĕtĭnācŭlum, li, n. *Any manner of thing wherewith another is ſtayed, and holden back; a ſtring,* or *tie; a ſtay; the cable of an anchor,* or *anchor rope; the halſer of a ſhip, the rein of a bridle.* Amerina parant lentæ retinacula viti, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 265. § Retinacula puppis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 696. Validis retinaculis religare, *Liv.* 21, 28.

Rĕtĭnendus, a, um, part. *To be kept,* or *held.* Ludendi eſt quidam modus retinendus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29. Cura ſociæ retinendæ urbis, *Liv.* 27, 1.

Rĕtĭnens, tis, part. & adj. ‖ ſſimus, ſup. *Keeping, holding faſt.* § Juris ſui dignitatiſque retinens, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2. Affixuſque rati, telo retinente, pependit, 3, 602. Proprietatum retinentiſſimus, *Gell.* 10, 20.

Rĕtĭnentia, æ, f. (1) ‖ *A holding together, a frame.* (2) Met. *A keeping, holding,* or *retaining, in memory.* (1) Interrupta ſemel cùm ſit retinentia noſtri, *Lucr.* 3, 863. *ubi al.* repetentia noſtra. (2) Actarum retinentia rerum, *Id.* 3, 675.

Rĕtĭneo, ēre, ui, entum, act. (1) *To hold,* or *keep, back,* or *in.* (2) Met. *To reſtrain,* or *govern.* (3) *To retain,* or *preſerve.* (4) Abſol. *To hold.* (5) *To hold faſt, to remember, to keep in rememberance.* (6) *To hold one up that he fall not.* (7) *To keep and maintain.* (8) *To keep to himſelf, to purloin.* (9) *To delight.* (10) *To forbear.* (1) Niſi jam profecti ſunt, retinebis homines, *Cic. Attic.* 13. 44. ✠ Nec frena remittit, Nec retinere valet, *Ov. Met.* 2, 102. (2) Pudore & liberalitate liberos retinere ſatiùs eſſe credo, quàm metu, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 33. (3) ✠ Si ſenectus jus ſuum retinet, ſi nemini emancipata eſt, *Cic. de Senect.* 11. (4) Siniſtrâ manu retinebat arcum, *Id. Verr.* 4, 34. (5) § Memoriâ retinere, *Id. pro S. Roſc.* 12. (6) Ah! retine me, obſecro, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 23. (7) Summos viros cum infimis pari jure retinere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 12. (8) = Pecuniam acceptam nomine judicii retinere, & ſupprimere, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 36. (9) Ordo annalium mediocritate nos retinet, *Id. Fam.* 5, 12. (10) Non retinet lacrymas, *Ov. Met.* 1, 647.

Rĕtĭneor, ēri, paſſ. (1) *To be retained.* (2) *To be held faſt.* (3) *To be reſtrained,* or *hindered.* (1) Amore patriæ retineri, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 3, 49. (2) = Cuſtodis retineri, & ſervari, *Cic. Verr.* 5. (3) Non faciſſe eſuriens poſitâ retinebere menſâ, *Ov. de Rem. Am.* 631.

Rĕtingo, ĕre, ui, act. *To dip,* or *die, again.* Vinum myrtite retingemus, *Pall.* 13, 2.

‖ Rĕtinnio, īre, īvi, n. *To ring again,* Litt. *ex* Mart.

‖ Rētiŏlum, li, n. *A little net,* or *caul,* Apul. Met. 8. p. 236. ⸸ Reticulum.

† Rētis, is, m. *De genere nihil ſtatuo. A net.* Albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 2, 22. Ubi demiſi retem atque hamum, quicquid adhæſit extraho, *Id. Rud.* 4, 3, 45.

‖ Rĕto, āre, act. § *Retare flumina, i. e.* purgare. *Retæ* enim arbores ſunt, quæ aut ex ripis fluminum eminent, aut in alveis eorum extant, [*à* retibus, quòd prætereuntes naves irretiant, & retardent, *Gell.* 11, 17. Fort. rect. *reti* purgare, quo everrebantur virgulta] *To ſcour rivers from reits,* or *twigs, that grow within the banks,* or *otherwiſe choak the channel, by falling down into it.* Hæc ex Litt.

Rĕtondeo, ēre, di, ſum, act. unde part. retonſus. *To clip,* or *ſhear.* § Seges retonſa, *Plin.* 18, 17.

Rĕtŏno, āre, neut. *To make a great noiſe, to ſound, to thunder again.* Face cuncta mugienti fremitu loca retonent, *Catull.* 61, 82.

Rĕtorquens, tis, part. *Turning back.* § Terga retorquens, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 460. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 5, 520. *Sil.* 9, 462.

Rĕtorqueo, ēre, ſi, tum, act. (1) *To writhe back.* (2) *To turn,* or *caſt, back.* (3) *To bandy,* or *toſs, to and fro.* (4) *To untwiſt,* or *unwreathe.* (5) ‖ *To bend,* or *turn one from his purpoſe.* (6) ‖ *To retort.* (7) *To reflect.* (1) Ne alligator retorqueat ſarmentum, ſed tantùm inflexum devinciat, *Col.* 4. (2) § Retorquere oculos ad urbem, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. (3) Non ſume quis me facilè retraxerit, & tanquam pilam retorſerit, *Id.* de *Senect.* 83. ☞ *Sed al. meliùs* tanquam Peliam recoxerit. (4) ✠ Telas retorquere, rurſuſque texere, *Plin.* 11, 22. (5) Litt. *ex* Quint. (6) § Retorquere crimen in aliquem, *Ulp.* (7) Animum retorquere ad præterita, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 3, 3.

Rĕtorqueor, ēri, paſſ. (1) *To be turned back, to be retorted.* (2) *To be turned round, to be wheeled about.* (1) Pondus retorquetur ſub terrâ, *Plin.* 17, 10. (2) Ubi retorqueri agmen ad dextram conſpexerunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 69.

‖ Rĕtorreo, ēre, act. *To ſcorch and dry up,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Rĕtorreſco, ĕre, incept. *To grow dry with parching heat.* § Sata retorreſcunt, *Col.* 3, 3.

Rĕtorrĭdè, adv. *As it were burnt with the ſun,* or *dry with heat; ſcorchingly.* Herba retorridè nata, *Plin.* 17, 5.

Rĕtorrĭdus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very dry, parched with heat, burnt, ſcorched, ſhriveled, wrinkled with age, wainſcot complexioned.* = Detritus, *Sen.* (2) *That hath often eſcaped the trap,* or rather *brindle-coloured.* (1) § Prata retorrida, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9. myrtus, *Plin.* 15, 29. (2) § Mus retorridus, *Phædr.* 4, 1.

‖ Rĕtorſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A writheing,* or *wreſting, back,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

Rĕtortus, a, um, part. [*à* retorqueor] *Turned, writhed,* or *wreſted, back.* § Cervices retortæ, *Plin. jun.* brachia, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 22. conf. *Col.* 8, 17.

Rĕtoſtus, a, um, part. *Toaſted, parched, ſcorched,* Plin. 13, 4.

Retractandus, a, um, part. *To be handled again.* Neque enim leviter & curſim, ut de re tantâ, retractanda eſt, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 9, 23.

Retractans, tis, part. (1) *Headſtrong, reſty, ſtruggleing, and drawing back.* (3) Met. *Reflecting, revolveing.* (1) = Retractantem juvencum calcitroſumque facit, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) = Sæpe mecum retractans, & recogitans, *Id. Præf.* l. 1.

Retractātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A retraction, a revokeing of one's opinion.* (2) *A refuſeal, tergiverſation, boggleing, delay.* (1) Sine retractatione libere ducere, *Col.* (2) = Conficies, & quidem ſine ullâ dubitatione, & retractatione, *Cic.* 13, 25.

Retractātus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *Corrected, amended, reviſed, peruſed.* Materia rurſus à me retractata, *Quint.* 2, 4. Σύνταγμα ad te retractatius miſi, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3.

Retracto, āre, act. (1) ‖ *To drag,* or *pull, back.* (2) *To handle,* or *touch, again.* (3) *To treat of again.* (4) *To peruſe and look over,* (5) *To dreſs, vamp up, and order afreſh.* (6) *To repeal and make void.* (7) *To retract, to recant and unſay.* (8) *To correct,* or *amend.* (9) Neut. *To draw back, to hang an arſe, to dodge,* or *boggle.* (10) *To conſider and bethink himſelf.* (1) Quid tu, malum! nam me retractas? *Plaut. al.* retrahis; v. locum in *Retraho.* (2) Neve retractando nondum coëuntia rumpam Vulnera, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 4, 41. (3) Materiam eandem retractare, *Quint.* 2, 4. (4) = Quæ ad cultum Deorum pertinent retractare & tanquam relegere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28. (5) Retractare pedamenta, partéſque eorum putres dedolare, *Col.* 4, 26. (6) § Retractare largitiones, *Trajan.* ad *Plin.* 10, 11. (7) = Nihil eſt quòd dicta retractent Ignavi Æneadæ, nec, quæ pepigēre, recuſent, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 12. (8) Egi magnas & graves cauſas, has deſtino retractare, *Plin.* ad *Capit. Ep.* 5, 8. (9) ✠ Sive retractabis, ſive properabis, *moriendum eſt,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 31. (10) *Vid.* Retractans, n. 2.

Retractor, āri, ātus, paſſ. (1) *To be reviſed.* (2) *To be made void,* or *null,* &c. (1) Omnia hæc placent, ſi retractentur, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16. (2) *Traj.* ad *Plin.* 10, 11. ✠ In irritum vindicari, *Id. ibid.*

Retractus, a, um, part. [*à* retrahor] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Drawn,* or *pulled, back.* (2) *Taken, ſeized, and brought back.* (3) Alſo *far removed.* (1) ✠ Ita mœſtus rediit, ut retractus, non reverſus videretur, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 4. (2) § Ex fugâ retractus, *Sall. B. C.* 48. ex itinere, *Cic.* (3) § Hiſpanis retractior à mari murus erat, *Liv.* 34, 9. Retractius paulò cubiculum, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 17, 6. Emporium in intimo ſinu Corinthiaco retractum, *Id.* 36, 1.

‖ Retrādo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, act. *To deliver back,* Pompon. ⸸ Reddo.

Retraho, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To draw,* or *pull, back.* (2) *To withdraw.* (3) *To recover again.* (4) *To reſtore, to preſerve.* (1) Cave ſis malo, quid tu, malum! nam me retrahis? *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 8. ✠ Quò fata trahunt, retrahuntque, ſequamur, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 709. (2) ✠ Interdum in convivio eſſe, interdum ab eo ſe retrahere, *Celſ.* 1, 1. (3) § Ab ictu ſe retrahere, *Ov. Met.* 3, 87. Retraham ad me idem illud fugitivum argentum tamen, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 11. (4) Thebas ad interitu retraxit *Epaminondas,* Nep.

Retrectans, tis, part. *Drawing back,* Col. 2, 2. *vid.* Retractans.

Retrĭbuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, act. *To render,* or *give, again; to recompenſe, to reſtore, to repay.* Fidei conducit in loco debitum retribuere, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 1. Pecuniam acceptam populo retribui, *Liv.* 2, 41.

Retrĭbuor, i, paſſ. *To be rendered back,* Liv.

‖ Retrĭbūtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recompenſeing, a retribution,* Aug. ⸸ Compenſatio, *Cic.*

‖ Retrĭbūtor, ōris, m. verb. *A recompenſer,* or *repairer,* Hier. ⸸ Qui retribuit.

Retrīmentum, ti, n. [*à* retero] (1) ‖ *The droſs, ſcrapeing,* or *fileing, of metal; the refuſe* of any thing. (2) *The dregs* of any thing. (3) ‖ Alſo *any excrement,* or *ſcum.* (1) Litt. & *ita ſuadet etymon vocis.* (2) § Retrimentum olei, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 64. Retrimentum plumbi, *Celſ.* 5, 15. (3) Vid. *Macr. Sat.* 7, 4.

‖ Retrītus, a, um, part. *Overworn, threadbare;* alſo *baſe, and of no worth,* Litt. *ex* Catull. *ſed nequicquam quæſivi.*

† Retrix, īcis, f. [*à* ῥεῖθρον, fluentum, *M. qu.* rigatrix, *Perot.*] *A water within two,* or *three, miles of Rome, wherewith their gardens were watered,* Cato *ap.* Feſt.

Retrò, adv. [*à* re, ut *ab* in, intrò] (1) *Behind, back, backward, on the backſide.* (2) *Before,* or *in time* [illegible] (3) † Alſo contrarywiſe, on the contrary part. (1) ✠ = Præcepit ut pergeret protenus; quid retro, & à tergo fieret, non laboraret, Cic. de Div. 1, 24. (2) Ne cujuſquam retrò habeatur ratio, Plin. Ep. 10, 4. (3) Litt. ex Afr.

Retroactus, a, um, part. *Driven back again, inverted, read backward.* Retroactus Dactylus dicitur Anapæſtus, *Quint.* 1, 1.

Retroăgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, act. *To drive, or throw, back.* Quos non honores fortuna retroēgit, *Plin.* 7, 44. ¶ Ordinem retroagere, *to begin at the wrong end,* Quint. 12, 2.

Retrōcēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum, unde part. retrocedens. *To go, or give, back; to retire, to recoil.* Pede preſſo retrocedentes, *Liv.* 8, 8. ☞ *poteſt tamen ſcribi diviſè.*

‖ Retrōceſſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A going back,* Boet. ⸸ Receſſus.

‖ Retrōceſſus, ûs, m. *A going back,* Apul. *de* Doct. Plat. 578. ⸸ Receſſus.

Retrōcitus, a, um, adj. *ex* part. *Crooked.* § *retrocita cornua,* ultro citroque ducta, *Lucr.* 4. 550.

Retrōdūco, ĕre, xi, act. *To bring, or draw, backward.* Neceſſe erat rurſus retroducere, *Vitr.* 10, 6. in fin.

‖ Retrōductio, ōnis, f. verb. *A bringing back,* Marcell. ⸸ Reductio.

Retrĕo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, neut. *To go back, to return,* Plin. 2, 16. niſi fortè ſcribi debeat diviſè.

Retrōfĕro, ferre, tuli, act. *To bring, or carry, back again.* Ciceroni tribuit, *Litt.* certè, *Sen. in præf. Declam.*

Retrōgrădior, i, eſſus, dep. *To recoil, to turn back, to go backward.* Ob id retrograditur in paſcendo, *Plin.* 8, 15. ☞ *Sed rect. ſcrib. diviſè.*

‖ Retrŏgrădis, de, adj. *Id. quod* retrogradus. Retrogradi fugâ *beſtiam* domo faceſſo, *Apul. Met.* 4. p. 122.

Retrŏgrădus, a, um, adj. *Going backward, retrograde.* Mercurius in Tauro retrogradus, *Plin.* 2, 17. Jupiter, *Sen. N. Q.* 7, 25.

Retrŏgredior, i, ſſus, dep. *To go backward. Vid.* Retrogradior.

Retrōlĕgo, ĕre, act. *To ſail back, unto, or by.* Curva littora retrolego, *Quint.* ☞ *Sed rect. opinor diviſè.*

Retrorſum, adv. *Backward.* Rejectæ retrorſum Hannibalis minæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 15. ✠ adverſum, *Id. Ep.* 1, 1, 75.

Retrorſùs, adv. *Backward.* Cedentem impellit retrorſùs in æquora pontum, *Sil.* 11, 513.

Retrorſus, a, um, adj. [retro verſus] *Turned backward.* § Retrorſâ manu, *Plin.* 26, 9.

‖ Retrōſecus, adv. *Backward, towards the hinder part of the head,* Litt. *ex* Tac.

‖ Retrōverſus, a, um, adj. *Turned the wrong end formoſt,* Solin. ⸸ Retrorſus.

Retrūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum, act. *To thruſt back.* Quaſi retruderet me hominum vis invitum, *Plaut. Epid.* 2. 2, 64.

Retrūſus, a, um, part. [à retrudor] (1) *Hiden.* (2) Met. *Abſtruſe, difficult.* (1) = Simulacra Deorum jacent in tenebris retruſa atque abdita, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 3. (2) Hæc ſunt in mediâ philoſophiâ penitùs retruſa, *Id. Orat.* 1, 19.

Retundo, ĕre, tudi, tuſum, act. (1) *To blunt, or dull; to turn the edge* of a thing. (2) Met. *To quell, allay, repreſs, or ſilence.* (1) Gladios diſtrictos retudimus, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 1. § Ferrum retundere jugulis, *Luc.* 6, 161. *Met.* Argumentum afferunt, quòd aſcias retundat, *Plin.* 16, 40. (2) § Improbitatem alicujus retundere, *Quint.* 6, 3. Quo facto retudit ſermones, *Cic. Fam.* 8, ſt.

Retundor, i, paſſ. *To be blunted.* Gladios incuriâ hebetari retundique gaudebant, *Plin. Pan.* 18.

Retunſus, a, um, part. *Quelled.* § Plagis retunſus, *Plaut. Pſeud,* 1, 2, 26.

† Retūro, āre, act. *To open, or unſtop,* Varr. ap. Non. 2, 749. ✠ Obturo. ⸸ Aperio.

‖ Retūſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A dulling, or blunting,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Retūſus, a, um, part. [à retundor] (1) *Blunted, dulled, quelled.* (2) Adject. *Dull, blunt.* (1) ✠ Retuſum & craſſum ferramentum, *Col.* 4, 24. *Met.* Rebuſque retuſis Fidas ductoris tenuit reverentia mentes, *Sil.* 16, 21. (2) ✠ Aliæ *agrorum partes* acuta gignunt ingenia, aliæ retuſa, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 36.

‖ Rĕvăleo, ēre, ui, neut. *To recover health, to be well again,* Gell. 16, 13.

Rĕvăleſcens, tis, part. *Growing well again.* Revaleſcentibus gratularis, *Auſon. Grat. Act.* 76.

Rĕvăleſco, ĕre, ui, incept. *To grow well again, to recover his health.* Ne tamen ignores ope quâ revaleſcere poſſum, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 231.

Rĕvāneſco, ĕre, incept. *unde* revanuit. *To vaniſh away again.* Animi revanuit ardor, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 9, 29.

Rĕvectus, a, um, part. [à revehor] *Brought, or carryed, back again.* § Revectus conſul in curiâ, *Liv.* 2, 47. ad mare, *Paterc.* 2, 46. in Italiam, *Id.* 2, 24.

Rĕveho, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To bring, or carry, back again.* (2) *To import.* (1) § Tela ad Graios revexit, *Ov. Met.* 13, 402. Nec mater domum Cærula te revehet, *Hor. Epod.* 13, 24. (2) Ex Syriâ revehunt ſtyracem, *Plin.* 12, 17.

Rĕvehor, i, paſſ. *To be carryed back.* § Ne quis inde reveheretur ad prælium, *Liv.* 3, 70. Revehi equo, *Id.* 34, 15. ¶ Ad ſuperiorem ætatem revehi, *to go back* in diſcourſe *to the former age,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 63.

‖ Rĕvēlātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A revealing,* Hier.

‖ Rĕvēlātor, ōris, m. verb. *A revealer,* Hier.

Rĕvēlātus, a, um, part. *Diſcovered, unveiled.* § Ore revelato, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 619. Si non Mavortia cuſpis Antè revelato cerebrum fudiſſet ab ore, *Claud. Gigant.* 87.

Rĕvellens, tis, part. *Plucking, or pulling.* Sanguineâ Venuli cervice revellens, *Sil.* 4, 181.

Rĕvello, ĕre, *vel* li, *& ut al. volunt,* vulſi, vulſum, act. (1) *To pluck, pull, or tear, off, out, or away.* (2) *To plough, or break, up.* (3) *To extirpate.* (1) Nec prius iſtam crucem, quæ ad portam fixa eſt, revelliſtis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 11. § Revellere clauſtra portarum, *Liv.* 5, 21. Acies revellunt ſigna, *Id.* Pellem *boûm* revellat, nec patiatur corpori adhærere, *Col.* 2, 3. § Titulum chartæ de fronte revellere, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 13, 7. (2) ✿ Prima ceres curvo dente revellit humum, *Id. Am.* 3, 10, 14. (3) § Revellere aliquid ex omni memoriâ, *Cic. Philipp.* 13.

Rĕvellor, i, paſſ. *To be pulled down, &c.* Tabulam in quâ nomina civium inciſa erant, revelli juſſit, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 36.

Rĕvēlo, āre, act. *To diſcover, reveal, open, and diſcloſe.* Jam Gorgonis ora revelat Pallas, *Claud.* 2. *Rap. Proſ.* 205. ⸸ Retego, patefacio.

Rĕvĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, neut. *To come again, to return.* Cùm miles domum reveniſſet, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 38. § Revenire in gratiam, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 8.

Rĕvĕnītur, tum eſſe, imperſ. *To be come again, or be reſtored.* ¶ Si reventum eſt in gratiam, *if they are reconciled,* Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 59.

Rĕvēra, adv. *In very deed, truly, veryly, in good earneſt.* Hoc cùm revera ita ſit, *Cic. Att.* 3, 23. ☞ *Item ſeparatim.* Verbo ille reus erat, re quidem verâ & periculo, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 19.

Rĕverbĕro, āre, act. *To ſtrike, or beat, back again; to reverberate,* Sen. *de* Clem. 1, 5. Reverberat imis amnis, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 170. Zona ignes, *Id.* 1, 516. & in paſſ. *Curt.* 3, 9, 7.

‖ Rĕvĕrendiſsĭmus, a, um, adj. ſup. *Moſt reverend,* Eccleſ.

Rĕvĕrendus, a, um, part. *To be revered and honoured, reverend, awfull.* Nox reverendâ ſpecie tenebrarum, *Ov.* in *Ibin* 75.

Rĕvĕrens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Revereing, fearing.* (2) *Reverent, reſpectfull, full of regard, devoted to.* (1) Dicam non reverens aſſentandi ſuſpicionem, *Cic de Orat.* 2, 28. (2) § Probus & reverentiſſimus mei, *Plin. Ep.* 18, 10. Non illâ reverentior ulla Deorum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 323.

Rĕvĕrenter, adv. ius, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *With reſpect, reverence, reverently, awfully, devoutly.* = Reverenter & fideliter colere amicos, *Plin. Ep.* 7. 31. Quæ quidem reverentiùs fuerit reſervari, *Id. Paneg.* 25, 1. Ceremoniarum veteres & præceptas reverentiſſimè coluit, *Suet. Aug.* 91. Reverentiſſimè alloquebatur judices, *Id. Ner.* 23, 6.

Rĕvĕrentia, æ, f. (1) *Regard, reſpect.* (2) *Reverence, awe.* (3) *Fear, concern for.* (1) Adhibenda eſt reverentia quædam adverſus homines, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 28. (2) Qui terror potuit efficere, quod reverentia tui effecit, *Plin. jun.* (3) Abſit reverentia vero, *Ov. Epiſt.* 5, 81. Maxima debetur puero reverentia, *Juv.* 14, 47.

Rĕvĕreor, ēri, ĭtus, dep. (1) *To ſtand in awe of, to fear.* (2) *To revere, to have in reverence.* (1) Ne revereatur, quò minùs redeat domum, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 8. Non ſimultatem meam revereri ſaltem? non pudere? *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 3. (2) = Aliquâ dignitate antecedentes reveremur & colimus, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 22.

Rĕvĕrĭtūrus, a, um, part. *That will ſtand in awe of.* Adventum tuum ambos ſcio reverituros, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 10.

Rĕvĕrĭtus, a, um, part. *Standing in awe, or aſhamed, of; regarding.* Non reverita cœtum virorum evocavit virum è curiâ, regemque primò appellavit, *Liv.* 1. Regis vicem reveritus, *Curt.* 3, 13, 17.

Rĕverro, ĕre, act. *To ſweep back, or over again.* ✠ Reverram, herclè, hoc, quod converri modò, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 64.

Rĕverſio, & Rĕvorſio, ant. ōnis, f. verb. *A coming back again.* ✠ Quam valde ille reditu, vel potiùs reverſione meâ lætatus eſt? *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. ✠ Exponam conſilium & profectionis & reverſionis meæ, *Id. Philipp.* 1, 1. ¶ Revorſionem ad terram faciunt, *they land again,* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 62. = Reverſio & motus febrium, *a paroxyſm, or fit,* Cic. N. D. 3, 10.

Rĕverſūrus, a, um, part. *About to return, or to turn back,* Ov. Met. 11, 453. Juſt. 3, 4.

Rĕvertens, tis, part. (1) *Turning over,* & Met. *Revolveing, reflecting.* (2) *Returning.* (1) = Dubitans, circumſpectans, hæſitans multa adverſa revertens, &c, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 30. (2) Serâ revertens Nocte domum, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 132.

‖ Rĕvertĭcŭlum, li, n. *A return, or revolution,* Apul. Met. 3. p. 81. ⸸ Reverſio.

Rĕverto, ĕre, ti, ſum, act. (1) *To turn back, to tumble over;* Met. *to revolve.* (2) *To return, or come again.* (1) *Vid.* Revertens, n. 1. (2) Ipſe reverti Formias, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. ✠ Multi egreſſi nunquam domum revertere, *Id. Tuſc.* 5. 37.

Rĕvertor, i, ſus, dep. *To return; to come back, or again.* ✠ Unde deceſſeris cum honore, cum ignominiâ reverti, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 41. ¶ § In gratiam cum aliquo reverti, *to become friends again with one,* Sen. Marc. 16. ☞ Ad Chryſippi laqueos revertamur, *Cic.* de *Fato,* Id. ‖ Uti ad me revertar, *Dolet.*

‖ Rĕveſtio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. *To clothe again,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

Rĕvictūrus, a, um, part. *About to live again.* § Revicturus ſenex, *Sen. Med.* 476.

‖ Rĕvictus, a, um, part [à revincor] *Convinced,* Gell. 6, 2. Victus, convictus.

Rĕvictus, a, um, part. [à revinco] *Forced, ſubdued,* Lucr. 1, 587.

Rĕvĭdeo, ēre, di, ſum, act. *To go back to ſee.* Nunc ad heram revidebo, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 65.

‖ Rĕvĭgeo, ēre, neut. & Rĕvĭgeſco, ĕre, incept. *To flouriſh again.* Multa ſæcula poſt revigent Pythagoreorum nomen, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 16. *ſic Ag.* Non 9, 12. *al. autem* ſic viguit.

Rĕvīleſco, ĕre, ui, incept. *To become vile, and of no account.* Virtuti periculum non eſt, ne admota oculis revileſcat, *Sen.* de *Tranq.* 15.

Rĕvinciens, tis, part. *Binding.* Mentum amore revinciens, *Catull.* 59, 33.

Rĕvincio, īre, xi, ctum, act. *To tie, or bind; to gird.* Latus enſe revincit, *Prop.* 3, 14, 11. Domui terras, urbeſque revinxi Legibus, *Claud. B. G.* 47.

Rĕvincior, īri, nctus, paſſ. *To be bound faſt.* Trabes introrſus revinciuntur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 23.

Rĕvinco, ĕre, vīci, ictum, act. *To convince, to diſprove, to confute.* § Revincere crimen verbis, *Liv.* 6, 26.

Rĕvincor, i, paſſ. *To be convicted.* Neque ſuo neque amicorum judicio revincetur, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 6.

Revinctus, a, um, part. (1) *Bound faſt.* (2) *Encircled,*

Encircled, ſurrounded. (1) Ecce manus juvenem interea poſt terga revinctum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 57. (2) Templum velleribus niveis & feſtâ fronde revinctum, *Id. Æn.* 4, 459.

Rĕvīreſcens, tis, part. *Takeing heart again.* Revireſcens pignore laudis, *Sil.* 8, 227.

Rĕvīreſco, ĕre, ui, incept. (1) *To become,* or *wax, green again; to revive.* (2) *To be young again.* (3) *To take heart again.* (1) = Si terræ vetuſtas revireſcere nec repubeſcere poteſt, *Col.* 1, 1. (2) Arte ſuum parili revireſcere poſſe parentem, *Ov. Met.* 7, 305. (3) = Efferent ſe aliquando, & ad renovandum bellum revireſcent, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 14.

Rĕvīſens, tis, part. *Reviſiting.* At iis qui è plebe regiones ſibi reviſenti filios filiaſve approbarent, ſingula nummorum millia pro ſingulis dividebat, *Suet. Aug.* 46.

Rĕvīſĭto, āre, freq. *To reviſit,* or *go to ſee again,* Plin. 18, 3.

Rĕvīſo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. (1) *To return,* or *come again, to ſee.* (2) *To reviſit,* or *repay a viſit.* (3) *To return.* (1) Reviſo quid agant, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 1. (2) Tu nos aliquando reviſe, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. (3) = Inde redit rabies eadem, & furor ille reviſit, *Lucr.* 4, 1110.

Rĕvīſūrus, a, um, part. *About to viſit again.* Quamvis provincias quoque & exercitus reviſurum ſe ſæpe pronunciâſſet, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 38.

Rĕvīviſco, ĕre, rĕvixi, ctum, incept. [*ex* re, & viviſco, *i. e.* vivo] (1) *To recover life.* (2) Met. *To revive again; to grow, or come up, again.* (1) 𝔛 Deficiens ad tua verba revixi, *Ov. Epiſt.* è *Pont.* 1, 3, 9. (2) = Ut ſimul cum rep. reviviſcat, & recreetur, *Cic Fam.* 6, 10.

*‖ Reuma, ătis, n. *The ebbing and flowing of the ſea,* Veg. *Vid.* Rheuma. *Lat.* Æſtus.

Reunctor, ōris, m. verb. *A ſervant,* or *attendant to a phyſician,* or *chirurgeon, who anointed them that uſed wreſtleing, and ſuch other exerciſes,* Plin. 29, 1. *Litt. interpr.*

‖ Reungo, ĕre, xi, ctum, act. *To anoint again,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Rĕvŏcābĭlis, le, adj. (1) *That may be recalled.* (2) Alſo *that may be recompenſed.* (1) Fatorum nulli revocabile carmen, *Propert.* 4, 7, 51. Revocabile telum Non fuit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 264. (2) Claud. Eutr. 2, 488.

Rĕvŏcāmen, ĭnis, n. *A recall,* or *calling back.* Accipio revocamen, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 561.

Rĕvŏcandus, a, um, part. *To be called back.* Ad artem & ad præcepta eſſe revocanda, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 11. conf. *Sil.* 7, 229. *Liv.* 41, 3.

Rĕvŏcans, tis, part. *Calling back, &c.* Omen revocantis abeſto, *Ov. Epiſt.* 13, 135.

Rĕvŏcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recalling,* or *calling back.* = Receptui ſignum aut revocationem à bello audire non poſſumus, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 7.

Rĕvŏcātūrus, a, um, part. *About to recall.* *Dixit,* ſe non aliter claſſem revocaturum, *Liv.* 45, 11.

Rĕvŏcātus, a, um, part. *Recalled, called back,* Cic. *in* Rull. 3, 1. § Revocatus à morte, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 476.

Rĕvŏco, āre, act. (1) *To recall, to call back.* (2) *To bring,* or *reſtore.* (3) *To reaſſume,* or *begin anew.* (4) *To call in, to call for.* (5) *To referr, judge,* or *try.* (6) *To withdraw.* (7) ‖ *To revoke, recant,* or *unſay.* (8) *To invite again.* (1) Candida quamvis millies puella euntem revocet, &c. *Catull.* 33, 9. (2) = Ut libertatem revoces, ac reducas, *Plin. Paneg.* 78. ¶ Gradum revocare, *to bring back,* Virg. Æn. 6, 128. (3) § Studia intermiſſa revocare, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 1. (4) = Pecunia quam revocare à privatis, & exigere jam cœpi, *Plin. jun.* (5) Ad quæ exempla me revocas? *Cic.* Ad ſcientiam omnia revocare, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 13. ¶ Revocare ſe, *to change his mind,* Id. Acad. 4, 17. (6) § A cupiditate revocare, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 3. à turpiſſimo conſilio, *Id.* (7) Litt. *ex* Sen. *qui velim locum monſtrâſſet.* (8) 𝔛 Vulpes ciconiam prior invitavit, ciconia vulpem revocavit, *Phædr.* 1, 26, 7.

Rĕvŏcor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be recalled, reduced, &c.* Optimum viſum eſt conſulem ex Siciliâ revocari, *Liv.* 27, 4. Hæc ratione explicari & ad naturam revocari facilè poſſunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 70. In memoriam ſomnii revocatur, *Juſt.* 1, 5, 3.

Rĕvŏlans, tis, part. *Flying back.* Dum ſol æquoreis revolans decurrit in aſtris, *Manil.* 2, 193.

‖ Rĕvŏlĭto, āre, freq. *To fly often back,* Litt. *ex* Eutrop.

Rĕvŏlo, āre, neut. (1) *To fly back again.* (2) Met. *To haſten.* (1) 𝔛 Aves advolant & revolant, *Varr.* conf. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. (2) His auditis revolat ad patrem Cæſar, *Paterc.* 2, 120.

Rĕvŏlūbĭlis, le, adj. *That may be rolled,* or *tumbled, back again.* Siſyphe, cui tradas revolubile pondus, habebis, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 191.

Rĕvolvens, tis, part. *Rolling back.* § Immania ſaxa revolvens, *Sil.* 1, 369.

Rĕvolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, act. (1) *To roll,* or *tumble, over,* or *back again; to turn over.* (2) *To go over again.* (3) Met. *To undergo, to ſuffer.* (4) *To revolve, to reflect upon.* (5) *To peruſe again.* (1) Gelidum fluctum revolvit in partem ſuperiorem, *Col.* 8, 17. Sed cuncta revolvens Vitæ fata meæ, *Lucr.* 8, 316. (2) ♔ Iter omne fallacis ſilvæ revolvere, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 391. (3) Revolvere caſus Iliacos da Teucris, *Id. Æn.* 10, 62. (4) Quid ego hæc ingrata revolvo? *Id. Æn.* 2, 100. (5) Tuas adverſus te *origines* revolvam, *Liv.* 33, 5. *ſc.* Catonis.

Rĕvolvor, i, paſſ. (1) *To be rolled, tumbled,* or *brought, back.* (2) *To revolt.* (1) Omnia ad communes rerum & generum ſummas revolventur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 31. (2) In eandem vitam te revolutum video eſſe, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 69. ¶ Ad irritum revolvi, *to come to nought,* Tac. Hiſt. 3, 26, 2.

‖ Rĕvŏlus, li, m. *A pedlar,* Litt. *ex* Col.

‖ Rĕvŏlūtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A revolution,* or *whirling round,* Aug. ⊥ Circulus, ambitus, *Cic.*

Rĕvŏlūtus, a, um, part. (1) *Tumbled, brought,* or *turned, back again.* (2) *Wound off.* (3) *Returning.* (1) Equo ſuffoſſo revolutus, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 671. Femina in veterem fato revoluta figuram, *Id.* 6, 449. (2) Excuſſi manibus radii revolutáque penſa, *Id. Æn.* 9, 476. (3) Revolutus ad diſpenſationem inopiæ, &c. *Liv.* 4, 12.

Rĕvŏmens, tis, part. *Vomiting up again.* Salſos rident revomentem pectore fluctus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 182. § Revomentes æquora nautæ, *Sil.* 10, 326. *Met.* Spectavimus Contorta è fundo revomentem tranſtra Charybdim, *Id.* 2, 308.

Rĕvŏmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, act. *To vomit, ſpew,* or *caſt, up again; to diſgorge.* Dracones avium plumam excitam revomunt, *Plin.* 10, 72. Purpuram aurumque in ripam aſſiduè mota ventis maria revomebant, *Flor.* 4, 11, 8.

Reus, a, um, adj. [*à* res, *i. e.* qui rem, *i. e.* δίκην, cauſam habet ſeu litem] (1) *Arraigned, impleaded.* (2) ‖ *Guilty.* (3) *Obliged to perform, obnoxious.* (1) Reos appello non eos modò, qui arguuntur, ſed omnes, quorum de re diſceptatur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 43. 𝔛 Inter damnatos magis quàm inter reos, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14. ¶ Reus rei capitalis, *tryed for his life,* Cic. Verr. 2, 39. injuriarum, *ſued upon an action of treſpaſs,* Quint. de pecuniis repetundis, *impeached of bribery,* Cic. ‖ ſatiſdandi, *bound to find ſuretys,* Ulp. majeſtatis, *tryed for treaſon,* Suet. (2) Leges quæ de civium reorum ſupplicio latæ ſunt, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 11. *ſed var. codd.* (3) Taurum Conſtituam ante aras voti reus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 237.

Reus, i, m. ſubſt. (1) *The defendant in a proceſs; he that is accuſed,* or *ſued.* (2) Alſo *a ſurety, one bound for another.* (1) 𝔛 Quis erat petitor? Fannius; quis reus? Fannius, *Cic.* (2) Reus ſtipulando, & reus promittendo, *dicitur, vid.* Feſt. p. 408. Cùm ſe tanti exitii reum clamitaret, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 24.

Rĕvulſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* revello] *A pulling up; a plucking away,* or *back; revulſion.* Unius ſchedæ revulſio, *Plin.* 13, 12.

Rĕvulſus, a, um, part. *Pulled off; plucked,* or *torn, up,* or *away.* Niſi ſeptis revulſis introïri non poteſt, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 4. = Effracta & revulſa janua, *Id.* Caput à cervice revulſum, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 523.

Rex, rēgis, m. [*à* regendo] (1) *A king,* under which alſo *a queen* is included. (2) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *the king of Perſia.* (3) *A prince of the blood.* (4) Alſo *a ruler,* or *governour; a chief, a great man.* (5) *A tutour,* or *pedagogue.* (6) *A great,* or *rich, man.* (7) *A patron.* (8) *A titular,* or *nominal, king; a chief governour.* (9) *A tyrant.* (1) Ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges legati miſſi ſunt, *Liv.* 27, 4. (2) Rex ſemper maximus agebat *gratias,* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 7. In Aſiam ad regem militatum abiît, *Id. Heaut.* 1, 1, 65. Sic *ap.* Nep. & *alios ſæpe.* (3) Cùm maximè vellet pro communi amico atque arbitro controverſias regum componere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 109. *ſc. Ptolemæi liberos qui de regno diſceptabant.* (4) Regem me eſſe oportuit, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 20. interpr. *Donato.* (5) Memor Actæ non alio rege pueritiæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 8. ☞ *Alii ad morem puerorum colludentium* Βασιλίνδαν, *de quo alibi Flaccus,* pueri ludentes, *rex eris,* aiunt, *quibus tamen non aſſentior.* (6) Regibus hic mos eſt, ubi equos mercantur, opertos Inſpiciunt, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 86. (7) = Fructus amicitiæ magnæ cibus; imputat hunc rex, *Juv.* 5, 14. (8) Lacedæmonii duos ſemper habebant reges, nomine magis quàm imperio, *Nep. Ageſ.* 1. Prætor factus eſt *Hannibal* poſtquam rex fuerat, *Id. Hannib.* 7. ¶ Reges ærarii, *the managers of the treaſury,* Cic. *in* Rull. 2, 6. Rex vini, *the king of good fellows, the maſter of the revels,* Hor. (9) Impunè quidlibet facere, id eſt, regem eſſe, *Sall. B. Jug.* 36.

R ante H.

*‖ Rhā, indecl. *Amm.* 22, 8. & Rhācōma, ătis, n, *Plin.* 27, 12. [ῥᾶ, & ῥάκωμα, Gr. à Rha fluvio, juxta quem creſcit ſupra Pontum] *Rhubarb, a kind of dock root.* = Radix Pontica, *Celſ.*

*‖ Rhabdos, i, f. [*à* Gr. ῥάβδος, virga] *A meteor like a ſtraight wand,* Apul. *de* mundo, p. 727.

*‖ Rhabdūchus, i, m. [qui ῥάβδον ἔχει, *i. e.* virgam fert; *à* ῥάβδος, virga, & ἔχω, habeo] *A ſergeant of the mace, a verger. Lat.* Lictor.

Rhăcīnus, i, m. [*à* colore uvæ nigræ] *A fiſh of a brown dun colour,* Plin. 32, 8. & Ov. *in* Halieutic.

*Rhācōma, ătis, n. [ῥάκωμα, Gr.] *A kind of herb which cometh from beyond Pontus.* Ruell. *taketh it to be the ſame with the* Rha Ponticum, *Plin.* 27, 12.

† Rhădīne, es, f. *A nice, tender,* or *dainty, girl,* Litt. *ex* Lucr.

*‖ Rhăgas, ădis, f. *Aug.* pl. Rhăgădes, um, f. & Rhăgădia, ōrum, n. *Plin.* 24, 10. [ῥαγάδες, *à* Gr. ῥαγίζω, quod ſignif. abrumpo] *Chops and clefts in the hands, feet, &c. chilblains, occaſioned by chillneſs;* alſo *the piles,* Litt.

*Rhăgion, ii, n. [ita dict. *ab* acini parvi ſimilitudine, quod ῥάγιον, appell.] *A little venomous ſpider, with very ſhort feet,* Plin. 29, 4.

*Rhăgoīdes, is, f. [ῥαγοειδὴς, Gr. *ſc.* χιτών] *The third coat which encompaſſeth the eye, wherein is the hole by which we ſee,* Celſ. 7, 7. *Lat.* Uvea, iris.

*Rhamnus, ni, m. [ῥάμνος, Gr.] *A white bramble, called rhamn,* or *Chriſt's thorn; buckthorn, the rheinbury buſh,* Plin. 24, 3.

*‖ Rhăphănus, ni, m. *A radiſh;* alſo *a peſtilent,* or *venomous, ſhrub in Africa. Vid.* Raphanus.

Rhăphius, ii, m. [*chaum,* quem Galli *rhaphium* vocabant] *A beaſt in ſhape like a wolf, and ſpeckled like a libbard,* Plin. 8, 19.

*Rhapsōdia, æ, f. [*ex* ῥάπτω, ſuo, & ᾠδὴ, cantus] carmen, & prop. dic. de carminibus Homeri, quæ cùm antè diſſipata eſſent disjectáque, à Piſiſtrato in Rhapſodias, ſeu libros, digeſta ſunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 34. *a rhapſody,* or *book of Homer's poems.* Verſum illum Homeri retulit ex ſecundâ rhapſodiâ, *Nep. Dion.* 6.

*‖ Rhectæ, ārum, m. pl. [*à* ῥήσσω, rumpo] *Earthquakes cauſeing the ground to break open,* Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 730.

Rhēda, æ, f. *A chariot, coach, calaſh,* or *caroach.* Hanc epiſtolam dictavi ſedens in rhedâ, *Cic. Att.* 5, 17. ¶ Capſus rhedæ, *the coach-box,* Vitr.

Rhēdārius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *ſerveing for, a cart,*

cart, chariot, or *coach*. § Rhedarius mulus, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 7.

Rhedārius, ii, m. *A carter, a charioteer*, or *coachman*. Adverſi rhedarium occidunt, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 10.

Rhēno, ōnis, m. [villoſum humerorum & pectoris velamen; vocab. ex Græcis ſumptum, qui oves ῥηνὰς appell. vel à ῥηνὸς, pellis; vel à Rheno fl. quòd Rhenani populi his uterentur, *Iſid.*] *A thick garment fured*, or *made of ſkins, covering the ſhoulders and breaſt*, which the ancient Almains were wont to wear in the wars; *a caſſock*, or *juſt de côrps made of ſkins*. Veſtes de pellibus rhenones vocantur, *Serv.* ex *Sall.* Germani parvis rhenonum pellibus utuntur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 21.

*‖ Rhēon, i, n. [à ῥέω, fluo, *quoniam* ad fluxum medendum utile] *Rhubarb*, Jun.

*Rhetor, ōris, m. [ῥήτωρ, Gr. à ῥέω, dico] *A rhetorician*, or *rhetorick maſter*. Rhetores dicendi præcepta tradunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 18. Cicero noſter, dum ego adſum, non ceſſavit apud rhetorem, *Id.* ☞ *Quid diſtant* rhetor, ſophiſta, & orator, *vid.* Marium Victorinum.

*Rhētŏrĭca, ōrum, pl. n. *ſc.* præcepta, *Books*, or *precepts, of rhetorick*, Cic. *de* Fato, 2.

*Rhētŏrĭca, æ, *vel* Rhētŏrĭce, es, f. *ſc.* τέχνη. *Rhetorick, oratory, the art of ſpeaking handſomely*. Rhetoricam palmæ, dialecticam pugno ſimilem dicebat, quòd latiùs loquerentur rhetores, dialectici compreſſiùs, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 6.

*Rhētŏrĭcè, adv. *Rhetorically, like an oratour*. 𝔛 Rhetoricè mavis nos diſputare, quàm dialecticè? *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 6.

*‖ Rhētŏrĭco, āre, act. *id. quod ſeq.* rhetoricor. Rhetoricâſti, *pro* rhetoricatus es, *Non.*

*‖ Rhētŏrĭcor, āri, ātus, dep. *To play the rhetorician, to ſpeak like an oratour; to rhetoricate*, Tert. ┼ Rhetoricè diſputare, *Cic.*

*Rhētŏrĭcōtĕros. [ῥητορικώτερος, Gr. *i. e.* magis rhetor, vel magis oratorius] *More oratour-like, more eloquent*, Cic. *de* Orat. 3. ad morem Lucil.

*Rhētŏrĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, rhetorick; rhetorical*. More rhetorico loqui, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 29. § Ars rhetorica, *Quint.* 3, 5.

*Rhētŏrĭcus, ci, m. *ſc.* liber. *A book of rhetorick*, Quint. 3, 1.

*‖ Rhētŏriſcus, i, m. dim. [à rhetor] *A little*, or *young, oratour*, Gell. 17, 20.

*† Rhētŏriſſo, āre, act. *i. e.* Rhetoricè loquor, *Non.* ex *Pompon.*.

*‖ Rhetra, æ, f. lex [à ῥεῖν, loqui] *The oracle of Apollo*; alſo *the laws of Lycurgus, which were held as oracles*, Amm.

*‖ Rheuma, ătis, n. [à ῥέω, fluo] *A rheum, a catarrh, a diſtillation of humours*, Med. † Rheumatiſmus, *Plin.* Alſo *the ebbing and flowing of the ſea*, or *tide*, Veg.

*Rheumătĭcus, a, um, adj. *Rheumatick, that is troubled with rheum*, Plin. 29, 6.

*‖ Rheumătĭdio, āre, neut. [à rheuma] *To run with humours*, Theod. Priſc.

*Rheumătiſmus, mi, m. [à rheuma] *A flux, the diſeaſe of rheum, a rheumatiſm*. = Rheumatiſmos Græci fluxiones vocant, *Plin.* 22, 17. Glans reſiſtit rheumatiſmis, *Id.* 24, 3.

Rhexia, æ, f. herba proprio nomine *Onochilis* dicta, *Plin.* 22, 21.

† Rhībes, ium, f. pl. *Raſpices, corinths*, Jun.

*Rhīna, æ, f. [à ῥίνη, Gr. *i. e.* lima; ob cutis aſperitatem] *A ſkate*, Plin. 32, ult. = ſquatus, *Id. ibid.*

*Rhīnŏcĕros, ōtis, m. [*ex* ῥὶν ῥινὸς, naſus, & κέρας, cornu] (1) *The rhinoceros*, a beaſt which is an enemy to the elephant, haveing a horn in his ſnout bending upwards; ſome take it for the *unicorn*. (2) Alſo *a veſſel with a long ſpout, out of which oil was droped upon the people as they bathed*. (3) † Alſo *one who is gag toothed*. (1) Plin. 8, 20. (2) Magno cum rhinocerote lavari, *Juv.* 7, 130. conf. & *Mart.* 4, 52. (3) *Lucil.* ¶ Rhinocerotis naſus, *a turning up of the noſe in ſcoffing and cenſureing*, Mart. 1, 4.

† Rhīnoclĭſia, æ, f. herbæ genus [à ῥινῶν κλίσις, Gr. *i. e.* narium inclinatio] *Vid.* Cal. ☞ *al. leg.* rhinochiſia, *Plin.* 27, 8.

*Rhizagra, æ, f. [*ex* ῥίζα, radix, & ἄγρα captura] *A ſurgeon's inſtrument to draw out a ſplinter, bone*, or *tooth*, Celſ. 7, 12.

*Rhizias, æ, m. [à ῥίζα, radix] *The juice of the root* laſerpitium, *Plin.* 19, 3.

*Rhizŏtŏmus, i, m. [ῥιζοτόμος, qui ῥίζας τέμνει, *i. e.* radices ſecat] *A gatherer of roots*; alſo *a kind of iris*, Plin. 21, 7.

‖ Rhōbīgus, i, m. *Vid.* Robigus *in Propr.*

*Rhŏdīnus, a, um, adj. *Lat.* Roſaceus. [à Gr. ῥόδον, roſa] *Of*, or *belonging to, roſes; made of roſes*. § = Rhodinum oleum, *Plin.* 15, 7. unguentum, *Id.*

*Rhŏdītes, æ, m. [ab eodem] *A precious ſtone of a roſe colour*, Plin. 37, 11.

*Rhŏdŏdaphne, es, f. [ῥοδοδάφνη, Gr. *ex* ῥόδον, roſa, & δάφνη, laurea] *A ſhrub haveing a flower like a roſe, and a leaf like the laurel*, or *bay*, Plin. 16, 20.

*Rhŏdŏdendros, i, f. & Rhŏdŏdendron, i, n. *Plin.* 16, 20. [ῥοδόδενδρον, Gr. *q. d.* roſa arboreſcens; *ex* ῥόδον, roſa, & δένδρον, arbor] (1) *A tree with leaves like an almond tree, but larger*, called *an oleander*. (2) ‖ It is rather *a ſhrub growing to a man's height in Switzerland, and bearing purple flowers like roſes*, the ſame with *rhododaphne*. (1) = Rhododendros ne nomen quidem apud nos inveni Latinum, rhododaphnen vocant, aut nerium, *Plin.* 24, 11. *interpr. Coop.* (2) Litt.

*Rhŏdōra, æ, f. [à roſario floris colore, *ſc.* à ῥόδον, roſa] *An herb haveing a leaf like a nettle, and a flower like a roſe*, Plin. 24, 19.

*Rhoïcus, a, um, adj. [à ῥόος, fluxus] *Fluid.* Medici rhoïcis utuntur ad contuſa, *Plin.* 24, 11.

*Rhoïſcus, i, m. [ῥοϊσκὸς, Gr.] corymbus aureus ad ῥοιὰς, *i. e.* mali Punici ſimilitudinem, factus.

*Rhoïtes, æ, m. [à ῥοιὰ, malum Punicum] *Pomegranate wine*, Plin. 14, 16.

*‖ Rhomboïdes, eos, adj. [*i. e.* rhombi formam habens; *ex* ῥόμβος, rhombus, & εἶδος, ſpecies] (1) *A geometrical diamond figure conſiſting of unequal ſides*, as rhombus does of equal, *Geom.* (2) Alſo *a fiſh ſo called*, Geſn.

*Rhombus, bi, m. [ῥόμβος, Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ ῥόμβειν, *i. e.* à volvendo] (1) ‖ *A figure of four equal, but not right-angled, ſides, like a quarry of glaſs*. (2) Alſo *a ſpining wheel, reel, whirl*, or *turn*. (3) *A kind of rolling inſtrument, which witches uſed to fetch the moon out of heaven*. (4) *A fiſh called a birt*, or *turbot*. (5) ‖ Alſo *the points of the mariner's compaſs; a rhumb*. (1) Ap. Geom. (2) Ov. Faſt. 2, 575. interpr. Fabr. & Litt. (3) Deficiunt & magico torti ſub carmine rhombi, *Prop.* 2, 28, 35. (4) Non me juverint rhombus aut ſcari, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 50. Spatium admirabile rhombi, *Juv.* 4, 39. (5) *Ex uſu hodierno.*

*Rhomphæa, æ, f. [ῥομφαία, Gr.] *A kind of long Thracian ſword; a two-handed ſword, an arming ſword, a tuck*. Thracas rhomphææ impediebant, *Liv.* 31, 39. ☞ Val. Flacc. *mediam licenter corripit*, Arg. 6, 98. *ut & alii, ſed recent. ſcil.* ☞ *Scrib.* & rhomphea.

*‖ Rhomphæālis, le, adj. *Belonging to a long ſword*, Prud.

*Rhonchiſſo, āre, act. [ῥογχάζω, Gr. à ῥόγχος, rhoncus] *To ſnort*, or *rout, in the ſleep*, Lexicogr. *ex* Plaut. *Lat.* Sterto.

*Rhonchus, chi, m. [ῥόγχος, Gr.] *A ſnorting*, or *ſnoreing*; Met. *a mocking, a ſcoff, a flout, a jeer*, Mart. 1, 4.

*‖ Rhŏpălĭcus, *vel* ius, a, um, adj. *i. e.* clavaris [à ῥόπαλον, clava, *M.*] *Rhopalicus verſus*, Gramm. is eſt qui à monoſyllabâ voce incipiens gradatim creſcit, & ῥόπαλον, *i. e.* Herculis *clavam* imitatur, ab anguſto & tenui in latitudinem deſinens, *Mar. Plot.* ut, Ὦ μάκαρ Ἀτρείδη μοιρηγενὲς ὀλβιοδαίμον. Et illud *ſpes deus æternæ ſtationis conciliator*, Ex Litt.

*Rhŏpălon, i, n. [à Gr. ῥόπαλον, clava, quòd radicem habeat clavæ ſimilem] *A water lily, called nenuphar*, Plin. 35, 7.

*Rhus, i, m. & f. *Lat.* Fluxus [à ῥόος, contr. ῥοῦς] *A buſhy ſhrub called ſumack, leather-ſumack, curryers-ſumack, with the leaves whereof ſkins and hides are dreſſed and taned*, Plin. 24, 11. &

*Rhus, i, n. [ab eodem] *The ſeed of the ſhrub of that name*. § Rhus Syriacum, *Plin.* 24, 14. *Celſ.* 6, 11.

*Rhyas, ădis, f. [ῥυάς, Gr. *ſc.* oculorum fluxio; *ex* ῥέω, ῥύω, fluo] Eſt & piſcis, quem *lucam* vocant; item imbecilla vitis, quæ & ψίκας. *The diſeaſe of the eyes when they water*, or *weep, continually*, Celſ. 7, 7, 4.

*Rhȳpărŏgrăphus, phi, m. [qui ῥυπαρὰ, *i. e.* ſordida & humilia γράφει, *vel* pingit] *A painter of trifles*, or *mean things*, Plin. 35, 10.

*‖ Rhythmĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of rhyme, made in rhyme*, or *metre; rythmical*. Rhythmica muſicæ pars, *Iſidor.*

*Rhythmĭcus, i, m. [à ſeq.] *A rhymer*, or *rhymeing poet; a rhyme-doggrel, a ballad-maker*. Nec ſunt hæc rhythmicorum ac muſicorum acerrimâ normâ dirigenda, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 49.

*Rhythmus, i, m. [ῥυθμὸς, Gr. à Celt. rime] *Metre, rhyme, number*, or *harmony in ſpeaking*. 𝔛 Rhythmi, id eſt, numeri, ſpatio temporum conſtant, metra etiam ordine, *Quint.* 9, 4. *ubi lege plura*. ¶ Venarum rhythmus, *the proportion*, Vitr. 1, 1.

*Rhȳtion, tii, n. [ῥυτὶν, Gr. à ῥύω, traho, quòd potus ex eo velut trahendo bibitur] *A veſſel*, or *cup, like a half moon*, Mart. 2, 35. *De hoc vaſe vide* Athenæum libro 10. cap. 13. & 11. cap. 1, 5, & 26.

R ante I.

‖ Rībes, ium, f. pl. *Red gooſeberrys, baſtard corinths, common ribes*, Offic.

Rīca, æ, f. [à ritu, quòd Romano ritu cùm ſacrificium feminæ faciunt, capita velant, *Varr.* pot. à ῥῖκος, *i. e.* cingulum, *Heſych.* quòd ſit muliebre cingulum capitis, *Feſt.* vel id. quod ricinium, *Id.*] (1) *A woman's hood, a little cloak*, or *mantle, which women uſed to cover their heads with in ſacrificeing*. (2) Alſo *a kerchief*. (1) Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48. (2) Varr. L. L. 4, 29.

‖ Rīcĭniātus, a, um, adj. *Clad in ſuch a cloak*, or *mantle*. Riciniati, mimi planipedes, *Feſt.* § Riciniatus Jupiter, *Arnob.*

Rīcĭnium, ii, n. *id. quod* ricinum [à rica idque fort. à reicio, *i. e.* rejicio, *pro* reica dict.] *A woman's ſhort cloak*. Riciniis & vinculis purpuræ, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 23. conf. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 30.

Rīcĭnum, i, n. & ‖ Rīcĭnus, i, m. *Serv. Ricinum* eſt omne veſtimentum quadratum, *Feſt.* cujus partem mediam retrorſum jaciebant, *Varr.* [dict. ab eo, quòd poſt tergum rejicitur, *Serv.*] *A cloak of which they threw part over their ſhoulders; any garment four-ſquare, a cloſe hood*, Litt. *ex* Cic.

Rīcĭnus, i, m. [qu. *ex* re, & canis; quòd canum aures infeſtet, *Iſid.*] (1) *A vermin called a tike, which annoyeth ſundry kinds of beaſts*, ſuch as dogs, ſheep, &c. (2) Alſo *an herb in Ægypt called* palma Chriſti, *haveing a ſeed like a tike*. (1) Ricini & pulices, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. Ricini, qui *boum* ſeminibus inhærent, eximantur, *Col.* 6, 2. Ricini *ovibus* non erunt moleſti, *Cato*, 97. (2) Plin. 15, 7.

*‖ Ricto, āre, act. *To make a noiſe*, properly *as libbards do*, Spart.

*Rictum, i, n. *id. quod* rictus. Mollia ricta tremunt duros nudantia dentes, *Lucr.* 5, 1063. Inhorrebat rictum, *Id.* 6, 1193.

*Rictus, ûs, m. verb. [à ringo, rinxi, rictum] (1) *A grining*, or *ſcornfull opening of the mouth in laughing; a threatening, grining*, or *gnaring*, as of dogs. (2) Alſo *the mouth, a jaw*, or *chap*. (1) Riſu diducere rictum Auditoris, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 7. vid. *Quint.* 1, 11. Uſque eò ut rictus ejus, ac mentum paulò ſit attritius, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. *de Herculis ſtatuâ*. Torva canino latravit rictu, *Juv.* 2, 272. (2) Flexibiles rictus quadrupedis, *Ov.* ad *Piſon.* ¶ Rictus columbæ, *a pigeon's bill*, Plin. Rictus ad aures dehiſcens, *a wide ſparrow mouth*, Id. 8, 21.

† Rīcŭla, æ, f. dim. [à rica] parvum ricinum, *i. e.* palliolum ad uſum capitis, *Feſt.*

Rīdendus, a, um, part. *To be laughed at*. § Ridenda poëmata, *Juv.* 10, 124.

Rīdens, tis, part. *Laughing, ſmiling*, Catull. 49, 5. Ov. Met. 5, 116.

Rīdeo, ēre, ſi, ſum, neut. *vel* act. [de etymo parum pronum conſte] (1) *To laugh at.* (2) *To mock, jeer, or ſcoff.* (3) Alſo *to ſmile.* (4) ❖ *To look pleaſant, to ſhine and glitter.* (1) = Ridere convivæ, cachinnari ipſe Apronius, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 25. ✠ Quid rideas magis eſt, quàm quod lamentere, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 4. ¶ Ridere γέλωτα Σαρδόνιον, *far from the heart,* Cic. Fam. 7, 25. (2) Rideo hunc, primùm ait ſe ſcire, is ſolus neſcit omnia, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 9. Et mecum luſos ridet inulta Deos, *Ov. Am.* 3, 3, 20. (3) Fortuna ridet vultu ſereno, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 4, 27. § Riſit pater optimus olli, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 358. (4) § De viridi riſerunt lilia prato, *Petron.* c. 127. Omnia nunc rident, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 55. Domus argento ridet, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 6.

Rideor, ēri, paſſ. *To be laughed at,* Ov. *ex Pont.* 3.

Ridibundus, a, um, adj. *Inclined to laughing, waggiſh.* Illam ridibundam atque hilaram huc adduxit, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 32.

Ridica, æ, f. [quod fulciendo *radicis* vicem obtinet] *A ſtrong prop,* particularly *of a vine.* Ridicas querneas ſive oleagineas findere, *Col.* 11, 2. Robur & materies pro ridicâ, *Cato,* 17.

Ridicula, æ, f. dim. *A little ſtake,* or *fork,* Sen. N. Q. 1, 3.

Ridiculāria, ōrum, n. pl. *Jeſts,* or *things, to be laughed at.* Huc animum adverte, atque aufer ridicularia. *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 65.

|| Ridiculārius, a, um, adj. *Ridiculous.* Nimis ridicularius fuit, *Gell.* 4, 20.

Ridiculè, adv. *Ridiculouſly, ſimply, by way of droll, pleaſantly.* = Non modò acutè, ſed etiam ridiculè ac facetè, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 57. ✠ Ridiculè magis quàm verè dictum, *Phædr.* 3, 4, 5.

† Ridiculōſus, a, um, adj. *unde* ſſimus, ſup. *Ridiculous, jocoſe.* § Paraſiti ridiculoſiſſimi, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 64. ⊥ Multùm ridendus, *tutiùs dixeris.*

Ridiculum, li, n. (1) *A jeſt, a joke.* (2) *A ſilly buſyneſs.* (1) ✠ Aut per ridiculum aut ſeverè dicere, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 37. Sub obſcœno ridiculo non utendum oratori, *Id. Orat.* 1, 26. (2) Ridiculum eſt nunc de Verre me dicere, cùm de Piſone frugi dixerim, *Id.*

Ridiculus, a, um, adj. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Merry, jocoſe.* (2) *Ridiculous, ſilly, worthy to be laughed at.* (3) *That will make one laugh, that maketh ſport, a droll.* (1) Solet jocari mecum ſæpe illo more, namque ridiculus eſt, ubi uxor non adeſt, *Plaut. Menæch.* 2, 2, 43. Quando adbibero, adludiabo, tum ſum ridiculiſſimus, *Id. Stich.* 2, 2, 58. (2) Hoc poſtulatum de ſtatuis, ridiculum eſſe videatur ei, qui rem, ſententiamque non perſpiciat, *Cic. Verr.* 4. (3) Jocus ridiculos vendo, agite, licemini, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 68. Dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus, *Id. Capt.* 3, 1, 22. ☞ ¶ *Subſt.* Ita juventus jam ridiculos inopeſque ab ſe ſegregat, *paraſites,* Id. Capt. 3, 1, 10.

*Rigans, tis, part. [à rigo] *Weting, bedewing.* Indigno teneras imbre rigante genas, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 532.

*Rigātio, ōnis, f. *A watering, moiſtening,* or *weting.* Sin ſicco loco ſeri non debuerint, quo rigationem miniſtrari non expediat, &c. *Col.* 11, 3.

*|| Rigātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that watereth,* Litt. *ex* Col. *cert. poſter.* Tert. Aug.

*|| Rigātrix, īcis, f. *She that bedeweth,* or *ſprinkleth,* Aug.

*Rigens, tis, part. [à rigeo] (1) *Frozen with cold, hard.* (2) *Stiff, ſtark, ſtareing.* (3) *Stiff, ſtanding on end.* (1) Omnia rigentia gelu, *Liv.* 21, 32. (2) § Membra rigentia, *Lucr.* 2, 25. Rigentes oculi, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Palla rigens ſignis, & auro, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 652.

*Rigeo, ēre, ui, neut. [à ῥιγέω, Gr. horreo] (1) *To be very cold,* or *chill; to be frozen.* (2) *To ſtand ſtiff, upright,* or *on end; to ſtare as a hair doth.* (3) *To be thick and hard.* (1) ✠ Quòd aut frigore rigeant, aut urantur calore, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28. (2) Comæ terrore rigebant, *Ov. Met.* 3, 100. (3) Terga boûm plumbo inſuto ferróque rigebant, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 405.

Rigeſco, ĕre, incept. [à rigeo] *To grow ſtarch,* or *ſtiff, with ice.* § Veſtes rigeſcunt, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 363. lumina, *Lucr.* 8, 683.

*Rigĭdè, adv. iùs, comp. *Cloſely, firmly, ſtiffly.* Tectorium rigidè obſolidatum, *Vitr.* 2, 3. = Diſciplinam præfractiùs & rigidiùs obſtringere, *Val. Max.* 9, 7.

*Rigĭdĭtas, ātis, f. *Stiffneſs, ſeverity,* Litt. *ex* Blanc. *certè* Vitr. 2, 9.

*Rigĭdor, āri, paſſ. *To be made ſtiff and ſtarch.* ✠ Rigidari quidem, ampliùs intendi non poteſt, *Sen. Ep.* 51.

*Rigĭdus, a, um, adj. or comp. [à rigeo, *quod vid.*] (1) *Cold, frozen.* (2) *Stiff, not plyable, hard.* (3) *Cloſe ſtuck.* (4) Met. *Rigid, ſevere, rigorous.* (5) *Reſolute, conſtant, inflexible.* (6) *Cruel, fierce, rough.* (1) § Pruinæ rigidæ, *Lucr.* 2, 520. (2) § Rigida quercus, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 28. ſilex, *Ov. Met.* 10, 242. eſculus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 17. cervix, *Curt.* 6, 3, 6. Signa rigidiora ſunt quàm ut imitentur veritatem, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 18. (3) = Rigida & craſſa caligo inferûm, *Id. Tuſc.* 1. *ex poëtâ.* (4) = Sententiam Macri ut rigidam, duramque, reprehendunt, *Plin.* 4, 9. § Minæ rigidæ, *Ov. Am.* 1, 7, 48. (5) = Invicti cupiditatibus animi, & rigidæ innocentiæ, *Liv.* 39, 40. (6) § Ungues rigidi, *Id. Am.* 2, 6, 4. Leo rigidus, *Mart.* 10, 65.

*Rĭgo, āre, act. [à βρέχω, *Idem.*] (1) *To water a field, garden, or garment; to wet, to moiſten.* (2) *To cultivate.* (1) Parvus aquaï prata rigat fons, *Lucr.* 5, 602. (2) Cùm *hi fontes* omnium rigare debeant ingenia, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 6. *de magiſtris loq.*

*Rĭgor, āri, paſſ. *To be watered,* &c. ✠ Seminaria conſpergi potiùs quàm rigari debent, *Col.* 5, 6. Hortus rigatur fonte, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 210. § Rigari humore, *Lucr.* 4, 326.

*Rĭgor, ōris, m. [à rigeo] (1) *A great ſtiff cold.* (2) *Hardneſs.* (3) *Roughneſs, ſtiffneſs.* (4) *The cold fit of an ague.* (5) *Rigour, harſhneſs.* (6) || Alſo *a ridge ſtraight along, which boundeth land.* ✠ Certis peſtifer calor remeat horis, aut rigor, *Plin.* 7, 50. (2) § Ferri rigor, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 142. (3) Celſ. 2, 1. (4) *Id.* 2, 7. (5) = Nocuit antiquus rigor, & nimia ſeveritas, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 18. (6) *Front. de qual. agr.* = linea, *Id.*

*Rĭgōrātus, a, um, adj. *Made ſtiff,* or *hard,* Plin. 17, 23. *vocab. rigidum, ſed vid.* Harduin.

*Rĭguum, ui, n. [à rigo] *A watering.* Rigua æſtivis vaporibus utilia, *Plin.* 17, 27.

*Rĭguus, a, um, adj. (1) *Moiſt, wet, wateriſh.* (2) *That watereth;* (3) or *is watered.* (1) ✠ Alterum pratum eſt ſiccaneum, alterum riguum, *Col.* 2, 17. (2) § Amnes rigui, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 485. (3) § Hortus riguus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 646.

Rīma, æ, f. *A rift, cleft,* or *chap, in wood,* or *ſtone, where it is not cloſe joined; a chink, a cranny.* Non citò ruinâ perit qui rimam timet, *Publ. Syr.* ¶ Invenire aliquam rimam, *to find a hole to creep out at,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24. Agere rimas, *to cleave, chap,* or *chink,* Ov. Met. 2, 211. Plenus rimarum eſſe, *to be a blab of one's tongue,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25. Naves rimis fatiſcunt, *ſpring a leak,* Virg. Æn. 1, 127.

|| Rīmābundus, a, um, adj. *Curiouſly prying,* Apul. Met. 2. p. 40. ⊥ Perquirens.

Rīmandus, a, um, part. *To ſearch,* or *be ſearched.* Civitas rimandis offenſis ſagax, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 11, 2.

Rīmans, tis, part. *Searching.* Occultas ſubjectáſque ipſis valles rimantes, *Curt.* 7, 41. Omnium ſecreta rimans, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 3, 5.

Rīmātus, a, um, part. *Haveing ſearched.* Quicquid luce procul venas rimata ſequaces Abdita pallentis fodit ſolertia Beſſi, *Claud. Conſ. Mall.* 40.

|| Rīmātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that ſearcheth,* Arnob. ⊥ Inveſtigator, *Cic.*

Rīmor, āri, ātus, dep. [*rimari eſt,* valde quærere, in rimis quoque, *Feſt.*] (1) *To ſearch, to pry into, to peep, to ſpy, to ſeek into every corner and hole.* (2) Met. *To examine diligently.* (1) § Rimari terram raſtris, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 534. juga canibus, *Claud. B. Gild.* 357. (2) Quæ natura loci, quod ſit rimabere ſolers Armorum genus, *Sil.* 8, 316.

Rīmōſus, a, um, adj. *Full of clefts and chinks, leaky.* = Quicquid appoſueris fiſſum erit, rimoſúmque, *Col.* 1, 5. *conf. Prop.* 2, 13, 72. || Rimoſior, *Gell.* 17, 11.

Rīmŭla, æ, f. dim. *A little,* or *ſmall, chink,* or *cleft.* Ne parvæ rimulæ fallant, *Celſ.* 8, 4.

*Ringo, ĕre, rinxi, rictum, act. *vel potiùs* Ringor, i, ctus, dep. [à ῥίν, naris; quòd canes latraturi ringendo *nares agunt, i. e.* ſuſpendunt, vel ex irâ in rugas diducunt os, *Perot.*] *To grin,* or *ſhew the teeth,* as a dog doth; *to wry the mouth,* as one that is angry; *to fret,* or *chafe, within himſelf; to make faces.* ✠ Dum tibi ſit quod placeat, ille ringitur, tu rideas, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 29.

*Rīpa, æ, f. [à ῥιπὴ, impetus, ictus, quod à ῥίπτω, projicio, quia ibi impetus aquæ ſiſtitur, vel quòd in eam aquæ impetum faciant] (1) *The bank of a river.* (2) Alſo *the ſea ſhore, the ſea-ſide.* (1) Tybris ripas ſtringens flumine pleno, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 63. Fluvium extra ripas diffluentem coërcere, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 91. ✠ Flumina pro ripis littora pulſant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 42. (2) Thynni, dextrâ ripâ *maris Pontici* intrant, lævâ exeunt, *Plin.* 9, 15. Columella *etiam* littus & ripam *confundere videtur,* 1, 5. Purpuram aurumque in ripam maria revomebant, *Flor.* 4, 28. Hâc clade factum, ut imperium, quod in litore oceani non ſteterat, in ripâ Rheni fluminis ſtaret, *Ib.* 4, 12, 39.

*|| Rīpārienſis, e, adj. ¶ Riparienſes legiones, *Cod.* Riparum caſtris deputatæ, *ſoldiers that were to guard the frontiers of the empire, along the banks of ſome river.* ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* ripatenſis. *Vid.* Vopiſci Aurelianum, & *ibi* Caſaub.

*Rīpārius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the banks.* ¶ Riparia hirundo, *a bank-martin,* Plin. 34.

*|| Rīpenſis, e, adj. *Juxta ripam,* ſc. *Danubii.* Dacia ripenſis, Eutrop. 9, 13. ✠ Mediterraneus.

*Rīpula, æ, f. dim. *A little water-bank,* Cic. Attic. 15, 16.

*Riſcus, ci, m. [ῥίσκος, Gr. ciſta pelle contecta; nomen Phrygium. *Don.*] (1) *A covered coffer, a trunk.* (2) || *A little hole,* or *window, within a wall.* (3) || *A preſs for clothes.* (1) Ubi ſita eſt ciſtella? T. In riſco, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 16. Ῥίσκος κιβωτὸς μεγάλη, *Gloſſ. vet.* (2) Serv. interpr. (3) Pollux.

|| Rīſĭbĭlis, le, adj. *Which can laugh,* Boët. *ap.* Litt. ⊥ Aptus ad riſum.

Rīſio, ōnis, f. verb. [à rideo] *A laughing, a ſubject of laughter.* = Quot ego riſiones fero? quos jocos? *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 2, 10. ☞ *Vix alibi.*

Rīſor, ōris, m. verb. *A laugher, a mocker,* Hor. A. Poet. 225.

Rīſus, ûs, m. verb. [à rideo] *Laughter, laughing.* Riſum vix tenebam, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* § Miros riſus edere, *Id. Q. fratr.* 2, 10. Riſum movere, *Id. Att.* 6, 3. captare, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 83. facere, *Cic. Verr.* 4. = Unde oriebantur riſus dulcéſque cachinni, *Lucr.* 5, 1396.

Rītè, adv. [quòd quæ ſecundum *ritum* fiunt, recta ſunt, & rata, *Varr.*] (1) *Rightly, aright, with due form and ceremony, well and truly, according to cuſtom, as it ſhould be,* or *as one ſhould do.* (2) *In due form, and courſe of law.* (1) § Ritè Deos colere, *Cic. Div.* 1, 13. Perpetrare ritè ſacrificium, *Liv.* 44, 37. fin. (2) = Lege & ritè civis cognita, *Plaut.* Ritè ſucceſſit bonis, *Id. Pſeud.* Ritè teſtes adfuerunt, *Ad Herenn.*

Rītes, is, m. *id. quod* ritus; in abl. rite, *ut* impete, & *in eo caſu legitur tantùm.* Rite nefaſto libatus, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 285.

Rītuālis, le, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, cuſtoms, rites,* or *ceremonys; ritual.* Rituales Hetruſcorum libri, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 33. *in quibus ſcriptum erat, quo ritu urbes condantur; aræ ædeſque ſacrarentur, curiæ, tribus, & centuriæ diſtribuantur,* Feſt.

Rītus, ûs, & || tuis, *Non.* m. [*qu.* ratus mos] (1) *A rite,* or *ceremony;* properly in religion. (2) *A courſe,* or *order.* (3) *A way,* or *manner.* (1) = Morem ritúſque ſacrorum Adjiciam, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 836. Ex patriis ritibus optima colunto, *Lex vetus ap. Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 9. Ritus familiæ patrumque ſervanto, *Id. ibid.* 2, 8. (2) Ritu naturæ capite hominem gigni mos eſt, pedibus efferri, *Plin.* 7, 8. (3) Cædi ferarum ritu, *Curt.* 5, 3, 19.

Rīvālis, le, adj. [à rivus] (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, a river.* (2) || *Such as dwell by runing waters;* alſo *ſuch as have their land and grounds parted by a brook, and bordering upon the ſame, and therefore have intereſt in the river, are called* rivales. (1) §

Rivalis alecula, *Col.* 8, 15. (2) Negotium quod ei fortè de aquæ ductu cum rivalibus, aut de communi pariete cum vicino apud judicem eſt, *Gell.* 13, 1.

Rīvālis, is, m. [rivales, *qu.* in unum amorem derivantes. *Non.* vel *à* beſtiis, quæ ſitientes, cùm ex eodem rivulo hauſtum petunt, prælium contra ſe invicem concitant, *Donat.* vel *à* re ruſticâ, nam rivales dicuntur ii, quorum agros rivus aliquis determinat; qui præ incertitudine & mutatione crebrâ curſûs, lites ſæpe inter eos ſuſcitat, *Cœl.*] (1) *A rival, one who loveth the ſame party as another doth.* (2) *One who vieth with another.* (1) = Eſt eadem amica ambobus, rivales ſumus, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 30. § Rivalis amapti, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 677. ☞ *Dicitur etiam de beſtiis adjectivè.* § Rivalis aries, *Col.* 7. 3. (2) Reſpice rivales Divorum, Claudius, audi, Quæ tulerit. *Juv.* 6, 115. Ille ſuperbus Incedet victis rivalibus, *Id.* 12, 126.

Rīvālĭtas, ātis, f. *Rivalſhip.* Vitioſa æmulatio rivalitati ſimilis eſt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 26.

‖ Rīvātim, adv. *River by river, by particular ſtreams,* Macr. Sat. 7, 12.

† Rivīnus, i, m. *id. quod* rivalis, *Plaut. Aſin. Arg.* 6.

Rīvŭlus, li, m. dim. (1) *A little brook, a rill.* (2) Met. *A conſequence, an effect.* (1) Almonis uſque pervenitis rivulum, *Prud. Periſteph.* 10, 160. (2) ✠ Tardi ingenii eſt rivulos conſectari, fontes rerum non videre, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 27. ✠ A fontibus potiùs haurire, quàm rivulos conſectari, *Id. Acad.* 1, 2.

Rīvus, i, m. [*ab* Hebr. רוה *A brook, a river, a ſtream of water with a gentle,* or *natural, current.* ✠ Rivorum à fonte diductio, *Cic. Top.* c. 8. ¶ ⚜ E rivo flumina magna facere, *to make a mountain of a molehill,* Ov. ex Pont. 2, 5, 22. Sanguinis rivus, *a vein of the body,* Plin. 11, 37.

*Rixa, æ, f. [*à* ringor] (1) *A buffeting, mauling,* or *fighting.* (2) *A ſquabbleing, a brawling, a chideing,* or *ſcolding*; *ſtrife, a quarrel,* or *diſpute.* (1) ✠ Jurgia primùm, mox rixa inter Batavos, & legionarios, propè in prælium exarsêre, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 64, 4. § Sanguineæ rixæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 4. Si rixa eſt, ubi tu pulſas, ego vapulo tantùm, *Juv.* 3, 289. (2) = Ecce autem nova turba, atque rixa, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 66. Academiæ noſtræ cum eo magna rixa eſt, *Id. Fam.* 9, 22.

*Rixans, tis, part. *Scolding, quarreling,* Plin. 16, 2.

*‖ Rixat, *pro* rixatur, *Non.*

*‖ Rixātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A brawling, a chideing,* Litt. *ex* Tac.

*Rixātor, ōris, m. verb. *A brawler, a wrangler,* Quint. 11, 1.

*Rixor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. [*à* rixa] (1) *To buffet, maul.* (2) *To brawl, to ſcold*; *to ſtrive and quarrel.* (3) *To reſiſt, to be reluctant.* (1) *Vid.* Rixa, n. 1. (2) § Rixari cum aliquo, *Cic.* inter ſe, *Plin.* ¶ De lanâ caprinâ, *ſc. an pilos ſetaſve capra habeat, about nothing,* Hor. Epiſt. 1, 18, 15. (3) § Rixantur herbæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 47.

*Rixōſus, a, um, adj. *Quarrelſome, apt to fight*; *full of brawling,* or *ſquabbleing,* Col. 8, 2.

R ante O.

*Rōbīgālia, um, n. pl. *A feaſt to the god* Robigus, *in order to deprecate blaſting and mildew.* It was kept the 25th of April. Vid. *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. & de *R. R.* 1, 1. *Plin.* 18, 29. & *Faſt. R.*

*Rōbīgo, gĭnis, f. *The blaſting of corn, mildew.* Scabræ robiginis expers, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 687. *Vid.* Rubigo.

*‖ Rōbŏrārium, ii, n. [*à* robur, quòd robore ſeptum eſſet] *A park, a warren, a place paled about,* Gell. 2, 20.

*Rōbŏreus, a, um, adj. *Made of oak,* or *ſuch like ſtrong timber.* Roboreis axibus compingitur ſolum, *Col.* 6, 19. § Roboreus pons, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 622. ¶ ‖ Pila roborea, *an oak apple,* Vindic.

*Rōbŏro, āre, act. *To ſtrengthen,* or *make ſtrong.* Cato gravitatem ſuam perpetuâ conſtantiâ roboravit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 31.

*Rōbŏror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be ſtrengthened,* or *confirmed.* Ut hæc auctoritate tuâ roborentur, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 10.

*Rōbur, ŏris, n. [materia quæ plurimas robi (*i. e.* rufi) coloris venas habet; inde robur & homines valentes & boni coloris robuſti, *Feſt.*] (1) *Oak of the hardeſt kind, heart of oak, timber.* (2) Met. *Strength of body, mind,* or *of any thing generally.* (3) *Courage,* or *ſtoutneſs*; *force, ableneſs to endure and hold out.* (4) Alſo *a ſtocks,* or *like place in a priſon.* (1) = Cuneis fiſſile robur Scinditur, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 181. Retro quercus eunti Obſtitit, & fixa eſt pariter cum robore cervix, *Ov. Met.* 3, 91. Robur & materies pro ridicâ, *Cato.* ¶ ⚜ Robur cavum, *the Trojan horſe,* Virg. Æn. 2, 260. ⚜ nodoſum, *a club,* Ov. Met. 11, 348. (2) Si ſatìs ætatis, ac roboris haberet, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 15. ✠ Stabat ingens animoſo robore quercus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 743. Arbor gemuit ſua robora flagellari, *Id. Met.* 3, 94. § Æterna ferri robora, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 610. Robur ſaxi, *Lucr.* 1, 881. = Robur & firmamentum accuſationis, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 28. Expers roboris herba, *Ov. Met.* 15, 202. (3) = Quantum in cujus animo eſt roboris atque nervorum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. Invictum pectore robur, *Sil.* (4) Ut in carcere Scipio includatur, & in robore & in tenebris expiret, *Liv.* 38, 59. fin. Verbera cornifices, robur, pix, lamina tædæ, *Lucr.* 3, 1030.

*Rōburneus, a, um, adj. *Of an oak.* § Fruges roburneæ, *acorns, oak-maſt,* Col. 9, 1.

*† Rōbus, a, um, adj. ant. *pro* rubeus. *Strong,* or *red, of colour.* ¶ Triticum robum, *red wheat,* Col. 2, 6. § ‖ Bos robus, *Feſt.*

*‖ Rōbus, i, m. materia, quæ robi, *i. e.* rubei, coloris venas habet, *Feſt. id. quod* robur.

*Rōbuſteus, a, um, adj. *Strong like oak, made of oak, oaken.* § Robuſtea materies, *Varr.* Palis robuſteis locus configatur, *Vitr.* 3, 3.

*Rōbuſtus, a, um, adj. [*à* robur, *vel* robus] or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Made of oak.* (2) *Hale, luſty.* (3) *Hardy, ſturdy.* (4) *Strong, firm.* (5) *Yielding a ſtrong nouriſhment.* (1) § Robuſtus carcer, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 3, 14. codex, *Id.* (2) = Satelles robuſtus, & valens, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 31. § Robuſtus in clamando, *Id.* ad incurſum, *Plin.* (3) Hæc robuſtioris improbitatis ſunt, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 25. (4) § Robuſtiſſimum oppidum, *Flor.* 1, 12, 3. Robuſtiſſimæ vineæ, *Col.* 2, 2. (5) § Robuſti cibi, *Celſ.* 2, 18.

*Rōdens, tis, part. *Gnawing,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 27.

*Rōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum, act. [*à* rado] (1) *To gnaw.* (2) *To gnaſh.* (3) *To eat,* or *wear, away.* (4) Met. *To backbite,* or *ſpeak ill of.* (1) § Vivos rodere ungues, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 71. (2) Quid dentem dente juvabit Rodere? *Mart.* 13, 2. (3) Flumina rodunt Ripas, *Lucr.* 5, 257. (4) = More hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, *Cic.* pro *C. Balb.* 26. § Dente Theonino rodere, *Prov.* vid. *Chiliadas.*

*Rōdor, i, paſſ. *To be gnawed, eaten,* or *worn, away.* Roditur ſcabrâ rubigine ferrum, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 1, 71.

† Rōdus, a, um, adj. *Rude, unwrought.* § Saxum rodum, *Acc.* ap. *Feſt.* Plumbum rodum, *Lucil.* ⸸ Rudis.

*Rŏgālis, le, adj. [*à* rogus] *Of,* or *belonging to, a funeral.* § Flammæ rogales, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 9, 41. Ignis rogalis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 112.

‖ Rŏgāmentum, ti, n. *A propoſition to be granted,* Apul *de* Doctr. Plat. p. 636. ⸸ Rogatio, *Cic.*

Rŏgandus, a, um, part. (1) *To be aſked.* (2) *To be choſen,* &c. (1) Plura roganda petam, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 8, 30. = Rogandi ſunt, orandique, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 36. ✠ impetrandus, *Id.* (2) § Conſulibus rogandis, *Id.* de *Div.* 1.

Rŏgans, tis, part. *Aſking, deſireing, entreating.* Mota eſt pietate rogantis, *Ov. Met.* 7, 169.

Rŏgātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A queſtion, an interrogation, a demand, a deſire,* or *requeſt.* (2) *The propounding of a bill to paſs the ſenate-houſe.* (1) ✠ Rogationi finitima eſt percontatio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 53. (2) Promulgatur rogatio de meâ pernicie, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 10. quòd cùm leges promulgarentur in vulgus, populum ita rogaret, *i. e.* interrogaret magiſtratus; *Velitis jubeatiſque, Quirites, hoc fieri?* Quòd ſi reſpondiſſent, *Uti rogas*; lex erat, *Feſt.*

Rŏgātiuncŭla, æ, f. dim. *A ſmall requeſt, a motion in ſenate, a parliament bill,* Cic. *pro* Domo, 20

Rŏgātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A demander, a deſirer, a requeſter, a beger.* (2) *The ſpeaker of parliament, the chairman of a committee.* (1) ✠ Hæc epiſtola non ſuaſoris eſt, ſed rogatoris, *Cic. Att.* 16, 17. (2) Aruſpices reſponderunt, non eſſe juſtum comitiorum rogatorem, *Id. N. D.* 2, 4.

‖ Rŏgātrix, īcis, f. verb. *She that aſketh,* or *deſireth,* Sidon. ⸸ Quæ rogat.

Rŏgātūrus, a, um, part. *About to aſk.* Quaſi aliquid rogaturus, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 82.

Rŏgātus, a, um, part. (1) *Aſked, deſired, entreated.* (2) *Courted, wooed.* (3) *Made, ordained, eſtabliſhed.* (1) ✠ Rogatus de Cybeâ, tenetis memoriâ quid reſponderit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 8. (2) Puellæ gaudent eſſe rogatæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 345. (3) Hæc lex jure rogata eſt, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 19. *vid.* & Rogitatio.

Rŏgātus, ûs, m. verb. (1) *A deſire, a ſuit.* (2) *A queſtion.* (1) Rogatu meo impetravit, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 36. (2) ✠ Ad rogatum alicui non reſpondere, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 4.

Rŏgĭtans, tis, part. *Aſking, enquireing.* Multa ſuper Priamo rogitans, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 754.

Rŏgĭtātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) ‖ *An often entreating, a beſeeching, an aſking,* or *demanding*; *a craveing,* or *beging.* (2) *A ſtatue, an order of the commons.* (1) *Ex analogiâ*; *an reperiatur ap. claſſicos ignoro.* (2) Rogitationes plurimas propter vos populus ſcivit, quas vos rogatas rumpitis, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 23.

‖ Rŏgĭtātor, ōris, m. *He that aſketh often,* Aug. ⸸ Rogator.

Rŏgĭto, āre, freq. (1) *To deſire, to beg, to entreat.* (2) *To invite.* (3) *To enquire.* (1) Patrem adit, rogitat ut ſui miſereatur, *Plin.* (2) Ego ceſſo rogitare ad cœnam ut veniat? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 35. (3) = Rogitare oportet priùs & percontarier, adſitne ei animus, necne adſit, quem advocat, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 3, 8.

Rŏgo, āre, act. [etym. incert.] (1) *To beg, crave,* or *deſire*; *to entreat,* or *requeſt.* (2) *To demand.* (3) *To enquire.* (4) *To borrow.* (5) *To propoſe a law in the ſenate, to bring in a bill.* (1) Moleſtum eſt verbum, oneroſum & vultu demiſſo dicendum, *rogo,* Sen. *de* Ben. 2, 2. § Aquam de proximo rogare, *Plaut.* aliquem aliquid, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 27. ab aliquo aliquid, *Plaut.* ad ſignandum, *Plin. jun.* in advocationem, *Id.* nequid, &c. *Cic.* utì veniret, *Ter.* (2) ✠ Rogavi perveniſſétne Agrigentum? dixit perveniſſe, *Cic.* § ✠ Reſpondeto ad ea, quæ de te ipſo rogâro, *Id.* ¶ Rogèt quis, *a form in anticipateing,* or *obviateing, an objection,* Ter. (3) § Bonam mentem rogare, *Sen. Epiſt.* 10. deum, *Id.* (4) ✠ Malè emere quàm rogare, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 6. § Rogare inſpicienda vaſa, *Id.* (5) ✠ L. Icilius plebem rogavit, & plebs ſcivit, *Liv.* 3, 54. § Leges pernicioſas rogare, *Cic. Vid.* Rogatio, n. 2. ¶ Rogare ſacramento militem, *to ſwear a ſoldier,* or *give him his oath to be true and faithfull,* Liv.

*Rŏgus, gi, m. [*à* ῥωγὴ aut ῥὼξ, γὸς, fiſſura, quòd è fiſſis lignis fieret ſtrues, *M.*] *A great fire wherein dead bodys were burnt, a funeral pile.* Age, quem mox incendo rogum, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 44. Extructus Cyri rogus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, extr.

*Romphæa, æ, f. Nebriſſ. & penult. brevi, Romphea, *Val. Flacc.* quæ & framea. *A two-handed ſword. Vid.* Rhomphæa.

*Ronchus, i, m. *vid.* Rhonchus.

Rōrālis, le, adj. [*à* ros, roris] *Of dew, that may be ſprinkled like dew, dewy.* § Aqua roralis, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 728. ☞ *Vix alibi*; *& hic quidem al. rorata leg.*

Rōrans, tis, part. *Bedewing, droping like dew.* Pocula minuta & rorantia, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 14.

‖ Rōrārius, a, um, adj. *Wet, dewy.* § Rorarium vinum, *quod rorariis dabatur,* Feſt. ☞ *Item ſubſtantivè.*

Rōrārius, ii, m. [ita dict. *à* rore, qui bellum committebant antè, ideo quòd antè rorat quàm pluit, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. *Feſt. Non.*] *The light-armed ſoldiers who made the firſt ſkirmiſh,* q. d. *dew beaters.* Rorarii minores ætate factiſque, *Liv.* 8, 8. ✠ ferentarii, *Id.*

Rōrātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A falling of dew*; *a fault in vines, when the chief grapes fall, and the reſidue are very ſmall*; *a blaſting of grapes when newly knit.* (2) To deprecate which the *Floralia* were inſtituted, A. U. C. 516. (1) =

Siderationis genus eſt in vitibus defloreſcentibus roratio, *Plin.* 17, 24. (2) Id. 29, 5.

Rōrātus, a, um, part. *Bedewed, wet with dew, that is ſprinkled like dew, dewy.* § Roſæ roratæ, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 1, 37.

Rōreſcens, tis, part. *Wet with dew,* Plin. 18, 34. ☞ *Sed. var. codd.*

Rōreſco, ĕre, incept. *To be wet with dew, to be dewy.* Tellus in liquidas roreſcit aquas, *Ov. Met.* 15, 246.

† Rōrĭdus, a, um, adj. *Dewy, moiſt,* Litt. *ex* Lucr. ⸸ Rorans.

✤ Rōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *That maketh,* or *bringeth, dew.* § Rorifera biga, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 338. aurora, *Sen. Hippol.* 11. umbra, *Lucr.* 6, 864.

✤ † Rōrifluus, a, um, adj. Rore fluens, *Poët. vet.* ap. *Turneb.*

Rōro, āre, act. [*à* ros] (1) *To drop, and fall down like dew; to mizzle,* or *drizzle.* (2) *To bedew, to beſprinkle.* (1) § Multâ aſpergine rorare, *Ov. Met.* 3, 683. Rorabant ſanguine vepres, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 645. (2) § Rorare ſaxa cruore, *Sil.* 10, 263. ☞ Item imperſ. ap. *Col.* 11, 2.

Rōror, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be bedewed.* Oculi lacrimis rorantur, *Ov. Met.* 15, 97.

Rōrŭlentus, a, um, adj. *Full of dew, dewy.* Cavendum ne quam materiam doles, neu cædas niſi ſiccam, neu gelidam, neu rorulentam, *Cato,* 37. Rorulentæ baccæ, *Col.* 12, 28.

Rōs, rōris, m. [*à* רסס ſtillavit roſcidè, *Aven.*] (1) *Dew.* (2) *Any liquour.* (3) ¶ Ros marinus, *roſemary.* (1) Ros in tenerâ pecori gratiſſimus herbâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 15. (2) Stillavit roribus arbor, *Luc.* 7. 838. § Sanguinei rores, *Sil.* 14, 487. ¶ Ros vitalis, *nurſes milk,* Virg. (3) Coronans marino Rore deos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 15. ☞ *Leg. etiam in plur.* Saturata vernis roribus, *Claud. Nup. Hon. & Mar.* 249.

Rŏſa, æ, f. [*à* Celt. rôs, *Id.*] (1) *A roſe.* (2) *A compliment to a ſweetheart.* (3) Alſo *oil of roſes.* (1) Cùm roſam viderit, tunc incipere ver arbitrabatur, *Cic.* (2) § Roſa mea, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 50. (3) Neque alienum eſt inſtillare paulum roſæ, *Celſ.* 8, 3. ¶ Roſa Damaſcena, *the white roſe;* purpurea, Mileſia, *the red roſe,* Plin. plena pudoris, *Col.* ¶ Præneſtina, *the civet,* or *baſtard muſk, roſe,* Plin. ‖ Roſa Batavia ſive Hollandica, *the great Provence roſe,* Gerard.

Rŏſāceum, ei, n. *ſc.* oleum. *Oil of roſes,* Plin. 21, 29.

Rŏſāceus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, roſes.* § Oleum roſaceum, *Plin.* 20, 3. corona, *Id.* 21, 3.

Rŏſārium, ii, n. (1) *A roſier; a garden,* or *bed, of roſes; a place where roſes grow.* (2) ‖ *A roſary,* or *maſs with the prayers to the virgin Mary.* (1) § Roſarium ſerotinum, *Col.* 11, 2. Amœna roſaria, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 2, 23. (2) Eccl.

Rŏſārius, a, um, adj. *Of roſes,* Suet. Nero, 27.

‖ Rŏſātum, ti, n. *Wine made of roſes infuſed,* Lampr.

‖ Rŏſātus, ti, m. *ſc.* nummus. *An Engliſh coin of ſixteen ſhillings and eight pence, a roſe noble,* worth at preſent 1 l. 2s. or more; but the double ones are now chiefly called by that name.

Roſcĭdus, a, um, adj. [*à* ros] *Wet,* or *moiſtened, with dew; dewy.* § Roſcida mala, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 37. mala, *Id. ib.* 4, 30.

‖ Rŏſeŏlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*à* roſeus] *Litt.* ex *Prud.*

Rŏſētum, ti, n. *A garden of roſes, a place planted with roſes, a bed of roſes.* Puniceis quantùm *cedit* ſaliunca roſetis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 17.

Rŏſeus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of roſes.* (2) *The colour of a roſe, fair, red, roſey.* (1) § Convalles roſeæ, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 85. (2) ✠ Hîc purpureo lucent colore, illîc fulgent roſeo, *Plin.* 14, 1. ¶ Roſeâ cervice refulſit, *like the white roſe,* Virg. *Æn.* 1, 406. Rubor roſeus, *like the red roſe,* Ov. Amor. 3, 3, 5. § Labella roſea, *Catull.* 78, 1.

*Rōſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* rodo] *A gnawing, nibbleing, biteing,* or *gripeing.* Roſiones inteſtinorum, *Plin.* 21, 6.

Roſmărīnus, i, m. *vel* Roſmărīnum, n. & *diviſè* ros marinus [ita dict. quia inſtar roris in marino littore tempore matutino apparet; vel fort. quia rore marino alitur] *Roſemary.* Frequens eſt incrementi majoris ſurculus, ut roſmarinus, &c. Plin. 9, 4. = Quidam eam *Libanotidem,* nomine alio roſmarinum appellent, *Id* 19, 12. Coronare rore marino Deos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 14.

Roſmăris, is, f. *pot. diviſim* ros maris. *Id. quod* roſmarinus, *vel* ros marinus. *A roſemary tree,* Ov. Art. Am. 3, 690.

*Roſtellum, li, n. dim. [*à* roſtrum] *A little bill, beak,* or *ſnout.* Attendendum eſt an pulli roſtellis ova perculerint, *Col.* 8, 5.

*Roſtra, ōrum, n. pl. (1) Properly *the beaks of birds,* &c. (2) Meton. *The place of common pleas at Rome,* wherein was a pulpit adorned with the ſtems, or prows, of ſhips taken from the *Antiates,* out of which they were wont to make orations to the people. (1) *Vid.* Roſtrum. (2) Naves Antiatium partim in navalia Romæ ſubductæ, partim incenſæ roſtriſque earum, ſuggeſtum in foro extructum adornari placuit, roſtràque id templum appellatum, *Liv.* 8, 14.

*Roſtrātus, a, um, adj. *ex* part. *Beaked,* or *ſnouted; that hath a bill, beak,* or *ſnout; that hath a ſtem.* ¶ Roſtratæ naves, *ſhips with ſtems, ſhod,* or *pointed, with iron,* or *braſs,* Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 32. ‖ Roſtratæ pelles, *muzzles,* Amm. Roſtrata corona, *a garland given to a captain for a victory at ſea,* Plin. 16, 4. columna, *a pillar adorned with the beaks of ſhips.* *Vid.* Suet. Galb. ult. & *ibi* Torrent. qui eam exhibet.

*‖ Roſtro, āre, act. unde part. Roſtrans, tis, *Plin.* 18, 19. *i. e.* Roſtrum impingo, *Bud.* *To thruſt in its beak,* or *point.*

*Roſtrum, tri, n. [*à* rodo, roſum, *ut* raſtrum, *à* rado] (1) *The beak, bill,* or *nib,* of a bird. (2) *The ſnout* of a fiſh, *or* beaſt. (3) *A man's noſe.* (4) *The ſtem,* or *beak,* of a ſhip. (1) Corneo roſtro aves, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 36. (2) *Canes* luſtra preſſo quærent roſtro, *Sen. Hippol.* 40. Tragelophorum roſtrum, *Plin.* ſuum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 13. caprorum, *Varr.* (3) Roſtrum homini deliges, *Plaut. Menæch.* 1, 1, 13. (4) Et fors æquatis cepiſſent præmia roſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 232.

Rŏta, æ, f. [quòd ruat, *Iſid.* rect. Celt. *Id.*] (1) *A wheel.* (2) *A chariot, a kind of torture uſed on a wheel.* (3) *A kind of wild goat.* (4) *A kind of whale,* or *great ſeafiſh.* (1) Pro rotâ me uti licet, vel ego huc vel illùc vortar, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 9. § Rota Fortunæ, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 10. (2) In eo putatur dicere in rotam, id eſt tormenti genus quiddam apud Græcos, beatam vitam non aſcendere, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 9. (3) Greges caprarum, quas Latinè rotas appellant, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. (4) Plin. 31, 11.

‖ Rŏtābĭlis, le, adj. *Which may be turned round,* or *wheeled about,* Amm. ⸸ Verſatilis.

‖ Rŏtālis, le, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a wheel;* or *haveing wheels,* Capit. ⸸ Rotis inſtructus.

Rŏtans, tis part. *Wheeling, turning round.* Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes Vertice fumum, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 11.

‖ Rŏtārius, ii, m, *A wheelwright,* Hulſ.

‖ Rŏtātĭlis, le, adj. *Swift,* or *whirling.* § Rotatiles trochæi, *Prud. præf. Periſteph.* 8. ⸸ Verſatilis.

‖ Rŏtātim, adv. *Like a wheel,* Apul. Met. 10. p. 344. ⸸ Inſtar rotæ.

Rŏtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A wheeling about.* Per rotationem circini, *Vitr.* 10, 8.

Rŏtātor, ōris, m. verb. *A whirler,* or *turner round; one who begineth, and puteth any thing about in company.* Baſſaridum rotator Eüan, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 7, 7.

Rŏtātus, a, um, part. *Turned,* or *ſwinged, round; whirled about.* § Cervix rotata, *Ov.* in *Biſon.* 53. Rotatus circa caput ignis, *Id. Met.* 12, 296. ¶ Sermo rotatus, *a round, quick, diſcourſe,* Juv. 6, 448.

Rŏtātus, ûs, m. *A turning round.* Hîc ſemper lapſuræ pondera terræ Conatur rapido cæli fulcire rotatu, *Claud. Conſ. Mall.* 76.

Rōto, āre, act. (1) *To turn a thing round like a wheel; to ſwing,* or *whirl, about.* (2) *To brandiſh.* (3) *To ſhake,* or *toſs.* (1) Learchum per auras More rotat fundæ, *Ov. Met.* 4, 518. Venti rotant flammam, *Lucr.* 6, 201. (2) Fulmineum rotat enſem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 441. (3) Aper rotat ore canes, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 374.

Rŏtor, āri, paſſ. *To be turned round.* His eadem eſt via, quæ mundo, pariterque rotantur, *Manil.* 1, 598.

Rŏtŭla, æ, f. dim. *A little wheel,* or *reel.* Argentarii à foro abeunt, quàm in curſu rotula circumvortitur, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 3, 38. Poſſunt vaſis majoribus rotulæ ſubjici, *Col.* 11, 3. ¶ ‖ Rotula in genu, *the whirl-bone, the pattle bone,* Med.

Rŏtundātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A turning,* or *makeing, round,* Vitr. 1, 6.

Rŏtundātus, a, um, part. *Made round.* = Solis orbis curvatus æqualiter rotundatúſque in colorem arcûs conſpectus eſt, *Paterc.* 2, 59.

Rŏtundè, adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Roundly.* (2) Met. *Aptly, elegantly, compactly, volubly.* (1) Ita tornavit, ut nihil effici poſſit rotundiùs, *Cic.* de *Univerſ.* (2) = Aptè & rotundè, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 3.

Rŏtundĭtas, ātis, f. *Roundneſs.* § Rotunditas terræ, *Plin.* 9, 30. theatri, *Vitr.* 5, 3.

Rŏtundo, āre, act. & paſſ. Rŏtundor. (1) *To make round, to round.* (2) *To pile upon a round heap, to make up.* (1) § Rotundare ad circinum, *Vitr.* 10, 11. (2) Mille talenta rotundentur, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 34.

Rŏtundus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* rota] (1) *Round, circular.* (2) *Quick, nimble, voluble.* (3) *Complete, neat, fine, handſome.* (1) Stellæ globoſæ & rotundæ, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. § Rotundiores ſcillæ, *Plin.* 19, 5. Rotundiſſima ova, *Col.* 8, 5. (2) Graiis dedit ore rotundo Muſa loqui, *Hor. A. Poët.* 323. (3) Cic. *in* Orat. 5.

R ante U.

*‖ Rŭbēcŭla, æ, f. [*à* rubeo colore pectoris] *A Robin red breaſt,* Jun.

*‖ Rŭbēdo, dĭnis, f. *Redneſs.* ⸸ Rubor.

Rŭbĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, act. [*i. e.* erubere facio] *To make red, to make one bluſh.* Rubefecit ſanguine ſetas, *Ov. Met.* 8, 383. Atlantiadum rubefecerat ora ſororum, *Sil.* 16, 137.

Rŭbĕfactus, a, um, part. *Made red.* Rubefacta ſanguine tellus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 394.

*Rŭbelliānus, a, um, adj. *Of a red colour.* ¶ Rubellianæ vites, *vines of red coloured wood,* Col. 3, 2.

*Rŭbellio, ōnis, m. [*à* rubello colore] *A fiſh called a rochet, a roach,* Plin. 32, 10.

*Rŭbellus, a, um, adj. dim. [*à* ruber] *Somewhat red.* ¶ Rubellæ vites, *vines, the wood whereof is red,* Plin. 14, 2. Rubellum vinum, *claret wine,* Mart. 1, 104.

*Rŭbens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Red, of a ruddy colour.* (2) *Bluſhing.* (1) Ferrum rubens igne, *Ov. Met.* 12, 276. Superficies locuſtarum maris rubentior, *Plin.* 37, 6. (2) Nupta rubens dulci probitate, *Stat.*

*Rŭbeo, ēre, ui, neut. [*à* ruber] (1) *To be red.* (2) *To bluſh, to reden.* (1) Sanguineis inculta rubent aviaria baccis, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 430. (2) Rubeo, mihi crede, ſed jam ſcripſeram, delere nolui, *Cic. Att.* 15, 4.

*Rŭber, bra, brum, adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* ἐρυθρὸς] *Red; of a deep, full, and ſad yellow colour; ruddy.* § Ruber humor, *Lucr.* 4, 1044. Colorem mutant rubriore pilo, *Plin.* 10, 63. Nitrum quàm ruberrimum, *Celſ.* 5, 18, 31. Uva ruberrima, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 249.

*Rŭbeſcens, tis, part. *Growing red.* Unde rubeſcentes ferali crine cometæ, *Claud. Magn.* 5.

*Rŭbeſco, ĕre, incept. *To wax,* or *begin to be, red; to reden.* § Rubeſcebat Aurora, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 521.

*Rŭbēta, æ, f. [ita dict. quòd in rubis *i. e.* vepribus vivat, *Plin.* 32, 5. al. *à* rubeo colore] (1) *A toad that is ſomewhat red, a land toad which keepeth about buſhes, a ruddock.* (2) *A poiſon drawn from it.* (1) Ranæ rubetæ quarum & in terrâ & in humore vita, *Plin.* 6, 31. (2) Molle Calenum Porrectura, viro, miſcet, ſitiente, rubetam, *Juv.* 1, 70.

*‖ Rŭbētārius, ii, m. *A kind of hawk, called a hen-barrier,* Litt. ſine Auct.

*Rŭbētum, ti, n. *A buſhy cloſe full of brambles,* or *a place where many buſhes grow.* In duris hærentia mora rubetis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 105.

•Rŭbeus, a, um, adj. [*à* rubeo] *Red, ruddy.* § Color rubeus, *Col.* 6, 1.

•Rŭbeus, a, um, adj. [*à* rubus, vel *à* Rubis Campaniæ urbis, *Serv.*] *Buſhy*, or *belonging to buſhes.* § Rubea virga, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 266.

•Rŭbia, æ, f. *The name of an herb giveing a red colour.* ¶ Rubia tinctorum, *an herb called goſling weed*, or *clivers*; *madder, wherewith they uſe to colour ſkins*, or *die wool*, Plin. 24, 11. ‖ Rubia ſylveſtris, *the herb called woodroof.*

•‖ Rŭbĭcilla, æ, f. *The bird called a bullfinch, a redtail, a redſtart*, Jun.

•Rŭbĭcundŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat red*, or *ruddy.* Illa venit rubicundula totum OEnophorum ſitiens, *Juv.* 6, 424.

•Rŭbĭcundus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*à* rubeo] *Ruddy, blood red, very red.* Acutis oculis, ore rubicundo, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 118. § Rubicundus color, *Col.* 8, 2. Hinnus minor eſt quàm mulus corpore, plerúmque rubicundior, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9. ¶ ❦ Rubicunda Ceres, *ripe corn*, Virg. Georg. 1, 297. Rubicundior, *Celſ.* 5, 28.

•Rŭbĭdus, a, um, adj. [*à* rubeo] (1) ‖ *Of a deep red colour.* (2) ‖ *Rediſh, of a ſwarthy red, browniſh.* (3) Alſo *rough*, or *ruged.* (4) ‖ *Bread made red in the oven, and ſcorched*; rather *rough bread twice baked, biſket.* (1) Rubidus eſt rufus atrior & nigrore multo inuſtus, *ſic.* Gronov. è MSS. leg. ap. *Gell.* 2, 26. (2) Rubidæ appellantur ſcorteæ ampullæ & rugoſæ, *Feſt.* (3) Torreto me pro pane rubido, *Plaut. Caſin.* 2, 5, 2. (4) Feſt. Iſid. interpr.

•Rūbīgālia, ōrum, n. pl. *quæ & Rōbīgālia, Feaſts inſtituted by Numa in honour of the god* Robigus, *for the preſervation of corn from blaſting*, and kept on the 25th day of April, vid. *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. & *R. R.* 1, 1. item, *Plin.* 18, 29.

•‖ Rūbīgĭno, āre, act. unde paſſ. Rūbīgĭnor. *To ruſt.* Rubiginat ſitu gladius, *Apul. Florid.* p. 808. ⊥ Rubigine obducor.

•Rūbīgĭnōſus, a, um, adj. (1) *Ruſty, foul.* (2) Met. *Envious, ſpitefull.* (1) § Rubiginoſa ſtrigil, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 77. (2) Rubiginoſis cuncta dentibus rodit, *Mart.* 5, 29.

•Rūbīgo, gĭnis, f. [*à* rubeo, ſeu rubido, colore] (1) *The blaſting of corn and vines, mildew.* (2) *Ruſt*; *ruſtyneſs of iron*, or *braſs.* (3) *Foulneſs.* (1) Sterilem rubiginem non ſentiet ſeges, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 7. Rubigo maxima ſegetum peſtis, *Plin.* 18, 17. (2) Exeſa inveniet ſcabrâ rubigine tela, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 495. (3) Livent rubigine dentes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 776.

•‖ Rŭbīnus, i, m. gemma, quia rubet ut ſanguis dict. *Boët.* *A ruby.*

•Rŭbor, ōris, m. [*à* rubeo] (1) *Redneſs.* (2) *Bluſhing, ſhameſacedneſs, modeſty.* (1) Pectora traxerunt tenuem percuſſa ruborem, *Ov. Met.* 3, 482. ¶ Tyrii robores, *purple*, Virg. Georg. 3, 307. (2) Virgineum ſuffundere ore ruborem, *Id. Georg.* 1, 430. ✠ Candore niveo mixtus rubor, *Ov. Met.* 3, 423. Quando recepit Ejectum ſemel attrita de fronte ruborem? *Juv.* 13, 242. *Dixit*, duas res ei rubori fuiſſe, *Liv.* 45, 13.

•Rubrīca, æ, f. [*à* rubro colore] (1) *Red earth.* (2) *Vermilion, red lead, red ochre*; *ruddle to mark ſheep*, or *which carpenters mark their lines*, or *tracks, with.* (3) *The title*, or *contents, of a law book*, ſo called becauſe its indexes, *or* titles, were writen in red letters; *a rubrick.* Abſol. *the civil law.* (4) ‖ Alſo *a kind of ring worm*, or *red tetter.* (1) Lateres faciendi de rubricâ, *Vitr.* 2, 3. (2) *De generibus rubricæ, vid.* Plin. 35, 6. (3) Si quid Maſurî rubrica vetabit, *Perſ.* 5, 90. ✠ Alii ſe ad album & rubricas tranſtulerunt, *ſc.* prætoria edicta, & leges, *Quint.* 12, 3. (4) *Litt.* unde non dicit.

•Rubrĭcātus, a, um, part. *Coloured with red*, or *marked with ruddle*, or *red ochre.* § Libri rubricati, *Petron.* c. 46. ¶ ‖ Rubricata linea, *a carpenter's line*, Cornut.

•‖ Rubrīco, āre, act. [rubricâ ſigno; it. rubrum facio] *To colour red*; alſo *to mark out with a line*, Litt. *ex* Claud. *Vid.* Rubricatus.

•Rubrĭcōſus, a, um, adj. *Full of ruddle*, or *red ochre.* § Rubricoſus ager, *Cato*, 34. conf. *Col.* 2, 16.

•‖ Rubrus, a, um, adj. *id. quod* ruber, *Solin.*

•Rŭbus, bi, m. *vel* f. [dict. quòd virgulta ejus rubeant, *Perot.* vel quòd mora rubra ferat; *à* ῥὼψ, ῥαπὸς, *Morl.*] *A bramble, a buſh, the blackberry buſh.* Seu virides rubrum Dimovêre lacertæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 6. § Horrentes rubi, *Virg.* duri, *Ov.* Alternis ordinibus ferulas, alternis rubos conſitas habere, *Col.* 11, 3. ¶ ‖ Rubus Ideus, *the raſberry tree*, Jun. ‖ Rubus caninus, *the wild eglantine*, Offic.

•‖ Ructāmen, ĭnis, n. *A belching*, Prud. Hamart. 466. ⊥ Ructus.

•Ructans, tis, part. *Belching.* Confer ſudantes, ructantes, &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 34.

•‖ Ructātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A belching*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

•Ructātrix, īcis, f. verb. *She that belcheth*, or *breaketh wind.* *Met.* ¶ Ructatrix mentha, *cauſeing one to belch*, Mart. 10, 48, 10.

•Ructātus, a, um, part. *That is belched out*, or *caſt up.* Permiſcet mero ructatos ore cruores, *Sil.* 15, 432.

•‖ Ructĭtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A belching*, or *breaking of wind often*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

•Ructĭto, āre, freq. *To belch often*, Col. 6, 6.

•Ructo, āre, neut. [*ab* ἐρύγω] *To break wind upwards, to belch.* Pergin' in os ructare mihi? *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 2, 9. ✠ Cui ructare turpe eſſet, is vomuit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 25. ¶ Crudum ructare, *to belch ſour*, Celſ. 1, 2.

•Ructor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. *To belch out.* § Aves etiam nunc ructor, quas mihi appoſuiſti, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2. ¶ Sublimes verſus ructari, *to write haſtyly, very incorrect verſes*, Hor. A. Poët. 457.

•Ructuōſus, a, um, adj. *That belcheth much*, or *ſmelleth of belch.* § Spiritus ructuoſi, *Quint.* 4, 2. ſub fin.

•Ructus, ûs, m. *A belch, belching*, or *breaking of wind upward.* Cruditatis ſigna ſunt crebri ructus, *Col.* 6, 6. conf. *Celſ.* 4, 8.

Rūdectus, a, um, adj. [*à* rudus] *Made with*, or *full of, rubiſh.* Lentim in rudecto, & rubicoſo loco ferito, *Cato*, 35. ☞ *Sunt qui leg.* rudeata, *&* rudeta.

Rŭdens, tis, part. (1) *Braying like an aſs.* (2) Καταχρηστικῶς, *roaring.* (1) § Aſellus rudens, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 433. (2) Iræ leonum rudentûm. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 16. Cervi graviter rudentes, *Id. Georg.* 3, 374. Cacus inſueta rudens, *Id. Æn.* 8, 248.

Rŭdens, tis, m. *vel* f. [quòd cùm vento agitatur, quaſi rudere exiſtimetur, *Non.*] *A cable*, or *great rope, of a ſhip.* Intorti rudentes ſuſtollunt vela, *Catull.* 62, 235. Mane, dum hanc tibi rudentem, quam trahis, complico, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 1.

† Rŭdentĭſībĭlus, i, m. [*i. e.* rudentum ſibilus] *The whiſtleing of the wind among the cables*, Pacuv. *ap.* Varr.

‖ Rūdĕrārius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to rubiſh*, or *gravel*, Apul. Met. 8.

Rūdĕrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A laying of rubiſh*; *a paveing with rubiſh*, or *ſuch like ſtuff.* Primùm incipiam de ruderatione, *Vitr.* 7, 1.

‖ Rūdĕrātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that layeth rubiſh*, or *paveth*, Litt. *ex* Vitr.

Rūdĕrātus, a, um, part. *Layed on with rubiſh, paved with rubiſh*, as divers cauſeways are. *Roſa* ruderatum agrum amat, *Plin.* 21, 4.

Rūdĕro, āre, act. [rudus induco] unde paſſ. Rūdĕror. *To lay on old pieces of ſtone*, or *rubble*; alſo *to pave*, or *make a floor of rubble mixed with lime.* § Saxis ruderari, *Vitr.* 7, 1.

† Rūdētum, ti, n. *A place where much rubiſh*, or *rubble, lieth*, Cato, 35. *ut aliqui leg.*

Rŭdiārius, ii, m. [*à* rudi, *i.e.* virgâ, *ſc.* rude donatus] (1) *He that is diſcharged from ſword-play.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a botcher*, or *mender, of old garments*; *a calendar*, or *dreſſer of cloth.* (1) Rudiariis quibuſdam revocatis, *Suet. Tib.* 7, 1. (2) Rudiarii ſunt, qui rudia, & nova ſaga poliunt, *Feſt.*

Rŭdĭcŭla, æ, f. dim. [*à* rudis, ſubſt.] *A ſpattle, ſlice*, or *ladle, wherewith things that boil are ſtired.* Rudiculâ ligneâ peragito, *Col.* 12, 46. conf. *Plin.* 34, 18. & *Cato*, c. 96.

Rŭdīmentum, ti, n. [qu. *à* verbo rudio; prima diſciplina, quæ rudibus committitur] (1) *The firſt rules*, or *inſtruction*; *a rudiment.* (2) *A principle.* (3) *A begining.* (4) *The firſt tryal of ſkill.* (5) *An apprenticeſhip*, or *freſhmanſhip.* (1) = Rudimenta & incunabula virtutis, *Cic.* in *Sall.* § Rudimenta dicendi, *Quint.* 2, i. (2) Turpe rudimentum patriæ præponere raptam, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 97. (3) Ab hoc lucis rudimento, &c. *Plin.* 7. *in Proœm.* (4) § Rudimenta militiæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 9. (5) Rudimentum adoleſcentiæ bello ponere, *Liv.* 31, 11.

Rŭdis, de, adj. [*à* raudis, ſive raudus, *i. e.* virga impolita] (1) *New, freſh.* (2) *Unwrought.* (3) *Rude, ignorant, unſkillfull, untaught*; *not exercifed*, or *trained*, in a thing. (4) *Unacquainted, raw, unexperienced, that is to ſeek.* (5) *Unlearned.* (6) *Ruſtick, clowniſh, ſimple.* (1) Terram rudem proſcindere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 27. (2) § Argentum rude, *Cic.* (3) = Verres non provinciæ rudis erat, & tyro, *Id. Verr.* 2, 6. § Rudis in republ. *Id.* pro *Marcello*, n. 23. Rudis natio ad voluptates, *Curt.* 6, 6, 9. = Orator nullâ in re tyro, ac rudis, nec peregrinus atque hoſpes eſſe debet, *Id. Orat.* 1, 50. (4) = § Rudis ad partus, & nova miles eram, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 48. (5) ✠ Pariter & eruditum vulgus & rude in eam ſententiam vadit, *Plin.* 2, 7. (6) = Rudis, & Graias mirari neſcius artes, *Juv.* 11, 100.

Rŭdis, is, f. [*à* ῥάβδος, Scal. *qu.* raudis, *i. e.* virga rudis & impolita] (1) *A ladle to ſtir any thing with while it is boiling.* (2) *A foil for fenſers to fight with.* (3) *A rod*, or *wand, given to ſword-players, in token of a diſcharge and releaſe from that exerciſe*; *a diſcharge.* (1) Coquito, verſatóque crebrò duabus rudibus, *Cato*, 79. (2) ✠ Ferro, non rudibus dimicantes, *Dial.* de *Orat.* 34. n. 5. (3) Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam citò accepiſti? *Cic. Att.* 2, 29. ¶ Donatus rude, *diſcharged from further buſyneſs*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2.

‖ Rŭdĭtas, ātis, f. *Rudeneſs, ignorance.* § Literatoris ruditas, *Apul. Florid.* 20. p. 821. ⊥ Imperitia, *Vett.*

‖ Rŭdītus, ûs, m. verb. *The braying of an aſs.* Audito ruditu meo, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 264.

Rŭdo, ĕre, di, & ‖ dīvi, *Apul.* neut. [verbum fictitium ex ſono vocis quam edit aſinus, vel funes nautici, qui hinc rudentes dicti, *Feſt.*] (1) *To bray like an aſs.* (2) *To roar.* (1) Rudit ad ſcabram turpis aſella molam, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 190. Arcadiæ pecuaria rudere credas, *Perſ.* 3, 9. ☞ *Solus Perſius, ut opinor, produxit primam*; *cæteri corripuerunt.* (2) *Vid.* Rudens, n. 2.

‖ Rŭdor, ōris, m. *A roaring*, or *bollow, noiſe*, Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 730.

Rŭdus, ĕris, n. olim raudus. [*à* rudis, vel *à* ruendo, vel *à* raudus, *i. e.* æs impolitum] (1) ¶ Rudus vetus, *rubble*, or *rubiſh of old ruinous houſes fallen to the ground, ſhards and pieces of ſtone broken and ſhattered*; alſo *an unpoliſhed ſtone.* (2) ¶ Rudus novum, *new rubiſh comeing from the hewing of ſtones*, &c. (3) *Unwrought braſs.* (1) Ruderi accipiendo deſtinatæ paludes, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 43, 3. ‖ Ruderibus totis tecta ſepulchra latent, *Rutil. Num.* (2) Vitr. 7, 11. (3) Æs rudus dictum, *Varr. L. L.* 5. ☞ *Vid. &* rodus *ap. Feſt.*

Rūduſcŭlum, i, n. dim. [*à* rudus, *ſc.* æs infectum] *Feſt.* vid. & *Varr. L. L.* 5, 34.

•Ruens, tis, part. [*à* ruo] (1) *Falling, tumbleing, ready to fall.* (2) *Ruſhing*, or *runing haſtyly.* (3) Alſo *falling to decay.* (1) § Ruentem fulcire, *Sil.* 11, 234. (2) Neſcit veſtra ruens ira referre pedem, *Prop.* 3, 15, 44. (3) Ruentis imperî res, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 26.

•Rŭfeſco, ĕre, incept. [*à* rufus] *To wax*, or *be ſomewhat, red.* ✠ Merula ex nigrâ rufeſcit, *Plin.* 10, 28. *al.* ruffeſcit.

Rūfo, āre, act. unde paſſ. Rūfor. *To make red.* Rufatur capillus, *Plin.* 15, 22.

•Rūfŭli, ōrum, pl. m. [appell. tribuni militum, non à populo, ſed à Conſule, aut ab Imperatore facti, *Liv.* quòd de eorum jure Rutilius Rufus legem tulerit; hi poſtea *Rutili* appell. *Feſt.*] *Theſe captains ſo called, who were made by the conſul*, or *general, without the conſent of the people.*

•Rūfŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*à* rufus] *Rediſh,* *ſomewhat red, ruſſet.* § Cicatrix rufula, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 3, 20.

*Rūfus, & Ruſſus, a, um, adj. or. comp. [*à* rubeus] (1) *Rediſh, yellow.* (2) *Having red,* or *yellowiſh, hair.* (1) ✠ Roma magìs fuſcis veſtitur, Galba rufis, *Mart.* 14, 129. ✠ Lutea ruſáque vela, *Lucr.* 4, 73. *ubi al.* ruſſaque. ✠ Siligo ruffior Campana, at Piſana candidior, *Plin.* 18, 9. Emplaſtrum rufum, coloris ferè ruffi, *Celſ.* 5, 19. (2) Si quis me quæret rufus, *Ter. Phor.* 1, 2, 1.

*Rūga, æ, f. [*à* Gr. ῥυτὶς, *à* ῥύω, *i. e.* ἐρύω, traho, quòd ruga cutem aut veſtem in plicas contrahat; *ab* ὀρύτ]ω, ὤρυχεν, *Morl.*] (1) *A crumple, a plait, a fold.* (2) *A wrinkle, a furrow.* (3) Met. *Severity, auſterity.* (1) Præter quæ in veſte & rugas & ſinus invenit, *Plin.* 35, 8. § Cava ruga, *Ov. Met.* (2) Non cani, non rugæ, repentè auctoritatem afferre poſſunt, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 18. (3) Vis tu remittere aliquid ex rugis? *Plin. Epiſt.* 9, 17, 2.

*Rūgātus, a, um, part. *Wrinkled, plaited, crumpled, riveled,* or *ſhriveled,* Plin. 9, 33.

‖ Rugio, īre, īvi, ītum, neut. [nomen fictitium, *à* ſono] *To roar like a lion, to bellow.* Rugiunt leones, *Auct. Phil.* 49.

‖ Rūgītus, ûs, m. verb. *The roaring of lions, a great crying; a rumbleing,* or *creaking, of the guts,* Ap. ſeq.

*Rugo, āre, neut. [*à* ruga] *To have wrinkles,* or *plaits.* Vide palliolum, ut rugat, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 3, 30. ‖ § Rugam trahere, *Poſter.*

*Rūgōſus, a, um, adj. or comp. (1) *Rough, ſhriveled.* (2) *Full of wrinkles, crumples,* or *plaits.* (3) *Withered, furrowed.* (1) § Folia rugoſa, *Plin.* 12, 13. acina, *Col.* 13, 43. (2) § Rugoſa veſtis, *Plin.* (3) § Rugoſior frons, *Mart.* 3, 93, 4. Uvâ paſſâ rugoſior, *Claud. Eutrop.* 1, 111.

*Ruīdus, a, um, adj. [*à* ruo, *i. e.* cado; vel *ab* aſperitate, *qu.* ruvidus, ſive rubidus] (1) † *Not well baked, rough in eating.* (2) *Rough, not plained.* (1) Feſt. *ex* Plaut. (2) Major pars Italiæ ruido utitur pilo, *Plin.* 18, 10. *interpr. Hermol.* ✠ Præferratus, *Id.*

*Ruīna, æ, f. [*à* ruendo] (1) *The fall of a houſe, temple,* &c. (2) *Ruin, downfall, undoing, deſtruction.* (3) *Death.* (4) *Danger.* (1) Securos dormire jubet, pendente ruinâ, *Juv.* 3, 196. (2) Tecta non levi disjecta ruinâ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 15. Incident ruinæ capitibus noſtris, *Liv.* 21, 10. § Fortunarum ruina, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 6. mentis, *Ov.* (3) Prodigium in noſtro ævo Neronis principis ruinâ factum, *Plin.* 17, 25. (4) § Caput ruinæ ſubdere, *Curt.* 5, 10, 9. ¶ ✤ Ruinam dare, *Virg.* facere, *Hor.* *to fall down.* ✤ Ruina cæli, *a ſtorm,* or *tempeſt; thunder,* Virg. Æn. 1, 133.

*Ruīnōſus, a, um, adj. (1) *Ready to fall, ruinous, in decay.* (2) *Pulled down, deſtroyed.* (1) = Ædes malè materiatæ, ruinoſæ, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13. (2) Ruinoſas occulit herba domos, *Ov. Epiſt.* 1.

*Ruītūrus, a, um, part. [*à* ruo] *Ready to fall, like to decay.* Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, Siſyphe, ſaxum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 460.

*Rulla, æ, f. dim. [*à* runa, quod eſt teli genus latâ cuſpide, *Enn.*] *The iron to the ploughman's ſtaff, wherewith he cleanſeth the coulter; a paddle-ſtaff,* Plin. 18, 19.

*Rūma, æ, f. [*à* ῥύομαι, traho, quòd ſugendo trahitur] (1) *A dug, teat,* or *pap.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the cud of beaſts.* (1) Varr. R. R. 2, ult. (2) Serv.

† Rumbōtīnus, i, f. *A tree in Italy, whereunto, as to elms, vines grow,* Plin. 14, 1. *Vid.* Rumpotinus.

*Rūmen, ĭnis, n. *id. quod* ruma. [*à* ruo, quòd inde cibus ruit in ſtomachum] (1) ‖ *The cud of beaſts.* (2) ‖ *The dewlap,* or *hollow part of the throat.* (3) ‖ *The belly, the paunch.* (4) *A teat.* (1) Non. (2) Feſt. (3) Ego rumorem parvi facio, dum ſit rumen quî impleam, *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* 1, 64. (4) Lupa infantibus præbens rumen, *Plin.* 15, 18.

† Rūmentum, ti, n. [*à* rumpendo] *A breaking off at the augur's obſervation upon ſome unlucky chance,* Feſt.

Rŭmex, ĭcis, m. [*à* rumo, *i. e.* ſugo, quòd ſuccus ejus exſugi ſoleret ad levandam ſitim] (1) *The herb called ſorrel, green ſauce,* or *ſour dock.* (2) † Alſo *a weapon like a ſpear.* (1) Hoc *lapathi genus* in ſativis rumex dicitur, *Plin.* 19, 12. (2) Tum ſpara, tum rumices portantur, *Lucil.* ap. *Feſt.* vid. & *Gell.* 10, 25.

*Rūmia, æ, f. *vel* Rūmīna, dea rumarum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

*† Rūmĭfĕro, āre, act. [*ex* rumor, & fero] *To ſpread a good rumour,* or *report; to blaze abroad.* Quam cives rumiferant probam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 46. *ex lect. & interp. Non. al.* rumificant. ⸸ Prædico.

† Rūmĭfico, āre, act. *To report. Vid.* Rumifero.

† Rūmĭgĕrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſpreading of reports abroad,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ⸸ Prædicatio.

‖ Rūmĭgĕror, āri, ātus, dep. *To raiſe,* or *ſpread, reports abroad,* Feſt.

‖ Rūmĭgĕrulus, li, m. *A tale-bearer, a newſmonger,* Amm.

‖ Rūmĭgeſtri, ōrum, pl. m. [*Scal. leg.* rumiceſtri, *à* rumice, *i. e.* ſparo] *A kind of weapon, vid.* Gell. 10, 25. & Lucil. *ap.* Feſt.

*Rūmĭnālis, le, adj. [*à* rumen] *Of,* or *belonging to, chewing the cud.* Ruminalis ficus [quod ſub eâ inventa eſt lupa infantibus, *Romulo ac Remo,* præbens rumen, *i. e.* mammam, *Plin.* 15, 18] *The tree under which the wolf gave ſuck to Romulus and Remus,* Liv. 1, 4. = Romula, *Ov.* ¶ Ruminales hoſtiæ, *ſacrifices of thoſe beaſts that chew the cud,* Plin. 8, 51. *Vid.* Ruminus.

Rūmĭnātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A chewing of the cud.* (2) Met. *A calling to rememberance,* or *a conſidering and meditateing on a thing.* (1) Quibus neque dentes utrinque, nec ruminatio, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) § Ruminatio quotidiana, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 12.

*‖ Rūmĭnātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that cheweth the cud,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

*‖ Rūmĭnātrix, īcis, f. *She that cheweth the cud,* Litt. *ex* Col.

*‖ Rūmĭno, āre, act. [*à* rumen] *To chew over again.* Propter quæ bos neque ruminat, neque linguâ ſe deterget, *Col.* 6, 6.

*† Rūmĭnor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [*à* rumine, *i. e.* cibum à rumine in os evoco] *To chew the cud as neats do;* Met. *to meditate and think upon a thing.* Non modò abſens quicquam de te cogitabit æquius, ſed etiam ruminabitur humanitatem tuam, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 746.

*Rūmĭnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the cud;* or, *to chewing the cud.* ¶ Ficus rumina, *the fig-tree, under which the ſhe-wolf ſuckled Romulus and Remus.* = Quæ vocatur Rumina nunc ficus, Romula ficus erat, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 412.

*† Rūmis, is, f. [*à* ruma] *A teat,* or *dug.* Antiquo vocabulo mamma rumis, ut opinor, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

*† Rūmĭto, āre, act. [*à* ſeq.] *To ſpread a rumour,* Næv. *ap.* Feſt. ⸸ Vulgo, prædico.

*Rūmor, ōris, m. [*à* ruendo, quòd citò, & celeriter, in omnes partes ruat] (1) *A bruit, rumour, common fame, talk.* (2) *A flim-flam tale, a ſtory.* (3) *A reputation* good, *or* bad. (4) Alſo *a ſtream,* or *courſe, of water.* (1) Meum natum rumor eſt amare, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 15. = Rumoribus & auditionibus permoti, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 5. (2) Rumor ſine auctore, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 9. (3) Non tuis depellor dictis, quin rumori ſerviam, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 14. § Rumore malo flagrare, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 125. (4) *Poët. vet.* ap. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1. ¶ Iter inceptum celerant rumore ſecundo, *with the tide,* Virg. Æn. 8, 90.

Rumpendus, a, um, part. *To break,* or *be broken.* Proinde videant, fugientibus hæc, an illa pugnantibus acies rumpenda ſit, *Juſt.* 1, 6. Novis vulneribus veteres rumpendas cicatrices, *Curt.* 10, 13.

Rumpens, tis, part. *Breaking.* Laſſant rumpentes ſtamina Parcas, *Luc.* 3, 19.

† Rumpia, æ, f. *A kind of Thracian weapon,* Gell. *ex* Enn. *Vid.* Romphæa.

Rumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, act. (1) *To break.* (2) *To burſt.* (3) *To tire,* or *weary.* (4) *To break off, to diſſolve.* (5) *To rend,* or *tear; to mark,* or *ſpoil; to ſnaggle.* (6) *To afflict.* (7) *To infringe, to violate.* (8) ‖ Alſo *to beat.* (1) Carceris vincula rumpere, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 4. (2) *V.* Rumpor, n. 1. Grandis ut exiguam bos ranam ruperat, *Mart.* 10, 79. (3) Rupi me currendo tuâ causâ, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 27. Hyperb. (4) Græcia conjurata rumpere nuptias, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 7. *Vid.* Rumpor, n. 2. (5) § Tunicas rumpere, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 75. capillos, *Ov. Met.* 10. veſtes, *Id.* (6) *Vid.* Rumpor, n. 3. (7) § Induciarum fidem rumpere, *Liv.* l. 9. = Fœdera negligere, violare, rumpere, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo,* 5. jus gentium, *Liv.* (8) Ulp.

Rumpor, i, paſſ. (1) *To be burſt.* (2) *To be broken off,* or *diſſolved.* (3) *To be ſore grieved,* or *troubled.* (1) Iſta, quæ inflata ſunt, rumpuntur, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 4. Rumpentur ut ilia Codro, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 26. (2) Conſtat agnoſcendo rumpi teſtamentum, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 57. (3) ✠ Ego malis, quibus antè rumpebar, ne moveor quidem, *Id. Q. fratr.* 3, 9.

Rumpōtīnētum, ti, n. *Locus arboribus ſeu vitibus rumpotinis conſitus,* Col. 5, 7.

Rumpōtīnus, i, f. *vel* pot. a, um, adj. [*ex* quibus *ſc.* rumpi, *i. e.* traduces ducuntur] ¶ Arbuſtum rumpotinetum, *An arbour,* or *yard, of vines plaſhed together,* Col. 5, 7.

Rumpus, i, m. [*i. e.* tradux, quòd ab arbore rumpatur alio traducendus] (1) *Branches whereby one vine is brought to another, and tied together.* (2) ‖ *A tranſom in building.* (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 8. (2) Coop. vertente.

*Rūmuſcŭlus, li, m. dim. [*à* rumor] *A little bruit, rumour,* or *report; an idle ſtory,* or *tittle-tattle.* Rumuſculos populares aucupans, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 38. conf. & eund. ad *Attic.* 2, 5.

*‖ Rūna, æ, f. unde ſeq. runatus, *Enn.* [*à* ruo, *i. e.* ſterno] *A kind of weapon with a broad point, a javelin,* Feſt.

*† Rūnātus, a, um, adj. *Armed with a javelin,* Enn. *ap.* Feſt.

*Runcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A weeding.* Frequenter exigunt ſarritionem, & runcationem, *Col.* 2, 9.

*Runcātor, ōris, m. verb. *A weeder.* Oportebit intelligi nullam operam poſtulare runcatoris, *Col.* 11, 3.

*Runcīna, æ, f. [*à* Gr. ῥύγχος, *Varr.*] (1) *A large ſaw to ſaw timber.* (2) Alſo *a plane which joiners uſe.* (1) Plin. 16, 42. interpr. Hermol. (2) Col. 8, 4. & Varr. L. L. 5.

*Runcīno, āre, act. [*à* runcina, *Varr.*] *To ſmooth with a plane,* Id. L. L. 5. ſub fin.

*Runco, āre, act. [*à* ruo, *i. e.* eruo, *hinc* ruico, runco] *To weed.* ¶ Runcare triticum, *Col.* 11, 2. ſegetem, Plin. 18, 21. *to cleanſe it from weeds.*

*Runco, ōnis, m. *A weeding hook,* Pall. R. R. 1, 34.

*Runcor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be weeded.* Per ferias potuiſſe ſpinas runcari, *Cat. R. R.* 2, 2.

*Ruo, ĕre, rui, ruĭtum & rūtum. [*ab* ὀρύω, πίπτω, καταφέρομαι, *Onom.*] neut. (1) *To fall, to fall down.* (2) *To ruſh, to run headlong, to break out with violence.* (3) *To be ruined.* (4) *To come in all haſte.* (5) *To come to loſs; to be cheated,* or *miſtaken, in a bargain.* (6) Act. *To precipitate, to hurry.* (7) *To throw,* or *tumble.* (8) *To level,* or *pull down.* (9) *To bring together, to cauſe, to ſend forth.* (1) = Ruere illa non poſſunt, ut hæc non concidant, *Cic.* pro *L. Manil.* 7. Ruit alto à culmine Troja, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 290. ¶ Quid ſi cœlum ruat, *If the ſky fall we ſhall catch larks,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41. ✤ Ruere in pejùs, *to grow worſe and worſe,* Virg. Georg. 1, 200. (2) § Amnes ruunt de montibus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 164. Nox ruit, *Id. Æn.* 6, 539. Ne feræ quidem ita ruunt, & turbantur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 10. § Immani turbine venti, Quà data porta, ruunt, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 87. *Met.* § Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 26. (3) Bonos viros ſequar, etiamſi ruant, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7. Rara fides ubi jam melior fortuna ruit, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 603. (4) Illum ruere nunciant, jam jámque adeſſe, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 19. (5) Si hoc non eſt emptorem pati ruere, &c, *Id. Off.* 3. (6) Vide ſis nequid imprudens ruas, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 128. (7) = Cæteros ruerem, agerem raperem, tunderem, proſternerem, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 2, 21. = Cedentem turbátque ruítque, *Ov. Met.* 12, 134. (8) Nimbus ruit omnia latè, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 454. (9) Cumulos ruit præpinguis arenæ, *Id. Georg.* 1, 105. Ignis ruit atram Ad cœlúm piceâ craſſus caligine nubem, *Id. Georg.* 2, 308.

Rūpes, is, f. [*à* rumpo, rupi] *A rock, or hill, a ſteep back, a high downfall.* ✠ Ex magnis rupibus nactus planiciem, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 70.

‖ Rūpex, ĭcis, m. [rupices, *à* rupinis ſive rupibus ruſtici dicti, ut & petrones *à* petris; ob aſperitatem & duritiem, *Lucil.* ap. *Feſt.*] *A country clown, a boor, a ruſtick, a bumpkin.* = Veteres non uſque adeò rupices & agreſtes fuerunt, *Gell.* 13, 9.

Rūpĭcapra, æ, f. [*qu.* rupium capra] *A wild goat.* Rupicapris adunca cornua, *Plin.* 11, 37.

† Rūpicōnes, um, m. pl. *id. quod* rupices. *Boors, bumpkins,* Apul. Florid. 7. p. 772. ‡ Agreſtes.

‖ Rūpīna, æ, f. *A craggy,* or *ſtoney, ground,* Apul. Florid. 10. p. 782.

† Rûpſit, ant. *pro* ruperit. *Si membrum rûpſit,* XII. Tabb. ap. *Feſt.*

‖ Ruptio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A breach, a battery in law.* (2) Alſo *a rupture.* (1) Lex Aquiliæ eas ruptiones, quæ damna dant, perſequitur, *Ulp.* (2) *Notio medicis condonanda.*

Ruptor, ōris, m. verb. [*à* rumpo] *A breaker;* Met. *an infringer.* § Ruptor fœderis, *Liv.* 4, 19. induciarum, *Id.* 8, 39.

‖ Ruptūra, æ, f. *A rupture, a burſting,* Med. ‡ Hernia, ramex.

Ruptūrus, a, um, part. *About to break.* Ratus captivos quoque, qui ſimul aſſervabantur, rupturos vincula, *Curt.* 4, 56. Incuberatque ſagittariis, illa rupturus, nî, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 2, 17, 4.

Ruptus, a, um, part. [*à* rumpor] (1) *Broken.* (2) *Torn, rent.* (3) *Burſt.* (4) *Burſten bellyed.* (5) *Interrupted.* (6) *Made void.* (7) *Infringed, violated.* (1) § Aggeres rupti, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 496. (2) § Comæ ruptæ, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 114. *ubi al.* ſciſſis. (3) Puſtula rupta lædit teneras manus, *Tib.* 2, 3, 10. (4) Convulſis & ruptis cum ſale & oleo, *Plin.* 20, 6. (5) Rupta ſingultu verba, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 598. (6) ✠ Teſtamentum ruptum, aut ratum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 38. (7) § Ruptum fœdus, *Liv.* 9, 1.

*Rūrālis, le, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the country; ruſtical, rural.* Falces non abſimili formâ ruralium falcium, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 14. *ubi al.* muralium, *ſed metaphraſtes vertit,* γεωργικῶν δρεπάνων.

*‖ Rūrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *Country buſyneſs,* Apul. non ſemel. ‡ Ruſticatio, *Col.*

☩ Rurĭcŏla, æ, c. g. vel pot. omn. g. utì patet exemplis allatis. (1) *One liveing in the country.* (2) *Tilling,* or *manureing, the ground.* (1) § Ruricolæ Umbri, *Sil.* 8, 447. *Silenum* ruricolæ cepêre Phryges, *Ov. Met.* 11, 91. (2) Immemor eſt, nec frugum munere dignus, Qui potuit ruricolam *bovem* mactare ſuum, *Id. Met.* 15, 124. Aratrum ruricola, *Id. Triſt.* 4, 6, 1.

*☩ Rūrĭgĕna, æ, c. g. [*ex* rus, & *ant.* geno, *pro* gigno] *Born in the country.* Rurigenæ pavêre feram, *Ov. Met.* 7, 765.

*Rūro, āre, neut. & Rūror, āri, dep. (1) *To dwell in the country.* (2) † *To do country work.* (1) Dum ruri rurant homines, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 16. (2) Dum in agro ſtudioſiùs ruror, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 731.

Rurſum, adv. [*qu.* reverſum] (1) *On the contrary part.* (2) *Backward.* (1) Inimicitiæ, induciæ, bellum, pax rurſum, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 16. Quicquid dicunt laudo, id rurſum ſi negant, nego, *Id. ibid.* 2, 2, 20. (2) ¶ ✠ Rurſum prorſùm curſari, *backward and forward, to and fro,* Ter. Hecyr. 3, 1, 35.

Rurſus, adv. *id. quod* rurſum. (1) *Again.* (2) *On the other ſide.* (3) *A ſecond time.* (4) ¶ Rurſus prorſùs, *backward and forward.* (5) It is often redundant. (1) Rurſus in arma feror, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 655. (2) Quem caſum neque ambitioſè, neque per lamenta rurſus ac mœrorem muliebriter tulit, *Tac. Agric.* 28, 6. vid. & *Curt.* 9, 2, 9. (3) Suet. Aug. 17. (4) *Vid.* Rurſum. (5) Revertor rurſus denuo Carthaginem, *Plaut. Pœn. Prol.* 79. Intra paucos dies rurſus repetita Bithynia, *Suet. Cæſ.* 2. Revocata ſecula rurſus, *Claud.* in *Ruf.* 1, 3, 357.

*Rus, rūris, n. [*ab* ἄρουρα, rus, rura] (1) *The country,* or *a place without the city.* (2) *A country houſe,* or *farm, where huſbandry is exerciſed.* (3) *A boor, a ruſtick.* (4) *Ruſticity, unpoliteneſs.* (1) ✠ Remotus ab aulâ inambitioſâ colebat rura, *Ov. Met.* 11, 765. ✠ Rus ex urbe, tanquam ex vinculis, evolare, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 6. (2) Habet animi relaxandi cauſâ rus amœnum & ſuburbanum, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 46. (3) Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 14. (4) = Annales pleni ruris, & inficetiarum, *Catull.* 34, 19.

Ruſcārius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the ſhrub* ruſcum, *Varr.* & *Cato,* 11.

† Ruſceus, a, um, adj. ¶ Ruſceus color, qui è viridi rutilus eſt, aut flavus, *a tawny colour,* Cato.

*‖ Ruſcūlum, li, n. [*à* rus] *A little farm in the country,* Gell. 19, 9. ‡ Rus parvum.

Ruſcum, ci, n. & Ruſcus, i, m. *A rough pricked ſhrub, whereof they made bruſhes,* or *bejoms; butchers broom, knee-holm, petty whin.* Horridior ruſco, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 42. Sepes horrido ruſco, *Col.* 12, 7. Ruſcum χαμαιδάφνη, κυνόσβατον, εἶδος βοτάνης, *Gloſſ. vet.* ¶ ‖ Ruſcus ſylveſtris, *the holly,* or *holm-tree,* Jun. ☞ Hinc Angl. *ruſh.*

† Ruſpans, tis, part. *Searching.* Ruſpantes ſilvas, *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

† Ruſpor, āri, ātus, dep. (1) *To ſcrape* as a dog, or *root in the ground* as a pig doth; *to ſearch diligently.* (2) Alſo *to cut.* (1) Acc. *ap.* Non. 2, 744. (2) Apul.

Ruſsātus, a, um, adj. *Clad in rediſh coloured clothes.* Ruſſati aurigæ, *Plin.* 7, 53. ¶ Ruſſata factio, *thoſe that wore a red livery,* Inſcript. antiq.

‖ Ruſsūlus, a, um, adj. dim. *Red,* or *of a carnation colour,* Jul. Cap.

Ruſſus, a, um, adj. *vel* ruſſeus. [*à* ruſſum, vel ruſcum, virgulti genus, quo color is conciliabatur] *Of a fleſh,* or *carnation, colour; a kind of red.* Mulieres ruſsâ facie, *Cato* ap. *Feſt.* Ruſſam defricare gingivam, *Catull.* 37, 19. Lutea ruſſaque vela, *Lucr.* 4, 73. Tunicâ veſtitus ruſſeâ, *Petr.* c. 28. ☞ *De hoc colore vid.* Scalig. Exercit. 325. Sect. 13. & Filium in Varron. Conject.

*Ruſtĭcānus, a, um, adj. *Of the country, loutiſh, clowniſh, ruſtical.* § Vita ruſticana, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 15. Vir ruſticanus, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 22.

*Ruſtĭcārius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the country,* or *to country folk.* § Falces ruſticariæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 22.

*† Ruſtĭcātim, adv. *Country like, ruſtically, clowniſhly,* Pompon. vet. poëtâ, ap. Non. 2, 747.

*Ruſtĭcātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A dwelling in the country.* (2) *A doing of country work.* (1) Militiæ, peregrinationes, ruſticationes, &c. *Cic.* de *Amic.* c. ult. (2) In ruſticatione antiquiſſima eſt ratio paſcendi, *Col.* 6. in *Præf.*

*Ruſtĭcè, adv. iùs, comp. *Country like, ruſtically, rudely, clowniſhly, booriſhly.* § Ruſticè facere, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 36. Ruſticiùs toga defluit, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 31.

*Ruſtĭcĭtas, ātis, f. (1) *The country way,* or *mode; plainneſs.* (2) *Ruſticity, clowniſhneſs, rudeneſs, fooliſh baſhfullneſs.* (3) *Churliſhneſs.* (1) Carmina aſpera, ſed miti ruſticitate, leges, *Pall.* ✠ Agrippa vir ruſticitati, quàm deliciis, propior, *Plin.* 35, 4. (2) ✠ Ruſticitas, non pudor ille fuit, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 672. (3) Trux dura ruſticitate, *Mart.* ✠ Urbanitati contraria eſt ruſticitas, *Quint.* 6, 3.

*Ruſtĭcor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. (1) *To dwell in the country, to be in the country.* (2) *To do country work.* (1) Studia pernoctant nobiſcum, peregrinantur, ruſticantur, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 7. (2) ✠ Vel ruſticari, vel navigare, vel etiam alio genere negotiari neceſſe erat, *Col.* in *Proœm.* l. 12.

*Ruſtĭcŭla, æ, f. *ſc.* avis. *A rail,* or as others think, *a woodcock,* Mart. 13, 76. in lemmate. ¶ ‖ Ruſticula minor, *a ſnipe,* or *ſnite,* Jun.

*Ruſtĭcŭlus, a, um, adj. [*à* rus] *Of the country, homely, ruſtick,* or *ruſtical; plain, rude, ſimple.* § Ruſticulus libellus, *Mart.* 10, 19.

*Ruſtĭcŭlus, li, m. dim. [*à* ruſticus] *A countryman.* Senſit ruſticulus non incautus, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 38.

*Ruſtĭcus, a, um, adj. [*à* rus] or, comp. (1) *Pertaining to the country.* (2) *Plain, ſimple, homebred.* (3) *Ill-bred, rude.* (1) Vita hæc ruſtica parſimoniæ, diligentiæ, & juſtitiæ magiſtra eſt, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 27. (2) Ruſtica ſim ſanè, dum non oblīta pudoris, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 13. Simus hoc titulo ruſticiore contenti, *Sen. Ep.* 88. (3) in ruſticis moribus ejuſmodi maleficia gignuntur, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 27. Addidit obſcœnis convicia ruſtica dictis, *Ov. Met.* 14. 522.

*Ruſtĭcus, ci, m. (1) *A huſbandman, a yeoman, a boor, a hind, a clown, a carl, a churl, a peaſant.* (2) *An ignorant,* or *unlearned, perſon.* (1) § Acer ruſticus, *Virg.* Ruſticus es, Corydon, *Id.* (2) Mart. 14, 46. & 58.

† Rūſus, adv. ant. *pro* rurſus, *Again.* ¶ ✠ Prorſus ruſus, *forward and backward,* Enn.

*Rūta, æ, f. [ῥυτὴ, *à* ῥύω, libero, quòd à morbis liberet] *The herb rue, herbgrace.* Acuentes lumina rutæ, *Ov.* de *Rem. Amor.* 801. ¶ In rutæ folium conjici, *to be confined in a narrow compaſs,* Petron. c. 58. ¶ ‖ Ruta ſylveſtris, *great St. John's wort.*

*Rūta, ōrum, n. pl. [apud J. C. eruta dic. (*à* ruo) ut arena, creta, & nondum in opus converſa] *All things diged out of the ground,* as ſtone, ſand, gravel, chalk, wood, lead, coals, *&c. moveable goods.* ¶ ‖ Ruta cæſa, *Ulp.* dic. Quæ venditor poſſeſſionis, uſûs ſui gratiâ concidit, ruendóque contraxit, *Feſt. thoſe things which he that ſelleth a houſe,* or *eſtate, reſerveth out of the bargain for his own uſe.* ‖ = Ne in rutis quidem & cæſis, *Cic. i. e.* nullâ in parte, *never a whit, nothing at all,* Ex Litt.

*Rūtābŭlum, li, n. [*à* ruo, rutum] (1) ‖ *A malkin, a coal rake to make clean an oven.* (2) *A ſlice.* (3) † *A penis.* (1) Feſt. (2) Rutabulo ligneo agitare, *Col.* 12, 20. conf. & 12, 18. & 31. (3) Næv.

*‖ Rūtāceus, a, um, adj. *Of rue.* § Oleum rutaceum, *Plin.* & *Valer.* 2, 28.

*Rūtātus, a, um, adj. *Made,* or *pickled, with rue,* or *herb-grace;* or *mingled with it.* ¶ Muſtum rutatum, *new wine turned with rue,* Mart. 19, 8. § Rutatum vinum, *Plin.* 19, 8.

*† Rūtellum, i, n. dim. [*à* rutrum] *A little mattock; a corn ſcoop,* or *ſhovel; a ſtrike,* or *ſtrickleſs.* Modium tecum atque rutellum unum adfert, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 1, 66.

*Rūtĭlandus, a, um, part. *To be made of a ſhineing colour.* § Rutilandi capilli, *Plin.* 28, 12.

*Rūtĭlans, tis, part. *Shineing.* Arma cruento Inter ſolem auro rutilantia, *Sil.* 1, 476. Nec fida Valenti Dextera duxiſſet rutilantes crinibus alas, *Claud. pr. Conſ. Stil.* 37.

*Rūtĭlātus, a, um, part. *Made bright and ſhineing like gold.* § Rutilatus crinis, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 61. Comæ promiſſæ & rutilatæ, *Liv.* 38, 17.

*Rūtĭleſco, ĕre, incept. *To grow ſomewhat ruddy.* ✠ Candidi lepores, liqueſcente nive, rutileſcunt, *Plin.* 8, 55.

*Rŭtĭli, ōrum, m. pl. tribuni militum, à conſule creati, ſic *à* Rutilio Ruſo dicti, *Feſt.*

*Rŭtĭlo, āre, neut. (1) *To ſhine,* or *gliſter; to look red.* (2) Act. *To make to ſhine,* or *gliſter, like gold; to make bright yellow.* (1) Arma rutilare vident, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 529. † Auroram rutilare procul cerno, *Att.* ap. *Varr.* (2) § Rutilare comam, *Suet. Cal.* 47.

*Rŭtĭlus, a, um, adj. [*qu.* rufulus; Rutilum rufum ſign. *Feſt.*] (1) *Firey red.* (2) Alſo *ſhineing bright.* (3) *Red-haired, carrot-pated.* (1) ✠ Paleæ ex rutilo albicantes, *Col.* 8, 2. (2) = ✠ Capillus è nigro rutilus, æreque aſſimilis, *Suet. Ner.* 1. (3) = Mulieres valde rufæ rutilæ dictæ, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

*Rutrum, i, n. [*à* ruitum, rutum, *Varr.* quòd eo arena eruitur, *Feſt.*] *An inſtrument wherewith ſand,* or *ſuch like, is diged out; a mattock, a ſpade, a ſhovel, a pickax;* alſo *an inſtrument wherewith ſand is mingled and beaten with lime, to make mortar. Vid.* Feſt. It. *id. quod* hoſtorium, *a ſtrickle,* C. *Vid.* Liv. 28, 45. & Plin. 36, 23.

† Rŭtūba, æ, f. *Rutubam* vett. turbationem appellab. [*à* ruo] *A tumult, trouble,* or *diſorder,* Non. *ex* Varr.

*Rūtŭla, æ, f. dim. [*ex* ruta herba] *Small rue,* Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

*‖ Rūtus, a, um, part. [*à* ruo] *Thrown down, diged up.* Ruta & cæſa, *Ulp. Vid.* Ruta.

S, The Latin capital is taken with very little, or no, variation from the ancient Greek alphabet, and is at leaſt of as great antiquity, as that of the Scythian bow (Σ); and from this drawn into a ſmaller form is made s, which is uſed only as a final both in Greek and Latin, except in the compendiary note ϛ for στ. The Greeks have another, but leſs, ancient figure of this letter, *viz.* C, from which the ſmaller initial and medial ϲ is ſometimes uſed. The Scythian bow is taken from the Phœnician alphabet without variation; as that is from the Hebrew ש *ſin*, by drawing it in a jacent, inſtead of an erect, Form. Hence the Dorians, who perhaps immediately received it from the Hebrews, as *Herodotus* and *Pindar* acquaint us, called this letter σὰν *ſan*, though the Ionians called it σῖγμα *ſigma*, from the Chaldean סמכא *ſimcha*, by tranſpoſeing the ſecond and third letters: which opinion is made more probable by the ſmall form of the Greek *ſigma* ϲ, it being no other than the Hebrew ס turned to the right hand in complaiſance to the weſtern way of writeing. But there are ſtrong reaſons to think ס *ſamech* only a ſecondary letter, ſubſtituted for ש *ſin*, the better to diſtinguiſh it from ש *ſchin*; wherein they had done wiſely, provided they had exterminated ש *ſin*, which now ſeems ſupernumerary, becauſe both theſe letters ש and ס, have one and the ſame ſound, as appeareth from the Ephraimitiſh pronunciation of *Shibboleth*. And hence we may account for the different Greek names of this letter, *ſan* being ſo called from *ſin*, before *ſamech* was introduced; and *ſigma* from *ſamech*, after ſuch introduction. But to proceed: the Greeks admitt this letter into no claſs in the diſtribution of their alphabet, whether in honour to it, as being inveſted with a deſpotick power peculiar to itſelf, or in diſhonour, looking upon it only as a ſubſtitute and attendant on the reſt, is uncertain; but I ſhould think the latter, ſince its ſervile offices are ſo very many in declineing their nouns, and their verbs more eſpecially in conjugateing. For in all future tenſes of verbs baryton, and all the tenſes derived from thence, with their participles in every conjugation, voice, and mode, this letter is ſervile; being explicit, implicit, or potential, in them all. And this ſervile uſe probably may have been the reaſon why ſome among the Greeks have accounted it only an aſpiration; in which number was *Plato* the philoſopher, who calls it the breatheing letter. And indeed we find both the Greek ſpirits changed into this letter: the lenis, as in ἐμμὶ *ſum*, ὀπὸς *ſuccus*; the aſpirate more frequently, as in ἅλς *ſal*, ἓξ *ſex*, ἑπτὰ *ſeptem*. This may likewiſe have occaſioned the neglect of it by the Romans in taking words from the Greeks, as in *tego*, *fallo*, from στέγω, σφάλλω, and ſometimes in derivatives of their own, as in *pumex* from *ſpuma*, Certain it is that ſome learned men among the Greeks avoided a frequent uſe of it. *Plato* and *Eubulus*, two comick poets, made ſport in the theatre with this verſe of *Euripides*, Ἔσωσα σ᾽ ὡς ἴσασιν Ἑλλήνων ὅσοι. Yea *Pindar* was ſo unjuſtly ſevere, that he writ ſeveral odes without it: and the whole Spartan nation preferred the canine ſnarl of Ῥ to the ſerpentine hiſs of *ſ*. The Romans alſo melted it ſo much, eſpecially in the end of words, as ſcarcely to be heard; inſomuch that even in writeing before the interrogative *ne*, the comick poets neglect it, as in *audin'? credin'? dabin'?* for *audiſne*, &c. and *Virgil* avoided ending a word with this letter, and begining the following word with the ſame, as, *Deſpectus tibi ſum, nec qui ſum, quæris, Alexi*; oratours alſo forbid this in their compoſitions. Yea the ancient poets, in imitation of the Greeks, when they pleaſed, cut it off in the end of a word before a ſhort, and ſometimes even before a long, ſyllable in the following word, as is manifeſt in that of *Ennius*, *Egregiè cordatus homo catu' Ælius Sextus*. And not only *Ennius*, *Nævius*, and *Pacuvius* do this, but *Catullus*; and even *Cicero* hath not altogether denyed himſelf the liberty. But though in general this ſound may ſeem to have been unpleaſant to both nations, it has without doubt in its proper place its particular graces, and the moſt that is ſaid againſt it regards chiefly its too frequent, or improper, uſe. The Latins, in makeing ſome Greek words denizens of Rome, prefix this letter, as in *ſcribo*, *ſmaragdus*, *ſtella*, from γράφω, μάραγδος, τίλλω; and even *ſt* anciently, as in *ſtlitem*, *ſtlocum*, and that too in words of their own tongue: ſometimes they interpoſe it, as in *diſcus*, *muſca*, from δίκω, μυῖα. The Greeks alſo in Latin names of men ending in *a* add this letter, as Νυμᾶς, Φιμβρίας, for *Numa*, *Fimbria*. In *Tully*'s time, and a while after, this letter was doubled, as in *cauſſa*, *caſſus*, for *cauſa*, *caſus*, vid. *Quint.* 1, 7. In conjugateing Latin verbs, it is ſubſtituted for allmoſt all the conſonants, as in *arſi* from *ardeo*, *terſi* from *tergeo*, *vexi* for *vecſi*, from *vebo*, *vulſi* from *vello*, *preſſi* from *premo*, *poſui* from *pono*, *repſi* from *repo*, *torſi* from *torqueo*, *uſſi* from *uro*, *verſum* from *verti*, as grammarians obſerve; but this to me ſeems not ſo much a ſubſtitution, as a ſervile formative power given it in Latin, as, I have obſerved before, it had in the Greek tongue. This ſemivowel, for ſo the Latins ſeem to acknowledge it, by prefixing *e* as they do before the other liquids, admitteth after it of the mutes *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, as in *ſcapha*, *ſpes*, *ſqualor*, *ſtadium*, but none of the liquids, except *m*, and that chiefly, if not only, in words derived from the Greek tongue. Concerning the intercourſe between this, and its neighbour *R*, ſee that letter. S. in proper names, *is read* Sextus; Sp. Spurius. In appellatives, S. A. Secundum artem; SC. Senatuſconſultum; S. P. Q. R. Senatus populúſque Romanus; S. S. S. Stratum ſuper ſtratum; S. V. B. E. E. Q. V. Si vales bene eſt, ego quoque valeo; a form uſed in *Cicero*'s time, in the begining of letters.

S ante A.

|| SĂBAIA, æ, f. *A ſort of ſmall beer, or ale*, Amm. 26, 8. *quæ* & ſabaium, *Hier.* 6, 19.

|| Săbajārius, ii, m. *A ſmall beer drinker*, or *brewer*, Amm. loc. cit.

Săbănum, i, n. [Rabbinis, שבן] *A towel*, or *like linen cloth uſed to be warmed, in order to rub and cover thoſe that come newly out of the bath; a napkin*, or *handkerchief.* Congeſtis in mundiſſimum ſabanum favis, *Pall. Jun. tit.* 7. Σάβανον, ſabanum, linteum, *Gloſſ.*

* || Săbăoth, plur. indecl. Dominus Sabaoth, צבאות *i. e.* exercituum. *The Lord of hoſts*, Bibl.

|| Sabbătārius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the ſabbath*, Sidon.

Sabbătārius, ii, m. *A ſabbatarian, one that keepeth the ſabbath-day, a Jew.* § Jejunia ſabbatariorum, *Mart.* 4, 4, 7.

Sabbătĭcus, a, um, adj. *Keeping the ſabbath.* Sabbaticus rivus in Judæâ, qui ſabbatis omnibus ſiccatur, *Plin.* 3, 2. ita & *Joſeph.* 7, 24.

|| Sabbătiſmus, i, m. *The keeping of the ſabbath*, Aug.

|| Sabbătīzo, āre, act. *To obſerve*, or *keep, the ſabbath*, Tert.

Sabbătum, ti, n. [vox Hebræa, שבת *i. e.* quies, ceſſatio ab opere] (1) *The ſabbath, the Jews ſabbath-day, the day of the reſt, the ſeventh day from the creation*; or, as others underſtand it, *the great day of the paſſover*, becauſe from Tiſri (our September) whence the Jews reckon their year, to their Niſan (about the middle of our April) near which time that feaſt was kept, is about thirty weeks. (2) || Alſo *the days of the week.* (1) § Sabbata recutita, *Perſ.* 5, 184. peregrina, *Ov. Rem.* 220. ¶ Sabbata triceſima, *the new moons, ſacred among the Jews*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 69. (2) Τῇ μιᾷ τῶν σαββάτων, prima ſabbatorum, *Joann.* 20, 1. *ſunday.* *Sic* ſecunda *deinceps ad ſeptimam, quod propriè* ſabbatum *vocabant Judæi.*

Săbellĭcus, a, um, adj. *Italian*, or *Sabine.* ¶ || Sabellica braſſica (*à* Sabellis, ubi naſcitur) *Crumpled*, or *jagged, colewort*, Litt. *ex* Plin. Sabellicus ſus, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 255.

Săbīna, æ, f. *ſc.* herba [*à* Sabinis] *The herb Sabin*, whereof there are two kinds, one with leaves like the tamariſk, the other like the cypreſs-tree, *Col.* 6, 4. *Plin.* 17, 13.

† Săbīna, æ, f. *A weapon of the Illyrians, like a hunting-pole*, or *boar-ſpear*, Enn. *ap.* Feſt.

‖ Săbūcus, i, f. *Seren. Sammon. id. quod ſambucus, quod vid.*

•Săbŭlētum, ti, n. *A gravel pit.* Naſcitur in ſabuletis, *Plin.* 27, 8.

•Săbŭlo, ōnis, m. (1) *Groſs ſand,* or *gravel.* (2) † Alſo *a player upon a certain muſical inſtrument.* (1) Arena, ſabulo, argilla, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9. Sabulonem humidum reſpuit, *Col.* 4, 33. (2) *Vid.* Scal. Conject. in Varr. pag. 121.

•Săbŭlōſus, a, um, adj. *Gravelly, ſandy.* § Solum ſabuloſum, *Col.* 2, 9. conf. & *Plin.* 35, 14. & *Vitr.* 2, 3.

•Săbŭlum, li, n. [*à* ψάθυρον, vel ψαίθυρον] (1) *Fine gravel,* ſuch as we lay walks with. (2) ‖ Alſo *a kind of viol,* or *guittar*; *or ſuch like muſical inſtrument.* (1) Plin. 17, 4. (2) *Apul.* in *Flor.* ſi vera lectio.

Săburra, æ, f. [*à* ſabulo, *Perot.* rect. *à* ſabr. Celt, *Id.*] *Ballaſt,* or *laſtage,* wherewith ſhips are poiſed, to make them go upright; which was properly gravel, *or* ſand. Onerariæ naves ſaburrâ gravatæ, *Liv.* 37, 14.

Săburrālis, e, adj. *Made of ſand.* § Saburralis ſacoma, *Vitr.* 9, 9.

Săburrātus, a, um, part. *Loaded with gravel, ballaſted*; Met. *ſtuffed, cramed with good cheer.* Mulieres ubi ſaburratæ ſumus, largiloquæ ex templo ſumus, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 2, 2.

Săburro, āre, act. *To load with gravel, to ballaſt* a ſhip, *Plin.* 18, 35.

Săcal. Ægypt. linguâ *electrum* ſign. quòd ex radiis ſolis naſcitur, *Plin.* 37, 2.

‖ Saccāria, æ, f. *ſc.* ars [*à* ſaccus] *A trafficking in,* or *ſelling of, ſacks,* or *bags,* Apul. Met. 1.

Saccārius, a, um, adj. *Carrying ſacks of corn,* or *other commodity.* § Navis ſaccaria, *Quint.* 8, 2.

‖ Saccārius, ii, m. (1) *A ſack bearer.* (2) Alſo *a ſack maker.* (1) *Paul.* l. 49. § *De contr. empt.* (2) Saccarius, σακκοπλόκος, *Gloſſ. vet.*

Saccātus, a, um, part. (1) *That is put in a bag.* (2) *Strained through a bag.* (1) ✠ Non ſaccatâ aquâ lavabantur, ſed ſæpe turbidâ, *Sen. Ep.* 86. (2) Totius humorem ſaccatum ut corpori fundant, *Lucr.* 4, 1022. *i. e.* urinam. ☞ *Hunc quoque hîc imitatur* Seren. Sammon.

‖ Săccellus, li, m. dim. *A little bag,* or *ſatchel,* Veg.

Sacchărum, i, n. [vox Arab. סכר ab Hebr. שכר potus inebrians, quòd ex cannis Indicis ſuccum dulcem ad potum exprimerent] *Sugar,* a kind of honey found in reeds, of a gummy ſubſtance then, but now the juice of canes, or reeds, boiled, and baked white and hard. Saccharum & Arabia fert, ſed laudatius India, *Plin.* 22, 8. ✤ Dulces in arundine ſucci, *Luc.* 3, 237. *i. e.* ſaccharum.

Saccĭpērium, ii, n. comp. [*ex* ſacco, *&* pera] *A ſatchel, a bag, a ſcrip, a pouch, a ſack, a cloak bag, a wallet,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 64.

Sacco, āre, act. *i. e.* per ſaccum colo; unde paſſ. Saccor. *To ſtrain through a bag.* Cæcuba ſaccentur, *Mart.* 2, 40.

‖ Saccŭlārius, ii, m. (1) *A cutpurſe, a pickpocket, an arrant cheat, a juggler,* or *gypſey*; who conjureth peoples money out of their pockets. (2) *A robber of the common treaſure.* (3) Alſo *a treaſurer for what is given to any monaſtery, hoſpital,* or *the poor*; *an almoner.* (1) *Ulp.* ⸸ Crumeniſeca. (2) *Aſcon.* = Peculator. (3) Præfectus ſacculis, *Eccl.*

Saccŭlus, li, m. dim. (1) *A little ſack, bag, pouch,* or *purſe*; *a ſatchel.* (2) Alſo *the poorsbox,* or *ſtock of charity.* (1) Plenus aranearum ſacculus, *Catull.* 13, 8. Pleno cùm ſacculus ære Turget, *Juv.* 14, 138. (2) Eccleſ.

Saccus, ci, m. [*ab* Hebr. שק quod vocab. pleraſque ſi non omnes linguas permeavit] (1) *A ſack, a large ſcrip.* (2) *A money bag.* (3) *A ſtrainer.* (1) ¶ Extra portum tergeminum ire ad ſaccum licet, *go a beging,* or *mumping.* (2) Congeſtis undique ſaccis Indormis inhians, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 70. (3) In ſparteis ſaccis percolant, *Col.* 12, 17. ¶ Saccus nivarius, *a ſnow-bag to cool wine with,* Lemma Ep. Mart. 14, 104.

‖ Săcellānus, i, m. *A chaplain,* Hier.

Săcellum, i, n. dim. [*à* ſacrum] locus diîs ſacratus. (1) *A chapel, a little temple,* or *church.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the churchyard,* or *conſecrated ground walled in.* (1) Exire in ſacellum ominis cauſâ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 46. Modicum ſacellum Jovi poſuit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 74, 2. (2) Feſt.

Săcer, ra, um, adj. rĭmus, ſup. [*à* זכה mundus, סגור clauſus, *vel* זכר recordari] (1) *Sacred, holy, divine.* (2) *Solemn, awefull.* (3) *Conſecrated, devoted.* (4) *Inſtituted, eſtabliſhed.* (5) *Ruefull, to be dearly paid for, of ſad conſequence.* (6) Alſo *curſed, deteſtable, horrible, damnable.* (7) An epithet given to princes, as being God's vicegerents. (8) ¶ Sacer ignis, *St. Anthony's fire, and other diſeaſes.* (1) = Signa ſacra & religioſa, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 3, 13. ✠ Miſcere ſacra profanis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 34. Effigies ſacræ divûm, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 148. Jura ſacerrima lecti, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 159. § Mens ſacra, *Id. Faſt.* 6, 6. (2) § Sacer horror, *Claud. Paneg.* 4. Sacer effera raptat Corda pavor, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 798. (3) Sacra Deo ſylva, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 650. Dies ſacer Dianæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 20. § Illa inſula eorum Deorum ſacra putatur, *Cic.* (4) Morientibus oculos operire, rurſuſque in rogo patefacere Quiritium magno ritu ſacrum eſt, *Plin.* 11, 37. (5) Remi Sacer nepotibus cruor, *Hor. Ep.* 7, ult. (6) = Inteſtabilis, & ſacer eſto, *Id. Sat.* 2, 3, 181. = Ego ſum malus, ego ſum ſacer, ſceleſtus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 14. Iſte ſervus ſacerrimus eſt, *Id. Moſt.* 4, 3, 67. (7) Occupationes *Tiberii* ſacras *dixit quidam,* Suet. Tib. 27. *qui tamen recuſavit*; *poſteriores verò Cæſares ſua omnia, domos, cubicula, ſcrinia, lectos, comitatum, ſed & ſacrum ſtabulum dici voluêre.* (8) Per membra ſacer cùm diditur ignis, *Lucr.* 6, 1165. ☞ *De hujus morbi generibus, vid.* Plin. *qui multa multis locis de iis diſſerit.* ¶ Sacra via, *a ſtreet ſo called from the place where the league was made betwixt Romulus and Tatius*; or *becauſe the prieſt went that way at the ides of each month to ſacrifice,* Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 1.

Săcerdos, ōtis, c. g. [*à* ſacer, qui ſacris præeſt & ea adminiſtrat, *qu.* ſacrum dans, *Iſid.*] (1) *A prieſt,* or *prieſteſs*; *a miniſter of a church.* (2) *An augur.* (1) Hoc menſe ſacerdotem maximum creari oportet, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 52. ✠ Sacerdotes Cereris, atque illius fani antiſtes, probatæ mulieres, *Id. ibid.* 4, 45. (2) Illo die, quo ſacerdotem ſolent nominare, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 1. ☞ *Ita enim ipſe interpretatur,* 4. 8. *Vid. &* ſacerdotium. ☞ *Variis generis ſacerdotes* Flamines, Diales, Martiales, Quirinales, Salii, Pontifices Maximi, Pontifices Minores, Reges ſacrorum, Galli, *&c.* ¶ ✤ Phœbi ſacerdos, *a poet,* Ov. Am. 3, 8, 23.

Săcerdōtālis, le, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, prieſts,* or *the prieſthood.* § Sacerdotales ludi, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24. ¶ Virgines ſacerdotales, *the veſtal virgins,* Liv. l. 5.

‖ Săcerdōtiſſa, æ, f. *A prieſteſs, a veſtal virgin,* or *nun,* Gell. 10, 15. ſed lect. incert. ⸸ Sacerdos.

Săcerdōtium, ii, n. (1) *The ſtate,* or *office, of a prieſt*; *the prieſthood.* (2) *A prebend, a benefice, a parſonage.* (1) § Sacerdotium inire, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 52. Virgo Veſtalis ſanctiſſimo ſacerdotio prædita, *Id. ibid.* 53. (2) Tum hic bonus augur eo ſacerdotio ſe præditum eſſe dixit, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 32. ¶ ‖ Sacerdotium gentile vel gentilitium, *an impropriation, an advowſon,* Jun.

Săcerdōtŭla, æ, f. dim. *A prieſteſs.* Capital ſacerdotulæ in capite ſolent habere, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 29.

Sacodios, ii, f. *A precious ſtone of a violet colour, a kind of amethyſt,* Plin. 37, 9.

•Săcōma, ătis, n. [*i. e.* æquipondium, *à* σάκωμα, Gr. Dor. σάκωμα] *That which is put in the ſcales to make even weight*; *counterpoiſe, likeneſs of weight*; *full,* or *juſt, weight,* Vitr. 9, 9. *interp. Bud.*

§ Sacon, indecl. *A violet colour,* Plin. *ap.* Litt.

† Săcŏpēnum, ni, n. *Vid.* Sagapenon.

Sacra, ōrum, n. pl. *Holy rites,* or *myſterys, of religion*; *ſolemnitys, divine ſervice.* ¶ Initiari ſacris, *to be in holy orders,* Quint. 1, 2.

‖ Sacrāmentālis, le, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſacrament*; *ſacramental.* ⸸ Ad ſacramentum ſpectans.

Sacrāmentum, i, n. [quòd ſacratur fide interpoſitâ, *Feſt. vel* ſacrâ mente fit] (1) *A gage in money laid down in court by both partys that went to law,* which was returned to him who had the verdict on his ſide, but forfeited by him that was caſt, to the exchequer, to be laid out in *ſacris rebus,* and therefore ſo called. (2) *An oath,* as being a very ſacred thing. (3) *Any thing done by virtue of an oath.* (4) More particularly *the oath taken by ſoldiers to be true to their country and general.* (5) ‖ Hence tranſlated elegantly by Chriſtian writers to ſignify *baptiſm,* and *the euchariſt,* as being two ſolemn oaths, or engagements, into which they enter to Chriſt, the captain of their faith, and by which they are diſtinguiſhed from all other religions. (6) ‖ In a larger acceptation, *any myſtery,* or *thing, appertaining to divine worſhip.* (7) *Any force,* or *conſtraint, to undertake a war.* (8) Meton. *A ſoldier.* (1) Vid. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. ſub fin. adde & *Feſt.* Contendere ſacramento. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 42. (2) Non ego perfidum Dixi ſacramentum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 10. (3) *Vid. Flor.* 3, 10, 2. *&* 3, 18, 9. *It.* 4, 12, 24. (4) Obſecrare cœpit milites ne primi ſacramenti memoriam deponerent, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 27. (5) Marem & feminam ad ſacramentum baptiſmatis & euchariſtiæ admittens, *Tert.* adv. *Marc.* 4, 34. Vocati ſumus ad militiam Dei vivi jam tunc, cùm in ſacramenti verba reſpondimus, *Id.* ad *Martyr.* 3. (6) Sacrificium neceſſariis ſacramentis præparatur, *Zeno Veron.* Sacramenta munerum, à magis oblata, *Hieron.* Velum ſciſſum eſt, & omnia legis ſacramenta prodita ſunt, *Id.* Meditationis ſacramentum, *Fulgent.* (7) Juvenes adulterio, velut ſacramento addicti, *Sen.* de *Brev. vit.* 5, 6. (8) Alia emolumenta notemus Sacramentorum, *Juv.* 13, 36.

Sacrandus, a, um, part. (1) *To be eſtabliſhed,* or *ratifyed.* (2) *To be accurſed,* or *deteſted.* (1) Sanctiones ſacrandæ ſunt, aut genere ipſo, aut, *&c.* Cic. *pro* Balbo, 14. (2) *Liv.* 2, 8. *Vid.* Sacro.

Sacrārium, ii, n. (1) *The place wherein holy things are layed, a ſextry, a veſtry.* (2) Alſo *a chapel*; *an oratory,* or *cloſet, appointed for divine worſhip.* (1) = Sacrarium & receptaculum Romanorum ſacrorum, *Liv.* 7, 20. (2) Sacrarium Bonæ Deæ, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 31.

‖ Sacrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A conſecrateing,* Macr. Sat. 3, 7. ⸸ Conſecratio.

Sacrātus, a, um, part. *&* adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Conſecrated, hallowed,* or *devoted, to God.* (2) *Sacred, enacted.* (1) § Tibi ſacratum fors mea rupit opus, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 552. (2) Nihil habent Druidæ viſco ſacratius, *Plin.* 16, 44. Nullum numen ſacratius, *Sil.* 8, 229. Numen illis gentibus ſacratiſſimum, *Plin.* 33, 4. § Sacratæ leges, *Liv.* 2, 54.

Sacrĭcŏla, æ, c. g. [qui, vel quæ, ſacra colit] *A ſacrificer, a prieſt.* Turbæ ſacricolarum immiſtus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 74, 1.

‖ Sacrĭfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, act. *To ſacrifice,* or *purge by ſacrifice,* Hier. ⸸ Rem divinam facio, *Vett.*

✤ Sacrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *That carryeth ſacred things.* § Rates ſacriferæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 252.

‖ Sacrĭfex, ĭcis, m. [qui ſacra facit] *A prieſt,* Vett. Inſcript.

Sacrĭfĭcālis, le, adj. *Belonging to a prieſt,* or *to ſacrifice.* § Apparatus ſacrificalis. *Tac. Ann.* 2, 69, 2.

Sacrĭfĭcans, tis, part. *Sacrificeing.* Circa Peruſinum murum ſacrificans, *Suet. Aug.* 14.

Sacrĭfĭcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſacrificeing.* In Deâ Veſtâ omnis & precatio, & ſacrificatio extrema eſt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27.

‖ Sacrĭfĭcātus, ûs, m. [actio ſacrificandi] *A ſacrificeing.* Nullum pecus ſacrificatui habere, *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 215.

Sacrĭfĭcium, ii, n. (1) *A ſacrifice.* (2) ‖ *The whole Chriſtian religion* at firſt ſo called, but afterwards only *the euchariſt.* (1) Præbere hoſtias ad ſacrificium, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2. ✠ Neque Druides habent, qui rebus divinis præſint, neque ſacrificiis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 20. (2) *Vid. Lact. & Cypr.*

Sacrĭfĭco, āre, act. *To ſacrifice.* Genio ſuo quando ſacrificat, Samiis vaſis utitur, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2.

2, 2, 40. § Suem ſacrificare, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 414. 𝔛 Tum me faciat Jupiter ut ſemper ſacrificem, neque unquam litem, *Plaut. Pœn.* 2, 1, 42.

Sacrĭfĭcor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be ſacrificed*, It. dep. *to ſacrifice*, vid. *Varr. L. L.* 8, 61. ☞ *Quid interſit inter* ſacrifico & lito *docebit* Non.

Sacrĭfĭcŭlus, li, m. (1) *The maſter of the ſacrifices, a maſs prieſt.* (2) *A deſpicable prieſt.* (1) § Rex ſacrificulus, *Liv.* (2) Inter ſacrificulos vanæ ſuperſtitionis, *Suet. Dom.* 1. conf. *Liv.* 39, 8.

Sacrĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. *That is uſed in ſacrifice, or ſerveth thereto.* § Aræ ſacrificæ, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 243. Dies ſacrifici, *Ov. Metam.* 13, 590. Veſtis ſacrifica, *Sil.* 3. 27.

Sacrĭfĭcus, ci, m. [qui ſacra facit] *He that offereth ſacrifice, a prieſt.* ⚜ Dies mihi ſacrificos calituraſque ignibus aras, *Ov. Met.* 13, 590.

Sacrĭlēgium, ii, n. (1) *Sacrilege, theft*, or *the taking things out of a holy place.* (2) *Goods ſo ſtolen.* (3) Alſo *any deteſtable*, or *heinous, offenſe.* (1) In ſodalitium ſacrilegii alicujus abire, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 5. (2) Diſcedere onuſtus ſacrilegio, *Phædr.* 4, 10, 3. (3) Quint. 5, 14.

Sacrĭlĕgus, a, um, adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. [qui ſacra legit, *i. e.* furatur] (1) *Sacrilegious, guilty of ſacrilege.* (2) *Wicked, ungodly, profane.* (3) Subſt. *A church-robber.* (1) Sacrilego pœna eſt, neque ei ſoli, qui ſacrum abſtulerit, ſed &, *&c.* Cic. *de* Legib. 2, 16. (2) § Lingua ſacrilega, *Ov.* de *Rem. Amor.* 367. Ex ſano, natum quantum eſt, ſacrilegiſſime, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 1. (3) Minor extat ſacrilegus, *Juv.* 13, 150.

‖ Sacrīma, ōrum, n. pl. *Feſt. Vid.* Sacrimum.

‖ Sacrīmum, i, n. *ſc.* vinum [quia ſacrum] *New wine which they ſacrificed to Bacchus at his feaſts*, Feſt.

Sacris, re, adj. [ant. *pro* ſacer, *Feſt.*] *Pure, holy, ſacred, fit for holy uſes.* ¶ Porci ſacres, *pigs fit for ſacrifice at ten days old*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16. *vid.* & Varr. R. R. 2, 1, & 4.

‖ Sacriſta, æ, m. [ſacrorum cuſtos] *He that keepeth holy things*, Eccl.

† Sacrium, ii, n. *Amber* in the Scythian language, *Plin.* 37, 2.

Sacro, āre, act. [*i. e.* ſacrum facio] (1) *To conſecrate.* (2) *To dedicate*, or *devote.* (3) *To make honourable and reverend.* (4) *To immortalize*, or *deify; to canonize.* (5) Alſo *to accurſe and deteſt, to outlaw, to excommunicate.* (6) *To ſolemnize, to ratify.* (1) § Aras ſacrare, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 48. (2) Quod patriæ vocis ſtudiis nobiſque ſacraſti, ap. *Cic. Div.* 2, 13. (3) Parentum conditionem ſacravimus, quia expediebat liberos tolli, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 3, 11. (4) Condidit hic natæ cineres, nomenque ſacravit, *Mart.* 1, 115, 3. (5) Sacrare cum bonis caput ejus, qui regni occupandi conſilia iniſſet, *Liv.* 2, 8. (6) § Sacrare leges, *Id.*

Sacror, āri, paſſ. *To be canonized, &c. Ov. Faſt.* 1, 535.

Sacroſanctus, a, um, adj. [*ex* ſacer, & ſanctus] *Sacred, inviolable; that may not be injured*, or *violated, on pain of death.* § Poſſeſſiones ſacroſanctæ, *Cic.* in *Catil.* 2, 8. ¶ Sacroſancta poteſtas, *the tribuneſhip*, Liv. 29, 20.

Sacrum, cri, n. (1) *Any thing dedicated to the gods.* (2) *A holy rite*, or *myſtery.* (3) *Any ſolemn act.* (4) *A feſtival.* (5) *A ſacrifice.* (6) *The beaſt ſacrificed.* (7) *Religion in general.* (8) ‖ *A conſecrated place.* (1) Vid. *Macr. Sat.* 1, 16. Sacrum, ſacrove commendatum qui clepſerit rapſeritve parricida eſto, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2. 9. ex XII Tabb. (2) Ne quid de ſacrorum religione mutetur, *Id.* de *Legib.* 2. De ſacris autem hæc ſit una ſententia, ut conſerventur, *&c.* Id. ib. 19. (3) § Legationis ſacra, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 42, 3. menſæ, *Id.* 15, 52, 2. nuptialia, *Quint.* 1, 7. (4) Solenne ſacrum luſtri Troïci, *Sen. Troad.* 778. § Annua ſacra, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 338. anniverſaria, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (5) Sacra Dionææ matri, diviſque ferebam, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 19. Sacra Jovi Stygio, *Id. Æn.* 4, 638. (6) Exta ſacro quodam ſine corde, *Suet. Cæſ.* 77. (7) Non eſt ſanctius ſacris eiſdem quàm ſtudiis initiari, *Quint.* (8) *P. JC.* = ædicula, *Id.* ¶ Inter ſacrum & ſaxum ſtare, *to be in great diſtreſs*, or *jeopardy*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84.

Sæcŭlum, li, n. *An age. Vid.* Seculum.

Sæpe, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Oftentimes, many times, more than once*, or *twice.* Et feci ſæpe, & ſæpius mihi facturus videor, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 5. 𝔛 Interdum vel potiùs nimiùm ſæpe, *Cic.* § Sæpiſſimè experiri, *Sall. B. J.* 63.

Sæpĕ nŭmĕro, adv. *Oftentimes, many a time, very often.* Sæpenumero ſum cum eo, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21.

Sæpĭcŭle, adv. dim. [*à* ſæpe] *Ever and anon, every now and then.* Sæpicule peccas, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 5, 59. *unde hauſit Apul. qui libenter utitur.*

† Sæpiſsĭmus, a, um, adj. ſup. [*ab* inuſit. ſæpus, *vel* ſæpis] *Very oft, moſt frequent.* Sæpiſſimo rogatu, *Hier.* Sæpiſſimam diſcordiam, *Cato*, ap. *Priſc.*

† Sæpiuſcŭle, adv. dim. *Somewhat often; uti leg. Priſc. in loco Plaut. adduct. in* Sæpicule.

† Sævĭdĭcus, a, um, adj. *That ſpeaketh cruel*, or *rigorous, words.* Ne ſuis te iratus ſævidicis protelet, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 36. *al.* ſævidictis.

•Sæviens, tis, part. *Rageing.* § Sæviente pelago, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 46, 3.

•Sævio, īre, īvi, & iī, ītum, neut. [*à* σαίνειν, furere] (1) *To rage, to talk ſharply.* (2) *To be violent.* (3) *To be fierce and cruel.* (1) Ne ſævi, magna ſacerdos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 544. (2) Sævit amor reſurgens, *Id. Æn.* 4, 532. § Dolor ſævit in erepto amore, *Prop.* 2, 8, 36. (3) § Flagellis ſævire, *Juv.* 10, 180. Sævire in tergum alicujus, *Liv.* 3, 45.

•‖ Sævĭtas, ātis, f. *Haſtyneſs, fierceneſs*, Firm. ⸸ Sævitia.

•Sævĭter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Fiercely, boiſterouſly.* (2) *Outrageouſly, violently.* (1) 𝔛 Magis cogito ſæviter blanditerne alloquar, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 2, 3. (2) 𝔛 Parum prudentes aut ſæviùs, aut etiam læviùs agendo, *Col.* 11, 1. Quædam loca æſtate ſæviſſimè candent, *Id.* 1, 4.

•Sævĭtia, æ, f. (1) *Cruelty, fierceneſs, tyranny.* (1) *A ſevere chiding.* (1) Nefandæ mos eſt ſævitiæ pereuntis parcere morti, *Luc.* 2, 180. 𝔛 Quantùm ſævitia gliſceret, miſeratio arcebatur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 20. 𝔛 Miſericordia, *Id.* 16, 32. (2) 𝔛 In judicio, aut ſævitiam aut clementiam judicis ſibi proponet orator, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 4. Non tamen auſus eram dominæ turbare quietem Expertæ metuens jurgia ſævitiæ, *Prop.* 1, 3, 18. ¶ Sævitia annonæ, *dearth of victuals*, Tac. Ann. 2, 87, 1.

•‖ Sævĭties, ēi, f. *Idem*, Apul. Met. 6. p. 190. ⸸ Sævitia.

•‖ Sævĭtūdo, dĭnis, f. *Outrageouſneſs*, Amm. ⸸ Sævitia.

•Sævītum eſt, imperſ. *They exerciſe rage*, or *cruelty*, Paterc. 2, 74.

•Sævītur, imperſ. *Rage and cruelty is committed.* Intellecto in quos ſæviretur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 49, 2. Querebantur in corpus, in tergum ſæviri, *Liv.* 41, 6.

•Sævītūrus, a, um, part. *About to rage. Dixerunt*, in corpora ſua citiùs per furorem ſævituros, quàm ut Romanam amicitiam violarent, *Liv.* 35, 31.

•Sævus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [fort. *à* זאב lupus, potiùs *à* σαίειν, furere] (1) *Fierce, cruel, ſtern, fell.* (2) *Outrageous, bluſtering, boiſterous, furious.* (3) *Angry, diſpleaſed.* (4) *Great, extreme*, both in a good and bad ſenſe. (5) *Strong, mighty, valiant, puiſſant.* (1) § Verbera ſæva, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 252. Arâ Mæotide ſævior, *Juv.* 15, 115. A ſæviſſimo regum trucidatus, *Curt.* 10, 5. § = Tyrannus ſæviſſimus & violentiſſimus in ſuos, *Liv.* (2) Undique venti Erumpunt ſævi, exiſtunt turbines, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 39. ex *Pacuv.* (3) Sevæ memorem Junonis ob iram, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 8. *Sed Serv. ad ſeq. notionem refert.* § Sævus ambobus Achilles, *Id. Æn.* 2, 462. (4) Camillum Sæva paupertas tulit, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 42. Me tum primùm ſævus circumſtetit horror, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 559. † Induta fuit ſævâ ſtolâ, *Enn.* (5) § Maternis ſævus in armis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 107.

Săga, æ, *ſc.* mulier, f. [*à* ſagire, *i. e.* ſentire acutè] (1) *A ſubtile, or wiſe, woman.* (2) *A witch, a ſorcereſs, a hag.* (1) Sagire, ſentire acutè eſt, unde ſagæ anus, quia multa ſcire volunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1. 31. (2) = Quæ ſaga, quis te ſolvere Theſſalis Magus venenis poterit? *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 22.

† Sāga, æ, f, *Enn. Vid.* Sagum.

Săgācĭtas, ātis, f. (1) *Quickneſs of any ſenſe*, eſpecially *of ſcent*, or *ſmelling.* (2) *A ſharpneſs of wit, a quickneſs of ſpirit, ſagacity, ſubtilety, ſhrewdneſs.* (1) § Narium ſagacitas, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. *Vid.* Sagax. (2) Eâ erat ſagacitate, ut decipi non poſſet, *Nep. Alcib.* 5.

Săgācĭter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Quickly ſmelling.* (2) Met. *Shrewdly, ſubtilely.* (1) Si canes advenientem ſagaciter adoriuntur, *Col.* 7, 12. Sagaciùs odorari quàm canis acer, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 4. (2) Odoror quàm ſagaciſſimè poſſum, quid ſentiant, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 44.

Săgāpēnon, i, n. (1) *A kind of medicineal herb.* (2) *A gum like ammoniack.* (1) Plin. 19, 8. (2) Id. 13, 25. & 20, 18.

‖ Săgāria, æ, f. *ſc.* negotiatio. *The trade of makeing and ſelling of cloaks and jackets for ſoldiers*, Dig.

Săgārius, ii, m. *ſc.* mercator. *A ſeller of ſoldiers cloaks*, Varr. *vid.* Grut. Inſcript. p. 650. n. 2.

Săgātus, a, um, adj. *Appareled in a ſoldier's cloak.* Cras ſagati prodeamus, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 1.

Săgax, ācis, adj. or comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* ſagio, *i. e.* acutè ſentio] (1) *Quick ſcented.* (2) Synecd. *Quick of any ſenſe*, as of hearing, the ſight, ſcent, taſte. (3) Met. *Sagacious, ſubtile, ſage, ſhrewd, cunning, apprehenſive, ſmart, witty.* (1) Canem eſſe quidem hanc oportet; ſagax naſum habet, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 17. Canibus ſagacior anſer, *Ov. Met.* 11, 599. (2) Sagax *oculorum* acies, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 598. Murium palatum in guſtu ſagaciſſimum, *Plin.* 8, 37. (3) Homines mentem habent, ut ita dicam, ſagacem, quæ & cauſas rerum, & conſecutiones videat, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 14. § Sagax ad pericula perſpicienda, *Planc.* ad *Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 10, 23.

Sagda, æ, f. *A green ſtone among the Chaldees, which ſticketh faſt to the keels of ſhips, and there is found*, Plin. 37, 10.

•Săgēna, æ, f. [σαγήνη, Gr. *i. e.* verriculum] *A ſweep net, out of which the fiſh cannot get; a drag-net, a weel, a ſein*, Manil. 5, 678.

† Săgeſtre, is, n. *A thick coarſe garment*, Lucil. Operimentum craſſum, ut ſagorum erat craſſior pannus, *interpr. Turneb. al. leg.* ſegeſtre.

•Săgīna, æ, f. [*à* σάγμα, Gr. *Idem*] (1) *Meat wherewith any thing is cramed*, or *fatted.* (2) *Stuffing, any kind of meat, belly-timber.* (3) *Fatneſs, groſſneſs.* (4) Alſo *a coop*, or *place to fatten things in; a frank.* (1) Eſt facilis avium ſagina, *Col.* 8, 14. (2) 𝔛 Multitudinem non auctoritate, ſed ſaginâ tenebat, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 7. ¶ Saginam cædite, *chew your maſt; exerciſe your grinders*, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 1, 62. (3) Saginam corporis ex nimiâ luxuriâ contraxit, *Juſt.* 21, 2, 1. *vet. Gloſſ.* ſagina παραπλήρωμα. (4) Herus meus ſe in ſaginam conjecit, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 96.

•‖ Săgīnāmentum, ti, *al.* Săgīmentum, *Fatneſs*, or *groſſneſs*, Litt. *ex* Col.

•Săgīnandus, a, um, part. *To be cramed*, or *fatted.* Hordeo equus ſaginandus, *Col.* 6, 27.

•Săgīnārium, ii, n. *A place wherein creatures are fatted, a ſtall, ſty, pen*, or *coop*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10.

•Săgīnātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A fatting; a puting up of beaſts*, or *fowls, to feed*, Plin. 8, 51.

•Săgīnātus, a, um, part. *Fatted, cramed.* § Saginatus porcus, *Prop.* 4, 1, 23. bos, *Varr.* conf. *Curt.* 9, 7, 16. & *Liv.* 36, 17.

•Săgīno, āre, act. [*à* ſagina] (1) *To make fat.* (2) *To pamper.* (1) Ea herba fœni vice ſaginat jumenta, *Col.* 6, 34. (2) § Saginare exquiſitis epulis, *Plin.* 9, 35.

•Săgīnor, āri, paſſ. *To be fatened*; Met. *to be gluted.* § Saginari ſanguine civium, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 36.

Săgio, īre, īvi, ītum. *To have a quick ſenſe, to perceive quickly; to foreſee*, or *gueſs, at; to ſmell out.* = Sagire, ſentire acutè eſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 31. *Vid.* Saga.

Săgitta, æ. f. [cujus etymon variè diſputatur] (1) *An arrow, ſhaft,* or *dart*; *a bolt.* (2) *A long ſhoot and twig of a vine,* or *other tree, which is left in the pruneing.* (3) Alſo *a ſign in the firmament.* (4) *A certain herb growing in the water, adders tongue.* (5) ‖ *The feathers of an arrow.* (6) ‖ *A lancet,* or *ſleam,* wherewith blood is drawn from labouring beaſts. (1) Sagittæ pendebant ab humero, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 34. Nervo impulſa ſagitta, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 856. (2) Sagittam ruſtici vocant noviſſimam partem ſurculi, *Col.* 3, 17. (3) Plin. 18, 26. (4) *Id.* 21, 12. ═ piſtana, *Id. ibid.* (5) Jun. (6) *Litt.* ſed unde non dicit.

‖ Săgittālis, le. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, an arrow. Inde* ¶ Sagittalis ſutura, *the ſeam on the top of the head,* Jun.

‖ Săgittāria, æ. f. *An herb called the water-archer,* or *arrow-head,* Gerard.

Săgittārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, arrows*; *that of which arrows are made.* § Calamus ſagittarius, *Plin.* 16, 36.

Săgittārius, ii. m. (1) *An archer, a ſhooter, a bowman.* (2) ‖ *A Perſian coin,* alſo called *a daricus.* (3) *One of the twelve ſigns, ſagittary.* (1) Cretas ſagittarios mittit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 7. (2) Vid. *Plutarch. Apophthb. atque ibi ſagittatum Ageſilaï dictum.* (3) Cùm luna eſt in ſagittario, *Plin.* 17, 24.

Săgittātus, a, um. part. *Stricken with an arrow.* ¶ Sagittata ſuavia, *killing,* or *wounding, kiſſes,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 16.

ф Săgittĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *That beareth,* or *weareth, arrows.* § Sagittiferi amores, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 131. Parthi, *Catull.* 11, 6. ¶ Pecus ſagittifera, *the porcupine,* Claud. Eidyll. Hyſtr. 48. § Pharetræ ſagittiferæ, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 416.

ф Săgittĭpŏtens, tis. c. g. *That can do much by ſhooting, a cunning archer, the ſign ſagittary,* Cic. *in* Arat. v. 311. Ed. Gron. Pigra ſagittipotens jaculatur frigora terris, *Auſon. Q. Cic. verſ.* 11.

Săgitto, āre. act. *To ſhoot in a bow,* Juſt. 41, 2, 6. & Curt. 7, 5, 41.

‖ Săgittŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little dart,* Apul. Met. 10, p. 348.

• ‖ Sagma, ătis. n. σάγμα, Gr. *à* σάττω onero, *à* ſtratu ſagorum, *Iſid.*] *A pack-ſaddle, a ſumpter,* Bibl. ☞ *Dic.* & ſagma, æ. f. Veg. Rei Veterin. 2, 59.

• ‖ Sagmārius, a, um. adj. [ad ſagmata pertinens] (1) *A packhorſe, a ſumpter-horſe.* (2) Alſo *a ſlave employed in carrying the ſoldiers luggage.* (1) Equus ſagmarius, *Lampr. Elagab.* (2) Veg. *de* R. Milit. 2, 10.

Sagmen, ĭnis. n. [verbenæ, herbæ, quas legati pop. Rom. ferre ſolebant, ne quis eos violaret; Marcian. ita dict. quia ex loco ſancto ſecabantur (*al.* arcebantur) *qu.* ſegmina, *Feſt.* vel *à* ſanciendo; *qu.* ſancimina] (1) *The herb vervein.* (2) † Alſo *graſs plucked up from the altar with the earth upon it,* which the ambaſſadours of Rome wore on their heads, *or* carryed in their hands, that people might not injure them. (1) Vid. *Liv.* 1, 24. Sagmen ἱεροβοτάνη, *Gloſſ. vet.* (2) Jus ſacratum jovis jurandum ſagmine, *Næv.* ap. *Feſt.*

Săgŭlātus, a, um. adj. *That weareth a ſhort caſſock,* Suet. Vitell. 11.

Săgŭlum, i. n. dim. *A little cloak,* or *caſſock, worn over armour.* Sagula rejecerunt, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 23. Sagulo gregali amictus, *Liv.* 7, 34. conf. & *Virg. Æn.* 8, 660 à ſeq.

Săgum, i. n. [vocab. Gallicum, *Varr.* Quin & inter Germanos veſtes primas tenet ap. *Tac. Germ.* 17, 1. unde ad Græc. & Lat. fluxit] (1) *A ſoldier's coarſe cloak,* or *caſſock*; worn alſo by boors and others, to keep them warm. (2) Alſo *a kind of blanket.* (3) *A cloth to cover horſes with.* (1) ⌘ Ad ſaga ire, & redire ad togas, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 1. vid. & *Col.* 1, 8. (2) ¶ Ibis ab excuſſo miſſus ad aſtra ſago, *toſſed in a blanket,* Mart. 1, 4, 8. *vid.* & Suet. Oth. 2. (3) *Col.* 11, 1, conf. & *Caſaub.* ad *Lamprid.*

Săgus, a, um. adj. [quia ſatis agat, *Acro. qu.* ſatagus] *Knowing, preſageing, divineing.* Nunc ſagus adſtatur aves, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 519. § Sagi clangores, *Id. Theb.* 8, 204.

† Săgus, i. m. *Afran.* ⸸ *Id. quod* Sagum.

• Sal, ſălis. m. & rarò n. [*à* Gr. ἅλς, aſpiratione migrante in ſ] (1) *Salt.* (2) *Senſe, parts, wiſdom.* (3) *Mirth, wit, pleaſant talk.* (4) Sales. plur. *Jeſts, quibbles, drollerys, raillerys, pretty conceits,* (5) *Beauty, neatneſs.* (6) ф *The ſea.* (7) Alſo *a fault in cryſtal and other gems.* (1) Multi modii ſalis ſimul edendi, ut amicitiæ munus expletum ſit, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 19. Caro ſalibus aſperſa, *Col.* 7, 8. ⌘ Ubi ſalem nec foſſitium, nec maritimum haberent, *Varr.* § Fuſile ſal, *Col.* 6, 33. ☞ *De generibus ſalis, vid.* Plin. 31, 7. (2) *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 10. *interpr. Donato.* (3) ⌘ Homo qui plurimum in dicendo & ſalis habet, & fellis, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 21, 1. ⌘ Non ſal, ſed natura videtur, *Cic.* ═ Scipio omnes ſale & facetiis ſuperabat, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 34. § Urbani ſales, *Id. Fam.* 9, 15. (4) ═ Ridens jocus, & ſales protervi, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 6. (5) ⌘ Tectum plus ſalis quàm ſumptûs habebat, *Nep. Attic.* 13. (6) Mene ſalis placidi vultum, fluctuſque quietos Ignorare jubes? *Virg. Æn.* 5, 848. Ipſius ante pedes fluctus ſalis allidebant, *Catull.* 67, 67. (7) Plin. 37, 2.

• Sălācia, æ. f. [dea quam putabant ſalum ciere, *i. e.* movere, *Feſt.*] (1) *The godeſs of the ſea.* (2) *The retireing of the waves,* or *ſurge, from the ſhore, into the ſea again.* (1) Salacia Ἀμφιτρίτη, Νηρηΐς, *Vet. Gloſſ.* Oceanus & Salacia cœli ſatu terræque conceptu generari, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 1. (2) ⌘ Venilia undatque ad littus venit, ſalacia ad ſalum redit, *Varr. R. R.* 4, 10.

• Sălācĭtas, ātis. f. *Lechery, wantonneſs.* Paſſeri minimùm vitæ, cui ſalacitas par, *Plin.* 10, 36.

• Sălācon, ōnis. m. [σαλάκων, Gr. de quo vid. *Suid.* & *Heſych.*] *A great boaſter, who, being extremely poor, would fain be thought very rich,* Cic. Fam. 5, 24.

• Sălămandra, æ. f. [σαλαμάνδρα, Gr.] *A ſalamander,* an animal in ſhape like a lizard, and full of ſpots, which being put in the fire is not burnt, or hurt, by it, *Plin.* 10, 67.

• † Sălăpūſius, ii. m. *ut quidam leg. ap.* Catull. *qu. ex* ſale & puſio, *i. e.* puer plenus ſale & mordaci dicacitate. *Rect.* Salaputium, *a notable wag.*

• Sălăpūtium, ii. n. [*Catull.* 51, 5. & ex eo Sen. *à* ſalaputra, quæ caudam ſalacem ſign. *puta,* πόσθη, *Scal.*] *A princock, a wag-wanton.* ☞ *Al. leg.* Salopygium: ἀπὸ τοῦ σαλεύειν τὴν πυγὴν.

• Sălar, āris. m. piſcis *à* ſale, vel *à* ſaliendo, dict.] *A young ſalmon,* or *ſalmon peel*; *a kind of trout.* Purpureis ſalar ſtellatus corpora guttis, *Auſon. Eid.* 10, 88.

• ‖ Sălăriārius, ii. m. *He to whom a ſtipend is paid, a penſioner,* Ulp.

• † Sălăris, re. adj. *Pleaſant, merry and witty,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ⸸ Hilaris.

• Sălārium, ii. n. [*à* ſale; ſtipendium militare; ita dict. quòd nihil victui magìs neceſſarium quàm ſal] (1) *A ſtipend, wages given to ſervants, a ſalary, a penſion.* (2) *An allowance, a dayly maintenance in meat.* (1) Sal honoribus etiam militiæque interponitur, ſalariis inde dictis, *Plin.* 31, 7. (2) Mart. 3, 7.

• Sălārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, ſalt.* Vectigal ex annonâ ſalariâ, *Liv.* 29, 37. ¶ Salaria via, quòd per eam in Sabinos, *ſal* à mari portari conſueverat, *the ſalters way,* vid. *Plin.* 31, 7.

• Sălārius, ii. m. *A ſeller of ſalt,* or *of ſalt meats*; *a ſalter.* Viles pueri ſalariorum, *Mart.* 1, 42, 8.

‖ Sălāta, ōrum. n. pl. *Salads,* Hulſ.

• Sălax, ācis. adj. ‖ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* ſalio; quatenus eſt, ἐπιβαίνω, ὀχεύω; vel *à* ſale, quòd ſal reddat ſalaces] (1) *Apt to leap, lecherous, luſtfull, wanton.* (2) Alſo *provoccative,* or *ſtiring to lechery.* (1) Sitque ſalax aginus conceptaque ſemina conjux Reddat, *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, 771. Si eſſent ſalaciora plus jecoris habuiſſent, *Lact.* de *Opif.* 14. Oportet mares ſues quàm ſalaciſſimos eſſe, *Col.* 7, 9. (2) § Erucæ ſalaces, *Ov.* de *Rem. Am.* 799.

• † Săle, is. n. unde contr. Sal. n. *The ſea.* Cœruleum ſpumat ſale, confertâ rate pulſum, *Enn.* ap. *Priſc.*

• Sălebra, æ. f. [*à* ſaltu] (1) *A rough,* or *ruged, place.* (2) Met. *Any difficulty.* (1) Luna miniſtrat iter, demonſtrant aſtra ſalebras, *Prop.* 3, 16, 15. Qui queritur ſalebras, & acerbum frigus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 53. (2) Hæret in ſalebrâ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 28. ☞ *Sed ſæpius in plur. occurrit.*

• ‖ Sălebrātim. adv. *Roughly, rugedly, by rough places,* Sid. ⸸ Per loca ſalebroſa.

• ‖ Sălebrĭtas, ātis. f. *Unevenneſs, roughneſs, rugedneſs,* Apul. Met. 6, p. 186.

• Sălebrōſus, a, um. adj. (1) ‖ *Rough, cumberſome, uneven, hobbleing, ruged, up hill and down hill.* (2) Met. *Crabed, difficult, uneven.* (1) Litt. *ex* Cic. (2) § Salebroſa oratio, *Quint.* 11, 2.

• Săles, ium. m. pl. [*à* ſal] *Repartees, jeſts*; *ſmart,* or *witty, ſayings,* Cic. *Vid.* Sal.

• Salgăma, ōrum. pl. n. [*à* ſale] *Powdered meats*; *ſalads,* or *fruits, kept in brine,* or *pickle,* Col. 10, 117.

• Salgămārius, ii. m. *He who keepeth,* or *ſelleth, powdered meats,* or *things pickled,* Col. 12, 54. & *iter.* 44.

• ‖ Salgămum, mi. n. unde in plur. ſalgama, *Cod.*

• Săli, ōrum. m. plur. [fort. *à* ſaliendo] *A kind of birds which are great breeders, heathcocks,* utì Litt. Plin. 10, 52.

• Săliāris, re. adj. (1) *Pertaining to the Salians.* (2) *Like the Salian prieſts, ſumptuous.* (1) ¶ Saliare carmen, *ſung by the Salian prieſts,* Hor. (2) ¶ Saliares dapes, *a princely banquet,* Id. Od. 1, 37, 2. Saliarem in morem epulari, *to fare like a prince,* Cic. Att. 5, 9.

• ‖ Săliātus, ûs. m. *The ſacerdotal dignity of the Salii,* Capitol.

• Sălĭcaſtrum, tri. n. *A kind of wild vine runing upon willow trees*; *an oſier,* or *withy,* Plin. 23, 1.

• Sălĭcētum, ti. n. [contr. ſalictum] *A place planted with willows,* Varr. *Vid.* Salictum.

• Sălictārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to willows.* ¶ Lupulus ſalictarius, *a kind of hops which grow in willow grounds,* or *climb up by the willows,* Plin. 21, 5.

• Sălictārius, ii. m. [*qui* ſalictum curat] *He who taketh care of a willow ground,* Cato, c. 11.

• Sălictum, i. n. [contr. *pro* ſalicetum, *ex* ſalio] (1) *A grove of willows, a willow ground.* (2) *The willows themſelves.* (1) § Amœna ſalicta, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Div.* 1, 20. conf. & *Liv.* 25, 17. Denſis ſalictis obſeſſa palus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 363. (2) Salictum cædito, glubito, arctéque adligato, *Cato,* c. 33.

• ‖ Sălĭcus, a, um. adj. ad Salios, *id eſt,* Francos pertin. *unde* Salica lex, quæ Francorum orientalium eſt propria. *Rebuff.* dict. ait ab initio legis; *Si aliqua,* &c. *A law by which males were only to inherit.*

• Săliens, tis. part. (1) *Leaping, danceing.* (2) *Purling,* or *bubbleing up.* (3) *Beating, panting, throbing.* (1) Ipſe rotis ſaliens juga deſtris, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 594. Salientes ducere piſces, *Ov. Met.* 3, 587. (2) Dulcis aquæ ſaliente ſitim reſtinguere rivo, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 47. (3) Pectora tangebam trepido ſalientia motu, *Ov. Met.* 8, 606.

• Săliens, tis. m. *The cock, pipe,* or *ſpout, of a conduit,* or *fountain*; out of which the water guſheth. Villam habere piſcinâ, & ſalientibus additis, *Cic.* ad *Q. frat.* 3, 1. conf. & *Vitr.* 8, 7. ═ Silanus. *Celſ.*

Sălĭgneus, a, um. adj. *Of willow.* § Clava ſalignea, *Col.* 6, 2. conf. & eund. 7, 10. & 9, 15.

Sălignus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, willow,* or *withy.* § Fuſtis ſalignus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 22.

• Săliī, ōrum. m. [à ſaliendo, quòd ancilia per urbem geſtantes ſalire ſolitie ſſent] *The prieſts of Mars,* who went danceing along the ſtreets in their proceſſions. *De horum inſtitutione,* vid. *Liv.* 1, 20.

• Sălillum, li. n. dim. [à ſalinum] *A little ſaltcellar.* Culus purior ſalillo, *Catull.* 21, 19.

• Sălīna, æ. f. *A ſaltpit, a place where ſalt is made.* Satis magna vis ex proximis erat ſalinis eò congeſta, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 7. § Poſſeſſio ſalinarum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32.

• Sălīnātor, ōris. m. *A ſaltmaker, a ſalter.* Hinc cognomen M. Livii, *vid.* Liv. 29, 37.

• Sălīnum, i. n. *A ſaltcellar.* Ut ſalinum patellámque Deorum cauſâ habere poſſit, *Liv.* 26, 36. Vivitur parvo bene cui paternum Splendet in menſâ tenui ſalinum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16.

• Sălio, īre, ui, iî & īvi, ſaltum. neut. [*ab* ἅλλω, vel ἅλλομαι, *Id.* ut ab ἄλλος, alius] (1) *To leap,* or *jump.* (2) *To dance.* (3) *To ſkip,* or *hop.* (4) *To rebound, to pelt down.* (5) *To ſpring,* or *ſhoot out.* (6) *To pant and beat.* (7) Act. *To leap,* or *cover,* as a horſe doth a mare; *to tread,* as the cock doth the hen, or any other male bird doth his female. (1) § Salire de muro, *Liv.* 25, 24. ſaxo, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 31. Salire ſolet mutilatæ cauda colubræ, *Ov. Met.* 6, 559. (2) § Ad ſtrepitum tibicinæ ſalire, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 26. Unctos ſalêre (*al.* ſaliuêre) per utres, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 384. (3) Saliunt aliquæ aves, ut paſſeres, *Plin.* 10, 38. (4) Grando ſalit in tectis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 449. (5) § Arbuſta ſaliunt è terrâ, *Lucr.* 1, 188. (6) Jam horret corpus, cor ſalit, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 3, 9. Cor tibi ritè ſalit, *Perſ.* 3, 111. (7) Cùm equus, matrem ut ſaliret, adduci non poſſet, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7, 8. Anſeres ſaliunt ferè in aquâ, *Id. ibid.* 3, 10.

• Sălior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be leaped,* as an ewe by a ram, *&c.* Varr. R. R. 2, 2.

• Sălio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*à* ſale] *To ſeaſon with ſalt.* § Diligenter ſalire, *Col.* 12, 53.

• Salior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be ſalted.* Piſces, qui ſolidi ſaliuntur, *Celſ.* 2, 18.

• ‖ Sălīſatio, ōnis. f. [*à* ſalio, neut.] *A panting, a throbing.* Saliſatio, παλμὸς, *Gloſſ. vet.*

• Sălīſubſŭlus, li. m. [*qu.* ſalius ſubſiliens] (1) *A morris-dancer, one who danceth and capereth to muſick.* (2) *A name of Mars,* or as others ſay, *of Hercules.* (1) In quo vel ſaliſubſuli ſacra ſuſcipiunto, *Catull.* 18, 6. (2) Pro imperio ſic ſaliſubſulus veſtro excubet, *Pacuv.*

• ‖ Sălītio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſalio, neut.] Salitio equorum, *A mounting,* or *leaping, on horſeback,* Veg. *de* Re Mil. 1, 18.

• ‖ Sălītor, ōris. m. [*à* ſal] *He that gathereth the tribute of ſalt,* or as others think, *one who ranſacketh the ſeas for pearls.* = Murilegulus, *Vet. Int.* ☞ *Sed hod. al. leg.*

• Sălītūra, æ. f. *A powdering,* or *ſalting; a ſeaſoning with ſalt,* Col. 12, 21.

• Sălītus, a, um. part. [*à* ſalio] (1) *Salted.* (2) *Pickled.* (1) § Salitus thynnus, *Col.* 6, 32. (2) Salita oliva, *Pall. Oct. tit.* 10.

• Sălīva, æ. f. [quòd ferè ſalis ſaporem habeat, *Iſid.*] (1) *Spittle, ſlaver.* (2) Sometimes *juice, moiſture.* (3) *Any water that droppeth.* (4) *A jelly,* or *ſlime, that falleth, &c.* (5) *The taſte, guſt,* or *reliſh, that any drink,* or *meat, giveth.* (1) A te ſudor eſt, abeſt ſaliva, *Catull.* 21, 16. Longam manantia labra ſalivam, *Juv.* 6, 622. (2) Purpuræ *conchæ* diebus quinquagenis vivunt ſalivâ ſuâ, *Plin.* 9, 36. (3) Puſificant lachrymationum ſalivis, *Id.* 11, 3. (4) Sive eſt cœli ſudor, ſive quædam ſiderum ſaliva, *Id.* 11, 12. (5) Sua cuique vino ſaliva innocentiſſima, *Id.* 23, 1. Solers turdorum nôſſe ſalivam, *Perſ.* 6, 24. ¶ Salivam movere, *to make one's mouth water,* Sen. Epiſt. 79.

• Sălīvandus, a, um. part. *To be cured by a drench.* Salivandum ægrotum pecus, *Col.* 6, 5. § Equus ſalivandus, *Id.* 6, 37.

• ‖ Sălīvāria, æ. f. *An oilſtone,* or *barber's whetſtone, beſmeared with ſpittle,* Jun.

• Sălīvārius, a, um. adj. *Clammy, of the conſiſtence of ſpittle, pertaining to ſpittle.* § Lentor ſalivarius, *Plin.* 9, 15.

• ‖ Sălīvārius, ii. m. *He that giveth drenches to horſes,* or *other beaſts,* Litt. *ex* Varr.

• ‖ Sălīvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defluxion of rheum into the mouth; a ſalivation, a fluxing,* Cœl. Aurel. 3, 2. ⸸ Salivæ proritatio.

• ‖ Sălīvātum, ti. n. *A drench given to a horſe,* or *other ſick beaſts.* Salivatum farinæ hordeaceæ, *Col.* 6, 10. *ubi al. leg.* ſalviatum.

• ‖ Sălīvātus, a, um. adj. *Salivated,* or *drenched,* as cattle are; *Litt.* ex *Col.*

• Săliunca, æ. f. [*à* ſalio] herba è terrâ ſtatim ſaliens. *A kind of ſpike,* or *lavender,* Virg. Ecl. 5, 17.

• ‖ Săliuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *Idem,* Litt. *unde non dicit.*

• Sălīvo, āre. act. (1) *To ſpit; to gather,* or *make, ſpittle,* or *clammy foam; to ſlaver.* (2) Alſo *to give a drink to horſes,* or *other beaſts; to drench.* (1) Plin. 3, 36. (2) *Vid.* Salivandus.

• Sălīvōſus, a, um. adj. *That hath a ſmack,* or *taſte, of ſpittle; full of ſpittle,* Plin. 16, 38. ¶ ‖ Labia ſalivoſa, *ſlavering,* Apul. Apol. p. 502. ⸸ Saliva manans, *Suet.*

• ‖ Sălius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the Salii.* ¶ Saliæ virgines, *Maids who attended the Salian prieſts at their ſacrifices in ſolemn habits,* Feſt.

• ‖ Sălīvum, i. n. *Spittle,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

• Sălix, ĭcis. f. [*à* ſaliendo, *i. e.* creſcendi celeritate, dicta, *Serv.*] *A willow,* or *ſallow, tree; a withy, an oſier,* Virg. Ecl. 3, 83. Salix Amerina gracilem virgam, & rutilam gerit, *Col. R. R.* 4, 30.

• ‖ Săllendus, a, um. part. *To be ſalted.* Pecora ſallenda, *Col.* 7, 7. *ſed al.* ſalienda.

• ‖ Sallio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [ſale condio] *To ſalt, to powder,* or *corn with ſalt,* Siſen. *Vid.* Salio.

• Sallo, ĕre, li, ſum. act. *To ſalt, to powder, to pickle,* Sall. *ap.* Priſc. *vid.* & Varr. L. L. 4, 22.

• † Salmăcĭdus, a, um. adj. *Plin.* 31, 3 [*ex* ſalſus, vel ἅλμη, & acidus, quòd & ſalſum eſt & acidum, ut ὀξάλμη, *Dioſc. i. e.* acida muria, *Ruell.* acetum ſalſum, *Hermol. al. corr. pro* ſalmacidus, ἁλμυρός] *Salt,* or *that hath the ſavour of ſalt,* al. accipiunt pro molli & effœminato, à *Salmacis* fons, cujus aquas qui bibiſſet vitio impudicitiæ molleſceret, *Feſt.* Salmacida ſpolia ſine ſanguine & ſudore, *Enn. Rect.* Salmaci, da ſpolia. ☞ *Hæc ex Litt. ſed neque de lectione, neque inter interpr. hujus vocab. ſatis convenit.*

• Salmo, ōnis. m. [*à* ſaliendo; nam agilitate ſaltûs etiam præruptum conſcendit] *A ſalmon,* Plin. 9, 18.

• Salnitrum, *vel potiùs* Sălŏnitrum, tri. n. [*ex* ſal, & nitrum] *Salt-petre,* whereof gun powder is made, *Plin.* 31, 10.

• Sălŏpȳgium, ii. n. *vel* Sălĭpūgium. {*à* σάλος unde σαλεύω, moveo, & πυγὴ, nates; ut ſit id. quod σεισοπυγὶς, *i. e.* motacilla, quòd illius avis inſtar in dicendo ſubſiliret] *A wagtail, a noted wag,* Catull. 51, 5. *Vid.* Salaputius.

Salpa, æ. f. *Stockfiſh.* Salpæ autumno gignuntur, *Plin.* 9, 18. § Viliſſima ſalpa, *Ov. Halieut.* 121.

• ‖ Salpicta, æ. m. [*à* σάλπιγξ, tuba] *A trumpeter.* ⸸ *Lat.* Tubicen.

‖ Salpūga, æ. f. *A poiſonous,* or *venomous, ant,* Plin. 29, 4. *Vid.* ſolipuga *quomodo rect. ſcrib.*

• ‖ Salsāmen, ĭnis. n. plur. Salſamina, *Pickled meats,* Arnob. ⸸ Salſamenta.

• Salsāmentārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, pickle, ſaltfiſh,* or *any other ſalt thing;* or *to a fiſhmonger.* § Vas ſalſamentarium, *Col.* 2, 10. Cadus ſalſamentarius, *Plin.* 32, 8.

• Salsāmentārius, ii. m. *He that ſelleth ſaltfiſh, a fiſhmonger.* Salſamentarii filius, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 54.

• Salsāmentum, ti. n. *All ſalt meat,* fleſh, *or* fiſh. Salſamenta hæc fac macerentur probè, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 26. conf. *Celſ.* 3, 18.

• Salsè. adv. ius, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Wittyly, merryly, pleaſantly, ſmartly.* § Salsè dicere, *Quint.* 6, 3. Salſius, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 68. Salſiſſimè, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 54.

‖ Salsĭcium, i. n. [*qu* ſalſum iſicium] *A ſauſage,* or *pudding,* Acro.

‖ Salsĭcŏpōles, læ. pl. m. vox hybrida. [*ex* Lat. ſalſicium, & Gr. πωλεῖν] *A ſeller of ſauſages,* Cœl. Rhod.

• Salsīlāgo, gĭnis. f. [*à* ſalſus] *A ſalt liquour, ſtrong brine, pickle.* = Appellatur in Salinis ſalſugo, ab aliis ſalſilago, tota liquida, marinâ aquâ ſalſior, *Plin.* 31, 7.

✠ Salsīpŏtens, tis. *That hath power over the ſalt ſea.* An epithet of Neptune, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 1, 1.

Salsĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. [*à* ſalſus] *Saltneſs,* Plin. 20, 14. & Vitr. 1, 4.

‖ Salsiuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat ſalt.* ¶ Ebrioſi ſalſiuſcula quædam comedunt, *ſalt meats to make them drink on,* Aug. Conf. 8, 3.

• † Salsūgia, æ. f. *Pickle,* or *brine,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

• Salsūgo, gĭnis. f. *A ſalt liquour at the bottom of ſaltpits under the ſalt,* Plin. 31, 7. *Vid.* Salſilago.

• Salsūra, æ. f. *A ſalting, ſeaſoning,* or *powdering; brine,* or *pickle.* Ea res magis durabilem ſalſuram facit, *Col.* 12, 53.

• Salſus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. [*à* ſalio, act.] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Salted,* or *ſalt.* (2) Met. *Merry, witty, ſharp, ſmart.* (1) 𝔛 Vinum ſalſum & dulce, *Celſ.* 2, 29. § Fluctus ſalſi, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 1, 2. Lacrymæ ſalſæ, *Lucr.* 1, 126. Salſugo marina aqua ſalſior, *Plin.* 31, 7. § Salſiſſimum mare, *Id.* 31, 6. (2) § Salſiores ſales, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15. 𝔛 Ex inſulſo ſalſum feci, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 33. *ludens in ambig.*

• ‖ Saltābundus, a, um. adj. *In a danceing poſture.* Saltabundi canebant, quæ nunc ſtantes canunt, *Gell.* 20, 2.

• Saltans, tis. part. *Danceing.* Ac ſi quis ſaltante eo vel leniter obſtreperit, detrahi juſſum manu ſuâ flagellabat, *Suet. Calig.* 55.

• Saltātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A danceing,* or *leaping,* Cic. *pro* Mur. 6. 𝔛 Actio hiſtrionis eſt, ſaltatio ſaltatoris, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 7.

• ‖ Saltātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little dance,* Vopiſc. Aurel.

• Saltātor, ōris. m. verb. *A dancer, vaulter,* or *jumper.* Saltatorem appellat Murænam Cato, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 6.

• ‖ Saltātōriè. adv. *In a danceing manner, dancer like.* § Saltatoriè procurrens, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 346. ⸸ Saltatoris more.

• Saltātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, danceing, vaulting, &c.* ¶ Orbis ſaltatorius, *the danceing of the rounds,* or *the brawls; barleybreak,* Cic. *in* Piſon. 10.

• ‖ Saltātrīcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little dancing girl.* § Notiſſima ſaltatricula, *Gell.* 1, 15.

• Saltātrix, īcis. f. *A woman dancer.* Ex popinâ extractus cum ſaltatrice tonſâ, *Cic.* in *Piſ.* 8.

• † Saltātūra, æ. f. *A danceing,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

• Saltātūrus, a, um. part. *About to dance.* Palam voverat ſaltaturum Virgilii Turnum, *Sueton. Ner. Claud.* 54.

• Saltātus, a, um. part. *Danced.* § Saltata poëmata, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 519.

• Saltātus, ûs. m. *A jumping,* or *danceing.* Per urbem ire, carmina canere cum tripudiis, ſolennique ſaltatu, *Liv.* 1, 20.

Saltem. conj. [cujus etymon variè vexatur; *q.* ſi ulla tamen, *Morl.*] (1) *At leaſt.* (2) *Alſo, only.* (1) Eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue ſaltem, *Cic. Att.* 9, 4. (2) Nec verò ſaltem iis, quibus ad evitanda vitia ſatis fuit, ſufficiat imaginem virtutis effingere, *Quint.* ☞ *An ſit ævi æreæ Latinitatis hæc notio, plurimi dubitant.*

• ‖ Saltim. ant. [*i. e.* per ſaltus] *By leaps,* or *jumps,* Litt.

• Saltĭto, āre. freq. *To leap, jump,* or *dance, often,* Quint. 9, 4.

• Salto, āre. neut. [à ſalio, ſaltito] *To dance, jump, hop, or ſkip.* Nemo ferè ſaltat ſobrius, niſi inſanit, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 6. Ipſe nudus in convivio ſaltabat, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 10. § Saltare cyclopa, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 63.

• Saltor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be danced over.* Carmina ſaltantur theatro, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 7, 25.

• ‖ Saltuāris, re. adj. *Danceing to the ſtroke of an inſtrument; or of, and belonging to, danceing.* § Saltuares inſulæ, *Plin.* 2, 25. quæ Varroni *Choreuſæ.*

• ‖ Saltuārius, ii. m. *A foreſter, a verdurer, a ranger, a keeper of a foreſt, park, or wood,* Pomp. JC.

• ‖ Saltuātim. adv. [*i. e.* per ſaltus] *By leaps, or ſkips; leaping from one thing to another,* Siſon. *ap.* Gell. 9, 4.

• Saltuōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of woods, or foreſts,* Liv. 27, 12. § Saltuoſa regio, *Nep. Datam.* 4.

• † Saltūra, æ. f. *A leaping, or danceing,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

• Saltus, ûs & † i. *Non.* m. [*ab* ἄλσος *Id.* à ſalio, ſaltum; it. locus ſylvoſus, in quo feræ ſaliant, *Varr.*] (1) *A foreſt, a thick wood, a thicket, a lawn in a park.* (2) Natura muliebr. (3) [à ſalio] *A leap, friſk, or ſkip.* (1) Latebris & ſylvis aut ſaltibus ſe eripere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 42. § Nemorum ſaltus, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 56. (2) Plaut. *Caſ.* 5, 2. & Curc. 1, 1, 56. *ubi leg.* Grut. (3) Non excurſione, nec ſaltu uteretur, ſed conſilio, ratione, &c. *Cic.* de *Sen.* 6. Saltu præceps ſeſe in fluvium dedit, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 815. Saltu limum movere, *Ov. Met.* 6, 365.

‖ Salvātella, æ. f. *A vein between the little finger and the ring finger,* Med.

‖ Salvātio, ōnis. f. *Salvation,* Eccl.

‖ Salvātor, ōris. f. verb. *A ſaviour,* Eccl. ☞ *Græcum* σωτὴρ *interpretatur Tullius* ſervator, *quâ tamen interpretatione minimè ſibi ſatisfecit, uno vocabulo Latino exprimi non poſſe dictitans. Tacitus pro eo* conſervatoris *vocem ſubſtituit,* Ann. 15, 71, 2. *item* liberatoris, *Ibid.* 64, 5. *ſed utroque conjuncto* τὸν τοῦ κόσμου σωτῆρα *exprimi non poſſe omnino fatendum eſt.* Salvator, Deus, ac Dominus, Mens, Gloria, Verbum, *Auſon. Eph.* 81.

Sălūber, hæc ſălubris, hoc ſălubre; & hic & hæc ſălubris, & hoc ſalubre, [à ſalus, quòd præbet ſanitatem] or, comp. rĭmus, ſup. (1) *Healthfull, wholeſome.* (2) *Sound, healthy.* (3) Met. *Good, profitable, uſefull, advantageous.* (1) § Fluvius ſaluber, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 272. Aura ſalubris, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 693. = Quæ ſalubriora, illa fructuoſiora, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. (2) Defuncta morbis corpora ſalubriora eſſe cœpêre, *Liv.* 3, 8. *vid.* & *eundem,* 1, 41. (3) Sententia reipub. ſaluberrima, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 7. § Saluberrimæ conditiones, *Paterc.* 2, 48.

Sălūbrĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Wholeſomeneſs, healthfullneſs.* (2) Met. *Clearneſs, ſoundneſs.* (1) Mutatio locorum propter ſalubritatem, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 15. (2) Omnem ſalubritatem Atticæ dictionis, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 13.

Sălūbrĭter. adv. iùs, comp. errĭmè, ſup. (1) *Healthfully, wholeſomely.* (2) *Profitably.* (3) Met. *Safely.* (1) Ubi potes refrigerari ſalubrius, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 16. (2) Oculorum medicamentis aconitum miſcetur ſaluberrimè, *Plin.* 27, 3. (3) Et trahi bellum ſalubriter, & maturè perfici poteſt, *Liv.* 3, 62. § Salubriter latæ leges, *Paterc.* 2, 89.

Salve. verb. defect. [à ſalvus] *unde* ſalveo, ſalve, ſalveto; plur. ſalvete, ſalvetote, ſalvere [*ex* Heb. שלום] (1) *God ſave you,* a form of ſaluteing at meeting. (2) At parting, *farewell, adieu.* (2) To people ſneezeing. (1) 𝔛 Salve. *ST.* Satis eſt mihi tuæ ſalutis; nihil moror: ægrotare malim, quàm eſſe tuâ ſalute ſanior, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 4. ¶ Salvebis à Cicerone meo, *my ſon commendeth, or remembereth, himſelf unto you,* Cic. Att. 6, 2. Dionyſium velim ſalvere jubeas, *commend me to him, or preſent my ſervice,* Id. (2) = Vale atque ſalve, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 86. Salve æternùm mihi, maxime Palla, Æternúmque vale, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 97. (3) Petr. Arb. c. 98.

‖ Salvē. adv. *Well in health,* Apul. Met. 1, ſub fin. ǂ Sanè.

Salveo, ēre. neut. *To be ſafe and ſound; to be well, or in good health,* Plaut. *Vid.* Salve.

Salvia, æ. f. [à vi ſalutari, quòd ſalvos præſtet] *The herb ſage,* Plin. 26, 6.

Salviātum, ti. n. *A potion, or drench, made with ſage,* Col. 6, 9.

‖ Salvĭfĭco, āre. act. *To ſave,* Vet. Interp. ǂ Salvum facio.

‖ Salvĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Saveing,* Eccl.

Salvio, āre. act. *To give one a drench, or poſſet, of ſage,* Col. 6, 24. *pro* ſalivo, *q. v.*

• Sălum, i. n. [à Gr. σάλος, *Idem.*] (1) *The ſea, the ſalt ſea.* (2) ‖ Alſo Met. *a toſſing, or wavering.* (1) Spumante ſalo fit ſonitus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 209. (2) § Salum mentis, *Apul.*

‖ Salvo, āre. act. *To ſave, to preſerve, to keep,* Eccl. ☞ *Nizol. Cic. tribuit, ſed opt. codd.* ſervare.

Sălus, ūtis. f. [*ab* Hebr. שלוה tranquillitas] (1) *Health* of body, *or* mind. (2) *Life.* (3) *Safety.* (4) *Remedy, help, or ſhift.* (5) *A greeting, commendation, ſalutation, or wiſhing health.* (6) Alſo *a biding adieu, a takeing leave of.* (7) *The name of a Roman godeſs.* (1) Ægrorum ſalus ab Hippocrate potiùs quàm Æſculapio data, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 38. 𝔛 Medicis ſuis non ad ſalutem, ſed ad necem utitur, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 17. (3) Subſidium ſalutis erat in tuo exercitu, *Cic. Bruto,* 2. (4) Una ſalus victis nullam ſperare ſalutem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 354. (5) Salutem dicito matri, & patri, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 29. Ægrotare malim, quàm eſſe tuâ ſalute ſanior, *Id.* (6) Ego verò multam ſalutem & foro dicam, & curiæ, vivámque tecum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, ult. (7) Ipſa, ſi cupiat, Salus ſervare prorsùs illos non poteſt, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 43. ☞ *Hujus figura ſæpe occurrit in veterum Numiſmatis.*

• † Sălus, i. m. [à Gr. σάλος] *id. quod* ſalum, *Enn.*

Sălūtans, tis. part. *Saluteing.* § Ambitio ſalutantium, *Tac.* de *Or.* 29, 5. vox, *Ov. Met.* 5, 296.

Sălūtāris, re. adj. or, comp. (1) *Wholeſome, healthfull.* (2) *Healing.* (3) *Good, uſefull.* (1) 𝔛 Beſtiis natura dedit acceſſum ad res ſalutares, à peſtiferis receſſum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 12. = Salutaris & vitalis calor, *Id. ibid.* 10. (2) Nulla remedia tam movent dolorem, quàm quæ ſunt ſalutaria, *Cic.* ad *Octav.* (3) Nihil eſt nobis ſalutarius, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 9. § Salutare conſilium, *Id. Fam.* 6, 6. Tractatio literarum mihi ſalutaris fuit, *Id.* de *Cl. Or.* 4. = Civis beneficus & ſalutaris, *Id.* pro *Milon.* 8. ¶ Salutaris digitus, *vel* index, *the forefinger,* Suet. Aug. 80. *quo ſc. protenſo vett. ſalutarent,* Girald. *vel quo, ori admoto, ſilentium imperarent, quaſi nihil ad ſalutem ſanctius oris ſilentio,* Alex. ab Alex. Salutaris litera, *the letter* A, *being a note of abſolution,* Cic. *pro* Mil. 6.

Sălūtārĭter. adv. (1) *Wholeſomely, medicineally, healthfully, with ſucceſs.* (2) Met. *Advantageouſly.* (1) *Remedium* ſalutariter datur in vino, *Plin.* 28, 9. (2) Quibus armis quemadmodum ſalutariter uterentur, non reperiebant, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 2.

Sălūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſaluteing, or greeting; good morrow, or good even; a ſalutation, a paying reſpect.* Quis te aditu, quis ullo honore, quis denique communi ſalutatione dignum putat? *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 40.

Sălūtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſaluter.* 𝔛 Deductorum officium, quod majus eſt quàm ſalutatorum, *Q. Cic.* de *Pet. Conſ.* 9.

Sălūtātōrium, ii. n. *The place, or office, of maſter of the ceremonys to a prince,* Sen. *de* Conſt. ſap. 14.

Sălūtātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſaluteing.* ¶ Cubile ſalutatorium, *a chamber of preſence,* Plin. 15, 11.

Sălūtātrix, īcis. f. *A ſaluter.* § Salutatrix turba, *Juv.* 5, 21.

Sălūtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Saluted.* (2) *Viſited.* (3) *Taken leave of.* (1) Eſſe ſalutatum vult te mea litera primùm, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 7, 1. (2) Salutato crepitat Concordia nido, *Juv.* 1, 116. (3) Dii relinquendi Eſte ſalutati tempus in omne mihi, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 3, 34.

⊕ Sălūtĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Bringing health, or ſafety; wholeſome, healthfull.* Da mihi ſalutiferam fratris opem, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 174. conf. *Stat. Ach.* 1, 117.

⊕ Sălūtĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *One who carryeth commendations to and fro,* Apul. *de* Deo Socr. p. 674. Stella ſalutigeri Jovis, *Auſon. Precat.* 26.

⊕ Sălūtĭgĕrŭlus, a, um. adj. *He who bringeth commendations from another perſon, a gentleman-uſher,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28.

Sălūto, āre. act. *i. e.* ſalutem dico [à ſalus] (1) *To ſalute* at meeting, *to greet, to bid good morrow, or good even.* (2) *To ſend commendations.* (3) *To pay reſpect, honour, or worſhip.* (4) *To bid farewell, to take his leave.* (1) 𝔛 Illum ſalutavi, poſtea juſſi valere, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2. = Salutare benignè, comiter appellare unumquemque, *Id. Philipp.* 13, 2. (2) Domus te noſtra tota ſalutat, *Cic. Att.* 4, 12. Vade, liber, verbiſque meis, loca grata ſaluta, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1, 15. (3) Multis dum precibus Jovem ſalutat, *Mart.* 11, 78. (4) = Etiam ſaluto te, familiaris, priuſquam eo; conſervi, conſervæque omnes, valete ac vivite, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 29.

Sălūtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be ſaluted.* (2) *To be called.* (3) ‖ *To be reſerved, and not cut off.* (1) Viſne ficut ſalutari Sejanus, habere tantundem, &c. Juv. 10, 90. (2) Cur ego poëta ſalutor? *Hor. A. Poët.* 87. (3) *Litt.* unde non dicit.

Sălvus, a, um. adj. [à ſalus, quod ab Hebr. שלו tranquillus] (1) *Safe, ſound.* (2) *Well, in good health.* (1) Salvus ſum, ſi hæc vera ſunt, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 9. Epiſtola ſalva eſt domi, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. = Ornamenta ſalva & ſana ſunt, *Id.* (2) Te ſalvum veniſſe gaudeo, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 20. ¶ Salvus ſis, *God ſave you,* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 3. Satin' ſalvæ? *is all well?* Id. Eun. 5, 6, 8. Salvo jure, *ſaveing the right,* Cic. Fam. 13, 77.

Sambūca, æ. f. [*ab* סבכא quod eſt apud *Dan.* 3, 5.] (1) *An inſtrument of muſick,* taken for *a dulcimer; a harp, or ſackbut.* (2) Alſo *an engine of war to batter the walls of a town, or to ſcale them.* (1) Vitr. 6, 1. (2) Vid. *Athen.* 14, 8. & *Veg.* 4, 21. ☞ *Illud Perſii* Sambucam citiùs caloni aptaveris alto, *huc pertinere volunt nonnulli, alii ad priorem notionem referri putant; ſed utrobique referas, eòdem redit, cùm ſit locutio ferè proverbialis, pro eo quod eſt, id moliri quod fieri non poteſt.*

Sambūceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, an elder tree.* § Sambucea arbor, *Plin.* 29, 4.

‖ Sambūcētum, i. n. *A place where elder trees grow,* Litt. *ex* Plin. certè ἀναλόγως dicitur.

Sambūcīna, æ. f. *A woman that playeth on a dulcimer, or ſackbut,* Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 57.

Sambūciſtria, æ. f. [mulier ſambucâ canens] *A ſhe harper, or ſackbut player,* Liv. 39, 6.

Sambūcus, ci. f. [ita dict. quòd ex ejus ligno ſambuca, *i. e.* inſtrum. muſicum, fieret, *Iſid.*] *An elder tree,* Plin. 24, 8.

Sămĕra, æ. f. *The ſeed of an elm.* 𝔛 Nemo jam ſerit ex ſamerâ, ſed ex ſobolibus, *Col.* 5, 6.

• ‖ Sămia, æ. ſubſt. (1) *A ſort of cakes.* (2) Alſo *a whetſtone*; thoſe dug in the iſle of Samos were remarkable for their goodneſs. (1) Placentas & Samias, *G.* ex *Tert.* (2) *Id.* ex *Non.*

• ‖ Sămiātus, a, um. part. *Sharpened, whetted,* on ſuch a whetſtone. § Ferramenta ſamiata, *Vopiſc.* ǂ Acuta.

• ‖ Sămio, āre. act. [quòd in *Samo* hoc genus artis polleat, *vel* quòd ibi cotes optimæ inven.] *To whet, or make ſharp,* Non. ǂ Acuo.

• Sămiŏlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à Samius] *Made of earth,* properly out of the iſle of Samos. Nos noſtro ſamiolo poterio bibimus, tamen vivimus, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 5, 12.

• Sămium, ii. n. *An earthen pot,* ſuch as were made in the iſle Samos, or of the Samian earth. Quam ſi impuʃa pontificum Diſs immortalibus grata ſine Samio, *Cic.* ap. *Non.*

* Sămius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of Samos*; vid. Propr. Meton. *earthen.* (2) ‖ Alſo *ſharp.* (1) § Samia vaſa, *Cic.* pro *Murænâ*, 36. ¶ Samius lapis, *a ſtone heavy and white, good to poliſh gold*, Plin. 36, 21. (2) Non.

Samnītes, um. m. pl. *A kind of fenſers, or ſwordplayers, of Campania*; ſo called from their dreſs, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 80.

Sămŏlus, li. m. *Marſh-wort*, or *fen-berry*; uſed in magical cures, *Plin.* 24, 11.

* Sămothrāces, um. m. pl. *The Roman houſehold gods.* *Vid.* Macr. Sat. 3, 4. being the ſame with the *Dii petes*, Varr. L. L. 4, 10. But Juvenal ſeemeth to diſtinguiſh them, where he ſays, *Jures licèt & Samothracum & noſtrorum aras*, Sat. 3, 144. Their names in various countrys are deſcribed by *Varro* in the cited place.

* Sămothrācias, æ. m. *A kind of precious ſtone of Samothrace, black of colour, and light as wood*, Plin. 37, 10.

Sampſa, æ. f. *The ſtone, or kernel, of an olive*; or, as ſome think, *the fleſh of it ſqueezed in the mill*, Col. 12, 49.

* Sampſūchĭnus, a, um. adj. *Made of marjoram*, Plin. 21, 22.

* Sampſūchus, chi. f. [σάμψυχον, à σάειν ψυχὴν, quòd ſanat animam; *i. e.* odore ſuo recreet] *The herb called ſweet marjoram.* = Sampſuchum ſive amaracum Cypro laudatiſſimum, *Plin.* 21, 22. vid. & *Col.* 10, 178.

* Sānābĭlis, le. adj. or, comp. *That may be healed.* § Vulnus ſanabile, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 101. Quiſquis dolor deorſum tendit, ſanabilior, *Celſ.* 2, 8. ✠ Aut ſanior domum redeat, aut ſanabilior, *Sen. Ep.* 108.

* Sānandus, a, um. part. *To heal*, or *be healed.* Reliqua, quæ ad eorum ſanandas mentes pertinere arbitrabatur, commemorat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 35.

* Sānātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A healing*, or *curing.* § Corporum ſanatio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 3. = medicina, *Id. ib.* malorum, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 15.

‖ Sānātes, um. m. pl. Idem jus eſto ſanatibus, quod fortibus, *Leg.* XII. *Tabb.* *Those who after a revolt come in and reconciled themſelves again*, Feſt. *qu.* ſanati, *i. e.* mente ſanatâ. Idem jus, *&c.*

* Sānātūrus, a, um. part. *About to cure.* Dixit, id *incommodum* ſe celeriter majoribus commodis ſanaturum, *Cæſ. B. Al.* 7, 29.

Sanciendus, a, um. part. *To ſettle*, or *be ſettled.* Exiſtimo tamen tuâ providentiâ conſtituendum aliquid, & ſanciendum, *&c.* Plin. Ep. 10, 109.

Sancio, īre, īvi & xi, ītum & ctum, act. [à ſanguis, quòd fuſo ſanguine hoſtiæ aliquid ſanciretur, *Serv.*] (1) *To make ſacred, to conſecrate.* (2) *To eſtabliſh, to confirm.* (3) *To enact.* (4) *To forbid by ordinance*, or *law.* (5) Alſo *to dedicate.* (1) Sanguine Hannibalis ſanciam Romanum fœdus, *Liv.* Utrum augurem populus libentiùs ſanciet, Pompeium & Antonium? *Cic. Attic.* 13, 12. (2) Conſuetudo neceſſitudinem eorum ſanxit, *Nep. Attic.* 19. Regnum Herodi ab Antonio datum, Auguſtus victor ſancivit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 9. ¶ Fidem dextrâ ſancire, *to plight his troth*, Liv. l. 1. (3) Leges ſenatus de ambitu ſancivit, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 18. (4) Sanxit edicto, ne quis, *&c.* Cic. *pro* Flacco, 28. ¶ Capite ſancire, *to make it capital, to puniſh with death*, Id. Attic. 10, 1. (5) § Carmina ſancire alicui, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3. fin.

Sancior, īri. paſſ. *To be eſtabliſhed*, &c. Hæc quò faciliùs certiſque legibus ſanciantur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 9.

Sancītur, ſancītum eſt. imperſ. *It is made ſacred*, or *ſolemn*; *it is ordained.* Quod Athenis execrationibus publicis ſancitum eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 11.

Sancītus, a, um. part. *Ordained, eſtabliſhed, confirmed by law, ratifyed.* Quod per populum plebemve eſt ſancitum, *Cic.* pro *Balbo*, 15.

‖ Sancītus, ûs. m. *A confirmation, a decree*, Tert. ⸸ Sanctio, confirmatio, decretum.

Sanctè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Holyly, devoutly.* (2) *Firmly, certainly.* (3) *Inviolably, religiouſly, ſolemnly.* (1) = Piè ſanctéque naturam excellentem colore, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. (2) = Sanctiùs & multo certâ ratione magìs quàm Pythia, quæ tripode è Phœbi lauroque profatur, *Lucr.* 1, 740. & 5, 112. (3) Quæ promittas ſanctiſſimè obſervare, *Cic.* Sanctè adjurat non poſſe, *&c.* Ter. Hecyr. 2, 2, 26.

‖ Sanctĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hallowing*, or *ſanctifying*, Eccleſ.

‖ Sanctĭfĭcātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſanctifyer*, Eccl.

‖ Sanctĭfĭcium, ii. n. *A ſanctuary, a holy place*, Vulg. Int.

‖ Sanctĭfĭco, āre. act. *To ſanctify, to hallow*, Eccl. ⸸ Sanctum eſſe jubere.

✠ Sanctĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *Speaking divinely*, Prud. Apoth. 1001.

Sanctĭmōnia, æ. f. (1) *Holyneſs, devoutneſs.* (2) *Honeſty, integrity.* (3) *Chaſteity.* (1) = Mentes quæ ex hominum vitâ ad deorum religionem ſanctimoniámque demigrârunt, *Cic.* pro *C. Rabir.* 10. (2) = Habere domum clauſam pudori & ſanctimoniæ, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 30. (3) Femina, nobilitate, puerperiis, ſanctimoniâ, inſignis, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 6.

‖ Sanctĭmōniālis, le. adj. *Pertaining to holyneſs*; ſubſt. f. *a nun, a holy virgin*, Aug.

Sanctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ratifycation*, or *confirmation.* (2) *A decree, an ordinance eſtabliſhed with a penalty, a penal ſtatute.* (1) § Sanctio fœderis, *Cic.* pro *C. Balb.* 16. ✠ Plùs valet ſanctio permiſſione, *Id.* (2) Sanctiones ſacratæ ſunt aut genere ipſo, aut obteſtatione & conſecratione legis, aut pœnâ, *Id.* pro *C. Balb.* 14.

Sanctĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Sanctity, devotion, honour paid to the* Dii manes. (2) *Reverence* paid either to the gods, *or* men. (3) *Uprightneſs, innocence, integrity.* (4) *Continency.* (5) *Chaſteity.* (1) Vid. *Cic. Topic.* 23, extr. (2) = Pietas, ſanctitas, religio, quæ omnia purè & caſtè deorum numini tribuenda ſunt, *Id. N. D.* 1, 3. Mecum deorum & hominum ſanctitates omnes affuerunt, *Id. poſt red. in ſenat.* 33. (3) *Lyſander* magnâ ſanctitate bellum geſſit, *Nep. Lyſ.* 4 (4) Flor. 2, 6, 40. (5) Ancillæ perſtitêre ſanctitatem dominæ tueri, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 60.

‖ Sanctĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. Quadrig. vid. *Gell.* 17, 2. ⸸ Sanctitas, *Cic.*

Sanctor, ōris. m. verb. [à ſancio] *An ordainer, an eſtabliſher.* § Sanctor legum, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 26, 5. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Sanctuārium, ii. n. *A holy place, a ſanctuary, a church, a chapel*, Eccl. Alſo *a cloſet*, or *the like room for the keeping of any raritys*, or *things of concern*; as our exchequer, the rolls, *&c.* ⸸ Locus ſanctus, ſeparatus.

Sanctus, a, um. part. [à ſupin. ſanctum; adj. *ex* part. à ſagminibus, *Dig.*] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Ratifyed, eſtabliſhed, ordained.* (2) *Holy, pious, devout, ſacred, inviolable, firm.* (3) *Awfull, reverend.* (4) *Honeſt, upright.* (5) *Divine, heavenly.* (6) *Chaſte, innocent.* (7) *Solemn, formal.* (1) Ambitio jam more ſancta eſt, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 26. De provocatione lex diligentiùs ſancta eſt, *Liv.* (2) Vinculum ſanctioris cujuſdam neceſſitudinis, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 17. Hoſpites ſanctos habent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 22. = Firmiſſima & ſanctiſſima teſtimonia, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Com* 15. (3) ✠ Vobis ipſi diî, neque ſacri, neque ſancti ſunt, *Liv.* 3, 19. = Naturâ ſanctus, & religioſus homo, *Cic.* (4) Nihil tam ſanctum & ſincerum, *Cic.* (5) Sanctius animal, mentiſque capacius altæ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 76. (6) Sanctos licèt horrida mores Tradiderit domus, *Juv.* 10, 298. Simul adſpicit filium Sanctámque uxorem dormientem cubiculo, *Phædr.* 3, 10, 30. (7) Occidunt me, dum nimis ſanctas nuptias ſtudent facere, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 1.

Sandăliāris vicus, *vel* Sandăliārium, i. n. *Gell.* 18, 4. *A ſtreet in Rome where pantoſles were made.* § Apollo ſandaliarius, *Suet. Aug.* 57. ubi vid. *Torrent.*

Sandălĭgĕrŭlæ, ārum. f. pl. *Maid-ſervants carrying their miſtreſſes pantoſles, or pattens*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

Sandălĭgĕrŭlus, a, um. adj. *That weareth, or carryeth, ſlipers*, or *pantoſles*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28.

Sandălis, ĭdis. f. in pl. ſandălīdes [à ſimilitudine ſandalii dict.] *A kind of palm*, or *date, tree*, Plin. 13, 4.

Sandălum, i. n. [à Syr. סנדל, *i. e.* calceus tenuis] (1) *A ſandal, a ſhoe, a ſhoe-ſole, a ſliper, a pantoſle.* (2) Alſo *a kind of wheat.* (1) Utinam tibi commitigari videam ſandalio caput, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 4. (2) Plin. 18, 7.

Sandălum, i. n. [ſandalio ſimile] *Red bearded French wheat*, called *brance*, or *brank*, Plin. 18, 7.

Sandăpĭla, æ. f. [à ſandalio, *id eſt*, panno, quo operiebantur corpora mortuorum, *Pap.* q. d. σανίδα τῦ πτελῦ, *i. e.* tabula, ſive aſſer, arcæ, ſive loculi, in quo cadavera portabantur, *Salm.*] *A bier, a coffin to bear the dead bodies of the poorer ſort, or ſuch as were executed.* Cadaver ejus populari ſandapilâ per veſpillones exportatum, *Suet. Dom.* 17. conf. & *Juv.* 8, 175. = vilis arca, *Hor.* orciniana ſponda, *Mart.*

‖ Sandăpĭlārius, i. m. & Sandăpīlo, ōnis. *A bearer, or ſexton*; *one that carryeth the dead bodys of the poor to buryal*, Sidon. Ep. 2, 8.

‖ Sandăpīlo, ōnis. m. *Id.* Sandapilo, νεκροθάπτης, *Gloſſ. vett.*

* Sandărăca, æ. f. [σανδαράκη, Gr.] (1) *A bright, red, colour uſed by painters, and found in mines of gold and ſilver*; ſome call it *red arſenick.* (2) Another kind thereof, made of *burnt ceruſe.* (3) Alſo the ſame with *cerinthe.* (1) Sandaraca invenitur in aurariis & argentariis metallis, *Plin.* 34, 18. (2) Vitr. 7, 12. (3) Plin. 11, 7.

* Sandărăchātus, a, um. adj. *Mixed with a bright, red, colour*, Plin. 35, 6.

* † Sandărăcĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of a red, or yellow, colour*, Næv. *ap.* Feſt.

Sandărēſes, is. m. *A kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 3.

Sandāsērion, Sandāsēron, i. n. & Sandaſer, ĕris. *A ſtone in India like green oil*, in no requeſt, *Plin.* 37, 7.

Sandaſtros, i. f. [à σάνδυξ, Gr. vel à *Sandaſtro* Indiæ loco, ubi naſcitur] *A kind of burning ſtone*, called alſo *garamantis*, *with gold drops in the body of it*, Plin. 37, 7.

* Sandyx, & Sandix, ĭcis, & īcis. f. & m. [σάνδυξ, Gr. à שש dibaphum, coccinum] (1) *A kind of red, or purple, colour made of ceruſe and ruddle burned together*; *Patiſe red*, or *arſenick.* (2) *An herb*, or *plant.* (1) Ceruſſa, ſi torreatur, æquâ parte rubricâ admixtâ ſandycem facit, *Plin.* 35, 6. Pingentes ſandyce ſublatâ, *Idem. ibid.* Interdum Libyco fucantur ſandyce pinnæ, *Grat. Cyneg.* 86. Illáque plebeio vel ſit ſandicis amictu, *Prop.* 2, 25, 45. (2) Quanquam animadverto Virgilium exiſtimâſſe herbam id eſſe, illo verſu, *Sponte ſuâ ſandyx paſcentes veſtiet agnos*, Plin. ubi ſuprà.

* Sānè, adv. iùs, comp. [à ſanus, *h. e.* ſanâ mente aut ſenſu, ubi nihil fuci latet aut fraudis, inde ponitur *pro* rectè, verè, *Becm.*] (1) *Diſcreetly, modeſtly.* (2) *Truely, certainly, verily, indeed.* (3) *Frankly, ingenuouſly.* (4) *Greatly, much.* (5) In permitting, *well, be it ſo.* (6) By way of irony. (1) ✠ Bonum eſt pauxillum amare ſanè: inſanè non bonum eſt, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 20. Non ego ſaniùs Bacchabor Edonis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, fin. (2) Tribulis tuus homo ſanè nequam, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 14. (3) Mihi turpe relinqui, Et quod non didici, ſanè neſcire fateri, *Hor. A. Poët.* 18. ☞ *At ſi pungas* didicici ſanè, neſc. f. ſignificat, *perfectly.* (4) Rem haud ſanè difficilem, *Cic.* de *Senect.* Sit ſanè, ut vis, *Id.* (5) ¶ Tulerit ſanè filius noſter meritò pœnas, *grant he hath*, Quint. (6) Lectulos faciundos dedit, ubi potetis vos. *D.* Rectè ſanè, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 48.

* Sāneſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax whole, to begin to be whole.* Arteria inciſa neque coït, neque ſaneſcit, *Celſ.* 2, 10. conf. *Col.* 6, 7. Ulcera difficilè ſaneſcunt, *Plin.* 17, 23.

Sangĕnon, i. n. *A jewel of the opal kind*, Plin. 37, 6. vox Indica. = Pœderos, *Id.*

Sanguālis, *vel* Sanquālis, is. f. *ut* Harduin. ex MSS. [avis quæ in *Sangi* dei tutelâ eſt, *Feſt.*] *An oſprey*, Plin. 10, 7. *conf.* Liv. 41, 13.

† Sanguen, ĭnis. n. *Blood.* § Sanguen cretû, *Lucr.* 1, 837. conf. & *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 11. ‡ Sanguis.

Sanguĭcŭlus, li. m. *The blood of a goat,* or *hog made into meat*; perhaps *a blood-pudding,* Plin. 21, 14.

Sanguĭnālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, blood.* Herba ſanguinalis, quam Græci πολύγονον vocant, *Celſ.* 2, 33. ¶ Herba ſanguinalis, quæ & ſanguinaria, *male knot-graſs,* or *ſwines graſs*; *bloodwort,* or *wallwort,* Plin. 27. *conf.* Col. 6, 13.

Sanguĭnans, tis. part. *Cruel, bloody, dropping with blood.* § Sanguinans eloquentia, *Tac. Dial de Orat.* 12, 3. Mulier ſanguinantes ad judices porrigit lacertos, *Quint. Decl.* 10.

Sanguĭnārius, a. um adj. *Cruel, bloodthirſty, ſanguinary, delighted in ſhedding of blood.* § Sanguinarius homo, *Sen.* de *Clem.* 1, 12. juventus, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 22. ¶ Sanguinaria herba, *bloodwort, good to ſtanch blood,* Col. 7, 5.

‖ Sanguĭnētum, i. n. *The place where bloodwort groweth,* R. ex Plin. *ſed non inv.*

Sanguĭneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Bloody, of blood.* (2) *Blood ſhedding.* (3) *Red, ſanguine,* or *of a bloody colour*; alſo *of,* or *belonging to, the ſhe cornel tree,* which is called *ſanguineus frutex,* becauſe the bark of it is of a blood red colour, *Plin.* (1) § Guttæ ſanguineæ, *Ov. Met.* 2, 360. Mora ſanguinea, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 22. (2) § Rixæ ſanguineæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 4. (3) § Color ſanguineus, *Plin.* 14, 3.

Sanguĭno, āre. neut. (1) *To bleed, to run with blood.* (2) ‖ *To be as red as blood.* (3) ‖ Act. *To bloody,* or *make bloody.* (1) Quint. Declam. 10, 142. (2) Apul. Met. 5, p. 157. (3) Bibl.

Sanguĭnŏlentus, a, um. adj. *Bloody.* § Sanguinolenta palma, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 39. Ille color verè ſanguinolentus erat, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 12, 12. manus, *Sen. Agam.* 82.

Sanguis, ĭnis. m. [fort. à שני quòd ſit coccini ſeu purpurei, coloris, ſed nihil conſtat] (1) *Blood.* (2) ✣ Analog. *Sap, juice.* (3) ✣ *Liquour.* (4) Met. *Vigour, force, ſtrength.* (5) *Death, murder, ſlaughter, bloodſhed.* (6) *Life.* (7) *Kindred, ſtock, parentage, race, lineal deſcent.* (1) Vitioſus ſanguis utiliter effunditur, *Celſ.* 2, 10. (2) Nemori ſanguis decedit & herbis, *Manil.* 5, 212. (3) § Bacchæus ſanguis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 329. (4) ═ Amittere omnem ſuccum, & ſanguinem civitatis, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16. (5) Plus ibi ſanguinis, quàm in ipſâ dimicatione factum, *Liv.* l. 2. (6) Ne judicio in quo exſorbeatur ſanguis tuus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 52. (7) Magnam poſſidet religionem paternus maternuſque ſanguis, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 24. Hortamur fari quo ſanguine cretus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 74.

Sanguiſūga, æ. f. *A horſeleech,* or *bloodſucker.* § Sanguiſugarum cinis, *Plin.* 32, 7. Conf. & *Celſ.* 5, 27, 16.

* ‖ Sanĭcŭla, æ. f. [à ſanandis ulceribus] *The herb ſanikle,* or *ſanicle.* Ruell.

Sănies, ei. f. [quòd ex ſanguine corrupto naſcitur, *Iſid.*] (1) *Matter comeing out of a putrifyed ſore*; *corrupt,* or *filthy, blood.* (2) *A tincture,* or *die.* (3) *Poiſon.* (4) *Dregs,* or *grounds.* (1) ⌘ Sanguis omnibus notus eſt; ſanies eſt tenuior hoc, variè craſſa, & glutinoſa, & colorata; pus craſſiſſimum albidiſſimumque, glutinoſius & ſanguine & ſanie, *Celſ.* 5, 26, 19. (2) Rurſus mergitur carminata, donec omnem ebibat ſaniem, *Plin.* 9, 38. (3) Serpentes ſaniem vomunt, *Ov. Met.* 4, 494. ═ tabum, *Cic.* (4) Amurca eſt olivæ ſanies, *Plin.* 15, 3.

Sănĭōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of corrupt blood,* or *matter.* § Saniosi partus, *Plin.* 7, 15.

* Sānĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Health, ſoundneſs* of *body,* (2) of mind, wit, *and* memory; *one's right wits.* (1) Vitium in oſſe pectoris vix veram ſanitatem reddit, *Celſ.* 8, 2. (2) ═ Suum quemque ſcelus de ſanitate ac mente deturbat, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 20. Quibus ad ſanitatem redeundi ante Cal. 7bres poteſtas data eſt, *Id. Fam.* 12, 10.

* † Sānĭter. adv. *Adviſedly,* Afran. *ap.* Non. ‡ Sanè.

* † Sānĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Healthyneſs,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ‡ Sanitas.

Sanna, æ. f. [*ab* Hebr. verbo שנן acuere, *unde* שן dens; שנינה aculeata oratio, cujuſmodi ſanna, *Caſaub.*] *A mocking by grimaces, mows,* &c. *a flout, a frump, a gibe, a ſcoff.* Poſticæ occurrite ſannæ, *Perſ.* 1, 62.

Sannio, ōnis. m. [qui ſannam facit *A fool in a play, a jeſter, a mimick, a buffoon.* Quid poteſt eſſe tam ridiculum, quàm ſannio eſt? ore, vultu, imitandis moribus, voce; denique corpore ridetur ipſo, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 61.

* Sāno, āre. act. [*ab* adj. ſanus.] *To heal,* or *cure.* ⌘ Amoris vulnus idem qui ſanat, facit, *Publ. Syr.* ⌘ Levare dolorem tuum poſſet, ſi minùs ſanare, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. ⌘ exulcero.

* Sānor, āri. paſſ. *To be healed,* or *cured.* Ulcera poſſeſſis altè ſuffuſa medullis, ferro ſanantur, & igni, *Claud.* 2. *in Eutr.* 13. Ut majore ſpatio temporis interjecto militum mentes ſanarentur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 30.

† Sanquālis, is. f. *A kind of eagle called the of prey,* Plin. 10, 7. *Vid.* Sangualis.

Sanſa, æ. f. *Vid.* Sampſa.

Sanſūcus, i. f. *Marjoram,* Plin. *Vid.* Samſuchus.

‖ Santālum, li. n. *al. ſcrib.* ſandalum [vox indica] *A kind of tree, ſanders,* Ruell.

Santerna, æ. f. [*qu,* ſana nitrina, *M.*] *Solder* wherewith gold is ſoldered, *borax,* Plin. 34, 12. & 35, 5.

Santŏnĭca, æ. f. [*ſc.* herba, à Santonibus, Galliæ pop.] *A kind of French wormwood,* Plin. 27, 7.

* Sānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus ſup. [*ex* σάος, inſerto *n*] (1) *Whole, healthfull, wholeſome, ſound, in health, in a good ſtate of body.* (2) *Sound of memory, well in his wits, in his right mind, well adviſed.* (3) *Sober.* (4) *Wiſe, knowing.* (1) Sanus ex morbo, *Cato,* c. 158. Non niſi ſaniſſimo dari debet cibus, *Celſ.* 3, 4. (2) ═ Satin' ſanus es & ſobrius? *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 29. (3) ⌘ Bacchari inter ſanos vinolentus videtur, *Cic. Or.* 28. (4) ¶ ⌘ Qui ad philoſophorum ſcholas venit, aut ſanior domum redeat, aut ſanabilior, *in the way to be wiſer,* Sen. Epiſt. 108. ═ Creſcebat indies Sullæ exercitus, confluentibus ad eum optimo quoque & ſaniſſimo, *Paterc.* 2, 25.

* Săpa, æ. f. [*ab* ὀπὸς, ſuccus; eſt enim & plantarum ſuccus] (1) *Wine ſoden, new wine boiled away to a third part.* (2) Alſo *the ſap of trees.* (1) *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14, fin. Lac niveum potes purpureamque ſapam, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 778. (2) *Pall.* 2, 15.

Săperda, æ. m. [vox Pontica] (1) *A ſorry fiſh which cometh from Pontus,* or *the Black ſea.* (2) Alſo *a ſubtile,* or *witty, fellow.* (1) Saperdas advehe Potto, *Perſ.* 5, 134. (1) ⌘ Omnes videmur nobis eſſe belluli, & feſtivi ſaperdæ, cùm ſimus copriæ, *ſic. leg.* Lipſ. (*i. e.* ſcurræ) *vel* σαπροὶ (*i. e.* putidi) *uti leg.* Jun. & *exponit hunc Varronis locum* ap *Non.* c. 2. n. 823.

* ‖ Săphēna, æ f. [à σαφὴς manifeſtus] *A vein runing above the inner ankle towards the great toe,* Med.

‖ Săpĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Well reliſhed,* or *taſted*; *ſavoury.* § Sapidum jus, *Apic.* 9, 10. Avem ſapidiorem facies, *Id.* 6, 6. Tucetum perquam ſapidiſſimum, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 43.

Săpiens. adj. *ex* part. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Wiſe, well adviſed, diſcreet.* (2) *Judicious, critical.* (1) Miſera mors ſapienti non poteſt accidere, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 2. Sera & ſapientior ætas, *Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 65. ⌘ Homo meo judicio ſtultus, ſuo valde ſapiens, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1. Unum accepimus Apollinis oraculo ſapientiſſimum judicatum, *Id.* de *Amic.* (2) § Sapiens operis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3. ¶ ad conjecturam, *Cic.* ‖ Sapiens arbor, *the mulberry tree,* Jun. ⌘ *Sapiens* in contemplandis rebus, *prudens* in agendis.

Săpienter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Wiſely, diſcreetly, adviſedly.* ═ Sapienter & conſiderate facere aliquid, *Cic. Philip* 4, 2. ⌘ Cupidè, temerè, *Id.* Nemo eſt qui tibi ſuadere ſapientiùs poſſit teipſo, *Id. Fam.* 2, 7. Servius ſapientiſſimè perfecit, *Id.* de *Cl. Or.* 42.

Săpientia, æ. f. (1) *A reliſh,* or *guſt.* (2) *Wiſdom.* (3) The *knowledge* of things divine, (4) and human. (1) ⌘ De ſumo facies, ſapientia de mare nota eſt, *Vet. Poëta de pernâ.* conf. *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 73. (2) Ratio perfecta nominatur ritè ſapientia, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 1, 7. (3) Magna quidem ſacris quæ dat precepta libellis Victrix fortunæ ſapientia, *Juv.* 13, 20. (4) Thraſyllus mathematicæ ſapientiæ profeſſor, *Suet. Tib.* 14.

† Săpientĭpŏtens, tis. c. g. *Mighty in Wiſdom, that by his wiſdom is able to do much,* Enn. ‡ Sapientiæ conſultus.

Săpīna, æ. f. *A kind of pine nut,* Plin. ☞ *Rect.* ſaphinea, *ſc.* nux.

Săpīnea, æ. f. *The bottom,* or *lower part, of the fir tree,* Vitr. 2, 9. ☞ Sapinum *voc.* Plin.

Săpīneus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a fir tree.* § Nuces ſapineæ, *Col.* 12, 6.

Săpīnos, i. m. *A kind of amethyſt,* or *jaſper ſtone,* Plin. 37, 9.

Săpīnus, i. f. ſpecies quædum pinûs [*q. d.* ſativa pinus] (1) *A kind of pine,* or *fir tree*; good for ſhiping. (2) Alſo *the lower part of a fir tree that hath no knots,* ſo called. (1) *Plin.* 16, 29. (2) *Id.* 16, 39. *ubi al. leg.* ſapinea.

Săpio, ĕre, īvi & ui. neut. [fort. *ab* Hebr. שפה labium, os, quo guſtamus] (1) *To ſavour, ſmell, or taſte, of*; *to have a ſmack of.* (2) Act. *To reliſh,* or *have the taſte, of.* (3) *To know, to find out.* (4) *To be wiſe.* (1) Non equitur, ut ei non ſapiat palatus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 7. (2) Leſbium mare ſapit, *Cic.* Laudatiſſimi conchylium ſapiunt, *Plin.* 9, 17. (3) Qui ſibi ſemitam non ſapiunt, alteri monſtrant viam, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 58. ex *Poëtâ vet. Met.* Ego rem meam ſapio, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 5, 81. (4) Feliciter is ſapit, qui periculo alieno ſapit, *Id. Merc.* 4, 7, 40.

Săpium, i. n. *A kind of pitch tree,* Plin. 16, 13.

Săpo, ōnis. m. [Gallorum inventum] *Soap,* Plin. 28, 7.

‖ Săpōnāria, æ. f. *The herb called ſoapwort,* Off.

Săpor, ōris. m. [à ſapio] (1) *A taſte, ſavour,* or *ſmack*; *a reliſh, a hautgouſt.* (2) Met. *Raillery.* (1) ⌘ Qui non odore ullo, non tactu, non ſapore capiatur, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 17. fin. Citreis odor acerrimus, ſapor aſperrimus, *Plin.* 15, 28. (2) Placentinum multa ridiculè dicentem Granius obruerat, neſcio quo ſapore vernaculo, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 46.

Săpōrātus, a, um. part. *Well reliſhed, ſeaſoned, ſavoury, toothſome, delicious.* Offa melle ſaporata, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 420. *uti rectè legi debere contendit,* Turneb.

* Sapphĭcum carmen [quòd à Sappho vel inventum, vel præcipuè uſurpatum] *A ſapphick verſe.* Muſa ſapphica, *Catull.* 33, 16.

* Sapphīrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſapphire,* Plin. 37, 9.

* Sapphīrus, ri. f. [σάπφειρος, Gr.] *A precious ſtone called a ſapphire,* Plin. 37, 9.

Sappīnus, i. f. *Vid.* Sapinus.

* Saprŏphăgo, is, ĕre. act. [ex σαπρὸς putridus, & φάγω edo] ═ Corrupta & ſordida edere σαπροφαγεῖς, *Mart.* 3, 77.

* Sapros, i. m *ſc.* τυρὸς [à Gr. σαπρὸς putridus] *A kind of roten cheeſe made with ſalt, wine, and ſervices, mixed together, given to eaſe the patient in the pain of the cholick,* Plin. 28, 9.

Săpum, i. n. *A kind of pitch from the pine.* ☞ *Rectiùs* ſapa, quod vid.

† Sapſa, *pro* ipſa & ſeipſa, *Enn.*

Sarabara, æ. f. [*Heſ.* ap. *Dan.* סרבלין fluxa & ſinuoſa veſtimenta, *Iſid.* Græcis ἀναξυρίς. Chaldæis *ſaraballa,* Gallis *bracca*] *A kind of veſt,* or *ſidecoat, uſed by the Medes and Babylonians, which reached down to their knees.*

* Sărācum, i. n. *Vid.* Sarracum.

* ‖

* ‖ Sarcaſmus, mi. m. [σαρκασμὸς Gr. ex σαρκάζω diducto rictu irrideo; à canibus tractum ſuper fruſto carnis hirrientibus] *A bitter taunt*, or *ſcoff*, Rhet. *ai*, Heſperiam metire jacens, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 360.

* † Sarcia, æ. f. [à σὰρξ, caro] *Groſſneſs, fatneſs, fleſhyneſs*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. ‡ Craſſities.

* Sarciendus, a, um. part. *To patch up*, or *to be patched*, or *recovered*. Exercitui quidem omni tantus inceſſit ex incommodo dolor, tantumque ſtudium ſarciendæ infamiæ *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 74.

* ‖ Sarcīmen, īnis. n. [à ſarcio] *A ſeam, patch*, or *ſtitch*; *a ſelvage*. Tenui ſarcimine ſummas oras ejus adæquamus, *Apul Met.* 4, p. 118.

* Sarcīna, æ. f. [à ſarcio] (1) *A truſs, pack*, or *fardel*; *a bundle, bag, and baggage*. (2) ‖ Alſo *goods*, or *ſtuff, packed up*, (3) Alſo *a burden, load*, or *charge*. (4) ✠ *The fœtus in the womb*. (1) = Magnâ parte ſarcinarum & impedimentorum relictâ, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3. 76. ¶ Sarcinam alicui imponere, *to ſaddle him, to cheat him*, Plaut. Moſt. 2, 1, 83. Sarcinas colligere, *to march with bag and baggage*, Liv. (2) Jacent relictæ ſine hærede ſarcinæ, *Vallo*, 4, 49. *ex Quint.* (3) Non ego ſum claſſi ſarcina magna tuæ, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 68. (4) ¶ Sarcina matri prima, *her firſt child*, *Id.* Met. 6, 224. Conf. *Phædr.* 3, 15.

* Sarcĭnārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a burden*. ¶ Sarcinaria, jumenta, *beaſts of burden, packhorſes*, Cæſ. B. C. 1, 81.

* Sarcĭnātor, ōris. m. *A botcher*, or *mender of old garments*. Petunt fullones, ſarcinatores petunt, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 41.

* † Sarcĭnātrix, īcis. f. *A ſhe botcher that mendeth old clothes*, Varr. *ap.* Non. 1, 276.

* Sarcĭnātus, a, um. part. *Laden with packs, burdened*. Vidên' homines ſarcinatos conſequi? *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 19.

* ‖ Sarcĭno, āre. act. *To load, or pack*. Sarcino, σκευάζω, *Gloſſ.*

* ‖ Sarcĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Weighty, burdenſome*, Apul. Met. 8. p. 247. Sarcinoſior, *Priap.* 79, 4. ‡ Gravis.

* Sarcĭnŭla, æ. f. dim. [à ſarcina] (1) *A little pack*, or *fardel*; *ſtuff*. (2) ✠ *A bag of money*, or *goods*; *moveables*. (1) Aptis ſarcinulis & expeditis, *Catull.* 26, 2. (2) ¶ Collige ſarcinulas, *i. e.* res tuas tibi habe, *pack up, and be gone*, Juv. 6, 145. conf. *Petron.* 81.

* Sarcio, īre, ſi, tum. act. [*qu.* σάω ῥάκεα, i. e. curo laceras veſtes] (1) *To botch, to mend, to patch*. (2) *To repair, to make good*. (3) Alſo *to make amends, to recompenſe*. (1) Si bene ſarſeris dolium, *Cato*, c. 39. (2) Non videor mihi ſarcire ædes meas, quin totæ perpetuò ruant, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 67. (3) Longi temporis uſuram magnitudine officiorum ſarcire, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 1.

* Sarcior, īri, ſartus. paſſ. *To be mended*, &c. Fragmenta ſarciri nullo modo queunt, *Plin.* 37, 2.

* Sarcion, ii. n. [à σὰρξ, eſt enim veluti carnoſa quædam vena gemmarum] *A fault in precious ſtones*, eſpecially *the emerald*; *a kind of fleſhyneſs*, Plin. 37, 5.

* Sarcītes, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A precious ſtone which looketh like beef*, Plin. 37, 10.

Sarcŏcolla, æ f. [ex σαρκὸς carnis, & κόλλα, gluten, ita dict à glutinandis cornibus, *i. e.* vulneribus] *The gum of a tree in Perſia like the powder of incenſe, a kind of balſam good for the cloſeing of wounds*, Plin. 24, 14.

* Sarcŏphăgus, i. m. [lapis Aſius σαρκοφάγος, Gr. quia σάρκα φάγει, *i. e.* carnes edit, *vel* conſumit] (1) *A ſtone ſo called, becauſe dead bodys being encloſed therein conſume and waſte away, bones and all, except the teeth, within forty days*. (2) Alſo *a grave, a tomb, a ſepulchre*. (1) Plin. 2, 96. & 28, 9. (2) Sarcophago contentus, *Juv.* 10, 172.

* Sarcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weeding, a rakeing*, Plin. 18, 21.

* Sarcŭlo, āre. act. unde paſſ. Sarcŭlor. *To rake*, or *weed up with a rake*, or *like inſtrument*. Plantæ ſarculari debent, *Col. R. R.* 5. conf. & *Pall.* 2, 9.

* Sarcŭlum, li. n. & Sarcŭlus, i. m. [à ſarriendo, *qu.* ſarriculum, *Varr.*] (1) *A weeding-hook, or rake*; *a hoe*, or *like inſtrument*. (2) *A ſpade*. (1) Sarcula octo, palas quatuor, *Cato*, c. 10. Cui nihil dum ſit jus & ſarculos abſtulerit, *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2. *ſed de lect. non conſtat.* (3) § Findere agros ſarculo, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 11. Sine bove montanæ gentes ſarculis arant, *Plin.*

* Sarda, æ. f. [σάρδιος, Gr.] (1) *A red ſtone of the colour of fleſh, a cornelian*. (2) *The name of a fiſh*, perhaps, *a ſprat*, or *pilchard*. (3) *A kind of onion*. (1) Plin. 17, 7. (2) Col. 8, 17. (3) Plin. 19, 6.

* Sardăchātes, is. m. [ex Sarda & Achates] *A kind of agate*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Sardiānus, a, um. adj. *Of Sardis*. § Sardiani balani, *Plin.* 15, 23.

* Sardīna, æ. f. [ita dict. quia apud Italos plurimus] *A kind of fiſh called a fardel*, or *ſardine*, Col. 8, ult. *ubi meus liber* ſardinia.

* Sardius lapis. [quia in Sardiniâ laudatiſſimus naſcitur] *A kind of onyx of a black colour*, called *a carneol*. Plin.

* Sardōus, a, um. adj. & Sardōnius, a, um. [Σαρδῷος, & Σαρδόνιος, Gr.] *Of Sardinia*. ¶ Sardoa herba, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 41. *an herb like ſmallage*, growing in Sardinia, which being biten cauſeth great laughing and grining, and afterwards death. ¶ Sardonius riſus, *a forced laughter*, when in outward appearance one ſeemeth well pleaſed, but at his heart is diſcontented. Ridere γέλωτα σαρδόνιον, *Prov.* ap. *Cic.* ad *Fam.* 7, 25.

* Sardŏnychātus, a, um. adj. *Adorned*, or *ſet, with ſardonyx ſtones*. Lucet ſardonychata manus, *Mart.* 2, 29.

* Sardŏnyches, æ. m. [à ſeq.] (1) *A ſardonyx*. (2) Meton. *A ring with a ſeal of that ſtone*. (1) Denſi radiant teſtitudine totâ Sardonyches, *Juv.* 6, 381. (2) Conductâ Paulus agebat Sardonyche, *Juv.* 7, 154. ☞ *In his locis al.* ſardonychus.

* Sardŏnyx, ўchis. f. [ex Sarda, & ὄνυξ, unguis] *A precious ſtone partly of the colour of a man's nail, and partly of a cornelian colour*, Plin. 37, 6.

* Sargus, i. m. [σάργος, Gr.] *A ſort of fiſh*, Plin. 9, 17.

Sări, n. indecl. *A kind of herb growing about the river Nile, and haveing a hard root, which ſerved ſmiths inſtead of coal*, Plin. 13, 23.

‖ Sărio, ōnis. m. *A ſalmon trout*, Auſon. Moſel. 130. ☞ *Al. leg.* fario, rect. ut videtur.

Sărīſſa, æ. f. *A long ſpear, or pike, which the Macedonians uſed*, Liv. 9, 19. *conf.* Ov. Met. 12, 466.

Sărīſsŏphŏri, ōrum. m. pl. *Soldiers armed with the ſariſſa*, *Liv.* 36, 18. & *Curt.* 4, 15, 13.

* Sarmen, īnis. n. [à ſarpo] *A twig*, or *loping, of a tree*, Plaut. Moſt. 5, 1, 65.

* Sarmentĭtius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, twigs*, or *branches*. (2) ‖ *An epithet*, or *nickname, given to the ancient Chriſtians*. (1) § Cinis ſarmentitius, *Col.* 6, 26. (2) Licèt nunc ſarmentitios & ſemaxios appelletis, quia ad ſtipitem dimidii axis revincti, ſarmentorum ambitu exurimur, *Tert. Apul.* 50.

* Sarmentōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of twigs*, or *branches*, Plin. 25, 11.

* Sarmentum, ti. n. [à ſarpo, ſarpere nam antiqui pro purgare dicebant, *Feſt.*] (1) *A twig*, or *ſpray, of any tree*; *a cuting of a vine for propagation* (2) *The little buſh whereon the grapes hang on cluſters*. (1) Sarmentorum amputatio, *Varr. R. R*, 1, 4. (2) Nova ſarmenta culturâ excitantur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 21. § Sarmentum uvæ, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* ‖ Sarpo, ĕre. ant. pſi, ptum. [ex ἅρπη, falx, ἁρπῶ, falx utor, *Joſ. Scal.* vel. à σαίρω, purgo, verro] *To prune, lop, or cut off, ſuperfluous branches*; *to dreſs vines*, Feſt. ‡ Puto, premo, *Virg.*

* ‖ Sarptus, a, um. part. *Loped, pruned*, or *cut off*. § Sarpta vinea, putata, *i. e.* pura facta, *Feſt.* Sarpta vitis, *Id.*

* Sarrācum, ci. n. [*qu.* ſoracum, à σώρακος, ἅμαξα, *Poll.*] *A wagon*, or *wain, to carry timber, or the like*. Cùm tibi tota cognatio in ſarraco advehatur, *Cic.* ap. *Quint.* 8, 3. Conf. *Vitr.* 10, 1. ¶ ✠ Pigri ſarraca Boötæ, *Charles's-wain*, Juv. 5, 23. *Vid.* Soracum.

* ‖ Sarrānus color. [à Sarra] *Purple colour*, Jun. *conf.* Juv. 10, 38.

* Sarrio, & Sārio, īre, īvi, & ſarrui, ītum, act. [à σαίρω, vel σαρόω, purgo, verro] (1) *To weed corn with a hook, to rake, to harrow*. (2) ‖ *To cut*, or *prune, vines*. (1) Fabam ſarriviſſe tenuem non expedit, *Col.* 11, 2, 9. Ne antè ſarrueris, quàm aſparagus natus erit; ne in ſariendo radices lædas, *Cato*, 161. ℞ Semper occant priuſquam ſarriunt ruſtici, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 5. (2) Ex *Litt.*

* Sarrītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weeding corn with a hook, a hoeing*. Subjungenda deinde eſt ſarritio runcationi, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 12. conf. *Col.* 11, 2.

* Sarrītor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A hoer, a raker*, or *harrower*. (2) ‖ *A botcher*, or *mender of clothes*. (1) Varr. R. R 2, 13. conf. & eund. ib. 1, 29. (2) Non.

* Sarrītūra, æ. f. *A weeding*. § Sarritura frumentorum, *Col.* 4, 26.

Sartāgo, gĭnis. f. [ex שרת משרת, *Idem.* Becm.] (1) *A fryingpan*. (2) § Sartago loquendi, *a farce of bombaſtical diſcourſe*. (1) Terebinthina in ſartagine referventi, *Plin.* 26, 11. conf. & *Juv.* 10, 64 (2) Perſ. 1, 80.

* ‖ Sartè. adv. *Wholely, entirely*, Feſt. ‡ Profùs.

* Sartor, ōris. m. verb. [à ſarcio] *A tailer, a botcher, a mender of old garments, a cobler*. Met. *a contriver*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3. ☞ *Quod vocab. ibid. detorquetur ad notionem ſequentem.*

* ‖ Sartor, ōris. m. verb. [à ſarrio] *A harrower, a hoer*, of corn, peas, &c. *a cuter of vines*, Non.

* ‖ Sartōrium, ii. n. *A cobler's ſhop*, Litt. *ex* Vitr.

* ‖ Sartrix, īcis. f. verb. *A woman tailor*, or *botcher*, Front.

* Sartūra, æ. f. [ex ſarritura] (1) *A weeding, a rakeing*, or *harrowing*. (2) [ex ſarcio] *A mending*, or *patching*. (1) Plin. (2) Jugo, ſi non opus erit novâ ſarturâ, recentia vincula inſerantur, *Col.* 4, 26.

* Sartus, a, um. part. [à ſarcio] (1) *Patched up, ſtitched together*. (2) *Mended, repaired*. (1) Scinduntur tunicæ ſartæ, *Juv.* 3, 254. & *Mat.* Malè ſarta gratia nequicquam coït, & reſcinditur, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 30. (2) § Sartus tectus, *Cic Verr.* 1, 50. ¶ Sarta tecta, *opera publica quæ locantur ut integra præſtentur*; *dicimus autem*, Exigere præſtare, *buildings kept in ſufficient reparation*, Cic.

* † Sâs, *pro* ſuas, *vel* ipſas; ſâm, *pro* ſuam, *vel* ipſam, *Ver. Enn. Pacuv.* &c. dixère.

* Sat. adv. [à ſatis] per Apoc. *Enough, ſufficient, right well*. § Sat fecit officium, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 12. Sat diu, *Cic. Att.* 15, 3. Sat citò, ſi ſat bene, *Cato*. Sat erit mihi, *i. e.* ſufficiet, *Prop.* 2, 29, 3. ¶ Teſtium ſat eſt, *there is witneſs ſufficient*, or *there are witneſſes enow*, Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 19. Sat habeo, *I am content*, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 22.

* Săta, ōrum. n. [à ſero] (1) *Corn ſown, or ſtanding*; *corn fields*. (2) *Blades of corn*. (1) Æther pluviâ ingenti ſata læta diluit, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 325. (2) Cùm primùm ſulcos æquant ſata, *Id. Geor.* 1, 113.

‖ Sătăgens, tis. part. *Being buſy*, or *earneſt*; *beſtiring himſelf*, Gell. 9, 11.

Sătăgeus, i. m. *One that hath, or maketh, enough to do*; *one more buſy than needeth*. Iſtos ſatageos, ac ſibi moleſtos deſcribunt tibi, *Sen. Ep.* 93.

Sătăgĭto, āre. freq. *To be often buſyed*. Nunc agito ſat tute tuarum rerum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 3, 23. per tmeſin.

Sătăgo, ĕre, ēgi. neut. [ex ſat, & ago] *To be buſy*

buſy about a thing, to be in great care about it, to have enough to do, to buſtle and keep a pudder, to over-do, to over-act. ✠ Afer venuſtè Manlium Suram in agendo diſcurſantem, ſalientem, manus jactantem, *&c.* non *agere*, ſed *ſatagere*, dixit Quint. 6, 4. § Is rerum ſuarum ſatagit, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 13. ‖ De re aliquâ ſatagere, *Gell.* 9, 11.

• ‖ Satan, & Satanas, æ. m. [Σατανᾶς, Gr. ab Heb. שטן adverſari, *vel* hoſtem eſſe] *An adverſary, the devil, Satan*, Bibl. *Lat.* Adverſarius.

Sătelles, ĭtis. m. [*à* Syr. סטר latus, *M.* quòd circa latera regnum ſint, id quod ant. latro, *qu.* latero, *Varr.*] (1) *A lifeguardman*, or *yeoman, of the guard*; *a halberdier, a partiſan.* (2) Alſo *an officer, a ſerjeant, a follower, an attendant, an upholder*, or *defender.* (1) Aurum per medios ire ſatellites amat, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 9. (2) ═ Manlius audaciæ ſatelles atque adminiſter ſuæ, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 3. ✥ Jovis pennata ſatelles *i. e.* aquila, *ap. Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 47. ✥ noctis, *i. e.* Heſperus, *ap eund.*

‖ Sătellĭtium, ii. n. *A guard*, Ap. recent.

• Sătias, ātis. f. [*à* ſatietas, per Sync.] *A glut, wearyneſs, plentyfulneſs.* Ubi ſatias cœpit fieri, commuto locum, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 4. Feſſus ſatiate videndi, *Lucr.* 2, 1036. Ad ſatiatem terra ferarum nunc etiam ſcatet, *Id.* 5, 40.

• Săt ăte. adv. *Sufficiently.* Ignis & aëris habendo ſatiatè, humoris temperatè, *Vitr.* 2, 9.

• Sătiātus, a, um, part. *Satisfyed, having enough, gluted, cloyed, ſated.* Satiato Antonio, pœna finita, *Paterc.* 2, 64. § Satiatus ſomno, *Liv.* 2, 65. ludo, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 37. Manus ſatiatæ ſanguine, *Luc.* 5, 243. ſanguinis, *Sil.* 4. 437.

• Sătiēs, ēi. f. *Satisfaction.* Nec finis ſatiéſve, *Sil.* 4. 110. *al.* ſatias.

Sătiĕtas, ātis. f. *Satiety, a glut, a bellyfull, wearyneſs, loathſomeneſs.* ═ Hæc res multùm adfert hominibus ſatietatis, ac faſtidii, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 9. ✠ Deſiderium me tenet urbis, ſatietas autem provinciæ, *Id.* ✠ Mortalibus ſuarum rerum ſatietas eſt, alienarúmque aviditas, *Plin.* 12, 17.

• Sătin' *pro* ſatíſne. *Well enough?* ¶ Satin' ſalvæ? *ſc.* res, *is all well?* Liv. 1. 1. ☞ *Formula in occurſu elegans.* Satin' id tibi placet? *Ter. Eun* 5, 1, 12. *ubi eſt indignantis.*

• Sătio, āre. act. [*à* ſatis, al. *à* σάττω, onero] *To ſatiate*, or *ſatisfy*; *to cloy, ſate*, or *ſade*; *to glut.* Satiat ſemodius cibi turtures, *Col.* 8, 9. Oculos ſatiemus amore, *Prop.* 2, 15, 23. ═ Explere cupiditates, ſatiare odium, *Cic.* in *Part. Or.* 1, 2. § ═ Paſcere, ſatiáque mea tua pectora luctu, *Ov. Met.* 6, 281.

• Sătior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be weary'd, to be cloyed.* Legendo non poſſe ſatiari, *Cic* ═ Nunquam expletur, neque ſatiatur cupiditatis ſitis, *Id. Part. Orat.* 1.

• Sătio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſero] *A ſowing of ſeed, a replanting.* Vere fabis ſatio eſt, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 215. tritici, *Col.* 2, 8.

• Sătira, æ. f. vet. *A ſatire*, or *ſatirick poem.* *Vid.* Satura.

• Sătis. adj. omn. gen. ant. ut potis; it. adv. et, comp. [*ab* ἅλις, vel ἅδος] *Enough*; *as much as one needeth*, or *deſireth*; *ſufficient*; adv *ſufficiently, enough, well enough.* § Dedi ſatis ſupérque pœnarum, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 19. Satis verba facta ſunt, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 27. ¶ Satis habere, *to be ſatisfyed*, Nep. Epam. 8. Terra optima, & operi ſatior, *Plin.* 17, 5. Vincere ſatiùs eſt quàm vinci, *Cic Attic.* 7, 1. Abſtinentiæ erit hoc ſatis teſtimonium, *pro* teſtimonii, *Nep.* in *Epam.* 4.

‖ Sătiſacceptio, ōnis. f. *A takeing to ſecurity*, or *ſufficient ſuretys*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Sătiſacceptor, ōris. m. verb. *He that taketh ſufficient ſurety*, Ulp.

Sătiſaccĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum. act. *To take ſufficient ſecurity*, or *bail.* Si veretur, ut res judicio parata ſit, judicatum ſolvi ſatiſaccipiat, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 13. ☞ *Scrib. etiam interdum diviſè.*

Sătiſdătio, ōnis. f. verb. *A puting in ſufficient ſecurity for performance.* Sunt aliquot ſatiſdationes ſecundum mancipium, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 1.

Sătiſdătum, ti. n. *A bond with ſuretys for the payment of money, or the performance of covenants*; *a recognizance.* Hoc, quod ſatiſdato debeo, peto à te ut ſolutum relinquas, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 6.

Sătiſdo, dĕdi, dătum. act. *To put in ſufficient ſuretys for the performance of covenants.* ¶ Satiſdet damni infecti, *ſc.* nomine, *let him put in ſurety to pay the damage that he hath not ſatisfyed for*, Cic. Verr. 3, 56. ☞ *Leg. & paſſivè, ut* ¶ Satis detur fide meâ, *let my word*, or *honour, be engaged*, Id. Servio, Fam. 13, 28.

Sătisfăciens, tis. *Satisfying, confeſſing.* Vid. Catullum, à quo ſibi verſiculis de Marmurrâ perpetua ſtigmata impoſita non diſſimulaverat, ſatiſfacientem eâdem die adhibuit cœnæ, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 73.

Sătisfăcio, ĕre, fēci. act. (1) *To ſatisfy, to diſcharge, to perform, to give.* (2) *To give ſatiſfaction.* (3) *To pay*, or *diſcharge, a debt any way*; *to own the fault and be ſorry for it.* (4) *To confeſs a charge and beg pardon.* (1) § Officio ſuo ſatisfacere, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 14. In defendendo moroſo homine cumulatiſſimè ſatisfecimus, *Id. Q. fratr.* 2, 2. (2) § Exiſtimationi hominum ſatisfacere, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3, 58. ☞ & per tmeſin; Faciam tamen ſatis tibi, *Id.* Varro ſatis mihi fecit, *Id. Attic.* 2, 21. (3) § Satisfacere alicui in pecuniâ, *Cæl.* ad *Cic. Ep Fam.* 8, 12. pecuniam, *Cato.* de injuriis, *Cæſ.* ¶ Satisfacere fidei, *to make good his word*, Plin. Jun. (4) Nîl in te ſcripſi, Bithynice, credere non vis, Et jurare jubes, malo ſatisfacere, *Mart.* 12, 80. vid. & *Suet. Claud.* 38. & ibi *Caſaub.*

Sătisfactio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſatisfaction, in excuſeing one's ſelf.* (2) *An amends*; *a reparation*, or *ſatisfaction.* (1) Hîc tu etiam me inſimulas, nec ſatisfactionem meam accipis, *Cic. Att.* 4, 6. (2) Luitur homicidium certo armentorum & pecorum numero, recipítque ſatisfactionem tota domus, *Tac. Germ.* 21.

Sătisfactūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſatisfy.* Quaſi pietati ſimul ac religioni ſatisfacturus, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 70.

Sătisfit, fi. fiĕri, actum. imperſ. *To be ſatisfyed.* Vide quommodo ſatisfiat ei, cui ſcis me ſatis fieri velle, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 6 ☞ & per tmeſin; Satis officio meo factum eſſe videtur, *Id.*

‖ Sătiſpræſtātio, ōnis. f. *A puting in ſecurity*, Corn. Cap.

‖ Sătiſpræſto, āre. act. *To be bound with ſurety for payment of money*, or *for the performance of a covenant*, Corn. Cap.

• Sătius. adj. *Better*, *Cic.* *Vid.* Satis.

• Sătīvus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſero] *That is*, or *may be ſown, ſet*, or *planted.* § Sativa myrtus, Plin. 15, 7. ✠ agreſtis, *Id.* ¶ Sativum tempus, *a time fit to ſow*, or *plant, in*, Plin. 19, 8.

• Sător, ōris. m. verb. [*à* ſero] (1) *A ſower*, or *planter.* (2) ✥ *A father, a creator, a begetter.* (1) Silveſtria *vocantur* ad que ſator non acceſſit, *Varr.* § Sator oleæ, *Plin.* (2) § Hominum ſator atque Deorum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 258. ═ Omnium rerum pater & ſator mundus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 34.

• Sătōrius, a, um. adj *Of*, or *belonging to, a ſower*, or *to ſeed.* Col 2, 9.

Satrăpa, æ. m. *vel.* Satrăpes. is m. & ‖ Satraps, ăpis. [vox Perſica. pl. אחשדרפנים ſatrapa; *quaſi* שׁמר אפא apparitor faciei, *M.*] *A great ruler, a peer of the realm, a lord lieutenant of a county, a baſſa, a preſident of a country, a governour.* Σατράπης, ſatrapa, *Vet. Gloſſ.* Mardonius ſatrapes regius, *Nep. Pauſ.* 1. Miratus ceſſare incendia ſatraps, *Alcim. Av.* Quiſque ſedet ſub rege ſatraps, *Sidon.*

Satrăpia, *vel* peia, æ. f. *A province, a country, a dutchy.* Mazeum ſatrapia Babyloniæ donat, *Curt.* 5, 1, 44. ☞ Νομοὺς voc. *Herodot.* præfecturas *Plin.*

• † Sătullo, āre. act. *To fill*, or *glut.* Varr. ‡ Satio.

• † Sătullus, a. um. adj. dim. [*à* ſatur] *Full fed.* § Ut albi ſatulli fiant lacte, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

• Sătum, i. n. [*à* ſero] (1) *A thing that is ſowed*, or *planted.* (2) *The blade of corn on the ground, ſtanding corn.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a Hebrew meaſure, about eighteen quarts.* (1) ✠ Multâ curâ, producuntur ſata ad ſegetem. *Sen.* In omnibus ſatis fructibúſque terræ, *Quint.* 8, 5. (2) Animos tollent ſata, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 350. Dare ſtragem ſatis, & ruinas arboribus, *Id. Æn.* 12, 454. (3) Bibl.

• Sătur, ŭra, ŭrum. adj. [*à* ſatio, *vel* ſatis, *Perot.*] or, comp. (1) *Full fed, that hath his belly full, ſated, gluted.* (2) *Fertile*, or *plentyfull.* (3) *A full*, or *deep, colour.* (1) Cùm ſatura atque ebria es, puer ut ſit ſatur, facito, *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 2, 3. § Satur anſeris extis, *Perſ.* 6, 71. Quò ſaturior lactis agnus celeriter confirmetur, *Col.* 7, 4. (2) Saturi petito longinqua Tarenti, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 197. Turba vernarum ſaturi bona ſigna coloni, *Tib.* 2, 1, 23. (3) Purpura melior ſaturiórque, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 5. § Satur color, *Plin.* 37, 10. & *Virg. Geor.* 4, 335.

• Sătŭra, æ f. [*à* diverſarum rerum ſaturitate, *Diom.*] (1) ‖ *A diſh full of divers ſorts of firſt-fruits, which they offered to Ceres.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a hotchpotch*, or *ga limawfry*; *an olla podrida.* (3) ‖ *A pregnant law, with ſeveral clauſes*, or *branches.* (4) Hence *poems without method, and of various arguments*, were called *ſaturæ*, or *ſatiræ.* (1) Lanx referta multis variiſque primitiis ſacris Cereris inferebatur, & à copiâ, & ſaturitate rei, ſatura vocabatur, *Diom.* l. 3. (2) *Varr.* ap. *Eund.* ubi ſuprà, (3) Satura, quæ uno rogatu multa comprehendit, *Feſt.* Satura, Νόμος πολλα περιέχων, *Gloſſ. Vet.* (4) *Vid.* Satyra.

• Sătŭrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Filled, ſatisfyed, gluted, cloyed, ſated, gorged.* (2) *Full, of a deep colour.* (1) ═ Expletus & ſaturatus, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 42. § Cæde ſaturati leones, *Ov. Met.* 10, 541. Homines ſaturati honoribus, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 8. (2) § Saturatior color, *Plin.* 21, 8.

Sătŭreia, æ. f. & Sătŭreium, i. n. [fort *qu.* ſaporeia, ob magnum uſum in condiendo, unde & apud nos nomen habet, vel *à* ſatyris, quia ad ſalacitatem prodeſt] *Savoury.* Satureia dicta in condimentario genere, *Plin.* 19, 8. ═ Thymbra, cunila, *Id. ib.* Sunt qui præcipiunt herbas ſatureia nocentes Sumere. *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 415.

Sătŭreia, ōrum. pl. n. *Idem.* Improba nec proſunt jam ſatureia tibi, *Mart.* 3, 75.

• Sătŭrio, ōnis. m. *A ſtretch-gut, an over-eater.* ✠ Eſurio venio, non ſaturio, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 24. nempe *ex ſuâ ipſius fabricâ.*

• Sătŭrĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Exceſs, plenteouſneſs.* (2) Alſo *dung, ordure.* (3) Alſo *the godeſs of paraſites.* (1) ═ Saturitas & copia rerum omnium, *Cic.* (2) Fors ſaturitatem emittere, *Plin.* 10, 33. (3) Ita me amabit ſancta Saturitas, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 97. ☞ *Ex ipſius fabricâ.*

Săturnālia, ium, n. pl. *Cic.* *The feaſt of Saturn, kept with jollyty in the month of December*, which was obſerved at firſt only for one day, but afterwards ſeven, and after that for three. Concerning the difference in time of the obſervation of this feaſt, ſee *Macrob. Saturn.* 1, 10. But the womens *Saturnalia*, or *Matronalia*, were on the firſt of March. Scis, puto, veſtra jam venire Saturnalia Martiis Calendis, *Vet. Poëtæ Epigram.*

Sāturnālĭtius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that feaſt.* ¶ Saturnalitiæ nuces, *given, as other preſents uſually were, at that feaſt*, Mart. 5, 31.

Sāturnus, ni. m. *Saturn*, a ſtar ſo called, being one of the ſeven planets. ✠ Saturnum gravem noſtro Jove frangimus. *Perſ.* 5, 50. ¶ ✥ Saturni dens curvus, *a ſickle*, Virg. Geor. 2, 406.

Sāturnius pes. *id quod.* palimbacchius. *A foot in verſe*, conſiſting of two long, and one ſhort ſyllable; *as* vĭrtūtĕ.

• Sătŭro, āre. act. [*à* ſatur] (1) *To fill, to glut, to cram, to ſate*, or *cloy.* (2) *To ſuffice, to be ſufficient for.* (1) § Saturare famem epulis, *Claud. Eid. Phœn.* 13. *Met.* Saturavi invidiam & ſcelus proditorum, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 17. (2) Vid. *Juv.* 14, 166 & deinceps.

• Sătŭror, āri. ātus. paſſ. *To be filled, gluted, &c.* Nec cytiſo ſaturantur apes, nec fronde capellæ, *Virg. Eccl.* 10, 30.

• Sătus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeror] (1) *Planted, ſown.* (2) *Begoten, deſcended, ſprung.* (1) § Frumenta ſata, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 176. Meſſes ſatæ, *Id. Ecl.* 8, 99. (2) ═ Non fortuitò ſati & creati ſumus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 49. § Divinâ ſtirpe ſatus, *Liv.*

* Sătus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A planting, a ſowing, a ſeting to graft on.* (2) *Generation, ſeed, ſtock.* (1) Quid ego vitium ortus, ſatus, incrementa, commemorem? *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. Satui ſemen dederit nemo, *Cato.* (2) = Ex hominum pecudúmve conceptu & ſatu, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 42.

* Săty̆ra, æ. f. [qui cum Græcâ vocali ſcribunt, deducunt *à* ſatyris, quòd in hoc genere carminis res ridiculæ pudendæque ſcribantur, quemadmodum proferri à ſatyris ſolent] *A ſatyr,* a kind of poetry rebukeing vice ſharply, and not regarding perſons; *a lampoon.* Sunt quibus in ſatyrâ videar nimis acer, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 1. ☞ *Vid.* Satira, & ſatura, *nec enim ſatìs convenit inter doctos de ſcriptione.*

* ‖ Săty̆riaſmus, mi. m. [*à* ſatyris] *A continual pruriency to venery,* Med.

* ‖ Săty̆riăſis, is. f. [*ab* eodem] *Idem.*

* ‖ Săty̆rĭcè. adv. *Sharply, and with reproach; ſatyrically,* Litt. unde ignoro.

* Săty̆rĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, ſatyrs,* or *ſatyriſts; ſatyrical.* ✠ Tragico more, aut comico, ſeu ſatyrico, *Vitr.* 7, 5. § Satyrica ſigna, *Plin.* 19, 4.

* Săty̆rion, & Săty̆rium, ii. n. [*à* ſatyris, dict. quos in venerem putres fingunt] *The herb rag-wort, prieſtpintle.* Ubique omnes videbantur mihi ſatyrion bibiſſe, *Petron.* c. 8.

* Săty̆rus, i. m. [σάτυρος, Gr. ab Hebr. שעירים quia piloſi, alias dict. à virili membro, quod vett. Gr. σάθην appell. *Macr.*] *A kind of beaſt like a wild man, a ſatyr,* Plin. 7, 2. § Capripedes ſatyri, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 4.

Sauciātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wounding, a hurting.* Sauciatio quæretur, cùm fugam factam eſſe conſtabit? *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 15.

Sauciātus, a, um. part. *Wounded, hurt, maimed,* &c. *Col.* 11, 1. *Vid.* Saucio.

Saucio, āre. act. (1) *To wound, hurt, cut,* or *gaſh.* (2) *To prune.* (3) Met. *To violate, to hurt.* (1) = Servi nonnulli vulnerantur, ipſe Rubrius in turbâ ſauciatur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 26. (2) § Vites ſauciare, *Col.* 4, 5. (3) Facta & famam ſauciare, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 30.

Saucius, a, um. adj. [de etymo parum conſtat] (1) *Wounded, hurt.* (2) *Cut.* (3) *Drunk.* (4) *Emaſculated, diſabled, enfeebled.* (5) *Melted, diſſolved.* (6) *Greatly grieved.* (1) ✠ Nemo occiſus eſt, neque ſaucius, *Cic.* (2) Trabs ſecuri ſaucia, *Ov. Met.* 10, 372. § Saucia vomeribus tellus, *Id. Met.* 1, 102. (3) Quid dicat neſcit ſaucia Terpſichore, *Mart.* 3, 68. (4) § Saucia vena mero, *Mart.* 4, 66. (5) Glacies ſaucia incerto ſole, *Ov. Met.* 2, 308. (5) § Animo ſaucius, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 17.

Sāvillum, *vel* Suāvillum, li. n. dim. [*à* ſavium, *i. e.* ſuavium] (1) ‖ *A little kiſs.* (2) *Alſo a kind of cake.* (1) Ex vi analogiæ. (2) Cato R. R. 84.

† Sāvium, i. n. *A kiſs,* Plaut. *Vid.* Suavium.

* Saurion, i. n. [*à* Gr. σαύρη naſturtium] *A kind of muſtard,* Plin. 19, 8.

* Saurītes, æ. m. [à σαῦρα lacerta] *A ſtone found in the belly of a green lizard, when cut aſunder with a reed,* Plin. 37, 10.

‖ Saurix, īcis. f. *quæ &* Sōrix. *A kind of night-bird, aſſigned by ſoothſayers to Saturn,* Lex. *ex* Mart.

Sauroctŏnos, ni. m. [*ex* σαῦρος, lacertus, & κτείνω occido] *One of Praxiteles's pieces, repreſenting a boy ſhooting a lizard,* Plin. 34, 8. Mart. 14, 273. *in lemmate.*

Saxātĭlis, is, m. *The name of a ſea-fiſh, a groundling, a kind of gudgeon.* Viridis ſquamis, parvo ſaxatilis ore, *Ov. Halieut.* 109.

Saxātĭlis, le. adj. *That is,* or *liveth, among rocks and ſtones.* § Aves ſaxatiles, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 7. piſces, *Col.* 8, 16. & *Plin.* 9, 15.

Saxētānus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* § Saxetani lacertæ, *Mart.* 7, 77.

Saxētum, ti. n. *A place full of rocks and ſtones.* Quod eſt tam aſperum ſaxetum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret? *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 25.

Saxeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of ſtone.* (2) Met. *Stoney, obdurate, hard-hearted.* (1) § Saxea moles, *Ov. Met.* 12, 283. (2) = Saxeus, ferreuſque es, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 3.

Saxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*à* ſaxum, & fero] *Bearing ſtone, ſtoney.* § Saxifera habena, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 629.

♁ Saxĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſaxum, & facio] *That turneth into ſtone.* Saxificæ ora Meduſæ, *Ovid.* in *Ibin,* 554. § Saxifica Meduſa, *Luc.* 9, 670.

§ Saxifrăga, æ, f. [ita dict. quòd ſaxa frangit] *The herb ſaxifrage, that breaketh the ſtone in the body.* *Vid.* Matthiol. & ſeq.

Saxifrăgum, i. n. *The herb ſaxifrage.* Calculos à corpore mirè pellit frangítque, quâ de causâ potiùs quàm quòd in ſaxis naſceretur, ſaxifragum appellatum, *Plin.* 22, 21.

♁ Saxifrăgus, a, um. adj. *That breaketh ſtones,* or *is broken againſt them.* § Saxifragæ undæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 42. *ex poëtâ.*

♁ ‖ Saxĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. *Engendered of,* or *proceeding from, a ſtone,* Prud. Cath. 5, 7.

Saxōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of ſtones,* or *rocks; ſtoney.* § Saxoſi montes, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 111. turres, *Meſſal. Corv.*

Saxŭlum, li. n. dim. *A little rock,* or *ſtone.* Ithica in aſperrimis ſaxulis affixa, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 44.

Saxum, i. n. [vox Tuſca, *Scal.*] (1) *A great ſtone.* (2) *A rock, a hill.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a kind of earth which groweth by ſleeping.* (1) Ex ſpeluncâ ſaxum in crura ejus incidit, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 3. (2) Qui in amorem præcipitavit pejùs perit, quàm ſi ſaxo ſaliat, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 31. Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia ſaxis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 522. (3) Litt. *ex* Plin. ¶ Stare inter ſacrum & ſaxum, *Prov.* *To be in preſent danger, as at a pit's brink,* &c. *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 84.

S ante C.

Scăbellum, li. n. dim. [*à* ſcamnum] (1) *A footſtool,* or *low ſettle.* (2) *A kind of inſtrument,* perhaps *caſtanets.* (1) ✠ Quia ſimplici ſcanſione ſcandebant in lectum non altum, *ſcabellum,* in altiorem, *ſcamnum,* Varr. L. L. 4, 35. (2) Scabella concrepent, aulæum tollitur, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 27. Magno tibiarum, & ſcabellorum crepitu proſiluit, *Suet. Cal.* 54.

* Scăber, bra, brum, adj. or, comp. [*à* ſcabo] (1) *Scabby.* (2) *Rough, ruged, uneven.* (3) *Filthy, dirty, naſty.* (4) *Fured over, ſcaley.* (1) Oves non fient ſcabræ, & lanæ plus habebunt, *Cato,* c. 96. (2) Scabrâ rubigine exeſa pila, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 495. = Lapis horridior ſcabriórque, *Plin.* 33, 6. (3) Pectus illuvie ſcabrum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 12. *ex poëtâ.* (4) Suet. Aug. 79.

* ‖ Scăber, ri. m. *A ſmith's buttreſs, wherewith he pareth the horſe's hoofs,* Litt. *ex* Vitr.

* ‖ Scăbĭdus, a, um. adj. *Scabby, mangey,* Hier. ⊥ Scabioſus.

* Scăbies, ēi. f. [*à* ſcabo] (1) *A ſcab, a ſcall, a gall,* or *fret; the mange, murrain,* &c. (2) Met. *A tickleing,* or *itching, deſire.* (1) Mala quem ſcabies, aut morbus regius urget, *Hor. A. P.* 453. Vetuſtâ ſcabie levis canis, *Juv.* 8, 34. Turpis oves tentat ſcabies, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 441. Totus grex Unius porci ſcabie cadit, *Juv.* 2, 80. (2) = Scabies & contagia lucri, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 14.

Scăbillum, *ſive* Scăbellum, i. n. *A footſtool.* Scamnum in cubiculo unum, ſcabilla tria, *Cato,* c. 10.

‖ Scăbĭnus, ni. m. *A ſheriff of a town, a clerk of the market, a ſurveyor of buildings, a ſcavenger,* Litt. ſine auct.

* ‖ Scăbiōſa, æ. f. *The herb Scabious,* Off.

* Scăbiōſus, a, um. adj. *Scabby, mangey, itchy, ſcurvy, paltry, naughty,* Plin. 29, 2. & Perſ. 2, 13.

* Scăbĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Roughneſs;* Met. *harſhneſs.* Omnem ſcabitudinem animo delere, *Petron.* 99.

* Scăbo, ĕre, bi. act. [*à* σκάπτω, fut. ſec. σκαφῶ, fodio] *To ſcratch, to claw.* § Scabere caput, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 71.

* Scabiātus, a, um. adj. *Made rough,* or *ruged,* Col. 4, 14.

* † Scabrè. adv. *Roughly, frowningly,* Litt. *ex* Varr.

* ‖ Scabrēdo, dĭnis. f. *Roughneſs, rugedneſs,* Hier. ⊥ Scabrities.

* † Scabreo, ēre. neut. *To be ſcabby, dirty,* &c. *Turneb.* ex *Pacuv.* ⊥ Scaber ſum.

* Scabres, is, *vel* ēi. f. [*à* ſcaber] (1) *Roughneſs, rugedneſs.* (2) † *Naſtyneſs, filthyneſs.* (1) Cryſtallus infeſtatur ſcabre, *Plin.* (2) = Ager periret ſquale, ſcabréque, illuvie, & vaſtitudine, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 761.

* Scabrĭtia, æ. f. (1) *Scabbyneſs, the murrain.* (2) *Roughneſs, rugedneſs, ruſtyneſs, filthyneſs.* (1) *Vid.* Scabritis. (2) § Scabritia genarum, *Plin.* 21, ſub fin. unguium, *Id.* 8, 9.

* Scabrĭties, ēi. f. (1) *Scabbyneſs.* (2) *Roughneſs.* (1) Scabritiem *pecorem* tollere poteſt ſuccus viridis cicutæ, *Col.* 7, 5. (2) Scabrities linguæ in febre, *Celſ.*

* ‖ Scabro, ōnis. m. [*à* dentium ſcabritie] *A ſloven who never waſheth his mouth, nor cleaneth his teeth,* Ulp.

* ‖ Scabrōſus, a, um. adj. *Ruſty, rough, filthy.* Ungues ſcabroſi, *Plin.* 20, 21. *ſed Harduin. leg.* ſcabros. ☞ *Inven. ſaltem op. recent.* Oſſa ſcabroſa, *Veg. Veter.* 4, 27.

* Scabrum, i. n. *Roughneſs, rugedneſs,* Plin. 37, 2.

‖ Scaccārium, ii. n. *The court of exchequer,* Camd. ⊥ Fiſcus.

* † Scæna, æ. f. vett. imitati Æoles, qui pro σκηνὴ σκαινὴ, dicunt, *Priſc.* *Vid.* Scena.

* † Scæptrum, vett. *Vid.* Sceptrum.

* Scæva, æ. f. [*à* σκαιὸς, inſert. digamm.] (1) *The left hand.* (2) *A ſign,* good or bad. (1) Scæva eſt ſiniſtra, quòd quæ ſiniſtra ſunt bona auſpicia exiſtimantur, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5. (2) Bona ſcæva, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 39. ‖ mala, *Feſt.*

* ‖ Scæva, æ. m. [qui ſcævâ, *i. e.* ſiniſtrâ, manu utitur pro dextrâ, cujus dim. ſcævola] *A lefthanded man, one who uſeth his left hand inſtead of his right,* Ulp.

* ‖ Scævĭtas, ātis. f. *Unluckyneſs, perverſeneſs,* Col. *teſte* Litt. certè *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 276.

* Scævus, a, um. adj. [*à* Gr. σκαιὸς; ſcævum, bonum; quòd quæ ſiniſtra ſunt, bona auſpicia exiſtimantur, *Varr.* (1) *Left, ſiniſter, not right.* (2) *Good,* or *lucky.* (3) *Unlucky, untoward.* (4) ‖ *Fooliſh, ſilly.* (1) § Manus ſcæva, *Varr.* (2) Quod dixi ſcævum bonum omen eſt, *Id.* (3) ¶ ‖ Scævi ominis mulier, *an unlucky woman, who hath buryed one huſband already,* Apul. Apol. p. 547. (4) = Scævus profecto, & cæcus animi forem, *Gell.* 12, 14.

Scăla, æ. *vel* Scălæ, ārum. f. plur. [*à* Gr. σχαλὶς, vel *ab* Hebr. סלם, *Canin.*] (1) *A ladder, a pair of ſtairs, greeſes.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the gamut,* or *ſcale, in muſick.* (1) In ſcalarum tenebris ſe abdere, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 15. § Applicare ſcalas parieti, *Liv.* 26, 44. Scalas unas, *Cato,* 13. (2) *Muſic.* ♁ Septem diſcrimina vocum, *Virg.*

Scălāris, re. adj. *Of a ladder.* ¶ Scalaris forma, *a leaning one way, ladderwiſe,* Vitr. 10, 13. ☞ *Subſt.* § Dirigere ſcalaria, *Id.* 5, 6.

* ‖ Scălēnus, a, um. adj. [*à* Gr. σκαληνὴς inæqualis] *A figure, the three ſides whereof are unequal,* Hermol.

Scalmus, mi. m. (1) *A round piece of wood, at which the oars hung by a loop of leather.* (2) Synecd. *A boat.* (1) Navicula duorum ſcalmorum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 38. (2) Scalmum nullum videt, *Id. Offic.* 3, 14.

Scalpellum, i. n. dim. [*à* ſcalorum] *A little knife, a lancet uſed in leting blood.* Cùm ſanæ parti ſcalpellum adhibetur, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 65.

Scalpellus, i. m. dim. [à ſcalper] *Idem.* Si nervum ſcalpellus attigit, *Celſ.* 2, 10.

Scalper, ri. m. [à ſcalpo] *A lancet, any kind of iron inſtrument to make an inciſion*; or *to cut, ſcore,* or *pare, with.* § Scalper exciſorius, *Celſ.* 8, 3.

Scalpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. (1) *To ſcratch, to claw, to ſcrape, to rake.* (2) *To engrave, to carve.* (1) § Scalpere terram unguibus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 26. caput digito, *Juv.* 9, 133. (2) § ‖ Scalpere gemmam, *Diom.* Noſtri memorem ſepulcro Scalpe querelam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, fin. *al.* ſculpe.

Scalprātus, a, um. part. *Made in faſhion of a graveing tool.* § Scalpratum ferramentum, *Col.* 9, 15.

Scalprum, pri. n. [à ſcalpro] *A graveing tool, an inſtrument wherewith a thing is ſcraped.* ¶ Scalprum librarium, *a penknife,* Suet. Vitell. 2, 6. ſutorium, *a pareing knife,* Horat. Sat. 2, 3, 106. fabrile, *a carpenter's chipingax,* Liv. 27, 49. chirurgicum, *a lancet,* Celſ.

Scalptor, ōris. m. verb. *A graver,* or *cuter in metal, a ſcratcher, an etcher,* Plin. 37, 4. *conf.* Vell. Paterc. 1, 17.

Scalptōrium, i. n. *An inſtrument made in form of a hand, to ſcratch thoſe parts of the body which the hand could not reach,* Mart. 14, 83.

Scalptūra, æ. f. *A graveing,* or *carveing, in metal,* or *ſtone*; *a cuting,* Plin. 37, 7. & Vitr. 4, 1, fin.

Scalptūrātus, a, um. part. *Graven, carved, wrought.* § Pavimentum ſcalpturatum, *Plin.* 36, 25.

Scalptūrio, īre, īvi. act. *To begin,* or *be ready, to ſcratch,* or *claw.* Occepit ibi *gallus* ſcalpurire ungulis, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 8. *ubi al.* ſculpturire.

‖ Scalptūro, āre. act. *To engrave.* Hinc ſcalpturatus, *q. v.*

Scalptus, a, um. part. [à ſcalpor] *Engraved, carved, wrought,* or *graven*; *cut with a graveing tool.* ℈ Infabrè ſcalptum, aut fuſum duriùs, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 22. *al.* ſculptum. § Ex ſaxo ſcalptus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 31.

‖ Scalpūlum, i. n. *A little chiſſel,* R. *ex* Vitr.

‖ Scalpūrio, īre, īvi. act. *To ſcratch, to ſcrape,* Non. ⊥ Scalpturio.

Scambus, a, um. adj. *Bowleged*; *that goeth ſhambleing,* or *ſhawling.* *Otho* fuiſſe traditur malè pedatus, ſcambúſque, *Suet. Oth.* cap. ult. = Σκάμβος, ſcaurus, valgus, *Gloſſ. vett.*

Scămillum, li. n. dim. & Scămellum. [à ſcamnum] *A footſtool, a little bench,* Vitr. 10, 15.

Scămillus, i. m. *Idem,* Vitr. 3, 3.

* ‖ Scamma, ătis. m. [σκάμμα, Gr. à σκάπτω fodio] (1) *The pit of the ſtage, where the wreſtlers played their prizes.* (2) Alſo *the wreſtleing itſelf.* (1) De ſcammate egredi, *Hier.* (2) Epiſtates veſter vos ſpiritu unxit, & ad hoc ſcamma produxit, *Tert.* ad *Martyr.* c. 3.

* Scammōnia, *vel* ea, æ. f. & Scammănon, i. n. [à σκάπτω, fodio, quia inteſtina fodit acrimoniâ ſuâ; unde & *Acridia* Latinè dic. *Iſid.*] *An herb of many uſes in phyſick, ſcammony.* Vid. *Celſ.* 5, 6. *Plin.* 24, 15. Quid ſcammonea ad purgandum poſſit? *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 10.

* Scammōnītes, æ. m. [à præced.] *The juice of ſcammony,* Plin. 14, 16.

* Scammōnium, ii. n. [de them. vid. *Scammona*] *The juice of the root of ſcammony,* Plin. 24, 25.

‖ Scamnātus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* per ſcamna diviſus] ¶ Scamnatus ager, *a field runing in length from weſt to eaſt,* as ſtrigatus *was from north to ſouth,* ap. Gromat. ſcript.

‖ Scamnellum, i. n. dim. [à ſcamnum] *Priſc.*

Scamnum, ni. n. [à ſcandendo, *Varr. al.* à Gr. σκάμνον, ap. Iſocr. Βάθρον, ὑποπόδιον] (1) *A pair of ſteps to go to a bed.* (2) *A bench,* or *form.* (3) Alſo *a balk untilled between two furrows.* (4) *Boughs of trees whereby the vine climbeth.* (1) Quia ſimplici ſcanſione ſcandebant in lectum non altum, *ſcabellum*; in altiorem, *ſcamnum,* Varr. L. L. 4, 35. (2) Ante focos olim ſcamnis conſidere longis Mos erat, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 305. (3) Col. 2, 2. (4) Plin. 12, 1.

* ‖ Scandălizo, āre, act. *To offend, to ſcandalize,* Bibl.

* ‖ Scandălum, li. n. [σκάνδαλον, Gr. à σκάζω claudico] *A ſcandal, a ſtumbleing block, an offenſe,* Eccl.

Scandendus, a, um. part. *To be climbed,* or *got up into*; *to be boarded.* Scandenda eſt torvi publica cymba ſenis, *Prop.* 3, 18, 24. Conf. *Manil.* 2, 859.

☞ Scandens, tis. part. *Climbing.* Scandenteſque Gallos è ſummo montis vertice partim armis obruebant, *Juſt.* 24, 8. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 13. & *Sil.* 11, 446.

Scandiāna mala. *A kind of apple,* taken for *winter-goldings,* Col. 5, 10.

* Scandix, īcis. f. [σκάνδιξ, Gr.] *Shepherd's needle, wild chervil, ſtork's bill,* an herb, *Plin.* 21, 15.

Scando, ĕre, di, ſum. [dubiæ originis] (1) *To mount, to climb, to get up.* (2) ‖ *To ſcan a verſe.* (1) ℈ Cùm alii malos ſcandant, alii per foros curſent, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 6. (2) Gramm.

Scandor, i. paſſ. *To be climbed,* Plin. 14, 1. & 2, 16.

Scandŭla. æ. f. *A lath,* or *ſhingle,* ſerveing *inſtead of tiles to cover houſes withal,* Col. 8, 3. Cæſ. B. G. 8, 42.

‖ Scandŭlāca, æ. f. [à ſcando] *A weed which windeth about every thing near it*; *chock-weed, rope-weed,* or *weed-bine,* Feſt. = Helxine, *Plin.* convolvulus, *Id.*

‖ Scandŭlāris, re. adj. *Covered with ſhingles,* or *wooden ſlates.* Tectum ſcandulare conſcendit, *Apul. Met.* 3. p. 87. ☞ *Al. leg.* ſcindularis.

‖ Scandŭlārius, ii. m. *A maker of ſhingles,* or *laths.* In. L. ult. D. de jure immunit.

Scansīlis, le. adj. *That which may be climbed,* or *gone up.* Ficum ſic ſcanſilem fieri, *Plin.* 17, 11. ¶ Scanſilis annorum lex, *climacterick,* Id. 7, 49.

Scanſio, ōnis. f. *A climbing up.* § Scanſio ſonorum, *Vitr.* 6, 2.

Scansōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging,* or *ſerveing, to climbing.* ¶ Scanſoria machina, *an engine to ſcale with,* Vitr. 10, 1. & Veg. 4, 21.

Scantiāna poma [à Scantio inventore dicta] quæ Cato tradit in doliis optimè condi, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 59. § Scantiana uva, quæ & Aminea major, *Id.*

Scantīnia lex. [quæ præpoſteræ veneris uſum coërcebat, ita dict. à Scatinio adverſus quem lata fuit] *A law againſt buggery.* Quòd ſi vexantur leges, ac jura, citari Ante omnes debet Scantinia, *Juv.* 2, 44. vid. *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 7. ☞ *Alii* Scatiniam *hanc vocant à* Scatinio *quodam latore.*

* Scăpha, æ. f. [à σκάπτω, excavo; quòd primùm ex prægrandi arbore excavata fieret] *A ſkiff, a cockboat, a ſhip boat made of a whole tree.* Excipere in ſcaphas, *Liv.* 25, 3. § Scapha biremis, *Hor. Od.* 3. 9. ult.

* Scăphe, es. f. [*ex* eodem] *A kind of hollow veſſel with a gnomon in the midſt, which ſerved for a dial,* Vitr. 9, 9.

* Scăphium, ii. n. [à σκάπτω, excavo] (1) *A chamberpot,* or *cloſeſtool, for women.* (2) *A cup like a boat, a large drinking veſſel.* (3) ‖ *A dial, a kind of veſſel hollow like a baſon, in the midſt whereof a pin,* or *wire, being ſtuck ſhewed what it was a clock.* (4) Some take it for *a ſpade.* (5) ‖ Others *a kind of falſe hair worn by miſſes.* (1) Qui Mentora frangis In ſcaphium mœchæ tuæ, *Mart.* 11, 12. ‖ Ventris causâ habita ſcaphia, *Ulp.* (2) Quibus divitiæ domi ſunt, ſcaphio, & cantharis, batiolis bibunt, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 11. (3) G. *ex* Jun. *Vid.* Scaphe. (4) Scaphium poſitis cùm ſumitur armis, *Juv.* 6, 263. *interp. Eraſmo.* (5) Vid. *Turneb.* 2, ult.

* Scăphŭla, æ. f. *A ſmall boat,* or *wherry,* Vitr. 3, 7.

* Scăphus, i, m. *The hollow of any thing,* Vitr. 9, 9.

Scaptensūla, æ. f. *ſive* Scaptēsūla, *Turn.* [*ex* Σκάπτειν, fodere, vel *ex* Σκαπτὴ, & inſula; ſed al. alit.] *A mine in Macedon out of which metal was dug,* Lucr. 6, 810.

* Scăpŭla, æ. f. [*qu.* ſcaphula, ob cavitatem, *M.*] *The hinder part of the ſhoulders, the ſhoulder blade, the ſhoulders.* Mirabar quod dudum ſcapulæ geſtibant mihi, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 49.

* Scăpŭlāris, re. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the ſhoulder-blades.* ¶ Scapularis ſervus, *one who is conſtantly drubed,* Plaut. Scapularis veſtis, *a mantle to throw over the ſhoulders,* Id.

Scăpus, i. m. [à Σκήπτω, innitor, quia baſi innititur, aut à שבט baculus, ſceptrum, *Becm.*] (1) *The upright ſtalk,* or *ſtem, of an herb.* (2) *The ſhank of a candleſtick,* &c. *as between the foot and the noſe.* (3) *The ſhaft,* or *ſhank, of a pillar, betwixt the chapiter and the pedeſtal.* (4) *The chief poſt of a gate, whereby it is turned into a ſocket both above and beneath,* as they uſe in ſome places. (5) *A ream,* or as others think, *a quire, of paper.* (6) ‖ *The tongue of a balance.* (7) *The ſpindle,* or *main piece, of work, whereabout winding ſtairs do run.* (8) *The poſt,* or *pillar, of a ſtaircaſe.* (9) *The yarn-beam, which in weaveing maketh a noiſe.* (10) ‖ *A knob wherein ſeeds are contained,* as in the poppy. (11) ‖ *The* Penis. (1) Scapus unus centum fabis amictus, *Plin.* 18, 10. § loti, *Id.* aſphodeli, *Col.* (2) § Scapi candelabrorum, *Plin.* 34, 3. (3) § Scapi columnarum, *Vitr.* 3, 3. & ſæpe alibi. (4) Vitr. 4, 6. (5) Plin. 13, 12. (6) Feſt. (7) Vitr. (8) Id. 4, 6. (9) Lucr. 5, 1352. (10) *Vid.* Cœl. 12, 14. (11) Litt. *ex* Virg.

* Scărăbæus, æi. m. [à κάραβος, Gr. *i. e.* vermis in lignis aridis] *The blackfly called a beetle, a May-bug, a chafer,* Plin. 11, 28.

‖ Scărămangis, is. f. *A kind of garment to wear over a coat of mail,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Scărĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A cuting, a lanceing, a ſcarifying.* (2) *The opening of the bark of a tree where it is hidebound.* (1) Sanguis ſcarificatione demitur, *Cel.* 6, 12. (2) Id. 6, 12. *Conf.* & Plin. 18, 17.

* Scărĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. *Scarifyed, rubed.* § Scarificatæ gingivæ, *Plin.* 32, 7.

* Scărĭfĭco, āre. act. ‖ Scărĭfo, *Voſſ.* [à σκαριφεύω, vel σκαριφάω, σκαριφῶ, *i. e.* ξύω, σκάπτω, γράφω, *Heſych.*] *To lance,* or *open, a ſore*; *to ſcarify, to make an inciſion.* (2) Met. *To diſcharge, to aſſuage by ſcarifying.* (1) Radicem ſcarificato, *Cato,* 52. *vid.* & Scarificatio. (2) § Scarificare dolorem, *Plin.* 28, 11.

* ‖ Scărĭfio, ĕri. neut. paſſ. *To be ſcarifyed,* Scrib. Larg. Compoſ. 262.

* Scărītes, æ. m. [gemma quæ ſcari piſcis colorem refert] *A precious ſtone,* Plin. 37, 11.

* ‖ Scarreo, ēre. ant. *Joſ. Scal. i. e.* ſcaber ſum. [fort. à σκίρρος, à ſquammarum piſcium ſimilit.] *To be rough,* Feſt.

* † Scarrōſus, a, um. adj. [à ſcarreo] *Rough, ruged,* Lucil. ⊥ Scabroſus.

* Scărus, ri. m. *Ov. Hor. Petr. Mart.* † Scārus, *Enn.* [à Gr. σκάρος, idem] *A fiſh which feedeth on herbs, chewing the cud like a beaſt, and is of an excellent taſte*; *a ſcar,* or *char,* as it is called in Cumberland. Nunc ſcaro datur principatus, *Plin.* 9, 17. & Scarus principalis hodie, *Id.* 32, ult.

Scătebra, æ. f. [locus unde ſcatet aqua] (1) *The bubbleing,* or *riſeing, up of water out of a ſpring.* (2) *A ſpring, a ſource.* (1) § Fontium ſcatebræ, *Plin.* 31, 10. (2) Scatebris arentia temperat arva, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 110.

‖ Scătebro, āre. neut. *To abound,* Litt. *ex* Col. ⊥ Scateo, ſcaturio.

Scătens, tis. part. *Abounding,* Hor. Od. 3, 27, 26.

Scăteo, ĕre, ui. neut. [*ab* Hebr. שוט diſcurrere, à Chald. שד effundere] (1) *To run,* or *burſt, out*; as water out of a narrow place.

(2) *To be plentyfull, to be full, to abound.* (1) § Si fons vino ſcateat, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 22. (2) Solent neglecta ulcera ſcatere vermibus, *Col.* 6, 16. § Terra ferarum ſcatet, *Lucr.* 5, 42.

‖ Scăteſco, ĕre. incept. *To begin to flow*, Litt. *ex* Oroſ.

Scătīnia lex. *Vid.* Scantinia.

† Scăto, ĕre. neut. *id. quod* ſcateo. = Largiſſimum fontem ſcatere atque erumpere flumen, *Lucr.* 5, 597. ☞ *Sic ille alibi, ut & Plaut. & plerique veteres in hâc inflectione.*

‖ Scătūries, ēi. f. *Abundance*, Perot.

Scătūrīgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of ſprings*, or *ſources; that burſteth out*, or *runeth over.* § Terra ſcaturiginoſa, *Col.* 5, 8.

Scătūrīgo, gĭnis. f. [*à* ſcaturio] *A ſpring, the riſeing up of water, a ſource*, Col. 3, 13.

Scătūrio, īre, īvi. neut. [*à* ſcateo] *To ſtream*, or *guſh, out; to run over*, or *abroad; to flow abroad plentyfully.* Solum quod ſcaturit fontibus, *Col.* 3, 1. ☞ *Scrib.* & ſcaturrio, *vet.*

* Scaurus, i. m. [*à* σκάω, ſeu σκάζω, claudico] *He that hath great ancles bunching out, ſo that he cannot walk faſt; ſtump*, or *club, footed.* Illum Balbutit ſcaurum pravis fultum malè talis, *Hor. Sat.* 3, 1, 48. ubi *Acron.* Scauri ſunt qui extantes talos habent. = ſcambus.

* Scazon, ontis. m. [σκάζων, Gr. *i. e.* claudicans; unde pro verſu iambico, in quo ultimus pes eſt ſpondæus, cujus reſpectu claudicare dicitur, ob tardi pedis ultimi inceſſum; dic. & choliambus, *i. e.* claudus iambus] *A kind of iambick verſe, haveing a ſpondee in the laſt foot*, as thoſe in Perſius's prologue.

Scĕlĕrātè. adv. ‖ iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Wickedly, lewdly, baſely.* Bellum ſceleratè ſuſceptum, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 10. Sceleratiùs ſumere pecuniam, *Aug.* Sceleratiſſimè inſidias machinari, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 64.

Scĕlĕrātus, a, um. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) Part. *Defiled, polluted.* (2) Adj. *Ungodly, wicked, unnatural.* (3) *Naughty, miſchievous, plaguy, cruel, hurtfull.* (4) *Sharp and niping, biteing.* (5) *Unlucky, unfortunate.* (1) § Campus ſceleratus, *Liv.* 8, 15. vicus, *Id.* 1, 48. = Homini poſt homines natos turpiſſimo, ſceleratiſſimo, contaminatiſſimo, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 9. = Ego hunc impurum, & ſceleratum puto, *Id. Attic.* 9, 18. ⌘ Caſtus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 562. (2) ⌘ Facto pius & ſceleratus eodem, *Ov. Met.* 3, 5. ⌘ Flagrabant ſancti ſceleratis ignibus ignes, *Id. Faſt.* 6, 436. = Vox inhumana, & ſcelerata, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3. (3) Mens ſtulta, non ſcelerata fuit, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 100. Ego ſim ſceleratior angue, Nî tibi morte, &c. *Id. Met.* 11, 781. (4) Teritur ſinapis ſcelerata cum illis, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 28. § Sceleratum frigus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 256. (5) ¶ Porta ſcelerata, *the gate by which the Fabian family made an unfortunate expedition*, Flor. 1, 12, 2.

‖ Scĕlĕrĭtas, ātis. f. *Wickedneſs*, Dig. ⸸ Scelus.

Scĕlĕro, āre. act. [*à* ſcelus] *To pollute*, or *defile.* Parce pias ſcelerare manus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 42. Divos ſcelerare parentes, *Catull.* 62, 404.

‖ Scĕlĕrōſè. adv. *Curſedly*, or *abominably*, Perot.

Scĕlĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of lewdneſs, roguiſh, full of roguery.* = Ubi ego illum impium & ſceleroſum inveniam? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 1. Relligio peperit ſceleroſa, *Lucr.* 1, 84.

Scĕleſtè. adv. *Miſchievouſly, wickedly.* = Quæcunque ſceleſtè atque impiè facta eſſent, *Liv.* 24, 25. § Sceleſtè ſuſpicari, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1.

Scĕleſtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* ſcelus] (1) *Wicked, ungracious, miſchievous, naughty, rogueiſh.* (2) *Unhappy, unlucky.* (1) = Facinus ſceleſtum, ac nefarium, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 13. Sceleſtiſſimum te arbitror, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 2. Sceleſto facinori ſceleſtiorem ſermonem addidit, *Liv.* 5, 27. (2) = Ilicet me infelicem & ſceleſtam, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 17. Sceleſtiorem ego annum locando argento fœnori nullum vidi, *Id. Moſt.* 3, 1, 1.

* ‖ Scĕlĕtos, i. m. [σκελετὸς, Gr. *à* σκέλλω, ſicco] *A ſkeleton, a carcaſe, an anatomy*, Med.

* ‖ Scēlio, ōnis. m. [*à* σκυλάω, ſpolio] *A robber, a plunderer.* Homo vafer & magnus ſcelio, *Petr.* c. 5. ☞ *Sed al.* ſcelero, *al.* ſtellio, *ita ut nihil conſtet.*

* Scĕlŏturbe, es. f. [*i. e.* crurum turbatio; *ex* σκέλος crus, & τύρβη turba, *vel* diſſolutio] *The ſcurvy*, or *ſcorby diſeaſe; the ſcorbute*, Plin. 25, 3. *Litt. interpr.* = Stomacace. ☞ Perhaps rather *a paralytick diſorder.*

Scĕlus, ĕris. n. [*à* σκέλλος, perverſus, *Heſych.* unde Batavis, *ſkelium*, vel *à* סכל ſtultitia] (1) *Wickedneſs, lewdneſs, villainy.* (2) *Miſchief, harm, damage.* (3) *A naughty and lewd fellow, a raſcal, a villain, a gallows, a rogue, a drab, a whore.* (1) Infeſtum ſcelus & immane, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 66. = Vitiis & ſceleribus contaminatus, *Id.* = Multa ſcelera & flagitia facere, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 9. = Conſcientia ſcelerum & fraudum, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 19. ⌘ Scis culpam in facto, non ſcelus eſſe meo, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 1, 23. (2) Nec beſtiarum ſolùm ad nocendum ſcelera ſunt, ſed aquarum quoque, ac locorum, *Plin.* 25, 3. (3) Ego tibi iſtam ſceleſtam, ſcelus, linguam abſcindam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 7. vid. & *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 17.

* ‖ Scēma, æ. f. *id. quod* ſchema, *Apul.*

* Scēna, æ. f. [σκηνὴ, Gr. *à* שכן habitare] (1) *A bower*, or *arbour; a ſhadowing place, a pavilion.* (2) *A ſcene, a ſcaffold*, or *ſtage, where plays are acted.* (3) *The parts of acts in plays.* (4) Alſo *ſhow*, or *ſtate.* (1) Silvis ſcena coruſcis Deſuper, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 168. Frondes Simpliciter poſitæ ſcena ſine arte fuit, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 106. (2) Scenæ ſpectacula amantur, *Id. A. Am.* 3, 351. ¶ Scenæ ſervire, *to temporize*, Cic. *ad* Brut. (3) Paſſim. (4) Omitto illa, quæ ſi minùs in ſcenâ ſunt, at certè cùm ſunt prolata laudantur, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 12.

* † Scēnālis, le. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a ſtage.* Scenalis ſpecies patrum, *Lucr.* 4, 77. ☞ *Sed mel. libb. hab.* ſcenaï.

* † Scēnātĭlis, & ſcēnātĭcus, *id. quod* ſcenicus, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 822.

* Scēnĭcè. adv. *Like players on a ſtage*, Quint. 6, 1.

* Scēnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a ſcaffold*, or *ſtage;* or *to a play in comedys.* Artifices ſcenici imitantur affectus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 31.

* Scēnĭcus, ci. m. *A player of comedys*, or *interludes, upon the ſcaffolds; an actor upon a ſtage.* Non dubitavit operam inter ſcenicos dare, *Suet. Ner.* 21.

* Scēnŏgrăphia, æ. f. [σκηνογραφία, Gr. *à* σκηνὴ ſcena, & γράφω ſcribo] *The repreſentation of a ſcene, the draught of a whole houſe, front, ſides and all.* ☞ *Al. leg.* ſciographia, *perperam.* ⌘ *Orthographia* frontis rectæ; *Ichnographia* areæ; *Scenographia* univerſi tecti deformatio, *Salm.*

* ‖ Scēnŏpēgia, æ. f. [*à* σκηνὴ, ſcena, & πήγνυμι, figo] *The feaſt of tabernacles*, kept by the Jews in memory of their travels through the wilderneſs, where they lived for forty years together in tents.

† Scenſa, æ. f. *pro* cœna Sabini. *A ſuper*, Feſt.

Scĕpīnus, ni. m. *A ſeafiſh ſo called*, Plin. 3, 11.

* Sceptĭca, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι, conſiderare, ſpeculari] *The ſceptick philoſophy*, whoſe original was from the academick.

* ‖ Sceptĭcus, a, um. adj. *A ſceptick, a ſeeker in philoſophy.* *Vid.* Gell. 11, 5.

* ‖ Sceptos, i. m. [σκηπτὸς, Gr. *à* σκήπτω cum impetu decido] *A kind of lightening flaſhing on the ground with great force; alſo a meteor falling out of the clouds*, Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 726.

* ✠ Sceptĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* ſceptrum, & fero] *That beareth a ſceptre*, or *mace.* § Manus ſceptriferæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 480. palmæ, *Sil.* 17, 483.

✠ Sceptrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Bearing a ſceptre.* Sceptrigero cum rege, *Sil.* 16, 244.

* Sceptrum, tri. n. [σκῆπτρον, Gr. quod ipſum *ab* שבט, *Id.*] (1) *A prince's*, or *king's, ſceptre; a mace, a commander's ſtaff.* (2) Meton. *Rule, government.* (1) Sedens cum purpurâ & ſceptro, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 26. (2) = Sceptra loci, rerumque capit moderamen, *Ov. Met.* 6, 677. Sic nos in ſceptra reponis? *Virg. Æn.* 1, 257.

* Sceptūchus, *vel* ſceptrūchus, chi. m. [σκηπτοῦχος, Gr. *ex* σκῆπτον, *vel* σκῆπτρον, ſceptrum, & ἔχω teneo] *One holding*, or *bearing, a ſceptre*, Tac. Ann. 6, 33, 3.

* † Schaſtēria, æ. f. [σχαστήρια, *Heſych.*] *A place in the ſhip where they laid up their oars*, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 1, 16. ☞ *Al. leg.* caſteria.

* Schĕda, æ. f. [σχέδη, Gr. *qu.* σχίδη, ἀπὸ τοῦ σχίζειν, *à* findendo] *A ſheet*, or *piece, of paper*, or *parchment; a ſcroll, a leaf.* Enitere ut ſchæda ne qua depereat, *Cic. Att.* 1, 26. Vid. & *Mart.* 5, ult. Excutere omnes ſchedas, *Quint.* 1, 8.

* ‖ Schĕdia, æ, f. [σχεδία, Gr. *ſc.* ναῦς, *Euſt.*] *A ſhip made ſuddenly for a ſhift, a raft with planks and beams pinned together to carry goods on after a wreck at ſea*, Feſt. Lat. Rates.

* ‖ Schĕdiaſma, ătis. n. [*à* ſcheda] *Waſte paper;* alſo *any thing done in haſte*, Litt. *ex* Craſſ.

* ‖ Schĕdĭcus, a, um. adj. *Done ſuddenly*, or *in haſte; extemporary*, Apul. Florid. p. 186. ⸸ Extemporarius.

* ‖ Schĕdion, ii. n. [*à* Gr. σχέδιον *ex* tempore] *A bridge made in haſte for a time*, Bud. Biſſula in hoc ſchedio cantabitur, *Auſon.*

* Schĕdium, ii. n. [*ab* eodem] *An extemporary poem made in haſte, without any care*, or *pains*, Auſon. ⸸ Poëma ſubitum & inconditum, *Feſt.*

* Schĕdŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ſcheda] *A little ſcroll, a leaf of paper, a bill, a ſchedule*, Cic. *ad* Fam. 15, 16.

* Schēma, ătis. n. [*à* σχῆμα, Gr. habitus, quod *à* σχέω, *i. e.* ἔχω, habeo: it. figura rhet.] *A ſcheme, a habit, a figure.* Græci quaſi aliquos geſtus orationis σχήματα appellant, *Cic. Orat.* 25.

* Schēma, æ. f. [*à* σχῆμα, figura] (1) *A faſhion*, or *poſture.* (2) Alſo *a habit, dreſs*, or *garb; a livery.* (1) Exemplar impetratæ ſchemæ, *Suet. Tib.* 43. (2) Quòd ego huc proceſſi cum ſervili ſchemâ, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 117.

* ‖ Schēmătum, i. n. *id. quod* ſchema, *Priſc.*

‖ Schiădeus, i. m. *A ſeafiſh*, R. *ex* Plin.

* Schibbŏleth, indecl. [*ab* Hebr. שבלת, *i. e.* ſpica; dic ergo *Schibboleth*, & dixit *Sibboleth*, Jud. 12, 6.] *An ear of corn.*

* Schĭdia, ōrum. n. pl. [*à* σχίζω, findo] *Chips which carpenters make, ſplinters of wood*, Vitr. 2, 1.

* Schĭdius, a, um. adj. *Cleft, ſplit.* § Tedæ ſchidiæ, *Vitr.* 2, 1.

* ‖ Schiſma, ătis. n. [σχίσμα, Gr. *i. e.* ſciſſura, *à* σχίζω, ſcindo] *A rent, a diviſion in the church, ſchiſm*, Eccleſ.

* ‖ Schiſmătĭco, āre. act. *To divide*, or *ſever*, R. *ex* Dion.

* ‖ Schiſmătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Schiſmatical.* Quo modo diſtinguitur ab *hæretico*, vid. *Aug.* de *Fide*, c. 10.

* Schiſton, i. n. [*ſc.* γάλα, *i. e.* fiſſum lac, *à* σχίζω findo] *The curds of milk, wild curds, when the whey parts from the milk*, Plin. 28, 9.

* Schiſtos, i. f. [*ab* eodem] *A ſtone of a ſaffron colour, eaſy to be cleſt into thin plates*, Plin. 33, 4. & 36, 20.

* Schiſtum, i. n. [*ex eodem themate*] (1) *A kind of alum.* (2) Alſo *a kind of onion.* (1) Concreti aluminis unum genus ſchiſtum appellant Græci, in capillamenta quædam caneſcentia dehiſcens, *Plin.* 35, 15. (2) Id. 19, 6.

* Schiſtus, a, um. adj. *That may be cut, as it were.* ¶ Schiſta ova, *when they are all jelly after three days ſiting,* Plin. 29, 3.

Schœnĭcŭla, æ. f. *al.* Schænĭcŏla. [*qu.* olens ſchœnum, *i. e.* unguentum à ſchœno factum, *Voſſ.*] *A common, painted,* or *daubed, whore,* Plaut. *Vid.* Scal. Conject. *in* Varr. p. 131. *Vid.* Scœnicula.

* Schœnŏbătes, æ. m. [*à* σχοῖνος funis, & βαίνω aſcendo] *A dancer upon ropes, a tumbler,* Juv. 3, 77. ‡ Funambulus.

* Schœnŏbătĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* ars. *The art of dancing upon ropes,* Cœl. *ad* Cic. Epiſt. Fam. 8, 1.

* ‖ Schœnŏbătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to one that danceth upon a rope,* R. *ex* Celſ.

* ‖ Schœnŏpraſum, i. n. [*q. d.* junceum porrum; *ex* σχοῖνος juncus, & πράσον porrum] *Porret,* or *cives,* Dod.

* Schœnos, i. m. [σχοῖνος, Gr.] *A bulruſh.* (2) Particularly *that uſed to perfume wine, oil and other things.* (3) ‖ *A rope,* properly *made of bulruſhes.* (4) *A meaſure of land,* which ſome make four miles, ſome five, ſome ſeven and a half. (1) Hi ſchœni atque hæ arundines ſunt nobis quæſtu & cultu, *Plaut.* (2) Odores vino apti ſunt iris, fœnum Græcum, ſchœnum, *Col.* 12, 20, & 52. (3) *Ex uſu Græc.* (4) Vid. *Plin.* 12, 14. & *Herodot.*

* Schœnum, i. n. [*à* ſchœno factum, quòd eſt peſſimi generis, *Feſt.*] *A cheap, ſorry, ointment made of ſweet ruſhes, which whores uſed to daub themſelves with.* Verſari inter miſeras ſchœno delibutas, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 55.

* Schŏla, æ. f. [*à* Gr. σχολὴ, otium, literarum *puta*] (1) *A ſchool,* or *college.* (2) Alſo *the ſect and opinion of any of the philoſophers.* (3) *A diſputation,* or *diſſertation, an exerciſe at ſchool.* (4) *A place to ſtand and look about one in the bath.* (5) *A gallery,* or *piazza, wherein people uſed to meet for diſcourſe.* (6) ‖ *Bodys of men of ſeveral ſorts.* (1) Hominem audietis de ſcholâ, atque à magiſtro, & literis Græcis eruditum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 22. (2) = Clamabunt, credo, omnia gymnaſia, atque omnes philoſophorum ſcholæ, ſua hæc eſſe omnia propria, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 13. (3) Vertes te ad alteram ſcholam, differes de triumpho, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 25. (4) Vitr. 5, 10. (5) Plin. (6) *Ap. JCC.* & *mediæ ætatis ſcriptores, de quibus opera eſt legere quæ congeſſit* Hen. Valeſ. *ad* Ammian. l. 24.

* ‖ Schŏlarcha, æ. m. [*ex* ſchola, & ἄρχος princeps, them. ἀρχὴ principium] *A ſchoolmaſter,* Hulſ.

* ‖ Schŏlāris, re. adj. *Belonging to ſchool,* Hier. ‡ Ad ſcholam pertinens.

* ‖ Schŏlāris, is. m. *A ſcholar, a ſtudent.* ‡ Studioſus linguarum, artium, philoſophiæ, &c.

* Schŏlaſtĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſcholar,* or *ſchool; ſcholaſtical, ſcholar like, well ſpoken.* (2) *One who goeth to ſchool.* (1) § Scholaſticæ controverſiæ, *Quint.* 4, 2. (2) Plin. Ep. 3, 2.

* Schŏlaſtĭcus, ci. m. (1) *A pleader of feigned controverſys.* (2) ‖ *A true bred,* or *thorough-paced, ſcholar; an excellent oratour.* (3) ‖ Alſo *an advocate,* or *proctor; a pleader.* (1) Plin. Jun. 3, 2. (2) Sulp. Sev. (3) Ap. JCC.

* Schŏliaſtes, æ. m. *A ſcholiaſt, commentator,* or *expoſitor,* uſu fit Latinum voc.

† Schŏlĭcus, a, um. adj. *Scholaſtick, trifleing,* Gell. 4, 1. & Auribus ſcholicâ dape ebriis, *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

* Schŏlium, ii. n. & Schŏlion, i. n. [σχόλιον, Gr. *i. e.* gloſſema, interpretamentum; *à* σχολὴ, doctrina ſcholaſtica, *vel* quòd in ſcholâ ſoleat tradi] *A gloſs, a compendious expoſition, a ſhort comment,* Cic. Att. 16, 7. *ſed Græc. element.*

‖ Schytănum, i. n. *A kind of drug,* or *ſiſe, which maketh gold ſoder take colour,* R. *ex* Plin.

* Sciagrăphia, æ. f. [*ex* σκιὰ, umbra, & γράφω, ſcribo] *A platform,* or *deſcription, of the whole frame; the firſt rude draught of a thing, a profile.* Sciagraphia frontis & laterum abſcedentium adumbratio, *Vitr.* 1, 2.

* ‖ Sciămăchia, æ. f. [*ex* σκιὰ, umbra, & μάχη, pugna] (1) *A counterfeit fighting.* (2) *A private ſcholaſtick exerciſe.* (1) *Gell.* 13, 22. *Latinè* umbratilis pugna; *qualem deſcripſit* Virg. Æn. 5, 563. & *deinceps.* ✠ Vera arena, *Juv.* (2) *Eleganter huc reſpexit Juvenalis,* 7, 173. Ad pugnam qui rhetorica deſcendit ab umbrâ.

* Sciăthēras, æ. m. [σκιαθήρας, Gr. *ex* σκιὰ umbra, & θήρα captura] *The pin of a dial, that which with its ſhadow ſheweth the hours,* Vitr. 1, 6. *Lat.* Indagator umbræ, *vertente ipſo.*

* Sciăthērĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the pin of a dial,* or *haveing ſuch a pin to it.* ¶ Sciathericum horologium. *a ſun dial ſet on a wall,* Plin. 2, 76. = Solarium, *Cic.*

* ‖ Sciătĭca, æ. f. [per Aphær. pro Iſciatica, *ab* ἰσχιὰς, Gr. coxendicis dolor] *A diſeaſe in the hips,* Med. *Vid.* Iſchias.

* ‖ Sciătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Troubled with the ſciatica,* or *hipgout,* Veg. ‡ Iſchiacus.

* † Scībĭlis, le. adj. *That may be known,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ☞ Freq. ap. Philoſophos.

* † Scībĭtur. *It ſhall be known,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 5.

* † Scībo, *pro* ſciam, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 59.

‖ Scībōnes, um. f. pl. *A ſort of weapons,* Gell. 10, 20.

* Sciens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Knowing, witing.* (2) *Dexterous, ſkilifull.* (3) *For the nonce,* or *of purpoſe.* (1) ¶ Faciam te ſcientem quicquid hujus fecero, *make you acquainted,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, fin. Providens atque agendi ſciens, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 88. (2) Quis Pompeio ſcientior unquam? *Cic.* pro *L. Manil.* 10. § Regendæ reipub. ſcientiſſimus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 49. Sciens citharæ, *Hor.* (3) Nugator ſciens, *Plaut.* = Ne te ſciens prudénſque eò demittas, unde exitum vides nullum eſſe, *Id.*

* Scienter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè. ſup. (1) *Knowingly, ſkillfully.* (2) *Witingly, on ſet purpoſe.* (1) = Peritè & ſcienter dicere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 2. Eò ſcientiùs aggerem cuniculis ſubtrahebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 20. (2) Scientiſſimè Etruria de cœlo tacta animadvertit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 41.

* Scientia, æ. f. (1) *A knowing,* or *knowledge.* (2) *Science, ſkill.* (1) ✠ Non ſcientiâ comprehendere, ſed conjecturâ proſequi, *Celſ.* ✠ Futurorum malorum ignoratio utilior eſt quàm ſcientia, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 9. (2) = Cognitione naturæ, & ſcientiâ beati ſumus, *Id.* in *Orat.* § Medicinæ ſcientia, *Id. Fam.* 4, 5. artium, *Id.* de *Div.* 2. = Magorum diſciplina & ſcientia, *Id.*

Scĭlĭcet. adv. [*i. e.* ſcire licet] (1) *You may be ſure.* (2) Ironicè, *I warrant you.* (3) *Truly, doubtleſs, yea marry.* (4) *That is to ſay, to wit, what?* (1) Sed iſtum exorant, ſuam eſſe aſſimilet, *CL.* Scilicet facturum me eſſe, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 17. vid. & *Act.* 4, 8. & 5, 1. (2) Scilicet is ſuperis labor eſt, &c. Virg. Æn. 4, 379. Id populus curat ſcilicet, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 14. (3) Tam ego homo ſum, quàm tu. *M.* Scilicet, ita res eſt, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 83. (4) Videam, obſecro? quem? *CH.* Hunc ſcilicet, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 9.

Scilla, æ. f. *A kind of herb called a ſea onion,* or *ſea leek; a ſquill;* alſo *a ſhrimp,* or *prawn,* Plin. 19, 5. *Vid.* Squilla.

Scillĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the ſea onion;* or *wherein it is ſteeped.* § Acetum ſcillinum, *Plin.* 23, 2. ‡ Squilla.

Scillītes, æ. m. *Steeped,* or *ſeaſoned, with ſea onion.* ¶ Scillites acetum, *vinegar of ſquills,* Plin. Vinum ſcillites, *Col.* 12, 33.

Scillītĭcus, a, um. adj. *Infuſed with ſquills,* Plin. 23, 2.

Scillītus, a, um. adj. *Made of ſquills,* Auſon. Ep. 4. 67.

* ‖ Scimpŏdion, ii. n. [σκιμπόδιον, Gr. *i. e.* κλινίδιον μονοκοίτιον, *Heſych.* dim. à σκίμπους, *idem;* quod *ex* σκίμπω, *vel* σκίμπτω innitor, & ποῦς pes] *A little couch, bench,* or *low bed, to lie on, which held but one at table.* *Lat.* Lectulus.

Scĭn' *pro* ſciſne? *Do you know?* Paſſim ap. Comic.

* Scincus, i. m. [*à* Gr. σκίγκος, corr. ſtincus] *A kind of crocodile,* or *newt, about the river Nile,* Plin. 8, 25.

* Scindens, tis. part. (1) *Cuting, ſlaſhing.* (2) Met. *Divideing, diſtributeing.* (1) Verbera ſcindentia corpus lacerum, *Sil.* 1, 172. (2) ✣ Scindens artem Theodori, *Juv.* 7, 177. *teaching rhetorick.*

* Scindo, ĕre, ſcĭdi, † ſcĭſcĭdi, ſeſcĭdi, & ſciſſum. act. [*à* σχίζω, fut. ſec. σχιδῶ, & inſerto *n,* ſcindo] *To cut, to ſlaſh, to rend; to tear,* or *pull, in pieces.* (2) *To cut,* or *break, off.* (3) *To divide.* (4) *To cut off, to deſtroy utterly,* or *to break open.* (5) *To till, to plough.* (6) *To refreſh, to renew.* (1) § Scindere latus flagello, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 183. ¶ Scindere penulam, *to be earneſt with one to ſtay,* Cic. Attic. 13, 33. (2) Scidit Atropos annos, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 3, 128. § Comam ſcindere, *Id.* (3) Mare ſcindit terras, *Lucr.* 3, 61. In ſinus ſcindit ſeſe unda reductos, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 165. Scidit ſe ſtudium, *Quint.* (4) Scindunt proceres Pergamum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 130. (5) § Solum ſcindere, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 399. humum, *Ov.* (6) Nolo commemorare, ne ſcindam ipſe dolorem meum, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 15.

* Scindor, i. ſſus. paſſ. (1) *To be cut.* (2) *To be cleft.* (3) *To be divided.* (4) *To be interrupted.* (1) Hanc epiſtolam cur non ſcindi vellem, cauſa nulla eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20, ult. (2) Cuneis robur fiſſile Scinditur, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 182. (3) Scinditur ſtudia in contraria vulgus, *Id. Æn.* 2, 39. (4) Verba fletu ſcinduntur, *Ov. Ep.* ex *Ponto,* 3, 1. *Vid.* Scindo.

* Scindŭla, æ. f. [*à* ſcindo, vel à Græc. σκινδαλμὸς, Ἰδίως σκινδαλμοὺς καλοῦμεν τὰ λεπτότατα τῶν ξύλων, *Ariſtoph. Schol.*] *A ſhingle,* or *ſcindle, to cover houſes with inſtead of tiles,* Vitr. ☞ *Scrib.* & Scandula, *quod vid.*

* ‖ Scindŭlāris, re. adj. *Covered with ſhingles,* or *ſcindles,* Apul. *al.* ſcandularis, *qu. v.*

* Scintilla, æ. f. [igniculus propriè qui è ſilice quaſi ſcinditur, al. *à* Gr. σπινθὴρ, *qu.* ſpintilla] (1) *A ſpark of fire, a ſparkle.* (2) Met. *A remnant,* or *relique.* (1) Silicis ſcintillam excudit Achates, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 178. (2) § Scintilla belli, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 6.

* Scintillātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſparkleing,* Plin. 20, 9.

* Scintillo, āre. neut. *To ſparkle.* Cùm teſte ardente viderent Scintillare oleum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 392. Ut ſcintillant oculi! *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 77. § Scintillat ſidus, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 464. Conf. 9, 567.

* Scintillŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little ſpark;* Met. *a rudiment, the firſt dawning.* Scintillulas virtutum in pueris videmus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 15.

‖ Scinyps, y̆phis. m. pl. Sciny̆phes, [כנים *Exod.* 8.] *al. corr.* cinifices, *al.* ciniphes, *al.* ſcinipes, Gr. σκνίπες. *A kind of gnat,* Sulp.

* Scio, īre, īvi, tum. act. [*ab* ἴσκω, *i. e.* ἴσημι, per Metath. quod ab Hebr. שכה imaginari, videre, *M.*] (1) *To know* by himſelf, *or* information. (2) *To be ſkillfull in.* (3) ‖ *To ordain, to order, decree,* or *appoint.* (1) ✠ Oblivíſci quod ſis interdum expedit, *Publ. Syr.* ✠ Tu, pol, ſi ſapis, quod ſcis, neſcis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 55. Quæ tamen ſcito ſcire me ex hoc, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 47. (2) § Scire Græcè, *Cic.* Latinè, *Id.* *nempe per ellipſin, auctore Donato.* *Eodem modo.* § Scire fidibus, *Ter.*

Omnes linguas ſcit, *Plaut.* Scire tuum, *pro* ſcientiâ tuâ, nempe more Græco, *Perſ.* 1, 27. (3) *Litt.* ex *Liv.* ☞ *Scibam* in imperfecto, & *Scibo* in fut. ſæpe occ. ap. comic. & interdum alios.

• Scior, īri. paſſ. *To be known,* &c. = Nihil certum ſciri, nihil planè cognoſci & percipi poſſe, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 51. Neque hoſtium an ſociorum eſſent ſatis ſciretur, *Liv.* 25, 38.

• ‖ Sciogrăphia, æ. f. *A deſcription of the whole frame of a building, with the conveyance of every room,* Hermol. ☞ *Scrib.* & ſciagraphia, *quod vid.*

• † Sciŏlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à ſcius] *One who thinketh he knoweth more than he doth, a ſcioliſt, a ſmatterer* in any knowledge, *Litt.* ex *Plaut.* certè *Front.* 3, 13, 6.

• ‖ Sciŏmantīa, æ. f. [*ex* σκιὰ umbra, & μαντεία divinatio] *The calling up of ghoſts by magick,* Comm. Horr.

• ‖ Sciŏpŏdes, um. m. pl. [*ex* σκιὰ umbra, & πὺς pes] *A people of Æthiopia, who in hot weather cover themſelves with the ſhade of their feet,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

• Sciŏtērĭcon, i, n. pot. Sciăthērĭces, is. m. *ſc.* horologium, [à σκία, umbra, & θηράω, indago] *A ſun dial,* Plin, 2, 76. ☞ *De ratione conficiendi ſciothericâ, vid.* Vitr. 1, 6.

• Sciŏthērĭcus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Sciathericus.

• Scīpio, ōnis. m. [à σκήπτω, innitor] (1) *A walking-ſtaff, a cudgel, a crutch.* (2) Alſo *the ſtalk of a grape.* (1) Quem, pol, ego jam hoc ſcipione, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 22. ☞ *Ab hâc notione Scipionum gens.* (2) *Col.* de *Arb.* c. 8.

• Scīrōma, ătis. n. [de them. *vid.* Schirroma] *The hardneſs of any thing,* as of the liver, &c. Plin. 25, 8. ☞ *Rect.* ſcirroma.

• Scīron, ōnis. m. *The north-weſt wind peculiar to the Athenians,* Plin. 2, 47.

Scirpea, æ f. *A dung-pot,* or *baſket, made with rods and ruſhes,* Ov. Faſt. 6, 680. *ubi al.* ſirpea; vid. & *Varr. L. L.* 1, 31.

‖ Scirpētum, i. n. *A ruſh bed,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Scirpeus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, bullruſhes,* Ov. *Vid.* Scirpea.

‖ Scirpĭces, um. pl. m. *Inſtruments made with teeth like a ſaw, which, being drawn with oxen, pluck up by the roots flags and other weeds growing in meadows,* R. *ex* Col.

Scirpĭcŏla, æ. f. *A little hook wherewith ruſhes are cut;* alſo *uſed in pruning of vines,* Cato, 11.

Scirpĭcŭlum, li. n. *A baſket,* or *hamper, of ruſhes,* or *twigs.* Vimine textum Scirpiculum, *Col.* 10, 30. § Scirpiculis ferre roſam, *Prop.* 4, 2, 40.

Scirpŭlus, i. m. *A little bullruſh, a little weel of bullruſhes,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2.

‖ Scirpo, āre. act. unde Scirpor, paſſ. *To bind,* or *wind, with bullruſhes,* or *other like things.* = Scirpea una virgis ſcirpatur, id eſt, ſcirpando colligatur, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Scirpŭla, æ. f. *A kind of vine,* Plin. 14, 3. & Col. 3, 2.

Scirpus, i. m. [*id. quod* ſirpus, inſerto *c, ſc.* ſcirpo; ligo, vincio, colligando implico] *A ruſh without a knot, a bullruſh uſed for mats, wicks of candles,* &c. *Plin.* 16, 38. ¶ Nodum in ſcirpo quærere, *to ſtumble upon plain ground,* Prov. *ap.* Enn. & Terent.

• Scirrhōma, ătis. n. [à σκιῤῥόω, induro] *Hardneſs in the liver,* Plin. 25, 8.

• Scirrŏphŏrion, ōnis. m. *Gaza.* [Σκιῤῥοφοριὼν, Gr.] menſis qui *Lat.* dicitur *Maius.*

• Scirrus, i. m. [à Gr. σκίῤῥος, tumor] *A hard ſwelling in the ſkin,* Celſ. & Plin. 7, 15.

• Sciſcĭtans, tis. part. *Enquireing.* Initio hujus belli ſciſcitantibus Delphis oracula, *Juſt.* 2, 11.

• Sciſcĭtātus, a, um. part. *Enquireing.* Revocatum quendam à vetere exilio ſciſcitatus, quidnam ibi facere conſuêſſet, *Suet. Calig.* 28.

• Sciſcĭtor, āri. dep. [*qu.* freq. à ſciſco] (1) *To enquire, demand,* or *aſk.* (2) *To be informed.* (1) Epicuri ſciſcitabar ex Velleio ſententiam, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 7. Mathematicum ſciſcitatus eſt, quis eum maneret exitus? *Suet. Domit.* 13. (2) Quicquid eſt procul hinc licet, quid ſit, ſciſcitari, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 10.

• Sciſco, ĕre, īvi, ītum. act. [à ſcio] (1) *To enquire.* (2) *To determine, ordain,* or *decree; to vote; to give his voice,* or *ſuffrage; to make a law.* (1) Accurro, ut ſciſcam quid velit, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 17. (2) ⌘ Quæ ſciſeret plebs, aut quæ populus juberet, *Cic.* Rogationes plurimas propter vos populus ſcivit, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 23.

• ‖ Sciſſa in ano, [à *part.* ſciſſus] *Clefts,* or *chaps, about the fundament,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

• Sciſsĭlis, le. adj. [à ſcindo] *That may be cut,* or *cleft.* Alumen ſciſſile, *Celſ.* 6, 11.

• ‖ Sciſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting,* &c. *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 6, 29.

• Sciſſor, ōris, m. verb. *A cuter up of meat, a carver,* Petron. Arb. c. 36, 5.

• Sciſsūra, æ. f. *A cut, a cleft, a rent,* or *chap; a notch, the parting of a ſtream.* Pennæ inſectis omnibus ſine ſciſſurâ, *Plin.* 11, 28.

• Sciſſus, a, um. part. [à ſcindor] (1) *Cut, rent, torn.* (2) *Parted, divided.* (3) *Broken, bruiſed.* (1) § Sciſſa comam, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 478. Sciſsâ gaudens Diſcordia pallâ, *Id. Æn.* 8, 478. (2) Viſcera diverſis ſciſſa ferantur equis, *Ov.* in *Ibin,* 280. (3) Sciſſum alumen ſpargatur, *Col.* 6, 13.

• Sciſſus, ûs. m. *A cuting, cleaveing, rending,* or *tearing.* Sciſſu materiæ defatigatus, *Varr.*

• Scĭtāmentum, i. n. [*i. e.* ſcitum edulium] (1) *A kind of meat of a pleaſant taſte.* (2) ‖ Met. Alſo *a grace in diſcourſe.* (1) Aliquid ſcitamentorum de foro obſonari, *Plaut. Menæch.* 1, 3, 26. (2) Gell. 18, 8.

• Scĭtans, tis. part. *Aſking.* Cauſam viæ ſcitantibus infit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 511.

• ‖ Scĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſearcher,* or *enquirer,* Amm. 18, 9. ┼ Percontator.

• Scītè. adv. ‖ ius, comp. ‖ ſſimè, ſup. *Cunningly, trimly, daintyly, bravely, prettyly.* Nimiùm ſcitè ſcitus es, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 1, 1. Scitiùs arbitrari, *Gell.* 4, 11. Scitiſſimè diſcurſus obire, *Apul. Met.* 9. ┼ Commodè, venuſtè, literatè, *Cic.*

• † Scīto, āre. ant. act. *id. quod* ſcitor.

• Scītor, āri. dep. [à ſcio, ſcitum] *To aſk, enquire,* or *demand, things ſecret and unknown.* § Scitari aliquid ab aliquo, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 60. ex aliquo, *Plaut.* = Ardemus ſcitari & quærere cauſas, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 105.

• Scītu. abl. qui ſolus reſtat. *By an order,* or *decree.* Neque ſenatus juſſu, neque populi ſcitu, *ap. Cic. Attico,* 4, 2.

• ‖ Scītŭlè. adv. *Wittyly, finely,* Apul. Met. 7. ┼ Scitè.

• Scītŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à ſcitus] *Pretty, neat, trim, gallant, brave, fine.* Forma ſcitula atque ætatula, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 3.

• Scītum, i. n. [à ſciſco] *An ordinance, a ſtatute, a decree, a ſentence,* properly *of the commons.* ⌘ Volumnio ex ſenatûs conſulto, & ſcito plebis prorogatum imperium eſt, *Liv.* 10, 22.

• Scĭtūrus, a, um. part. [à ſcio] *About to know.* Superbè reſpondiſſe, niſi incepto deſiſteret brevì ſciturum, quis ipſe eſſet, *Curt.* 7, 1, 16. conf. *Liv.* 29, 27.

• Scītus, a, um. part. & adj. [à ſcio] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Knowing, ſkillfull, wiſe.* (2) *Prudent.* (3) *Cunning, crafty, waggiſh.* (4) *Courteous, civil.* (5) *Pleaſant, deſireable.* (6) *Gallant, jolly, goodly.* (7) ‖ Alſo *fair, beautyfull.* (1) Non ſum ſcitior, quæ hos rogem, *Plaut. Ciſtell.* 4, 2, 12. Neſſus adit, membriſque valens ſcituſque vadorum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 108. (2) Scitum eſt periculum ex aliis facere tibi quod ex uſu ſiet, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 36. (3) § Scitus ſycophanta, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 8. (4) Nullum ſcitum te ſcitiu' 'ſt, *Id. Caſin.* 3, 1, 11. (5) Oratio optima, & ſcitiſſima, VENI illò ad cœnam, *Id. Stich.* 1, 3, 31. (6) Scitus puer natus eſt Pamphilo, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 6. (7) Mulierculæ formæ ſcitioris, *Lampr.* in *Commodo.*

• Sciūrus, i. m. [Gr. σκίουρος, ἀπὸ τῆς σκιᾶς τῆς οὐρᾶς, *i. e.* ab umbrâ caudæ] *A ſquirrel,* Plin. 8, 38.

• Scius, a, um. adj. *Skillfull.* § Scius omni artificio, *Hygin. Fab.* 92. Mulieres plùs ſciæ, *Petron.* c. 63.

• ‖ Sclērōſis, is. f. [à σκληρὸς durus] *A hard tumour,* or *ſwelling, of the ſpleen,* Macer.

‖ Sclōdia, æ. f. [humile ploſtellum] *A ſledge,* Turn.

‖ Scloppētum, i. n. [à ſcloppo, ſive ſono, quem edit, cùm diſploditur] *A muſket,* or *gun; a pop gun,* Jun.

Scloppus, i. m. *al.* ſclopus, *ſed rect.* ſtloppus [vox ficta à ſono] (1) *A ſound made with puffing of the cheeks.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a harquebuſs, a hand-gun, a piſtol,* or *ſnaphaunce; a boy's pop-gun.* (1) Nec ſcloppo tumidas intendis rumpere buccas, *Perſ.* 5, 13. (2) Ap. hodiern.

• Scŏbīna, æ. f. [à ſcobe, *Varr.*] (1) *A graver which bowyers uſe to ſhave bows withal; a file wherewith roughneſs is made ſmooth.* (2) ‖ Alſo *ſcrapeings,* or *fileings.* (1) § Scobina fabri, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Litt.* unde non dicit.

• Scobs, ſcŏbis. f. [ant. in recto ſcobis, *qu.* ſcabis, quia ſcabendo deteritur] *Any manner of powder,* or *duſt, that cometh of ſawing, fileing,* or *boreing; ſawduſt, pinduſt.* § Scobs elimata, *Plin.* 34, ult. Eburnea ſcobis, *Col.* 7, 10. Cùm ſanitas inferioris partis ſcobe cognita eſt, *Celſ.* 8, 3.

† Scœlum *pro* Cœlum, *Sabini,* Meurſ.

† Scœna *pro* cœna, *Sabini,* Meurſ.

† Scœnĭcŭla, æ. f. [ut ſit id. quod cœnicula, *i. e.* lutulenta, ex imitatione Sabinorum, quibus ſcœnum *pro* cœnum; unde ſcœniculus, a, um; ut *ab* annus, anniculus; vel à ſchœno vulgari unguento, *Varr. L. L.* 6.] *A dirty drab,* Plaut. *Vid.* Schœnicula.

† Scœnum *pro* cœnum, *Sabini,* Meurſ.

• Scōlēcia, æ. f. [à vermiculorum ſpecie dict. *ſc.* à σκώληξ, vermis] *A kind of ruſt,* or *canker, found on copper; verdigriſe,* Plin. 34, 12.

• Scōlēcion, ii. n. [*ab* eodem] *A kind of ſcarlet worm,* Plin. 24, 4.

• ‖ Scŏlius, a, um. adj. [à σκολιὸς, Gr. tortuoſus; ita dict. quòd à primo inceptum, nequaquam à proximo, ſed ordine flexuoſo, ultro citroque, exciperetur, *Scal.*] *Winding, crooked.* ¶ Scolium carmen, *an epithalamium.* § Scolius pes; à ſcolio, citharæ genere, *the ſame with* amphibrachys; ut tĕnēntŭr, *Diom.*

• ‖ Scŏlŏpax, ācis. [σκολόπαξ, Gr.] (1) *A woodcock, a ſnite.* (2) Alſo *the ſawfiſh, a ſea ſnite.* (1) Ariſt. Hiſt. Anim. 9, 8. (2) Geſn.

• Scŏlŏpendra, æ. f. [à σκόλοψ, *i. e.* palus præacutus, ſive χάραξ, quoniam geſtat, *qu.* σκόλοπα ἐν τῇ οὐρᾷ, *i. e.* corniculum ſeu palum, in extremo] (1) ‖ *A venemous inſect haveing eight feet, and a peeked tail.* (2) Alſo *a certain fiſh, which caſteth out his bowels, untill the hook wherewith he is taken, be out, and this being done, he ſucketh them up again.* (1) Theophr. 7, 11. (2) Plin. 9, 43. & 32, 11.

• ‖ Scŏlŏpendria, æ. f. [*ex* eodem themate] *Harts-tongue,* Offic.

• ‖ Scŏlŏpendrium, ii. n. [à foliorum inciſuris referentibus ſcolopendræ pedes, *Dioſc.*] *A kind of herb called ceterach,* or *ſtonewort; finger-fern, miltwort,* Apul. de herb. 4, 47. & 56, 92. = Aſplenium.

• Scŏlȳmos, i. m. [ita dict. quòd ſpinis ſit σκολιὸς, *ſc.* aſper] *An artichoke,* Plin. 22, 22.

• Scombrus, & Scomber, bri. m. [à σκόμβρος, Gr. *idem.*] (1) *A kind of fiſh called a herring* by ſome; but by others *a mackrel; a kind of tunny.* (2) ‖ *A dolt,* or *ſimpleton.* (1) Laudatiſſimi ſcomber, ſalpa, ſparus, &c. Plin. 31, 11. *Vid.* & omnino eundem, 31, 8. ¶ Heſperius ſcombri temperat ova liquor, *the choiceſt garum,* or *pickle,* Mart. 13, 40. (2) Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* ‖ Scōmma, ătis. n. [Σκῶμμα Gr. ex ἔσκωμμαι, præt. paſſ. à Σκώπτω cavillor] *A ſcoff, a mock, a jeer, a flout*, Macr. Sat. 7, 3. *Lat.* Cavillum.

* Scōpa, æ. f. *A beſom*, Bibl. ¶ Scopia regia, *butchers-broom, milfoil*, Plin. 25, 5.

* Scōpæ, ārum. pl. f. [à ſcobe, quòd iis ſcobem verrimus, *Perot.*] (1) *A broom, beſom, or bruſh*, to ſweep houſes withal. (2) Alſo *the tops of herbs, or trees, in handfulls.* (3) ‖ *Wiſps of ſtraw*, &c. *for ſoldiers to ſhoot, or fling, at.* (1) Munditias volo fieri hîc, ferte huc ſcopas, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 3, 23. § Scopis verrere, *Petron.* 34. (2) Plin. 24, 15. (3) G. *ex* Veg.

* ‖ Scōpārius, ii. m. *He that ſweepeth the houſe.* Ulp. ⊥ Qui ſcopis verrit.

* ‖ Scōpētum, i. n. *A broomfield, or the place where broom groweth*, Alex. ab Alex.

* Scōpio, ōnis. m. [à ſcoparum ſimilit.] *A cluſter, or bunch, of grapes with the ſtalks*, Cato, c. 113. = Scipio, *Col.*

* ‖ Scōrpo, āre. act. *To ſweep, or make clean.* Et ſcopebam ſpiritum meum, *Pſal.* 77, 7. Hugo. *al. leg.* ſcopebam. ⊥ Purgo.

* ‖ Scops, ſcōpis. f. [à Σκώπτω, quòd geſtibus ridiculis aucupis ſaltationes eorum imitantis capiantur, niſi potiùs, quod ait Athenæus, l. 9. ipſum Σκώπτομαι ab hâc ave dicatur] *A kind of night-birds*, Hom. or *dottrels*, Ariſtot. ☞ *De hâc omnino vid. doctiſſimam reverendi, & mihi amiciſſimi, viri Edm. Chiſhull in* Del Teſoro Britannico, *diſſertationem.*

* ‖ Scoptŭla aperta; opera, *Col. al.* Scōpŭla operta [à ſcapula, *vel* ſcopulus] *The ſhoulder-blades.* ☞ *Rectiùs meus liber, nî fallor*, ſcutula operta, *Celſ.* 8, 1.

* Scōpŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little beſom; a bruſh which painters, or pargeters, uſe; a ſcrubing bruſh*, Cato, 26. Col. 12, 18.

* Scōpŭlōſus, a, um. adj. [à ſcopulus] (1) *Full of rocks, or ſhelves.* (2) Met. *Difficult, dangerous.* (1) = Scopuloſa & abrupta loca, *Plin.* 6, 18. (2) = Intelligo quàm ſcopuloſo, difficilique loco verſer, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 11.

* Scōpŭlus, i. m. [à σκοπέω quòd inde procul σκοπεῖν proſpicere poſſumus, *Heſych.*] (1) *A high rock, a ſhelf in the ſea.* (2) *Danger.* (3) Dim. à ſcopus, *a mark to ſhoot at.* (1) Æneas ſcopulum conſcendit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 184. Ter ſcopuli clamorem inter cava ſaxa dedêre, *Id. Æn.* 3, 566. ¶ ✤ *Met.* Ire ad ſcopulum, *to periſh*, Liv. ¶ Geſtare ſcopulos in corde, *to be hardhearted*, Ov. Met. 7. 33. (2) Navem ad ſcopulos appellere, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 9. (3) Suet. Dom. 19.

* ‖ Scōpus, i. m. [à σκέπτομαι, diſpicio, conſidero] (1) *A mark, butt, or prick, which men ſhoot at; the white.* (2) Met. *An end, deſign, aim, or purpoſe; a ſcope.* (1) Græcè tantùm, Ἔπεχε νῦν σκοπῷ τόξον, *Pind. vid. tamen* ſcopulus, n. 3. (2) Neutri σκοπὸς eſt ille, ut beati ſimus, *Cic. Att.* 8, 10. Propoſitum Græci σκοπὸν vocant, *Macr.* ¶ Scopus uvæ, *the buſhy ſtalks which grapes hang on in cluſters*, Varr. *Sed. al. leg.* ſcapus.

‖ Scorbūtus, i. m. *A diſeaſe called the ſcurvy*, Med.

* Scordălus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* ferox, *Gl. Iſid.* al. à σκὼρ, ſtercus, ut, ſign. ſordidus, al *qu.* ſcorodalus, à σκόροδον, allium; qui allium [oboleat, ut loq. *Plaut.*] (1) *Huffiſh, vapouring, ſwaggering.* (2) ‖ *Naſty, rank, ramiſh, ſtinking of garlick.* (1) Eumolpum excludo, redditoque ſcordalo vice, &c. Petr. c. 95. *interpr. Iſid.* Tullius Cimber & nimius erat in vino, & ſcordalos, *Sen. Ep.* 83. = Ingenium ſcordalum & ferox, *Suet. Aug.* 65. Cod. Salm. (2) Scordalus, homo alliatus, & illuvie ſqualoreque fœdus, ſordidus, impurus, *Gloſſ. Petron.*

‖ Scordiſcārius, ii. m. *A ſaddler*, Gl. Phil. ⊥ Ephippiarius.

* Scordium, ii. n. [ἀπὸ τοῦ Σκορόδου, *i. e.* ab allio, cujus odorem refert & acrimoniam] *An herb called water germander*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Scōria, æ. f. [à Σκὼρ, ſtercus, *quod* fit ferri ſtercus, ut voc. *Scrib. Larg.*] (1) *Dreſs, the refuſe of metal tryed by the fire.* (2) ‖ Alſo *miſery.* (1) Quæ è catino jactatur ſpurcitia, in omni metallo vocatur ſcoria, *Plin.* 33, 4. (2) = Sordibus & ſcoriâ patiar tabeſcere tali, *Virg.* in *Ceir.* v. 249. *ubi vel contra etym. corripit primam, vel diſſyllab. vocem facit.*

Scorpæna, æ. f. *A kind of fiſh*, Plin. 32, ult.

‖ Scorpĭdion, ii. n. dim. *A little engine to ſhoot poiſoned arrows, or darts, with*, Amm

* Scorpio, ōnis. m. & Scorpius, i. m. [Σκορπίος Gr.] (1) *A ſcorpion*, an animal haveing ſeven feet, and which ſtriketh with his tail. (2) *One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.* (3) *A ſea fiſh.* (4) *An herb like a ſcorpion's tail*, good againſt the ſting of that venomous creature. (5) Alſo *an engine, being a kind of croſs bow to ſhoot ſmall envenomed arrows, or darts.* (6) *A whip, or ſcourge, haveing plummets of lead at the ends of the cords.* (7) ‖ Alſo *a heap of ſtones ſet up for a mere, or boundary.* (1) Scorpionis cauda ſemper in ictu eſt, *Plin.* 11, 25. Metuendus acumine caudæ Scorpius, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 163. (2) Seſe emergens oſtendit ſcorpius altè, *Cic.* in *Arat.* 317. Sol ingreditur Scorpium 14 Cal. Novembris, *Col.* Cùm ſit Luna in Leone, Scorpione, &c. Plin. 17, 24. (3) *Id.* 32, 11. (4) *Id.* 22, 15. & 16, 27. (5) Scorpione transjectus concidit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 25. (6) Plin. 7, 56. (7) *Sicul. Flacc. edit. Gæſ. p.* 4, & 6.

* ‖ Scorpiōnārius, ii. m. *He that ſhooteth in a croſs bow*, ex analog. *Jun.*

* Scorpiōnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a ſcorpion*, Plin. 20, 1.

* Scorpītes, æ. m. [Σκορπίτης Gr. à Σκορπίος] *A precious ſtone of the colour, or ſhape, of a ſcorpion*, Plin. 37, 11.

* Scorpiūron, ri. n. & *al.* Scorpiūrus, i. c. g. [Σκορπίουρος Gr. herba ſic dict. quòd ſcorpii caudæ ſimilis; ſc. ex Σκορπίος ſcorpius, & οὐρὰ cauda] *An herb haveing ſeeds, flowers, or leaves, like a ſcorpion's tail*, and good againſt its ſtingings; *ſcorpion-wort*, Plin. 22, 21.

* Scorpius, ii. m. *Vid.* Scorpio.

Scortātor, ōris. m. verb. *A whoremonger, a wencher, a hunter of harlots.* § Scortatorum cohors, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 11.

‖ Scortātus, ûs. m. *Whoreing*, Apul. Met. 5, ſub fin.

Scortea, f. [*ſc.* veſtis] *A leather cloak uſed by travelers to keep off the rain*, ſuch as poſtilions now uſe. Scortea δερματοχιτὼν, *Vet. Gloſſ.* Ad ſubitas nunquam ſcortea deſit aquas, *Mart.* 14, 130.

‖ Scortes, um. f. pl. *The cods of a man, or beaſt; or the ſkin of the cods*, Feſt.

Scorteum, i. n. [*ſc.* veſtimentum] *A leather coat, or cloak.* ✠ Quid expectas, ut homines ad penulas diſcurrerent, aut ad ſcortea? *Sen. Q. N.* 4, 6.

Scorteus, a, um. *Made of hides, or ſkins, of leather.* Scorteum pulvinum ſubjicere, *Celſ.* 8, 12. Scorteum faſcinum inferere alicui, *Petron.* c. 138.

Scortillum, i. n. *A little, or young, whore; a miſs*, Catull. 10, 3.

Scortor, āri. dep. *To go a whoreing, to haunt brothels, to wench*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32.

Scortum, i. n. [cujus etym. multùm vexatur] (1) ‖ Properly *the hide, or ſkin, of a beaſt.* (2) *A harlot, a common whore, a drab*, a bona roba. (1) *Feſt.* ¶ Scorta humecta, *raw, or wet, hides*, Amm. (2) Clodius ſecum ſemper ſcorta, ſemper exoletos, ſemper lupas ducebat, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 21.

* Scŏtia, æ. f. [à Σκοτία, Gr. obſcuritas] *The rundel in the bottom of a pillar*, Vitr. 4, 3.

* ‖ Scŏtōma, ătis. n. [à Σκότος, tenebræ] *A giddyneſs, or dizzyneſs, dazzleing the ſight; a vertigo, or ſwiming in the head.* *Lat.* Vertigo.

* ‖ Scŏtōmātĭcus, a, um. adj. *He that is troubled with a giddyneſs, ſtaggering, or ſwiming, in the head; dizzy.* Quibus ſubitæ vertigines obſervantur, quos Σκοτωματικοὺς Græci dicunt, *Scrib. Larg. Compoſ.* 6.

‖ Scrăceo, ēre, neut. [vox à ſono ſcreantis] *To hawk, to ſpit*, Scal.

† Scractia, æ. f. [à ſcrateo, *i. e.* χρέμπτομαι. ſcreo, *Joſ. Scal.*] *A deſpicable baggage*, Varr. *Al. leg.* ſcrantia, ſcranctia, & ſcratia.

† Scrapta, æ. f. *id. quod* ſcractia, *quod vid.*

Scraptia, æ. f. *A drab, or quean*, Plaut. *id. quod* ſcractia.

‖ Screa, ōrum n, plur. ant. [quæ quis ſcreat] *Tough phlegm, clots of ſpittle which we fetch up with coughing*, Feſt.

‖ Screābĭlis, le. adj. *That may be ſpitted out*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

† Screātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Heming, or hawking*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Screātor, ōris. m. verb. *A hawker, or hemer*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

Screātus, ûs. m. *A ſpitting, hawking, or heming.* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132.

Screo, āre. act. [*ab* Heb. רק *Aven.*] *To reach in ſpitting, to hawk*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 32.

* Scrība, æ. m. [*ſcribæ* librarii, qui rationes publicas ſcribunt in tabulis, *Feſt.*] (1) *A writer, an amanuenſis.* (2) *A ſcribe, a ſecretary, a town-clerk.* (1) Poſſem de ſingulis ad te rebus ſcribere, ſi M. Tullius ſcriba meus adeſſet, *Cic. Ruſo, Fam.* 5, 20. (2) Scribæ Prætorii, Cenſorii, Pontificales, Ædilitii, Quæſtorii, Auguſtales, &c. *ap. idon. auct.* ☞ *De hoc ordine vid.* Cic. *in* Verrem, 3, 79. *conf.* & Nep. Eumene, c. 1. ‖ Scriba publicus, *a publick notary*, Cic. *in* Verr.

* ‖ Scrībātus, ûs. m. *A ſecretaryſhip, or clerkſhip*, Cod. ⊥ Scribæ munus.

* Scrībendus, a, um. part. *To write, or be writen.* § Legibus ſcribendis, *Suet. T. Ner.* 2.

* Scrībens, tis. *Writeing, a writer.* Hærentibus in conjecturâ viris, ſoror regis Leonidæ conſilium ſcribentis invenit, *Juſt.* 2, 10.

* † Scrībillo, āre. act. [à ſcribo] *To ſcribble*, Varr.

* Scriblīta, æ. f. [à ſcribo, quòd notis quibuſdam ſignata, & quaſi ſcripta eſſet, *Turneb.*] *A tart, a wafer*, Mart. 3, 17. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* ſtriblita, & ſtrebita, *Cato*, 78.

* † Scriblītārius, ii. m. *A maker of tarts*, Afran. *ap.* Non.

* Scrībo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [à γράφω, præpoſito *ſ*, ut à γλύφω, ſculpo] (1) *To write.* (2) *To compoſe, or make, a ſpeech, book*, &c. (3) *To deſcribe.* (4) *To inſtitute, to appoint.* (5) Alſo *to paint, to limn, or draw.* (1) § Scribere ſuâ manu, bene, velociter, officiosè, pluribus, § ad aliquem, *Ciceroniana ſunt.* ¶ Scribere milites, *to liſt them*, Plaut. ſupplementum militibus, *to recruit them*, Cic. dicam alicui, *to enter his action*, Id. nummos, *to give a bill of exchange*, Plaut. notis, *to write ſhorthand*, Quint. vento & aquâ, *to forget*, Catull. (2) § Orationes ſcribere, *Cic.* poëmata, *Hor.* ✠ Meliùs putant ſe poſſe dicere quàm ſcribere, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* (3) Quî magis licet currentes ſervos ſcribere? *Ter. Prol. Eun.* 36. (4) Solon Athenienſium leges ſcripſit, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Am.* 15. ¶ Scribere aliquem hæredem, *to make him his heir*, Id. Offic. 3, 24. (3) Scripſit & Apollinem & Dianam & matrem Deûm, *Plin.* 35, 13.

* Scrībor, i. paſſ. *To be writen*, &c. Cic. de *Div.* 1, 54.

* ‖ Scrībo, ōnis. m. *A ſecretary*, Anaſtaſ. ⊥ Scriba.

‖ Scrīniārius, ii. m. *A maſter, or clerk, of the rolls*, Salm. *ex* vett. Inſcriptt.

Scrīnium, ii. n. [*qu.* ſecernium, locus in quo ſecernuntur pretioſa & ſecreta] (1) *A caſket, a coffer*, &c. wherein jewels, or other ſecret things, are kept. (2) *An eſcritoire, deſk, or cupboard; a caſe to put books, or paper, in; a ſkreen, or ſhrine.* (1) Plin. 7. 29. (2) Librariorum ſcrinia, *Catull.* 14, 11. Compilare ſcrinia alicujus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, ult. retegere, *Juv.* ¶ ‖ Scrinii magiſter, *the maſter of the rolls*, Lampr.

* ‖ Scrīpium, i. n. vet. codd. *pro* ſcriptulum. *A ſcruple*, the 24th part of an ounce. Drachmæ ſcriplum ſi adjecero, fiet ſextula, *Fann.* de *Pond.* Scriplum, γράμμα, σταθμὸς, *Vett. Gloſſ. Vid.* Scriptulum.

* ‖ Scriptĭlis, le. adj. *That may be writen.* Litera eſt initium ſcriptilis vocis, *Vel. Long.*

• Scriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The act of writeing.* (2) *The exerciſe of writeing.* (3) *A ſtyle, a compoſition.* (1) Lippitudo impedit ſcriptionem meam, *Cic. Att.* 10, 19. (2) Nulla res tantùm ad dicendum proficit, quàm ſcriptio, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* (3) Controverſia ſcriptionis genere nata, *Id.* § Philoſophæ ſcriptiones, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, ult.

• Scriptĭto, āre. freq. *To write often,* or *much.* = Hæc ad me ſcribas velim, vel etiam ſcriptites, *Cic. Att.* 7, 12.

• ‖ Scrīptlum, i. n. per Sync. *pro* Scriptulum, *Chariſ.*

• † Scripto, āre. freq. *pro* ſcriptito. *To write often.* Aut ego lecto, Aut ſcripto, quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 12. ☞ *At ſi legas,* Aut ego, ſcripto Aut lecto, quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo, *diſparent hæc verba, in participia migrantia, ſuntque abl. caſus abſol. poſ.*

• Scriptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A clerk, a ſcrivener.* (2) *A writer, a maker of a book, an authour.* (1) Domeſticarum rerum ſcriptores, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 4. (2) Scriptores Græci & Latini, *Id. Attic.* 12, 19. ¶ Legum ſcriptor, *a law maker,* Id. *pro* Domo, 18.

• Scriptōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, belonging,* or *ſerveing to, writeing.* § Calamus ſcriptorius, *Celſ.* 5, 28, 12. ‖ Scriptorium atramentum, *Id.* 6, 4. ☞ *Sed. Al. leg.* ſutorium.

• Scriptŭlum, i. n. *The third part of a dram, a ſcruple, the twenty fourth part of an ounce,* Varr. ☞ *Dic.* & ſcriptlum, & ſcripulum, & ſcripium.

• Scriptŭlum, i. n. (1) *A thing writen, a writeing.* (2) *A letter.* (3) *A work, a book, a poem.* (4) *A clerkſhip.* (1) § De ſcripto dicere, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 13. Moris erat quanquam præſentem ſcripto adire, *Tac.* l. 5. (2) Debueram ſcripto certior eſſe tuo, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 4. (3) Optima ſcripta Græcorum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 28. (4) Ex Nævianis ſcriptis intelligi poteſt, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 15.

• Scriptūra, æ. f. [*à* ſcribo] (1) *A writeing,* (2) *The writeing,* or *makeing, of a book.* (3) *The ſtyle,* or *manner, of writeing* of any authour. (4) *An inſcription.* (5) Alſo *the fee which foreſt-men take for cattle that graze and are fed in the foreſt.* (6) *The tribute paid to the publick for grazeing of cattle in common paſtures,* which was ſet down in books of account; *the revenue of publick dutys let to farm.* (1) Diurna actorum ſcriptura, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 3, 2. (2) Hæc non recipit enarranda hic ſcripturæ modus, *Paterc.* 2, 52. Reliquum ſcripturæ conſumetur in exemplis, *Ad. Herenn.* (3) = Fabulæ tenui oratione, & ſcripturâ levi, *Ter Phorm. Prol.* 5. (4) Statua ætatem ſcripturâ indicat, *Paterc.* 2, 61. (5) Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 40. (6) Terentius in portu, & ſcripturâ Aſiæ operas dedit, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 10.

• ‖ Scriptūrārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a writeing; a regiſter, a record.* ¶ Scripturārius ager, *a publick paſture let to farm,* Feſt.

• † Scriptūrārius, ii. m. *A clerk that writeth books of accounts for baliffs; the chief clerk of auditours,* or *receivers;* particularly *he who took account of cattle that grazed in common paſtures, and received the rents of them for the publick uſe,* Non. *ex* Lucil. *interpr. Bud.*

• ‖ Scriptŭrio, īre, īvi. deſider. *To have a deſire,* or *to begin, to write,* Sid. Ep. 7, 18.

• Scriptūrus, a, um. part. *About to write.* Scripturum patri, ut placatus legionum preces exciperet, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 29, 2.

• Scriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Writen.* (2) *Painted.* (3) *Appointed.* (1) Scripta ad eum mandata remittunt, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 10. (2) *Plin. Vid.* Scribo, n. 5. (3) Scriptum proferre diem, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 190.

• ‖ Scriptus, ûs. m. verb. *A writeing; the office of a ſecretary,* or *clerk,* Gell. 6, 9.

• ‖ Scrīpŭlum, i. n. unde ſcriplum, *pro* ſcriptulum, omiſſo *t.* *A ſcruple in weight,* Chariſ. *Vid.* Scriptulum.

† Scrīto. āre. neut. *Scritare* ab eo, qui ſiſtit ægrè, *Varr.* ubi *Scal.* leg. *ſtritare;* à terendo, tritare, & *ſ* præpoſ. antiquo more, ſtritare. *To halt,* to *limp,* Ex Litt.

Scrŏbĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little ditch,* or *furrow,* Col. 4, 15.

Scrobs, ſcrŏbis. f. & Scrŏbis, is. d. g. *A ditch, dike, furrow,* or *ſlough.* Scrobis fieri debet latus, *Col.* 5, 6. Profundos ſcrobes fieri, *Id.* 4, 1. Contenti bipedaneâ ſcrobe, *Id. ibid.*

Scrōfa, æ. f. [quòd gaudeat ſcrobes facere, *V.*] (1) *An old ſow that hath had pigs more than once.* (2) *The ſurname of a Roman family.* (1) Scrofa in ſuâ quæque harâ, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. Scrofa fœcundior albâ, *Juv.* 6, 176. (2) Tremellius Scrofa. ☞ *De diverſâ cujus cognominis ratione,* vid. *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. & *Macr. Saturn.* 1, 6, fin.

Scrōfĭpaſcus, i. m. *A feeder of old ſwine, a ſwineherd,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.

Scrōfŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ita dict. quòd ſues præcipuè hoc morbo vexantur.* (1) ‖ *A little pig.* (2) *The king's evil, a wen in the throat.* (1) Litt. *ex* Plin. (2) *Celſ.* 5, 38.

‖ Scrōfŭlāria, æ. f. [ſic dict. quòd ejus eſu ſcrofæ delectantur] *The herb blind nettle, pilewort,* or *figwort,* Jun.

Scrōtum, i. n. [per Metath. *à* ſcortum, *i. e.* pellis] (1) ‖ *An old ſhoe, a leather bag.* (2) *The cod wherein the ſtones are.* (1) Cujac. (2) Celſ. 7, 19.

Scrūpĕdus, a, um. adj. *That goeth hardly,* or *with pain; ſhambleing,* vid. *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. & *Gell.* 1, 3.

Scrūpeus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſcrupus] (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, little ſtones.* (2) † Alſo *coarſe, ſharp.* (1) § Spelunca ſcrupea, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 238. vada, *Sen. Agam.* 558. (2) § Scrupeus victus, *Litt. ex Plaut.* ſed addubito.

Scrūpi, ōrum. pl. m. *Cheſs play.* ¶ Scruporum duodecim luſus, *the game of draughts,* Quint. 11, 2.

Scrūpōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of little gravel ſtones, ruged.* (2) *Difficult, ſcrupulous.* (1) Meus victus ſcrupoſam commeat viam, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 82. § Scrupoſa ſaxa, *Luc.* 5, 675. (2) § Ratio ſcrupoſa, *Lucr.* 4, 526.

Scrūpŭlāris, re. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the third part of a dram,* Plin. 23, 8.

Scrūpŭlātim. adj. *By retail, by piecemeal,* Plin. 22, 24.

Scrūpŭlōſè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Scrupulouſly, difficultly, curiouſly, exactly, exquiſitely.* Minùs ſcrupuloſè probantur, *Col.* 9, 8. Scrupuloſiùs tractabo ventus, *Plin.* 2, 46. § Scrupuloſiſſimè requirere, *Col. Præf. operis.*

Scrūpŭlōſĭtas, ātis. f. *Scrupuloſity, anxiety, niceneſs, exactneſs,* Col. 11, 1, in fin.

Scrūpŭlōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ‖ ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Full of little gravel ſtones.* (2) Met. *Scrupulous, curious, full of doubts.* (3) *Nice, preciſe.* (1) § Scrupuloſæ cotes, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 14. Suûm pabulo *caſtaneæ* gignuntur, ſcrupuloſâ corticis intra nucleos ruminatione, *Plin.* 15, 23. (2) Miraris quòd tot volumina, multáque in his tam ſcrupuloſa, homo occupatus abſolverit? *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5, 7. Scrupuloſiſſimo cultu, inſolentiſſimo ſpretu Deos negligere, *Apul.* de *Deo Socr.* p. 668. (3) Ventorum paulò ſcrupuloſior obſervatio, *Plin.* 18, 33.

Scrūpŭlum, i. n. (1) *The third part of a dram, a ſcruple.* (2) Alſo *a meaſure of land containing a hundred feet ſquare.* (1) Neque argenti ſcrupulum eſt ullum, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16. Quinque marathri ſcrupula, *Ov.* de *Med. fac.* 92. *al.* ſcrypula, *corr.* (2) Col. R. R. 1, 1.

Scrūpŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* ſcrupus] (1) *A little hard ſtone falling ſometimes into a man's ſhoe, and troubleing him in traveling.* (2) *A doubt, difficulty, trouble, a ſcruple.* (3) *A ſcruple* in weight, *the third part of a dram, and twenty fourth of an ounce.* (4) Alſo *a meaſure of ground containing a hundred feet ſquare,* that is, ten in breadth, and as many in length. (1) *Analogicè, ſed deſider. auct.* (2) = Injectus eſt hominibus ſcrupulus, & quædam dubitatio, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 28. (3) Eadem gens nullum ante ſcrupulum argenti habuit, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 9. (4) Varr. 1, 10. & Col. 1, 1.

Scrūpus, i. m. (1) ‖ *A little ſharp ſtone, a piece of ſtone, a chalk ſtone.* (2) *A cheſs man, a table-man, a draught-man.* (3) ‖ Met. *A doubt; a doubtfull, hard,* or *dark, queſtion; a riddle, a nice tickliſh point,* (1) Scrupus ſola creber iniqua Aſperat, *Aven.* (2) § Duodecim ſcrupis ludere, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 50. *Sed MSS.* ſcriptis. In luſu duodecim ſcruporum, *Quint.* 11, 2. (3) Gell. 12, 6.

Scrūta, ōrum. pl. n. [*qu.* ſcrota, *vel* ſcorta] *Old garments, frippery, lumber; old traſh,* or *trumpery; broken ſtuff, that is allmoſt paſt uſeing;* alſo *little images made in paſte.* Vilia vendens Scruta, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 65. *ubi vid. Torrentium.*

Scrūtans, tis. part. *Searching.* Scrutantes ferro abdita terraï, *Lucr.* 6, 809. Conf. *Stat. Theb.* 9, 244. *Sil.* 7, 273.

† Scrūtārius, ii. m. *A ſeller of old ſtuff, traſh,* or *trumpery; a broker.* Scruta ut vendat ſcrutarius laudat, *Lucil.* ap *Gell.* 3, 13.

‖ Scrūtārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, frippery,* or *brokeage.* § Scrutariam facere, *ſc.* artem, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 110.

Scrūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſearching, an enquiry,* or *reſearch,* Sen. *de* Vitâ beat. 13.

Scrūtātor, ōris. m. (1) *A ſearcher,* particularly *of ſuch as come before princes.* (2) *A diligent ſeeker, a rummager.* (1) Suet. Claud. 35. (2) § Pelagi ſcrutator Eoï *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 92. *a fiſher,* or *diver.* ¶ Scrutator pallidus auri, *a diger of a gold mine,* Luc. 4, 298.

† Scrūtillus, i. m. *The belly of a ſwine ſtuffed,* or *farced,* Feſt.

‖ Scrūtĭnium, i. n. *A ſearch, a ſcrutiny, a reſearch,* Apul. Met. ſub fin. ⸸ Inquiſitio, inveſtigatio, *Cic.*

† Scrūto, āre. neut. ant. *Non.* id. quod

Scrūtor, āri, ātus ſum dep. [*à* ſcrutis: *q. d.* ſcruta eruere] (1) *To ſeek, to ſearch diligently, to trace out; to follow by the track,* or *ſcent;* as hounds do. (2) *To examine, to ſift.* (3) *To pry into.* (1) *Vid.* Non. 7, 6. Ἐρευνῶ, ſcruto, rimor, *Vet. Gloſſ.* = Scrutatur veſtigia domini, atque perſequitur canis, *Plin.* 8, 40. (2) = Non te excutio, non ſcrutor, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 34. (3) Arcanum nec tu ſcrutaberis ullius unquam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 37.

‖ Sculna, æ. m. *A judge,* or *arbitrator; he who holdeth the ſtakes,* or *judgeth of a wager,* Varr. ☞ *Sed inter ſordida repoſuit hanc vocem* P. Lavinius, *teſte* Gell. 20, 11. ⸸ Sequeſter.

• Sculpendus, a, um. part. *To be engraved,* or *carved,* Plin. 36, 4. *Vid.* Sculpo.

• Sculpens, tis. part. *Engraveing.* Sculpentem faciet ſanctis laquearia templis, *Manil.* 5, 504.

• Sculpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*à* γλύφω] *To carve* in ſtone, *to grave* in metal. Marmore ſculpendo inclareſcere, *Plin.* 36, 4. Sculpere ebur mirâ arte, *Ov. Met.* 10, 248.

Sculpōnea, æ. f. [*à* ſculpo; calceus ex ſolido ligno exculptus & excavatus] (1) *A wooden ſhoe, a patten, a chabot, a kind of ſhoe which ſervants wore.* (2) ‖ *A whirl-bat.* (1) Sculponeas bonas alternis annis dare oportet, *Cato,* 59. (2) *Fulg.* Vid. *Douz.* in *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 8, 59.

• † Sculpōneātus, a, um. part. *Wearing wooden ſhoes, clogs,* or *pattens,* Varr. *ap* Non. 2, 731.

• ‖ Sculptīle, is. n. *A carved,* or *graven, image,* Jun.

• Sculptīlis, le. adj. *That is carved,* or *graven.* § Opus ſculptile, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 9. 28.

• Sculptor, ōris. m. verb. *A graver,* or *carver,* Plin. 20, 13.

• Sculptūra, æ. f. *A graveing, a carveing; ſculpture,* Plin. 16, 11. & Vitr. 4. 6.

• Sculptus, a, um. part. *Graven, carved,* § E ſaxo ſculptus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 31. Animalia ſculpta, *Luc.* 3, 224.

Scurra, æ. c. g. [*à* שקר *Aven.* *q. d.* falſiloquus, *vel* vaniloquus] (1) *A ſcoffer, a ſaucy jeſter, a buffoon.* (2) Alſo *a wit, a virtuoſo.* (3) *A mimick, a droll.* (1) Quoniam frequentiſſimè uſus eſt jocis, & nocentiſſimos ſæpe hoc dicendi genere tutatus eſt, ſcurra ab inimicis ſuis eſt dictus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* Epicurus Socratem ſcurram Atticum eſſe dicebat, *Id. N. D.* 1, 34. (2) *Hunc ad amuſſim deſcripſit* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 161. & *quæ deinceps.* (3) Scurra digruunit prior, Movétque plauſus, *Phædr.* 5, 5, 27.

Scurrans, tis. part. *Acting the part of a ſcoffer,* or *jeſter.* Scurrantis ſpeciem metues præbere *profeſſus* amicum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 2. vid. & *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 39.

Scurrīlis, le. adj. *Scurrilous, buffoon like.* § Jocus ſcurrilis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 59.

Scurrīlĭtas, ātis. f. *Scurrility, pleaſantry, buffoonery, drollery, raillery.* Fœda & inſulſa ſcurrilitas, *Auct. Dial.* de *Orat.* c. 22.

Scurrīlĭter. adv. *Buffoon like, with raillery.* § Ludere ſcurriliter, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 25, 3.

Scurror, āri. dep. *To play the ſcoffer, jeſter,* or *buffoon.* Scurror ego ipſe mihi, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 19.

‖ Scurrŭla, æ. m. dim. *A wag, a little droll,* Apul. Met. 10, p. 333.

• † Scūta, æ. f. [à ſcuti figurâ] *A diſh,* Lucil.

• Scūtāle, is. n. *The ſtring,* or *leather, of a ſling,* or *dart.* Triplex ſcutale, crebris ſuturis duratum, *Liv.* 38, 29.

• ‖ Scūtālis, le. adj. *Buckler like,* Med.

• Scūtārius, a, um. adj. *Of, belonging to,* or *ſerving for, ſhields,* or *targets,* Vitr. 2, 11.

• Scūtārius, ii. m. (1) *A maker of bucklers, ſhields,* or *targets.* (2) Alſo *a ſoldier armed with a ſhield.* (3) ‖ *A horſeman with a ſhield, attending at the emperour's guard; an eſquire.* (1) Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 35. (2) Suet. Aug. 56. (3) Amm.

• Scūtātus, a, um. adj. *Armed with a buckler, or target,* Liv. 28, 2.

Scūtella, æ. f. dim. [à ſcutula, *vel* ſcutra; rect. à ſcuteli, *Celt.*] *A kind of diſh,* or *platter; a ſaucer,* or *plate-trencher.* Demus ſcutellam dulciculæ potionis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19.

Scŭtĭca, æ. f. [à σκύτος, corium; quòd ex pelle facta, *qu.* σκυτικὴ vel ab Hebr. שוט *Idem.*] (1) *A ſcourge, or whip, made of leather thongs; a ſwitch.* (2) Meton. *The print of jerks,* or *laſhes.* (1) ⌘ Nec ſcuticâ dignum horribili ſectere flagello, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 117. (2) ⌘ Rubet ille flagellis, Hic ſcuticâ, *Juv.* 6, 479.

‖ Scūtĭformis, me. adj. *Of the faſhion of a ſhield,* Med.

Scūtĭgĕrŭlus, i. m. *A page,* or *cuſtrel, bearing his maſter's ſhield,* or *buckler; an eſquire at arms,* Plaut. Caſ. 2, 3, 44.

‖ Scūtĭlus, a, um. adj. *Thin, lean, ſlender, nothing but ſkin and bone,* Feſt.

† Scūtiſcum, ci. n. [à ſcutum] *A ſmall diſh,* Cato, c. 10. ☞ *C. leg.* ſcutriſcum.

Scutra, æ. f. [*qu.* ſcutiformis] *A chaffern to warm water in.* Bene ut in ſcutris concaleant, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 8.

Scūtŭla, æ. f. [à ſcutra, *Steph.*] (1) *A little diſh, a ſauter, any thing in the ſhape of a target.* (2) *A round little piece of bark cut off trees when they are grafted.* (3) ‖ *A cobweb.* (4) ‖ *A kind of ſerpent.* (5) *The hole for the ſight in a croſs-bow,* or *ſuch like engine.* (6) Alſo *a little piece of ſtone,* or *marble, inlaid in teſſellated pavements, and cut ſcutcheon-wiſe,* or *like lozenges.* (7) *A roller uſed in the launching,* or *drawing, of ſhips.* (1) Mart. 11, 32. (2) Plin. 17, 16. (3) Sipont. (4) Id. (5) Vitr. (6) Id. 7, 1. (7) Cæſ. B. C. 3, 40. qui ib. 2, 10. *phalangas* vocant.

• Scūtŭlātus, a, um. adj. [quòd quibuſdam orbibus, *qu.* ſcutulis, diſtinguitur] *Wound and wrought in the form of a ſcutcheon,* or *target; wrought in needlework.* ¶ Scutulatum rete, *a cobweb,* Plin. 11, 24. Scutulatus color, *dapple gray,* or *watchet colour,* Pall. 4, 1. Scutulata veſtis, & *abſol.* ſcutula, *a garment of ſilk, wherein are wrought round figures like cobwebs,* Plin. 8, 48. Juv. 2, 97.

• Scūtŭlum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little ſhield,* or *ſcutcheon.* (2) *A figure in that form.* (1) Cic. N. D. 1, 29. (2) Scutulis veſtes dividere inſtituit Gallia, *Plin.* 8, 48. ¶ Scutula operta, *the ſhoulder blades,* Celſ. 8, 1.

• Scūtum, i. n. [à σκύτος pellis, ex quâ fiebat, vel quâ ſaltem obtegebatur] (1) *A buckler, ſhield, target,* or *ſcutcheon.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the form of a plaſter to ſpread upon leather,* &c. *cut ſcutcheon-wiſe* to be applyed to the ſtomach. (3) *A defenſe, a defender.* (1) ⌘ Latini ſcuta pro clypeis fecēre, *Liv.* 8, 8. *De formâ ſcutorum vid. eundem* 9, 40. Ignavus miles & timidus, ſcuto abjecto, fugit, *Cic.* Scutis, qualibus Trojam pugnatum eſt, continebantur imagines, *Plin.* 35, 5. ¶ ‖ Ad ſcutum, *faceth to the left,* Ælian. (2) Offic. (3) ⌘ Scuto magìs quàm gladio plebi opus eſt, *Liv.* 3, 53. § Scutum imperii *Fabium cunctatorem refert* Florus, 2, 6, 27. ⌘ *Ut contrà, Marcellum* enſem Poſid. ap. *Plutarch.*

• ‖ Scȳbălum, i. n. [à σκύβαλον, Gr. *idem*] *Dung, ordure,* properly *dogs meat,* Theod. Priſc.

• Scylla, æ. f. [à σκύλλειν, vexare, vel à σκύλαξ, catulus] (1) *A gulf,* or *dangerous place, in the Sicilian ſea.* (2) Alſo *a kind of ſhellfiſh; a prawn, lobſter,* or *ſuch like.* (3) *A bird ſo called.* (1) *Vid.* Virg. Ecl. 6, 74. & *deinceps,* & *ibi* Servium. § Vorax ſcylla, *Catull.* rapax, *Ov.* (2) Plin. 52, ult. & 9, 42. ☞ *Dic. etiam ab eodem ut* & *à Cic.* & *Hor.* ſquilla. (3) Plin. 37, 10.

• ‖ Scyllētum, i. n. *A place where prawns are taken,* Litt. *ex* Cic.

• Scymnus, i. m. [σκύμνος, Gr.] *A lion's whelp, a lioncel.* Catuli pantherarum ſcymnique leonúm, *Lucr.* 5, 1035.

• Scȳphus, i. m. [à Gr. σκύφος] *A large jug,* or *bowl. to drink out of.* Natis in uſum lætitiæ ſcyphis Pugnare Thracum eſt, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 1. Nec bella fuerunt, Faginus aſtabat cùm ſcyphus ante dapes, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 8. ☞ *Et ſanè grammatici Græci de ruſtico poculo intelligunt.*

• Scȳrĭcum, i. n. [à Scyro inſulâ] *A bluſh colour,* or *light watchet, al. corr.* ſyricum, *vel* ſiricum, *Plin.* 33, 7.

• Scȳtăla, æ. f. Scȳtăle, es. f. [σκυτάλη, Gr.] (1) Some take it for *a field mouſe,* ſome *an ermine,* others *a ſhrew.* (2) *A ſerpent that hath a back of a wonderfull gliſtering colour.* (3) *A little round ſtaff uſed by the Lacedæmonians for ſending private orders to their general,* wraping the paper, or parchment, about it, and then writeing: this none but he could read by folding it in the ſame manner about his ſtaff, which was of the ſame bigneſs. (1) Mus araneus, quam Græci σκυτάλην vocant, *Col.* 6, 17. *ubi tamen meus liber habet* μυγάλην. ☞ *Leg. al. ap.* Plin. 32, 5. *ubi tamen* μυγαλῆ *legi debet.* (2) Scytale exuvias poſitura ſuas, *Lucr.* 9, 720. (3) Legatos ad Pauſaniam cum ſcytalâ miſerunt, *Nep. Pauſ.* 3. *Vid.* Plutarch. *in* Lyſand. & Thucyd. *ſchol. quibus addas* Gell. 17. 9.

‖ ✠ Scȳtălŏsăgittĭpellĭger, ĕri. m. [Hercules ſic dict. quòd σκυτάλην, *i. e.* clavam, & ſagittas, & pellem, *ſc.* leonis geſtaret] *Tert.* de pallio.

• Scȳthĭca, æ. f. & Scȳthăce, es. f. [ita dict. à *Scythis,* qui eam inven.] *Sweet root,* or *liquoriſh,* Plin. 25, 8. & 26, 5.

• ‖ Scȳthĭcus, a, um. adj. *Scythian.* ¶ Scythica muſtela, *a ſable, a marten,* Jun.

• Scȳthis, ĭdis. f. m. [à Scythiâ ubi plur. rep.] *A kind of precious ſtone,* Mart.

S ante E.

• Se. accuſ. [à ſui] *Himſelf, herſelf, itſelf, themſelves,* paſſim.

Se. præpoſ. inſep. aliq. valet ſeorſim, ut in *ſegrego, ſeparo;* aliq. dimidium, ut in *ſelibræ, ſemodius,* contr. pro *ſemi;* aliq. *ſex;* ut *ſedecim, ſedigitus, ſemeſtris.*

• ‖ Sēbāceus, a, um. adj. *Made of tallow,* Col. *ap.* Litt.

• ‖ Sēbāceum, i. n. *A tallow candle. Vid.* Sevaceum.

• ‖ Sēbālis, le. adj. *Made of tallow.* ¶ Sebalis fax, *A tallow torch,* Amm.

• ‖ Sēbo, āre. act. [*pro* ſevo, mutat. *v.* in *b.*] *To dip in tallow,* as they that make candles. *Vid.* Sevo.

• Sēbōſus, a, um. adj. *Tallowiſh,* or *full of tallow. Vid.* Sevoſus.

• Sēbum, i. n. *Tallow,* or *ſuet. Vid.* Sevum.

Sĕcābĭlis, le. adj. *That may be cut,* Auſon. 1, 7.

Sĕcāle, i. n. [à ſeco, *Perot.* rect. à Celt. ſegal] *Rye,* Plin. 18, 16.

‖ Sĕcālĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of rye.* ¶ Secalicus panis, *Rye bread,* Plin. *ap.* Litt. *ſed non invenio.*

Sĕcāmentum, i. n. *A cut,* or *chap; a ſhred,* or *chip; any thing that is cut off,* Plin. 16, 10.

Sĕcandus, a, um. part. *To cut,* or *be cut.* Epulatuſque largiter, brachia ad ſecandas venas medico præbuit, *Suet. vit. Lucani.*

Sĕcans, tis. part. *Cuting.* Cæterùm ne ſecantes profluvium ſanguinis occuparet verebantur, *Curt.* 9, 18.

Sĕcārius, a, um. adj. *That wherein ſhreds are put.* ¶ Sportæ ſecariæ, *baſkets to put chips,* or *ſhreds, in,* Cato, 11.

‖ Sĕcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cuting,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Sĕcātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that cutteth,* Aug. ⸸ Sector.

Sĕcātūrus, a, um. part. *About,* or *that will,* or *ought to, cut,* Col. 5, 9.

Sĕcēdens, tis. part. *Withdrawing.* Vicinam Capreis inſulam ἀπραγόπολιν appellabat, à deſidiâ ſecedentium illùc è comitatu ſuo, *Suet. Aug.* 98.

Sĕcēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. neut. [*ex* ſe, *i. e.* ſeorſum, & cedo] *To go apart; to withdraw,* or *retire; to ſtep aſide,* or *retreat.* = Secedant improbi, ſecernant ſe à bonis, *Cic. Catil.* 1, ult. § Secedere de viâ, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 2. in hortos, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 8, 28. ad ſtylum, *Quint.* à luſu, *Prop.* 1, 10, 9.

‖ Sēcernĭcŭlum, i. n. *A ſieve,* or *ſierce; a boulter,* Offic. ⸸ Cribrum.

Sēcernens, tis. part. *Separateing,* Stat. Theb. 9, 200.

Sēcerno, ĕre. crēvi, ētum. act. [*ex* ſe, *i. e.* ſeparatim, & cerno] (1) *To put aſunder,* or *apart; to ſever.* (2) *To ſeparate one from another.* (3) *To diſtinguiſh.* (1) Secernere arietes bimeſtri tempore, *Varr.* (2) *Vid.* Secedo. (3) Dedit natura ſenſum & belluis, ut ſecernant peſtifera à ſalutaribus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. § Secernere voluptatem à bono, *Id.* publica privatis, *Hor. A. Poët.* 397.

Sēcernor, i. paſſ. *To be parted.* Quintus caruit ordine, cùm auctore Tiberio ſecerni minùs idoneos ſenatores, removerique placuiſſet, *Suet. Vit.* 2.

Sĕceſpĭta, æ. f. [à ſecando dict.] *A long knife which the prieſts uſed at their ſacrifices,* Suet. Tib. 25. ☞ *Deſcriptio ejus petenda à* Feſto; & *à* Servio *ad* Virg. Æn. 4, 262. *Forma quoque ſæpe occ. in numiſmatis.*

Sēceſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſecedo] (1) *A ſeceſſion, a going aſide, a retireing,* or *withdrawing.* (2) *A revolt, a mutiny.* (1) Seceſſio ſubſcriptorum, *i. e.* ſociorum litis, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 24. (2) Detrectatæ pugnæ memores ſeceſſionem paulò antè fecerunt, *Liv.* conf. *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 20.

† Sēceſſiōnes, um. f. pl. narrationes, *Feſt.* M. leg. *ſectiones.* ab ant. *ſeco,* dico.

Sēceſſus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A departure.* (2) *A retirement, a retreat.* (3) ‖ *A houſe of office, a privy,* or *jakes.* (1) In ſeceſſu avium, noctuæ paucis diebus latere traduntur, *Plin.* 10, 29. (2) = Carmina ſeceſſum ſcribentis & otia quærunt, *Ovid.* ⌘ Ille meus in urbe, ille in ſeceſſu contubernalis, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 13. (3) Bibl.

Sēciùs. adv. comp. [à ſecùs] *Leſs.* ¶ Neque eò ſecius, *nevertheleſs,* Nep. Milt. 2. *Vid.* Secùs.

Sēclūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* ſe, *pro* ſeorſim, & cludo, *vel* claudo] (1) *To ſhut apart, to part.* (2) *To ſhut out, to ſeclude.* (1) Munitione flumen à monte ſecluſit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 97. (2) = Solvite corde metum; ſecludite curas, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 566. ¶ Vitam corpore ſecludere, *to kill one,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1.

✠ Sêclum, i. n. per Sync. *pro* ſeculum. *An age,* Lucr. & cæt. poëtæ. *Vid.* Seculum.

Sēclūsōrium, ii. n. *A place where any thing is ſhut up apart from others, a coop*, Verr. R. R. 3, 5.

Sēclūſus, a, um. part. [*à* ſecludor] *Shut up apart from others, ſituate by itſelf.* A communi luce ſecluſus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9. Nemus ſecluſum in valle reductâ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 703.

Sēco, āre, ui, ctum, & sĕcātum. act. (1) *To cut, to carve.* (2) *To cut off*, or *aſunder.* (3) *To move.* (4) *To rend*, or *tear.* (5) *To part*, or *divide.* (6) *To gnaw.* (7) Alſo *to decide*, or *determine.* (8) *To walk.* (1) Cape cultrum, ſeca digitum vel aurem, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 38. § Ramum ſecare, *Col.* 5, 9. (2) Inſpectante populo, collum ſecuit hominis, *Cic.* (3) § Pabulum ſecare, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 14. (4) Hirſuti vepres ſecant corpora, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 444. (3) Id totum ſecuit in duas partes, *Cic.* (6) Poſtes termes ſecat, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 140. ✠ Secuit Lucilius urbem, *Perſ.* 1, 114. (7) Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 15. *vid.* & ſecor, n. 2. (8) Amethyſtinatus media qui ſecat ſepta, *Mart.* 2, 57.

Sĕcor, āri, paſſ. (1) *To be cut.* (2) Met. *To be decided.* (1) Marius, cùm ſecaretur, vetuit ſe alligari, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 22. (2) Bono viro judice multæ magnæque lites ſecantur, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 42. ☞ In cæt. notion. *Vid.* Seco.

* † Sĕco, ĕre. ant. *vel* ſequo. [*ab* ἕπω, dico, ut à λίπω, liquo; unde in comp. inſeco] *To ſay, to mention*, Feſt.

† Sĕcordia, æ. f. *pro* ſocordia, *Feſt.*

Sĕcors, dis. c. 3. [*ex* ſe, *i. e.* ſine, & corde, *Feſt.*] *Vid.* Socors.

‖ Sēcrētārium, ii. n. (1) *A council chamber, a conſiſtory; a judgement place*, or *judicial court.* (2) Alſo *a ſecret place remote from company.* (1) Cod. Caſſiod. (2) Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 728.

‖ Sēcrētārius, ii. m. *A ſecretary*, Jun. ⸸ Ab epiſtolis, ſcriba.

‖ Sēcrētè. adv. *Secretly*, Hier. ⸸ Secretò.

‖ Sēcrētim. adv. *Idem*, Amm. ⸸ Secretò.

Sēcrētio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſeparateing*, or *ſetting apart, from others; a divideing.* = Interitus eſt quaſi diſceſſus, ſecretio & diremptus earum partium, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 29.

Sēcrētò. adv. iùs, comp. *Secretly, in ſecret, apart, privyly, in a corner.* Secretò collocuti ſumus, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 8. 𝔛 Hæc palam, & ſecretò narrantur, *Id. Fam.* 8, 1. = Mirum quid ſolus ſecum ſecretò ille agat, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 73. Pleonaſm. = Ut ſecretiùs ſenatum, & ſine arbitro interficeret, *Juſt.* 21, 4. vid. & *Col.* 11, 2.

‖ Sēcrētor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſevereth*, Marcell. ⸸ Qui ſecernit.

Sēcrētum, i. n. [*à* ſecerno] (1) *A place ſecret*, or *apart, from company; a retirement.* (2) *A ſecret, a myſtery.* (3) *A private audience.* (1) Animus ſecretum ſuum ſanctus faciat, *Sen. Ep.* 11. § Rhodi ſecretum, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 57, 3. (2) Oratio animi ſecreta detegit, *Quint.* 11, 1. (3) Secretum petenti non niſi adhibito filio Druſo dedit, *Suet. Tib.* 26. ¶ ‖ A ſecretis, *of the privy council*, Caſſiod.

Sēcrētus, a, um. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. part. & adj. [*à* ſecernor] (1) *Separated, ſevered.* (2) *Secret, privy, private.* (3) *Solitary, remote, far off.* (1) = Nihil eſt quod dicere poſſis ob omni Corpore ſejunctum, ſecretúmque eſſe ab inani, *Lucr.* 1, 432. (2) 𝔛 Loco celebri, an ſecreto dicas, intereſt plurimùm, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2. Libertus ex ſecretioribus miniſteriis miſſus ad Agricolam, *Tac. Agric.* 39. (3) § Secretiſſimæ pabulationes, *Col.* 9, 4.

Secta, æ. f. [*à* ſeco, ut *à* Gr. σχίσμα; vel *à* ſector] vocab. μέσον. (1) *A way, an opinion.* (2) *A ſect, a kind of people of a different profeſſion.* (3) *A party*, or *faction.* (1) = Sectam & inſtituta aliquorum perſequi, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70. 𝔛 Quæ tibi ſecta vitæ, quod hominum genus placeat? *Plin. Paneg.* 45. = ratio, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 17. (2) = Philoſophorum ſectæ, familiæ, diſciplinæ, *Id.* = hæreſes, *Id.* ‖ Generoſa Chriſti ſecta nobilitat viros, *Prud.* in *Roman.* 125. (3) Cæſaris ſectam, atque imperium ſecutus, *Cic.* vid. & *Suet. Aug.* 12. § Paſtoria ſecta, *Flor.* 3, 12, 2.

‖ Sectācŭlum, i. n. [*à* ſecta] *A race*, or *pedigree.* Unde natalium ſectacula provenirent, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 155. ⸸ Progenies.

* Sectans, tis. part. [*à* ſector] *Following, purſueing.* Omiſſâ cæde prædam ſectantium, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 65, 6.

* Sectārius, a, um. adj. (1) *That which others follow.* (2) ‖ *Of a ſect.* (1) ✠ Vervex ſectarius, *a bellweather*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40. (2) Eccl.

* Sectātor, ōris. m. verb. *A follower; one that imitateth another*, or *doth like him*, Cic. *pro* Muræn. 34.

* ‖ Sectātrix, īcis. f. *A ſhe follower.* ⸸ Conſectatrix, *Cic.*

Sectĭlis, le. adj. [*à* ſeco, ſectum] *That is*, or *may be, eaſyly cut, cleaved*, or *taken, aſunder.* 𝔛 Serrabilia, an ſectilia, *Plin.* 16, 43. § Sectile porrum, *Juv.* 3, 293. ebur, *Ov. Med. Fac.* 10.

Sectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſeco] (1) ‖ *A cutting*, or *divideing; a cuting out*, as of leather for ſhoes. (2) *The confiſcation*, or *forfeiture, of one's goods.* (3) Alſo *that which is forfeited and taken to the king's uſe, and afterwards divided into lots to be ſold; a ſale of goods.* (4) Alſo *that which is taken in prey at the wining and ſacking of a town.* (1) G. *ex* Suet. (2) Cic. Philipp. 2, 29. (3) Cæſ. B. G. 2, 33. (4) Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 45.

Sectīvus, a, um. adj. *That is often cut.* § Porrum ſectivum, *Juv.* 14, 133. item *Plin.* 19, 6.

* ‖ Secto, āre. neut. *id. quod* ſector. [& ab eodem] *To chaſe*, or *hunt*, G. *ex* Sil. ☞ *Sed non inven.*

* Sector, āri. freq. [*à* ſequor] (1) *To follow, attend*, or *wait upon.* (2) *To hunt*, or *chaſe; to run after.* (3) *To attempt, to follow after, to imitate and do like another.* (1) Prætorem circum omnia fora ſectabatur, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 70. (2) § Sectari apros, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 75. (3) Levia ſectantem nervi deficiunt, *Hor. A. P.* 26.

Sector, ōris. m. verb. [*à* ſeco, *vel* ſequor, *Cic.* ſectores, & qui ſecant, & qui empta ſua perſequuntur, *Feſt.*] (1) *A cuter, a cutpurſe.* (2) Alſo *a ſequeſtrator, one who buyeth confiſcated*, or *forfeited, goods*, or *eſtates, and ſelleth them again for gain; a committee-man, an informer.* (3) *A ſeller of any thing.* (1) § Sector zonarius, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 20. (2) Sector, hoc eſt, qui bonorum S. Roſcii emptor, atque poſſeſſor eſt, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 36. (3) Sector favoris ipſe ſui populus, *Luc.* 1, 178.

* Sectrix, īcis. f. verb. *A ſhe ſequeſtrator.* Metella proſcriptionum ſectrix, *Plin.* 36, 13.

Sectūra, æ. f. *A cuting, a ſhreding.* De ſecturâ gemmarum, vid. *Plin.* 17, 17. & 37, 8. ¶ Secturæ ærariæ, *veins of braſs ore*, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 21.

Sectūrus, a, um. part. *About to cut*, Col. 5, 9.

Sectus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut.* (2) *Choped, ſhred.* (3) *Pared.* (4) *Parted, divided.* (5) *Torn*, or *rent; mangled.* (1) § Pellis ſecta, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 31. (2) § Herbæ ſectæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 67. (3) § Unguis ſectus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 104. (4) Secto via limite quadret, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 278. (5) Hydra ſecto corpore firmior, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 61.

Sĕcŭbĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *A lieing apart, a lieing alone by himſelf*, Catull. 62, 382. Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16.

Sĕcŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ſe, *i. e.* ſeorſim, & cubo] *To lie apart, aſunder, alone*, or *by one's ſelf*, Catull. 59, 105. Prop. 2, 19, 41.

Sĕcŭla, æ. f. *A ſithe wherewith hay is mown; a ſickle*, or *hook.* Falces in Campaniâ ſeculæ à ſecando, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Sĕcŭlāris, re. adj. (1) ‖ *Of*, or *belonging to, this world*, or *life; ſecular.* (2) Alſo *of*, or *belonging to, the ſpace of a hundred years; that is done*, or *renewed, once every hundredth year.* (1) Eccl. (2) ¶ Carmen ſeculare pro imperii Rom. incolumitate, *a poem ſung by boys and girls, at the ſecular plays*, Lemma Hor. § Ludi ſeculares, *Suet. Aug.* 3.

Sĕcŭlum, i. n. [*à* ſeco, ſectum, ſeculum, tractus enim ille certis temporum præſcriptionibus ſecabatur in partes] (1) What certain time it denoteth properly is hard to be known. It ſeemeth in a natural ſenſe to denote *the time of a man's life* from his birth to his death; in a civil, *a determined number of years*, which among the Romans was 100, 105, or at moſt 110. (2) ✠ *An age, a leſſer ſpace of time.* (3) Alſo *a kind of breed in liveing creatures.* (4) Meton. *People of the age.* (5) *The world.* (1) *Vid.* Cenſorinum de Die Nat. c. 17. & Varr. L. L. 5, 2. (2) Aurea ſub illo rege fuerunt Secula, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 324. (3) § Secula hominum, ferarum, bucera, ſcriptorum, *Lucr. expreſſurus Græcorum γενεὰ, ut videtur.* (4) Fœcunda culpæ ſecula, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 17. (5) Everſo miſſus ſuccurrere sêclo; *Virg. Geor.* 1, 500. In luxuriem fluens ſeculum, *Flor.* 4, 12.

* Sēcum. [*ex* ſe, & cum] *With himſelf*, or *with themſelves*, paſſim.

* Sĕcunda, ōrum. pl. n. *Proſperity.* In tuis ſecundis me reſpice, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 11.

* Sĕcundæ, ārum. pl. f. *ſc.* partes. [quòd naſcentem infantem ſequantur] (1) *The ſkin wherein the child, or other young animal, is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth*, or *burden.* (2) Alſo *the ſecond*, or *next, place.* (1) Plin. 20, 22. Colſ. 7, 29. (2) Sen.

* Sĕcundāni, ōrum. pl. n. ſecundæ legionis milites, *ſicut* primani primæ, *Liv.* 34, 15. & 41, 3.

* Sĕcundans, tis. part. *Makeing proſperous, favouring*, Tac. Ann. 24, 2. § Secundante vento, *Juſt.* 26, 3.

* ‖ Sĕcundārii, ōrum. pl. m. *Soldiers of the ſecond legion*, Litt. *ex* Liv.

* ‖ Sĕcundārium, ii. n. *The coarſer meal, whereof houſhold bread is made*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Sĕcundārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of the ſecond ſort.* (2) *Of the ſecond claſs.* (1) Secundarius panis, *Suet. Aug.* 70. ¶ Paſſum ſecundarium, *wine of the ſecond preſſing*, Plin. 4, 9. (2) Arrius, qui fuit M. Craſſi quaſi ſecundarius, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 69. *ſed variant codd.*

* † Sĕcundè. adv. *Luckyly, proſperouſly, fortunately.* Quòd hæc res ſecundè proceſſerat, *Cato*, ap. *Gell.* 7, 3.

* ‖ Sĕcundĭcērius, ii. m. [*ex* ſecundus, & cera; qui *ſecundus* ſcribitur in *cerâ*, ſive ceratâ tabulâ] *The ſecond principal officer*, Cod. ⸸ In cerâ ſecundus, qui ſecundas implet.

‖ Sĕcundĭformis, e. adj. [*à* figurâ ſecundarum] ¶ Secundiformis tunica, *the ſkin that wrapeth the brains*, Med.

* Sĕcundò, adv. (1) *The ſecond time.* (2) *In the ſecond place, ſecondly.* (1) 𝔛 Semel hominem allocutus fueram, an ſecundò redeundum eſſet? *Cic.* (2) 𝔛 Equidem primùm, ut honore dignus eſſem, maximè ſemper laboravi; ſecundò, ut exiſtimarer; tertiùm, &c. *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 20.

* Sĕcundo, āre. act. [ſecundum facio, *i. e.* proſperum] (1) *To make proſperous, to favour, to ſecond.* (2) Alſo *to obey.* (3) *To accommodate, to ſuit.* (1) § Dî noſtra incepta ſecundent, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 259. Tempus ei rei ſecundat, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 3. (2) Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 37. interpr. Donato. (3) Tempus ei rei ſecundes, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 3.

* Sĕcundor, āri. paſſ. *To be favoured*, Sen.

* Sĕcundum. præp. ſerviens accuſ. [*à* ſequendo] (1) *Nigh*, or *near; hard by.* (2) *Next after*, or *to.* (3) *In.* (4) *For one's ſide, for.* (5) *According to.* (6) *Concerning*, or *about.* (1) Quid illuc eſt hominum ſecundum litus? *Plaut.* (2) Ille ita eſt ſecundum te, & liberos noſtros, ut penè par, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 3, 1. In actione ſecundum vocem vultus valet, *Id.* (3) § Secundum quietem, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 24. (4) Prætor ſecundum me litem dedit, *vid. Eund.*

Id. Attic. 4, 2. (5) Secundum facta & virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 60. (6) Ut ſecundum ea deliberetis, Sall. B. Jug.

Sĕcundus, a, um. adj. [qu. ſequundus, à ſequendo, quia ſequitur primum] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) Second. (2) Next, but inferiour. (3) Next in the ſame rank. (4) || Following, accompanying. (5) || Proſperous, favourable, lucky. (1) Prima ſequentem honeſtum eſt in ſecundis tertiiſque conſiſtere, Quint. ad ſcenam reſpiciens. (2) § Secundus à rege, Hirt. nulli virtute, Virg. Æn. 11, 441. ad regium principatum, Cic. ⌘ Hæc fuit altera perſona Thebis, ſed tamen ſecunda, ita ut proxima eſſet Epaminondæ, Nep. Pelop. 4. (3) ⌘ Non viget Jovi quicquam ſimile aut ſecundum, Proximos illi tamen occupavit Pallas honores, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 18. = Aliud eſt proximum eſſe, aliud ſecundum, Quint. 10, 1. ¶ Menſa ſecunda, the deſert, the ſweetmeats, &c. Cic. Attic. 14, 6. Nep. Ageſil. 8. (4) Eteſiæ ſole ſecundo flant, Nigid. ap. Gell. 2, 22. (5) ⌘ Conon inconſideratior in ſecundâ, quàm adversâ fortunâ, Nep. Con. 5. § Secundiore prælio, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 9. Leges ſecundiſſimæ plebi, Liv. 8, 12. Secundum remediis tempus, Celſ. 3, 18. ¶ Amni ſecundo, down the ſtream, Virg. Geor. 3, 447. Secundis avibus, luckyly, Liv. 6, 12.

Sĕcūrè. adv. iùs. comp. Quietly, ſafely, ſecurely. § Securè continere aliquid, Paterc. 2, 129. Securiùs divites erimus, ſi ſciêrimus quàm non ſit grave pauperes eſſe, Sen. Epiſt. 18. Conf. Quint. 6, 3. & Juv. 5, 9.

Sĕcūrĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à ſecuris] (1) A little ax. (2) A ſwallow's tail in carpenter's work. (1) § Securicula ancipes, Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 114. (2) Vitr. 10, 27.

|| Sĕcūriclātus, a, um. adj. Faſtened with ſwallow tail work. § Securiclati cardines, Vitr. 1, 10. ☞ Al. leg. ſecuridati.

☩ Sĕcūrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [à ſecuris, & fero] That beareth an ax, or hatchet, Ov. Met. 12, 460.

☩ Sĕcūrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [à ſecuris, & gero] That carryeth an ax, or hatchet. § Securigera caterva, Val. Flacc. 5, 138. manus, Sen. Agam. 217.

Sĕcūris, is. f. [à ſeco] An ax, or hatchet. § Securi cervices ſubjicere, Cic. in Piſon. 34. Romanos partim ſecuri percuſſit, partim in vinculis necavit, Id. ¶ Securis Amazonia, a pole ax, Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 3, 1, 95. Securim injicere alicui, to throw a rub in his way, Cic. quod Plaut. pilum injicere.

Sĕcūrĭtas, ātis. f. (1) Security, quietneſs, aſſurance, ſafety. (2) || An acquitance. (3) Alſo careleſneſs, want of care. (1) Nos beatam vitam in animi ſecuritate ponimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. = Ut tranquillitas animi adſit & ſecuritas, Id. = Vacuitas ægritudinis, Id. (2) Cod. (3) In plur. = Somno & ſecuritatibus jamdudum vinum profuit, Plin. 23, 1.

Sĕcūrus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [ex ſe, i. e. ſeorſim, & cura] (1) Secure, ſafe, quiet. (2) Careleſs, fearleſs, unconcerned. (1) Si Africanæ legiones venient, ſecuros vos reddent, Cic. Fam. 10, 24. § Securior ab hoſtibus, Liv. 9, 22. ⌘ Nunquam apud vos verba feci, aut pro vobis ſolicitior, aut pro me ſecurior, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 58, 1. Securiſſimus, Quint. (2) § In [ταυτολογίας] vitium ſæpe incidit Cicero, ſecurus tam parvæ obſervationis, Idem. Securus de bello, Liv. 36, 41.

Sĕcùs. adv. comp. ſecius vel ſequius. (1) Otherwiſe. (2) Amiſs. (1) Niſi quid tua ſecùs ſententia eſt, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 56. Nemo dicet ſecùs, Cic. Tamen propoſitum nihilo ſecius peregit, Nep. Attic. 22. (2) Rectè an ſecius nihil ad nos, Cic. in Piſon. 28. Vid. Suet. Tit. 5. ☞ Obſervandum tamen ſecùs & ſecius quantitate diſcrepare, quâ cauſâ, à ſerò deducit Serv. ſententiam ſuam Accii verbis ſuffulcians. Si fortè paulò quàm veniam ſeciùs, i. e. ſeriùs.

Sĕcus. præp. ſerv. acc. id. quod ſecundum By, or nigh to. § Secus viam, Quint. ☞ Sed novum & ſordidum hunc uſum pronunciat Chariſius.

† Sĕcus, n. indecl. n. ant. pro ſexus. Virile ac muliebre ſecus, Sall. ap. Chariſ. § Muliebre ſecus, Auſon. fœmineum, Arnob.

* Sĕcūtor, ōris. m. verb. [à ſequor] (1) || A follower, or attendant. (2) || Alſo one who ſucceedeth a dead man. (3) Alſo one of the ſword players. (1) Secutor ἀκόλουθος, Gloſſ. vett. (2) Apul. (3) Cum Graccho juſſus pugnare ſecutor, Juv. 8, 210. = mirmillo.

* Sĕcūtŭleia, æ. f. [à ſequendo, ut locuteleia à loquendo] A woman that followeth a man up and down, Petr. c. 81.

* Sĕcūtūrus, a, um. part. About to follow. Quæque ſecuturum religent poſt terga phaſelon, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 31. Conf. Liv. 45, 25.

* Sĕcūtus, a, um. part. [à ſequor] (1) That hath followed. (2) Truſting in; depending, or relying, on. (1) ⌘ Partim caſtra ſecuti ſunt, partim domi remanſerunt, Nep. Attic. 7. (2) Secutus amicitiam populi Romani, Cæſ.

Sed. conj. (1) But. (2) But alſo. (3) However. (1) Hem, ſed mane, Ter. (2) Non interfuit ſolùm, ſed præfuit, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. (3) Sed & noſtrorum gloriam percenſeamus, Id. ¶ Sed autem, yea but, Plaut. Sed enim, but truly, Virg.

* Sēdandus, a, um. part. To appeaſe, or be appeaſed. Sedandæ eorum importunitatis gratiâ, ſingulis H. S. diviſit, Hirt. B. Afr. 87.

* Sēdātè. adv. || iùs, comp. Quietly, ſtilly, calmly, patiently. = Sedatè placidéque loqui, Cic. Orat. 27. = Sedatè conſtanterque ferre, Id. Sedatiùs, Amm. 25, 285.

* Sēdātio, ōnis. f. verb. An appeaſeing, aſſuageing, qualifying, or quieting; a ſtillneſs, a calm. Sedatio perturbationum animi, Cic. Offic. 2, 27.

* || Sēdātor, ōris. m. He that appeaſeth, Litt. ex Stat. certè Arnob.

* Sēdātus, a, um. part. (1) Appeaſed, quieted. (2) Smooth, ſtill. (3) Adj. or, comp. Sober, ſedate. (4) Conſiderate. (1) Sic bellum, quod ſuſceperat, ſedatum, Nep. Datam. 8. (2) § Sedati amnes, Virg. Æn. 9, 30. (3) Animo ſedatiore ſcribere, Cic. Attic. 8, 3. (4) ⌘ Oderunt ſedatum celeres, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90.

* Sēdĕcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à ſedes] A little ſeat, Cic. Attic. 4, 9.

* Sĕdens, tis. part. Siting, rideing, &c. Sedens lactuca, pro ſeſſili, Mart. 10, 48, 9. § Sublimè ſedens, Sil. 3, 9.

* Sĕdentārius, a, um. adj. That ſiteth ordinaryly, that worketh ſiting, ſedentary. Sedentaria ruſticæ mulieris opera non eſt, Col. 12, 3. Sedentaria aſſentiendi neceſſitas, Plin. Pan. 76.

* Sĕdentārius, ii. m. He that worketh at his trade ſiting, as tailours, ſhoemakers, &c. Plaut.

* Sĕdeo, ēre, sēdi, ſſum, neut. [ab ἕζω, fut. ſecund. ἑδῶ, Ion. ἑδέω, ſedeo; & mutatâ aſp. in ſ quod fieri amat] (1) To ſit. (2) To tarry, abide, ſtay, remain, or continue; to ſtick faſt. (3) To be ſet, or placed. (4) To light, or reſt, upon. (5) To ſit abroad. (6) To ſit in judgement. (7) To ſit ſtill, to loiter, to be idle. (8) To ſit handſomely, or fit one; as a garment. (9) To ſit down before a place, to beſiege. (10) To ſettle in a place, to live. (11) To be, or lie, upon. (12) To be ſituate in a low place. (1) ⌘ Si non ubi ſedeas locus eſt, at eſt ubi ambules, Plaut. Capt. prol. v. 12. § Ad latus alicujus ſedere, Cic. in ſellâ, Liv. ¶ in equo, to ride, Cic. § apud aliquem, Plaut. ſuper caput, Quint. ſupra leonem, Plin. poſt aliquem, Hor. (2) Nives diutinæ ſedent, Plin. § Fixum immotumque animo ſedere, Virg. Æn. 4, 15. (3) Ingens cœna ſedet, Juv. 2, 119. (4) Super Valerii caput ſedit corvus, Quint. (5) Polypus ſemina in ovis ſedet, Plin. 9, 51. (6) Judex inter illos ſedet ſimius, Phædr. 1, 10, 6. (7) An ſedere oportuit domi virginem tam grandem? Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 38. (8) Ita ſedet meliùs toga, Quint. 11, 3. Met. § Expertus quàm bene humeris tuis ſederet imperium, Plin. Paneg. 10. (9) Sedendo expugnaturum ſe urbem ſpem Porſena habebat, Liv. 2, 12. (10) Reliquiæ Gallorum in mediâ Aſiæ parte ſedebant, Flor. 2, 11. (11) ¶ Memor illius eſcæ, Quæ ſimplex olim tibi ſederit, ſat well upon the ſtomach, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 72. (12) Campo Nola ſedet, Sil. 11, 162.

* Sēdes, is. f. [à Gr. ἕδος, ſedes] (1) A ſeat, or place, to ſit on. (2) Met. A place. (3) An abode, or dwelling-place; a manſion-houſe. (4) Εὐφήμως, the fundament. (5) A baſe, or foundation. (6) Alſo a ſepulchre. (7) || The quarters where ſoldiers lie. (8) || A point in the tables, the acepoint. (1) Omnes in iis ſedibus, quæ erant ſub platano, conſediſſe dicebat, Cic. de Orat. 1, 7. (2) Neque verba ſedem habebunt, ſi rem ſubtraxeris, Id. de Orat. 3, 8. Animi ſedes eſt in cerebro, Id. Tuſc. 1, 9. Reponere oſſam in ſedem ſuam, Celſ. 8, 10. (3) = Summo imperio domicilium ac ſedem præbere, Cic. de Prov. Conſ. 14. (4) Lacryma ſedis vitiis prodeſt, Plin. 24, 7. § Sedes procidua, Id. 21, 20. (5) Rempub. in ſuâ ſede ſiſtere, Aug. ap. Suet. 28. (6) ☩ Sedibus ut ſaltem placidis in morte quieſcam, Virg. Æn. 6, 371. (7) Veg. (8) Jun.

* Sēdĭcŭla, æ. f. A little ſeat, Varr. Vid. Sedecula.

* || Sēdĭcŭlum, i. n. A little ſeat, Paul. ap. Feſt. ⊥ Sedecula.

* Sēdĭgĭtus, ti. m. [à ſex, & digitus] He that hath ſix fingers on one hand, Plin. 11, 43.

* Sĕdīle, is. n. (1) A ſeat, a bench; a ſettle, or ſtool. (2) A rooſt for birds, a perch. (1) Vivo ſedilia ſaxo, Virg. Æn. 1, 171. (2) § Avium ſedilia, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.

* Sĕdīmentum, i. n. [à ſedendo] That which ſinketh down to the bottom; the grounds, or dregs; ſediment, Plin. 36, 10.

Sēdĭtio, ōnis. f. [ex ſe, i. e. ſeorſim, & itio] (1) A mutiny. (2) Sedition, diſcord, debate, ſtrife. (3) The ſtormy rageing of the ſea. (1) Magno in populo coorta ſeditio, Virg. Æn. 1, 153. = diſcordia, Cic. § Seditionem concire, Liv. 4, 48. & 52. concitare, Cic. pro Mur. 39. extinguere, Id. Attic. 5, 14. movere, Suet. ¶ ☩ Seditionem facit lien, my heart panteth, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 14. (2) Filiam dare in ſeditionem, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 11. (3) § Seditio maris, Stat. Theb. 9, 142.

Sēdĭtĭōſè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. Contentiouſly, ſeditiouſly. § Seditioſè interrogari, Cic. pro Mil. 3. Seditioſiùs agere, Tac. Hiſt. 5, 12, 3. Seditioſiſſimè dicere, Cic. Attic. 2, 21.

Sēdĭtĭōſus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, ſup. Seditious, factious, mutinous, tumultuous, troubleſome. = Seditioſus & turbulentus civis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 11. § Seditioſiſſimus homo, Val. Max. 3, 8, 3. Conf. & Tac. 1, 44, 3.

* Sēdo, āre. act. [à ſedeo, ſedi, i. e. ſedere facio] (1) To allay, or mitigate. (2) To eaſe, to reſt, to aſſuage. (3) To ſtint, to quiet; to calm, or ſtill. (1) § Sitim ſedare, Lucr. 4. 848. jejunia, Ov. Met. 15, 83. flammam, Prop. 3, 7, 5. pulverem, Phædr. 2, 5, 18. (2) Laſſitudinem militum ſedare, Nep. Eum. 9. (3) ⌘ Aliquem motum dicendo ſedare, vel excitare, Cic. de Orat. 1. ⌘ Incendo, Id. ⌘ Tanta mala ſedavi, vel potius, ſuſtuli, Id. iras, Luc. 10, 54.

* Sēdor, āri, ātus. paſſ. To be eaſed, allayed, or calmed, Sall. B. Catil. 15.

Sēdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [ex ſe, & duco] (1) To lead aſide, or apart. (2) To ſeparate, or divide. (3) || To ſeduce, to miſlead, to deceive, or beguile. (1) Pamphilus me ſolùm ſeducit foràs, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 69. (2) § Et cùm frigida mors animâ ſeduxerit artus, Virg. Æn. 4, 385. (3) Ap. Eccl. ſcriptt. ⊥ Dictis ducere, corruptelarum illecebris irretire, Cic.

Sēdūcor, i. paſſ. To be led aſide, &c. Liv.

Sēductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A leading aſide, or apart. (2) || Met. A deceiveing. (1) = Seductiones teſtium, ſeceſſionem ſubſcriptorum animadvertebant, Cic. pro Mur. 24. (2) Eccl. ⊥ Deceptio.

‖ Sēductor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſeducer*, or *corrupter*, Aug. ⸸ Deceptor.

‖ Sēductrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that deceiveth*, Aug. ⸸ Corruptela.

Sēductus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. (1) *Led apart, taken aſide*, or *away*. (2) *Remote*, or *at a diſtance*. (1) Singulos deinde ſeparatim, Lælium ac Maſiniſſam ſeductos obteſtatur, *Liv.* 30, 5. Animi habent proprium quiddam, & à corpore ſeductum, *Sen. Ep.* 117. A turbâ ſeductior, *Perſ.* 6, 42. (2) Suos manes, ſeductâ tellure, videbit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 406.

Sēductus, ûs. m. verb. *A void place from company; a retreat*, or *withdrawing place*. Hominum maximæ in ſeductu actiones ſunt, *Sen.* de *Tranq.* 32. ſeceſſus, *Liv.* ſolitudo, receſſus, *Cic.*

Sēdŭlè. adv. *Diligently, carefully*, Col. 9, 9. ☞ Rarò occ. *Sedulò* freq.

Sēdŭlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Carefulneſs, diligence, earneſtneſs.* (2) *Too great exactneſs, an overdoing* a thing. (1) Sylla ſedulitatem mali poëtæ duxit aliquo tamen præmio dignum, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 10. (2) Sedulitas, ſtultè quem diligit, urget, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 260.

Sēdŭlò. adv. (1) *Honeſtly, plainly.* (2) *Carefully, faithfully.* (1) Ego ſedulò hunc dixiſſe credo, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 13. (2) Aurum cuſtodivi ſedulò, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 14. ¶ Sedulò facere, *a form in excuſeing.* Vid. *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 126. & ibi *Gronov.*

Sēdŭlus, a, um. adj. (1) *Honeſt.* (2) *Carefull, diligent, painfull.* (1) 𝔛 Eloquentes videbare non ſedulos velle conquirere, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* (2) § Sedula anus, *Tib.* 1, 3, 84.

* Sēdum, i. n. [*à* ſemper ſedendo, *Perot.*] *Houſeleek*, or *ſengreen*, Col. 11, 3. Plin. 18, 17.

‖ Sēgĕro, ĕre, ſſi. [*i. e.* ſeorſim gero] *To lay aſide*, Litt. *ex* Stat.

Sĕges, ĕtis. f. [*à* ſerendo, *Feſt.*] (1) *Land tilled, or ſown*; or *ready to be ſown.* (2) Met. *Standing-corn, a crop.* (3) *A cornfield.* (4) *Any thing ſown like corn.* (5) Catachr. *A multitude, a flock.* (6) Met. *A harveſt, a reward.* (7) *A ſoil*, or *plot.* (1) Seges dicitur, quod aratum ſatum eſt, *Varr.* Illa ſeges reſpondet votis Agricolæ, quæ bis ſolem, bis ſidera ſenſit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 47. Aſtrum quo ſegetes gauderent frugibus, *Id. Ecl.* 9, 48. (2) Hîc ſegetes veniunt, illîc feliciùs uvæ, *Id. Geor.* 1, 54. (3) Sternuntur ſegetes, *Ov.* & *Cæſ. B. G.* 35. (4) Urit lini campum ſeges, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 77. Quod leguminum ſegetibus fatiſcit, *Col.* 2, 14. (5) ✤ Ferrea telorum ſeges, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 45. ✤ Clypeata, *Ov. Met.* 3, 110. (6) Seges ac materia gloriæ, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 14. (7) Prima paretur Arboribus ſeges, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 267.

Sĕgeſta, æ. f. Dea ſegetum, *Plin.* ☞ *Al.* Segetia; eadem quæ *Meſſa*, Tert.

* Sĕgeſtre, is. n. [à ςίγαςρον, quod *à* ςίγω, tego, *Varr.*] *Straw laid in a horſelitter*, or *coach*; *a mat*; alſo *a ſarpliar, any thing to pack up merchandiſe in; paper*, or *other ſtuff, wherein tradeſmen wrap up their ſeveral wares*, vid. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 35. & *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 1, 35. Involucris chartarum ſegeſtriúmque uſum præbere, *Plin.* 13, 12.

* † Sĕgeſtrum, i. n. *A ſtraw bed, mat, pallet*, or *haſſock*, Varr. *de* Vit. P. R.

‖ Sĕgĕtālis, is. f. *Swordgraſs*, Jun.

‖ Sĕgiſtĕrium, ii. n. *Draff, hogs-waſh, ſwill*, Col. *ap.* Litt.

Segmen, ĭnis. n. [*qu.* ſecmen, *à* ſeco] *A little piece*, or *pareing, cut off from any thing*; *a ſhred, a ſlice, a chop*, vid. *Plin.* 13, 12. & *Gell.* 10, 15. Num ſe diductis cometur ſolvere moles Segminibus? *Manil.* 1, 716.

‖ Segmentārius, ii. m. *An embroiderer*, or *worker of garments with fine ornaments*, or *cloth of gold*, Prob. = Phrygio, *Plaut.*

Segmentātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. (1) *Made up of divers pieces*, or *colours*, as ſome think; or as others, *ſlaſhed, pinked, embroidered, flowered.* (2) ‖ Alſo *he that weareth garments ſo wrought.* (1) Segmentati cunis dormire, *Juv.* 6, 89. *ubi vid. interpr.* (2) Mart. 6, 74. *ubi al.* ſemitactus; *al.* ſemitatus; *al.* ſileni: *ita ut nihil de hâc notione conſtet.*

Segmentum, i. n. [*à* ſeco, ſegmen] (1) *A pareing, ſhred*, or *piece, cut off from ſomething.* (2) Alſo *a collar*, or *ouch, about a woman's neck*; *a necklace of pearl.* (3) Alſo *a border, guard*, or *purfle, about a garment.* (4) ¶ Segmenta mundi, *the parts of the world divided by lines, circles*, or *parallels.* (1) Plin. 36, 6. (2) Juv. 2, 124. interp. Serv. *Sed fort. in proximâ notione quis malit.* (3) Val. Max. 5, 2, 1. Quid de veſte loquar? nec vos ſegmenta requiro, *Ov.* de *Am.* 3, 169. (4) Plin. 6, 33. extr.

✤ Segnĭpes, ĕdis. *Going ſlowly; ſlow-footed*, or *ſlow paced*, Juv. 8, 67.

Segnis, e. adj. [*ex* ſe, *i. e.* ſine, & ignis, *i. e.* vita, *Serv.*] ior, comp. ‖ ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Dull, heavy, ſlothfull, ſlow, lazy.* (2) *Cowardly, fearfull.* (3) *Barren, unfruitfull.* (1) 𝔛 Laudat promptos, ſegniores caſtigat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 3. 𝔛 Bonus tantùm ſegnior fit, ubi negligas, at malus improbior, *Sall. B. J.* 36. § Segnior ad imperandum, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 3. = Probus *puer* ab illo ſegni & jacente plurimùm aberit, *Quint.* § Segnis occaſionum, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14. (2) Agite, juvenes, capite ferrum, aut haurire poculum, ſi ſegnior mors juvat, *Liv.* ‖ Lana ſegniſſima corporis excrementum, *Apul. Apol.* p. 495. (3) Horret ſegnis in agris Carduus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 151. *interp. Serv.*

† Segnĭtas, ātis. f. *Slowneſs, dullneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, ſloth, lazyneſs*, Acc. *ap.* Non. 2, 808. ⸸ Segnities.

Segnĭter. adv. iùs, comp. ‖ ſſĭmè, ſup. *Negligently, ſlothfully, dreamingly, with delay, coldly.* § Segniter omnia agere, *Liv.* 2, 58. Segniter hæ voces acceptæ, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 26. Comitia nihilo ſegniùs perficiunt, *Liv.* 7, 18. § Segniſſimè torpore, *Caſſiod.*

Segnĭtia, æ. & Segnĭties, ēi. f. *Sloth, lazyneſs, barrenneſs.* 𝔛 Nihil loci eſt ſegnitiæ, neque ſocordiæ, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 1. = Caſtigemus ſegnitiem hominum & inertiam, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 41.

Sēgrĕgandus, a, um. part. *To be ſevered*, or *ſeparated.* Segreganda eſt à me mater, aut uxor, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 40.

‖ Sēgrĕgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A laying apart*, Tert. ⸸ Separatio.

‖ Sēgrĕgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſeparateth*, Tert. ⸸ Qui ſegregat.

Sēgrĕgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſeparate.* Publicam cauſam à privatorum culpâ ſegregaturus, *Liv.* 45, 23.

Sēgrĕgātus, a, um. part. *Separated, parted*, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 28.

Sēgrĕgo, āre. act. [*à* ſegrex, *qu.* ſeorſim à grege ago] (1) *To take out of the flock.* (2) *To ſever, ſeparate, alienate*, or *put away.* (1) *Exemplum deſidero, quod tamen fort. ap. rei ruſticæ ſcript. inv.* (2) = § Te obteſtatur ne abs te hanc ſegreges, neu deſeras, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 56. ¶ Segrega ſermonem, *prate to yourſelf*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 136. § Segregare ab ſe culpam, *Id. Trin.* 2, 42. aliquem à numero civium, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 20. è ſenatu, *Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 1, 9. Virtutum à ſummo bono ſegregare, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 9.

Sēgrĕgor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſeparated.* § A numero civium ſegregari, *Cic.* = Sejungi, ſeque gregari, *Lucr.* 1, 453. *per tmeſin.*

‖ Sēgrĕgus, a, um. adj. *Retired from company*, or *liveing apart*, Recent. ⸸ Seductus.

Sēgrex, ĕgis. c. g. [*ex* ſe, & grex] *Severed from the flock*, or *company*; *ſolitary.* § Segregem vitam, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 4, 18. ⸸ Solitarius, *Cic.*

Sēgullum, i. n. [*ab* Hebr. סגלה *ſegulla*, peculium] *A kind of earth*, or *mark, on the top of ground, that diſcovereth a vein of gold beneath.* Aurum qui quærunt, ante omnia ſegullum tollunt, *Plin.* 33, 4.

Seja, æ. f. Dea ſationis, ab ant. *ſeo, ſevi.* Vid. *Plin.* 18, 2.

* ‖ Seiriăſis, is. f. [σειρίασις, Gr. *à* σειριάω, capitis inflammatione laboro] *An inflammation in the head*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Sejŭgātio, ōnis. f. *A ſeparation*, Aug. ⸸ Separatio, ſejunctio.

Sejŭgātus, a, um. part. *Parted, ſevered, ſeparated*, Cic. Div. 1, 32.

‖ Sejŭges, um. c. g. pl. [*ex* ſe, & jugum] (1) *Unyoked.* (2) *Parted.* (1) Feſt. (2) 𝔛 Sejuges gentes ad unum morem conjugare, *Solin.* 𝔛 Conjugus, *Plin.* ⸸ Separatus, ſejunctus.

Sejŭgi, ōrum. m. pl. *ſive* Sejŭges, *ſc.* equi. [*ex* ſex. & jugum] *Six horſes in a team*, or *coach*, Plin. 34, 5. Liv. 38, 35.

‖ Sejŭgo, āre. act. [*ex* ſe, & jugo] *To unyoke, to uncouple, to ſever*, or *ſeparate*; *to put apart.* *Vid.* Sejugatus.

† Sejunctè. adv. *Severally*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

‖ Sejunctim. adv. *Severally*, Litt. *ex* Col.

Sejunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſeparateing*, or *putting aſunder.* 𝔛 Sejunctio & reditus ad propoſitum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 53.

‖ Sejunctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that parteth aſunder*, Aug. ⸸ Qui ſejungit.

Sejunctus, a, um. part. *Put aſunder.* 𝔛 Si hoc toto tempore, quo ſejuncti fuimus, & unà & Romæ fuiſſemus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. = Sejunctum, & ſecretum à corpore, *Lucr.* 1, 432. = Semota & ſejuncta natura divûm à rebus noſtris, *Id. ibid.* 59. 𝔛 A lege ſejunctum, & cum veſtrâ ſeveritate conjunctum, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 30.

Sejungendus, a, um. part. *To be put apart.* Sejuugendus ex numero civium, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 10.

Sejungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſe, & jungo] *To disjoin, to ſeparate, to ſever*, or *part and put aſunder.* Fortunam nemo ab inconſtantiâ ſejunget, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 24.

Sejungor, i. paſſ. *To be ſeparated.* Dummodo iſta tua privata ſit calamitas, & à reipublicæ periculo ſejungatur, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 9.

Sēlāgo, gĭnis. f. [*ex* ſe, & lego, quòd certo ritu ſeligeretur] *An herb like ſavin*, much uſed by the Druids for all eye-ſores; *hedge hyſſop*, Plin. 24, 21.

‖ Selah, *vel* Sela. [*i. e.* סלה diapſalma, *Jun.* & *Druſ.*] *A note of muſick uſed eſpecially in the pſalms*; ſome take it for *a note of obſervation*, ſome for *a kind of pauſe*, ſome for *the lifting up of the voice.*

Sēlecti, ōrum. m. pl. *Special officers in Rome ſo called*, Plin. 33, 2.

Sēlectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſeligo] *A culling*, or *chooſeing, out*; *a laying apart by itſelf.* § Selectio rerum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 9.

‖ Sēlector, ōris. m. verb. *He that chooſeth out*, Litt. *ex* Plin. ⸸ Elector, *Ad Herenn.*

Sēlectus, a, um. part. *Choſen out from among others, and laid apart*; *culled, choice, ſelect.* § Selecti judices, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 43. Selectæ brevéſque ſententiæ, *Id. N. D.* 1, 50.

* Sĕlēnĭăcus, a, um. adj. [σεληνιακὸς, Gr. à σελήνη, luna] *Mad*, or *lunatick*, Trall. *Lat.* Cerritus, lymphatus.

* Sĕlēnītes, æ. m. [σεληνίτης, Gr. *ab eodem*] *A ſtone* as is ſaid *in Arabia, wherein is a white, which decreaſeth and increaſeth with the moon*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Sĕlēnītium, i. n. [*ex* eodem themate] *A kind of ivy*, Plin. 16, 34.

Sĕlēnūſium, i. n. *A ſort of excellent wheat*, Plin. 18, 7.

* Sēlībra, æ. f. [*ex* ſemi, & libra] *Half a pound, ſix ounces.* § Selibra farris, *Col.* 12, 20. & *Mart.* 4, 46.

Sēlĭgo, ĕre, lēgi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſe, & lego] *To chooſe out, to pick and lay aſide, to cull.* Omnia expendet & ſeliget, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 15. 𝔛 Seligere quæ ſecundum naturam ſunt, quæ contrà rejicere, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 9.

* Sĕlĭquaſtrum, i. n. [*à* ſedendo] *A ſtool to ſit on*, Varr. L. L. 4, 28.

* Sella, æ. f. [*à* ſedendo] (1) *A ſeat, a chair.* (2) *A bench.* (3) *A ſaddle.* (1) Datin' ipſi ſellam, ubi aſſidat citò, *Plaut.* ¶ Duabus ſellis ſedere, *Prov.* *To hold with the hare and run with the hound*, Sen. Contr. 2, 18. Sella

familiarica, *cloſeſtool*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. *Vid.* Scal. Conject. p. 198. (2) Qui ordo ad prætoris ſellam, prætore iſto, ſolitus ſit convenire, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 46. ¶ Sella curulis, *a chair of ſtate*, Id. Verr. 5, 14. Sella geſtatoria, *a ſedan*, Suet. Nerv. 26. (3) § Sella aurea, *Prop.* 4, 11. *Vid.* Veg. de Re Veterin. 1, 56.

* Sellāria, æ. f. (1) *A place wherein were forms and ſtools for men to ſit on, a hall to meet in.* (2) *An apartment for ſecret luſt.* (1) Violentia in ſellariis domus aureæ diſpoſita, *Plin.* 34, 8. (2) Sellariam excogitavit, ſedem arcanarum libidinum, *Suet. Tib.* 43.

* Sellāriŏlus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſiting.* ¶ Sellariola popina, *a tippleing houſe, where people ſit and keep company together*; ſuch as our coffeehouſes, *Mart.* 5, 71.

* Sellŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ſella] *A little ſeat*, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 65.

* Sellŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Sedentary.* ¶ Sellularius quæſtus, *gains got by ſedentary arts*, Gell. 3, 1.

* Sellŭlārius, ii, m. [*à* ſellula] *That worketh at his trade ſiting.* Opificum vulgus, & ſellularii, *Liv.* 8, 20.

‖ Sēmaxius, i. m. tunicâ moleſtâ indutus, *Tert.* quòd axi *ſemiſſali* alligaretur, *V.*

* Sembella, æ. f. [*qu.* ſemilibella] *Half a pound*; alſo *a ſmall coin*, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

Sĕmel, adv. [*à* ſimile, *vel* à ſimul, *qu.* ſimul, *i. e.* unà, non diviſim, *Becm.*] (1) *Once.* (2) *Never but once.* (3) *Once for all.* (4) *All together, all at once.* (5) ‖ *At length.* (1) Satis ſemel ſum deceptus, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 99. ✠ Semel atque iterum, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 8. (2) Semel ait ſe in vitâ pertimuiſſe, tum cùm à me reus factus eſt, *Id.* (3) Cùm facilè exorari, Cæſar, tum ſemel exorari ſoles, *Id.* pro *Deiot.* 3. (4) Denique ut ſemel omnia complectar, *Quint.* (5) Ut verò ſemel attingam primordia rerum, *Marcell. Vict.*

Sēmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* ſero, ſevi, ſevimen, ſemen, ut *à* novi, novimen, nomen] (1) *Seed*; *a corn, or grain*; *a kernel.* (2) *A graft, or ſet*; *an imp, a ſlip, a cion.* (3) *A breed, or race*; *a quality.* (4) *An original, riſe, or cauſe.* (5) ‖ Alſo *a kind of corn called ſpelt.* (1) Terra ſemen ſparſum excipit, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 15. Semina ſtirpium ac arborum, *Id. ibid.* (2) Neu ferro læde retuſo Semina, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 302. (3) Tullia regio ſemine orta, *Liv.* 1, 47. = Virtus quæ propria eſt Romani generis ac ſeminis, *Cic.* in *Rull.* conf. *Suet. Cal.* 25. Naturæ ſequitur ſemina quiſque ſuæ, *Prop.* 3, 8. (4) Hujus luctuoſiſſimi belli ſemen fuiſti, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 23. = Virtutum igniculi & ſemina, *Id.* (5) Litt. *ex* Plin.

‖ Sēmentātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bringing forth ſeed*, Hier. ⸸ Seminatio.

Sēmentātūrus, a, um. part. *That will grow to ſeed.* § Herbæ ſementaturæ, *Plin.* 18, 28.

Sēmentĭcus, a, um. adj. *That may be ſown*, Plin. 18, 7.

Sēmentīnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging, or laſting, to ſeedtime.* § Sementina pyra, *Cato*, c. 7.

Sēmentis, is. f. (1) *A ſowing.* (2) *Seed time.* (3) ‖ Alſo *corn ſown.* (1) ✠ Sementes maximas facere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. Ut ſementim feceris, ita & metes, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 65. (2) Prima ſementis rariùs ſerere permittit, noviſſima ſpiſſiùs poſtulat, *Col.* 2, 9. (3) In ſementes fortè conſederat tempeſtiviores, *Gell.* 2, 29.

Sēmentīvus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to winter ſeedtime.* ✠ *Sementiva* ſint, triticum, *&c. Verna* vero, milium, panicum, *Plin.* 18, 7. § Sementivæ feriæ, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. & *R. R.* 1, 2. *al.* ſementinæ. ¶ Sementiva dies, *a feaſt after ſeedtime*, on no ſtated day, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 658. & deinceps.

Sēmento, āre. act. [*à* ſemen] *To bring forth ſeed, to run up to ſeed*; *hinc* ſementaturus, *q. v.*

† Sēmentum, i. n. *Seed ſown, ſeedtime, the act of ſowing*, Litt. *ex* Varr. ſed q.

* Sēmermus, a, um. adj. [*vid.* ſemiermis] *Unarmed*, Tac. 1, 68, 4. & 3, 45, 30.

Sēmeſtris, re. adj. [quod eſt ſex menſium, *qu.* ſemenſtris, it. *pro* ſemimeſtris] (1) *Of ſix months, or half a year.* (2) ‖ Alſo *of half the month.* (1) § Semeſtris dictatura, *Liv.* 9, 34. Semeſtre regnum, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 8. (2) ¶ Semeſtris luna, *the full moon in the middle of the month*, Apul. Met. 11, p. 361.

* Sēmēſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſemi, & edo] *Half eaten.* § Oſſa ſemeſa, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 297. Piſces ſemeſi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 81.

Sēmet. accuſ. *à* ſuimet, [*ex* ſe, & met. ſyllabicâ adjectione] *Himſelf, herſelf, themſelves*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 78.

* Sēmi, indecl. [*à* Gr. ἡμὶ, quod ſimiliter uſurp. in comp. *ut*, ſemibos, ſemicaper, ſemianimus] *Half.*

Sēmiăcerbus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſemi, & acerbus] *But half ripe.* § Semiacerbæ uvæ, *Pall. Sept. Tit.* 13.

‖ Sēmiădŏpertĭlis, le. adj. *Half ſhut.* ☞ *Al. leg.* ſemiadopertulus, *half open*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

* Sēmiagreſtis, e. adj. [*ex* ſemi, & agreſtis] *Half wild, half clowniſh*, A. Vict. 3, 39.

Sēmiambuſtus, a, um. part. *Half burnt about, ſcorched, or ſinged.* § Semiambuſtum cadaver, *Suet. Col.* 59. *Sil.* 2, 681. 14, 64.

‖ Sēmiămictus, a, um. part. *Half clothed.* Humi ſedebat ſciſſili palliaſtro ſemiamictus, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 11.

‖ Sēmiampŭtātus, a, um. part. *Half cut off*, Apul. Met. 1. p. 8. ⸸ Semiputatus.

* Sēmiănĭmis, me. adj. & Sēmiănĭmus, a, um. & Sēmănĭmis, [*ex* ſemi, & animus] *Half dead, in a ſwoon.* Cùm ſemianimis de templo elatus eſſet, *Nep. Pauſan.* 5. § Corpus ſemianimum, *Liv.* 28, 23. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 2. 83. Semanimem invenire conjugem, *Ov. Met.* 7, 845.

Sēmiăpertus, a, um. part. *Half open.* Semiapertis portarum foribus, *Liv.* 26, 39. § Semiaperta janua, *Ov. Am.* 1, 6, 4.

Sēmiaſſus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſemi, & aſſus] *Half roaſted, or broiled.* Reliquiæ ſemiaſſi regis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 44. *ex poetâ.*

† Sēmiātrātus, a, um. part. *Wearing half black, in half mourning*, Varr. *ap.* Non. 2, 298.

* Sēmĭbarbărus, a, um. [*ex* ſemi, & barbarus] *Half a barbarian*, Suet. Cæſ. 76.

* ♰ Sēmĭbos, ŏvis. m. [*ex* ſemi, & bos] *That is half an ox*, Ov. Triſt. 4, 7, 18.

‖ Sēmĭcānus, a, um. adj. *Half gray.* § Comæ ſemicanæ, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 298.

Sēmĭcānālĭcŭlus, i. m. *The exteriour hollowneſs of a pillar*, Vitr. 4, 3.

* ♰ Sēmĭcăper, ri. m. [*ex* ſemi, & caper] *That is half goat.* Pan ſemicaper, *Ov. Met.* 14, 513.

* ‖ Sēmĭcentuſſis, is. f. [*ex* ſemi, & centuſſis] *Half a hundred, or fifty pounds, weight*, Litt. *ex* Prud. ⸸ Dimidiatus centuſſis.

* Sēmĭcinctium, i. n. *A woman's, or tradeſman's apron*, Mart. 14, 153. in lemmate.

* ‖ Sēmĭcinctōrium, ii. n. *An apron that cometh half way about one*, Liv. *ap.* Litt. *ſed non inven.*

* ‖ Sēmĭcingo, ĕre, xi. act. [*ex* ſemi, & cingo] *To half gird*, Litt. *ex* R. *ſed ampliandum.*

* Sēmĭcircŭlāris, re. adj. [*ex* ſemi, & ‖ circularis] *Of the form of a half circle, half round, ſemicircular*, Col. 5, 2.

* Sēmĭcircŭlātus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſemi, & ‖ circulatus] *Of a half round*, Celſ. 7, 26.

* Sēmĭcircŭlus, i. m. [*ex* ſemi, & circulus] *Half a circle, a ſemicircle*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 20. *Conf.* Col. 5, 2.

* ‖ Sēmiclauſus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſemi, & clauſus] *Half ſhut, or cloſed.* Ore ſemiclauſo balbutiens, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 325.

Sēmĭcoctus, a, um. part. *Half boiled, or ſoden*; *parboiled.* § Ordeum ſemicoctum, *Col.* 8, 5. Conf. *Plin.* 18, 11.

‖ Sēmĭconſpicuus, a, um. adj. *Half conſpicuous*, Apul. Met. 3, p. 72.

Sēmicrĕmātus, a, um. part. *Half burnt.* § Membra ſemicremata, *Ov. Ibis*, 634. thura *Mart.* 11, 55.

Sēmicrĕmus, a, um. adj. *Half burnt.* § Semicremus ſtipes, *Ov. Met.* 12, 287.

Sēmicrūdus, a, um. adj. *Half raw.* Lupini ſemicrudi conteruntur, *Col.* 6, 25.

* Sēmĭcŭbĭtālis, le. adj. [*ex* ſemi, & cubitalis] *Half a cubit long.* Bipalme ſpiculum haſtili ſemicubitali infixum erat, *Liv.* 42, 65.

* ‖ Sēmĭcŭbĭtus, i. m. [*ex* ſemi, & cubitus] *Half a cubit*, Litt. *ex* Vitr.

* Sēmĭdea, æ. f. [*ex* ſemi, & dea] *A demigodeſs.* Semidea, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 223.

* ♰ Sēmĭdeus, i. m. [*ex* ſemi, & deus] *A demy-god*, Ov. Met. 1, 192. & alibi.

* ‖ Sēmĭdiămĕter, tri. m. [*ex* ſemi, & diameter] *Half the diameter, a right line drawn from the centre to the circumference*, Geometris condonandum.

* Sēmĭdĭgĭtālis, e. adj. [*ex* ſemi, & digitalis] *Half a finger's length, or breadth*, Vitr. 10, 21.

* Sēmĭdoctus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſemi, & doctus] *A ſmatterer, half learned*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2. 42.

‖ Sēmĭdōlium, ii. n. *A veſſel containing half a tun, a pipe*, Med. Gr.

* Sēmiermis, & Sēmermis, me. adj. [*ex* ſemi, & arma] *Half armed.* Ex agreſtium ſemiermi turbâ, *Liv.* 30, 28. vid. & 25, 19. Semermemque manum ſternendam objicerat hoſti, *Sil.* 12, 467.

Sēmĭfactus, a, um. part. *Half made.* § Semifacta opera, *Tac. Ann* 15, 7, 3.

Sēmĭfaſtīgium, ii. n. *Half the top of a houſe*, Vitr. 7, 5.

Sēmĭfer, & Sēmĭfĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* ſemi, & ferus] *Half beaſt, or half wild.* Semifer *Centaurus*, Ov. Met. 2, 633. Semiferæ hominum ſpecies, *Lucr.* 2, 701. Centauri, *Luc.* 6, 386.

Sēmĭformis, me. adj. [*ex* ſemi, & forma] (1) *Semicircular.* (2) *Half formed, or ſhaped.* (1) Semiformis lunæ ſpecies, *Col.* 2, 25. (2) § Semiformes pulli, *Id.* 8, 5.

Sēmĭfultus, a, um. part. *Half underſet, or ſtayed up.* ¶ Subſellio ſemifultus extremo, *ſiting but upon one buttock*, Mart. 5, 14.

Sēmĭfūnium, i. n. *A half rope*, Cato, 135.

Sēmĭgermānus, a, um. adj. *Half a German*, Liv. 21, 38.

Sēmigræcus, a, um. adj. *Half a Greek*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.

Sēmigrăvis, ve, adj. *Half aſleep*; *drowſy, or heavy, with wine.* Magna pars ſemigraves potabant, *Liv.* 25, 24.

Sēmigro, āre. neut. *To depart and go to another place.* Reprehendiſtis à patre quòd ſemigravit, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 7.

* Sēmihians, tis. part. [*ex* ſemi, & hians] *Half open, or gapeing half way.* Semihiante labello Rideat, *Catull.* 59, 220. ‖ Semihiantes adhuc compreſſit labias, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 343.

Sēmihŏmo, ĭnis. c. g. (1) *Half man.* (2) Alſo *the root of the mandrake.* (1) § Semihomo Cacus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 194. Semihomines inter Naſamonas, *Sil.* 11, 180. (2) Semihomines mandragoræ flores, *Col.* 10, princ.

* Sēmihōra, æ. f. [*ex* ſemi, & hora] *Half an hour.* In ſemihorâ curriculum egiſti, *Cic.* pro *C. Rab.* 3.

Sēmiĭnānis, ne. adj. *Half empty, half full*; as the moon in the firſt quarter, *Luna* in triquetro ſemiinani ambitur orbe, *Plin.* 2, 18. ☞ *Al. leg.* feminanis.

Sēmĭjūgĕrum, i. n. *Half an acre of land*, Col. 5, 1.

* ♰ Sēmĭlăcer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* ſemi, & lacer] *Half torn*, Ov. Met. 7, 344.

* ‖ Sēmĭlautus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſemi, & lautus] *Half waſhed*, Catull. 51, 2. ☞ *Sed Scal. aliter. Vid.* Semiplōtus.

Sēmilīber, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Half free.* Semiliberi ſaltem ſimus, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 31. conf. *Col.* 5, 1.

Sēmĭlixa, æ. m. *Half a drudge, ſcullion*, or *ſlave*. § Statorius ſemilixa, *Liv.* 30, 28.

Sēmĭmădĭdus, a, um. adj. *Half wet*. Ager exiguis nimbis ſemimadidus, *Col.* 2, 4.

Sēmĭmărīnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging partly to the ſea, and partly to the land*. Scyllæ ſemimarinis corporibus, *Lucr.* 5, 890.

Sēmĭmas, ăris. c. g. (1) *An eunuch*; *any creature*, or *beaſt, gelded*. (2) *An hermaphrodite*. (1) § Semimaris capri, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. oves, *Ov. Faſt.* 588. (2) Ante omnia abominati ſemimares, *Liv.* 31, 12. ℣ vir, *Ov.* 4, 380.

* **Sēmĭmĕtŏpium**, ii. n. [*ex* ſemi, *&* metopium] *Half the* metopium, *Vitr.* 4, 3.

‖ **Sēmĭmĭnĭma**, æ. f. *A crotchet*, Muſic.

‖ **Sēmĭmitra**, æ. f. *An ornament for the head, a ſmall coif*, Ulp.

‖ **Sēmĭmŏdius**, i. m. *Half a buſhel*, Jun. ⸸ Semodius, *Juv.*

Sēmĭmortuus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſemi, *&* mortuus] *Half dead*. § Membra ſemimortua, *Catull.* 51, 15.

Sēmĭnālis, le. adj. [*à* ſemen] *That belongeth to ſowing*, or *ſeed*. § Frumentum ſeminale, *Col.* 11, 2. ‖ ♰ Seminale membrum, *in Priap.*

Sēmĭnānis, e, adj. *Half void*, or *empty*, Plin. 2, 18. *Vid.* Semiinanis.

Sēmĭnārium, ii. n. [*à* ſemino] (1) ‖ *A ſeed-plot, a ſeminary, a place where plants are ſet to be removed*; *a nurſery*, or *nurſe-garden*; *a tree whereof plants*, or *grafts, are taken*. (2) Met. *The firſt original*, or *chief cauſe, of any buſyneſs*. (1) Quòd ſi quis ex ſeminario, id eſt, ſtirpitus arborem tranſtulerit, *&c.* Lege 9 § 6. Dig. de *Uſufruct.* (2) = Principium urbis, & quaſi ſeminarium reipub. *Cic. Offic.* 2, 17. § triumphorum, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 40. ſenatûs, *Liv.* 42, 61.

Sēmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The act of ſowing*, or *breeding*. Ad ſeminationem onagrus idoneus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 6.

Sēmĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A ſower, a maker, an effecter*. (2) *An authour*, or *procurer, of ſomething*. (1) = Omnium rerum ſeminator & ſator, & educator & altor eſt mundus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 34. (2) Seminator omnium malorum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 26.

Sēmĭnātus, a, um. part. *Begoten*, or *conceived*. Decumo poſt menſe naſcitur puer, quàm ſeminatus, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 20.

* **Sēmĭnex**, nĕcis. c. 3. [*ex* ſemi, *&* nex] *Half dead*, or *half ſlain*. Seminecem aliquem domum remittere, *Liv.* 23, 15. § Artus ſemineces, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 228. oculi, *Id.* conf. *Sil.* 4, 162.

Sēmĭnium, ii. n. (1) *Seed* of all kinds. (2) Meton. *A race, kind*, or *flock*; *a breed*. (1) Non hic verres ſuo ſeminio quanquam impertiturus eſt, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 68. (2) Certa ſuo ſemine ſeminioque Vis *leonum* creſcit, *Lucr.* 3, 746. Quo ſint ſeminio *pecudes* quærendum, *Col.* 2, 1.

Sēmĭno, āre. act. [*à* ſemen] (1) *To ſow*. (2) *To breed*. (1) Non ſeminare antequam occiderint Vergiliæ, *Col.* 2, 8. (2) Seminare mularum genus, *Col.* 6, 36.

Sēmĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſown*, or *bred*. Nullius agricolæ cultu ſtirps tam diuturna, quàm poëtæ verſu ſeminari poteſt, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 1.

‖ **Sēmĭnōſus**, a, um. adj. *Abounding with ſeed*, Priap. 51, 17.

Sēmĭnūdus, a, um. adj. *Half naked*. Conſules propè ſeminudi ſub jugum miſſi, *Liv.* Rex propè ſeminudus fugiens, *Id.* 24, 40.

‖ **Sēmiobrŭtus**, a, um. part. *Half overwhelmed*, Apul. Met. 9. 4, 271.

Sēmiorbis, is. m. *Half the globe*, or *world*, Sen. N. Q. 1, 8.

Sēmĭpăgānus, a, um. adj. *Half a ruſtick*, or *clown*, Perſ. Prol. 6.

* **Sēmĭpĕdālis**, le. adj. [*ex* ſemi, *&* pedalis] *Half a foot ſquare*, or *in height*, &c. *Col.* 11, 3. *Vitr.* 10, 19.

* **Sēmĭpĕdāneus**, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſemi, *&* pedaneus] *Of half a foot*. § Semipedanea terra, *Col.* 4, 1.

Sēmĭperfectus, a, um. part. *Half finiſhed*, Suet. Calig. 21.

* **Sēmĭpes**, ĕdis. m. [*ex* ſemi, *&* pes] (1) ‖ *Having but half a foot*, or *leg*. (2) *The meaſure of half a foot*. (1) Prud. Periſteph. 2, 150. (2) Varr. 3, 8, 1. *&* Col. 3, 19.

* ‖ **Sēmiphălārica**, æ. f. [*ex* ſemi, *&* phalarica] *A weapon, half a* phalarica, q. d. *a half pike*, Gell. 10, 25.

Sēmĭpiſcīna, æ. f. *A half fiſhpond*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13.

Sēmĭplăcentīnus, a, um. adj. *Half a* Placentine, or *half pleaſant*, Cic. *in* Piſon. 1. *jocosè*.

Sēmĭplēnus, a, um. adj. *Half full*. Decem naves ſemiplenæ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25.

† **Sēmĭplōtus**, a, um. part. *Short, fat*. § Semiplota crura, *Catull.* 52, 2. *ex* Scal. lect. & interp. ☞ *Al. leg.* ſemilauta, *quod vid.*

* **Sēmĭpuella**, æ. f. [*ex* ſemi, *&* puella] *Half a girl*. Tres volucres, tres ſemideæ, tres ſemipuellæ, *Auſon. Griph.* 21.

Sēmĭpŭtātus, a, um. part. *Half cut*, or *pruned*. § Semiputata vitis, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 70.

‖ **Sēmĭquīnārius**, a, um. adj. Semiquinaria diviſio; cæſuræ genus, cùm pòſt duos pedes relinquitur ſyllaba partem orationis terminans; ſic dict. quòd conſtat ex duobus pedibus & ſemiſſe, quod eſt dimidium 5 pedum; ut, *Arma virumque cano*, Cal.

* **Sēmĭrāſus**, a, um. part. [*ex* ſemi, *&* raſus] *Half ſhaven*, or *ſcraped*, Catull. 57, 5.

Sēmĭrĕductus, a, um. part. *Half retired, turned on one ſide with a half face*. Venus pubem Protegitur lævâ ſemireducta manu, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 614.

Sēmĭrĕfectus, a, um. part. *Half refited*, or *repaired*. Claſſis ſemirefecta, *Ov. Ep* 7, 176.

‖ **Sēmĭrŏtundum**, i. n. ſubſt. *A half round*, Apul. Met. 11, p. 366. ⸸ Hemiſphærium.

‖ **Sēmĭrŏtundus**, a, um. adj. *Oval*, Apul. Met. 5. p. 143.

Sēmĭrŭtus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſemi, *&* ruo] *Half deſtroyed*, or *caſt down*. ℣ Plus negotii fuit cum ſemirutâ Carthagine, quàm integrâ, *Flor.* 2, 15. § Semirutis tectis, *Luc.* 1, 24. Urbs ſemiruta, *Liv.* 5, 49. Semirutis tectis pendent mœnia, *Luc.* 1, 24.

* **Sēmis**. indecl. [*ab* ἥμισυ] *Half*. Ionicæ columnæ octo ſemis *diametros* craſſitudinis conſtituerunt, *Vitr.* 4, 1. Latus pedes duos ſemis, *Id.* 5, 1.

Sēmis, iſſis. m. [*ex* ſemi, *&* as] *Half a pound, a* quinarius; *half the* as. Ut, remiſſis ſemiſſibus & trientibus, quinta propè pars vectigalium tolleretur, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 25.

* † **Sēmĭsĕnex**, sĕnis. c. g. [*ex* ſemi, *&* ſenex] *Half an old man*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 54. ☞ *Sed de lectione non conſtat.*

Sēmĭsĕpultus, a, um. part. *Half buryed*. § Oſſa ſemiſepulta, *Ov. Epiſt.* 1, 55.

Sēmĭſiccus, a, um. adj. *Half dry*. Vellendi ſunt thalli adhuc ſemiſicci, *Pallad. Febr.* 24.

‖ **Sēmĭsicilicus**, i. m. *Half a ſhekel, a dram*, or *groat*, Litt. *ex* Pall.

Sēmĭſomnis, e. adj. *&* **Sēmĭſomnus**, a, um. *Half aſleep and half awake*. Semiſomni ſpectabant, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1, 3. Cùm is etiam tum ſemiſomnis ſtuperet, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 16. Ex convivio propè ſemiſomnus raptus ſum, *Liv.* 30, 5. Multos in ipſis cubilibus ſemiſomnos hauſit flamma, *Id. ibid.*

‖ **Sēmĭſŏnans**, tis. adj. *Half ſounding*. ¶ Semiſonantes literæ, *the liquids*, Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 732. ⸸ Semivocales.

Sēmĭſōpītus, a, um. part. *Half fallen aſleep*. Pars ſemiſopitos hoſtes, cædunt, *Liv.* 35, 29. *edente Græv. ſed Gronov.* ſemiſomnos. ☞ *Adfertur etiam ex Ovid. ſed reclamante quantitate tertiæ ſyllabæ, in quibus locis legendum videtur* ſemiſupinus.

‖ **Sēmiſſālis**, is. f. *Uſury at ſix in the hundred*, Ap. JCC.

‖ **Sēmiſſālis**, e. adj. *Belonging to half the whole*. § Uſuræ ſemiſſales, *JCC.* *Vid.* Semiſſis.

‖ **Sēmiſſārius**, a, um. adj. Hæres ſemiſſarius, qui eſt hæres ex ſemiſſe, *Hottom.* ⸸ Hæres ex ſemiſſe.

Sēmiſſis, is. f. *Half a pound weight, ſix ounces, the half of any thing*. § Semiſſis patrimonii, *Quint.* Semiſſes uſurati, *Col.* 3, 3, 1. ¶ Semiſſium uſura, *Id.* *the two hundredth part of the principal monthly*.

Sēmiſſis, e. adj. *Of ſmall value, good for little*. ‖ Homo ſemiſſis, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10, 3.

Sēmĭsŭpīnus, a, um. adj. *Half with the face upward*. Cùm jacet in dextrum ſemiſupina latus, *Ov. A. Am* 3, 788.

Sēmĭta, æ. f. [*qu.* ſemiiter; quia anguſtè ibant, *Varr.*] (1) *A narrow way, a footpath, an alley, in a city*. (2) *A way*. (1) ℣ Ego porrò illius ſemitâ feci viam, *Phædr.* 3. *prol.* 39. ¶ De viâ in ſemitam degredi, *to leave the right for the wrong*, Plaut. Caſ. 3, 5, 40. In rectam redire ſemitam, *to come to rights*, Id. Caſ. 2, 8, 33. (2) = Intelligetis hanc pecuniam quâ viâ modò viſa eſt exire ab ipſo, eâdem ſemitâ revertiſſe, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 23.

‖ **Sēmĭtāles** Dii [Lares publici, quòd in ſemitis ſtatuerentur; dicti *Compitales* & *Viales*, eâdem de causâ] *The publick* Lares, *Auct. Priap.*

Sēmĭtārius, a, um. adj. *Of a pathway*, or *that haunteth pathways*. ¶ Semitarii mœchi, *common whores*, Catull. 35, 16. ℣ Devia ſcorta, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 21.

‖ **Sēmĭtātim**. adv. *From one part to another, by pathways*. Semitatim fugi, atque effugi, *Titin.* ap. *Chariſ.*

Sēmĭtātus, a, um. part. *Divided* as it were *into paths*, Mart. 6, 74.

* ‖ **Sēmĭtectus**. a, um. part. [*ex* ſemi, *&* tectus] (1) *Half covered*. (2) *Armed by halfs*. (1) Apul. Met. 4, 120. (2) Amm.

* **Sēmĭtertiāna**, æ. f. *ſc.* febris. [*ex* ſemi, *&* tertianus] *A kind of ague mixed of a tertian and a quotidian*, Celſ. 3, 8.

Sēmĭto, āre. act. *To make paths*; *to divide into paths*, or *lanes*, Plin. 17, 22.

* ‖ **Sēmĭtŏnium**, ii. n. [*ex* ſemi, *&* tonus] *A half tone*, Boët.

* **Sēmĭtrītus**, a, um. part. [*ex* ſemi, *&* tero] *Half brayed*, or *pounded*; *half bruiſed, threſhed by halves*. § Semitrita frumenta, *Col.* 1, 6.

Sēmĭviētus, a, um. adj. *Half withered*. § Semivietæ uvæ, *Col.* 12, 16.

Sēmĭvir, vĭri. m. *Half man, an eunuch, one of Cybele's prieſts*, Juv. 6, 512. Cum ſemiviro comitatu, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 215. tyrannus, *Luc.* 9, 152. § Semivir Achivus, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 347. armiger, *Id.* 6, 694.

* **Sēmĭvīvus**, a, um. part. [*ex* ſemi, *&* vivus] *Half alive*. Parthi Sibulum ſemivivum reliquerunt, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2.

* ‖ **Sēmiuncia**, æ. f. *Vid.* Semuncia.

* **Sēmĭvŏcālis**, le. adj. [*ex* ſemi, *&* vocalis] *Half ſounding*. § Semivocale inſtrumentum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 17.

Sēmiuſtŭlandus, a, um. part. *To be half burnt*, Suet. Tib. 75.

Sēmiuſtŭlātus, a, um. part. *Half burnt, roaſted, broiled*, or *ſcorched*. Cadaver infeliciſſimis lignis ſemiuſtulatum, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 13.

Sēmiuſtus, *vel* **Sēmuſtus**, a, um. part. *Half burnt*, Cic. Attic. 2, 91. Corpus ſemiuſtum fulmine, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 578. § Semuſta fax, *Ov. Met.* 4, 167.

* **Sēmĭzōnārius**, ii. m. [*ex* ſemi, *&* zonarius] *A maker*, or *ſeller, of aprons*, or *kirtles*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

Sēmo, ōnis. m. [*qu.* ſemihomo, *ut* nemo, *qu.* ne homo] *A god of the lower rank*, ſuch as Priapus, Vertumnus, *&c.* were, *vid. Ov. Faſt.* 6, 214. ‖ Alſo *Janus* ſo called [quòd ſeminio præſit] *Aug.* *Vid.* Fulgent. de vocibus ant.

Sēmŏdiālis, le. adj. ¶ Semodialis placenta, *as big as half a buſhel*, Cato, 76.

Sēmŏdius, ii. m. *Half a buſhel*. § Semodius ſcobis, *Juv.* 14, 67. conf. *Col.* 11, 2.

‖ **Sēmōtè**. adv. *Aſide, apart*, Ap. recent. ⸸ Seorſim.

Sēmōtus, a, um. part. *Put aſide, removed*. =

Semota à rebus noſtris ſejunctaque, *Lucr.* 1, 59. tellus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 642.

Sēmŏvendus, a, um. part. *To be removed.* Strato ab eâ diſciplinâ omnino ſemovendus eſt, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 9.

Sēmŏveo, ēre, vi, ōtum. act. [ſeorſum moveo] *To remove,* or *put aſide; to withdraw, to put away.* Diſcipulum ſemidoctum abs te ſemoves, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 74. = Segrege, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.*

* Semper. adv. temp. [*ex* ἀμπερὲς, unde διαμπερὲς, continuò] *Allways, continually, from time to time, for ever.* Rectè ſemper ego has nuptias fugi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 27. Semper honos nomenque tuum laudeſque manebunt, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 613.

Semperlēnĭtas, ātis. f. *Accuſtomed gentleneſs,* or *mildneſs,* Ter. Andr, 1, 2, 4. ☞ *Sic Donat. conjunctè.*

* Sempervīvum, i. n. [*ex* ſemper, & vivus] *The herb houſeleek, ſengreen,* or *aygreen,* Plin. 25, 13.

‖ Sempĭternè, & Sempĭternò. adv. *For ever, everlaſtingly,* Solin. ⸸ Semper.

Sempĭternus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* ſemper aternus] *Endleſs, perpetual, continual, everlaſting.* Quod ſemper movetur ſempiternum eſt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 23.

* Sēmuncia, æ. f. [*ex* ſemi, & uncia] *Half an ounce, half the twelfth part; the twenty fourth part of a pound,* Cic. *pro* Cæcin. 6 ¶ Brevis ſemuncia recti, *a dram of ſenſe,* Perſ. 5, 121. Terræ ſemuncia, *a plat of ground thirty feet broad and forty long,* Cato. Ne qua mulier plùs ſemunciâ auri haberet, *Liv.* 44, 1.

* Sēmunciālis, e, adj. &

* Sēmunciārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, half an ounce.* § Semunciales aſſes, *Plin.* 33, 3. Semunciarium fœnus, *Liv* 8, 27.

Sēmuſtus, a, um. part. *pro* ſemiuſtus. *Half burnt.* Semuſtum vulnere corpus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 578. faces, *Sen. Agam.* 761.

‖ Sēna, æ. f. *Sena,* an herb which purgeth melancholy, *Veg.*

* Sēnācŭlum, i. n. [*à* ſenex] *A council-houſe,* or *chamber; the ſenate,* or *parliament, houſe.* Senaculum vocatum ubi ſenatus, aut ubi ſeniores conſiſterent, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 32.

Sēnārĭŏlus, li. dim. [*à* ſenarius] ¶ Senarioli verſus, *trimeter verſes of ſix feet,* Cic. Tuſc. 5, 23.

* Sēnārius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſeni, *i. e.* ſex] *That containeth ſix,* or *belongeth to the number ſix.* § Verſus ſenarii, *Phædr. prol.* l. 1. v. 3.

Sēnātor, ōris. m. [*à* ſenectute, *vel* ſene, *Feſt.*] *A Roman ſenatour, a parliament man,* of which number Romulus choſe only a hundred, who were alſo called *patres* from their age; but afterwards for age and wiſdom (when the number was increaſed) wealth and faction created this order. ☞ *Note,* ſuch as enjoyed this dignity in the provinces, were called *Decuriones* and *Buleutæ.* Senatori tria juſſa ſunt; ut adſit, nam gravitatem res habet, cùm ordo frequens eſt; ut loco dicat, id eſt, rogatus; ut modò, ne ſit infinitus, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 3. *Vid.* Sigon. de Antiq. jure civium Rom. 2. & Bernegg. ad Suet. Aug. 35.

* Sēnātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſenatour.* § Senatorius ordo, *Cic.* pro *Flacco,* 18. Senatorium nomen, *Id. Verr.* 2, 49.

* Sēnātus, ûs. m. (& † ti, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 5. & ipſe *Cic.* non ſemel) [*à* ſenex, quia conſtat ex ſenibus, ut γερουσία, Græc.] (1) *A ſenate, or chief council; a parliament.* (2) *A place where the ſenate,* or *council, is holden; the bench of aldermen.* (4) *A hearing in the ſenate, a conſultation about any affair.* (1) Conſilium, ratio, ſententia niſi eſſent in ſenibus, non ſummum conſilium majores veſtri appellâſſent ſenatum, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 6. § Senati decretum, *Sall.* (2) Monere me, antè in ſenatum accederem, quàm rem confeciſſem, *Cic.* (3) Eodem die datus eſt Tyriis ſenatus frequens, *Cæl.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 8, 3. Priuſquam his, *Rom. legatis,* ſenatus daretur, navem conſcendit Hannibal, *Nep. Hanib.* 7. ¶ Senatum edicere, *to call the houſe by order,* or *proclamation,* Cic. cogere, *to aſſemble it,* Id. Fam. 5, 2. Miſſo, *vel* dimiſſo, ſenatu, *after its riſeing,* Id. Legere in ſenatum aliquem, *to make him a ſenatour,* Id. Venire in ſenatum, *to be a ſenatour,* Id. *pro* Flacco, 18. Movere ſenatu aliquem, *to turn him out, to degrade him,* Id. *pro* Cluent. 43. *Met.* Senatum vocare in cor conſiliarium, *to adviſe with one's ſelf,* Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 5.

Sĕnātuſconſultum, ti. n. [ſententia, vel conſultum, ſenatûs] *An act, ordinance,* or *decree, of the ſenate; an act of parliament, an order of the houſe.* Paſſim ap. idon. ſcript. ☞ *Obſervandum hanc vocem ſæpe ap. auctt. & ferè ſemper in numiſmatis notari S. C.*

* Sĕnĕcio, ōnis. m. [*à* ſenex, ut *à* Græcis de eâdem cauſâ ἠριγέρων] (1) *An herb growing on walls and tiles, and, haveing gray down like old mens hair; groundſel.* (2) *A ſurname of a Roman family.* (1) Plin. 25, 13. (2) Tullius Senecio; Claudius Senecio, *Tac.*

* Sĕnecta, æ. f. (1) *Old age.* (2) Alſo *the ſkin of an adder, locuſt,* or *crabfiſh;* which they caſt in the ſpring time; *a ſlough.* (1) Hoc in ſenectâ deputo miſerrimum, ſentire eâ ætate eſſe odioſum alteri, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 8. *qui tamen ipſe ferè utitur* ſenectus. ※ Fruſtrà, cùm ad ſenectam ventum, repetas adoleſcentiam, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Plin. 20, 23.

* Sĕnectus, ūtis. f. (1) *Old age.* (2) *Gravity.* (3) *Severity.* (4) *The ſkin,* or *ſlough, of a ſerpent.* (1) ※ Temeritas eſt florentis ætatis, prudentia ſenectutis. *Cic.* de *Senect.* 6. (2) Plena literatæ ſenectutis oratio, *Id.* de *Clar. Or.* 76. (3) Dum virent genua, Et decet, obductâ ſolvatur fronte ſenectus, *Hor. Epod.* 13, 7. (4) Plin. 29, 6.

* Sĕnectus a um. part [*à* ſeneſco] *Old, aged, withered, decrepit.* Senectâ ætate à me mendicas malum, *Plaut. Ampb.* 4, 2, 13. Quem ſenectâ ætate ludos facias, *Id. Aul.* 2, 3, 75. § Senecta membra, *Lucr.* 3, 773.

* Sĕneo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be old.* Reconditâ ſenet quiete, *Catull.* 4, 26. Avus Auguſti tranquilliſſimè ſenuit, *Suet. Aug.* 2. ☞ Rarò occ.

‖ Sĕneſcalus, i. m. *A ſteward, a lord marſhal,* Eraſm.

* Sĕneſcens, tis. part. (1) *Waxing old.* (2) Met. *Wearing away, decreaſeing, abateing.* (1) § Equus ſeneſcens, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 8. hyems, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) Remiſſio morbi ſeneſcentis, *Fam.* 7, 26.

* Sĕneſco, ĕre, ui. incept. [*à* ſeneo] (1) *To wax old, to grow up in age.* (2) Met. *To decay,* or *wear away.* (3) *To leſſen,* or *be leſs violent.* (1) Senſim & ſine ſenſu ſeneſcit ætas, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 11. (2) Laus oratorum ſeneſcit, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 2. (3) Multâ editâ cæde ſeneſcit pugna, *Liv.* 5, 21.

* Sĕnex, is (& ĭcis, *Plaut.*) c. g. [*qu* ſeminex, *i. e.* ſemimortuus, *Perot.*] (1) *An old man,* or *woman.* (2) Adj. comp. ſenior, *Old, withered, wrinkled.* (1) Proverbium monet maturè fieri ſenem, ſi dici velis eſſe ſenex, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 10. (2) § Senes autumni, *Mart.* 3, 58, 3. Senex memoria, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 9. Fama miratrix ſenioris ævi, *Sen. Hippol.* 74. Seniores anni, *Ov. Met.* 15, 470.

* Sēni, æ, a. adj. pl. diſtrib. [*à* ſex] (1) *By ſixes, each ſix.* (2) Card. pro diſtrib. *ſix.* (1) Senos viros ſinguli currus vehebant, *Curt.* 8, 14. 3. (2) Pueri annorum ſenûm, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 49. Singulorum pondo ſena, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 142.

* ‖ Sĕnīcŭlus, i. m. *A man well ſtricken in years, a little old fellow.* Demonſtro ſeniculum in angulo ſedentem, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 33. ⸸ Senium, *Ter.*

* Sĕnīlis, e. adj. [*à* ſene] *Of,* or *belonging to, age,* or *old folks.* ※ Judicio ſenili adoleſcens, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 52.

* Sĕnīlĭter. adv. *Like an old man.* § Tremere ſeniliter, *Quint.* 1, 11.

Sēnio, ōnis. m. [*à* ſex] *The number ſix; the ſix point,* or *the ſice caſt, of the dice.* Quid dexter ſenio ferret Scire erat in votis, damnoſa caniculi quantùm Raderet, *Perſ.* 3, 48. ☞ *Sed cùm tali quatuor tantùm latera haberent, in illis ſenio quaternionem deſignare volunt aliqui, vid.* Beroald. *in* Suet. Aug.

* ‖ Sĕnior, ōris m. ſubſt. *A lord of the manour, a ſeignour, a landlord,* Feud.

* Sĕnium, ii. n. [*à* ſene, *Feſt.*] (1) *Old age.* (2) Alſo *trouble, diſcontent, wearyneſs.* (3) *Peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs.* (4) Meton. *A withered old churl.* (5) ¶ Lunæ ſenium, *the latter part of the wane of the moon.* (1) Omni morbo ſeniove carere, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 5. (2) = Luget ſenatus, mœret equeſter ordo, tota civitas confecta ſenio eſt, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 8. (3) Inhumanæ ſenium depone Camœnæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 47. (4) Ut illum Dî, deæque ſenium perdant, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 10. per Syntheſin. (5) Plin. 7, 48.

* ‖ Sensĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That may be felt,* or *perceived; ſenſible.* § Senſibilis auditui, *Vitr.* 5, 1.

* Sensĭbĭlĭtas, ātis. f. *A feeling* or *perceiveing; ſenſibility,* Ap. recent. ⸸ Senſus.

* Sensĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* ſenſu] *A little ſenſe* or *feeling; a ſlight argument.* § Senſiculi corrupti, *Quint.* 8, 5.

* ✠ Sensĭfer, ĕra ĕrum, adj. [*ex* ſenſus, & fero] *That cauſeth feeling,* or *ſenſe,* Lucr. 3, 2, 3.

‖ Sensĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That cauſeth ſenſe,* or *feeling,* Macr. Saturn. 7, 9. ⸸ Senſifer.

* Sensĭlis, e. adj. *Senſible,* or *that may be perceived by the ſenſes,* Lucr. 2, 887.

* Senſim. adv. [*à* ſentio, ſenſum] *Leiſurely, by little and little, by degrees.* = Senſim erit pedetentimque facienda mutatio, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 33. = moderatè, *Id.* ※ Amicitias magìs decet ſenſim diſſuere, quàm repentè præcidere, *Id. ibid.* § Senſim creſcere, *Plin.* 5, 9.

* ‖ Sensĭtīvus, a, um. adj. *Senſitive, haveing ſenſe.* Philoſophis condonandum. ⸸ Senſu præditus.

* ‖ Senſuālis, e. adj. *Senſual, belonging to ſenſe,* Eccl. ⸸ Ad ſenſus pertinens.

* Senſum, i. n. *That which one conceiveth in his mind; a thought,* or *meaning.* Exprimere dicendo ſenſa poſſumus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 8. Senſa mentis, & conſilia verbis explicare, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 14. ☞ *An occurrit in ſingulari numero incertus ſum.*

* Senſūrus, a, um. part. *That will be ſenſible of.* Eſt animas certè veſtros ſenſurus honores, *Ov. Met.* 13, 287. Conf. *Sil.* 15, 45. *Liv.* 44, 1.

* Senſus, a, um. part. *That which is known by ſenſe,* Litt. *ex* Varr.

* Senſus, ûs. m [*à* ſentiendo] (1) *Senſe.* (2) *Meaning.* (3) *Thought, reaſon.* (4) *Humour, way.* (5) *Judgement, underſtanding.* (6) *Reaſon.* (7) *Capacity.* (1) Quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo ſenſu percipi poteſt, *Cic. Orat.* 2. ※ Species dei percipitur cogitatione, non ſenſu, *Id. N. D.* 1, 37. Remota à ſenſibus noſtris natura deûm, *Lucr.* 5, 149. (2) § Senſus teſtamenti, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 19. (3) Senſibus hæc imis, res eſt non parva, reponas, *Virg. Eccl.* 3, 54. (4) Illius ſenſum pulchrè calleo, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 17. Omnes illius ſenſus cognitos habeo; nihil eſt illi repub. charius, *Cic.* (5) ※ Senſibus celebris, verbis rudis, *Paterc.* 2, 9. (6) ‖ Curas acerbas ſenſibus gubernare, *Matius* ap. *Gell.* 15, 25. Pars optima noſtri Senſûs, *Juv.* 15, 133. Senſum à cœleſti demiſſum traximus arce, *Id. ibid.* 146. (7) Oratio ad vulgarem popularumque ſenſum accommodata, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 23.

* Sententia, æ. f. [*qu.* ſentientia, *à* ſentio] (1) *Opinion, mind.* (2) *Judgement, deliberation, advice.* (3) *A Reſolution.* (4) *Mind, deſire, wiſh, will.* (5) *A ſenſe,* or *ſignification.* (6) *Deſign, purpoſe.* (7) *A ſentence* in writeing, *or* ſpeaking. (8) *The ſentence* of a judge. (9) *A decree, a vote.* (10) *A witty,* or *wiſe, ſaying.* (1) Sapiunt meâ quidem ſententiâ, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 21. (2) = Conſilio, ratione, & ſententiâ tuâ, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 6. Nihil faciam niſi de ſententiâ tuâ, *Id. Att.* 7, 5. (3) Si ſtat ſententia, *Ov. Met.* 1, 243. (4) = Feliciter, & ex meâ

ſententiâ rempub. geſſimus, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 7. Ex animi ſui ſententiâ uxorem habere, *Id.* Quod modò propoſui, non eſt ſententia, *Juv.* 8, 125. (5) Cùm verbum poteſt in duas pluresve ſententias accipi, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 53, fin. (6) Sin aliter de hâc re eſt ſententia, reſpondeat mihi, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 5, 5. (7) *Vid.* Nep. Pauſan. 1. & Dion. 6. (8) *Vid.* Nep. Phoc. 3. & Lyſand. 4. (9) Lepidus omnium ſententiis hoſtis judicatus eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 10. (10) Sententiæ, quas appellatis κυρίας δόξας, *&c. Id.* N. D. 1, 30. § Sententiæ philoſophorum, *Id.* in *Orat.*

* Sententiŏla, æ. f. dim. *A little,* or *ſhort, ſentence,* Cic. Philipp. 3, 9.

* Sententiōsè. adv. *With many good ſentences,* or *ſayings*; *ſententiouſly.* Sæpe etiam ſententiosè ridicula dicuntur, *Cic.* de *Orat,* 2, 71. § Sententiosè loqui, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 52.

* Sententiōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of pithy ſentences, ſententious.* Genus orationis ſententioſum, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 95.

Sentĭcētum, i. n. [*à* ſentis] *A place where many brambles grow, a place full of briars,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 80.

† Sentĭcōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of briars,* Met. *rough, perplexed.* § Senticoſa verba, *Afran.* ap. *Feſt.* ⸸ Aſper.

* Sentiens, tis. part. *Obſerveing, diſcerning.* Rerum omnium inopiam ſentiens, *Liv.* 44, 7.

Sentīna, æ. f. (1) *A ſink, the pump of a ſhip.* (2) Met. *The rabble,* or *raſcality.* (1) Milites conflictati & tempeſtatis & ſentinæ vitiis, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 28. (2) 𝔛 De ſentinâ, non de optimorum civium genere loqui, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 1, 26.

† Sentīno, āre, act. *To pump out water, to labour hard to rid himſelf of a miſchief,* Cæcil. *ap.* Feſt. ⸸ Extricare.

* Sentio, īre, ſi, ſum. act. [*à* συνετίζω, fut. συνετιῶ, ſentio ut & σύνεσις, ſenſus, *Mart.*] (1) *To diſcern by the ſenſes, to be ſenſible of.* (2) *To think, to reſent.* (3) *To ſuppoſe,* or *deem.* (4) *To perceive, to find,* or *underſtand.* (5) *To be of an opinion.* (1) § Sentire ſonorem, *Lucr.* 4, 230. colorem, *Id.* 4, 210. (2) § De iſtis rebus veſter quid ſenſit ſenex? *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 62. (3) ¶ § Sentire malè de aliquo, *to have an ill opinion of,* Quint. 2, 2. (4) Sentio ipſe quid agam, neque à me officium migrat, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 13. (5) § Sentire ab aliquo, *Id. Rud.* 4, 4, 56. Haud mecum ſentit, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 24.

* Sentior, īri paſſ. *To be felt,* &c. Non ſentitur ſedulitate labor, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 444.

Sentis, is. m. [*ab* Hebr. שנן acuere, *vel* שכים ſpinæ] (1) *A briar,* or *bramble*; *a thorn.* (2) *A dog briar, a blackberry buſh.* (1) Aſper meus victus ſanè eſt. *ER.* Senteſne eſitas? *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 85. Sentes per caniculæ ortum recidi *Col.* 6, 3. (2) Quam Græci vocant κυνόσβατον, nos ſentem appellamus, *Id.* 11, 3.

* Sentiſco, ĕre incept. [*à* ſentio] *To begin to know, to perceive, to have ſome ſenſe of,* Lucr. 3, 394. & 4, 587.

Sentus, a, um. adj. [*i. e.* horridus; *qu.* ſentibus obſitus] (1) *Rough, overgrown.* (2) *Tattered, ſhabby, naſty.* (1) Loca ſenta ſitu, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 462. ‖ Extirpare ſentos vepres, *Prud.* (2) ⚌ Video ſentum, ſqualidum, ægrum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 5.

Seorſim. adv. *ſed* rectiùs.

Seorsùm. [*ex* ſecùs & verſum] adv. *ex* adj. (1) *Apart, aſunder, one from another.* (2) Alſo *ſpecially, particularly.* (1) Traditi in cuſtodiam omnes ſunt; ſed ſeorſum cives ſociique, *Liv.* 22, 52. ¶ § Seorſum à te ſentio, *I am not of your opinion,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 53. (3) 𝔛 Omnibus gratiam habeo, & ſeorſum tibi præterea, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 14.

Seorsùs, adv. *Apart,* Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27. Seorſus odores Naſcuntur, *Lucr.* 4, 497.

† Seorſus, a, um adj. *Diſtinct, put apart, ſeparated.* Nunc quia quæ potui, videor tractare ſeorſa *Ter. Maur.*

† Sēpar, ăris. c. 3. *Separate, unlike.* ☞ Leg ſaltem in ablat. ſing. *ut,* § Separe cœtu, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 481. Oſſaque nec tumulo, nec ſepare conteges urnâ, *Val. Flacc.*

Sēpărābĭlis, e. adj. *Eaſy to be ſevered, ſeparable,* Nec animam à corpore ſeparabilem eſſe, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 10.

Sēpărandus, a, um. part. *To ſeparate,* or *be ſeparated.* Separandos à cætero exercitu ratus, *Curt.* 7, 8.

Sēpărātim. adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Separately, ſeverally.* (2) *In particular.* (1) 𝔛 Pluris eſt conjunctim, quàm ſeparatim, ſapere, *Cic.* (2) Separatiùs quædam adjungere, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 51, ſub fin.

Sēpărātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſeparateing, ſeparation, a ſeting apart, a puting one from another.* § Facti Separatio, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 18.

‖ Sēpărātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that parteth aſunder.* Separator, χωριστής, *Gloſſ. vet.*

Sēpărātus, a, um. part. (1) *Put apart one from another, ſeparated, ſevered.* (2) *Private, particular, not common.* (3) *Diſtinct.* (1) Virtus per ſe, ſeparatâ etiam utilitate, laudabilis. *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 5. (2) ⚌ Privati ac ſeparati agri apud eos nihil eſt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 1. (3) Separatum quiddam eſt extra aſſumptionem approbatio, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1.

‖ Sēpărātus, ûs. m. *Separation,* or *diſtance.* § Parili ſeparatu, *Apul. Florid.* p. 791. ⸸ Separatio.

Sēpăro, āre. act. [*ex* ſe, & paro; vel *à* ſepar] (1) *To ſever, ſeparate, part, divide, put aſunder,* or *one from another.* (2) *To diſtinguiſh,* or *put a difference.* (1) § Separare vera à falſis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 46. (2) A perpetuis ſuis hiſtoriis ea bella ſeparaverunt, *Id. Fam.* 5, 12.

Sēpăror, āri. paſſ. *To be ſeparated,* or *diſtinguiſhed.* Cogitatione magìs quàm re ſeparari, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 27.

Sĕpĕlībĭlis, le. adj. *Buryable, that may be buryed.* Facito, ut facias ſtultitiam ſepelibilem, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 54.

Sĕpĕlio, īre, īvi, pultum. act. [*à* שפל humilem eſſe *M.* ut ſit humili loco condere] (1) *To bury, to lay in the earth, to interr.* (2) Met. *To make to be forgoten.* (3) *To overwhelm.* (1) § Hominem mortuum in urbe, ne ſepelito, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 23. *ex* XII *Tabb.* Prima adulto cura ſepeliendi patris, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 28, 7. (2) Cuncta tuus ſepelivit amor, *Prop.* 3, 15, 9. (3) § Sepelire ſe vino, & epulis, *Sen. Ep.* 12.

Sĕpĕlior, īri, ultus. paſſ. *To be buryed,* Lucr. 5, 991.

† Sĕpĕlītus, a, um. part. *Buryed,* Cato, *ap* Priſc. ⸸ Sepultus.

Sēpes, is. f. [*à* סב circundare] *A hedge, fenſe, encloſure,* or *mound.* Loca ſilveſtribus ſepibus denſa *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42. *ex poëtâ.* § Segeti prætendere ſepem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 270. ¶ Sepes viva, *a quickſet hedge,* Col. 11, 3.

* ‖ Sēpes, ĕdis. adj. [*qu.* ſexpes] *Haveing ſix feet.* § Sepedes populi, *i. e.* formicæ, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 183.

* Sēpia, æ. f. [*à* ſepio, quòd atrum cruorem inſtar atramenti per aquam effundens, cùm ſe peti animadvertit, piſcatoribus iter ſepit: *rect. à* σηπία Gr.] (1) *A fiſh called a cuttle,* whoſe blood is black as ink. (2) Whence *ſepia* is taken for ink. (1) Aliæ fugâ ſe, aliæ occultatione tutantur, atramenti effuſione ſepiæ, torpore torpedines, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 50. conf. *Plin.* 15. (2) Nigra quod infuſâ vaneſcat ſepia lymphâ, *Perſ.* 3, 13.

‖ Sēpĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little hedge,* Litt. *ex* Col. certè, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 251.

‖ Sēpīmen, ĭnis. n. *A hedge, an encloſure,* Apul. Florid. 1. p. 758. ⸸ Sepes, ſeptum.

Sēpīmentum, i. n. *A hedge, a pale, mound,* or *encloſure.* ¶ Sepimentum obſitum ſpinis, *a hedge of thorns,* or *buſhes,* Varr. R. R. 1, 14. ligneum, *a fenſe of ſtakes, poſts and rails,* or *pales,* Id. militare, *a rampart,* Id. fabrile, *a ſtone,* or *brick, wall,* Id.

Sēpio, īre, īvi *vel* pſi, ītum, *vel* ptum. act. [*à* ſepes] (1) *To encloſe*; *to hedge in,* or *mound*; *to fenſe, to guard, to beſet,* or *environ*; *to block up, to hem in.* (2) *To cover, to ſecure, to ſhelter.* (1) ⚌ Vallo & foſſâ circundedi, caſtriſque maximis ſepſi, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. § ſepire villam militibus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 60, 6. ſe excubiis, *Id. ibid.* 15, 57, 3. (2) Venus obſcuro gradientes aëre ſepſit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 415. *Met.* nulla eſt lex, quæ non ipſa ſe ſepiat, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 36.

Sēpior, īri. paſſ. *To be hedged*; Met. *to be encloſed.* Oculi excelſis undique partibus ſepiuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57.

* Sēpiŏla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ſepia] *A little cuttlefiſh.* § Sepiolæ lepidæ, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 8, 57.

* ‖ Sēpium, ii. n. [*à* σήπιον teſta] *A cuttlebone,* which goldſmiths uſe, *Juv.* ⸸ Sepia teſtæ *Col.*

Seplaſia, æ. f. *A place in Capua where perfumes were ſold*; *an apothecary's,* or *perfumer's, ſhop,* Cic. *in* Piſon. 11. *conf.* Plin. 34, 11.

Seplaſia, ōrum, n. pl. *A market place at Capua, where perfumes and ſweet ointments were ſold,* Varr.

‖ Seplaſiārius, ii. m. *A ſeller of ſweet powders, ointments,* &c. alſo *a gallant who goeth powdered and perfumed,* Lampr. Heliogab. 20, ubi vid. *Caſaub.*

‖ Seplaſium, ii. n, *A kind of ſweet ointments, perfumes, powders and paints,* Marcell. Carm. de Med.

Sēpōnendus, a, um, part. *To be laid aſide,* Liv. l. 6.

Sēpōno, ĕre, ſui, pŏsĭtum. act. [*ex* ſe, *i. e.* ſeorſum, & pono] (1) *To lay apart to reſerve.* (2) *To diſtinguiſh,* or *put a difference, between,* (3) *To ſend away to a remote place.* (1) Pecuniam ad ædificationem templi ſepoſuit, *Liv.* 1, 35. (2) Inurbanum lepido ſeponere dicto, *Hor. A. Poët,* 273. (3) Suſpectum in provinciam Luſitaniæ ſpecie legationis ſepoſuit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 13, 5.

‖ Sēpōnor, i. pŏsĭtus. paſſ. *To be laid apart.* Seorſùm arma ac tela ſeponebantur, *Cic.*

‖ Sēpŏsĭtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A puting apart,* Ulp. ⸸ Separatio, *Cic.*

‖ Sēpŏsĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *He that layeth aſide,* Aug. ⸸ Qui ſeponit.

Sēpŏsĭtus, *vel* Sēpôſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Put apart, laid by.* (2) *Far out of the way.* (1) Sepoſitum cicer, *Hor.* ⚌ Quod celari opus erat, habebant ſepoſitum ac reconditum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. (2) Quæ tam ſepoſita eſt, quæ gens tam barbara? *Mart.* de *Spect.* 3. At quos ipſius menſis, ſepoſta Lyæi Setia, *Sil.* 8, 377.

* Seps, sĕpis, m. [*à* σήπω, putreo, quòd quicquid momordit, reſolvitur in putredinem] (1) *A venomous ſerpent,* or *eft*; on whoſe ſtroke, or bite, the fleſh and very bones rot. (2) ‖ Alſo *a horn-freter, a horn-worm.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a kind of worm named* millepeda. (1) Tabificus ſeps, *Luc.* 9, 726. (2) Jun. (3) G. *ex* Plin.

Septa, ōrum. n. pl. [*à* ſepio] (1) *A place of exerciſe in Rome, called the* Campus Martius. (2) Alſo *a place in that field, railed about, out of which people gave their voices,* called alſo *Ovilia.* (1) Stat. Syl. 4, 6, 2. (2) *Vid.* Sen. *de* Irâ, c. 7.

* ‖ Septangŭlus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſeptem, & angulus] *Haveing ſeven angles,* Geom.

* Septem. adj. pl. indecl. [*à* Gr. ἑπτὰ] *Seven,* paſſim.

* September, bris, bre, adj. *vel* hic & hæc Septembris, & hoc Septembre, *Of,* or *belonging to, September.* § Horæ Septembres, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 16.

* ‖ September, bris. m. ſimpl. [*à* ſeptem] *The month September, the ſeventh from March.*

✠ Septemfluus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſeptem, & fluo] *Divided into ſeven branches,* or *ſtreams*; *running in ſeven channels.* Septemflua flumina Nili, *Ov. Met.* 15, 753.

✠ Septemgĕmĭnus, a, um. adj. *Seven times double,* or *ſeven fold.* § Septemgeminus Nilus, *Catull.* 11, 7. Septemgemino Roma Jugo, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 1, 6.

* Septempĕdālis, le. adj. [*ex* ſeptem, & pedalis] *Seven feet long,* or *belonging to ſeven feet.* Statua ex auro ſeptempedalis, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 61.

* Semtemplex, ĭcis. adj. [*ex* ſeptem, & plico] *Seven*

Seven fold; covered with ſeven bides, or ſkins. § Clypeus ſeptemplex, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 925.

Septemvir, vĭri. m. [*à* numero virorum, qui eo magiſtratu fungebantur] (1) *One of the ſeven magiſtrates, governours,* or *commiſſioners, who ordered plantations, and the ſhareing of lands among the planters.* (2) ¶ Septemviri epulones, *ſeven prieſts, who took care of the feaſts of their gods.* (1) C. Antonius noluitne fieri ſeptemvir? *Cic. Att.* 15, 15. Septemvirûm acta ſuſtulimus, *Id.* (2) Liv. 23, 42. & Plin. Ep. 10, 8.

Septemvĭrālis, le. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, ſuch officers.* § Septemvirale judicium, *Liv.* 24, 45.

Septemvĭrātus, ûs. m. *The authority of ſuch governours,* Cic. Philipp. 2, 38.

• Septēnārius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſeptenus] *Of,* or *belonging to, ſeven; containing ſeven in number.* ¶ Septenaria ſyntheſis, *ſeven ſuits of clothes,* Mart. 4, 46, 15.

• Septēnārius, ii. m. *The number ſeven, a verſe of ſeven feet.* Cùm tam bonos ſeptenarios fundat ad tibiam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 44.

• Septendĕcim. indecl. [*ex* ſeptem, & decem] *Seventeen,* Cic. *contra* Rull. 2, 7.

• Septēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* ſeptem] *Seven.* Septeni octies ſolis anfractuſque reditusque, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 2.

Septennis, e. adj. [*ex* ſeptem, & annus] *Of ſeven years ſpace.* ¶ Puer ſeptennis, *ſeven years old,* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 37. ☞ *Al.* ſeptuennis.

‖ Septennium, ii. n. *The ſpace of ſeven years,* analogicè dicitur.

Septentrio, ōnis. m. [ſeptem ſtellæ, quæ triones,' *i. e.* boves, dic.] *The north part of the world; the north coaſt, pole,* or *wind; the ſeven ſtars,* or *Charles's wain.* ℞ Sol inflectit curſum tum ad ſeptentriones, tum ad meridiem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. Gens ſeptem ſubjecta trioni, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 381. ☞ *Per tmeſin.* Acer ſeptentrio ortus, *Liv.* 26, 45.

Septentriōnālis, le. adj. *Northern.* § Ventus ſeptentrionalis, *Plin.* 9, 17. circulus, *Varr. L. L.* 8, 18.

‖ Septentriōnārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the north.* § Septentrionarius ventus, *Gell.* 2, 22.

‖ ✝ Septĭcollis, le. adj. [urbis Romæ epitheton, à ſeptem collium numero impoſitum, quorum nomina erant *Capitolinus, Palatinus, Quirinalis, Aventinus, Cœlius, Viminalis,* & *Eſquilinus*] *That is built,* or *ſtandeth, upon ſeven hills.* § Septicollis arx, *Prud. Periſteph.* 10, 413.

• Septĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſeps, vim habens putrefaciendi] *Putrefactive; that maketh roten,* or *ripe;* as matter in a ſore, *Plin.* 28, 9. & 34, 18.

• Septies. adv. [*à* ſeptem] *Seven times,* Liv. 28, 6.

‖ Septĭfāriam. adv. *By ſeven different ways, in ſeven parts,* Non. 2, 779.

‖ Septĭfārius, a, um. adj. *Of ſeven different ſorts,* or *ways,* Donat.

‖ ✝ Septifluus, a, um. adj. *Haveing ſeven channels,* Petron. c. 113. *ubi al* veſtifluus.

• ‖ Septĭfŏlium, ii. n. [*à* ſeptem foliis] *Setfoil, tormentil, aſhweed,* Gerard.

‖ Septĭformis, e. adj. *Seven fold,* or *of ſeven forms,* or *ſhapes,* Iſid.

• ‖ Septĭmāna, æ. f. [quòd in eâ ſint ſeptem manæ, *i. e.* luces, *Iſid.* pot. ſimpl. *à* ſeptimanus] *A week.* ⊥ Hebdomas.

• Septĭmānus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſeptem] (1) *One of the ſeventh band,* or *regiment.* (2) ‖ Alſo (of a child) *that cometh untimely, at ſeven months end.* (1) Bliterræ ſeptimanorum colonia, *Plin.* 3, 4. (2) Mart. Capell.

Septĭmatruus, uum. pl. f. *The ſeventh day after the ides of March,* Varr. *Vid.* Quinquatrus.

Septĭmontiālis, le. adj. *Belonging to the feaſt called* ſeptimontium. § Septimontiale ſacrum, *Suet. Dom.* 4.

Septĭmontium, ii. n. *A feaſt,* or *wake, kept in December, on all the ſeven hills at Rome,* Varr. L. L. 5, 3. ⚌ Agonalia.

• Septĭmùm. adv. *The ſeventh time.* Marius ſeptimùm conſul, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 32.

• Septĭmus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſeptem] *The ſeventh.* § Septimus dies, *Cic.* Septima æſtas, *Virg. Æn.* 1. fin.

• Septingēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of ſeven hundred,* Varr. R. R. 2, 10.

• Septingēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* ſeptem] *Seven hundred.* Auri unciæ in ſeptingenas & quingenas bracteas, *Plin.* 33, 3.

• Septingentēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The ſeven hundredth,* Liv. *in* Præf. operis.

• Septingenti, æ, a. adj. pl. *Seven hundred.* Septingentorum annorum memoria, *Cic. Orat.* 34. Militum ſeptingentorum præſidium, *Liv.* 23, 20.

• Septingenties. adv. *Seven hundred times,* Plin. 36, 15.

Septio, ōnis. f. *A dike, dam,* or *mound.* Inter ſeptiones fundamenta fodiantur, *Vitr.* 5, 12.

• Septĭrēmis, e. adj. [*ex* ſeptem, & remus] *Haveing ſeven benches,* or *banks, of oars.* Imperavit, ſeptiremes omnes eſſe, deducique Babylonem, *Curt.* 10, 2.

• † Septuāgēnārius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſeptem] *Of,* or *concerning, ſeventy,* or *ſeventy years old,* Cod.

• Septuāgēnus, a, um. adj. *The ſeventyeth,* Plin. 26, 10. & Col. 5, 2.

• Septuāgēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The ſeventyeth.* Cyrus ad ſeptuageſimum pervenit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. ¶ ‖ Septuageſima dominica, *the third ſunday before Lent,* Eccl.

• Septuāgies. adv. *Seventy times,* Col. 5, 2.

• Septuāginta. adj. indecl. [*à* ſeptem] (1) *Seventy.* (2) ‖ Alſo the *Septuagint,* that is, the ſeventy interpreters of the Bible, who were in truth ſeventy two, to wit, ſix out of every tribe. (1) Centum ſeptuaginta aratores, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 52. (2) Eccl.

Septuennis, e. adj. *Seven years old,* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 37.

Septum, i. n. [*à* ſepio] (1) *Any place paled in, hedged,* or *encloſed.* (2) *A fold of ſheep.* (3) *A hedge,* or *fenſe.* (4) ‖ Alſo *a lock in a river, a weir, a ſluice, a flood-gate,* or *water-ſtop.* (1) Intra ſepta villæ habeat aquam, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 11. De fundo & ſeptis, *Id. ibid. in lemmate.* (2) Quamvis multa meis exiret victima ſeptis, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 34. (3) *De his & generibus eorum fusè tractat,* Varr. R. R. 1, 14. *quem adi.* (4) *Ulp.* ¶ Septum transverſum, *the midriff,* Celſ. 5, 26.

• ‖ Septunciālis, le. adj. [*ex* ſeptem, & uncialis] *Of ſeven ounces,* or *ſeven parts of any whole,* Col. 2, 10. ☞ *Al.* ſeptimuncialis.

• Septunx, cis. f. [*ex* ſeptem, & uncia] (1) *Seven parts of any whole meaſure,* or *ſum;* as half and one twelfth of a *denarius.* (2) Alſo *a meaſure of ſeven drinking cups.* (1) Col. 5, 1. Liv. 5, 24. (2) Mart. 8, 51.

† Septuōsè. adv. *Obſcurely, darkly,* Liv. Andron. *ap.* Non. ⊥ Obſcurè.

• ‖ Septuplex, ĭcis. adj. [*ex* ſeptem, & plico] *Seven fold,* Bud. *ex analog.*

‖ Septuplus, a, um. adj. *Seven times ſo much,* Dig.

Septus, a, um. part. [*à* ſepior] *Encloſed, environed, guarded, beſet.* § Philoſophiæ præſidiis ſeptus, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 23. nebulâ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 443. charitate, *Plin. Paneg.* 43. Per fundum ſeptum facere ſemitam, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 36.

‖ Septuſſis, e. adj. *Seven pounds weight,* Bud.

Sĕpulchrālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a tomb,* or *ſepulchre.* § Fax ſepulchralis, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 120. Aræ ſepulchrales, *Id. Met.* 8, 480.

Sĕpulchrētum, i. n. *A church-yard, a burying-place,* Catull. 57, 2.

Sĕpulchrum, i. n. [*à* ſepelio, ſepultum] *A grave, a tomb, a ſepulchre.* Sepulchra fiunt ſanctiora vetuſtate, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 6. ☞ *Scrib. etiam* ſepulcrum. Nec ſepulcra legens vereor (quod aiunt) ne memoriam perdam, *Cato apud Cic. de Sen.* 7. Proverbiale loquendi genus eſſe videtur. ☞ *De ſepulcrorum religione vid.* Cic. *de* Leg. 2, 22.

Sĕpultūra, æ. f. [*à* ſepelio] (1) *Buryal, interrment, a laying in the ground.* (2) *The act of burying.* (1) Locum ſepulturæ intra urbem ut darent impetrare non potui, *Sulp. Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 4, 12. (2) ⚌ Aliquid de humatione, & ſepulturâ dicendum exiſtimo, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 43. § Mos ſepulturæ, *Lucr.* 6, 1276. ¶ Inſepulta ſepultura, *when all the funeral rites are not performed,* Cic. Philipp. 1, 2.

Sĕpultus, a, um. part. [*à* ſepelior] (1) *Buryed, interred.* (2) *Covered over.* (3) *Deſtroyed,* as it were *dead, without motion.* (4) *Utterly undone and ruined.* (5) *Quite finiſhed, extinct.* (1) Sepulchrum prope oppidum, in quo eſt ſepultus, *Nep. Themiſt.* 10. (2) Pellis ſuper oſſibus una Ulceribus ſordiſque ſepulta, *Lucr.* 6, 1269. (3) Urbis ſepultæ ruinæ, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 35. (4) Lemni habuit aliam *uxorem.* C. Nullus ſum. *P.* Ex quâ ſuſcepit filiam. C. Sepultus ſum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 50. *ubi* Donat. *αὔξησιν notat, nempe* ſepultum eſſe *plùs valere quàm* nullum eſſe. (5) ⚌ Sepultum & ſublatum bellum, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 11. ⚌ Finita bella civilia, ſepulta externa, *Paterc.* 2, 89.

• ‖ Sēpum, i. n. [*à* σήπω putrefacio] *Tallow,* or *ſuet,* Non. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* ſebum, *al.* ſevum.

• Sĕquax, ācis. adj. [*à* ſequor] or, comp. (1) *Following after, ſeeking after.* (2) *Flexible, plyant.* (3) *Clammy, that ſticketh to one's fingers like birdlime.* (4) Alſo *climbing,* or *ſpreading, every way.* (1) Cui frondi Silveſtres uri aſſiduè capræque ſequaces Illudunt, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 374. (2) § Lanæ ſequaces, *Mart.* *Met.* Non eſt ulla materia *vitro* ſequacior, *Plin.* 36, 26. ⚌ Flexibiles, & ut ita dicam, ſequaces ſumus, *Id. Paneg.* 45. (3) ⚌ Bituminum ſequax & lenta natura, *Id.* 7, 15. (4) Quorum imagines lambunt hederæ ſequaces, *Perſ.* in *Prol.*

• ‖ Sĕquēla, æ. f. (1) *A ſequel, a conſequence, a concluſion.* (2) *A train,* or *retinue, of followers.* (1) Gell. 6, 1. ⊥ Conſecutio, ſequentia. (2) Amm.

• Sĕquens, tis. part. *Following, purſueing.* Extremam rationem belli ſequens, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 44. arma ſequentum, *Sil.* 6, 34. at ille docere pergit, non ſpecioſa dictu, ſed uſu neceſſaria in rebus adverſis ſequenda eſſe, *Curt.* 5, 1.

• ‖ Sĕquentia, æ. f. (1) *A ſequence,* or *conſequence.* (2) Alſo *that part of ſervice in which the people anſwer the prieſt.* (1) Front. *de* Aquæduct. ⊥ Conſequentia. (2) Eccl.

• † Sĕqueſter, tris, tre. *vel* hic & hæc Sĕqueſtris, & hoc ſequeſtre. [*à* ſequendo, quòd ejus utraque pars judicium & fidem ſequatur, *Feſt.*] *Indifferent to both parties; belonging to umpirage, mediation,* or *reconcilement.* § Sequeſtre tergum, *Palm.* ex *Plaut. i. e.* ſuccidaneum.

• Sĕqueſter, a, um adj. *Idem.* ¶ Pax ſequeſtra, *a truce,* Virg. Æn. 11, 133. & Stat. Theb. 2, 425.

• Sĕqueſter, i, *vel* is. m. (1) *A mediatour,* or *umpire,* betwixt two parties. (2) *A ſolicitor of a proceſs, an attorney,* or *proctor.* (3) *A briber,* or *corrupter.* (4) Alſo *a broker, a procurer.* (1) Pacis ſequeſtrem mittere, *Sil.* 6, 347. Sic ſequeſtro data eſt mihi, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 3, 36. vid. & *Vidul. Fragm.* 6. (2) Quint. 12, 8. (3) Quo ſequeſtre in illo indice corrumpendo dicitur eſſe uſus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 8. (4) Id. Verr. 2, 44.

• ‖ Sĕqueſtra, æ. f. *A female procurer.* ¶ Sequeſtra ſtupri, *a bawd,* Apul. Met. 9, p. 283. ⊥ Lena.

• Sĕqueſtrārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to arbitration.* ¶ Actio ſequeſtraria, *an action which lieth againſt him who refuſeth to deliver that which was entruſted into his hands,* Ap. JCC.

• ‖ Sĕqueſtrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſequeſtration,* Ap. JCC.

• ‖ Sĕqueſtrātor, ōris. m. *He that puteth a thing into another man's hand,* either willingly, *or* by order of a ſuperiour, *Ap. JCC.*

• ‖

• ‖ Sĕqueſtrātōrium, i. n. *A place of truſt, or ſtore, to lay up things in, and fetch them again,* Tert. ┼ Conditorium.

• Sĕqueſtrātus, a, um. part. *Sequeſtered,* or *laid aſide,* Pomp. *Vid.* & Macr. Sat. 7, 11.

• Sĕqueſtrò. adv. [Pecuniam ſequeſtrò ponere, *i. e.* in manibus ſequeſtris, donec ſententiâ deciſum fuerit, cujus eſſe debeat, *Gell.* cit. *Catonem,* 20, 11.] *To put it to arbitration,* or *depoſite it in the umpire's hand.* ⌘ Niſi pars datur, aut ad arbitrum redditur, aut ſequeſtrò ponitur, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 79.

• † Sĕqueſtro, āre. act. [à ſequeſter] (1) *To ſequeſter, to put into an indifferent perſon's hands; to depoſit,* or *entruſt, a thing to be kept.* (2) Alſo *to ſever,* or *put aſunder.* (1) Tert. (2) Cato *ap.* Litt.

• ‖ Sĕqueſtror, āri. paſſ. *To be depoſited,* &c. *Dig.*

• ‖ Sĕqueſtrum, i. n. *An arbitration.* ¶ Pecuniam in ſequeſtro ponere apud aliquem, *to leave it in his hands as a party indifferent,* Modeſt.

‖ Sĕquior, iùs. comp. [à ſecùs, *vel* ſequus, à ſequendo] *Worſe, the worſer.* § Sequior ſexus, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 212. ⌘ melior, *Stat.* ⌘ frugi, *Ulp.*

• Sĕquĭtur. imperſ. [à ſequor] *It followeth, it is conſequent,* Cic. Fam. 3, 5.

‖ Sĕquius, *pro* ſecius. (1) *Otherwiſe.* (2) Alſo *worſe, unhandſomely.* (1) Liv. (2) Sen. *de* Beneſ. 6, 42. *Vid.* Secùs.

• Sĕquor, i, cūtus, *vel* quūtus. depon. [*ex* ἕπομαι, *p* in *q* verſo, *Varr.*] (1) *To follow.* (2) *To hunt,* or *chaſe.* (3) Met. *To purſue, go after, enſue, ſeek for,* or *endeavour to attain.* (4) Alſo *to obey.* (5) *To believe,* or *truſt to.* (6) *To love, to delight in.* (7) *To ſpeak.* (1) ⌘ Funus interea procedit, ſequimur, *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 101. § Sequitur patrem non paſſibus æquis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 724. Cum ipſo, pol, ſum ſecuta, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 5. (2) § Sequi feras, *Ov. Met.* 2, 498. (3) ⌘ Non attinet quicquam ſequi, quod aſſequi non potes, *Cic. Off.* 1, 31. ⌘ Quæ ſequi, & non vitare, *Perſ.* 5, 107. (4) Nemo conceſſum putat amicum patriæ bellum inferentem ſequi, *Cic.* Sequi ut magiſtrum, ut parentem vereri, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 15. (5) § Vana promiſſa ſequi, *Liv.* ¶ Lites ſequi, *to go to law,* Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 16. (6) Item alia *feras* quæ arida loca ſequuntur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 23. ¶ Sequi aliquem aliquid, *to be his,* Phædr. 1, 5. (7) Scyllam Niſi fama ſecuta eſt Dulichias vexâſſe rates, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 74.

• Sĕquūtor, ōris. m. verb. *A follower;* alſo *he that fighteth againſt, and purſueth, the* retiarius. *Vid.* Secutor.

• Sĕquūtus, a, um. part. [à ſequor] *Following,* Plaut. *Vid.* Secutus.

Sĕra, æ. f. [quòd foribus admota *ſeratur, i. e.* inſeratur, ſive infigatur; *al.* à σειρὰ, *catena;* al. à שער porta] *A lock, a bar, a bolt.* § Dura ſera, *Tib.* 1, 2, 6. Excute poſt ſeram, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 6, 24.

Sĕrăphim. plur. m. [à שרף uſſit, שרפים *qu.* igniti, flammantes, clari] *An order of angels, the ſeraphim,* Voc. Hebr.

• Sĕrāpias, ădis. f. [à Serapide de Ægypti] *An herb called dog-ſtones,* or *ragwort,* Plin. 26, 10.

‖ Sĕrārius, ii. m. [à ſera] *A lockſmith,* Litt. *ex* Virg. *ſed q.*

• † Sĕrārius, a, um. adj. [à ſerum] *Of whey, fed with whey,* Litt. *ex* Caton.

‖ Sĕrātus, a, um. part. *Locked,* Litt. *ex* Vitr.

‖ Sĕrēnātor, ōris. m. [epithet. Jovis] *A cauſer of fair and dry weather,* Apul. *de* Mundo, p. 752.

Sĕrēnātus, a, um. part. *Appeaſed, cleared.* § Serenatus axis, *Sil.* 12, 637. Olympus, *Ib. verſ.* 665. Serenato Phœbo dona referre, *Id.* 5, 181.

Sĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be ſown.* § Serenda arva, *Tib.* 2, 3, 8.

Sĕrēnĭtas, ātis. f. *Fair and clear weather, quietneſs, calmneſs.* ⌘ Serenitas, perturbatio cœli, &c. *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 45. ⌘ Vitis imbribus magìs quàm ſerenitatibus offenditur, *Col.* 7, 1. fin.

Sĕrēno, āre. act. *To make clear and lightſome, to clear up.* Vultu quo cœlum tempeſtatéſque ſerenat, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 259. Et triſtia fronte ſerenant, *Sil.* 11, 369.

Sĕrens, tis. part. *Sowing, ſcattering, chating.* Ubi ſermones inter ſe ſerentium circulos vidiſſent, *Liv.* 28, 25.

Sĕrēnum, i. n. *Fair weather.* = Liquido & puro ſereno, *Suet. Aug.* 95. § Aperta ſerena, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 393.

Sĕrēnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ‖ ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Clear and fair; without clouds,* or *rain; bright, ſerene, dry.* (2) Met. *Blithe, chearfull, calm.* (1) § Cœlum ſerenum, *Cic.* ver, *Virg.* Cœlo ſereniore, *Mart.* 4, 64, 6. (2) = Fronte tranquillâ & ſerenâ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 15. Sereniſſimi principes, *vid.* Barth. Adv. Lib. 143. c. 3.

Sĕreſco, ĕre. incept. neut. [à ſerenus, *i. e.* ſiccus] *To wax fair and dry.* ⌘ Veſtes uveſcunt, eædem diſpanſæ in ſole ſereſcunt, *Lucr.* 1, 307. ☞ Raró occ.

• Sĕreſco, ĕre. incept. act. [à ſerum] *To turn into whey.* ⌘ Omne lac frigore ſpiſſatur, igne ſereſcit, *Plin.* 2, 41. ☞ Raró occ.

Sergia, æ. f. [à quodam Sergio dict.] *A kind of olive,* Col. 5, 8. Pall. Febr. tit. 18.

Sēria, ōrum. pl. n. *Matters of weight, ſerious affairs, grave concerns.* ⌘ Cum aliquo joca, ſeriáque conferre, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 26. ⌘ Amoto quæramus ſeria ludo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 27.

Sēria, æ. f. [à סיר olla] *A wine veſſel, a butt, a jar,* or *pot.* ⌘ Pernas ſalire opertet aut in dolio, aut in ſeriâ, *Cato.* § Argenti ſeria, *Perſ.* 2, 11. ☞ *De hujus vaſis formâ vid.* Varr. R. R. 3, 2. & Col. 12, 18.

• Sērĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* veſtis. *A ſilken,* or perhaps *a cotton,* or *muſlin, garment.* Nec dentes aliter quàm ſerica nocte reponas, *Mart.* 9, 38.

• ‖ Sērĭcāria, æ. f. *A ſilk, woman,* Litt. *ex* Suet. *ſed q.*

• ‖ Sērĭcārius, i. m. *ſc.* textor. *A ſilk, cotton,* or *muſlin, weaver; a worker in ſilk,* Firm.

• Sērĭcātus, a, um. adj. *Clothed in ſilk,* or *muſlin.* In publicum proceſſit ſericatus, *Suet. Cal.* 52.

• Sērĭcum, i. n. [à σηρικὸν, lana, quam *Seres* mittunt, *Iſid.*] *Silk,* or rather *muſlin,* Prop. 1, 14, 22. ⌘ *Sericum* (propriè) eſt ex arborum lanâ, *Byſſus* ex lino, *Bombycina* ex verme.

• Sērĭcus, a, um. adj. *That is made of ſilk, like ſilk,* or rather *muſlin.* § Pallia ſerica, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 4, 89. Inter ſericos Jacere pulvillos, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 15.

• Sĕries, ēi. f. [à ſero, *i. e.* necto] (1) *An order, a concatenation, a courſe, a train, a continuearce.* (2) *A row,* or *rank.* (3) *An iſſue,* or *deſcent, of kindred.* (1) = Continuatio ſeriéſque rerum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 4. = Ordo ſeriéſque cauſarum, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 55. = Series & contextus orationis, *Quint.* (2) § Series dentium, *Plin.* 7, 16. Serieque hærentia longâ Agmina prorumpunt, *Luc.* 1, 492. (3) Nec tamen hæc ſeries in cauſâ proſit, *Ov. Met.* 13, 29.

Sēriò. adv. [à ſerius] *In earneſt, ſeriouſly.* § Rem agere ſeriò, *Liv.* 4, 25. Miſit porrò orare, ut venirem, ſeriò, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 22.

Sēriŏla, æ. dim. [à ſeria] *A little butt,* or *jar.* Seriolæ veteris metuens deradere limum, *Perſ.* 4, 29.

• Sĕrĭphium, ii. n. [à Seripho inſulâ] *A kind of ſea wormwood,* Plin. 27, 9. & 32, 9.

• Sĕris, is. f. *Cichory,* or *endive,* Varr. 3, 10. Genus intybi quod Græci σέριν appellant, *Col.* 8, 14.

Sērius, a, um. adj. [à ſerendo, *i. e.* aſſerendo, *Perot.*] *Serious, grave, earneſt, of importance,* or *weight.* = ⌘ Ludo uti & joco licet, ſed tum cùm gravibus ſeriiſque rebus ſatisfecerimus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29. = ſeverus, *Plaut.* ⌘ Tiberius ludibria ſeriis permiſcere ſolitus, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 2.

• Sermo, ōnis. m. [à ſerendo, quòd inter duos ſeritur, *Varr.*] (1) *Common diſcourſe, talk.* (2) *A rumour, report,* or *bruit.* (3) *A low ſtyle,* ſuch as is uſed in common talk. (4) *A ſpeech,* or *language.* (1) Multa inter ſeſe vario ſermone ſerebant, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 160. = In ſermonibus collocutionibúſque noſtris, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. ⌘ Oratio potiùs quàm ſermo eſt, *Id.* (2) Sermo eſt totâ Aſiâ diſſipatus, Pompeium, &c. *Id. pro* Flacc. 6. = Res in ore atque in ſermone omnium, *Id. Philipp.* 10, 7. (3) Non, ſi quis ſcribat, uti nos, Sermoni propriora, putes hunc eſſe poëtam, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 42. ⌘ Contentionis ſententiæ rhetorum ſunt, nulla ſermonis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 37. ⌘ Neque numeroſa eſſe, ut poëma, neque extra numerum, ut ſermo vulgi eſt, debet oratio, *Id. Orat.* 195. (4) § Sermo Græcus, *Quint.* 1, 1. Latinus, *Id. ibid.*

• Sermōcĭnans, tis. part. *Diſcourſeing.* Pſittaci ſermocinantes, *Plin.* 10, 42.

• Sermōcĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Talk, communication, a figure in rhetorick,* Ad Herenn. 4, 43. & 52. Quint. 9, 2.

• ‖ Sermōcĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A diſcourſer,* Litt. *ex* Tac. *ſed q.* ☞ Hinc tamen

• Sermōcĭnātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that diſcourſeth,* or *inſtructeth to diſcourſe,* Quint. 3, 4. ☞ *Sed præfatus veniam.*

• Sermōcĭnātūrus, a, um. part. *About to talk,* or *diſcourſe.* Libenter ait ſe eſſe facturam, & ſe cum iſto diligenter ſermocinaturam, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 52.

• Sermōcĭnor, āri, ātus. dep. [à ſermo] *To talk, to commune, to diſcourſe, to parley.* § Sermocinari cum aliquo, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 52.

• ‖ Sermōnor, āri. dep. *To talk, to diſcourſe.* ⌘ *Sermonari* ruſticiùs videtur, ſed rectiùs; *ſermocinari* crebriùs eſt, ſed corruptiùs, *Gell.* 17, 2.

• Sermuncŭlus, i. m. dim. [à ſermo] *A little diſcourſe,* or *talk; tittle-tattle.* Urbani malevolorum ſermunculi, *Cic.* pro *Deiot.* 12. Sermunculum omnem aut reſtrinxerit, aut ſedârit, *Id. Att.* 13, 10.

‖ Sĕro, āre. act. & Sĕror, paſſ. [à ſera] *To lock,* or *ſhut,* Col. 6, 38. ☞ *Sed varr. Codd.*

• Sērò. adv. [à ſerus] iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Late, in the evening, too late.* Serò allata eſt epiſtola, *Cic.* Ad myſteria biduo ſeriùs veneram, *Id.* Ut quàm ſeriſſimè ejus profectio cognoſceretur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 75. ⌘ Convivia & ſeriùs inibat, & maturiùs relinquebat, *Sueton. Aug.* 74.

Sĕro, ĕre, ſēvi, sătum. act. [à זרה vel זרע] (1) *To ſow.* (2) *To plant.* (3) Alſo *to beget.* (4) *To ſpread abroad, to diſſeminate, to raiſe.* (1) Plerique non ſerunt frumenta, ſed veſcuntur carnibus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 14. (2) Serit arbores quæ alteri ſeculo proſint, *Cic.* de *Senect.* (3) In particip. paſſ. *vid.* Satus. (4) § Serere aliquid occultis ſermonibus, *Liv.* 7, 39. Crimina in ſenatum apud plebem ſere e, *Id.* Qui, ſi nihil eſt litium, lites ſerunt, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 2, 10.

Sĕror, i. paſſ. *To be ſown,* or *planted,* Col. *Met.* Mihi iſthic nec ſeritur, nec metitur, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 80.

• Sĕro, ĕre, ſĕrui, ſertum. act. [*ab* εἴρω, ἐρῶ, necto] (1) *To lay in order; to knit, plait,* or *wreathe.* (2) *To join.* (1) *Vid.* Sertus. (2) § *Met.* Serere colloquia, *Liv.* 24, 31. ſermones, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 37.

• ‖ Sērōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of whey.* ¶ Lac ſeroſum, *butter-milk,* Jun.

Sērōtĭnus, a, um. adj. [à ſerò] *That is in the evening, lateward.* ⌘ Feſtinata ſementis ſæpe decepit, ſerotina ſemper, *Plin.* 18, 14.

• Serpens, tis. part. [à ſerpo] *Creeping, going forward, ſpreading abroad by little and little.* § Vitis ſerpens, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 15. malum, *Id. Catil.* 4, 3. ſacer ignis, *Lucr.* 6, 660.

• Serpens, tis. m. & f. [à ſerpendo] (1) *A ſerpent, any creeping vermin,* as a ſnake, an adder, &c. (2) *A dragon.* (3) *A louſe.* (1) Quædam ſerpentes ortæ extra aquam, ſimul atque niti poſſunt, aquam perſequuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. (2) Erat ei, *Tiberio,* in oblectamentis

mentis ſerpens draco, *Suet. Tib.* 72. § Cæruleus ſerpens, *Ov. Met.* 3, 37. (3) Plin. 8, 51.

• | Serpentāria, æ. f. *The herb dragon-wort,* Apul. c. 5.

• ф Serpentigĕna, æ. c. g. [*ex* ſerpens, & *ant.* geno *pro* gigno] *Engendered,* or *bred of a ſerpent,* Ov. Met. 7, 212. ☞ *Heinſius autem leg.* ſerpentipes.

ф Serpentĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *That beareth a ſerpent.* § Serpentigeri gigantes, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 7, 17. ☞ Sed Serpentipes, dis, *haveing dragon's feet,* hab. MSS. melioris notæ. *Vid.* Macr. Sat. 1, 20.

• Serpentīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſerpent,* Juſt. ¶ Serpentinum oris ulcus, *a tetter,* or *ring-worm,* Celſ.

• Serpentĭpes, pĕdis. c. g. [*ex* ſerpens, & pes] *Vid.* Serpentigena.

• † Serpĕraſter, i. m. [*à* ſerpo] *A hanger on; one who creepeth about, and raketh the country.* De ſerperaſtris cohortis meæ, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. ☞ *Al. leg.* cerboraſtris.

• Serpĕraſtra, ōrum. pl. n. [*à* ſerpendo; ſerpunt enim magìs pueri, quàm gradiuntur] *Bands, ſwathes,* or *ſplints, to bind childrens knees when they learn to go, in order to keep their legs ſtraight,* Varr. L. L. 8, 5.

• ‖ Serphus, i. m. [σέρφος, Gr.] *A kind of vermin like an ant,* Gratian.

• ‖ Serpīgo, gĭnis. f. [*à* ſerpo] *A tetter,* Litt. *unde non dicit.* + Herpes.

• Serpo, ĕre, pſi, tum. neut. [*à* Gr. ἕρπω] (1) *To creep, to ſlide on the belly;* as ſerpents do. (2) Met. *To ſpread itſelf.* (3) *To proceed by little and little.* (4) *To augment,* or *increaſe.* (1) 𝔛 Alia animalia gradiendo, alia ſerpendo ad paſtum accedunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. § Vipera ſerpit humi, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 3, 102. (2) § Serpit hedera, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 13. ulcus, *Celſ.* 6, 18. rumor, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 21. (3) = Si conſuetudo ſerpere & prodire cœperit, *Id.* in *Verr.* 1. (4) § Flamma ſerpit, *Lucr. Met.* Altiùs cura ſerpit, *Plin.* 14, 11. § In immenſum ſerpere, *Cic. N. D.* 3.

• † Serpulla, æ. f. ant. quam nos *ſerpentem* dicimus, *Feſt.*

• Serpyllum, i. n. [*à* ſerpendo] *A kind of wild,* or *runing, betony; wild thyme,* Virg. Ecl. 2, 10. & Celſ. 5, 11.

Serra, æ. f. [*à* ſecando, *qu.* ſecerra] (1) *A ſaw.* (2) ‖ *An inſtrument of torture by drawing of men.* (3) Alſo *a certain fiſh.* (4) ‖ *The van of an army ſet ſaw-wiſe.* (1) Vitem ſerra præcidito, *Col.* de *Arb.* 9. ¶ Ducere ſerram; ſeptam potiùs, *vid.* Scal. Conject. *in* Varr. p. 240. *To quarrel,* or *diſpute,* Varr. R. R. 3, 6. | Reciprocare, *Tert.* (2) *Steph.* unde non dicit. (3) Plin. 32, 11. (4) Gell.

Serrābĭlis, le. adj. *That may be cut with a ſaw,* Plin. 16, 43.

| Serrācŭlum, i. n. dim. [*à* ſerra] *The part of a ſhip which guideth it; the ſtern,* or, as ſome think, *a pole to ſteer it,* Dig. Serraculum, πηδάλιον, *Gloſſ. vett.*

| Serrantia roſtra. abſol. *pro* ſerrata, *vel* quæ ſerrare poſſint, *inſtruments with teeth,* Iſa. 41, 15.

| Serrārius, ii. m. *A ſawyer of wood,* or *timber,* Jun. *ex analogiâ.*

Serrāta, æ. f. [*à* ſerratâ foliorum texturâ] *An herb called germander,* or *Engliſh treacle,* Plin. 24, 15.

Serrātim. adv. *Like a ſaw, in manner of a ſaw,* Vitr. 6, 11.

Serrātŭla, æ. f. dim. *Betony, ſaw-wort,* Plin. 25, 8.

Serrātūra, æ. f. *A ſawing,* Pall. 3, 17.

Serrātus, a, um. part. *Sawed, made after the faſhion of a ſaw, haveing the edges ſnaged.* ¶ Nummi ſerrati, *notched like a ſaw to prevent its being counterfeited; milled money,* Tac. Germ. 5, 7. Folia ſerrato ambitu, *Plin.* 25, 6.

| Serro, āre. act. *To ſaw.* Auro ſerravit ramos, *Sil.* 6, 184. *citante Steph.* ☞ *Al.* ſervavit.

| Serror, āri. ātus. paſſ. *To be ſawed.* Materia ac tali dedolantur & ſerrantur, *Veg.* 2, 25.

Serrŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ſerra] *A little ſaw, a band ſaw,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. 64.

• Serta, æ. f. *id. quod* ſertum. (1) *A chaplet.* (2) *A line, a rope.* (3) ¶ Serta Campanica, *the herb melilot.* (1) Præpendent demiſſa in pocula ſertæ, *Prop.* 2, 33, 37. ¶ § Serta crinium, *a treſs,* or *lock, of hair,* Scal. (2) *Tib.* 2, 5, 97. *Pallad.* in *Martio.* ¶ Sertam deducere, *to be a partner, to join with one in danceing a ring, vid.* Varr. R. R. 3, 6. & *ibi* Scal. Conject. p. 240. = reſtim ductare, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 34. = tortum ducere funem, *Hor.* (3) Cato, 107.

† Sertārius vervex, *R.* ex *Plaut.* corr. *pro* ſectarius.

† Sertor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* ſerendo, *Feſt.*] qui *ſerit* quid, vel adſerit aliquem in libertatem. + Adſertor.

• Sertŭla Campana, quæ & Serta Campanica, *Cato,* 107. [ita dict. quòd circa Nolam Campaniæ urbem laudatiſſima proveniat] *The herb melilot,* or *clover,* Celſ. 5, 11. Plin. 21, 9.

• Sertum, i. n. *ſc.* ſtrophium, eſt enim particip. [*à* ſero, necto] (1) *A garland of flowers, a wreathe, chaplet, poſey,* or *noſegay.* (2) Serta, *flowers* of which it is made. (1) Sertis redimiti, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 5. Serta capiti delapſa. *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 16. (2) Serta mihi Phyllis legeret, *Id. Ecl.* 10, 41.

• Sertus, a, um. part. (1) ‖ *Plaited, twiſted, wreathed, interwoven.* (2) *Set with flowers* as in a garden. (1) *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 349. 𝔛 Solutus, *Id.* (2) Luc. 10, 164.

• Serva, æ. f. *ſc.* mulier. *A woman ſervant.* Matre ſervâ natus, *Flor.* 1, 6.

• Servābĭlis, e. adj. *That can be preſerved.* Caput nullì ſervabile, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 5, 21.

• ‖ Servācŭlum, i. n. [*à* ſervandâ nave] (1) *A little haven for ſhips to ride in.* (2) *The ſtern of a ſhip,* or *the helm,* or, as ſome think, *the anchor.* (1) Ulp. (2) Πηδάλιον, *Gloſſ. al. leg.* ſerraculum.

• Servandus, a, um. part. (1) *Delivered,* or *preſerved.* (2) *Watched.* (3) *To be obſerved,* or *kept inviolable.* (1) Carmina lævi ſervanda cupreſſo, *Hor. A. Poët.* 333. (2) Pomaria ſervanda draconi, *Ov. Met.* 4, 646. (3) Officia etiam adverſus inimicos ſervanda, *Cic.* 1, 11. Jejunium quinto quoque anno ſervandum, *Liv.* 36, 27.

• Servans, tis. part. & adj. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Keeping, preſerveing, ſaveing,* (2) *Keeping, not changeing.* (3) *Minding, obſerveing.* (4) *Waiting, expecting,* (5) *Watchfull.*)1) Vinum in vetuſtatem ſervans, *Col.* (2) Superius inſtitutum ſervans, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 84. (3) = Juſtiſſimus & ſervantiſſimus æqui, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 427. (4) Atria ſervantem poſtico falle clientem, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5. ult. (5) Vincere arundinibus ſervantia lumina tentat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 684. Heſperidum mala ſervans, *Lucr.* 5, 33.

• † Servâſſo, ant. *pro* ſervavero.

• ‖ Servātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſaveing,* Eraſm. Quam perpetuam ſervationem meam quædam neceſſitas rupit, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 121. + Conſervatio.

• Servātor, ōris. m. verb. *A preſerver, a deliverer, a saviour.* = Cunctis ſervatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, *Liv.* 34, 50. § Servator urbis, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 38. honeſti, *Luc.* 2, 389.

• Servātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that ſaveth,* &c. O mea Bacchis, ſervatrix mea, *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 4, 16.

• Servātūrus, a, um, part. *About to keep.* Præſidia indiligentiùs ſervaturos credebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 33. Anſeres ſervaturi Capitolia, *Ov. Met.* 2, 538.

• Servātus, a, um. part. (1) *Kept, preſerved, ſaved.* (2) *Obſerved,* &c. (1) = Urbs ex belli ore & faucibus erepta atque ſervata, *Cic.* pro *Arch. Poët.* 9. (2) Non modus habitus, non conſuetudo ſervata, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 35. *Vid.* Servo.

• Serviens, tis. part. *Serveing.* Lætari videntur, quòd aliquando cœperint eſſe domini non ſervientes, *Plin. Pan.* 50. Corpora neceſſitati ſervientes, intra muros habebant, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 23.

† Serui. ant. *pro* ſevi. Seruit ibi hordeum, *Cato.*

• ‖ Servia, æ. f. *A garland, a noſegay.* Cùm è floribus fierent ſerta, à ſerendo ſerviæ appellatæ, *Plin.* 21, 2. ☞ *Al. leg.* ſerivæ, *Turneb.*

• † Servientia, æ. f. *Servitude,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 13. + Servitus.

Servĭlĭcŏlæ, ārum. pl. c. g. *Servile and baſe folk,* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 55.

• Servīlis, le. adj. ior, comp. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſervant,* or *bondage.* (2) *Slaveiſh, like a ſlave, ſervile.* (1) § Jugum ſervile, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 2. XXX millia ſervilium capitum, *Liv.* Veſtis ſervilis, *Cic.* metus, *Id.* Supplicio ſervili animadvertere, *Liv.* 24, 14. (2) Nomine ſervilem indolem habere, *Id.* 1, 5. Servilior, *Sen.*

• Servīlĭter. adv. *Slaveiſhly, bondman like.* = In dolore eſt providendum nequid abjectè, nequid timidè, nequid ſervilior muliebriterve faciamus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 23. § Serviliter fictus, *Petr.* c. 77.

• Servio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*à* ſervus] (1) *To be a ſlave.* (2) *To ſerve, to obey.* (3) *To take care of, to provide for.* (4) *To apply himſelf to.* (5) *To be ſubſervient to, to attend upon.* (6) Alſo *to be held in baſe tenure,* not as freehold. (1) § Dî faxint, ne apud lenonem hunc ſerviam, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 2, 87. = Heri imperium exequor, bene & ſedatè ſervio, *Id. Men.* 5, 6, 17. 𝔛 Tibi ſervire mavelim, quàm alii libertus eſſe, *Id.* (2) § 𝔛 Imperat aut ſervit pecunia cuique, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 47. = pareo, obedio, *Cic.* (3) Valetudini tuæ diligentiſſimè ſervias, *Id.* ad *Q. fratr.* 1, 1. Illius miſellæ matrimonio ſerviendum eſt, *Id. Fam.* 14, 4. (4) Summâ ſedulitate culturæ ſerviat, *Col.* 3, 4. (5) ¶ Aliorum amori flagitioſiſſimè ſervire, *to pimp for them,* Cic. *in* Catil. 2, 3. (6) Prædia omnia quæ ſerviebant, non ſervient, *Id.* in *Rull.* 3, 3.

• Servior, īri. paſſ. *To be ſerved.* Aſſueſcamus ſervis paucioribus ſerviri, *Sen.* de *Animi Tranq.* c. 9. ☞ *Non temerè imitandus.*

• Servĭtium, ii. n. (1) *Bondage, ſervice.* (2) *A ſlaveiſh complyance, flattery.* (3) *Bondmen,* or *ſervants.* (1) 𝔛 Gravis caſus in ſervitium de regno, *Sall. B. J.* 62. (2) 𝔛 Nero libertatem Senecæ, quàm ſervitium, ſæpius expertus eſt, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 61. (3) Incitare in cædem ſervitia, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 32. 𝔛 Veniam pro liberis corporibus orabant, ſervitii decem millia offerebant, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 17.

• † Servitrĭtus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſervitus, & tritus] *Were cut in ſlavery,* Plaut. Perſ. 3, 3, 13. *ſi vera lectio.*

• Servĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Servitude, bondage, ſlavery,* Liv. 24, 22. ☞ *In rariſſ. ſi non in ſuſpectis ponendum eſt,* Fab.

• Servītūrus, a, um. part. *That ſhall ſerve,* or *do homage to.* Servitura ſuo Capitolia noſtra Canopo, *Ov. Met.* 15, 828.

• Servītur. imperſ. *All is done to the furtherance of,* Cic.

• Servĭtus, ūtis. f. [*à* ſervus] *Bondage, ſlavery, thraldom,* both of perſons and things. 𝔛 Fit in dominatu ſervitus, in ſervitute dominatus, *Cic.* pro *Dejot.* 11. 𝔛 Aliæ nationes ſervitutem pati poſſunt; P. R. eſt propria libertas, *Id.* § Servire ſervitutem, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 1, 6.

• Sĕrum, i. n. [*à* Gr. ὀρὸς, vel ὀῤῥὸω] *Whey, buttermilk,* Plin. 28, 9.

• Sērum, i. n. (1) *Late, the evening, late* of the day. (2) *Late, a long time.* (1) § Serum diei, *Liv.* 7, 8. (2) § In ſerum rem trahere, *Liv.* confer eund. 7, 8.

Sĕrundus, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 23. *Vid.* Serendus.

• Servo, āre. act. [fort. *ob* ἐρύω, ſervo, cuſtodio] (1) *To keep.* (2) *To preſerve,* or *ſave.* (3) *To mind, heed, obſerve,* or *watch.* (4) *To perform,* or *make good.* (5) *To defend.* (6) *To poſſeſs.* (7) *To keep,* or *follow.* (1) Sub ſigno habeo, ſervoque volumen, *Cic. Att.* 9, 10. § Natus nemo ſervat in ædibus, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 2, 22. (2) Unus rempub. bis ſervavi, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 22. 𝔛 Invitum qui ſervat idem facit occidenti, *Hor. A Poët.* 467. (3) Cœli menſes, & ſidera ſerva, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 332. § Servare de cœlo, *Cic.* pro *Domo.* 15. (4) Te oro promiſſa ut ſerves tua, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 3, 1. (5) Muros tutos aggere ſervare, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 43. (6) Centum quæ ſilvas, centum quæ flumina ſervant, *Id. Geor.* 4, 383. (7) § Inſtituta majorum ſervare, *Cic.*

* Servor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be kept,* &c. Integrum jus libertatis defendo ſervari oportere, *Cic.* pro *C. Rab.* 4.

* Sērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* ὀψηρὸς, ſerus, per. Apoc.] (1) *Late, lateward, late in the evening, nigh to night.* (2) *That is to be long after, coming long after.* (3) *Long a growing*; alſo *dry.* (4) *Sad, dolefull.* (1) Sera rubens accendit lumina veſper, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 251. § Nox ſera, *Id. ibid.* 3, 467. Serior hora, *Ov. Ep.* 19, 14. (2) Seris factura nepotibus umbram *arbor,* Virg. Geor. 2, 58. = Sera & tarda nimis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 30. *ex poëtâ.* (3) Seriſſima omnium amerina, *Plin.* 15, 15. § Ulmus ſera, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 144. (4) Serum bellum in anguſtiis futurum, *Sall.* Sera terrifici cecinerunt omnia vates, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 524.

* Servŭla, æ, f. *A handmaid, a little maid ſervant.* Per manus ſervulæ, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. ☞ *Sed al. aliter.*

* Servŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* ſervus] *A little manſervant, a valet.* Servulum unum abducit, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 6.

* Servus, a, um. adj. (1) *That is in bondage, that is bound to certain ſervice.* (2) *Of baſe tenure.* (1) § Servus homo, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 80. Manus ſerva, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 558. Servum pecus, *Luc.* 6, 152. (2) 𝔛 Libera prædia meliore jure ſunt quàm ſerva, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 3, 2.

* Servus, i. m. [*à* ſervando, quòd ſervet, *i. e.* cuſtodiat, heri rem, *Scal.*] *A ſervant, a bondman,* or *ſlave.* 𝔛 Quid tu? ſervúſne es, an liber? *Plaut.* 𝔛 Minùs eſt quàm ſervus dominus, qui ſervos timet, *Publ. Syr.* ¶ Servus libidinum, *a pimp,* Cic. ☞ *De ſervis vid. omnino doctiſſimum Pignoris juſtum opus.*

* ‖ Sēsăma, æ. f. [σησάμη, Gr.] *A white grain,* or *corn, growing in India, whereof oil is made*; *ſeſame,* Plin. 18, 10. ¶ Dicta & facta papavere & ſeſama ſparſa, *ſoft and ſweet,* Petron. in princ. *Vid.* & Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 112. ☞ *Sed al.* ſeſamo, *leg. in utroque loco.*

* Sēsāmĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, that grain,* Plin. 24, 4.

* Sēsāmoĭdes, is. f. [*ex* ſeſamum, & εἶδος ſpecies] *An herb that purgeth melancholy, catchfly,* Plin. 22, 25.

* Sēsămum, i. n. *id. quod* ſeſama, *Plin.* 18, 10.

† Seſcēnāris bovis jecur, quid ſit vid. *Liv.* 41, 15. *ubi etiam conſule Gron.*

Seſcuncia, æ. f. [*ex* ſeſqui, & uncia] *An ounce and a half.* § Jugeri ſeſcuncia, *Col.* 5, 2. Conf. eund. 12, 57.

Seſcunciālis, le. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, an ounce and a half*; or *an inch and a half,* Plin. 13, 15.

Seſcunx, cis. m. *id. quod* ſeſcuncia, *Plin.* 36, 25.

Seſcuplum, i. n. *aliàs* ſeſqui alterum. *The whole, and half as much more*; al. Seſquiplum, *Quint.* 9, 4.

* Sēſe. accuſ. [*à* ſui] *Himſelf, herſelf,* or *themſelves,* paſſim.

* Sēsĕlis, is. f. [σέσελις, Gr.] *An herb called hartwort,* Cic. N. D. 2, 49. ☞ *Leg.* & ſeſeli. n. *Dioſcor.*

Seſqui. indecl. *So much, and half ſo much, the whole of a thing, and one half more,* Cic. Orat. 56.

Seſquialter, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Containing one and a half,* Cic. *de* Univ. 7. § Seſquialter numerus, *Vitr.* 3, 1.

‖ Seſquiannōna, æ. f. *A ſoldier's pay and a half,* Veg.

Seſquicŭleāris, e. adj. ¶ Dolium ſeſquiculeare, *containing the full meaſure of a ſack, and half as much more,* Col. 12, 18.

Seſquicyăthus, i. m. *A* cyathus *and a half,* Celſ. 6, 7. & 18.

Seſquidĭgĭtālis, e. adj. *A finger's breadth and a half.* Terebatur foramen ſemidigitale, digitale, ſeſquidigitale, *Vitr.* 10, cap. ult.

Seſquidĭgĭtus, i. m. *A finger and a half.* Canalis altus ſeſquidigitum, *Vitr.* 8, 6.

Seſquihōra, æ. f. *An hour and a half,* Plin. Epiſt. 4, 9, 9.

Seſquijūgĕrum, i. n. *An acre and a half,* Plin. 18, 19.

Seſquilībra, æ. f. *A pound and a half,* Col. 12, 36.

Seſquimenſis, is, m. *A month and a half,* Varr. R. R. 1, 27.

Seſquimŏdius, ii. m. *A buſhel and a half,* Varr. R. R. 1, 42. Col. 2, 13.

Seſquiŏbŏlus, i. m. *Three farthings,* Plin. 26, 8.

Seſquioctāvus, a, um. adj. *Eight and a half*; rather *one and an eighth part,* Cic. *de* Univerſ. 7.

Seſquiŏpĕra, æ. f. *A day's work and a half.* 𝔛 Sarriuntur ſeſquioperâ, iterum ſarriuntur unâ operâ, *Col.* 2, 13.

Seſquiŏpus, ĕris. n. *A taſk,* or *work, and a half.* § Seſquiopus conficere, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 67.

‖ Seſquipæan, ānis. m, *A meaſure conſiſting of a pæan and a half,* Litt. *ex* Cic.

Seſquipĕdālis, le. adj. *A foot and a half long,* Vitr. 2, 8. Plin. 17, 20. ¶ Seſquipedalia verba, *great, big, vaunting words,* Hor. Art. Poët. 97.

Seſquipĕdāneus, a, um. adj. *Of a foot and a half,* Plin. 9, 27.

Seſquipes, pĕdis, m. *A foot and a half, a cubit,* Varr. R. R. 1, 43. Col. 5, 10.

Seſquiplāga, æ. f. *A ſtroke and a half, more than a blow,* Tac. Ann. 15, 67.

‖ Seſquiplāris, e. adj. ¶ Seſquiplares milites, *ſoldiers that have an allowance more than ordinary by one half.* Duplares duas, ſeſquiplares unam ſemis conſequebantur annonam, *Veg.* 2, 7. *Vulgò* Simplares unam, *M.*

Seſquiplex, ĭcis. *Half ſo much again,* Cic. Orat. 57.

Seſquiplum, i. n. *id. quod* ſeſcuplum, *Plin.*

Seſquiplus, a, um. adj. *As much and half as much,* as ſix to four, *Quint.* 9, 4.

Seſquiſĕnex, is. c. g. *Over old, very old,* Varr.

Seſquitertius, a, um. adj. *Which containeth as much as another, and a third part more,* Cic. *de* Univ. 7.

‖ Seſquiŭlyſſes. m. *A very crafty and ſubtile fellow,* Litt. *ex* Varr.

* Seſsĭbŭlum, i. n. [*à* ſedeo, ſeſſum] (1) ‖ *A bench to ſit on, a couch, a ſettle.* (2) *A cloſe-ſtool.* (1) Præ metu latronum, nulla ſeſſibula, ac ne ſufficientem quidem ſupellectilem parare poſſumus, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 30. (2) Olet ſtabulum, ſellam, & ſeſſibulum merum, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 56.

* Seſsĭlis, e. adj. (1) *That ſiteth as it were, dwarfiſh, low, growing in breadth not in height.* (2) Paſſ. *That may be ſat.* (1) Pyra minimo ſeſſilia pediculo, *Plin.* 15, 15. § Seſſilis lactuca, *Mart.* 3, 47, 8. ¶ Seſſilis obba, *with a broad bottom,* Perſ. 5, 148. (2) § Tergum ſeſſile, *Ov. Met.* 12, 401.

* Seſsĭmōnium, ii. n. *A ſhrine,* or *place, where the images of the gods were ſet*; *a rood loft,* Vitr. præf. l. 7.

* Seſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſedeo] *A ſiting, ſeſſion,* or *aſſizes.* 𝔛 Status, inceſſus, ſeſſio, accubitus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 35. In eo loco habent ſeſſiones matres familiarum, *Vitr.* 6, 10.

* ‖ Seſsĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An often ſiting,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* ‖ Seſsĭtātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that ſiteth often,* Litt. *ex* Sen.

* Seſsĭto, āre. freq. [*à* ſedeo] *To ſit often, to take up a ſeat.* Dea in Periclis labris ſeſſitaviſſe dicitur, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 15.

* Seſſor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A ſiter.* (2) *An inhabitant.* (1) In vacuo lætus ſeſſor plauſorque theatro, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 130. (2) Seſſores veteres urbe inſulâque ejecit, *Nep. Cim.* 2. *ubi al.* poſſeſſores.

* Seſsūrus, a, um. part. [*à* ſedeo] *That is to ſit,* Hor. A. Poët. 154.

* Seſtans, tis. m. *id. quod* ſextans, *Plin.*

* Seſtantārius, a, um. adj. *Plin.* 33, 3. *id. quod* ſextantarius.

* Seſtertiŏlum, i. n. *vel* ſeſtertiolus. dim. *A little ſeſterce,* Mart. 1, 59.

* ✠ Seſtertium, ii. n. unde pl. ſeſtertia. (1) *A thouſand ſeſterces.* (2) *A kind of mattock,* or *pickax.* (3) ‖ *A place where the gallows,* or *gibbet, ſtood.* (4) ‖ Alſo *a kind of veil,* or *mantle.* (1) Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8. & 2, 2, 28. (2) Bipalium vocant ruſtici ſeſtertium, *Col.* 2. de *Arb.* 1, 1. ſc. *quòd eſſet latum duos pedes cum ſemiſſe.* (3) *Litt.* ex *Tac.* *quòd in urbe ſemitertio militari abeſſet,* Lipſ. (4) Seſtertio, *vel* lodiculâ, involutus, *Suet. Aug.* 33. *ubi al. leg.* ſegeſtro.

* Seſtertius, ii. m. [*ex* ſemis, & tertius, *qu.* ſemitertius, *vel* ſemiſtertius. Dupondius enim & ſemis antiquus ſeſtertius eſt, *Varr.* quippe quòd tum duos aſſes & ſemiſſem valeret, utì *denarius* decuſſim, *i. e.* decem aſſes: prout Gr. dic. ἡμισυτρίτον pro δύο καὶ ἥμισυ, *Priſc.* Dupondius autem nummus, cùm ſit bilibris, per duas LL. perſcriptus; Seſtertius nummus igitur per duas LL. & S. *i. e.* duas libras & ſemiſſem, nunc HS. perſcriptus. al. volunt *ſeſtertium* dici, quòd de tribus aſſibus ſemis deficiat] *A ſeſterce,* a coin among the Romans, in value the fourth part of a denier, or two aſſes and a half, *i. e.* two pounds of braſs coin and a half; marked thus LLS. the two LL. ſtanding for *libræ,* pounds, and the S. for *ſemi,* half a pound; which afterwards, by turning the two LL. into an H, was thus marked, HS. ‖ Seſtertii ducenti, trecenti, mille, *Gell.* ‖ ſeptem millibus, *Macr.* Trecenta millia nummûm, *i. e.* ſeſtertiûm, *Plin.* centena, ſexcenta, HS. *ſubint.* millia, *Id.* decies centena, *ſc.* millia ſeſtertiûm, *Juv.* duodecies HS. *ſubint.* centena millia, *Suet.* = Nummus. ☞ *De ſeſtertio vid.* Scal. *De re nummariâ*; Budæum *de Aſſe,* l. 1. Gronov. *de Seſtertiis,* & Wardi noſtri diſſertat. *De aſſe & partt. ejus.*

* Seſtiāna mala. *A kind of apple ſo called from* Seſtius, *Col.* 12, 45. ☞ *Al. leg.* ſextiana, & ſeptiana.

† Set. conj. ap. vett. *pro* ſed. [*ex* ſe, *i. e.* ſeorſum, & et, *Scal.*]

* Sēta, æ. f. [*à* χαῖτα, atque id *ab* Hebr. שער filum] (1) *A briſtle,* or *big rough hair.* (2) Meton. *A fiſhing line.* (1) Gladius ſetâ equinâ aptus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 21. § Setæ leonis, *Id.* Quaſi ſetis labra mihi compungit barba, *Plaut. Caſin.* 5, 2, 49. (2) Mart.

* Sĕtăba ſudaria. [*ab* urbe Setabi Hiſp. ubi optimum linum, *Plin.*] *A handkerchief of fine lawn,* or *cambrick,* Catull. 12, 14. & 25, 7.

* ‖ Sētāceus, a, um. adj. *Of briſtles.* ¶ Setaceum cribrum, *a ſieve made of hair to range coarſe meal,* Jun. ‡ Ex ſetis aptum.

* Sētānia, æ. f. *A kind of onion,* Plin. 19, 6.

* Sētānium, ii. n. (1) *A medlar.* (2) *Coarſe, ordinary, food.* (1) Plin. 15, 20. (2) Non enim poſſunt militares pueri ſetanio educier, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 1, 16. ☞ *Sed vid.* Muret. Var. Lect. 9, 13. *al. enim leg.* ſetamio.

* Sētānius, a, um. adj. [σητάνιος, *vel* σητάνειος, Gr. *à* σῆτες, Ionic. quod Doricè σᾶτες, Atticè τῆτες] *Of this year, of this ſpring, of three months growing.* ¶ Setanius panis, *bread made of ſuch corn,* Plin. Setania cepa, *an onion of this year's growth,* Id. Setanium meſpilum, *a medlar,* Id. 15, 20.

✠ Sētĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. (1) *That beareth,* or *hath, briſtles on his back.* (2) Subſt. *A boar.* (1) § Sus ſetigera, *Virg. Æn* 12, 170. frons, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 533. (2) Niſi ſetiger iſſet inter opacas ſylvas, *Ov. Met.* 8, 376.

Metuendus ſetiger arvis, *Mart.* 13, 93. § Setigerum latus, *Val. Flacc* 3, 50.

‖ Setim. *A tree like white-thorn*, which never rotteth, of which the wooden work of the ark and tabernacle was made, *Bibl.*

Sētīnum vinum. [*à* Setiâ, Campaniæ urbe] *A very generous wine*, Plin. 14, 6. Cùm lato Setinum ardebit in auro, *Juv.* 10, 27.

* Sētōſus, a, um. adj. *Rough, hairy, full of briſtles.* 𝔛 Aliter curatur raripilum pecus, aliter ſetoſum, *Col. præf. op.* § Aper ſetoſus, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 29. ſetoſum pectus, *Celſ.* 2, 8.

* ‖ Sētŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little briſtle*, Litt. ex Mart. ☞ *Leg. ſaltem ap* Arnob. l. 7.

Seu. conj. disjunctiva. [contr. *ex* ſive, *ut* neu ex neve] *Either, or.* Seu pedibus, ſeu remis ibis, *Prop.* 6, 1, 33. Seu rectè, ſeu perperam, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 24.

* ‖ Sēvācium, ii. n. [*à* ſevum] *A tallow candle*, Apul. Met. 4, p. 77. Pric. edit.

Sēvectus, a, um. part. *Carryed away, apart, or aſide.* Cur tua præſcripto ſevecta eſt pagina gyro? *Prop.* 3, 3, 21.

§ Sēveho, ĕre, exi. act. *To carry aſide*, Litt. ex Ov.

‖ Sēvehor, i. paſſ. *To be carryed aſide*, Litt. ex Stat.

Sĕvērè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Gravely, ſoberly.* (2) ‖ *Sharply, ſeverely, to the utmoſt, without favour.* (1) Graviter & ſeverè voluptatem ſecernit à bono, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2. Severiſſimè ætas exacta, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 15. (2) = Aquam bibentes coërcebat, ſeveriúſque increpabat, *Gell.* 19, 5.

Sĕvēriāna pyra. [*à* Severo inſitore dict.] *Plin.* 15, 15. *al.* ſcauriana.

Sĕvērĭtas, ātis. f. *Gravity, ſeriouſneſs.* (2) *Severity.* (3) *Sharpneſs, ſourneſs.* (1) 𝔛 Severitatem in ſenectute probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 18. Ne blanditiis ejus impediatur diſputandi ſeveritas, *Id.* 𝔛 Falſo nomine ſeveritatem pro ſævitiâ appellat, *Tac.* (2) 𝔛 Ita adhibenda eſt manſuetudo, & clementia, ut reip. cauſâ adhibeatur ſeveritas, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25. 𝔛 = Attici comitas non ſine ſeveritate erat, neque gravitas ſine facilitate, *Nep. Attic.* 15. 𝔛 moderatio, *Tac.* 15, 49. (3) § Unguenti ſeveritas, *Plin.* 13, 3.

† Sĕvērĭter. adv. *id. quod* ſeverè, *Titian.* ap. *Non.* ‖ Item *Apul.* ⸸ Severè.

† Sĕvērĭtūdo, dĭnis. *id. quod* ſeveritas. Illi caperat frons ſeveritudine, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 3. ‖ & *Apul.* ⸸ Severitas.

Sĕvērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*qu.* ſecùs, *i. e.* juxtà *verus*; vel *qu.* ſatìs verus, *Iſid.* vel *à* σέβομαι, veneror, ut ſit id. quod Gr. σεμνὸς, *Non.*] (1) *Serious, ſober.* (2) *Stale.* (3) *Exact, impartial.* (4) *Severe, harſh, crabbed, ſharp.* (5) *Terrible, frightfull.* (6) *Demure, coy.* (1) 𝔛 = Opinor quòd ego dixi per jocum, id eventurum & ſeverum, & ſerium, ut hæ inveniantur ejus filiæ, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 3, 50. (2) § Severum Falernum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 9. (3) Cujus legis ſeveri cuſtodes requiruntur, *Cic.* Familia ad judicandum ſeveriſſima, *Id.* (4) Si pœna paulò ſeverior fuerit, *Sall. B. C.* 50. (5) Amnis ſeverus Eumenidum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 374. Voluiſti iſthuc ſeverum facere, *ſc.* te intermere, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 3, 3, 15. (6) § Severa virginitas, *Ov. Met.* 3, 254.

‖ Sēvir, ĭri. m. (1) *One of the chief of the equeſtrians*, ſix in all, one to each decury; *a captain of a regiment of horſe.* (2) Alſo this was the name of *a civil magiſtrate ſuperintendent over his brethren.* (1) Capitol. in vitâ M. Aur. Ant. c. 6. *V.* Herm. Aug. de militiâ equeſtri, c. 2. (2) SEVIR IVRI DICONDO, &, SEVIR VRBANVS in antiq. Lapidibus non rarò occ. Quin & AVGVSTALIS, qui tamen an militaris fuerit, N. L.

* Sēvo, āre. act. [*à* ſevum] *To greaſe, or dip in tallow.* § Sevare candelas, *Col.* 2, ult.

* Sēvor, āri. paſſ. *To be tallowed* Col.

Sēvŏco, āre. act. (1) *To call apart, or aſide, from another.* (2) *To ſeparate, to withdraw, to ſever.* (1) § Sevocabo herum, — Menæchme! *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 25. (2) § Sevocare animum à contagione corporum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 30.

Sēvocor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſeparated.* Cùm interficeretur Cæſar, tum te à Trebonio vidimus ſevocari, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14.

* Sēvōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of tallow, or ſuet; greaſy.* Sevoſa cornigeris medulla, *Plin.* 11, 37.

* ‖ Seutlŏmălăche, es. f. [σευτλομαλάχη, Gr. *ex* σεῦτλον, ſive τεῦτλον, beta; & μαλάχη, malva] *The herb ſpinach, or ſpinage*, Ruell.

* Sēvum, i. n. *quod* & Sēbum, & Sēpum dic. [*à* ſue, *qu.* ſuevum; quòd plus pinguedinis hoc animal habet] *Tallow, ſuet.* 𝔛 Quæ ratio adipis, in his quæ ruminant, eadem ſevi eſt, *Plin.* 28, 9. § Sevum hircinum, *Col.* 6, 12.

* Sex. adj. indecl. [*à* Gr. ἕξ, quod *ab* Hebr. שש] *Six in number.* Sex menſes cum Antiocho fui, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 91.

* Sexāgēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or concerning, ſixty; ſixty years of age*, Suet. Claud. 23.

* Sexāgēni, æ. a. adj. pl. (1) ‖ *Sixty, or threeſcore apiece.* (2) *Sixty.* (1) SEXAGENOS DENARIOS PLEBI DEDI, *Inſcript. vet. ap. Grut.* p. 231. (2) § Sexageni milites, *Liv.* 8, 8.

* Sexāgēsĭmus, a, um. adj. *The ſixtyeth*, Cic. Attic. 5, 13.

* Sexāgies. adv. *Threeſcore times.* § Sexagies ſeſtertiûm, *Cic. Philipp* 2, 18.

* Sexāginta. pl. indecl. [*à* Gr. ἑξήκοντα] *Sixty, or threeſcore.* Annos ſexaginta natus es, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 10.

* Sexangŭlus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſex, & angulus] *Six cornered*, Plin. 37, 9. Sexangula cera, *Ov. Met.* 15, 382.

Sexatruus, uum. pl. n. *The ſixth day after the ides of March*, Varr. *Vid.* Quinquatruus.

* ‖ Sexcēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or concerning, ſix hundred*, Bud. *ex analogiâ*

* Sexcēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* ſex, & centum] (1) *Six hundred.* (2) *An infinite number, a great many.* (1) Singula jugera vinearum ſexcenas urnas præbuiſſe, *Col.* 3, 3. ☞ *Ciceroni etiam nonnulli edd. tribuunt.* (2) *Ap.* Varr. & Col.

* Sexcentēni, æ. a. adj. pl. *Six hundred.* § Sexcenteni nummi, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25.

* Sexcentēsĭmus, a, um. adj. *The ſix hundredth.* Plin. 8, 7.

* Sexcenti, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* ſex, & centum] *Six hundred*; alſo *an infinite number.* Belli periculum, militum improbitas, ſexcenta præterea alia, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 4. Venio ad epiſtolas tuas, quas ego ſexcentas uno tempore accepi, *Id. Attic.* 7, 2.

* Sexcenties. adv. [*ex* ſex, & centies] *Six hundred times*, indefin. *Cic. Att.* 4, 16.

* † Sexcentoplăgus, i. m. [qui *ſexcentas plagas* accepit] *He that receiveth ſix hundred ſtripes.* Ex fabricâ Plautinâ, Capt. 3, 5, 68.

* Sexdĕcies. adv. [*ex* ſex, & decies] *Sixteen times*, Plin. 6, 29.

* Sexdĕcim. indecl. [*ex* ſex, & decem] *Sixteen*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20.

‖ Sexennālis, e. adj. *Of every ſixth year*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Sexennis, e. adj. *That is ſix years old.* Inde ſurreptus ferè ſexennis, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 2, 80.

Sexennium, ii. n. [*ex* ſex, & annus] *The ſpace, or age, of ſix years.* § Sexennii acta, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 3.

* Sexies. adv. [*à* ſex] *Six times*, Col. 5, 2. § Sexies Conſul, *Paterc.* 1, 15. Sed ſexiens habet Ed. Oxon. 1711.

Sexſignāni, ōrum. m. pl. *Soldiers of the ſixth legion, or of ſix enſigns*, Plin. 4, 19.

* Sextădĕcĭmāni, ōrum. pl. m. [*ex* ſextus, & decimanus] *Soldiers of the ſixteenth legion*, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 22, 2. § Sextadecimana legio, *Id. Hiſt.* 1, 55, 2. Vexillarii quartædecimæ & ſextædecimæ legionum, *Id. Hiſt.* 2, 100.

* Sextans, tis. m. *vel* ſeſtans. [*à* ſex] (1) *The weight of two ounces; the ſixth part of an as, or a pound weight.* (2) Alſo *a meaſure of two cyathi, two parts of twelve.* (3) *A ſixth part of any thing*, as of an acre. (1) Extulit cum plebs ſextantibus collatis in ſingula capita, *Liv.* (2) Poto ego ſextantes, tu decunces, *Mart.* 12, 28. (3) Col. 5, 1.

* Sextantālis, e. adj. *Two thumbs broad, thick, or deep.* § Fuſus ſextantalis, *Vitr.* 10, 6.

* Sextantārius, a, um. adj. *Of the weight of two ounces*, &c. § Aſſes ſextantarii, *Plin.* 33, 3.

* Sextāriŏlus, i. m. [*à* ſextarius] *A ſmall ſextary*, Suet. in vitâ Horat.

Sextārius, ii. m. [quòd ſexta pars congii, *Iſid.*] *A Roman meaſure holding two* cotulæ, *or* heminæ, *being about our pint and a half*, to wit, twenty-four ounces; though ſome account it but eighteen, or twenty, ounces. According to the former reckoning, it is two pounds Troy weight, or a pound and a half Avoirdupois; we may uſe it for a *quart*, as being the neareſt to it. § Vini ſextarius, *Hor. A. Poët.* 74.

* Sextiāna pyra *vel* mala. [*à* Sextio quodam ſic dict.] *A certain kind of pears, or apples, of marvelous roundneſs*, Col. 12, 45. ☞ *Scrib.* & ſeſtiana.

* Sextīlis, is. m. [ita dict. quòd ſextus ſit à Martio menſis] *The month of Auguſt, being the ſixth begining at March.* Sextilem totum deſideror, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 2. It. adj. ‖ ſextilis menſis, *Id. ibid.* 11, 10.

* Sextŭla, æ. f. [*à* ſextus] *The ſixth part of an ounce*, that is, a dram and a ſcruple. (2) *A meaſure of land*, whereof 72 make an acre; 400 foot. (1) Heres ex duabus ſextulis, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 6. (2) Col. 5, 1.

* Sextùm. adv. *The ſixth time.* § Sextùm conſul, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 9.

‖ Sextuplus, a, um. adj. *Six times ſo much*, Hulſ. *ex analogiâ.*

* Sextus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſex] (1) *The ſixth.* (2) ¶ Sextus caſus, *the ablative caſe.* (1) Paſſim. (2) Sextus caſus eſt Latinis proprius, *Varr. L. L.* 9.

‖ Sextuſſis, is. f. *Six pounds weight*, Bud. *ex analogiâ*

Sexus, ûs. m. & Sexus, i. n. [*à* ſecùs, *i. e.* aliter; quòd aliter ſe habeant mas & femina; unde & ſecùs ant. *pro* ſexùs] *A ſex.* § Sexus virile, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 19. Sexus utrumque, *Varr.* Virile & muliebre ſexus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 13, 5. Certis ſignis comprehendere licet quem ſexum generaverit, *Col.* 6, 24. Adoleſcens ambiguo ſexu, *Liv.* 27, 11.

S ante I.

* Si. conj. [*à* Gr. εἰ] (1) *If.* (2) *Seeing that, ſince.* (3) *Although.* (4) *O that, or would to god.* (5) ¶ Si minùs, *if not.* (6) *Whether or no.* (7) ¶ Si Dîs placet, *a form in paſſion, or diſdain.* (8) It is elegantly omitted. (9) *As ſoon as.* (10) *Whether.* (1) Si tempus eſt ullum jure hominis necandi, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 4. § Si me audies, *Id.* Si id facias, *Id.* (2) Si te in germani fratris dilexi loco, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 57. (3) Redeam? non, ſi me obſecret, *Id. Eun.* 1, 1, 4. (4) Si nunc ſe nobis ille aureus arbore ramus Oſtendat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 187. (5) Si minùs hominum famam timuiſſet, at illam ipſam noctem faceſque nuptiales, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 6. (6) Viſam, ſi domi eſt, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 118. Illa mihi referat, ſi noſtri mutua cura eſt, *Tib.* 3, 1, 19. (7) Vide ut otioſus ſit, ſi diîs placet, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 10. (8) Dare denegâris, ibit ad illud illico, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 78. Ad cœlum juſſeris, ibit, *Juv.* 3, 78. (9) Afferetur, ſi à foro ipſus redierit, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 6, 7. (10) Sinito ambulare, ſi foris, ſi intus volent, *Id. Capt.* 1, 2, 5. ☞ Si pro *quod.* Commoti patres vice fortunarum humanarum, ſi ille præpotens opibus populus, &c. *Liv.* 7, 31. ☞ Pro *ne.* Ipſa propinquitas loci, ſi Romana arma omnibus infeſta finitimis eſſent, ſtimulabat, *Id.* 1, 15. ☞ Si pro *cùm, ubi, poſtquam*, Cic. Offic. 2, 1.

* Sĭbi dativ. [*à* ſui *à* σφὶ, vel σφίσι] *To, or for, himſelf, herſelf, itſelf, or themſelves* paſſim.

* ‖ Sībĭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that hiſſeth, or whiſtleth*, Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Qui ſibilat.

* Sībĭlo, āre. act. [*à* σιφλόω, *i. e.* ignominiâ afficio, *Sip.*] (1) *To hiſs.* (2) Met. *To hiſs at*

one in contempt. (1) Serpens ſibilat ore, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 754. (2) ✠ Populus me ſibilat, at mihi plaudo Ipſe domi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 66.

* Sībĭlor, āri. paſſ. *To be hiſſed at*, Sen.

* Sībĭlum, i. n. (1) *A whiſtleing, or pipeing.* (2) *A hiſſing.* (3) *A growling.* (1) Senſerunt toti paſtoria ſibila montes, *Ov. Met.* 13, 785. (2) Dedit vibratâ ſibila linguâ; *Id. Met.* 15, 684. (3) Cerberus Orpheo lenivit ſibila cantu, *Luc.* 9, 646.

* Sībĭlus, a, um. adj. *That hiſſeth, hiſſing.* § Sibila ora, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 211. colla, *Id. ibid.* 5, 277.

* Sībĭlus, i. m. [à Gr. σίφλος] (1) *A whiſtleing.* (2) *A hiſs.* (3) Alſo *the ſoft blowing of winds.* (4) *A creaking,* or *ſkreaking.* (5) Alſo *a pipeing.* (6) ‖ Alſo *a kind of ſerpent,* id. qui *regulus.* (1) Sibilo ſignum dare, *Liv.* 25, 8. (2) Fuſium clamoribus & ſibilis conſectantur, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. ✠ plauſus, *Id.* (3) Venientis ſibilus auſtri, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 82. (4) § Sibilus rudentum, ap. *Cic. Fam.* 8, 2. (5) *Vid.* Sibilum, n. 1. (6) Iſid.

Sĭbimet, *id. quod* ſibi, *Cic.*

* Sĭbylla, æ. f. [*qu.* σιȣ̃, *i. e.* Θεȣ̃ βȣλὴ, dei conſilium] *A propheteſs, a ſibyl. Vid.* Propr.

* Sĭbyllīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a ſibyl,* or *propheteſs.* § Sibyllini libri, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 49. verſus, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 2.

† Sibyna, voc. Illyrici; telum venabulo ſimile, *Feſt.* ex *Enn.* Σιβύνη ὅπλον δόρατι παραπλήσιον, *Heſych.* ſcrib. & ſibina.

Sic. adv. [*ab* Hebr. איכה quod idem, *Scal.*] (1) *So, thus; according to,* or *after, this faſhion.* (2) *Inſomuch.* (3) For *tam.* (4) A particle of affirming, *even ſo, yes.* (5) Of conditional wiſhing. (6) *So much, ſo greatly.* (1) = Sive ſic eſt, ſive illo modo, *Cic.* de *Div* 2, 58. ✠ Aliis ſic, aliis ſecùs, *Id.* de *Legib.* 1, 17. ¶ Sic ſatis, *ſo ſo,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 12. Sic ſum, *neither better, nor worſe,* Cic. Fam. 8, 4. (2) Hujus præfectura plena eſt virorum fortiſſimorum, ſic ut nulla totâ Italiâ frequentior, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 8. (5) Literas Græcas ſic avidè arripuit, quaſi diuturnam ſitim explere cupiens, *Id.* de *Senect.* 8. (4) Phanium relictam ſolam *ais? G.* Sic, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 3. (5) *Vid.* Virg. Ecl. 10, 4. & Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 300. (6) Pomponium ſic amo, ut alterum fratrem, *Cic.*

Sīca, æ. f. [à ſecando, *qu.* ſeca] *A ſhort ſword, a pocket dagger, a poniard, a ſtilletto, a ſkean.* Jam tibi extorta eſt ſica iſta de manibus, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 6.

† Sīcāria, æ. *A wallet to put victuals in,* R. ex Plaut. *ſed q.*

Sīcārius, ii. m. *An aſſaſſin; a bully,* or *private murderer; a ruffian, a bravo, a cutthroat.* Cùm prætor quæſtionem inter ſicarios exercuiſſet, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 16.

Siccāneus, a, um. adj. *Dry of nature, that hath no ſprings to water it.* ✠ Differtur æſtate, ſi irriguus eſt hortus, ſi ſiccaneus, autumno, *Col.* 11, 3. ✠ Paſcua rigua, nec unquam ſiccanea, *Id.* 6, 27.

Siccans, tis. part. *Drying.* Aſpicit ſiccantem ſole capillos, *Ov. Met.* 11, 770. § Siccantes Phœbo, *Luc.* 9, 315.

Siccānus, a, um. adj. *Dry, without water,* Plin. 16, 17. ☞ *Sed fort. ib. legend.* ſiccaneus.

Siccātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drying,* Plin. 34. 13.

Siccātus, a, um. part. *Dryed up, dryed.* § Fontes ſiccati, *Ov. Met.* 30, 690. conf. *Manil.* 1, 163.

Sicce. adv. *pro* ſic, *addit. partic.* ce, *ut* hicce *pro* hic. *After this manner, thus.* Non licet te ſicce, placidè, bellam bellè tangere, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 12. *qui alibi etiam utitur.*

Siccè. adv. (1) *Dryly.* (2) Met. *Jejunely,* or rather *firmly; ſtrongly.* (1) Pecudes ſiccè ſtabulari convenit, *Col.* 6, 12. (2) § Siccè dicere, *Cic.* de *Opt. gen. Orat.* 4. ✠ amplè, *Id. ibid.*

Siccēſco, ĕre. incept. *To dry, to grow dry,* Col. 22, 28. & Celſ. 7, 7, 15. Vitr. 2, 3.

‖ Siccĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Drying,* or *that hath power to dry,* Macr.

Siccine. adv. interrog. [*ex* ſic, & ne] *Is it ſo, even ſo,* or *ſo indeed?* § Siccinè agis? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 34.

Siccĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Dryneſs.* (2) *Drought, dry weather.* (3) Alſo *firmneſs,* or *faſtneſs; toughneſs, ſtrength.* (1) § Siccitas regionis, *Col.* 2, 4. (2) ✠ In Narnienſi agro ſiccitate lutum fieri, imbre pulverem, *Cic.* Frumentum propter ſiccitates anguſtiùs provenerat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 24. (3) Summa in eo eſt corporis ſiccitas, *Cic.* de *Senect. interp. Non.* & *Met.* § Siccitas orationis, *Id. N. D.* 7, 1.

‖ Siccĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Dryneſs,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Sicco, āre. act. (1) *To dry,* or *make dry; to wipe off.* (2) Alſo *to exerciſe.* (3) *To ſuck,* or *drink, up.* (1) Ille paludes ſiccare voluit, *Cic.* (2) Non. (3) Capreoli ſiccant ubera ovis, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 42. Siccat inæquales calices conviva ſolutus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 68.

Siccor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be dryed.* § In ſole ſiccari, *Plin.* 12, 13.

Siccŏcŭlus, a, um. adj. *That hath dry eyes.* Genus noſtrum ſemper ſiccoculum fuit, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 75.

† Siccŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat dry, dryiſh,* Litt. *ex* Varr.

Siccum, i. n. *Dry ground,* Virg. Geor. 3, 434.

Siccus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [à צחה aridus, *M.* vel à σαυκὸς, ξηρὸς Syracuſis, *Heſych.* à ψυχὸς, frigus, *Morl.*] (1) *Dry, withered, without moiſture,* or *juice.* (2) *Thirſty.* (3) Alſo *ſober.* (4) *Hungry.* (3) Met. *Without redundance, cloſe, nervous.* (1) ✠ Sicco limoſum pabulum præferemus, *Col.* 7, 9. § Siccior uva, *Celſ.* 2, 8. Hordeum ſicciſſimum, *Col.* 2, 12. ¶ Marinæ in ſicco ludunt fulicæ, *on dry land,* Virg. Geor. 1, 362. Sicca mors, *a natural death,* Juv. 10, 113. Siccâ luna, *the wain,* Prop. 2, 17, 15. = quam & *ſitientem* Cato vocat, c. 29. (2) Qui tibi ſcreanti, ſiccæ, ſemiſonæ potionem affert, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 22. (3) ✠ Vinolentorum viſa imbecilliora, quàm ſiccorum, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 27. = Præter alios meum virum fui rata ſiccum, frugi, continentem, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 7. ✠ Dicimus ſicci, dicimus uvidi, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 39. (4) Accedes ſiccus ad unctum, *Id. Ep.* 1, 17, 12. (5) Nihil erat in ejus, *Cottæ,* orationibus niſi ſincerum, nihil niſi ſiccum atque ſobrium, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 55.

* Sĭcĕlĭca, æ. f. [à Σικελικοῖς, *i. e.* Siculis] *An herb growing much in vineyards,* Plin.

* Sĭcĕlion, ii. n. *Idem,* Plin. 25, 11.

* Sĭcĕra, æ. f. [σικέρα, Gr. quòd à שכר, שכרא potus inebrians] *All manner of ſtrong drink except wine.* Οἶνον καὶ σίκεραν ὀ μὴ πίῃ, *Luc.* 1, 15. de Joanne.

Sĭcĭleo, ēre, ui. neut. *id. quod* Sicilio.

‖ Sĭcĭlia, æ. f. & Sĭcŭlum, i. n. *A knife, a raſor,* Feſt.

† Sĭlĭces, um. f. pl. [à ſiciliando, *i. e.* ſecando] *The broad heads of javelins,* Feſt. *ex* Enn.

* Sĭcĭlĭciſsĭto, āre. neut. & act. *To come from Sicily, to ſpeak like the Sicilians.* Hoc argumentum Græciſſat, tamen non Atticiſſat, ſed Siciliciſſitat, *Plaut. Prol. Men.*

Sĭcĭlĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à Sicilio, *ut* ſecula, à ſecando] *A kind of little knife, a play-thing for children,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

Sĭcĭlĭcum, i. n. *vel* Sĭcĭlĭcus, i. m. [à ſiciliendo, *i. e.* ſecando dict. quòd ſemunciam ſecet, ſive ſiciliat, *Feſt.*] (1) *The fourth part of an ounce, two drams.* (2) Alſo *a meaſure of ground twenty feet broad, and thirty long,* that is, a plat containing ſix hundred feet. (1) Plin. 13, 15 & Vitr. 10, 17. (2) Col. 5, 1.

Sĭcĭliendus, a, um. part. *To be cut,* or *mowed, again,* Varr. R. R. 1, 49.

† Sĭcĭlīmentum, i. n. [à Sicilio] *An aftermath,* or *graſs, that is cut,* or *mown, again, after being cut before,* Cato R. R. 5.

Sĭcĭlio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*qu.* ſeculio, à ſeco] *To mow again what was not well cut before,* Plin. 18, 28. Varr. R. R. 1, 49.

* Sĭcĭliſſo, āre. act. Siciliſſat, *al. leg.* ſiciliſſitat, & ſiciliciſſitat, *To ſpeak the language of Sicily,* or *like a Sicilian,* Plaut. Men. Prol. 12.

† Sĭcĭmĭna, um. pl. n. *A kind of tree in Paleſtine,* but after Hierom, *a kind of briar bearing berrys.*

* ‖ Sĭcinniſta, æ. m. [à Gr. σίκιννις] *He that ſingeth and danceth together,* Gell. 20, 2. *ex* Acc.

* † Sĭcinnium, ii. n. [σίκιννις, Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ σείεσθαι καὶ κινεῖσθαι, *Heſych.*] *A kind of old faſhioned dance, when they ſung and danced together,* Acc. *ap.* Gell. 20, 2.

‖ Siclus, i. m. [*id. quod* ςατὴρ] *A kind of Jewiſh coin, a ſicle;* in ſilver, worth about two ſhillings and ſixpence; in gold, about fifteen ſhillings, *Bibl.*

Sĭcŭbi. adv. [à ſiquis, & ubi; ut *ab* aliquis, alicubi] *Whereſoever, if in any place, if at any time.* Conſul increpare, ſicubi pugna ſegnior eſſet, *Liv.* Sicubi eum ſatietas hominum ceperat, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 13. Sicubi quercus tendat ramos, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 332.

Sīcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à ſica] (1) ‖ *A little knife, a penknife.* (2) *A dag, a tuck.* (3) *A ſickle, a ſithe.* (4) Membrum virile. (1) Sicula, σμίλη χαρτοτόμος, *Gloſſ.* (2) Plaut. (3) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. (4) Languidior tenerâ cui pendens ſicula betâ, *Catull.* 68, 21.

Sīcunde. adv. [*i. e.* ſi alicunde] *If from any place.* Sicunde potes eruere, *Cic. Att.* 13, 30.

Sīcut. adv. (1) *As.* (2) *As ever.* (3) *As well as.* (4) *Like as, ſuch as.* (5) *Juſt as, in the manner as.* (1) Parva periît Athenis, ſicut dixi, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 61. (2) Sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum, &c. *Id. Aſin.* 1, 1, 1. *Formula adjur.* (3) Cùm jam tibi Aſia, ſicut unicuique ſua domus, nota eſſe debeat, *Cic.* (4) Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 20. (5) Sicut erat ſparſis furiali cæde capillis Proſiliît, *Ov. Met.* 6, 657.

Sīcŭti. adv. *Juſt as if,* &c. as ſicut. Clamas, ſicuti res omnes eſſent perditæ, *Sal.*

* † Sĭcyōnius, a, um. adj. [ad Sicyonem, urbem Peloponneſi, pertinens. Sicyona, *Feſt.* ex *Lucil.* σικυώνια, ſc. ὑποδήματα, *Heſych.*] *A kind of neat fine womens ſhoes.* § Calceus Sicyonius, *Litt.* ex *Lucr.*

* † Sĭde, es. f. [σίδη, Gr.] *A pomegranate tree;* alſo *a pomegranate,* Litt. *ex* Mart.

* Sīdens, tis. part. *Falling down, ſinking,* Plin. 10, 54. Sidentia peſſum Corpora, *Luc.* 3, 674.

Sīdĕrālis, le. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the ſtars,* or *planets,* Plin. 6, 26. & 7, 49.

Sīdĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The blaſting in trees with an eaſtern wind,* or *with great heat and drought;* as in the dog days. (2) Alſo *a takeing,* or *benumbing,* when one is ſuddenly deprived of the uſe of one's limbs, and of all ſenſe; *a being planet ſtruck.* (1) Plin. 27, 24. (2) Id. ubi ſupr.

Sīdĕrātus, a, um. part. *Blaſted, planet ſtruck, taken, benumbed.* Sideratis urina pulli aſinini prodeſſe dicitur, *Plin.* 28, 10.

Sīdĕreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of,* or *like, ſtars; ſtarry, ſhineing bright.* (2) *High, heavenly.* (1) ¶ Sidereus arcus, *the rainbow,* Col. 10, 289. Lucidus æthrâ Sidereâ polus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 586. (2) Hic ubi ſidereus propiùs videt aſtra coloſſus, *Mart.* de *Spectac.* 1, 2, 1.

* Sīdĕrion, ii. n. [quòd omnia vulnera σιδήρῳ, *i. e.* ferro, illata ſanat] *A kind of herb which healeth all cuts and gaſhes,* Plin. 26, 14. = Heraclium, *Id.*

* Sīdĕrītes, æ. m. [à ferri ſplendore] (1) *A precious ſtone like iron, a kind of diamond.* (2) *A loadſtone which draweth iron.* (1) Plin. 25, 17. (2) Id. 37, 4.

* Sīdĕrītis, ĭdis. f. [σιδηρῖτις, Gr. them. σίδηρον, *vel* σίδηρος ferrum; ita dict. à ſimilitudine ferri] (1) *An herb called wall-ſage,* or *ſtone ſage,* growing on tiles and old walls; *ironwort.* (2) Alſo *a loadſtone which draweth iron.* (1) Plin. 25, 17. (2) Id. 37, 4.

‖ Sīdĕro, āre. act. unde

Sīdĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be blaſted with lightning, wind,* &c. *to be mildewed, to be planetſtruck,* Plin. 9, 16.

* Sīdĕrŏpœcilos,

• Siderōpœcĭlos, i. f. [à σίδηρος, ferrum, & ποικίλος, varius] *A precious ſtone like iron, with many ſpots in it*, Plin. 37, 10.

• Sīdo, ĕre, sēdi, & sīdi, ſeſſum [à ſedeo] (1) *To perch*, or *light*, as birds do. (2) *To ſettle, or go to the bottom.* (1) Geminæ ſuper arbore ſidunt *columbæ*, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 303. (2) Submerſis ſidere rates, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Honor.* 627. Cùm *pix* ſiderit, aquam eliquabimus, *Col.* 11, 24. 𝔛 Ejuſdem ponderis alia ſidere, alia invehi, *Plin.* 2, 103. Sidere ad ima vaſis, *Id.*

Sīdus, ĕris. n. [à ſido, quòd ſidera occidentia in mare ſubſidere videntur; vel *ab* εἶδος, forma, ſpecies; quòd ſit figura cœleſtis: vel à סדר ordo: ſignificat n. ordines ſtellarum] (1) *A ſtar*, particularly the ſun and moon; *a conſtellation.* (2) *A ſign in the heavens conſiſting of many ſtars.* (3) *A climate.* (4) ‖ Alſo *a time of the year.* (5) Alſo *a blaſt.* (6) Met. *An honour, glory, renown.* (7) A word uſed in courtſhip, *or* flattery. (1) § Inclinato ſidere, *Plin.* 7, 60 Clarum mundi ſidus, *Sen.* Circuitus ſolis & lunæ cæterorumque ſiderum, *Cic N. D.* 2, 162. (2) § Sidus piſcis aquoſi, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 234. (3) = Feræ gentes non telis magìs, quàm ſuo cœlo, ſuo ſidere, armantur, *Plin. Paneg.* 12. (4) § Sidus hyemis, *Feſt.* (5) Afflantur alii ſidere, *Plin.* 2, 41. (6) O ſidus Fabiæ, Maxime, gentis ades, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 3, 2. (7) Super fauſta nomina, SIDUS, & PULLUM, & PVPPVM, & ALVMNVM appellare, *Suet. Calig.* 13.

† Siem, ſies, ſiet, *pro* ſim, ſis, ſit, *Plaut.* paſſim.

† Sifflātōres, um. m. pl. à vet. dicebantur ſibilatores, *Non.*

† Sifilo, āre. act. ant. *Non. pro* ſibilo.

Sigillāria, um. n. pl. [ita dict. quòd in his ſigillis, *i. e.* parva ſigna, miſſitabantur amicis, *Auſon.*] (1) *A kind of fair after the feaſts of Saturn, laſting ſeven days, whereon little images, puppets, babys, and ſuch like were given for fairings.* (2) *The images*, or *fairings, there ſold.* (3) Alſo *the name of a ſtreet in Rome, where thoſe toys were made*, or *ſold.* (1) Quadraginta aureos in Saturnalia & Sigillaria mittere, *Suet. Claud.* c. 5. (2) Ego ſum Felicio, cui ſolebas ſigillaria afferre, *Sen. Ep.* 12. (3) Argenteum eſſedum ad ſigillaria venale, *Suet. Claud.* 16.

Sigillāris, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a ſeal*, or *mark*; or *to the images beforenamed.* ¶ Sigillaria opera, *puppets, babys for children to play with*, Suet.

‖ Sigillārĭtius annulus. *A ſeal-ring with an image upon it*, Vopiſc. ‡ Signatorius.

Sigillātim. adv. [*qu.* ſingillatim, à ſingulus] *Severally, particularly, one after another*, or *one by one.* 𝔛 Sigillatim potiùs quàm generatim dicere, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 55.

‖ Sigillātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſealing*, Ap. recent.

‖ Sigillātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſealeth*, Dig.

Sigillātus, a, um. part. (1) *That hath little images ſet in*, or *wrought on, it.* (2) ¶ Sagillata terra, *a kind of earth diged in Lemnos.* (1) § Putealia ſigilata, *Cic. Att.* 1, 10. Scyphi ſigillati, *Id. Verr.* 4, 14. (2) *Celſ.* ☞ *Species hujus recenſet Schroederus.*

‖ Sigilliŏlum, i. n. dim. *ex* dim. *A little image*, Arnob. ‡ Sigillum parvulum.

‖ Sigillo, āre. act. *To ſet a little image on a thing, to emboſs.* Lex minùs impia eſt, ne filii parentibus luce ſigillent oculos, *Varr.* ap *Non.* 2, 785. ☞ *Sed mel. Non. codd. etiam opt. membranis* ſugillent. *Tutiùs igitur* ſignare *dicas. Vid.* Sigillatus.

Sigillum, i. n. dim [à ſignum] (1) *A little image graven*, or *molten.* (2) *A ſeal*, or *print*; *a ſignet, a medal.* (1) Appoſuit patellam, in quâ ſigilla erant egregia, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 22. (2) § Imprimere ſigilla annulo, *Id Acad. Q.* 4, 26.

‖ Sîgla, ōrum. n. pl. [contr. *pro* ſigilla, Gr. σημεῖα, al. *qu.* ſingla *ſive* ſingula, quòd ſingulariæ literæ voces totas notarent] *Notes, abbreviatures, cyphers, letters ſet for words, characters, ſhorthand.* ‡ Notæ.

• Sigma, ătis. n. [ita dict. à ſimilit. literæ Græcæ Σ, quæ ſequioribus temporibus eam figuram habuit, quam C. Latina] *A table in faſhion like a halfmoon*, which held commonly ſeven people. Septem ſigma capit, ſex ſumus, adde Lupum, *Mart.* 10, 48, 6.

‖ Signācŭlum, i. n. *A ſeal, the print of a ſeal*, Ulp. ‡ Signum.

Signandus, a, um. part. *To be noted, marked*, or *ſigned*, Prop. 3, 20, 15. Signanda pedibus marmoreis litora, *Ov. Am.* 2, 115. Cont. *Manil.* 2, 156.

Signans, tis. part. *Noteing, marking.* Stella ſignans vias, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 697 Gentes notis ſignantes corpora, *Plin.* 6, 4. Signantes tempora Faſti, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 657. gramina, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 267.

‖ Signanter, adv. *Remarkably, emphatically, ſignificantly*, Hier. ‡ Significanter.

‖ Signārius, ii. m. *An enſign, an ancient*, Veg. ‡ Signifer.

‖ Signātè. adv. *Expreſly, ſignificantly, diſtinctly.* = Signatè & propriè loqui, *Gell.* 2, 6. Signatiùs, *Tert.* ‡ Significanter.

Signātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſealing, marking*, or *noteing.* § Ætatum ſignatio, *Auct Dial.* de *Orat.* 16, 6

Signātor, ōris. m. verb, *A ſealer*, or *ſigner*, of contracts, wills, *&c. a witneſs that ſetteth his mark.* = Teſtes ſignatoreſque falſos commodare, *Sall. B. C.* 16. § Signatores falsò, *Juv.* 1, 67. Veniet cum ſignatoribus auſpex, *Id.* 10, 336.

Signātōrius, a um. adj. *That is uſed*, or *ſerveth, to ſeal with.* ¶ Annulus ſignatorius. *a ſeal ring, a ſignet*, Val. Max. 8, 14, 4.

Signātūra, æ. *An enſealing, a ſignature.* Tabulæ vacuæ ſignaturis, *Suet. Ner.* 17.

Signātūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſign.* Aurelia, ornata fœmina, ſignatura teſtamentum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 20, 9.

Signātus, a, um. part. (1) *Marked.* (2) *Sealed, ſigned* (3) *Stamped, coined.* (4) *Signifyed.* (1) Cicatrix ſignatura in ſtirpe, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 397. ¶ ‖ Signati dicuntur Tirones, punctis inſcripti, *marked for war ſervice in the hand*, Veg. § Signatum pectore nomen, *Ov. Epiſt.* 13, 66. (2) Pars æſtivi lateris ſignata, *Juv.* 14, 132. § Signata epiſtola, *Nep. Pauſ.* 3. (3) = Argentum factum atque ſignatum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25. & *Liv.* 34, 52. (4) Quanquam omnis locutio oratio eſt, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio ſignata nomine eſt, *Id. Orat.* 19.

‖ Signĭfăcio, ĕre, fēci. act. *To make an image.* ‡ Significe.

Signĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *Emboſſed; wrought or carved with figures*, or *images, on it.* ¶ Signifer orbis, *the zodiack*, or *circle wherein the twelve ſigns are*, Vitr. 6, 1. crater, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 337. ¶ Puppis ſignifera, *the admiral*, Luc 3, 553.

Signĭfer, ĕri. m. (1) *An ancient, enſign*, or *cornet; a ſtandard bearer, one who carryeth the colours.* (2) Alſo *the zodiack.* (3) Met. *A principal, a leader.* (1) § Signifero interfecto, *Cæſ. B. G.* 25. (2) Propter obliquitatem ſigniferi, *Plin.* 2, 10. *ſc.* circuli. (3) = Qui cauſæ noſtræ duces, & quaſi ſigniferi fuiſſent, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 30.

‖ Signĭfex, ĭcis. m. *A maker of images*, Apul. *de* Deo Socrat. p. 698. ‡ Signorum faber.

Signĭfĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be intimated*, or *ſignifyed.* Res ſignificanda per geſtum, *Ov. Triſt* 5, 19, 36. 𝔛 Declarandus.

Signĭfĭcans, tis. part. & adj. or. comp. ‖ ſſĭmus ſup. (1) *Signifying, makeing known.* (2) *Significant.* (1) Literæ breves, ſed benevolentiam ſignificantes, *Cic.* (2) = Dilucida ſignificanſque deſcriptio, *Quint* 9, 2. Nomen aut verbum tranſlatum proprio ſignificantius eſt, *Id.* 8, 6. Significantiſſimum vocabulum, *Gell.* 1, 15.

Signĭfĭcanter. adv. iùs, comp. *Plainly, ſignificantly, evidently, expreſly, intelligibly, clearly*, Sen. Controv. 3 20. Aliquid ſignificantiùs defendere, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 12.

Signĭfĭcantia, æ. f. *Signification*, or *ſignificancy.* § Verborum ſignificantia, *Quint.* 10, 1. ‡ Significatio.

Signĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An advertiſement, a ſign*, or *token.* (2) *A ſignification.* (1) 𝔛 Geſtus ſententiam non demonſtratione, ſed ſignificatione declarans, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 59. (2) *Id. pro* L. Manil. 3.

‖ Signĭfĭcātīvus, a, um. adj. *That doth ſignify.* § Appellatio veri ſignificativa, *Ulp.*

Signĭfĭcātus, ûs. m. *A declareing*, or *betokening; a prognoſtick*, Plin. 18. 25. Tempeſtatum ſignificatus poſt futuros antè pronunciare, *Vitr.* 9, 7.

Signĭfĭco, āre act. [ſignum, *i. e.* notam facio] (1) *To give notice*, or *warning.* (2) *To ſignify, intimate, give a ſign*, or *advertiſe; to give notice of*, or *make one acquainted with.* (1) Canes aluntur & in Capitolio, ut ſignificent, ſi fures venerint, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 20. (2) = Hoc mihi ſignificaſſe & annuiſſe viſus eſt, *Id. Verr.* 3, 91. 𝔛 Non ſignificare, ſed etiam declarare, *Id. Fam.* 5, 13.

Signĭfĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be diſcovered*, or *ſignifyed.* Omnes futura ſignificari cenſent, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 1. Res verbis ſignificantur, *Id.*

‖ Signĭtĭcus, i. m. *id. quod* ſignifex, *Litt.* ex *Apul.*

Signīnus, a, um. adj. [à Signinis Italiæ pop. quorum opp. Signia] *Of*, or *belonging to, the* Signini. ¶ Opera ſignina, *a kind of plaſtering made with ſhreds and tiles beaten to powder, and tempered together with mortar; plaſter of Paris*, or *terrace*, Plin. 35, 10. Vitr. 2, 4. ‖ Signinus rivus, *i. e.* ex teſtis ſigninis factus, *Ulp.* § Signinum vinum, *Celſ.* ¶ Signina pyra, *wine*, or *pears, of that country*, Id. 2, 24. & Juv. 11, 73.

⊕ Signĭtĕnens, tis. adj. *A ſtandard-bearer*, Varr. ☞ Signifer *vocab. uſitatius.*

Signo, āre. act. (1) *To mark out.* (2) *To ſeal.* (3) *To grave.* (4) *To coin, to ſtamp.* (5) *To write*, or *declare.* (6) *To ſignalize.* (7) Alſo *to ſignify*, or *ſhew by ſign, or token.* (8) *To pretend.* (9) † *To deſign*, or *pourtray.* (1) Humum ſignavit limite menſor, *Ov. Met.* 1, 136. (2) § Signare epiſtolam, *Nep.* in *Lyſand.* 5. (3) Carmine ſaxum ſignare, *Ov. Met.* 2, 326. (4) Æs, argentum, aurum publicè ſignanto, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 3, 2. *ex* XII. *Tabb.* (5) Rem carmine ſigno, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 287. Vetus dictum carmine ſignavit, *Col.* 1, 3. (6) § Signare diem honore celebri, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 474. (7) Eccam locum ſignat, ubi ea excidit, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 28. (8) Meretricem deperit, ſignat tamen verbis eam ſe non amare, *Id.* (9) Litt. *ex* Varr.

Signor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be marked, coined*, &c. Cùm ſignaretur argentum Apolloniæ, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 29.

Signum, i. n. [à ſeco, *unde* & ſegmen; ut à lego, lignum, à tego, tignum] (1) *A mark*, or *ſign.* (2) *A ſeal.* (3) Met. *A token.* (4) *A ſign* as of a publick houſe, *or* ſhop. (5) *A graven, painted*, or *molten, image; a figure* of a thing. (6) *A badge*, or *cognizance.* (7) *A ſtandard, an enſign, a banner, a ſtreamer*, or *flag.* (8) *A ſignal, a watch-word.* (9) *A prodigy; a token*, or *warning*, of things to come. (10) *A ſign in the zodiack.* (11) ‖ *A point*, or *prick.* (1) § Imprimere ſignum pecori, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 263. = nota, *Cic.* (2) Tabula ſignis hominum nobilium conſignata, *Id.* in *Verr.* 1. Neque utar meo chirographo, neque ſigno, *Id. Attic.* 2, 20. (3) Signa tibi dico, tu condita mente teneto, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 388. ¶ *Met.* ⊕ Signa Epicuri, *his writeings*, Lucr. Doloris ſigna, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 45. § Pudoris ſignum, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 7. ¶ Signa ad ſalutem, *prognoſticks of recovery*, Id. Andr. 2, 2, 2. (4) Tabernæ erant circa forum, ac ſcutum illud ſigni gratiâ poſitum, *Quint.* 4, 6, 4. (5) Lapis aſper erat, nunc nobile ſignum, *Ov.* de *A. Am.* 2, 223. Ubi tolluntur feſtis aulæa theatris, Surgere ſigna ſolent, *Id Met.* 3, 112. Aſpera ſignis Pocula, *Virg. Æn* 9, 263. (6) 𝔛 Is qui ſit, ſigno, non nomine, dicam, Cornua fronte gerit, *Ov. Met.* 15, 525. (7) § Signa militaria, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 6. Signorum collatio, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 48. ¶ Signa conferre, *to engage*, or *join battle*, Id. *in Piſon.* 21. (8) It bello teſſera ſignum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 637. Intenti ſigum expectant, *Id. ibid.* 5, 137. Signum petenti PRIAPVM aut VENEREM dare, *Suet. Col.* 56. (9) Equus ejus concidit, objecto ſigno, ut peritis videbatur, ne committeret prælium, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 35. (10) = Signa, ſyderaque cœleſtia, *Id. N D.* 1, 13. Cùm ſol duodena peregit Signa, *Ov. Met.* 13, 618. Si Luna defeciſſet in ſigno Leonis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 53. (11) Geom.

Sil, ſilis, n. [vox peregrina] (1) *A kind of earth, of a yellow colour, which being burnt maketh vermillion,* or *a red for painters uſe; a kind of ochre.* (2) Alſo *an herb, the ſame with* ſiler aquaticum. (1) Sil Atticum, *Vitr.* 7, 14. (2) Apic 3, 5.

* ‖ Sīla, æ. f. ant. *A helmet, Vid.* Silus.

Silāceus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſile] *Of a yellow colour,* Plin. 35, 6. Silacei miniaceique cunei, *Vitr.* 7, 5.

Silānus, i. m. [*ab* Arab. סלאן fluxus aquæ, *M.*] *A conduit pipe; a wild figure,* or *ſtone image, ſet up at fountains, through which the water ran; a boſs.* Provoluta Corpora ſilanos ad aquarum ſtrata jacebant, *Lucr.* 6, 1263. Confert ad ſomnum Silanus juxtà cadens, *Celſ.* 3, 18. = Saliens.

‖ Silātum, i. n. *ſc.* vinum, *id. quod* jentaculum, quòd jejuni vinum ſili (*i. e.* herbâ ſeſeli) conditum ante meridiem abſorbebant, *Feſt.*

Sīlaus, i. f. *A kind of herb like ſmallage,* Plin. 26, 8.

‖ Sīle, is. n. *id. quod* ſeſeli, *Feſt.*

* Sīlēna, æ. f. [*à* ſilus: puella quæ eſt ſimis naribus; ab amatoribus ita dicta] *A ſnub-noſed girl,* Lucr. 4, 1162. = Simula, ſatyra, *Id ib.*

Silens, tis. part. *ſive* nomen. (1) *Keeping ſilence, ſtill, ſilent, without noiſe.* (2) *Quiet, calm* (1) Ego abiceſſi ſilens, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 53. (2) = Silente cœlo, ſereniſque noctibus, *Plin.* 18, 28. § Silens ſurculus, *Col.* 11, 2. vinea, *Id.* 4, 17. ¶ Luna ſilens, *the new moon not yet ſhining,* Id. 2, 10. Flos ſilens, *at its full growth,* or rather *before it openeth,* Col, 12, 7. Silentes, *dead men, ſhades, ghoſts.* Cœtus ſilentûm, *Ov. Met.* 16, 66.

‖ Silentiārius, ii. m. *A gentleman uſher, who ſeeth good rule and ſilence kept in the court,* Cod.

Silentium, ii. n. [*à* ſileo] (1) *Silence.* (2) Met *The ſhades.* (3) *Secrecy.* (4) *Quietneſs, ſtillneſs.* (5) *Obſcurity.* (1) = Ipſe conticuit, & cæteris ſilentium fuit, *Cic.* de *Or.* 3, 35. ✣ Tectis facta ſilentia, *Virg. Æn* 1, 734. 𝔛 Neque impari clamore, neque ſilentio ſegni, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 5. ¶ Silentium noctis, *the dead of the night, midnight,* Liv. 5, 32. Silentia lunæ, *when ſhe doth not ſhine,* Virg. Æn. 2, 255. (2) Sacro digna ſilentio, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 21. (3) Eximia eſt virtus præſtare ſilentia rebus, *Ov* de *A. Am.* 2, 603. (4) Silentium eſt cauſarum, & juris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. Ad ipſos ætatis terminos per ſilentium venire, *Tac. Agric.* 3. (5) Vitam ſilentio tranſigere, *Sal. Catil.* 1.

‖ Silentus, a, um. adj. *Silent.* § Silenta loca, *Gell.* 19, 7.

* ‖ Silēnus, i. m. [*à* ſilus] *Flat noſed.* = ſimus, *Plaut.*

Sĭleo, ēre, ui. neut. & act. [*ab* S literâ quæ ſilentii nota; cùm n. ſilentium indicere volumus, *S* pronunciamus; vel *ab* Hebr. שלה quietum eſſe] (1) *To hold his peace.* (2) *To ſay,* or *write, nothing; to keep ſilence,* (3) *Not heard not regarded.* (4) *To be quiet, ſtill,* or *calm.* (1) Virgo muta ſilet, *Ov. Met.* 10, 389. (2) § Neque Si chartæ ſileant quod bene feceris, Mercedem tuleris, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 31. § = Si cùm cæteri de nobis ſilent, etiam nos ipſi taceamus, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 29. Silent diutius muſæ Varronis, *Id. Acad. Q.* 1, 1. (3) Inter arma ſilent leges, *Id* pro *Mil.* 4. (4) Omne ſtratum ſilet æquor, *Virg. Eccl.* 9, 57.

Sĭleor, ēri. paſſ. (1) *To be paſſed by in ſilence.* (2) *To be forbid to be ſpoken* (1) Nullum rerum naturæ opus ſileatur, *Plin.* in *proœm. operis.* (2) Ille *dies* nefaſtus erit, per quem tria verba ſilentur, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 47.

* Sĭler, ĕris. n. [*à* celeritate creſcendi, *à* ſalio, ut ſalix; eſt enim pumila ſalix] *A ſmall withy,* or *oſier;* § Molle ſiler, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 12.

Sĭleſco, ĕre, ui. incept. *To begin to hold his peace; to wax ſtill,* or *quiet; to be huſhed.* Aliquò abibo, dum hæ ſileſcunt turbæ, *Ter Adelph* 5, 2, 10. § Cœli furor jucundis Zephyri ſileſcunt auris, *Catull.* 42, 3.

Silētur. imperſ. *They are ſilent,* or *hold their peace; all lies huſhed,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 13.

* Sĭlex, ĭcis. m. *vel* f. [*à* Gr. χάλιξ, *Gl. Syr.* πυρίτης] *A flint-ſtone.* § Validi ſilices, *Lucr.* 1, 571. rigidi, *Ov.* nigri, *Plin.* attriti, *Id.* Nuda ſilex, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 15. atra, *Id. Æn.* 6, 602.

Silicernium, ii. n [epulum funebre, ſive cœna mortualis, *qu.* ſiliceſnium, ſuper ſilicem poſita cœna, *Serv.* etiam vett. pro cœna, ceſna dixêre; unde *ſ* in *e* mutato *ſilicernium,* pro *ſiliceſnium,* ut quod *caſmen* antiq. nunc *carmen;* al. qu. *ſelucernium,* i. e. ἀλυχία, quòd natali die lucernæ accendebantur; mortuali id non faciebant, *Scal.* Silicernium, cœna, quæ infertur diis manibus, quòd eam ſilentes cernant, *i. e.* umbræ poſſideant, *Donat.* Eſt & farciminis genus, quo fletum (leg. *cujus eſu*) familia purgare (leg. *purgari*) ſolet; dictum quia, cujus nomine ea res inſtituebatur, is jam *ſilentes,* (*i. e.* umbras) *cerneret,* Feſt. *De diverſis hujus vocab. etymis pro notionum diverſitate, adi, Voſſ. & Kirchman. de Rom. Funer.* 4, 4.] (1) ‖ *A funeral ſupper,* or *banquet, offered to the infernal gods, and ſet upon a flint,* Serv. or *upon a tile-ſherd,* Ov. (2) † Alſo *a feaſt at funerals made for old folks, who were never like to ſee one another again.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a kind of pudding eaten for the cleanſeing of the family at any old body's death.* (4) Alſo *an old man who ſtoopeth to the ground as he goeth.* (1) *Don interp.* (2) *Varr.* in *Meleagr.* ap *Non.* Credidi me ſilicernium ejus eſſe uſurum, *Cæcil.* (3) Feſt. (4) Ego te exercebo hodie, ſilicernium, *Ter Adelph.* 4, 2, 48.

* † Silĭcernius, ii. m. [*ex* ſilex, & cerno; qui incurvus in terram ſilices cernit] *A ſtooping old man,* Varr.

† Silĭceſnium ant. *pro* ſilicernium, *Varr.*

* Silĭceus, & Silĭcius, a. um. adj. (1) *Flinty, of flint.* (2) Met. *Hard as flint, ſtout.* (1) § Saxa ſilicea, *Vitr.* 8, 3. (2) Impudicorum cœtus fortem quoque & ſiliceum virum emollit, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 3, 8.

* Silĭcia, æ. f. [quod inter ſilices creſcat] *A kind of herb,* ſome take it for *fenugreek,* Plin. 18, 16.

‖ Silĭcius, i. m. *A piece of a carved bed, Plin.* 16, 16. ☞ *Sed curatione locus eget.*

* Silĭcŭla, æ. & Silĭcia. dim. [*à* ſiliqua] *A little cod,* or *huſk,* Plin. 24, 19. & Varr. R. R. 1, 23

‖ Silīgĭnārius, ii. m. *A ſeller of fine wheat,* Dig.

Silīgĭneus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to,* or *made of, the fineſt flour.* ¶ Siligineus panis, *white bread,* or *fine manchet,* Sen. Ep. 123. § Siliginea farina, *Plin.* 18, 9.

Silīgo, gĭnis. f. [fort. *ab* Hebr. שלג nix, unde panis è ſiligine factus tener & niveus dict. *Juv.*] *A kind of corn with an upright ſtalk, and the grain very white, but lighter and of leſs nouriſhment than wheat.* Ne nos tanquam optabilis agricolis, fallat ſiligo; nam hoc tritici vitium eſt, & quamvis candore præſtat, pondere tamen vincitur, *Col.* 2, 9. *ubi vid. plura.* Siliginem propriè dixerim tritici delicias, candor eſt & ſine virtute, & ſine pondere, *Plin.* 18, 8.

* Silĭqua, æ. f. [*à* ξυλόγλυκον, *Idem,* interp. *Vet. Gloſſ.*] (1) *The huſk, pod,* or *ſhell, of a bean, pea,* or *any ſuch thing.* (2) *The pulſe therein.* (3) Alſo *the carob tree.* (4) *Carobs,* or *carob bean pods.* (5) ‖ Alſo *a weight called a carat,* uſed by refiners of gold and ſilver. (6) *The herb called fenugreek.* (1) Siliquæ, cauleſque, fabarum, *Col.* Grandior ut fœtus ſiliquis fallacibus eſſet, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 195. (2) Vivit ſiliquis & pane ſecundo, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 123. (3) *Col.* 5, 10. = Ceration, perſicum, *Id. ibid.* (4) Plin. 15, 24. (5) Semina ſex aliqui ſiliquis latitantia curvis At tribuunt ſcrupulo, *Fann. de Pond.* (6) Col. 2, 11.

* ‖ Silĭquæ, ārum. pl. f. [*à* ſiliqua] *Capers,* Jun.

* Silĭquaſtrum, i. n. [quòd ſiliquæ ſimile eſt] *An herb with a leaf much like alecoſt, but haveing a ſharp biteing taſte; pepperwort,* or *St. Mary's herb,* Plin. 11, 12. & 20, 17.

* Silĭquor, āri. paſſ. [ſiliquas facio, *i. e.* ſiliquis tegor] *To grow in a huſk,* or *pod,* al. *to be unſhelled,* Plin. 17, 9. & 8, 7.

* ‖ Silĭquōſus, a. um. adj. *Huſky, full of huſks,* or *ſhells,* Litt. *ex* Col.

* ‖ Sillogrăphus, i. m. [*à* ſeq. ſilius & γράφω ſcribo] *A writer of lampoons,* or *libels,* Gell. 3, 7. *Lat.* Iriſor.

* ‖ Sillus, i. m. [σίλλος, Gr. *i. e.* ἔμμετρον σκῶμμα, κακολογία, χλευασμὸς, *Heſych.*] *A ſatyrical poem, a lampoon, a paſquinade, a jeer, taunt,* or *ſcoff, vid.* Gell. 3, 7.

* Sīlo, ōnis. m [*à* ſilus; ut *à* naſus, naſo, *Plin.* σιμὸς, qui prominentia habet ſupercilia, *à* Sileno, quem hirſutis ſuperciliis fuiſſe tradunt; vel qui eſt naſo ſurſum versùs repando, unde galeæ quoque à ſimilitudine *ſili* dicebantur, *Feſt Plaut.*] (1) *He that hath a noſe crooked upward; a chamois,* or *ſnub, noſed fellow;* (2) or *he that hath hanging eyebrows* (3) ‖ Alſo *a ſtratagem,* or *device, of falſe ground with ſharp ſtakes underneath; a kind of pitfall* (1) Eccum recalvum & ſilonem ſenem, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 2, 11. (2) Vid *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) *G.* ex *Sil.*

* Silphium, ii. n. σίλφιον Gr. *An herb whereof cometh benzoin* Plin. 18, 19.

* Silva, æ. f. [al. quòd *ab* ὕλη deductum putent, per *y* ſcribunt, ſed non eſt neceſſe, ut eâ cauſâ univerſæ antiquitatis conſenſum repudiemus, præſertim cùm ſciamus *υ* Græc. in *i* Latinum ſæpe migrare, ut ϛύπος in ſtipes, φρύγω in frigo. al. *à* ſilendo, ſed illud magis placet] (1) *A wood,* or *foreſt.* (2) It is ſaid of *ſharp weeds,* (3) *Vines.* (4) And probably of *any thing rough, and thick.* (5) Synecd. *Buſhes, leaves.* (6) *A ſtock,* or *plenty, of matter brought together.* (7) *A rough draught.* (1) 𝔛 Pecora atque homines ex agris in ſilvas compellebat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 19. Me in ſilvam abſtrudo denſam atque aſperam, *Cic. Att.* 12, 16. (2) Subit aſpera ſilva, Lappæque tribulique, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 153. (3) Silvarum aliæ preſſos propaginis arcus Expectant, *Id. Geor.* 1, 26. (4) Horrida ſiccæ ſilva comæ, *Juv.* 9, 12. (5) Aras verbenis ſilvâque incinxit agreſti, *Ov. Met.* 7, 242. (6) Silva rerum & ſententiarum comparanda eſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 26. (7) Aliqui decurrunt per materiem & ſequentes calorem atque impetum ex tempore ſcribunt; hanc ſilvam vocant, *Quint.* 10, 3.

* Silvātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a wood.* § Laurus ſilvatica, *Cato, R. R.* 8. Mus ſilvaticus, *Plin.* 3, 9.

* Silveſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax wild, to grow thick and buſhy.* Nec nati vitem ſilveſcere, *Col.* 4, 11. vid. & *Cic.* de *Senect.* 15.

* Silveſter, hæc ſilveſtris, hoc ſilveſtre; & hic & hæc ſilveſtris, & hoc ſilveſtre, adj. or, comp. (1) *Of a wood,* or *foreſt; woody.* (2) *Bred in the country, wild, ſavage.* (3) *Rude, unpoliſhed, ruſtick.* (1) Loca ſilveſtria ſepibus denſa, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42. *ex poëtâ.* § Silveſter ager, *Col. præf.* 1. (2) Silveſtriora omnia tardiora, *Plin.* 16, 27. § Silveſtres uri, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 374. (3) Silveſtres homines, *Hor. A Poët.* 391. Silveſtrem muſam meditari, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 2.

✣ Silvĭcŏla, æ. comm. *Liveing in the woods,* Prop. 3, 13, 25.

✣ Silvĭcultrix, ĭcis. f. [*ex* ſilva, & colo] *Liveing in the woods.* § Cerva ſilvicultrix, *Catull.* 64, 72.

* ✣ Silvifrăgus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſilva, & frango] *Breaking the woods.* Silvifraga flabra, *Lucr.* 1, 276.

Silvĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Bearing woods.* § Silvigeri montes, *Plin.* 30, 3.

* Silvōſus, a, um. adj. *Woody.* § Saltus ſilvoſi, *Liv.* 9, 2.

* Silvŭla, æ, f. dim. [*à* ſilva] *A little copſe,* or *wood.* Totus locus ſilvulis occupetur, *Col* 8, 15.

* Silūrus, i. m. [quia crebrò σείει οὐρὰν, *i. e.*

agitat caudam] *A fiſh much like a ſturgeon, a* [illegible]*-fiſh*, or *ſhad-fiſh*, Plin. 9, 15.

• Sīlus, [à Gr. σιμὸς] *A chamois noſe, crooked upward*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. Plin. 11, 37. ‖ Silus appellatur naſo ſurſum versùs repando, *Feſt.*

• Sīma, æ. f. [à σιμὸς, Gr. ἐπιτιθὶς] *The blunt part of a pillar in the very top, like a ſnub-noſe*, Vitr. 4, 3.

• ‖ Simbella, *id. quod* ſembella, *qu.* ſemibella. *Half a pound*, Sipont.

• Sĭmia, æ. f. [quòd ſima ſit, preſſis naribus, *Serv.*] (1) *An ape*, or *jackanapes.* (2) Met. *He that endeavoureth to be like another, an imitator.* (1) Simia quam ſimilis turpiſſima beſtia nobis, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. *de diverſis generibus, vid.* Plin. 11, 44. (2) Stoïcorum ſimia, ruſticus, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 5.

• Sĭmĭla, æ. f. [contr. *pro* ſemidala à Gr. σεμίδαλις] *Flour, fine meal of corn.* Non poteris ſimilæ dotes memorare, nec uſus, *Mart.* 13, 10.

• ‖ Sĭmĭlaceus, a, um. adj. *Made of fine flour.* ¶ Similaceus panis, *ſimnel bread*, Jun.

• ‖ Sĭmĭlāgĭneus, a, um. adj. *Made of fine flour.* § Panis ſimilagineus, *Sen. Ep.* 119. *ubi al.* ſiligineus.

• Sĭmĭlāgo, gĭnis. f. [à ſimila] *Fine flour.* 𝔛 Similaginem appellant in tritico, quod florem in ſiligine, *Plin.* 28, 10.

• Sĭmĭlāmen, ĭnis. n. *A reſemblance*, Litt. *ex* Ov. ☞ *Rect.* ſimulamen, *quod v.*

‖ Sĭmĭlāris, e. adj. [in ſimiles partes diviſibilis; ut caro, os, vena, arteria, nervus, *&c.*] *Of like nature, or parts ; ſimilar*, Med. ⸸ Similis, ſimplex.

Sĭmĭlis, e. adj. [à סמל ſimulacrum] or, comp. illĭmus, ſup. (1) *Like in aſpect.* (2) or *in nature, temper*, or *conditions.* (3) or *any other way.* (1) § Os humeroſque deo ſimilis, *Virg Æn* 1, 593. Non lacte lacti ſimilius eſt, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 9, 38. Pallor ſimillimus buxo, *Ov. Met.* 11, 417. (2) § Similis domini, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 43. majorum ſuorum, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 22. (3) § Similis pavor ac bello Gallico fuerat, *Liv.* 6, 28. Similis finis erit boni, atque antea, *Id.* Similes ſunt, ut ſi qui gubernatorem in navigando agere nihil dicant, *Id.* de *Senect.* 6. Similes ſunt tanquam ſi loquerentur, *Id.*

† Sĭmĭlĭtas, ātis. *Likeneſs, ſemblance*, Cæcil. ap. Non. & Vitr. 2, 9. ⸸ Similitudo.

Sĭmĭliter, adv. illĭmè. ſup. *In like manner, likewiſe, ſemblably*, or *agreeably.* § Similiter his ac ſcorpiones pariunt, *Plin.* Similiter facis ac ſi me roges, *Cic N. D.* 3, 3. Simillimè atque in illâ lege, *Id Agrar.* 1, 4.

Sĭmĭlĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *Likeneſs, reſemblance.* (2) *A ſimilitude, a compariſon.* (1) § Eſt quædam homini cum Deo ſimilitudo, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 1, 8. Morum ſimilitudo, *Id.* veri, *Plin.* 34, 7. (2) Similitudines quæ ducuntur ex brutis animalibus, *Quint.* 5, 13.

Sĭmĭlo, āre. act. *To be like, to reſemble*, Marcell. Emp. & A. Victor. 1, 21, *ſed longè uſit.* aſſimilo.

• Sĭmiŏlus, i. m. dim. [à ſimius] *A little ape, one who apeth another*, Cic. Fam. 7, 2.

† Sĭmĭtu, *pro* ſimul. *Together*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 84.

• Sĭmius, ii. m. (1) *An ape.* (2) *A mimick.* (1) Callidus emiſſas eludere ſimius haſtas, *Mart.* 14, 202. (2) Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 18.

• Sĭmo, ōnis. m. [à ſimus] *That is born without noſtrils, that hath a flat noſe upward, a name they uſed to give to dolphins*, *Plin.*

† Sĭmo, āre. act. *To make flat*, or *ſnub*, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 771.

• ‖ Sĭmōnia, æ. f. [à Simone Mago, quam Lat. *muneralem ambitum* voc. cùm quis eccleſiaſticas functiones, quæ Dei dona ſunt, nundinatur] *Simony*, Eccl. ⸸ Sacrorum nundinatio.

• ‖ Sĭmōnĭăcus, a, um. adj. *Simoniacal*, Eccl. ⸸ Ad nundinationem ſacrorum pertinens.

• ‖ Simplāris, e. adj *vel* Simplārius, a, um. (1) *Belonging to that which is but one, ſimple ſingle.* (2) *Houſeing, harneſs*, ſo called, becauſe they that wear it have but ſingle allowance. (1) Simplariæ venditiones, *Ulp.* (2) Veg. 2, 7. 𝔛 Duplariæ.

Simplex, ĭcis. adj. [*i. e.* ſine plicâ] or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Simple, ſingle, of one ſort, without any thing in it, uncompounded, unmixed.* (2) *Right forward, ſtraight, direct.* (3) *Downright, ſincere, honeſt, without deceit.* (4) *Homely*, or *homeſpun ; mean, ordinary.* (5) *Silly, fooliſh, ſimple.* (1) 𝔛 Animi natura ſimplex eſt, nec habet in ſe quicquam admiſtum, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 21. 𝔛 Variæ res Ut noceant homini credas, memor illius eſcæ, Quæ ſimplex olim tibi ſederit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 73. 𝔛 Duplex quæ ex argumento facta eſt ſimplici, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 6. = Hujuſmodi & ſimplices, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 7. ¶ Simplex mors, *death without torture*, Suet. (2) 𝔛 = Flexuoſum iter *auris* habet, ne quid intrare poſſit, ſi ſimplex & directum pateret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (3) Simpliciſſimâ mente & verâ fide, *Petron.* c. 101. Omnia vera diligimus, id eſt, fidelia, ſimplicia, conſtantia, *Cic.* Quantò eſt ſimplicis beneficium acceptum augere? *Sen.* Simplex nobilitas, perfida tela cave, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 226. (4) § Rura ſimplicia, *Plin.* 12, 1. (5) 𝔛 O virum ſimplicem, qui nos nihil celat! ſapientem, qui ſerviendum neceſſitati putet, *Cic. Orat.* 69. Simplicis utamur commoditate viri, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 176.

Simplĭcĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Plainneſs, openneſs, ſimplicity, ſingleneſs, plain dealing, downright honeſty.* (2) Alſo *ſillyneſs.* (1) Sine crimine mores, Nudáque ſimplicitas, perpetuúſque pudor, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 3, 14. (2) Merui ſimplicitate fugam, *Id. Triſt.* 1, 4, 42.

Simplĭcĭter. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Simply, purely, ſincerely, without relation to any other thing.* (2) *Nakedly, without ſetting off.* (3) *Plainly, freely.* (1) 𝔛 Aut ſimpliciter quæritur, aut comparatè, *Cic. Top.* 22. = Simpliciter, & ex ſuâ vi conſiderare, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2. 33. (2) = Simpliciter brevitérque dicere, *Id. Offic.* 2, 9. = Simpliciter. ſine ullâ exornatione, *Id.* de *Inv* 2, 3. (3) = Amicè, & ſimpliciter reprehendere, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 3. = Simpliciùs & antiquiùs permutatione mercium uti, *Tac. Germ.* 5, 6. Ego & tu ſimpliciſſimè inter nos loquimur, *Id. Hiſt.* 1, 15, 7.

† Simplĭcĭtus. adv. *pro* ſimpliciter, *Non.* ex *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 15.

‖ Simplò. adv. *Simply, by one ſort*, Feſt. ⸸ Simpliciter.

† Simplōna, æ. f. *A drinking goſſip*, Plaut. teſte Litt. *ſed non inven.*

‖ Simplōnes, um. pl. m. [*qu.* ſimul epulones] *They who eat and drink together*, Fulgent. ex Sutrio.

‖ Simplūdiāria funera ſunt, in quibus ſimpludi adhibentur. *Single ſports of dancers, or tumblers*, Feſt.

Simplus, a, um. adj. [à ſine, & plus, *M.*] *Single in number, one only.* Liceat ſimplum ſolvere trecentos Philippos, *Plaut. Pœn. ſc.* ult. 𝔛 Duplo, aut, ſi ita pacti, ſimplo, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10.

‖ Simpŭlātrīces, ium. f. pl. [à ſimpulo] mulieres rebus divinis deditæ, *Feſt.*

Simpŭlum, i. n. [*ab* Hebr. ספל inſerto *m*, *Joſ. Scal.*] *An earthen chalice, or cup, uſed in ſacrifice before gold and ſilver were in eſteem.* Varro taketh it for *a cruet with a pipe to drop out wine*, L. L. 4, 26. Excitare fluctus in ſimpulo, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 16. ☞ *Hujus formam paſſim in nummis antiquis videre licet.*

‖ Simpŭvĭātrix, īcis. f. quæ porrigit ſimpuvium, *Interpr. Juv.*

Simpŭvium, ii. n. [*qu.* ſimbuvium, à ſimul, & bua, potus] *An earthen veſſel uſed of old in divine ſervice*, Juv. 6, 342. *ubi al.* ſimpulium, & ſympinium.

Sĭmul. adv [à ſimile ; ut facul, à facile : quòd ſimiles ſimul congregantur] (1) *Together, in company.* (2) *At the ſame time.* (3) *All under one, at once.* (4) *Without* ac, *as ſoon as.* (5) Alſo *with* ac, atque, *or* ut. (6) ¶ Simul—ſimul, *no ſooner—than.* (7) Alſo *both—and.* (8) *Moreover.* (1) Dummodo ſimul ſimus, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 1. (2) Arbores cum lunâ ſimul ſeneſcunt, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 14. (3) Demonſtravi hoc illi, ſimul & illi oſtendi, *Id. Attic.* 1, 1. Duas res ſimul nunc agere decretum eſt mihi, *Plaut. Merc. prol. ineunt.* (4) Æſtas interitura ſimul Pomifer auctumnus fruges effuderit, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 9. (5) Simul ac ſe ipſe commovit, atque ad ſe revocavit, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 16. Simul atque hoſtis ſuperatus eſſet, *Idem.* Simul ut experrecti ſumus, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 16. (6) Simul ſpernebant, ſimul metuebant, *Liv.* (7) Simul terrâ, ſimul mari bellum impellere, *Tac. Agric.* 25. (8) Simul illud neſciebat, *Cic.* pro *C. Balb.* 25.

Sĭmŭlācrum, i. n. [à ſimulo] (1) *The proportion of any thing, a reſemblance, a repreſentation, a figure.* (2) *A phantom, a ghoſt.* (3) *A picture*, or *ſtatue.* (4) *A trace, a footſtep, a ſhow.* (1) = Statuæ & imagines non animorum ſimulacra ſunt, ſed corporum, *Cic.* pro *Arch. Poët.* 12. ¶ Pugnæ ſimulacra, *mock fights*, Virg. Æn. 5, 585. *Conf* & Liv. 29, 22. (2) Simulacra videt volitantia, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 89. = Simulacrum atque umbra Creüſæ, *Id. Æn.* 2, 772. (3) Zeuxes Helenes ſimulacrum pinxit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 1. Mulieris ſimulacrum è marmore, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 43. (4) = Nec indicia, nec omnino ſimulacrum aliquod, aut veſtigium civitatis, *Id. Fam* 10, 1.

✠ Sĭmŭlāmen, ĭnis. n. *An image, reſemblance*, or *repreſentation.* Ov. Met. 10, 727.

Sĭmŭlans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Reſembleing.* (2) *Feigning counterfeiting, mimicking, imitateing.* (1) Æra Alexandri vultum ſimulantia, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 241. (2) Hos remiſit, ſimulans ex vinculis effugiſſe, *Nep. Pauſ.* 2, 2. Litigare ſe ſimulans, blanditur, *Cic.* Non fuit in terris vocum ſimulantior ales. *Ov. Am.* 2. 6, 23. *ſed MSS.* ſimulatior, & *Heinſ.* ſimulacrior.

Sĭmŭlātè. adv. *Counterfeitly feignedly, with a pretenſe only, diſſembleingly, hypocritically.* 𝔛 Sive ex animo id fit, ſive ſimulatè, *Cic N. D.* 2, ult. = Fictè, aut ſimulatè, loqui, *Id. Q. fratr.* 1, 10.

Sĭmŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A counterfeiting, a diſſembleing, a colour, pretenſe, or diſguiſe.* Per ſimulationem amicitiæ nefariè prodiderunt, *Cic.* ad *Quirit. poſt redit.* 9. 𝔛 Ex omni vitâ ſimulatio diſſimulatióque tollenda eſt, *Id. Offic.* 3, 15. 𝔛 Simulatione contra Pompeium & Cæſarem, animo pro Cæſare ſtetit, *Paterc.* 2, 48, 4.

Sĭmŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A feigner*, or *counterfeiter ; a diſſembler, a hypocrite*, Cic. *ad* Q. fr. 1, 3. § Simulator belli, *Luc.* 4, 723.

Sĭmŭlātrix, īcis. f. *A ſhe diſſembler, a witch, a hag*, Stat. Theb. 4, 551.

Sĭmŭlātus, a, um. part. *Feigned, diſſembled, counterfeited, pretended.* Pſeudophilippus à mendacio ſimulatæ originis, *Paterc.* 1, 11. Non ſimulatum quicquam poteſt eſſe diuturnum, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 12.

† Sĭmŭlis, e. adj. antiq. *pro* ſimilis.

Sĭmŭlo, āre. act. [à ſimulis *pro* ſimilis] (1) *To make like.* (2) *To ſeem, to reſemble.* (3) *To feign, ſet a countenance*, or *face*, on a thing. (4) *To take the form of, to make as if.* (5) *To diſſemble, or play the hypocrite.* (1) Fortaſſe cupreſſum Scis ſimulare, *Hor. A. P.* 20. (2) 𝔛 Non es quod ſimulas, *Id. Sat.* 2, 7, 56. (3) Solon, quo reip. prodeſſet, furere ſimulavit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. Simulabo quaſi non noverim, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 21. (4) *Juno* ſimulavit anum, *Ov. Met.* 3, 275. (5) Simulat his ſe rebus confidere, ſed video quid agat, *Cic.*

Sĭmŭlor, āri. paſſ. *To be feigned.* Quaſi de induſtriâ ſimularentur, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 29.

Sĭmultas, ātis. f *Privy grudge, diſpleaſure, ſecret hatred, diſſembled malice.* Huic ſimultas cum Curione intercedebat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 25. Simultates, quas mecum habuit, depoſuit, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 31.

† Sĭmulter. adv. *pro* ſimiliter, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 148.

• Sĭmŭlus, a, um. adj. [à ſimus] *Somewhat flatnoſed*, Lucr. 4, 1162. Mart. 5, 63.

• Sīmus, a, um. adj. [σιμὸς, Gr. qui preſſis eſt naribus, *Serv.*] *Flat-noſed.* § Simæ capellæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 7. Simâ nare *homo*, Mart. 6, 39, 8.

Sin. conj. [*ex* ſi, & ne adjecto, & ſignific. ſi verò; vel à Gr. εἰ, ἐὰν, ſi, ſin] *But if, otherwiſe, if not.* Si potes, &c. ſin planè non potes, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 15, 14.

Sĭnāpe, is. n. & Sĭnāpi. n. indecl. & Sĭnāpis, is. f. *Muſtard-ſeed.* Sinape atque coriandrum ſata ſunt, *Col.* 11, 3. Sinapi Pythagoras principatum habere indicavit, *Plin.* 20, 22. Scelerata ſinapis teritur cum illis, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 28. Fletum factura ſinapis, *Col.* 10, 123.

‖ Sĭnāpīnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to muſtard.* ¶ Mola ſinapina, *a muſtard quern*, Jun.

‖ Sĭnāpiſmus, i. m. *A ſalve made of muſtard, to raiſe bliſters*, or *wheals, upon the ſkin*, Jun.

‖ Sĭnāpīzo, āre. act. *To do over with muſtard*, Veg. 2, 6. ⸸ Sinapi illinere.

Sincērè. adv. ‖ ius, comp. (1) ‖ *Purely, entirely.* (2) *Sincerity, plainly, without diſguiſe.* (1) Scrib. Comp. 113. (2) Craſſi libertum nihil puto ſincerè locutum, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 15. Sincerius, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Sincērĭtas, ātis. f. *Clearneſs, integrity, uprightneſs, neatneſs, ſincerity*, Plin. 21, 7. § Sinceritas ligni, *Col.* 4, 26.

‖ Sincērĭter. adv. *Sincerely*, Gell. 13, 16.

Sincērus, a, um. adj. ‖ or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*ex* ſine, & cera: ut mel purum dic. quòd cerâ non eſt permixtum] (1) *Sincere, without mixture, pure.* (2) *Whole*, or *entire.* (3) *Open, free, ingenuous, plain, downright.* (1) 𝔛 Ex amphorâ primùm, quod eſt ſinceriſſimum, effluit, graviſſimum quodque & turbidum ſubſidit, *Sen. Epiſt.* 108. Sincerum eſt vas, quodcunque infundis, aceſcit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 54. (2) = M. Curium ſartum & tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique moleſtiâ ſincerum, incorruptúmque conſerves, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 50. ¶ Porci ſacres ſinceri, *that never went to brim*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16. (3) § Sincerâ fide agere, *Liv.* 29, 4. = Nihil eſt ſanctum atque ſincerum in civitate, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 2. = 𝔛 Secerni poſſunt fucata, & ſimulata à ſinceris atque veris, *Id.* de *Amic.* 25. Verſus ſincerior, *Gell.* 18, 10.

† Sincĭnia, æ. f. [*ex* ſine, & cano] *When one ſingeth alone*, Feſt.

Sincĭput, ĭtis. n. [*qu.* ſemiciput, *Plaut.* vel à ſcindendo, *qu.* ſinciput, *Pacuv.* (1) *The forepart*, or perhaps, *one half, of the head.* (2) Alſo *a hog's cheek ſouſed.* (1) 𝔛 Sinciput anterior, occiput poſterior pars capitis, *Cornutus* in *Perſ.* ¶ Non tibi ſanum eſt ſinciput, *you are not in your ſenſes*, Plaut. Menæch. 3, 2, 41. (2) Sincipita verrina interdicta, *Plin.* 8, 51. Fiſſâ fumoſum ſinciput aure, *Perſ.* 6, 70.

• Sindon, ōnis. f. [σινδὼν, Gr. *ab* Hebr. סדין unde Angl. *ſattin*] *Very fine linnen*, ſuch as cambrick, lawn, tiffany, &c. Non ſic in Tyriâ ſindone tutus eris, *Mart.* 4, 19.

Sine. præp. [*ex* ſi, & ne, *Perot.*] *Without.* Homo ſine re, ſine fide, ſine ſpe, ſine ſede, ſine fortunis, &c. *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 32. ¶ Sine cortice nare, *Prov. To manage one's ſelf ſo as to need no aſſiſtance*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120. 𝔛 Non poſſum tecum vivere, nec ſine te, *Mart.*

Sĭnens, tis. part. *Suffering.* Moretur ergo in libertate ſinentibus nobis, *Plin.* 4, 11.

‖ Singĭlio, ōnis. m. [*à* ſingulo panno] *A kind of ſingle garment without lineing*, Treb. Poll.

Singillātim. adv. dim. [*à* ſingulatim] *Particularly, one by one.* 𝔛 Civitas non ſingillatim, ſed provinciis totis dabatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 36.

‖ Singŭlārie. adv. *pro* ſingulariter, *Chariſ.* ex *Cic.*

Singŭlāris, e. adj. (1) *Single, one alone, one and no more.* (2) *Singular, peculiar, extraordinary, matchleſs, unparalleled*; either in a good, or bad, ſenſe. (3) Alſo *apart*, or *by itſelf.* (1) Democritus effectus auget ejus, qui ſingularis [illegible] ſit, *Plin.* 28, 10. ¶ Singularis potentia, *a monarchy*, Nep. Dion. 9. (2) 𝔛 Singularis & eximia virtus, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 1. 𝔛 Non vulgare, ſed ſingulare maleficium, *Id.* (3) Locus in edito ſingularis, *Suet. Aug.* 72.

‖ Singŭlārĭtas, ātis. f. *Singularity, excellency*, Scal.

Singŭlārĭter. adv. (1) *Singly, in the ſingular number.* (2) *Singularly, particularly, paſſingly, above all others, only.* (1) 𝔛 De pluribus ſingulariter, *Quint.* 9, 3. (2) Quem ſingulariter dilexi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 47.

Singŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Single, one by one.* ‖ Literæ ſingulariæ, *Gell.* 17, 9. Indito his catenas ſingularias, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 3.

‖ Singŭlārius, ii. m. *A ſhort-hand writer, one who writeth by ciphers*; *a ſingle letter*, or *character, for a word*, Cujac. ⸸ Qui notis excipit.

Singŭlātim. adv. *Every thing by itſelf, particularly, one by one.* Singulatim unicuique reſpondere, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 15.

‖ Singŭlātor, ōris. m. eques ſolitarius, qui uno equo ſervit, *Scal.* in *Manil.* 𝔛 Deſuitor.

Singultans, tis. part. *Sobing.* Truncum relinquit Sanguine ſingultantem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 333. Singultantia verba moliri, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 26. Conf. *Sil* 14, 552. *Val. Flacc.* 2, 211.

Singultātus, a, um. part. *Delivered with ſobs.* Singultatis oſcula miſta ſonis, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 5, 16.

Singultiens, tis. part. (1) *Yexing, hickuping, ſobing.* (2) *Clucking.* (1) Plin. 23, 1. (2) Singultientem matrem ſequuntur pulli, *Col.* 8, 11.

Singultim. adv. *With ſobs, ſobingly.* Ut veni coràm, ſingultim pauca locutus, &c. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 56.

Singultio, īre, īvi, tum. neut. *To yex, to ſob, to hickup*; *to cluck*, as a brooding hen doth. *Vid.* Singultiens.

Singulto, āre. freq. (1) *To yex*, or *ſob, often.* (2) Alſo *to gaſp up.* (1) *Vid.* Singultans. (2) Trepidas in limine vitæ Singultant animas, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 266.

Singultus, ûs. m. [*qu.* ſingulatus, ad ſingula verba vocis interruptio] (1) *The hickup*, or *yexing.* (2) *A ſobing.* (3) *A clucking of hens with chickens.* (1) Crebris quaſi ſingultibus ſiſtunt quod effundunt, *Plin. jun.* (2) Multas lacrymas & fletum cum ſingultu videre potuiſti, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 31. Singultibus agri trepidant, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 218. (3) Pulli ſequentes nutricis ſingultus, *Col* 8, 31.

Singŭlus, a, um. adj. [*ab* Hebr. סגלה peculium, *i. e.* quicquid peculiare eſt & ſingulare] (1) *Every, each one*; *every ſeveral*, or *by itſelf*; *one by one.* (2) *Single, alone.* (3) *One only.* (1) Singulum video veſtigium, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 34. 𝔛 Binæ *provinciæ* decretæ ſingulo, *Liv.* 42, 1. leg. & *ſingulis.* 𝔛 Vobis ſingulis & egi, & agam gratiam univerſis, *Cic. p. ſq. in ſenat. ven.* 𝔛 Non modò plures, ſed ne ſinguli ſiquidem poſſint accedere, *Id.* in *Verr.* ult. 51. (2) Quod eſt miſerrimum, nunquam ſumus ſinguli, *Sen. N. Q. præf.* 4. (3) Ut binos pro ſingulis collegas haberet, *Suet. Aug.* 37.

• Sĭniſter, tra, um. adj. ior, comp. ‖ imus, ſup. [*qu.* ſine aſtris, *à* Gr. ἀριστερός] (1) *That is on the left hand.* (2) *Unlucky, unfortunate.* (3) *Untoward, awkward.* (4) Alſo *lucky and proſperous*, in ſoothſaying. (1) § Siniſter cubitus, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 3, 11. Siniſtra pars murorum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 458. Siniſtrum cornu, *Liv.* Cor in pectore ſub ſiniſteriore mammâ poſitum, *Celſ.* 4, 1. Siniſtrimum auſpicium, *Priſc.* 𝔛 Dextimum. (2) = Diis iratis natus genióque ſiniſtro, *Perſ.* 4, 27. (3) § Siniſtra liberalitas, *Catull.* 27, 15. diligentia, *Plin. jun.* ¶ ✤ Fidei ſiniſter, *perfidious*, or *faithleſs*, Sil. (4) Fulmen ſiniſtrum optimum auſpicium habemus, *Cic. i. e.* nos Romani habemus, *nam Græcis dextrum meliùs.*

• Sĭniſtĕrĭtas, ātis. f. *Untowardneſs, awkwardneſs, unluckyneſs*, Plin. En. 9, 5. ☞ Raró occ.

• Sĭniſtrà. adv. [*à* parte ſiniſtrâ] *On the left hand.* 𝔛 Suprà, infrà, dextrà, ſiniſtrà, antè, pòſt, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 40.

• Sĭniſtra, æ. f. *ſc.* manus. *The left hand, the part toward the left hand.* 𝔛 Cur à dextrâ corvus, à ſiniſtrâ cornix faciat ratum? *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 39.

• Sĭniſtrè. adv. *Unluckily, unfortunately, awkwardly.* § Acceptum ſiniſtrè, *Hor. A. Poët.* 452. Conf. & *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 73.

• Sĭniſtrorſum, & Sĭniſtrorſus. adv. [*ex* ſiniſtra, & verſus] *Toward*, or *on, the left hand*, or *ſide.* 𝔛 Ille ſiniſtrorſum, hic dextrorſum abit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 50. Hinc ſe flectit ſiniſtrorſus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 24.

Sĭno, ĕre, ſīvi, ſĭnĭtum. act. (1) *To ſuffer, to permitt.* (2) *To give one leave to do* a thing, or *let one do it.* (1) = Non feram, non patiar, non ſinam, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 5. Tu eam virginem eſſe non ſiviſti, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 34. (2) Vin' vocem? *CL.* Sine, nolo, ſi occupata eſt, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 2, 14. Sine fores ſic, abi, nolo aperiri, *Id.*

• Sĭnōpĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, ſinoper*, or *ruddle*, Vitr. 7, 7. § Minium ſinopicum, *Celſ.* 5, 6.

• Sĭnōpis, ĭdis. f. [σινωπὶς, Gr.] *A red ſtone commonly called ſinoper*, or *ruddle.* Sinopis inventa eſt primùm in Ponto, inde nomen à Sinope urbe, *Plin.* 35, 6. = Terra Pontica, *Id.*

‖ Sĭnuāmen, ĭnis. n. *A hollowneſs*, or *bending.* ¶ Riparum ſinuamina, *the turnings*, or *reaches, in rivers*, Prud. Periſteph. 7, 34. ⸸ Sinus.

‖ Sĭnuātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bending*, or *bowing*, Ap. poſter.

Sĭnuātus, a, um. part. *Crooked, bent, gathered round.* Sinuatus in arcus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 51.

Sĭnum, i. n. *vel potiùs* Sĭnus, i. m. [*à* ſinu, ob concavitatis ſimilitud. *Varr.*] *A bowl to drink wine*, or *milk, in*; *a milk pail.* Sinorum & capidarum ſpecies, *Varr.* Eine hic cum vino ſinus fertur? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 82. Sinum lactis te expectare ſat eſt, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 33.

Sĭnuo, āre. act. [*à* ſinus] (1) *To turn*, or *wind, in the form of a ſerpent*; *to bend*, or *bow*; *to wind round.* (2) *To make hollow*, as in a *fiſtula*, or ſuch like ſore. (1) Sinuat immenſa volumine terga, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 208. § Sinuare arcum, *Ov. Met.* 8, 30. (2) Celſ. 4, 1. & 7, 2.

Sĭnuor, āri. paſſ. *To be wound*, or *bent.* Serpens ſinuatur in arcus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 42. Sinuantur cornua lunæ, *Id. ibid.* 682.

‖ Sĭnuōsè. adv. *unde* Sĭnuōſiùs. comp. *Intricately.* 𝔛 Dicam ego indoctiùs, ut aiunt, & apertiùs, quæ fuiſſe dicturum puto ſinuoſiùs atque ſolertiùs, *Gell.* 15, 5.

Sĭnuōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *That hath many turnings, windings*, or *bendings.* (2) *Crooked.* (3) *Plaited.* (4) *Inmoſt, inward.* (1) Sinuoſa draconum membra, *Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 1, 179. § Vena ſinuoſa, *Prop.* 4, 1, 25. litora, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 452. æquora, *Id.* 3, 277. (2) § Arcus ſinuoſus, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 1, 23. (3) § Veſtis ſinuoſa, *Ov. Met.* 5, 68. (4) Te ſinuoſo in pectore fixi, *Perſ.* 5, 27.

Sĭnus, ûs. m. [de etymo incert.] (1) *The boſom*, all within the compaſs of the breaſt and arms, all above the girdle, *Valla.* (2) ¶ De ſinu eſſe, *a confident, a boſom friend.* (3) *The part of the gown before the girdle which uſed to be very wide.* (4) Met. *Compaſs, reach, power.* (5) *A ſecret place to lay up*, or *hide, any thing in.* (6) *The inner part of any thing.* (7) ‖ *The palm of the hand.* (8) ‖ *The hole, hollow*, or *bottom, of an impoſthume.* (9) *The breaſt, the heart.* (10) *Protection, defenſe.* (11) *The hollow of any thing*, particularly *of the eye.* (12) *The boſom*, or *gulf, of the ſea.* (13) *A winding, a ſpire, a ringlet.* (14) *A bay, a creek.* (15) *The ſail of a ſhip filled with wind.* (16) *The bow of a net.* (1) = Iſte verò ſit in ſinu, complexúque meo, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. = gremium. (2) Cic. Catil. 2, 10. (3) Nodo ſinus collecta fluentes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 324. Romanus, ſinu ex togâ facto, Hîc, inquit, vobis bellum atque pacem portamus, *Liv.* (4) Cæſar mihi in ſinu eſt, neque diſcingor, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 13.

8, 13. (5) Abditis pecuniis per occultos aut ambitioſos ſinus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 92. (6) = Intra mœnia, atque in ſinu urbis ſunt hoſtes, *Sall. B. Catil.* 56. (7) Sinus manuum homini datur, ut ſumpta melius poſſit continere, *Lact.* (8) Litt. *ex* Celſ. (9) Attoniti micuêre ſinus, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 45. (10) Confugit in ſinum tuum concuſſa reſpub. *Plin. Paneg.* 6. Tanquam omnis reſpublica in Veſpaſiani ſinum ceſſiſſet, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 69. (11) Anguſtus in ipſo fit nodo ſinus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 76. Sinum lacrymis implevit obortis, *Id. Æn.* 4, 30. (12) Circumſtetit unda, Accepitque ſinu vaſto, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 362. § Perſicus ſinus, *Plin.* (13) Tardos trahit *colubri* ſinus ultimus orbes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 424. Ut fieret torto flexilis orbe ſinus, *Ov. Am.* 1, 14, 26. (14) Eſt ſinus curvos modicè falcatus in arcus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 229. (15) Obliquat ſinus in ventum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 16. *Met.* Totos pande ſinus, *Juv.* 1, 150. (16) Mitti venatio debet Dentis Erythræi, jam removete ſinus, *Mart.* 13, 100.

* Sion, i. n. [*à* σείειν dic. nam excutiendi vim nactum eſt, utpote quòd renibus calculos emolliat, urinam & menſes exigat, *Ruell.*] *An herb called water parſley*, Plin. 22, 22.

Sipărium, ii. n. [*à* ſipo, āre. dict. quòd velandi causâ obſiparetur, *i. e.* objiceretur] *A curtain, or veil, drawn, when the players come upon the ſtage.* Piſo cum Græcis jam in orcheſtrâ helluatur, antea poſt ſiparium ſolebat, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 6. Vocem, Damaſippe, locâſti Sipario, *Juv.* 8, 186.

Sipho, & Sīpo, ōnis. m. [σίφων, Gr. (1) *A tube, pipe,* or *hollow body*; *a funnel,* or *tunnel*; *a ſyringe, a catheter.* (2) ‖ *An inſtrument ſerving to caſt up water to quench fire, a water ſquirt.* (3) *A water cock, a faucet.* (1) Optimum eſt ſiphonibus dulcia liquamina immittere, *Col.* 9, 14. Siphones avidi aquarum, *Luc.* 7, 156. (2) Jun. *ex* Heſych. (3) *Aqua* terræ pondere expreſſa ſiphonum modo emicat, *Plin.* 2, 65.

‖ Siphra, æ. f. [*à* ספר numerus, quòd suppleat locum numeri, cùm per ſe nihil ſit] *A cipher, a naught*, Arithm.

Siphuncŭlus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little cock,* or *tap.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a popgun made of elder,* or *ſuch like.* (1) Siphunculi plures miſcent jucundiſſimum murmur, *Plin. Epiſt.* 5, 6. (2) Litt. *ex* Plaut.

‖ Siphylis, is. f. *The French pox*, Jun.

* ‖ Sīpo, āre. act. [*à* σίφω, Gr. unde σίφων, ſpho, *vel* fiſtula, quæ aquam ſipat, *i. e.* jacit & ſpargit] *To ſprinkle, to ſcatter abroad.* Vid. *Feſt.* in *Proſapiâ.* ⸸ Spargo.

Siquando. adv. *If at any time.* Siquando opus eſſet, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 93. ☞ *Scrib. & disjunctè.*

Siquĭdem. conj. [*ex* ſi, & quidem] (1) *If ſo be.* (2) *For as much as.* (1) O fortunatam rempublicam, ſiquidem hanc ſentinam ejecerit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 3. (2) Tua induſtria præclarè ponitur, ſiquidem id egiſti, ut ego delectarer, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1. ☞ *Scrib. & disjunctè.*

Siquis, quæ, quod, & quid. *If any one*, Cic. atque alii paſſim.

‖ Sīrăpa, æ. f. *A ſyrup,* or *pickle, of olives*, Jun. *ex* Col.

† Sīrempſe. [*qu.* ſimilis res ipſa] *The ſame, all alike, of the ſame nature.* Sirempſe legem juſſit eſſe Jupiter, *al.* ſirempſe in lege, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.* 73.

* Sīren, ēnis. f. [Σειρὴν, Gr. *à* שיר cecinit; nam ſuavitate cantûs ſui trahebant præternavigantes] (1) *A mermaid.* (2) *A fabulous bird in India.* (3) Met. *Muſick, melody.* (4) ‖ *A young drone bee.* (5) ‖ *A thin tranſparent garment.* (1) Quæ de Sirenum cantibus Homerus finxerit, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 18. Vitanda eſt improba ſiren Deſidia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 14. (2) Plin. 10, 49. (3) Nullam ſirena flagellis Comparat, *Juv.* 14, 19. (4) *Litt.* unde non dicit, ex Eraſm. credo, Chiliad. (5) Suid.

* Sīriăſis, is. f. [σειρίασις, Gr. *à* σειριάω, capitis inflammatione laboro] (1) *A diſeaſe in children, proceeding from the inflammation of the brain.* (2) ‖ *A fault in trees, when by exceſſive heat they are ſcorched and burnt.* (1) Plin 30, 15. & 22, 21. *Latinè* Aduſtio, & diſtillatio infantium, *Id.* (2) Litt.

† Sīris, *pro* ſiveris. [*à* ſino] *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 19.

Sīrius, i. m. [Σείριος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῦ σειραίνειν, *h. e. à* ſiccando] *The dog-ſtar.* Torrens ſitientes Sirius Indos, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 425.

* Sīrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the dog ſtar, ſultry.* § Sirius ardor, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 273. & *Col.* 20.

Sirpātus, a, um. part. *Bound, hooped.* § Sirpata dolia, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

* Sirpe, is. n. [*à* Gr. σίφλιον, planta, cujus ſuccus laſerpitium, *qu.* lac ſirpitium] *A plant growing in Cyrene, yielding out of the ſtem an odoriferous liquour*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 16.

Sirpea, æ. f. (1) *A mat,* or *other covering, made of bulruſhes,* or *twigs.* (2) Alſo *a baſket made of the ſame.* (3) *A fiſher's weel,* or *bownet of ruſhes.* (1) In plauſtro ſirpea lata fuit, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 680. Plures ſirpeis latentes, frondibuſque ſupertectos induci vehiculis jubet, *Juſt.* 43, 4. (2) Sirpea quæ virgis ſirpatur, *Cato*, 10. (2) *Vid.* Sirpicula, & *Scalig. in locum Plautinum ibi cit.* ☞ *Scrib.* & ſcirpicula.

Sirpĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ſirpus] (1) *A twig baſket.* (2) *A kind of pruneing hook.* (1) Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 36. (2) *Cato*, 11. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* ſcirpicula.

Sirpĭcŭlum, i. n. *A twig baſket. Vid.* Scirpiculum.

Sirpĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. *A weel of twigs*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.

‖ Sirpo, āre, act. [*à* ſirpus] *To bind, to plait with ruſhes,* or *twigs*, unde

Sirpor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be bound.* § Virgis ſirpari, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Sirpus, i. m. (1) *A twig, ruſh,* or *the like, of which mats are made*; alſo *a mat itſelf.* (2) *A weel to catch fiſh.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a riddle,* or *puzzleing queſtion.* (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 31. (2) Plaut. (3) Gell. *Vid.* Scirpus.

* ‖ Sīrūpus, i. m. [σεράπιον, Gr. *à* שרב bibere] *Sirup.* ☞ *Al. leg.* ſyrupus.

Sīrus, *ſive* Sirrhus, i. m. *A cave in the ground to keep corn in*, Col. 1, 6.

Sîs, ſync. *pro* ſivis [particula uſurpata ad impetium leniendum, *Don.*] *If thou wilt*, Ap. Comicos & maximè poſt verb. imperandi.

Sīsăra, æ. f. *Heath*, Plin. 11, 16.

Sīsăron, i. n. *id. quod* ſiſer.

Sĭſer, ĕris. n. & m. *The ſkirret root, the white carrot,* or *yellow parſnep.* Siſer erraticum ſativo ſimile eſt, *Plin.* 20, 5. Nemo tres ſiſeres edendo continuaret, *Id. ibid.*

† Siſpes, *pro* ſoſpes. ant. *Feſt.*

† Siſtartia, æ. f. *A knapſack,* &c. Panis deficit in ſiſtartiis noſtris, 1 *Sam.* 9, 7. ☞ *Sed incerta eſt lectio.*

* Siſto, ĕre, ſtĭti, ſtătum. neut. & act. [*ex* ἵςω, Gr.] (1) *To ſet,* or *be made to ſtand.* (2) *To continue.* (3) *To ſtand ſtill.* (4) *To ſettle.* (5) *To retain,* or *keep back*; *to ſtop.* (6) *To place, to ſet up.* (7) *To have one forth-comeing.* (8) *To quench.* (1) Qui mihi obſiſtit, capite ſiſtet in viâ, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 8. (2) Negat rempub. ſiſtere poſſe, nî, &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 96. (3) Bene vale. *D.* Siſte. *A.* Omittas me, *Plaut.* (4) § Siſtere rempub. in ſuâ ſede, *Suet. Aug.* 28. (5) § Amnes ſiſtere, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 479. gradum, *Id. Æn.* 6, 465. ſanguinem, *Liv.* legiones ferociter inſtantes, *Id.* alvum, *Plin.* 23, 1. (6) ¶ Siſtebas capite cadum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 36. *turned it upſide down.* Apud Palatium effigies eorum ſiſtebat, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 72, 2. (7) Promiſimus carnufici talentum magnum, aut iſthunc hodie ſiſtere, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 73. ⌘ Ubi tu es, qui me libello Venerio citâſti? ecce, me ſiſto, ades contrà, *Id. Curc.* 1, 3, 6. § Siſto ego tibi me, & mihi contra itidem, ut ſiſtas, ſuadeo, *Id.* ¶ Siſtere vadimonium, *to appear to his recognizance*, Cic. *pro* Quint. 8. (8) ⌘ Qui potus dubium eſt ſiſtat, alatve ſitim, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 3, 1, 18.

Siſtor, i. paſſ. *To be ſtoped.* Siſti non poteſt, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 94.

‖ Siſtrātus, ûs. m. *The playing on a timbrel*, Litt. *ex* Mart.

Siſtrātus, a, um. adj. *Bearing a timbrel.* § Siſtrata turba, *Mart.* 12, 23.

Siſtrum, i. n. [σεῖςρον, Gr. ἀπὸ τῦ σείειν, *i. e. à* quatiendo, eò quòd concuſſum, argutum, ſonorumque ederet tinnitum] *An inſtrument uſed by the Ægyptians in battle inſtead of a trumpet*; *a braſen,* or *iron, timbrel*; much like the kettle-drum. ⌘ Romanam tubam crepitanti pellere ſiſtro, *Prop.* 3, 10, 43. ¶ Siſtro perſonus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 418. ☞ *Species ejus obvia eſt paſſim in nummis antiquis.*

‖ Sitūrna, æ. f. *A garment made of ſheepſkins with the wool on*, Amin. ⸸ Veſtis pellicea.

* Sĭsymbrium, ii. n. [σισύμβριον, Gr.] *Watermint, ſpearmint, balſammint*, Ov. Faſt. 4, 869. *Conf.* Plin. 19, 8. ¶ ‖ Aquaticum ſiſymbrium, *waterereſſes*, Jun.

* Sĭſyrinchion, ii. n. [ita dict. quòd ex diverſis pelliculis, Gr. σισύρας, conſtet] *A kind of great onion*, Plin. 19, 6.

* Sītānius, a, um. adj. [*qu.* σῖτος νέος] *Of,* or *belonging to, a kind of wheat that groweth in the ſpace of three months.* ¶ Sitanius panis, *bread made of ſuch wheat*, Plin. 22, 25.

* ‖ Sītarchia, æ. f. [*à* σῖτος frumentum, & ἀρχὴ principium] *The office of provideing corn and victuals ſufficient*, Apul. p. 834. *Lat.* Annonæ præfectura.

Sĭtella, æ. f. dim. [*à* ſitula] (1) ‖ *A little bucket,* or *water pot.* (2) *A little pot*, with, or without, water; *wherein lots were thrown*; *a ballot box.* (1) *Vet. Gloſſ.* ſitella ὑδρία. (2) Sitella allata eſt, ut ſortirentur, *Liv.* 25, 3. Appone hîc ſitellam; ſortes cedò mihi, *Plaut. Caſin.* 2, 6, 11. *in quam ſcenam vid. omnino Cl. Salm. de ſortitione.*

‖ Sĭtĭcen, ĭnis. c. g. *He that did blow the trumpet,* or *ſing to a pipe when men were buryed*, Gell. 20, 2. *ubi rect.* ſicinniſta.

Sĭtĭcŭlōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Cauſeing thirſt.* (2) Alſo *thirſty, barren, dry.* (1) Melimela & cætera dulcia ſiticuloſa ſunt, *Plin.* 23, 6. (2) § Siticuloſa loca, *Col.* de *Arb.* 16, 1. = peraridus, *Id. R. R.* 3, 11.

Sĭtiens, tis. part. & adj. (1) *Thirſty, dry.* (2) *Parched.* (3) *Deſireous, covetous.* (1) Ad portam ſitiens perveni, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 25. (2) ⌘ Gaudet palma riguis, anno ſitienti, *Plin.* 13, 4. ⌘ Meliùs paluſtribus agris quàm ſitientibus, *Col.* ¶ Luna ſitiens, *Cato, R. R.* 29, *the dark quarter.* (3) ‖ Voluptates ſitiens, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 6. Conf. *Sil.* 12, 54.

Sĭtienter. adv. *Deſireouſly, greedyly, earneſtly.* § Sitienter appetere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 17.

Sĭtio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [fort. *à* שתה bibit] (1) *To be thirſty.* (2) *To be parched, to be dry.* (3) Alſo *to deſire and covet earneſtly.* (1) ⌘ Eſurio herclè, atque adeò haud ſitio, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 3, 4. (2) Vitio moriens ſitit aëris herba, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 57. Ipſi fontes jam ſitiunt, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 1. (3) = Nec honores ſitio, nec deſidero gloriam, *Id. Q. fr.* 3, 5.

Sĭtior, i. paſſ. *To be thirſted after,* or *deſired.* § Sitiuntur aquæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 216.

Sĭtis, is. f. [*ab* Hebr. שתיה potus, potio] (1) *Thirſt.* (2) *Draught,* or *dryneſs.* (3) Alſo *an eager deſire of any thing.* (1) Cum cibo & potione fames ſitiſque depulſa eſt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 11. (2) Arenti ſiti torret arva canis, *Tib.* 1, 4, 42. (3) § Cupiditatis ſitis, *Cic. Partit. Orat.*

‖ Sĭtītor, ōris. m. verb. *One that thirſteth after*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 6. ⸸ Qui ſitit.

* ‖ Sĭtōnes, æ. m. [*à* σῖτος frumentum, & ὠνέομαι emo] *An officer whoſe buſyneſs it was to provide corn, a purveyor*, Cod. ⸸ *Lat.* Frumentarius.

Sittўbus, i. m. *The cover of a book,* or *the leather ſtrings to a book*, Cic. Attic. 4, 5. *al.* ſittyba.

Sĭtŭla, æ. f. [*à* ſitiendo; ita dict. quòd aquam ſitiat] (1) *A bucket to draw water in.* (2) Alſo *a little veſſel wherein lots were put to* *decide controverſies.* (1) Si ſitulam cepero, illi puteo animam omnem intertraxero, *Plaut Amphit.* 2, 2, 39. (2) Situlam huc tecum afferto cum aquâ, *Id. Caſ.* 2, 4, 17. *ubi al.* ſitellam.

Sĭtŭlus, i. m. (1) *A water pot; a pail,* or *bucket, to carry water in.* (2) ‖ *A chamber pot.* (1) Situlus aquarius, *Cato, R. R.* 10. conf. *Vitr.* 10, 9. (2) Gujac. *ex* Paul.

Sĭtūrus, a, um. part. [*à* ſino] *That will ſuffer.* Cato concionatus eſt, comitia haberi non ſiturum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 6.

Sĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* ſino. It. *qu.* poſitus, vel *ab* Hebr. שית שות, *Id.*] (1) *Suffered, permitted.* (2) *Situate.* (3) *Set, placed.* (4) *Founded, builded.* (5) *Conſiſting.* (6) *Buryed, interred.* (1) Per ſenatûs auctoritatem non eſt ſitus, *Cic.* pro *Text.* 44. (2) Locus in mediâ inſulâ ſitus, *Id. Verr.* 4, 48. (3) Vis divina in naturâ ſita eſt, *Id. N. D.* 1, 13. (4) Ubi nunc Fortunæ ſita ædes eſt, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 41. (5) In officio colendo ſita eſt vitæ honeſtas omnis, *Id. Offic.* 1, 2. (6) = Siti dicuntur hi qui conditi ſunt, *Id.* de *Legib.* 2, 22.

Sĭtus, ûs. m. (1) *The ſtanding of any place; a ſite,* or *ſituation.* (2) *A poſture,* or *poſition.* (3) ‖ *A territory,* or *quarter of a country.* (4) Alſo *filthyneſs gathered of moiſture for lack of uſe,* or *cleanſeing.* (5) *Hoaryneſs, mouldyneſs, vinewedneſs.* (6) *Moſs,* or *moſſyneſs; filthyneſs for lack of huſbandry.* (7) *Naſtyneſs, ſlovenlyneſs,* or *ſluttiſhneſs.* (8) *Ruſt, canker.* (1) Terræ ſitus, forma, circumſcriptio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 20. (2) Figura ſituſque membrorum, *Id. N. D.* 2, 61. (3) Plin. *ap.* Litt. (4) Indigna eſt pigro forma perire ſitu, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 3, 14. § Loca ſenta ſitu, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 462. (5) Peſſimum crocum, quod ſitum redolet, *Plin.* 21, 6. (6) = Muſcus crura vitium ſitu & veterno macerat, *Col.* Rigido ſitu relicta ceſſat terra, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 10, 70. (7) Fœda ſitu macies, *Luc.* 6, 516. (8) Militis in tenebris occupat arma ſitus, *Tib.* 1, 10, 52. § Detergere ſitum ferro, *Sil.* 7, 534.

Sīve. conj. [*ex* ſi, & ve] (1) *Or, either.* (2) *Or if.* (3) ¶ Sive — ſive, *whether — or whether.* (4) *Or even.* (1) Diſceſſus, ſive potiùs, turpiſſima fuga, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. (2) Dehinc poſtulo, ſive æquum eſt, te oro, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 19. (3) Sive ſic eſt, ſive illo modo, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 58. (4) Erigas *animum* ac reſiſtas, ſive etiam occurras negotiis, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 1, 1.

* Sium, i. n. [ita dict. quia ab aquis σείεται, *id eſt,* quatitur] *Water parſley, yellow water creſſes, bellrags,* Plin. 22, 22. & 26, 8. interpr. Jun.

S ante M.

* Smărăgdīnus, a, um. adj. [σμαράγδινος, Gr.] *Like an emerald, very green.* § Emplaſtrum ſmaragdinum, *Celſ.* 5, 19, 4.

* Smărăgdītes, æ, m. [σμαραγδίτης, Gr.] *A kind of marble like emerald,* Plin. 37, 5.

* Smărăgdus, i. m. [σμάραγδος, Gr. *à* σμαραγῶ, λάμπω, *i. e.* luceo] *A precious ſtone called an emerald;* alſo *a green ſtone, which very much comforteth the eyes.* Grandes viridi cum luce ſmaragdi, *Lucr.* 4, 1120. Conf. *Plin.* 37, 5. *Prop.* 2, 13, 43.

* Smăris, ĭdis. f. [σμαρίς, Gr.] *A kind of ſmall ſea-fiſh, an anchovy,* Plin. 32, 10. = Mena candida, *Geſn.*

* Smectĭcus, a, um. adj. *That is good to ſcour with.* § Vis ſmectica, *Plin.* 30, 4.

* Smegma, ătis. n. [ἀπὸ τοῦ σμήχειν, *i. e.* abſtergere] *Soap,* or *any thing that ſcoureth; a waſh ball,* Plin. 22, ult.

* ‖ Smegmătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Soapy,* or *that is good for ſcouring; deterſive.* § Medicamenta ſmegmatica, *Plin.* 31, 7. *ſi ſana lectio, & non potiùs* ſmectica *legend.*

* Smīlax, ăcis. f. [σμῖλαξ, Gr.] (1) *An yew-tree.* (2) ‖ Alſo *an herb haveing leaves like ivy with berrys, and a white flower;* it ſmelleth like a lily, and runeth upon trees; there are divers kinds of it. (1) *Vid.* Plin. 16, 10, 11. & 17, 35. & *Dioſcor.* 4, 83. & σμίλα κηλαῖα, 2, 276. (2) ¶ Lævis ſmilax, *ropeweed,* or *withyweed,* Jun. Smilax hortenſis, *French beans,* Id. aſpera, *prickly bindweed,* Ray.

* ‖ Smīlium, ii. n. [*à* σμίλη ſcalpellum, vel *à* σμάω abſtergo] *A ſhoemaker's ſhaveing, pareing,* or *cuting, knife;* alſo *a chirurgeon's knife to cut wounds,* Jun.

* ‖ Smīris, *vel* Smȳris, ĭdis. *vel* ĭtis. f. [σμύρις, Gr. *A ſtone which glaſiers cut their glaſs, and jewelers poliſh their jewels, with,* Dioſcor.

* Smyrna, æ. f. [σμύρνα, Gr.] *Myrrh,* Lucr. 2, 503. *ubi al.* odor myrrhæ.

* Smyrnium, ii. n. [σμύρνιον, Gr. ita dict. quòd myrrhæ odorem referat] *Lovage,* or *parſley of Macedon; aliſander.* = Melanthii acetabulum, quod medici vocant ſmyrnium, *Cato,* 102. vid. & Plin. 19, 12.

Smȳrus, i. m. *A kind of fiſh,* Plin. 32, 21.

S ante O.

Sŏbŏles, is. f. [*ex* ſub, & oleo, *i. e.* creſco, unde antiq. *ſuboles*] (1) *A ſhoot,* or *young branch.* (2) *Iſſue, progeny, offſpring.* (3) *The young of any thing.* (1) 𝔛 Nemo jam ſerit ex ſamerâ, ſed ex ſobolibus, *Col.* 5, 6. (2) = Quæ propagatio & ſoboles origo eſt rerum publicarum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (3) Ne novæ ſoboles diffugiant, *Col. de apibus.*

Sŏbŏleſco, ĕre. incept. *To increaſe and multiply, to grow up; to increaſe a ſtock,* or *lineage,* Liv. 29, 3.

* Sobriè. adv. [*à* ſobrius] (1) *Soberly, temperately.* (2) *Wiſely, adviſedly, carefully.* (1) 𝔛 = Intelligemus quàm ſit turpe diffluere luxuriâ, & delicatè & molliter vivere; quàmque honeſtum parcè, continenter, ſeverè, ſobriè, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. (2) = Cauto eſt opus, ut hoc ſobriè, ſinéque arbitris, accuratè hoc agatur, doctè, & diligenter, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 29.

* Sobriĕtas, ātis. f. (1) ‖ *Sobriety, ſoberneſs.* (2) *Gravity.* (1) Fortiſſima virtus ſobrietas, *Prud. Pſych.* 345. (2) Triſtis ſobrietas removenda pauliſper, *Sen.* de *Tranq. an. c. ult.* = Gravitas, ſeveritas.

Sobrīna, æ. f. [*pro* ſororina] *A ſhe couſin-german,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 108.

Sobrīnus, i. m. [*qu.* ſororinus] (1) *A couſin-german, a mother's ſiſter's child.* (2) Per Synecd. *Any kinſman.* (1) Conjunctiones conſobrinorum ſobrinorumque, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (2) Eho tu ſobrinum tuum non nôras? *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 37. *Hunc enim paulò ſuprà* cognatam *dixerat.*

* Sobrius, a, um. adj. [*à* Gr. σόφρων] (1) *Sober, temperate.* (2) *In one's ſenſes.* (3) *Senſible, well adviſed.* (4) *Where little wine is drank,* or *where no wine is made.* (1) 𝔛 Vinolenti quæ faciunt, non eâdem approbatione faciunt, quâ ſobrii, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 17. (2) Tu, pol, homo, non es ſobrius, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 39. (3) = Homines ſatîs frugi, & ſobrii, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 27. = Dediſti operam probam, & ſapientem, & ſobriam, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 5, 2. (4) Qui caſtè Cereri diu negata reddit jugera, ſobriaſque terras, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 12.

† Soccāgium, ii. n. *Soccage,* a kind of ſervices performed by tenants, *Juſt.*

Soccātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing ſocks,* or *ſtartups,* Sen. *de* Benef. 2, 12.

Soccus, ci. m. [*ab* Hebr. סך tegumentum pedum, *Sc.*] (1) *A kind of ſhoes, ſandals,* or *ſoles,* worn by Roman women; (2) alſo by comick actors, becauſe the perſons repreſented were generally Greeks who wore ſuch; in like manner as actors of tragedy uſed the *cothurnus.* (1) Suet. Cal. 52. (2) 𝔛 Hunc ſocci cepêre pedem, grandeſque cothurni, *ſc.* iambum, *Hor. A. Poët.* 80.

* Sŏcer, ĕri. m. [*à* Gr. ἑκυρὸς] *A wife's father, a father in law,* Cic. Offic. 1, 35. ¶ ‖ Socer magnus, *a wife's grandfather,* Feſt.

* † Sŏcĕrus, i. m. *Idem,* Plaut. Caſ. 4, 2, 18.

* Sŏcia, æ. f. [*à* ſocius] (1) *A companion mate,* or *partner,* femin. (2) *A helper, an aſſiſtant.* (1) = Particeps connubii, ſocia regni Juno, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. (2) = Pacis eſt comes, otiique ſocia eloquentia, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 45.

* Sŏciābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, allys, fellows, confederates,* or *friends.* (2) Alſo *nuptial,* or *pertaining to marryage.* (1) § Socialis equitatus, *Liv.* 26, 5. Fœdus ſociale, *Id.* ¶ bellum, *civil war,* Juv. (2) Tibiáque effudit ſocialia carmina nobis, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 129. § Torus ſocialis, *Id. Faſt.* 2, 729. amor, *Id. Met.* 7, 800.

* Sŏcĭālĭtas, ātis. f. *Fellowſhip, company,* Plin. Paneg. 49.

* Sŏciālĭter. adv. *Like fellows; fellow like,* or *in way of ſociety,* Hor. A. Poët. 2, 8.

* Sŏciandus, a, um. part. *To be joined,* or *applyed to,* Hor. Od. 4, 9, 4.

* Sŏcians, tis. part. *Joining, coupleing, fiting.* Carmina ſocians nervis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 5.

* ‖ Sŏciātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that joineth,* Litt. *ex* Stat.

* Sŏciātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that coupleth,* or *joineth.* § Sociatrix gratia, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 499.

* Sŏciātus, a, um. part. (1) *Parted,* or *ſhared, among ſeveral companions.* (2) Alſo *joined,* or *coupled.* (1) Sociati parte laboris Functus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 546. (2) Fœdera lecti ſociata, *Id.* in *Ibin,* 15.

* † Sŏciennus, *al.* Sŏciēnus, i. m. ant. *pro* ſocius. *A fellow,* or *companion,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

* Sŏciĕtas, ātis. f. (1) *Partnerſhip* either in good *or* evil. (2) *Allyance, ſociety, company.* (1) Nullam ſocietatem neque ſceleris, neque præmii, cum ullo homine coiêras, *Cic.* pro *T. Roſc.* 34. (2) = Ut ſocietas hominum conjunctioque ſervetur, *Id. Offic.* 1, 5.

* Sŏcio, āre. act. [*à* ſocius] (1) *To couple, match,* or *fit.* (2) *To join.* (3) *To aſſociate,* or *confederate.* (4) *To participate, to be a partner of.* (5) *To entertain,* or *make wellcome.* (6) *To impart, to communicate.* (1) § Juvencas ſociare impoſito aratro, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 132. (2) 𝔛 Cætera ex rerum uſu ſociare, partirive, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 6. § Sociare diligentiam cum ſcientiâ, *Col.* 3, 3. dextras, *Sil.* 11, 148. (3) = Conjurare, aut facinoribus ſociari, *Liv.* 39, 13. (4) Unus erat cum quo ſociare cubilia vellem, *Ov. Metam.* 10, 635. (5) § Urbe, domo, ſocias nos, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 605. (6) = Intima ſecum Conſilia, & varias ſociabant pectore curas, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 280. § Gaudia ſociare cum aliquo, *Tib.* 3, 3, 7.

* Sŏcior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be joined in partnerſhip,* Liv. Oſtenti prorsùs genus, ubi in tanto populo non ſolùm ſociari, verùm etiam ſileri parricidium potuit, *Juſt.* 10, 1. *Vid.* Socio, n. 3.

† Sŏciofraudus, i. m. *A faithleſs fellow, a deceiver of his friend,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 128.

* Sŏcius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſequor, qui alium ſequitur] (1) *Helping,* or *takeing part; that is a companion.* (2) *Of,* or *belonging to, allys; confederate.* (3) *That which is common betwixt two,* or *more, partners, parents,* or *kinsfolks.* (1) Poëta oratori multis ornandis generibus ſocius, ac pæne par, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 16. (2) § Socia agmina, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 371. (3) § Socius honor, *Ov. Met.* 13, 949. Socia regna, *Stat.* 𝔛 Particeps, qui certam habet partem; ſocius, qui indiviſâ agit, *Aſcon.* ¶ Socii navis, Inſcript. col. roſtr. *A ſhip's crew.*

* Sŏcius, ii. m. [*à* ſocius, a, um. *quod vid.*] (1) *A companion, an intimate.* (2) *An ally,* or *confederate.* (3) *A fellow ſoldier, a companion in arms.* (4) *An accomplice.* (1) 𝔛 Quo adjutore uſus eſt? quo ſocio? quo conſcio? *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 20. = Video inſervire & ſocium eſſe in negotiis, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 9. (1) = Socii atque amici populi Romani, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 43. Vid. & *Cic. Verr.* 4, 60. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 202. (4) § Socius ad malam rem, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 22. culpâ, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 12.

Sōcordia, æ. f. & || Sēcordia, *Feſt.* (1) *Want of thought.* (2) *Dulneſs, indolence, careleſneſs, ſottiſhneſs.* (1) 𝔛 Nihil loci eſt ſegnitiæ, neque ſocordiæ, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 1. *ubi Donat.* Socordia *ad conſiderandum*, ſegnitia *ad agendum.* 𝔛 Langueſcet induſtria, intendetur ſocordia, *Tac. Ann.* 1. (2) Si quem ſocordiæ argueret, ſtultitiorem aiebat filio ſuo Claudio, *Suet. Claud.* 3.

Sōcordĭter. adv. *unde* iùs, comp. *Slothfully, ſluggiſhly, careleſly.* Ab Albanis ſocordiùs res acta, *Liv.* 1, 22. Hoſtem ſucceſſu rerum ſocordiùs agentem invadunt, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 15, 1.

Sōcors, dis. adj. || or, comp. || ſsĭmus, ſup. [*qu.* ſecors, ſine corde] (1) *Senſeleſs, careleſs, regardleſs.* (2) *Without underſtanding.* (1) § Nolim cæterarum rerum te ſocordem eodem modo, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 3, 61. Tiberius callidior, Cajus periculoſior, Claudius ſocordior, Nero impurior, *Sidon.* (2) Apud ſocordiſſimos Scythas Anacharſis ſapiens natus eſt, *Apul. Apol.* p. 444. § Futuri ſocors, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 31, 2.

* Socrus, ûs. f. [*à* ſocer] *A wife's, or huſband's, mother; a mother in law.* Literæ Capuam allatæ ab Clodiâ ſocru, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 4. Conf. *Juſ.* 39, 1. ¶ || Magna ſocrus, *the wife's grandmother*, Feſt.

Sōdālis, is. c. g. [ſodales dicti *qu.* ſedales, quòd unà ſederent & eſſent] (1) *A companion; a fellow at meals*, or *paſtimes.* (2) *Of one company, college, ſociety*, or *fraternity.* (3) *A crony, a comrade.* (4) *A partaker.* (1) § Chari ſodales, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 5. (2) Addito ſodalium Auguſtalium ſacerdotio, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 54. (3) Nulli te facias nimis ſodalem, Gaudebis minùs, & minùs dolebis, *Mart.* 11, 34. (4) Ille quoque ſodalis fuit iſtius in hoc morbo & cupiditate, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 36.

Sōdālĭtas, ātis. f. *A fellowſhip, ſociety, fraternity*, or *brotherhood; a company of men in any trade*, or *profeſſion.* Sodalitates, me quæſtore, conſtitutæ ſunt, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 13.

|| Sōdālĭter. adv. *In fellowſhip*, or *fellow like*, Dig. ↓ Sodalitatis more.

Sōdālĭtium, ii. n. *A company, a corporation, a fraternity.* Lex Licinia de ſodalitiis, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 15.

|| Sōdālĭtius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a fellowſhip*, or *ſociety*, Amm.

Sōdes. interj. *pro* ſi audes. *I pray thee now, I beſeech thee*, Ter. Cic. alii.

Sol, sōlis. m. [quòd ſolus appareat, cæteris ſideribus ſuo fulgore obſcuratis, *Cic.* Sabinum autem eſſe vocab. ait *Varr.*] (1) *The ſun.* (2) Meton. *The heat*, or *beams, of the ſun.* (3) ♁ *A day.* (4) ♁ *A climate, a region.* (1) 𝔛 Lux alia ſolis, & lychnorum, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 28. = Sol aſtrorum obtinet principatum, *Id. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) Si quis exuſtus in ſole eſt, &c. Celſ. 1, 3. Qualis peruſta ſolibus Pernicis uxor Apulî, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 41. *Lucus* Obſcurum cingens connexis aëra ramis, Et gelidas altè ſummotis ſolibus umbras, *Luc.* 3, 401. (3) Tres cæcâ caligine ſoles Incertos erramus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 203. Soles meliùs nitent, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 8. (4) Quid terras alio calentes Sole mutamus? *Id. Od.* 2, 16, 18.

|| Sōlābĭlis, e. adj. *Which may be comforted*, Apoll. ↓ Conſolabilis.

♁ Sōlāmen, ĭnis. n. *Comfort, ſolace, relief, eaſe*, Virg. Æn. 3, 661. ☞ Solatium *ap. oratores freq. uſurpatur.*

Sōlandus, a, um. part. *To be comforted.* Solandus cùm ſimul ipſe fores, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 4, 42.

Sōlans, tis. part. *Comforting*, Theb. 4, 202. Solantia pectus timidum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 448.

Sōlānum, i. n. [*à* ſole] *An herb called nightſhade*, or *banewort*, Celſ. 6, 17. *conf.* Plin. 27, 13. ¶ || Veſicarium ſolanum, *winter cherry*, or *alkakengi*, Jun.

Sōlāris, e. adj. [*à* ſol] *Of*, or *belonging to, the ſun.* § Lumen ſolare, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 9, 37. ¶ Herba ſolaris, *the turnſole*, or *ſun flower*, Celſ. 5, 27.

Sōlārium, ii. n. [*à* ſole, quòd horæ ad ſolem conſpiciantur, *Varr.*] (1) *A ſundial.* (2) *The ſolar in a houſe; a terrace*, or *gallery, where they walk to ſun themſelves.* (3) *A ſunny wall.* (1) *Gell.* 3, 3. *De inventore vid.* Plin. 7, 60. (2) Neque ſolarium, neque hortum, niſi per impluvium, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 69. (3) Macr.

|| Sōlārium, ii. n. [*à* ſolo, quòd pro ſolo penditur] *Ground-rent; a penſion*, or *tribute, paid for the ſoil*, or *for a houſe that ſtandeth upon publick land*, Ulp.

|| Sōlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A comforting, conſolation*, Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.* ↓ Solatium, ſolamen.

Sōlātĭŏlum, i. n. dim. *A little comfort*, or *eaſe.* § Solatiolum doloris, *Catull.* 2, 7.

Sōlātium, ii. n. (1) *Comfort, conſolation, ſolace.* (2) *Help, ſuccour, relief.* (1) = Hæc ſunt ſolatia, hæc fomenta dolorum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 24. = Oblectamenta & ſolatia ſervitutis, *Id. Verr.* 4, 60. (2) Hæc ſtudia rebus adverſis perfugium ac ſolatium præbent, *Cic.* pro *Arch. poëtâ*, 7.

Sōlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A comforter*, Tib. 1, 3, 15. Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 40.

|| Sōlātrix, ĭcis. f. verb. *She that comforteth*, Boët.

|| Sōlātum, i. n. [genus morbi, dict. *à* ſole, ut auriga *ab* auro] *A riſeing of puſhes*, or *freckles, in the ſkin by the heat of the ſun*, Feſt.

Sōlātus, a, um. part. [*ſolati*, ſole correpti, ſicut ſiderati, qui ſidere] *Sun burnt; freckled*, or *pimpled, with the heat of the ſun*; alſo *ſuned*, or *that hath got the headache with the heat of the ſun*, Plin. 22, 6.

|| Soldănella, æ. f. *Bindweed*, Jun.

|| Soldārii, ōrum. m. plur. *qui &* ſoldurii. *Vid.* Soldurius.

Sôldum, i. n. *per* Sync. *per* ſolidum. (1) *The whole.* (2) *The ſubſtantial part.* (1) Mart. 4, 37, 4. (2) 𝔛 Inane abſcindere sôldo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 113.

Soldūrius, ii. m. *A man ſworn and devoted to his friend, to partake of his good and ill fortunes; a retainer to a great perſon*, or *one of his clan.* Cum ſexcentis devotis quos illi, *Galli*, ſoldurios appellant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 22.

Sŏlea, æ. f. [quòd ſolo pedis ſubjiciatur] (1) *A kind of pantofle, ſandal*, or *ſliper covering only the ſole of the foot, and faſtened with laces*; the ſame with the Græcian κρηπῖδες, worn by women, and ſometimes by men, but only within doors, for it was ſcandalous to wear them without. (2) Alſo *an inſtrument uſed in makeing of oil.* (3) *A kind of fiſh called a ſole.* (4) Alſo *a ſhoe*, as of a horſe, mule, &c. (1) § Soleæ muliebres, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 21. *Vid.* Gell. 13, 20. Tum ſoleas poſcit *Naſidienus*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 77. ¶ Solea lignea, *a patten*, Plin. (2) Col. 13, 50. (3) Limoſa regio planum educat piſcem, veluti ſoleam, rhombum, paſſerem, *Id.* 8, 16. Conſ. *Plin.* 9, 20. (4) Jumentis ſoleas ex auro induere, *Id.* 33, 11. § Solea ferrea, *Catull.* 16, 26. Solea mularum, *Suet. Ner.* 30, 7.

|| Sŏleāris, re. adj. Thermarum cella ſolearis, *M. ex Spart.* ☞ *Fort. rect.* ſoliaris, *quod vid.*

Sŏleārius, ii. m. *A pattenmaker, a maker of horſeſhoes, a ſhoemaker, a cordwainer*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40.

Sŏleātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing ſandals*, or *ſoles, at the bottom of his feet.* Stetit ſoleatus prætor, P. R. pallio purpureo, tunicâque talari, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 33.

Sōlemnis, e. adj. [*ex* ſolus, *&* amnus *pro* annus] *Solemn. Vid.* Solennis.

|| Sōlemnīzo, āre, act. *To imitate cuſtom, to ſolemnize*, Ap. recent. Quotannis celebro.

* Sōlen, ēnis. m. [*à* σωλὴν, Gr. *i. e.* canalis, *à* canalitiâ longitudine] *A kind of ſea-fiſh, a muſcle*, Plin. 32, 11. = Aulos, donax, onyx, dactylus.

Sōlenne, is. n. *vel* ſollenne, *vel* ſōlemne [quòd ſolum in anno, *id eſt*, quotannis fieri conſuevit; al. *ex* ſoleo, *&* anno] (1) *A ſolemnity, a feaſt yearly kept, an anniverſary.* (2) *An uſual cuſtom.* (1) Solenne ex Arcadiâ allatum, *Liv.* 1, 5. Variis ſolennia ludis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 605. (2) Noſtrum illud ſolenne ſervemus, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 6. ¶ Solennia inſanire, *to lie under a vulgar errour*, Hor. Ep. 1, 101.

Sōlennis, e. adj. [*ex* ſolus, *&* annus, ut triennis, &c. (1) *Annual, yearly; uſed*, or *done, every year at a certain time; ſettled, appointed.* (2) *Accuſtomed.* (1) = Annua vota Solennéſque pompæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 53. § Dapes ſolennes, *Id. Æn.* 3, 301. *ubi vid. Serv.* = Iter ſolenne, legitimum, neceſſarium, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 10. Dies cujuſque ſolennes non priùs frequentare deſiît *Auguſtus*, quàm grandi natu, *Suet. Aug.* 53. (2) Noſtrum illud ſolenne ſervemus, ut ne quem ſine literis dimittamus, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 6. 𝔛 Nova nobis, aliis gentibus ſolennia, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 6.

|| Sōlennĭtas, ātis. f. *A ſolemnity.* § Dierum ſolennitates, *Gell.* 2, 24.

Sōlennĭter. adv. *Ordinaryly, ſolemnly.* Omnibus ſolenniter peractis, *Liv.* 5, 46.

† Sōlennĭtus. adv. *Idem*, Lucil. *ap.* Non.

Sŏlens, tis. part. *Accuſtomed, uſed, wonted, according to one's cuſtom.* = Mendacium ſi dixero, ſolens meo more fecero, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 43. = Lubens fecero & ſolens, *Id. Caſ.* 5, 1, 14.

Sŏleo, ēre, ĭtus, & † ant. sŏlui. neut. paſſ. (1) *To be accuſtomed*, or *wont; to uſe.* (2) Per Ellipſ. εὐφημίας ἕνεκα, *to lie with.* (1) Qui potitare ſolitus eſt paterâ aureâ, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 263. Neque præſidiis, utì ſoluerat, compoſitis, *Priſc.* l. 10. ex *Sall.* (2) = Viris cum ſuis prædicant nos ſolere, ſuas pellices eſſe aiunt, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 39.

* Sōlers, adj. [*ex* ſolus, *&* ars, *qu.* totus ars; ut Græcis Ὅλος ἀρετή, *vel pot.* ſollers, qui ſollam, *i. e.* totam & integram artem novit] or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Learned in arts, dexterous, clever.* (2) *Shrewd, wilely, cloſe, cunning.* (3) *Quick, ſharp.* (4) *Watchfull, diligent*, (1) Fac periculum in literis, fac in paleſtrâ, in muſicis,—ſolertem dabo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 25. = Solers, & ſubtilis deſcriptio partium corporis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. = Acutum, verſutum, & ſolers, *Id.* = Quò quiſque eſt ſolertior & ingenioſior, &c. *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 11. (2) Sulla ſollertiſſimus omnium factus eſt, *Sall. B. J.* 101. *Vid.* Solertia. Non ulli animalium in maleficio ſtultitia ſolertior, *Plin.* 8, 36. *De urſis loquens.* (3) Solerti auditu animal, *Id.* (4) Solertiorem cuſtodiam præbet anſer quàm canis, *Col.* 8, 13.

* Sōlerter. adv. [*à* ſolers] iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) *Sharply, wittyly, ſhrewdly.* (2) *Craftyly, cunningly.* (3) *Diligently.* (1) Non illo ſolertiùs alter Exprimit inceſſus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 635. (2) Tu operum lineamenta ſolertiſſimè perſpicis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. (3) Ratio naturam imitata res ad vitam neceſſarias ſolerter conſecuta eſt, *Id. Legg.* 1, 9.

* Sōlertia, *vel* Sollertia, æ. f. (1) *Quickneſs of wit, ſharpneſs, a reach, ſhrewdneſs.* (2) *Craftyneſs, ſubtlety, policy, cunning.* (1) 𝔛 Dixit mirari ſe, non modò diligentiam, ſed etiam ſolertiam ejus, à quo eſſent illa dimenſa, & deſcripta, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 17. = machinatio, *Id.* = In venatu ſolertia & ſagacitas præcipua eſt, *Plin.* 8, 40. Egregiæ ingeniorum ſolertiæ, *Vitr. præf.* l. 7. (2) In omni re fugienda eſt talis ſolertia, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 11.

Sŏlet, ĭtum eſt, imperſ. *The cuſtom is, it is wont*, Cic. *pro* Cluent. 59.

|| Sōliāris, re. adj. ¶ Cella ſoliaris, locus thermis, *the room in a bain, where the batheing tubs ſtand*, Spart.

* Sōlĭcitandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be moved*, or *ſtired up.* (2) *To be raiſed*, as in rebellion. (1) = Solicitanda tamen tellus, pulviſque movendus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 418. (2) Ad ſolicitandos paſtores Apulia eſt attributa, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 6.

* Sōlĭcĭtans, tis. part. *Troubleing*, Ov. Triſt. 4, 8, 6.

* Sōlĭcĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſoliciting, enticeing*, or *moveing, to do* a thing. § Nuptiarum ſolicitatio, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 36.

* Sōlĭcĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſolicitor, an egger on, an enticer,* or *mover, to* a thing, *Sen. Controv.* 15, 216.

* Sōlĭcĭtè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Carefully, diligently.* (2) *Heavyly, penſively.* (1) Solicitiùs adhibere diſcrimina, *Quint.* 2, 15. Minimum eſt de quo ſolicitiſſimè agitur, *Sen,* Conf. & *Suet. Claud.* 18. (2) Qui mala ſolicitè noſtra levâſtis, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 6, 44. *al.* ſollicitè.

* Sōlĭcĭto, āre. act. [*ex* ſolus, & cito; *id eſt,* ſolum citare, *Met.* loco, vel ſententiâ, movere] (1) *To ſtir,* or *dig, up;* properly the ground. (2) Met. *To diſquiet, to trouble, to diſturb, to make ſolicitous.* (3) *To ſolicit, to provoke,* or *be in earneſt with, one; to importune, to preſs, to be urgent, to entice one to do* a thing. (4) *To ſue,* or *pray, for.* (5) *To allure.* (1) Teneram ferro ſolicitavit humum, *Tib.* 1, 7, 30. *Vid.* & ſolicitandus. ¶ Stamina docto Pollice ſolicitat, *playeth upon,* Ov. Met. 11, 170. Remis ſolicitare aquas, *to row,* Claud. *de* Rapt. Proſ. 1, præf. forem, *to open it,* Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 50. *ubi al.* fidem. (2) Multa ſunt, quæ me ſolicitant, anguntque, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 15. = Quæ ſemper animum ſolicitant, ſempérque excruciant, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 16. (3) Ad venenum dandum ſpe & pretio ſolicitare cœpit, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 16. (4) § Solicitare pacem, *Liv.* votis numina, *Tib.* 3, 4, 53. (5) Solicitare ad ſe aves, *Plin.* 8, 23.

* Sōlĭcĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be moved, ſolicited,* &c. *Cic. Catil.* 4. *Vid.* Solicito.

* Sōlĭcĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *Carking care, penſiveneſs, trouble, anguiſh of mind, ſolicitude, diſquiet, deep concern.* (2) *Vexation, anger.* (1) = Solicitudo eſt ægritudo cum cogitatione, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 8. (2) = Præ ſolicitudine ac ſtomacho multa ſcribere non poſſum, *Brut. Cic.* 13.

* Sōlĭcĭtus, a, um. adj. & *poët.* Sollĭcĭtus, or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Raiſed up.* (3) Met. *Doubtfull, anxious.* (3) *Fearfull, troubled.* (4) *Carefull.* (5) *Buſy, employed.* (6) *Croſs, unhappy.* (1) § Solicitus motus, *Lucr.* 1, 344. Solicitum mare, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 262. (2) Civitas ſolicita ſuſpicione, ſuſpenſa metu, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 1, 8. = Antea ſolicitus ſum, & angebar, quo uti conſilio poſſem, *Id.* (3) ✠ Nunquam apud vos verba feci, aut pro vobis ſolicitior, aut pro me ſecurior, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 58. (4) Nos circa lites ſolicitiores ac ridiculi videmur, *Quint.* 7, 2. (5) Omnes *ſervos* habui ſolicitos, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 52. (6) ✠ Solicitum aliquid lætis intervenit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 454. Solicitiſſimus, *Sen.* de *Brev. Vit. extr.*

|| Sŏlĭdāgo, gĭnis. f. *The herb comfrey, conſound,* or *wall-wort,* Jun.

Sŏlĭdandus, a, um. part. *To be bound, cemented,* or *made firm.* Area cretâ ſolidanda tenaci, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 179.

Sŏlĭdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding, a ſoldering,* or *faſtening,* Vitr. 7, 1.

|| Sŏlĭdātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that ſtrengtheneth.* Solidatrix oſſium infantium, Oſſilago Dea, *Arnob.*

Sŏlĭdātus, a, um. part. *Strengthened,* &c. Facies ſolidata veneno, *Luc.* 8, 691.

|| Sŏlĭdātus, i. m. [*à* ſolido quem meretur, *M.*] *A ſoldier in pay,* whence the French *ſoldat,* Veg.

Sŏlĭdè. adv. || iùs, comp. (1) || *Solidly.* (2) *Subſtantially, really.* (3) *Perfectly, fully, with a witneſs.* (1) Aqua ſolidiùs concreta, *Gell.* 19, 5. (2) Solidè gaudere gaudium, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 5. 8. (3) Id ſolidè ſcio, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 8. Hic homo ſolidè ſycophanta eſt, *Id, ibid.* 4, 2, 47.

Sŏlĭdeſco, ĕre. incept. *To cloſe,* as a wound doth; *to wax ſound and whole,* Plin. 11, 37.

Sŏlĭdĭpes, ĕdis. adj. *Whole footed,* as a horſe is. Contra naturam ſolidipedum, *Plin.* 10, 65.

Sŏlĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Solidity, firmneſs, maſſyneſs.* § Atomorum ſoliditas, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 6.

Sŏlĭdo, āre. act. (1) *To make firm, to conſolidate, to piece.* (2) *To ſtrengthen.* (3) *To cloſe a wound.* (4) *To plaſter* walls; hinc *to ſolder,* or *ſodder.* (1) Lardum elixum ſolidat oſſa fracta, *Plin.* 28, 16. (2) Stomachum titubantem ſolidare, *Pall. Febr. tit.* 31. (3) Celſ. (4) § Solidare muros, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 43, 3.

Sŏlĭdor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be made whole and firm.* (2) *To be bound,* or *cemented.* (1) = Boûm nervos ſolidari, rurſúſque jungi, affirmare, *Plin.* 24, 16. (2) *Vid.* Solidandus.

Sŏlĭdum, i. n. *The whole, the full.* Solidum ſuum cuique ſolvere, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſth.* 17.

Sŏlĭdus, a, um, adj. or, comp. iſſĭmus, ſup. [*ex* Oſco ſollus, *vel* ſolus, *id eſt,* totus, *Varr.* vel *à* ſolum, ut ſit quod Gr. ἔμπεδον, ſolo firmiter fixum] (1) *Subſtantial, material.* (2) *Solid; not hollow, nor ſuperficial; maſſy.* (3) *Sound, firm.* (4) *Whole, entire.* (5) *Hard, ſtiff.* (6) *Full and perfect.* (1) Nihil tangi poteſt, quod caret ſolido, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 4. (2) Statua ſolida ex auro Philippeo, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 70. § Solidiſſima tellus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 262. ✠ Duæ formæ præſtantes ſunt, ex ſolidis globus, ex planis circulus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. § Solidior caſeus, *Col.* 7, 8. (3) Solidum corpus, & ſucci plenum, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 3, 26. § Vires ſolidæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 639. (4) Deſunt dies ſolido anno, *Liv.* (5) § Ferrum ſolidum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 810. (6) § Gaudium ſolidum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 23. infortunium, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 21.

|| Sŏlĭdus, i. m. [*ſc.* nummus] *An entire,* or *whole, piece of gold coin,* near the value of *our old noble,* or *ſpur-royal;* now it is taken for *a ſhilling,* Lampr.

♱ Sōlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Carrying the ſun,* as the zodiack doth. ¶ Solifera plaga, *the torrid zone,* or as others ſay, *the ecliptick line,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 169.

Sōlĭferreum, i. n. [*qu.* totum ferreum, quòd fit ex ſolo ferro, *Feſt.*] *A weapon,* or *dart, of maſſy iron,* Liv. 34, 14.

† Sōlĭfūga, æ. f. [quòd ſolem fugiat] *A venemous ant in Sardinia,* Plin. 22, 25. ☞ *Rect.* ſolipuga, *quod vid.*

♱ Sōlĭgĕna, æ. c. g. *Begoten by the ſea,* Val. Flacc. 5, 317.

.* || Sōlĭlŏquium, ii. n. [*ex* ſolus, & loquor] *A ſoliloquy,* or *meditateing with one's ſelf,* Aug.

Sōlĭpūga, æ. f. [quòd in ſole acriùs pungit] *A venemous piſmire,* or *fly,* which in the heat of the ſun ſtingeth moſt vehemently, *Plin.* 29, 4. ☞ *Scrib.* ſolifuga, & ſalpunga, & ſolipunga.

Sŏlſtĭmum tripudium. [quòd ſolum, *i. e.* terram, paviebat] *A kind of augury, when the chickens eating greedyly, the corn which was given them fell to the ground out of their bills, and rebounded again,* Cic Fam. 6, 6. & Liv. 10, 40.

* Sōlĭtārius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſolus] (1) *Alone.* (2) *Solitary, without company, private, retired.* (1) ✠ Solitaria non poteſt virtus ad ſumma pervenire, ſed ſociata, & conjuncta *cum amicitiâ,* Cic. *de* Amic. 22. Natura ſolitarium nihil amat, *Id.* de *Am.* 23. (2) = Homo ſolitarius, atque in agro vitam degens, *Id. Of.* 2, 11.

* Sōlĭtaurīlia, um. pl. n. [*ab* Oſco ſollus, *i. e.* totus & ſolidus, & taurus, *Feſt.*] *Sacrifices of entire, not caſtrated, beaſts;* or as others think, *ſacrifices of three things of ſundry kinds,* as a bull, a ram, a boar, *Liv.* 8, 10. ☞ *Al. leg.* ſuovetaurilia, *quod vid.*

* Sōlĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. [*à* ſolus] (1) *A being alone,* or *aſſiſted by few.* (2) *Solitude, ſilence.* (3) *A deſert, wilderneſs.* (4) *A retirement, a receſs.* (1) *Nep. Thraſyb.* 2. *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 5. Ex ſingulari duplex, ne poteſtas ſolitudine vel morâ corrumperetur, *Flor.* 1, 9, 2. Tribus comitantibus, id repentè ſolitudinis erat, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 32. (2) Erat ab oratoribus quædam in foro ſolitudo, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 63. § Solitudo ante oſtium, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 25. (3) § Solitudines aviæ, *Paterc.* 2, 55. vaſtæ, *Liv.* 1, 4. (4) Solitudine malè utitur lugens, timenſque, *Sen. Epiſt.* 10. ✠ Me hæc ſolitudo minùs ſtimulat quàm iſta celebritas, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 13.

Sōlĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* ſoleo] *Wont, accuſtomed, uſual, ordinary.* O! ſi ſolitæ quidquam virtutis adeſſet, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 415. Sol rubet ſolito magis, *Liv.* 25, 7.

Sōlĭvăgus, a, um. adj. [qui ſolus vagatur] *Wandering up and down alone, and flying company, ſolitary.* ✠ Beſtiæ partim ſolivagæ, partim congregatæ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 13.

Sŏlium, ii. n. (1) *A ſeat of ſtate, a throne, a ſeat royal.* (2) *A veſſel,* or *tub, in a bath to waſh,* or *bathe, in.* (3) *A vat,* or *tun; a wine veſſel.* (4) Alſo *a bier,* or *coffin, wherein the dead body lieth.* (1) Rex pavidus exiluit è ſolio, *Liv.* § Solium avorum, *Luc.* 4, 690. (2) Intrare, & deſcendere in ſolium, & multo oleo ungi, *Celſ.* 1, 3. (3) Bibiturus, quæ eodem de ſolio miniſtrentur, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 27. (4) Defunctos ſeſe fictilibus ſoliis condi maluêre, *Plin.* 35, 12. *ubi al.* doliis. *Sed,* ſolium in quo corpus jacebat, *Curt.* 10, 1, 32.

Sollemnis, *vel* ſollennis, e. adj. *Vid.* Solennis.

Sollers, tis. adj. *Vid.* Solers.

♱ Sollĭcĭto, āre. act. *Vid.* Solicito.

* † Sollum Oſcè totum & ſolidum ſign. *id. quod* Gr. ὅλον.

* Sōlo, āre. act. [locum aliquem deſertum & ſolum reddo] (1) *To make deſolate, to lay waſte and deſtroy.* (2) [*à* ſol] *To dry in the ſun.* (1) Stat. Theb. 5, 148. (2) Plin. *Vid.* Solatus.

* Sŏlœciſmus, i. m. [σολοικισμὸς, Gr. *à* σολοικίζω refero Solœcos in loquendo] (1) || Properly *a ſpeaking Greek,* like thoſe of *Solos* or *Sola,* a city of *Cilicia;* (2) Whence it is uſed to ſignify *an incongruity of ſpeech againſt grammar, a ſolæciſm.* (1) Laërt. (2) Solœciſmus eſt, cùm verbis pluribus conſequens verbum ſuperiori non accommodatur, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 12. Vid. & *Quint.* 1, 5. & *Gell.* 5, 10. & Conf. *Mart.* 5, 39. Grammaticus non erubeſcit ſolœciſmum, ſi ſciens facit; erubeſcit, ſi neſciens, *Sen. Epiſt.* 95. *Lat.* Stribligo, *teſte Gell.* 5, 20.

* || Sŏlœciſſo, āre. n. [*à* σολοικίζω, Gr.] *To ſpeak improperly,* Deſp.

* || Sŏlœcum, i. n. [*ab eodem*] *A ſolæciſm,* Gell. 5, 10.

Sōlor, āri. dep. (1) *To comfort, to ſolace, to eaſe, to chear up.* (2) *To relieve, to help.* (3) *To aſſuage, to ſatisfy.* (1) Adlocutione ſolari aliquem, *Catull.* 36, 5. (2) Feſſos opibus amicis ſolari, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 41. (3) Famem in ſilvis ſolabere querco, *Id. Geor.* 1, 159.

* † Sōlox, ōcis. adj. [*à* ſolus, *i. e.* integer] *Whole, entire, with all its appendages about it.* ¶ Pecus ſolox, *a ſheep unſhorn,* Lucil. *ap.* Feſt.

* † Sūlox, ōcis. f. *Coarſe wool,* or *flocks,* Gloſſ. vet.

Solpūga, æ. f. *A venomous piſmire,* Plin. 8, 29. Quis calcare tuas metuat, ſolpuga, latebras? *Luc.* 9, 840. ☞ *Scrib.* & ſolipuga. *Vid.* Salpuga.

|| Sōllĕquium, ii. n. [*à* ſequendo ſolem] *The marygold,* or *turnſole; the ſunflower,* Jun.

Solſtĭtiālis, e. adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, the ſolſtice,* or *time when the ſun is fartheſt from the equator.* (2) Alſo *that which continueth but a little while.* (1) ¶ Solſtitiales metæ, *the tropick of Cancer in ſummer and Capricorn in winter,* Lucr. 5, 616. (2) § Solſtitialis morbus, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 143. Quaſi ſolſtitialis herba, pauliſper fui, *Id. Pſeud.* 1, 1. 36.

Solſtĭtium, ii. n. [*id eſt,* ſolis ſtatio, cùm ſiſtere, vel ſtare, videtur] (1) *The ſolſtice of ſummer,* or *winter;* this the ſhorteſt day in the year, about the twenty-ſecond of December; that the longeſt day, about the twenty-firſt of June. (2) It is often taken for *midſummer,* and the winter ſolſtice called *bruma,* or *hyems.* (3) Notwithſtanding Columella hath twice uſed *brumale ſolſtitium.* (4) Synecd. *Summer.* (5) *Scorching heat.* (1) Plin. 19, 6. (2) ✠ Cœlum movetur à brumâ ad ſolſtitium, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 2. *Et mox* Cùm venit *ſol* in medium ſpatium inter brumam & ſolſtitium, *Id. ibid.* ✠ In lunæ curſu & brumæ quædam & ſolſtitii ſimilitudo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (3) Col. 9, 16. (4) ✠ Humida ſolſtitia, atque hyemes orate ſerenas, Agricolæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 100. (5) Solſtitium pecori defendite, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 47.

* ‖ Sŏlūbĭlis, le. adj. [_à_ ſolvo] (1) _Which may be unlooſed._ (2) _Which may be diſſolved._ (3) _Which doth diſſolve._ (1) § Dextra ſolubilis, _Prud. Apoth._ 514. (2) Mundus Deo ſoli ſolubilis eſt, _Min. Fel._ c. 34. (3) Elementa ſolubilia, _Prud. Ham._ 505. ⸸ Diſſolubilis, _Cic._

* Solvendus, a, um. part. _To looſe, or be looſed._ Quanquam ſolvendarum legum id principium eſſe cenſebant, _Curt._ 10, 6.

* Solvens, tis. part. _Looſeing, freeing._ Quæ res ne virginibus voto civitatem ſolventibus, fraudi eſſet, _Juſt._ 21, 3. Gremioque fovens, & murmura ſolvens, _Auſon._ ad _Nepot._ 68.

Sŏlum, i. n. [_à_ ſoliditate, vel _à_ סלה calcare] (1) _That which ſuſtaineth, or beareth, any thing on it._ (2) _The ground, or ſoil._ (3) _The ſurface of any thing._ (4) _A bottom, a floor, or pavement._ (5) _The ſole of a foot._ (6) _The ſole of a ſhoe._ (7) ¶ ✤ Cereale ſolum, _a trencher of bread._ (1) § Solum fundi, _Varr._ ‖ Solum notat unicuique rei quod ſubjacet, _Serv._ (2) Præter agri ſolum nihil fuit, _Cæſ. B. G._ 1, 17. Solum exile & macrum, _Cic._ in _Rull._ 2, 25. Patriæ ſolum omnibus charum, _Id. Catil._ 4, 7. _Jovis_ metu ſola terrarum gubernantur, _Id. anteq. iret in exil._ 10. ¶ ‖ Res ſoli, _an heir-loom, fixed to the premiſes,_ JCC. Vertere ſolum, _to run one's country,_ Cic. _pro_ Domo, 30. (3) ✤ Aſtra tenent cœleſte ſolum, _Ov. Met._ 1, 73. (4) § Foſſæ ſolum, _Cæſ. B. G._ 7, 73. (5) Mihi calceamentum ſolorum callum, _Cic. Tuſc._ 5, 32. (6) Mordere luto putre vetúſque ſolum, _Mart._ 9, 74. (7) Cereale ſolum pomis agreſtibus augent, _Virg. Æn._ 7, 111.

* Sōlùm. adv. _Only, alone._ De unà re ſolùm diſſident, in cæteris congruunt, _Cic._ de _Legg._ 1, 10. § Non ſolùm,—etiam, _Id._ Non ſolùm,—ſed etiam, _Id._ Quaſi ſolùm,—ac non, _Id._

Sōlummŏdo. adv. _Idem._ Una ſolummodo Zenonis ſtatue, _Plin._ 34, 8. _& ap. alios poſteriores; antiquiores omnes_ tantummodo.

* Solvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. act. [_ex_ σὺν, ſimul, _&_ λύω, _qu._ συλλύω; vel _à_ ſo (pro _ſe._ ut in _ſocors_) & luo, ſolvo: _ſed prius pot. etym._] (1) _To looſe, or unlooſe; to untie._ (2) _To reſolve, explain, or anſwer._ (3) _To releaſe, to diſcharge, or acquit; to deliver, or free; to ſet at liberty._ (4) _To make laxative._ (5) _To melt, or thaw._ (6) _To enfeeble, to make languid._ (7) _To pay._ (8) _To weigh anchor, to put to ſea._ (1) Solvunt à ſtipite funem, _Ov. Faſt._ 4, 331. 𝔛 Religo, _Id. ib._ Segnes nodum ſolvere Gratiæ, _Hor. Od._ 3, 21, 22. ¶ Solvere zonam, _to deflower,_ Catull. 65, 28. Vitâ ſolvere aliquem, _to kill him,_ Plaut. (2) Captioſa argumenta ſolvere, _Cic._ de _Fin._ 1, 7. nodos juris & legum ænigmata, _Juv._ 8, 50. (3) § Solvere ergaſtula, _Brut. Cic._ Solvite corda metu, _Virg. Æn._ 1, 566. Ego vos ſolvi curis cæteris, _Ter. Hec._ 2, 1, 33. ¶ Solvere fidem, _to violate his promiſe,_ Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 19. epiſtolam, _to break it open,_ Nep. Hannib. 11. Obſidionem ſolvere, _to raiſe a ſiege,_ Liv. 27, 28. pudorem, _to violate it,_ Virg. aliquem legibus, _to diſpenſe with him,_ Cic. (4) Tithymallus ventrem ſolvit, _Col._ conf. _Plin._ 14, 18. (5) _Ov. Met._ 8, 555. ¶ lacrymas, _to diſſolve into tears,_ Stat. Achill. 2, 255. (6) 𝔛 Rarus coïtus corpus excitat, frequens ſolvit, _Celſ._ 1, 1. (7) 𝔛 Frater laborat, ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio ſolvat, _Cic. Att._ 7, 18. ¶ Votum ſolvere, _to diſcharge it,_ Suet. Eſſe ſolvendo, _to have wherewith to pay,_ Cic. Attic. 13, 10. (8) Agamemnon ſolvere imperat, adverſâ avi, _Id._ de _Div._ 1, 16. _ex poëtâ._ Nos eo die cœnati ſolvimus, _Id. Fam._ 16, 9.

* Solvor, i. paſſ. _To be looſed, paid. &c._ Cic. pro _Quint._ 7.

* Sōlus, a, um. adj. gen. ius. (& olim Sōli, æ, i. _Ter._) à Gr ὅλος, totus] (1) _Alone, only._ (2) _Solitary, deſert._ (3) _Unaccompanyed._ (1) § Solus ex omnibus, _Cic._ de _Orat._ 3, 8. inter omnes, _Id._ piſcium, _Plin._ 9, 51. Obtruncabo duobus ſoliis ictibus, _Plaut._ Mihi ſolæ ridiculo fuit, _Ter. Eun._ 5, 7, 3. 𝔛 alter. (2) Deportari in ſolas terras, _Id. Phorm._ 5, 7, 81. Quum in locis ſolis mœſtus errares, _Cic._ de _Div._ 1, 29. (3) Sedibus ſolam exteris deſerere, _Sen. Med._ 119.

* Sŏlūtè. adv. iùs, comp. [_à_ ſolutus] (1) _Freely at liberty._ (2) _Wantonly, heedleſly, remiſly._ (1) = Animus ſomno relaxus ſolutè movetur, ac liberè, _Cic._ de _Div._ 2, 48. Quò ſolutiùs laſciviret, _Tac. Ann._ 13, 47. _de Nerone._ (2) = Solutiùs negligentiúſque compoſitum, _Sen._ = Tam ſolutè egit, tam leniter, tam oſcitanter, _Cic._ de _Clar. Orat._ 80.

* Sŏlūtĭlis, e. adj. _That is eaſily looſed, or undone._ Solutilis navis, _Suet. Nero,_ 34.

* Sŏlūtio, ōnis. f. verb. [_à_ ſolvo] (1) _A looſeing._ (2) ‖ _A releaſeing, or diſchargeing._ (3) _A paying of money._ (4) _A reſtoreing, or giveing up._ (1) Linguæ ſolutio, vocis ſonus, _Cic._ de _Orat._ 1, 25. (2) Solutionis verbo ſatisfactionem quoque omnem accipiendam; placet, _Ulp._ de _verb. ſignif._ (3) Solutione impeditâ, fides concidit, _Cic._ pro _Leg. Manil._ 7. (4) Fides nulla eſſe poteſt, niſi erit neceſſaria ſolutio rerum creditarum, _Id. Off._ 2, 24.

* ‖ Sŏlūtor, ōris. m. verb. _He that payeth, or diſchargeth,_ Dig. ⸸ Qui ſolvit.

* Sŏlūtūrus, a, um. part. _About to pay._ Partem dimidiam inde Roſcio me ſoluturum ſpondeo, _Cic._ pro _Q. Roſc._ 13.

* Sŏlūtus, a, um. part. [_à_ ſolvor] It. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) _Looſed, unlooſed, untied, unbound._ (2) Met. _Paid, ſatisfyed._ (3) _Acquitted._ (4) _Unſealed, opened._ (5) _Annulled, diſannulled, abrogated._ (6) _Diſpenſed with._ (7) _Done, performed._ (8) _Diſengaged, freed from._ (9) _Diſmiſſed, broken up._ (10) _Releaſed, diſcharged._ (11) _Unmoored, or launched._ (12) _Unconfined, unreſtrained, not tied up._ (13) _Unregarded, indiſcreet._ (14) _Confuſed, huddled, without order._ (15) _Calm,_ Met. _compoſed, quiet._ (16) _Ready, fluent, prompt,_ in a good ſenſe. (17) Alſo _very pert, glib, flippant,_ in a bad ſenſe. (18) _Eaſy, not intricate._ (19) _Looſe, not coſtive._ (20) _Melted, thawed._ (21) _Immerſed, drenched,_ (22) _Made ſoft, effeminate._ (23) _Looſe, not hard._ (24) ¶ Prædia ſoluta, _a freehold eſtate._ (25) _Free, unreſtrained, arbitrary, at full liberty to act._ (1) Solutum à latere pugionem porrigens, _Suet. Vitell._ 15. (2) Ex quâ penſione major pars eſt ſoluta, _Cic. Attic._ 3, 24. (3) = Culpâ liberatus & crimine nefario ſolutus, _Id._ pro _S. Roſc._ 49. Solutus fauces vox nulla proſequitur, _Luc._ 3, 538. (4) Solutâ epiſtolâ, nihil in eâ reperit, _Nep. Hanib._ 11. (5) His legibus ſolutis reſp. ſtare non poteſt, _Cic._ (6) Si qui virtutis causâ ſoluti legibus conſecrati ſunt, _Id._ (7) § Juſta ſoluta funera, _Sen._ (8) = Soluti à cupiditatibus, liberi à delictis, _Cic._ in _Rull._ 1, 9. = Senatus curâ belli ſolutus, & populus otioſus, _Plin._ 22, 4. (9) Cœtu ſoluto diſcedunt, _Ov, Met._ 13, 898. (10) § Famuli ſoluti operum, _Hor. Od._ 3, 17, ult. ¶ Solutus amor, _rangeing, unlawfull,_ Stat. Jure jurando ſolutus, _Cic. Offic._ 1, 13. (11) Malâ ſoluta navis exit alite, _Hor. Epod._ 10, 1. (12) 𝔛 Majorem habent vim apta quàm ſoluta, _Cic. Orat._ 68. = 𝔛 Oratio alia vincta, atque contexta, alia ſoluta, _Quint._ 9, 4. 𝔛 alligata, _Cic._ 𝔛 juncta, _Quint._ ¶ 𝔛 Quique canent vincto pede, quique ſoluto, _in verſe, and proſe,_ Tib. 4, 1, 36. (13) = Dicta & facta ſolutiora, & quandam negligentiam præferentia, _Tac. Ann._ 16, 18, 2. (14) = 𝔛 Spectandi confuſiſſimum ac ſolutiſſimum morem correxit, ordinavitque, _Suet. Aug._ 44. (5) Solutum æquor, _Stat._ = Animo ſoluto liberóque eſſe, _Cic. Verr._ 2, 65. (16) = In dicendo ſolutus & expeditus, _Cic._ 𝔛 Genus dicendi ſolutum non vacuum, _Id._ = Solutiſſimus in dicendo & acutiſſimus, _Id._ de _Cl. Orat._ 48. (17) Rabula in dicendo ſolutiſſimus, _Id._ (18) Quò mea ratio facilior & ſolutior eſſe poteſt, _Id._ (19) Alvo ſolutâ, _Suet. Veſp._ ult. (20) Nix verno ſole ſoluta, _Ov. Triſt._ 3, 12, 27. Flores, quem terræ ferunt ſolutæ, _Hor. Od._ 1, 4, 10. (21) Somno vinóque ſoluti procubuère, _Virg. Æn._ 9, 189. ¶ Somno ſolutus, _faſt aſleep,_ Liv. morte, _dead,_ Ov. (22) § Luxu ſolutus, _Cic._ (23) Solutior ſcrobs terræ, _Col._ 5, 5. 𝔛 Soli pinguis vel macri; ſoluti, vel ſpiſſi, _Id._ (24) 𝔛 Soluta meliore in causâ ſunt, quàm obligata, _Cic._ (25) Quorum, in regno libido ſolutior fuerat, _Liv._ Si eſſent mihi omnia ſolutiſſima, tamen in rep. non alius eſſem, quàm nunc ſum, _Cic. Fam._ 1, 9. 𝔛 Solutum exiſtimatur, alteri maledicere, &c. ſolùm verò liberum alterum laudare, _Cæcin,_ Cic. _Fam._ 6, 7.

* Somnians, tis. part. _Dreaming._ § Somniantem miracula, _Cic. N. D._ 1, 8.

* Somniātor, ōris. m. verb. _A dreamer,_ Sen. Contr. 3, 22.

* Somniātur, imperſ. _It is dreamed, they dream._ Plin. 24, 4.

* Somnĭcŭlōſè. adv. _Dreamingly, ſleepingly, ſluggiſhly._ § Somniculoſè aliquid agere, _Plaut. Capt._ 2, 1, 31.

* Somnĭcŭlōſus, a, um. adj. (1) _Sleepy, drowſy, droneiſh, ſluggiſh, ſlothfull._ (2) ‖ _Makeing drowſy, or deſirous of ſleep._ (1) Quæ vitia ſunt non ſenectutis, ſed inertis, ignavæ, ſomniculoſæ ſenectutis, _Cic._ de _Sen._ 11. (2) § Aſpis ſomniculoſa, _Siſen._

* Somnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [_ex_ ſomnus, _&_ fero] _Bringing, or cauſeing, ſleep,_ § Venena ſomnifera, _Ov. Met._ 9, 693. Vis ſomnifera ſativo papavere, _Plin._ 18, 25. extr. Somnifera aſpis, _Luc._ 9, 701.

Somnĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. _Makeing, or cauſeing, ſleep._ § Medicamenta ſomnifica, _Plin._ 37, 10.

Somnio, āre. neut. (1) _To dream._ (2) _To dream of._ (3) _To fanſy, or vainly imagine._ (1) Si ea dormientes agerent, quæ ſomniarent, _Cic._ de _Div._ 2, 59. (2) Dies noctéſque me ſomnies, _Ter. Eun._ 1, 2, 114. (3) Nunquam non eaſdem ineptias ſomniat, _Col._ 1, 8. 𝔛 Amans quod ſuſpicatur vigilans ſomniat, _Publ. Syr._

* Somniōſus, a, um. adj. _Full of dreams, troubled with dreams,_ Plin. 18, 19. _ſi modò locus ſit ſanus._ ⸸ Somniis affectus, vexatus.

* Somnium, ii. n. [_à_ ſomnus] (1) _A viſion in one's ſleep, a dream._ (2) Alſo _an idle ſtory, or ſilly fanſy; a whim._ (1) Admonitio in ſomniis, _Cic. Acad. Q._ 4, 17. § Conjector ſomniorum, _Id._ de _Div._ 2, 60. (2) De argento ſomnium, mox, cras redi, _Ter. Adelph._ 2, 1, 50.

* ‖ Somnŏlentus, a, um. adj. _Sleepy, drowſy,_ Apul. Met. 1, ſub finem. ⸸ Somniculoſus.

* Somnus, i. m. [_à_ Gr. ὕπνος, ſopnus, _Gell._ deinde ſompnus, ſomnus; ut _à_ δαπάνη damnum, _pro_ dampnum] (1) _Sleep, reſt, quietneſs._ (2) Met. _Night._ (3) _A calm._ (4) _Sloth, lazyneſs._ (1) Mortis imago & ſimulacrum eſt ſomnus, _Cic. Tuſc._ 1, 58. ¶ Capere ſomnum, _Id. Att._ 8, 1, videre, _Id. to ſleep._ Virgâ ſomnus dat adimitque, _Virg. Æn._ 4, 244. ¶ ✤ Ferreus ſomnus, _death,_ Id. Æn. 20, 745. aliis ſomno mors continuata eſt, _Liv._ 41, 4. (2) 𝔛 Libra die ſomnique pares ubi fecerit horas, _Virg. Geor._ 1, 208. (3) Pigro torpebant æquora ſomno, _Stat. Sylv._ 3, 2. 73. (4) Per Italiam ſomno & luxu pudendus inceſſerat, _Tac. Hiſt._ 2, 90, 1.

* Somphos, i. m. [_à_ σομφὸς, Gr. inanis] _A kind of wild gourd,_ Plin. 20, 3.

* Sŏnābĭlis, e. adj. _That ſoundeth ſhrill, or loud._ § Siſtrum ſonabile, _Ov. Met._ 9, 783.

Sŏnandus, a, um. part. _To be celebrated, or ſpoken of._ Ore magno ſonandus, _Virg. Geor._ 3, 294.

Sŏnans, tis. part. _&_ adj. or comp. (1) _Buzzing, huming._ (2) _Sounding._ (3) _Speaking._ (4) _Whiſtleing._ (5) _Jingleing._ (6) _Roaring_ (7) _Murmuring, purling._ (8) _Reſounding, re-echoing._ (9) _Loud._ (10) _Playing on muſick._ (11) _Twanging._ (1) Aſilus acerba ſonans, _Virg. Geor._ 3, 149. (2) § Scopuli ſonantes, _Id. Æn._ 1, 204. (3) Nil mortale ſonans, _Id. Geor._ 3, 149. (4) Auræ ſonantes, _Id. Æn._ 11, 863. (5) § Sonantia frena, _Ov. Met._ 2, 121. (6) Rauca ſonans amnis, _Virg. Æn._ 9, 125. (7) Lenè ſonans aqua, _Ov. Faſt._ 6, 340. (8) Excipit ille ictus galeâ clypeoque ſonantes, _Id. Met._ 12, 375. (9) = Meatus animæ illi gravior, & ſonantior erat, _Plin. Ep._ 6, 16, 13. (10) Pleniùs ſonans aureo plectro, _Hor. Od._ 2, 13, 26. (11) Oſtentans artem pariter arcumque ſonantem, _Virg. Æn._ 5, 521.

† Sŏnātio, ōnis. f. *non* ſonitio, verb. *Vall. A ſounding.*

Sŏnax, ācis. adj. c. g. *Sounding loud.* Conchâ *Tritona* ſonaci Inſpirare jubet, *Ov. Met.* 1, 333.

• Sonchos, i. m. & Sonchus. [*à* σόγχος, Gr.] *An herb called ſowthiſtle; wild,* or *jagged, letuce,* Plin. 22, 22.

✣ Sŏnĭpes, ĕdis. m. [*à* ſonus & pes] *A courſer, a horſe,* or *ſteed; a palfrey,* Virg. Æn. 4, 135.

‖ Sŏnĭti, *Gen. pro* ſonitûs, *Non.*

Sŏnĭtus, ûs. m. (1) *A ſound.* (2) *A noiſe.* (3) *A claſhing.* (4) *A crackleing.* (5) *A creaking.* (6) *A beating, or thumping.* (7) *A crack,* or *clap.* (1) § Sonans ſonatus, *Lucr.* 1, 826. Sonitus tubæ, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 15. (2) Quis tam tumultuoſo ſonitu me excivit foras? *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 52. (3) § Sonitus armorum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 474. (4) Ingentem ſonitum dedit ignis, *Id. Geor.* 2, 306. (5) Sonitum fecēre fores, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 67. (6) § Sonitus plangoris, *Ov. Met.* 3, 498. (7) Velut ætherio gemerent ſonitu, *Sen. Med.* 344.

Sŏnĭvius, a, um adj. *Makeing a noiſe, ſounding,* Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

Sŏno, āre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*à* ſonus] (1) *To ſound,* or *make a noiſe,* or *ſound,* of any kind. (2) *To reſound.* (3) *To ring.* (4) *To clatter,* or *patter.* (5) *To ſignify,* or *mean.* (6) *To warble.* (7) *To play* on an inſtrument. (8) *To praiſe.* (9) *To ſound like.* (1) Cuja vox auribus ſonat procul? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 18. (2) Fœmineo clamore ſonat domus, *Ov. Met.* 12, 226. Rupes ſonant carmina, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 63. (3) Sonuit tinnitibus enſis acutis, *Ov. Met.* 5, 204. (4) Toto ſonuerunt æthere nimbi, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 113. (5) Non intelligere quid ſonat hæc vox *voluptas,* Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 2. (6) Dulce ſonant tenui gutture carmen aves, *Tib.* 1, 3, 60. (7) Et ſenſit varios, quamvis diverſa ſonarent, Concordare modus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 146. (8) *Vid.* Sonandus. (9) Nec vox hominem ſonat, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 332.

† Sŏno, ĕre. neut. *To ſound,* &c. Sonere aures, *Lucr.* 3, 157.

Sŏnor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſounded.* Sonantur queſtus voce tenui, *Ov.* ad *Liv.* 108.

✣ Sŏnor, ōris. m. *A great ſound,* or *a rattleing, ruſtleing, crackleing, rumbleing noiſe.* Summæ ſonorem Dant ſilvæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 199. Plenæ ſonoribus aures, *Luc.* 6, 118. Vid. & *Virg. Æn.* 7, 462. nec non *Tac.* 1, 65, & 14, 36.

‖ Sŏnōrè. adv. *Aloud, loudly.* = Clarè ac ſonorè oſcitavit, *Gell.* 4, 20.

Sŏnōrīnus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſonor] *Noiſey.* Le viſomna meas ſonorinas imagines adfatur, *Varr.* in *Prometheo.*

† Sŏnōrĭtas, ātis. *Loudneſs,* Varr. *ap* Litt.

Sŏnōrus, a, um. adj. (1) *Loud, roaring, makeing a great noiſe,* (2) *Shrill, muſical, ſonorus.* (1) Tempeſtates ſonoræ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 57. (2) Cithara ſonora, *Tib.* 3, 4, 69.

• Sons, tis. adj. [ſontos, *à* Gr. σίντης, quod *à* σίνω, noceo] (1) *Guilty, criminal, faulty.* (2) Subſt. *An offender.* (1) Sontes condemnant reos, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 16. Sontem animam dare, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 854. ¶ Dii ſontes, *miſchievous,* Stat. Theb. 5, 610. (2) § Sontes punire, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 24. Sentes implicare pœnis, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 389. ſontum nuncia virgo, *Id.* 1, 794.

• Sontĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſons] (1) *Noiſome, hurtfull.* (2) *The falling ſickneſs,* or *any diſeaſe which proveth a hinderance, and giveth a juſt excuſe, to buſyneſs.* (1) Sonticus morbus, *Plin.* 36, 19. (2) Sontica cauſa, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 51.

Sŏnus, i. m. [*ab* Hebr. ראש *Id.*] (1) *A ſound.* (2) *A noiſe.* (3) ✣ *A word.* (4) *A clap, an applauſe.* (5) *A noiſe, a note, a tune.* (1) Sonus pronunciandi, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 42. (2) Quid repens adfert ſonus? *Sen. Med.* 971. (3) Blandis ſonis aliquem adire, *Ov. Epiſt.* 16, 258. (4) Lætum ſonum crepuit populus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 26. (5) Sonus ſummus, medius, imus, *Plin.* 10, 29.

Sŏphia, æ. f. [σοφία, Gr.] (1) *Wiſdom.* (2) Alſo *the herb fluxwort, laxwort.* (1) = Nec quiſquam ſophiam ſapientia quæ perhibetur, *Enn.* ap *Feſt.* ☞ *Receptam tamen ap. Latinos hanc vocem approbat* Sen. Ep. 89. *Leg.* & *ap.* Mart. 1, 112. (2) Jun.

• Sŏphiſma, ătis. n. [σόφισμα, Gr.] *A crafty,* or *deceitfull, argument; a piece of ſophiſtry.* Contorta & aculeata ſophiſmata, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. = Cavillatio, captio, *Sin.*

• Sŏphiſta, *vel* Sŏphiſtes, æ. m. [σοφιστὴς, Gr.] (1) *Any learned man,* chiefly *a philoſopher* at firſt was ſo called. (2) Afterwards *a ſophiſter, a pretender to learning, a prateing caviler.* (3) ‖ *An oratour.* (1) Abderites Protagoras ſophiſtes temporibus illis maximus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. Iſocrates multique alii, qui ſunt nominati ſophiſtæ, *Id. Or.* 11. (2) Sophiſtæ appellantur, qui aut oſtentationis aut quæſtûs causâ philoſophantur, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 24. (3) Sophiſta utriuſque linguæ callens, *Gell.* 17, 5.

• ‖ Sŏphiſtĭca, æ. & Sŏphiſtĭce, es. f. [σοφιστικὴ, Gr.] *Sophiſtry,* Ap. recent. ┼ Ars cavillatoria.

• ‖ Sŏphiſtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* præced.] *Sophiſtical, deceitfull,* Gell. 7, 3. ┼ Fallax, captioſus.

• Sŏphos. adv. [*à* Gr. σόφως] *Wiſely, excellent well! ho brave!* a word uſed in acclamations to oratours or poets, when they did their publick exerciſes. ☞ *Sum & pro nom. indecl. ut* Grande ſophos, *Mart.* 1, 5, 37. *Lat.* Pulchrè, benè, rectè.

• Sŏphos, i. m. [*à* Gr. σοφὸς idem] *A wiſe man, a ſcholar.* Te ſophos omnis amat, *Mart.* 7, 31, 4.

• ‖ Sōphrŏniſtērium, ii. n. [σωφρονιστήριον, Gr. a σωφρονίζω ad ſanam mentem redigo; them. σώφρων ſanus] *A place to keep frantick people in, a bedlam, a bridewell.*

• Sŏphus, i. *A wiſe man.* [*de them. vid.* ſophos.] Lælius ſophus ille, *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* Victor ſophus, *Phædr.* 3, 14, 9. Factus periculo gubernator ſophus, *Id.* 4, 16, 8.

• Sōpio, īre, iî, īvi, ītum. act. *To caſt aſleep, to ſet at reſt.* Nec me ſopîerat ſomnus, *Tib.* 3, 4, 19. Vino oneratos ſopiunt, *Liv.* ¶ Cuſtodemque rudem ſomni ſopîſtis, *lulled aſleep,* Ov. Met. 7, 213.

• Sōpior, īri. paſſ. (1) *To be caſt aſleep.* (2) *To be ſtuned.* (1) Virg. Æn. 1, 684. (2) Impactus imo ita eſt ſaxo, ut ſopiretur, *Liv.* 8, 6.

• Sōpītus, a, um. part, (1) *Brought,* or *laid, to ſleep.* (2) Alſo *ſound,* or *faſt, aſleep.* (3) *Covered, naked.* (4) *Stuned, aſtoniſhed.* (1) Cantibus magicis ſopitus anguis, *Col.* 10, 367. (2) § Sopitus quiete, *Lucr.* 3, 1051. (3) Supitos ſuſcitat ignes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 743. (4) Sopitus vulnere, rex, *Liv.* 1, 41.

• Sŏpor, ōris. m. [*ab* ὕπαρ, *Scal.*] (1) *A ſound, deep,* or *dead, ſleep.* (2) *An hypnotick,* or *ſleepy doſe.* (3) ‖ *A drowſy ſickneſs.* (4) ‖ *Sloth, lazyneſs.* (1) ✠ Suavi ſopore devinxit membra ſomnus, *Lucr.* 4, 445. ✠ Modus ſervandus, ne ſomnus ſopor fiat, *Plin.* 21, 18. (2) Patri ſoporem medicos dare coëgit, *Nep. Dion.* 2, 5. (3) Litt. *ex* Ov. (4) = Noli nobis languorem & ſoporem nimium exprobare, *Declam.* in *Sall.*

• Sŏpōrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Faſt aſleep.* (2) *Soaked in.* (3) *Mitigated, appeaſed.* (1) Aquatilia quiete ſoporata, *Plin.* 10, 75. (2) Soporatus vi Stygiâ ramus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 855. Offa melle ſoporata, *Id. Æn.* 6, 420. (3) ✠ Recruduit ſoporatus dolor, *Curt.* 7, 1, 7.

• Sŏpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* ſopor, & fero] *That bringeth ſleep, that cauſeth ſleep.* § Soporiferum cadaver, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 486. Amygdalis vis ineſt ſoporifera, *Plin.* 9, 12. Conf. *Sil.* 7, 287.

• Sŏpōro, āre. act. *To caſt into a deep ſleep.* Opium mentem ſoporat, *Scrib. Larg. Compoſ.* 180. Inſuetos angues nimia aſtra ſoporant, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 94.

• Sŏpōror, āri. paſſ. *To be caſt into a deep ſleep.* Plin. 28, 8. & Celſ. 2, 2.

• Sŏpōrus, a, um. adj. *Sleepy, drowſy, huſhed.* Locus noctis ſoporæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 390. Conf. *Luc.* 2, 236.

Sōrācum, i. n. (1) ‖ *A baſket,* or *ſuch like thing, to carry clothes in.* (2) Alſo *to put books in,* the ſame as *ſarracum.* (1) Feſt. (2) Plaut. Perſ. 1, 3, 59.

Sorbens, tis. part. *Suping up.* Latrare putant undas, quas ſorbentis æſtus vorago collidit, *Juſt.* 6, 1.

Sorbeo, ēre, ui, *vel* pſi, ptum. act. [*ab* Arab. שרב bibit] (1) *To ſup* as one doth an egg. (2) *To ſuck in, to drink up.* (3) Alſo *to waſte,* or *conſume.* (1) ✠ Simul flare ſorbereque haud factu facile eſt, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 104. § Sorbere ova, *Plin.* 7, 53. (2) Terra arida ſorbet cœleſtes aquas, *Ov.* de *A. Aman.* 2, 352. (3) Sitis ſorbet ora, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 329. Sorbent præcordia flammæ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 172. Sorbere odia alicujus & etiam concoquere, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 3, 9. *Per Catachr.* Sorbet dormiens, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 6.

Sorbeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be ſuped,* &c. Sorbentur flumina, *Ov. Met.* 1, 40. Sorbetur ab ubere ſanguis, *Lucr.* 4, 315.

Sorbĭlis, e. adj. *Which may be ſuped up.* Ovum molle vel ſorbile, *Celſ.* 2, 26. ¶ Sorbiles cibi, *ſpoonmeats,* Col. 8, 17.

Sorbillans, tis, part. *Siping.* Cyathos ſorbillans, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 53.

‖ Sorbillo, āre. act. *unde* part. ſorbillans. *To ſip often,* Relictum ſorbillat dulciter, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 51.

Sorbillum, i. n. *Potage,* or *other liquid meat made to ſup up; ſpoon meat;* Met. *ſobing,* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 185.

Sorbĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A potion, broth, any ſuping ſtuff.* Sorbitio oryzæ, *Celſ.* ¶ cicutæ, *a draught of poiſon,* Perſ. 4, 2, *de Socrate.*

Sorbum, i. n. [quòd ejus ſuccum ſorbere ſolent] *The ſorb apple,* or *the fruit of the ſervice tree; a ſervice berry,* Varr. R. R. 1, 59. & alibi.

Sorbus, i. f. *The ſervice tree,* Col. 5, 10. & Celſ. 2, 30.

• † Sordēcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little filth,* or *filthyneſs,* Marc. Emp. & Plaut. *ap* Litt.

• Sordens, tis. part. *Being ſordid,* or *filthy.* Sordentia fumo Quæ cernis nunc frena, *Sil.* 6, 134. Ecce truces oculos ſordentibus obſita canis Exangueſque Jocaſta genas, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 474.

• Sordeo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To be filthy, dirty,* or *naſty.* (2) *To be nothing eſteemed,* or *ſet by.* (1) § Iter ſordet, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 100. roga, *Sen.* (2) ✠ Sordere ſuis, & contemni ab eis, *Liv.* 4, 25.

• Sordes, is. f. [*à* σαρόω, verro] (1) *Filth, dirt, naſtyneſs, ſcurf.* (2) *The ſweepings of houſes and channels.* (3) *The rabble, raſcality,* or *mobility.* (4) *Niggardlyneſs, ſtingyneſs, penuriouſneſs.* (5) Alſo *the ſad and ruefull ſtate and garb of thoſe that were accuſed and in danger of the law;* at which times they went in a naſty dreſs. (1) In medio oculo parum ſordis eſt, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 101. *al.* ſordet Sordes aurium, *Cic.* = Pellis Ulceribus tetris propè jam ſordique ſepulta, *Lucr.* 6, 1269. (2) *Vid.* n. 3. (3) = Apud ſordem urbis & fæcem, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16. (4) Sepulcrum Permiſſum arbitrio ſine ſordibus extrue, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 105. Cogit *puerum* minimas ediſcere ſordes, *Juv.* 14, 124. (5) § Jacere in ſordibus, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 2.

• Sordeſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow dirty, filthy,* or *naſty.* Ubi manibus ſordeſcere vulgi Cœperis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 11.

• Sordĭdātus, a, um. part. (1) *Wearing ſhabby clothes.* (2) *Clad in ſorry,* or *dirty, clothes, with their hair untrimmed;* as arraigned people were wont to go. (1) ✠ Quanquam ego ſum ſordidatus, frugi tamen ſum, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 90. Scîn' hanc quam dicit ſordidatam, & ſordidam? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 56. (2) Poſtquam ſordidatum reum viderunt, *Liv.* ✠ Nec minùs lætabor quum te ſemper ſordidum, quàm ſi pauliſper ſordidatum viderem *Cic.* in *Piſon. extrem.*

• Sordĭdè. adv. iùs. comp. ‖ ſsĭmè, ſup. (1) ‖ *Filthyly.* (2) *Meanly, poorly.* (3) *Dirtyly, nigardly.* (1) Sordidiſſimè per plateas tractus eſt, *Lampr.* de *Elegab.* 33. (2) = Sordidiùs & abjectiùs nati, *Dial.* de *Orat.* 8, 3. (3) Sordidè proconſulatum geſſerat, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9.

* ‖ Sordĭdo, āre. act. *To make filthy, to put one in ſhabby clothes,* Aug. ☞ *Part. paſſ. ſolùm leg. ap. antiquos.* ⊥ Inquinare.

* Sordĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat ſlovenly, ſlutiſh, filthy,* or *naſty.* § Servus ſordidulus, *Plaut.* 1, 2, 58. Toga ſordidula, *Juv.* 3, 249.

* Sordĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [à ſordeo] (1) *Filthy, naſty, ſhabby.* (2) *Sluttiſh, foul.* (3) *Putrifyed, corrupt.* (4) *Mean, poor.* (5) *Deſpicable, baſe, contemptible, ſervile.* (6) *Niggardly, ſordid.* (7) *Coarſe, not fine.* (1) Sæpe eſt etiam ſub ſordido palliolo ſapientia, *Cæcil.* ap. *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 23. ¶ Veſtis ſordida, *mourning,* Liv. (2) Sordida mappa, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 22. (3) Caput ſordidum tabo, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 785. *Met.* Nihil illo conſilio ſordidius, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 3, 20. (4) = Sordida rura, Atque humiles habitare caſas, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 29. ¶ Sordida oratio, *vulgar,* Quint. 8, 3. (5) = Illiberales & ſordidi quæſtus mercenariorum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. 𝔛 Loco non humili ſolùm, ſed etiam ſordido, *Liv.* 22, 26. = Homo infimus & ſordidiſſimus, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 13. (6) Sordidi homines Cæſari beneficia vendebant, *Id.* (7) ¶ Sordidus panis, *brown bread with the bran in it,* Plaut. Aſin. 1, 2, 26.

* † Sordĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Filthyneſs, ſlutiſhneſs, naſtyneſs,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 10. ⊥ Sordes.

* Sōrex, ĭcis. m. [à Gr. ὕραξ, *Id.*] *A rat, a field mouſe.* Vites aut ſoricibus aut muribus infeſtantur, *Col.* de *Arbor.* 15. Egomet meo indicio miſer, quaſi ſorex, hodie periî, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 23.

* Sōrĭcīnus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a rat.* ¶ Soricina nænia, *the cry the rat maketh in the trap,* Scal. interpr. As others think, *a rat's ſkin pricked full of holes by the trap when it taketh him,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 48.

* † Sōrĭcŭlāta veſtis. *A garment of changeable ſilk,* or *of branched ſtuff,* Plin. 8, 48. ☞ *Sed al.* ſororiculata, & ſororectata, *ſanè incerta eſt tam lectio quàm ſignificatio.*

* Sōrītes, æ. m. [à Græc. σωρείτης, cumularis, quòd ſign. acervum, utì appell. them. σωρὸς acervus] *A kind of argument,* or *vicious ſyllogiſm, made by heaping up many propoſitions together one upon another,* uſed chiefly by the Stoicks. Vitioſi ſunt Soritæ, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 29. Soritem, ſi neceſſe ſit, Latino verbo liceat *Acervalem* appellare, ſed nihil opus eſt, *Id. Div.* 2, 4. *quem etiam vid.* Acad. Quæſt. 2, 16. *acervum* vocat Perſ. ult. ult.

* ‖ Sōrix, ĭcis. & Saurix. f. [à Gr. σαύρα, quæ & πίπαλις, πιπὼ, χαλκὶς] *A kind of bird ſacred to Saturn,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Sŏror, ōris. f. [cujus etym. vexatiſſ.] (1) *A ſiſter.* (2) Alſo *very like unto,* or *of the ſame kindred.* (1) Paſſim. (2) Sorores arbores, *Plin.* 13, 4. lodices, *Mart.* 14, 148.

Sŏrorcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à ſoror] *A little ſiſter.* Germana mea ſororcula, *Plaut.* in *Fragm.*

Sŏrōrians, tis. part. ¶ Sororians virgo, *a young maid whoſe breaſts begin to ſhow,* Plaut. *in* Fragm. Sororiantes mammæ, *Breaſts round and plump,* Plin. 31, 6.

Sŏrōrĭcīda, æ. c. g. *A murderer of his own ſiſter,* Cic. *pro* Domo, 10.

† Sŏrōrĭcŭlāta, & Sŏrōreclāta. *Vid.* Soriculata.

Sŏrōrio, āre. neut. & Sŏrōrior, āri. depon. *To be round and plump as maidens breaſts are.* Papillæ primitus ſororiabant, *Plaut.* in *Fragm. Frivoli.* Sororiare puellarum mammæ dicuntur, cùm primùm tumeſcunt, ut *Fraterculare* puerorum, *Feſt.*

Sŏrōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſiſter.* Sororiis ſtupris infamis, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 7. Sororium tigillum, appell. locus ſacer in honorem Junonis, quem Horatius ſtatuerat cauſâ ſororis è ſe interfectæ, ob ſuam expiationem, *Feſt.*

‖ Sorrācus, i. m. *vel* Sorrācum, i. n. & Sorrāca, æ. f. *Feſt. Vid.* Soracum.

* Sors, tis. f. [*ab* ὅρος, finis, quòd res dubias definiat] (1) *Lot, chance, fortune, hazard.* (2) *A lot made of wood, gold,* or *other matter.* (3) *Deſtiny, fate.* (4) *A charge,* or *office*; *a ſtate, condition, ſort,* or *manner, of life.* (5) ф *An iſſue,* or *offſpring.* (6) *A kind,* or *ſex.* (7) *Deſignation, appointment.* (8) *Stock wherein others have a ſhare.* (9) *Money borrowed,* or *laid out to uſury.* (10) *An oracle,* or *billet,* whereon the anſwers of the gods were writen. (1) = 𝔛 Quid ſors eſt? Idem propemodum quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod teſſeras, quibus in rebus temeritas & caſus, non ratio & conſilium valet, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 41. (2) Num iſta aut populnea ſors aut abiegna eſt tua? *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 32. Dejectam ærea ſortem Accepit galea, *Virg.* Vid. *Suet. Tib.* 15. (3) = Hæc finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum Sorte tulit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 555. (4) Cui placet alterius, ſuo nimirum eſt odio ſors, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 11. Ultimæ ſortis homo, *Suet. Aug.* 19. (5) Voveo Ut marem paries, oneroſior altera ſors eſt, *Ov. Met.* 9, 675. (6) Saturni ſors ego prima fui, *Junonis verba, ap.* Id. Faſt. 6, 30. (7) Nec verò hæ ſine ſorte datæ, ſine judice ſedes, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 431. (8) Puer in nullam ſortem bonorum natus, *Liv.* 1, 34. (9) 𝔛 Et ſors & fœnus tantum eſt, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 121. (10) = Nequicquam divûm numen, ſorteſque fatigant, *Lucr.* 4, 1233. Auxilium per ſacras quærere ſortes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 368. Mota Dea eſt, ſortemque dedit, *Id. ibid.* 1, 380.

* † Sortè. adv. *Haply*; *by hap,* or *lot,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* Sorti. abl. *à* ſors. *By chance,* or *lot,* Virg. Geor. 4, 165. *ſic* capiti *pro* capite, *Id. ibid.* 6, 16.

* ‖ Sortĭārius, ii. m. *A diviner by lots, a ſorcerer,* Eccl. ⊥ Sortilegus.

* Sortĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little lot, a ſcroll wherein the lot,* or *valentine, is writen.* Sorticula in urnam demiſſa, *Suet. Ner.* 21.

* Sortĭlĕgium, ii. n. [*ex* ſors, & lego] *A lottery*; alſo *a divination by lots, ſorcery,* Plin. 28, 4. in lemmate.

* Sortĭlĕgus, i. m. [*à* legendâ ſorte] (1) *A ſorcerer.* (2) *A charmer.* (3) *A figure flinger, diviner, fortune teller,* or *cunning man.* (1) Cic. *de* Div. 1, 58. (2) *Vid.* Plin. 28, 4. (3) Sortilegi Delphi, *Hor. A. Poët.* 219.

* Sortio, īre. neut. *To caſt lots.* Cùm venerint cenſores, inter ſe ſortiant, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Tibi permitto; tute ſorti, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 43.

* Sortior, īri. dep. (1) *To caſt,* or *draw, lots.* (2) *To take,* or *have any thing given by lots,* or *chance.* (3) *To chance to get,* or *obtain.* (4) *To order,* or *appoint, another in the place.* (1) Si nihil impetrare potero, ſaltem ſortiar, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 4, 19. § Conjiciam ſortes in ſitellam, & ſortiar tibi & Chalino, *Id. ibid.* 2, 5, 34. 𝔛 Hoc eſt non conſiderare, ſed quaſi ſortiri quid dicas, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. (2) Pariter laborem ſortiri, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 445. vices, *Id. Æn.* 3, 634. § Sortiri magiſtratum, *Cic.* (3) § Sortiri amicum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 53. (4) Sobolem armento ſortire quotannis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 71.

* † Sortis, *pro* ſors. Vide ne qua inſit alia ſortis ſub aquâ, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 6, 18.

* Sortītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chooſeing by lots, a caſting of lots.* § Sortitio provinciarum, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 10.

* Sortītò. adv. (1) *By lot,* or *chance.* (2) *By deſtiny.* (1) Lex in annos ſingulos Jovis ſacerdotem ſortitò capi jubebat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 51. In decimum quemque militem ſortitò animadvertebatur, *Liv.* (2) Lupis & agnis ſortitò obtigit diſcordia, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 1.

* Sortītor, ōris. m. verb. *A caſter of lots.* Iniquæ ferus ſortitor urnæ, *Sen. Troad.* 982.

* Sortītus, a, um. part. (1) *Which caſteth lots,* or *which hath given by lot.* (2) Paſſ. *Given,* or *appointed, by fate,* or *deſtiny.* (1) Omnis per muros legio ſortita periclum Excubat, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 174. Pariter laborem Sortiri, *Id. Æn* 8, 445. vices, *Id.* (2) Priamus noviſſima Trojæ Tempora ſortitus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 758.

* Sortītus, ûs. m. verb. *A caſting of lots.* Pluribus de rebus uno ſortitu retuliſti, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 19. Sortitus non pertulit ullos, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 323.

* ‖ Sôs, *pro* eos, *vel* ſuos, *Feſt.* utì ſîs *pro* ſuis; ergo ſus, a, um, *pro* ſuus.

* Soſpes, ĭtis. c. g. [*à* σώζω, ſervo, *Feſt.*] (1) *Safe and ſound, whole, proſperous.* (2) † Alſo *giveing health.* (1) = In portu ſalvum & ſoſpitem vidi, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 93. § Navis ſoſpes ab ignibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 13. = Soſpes & ſuperſtes, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 2. (2) Enn.

* Soſpĭta, æ. f. *She that giveth health,* or *preſerveth,* a title of Juno, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 2.

* Soſpĭtālis, le. adj. *Cauſeing health*; *preſerveing,* or *delivering, from danger.* Qui tibi ſoſpitalis fuit, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 18.

* Soſpĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A preſerver,* or *keeper, in ſafety*; a title of Jupiter. JOVI SOSPITATORI, *in averſâ parte nummi Getæ* ap. Vaillant. Tom. 1, 123.

* ‖ Soſpĭtātrix dea, *Iſis,* Apul. Met. 11.

* Soſpĭto, āre. act. [*i. e.* ſoſpitem facio] *To keep in health, to preſerve from danger*; *to bleſs, proſper,* or *ſave.* Uti volens propitius ſuam ſemper ſoſpitet progeniem, *Liv.* 1, 16. Soſpites bonâ ope gentem, *Catull.* 32, 24.

* Soſpĭtor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſaved,* or *preſerved.* Sîs herum tuis factis ſoſpitari, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 93.

* ‖ Soſtrum, i. n. [σῶστρον, Gr. *à* σώζω ſervo] *A phyſician's fee for cureing of a patient,* Jun.

* ‖ Sōtădēi, ōrum. m. plur. *i. e.* Cinædi, *Cæl. Rhod.*

* Sōtădēum, *vel* Sōtădĭcum carmen [*à* Sotada Cretenſi Maronita, qui primus cœpit κιναιδολέγειν] Sotadea impura pueris amovenda, *Quint.* 1, 8.

* Sōter, ēris. m. [σωτὴρ, Gr. *i. e.* ſalvator] *He that giveth health,* or *ſafety*; *a ſaviour, preſerver,* or *deliverer*; a title given by the Greeks to their moſt eminent preſervers. 𝔛 Non ſolùm patronum iſtius inſulæ, ſed etiam Sotera inſcriptum vidi. Hoc quantum eſt! Ita magnum, ut uno Latino verbo exprimi non poſſit. Soter eſt qui ſalutem dedit, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 63.

* Sōtēria, ōrum. n. pl. [*ab* præced.] *Preſents ſent by friends to thoſe who had eſcaped ſickneſs,* or *danger, to congratulate them on recovery*; or rather *the ſacrifices vowed to the gods on that account.* Quoties ſurgis ſoteria poſcit amicos, *Mart.* 12, 56. Vid. *Gevart.* in *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4.

* ‖ Sōtēria. æ. f. [*ab* eodem] *Salvation*; alſo *good friday,* Jun.

S ante P.

† Spāco, canis Perſis. *A bitch,* in the Perſian language, *Juſt.* 1, 4.

* ‖ Spādīceus color. *A light red, a luſty gallant colour*; in a horſe *a bright bay,* or *cheſnut brown,* Jun. interpr.

* Spādix, īcis. m. [σπάδιξ, Gr.] (1) ‖ Properly *the branch of a palm,* or *date, tree.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the colour of the fruit of that tree.* (3) Hence it is taken for *a ſcarlet,* or *light red, colour.* (4) Alſo *an inſtrument of muſick uſed among the Phœnicians.* (1) Gell. 3, 9. (2) = Et rutilus & ſpadix Phœnicei ſynonyma ſunt, *Gell.* 2, 26. (3) 𝔛 Honeſti Spadices, glaucique color deterrimus albis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 81. (4) Quint. 1, 10.

* ‖ Spādix, īcis. adj. *Of a bay colour,* or *light red.* = Phœniceus, *Gell.* 3, 9. badius, *Iſid.*

* Spādo, ōnis. m. [*à* Gr. σπάδων, παρὰ τὸ ἀποσπᾶσθαι τι μέρος αὐτῦ] (1) *A gelding,* be it man, *or* beaſt; but properly *he that hath loſt his virility by diſeaſe,* or *accident*; or *that is frigid by nature.* (2) Alſo *a branch of a tree which beareth no fruit.* (1) Hiſtrionum & ſpadonum greges, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 71. Vid. & *Plin.* 11, 37. Vid. & *Forr.* ad *Legg.* 128. Dig. de V. S. (2) Col. 3, 10.

* ‖ Spādōnātus,

• ‖ Spădŏnātus, ûs. m. *A being gelded*, Tert.

• Spădŏnius, a, um. adj. *Gelded, barren.* ¶ Spadonius laurus, *a kind of barren bay tree*, Plin. 15, 30.

• ‖ Spăgĭrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Chymical*, Med.

• ‖ Spăgĭrus, i. m. [*ex* σπᾶν, & ἀγείρειν] *An alchymiſt*, Med.

• ‖ Spānus, a, um. adj. [fort. per Apher. *pro* Hiſpanus] *Spaniſh.* ¶ Spanus color, *brown, ſwarthy, like a Spaniard*, or *Moor*, Jun.

* Spărăgus, i. m. *id. quod* aſparagus. *The plant ſo called.*

* Spargănion, ii. n. *Sedge*, or *ſwordgraſs*, Jun. *burweed*, Gerard. *Lat.* Faſciola.

Spargendus, a, um. part. *To be ſcattered*, Luc. 5, 684. Vell. Paterc. 1, 15.

* Spargens, tis. part. *Scattering, ſprinkleing.* Spargens ſemen, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 18. ſanguineum ignem, *Sil.* 1, 462.

• Spargo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*à* σπαράσσω, fut. ſecund. σπαραγῶ, diſcerpo] (1) *To ſtrew*, or *throw, about.* (2) *To ſow.* (3) *To ſprinkle*, or *bedew.* (4) *To ſpread abroad.* (5) *To carry about, to publiſh.* (1) § Spargere nummos de roſtris, *Cic.* arenam pedibus, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 87. flores, *Id. Æn.* 6, 884. (2) Semina ſpargere, *Ov. Met.* 5, 646. (3) § Spargere corpus aquâ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 636. ora lacrymis, *Lucr.* 2, 976. (4) Sparſerunt ſe toto paſſim campo, *Liv.* ⫛ Solis equi ſparſêre diem, *Sil.* 5, 56. (5) Fama ſparſerat nomen per urbes, *Ov. Met.* 8, 267. = Jam tum omnia ſpargere, & diſſeminare videbar, *Cic.* pro *Arch. Poët.* 12.

* Spargor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be ſcattered*, &c. (2) *To be ſprinkled.* (1) Comæ ſparguntur per caput, *Ov.* Ara avet immolato ſpargier agno, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 8.

• Sparſim. adv. *Here and there, up and down.* Sparſim convoluta canities, *Plin.* 36, 7.

• Sparſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſpargo] (1) *A ſprinkleing*, particularly of ſaffron water upon the theatre, out of ſome ſpouts, *or* pipes. (2) ‖ Alſo *a flinging of money*, or *other things, among the people in publick joy.* (1) Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 66. (2) Papin.

• Sparſīvus, a, um. adj. *Thrown to and fro.* Sparſivâ pilâ exerceri, *Petr. Satir.* c. 27. *ubi al.* ſparſina, *al.* praſina.

* Sparſūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſcatter.* § Sparſurus fulmina, *Ov. Met.* 1, 253. Ignotas populis ſparſurus ariſtas, *Claud.* 3. *R. Proſ.* 53. Claſſis pelago ſparſura carinas, *Luc.* 4, 226.

• Sparſus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. [*à* ſpargor] (1) *Scattered.* (2) *Spread abroad, diſperſed.* (3) *Sprinkled.* (4) *Speckled.* (5) *Wide, broad.* (1) § Arena ſparſa, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 234. (2) Graves de te rumores ſparſi ſunt, *Cic.* pro *Dejot.* 9. (3) § Humus ſparſa rore, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 312. *Met.* Sale humanitatis ſparſæ literæ, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13. (4) § Sparſæ pelles albo, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 41. (5) Sparſo ore mulier, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 18. Hederæ minor acinus, & ſparſior racemus, *Plin.* 16, 34.

* Spartārium, ii. n. *A broomfield*, or *cloſe*, Plin. 16, 34. & 11, 8.

• Spartārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to broom.* Spartaria dicitur Carthago, à Sparti proventu, *Plin.* 31, 8.

• Sparteŏli, ōrum. pl. m. [*à* funibus, quorum multus uſus in reſtinguendis incendiis; vel *à* ſparteis tunicis, quibus erant amicti; vel *à* genere calceamentorum, quorum ſoleæ è ſparto, *Caſaub.*] *Certain ſoldiers that watched the city for fear of fire*, Suet.

• Sparteus, a, um. adj. *Of broom*, Col. 12, 6.

* Spartŏpŏlios, ii. m. [σπαρτοπόλιος, Gr. *i. e.* ſemicanus; *ex* σπαρτὸς ſparſus, & πολιὸς canus] *A kind of grizzled precious ſtone*, Plin. 37, 11.

• Spartum, i. n. [*à* Gr. σπάρτον, idem] *A kind of Spaniſh broom*, whereof they uſed to make bands to tie vines, *or* cables and ropes for ſhips. Vis magna ſparti ad rem nauticam congeſta ab Aſdrubale, *Liv.* 22, 20.

Spărŭlus, i. m. *A ſea fiſh*, the Engliſh name whereof is uncertain. Et ſupèr auratâ ſparulus cervice refulgens, *Ov. Halieut.* v. 106.

Spărum, i. n. [ſpara minimi generis jacula, *à* ſpargendo dict. *Feſt.* Sparum miſſile, à piſcibus ductâ ſimilitudine, qui ſpari vocantur, *Serv.* ex *Varr.*] (1) *A kind of dart*, or *launce, uſed in war.* (2) ‖ *A brown bill.* (1) Sparorum pilorumque multitudo deprehendebatur, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 14. Sparo eminus percuſſus, *Nep. Epam.* 9. (2) *Interp. Jun.* Hinc Angl. *a ſpear.*

Spărus, i. m. (1) *A kind of ſea fiſh.* (2) Alſo *a ſmall dart.* (1) Plin. 32, 11. (2) Agreſtis manus armat ſparus, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 682.

• Spaſmus, i. m. [σπασμὸς, Gr. *i. e.* contractio, *à* σπάω, traho] *A diſeaſe called the cramp*, which is the ſhrinking, or plucking, of the ſinews, *Plin.* 20, 22. & 30, 12. *Lat.* Diſtentio nervorum, *Celſ.* 2, 1.

• Spaſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Afflicted with the cramp*, Plin. 21, 19. & 22, 8.

• Spătălium, ii. n. [*à* σπαταλάω laſcivio] *A woman's bracelet*, Plin. 13, 15.

* Spătălŏcinædus, i. m. [*à* σπαταλῶ, *i. e.* τρυφῶ, & κίναιδος] *A wanton burdaſh*, Petron. c. 23.

• ‖ Spătălor, āri. dep. [*à* σπαταλῶ, luxurior, delicias ago] *To wantonize, to play the wanton*, Bibl.

• Spătha, æ. f. [σφάθη, Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ σπάζειν, *i. e.* *à* ſtringendo; vel *à* σπάω, traho] (1) ‖ *A two handed*, or *baſtard, ſword.* (2) *A ſlice to turn fryed meat with, a ſcummer, a ladle.* (3) *A ſpatula* which chirurgeons uſe. (4) *The branch of a palm tree, on which the dates hang.* (5) *A lathe which weavers uſe to knock the threads together.* (1) Apul. *ex* Veg. (2) Plin. 22, 7. (3) Celſ. 8, 15. (4) Plin. 16, 26. (5) Sen. Epiſt. 91.

• Spăthălium, ii. n. [σπαθάλιον, Gr. *à* σπάθη ſpatha] *The branch of a date tree*, Mart. 13, 27. in lemmate.

• ‖ Spăthārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a ſword.* ¶ Spatharia fabrica, *a cutler's ſhop*, or *forge where ſwords are made*, Not. Imp.

* Spăthe, es. f. [*ab* eodem cum *ſpatha*] *A kind of tree reſembleing the palm tree*, Plin. 12, 28.

* Spăthŭla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* eodem] *A broad ſlice to ſpread ſalve*, or *ſuch like*, Celſ. 8, 15.

• Spătians, tis. part. *Spread abroad, ſtretching out, ſtraying, wandering.*

• Spătiātor, ōris. m. verb. *A wanderer, a ſtrayer abroad, a ſtraggler*, Cato, *ap.* Feſt.

• Spătiātus, a, um. part. *Haveing walked*, or *ſtrayed, abroad.* Per totam ſpatiatus Ægyptum, *Plin.* 5, 9. Spatiata littore curvo Conjux, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 469.

• Spătior, āri. dep. [*à* ſpatium] (1) *To walk abroad, to travel, to wander, to go up and down, to fetch a compaſs.* (2) ‖ Met. *To diſcourſe largely.* (1) Ut palæſtricè ſpatiari in xyſto liceat, *Cic.* de *Opt. gen. Orat.* 3. § Spatiatur ad aras, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 62. (2) *Litt.* non cit. auct.

• ‖ Spătiōsĭtas, ātis. f. *Breadth*, Sidon. Epiſt. 2, 2.

• Spătiōsè. adv. iùs, comp. *Spatiouſly, largely, widely.* § Spatiosè naſci, *Plin.* 25, 8. Spatioſiùs exigis ignes, Phœbe, *Prop.* 3, 19, 11.

• Spătiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Wide, large, ſpacious, broad, ample.* (2) *Great, huge, tall.* (3) Alſo *long*, or *of long continueance.* (1) ⫘ Neque ſpatioſiora quàm decem pedum, neque contractiora quàm quatuor, *Col.* 5, 5. § Spatioſiſſima ſeces, *Plin. Paneg.* 36. (2) Necat morſu ſpatioſum vipera taurum, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 451. Andromache viſa eſt ſpatioſior æquo, *Id. Am.* 2, 645. (3) § Ævum ſpatioſum, *Ov. Met.* 8, 529. bellum, *Id. ib.* 13, 206.

* Spătium, ii. n. [*à* ςάδιον, Æol. σπάδιον, ſpatium] (1) *A ſpace* of ground, *or* time. (2) Properly *a ſtage*, or *bound, in raceing.* (3) *Time.* (4) *A certain time, a continueance, a duration.* (5) *Length.* (6) *Delay.* (7) *A voyage*, or *journey.* (8) *The meaſure, metre*, or *quantity in a foot.* (9) Alſo *the largeneſs* of any thing. (1) In ſpatio decurrere, *Nep. Eum.* 5, 5. (2) Sicut fortis equus ſpatio qui ſæpe ſupremo Vicit Olympia, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* de *Sen.* 5. Toto quantum foro ſpatium eſt, *Liv.* (3) Sumamus ſpatium ad cogitandum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 1. deliberandi, *Id. Offic.* 1, 33. (4) § Biennii ſpatium, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 1, 11. temporis, *Id.* pro *Arch.* 1. vitæ, *Id. ibid.* 12. (5) Neve viæ ſpatium te terreat, *Ov. Met.* 8, 794. (6) Ut iræ ſpatium daretur, *Liv.* 8, 32. (7) Immenſum ſpatiis confecimus æquor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 541. (8) Trochæus eſt eodem ſpatio, quo choræus, *Cic. Orat.* 57. (9) Spatium hominis à veſtigio ad verticem, *Plin.* 7, 17. § Rhombi ſpatium, *Juv.* 4, 39.

* ‖ Spătŭla, æ. f. [*à* ſpatha, extrit. *h.*] ¶ Spatula palmarum, *a branch of a palm tree*, Hier. Spatula fœtida, *ſtinking gladwin*, Jun. = Xiphion.

‖ Spătŭlæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* patendo, *qu.* patulæ; vel *à* ſpathula] *The ſhoulder blades*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

• Spĕciālis, e. adj. [*à* ſpecies] *Proper, particular, ſpecial.* ⫘ Genus generale & genera ſpecialia, *Sen. Ep.* 98.

* Spĕciālĭter. adv. *Particularly, ſpecially*, Celſ. 5, 24. & Col. 3, 9. ⫘ generatim.

• Spĕciātim. adv. *Eſpecially, particularly.* Legem ſpeciatim de ſalute meâ promulgavit, *Cic. poſt redit.* 8.

* Spĕcies, ēi. f. [*à* ſpecio] (1) *A form, figure, faſhion*, or *ſhape.* (2) *A ſight*, or *object preſented to the ſight.* (3) *A likeneſs*, or *repreſentation.* (4) *An outward ſhow*, or *appearance.* (5) *Colour*, or *pretenſe.* (6) *A viſion*, or *ſight; a ſpectre.* (7) *An image, picture*, or *ſtatue.* (8) *An example, a ſpecimen, an inſtance.* (9) *The quality*, or *nature, of a thing.* (10) Alſo *a particular ſort, a kind of things under a general head.* (11) *Sight*, or *view.* (12) *All kind of ſpice, a drug.* (13) ‖ *Corn*, or *fruit.* (14) ‖ *A piece of money.* (15) ‖ *A garment*, or *apparel.* (16) ‖ *Any ſort of meat.* (17) ‖ *A controverſy.* (1) = Species & figura humana, *Cic.* pro *T. Roſc.* 22. Specie lepidâ mulier, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 2. Promiſſa barba & capilli efferaverant ſpeciem oris, *Liv.* 2, 23. (2) Non tulit hanc ſpeciem furiatâ mente Chorœbus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 407. (3) = Speciem ac formam ſimilem gerit ejus imago, *Lucr.* 4, 49. (4) = Moveri falsâ viſione, & ſpecie doloris, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 18. Præter ſpeciem alienæ fungendæ vicis ſuas opes firmavit, *Liv.* (5) ⫘ Securitas ſpecie blanda, reipſa repudianda, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 13. (6) Non priùs hoſtem deſtitit inſequi, quàm ſpecies barbaræ mulieris humanâ amplior, victorem tendere ultrà ſermone Latino prohibuiſſet, *Suet. Claud.* 1. Sibi quoque eandem ſpeciem aliquot jam noctibus obſervari retulit, *Id. ib.* 37. § Species Homeri, *Lucr.* 1, 125. (7) Ex ære ſpecies vetus, ap. *Cic. Div.* 1, 12. Eſt aurigæ ſpecies Vertumnus, *Prop.* 4, 2, 35. (8) Hanc ſpeciem libertatis eſſe, ſi omnibus, quod quiſque vellet, legibus experiri liceret, *Nep. Timol. ſub fin.* (9) Liv. 35, 49. (10) ⫘ Cùm genere idem ſit, fit aliud, quod quâdam parte & ſpecie differat, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 27. ⫘ In univerſum, *Tac. Germ.* 5. (11) Luna poteſt majus lumen convertere nobis Ad ſpeciem, *Luc.* 5, 704. (12) Curabis ut ſpecierum vis omne corpus inficiat, *Pall. Octob. tit.* 14. (13) Arcad. (14) Litt. *ex* Macr. (15) Capit. (16) Lampr. (17) Dig.

‖ Spĕcĭfĭcè. adv. *Particularly, eſpecially, ſpecifically*, Philoſ. ‡ Signatè, definitè.

‖ Spĕcĭfĭco, āre. act. [*ex* ſpecies, & facio] *To ſpecify*, Philoſ. ‡ Deſigno.

‖ Spĕcĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Particular, ſpecial, ſpecifical*, Philoſ. ‡ Definitus.

* Spĕcillum, i. n. dim. [*à* ſpeculum] (1) *A little looking-glaſs.* (2) *A chirurgeon's inſtrument to ſearch wounds, and ulcers; a probe.* (3) *An inſtrument for eye-ſalve to anoint the eyes with.* (1) Varr. L. L. 5, 8. (2) Aurium foramen ſpecillo tentandum eſt, *Celſ.* 7, 8. (3) Quo oculos inunguimus, quibus ſpecimus, ſpecillum, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 8.

• Spĕcĭmen, ĭnis. n. [à ſpecio] (1) *A proof, tryal, eſſay, token, inſtance.* (2) *A model, pattern, or ſhew.* (1) = Specimen dare, & periculum ſui facere, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 8. (2) Specimen virtutis capere ex optimâ quâque naturâ, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 14. § Eſſe aliquibus ſpecimen, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 3.

• Spĕcio, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. & Spĕcior, paſſ. [à σκέπτω, σκοπῶ, per Metath. à שקף] *To ſee, to behold, to regard, to view.* Quod in tuguriis augures dicunt avem ſpecere, *Varr.* Vos epulo poſtquam ſpexit, *Enn.* ap. *Varr. L. L.* 5. Nunc ſpecimen ſpecitur, nunc certamen cernitur, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 1, 2.

• Spĕcĭōſè. adv. ius, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Trimly, finely, gayly, handſomely, beautyfully.* (2) *Gallantly, ſplendidly, ſpeciouſly.* (1) Copias, quàm ſpecioſiſſimè potuit, inſtruxit, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 48. = Equus ſpecioſiùs inſtratus quàm uxor veſtita, *Liv.* 34, 7. (2) Africani humanitas ſpecioſè latéque patuit, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 6.

• Spĕcĭōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Goodly to ſee, beautyfull, handſome, ſightly, fair, plump.* (2) *Plauſible, ſpecious.* (1) = Dignitate motûs fit illuſtre & ſpecioſum quod dicitur, *Cic.* Specioſiſſimâ claſſe fabricatâ, *Paterc.* 2, 79. Specioſa quæro Paſcere tigres, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 56. (2) Reverſionis has ſpecioſas cauſas habes, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. Aliorum ſpecioſiora primo adſpectu conſilia ſemper viſa, *Liv.* 28, 40.

• † Spĕcis, *pro* ſpeciebus, *Litt.* ex *Plaut.*

• † Spĕcĭto, āre. freq. [à ſpecio] *To view, or behold, often.* Aliquem ſpecitatam ducere, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 92. ☞ *Sed al.* Spectatum.

• † Spĕcium, ii. n. [à ſpecio] *A probe,* Pacuv.

• Spectābĭlis, le. adj. [à ſpecto] (1) *That may be ſeen, or beheld; viſible.* (2) *Conſiderable, notable, remarkable.* (3) *Worthy to be taken notice of and regarded, goodly, gracefull.* (1) § Spectabile corpus, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 8, 35. (2) = Victoria pulchra & ſpectabilis, *Tac. Agric.* 34, 4. (3) Spectabilis heros, Et veteris retinens etiamnum pignora formæ, *Ov. Met.* 7, 496. § ævo, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 274.

• ‖ Spectābundus, a, um. adj. *Looking about,* Ap. Lexicogr. *ſed q.*

• Spectācŭlum, i. n. [à ſpecto] (1) *A thing to be ſeen and looked on, a ſpectacle.* (2) *A publick ſight, or ſhew; a pageant.* (3) *A ſcaffold, or place, where they ſat to behold.* (4) ‖ Alſo *a beholder.* (1) Rerum cœleſtium ſpectaculum ad hominem ſolum pertinet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. § Spectaculum luctuoſum, *Id. Philipp.* 10, 4. (2) § Spectaculum apparatiſſimum, *Id. Philipp.* 1. c. ult. ☞ *Sed ſæpius plurali,* Ludicra ſpectacula, *Id.* (3) Exoritur ventus turbo; ſpectacula ibi ruunt, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 47. Loca ubi ſpectacula ſibi quiſque faceret, fori appellati, *Liv.* 1, 35. (4) G. *ex* Ov.

• Spectāmen, ĭnis. n. *A proof, eſſay, or tryal,* Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1.

• Spectandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be looked upon.* (2) *Worthy to be looked on, comely.* (3) *To be minded, or heeded.* (1) Certamina ſpectanda theatris, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 39. (2) § Oculis nigris ſpectandus, *Id. A. P.* 37. (3) Spectandum, ne cuiquam annulum det, neque roget, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 53.

• Spectans, tis. part. *Looking, beholding, tending.* Domum ſpectans, & ad ſuos redire cupiens, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 1.

• Spectātè. adv. *unde* ſpectatiſſimè, ſup. *Notedly, remarkably, bravely to the ſight.* Quæ ſpectatiſſimè florent, palam eſt celerrimè matureſcere, *Plin.* 21, 1.

• Spectātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A viewing, or beholding.* (2) *A tryal, or proof.* (1) Quæ ſcenicis moribus per machinationem ad ſpectationem populo comparantur, *Vitr. Præf. Lib.* 10. Macedonicum bellum nomine ampliùs quàm ſpectatione gentis fuit, *Flor.* 2, 7, 3. ☞ Sed al. *expectatione.* (2) Deductiones fiebant pro ſpectatione & collybo, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 77.

• Spectātīvus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſpeculation, ſpeculative, contemplative,* Quint. 3, 5. ℵ activus, *Id.*

• Spectātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A beholder, a looker on.* (2) *A gazer, a ſpectator.* (3) *A conſiderer, a contemplator.* (4) *A critick, a judge.* (1) Ineptiarum alicujus teſtis & ſpectator, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 24. (2) Spectatores, clarè applaudite, *Plaut. Men.* ult. (3) § Spectator cœleſtium, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. (4) Elegans ſpectator formarum, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 18. ¶ ‖ Spectator auri, *a goldfiner, or refiner,* Jun.

• Spectātrix, īcis. f. *She that beholdeth.* Turba ſpectatrix ſcelerum, *Luc.* 3, 129. Conf. *Ov. Ep.* 18, 94.

• Spectātur. imperſ. *It is ſeen,* Plin. 10, 17.

‖ Spectātūrus, a, um. part. *About to behold.* Quare vox præconis irriſa eſt, invitantis more ſolenni ad ludos, quos nec ſpectâſſet quiſquam, nec ſpectaturus eſſet, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 21.

• Spectātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Looked, picked, or culled, out.* (2) *Openly ſeen, beheld, or acted;* of a play. (3) *Well tryed, approved, fair and goodly.* (4) *Choice, excellent.* (1) = Vidi Semina lecta diu, & multo ſpectata labore Degenerare tamen, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 198. (2) Fabula, quæ poſci vult, & ſpectata reponi, *Hor. A. Poët.* 190. (3) ℵ Durior eſt conditio ſpectatæ virtutis quàm incognitæ, *Brut.* ad *Cic.* = Virtus nobilitata & ſpectata, *Id.* = Fides cognita & ſpectata, *Id.* (4) = Vir honeſtus & ſpectatus, *Id.* Quo non ſpectatior alter, *Sil.* 1, 440. § Spectatiſſima femina, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 50.

• † Spectīle, is. n. [quod in ſue ſit obviàm ſpectui, *Feſt.*] *The fleſhy parts of a ſow beneath her middle, without bones.* Plaut. Fragm. Crab. 2. *Corr. leg.* ſpecile. *Dalec. leg. ut adj.* ſumen ſpectile.

• Spectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A looking into the entrails of beaſts, or into the feeding, or flying, of fowls, in order to divine thereby.* Et quod in auguriis diſtributum eſt, qui ſpectationem habeant, qui non habent, *Varr. L. L.* 5.

• Specto, āre. act. [à ſpecio, ſpectum] (1) *To behold, look upon, view, or eye,* a thing. (2) *To judge of.* (3) *To conſider, to regard.* (4) *To prove, or try.* (5) *To approve, to reſpect.* (6) *To attend, to mind.* (7) *To concern, belong, or appertain to.* (8) *To tend, or drive, to ſome end.* (9) Alſo *to lie towards.* (1) = Age, me huc aſpice. *S.* Specto, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 117. § = Ad me ſpecta, cornicem ut conſpicere poſſis, *Id. Moſt.* 3, 2, 149. = Viſere & ſpectare aliquid, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 19. (2) Vitam non ex oratione, ſed moribus ſpectare, *Id.* in *Sall.* (2) § Ad ſuam gloriam magis quàm ad cujuſpiam ſalutem ſpectare, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 16. (4) In dubiis homines ſpectare periclis Convenit, *Lucr.* 3, 55. (5) Vir bonus, omne forum quem ſpectat, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 16, 57. (6) Juvenes magna ſpectare debent, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 13. (7) = Beneficia quæ ad ſingulos ſpectant, & ad univerſos pertinent, *Id.* (8) Conſilium ejus ad bellum ſpectat, *Id. Att.* 15, 4. Spectat res ad interregnum, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 2. (9) Spectat ad orientem, *Plin.* 6, 17.

• Spector, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſeen, regarded, tryed,* &c. Ex majore parte unamquamque rem appellari ſpectarique dicunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 8. Conf. *Sil.* 12, 198.

• ‖ Spector, ōris. m. *A prover,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

• Spectrum, i. n. [à ſpecio, ſpectum] *An idea, or form, of a thing repreſented in the intellect.* Quæ Democritus εἴδωλα, hæc ſpectra nominat, *Cic.* ad *Caſſ. Epiſt. Fam.* 15, 16. = Phantaſia, *Id.*

• † Spectus, ûs. m. *Sight,* Pacuv. ⊥ Adſpectus.

• Spĕcŭla, æ. f. [à ſpecio, de quâ *ſc.* proſpicimus, *Varr.*] (1) *A proſpect from the ſummit of any place, wherein things are eſpyed afar off, and every way.* (2) *A tower, or beacon.* (1) Ex ſpeculâ proſpectare tempeſtatem futuram, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3. Præceps aërii ſpeculâ de montis in undas Deferar, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 59. (2) Ipſe in Tiſæo *edito monte* ſpeculam poſuit, *Liv.* 28, 5. ¶ In ſpeculis eſſe, *to watch an opportunity,* Cic. *pro* Deiot. 8.

Spĕcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à ſpes] *Little, or ſmall, hope,* Cic. Fam. Ep. 2, 16.

• Spĕcŭlābundus, a, um. adj. (1) *Looking about, eſpying.* (2) Alſo *diligently beholding, contemplateing.* (1) Speculabundus ex altiſſimâ rupe ſigna, *Suet. Tib.* 65. (2) Tac. Hiſt. 4, 50, 5.

• ‖ Spĕcŭlāmen, ĭnis. n. *Sight,* Prud. Apoth. 20. ⊥ Conſpectus.

• Spĕcŭlandus, a, um. part. *To behold, or be beheld.* Mittunt ad ſpeculandos ejus animos Hamilcarem, *Juſt.* 21, 6.

• Spĕcŭlans, tis. part. *Beholding.* Et gravia annonæ ſpeculantem incendia ventis Credere opes, *Manil.* 4, 168.

• Spĕcŭlāre, & per Apoc. Spĕcŭlar, āris. n. (1) *A window, or caſement;* chiefly *of a tranſparent ſtone.* (2) *Any cover made thereof.* (1) Lapis vitri modo tranſlucidus, quo utuntur pro ſpecularibus, *Plin.* 36, 22. Clauſo latis ſpecularibus antro, *Juv.* 4, 21. (2) Cucurbita & cucumeres ſpecularibus integi debebunt, *Col.* 11, 3.

• Spĕcŭlāris, e. adj. [à ſpeculum] (1) *Any thing whereby one may ſee the better, belonging to windows, or ſpectacles.* (2) Alſo *belonging to a beacon, or watch tower.* (1) ¶ Specularis lapis, *a ſtone clear like glaſs, cut into ſmall thin panes, and in old times uſed for glaſs,* Plin. 21, 13. (2) Specularem ſignificationem invenit Sinon, *Id.* 7, 56.

• ‖ Spĕcŭlārius, ii. m. [à ſpeculum] *He that maketh ſpectacles, looking glaſſes, or glaſs windows; a glaſier,* Ulp.

• ‖ Spĕcŭlārius, a, um. adj. [à ſpecula] *Belonging to, or employed for, ſeeing.* ¶ Excubitor ſpecularius, *a ſentinel,* Jun.

• ‖ Spĕcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diſcovery, an obſervation,* Amm. ⊥ Exploratio.

• ‖ Spĕcŭlātīvus, a, um. adj. *Contemplative, ſpeculative,* Phil. ⊥ Spectativus, *Quint.*

• Spĕcŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A beholder, a viewer.* (2) Met. *A ſearcher, an obſerver.* (3) *A ſpy in war; a ſcout, watch, or ſentinel.* (1) Diligentia mea ſpeculatorem reformidat, *Cic. Div.* in *Cæcil.* 16. Tumulo ſpeculator ab alto, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 9, 11. (2) = Phyſicus ſpeculator venatorque naturæ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 30. (3) Undique ſpeculatores citò ſeſe oſtendunt, quâ re hoſtis adeſſe intelligitur, *Sall. B. J.* 106. Speculator, quem mittimus antè, ut reſpiciat me volumus, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 8.

• Spĕcŭlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to eſpyal.* ¶ Navis ſpeculatoria, *a brigantine, a foiſt, a bark for eſpyal, a ketch,* Cæſ. B. G. 4, 26. & Liv. 30, 10. caliga, *Suet. Calig.* 52.

• Spĕcŭlātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that watcheth, or ſpyeth.* Furiæ deæ ſunt ſpeculatrices, credo, & vindices ſceleris, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18.

• ‖ Spĕcŭlātus, a, um. adj. [à ſpeculum] *Lined with looking glaſſes.* Speculatum cubiculum, *Auct. vitæ Hor.*

• Spĕcŭlātu. monopt. *By watch, by ambuſh.* Feles occulto ſpeculatu in muſculos exiliunt, *Plin.* 10, 73. ☞ *An rep. in aliis caſib. neſcio.*

• Spĕcŭlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to view, or pry into.* Pyrrhum adit ſpeculaturus conſilia ejus de Siciliâ, *Juſt.* 18, 2.

• Spĕcŭlor, āri. dep. [à ſpecula] (1) *To watch,* as in a high tower. (2) *To ſcout.* (3) *To eſpy, to conſider diligently, to obſerve.* (4) *To ſearch, to behold and gaze upon, to contemplate.* (5) *To watch, or wait,* ſome event. (1) Ex edito quidam ſpeculantur, *Plin.* 31, 3. (2) Qui ſpeculandi gratiâ eſſent remiſſi, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 14. (3) Quò mox furatum veniat, ſpeculatur loca magis, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 23. (4) Ortus & obitus ſignorum ſpeculari, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 257. Speculatus longè Deprêndit tacitis dominantia legibus aſtra, *Manil.* 1, 62. (5) Fortunam partium ſpeculabantur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 31.

• Spĕcŭlum, i. n. [à ſpecio, quòd in eo ſpecimus imaginem] *A looking-glaſs, a mirrour.* Speculum in cathedrâ matris ut poſitum fuit, fortè inſpexerunt, *Phædr.* 3, 8, 4. Conf. & *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 61.

* Spĕcus, ûs. m. f. & n. [à ſpecio, ſpecus, locus ex quo deſpicitur, *Ulp.*] *A den, cave,* or *lurking place.* Eſt ſpecus in medio denſus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 29. § Specus ultima, *Sil.* non adeunda feræ, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 495. Inviſum cœlo ſpecus, *Id.* horrendum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 568.

* Spēlæum, i. n. [σπήλαιον, Gr.] *A den, a cave.* Inter ſpelæa ferarum, *Virg. Ecl.* 20, 52.

‖ Spelta, æ f. *A kind of wheat in Italy and Flanders, called ſpelt,* Offic.

* Spēlunca, æ. f. [à Gr. σπήλυγξ, in accuſ. σπήλυγγα] *A cave, a hole in a rock; a grot,* or *den,* Cic. Verr. 4, 48.

Spērābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be hoped for.* Salus vitæ ſperabilis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 3.

Spērandus, a, um. part. *To be hoped for.* Quæ nunquam ut aliena & ſperanda, ſed ut ſua ſemperque poſſeſſa, *Plin. Pan.* 37. Talis & illius ſors eſt ſperanda negotî, *Manil.* 3, 92. *Bentl.* autem leg. *ullius.*

Spērans, tis. part. *Looking for, expecting.* Quartanam ſperantibus ægris, *Juv.* 4, 57.

Spērātur. imp. *It is hoped.* Voluntaria deditio ſperabatur, *Tac. Hiſt* 2, 45, 1. Nulli enim pater exiſtebat, cujus in patrimonium ſucceſſio ſperaretur, *Juſt.* 3, 4.

Spērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Hoped,* or *looked, for; expected.* (2) ‖ *A ſuitor.* (3) Sperata, *a miſtreſs, a bride.* (1) Laborare de ſperatâ gloriâ, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 1. Ea res fruſtrà ſperata, *Sall. B. J.* 86. (2) Curre, & nuncia venire, & mecum ſperatum adduce, *Afran.* ap. *Non. ubi tamen Scal.* ſperatam meam *leg.* (3) Hercules centaurum occidit, & ſperatam ſuam abduxit, *Hyg. fab. ſc.* ſponſam.

* Sperma, ătis. n. [σπέρμα, Gr. à σπείρω ſero] *Natural ſeed whereof things are engendered; ſperm; the ſpawn* or *milt, in fiſhes.* ¶ Sperma ceti; *a medicine made of a certain kind of whale,* Offic. *Lat.* Semen.

Spernax, ācis. adj. [à ſperno] *Slighting,* or *undervalueing.* § Viri mortis ſpernaces, *Sil.* 8, 165.

Spernendus, a, um. part. *To be deſpiſed.* Ne ſim ſpernenda futuris, Exemplo caveo, *Ov. Met.* 10, 684.

Spernens, tis. part. *Deſpiſeing.* Admiratus Hephæſtion magnitudinem animi ſpernentis, quod alii per ignes ferrumque peterent, *Curt.* 4, 3.

Sperno, ĕre, ſprēvi, tum. act. [de etym. incert.] (1) *To diſdain,* or *deſpiſe; to make no account of, to ſlight, to ſcorn.* (2) † *To ſeparate.* (1) = Hæc commoda noli ſpernere, nec putare parvi, *Catull.* 21, 25. = Non ſprevit, & pro nihilo putavit, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 10. (2) Jus & æquum ſe à malis ſpernit procul, *Enn.* ap. *Non.*

Spernor, ſprētus ſum, ſperni. paſſ. *To be ſlighted.* = Sperni, & pro nihilo putari, *Cic. Philipp.* 13. ⌘ Veritas auſpiciorum ſpreta eſt, ſpecies tantùm retenta, *Id. N. D.* 1, 2.

Spēro, āre. act. [*ab* Hebr. שבר *Idem,* vocab. mediæ ſign.] (1) *To hope, to truſt.* (2) *To look for; to expect* either good, *or* evil. (3) *To rejoice.* (4) *To hope in.* (1) Spero fore, ut contingat id nobis, *Cic.* ⌘ deſpero, *Id.* metuo, *Hor.* ⌘ Ego & ſperarem prudentiâ tuâ fretus, &, ut conſiderem, fecerunt tuæ literæ, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 18. (2) = Quid de hoc ſperare aut expectare nos oportebat? *Id.* Si potui tantùm ſperare dolorem, Et perferre potero, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 419. Sperate deos memores fandi & nefandi, *Id. Æn.* 1, 547. (3) Sperabam jam deferviſſe adoleſcentiam, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 71. *interpr. Don.* (4) = Diîs ſum fretus, deos ſperabimus, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 5, 38.

Spes, ĕi. f. [antiq. ſperes, à ſpero] *A looking for* any thing, good, *or* bad, (1) but more frequently in a good ſenſe, *hope,* as oppoſed to fear. (2) *Expectation.* (3) Meton. *Joy.* (1) Spem pretio non emo, *Prov.* ap. *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 11. Habere aliquam ſpem de repub. *Cic. Fam.* 2, 5. ⌘ Alternat ſpéſque timorque fidem, *Ov. Epiſt.* 6, 38. Spes eſt expectatio boni, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 37. (2) Id bellum ſpe omnium ſerius fuit, *Liv.* 2, 3, princ. Spem mentita ſeges, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 87. (3) ⌘ Spem vultu ſimulat; premit altum corde dolorem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 313. *interpr. Serv.*

* Speuſticus, a, um. adj. [*ex* σπεύδω, feſtino] *Done,* or *made, in a hurry.* ¶ Panis ſpeuſticus, *bread baked in haſte upon the hearth,* Plin. 18, 12.

* ‖ Sphăcēlus, i. m. [σφάκελος, Gr.] *A diſeaſe when any part is mortifyed, a rottenneſs of the bones,* Med.

* ‖ Sphăcēliſmus, i. m. [à præced.] *The gangreening of any part;* alſo *the blaſting of trees,* Med.

* Sphæra, æ. f. [σφαῖρα, Gr.] *A ſphere, globe, circle, bowl,* or *rundle; any thing that is round,* Cic. N. D. 2, 18. = Globus.

* ‖ Sphærālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *like, a ſphere,* Macr. Sat. 7, 9. & Somn. Scip. 1, 16.

* † Sphærĭca, æ. f. *A kind of cake made of divers round pieces,* Cato, 82. ☞ *Al.* ſphærita.

* ‖ Sphærĭcus, a, um. adj. *Round as a ſphere,* Iſid. ⸸ Rotundus.

* ‖ Sphæriſta, æ. m. [à ſphæra] *A tennis player,* Sidon.

* Sphæriſtērium, ii. n. [σφαιριςήριον, Gr. à σφαῖρα, ſphæra, unde σφαιρίζω, pilâ ludo] *A round place in a bain where people exerciſed at ball,* and which may be uſed for *a tennis court, a bowling alley, a bowling green,* or *any ſuch place,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17 & 5, 6.

* Sphærīta, æ. f. [*ſc.* placentæ genus, quæ ſphæras ſeu globulos habet, qui in ſolo ejus componebantur, *Turneb.*] Cato, 82. *Vid.* Sphærica.

* Sphæroīdes, is. f. adj. *Round like a ſphere.* § Schema ſphæroïdes, *Vitr.* 8, 6.

* Sphærŏmăchia, æ. f. [σφαιρομαχία, Gr. ex σφαῖρα ſphæra, & μάχομαι pugno] *A playing at tennis, handball,* or *bowls.* Sed & ſphæromachias ſpectamus, & pilaris luſio admittitur, *Stat. Præf.* l. 4. *Sylv.* & *Sen. Epiſt.* 80.

* ‖ Sphærŭla, æ. f. dim. [à ſphæra] *A little globe,* or *ſphere,* Aug.

* Sphagītīdes, um. f. pl. [*i. e.* jugulares, *ſc.* venæ, [à σφαγὴ, jugulus] *Two great veins appearing on each ſide of the throat, and nouriſhing all the parts of the neck and head,* Celſ. 4, 1. *ſed Græcis elementis.*

* ‖ Sphincter, ēris. m. [σφιγκτὴρ, Gr. à σφίγγω, ſtringo] *The round compaſſing muſcle of the ſtrait gut, ſerveing to keep in the excrements,* Medic.

* ‖ Sphingium, ii. n. [*ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *A monkey,* Litt. *ex* Plin. *ſed qu.*

* Sphinx, gis & gos. f. [à σφίγξ, Gr. ἀπὸ τῦ σφίγγειν, *i. e.* ſtringendo; quòd loquebatur ἐσφιγμένα ῥήματα, quibus homines ita ſtringebant, ut expedire ſe non poſſint] (1) *A beaſt like an ape, a monkey, a marmoſet.* (2) Alſo *a monſtrous witch,* or *hag, of Thebes, that put forth riddles, and killed thoſe paſſengers who could not unriddle them.* (1) *Vid.* Plin. 8, 21. (2) Sphinx volucris pennis, pedibus fera, fronte puella, *Auſon. Vid.* Propr.

* Sphondȳlus, i. m. [σφόνδυλος, Gr. à σπόνδυλος] *A kind of ſhell fiſh,* Col. 8, 16.

* Sphrăgis, ĭdis. f. [à σφραγὶς, Gr. *Lat.* Sigillum. Terra Lemnia ſignata] (1) *A kind of the beſt ruddle,* or *vermilion.* (2) Alſo *a precious ſtone, green, but not tranſparent, which is good for ſealing.* (1) Celſ. 5, 20. & 26. (2) Plin. 37, 8.

* ‖ Sphrāgītis, is. f. [*ab* eodem] *A drying,* or *cicatrizeing, plaſter made of vermilion,* Prud. Periſteph. 10, 1076.

* Sphyræna, æ. f. [à σφῦρα, malleus, unde Gazæ *malleolus*] *A fiſh ſo called.* Sphyræna roſtro ſimilis, *Plin.* 32, 11. *Lat.* Sudis *dic.*

* Spīca, æ. f. [à ςάχυς, Æolicè σπάχυς, ſpica] (1) *An ear of corn.* (2) *A clove of garlick.* (3) *A ſign in the heavens,* to wit, a bright ſtar in the left hand of *Virgo.* (1) Seges ſpicis uberibus & crebris, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 30. Spica in hordeo & tritico tria habet continentia, granum, glumam, ariſtam, & etiam primitus ſpica cùm oritur, vaginam, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48. *Vid. locum.* (2) Col. 11, 3. & Cato, c. 71. (3) Virginis ſiniſtra fulget ſpica manu, *Cæſ. Germanicus.* ¶ ‖ Spica mutila, *an ear of corn without the beard,* Jun. Spica Ciliſſa, *the ſaffron flower,* Ov. *in* Ibin, 200. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* terra. ‖ Spica Celtica, *a kind of moſs called wolves claw,* Offic. ‖ Spica nardi, *lavendar ſpike, ſpikenard,* Jun. Hinc Angl. *a ſpike.*

* ‖ Spīcātum, i. n. *ſc.* unguentum [à ſpica] *An excellent ointment called ſpikenard,* or *oil of ſpike,* Marcell. Emp.

* Spīcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Eared as corn.* (2) Alſo *picked, ſpiked,* or *made ſharp at the point.* (3) *A paveing,* or *laying of bricks,* or *tiles, edge-long.* (1) Plin. 21, 17. (2) § Pavimentum ſpicatum, *Vitr.* (3) *Id.* 7, 1. uti *vid.* Baldi Lex. p. 115.

* Spīceus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, ears of corn.* § Corona ſpicea, *Hor. Carm. Sec.* 30. Conf. *Virg. Geor.* 1, 314.

* ⊕ Spīcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* ſpica, & fero] *Bearing ears of corn.* § Ora ſpicifera, *Sil.* 3, 403. Dea, *Manil. Aſtron.* 2, 442. i. e. Ceres.

* Spīcĭlēgium, ii. n. [*ex* ſpica, & lego] *The gleaning,* or *leaſeing, of corn; the gathering of ears of corn.* Met. *A collection made from the beſt writers.* Meſſe factâ, ſpicilegium venire oportet, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 53.

* ‖ Spīcĭlēgus, i. m. [qui ſpicas legit] *A gleaner of corn, a leaſer,* Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

* † Spīcio, īre. act. ant. *idem quod* ſpecio, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 100.

* Spīco, āre. & paſſ. Spīcor [ſpicas facio, ſpicis inſtruo, acuo] (1) *To ſhoot out as an ear of corn doth.* (2) *To make picked like an ear of corn, to ſpike,* or *point, and make ſharp at the end.* (1) Quàm longa exigui ſpicam haſtilia dentes? *Gratius,* v. 118. (2) Plin. 18, 7.

* ‖ Spīcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à ſpica] *A dart,* Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

* Spīcŭlātor, ōris. m. *An archer,* or *ſpearman, of the guard; a partiſan,* or *halberdier.* Ut ſpiculatores cum lanceis circumſtarent, *Suet. Claud.* 35. Conf. *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 24, 3.

* Spīcŭlo, āre. act. *To make any thing ſharp at the point.* Telum quo ſpiculavit ingenio? *Plin.* 11, 2.

* Spīcŭlum, i, n. [à ſimilitudine ſpicæ; vel quòd ſit ſpicatum] (1) *A dart, a halberd, a javelin.* (2) *An arrow,* or *ſhaft.* (3) *The head of a dart,* or *javelin.* (4) *The ſting of a bee,* or *waſp.* (5) ‖ *The ſpade in cards.* (1) Lenta ſpicula contorquent lacertis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 164. (2) Spicula converſo fugientia dirigit arcu, *Id. Æn.* 11, 654. (3) Epaminondas ſibi avelli jubet ſpiculum, poſteaquam percontanti dictum eſt clypeum eſſe ſalvum, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. *Nepos enim ferrum vocat, quod ex haſtili in corpore remanſerat,* Epam. 9. § Haſtarum ſpicula, *Liv.* (4) Spicula exacuunt roſtris, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 74. Defigunt ſpicula crabrones nudo vertice, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 754. (5) Jun.

* Spīcum, i. n. [*ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *An ear of corn,* Cic. *de* Sen. 15. & Varr. *ap.* Non.

* ‖ Spīcus, i. m. [à ςάχυς, Gr. Æol. σπάχυς] *An ear of corn,* Serv.

Spīna, æ. f. (1) *A thorn, a prickle.* (2) *The prickle,* or *briſtle, of a hedgehog; the quill of the porcupine, the fin of a fiſh,* &c. (3) *A ſting.* (4) *A pin.* (5) *The chine bone of the back.* (6) Met. *A quiddity,* or *ſubtilety; a nice,* or *difficult, point.* (7) ¶ ‖ Spina ſacra, *the rump.* (1) Carduus, & ſpinis ſurgit paliurus acutis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 39. ¶ ‖ Spina acida, *the barberry buſh,* Jun. Spina acuta, *the white thorn,* or *hawthorn,* Id. Spina alba, *vel* regia, *the wild artichoke,* or *lady's thiſtle,* Id. Spina appendix, *the gooſeberry buſh,* Plin. Spina fullonia, *the teazle,* Id. (2) *Vid.* Eund. 9, 12. 37, 2. 8, 55. & 59, 4. ⌘ Animantes aliæ villis veſtitæ, aliæ ſpinis hirſutæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) Plin. 8, 35. (4) Omnibus ſagum, fibulâ, aut, ſi deſit, ſpinâ conſertum, *Tac. Germ.* 17. *interpr. Litt. cui tamen non poſſum accedere.* (5) Spina lumbis *jungitur* oſſea, ſed tereti ſtructurâ; per media foramina à cerebro medullâ deſcendente, *Plin.* 11, 37. (6) Peripatetici ſpinas partiendi, di, & definiendi præmittunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4. (7) Iſid.

‖ Spīnācea, æ. f. *The herb ſpinach*, Jun.

Spīnālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the back bone.* ¶ Spinalis medulla, *the marrow*, or *pith*, *of the back bone*, Macrob. Sat. 7, 9.

Spīnea, æ. f. *A kind of vine.* Spioniam alii ſpineam vocant, *Plin.* 14, 2.

Spīneŏla, æ. f. & Spīnea. *A kind of roſe with ſmall leaves*, Plin. 21, 4.

Spīnētum, i. n. *A place where thorns, or briars, grow*; *a buſh of thorns.* Occultant ſpineta lacertos, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 9.

Spīneus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, thorns, buſhes*, or *brambles*; *thorny, buſhy.* § Vincula ſpinea, *Ov. Met.* 2, 789.

✝ Spīnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Bearing thorns*, or *prickles*; *prickley*, or *thorny.* Spiniferam ſubter caudam Piſtricis adhæſit, *Cic.* in *Arat.* 178.

✝ ‖ Spīnĭgĕna, æ. c. g. *Sprung up of a thorn*, Litt. *ex* Col.

✝ ‖ Spīnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *id. quod* ſpinifer. Spinigeris ſtirpibus hirtus ager, *Prud. Hippol.* 115.

Spīnōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Full of thorns*, or *prickles*; *thorny, prickley.* (2) Met. *Difficult, crabed, obſcure.* (1) § Spinoſa loca, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3. (2) Dialectici ſpinoſiora multa pepererunt, *Cic. Or.* 32. = Nodoſiſſima & ſpinoſiſſimæ diſciplinæ, *Aug.*

* Spinther, ēris. n. *vel* Spinter. [*à* Græc. σπινθὴρ, Æol. σφιντὴρ, annulus] *A buckle*, or *claſp*; *a bracelet.* Jubeas ſpinther novum reconcinnarier, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 3, 4.

* Spintriæ, ārum. n. pl. repertores monſtroſi concubitûs [*à* σφίγγειν, quòd quaſi συνεσφιγμένοι ſe inceſtarent; vel *à* σπινθὴρ, ſtrictura ignis, *M.*] Suet. Tib. 43.

* Spinturnĭcium, ii. n. *An illfavoured creature*, in the ſame ſenſe as *pithecium*; *monkey-faced*, or ſome ſuch thing, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 42.

* Spinturnix, īcis. f. [*ex* σπινθὴρ, ſcintilla, & ὄρνις, avis, *i. e.* avis incendiaria (ut Plin. vocat) Σπινθαρὶς, dict. quòd carbonem ex rogo, aut ex altari, in ædes inferret, *Feſt.*] (1) *A bird which uſed to come to the altar, and carry away a burning coal as a token for ill luck, ſuch as burning to the houſe where it lighted.* (2) ‖ *A four footed beaſt, with wings like the* ſphinx. (1) Plin. 10, 13. (2) Salm. *ex* Amm.

† Spīnu. indecl. *id. quod* Spinus, *Varr.*

‖ Spīnŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ſpina] *A little thorn*, Arnob.

‖ Spīnŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Full of thorns*, Litt. *ex* Varr. *ſed q.*

Spīnus, i. f. (m. ſi Priſciano & Servio fides) *A ſloe tree, a bullace tree, a black thorn.* Spinos pruna ferentes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 145.

Spiōnia, æ. f. *vel qu.* Spinea. *A kind of vine, bearing large grapes, though not very many*, Col. 3, 2.

Spiōnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of that vine*, Col. 4, ult.

* Spīra, æ. f. [*à* σπεῖρα, *vel* σπεῖρα, Gr.] (1) *A roundel*, or *circle*; *a turning, a winding compaſs.* (2) *The fold of a ſerpent.* (3) ‖ *A coil of a cable.* (4) *A wreath, band*, or *twiſted lace.* (5) *A cracknel*, or *ſimnel, made like a trendle*; or *writhen like a rope.* (6) † Alſo *a woman's attire for the head, tied and faſtened behind, called a chopile.* (7) Alſo *a round knob*, or *knur, of a tree.* (8) Alſo *a curl*, or *frizzled hair.* (9) *The ſquare of a pillar below, that may ſerve to ſit upon.* (10) † *A band*, or *multitude, of people.* (1) Ignea *crinita* & ſpiræ modo intorta, *Plin.* 2, 25. (2) Virg. Æn. 2, 217. (3) Feſt. interpr. (4) Juv. 8, 208. (5) *Quomodo fiat, vid.* Catonem, 77. (6) Litt. *ex* Lucil. (7) Publicum omnium vitium vocant ſpiras, ubi convolvēre ſe venæ atque nodi, *Plin.* 16, 39. (8) Id. 9, 30. (9) In Epheſiæ Dianæ æde primùm columnis ſpiræ ſubditæ, *Id.* 36, 23. (10) Spiras legionibus nexuit, *Enn.* ap. *Feſt.*

* Spīrābilis, e. adj. (1) *That whereby we breathe and live.* (2) *Liveing, that which breatheth.* (3) = Animabilis ſpirabiliſque natura, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 36. *de aëre.* (2) Sive illi ſint animales, id eſt, ſpirabiles, *Id. N. D.* 2, 6.

* Spīrācŭlum, i. n. *A breatheing hole*, or *vent*; *a cave*, or *hole, which breatheth out air*, Virg. Æn. 7, 568. ‖ Spiracula fontis, *Val. Flacc.* 3. 553.

* ‖ Spīræa, æ. f. [σπειραία, Gr.] *A kind of ſhrub*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Spīræon, i. n. [ita dict. quòd ſit flexile, *à* σπεῖρα, ſpira, linea flexuoſa] *A kind of herb for garlands*, Plin. 21, 9. ☞ *Al. leg.* ſpireon.

* Spīræus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſpira] *Plyable, flexible*, Varr.

* Spīrāmen, ĭnis. n. (1) *A breatheing hole*, or *paſſage of breath.* (2) *A vent, a chimney*, or *funnel.* (1) Spiramina naris adunca, *Luc.* 2, 183. (3) Reficit ſpiramina feſſi ignis, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 268.

* Spīrāmentum, i. n. (1) *A vent*, or *pore.* (2) *A breatheing time, an interval.* (1) = Calor vias, & cæca relaxat Spiramenta, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 90. Circumlita ſpiramento caminis, *Plin.* 34, 10. ¶ ✝ Spiramentum animæ, *the lungs*, or *lights*; or *the windpipe*, Virg. Æn. 9, 850. (2) = ✠ Domitianus non jam per intervalla ac ſpiramenta temporum, ſed continuo & velut uno ictu rempub. exhauſit, *Tac. Agric.* 44, 6.

* Spīrans, tis. part. (1) *Breatheing*, or *caſting out breath.* (2) *Smelling, ſavouring.* (3) *Liveing.* (4) *Done to the life*; of ſtatues. (5) *Panting.* (1) Spirantes flammam Chimeræ, *Lucr.* 2, 704. (2) Graviter ſpirantis copia thymbræ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 31. (3) = Imponere buſtum in caput vivi, & jam ſpirantis, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 52. (4) § Æra ſpirantia, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 847. ſigna, *Id. Geor.* 3, 34. (5) Spirantia conſulit exta, *Id. Æn.* 4, 64.

* ‖ Spīrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that breatheth*, Rid. *ex* Quint. *ſed q.*

* ‖ Spīrilium, i. n. [ita dict. quòd ſit tanquam *ſpira* ſub mento capræ] *A goat's beard*, Feſt. ☞ *Al. leg.* ſtirilum.

* Spīrĭtālis, e. adj. [*à* ſpiritus] (1) *Belonging to air*, or *breath.* (2) ‖ *Liveing, breatheing, ſpiritual.* (1) Spiritale *machinæ genus* eſt, cùm ſpiritus impreſſionibus impulſus, & plagæ arceſque organicæ exprimuntur, *Vitr.* 10, 1. (2) Spiritali lacte pecus irriges, *Prud. Periſt.* 10, 14.

* ‖ Spīrĭtuālis, e. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Spiritual*, or *belonging to the ſpirit and ſoul*, Eccl.

* ‖ Spīrĭtuālĭter. adv. *Spiritually*, Hier.

* Spīrĭtus, ûs. m. [*à* ſpirando] (1) *Breatheing.* (2) *Air.* (3) *Wind.* (4) *A ſavour*, or *ſmell.* (5) *A ſtench, vapour*, or *ſteam.* (6) *Life.* (7) *Spirit.* (8) *Soul.* (9) *A ſound.* (10) *The mind*, or *affections thereof*, viz. *ambition, courage, ſpirit, haughtyneſs*, &c. etiam in ſingulari numero. (11) *A man, a perſon.* (1) = Cùm jam ſpiritum intercluderet, nec reciprocare animam ſineret, *Liv.* (2) Spiritum Græci noſtrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, *Plin.* 2, 5. (3) Præſtat eligere ſationi ſilentis, vel certè placidi ſpiritûs diem, *Col.* 3, 19. (4) Quum ſpiritus unguenti ſuaves diffugit in auras, *Lucr.* 3, 223. (5) § Mortiferum ſpiritum exhalare, *Plin.* 2, 93. (6) ✠ Perire ſemel ſatiùs, quàm ſub acerbiſſimi carnificis arbitrio ſpiritum ducere, *Liv.* ¶ Spiritum finire, *to die*, Tac. Ann. 15, 51. (7) ✠ Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, & ſpiritus per arterias, *Cic.* (8) ✠ Diſſociatio ſpiritûs corporiſque, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 34. (9) Graviorem ſpiritum reddit tibia, *Quint.* 1, 11. (10) Latiùs regnes avidum domando Spiritum, quàm ſi, *&c.* Hor. Od. 2, 2, 10. Antipater, qui probè nôſſet ſpiritum ejus, *Curt.* 6, 1, 19. Nobilitate veſtrâ dignos ſpiritus capiatis, *Id.* 5, 8, 16. Arioviſtus tantos ſibi ſpiritus, tantam arrogantiam ſumpſerat, ut ferendus non videretur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 33. (11) Subrefectus primo aſpectu alloquioque cariſſimi ſibi ſpiritûs, *Paterc.* 2, 123.

* Spīro, āre. act. [*à* σπαίρω, ſpiro; ἀσπαίρω, palpito, *Gloſſ.*] (1) *To breathe, to fetch breathe.* (2) *To blow.* (3) *To belch out.* (4) *To caſt a ſmell.* (5) *To exhale*, or *ſteam.* (6) *To live.* (7) *To ſavour.* (8) *To aſpire to.* (9) *To breathe after, to ſeek after, to endeavour to obtain.* (1) Spirant pauciſſima alia in mari, *Plin.* 9, 7. ¶ ✝ Spirare quietem, *to be aſleep*, Prop. 3, 1, 7. (2) Spirat valentiùs Eurus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 481. (3) Quod genus endo mari ſpirat fons, *Lucr.* 6, 890. (4) § Divinum odorem ſpirare, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 408. § Aræ ſpirant odoratis floribus, *Stat.* ¶ Spirant cinnama ſurdum, *Perſ.* 6, 35. *have loſt their ſmell.* (5) § Tetrum odorem ſpirare, *Col.* 1, 6. (6) Quæ deſeri à me, dum quidem ſpirare potero, nefas judico, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 40. (7) § Quod ſi jam facilis ſpiraret Cynthia nobis, *Prop.* 2, 24, 5. (8) § Altùm ſpirare, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 11. (9) Ira ſpirat ſanguinem, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 504.

* ‖ Spīrŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ſpira] *The baſe of a pillar, a little round compaſs*, Serv.

* Spiſſāmentum, i. n. (1) *A thing put into ointments, or other things, to make them thick*; *a thickening.* (2) Alſo *any thing uſed to ſtuff*, or *ſtop, holes withal*; *a bung.* (1) Firmiori ſpiſſamento opus eſt, *Sen. Epiſt.* 31. (2) Col. 12, 46.

* Spiſſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thickening.* Negat quicquam eſſe hâc ſpiſſatione efficacius, *Sen. Ep.* 86.

* Spiſſātus, a, um. part. *Made thick, ſtiffened*, Ov. Ep. 15, 250. Spiſſatæ nubes fluunt, *Luc.* 4, 77.

* Spiſſè. adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Thickly, groſsly, cloſely.* (2) *Slowly, difficultly, with much ado.* (1) Offulæ carnis ſpiſsè componuntur, *Col.* ✠ Prima ſementis rariùs ſerere permittit, noviſſima ſpiſſiùs poſtulat, *Id.* 2, 9. (2) = Spiſsè atque vix pervenire, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 36.

* Spiſſeſcens, tis. part. *Growing thick*, Celſ. 5, 27.

* Spiſſeſco, ĕre, incept. [*à* ſpiſſo] *To wax thick.* Cavam docui ſpiſſeſcere nubem, *Lucr.* 6, 175.

* Spiſſigrădus, a, um. adj. ſsĭmus, ſup. [qui ſpiſſo, *i. e.* tardo, motu graduum utitur] *One that goeth ſlowly and treadeth thick*, Litt. *ex* Plin. Spiſſigradiſſimi ſenes, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 1, 3.

* Spiſsĭtas, ātis. f. *Thickneſs, clammyneſs, cloſeneſs.* Triticum ſpiſſitate ſuâ concaleſcit, *Plin.* 18, 30. Conf. *Vitr.* 2, 9.

* Spiſsĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Thickneſs.* Mellis habet ſpiſſitudinem, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 208.

* Spiſſo, āre. act. *To make thick, to thicken.* *Vid.* Spiſſor. ¶ Spiſſat ſanum corpus aquilo, *ſtoppeth the pores*, Celſ. 2, 1.

* Spiſſor, āri. paſſ. *To be thickened.* Omne lac igne ſpiſſatur, *Plin.* 11, 41.

* Spiſſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*à* σπίζω, extendo, unde σπιδόεις] (1) *Thick, clammy.* (2) *Groſs.* (3) *Firm, hard, ſolid.* (4) *Standing thick and cloſe together, crowded.* (5) *Slow*, or *long.* (6) *Tedious, toilſome.* (1) § Amoma ſpiſſa, *Ov. Epiſt.* 21, 166. Spiſſius ſolum, *Plin.* ſemen, *Col.* Spiſſa humus, *Id.* 2, 2. ✠ ſolutior, *Id. ibid.* (2) ✠ Deus liquidum ſpiſſo ſecrevit ab aëre cœlum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 23. (3) Spiſſiſſima, ideo & graviſſima ex omni materiâ judicatur ebenus, *Plin.* 16, 40. (4) Spiſſis indigna theatris Scripta, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 41. (5) = Omnia tarda & ſpiſſa, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 20. Spiſſum iſtud amanti eſt verbum *veniet* niſi *venit*, Plaut. Ciſt. 1, 1, 77. (6) § Spiſſum opus, *Cic.* ad *Q. fr.* 2, 13.

* Spīthăma, æ. f. [σπιθαμὴ, Gr.] *A ſpan, the length from the thumb's end to the end of the little finger*, Plin. 7, 2.

* Spīthămæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the meaſure of a ſpan*, Plin. 7, 2. *Lat.* Dodrantalis.

* Splanchnoptes, æ. m. [σπλαγχνόπτης, Gr. ex σπλάγχνον viſcera, & ὀπτάω torreo] *An image reſembleing a youth roaſting the entrails of a beaſt ſacrificed*, Plin. 22, 17. & 34, 8.

* Splen, ēnis. m. [σπλὴν, Gr.] *The milt, the ſpleen.* Splenis dolor ſi porcos infeſtet, *&c.* Col. 7, 11. Petulanti ſplene cachinno, *Perſ.* 1, 12.

* Splendens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1)

Glittering, ſhineing. (2) Alſo *famous, renowned, illuſtrious.* (1) Splendens Pario marmore puriùs, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 6. Splendentior igni Clypeus, *Claud. Gigant.* 77. (2) Auctores habeo in equeſtri ordine ſplendentes, *Plin.* 9, 5.

• Splendeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*à σπλνδίω, i. e.* φλέγω, uro; quod *à* σπλνδὸς, cinis ignitus, qui ſplendet & torret] (1) *To ſhine,* or *gliſter.* (2) Met. *To be beautyfull,* or *ornamental.* (1) Argentum niſi temperato Splendeat uſu, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 4. (2) = Virtus lucet in tenebris, ſplendetque per ſe ſemper, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 28.

• Splendeſco, ĕre, incept. (1) *To begin to glitter and ſhine, to wax fair, clear, and bright.* (2) Alſo *to have a good grace,* or *look paſſing well.* (1) Vomer attritus ſulco ſplendeſcit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 46. Corpora ſplendeſcunt ſucco olivæ, *Ov. Met.* 10, 177. (2) Canorum illud in voce ſplendeſcit neſcio quo pacto in ſenectute, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 9.

• Splendĭdè. adv. iùs. comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Clearly, gracefully, gayly, honourably, gallantly, richly, nobly, royally, rarely, commendably.* § = Ornatè & ſplendidè dicere, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 1. = Splendidiùs atque honeſtiùs bellum gerere, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 24. ☩ Magnificè & ſplendidè ornare convivium, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 30. Splendidiſſimè, *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 5. Una perjurum fuit in parentem Splendidè mendax, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 34.

• ‖ Splendĭdo, āre. act. [*à* ſplendeo] *To brighten,* or *make bright,* Apul. Apol. p. 563.

• ‖ Splendĭdus, a, um. adj. d m. *Somewhat brave and fine,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

• Splendĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* ſplendeo] (1) *Bright, clear, ſhineing, glittering.* (2) *Famous, noble.* (3) *Gorgeous, gay, ſplendid, gallant, ſtately.* (4) *Neat, fine, genteel.* (5) *Grave, majeſtick.* (1) Fons ſplendidior vitro, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 31. (2) = Splendidiſſimus & ornatiſſimus vir, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 20. (3) Palla ſplendida multo croco, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 162. (4) ☩ Atticus ſplendidus, non ſumptuoſus, omni diligentiâ munditiem affectabat, *Nep Attic.* 13. ☩ Ut eum ſplendidum & hilarem potiùs, quàm luxurioſum aut deſidem diceres, *Paterc.* 2, 105. (5) Splendida Minoïs arbitria, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 21.

• Splendor, ōris. m. [*à* ſplendeo] (1) *Brightneſs, light, ſplendour, beauty.* (2) *The gloſs, garniſh,* or *ſhineing, of a colour.* (3) *Sumptuouſneſs.* (4) *Gallantry, genteelneſs.* (5) *Honour, renown, glory.* (1) Clypei ſplendor clarior quàm ſolis radii, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 1. ¶ In ſplendorem aliquid dare, *to rub,* or *make it bright,* Id. Aſin. 2, 4, 20. (2) ☩ Splendor murrhinis ſine viribus, nitorque veriùs quàm ſplendor, *Plin.* 37, 2. (3) Clarus ſplendor veſtis purpureæ, *Lucr.* 2, 51. (4) Cùm *Alcibiades* Athenis ſplendidiſſimâ civitate natus eſſet, omnes Athenienſes ſplendore ac dignitate vitæ ſuperavit, *Nep. Alcib.* 11. (5) = Homines honeſti, & ſummo ſplendore præditi, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 69.

• Splēnĕtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſplen] *That is ſick of the ſpleen,* or *hath a great ſpleen; ſplenetick,* Plin. 20, 19.

• Splēniātus, a, um. part. [*à* ſplenium] *Haveing a plaſter,* or *patch, upon it.* Cur ſpleniato ſæpe prodeam mento? *Mart.* 10, 22.

• Splēnĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſplen] *Pertaining to the ſpleen.* Splenicis propinant polium ex aceto, *Plin.* 21, 20.

• Splēnium, ii. n. [Σπλήνιον, Gr. *à* ſplen] (1) ‖*A long plaſter,* or *cloth, to lay on the body of him that is ſick of the ſpleen.* (2) *A patch upon the face,* or *eyes.* (3) Alſo *the herb called large ſpleenwort, miltwaſte.* (1) Jul. Poll. (2) Mart. 2, 29, ult. (3) Plin. 25, 5.

• ‖ Splēnōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſplen] *Full of ſpleen,* or *haveing a great ſpleen,* Litt. *ex* Vitr.

• Spŏdium, ii. n. [Σπόδιον, Gr. dim. *à* σποδὸς, cinis] *The cinders after the melting of iron,* or *braſs;* alſo *the ſoot riſeing from the trying of it,* &c. *Vid.* Plin. 32, 10. & 34, 18. & Celſ. 5, 7. & 6, 6.

• Spŏliandus, a, um. part. *To be ſpoiled,* or *robbed,* Suet. Neron. 40. Sil 13, 361.

• Spŏlians, tis. part. *Spoiling, robbing,* Ov. Met. 12, 440.

• Spŏliārium, ii. n. [*à* ſpolio] *A place next the ſtage, where the ſword-fenſers, either ſlain or grievouſly wounded were beſtowed.* ☩ Numquid aliquem tam cupidum vitæ putas, ut jugulari in ſpoliario quàm arenâ malit? *Sen. Ep.* 93. Conf. *Plin. Paneg.* 36.

• Spŏliātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A robbing, ſpoiling, pillageing,* or *plundering.* Avaritia ne ſacrorum quidem ſpoliatione abſtinuit, *Liv.* 29, 8.

• Spŏliātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſpoiler, pillager, robber,* or *plunderer.* Spoliator monumentorum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 36.

• Spŏliātrix, īcis. f. *She that ſpoileth,* or *pillageth.* Tunc Venerem illam tuam ſpoliatricem ſpoliare ornamentis? *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 21.

• Spŏliātus, a, um. part, or, comp. (1) *Bereft, robbed, plundered.* (2) *Taken away.* (1) Corpus ſpoliatum lumine, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 935. Magiſtri ſpoliata navis, *Id.* Nihil illo regno ſpoliatius, nihil rege egentius, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. (2) Spoliata, quam tueri non poterat, dignitas, *Paterc.* 2, 80.

• Spŏlio, āre. act. [*à* ſpolium] (1) *To bereave.* (2) *To take the ſpoil, to plunder.* (3) *To take away, to deprive of.* (1) § Victum ſpoliare, *Ov.* (2) Fana ſociorum ſpoliare, *Cic.* pro *Syllâ,* 25. = Argento aliquem depeculari, & ſpoliare, *Id. Verr.* 4, 17. (3) § Spoliare terram lumine, *Lucr.* 4, 378.

• Spŏlior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſpoiled, deprived, robbed,* &c. Eſt gravius ſpoliari fortunis, quàm non augeri dignitate, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 9.

• Spŏlium, ii. n. [*à* Gr. Σκῦλον, ſpolium, κ in π mutata] (1) *Spoil taken away from the enemy, a booty.* (2) *Any prey,* or *pillage.* (3) *The ſkin of a beaſt.* (4) *The caſt ſkin,* or *ſlough, of a ſnake,* or *adder.* (1) = Victores prædâ ſpoliiſque potiti, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 450. § Claſſium ſpolia, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 18. Opima ſpolia, *Liv.* 4, 20. *Vid.* Opimus. Spolium regiis Antiochi recepi, *Sall. Epiſt. Mithrid. int. Fragm.* (2) Si ſpoliorum causâ vis hominem occidere, *Cic* pro *S. Roſc.* 50. (3) § Spolia ferarum, *Lucr.* 5, 952. leonis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 9, 113. (4) § Serpentium ſpolia, *Lucr.* 4, 60.

Sponda, æ. f. [*à* ſpondeo] (1) *A bedſtead,* or *the ſide of a bed.* (2) Met. *A bed,* or *couch.* (1) Impoſitas lecto ſpondâ pedibuſque ſalignis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 656. ☩ Excidunt ſenem ſpondæ qui parte jacebat, namque puer pluteo vindice tutus erat. *Mart.* 3, 91. *ubi vid. Scal.* (2) Aulæis jam ſe regina ſuperbis Aureâ compoſuit ſpondâ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 702. ¶ Orchiniana ſponda, *a bier to carry the dead on,* Mart. 10, 5, 0.

• Spondæus pes [Σπονδαῖος, Gr. *à* Σπονδὴ, libamen, quòd in ſacrificiis & libationibus eo maximè uterentur] *A foot conſiſting of two long ſyllables,* Cic. Orat. 64.

Spondālium, ii. n. & Spondiālium, & Spondaulium] *à* ſpondæo pede appellat.] *A hymn conſiſting of ſpondees, ſung to procure and ſettle the favour of the gods, while the incenſe was burning,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 46.

‖ Spondaulæ, ārum. m. pl. *Organ-players, waits,* Jun.

Spondens, tis. part. *Promiſeing, ſignifying.* Sydera nîl placidum ſpondentia, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 215. Conf. *Sil.* 10, 377.

Spondeo, ēre, ſpŏſpondi, *vel* ſpŏpondi, ſponſum [*à* ſponte, *Feſt.* quòd qui ſpondet, ſuâ ſponte promittat, *Varr.*] (1) *To promiſe freely.* (2) *To undertake, to be ſurety, for another; to engage, to aſſure.* (3) *To betroth, to eſpouſe.* (1) = Promitto vobis & reipub. & ſpondeo, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 32. = Spondeo, in méque recipio, *Id. Fam.* 13, 14. ☩ ſolvo, dependo, *Id.* (2) = Magìs illum pro quo ſpopondi, quàm me, obligavi, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 18. (3) Spondên' tuam gnatam uxorem mihi? *CH.* Spondeo, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 1, 33.

• ‖ Spondēon, *ſive* Spondæum, i. n. [Σπονδεῖον, Gr. *à* Σπονδὴ, libamen] *A chalice,* or *veſſel wherein they offered drink offerings; a ſacrificeing diſh.* Sacerdos de fonte petitum ſpondeo libat, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 383. *Lat.* Capedo, capeduncula.

• Spondy̆lis, is. f. [*à* ſpondylus] *A kind of ſerpent,* Plin. 27, 13.

• Spondy̆lion, ii. n. [Σπονδύλιον, Gr. *ab eodem*] *An herb of the* ferula *kind, cow-parſnep,* Plin. 12, 26.

• Spondy̆lus, i. m. [Σπόνδυλος, Gr.] (1) *A knuckle,* or *turning joint of the chine,* or *back bone.* (2) *Any ſmall bone of beaſt, bird,* or *fiſh.* (3) *The head of the artichoke thiſtle.* (4) *A whirl of a ſpindle.* (5) Alſo *the hard white in an oyſter.* (6) *A kind of ſhell fiſh.* (7) ‖ Alſo *a braſs counter, uſed in giveing of votes at Athens.* (1) Celſ. 3, 18. (2) Mart. 7, 19. (3) Plin. (4) Id. 20, 4. (5) Id. 22, 6. (6) Id. 32, ult. (7) Poll. l. 8.

• Spongia, æ. f. [*à* Gr. Σπογγία, idem] (1) *One of the liveing plants, a ſponge,* or *that wherewith any thing is wiped.* (2) Alſo *the root of aſparagus cluttered, and growing cloſe together.* (3) Alſo *a ſtone found in ſponges, called* tecolithus. (1) In pulmonibus ineſt aſſimilis ſpongiis mollitudo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. Tergendis ſpongia menſis utilis, *Mart.* 14, 144 Vid. *Suet. Aug.* 85. & *quæ ibi Caſaub. adnotavit.* ☞ De earum generibus, *vid.* Plin. 9, 45. (2) Col. 11, 3. & Pall. Feb. tit. 24. (3) Plin. 36, 19.

• Spongiŏla, æ. f. [*à* præced.] (1) ‖ *A little ſponge.* (2) *A little root of aſparagus.* (3) Alſo *a ſpongey ball on trees.* (1) Ex analog. dim. (2) Col. 11, 3. (3) Plin. 25, 2.

• Spongiōſus, a, um. adj. *Spongey, like a ſponge; full of ſmall holes,* or *eyes; light, puffy,* Plin. 11, 37.

• Spongītes, æ. m. [*à* ſpongia] *A ſtone found in ſponges,* Plin. 37, 10.

† Spons, tis. f. Sponte ablativi caſûs, cui tectus erat ſpons, *Auſon.* [*à* ſpondeo, ſponſum] *Accord. Vid.* Spontis.

Sponſa, æ. f. [quæ ſpondetur ſponſo] *A woman eſpouſed; a bride, a new marryed woman; a ſpouſe.* Sua cuique ſponſa, mihi mea, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 20.

Sponsālia, ōrum. n pl. (1) *Eſpouſals; the contracting,* or *betrothing, of a man,* or *woman before full marryage.* (2) Alſo *a marryage gift.* (1) § Sponſaliorum dies, *Suet. Aug.* 53. (2) Sponſalia Craſſipedi dedi, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 3.

‖ Sponsālitius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to eſpouſals.* ¶ Sponſalitia arrha, *given on ſuch occaſions,* Cod. Inſt.

Sponſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *A promiſe.* (2) *A wager.* (3) *A covenant.* (4) *A wager at law,* when both partys by conſent laid down each a ſum of money to engage their ſtanding to tryal, the iſſue whereof was, that he who was caſt in his ſuit loſt his money too. (1) = Sponſio appellatur omnis ſtipulatio promiſſióque, *Paul.* de *verb. ſignif.* (2) Spectent juvenes, quos clamor & audax ſponſio decet, *Juv.* 11, 200. (3) Voti ſponſio, quo obligamur Deo, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 16. (4) P. Rubeius Q. Aprenium ſponſione laceſſivit, nî Apronius dictitaret, te ſibi in decimis eſſe ſocium, *Id. Verr.* 3, 57.

‖ Sponſo, āre. act. *To affiance, eſpouſe,* or *betroth; to promiſe in marryage, to contract,* Paul. JC.

Sponſor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A ſurety,* or *engager.* (2) *An affiancer,* or *betrother.* (3) *He who in law bindeth himſelf to ſtand tryal.* (1) Tulliola tuum munuſculum flagitat, & me ſponſorem appellat, *Cic. Attic* 3, 6. (2) = Qui mihi conjugii ſponſor & obſes erat, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 34. (3) = Nullum ſtetit vadimonium ſine Attico, ſponſor hic omnium rerum fuit, *Nep. Att.* 9, 4.

Sponſum, i. n. *A promiſe.* Ex ſponſo egit, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 9.

Sponſus, a, um. part. *Affianced, promiſed, betrothed, engaged.* Quantùm ab hâc accipio, quæ ſponſa eſt mihi, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 52.

Sponſus, i. m. [*à* ſpondeo, cui ſpondetur ſponſa] (1) *A bridegroom,* or *new-marryed man.* (2) *A wooer, a ſuiter.* (1) Sponſi nomen identidem vocans, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 26. ☩ Ut mea ſe ſponſi ſoletur imagine conjux, *Ov. Met.* 5, 229. (2) Sponſi Penelopes, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 28.

Sponſus, ûs. m. *A bond*, or *obligation*, &c. Fraudator nomen cùm locat ſponſu improbo, *Phædr.* 1, 16, 1.

‖ Spontālis, e. adj. *Voluntary.* Spontalis ſobrietas, *Apul. Met.* 11, ſub fin.

Spontāneus, a, um. adj. *Voluntary, free, of his own accord*, Plin. 28, 7. = Voluntarius, *Cic.*

Sponte. ablat. & ſpontis. gen. *Of himſelf*, or *of his own free will.* ¶ Sponte ſuâ, *of his own accord, freely, willingly, naturally*, Cic. Philipp. 4, 3. Spontis ſuæ homo, *at his own diſpoſeal.* Cell. 1, 1. Alia eſt ſativa, altera ſuæ ſpontis, *Col.* 9, 4.

Sponte. adv. *Naturally, willingly, of his own accord, for his own ſake.* 𝔛 Sponte, vel neceſſitate, incertum, *Tac. Ann*, 6, 13. ♰ Spontè, aut impulſu aliorum, *Id.* 11, 15.

* Sporta, æ. f. [à σπυρὶς, Gr. acc. σπυρίδα, ſporta] *A baſket, a pannier, a birdcage.* E muris canes ſportâ dimittebant, *Sall. inter Fragm.* Sportis incluſæ pendent aves, *Col.* 8, 7.

* Sportella, æ. f. dim. *ex* dim. (1) ‖ *A little baſket, or pannier.* (2) The ſame with *Sportula*, in. 2. (1) § In ſportellam ſubmittere, *Apic.* 6, 9. (1) Dediſcendæ tibi ſunt ſportellæ, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10.

* Sportŭla, æ. f. dim. [à ſporta] (1) *A little pannier, or baſket.* (2) *A ſmall ſuper diſtributed by lords to their clans that waited on them.* (3) Alſo *money, eighteen pence halfpenny farthing, inſtead of a ſuper.* (4) Alſo *gifts beſtowed on any publick occaſion.* (5) ‖ *A gift, or gratuity, in money beſtowed on caplains.* (6) ‖ Alſo *a counſeler's, or ſerjeant's fee.* (1) Qui incedunt ſuffarcinati cum libris, cum ſportulis, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10. (2) Nonne vides quanto celebretur ſportula fumo? *Juv.* 3, 249. (3) 𝔛 Pollicita eſt nobis ſportula, recta data eſt, *Mart.* 8, 50. Vid *Suet. Claud.* 21. & *Ner.* 16. Summus honor finito computat anno Sportula quid referat, *Juv.* 1, 118. (4) Plin. Ep. 10, 117. vid. & *Dempſter ad Corippum*, p. 206. (5) Cod. (6) Ap. JCC. ☞ Sportula pro teſſerâ congiarii accipit, *A. Auguſt.* ex ære nimirum aut ebore facta, formâ bacilli, & quatuor lateribus inſcripta, *Dial.* 2, p. 31. Vid. etiam *Scott. Nod. Cic.* l. 2. c. 6. qui rotundâ formâ fuiſſe exiſtimat.

Sprētio, ōnis f. verb. *A ſlighting, ſcorning*, or *diſdaining.* In ſpretionem Romanorum ſermones trahebant compoſitos, *Liv.* 40, 5. ☞ *Sed var. codd.*

Sprētor, ōris. m. verb. [à ſpernor] *A deſpiſer, ſcorner, diſdainer*, or *ſlighter.* § Spretor Deorum, *Ov. Met.* 8, 615.

Sprētus, a, um. part. *Set nought by, deſpiſed, ſlighted.* 𝔛 Veritas auſpiciorum ſpreta eſt, ſpecies tantùm retenta, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3.

* Spūma, æ. f. [à ſpuo] *Foam, Froth.* Salis ſpumas ære ruebant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 39. ¶ Argenti ſpuma, *litharge*, Plin. 33, 6. Agere ſpumas, *to foam*, Lucr. 3, 488.

* ‖ Spūmābundus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Frothing*, or *foaming.* Faciem tuam ſpumabundus conſpuiſſet, *Apul. Apol.* p. 478.

* Spūmans, tis. part. *Foaming, being in a foam, frothing.* Pocula ſpumantia lacte, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 67.

* ‖ Spūmātōrium, ii. n. *A ſcumer to take off the ſcum*, Litt. *ex* Vitr.

* Spūmātus, a, um. part. [à ſpumo] *Covered with foam*, or *froth.* Saxa cana ſalis niveo ſpumata liquore, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 7. *ex poëtâ.*

* Spūmātus, ûs. m. verb. *A foaming, or being of a froth.* Anguis abundat ſpumatu, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 103.

Spūmeſco, ĕre. incept. *To begin to foam, to froth.* Spumeſcunt æquora remis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 2, 87.

* Spūmeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Frothy, foamy.* (2) *Having the colour of*, or *reſembleing, foam.* (1) § Spumea unda, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 212. (2) Spumeus color, *Plin.* 15, 28.

* ‖ Spūmĭdus, a, um. adj. *Frothy.* Craſſus & ſpumidus humor, *Apul. Apol.* p. 485. ┼ Spumeus.

* ♰ Spūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [*ex* ſpuma, & fero] *Bearing foam*, or *froth.* Illi ſpumiferos glomerant à pectore fluctus, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 59. Conf. *Theb.* 5, 56.

♰ Spūmĭger, a, um. adj. *That foameth*, or *caſteth out froth and foam.* § Sus ſpumiger, *Lucr.* 5, 983. conf. *Manil.* 5, 74.

* Spūmo, āre. neut. [à ſpuo] (1) *To foam; to gather into foam*, or *froth.* (2) Alſo *to work*, or *ferment and fret*, as wine doth. (1) Aſpergine ſalſâ ſpumant cautes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 534. (2) Plenis ſpumat vindemia labris, *Id. Geor.* 2, 6.

* Spūmōſus, a, um. adj. [à ſpuma] or, comp. *Full of foam, froth*, or *ſcum; foamy, frothy.* § Littora ſpumoſa, *Catull.* 62, 121. Addua quo ſciſſas ſpumoſior incitat undas, *Claud. Honor. Conſ* 6, 458.

* Spuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. neut. [à πτύω, in comp. εισπτύω, ſpuo, vel à pus, *Perot.*] *To ſpit, to ſpawl.* § Terram ſpuit ore viator Aridus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 97. § Spuere in ſinum, *Plin.* 28, 4. Hinc Angl. *to ſpew.*

* Spurcātus, a, um. part. *Defiled.* Senectus ſpurcata impuris moribus, *Catull.* 105, 2.

* Spurcè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Dirtyly, filthyly.* (2) Met. *Villainouſly, baſely.* (1) 𝔛 Sus quamvis ſpurcè verſetur, mundiſſimum cubile deſiderat, *Col.* 7, 9. *extr.* (2) = Dicere in aliquem ſpurcè, & impurè, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 38. Græci nos dictitant barbaros, & ſpurciùs nos quàm alios Opicos appellatione fœdant, *Cato* ap. *Plin.* 29, 1. Spurciſſimè perſcribit, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 13.

* Spurcĭdĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſpurcus, & dico] *Speaking bawdy and filthy talk, ribaldrous.* § Spurcidici verſus *Plaut. Capt. prol.* 56.

* Spurcĭtia, æ. & Spurcĭties, ei. f. (1) *Filthyneſs, naſtyneſs.* (2) *Filth. dreſs.* (3) Met. *Baſeneſs, villainy.* (1) Spumam, & omnem ſpurcitiam eximere, *Col.* 12, 17. (2) = Spurcitia in omni metallo ſcoria appellatur, *Plin.* 33, 4. (3) = Superbia, ſpurcities, ac petulantia quantas efficiunt clades? *Lucr.* 5, 48.

* ‖ Spurco, āre. act. *To defile, dirty*, or *beray.* Jupiter inceſtâ ſpurcavit labe Lacænas, *Prudent.* in *Symm.* 1, 60.

* Spurcor, āri. dep. *To defile*, &c. Spurcatur naſum odore illutibili, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 57 ☞ *Quo tamen loco exponi poteſt paſſivè.*

* Spurcus, a, um adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup [à ſpuo, *Perot.* ut ſi dignus, in quem deſpuas] (1) *Filthy, dirty.* (2) *Ribaldrous, bawdy.* (3) *Sorry, raſcally.* (4) ‖ *Cruel, bloody, diſhoneſt* (1) 𝔛 Habere cognitum, ſpurcus & ſiccus ager quid recuſet, *Col. præf. operis.* Si quid eſt urinâ ſpurcius, *Gell.* 17, 19. (2) § Spurca nox, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 62. 𝔛 pura, *Id.* (3) § Spurciſſimus helluo, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 10. Spurcior lingua, *Ibid.* 18. (4) Vid. *Non.* c. 4. n. 425.

* † Spūrium, ii. n. [pudendum muliebre, ἀπὸ τῆς σπορᾶς, τὸ αἰδοῖον] *Apul.*

* Spūrius, a, um. adj. [à σπόρος, *qu.* σποράδην, conceptus; *qu.* σπυρίου υἱὸς, *Plut.* quòd vet. mulierum naturam *Spurium* vocarent; quippe qui patre incerto eſſet, unde & in ipſo prænomine pro *Spurius*, diviſis literis S. P. ſcripſerunt; *q. d.* ſine patre, *Sigon.*] (1) ‖ *Born of a common woman, one who knoweth not who is his father, baſtardly, baſe born.* (2) *Counterfeit, ſpurious, ſuppoſititious.* (1) Qui matre quidem certâ, patre autem incerto nati ſunt, ſpurii appellantur, *Ulp.* ┼ Nothus, *Ov.* (2) Pono obelos igitur ſpuriorum ſtigmata vatum, *Auſon. Sapient. præf.* ┼ Adulterinus.

* ‖ Spūtāmen, ĭnis. n. *Spittle, frothy ſpittle.* Humectam ſacro ſputamine terram Contrectans digitis, *Prud. Apoth.* 676. ┼ Sputum.

* Spūtātĭlĭcus, a, um. adj [vox ridiculâ gratiâ conficta] *Worthy to be ſpit at*, Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 74.

* Spūtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſpitter*, or *ſpawler.* Minimè ſputator, ſcreator ſum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 52.

* Spūtiſma, ătis. n. *Spittle, any thing ſpit out of the mouth*, Vitr. 7, 4. ☞ Raró occ. ┼ Sputum.

* Spūto, āre [à ſpuo] *To ſpit often, to bewray with ſpittle, to ſputter, to ſpawl.* § Sanguinem ſputare, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 27.

* Spūtor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſpit out.* Iſti, qui ſputatur, morbus venit, *Plaut Capt.* 3, 4, 18.

* Spūtum, i. n. (1) *Spittle.* (2) § Alſo *thin paint*, or *varniſh, like gold leaf.* (1) Vidi ego ſputa per dentes ire cruenta cavos, *Prop.* 4, 5, 66. ¶ Sputum edere, *to ſpit*, Celſ. 1, 8. (2) Litt.

* ‖ Spūtus, ûs. m. *A ſpitting.* Cum plurimo ſputo & ructatione jugi, *Cœl. Aur. Tard.* 4, 4.

S ante Q.

Squālens, tis part. (1) *Daubed.* (2) *Done*, or *laid, all over.* (1) § Squalens barba, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 227. (2) Auro ſqualens lorica, *Id. Æn.* 12, 87.

‖ Squālentia, æ. f. *Filthyneſs, uncleanneſs*, Tert. ┼ Squalor.

Squāleo, ēre, ui. neut. [incert. etym.] (1) *To be filthy, dirty, naſty* or *ſlutiſh; to be foul.* (2) Met. *To be in mourning.* (3) *To be full of weeds and foul for want of huſbandry.* (1) Mihi ſupellex ſqualet, atque ædes meæ, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 8, 2. (2) = Squalent municipia, afflictantur coloniæ, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 8. (3) Squalent abductis arva colonis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 507.

Squālĭcè. adv. unde iùs, comp. *Illfavouredly, dirtyly, naſtyly, ſlutiſhly.* 𝔛 Dicitis vos ſqualidiùs; illorum vides quàm niteat oratio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 3.

‖ Squālĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Naſtyneſs*, Amm. ┼ Squalor.

Squālĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à ſqualeo] (1) *Filthy, naſty, ſlovenly, greaſey, ſlutiſh*, (2) *Foul, illfavoured.* (3) *Loathſome.* (4) *Uncultivated, over run with weeds.* (5) *Unpleaſant, ruged.* (1) = Video ſentum, ſqualidum, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 5. (2) = Squalidi atque deformes, *Quint.* (3) Squalidus orba fide pectora carcer habet, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 2, 42. (4) Squalidus ager, *Vet. auct. de limit.* (5) Lucr. 2, 468. 𝔛 Quæ ſuâ ſponte ſqualidiora ſunt, adhibendus erit in his quidam orationis nitor, *Cic. Orat.* 32.

Squalleo, &c. *Vid.* Squaleo.

Squālor, ōris. m. (1) *Filthyneſs, ſlutiſhneſs, naſtyneſs, greaſeyneſs.* (2) *Roughneſs, rugedneſs, unevenneſs.* (3) Alſo *the ſorrowfull and mourning eſtate of thoſe that are arraigned*, or *accuſed*, or *are otherwiſe in heavyneſs for themſelves*, or *their friends.* (1) Veſtis ſqualore obſita, *Liv.* 2, 23. = 𝔛 Non ſqualoris plenus ac pulveris, ſed unguentis oblitus. *Cic. Verr.* 5. (2) Lucr. 2, 425. (3) = Squalor ac lacrymæ Siciliæ, *Id.* Squalor ſordeſque ſociorum, *Id.* = mœror, *Id.* = luctus, *Metell.* ad *Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 5, 1.

Squālus, i. m. *A certain fiſh ſo called; the ſkate*, or *ray*; as ſome think, *Plin.* 19, 24.

† Squālus, a, um. adj. *Dirty, naſty*, &c. = Lavare lacrymis veſtem ſqualam & ſordidam, *Enn.* ┼ Squalidus.

Squāma, æ f. (1) *The ſcale of a fiſh, ſerpent*, or *other beaſt.* (2) Alſo *the nails*, or *little plates, in a coat of mail.* (1) Animantium alias plumâ, alias ſquamâ videmus obductas, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) Duplici ſquamâ lorica, *Virg. Æn* 9, 707. ¶ Æris ſquama, *the ſparks, ſcales, and offal of braſs blown from it in melting*, Plin. 16, 10. ‖ Squama in oculis, *a cataract.* Litt. *teſt.* & *interpr.*

Squāmātim. adv. *Scalely*, or *in the faſhion of ſcales.* Nucamenta ſquamatim compacta, *Plin.* 16, 10.

‖ Squāmātus, a, um. part. *Scalely*, or *covered with ſcales*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Squāmeus, a, um. adj *Scalely, full of ſcales.* § Squameus anguis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 154.

Squāmĭfer, *vel* Squammĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *Bearing ſcales.* § Squamiferi orbes, *Luc.* 9, 709. herba, *Sen. Med.* 685.

♰ Squāmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Scalely, haveing ſcales.* ♰ Mutæ ſquamigerûm pecudes, *Lucr.* 2, 342. Conf. 5, 675.

‖ Squāmo, āre. act. *To ſcale a fiſh, ſerpent, &c.* *Cœl. Rhod.* ‡ Deſquamo.

Squāmōſus, *vel* Squammōſus, a, um. adj. *Rough and full of ſcales, ſcalely.* Squamoſo corpore piſces, *Cic.* Squamoſus draco, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 408. colla, *Sen. Med.* 2023.

* ‖ Squarra, æ. f. [ἐσχάρα, Gr.] *Roughneſs of ſkin, ſcurfyneſs*; *an eſcar,* or *cruſt of a ſore.* ‡ Cruſta, *Celſ.*

* † Squarrōſus, a, um. adj. [à ſquarra, *vel* ſcarra; à Gr. ἐσχάρα] *Rough, ſcabby, ſcurfy, naſty.* § Squarroſus panis, *brown bread with bran and gurgeons in it, horſe bread,* Luc. Squarroſa roſtra, *Id.*

Squātĭna, æ. f. [à ſquamis acutis, vel ſqualore, *i. e.* aſperitate cutis, quâ ligna & ebora poliuntur] *A ſkate, a ſole fiſh, the ſkin of that fiſh,* Plin. 9, 12.

Squātus, i. m. *A ſkate,* Plin. 32, 11.

Squilla, æ. f. (2) *A ſea onion,* or *ſea leek.* (2) *A lobſter without legs.* (3) *A prawn,* or *ſhrimp.* (1) Plin. 19, 5. (2) Aſpice quàm longo diſtendat pectore lancem, Quæ fertur dominô ſquilla; & quibus undique ſepta Aſparagis, quâ deſpiciat convivia caudâ, Cùm venit excelſi manibus ſublata miniſtri, *Juv.* 5, 80. (3) *Ad cujus differentiam,* pinnoterem vel pinnophylacem *videtur Plinius appellare* ſquillam parvam, 3, 42. Vid. & *Ariſtot.* de *part. animal.* 43.

* Squīnanthus, i. m. [*ex* σχοῖνος juncus, & ἄνθος flos] *The ſweet ruſh,* which is very medicineable; *ſquinant, camels meat,* Pallad.

S ante T.

St. interject. nota ſilentii. [*ab* Imper. ſta, vel quod ſign. Hebr. שתק ſilere, incipit ab ſt] (1) *Hiſt, huſh, hold your peace, be quiet.* (2) *Out!* to a dog. (1) Quid? non is obſecro? *C.* St, *Ter.* (2) Plaut. Moſt. 3, 1, 158.

* Stăbĭliendus, a, um. part. *To ſettle,* or *be ſettled.* Stabiliendæ navis cauſâ, *Liv.* 56, 44.

* ✠ Stăbĭlīmen, ĭnis. n. *A ſettlement, an aſſureanse, an eſtabliſhment, a ſtay,* or *ſupport.* Regni ſtabilimen mei, *Cic. ex poëtâ, N. D.* 3, 27.

* Stăbĭlīmentum. i. n. *A ſtay,* or *ſupport.* Hæc ſunt ventri ſtabilimenta, panis & aſſa bubula, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 88.

* Stăbĭlio, īre, īvi. ītum. act. [*i. e.* ſtabilem facio] (1) *To make ſtedfaſt, ſtable,* or *ſure.* (2) *To eſtabliſh, to ſettle.* (1) Semita nulla, pedem ſtabilibat, *Cic* de *Div.* 1, 20. *ex poëtâ.* ⌘ Alter ſtabilire rempub. ſtatuit, alter evertere, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 24.

* Stăbĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [à ſtando] (1) *Firm, ſtedfaſt, ſtable, conſtant, dureable, ſure, ſteady.* (2) *Fixed, reſolved on.* (3) *Continueing,* or *laſting, long; dureable.* (1) = Matrimonium ſtabile, & certum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. = robuſtus, *Id.* = Stabilis & firma domus, *Id.* de *Amic.* 7. ⌘ incertus, *Id.* = ⌘ Non habere errantem & vagam, ſed ſtabilem certámque ſententiam, *Id. N. D.* 2, 1. Ex agricolis maximè pius quæſtus, ſtabiliſſimúſque conſequitur, *Cato* in *præf.* (2) Stabile eſt me patri aurum reddere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 4, 25. (3) Ad diuturnitatem, memoriæ ſtabile, *Cic.* = Bonum permanens, fixum, & ſtabile, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 14.

* Stăbĭlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Faſtneſs, firmneſs, ſtableneſs, ſtability, ſtedfaſtneſs.* (2) *Steadyneſs, conſtancy, continueance.* (1) Dentium ſtabilitas, *Plin.* 23, 3. peditum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 33. (2) ⌘ Qui poterit aut corporis firmitate, aut fortunæ ſtabilitate confidere? *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 14.

* Stăbĭlītus, a, um. part. (1) *Faſt, firm.* (2) *Eſtabliſhed.* (1) Lucr. 3, 203. ⌘ mobilis, *Id.* (2) Urbs ſtabilita conſiliis, *Cic.* pro *Marcello,* 9.

* ‖ Stăbŭlans, tis. part. *Reſting, abideing,* Gell. 6, 3. ‡ Permanens.

* ‖ Stăbŭlāriæ mulieres. *Women who keep victualing houſes,* Aug.

* Stăbŭlārius, ii. m. [qui curam gerit ſtabuli, caupo, hoſpes] (1) ‖ *An innholder, a hoſt, a harbourer.* (2) Alſo *a hoſtler, a horſekeeper, a keeper of houſed beaſts, a groom,* or *equerry.* (1) *Ulp.* = caupo, *Id.* (2) In quibus ſolent ſtabularii equas abigere, *Varr.* Intra ſtabularii caſtra, *Col.* 6, 23.

* Stăbŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The ſtableing,* or *houſeing, of beaſts.* Hibernæ ſtabulationi præparanda ſunt ſtramenta, *Col.* 6, 3.

* Stăbŭlo, āre. act. *To put cattle in a ſtable,* or *ſtall; to houſe beaſts.* Alienum pecus in ſuo fundo paſcat ac ſtabulet, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 21. Centauri in foribus ſtabulant, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 286.

* Stăbŭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To ſtand,* or *be ſet up, in a ſtable.* (2) *To be put to rooſt.* (1) Pecudes ſtabulantur in antris, *Ov. Met.* 13, 822. Conf. *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 101. (2) Turdi & pavones ſtabulantur, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 3.

* Stăbŭlum, i. n. [à ſtando] (1) *A ſtanding, the place where one taketh up his quarters.* (2) *A ſtable, an ox-ſtall.* (3) *A dèn.* (4) *A rooſt for fowl.* (5) *A ſheepcote,* or *fold.* (6) *A beehive.* (7) ‖ *A bird's neſt.* (8) *A place of refuge,* or *ſhelter; a reſting place, a retreat.* (9) *A hoſtlery.* (10) In obſcœn. (1) Cibus erat ferina caro, atque humi ſtabulum, *Sall. B. J.* 21. *de Getulis, ſed al. leg.* pabulum. (2) Clauſa tenent ſtabulis armenta, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 351. (3) § Stabula ferarum, *Id. Æn.* 6, 179. (4) § Stabulum pavonum, *Id.* (5) = Præſepia ac ſtabula ovium, *Varr.* vid. & *Col.* 7, 3. A ſtabulis nunc procul eſte, lupi, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 88. (6) Virg. Geor. 4, 14. (7) Litt. *ex* Ov. (8) Neutrubi habeam ſtabile ſtabulum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 56. (9) Nec viam tenebam, nec quo loco ſtabulum eſſet ſciebam, *Petron.* (10) *Hâc notione* Curio Cæſarem Nicomedis ſtabulum dixit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 49.

* Stăchys, yos. f. [à στάχυς, Gr. ſpica, *qu.* ſpicata] *Baſe horehound, wild ſage, ſage of the mountain,* or *field-ſage,* Plin. 24, 15.

* Stacte, es. & Stacta, æ. f. [ςακτὴ, Gr. à diſtillando, quod Græci ςάζειν dicunt] *The oil that ſweateth out of cinnamon,* or *myrrh, being cut,* or *lanced; an ointment made of liquid myrrh.* Melior ſtacte ponatur Achaïca myrrha, *Col.* 10. vid. *Plin.* 12, 15. § Stactæ liquor, *Lucr.* 2, 846.

* Stădĭālis, e. adj. [ad ſtadium pertinens, vel habens menſuram ſtadii] *Of,* or *belonging to, a furlong.* ¶ Stadialis ager, *a piece of ground conſiſting of one hundred and twenty five paces,* that is, *ſix hundred and twenty five feet,* Gromat. ſcriptor. ap. Rigalt. p. 298.

* Stădĭāta porticus. [ubi tanquam in ſtadiis, athletæ exercebantur] *Vitr.* 5, 11.

* Stădĭodrŏmus, i. n. [*ex* ςάδιον ſtadium, & δρόμος rurſus] (1) ‖ *He that runeth races.* (2) Alſo *the runing place.* (3) *A paddock courſe.* (1) Firm. (2) Plin. (3) Id. 34, 8.

* Stădium, ii. n. [ςάδιον, Gr. quod ἀπὸ τῆς ςάσεως, quòd Hercules, cùm uno ſpiritu id decurriſſet, ſubſtiterit] (1) *A meaſure of ground containing ſix hundred and twenty five feet,* that is, *one hundred and twenty-five paces,* of which eight make an Italian mile. (2) *A place for runing,* as well of men, as of horſes; *a race.* (3) Alſo *a plot of ground for champions,* or *wreſtlers, to perform their exerciſes in.* (1) Plin. 2, 23. ☞ *Sed de differentiâ ſtadiorum vid.* Cenſ. c. 13. *Gell. Noct. Att.* 1, 1. *Pæt. de menſuris,* 1, p. 3. *Dalechamp.* ad *Plin.* 2, 33. (2) In ſtadio curſores exclamant, quàm maximè poſſunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 23. (3) Nec aliter certamina gymnica totâ Græciâ, quàm brabeutarum more in ſtadio humi aſſidens, ſpectaverat, *Suet. Ner.* 53.

* Stagnans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *Standing ſtill, ſtagnant, reſty.* *Nilus* effluit Ægæo ſtagnantior, *Claud. Eid.* 4, 31. ¶ Aqua ſtagnans, *pond, pool, moat,* or *ditch, water,* Plin. 31, 3. § Campi ſtagnantes, *Sil.* 3, 48. regna, *Id.* 12, 43.

* Stagnātus, a, um. part. *Overflown, drenched.* ¶ Stagnata terra, *marſh ground wherein water ſtandeth, a moraſs.* ⌘ Neque ſicca placet, nec quæ ſtagnata palude, *Col.* 10, 11. § Stagnata paludibus loca, *Ov. Met.* 16, 269.

* Stagno, āre. neut. [à ſtagnum] (1) *To ſtand as water doth in ponds.* (2) *To overflow.* (3) *To ſtrengthen,* or *fortify againſt.* (1) ⌘ Ubi marini fluctus effuſi ſtagnare ſolent, *Plin.* Jupiter ut liquidis ſtagnare paludibus orbem Vidit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 324. (2) Auctus Tiberis plana urbis ſtagnaverat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 76, 1. (3) Et ita ſe adverſus inſidias exquiſitioribus remediis ſtagnavit, ut, &c. *Juſt.* 37, 2.

* Stagnōſus, a, um. adj. *Like ſtanding water, ſtagnateing,* Sil. 6, 655.

* Stagnum, i. n. [à Gr. ςεγνὸν, Siculis ςαγνὸν, quòd bene continet aquam, *Varr.*] (1) *A pool, a ſtanding water.* (2) *The deepeſt part of the ſea, which is very calm.* (1) Fontes & ſtagna cietis, *ap. Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 9. = In morem ſtagni, placidæque paludis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 88. (2) Imis Stagna refuſa vadis, *Id. Æn.* 1, 130, *interpr. Serv.*

* Stăgŏnias, æ. m. [ςαγονίας, Gr. à ςαγὼν ſtilla, gutta] *A kind of frankincenſe,* Plin. 12, 14.

* Stălagmias, æ. m. [à ςαλαγμὸς, gutta] *The beſt ſort of ſhoemaker's black,* Plin. 34, 12.

* Stălagmium, ii. n. [à ςαλαγμὸς, gutta, quod à ςαλάζω, ſtillo] *A gem,* or *ornament, ſuch as the Ægyptians hang at the ears; a pendant, a drop,* Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 17.

‖ Stallus, i. m. & ſtallum, i. n. *A ſtall,* Arnob. ‡ Stabulum.

* Stāmen, ĭnis. n. [à ςήμων, *Idem.*] (1) *Hemp, flax, &c. ſet on a diſtaff to ſpin.* (2) *Cloth in the loom,* or *frame; thread, yarn, a warp in the loom to be woven into cloth.* (3) Met. *Silk, cloth.* (4) *A ſtring of an inſtrument.* (5) Alſo *a chive,* or *little thing that ſtandeth out like threads in flowers.* (6) *The vein,* or *grain, of wood.* (1) Rejice ſuccinctos operoſo ſtamine fuſos, *Ov.* § Stamina nere, *Id. Met.* 8, 453. (2) Gracili ſtamine intendere telas, *Id. Met.* 6, 54. (3) Pretioſo ſtamine velare aliquem, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 1, 304. (4) Stamina docto Pollice ſollicitat, *Ov. Met.* 11, 170. (5) ⌘ Odor colórque duplex, alius calicis, alius ſtaminis, *Plin.* 21, 5. (6) Quibuſdam *lignis* pulpa ſine venis mero ſtamine & tenui conſtat, *Id.* 16, 38.

* Stāmĭneus, a, um. adj. *Made of threads,* or *full of threads; thready.* § Vena ſtaminea, Plin. 16, 43.

‖ Stannārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, tin.* ¶ Stannarium opus, *work in tin mines of two ſorts, lodework and ſtreamwork,* Camd.

‖ Stannārius, ii. m. *A pewterer,* or *dealer in tin,* Jun.

Stanneus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to tin,* or *pewter.* § Cacabus ſtanneus, *Col.* 12, 4. ¶ ‖ Stanneus lapis, *a workman's plumb,* Arnob.

Stannum, i. n. *Tin, pewter.* Stannum illitum æneis vaſis compeſcit æruginis virus, *Plin.* 34, 17.

* Stans, tis. part. [à ſto] (1) *Standing.* (2) *Standing ſtill, not moveing.* (3) *Remaining, continueing as before.* (4) *Calm.* (5) ‖ *Concrete, hard.* (1) ⌘ Aliud ſtans, aliud ſedens de repub. ſentis, *Sall.* in *Ciceron.* Stantibus in comitio legatis, *Liv.* 45, 20. (2) § Stantes paludes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 9. (3) Stantem urbem reliquit, *Cic.* (4) Concuſſa ſiſto, Stantia concutio cantu freta, *Ov. Met.* 7, 201. (5) Serv.

* ‖ Stăpes, ĕdis. m. [à ſto, & pes] *A ſtirrup,* Jun.

* Stăphis, ĭdis. f. [ςαφὶς, Gr.] *A kind of wild vines, haveing a fruit more like a bladder than a grape, of a green colour, and within which is a three cornered kernel,* Plin. 23, 1. ¶ Staphis agria, *licebane, ſtaves acre,* Scrib. Larg.

* Stăphÿlīnus, i. m. [ςαφυλῖνος, Gr. à præced.] *A parſnep, a carot,* Col. 9, 4. *Lat.* Edomita, paſtinaca, *Id. ibid.*

* Stăphÿlŏdendros, i. f. [à ςαφυλὴ uva, & δένδρος arbor] *A wild and buſhy tree bearing cods like round bladders, in which are found little nuts with ſweet kernels; Anthony's nut tree, bladder nut tree,* Plin. 16, 16.

* Stăphўlōma, ătis. n. [ϛαφύλωμα, Gr. à ϛαφυλὴ uva] *A fault in the eye, when the uppermoſt coat beareth up, and ſheweth a riſeing like a grapeſtone*, Celſ. 7, 7.

* † Stăpia, æ. f. vett. Inſcript. *id. quod* Stapes.

* Stat. imperſ. *It is reſolved upon.* Stat caſus renovare omnes, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 750.

* Stătārius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſto, ſtatum] *That keepeth in his ſtanding and doth not move from one place to another, quiet, ſtable.* ¶ Stalarii milites, *keeping their ground, garriſon ſoldiers*, Liv. 9, 19. § Stataria pugna, *a pitched battle when no one giveth ground but every one ſtandeth to it*, Amm. Stataria comœdia, *a play that hath been acted with applauſe, or a quiet play without any paſſionate part in it*, Ter. *in* Prol. Heaut. 35. Statarii actores, *quiet actors*, Cic. || Statarium prandium, *which the ſoldiers eat ſtanding*, Mamert. Statarii excubitores, *a ſtanding watch*, Liv.

* Stăter, ēris. m. [ſiclus, *i. e.* ſtater habet drachmas quatuor, *Hier. à ſeq.*] *A tetradrachm in ſilver, a kind of coin worth two ſhillings and four pence*, ¶ || Stater aureus, *a piece of coin ſixteen ſhillings and four pence*, Interp. Jun.

* Stătēra, æ. f. [*ab* acc. τὸν ϛατῆρα, Gr.] (1) *A goldſmith's*, or *Roman, balance*; *Troyweight.* (2) Alſo *a kind of ſilver veſſel*, or *broad platter.* (1) ※ Non aurificis ſtaterâ, ſed populi trutinâ examinare, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 38. (2) *Plin.* 33, 11. — Tympanum, magis, idis, *Id. ibid.*

* Stătĭce, es. f. [ϛατικὴ, Gr. *à* ϛατίζω ſiſto; quòd vim habet ſiſtendi ſanguinem] (1) *An herb, properly called ſeathirſt.* (2) || *The art of balanceing, or weighing in ſcales.* (1) Plin. 26, 8. (2) Vid. *Caſp. Schott. Curſus Mathem.* p. 445.

Stătĭcŭlum, i. n. (1) *A kind of little cart*, or *chariot*; *a horſelitter.* (2) || Alſo *an image*, or *ſtatue*; *a piller.* (1) Plin. 34, 17. (2) Evertetis, & comminuetis ſtaticula, *Tert.*

Stătĭcŭlus, i. m. *A kind of danceing, a figure dance, the brawls.* ¶ Dare ſtaticulos, *to dance*, Plaut. Perſ. 5, 2, 43. *Vid.* & Cato, *ap.* Macr.

* Stātim. adv. primâ longâ [*à* ſtando, *qu.* ἑϛαμένως, ſtatim, ϛάδην, *Gloſſ.*] *Still, on the ſpot, ſtock ſtill.* Statim ſtant ſigna, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 120.

* Stătim. adv. primâ brevi [*à* ſto, ſtĭtim; *qu.* ſtando in loco, quomodo & *illico, i. e.* in loco dic.] (1) *Incontinently, forthwith, by and by, preſently, ſtraightway.* (2) *Statedly, conſtantly.* (1) Nemo recedit loco, quin ſtatim rem gerat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 84. (2) Ex his prædiis talenta argenti bina ſtatim accipiebat, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 7. ¶ § Statim ut, *vel* ut ſtatim, *as ſoon as*, Cic.

* Stătio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſto] (1) *A ſtation, ſtanding, or lighting.* (2) *A ſtanding, duration, age, continueance.* (3) *A bay, creek*, or *road, for ſhips to ride in.* (4) *A poſt*, or *ſtation.* (5) *A common place whither people reſort to hear matters decided.* (6) || Alſo *a place where idle perſons uſed to meet and talk together.* (7) *A ſtable.* (8) *A ſentry*, or *guard.* (9) || *The place where Chriſtians met and worſhiped God ſtanding, in memory of Chriſt's reſurrection.* (10) || *A point in the tables.* (1) Quæ manet in ſtatione *navis*, ea præter creditur ire, *Lucr.* 4, 389. Statio gratiſſima mergis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 128. (2) Ei functo longiſſimâ ſtatione mortali deſtinate ſucceſſores quàm ſeriſſimos, *Paterc. in fine Hiſt.* (5) Statio maleſida carinis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 23. *ubi vid.* Serv. ※ Stationem & portus omnes timens, *Cæſ.* ※ Quibus ſtatio pro portu habet, *Paterc.* 2, 72, fin. (4) Ut ſtationi paternæ ſuccederet, *Id.* 2, 124. (5) *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 13. Omnis convictus, thermæ, ſtationes, omne theatrum, *Juv.* 11, 3. (6) Gell. 13, 13. (7) Suet. Nerv. 38. (8) Hi qui in portis caſtrorum in ſtatione erant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 32. (9) *Tert.* de *oratione*, ſub fin. (10) Jun.

* Stătiōnālis, e. adj. *That ſtandeth as it were in a ſtation, without ſtiring*, Plin. 2, 15. *de ſtellis.*

* || Stătiōnārius, a, um. adj. *Stationary, appointed to keep ward in any place*, as in a garriſon. Miles ſtationarius, *Ulp.*

* || Stătiōnārius, ii. m. (1) *A garriſon ſoldier, a ſentinel.* (2) Alſo *a ſtationer*, or *bookſeller.* (1) Ulp. (2) Ap. Recent. ‡ Librarius.

* Stătīva, ōrum. pl. n. [*ſc.* caſtra] *A ſtanding camp abideing ſtill in one place, a place fortifyed, where any army lies encamped, quarters, a leaguer.* Q. Servilius in agro Romano ſtativa habuit, *Liv.* Conf. *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 15.

* Stătīvus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſto] (1) *Pitched*, or *ſet*, as a pitched camp; *belonging to a camp*, or *leaguer.* (2) † Alſo *ſtanding, not moveing.* (1) § Præſidium ſtativum, *Cic.* Stativa caſtra, *Id. Verr.* 5, 12. (2) § Stativæ aquæ, *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

* Stător, ōris. m. verb. [*à* ſto, ſtatum] (1) || *A gaoler*, or *keeper of a priſon*; *one of the ſtanding watch, a ſentinel.* (2) *A ſerjeant, a purſuivant*, or *meſſenger*; *a perſon always ready attending about an officer to be at command, a ſummoner, one who citeth people to appear.* (1) Jam primùm ſtator hic libidinoſus, *Phalæc. Poët.* 52. *ubi vid.* Scal. (2) Ut ad te ſtatores & lictores meos cum literis mitterem, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15.

* Stător, ōris. m. verb. [*à* ſiſto] *A name of Jupiter.* Cùm Jovem Statorem dicimus, hoc intelligi volumus, ſalutem hominum in ejus eſſe tutelâ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 20. = Jovem illum optimum & maximum ritè dices, & Tonantem & Statorem: qui non (ut hiſtorici tradiderunt) eò quòd poſt votum ſuſceptum acies Romanorum fugientium, ſed quòd ſtant beneficio ejus omnia, ſtator, ſtabilitorque eſt, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 4, 7.

* Stătua, æ. f. [*à* ſtatu, vel *à* ſtatuo] (1) *An image of metal, ivory, or ſtone*; *a ſtatue*, or *ſtanding image.* (2) || *An image of the juſt proportion of the perſon it repreſenteth.* (1) ※ Statuæ & imagines, non animorum ſimulacra, ſed corporum, *Cic.* pro *Arch. Poët.* 12. Statuâ inauratâ pallidior, *Catull.* 79, 4. (2) § Parilis ſtatua, *Jun.*

* Stătuāria, æ. f. [*ſc.* ars] *The art of graveing images.* Plaſtice, mater ſtatuariæ, *Plin.* 55, 12.

* || Stătuārium, ii. n. *A rood-loft*, Eccl.

* Stătuārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, ſtatues.* Statuariæ arti plurimùm traditur contuliſſe, *Plin.* 34, 8.

* Stătuārius, ii. m. *A carver*, or *maker, of ſtatues*; *a ſtatuary*, or *ſtonecuter*, Quint. 5, 12.

|| Stătūlīber, i. m. *He that is made free by will upon certain conditions.* De ſtatulibero, *vid. Feſt.*

* || Stătum eſt. imperſ. *It is*, or *was, ſtood.* ¶ Si ſtatum non eſſet, *if they appeared not*, Ulp.

* Stătūmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* ſtatuo) (1) *A buttreſs, ſupport*, &c. *a ſtake, fork*, or *prop, to ſtay up a thing.* (2) *The foot ſtock*, or *foot oak, of ſhips.* (3) *The coat of a floor.* (1) Vehementioribus ſtatuminibus impedare, *Col.* 4, 16. (2) Cæſ. B. C. 1, 54. (3) Vitr. 7, 1.

* Stătūmĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A paveing*, or *laying a ſolid foundation*, Vitr. 7, 1.

* Stătūmĭno, āre. act. (1) *To prop up, to underſet, to make ſure*; *to ſtake*, or *ſhore, up*, any thing. (2) *To floor.* (1) § Vineam ſtatuminare, *Plin.* 17, 22. (2) § Os foſſæ lapidibus, *Id.* 18, 6.

* Stătūmĭnor, āri. paſſ. *To be proped up*, or *floored*, Plin. 18, 6.

* Stătuncŭlum, i. n. dim. [*à* ſtatuo] *A ſmall ſtatue*, Petron. c. 50.

* Stătuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*à* ſto] (1) *To ſet*, or *place.* (2) *To ſet up, to build, to erect.* (3) *To appoint*, or *aſſign.* (4) *To ordain*, or *decree.* (5) *To reſolve*, or *conclude.* (6) *To give ſentence*, or *paſs judgement.* (7) *To offer, preſent*, or *dedicate.* (1) Capite primùm in terram ſtatuerem, *Plaut.* ¶ Statuere navem, *to bring her to anchor*, Id. Bacch. 2, 3, 57. (2) Illi Syracuſani ſtatuam poſtea ſtatuerunt, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 20. Urbem præclaram ſtatui, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 655. (3) § Locum colloquio ſtatuere, *Liv.* 28, 35. (4) Statuere, ne ſit Creta provincia, *Cic.* = Statuere, & decernere aliquid, *Id.* (5) Iſte ſtatuerat ut non adeſſet, *Id. Verr.* 1, 1. (6) Divitiacus Cæſarem obſecrare, ne quid gravius in fratrem ſtatueret, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 19. (7) Statuam ante aras auratâ fronte juvencum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 627.

* Stătuor, i. ūtus. paſſ. *To be appointed*, &c. Exin' biduum criminibus objiciendis ſtatuitur, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 13, 1. Dum quidnam de ſeditione ſtatueretur, ſcirent, *Liv.* 28, 31.

* Stătur. imperſ. *It is ſtood.* Quid agitur? *P.* Statur, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 40.

* Stătūra, æ. f. [*à* ſto, ſtatum] (1) *Bigneſs*, or *height, of body*; *ſtature.* (2) *Proportion, ſize, pitch.* (1) Velim mihi dicas quâ facie fuerit, quâ ſtaturâ, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 16. (2) § Arborum ſtaturæ, *Col.* 5, 5.

* Stătūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſtand.* Hinc conſul uterque, hinc acies ſtatura deorum eſt, *Luc.* 2, 566. Staturuſque eo eſſet, quod cenſuiſſent, an ad populum laturus? *Liv.* 28, 45. Quippe plerique non ſine exercitu venturum in urbem affirmabant, & libertati publicæ ſtaturum arbitrio ſuo modum, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 40.

* Stătus, a, um. part. & adj. [*à* ſiſto, ſtatum; vel *id. quod* ſtatutus] (1) *Set, appointed, ſettled, fixed, certain, ordinary, never failing.* (2) † *Well proportioned.* (1) § Status dies, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 12. Stati ſiderum curſus, *Id.* = Solenne & ſtatum ſacrificium, *Idem.* (2) § Stata forma, *Enn.*

* Stătus, ûs. m. [*à* ſto] (1) *A ſtanding.* (2) *The form, faſhion*, or *geſture, of the body.* (3) *A poſture, a manner.* (4) *The ſize of body.* (5) || *The temper*, or *conſtitution.* (6) *A ſtate, circumſtance*, or *condition.* (7) Among oratours, *the principal point, ſtate*, or *iſſue, of the caſe.* (8) *Command, rule, government.* (9) || Alſo *the full age of man*, that is, twenty-five years. (1) ※ Status, inceſſus, ſeſſio, accubitus, &c. Cic. (2) Quoniam formam in me cepi hujus, & ſtatum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 110. (3) Artifices his ſtatibus in ſtatuis ponendis utebantur, *Nep. Chabr.* 1. Status eſt circa ornatum, & habitum veſtis, inſignium, & armorum, *Aſcon.* ¶ In ſtatu eſſe, *to be upon his guard*, Plaut. (4) Status canis longior, *Col.* altior in gallinaceis, *Id.* (5) Gell. (6) Nihil ſemper ſuo ſtatu manet, *Cic.* (7) Refutatio accuſationis, in quâ eſt depulſio criminis, Græcè ϛάσις, Latinè *ſtatus* vocatur, *Id. quem in Part. Orat. ad pleniorem cognitionem adi.* (8) Nullum habentibus ſtatum quilibet dux erat idoneus, *Paterc.* 2, 72. (9) Dig.

* Stătūtio, ōnis. f. verb [*à* ſtatuo] *A ſeting*, or *placeing.* Una ſtatutio ligni, *Vitr.* 10, 5, ſub fin.

* Stătūtum, i. n. (1) *Reſolution.* (2) || *A decree, ſtatute*, or *ordinance*; *an arreſt of parliament.* (1) Neque ſtatuti quid in tantâ perturbatione habere potuiſti, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 24. (2) Litt. ex Cic. *ſed ubi non dicit.*

* Stătūtus, a, um. part. [*à* ſtatuor] (1) *Placed, ſet up.* (2) *Ordained, appointed, ſolemn, eſtabliſhed.* (3) *Determined, reſolved.* (2) Fit autem crebris ſtatutis palis, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 14. (2) § Statutâ die, *Liv.* 31, 29. Statuto loco, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 15. (3) Jam habeo ſtatutum quid mihi agendum ſit, *Id. Fam.* 4, 2.

* Stĕga, æ. f. [*à* ϛέγω, tego] *A deck of a ſhip, the hatches.* Fortè ut adſedi in ſtegâ, &c. Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 44. = Conſtratum puppis, *Cæſ.*

* Stegnus, a, um. adj. [ϛεγνὸς, Gr. *à* ϛεγνόω adſtringo] *Coſtive, bound*, Plin. 17, 3.

* Stēla, æ. f. [ϛήλη, Gr. *i. e.* columna] *A ſquare*, or *flat-ſided, pillar, ſet up for a memoryal, with an inſcription*; *any monument ſet up in the highway, a tombſtone*, Plin. 6, 28. ※ Stela quadrata, columna rotunda, *Non.*

* Stēlis, ĭdis. f. [*à* Gr. ϛελὶς, idem] *A kind of miſletoe upon the fir tree*, Plin. 16, ult.

Stella, æ. f. [cujus variè torquetur etym.] (1) *A ſtar.* (2) *A conſtellation called the dog ſtar.* (3) *The ſtar fiſh.* (1) § Stellæ inerrantes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. vagæ, *Luc.* 9, 12. ※ fixæ, *Ov. Met.* 2, 205. Stellæ trajectio, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 6. (2) Stella Icarii canis, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 4. (3) Plin. 9, 60. *Sic dict. quòd quinque habeat radios.*

Stellans, tis. part. (1) *Shineing*, or *ſtuded with ſtars.* (2) *Sparkleing, twinkleing*, or *glittering, as ſtars do.* (1) § Olympus ſtellans, *Cic.*

de Div. 1, 11. (2) § Stellantes gemmæ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 723.

• ‖ Stellāris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, ſtars; ſtarry.* Anima ſcintilla ſtellaris eſſentiæ, *Macrob. Somn. Scip.* 1, 14. ¶ Stellaris herba, *the herb woodrow,* or *woodrowel,* G.

‖ Stellātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blazeing,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

‖ Stellātūra, æ. f. [*à* ſtella] *A certain gain which the captains made out of the ſoldiers victuals and allowances;* or, as ſome others think, *the allowance itſelf,* or *the price thereof, appointed to ſoldiers and captains for ſeven days,* Veget.

Stellātus, a, um. part. (1) *Full of ſtars.* (2) Alſo *full of eyes like ſparks.* (3) *Marked with ſpots like ſtars.* (4) *Sparkleing, glittering.* (1) § Stellatus Cepheus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 3. (2) Stellatus Argus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 664. (3) Salamandra animal lacerti figurâ ſtellatum, *Plin.* 10, 67. (4) Enſis ſtellatus Iaſpide, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 261.

Stellĭfer, ĕra, um. adj. *That beareth,* or *hath, ſtars in it; ſtarry.* § Cœlum ſtelliferum, *Cic.* de *Somn. Scip.* 5.

Stellĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Starry.* § Polus ſtelliger, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 565. conf. *Sil.* 2, 289.

† Stellĭmĭcans, adj. *Shineing with ſtars,* as the ſigns of the zodiack do. § Signis ſtellimicantibus, *Varr.*

Stellio, ōnis. m. [*à* ſtella, quòd ſit variis ſtellatus corpora guttis, *Ov.*] (1) *An evet, eft,* or *newt; a creature ſomewhat like a lizard, having ſpots on his back like ſtars.* (2) ‖ Met. *A knave, a raſcal, a wag.* (1) Vid. *Plin.* 8, 31. & 11, 26. (2) Stellio, *κανοῦργος, κακοτρόπος, Gloſſ. Vet.*

‖ Stelliōnātus, ûs. m. [ita dict. *à* ſtellionis naturâ, quo nullum animal fraudulentiùs homini invidet, *Plin.* 30, 10.] *All kind of cozenage,* or *knaviſh practice in bargaining,* as the mortgageing or ſelling of a thing twice, paying braſs money for ſilver, receiveing a debt when it hath been before payed, *&c.* Ulp. *& al.* JCC

‖ Stello, āre. neut. *To gliſter,* or *ſhine, like ſtars, unde* Stellans, &

Stellor, āri. paſſ. *To be marked as it were with ſtars.* Hyadum & numero & diſpoſitione ſtellantur *gemmæ,* Plin. 37, 8.

‖ Stellŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ſtella] *A little ſtar,* Litt. *ex* Virg. *ſed. q.*

• Stemma, ătis. [*à* στέφειν, coronare] (1) *A garland, crown, wreath,* or *chaplet.* (2) *A ſtem,* or *pedigree; the lineage of one's anceſtors.* (3) *A noble act,* or *achievement.* (4) Alſo *an inſcription upon a ſtone.* (1) Viri ſacris ſtemmatibus coronentur, *Firm.* 3, 8. ⸸ Infula, corona. (2) *Suet. Galba,* 2. Totum regni Perſici ſtemma percenſe, *Sen.* vid. & *Plin.* 35, 2. (3) *Mart. Spect.* 16. *ubi tamen alii* ſchema, *al.* ſtegma *malunt.* (4) Triſtia ſaxorum ſtemmata delet herus, *Id.* 10, 56, 6. *al. autem leg.* ſervorum ſtigmata.

• ‖ Stĕnŏcŏriăſis, is. f. [*ex* στένος, anguſtus, & κόρη, pupilla] *A diſeaſe of the eye, when the apple, or ſight, is contracted,* or *weakened,* Veg. 2, 16.

• Stĕphănītæ vites [*h. e.* coronariæ, *à* Gr. στεφάνη corona] nempe quæ per flatumina calamorum materiis ligatis, in orbiculos gyroſque flectuntur] *Vines tied to their ſtakes made round like garlands,* Col. 3, 2.

• Stĕphănītis, ĭdis. f. [ab eodem cum præced.] *A kind of vine whoſe leaves runing among the grapes make wreaths,* or *garlands.* Coronario naturæ luſu ſtephanitis, *Plin.* 14, 3.

• Stĕphănŏmēlis, is. f. [*ex* στέφανος corona, & μῆλον malum; propter colorem] *An herb of a yellow colour much uſed in chaplets,* Plin. 26, 13.

• Stĕphănŏpōlis, is. f. [*ex* στέφανος, corona & πωλέω, vendo] *A woman that ſelleth garlands,* Plin. 35, 11.

• Stĕphănoplŏcos, i. c. g. [*ex* στέφανος corona, & πλέκω, plico] *A garlandmaker,* Plin. 35, 11.

‖ Stercŏrārium, ii. n. *A dunghill,* Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.* ⸸ Sterquilinium, *Col.*

Stercŏrārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, dung.* § Crates ſtercorariæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 22.

Stercŏrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dunghill,* Col. 2, 1, ſub fin.

Stercŏrātus, a, um. part. & adj. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Dunged, mucked.* § Ager ſtercoratus, *Plin.* 18, 23. Loco quàm ſtercoratiſſimo, *Col.* 11, 2.

Stercŏreus, a, um. adj. *Of dung, ſtinking of dung.* = Impudens, ſtercoreus, plenus convitii, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 12.

Stercŏro, āre. act. [*à* ſtercus] *To dung, to lay compoſt,* or *muck,* on ground. Colere & ſtercorare agrum, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15.

Stercŏror, āri. paſſ. *To be dunged,* Plin. 17, 9.

Stercŏrōſus, a, um. adj. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Full of dung, growing in dunghills.* § Aqua ſtercoroſa, *Col.* 8, 3. = Omne immundum ſtercoroſúmque, *Sen. N. Q.* 3, 26. § Locus ſtercoroſiſſimus, *Cato,* 47.

Stercŭlius, Stercūtus, & Stercūtius, i. m. *The ſon of Faunus, who firſt found out the way of dunging land,* vid. *Lact.* 1, 20, *Plin.* 17, 9. & *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 7.

Stercus, ŏris. n. [*ab* extergendo, quòd extergi ſoleat, *Perot.*] *Dung, muck, ſoil, compoſt, a ſir-reverence.* In plauſtrum conjectus, & ſupra ſtercus injectum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 27. Quibuſdam ſtercore ac cœno inceſſentibus, *Suet. Vitell. ult.* § Stercus caninum, *Juv.* 14, 4.

• Stĕreŏbātes, æ. m. *vel* Stĕreŏbāta. [*ex* στερεὸς ſolidus, & βαίνω eo] *The paten of a pillar, whereon the baſe is ſet, the groundwork on which the pillar ſtandeth,* Vitruv. 3, 3.

• ‖ Stĕreŏmetria, æ. f. [*à* στερεὸς, ſolidus, & μετρῶ, metior] *The meaſure of ſolid bodies,* Cœl. *Lat.* Solidorum dimenſio.

• Stergēthron, i. n. [στέργηθρον, *Gr. à* στέργω amo] *The herb ſengreen, uſed in lovepotions,* Plin. 25, 13.

• † Stĕrĭcŭla, æ, f. dim. [*à* ſtera, Gr. ὑστέρα, corr. *pro* hyſtericula] vulva porcæ virginis, *i. e.* ſterilis, *qu.* ſterilicula, quomodo ſcrib. in *Petron. Fragm. Trag.* al. leg. *ſericula,* ficedula, ruſticola.

• Stĕrĭleſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow,* or *become, barren.* Fruges tactæ ſterileſcunt, *Plin.* 7, 15.

Stĕrĭlis, e. adj. d.m. or, comp. [*à* στεῖρος, *Gr.* ant. ſterilus] (1) *That cannot get,* or *bear, young.* (2) *Barren, fruitleſs, ſterile.* (3) *Addle.* (4) Alſo *roting,* or *makeing barren.* (5) *Yielding,* or *bringing, nothing.* (6) *Void of, clear of, without.* (1) Pubeſcit homo ſolus, quod niſi contingat, ſteri is in gignendo eſt, ſeu maſculus, ſeu femina, *Plin.* 11, 39. (2) Steriles exurit Sirius agros, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 141. § Arbores ſteriliores, *Plin.* 16, 12. (3) § Sterilia ova, *Id.* 10, 54. (4) Non ſterilem ſeges Rubiginem ſentiet, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 6. (5) § Sterilis manus, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 3. (6) § Sterilis veri, *Perſ.* 5, 75. Nullum tempus ſterile beneficio, *Plin. Paneg.* 56. ¶ Sterilis hinc proſpectus ad ultimam plateam, *no body to be ſeen,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15.

• Stĕrĭlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Unfruitfullneſs, barrenneſs.* (2) Alſo *dearth,* or *ſcarcetty.* (1) ✠ Quæ ſit vel ſterilitas agrorum, vel fertilitas futura, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 57. (2) § Sterilitas annonæ, *Col.* 2, 10.

• ‖ Stĕrĭlĭter. adv. *Barrenly,* Litt. *ex* Col.

• † Stĕrĭlus, a, um. adj. antiq. *pro* ſterilis. § Sonitu ſterila, *Lucr.* 2, 844.

• Sternax, ācis. adj. [qui ſternit ſeſſorem] *Caſting,* or *throwing.* § Equus ſternax, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 364.

• Sternendus, a, um. part. *To ſtrew,* or *be ſtrewed,* Sil. 12, 467.

• Sternens, tis. part. *Strewing, throwing down.* Sternens corpora Troïca ferro Pelides, *Ov. Met.* 12, 604. Conf. *Stat. Theb.* 7, 194.

• Sterno, ĕre, ſtrāvi, ātum. act. [*à* Gr. στορεννύω, *Id.*] (1) *To ſpread,* or *cover; to ſtrew.* (2) *To abate,* or *make calm.* (3) *To lay down, to proſtrate.* (4) *To throw,* or *ſtrike, down; to lay flat along.* (5) *To pave.* (6) *To diſpirit.* (1) § Veſtes ſternere, *Ov.* Sternere humum floribus, *vel* flores humi, *Cic.* Filicum manĭplis Sternere ſubter humum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 298. Sternere littus algâ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17, 12. Sternere arenâ moribundum, *Ov. Met.* 10, 716. ¶ Sternere lectos, *to ſpread,* or *cover, the couches;* or, in our phraſe, *the table,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 73. equum, *to harneſs,* or *accoutre, him,* Liv. 28, 14. (2) Feſſi vigiliis ſternunt corpora, *Liv.* 27, 47. (3) Placidi ſtraverunt æquora venti, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 763. (4) Prenſis à fronte capillis Stravit humi pronam, *Ov. Met.* 2, 477. Turbam invadite, ac ſternite omnia ferro, *Liv.* 24, 38. (5) § Sternere viam, *Id.* (6) Mortalia corda Per gentes humilis ſtravit pavor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 331.

• Sternor, i. paſſ. *To be thrown down, deſtroyed, killed, calmed, &c.* § Sternuntur ſegetes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 272. Sternitur Arcadiæ proles, ſternuntur Etruſci, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 429. ✠ Stygiâ modò nigrior undâ Sternitur interdum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 501.

• Sternuens, tis. part. *Sneeſeing.* § Sternuentes ſalutare, *Plin.* 21, 2.

• † Sternūmentum, i. n. [*à* ſternuo] Vett. JC. *id quod* ſternutamentum, *Plin.* 25, 5.

• Sternuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, neut. [*à* Gr. πταίρω πταρνύω] *To ſneeſe.* Argutum ſternuit omen Amor, *Prop.* 2, 3, 24. Sternuiſſe à coïtu abortivum, *Plin.* 7, 6. Donec ſternuat ovis, *Col.* Amor ſiniſtrâ, ut ante dextrâ, ſternuit approbatione, *Catull.* 43, 9.

• Sternūtāmentum, i. n. (1) *Neeſing,* or *ſneeſeing.* (2) Alſo *ſomething to make one ſneeſe, ſnuff,* or *ſnuſh.* (1) Pedis offenſio, & abruptio corrigiæ, & ſternutamenta erunt obſervanda, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 40. (2) Plin. 25, 13.

• Sternūtātio, ōnis. f. *A ſneeſeing.* § Invitare ſternutationem, *Scrib. Larg. Compoſ.* 10.

• ‖ Sternūtātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of ſneeſeing.* ¶ Sternutatorium medicamentum, *ſneeſeing powder, ſnuff,* Jun. ⸸ Sternutamentum.

• Sternūto, are freq. [*à* ſternuo] *To ſneeſe often.* Gyton continuò ita ſternutavit, ut grabbatum concuteret, ad quem mox Eumolpus converſus, ſalvere Gytona jubet, *Petron.* c. 98.

Sterquĭlīnium, ii. n. [*qu.* ſterculinium, *i. e.* ſtercoris receptaculum] (1) *A dunghil, a layſtall, a mixen.* (2) Meton. *A ſtinking fellow.* (1) Col. 1, 6. (2) Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41. & Plaut. Perſ. 3, 3, 3.

Stertens, tis. part. *Snoreing,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 63.

Sterto, ĕre, ui. neut. [*à* ſtrepitu ſtertentis confictum] *To ſnort,* or *ſnore, in ſleeping.* Stertit noctéſque & dies, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 49.

• Stĭbădium, ii. n. [*à* στιβὰς, *Gr.* quod à στείβω condenſo; torulus ex herbis, ſeu gramine, vel frondibus] *A bed of herbs, ruſhes, leaves, &c. a half round couch, which they uſed to ſet about their round tables, whereas before they had three beds,* Serv. *A green bank to ſit upon, an arbour,* or *ſummer-houſe,* Plin. jun. 5, 6. Sigma vocat *M. q. v.*

‖ Stĭbĭnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to,* or *like, ſtibium.* Lapides onychinos & quaſi ſtibinos, *1 Chron.* 2. *i. e.* ſtibio ſimiles.

Stĭbium, i. n. *A ſtone found in ſilver mines, good for the eyes; antimony;* alſo *black lead, a kind of colouring ſtuff which women covet to make them blackbrowed,* Celſ. 6, 6. n. 12, 16, 27.

Stĭca, æ. f. *The coat,* or *peel, of an onion; a head,* or *clove, of garlick.* Vulgò leg. *ſpica;* profertur autem ſic ſcript, *Cat.* & *Col.*

• Sticte, es. f. [στικτὴ, *Gr. q. d.* picta; *à* στίζω pungo diſtinguo] *Piedcoat,* or *Patch;* a dog's name, *Ov. Metam.* 3, 217.

• Stigma, ătis. n. [στίγμα, *à* στίζω, nota ſive ſignum quod inuritur] (1) *A mark,* or *brand,* chiefly *on the forehead of fugitives;* (2) ‖ and ſometimes on *others.* (3) Met. *Reproach, infamy.* (1) § Stigmate puncti, *Petron.* c. 103. Stigmate dignus, *Juv.* 10, 183. (2) Vid. *Barth. Adverſ.* lib. 43. c. 25. (3) A Catullo verſiculis de Mamurrâ ſibi perpetua ſtigmata impoſita non diſſimulaverat, *Suet. Cæſ.* 75.

• Stigmătias, æ. m. [*à* præced.] *A ſlave, a branded rogue.* O miſerum, qui fideliorem & barbarum, & ſtigmatiam putaret, quàm conjugem! *Cic. Off.* 2, 7. *ubi al.* ſtigmaticum. *Lat.* Literatus, *Plaut.* notis compunctus, *Cic.* notis inſcriptus, *Suet.* ſtigmoſus, *Plin.*

• ‖

* ‖ Stigmătĭcus, a, um. adj. [à ſtigma] *Vid.* Stigmatias.

* ‖ Stigmo, āre. act. [à ſtigma] *To ſet a mark on, to brand.* Quâcunque partem corporis fervens notâ ſtigmârit, *Prud. Periſt.* 10, 1080. ┼ Stigmate notare.

* Stigmōſus, a, um. adj. [à ſtigma] *Full of marks, or brands; infamous.* § Stigmoſus cicatrice, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 5, 2. Dicta in calvos, ſtigmoſóſque jaculari, *Petron.* c. 102.

* ‖ Stĭgo, āre. act. [à ςίζω, pungo] *To prick, to ſtir forward.* Στίγω, ἐρεθίζω, *Onomaſt. vet.* ┼ Inſtigo.

* Stilbon, ontis. m. [ςίλβων, Gr. à ςίλβω, ſplendeo] *The planet Mercury,* Cic. N. D. 2, 20.

Stilla, æ. f. [à ſtiria, *Feſt.* vel à ςαλάζω, quod idem ac ςάζω] *A drop.* § Stilla olei, *Plin.* 29, 4. ⌘ Stilla ſtat, gutta cadit, *Corn. Front.*

Stillans, tis, part. *Droping wet.* Stillantem pugionem præ ſe tulit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12. § Culter ſanguine ſtillans, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 839. tabe Meduſa, *Luc.* 9, 697.

‖ Stillārium, ii. n. [unde ſtillat aqua] (1) *A penthouſe.* (2) *An over-meaſure, or vantage.* (1) Litt. *ex* Vitr. (2) Id. *ex* Sen.

Stillātim. adv. *By drops,* Varr. L. L. 4, 5. = Guttatim.

‖ Stillātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A droping.* ☞ Non habeo qui defendam, extra analogiam.

Stillātĭtius, a, um. adj. *That dropeth.* § Reſina ſtillatitia, *Plin.* 16, 11.

Stillātīvus, a, um. adj. *Droping.* § Stillativum mel, *Plin. Valer.* 1, 18.

Stillātus, a, um. part. *Droped, or comeing out like drops.* Stillata ſole rigeſcunt De ramis electra novis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 364.

‖ Stillātus, ûs. m. *A droping,* Litt. *ex* Ov.

Stillicidium, ii. n. [*ex* ſtilla, & cado, per quod ſtillatim cadit, *Varr.*] *The droping of the eaves of a houſe; a little gutter, or ſink.* Stillicidii caſus lapidem cavat, *Lucr.* 1, 214. Stillicidiorum jura, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 38.

Stillo, āre. neut. & act. [à ςαλάζω, ſed vid. in ſtilla] (1) *To drop, or trickle, down.* (2) *To whiſper in his ear.* (1) Cùm multo ſtillaret penula nimbo, *Juv.* 3, 122. § Stillavit amicis Ex oculis rorem, *Hor. A. Poët.* 429. Plumis dies ſtillat, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 537. (2) Cùm facilem ſtillavit in aurem Exiguum de naturæ patriæque veneno, *Juv.* 3, 122.

* Stĭlus, i. m. [à ςίζω, pungo] *Sic enim malo ſcribere, neque enim mihi ſatis reſpondet analogia inter ςύλος columna, & hic inſtrumentum. Vid.* Stylus.

* Stimmi, indecl. n. [à Gr. ςίμμι] *Antimony,* Plin. 33, 6.

* ‖ Stĭmŭla dea, quæ ſtimulat ad libidinem, *Schol. Juv.*

* Stĭmŭlans, tis. part. *Stiring up, or exciteing to.* Stimulante prænoſcere metu, *Luc.* 6, 423. Se ipſi ſtimulantes, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 3. Conf. *Sil.* 2, 683.

* Stĭmŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pricking, or puting, forward,* Plin. 35, 2.

* † Stĭmŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A pricker, or puter, forward.* (2) Met. *An abeter, or promoter.* (1) ⌘ Multi boûm ſtimulatores, pauci terræ aratores, *vid. Chil.* (2) = Seditionis ſtimulator & concitator, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 5. *ſed ed. Grævv.* inſtimulator.

* Stĭmŭlātrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that incenſeth, or ſeteth forward,* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 2, 62.

* Stĭmŭlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Pricked forward.* (2) *Provoked, ſet on, incenſed, enraged.* (1) *Deeſt exemplum prop. notionis.* At vid. Sil. 9. 292. (2) Jurgia ſtimulata vino caveto, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 591.

* ‖ Stĭmŭlātus, ûs. m. *A moveing, or ſtiring up,* Litt. *ex* Plin. *ubi non dicit.*

* Stĭmŭleus, a, um. adj. *Pricking, ſmarting, ſtinging, done with pricking rods.* § Supplicium ſtimuleum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 31.

* Stĭmŭlo, āre. act. [à ſtimulus] (1) *To prick, to goad.* (2) Met. *To incenſe, to enrage, to ſtir up, to egg one on.* (3) Alſo *to torment, or vex; to gnaw.* (1) Duriùs ſtimulabat in æquore currum, *Sil.* 16, 366. (2) = Ne fames quidem, quæ mutas accendit beſtias, curam eorum ſtimulare poteſt, *Liv.* = incito, *Id.* (3) = Scrupulus eum dies, noctéſque ſtimulat ac pungit, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 2.

* Stĭmŭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be pricked, tormented,* &c. = Jactor, crucior, agitor, ſtimulor, verſor in amoris rotam miſer, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 4.

* † Stĭmŭlum, i. n. *id. quod* ſtimulus. Stimulum in manu eſt, *Plaut. Menæch.* 5, 2, 112.

* Stĭmŭlus, i. m. [à ςιγμὸς, ſtigmulus, per Sync. ſtimulus] (1) *A prick, a goad.* (2) *A ſting.* (3) *A whip, or ſpur.* (4) *Any thing that moveth forward,* as ſorrow, rage, love, envy. (5) *A motive, inducement, or incentive.* (1) Si ſtimulos pugnis cædis, manibus plùs dolet, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 55. Si fuſtem cepero, aut ſtimulum in manum, *Id. Aul.* 1, 1, 9. (2) Stimulos in pectore cæcos Condidit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 726. (3) = Stimulo & verbere ſævit, *Id. Met.* 2, 399. ⌘ lorum, *Id.* Frena furenti Concutit, & ſtimulos ſub pectore vertit Apollo, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 101. Dominus non lenis ſubjectat laſſo ſtimulos, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 94. (4) *Ov. Ep.* ex *Pont.* 1, 1, 75. = morſus, *id. ib.* § Stimulus doloris, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 27. amoris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 210. laudis, *Sil.* 16, 614. irarum, *Luc.* 2, 324. (5) = Conſulem excitavit, ſtimulóſque illi admovit, *Cic.* pro *Roſc.*

* † Stingo, *vel* Stinguo, ĕre, xi, ctum act. [à ςίζω, fut. ſecund. ςιγῶ, ſtingo, interpoſ. *n*; ut à πάγω, pango, ζεύξω, jungo, frago, frango] *To put out light, to extinguiſh.* Humor Non datur ardorem qui membris ſtinguere poſſit, *Lucr.* 4, 1091. Στίγω, ſtingo, pungo, *Gloſſ. Cyril.* ┼ Extinguo, reſtinguo.

* Stingor, i. paſſ. & Stinguor. *To be extinguiſhed.* § Stinguntur radii, *Cic.* in *Orat.* ad. *Priſc.*

* ‖ Stīpa, æ. f. [à ſtipando, *i. e.* firmando] *Tow, or hurds, to ſtop chinks with in ſhips,* Serv. ┼ Stupa, *q. v.*

* Stīpans, tis. part. *Surrounding in a ring, guarding.* Magnâ juvenum ſtipante catervâ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 501.

* Stīpātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſurrounding, or guarding.* (2) *A crowding, or thwacking, of things together.* (1) = Concurſatio, ſtipatio, greges hominum, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 23. (2) Aggreſſionum & enthymematum ſtipatio, *Quint.* 5, 14.

* Stīpātor, ōris. m. verb. [à ſtipe, quam mercedis nomine accipiunt, *Feſt.*] (1) *An attendant, or one of the ſquires of the body; the guard.* (2) *One that layeth in ſuch fardels as are to be carryed in a ſhip, a ſtower of goods.* (1) Præmittebat de ſtipatoribus ſuis, qui, &c. *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3, 26. § Stipator corporis, *Id.* pro *Dom.* 5. = ſatelles, miniſter, *Id.* (2) Serv.

* Stīpātus, a, um. part. (1) *Guarded, or attended,* as princes are with a guard. (2) Alſo *ſtanding in cloſe array, cramed, crowded, frequent.* (1) § Stipatus gladiatorum manu, *Paterc.* 2, 58. (2) § Stipata phalanx, *Liv.* 33, 18. Stipatum tribunal, *Plin. Epiſt.* 6, 33, 4.

‖ Stīpendiālis, e. adj. *Tributary;* alſo *of, or belonging to, wages,* Sidon. ┼ Stipendiarius.

‖ Stīpendiārium, ii. n. [à ſtipendium] *An ordinary kind of tax, or tribute,* Cic. *ap.* Litt.

‖ Stīpendiārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Tributary, that payeth tribute.* (2) *He that taketh wages, a hireling.* (1) Habere civitates ſtipendiarias, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 30. ⌘ Vectigalis ſtipendiariuſque P. R. *Liv.* 21, 41. Socii vectigales aut ſtipendiarii, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 60. ☞ *Ex ſententiâ S. Petit. Var. lect.* 2, 1. *al. idem putant* vectig. & ſtip. (2) De ſtipendiario Thrace miles, *Flor.* 2, 20.

Stīpendio, āre. act. *unde* Stīpendior. paſſ. *To take into pay, to enter in ſervice for pay.* § Regi ſexcentena millia ſtipendiantur, *Plin.* 6, 19.

‖ Stīpendiōſus, a, um. adj. *Serveing for wages haveing been long a ſoldier,* Veg. 2, 25.

Stīpendium, ii. n. [à ſtipe pendendâ, *Iſid.*] (1) *Wages, or pay for ſoldiers; a ſtipend, or ſalary; hire, pay.* (2) *A campaign.* (3) Alſo *tribute.* (4) ‖ *A ſubſidy to a prince.* (5) *A penalty, a mulct, or fine.* (1) ¶ Stipendia mereri, *to be a ſoldier, to bear arms,* Cic. *pro* Cœl. 6. facere pedibus, *to ſerve on foot, to be a footſoldier,* Liv. 3, 27. (2) Stipendia prima fecit, *Nep.* Placitum miſſionem dari vicena ſtipendia meritis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 36. *Met.* Functus omnibus vitæ humanæ ſtipendiis, *Sen.* (3) Quadringentes ei ſtipendii nomine impoſuit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 25. *Hoc ipſum exponens Eutrop.* tributum *vocat,* 6, 14, 5. (4) Pompon. (5) Quæ finis? aut quod me manet ſtipendium? *Hor. Epod* 17, 37.

* Stīpes, ĭtis. m. [à ςύπος, *Id.*] (1) *A log ſet faſt in the ground.* (2) *A club.* (3) *A ſtake for a mere, or landmark.* (4) *A trunk of a tree,* (5) *A firebrand, or billet.* (6) Alſo *a ſenſeleſs fellow, a blockhead.* (1) Sudes ſtipitéſque præacutos defigit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 27. (2) § Nodoſus ſtipes, *Ov. Epiſt.* 10, 101. (3) Stipes deſertus in agris, *Tib.* 1, 1. (4) Prop. 4, 2, 59. (5) Ov. *in* Ibin, 602. (6) = Quæ ſunt dicta in ſtultum, caudex, ſtipes, aſinus, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 4.

* Stīpo, āre. act. [à ςείβω, calco, denſum facio, *Scal.*] (1) *To fill up cloſe.* (2) *To ſtuff, thwack, or cram.* (3) *To compaſs, or environ.* (4) *To attend upon, to guard.* (1) Liquentia mella ſtipant *apes,* Virg. *Æn.* 1, 436. (2) Non in arcâ ponebant *æs,* ſed in aliquâ ſellâ ſtipabant, quò minus loci occuparet, *Varr. L. L.* 4. (3) Senatum ſtipare armatis, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 12. (4) = *Apes regem* Circumſtant fremitu denſo, ſtipantque frequentes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 216.

* Stīpor, āri. paſſ. *To be crowded, or environed,* &c. Tydea circum omnes feſſum bellique viæque ſtipantur, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 396. Non uſitatâ frequentiâ ſtipati ſumus, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 1.

* † Stīpis, is. ant. *id. quod* ſtips.

* Stips, ſtīpis. f. [à ſtipando, *Varr.*] (1) *A piece of money,* the ſame with the *as,* (2) *given to begers,* (3) *wherein the ſoldiers alſo being paid in ancient time, becauſe they received it by weight, not tale, the payment was called* ſtipendium. (4) Alſo *money offered to the gods.* (5) *Hirelings wages.* (6) *Profit, gain.* (1) *Quod* Suet. Aug. 53. ſtipem elephanto porrigere, *id.* Quint. & Macrob. aſſem dare *dixerunt.* (2) = Stipem quotannis die certo emendicat à populo, cavam manum aſſes porrigentibus præbens, *Suet. Aug.* 91. *Vet. Gloſſ.* Stipem, ἐλεημοσύνην. (3) *Vid.* Varr. L. L. 4, 16. (4) Diis cùm in theſauros aſſem dant, ſtipem dicant, *Varr. l. c.* Vid. *Lipſ.* ad *Tac.* p. 377. (5) Parvâ ſtipe opes quærere, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 350. Mercenariæ ſtipis ancilla, *Plin.* 10, 63. (6) Pecuariæ paſtiones non minimam colono ſtipem conferunt, *Col.* 8, 1.

* Stiptĭcus, *rect.* Styptĭcus, a, um. adj. [à ςύφω, obturo] *Binding, ſtyptick, reſtringent,* Plin. 24, 13. *Lat.* Reſtringens.

* Stĭpŭla, æ. f. [à ſtipa, mutat. quant.] (1) *Holm, ſtraw to thatch with, the huſk that encloſeth the ſtraw.* (2) *Stubble, or ſtraw, left in the field after the corn is reaped.* (3) Met. *A ſhepherd's pipe made of ſuch ſtraws.* (1) Ardentes ſtipulæ crepitantis acervi, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 781. (2) Meridie ipſo faciam ſtipulam ut colligat, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 62. (3) Miſerum ſtipulâ diſperdere carmen, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 27.

* Stĭpŭlāris, e. adj. *Belonging to ſtubble, of ſtubble, fed with ſtubble.* § Stipularis anſer, *Quint.*

* Stĭpŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſtipulor] (1) *A covenanting, or demanding of terms, in order to agreement.* (2) *A ſtipulation, a bargain, promiſe, covenant, or obligation, to pay money, or perform a thing that is required.* (1) Stipulationum aut judiciorum formulæ, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 1, 4. (2) Pecunia, quæ ex ſtipulatione debeatur, *Id.* de *Legib.* 2, 21. ☞ *De variis ſtipulationum formulis conſule JCC.*

* Stĭpŭlātiuncŭla, æ. f. dim. *A ſmall bargain.* Decipi adverſarii ſtipulatiunculâ, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 38.

* Stĭpŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that bindeth another, a perſon verſed in the forms of contracts, whoſe buſyneſs was to ſee no fraud was on either ſide,* Cic. *pro* Quint. 18. Suet. Vitell. 14.

* Stĭpŭlātu. monopt. *By covenant.* Jovis ſtipulatu, *Plin.* 7, 47. *ſed Hard. leg.* adſtipulatu. Stipulatu legati noſtri primus, *Quint. Decl.* 12, *p. mihi* 147.

* Stĭpŭlātus, a, um. part. *Haveing ſtipulated,* or *agreed.* Stipulatuſque de Marciano quinquaginta millia denariûm probabatur, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11, 23.

* Stĭpŭlor, āri. verb. comm. Priſc. [*à* ſtipe, *Varr. & Feſt.* quòd ſtipem, *i. e.* pecuniam (ſic enim vett. appell.) poſceret creditor, debitor ſponderet, quod erat ſtipulari & reſtipulari] (1) *To aſk and demand ſuch and ſuch terms for a thing to be given,* or *done, by the ordinary words of the law.* (2) ‖ Paſſ. *To be required,* or *aſked, by another to make a contract with him.* (3) *To make a bargain by aſking,* or *offering.* (1) Vid. *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3. 𝔛 Spondeo, *Col.* Nullum perîclum eſt, quod ſciam, ſtipularier, ut concepſti verba; VIGINTI MINAS DABIN'? *Ballio,* DABUNTUR, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 6, 14. ☞ *Ubi notandum formulam exigere, ut reſtipulatio, h. e.* promiſſio, *fiat eodem verbo.* (2) § Stipulor, abs te, *Priſc.* (3) Lætoria *lex* vetat minorem 25 annis ſtipulari, *Suet.* Scorta exoleta, quippe ſtipulari ſolent, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 12.

* † Stĭpŭlum, i. n. [*à* ſtipite, *Paul. al. qu.* ſtiptulum, *à* ϛιπτὸν quod *à* ϛείβω, ſtipo, *V.*] *Firm, ſolid.* ⊥ Firmum, ſolidum.

Stīria, æ. f. (1) *A drop of ice,* or *ice hanging at the eaves of houſes; an icicle.* (2) Catachr. *A dot of ſnivel hanging at one's noſe.* (1) Stiria horrida induruit impexis barbis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 366. (2) Turpis ab inviſo pendebat ſtiria naſo, *Mart.* 7, 36, 5.

† Stīrĭcĭdium, ii. n. [*ex* ſtiria, & cado] *The droping of a houſe with icicles.* ⊥ Stillicidium, *Cic.*

‖ Stirpātus, a, um. adj. *Rooted,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Stirpeſco, ĕre. incept. [*à* ſtirps] *To ſpring up; to grow to a ſtem,* or *ſtock.* 𝔛 Stirpeſcere & intermori, *Plin.* 19, 8.

† Stirpis, is. f. ant. *pro* ſtirps, *Serv.*

Stirpĭtus. adv. [*à* ſtirps] *By the roots, utterly, root and branch.* § Stirpitus errorem exigere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, ult.

Stirps, is. f. (1) *The root, ſtem, ſtock,* or *ſtalk, of a tree,* or *plant.* (2) *The lower part, the bottom.* (3) *The ground,* or *foundation.* (4) *A ſtock,* or *kindred; race, lineage, iſſue.* (1) Admorſo ſignatâ in ſtirpe cicatrix, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 379. Depoſitæ ſtirpes valido ſolo, *Col.* 3, 5. (2) A ſtirpe pedes temo protentus in octo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 171. (3) § Stirps quæſtionis, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 2. (4) Neque aliud huic defuit, quàm generoſa ſtirps, *Nep. Eum.* 1. Stirps virilis ex novo matrimonio, *Liv.* 1, 1.

Stīva, æ. f. *The plough tail,* or *handle.* In arando ſtivæ penè rectus *arator* innititur, *Col.* 1, 9. Conf. *Virg. Geor.* 1, 175. § Stivâ innixus arator, *Ov. Met.* 8, 218.

Stlāta, æ. f. *A broad ſhip,* or *boat; a hulk, a pirate ſhip, a float, hoy,* or *flat boat.* Vid. *Gell.* 19, ult. *Auſon. Ep.* 22, 31.

Stlātārius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſtlata] *Of,* or *belonging to, a boat,* or *ſhip; brought by ſhiping, foreign, outlandiſh.* Spondet enim Tyrio ſtlataria purpura filo, *Juv.* 7, 134. *Conf. etiam ejuſdem* 14, 187.

† Stlembus, a, um. adj. *Slow and heavy,* Lucil. *ap.* Feſt. *quem adi.*

† Stlītes, um. f. pl. *pro* lites. antiq. Stlitibus judicandis, *Feſt.*

† Stlŏcus, i. m. *pro* locus. ant. *Feſt.*

Stlŏpus, i. m. ſtloppus, ſcloppus, & ſclŏpus. *The ſound which we make when we blow up our cheeks,* &c. *Perſ.* 5, 13.

* Sto, ſtas, ſtĕti, ſtătum, neut. [*à* ϛάω, ϛτῶ] (1) *To ſtand.* (2) *To ſtand ſtill, not to move.* (3) *To ſtand upright, to be erect.* (4) *To ſtand in array.* (5) *To ſtand; to endure,* or *abide; to continue, perſevere,* or *hold on.* (6) *To be fixed,* or *reſolved.* (7) *To reſt upon,* or *agree to; to acquieſce, ſtand to,* or *be determined by.* (8) *To ceaſe, to be at a ſtand.* (9) *To be calm.* (10) *To ſtand to, to make good.* (11) *To take part with,* or *againſt.* (12) *To be liked,* or *come off well.* (13) *To be placed in.* (14) *To be attended, to be inſeparable.* (15) *To be a proſtitute.* (16) *To ſtand thick, to be overrun, to be covered.* (17) *To ſtand in, to coſt.* (18) *To plead at the bar.* (1) 𝔛 Centuriones ex eo, quo ſtabant loco, receſſerunt, *Liv.* 𝔛 Captivi ſtant, non ſedent, *Plaut. Capt. prol.* 𝔛 Quiſque, ubi ſteterat, jacet, *Id.* ¶ Stare ad cyathum, *to be a cupbearer,* Suet. Cæſ. 49. Stare animo, *to be in his right ſenſes,* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 213. 𝔛 deſipere, *Id.* (2) 𝔛 Neque ſe luna quòquam motat, ſtátque ut exorta eſt ſemel, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 117. (3) Steterunt comæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 774. Stant fulti pulvère crines, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 326. (4) Mariano prœlia ſigno ſtant, *Prop.* 3, 3, 44. Dum ſtat acies, multi in re conſilii, atque artis eſt, *Quint.* (5) Si ſatìs firmus ſteteris, *Liv.* Bene apud memores veteris ſtat gratia facti, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 538. = Trojáque nunc ſtares, Priamique arx alta maneres, *Id. Æn.* 2, 56. *Met.* Qui ſi ſteterit idem, mihíque paruerit, *Cic.* (6) Stat ſua cuique dies, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 467. § Stat ſententia, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 18. Stet illud nobis, unà vivere in ſtudiis, *Cic.* (7) Stare in eo quod eſt judicatum oportet, *Id.* Alterius potiùs ſtare judicio, quàm ſuo, *Id. Attic.* 8, 4. (8) Stant mihi cum dominâ prœlia dura meâ, *Prop.* 3, 5, 2. ¶ Stare per aliquem, *to be long of one,* Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 16. (9) Cùm placidum ventis ſtaret mare, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 26. Tranquillum mare dicitur, cùm leviter commovetur, nec in unam partem inclinatur, Itáque ſi legeris, *Cùm placidum,* &c. ut ſuprà, ſcito illud non ſtare, ſed ſuccuti leviter, & dici tranquillum, quia nec huc nec illùc impetum capit, *Sen. N. Q.* 5. (10) § Stare pacto, *Liv.* conditionibus, *Cic. Att.* 7, 15. decreto ſenatûs, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 13. (11) § Stare ab aliquo, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 1, 43. cum aliquo, *Id.* in *Rull.* 2, 48. pro aliquo, *Quint.* (12) 𝔛 Securus cadat, an recto ſtat fabula talo, *Hor. Ep.* 3, 1, 176. (13) Omnis in Aſcanio chari ſtat cura parentis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 650. (14) Periculum vitæ meæ ſtat tuo periculo, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 82. (15) Quod ſteterat multis in carcere fornicis annis, *Juv.* 10, 239. (16) § Stat ager ſentibus, *Cæcil. i. e.* horret. Stat pulvere cœlum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 408. (17) Polybius ſcribit centum talentis eam rem Achæis ſtetiſſe, *Liv.* 34, 50. Conf. & *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 122. (18) = Inteream, ſi Aut valeo ſtare, aut novi civilia jura, *Hor. Sat.* 19, 39.

* ‖ Stoa, æ. f. [*à* ϛάω, Gr. quòd ibi ſtarent] *A gallery, porch,* or *portico,* Gell.

* Stœbe, es. f. [*à* ϛτείβειν, ſtipare] *An herb which groweth in watery grounds, knapweed,* Plin. 22, 11.

* Stœchas, ădis. f. [ita dict. *à* Stœchadibus inſulis] *A flower called* Sticados, or *cotton weed; French lavendar,* Plin. 27, 12.

* Stoĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* Στοὰ porticus, in quâ primùm docuit Zeno] *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſtoick, ſtoical.* § Libelli ſtoïci, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 15. Dogmata ſtoïca, *Juv.* 13, 121.

* Stoĭcè. adv. *Like a ſtoick.* = Agis mecum auſterè, & ſtoïcè Cato, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 36.

* Stŏla, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ϛτέλλεσθαι, *i. e.* ab induendo] (1) *A long robe down to the heels, gathered and plaited thick; a matron's gown, a cimar,* or *juſt à-corps; a ſtole.* (2) † Alſo in ſome nations it was worn by men. (1) = Sumpſiſti virilem togam, quam ſtatim muliebrem ſtolam reddidiſti, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. Non vitta ligatos Impediat crines, nec ſtola longa pedes, *Tib.* 1, 1, 68. Rugoſiorem cùm geras ſtolâ frontem, *Mart.* 3, 93, 4. (2) Velaticus ſqualidâ ſtolâ, *Enn.* in *Telepho.*

* Stŏlātus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſtola] *Wearing a long robe with a train, matron like.* ¶ Stolata mulier, *a lady of quality,* Vitr. 1, 1. 𝔛 togata, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 82.

Stŏlĭdè. adv. iùs, comp. *Fooliſhly, ſimply, ſottiſhly.* Id non promiſſum magìs ſtolidè, quàm ſtolidè creditum, *Liv.* 25, 19. § Stolidiùs erumpentes, *Amm.* 19, 8.

Stŏlĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Dullneſs, blockiſhneſs.* Apud homines paris ſtoliditatis, *Flor.* 4, 12.

Stŏlĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [quòd ſtoloni ſimilis, *ſc.* inutilis eſt] *Dull, heavy, fooliſh, doltiſh, ſilly, blockiſh, ſottiſh.* Nullum eſt hôc ſtolidius ſaxum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 33. Vix tandem ſenſi ſtolidus, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 12. O vatum ſtolidiſſime, *Ov. Met.* 13, 774.

Stŏlo, ōnis. m. [*à* שתיל ſtolo] (1) *A ſhoot, twig,* or *ſcion, ſpringing out of the root,* or *ſide, of the ſtock; an uſeleſs ſucker, a water ſhoot.* (2) Alſo *a fool,* or *blockhead.* (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 2. (2) Auſon.

* Stŏmăcăce, es. f. [Στομακάκη, Gr. *ſc.* oris vitium, *à* Στόμα os, & ἀκὴ dolor] *A ſoreneſs of the mouth; rankneſs of the gums, ſo that the teeth fall out; the ſcurvy,* Plin. 25, 3.

* ‖ Stŏmăchābundus, a, um. adj. *Angry, freting, ſurly, ſullen, dogged,* Gell. 17, 8.

* Stŏmăchans, tis. part. *Freting, fumeing,* Cic. Attic. 4, 16.

* Stŏmăchĭcum, i. n. *A medicine good to open the ſtomach,* Celſ.

* Stŏmăchĭcus, a, um. adj. *That is ſick in the ſtomach, that cannot keep the meat that he hath taken,* Plin. 20, 9. & 25, 5.

* Stŏmăchor, āri, ātus. dep. *To be angry, vexed, diſpleaſed,* or *moved, to be in a great fume; to fret, vex,* or *chafe.* § Id mecum ſtomachabar, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 32. Stomachabatur, ſi quid aſperiùs dixerim, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 33.

* Stŏmăchōſè, adv. *unde* iùs, comp. *Angrily, peeviſhly, in a fret.* Reſcripſi & ſtomachoſiùs, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 5.

* Stŏmăchōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Fretfull, peeviſh, ſtomachfull.* (2) *Makeing fretfull, cholerick,* or *angry.* (1) § Stomachoſiores literæ, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 11. Acumen verſutum & ſolers, & ſæpe ſtomachoſum, *Id.* (2) Me quidem valde movent ſtomachoſa, & quaſi ſubmoroſa ridicula, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 69.

* Stŏmăchus, chi. m. [*à* Στόμα, os, & χέω, quòd cibum ab inferiore orificio ad inteſtina transfundat] (1) *The meat pipe, whereby the meat goeth down into the ventricle.* (2) Synecd. *The ſtomach.* (3) Alſo *indignation, choler, paſſion.* (4) Alſo *humour, mind, fanſy, will, pleaſure,* or *appetite.* (1) Linguam ad radices ejus hærens ſtomachus excipit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 54. 𝔛 Summum gulæ fauces vocantur, extremum ſtomachus, *Plin.* 11, 36. (2) Jejunus ſtomachus rarò vulgaria temnit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 38. ¶ Stomacho laborare, *to have a pain at his ſtomach,* Celſ. 1, 8. (3) 𝔛 Ille mihi riſum magìs quàm ſtomachum movere ſolet, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 3. (4) Ludi apparatiſſimi, ſed non tui ſtomachi, *Id. Fam.* 7, 1. ¶ Stomacho ſuo vivere, *to live as he liſteth, after his own humour,* Plin.

* ‖ Stŏmalgia, æ. f. [*ex* Στόμα os, & ἄλγος dolor] *A pain,* or *ſoreneſs, in the mouth.* Lat. Oris dolor.

* Stŏmătĭce, es. f. [*à* Στόμα os] *That which healeth ſores in the mouth.* Medicamentum, quod ſtomatice vocatur, utiliſſimum oris vitiis, *Plin.* 23, 6.

* Stŏmătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Haveing a ſore, ſwelling,* or *canker, in the mouth.* Hujus flos ſtomaticis datur, *Plin.* 24, 14.

* Stŏmōma, ătis. n. [Στόμωμα, Gr. *à* ϛομόω ferrum acuo] *A kind of ſcales,* or *powder, comeing from braſs in beating,* Plin. 34, 11.

* Stŏrax, ăcis. m. *A ſweet incenſe,* or *gum, ſo called,* Virg. *in* Ceir. 168. ☞ *Rect.* Styrax, *q. v.*

* Stŏrea, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ϛορεῖν, *ſc. à* ſternendo, quia humi ſternitur] *Any thing ſpread on the ground, a mat,* Liv. 30, 3, ſub fin.

* † Stŏreo, āre. act. [*à* præced.] *To make mats,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

† Stŏria, æ. f. *Cæſ.* in *MS. pro* Storea.

* Străba, æ. f. *She that is ſquint-eyed,* or *hath a caſt in her eye.* Siqua ſtraba eſt Veneri ſimilis, ſi rava Minervæ, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 659. *emendante* Heinſ.

* Străbo, ōnis. m. [*à* ϛρέφω, torqueo] *Goggle-eyed, one who looketh a ſquint.* 𝔛 Ecquis *Deus,*

Deos, ſi non ſtrabones, at pætulos eſſe arbitramur? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29.

* ‖ Străbus, a, um. adj. *Squint-eyed.* ⌘ Non hæc res de Venere pætâ, ſtrabam facit ἑτερόφθαλμον, *Priſc.*

* Străges, is. f. [*à* ſterno, ſtravi] (1) *A felling, a cuting down to the ground,* properly *of trees; a laying flat.* (2) *A ſlaughter, a diſcomfiture, a multitude of men ſlain, a carnage, defeat, or overthrow; a rout of an army, havock.* (3) *A great ruin and fall,* as of houſes, temples, *&c.* (1) Clades dic. ſurculorum detritio: calamitas calamorum; ſtrages ſtratarum arborum, *Scal. Quod tamen non eſt perpetuum.* § Nemorum ſtrages, *Sil.* 3, 205. ⌘ Nimbus dat ſtragem ſatis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 454. (2) Per vicos latè ſtragem dedêre, *Liv.* 8, 50. (3) = Strages, cædéſque horribilis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 12.

* Străgŭla, æ. f. *ſc.* veſtis. [*à* ſterno, ſtratum] *Any outmoſt garment, any kind of furniture ſpread on the ground, bed, table,* or *walls,* as *carpets, hangings, a counterpane, a coverlet, a horſecloth,* &c. Cic. Verr. 1, 10. Liv. 34, 7. Mart. 14, 148.

* Străgŭlum, i. n. *ſc.* veſtimentum, [*à* ſternendo] (1) *Any covering, a blanket.* (2) *A houſing for a horſe.* (3) ‖ *The upper garment.* (1) Quicquid inſternebant, à ſternendo ſtragulum appellabant, *Varr.* Nec ſtragula picta ſoporem, Nec ſonitus placidæ ducere poſſit aquæ, *Tib.* 1, 2, 79. § Textile ſtragulum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 21. (2) Stragula ſuccincti venator ſume veredi, *Mart.* 14, 86. (3) Ulp.

* Strāmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* ſterno, ſtravi, ſtratum, quod ſternitur] (1) *A ſpreading, any thing ſpread,* as flowers, *&c.* (2) *Straw, litter.* (1) § Agreſte ſtramen, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 67. (2) Tecta ſtramine caſa, *Ov. Metam.* 5, 447.

* Strāmentĭtius, a, um. adj. *Made of ſtraw,* Petron. c. 63.

* Strāmentārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to corn.* § Stramentariæ falces, *Cato, R. R.* 10.

* Strāmentum, i, n. *Straw, ſtubble.* Stramenta arida tectis injiciunt, *Liv.* 25, 39. Stramenta ſtantia in ſegete relinquere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50.

* Strāmĭneus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to ſtraw; thatched,* or *made, with ſtraw.* § Caſæ ſtramineæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 9, 18. Conf. *Prop.* 2, 13, 20.

* Strangŭlans, tis. part. *Choaking,* Plin. 2, 43.

* Strangŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A choaking, ſtrangling, throttling, ſtiffling,* or *ſtoping,* Plin. 20, 15.

* Strangŭlātus, ûs. m. *A ſtopage.* ¶ Vulvæ ſtrangulatus, *a diſeaſe in women called the mother,* Plin. 7, 7.

* Strangŭlo, āre. act. [*à* ϛραγγαλόω, Gr.] (1) *To choak, to throttle, to ſtifle, to ſtrangle.* (2) Met. *To ruin, deſtroy,* or *kill.* (1) Nobilem hoſpitem comprehendit & ſtrangulavit, *Cæl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 15. (2) Plures nimiâ congeſta pecunia curâ Strangulat, *Juv.* 10, 12.

* Strangŭlor, āri. paſſ. *To be choaked.* Prætor lactis hauſtu uno pilo ſtrangulatus eſt, *Plin.* 7, 7, 1.

* Strangūria, æ. f. [Στραγγυρία, Gr. *h. e.* κατὰ ϛράγγας τοῦ οὔρου ἔκκρισις, *i. e.* urinæ per guttas excretio] *The ſtrangury,* or *makeing of water in great pain, and very hardly; the ſtrangullion.* Forticulum ſe in torminibus & in ſtranguriâ ſuâ præbet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 19. *Lat.* Difficultas urinæ, *Celſ.* Lotium ſubſtillum, Cato.

* Strătēgēma, *vel* Strătāgēma, ătis. m. [*à* ϛρατηγέω, exercitum duco] *A ſtratagem,* or *piece of policy in war.* Rufius noſter ſtrategemate percuſſit Veſtorium, *Cic. Att.* 5, 2. Vid. *Val. Max. de ſtrategematis,* 7, 4. *Lat.* Callida inventa, *Nep. Eum.* 5.

† Strātĕæ, ārum. f. pl. & Strātĭvŏlæ dictæ meretrices, à Plauto, quia ſe ſternant, *Gell.* 5, 3.

* Strătēgia, æ. f. *A captainſhip, a generalſhip, a governing of ſoldiers, a lieutenancy,* or *ſhire of a country.* = Dividitur in præfecturas, quas ii ſtrategias vocant, *Plin.* 6, 9.

* Strătēgus, i. m. [Στρατηγὸς, *à* Στρατὸς, exercitus, *&* ἄγω, duco] (1) *A captain general of an army; the chieftain,* or *lieutenant.* (2) Met. *The maſter,* or *ruler, of a feaſt.* (1) Nec ſtrategus, nec tyrannus quiſquam, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 6. (2) Strategum te facio huic convivio, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 20.

* Strătiōtes, æ. m. [*à* Στρατὸς, exercitus] *Milfoil, liveing without a root, and ſwiming above the water,* good for healing of all wounds made with iron, *Plin.* 24, 18. *qui &* folium militare *vocat, quòd ſanat brevì vulnera.*

* ‖ Strătiōtĭcon, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *Milfoil,* Apul. = Achilla.

* Strătiōtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem themate] *Pertaining to ſoldiers, ſoldier like.* § Stratioticus nuncius, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 9.

* ‖ Strātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* ſterno] *He that ſaddleth, bridleth, and holdeth, the horſe for his maſter to get up; a yeoman of the ſtirrup to a prince; an equerry,* or *groom of a ſtable,* Amm. 30, 5. ⸸ Qui ſternit equum.

* Strātum, i. n. [*à* ſterno] (1) *A couch,* or *bed to lie on.* (2) *Any thing that is ſtrowed, all that is laid on a bed,* as *rug, coverlet, counterpane,* &c. (3) *A horſecloth, a houſeing, harneſs,* or *ſaddle.* (4) Alſo *a paved ſtreet.* (1) Quies neque molli ſtrato, neque ſilentio accerſita, *Liv.* (2) Lecti mollia ſtrata, *Lucr.* 4, 847. § Picta ſtrata, *Ov. Met.* 8, 33. (3) Frenos & ſtrata equorum Pelethronium inveniſſe ferunt, *Plin.* 7, 56. (4) ¶ Viarum ſtrata, *Cauſeways, i. e.* viæ ſtratæ, *Hellen.* Virg. Æn 1, 426.

* Strātūra, æ. f. [*à* ſterno] *The paveing of cauſeways,* or *highways.* ‖ Stratura viarum, *Suet. Claud.* 24.

* Strātus, a, um. part. [*à* ſternor] (1) *Strowed, ſcattered.* (2) ‖ *Laid upon.* (3) *Laid along, flat, proſtrate.* (4) *Calmed, quieted.* (5) *Paved.* (6) *Overthrown.* (1) Strata jacent paſſim ſua quæque ſub arbore poma, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 54. ¶ Stratus membra, *laid along,* Hor. Od. 1, 1, 22. (2) Strato ſuper diſcumbitur oſtro, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 704. (3) ⌘ Nos ſibi ad pedes ſtratos ne ſublevabat quidem, &c. *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. (4) § Strata unda, *Ov. Epiſt.* 7, 49. Stratum æquor, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 37. (5) § Strata via, *Liv.* 8, 13. (6) Dardaniâ ſtratus dextrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 316.

* Strātus, ûs. m. (1) *A ſtrowing,* or *laying.* (2) ‖ *The ſaddle, houſeing, and accoutrements of a horſe.* (1) Stramentum à ſtratu, quòd ſubſternatur pecori, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50. (2) Solin. c. 57.

* ‖ Streblīgo, gĭnis. f. [*à* Gr. στρεβλὸς, tortus] *A ſolecíſm.* *Vid.* Stribligo.

* Streblīta, æ. f. [*ab* eodem, unde & Angl. *a tart*] *Vid.* Striblita.

* Strēna, æ. f. [*à* στρῆνος, luxus, delicia, *Euſt.*] *A new-year's gift,* or *preſent.* Edixit & ſtrenas ineunte anno ſe recepturum, *Suet. Cal.* 42. *vid. & eundem* Aug. 57, *& ibi* Caſaub. ☞ *Scrib. &* ſtrenua.

* Strēnuè. adv. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Strongly, ſtoutly, ſtrenuouſly.* (2) *Readyly, nimbly, quickly.* (1) Domus utriuſque noſtrûm ædificatur, ſtrenuè, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 2. § Strenuiſſimè vincere, *Eutrop.* 9, 13. (2) Strenuè curre in Pireæum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 4, 11. ⌘ Magìs ſtrenuè, quàm commodè navigavi, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 6.

* Strēnuĭtas, ātis. f. *Valiantneſs, ſtoutneſs, nimbleneſs, activity, manhood.* Strenuitas antiqua manet, *Ov. Met.* 9, 320.

* Strēnuus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* στρηνὴς, Gr. *i. e.* ἰσχυρὸς, *Heſych.*] (1) *Briſk, ſtout, brave, hard.* (2) *Active, ready, quick, nimble, ſtrenuous.* (1) Ex agricolis & viri fortiſſimi, & milites ſtrenuiſſimi gignuntur, *Cato* in *Præf.* ⌘ Strenuiori deterior ſi prædicat ſuas pugnas, de illius ore fiunt ſordidæ, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 10. (2) ⌘ Celeriter îſti & rediſti, ut cognoſcere te ſi minùs fortem, attamen ſtrenuum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 52. ⌘ Populi ſtrenui damno mihi, improbi ſunt uſui, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 28.

Strĕpens, tis. part. *Makeing a noiſe.* § Strepens lituus, *Sen. Thy.* 575.

‖ Strĕpĕrus, a, um. adj. *Jaring, noiſy,* Ap. recent. ⸸ Strepitans.

Strĕpĭtans, tis. part. *Ruſtleing, rattleing, clattering, claſhing.* § Strepitantes alæ, *Tib.* 2, 2, 17. Strepĭtantia arma, *Sil.* 9, 280.

† Strĕpĭti, in gen. *pro* ſtrepitûs, *Enn.*

Strĕpĭto, āre. freq. [*à* ſtrepo] *To make a great noiſe, to make a great ſtir, to buſtle,* Virg. Geor. 1, 413. Strepitant urbes incudibus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 288.

Strĕpĭtus, ûs. m. (1) *A noiſe* made by the hands, *or* feet; (2) by brooks, *or* rivers. (3) *A creaking,* or *ſcreaking.* (4) *A buſtle,* or *hurly-burly.* (5) *The train,* or *company, that followeth a great man.* (6) *A tune,* or *ſound.* (1) Nec ſtrepitu terrete pedum, *Tib.* 2, 2, 37. ⌘ Non ſtrepitu, ſed maximo clamore ſuam P. R. oſtendit voluntatem, *Cic. Act.* in *Verr.* 15. (2) § Fluminum ſtrepitus, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 1, 6. (3) Remugit ſtrepitu janua, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 6. § Valvarum ſtrepitus, *Id. Sat.* 2, 6, 112. (4) Conſtitit Æneas ſtrepitumque exterritus hauſit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 559. (5) Toto fortunæ ſuæ ſtrepitu *aliquem* circumſtare, *Quint. Declam.* 13. (6) Dulcis ſtrepitus aureæ teſtudinis, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 18.

Strĕpo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*à* ϛρέφω, verto; al. *à* ſono] (1) *To make a noiſe, a buſtle.* (2) *To ſound.* (3) *To mutter, to murmur.* (4) *To ring.* (1) Murmure ſtrepit campus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 709. Cùm Achivi cœpiſſent inter ſe ſtrepere, *Cic.* (2) Rauco ſtrepuerunt cornua cantu, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 2. (3) § Hæc cùm ſub ipſo vallo, portiſque ſtreperent, *Liv.* (4) Strepunt aures clamoribus, *Id.* 22, 14.

* Strepsĭcĕros, ōtis. m. [*à* στρέφω verto, *&* κέρας cornu; *q. d.* verſis cornibus] *A kind of buck,* or *goat, with writhed horns,* Plin. 8, 53.

Stria, æ. f. [*à* ſtringendo, *Per.* ut ſit id. quod ſtriga] (1) *A chamfering, channeling,* or *makeing hollow; a groove, furrow,* or *gutter, in carpenters,* or *maſons, work;* or rather *a rabate, a creaſe.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the creaſe of an herb.* (1) Vitruv. 4, 3. (2) Ruell.

Striātūra, æ. f. *A chamfering,* or *channeling; rabates, ſmall furrows,* or *creaſes, made in ſtone,* or *timber,* Vitr. 4, 3. vid. *Bald. Lexic.*

Striātus, a, um. part. *Chamfered, channeled, wrought inward with a winding.* § Striata columna, *Plin.* 21, 5. Conf. *Vitr.* 7, 5. ¶ § Striata cortina, *a plaited,* or *folded, curtain,* Jun. ‖ § Striata frons, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 317. *i. e.* caperata.

* ‖ Striblīgo, gĭnis. f. *al.* Stribiligo [*à* Στρεβλὸς, curvus; *à* tortuoſæ orationis pravitate & verſurâ, *Gell.*] *A fault in ſpeaking,* or *writeing,* called *ſolecíſm,* or *incongruity,* vid. *Gell.* 5, 20.

* Strĭblīta, æ. f. [Στρεβλίτης, Gr. *à* Στρεβλὸς, quòd in circuitu reſtis in modum torqueretur] *A tart,* or *kind of cake, twiſted about like a rope; jambols,* Cato, R. R. 78. *Vid.* Scriblita.

* † Striblītārius, ii. m. *A maker,* or *ſeller, of ſuch cakes,* Afran.

Strictè. adv. [*à* ſtringo] iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) ‖ *Cloſely, tightly.* (2) *Lightly, not ſo much.* (3) Met. *Briefly, ſhortly.* (4) *Rigidly, ſtrictly, ſeverely.* (1) Faſciis ventrem ſtrictiſſimè circumligare, *Gell.* 16, 3. (2) ⌘ Poſt bonam vindemiam ſtrictiùs, poſt exiguam latiùs, *Pall.* 1, 6. (3) *Vid.* Strictim, n. 2. (4) Obſervare ſtrictè, ne plùs reddat quàm acceperit, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 16.

Strictim. adv. (1) *Cloſely.* (2) *Briefly, ſlightly, by the by.* (1) ‖ Strictim attondere, an per pectinem, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 18. (2) ⌘ = Ea quæ copioſiſſimè dici poſſunt, breviter à me ſtrictimque dicuntur, *Cic.* § Strictim exercitum ducere, *Plaut.* ⌘ paſſim, *Id.*

† Strictĭpellæ, ārum. f. pl. [quæ ſtringunt pellem, *i. e.* cutem & rugas in facie extendunt] *Painted whores,* Plaut. *al. leg.* Stritabillæ.

Strictĭvus, a, um. adj. *Gathered,* or *croped, with the hand*, Cato.

† **Strictĭvellæ**, ārum, f. pl. *pro* Strictipellæ; quæ ſtrictim evellunt pilos, *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

Strictor, ōris. m. verb. *A croper, a gatherer of fruit*, Cato, R. R. 144.

Strictūra, æ. f. [à ſtringo, ſtrictum] (1) † *A ſtricture.* (2) Alſo *a ſpark that flyeth from a piece of metal, when wrought and beaten red-hot;* as commonly explained: (2) but rather *iron ore; a plate, pig,* or *bar, of iron.* (1) Supercilia ad malorum ſtricturam currentia, *Petron.* c. 126. *ubi al.* Scripturæ. (2) § Stricturæ chalybum, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 421. (3) Plin. 34, 14.

Strictūrus, a, um. part. *About to draw.* Peroraturus ſtricturum ſe lucubrationibus ſuæ telum minabatur, *Suet. Calig.* 53.

Strictus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [à ſtringo] (1) *Gathered,* or *beaten off.* (2) *Cut aſunder.* (3) *Drawn out.* (4) *Cloſe, conciſe, narrow.* (1) Folia ex arboribus ſtricta, *Cæſ. B. C.* 58. (2) § Stricti nervi, *Luc.* (3) Stricto gladio inſequi aliquem, *Cic. Philip.* 2, 9. (4) Eſt artis ſtrictiſſima janua noſtræ, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 233. ⌘ Strictior Calvus, numeroſior Aſinius, *Dial.* de *Orat.* 25, 6.

Strīdens, tis. part. (1) *Makeing a noiſe, roaring.* (2) *Creaking, ſcreaking.* (3) *Claping,* &c. (1) Horrendùm ſtridens bellua, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 288. procella, *Id.* (2) Serræ ſtridentis horror, *Lucr.* 2, 410. (3) Alis ſtridentibus ludunt cygni, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 401.

Strīdeo, ēre, & **Strīdo**, ĕre. neut. [*ex* ſono fict.] (1) *To crack.* (2) *To creek,* to *ſhriek.* (3) *To make a whizzing, to hiſs.* (4) *To roar.* (5) *To buzz, to hum.* (6) *To howl.* (1) Quum ſtridunt funes, gubernacula gemunt, &c. Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4. (2) Cardo foribus ſtridebat ahenis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 453. (3) Merum fuſum in igne ſtridet, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 5, 12. (4) § Sylvæ ſtridunt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 418. (5) Boûm per viſcera toto Stridunt apes utero, *Id. Geor.* 4, 556. ¶ *Met.* Stridere ſuſurros, *to whiſper*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 78. (6) Stridet Cerberus, *Tib.* 1, 3, 72.

Strīdor, ōris. m. [à ſtrideo] (1) *A noiſe, a craſhing.* (2) *A ſcreaking.* (3) *The creaking of a door.* (4) *The whiſtleing of wind.* (5) *The grunting of a boar.* (6) *The hiſſing of a ſerpent.* (7) *A hiſſing,* or *whizzing.* (1) ⌘ Inſequitur clamórque virûm ſtridórque rudentum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 80. (2) Stridor ſerræ tum, cùm acuitur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 40. (3) Janua, quæ verſo ſtridorem cardine reddat, *Ov. Met.* 11, 608. (4) § Aquilonis ſtridor, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28. (5) Latos ſtridore per armos Spuma fluit, *Ov. Met.* 8, 287. (6) Movi linguam ſtridore biſulcam, *Id. Met.* 9, 65. (7) Id. Met. 12, 276.

Strīdŭlus, a, um. adj. (1) *Creaking.* (2) *Crackleing.* (3) *Noiſey, clamorous.* (1) § Plauſtra ſtridula, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 12, 30. (2) Fax lacrymoſo ſtridula fumo, *Id. Met.* 10, 6. (2) § Stridula convicia, *Ov.* ad *Piſon.* 78.

Strĭga, æ. f. [à ſtrigo, *pro* ſtringo] (1) *A ridge-land,* or *ſingle furrow drawn at length in ploughing; a row,* or *rank, of things laid in length.* (2) *A team,* or *train, of horſes.* (3) ‖ Alſo *ſuch a place,* or *diſtance, of the troops where the horſes ſtoped, and were rubed down.* (5) ‖ Alſo *a piece of ground longer than broad.* (1) Col. 2, 19. (2) Hygin. (3) Chariſ. (4) Ap. Grom. ſcriptt.

‖ **Strĭgātus**, a, um. adj. *Longer than broad by half.* ¶ Strigatus ager, *a field that ran in length from north to ſouth*, Aggen. ⌘ ſcamnatus, *from weſt to eaſt*, Id.

Strĭgil, *ſed ſæpiùs* **Strĭgĭlis**, is. f. [à ſtringo; quòd eo equi, & in balneis homines ſtringantur] (1) *A horſecomb, a currycomb;* alſo *a ſcraper,* or *fleſh bruſh.* (2) *An inſtrument uſed in batheing, to rub filth and ſweat from their bodys.* (3) Alſo *clothes,* or *napkins, wherewith wreſtlers bound,* or *wiped, themſelves after their exerciſe.* (4) *A little piece of fine gold found in mines.* (5) Alſo *a ſmall tube,* or *ſyringe.* (6) *A creaſe in chamfered work.* (7) Some take it for *a kind of long veſſel* in the cited places. (1) Papulæ ſtrigile raduntur, *Col.* 6, 31. (2) I, puer, & ſtrigiles Criſpini ad balnea defer, *Perſ.* 5, 126. (3) Plin, 31, 11. (4) Id. 33, 3. (5) Celſ, 6, 7, 1. (6) Vitr. 4, 4. (7) Si ad illam ampulla aut ſtrigilis accedat, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 12. Conf. *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 44.

‖ **Strĭgĭlĕcŭla**, æ. f. dim. *A little currycomb*, Apul. Flor. p. 777. ‡ Parva Strigilis.

† **Strĭgium**, ii. n. [fort. à ſtringendo] *A kind of Spaniſh garment*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Strigmentum, i. n. [à ſtringendo] (1) *The ſcrapeing, that which is rubed off.* (2) *The ſcouring, lees,* or *dregs, of oil; ſcraped from wreſtlers bodys.* (1) Anguillæ atterunt ſe ſcopulis; ea ſtrigmenta viviſcunt, *Plin.* 9, 51. (2) Gymnicorum ſervo ſtrigmenta gymnaſii colligenti ſimilis, *Val. Max.* 9, 14. *extern.* 2.

† **Strĭgo**, ĕre. neut. *interquieſco,* Feſt.

Strĭgo, āre. n. *To breathe,* or *reſt, in work; to ſtop,* or *ſtand ſtill;* as oxen ſometimes do at plough in the middle of a furrow: *to ſtop,* as horſes do in march, *or* travel; *to bait and be rubed down,* when they come *in ſtrigam,* Litt. *ex* Prop. *ſed non inveni; certè Phædrus.* ⌘ Namque ubi ſtrigandum, & ubi currendum eſt, ſcio, 3, 7.

Strĭgo, ōnis, *vel* **Strĭgor**, ōris. m. [Strigones denſarum virium homines, quòd inter ſe conſtricti atque arctati ſunt, *Feſt.*] (1) *A ſtrong and well compact man,* (2) or *ſhip.* (1) Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 46. (2) Interpr. Salm.

Strĭgōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [à ſtrigando, *V.* quippe bos, qui in arando ſtrigat, *id eſt,* præ macie interquieſcit] (1) *Lean, lank, ſcraggy, thin.* (2) *Nothing but ſkin and bone, hidebound,* as cattle ſometimes are. (3) † Met. *Slow, ſlender, ſhifting, boggleing.* (4) Alſo *lean, barren, jejune, empty.* (1) ⌘ = Precarius canis neque tam ſtrigoſus aut pernix debet eſſe, quàm qui damas cervoſque ſectatur, nec tàm obeſus & gravis, quàm villæ horreique cuſtos, *Col.* 7, 11. = Placidè ac lentè pabuletur *caper*, ut largi ſit uberis, & non ſtrigoſiſſimi corporis, *Id.* 7, 6. (2) Scuta hoſtium vetera notavit & ſtrigoſiores equos, *Liv.* 27, 47. (3) Lucil. (4) Lyſias eſt certè ſtrigoſior, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 64.

Stringendus, a, um. part. *To be bound,* or *tied up*, Cic. Off. 3, 31. *ſed al. leg.* adſtringendus.

Stringens, tis. part. *Binding up.* Geminumque latus ſtringentia longè Utraque perpetuo diſcriminat æquora tractu, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 289.

Stringo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. (1) *To graſp,* or *hold faſt.* (2) *To tie hard,* or *cloſe; to truſs up, to bind.* (3) *To bring into a body,* or *lump.* (3) Met. *To preſs upon, to affect deeply.* (5) *To thin the boughs of trees, to lop,* or *cut.* (6) *To make naked,* or *bare; to draw.* (7) Met. *To ſpend,* or *waſte.* (8) Met. *To touch lightly, bruſh,* or *graze upon.* (9) *To touch briefly, to relate conciſely.* (10) *To beat down in order to gather.* (1) Apprehenſum quid manu ſtringere, *Plin.* Dente pedem ſtringit, *Ov. Met.* 11, 776. (2) = Craſte, quaſi Dircen olim duo gnati Jovis ad taurum devinxêre, item hodie te ſtringam ad carnarium, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 66. Fragili culmo hordea ſtringere, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 317. (3) Stringere venas Ferventis maſſæ crudo de pulvere, *Perſ.* 2, 67. (4) Animum patriæ ſtrinxit pietatis imago, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 294. (5) = Tum ſtringe comas, tum brachia tonde, *Id. Geor.* 2, 368. Hîc ubi denſas Agricolæ ſtringunt frondes, *Id. Ecl.* 9, 61. (6) ¶ § Stringere cultrum, *Liv.* gladium, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 566. enſem, *to draw it*, Id. Et metaph. § Stringere bellum. Hoc deerat unum populi Romani malis, jam ut ipſe inter ſe parricidiale bellum domi ſtringeret, *Flor.* 3, 21, 1. (7) Præclaram ingratâ ſtringit malis ingluvie rem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 8. (8) = Littus ama, & lævas ſtringat ſine palmulâ cautes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 163. Canis extento ſtringit veſtigia roſtro, *Ov. Met.* 1, 536. Hunc primum levis haſta ſtrinxerat, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 577. (9) = Preſſis ſtringam revocatam ab origine famam Narrandi metis, breviterque antiqua revolvam, *Sil.* 10, 48. (10) Quernas glandes tum ſtringere tempus, Et lauri baccas, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 305.

Stringor, i. paſſ. *To be bound,* &c. *Ov. Met.* 14, 136.

Stringor, ōris. m. *A congealing, a chillneſs.* § Stringor aquæ, *Lucr.* 3, 693.

Strio, āre. act. [à ſtringo] (1) *To chamfer,* or *make rabates,* or *channels, in timber,* or *ſtone.* (2) *To breathe and ſtand ſtill, before they come to land's end,* as oxen. (1) Vitr. 4, 3. (2) Meliùs eſt verſum peragi, nec ſtriare in actu ſæpius, *Plin.* 18, 19.

† **Strītabillæ**, ārum. f. pl. *id. quod* Attæ, *Varr.* [à ſtritando, *i. e.* ægrè ſiſtendo] Sic dicuntur mulieres, quæ & ſcrupedæ, *Id. al. leg.* Strictipellæ, *q. v.*

† **Strītăvus**, i. m. ant. *pro* Tritavus, *Feſt.*

† **Strīto**, āre. neut. [ant. *pro* Trito, *Scal. ex Feſt.*] Stritat qui ægrè ſiſtit, *Varr. L. L.* 6. *ubi vid.* Scal. Conject.

Strix, ĭgis. f. [à ſtrigo, *pro* ſtringo] (1) *A channel, furrow, hollow gutter,* or *ſtrake, in rabateing of pillars.* (2) * *A ſcreech owl, an unlucky kind of bird* [à Στρίγξ] (3) *A hag, a fairy, a goblin.* (1) Vitr. 4, 4. (2) E tectis ſtrix violenta canat, *Tib.* 1, 5, 52. (3) Quæ ſtriges comederunt nervos tuos? *Petr.* c. 134.

* **Strŏbĭlus**, i. m. [Στρόβιλος, Gr.] (1) *The artichoke.* (2) ‖ *A wild pine tree, a pine apple.* (3) Alſo *a whirlwind.* (1) Plin. (2) Matth. *ex* Galeno. (3) Plin. 2, 48.

* **Strŏbus**, i. f. [à στρέφω verto, quia rami ejus tortiles] *A tree whereof perfumes were made, mixed with the wine of dates*, Plin. 12, 17.

* ‖ **Strōma**, ătis. n. [Στρῶμα, Gr. à στρωννύω, ſterno] *Any thing ſpread on the ground,* or *under a thing; a coverlet,* or *counterpane, laid on a bed*, Jul. Cap.

* **Strombus**, i. m. [à Στρόμβος, Gr.] *A ſhell fiſh of the ſea, that hath a leader whom they follow as their king*, Plin. 32, ult.

* **Strongȳle**, es. f. [Στρογγύλη, Gr.] *A kind of alum in round lumps*, Plin. 32, ult.

* **Strŏpha**, æ. f. [Στροφή, Gr. à στρέφω, verto] *Subtilety in argueing, a wilely deceit, a wile, a trick,* or *ſhift; a quirk,* or *fetch.* Inveniam aliquam ſtropham, agamque cauſam tuam, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 6. Nihil ſtropharum eſt, jam ſalarium dandum eſt, *Mart.* 3, 7. Conf. *Sen. Epiſt.* 26.

* **Strŏphiārius**, ii. m. *He that maketh,* or *ſelleth, womens neck kerchiefs,* or *garlands*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

* **Strŏphiŏlum**, i. n. dim. *A little garland,* or *chaplet; a little neck-kerchief,* or *gorget*, Plin. 21, 2.

* **Strŏphium**, ii. n. [Στρόφιον, Gr.] (1) *A garland of flowers which prieſts uſed to wear,* (2) alſo *women; a twiſted girdle.* (1) Vid. *Plin.* 21, 2. (2) Strophio lactentes vincta papillas, *Catull.* 58, 65.

* **Strŏphos**, i. m. [Στρόφος, Gr.] *A freting in the bowels, the gripeing of the guts, the belly ache*, Celſ. 6, 2.

* ‖ **Strŏphōſus**, a, um. adj. *Troubled with the belly ache*, Veg. ‡ Colicus.

* **Strŏphus**, i. m. [à Στρόφος, Gr. idem] *A ſtrop of leather.* Remi circa ſcalmos ſtrophis religati, *Vitr.* 10, 8.

* ‖ **Stroppus**, i. m. [à Gr. Στρόφος, συνεστραμμένος λῶρος, *Heſych.*] (1) *An ornament worn by prieſts on their heads like a crown, a mitre.* (2) Alſo *the ſtring that tieth the oar.* (1) Feſt. (2) Litt. *ex* Liv.

* **Strŏpus**, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A ſlight chaplet,* or *garland, a wreath.* Tenuioribus coronis utebantur antiqui ſtropos appellantes, unde nata ſtrophiola, *Plin.* 21, 2.

* **Structĭlis**, le. adj. [à ſtruo] *Made,* or *built, up of divers things,* or *pieces.* § Columnæ ſtructiles, *Col.* 11, 3. canales, *Vitr.* 8, 7. Structile cementum, *Mart.* 9, 77.

* **Structio**, ōnis. f. verb. *The ſame as* inſtructio. *Building.* Sternes inter ſpatia ſtructionis, *Pallad.* 12, 22.

* **Structor**, ōris. m. verb. [à ſtruo] (1) *A builder, maſon,* or *carpenter,* &c. (2) *A purveyor,* or *provider of victuals; a caterer.* (3) Alſo *a ſewer who ſeteth the meat upon the table.* (4) *A carver who cuteth it up.* (1) In aream

tem veni; res agebatur multis ſtructoribus, *Cic. ad Q. fratr.* 2, 6. (2) Structores noſtri ad frumentum profecti inanes redierunt, *Id. Attic.* 14, 3. (3) Convenientem materiæ ſtructor impoſuerat cibum, *Petron.* c. 35. (4) Quæ non egeant ferro ſtructoris ofellæ, *Mart.* 10, 48, 15.

* Structūra, æ. f. (1) *A building, a ſtructure, a ſetting in due order.* (2) *A compoſition.* (1) Cæmenta ſtructuræ antiquæ, *Liv.* 21, 11. § Structura balnei, *Pallad. R R.* 1, 40. (2) § Verborum ſtructura, *Cic.* de *Opt. gen. Orat.* 3. carminis, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 13, 4.

* Structus, a, um. part. (1) *Set in good array.* (2) *Built, made.* (3) *Piled up.* (4) *Laid, prepared.* (5) *Compacted, diſpoſed, ordered.* (1) Structi utrinque ſtabant, *Liv.* (2) Templa ſaxo ſtructa, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 84. (3) Structus ſuper ignis acervos, *Tib.* 4, 1, 134. (4) 𝔛 Scripſit ad Tiberium ſtructas ſibi inſidias, præventum inſidiatorem, *Tac.* 2, 65, fin. (5) = Eloquentia collocata & quaſi ſtructa, & nexa verbis, *Cic. Orat.* 41.

* Struendus, a, um. part. *To build,* or *be built.* Struendum vallum erat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 65, 7.

* Struens, tis. part. *Building, raiſeing.* Omnes præter Lepidum, variis mox criminibus, ſtruente Tiberio, circumventi ſunt, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 13, 3.

* Strues, is. f. [à ſtruo] (1) *A pile,* or *heap, of any thing*; as of wood, ſtones, bricks, &c. (2) Alſo *a certain cake which the Paynims offered to their gods, a diſh of ſeveral things heaped up at their offerings.* (1) § Strues lignorum, *Liv.* 21, 27. laterum, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 12. ſaxorum, *Curt.* 4, 3, 9. ovarum, *Plin.* 14, 4. Jano ſtruem commoveto, *Cato,* 134. (2) Hæc adolet flammis cum ſtrue farra ſuis, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 276.

* ‖ Strūfertārii, ōrum. m. pl. [*ex* ſtruo, & farcio] *They who brought the* Ferctum *and the* Strues *to be offered*; alſo *they that did certain ſacrifices at the trees that were burnt with lightening. De utrâque notione vid.* Feſt.

* † Struix, ĭcis. f. [omnium rerum extructio, à ſtruo, *Feſt.*] *A heap,* or *pile, of many things together.* § Struices patinariæ, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 26. † Struices ſaxeæ, *Liv.* ap. *Feſt.* † malorum, *Næv.* + Strues.

* Strūma, æ. f. [à Στρῶμα, Gr. quòd gutturi ſubſtrata ſit] (1) *A wen,* or *ſwelling in the neck,* or *arm holes; a botch, a ſcrophulous humour*: ſome take it to be *the king's evil.* (2) Alſo *a bunch on the back.* (1) Struma eſt tumor, in quo ſubter concreta quædam ex pure & ſanguine, quaſi glandulæ, oriuntur, *Celſ.* 5, 28, 7. (2) Struma extantia quædam in tergo eſt, *Id.* Vatinii ſtrumam ſacerdotii διβάφω veſtiant, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 9. ¶ Struma civitatis, *the botch,* or *peſt, of the ſtate.* Cic. *pro* Sext. 65.

* ‖ Strūmătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Troubled with a* Struma, *Firm.* + Strumoſus.

* Strūmea, æ. f. *ſc.* herba [quòd medeatur ſtrumis, vel quòd ſtrumoſam radicem habeat. Ruell.] *An herb wherewith beggers make their fleſh raw, pilewort,* Plin. 25, 15 *ubi al. leg.* Strumia.

* Strumōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Having a wen,* or *ſwelling.* (2) *Meaſley.* (1) Juv. 10, 309. (2) Strumoſis *ſuibus* ſub linguâ ſanguis mittendus, *Col.* 7, 10.

* Struo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [à στρώω, vel στορέω, ſterno] (1) *To pile up, to raiſe high.* (2) Met. *To place, to order.* (3) *To build.* (4) *To put in array.* (5) *To make, prepare,* or *get ready.* (6) *To contrive, deſign,* or *deviſe; to forge.* (7) *To work,* or *procure.* (1) § Struere ad ſydera montes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 153. ordine, non acervatim, *Vitr.* pyram ingentem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 215. (2) = Collocationis eſt componere & ſtruere verba ſic, ut, &c. Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 43. (3) Sepulcri Immemor ſtruis domos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 18. ¶ § Struere comam, *Petron. quod Juv.* Ædificare caput, *to dreſs it high.* (4) Ne ſtruere auderent aciem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 42. (5) § Struere fercula, *Col. Præf.* l. 5. epulas, *Tac.* 15, 55, 4. penum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 708. (6) § = Struere & moliri aliquid, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 64. mendacium, *Liv.* 23, 34. inſidias, *Ov. Met.* 1, 198. (7) § Struere odium in aliquem, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 51. crimen alicui, *Id.*

* Struor, i. paſſ. *To be built,* or *raiſed.* Simul à legionariis, peritiâ & arte præſtantibus, plura ſtruebantur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 30, 3.

* Strūpus, i. m. [*de them. vid.* Stropus] (1) ‖ *A crown, garland,* or *wreath, put on the heads of images in the temples.* (2) Alſo *a ſtring,* or *thong, to tie the oar to.* (1) Feſt. (2) Remos juſſit adligari ſtrupis, *Liv.* ☞ Hinc Angl. *a ſtrap,* or *ſtirrup.*

* ‖ Strūtheum, i. n. in mimis præcipuè vocant obſcænam partem virilem, à ſalacitate, *viz.* Στρυθῦ, paſſeris, *Feſt.* + Penis.

* † Strūthæa, æ. f. *al.* Struthia mala. [à Στρυθὸς, paſſer] *Quince pears,* or *pear quinces,* Plin. 15, 11. *Subſt.* Struthea colutheáque appara, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 7.

* ‖ Strūthio, ōnis. m. [*ab* eodem] *An oſtrich,* or *eſtrich,* Capitol. *pro*

* Strūthiŏcămēlus, i. m. [à Στρυθὸς, paſſer, vel quævis avis, & κάμηλος, avicamelus, *Scal.* quòd colli & crurum longitudine ſimile ſit camelo, *Geſn.*] *An oſtrich,* Plin. 10, 1, & 52.

* ‖ Strūthiŏmēla, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex* Στρυθὸς paſſer, & μῆλον malum] *A little ſort of quinces,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Strūthium, ii. n. [Στρυθίον, Gr. *q. d.* paſſerculus; *à* Στρυθὸς paſſer] *Fullers herb,* Celſ. 5, 21, 8. = Saponaria, lanaria.

* Strychnus, i. m. [Στρύχνος, Gr.] *An herb which maketh men mad that drink of it,* Plin. 28, 11. & 27, 8.

* Stŭdens, tis. part. & adj. *Studying, a ſtudent.* Sed *epiſtola* eſt tam polita, quæ niſi à ſtudente, non poteſt ſcribi, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 13.

* Studeo, ēre, ui. neut. [à σπεύδω, feſtino, fut. ſecund. σπυδῶ, Ion. σπυδέω, Dor. σπυδέω] (1) *To ſtudy, to apply the mind to, to care for a thing, to mind it, to give one's ſelf to it, to deſire it; to endeavour and labour, affect,* or *covet, to do,* or *get it; to fanſy,* or *like; to favour,* or *bear good will and affection to one.* (2) *To be a ſtudent.* (3) *To take care of, to provide for.* (4) *To favour.* (1) Dum ſtudes verba dare nobis, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 8. § Studere laudi, pecuniæ, imperio. *Cic.* aliquid, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 31. in aliquid, *Quint.* ‖ in re aliquâ, *Gell.* 11, 2. ¶ novis rebus, *to rebel, to diſturb the ſtate,* Liv. (2) Tunc cùm ſtuderet, habebatur bonus declamator, *Sen. Controv.* 2, 10. Computavimus annos, non quibus ſtuduimus, ſed quibus viximus, *Quint.* 10, 2. (3) § Parentem habere, qui te nec amet, nec ſtudeat ſui, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29, *ex poëtâ.* (4) § Studuit Catilinæ Cœlius, *Id.* pro *Cœl.* 11, 5.

* Stŭdētur. imperſ. *They ſtudy,* or *endeavour, it.* Non enim provinciæ, ſed nomini ſtudebatur, *Flor.* 3, 10.

* Stŭdiōſè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Heedfully, diligently, carefully, ſtudyouſly.* (2) *Earneſtly, vehemently.* (3) *Affectionately.* (1) = Studioſè diligenterque curare aliquid, *Cic. Att.* 15, 16. § Armari ſtudioſiùs, *Nep. Ageſil.* 3. (2) Aliquid ſtudioſiſſimè perſequi, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 28. Conquirere omnia ſtudioſè, *Id.* pilâ ludere, *Id.* (3) Mater ubi accepit, cœpit ſtudioſè omnia docere, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 36.

* Stŭdiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Diligent, careful, learned.* (2) *Earneſt, eager, deſireous, affectionate.* (3) *Regardfull, ſtudious of.* (4) Sub. *A ſtudent, a learned man.* (5) *A lover, an admirer.* (1) = Homo valde ſtudioſus, & diligens, *Cic. A ad. Q.* 4, 31. (2) § Studioſus venandi, pilæ, *Id.* de *Amic.* 20. Studioſior in aliquo colendo, *Id. Fam.* 5, 19. (3) = Quem exiſtimationis meæ ſtudioſiſſimum cupidiſſimumque cognovi, *Id. Verr.* 2, 47. Armorum, quàm conviviorum, apparatibus ſtudioſior, *Juſt.* 9, 7, 4. (4) Suſcepi laborem utilem ſtudioſis, *Cic.* de *Opt. gen. Orat.* 5. (5) Viri ſunt optimi, & tui ſimilium ſtudioſi, *Id. Cæcin.* § Studioſi Catonis, *Nep. Cat.* 3.

* Stŭdium, ii. n. [à ſtudeo] (1) *An earneſt endeavour after any thing,* good *or* bad. (2) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *Study.* (3) *An art, a ſcience.* (4) *Care, concern, regard.* (5) *Purpoſe, deſign.* (6) *Inclination, temper, humour, fanſy.* (7) *Delight,* or *pleaſure.* (8) *Favour, good will, reſpect, regard, opinion.* (9) *Exerciſe, practice, employ.* (1) Studium eſt animi aſſidua & vehemens ad aliquem rem applicata magnâ cum voluntate occupatio, ut philoſophiæ, geometriæ, &c. Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 25. = Studia cupiditateſque honorum ambitioneſque, *Id.* = Non omnes eâdem alacritate ac ſtudio in prælio utebantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 24. Studium cognoſcendæ virtutis, *Cic.* = Is vitia, quæ à naturâ habet, ſtudio atque artificio quodam mollitiæ condivit, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 26. (2) Græci otio, ſtudioque abundantes, *Id.* de *Or.* 1, 6. = Pabulum ſtudii atque doctrinæ, *Id.* de *Sen.* 14. 𝔛 Totius vel hujus ſtudii, vel artificii, vel facultatis diſputatio, *Id.* in *Orat.* 1. (3) = Studia & artes à Græciâ traditæ, *Id. Q. fratr.* 1, 1. (4) = Studium tuum curaque de ſalute meâ, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 15. (5) = Quo quiſque animo, vel ſtudio fecerit, ponderandum eſt, *Cic. Off.* 1, 15. (6) Frater diſſimili ſtudio eſt inde ab adoleſcentiâ, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 16. (3) = In hoc eſt omnis vis amicitiæ, voluntatum, ſtudiorum, ſententiarum conſenſio, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 4. 𝔛 Studium populi, non judicium, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 4. (7) Florens ſtudiis ignobilis otî, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 564. (8) Tua erga me officia plena tui ſuaviſſimi ſtudii, *Cic. Att.* 7, 17. (2) Hinc ſciri potuit, quo ſtudio vitam, te abſente, exegerit, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 39.

Stultè, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Fooliſhly, unwiſely, unadviſedly, like a coxcomb.* = Agere omnia ſtultè & incautè, *Cic. Att.* 7, 10. Stultiùs, *Celſ. præf. op.* Hæc creduntur ſtultiſſimè, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28.

⊕ Stultĭlŏquentia, æ, f. *Fooliſh diſcourſe, talk,* or *babbleing,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 185.

⊕ Stultĭlŏquium, ii. n. *Fooliſh babbleing,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 25.

⊕ Stultĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *One that ſpeaketh,* or *talketh, fooliſhly.* Tace, ſtultiloque, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 45.

Stultĭtia, æ. f. (1) *Folly, fooliſhneſs, ſillyneſs.* (2) A ſofter name for *lewdneſs.* (1) Pretium ob ſtultitiam fero, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 4. 𝔛 Nam omnis error ſtultitia eſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 13. (2) *Vid.* Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 22. & Moſt. 5, 2, 34.

⊕ Stultĭvĭdus, a, um. adj. *One that fooliſhly deſireth to ſee that which is not to be ſeen. Vox ex fabricâ Plautinâ,* Mil. 2, 3, 64.

‖ Stultŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Silly,* or *ſotiſh; ſomewhat ſimple, a foolatum,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

Stultus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [ſtolidus, per Sync. ſtôldus, ſtoltus, ſtultus, *Voſſ.* & ſanè ſtolidus, à ſtelo] (1) *Fooliſh, unwiſe, ſimple, ſilly, ſotiſh, unadviſed.* (2) Sub. *A fool, a ſimpleton, a coxcomb, a ſot.* (1) † Stultum imperare reliquis, quod neſcit ſibi, *Publ. Syr.* 𝔛 Hic homines prorſùm ex ſtultos inſanos facit, *Tac. Eun.* 2, 2, 23. † 𝔛 Ego ſtultum me eſſe exiſtimo, fatuum non opinor, *Afran.* ¶ Niſi ſis ſtultior ſtultiſſimo, *the greateſt fool in nature,* Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 26. (2) Stultorum plena ſunt omnia, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. Ne ſimus ſtultorum more moleſti, *Catull.* 66, 137.

* Stŭpa, æ. f. *vel* Stuppa, *vel* Stȳpa. [à Στύπη, Στύππη, Στυππεῖον, Gr.] *The coarſe part of flax, tow, hards, oakum, to caulk ſhips with.* Faces, tædámque & malleolos ſtupæ illitos pice parari jubet, *Liv.* 42, 64. vid. & *Suet. Ner.* 38. Udo ſub robore vivit Stupa vomens tardum fumum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 682.

* Stŭpātus, a, um. adj. *Of, belonging,* or *ſerveing, to dreſs,* or *beat, tow,* or *hards, withall.* § Malleus ſtupatus, *Plin.* 19, 1.

Stŭpĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, ctum. act. [*i. e.* ſtupere facio] *To aſtoniſh, to ſurpriſe, to ſtupify, to ſtound,* or *ſtun, one.* Privatos luctus ſtupefacit publicus favor, *Liv.* 5, 59.

Stŭpĕfactus, a, um. part. *Aſtoniſhed.* Stupefacti dicentem intuentur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 14.

Stŭpĕfīo, fiĕri. neut. paſſ. *To be abaſhed,* or *aſtoniſhed; to be ſet on edge,* of the teeth. Ut noſtro ſtupefiat Cynthia verſu, *Prop.* 2, 13, 7.

* Stŭpens, tis. part. *Surpriſed, aſtoniſhed,* &c. Illis carminibus ſtupens aures Demittat bellua

centiceps, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 33. ¶ Vinum ſtupens, *palled,* or *dead, wine, that hath loſt its ſtrength,* Plin. 14, 21.

• Stūpeo, ēre, ui. neut. [à ϛύπος, ſtipes; à τύπτω, *Morl.*] (1) *To be ſtupifyed, to be ſenſeleſs.* (2) *To be aſtoniſhed, to wonder,* or *be ſurpriſed.* (3) *To be charmed with.* (4) *To be dazzled, to be dim.* (5) *To faulter.* (1) Animus laſſus, curâ confectus, ſtupet, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 5. (2) Novum ut terræ ſtupeant luceſcere ſolem, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 37. 𝔛 Nemo magìs rhombus ſtupuit, *Juv.* 4, 120. (5) Hic ſtupet attonitus roſtris, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 508. = Hunc capit argenti ſplendor; ſtupet Albius ære, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 8. (4) Cùm ſtupet inſanis acies fulgoribus, *Id. Sat.* 2, 2, 5. (5) Verba ſtupuerunt ignavo palato, *Ov. Am.* 2, 6, 47.

• Stūpeſco, ĕre. incept. *Idem.* Aſpiciat, admiretur, ſtupeſcat, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 26. *ex poëtâ.*

• Stūpeus, *vel* Stuppeus, a, um. adj. [à ſtupa] *Of hards,* or *tow.* ¶ Stupea vincula, *ropes,* Virg. *Æn.* 2, 236. Stuppea manu flamma ſpargitur, *Id. Æn.* 8, 694. ¶ Stupea retinacula puppis, *cables,* Ov. Met. 14, 547.

• Strūpĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Numbneſs, ſtupidity, dullneſs, blockiſhneſs,* Incredibilem ſtupiditatem hominis cognoſcite, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 32.

• Stūpĭdus, a, um. adj. [à ſtupeo] (1) *Diſmayed, aſtoniſhed, amazed.* (2) *Taken up, in a brown ſtudy,* (3) *Stupid, inſenſible, dull, ſenſeleſs, blockiſh.* (1) = Miſera timeo; ſtupida & ſine animo aſto, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 4, 80. Omnes timore ſtupidi obmutuerunt, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 52. (2) Populus ſtudio ſtupidus in funambulo animum occupârat, *Ter. Hecyr. prol.* (3) = Stupidus & bardus, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 5.

• Stūpor, ōris. m. [à ſtupeo] (1) *Senſeleſſneſs, dullneſs.* (2) *Heavyneſs, dazzleing, dimneſs.* (3) *Aſtoniſhment, amazement.* (4) Meton. *A dull, heavy, fellow.* (1) Qui ſenſûs ſtupore ſuavitatem cibi non ſentit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 55. = torpor, *Ov. Met.* 𝔛 Quod cùm uritur non ſentit, ſtuporem potiùs quàm virtutem putarem, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 36. (2) Oculos ſtupor urget inertes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 523. (3) Admirari in ſtupore, *Cic.* (4) Iſte meus ſtupor nihil audit, nihil videt, *Catull.* 18, 20.

• Stuppa, æ. f. *Vid.* Stupa.

• † Stuprātio ōnis. f. verb. *A deflowering, a raviſhing,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

• Stuprātor, ōris. m. verb. *A raviſher, a whore-maſter.* Tumultu territus liquit ſtuprator, *Sen. Hippol.* 897.

• Stuprātus, a, um. part. (1) *Raviſhed, deflowered.* (2) *Buggered, abuſed.* (1) Stuprata per vim Lucretia à regis filio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 20. (2) 𝔛 Simillimi feminis mares, ſtuprati, & conſtupratores, *Liv.* 39, 15.

• ‖ Stuprè. adv. *Baſely, ſhameſully,* Feſt. ♃ Turpiter, fœdè.

• Stupro, āre. act. [à ſtuprum] (1) *To deflower,* or *raviſh,* a woman. (2) *To committ adultery.* (1) 𝔛 Filiam meam quis integram ſtupraverit. *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 47. (2) Ingenuas matreſfamiliâs ſtrupravit, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10.

• Stupror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be deflowered, to be raviſhed.* Virginius interfecit filiam, ne ſtupraretur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 22.

• Stuprōſus, a, um. adj. *Given to whoreing, naught, lewd.* § Stuproſa mens, *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 8.

• Stuprum, i. n. [à ϛύω, tentigine laboro, *Ariſtoph.*] (1) *A deflowering* a virgin, *or* widow. (2) *A rape.* (3) Alſo *Adultery.* (4) *Inceſt.* (5) † Alſo *reproach, ſhame, diſgrace.* (1) 𝔛 Stupra dico, & corruptelas, & adulteria, inceſta denique, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 35. ‖ 𝔛 Fit ſtuprum cum virgine, vel viduâ; adulterium cum nuptâ, *Papin. lege* 6, 1. *Dig. ad legem Juliam de adulterio, ſed ſæpe aliter, ut in ſeq. patebit.* (2) Lucretia oblatum ſtuprum voluntariâ morte luit, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 22. (3) Non ſat habet conjugem illexiſſe in ſtuprum, *Id. N. D.* 3, 27. Macronis uxorem ſollicitavit ad ſtuprum, *Suet. Cal.* 12. (4) Clodius cum ſorore germanâ nefarium ſtuprum fecit, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 27. (5) Perire mavolunt, quàm cum ſtupro redire ad ſuos populares, *Feſt.* ex *Næv.*

‖ Stūrio, ōnis. m. *qui* & ſtirio. *A ſturgeon,* Jun. = Silurus, *Auſon.* turſio, *Plin.*

Sturnus, i. m. *A bird called a ſtarling,* or *ſtare,* Plin. 10, 42.

• Stȳgius, a, um. adj. [ἀπὸ τῦ ϛυγεῖν, quod non ſolùm *odiſſe,* ſed *metuere* & contriſtari, ſignificat] (1) *Belonging to hell, infernal.* (2) *Poiſonous.* (1) Stygium regem videre trementem Tartara, *Col.* 10, 64. (2) Halitus exit ore niger Stygio, *Ov. Met.* 3, 76.

• Stylŏbăta, æ. *vel* Stylŏbătes, æ. m. [*ex* ϛύλος & βάσις, columnæ pes] (1) *The footſtool of a pillar,* or *that whereon it ſtandeth; a pedeſtal.* (2) Alſo *a trough of timber to convey water into a ciſtern.* (1) 𝔛 Ab epiſtylio ad Stylobatum, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. (2) Aqua cùm intra Sylobatas venit, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 13.

• Stylus, i. m. [à ϛύλος, prop. columna] (1) *A ſtyle,* or *pin, to write with upon wax tables;* alſo *a character,* or *manner of writeing; a pillar.* (1) Plin. (2) Alſo *a peg,* or *pin;* as of a dial. (2) *Col. Vid.* Stilus

• Stymma, ătis. n. [ϛύμμα, *Gr. i. e.* ἀπὸ τῦ ϛύφειν, *Gr.* à ſtringendo, *vel* condenſando] *The groſs,* or *thick matter, of any ointment; the groſs,* or *thick ſubſtance,* or *dregs, remaining after ſqueeſeing,* or *ſtraining,* Plin. 13, 3. 𝔛 Hepyſma, *Id.*

• ‖ Styptēria, æ. f. [ϛυπτηρία, *Gr.* à ϛύφειν, ſtringere; quia valde aſtringit] *Alum,* Ulp.

• Styptĭcus, a, um. adj. [ἀπὸ τῦ ϛύφειν, *ſc.* à ſtringendo] *Aſtringent, binding, ſtyptick,* Plin. 24, 13. *Lat.* Reſtringens.

• Styrax, ăcis. m. & f. [ϛύραξ, *Gr.*] A ſweet gum called *ſtorax,* from a tree of the ſame name, whereof there are two kinds, one called *ſtorax calamites,* becauſe it was brought out of Syria in reeds, and that is the right ſtorax, by *Virgil,* called *Idæus,* in Ceiri, 168. but *Plin.* 25, 12. denyeth it to grow there; the other mixed with moiſt roiſin and oil, called alſo *ſtillatitia,* or liquid ſtorax.

S ante U.

• Suāda, æ. f. [à ſuadeo] *The godeſs of eloquence,* or *perſuaſion.* Πειθὼ quam Græci vocant, hanc Suadam appellavit Ennius, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 15.

• Suādēla, æ. f. (1) *Fair ſpeech, perſuaſion.* (2) *The ſame as* Suada. (1) Perducebam illam ad me ſuadelâ meâ, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 3, 24. (2) At bene nummatum decorant Suadela, Venuſque, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 38.

• Suādendus, a, um. part. *To perſuade,* or *be perſuaded.* Accitus & ipſe per trib. plebis in curiam ad ſuadenda quæ viderentur, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 10.

• Suādens, tis. part. *Perſuadeing.* Ut pelago ſuadente etiam retinacula ſolvas, *Ov. Epiſt.* 7, 55. Conf. *Sil.* 10, 61.

• Suādeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ab* ἥδω, delecto, fut, ſecund. ἁδῶ, Ion. ἁδέω, ſuadeo] (1) *To perſuade one by fair means.* (2) *To adviſe,* or *counſel; to put one in mind.* (1) 𝔛 Nunquam deſtitit ſuadere, orare, uſque adeò donec perpulit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 31. 𝔛 Illi perſuaſi, cui ne ſuadere quidem auſus eſſem, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 22. 𝔛 Non ſolùm ut eſſem legatus ſuaſit, ſed etiam oravit, *Id.* in *Prov. Conſ.* 17. 𝔛 Rogare alternis ſuaderéque, *Liv.* 2, 2. † 𝔛 Ille qui non ſuadet, vetat, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 46. *ſed. al. leg.* conſuadet. = Hæc eò ſpectant, ut te horter, & ſuadeam, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 4. § Suadere pacem, *Id. Fam.* 7, 3. de pace, *Quint.* 3, 8. 𝔛 Modò quod ſuaſit amor, diſſuadet, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 1, 10. (2) Suadent cadentia ſydera ſomnos, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 9.

• Suādētur. imperſ. *It is adviſed.* Minùs placet, magìs quòd ſuadetur, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 44.

• Suādus, a, um. adj. [à ſuadeo] *Tending to perſuade, haveing force ſufficient to perſuade.* § Suadus cruor, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 453.

† Sualternĭcum, i. n. Vox Scythica. *A kind of yellow amber,* Plin. 37, 2.

Suāmet. ablat. [cum ſyllabicâ adjectione *met*] *Of,* or *by, itſelf.* ¶ Suâmet vi, *by its own force,* Plin.

Suâpte ſponte. ablat. [à ſuus, cum adject. *pte*] *Of his,* or *her, own accord,* or *motion.* Suâpte culpâ genere capiunt genus, *Plaut, Merc.* 5, 4, 9. Suâpte vagari animalia, *Lucr.* 1, 1060. *ubi al.* ſubtu'.

• Suārius, ii. m. *A ſwineherd,* Plin. 8, 51.

• Suāſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſuadeo] *A counſeling, advice.* § Suaſio legis, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 51. Præcepta de ſuaſionibus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 81.

• Suāſor, ōris. m. verb. *A counſelor, or adviſer.* = Suaſor, & impulſor, & approbator profectionis meæ, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. 𝔛 Alium dicentem auctore eo ſenatum ſe adiiſſe, ſuaſorem dicere coëgit, *Suet. Tib.* 27.

• Suaſōria, æ. f. *ſc.* oratio. *A perſuaſive.* Qui Agamemnonis ſuaſoriam exceperat, *Petron. Arb.* c. 6.

• Suāſōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, exhortation,* or *perſuaſion.* § Munus ſuaſorium, *Quint.* 3, 8. Conf. ejuſd. 2, 1.

† Suāſum, i. n. [color appell. qui fit ex ſtillicidio fumoſo in veſtimento albo] *A ſmokey,* or *dun, colour,* Feſt. *ex* Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16. *ubi al.* inſuaſum.

• Suāſūrus, a, um. part. *About to perſuade,* Neſcio an ſuaſurus fuerim omittere potiùs prævalida & adulta vitia, quàm hoc aſſequi, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 53, 2. Advocato conſilio, quum, quid omnes ſuaſuri eſſent, appareret, *Liv.* 44, 26. Minerva ſuaſura Telemacho. *Auſon. Perioch.* 1. *Odyſſ.*

• ‖ Suāſus, ûs. m. *id. quod* ſuaſio. 𝔛 Per vim vel ſuaſum facere aliquid, *Ulp.*

• ‡ Süātim. adv. *Like a ſwine,* Nigid. *ap.* Non. 14, 190. ⸸ Suis more.

• ‖ Suāviātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A kiſſing,* or *buſſing,* Gell. 18, 2. *al. leg.* ſuavitatio.

• ‖ Suāviātor, ōris. m. verb. *A kiſſer, one that kiſſeth ſweetly,* Ap. recent.

✠ Suāvĭdĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pleaſant, merry, pretty conceited.* § Suavidici verſus, *Lucr.* 4, 181.

• Suāvillum, i. n. dim. [à ſuavium] *A kind of cake,* Cato, 84. ☞ A ſavillum.

• ✠ Suāvĭlŏquens, tis. adj. [*ex* ſuavis, & loquens] *Pleaſant in ſpeech.* Suaviloquenti ore Cethegus, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 15. *ex. poëtâ.* § Suaviloquens carmen, *Lucr.* 1, 944.

• Suāvĭlŏquentia, æ. f. [*ex* ſuavis, & loquentia] *Sweet,* or *pleaſant, language.* § Tribuere ſuaviloquentiam alicui, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 15.

• ‖ Suāvĭlŏquium, i. n. [*qu. ex* ſuavis, & ‖ loquium] *Idem,* Aug.]

• ✠ Suāvĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſuavis, & loquor] *Fair ſpoken, courteous.* § Suaviloqui verſus, *Lucr.* 2, 528.

• ‖ Suāvio, āre. act. [à ſuavium] *To kiſs ſweetly,* Non.

• Suāvior, *vel* Sāvior, āri. dep. *To kiſs,* or *buſs.* Atticam noſtram cupio abſentem ſuaviari, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3.

• Suāvio, ōnis. m. [à ſuavium] *A wanton among wenches, a kiſſer, a ſweetheart,* Litt. *ex* Cat.

• Suāvĭŏlum, i. n. dim. [à ſuavium] *A little kiſs;* alſo *a ſweetheart, a lover.* Suaviolum dulce dulcius ambroſiâ, *Catull.* 96, 2.

• Suāvis, e. adj. or. comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ab* ἡδύς] (1) *Sweet* in ſmell, *or* taſte. (2) *Pleaſant, courteous, delightfull.* (1) ‖ 𝔛 Muſtum necdum ſuave eſt, ſed tantummodo dulce, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 7. § Flores ſuavis, *Lucr.* 1, 7. 𝔛 Quod ſuavis eſt aliis, aliis fit amarum, *Id.* 4, 662. (2) § Suavior ſermo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 24. Amor ſuaviſſimus, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 45.

• Suāvĭtas, ātis. f. *Pleaſantneſs, ſweetneſs.* § Odoris ſuavitas, *Plin.* 12, 24. Suavitas oris ac vocis, *Nep. Attic.* 1. Oſtrum habet aſpectûs ſuavitatem, *Vitr.* 7, 13.

• Suāvĭter. adv. iùs, comp. *Sweetly, pleaſantly, delightfully,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 11. = jucundè, Suaviùs, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 130.

* Suāvĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Sweetneſs, delight, my ſweeting*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14. ⸸ Suavitas.

* Suāvium, & Sāvium, ii. n. [*à* ſuavitate] (1) *A kiſs.* (2) *A ſweetheart, a dear, a darling.* (3) *A lip.* (1) Savia ſuper ſavia, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 1, 38. Suavia propellens oppoſitâ dextrâ, *Prop.* 2, 29, 39. (2) Meum ſuavium, quid agitur? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 3. (3) Labiis dum ductant eum, majorem partem videas valgis ſuaviis, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 16.

* Sub, præp. [*ex* ὑπὸ] ☞ ‖ Sub *quando ſignif. ad locum, accuſ. jungitur; quando in loco, ablativo, Priſc. quod tamen non eſt perpet. ut in exemplis adductis patet; in compoſ. modò localem vim retinet, ut* ſubjicio; *modò diminutivam, ut* ſubrideo, ſubtriſtis: *aliq ſign.* ſenſim, *ut* ſubrepo; *aliq.* ſurſum, *ut* ſurrigo. Mutat *b* in ſequentem conſonam, quando à *c* vel *f*, vel *g*, vel *m*, vel *p*, vel *r*, incipiunt ea, quibus compon. (1) *Under.* (2) *About, near to.* (3) *Next after, a little before.* (4) *At the point of.* (5) *In.* (6) *Under the power of.* (7) *For* coram. (1) § Sub veſtimentis, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 32. Sub ſcalas tabernæ librariæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 9. armis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 116. ¶ Sub conditionem, *upon condition.* (2) § Sub lucis ortum, *Liv.* 27, 15. noctem, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 19. Sub exceſſu Tiberii, *Suet. Neron.* 5. (3) Sub eas, tuæ recitatæ ſunt, *Cic.* (4) § Sub adventum, *Liv.* 27, 15. adventu, *Flor.* (5) Sub dio capiendus eſt locus, *Varr.* Sub ingenti luſtrat dum ſingula templo, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 457. ¶ Sub manu habere, *in readyneſs*, Suet. (6) Sub dominâ meretrice fuiſſet turpis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 2, 25. (7) Tanto ſub oculis accepto detrimento, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 71.

Sūbabſurdè, adv. *Somewhat abſurdly.* § Subabſurdè falſéque dicere, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 68.

Sūbabſurdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat abſurd, or awkward.* § Subabſurdum tempus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 67.

Sūbaccūſo, āre. act. *Somewhat to blame, or find fault with.* = Diſceſſum meum reprehendere & ſubaccuſare voluiſti, *Cic. pro Planc.* 35.

Sūbaccūſor, āri paſſ. *To be ſomewhat blamed.* Addebant etiam, me deſiderari, ſubaccuſari, *Cic. Attic* 16, 7.

* † Sūbăcĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & acidulus] *A little ſouriſh*, Litt. *ex* Catone, 108. *ubi quidem leg.* ſubacidus.

* Sūbăcĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & acidus] *Somewhat ſour, or ſharp.* Si ſubacidum erit vinum, non detrabit, *Cato*, 108. 𝔛 Eſſe debet lenis, non ſubacidus, odore tantùm auſterus, *Plin.* 12, 25.

* ‖ Sūbactārius. [*à* ſubigendo] *A curryer, or tanner*, Jun. ⸸ Coriarius, *Plin.*

* Sūbactio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſubigo] *A kneading, working, or exerciſeing*, Litt. *ex* Cic. *ſed quære.* Bacillorum ſubactionibus in tectorio recipit ſoliditatem, *Vitr.* 2, 4.

* ‖ Sūbactor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* ſub, & actor] *A buggerer*, Lampr. ⸸ Cinædus.

* Sūbactūrus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſub, & acturus] *About to conquer, or ſubdue.* Quos Spitamenes fame in deditionem ſubacturus obſedit, *Curt.* 7, 31.

* Sūbactus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubigor] (1) *Conquered, ſubdued, brought under.* (2) *Well tilled, cultivated, improved.* (3) *Conſtrained, forced.* (4) *Kneaded, wrought with hands*, Met. *exerciſed, practiſed.* (1) = 𝔛 In iſto bello non recreatus, neque reſtitutus, ſed ſubactus oppreſſuſque P. R. eſt, *Cic. pro S. Roſc.* 47. = Galli ſubacti ac bello domiti, *Id. pro Font.* 1. = Victi & ſubacti populi, *Id. ib.* 12. (2) = Subacta & pura humus, *Id. de Sen.* 17. (3) Multitudine periclitantium ſubactus, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 16, 4. (4) = Milites ſubacti atque durati bellis, *Liv.* 42, 52.

* Sūbactus, ûs. m. [*ab* eodem] *A working, or kneading, dough.* Optimum frumentum eſt, quod in ſubactu congium aquæ capiat, *Plin.* 18, 7. ☞ *Vix rep. in alio caſu.*

‖ Sūbadjŭva, æ. m. *An underhelper, or aſſiſtant*, Not. Imp.

Sūbadmŏveo, ēre. act. *To put gently to*, Col. 6, 36.

‖ Sūbæger, ra, um. adj. *Somewhat ſick*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Sūbægrè. adv. *Hardly, ſickly*, Litt. *ex* Lucr.

Sūbærātus, a, um. adj. *ex part.* *That is braſs within, and gold, or other metal, without*; as braſs money. Nequa ſubærato mendoſum tinniat auro, *Perſ.* 5, 106.

* Sūbăgĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* ſub, & agitatio] Senſu obſcœn, *Plaut. Capt. Epil.* 2.

* Sūbăgĭtātrix, īcis. f. [*ex* ſub, & agitatrix] (1) *She that grateth, or grieveth.* (2) *Senſu obſcœn.* (1) Petron. (2) Plaut. Perſ. 2, 2, 45. *quæ Græcè* τριβάς,

* Sūbăgĭto, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & agito] *To grope, to be buſy with one, to have to do with a woman*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6.

* Sūbagreſtis, e. adj. *Somewhat rude; a little clowniſh, or country like.* = Sonare ſubagreſte quiddam, & planè ſubruſticum, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 74.

* Sūbalbĭcans, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *A little whiteiſh*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

* Sūbalbĭco, āre. neut. [*ex* ſub, & albico] *To be ſomewhat white*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

* Sūbalbĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & albidus] *Somewhat white.* § Puſtula ſubalbida, *Celſ.* 5, 28, 15.

* † Sūbalbus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & albus] *Idem*, Litt. *ex* Lucr.

* Sūbalpīnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & Alpinus] *Under the Alps.* § Montes ſubalpini, *Plin.* 25, 7.

‖ Sūbalternātim. adv. *Succeſſively, by turns.* ⸸ Alternis vicibus.

‖ Sūbalternātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Succeſſion by turns.* ⸸ Alternatio.

‖ Sūbalternātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſucceedeth in courſe*, Boët. ⸸ Succeſſor.

‖ Sūbalterno, āre. act. *To ſucceed by turns*, Pſeud. Ov. ⸸ Alternis ſuperiorem eſſe & inferiorem.

‖ Sūbămāro, āre. act. *To make ſomewhat bitteriſh*, Seren.

Sūbămārus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat bitter, bitteriſh.* 𝔛 Alios dulcia, alios ſubamara delectant, *Cic. de Fato*, 4. Faſtidium ſubamarâ aliquâ re relevatur, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 17.

Sūbăquĭlus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & aquila; à colore aquilæ] *Somewhat brown of colour.* § Corpus ſubaquilum, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 9.

* ‖ Sūbărātio, ōnis, f. verb. [*ex* ſubaro] *An earing, or ploughing*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Sūbărātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A plougher under, or below*, Plin. 17, 24.

Sūbāreſcens, tis. part. *Being ſomewhat dry*, Vitr. 7, 3.

Sūbāreſco, ĕre. incept. *To be ſomewhat dry*, Vitr.

* ‖ Sūbargūto, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & arguto] *To plead ſubtileiy, to be ſomewhat ſhrill*, Macrob. ⸸ Acutè dicere.

* ‖ Sūbargūtŭlus, a, um. adj [*ex* ſub, & argutulus] *Somewhat ſhrill, ſomewhat ſubtile*, Gell. 15, 38.

‖ Sūbārĭdè. adv. *Somewhat dryly*, Litt. *ex* Gell.

Sūbăro, āre. act. & Sūbăror. paſſ. [*ex* ſub, & aro] *To ear, or plough up*, Plin. 16, 27.

‖ Sūbarrŏgans, tis. adj. *High minded, ſomewhat proud and ſtately.* ☞ Vix leg. ſed

Sūbarrŏganter. adv. *Somewhat proudly.* Vereor ſic ſubarroganter facias, ſi dixeris, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 36.

* Sūbaſper, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* ſub, & aſper] *Somewhat ſharp*, Celſ. 5, 8.

Sūbaſſentiens, tis. part. *Yielding, or agreeing, unto.* § Subaſſentientibus humeris, *Quint.* 11, 3.

† Sūbāter, ra, um. adj. *Somewhat black*, Litt *ex* Plaut.

* Sūbātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſubo] *A ſow's going to the boar, a brimming*, Plin. 8, 51.

‖ Sūbātus, ûs. m. verb. [*ex* eodem] *Idem*, Plin. *ap.* Litt.

* ‖ Sūbaudio, īre, īvi. act. [*ex* ſub, & audio] *To underſtand a word that is left out*, Aſcon. Ped. ⸸ Intelligo.

‖ Sūbauſcultātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hearkening, or liſtening*, Boët.

Sūbauſcultātor, ōris. m. verb. *A liſtener, or hearkener*, Quint.

Sūbauſculto, āre. act *To liſten, to hearken, to eavesdrop*, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. 𝔛 Palam audito, *Id.*

* Sūbauſtērus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & auſterus] *Somewhat tart, or ſtale.* 𝔛 Vinum auſterum vel certè ſubauſterum, *Celſ.* 3, 6, ſub fin. *Vid. &* eundem, 6, n. 8.

‖ Sūbbalbè. adv. *Somewhat muffling, ſtammeringly, or ſtutteringly*, Spart.

Subballio, ōnis. m. fictum nomen. *An under be bawd.* Tune es Ballio? imò Subballio ſum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 2, 13.

* Subbăſĭlĭcānus, i. m. [quòd frequenter ſub baſilicis ſpatietur; *qu. ex* ſub, & ‖ baſilicanus] *One who walketh in piazzas and courts to enquire about news, an exchange walker*, Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 35. = Subroſtranus, *Cœl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 1.

* Subbĭbo, ĕre. act. [*ex* ſub, & bibo] *To drink a little, to tipple, to get a cup.* 𝔛 Sive ſubbibit, ſive caret temeto, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 59.

* † Subbīnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & binus] *About two.* Ipſa (decet titulus cauſæ) quæ ecliptica ſigna Dixêre antiqui pariter ſubbina laborant, *Manil.* 4, 847. at clar. *Bentl.* legit *ſed bina.*

Subblandior, īri, ītus. dep. *To flatter a little, to fawn upon, to wheedle.* Meretricium eſt viris alienis ſubblandirier, *Plaut. Caſin.* 3, 3, 22.

* Subcandĭdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat white*, Plin. 27, 8.

Subcăvus, a, um. adj. *Hollow underneath.* § Loca ſubcava terræ, *Lucr.* 6, 556. Conf. *Caton.* 152.

* Subcentŭrio, ōnis. m. [*ex* ſub, & centurio] *A petty captain, a lieutenant*, Liv. 8, 8.

* ‖ Subcernĭcŭlum, i. n. [*qu. ex* ſub, & ‖ cerniculum] *A rangeing ſieve, a fine boulter*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Subcerno, ĕre. act. [*ex* ſub, & cerno] *To range meal, to dreſs it in a boulter*, Plin. 18, 11.

‖ Subcilles, ium. m. pl. *Feſt. Rect.* Subſilles.

* ‖ Subcĭnĕrĭtius, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & ‖ cineritius] *Baked under the aſhes.* § Panis ſubcineritius, *Bibl.*

Subcingo, ĕre. act. *To fortify, or fenſe; to undergird*, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. *conſ.* Vitr. 9, 7.

Subcingŭlum, i. n. *A braceing girdle, a belt, a circingle.* Ab Hippolytâ ſubcingulum haud Hercules æquè magno abſtulit periculo, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 17.

* † Sub coactus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſub, & coactus] *Made into felt, or wrought into a felt*; of which kind of ſtuff the ſoldiers had their coats made, to eſcape ſhot, *or* darts, *Litt.* ex *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 44. *ſed in opt. libris* coactis.

* Subcœrŭleus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & cœruleus] *Blueiſh*, Celſ. 6, 5, ſub fin.

* ‖ Subcœrŭlus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & cœrulus] *Somewhat blue, or azure*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* Subcœno, āre. neut. *To make a ſhort ſupper, to under ſup*, Quint. 6, 4.

* Subcontŭmēlĭōſè. adv. [*ex* ſub, & contumelioſè] *Somewhat reproachfully, or ſpitefully*, Cic Attic 2, 7.

* ‖ Subcontŭmēlĭōſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & contumelioſus] *Somewhat reproachfull, ſpitefull, or affrontive*, ex virtute adv. præced.

Subcriſpus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat curled, or frizzled*, Cic. Verr. 2, 44. Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

* ‖ Subcrūdeſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* ſub, & crudeſco] *To wax raw*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* Subcrūdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & crudus] (1) *Half raw, parboiled.* (2) *Not full ripe.* (1) § Braſſica ſubcruda, *Celſ.* 2, 29. (2) Ulcus ſubcrudum incidendum, *Id.* 6, 13.

* Subcruentus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & cruentus] *Somewhat bloody*, Celſ. 4, 18.

* † Subcŭbōneum, i. n. [*qu. ex* ſub, & ‖ cuboneum; *them.* cubo] *pro* ſuccuba, *Non. ex* Titinnio.

Subcŭneātus, a, um. adj. *Formed ſomewhat like a wedge.* § Subcuneati poſtes, *Vitr.* 6, 1.

* ‖ Subcurvus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* curvus] *Somewhat crooked*, or *ſtooping*, Amm.

Subcuſtos, ōdis. m. *An under keeper.* Quia Sceledrus dormit, hunc ſubcuſtodem fortis ablegavit, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 54.

Subdēbĭlis, e. adj. *Somewhat weak*, Suet Veſp. 17.

Subdēbĭlĭtātus, a, um. part. [*qu. ex* ‖ ſubdebilitor] *Somewhat weakened*, Cic. Attic. 11, 4.

* ‖ Subdĕcānus, i. m. [*ex* ſub, *&* decanus] *A ſubdean*, Eccl.

Subdēfĭciens, tis. *Somewhat fainting.* Hæc quaſsâ adhuc voce ſubdeficiens, vix proximis exaudientibus, dixerat, *Curt* 7, 7, 20.

* Subdens, tis. part. [*à* ſubdo] *Puting under.* Quâ ſubdente facem terris, radioſque movente, *Manil.* 209.

* ‖ Subdiăcŏnātus, ûs. m. [*à* ſeq.] *A ſubdeaconſhip*, Eccl.

* ‖ Subdiăcŏnus, i. m. [*ex* ſub, *&* diaconus] *A ſubdeacon*, Eccl.

* ‖ Subdiāle, is. n. [*à* ſeq.] *A place*, or *open gallery, to walk in, without any covering*, Jun.

* Subdiālis, e. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* dialis; quod ſub dio eſt] *Abroad in the air, without the houſe, open.* ¶ Subdiale pavimentum, *a terrace-walk*, Plin. 36, 15. § Subdiales inambulationes, *Id* 34, 1.

Subdiffĭcĭlis, e. adj. *Somewhat hard*, or *difficult.* § Quæſtio ſubdifficilis, *Cic.* de *Am.* 19.

Subdiffīdo, ĕre. neut. *To diſtruſt*, or *miſtruſt, a little.* Subdiffidere cœpi, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 20.

‖ Subdiſtinctio, ōnis. f. *A ſubdiſtinction*, Diom. ‡ Media diſtinctio.

‖ Subdiſtinguo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To make a ſubdiſtinction*, Aſcon. *in* Cic.

* Subdĭtītius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſubdito] *That is not who*, or *what, he pretendeth to be*; *put*, or *laid, in the place*, or *room, of another*; *a changeling*; *counterfeit, foiſted, forged, ſubditious.* ¶ Libri ſubdititii, *books falſely fathered upon an authour*, Quint. § Subdititius archipirata, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27. ſervus, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 62.

* Subdĭtīvus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Put in the place of another, counterfeit, ſuppoſititious.* De illo ſubditivo Soſia nimis mirum eſt, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 35. Subditivum apud patrem arguere conatus eſt, *Suet. Ner.* 7.

* † Subdĭto, āre. freq. [*à* ſubdo] *To miniſter*, or *give.* Subditat ſtimulum præſens vis pericli, *Lucr.* 6, 602.

* Subdĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubdo] (1) *Put under.* (2) *Put in the place of another, counterfeit, ſubdititious.* (1) Aquæ effervescunt, ſubditis ignibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (2) Subditum ſe ſuſpicatur, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 11.

* Subdiu. adv. interdiu. [*ex* ſub, *&* diu] *In the day time.* Subdiu ſol hic agit perpetuum diem, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 79.

* ‖ Subdīval, ālis. n. [pars ædium, quæ ſub divo eſt] *An open court*, or *place of a houſe uncovered*, Bibl.

* ‖ Subdīvālis, e. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* dialis, *v* inſert.] *In the open air*, Amm.

* Subdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ſub, *&* do] (1) *To put under, to prop up.* (2) *To lay down, to throw down.* (3) *To put in the place of another, to ſubſtitute.* (4) *To ſupply, to furniſh with.* (5) *To accuſe falſely.* (6) *To ſet before.* (7) *To forge, to counterfeit.* (1) ℞ Ignem ſubdito, ubi bullavit vinum, ignem ſubducito, *Cato.* § Furcas vitibus ſubdere, *Plin.* 14, 12. ¶ calcar equo. *Ov.* de *Art. Am.* 2, 732. *to ſpur him. Met.* ſtimulos muliebri animo, *to incite*, Liv. 6, 34. (2) Omnes ſubdam ſub ſolum, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 18. (3) Hic filium ſubdebat vicini, *Id. Merc.* Ut meum tergum ſtultitiæ tuæ ſubdas ſuccidaneum, *Id. Epid.* 1, 2, 37. (4) Si cui honores ſubdere ſpiritus potuerunt, *Liv.* l. 7. (5) Utque mos vulgò, quamvis falſis reum ſubdere, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 39, 2. (6) § Oculorum ſubdere viſu, *Lucr.* 5, 102. (7) Fabianus ſubdidit teſtamentum, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 40.

* ‖ Subdŏceo, ēre, ui, ctum. act. *unde* paſſ. ſubdoceor [*ex* ſub, *&* doceo] *To teach ſomewhat*, or *now and then.* Cicerones noſtros meo potiùs labori ſubdoceri, quàm me alium vis magiſtrum quærere, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 4.

* ‖ Subdoctor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* præced.] *An under teacher, an uſher*, Auſon. Profeſſ. 22. ‡ Hypodidaſcalus.

* Subdoctus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] *Somewhat learned, an indifferent ſcholar*, Quint.

* Subdŏlè. adv. [*à* ſeq.] *Cunningly, deceitfully, craftyly.* ═ Subdolè & verſutè aliquid invenire in cauſis, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 9.

* Subdŏlus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* dolus] *Full of deceits and wiles, deceitfull, crafty, ſly, cunning.* § Pellacia ſubdola, *Lucr.* 559. lingua, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 598. Mendacia ſubdola, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 5.

* ‖ Subdŏmo, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, *&* domo] *To tame*, unde

* Subdŏmor, āri. paſſ. *To be tamed*, &c. Sic iſti ſolent ſuperbi ſubdomari, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 112.

* Subder, i. paſſ. [*à* ſubdo] *To be put under*; Met. *To be ſuggeſted, to be charged upon*, or *with*, Majeſtatis crimina ſubdebantur, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 67, 4. Quia id genus animalium aratro ſubditur, *Id.* 12, 24, 2.

* ‖ Subdŭbĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* ſeq.] *He that ſeemeth to doubt*, Aug, ‡ Qui ſubdubitat.

* Subdŭbĭto, āre. n. [*ex* ſub, *&* dubito] *To be half in doubt, to be at a little ſtand.* Jam dico meum, antea ſubdubitabam, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 15. vid. & *Fam.* 2, 13.

Subdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To take*, or *draw, away*; *to withdraw, to remove.* (2) *To ſteal, to filch, to convey away privyly.* (3) *To hold*, or *draw, back.* (4) *To reckon, to count, to caſt an account.* (1) ℞ Ignem ſubdito, ubi bullavit vinum, ſubducito, *Cato.* Quos præſenti periculo fortuna ſubduxit, *Paterc.* 2, 72. ¶ Subducere navem, *to bring it aſhore*, Virg. Æn. 1, 577. (2) Quum dormiſcit, ei ſubduco annulum, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 81. Subduxit mappas quatuor Hermogenes, *Mart.* 12, 29. (3) Subducito furſum animam quàm plurimùm poteris, in triduo polypus excidit, *Cato*, 157. ¶ Subducere ſupercilia, *to knit the brows, to frown*, Sen. B. 1, 1. (4) Syderum micantium ſubducet numerum priùs, *Catull.* 59, 207. Adſidunt, ſubducunt, ad nummum convenit, *Cic. Attic.* 5. ult. ¶ Subducere rationes, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 89. ratiunculam, *Id. to caſt it up.* Conf. *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 1.

Subdūcor, i. paſſ. *To be withdrawn*, &c. *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 6.

Subductārius, a, um. adj. *That wherewith any thing is drawn*, or *lifted, up.* ¶ Funis ſubductarius, *the rope of a crane*, Cato, R. R. 12, & 68.

Subductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A drawing*, or *bringing, up*; *a haleing aſhore.* (2) *A deduction* or *allowance*; *a rebatement.* (1) § Subductiones navium, *Vitr.* 10, 5. & *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 1. (2) Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 30.

‖ Subductor, ōris. m. verb. *He that withdraweth*, Dig. ‡ Qui ſubducit.

Subductūrus, a, um. part. *About to withdraw.* *Dixit*, ſubducturum per ſimulationem reficiendi quaſdam naves, *Liv.* 37, 10.

Subductus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken away, conveyed away, withdrawn.* (2) *Stolen away.* (3) *Tucked up.* (4) *Brought aſhore.* (5) *Caſt up*, as in accounts. (1) Ne collapſa ruant ſubductis tecta columnis, *Juv.* 8, 77. (2) Subducta viatica plorat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 54. Ignis æthereâ domo ſubductus, *Id. Od.* 1, 3, 30. (3) Tunicis ſubductis facetus, *Id. Sat.* 1, 2, 26. ℞ demiſſis, *Id. ibid.* (4) Naves ſubductæ ad reficiendum, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 40. (5) Rationibus ſubductis ſummam feci cogitationum mearum, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

‖ Subdulceſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax ſweetiſh*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Subdulcis, e. adj. *Sweetiſh, ſomewhat ſweet*, Plin, 26, 8.

‖ Subdūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A little hardening*, Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

‖ Subdūrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that hardeneth*, Veg. *ap.* Litt.

Subdūrus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat hard*, Cic. Pet. Conſ. 12.

* Sŭbĕdo, ĕre, ēdi, ēſum. act. [*ex* ſub, *&* ĕdo] *To eat*, or *wear, away underneath*; as water doth the foot of a ſtone wall. E ſcopulo, quem rauca ſubederat unda, Decidit in pontum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 783.

* Sŭbeo, īre, īvi, *vel* ii. ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ſub, *&* eo] (1) *To go under*, (2) or *into.* (3) *To mount, climb*, or *go, up.* (4) *To ariſe, ſpring*, or *grow, up.* (5) *To come in place of, to ſucceed.* (6) *To undertake.* (7) *To come into, to poſſeſs.* (8) *To come in one's mind.* (9) *To anſwer.* (10) *To undergo, to ſuſtain, to hazard.* (11) *To interpoſe.* (12) Alſo *to invade, ſeize on*, or *aſſail.* (13) *To come gently*, or *leiſurely.* (1) Pars ingenti ſubiêre feretro, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 222. Quum aſellus dorſo ſubiit onus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 20. § Subire duro labori, *Tib.* 1, 4, 41. (2) § Tecta ſubire, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 83. Animæ corpora ſubeunt, *Lucr.* 3, 736. (3) Mirum maximè adverſis quidem funibus ſubire leones, *&c.* Plin. 8, 3. (4) Area cretâ ſolidanda tenaci, Ne ſubeant herbæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 179. (5) Optima quæque dies miſeris mortalibus ævi Prima fugit, ſubeunt morbi, triſtiſque ſenectus, *Id. Geor.* 3, 67. (6) § In domini ſubeat partes litera, *Ov. Ep.* ex *Pont.* 4, 9, 7. (7) Animum ſubibat ſpes, *Liv.* Animos religio ſubit, *Plin.* 5, 1. (8) § Subit cogitatio, *Liv.* 36, 20. mirari, *Plin.* cari genitoris imago, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 560. (9) Subit ille loquentem Talibus, *Claud. Paneg.* 8. (10) § Infamiam ſempiternam ſubire, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 3, 1. notam turpitudinis, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 18. vindemiatorum aleam, *Col.* 3, 20. (11) Æneas ſubiit mucronem, ipſumque morando Suſtinuit, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 798. (12) Timor ſubiit animum, *Liv.* 39, 16. Clamabis, capiti vina ſubîſſe meo, *Prop.* 4, 2, 30. *al.* ſubeſſe. (13) Ponè ſubit conjux, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 724.

* Sŭbeor. īri. paſſ. *To be undergone.* ═ Inimicitiæ ſunt? ſubeantur; labores? ſuſcipiantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 71.

* Sūber, ĕris. n. [*à* ſubeo, quòd mergi nequit, ſed ſubit, *Scal.*] *A kind of oak, the cork tree, cork*, vid. *Plin.* 16, 8. & *Col.* 4. 26.

* ‖ Sūbĕreus, a, um. adj. *Of cork*, Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

* † Sūbĕries, ei. f. [*à* ſuber] *A kind of tree whereout is taken the ſtrongeſt and beſt ſwiming cork*, Feſt. *ex* Lucil.

Sŭbĕrĭgo, ĕre. act. *To raiſe up.* Iſthmon curvatâ ſublime ſuberigit undâ, *Sil.* 15, 155. ☞ Raró occ.

* Sŭberro, āre. n. [*ex* ſub, *&* erro] *unde* part. ſuberrans. *To wander*, or *run, under.* Fluvii, qui Italis montibus ſuberrant, *Claud. Conſ. Prob. & Olyb.* 254.

* Sŭbeundus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubeo] Met. *To be undermined*, or *come beyond.* ═ Fallendus eſt judex, & variis artibus ſubeundus, *Quint.* 4, 5.

† Sŭbex, ĭcis. f. (1) *Any thing put under.* (2) *A ſtirrup.* (3) *An iron dog*, or *andiron.* (1) Deûm ſubices humidas, *Enn.* ap. *Gell.* 4, 17. (2) Bud. (3) Subex focarius, *Jun.*

† Subfarrāneus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* far] *One that is maintained by a ſervant*, Plin. 7, 43. *ſed incerta eſt lectio.*

Subfervĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. neut. paſſ. *To be made warm.* Vulgò nec ſubfervefaciunt, *Plin.* 18. 11.

Subfervĕfactus, a, um. part. *Made ſomewhat hot*, Plin. 12, 26. & 20, 9.

* Subfervĕfīo, ĕri, factus. neut. paſſ. [*ex* ſub, *&* fervefio] *To be made ſomewhat hot.* § In aquâ ſubfervefieri, *Plin.* 30, 6.

* ‖ Subfervĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* fervidus] *Somewhat hot*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Subfībŭlātus, a, um. part. *Claſped underneath*, Veg.

‖ Subfībŭlo, āre. act. *To claſp*, or *tie*, Litt. ex Stat.

† Subfībŭlum, i. n. [*à* ſub, & fibula] *A white veſt four ſquare and long, which the veſtal virgins were claſped on their heads*, Feſt.

* ‖ Subflāvus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & flavus] *Somewhat yellowiſh*, Suet. Aug. 79.

* ‖ Subfrīgĭdè. adv. [*à* ſeq.] *Somewhat coldly*, Gell. 1, 9.

* ‖ Subfrīgĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & frigidus] *Somewhat cold*, Amm. 7, 9. + Frigidulus, *Catull.*

Subfundo, ĕre. act. *To make aſhamed*, or *bluſh*, Ter. *Vid.* Suffundo.

* Subfuſcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & fuſcus] *Somewhat brown*, Tac. Agric. 12, 9.

Subgrandis, e. adj. *Somewhat large, pretty big*, Cic. *ad* Q. fratr. 3, 1.

Subgrăvis, e. adj. *Somewhat grieveous*, or *unpleaſant*, Plin. 27, 9.

Subgrunda, æ. f. [*à* ſub, & grunda, *q. v.*] *The eaves of a houſe which keep the walls from rain, a penthouſe*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3.

Subgrundātio, ōnis. f. *The makeing of houſe-eaves*, Vitr. 4, 2.

Subgrundia, ōrum. n. pl. *The eaves of a houſe*, Plin. 25, ult. Sect. 102.

‖ Subgutto, āre. neut. *To drop often*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Sŭbhæreo, ēre. ſi, ſum. neut. *To cleave*, or *ſtick.* Cartilago ubi ſubhæſit, ipſa ſedes docet, *Celſ.* 5, 28. Conf. *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 10.

‖ Sŭbhaſtor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſold in port-ſale, under a pike*, or *pole, which was ſet up for that purpoſe*, Solin. c. 10. + Sub haſtâ venire.

‖ Sŭbhorrĭdè. adv. *Somewhat roughly and hideouſly*, Litt. *ex* Gell. + Horridiùs.

Sŭbhorrĭdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat undreſt, a little rough and overgrown with hair.* = Quia illum ſubhorridum atque incultum videbant, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 9.

Sŭbhūmĭdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat moiſt, moiſtiſh*, Celſ. 3, 6. 𝔛 Perſiccus, *Id. q. v.*

Subjăcens, tis. part. *Underlieing.* § Subjacenti terra, *Col.* 4, 1.

Subjăceo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be ſubject, to be beneath, to be ſituate at the foot.* Tuſci Apennino ſubjacent, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6.

Subjacto, āre. freq. *unde* paſſ. ſubjactor [*à* ſubjicio] *To caſt up aloft*, as corn is when it is fanned, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52.

‖ Sŭbĭciărĭes, ĕtis. m. [*à* ſeq. ſubicio, & aries] *A ram for an expiatory victim*, Feſt.

‖ Sŭbĭcio, ĕre. act. [*unde* ſubex, *pro* ſubjicio] *Upon any high offenſe*, as murder, *to bring a ram, and ſacrifice it for expiation*, as it was alſo appointed by Numa in his laws. Subicere arietem eſt dare arietem, qui pro ſe agatur, cædatur, *Feſt.*

† Sŭbĭcĭto, & Sŭbĭgĭto, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & agito] *To company*, or *have to do, often with a woman*, Plaut. + Subagito.

† Sŭbĭcŭlum, i. n. [ita dict. quòd ſemper flagris ſubjicitur, vel potiùs quòd flagrum ipſum ſubigat, *Gruter.*] *A whiping poſt; one ſo callous as to be too hard for rods*, Plaut. Perſ. 3, 3, 14.

‖ Sŭbĭdus, a, um. adj. *unde* inſubidus, in comp. [*à* ſubus, vel *à* ſubando] *Swineiſh, naſty, filthy*, Gell. 19, 9. *al. leg.* ſabidus, *qu.* ſapidus, *i. e.* prudens & ſciens, *à* ſapio.

Subjecta, æ. f. [pars illa baſis machinæ, quæ hæret ſolo, & machinam totam ſuſtinet] *The baſis, or bottom, that holdeth the whole engine; the carryage of an ordnance*, Vitr. 10, 15.

Subjectè. adv. ſſimè, ſup. *Submiſſively.* = Hæc demiſſiſſimè atque ſubjectiſſimè exponit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 84.

Subjectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A caſting, puting, or laying, of a thing before.* (2) *A ſubjoining, or annexing.* (3) *A bringing in of forged writeings, an impoſeing.* (1) Rerum ſub aſpectum ſubjectio, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53. (2) Quod confirmatur ſubjectione rationis, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 17. (3) Subjectione teſtamentorum contaminati, *Liv.* 39, 18.

‖ Subjectīvus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the ſubject of a propoſition*, Apul. *de* Hab. Doct. Plat. p. 641. + Quod ſubjici debet.

Subjecto, āre. freq. (1) *To throw up.* (2) *To put under.* (1) § Subjectat manus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 359. (2) § Subjectare ſtimulos laſſo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 94. Conf. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 468.

Subjector, ōris. m. verb. *A puter of one thing for another; a counterfeiter*, or *forger.* § Subjector teſtamentorum, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 4.

‖ Subjectum, i. n. *A ſubject*, Log.

Subjectūrus, a, um. part. *About to make ſubject to.* Addidit, ſubjecturum ei provinciam fuiſſe, ſi biennio proximo vixiſſet, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 29, 2.

Subjectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Put*, or *lieing, under.* (2) *Set*, or *laid, to.* (3) *Couched, compriſed; contained in*, or *under.* (4) *Liable to.* (5) *In ſubjection, ſubject to, in danger.* (6) Alſo *obedient.* (1) Inſula ſubjectum molibus urget, *Ov. Met.* 5, 347. § Pedibus ſubjecta religio obteritur, *Lucr.* 1, 79. (2) Tectis ſubjecti ignes, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 1. (3) Verborum ſonitus inanis, nullâ ſubjectâ ſententiâ, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 12. Quæ pars ſubjecta generi eſt, *Id. Offic.* 1, 27. (4) § Subjecta ſub varios caſus virtus, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 1. Subjectior invidiæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 47. (5) = Nulli naturæ eſt obediens, aut ſubjectus Deus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 30. 𝔛 In ſuâ poteſtate eſſe, *Ad. Herenn.* (6) Nihil magìs à te ſubjecti animi factum eſt, quàm quòd imperare cœpiſti, *Plin. Paneg.* 9.

Subjectu. *By bringing*, or *puting, under*, Plin. 26, 15.

* Sŭbiens, euntis. part. [*à* ſubeo] *Comeing on*, Nondum ſubeunte ſenectâ, *Sil.* 7, 596. *Dixit*, duarum rerum ſub æſtatem ſubeuntem provehit alter, *Manil.* 2, 182.

* Sŭbĭgendus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubigo] *To ſubdue*, or *be ſubdued.* Mittit cum parte copiarum Megabyzum ad ſubigendam Thraciam, *Juſt.* 7, 3. conf. *Sil.* 15, 218. Subigenda manibus juvenum date, *Ov. Med.* 75.

* Sŭbĭgens, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] *Subdueing.* § Subigente fame, *Sil.* 4, 565.

* † Sŭbĭgĭtātio, ōnis. f. [*à* ſubigito] *Obſcœn.* Plaut. Capt. prol 2.

* † Sŭbĭgĭtātrix, īcis. f. [*ex* eodem] *pro* ſubagitatrix, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 2, 45.

* † Sŭbĭgĭto, āre. act. *pro* ſubagito, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 91.

* Sŭbĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [*ex* ſub, & ago] (1) *To bring under, to ſubdue, to conquer.* (2) *To force*, or *conſtrain.* (3) *To ſhove*, or *thruſt.* (4) *To break, ear*, or *till.* (5) *To beat*, or *ſtamp.* (6) Nequam voc. (7) *To dig*, or *caſt, up.* (8) *To rub*, or *ſtroke.* (9) *To whet.* (1) Dimidiam partem nationum ſubegit ſolus intra viginti dies, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 78. Subigere, & in ditionem redigere, *Cic.* (2) Nec tu me unquam ſubiges, redditum ut reddam tibi, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 8. § Subigit fateri, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 567. (3) *Charon* ratem conto ſubigit, *Id. Æn.* 6, 302. Lembum remigiis ſubigere, *Id. Geor.* 1, 202. (4) Boves preſſo ſubigebant vomere terram, *Ov. Met.* 9, 31. (5) § Subigere mortario farinam, *Cato*, 76. (6) Gallias Cæſar ſubegit, Nicomedes Cæſarem. *Suet. Jul. Cæſ.* 49. (7) § Scrobem ſubigere, *Virg.* (8) Prodeſt preſſâ manu ſubegiſſe terga, *Col.* 6, 30. (9) Subigunt in cote ſecures, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 627.

* Sŭbĭgor, i. paſſ. *To be forced, conquered, ploughed*, &c. Quibus cùm terræ ſubigerentur fiſſione glebarum, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 63.

† Subjĭces. *Enn. Vid.* Subices.

Subjĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be laid*, or *put, under.* Nam & inter pontifices ſacrificanti ſimul, pro ſeceſpitâ plumbeum cultrum ſubjiciendum curavit, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 25.

Subjĭciens, tis. part. *Suggeſting.* Aliud atque aliud, ita ut fieri ſolet, ubi prima quæque damnamus, ſubjiciente animo, *Curt.* 6, 17.

Subjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum. act. [*ex* ſub, & jacio] (1) *To lay, ſet*, or *put, under.* (2) *To make ſubject, to ſubmitt.* (3) *To ſet*, or *ſet before.* (4) *To ſuggeſt, prompt*, or *bring into mind*, or *remeberance.* (5) *To bring*, or *put, in the place of.* (6) *To forge.* (7) *To anſwer*, or *reply.* (8) *To ſet*, or *lift, up.* (9) *To add.* (10) *To inſpire.* (11) *To ſuborn.* (12) *To ſell publickly.* (1) ¶ Ova gallinæ ſubjicere, *to ſet a hen*, Plin. 10, 59. § Sacculum pulvino ſubjicere, *Sen.* ſub alterum regem, *Varr.* ¶ ferro terram, *to plough it*, Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 18. uvas prelo, *to preſs them*, Col. 12, 39. brachia pallæ, *to put it on*, Ov. M. 3, 167. fatum pedibus, *to contemn it*, Virg. faces alicui, *to inflame*, or *incite*, Cic. (2) § Subjicere ſe imperio alicujus, *Id. Off.* 2, 6. Cervicem ſecuri ſubjicere, *Id.* (3) § Totam villam oculis ſubjicere, *Plin. jun.* rationem, *Cic.* rem dicendo oculis, *Id.* (4) Si meminiſti quod olim dictum eſt, ſubjice, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 40. Quod mens ſuâ ſponte divinat, idem ſubjicit ratio haud fallax, *Liv.* (5) Subjecit *equos*, quos ex Italiâ adduxerat, ſupplevitque legiones, *Liv.* (6) § Subjicere teſtamenta, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 3. (7) Vix pauca furenti Subjicio, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 214. (8) § Deſiluit, pavidumque regem in equum ſubjecit, *Liv.* Quantùm vere novo viridis ſe ſubjicit alnus, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 74. (9) Ne legentem fatigem, unum quaſi exemplum ſubjiciemus, *Col.* 5, 10. (10) Nec tibi ſubjiciet carmina ſævus Amor, *Prop.* 1, 7, 20. (11) § Subjicere teſtes, *Quint.* Vid. & *Suet. Nerv.* 35. (12) Reliquias ſpectaculorum ſubjecit, & venditavit, *Suet. Cal.* 38.

Subjĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be put under, to be ſuborned*, &c. Subjicitur Metellus ab inimicis Cæſaris, qui hanc rem diſtrahat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 35. § Subjici oculis, *Liv.* 3, 69.

Sŭbimpĕtro, āre. act. *unde* part. ſubimpetrandus. *To be obtained by entreaty*, Tac. Ann. 4.

Sŭbimpŭdens, tis. adj. *Somewhat impudent*, or *overbold*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17.

Sŭbin'. adv. *Forthwith*, or *anon; every now and then, afterward*, Liv. *Vid.* Subinde, *nam planè idem eſt.*

‖ Sŭbĭnānio, īre. act. *To make a little empty*, Litt. *ex* Valer.

Sŭbĭnānis, e. adj. *Somewhat empty*, or *vain; of no great weight*, Cic. Att. 2, 17.

Sŭbinde. adv. [*ex* ſub, & inde] (1) *Upon which, thereupon.* (2) Alſo *after that, afterward.* (3) *Oftentimes, now and then, ever and anon.* (4) *Preſently, ſoon after.* (1) Suet. Aug. 95. (2) Capua ab iis condĭta & ſubinde Nola, *Paterc.* 1, 7. (3) Effigiem ſubinde intueri, ſubinde reſpicere, *Plin. jun.* Aureis compedibus Darium vinciunt nova ludibria ſubinde excogitante fortunâ, *Curt.* 5, 12, 20. (4) Suet. Vitell. 9.

‖ Sŭbinfĕro, erre. act. *To bring in underhand*, Bibl.

Sŭbinfluo, ĕre. neut. *To flow in*, or *under.* Aliæ aquæ ſubinfluunt terras, *Sen. N. Q.* 3, 30.

* Sŭbinſulſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & inſulſus] *Somewhat ſilly*, or *dull; haveing no great grace.* Eſt vitioſum in ſententiâ ſi quid ſubinſulſum eſt, *Cic.* de *Opt. gen. Or.* 3.

‖ Sŭbintellĭgo, ĕre. xi, ctum. act. *To underſtand ſomewhat*, or *a little*, Litt. *ex* Sen.

‖ Sŭbintro, āre. act. *To enter*, or *go, into*, Auguſt.

‖ Sŭbintroĕo, īre. act. *To come in privyly*, Bibl.

Sŭbinvĭdeo, ēre, vīdi, ſum. act. *To envy one a little.* § Subinvideo tibi, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 10.

‖ Sŭbinvĭdiōſus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat envyous*, or *to be envyed*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Sŭbinvīſus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat hated*, or *ſpited.* Subinviſum apud malevolos Poſtumi nomen, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Poſt.* 14.

Sŭbinvīto, āre. act. *To invite one in a manner.* Quòd me quâdam epiſtolâ ſubinvitares, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1.

* Sŭbinvītus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat unwilling*, or *againſt his will*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Sŭbīraſcor, i. ātus. dep. *To be half angry*, or *diſpleaſed.* Etſi ſatìs clemens ſum in diſputando, tamen interdum ſoleo ſubiraſci, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 4.

‖ Sŭbīrātè. adv. *Somewhat angryly*, Litt. *ex* Gell.

Sŭbīrātus, a, um. part. *Somewhat angry.* § Homo ſubiratus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 16.

* † Sūbis, is. f. [*ab* ὕβρις, ab illâ contumelioſâ injuriâ dict.] *A bird which breaketh the eagle's eggs, a ſpight*, Plin. 19, 19. ☞ *Rect.* Subris.

* Sūbĭtāneus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſubitus] *Haſty, ſudden.* § Subitaneus imber, *Col.* 1, 6. ignis, *Sen. N. Q.* 7, 22.

* Sūbĭtārius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Speedy*; *done*, or *made, on a ſudden.* (2) *Suddenly raiſed.* (1) § Subitaria ædificia, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 39, 2. (2) § Subitariæ legiones, *Liv.* 31, 2.

* Sūbĭtò. adv. [*à* ſubitus] *Haſteyly, ſuddenly, upon a ſudden.* Subitò in febrim incidit, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 8. = Improvisò, *Id.* properanter, *Plaut.* properè, *Id.*

* Sūbĭtūrus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubeo] *About to ſuffer*, or *undergo.* Eundem caſum ſubiturus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 13. Conf. *Manil.* 2, 894.

* Sūbĭtus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. [*à* ſubeo, quòd ſubit, *i. e.* ingreditur clam antequam animadvertas] *Haſtey, unlooked for, ſudden.* § Subitus imber, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 385. Subita lætitia, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 8. Subitæ flammæ, *Ov. Ibis*, 19. 𝔛 Sive meditata, ſive ſubita proferret, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 16, 2. 𝔛 Tu me non tantùm prævisa, ſed ſubita expedire docuiſti, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 55.

* ‖ Subjŭgāle, is. n. *ſc.* jumentum, [*à* ſeq.] *An aſs*, Bibl.

* ‖ Subjŭgālis, e. adj. [*ex* ſub, & jugalis] *Accuſtomed to the yoke.* Deus condidit ſubjugales belluas, *Prud. Periſt.* 10, 333.

* ‖ Subjŭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* ſub, & jugatio] *A ſubdueing*, or *tameing*, Litt. *ex* Col.

* ‖ Subjŭgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A tamer*, or *ſubduer*, Apul. *de* Doct. Plat. p. 603. ⸸ Domitor.

* ‖ Subjŭgātus, a, um. part. *Put*, or *paſſed, under the yoke*, or *gallows*, Veg. ⸸ Sub jugum miſſus.

* Subjŭgis, e. adj. [*ex* ſub, & jugis] *Accuſtomed to the yoke*, or *to draw*, Cato, 63.

* Subjŭgium, ii. n. [*ex* ſub, & jugum] *A thong*, or *band, wherewith a yoke is faſtened to a beaſt's neck*, Cato 63. & Vitr. 10, 8.

* Subjŭgo, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & jugo] *To ſubdue, to bring under yoke*, Claud. Conſ. Hon. Sext. 249. ⸸ Domo, vinco.

‖ Subjunctivus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſubjungo] *Subjunctive, that joineth under, that ſubjoineth*, Gramm.

* Subjunctus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Set*, or *put, upon.* (2) Met. *Subjoined, added.* (1) Brachia ſubjuncta lacertis, *Ov.* (2) Video in haruſpicum reſponſis hæc eſſe ſubjuncta, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 17.

* Subjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſub, & jungo] (1) *To join, to harneſs.* (2) *To ſubjoin, to reply.* (3) *To bring under*, or *ſubdue.* (1) § Currû ſubjungere tigres, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 29. (2) Plin. Ep. 7, ult. (3) Mummius urbes Achaiæ ſub imperium P. R. ſubjunxit, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 21.

Sublābor, i, pſus. dep. *To ſlip away privyly*; *to fall*, or *ſlide, under*; *to fall down and decay by little and little, to ebb.* § Memoria ſublabitur, *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 3, 10. Sublabitur frendens, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 556. *Vid.* Sublapſus.

* † Sublābro, āre. act. [*à* ſub, & labrum] *To put meat into one's mouth*, Næv. *ap.* Non. 2, 774.

Sublapſus, a, um. part. *Sliped*, or *fallen, down*, Virg. Geor. 1, 199. & Æn. 2, 169.

Sublātè. adv. ius, comp. (1) *In a lofty ſtrain, in the ſublime.* (2) *Haughtyly, proudly, loftyly.* (1) = Sublatè ampléque dicere, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 55. (2) Nihil unquam de me dixi ſublatiùs, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 36.

* Sublăteo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* ſub, & lateo] *To lie hid underneath*, Varr. R. R. 1, 148.

Sublātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* ſub, & latio] (1) *A lifting up.* (2) *A takeing away.* (1) § Sublatio animi, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 4. (2) § Sublatio judicii, *Quint.* 7, 2.

Sublātūrus, a, um. part. *About to take away.* Nec dubium eſt, quin omnis Hiſpania ſublatura animos fuerit, nî, &c. Liv. 35, 1.

Sublātus, a, um. part. [*à* ſuſtollor] (1) *Taken away, removed.* (2) *Had.* (3) *Abrogated.* (4) *Lifted up, ſet up, hoiſted, mounted, taken up.* (5) *Puffed up, proud.* (6) *Educated.* (1) 𝔛 Jubet ſublata reponi Pocula, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 175. Sublatam ex oculis virtutem quærimus invidi, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 32. = Bellum adventu Pompeii ſublatum atque ſepultum, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 11. (2) Sublato ex eâ filio Druſo, *Suet. Tib.* 7. (3) Veteres leges novis legibus ſublatæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 58. (4) § Manibus ad cœlum ſublatis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 97. Ignis à ſpeculâ ſublatus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 36. In crucem ſublatus, *Id. Verr.* 1, 5. ¶ Sublatis anchoris, *haveing weighed anchor*, Cæſ. B. G. 4, 33. Clamore ſublato, *ſeting up a ſhout, ſhouting*, Id. (5) Victoriâ ſublatus Ambiorix, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 37. Mens hominum rebus ſublata ſecundis, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 502. (6) Non ita me genitor bellis aſſuetus ſublatum erudiît, *Id. Æn.* 9, 203.

* Sublecto, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & lacto] *To decoy*, or *ſtroke*; *to chouſe*, or *fox, one.* ¶ Ut ſublecto os! *how neatly I ſtroke him! how I fool him!* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 74.

* Sublectus, a, um. part. [*à* ſublĭgo] (1) *Choſen.* (2) *Stolen, kidnapped.* (1) Collegæ, & qui in eorum locum ſuppoſiti, ſublecti, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (2) Tune hîc fellis virginalis liberos parentibus ſublectos habebis? *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 44.

‖ Sublēgo, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & lēgo, as] *To ſubſtitute*, or *appoint, in one's room*; *to depute*, Juſtinian.

* Sublĕgo, ĕre, ēgi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſub, & lĕgo, is] (1) ‖ *To read ſlightly and curſoryly.* (2) *To ſteal, and privyly convey away.* (3) *To pick up ſoftly.* (4) Alſo *to chooſe.* (1) Gell. 3, 12. (2) Puer altè cinctus ſublegit quodcunque jaceret inutile, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 12. (3) § Quæ ſublegi tacitus tibi carmina, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 21. ¶ Sermonem ſublegere, *to overhear it*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 98. & alibi. (4) § In demortui locum ſublegere, *Liv.* 23, 23.

* Sublĕgor, i. paſſ. [*à* ſublĕgo] *To be choſen*, or *appointed.* § Sublegi in ordinem, *Val. Max.* 6, 4, 1.

* Subleſtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [ſubleſta, infirma & tenuia, *Feſt.* Subleſtum eſt leve, frivolum, *Non. ex* ſub, & leſtus, Gr. λίσπος, *i. e.* ἰσχνὸς, *Euſt.* gracilis] (1) † *Faint, vapid, dead, weak, decayed.* (2) *Slender*; *of no eſteem*, or *account*; *of no force*, or *value.* (1) § Subleſtiſſimum vinum, *Plaut.* ap. *Feſt.* (2) Gravior paupertas fit, ſubleſtior fides, *Id. Perſ.* 3, 1, 20.

Sublĕvandus, a, um, part. *To be lifted up, ſuccoured*, &c. Neque mihi licet, ut meum laborem hominum periculis ſublevandis non impertiam, *Cic.* pro *Muræn.* 4.

Sublĕvans, tis. part. *Lifting*, or *holding, up.* Inter manus ſublevantium extinctus eſt, *Suet. Veſpaſ.* 24.

Sublĕvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A helping*, or *aſſiſting*, Dig.

Sublĕvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Lifted up.* (2) *Relieved, eaſed.* (1) Ab iis, ſublevatus murum aſcendit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 47. (2) 𝔛 Deriſus eſt à cæteris, à Socrate ſublevatus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 37.

Sublĕvo, āre. act. (1) *To lift*, or *hold, up.* (2) Met. *To help, aid*, or *ſuccour.* (3) *To eaſe, lighten*, or *leſſen.* (1) Qui nos ad pedes ſtratos ne ſublevat quidem, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 4. (2) 𝔛 = Si quo afflictæ caſu conciderunt, erigere ſe aut ſublevare non poſſunt, *Id.* 𝔛 Non minùs nos ſtultitia illius ſublevat, quàm lædit improbitas, *Id.* pro *Cæcinâ*, 9. (3) Ut militum laborem ſublevaret, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 31.

Sublĕvor, āri. paſſ. *To be lifted up, relieved*, &c. § Sublevantur adverſæ, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 27.

Sublĭca, æ. f. [de origine variè diſputatur] (1) *Piles driven into the water for the makeing, or mending, of bridges.* (2) *A prop, ſhore, poſt, or other like thing, to bear*, or *keep up*; *a pile driven into the ground for building.* (1) Cæſ. B. G. 4, 17. *Vid.* Sublices. (2) Muro per ſe ſatis alto ſubjectis validis ſublicis pro ſolo uſus erat, *Liv.* 23, 37.

‖ Sublĭces, um. f. pl. *id.* m. Οἱ ἐν ποταμῷ τὴν γέφυραν ὑπὸ βαςάζοντες, *Gloſſ. vett.*

Sublĭcius, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſublicis, vel ſublicibus, factus] *Made of piles*, or *poſts.* ¶ Sublicius pons, *a great, ſtrong, timber, bridge*, Liv. 1, 33.

‖ Sublīdo, ĕre. act. [*à* ſub, & lædo] *To hit ſoftly*, or *underneath.* Murmur ſublidit voce minutâ, *Prud. Apoth.* 848.

Sublĭgācŭlum, i. n. [*à* ſubligo] *A man's breeches*, or *long hoſe*; *drawers, galligaſkins, trowſers.* In ſcenam ſine ſubligaculo prodeat nemo, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 35.

Sublĭgar, āris. n. [*à* ſubligo] *A ſlop*, or *trowſe, without netherſtocks*; worn both by men and women: *a truſs.* Si pudor eſt, transfer ſubligar in faciem, *Mart.* 3, 87. § Subligar Accî, *Juv.* 6, 70.

Sublĭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding*, Pallad. 1, 6.

‖ Sublĭgātūra, æ. f. *The wearing of a truſs*, Subligaturâ procurare hernias, *Theod. Priſc.*

Sublĭgātus, a, um. part. *In a truſs*, Mart. 7, 66.

Sublĭgo, āre. act. *To under-bind, to under-tie*; *to tie*, or *hang, at.* Humeris Tegeæum ſubligat enſem, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 459. Subligat balteus, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 580.

Sublĭgor, āri. paſſ. *To be bound under*, &c. *Col.*

Sublīmātus, a, um. part. *Lifted up, raiſed high.* Granaria ſublimata, *Vitr.* 6, 9.

Sublīmè. adv. *Up aloft, on high.* Aër ſublimè fertur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. 𝔛 Theodori nihil intereſt humine an ſublimè putreſcat, *ap. eund. Tuſc.* 1, 43.

† Sublīmen, ĭnis. n. *The hanſe*, or *lintel*; *the upper door-poſt.* Nullo teritur dominæ ſublimine amor, *Prop.* 2, 25, 17. *ubi leg.* Scal. *ſed rect. opinor*, ſub limine, *disjunctè.* ⸸ Superliminare.

Sublīmis, e. adj. [*qu.* ſupra limum] or, comp. ‖ ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Lofty, high, ſublime, that is above us.* (2) *Erect, upright, tall and large.* (1) Tectum ſublime centum columnis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 170. § Sublimior Atlas, *Juv.* 11, 24. (2) = Ut boves ingrediantur ſublimes, & elatis capitibus, *Col.* 𝔛 Armentis ſublimibus inſignis Mevania eſt, Liguria parvis, *Id.* 3, 8. ¶ In ſublime, *on high, aloft*, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. Sublimem aliquem rapere, *to hoiſt him up*, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 20.

Sublīmĭtas, ātis. f. *Sublimity, height, highneſs, loftyneſs*, Plin. 19, 5. = Celſitas, altitudo.

Sublīmĭter, iùs. comp. adv. *Sublimely, highly, on high, aloft.* § Sublimiter volitare, *Col.* 8, 11. Solito ſublimiùs ora levavit, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 6, 75.

† Sublīmo, āre. act. (1) *To ſet on high, to extoll.* (2) *To ſublimate.* (1) Enn. *ap.* Non. & Cato *ap.* Feſt. (2) Med.

† Sublīmus, a, um. adj. *pro* ſublimis. Per mare ac terras ſublimáque cœli, *Lucr.* 1, 341.

† Sublingio, ōnis. m. [*à* ſublingendo deducitur] *An under ſcullion*, or *lick-diſh.* Jam hic quoque ſceleſtus eſt coqui ſublingio, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 103.

Sublĭnītus, a, um. part. *Beſmeared*, & Met. *cheated, cozened.* Sublinitum eſt os cuſtodi mulieris, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 75.

Sublĭno, ĕre, ēvi, ĭni & īvi, ĭtum. act. (1) *To anoint*, or *beſmear, a little*; *to greaſe.* (2) *To lay a ground colour.* (3) Met. *To deceive and mock one.* (1) § Sublinere maceriam, *Cato.* (2) Hâc minium ſublinunt, *Plin.* 35, 6. (3) Fides ſublevit mihi os peniſſimè, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 6, 2. *Tractum à genere ludi, quo dormientibus ora pinguntur*, Non.

Sublĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* ſublinor] (1) *Smeared*, or *anointed.* (2) Met. *Fooled, ridiculed.*

ad. (1) § Sublitum umbilico, *Celſ.* (2) Tibi os eſt ſublitum, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 55.

‖ Sublīvens, tis. part. *Somewhat black and blue*, Litt. *ex* Stat.

‖ Sublīveſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax black and blue*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Sublīvĭdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat black and blue.* § Puſtulæ ſublividæ, *Celſ.* 5, 28.

Sublūcānus, a, um. adj. *About dayſpring, that is a little before daylight*, Plin. 11, 12.

Sublūceo, ēre, ūxi. neut. *To give a little light, to ſhine ſomewhat, to glimmer.* Qualia ſublucent fugiente crepuſcula Phœbo, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 5, 5. Conf. *Plin.* 9, 36.

‖ Sublūcĭdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat bright*, Apul. ⊥ Sublucens.

† Sublūco, āre. act. *To underſhred boughs, that the light may come under the tree*, Feſt.

‖ Sublūnis, e. adj. *Somewhat moony.* ¶ Sublunis nox, *a clear moonſhiney night*, Litt. *ex* Hor. ⊥ Sublustris.

* Subluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* ſub, & luo] *To waſh*, or *rinſe*; *to bathe.* § Subluere ſe aquâ calidâ, *Celſ.* 4, 12. Conf. 6, 32. & *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 69.

* Subluor, i. paſſ. *To be rinſed*, Col. 6, 32.

Sublūrĭdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat wan and pale.* § Cicatrix ſublurida, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 4, 64.

Subluſtris, e. adj. [*ex* ſub, & luſtro, *ut* illuſtris, *Perot.*] *That hath ſome light, glimmering.* § Nocte ſubluſtri, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 31. Conf. *Liv.* 5, 47. & *Val. Flacc.* 3, 142.

* Sublūtus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubluor] *Somewhat waſhed, ſouſed, ſoaked.* Zoïle, quid ſolium ſubluto podice perdis, *Mart.* 2, 42.

* Sublŭvies, ēi. f. [*à* ſublavo] (1) ‖ *Filth, or ordure.* (2) Alſo *a diſeaſe in ſheeps feet between the cleas, the foul.* (1) Via ſubluvie cœnoſâ lubrica, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 275. (2) Subluvies & intertrigo pice liquidâ eruentur, *Col.* 7, 5.

Submāno, āre. act. *To flow ſoftly*, Vitr. 8, 1.

Submergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To drown*, or *ſink under water*; *to overwhelm, to dip*, or *plunge*, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 44. *conf.* Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

Submergor, i. paſſ. *To be ſunk.* § Submergi voraginibus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 33.

‖ Submĕrīdiānus, a, um. adj. *A little before, or about, noon*, Litt. *ex* Liv.

‖ Submerſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drowning*, or *ſinking.* Submerſio ὑπόδυσις, *Gloſſ.*

‖ Submerſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that drowneth*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

Submerſus, a, um. part. *Sunk down, drowned, bulged.* 𝔛 *Vaſa* ubi non innatent *ſalgama*, ſed ſunt jure ſubmerſa, *Col.* 12, 4. Submerſas obrues puppes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 73.

* Submĕrus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & merus] *Allmoſt pure and without mixture.* ¶ Submerum vinum, *wine allmoſt neat*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 116.

Submĭnia, æ. f. *ſc.* tunica. [*ex* ſub, & minio] *A red vermilion coat, a penniſton pettycoat*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48.

* Submĭniſtrandus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubminiſtro] *To furniſh, or be furniſhed, with.* Lapidibus teliſque ſubminiſtrandis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 25.

* ‖ Submĭniſtrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eodem] *Under-ſervice*, Dig.

* Submĭniſtrātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* eodem] *He that furniſheth*, or *ſupplyeth*, Sen. Ep. 115.

* Submĭniſtrātūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem themate] *About to furniſh.* Quòd Cappadocianis jugis ſubjecta magnam commeatûs copiam erat ſubminiſtratura, *Hirt. B. Al.* 25.

* Submĭniſtrātus, a, um. part. [*ex* eodem] *Furniſhed.* Hoſtibus noſtris inde ſubminiſtrata auxilia intelligebat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 20.

* Submĭniſtro, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & miniſtro] *To do ſervice to one*; *to furniſh*, or *ſupply, one with.* § Subminiſtrare pecuniam alicui, *Cic.* pro *Cael.* 9. auxilia, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 20. vi-*Col.* 4, 24.

Submiſsè. adv. iùs, comp. (1) *With a low voice, ſoftly.* (2) *Lowly, humbly, ſubmiſſively.* (1) 𝔛 Submiſſiùs primo *dicere*, deinde preſſiùs, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 53. 𝔛 contentiùs, *Id.* Qui breviter aut ſubmiſsè dicunt, docere judicem poſſunt, commovere non poſſunt, *Id.* (2) 𝔛 Quantò ſumus ſuperiores, tantò nos ſubmiſſiùs geramus, *Id. Off.* 1, 26.

Submiſſim. adv. *Softly*, Suet. Aug. 74.

Submiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing low, a lowering, ſoftneſs of ſpeech.* 𝔛 Parium comparatio non elationem habet, nec ſubmiſſionem, *Cic. Orat.* c. 25. 𝔛 Ex contentione vocis, ex ſubmiſſione, *Id. Offic.* 1, 41.

Submiſſus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [*ex* ſub, & mittor] (1) *Sent down.* (2) *Let down*, or *hanging down.* (3) *Lowered*, or *made low.* (4) *Low, ſubmiſſive, not vehement, not loud, gentle.* (5) *Bowed, bended.* (6) *Baſe, mean, pityfull.* (1) Subſidia è caſtris ſubmiſſa, *Cic.* (2) Submiſſæ infantibus mammæ, *Liv.* 1, 4. (3) = Humiles ſubmiſſo vertice poſtes, *Ov. Met.* 8, 638. 𝔛 Stantibus primis, ſecundis ſubmiſſioribus, poſtremis etiam genu nixis, *Liv.* 44, 9. (4) Submiſsâ voce agam, tantùm ut judex audiat, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 28. Submiſſum genus dicendi, *Quint.* 11, 1. 𝔛 concitatum, *Id.* = Lenior & ſubmiſſior oratio, *Id.* Conf. *Liv.* 4, 44. (5) Solidipedes paſci inter initia, niſi ſubmiſſis genibus non poſſunt, *Plin.* 11, 48. (6) 𝔛 = Is nihil habet amplum, nihil excelſum, nihil non ſubmiſſum atque populare, *Cic.* 𝔛 = Neque ſubmiſſum & abjectum, neque ſe efferentem velle vivere, *Id.* = fractus, abjectus, *Id.*

Submittens, tis. part. *Sending privately.* Aliis citra ſenatûs populique auctoritatem, quò vellent, & quoties vellent, auxilia ſubmittens, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 28.

Submitto, ĕre, mīſi, miſſum. act. [*ex* ſub, & mitto] (1) *To ſend privyly*, or *underhand*; *to ſuborn.* (2) *To put in place of another.* (3) *To plant*, or *ſet in the ground.* (4) *To keep for breed*, of cattle. (5) *To let grow.* (6) *To bow*, or *bend.* (7) *To hold*, or *hang, down.* (8) *To humble, to ſubmitt, to lay down.* (9) *To veil, to yield the preference.* (10) *To lower*, or *make leſs.* (1) Submittebat Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, &c. *Nep.* § Submittere percuſſores alicui, *Suet. Galbâ*, ult. (2) Quos laborantes conſpexerat iis ſubſidia ſubmittebat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 26. (3) Col. 3, 6. & 4, 6. (4) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. & *Col.* 7, 3. § Pecori ſubmittere habendo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 159. (5) § Sarmentum in materiam ſubmittere, *Col.* 4, 6. prata in fœnum, *Id.* 11, 2. capillum, *Plin. jun.* (6) Elephanti regem adorant, genua ſubmittunt, *Plin.* 8, 1. (7) 𝔛 Faciem manu allevans, ſi quæ ſubmitterent, *Suet. Cal.* 38. (8) = Cùm tibi ætas noſtra cæderet faſceſque ſubmitteret, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 6. (9) Pana jubet Tmolus citharæ ſubmittere cannas, *Ov. Met.* 11, 171. 𝔛 Ut qui ſuperiores ſunt ſubmittere ſe debent in amicitiâ, ſic quodam modo inferiores extollere, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 12. ¶ Submittere animos, *to be daunted*, Liv. 23, 25. ſe, *to ſink lower*, Celſ. 𝔛 attollere ſe, *Id.* (10) Non pudor, ſed æmuli pretia ſubmittunt, *Plin.* 29, 1.

Submittor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be ſent privately.* (2) *To be ſuffered to grow.* (1) Suet. (2) Col. 5, 5.

* Submŏleſtè. adv. [*ex* ſequent.] *Somewhat grieveouſly.* § Submoleſtè ferre, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 21.

* Submŏleſtus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & moleſtus] *Somewhat troubleſome*, or *grieveous*, Cic. Attic. 16, 4, extr.

* Submŏnens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Warning, admoniſhing.* Die ſenatûs nunquam patres niſi in curiâ ſalutavit, & quidem ſedentes, ac nominatim ſingulos, nullo ſubmonente, *Suet. Aug.* 53.

* Submŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ſub, & moneo] *To warn* one *underhand, to put in mind, to give a watchward, to prompt.* Submonuit Parmeno ſervus quod ego arripui, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 22.

* ‖ Submŏneor, ēri. paſſ. *To be warned*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1.

* ‖ Submordeo, ēre. act. [*ex* ſub, & mordeo] *To bite ſoftly*, or *a little*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

* ‖ Submordeor, ēri, paſſ. *To be bit a little*, Stat. *ap.* Litt.

Submōrōſus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat forward, peeviſh*, or *croſs.* = Me validè illa movent ſtomachoſa, & quaſi ſubmoroſa ridicula, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 69.

Submōtor, ōris. m. verb. *One that puteth aſide*, or *maketh room.* ¶ Submotor aditûs, *a beadle*, or *uſher, of the hall*, Liv. 45, 29.

Submōtus, a, um. part. (1) *Removed out of the way.* (2) *Driven back.* (3) *Sent away, diſmiſſed.* (1) Nep. Lyſand. *ult.* (2) Alios longè ſubmotos arcet arenâ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 316. (3) § Submotâ concione, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 7.

Submŏvendus, a, um. part. *To remove*, or *be removed.* § Submovendam ſuperſtitionem, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 7.

Submŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum. act. (1) *To remove*, or *carry, far off.* (2) *To drive*, or *beat, out of the place.* (3) *To cauſe to make way*, or *room.* (4) *To diſcharge one of his office.* (5) *To keep out.* (6) *To part one from another.* (1) § Dî te ſubmoveant orbe ſuo, *Ov. Met.* 8, 79. (2) Duobus interfectis, reliquos ſubmovit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 49. (3) I, lictor, ſubmove turbam, *Liv.* 3, 48. 𝔛 Tu recipis luco, ſubmovet ille nefas, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 140. (4) § Submovere aliquem à negotiatione, *Col.* 1, 7. (5) § Submovere populum oppoſitâ ſerâ, *Ov. Am.* 3, 14, 10. (6) Germaniam ab Italiâ ſubmovent, *Plin.* 3, 19.

Submŏveor, ēri. paſſ. *To be removed, &c.* § Submoveri urbe & Italiâ, *Suet. Claud.* 23. *Vid.* Submoveo.

Submŏvētur. imperſ. *Way*, or *room, is made*, Sen. Epiſt. 94.

* Subnaſcens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Growing under*, or *after*, Plin. 12, 3.

* ‖ Subnaſcor, i, ātus. dep. [*ex* ſub, & naſcor] *To grow*, or *ſpring up, under*, or *after.* ☞ Solùm à præced. pendet. 𝔛 Matureſcens, cadens.

* Subnăto, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & nato] *To ſwim under.* 𝔛 Pars ſubnatat undâ Membrorum, pars extat aquâ, *Sil.* 14, 482.

Subnectens, tis. part. *Binding, faſtening.* Aurea ſubnectens exertæ cingula mammæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 496.

Subnecto, ĕre, xui, xum. act. (1) *To bind, to faſten.* (2) *To join to, to ſubſcribe.* (1) Subnectit fibula veſtem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 313. (2) § Inventioni judicium ſubnectere, *Quint.* 3, 3. Conf. *Sil.* 12, 602.

Subnector, i. paſſ. *To be bound*, or *faſtened, &c.* § Crinem ſubnectitur auro, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 103. Conf. *Stat. Theb.* 7, 654.

* Subnĕgo, āre. act. *Half to deny*, or *to deny in a manner.* Quod tibi propè ſubnegâram, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 19.

* ‖ Subnervo, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & nervus] *To cut the ſinews, to hamſtring one*, Apul. Apol. p. 534. ⊥ Suffragino.

Subnexus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubnector] *Knit*, or *tied, underneath.* § Comam ſubnexus, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 115.

* Subnīger, ra, rum. adj. [*ex* ſub, & niger] *Somewhat black, blackiſh.* § Subnigri oculi, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 55. Subnigræ puſtulæ, *Celſ.* 5, 26, 31.

‖ Subnītor, i, nixus. dep. *To lean*, or *ſtay, againſt* a thing; *to lean, rely upon*; *to truſt to*, ferè extat in ſeq.

Subnixus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubnitor] (1) *Underproped.* (2) *Raiſed up.* (3) *Truſting to, relying upon.* (1) Duo cinguli terræ cœli verticibus ex utrâque parte ſubnixi, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. (2) *Regina* ſolio ſubnixa reſedit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 510. (3) = Subnixus & fidens innocentiæ animus, *Liv.* 4, 42. ¶ Subnixus alis, *with arms akimbow*, Plaut. Perſ. 2, 5, 6.

Subnōdo, āre. act. & Subnōdor. paſſ. *To make a knot underneath*, Varr.

* ‖ Subnŏtātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à ſeq.*] *A ſubſcribeing*, Dig. ┼ Subſcriptio.

* Subnŏto, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, *&* noto] *To note, or mark; to take notice of to one's ſelf.* Vultu digitóve ſubnotare, *Mart.* 6, 82. Et non ſobria verba ſubnotâſti, *Id.* 1, 28. § Subnotare libellos, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 10, 9.

Subnŭba, æ. f. *A ſecond wife.* Lecti ſubnuba noſtri, *Ov. Epiſt.* 6, 153.

Subnūbĭlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat cloudy.* § Nox ſubnubila, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 54.

* Sūbo, āre. n. [*à* ſuibus dict. cùm libidinem appetunt, vel exercent] (1) ‖ *To grunt as the ſow doth to go to boar.* (2) *In Obſcœn.* (1) Feſt. (2) Subando tenta cubilia, tectâque rumpit, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 11.

‖ Sŭbobſcœnè. adv. *Somewhat filthyly*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

Sŭbobſcœnus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat ſmutty.* Subobſcœno ridiculo non utendum oratori, *Cic. Orat.* 26.

* ‖ Sŭbobſcūrè. adv. [*à* ſeq.] *Somewhat obſcurely*, Gell. 3, 14.

* Sŭbobſcūrus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* obſcurus] *Somewhat obſcure, dark*, or *hard to be underſtood*, Cic. *de* Cl. Orat. 7.

Subŏdĭōſus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat impertinent, ſcarce to be endured*, Cic. Attic. 1, 5.

* ‖ Sŭbŏdōror, āri. dep. [*ex* ſub, *&* odoror] *To perceive ſomewhat; to ſmell out*, or *ſcent, a thing; to have an inkleing of* it, Amm. ┼ Subolere aliquid alicui, *Plaut.*

Suboffendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. *To offend*, or *diſpleaſe, a little*, Cic. *ad* Q. fratr. 2, 8.

* Sŭbŏleo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ſub, *&* oleo] (1)† *To ſavour, or ſmell, a little; to have ſomewhat the ſavour of a thing.* (2) *To ſuſpect*, or *miſtruſt.* (1) Corrumpitur jam cœna. *BA.* Hem, ſubolet, ſis vide, *Steph.* ex *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 102. *ſed al. leg.* ſubolem ſis vide. (2) Subolet uxori quod ego machinor, *Plaut. Caſin.* 2, 3, 59.

Sŭbŏles, is. f. [*ex* ſub, *&* oleo, *i. e.* creſco] (1) *A young ſhoot which groweth out of the roots*, or *ſtocks, of trees.* (2) Alſo *the hair that groweth on the head.* (3) *An offſpring, a breed.* (1) Materia, quam inſeveris ſi ſubolem habebit, præcidito, *Col. de Arb.* 26. (2) Ante aures nodo ſubolibus intorti demittebantur ſex cincinnuli, *Varr.* (5) Ne novæ ſuboles *apium* diffugiant, *Col. Met.* = Hæc propagatio & ſuboles origo eſt rerumpub. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. *Vid.* Soboles, *quomodo alii ſcribunt.*

Sŭbŏleſcans, tis. part. *Growing up*, Liv. 29, 3.

* Sŭbŏriens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Ariſeing, new, ſpringing up*, Plin. 2, 93.

* Sŭbŏrior, īri, ortus. dep. [*ex* ſub, *&* orior] *To riſe*, or *grow up.* Ex infinito ſuboriri copia poſſit, *Lucr.* 1, 1035.

‖ Sŭbornātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſuborning*, Dig.

Sŭbornātus, a, um. part. (1) *Adorned, dreſſed.* (2) *Prepared, inſtructed.* (3) *Suborned.* (1) In militum cultum ſubornati, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 3, 28. (2) Vides hominem non eruditum, nec ullis præceptis contra mortem aut dolorem ſubornatum, *Sen. Epiſt.* 24. Conf. *Liv.* 44, 44. (3) = Confeſſus es à te accuſatores eſſe inſtructos, & ſubornatos, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 1.

Sŭborno, āre. act. (1) *To ſend one privyly*, or *underhand, what to do*, or *ſay, with inſtructions.* (2) *To ſuborn.* (3) *To ſet forth, and honour one.* (1) Dominus ædium ſuam clientam ſolicitandum ad militem ſubornat, *Plaut. Mil. arg.* 14. (2) Falſum ſubornavit teſtem Roſcius Cluvium, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 17. (3) Nervosè nos, qui ſtamus in acie, ſubornes, *Id. Fam.* 10, 53.

* Sŭbortus, ûs. m. [*ex* ſuborior] *The riſeing, as of ſun, moon, and ſtars*, *Litt.* ex *Lucr.* ſed q. certè *Manil.* 3, 326.

Subpætŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* ſub, *&* pætus] *Somewhat pinkeyed*, or *ſquint-eyed.* ¶ Oculi ſubpætuli, *haveing a little caſt*, Varr.

* ‖ Subpalleſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* ſub, *&* palleſco] *To wax pale*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* † Subpallĭdè. adv. [*à* ſeq.] *Somewhat pale*, Kan.

* Subpallĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* pallidus] *Somewhat pale*, Celſ. 2, 4.

* Subpar, ăris. c. p. [*ex* ſub, *&* par] *Of equal age.* *Vid.* Suppar.

‖ Subpăteo, ēre. neut. *To lie open beneath*, Apul. Met. 8, 252.

Subpernātus, a, um. part. *Cut in the hough*, or *underneath.* Alnus ſubpernata ſecuri, *Catull.* 17, 18.

‖ Subperno, āre. act. [à præced. part.] *To hough*, or *hamſtring, one*, Scal. ┼ Suffragino. *Vid.* Supperno.

Subpinguis, e. adj. *Somewhat fat, fatiſh*, Celſ. 6, 4.

‖ Subpræfectus, i. m. *An under officer, governour*, or *magiſtrate*, Litt. *ex* Liv. *ſed q.*

Subpŭdet, ēre. imp. *To be a little aſhamed.* Credo te ſubpudere, quum, &c. *Cic. Caſſio Epiſt. Fam.* 15, 16.

* Subrancĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* rancidus] *Somewhat ſtale*, or *ſtinking; over-kept, haveing a hautgouſt.* Extructa menſa multâ carne ſubrancidâ, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 27.

* Subraucus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* raucus] *A little hoarſe.* § Vox ſubrauca, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 38.

Subrectus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubrigor] *Set upright by degrees, half upright.* § Subrecta cuſpis, *Sil.* 10, 252.

Subrĕfectus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubreficio] *Somewhat refreſhed*, Paterc. 2, 123.

* Subrēmĭgans, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] (1) *Sailing*, or *rowing.* (2) Met. *Carrying forward.* (1) Cæteris ſubremigans brachiis, *Plin.* 9, 29. (2) Duce luxuriâ, ſubremigante, ſeu potiùs velificante nequitiâ, *Calp. Flacc. Decl.* 20.

* Subrēmĭgo, āre. neut. [*ex* ſub, *&* remigo] *To row*, or *help with rowing.* § Tacitis ſubremigat undis, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 227.

* ‖ Subrenālis, e. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* ‖ renalis] *Behind the reins of the back.* § Subrenalis morbus, *Veg.*

* Subrēpens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Creeping*, or *ſtealing along.* Apollo inſidians ſubrepenti lacertæ, *Plin.* 34, 8.

* Subrēpo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. neut. [*ex* ſub, *&* repo] (1) *To creep along.* (2) *To creep from under.* (3) Met. *To ſteal ſoftly, unawares*, or *by little and little.* (1) *Vid.* Subrepens. (2) Emergebat ſubito, cùm ſub tabulas ſubrepſerat, *Cic.* pro *Seſt.* 59. (3) § Subrepſit hæc appellatio paulatim, *Plin.* 21, 2. Subrêpſti mî, *Catull.* 75, 3. Ætas iners ſubrepit, *Tib.* 1, 1, 85. Conf. *Sil.* 15, 135.

* ‖ Subreptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſubrepo] *A ſtealing away*, Plin. *ap.* Litt. *certè* Lege 2, Cod. *de* Legib.

* Subreptĭtius, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Taken away by ſtealth, ſtolen.* § Puer ſubreptitius, *Plaut. prol. Menæch.* 41. Subreptitius amor, *Id. Curc.* 1, 3, 49.

* † Subreptĭto, āre. freq. [*à* ſubrepo] *To creep*, or *crawl, along*, Cato *ap.* Gall. 10, 13.

* Subreptus, a, um. part. [*à* præced.] *Stolen ſecretly.* § Parma ſubrepta, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 4.

* Subrīdens, tis. part. *Smileing upon.* § Olli ſubridens, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 258. Irâ miſta ſubridens, *Id. ib.* 10, 742.

Subrīdeo, ēre, riſi, ſum. neut. *To ſmile, to ſnicker*, or *ſimper; to ſmirk.* § Subriſit veterator, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 8. Limis ſubriſit ocellis, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 33.

Subrīdĭcŭlè. adv. *Somewhat ridiculouſly, with ſome pleaſantry*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 61.

Subrĭgens, tis. part. *Lifting up*, Plin. 9, 29.

Subrĭgo, ĕre, exi, ctum. act. [ſubtus, *i. e.* internè, rego, *i. e.* erigo] *To lift*, or *raiſe, up; to prick up* his ears. Tot ſubrigit aures, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 183. § Subrigit criſtam, *Plin.* 10, 29. Subrigitur, *Sil.* 13, 861.

‖ Subrĭgo, āre. act. *To water*, or *bedew*, Litt. *ex* Col.

Subrĭguus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat wet, wetiſh, oozey.* = Humidus aut ſubriguus locus, *Plin.* 17, 18.

* Subringor, i. dep. [*ex* ſub, *&* ringor] *To fret a little.* Hi ſubringentur, qui villam me moleſtè ferunt habere, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 5.

* Subrĭpio, ĕre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex* ſub, *&* rapio] (1) *To ſteal privyly, to take away by ſtealth.* (2) *To prevent*, or *intercept.* (1) § Hanc uxori palliam ſubripui, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 35. (2) *Vid. ſeq.* n. 2.

* Subrĭpior, i, eptus ſum. paſſ. (1) *To be ſtolen away.* (2) *To be prevented, to be intercepted.* (1) In cellâ caveat diligenter, ne quid olei ſubripiatur, *Cato*, 67. ☩ Virtus nec eripi, nec ſubripi poteſt, *Cic. Parad.* 6. (2) Bonum conſilium ſubripitur ſæpiſſimè, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 8.

Subrŏgandus, a, um. part. *To be ſubſtituted in the place of another.* De prætore in locum Vipſanii Galli, quem mors abſtulerat, ſubrogando, certamen inceſſit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 51, 1.

Subrŏgo, āre. act. (1) *To ſubſtitute, to put in the place of.* (2) ‖ *To add to.* (1) § Subrogare ſibi collegam, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 5. Qui collegam non ſubrogaverat in locum Bruti, *Liv.* (2) § Subrogare aliquid legi, *Modeſt. JC.*

Subroſtrātus, i. m. *One uſed to ſit*, or *walk, about the pleading place to enquire news*, Cæl. Cic. Epiſt. Fam. 8, 1. *al.* Subroſtrarius.

Subrŏtātus, a, um. part. *Mounted on wheels.* § Aries ſubrotatus, *Vitr.* 10, 19.

Subrŏtundus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat roundiſh*, Celſ. 5, 28.

* Subrŭbeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* ſub, *&* rubeo] *To look of a bluſhing red.* Plena purpureo ſubrubet uva mero, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 316.

* Subrŭber, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* ruber] *Somewhat red.* Pars carnis ſubrubra, *Celſ.* 5, 28. urina, *Id.* 2, 4.

* Subrŭbĭcundus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* rubicundus] *Somewhat red, ruddy.* § Ulcus ſubrubicundum, *Celſ.* 5, 26. Vultus ſubrubicundus, *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 3, 4.

* Subrūfus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* rufus] *Somewhat red, rediſh.* Gemma ſubrufo colore, *Plin.* 37, 10. Adde *Vitr.* 7, 8.

* Subrŭmo, āre. act. [*à* ſub, *&* rumâ] *To put to the dug; to put a lamb*, or *calf, to another dam, when his own has not milk enough for him*, Col. 12, 3.

* Subrŭmor, āri. paſſ. *To be put to the dug*, &c. *Col.* 7, 4.

* Subrūmus, a, um. adj. [qui ſub rumâ, *i. e.* ſub mammâ, adhuc eſt] *A ſucking lamb.* § Agni ſubrumi, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. = lactentes, *Id. ibid.*

* ‖ Subruncīnātor, ōris. [*ex* ſub, *&* runcina] Deus qui ſubruncationi præerat, *Serv.* ex *Fab. Pictore.*

* ‖ Subruncīvi limites, in agris facti, octo pedes lati, per quos aditus patebat vicinis ad ſubruncandum, *vide* Grom. ſcriptores.

* Subruo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum. act. [*ex* ſub, *&* ruo] (1) *To caſt*, or *tumble, down; to overthrow.* (2) *To undermine.* (3) Met. *To undo and ruin.* (1) Portis ſuccedunt, murúmque ſubruunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 6. (2) § Subruere mœnia cuniculo, *Liv.* 21, 11. (3) Muneribus ſubruit reges, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 14.

* Subruor, i. paſſ. *To be deſtroyed.* Natura omnis ſubruitur, *Lucret.* 4, 864.

* ‖ Subruptus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſub, *&* rumpor] *Broken underneath, hollowed, worn away*, Litt. *ex* Hirt.

* ‖ Subruſtĭcè. adv. [*à* ſeq.] *Somewhat ruſtically*, Gell. Præf. l. 1.

* Subruſtĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* ruſticus] *Somewhat ruſtical, clowniſh.* = Cotta ſonabat contrarium Catulo ſubagreſte quiddam, planéque ſubruſticum, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 74. Pudor pæne ſubruſticus, *Id. Fam.* 5, 12.

* Subrŭtĭlus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* rutilus] *Yellowiſh, ruddy, bright, golden coloured.* § Subrutilum folium, *Plin.* 12, 14. Capillus ſubrutilus, *Suet. Dom.* 20.

* Subrŭtus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubruo] *Undermined, overthrown.* Subruto cuniculo mœnia, *Liv.* 21, 11.

* Subſalſus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & ſalſus] *Somewhat ſalt, ſaltiſh*, Plin. 21, 29.

* ‖ Subſalto, āre. neut. [*ex* ſub, & ſalto] *To jump*, or *leap, under*, Dig. † Subſilio.

‖ Subſanno, āre. act. *To laugh to ſcorn*, Gloſſ. vet. † Sannis excipio.

* Subſarcinātus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſub, & ſarcinatus] *Carrying a burden*, or *load, in one's lap*, or *under one's arms*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10. *al. leg.* ſuffarcinatus, *q. v.*

* ‖ Subſcindo, ĕre. act. [*ex* ſub, & ſcindo] *To cut a little*, or *underneath*, Litt. *ex* Col. *ſed q.*

* Subſcrībens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Subſcribing, underwriting.* Decimo quoque die numerum puniendorum ex cuſtodiâ ſubſcribens, Rationem ſe purgare dicebat, *Suet. Calig.* 29.

* Subſcrībo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* ſub, & ſcribo] (1) *To write under.* (2) ‖ *To ſubſcribe his name to an inſtrument.* (3) *To write, note, or regiſter.* (4) *To join*, or *take part, with another in a ſuit of law.* (5) *To agree with one, to approve.* (6) *To aid*, or *help; to favour.* (7) *To add a prayer at the end of an epiſtle.* (1) Subſcripsêre quidam L. Bruti ſtatuæ VTINAM VIVERES, *Suet. Cæſ.* 80. Exemplum literarum Cæſaris ſubſcripſi, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 16. (2) *Vid.* Salm. de modo uſurarum, 11. (3) Numerum aratorum quotannis apud magiſtratus ſubſcribere, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5. (4) § Agrippæ Capito ſubſcripſit in Caſſium, *Paterc.* 2, 69. (5) Neve, precor, magni ſubſcribite Cæſaris iræ, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 3. (6) § Si voto fortuna ſubſcripſerat, *Col.* 1, 2. Tuo deſiderio ſubſcripſi, *Traj. Plin.* (7) Suet. Tib. 32.

* Subſcrībor, i. paſſ. *To be writen under*, &c. Pater urbium ſubſcribi ſtatuis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 28.

* Subſcriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *A ſubſcription, a writeing underneath.* (2) *A regiſtring.* (3) *A partakeing with one in an accuſation againſt another.* (4) *The prayer at the cloſe of a petition.* (1) Imperator per epiſtolam & ſubſcriptionem ſtatuit, *Ulp.* (2) = Subſcriptio ac profeſſio jugerum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 47. (3) Oratores, qui ſubſcriptionem poſtulârunt, cuicunque vos delationem dediſſetis, *Id. Div.* in *Verr.* 15. (4) Suet. Tib. 32.

* Subſcriptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) ‖ *A ſubſcriber, a favourer.* (2) *A prompter to a pleader.* (1) = Subſcriptores approbatoreſque hujus verbi habemus, *Gell.* 5, 21. (2) Omnino nihil accuſatore Lentulo ſubſcriptoribúſque ejus infantius, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 3, 4.

Subſcus, ŭdis. f. *A faſtening of boards*, or *timber together*; called by joiners *a ſwallow*, or *dove tail.* Subſcudes iligneas adindito, *Cato*, 18. ¶ Subſcus ferrea, *a crampiron*, Vitr. 10, 10.

Subſĕcīvus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſubſeco, quod ſubſecatur] *Cut off from the principal; ſtolen, ſpared*, or *borrowed, from other affairs*, or *buſyneſs; done at leiſure times.* ¶ Tempus ſubſecivum, *ſpare time*, Cic. *de* Legg. 1, 3. § Subſecivæ operæ, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 89. ¶ Subſecivi agri, *lands which in the common diviſion, as barren or marſhy, were not meaſured, and therefore occupyed by perſons at pleaſure*, Subſeciva, *parcels of lands leſs than two hundred acres, left after the diviſion*, Suet. Domit. 9. interpr. vet. auct. de limit. ap. Rigalt. p. 299. *al. ſcrib.* ſubſicivus; *al.* ſucciſivus.

Subſĕco, āre, ui, ctum. act. *To cut under*, or *a little; to pare, to cut down, to mow.* Non ungues ferro ſubſecuiſſe licet, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 290. Conf. R. R. 1, 50. & *Celſ.* 7, 7.

Subſĕcor, āri. paſſ. *To be cut under*, &c. 𝔛 Quæ velluntur è terrâ non ſubſecantur, *Plin.* 18, 17.

Subſectus, a, um. part. *A little cut*, or *under cut*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23. & Col. 2, 9.

‖ Subſĕcundārius, a, um. adj. *That is done next after neceſſary buſyneſs is over*, or *at leiſure hours.* ¶ Subſecundaria tempora, *ſpare times, times of leiſure*, Gell. 20, 11. † Subſecivus.

* Subſĕcūtus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubſequor] *Following.* Per hoſtibus infeſtas vias, pauciſſimis comitibus, naufragio etiam facto, ſubſecutus, *Suet. Aug.* 8.

* Subſēdeo, ēre, ſēdi. neut. [*ex* ſub, & ſedeo] *To ſink down*, Litt. *ex* Plin. † Subſideo, ſubſido.

* Subſellium, ii. n. [*ex* ſub, & ſella, ut ſubſipere, quod non planè ſapit, ſic quod non planè erat ſella, *ſubſellium* dictum, *Varr.* (1) *A bench*, or *ſeat*; particularly that whereon they ſat in the theatre to behold plays. (2) Subſellia, *ſeats in the* forum, *where the judges ſat publickly, in an uncovered place*, as alſo *thoſe concerned in cauſes.* (3) *A ſeſſion.* (4) Meton. *Judges themſelves upon the bench.* (1) Facto decreto patrum, ut primus ſubſelliorum ordo vacaret ſenatoribus, *Suet. Aug.* 44. ¶ Imi ſubſelii vir, *a mean perſon*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 23. (2) 𝔛 Rem ab ſubſelliis in roſtra detulit, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* Petiît utì ſubſellia in Baſilicam transferrentur, ut omnis ejus eloquentia contineri tecto parietibuſque videretur, *Quint.* 10, 5. (3) Longi ſubſellii judicatio eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 9. (4) Sextiliane, bibis quantùm ſubſellia quinque, *Mart.* 1, 27.

* Subſentio, īre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* ſub, & ſentio] *To perceive ſomewhat, to have ſome inkleing of a matter, to ſurmiſe.* Etſi ſubſenſi id quoque illos ibi eſſe, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 62.

* Subsĕquens. tis. part. [*à* ſubſeq.] *Next following*, Plin. 11, 29.

* Subsĕquor, i, ūtus. dep. [*ex* ſub, & ſequor] (1) *To follow forthwith*, or *hard by; to come after.* (2) *To ſecond a thing.* (3) *To ſpeak in the praiſe of.* (4) *To imitate, to emulate.* (1) Ipſe cum legionibus ſubſequar, *Planc.* ad *Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 10, 15. (2) Omnes hos motus ſubſequi debet geſtus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 59. (3) Mirificè ſuo ſermone ſubſecutus eſt humanitatem tuarum literarum, *Id. Fam.* 3, 1. (4) = Te imitari, te ſubſequi ſtudent, *Plin. Paneg.* 84.

* ‖ Subſērĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & ſericus] *Of half ſilk, the other half*, that is, the warp, *of ſome other meaner ſtuff*, Lampr. Eligab. 26. † Holoſericus.

Subsĕro, ĕre, ſēvi, ſĭtum. act. *To ſow*, or *ſet, under*, or *after*, Col. 4, 15.

Subſervio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. *To ſerve, to be ſubject to, to ſecond, to humour a thing.* Viros ſubſervire ſibi poſtulant, fretæ dote, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 16. § Subſervire orationi alicujus, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 20.

* ‖ Subſeſſa, æ. f. [*ex* ſub, & ſedeo] *An ambuſcade*, or *ambuſh*, Veget. † Inſidiæ, hoſtium doli.

* Subſeſſor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* eodem] (1) *A lier in wait, one in ambuſh.* (2) Met. *One that lieth perdue*, or *hath any ſecret deſign.* (1) Subſeſſores vocantur, qui occiſuri aliquem deliteſcunt, *Serv.* ad *Æn.* 11, 268. (2) Subſeſſores alienorum matrimoniorum, *Val. Max.* 2, 1, 5.

* ‖ Subſĭcīvus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Subſecivus, & Succiſivus, *variè enim ſcribitur.*

* Subſīdens, tis. part. [*ex* ſub, & ſido] *Sinking*, or *bowing down.* § Poplite ſubſidens, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 491. Conf. *Sil.* 4, 234.

* Subſīdentia, æ. f. [*à* ſubſideo] *The ſettleing*, or *ſediment, of liquours at the bottom.* § Aquarum ſubſidentia, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

* Subſīdeo, ēre, ſēdi, ſeſſum. neut. [*ex* ſub, & ſedeo] (1) *To reſt*, or *ſettle, at the bottom.* (2) *To reſt, ſtay*, or *remain.* (3) *To tarry behind.* (4) *To lie in wait for one, to lie in ambuſh.* (1) 𝔛 Ut quicquid fæcis ſubſederit, exagitet, & in ſummum reducat, *Col.* 12, 19. (2) Statuit pecuniam ſubſidere apud ſe non oportere, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 12, 2. (3) Magna multitudo, quæ in caſtris ſubſederat, ſequitur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 35. (4) Devictâ Aſiâ, ſubſedit adulter, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 268. Milites circa ſilvas ſubſidere inſidiis juſſit, *Liv.* 1, 14.

* Subſīdiārius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſeq.] *That is given*, or *ſent, to the aid of another; auxiliary.* § Cohors ſubſidiaria, *Liv.* 9, 27. & 30, 3. ¶ Subſidiarius palmes, *a branch left to ſupply the ſtock*, Col. 4, 24. = reſes, præſidiarius, *Id.*

* Subſīdior, āri. dep. [*ex* ſub, & ſedeo] *To ſtand by ready to help, if need be; to relieve.* Qui longiùs ſubſidiari conſueverant, turpiter fugerunt, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 13.

Subſīdium, ii. n. (1) *Aid, help, aſſiſtance, ſuccour*, chiefly in war. (2) *Refuge, reſcue.* (3) *The ſupport*, or *ſtay, of a family.* (1) ‖ Subſidium dicebatur, quando milites ſubſidebant in extremâ acie, labentique aciei ſuccurrebant, quod genus militum conſtabat ex iis, qui meruerant ſtipendia, locum tamen retinebant in exercitu, quæ erat tertia acies Triariorum, *Feſt.* ex *Plaut.* Pompeïus quintam legionem ſubſidio ſuis duxit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 69. (2) = Induſtriæ ſubſidia, atque inſtrumenta virtutis, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 3. (3) Suet. Cal. 12.

* Subſīdo, ĕre, ēdi, eſſum. neut. [*ex* ſub, & ſido] (1) *To ſettle*, or *ſink down; to deſcend to the bottom.* (2) *To ſettle*, or *abide.* (3) *To ſtop*, or *ſtay.* (4) *To ſtint*, or *ſlake.* (5) Alſo *to invade.* (6) *To cower down upon, to couple.* (1) 𝔛 Ex amphorâ primùm quod eſt ſinceriſſimum effluit, graviſſimum quodque turbidiſſimúmque ſubſidit, *Sen.* (2) = Commiſſi corpore tantùm Subſident Teucri, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 835. (3) Subſedi in viâ, dum hæc perſcriberem, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 16. 𝔛 conſurgo, *Liv.* proficiſcor, *Cic.* (4) Impetus dicendi ſubſidit, *Quint.* 3, 8. (5) Subſidere regna parabas, *Luc.* 5, 226. (6) § Juvet ut tigres ſubſidere cervis, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 31. Vid. & *Lucr.* 4, 1191.

* Subſīduus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſubſideo] *Sinking to the bottom.* § Subſiduæ fraces, *Grat. Cyneg.* 474.

Subſignāni milites. *Soldiers ſerveing under their colours.* Subſignano milite media firmare, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 33. Vid. & eund. *ibid.* 1, 70, 5.

‖ Subſignātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſigning*, or *ſeting one's hand and ſeal to*, Ap. JCC.

‖ Subſignātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſigneth*, or *ſeteth his hand to*, Dig. *Vid. tamen* Scal. de modo uſurarum, 11.

Subſigno, āre. act. *To write under, to confirm with his ſign manual, to ſign*, or *ſeal.* Subſignare apud ærarium, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 32.

* Subſĭlio, īre, ui & īvi, ultum. neut. [*ex* ſub & ſalio] (1) *To hop, ſkip*, or *leap, a little.* (2) *To ſtart up.* (1) Ignes ſubſiliunt ad tecta domorum, *Lucr.* 2, 191. (2) Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 191.

‖ Subſilles, ium. m. pl. *Little plates which were uſed in ſacrificeing*, Feſt. *al. leg.* Subcilles, *al.* Ipſiles, *al.* Ipſulices, *adeò ut parum conſtet de lectione.*

Subſĭmĭlis, e. adj. *Somewhat like*, or *reſembleing.* Melli albo ſubſimilis, *Celſ.* 5, 26, 11.

Subſīmus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat ſnub*, or *flat, noſed.* Pecudes malis compreſſis, ſubſimique, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5.

Subſĭpio, ĕre. neut. *Not to be very wiſe, not to have a perfect taſte*, Varr. L. L. 4. 28.

* Subſiſtens, tis. part. [*à* ſubſiſto] *Stoping, ſupporting.* Qui toto agmine ſubſiſtentes equitibus ſuis contra noſtros ferunt auxilium, *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 28.

* ‖ Subſiſtentia, æ. f. [*ex* eodem] *Subſiſtence; the bottom*, or *ſettlement*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* Subſiſto, ĕre, ſtĭti, ſtĭtum. neut. [*ex* ſub, & ſiſto] (1) *To ſtand ſtill.* (2) *To abide*, or *ſtay.* (3) *To ſtop.* (4) *To reſiſt, to withſtand.* (5) *To ſubſiſt, bear*, or *maintain.* (6) ‖ *To doubt*, or *be ſomewhat at a ſtand.* (1) Adductis amens ſubſiſtit habenis, *Virg Æn.* 12, 622. (2) Plin. 6, 28. (3) Tibris refluens tacitâ ſubſtitit undâ, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 87. Subſiſtit proceritas balſami intra bina cubita, *Plin.* 12, 25. (4) Quo prœlio ſublati Helvetii audaciùs ſubſiſtere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 17. Nec clypeo juvenis ſubſiſtere tantùm, Nec dextrâ valet, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 806. (5) Non, ſi Varronis theſauros haberem, ſubſiſtere ſumptui poſſem, *Brutus Cic. Fam.* 11, 12. (6) Quantùm ad filium familiâs verum eſt, in ſervo verò ſubſiſtimus, *Ulp.*

* Subſōlānus, i. m. [quòd ſub ſole naſci videatur] *An eaſt wind*, Plin. 2, 47. 𝔛 Favonius, *Id.*

* Subſortior, īri, ītus. dep. [*ex* ſub, & ſortior] *To chooſe by lot after others have choſen*, or *to chooſe by lot one who is to ſucceed*, Cic. Act. *in* Verr. 10. *Vid.* Subſortitus.

* Subſortītio, ōnis f. verb. *A chooſeing by lot to fill up the place of thoſe that were dead, or laid aſide*, Cic. Verr. 1, 61. *ubi conſule Aſconium.* Conf. *Suet. Cæſ.* 41.

* || Subſortītor, ōris. m. verb. *He that draweth lots in the ſecond place*, Dig.

* Subſortītus, a, um. part. *Choſen, or ſubſtituted, in the place of another*, Cic. *pro* Cluent. 35.

* Subſtantia, æ f. [*à* ſubſtando ; *ſc.* quæ per ſe ſubſtat] (1) *The ſubſtance, or matter.* (2) *Goods, eſtate, wealth.* (1) Subſtantia omnis orationis fuit cohortatio ad pacem, *Quint. præf.* 1. eſſentiam vocat, *Cic.* (2) Paternorum bonorum ſubſtantia, *A. Victor. Orig. Gent. R.* 19, 2. Ut plus ſubſtantiæ filio relinquerem, *Quint.* in *proœm. ſic etiam loquuntur JCC.* = res, opes, ap. *Cic.*

* || Subſtantīvus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *That may ſtand by itſelf, ſubſtantive.* Grammaticis condonandum, vid. *Priſc.*

* Subſternens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Laying, or puting, under.* § Subſternens brachia collo, *Catull.* 62, 332.

* Subſterno, ĕre, ſtrāvi, ſtrātum. act. [*ex* ſub, & ſterno] (1) *To ſtrew, or put, under in the bottom.* (2) Met. *To ſubject, to bring under.* (2) § Herbam ſubſternito ovibus, *Cato*, 37. Conf. *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 6. (2) Deus concretum atque corporeum ſubſternebat animo, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 8.

* Subſternor, i. paſſ. *To be ſtrewed, or put, under.* § Subſternitur eis acus, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9.

* Subſtillum, i. n. [*à* ſub, & ſtillo] (1) || *The droping of rain from penthouſes, a drizzleing, or driping, rain ; a falling miſt.* (2) *When one maketh water by drops, the ſtrangury.* (1) Feſt. (2) = Nunc de illis, quibus ægrè lotium it, quibuſque ſubſtillum eſt, *Cato*, 156.

|| Subſtĭtuendus, a, um. part. *To be put in the place of another*, Plin. 10, 54.

Subſtĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* ſub, & ſtatuo] (1) *To ſet before, or repreſent.* (2) *To ſubſtitute, or appoint, and put in the place of another.* (1) Subſtitueratque animo ſpeciem quoque corporis amplam ac magnificam, *Liv.* 28, 35. (2) = Subſtituere & ſupponere cœpit in eorum locum cives Romanos, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 28. Conf. *Col.* 11, 1. § pro altero, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 69.

|| Subſtĭtūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A puting into the place of another*, Paul. JC. ⸸ Suppoſitio, *Col.*

* || Subſtĭtūtīvus, a, um. adj. *That may be put in room of another, or that may be changed.* ¶ Propoſitio ſubſtitutiva, *a conditional propoſition*, G. *ex* Apul.

|| Subſtĭtūtor, ōris. m. verb. *He that puteth another in one's place*, Dig. ⸸ Qui ſubſtituit.

Subſtĭtūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſubſtitute.* Quem ſubſtituturus tibi Cæſar deſignaverat conſulem, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 58.

Subſtĭtūtus, a, um. part. *Put into another's place*, Cic. *de* Div. 2, 2.

|| Subſtĭtūtus, i. m. *An official, an archdeacon's deputy.* Eccl. ⸸ Vicarius.

* Subſto, āre, ſtĭti, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ſub, & ſto] *To ſtand ſtill, to bear up, to ſtand his ground.* Metuo, ut ſubſtet hoſpes, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 11. Purè ſubſtante non rumpuntur tumores, *Celſ.* 6, 10.

* || Subſtŏmăchor, āri, ātus. dep. [*ex* ſub, & ſtomachor] *To be ſomewhat angry*, Aug. ⸸ Nonnihil ſtomachor.

* Subſtrāmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* ſubſternor, *quòd* ſubſternitur] *Straw litter, or any thing laid underneath.* § Subſtramen pullorum, *Varr. R. R* 3, 10. conf. *Sil.* 12, 444.

* Subſtrāmentum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *Idem*, Cato, 101.

* Subſtrātus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubſternor] *Laid under, or ſtrowed.* Subſtrato arenâ loco, *Plin* 29, 6.

* Subſtrātus, ûs. m. *A ſpreading or laying, under*, Plin. 24, 9. & 18, 30.

* || Subſtrĕpo, ĕre, ui. neut. unde part. ſubſtrepens. *To make a little noiſe*, Apul. Met. 5, p. 158.

* Subſtrictus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [*à* ſubſtringor] (1) *Bound hard under, girt in.* (2) *Plucked up.* (3) *Cloſe.* (4) *Small, ſlender.* (1) Boves ſubſtrictos confricet, *Col.* 2, 3. (2) Parvi teſtes, ſubſtrictique & adhærentes ſpinæ, *Plin.* 32, 3. § Venter ſubſtrictior, *Col.* 6, 20. (3) Frænis ſubſtrictis ora domita ligat, *Sen. Hippol.* 1003. (4) § Ilia ſubſtricta, *Ov. Met.* 3, 216.

* Subſtringens, tis. part. [*à* ſubſtringo] *Tieing, or truſſing, up.* Comas ſubſtringens ligatas auro, *Luc.* 3, 281.

* Subſtringo, ĕre, xi, ictum. act. [*ex* ſub, & ſtringo] (1) *To bind ſtrait underneath ; to gird, tie, or truſs, up.* (2) *To bale in.* (3) *To repreſs, or reſtrain.* (4) *To contract, to bring into leſs compaſs.* (1) § Boves ſubſtringere, *Col.* 2, 3. Conf *Sil.* 1, 689. (2) Feſtinant trepidi ſubſtringere carbaſa nautæ *Mart.* 12, 29, 17. (3) Oculis bilem ſubſtringit opertis, *Juv.* 6, 432. (4) Omiſſa ſupplere, & effuſa ſubſtringere, *Quint.* 10, 5.

* Subſtringor, i. paſſ. *To be bound underneath*, &c. *Veg.* Excreverat etiam in dexteriore latere ejus caro, propendebatque adeò, ut ægrè faſcia ſubſtringeretur, *Suet. Galb.* 21.

* Subſtructio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſubſtruo] (1) *An underpinning, or ground ſilling of a houſe, or the makeing of a foundation under.* (2) || *A pile of building.* (1) Subſtructiones operis maximæ, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 25. Inſanæ ſubſtructionum moles, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 31. (2) Litt. *ex* Plin.

|| Subſtructor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* eodem] *He that underſeteth*, Litt. *ex* Vitr.

* Subſtructum, i. n. [*ex* eodem] *A foundation.* Subſtructum ad limen factum, *Vitr.* 8, 7.

* Subſtructus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Built, or founded.* Capitolium ſaxo ſubſtructum, *Liv.* 6, 4.

* Subſtruo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſub, & ſtruo] *To lay a foundation underneath, to build.* Intervalla ſubſtruere ad fundamenta, *Vitr.* 8, 7. *Met.* Fundamenta liberorum *parentes* ſubſtruunt, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 40.

Subſtruor, i, ctus ſum. paſſ. *To be built.* Capitolium ſaxo quadrato ſubſtructum eſt, *Liv.* 6, 4.

* Subſultim. adv. [*ex* ſub, & || ſaltim] *By jumps, or leaps.* Spatiis extremis ſubſultim decurrere, *Suet. Aug.* 83.

* Subſulto, āre. neut. [*ex* ſub, & ſalto] *To hop, jump, leap, or caper.* ⌘ Tu ſubſultas, ego miſer vix aſto præ formidine, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 504. Ut ſubſultabat, poſtquam vicit, villicus! *Id. Coſin.* 2, 7, 10.

* || Subſultus, ûs. m. [*ex* ſub, & ſaltus] *A jump, leap, or caper*, Litt. *ex* Liv.

Subſum, eſſe, fui n.paſſ. (1) *To ~~be under~~, to join to.* (2) *To be near.* (3) *To lurk privately.* (4) Simply *to be.* (5) † Alſo *to help.* (1) § Suberant tecto abiegnæ trabes, *Plin.* (2) Cùm dies comitiorum ſubeſſet, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 16. (3) Pauca tamen ſuberunt priſcæ veſtigia fraudis, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 31. (4) Aliqua in hâc re ſubeſt cauſa, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 10. (5) Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* || Subſuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* ſub, & ſuo] *To ſew, or ſtitch, under.* ☞ *Non inveni niſi in part.* ſubſutus, *q. v.*

Subſurdus, a, um adj. *Half deaf* ; alſo *that is ſcarcely heard, or maketh almoſt no noiſe at all*, Quint. 11, 3.

* Subſūtus, a, um. part. [*à* || ſubſuo] *Underſewed, or under wrought ; ſtitched about, welted.* § Subſuta veſtis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 29. *i. e.* prætexta.

|| Subtal, *vel* ſubtel. *Priſc.* is. n. [*ex* ſub, & talo, quòd ſit ſub talo] *The hollow of the foot, the palm of the hand*, Sipont.

|| Subtardus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat ſlow, or late*, Litt. *ex* Varr.

* Subtegmen, ĭnis. n. [*ex* ſub, & tegmen] *The thread in weaveing called the woof*, Plin 13, 12. *Vid.* Subtemen.

* Subtĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *unde* ſubtectus. [*à* ſub, & tego] *To cover a little, or ſecretly*, Vitr. 9, 6. & Sil. 4, 29.

* Subtĕgŭlāneus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & || tegulaneus] ¶ Pavimentum ſubtegulaneum, *a tile pavement, laid with tiles*, Plin. 36, 26. ⸸ Subdialis.

|| Subtēla, æ. f. *The crupper of a horſe*, Hermol.

Subtēmen, ĭnis. n. [quòd ſubſit ſtamini, *Varr.* al. *qu.* ſubtegmen, *Id.*] *The thread in weaving called the woof.* Poſſin' tu ſubtemen tenue nere? *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 20. Inſeritur medium radiis ſubtemen acutis, *Ov. Met.* 6, 55.

* || Subtendo, ĕre, di, tum & ſum. act. [*ex* ſub, & tendo] *Vid.* Subtentus, *non enim aliter inveni.*

* || Subtenſa, æ. f. *ſc.* chorda. [*à* præced] *The line drawn under the arch of a circle*, Geom.

* Subtento, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & tento] *To aſſay, or try, underhand ; to under-grope.* Advenis huc ſubtentatum, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 31. ☞ *Sed al. leg.*

* Subtentus, a, um. part. [*à* || ſubtendo] *Corded.* Lectos loris ſubtentos, *Cato*, 10.

* Subtĕnuis, e. adj. *Somewhat ſlender, thin, or ſmall.* Juba *equi* ſubcriſpa, ſubtenuibus ſetis, *Varr. R. R* 2, 7.

* || Subtĕpĭdè. adv. [*ex* ſub, & tepeo] *Somewhat warmly, lukewarmly*,, Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Subter. præp. [*à* ſub ; ut *ob* in, inter] *Under.* § Subter mœnia, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 711. Rhæteo ſubter littore, *Catull.* 63, 7.

* Subtèr. adv. *The nether part, underneath.* ⌘ Omnia hæc quæ ſuprà & ſubtèr unum eſſe dixerunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 5.

Subtercurrens, tis. part. *Runing under.* Vitr. 9, 6.

* Subtercŭtāneus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſubter, & || cutaneus] *That which lieth under the ſkin.* ¶ Morbus ſubtercutaneus, *the dropſy*, A. Victor *in* Hadr. ⸸ Aqua intercus, *Cic.*

* || Subterdiu. adv. [*ex* ſubter, & diu] *In the day time*, Eraſm. ⸸ Interdiu.

Subterdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To ſteal away privyly, to withdraw.* § Subterduxit ſe tempus huic occaſioni, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 72.

|| Subterductio, ōnis. f. verb. *A privy ſtealing away*, Dig.

* || Subterfluo, ĕre, xi, ctum. neut. *unde* part. ſubterfluens. [*ex* ſubter, & fluo] *To run, or flow, under.* Torrente rapido ſubterfluente, *Plin.* 8, 50.

* Subterfūgio, ĕre, fūgi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ſubter, & fugio] (1) *To eſcape, or get away, privyly ; to give one the ſlip.* (2) *To eſchew, ſhun, or avoid.* (1) § Eſt magnæ dividiæ mihi ſubterfugiſſe ſic mihi hodie Chryſalum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 2. (2) = Ut quoniam criminum vim ſubterfugere nullo modo poterat, temporum procellam devitaret, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 3.

* || Subterfūgium, ii. n. [*à* præced.] *An eſcape, a ſubterfuge, a ſhift*, Macrob. ⸸ Effugium.

|| Subterfundo, ĕre. act. *To pour upon*, Hact. 2, 8.

Subterjăcio, ĕre. act. *To caſt upon*, Pallad. 3, 18.

Subterlābens, tis. part. *Slideing under.* Quinqueremem ſubterlabentem roſtro ferire, *Liv.* 30, 25.

Subterlābor, i, pſus. dep. *To ſlip, run, or flow, underneath.* § Cum fluctus ſubterlabêre Sicanos, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 4.

Subterlĭno, ĕre. act. *To anoint, or beſmear, underneath.* § Plantas ægri ſubterlinere, *Plin.* 28, 7.

|| Subterlĭnor, i. paſſ. *To be anointed under*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* Subterluo, ĕre. act. [*ex* ſubter, & luo] *To flow under.* Gladioque tremendum Gurgite ſidereo ſubterluit Oriona, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 176.

* Subtermeo, āre. neut. [*ex* ſubter, & meo] *To run, or paſs, under.* Pontes ſubtermeat æſtu, *Claud.* in *Apon.* v. 611.

* Subtĕro, ĕre, trīvi, ītum. act. [*ex* ſub, & tero] (1) *To bruiſe, to pound, to break in pieces.* (2) *To fret, or gall.* (1) Eam cum torrido farre & exiguo melle ſubterito, *Col.* 12, 5. (2) Boves ſubterunt pedes, *Cato*, 72.

* Subterpĕdāneum, ii. n. [*ex* ſubter, & ‖ pedaneum] *A footſtool*, Pallad. ⸸ Scabellum.

Subterpendens, tis. part. *Hanging under.* § Subterpendentia mala, *Pallad. Mart.* 10.

Subterrāneus, a, um. adj. *That is under ground.* Talpa animal ſubterraneum, *Plin.* 9, 57. § Subterraneum ergaſtulum, *Col.* 1, 6.

Subterrātōrium, ii. n. *A dibble to ſet herbs with in a garden*, Litt. *ex* Varr. *ſed q.*

‖ Subterrēnus, a, um. adj. *Beneath*, or *under, the ground*, Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Subterraneus.

* Subterreo, ēre. act. [*ex* ſub, & terreo] *Somewhat to affright*, or *cauſe to fear*, Plaut. *ex* Litt.

‖ Subterreus, a, um. adj. *Under ground.* § Dii ſubterrei, *Arnob. i. e.* inferi. ⸸ Subterraneus.

‖ Subtertĕnuo, āre, āvi, tum, unde paſſ. Subtertĕnuor. *To wear thin below.* Annulus in digito ſubtertenuatur, *Lucr.* 1, 313.

Subtervŏlo, āre, vi, tum. *To fly under.* Fragor ſubtervolant aſtra, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 670.

Subtexo, ĕre, ui, tum. act. (1) *To weave*; Met. *to join to after, to ſubjoin*, or *apply.* (2) Alſo *to cover*, or *hide.* (1) Ut olitoris curam ſubtexerem villici officiis, *Col.* 11, 1. Singulis corporum morbis remedia ſubteximus, *Plin.* 25, 11. (2) § Cœlum ſubtexere fumo, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 582. Subtexere diem olympo, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 414.

Subtexor, i. paſſ. *To be covered.* Cœlum ſubtexitur umbrâ, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 127.

Subtextūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſubjoin*, or *annex.* Huic rei per idem tempus civitates propagatæ, auctumque Romanum nomen communione juris haud intempeſtivè ſubtexturi videmur, *Vell. Paterc.* 1, 14.

* Subtīlis, e. adj. [*ex* ſub, & tela quæ ſic dict. quia τῆλε, *i. e.* longiùs extenditur] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Fine ſpun, ſmall, thin.* (2) *Of ſubtile parts, volatile.* (3) *Witty, delicate, briſk.* (4) *Nice, exquiſite.* (1) § Filum ſubtile, *Lucret.* 4, 86. Subtilia corpora, *Id.* 3, 196. (2) § Subtiliſſimus ſuccus, *Plin.* 11, 5. Ignis ſubtilis fulminis, *Lucr.* 2, 385. 𝔛 Arte ſubtilior, orationibus jejunior, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 48. (3) = Vir maximè limatus & ſubtilis, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 39. = Acutiſſimum & ſubtiliſſimum dicendi genus, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 23. 𝔛 Orationis genus fortaſſe ſubtile & certè acutum, *Id.* (4) Hoc ſubtiliorem fecit gulam, *Col.* 8, 16.

* Subtīlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Thinneſs, fineneſs.* (2) Met. *Subtilety, ſharpneſs of wit, niceneſs.* (1) Immenſæ ſubtilitatis animalia, *Plin.* 10, 75. (2) Facilè cedo tuorum ſcriptorum ſubtilitati ac elegantiæ, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4.

* Subtīlĭter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *Nicely, finely, curiouſly, exactly.* (2) *Subtilely, ſharply.* (3) ‖ Alſo *ſlenderly, meanly.* (1) Subtiliter connexæ res, *Lucr.* 3, 740. Subtiliſſimè ſunt omnia perpolita, *Cic.* pro *Balbo*, 22. 𝔛 Non pingui Minervâ, ſed ſubtiliùs diſſerere, *Id.* de *Amic.* 5. = Ad vivum reſecare, *Id. ibid.* (2) = Verſutè & ſubtiliter dicere, *Id. Orat.* 4. (3) Litt. *ex* Quint.

* Subtimeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* ſub, & timeo] *To be half afraid*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 14.

‖ Subtondeo, ēre, act. & Subtondeor. paſſ. *To clip*, or *ſhear, underneath*, Litt. *ex* Col.

* ‖ Subtractio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* ſub, & ‖ tractio] *A withdrawing, ſubtracting*, or *abateing, in accounts*; *ſubtraction*, Apoll. ⸸ Detractio.

* Subtractūrus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubtraho] *About to ſubtract*, or *withdraw.* Quaſi minis populi occultè eos ſubtracturus, *Juſt.* 16, 4.

* Subtractus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] *Withdrawn, taken away.* § Subtractus fugâ, *Plin.* 8, 37.

* Subtrahendus, a, um. part. [*ex* eodem] *To ſubtract*, or *be ſubtracted.* Materiem conſternationis ſubtrahendam ratus, *Curt.* 7, 7.

* Subtrahens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Subtracting.* Præfectum prætorii non ex ingerentibus, ſed ex ſubtrahentibus legere, *Plin. Pan.* 86. Subtrahente ſe quoque, *Liv.* 28, 25.

* Subtraho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſub, & traho] (1) *To take away, to ſubtract.* (2) *To diminiſh.* (3) *To keep from.* (4) *To draw out*, as ſoldiers to march. (5) *To withdraw.* (1) § Materiam furori ſubtrahere, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 5. = adimere, *Id.* (2) 𝔛 Subtrahunt cibum domitores equorum, & verbera adhibent, *Id.* (3) Furium morbo implicitum fortuna bello ſubtraxit, *Liv.* 8, 29. (4) Repentè interdum vel nocte militem ſubtrahebat, *Suet. Cæſ.* 65. (5) § Subtrahere ſe labori, *Col.* 1, 9. à curiâ, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 2, 10. aſpectu alicujus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 465.

* Subtrahor. i. paſſ. *To be taken away*, &c. *Ov.* in *Ibin*, 422.

Subtriſtis, e. adj. *Somewhat heavy, ſad*, or *melancholy.* Subtriſtis viſus eſt eſſe aliquantulùm mihi, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 16.

* Subtrītus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubtero] *Worn underneath, ſomewhat broken.* Subtritæ ad ſemina ungulæ, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 73.

‖ Subtundo, ĕre, tŭdi, tūſum. act. *To beat*, or *ſmite, underneath.* ☞ Leg. in part. paſſ. ſubtuſus, *q. v.*

Subturpĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. *A little poor and baſe.* Subterpicula παλινῳδία, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

Subturpis, e. adj. *Somewhat filthy*, or *baſe*, Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 66.

* Subtùs. adv. [*à* ſub, ut *ab* in, intus] *Under, underneath*, Lucr. 6, 865. & 1, 1060.

Subtūſus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubtundo] *Beaten, mauled, pounded.* Flet teneras ſubtuſa genas, *Tib.* 1, 10, 57.

* ‖ Subvădes, um. m. pl. [*ex* ſub, & vas, vadis] *Under-ſureties*, Gell. 16, 10.

* Sŭbūcŭla, æ. f. [formâ dim. qu. *à* ſubus, quod *à* ſubuo, *pro* ſubduo; *ut* exuo, *pro* exduo] (1) *A ſhirt*, or *ſmock*; *a ſhift, a waiſtcoat.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a kind of cake offered to the gods.* (1) Si fortè ſubucula pexæ Trita ſubeſt tunicæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 95. (2) Feſt.

* Sŭbūcŭlātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a ſhirt*, &c. *Cic.* ap. *Quint.* 8, 3.

* Subvectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſubvecto] *A conveying*, or *carrying.* Tarda frumenti ſubvectio, *Liv.* 44, 8. Conf. *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 10.

* Subvecto, āre. freq. [*à* ſubveto] *To carry*, or *convey, often.* Subvectare corpora cymbâ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 303.

* ‖ Subvector, ōris. m. verb. [*à* præced.] *A conveyer*, or *carryer*, Dig. ⸸ Qui ſubvehit.

* Subvectus, a, um. part. [*à* ſubvehor] *Carry'd aloft, conveyed.* Subvecta per aëra curru, *Ov. Met.* 8, 727. Claſſis flumine ſubvecta, *V. Pat.* 2, 106.

* Subvectus, ûs. m. [*ab* eodem] *A conveying*, or *carrying.* Commeatuum ſubvectu pauci progreſſi, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 4, 3.

* Subveho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſub, & veho] *To carry up*; *to convey in a ſhip*, or *wain*; *to bring up.* § Subvehere in altitudinem, *Plin.* 36, 12. Conf. *Liv.* 9, 15.

* Subvehor, i. paſſ. *To be conveyed*, &c. Quia nihil ex Ægypto ſubvehebatur, *Liv.* 45, 11. ¶ Subvehi flumine averſo, *to be rowed againſt the tide*, Id. 24, 40.

* Subvĕniens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Comeing to help.* § Subvenientes equites, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 11.

* Subvĕnio, īre, ēni, entum. neut. [*ex* ſub, & venio] *To help, to relieve, to ſuccour.* § = Subveni mihi, atque adjuva, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 24. Subveniſti homini jam collum in laqueum inſerenti, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 17. = Subveni patriæ, opitulare collegæ, *Id. Planc. Cic. Fam.* 10, 10.

* Subvĕnītur. imperſ. paſſ. *There is help*, or *relief.* Huic rei ſubventum eſt, *Id. Attic.* 1, 14.

* ‖ Subventāneus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & ventus] *Windy*, or *of the wind*; alſo *addle*, Litt. *ex* Plin. ¶ Subventanea ova, *addle eggs.* = Zephyria, hypenemia. *Vid.* Eraſm. Adag.

* Subvento, āre. freq. [*à* ſubvenio] *To come and aſſiſt one.* Spes bona, obſecro, ſubventa mihi, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 4, 11. ☞ Raró occ.

* Subventūrus, a, um. part. *That ſhall help.* Si ſubventuros auferat unda deos, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 28.

* ‖ Subventus, ûs. m. *A comeing upon ſuddenly*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Subverbuſtus, a, um. adj. [*à* verber verbuſtus, ut *ab* arbor arbuſtum; ut ſit id. quod *verbero*] *A rogue, a ſlave that is often cudgeled*, or *beaten*, Plaut. Fragm. 2, 21.

‖ Subvĕrēcundus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat ſhamefaced*, or *baſhfull*, Baret.

Subvĕreor, ēri, ĭtus. dep. *To fear ſomewhat*; alſo *to reverence.* Venit mihi in mentem ſubvereri interdum, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 10.

‖ Subverſio, ōnis. f. verb. *An overthrowing, ruin, deſtruction*, Litt. *ex* Liv. *ſed q.* certè *Arnob.* ⸸ Everſio, *Cic.*

Subverſo, āre. freq. [*à* ſubverto] unde part. ſubverſandus. *To ſubvert*, or *overthrow*; *to throw*, or *turn, upſide down*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 23.

Subverſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that overturneth.* 𝔛 Legum auctor idem ac ſubverſor, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 28. ⸸ Everſor, *Cic.*

Subverſus, a, um. part. *Overthrown, turned upſide down.* Subverſa cremataque hiberna, *Tac.* 4, 61, 7. Subverſa jacebat Priſtina majeſtas, *Lucr.* 5, 1135.

Subverto, ĕre, ti, ſum. act. (1) *To turn over*, or *upſide down.* (2) *To undo, to overthrow, to ſubvert.* (3) Alſo *to caſt one away by falſe accuſation.* (1) Qui lupinum ſtercorandi agri causâ ſerit, nunc demum aratro ſubvertit, *Col.* 11, 2. (2) § Decretum conſulis ſubvertere, *Sall. B. Catil.* 13, 1. (3) Florentes privignos per occultum ſubvertere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 71, 6.

Subvertor, i. paſſ. *To be undone*, Tac. Ann. 4, 27, 5.

* Subveſpĕrus, i. m. [*ex* ſub, & veſperus] *The weſt ſouth-weſt wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

Subvexus, a, um. adj. *Bowed upward like an arched roof.* Omnia faſtigio leni ſubvexa, *Liv.* 25, 37. 𝔛 devexus.

* ‖ Subvietus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & vietus] *Somewhat limber*, Dig. ⸸ Aliquantulùm vietus.

Subvĭrĭdis, e. adj. *Somewhat green of colour, greeniſh*, Plin. 25, 9. & 37, 10. confer & *Celſ.* 5, 28.

* Sūbūla, æ. f. [*à* ſuendo, quaſi ſuibula, *Perot.*] (1) *A bodkin which cordwainers uſe, a cobler's awl.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the horn of a young deer*, or *pricket without tines*, or *knags.* (1) Quod tibi tribuit ſubula, ſica rapit, *Mart.* 3, 16, 2. Conf. *Col.* 6, 5. (2) Jun. *Vid.* Subulo, n. 2.

* Sūbūlāris, e. adj. *Belonging to a cordwainer, cobler*, or *ſhoemaker.* § Subulare filum, *Vitr.*

* Sŭbulcus, i. m. [dict. *à* ſubus, *i. e.* ſuibus, ut *à* bubus, bubulcus] *A ſwineherd.* 𝔛 Porculatoris & ſubulci diverſa profeſſio, *Col.* in *Præf.* l. 1.

Subŭlo, ōnis. m. [*ab* Hebr. שבל ſpica, & Meton. σύριγξ, fiſtula; ſicut ex אביב ſpica dictæ Ambubalæ αὐλητρίδες, *Voſſ.*] (1) † *A piper, one who playeth on a fife, flute*, or *flagelet.* (2) *A hart called a ſpitter, haveing young horns without knags*, or *tines.* (1) Subulo finitimas propter aſtabat aquas, *Enn.* ap. *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. interpr. Feſto. (2) Luſit natura in animalium armis; ſparſit hæc in ramos, ut cervorum, aliis ſimplicia *cornua* tribuit, ut in eodem genere ſubulonibus ex argumento dictis, *Plin.* 11, 37.

‖ Sŭbūnio, ōnis. f. *A note of union*, or *of accent*, Donat.

‖ Subvŏlĭto, āre. freq. *To fly a little upward*, Litt. *ex* Ov. *ſed q.*

Subvŏlo, āre. neut. *To fly away a little*; *to fly upward*, or *aloft.* § Subvolare in cœleſtem locum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 17.

* Subvolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. act. [*ex* ſub, & volvo] *To tumble*, or *roll, up.* § Manibus ſubvolvere ſaxa, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 428.

Sŭburbāna, ōrum. n. pl. *The ſuburbs, houſes*, or *villages, near the city*, Cic. Verr. 1, 20.

Sŭburbānĭtas, ātis. f. *The neighbourhood of the ſuburbs to the city, nearneſs to the city.* § Suburbanitas provinciæ, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 3.

Sŭburbānum, i. n. *A houſe without the walls of a city, a ſummerhouſe a little way out of town.* In hortis, aut ſuburbanis ſuis, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 10.

Sŭburbānus, a, um. adj. [qui eſt ſub urbe] *Near*, or *about, the city*; *in the ſuburbs.* § Fundus das ſub urbanus, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 3, 1. ager, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 32.

Sŭburbium, ii. n. *The ſuburbs of a city.* Qui terminalibus nuper in ſuburbium ire auſus non fui, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 10.

* Sŭburgeo, ēre, ſi. act. [*ex* ſub, & urgeo] *Somewhat,* or *cloſely, to thruſt,* or *put forward.* Dum proram ad ſaxa ſuburget, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 202.

Sŭbūro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. *To burn ſomewhat,* or *a little; to ſcorch.* Solitus eſt crura ſuburere nuce ardente, *Suet. Aug.* 68.

Sŭburra, æ. f. *vicus Romæ,* vid. Propr.

‖ Sŭbūvĭdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat moiſt,* R. *ex* Plin. *ſed q.*

* ‖ Subvulſus, a, um. part. [à ſubvellor] *Plucked, pulled,* Gell. 7, 12. † Vulſus.

Subvultūrius, a, um. adj. [à vultur] *Somewhat reſembleing a vulture; of the colour,* or *nature, of a vulture; blackiſh,* or *raveniſh, like a vulture.* Corpus ſubvulturium; illud quidem ſubaquilum volui dicere, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 9. *al. leg.* ſubvolturium, *quod idem eſt.*

Succēdāneus, a, um. adj. *That cometh in the place of another.* Ut meum tergum ſtultitiæ tuæ ſubdas ſuccedaneum, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 37. *ubi al.* ſuccedaneum. ¶ ‖ Succedaneus damni, ſolutionis, *Cod.* culpæ, periculi, *Ulp. that is to anſwer another man's loſs.* Dixit, ſic & avum ſuum Pharnacem, per cognatioonum arbitria, ſuccedaneum regi Pergameno Eumeni datum, *Juſt.* 38, 6.

Succēdens, tis. part. *Succeeding.* Tragœdiam magno impetu exorſus, non ſuccedente ſtylo, abolevit, *Suet. Aug.* 85. § Succedens vox flebilis, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 453.

Succēdĭtur. imperſ. *It is ſucceeded,* Cic. Fam. 3, 9. Succeſſurum Minervæ indoluit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 788. Simul in urbem mandabat, nullum prælio finem expectarent, niſi ſuccederetur Suetonio, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 38, 5. Retulit ad ſenatum ut ei ſuccederetur ante tempus, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 28.

Succēdo, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. neut. (1) *To approach, or come to.* (2) *To go,* or *come, into.* (3) *To be next, to follow,* or *come after.* (4) *To come under.* (5) *To ſucceed, to come in the place of another.* (6) *To go well forward, to have good ſucceſs, to proſper and come to paſs, and effect, to thrive, to ſpeed well, to hit right.* (7) *To chance,* or *happen.* (8) Alſo *to be like,* or *reſemble.* (1) § Quem ut ſucceſſiſſe muris Marcellus vidit, *Liv.* 23, 44. Cum murum hoſtium ſucceſſiſſet, *Sall. int. Fragm. Met.* Ad honorem ſuccedere, *Lucret.* 5, 1274. (2) Tectum, quod imbris vitandi cauſâ ſuccederet, nullum habebat, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 44. § Noſtris ſuccede penatibus, hoſpes, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 123. (3) § Ad alteram partem ſuccedunt Ubii, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 3. (4) § = Omnia ſub acumen ſtili ſubeant & ſuccedant neceſſe eſt, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 33. Succedere umbræ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 464. (5) § Nihil ſemper floret; ætas ſuccedit ætati, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 15. Succedere in pugnam, *Liv.* (6) Hâc non ſucceſſit, aliâ aggrediemur viâ, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 46. § Lepidè ſub manus ſuccedit negotium, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 59. (7) Si ſucceſſerit mente alienari, &c. Plin. 28, 8. (8) Æſopi fabellas, quæ fabulis nutricularum proximè ſuccedunt, *Quint.*

Succendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* ſub, & cando] *To burn, to inflame, to ſet on fire, to kindle, to be angry.* § Flamma crines ſuccendit, *Luc.* 6, 179. Claſſica cantu Succendunt, *Id. ibid.* 166. *Vid.* Succenſus.

Succendor, i. paſſ. *To be ſet on fire.* Succenditur aër Fulminibus, *Luc.* 2, 269.

Succenſens, tis. part. *Being angry.* C. Cæſar ſuccenſens curam verrendis viis non adhibitam, *Suet. Veſp.* 5.

Succenſeo, ēre, ui. neut. [à ſuccendeo, ſuccenſum, *i. e.* irâ ſuccenſum eſſe, *V.*] *To be angry with one.* = Dii hominibus iraſci & ſuccenſere conſuerunt, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 16. Id nunc ſuccenſes mihi, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 79.

‖ Succenſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning,* Amm.

Succenſus, a, um. part. (1) *Set on fire, kindled, burned.* (2) Met. *Inflamed with any paſſion.* (1) § Ignibus ſuccenſis torreri, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 18. (2) Irâ ſuccenſus, *Sil.* 1, 169. amore, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 167. luctu, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 585.

‖ Succentīvus, a, um. adj. [à ſuccino] *Belonging to the bas tune,* Muſick.

‖ Succentor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſingeth after others,* Aug.

* Succentŭriātus, a, um. part. [à ſeq.] *That is ſet in the place of one who is dead,* or *abſent,* or *faileth in his buſyneſs;* Met. *kept for a reſerve.* Ego hîc ero ſuccenturiatus, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, ult. *ubi vid. Donat.*

* ‖ Succentŭrio, āre. act. [à ſub, & centuria] (1) *To fill up the number of the band for them that be dead,* or *abſent; to recruit.* (2) Met. *To be put in the room of.* (1) Succenturiare eſt explendæ centuriæ gratiâ ſupplere, *Feſt.* (2) Niſi eſca alia melior atque amplior ſuccenturietur, *Gell.* 15, 8.

Succentus, ûs. m. *The bas in a ſong,* Muſick.

‖ Succerda, æ. f. [ſtercus ſuillum, *Feſt. ſc.* quod à ſue cernitur, *i. e.* excernitur] *Swine dung, a pig-turd,* Titin. *al. ſcrib.* ſuccerda.

* Succerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum. act. [*ex* ſub, & cerno] *To range meal with a ſieve, to ſift,* Plin. 18, 11. *Vid.* Subcerno.

Succeſſa, ōrum. n. pl. *Succeſſes, good fortune.* Hos fugitâſtis ſucceſſis bonis, *Plaut. Pſeud. prol.* 8.

Succeſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Comeing in the place of another, ſucceſſion.* (2) *Succeſs.* (1) In Antonii locum ſucceſſio Bruti, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 17. (2) Omne inſtitutum ſucceſſio proſpera conſecuta eſt, *Id.* ☞ *Sed in hâc notione rarò occ.*

Succeſſit. imperſ. præt. *It hath happened,* Plin. 28, 8.

‖ Succeſſivè. adv. *Succeſſively,* Spart. † Proſperè, feliciter.

Succeſſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that followeth,* or *cometh in another's place; a ſucceſſor.* ✠ Cùm ſucceſſor immutat aliquid de inſtitutis priorum, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 14.

‖ Succeſſōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to ſucceſſion,* Ap. JCC.

Succeſſum eſt. imperſ. *It was ſucceeded.* ¶ Neque ei ſucceſſum eſt, *and no man ſucceeded him,* Cic. Fam. 13, 29.

Succeſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſucceed.* Qui ſucceſſuri imperio erant, *Juſt.* 11, 15. Sub idem tempus Calpurniam L. Piſonis filiam, ſucceſſuri ſibi in conſulatu duxit uxorem, *Suet. J. Cæſ.* 21.

Succeſſus, a, um. part. *Made fortunate,* or *ſucceſsfull.* Cùm omnia meâ cauſâ velles mihi ſucceſſa, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21.

Succeſſus, ûs. m. [à ſuccedo] *Iſſue,* or *ſucceſs,* generally *good; proſperity, good luck.* § Gaudere multo ſucceſſu, *Liv.* Exultans ſucceſſu, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 386. = Eventus, *Plin.* Careat ſucceſſibus opto, Quiſquis ab eventu facta notanda putat, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 86. Metellus dimicavit vario ſucceſſu, *Eutrop.* 6, 1.

Succĭda, æ. f. *ſc.* lana [à ſuccus] *New ſhorn wool, unwaſhed and greaſey,* Col. 6, 15. Celſ. 2, 23.

Succīdāneus, a, um. adj. [quod ſucciditur, *i. e.* poſt cæditur] (1) ‖ *Slain in the ſecond place, when the former ſacrifice did not appeaſe the gods.* (2) Alſo *that ſucceedeth,* or *cometh, after another;* or *in its ſtead.* (1) Succidanea hoſtia dicebatur, quæ ſecundo loco cædebatur, quòd quaſi ſuccideretur dicta, *Feſt.* Quidam à *ſuccedendo,* non à *ſuccidendo* dictum putant, *Id.* (2) § Tergum ſuccidaneum, *Plaut. Vid.* Succedaneus.

Succīdia, æ. f. [à ſuibus cædendis, rect. fort. à ſuccedo, unde ſuccidaneus, quòd inde ſecundæ menſæ, *Varr.*] (1) *A ſide,* or *flitch, of bacon.* (2) *A dainty.* (3) *The deſert.* (1) Succidiam in carnario ſuſpendere, *Varr. L. L.* (2) *Si ad primum etym. referri placet.* (3) Hortum agricolæ ſuccidiam alteram appellant, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 16.

Succīdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* ſub, & cædo] (1) *To cut down, to fell* trees. (2) *To mow* corn. (1) ✠ Partim radice revellit, partim ſuccidit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 227. Naïada vulneribus ſuccidit in arbore factis, *Id. Faſt.* 4, 231. § Succidere frumenta, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 19. (2) Succidere Cererem, *Virg. Æn.* Succīdor.

Succīdor, i. paſſ. *To be mown,* or *cut down.* Rubicunda Ceres medio ſucciditur æſtu, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 297.

Succĭdo, ĕre, di, caſum. neut. [*ex* ſub, & cado] *To fall under, to fall down, to fail, to falter.* Genua inediâ ſuccidunt, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 30. & *Lucr.* 3, 157.

Succĭdus, a, um. adj. [à ſuccus] *Moiſt,* or *full of juice; juicey.* ¶ Mulier ſuccida, *a plump girl,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192. Lana ſuccida, à ſudore recèns tonſa, *greaſey wool, that was not ſcoured ſince ſhorn,* Varr. R. R. 2, ult. Vinum quod ſuccida nolit lana pati, *Juv.* 5, 24. *wine ſo poor that it is not fit to prepare wool for dieing,* ut aliqui interp.

Succĭduus, a, um. adj. *Ready to fall, faltering, bowing under one.* Succiduo dicor procubuiſſe genu, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 24.

* ‖ Succinctè. adv. [à ſuccinctus] *Briefly, compendiouſly,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

* ‖ Succinctim. adv. [*ab* eodem] *Idem,* Donat. † Breviter, paucis, *Cic.*

* ‖ Succinctŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à ſeq.] *Truſſed, girt,* or *laced prettyly,* Apul. Met. 2, p. 43.

* Succinctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [à ſuccingor] (1) *Girt, truſſed up, tucked.* (2) *Compaſſed, environed.* (3) *Compact, well ſet.* (4) ‖ *Compendious, ſhort, ſuccinct.* (5) *Ready, nimble, expeditious.* (1) § Succincti miniſtri, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 413. Succinctus gladio, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 52. ferro, *Liv.* 40, 7. (2) Urbs ſuccincta portubus, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 32. *Met.* Pectora ſuccincta curis, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 77. (3) Graciles ſuccinctioreſque arbores, *Plin.* 16, 10. (4) *Litt.* unde non dicit, neque ego invenio. (5) Mulier ſuccincta aquam calefactat, ut lavemus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 80. Succinctus curſitat hoſpes, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 107.

Succĭneus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, amber.* § Succineæ novaculæ, *Plin.* 22, 23.

* Succingo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſub, & cingo] (1) *To gird, to truſs up, to tuck.* (2) *To environ, to beſet.* (1) Crure tenus medio tunicam ſuccingere, *Juv.* 6, 445. (2) Quòd majoribus canibus ſe ſuccinxerit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 56. *Vid.* Subcingo.

* Succingor, i. paſſ. *To be girded,* or *environed.* Illa feris atram canibus ſuccingitur alvum, *Ov. Met.* 13, 732.

* Succingŭlum, i. n. *A ſword girdle, a truſs.* *Vid.* Subcingulum.

Succĭno, ĕre, ui, entum. neut. [*ex* ſub, & cano] *To ſing after another, to follow another in ſinging,* or *ſaying.* Clamat, Victum date, ſuccinit alter, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 17, 48.

Succĭnum, i. n. [ita dict. quòd ſuccus arboris eſſe creditur, profluens ex arboribus pinei generis] *Amber,* yellow; or white; alſo *the gum of ſweet trees of the pine kind,* vid. *Plin.* 37, 3. & ib. 2, 16. & *Tac. Germ.* 45, 6.

Succĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, amber,* § Succina gutta, *Mart.* 6, 15. 2.

‖ Succīſa, æ. f. [*ſc.* herba] *The herb called devil's-bit,* Offic.

‖ Succīſīvum, i. n. *A ſlip,* or *odd nook, of land; a pindle,* Ap. Grom. ☞ *Rectiùs fort.* ſubſecivum.

Succīſīvus, a, um. adj. [quòd tanquam ſupervacaneum *ſucciditur,* & detrahitur] *That is cut off, drawn,* or *ſevered from.* ¶ Succiſivum tempus, *ſpare,* or *leiſure, time,* Cic. *de* Legg. 1, 3. Succiſivæ operæ, *things done at ſpare times,* Id. *de* Orat. 2, 89. ☞ *Sed fort. rectiùs* ſubſecivus.

Succīſus, a, um. part. *Cut down, felled, loped off.* Agris vaſtatis, frumentis ſucciſis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 19. § Succiſum nemus, *Luc.* 4, 138. Quoſdam & jacentes vivos ſucciſis feminibus poplitibuſque invenerunt, *Liv.* 22, 51.

* Succlāmātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſucclamo] *A huming,* or *ſhouting,* Liv. 40, 36. & Suet. Nerv. 24.

* Succlāmātum eſt à militibus. imperſ. *They gave a ſhout,* or *hum,* Brut. Cic. 11, 13.

• Succlāmātus, a, um. part. [*à* ‖ ſucclamor] *Cryed out againſt*, or *ill ſpoken of*. § Succlamatus maledictis, *Quint. Declam.* 19.

• Succlāmo, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & clamo] *To cry out in token of approbation*, or *diſlike*; *to give a ſhout*, *to ſhout*, *to hum*. Hæc Virginio vociferanti ſucclamabat multitudo, *Liv.* 3, 50. Succlamavit univerſa concio, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 31.

Succollans, tis. part. *Bearing on one's ſhoulders*. Ab his ſuccollantibus in caſtra delatus eſt, *Suet. Claud.* 10.

‖ Succollātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying on the ſhoulders*, Litt. *ex* Suet. *ſed q.*

Succollātus, a, um. part. *Borne upon the ſhoulders of men*, Suet. Oth. 6.

Succollo, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & collum; in collum attollo] *To bear up a thing upon one's ſhoulders*, *to carry on one's back*. Apes regem ſuum feſſum ſublevant, & ſi nequit volare, ſuccollant, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Succōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Full of juice and moiſture*, *juicy*, *ſappy*. § Succoſum cœlum, *Col.* 2, 17. Succoſior liber arboris, *Id.* 4, 29.

Succreſco, ĕre, crēvi, ētum. neut. *To grow under*, *to ſpring and grow up*, *to grow onwards*. Veſtris ſuccreſcit ætati, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 61. § Succreſcere gloriæ ſeniorum, *Liv.* 10, 13.

• Succrētus, a, um. part. [*à* ſuccerno] *Ranged*, or *bo'ted*. Calx cribro ſuccreta, *Cato*, 18.

• † Succrŏtillus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & crotillus, *qu.* curtulus, *à* curtus, *M.*] *A ſmall and ſhrill voice*. Succrotilla vox, *Titin.* ap. *Feſt.* *ſed non conſtat de lectione*.

• Succŭba, æ. c. g. [*à* ſuccubando] *An adulterer*, or *adultereſs*. § Succuba lecti, *Ov. Epiſt.* 6, 153. *ubi tamen Heinſ. mavult* ſubnuba. *Sed vett. Gloſſ.* ſuccuba, παλλακή. ‖ Florulentus ſuccuba, *Prud. Periſteph.* 10, 192. *de Adonide*.

Succŭbĭtānus, a, um adj. [*ex* ſub, & ‖ cubitanus, *à* cubitus] *Fit*, or *made*, *to lie under one's elbow to lean upon*, Treb. Poll. ☞ Succubitana purpura, à *Succubi*, Africæ oppido, *Cœl. Rhod.*

Succŭbĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to yield*. Quicquid ſubduxit flammis natura, pepercit Succubitura oneri? *Manil.* 1, 463.

Succūdo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. *To forge*. § Loricas ſuccuderunt Galli è ferro, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 24.

‖ Succŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Full of juice*, *well liking*, or *in good plight*; *plump*. Lumen non ſucculentis influens obtutibus, *Prud. Periſt.* 10, 433. § Succulentum corpus, *Paulin.* ┼ Succi plenum, *Ter.*

Succumbens, tis. part. *Yielding*, or *ſubmitting*. § Succumbens morti, *Juſt.* 14, 6. Conf. *Sil.* 5, 503.

Succumbo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ſub, & cumbo] (1) *To couch*, or *crouch*. (2) *To lie with*. (3) *To lie*, or *fail*, *down under*; *to fail*, *to faint*, *yield*, or *ſuccumb*. (1) Oneri ſuccumbere coacta plebes, *Liv.* 6, 32. (2) § Ante nuptias ſuccumbere quibus vellent, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10. (3) § = Cur ſuccumbis cediſque fortunæ? *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 17. = Turpe eſt viro debilitari, dolore frangi, ſuccumbere doloribus, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 25.

Succurro, ĕre, ri, ſum. neut. [*ex* ſub, & curro] (1) *To come into one's mind*, or *rememberance*. (2) *To be the cauſe of*, *to cauſe*. (3) *To help*, *aid*, or *ſuccour*; *to relieve*. (1) Ut quicquid ſuccurrit, libet ſcribere, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 1. (2) § Succurrit mirari, *Plin.* 17, 1. (3) = Ferre opem patriæ, & ſuccurrere communi ſaluti, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 1.

Succurſum eſt. imperſ. *They helped*, or *relieved*, *Liv.* 3, 58.

Succus, i. m. [*qu.* ſugus, *à* ſugo] (1) *Juice*, or *moiſture*. (2) *Sap*. (3) Alſo generally *all manner of juice*, *broth*. (4) Met. *Vigour*, or *ſtrength*. (1) Corpus ſolidum, & ſucci plenum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 25. Poma ſuccos oblita priores Degenerant, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 59. (2) § Arboris ſuccus, *Plin.* 14, 20. (3) § Succus hordei, *Id.* 8, 7. in purpuris, *Id.* 9, 36. (4) § Succus civitatis, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16.

‖ Succuſſārius, ii. m. [*à* ſuccuſſo] *A troter*, or *jolter*; *a troting horſe*. ┼ Qui ſeſſorem ſuccuſſat.

‖ Succuſſātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The joging*, or *troting*, *of a horſe*. Ex analogiâ, opinor, ſolâ.

† Succuſſātor, ōris. m. verb. *A troter*. Succuſſatoris tardi rarique caballi, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 1, 55.

Succuſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſuccutio] *A ſhakeing*, or *joging*. Succuſſio eſt, cùm terra quatitur, ac ſurſum & deorſum movetur, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 6, 21.

† Succuſſo, āre. freq. [*à* ſuccutio] *To ſhake*, or *jog*, as a troting horſe; *to trot*, *to jog*, or *joggle*; *to jolt*. Ne vulnus ſuccuſſet greſſus, tardè ingredimini, *Accius* ap. *Non.* 1, 55.

† Succuſſor, ōris. m. verb. *A troter*. Sonipes ſuccuſſor nullus ſequetur, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 1, 55.

Succuſſus, ûs. m. *A troting*, *joging*, *ſhaking*, or *jolting*. ✠ Pedetentim ite, ne ſuccuſſu arripiat major dolor, *Poëta* ap. *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 21.

• † Succŭtāneus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſub, & cutaneus] *Under the ſkin*, Victor, *al leg.* ſubtercutaneus, *qu. v.*

‖ Succŭtio, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. act. *To ſhake*, *to jog*, as a hard troting horſe; *hinc*

Succŭtior, i. paſſ. *To be joged*. Succutitur altè Currus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 166.

• † Sŭcerda, æ. f. [primâ brevi, *qu.* ſuis merda] *Swines dung*, Lucil. *al. ſcrib.* ſuccerda.

Suctus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* ſugo] *A ſucking*, or *licking*. Tactu ipſo levant percuſſos, ſuctuque modico, *Plin.* 48, 3. ☞ *Vix inven. niſi in ablativo.*

• Sūcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ſus] (1) *A little ſow*. (2) Alſo *a part of the engine called a crane*, *ſerveing to lift up*, or *let down*, *any thing of weight*; *a windlace*, or *the overthwart bar*, *turned with levers*, *and full of holes like ſows bigs*. (3) *A kind of under garment*. (1) Quin tu i cum ſuculâ, & cum porculis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 126. (2) Porculum in mediâ ſuculâ facite, *Cato*, 19. Vid. & *Vitr.* 10, 2. & ſeq. (3) *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 125. ut aliqui interp.

• Sūcŭlæ, ārum. f. pl. [*ex* imperitiâ ſic dictæ, nam cùm Gr. ὑάδες appellârint ἀπὸ τȣ͂ ὕειν, *à* pluendo; *Lat.* tanquam ἀπὸ τῶν ὑῶν, *à* ſuibus dixêre ſuculas] *The ſeven ſtars called* hyades, ſo called by the ignorant Romans. Hyadas noſtri imperitè ſuculas vocant, quaſi à ſuibus eſſent, non ab imbribus, nominatæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

• ‖ Sūcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* ſus] *A little boar pig*, *a jacky pig*, Juſtinian.

• Sūdābundus, a, um. adj. *Sweating*, *all in a ſweat*. Ludos turba ſudabunda relinquit, *Lucan. Paneg. ad Piſonem.* 177.

• ‖ Sūdāmĭna, um. n. pl. [*à* ſudo] *Red and angry wheals*, Jun.

• Sūdans, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Sweating*. (2) *Droping wet*. (1) Circum ſudantia templa, *Lucr.* 4, 628. (2) Vites autumno fundi ſudante videmus, *Id.* 1, 176.

• ‖ Sūdārĭŏlum, i. n. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *A little handkerchief*, *a muckender*, Apul. Apol. p. 491.

• Sūdārium, ii. n. [*à* ſudo] *A napkin*, or *handkerchief*, Suet. Ner. 24. § Sudaria Setaba, *Catull.* 12, 14.

‖ Sūdātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſudo] (1) *A ſweating*. (2) Meton. *A bagnio*, *a bathouſe*. (1) Corpora ſudatione exinantia, *Sen. Ep.* 86. (2) § Concamerata ſudatio, *Vitr.* 5, 11.

• Sūdātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* eodem] *One that ſweateth*, *a great ſweater*, Plin. 23, 1.

• Sūdātōrium, ii. n. [*ab* eodem] *A hothouſe to ſweat in*. Sicci vaporis ſudatorium, *Sen. Ep.* 51.

• Sūdātōrius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſuprà dict.] *That bringeth*, or *belongeth to*, *ſweating*. § Sudatoria unctio, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 73.

• Sūdātrix, ĭcis. f. [*à* ſudator] *Sweating*; *apt to ſweat*, or *to cauſe ſweat*, femin. § Sudatrix toga, *Mart.* 12, 18, 5.

• Sūdātus, a, um. part. [*à* ſudo] (1) *Beſweated*, *ſweating out*. (2) Alſo *taken much pains about*. (1) Vigilandæ noctes, & in ſudatâ veſte durandum, *Quint.* 2, 3. (2) § Labor ſudatus, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 189. Fibula ſudata, *Claud.* de *Raptu Prof.* 2, 16. *Sil.* 3, 92.

Sŭdes, is. f. (1) *A thick ſtake*. (2) *A pile driven into the ground* in fortifications, &c. (3) *A ſpear burnt at the end*, or *barbed with iron*. (4) *A waterman's pole*. (5) ‖ *A wooden ſword wherewith ſoldiers practiſed at a poſt*, *a quintin pole*. (6) Καταχρηστικῶς, *the fin of a fiſh*. (7) *A ſeter*, in planting. (1) Vaſtæ ſudes, fractique molares, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 386. (2) Ibi ſudes ſtipiteſque præacutos defigit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 27. (3) Sude figis obuſtâ; Ingemuit duroque ſudem vix oſſe revellit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 299. (4) ✠ Ferratas ſudes & acutâ cuſpide contos Expediunt, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 208. (5) Litt. *ex* Veg. (6) Cernis erectas in terga ſudes, *Juv.* 4, 127. (7) Obruere arvo Quadrifidas ſudes & acuto robore vallos, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 25.

‖ Sŭdĭcŭlum, i. n. [parva ſudes] *A kind of whip*, Feſt.

Sŭdis, is. f. [σφύραινα, Gr. piſcis, dict. *à* ſimilitudine ſudis] *A kind of long fiſh*, *called a guard-fiſh*, or *ſword fiſh*, Plin. 31, 11.

• Sūdo, āre. act. & neut. [*ex* ὕδος; al. *ex* ἰδίω, vel *ex* ὕδωρ] (1) *To ſweat*, *to be in a ſweat*. (2) *To drop with*, *to drip*. (3) *To ſweat out*, *to ſteam forth*. (4) *To labour*, *toil*, or *take pains*; *to have enough to do*. (1) ✠ Vel tu ſuda, vel peri algu, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 24. Dixit ſe ſine causâ ſudare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 55. ✠ Sudavit, & alſit, *Hor. A. Poët.* 413. (2) § Signa ſanguine ſudabant, *Liv.* 27, 4. Humore ſudant ſaxa, *Lucr.* 6, 943. Craticula ſudet ofellâ, *Mart.* 14, 221. (3) Duræ quercus ſudabunt roſcida mella, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 30. (4) § Hic ad Elei metas ſudabit, *Id. Geor.* 3, 203. = Vides me ſudare laborantem quomodo ea tuear, quæ mihi tuenda ſunt, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 12. Pro communibus commodis ſudare, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 66.

• Sūdor, āri. paſſ. *To be ſweated out*, or *emitted*. *In oriente* thura balſamaque ſudantur, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 9. Omiſſis forenſium muſarum anguſtiis, in quibus ſatìs mihi ſupérque ſudatum eſt, *Id. Orat.* 4, 3.

• Sūdor, ōris. m. [*à* ſudo] (1) *Sweat*. (2) Met. *Labour*, *pains*, *travel*, *toil*. (3) *Moiſture*, or *wet*. (1) Nec ſanguis, nec ſudor niſi à corpore fluit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 27. Salſus ſudor iît per artus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 174. (2) Stilus ille tuus multi ſudoris eſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 60. = labor, *Id.* Sudoribus exhauſti artus, *Luc.* 4, 638. (3) Herculis ſimulacrum manavit ſudore, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 34.

Sūdum, i. n. [quaſi ſeūdum, *i. e.* ſine udo, *Feſt.*] *The clear firmament without clouds*, *fair weather*. Pertegamus villam, dum ſudum eſt, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 35. Mittam libros, ſi erit ſudum, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18.

Sūdus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* ſeūdus, *ex* ſe, *i. e.* ſine, & udus, *Feſt.*] *Fair*, *without clouds*, *clear*. Apes nactæ ver ſudum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 77.

Suēo, ēre, ſuēvi, ſuētum. neut. *To accuſtom*, *to be wont*. Nec voces cernere ſuemus, *Lucr.* 1, 302. Has Græci ſtellas hyadas vocitare ſuêrunt, *Poëta* ap. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

Sueſco, ĕre. incept. [*à* ſueo] (1) *To uſe*, or *accuſtom*. (2) *To be wont*, or *accuſtomed*. (1) A te id, quod ſuevi, peto, me defendas, *Cic. Fam.* 25, 8. § Sueſcere aliquem diſciplinâ, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 52, 3. (2) § Druſus in Illyricum miſſus eſt, ut ſueſceret militiæ, *Id. Ann.* 2, 44, 1.

Suētus, a, um. part. [*à* ſueſco] (1) *Accuſtomed*, *wont*. (2) *Uſually had*. (1) Suetæ ſuis legibus urbes, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2. Cæſtibus acer Eryx in prœlia ſuetus Ferre manum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 402. (2) Tac. Ann. 13, 12, 2.

Sūfes, ĕtis. m. *vel* ſuffes [*ab* Hebr. שפט judex] *A conſul*, or *dictatour*; *a chief magiſtrate*. Suffetes eorum, qui ſummus eſt Pœnis magiſtratus, ad colloquium elicuit, *Liv.* 27, 27. *Conf.* & *eundem*, 30, 7.

• Suffarcĭnātus, a, um. part. [*qu.* à ſuffarcino; *quod ſi eſſet*, *etym. pet.* à ſub, & farcio] *Stuffed up*, *haveing one's lap full*. Qui incedunt, ſuffarcinati cum libris, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10, *al.* ſubfarcinati. Cantharam vidi ſuffarcinatam, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 31.

Suffarrāneus, a, um. adj. *That carryeth meal*, or *flour*, *any where to ſell*, Plin. 7, 43. *Si conſtet de lectione.*

‖ Suffectūra, æ. f. [à ſufficio] *A puting in the place of another*, Tertull. ↓ Subſtitutio.

Suffectūrus, a, um. part. [à ſufficio] *About to put in the place of another*. Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 50. Eò magis ſuffecturam ad id multitudinem ratus, *Liv*. 42, 63.

Suffectus, a, um. part. [à ſufficio] *Put*, or *choſen, in the place of another*. In Appii locum ſuffectus, ap. *Cic. Fam*. 5, 10. Conf. *Liv*. 5, 31. Met. *covered*. ¶ Maculis ſuffecta genas, *ſpoted*, Val. Flacc. 2, 105.

* Suffĕro, erre, ſuſtŭli, ſublātum. act. [*ex* ſub, & fero] (1) *To take upon, to undertake*. (2) *To bear, abide*, or *ſuffer*. (3) *To carry away*. (4) *To take away, to demoliſh*. (5) *To pronounce*. (1) 𝔛 Plus oneris ſuſtuli, quàm ferre poſſum, *Cic*. pro *Roſc. Am*. 4. (2) Nimiæ pietatis pœnas, ſi ita diis placet, ſufferamus, *Id*. pro *Flacc*. = perpeti, *Servius Ciceroni*. (3) Pariter ipſóſque nefáſque Suſtulit. *Ov. Met* 2, 506. (4) Avaricum cum XL millibus propugnantium ſuſtulit, *Flor*. 3, 10, 23. (5) Veſpa talem ſuſtulit ſententiam, *Phædr*. 3, 13, 13.

* † Suffertim. adv. [à ſeq.] *Thick as one can*, Litt. *ex* Suet. *ſed ex dubiâ lectione*. *Vid*. ſeq.

* Suffertus, a, um. part. [à ‖ ſuffercio] (1) *Stuffed, filled*. (2) † *Full and ſtrong*. (1) Nubes ſufferta ſole, *Sen. N. Q*. 1, 5. (2) Aliquid ſufferti tinnire, *Suet. Ner*. 20. *ubi al*. ſuffertim.

Suffervĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, actum. act. *To make to ſeethe*, or *to be ſomewhat hot*, Plin. 18, 11. *Vid*. Subfervefacio.

‖ Suffervĕfactōrium, ii. n. *A chafer, a chafeingdiſh*, Bud.

Suffervĕfactus, a, um. part. *Heated a little*. *Vid*. Subfervefactus.

* Suffervĕfīo, ĕri, factus ſum. neut. paſſ. [*ex* ſub, ferveo, & fio] *To be made ſomewhat hot*, Plin. *Vid*. Subſervefio.

* Sufferveo, ēre, vi. neut. [*ex* ſub, & ferveo] *To be ſomewhat hot, to ſimmer*, Plin. *Vid*. Subferveo.

Suffes, ĕtis. m. *Vid*. Sufes.

† Suffībŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An under binder*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

† Suffībŭlo, āre. act. *To buckle*, or *button, under*, Litt. *ex* Stat.

Suffībŭlum, i. n. *A garment which the veſtal virgins wore upon their heads at ſacrifice*, Feſt. *Vid*. Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

Suffĭciens, tis. part. *vel* adj. *Sufficient, anſwerable, ſuitable*. Non ſufficientibus viribus, *Liv*. § Compages corporis animi vigori ſufficiens, *Paterc*. 2, 127.

Suffĭcienter. adv. *Sufficiently*, Pallad. ↓ Abunde, ſatis.

‖ Suffĭcientia, æ. f. *Sufficiency*, Salv. ↓ Quod ſatis eſt.

Suffĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum. neut. & act. [*ex* ſub, & facio] (1) *To be ſufficiently able to do*, or *bear any thing*. (2) *To ſuffice, to be ſufficient*, or *enough*. (3) *To ſubſtitute, chooſe*, or *put, in the place of another*. (4) *To ſupply*, or *furniſh, with*. (5) † Alſo *to die*, or *ſtain*; *to infect*. (1) § Sufficere laboribus, *Plin. jun*. Non ſufficit umbo Ictibus, *Virg. Æn*. 9, 810. (2) § Sufficit hic mons alimentis hominum, *Liv*. 29, 31. (3) Aliam ex aliâ generando ſuffice prolem, *Virg. Geor*. 3, 65. (4) Ipſe pater Danaïs animos viréſque ſecundas Sufficit, *Id. Æn*. 2, 617. (5) Ii ſanè me medicamentis ſufficient, *Cic*. ap. *Non*. *Vid*. Suffectus.

Suffĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be ſubſtituted*, &c. Nam ne ſufficiatur conſul, non timent, *Cic*. pro *Muræn*. 38.

* Suffiendus, a, um. part. [à ſuffio] *To be perfumed*. Cella bonis odoribus ſuffienda, *Col*. 12, 18.

* Suffīgo, ĕre, xi, xum. act. [*ex* ſub, & figo] (1) *To faſten*, or *nail*. (2) *To ſtick*, or *prick, in*. (1) ¶ § Suffigere aliquem cruci, *Cic*. in *Piſon*. 18. in cruce, *Hor. Sat*. 1, 3, 91. *to crucify him*. Aureis clavis ſuffigere crepidas, *Plin*. 33, 3. (2) § Novos ſtimulos ſuffixit dolori, *Sen. Theb*. ſeu *Phœniſſ*. 206.

* Suffīgor, i. paſſ. *To be fixed up*. Atque ita eum cum ornatu ſuo in altiſſimam crucem in conſpectu urbis ſuffigi juſſit, *Juſt*. 18, 7.

* Suffīmen, ĭnis. n. [à ſuffio] *A perfume, a fumigation, any thing which laid upon the coals maketh a ſweet ſmell*. I, pete virgineâ, populus, ſuffimen ab arâ, *Ov. Faſt*. 4, 731.

* Suffīmentum, i. n. [à præced.] *A perfumeing, a perfume offered to the gods at vintage time*. Sine ſuffimentis expiari, *Cic*. de *Legg*. 1, 14.

* ‖ Suffindo, ĕre. act. [*ex* ſub, & findo] *To cleave under*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Suffio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* ſub, & fio, *i. e.* θύω] *To perfume*. § Suffire vineas, *Plin*. 17, 28. Quemcunque locum tetigêre puellæ, Suffiît, *Prop*. 4, 9, 58.

* Suffior, īri. paſſ. *To be perfumed*. Abſterſâ myrrhâ ſuffiri, *Plin*. 4, 21.

* ‖ Suffiſcus, i. m. [à fiſci ſimilitudine dict. *ſc*. à ſub, & fiſcus] *The cod of a ram, of which was made a purſe to keep money in*, Feſt.

* Suffītio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſuffio] *A perfumeing, a fumigation*. Orpheus & Heſiodus ſuffitiones commendavêre, *Plin*. 25, 2. vid. & *Col*. 1, 6.

* Suffītor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A perfumer, he that maketh perfume*. § Puer ſuffitor, *Plin*. 34, 8.

* Suffītus, a, um. part. [*ex* eodem] *Perfumed, burnt, and ſmoked*. Suffita apes, *Col*. 9, 14.

* Suffītus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A perfumeing*, Plin. 12, 17. & 35, 15.

* Suffixūrus, a, um. part. [à ſuffigor] *About to fix up*, or *crucify*. Quoniam ſuffixurum ſe cruci antè juraverat, *Suet. J. Cæſ*. 74.

* Suffixus, a, um. part. [à ſuffigor] *Faſtened*; *ſet*, or *ſtuck, upon*; *hanged*. Phario veruto ſuffixura *Pompeii* caput eſt, *Luc*. 8, 684. Si te & Gabinium ſuffixos cruci viderem, *Cic*. in *Piſon*. 18. Omnes quos ceperat, ſuffixit cruci, *Vell. Paterc*. 2, 42.

* Sufflāmen, ĭnis. n. [à ſufflo, machinæ genus, quo in deſcenſu vel procurſu nimio tota ſolet ſufflari, *i. e*. retineri] (1) *That which is put into the wheel to ſtop*, or *ſtay, it, leſt the cart be overthrown*; *the trigger*. (2) Met. *A ſtop*, or *delay*. (1) Ipſe rotam ſtringit multo ſufflamine conſul, *Juv*. 8, 148. (2) Nec res atteritur longo ſufflamine litis, *Id*. 16, 50.

* Sufflāmĭnandus, a, um. part. [à ſeq.] *To be ſtopt with a trigger, ſcotched*. § Rota ſufflaminanda, *Sen. Apoth. Claud*. ſub fin.

* ‖ Sufflāmĭno, āre. act. [à ſufflamine] *To ſtay*, or *hold, wheels back with the trigger*; *to ſcotch*. ☞ Vix inv. niſi in part. præced.

* Sufflans, tis. part. [à ſufflo] *Puffing, blowing*. Puerum ſufflantem languidos ignes fecit, *Plin*. 34, 8.

* Sufflātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A blowing*, or *puffing, up*, Plin. 9. 7.

* Sufflātus, a, um. part. [à ‖ ſufflor] (1) *Puffed up*; Met. ¶ Sufflata oratio, *bombaſt*, Ad Herenn. (2) † Met. *Proud, haughty*. (3) *Swolen with rage*. (1) Sufflatæ cutis diſtentu, *Plin*. 8, 38. (2) Neque auro, aut genere, aut multiplici ſcientiâ ſufflatus ille huc veniet. *Pl*. Diruptum velim, *Plaut. Bacch*. 4, 2, 21.

* Sufflātus, ûs. m. [*ex* eodem] *idem quod* ſufflatio. Monſtrum illud ſufflatu deurit quàcunque inceſſit, *Sen*. de *Clem*. 1, 24.

* Sufflāvus, a, um. adj. [à ſub, & flavus] *Somewhat yellow, yellowiſh*, Suet. Aug. 79.

* Sufflo, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & flo] (1) *To blow up*. (2) *To puff up*. (3) *To whiſper in one's ears*. (1) § Sufflare ignem, *Plin*. 34, 8. (2) § Sufflare buccas, *Plaut. Stich*. 5, 4, 42. buccis, *Mart*. 3, 17. (3) Neſcio quid ſe ſufflavit uxori ſuæ, *Plaut. Caſ*. 3, 3, 19.

Suffōcātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſuffōco] *A chokeing, ſtifleing*, or *ſtrangleing*; *ſuffocation*, Plin. 20, 5.

Suffōcātus, a, um. part. *Almoſt choked*, or *throttled*, Arator.

Suffōco, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & faux; *ſc*. fauces conſtringo] (1) *To deſtroy, to ſtop the breath, to ſtrangle, to choke, ſtifle, ſuffocate*, or *throttle*. (2) Met. *To cauſe to periſh*. (1) § Gallum gallinaceum ſuffocare, *Cic*. pro *Muræn*. 29. (2) § Suffocare urbem, & Italiam fame, *Id. Attic*. 9, 6.

* Suffŏco, āre. act. [à ſub, & focus] *To purify, to burn frankincenſe*. Quemcúnque locum externæ tetigêre puellæ, Suffocat, & purâ limina tergit aquâ, *Prop*. 4, 9, 58. *ubi vid. Scal. al. enim* ſuffiît *leg*.

* Suffŏdiendus, a, um. part. [à ſeq.] *To be dug out*. Vitelliani pluteos crateſque & vineas ſuffodiendis muris expediunt, *Tac. Hiſt*. 2, 21, 5.

* Suffŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, foſſum. act. [*ex* ſub, & fodio] (1) *To dig under, to undermine*. (2) *To thruſt through*. (1) Sus roſtro ſuffodit, & cæſpites excitat, *Col*. 2, 18. § Suffodere montem, *Plin*. 35, 15. (2) § Equos ſuffodere, *Cæſ. B. G*. 4, 12.

* Suffŏdior, i. paſſ. *To be dug under*, &c. *Vid*. Suffoſſus.

* Suffoſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à *ſeq*. ſuffoſſus] *A diging under, an undermineing*. 𝔛 Neque arietes, neque ſuffoſſiones valent nocere, *Vitr*. 1, 5.

* Suffoſſus, a, um. part. [à ſuffodior] (1) *Undermined, hollow*. (2) *Stuck, ſtabed*. (3) *Deſtroyed, caſt down* (1) § Suffoſſi montes, *Paterc*. 2, 33. = Alexandria eſt ferè tota ſuffoſſa, ſpecúſque habet, ad Nilum pertinentes, *Hirt. B. Alex*. 5. (2) § Suffoſſis equis, *Cæſ. B. G*. 4, 12. (3) Sanctiſſima ſacella ſuffoſſa, incenſa, &c. *Cic*. de *Haruſp. Reſp*. 15.

* ‖ Suffrāgāneus, i. m. [à ſuffragor] *A ſuffragan, a biſhop under another biſhop*, Eccleſ.

* Suffrāgans, tis. part. [à ſuffragor] (1) *Voteing*, or *giveing his voice*. (2) Alſo *favouring, aſſiſting*. (1) § Suffragante illo, *Liv*. (2) Naturâ ſuffragante, videris res magnas conſecutus, *Cic. Fam*. 10, 5.

* Suffrāgātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A giveing of one's voice at an election, a voteing for one*. Nihil ad meam auctoritatem accedere volo ſuffragatione veſtrâ, *Planc. Cic. Epiſt. Fam*. 10, 9. Multum auctoritatis habet ſuffragatio militaris, *Id*.

* Suffrāgātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* eodem] *One that helpeth with his vote*, or *good word*; *a favourer*, or *abeter*; *one who giveth his voice*, or *vote, for one*. Tua nobilitas populo & ſuffragatoribus eſt obſcurior, *Cic*. pro *Mur*. 7.

* Suffrāgātōrius, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Of*, or *belonging to, him that helpeth with his good word at the time of an election*. Brevis ſuffragatoria amicitia, *Q. Cic*. de *Petit. Conſ*. 7.

* † Suffrāgĭno, āre. act. [à ſuffrago] *To hew the houghs*; *to hough*, or *hock, one*, Litt. *ex* Cat.

* Suffrāgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *That is diſeaſed in the houghs*, or *paſterns*; *that hath the ſcratches*, or *ſpavin*. § Equus ſuffraginoſus, *Col*. 6, 38.

* Suffrāgium, ii. n. [à ſuffragor] (1) *A voice*, or *ſuffrage*; *a vote at an election*. (2) Alſo *favour, aſſiſtance*. (1) ¶ Ferre ſuffragium, *to give his vote*, Cic. *pro* Domo, 18. (2) Studio & ſuffragio ſuo munire viám ad beneficium, *Id*. in *Rull*. 2, 7.

* Suffrāgo, gĭnis. f. [à ſuffringo, quia ſubtus frangitur, *i. e*. flectitur, non ſuprà, ut in brachiis, *Iſid*.] (1) *The joint of the hinder leg of a beaſt, called the hough*, ſometimes *the paſtern*. (2) *The young ſprig at the root of a vine, a ſucker*. (1) Laventur pedes, & deinde ſuffragines, *Col*. 6, 15. (2) = Sobolem ruſtici ſuffraginem vocant. *Id*. 4, 24.

* Suffrāgor, āri. dep. [à ſuffraginibus, quæ imprimis animal ſuſtinent, quibus ſe colligit, ſe ſuſtinet, ſe tuetur, *Perot*.] (1) *To give his vote in one's favour*. (2) *To give his voice*, or *good word*. (3) *To favour and help*. (1) Convenerant non ſuffragandi modò, ſed etiam ſpectandi causâ P. Scipionis, *Liv*. (2) = Mihi videris fratrem laudando ſuffragari tibi, *Cic*. de *Leg*. 𝔛 adverſari, *Id*. (3) Vide ne hæc ipſa, quæ deſpicis, huic ſuffragata ſunt, *Id*. pro *Planc*.

* Suffrenātio, ōnis. f. [*ex* ſub, & frænum] *A joining, or binding hard, together; the faſtening, or cloſeing,* of ſtones in a wall. Lapis ad ſtructuram infidelis, niſi multâ ſuffrenatione devinctus, *Plin.* 36, 22.

* Suffrīco, āre, ui & āvi, ctum & ātum. act. [*ex* ſub, & frico] (1) *To rub off.* (2) *To rub.* (1) *Vid.* Suffricor. (2) Celſ. 6, 6.

Suffrīcor, āri. paſſ. *To be rubed off.* = Si quid fecis labris vaſorum inhæſit, eradi ac ſuffricari oportebat, *Col.* 12, 23.

* Suffringo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. *To break in the middle, to break underneath.* Ego hiſce ſuffringam talos totis ædibus, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 8, 8.

* Suffringor, i. paſſ. *To be broken.* Homini iſti talos ſuffringi volo, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 15.

Suffrio, āre. act. *To crumble a thing ſomewhat ſmall, to break in ſmall pieces,* Col. 12, 38. *ſi ſana ſit lectio.*

† Suffuĕrat, *pro* ſub eodem tecto fuerat, *Feſt. antiq.*

* Suffŭgio, ĕre, gi, gĭtum. act. & n. [*ex* ſub, & fugio] (1) *To fly away privyly, to ſhun.* (2) *Not to admit of.* (1) Suffugere in tecta coëgit, *Liv.* 24, 46. (2) Natura Deûm tactum ſuffugit, & ictum, *Lucr.* 5, 151.

* Suffŭgium, ii. n. [*à* ſuffugio] *A place of refuge, or ſhelter.* = Suffugium hyemi, & receptaculum frugibus, *Tac. Germ.* 16. Suffugium infelix miſeris, *Sil.* 5, 508.

Suffulcio, īre, ſi, tum. act. (1) *To hold,* or *bear, up; to underprop.* (2) Met. *To ſtrengthen.* (1) Columnam mento ſuffulcit ſuo, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 54. (2) Capitur cibus, ut ſuffulciat artus, *Lucr.* 4, 865.

‖ Suffulcrum, i. n. *A prop,* or *under-prop,* Litt. *ex* Vitruv.

Suffultus, a, um. part. *Under-proped, ſtayed up.* Porticus ſuffulta columnis, *Lucr.* 4, 429.

‖ Suffūmīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſuffumigation,* Litt. *ex* Celſ.

Suffūmigo, āre. act. *To make ſmoke underneath, or a ſuffumigation,* Celſ. 3, 27. & 6, 6. *Conf.* & Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

Suffūmīgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſuffumigated.* In tabulatum, quod ſuffumigatur, reponunt, *Col.* 11, 12.

† Suffundātus, a, um. part. *Laid under, as the foundation is at the bottom of a thing,* Varr. *ap.* Non. 1, 236.

Suffundo, ĕre, fūdi, ſum. act. (1) *To pour down,* or *upon.* (2) *To ſpread over.* (3) *To ſupply.* (1) § Suffundere aquam, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 3. (2) § Suffundere ore ruborem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 430. (3) Ut cibo ſuffundamus vires ad fœturam, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8.

Suffundor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be poured in.* (2) *To be overſpread.* (3) *To be bloodſhot.* (1) = Laſſæ mulæ adeps in fauces dimittitur, merumque in os ſuffunditur, *Col.* 6, 38. (2) § Suffundi rubore, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 2, 1. maculis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 121. (3) Imbecilles oculos eſſe ſcias, qui ad alienam lippitudinem ſuffunduntur, *Sen.* de *Clem.* 2, 6.

* Suffūror, āri. dep. [*ex* ſub, & furor] *To ſteal privyly, to pilfer.* = Suffuror, ſuppilo, de prædâ prædam capio, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 15.

Suffūſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſpreading abroad, or pouring upon.* (2) Alſo *a pin and web in the eye, a cataract.* (1) § Suffuſio fellis, *Plin.* 22, 23. (2) Celſ. 6, 6. Plin. 24, 15. & 21, 20. & 19, 6.

Suffūſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that poureth,* Fragm. Poët.

Suffūſus, a, um. part. [*à* ſuffundor] (1) *Sprinkled, bedewed,* or *weted.* (2) *Overſpread.* (3) *Mixed with.* (1) Lacrymis oculos ſuffuſa nitentes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 232. ¶ Oculi ſanguine ſuffuſi, *bloodſhot,* Plin. 10, 15. (2) Audienti rubor ſuffuſus genis, *Liv.* 30, 15. (3) Sales ſuffuſi felle, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 565.

† Sūgeo, ēre. act. (unde in comp. exugebo, *Plaut.*) antiq. *pro* ſugo.

Suggĕrens, tis. part. *Affording.* Ubertatem ſtilo rerum magnitudine ſuggerente, *Auſon. Grat. Act.* 70.

Suggĕro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. [*ex* ſub, & gero] (1) Properly *to raiſe with wood, boards,* &c. (2) Met. *To find, allow,* or *ſupply, one; to yield,* or *afford.* (3) *To put in mind, to ſuggeſt, to prompt.* (4) Alſo *to chooſe in one's place.* (5) *To aſſign, to add, to ſubjoin.* (6) *To inſert, to put in.* (1) *Vid.* Suggeſtum, n. 1, & 2. (2) Cur tu his rebus ſumptus ſuggeris? *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 37. Alimenta ſuggerit tellus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 82. § Alicui menſam milvinam ſuggerere, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 29. (3) ✠ Si memoria fortè defecerit, tuum eſt, ut ſuggeras, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 14. (4) Bruto ſtatim Horatium ſuggĕrunt, *Liv.* 2, 8. (5) Singulis cauſarum generibus argumentorum copiam ſuggerunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 27. (6) Ambiguum explicatur, cùm ea verba, quæ deſunt, ſuggeſta ſunt, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 26.

Suggĕror, i, ſuggeſtus, paſſ. *To be put under,* Virg. Æn. 7, 463.

‖ Suggeſtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A prompting, a putting in mind, an inciteing, a ſuggeſtion,* Dig.

Suggeſtum, i. n. & Suggeſtus, ûs. m. [quod conſtat ex ſuggeſtâ, *i. e.* congeſtâ, materiâ] (1) *Any place raiſed above another.* (2) *A chair; a pulpit where orations,* or *ſermons, were made; a reading deſk.* (3) *A ſuggeſtion.* (1) Ex ſuggeſto faleris prodeunt anates in ſtagnum, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. (2) Roſtris navium Antiatium ſuggeſtum in foro adornari placuit, *Liv.* 8, 14. Suggeſtus, ſuggeſtum, βῆμα, *Gloſſ. vet.* ¶ *Met.* Suggeſtus comæ, *a woman's tower,* Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 113. Labrum in ſuggeſtu inter dolia habeto, *Cato,* 154. Cùm in communibus ſuggeſtis conſiſtere non auderet, concionari ex turri altâ ſolebat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 20. (3) Ap. J. C. C.

Suggeſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Heaped,* or *raiſed, up.* (2) *Added, inſerted.* (1) Suggeſtâ caſtra coronat humo, *Prop.* 4, 4, 8. (2) Verba, quæ deſunt, ſuggeſta ſunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 26.

Suggillo, āre. act. &c. *Vid.* Sugillo.

Suggrĕdior, i, ſſus. dep. *To come by ſtealth,* or *privyly, to one; to ſurpriſe one.* Cæſis qui barbarorum propiùs ſuggrediebantur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 11, 2. ☞ Raro occ.

Suggreſſus, a, um. part. *Creeping along, ſtealing upon.* Suggreſſus propiùs hoſtes, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 37, 1.

Suggrunda, æ. f. *The eaves of a houſe.* *Vid.* Subgrunda.

‖ Suggrundārium, ii. n. *The place where infants were buryed, that had not lived forty days,* Fulgent.

Suggrundātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The makeing eaves to a houſe,* Vitr. *Vid.* Subgrundatio.

Suggrundia, ōrum. n. pl. *The penthouſe, the eaves of a houſe,* Varr. *Vid.* Subgrundia.

Sūgillandus, a, um. part. *To be jeered.* Sugillanda ſibi deſumpſit jura familiaritatis, *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 9.

Sūgillātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A mark in the face, black,* or *blue, made with a ſtroke; a black,* or *bloodſhot, eye.* (2) Alſo *a ſlander, a taunt, a jeer, a flout.* (1) Plin. 32, 7. (2) Non ſine ſugillatione conſulum, *Liv.* 43, 14.

‖ Sūgillātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that taunteth,* or *jeereth,* Lexicogr. *ex* Macrob. ⸸ Irriſor, deriſor.

‖ Sūgillātum, i. n. *A black eye,* Litt. *ex* Plin. Suggillatio, hypopia, *Cic.*

Sūgillātus, a, um. part. (1) *Beaten black and blue.* (2) Alſo *defamed, ſlandered, mocked.* (1) Caſeus recens cum melle ſugillata emendat, *Plin.* 20, 6. Suffuſi cruore oculi ſugillatíque, *Id.* 31, 9. (2) = Viri ſugillati, repulſi, & riſui habiti, *Liv.* 4, 35.

Sūgillo, āre. act. & Subgillo. (1) *To make black,* or *blue, ſpots in the face with beating; to give one a black eye, to buffet one.* (2) Met. ‖ *To defame.* (3) *To flout,* or *jeer; to taunt,* or *reprove.* (4) † *To ſtop,* or *ſhut, up.* (1) Plin. 31, 9. (2) = Si famoſa actio non ſit, vel pudorem non ſugillet, *Ulp.* (3) *Vid.* Sugillatus, n. 2. (4) Varr. *ap.* Non.

Sūgillor, āri. paſſ. *To be beaten, defamed,* &c. *Sen. Epiſt.* 13.

Sūgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To ſuck.* (2) Met. *To take in.* (1) ✠ Alia *animalia* cibum ſugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) Penè cum lacte nutricis errorem ſuxiſſe videamur, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 1.

* Sui. gen. pronom. [*à* Gr. ὗ] *Of himſelf, of herſelf, of itſelf, of themſelves.* Ut & ſui, & Metrodori memoria colatur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 31. Natura eſt lena ſui, *Id.* Nihil malo quàm & me mei ſimilem eſſe, & illos ſui, *Id.* ☞ *Aliquando adjicitur ſyllaba* met, *ut* Suimet ipſius corporibus dimicare, *Liv.* 3, 19.

* Suīle, is. n. [*à* ſus] *A ſwine-cote, the place where they eat,* as *hara* is where they lie. ✠ Porculator frequenter ſuile converrat, & ſæpius haras, *Col.* 7, 9.

* Suillus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* ſuinus] *Of,* or *belonging to, ſwine.* § Grex ſuillus, *Liv.* 22, 10. Suillum pecus, *Col.* 7, 9. & *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. ¶ Suilla caro, *pork,* Celſ. 3, 18.

* † Suīnus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſus] *Of,* or *belonging to, ſwine.* § Suina caro, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. ☞ *Sed mel. lib. hab.* ſuilla.

‖ Sulcāmen, ĭnis. n. *A furrow,* Apul. Met. 6, p. 174. ⸸ Sulcus.

Sulcandus, a, um. part. *To be furrowed,* &c. Sulcandus qui prævius edocet undas, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 2, 426.

Sulcans, tis. part. *Furrowing.* Sulcans regna meatu, *Luc.* 9, 688.

‖ Sulcātim. adv. *In furrows, furrow by furrow,* Pomp.

Sulcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ploughing, earing,* or *tilling; a furrowing,* Varr. ⸸ Sulcus.

Sulcātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) ‖ *One that maketh furrows, a ploughman.* (2) Met. *A rower, a ferryman.* (1) Leontini ſulcator campi, *Prud.* in *Symm.* 2, 939. (2) ✢ Nigri ſulcator Averni, *i. e.* Charon, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 588. § ponti, *Sil.* 7, 364. ¶ ✢ Lateris ſulcator opaci Vultur, *trenching his ſides to come at his liver,* Claud. de Rapt. Proſerp. 340.

Sulcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made in furrows, trenched.* (2) *Rowed over.* (1) § Sulcata arva, *Col.* 2, 19. rura, *Luc.* 1, 168. (2) § Æquora ſulcata, *Sen. Agam.* 440.

Sulco, āre. act. (1) *To caſt up in furrows,* or *trenches; to furrow,* or *make furrows.* (2) *To till, to plough.* (3) ✢ *To row.* (4) ✢ *To make a crack, to divide and cut.* (5) *To make wrinkled, and full of furrows.* (1) Sulcare porcas latiores, *Col.* 11, 2. (2) Ad imperium dominæ ſulcabimus agros, *Tib.* 2, 3, 85. (3) Longæ ſulcant vada ſalſa carinæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 158. (4) § Pedibus ſulcare pruinas, *Prop.* 1, 8, 9. (5) § Cutem rugis ſulcare, *Ov. Met.* 3, 276.

Sulcor, āri. paſſ. *To be caſt up in furrows,* &c. In ſubactâ jam terrâ latiores porcæ ſulcantur, *Col.* 11, 2. Sulcantur vomere campi, *Sil.* 9, 191.

* Sulcŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little furrow,* Col. de Arb. 30.

Sulcus, i. m. [*ex* Hebr. [illegible] ſulcatus eſt] (1) *A furrow, a trench.* (2) *Tilth,* or *ploughing of the ground.* (3) *A ditch.* (4) ✢ *A ſtream of light.* (5) Alſo *the privy part of a female.* (1) Quà arator vomere lacunam facit, ſulcus vocatur, *Varr.* § Vitem committere ſulco, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 289. (2) Spiſſius ſolum quinto ſulco ſeri melius eſt, *Plin.* 18, 20. ¶ In pulvere ſulcos ducere, *Prov. To labour in vain,* Juv. 7, 48. (3) Pars aptare locum tecto, & concludere ſulco, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 429. (4) Longo limite ſulcus Dat lucem, *Id. Æn.* 2, 697. (5) Lucr. 4, 1266. = Ne obtuſior uſus Sit genitali arvo, & ſulcos oblimet inertes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 136.

* Sulfur, ŭris. n. *Vid.* Sulphur.

† Sullāturio, āre. act. *to imitate* Sulla, *to do as he did; al.* ſyllaturio. Vox ficta à *Cic. Att.* 9, 10.

* Sulphur, ŭris. n. [quòd igne accenditur, *ex* ſal *vel* ſul, & πῦρ, ignis, *Iſid.*] (1) *Brimſtone, ſulphur.* (2) *A thunderbolt.* (1) De calido ſulphure fumat aqua, *Ov. Art.* 1, 256. (2) Ilex ſulphure diſcutitur ſacro, *Perſ.* 2, 25.

• ‖ Sulphŭrāria, æ. *f.* *A place where brimſtone is made,* or *boiled,* Litt. *ex* Plin. *certè* Digeſt.

• ‖ Sulphŭrārius, ii. m. *A maker,* or *worker, of brimſtone,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

• Sulphŭrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dreſſing with brimſtone,* Sen. N. Q. 3, 15.

• Sulphŭrātum, i. n. *A match made with brimſtone.* Sulphurata fractis permutat vitreis, *Mart.* 1, 42.

• Sulphŭrātus, a, um. part. *Dreſſed,* or *ſmoked, with brimſtone.* ¶ Merx ſulphurata, *matches,* Mart. § Sulphurati fontes, *Vitr.* 8, 3. Sulphurata lana, *Celſ.* 4, 5.

• Sulphŭreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to; mixed with,* or *of the colour,* or *ſmell, of; brimſtone.* (2) *Sulphureous.* (1) Sulphureis ardet fornacibus Ætna, *Ov. Met.* 15, 340. (2) § Color ſulphureus, *Plin.* 35, 6. odor, *Id,* 36, 19.

• Sulphŭrōſus, a, um. adj. *Sulphureus,* Vitr. 8, 2.

‖ Sultānus, i. m. [*ab* Hebr. שלט dominari; שלטון dominatio, dominium] *A ruler, a ſultan; the grand ſeigniour,* or *the great Turk;* ſo called. ⸸ Dominus.

Sûltis, *pro* ſi vultis, *If you will,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 8.

• Sum, es, eſt, fui, eſſe. verb. ſubſt. [*à* Gr. εἰμί, *Priſc.* ἐμμί, Dor. fort. ἔσομαι, fut. nam ant. eſum *pro* ſum diceb.] (1) *To ſubſiſt, to have a ſubſtance, to be material.* (2) *To be.* (3) *To be in company; to converſe,* or *eat, together.* (4) *To be alive, to live.* (5) *To lead one's life.* (6) ¶ Eſſe cum aliquo, *to have to do, to be acquainted with.* (7) *To be able,* or *capable.* (8) ¶ Eſt cur—quare—quapropter—quod—quin—quamobrem, *there is cauſe.* (9) Eſt, *there is a time, place, perſon, cauſe, thing, duty, office, part, way, manner, value, worth, cure, remedy, property.* (10) Eſt, imperſ. *To be meet,* or *fit; to ſuit with, to be proper.* (11) ¶ Eſt ut *for* poteſt ut, *It may,* or *can, be.* (12) *To have, to conſiſt of.* (13) Eſt, with an infinitive verb, *may, might.* (14) *To be thought,* or *ſuppoſed.* (15) *To have.* (16) Eſto, *be it ſo, ſuppoſe it be.* (1) 𝔛 Altera eſt definitio illarum rerum, quæ ſunt; altera earum, quæ intelliguntur, *Cic. Top.* 5. (2) § Non ſum qualis eram, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 3. reipublicæ ornamento, & ſibi honori eſſe, *Cic.* majore impedimento eſſe, *Id. Attic.* 10, ult. In Tuſculano certè ſum libenter, *Id.* ¶ Nullus ſum, *I am undone,* Plaut. Moſt. 2, 1, 41. (3) = Si eſſetis, verſareminique nobiſcum, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 12. Dionyſia hîc ſunt, apud me ſis, volo, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 110. (4) Dum ero, non angar ullâ re, cùm omni vacem culpâ, *Cic.* ¶ Bene eſſe, *to live well, to indulge himſelf,* Id. Malè eſſe, *to live poorly,* Ter. Rectè eſſe apud aliquem, *to be well in health,* Cic. Eſſe apud ſe, *to be in his ſenſes,* Ter. (5) Sed cùm inde ſuam quiſquam redibit domum, nullus erit illo pacto, ut illi juſſerant, *Plaut.* (6) Si mihi minus eſſet tecum, quàm cum omnibus tuis, *Cic.* (7) § Eſſe oneri ferendo, *Liv.* 2, 9. Ad præcepta illi non eſt ætas, *Cic.* (8) Ap. *Eund.* (9) § Eſt, cùm non eſt ſatiùs, *Id.* Erit, quando te ulciſcar, *Plaut.* Ut eſſes ubi tegumenta perpendere poſſent, *Cic.* Eſt, cui dem, *Id.* Eſt, ut ipſe moleſtè ferat, *Id.* Velim conſideres, ut ſit, *Id.* Eſt, quòd viſam domum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 26. Boni judicis eſt facere conjecturam, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 15. Mentiri non eſt meum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 38. Cùm in Siciliâ HS. duobus tritici modius eſſet, *Cic.* Argentum quanti eſt ſumito, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 20. Eſt ad alvum crudam, & ad lateris dolorem, *Cato,* 125. Pecus eſt Melibœi, *Virg.* (10) Non eſt inter patrem & filium illius rei comparationem fieri, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 2. Velim ut ſigna & cætera, quæ noſtri ſtudii, & tuæ elegantiæ videbuntur eſſe, quàm primùm mittas, *Cic.* (11) Non eſt ut copia major Ab Jove donari poſſit tibi, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 2. Non eſt ut credere poſſis, *Lucr.* 2, 495. (12) Trochæus eodem ſpatio eſt, quo choræus, *Cic. Orat.* 57. (13) Nec non & Tityon cernere erat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 595. Laboris plus haurire eſt, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 79. (14) Mihi quidem tu jam eras mortuus, qui non te viſitavi, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 20. (15) § In ſpe ſum maximâ, *Cic.* Mirifico ſum in te ſtudio, *Id. Fam.* 14, 3. Eſſe cum telo, *Id.* cum imperio, *Id.* Eſt hodie in bonis, *i. e.* habet poſſeſſionem bonorum, *Idem.* (16) Eſto; at certè concedes, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 10. ¶ Si illi non fuiſſet, *If it had not been for him,* Nep. Con. 2. Alligati miraculo quodam fuêre, *Flor.* 2, 12, 6. § Eſſe in bonis, *h. e.* in poſſeſſione bonorum, *Cic.*

† Sum, *pro* cum, *Feſt.* ex *Eun.*

Sūmen, ĭnis n. [*à* ſus, ſumen, quòd ſit ſuis abdomen, vel ex Hebr. שמן pingue] (1) *The paps, belly,* or *udder, of a ſow; a meat made of the hinder teats of a ſow, cut from her the day after ſhe has farrowed, and powdered with ſalt.* (2) *A tid,* or *choice, bit.* (3) † Alſo *a woman's teats.* (1) Quanta labes larido? quanta ſumini abſumedo? *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 3, 3. Calidum ſis ponere ſumen, *Perſ.* 1, 53. (2) Cæſar Vopiſcus dixit campos Roſeæ Italiæ eſſe ſumen, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 7. extr. (3) Lucil. *ap.* Non. 6, 54.

Sūmendus, a, um. part. *To take,* or *be taken.* Alii exequiarum die *dixerunt* ponendos anulos aureos, ferreoſque ſumendos, *Suet. Aug.* 100.

Sūmens, tis. part. *Takeing.* Sumenti virilem togam, tunica lati clavi reſuta ex utrâque parte, ad pedes decidit, *Suet. Aug.* 94.

‖ Sūmĭnātus, a, um. adj. *Haveing large teats,* or *paps, like thoſe of a ſuckleing ſow.* ¶ Sus ſuminata, *a ſow that hath newly farrowed,* Lampr. ⸸ Enixus.

• Summa, æ. [*ſc.* res. ſubſt. *ex* adj. ſummus] (1) *A ſum of money.* (2) *The principal and chief point of a matter.* (3) *The ſum,* or *concluſion, of a whole diſcourſe,* or *buſyneſs.* (4) *The main, the whole, the ſtreſs, the upſhot.* (5) *Conſummation, perfection, accompliſhment, height,* or *pitch.* (6) *The principal place,* or *authority.* (1) 𝔛 Non refert parva nomina in codices? imò omnes ſummas, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 1. ¶ Summa ſummarum, *the ſum total,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4. Actor ſummarum, *a general receiver,* or *accountant,* Suet. Dom. 11. (2) Si tantummodo ſummas attigero, *Nep. Pelop.* 1. (3) Ad ſummam ſapiens uno minor eſt Jove, dives, &c. *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 106. (4) 𝔛 Propoſitâ vitæ ejus ſummâ, ſpecies per partes exequar, *Suet. Aug.* 9. Summa reipub. in hujus periculo tentatur, *Cic.* (5) 𝔛 Habent omnia initium, incrementum, ſummam, *Quint.* In Veneris tabulâ ſummam ſibi ponit Apelles, *Prop.* 3, 9, 11. (6) Solus ſummam hic habet apud nos, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 15. ☞ Pationum ſumma quadrans dicitur, cùm æqualis eſt ſumma accepti, atque expenſi. Illi contraria eſt ſumma excurrens, *Dol.*

‖ Summānālia, ōrum. pl. n. *Great cakes, ſuch as are uſed at brideals and other feſtivals,* Feſt.

Summāno, āre. act. *To ſnatch,* or *hale, away greedyly; to take what is another man's, to ſteal,* Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 46.

Summānus, i. m. [*qu.* ſummus manium, *Mart. Capell.*] *Pluto* ſo called, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 10.

‖ Summānus, a, um. adj. Fulgur ſummanum, Κεραυνοβόλιον νυκτερινόν, *Gloſſ. vett.*

• Summārium, ii. n. [*à* ſeq.] *An abridgement, an epitome, a ſummary.* Breviarium olim, cùm Latinè loqueremur, ſummarium vocabatur, *Sen. Ep.* 29. ineunte.

• † Summārius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſeq.] *Chief,* or *principal; above another,* Steph. *ex* Att. 10, 1. *ſed incerta eſt lectio.*

• Summas, ātis. com. gen. inde plur. ſummates, [*à* ſummus] *The chief perſons of a city, the peers in a realm, grandees, lords and ladys.* Deliciæ ſummatum virûm, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 90. § Summates matronæ, *Id. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 27.

• Summātim. adv. [*à* ſummas] (1) *By the tops,* or *higheſt parts.* (2) *Compendiouſly, in ſhort, ſummaryly, briefly.* (1) Summatim vitis truncum ablaqueare, *Col.* de *Arb.* 6, 2. (2) = Breviter ſummatímque percurrere, *Varr. R. R.* 2. *præf.* 𝔛 Si ſummatim, non particulatim narrabimus, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9.

• Summātus, ûs. m. [*à* ſummas] *Chief rule, ſovereignty, ſupremacy.* = Imperium ſibi cùm ac ſummatum quiſque petebat, *Lucr.* 5, 1141.

• Summè. adv. [*à* ſummus] *Highly, mightyly, very greatly, as much as is poſſible to be, to the uttermoſt.* Petere ab aliquo, & ſummè contendere, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 24. Summè in omnes officioſus eſt, *Id. Verr.* 1, 24.

Summergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To duck, to plunge.* *Vid.* Submergo.

Summiſsè. adv. iùs. comp. *Softly, lowly, humbly.* *Vid.* Submiſsè.

Summiſſim. adv. *Low, ſoftly.* § Summiſſim fabulantes, *Suet. Aug.* 74.

Summiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leting down, a lowering.* § Summiſſio vocis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. *Vid.* Submiſſio.

Summiſſus, a, um. part. *Vid.* Submiſſus.

• Summĭtas, ātis. *f.* [*à* ſummus] *Height,* or *highneſs; the top.* § Summitas vitis, *Pallad.* 1, 11. ⸸ Faſtigium.

Summitto, ĕre, ſi, ſſum. act. [*ex* ſub, & *mitto*] *To ſend underhand; to ſubſtitute,* or *put, another in one's place; to let down, to lower, to let grow at length, to yoke, to abate,* Cic. *Vid.* Submitto.

• ‖ Summo, āre. act. [*à* ſummus] unde comp. conſummo. *To ſum up.*

Summœniānus, a, um. adj. *Under the walls.* ¶ Summœnianæ uxores, *whores that lived in the ſuburbs, common whores, whores of the ſtews,* Mart. 3, 82, 2.

‖ Summœnium, ii. n. *A place under the walls, where the whores plyed,* Litt. *ex* Mart.

• Summŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. *To prompt.* *Vid.* Submoneo.

Summŏpĕre. adv. (*i. e.* ſummo opere) *Very much, mightyly, mainly.* Quæ ſummopere vitare oportebit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 18. ☞ *Et per tmeſin.* Cùm puerorum formas ſummo hic opere miraretur, *Id.* de *Inv.* 2, 1. *ſed var. codd.*

Summōtūrus, a, um. part. *About to remove.* Inde facilè telis ancipitibus hoſtem ſubmoturus, *Liv.* 37, 11.

Summŏvens, tis. part. *Removeing.* Fineſque ſuos, ſummoventes primò, mox etiam inferentes bella, defendunt, *Juſt.* 2, 4.

Summŏveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. *To remove,* or *put out of the way; to withdraw.* Summovendo iter facere ad prætorium, *Liv.* 45, 7. Ac denuo perductus ad regem, ut inviſus, à conſpectu ſummovetur, *Juſt.* 38, 9. *Vid.* Submoveo.

• Summŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ſumma] *A little ſum,* &c. Minutas ſummulas diſtribuit flentibus ſervulis, *Sen. Ep.* 77.

• Summum, i. n. [*à* ſummus] *The top, the whole, the ſum, the pitch,* or *height.* Alexander buculam in ſummo columnæ collocavit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 24. ¶ 𝔛 Initio movendus eſt judex, & in ſummo impellendus, *Quint.* ad ſummum, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 5. ſummum, *Celſ.* *in ſum, at moſt.*

• Summus, a, um. adj. contr. ex *ſupremus,* ut imus *ab* infimus] (1) *Higheſt.* (2) *Greateſt, chief.* (3) *Extreme, principal, exceeding great, paſſing.* (4) *Singular, very excellent, ſovereign.* (5) *Very deep.* (6) *The laſt, the fartheſt.* (1) In ſummâ ſacrâ viâ, *Cic.* 𝔛 profundus, *Id. Fin.* 3, 14. (2) 𝔛 Fecit me à ſummo infimum, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 55. 𝔛 Potiùs ſumma, quàm humilia conſequi, *Cic.* 𝔛 A ſummis, mediis, infimis, hoc idem fit, *Id. Philipp.* 1, 15. ¶ Summa res, *the commonwealth,* Id. (3) Homo ſummæ ſenectutis, *Id.* ap. *Non.* 4, 440. Summum ſtudium literarum, *Id.* (4) = Summus atque perfectus imperator, *Id.* Summus & ſingularis vir, *Id.* (5) Hæc res apud ſummum puteum geritur, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 16. (6) Venit ſumma dies, & ineluctabile tempus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 324. 𝔛 Primò firmum aliquid ponendum eſt, ſummo firmiſſimum, imbecilliora medio, *Quint.*

‖ Summuſſus, i. m. murmurator, [vel *ex ſub*, & muſſo, vel *pro* ſubmiſſus] *A mutterer, a murmurer,* or *whiſperer*, Feſt. ⸸ Suſurrans.

Summūto, āre. act. *To change one for another, to ſubſtitute.* § Verba ſummutare pro verbis, *Cic. Orat.* 27. *Vid.* Submitto.

Sūmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. (1) *To take.* (2) *To receive.* (3) *To draw.* (4) *To borrow.* (5) *Pro* redimo, *to take work by the great.* (6) *To undertake,* or *engage, for.* (7) *To get,* or *procure.* (8) *To lay out, to beſtow.* (9) *To ſpend merrily, to paſs pleaſantly.* (10) *To chooſe.* (11) *To buy.* (12) *To preſume, to venture.* (13) *To pretend, aſſume,* or *arrogate.* (14) *To challenge,* or *demand.* (15) *To advance a propoſition,* or *poſtulate; to take for granted.* (1) § Sumere fuſtem, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 102. ✠ Diſtat ſumáſque pudenter, An rapias, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 44. (2) ✠ Improbus eſt homo, qui beneficium ſcit ſumere, reddere neſcit, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 1, 10. § Sumere pœnas, *Virg. Æn.* 103. ſupplicium de aliquo, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 17. (5) § Sumere aquam ex puteo, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 70. (4) Non ratio, verùm argentum deerat. *D.* Sumeret alicunde, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 69. (5) § Sumere operas publicas, *Cic.* (6) Tantùm ſibi ſumito pro Capitone apud Cæſarem quantùm ipſum meminiſſe ſenties, *Id.* (7) Sumpſimus à tuo villico, & aliunde mutati ſumus, *Id. Att.* 11, 13. ¶ *Met.* Sumere ſibi inimicitias alicujus, *to get his ill will,* Id. (8) In malâ uxore, ſi quid ſumas, ſumptus eſt, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 79. § Operam ſumere ad rem aliquam, *Id.* in re aliquâ, *Ter.* fruſtrà, *Id.* (9) Ego atque herus minor hanc diem ſumpſimus prothymè, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 5, 1, 23. Otium ad potandum ut habeam; nam aliquot hos ſumam dies, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 5, 4. ✠ Carpere, lancinare, ſepelire, excruciare, condere, comburere diem, *Vett.* (10) Flavius noſter ſumpſit te judicem, *Cic.* (11) Tanti tu iſta quatuor aut quinque *ſigna* ſumpſiſti, *Id. Fam.* 7, 23. (12) Hoc mihi ſumpſi, ut à te peterem, *Id. Att.* 16, 16. (13) = Mihi non ſumo tantùm, neque arrogo, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 1. (14) Id mihi pro meo jure ſumo, *Id. Orat.* 2, 72. (15) = ✠ Sed cùm bis ſumpſit quod voluit, id tamen aſſumit, quod concedi nullo modo poteſt, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 55. ✠ Quæ ſumunt, ut concludant id quod volunt, *Id. Acad.* 4, 13. *Liber ego.* Unde datum hoc ſumis tot ſubdite rebus? *Perſ.* 5, 24.

Sūmor, i. paſſ. *To be taken, ſpent,* &c. Colloquendi tempus ſumitur, *Nep. Dat.* 10.

† Sumpti. in gen. *pro* ſumptûs, *Cato.*

Sumptĭfăcio, ĕre, fēci, actum. act. *To ſpend, to be at coſt,* Plaut. Caſ. 2, 7, 2.

Sumptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſumo] *A takeing, or aſſumption.* Dare alicui duas ſumptiones, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 53. *ſc.* λήμματα *dialecticorum vertens.*

Sumptĭto, āre. freq. [*à* ſumo] *To take often.* Elleborum ſæpius ſumptitaverunt, *Plin.* 25. 5.

Sumptuārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, expenſes.* § Ratio ſumptuaria, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 47. ¶ Sumptuaria lex, *a ſumptuary law, to reſtrain exceſs of charge in diet,* or *habit,* Id. Fam. 7, 16.

Sumptuōſè. adv. iùs, comp. *Coſtly, ſumptuouſly, prodigally, waſtefully.* Vos convivia lauta ſumptuosè de die agitis, *Catull.* 45, 5. § Sumptuoſiùs & inſolentiùs ſe jactare, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9.

Sumptuōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſumptus] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Sumptuous, coſtly, prodigal, waſtefull, chargeable.* = Magnifica, & ſumptuoſa mulier, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 15. § Ludi ſumptuoſiores, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 3, 8. Cœna ſumptuoſiſſima, *Sen. Controv.* 4. Portus ſumptuoſiſſimi operis, *Suet. Ner.* 9.

Sumptūrus, a, um. part. *That will take,* &c. Quòd poſt diem tertium medicamentum ſumpturus eſſet, ægrè ferens, *Curt.* 3, 6, 3. § Oſcula ſumpturus, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 691.

Sumptus, a, um. part. [*à* ſumor] *Taken, undertaken,* &c. Sumptâ virilis togâ, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 1. § Altè ſumpta querela, *Lucr.* 4, 1175.

Sumptus, ûs. (& ti, *Cato*) m. (1) *A takeing as of food.* (2) *Charge, expenſe, coſt, coſtlyneſs.* (1) § Sumptus eſcæ, *Veg.* (2) Facere ſumptus in rem aliquam, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. ✠ Neceſſe eſt facere ſumptum, qui quærit lucrum, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 65. Cur tu his rebus ſumptus ſuggeris? *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 37. Eo ſumpti opus eſt, *Cato,* 11. = Sumptum & impenſam facere in culturâ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

Sūno, āre. Sunat, *Lucil.* deprimit; *Non.* ⸸ *à* ſino, vel *ab* Hebr. צנע *M.*

* Suo, ĕre, ſui, sūtum. act. [*à* σύω, unde in comp. κασσύω, pro κατασύω, Att. καττύω, i. e. ῥάπτω, *Heſ.*] (1) *To ſow, ſtitch, join,* or *tack, together.* (2) Met. *To work,* or *procure.* (1) § Tegumenta corpora ſuere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3. (2) Metuo lenonem, ne quid ſuo ſuat capiti, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 6.

Suopte nutu. *After his own pleaſure,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 17. ¶ Suopte ingenio, *of his own proper inclination,* Liv. 1, 25. & Tac. Hiſt. 2, 63, 5.

† Suŏvĕtaurīlia, um. n. pl. [*ex* ſue, ove, & tauro] *A ſacrifice of a ſwine, ſheep, and a bull together,* Liv. 8, 10. ☞ *Al. leg.* Solitaurilia.

Sŭpellectĭcārius, ii. m. *A ſlave,* or *bondman, who is accountable for cattle,* or *houſeholdſtuff,* Petron. 35.

‖ Sŭpellectĭlis, e. adj. *unde* in plur. Supellectilia. *Of,* or *belonging to, houſehold goods.*

‖ Sŭpellectĭlis, is. f. *Houſhold goods, furniture,* Ulp. ⸸ Supellex.

Sŭpellex, ectĭlis. f. caret plurali. [*ex* ſuper, & lectus; ut initio cenſerentur ea, quæ ſuper lectos, vel cubiculares, vel diſcubitorios, poni ſolerent; poſtea latiùs ſignificatione propagatâ, *Turneb.* vel potiùs *à* ſuper, & pellis, quòd ſub pellibus antiquitùs locarentur, quæ uſui forent, *Labeo JC.*] *Houſehold ſtuff,* or *implements; furniture, all things moveable within the houſe.* = In inſtrumento ac ſupellectili numerari, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. *Met.* Amicos parare optimam vitæ ſupellectilem, *Id.* de *Amic.* 15. § Supellex verborum, *Id. Orat.* 24.

* Sŭper. præp. [*ex* ὑπὲρ] (1) *Upon.* (2) *Beyond.* (3) *Above.* (4) *More than, upwards of.* (5) *Beſide, over, after.* (6) *At the time, over.* (7) *About, of,* or *concerning.* (1) *For, with regard to.* (1) Demetrius ſuper terræ tumulum noluit quid ſtatui, niſi columellam, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 26. Geminâ ſuper arbore ſidunt *columbæ,* Virg. Æn. 6, 203. (2) § Super Garamantas & Indos Proferet imperium, *Id. Æn.* 6, 794. Nocte ſuper mediâ, *Id. ibid.* 9, 61. (3) Obſides ſuper ſe ſubſellio ſecundo collocavit, *Suet. Aug.* 43. (4) Senatores erant ſuper mille, *Id. Aug.* 35. (5) Punicum exercitum ſuper morbum etiam fames affecit, *Liv.* 28, 46. Super bellum annonâ premente, *Id.* (6) ¶ Pudebat amicos ſuper vinum & epulas ſocerum ex deditis eſſe electum, *over a glaſs of wine,* Curt. 8, 4, 30. Super menſam debellaturus Alexandrum, *Id.* 7, 4, 8. ¶ ‖ Super ſomnum ſervus, *a chamberlain,* Litt. *ex* Curt. 6, 11, 3. *ſed ibi leg.* ad ſomnum. (7) § Quid nuncias ſuper anu? *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 1, 8. Hâc ſuper re ſcribam ad te, *Cic.* Juxta mecum rem tenes ſuper Euclionis filiam, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 7, 2. (8) § Nec ſuper ipſe ſuâ molitur laude laborem, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 233. ☞ *Super* differt à *ſupra,* quòd prius contiguitatem, poſterius ſpatium aliquod interjectum denotet. Hîc tamen hâc mecum poteris requieſcere nocte Fronde ſuper viridi, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 80. ☞ Super tamen pro ſupra ſæpe uſurpatur. Item adverbialiter. Supèr ipſius ingens inſtat fama viri, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 29. Laceroſque priùs ſuperaſtitit artus, *Manil.* 1, 909.

* Sŭpèr. adv. (1) *Above.* (2) *From on high.* (3) *More, greater.* (4) *Moreover.* (5) ¶ Supèr quàm quòd, *over and beſide that.* (1) ✠ Hinc atque hinc, ſupèr ſubtérque premor anguſtiis, *Plaut.* (2) Et ſupèr è vallo proſpectant Troës, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 167. (3) Pœnas dedit uſque ſupérque Quàm ſatis eſt, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 65. (4) Cui neque apud Danaos uſquam locus, & ſupèr ipſi Dardanidæ infenſi pœnas cum ſanguine poſcunt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 72. (5) Adverſo rumore fuit, ſupèr quàm quòd malè pugnaverat, *Liv.*

* † Sŭpĕrà, *pro* ſuprà. adv. & præp. *Above.* Quod ſuperà eſt, *Lucr.* 4, 204. Superà bellum Thebanum, *Id.* 5, 326. Superà tibi paulò oſtendimus antè, *Id.* 1, 430.

* ⸸ Sŭpĕra, ōrum. n. pl. *ſc.* loca. *Heaven, the ſky, places above.* Supera alta tenentes, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 787.

* Sŭpĕrābĭlis, e. adj. [*à* ſupero] *That may be overcome, paſſed,* or *climbed, over.* Mediocribus ſcalis ſuperabilis, *Liv.* 25, 23. § Nulli ſuperabilis, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 8, 27. *Sil.* 11, 605.

‖ Sŭpĕrăbundantia, æ. f. *A ſuperabundance,* Aug. ⸸ Abundantia.

‖ Sŭpĕrăbundo, āre, n. *To be ſuperfluous, to be over and above, to ſuperabound,* Ulp. ⸸ Abundo.

Sŭpĕraccommŏdo, āre. act. *To fit,* or *ſet, above.* § Superaccommodare ferulas, *Celſ.* 8, 10.

‖ Sŭpĕraddĭtum, i. n. *A ſurpluſage,* or *overplus,* Dig. ⸸ Auctarium.

Sŭpĕraddĭtus, a, um. part. *Set,* or *put, over.* § Laurus ſuperaddita buſto, *Prop.* 2, 13, 33. *Sil.* 10, 562. Torno facili ſuperaddita vitis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 38.

Sŭpĕraddo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum. act. *To add moreover, to ſuperadd; to ſet,* or *inſcribe, upon.* § Tumulo ſuperaddere carmen, *Id. ibid.* 5, 43. honores picturæ, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 129.

Sŭpĕradjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum. act. *To ſuperadd, to put over and above.* § Superadjicias calcem, *Pallad. R. R.* tit. 17.

‖ Sŭpĕradjĭcior, i. ectus. paſſ. *To be ſuperadded.* Superadjicitur his hæc conditura, *Apic.* 7, 4.

‖ Sŭpĕradnexus, a, um. part. *Tied aloft,* or *above,* Capitol. ⸸ Super adnexus.

Sŭpĕrădornātus, a, um. part. *Adorned above,* Sen. N. Q. 4, 2.

‖ Sŭpĕrădultus, a, um. adj. *That hath paſſed the flower of his age, ſuperannuated, overgrown,* Bibl. ⸸ Exoletus.

‖ Sŭpĕraggĕro, āre. act. *unde* paſſ. Superaggeror. *To heap over and above.* Humus, quæ fuerat egeſta, ſuperaggeretur, *Col.* 12, 44.

‖ Sŭpĕragnāta tunica. *The utmoſt coat of the eyes,* Medic.

‖ Sŭpĕrallĭgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding over,* Dig.

Sŭpĕrallĭgo, āre. act. *To bind over,* or *upon,* Plin. 30, 6.

Sŭpĕrallĭgor, āri. *To be bound upon,* Col.

* ‖ Sŭpĕrāmentum, i. n. [*à* ſupero] *A ſurpluſage,* or *remainder; the overplus,* Ulp. ⸸ Reſiduum.

* Sŭpĕrandus, a, um. part. [*à* ſupero] *To be paſſed over, to be overcome.* Superandus, *Sil.* 10, 348. Plurima flumina ſuperanda erant, *Curt.* 8, 32.

* Sŭpĕrans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. [*à* ſupero] (1) *Exceeding.* (2) *Surpaſſing, excellent.* (3) *Prevailing, overcomeing.* (4) *Remaining.* (1) § Superans nonum annum cadus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 1. (2) Formâ ſuperante juvencæ, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 207. (3) § Superante Pœno, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 38. Superantior ignis, *Lucr.* 5, 395. (4) Multâ die ſuperante acceſſit, *Liv.* 29, 7.

† Sŭpĕranteacta ætas. *The age paſt,* G. *ex* Lucr. 3, 672. *ſed rect. diviſè* ſuper anteacta.

Sŭpĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſupero] *An exceſs, a conqueſt.* § Contrariorum ſuperatio, *Vitr. Præf.* l. 3.

* Sŭpĕrātor, ōris. f. verb. [*à* ſupero] *A vanquiſher, an overcomer.* Populi ſuperator Etruſci, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 641.

* ‖ Sŭpĕrātrix, īcis. f. [*à* præced.] *She that overcometh,* Litt. *ex* Ov. *ſed q.*

† Sŭpĕrattollo, ĕre. act. *To lift up,* or *over,* Litt. *ex* Ov. *ſed q.*

* Sŭpĕrātūrus, a, um. part. [*à* ſupero] *About to overcome.* Novi ſcriptores aut in rebus certius aliquid allaturos ſe, aut ſcribendi arte rudem vetuſtatem ſuperaturos credunt, *Liv. præf. op. conſ.* 36, 15.

Sŭpĕraurātus, a, um. adv. *Covered with gold, gilt.* § Superaurata cervix, *Ov. Ital.* 64.

* **Sŭpĕrātus**, a, um. part. [*à* ſupero] (1) *Vanquiſhed, ſurmounted.* (2) *Conquered.* (3) Alſo *performed, fulfilled.* (1) § Superatis difficultatibus, *Paterc.* 2, 120. (2) § Superatæ claſſes, *Id.* 2, 84. (3) Superata ſuæ referebat juſſa novercæ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 15.

* **Sŭperbè.** adv. iùs, comp. iſſimè, ſup. [*à* ſuperbus] *Haughtyly, proudly, loftyly, ſtately.* § Superbè reſponſum reddere, *Liv.* 1, 33. Superbiùs aliquem appellare, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 5. Cujus idem tu ſuperbiſſimè decreta & preces repudiâſti, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 27.

* **Sŭperbia**, æ. f. [*à* ſuperbus] (1) *Pride, inſolence, arrogance.* (2) In a good ſenſe, *ſtate, grandeur, highmindedneſs.* (3) In fruits, *harſhneſs, ſourneſs, able to dull the edge of a knife,* ſaith Littleton; but they ſeem to be ſo called on account of *their being ripe before others.* (1) ℋ Magnitudinem animi ſuperbia imitatur in animis extollendis, *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 23. = Illa tua ſingularis ſuperbia, inſolentia, contumacia, *Id. Verr.* 4, 41. = Superbiam, faſtidium, arrogantiam fugiamus, *Id. Offic.* 1, 26. (2) Sume ſuperbiam Quæſitam meritis, *Hor. Od.* 3, ult. Secundas fortunas decent ſuperbiæ, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 28. (3) Eadem cauſa in piris taxatur ſuperbiæ cognomine, *Plin.* 15, 15. *Vid. Hard. in locum,* qui explicat *muſcate pears,* Conf. & *Col.* 5, 10.

* **Sŭperbĭbo**, ĕre, bi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ſuper, & bibo] *To drink after,* or *upon, another thing.* § Superbibere aquam ebrietati, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* **Sŭperbiens**, tis. part. [*à* ſuperbio] *Growing proud.* M. Lepidum, quem ex Africâ in auxilium evocârat, ſuperbientem 20 legionum fiduciâ, ſummaſque ſibi partes terrore ac minis vindicantem, ſpoliavit exercitu, *Suet. Aug.* 16.

✠ **Sŭperbĭfĭcus**, a, um. adj. *That doth a thing proudly,* or *that maketh one proud.* § Superbifica manus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 58.

‖ **Sŭperbĭlŏquium**, ii. n. [*ex* ſuperbus, & loquor] *Proud ſpeaking,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

* **Sŭperbio**, īre, īvi, ītum. n. [*à* ſuperbus] (1) *To be proud,* or *go ſtately.* (2) *To bray, glory,* or *vaunt.* (3) *To be famous, to be ennobled.* (4) *To ſcorn, to diſdain.* (1) Equæ comantes ſuperbiunt, *Plin.* 10, 63. Formâ muta ſuperbit avis, *Ov.* de *Med. Fac.* 34. (2) § Nomine avi ſuperbire, *Id. Met.* 11, 118. (3) Phlegræis ſylva ſuperbit exuviis, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 3, 337. (4) Spoliare ſuperbit Oenides, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 588.

* † **Sŭperbĭter.** adv. [*à* ſuperbus] *Proudly,* Næv. *ap.* Non.

* ‖ **Sŭperbōſus**, a, um. adj. [*à* ſuperbus] *Diſdainfull,* or *full of diſdain,* Feſt. ⸸ Superbiâ plenus.

* **Sŭperbus**, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*à* Gr. ὑπέρβιος, quomodo uſus *Nonius, ex* ὑπὲρ, & βία, vis] (1) *Brave, noble, excellent.* (2) *Stately, lofty.* (3) *Proud, ſcornfull, diſdainfull, highminded.* (4) *Rich, lofty.* (5) *Nice, ſqueamiſh.* (6) In fruits, *ripe before others.* (1) = Populus latè rex, belloque ſuperbus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 25. Superbæ virtute & factis animæ, *Sil.* 10, 573. (2) Poſtes auro ſpoliiſque ſuperbi, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 504. (3) Superbiorem te pecunia facit, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 12. § Superbiſſima familia, *Liv.* 2, 56. (4) = Majeſtas foliorum, & ſceptra ſuperba, *Lucr.* 5, 1136. (5) Cupiens variâ faſtidia cœnâ Vincere tangentis malè ſingula dente ſuperbo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 87. (6) § Superbæ olivæ, *Plin.* 15, 3. *Vid.* & Superbia, n. 3.

* **Sŭpercalco**, āre. act. [*ex* ſuper, & calco] *To lay over with lime.* § Tabulatum ſupercalcato, *Col.* 12, 39.

* ‖ **Sŭpercalcor**, āri. paſſ. *To be laid over with lime,* Litt. *ex* Stat.

* ‖ **Sŭpercerno**, ĕre, crēvi, tum. [*ex* ſuper, & cerno] *To ſift, or range, upon,* unde

* **Sŭpercernor**, i. paſſ. *To be ſifted upon,* &c. Terra cribris ſupercernitur, *Plin.* 17, 10.

* **Sŭpercĭdo**, ĕre, di, cāſum. n. [*à* ſuper, & cado] *To fall upon,* Col. 4, 9. in part. præſ.

Sŭpercĭlĭōſus, a, um. adj. *Sour in countenance, ſupercilious, cenſorious,* Sen. Epiſt. 123. = Triſtis, ſeverus, moroſus, ſuperbus.

Sŭpercĭlium, ii. n. [ſupercilium dicitur, quòd ſupra cilium ſit, id eſt, integumentum oculi ſuperius, *Feſt.*] (1) *A brow,* or *eyebrow; the ridge of hair above the eyelids.* (2) Met. *Majeſty, ſeverity, gravity.* (3) *Pride, haughtyneſs, a ſtately look.* (4) *The top, height,* or *higheſt part; the ridge,* or *edge, of a hill; a promontory.* (1) Supercilia homini & pariter, & alternè mobilia; in iis pars animi; negamus, annuimus; ſuperbia alicubi conceptaculum, ſed hîc ſedem habet, *Plin.* 11, 37. Superciliorum remiſſio aut contractio, mœſtitia, hilaritas, riſus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. (2) Terrarum dominum pone ſupercilium, *Mart.* 1, 5. (3) Sed forma, ſed ætas Digna ſupercilio, *Juv.* 5, 62. Si cum magnis virtutibus adfers Grande ſupercilium, *Id.* 6, 168. (4) Liv. 27, 20. Supercilium excelſum nacti, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 58. Mare longo ſupercilio inflexum, *Mela,* 3, 3. ¶ Supercilium oſtii, *the haunce of a door,* Vitr. 4, 6.

* ‖ **Sŭperclaudo**, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex* ſuper, & claudo] *To ſhut,* or *cloſe, in,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

* ‖ **Sŭpercœleſtis**, e. adj. [*ex* ſuper, & cœleſtis] *Above the heavens,* Eccleſ. condonandum.

* ‖ **Sŭpercontĕgo**, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſuper, & contego] *To cover over,* unde

* **Sŭpercontĕgor**, i. paſſ. *To be covered over.* Renes tunicis ſuperconteguntur, *Celſ.* 4, 1.

* **Sŭpercorruo**, ĕre, ui. n. [*ex* ſuper, & corruo] *To fall down upon.* Super ingentem ſtragem, quam ipſe fecerat, corruit, *Val. Max.* 3, 3, 23. *per tmeſin, ut quibuſdam placet.*

* **Sŭpercreſco**, ĕre. neut. [*ex* ſuper, & creſco] *To overgrow.* Si *carcinoma* nimium ſupercrevit, *Celſ.* 5, 5, 28. n. 2.

* ‖ **Sŭpercŭbātio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſupercubo] *A lieing upon,* Litt. *ex* Varr.

* **Sŭpercŭbo**, āre. neut. [*ex* ſuper, & cubo] *To lie,* or *ſleep, upon.* Ut grex ſupercubet, *Col.* 7, 4.

Sŭpercurro, ĕre. neut. *To over-run, to ſurpaſs; to be better,* or *more, worth.* Ager, quod vectigali largè ſupercurrit, dominum inveniet, *Plin. Epiſt.* 7, 18, 3.

* **Sŭperdīco**, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſuper, & dico] *To ſay moreover, to add in ſpeaking of words,* Cic. *de* Legib. 2, 21.

* **Sŭperdo**, dĕdi, ătum. act. *unde* ſuperdandus, part. [*ex* ſuper, & do] *To lay,* or *put, upon,* Celſ. 7, 2.

Sŭperdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum act. *To bring beſide that he hath brought already.* § Quidam filio ſuperduxit novercam, *Quint.*

Sŭpĕrēdĭtus, a, um. part. *Very high above,* Lucr. 5, 707. *ſed rectiùs diviſè* ſuper edita.

Sŭpĕrēgĕro, ſſi. act. [*ex* ſuper, & edo] *To eat beſides,* or *over and above.* Si radicem betæ in prunâ toſtam ſuperederint, *Plin.* 19, 6.

Sŭpĕrēgĕro, ſſi. act. *To ſend up,* or *make to appear.* ¶ Quippe ubi non unquam Titan ſuperegerit ortus, *where the ſun never riſeth,* Tib. 4, 1, 157. ☞ *Sed poteſt eſſe à* ſuperago.

‖ **Sŭpĕrēmĭco**, āre. neut. *To excell, paſs,* or *ſurmount,* Dig. ⸸ Supero.

‖ **Sŭpĕrēmĭnentia**, æ. f. *A prerogative,* or *excellency,* Dig. ⸸ Præcellentia, eminentia.

Sŭpĕrēmĭnens, tis. part. *Appearing above.* Supereminens extra aquam, *Plin.* 26, 8.

Sŭpĕrēmĭneo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be higher,* or *above others; to appear above.* § Supereminet omnes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 505. Supereminet extra aquam, *Plin.* 26, 8. Olivæ premuntur, & jus ſupereminat, *Col.* 12, 47. Supereminere egregio ore, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 368.

Sŭpĕrēmŏrior, i. dep. *To die upon,* Plin. 10, 1.

Sŭpĕrēnăto, āre. act. *To ſwim clear over,* Luc. 4, 133.

* † **Sŭpĕreo**, īre, īvi. act. [*ex* ſuper, & eo] *To go over.* Qui docuit ſuperire lacunas, *Luc.* 3, 1044. *ubi al.* ſuper ire *diviſè.*

Sŭpĕrērŏgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giveing more than is required,* Aug. ☞ *Huic voci, cùm neceſſaria videatur, venia, opinor, dando eſt.*

‖ **Sŭpĕrērŏgātor**, ōris m. verb. *He that giveth more than he needeth,* Aug.

‖ **Sŭpĕrērŏgo**, āre. act. *To ſpend over and above,* Bibl.

‖ **Sŭpĕrērŏgor**, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſpent over and above,* Hier.

‖ **Sŭpĕreſcit**, *ſign.* Supererit, *Feſt.*

* **Sŭpĕreſt.** imperſ. [*à* ſuperſum] *It remaineth.* Victo ſupereſt ut tueri ſe poſſit, *Quint.*

Sŭpĕrēvŏlo, āre. neut. *To fly clear over,* Luc. 3, 290. *ſed al. ſcrib. diviſè.* Conf. *Manil.* 1, 45.

‖ **Sŭpĕrexcurro**, ĕre. neut. *To run out at large; to ſpread,* or *grow out of the compaſs of one's own ground,* Ulp. ⸸ Excurro.

‖ **Sŭpĕrexcŭtio**, ĕre. act. *To ſhake out a thing at large,* Dig. ⸸ Excutio.

* **Sŭperfĕro**, ferre, tŭli. act. [*ex* ſuper, & fero] *To bear,* or *lift, over,* Plin. 32, 10.

Sŭperfĭcĭārius, a, um. adj. *Superficial, belonging to the outſide of a thing.* § Mathematica ſuperficiaria eſt, *Sen. Epiſt.* 88. ¶ Superficiariæ ædes, *a houſe built upon another man's ground, for which a quit-rent,* or *ground rent is paid,* Cajus. ‖ Tuberculum ſuperficiarium, *a wheal,* or *pimple,* Jun.

‖ **Sŭperfĭcĭārius**, ii. m. *He who hath built a houſe upon another's man ground, and payeth a quit-rent for it,* Ulp.

Sŭperfĭcies, ēi. f. [*ex* ſuper, *i. e.* ſupra, & facies] (1) *The outſide, the uppermoſt part of any thing, a ſurface.* (2) Alſo *a plot of ground to build upon.* (1) Longitudo ſuperficiem corporum ſolum ampliat, *Plin.* 11, 41. (2) Aream præclaram habebimus; ſuperficiem conſules ex SC. æſtimabunt, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 1.

* **Sŭperfīo**, ĕri. neut. paſſ. [*ex* ſuper, & fio] *To remain, to be over and above, to be left,* or *to ſpare.* Cuſtodire quæ ſuperfieri poſſunt, *Col.* 12, 1. Vocem te ad cœnam, ſi ſuperfiat locus, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 12.

* ‖ **Sŭperflōreo**, ēre. neut. [*ex* ſuper, & floreo] *To flower after,* Litt. *ex* Col.

* ‖ **Sŭperflōreſco**, ĕre, ui. incept. [*à* ſuperfloreo] *unde* Superfloreſcens, tis. part.] *To bud,* or *ſpring, over again; to bring forth other freſh flowers after the fadeing of the firſt.* Cucumis floret, ſibi ipſi ſuperfloreſcens, *Plin.* 19, 1.

* ‖ **Sŭperfluè.** adv. [*à* ſuperfluus] *Superfluouſly,* Ap. recent.

* **Sŭperfluens**, tis. part. [*à* ſuperfluo] *Overflowing, over and above, enough and to ſpare.* § Superfluens copia ſucci, *Pallad. Febr. tit.* 7. pecunia, *Sen.* de *Vit. Beat.* 1, 11. = Redundans, *Cic.*

* **Sŭperfluĭtas**, ātis. f. *More than need, ſuperfluity, overplus.* Superfluitate pampinorum atria replere, *Plin.* 14, 1.

* **Sŭperfluo**, ĕre, xi, xum. neut. [*ex* ſuper, & fluo] *To run over, to overflow, to abound, to be overplus,* Plin. 16, 15. Conf. *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 91.

* ‖ **Sŭperfluum**, ui. n. [*ab adj.* Superfluus] *Surpluſage, the overplus,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

* **Sŭperfluus**, a, um. adj. [*à* ſuperfluo] *Running over, overflowing.* § Flumina campis ſuperflua, *Plin. Paneg.* 82.

‖ **Sŭperfœtātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A conceiving after the firſt young,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

* **Sŭperfœto**, āre. neut. [*ex* ſuper, & fœto] *After the firſt young to conceive another,* Plin. 10, 63.

* **Sŭperfŭgio**, ĕre, gi. act. [*ex* ſuper, & fugio] *To flee upon,* or *over.* § Superfugere undas, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 554.

‖ **Sŭperfulgeo**, ēre. neut. *unde* part. Superfulgens. *To ſhine,* or *glitter, over,* or *above.* § Templa ſuperfulges, *Stat. Sylv.* 31, 33. *ubi al.* Superſurges.

Sŭperfundens, tis. part. *Pouring,* or *ſpreading, out,* or *over.* Superfundens ſe lætitia, *Liv.* 5, 7.

Sŭperfundo, ĕre, fūdi, ſum. act. *To pour,* or *caſt, upon,* or *over.* § Oleum ſuperfundito, *Col.* 12, 57. Macedonum virtus ſuperfudit ſe in Aſiam, *Liv.* 45, 9.

Sŭperfundor, i. paſſ. *To be covered over*, Sen. N. Q. 6, 24.

Sŭperfūſus, a, um. part. *Overflowing, poured upon, ſpread abroad.* § Superfuſo aceto, *Col.* Superfuſæ lymphæ, *Ov. Met.* 459. ¶ Superfuſa gens montibus, *a people dwelling ſcatteringly upon the mountains*, Plin. 6, 13. § Superfuſo altaribus ſanguine, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 22. Superfuſi hoſtes, *Liv.* 39, 49.

• Sŭperfŭtūrus, a, um. part. [*à* ſuperſum] *That ſhall remain.* Hominis anima ſuperfutura, *Plin.* 11, 53.

‖ Sŭpergaudeo, ēre. neut. *To rejoice over one*, Hier. ┼ Gaudere de aliquo.

Sŭpergĕro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. *To caſt*, or *heap, upon.* § Terram ſupergerere, *Col.* 11, 3.

Sŭpergeſtus, a, um. part. *Heaped*, or *caſt, upon*, Col. 11, 3.

Sŭpergrĕdiens, tis. part. *Going upon.* Cuncta ſupergrediens Saturni ſeptima lux eſt, *Auſon.* de *non. 7. dier.* 11.

Sŭpergrĕdior, i, ſſus. dep. (1) *To go upon*, or *upon.* (2) Met. *To ſurpaſs*, or *excell.* (1) Abortum facit illitus, aut ſi omnino prægnans ſupergrediatur, *Plin.* 28, 7. (2) § Hortorum magnificentia principem ſupergredi, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 52, 2.

Sŭpergreſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Going over*, or *upon.* (2) Met. *Surmounting, excelling.* (1) Plin. 8, 50, 2. (2) § Ex matre optimâ, atque omnem laudem ſupergreſſâ, *Quint.*

‖ Sŭpĕrhăbeo, ēre. act. *To ſlight, ſcorn*, or *deſpiſe*, Litt. *ex* Gell. ┼ Deſpicio.

• Sŭperhŭmĕrāle, is. n. [*ex* ſuper, & ‖ humerale] *A hood*, or *ſuch like thing worn on the ſhoulder*, Vulg. interp. • Epomis.

• Sŭpĕri, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* ſuperus] (1) *They that are above.* (2) ф *The gods.* (3) *They that be liveing upon earth.* (1) 𝔛 Si deorſum comederint, ſi quid coxerint, ſuperi incœnati ſunt, & cœnati inferi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 6. (2) § Precari ſuperos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 529. ☞ *Lg.* & Superus *in ſing.* 𝔛 Inferus an ſuperus tibi fert Deus funera Ulyſſes, *Liv. Andron.* (3) Si deceſſiſſet in Campaniâ, quam apud ſuperos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detuliſſet ad inferos, *Paterc.* 2, 48.

Sŭperjăceo, ēre. neut. *To lie upon*, Celſ. 8, 9.

Sŭperjăcio, ĕre, ēci, jectum. act. (1) *To caſt*, or *lay, upon.* (2) Met. *To add*, or *ſay, more over.* (1) *Vid.* Superjacior. (2) Superjecêre quidam augendo fidem, *Liv.* 10, 30.

Sŭperjăcior, i. paſſ. *To be thrown upon.* Delapſa folia ſuperjaciebantur, *Col.* 2, 1.

Sŭperjactūrus, a, um. part. *About to caſt upon.* § Superjacturus ſe rogo, *Val. Max.* 1, 8. *extern.* 10.

Sŭperjacto, āre. act. *To caſt*, or *fling, over*, or *beyond*; *to leap over*, or *overſhoot*, Plin. 9, 15.

Sŭperjectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A caſting upon*; Met. *an hyperbole*, or *hyperbolical expreſſion*; *an overſhooting.* § Ementiens ſuperjectio, *Quint.* 8, ult.

Sŭperjectus, & Sŭperjactus, a, um. part. *Caſt upon.* § Ora ſuperjecta humo, *Liv.* 22, 51. Superjecta tunica, *Celſ.* 7, 14. Superjacta ut ſolido feruntur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 6, 6.

Sŭperjectus, ûs. m. *A caſting upon*; *a leaping*, or *covering*, as a horſe doth a mare, *Col.* 6, 36.

Sŭperjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum. act. *To caſt*, or *lay, upon*; Met. *To add*, or *ſay moreover.* Superjecêre quidam augendo fidem, *Liv.* 10, 30.

Sŭperillĭgātus, a, um. part. *Tied*, or *bound, upon.* § Betæ foliis ſuperilligatis, *Plin.* 29, 3.

Sŭpĕrillĭgo, āre. act. *To tie*, or *bind, upon*, or *over.* Quidam recentem *lienem canium* ſuperilligant, *Plin.* 30, 6. *ubi al.* Superalligant.

† Sŭperillĭgor, āri. paſſ. *To be tied*, or *bound, upon*, Litt. *ex* Catone.

Sŭperillĭno, ĕre. act. *To ſmear*, or *anoint, all over*, or *upon.* § Totum corpus ſuperilinere, *Celſ.* 3, 19.

Sŭpĕrillĭtus, a, um. part. *Anointed over.* § Superillito butyro, *Plin.* 30, 12. Conf. *Celſ.* 6, 18.

Sŭpĕrimpendens, tis. part. *Hanging over.* Tempe ſylvæ tegunt ſuperimpendentes, *Catull.* 62, 286.

Sŭpĕrimpōnendus, a, um. part. *To be put*, or *laid, upon.* Superimponenda ſunt cataplaſmata, *Celſ.* 3, 10.

Sŭpĕrimpōno, ĕre, ſui, ſĭtum. act. *To put*, or *lay, upon*; *to charge moreover, to overlay.* Vimineos qualos ſuperimponunt, *Col.* 8, 3.

Sŭpĕrimpŏſĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Put upon.* (2) *Laid*, or *charged, upon.* (1) § Superimpoſito linteolo, *Plin.* 31, 6. Superimpoſiti montes montibus, *Sen. Agam.* 335. (2) § Stipendio ſuperimpoſito, *Liv.* 21, 1.

Sŭpĕrincendo, ĕre, i, ſum. act. *To inflame more.* Hanc ſuperincendit Venus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 126.

• ‖ Sŭpĕrincĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi. neut. *unde* part. Superincidens. [*ex* ſuper, & incido] *To fall upon.* Ruina ſuperincidentium virorum, *Liv.* 23, 15. Ne plaga ſuperincidentem cœleſtem aquam contineat, *Col* 4, 9. *ubi al.* Supercidentem.

• Sŭpĕrincreſco, ĕre. neut. [*ex* ſuper, & increſco] *To grow over*, or *upon*, Celſ 8, 10.

• Sŭpĕrincumbens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Lieing upon*, Luc. 9, 936. Conf. *Liv.* 22, 31. & *Ov. Epiſt.* 11, 57.

• Sŭpĕrincumbo, ĕre. neut. [*ex* ſuper, & incumbo] *To lie upon.* Non ſuperincubui, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 117. Conf. *Manil.* 1, 712.

‖ Sŭpĕrincurvātus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſuper, & incurvatus] *Bowing*, or *lieing down, upon*, Apul. Met. 9, p. 273. ┼ Incurvus.

• ‖ Sŭpĕrindĭco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſuper, & indico] *To denounce*, or *ſignify moreover*, Ulp. ┼ Superdico.

‖ Sŭpĕrindūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To cover*, or *lay upon.* *Vid.* Superinductus.

‖ Sŭpĕrinductio, ōnis. f. verb. *An interlineing, a bloting out and puting in anew*, Ulp.

‖ Sŭpĕrinductor, ōris. m. verb. *He that bringeth moreover*, Cod.

Sŭpĕrinductus, a, um. part. *Drawn over, laid upon.* Duûm pedum terra ſuperinducta, *Plin.* 15, 17. Superinducti corporis ſpecies, *Quint.* 5, 8.

• Sŭpĕrinduo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* ſuper, & induo] *To put on, as one doth a garment.* Penulam obſoleti coloris ſuperinduit, *Suet. Ner.* 48.

• ‖ Sŭpĕrindūtus, a, um. part. [*à* præced.] *Clothed with one thing upon another*, Litt. *ex* Stat.

Sŭpĕrinfundo, ĕre, fūdi, ſum. act. *To pour down*, Celſ. 8, 4.

Sŭpĕringĕro, ĕre, ſſi, ſtum. act. *To caſt*, or *heap, upon.* Urceis acervos leguminum ſuperingerunt, *Plin.* 18, 30. ſub fin. Conf. & *Tib.* 4, 1, 157.

‖ Sŭpĕringeſtus, a, um. part. *Caſt upon*, Litt. *ex* Sil.

Sŭpĕrinjectus, a, um. part. *Caſt over*, or *upon.* § Superinjecta terra, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 533. Superinjectis quis latet æde togis? *Id Faſt.* 6, 570.

Sŭpĕrinjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, ctum. act. *To caſt*, or *lay, over*, or *upon.* Quo ſuperinjecit textum rude ſedula Baucis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 640. Conf. & *Celſ.* 7, 13.

Sŭpĕrinjĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be caſt*, or *laid, over*, or *upon*, Plin. 17, 9.

• ‖ Sŭpĕrinſterno, ĕre, ſtrāvi, ſtrātum. act. [*ex* ſuper, & inſterno] *To ſtrew*, or *cover over with*, Liv. 30, 10. Ita Gron. *ſed al. leg.* Superſtravit. *Vid.* Superſterno.

‖ Sŭpĕrinſtillo, āre. act. *To pour*, or *drop, down upon.* Olei modicum ſuperinſtillabis, *Apic. R. C.* 4, 2.

• ‖ Sŭpĕrinſtruo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſuper, & inſtruo] *To raiſe upon*, unde part. Superinſtructus, *Col.* 9, 7.

• ‖ Sŭpĕrintĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſuper, & intego] *To cover over*, unde paſſivum

• Sŭpĕrintĕgor, i. *To be covered over*, Plin. 18, 6.

• Sŭpĕrintŏno, āre, ui. neut. [*ex* ſuper, & intono] *To thunder from above.* Dat tellus gemitum, & clypeum ſuperintonat ingens, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 700. *legente & interpretante Serv. al. diviſè leg. & aliter interpr.*

Sŭpĕrĭnunctus, a, um. part. *Beſmeared over*, Celſ. 6, 6.

‖ Sŭpĕrĭnundātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An overflowing*, Litt. *ex* Plin. *ſed q.*

‖ Sŭpĕrĭnundor, āri. paſſ. *To be overflown*, Tert. ┼ Inundor.

Sŭpĕrĭnungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint*, or *ſmear over*, Celſ. *Vid.* Superinunctus.

Sŭpĕrĭnungor, i. paſſ. *To be anointed*, or *ſmeared over*, Celſ. 7, 7.

• Sŭpĕrinvolvo, ĕre. act. [*ex* ſuper, & involvo] *To involve in*, or *upon.* Qui ſuper ingentes cumulos involvit arenæ, *Luc.* 9, 485. *per tmeſin.*

• Sŭpĕrior, us. gen. ōris. [*à* ſuper, *vel* ſupra] (1) *That is above, higher.* (2) *Former, older.* (1) § Domus ſuperior, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 10. Dicere de ſuperiore loco, *Id. Verr.* 2, 42. Vid. & *Offic.* 1, 26. (2) § Superior ætas, *Id.* de *Sen.* 18. Superior Dionyſius Dionis ſororem habuit in matrimonio, *Nep. Dion.* 1.

• Sŭpĕriōres, um. m. pl. (1) *Anceſtors, predeceſſors, ſeniours, elders.* (2) *Superiours, betters, they that are above us.* (1) Varr. R. R. 2, 4. (2) 𝔛 Invident homines & paribus, & inferioribus, & ſuperioribus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 52.

Sŭperjūmentārius, ii. m. *A chief equerry, the maſter of the horſe, who is over the grooms of the ſtable*, Suet. Claud. 2.

• Sŭpĕrius. adv. [*à* ſuprà] *Before, firſt, above.* *Vid.* Suprà.

Sŭperlābor, i. pſus. dep. *To ſlip over*, Sen. Ep. 90.

• Sŭperlacrȳmo, āre. neut. [*ex* ſuper, & lacrymo] *To weep*, or *drop, upon*, Col. 4, 24.

Sŭperlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A preferring*; alſo *the figure* hyperbole; *an exceſs, amplifying*, or *overſhooting.* (2) Alſo *a name given to one by way of excellency, as*, The Poet. (1) Superlatio eſt oratio ſuperans veritatem alicujus, augendi minuendive causâ, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 33. (2) Craſſo inopia turpem decoctoris ſuperlationem injunxit, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 12.

‖ Sŭperlātīvus, a, um. adj. *Superlative*, Grammatici freq.

Sŭperlātus, a, um. part. [*à* ſuperferor] (1) *Borne*, or *lifted, over.* (2) *Greatly amplifyed.* (1) Siniſtrum pedem ſuperlatum parturienti lethalem eſſe, *Plin.* 28, 8. (2) Tranſlata & ſuperlata verba, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 15.

Sŭperlāmĭnāre, is. n. *The tranſom*, or *lintel, over a door*, Plin. 29, 4. = Limen ſuperum, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 1.

Sŭperlĭno, ĕre, īvi, ĭtum. act. *To anoint*, or *beſmear, upon.* *Vid.* Superlitus.

Sŭperlĭtus, a, um. part. *Smeared upon*, or *over.* Viſco ſuperlitum, ut hæreat, *Plin.* 22, 23.

Sŭpermando, ĕre. act. & Sŭpermandor, i. paſſ. *To eat*, or *chew, upon*, or *after, another thing*, Plin. 31, 6.

• Sŭpermeo, āre. neut. [*ex* ſuper, & meo] *To run, flow*, or *ſlip, over.* Quædam dulces *aquæ* inter ſe ſupermeant alias, *Plin.* 2, 103.

‖ Sŭpermergo, ĕre, ſi. act. *To overwhelm*, Dig. ┼ Obruo.

• Sŭpermĭco, āre. neut. [*ex* ſuper, & mico] *To excell, ſurpaſs*, or *ſurmount*; *to outſhine.* Beneficia parentum ſupermicant, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 3, 32. ‖ Tepidumque ſupermicat auſtrum, *Avien. Phænom.* v. 846.

Sŭpermitto, ſi, ſum. act. *To put in*, or *add to, afterwards.* Philippus & Jollas prægustare ac temperare potum regis ſoliti in aquâ frigidâ venenum habuerunt, quam prægustatæ jam potioni ſupermiſerunt, *Juſt.* 12, 15.

• ‖ Sŭpernans, tis. part. [*ex* ‖ ſuperno] *Swiming above.* Gaudia in ſummo pectore ſupernantia, *Gell.* 9, 9. Mellis pars, quæ in imo eſt, præſtat pondere; & ideo ſupernante pretioſior eſt, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 12.

• Sŭpernas, ātis. adj. [*à* ſupernus] *That is*, or *groweth, above.* 𝔛 Romæ infernas abies ſupernati præfertur, *Plin.* 16, 39. Conf. *Vitr.* 2, 10.

• Sŭpernătans, tis. part. [*à* ſupernato] *Floating*, or *ſwiming, a top.* Supernatans bitumen, *Plin.* 7, 15.

• Sŭpernăto, āre. neut. [ex ſuper, & nato] *To ſwim upon,* or *aloft; to float.* Ut jus ſupernatet, *Col.* 12, 9. Quod ſupernatet butyrum eſt, *Plin.* 28, 9.

• Sŭpernātus, a, um. part. [ex ſuper, & natus] *Grown after,* or *upon, another,* Plin. 19, 3.

• Sŭpernè. adv. [à ſupernus] *From above, from on high, aloft, on the top.* Album mutor in alitem ſupernè, *Hor. Od.* 2, 20, 11. § Injurias ſupernè deſpicere, *Sen.* de *Clem.* 1, 5.

• ‖ Sŭperno, āre. neut, *unde* Sŭpernans, tis. part. *To ſwim above,* or *aloft,* Gell. 9, 3. ⸸ Supernato.

‖ Sŭpernŭmĕrārius, a, um. adj. *Supernumerary, above the number,* Veg. 2, 19. ⸸ Super numerum.

• Sŭpernus, a, um. adj. [à ſuper] *High above, aloft, upper, on high.* § Pars ſuperne, *Plin.* 11, 37. Numen ſupernum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 128.

• Sŭpĕro, āre. act. & abſolut. [ex ſuper] (1) *To go,* or *climb, over; to outreach, to ſurpaſs, to ſurmount.* (2) *To exceed,* or *be greater.* (3) *To vanquiſh,* or *overcome.* (4) *To prevail with.* (5) *To be overplus,* or *over and above; to abound.* (6) Alſo *to outlive, to overlive.* (1) Aqua janua vix ſuperabat, *Liv.* Superant montes, & flumina tranant, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 270. (2) 𝔛 Ne in eâ re ſumptus fructum ſuperet, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 53. § Phœbum ſuperare canendo, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 9. canem curſu, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 18, 51. (3) § Superare Aſiam bello, *Paterc.* aliquem ferro, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 354. = vinco, *Cic.* (4) Dominam potentem Supplicibus ſupera donis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 439. (5) 𝔛 In diviſione generum & deeſſe aliquam partem, & ſuperare, mendoſum eſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 19. 𝔛 Uter eſt ditior, cui deeſt, an cui ſuperat? *Id. Parad.* 6, 3. (6) = 𝔛 Superátne & veſcitur aurâ Ætheriâ, nec adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris? *Virg. Æn.* 1, 551. § Captæ ſuperavimus urbi, *Id. Æn.* 2, 643.

• Sŭpĕror, āri. paſſ. *To be exceeded,* &c. *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 23.

Sŭpĕrobruo, ĕre. act. *To overwhelm and caſt upon, to cover quite and clean.* § Superobruit armis, *Prop.* 4, 4, 91.

Sŭpĕrobrŭtus, a, um. part. *Overwhelmed.* Hecuba ſuperobruta ſaxis, *Auſon.* ⸸ Obrutus.

‖ Sŭperpellĭcium, ii. n. *A ſurplice,* Eccl.

‖ Sŭperpendeo, ēre. neut. *unde* part. Superpendens. *To hang over.* § Superpendentia ſaxa, *Liv.* 37, 27.

• ‖ Sŭperpingo, ĕre, xi. act. [ex ſuper, & pingo] *To paint over,* or *upon, that which is painted,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

• ‖ Sŭperpingor, i. paſſ. *To be painted upon,* &c. Litt. *ex* Vitr.

‖ Sŭperpondĕro, āre. act. *To weigh exactly,* Litt. *ex* Col.

‖ Sŭperpondium, ii. n. *More than meaſure, over-weight, the vantage,* Apul. Met. 7. ⸸ Auctarium.

Sŭperpōno, ĕre, ſui, ĭtum. act. *To put over; to ſet, lay,* or *put, upon.* § Superponere villam profluenti, *Col.* 1, 5. Humeris trepidantis Iberi Ora ſuperpoſuit, *Sil.* 16, 420.

Sŭperpōnor, i. paſſ. *To be laid upon.* § Medicamentis ſuperponi, *Plin.* 29, 2.

Sŭperpŏſĭtus, a, um. part. *Set,* or *laid, upon.* Ales levavit ſuperpoſitum humano capiti decus, *Liv.* Superpoſitâ membra levare manu, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 90. Conf. *Sil.* 12, 443.

Sŭperquam. adv. *ut* præterquam. *Over and above that.* Superquam quòd malè pugnaverat, *Liv.* ☞ *Sed legi poteſt diviſè.*

• ‖ Sŭperrādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [ex ſuper, & rado] *To ſhave upon, to ſcrape the upper part,* unde participium

• Sŭperrāſus, a, um. part. *Scraped over,* Plin. 22, 23.

Sŭperſcandens, tis. part. *Climbing upon,* or *over.* Superſcandens vigilum ſtrata ſomno corpora miles, offenſo ſcuto præbuit ſonitum, *Liv.* 7, 36.

Sŭperſcando, ĕre, di, ſum. act. *To climb upon, to ſcamper over.* Sepem ſuperſcandant ſentes utriuſque ſulci, *Col.* 11, 3.

‖ Sŭperſcandor, i. paſſ. *To be climbed over,* Litt. *ex* Salluſt.

• ‖ Sŭperſcrībo, ĕre. act. [ex ſuper, & ſcribo] *To write upon,* or *over; to ſuperſcribe.* 𝔛 *Veſtrum* obleverunt, & *veſtri* ſuperſcripſerunt, *Gell.* 20, 6. ⸸ Inſcribo.

• Sŭperſcriptus, a, um. part. [à præced.] *Writ over, interlined.* 𝔛 Multa & deleta, & inducta, & ſuperſcripta, *Suet. Ner.* 52.

• Sŭperſĕdendus, a, um. part. [à ſuperſedeo] *To be ſuperſeded,* or *let paſs.* Non viſa eſt *cauſa* ſuperſedenda, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 17.

• Sŭperſĕdens, tis. part. [à ſeq.] *Sitting upon.* Eques Romanus elephanto ſuperſedens per catadromum decucurrit, *Suet. Ner.* 11.

• Sŭperſĕdeo, ēre, ēdi, ſſum. neut. [ex ſuper, & ſedeo] (1) *To ſit upon.* (2) *To omitt to do a thing, to let paſs, to ſuperſede; to ſurceaſe, to give over; to leave off, to forbear.* (1) § Aquila tentorio ſuperſedens, *Suet. Aug.* 96. Rebus divinis ſuperſederi juſſum, *Liv.* (2) Superſedeas hoc labore itineris, *Cic.* § Pugnæ ſuperſedere *Hirt. B. Afr.* 75. loqui, *Liv.* 21, 40.

• Sŭperſĕdētur. imperſ. *They forbore,* or *meddled not with.* Tributo, ac delectu ſuperſeſſum, *Liv.* Verborum multitudine ſuperſedendum eſt, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 20.

• ‖ Sŭperſeſſus, a, um. part. [qu. à ‖ ſuperſedeor] *Omitted, let paſs, forborn,* Apul. Flor. p. 811.

• Sŭperſīdens, tis. part. [à ſuperſedeo] *To lie,* or *ſwim, upon.* Ubi urina quædam araneis ſimilia ſuperſidentia oſtendit, *Celſ.* 2, 8.

• Sŭperſĭliens, tis. part. [à ſeq.] *Leaping upon.* Ne teres *perticarum levitas* ſuperſilientem volucrem non recipiat, *Col.* 8, 3.

• Sŭperſĭlio, īre. neut. [ex ſuper, & ſalio] *To hop,* or *leap, upon,* Col. *Vid.* Superſiliens.

• Sŭperſpargo, *vel* Sŭperſpergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. [ex ſuper, & ſpargo] *To beſprinkle,* or *caſt upon; to corn.* § Sale quæ conduntur ſuperſpargere, *Cato,* 55.

• ‖ Sŭperſpergor, i. paſſ. *To be ſpread over,* Litt. *ex* Stat.

• Sŭperſtagno, āre. neut. [ex ſuper, & ſtagno] *To overflow.* Amnis in rivos diductus ſuperſtagnat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 79, 3.

• Sŭperſtans, tis. part. [à ſuperſto] *Standing upon,* or *over.* § Carris ſuperſtans hoſtis armatus advenit, *Liv.* 10, 28. § Superſtantes maceriis, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 82, 6. muro, *Sil.* 13, 300.

• Sŭperſterno, ĕre, ſtrāvi, ſtrātum. act. [ex ſuper, & ſterno] *To ſtrew,* or *cover, over; to lay over.* Tabulas ſuperſtravit, ut pervius in totum navium ordo eſſet, *Liv.* 30, 10.

• Sŭperſternor, i. paſſ. *To be ſtrewed over.* § Arenæ ſuperſternuntur, *Col.* 1, 6. ☞ *Vid.* & Superſtratus.

• Sŭperſtes, ĭtis. adj. [qui ſuperſtat, *i. e.* ſupereſt] (1) *Eſcapeing after a battle, ſtanding after others are fallen.* (2) *Surviveing, remaining alive after others are dead.* (3) *Staying after others are gone.* (4) Alſo *preſent.* (1) 𝔛 Marte cadunt ſubiti per mutua vulnera fratres, Quinque ſuperſtitibus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 126. § Multi ſuperſtes bellorum infamiam laqueo finiêrunt, *Tac. Germ.* 6, 9. (2) § Ut viro tuo ſis ſuperſtes, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 4, 2. 𝔛 Me extincto fama ſuperſtes erit, *Ov. Tr.* 3, 7, 50. 𝔛 Poſt mea manſurum fama ſuperſtes opus, *Id. Am.* 3, 15, 20. 𝔛 Defunctâ uxore, liberis tamen ſuperſtitibus, *Quint.* (5) § Superſtes toti convivio, *Sen. Ep.* 94. (4) Superſtitem utrumque monui, ne injuſti abeant, *Plaut.*

Sŭperſtĭtio, ōnis. f. [vid. Cic. N. D. 2, 38, & adverſantem illi Lact. Inſt. Div. 4, 24. de hujus voc. etymo] (1) *Superſtition, fooliſh religion, vain fear, idolatrous worſhip, idle ſcrupuloſity.* (2) Sometimes it ſeemeth to be uſed in a good ſenſe. (3) *Predictions, foretunetelling.* (1) Imbecilli animi atque anilis eſt ſuperſtitio, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 60. Superſtitionem tollunt, in quâ eſt inanis timor deorum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 42. 𝔛 Non tollitur religio ſuperſtitione tollendâ, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 72. (2) Tac. Hiſt. 4, 83. Juſt. 39, 4. (3) § Sagarum ſuperſtitio, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 63.

Sŭperſtĭtiōſè. adv. (1) *Supernaturally, by way of divination.* (2) *Superſtitiouſly, religiouſly, fondly.* (1) = Superſtitiosè atque aniliter, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39. (2) 𝔛 Fatum eſt non id quod ſuperſtitiosè, ſed id quod phyſicè dicitur cauſa æterna rerum, *Id. Div.* 1, 55.

Sŭperſtĭtiōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Superſtitious, vainly timorous in religion, without cauſe.* (2) *Religious.* (3) *Nice, ſcrupulous, fond.* (4) *One who can tell things paſt,* or *to come.* (1) 𝔛 Ita factum eſt in ſuperſtitioſo & religioſo, alterum vitii nomen eſt, alterum laudis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28. (2) Monete eum, modum quendam eſſe religionis, nimiùm eſſe ſuperſtitioſum non oportere, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 40. (3) § Superſtitioſa ſolicitudo, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 41. (4) Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 27. & Amph. 1, 1, 167.

• Sŭperſtĭto, āre. neut. freq. [à ſuperſto] (1) *To live after others; to ſurvive,* or *outlive.* (2) † Act. *To preſerve,* or *keep ſafe.* (1) § = Ut mihi ſuperſit, ſuppetat, ſuperſtitet, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, princ. (2) = Regnum noſtrum ut ſoſpitent, ſuperſtitentque, *Enn.* ap. *Non.*

• Sŭperſto, āre. neut. [ex ſuper, & ſto] *To ſtand upon, to remain.* Tempeſtas alia ſigna in circo maximo, cum columnis, quibus ſuperſtabant evertit, *Liv.* 43, 2. *Vid.* Superſtans.

• Sŭperſtrātus, a, um. part. [à ſuperſternor] *Strewed over.* Superſtrati Gallorum cumuli, *Liv.* 12, 29.

• Sŭperſtruo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [ex ſuper, & ſtruo] *To build upon.* Neque firmis nexibus ligneam compagem ſuperſtruxit, *Tac. Ann* 4, 62, 2. Niſi fundamenta fideliter jeceris, quicquid ſuperſtruxeris, corruet, *Quint.* 1, 4.

• Sŭperſum, eſſe, fui. verb. ſubſt. [ex ſuper, & ſum] (1) *To abound, to be ſuperfluous, to be over and above.* (2) *To remain, to be left,* or *be behind.* (3) ‖ *To be ſuperfluous,* or *of no account.* (4) *To ſurvive,* or *to be alive after others.* (5) *To excell.* (6) *To overcome,* or *get the better of.* (7) *To defend,* as a patron his client in law. (2) 𝔛 Satìs eſt, & plùs ſatìs ſupereſt, *Plaut.* 𝔛 Aliis, quia deſit quod amant, ægrè eſt; tibi, quia ſupereſt, dolet, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 10. (2) § Duæ partes mihi ſuperſunt illuſtrandæ orationi, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 24. (3) 𝔛 Tu quidem ſuperes non ades, *Cavillum prætoris cujuſdam ap. Gell.* 1, 22. (4) Sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuæ ſupereſſe vitæ, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 1. § Supereſſe de exercitu, *Pollio Cic.* (5) Doctrinâ majoribus ſuperfuit, *Cic.* (6) Ne blando nequeant ſupereſſe labori, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 127. (7) Suet, Aug. 56.

† Sŭperſurgo, ĕre. neut. *To riſe above,* Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 33. *ubi al.* Superfulges.

• Sŭpertĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [ex ſuper, & tego] *To cover above.* Nihilo minùs congeſtu culmorum & frondium ſupertegemus, *Col.* 9, 14.

Sŭpervăcāneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Needleſs.* (2) *That which is done above ordinary, at ſpare hours.* (3) *Not in preſent uſe, reſerved.* (1) = In partibus corporis nihil inane, nihil ſine cauſâ, nihil ſupervacaneum eſt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. = inutilis, *Liv.* (2) Conditiora facit hæc ſupervacanei operis aucupium, ac venatio, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 16. (3) Cato, 12.

‖ Sŭpervăco, āre. neut. (1) *To be at leiſure.* (2) *To be ſuperfluous.* (1) Dig. (2) Verto ſupereſſe ſignificare, ſuperfluere & ſupervacare, *Gell.* 1, 22.

‖ Sŭpervăcuò. adv. *In vain, ſuperfluouſly,* Ulp. ⸸ Inaniter.

Sŭpervăcuus, a, um. adj. (1) *Superfluous, unprofitable, ſerveing to no uſe, unneceſſary, needleſs, ſilly, vain, to no purpoſe.* (2) ‖ *Over and above, to ſpare.* (1) Hoc deſcribere ſupervacuum habeo, *Plin.* 27, 12. Metus habere ſupervacuos, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 7, 6. (2) Litt. *ex* Cat.

• Sŭpervādens, tis. part. *Climbing,* or *going, over,* Liv.

• Sŭpervādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. neut. [ex ſuper, & vado] (1) *To climb,* or *go, upon; to paſs over.* (2) Met. *To ſurpaſs,* or *ſurmount.* (1) Ruinas muri ſupervadebant, *Liv.* 32, 24. (2) Omnes aſperitates ſupervadere, *Sall. B. Jug.* 75.

‖ Sŭpervādo, āre. neut. [*ex ſuper, &* ‖ vado *pro vador*] *To be ſurety for*, Dig. ⸸ Vado.

Sŭpervăgor, āri. dep. *To wander abroad more than needeth*; in trees *to ſpread*, or *grow, abroad ſuperfluouſly.* Ne vinea ſupervagetur, *Col.* 4, 21.

* ‖ Sŭpervĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſuper, *&* veho] *To carry up upon*, unde

* Sŭpervehor, i. paſſ. *To be carryed up.* § Supervehi montem, *Catull.* 64, 44.

* Sŭpervĕnio, īre, ēni, entum. neut. [*ex* ſuper, *&* venio] (1) *To come unlooked for, to ſurpriſe.* (2) *To come upon ſuddenly.* (3) *To come upon*, or *after, another thing.* (4) *To riſe*, or *grow, up above.* (5) *To leap upon*, as the male doth the female. (1) Grata ſuperveniet, quæ non ſperabitur, hora, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 4, 14. (2) § Municipibus Marcellus ſupervenit, *Liv.* (3) § Ulcus ſupervenit ulceri, *Celſ.* 5, 28. (4) § Si vites ſupervenerint jugum, *Col.* 3, 22. (5) Taurus juvencam ſupervenit, *Id.* 6, 24. caper matrem ſtupro, *Id.* 7, 6. Nec illud quidem ignoro, aliquos tradidiſſe, Auguſtum palam nec diſſimulanter morum ejus diritatem adeò improbâſſe, ut nonnunquam remiſſiores hilarioreſque ſermones ſupervenīente eo abrumperet, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 21.

* Sŭperventus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* præced.] *A coming upon one ſuddenly, a ſurpriſeal*, or *unexpected arriveal*, Plin. 25, 2. ☞ *Vix autem leg. niſi in abl. caſu.*

† Sŭperveſtio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To cover*, or *clothe, over.* § Foliis ſuperveſtiens, *Plin.* 16, 33. ☞ *Harduinus autem leg.* ſemper veſtiens.

‖ Sŭperveſtītus, a, um. part. *Covered over*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

* ‖ Sŭpervīvens, tis. part. *Overliveing, ſurviving.* § Ipſe mihi ſupervivens, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 22.

* Sŭpervīvo, ĕre, xi. neut. [*ex* ſuper, *&* vivo] *To outlive, to ſurvive.* Percuſſorum non quiſquam triennio ampliùs ſupervixit, *Suet. Cæſ.* 89. § Triginta annis gloriæ ſuæ ſupervixit, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1, 2. Expeditioni ſuperfuit & ſupervixit, *Flor.* 2, 2, 14.

‖ Sŭpĕrungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint over*, unde

Sŭpĕrungor, i. paſſ. *To be anointed over.* Collyrio oculi lippientes ſuperunguntur, *Celſ.* 7, 7. Conf. *Scrib. Larg.* 4, 29.

Sŭpervŏlans, tis. part. *Flying over.* § Supervolantes alites, *Plin.* 8, 14. Concipiunt & ſupervolantium afflatu *perdices*, Id. 10, 33.

Sŭpervŏlĭto, āre. freq. *To fly over often.* Infelix ſua tecta ſupervolitaverit ales, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 81.

Sŭpervŏlo, āre. neut. *To fly over.* § Totum ſupervolat orbem, *Ov. Met.* 4, 624. Alpem, *Luc.* 3, 299.

* ‖ Sŭpervolvo, ĕre. act. [*ex* ſuper, *&* volvo] *To roll*, or *tumble, upon.* ☞ Leg. in

* Sŭpervŏlūtus, a, um. part. *Rolled over*, Col. 11, 3, 27.

* ‖ Sŭpĕrurgeo, ēre, neut. [*ex* ſuper, *&* urgeo] *unde* ſuperurgens, tis. part. *Preſſing hard beſides.* § Fluctu ſuperurgente, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 23, ult.

* Sŭpĕrus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſuper] (1) *Above, the upper.* (2) *Heavenly.* (1) ⌘ Limen ſuperum atque inferum, ſalve, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 1. ¶ Mare ſuperum, *the Adriatick*, Plaut. ⌘ Tyrrhenum, *ſc.* Græcis. (2) = Supera, & cœleſtia cogitare, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 41.

Sŭpīnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid upright, turned up, holden up in the air.* (2) *Unbent and ſomewhat bowing backward.* (1) § Glebæ ſupinatæ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 261. Os ſupinatum, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 525. (2) § Supinatum cornu, *Id. Theb.* 9, 870.

Sŭpīnè, adverb. *Negligently, careleſsly, reckleſsly.* Beneficium ſupinè accipere, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 24.

Sŭpīnĭtas, ātis. *Negligence, ſupineneſs, careleſneſs*, Quint. 11, 3.

Sŭpīno, āre. act. (1) *To lay upright*, or *with the belly upward.* (2) *To ſnuff up, holding the noſe up into the wind.* (3) Alſo *to make proud and ſtately.* (1) Præcipitat juvenem, & terga ſupinat, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 788. Corpora prona ſupinat Incumbens, *Id. Theb.* 12, 289. (2) Naſum nidore ſupinor, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 38. (3) Quid te tantopere ſupinat? *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 13.

‖ Sŭpīnum, i. n. [de cujus etymo magnæ lites inter Grammaticos] *A ſupine of a verb*, or as ſome think *a participial verb*, ap. Grammat.

Sŭpīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ant. ſupus, *Feſt.* al. *à* ſub] or, comp. (1) *Held up, lifted up.* (2) *Upward, with the face upward, flat, along, lieing on the back.* (3) *Steep*, or *ſituate on a hill's ſide.* (4) Met. *Idle and reckleſs, negligent, ſupine.* (5) *Proud, ſtately.* (1) Supinas manus ad cœlum tendentes, *Liv.* ⌘ Motus corporis pronus, obliquus, ſupinus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 53. (2) Quid nunc ſupina ſurſum in cœlum conſpicis? *Plaut. Ciſt.* 2, 3, 78. ⌘ Cubat in faciem, mox deinde ſupinus, *Juv.* 3, 280. (3) § Tybur ſupinum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23. (4) § Animus ſupinus, *Catull.* 18, 25. Mæcenas, *Juv.* 1, 66. Supina auris, *Mart.* 6, 42. ¶ Supiniores deliciæ, *leſs ſet off*, Id. 2, 6. (5) Italo honore ſupinus, *Perſ.* 1, 129.

† Sŭpo, āre. Supat, jacit, *Feſt.* ergo *id. quod* ſipo, *unde* diſſipo.

* Suppactus, a, um. part. [*à* ſuppingor] *Stuck*, or *faſtened, under*; *clouted*, or *ſparabled*; as ſhoes are. Auro habet ſoccis ſuppactum ſolum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 98.

* Suppalpor, āri. dep. [*ex* ſub, *&* palpor] *Gentlely to ſtroke*, Met. *to wheedle.* Occœpit ejus matri ſuppalparier, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 28.

* Suppar, ăris. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* par, *i. e.* ferè par] *Almoſt equal*, or *even.* Huic ætati ſuppares Alcibiades, Critias, Theramenes, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 7. § Suppari ætate, *Paterc.* 1, 17.

* Suppărăsītor, āri. dep. [*ex* ſub, *&* paraſitor] (1) *To ſpark*, or *hang on*; *to ſponge in company.* (2) *To flatter, to court for, to pimp.* (1) Hic illi ſupparaſitatur ſemper, primus ad cibum vocatur, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 77. (2) § Supparaſitabor patri, *Id. Amph.* 1, 3, 17.

Suppărum, i. n. & ſuppărus, i. m. [olim non tam velum quàm ſupplementum veli ſignif. parteſque ſummas, ideoque ſupra velum & antennam expanſum, dict. quòd ſurſum pararetur, *Turneb.*] (1) *A linen upper veil, any garment of linen.* (2) *The uppermoſt part of the ſail, a topſail, a flag, a ſtreamer.* (1) § Indutus ſupparum, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 4, 20. Humeris hærentia primis Suppara nudatos cingunt anguſta lacertos, *Luc.* 2, 364. Vid. *Feſt.* (2) Obliquat lævo pede carbaſa, ſummáque pandens Suppara velorum, *Id.* 5, 429. Summis adnectit ſuppara velis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 27.

* ‖ Suppĕdāneum, n. [*ex* ſub, *&* pedaneus] *A footſtool*, Firm. ⸸ Scabellum pedum.

Suppĕdĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giveing*, or *finding, of things that one lacketh*; *a ſupplying*, or *furniſhing, of one.* Quid ergo vitâ? ſuppeditatio bonorum, nullo malorum interventu, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 40.

‖ Suppĕdĭtātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſupplyeth*, or *furniſheth*, Aug. ⸸ Qui ſuppeditat.

Suppĕdĭtātus, a, um. part. *Furniſhed*, or *ſupplyed, with*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2.

Suppĕdĭto, āre. act. & neut. [qu. *à* ſuppedo, *i. e.* fulcio; vel *à* ſubmittendo pedites] (1) ‖ Properly *to prop*, or *ſtay up.* (2) Met. *To ſupply, aid*, or *ſtrengthen*; *to find and furniſh with, to ſupply with, to afford.* (3) † Alſo *to ſubdue, to overcome and vanquiſh, to tread under, to ſupplant.* (4) *To be ſufficient, to ſuffice*, or *ſerve turn.* (5) For ſuppeto. (1) ☞ *Primæ notionis vix occurrit exempl.* (2) § Si illi pergam ſuppeditare ſumptibus, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 57. Sicilia frumentum ſuppediat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 2. (3) *Litt.* ex *Cic. Velim quidem monſtrâſſet locum. Certè in vet. Inſcript.* = Mors omnia calcat, ſuppeditat, rapit, vid. *Reineſ.* in *Varr.* p. 503. (4) § Parare ea, quæ ſuppeditant ad victum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. (5) In hoc campo facilè ſuppeditat oratori apparatus, ornatuſque dicendi, *Id.* de *Orat.* 70.

Suppĕdĭtor, āri. dep. (1) *To ſupply*, or *afford.* (2) Paſſ. *To be ſupplyed.* (1) De Petulciano nomine, quòd mihi ſuppeditatus es, gratiſſimum eſt, *Cic. Att.* 14, 18. (2) Si rem frumentariam ſibi ex provinciis ſuppeditari vellet, *Id. Att.* 8, 1.

* Suppēdo, ĕre. n. [*ex* ſub, *&* pedo] *To foiſt, to ſmother a fart, to fizzel.* § Suppedere flagitium eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

‖ Suppellectĭcārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to houſehold ſtuff*, Dig.

Suppernātus, a, um. part. *Houghed, cut under*, Catull. 17, 18. *Vid.* Subpernatus.

‖ Supperno, āre. act. *To cut one's boughs, to hamſtring one*, Feſt.

* Suppĕtiæ, f. [illegible] ſuppetias. diptoton. [*à* ſuppeto, quas ſcil. petimus dari nobis, *Becm.* ex *Val.*] *Aid, help, ſuccour, ſupplys.* = Auxilia mihi & ſuppetiæ ſunt domi, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 52. § Suppetias venire alicui, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 5. ferre, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 10.

* ‖ Suppĕtiātus, ûs. m. [*à* ſeq.] *Help, aid*, or *ſuccour.* ¶ Proclamare ſuppetiatum, *To cry out for help*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 22. ⸸ Suppetiæ.

* ‖ Suppĕtior, āri. dep. [*à* ſuppetiæ] *To aid*, or *help.* § Suppetiari miſerrimo ſeni, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 252. ⸸ Suppetias alicui ferre.

* Suppĕto, ĕre, act. [*ex* ſub, *&* peto, *i. e.* latenter & per fraudem peto, *Dig.*] (1) ‖ *To aſk privyly and craftyly.* (2) *To be ſufficient, to ſerve turn.* (3) *To help.* (4) *To be.* (1) Ulp. (2) Pauper non eſt, cui rerum ſuppetit uſus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 4. (3) Ad augendum permulta ſuppetunt, *Cic. Part. Or.* 16. (4) Deos oro ut vitæ tuæ ſuperſtes ſuppetat, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 19. ¶ Dictis facta ſuppetunt, *when one is as good as his word and doth as he ſaith*, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 41. ☞ *Hoc verbum in tertiis perſoniis ferè invenitur, & eo modo plerumquè uſurpatur, ut,* ſuppeditat, ſuppeditant, eſt, ſunt.

* ‖ Suppīlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* ſuppilo] *A ſtealing*, or *pilfering*, Dig. ⸸ Compilatio.

* ‖ Suppīlātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A pilferer, a thief*, Dig. ⸸ Fur, ſpoliator.

* † Suppīlatus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Robbed*, Cæcil. *ap.* Non. ⸸ Spoliatus.

* Suppīlo, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, *&* pilo] *To ſteal craftyly*, or *underhand*; *to pilfer, to purloin.* § Suppilat mihi aurum, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 52. = Suffuror, ſuppilo, de prædâ prædam capio, *Id. Truc.* 2, 7, 15.

* Suppingor, i. paſſ. [*ex* ſub, *&* pangor] *To be ſcrewed faſt under.* § Fulmentas jubeam ſuppingi ſoccis, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 94.

‖ Supplantātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſupplanter*, Hier. ⸸ Qui ſupplantat.

Supplanto, āre. act. [*à* planta pedis] (1) *To ſupplant, to trip up one's heels.* (2) *To ſuppreſs.* (1) Qui ſtadium currit, ſupplantare eum, quicum certet, aut manu depellere, nullo modo debet, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 10. (2) Tenero ſupplantat verba palato, *Perſ.* 1, 35.

Supplanto, āre. [*ex* ſub, *&* planto] *To plant underneath, to underplant*, Col. *de* Arb. 7, 3.

Supplantor, āri. paſſ. *To have his heels tripped up, &c. Sen. Epiſt.* 13.

* Supplēmentum, i. n. [*à* ſuppleo] *That maketh up*, or *ſupplyeth, what is wanting*; *a ſupply, a filling up, a ſupplement, a recruit.* § Supplementum legionum, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 3.

* Supplendus, a, um. [*ab* eodem] *To ſupply*, or *be ſupplyed.* Delectus habiti ſunt, ſupplendis Illyrici legionibus, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 13, 5.

* Supplens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Supplying.* Libataque ſupplens Præmia, *Auſon. Moſell.* 312.

* Suppleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. [*ex* ſub *&* pleo] (1) *To fill up.* (2) *To make up that which lacketh, to ſupply, to fill the place of him that lacketh, to recruit.* (3) Alſo *to help one to ſpeak where he cannot anſwer.* (1) Vulnera ſupplevit lacrymis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 140. (2) Si fœtura gregem ſuppleverit, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 36. § Supplere legiones, *Liv.* 29, 24. (3) Supplet neſcio quis, & privatim dicit ſe dediſſe, *Cic.* pro *Flacco*, 17.

* Suppleor, ēri, ētus. paſſ. *To be filled up, ſupplyed, &c.* Adjectoque cavæ ſupplentur ſanguine venæ, *Ov. Met.* 7, 291.

* Supplex, ĭcis. adj. [*ex* ſub, *&* plico, qui manibus genibuſque plicatis orat] *Humbly entreating, ſuppliant*; *that deſireth any thing kneeling*, or *proſtrate*;

ſtrate; a petitioner. § Supplex ad pedes jacui, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 11. Qui deliquit ſupplex eſt omnibus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 101. Supplex pro aliquo, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 32. ¶ Libelli ſupplices, *petitions, requeſts,* Mart. 8, 31.

• ‖ Supplĭcāmentum, i. n [à ſupplico] *That wherewith one maketh ſupplication; ſupplication, or entreaty,* Apul. Met. p. 383. ⸸ Supplicatio.

• Supplĭcans, tis. part. [à ſupplico] *Humbly entreating, ſuppliant.* Jam hæc aderit tibi ſupplicans ultro, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 41.

• † Supplĭcâſſis, *pro* ſupplicaveris, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 61.

• Supplĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſupplico] (1) *Supplication, prayer, requeſt, entreaty.* (2) Alſo *a ſolemn proceſſion, a publick feaſt, a thankſgiving.* (1) Prodigiorum averruncandorum cauſâ ſupplicationes in biduum ſenatus decrevit, *Liv.* 10, 23. = Supplicatio & obſecratio, *Id.* 27, 11. (2) His rebus geſtis, ex literis Cæſaris dierum XX ſupplicatio à ſenatu decreta eſt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, ſub fin. Supplicationes belli ſuſcepti cauſâ, *Liv.* 2, 17.

• Supplĭcātur. imperſ. *Prayer is made,* Plin. 13, 1.

• Supplĭcĭter. adv. [à ſupplex] *With bended knees, in manner of ſupplication, humbly.* Suppliciter poſito procubuêre genu, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 438. = Suppliciter ac demiſsè agere gratias, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 16. ⌘ Poſtulare minaciter potiùs quàm ſuppliciter, *Liv.* 2, 23.

• Supplĭcium, ii. n. [à ſupplicando] (1) *A ſupplication, a prayer, an atonement.* (2) *Sacrifice, a general proceſſion.* (3) *That which was offered in ſacrifice.* (4) *Publick puniſhment,* and ſometimes *private.* (1) = Non votis neque ſuppliciis muliebribus Deorum auxilia parantur, *Sall. B. C.* 52. Tauros ad victimas, atque ad Deorum ſupplicia ſervant, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. Suppliciis votiſque fatigare Deos, *Liv.* 27, 50. (2) Ob feliciter acta Diis ſupplicia decernere, *Sall. B. J.* 55. (3) Quidam ad victimas farciunt, & ſervant ad deorum ſupplicia, *Varr.* (4) ⌘ Non ubicunque pœna etiam ſupplicium eſt. Nomen hoc eſt publicæ animadverſionis, *Quint. Declam.* p. 272. Te ultro accuſabis, & ei dabis ſupplicium, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 24. Vid. & *Andr.* 5, 3, 32. ¶ Supplicium de aliquo ſumere, *to puniſh him,* Paterc. 2, 42. § Dare aliquem ad ſupplicium, *Nep. Pauſan.* ult.

• Supplĭco, āre. neut. [à ſupplex, *ſc. ex* ſub, & plico, *i. e.* deorſum plico, in genua procidens oro] (1) *To beg on one's knees, to pray, to make an humble requeſt, to ſupplicate, to beſeech.* (2) *To make an oblation.* (3) ‖ Alſo *to make a ſolemn proceſſion.* (1) Volo hîc in fano ſupplicare, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 41. Lari familiari pro copiâ ſupplicet, *Id. Aſin.* 1, 2, 24. = Proſternere ſe & fracto animo atque humili ſupplicare alicui, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 20. ⌘ Noctu ad eum venire domum, precari, denique ſupplicare, *Id.* orare, implorare *itidem uſurpantur; minùs autem ſonant.* (2) Ea mihi quotidie, aut thure, aut vino, aut aliquî ſemper ſupplicat, *Plaut. Aul.* in *prol.* 24. Conf. *Suet. Aug.* 35. & *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 3, 18. (3) Litt. *ex* Sall.

Supplōdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To ſtamp on the ground, to make a noiſe with the foot.* Pedem nemo in illo judicio ſupploſit, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 53.

Supplōſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtamping, or noiſe, made with the feet.* § Supploſio pedis, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 43.

• Suppœnĭtet, uit. imperſ. [*ex* ſub, & pœnitet] *It ſomewhat, or half, repenteth,* Cic. Att. 7, 14.

Suppōno, ĕre, ſui, ĭtum. act. [*ex* ſub, & pono] (1) *To put, ſet, or lay, under.* (2) *To ſubſtitute, or put into the place of another.* (3) *To add, or write.* (4) *To put a falſe for a true, to counterfeit, to forge.* (5) *To ſubmitt, to expoſe.* (1) § Anatum ova gallinis ſupponere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. ſub cratim, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 65. colla oneri, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 171. prælo aliquid, *Col.* 12, 47. ¶ ✠ falcem ariſtis, *to reap,* Virg. Geor. 1, 348. ſe alicui, *to put under his care, or conduct,* Perſ. 5, 36. ✠ Tumulo ſupponere, *to bury,* Ov. Triſt. 3, 3, 68. (2) § Hieras cauſam omnem ſuſcipit, & criminibus illis pro rege ſe ſupponit reum, *Cic.* pro *Dejot.* 15. = ſubjicere, *Id.* (3) Suppoſuit exemplum epiſtolæ Domitii, *Id. Att.* 8, 6. (4) Quî referam illi ſacrilego gratiam, qui hunc ſuppoſuit nobis? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 3. Teſtamenta amicorum non expectas, at ipſe ſupponis, *Cic. Parad.* 6. (5) Cùm Venus & Juno Palláſque in vallibus Idæ Corpora judicio ſuppoſuêre meo, *Ov. Ep.* 16. *quos tamen verſus ſupponi multi exiſtimârunt.*

Suppōnor, i. paſſ. *To be put, or ſubſtituted,* &c. In his rebus operæ noſtræ vicaria, fides amicorum, ſupponitur, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 38.

• Supporto, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & porto] *To convey, bring, or carry, privyly; to ſupport.* § Navibus aliquid ſupportare, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 12.

• Supportor, āri. paſſ. [*ex* ſub, & portor] *To be carryed, or conveyed,* &c. Omnia in Samothraciam ſupportari juſſit, *Nep. Attic.* 11. Omnia hinc in caſtra ſupportabantur, *Liv.* 41, 1.

Suppŏſĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A puting, or ſeting, under.* (2) *A puting of a child, or any other thing, in the place of another; a cheating, or forgeing.* (1) Ipſa ovorum ſuppoſitio per hos ferè dies commodiſſima, *Col.* 8, 51. (2) Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 83. & Ciſtell. 1, 2, 25.

Suppŏſĭtītius, a, um. adj. (1) *Subſtituted, or ſet in the place of another.* (2) *Adulterate, not genuine, or natural.* (1) Hermes ſuppoſititius ſibi ipſi, *Mart.* 5, 25, 8. (2) § Mater ſuppoſititia, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8. *de equâ aſino ſubjectâ.*

‖ Suppŏſĭtōrium, ii. n. *A ſuppoſitory,* Medic. ⸸ Collyrium, *Col.*

‖ Suppŏſĭtōrius, a, um. adj. *Suppoſitory.* ¶ Cellæ ſuppoſitoriæ, *made beneath,* Vopiſc. ⸸ Infernus.

Suppŏſĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to put under,* &c. Cervicem polo ſuppoſiturus Atlas, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 180.

Suppŏſĭtus, a, um. part. (1) *Put, or ſet, under, or in.* (2) *Put in the place of another, ſuborned.* (3) *Falſe, not real.* (1) Vertice ſuppoſito portabant ſacra caniſtris, *Ov. Met.* 2, 712. (2) Ille ſuppoſitus facilè eum, qui non erat, eſſe ſimulabat, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27. § Mater ſuppoſita, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 28.

Suppŏſtor, ōris. m. & Suppôſtrix, īcis. f. verb. [*pro* ſuppoſitor, & ſuppoſitrix] *He, or ſhe, that privyly conveyeth another man's child to one as his own,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50.

Suppôſtus, a, um. contr. *pro* ſuppoſitus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 24.

Suppreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſuppreſſing, a keeping back, or concealing.* Statuit ſibi ad eaſdem prædas, ſuppreſſioneſque judiciales revertendum, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 25. ¶ Suppreſſio nocturna, *the night-mare,* Plin. 27, 10. = Incubus, ephialtes.

‖ Suppreſſiùs. adv. comp. *More ſecretly, or cloſe,* Gell. 12, 11. ⸸ Preſſiùs.

Suppreſſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Kept back, or down; ſuppreſſed, ſtayed.* (2) *Sunk, drowned, bulged.* (3) *Hid, concealed.* (4) *Short, ſoft, low.* (5) *Coſtive.* (1) Pars vocis In medio ſuppreſſa ſono eſt, *Ov. Met.* 5, 193. (2) Multæ naves ſuppreſſæ, multæ captæ, *Juſt.* 2, 9. (3) Suppreſſi candidatorum nummi, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 27. (4) Erit ut voce, ſic etiam oratione ſuppreſſior, *Id. Orat.* 25. (5) Venter ſuppreſſus parum reddit, *Celſ.* 1, 3.

Supprĭmo, ĕre, eſſi, eſſum. act. [*ex* ſub, & premo] (1) *To keep under, or down.* (2) *To put a ſtop, or check, to.* (3) *To retain, and not reſtore a thing.* (4) *To ſurcharge, or over-burden.* (5) *To defer, put off, or ſtay.* (1) § Supprimere famam rei, *Liv.* 44, 95. dolorem, nec pati manare longiùs, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 31. (2) Cæſar hoſtem inſequentem ſupprimit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 45. (3) Capit conſilium, ut pecuniam judicibus polliceatur, deinde eam ſupprimat, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 29. (4) § Supprimere animum cibis, *Plin.* 11, 37. (5) = Iter ſupprimunt, copiáſque in caſtris continent, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 66.

Supprĭmor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be kept in; to be hid, or kept cloſe,* (2) *To be cloged, preſſed down, ſunk, kept down,* &c. (1) Navis roſtris icta ſupprimitur, *Liv.* 37, 11. (2) Animus ſupprimitur cibis, *Plin.* 11, 37. ☞ *De cæt. vid.* Supprimo.

• † Supprōmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. *To draw out,* Eho, tu ſceleſte, qui illi ſuppromis, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 12. *al.* ſuppromus es.

• Supprōmus, i. m. [*ex* ſub, & promus] *An under butler, a tapſter, a ſkinker.* ⌘ Bono ſuppromo & promo cella credita, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 24.

Suppŭdet, ēre, uit. imperſ. *To be ſomewhat, or half, aſhamed,* Cic. Fam. 15, 16. *Vid.* Subpudet.

• ‖ Suppullŭlaſco, ĕre. incept. [*ex* ſub, & pullulaſco] *To ſend forth new branches from trees, to ſprout anew,* Litt. *ex* Pallad.

• Suppūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſuppuro] *An impoſthumation, or gathering to matter.* Suppuratio meliùs ferro reſcindatur, quàm medicamento, *Col.* 6, 11. conf. *Celſ.* 2, 7. & 3, 27.

• Suppūrātōrius, a, um. adj. [à part. ſuppuratus] *Makeing a ſore to matter, bringing to a head.* Suppuratoria medicamenta, *Plin.* 28, 4.

• Suppūrātum, i. n. [à ſeq.] *A thing that is grown to matter, an impoſthume,* Plin. 20, 4.

• Suppūrātus, a, um. [à ſeq.] *Suppurated, come to a head,* Sen. Epiſt. 81. & Plin. 22, 25.

• Suppūro, āre. neut. [*ex* ſub, & pus] *To breed filth as a ſore doth, to matter, to ſuppurate, to rankle, or feſter.* Si ſanguis ſuppuraverit, *Col.* 6, 12.

• Suppūror, āri. paſſ. *To be ſuppurated,* &c. *Celſ.* 5, 18.

• Suppŭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſupputo] *A counting,* Vitr. 3, 1.

• ‖ Suppŭtātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab eodem*] *He that pruneth, or reckoneth,* Litt. *ex* Col.

• ‖ Suppŭtātōrius, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *That cuteth, or pruneth,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

• Suppŭto, āre. act. [*ex* ſub, & puto] (1) *To prune, cut, or lop, trees.* (2) † *To reckon, or count.* (1) Plin. 17, 10. (2) § Supputare rationem, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 2, 25. *ut leg. Steph. ſed al.* puto.

• Supra. præp. [à ſuper, ſupera, antiq.] (1) *Above.* (2) *Superiour to.* (3) *More than.* (4) *Upon.* (1) § Mare ſupra terram eſt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 45. (2) Potentia, quæ ſupra leges eſſe velit, *Brut. Attic.* (3) § Supra tres cyathos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 15. (4) Injicere quempiam ſupra ſtercus, *Cic* de *Div.* 1, 27.

• Suprà. adv. [à ſuperus, *pro* ſuper] (1) *Above, aloft, on high.* (2) *Before.* (3) *Beyond, more.* (1) ⌘ Omnia hæc quæ ſuprà & ſubter ſunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 5. (2) Illa polliceor, quæ ſuprà ſcripſi, *Id. Fam.* 6, 10. (3) § Nihil ſuprà, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 37.

• Suprādictus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſuprà, & dictus] *Spoken of, or ſaid, before; aforeſaid,* Plin. 10, 63.

† Suprāpŏſĭtus, a, um. *Set, or put, before,* Cic. ☞ *Sed rect. diviſè.*

Suprāſcando, ĕre, i, ſum. neut. *To climb, or get, over.* Cùm fines ſupraſcandit, *Liv.* 1, 32.

• † Suprāſcriptus, a, um. part. [*ex* ſuprà, & ſcriptus] *Above writen, or writen before,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. 54. ☞ *Sed diviſè rect.*

• Suprēma, ōrum. n. pl. [à ſupremus] (1) *One's latter days.* (2) *One's death.* (3) ‖ *One's laſt will and teſtament.* (4) Alſo *the reliques, or remains, of one that is dead;* as the corps, bones, aſhes, &c. (1) Plin. (2) Tac. Ann. 4, 44, 5. (3) Modeſt. (4) Amm.

• Suprēmò. adv. [à ſupremus] *Higheſt, or laſt, of all.* *Hominis* anima exitura ſupremò, & ſola ex omnibus ſuperfutura, *Plin.* 11, 53.

• Suprēmùm. adv. [*ab* eodem] *Laſt of all.* Ornus ſupremùm Congemuit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 630.

• Suprēmus, a, um. adj. ſuperl. [à ſuperus, contr. *pro* ſuperrimus] (1) *Higheſt of all.* (2) *Laſt, lateſt, uttermoſt, or utmoſt.* (3) *Greateſt.* (1) § Montes ſupremi, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 460. (2) § Supremus vitæ dies, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 39. ¶ ✣ Sole ſupremo, *at the ſun's going down,* Hor. Ep 1, 5, 3. (3) § Supremus Jupiter, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 42.

Sūra, æ. f. [unde incertum] (1) *The calf of the leg.* (2) Synecd. *The whole leg from the knee to the ankle.* (3) Alſo *a boot, a buſkin.* (1) Teretes ſuras integer laudo, *Hor. Od.* 2, 4, 21. (2) Purpureo altè ſuras vincire cothurno, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 341. (3) Grandes magna ad ſubſellia ſuræ, *Juv.* 16, 14.

Surcŭlāceus, a, um. adj. *Like a ſet, graff,* or *young ſprig.* § Surculacea duritia, *Plin.* 19, 7.

Surcŭlāris, e. adj. *That bringeth forth young ſhoots,* or *ſprigs.* § Terra ſurcularis, *Col.* 3, 11.

Surcŭlārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, belonging to,* or *ſet with, ſprigs,* or *grafts.* (2) *A graſshopper that feedeth upon ſhoots,* or *ſprigs;* or *that appeareth upon their firſt ſpringing.* (1) § Ager ſurcularius, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. (2) § Surcularia cicada, *Plin.* 11, 26.

† Surcŭlo, āre. act. *To cut off ſhoots,* or *ſprigs, from trees; to prune trees; al. leg.* Sarculo. Hinc

Surcŭlor, āri. paſſ. *To be pruned.* Plantæ ſurculari debent, *Col.* 5, 9.

Surcŭlōſè. adv. *From ſhoot to ſhoot; one ſprig,* or *ſhoot, after another.* § Surculoſè areſcere, *Plin.* 18, 16.

Surcŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of ſhoots, ſlips,* or *ſprigs.* § Surculoſæ radices, *Plin.* 18, 7. Rami ſurculoſi, *Id.* 19, 15.

Surcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* ſurus; *ab* Hebr. שרק, ramus ſive palmes vitis] *A ſhoot, ſet,* or *ſlip; a ſcion, graff, young twig,* or *branch; a ſprig.* Da mihi ex iſtâ arbore, quos feram, ſurculos, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 69.

Surdaſter, a, um. adj. *Half,* or *ſomewhat, deaf; thick of hearing, deafiſh.* ⌘ Erat ſurdaſter M. Craſſus, ſed aliud moleſtius, quòd malè audiebat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 40.

† Surdè. adv. *Deafly,* Afran. *ap.* Chariſ.

‖ Surdeſco, ĕre. incept. *To be,* or *wax, deaf,* Eugen. Tolet. ⸸ Surdus fio.

Surdĭtas, ātis. f. *Deafneſs, thickneſs of hearing.* In ſurditate quidnam eſt mali? *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 40.

Surdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [de etymo non conſtat] (1) *Deaf, dunny, thick of hearing.* (2) *As good as deaf, hearing to no purpoſe.* (3) *That will not hear, inexorable, inſenſible.* (4) It is ſaid of things inanimate, *ſenſeleſs.* (5) *That is not heard.* (6) *Admitting no ſound,* or *echo.* (7) *Unheard of, ignoble.* (8) *Undiſtinguiſhed by the eye, imperceptible.* (9) *Silent.* (10) It is alſo referred to the other ſenſes; as to the taſte: *without taſte,* or *ſmell; taſteleſs, flat, inſipid.* (11) To the eye; *dark, darkiſh.* (1) = Metuo ne non ſit ſurda, atque hæc audiverit, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 3, 12. (2) In illis linguis, quas non intelligimus, ſurdi profectò ſumus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 40. (3) § Surdi veritatis, *Col.* 3, 10. (4) § Surdior æquoribus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 804. Surdi fluctus, *Id. Epiſt.* 18, 211. Surdæ fores, *Id. Amor.* 1, 6, 54. (5) Surda vota condidit Ionio, *Perſ.* 6, 23. § Surdo verbere cædit, *Juv.* 13, 194. (6) Ne ſit locus ſurdus, ſed ut in eo vox quàm clariſſimè vagari poſſit, *Vitr.* 5, 5. (7) = Quanta auctoritas debeatur ſurdis, hoc eſt, ignobilibus herbis, perhibebitur, *Plin.* 22, 2. = Illi ſine luce genus, ſurdúmque parentum Nomen, *Sil.* 8, 248. (8) Ærei ponuntur clypei, argenteæ facies, ſurdo figurarum diſcrimine, *Plin.* 35, 2. (9) Nulla erit tam ſurda poſteritas, quæ non in cœlum vos debitis laudibus ferat, *Curt.* 5, 8, 10. = Omnia ſurda tacent, *Prop.* 4, 3, 53. (10) Spirant cinnama ſurdum, *Perſ.* 6, 35. (11) Surdus ſit color, qui improbatur etiam dilutior, *Plin.* 37, 5.

‖ Sūrēna, æ. f. *A title of dignity among the Perſians, next the king,* Amm.

Surgens, tis. part. *Ariſeing, ſpringing, growing, &c.* Nec tibi Veſpero Surgente decedunt amores, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 11. § Surgentis Phœbi orbis, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 437.

Surgĭtur. impers. *They riſe.* § Surgitur in ſomnos, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 696.

Surgo, ĕre, exi, ectum. neut. [ſurſum rego, erigo] (1) *To ariſe, to get up.* (2) *To be erected.* (3) *To appear.* (4) *To grow,* or *increaſe, in height.* (5) *To grow,* or *ſpring.* (6) *To aſcend,* or *go up.* (7) *To begin.* (8) Act. *To raiſe,* or *lift up.* (1) ⌘ Ego ſurrexi, qui non ſum cum iis qui ſedeant, comparandus, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 1. § Surgere è lecto, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 4. § A menſâ, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 62. E lectulo, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31. Ad munia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 81. Solio aureo, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 116. Cubitu, *Cato.* De toro, *Prop.* 2, 26, 24. Ad dicendum, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 1. In arma, *Sil. Met.* ⌘ Semel cecidi ſciens, ut honeſtiſſimè ſurgere poſſem, *Cic. Philip.* 12, 10. (2) Aræ ſurgunt de ceſpite, *Sil.* 7, 747. § Aurora ſurgit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 447. (3) § Aſtra ignea ſurgunt, *Id. Æn.* 4, 352. (4) Frutex ſurgit, *Col.* 6, 23. (5) § Fruges ſurgunt, *Lucr.* 1, 253. *Met.* Surgit animo ſententia, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 586. (6) Sæpius ignis ſurgit ab arâ, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 9. § Limina ſurgunt gradibus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 452. (7) § Pugna aſpera ſurgit, *Id. Æn.* 11, 635. (8) § = Lumbos ſurgite, atque extollite, *Plaut. Epid. Grex.*

* ‖ Sūrio, īre. n. [*à* ſus, ant. in gen. ſueris] *To grunt like a boar after the ſow.* ⌘ Surit ſus mas, ſubat femina, *Scal.*

Surpĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* ſirpus, *vel* ſcirpus] *A baſket, a pannier, a hamper.* *Vid.* Sirpiculus. *ſic enim rect. ſcrib.*

* † Surpĭte, *pro* Surripite; & Surpuĕrat, *pro* Surripuerat, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 283. & *Od.* 4, 13, 20.

‖ Surrectio, ōnis. f. verb. *An ariſeing,* Arator in Act. Apoſt.

Surrectus, a, um. part. *Lifted up, raiſed up, ſet upright,* Col. 7, 3. § Mucrone ſurrecto, *Liv.* 7, 10. *Sil.* 5, 599.

† Surrĕgo, ĕre. ant. *pro* ſurgo, *Feſt.*

† Surremit, ſumſit, *Feſt.* ab antiq. ſurrimo.

† Surrempſit, ſuſtulerit, *Feſt.* *à* ſurrimo.

* Surrēpĭtur. imperſ. [*qu. à* ‖ ſurrepor] *They creep in privyly,* Quint.

* Surrēpo, ĕre, pſi. neut. [*ex* ſur *pro* ſub, & repo] *To creep in unawares,* or *by little and little; to ſteal,* or *run, away privyly.* *Vid.* Subrepo.

* † Surreptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* præced.] *A ſtealing,* Plaut. *ap.* Litt.

* Surreptītius, a, um. adj. [*à* ſeq.] *Stolen away, ſurreptitious, got by ſtealth,* Plaut. *Vid.* Subreptitius.

* Surreptus, a, um. part. [*à* ſurrepo] *Stolen,* or *taken, away,* Cic. *Vid.* Subreptus.

† Surrēxe, *pro* ſurrexiſſe, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 73.

Surrĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex* ſub, & rego] *To raiſe up, to prick up, to lift on high,* Virg. *Vid.* Subrigo.

Surrĭgor, i. paſſ. *To be raiſed,* or *lifted, up,* Virg. *Vid.* Subrigor.

* Surrĭpiendus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeq.] *To be withdrawn.* Crimina ſunt oculis ſurripienda patris, *Ov. Epiſt.* 11, 66.

* Surrĭpio, ĕre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex* ſub, & rapio] (1) *To ſteal,* or *take, away privyly; to filch,* or *pilfer.* (2) *To prevent, to intercept, to anticipate.* (1) Egon' patri ſurripere poſſim quidquam tam cauto ſeni? *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 56. (2) *Vid.* Surripior, n. 2.

* Surrĭpior, i. paſſ. (1) *To be ſtolen.* (2) *To be anticipated.* (1) *Vid.* Surripio. (2) Bonum conſultum ſurripitur ſæpiſſimè, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 3.

‖ Surrŏgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An appointing in one's room, a puting in the place,* or *room, of another.* Surrogatione, τῇ ἀντεισαγωγῇ, *Gloſſ. vet.*

‖ Surrŏgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſubſtituteth one in a place,* Ap. JCC. ⸸ Qui ſubrogat.

‖ Surrŏgātus, i. m. *A ſurrogate,* Eccl.

Surrŏgo, āre. act. *To put in the place of another; to ſubſtitute,* or *ſurrogate.* *Vid.* Subrogo.

Surſum. adv. & ſurſus vorsùs [*ex* ſu, *ſive* ſus, & verſum] *Upward, up.* ⌘ Qui colunt deorſum, magis ætate laborant, qui ſurſum magìs hyeme, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 6. *ubi al.* ⸸ Suſum & deorſum, *Conf. Cic. N. D.* 2, 33. ⌘ Vicia ſurſum verſum ſerpit, ad ſcapum lupini, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 32. Surſum enim vorſus gignuntur, *Lucr.* 2, 188.

* † Sūrus, i. m. [*ab* ὅρος, limen, terminus, qui palis ſolet notari, *M.*] *A ſtake, a bough, a ſprig, a paliſade,* Enn. *al.* Surcus, *leg.* & *inde ducunt* Surculus.

* Sus, ſuis. olim ſueris. m. & f. [*à* Gr. ὗς, σῦς] *A ſwine, a hog, a boar, a ſow, a pig.* ⌘ Volutatio in luto eſt ſuûm requies, ut lavatio hominum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. § Vulnificus ſus, *Ov. Met.* 8. 359. Suis albæ omine, *Prop.* 4, 1, 35 Docebo ſus, ut aiunt, oratorem illum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 57. *Prov. In illos, qui doctiorem docere volunt, plenè enim eſſet.* § ‖ Sus Minervam, *vid. Chil.*

* † Sûs, sâ, sûm. antiq. *pro* Suus, ſua, ſuum; etiam *pro* is, *unde* sô *pro* ſuo; sâ *pro* ſua; sôs *pro* ſuos.

Sùs. adv. in comp. ſign. ſurſum. vel contr. [*à* ſuſum, *pro* ſurſum; vel *à* ſub, ſubs, ſus; ut *ab* ab, abs, aſporto; *ab* ob, obs, oſtendo] *Upward, above.* ¶ Súſque déque ferre, *not to care,* or *regard,* Cic. Att. 14, 6. Conf. *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 5.

Suſceptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A takeing of a thing in hand, an undertakeing.* § Suſceptio prima, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 9. Laborum dolorumque ſuſceptio, *Id. Acad.* 2, 1, 6.

Suſceptor, ōris. m. (1) *An undertaker.* (2) ‖ Alſo *he that hireth others.* (3) ‖ *A receiver of tribute in the Roman provinces.* (4) ‖ *A godfather.* (1) Et ut per præcones ſuſceptores ſolicitarent, *Juſt.* 8, 3. (2) Ulp. (3) Cod. (4) Eccleſ.

Suſceptum, i. n. *An enterpriſe,* or *undertakeing.* Suſcepta magna labore Creſcunt difficili, *Ov. Met.* 11, 200.

Suſceptūrus, a, um. part. *About to undertake,* &c. Tantumne laborem, tantas inimicitias, tot hominum, ſuſcepturus es? *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70.

Suſceptus, a, um. part. (1) *Enterpriſed, undertaken.* (2) *Received, allowed.* (3) Alſo *begotten, born.* (1) § Bellum ſuſceptum, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 9. negotium, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 24. ¶ Vota tua propter ſuſcepta ſalutem, *entered into,* Prop. 2, 9, 25. ⌘ Vota ſuſcepta, & exſoluta, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 23. (2) Ne ſuſceptas publicè religiones diſputatio talis extinguat, *Cic.* (3) = Qui à parentibus ſuſcepti educatique ſunt, *Id. Verr.* 5, 47.

† Suſcio, īre. act. [*ex* ſub *vel* ſus, & ſcio] *To know, to ſurmiſe,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Suſpĭciendus, a, um. part. *To be undertaken.* Sacra ſolennia ſuſcipienda, *Lucr.* 5, 1162. Multæ res eum hortabantur, quare ſibi eam rem cogitandam, & ſuſcipiendam putaret, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 33.

Suſcĭpiens, tis. part. *Takeing up, carrying,* Suet. Tib. Claud. 1.

Suſcĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ptum. act. [*ex* ſub *vel* ſus, & capio] (1) *To take,* or *lift, up.* (2) Met. *To undertake, to undergo.* (3) *To take upon him.* (4) *To commit.* (5) *To have, make,* or *get.* (6) *To beget.* (7) ✣ *To anſwer.* (8) *To uſurp.* (9) *To conceive.* (10) *To counterfeit.* (1) Famulæ ſuſcipiunt collapſa membra, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 391. (2) Pericula, labores, dolorem etiam optimus quiſque pro patriâ, & pro ſuis ſuſcipit, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 7. Pœnam nullam pro illo ſcelere ſuſcepit, *Id.* (3) ⌘ Poſſumus perſonam petitoris ſuſcipere, accuſatoris deponere, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 13. (4) Miſerior eſt, qui ſuſcipit ſe in ſcelus, quàm is qui alterius facinus ſubire cogitur, *Id. Philipp.* 11, 4. (5) Qui Antonium ſuſcipere inimicum pro repub. non dubitavit, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 17. (6) Suſceperas liberos non ſolùm tibi, ſed etiam patriæ, *Id. Verr.* 3, 69. (7) § ✣ Suſcipit Anchiſes, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 723. (8) § Suſcipere perſonam viri boni, *Cic.* (9) Commune odium contra regem ſuſceperant, *Nep. Dat.* 10. (10) § Suſcipit Anchiſes, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 723. Suſcipit ſtolo, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

Suſcĭpior, i. paſſ. *To be undertaken,* &c. ¶ Suſcipi in lucem, *to be born,* Cic. de Har. Reſp. 27.

* Suſcĭtābŭlum, i. n. *A ſtiring up, or provocation; an incitement*; Meton. *an inciter, a raiſer.* Phonaſcus adſum vocis ſuſcitabulum, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 826.

‖ Suſcĭtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſtiring up*, Aug. ⊥ Concitatio.

Suſcĭto, āre. act. [*ex* ſus, *i. e.* ſurſum, *&* cito] (1) *To call one from ſleep, to awake.* (2) Met. *To kindle, to quicken; to provoke, to exhort.* (3) *To ſtir up, to rouſe.* (1) § Suſcitare è ſomno, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 19. (2) Sopito ſuſcitat ignes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 743. (3) = Æneas acuit Martem, & ſe ſuſcitat irâ, *Id. Æn.* 12, 108. Suſcita iſtum, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 25.

Sūsĭnum, i. n. [*ab* Hebr. שושן lilium] *Oil,* or *ointment, of lilys,* Plin. 13, 1. *Conf.* Celſ. 5, 21.

Suſpectans, tis. part. *Suſpecting.* Rex fraudem ſuſpectans, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 39, 1.

‖ Suſpectātus, a, um. adj. *Suſpected,* Apul. Met. 4, p. 136. ⊥ Suſpectus.

Suſpectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Suſpicion,* or *ſuſpecting; miſtruſting,* Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 21. *ubi tamen al.* Suſpicio.

Suſpecto, āre. freq. [*à* ſuſpicio] (1) *To behold,* or *look up, often.* (2) *To look down,* or *ſee beneath.* (3) *To ſuſpect,* or *miſtruſt.* (1) § Oculis ſuſpectare aſtra, *Mart.* (2) Plin. 8, 16. (3) Et quidam ſcelus uxoris ſuſpectabant, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 5, 1.

Suſpectus, a, um. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. part. & adj. (1) *Seen aloft.* (2) Met. *Suſpected, miſtruſted.* (1) Subſterni utile eſt in locis ſuſpectis, *Plin.* 27, 9. (2) = In vitâ tyrannorum omnia ſunt ſuſpecta atque ſolicita, *Cic.* de *Am.* 15. Regibus boni quàm mali ſuſpectiores ſunt, *Sall. B. Catil.* 7. Suſpectiſſimum quemque ſibi ad pœnam depoſcere, *Suet. Tit.* 6. § Suſpectas criminum capitalium, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 60, 2. ſuper ſcelere, *Sall. B. J.* 74. aliquâ re, *A. Vict.* de *Virg. illuſtr.* 46, 2.

Suſpectus, ûs. m. (1) *A looking,* or *beholding, upward.* (2) *A looking betwixt us and the light.* (3) Alſo *height.* (4) *Admiration, eſteem.* (1) Plin. 37, 9. (2) ✠ Laus ei ſumma, nigricans aſpectu, idemque ſuſpectu refulgens, *Id.* 9, 38. § Cœli ſuſpectus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 579. (3) Turris erat vaſto ſuſpectu, *Id. Æn.* 9, 530. (4) § Nimius ſui ſuſpectus, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 2, 26. Intravit mentes ſuſpectus honorum, *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, 31.

Suſpendens, tis. part. *Holding in ſuſpenſe and doubt.* Senatum precantem callidâ cunctione ſuſpendens, *Suet. Tib.* 24.

Suſpendeo, ēre. neut. *To be hanged over,* or *on high,* Col. 4, 26. *ubi al. leg.* Suppendeo.

Suſpendiōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *That is hanged on a gallows.* (2) ‖ *One that hangeth himſelf.* (1) Qui ſibi ipſi laqueo fregit gulam, *Plin.* 28, 4. (2) Ulp. l. 11. §. 3. de his qui not. infam.

Suſpendium, ii. n. *A hanging.* § Ad ſuſpendium adigere, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 11.

Suſpendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. (1) *To hang up,* or *upon.* (2) Alſo *to defer, to delay, to put off.* (3) *To ſtop, to check, to reſtrain.* (4) *To keep in ſuſpenſe and doubt.* (1) § Suſpendere veſtimenta Deo maris, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 15. ex cervice, *Plin.* Suſpendere ſe de arbore, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 69. è ficu, *Quint* 6, 3. aliquem arbori infelici, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 4. in furcas, *Ulp.* Tignis nidum ſuſpendit hirundo, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 307. ¶ Suſpendere litora vomere, *to plough,* Stat. naſo adunco aliquem, *to flout,* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 5. ædificium, *to arch it,* Cic. *Vid.* Suſpendor, n. 2. (2) Medio reſponſo rem ſuſpenderunt, *Liv.* 39, 29. (3) Fluxiones oculorum ſuſpendit, *Plin.* 28, 7. (4) § Senatum ambiguis reſponſis ſuſpendere, *Suet. Tib.* 24. aliquem expectatione, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 20, 3.

Suſpendor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be hanged upon, to be underproped.* (2) *To be arched,* &c. (1) Infantum remediis ex cervice ſuſpendantur, *Plin.* 31, 28. (2) Ita ædificatum, ut ſuſpendi non poſſet, *Cic. Topic.* c. 3.

Suſpenſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An arching,* or *vaulting.* (2) Met. *Doubt, uncertainty of mind, ſuſpenſe.* (1) Flamma pervagabitur ſub ſuſpenſione, *Vitr.* 5, 10. (2) Exercitus ſuſpenſione animi commovebatur, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 48. ☞ *Sed rectiùs, puto,* ſuſpenſiore animo.

Suſpensūra, æ. f. *A hanging up.* Suſpenſuræ caldariorum ita ſunt faciendæ, *Vitr.* 5, 10. Conf. *Sen. Epiſt.* 90.

Suſpenſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Hanged up, hanging by.* (2) *Arched, vaulted.* (3) Met. *Erect, attentive.* (4) *Uncertain, doubtfull, fearfull, unreſolved; hanging in doubt,* or *ſuſpenſe.* (5) *Hollow and light.* (1) § Suſpenſa mento corpora, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 36. Suſpenſus reſte, manibus ſe demiſit, *Liv.* (2) § Suſpenſa ſaxis rupes, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 190. (3) § Suſpenſis auribus aliquid bibere, *Prop.* 3, 6, 8. (4) = Vultus incertus & ſuſpenſus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 19. = Animus ſuſpenſus, & ſolicitus, *Id. Attic.* 2, 18. § Suſpenſus animi, *Liv.* 8, 13. Suſpenſior animus, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 48. ¶ Suſpenſus ſomnus, *a ſlumber, an unquiet ſleep,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 44. Gradu ſuſpenſo ire, *to go ſoftly,* or *on tip toes,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27. (5) § Suſpenſâ manu aliquid facere, *Plin. Epiſt.* 6, 12, 1. Neque parum refert ſuſpenſiſſimum eſſe paſtinatum, &, ſi fieri poſſit, veſtigio quoque inviolatum, *Col.* 3, 13, 6. ☞ *Vid. & eundem,* 11, 3, 27.

Suſpĭcans, tis. part. *Suſpecting, miſtruſting.* § Nihil ſuſpicans mali, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 89.

Suſpĭcax, ācis. adj. *Suſpicious, jealous, miſtruſtfull.* § Animus ſuſpicax, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 13, 4.

Suſpĭciendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be looked upon,* or *beheld.* (2) *To be admired.* (1) Suſpicienda eſt figura capitis, atque ardor oculorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 42. (2) = Æterna aliqua natura ſuſpicienda admirandaque hominum generi, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 72.

Suſpĭciens, tis. part. (1) *Looking up.* (2) *Suſpecting.* (1) Lucret. 1, 36. (2) Sall. B. J. 73.

Suſpĭcio, ĕre, exi, ctum. act. [*ex* ſub, *vel* ſus, *&* ſpecio] (1) *To look up.* (2) Met. *To honour, to admire, to be in love with.* (3) Alſo *to ſuſpect.* (1) § Aſtra ſuſpicere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 25. cœlum, *Id. N. D.* 2, 18. in cœlum, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 1. (2) = Eloquentiam, quam ſuſpicerent omnes, quam admirarentur, &c. Id. Orat. 28. (3) Bomilcar ſuſpectus regi, & ipſe eum ſuſpiciens, &c. Sall. B. J. 73.

Suſpĭcio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Miſtruſt, ſuſpicion.* (2) *Opinion.* (1) Omnes in culpâ, ac ſuſpicione ponendi, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 45. (2) Suſpicio nulla Deorum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 23.

Suſpĭciōſè. adv. iùs, comp. *Suſpiciouſly, miſtruſtfully.* ✠ Non modò non credibiliter, ſed ne ſuſpicioſè quidem, *Cic.* pro *Dejot.* 6. Suſpicioſè ac criminoſè aliquid dicere, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 28. Suſpicioſiùs aut criminoſiùs dicere, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 34.

Suſpĭciōſus, a, um. adj. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Full of ſuſpicion, ſuſpicious, miſtruſtfull, jealous.* (2) *Dangerous, and much to be feared.* (3) † *Skittiſh, and apt to ſtart.* (1) = Te conſcientia timidum ſuſpicioſúmque faciebat, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 29. Civitas maledica & ſuſpicioſa, *Id.* pro *Flacco,* 28. (2) § Suſpicioſiſſimum tempus, *Id. Fam.* 1, 7. Negotium, *Id.* pro *Flacco,* 3. (3) Suſpicioſæ mulæ ſanguis detrahitur, *Col.* 6, 38. *ubi rectiùs, puto,* Suſpirioſæ.

† Suſpĭco, āre. neut. *idem quod* Suſpicor, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 22.

Suſpĭcor, āri. dep. [*à* ſuſpicio; ut *à* conſpicio, conſpicor] *To ſuſpect,* or *miſtruſt; to gueſs,* or *imagine; to ſurmiſe.* Valde ſuſpicor fore, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 6. ✠ Scribe non modò, ſi quid ſcies, ſed etiam ſi quid ſuſpicabere, *Id. Attic.* 7, 12. *de equis.* Quorum [elephantium] cùm magnitudine, tum deformitate, & novo odore ſimul ac ſtrigore conſternati equi quum incognitas ſibi belluas, ampliùs quàm erant, ſuſpicarentur, *Flor.* 1, 18, 8.

Suſpīrandus, a, um. part. *To be ſighed,* or *panted, after,* Stat. Theb. 4, 20.

Suſpīrans, tis. part. *Sighing.* Curis ſumptus ſuſpirantibus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 21. *ex poëtâ.* Conf. *Sil.* 7, 448. 9, 153.

Suſpīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſighing,* or *breathing.* Inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis ſuſpiratio: O te felicem, M. Porci, à quo rem improbam petere nemo audet, *Plin.* in *Præf.*

Suſpīrātus, a, um. part. *Breathed after.* Quid ſuſpiratos magno diſcrimine nautis Ledæos fratres referam? *Sil.* 15, 82.

Suſpīrātus, ûs. m. verb. *A ſighing.* Quem nemo præter nos philoſophos aſpicere ſine ſuſpiratu poſſet, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18. § Suſpiratibus hauſtis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 129. ☞ *Vix leg. niſi in ablat. caſu.*

Suſpīriōſè. adv. *Difficultly breatheing.* Suſpirioſè laborantibus *ovibus* auriculæ ferro reſcindendæ, *Col.* 7, 6.

Suſpīriōſus, a, um. adj. *Fetching breath painfully, breatheing ſhort, broken winded, purſy, phthiſical, aſthmatical,* Plin. 23, 7. = anhelator, *Id. ibid.* § Suſpirioſa mula, *Col.* 6, 38.

Suſpīrĭtus, ûs. m. *Shortneſs of breath.* Enicato ſuſpiritus, vix ſuffero anhelitum, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 4.

Suſpīrium, ii. n. (1) *A ſhort breatheing; the phthiſick,* or *aſthma.* (2) *A ſigh.* (1) Crebrum ſuſpirium tumore palati facit, *Col.* 6, 14. (2) Traxit ex imo ventre ſuſpirium, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 41. Sine curâ, ſine ſuſpirio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 34.

Suſpīro, āre. neut. (1) *To ſigh.* (2) Act. *To breathe out.* (3) *To pant after, to aſpire, to deſire fervently.* (1) Aut jocare liberè, aut ſuſpirare familiariter, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18. Suſpirabo plùs ſexcenties in die, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 4, 8. = Ingemit, & tacito ſuſpirat pectore, *Ov. Epiſt.* 21, 201. (2) Perſides arcanum ſuſpiravêre calorem, *Luc.* (3) § Alios jam nunc ſuſpirat amores, *Tib.* 4, 5, 3. = Hanc cupit, hanc optat, ſolâ ſuſpirat in illâ, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 417. § Suſpirat ad honores, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 532.

Sùſque déque habere, *Not to be concerned about, not to take care which end goeth foremoſt, to ſlight.* ✠ Me sùſque déque habiturum putat, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 5. De Octavio sùſque déque fero, *Cic. Att.* 14, 6.

Suſſilio, īre. neut. *To leap up,* Plaut. *Vid.* Subſilio.

Suſſulto, āre. neut. *To jump, to caper,* Plaut. *Vid.* Subſulto.

Suſsĭnus, a, um. adj. *Made of lilys.* § Suſſinum unguentum, *Celſ.* 5, 21. *aliter* Suſinum, *q. v.*

‖ Suſtendo, ĕre, di. act. *To ſtretch,* or *lay, under.* ¶ Suſtendere inſidias alicui, *To lay ſnares for one,* Litt. *ex* Sall. *ſed q.*

Suſtentācŭlum, i. n. *That which beareth up,* or *ſuſtaineth; an appuy, a prop;* Met. *a ſtay,* or *ſupport.* = Victoriæ ſanitas, ſuſtentaculum, columen. *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 28, 3. ☞ *Nuſquam, puto, alibi ap. idoneum auctorem.*

Suſtentans, tis. part. *Suſtaining, ſupporting.* Tuis humeris patriam ſuſtentans, *Plin. Pan.* 8. *Sil.* 9, 174.

Suſtentātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ‖ *A ſuſtaining; a bearing,* or *ſtaying, up.* (2) *A forbearance, a delay.* (1) *Deeſt exemplum, ſed jubet analogia.* (2) ✠ = Utrùm ſtatim fieri neceſſe ſit; utrùm habeat aliquam moram & ſuſtentationem, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 49.

‖ Suſtentātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that helpeth,* Litt. *ex* Quint.

Suſtentātum eſt. *ſc.* ab illis. imperſ. *They withſtood,* or *held out; they bore the brunt,* Cæſ. B. G. 2, 6.

Suſtentātus, a, um. part. *Borne up, upheld.* Suſtentata ruet moles, & machina mundi, *Lucr.* 5, 97. § Suſtentatis in ponte hoſtibus, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 6.

‖ Suſtentātus, ûs. m. *A ſuſtaining; a bearing,* or *holding, up.* ✠ Levia ſuſtentatui, gravia demorſui, *Apul. Apol.* p. 439. ⊥ Suſtentatio.

Suſtento, āre. freq. [*à* ſuſtineo] (1) *To ſuſtain,* or *bear up; to uphold.* (2) *To endure, ſuffer*

ſuffer, or abide, patiently. (3) *To feed, find,* or *maintain.* (4) *To aid, defend, help,* or *comfort.* (5) Alſo *to defer, to delay.* (6) Intranſ. *To hold out,* or *rub on.* (1) § Suſtentarem molem, *Lucr.* 5, 97. ¶ *Met.* Suſtenta te, ut potes, *bear up,* Cic. Fam. 14, 4. (2) Laborem ipſe otii ſuſtentat, *Sall. Orat. de rep. ordin.* § Hoſtes ſuſtentare, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 873. (3) = Alit illas *mulieres,* ſolus omnem familiam ſuſtentat, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 36. Ex meis anguſtiis illius ſuſtento tenuitatem, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. Conſulares inopes quingenis ſeſtertiis annuis ſuſtentavit, *Suet. Veſpaſ.* 17. (4) Terentiam ſuſtentes tuis officiis, *Cic.* = tueri, *Id.* (5) Suſtentarem, dum Nero veniat, *Id. Fam.* 13, 84. *Vid.* Suſtentor, n. 3. (6) Valuiſtin' bene? *P.* Suſtentavi ſedulò, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 14. *al.* ſuſtentatum'ſt. § Suſtentare hoſtes, *Paterc.* 2, 6.

Suſtentor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be helped up.* (2) *To be aſſiſted.* (3) *To be deferred,* &c. (1) *Vid.* Suſtentatus. (2) Cato à Craſſo ſuſtentatur, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 3. (3) Ædificationem arcani ad tuum adventum ſuſtentari placebat, *Id. Q. fr.* 2, 7.

Suſtinendus, a, um. part. *To be ſupported, undergone,* &c. Ut levis ſit labor defenſori ſuſtinendus, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 2.

Suſtinens, tis. part. *Supporting,* &c. Ne illo quidem adminiculo ſuſtinente, *Curt.* 8, 2, 39.

Suſtĭneo, ēre, ui, entum. act. [*ex* ſub *vel* ſus, & teneo] (1) *To hold,* or *ſtay, up; to ſupport.* (2) Met. *To provide for, to maintain.* (3) *To protect, to ſhelter.* (4) *To bear with.* (5) *To ſtand under, to carry, to bear.* (6) *To bear,* as the female doth the male. (7) *To take up, to ſeize.* (8) *To bear, ſuffer,* or *undergo.* (9) *To defend,* or *make good.* (10) *To withſtand,* or *oppoſe.* (11) *To ſuffer,* or *permit.* (12) *To be equal, to make good, to anſwer, to ſatisfy.* (13) *To bear,* or *repreſent.* (14) *To be able.* (15) *To curb, ſtop,* or *keep in.* (16) *To ſuſpend.* (17) *To put a ſtop to, to reſiſt.* (18) *To dare, to have the impudence.* (19) *To put off, to defer.* (20) Abſol. *To wait,* or *have patience.* (1) Vineæ ſine adminiculis ſe ipſæ ſuſtinent, *Plin.* 12, 25. § Suſtinere artus baculo, *Ov. Met.* 5, 27. (2) Hinc patriam parvóſque nepotes Suſtinet, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 514. (3) Apuleium tu tuâ auctoritate ſuſtinere debes, *Brut. Cic.* 7. (4) Parvâ libellum ſuſtine patientiâ, *Phædr.* 4, 6, 3. (5) Atlas humeris candentem ſuſtinet axem, *Ov. Met.* 2, 297. § *Met.* Rempub. cervicibus ſuſtinere, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 56. (6) Suſtinet immundum ſima capella marem, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 186. (7) Serpens, quam regia ſuſtinet ales, Sublimémque rapit, *Id. Met.* 4, 362. (8) Nihil eſſe mali quod non & ſuſtineam & expectem, *Cic. Att.* 11, 11. = Pœnam ſubire, & ſuſtinere, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 38. Caſus fortuitos magno animo ſuſtinere, *Col.* 1, 3. (9) Philo ea ſuſtinere vix poterat, quæ contra Academicorum pertinaciam dicebantur, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 6. (10) Non poſſe ſuſtinere concurſum omnium philoſophorum, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 22. (11) Tua fides & officium non ſuſtinet, ut contra eum arma feras, *Id.* (12) = Ut quam expectationem tui concitâſti, hanc ſuſtinere, ac tueri poſſis, *Id. Curioni Epiſt. Fam.* 2, 1. (13) Tres perſonas ſuſtineo, meam, adverſarii, judicis, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 24. (14) Quia ſingulis *valetudinariis* conſulere non ſuſtinent, ad communia confugiunt, *Celſ.* (15) Ego, ut agitator callidus, equos ſuſtinebo, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 29. Obſtupui, ſuſtinuíque gradum, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 398. (16) 𝔛 Suſtinere aſſenſionem, ne præcipitet, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 21. (17) Abſens hominum ſermones faciliùs ſuſtinebis, *Id. Caſſio, Epiſt. Fam.* 15, 14. (18) Suſtinuit ſcribere mihi, ſe quidem gratulari, quòd in numerum deorum receptus eſſem, cæterùm, &c. *Curt.* 6, 9, 18. (19) § Rem in noctem ſuſtinuêre, *Liv.* 5, 45. (20) = Expectes, & ſuſtineas, Auguſte, neceſſe eſt; Nam tibi quod ſolvat non habet arca Jovis, *Mart.* 9, 4.

Suſtĭneor, ēri. paſſ. *To be held up, ſuſtained,* &c. Pateræ coronæque ſimulacrorum porrectis manibus ſuſtinebantur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34. Meretriculæ munificentiâ ſuſtinebantur, *Liv.* 39, 9.

Suſtollens, tis. part. *Lifting up.* § Suſtollens ſigna parenti, *Catull.* 62, 210.

Suſtollo, ĕre, tŭli, ſublātum. act. [*ex* ſus, antiq. vel ſuſum, *i. e.* ſurſum, & tollo] (1) *To lift up.* (2) *To take away,* or *make away with.* (3) *To carry.* (4) *To deſtroy utterly.* (5) *To raviſh.* (6) *To nouriſh, educate,* or *bring up.* (1) 𝔛 Hoc amiculum ſuſtolle ſaltem. *SI.* Sine trahi, cùm egomet trahor, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 2, 117. Quis negat Æneæ magnâ de ſtirpe Neronem? (2) Suſtulit hic matrem. (3) Suſtulit ille patrem, ap. *Suet. Neron.* 39. (4) Suſtollet, herclè, has ædes totas, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 39. (5) Eum vidi herilem filiam noſtram ſuſtollere, *Id Ciſt.* 2, 3, 8. (6) Ex eâdem ſuſtulit liberos, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 10.

‖ Suſtollor, i. paſſ. *To be lifted up,* Sidon.

Suſtŭli. præt. [à ſuffero, ſuſtollo, tollo] *quæ vide.*

† Sūſum, *pro* ſurſum, *Cato.*

* ‖ Sŭſurrāmen, ĭnis. n. *A whiſpering,* or *muttering.* § Magicum ſuſurramen, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 6. ⸸ Suſurratio.

* † Sŭſurrans, tis. part. *Whiſpering,* Virg. Geor. 4, 260. ☞ *Al.* Suſurrant.

* Sŭſurrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A whiſpering, a muttering,* Cœl. *ad* Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

* ‖ Sŭſurrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A whiſperer,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

* Sŭſurrātur. imperſ. *It is whiſpered,* or *privately talked,* Tac.

* Sŭſurro, āre. neut. [à ſuſurrus] *To whiſper, to ſpeak ſoftly, to mutter.* Secum, ſicut audiam, ſuſurrat, *Mart.* 2, 44, 6. § Aure ſuſurrare, *Ov. Met.* 3, 643. Vaga fama ſuſurrat, *Id. Ep.* 21, 233.

* Sŭſurror, āri. paſſ. *To be whiſpered about.* Suſurrari audio civem hanc eſſe Atticam, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 40.

* ‖ Sŭſurro, ōnis. m. [à ſuſurrus] *A whiſperer, a murmurer behind one's back, a carry-tale,* or *makebate,* Sidon. Ep. 7, 5.

* Sŭſurrum, i. n. *A whiſper.* Linguâ refert audita ſuſurra, *Ov. Met.* 7, 825. *Vid.* Suſurrus, a, um.

* Sŭſurrus, i. m. [à Gr. ψίθυρος] (1) *A whiſper.* (2) *A ſoft ſtill noiſe,* as of bees, trees, &c. (1) § Blandos audire ſuſurros, *Prop.* 1, 11, 13. Tenui jugulos aperire ſuſurro, *Juv.* 4, 110. Haud illîc tacito mala vota ſuſurro Concipiunt, *Luc.* 5, 104. (2) Sepes ſæpe levi ſomnum ſuadebit inire ſuſurro, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 56.

* Sŭſurrus, a, um. adj. *That whiſpereth,* or *maketh a ſoft noiſe.* Procrin adit, linguáque refert audita ſuſurra, *Ov. Met.* 7, 825. *niſi fort. ſit à* ſuſurrum, i. n. *ut alii volunt.*

† Sūſus, *pro* ſurſus, *Feſt.*

* Sŭſymbrium, ii. n. *A kind of herb.* *Vid.* Siſymbrium.

* Sūtēla, æ. f. [à ſuo; doloſæ aſtutiæ ſutelæ à ſimilitudine ſuentium dict. *Feſt.*] *Guile, craft, ſubtilety, a crafty deceit, a cunning fetch.* Ob ſutelas tuas te morti dabo, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 35. = conſutos dolos *alibi vocat.*

‖ Sūtēlōcapĭtriotrīca, æ. m. [*ex* ſutela, captio, & trica] *A wrangleing ſophiſter,* Litt. *ex* Sen.

* Sūtērīna, *vel* Sūterna, æ. f. [à ſutor] *A ſhoemaker's ſhop, a cobler's ſtall,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Sutrina.

* Sūtĭlis, e. adj. [à ſuo] *That is ſewed, ſtitched,* or *patched.* Tempora ſutilibus cinguntur tota coronis, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 335. 𝔛 pactilis, *Plin.* 21, 3, 5. § Sutilis cymba, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 414. domus, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 81.

Sūtor, ōris. m. verb, [à ſuo] *A ſewer, a ſhoemaker, a ſtitcher, a cobler.* Quaſi claudus ſutor domi ſedet totos dies, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 34. Id ſutores & zonarii conclamârunt, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 7.

* Sūtōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſtitcher,* or *ſhoemaker.* ¶ Atramento ſutorio abſolutus, *by bribery,* Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

‖ Sutrĭballus, i. m. *A botcher,* or *cobler,* Interpr. Juv.

* Sūtrīna, æ. f. *ſc.* taberna. [à ſutor] *A cobler's,* or *ſhoemaker's, ſhop; a tailor's ſhop,* or *the trade of ſuch.* Abſumptis frugum alimentis, ſutrinæ coriis, ſtrictiſque rubis vixêre, *Liv.* 23, 30.

* Sūtrīnum, i. n. *The ſhoemaker's trade.* Sutrinum à ſapientibus inventum dicere, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

* Sūtrīnus, a, um. adj. [à ſutor] *Belonging to a ſhoemaker,* or *tailor.* Tabernæ ſutrinæ alumnus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 34.

¶ Sutrium ire, *To be ready with all his proviſion.* Prov. *ap.* Plaut. *Vid.* Feſt.

* Sūtūra, æ. f. [à ſuo] (1) *A ſeam, ſtitch,* or *joining together.* (2) Alſo *a ſuture,* or *joining of the bones of the head.* (3) *The ſewing of a wound where the lips are joined.* (1) Scutale crebris ſuturis duratum, *Liv* 38, 29. (2) Raro calvaria ſolida ſine ſuturis eſt, *Celſ.* 8, 1. (3) Sutura oras jungit, *Id.* 5, 26.

* Sūtus, a, um. part. [à ſuo] *Sewed, ſeamed, ſtitched, faſtened together.* 𝔛 Tegumenta corporum vel texta vel ſuta, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60.

* Suus, a, um. pronom. [à gen. ſui, vel ab ἑὸς, ut à τέος tuus] (1) *His.* (2) *Hers.* (3) *His,* or *her own.* (4) *Theirs,* or *their own.* (5) *Favourable, in one's intereſt,* or *party.* (6) *Domeſticks, relations, countrymen.* (7) *Proper, due, lawfull.* (8) *Particular, peculiar.* (9) *What one hath,* or *is poſſeſſed of.* (1) Animus Hortenſii dignus & ipſo & majoribus ſuis, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 6. ¶ Suus factus eſt, *made free,* Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 55. ‖ Suus eſſe, *to be well in his wits,* Ulp. (2) Minerva interemiſſe patrem dicitur virginitatem ſuam violare conantem, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (3) = Suis eum certis propriiſque criminibus accuſabo, *Id. Verr.* 1, 16 ¶ Sua mors, *natural,* Suet. Cæſ. 89. Suus cuique mos, *every one hath his way,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 3. (*al.* 4) 14. Suam cuique ſponſam, mihi meam, *every one to his fanſy,* Prov. *ap.* Cic. Attic. 14, 20. (3) Lege collegii ſui non tenebantur, *Id. Att.* 3, 16. (4) Utebatur Alphenus populo ſanè ſuo, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 7. Vota ſuos habuêre Deos, *Ov. Met.* 4, 373. Inter lætitiam plebis & ſuorum fugam, *Sall. B. J.* 44. (6) Cruentus in ſuos; neque enim filium verberare dubitavit, *Flor.* 1, 7, 6. Non erat vi conſecutus tyrannidem, ſed ſuorum voluntate, *Nep. Milt.* ult. (7) 𝔛 Primùm ante tempus, iterum ſuo ſibi tempore factus eſt conſul, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 3. (8) Mulſo conſtant ſuæ dotes, *Plin.* 22, 24. (9) Ariarathes, pedem ſuum ubi ponat, non habet, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 2.

Suuſmet, *His,* or *their, own,* Tac. Ann. 3, 66, 5.

S ante Y.

* Syagros, i. m. [σύαγρος, Gr. *ex* σῦς ſus, & ἄγρος, ſylveſtris) (1) ‖ *A wild boar.* (2) Syagri, *certain date trees.* (1) Ap. Græc. (2) Plin. 13, 4.

* ‖ Sўbăris, is. f. [à Sybaritis pop.] *A delicate,* or *wanton, liveing,* Litt. *ex* Tib. *ſed q.*

* Sўbărītĭcus, a, um. adj. [à Sybaritis populis] *Delicate, effeminate, wanton, coſtly,* Mart. 12, 97.

* Sўbărītis, ĭdis. f. *A book treating of lewdneſs and abominable laſciviouſneſs,* writen by Hemitheon a Sybarite, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 4. 17.

* ‖ Sўbărīzo, āre. act. deliciis, & genio indulgere, *ut* Sybaritæ, *To lead a wanton and effeminate life,* as the Sybaritæ did.

* ‖ Sўbōtes, æ. m. [*ex* σῦς ſus, & βόσκω paſco] *A ſwineherd,* Lex. *ex* Manil.

* Sўcămīnum, i. n. [*qu.* σύκων ἄμεινον, nempe ob ſaporis præſtantiam, quòd ficubus ſapiant meliùs] *A mulberry,* Celſ. 5, 18.

* Sўcămīnus, i. f. Græci morum ſycaminum appellant. *A mulberry fig tree,* Celſ. 3, 18.

* Sўcītes, æ. m. [à fici colore dicta, *ſc.* à σῦκον ficus] *A precious ſtone in colour like a fig,* Plin. 37, 1.

* ‖ Sўcŏmŏrus, i. f. [*ex* συκῆ, ficus, & μορία, morus; *qu.* fatuam ficum dixeris, *Ulp.*]

A ſycomore, a great tree like a fig-tree. It may be called *the mulberry fig-tree.* = Moroſycos, *Celſ.* 3, 18. & 5, 18.

* Sȳcon, i. n. [à σῦκον ficus] *A fig,* Mart. 5, 39. *Lat.* Ficus.

* Sȳcŏphanta, æ. m. [παρὰ τὸ τὰ σῦκα φαίνειν, *i. e.* à ficuum delatione, de cujus ratione vid. *Feſt.* & *Athenæum,* 3, 2.] (1) *A falſe accuſer, a ſycophant, a bearer of tales, an informer, a tell-tale, a trepaner.* (2) *A pettyfogger, a wreſter of the law, a knave.* (3) *A wheedler, a cajoler.* (4) *A knight of the poſt, a cheat.* (1) Vid. *Eraſm. Chiliades.* Ὁ δεῶν τὺς νόμυς λίαν ἀκριβῶς συκοφάντης φαίνεται, *Menand.* ap. *Stob.* (2) Clamitant me ſcophantam hæreditates perſequi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 20. (3) Nimis ſcitus eſt ſycophanta, qui meus quidem ſit pater; obſervate quàm blandè mulieri palpabitur, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 8. = Sycophantæ & palpatores plurimi in urbe hâc habitant, *Id. Menæch.* 2, 1, 35. (4) Id. Trin. 4, 1, 86.

* Sȳcŏphantia, æ f. *Falſe dealing, deceit, a falſe accuſation, a ſlanderous information.* Ut ingrediuntur doctè in ſycophantiam! *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 3, 41. = Dolus, aſtutia, *Id.*

* † Sȳcŏphantĭcè, adv. *Like a ſycophant,* Litt. ex Plaut.

* Sȳcŏphantiōſè. adv. *Knaviſhly, ſlanderouſly,* Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7, 113.

† Sȳcŏphantiſſo, āre. act. *To accuſe, or ſlander, falſely; to deal deceitfully,* Plaut. ap. Litt. *ſed q.*

Sȳcŏphantor, āri. *To play the ſycophant.* ¶ Hoc me ætatis ſycophantari pudet, *to cheat,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 57.

* Sȳcōſis, is. f. [à ſimillitudine ficus] *A diſeaſe in the fundament, makeing a wart like a fig,* Celſ. 6, 3.

Sȳdĕrālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the ſtars.* ¶ Syderalis ſcientia, *aſtrology,* or *aſtronomy,* Plin. 6, 26.

Sȳdĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The blaſting of trees with great heat,* &c. *Plin.* 17, 24. *Vid.* Sideratio.

Sȳdĕrātus, a, um. part. *Blaſted, planetſtruck, taken, benumbed,* Plin. 28, 16. *Vid.* Sideratus.

Sȳdĕreus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the ſtars, or planets; ſtarry, decked with ſtars, heavenly, lofty, high,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 941. *Vid.* Sidereus.

Sȳdĕror, āri. paſſ. *To be blaſted, planetſtruck,* Plin. 9, 16. *Vid.* Sideror.

Sȳdus, ĕris. n. *A ſtar, a ſign,* or *conſtellation of ſtars.* *Vid.* Sidus.

* Syllăba, æ. f. [συλλαβὴ, Gr. à συλλαμβάνειν, *i. e.* comprehendere] *A ſyllable.* Syllaba brevior, aut longior, *Cic. Parad.* 3, extr. ⌘ Verba diſtorques, & ſyllabas digeris, *Sen. Ep.* 2, 48.

* Syllăbātim. adv. *By ſyllables, ſyllable by ſyllable.* Cùm Stoïcus ſapiens ſyllabatim tibi iſta dixerit, *Cic. Acad.* Q. 4, 38.

* ‖ Syllăbĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to ſyllables, ſyllabick,* Gramm. ⸸ Secundum ſyllabas.

* † Syllăbus, i. m. *An index of the words,* or *chief heads, of a book; a table.* Indices vos Græci συλλάβυς appellatis, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 4. *ubi al.* σιλλύβυς. al. σιττύβυς malunt.

Syllăceus, a, um. adj. *Purple colour,* Vitr. 7, 5. *Vid.* Silaceus.

Syllătūrio, īri, īvi, ītum. neut. [à Syllâ dictatore] *To have a deſire to do as Sylla did, i. e.* to baniſh and murder men. = Ita ſyllaturit animus & proſcripturit diu, *Cic. Att.* 9, 10.

* ‖ Syllepſis, is. f. [σύλληψις, Gr. ex σὺν con, & λῆψις acceptio] *A grammatical figure, where one is put for many, and many for one.* *Lat.* Conceptio.

* Syllŏgiſmus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῦ συλλογίζειν, *i. e.* ratiocinari; rationum collectio] *A ſyllogiſm,* a kind of argument, or reaſoning, *Quint.* 3, 6. *Vid.* Dialecticos. *Lat.* Complexio, concluſio, *Cic.* Connexio, *Quint.*

* Syllŏgiſtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to diſputation, ſyllogiſtical.* Cicero ſtatum ſyllogiſticum ratiocinativum appellat, *Quint.* 5, 10.

* Sylva, æ. f. [à Gr. ὕλη, *Idem.*] *A wood,* or *foreſt.* Subit aſpera ſylva, Lappæque tribulique, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 385. *Vid.* Silva; *ſic enim omnis antiquitas ſcripſiſſe videtur.*

* Sylvānus, i. m. *The god of the woods.* *Vid.* Propr.

* Sylvātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a wood.* ¶ Falx ſylvatica, *a hedgeing bill,* or *a bill to lop trees,* Cato. *Vid.* Silvaticus.

* Sylveſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax wild, to grow thick and buſhy.* *Vid.* Silveſco.

* Sylveſter, hæc ſtris, hoc ſtre, & hic & hæc ſylveſtris, & hoc ſylveſtre, or, comp. [à ſylvâ] *Of a wood,* or *foreſt; full of trees,* or *wood, woody;* alſo *wild, ſavage, rude, homely, of the field,* or *country,* Cic. N. D. 1, 42. *Vid.* Silveſter.

Sylvĭcŏla, æ. c. g. *A dweller in a wood, a woodman, a foreſter,* Prop. 3, 13, 34.

✢ Sylvĭcultrix, īcis. f. [*ex* ſylvâ, & colo] *Liveing in the wood.* § Cerva ſylvicultrix, *Catull.* 61, 72.

* ✢ Sylvifrăgus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ſylva, & frango] *That breaketh woods,* Lucr. 1, 276.

Sylvĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Bearing woods,* Plin. 31, 3.

* Sylvōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of trees,* or *woods; woody,* Plin. 12, 3.

* Sylvŭla, æ. f. dim. [à ſylva] *A little foreſt,* or *wood; a copſe.* Totus locus ſylvulis occupatur, *Col.* 8, 15.

* Symbŏla, æ. f. [συμβολὴ, Gr. *i. e.* collatio] *A ſhot,* or *club; one's ſhare in a reckoning,* Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 57. *Met.* Sine meo ſumptu paratæ ſunt ſcapulis ſymbolæ, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 22.

* ‖ Symbŏlĭcus, a, um. adj. [ad ſymbolum pertinens] *Symbolical, myſterious, figurative,* Theol. Hinc

* ‖ Symbŏlĭcè. adv. *Darkly, covertly.* = Opertè atque ſymbolicè, *Gell.* 4, 11.

* Symbŏlum, i. n. & Symbŏlus, i. m. [σύμβολον, Gr. à συμβάλλειν, ſimul jacere, conferre] (1) ‖ *A ſign,* or *badge, to know one by; a cogniſance, a watchword.* (2) *A token given in contracts inſtead of a bill,* or *bond.* (3) ‖ *Any thing given by way of token to prevent a cheat.* (4) *A ring.* (5) ‖ *A ſhort and acute ſentence, an apophthegm.* (6) ‖ *A paſſport.* (7) ‖ *A ſymbol,* or *ſign, in the ſacrament.* (8) ‖ Alſo *a creed.* (1) Τὰ τῶν ςρατοπέδων σύμβολα, *Herod.* (2) Homini oſtendit ſymbolum, quod tute dederas, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 3, 29. (3) Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 3, 52. (4) Plin. 33, 1, 5. (5) *Talia ſunt,* Ne quid nimis, Feſtina lentè, &c. Pythagoræ ſymbola. *Vid.* Chiliad. (6) Bud. (7) Eccleſ. (8) Id. ☞ *De duab. poſter. notionibus vid. Voſſ.* de tribus ſymbolis, c. 9. & *ſeqq.*

* Symmetria, æ. f. [συμμετρία, Gr. *ex* σὺν ſimul, & μετρέω metior] *Due proportion of each thing to another in reſpect of the whole, ſymmetry.* Symmetria eſt ex ipſius operis membris conveniens conſenſus, *Vitr.* 1, 2. *Lat.* Congruentia, æqualitas, conſenſus partium.

* ‖ Symmetrum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *A proportion.* ¶ Symmetra diſſona, *diſproportions,* Prud.

* ‖ Symmiſta, æ. f. [συμμύςης, Gr. *ex* σὺν ſimul, & μύςης myſta] *A ſecretary,* or *one of the privy council, a fellow prieſt.* Liberi patris ſymmiſta, *Apul. Apol.* p. 494.

* ‖ Sympăthīa, æ. f. [συμπάθεια, Gr. *ex* σὺν, *i. e.* ſimul, & πάσχω, ἔπαθον, patior] *Sympathy, the natural agreement of things, a fellow feeling, a compaſſion.* *Lat.* Convenientia, & conjunctio naturæ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 60. = Cognatio naturæ, & quaſi concentus atque conſenſus, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 15.

* ‖ Symphōnēſis, is. f. [συμφώνησις, Gr. ab eodem cum ſeq.] *A colliſion of vowels, when two ſyllables are pronounced as one,* Gramm. *Lat.* Vocalium colliſio.

* Symphōnia, æ. f. [συμφωνία, Gr. *ex* σὺν, con, & φωνὴ, vox, ſonus] (1) *Conſent in tune, harmony, a concert of muſick, a tuneable ſinging without jaring.* (2) Alſo *an herb of divers colours, henbane* as ſome think. (1) Cic. *pro* Cœlio, 15. § Symphonia diſcors, *Hor. Ar. Poët.* 370. *per Oxymor.* (2) Plin. 26, 77.

* Symphōniăca, æ. f. *ſc.* herba. [à ſymphoniacæ fiſtulæ ſimilitudine] As ſome think *the herb called henbane,* Pallad. Octob. tit. 12.

* Symphōniăcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging, to conſent,* or *harmony.* ¶ Symphoniaci pueri, *ſinging boys, choriſters,* Cic. Verr. 5, 25. § Servi, *Ibid.* 1, 17.

* ‖ Symphrādes, um. n. pl. [*ex* σὺν ſimul, & φράτορες fratres] *Of the ſame tribe,* Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 4. *al.* Symphradores, *al.* Symphratores, *al.* Symphratides, *al.* Symphradmones, *quæ diverſè pro ſuo etymo ſunt explicandæ. Sed Gronov. ſic leg.* Et Sunii erant iidem & Attici. ☞ *Ita diſparent incertæ conjecturæ.*

* Symphȳton, i. n. [σύμφυτον, Gr. à συμφύω coaleſcere facio] *The herb wallwort, comfrey,* or *bugle,* Plin. 27, 6.

* ‖ Sympinium, ii. n. [συμπίνω, combibo] *Vid.* Simpuvium.

* Symplegma, ătis. n. [σύμπλεγμα, Gr. à συμπλέκω connecto] (1) *An embraceing,* or *cliping.* (2) Alſo *a framed piece of marblework lively reſembleing two wreſtleing with one another.* (1) Mart. 12, 43. (2) Pana & Olympum luctantes Heliodorus *fecit,* quod eſt alterum in terris ſymplegma nobile, *Plin.* 36, 5. *Lat.* Complexus.

* ‖ Symplŏce, es. f. [συμπλοκὴ, Gr. *ab* eodem] Figura cùm repetitio fit in principiis & clauſulis, *Rhet.* *Lat.* Complexus.

* Sympŏſium, ii. n. [à συμπίνειν, compotare] *A drinking together, a feaſt, a banquet,* Cic. *ſed Græcis elementis; qui* compotationem & convivium *Latinè vertit,* Fam. 9, 24.

* ‖ Symptōma, ătis. n. [*ex* συμπίπτω, ſimul cado] *A ſymptom, ſign,* or *token, diſcovering what the patient's diſtemper is,* Med.

* ‖ Symptōmătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Symptomatick,* Med.

† Sympullum, i. n. [à ſumendo, *Varr.*] *A kind of earthen cup uſed in ſacrifice,* Plin. *ap.* Litt. *Rect.* Simpulum, *quod vid.*

* ‖ Sȳnæreſis, is. f. [*ex* συναιρεῖν, contrahere] *A contraction of two ſyllables* or *vowels, into one; as cui,* Gramm.

* ‖ Sȳnăgōga, æ. f. [*ex* συνάγειν, congregare] *A congregation,* or *aſſembly; a ſynagogue* ap. poſter. ſcript.

* ‖ Sȳnălœpha, æ. f. [συναλοιφὴ, Gr. à συναλείφειν, conglutinare, propterea quòd per eam duæ in unam coaleſcant ſyllabæ] *A colliſion of a vowel left out in ſcaning,* Gramm.

* Sȳnanche, es. f. [à συνάγχω, coango] *The diſeaſe called the ſquinancy,* Celſ. 4, 7.

* ‖ Sȳnathrœſmus, i. m. [à συναθροίζειν, congerere] Figura eſt, cùm plura diverſa congeruntur. *Vid.* Rhet. *Lat.* Congeries.

* ‖ Sȳnaxis, is. f. [à συνάγω congrego] *A congregation, a gathering together, an aſſembly;* alſo *the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper, the holy communion,* ap. Eccleſ. ſcript.

* ‖ Syncătēgŏrēma, ătis. n. [à σὺν con, & κατηγόρημα crimen; them. κατηγορέω accuſo] *A term in logick whether particular* or *univerſal;* as none, ſome, all, *ſignifying nothing of itſelf, but as joined to other words,* ap. Logic. ſcriptt.

* ‖ Syncătēgŏrēmătĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſuch a term,* ap. *Log.*

‖ Syncellus, i. m. *A biſhop's ſuffragan,* Eccleſ.

* † Syncĕraſtum, i. n. [à συγκεραννύω, commiſceo] *Several kinds of meat mixed together,* Varr. *ex* Pacuv.

* Syncērè. adv. *Sincerely.* Vid. Sincerè.

* Syncērĭtas, ātis. f. *Sincerity, integrity;* alſo *Soundneſs,* or *healthfulneſs.* *Vid.* Sinceritas.

* Syncērus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* σὺν κῆρι, *i. e.* cum corde] *Sincere, pure, neat, without mixture, entire, whole, ſound, upright, untouched.* = Simplex, ſanctus, verus, ſubtilis, in-

teger, Cic. ⌘ Simulatus, fucatus, Id. Vid. ſincerus.

* ‖ Synchy̆ſis, is. f. [σύγχυσις, Gr. à συγχέω, confundo] A confuſed order of words, Rhet. = Hyperbaton. Lat. Confuſio.

Syncĭput, ĭtis. n. The forepart of the head; alſo a hog's cheek ſouſed. Vid. Sinciput.

* ‖ Syncŏpa, æ. f. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] A figure in grammar when a ſyllable, or letter, is taken out of the middle of a word, Gramm. Lat. Conciſio.

* ‖ Syncŏpe, es. f. [συγκοπή, Gr. à συγκόπτω, concido] A fainting, or ſwooning, when the body is ſtiff, and the limbs cannot move, Veg. Lat. Defectio.

* ‖ Syncrĭſis, is. f. [σύγκρισις, Gr. à συγκρίνω, comparo] A compariſon of things, or perſons, contrary. Vid. Rhet.

* ‖ Syndĭcus, i. m. [σύνδικος, Gr. à σὺν, con, & δίκη, cauſſa] An advocate, or attorney, for the commonalty of a city; a ſyndick, a burgeſs, a recorder of a town, Bud. interp.

* ‖ Sy̆necdŏche, es. f. [à συνεκδέχομαι, unà excipio, vel recipio] A figure when a part is underſtood by the whole, or the whole by the part; the general for the ſpecial, & contrà, Gramm.

* ‖ Sy̆necdŏchĭcus, a, um. adj. Of the figure ſynecdoche, Gramm.

* ‖ Sy̆necphōnēſis, is. f. [à συνεκφωνέω, ſimul exclamo] Gramm. id quod ſymphoneſis, q. v.

* ‖ Sy̆nedrion, vel ſy̆nedrium, i. n. [à σὺν, con, & ἕδρα, ſedes] A council houſe, an aſſembly, as the Jewiſh ſanhedrim; a council, or college, in cities and boroughs, to hear and determine cauſes, Panciroll.

* ‖ Sy̆nedrus, i. m. [qui unà hab. ἕδραν] Of the ſame aſſembly, or council; a ſenatour, one who ſitteth on the bench. Senatores, quos ſynedros vocant, Liv. 45, 32. Vid. & Luc. 8, 259.

* ‖ Sy̆nemmĕnon trite [à σὺν, con, & ἐμμένω, permaneo] B, fa, B, mi. Synemmenon paranete, C, ſol, fa, Boët. Nete ſynemmenon, D, la, ſol, Id. Lat. Connexum, vid. Gell. 16, 8.

* Sy̆nĕphēbi, ōrum. m. pl. [συνέφηβοι, Gr. à σὺν, con, & ἔφηβος, puber] Striplings of one age. The title of an old play of Statius Cæcilius. Ait Statius in Synephebis, Cic. de Senect. 7.

* Syngrăpha, æ. f. & Syngrăphum, i. n. & Syngrăphus, i. m. [à συγγράφειν, conſcribere, quòd utriuſque manu ſignata, utrique manui, utrique parti ſervandæ traderetur, Aſcon.] (1) A writing, or deed, under the hand and ſeal of both parties; an obligation, bill, or bond, between two, or more. (2) An indenture, articles of agreement. (3) A paſs, or paſſport; a ſafe conduct. (1) Alterum putabo regem, ſi habuerit unde tibi ſolvat, quod ei per ſyngrapham credidiſti, Cic. (2) = Oſtende, quem conſcripſi, ſyngraphum, inter me, & amicam, & lenam; leges pellege, Plaut. Aſin. 4, 1, 1. (3) Eâdem operâ à prætore ſumas ſyngraphum, quem hic ſecum ferat ad legionem, hinc ire huic ut liceat domum, Id. Capt. 2, 3, 90.

* ‖ Sy̆nīzēſis, is. f. [συνίζησις, Gr. à συνίημι, committo] A grammatical figure, when two vowels, or a vowel and a diphthong, coaleſce into one ſyllable, Gramm.

* Synnĕphītes, æ. m. [ex σύν, con, & νέφος, nubes, cui ſimilis eſt] A ſtone of the colour and taſte of milk, Plin. 37, 10.

* Sy̆nŏchītis, ĭdis. f. [à συνέχω, contineo] A ſtone whereby (as magicians ſay) ghoſts are raiſed. Synochitide umbras inferorum evocatas teneri dicunt, Plin. 37, 11.

* ‖ Sy̆nŏchus, i. m. [à συνέχω, contineo] A continual fever, Med.

* ‖ Sy̆nŏdālis, e. adj. [à ſynodus] Belonging to a ſynod, Eccl.

* ‖ Sy̆nŏdĭcus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Pertaining, or ſerving, to an aſſembly, Hier. ¶ Synodica luna, the moon in conjunction, Firm.

* ‖ Sy̆nŏdītes, æ. m. [ex eodem] A monk, or friar, in a cloiſter; ſome one of the ſynod; others ſay, an inferiour monk, who attendeth upon the ſuperiours, when they go abroad. Monachos, quos ſynoditas vocant, Cod.

* ‖ Sy̆nŏdium, ii. n. [ex σὺν, con, & ὁδὸς, via; ſc. converſatio hominum qui ſimul eunt] A meeting, a conference, a congreſs, Cic. Attic. 10, 7. ☞ Sed mel. lib. συνοδία.

* Sy̆nŏdontes, um. m. pl. [à συνόδους, Gr. i. e. ſimul dentatus] A kind of ſea fiſh, Plin. 37, 10, 30.

* ‖ Sy̆nŏdus, i. f. [σύνοδος, Gr. i. e. conventus; ex σὺν, con, & ὁδὸς, via] An aſſembly of men, a general council, a ſynod, Lege 23. Cod. Theod. Lat. Conventus.

* ‖ Sy̆nœcēōſis, is. f. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] A rhetorical figure, when two contraries are predicated of the ſame perſon, or thing, and both truly; as, Tam deeſt avaro, quod habet, quàm quod non habet, Publ. Syr. adferente Quint.

* Sy̆nœcium, ii. n. [συνοίκιον, Gr. à σὺν, con, & οἰκίον, domicilium] A lodgeing, an inn, or houſe of entertainment. Qui in eodem ſynœcio potat, Petron. c. 93. Lat. Contubernium.

* ‖ Sy̆nŏny̆ma, ōrum. n. pl. [de them. vid. ſynonymus] Words of one ſignification; ut enſis, gladius: abeo, diſcedo, &c.

* ‖ Sy̆nŏny̆ma, æ. f. A figure when divers words are uſed of the ſame ſignification, Priſc.

* ‖ Sy̆nŏny̆mus, a, um. adj. [ex σὺν, ſimul, & ὄνομα, nomen] Synonymous, of the ſame name, of the ſame ſignification. Vid. Synonyma.

* ‖ Sy̆nopſis, is. f. [ex σὺν, ſimul, & ὄπτομαι, video] An inventory, a brief, Ulp. Lat. Conſpectus.

* Syntagma, ătis. n. [ἀπὸ τῦ συντάττειν, i. e. à componendo & ordinando] A treatiſe, or large diſcourſe, upon a ſubject. Latinè Compoſitio.

* ‖ Syntaxis, eos. f. [à συντάττειν, i. e. componere & ordinare] Conſtruction, or order of conſtruction; ſyntax, Priſc. Lat. Ordo, ſeries.

* Syntectĭcus, a, um. [à ſyntexis] Deep in a conſumption, Plin. 22, 23. & 28, 9.

* Syntexis, is. f. [à συντήκεσθαι, liqueſieri] A deep conſumption, a lingering ſickneſs that waſteth the body, Plin. 22, 25. Lat. Colliquatio, animi deliquium.

* ‖ Synthēma, ătis. n. [à συντίθεσθαι, componi, paciſci] (1) A token given to ſoldiers when they are ready to fight, a watch word. (2) Alſo a paſſport for thoſe who rode poſt. (3) Alſo furniture for a poſt horſe. (1) Dig. (2) Panciroll. (3) Id.

* Synthĕſĭna, æ. f. ſc. veſtis [à ſyntheſi] A rich garment, Suet. Ner. 5.

* Synthĕſis, is. f. [ἀπὸ τῦ συντιθέναι, quod eſt componere] (1) A figure when a noun collective ſingular is joined with a verb plural, or when in a ſubſtantive expreſſed, another is underſtood. (2) A garment uſed by the Romans chiefly in banquets. (3) A ſuit of clothes. (4) ‖ A whole wardrobe with all the apparel and wearing furniture therein preſerved and kept. (5) A ſet, neſt, or garniſh, of veſſels one within another. (6) ‖ Alſo a compoſition in phyſick. (1) Gramm. quæ tamen potiùs σύνεσις intelligentia vocari debet; eſt enim oratio congruens ſenſu, non voce. Et ſanè vet. grammaticis hâc notione ſyntheſis ignota fuit, uti obſervat. Voſſ. de Conſtruct. 3. fin. (2) Syntheſibus dum gaudet eques, dominúſque ſenatus, Mart. 14. 1, 1. (3) Micat innumeris arcula ſyntheſibus, Mart. 2, 46. (4) Vid. Scæv. in L. Tit. de auro & arg. legat. (5) Syntheſis alborum calicum, Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 44. (6) Qu. Seren.

* Syntŏnum, i. n. [σύντονον, Gr. à συντείνω, contendo] A board whereon they made muſick with their feet. Syntonorum modis ſaltitantes, Quint. 9, 3. Interp. Salm. ſed al. alit. leg.

Syrapa, æ. f. (1) ‖ A ſyrup. (2) Alſo a kind of pickleing of olives. (1) Jun. (2) Col.

Sy̆riăcus, & Sy̆riătĭcus, a, um. adj. Salmaſ. ex Flor. 2, 9 Of Syria. ¶ Syriacus ros, a honey dew, airy dew, manna, Col. 9, 13. Syriacus raphanus, a ſweet kind of radiſh, Id. Syriaca radix, the root of the herb angelica, Plin. 8, 45.

* Sy̆rĭcum, i. n. [à Syria] A colour mixed of ſinople and ruddle, Plin. 35, 6. ☞ Rect. ſericum, q. v.

* Sy̆ringītes, æ. m. [à σῦριγξ, fiſtula, quia perpetuâ fiſtulâ cavatur] A kind of gem, deſcribed by Plin. 37, 10.

* Sy̆ringium, ii. n. [ab eodem] An ulcer, or ſore like a fiſtula, Macer.

* ‖ Sy̆ringius, i. m. [à ſeq.] A kind of cane, or reed, all hollow, Litt. ex Plin.

* Sy̆rinx, gis. f. [σῦριγξ, Gr. à συρίζειν, ſibilare] (1) ‖ A flute, pipe, or recorder; a reed, a ſquirt, a ſyringe. (2) A nymph feigned to be turned into a reed. (3) ‖ Alſo a ſore called a fiſtula. (4) ‖ A chamfer, or fret in maſonry. (5) ‖ Alſo a hole, or mine, under ground. (1) Nempe ap. Græcos. Lat. Fiſtula. (2) Naïas una fuit, nymphæ Syringa vocabant, Ov. Met. 1, 691. (3) Litt. unde non dicit. (4) Id. ex Vitr. (5) Amm. 17, 15.

‖ Sy̆riſcus, i. m. A wicker veſſel wherein they were wont to keep figs, Cæl. Rhod.

‖ Sy̆rītes, æ. m. A ſtone found in the bladder of a wolf, Plin. 11. 37.

* Syrma, ătis. n. [à σύρω, traho] (1) ‖ The train of a woman's gown, a long garment which tragick players uſed. (2) A long train of words. (1) Veſtigia ſyrmate verrere, Prud. Pſych. 362. (2) Longum Thyeſtæ ſyrma, Juv. 8, 229.

* ‖ Syrmæa, æ. f. [συρμαία, Gr. à σύρω, traho] A meat made of fat and honey, the prize of ſome exerciſe amongſt the Spartans, Cæl. Rhod.

* ‖ Syrmātĭcus, a, um. adj. [à ſyrma] Dragging, or trailing along, like a robe. ¶ Syrmaticum jumentum, a foundered jade, that can ſcarce draw his legs after him, Veg. de Re vet. 3, 22.

* Syrtis, is. f. [ἀπὸ τῦ σύρειν, à trahendo, qu. σύρσις, i. e. tractus] A quickſand, or ſhelf, made by the drift of ſand and gravel. § Vaſtas ſyrtes, Virg. Æn. 1, 150. æſtuoſæ, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5. Syrtim patrimonii ſcopulum libentiùs dixerim, Cic. de Orat. 3, 41.

* Syrtītes, æ. m. [quòd in litore Syrtium reperiatur] (1) A precious ſtone found in the ſands on the African ſhore. (2) ‖ A kind of ſapphire. (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Marbod.

Syrupŭs, i. m. [ab Arab. שראב potio] A ſyrup. Vid. Sirupus.

† Sy̆rus, i. m. A cave, or vault. Syros vocant barbari circa Caucaſum, quos ita ſolertes abſcondunt, ut, niſi qui defoderint, invenire non poſſint; in iis condĭtæ fruges erant, Curt. 7, 4, 23. ☞ Rectiùs ſirus.

† Sy̆ſimbrium, i. n. quod vid. Watercreſſes, Varr. ☞ Rect. ſiſymbrium, q. v.

* ‖ Syſsĭtia, ōrum. n. pl. [συσσίτια, Gr. à σὺν, con, & σῖτος, cibus] The feaſts of companies in their halls, Strab. l. 15. Lat. Convictus.

* Syſsītiĕtæris, ĭdis. f. [ex σύσσιτος, conviva, & ἑταῖρος, ſocius] An herb of good fellowſhip, cauſeing mirth, or merryment, Plin. 24, 17.

* ‖ Syſtēma, ătis. n. [σύστημα, Gr. ex συνίστημι, conſtituo] The compaſs of a ſong, a ſyſtem, the body of a ſcience, Jun.

* ‖ Syſtŏle, es. f. [συστολή, Gr. à συστέλλω, contraho] (1) A figure of proſodia, whereby a long ſyllable is made ſhort. (2) A contraction of the heart and pulſe, after every gulp of blood. (1) Gramm. (2) Med.

* Syſty̆los, i. m. & f. & Syſty̆lon, i. n. [ex σὺν, con, & στύλος, columna] A certain ſpace between two pillars. Syſtylos eſt in quâ duarum columnarum craſſitudo in intercolumnio poterit collocari, Vitr. 3, 2.

* ‖ Sy̆zeugmĕnon [ex σὺν, con, & ζευγνύω, jungo] B, fa, B, mi, Muſic.

* ‖ Sy̆zy̆gia, æ. f. [ex σὺν, con, & ζυγὸς, jugum] (1) The pairs of nerves that convey ſenſe from the brain to the reſt of the body, ſo called. (2) The conjunction of the moon with the ſun. (3) Alſo the coupleing of different feet together in verſe. (1) Med. (2) Aſtron. (3) Gramm.

T

T Latin and Engliſh, whereof the former took its figure without any variation from the Greek capital, the latter, with a very ſmall difference, from the leſſer Greek character of moſt common uſe. They have indeed another ſmall *t*, but rejected by the Latins, in this form ٦, which ſeems rather ornamental than neceſſary, being chiefly uſed in conjunction with the other ſmall *τ*. And as the Latins from the Greeks, ſo the Greeks borrowed theirs from the ancient Hebrew, namely the Samaritan character of the ſame form; ſave that the tranſverſe plank lay not quite on the top of the erect ſtulp, but acroſs it a little lower, thus, †: which very form is retained ſtill in the ſmaller form of the Latin, and other cognate languages; in which figure alſo it was worn on the foreheads of the primitive Chriſtians. This letter is called by the Hebrews תו *tau*, which ſignifieth an extremity or bound, becauſe it is the laſt in their alphabet, as alſo the laſt conſonant in the Cadmean, and indeed properly the laſt in the more modern Greek; for φ and χ, which follow, are not properly letters, but notes expreſſive of two letters, and of no uſe in the times of the firſt alphabet, the former being then writen by ΓΗ or ΒΗ, the latter by ΚΗ or ΓΗ; which may alſo be ſaid of ψ, the compendiary note of ΠΣ, ΒΣ, and ΦΣ. In the Latin alphabet only *x* and *z* ſtand after it, the former of which is an abbreviature of ΚΣ, ΓΣ, or ΧΣ; the latter of ΤΣ, ΔΣ, or ΘΣ, as will be ſhowed more fully in the diſſertation upon thoſe two letters. To proceed; this letter hath the firſt place in the third rank of the mutes, which admit of changes into, and perform mutual offices for, one another. Theſe changes are indeed moſt frequent in the ſame rank, becauſe neareſt in ſound to each other. *Ex. gr.* in the firſt rank *p* is only a ſofter *b*, and *b* a harder *p*, as in *ſcribo*, *ſcripſi*, *ſcriptum*; *nubo*, *nupſi*, *nuptum:* in the ſecond order *c* a ſofter *g*, and *g* a harder *c*, as in *tego*, *tecſi*, *tectum*; *jungo*, *juncſi*, *junctum:* which changes are plainly made only for the better ſound, the harder mute before a vowel paſſing into the ſofter before a conſonant; as is likewiſe done in the firſt and ſecond conjugation of the Greeks, as in λείβω, λείπσω, λέγω, λέκσω. In this third order, indeed, theſe changes in forming tenſes are not frequent in either of theſe languages, but in derivations of Latin words from Greek ſuch a reciprocation is very common; thus, as from βατῶ and κάτω are derived *vado* and *cado*, ſo *vice verſâ* from ἔνδον and μύδος are made *intus* and *mutus*. The ſame is obſerved in Latin derivatives from primitives of the ſame: thus, as from *madeo* and *video* are made *matula* and *vitrum*; and as in compoſition, for the more eaſy ſound, *d* before *t* is conſtantly changed into *t*, as in *attendo*, *attenuo*, and their derivatives; ſo alſo from *mentior* and *quatuor* come *mendax* and *quadra:* and we may add, that our Engliſh tongue ſometimes ſoftens the Latin *d* into this letter, as in *at*, *it*, *what*, from *ad*, *id*, *quid*. But as all the orders have a mutual commerce with one another, this letter, though leſs frequently, and her ſiſters of the firſt and ſecond order, correſpond: for as *terebra* comes from τέρετρον, ſo *tuſſis* is from βήσσω; as *proceres* from πρότεροι, ſo *beſtia* from βόσκημα. Nor do theſe mutual offices between this mute and the ſiſterhood, hinder her good correſpondence with two of the liquids, *l* and *n*. For as *mitis* is from μείλιχος, ſo *volo*, *are*, is from βιλάω, βιτῶ, as *clitellæ* from κλίνω, ſo *pinus* from πίτυς. And there is the ſame agreement between this letter and the ſolitary *ſ* in Latin words of Greek extraction, where their civilities are only mutual; for as from *nauſea* comes ναυτία, ſo from *myrtus* comes μυρσίνη; but in words purely Greek, *t* ſo far intruded into the property of her neighbour *ſ*, that the latter was forced to bring her writ of ejectment before the tribunal of the vowels, with a deſign to hang T on her own gibbet, as *Lucian* jocoſely ſays; but being nonſuited by the prevailing power of the Athenian eloquence, meditated revenge, and made repriſals by the help of a barbarous nation, who, though they left *t* in poſſeſſion, gave her power away to *ſ*, in more inſtances, both in her own and the conquered Roman dominions, than ſhe could pretend her neighbour had invaded her right in, *viz.* that wherever *t* came before the third vowel, another vowel following, *ſ*, under a very few reſtrictions, ſhould take her power. And the grammarians, who ought to have oppoſed this uſurpation, confirmed it; and well it was for the Greek tongue, that the Goths underſtood nothing of it, and the grammarians at that time very little; for how abſurd would it have been to have read αἰσία, ὤσιον, for αἰτία, ὤτιον, &c. which would ſeem equally abſurd in Latin, if we did not ſubmit to a barbarous preſcription. But to proceed; this mute admits after it in the begining of pure Latin words of the liquids very ſeldom any other but *r*. The ancients indeed in a few words begining with *l*, prefixed *ſt*, as in *ſtlites*, *ſtlocum*, for *lites*, *locum*, &c. which is now obſolete. But in Greek words, not only *l*, but *m* follow *t*, as in *Tlepolemus*, *tmeſis*. In the begining it takes before it in Greek words *c* and *p*, as in *Cteſippus*, *Ptelon*; as alſo in the middle of Latin words in different ſyllables, as in *factus*, *captus*, as not only the divideing ſuch words requires, but reaſon, for *fac* and *cap* are radical, but *tus* ſervile terminations. T. a ſignificant note, Titius, Titus, Tullius; TAB. Tabularius; TAB. P. H. C. Tabularius provinciæ Hiſpaniæ citerioris; TAR. Tarquinius; TI. Tiberius; TI. F. Tiberii filius; TI. L. Tiberii libertus; TI. N. Tiberii nepos; T. I. AV. P. V. D. Tempore judicem arbitrúmve poſtulat ut det TM. Tantum; TM. P. Terminum poſuit; TM. DD. Terminum dedicavit, *or* dedicante, *or* Thermæ dedicatæ; TR. Trans, tribunus; Tr. M. *or* Mil. Tribunus militum; TR. PL. DES. Tribunus plebis deſignatus; TR. AER. Tribuni ærarii; TRV. CAP. Triumviri capitales; TRV. MON. Triumviri monetales; T. P. *or* TRIB. POT. Tribuniciâ poteſtate; TVL. Tullius; TVL. H. Tullus Hoſtilius.

T ante A.

‖ TAbăcum, i. n. [*ab* inſulâ Tabaco, ubi copioſè provenit; vocatur & *Nicotiana*, à Nicotio inventore, qui primus eam ex Indiâ ad nos adduxit. Indi ſuâ linguâ *picie* vocant] *Tobacco*, an herb that groweth in the Weſt-Indies, and is now almoſt all the world over ſmoked in pipes, but unknown to, or neglected by, the ancients.

Tăbānus, i. m. [ita dict. à tabe, quòd corpore tabeat, *i. e.* gracilis fit] *An ox fly*, *a gad bee*, *a breeze*, *a dun fly*. Vaccas æſtate tabani concitare ſolent, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. Conf. *Plin.* 11, 28.

‖ Tăbĕfăcio, ĕre. act. unde paſſ. tabefio. *To be roted*, or *waſted away*, Solin. c. 8. Prudent. Cathem. 10, 19. Tabefacta ſanguine tellus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 384.

Tăbella, æ. f. dim. [à tabula] (1) *A table to write on*, *a tablet*, or *little table*. (2) *A picture*. (3) *A painter's board*, or *cloth*. (4) *A letter*. (5) *A book*. (6) *A bill*, *bond*, *will*, *contract*, &c. (7) *A little billet in which the people brought their ſuffrages*. (1) Raſis tabellis infuſa cerâ, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 437. (2) Exedria volo tabellis ornare, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23. (3) O qualis facies, & quali digna tabellâ! *Juv.* 10, 157. (4) Has tabellas dare me juſſit, *Plaut. Curt.* 3, 52. (5) Doctæ periêre tabellæ, *Prop.* 3, 23, 1. (6) Juv. 13, 135. Solitas falſas ſignare tabellas In templis, *Id.* 3, 142. Legitimis pacta & juncta tabellis, *Id.* 6, 199. ✠ Meis comitiis non tabellam vindicem tacitæ libertatis, ſed vocem vivam tuliſtis, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 2.

‖ Tăbellāria, ium, ĭbus, n. plur. *An inſtrument of torture made of ſeveral little boards*, Litt. *ex* Sen.

Tăbellārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Belonging to tables*. (2) *An advice frigate*, *a packet boat*. (1) Lex tabellaria ab L. Craſſo ferebatur, *Cic.* ☞ *De his*, *quatuor enim fuerunt*, *Gabinia*, *Caſſia*, *Papyria*, *Cœlia*, vid. *Cic.* de *LL.* 15, 16. *Orat.* pro *Sextio*, 58. & *Sall. Orat.* 2. *ad Cæſarem*, 18. & *Plin. Ep.* 3, 20. & 4, 25. (2) Sen. Ep. 77.

Tăbellārius, ii. m. (1) *A letter carryer*. (2) ‖ *An auditour*, *a keeper of a regiſter*, *a ſcrivener*, or *common notary*. (1) Alteram epiſtolam tabellarius T. Vibii attulit, *Cic. Brut. Epiſt. Fam.* 11, 12. (2) Sidon. & *al. recent.*

‖ Tăbellio, ōnis. m. [tabellio ſcribit tabellas, & in ſpecie publicas, eaſdémque cuſtodit, *Pop.*]

A

A ſcrivener, or *notary; a publick regiſter;* alſo *a carrier of letters,* Juſtin.

Tabens, tis. part. *Waſteing away, pineing.* Sale tabentes artus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 177. Conf. *Manil.* 1, 880.

Tabeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To conſume,* or *pine away; to wear,* or *waſte, away; to corrupt, rot, periſh,* or *decay.* § Corpora tabent, *Ov. Met.* 7, 541.

Tăberna, æ. f. [à tabulis, quibus clauditur aut contegitur, *Ulp.*] *Any houſe made of boards; a tradeſman's ſhop,* or *warehouſe.* Tabernæ mihi duæ corruerunt, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 9. Craſſipedis ambulatio ablata, horti, tabernæ plurimæ, &c. *Id. Fam.* 3, 7. Ne pigeat dominum monſtrare tabernæ, *ſc.* unguentariæ, *Juv.* 2, 42. ¶ Taberna libraria, *a bookſeller's,* or *ſtationer's, ſhop,* Cic. Attic. 2, 21. § diverſoria, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 81. macellaria, *Val. Max* 3, 4, 4. *Abſol.* taberna, *a tavern,* or *inn.* § Tabernam claudere, *Cic. pro Domo,* 21. exercere, *Vitruv.* 2, 8.

Tăbernācŭlum, i. n. [quòd tabernæ in modum ſit tabulis contectum] *A little ſhop made of boards; a tent, pavilion,* or *tabernacle.* Tabernaculum in aliquo loco ponere, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 33. Non è militari tabernaculo, ſed ex Theophraſti umbraculis, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 9.

‖ Tăbernārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, ſhops,* or *taverns.* ¶ Tabernariæ comœdiæ, *acted in booths,* Steph.

Tăbernārius, ii. m. (1) *A tavern man, vintner,* or *ſhopkeeper.* (2) ‖ *A tavern haunter.* (1) Opifices & tabernarios quid eſt negotii concitare? *Cic. pro Flacc.* 8. confer eund. *Fam.* 8, 6. (2) Litt. *ex* Ter. *ſed q.*

Tăbernŭla, æ. f. *A ſmall tavern,* or *ſhop.* Tabernulas etiam effringere & expilare *aſſueverat,* Suet. Ner. Claud. 26.

Tabes, is. f. pen. comm. (1) *A conſumption, a waſting of the body, an atrophy, a cachexy, a pining away, a phthiſick.* (2) *Corruption, gore blood, the matter that cometh from a wound.* (3) *Poiſon, infection.* (4) *The roting and mouldering of trees.* (1) *De tabe & ſpeciebus ejus,* vid. *Celſ.* 3, 22. Ægritudo habet tabem, cruciatum, &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 13. Cæcâ tabe liquefactæ medullæ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 175. (2) § Tabes ſanguinis, *Liv.* 30, 34. (3) Undantem tabem torquet ſerpens, *Sil.* 17, 451. *Met.* Tabes pleroſque civium animos invaſerat, *Sall.* (4) ⌘ Tabes cùm invaſerit arborem, aut uredo, vel flatus regionis alicujus, &c. *Plin.* 17, 24. Hic tabeſcente ſolutus Subſedit galeâ, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 344.

Tabeſco, ĕre. incept. *To melt,* or *diſſolve; to conſume, to pine, rot,* or *waſte away.* § Tabeſcit calore, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. Tabeſcere otio, *Id. Att.* 2, 14. dolore, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 3, 12. = Maceſco, conſeneſco & tabeſco miſer, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 31.

† Tabĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à ſeq.] *Pineing, conſumeing, waſteing.* Tabidula viſcera, *Virg. Cir.* v. 182.

Tabĭdus, a, um. adj. [à tabeo] (1) *Conſumptive, decayed.* (2) *Conſumeing, pineing away, waſteing.* (3) *Melted.* (1) § Tabidum corpus, *Celſ.* (2) § Lues tabida, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 137. Pallenti tabida formâ, *Luc.* 6, 737. (3) In tabidâ nive volutabantur jumenta, *Liv.* 21, 36.

† Tabĭfĭcābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be corrupted, or brought into a conſumption,* Non. *ex* Acc. + Tabi obnoxius.

Tabĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Cauſeing a conſumption; pining,* or *roting, away.* (2) *Contagious, poiſonous.* (1) Terram *elephantis* edere tabificum eſt, niſi ſæpius mandant, *Plin.* 8, 10. *Met.* Ægritudo & metus tabificæ mentis perturbationes ſunt, quoniam tabem inferunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 16. (2) Saniem tabificam expirat ſerpens, *Sil.* 6, 276. § Tabificus aër, *Luc.* 5, 3.

‡ ‖ Tabifluus, a, um. adj. *Flowing with corrupt matter,* Prud. Apoth. 891.

Tabĭtūdo, ĭnis. f. *A waſteing away.* Ad tabitudinem redacti, *Plin.* 22, 25.

Tablīnum, i. n. [*qu.* tabulinum, quòd ibi tabulas rationum habebant; vel quòd ex tabulis erat fabricatum] (1) *Any office of records, a regiſter.* (2) *A ſummer parlour made of boards.* (1) *Vitruv.* 4, 4. Tabularium *vocat* Cic. N. D. 3, 30. (2) Plin. 35, 2.

Tăbŭla, æ. f. [de etymo nihil comperti] (1) *A board,* or *plank.* (2) *A table.* (3) *A thin plate,* or *ſheet.* (4) *A picture.* (5) *A writeing table, a book of account, a journal.* (6) *A regiſter,* or *record.* (7) *An inſtrument,* or *deed, in law; a will, bill,* or *bond.* (8) *A pedigree.* (9) *A pair of tables.* (10) *A map.* (1) Venæ tabularum ſæpius hiſcunt, *Lucr.* 6, 1068. Laceras nuper tabulas in littore vidi, *Ov. Met.* 10, 429. *Met.* Hæc una *tabula* me ex hoc naufragio delectat, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16. (2) § Ad tabulam decumbere, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. (3) Nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis inſcriptum, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 69, 3. § Tabula ærea, *Paterc.* 2, 25. (4) § Tabula picta, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 75. Apelleæ tabulæ, *Prop.* 1, 2, 22. (5) Ne epiſtola quidem ſit in ædibus, nec cerata adeò tabula, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 18. ¶ Ex ſuis tabulis cauſam dicere, *to be his own carver,* Cic. Tabulæ accepti, & expenſi, *a ledger book,* Id. *pro* Q. Roſc. 1. ☞ Tabulæ literariæ ſpecies, cum capitulo formâ eſt quadratâ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. (6) Fama tabulas anteire vetuſtas, *Prop.* 2, 3, 41. (7) § Signatæ tabulæ, dictum *feliciter,* Juv. 2, 119. Solo tabulas implevit Hiſter liberto, *Id.* 2, 58. Tabulis hæredes inſeruit, *V. Max.* 9, 4, 1. (8) Quis fructus generis tabulâ jactare capaci Corvinum? *Juv.* 8, 7. (9) Sequetur puer cum tabulâ terebinthinâ & cryſtallinis teſſeris, *Petron.* 33, 2. Nec enim loculis comitantibus itur Ad caſum tabulæ, *Juv.* 1, 80. (10) Cogor & è tabulâ pictos ediſcere mundos, *Prop.* 4, 3, 37.

Tăbŭlāris, e. adj. *Whereof plates may be made,* Plin. 34, 9.

Tăbŭlārium, ii. n. *A place wherein regiſters,* or *evidences, are kept; the chancery,* or *exchequer office; the rolls kept in the court of* Libertas, *Cic.* pro C. *Rab.* 3.

Tăbŭlārius, ii. m. *A ſcrivener, a publick notary, a collector, a caſter of accounts,* Tac. Ann. 14, 40, 2. & Sen. Epiſt. 88.

Tăbŭlātim. adv. *Board by board, diſtinguiſhed by planks,* Pallad. 3, 9.

Tăbŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A joining,* or *cloſeing of boards; a boarding, flooring,* or *makeing with boards.* (2) *A boarded floor, a building made of boards, a cieling.* (1) Cæſ. B. C. 2, 9. (2) Vitruv. 5, 5.

‖ Tăbŭlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that cieleth, a joiner,* Litt. *ex* Vitruv. *ſed q.*

Tăbŭlātum, i. n. (1) *A ſtory in a building, a ſcaffold, a ſtage, a room of a houſe.* (2) *A ſpreading bough in a tree.* (3) *A deck in a ſhip.* (4) *A hayloft.* (1) Catapultis baliſtiſque per omnia tabulata diſpoſitis, *Liv.* 21, 11. Tabulata tibi jam tertia fumant, *Juv.* 3, 199. (2) Summas ſequi tabulata per ulmos, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 361. Vid. & *Col.* 5, 6. (3) Pedibus pulſant tabulata frequentes, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 305. Conf. eund. 3, 463. (4) *Villa* fœniſicia non videt arida in tabulato, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2.

Tăbŭlātus, a, um. part. [*qu.* à ‖ tabulor] *Boarded, planked, made of boards,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

‖ Tăbŭlo, āre. act. *To board a floor,* or *other place; to make a thing of boards.* ☞ Leg. ſolùm in part. & comp.

Tabum, i. n. (1) *Corrupt, filthy, black gore, foul blood.* (2) *A poiſonous quality, poiſon.* (1) Atro membra fluentia tabo, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 626. (2) Infecit pabula tabo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 481.

Tăcendus, a, um. part. *Not to be ſpoken of.* ⌘ Enuntiabo quod ſemper tacui, & ſemper tacendum putavi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 26. = Æſtuat occultis animus ſempérve tacendis, *Juv.* 3, 50.

Tăcens, tis. part. (1) *Silent.* (2) *Still, quiet, without noiſe.* (1) ⌘ Neque loquens es, neque tacens unquam bonus, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 72 (3) Tumuit inſanum mare tacente vento, *Sen. Medea,* 766. § Tacens fluvius, *Id. Herc. fur,* 713.

Tăceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*ab* Hebr. חשה *Idem qu.* ſtaceo] (1) *To hold his peace, to keep ſilence, to ſay nothing, not to ſpeak a word.* (2) *To be quiet, huſh,* or *ſtill.* (3) *To make no ſign, ſhow,* or *token.* (4) *Not to mention, to keep ſecret.* (1) ⌘ Aliud eſt celare, aliud tacere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 52. *Vid. locum.* Tacent; ſatìs laudant, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 23. De rebus, & in rebus, tacere, *Cic.* (2) § Tacet omnis ager, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 525. = Plectra dolore tacent; muta dolore lyra eſt, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 218. (3) Non oculi tacuêre tui conſcriptáque vino Menſa, *Ov. Amor.* 5, 4, 17. (4) *Vid.* Tacendus. = Quæ vera audivi, taceo & contineo, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 23.

Tăceor, ēri. paſſ. *Not to be mentioned,* or *ſpoken of.* In medio Marte tacetur amor, *Ov. Am.* 2, 18, 36.

Tăcĭtè. adv. (1) *Without ſpeaking a word, without noiſe, ſilently, tacitly.* (2) *Inſenſibly.* (1) Matronæ tacitè ſpectent, tacitè rideant, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 32. (2) Tacitè ſurgit tibi lutea pellis, *Perſ.* 3, 95.

† Tăcĭtò. adv. *Idem,* Cic. Verr. 2, 97. ☞ *Sed var. codd.*

Tăcĭtum, i. n. *A ſecret.* Qui ſoleat ebrius fieri non dari tacitum, *Sen. Ep.* 84.

Tăcĭtum eſt. imperſ. *Never a word was ſpoken.* = Ignotum eſt, tacitum eſt, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 28.

Tăcĭturnĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Taciturnity, ſilence,* (2) *Secrecy, a keeping of counſel.* (1) Taciturnitas imitatur confeſſionem, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 32. (2) Opus eſt fide, & taciturnitate, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, princ. § Taciturnitas inexpugnabilis, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 7.

Tăcĭturnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Silent, quiet, ſtill, of few words, cloſe, reſerved, that maketh no noiſe.* § Ripa taciturna, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 24. obſtinatio, *Nep. Attic.* 22. † Statua taciturnior, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 83. ☞ *Sed ibi al.* taciturniùs. § Oſtium taciturniſſimum, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 20. ☞ Raro movetur gradibus.

Tăcĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to hold one's peace.* Quem taciturum arcana de ſemetipſo credebat, *Curt.* 6, 29. Secula Romanos nunquam tacitura labores Attendunt, *Luc.* 8, 622.

Tăcĭtus, a, um part. & adj. [à taceo] (1) *Not ſpeaking, ſaying nothing.* (2) *Soft, quiet, ſtill.* (3) *Mute, dumb.* (4) *Not ſpoken of, not mentioned.* (5) Paſſ. *Kept ſecret,* or *cloſe.* (1) ⌘ Tacita bona eſt ſemper mulier, quàm loquens, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 70. (2) § Murmur tacitum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 203. Nox tacita, *Id. Met.* 9, 473. (3) § Piſces taciti, *Ov. Met.* 4, 50. (4) Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Coſſe, relinquat? *Virg. Æn.* 6, 841. (5) = ⌘ Tacitæ magìs & occultæ inimicitiæ timendæ ſunt quàm apertæ, *Cic. Verr.* 7, 71. ¶ Luna tacita, *the new moon,* Virg. Æn. 2, 255.

* ‖ Tactĭci, ōrum. m. pl. *They whoſe office is to ſet an army in array; the leaders in the artillery ground,* Veg.

* ‖ Tactĭcus, a, um. adj. [à τάσσω, ordino] *Tactical,* or *belonging to martial array.* + Ad ordinem militarem ſpectans.

* Tactĭlis, e. adj. [à tango] *Tangible, to be touched.* Tactile nîl nobis quod ſit contingere debet, *Lucr.* 5, 152.

* Tactio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tango] *A touching,* or *meddleing with.* ⌘ Voluptas oculorum, tactionum, orationum, & ſaporum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 9. ¶ Quid tibi meam tactio eſt? *why do you touch her?* Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 14.

* Tactūrus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *About to touch.* § De prædâ meâ teruncium non tacturus eſt quiſquam, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 7.

* Tactus, a, um. part. [à tangor] (1) *Touched.* (2) *Beſmeared.* (3) *Smitten, ſtricken, blaſted.* (4) Met. *Hinted at, juſt mentioned.* (5) *Moved.* (6) *Inſpired.* (1) = Te dejectum debeo intelligere, etiamſi tactus non fueris, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 13. (2) § Ovis tacta ſulphure, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 740. (3) § Vitis fulmine tacta, *Plin.* 14, 19. De cœlo tactus, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 17. (4) Genus illud, quod à Craſſo tactum eſt, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 10. (5) § Tactus cupidine laudis, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 5, 11. (6) § Spiritu divino tactus, *Liv.* 5, 22.

* Tactus, ûs. m. [à tangor] *The ſenſe of touching,* or *feeling.* (2) *A touch.* (1) ⌘ Qui non odore ullo, non tactu, non ſapore capiatur, *Cic.* pro

Cæl. 37. (2) Metuit tactus aſſilientis aquæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 512.

* Tæda, æ. f. [à Gr. δᾷς, *idem.* in acc.] *A torch. Vid.* Teda.

* Tædet, ēbat, uit, *vel* tæſum eſt. [fort. qu. à διαδεῖται tædet, ut *ab* ἐπαιδεῖται, pudet] *It irketh, it wearyeth, I am weary.* Et tædet & amore ardeo, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 27. § Tædet nos vitæ, *Cic. Att.* 5, 16. Tædebat omnium, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 71. Sermonis tæſum eſt, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 4, 5.

* ✤ Tædĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [à tæda, & fero] *Bearing a torch* ¶ Per tædiferæ myſtica ſacra Deæ, *the rights of Cybele,* Ov. Ep. 2, 42.

* Tædium, ii. n. [à tædet] (1) *Wearyneſs, irkſomeneſs.* (2) *A loathſome ſmell.* (3) ‖ In plur. *Vermin that breed about us.* (1) Cepit eum tædium belli, *Liv.* 8, 2. Nec tædia cœpti Ulla mei capiam, *Ov. Met* 9, 615. ✠ Res altera tædium laboris, altera ſecuritatem parit, *Quint.* 2, 2. (2) Tædium alio halitu, ut cepis, *Plin.* 19, 6. (3) *Litt.* unde non dicit,

* ‖ Tædŭlus, a, um. adj dim. [*qu.* à ‖ tædus ex tædium] *Wearyſome, tedious, loathſome, queaſy ſtomached, that will not eat,* Feſt. ┴ Faſtidioſus.

Tænia, æ. f. [faſcia extenſa, à τείνω, tendo; al. *ab* Hebr. אטן] (1) *A ribband, a headband, fillet,* or *hairlace, to tie up the hair with.* (2) *A wreath at the top of a pillar, a roſe,* or *border.* (3) *A long vein as of white cliffs along the ſea ſide.* (4) Alſo *a kind of long, narrow, ſea fiſh.* (5) ‖ Alſo *a belly worm,* (6) ‖ or *grave worm.* (7) ‖ Alſo *a pair of traces to draw by.* (1) § Longæ tænia vittæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 352. (2) Vitruv. 4, 2. (3) Plin. 3, 5. præf. (4) Id. 32, 7. (5) Med. (6) Ser. Samm. (7) G. *ex* Apul.

† Tæniăcæ, ārum. f. pl. ſunt oblongæ offæ, à figurâ dictæ, eo modo quo portulaca, paſtinaca, *Varr.*

Tæniŏla, æ. f. dim. *A little ribband,* or *fillet,* Col. 11, 3.

† Tæpocon, i. *n.* appellârunt Græci genus ſcribendi deorſum verſus, ut nunc dextrorſum ſcribimus, *Feſt. Mart. leg.* retrorſum, *ducitque à* הפוך invertes.

* Tăgax, ācis. adj. [ab *ant.* tago, *i. e.* tango] *A felon on a man's finger.* Levis, libidinoſus, tagax, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. vid & *Feſt.*

* † Tăgo, ĕre, ant. [à θίγω] *To touch,* Feſt.

Tālāria, um. n. pl. [à talus] (1) *Shoes which Mercury and others, as the poets feign, did wear with wings.* (2) Alſo *the parts about the ankles.* (1) *Mercurius* pedibus talaria nectit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 239. Minervæ pinnarum talaria affigunt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. Pedes *Perſeo* vincti talaribus, *Id. Arat.* v. 24. (2) Qui morbus ubi talaria cœpit intendere, neceſſe eſt podagram fateri, *Sen. Ep.* 53.

Tālāris, e. adj. *That cometh down to the ankles;* alſo *of,* or *belonging to, the ankles,* Cic. Catil. 2, 10.

Tālārius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, dice,* or *buckle bones.* § Ludus talarius, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. & *Attic.* 1, 16.

Tălaſſio, ōnis. *Vid.* Thalaſſio.

* Tālea, æ. f. [à θάλλειν, *Gr.* quod & θαλλὸς & θαλὶς & θαλία, à rami ſimilitudine, *Perot.*] (1) *A ſtock ſet in the ground to graft on; a graff,* or *ſlip.* (2) *A billet,* or *ſtake.* (3) ¶ Taleæ ferreæ, *pieces of iron, paid by weight among the ancient Britons inſtead of money.* (4) † *A tally.* (5) ‖ Alſo *a block,* or *roller, to tumble off from the wall down upon ſcalers.* (1) Taleæ propius ſtirpem reciſæ, *Col.* 4, 33. & *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40. § Talea oleagina, *Cato,* 45. oleaſtri, *Col.* (2) Cæſ. B. G. 7, 73. (3) Cæſ. B. G. 5, 12. (4) Litt. *ex* Plaut. (5) Veget.

Tălentum, i. n. *A talent,* a ſum of money, in different places of different value; but the talent mentioned by Plautus in his *Moſtell.* 3, 1. is of Athens, the ſcene being manifeſtly laid there, and therefore no more than 60 Attick *minæ.* But that which he ſpeaketh of in his *Rudens* was double the ſum, that is to ſay 120, becauſe an Ægyptian talent is there meant, the ſcene of that play being laid at Cyrene, which belonged to *Ægypt. Vid. Gronov. de pecun. vett.* Patrimonii mille talenta, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 226.

Tāleŏla, æ. f. dim. *A ſhort ſtock to graff on,* Col. 3, 17. & 12, 13.

‖ Tālia, æ. f. (Scal. *leg,* talla) *The blade of an onion,* or *chibbol,* Feſt.

Tālio, ōnis. f. [à talis] *Like for like,* or *a requiteal of an injury,* or *hurt, in the ſame kind,* Ex XII Tab. profert Verrius *ap.* Feſt. Sylla veritus talionem, *Plin.* 7, 54.

‖ Tālior, āri. paſſ. *To be cut,* or *hewed,* Perot.

‖ Tālĭpĕdo, āre. neut. *To go on the paſterns, to go as one drawing his feet after him for ſickneſs,* or *weakneſs. Cujus particip. ap. Lucr.* Tum quaſi talipedans primùm conſurgit, l. 3, 503.

Tālis, e. adj. (1) *Such like.* (2) *This,* plur. *theſe.* (1) Ut ipſis talis, qualem ſe ipſe optaret, videretur, *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 19. Talis ut; talis ac; talis atque, *Id.* (2) Tali modo cuſtodiâ liberatus, *Nep. Cimon.* 2. § Meritis pro talibus, *Virg. Æn.* 78.

Tālĭter. adv. *After ſuch a manner, in ſuch ſort,* Mart. 5, 3.

Tālitrum, i. n. [à talo, quòd talo fiat] *A fillip with one's finger, or nail,* Suet. Tib. 68.

‖ Talmud. n. [תלמוד diſciplina, doctrina; à למד diſcere] *Two books ſo called by the Jews.* The Jeruſalem talmud was writen by R. Jochanam in the land of Iſrael; the Babylonian was writen in Babylon, and of greater eſteem than the former. *Lat.* Pandectæ rerum Judaïcarum *dici poſſunt.*

* Talpa, æ. m. *vel* f. [à τυφλὸς, τυφλὴ, & Dor. τυφλὰ, per Metath. τυλφὰ, à cæcitate] *A mole,* or *want; a moldiwarp.* Quid talpam? num deſiderare lumen putas? *Cic. Acad.* 4, 25.

Talpana, æ. f. *ſc.* vitis. *A kind of wine,* Plin. 14, 3.

Tālus, i. m dim. [à taxillus, ut à paxillus, palus] (1) *The ankle.* (2) *The paſtern of a beaſt.* (3) *A bone of four ſides to play with, a cube.* (1) Purpura ad talos demiſſa, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 40. ✠ Talos à vertice pulcher ad imos, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 4. (2) Plin. 11, 46. (3) Talum ita jacere, ut cadat rectus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 16. ¶ Talorum ducere jactus Ut ſciat, *Ov Art. Am.* 3, 353. *the play at cockal,* Litt. ✠ teſſera, *Mart.* 14, 14. *quod v.*

Tam. adv. (1) Abſol. *So, ſo much.* (2) In comparatione cum reddit. *quàm,* & aliis particulis, *as much, as well.* (1) Qui tam pro notâ me nominat? *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 27. Tam ad parvulam rem, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 10. (2) Tam ego homo ſum, quàm tu, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 83. § Tam mihi gratum erit, quàm quod gratiſſimum, *Cic.* Parmenonis tam ſcio hanc eſſe technam, quàm me vivere, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 51. Quàm quiſque peſſimè fecit, tam maximè tutus eſt, *Sall. B. Jug.* 31. Tam conſimilis eſt, quàm poteſt, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 4. Tam à me pudica eſt, quaſi ſoror ſit, *Id. Curc.* 1, 1, 51. Quis eſt tam demens, quin ſentiat? *Cic.* ☞ *Aliquando præcedit* quàm, *reddit* tam, *vid.* Lucr. 1, 537.

† Tăma, æ. f. *A ſwelling of the feet by overmuch walking,* Lucil. *ap.* Feſt.

Tămărīce, es. f. *vel* Tămărix, īcis. f. [à תמריק abſterſio, quòd vim abſtergendi habet, *M.*] A ſhrub called the *tamariſk,* Plin. 14, 9. & Luc. 9, 917.

‖ Tămărindus, i. m. [*ab* Arab. תמר *tamar* dactylus] *A fruit of India like green damaſcens,* good againſt choler, *Jun.*

Tămăris, *idem quod* tamarix. *Celſ.*

Tamdiu. adv. *So long, ſo long as,* Cic. Fam. 2, 1. *Vid.* Tandiu.

† Tăme *pro* tam. ant. *Feſt.*

Tămen. conj. (1) *Notwithſtanding, nevertheleſs, for all that.* (2) *However, but ſo as.* (3) *For* tandem. (4) Si tamen *for* ſi modò. (5) Sometimes redundant. (1) § Quicquid lubet, facias; tamen hæc loquar, *Plaut.* Tametſi—tamen, *Cæſ.* Etſi—tamen, *Cic.* Etiamſi—tamen, *Id.* Quanquam—tamen, *Id.* Licet—tamen, *Id.* Ut—tamen, *Ov.* Tamen à malitiâ non diſcedis, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 19. (2) Quod potero faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 4, 33. (3) Ita lubet, ita faciam? quid tum tamen? *Plaut.* (4) Liber legitur præſentibus amicis; ſi tamen illi non gravantur, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 1. (5) *Vid.* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 33. & 34. & Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 67.

Tămĕnetſi. conj. [*ex* tamen, & etſi] *Although, notwithſtanding.* Sed tamenetſi etiam antea ſcripſi, quæ exiſtimavi ſcribi oportere, *Cic. Fam.* 4, ult. Conf. & *eund. ibid.* 5, 17. ☞ *Scrib.* & *diverſè.*

Tămetſi, conj. [*ex* tamen etſi] (1) *Albeit, although.* (2) *Yet, notwithſtanding.* (1) Obtundis, tametſi intelligo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 11. Non crederem, tametſi vulgò audirem, *Cic.* (2) Tametſi hoc verum eſt, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 23. § Tametſi—tamen. Tametſi cauſa poſtulat; tamen quia poſtulat, non flagitat, præteribo, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 3.

Tāmĭnia uva. *A ſort of wild grape,* Celſ. 5, 18. *Conf.* Plin. 25, 13.

† Tāmĭno, āre. ant. [manifeſtò *ab* Hebr. טמא] *To defile.* ┴ Contamino.

‖ Tamnăcum, i. n. *Plin.* 23, 30. parthenion, *inquit* Litt. *ſed invenire nequeo; fort. corruptè pro* taminia, *q. v.*

† Tamnus, i. m. *idem quod* ampelos agria, *Jun.* ap. *Plin.* 15, 15. ☞ *Corr. leg.* tanum, *vid.* Harduin. in loc.

* ‖ Tănăcētum, i. n. [à Gr. ἀθανασία] *Tanſey,* an herb, *Jun.*

Tandem. adv. [*ex* tam, & dem] (1) *At length, at the laſt.* (2) *When all is done, when all cometh to all, I pray you.* (3) It is ſometimes an ornamental expletive. (1) Vix tandem ſenſi ſtolidus, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 12. Tandem aliquando literæ redditæ, *Cic. Ter. Epiſt. Fam.* 16, 9. (2) Cæcina utrùm noluit tandem an non potuit accedere? *Cic.* pro *Cæcinâ.* (3) *Vid.* Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 1. & Heaut. 5, 2, 1. & Cic. pro *Mil.* 20.

Tandiu adv. [*ex* tam, & diu] *So long, ſo long time.* § Corpus tandiu gaudet, dum ſentit voluptatem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 33. § Tandiu—quandiu, *Id. Verr.* 2, 27. § Vixit tandiu, quàm licuit bene vivere, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 2. Tandiu—donec, *Col.* 12, 6.

* Tangendus, a, um. part. [à tango] *To be touched, to be attempted,* Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24.

* Tangens, tis. part. [à tango] *Touching.* Aliquis cubito, ſtantem propè tangens inquiet, *Hor. Sat* 2, 5, 42. *Sil.* 10, 357.

* ‖ Tangĭbĭlis, e. adj. [à tango] *Which may be touched,* Lucr. *ap.* Litt. *ſed perperam.* ┴ Tactilis, *Lucr.* quod Litt. omiſit.

* Tango, ĕre, tĕtĭgi, tactum. act. [*ab* antiq. tago, quod à θίγω] (1) *To touch.* (2) *To lay hands on.* (3) *To meddle with.* (4) *To beſmear,* or *daub.* (5) *To be near, to be hard by.* (6) *To come to, to arrive at.* (7) *To ſtrike, to beat.* (8) *To blaſt.* (9) *To preſs hard upon,* or *puſh forward.* (10) *To move.* (11) *To aſſay, to attempt.* (12) *To rally, banter,* or *play upon.* (13) *To cheat,* or *put upon.* (1) Tangere & tangi, niſi corpus, nulla poteſt res, *Lucr.* 1, 305. ¶ Rem acu tangere, *to hit the nail on the head,* Prov. *ap.* Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19. *Met.* ulcus, *to renew one's ſorrow,* Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 9. ✤ cœlum, *to be very happy,* Auſon. ¶ calicem, *to have his doſe, to be drunk,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10. (2) § Tango aras, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 201. (3) Matronam nullam ego tango, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 54. (4) Pallad. Jan. tit. 16. *Vid.* & Gronov. *ad* Sen. Ep. 86. (5) Villa tangit viam, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 19. (6) Si à me tetigit nuncius, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 5, 3. Tetigit vox aures meas, *Id. Rud.* 1, 4, 14. (7) Sublimi flagello tange Chloën, *Hor. Od.* 3, 26. ult. (8) *Vid.* Tactus. part. (9) Infelix Dido, nunc te fata impia tangunt, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 596. (10) Mentem mortalia tangunt, *Virg. Æn.* 466. Minæ modicè me tangunt, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 19. (11) Averſis utinam tetigiſſem carmina muſis, *Ov. Am.* 3, 12, 17. (12) Quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio nunquid tibi dixi? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 30. (13) Si neminem alium potero, tuum tangam patrem, *Plaut. Pſeud.*

Pſeud. 1, 1, 118. Tetigit te triginta minis, Id. Epid. 5, 2, 40.

* Tangor, i. paſſ. *To be touched, moved, &c.* § Tangi odore, *Plin.* 17, 24. dulcedine gloriæ, *V. Max.* 8, 14, 5.

† Tănos, *vel* Tămus, i. m. (1) *An ill ſort of emerald.* (2) Alſo *briony,* or *wild vine.* (1) Plin. 37, 5. (2) Id. 21, 15. *Vid.* Tamnus.

Tanquam. adv. [*ex* tam quam] (1) *As well as.* (2) *As it were, as if.* (3) *As.* (1) Senis noſtri fratrem majorem noſtin! *D.* Tanquam te, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 15. (2) Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra ſequitur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 45. Apud eum ſic fui, tanquam domi meæ, *Id.* (3) De Dolabellâ ſtudeo videas, tanquam ſi tua res agatur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16, ſub fin.

‖ Tantillŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *So ſmall.* ¶ Tantillulum animalis, *ſo little and ſilly a creature,* Apul. Met. 2, p. 59.

Tantillùm, adv. *So little, never ſo little.* Si tantillùm peccâſſis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 106.

Tantillus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* tantulus] *So little and ſmall, very little, little, tiny.* Quem ego modò puerum tantillum in manibus geſtavi meis, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 25. 𝔛 Tantilla tanta verba funditat? *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 62.

Tantiſper. adv. *So long as, in the mean time.* Tantiſper dum effervescit hæc gratulatio, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. Dum id reſcitum iri credit, tantiſper cavit, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 45.

Tantò. adv. *So much, by ſo much.* Tantò magìs dabit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 35.

Tantŏpĕre. adv. [*i. e.* tanto opere] *So much, ſo greatly,* or *earneſtly.* Ah! ne ſævi tantopere, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 27.

Tantŭlùm. adv. *A little, never ſo little.* 𝔛 Non modò tantùm, ſed ne tantulùm quidem præterieris, *Cic. Attic.* 15, ult.

Tantŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* tantus] *So little, ſo ſmall, never ſo little.* § Tantula epiſtola, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. Malum tantulum, *Id.*

Tantùm. adv. quantitatis. (1) *So much ſo many.* (2) *Only, alone.* (3) *No more.* (1) Tantùm ego mihi confido, *Planc. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 18. Tantùm & plùs etiam, *Id.* Tantùm rapacidarum in ædibus, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 8. (2) Nunquid eſt quod dicas aliud de illo? *E.* Tantùm quod ſciam, *Plaut.* (3) Nomen tantùm virtutis uſurpas, quid ipſa valeat ignoras, *Cic. Parad.* 2. ¶ Tantùm abeſt ut agat, *ſo far is he from doing it,* Cic. Tantùm non, *well near, allmoſt, in a manner, within a very little,* Liv. 34, 39. & 37, 29. Tantùm quod, *ſcarcely, not quite,* Suet. Aug. 63. & *ipſe,* Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

Tantummŏdo, adv. *Only,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 52.

Tantundem. gen. tantīdem. [*ex* tantum, & parag. dem] *Even ſo much, all one, the ſame thing.* Tantundem Cœpioni ſolutum eſt, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 3. Tantundem argenti, quantùm miles debuit, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 64. Ob malefacta hæc tantidem emptam poſtulat ſibi tradier, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 45.

Tantus, a, um. adj. [*à* tam; ut *à* quam, quantus] (1) *So much, ſo great, ſo many.* (2) *So ſmall.* (3) *So worthy, noble,* or *ſkillfull.* (1) Tantamne ineſſe animo inſcitiam? *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 17. (2) Aut non erit iſtîc bellum, aut tantum erit, ut vos, aut ſucceſſores ſuſtinere poſſint, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 10. (3) Miſeret tui me, qui hunc tantum hominem facias inimicum tibi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 32. ¶ Eſt tanti, *it is worth the whole,* Cic. Tantus natu, *ſo old,* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 16. Tribus tantis minus, *three times leſs,* Id.

* Taos, i. m. [*à* Gr. ταὼς] *A ſtone like a peacock,* Plin. 37, 11. *Lat.* Pavo.

* Tăpes, ētis. m. [τάπης, *Gr.*] *Tapeſtry,* or *clothes, wrought with pictures of divers colours,* Virg. *Æn.* 6, 358.

* Tāpēte, is. n. [*à* tapes] *Idem.* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 54.

* Tāpētum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *id. quod* tapes, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 277.

Taphiūſius, i. m. *A kind of eagle ſtone,* Plin. 36, 21.

* ‖ Tapīnōſis, is. f. [*à* ταπείνωσις, *Gr.*] q. d. *humiliation.* Figura ſeu potiùs vitium orationis, cùm rei dignitas verborum humilitate diminuitur, ταπεινὸν enim humile ſignif. *Rhet.*

Tapſos, i. f. *A kind of herb,* Luc. 9, 922. = Verbaſcum, *Solin.*

† Tapula, æ. f. [*à* tapula, *i. e.* tabula] *A law made for feaſts,* Valer. & Lucil. *ap.* Feſt. *al.* tapulla *vel* tappula.

† Tarandus, i. m. Scythicus cervus, *a beaſt in its head and horns like a ſtag, in other parts like a bull,* Plin. 8, 35.

* ‖ Tărantŭla, æ. f. [à Tarentum, ubi plurim.] *A kind of venomous ſpider.* Tarantulâ icti tarantati dicuntur, & fidibus, tibiis, aut tympanis curantur, *Alex.* ab *Alex.* Vid. *Matthiol.* in *Dioſcor.*

† Tărătantăra, indecl. [vox. fict. *à* ſono tubæ] *A ſound of the trumpet,* Serv. *ex* Enn.

‖ Tarchon, i. m. *Taracon,* or *garden dragon,* Jun.

‖ Tarda, æ. f. *ſc.* avis. [dict. *à* tardo volatu] *A buſtard,* Nemeſ.

Tardans, tis. part. *Lingering, tarrying.* Gelidus tardante ſenectâ Sanguis hebet, *Virg.* 5, 395. *Sil.* 3, 449.

Tardātus, a, um. part. *Hindered, ſtayed.* Hæc tardata diu ſpecies, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 12. *ex poëtâ.* = procraſtinatus, *Id.*

Tardè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. *Slowly, late.* § Tardè ire, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 7. Tardiùs ingredi, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 31. Tardiſſimè perferre, *Id. Fam.* 2, 9. 𝔛 ocyùs, *Id. Tuſc.* 4. 𝔛 Alibi tardiùs, alibi maturiùs, *Plin.* 𝔛 Citiùs tardiúſve, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 59.

Tardeſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow ſlow,* or *lither.* Tardeſcit lingua, madet mens, *Lucr.* 3, 478.

✣ Tardigrădus, a, um. adj. *Slow paced.* § Tardigrada quadrupes, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 64. *ex poëtâ.*

✣ Tardĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *Slow ſpoken, drawling,* Tardiloquum te eſſe jubeo, *Sen. Ep.* 40, ſub. fin.

✣ Tardĭpes, ĕdis. adj. *Slow footed, limping, halting.* § Tardipes Deus, *i. e.* Vulcanus, *Catull.* 37, 7.

Tardĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Slowneſs.* (2) *Dulneſs, heavyneſs.* (1) 𝔛 Celeritati tarditas contraria eſt, *Cic. Topic.* 12. 𝔛 Celeritates, tarditatéſque declarare, *Id.* 𝔛 Curſu corrigere tarditatem, *Id. Q. fratr.* 2, 14. 𝔛 feſtinatio, *Id.* = Mora, cunctatio, procraſtinatio, *Id.* (2) = Tarditas & gravitas in ſenſibus, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 68. = Stupor, ſtultitia, *Id.*

† Tardĭties, ēi. f. *Slowneſs,* Acc. *ap.* Non. 2, 806. ⸸ Tarditas.

Tardĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Slowneſs.* = Podagroſi eſtis, & viciſtis cochleam tarditudine, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 1, 29. ⸸ Tarditas.

† Tardiuſcŭlè. adv. *Somewhat ſlowly,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Tardiuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat ſlow, heavy,* or *dull, of apprehenſion.* Eſt ille Cliniæ ſervus tardiuſculus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 4.

Tardo, āre. act. (1) *To ſtop, to ſtay.* (2) Abſol. *To make long a coming, to delay.* (1) 𝔛 Impedire profectionem, aut certè tardare, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. (2) = An tardare, & commorari te meliùs eſſet tibi, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 18.

Tardor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſtoped, &c.* Minùs tardabitur curſus animorum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 31.

Tardus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [fort. *ab* Hebr. טרד aſſiduum eſſe] (1) *Slow, ſlack, tardy.* (2) *Dull, heavy, ſtupid, lumpiſh.* (3) *Thick, groſs.* (4) *Unprepared.* (5) Alſo *laſting,* or *ſeeming to laſt.* (1) 𝔛 Formoſus, an deformis; velox, an tardus ſit, *Cic.* de *Invent.* 1, 24. Tardior ad referendam gratiam, *Id. anteq. iret in exil.* 2. 𝔛 remiſſior, *Id.* Tardiſſimi piſcium, *Plin.* 9, 42. (2) = Fatuus eſt, inſulſus, tardus, ſtertit noctéſque & dies, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 49. = Quidam nimiùm indociles, tardíque ſunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5. (3) Stupa vomens tardum fumum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 602. (4) Quies tarda & contraria bellum inchoaturo, *Tac. Agric.* 18. (5) Quæ tardis mora noctibus obſit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 482. § Tardi menſes, *Id. ib.* 1, 32. ¶ Tardum eſt dictu, verum, &c. *it is hard to ſay, it requireth ſome time to reſolve,* Plin. 23, 1.

‖ Targum. n. indecl. *The Chaldee paraphraſe of the old teſtament.* ⸸ Interpretatio.

* Tarmes, ĭtis. m. [*à* τείρω, conſumo, in præt. paſſ. τέταρμαι] (1) ‖ *A worm which eateth fleſh, a maggot.* (2) *A worm in timber.* (1) Feſt. (2) Poſtes tarmes ſecat, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 143. conf. *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

* ✣ Tartăreus, a, um. adj. [*à* Tartarus] *Of hell, helliſh, terrible, ſtrong.* § Tartareus cuſtos, *ſc.* Cerberus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 395. Deus, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 8, 31. Da Tartarei regina barathri Quod cupiam vidiſſe nefas, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 85.

* Tartărīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Fearfull, terrible, helliſh,* Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

‖ Tartărum, i. n. *Tartar; the hard cruſt,* or *gravelly ſtuff, which ſticketh to the inſide of wine veſſels,* Jun. ⸸ Fæx vini uſta.

* Tartărus, i. m. plur. tartăra, n. [*à* Τάρταρος, *Gr.*] *A deep place in hell,* or *hell itſelf,* Virg. Æn. 6, 547. Impia lethi Tartara, *Id. Geor.* 4, 482.

Taſcōnium, ii. n. [*à* loco Taſco dict.] *A white clay,* or *marble, whereof goldſmiths pots, wherein they melted their metal, were made,* Plin. 33, 4.

* Tāta, æ. f. [*à* τέττα, *Gr.*] *A dad,* or *daddy;* as young children uſe to call their fathers, *Mart.* 1, 101.

Tātæ. interj. admirantis. *ut* babæ, papæ, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 5, 30. & *Truc.* 1, 1, 18.

Taura, æ. f. [*à* taurus; ita dict. quòd nihilo magìs pariat quàm taurus] *A barren cow.* = Quæ ſterilis eſt vacca, taura appellatur, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. conf. *Col.* 6, 22.

Taurea, æ. f. [*ſc.* ſcutica, taurino corio facta] *A leather whip,* or *ſcourge;* or perhaps *a bull's pizzle.* Taurea punit crimen, *Juv.* 6, 491.

Taureus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a bull.* ¶ Terga taurea, *drums,* or *tabrets, made of bulls hides,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 342.

✣ ‖ Tauricornis, e, adj. *With horns like a bull.* Saltat tonantem tauricornem ludius, *Prud. Periſt.* 10, 222.

✣ Taurĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Which breedeth bulls.* § Campi tauriferi, *Luc.* 1, 471.

Taurĭformis, e. adj. *Like a bull, in faſhion of a bull.* § Tauriformis Aufidus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 26.

Taurīlia, ōrum. n. pl. *Roman games,* Liv. 39, 22.

Taurīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a bull.* § Taurinus ſanguis, *Catull.* 64, 34. Taurinum tergum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 372.

‖ Taurius, a, um. adj. ¶ Taurii ludi, *plays conſecrated to the infernal gods,* Feſt. Taurium æs, quod in ludos tauricos conſumitur, *Id.*

Taurus, i. m. [*ab* Hebr. שור Chald. תור] (1) *A bull, a ſtrong ox.* (2) *An inſtrument of torture in faſhion of a bull.* (3) *One of the twelve ſigns.* (4) *A bird having a voice much like a bull, a bullfinch,* or as others ſay *a bittern.* (5) *The root of a tree.* (6) *A bull fly,* or *hornet.* (1) Græci olim tauros Ἰταλὸς vocabant, *Col.* 6. *Præf.* Fumans ſub vomere taurus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 515. (2) Nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuiſſe dicitur, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 2, 33. (3) Candidus auratis aperit cùm cornibus annum Taurus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 217. (4) Plin. 10, 42. (5) Quint. 8, 2. (6) Plin. 30, 3.

* ‖ Tautŏlŏgia, æ. f. [ταυτολογία, *Gr. ex* τὸ αὐτὸ idem, & λέγω dico] *A repeating of one and the ſelf ſame thing over and over, tautology,* Gramm. *Lat.* Ejuſdem verbi, aut ſermonis iteratio, *Quint.* 8, 3. ☞ *Exemplum ejus vid. ap.* Virg. *Æn.* 1, 550.

* Tax. n. indecl. [*ab* ant. tago, τὰξ] *A clap, a jerk, the ſound of a ſtroke with a whip.* Tax, tax tergo meo erit, non curo, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 3, 12.

* ‖ Taxa, æ. f. [*à* taxus] *A kind of bay tree,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Taxātus, a, um. part. [*à* taxo] *Taxed, puniſhed.* Ingenti licèt taxata pœnâ lingua crucietur loquax, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 92. Taxato priùs modo ſummæ, *Suet. Calig.* 98.

* Taxātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A ſeting of a tax,* or *ſubſidy; a ſeſſing, taxing,*

or rating, Plin. 13, 15. & 9, 35. Intra pecuniam verſabitur taxatio, *Sen.* de *Ben.* 3, 10.

* ‖ Taxātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex* eodem] *A taxer, a rebuker, a finder of faults*; alſo *an aſſeſſor, a rater*, or *praiſer of goods*, Feſt.

* Taxeus, a, um. adj. [*à* taxus] *Of*, or *belonging to, yew*; or *to the yew tree.* § Sylva taxea, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 29.

Taxillus, i. m. dim. [*à* talus; vel pot. *ab* inuſ. tago, taxi, taxillus, hinc talus, ut à pago inuſ. paxillus, & inde palus] (1) *A ſmall die.* (2) Alſo *a pile in building.* (1) Cic. Orat. 45. (2) Vitr. 10, 13.

* † Taxim. adv. [*à* taxo] *Softly, leiſurely, gently, by little and little*, Pomp. *ap.* Non. ⸸ Senſim.

* Taxo, āre. freq. [*ab* ant. tago, *i. e.* tango] (1) ‖ *To touch often*, or *cloſely.* (2) *To tax*, or *rate.* (3) Alſo *to reprove, rebuke*, or *twit.* (1) ⌘ Taxare crebriùs preſſiúſque eſt, quàm tangere, *Macrob. Sat.* 6, 7. (2) Talentum Atticum XVI M. taxat Varro, *Plin.* 35, 11. (3) § Taxare cognomine ſuperbiæ, *Id.* 15, 15.

* Taxus, i. f. fort. [*à* τόξον, quòd ex eâ arcus & ſagittas faciebant] *The yew*, or *yew-tree*, Plin. 16, 10. Si fugiant examina taxos, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 30. Taxus non pervia Phœbo, *Luc.* 6, 645.

T ante E.

* Te, ſyllabica adjectio ut apud Gr. τι, tute, tete, *&c.*

* Techna, æ. f. [τέχνη, Gr.] *A craft, wile, ſubtilety, trick, ſhift, reach*, or *fetch.* Falli te ſinas technis per ſervulum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 62.

* Technĭci, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* techna] *Teachers of arts*, Quint. 2, 13.

* Technĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Artificial, cunning. Lat.* Artificialis, ſolers.

* ‖ Technŏpægnion, i. n. [*à* τέχνη ars, & παίγνιον luſus] *A book of Auſonius ſo called.*

* Technŏphyon, i. n. [*à* τέχνη ars, & φύω gigno] *A ſeting forth of arts*, or *tricks*, Suet. Aug. 72.

* † Technōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* techna] *Crafty, wilely, cunning, full of tricks*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed non inveni.*

* Tēcŏlĭthus, i. f. [*à* τήκω mollio, *vel* ſolvo, & λίθος lapis] *A ſtone like an olive ſtone*, called *the ſtone of India*, good againſt the colick and the ſtone, *Plin.* 36, 19.

* Tectè. adv. iùs. comp. [*à* tectus] *Covertly, cloſely.* ⌘ Ab illo apertè; tectè quod eſt datum, libenter accepi, *Cic. Att.* 1, 11. ⌘ Tectiùs non ſuo nomine, *Id. Fam.* 9, 22.

‖ Tectŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* τέκτων faber] *Belonging to a builder.* § Tectonicæ formæ, *Auſon. Moſell.* 299.

* Tector, ōris. m. verb. [*à* tego] *A pargetter, a plaſterer.* Villa quam neque pictor, neque tector vidit unquam, *adeò non* eſt polita opere tectorio, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2. Conf. *Vitr.* 7, 10.

* Tectōrĭŏlum, i. n. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *A little plaſter; a parget*, or *rough-caſt.* § Bella tectoriola, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

* Tectōrium, ii. n. [*à* tectum] (1) *The plaſter, parget*, or *rough-caſt, of a wall.* (2) *A white waſh*, or *paſte, laid over the face.* (3) *Diſſimulation, flattery, glozeing.* (1) Tectorium vetus in illis columnis deletum eſt, & novum inductum, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 55. Colores udo tectorio inducti, *Vitr.* 7, 3. (2) ⌘ Tandem apertè vultum, & tectoria prima reponit, *Juv.* 6, 466. (3) § Pictæ tectoria linguæ, *Perſ.* 5, 25.

* Tectōrius, a, um. adj. [*à* præced.] *Of*, or *belonging to, pargeting, waſhing, whiteliming*, or *plaſterer's work. Vid.* Tector. ¶ † Tectorius peniculus, *a pargeter's bruſh*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 18. ☞ *Sed de verâ lectione non convenit*, Conf. *Plin.* 26, 32.

* Tectum, i. n. [*à* tego, quia tegit, vel tegitur] (1) *The roof, ridge*, or *covering, of a houſe.* (2) *A houſe.* (1) Firma tecta in domiciliis, habere, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 73. § Tecta domorum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 445. (2) Romanus publica privataque tecta omnia adæquat ſolo, *Liv.* 1, 29. ¶ Cæca tecta, *a labyrinth*, Ov. Met. 8, 158. ✤ Pinea tecta, *ſhips*, Id. ibid. 14, 530.

* Tectum, i. n. [genus ovium ſic dict. quòd operimentis tegeretur] *A ſort of ſheep which were covered with ſkins to preſerve their wool from ſoiling and tearing; by reaſon of its fineneſs*, Plin. 8, 47.

* Tectūrus, a, um. part. [*à* tegor] *That will cover.* Arbor tectura corpus duorum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 159. Tectura nuptæ pudorem lutea, *Luc.* 2, 360.

* Tectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*à* tegor] (1) *Covered.* (2) Met. *Hid, cloaked, kept cloſe.* (3) *Cloſe, reſerved.* (4) *Protected, ſecured.* (1) Antrum tectum arboribus, *Ov. Met.* 12, 212. (2) = Advorſa ejus tecta tacitáque apud omnes ſient, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 28. = Tectior & occultior cupiditas, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 36. § Tectiſſimus in dicendo, *Id. Orat.* 2, 73. (3) = ⌘ Is qui occultus, & tectus dicitur, tantùm abeſt, ut ſe indicet, *&c.* Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 17. (4) Majores noſtri leges ac jura tecta eſſe voluerunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 59.

Tēcum *pro* cum te. *With thee.* Dum tecum nupta ſit, *Plin. Trin.* 1, 2, 20.

* Tēda *vel* tæda, æ. f. [de them. vid. tæda] (1) *A tree ſo called.* (2) *The middle*, or *heart, of the pine tree.* (3) And becauſe when it groweth fat and ſappy it burneth like a torch, Meton. *A torch.* (4) *A weding.* (5) *A ſong at a weding.* (1) Plin. 16, 10. (2) Si ſit latiſſima teda, *Juv.* 12, 59. Fiſſuram cuneo tedæ pineæ adigito, *Col.* 5, 10, 12. (3) Pelle humum pedibus; manu pineam quate tedam, *Catull.* 50, 15. Nam pinguibus ignis Affixis tædis & tecto ſub ture vivax Spargitur, *Luc.* 3, 682. (4) = Si non pertæſum thalami tedæque fuiſſet, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 18. (5) Concinit tædas geminus Cupido, *Sen. Oedip.* 500.

✤ Tēdĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* teda, & fero] *Bearing a torch.* Tediferæ myſtica ſacra Deæ, *Ov. Epiſt.* 2, 42. *ſc.* Cereris.

* Tĕgendus, a, um. part. [*à* tego] *To be covered*; Met. *to be kept ſecret.* ⌘ Facta tegenda loqui, *Tib.* 1, 9, 28. *Tiberius dixit*, Neque ſibi vitam tanti, ſi armis tegenda foret, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 2, 5.

* Tĕgens, tis. part. *Covering*, &c. Bis rejecti armis, reſpectant terga tegentes, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 630.

* Tĕges, ĕtis. f. [*à* tegendo] (1) *A mat made of leaves*, or *ruſhes.* (2) *A coarſe rug.* (1) § Palmeæ tegetes, *Col.* 5, 3. canneæ, *Id.* 12, 50. (2) Quo ſit mea tuta ſenectus A tegete & baculo, *Juv.* 9, 140. ⌘ Palatino tegetem præferre cubili, *Id.* 6, 117.

* Tĕgĕtĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* præced.] *A little mat.* § Tegeticulæ cannabinæ, *Col.* 8, 9. Conf. *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

* Tĕgillum, i. n. dim. [*à* tegulum] *A little covering, a hood*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 18.

* Tĕgĭmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* tego] *Any covering, a cover, a garment, clothing, a coverlet.* Tegimen direpta leoni Pellis erat, *Ov. Met.* 3, 52. Illîc tegimenque removit, Et poſuit pennas, *Id. ibid.* 1, 674.

* Tegmen, ĭnis. n. [*à* tego] (1) *Any ſort of covering.* (2) ✤ *The hide of a beaſt.* (3) *A covert, a ſhade.* (1) Mihi amictui eſt Scythicum tegmen, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 32. (2) Fulvum tegmen lupæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 279. Cruda tegmina boûm, *Stat.* (3) § Sub tegmine fagi, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 1.

* Tegmentum, i. n. [*à* tegmen[*A covering, a caſe*, Plin. Valer. 2, 5.

* Tĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*à* Gr. ϛέγω, Idem] (1) *To cover.* (2) *To hide, to cloak, keep cloſe*, or *ſecret.* (3) *To diſſemble.* (4) *To defend, to preſerve.* (1) Caput tegit galeâ, *Prop.* 4, 3, 44. (2) Tegere ac velare cupiditatem ſuam, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 24. (3) § Vultu dolorem tegere, *Id. Verr.* 2, 8. (4) ⌘ Arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, *Id.* pro *Cæcinâ*, 21. = tueri, *Id.*

* Tĕgor, i. paſſ. *To be covered, hid*, &c. Juſſit fronde tegi ſylvas, *Ov. Met.* 1, 44. Etenim animus ejus vultu, flagitia parietibus tegebantur, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 9.

* Tĕgŭla, æ. f. [*à* tego; quòd tegat ædes] (1) *A tile.* (2) *The roof a houſe.* (1) Tempeſtas venit, confringit tegulas imbricéſque, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 28. (2) § Per alienas tegulas venire clanculum, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 40.

* ‖ Tĕgŭlāneus, a, um. adj. [*à* præced.] *Of*, or *belonging to, tiles.* ¶ Tegulaneum tectum, *a tiled roof*, Jun.

* ‖ Tĕgŭlārius, ii. m. [*à* tegula] *A tiler, a tile-maker*, Gloſſ. Gr. Lat. ⸸ Figulus.

* Tĕgŭlum, i. n. [*à* tegula] *A covering, thatch*, Plin. 16, 36.

* Tĕgŭmen, ĭnis. n. & Tĕgŭmentum, i. n. [*à* tego] (1) *A covering*, &c. (2) Met. *A ſhelter.* (1) Palpebræ oculorum tegumenta, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (2) Quod tegumen modò omnis exercitûs fuerat, *Liv.* 4, 39. Conf. eund. 36, 32. *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 20. *Sed ibi al.* Integumenta.

Tēla, æ. f. [*à* texo; contr. ex texela] (1) *A web* of cloth. (2) † *The loom to which the web is faſtened.* (3) Met. *An enterpriſe, buſyneſs*, or *undertakeing.* (1) Mulier telam deſerit continuò, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 64. § Telis licia miſcere, *Luc.* 10, 126. ¶ Penelopes telam retexere, *to do and undo*, Prov. *ex* Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 29. (2) Litt. *ex* Lucr. (3) Exorsa hæc tela eſt non malè omnino mihi, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 116.

* Tĕlămo, ōnis. m. [*à* ταλάω, ſuſtineo] *A prop*, or *ſupporter*; *an image of a man in wood*, or *ſtone, that ſeemeth to bear up a building*, Vitr. 6, 10.

* Tĕlĕphion, & Tĕlĕphium, ii. n. [*à* Telepho inventore] *Wild purſlain*, Plin. 27, 13.

* Tĕlĕta, æ. f. [*à* τέλη myſteria] *A religious ceremony*, Apul. p. 394. *Lat.* Ritus.

* ‖ Tĕliambus, i. m. [*à* τέλος finis, & ἴαμβος Iambus] *An hexameter verſe, the laſt foot in which is an* Iambus, *inſtead of a* Spondæus, *Mar. Vict.*

* Tĕlĭcardios, i. m. [*ex* τελέω perficio, & καρδία cor] *A precious ſtone, like*, or *of the colour, of a heart*, Plin. 37, 10.

* † ✤ Tēlĭfer, ĕra ĕrum. adj. [*ex* telum, & fero] *Carrying darts, arrows*, or *weapons.* Puer telifer, *al.* teliger, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 543.

* Tēlīnus, a, um. adj. *Telian.* ¶ Telinum unguentum, *a kind of ointment, made* amongſt other things *of fenugreek*, Plin. 13, 1. *Vid.* Telis.

* Tĕlios, i. m. [*à* τελέω perficio] numerus perfectus, *Auſon. Ep.* 18, 19.

* Tēlis, is. f. [*à* Telo inſula] *Fenugreek*, Plin. 13, 1.

‖ Tellīna, æ. f. *A kind of ſhell fiſh, called a limpet*, Geſn. interpr.

* Tellus, ūris. f. [*à* θῆλυς, fœmineus, *Marl.*] (1) *The godeſs of the earth.* (2) *The earth.* (3) *Land*, not ſea. (4) *A country, a nation.* (1) Terra Dea ipſa eſt, & ita habetur; quæ eſt enim alia Tellus niſi terra? *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20. (2) Tellus neque movetur, & infima eſt, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 4. (3) Magno telluris amore Egreſſi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 175. (4) § Mavortia tellus, *Id. Geor.* 4, 462. Phocaïcâ clarus tellure, *Ov. Met.* 2, 69.

* † Tēlo, āre. act. *To remove afar off*, or *ſend to a diſtance.* [*à* τῆλε, procul] inuſ. *unde* protelo.

‖ Tēlo, ōnis. m. *A long pole to fetch up water out of a pit*, or *well*; *a crane, a ſwipe*, Perot. ⸸ Tollo, tolleno.

* ‖ Tēlōnium, ii. n. [τελώνιον, Gr. *à* τέλος quod inter cætera *vectigal* ſignif. & ὠνέομαι, emo] *The cuſtomhouſe, a toll booth*, Vulg. Interpr.

* Tĕlos, i. m. [à τέλος, Gr.] *An end.* = Exitum ac telos habent proprium, *Petron. Arb.* Cic. etiam de *Fin.* 3, 7. *ſed Græcis elementis.*

* Tĕlum, i. n. [à τῆλε, procul, quòd longè mittatur; niſi fort. à Gr. κῆλον, *Idem*] (1) *Any thing that may be thrown with the hand, a dart, an arrow, a thunderbolt.* (2) *A weapon to fight with, a ſword.* (3) *An ax.* (4) *A ray of the ſun.* (5) Senſu obſcœno. (6) ‖ Alſo *a grievous pain, a ſtitch in the ſide.* (1) Telum, quod cuique ſors obtulerat, arripere, *Cic.* § jaculabile telum, *Ov. Met.* 7, 680. Hunc eminus telis interfecerunt, *Nep. Alcib.* 10. Cuſtos telorum pharetra, *Ov. Met.* 6, 321. Eſt aliud levius fulmen, Tela ſecunda vocant ſuperi, *Id. Met.* 3, 305. (2) Cominus pugnans, telis hoſtium interfectus eſt, *Nep. Chabr.* 4. Telum vaginâ nudatum veſte texit, *Nep. Datam.* 10. (3) Alter alatam ſecurim in caput dejecit, relictóque in vulnere telo, &c. *Liv.* 1, 40. (4) ⸸ Lucida tela diei, *Lucr.* 1, 148. (5) Mart. 11, 79. (6) Ser. Samm.

Tĕmĕrārius, a, um. adj. [à temerè] (1) *Foolhardy, raſh, unadviſed, indiſcreet, hare brained.* (2) *Without cauſe, inſignificant.* (1) 𝔛 Conſilium temerarium magis quàm audax, *Liv.* = Omnia temeraria & periculoſa, *Cic. pro Cæcinâ,* 12. (2) Quid hoc, quòd picus ulmum tundit? non temerarium eſt, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 1, 14.

Tĕmĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that violateth, a defiler, a raviſher.* Apollineæ temerator matris, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 12.

Tĕmĕrātus, a, um. part. *Violated, broken,* &c. = Sepulcra majorum temerata ac violata, *Liv.* 26, 13. Temerata jura relinquo, *Luc.* 1, 225.

Tĕmĕrè. adv. iùs, comp. (1) *Raſhly, unadviſedly, giddyly, at random, at all adventures.* (2) *Eaſyly, without cauſe.* (3) *Likely,* or *lightly.* (4) *Without danger.* (5) *Confuſedly, in a huddle.* (1) = Id evenit non temerè, nec caſu, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2. = Temerè, & nullo conſilio, *Id. de Invent.* 1, 34. = Inconſultè & temerè dicere, *Id. N. D.* 1, 16. = Temerè & imprudenter aliquid facere, *Cæſ. Cic. inter Epiſt. ad Attic.* 10, 8, 9. = fortuitò, *Id.* 𝔛 cautiùs, *Ter.* proviſò, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 39. (2) Neſcio quid triſtis eſt; non temerè eſt, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 7. (3) Non temerè adverſa caſuum reputat, quem fortuna nunquam decepit, *Liv.* Hoc non temerè niſi libertis ſuis deferebant, *Cic.* (4) Rapidus fluvius eſt hic; non hìc temerè tranſiri poteſt, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 52. (5) = Temerè ac ſine arte, *Suet. Aug.* 49.

Tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis. f. *Raſhneſs, unadviſedneſs, haſtyneſs, temerity.* 𝔛 Temeritas eſt florentis ætatis, prudentia ſenectutis, *Cic. de Sen.* 6. 𝔛 Nunquam temeritas cum ſapientiâ commiſcetur, *Id. pro Marcell.* 2. = Multi multa faciunt temeritate quâdam, ſine judicio vel modo, *Id. Off.* 1, 15.

† Tĕmĕrĭter. adv. *Raſhly,* Acc. *ap.* Non. 11, 54. ‡ Temerè.

† Tĕmĕrĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Raſhneſs,* Pacuv. *ap.* Non. 2, 867. ‡ Temeritas.

Tĕmĕro, āre. act. [à טמא polluere] (1) *To violate,* or *defile; to unhallow,* or *profane.* (2) *To abuſe carnally, to commit adultery.* (1) = Sepulcra majorum temerare, ac violare, *Liv.* 26, 13. Dapibus temerare nefandis corpora, *Ov. Met.* 15, 75. (2) Juliam in matrimonio M. Agrippæ temeraverat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 53, 4.

* Tēmētum, i. n. voc. priſcum. [à Gr. τὸ μέθυ; *al.* quòd teneat, *i. e.* liget mentem] *Strong wine.* Cato ideo propinquos feminis oſculum dare juſſit, ut ſcirent an temetum olerent; hoc tum vino nomen erat, *Plin.* 14, 23. ‖ Vinum priſcâ linguâ temetum appellabant, *Gell.* 10, 23. ☞ *Utitur tamen* Hor. Epiſt. 2, 2, 163. Juv. 15, 25. *aliique.*

Temnendus, a, um. part. *To be deſpiſed.* Pars non temnenda decoris, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 299.

Temnens, tis. part. *Contemning, deſpiſeing,* Stat. Theb. 2, 5, 599.

Temno, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. *To ſet little by, to contemn, to deſpiſe, to ſlight.* Diſcite juſtitiam moniti, & non temnere divos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 620. Jejunus ſtomachus rarò vulgaria temnit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 38.

Tēmo, ōnis. m. (1) *The beam of the wain,* or *the draught tree whereon the yoke hangeth;* hence in Engliſh *a team.* (2) Alſo *a ſtake,* or *pole, laid overthwart.* (3) *The helm of a ſhip.* (4) *The north ſtar, called Charles's wain.* (5) ‖ Alſo *government.* (1) § Per temonem percurrere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 33. Temo aureus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 107. (2) Stipites tranſverſis ſex temonibus, quaſi vacerræ, inter ſe ligantur, *Col.* 6, 19. (3) Suet. (4) Flexoque Urſæ temone paverent, *Luc.* 4, 423. (5) Litt. *ex* Juv. *ſed q.*

* Tempe. n. pl. indecl. *Fields of pleaſure,* properly valleys in Theſſaly, *Virg. Vid.* Propr.

* Tempĕrāmentum, i. n. [à tempero] (1) *A moderation, a middle way, a mean.* (2) *A tempering,* or *mixing.* (3) *A government, a reſtraint.* (4) ‖ *A temper,* or *conſtitution; a temperament.* (1) Inventum eſt temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari ſe putârint, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 10. (2) Hoc ferè temperamentum ſervavi, *Plin. Epiſt.* 6, 29, 6. (3) = Et ſi nullâ aliâ re, modeſtiâ certè & linguæ temperamento adoleſcens ſenem vicero, *Liv.* 28, 44. (4) *Fab.* & *Litt.* unde non dicunt, Temperatio, *Cic.*

* Tempĕrandus, a, um. part. [à tempero] *To be tempered, ordered, regulated,* &c. Cenſuit annonam macelli quotannis temperandam, *Suet. Tib.* 34.

* Tempĕrans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [à tempero] *Moderate, temperate, ſober, forbearing, ſpareing, moderateing.* = Homo frugi ac temperans, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 9. = moderatus, *Cic.* § Temperans rei, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 41. gaudii, *Plin. jun.* Temperantiores è cupidine imperii, *Liv.* 26, 22. Homo ſanctiſſimus ac temperantiſſimus, *Cic. pro Font.* 13. Priſcam gravitatem ſemper humanitate temperans, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 116.

* Tempĕranter. adv. iùs, comp. [à temperans] *Moderately, temperately.* § Haberi temperanter, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 33, 2. Temperantiùs agere, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 2.

* Tempĕrantia, æ. f. [*ab* eodem] *Moderation, temperance, ſoberneſs,* &c. = Modeſtia vel temperantia moderatio eſt cupiditatum, rationi obediens, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 19. § Temperantia in victu, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 20.

* Tempĕrātè. adv. iùs, comp. [à temperatus] *Moderately, temperately.* Ubi temperatè tepebit, *Cato,* 69. *Met.* Ages, ut ſcribis, temperatè, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 32. Temperatiùs, *Sen. Ep.* 18.

* Tempĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tempero] (1) *A tempering,* or *mixing.* (2) *A conſtitution, temper,* or *temperature.* (3) *Ordering,* or *manageing.* (1) § Æris temperatio, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. (2) Corporis temperatio *fit,* cùm ea congruunt inter ſe, à quibus conſtamus, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 13. (3) § Temperatio reipub. *Id. de Legg.* 3, 5.

* Tempĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* eodem] (1) *A temperer.* (2) Met. *A ruler,* or *governour.* (1) § Temperator varietatis, *Cic. Or.* 21. (2) Sen. *de* Vit. Beat.

* Tempĕrātum eſt. imperſ. [à temperatus] *They did reſtrain,* or *forbear.* § Templis Deûm temperatum eſt, *Liv.* 1, 29.

* Tempĕrātūra, æ. f. [à temperaturus] (1) *Temperature, mixture of things, an alloy.* (2) *A temper,* or *diſpoſition.* (1) § Temperatura ferri, *Plin.* 34, 15. minii, *Vitr.* 7, 9. (2) § Temperatura corporis, *Sen. Ep.* 11.

* Tempĕrātūrus, a, um. part. [à tempero] *About to moderate.* Pollicitus, ſe hoſpitum temperaturum jocos, *Juſt.* 7, 3. Ut dubites, ſuone, an Cleopatræ arbitrio victoriam temperaturus fuerat, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 85.

* Tempĕrātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [à tempero] (1) *Moderated, ordered, tempered, mixed.* (2) *Moderate, temperate, without exceſs, keeping a mean.* (3) *Mild, calm.* (1) Ut lux habili miſturâ & temperato repercuſſu non obſtrepat, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Met.* = Oratio permiſta & temperata numeris, *Cic. Orat.* 57. (2) = Temperatum & æquabile genus dicendi, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 1. Hoc nec gravior exſtitit quiſquam, nec callidior, nec temperatior, *Id. Orat.* 7. 𝔛 Temperatæ ſuaves ſunt argutiæ, immodicæ offendunt, *Phædr.* 5, 5. (3) § Temperatiſſimo anni tempore, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5.

* Tempĕries, ēi. f. [à tempero] (1) *Temperateneſs* in cold, *or* heat; *a temper, a good moderation,* or *mean.* (2) *A ſeaſon, a time.* (1) Ubi temperiem ſumpſêre humórque, calórque Concipiunt, *Ov. Met.* 1, 430. § Docta tuendi temperies, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 153. Temperies cœli, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 71. (2) Sic judicatur anni temperies, alibi tardiùs, alibi maturiùs, *Plin.* 18, 25.

* Tempĕrĭùs. adv. comp. [à temperies] *More early,* Cic. Fam. 9, 16. ☞ Rarò occ. *uſitatiùs* temporiùs.

* Tempĕro, āre. act. [à tempore] (1) *To temper, mix,* or *mingle; to alloy.* (2) *To order.* (3) *To fix,* or *regulate.* (4) *To rule, govern,* or *moderate.* (5) *To forbear, to ſpare, to abſtain, to refrain.* (6) *To ſupple, to make ſoft.* (7) *To be temperate,* or *uſe moderation.* (1) § Ea cùm tria ſumpſiſſet, unam in ſpeciem temperavit, *Cic. de Univ.* 7. § Aquam temperare ignibus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 6. Conflare & temperare æs, *Plin.* 7, 56. = Miſcere & temperare inter ſe, *Cic. Or.* 197. *Met.* Amara temperare riſu, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 27. (2) O teſtudinis aureæ Dulcem quæ ſonitum, Pieri, temperas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 18. (3) *Vid.* Temperandus. (4) Rempublicam majores noſtri melioribus legibus temperârunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 1. § Temperare mundum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 16. orbem, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 91. ventos, *Id. Epiſt.* 10, 66. ora frenis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 7. (5) § Temperare ſibi, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 7. vino, *Liv.* 40, 14. ætati juvenum, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 41. cædibus, *Liv.* 2, 16. à maleficio, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 19. maledicere, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 76. (6) = Mollítque animos, & temperat iras, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 61. (7) Iſthoc probior es, cùm in amore temperes, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 8.

* Tempĕror, āri. paſſ. *To be moderated.* Major, quàm ut temperari poſſet, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 133.

* Tempeſtas, ātis. f. [à tempus] (1) *Time, ſeaſon, age.* (2) *Weather; a fair,* or *good, ſeaſon.* (3) *Tempeſt,* or *ſtorm; boiſterous weather,* be it rain, hail, *or* wind. (4) Tempeſtates, *goddeſſes preſideing over the weather.* (5) Met. Alſo *ruin, deſtruction, danger,* or *peril.* (6) *A commotion in ſtate.* (1) Eâ tempeſtate flos poëtarum fuit, *Plaut. Caſin. prol.* 18. Conf. *Sall. B. J.* 8. Multis ante tempeſtatibus, *Liv.* (2) Nautæ tempeſtatem prætermittere noluerunt, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. Unde hæc tam clara repentè Tempeſtas? *Virg. Æn.* 9, 19. (3) Fortè ſuâ Libycis tempeſtas appulit oris, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 381. (4) = Referendæ in Deos erunt Tempeſtates, quæ P. R. ritibus conſecratæ ſunt; ergo Imbres, Nimbi, Procellæ, Turbines Dii putandi, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20. Tempeſtatibus agnam Cædere deinde jubet, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 772. (5) = Pernicies & tempeſtas, barathrúmque macelli, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 31. (5) = Tu procella patriæ, turbo ac tempeſtas pacis, *Cic. pro Domo,* 53.

* Tempeſtīvè. adv. iùs, comp. [à tempeſtivus] *In ſeaſon, in due and convenient time, ſeaſonably, opportunely.* Fructus tempeſtivè demetere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62. § Tempeſtiviùs comiſſari, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 11.

* Tempeſtīvĭtas, ātis. f. [à ſeq.] *Seaſon,* or *time convenient; ſeaſonableneſs.* Sua cuique parti ætatis tempeſtivitas eſt data, *Cic. de Sen.* 10.

* Tempeſtīvus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à tempus] (1) *Seaſonable, in due and convenient time and ſeaſon.* (2) *Early, timely.* (3) *Ripe for.* (1) Nondum tempeſtivo ad navigandum mari, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 12. Ludum tempeſtivum pueris concedere, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 142. (2) Nec ex

his tempeſtivos fructus capere poſſimus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 4. ‖ Ea caſſita in ſementes forte conceſſerat tempeſtiviores, *Gell.* 2, 29. (3) § Deſine matrem Tempeſtiva ſequi viro, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23. ult.

* ‖ Tempeſtuōſus, a, um. adj. [à ſeq.] *Tempeſtuous, ſtormy, boiſterous,* Sidon. Ep. 4, 6. ┼ Procelloſus.

* ‖ Tempeſtus, a, um. adj. [à tempus] ant. *pro* tempeſtivus, *Feſt.*

Templum, i. n. [à templando, *i. e.* contemplando] (1) *A quarter of the heavens which in auguries was marked out with the lituus.* (2) ☩ *Heaven.* (3) *A heathen temple, a place conſecrated to the ſervice of their gods,* which was anciently an open place without a roof. (4) *Any encloſed publick place, a court,* becauſe ſuch places were conſecrated. (5) *An inner place, a receſs.* (6) Synec. *An image, or ſtatue, in a temple.* (1) Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, *Liv.* 1, 7. § Lucida cœli templa, *Lucr.* 1, 1013 (2) Confremuit templum magnum Jovis omnipotentis, ap. *Varr. L. L.* 6. (3) § Auguratum templum, *Cic* in *Vatin.* 49. ſanctum & religioſum, *Id. Verr.* 4, 43. de marmore, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 13. (4) Curia eſt templum ſanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, conſilii publici, *Cic.* pro *Milon.* 33. (5) § Linguæ ſudantia templa, *Lucr.* 4, 628. mentis, *Id.* 5, 104. (6) Virg. Æn. 4, 457.

* Tempŏra, um n. [à tempus] (1) *The temples, or ſides, of the head.* (2) Alſo *the head.* (1) Temporibus geminis canebat ſparſa ſenectus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 416. (2) Limoſâ tempora merſit aquâ, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 140. Tempora plumbo Fregit, *Luc.* 3, 711. *Vid.* Tempus.

* Tempŏrālis, e. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Laſting for a while, made for a certain time, temporal.* (2) † *Inconſtant.* (3) ‖ Alſo *of, or belonging to, the temples.* (1) Temporalibus laudibus decorare, *Tac. Agric.* 46, 2. (2) Græcorum ſunt temporalia ingenia, *Curt.* 4, 5, 11. ☞ *Sed var. cod. Vid.* Temporarius. (3) *Litt.* gratis; *ſed* venæ temporales, *Veget.* 2, 16.

* ‖ Tempŏrāneus, a, um. adj. *unde* in compoſit. extemporaneus. *Done for time, belonging to time.* ┼ Temporarius.

* Tempŏrārius, a, um. adj. [à tempus] (1) *Temporary, laſting but for a ſeaſon.* (2) *Comeing at a certain ſeaſon.* (3) *Inconſtant, ſhuffling and complying with the times.* (1) Temporarium & ſubitum eſt, *Plin. Paneg.* 91, 7. (2) Plin. 16, 33. (3) Attici liberalitas neque temporaria fuit, neque callida, *Nep. Attic.* 11. Græcorum temporaria ingenia, *Curt.* 4, 5, 11. *Vid.* Temporalis, n. 2.

* Tempŏrè. adv. [à tempus] *In time, at the time appointed, in ſeaſon.* Satis putabat ſe ad comitia temporè venturum, ſi pridie veniſſet, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 52.

* Tempŏrì. adv. [ab eodem] *In good time, ſeaſonably.* Vigilare decet hominem, qui volt ſua temporì conficere officia, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 16.

* Tempŏriùs. adv. comp. [à præced.] *Before time, ſooner than needeth, very early.* § Temporiùs redire, *Col.* 8, 16. ℋ Modò ſurgis Eoo Temporiùs cœlo, modò ſeriùs incidis undis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 198.

† Temptor, ōris. m. verb. *A deſpiſer, a contemner.* § Temptor Deorum, *Sen. Agamemn.* 605. *ubi tamen al.* contemptor.

* Tempus, ŏris. (olim ĕris) n. [à τέμνω *i. e.* diviſione; eſt enim quaſi [illegible], *Hem.* ex *Scal.*] (1) *Time.* (2) *The ſtate of time, a convenience, a ſuitableneſs to the time preſent, a circumſtance.* (3) *A fixed, or certain, time.* (4) *Opportunity, ſeaſon.* (5) *An occaſion, caſe, or affair.* (6) *A part of time, an age.* (7) *The power and authority that one hath at any time, when one is in greateſt eſteem.* (8) *A ſeaſon of the year.* (9) *A clime.* (10) ‖ *Temperament.* (11) *The temples of the head, or the head itſelf.* (1) Tempus eſt id, quo nunc utimur; pars quædam æternitatis, cum alicujus annui, menſtrui, diurni, nocturnive ſpatii certâ ſignificatione, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 26. Syderum errores id ipſum eſt, quod ritè dicitur tempus, *Id.* de *Univ.* 9. (2) Illa oratio potiùs temporis mei, quàm judicii, & auctoritatis fuit, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 50. Nunc ita tempus eſt mî, ut cupiam filiam, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 54. (3) Ubi tempus promiſſa jam perfici, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 7. (4) Tempus rei gerendæ non dimiſit, *Nep. Alcib.* 8. (5) Ab nullius unquam me tempore, aut commodo, otium meum abſtraxit, *Cic.* pro *Arch. poët.* 6. (6) Erat, ut temporibus illis, eruditus, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 28. (7) Multum in hâc urbe pollet multorum obedire tempori, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 69. (8) § Hyberno tempore, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 43. (9) Quæ ſpectant magis ad orientem, quàm ad meridianum tempus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (10) Manil. *ap.* Litt. (11) Uſque dum tremulum movens Cana tempus anilitas omnia omnibus adnuit, *Catull.* 59, 162. It haſta Tago per tempus utrumque, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 418. Tranſcurrit tempus arundo, *Sil.* 12, 414. Capitis tempus dextrum, *Vitr.*

Tēmŭlenter. adv. [à temulentus] *Drunkenly, ſottiſhly.* Ægyptias aves temulenter eructans, *Col.* 8, 8.

* Tēmŭlentia, æ. f. [à ſeq.] *Drunkenneſs.* Libidines ducet temulentia, *Plin.* 14, ult.

* Tēmŭlentus, a, um. adj. ‖ or. comp. [à temeto] *Drunken, cupſhot.* § Vox temulentus, *Cic. poſt redit. in ſenat.* 6. Temulentior, ap. *Sidon. Ep.* 3, 13.

* † Tĕnācia, æ. f. [à tenax] (1) *A holding faſt.* (2) *Parſimony, ſtingyneſs, tenaciouſneſs.* (1) Non. *ex* Enn. ┼ Tenacitas. (2) Non. *ex* Afran. ┼ Parſimonia.

* Tĕnācĭtas, ātis. f. [ab eodem] (1) *Holding faſt, cloſeneſs.* (2) Met. *Niggardlyneſs, ſtingyneſs.* (1) Unguium tenacitas, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) Liv. 37, 4.

* Tĕnācĭter. adv. [à præced.] ùs, comp. ‖ ſſĭmè, ſup. *Faſtly, ſtiffly, tenaciouſly, conſtantly.* An miſeros triſtis fortuna tenaciter urget? *Ov. Ep.* 3, 43. Dum tenaciùs omen apprehendit, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 5. Tenaciſſimè, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 159.

* Tĕnax, ācis. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [à tenendo] (1) *That holdeth faſt, tenacious, ſtiff, ſelf-willed.* (2) *Tough, clammy.* (3) *Hard to be governed, headſtrong, reſtive.* (4) *Firm, ſtrong, ſure, retentive.* (5) *Laſting.* (6) Alſo *niggardly, ſpareing, covetous and ſtingy.* (7) *Conſtant, perſevereing.* (1) § Vincla tenacia, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 412. Tenax dente flexo, *Luc.* 9, 764. Tenaciores armorum, *Suet. Cæſ.* 67. (2) § Mella tenacia, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 57. Bitumen tenax, *Ov. Met.* 9, 659. (3) = Equus tenax, & non parens frenis, *Liv.* 39, 25. (4) Dummodo tenaciſſimæ ſit memoriæ, *Col.* 8, 8. (5) Ira tenax ad extremum, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 9, 28. (6) = Reſtrictus, & tenax, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 22. = Pater parcus & tenax, *Id.* pro *Cœl.* 15. (7) § Ficti, pravique tenax, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 138. propoſiti, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 1.

*† Tendax, ācis. adj. [à tendo] qui tentigine venereâ vel Priapiſmo afficitur, *Litt.* ex *Plaut. ſed non inveni.*

* Tendens, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Stretching out, caſting up.* Tendens ad ſidera palmas, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 97.

* Tendĭcŭla, æ. f. [à tendo] *A tenterhook for the ſtretching of cloth.* Veſtimenta tendiculis diducta, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 3. *Met.* = Verborum aucupia & literarum tendiculæ, *Cic.* pro *Cæc.* 23.

*‖ Tendĭnes *vel* tendōnes, um. m. pl. [à tendo] *The tendons, or tops of the muſcles; which faſten them to the bones,* Med.

* Tendo, ĕre. tĕtendi & tendi, ſum & tum. act. [à τείνω, Æolicè τέννω] (1) *To ſtretch out, to extend.* (2) *To ſpread.* (3) *To pitch a camp.* (4) *To lay a ſnare.* (5) *To bend a bow.* (6) *To go about, to endeavour.* (7) *To preſent, to offer, or hold out.* (8) *To go, to go forward, to march, or advance.* (9) *To reach.* (10) *To grow, or ſhoot.* (11) *To aſpire, to aim at.* (12) *To tend, to make forward.* (13) In rebus venereis. (1) Tendunt vela noti, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 268. Quà plena rates carbaſa tenderant, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 538. (2) Ad legatos ſupplices manus tendunt, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 12. (3) Illîc tendebat Ulyſſes, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 35. Ne quis intra caſtra tenderet, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 15. (4) § Tendere plagas, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 17. Noſtro tendiſti retia lecto, *Prop.* 3, 8, 37. ¶ Dolos tendere alicui, *to lay a trap for,* Hor. Epod. 2, 33. (5) Acres tendunt arcus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 164. (6) Manibus tendit divellere nodos, *Id. Æn.* 2, 220. (7) Parvum patri tendebat Iulum, *Id. Æn.* 2, 674. (8) Curſum direxit, quò tendebat, *Nep. Milt.* 1. Iter tendebat ad naves, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 660. Poſtquam tendere ad ſe Romanas naves vidit, *Liv.* (9) Tendit gula ad ſtomachum, *Plin.* 12, 37. (10) Quæ pars palmitis ſurſum tendit, ea materias ſequente anno præbet, *Col.* 5, 6, 24. (11) Animus humanus ad altiora, & non conceſſa, tendit, *Liv.* 4, 13. (12) Eò res tendit, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 81. (13) Tendere quæ tremulum Pelian poſſet, *Mart.* 6, 71.

* Tendor, i. paſſ. *To be ſtretched,* &c. *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 15.

* ‖ Tĕnebra, æ. f. *Darkneſs,* Lampr. *pro*

* Tĕnebræ, ārum. f. plur. [à γνόφος, unde γνοφερὸς, *qu.* denefræ, *Canin.*] (1) *Darkneſs, the dark night.* (2) Met. *A dark place.* (3) *A priſon.* (4) Met. *Obſcurity, or meanneſs of condition.* (5) *Difficulties, or things hard to be underſtood.* (6) † Alſo *death.* (1) Radii ſolis diſcutiunt tenebras, *Lucr.* 1, 149. ℋ ſplendor, *q. v.* (2) *Met.* Oramus, demonſtres ubi ſint tuæ tenebræ, *Catull.* 53, 2. Quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum, *Juv.* 3, 225. (3) = In vincula & tenebras abripi juſſit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. (4) ℋ Familiam obſcuram è tenebris in lucem vocare, *Id.* pro *Dejot.* 11. (5) Quæſo quid agitur? mihi enim tenebræ ſunt, *Id. Attic.* 7, 11. (6) Litt. *ex* Plaut.

* Tĕnebrĭcōſus, a, um. adj. [à tenebræ] ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Very dark.* (2) Met. *Black, ſtormy.* (1) Tu ex tenebricoſâ popinâ conſul extractus, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 8. (2) § Tenebricoſiſſimum tempus, *Id.* in *Vatin.* 5.

* ☩ Tĕnebrĭcus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Dark, obſcure.* Tartarea tenebrica plaga, *Poëta* ap. *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 9.

* † Tĕnebrio, ōnis. m. [à tenebræ] *He that will not be ſeen abroad by day; a lurker, a crafty knave; a nightwalker,* Varr. *ap.* Non. 1, 67.

* § Tĕnebrōſè. adv. [*ex eodem*] *Darkly,* Macrob. ┼ Obſcurè.

* Tĕnebrōſus, a, um. adj. [à tenebræ] *Dark,* or *cloſe.* § Palus tenebroſa, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 107.

* Tĕnellŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *ex* dim. [nempe *ex* ſeq.] *Very tender and dainty.* Puella tenellulo delicatior hœdo, *Catull.* 18, 19.

* Tĕnellus, a, um. adj. dim. [à tener] *Somewhat tender, young and dainty.* Bellam & tenellam Caſinam deperis, *Plaut. Caſin.* 1, 1, 20. Conf. *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41.

* Tĕnendus, a, um. part. [à teneo] (1) *To be held.* (2) *To be hedged in.* (3) *To be preſerved,* &c. (4) *To be kept in.* (1) Dominæ vobis colla tenenda dabo, *Ov. Epiſt.* 18, 164. (2) Tenendæ ſepes etiam, & pecus omne tenendum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 371. (3) Pacis mihi cura tenendæ fuit, *Ov. Met.* 11, 297. (4) § Tenendus dolor eſt. *Cic. Att.* 12, 37.

* Tĕnens, tis. part. [à ſeq.] *Holding,* &c. Rupis tenens juga prima ſiniſtrâ, *Ov. Met.* 4, 733. altaria, *Val. Max.* 9, 3, *ext.* 3.

* Tĕneo, ēre, ui, tum. act. [à τείνω, fut. ſec. τενῶ, Ion. τενέω, quoniam quæ arctè tenemus, quodammodo tendimus] (1) *To hold faſt.* (2) *To keep apart.* (3) Lictorum vocab. *To ſeize, or apprehend.* (4) *To impriſon, to ſecure.* (5) Met. *To find, to catch one in a fact.* (6) *To bind, or keep in obedience.* (7) Nautarum vocabulum, *to hold on, to ſteer.* (8) *To hold, or keep, back.* (9) *To arrive, or land at.* (10) *To hold fixed, ſteady, or immoveable.* (11) Abſol. *To laſt, or continue.* (12) Viatorum, *to come to, to reach* a place. (13) *To track, or trace.* (14) *To perſiſt, to perſevere.* (15)

(15) Paſtorum, *to houſe*, or *fold* cattle. (16) ¶ Met. Tenere ſe, *to keep* within bounds. (17) Met. Abſol. *To be loth, to be cautious.* (18) Satorum, *to take root.* (19) *To grow.* (20) *Met.* Abſol. *To hold good, to be fixed, to be current, to be undoubted.* (21) ¶ Manu tenere quid, *to be ſure,* or *certain, of.* (22) *To keep, to detain one, willing,* or *unwilling.* (23) For occupare, obtinere, *to have, to be upon,* or *in.* (24) Aurigarum, *to drive.* (25) Met. *To hold in, to curb, to check.* (26) *To rule, to govern, to direct.* (27) Fori & curiæ, *to convict* a perſon. (28) *To win,* or *gain, a cauſe* in law. (29) *To carry a point in debate.* (30) Medicorum, *to reſtringe, to bind, to make coſtive.* (31) *To ſilence, to forbear, to refrain.* (32) *To retard, ſtop,* or *hinder.* (33) *To hold,* or *keep, in ſuſpenſe; to amuſe.* (34) *To pleaſe, to delight, to entertain.* (35) *To be approved,* or *followed.* (36) *To hold up, to ſupport.* (37) *To keep up,* or *maintain.* (38) Amantium, *to claſp, to embrace.* (39) Militum, *to defend, to keep* by force of arms. (40) *To block up, to beſiege, to hem in.* (41) *To take* by war. (42) *To command, to lead* in battle. (43) *To keep, to make good* his poſt. (44) *To hold in, with,* or *by, the hand,* &c. (45) † *To contain.* (46) *To dwell in, to inhabit.* (47) *To poſſeſs.* (48) Tene, a formula *in giveing,* or *takeing.* (49) *To perform.* (50) *To practiſe, to follow* an employment. (51) *To accompliſh.* (52) *To have,* or *enjoy.* (53) *To underſtand, to know; to be expert,* or *ſkillful, in.* (54) *To obſerve,* or *keep.* (55) *To remember.* (56) Scenicorum, *to bear, to repreſent.* (57) Diſputantium, *to avouch, to hold* an opinion. (58) ¶ Teneo te? a formula *at meeting of one long expected,* or *deſired.* (59) ¶ Tenere ſe, *to get his living.* (1) *Canem* luctantem copula dura tenet, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 9, 28. ¶ Lupum auribus tenere, *to be in danger both ways,* Prov. *ap.* Suet. Tib. 25. *Met.* ⌘ Spem teneo, ſalutem amiſi, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 5. (2) Crines, quos medio vertice germa tenet, *Prop.* 2, 22, 10. (3) Si tenetis, ducite, *Plaut.* Quò fugis nunc? redi, tene, tene, *Id. Aul.* 3, 2, 1. (4) Manicis & compedibus te ſævo ſub cuſtode tenebo, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 77. (5) Manifeſtam mendacii, mala, te teneo, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 30. (6) Neque legem putat tenere ſe ullam, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 6. ⌘ Solvatur legibus; quanquam leges illum non tenent, *Cic. Philipp.* 11. (7) Vento ſecundiſſimo curſum tenuit, *Id. N. D.* 3, 34. (8) ¶ Eurus reditura vela tenebat, *Ov. Met.* 7, 664. *kept them windbound.* (9) Vento adverſo Pygela portum tenuit, *Liv.* 37, 11. Conf. *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 9, 1. (10) Oculos *Palinurus* tenebat ſub aſtra, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 853. Tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora, *Id. Geor.* 4, 483. (11) Imber continens per noctem totam tenuit, *Liv.* 23, 44. Romæ fœdum incendium per duas noctes, & diem unum tenuit, *Id.* (12) Illas partes tenere, *ſc.* Brundiſium, non poſſumus, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 42. (13) ⌘ Tenuit veſtigia ejus Bocchar, adeptúſque eſt eum patentibus campis, &c. *Liv.* 29, 32. (14) § Tenere eundem curſum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 34. (15) *Vid.* Tenendus. (16) § Tenuit ſe in equeſtri ſtatu, cùm poſſet adſcendere, *Plin. Epiſt.* 3, 2, 4. Teneas, Damaſippe, tuis te, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 324. (17) Tenerent omnes mutuitanti credere, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 52. (18) = ⌘ Si radicibus ulmi junxeris, malè vitis comprehendet, & cùm tenuerit, incremento arboris opprimetur, *Col.* 5, 6. (19) Terra magìs rara tenet circa hunc fontem quàm cætera tellus, *Lucr.* 6, 862. (20) Tenet fama Celænis Marſyam cum Apolline tibiarum cantu certâſſe, *Liv.* 38, 13. (21) = Cùm indicia mortis comperîſſe manifeſtò, & manu tenere diceret, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 80. (22) Tulliam adhuc mecum teneo, *Id. Fam.* 14, 15. Miſerè cupis, inquit, abire; ſed nîl agis, uſque tenebo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 15. (23) ✠ Tenent partem terræ rupes vaſtæque paludes, *Lucr.* 5, 203. Palus tenet omnia obducto limo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 116. (24) Currus paternos auriga non tenuit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 328. (25) Metu, & acerbitate pœnarum tenebat animos, *Liv.* (26) § Tenere regna, *Ov. Met.* 5, 277. rempublicam, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. ſcholam, *Id.* Tam artifices ſaltationis, ut mox ſcenam tenuerint, *Suet. Tit.* 7. (27) Teneri eâ pœnâ quæ eſt de vi, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 3. Argumentis & teſtibus tenere aliquem, *Id.* Teneo furem, ita ut negare non poſſit, *Id.* (28) *Abſol.* Si rectè concluſerit, teneo; ſi vitiosè, minam Diogenes reddet, *Id. Acad.* 4. § Cauſam tenere, *Id.* Conf. & *Suet. Dom.* 9. (29) In eo plebs ſuperior fuit, quòd tenuit, ne conſules in proximum annum crearentur, *Liv.* 4, 30, fin. (30) Id aſſumptum tenet ventrem, *Celſ.* ⌘ Quid compreſſum corpus reſolvat, quid ſolutum teneat, *Scrib. Larg.* (31) Sæva tene cum Berecynthio Cornu tympana, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 13. § Tenere riſum, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 8. lacrymas, *Id. Verr.* 4, 18. fletus, *Ov.* iram, *Liv.* (32) Si ob eam rem moraris, accipio cauſam; ſi te id non tenet, advola, *Cic.* Tenuit Orpheus impetus Hebri, *Phædr. prol.* 3, 60. (33) Sed cur diutius vos teneo? *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 22. (34) Si non poteris ſive cauſas defenſitare, ſive concionibus populum tenere, &c. *Id. Offic.* 1, 33. (35) ⌘ *Abſol.* Ex duabus ſententiis una facta, tenuit que ex duabus altera, tertiâ expulsâ, *Plin. jun.* (36) Cibus tenet vitam animantium, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 33. ⌘ Si terra naturâ tenetur, & viget, *Id. ibid.* = alo, ſuſtineo, *Id. ibid.* (37) Honeſto otio tenuiſti & ſtatum & famam dignitatis tuæ, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. (38) Tutius eſt jacuiſſe toro, tenuiſſe puellam, *Id. Am.* 2, 11, 31. *ſed. al.* legiſſe libellos. (39) Oppidum ſeptem cohortium præſidio tenebat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 18. Tyrrheni caſtra tenebant Tuta locis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 603. ⌘ = Manlius ſtabat pro templo, & Capitolia celſa tenebat, *Id. ibid.* 653. ¶ Mare tenere, *to be a maſter at ſea,* Cic. Attic. 1, 10. (40) Oppreſſos vos, inquis, tenebo Cæſaris exercitu, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 31. = obſidere, *Tac.* (41) ⌘ Cùm circumſideretur, & jam teneretur, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 9. (42) = Heraclides præerat claſſi, cùm Dion pediatum teneret, *Nep. Dion.* 6. (43) Miles qui locum non tenuit, idem, &c. *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 46. (44) Pax alma, veni, ſpicámque teneto, *Tib.* 1, 10, 69. Elatâ lævâ, ne libelli, quos tenebat, madefierent, *Suet. Cæſ.* 64. (45) Cœlum tenet omnia complexu ſuo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22. ☞ *Sed al.* continet. (46) Materfamilias primum locum tenet ædium, *Nep.* in *Præf.* Quæ gurgitis hujus Ima tenes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 321. (47) ⌘ Tenuit conſilium & eorum qui aliena tenebant, & eorum qui ſua amiſerant, *Cic.* Tenuit permagnam Sextilius hæreditatem, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2. (48) Eccam pallulam, tene tibi, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 56. Tene *argentum,* Id. (49) Quod promiſſum eſt tenere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 29. (50) Agri colendi ſtudia teneamus, *Id.* de *Senect.* 17. (51) Ubi propoſitum tenere non potuit, alio conſilio uſus, &c. *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 42. (52) § Tenere matrimonium alicujus, *Cic.* jura civium, *Id.* id quod optas, *Id.* (53) ⌘ Ignari jus ignorant, neque tenent, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 37. Teneo quid conſilii veſtri ſuper hâc re fiet, *Id. ibid.* 57. Juxta rem mecum tenes, *Id. Aul.* 4, 7, 1. (54) Gravitatem in congreſſu noſtro tenui, quam debui, *Cic. Attic.* 8. Rationem juris æquabilem tenere, *Id. Q. fratr.* (55) Dicta Percipiant animi faciles, teneantque fideles, *Hor. A. Poët.* 336. (56) § Perſonam tenere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, tranſlatè. (57) Illud arctè tenent, accuratéque defendunt, *voluptatem eſſe ſummum bonum,* Id. Parad. 1. (58) Teneóne te, Antiphila, maximè animo exoptatam meo? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, ult. Teneo te, qualem ſperaveram, *Petron.* 139. (59) Improbis artibus ſe tenet, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 9.

* Tĕneor, ēri, ntus. paſſ. *To be held, detained, ſupported,* &c. Cùm civitas in opere & labore aſſiduo reficiendæ urbis teneretur, *Liv.* 6, 1. Tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53.

* Tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. or, comp. rimus, ſup. [à τέρην, per Metath.] (1) *Tender.* (2) *Young.* (3) *Pliant.* (4) *Nice, dainty, delicate effeminate.* (5) *Gentle, ſoft, mercyfull.* (1) Tener, ac niveus panis, *Juv.* 5, 70. Uva teneri oris cutis, *Pallad.* conf. *Celſ.* 2, 18. (2) § Ætas tenera, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 10, 33. Anni teneri, *Id.* ⌘ Eques vetulos teneris anteponere ſolemus, *Cic.* de *Amicit.* 19. ¶ A teneris unguiculis, *from one's infancy,* Id. Fam. 1, 6. (3) § Ramus tenerrimus, *Plin.* 15, 4. (4) Ne nimium teneris juvenentur verſibus unquam, *Hor. A. Poët.* 296. (5) Teneriore animo mihi videbare, *Cic. Fam.* 5, ult. ⌘ Durus, *q. v.*

* † Tĕnĕraſco, ĕ e. incept. [à præced.] *To grow tender, ſoft,* or *gentle,* Lucr. 3, 767.

* Tĕnĕrè. adv. *unde* errĭmè, ſup. [à tener] *Tenderly, nicely.* Tenerè educatus ſervus, *Pallad.* 1, 6. Cortex tenerrimè deraſus, *Plin.* 23, 3.

* Tĕnĕreſco, ĕre. incept. [ab eodem] *To grow tender,* Plin. 17, 22. *Conf.* Celſ. 6, 6.

* Tĕnĕrĭtas, ātis. f. [à tener] *Softneſs, tenderneſs, daintyneſs.* = In primo ortu ineſt teneritas & mollities quædam, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 21. § Teneritas Dearum, *Vitruv.* 1, 2. ætatis, *Id.* 4, 1.

* ‖ Tĕnĕrĭter. adv. [à teneritas] *Tenderly,* Plin. *ap.* Steph. *ſed q.*

* Tĕnĕrĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. [ab eodem] *Softneſs, clammyneſs.* Si terra teneritudinem habeat, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 36. Pueri primæ teneritudinis, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 44.

* Tĕneſmus, i. m. [à τείνω, tendo] *A diſeaſe of the arſegut, a deſire of going to ſtool without effect.* Vid. Scrib. Larg. Compoſ. 142. Nep. Attic. 21, 2. *De cujus ratione vid.* Celſ. 4, 18.

* Tĕnor, ōris. m. [à teneo, olim tonor, *Quint.* qu. à τόνος] (1) *A tenour, order, continueance,* or *conſtant courſe.* (2) Alſo *the tone,* or *accent, of a word.* (1) Uno tenore in dicendo fluit, *Cic. Or.* c. 6. Tenor vitæ meæ eſt ſine labe, *Ov. Epiſt.* 17, 14. (2) § Acutus, gravis tenor, *Quint.* 1, 5.

* Tenia, æ. f. *ut aliqui ſcribunt.* [à tendo, dict. quòd ante eas linea tendantur, *Aſcon.*] *A kind of wagon.* *Vid.* Thenſa.

* ‖ Tenſibĭlis, e. & Tenſĭlis, e. adj. [utrumque à tendo] *That may be ſtretched,* Alciat.

* Tenſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tenſus] *An extenſion.* ⌘ Tenſio ac contractio nervorum, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 255. oſtenſio, *Celſ.*

* Tenſus, a, um. part. [à tendor] (1) *Stretched out, bent, ſtretching outward.* (2) Met. *Raiſed as the voice, loud.* (1) § Tenſus arcus, *Phædr.* 3, 14, 10. (2) Vox quò tenſior, hòc acutior & tenuior, *Quint.* 11, 3.

* Tentābundus, a, um. adj. [à tento] *Aſſaying, proveing, trying.* § Miles tentabundus, *Liv.* 21, 36.

* Tentāmen, ĭnis. n. [ab eodem] *A proof, a tryal, an eſſay, an attempt,* or *enterpriſe.* Prima viciſtatæ tentamina ſumpſit, *Ov. Met.* 3, 341. ☞ *Virg. etiam trib. Litt. ſed q.*

* Tentāmentum, i. n. [à præced.] *A proof, a tryal.* Nec prima per artem Tentamenta tui pepigi, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 144.

* Tentandus, a, um. part. [à tento] *To be tryed, attempted, aſſayed.* § Tentanda via eſt, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 8. Tentandas militis iras ratus, *Luc.* 2, 529.

* Tentans, tis. part. [ex eodem] (1) *Aſſaying, holding back.* (2) *Afflicting.* (1) Cuſtodia ſolers Omnia tentanti extuderat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 328. (2) Dolore tentante læditur caput, *Lucr.* 3, 148.

* Tentātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tento] (1) *A proof, an aſſaying, a temptation.* (2) *An attack, a ſhock.* (1) *Liv.* 4, 23. Tentationem eſſe credens perſeverantiæ ſuæ, *Id.* 4, 42. (2) ¶ Morbi tentatio, *the grudgings of a diſeaſe,* Cic. Attic. 10, 19.

* Tentātor, ōris. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A tempter, a prover, a tryer, an aſſayer.* Tentator Orion Dianæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 71.

* Tentātūrus, a, um. part. [à tento] *About to try,* Virg. Æn. 4, 294. Liv. 35, 29. § Fortunam belli tentaturus, *Juſt.* 6, 3.

* Tentātus, a, um part. (1) *Tryed, tempted.* (2) *Afflicted, plagued, vexed.* (1) § A multis tentatus, *Nep. Cato,* 2. (2) Domus tentata ſcelere nefario, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 22.

* Tentīgo, ĭnis. f. [à tendo, tentum] *A ſtiffneſs,* or *ſtretching,* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 452. & Juv. 6, 128.

* †

* † Tentĭpellium, ii. n. [*à* tentandâ pelle] (1) *A kind of iron ſhoe, whereon leather is ſtretched.* (2) Alſo *a medicine to ſtretch and ſmooth the ſkin.* (1) Afran. *ap.* Feſt. (2) *Gloſſ. Lat. Græc.* Tentipellium, φάρμακον πρὸς ῥυτίδας.

* Tento, āre. freq. [*à* teneo, vel tendo, tentum] (1) *To feel, to eſſay, to touch.* (2) Met. *To prove, to try.* (3) *To tempt.* (4) *To ſeize, to attack.* (5) *To diſturb, to hurt, to bring illneſs.* (1) Flumen ita frigidum, ut vix pede tentare id poſſim, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2, 3. ¶ Tentare venas alicujus, *to feel his pulſe*, Suet. Tib. 72. (2) = Experiar & tentabo omnia, *Cic. Brut.* 16. = Fortunam belli tentare & periclitari, *Id. Verr.* 3, 50. (3) Pyrrhus non virorum ſolùm, ſed etiam mulierum animos donis tentavit, *Liv.* 34, 4. § Judicium pecuniâ tentare, *Cic.* (4) Non auſim vaſtos tentare leones, *Prop.* 2, 19, 21. Neque morbus, Nec mors, nec luctus tentaret tempore tali, *Lucr.* 6, 1249. (5) Non inſueta graves tentabunt pabula fœtas, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 50. Vinum tentat caput, *Plin.* 23, 22.

* Tentor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be tryed, vexed,* &c. § Omnia tentantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 84. Animi valentes tentari morbo non poſſunt; corpora poſſunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 14.

* Tentōriŏlum, i. n. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *A little tent, or pavilion*, Hirt. B. Afr. 47.

* Tentōrium, i. n. [*à* tendendo] *A tent, a pavilion.* § Ponere tentoria, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 527. Tentorium ex pellibus habere, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 15.

* ‖ Tentōrius, a, um. adj. [*à* tentorium] *Belonging to a tent.* Tentoriæ pelles, *Treb. Poll.*

* ‖ Tentum, i. n. [*à* tendo] *ſc.* veretrum, *ſc.* extentum, *Capitol.*

* Tentūrus, a, um. part. [*à* tento] *About to feel, or try.* Per ſetam vis alta meat, fluctuſque relinquit Abſentem tentura virum, *Claud. Torped.* 18.

* Tentus, a, um. part. [*à* tendor] *Stretched, bent.* § Pingui tentus omaſo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 41. Cornu tentum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 243.

* ‖ Tĕnuātim. adv. [*à* tenuis] *Thinly, ſlenderly.* Inteſtinum perquam tenuatim productum, *Apic.* 2, 4.

* Tĕnuātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* tenuo] *A making thin, or ſlender*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

* Tĕnuātus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Made thin, or lean.* (2) *Made ſlender, diminiſhed, grown leſs.* (1) Corpus tenuatum recreare, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 84. § Tenuata cacumina, *Luc.* 5, 548. (2) Vox tenuata viro, *Ov. Met.* 2, 373.

* Tĕnuĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* tenuis] *Very little, or ſimple; ſomewhat ſlender, thin, or ſmall*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19.

* Tĕnuis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [fort. *à* teneo, quia quæ tenuia, facilè teneantur] (1) *Slender, thin, ſhallow.* (2) *Lean.* (3) *Small, little.* (4) *Poor, mean, ſorry.* (5) *Acute.* (1) § Tenue linum, *Col.* 2. Tenuiſſimus cortex, *Plin.* 12, 14. Fila aranei tenuia, *Lucr.* 3, 384. Tenuis aqua, *Liv.* 1, 4. (2) ✠ Tenuioribus magis ſanguis; plenioribus magis caro abundat, *Celſ.* (3) ✠ Non modò mediocri pecuniâ, ſed etiam tenui, percipere poſſumus, *Cic.* in *Hortenſ.* ap. *Non.* § Cultu tenuiſſimo vivere, *Id.* pro *Flacco*, 12. (4) ✠ Ab tam tenui initio tantæ opes ſunt profligatæ, *Nep. Pelop.* 2. = Tenuis atque infirmus animus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 32. (5) Quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari ſe putârint, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 10. § Tenues Athenæ, *Mart.* 6, 64, 17.

* Tĕnuĭtas, ātis. f. [*à* tenuis] (1) *Thinneſs.* (2) *Leanneſs.* (3) *Slenderneſs.* (4) *Poverty.* (5) *Fineneſs, ſubtilety.* (1) Linguis luſciniarum tenuitas illa prima non eſt, quæ cæteris animalibus, *Plin.* 29, 9. (2) Quoſdam, valetudo modò bona ſit, tenuitas ipſa delectat, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 16. (3) Cauda prælonga in tenuitatem deſinens, *Plin.* 8, 33. (4) = Ut poſſum ex meis anguſtiis illius ſuſtento tenuitatem, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 20. (5) Limata quædam & rerum & verborum tenuitas, *Id.* de *Fin.* 3, 12.

* Tĕnuĭter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Thinly, nicely, finely.* (2) *Lightly.* (3) *Cloſely, conciſely.* (4) *Poorly, ſlenderly.* (1) Tenuiſſimè ſcalpello acuto adradito, *Col.* de *Arb.* 7. *Met.* = Argumentationes illæ tenuiùs & acutiùs & ſubtiliùs tractantur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 16. (2) Alutæ tenuiter confectæ, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 13. (3) Philoſophorum mos tenuiter differendi, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 14. (4) § Tenuiter vivere, *Ter.* 2, 2, 95.

* Tĕnuo, āre. act. [*à* tenuis] (1) *To make ſmall, thin, or ſlender.* (2) *To make lean, to wear and waſte away.* (1) Roriferâ gelidum tenuaverat aëra bigâ, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 338. *Met.* Magna modis tenuare parvis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, ult. (2) § Macie vultum tenuare, *Prop.* 4, 3, 27. Curæ tenuant corpus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 597.

* Tĕnuor, āri. paſſ. *To be made thin, to be worn out.* Vomer tenuatur ab uſu, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 7, 43.

* Tĕnus, ûs. m. [*à* τίνος vel τέννος, *qu. à* τείνω, tendo, *Scal.*] *A ſnare, a gin.* Pendebat hodie pulchrè; ita intendi tenus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 23.

* Tĕnus. præp. [*à* teneo, nam quod propinquum eſt, quaſi tenere videtur] (1) *Up to, as far as.* (2) *Only.* (1) Fæce tenus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 27. ✠ Eſt quôdam prodire tenus, ſi non datur ultra, *Id. Ep.* 1, 1, 32. *Per tmeſin.* Hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna ſecuta, *Virg. Æn* 6, 62. § Crurum tenus, *Id. Geor.* 3, 53. Pennis tenus acta ſagitta eſt, *Ov. Met.* 6, 258. § Inguinibus tenus, *Celſ.* 1, 2. (2) ¶ Verbo tenus, *by word of mouth*, Cic. *de* Legg. 3, 6. ¶ Cum accuſ. rar. Daciam tenus venit. *Flor.* 3, 4, 6. § Tanaïm tenus, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 538.

Tĕpĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. *To warm, or make warm.* ✠ Sol non tepefacit ſolùm, ſed etiam comburit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15. ✠ Tepefecit frigida membra, *Catull.* 66, 29. Ferrum tepefecit in jugulo matris, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 136.

Tĕpĕfactus, a, um. part. *Made warm.* Humor tepefactus mollitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10.

Tĕpefīo, iĕri. neut. paſſ. *To be lukewarm.* § Maturè tepefiunt, *Plin.* 1, 6.

Tĕpens, tis. part. *Warm, temperate.* Zephyri tepentibus auris Laxant arva ſinus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 330.

Tĕpeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*à* Chald. חמרא focus] *To be warm, or a little hot.* ✠ Levibus lignis facito caleſcat, ubi temperatè tepet, tum cuminum indito, *Cato.* § Aura tepet, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 10. 7. Veſpertina tepet regio, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 40, 30.

Tĕpeſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow warm, to ferment.* (2) *To grow rough.* (3) *To relent, to wax cold.* (1) § Aqua tepeſcit, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 4, 56. (2) Maria agitata ventis tepeſcunt, ap. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (3) Paulatim cadit ira ferox, mentéſque tepeſcunt, *Luc.* 4, 284.

* Tephrias, æ. m. [*à* colore cineritio, *ſc. à* τέφρα, cinis] *A kind of marble of an aſh colour*, Plin. 36, 37.

* Tephrītes, is. f. [*ab* eodem] *A ſtone having the figure of a new moon*, Plin. 37, 10.

Tĕpĭdarium, ii. n. (1) *A hot bath, or bain, where they waſh themſelves in warm water.* (2) *A veſſel, or cauldron, wherein water is made hot.* (1) Celſ. 1, 3. (2) Vitruv. 5, 10.

Tĕpĭdè. unde iùs, comp. *Warmly.* Si natare tepidiùs velis, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6, 25.

Tĕpĭdo, āre. act. *To warm, or make warm*, Plin. 17, 26. = Tepefacio.

‖ Tĕpĭdŭlè. adv. *Somewhat warmly, or coolly*, Litt. *ex* Gell. *ſed q.*

‖ Tĕpĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat warm, or cool*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Tĕpĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* tepeo] (1) *Lukewarm, neither hot nor cold, between hot and cold.* (2) *Hot.* (3) Met. *Cold and ſlack in buſyneſs.* (1) Tepidi favonî fœcunda aura, *Catull.* 62, 283. § Tepidior tempeſtas, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 10. Tepidiſſimus, *Sen. Marc.* 17. (2) Conjux foliis undam tepidi deſpumat aheni, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 296. (3) Hic homo factus eſt tepidior, *Plaut.*

Tĕpor, ōris. m. *Warmth, warmneſs, or heat.* § Adventitius tepor, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. Veris tepores, *Col.* 2, 9. Ad primum teporem ſolis, *Liv.* 4, 2. Jam ver egelidos refert tepores, *Catull.* 44, 1.

Tĕpōrātus, a, um. part. *Made ſomewhat warm.* § Fragmenta teporata, *Plin.* 36, 26.

‖ Tĕpōro, āre. act. *To make warm.* Dracont. + Tepefacio.

* Ter. adv. [*à* tres, ut τρὶς *à* τρεῖς] *Three times, thrice*, Cic. *pro* S. Roſc. 46.

Tĕrăgus, i. m. *A little ſea fiſh*, Plin. 33, ult.

Tĕramnos, i. f. *A kind of weeds*, Plin. 18, 17.

‖ Teraphim. Bibl. *Lat.* Imagines, ſimilitudine, idola.

* Tercentēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [*à* tercentum] *Three hundred*, Mart. 2, 1.

* † Tercenti, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ab* eodem] *Three hundred*, Cic. *ap.* Nizol. *ſed* trecenti *verior lectio.*

* † Tercenties. adv. [*à* ſeq.] *Three hundred times*, Litt. *ex* Catull. 27. *ubi rect.* trecenties.

* Tercentum. indecl. [*ex* ter, & centum] *Three hundred.* Tercentum annos regnabitur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 276.

* Terdĕcies. adv. [*à* ter, & decies] *Thirty times*, Vitruv. 9, 4.

* Terdēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [*à* ter, & denus] *Thirty, or thrice ten*, Virg. Æn. 8, 47. Mart. 4, 37, 5. *ubi rect.* terducena.

* ‖ Tĕrĕbellum, i. n. dim. [*à* terebrum] *A little auger, wimble, or piercer; a trepan*, Jul.

* ‖ Tĕrĕbinthīna, æ. f. (*ſc.* reſina) [*à* terebinthus] *Turpentine*, Offic.

* Tĕrĕbinthĭnus, a, um. adj. [τερεβίνθινος, Gr.] *Of, or belonging to, the turpentine tree.* § Reſina terebinthina, *Celſ.* 5. 26, fin.

* Tĕrebinthĭzūſa, æ. f. [*à* terebinthus] *A kind of jaſper*, Plin. 37, 8.

* Tĕrĕbinthus, i. f. [τερέβινθος, Gr.] *The turpentine tree*, Plin. 13, 6.

* Tĕrebra, æ, f. [*à* τερέω, perforo] (1) *An auger, wimble, or piercer;* alſo *an inſtrument to grave ſtones with.* (2) *A chirurgeon's trepan.* (1) Terebrâ vitem pertundito, *Cato*, 41. De terebrâ Gallicâ, vid. *Col.* 4, 29. (2) De formâ, vid. *Celſ.* 8, 3, princ.

* Tĕrebrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* terebro] *A boreing with a wimble, auger, or piercer; a piercing*, Col. 4, 29. & Vitruv. 9, 9.

* Tĕrebrātus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] *Pierced, bored,* &c. Terebratum per rara foramina buxum, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 697.

* Tĕrebro, āre. act. [*à* terebra] *To bore, or make a hole; to pierce.* Telo lumen terebramus acuto, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 635. Conſ. *Col.* 5, 9.

* ‖ Tĕrebrum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *A wimble, a piercer, a trepan*, Gloſſ. + Terebra.

* Tĕrēdo, dĭnis. f. [*à* Gr. τερηδὼν] (1) *A little worm in ſhips.* (2) *A moth which fretteth garments.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a worm breeding in one's hand.* (1) Plin. 16, 41. Col. 4, 24. Vitruv. 5, 12. ✠ tinea. (2) Plin. 8, 48. (3) *Litt.* gratis.

* Tĕrendus, a, um. part. [*à* tero] *To be worn, or often uſed*, Prop. 3, 3, 18. & 3, 18, 22.

* Tĕrens, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] *Wearing.* Flavæque terens querceta Maricæ Liris, *Claud. Conſ. Prov. & Olyb.* 259. § Terens Capitolia currus, *Luc.* 9, 79.

* Tĕres, ĕtis. adj. ‖ or, comp. [*à* terendo, quòd quaſi terendo rotundum ſit] (1) *Long and round; taper as a tree, or pillar.* (2) Met. *Smooth, even, fine, curious, quaint, clever.* (3) *Accurate, exact.* (1) Telum haſtili tereti, *Liv.* 25, 8. Aſt alias manicæque ligant, tereteſque catenæ, Seque tenent remis, *Luc.* 3, 565. (2) § Teres cervix, *Lucret.* 1, 36. brachiolum, *Catull.* 59, 181. puer, *Hor. Epod.* 11, fin. (3) Habere aures teretes, intelligénſque judicium, *Cic.* de *opt. gen. Or.* 4. Ciceroni melliùs teretiúſque viſum *fretu* ſcribere quàm *freto*, Gell. 13, 20.

Tergĕmĭnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Triple, three, threefold.* (2) *Three born at one time of one mother.* (1) § Tergemina victoria, *Liv.* 6, 7. Jus tergeminæ prolis, *i. e.* trium liberorum, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 21. ¶ Tergimini honores, *given in the theatre by the three orders, ſenatorian, equeſtrian, and plebeian*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8. (2) Tergemini

gemini dicuntur, qui tres eodem partu editi ſunt, *Plin.* 7, 3.

Tergeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To make clean, to ſcour.* (2) *To wipe.* (1) Vaſa aſpera tergeat alter, *Juv.* 14, 62. = Foſſas veteres tergere & purgare, *Col.* 2, 22. (2) Lumina terſit manu, *Ov. Met.* 13, 132.

Tergeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be wiped, ſcoured,* &c. Nunquam ceſſavimus lavari, aut fricari, aut tergeri, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 10.

Terginus, a, um. adj. [à tergus] *Made of a beaſt's hide; of,* or *belonging to, leather,* or *a hide.* Voſtrum durius tergum non erit, quàm terginum hoc meum, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 21.

Tergiverſans, tis. part. *Shuffleing, with reluctance, boggling,* Cic. *pro* Flacc. 20.

Tergiverſanter, adv. *Unwillingly, with reluctance.* § Tergiverſanter pugnam inire, *Paterc.* 1, 9, 3.

Tergiverſātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A boggleing, unreſolvedneſs.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a nonſuit in law, when the plaintiff leteth his matter fall.* (1) = Quid ergo erat? mora & tergiverſatio, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 20. (2) Ap. JCC.

† Tergiverſātor, ōris. m. *A boggler,* or *delayer,* Lucil. *ap.* Gell. 11, 7.

Tergiverſor, āri. dep. [*i. e.* tergum verto] (1) ‖ *To run and fight ſtill.* (2) *To boggle, to ſhuffle and cut.* (3) *To leave off his action, to be nonſuited.* (1) Interp. Non. (2) = An cunctor & tergiverſer? *Cic. Attic.* 7, 12. § Tergiverſari contra aliquem, *Id. ibid.* 7, 1. in aliquâ re, *Id.* huc & illùc, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 13. (3) Mart. Dig. 48, 16.

Tergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To wipe, to make clean, to ſcour.* In familiâ qui tergunt, qui ungunt, &c. Cic. Parad. 5, 2.

Tergŏro, āre. act. [à tergus] *To put on,* or *pluck off a ſkin, hide,* or *covering.* ¶ Tergorare ſe luto, *to cover himſelf all over with dirt,* Plin. 8, 52.

Tergum, i. n. (1) *The back* of a man, beaſt, or any other thing. (2) *A hide, a ſkin.* (3) Alſo *a target, a buckler.* (4) *The top,* or *ridge,* of a hill. (1) Inambulare manibus ad tergum rejectis, *Aſin. Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 10, 32. Tergo qui ſuſtulit orbem, *Prop.* 4, 10, 37. § Terga boûm, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 405. ſuûm, *Id. ib.* 1, 639. leonis, *Ov. Met.* 6, 124. aſelli, *Id. Faſt.* 3, 749. ¶ à tergo, *behind, at his back, on the backſide,* Cic. pro Mil. 10. (2) Mercati locum taurino quantùm poſſunt circundare tergo, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 372. ✠ ¶ Terga tauri cava, *tabours,* or *drums,* Catull. 61, 715. (4) Tergum collis, *Liv.* 25, 15. glaucæ aquæ, *Claud. Apon.* 36.

Tergus, ŏris. n. *The ſkin,* or *hide, of any beaſt.* Duriſſimum *elephantis* dorſo tergus, ventri molle, *Plin.* 8, 10. Conf. *Prop.* 2, 26, 6. & *Virg. Æn.* 1, 215.

Tĕriōnes. m. pl. [teriones, à terra, vel à terendo terram, *Varr.*] *Oxen which plough the ground. Vid.* Triones.

* Terjŭgus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ter, & jugum] *Three thouſand yoke,* or *head.* ¶ Terjuga mille, *three thouſand,* Auſon.

† Termen, ĭnis. n. [à Celtico ter, & min. lapis] *Id. quod* terminus. Apud Accium non *terminus* dicitur, ſed *termen,* Varr. L. L. 4, 4.

* Termentārium, ii. n. [ita vocârunt linteum ποδηνεκὲς, nam veſtem ποδηνεκῆ & talarem Græci vocant τερμιόεντα, *Scal.*] *A linen cloth wherewith the body was covered,* Varr. L. L. 4, 4.

† Termentum, i. n. *vel* trīmentum, *id. quod* detrimentum, *Feſt.* ex *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 5. *ubi tamen* tormentum *legi ſenſus poſtulat.*

Termes, ĭtis. m. [à τέρμα, finis, quòd à fine ſeu extremitate arboris avellatur, niſi fort. per Metath. à תמר palma] (1) *A bough,* or *twig, of a tree;* though ſome reſtrain it to *the olive branch.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a little worm feeding on fleſh,* or *wood; a maggot, a gentle.* (1) Nunquam fallentis termes olivæ, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 45. ‖ Termes ramus decerptus ex arbore, nec foliis repletus, nec nimis glaber, *Feſt.* Termes ut Eoïs deſcendat virga Sabæis, *Grat. Cyneg.* 132. (2) Feſt.

‖ Termĭnābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be ended,* Ulp.

Termĭnālia, um. & ōrum. n. pl. [à Terminus] *Feaſts inſtituted to the god* Terminus, *and kept on the two and twentyeth day of February by the order of Numa, though afterwards by the appointment of Varro ſolemnized on the laſt day of the month and year.* Agna feſtis cæſa terminalibus, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 59. Conf. *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 641.

‖ Termĭnālis, e. adj. *Of, belonging,* or *ſerveing to, bounds and limits.* ¶ Lapis terminalis, *a meerſtone,* or *landmark,* Jun.

Termĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bounding,* or *ending.* (2) *A diſtinguiſhing, a ſilling.* (3) *A termination; the end,* or *concluſion, of a diſcourſe.* (1) Rerum expetendarum terminatio, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 10. (2) Verſus inventus eſt terminatione aurium, *Id. Or.* 53. (3) Quorum deſcriptus ordo aliàs aliâ terminatione concluditur, *Id. Or.* 59. Metra carminum ac pedes perducunt lectorem ſine offenſâ ad ſummam ſcriptorum terminationem, *Vitruv. Præf.* l. 5.

‖ Termĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſeteth bounds,* or *limits,* Ap. Grom. ſcript.

Termĭnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Bounded.* (2) *Ended.* (1) Divitiæ parabiles, & terminatæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 13. (2) = Oratio clauſa, & terminata, *Cic. Orat.* 58.

Termĭno, āre. act. (1) *To bound; to ſet bounds,* or *marches; to limit.* (2) *To define.* (3) *To end,* or *finiſh.* (1) Illorum fines, ſicut ipſi dixerant, terminavit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. § Terminare ſpem poſſeſſionum, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 27. Terminat Jubæ regna Atlas, *Luc.* 4, 673. (2) Bona voluptate terminare, mala dolore, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 11. (3) *Vid.* Terminor, n. 2.

Termĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be bounded.* (2) *To be ended.* (1) Stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. (2) ⌘ Unde eſt orſa, in eodem terminetur oratio, *Cic.* pro *Marcello,* 11.

Termĭnus, i. m. [à Celt. termen, *q. v.* unde Græc. τέρμα] (1) *A bound, limit,* or *meer;* parting one man's land from another: *a goal, a border.* (2) *The end of a thing.* (3) ‖ *A term.* (4) *The god of bounds.* (1) ⌘ Eſt inter eos non de terminis, ſed totâ poſſeſſione contentio, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 43. (2) = Finis & terminus contentionum, *Id. Fam.* 6, ult. (3) *Ap. Logic.* nec abſurdè, cùm ὅρους vocet *Ariſtot.* (4) Ov. Faſt. 2, 641.

* † Termo, ōnis. m. *A bound, a limit.* [à Gr. τέρμων, *Feſt.*] ingenti vadit curſu, quà redditu termo eſt, *Enn.* ⸸ Terminus.

* Ternārius, a, um. adj. [à ternus] *Of,* or *belonging to, three,* Col. 11, 2.

* Terni, æ, a. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Three.* Hodie ire in ludum occœpi literarium; ternas ſcio. *L.* Quid ternas? *D.* Amo, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 33. Cùm loquimur terni, nihil flagitii dicimus, at cùm bini, obſcœnum eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. ☞ *Ubi notandum Romanos* ει *Græc. ſonuiſſe* i; *intelligit enim,* βινεῖ, futuit.

Ternĭdēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* ternus, & denus] *Thirteen,* Plin. 18, 26.

* ‖ Ternio, ōnis. m. [à ſeq.] *The number three,* Gell. 1, 20. ⸸ Numerus ternarius, *Col.*

* Ternus, a, um. adj. [à ter] *Three,* or *three and three.* Terno conſurgunt ordine remi, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 120.

* Tĕro, ĕre, trīvi, trītum. act. [à Gr. τείρω, τερέω, τερῶ, inde τρίβω] (1) *To rub,* or *break; to bray, bruiſe,* or *ſtamp.* (2) *To threſh, to crumble in pieces.* (3) *To wear.* (4) *To waſte,* or *ſpend.* (5) *To uſe often.* (6) *To digeſt,* or *concoct.* (1) Amplexus aſpera barba terit, *Tib.* 1, 8, 32. Qui terunt *ſinapi,* priuſquam triverunt, oculi ut exſtillent, facit, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 29. (2) Area terit fruges, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 298. § Terere in farinam, *Plin.* 34, 18. ¶ Molâ terere, *to grind,* Id. 36, 26. § colores, *Id.* 35, 10. (3) Radios trivêre rotis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 444. (4) § = Terere tempus, *Liv.* 21, 48. ¶ Sermonibus tempus terere, *to paſs,* or *put off, the time in chat,* Id. (5) Hoc verbum ſatis heſterno ſermone trivimus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 6. (6) *Vid. ſeq.*

* Tĕror, i. paſſ. *To be rubed, bruiſed, worn, ſpent, digeſted.* Teritur uva in mortariis, *Plin.* 12, 27. Veſtis thalaſſina teritur, *Lucr.* 4, 1130. *Si cibus* teritur intus, is quærendus eſt, qui facillimè teri poſſet, *Celſ.* l. 1.

Terra, æ. f. [ita dicta ab eo, quòd teratur pedibus, itaque terra in augurum libris ſcripta cum *r,* *Varr.* Rect. à tir, *vel* ter, quomodo Celtæ vocant] (1) *The earth.* (2) ¶ Terræ filius, *an obſcure perſon.* (3) Alſo *a province, land,* or *country.* (4) *An iſland.* (5) *A field, ground.* (6) *The world, the univerſe.* (1) Globus, quæ dicitur terra, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. ⌘ Aër, aqua, ignis, & terra, *Id. Acad.* 1, 7. ¶ ⌘ A cœlo ad terram percontari, *to leave nothing unaſked,* or *unexamined,* Plaut. Perſ. 4, 4, 54. (2) Terræ filius neſcio quis, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 8. Conf. *Liv.* 1, 8. (3) ⌘ Terrâ marique aliquem quærere, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 9. § Iter terrâ petere, *Id.* Terræ alio ſole calentes, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 18. (4) Quinque jacent terræ, *Ov. Met.* 8, 577. (5) Umbra terris fertilis uberibus, *Prop.* 1, 22, 10. (6) Id amiſiſti, cui ſimile in terris nihil fuit, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 9. ✠ Terræ, *ut* humi, *i. e.* in terram, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 755. ¶ Terram video, *I ſee land,* when one is towards the end of a troubleſome buſyneſs, *Id.* de *Sen.* 19.

Terrāceus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the earth.* ☞ Hinc Angl. *A terrace walk, qu. d.* ambulacrum terraceum.

Terræmōtus, ûs. m. *An earthquake,* Cic. Offic. 2, 4. ☞ *Rect. fort. diviſè.*

‖ Terrāneŏla, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd non in arboribus, ſed in terrâ verſetur, *Perot.*] *The bird called a bunting.*

‖ Terrĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci. act. *To put in fear, to fray, to affright,* or *fright,* Litt. *ex* Virg. *ſed perperam.* ⸸ Perterrefacio, *Ter.*

* Terrendus, a, um. part. [à terreo] *To affright,* or *be affrighted.* Multùm ad terrendos noſtros valuit clamor, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 84.

* Terrens, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] *Affrighting.* Aſt Stygius ſævis terrens latratibus umbras Janitor, *Sil.* 3, 35.

Terrēnum, i. n. *A field, land,* or *ground.* Tria genera terreni, *Col.* 2, 2. Quicquid herbidi terreni obarant, *Liv.* 23, 19. Conf. *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Terrēnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Earthly,* or *earthy.* (2) *Liveing on the earth.* (3) *That is done on the earth.* (4) *By land.* (1) ⌘ Humor marinus vel terrenus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 16. Corpus terrenum & concretum, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 20. (2) ⌘ Terreni *polypi* majores quam pelagici, *Plin.* 9, 29. (3) Abſtinere terrenis operibus, *Col.* 11, 2. (4) § Terrenum iter, *Plin.* 6, 17. ¶ ‖ Via terrena, *a way that is not paved,* Ulp.

* Terreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. act. [fort. à τρέω, timeo] (1) *To affright,* or *make afraid; to put one in fear.* (2) *To chaſe,* or *drive, away.* (1) Nec me iſta terrent, quæ mihi à te ad timorem proponuntur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. (2) Sonitu terrebis aves, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 156. Volucres in vertice arundo Terret fixa, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 7. *ubi Torrent. plura adfert exempla.*

* Terreor, ēri. paſſ. *To be affrighted,* &c. Hoſte vicino terreor, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 8, 82. = Terreor admonitu, corque timore micat, *Id. Faſt.* 3, 36.

Terreſtris, e. adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, the earth,* or *land; liveing on the earth, earthly.* (2) *By,* or *on, land.* (1) § Animalia terreſtria, *Plin.* 9, 1. ¶ Cœna terreſtris, *a ſuper of herbs, roots,* &c. *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 86. Terreſtris regio, *an inland country,* Cic. (2) § Iter terreſtre, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 25. præſidium, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 54. prœlium, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. navale, *Id. ib.*

Terreus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the earth; earthen.* † Terreum ſolum, *Col.* 1, 6. *ſed al. exemplaria* terrenum *habent.* In eâ *planitie erat* tumulus terreus ſatìs grandis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 43.

* Terrĭbĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. [à terreo] *Dreadfull, terrible, to be feared.* § Mors terribilis eſt iis, quorum cum vitâ omnia extinguuntur, *Cic. Parad.* 2. § Terribiles viſu formæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 277. Alia aliis terribiliora afferebantur, *Liv.* 4, 26. ⌘ Bubulcus debet eſſe terribilior quàm ſævior, *Col.* 1, 9.

• ‖ Terribĭlĭter. adv. *Terribly*, Aug. ⸸ Atrociter.

Φ Terrĭcŏla, æ. c. g. *A dweller on the land*, Poët.

• † Terrĭcŭla, æ. f. [à terriculum] *A bugbear*, Lactant. 1, 21. *ex* Lucil.

• ‖ Terrĭcŭlāmentum, i. n. [à ſeq.] *A ſpirit*, or *ghoſt; a bugbear, an apparition.* Omnia ſepulcrorum terriculamenta, *Apul. Apol.* p. 508. ⸸ Terriculum.

• Terrĭcŭlum, i. n. [à terreo] *A thing that putteth one into a fright, a ſcarecrow, a bugbear*, Liv. 5, 9. Nullis minis, nullis terriculis ſe motos *eſſe dixerunt*, Id. 34, 11.

Φ Terrĭfĭco, āre. act. *To affrighten, to terrify.* Cæci in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 210.

Φ Terrĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Dreadfull, frightfull, that maketh afraid.* § Terrifici vates, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 524. Terrificam capitis concuſſit cæſariem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 179.

Φ Terrĭgĕna, æ. c. g. *Born*, or *bred, of the earth*, Cic. *de* Div. 2, 64. *ex poëtâ.* § Terrigenæ fratres, *Ov. Epiſt.* 12, 99. Terrigenæ dente creati, *Luc.* 4, 552.

‖ Terrĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. *Idem*, Cic. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Φ Terrĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *That ſpeaketh terrible and frightfull words.* Vatum terriloquis victus dictis, *Lucr.* 1, 193.

Φ Terrĭſŏnus, a, um. adj. *That ſoundeth terribly.* § Terriſonus ſtridor, *Claud. Stil. Conſ.* 1, 109.

• ‖ Terrĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſeq.] *An affrighting*, or *puting in fear*, Ulp. ⸸ Conſternatio.

• Terrĭto, āre. freq. *To put in fear, or dread.* Me miſerum territas, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 22. Horum ſupplicio dubitantes territant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 63.

Terrĭtōrium, ii. n. [à terra] *A territory, the country lieing within the bounds of a city, a diſtrict.* Territorium coloniæ minuere, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 40. Conf. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 4.

• Terrĭtus, a, um. part. [à territo] *Affrighted, frightened, ſcared.* § Territos cædere, *Liv.* 3, 22. Denunciatione quietis territus, *Paterc.* 2, 70. § Territus inopino viſu, *Ov. Met.* 4, 232.

• Terror, ōris. m. [à terreo] *Fear, terrour, dread.* Terrore coactus juravit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31. Miros terrores ad me attulit, *Id. Attic.* 6, 8. Quòd ſi tantus habet mentes & pectora terror, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 357. ‖ 𝔛 *Terror* eſt qui aliis infertur, *metus* quem habent timentes, *Serv.* ☞ *Sed migrant auctores.*

Terrōſus, a, um. adj. *Earthy, mixed with earth.* § Arena terroſa, *Vitr.* 2, 4.

‖ Terrŭlens, tis. adj. *Earthly*, Litt. *ex* Prud. ⸸ Terrenus.

‖ Terrŭlentè & Terrŭlenter. adv. *After an earthly manner*, Litt. *ex* Prud. ⸸ More terreno.

‖ Terrŭlentus, a, um. adj. *Earthy*, Plaut. *ap.* Litt. *certè* Prud. Ham. pr. 5, & pr. 2, 195. ⸸ Terrenus, *Cic.*

Terſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Wiped.* (2) *Clean, neat, pure.* (1) Bene lauta, terſa, ornata, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 5, 4. (2) = Multò eſt terſior ac magìs purus Horatius, *Quint.* 10, 1. In omni vitæ colore terſiſſimus, *Stat. Præf. Sylv.* 2.

Terſus, ûs. m. *A ſcouring, wipeing, or cleanſeing*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 13. ⸸ Purgatio.

Tertia disjunctorum, *C, ſol, fa, ut*, Jun. *vid.* Vitr.

‖ Tertia excellentium, *F, fa, ut*, Jun.

• Tertiāna, æ. f. [*ab* adj. tertianus] *ſc.* febris. *A tertian ague*, Celſ. 3, 13.

• Tertiāni, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab* eodem] *Soldiers of the third regiment*, or *company*, Tac. Ann. 13, 38, 5.

• Tertiānus, a, um. adj. [à tertius] *Of*, or *belonging to, the third day*, &c. § Tertiana febris, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10.

• Tertiārium, ii. n. [à ſeq.] *A tierce, four ounces, a third of any thing*, Cato, 95. Tertiarium tecti, *Vitr.* 4, 7.

• Tertiārius, a, um. adj. [à tertius] *Of the third.* ¶ Plumbum tertiarium, *having two parts black, and one white*, Plin. 34, 17. *Conf.* Vitr. 3, 1.

• Tertiātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tertio] *The doing of a thing the third time.* 𝔛 Non miſcere iterationem, multò minùs tertiationem cum primâ preſſurâ, *Col.* 12, 50.

• Tertiātus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] *Done the third time*, or *in three parts.* 𝔛 Iteratos eſſe, & deinde tertiatos oportet, *Col.* 2, 12. ¶ ‖ Tertiata verba, *words not perfectly pronounced, but ſtammered out for fear*, Apul. Met. 5, p. 158.

† Tertĭceps, cĭpis. c. g. *Three headed*, Litt. *ex* Varr.

• Tertio, āre. act. [à tertius] *To labour*, or *till, the ground the third time; to give it the third tilth; to do any thing the third time*, Col. 2, 4.

• Tertiò. adv. [*ab* eodem] *The third time, thrice*, Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 1, 50.

• Tertiùm. adv. [à ſeq.] *The third time, thrice.* § Iterum ac tertiùm, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 59. Tertiùm conſul, *Liv.* 3, 22.

• Tertius, a, um. adj. [à ter] *The third.* § Tertio quoque die, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 10, Tertio loco, *Plin.* 12, 12.

• Tertiuſdĕcĭmus, a, um. adj. [*ex* tertius, & decimus] *The thirteenth*, Liv. 27, 5.

Tertus, a, um. part. *Scoured, furbiſhed.* Atrei terta nitet galea, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* *Vid.* Terſus.

Tervĕnēficus, a, um. adj. *Moſt miſchievous, a threefold villain*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 15.

Tĕruncius, i. m. [à tribus unciis] *A ſmall coin of three ounces, a farthing, a doit.* Teruncium addere Crœſi pecuniæ, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 12. § Teruncii non facere, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 17.

Teſcum, i. n. *A rough place*, Varr. *Vid.* Teſqua.

† Teſcus, a, um. adj. *Ruged, craggy, deſert, loneſome*, Acc. ⸸ Horridus, confragoſus.

Teſqua, ōrum. n. pl. [à tuendis ſacris, *Varr.* vel à δάσκια umbroſa, *Scal.*] (1) *Rough places which lie untilled, wood grounds, places hard to come up to.* (2) Alſo *ſhadey places, whither the augurs reſorted to make their obſervations.* (1) § Deſerta & inhoſpita teſqua, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 14, 19. nemoroſa, *Luc.* 7, 41. (2) Varr. L. L. 6, 2.

• Teſſella, æ. f. dim. [à teſſera] *A ſmall ſquare ſtone*, or *piece of wood*, &c. *with which men make chequer-work in tables*, or *boards.* In balneo teſſellis ſolum erat ſtratum, *Sen. Q. N.* 6, 31. ☞ Hinc Angl. *a taſſel.*

• ‖ Teſſellārium, ii. n. *Chequer-work*, Bud. ⸸ Teſſellatum opus.

• ‖ Teſſellātim. adv. *Chequer-wiſe.* § Teſſellatim concidere, *Apic.* 4, 3. Conf. 7, 9.

• Teſſellātus, a, um. adj. *Wrought in chequer-work.* § Teſſellata pavimenta, *Sueton. Cæſ.* 46.

• Teſsĕra, æ. f. [à τέσσερα, Ion. pro τέσσαρα, quatuor, quòd ex omni parte quadrata eſt κύβος] (1) ‖ *A ſquare piece of any thing.* (2) *A four ſquare tile.* (3) *A die to play with.* (4) Alſo *a watchword*, or *ſignal, to ſoldiers.* (5) *A note, or mark; a ticket.* (6) *A tally*, or *ſcore.* (1) Teſſera quæ cubus vocatur, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 5. (2) Vitr. (3) Ita vita eſt hominum, quaſi cùm ludas teſſeris, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 21. 𝔛 Non ſum talorum numero par teſſera, *Mart.* 14, 15. ☞ *Talus enim quatuor, teſſera ſex facies habet.* Vid. *Suet. Aug.* 71. *atque ibi Caſaub.* (4) Claſſica ſonant; it bello teſſera ſignum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 637. Conf. *Liv.* 7, 75. & *Sil. Ital.* 7, 348. ☞ *Aliquando inſcripta fuit, aliquando ore tenus data, ut ſub Syllâ*, Apollo Delphicus, *ſub Mario*, Lar Deus, *ſub Cæſare*, Venus Genetrix. (5) ‖ Una teſſera pacis, altera belli, *Pompon.* § Teſſera frumenti, *Juv.* 7, 174. ¶ nummaria, *a bill of exchange*, Suet. Aug. 41. hoſpitalis, *which giveth a right to be entertained*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 87. ☞ Vid. *Tomaſinum de teſſeris lib. peculiar.* (6) Suam uterque habet teſſeram, ratio conſtat, *Plaut.*

‖ Teſsĕrăcoſte, es. f. *The forty days betwixt Eaſter and Holy Thurſday*; it may be taken alſo for *Lent*; alſo *the time of a woman's lieing in, before ſhe be churched*; alſo *a churching feaſt*, *ex* Litt.

• Teſsĕrārius, ii. m. [à teſſera] *He that bringeth, or giveth, a watch-word.* (2) ‖ *A diceplayer.* (1) Tac. Hiſt. 1, 25. (2) Amm.

• ‖ Teſsĕrātus, a, um. adj. *Chequered, made in ſquares*, Litt. *ex* Suet. *ſed q.*

• Teſsĕrŭla, æ. f. dim. [à teſſera] (1) *A little ſmall tile*, or *ſquare ſtone, in pavements.* (2) *A little ticket to receive corn; a little ſcore*, or *tally.* (1) Teſſerulæ omnes arte pavimenti, atque emblemate vermiculato, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 43. *ex Lucil.* (2) Scabioſum teſſerulâ far poſſidet, *Perſ.* 5, 74.

Teſta, æ. f. [quaſi toſta; quòd vaſa teſtacea coquantur ſive torreantur] (1) *An earthen pot*, or *jar, for wine*, or *any other liquour; a caſk.* (2) *A pot, potſherd*, or *tile.* (3) *A kind of applauſe by the jingleing of ſhells*, perhaps like the Spaniſh cagſtagnetts. (4) † *A ſhell.* (5) Meton. *A ſhell fiſh.* (6) *A ſplint*, or *piece, of a broken bone.* (7) *Cement, chalk*, or *terrace.* (1) Fundit teſta merum, *Tib.* 1, 10, 50. Seu facilem, pia teſta, *geris* ſomnum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 4. Teſta alta paretur, Quæ tenui muro ſpatioſum colligat orbem, *Juv.* 4, 131. (2) Cerebrum Teſta ferit, quoties rimoſa, & curta feneſtris Vaſa cadunt, *Juv.* 3, 270. Ruptâ ſecuit genitalia teſtâ, *Id.* 6, 513. Conf. *Vitr.* 7, 4. (3) Vid. *Suet. Ner.* 20. Conf. & *Juv.* 11, 170. & *quæ ibi adferunt interpretes.* (4) Teſta cochleæ, *Stephan.* ex *Plaut.* (5) Non omne mare eſt generoſæ fertile teſtæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 31. (6) Celſ. 7, 12. (7) Vitr. 7, 1.

‖ Teſtābĭlis, e. adj. *That by the law may bear witneſs in court*, Gell. 6, 7. ⸸ Qui teſtimonii jus habet,

Teſtāceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of tile, brick*, or *earth baked.* (2) *Haveing a ſhell.* (1) Plin. Hiſt. 36, 25. § Teſtaceum opus, *Id. Ep.* 10, 46, 2. (2) Teſtacea operimenta piſcium, *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ pyra, *ſo called from their colour*, Id. 15, 14. = ſignina, *Id.* 11, 37.

Teſtāmentārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a teſtament*, or *will*, Plin. 35, 2. § Lex teſtamentaria, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 42.

Teſtāmentarius, ii. m. (1) ‖ *A ſcrivener, a notary, a writer of teſtaments and laſt wills.* (2) *A forger*, or *falſifyer, of dead mens laſt wills.* (1) Ap. JCC. (2) Neque enim de ſicariis, veneficis, teſtamentariis, &c. differendum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 18.

Teſtāmentum, i. n. [à teſtando] *A teſtament*, or *laſt will.* § Teſtamentum ruptum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 38. ratum, *Id. ibid.* Subjector teſtamentorum, *Id. Catil.* 2, 4. ☞ *Teſtamentum formulas vid. ap.* Manutium *in* Cic. Offic. p. 355. & *ſeqq.*

Teſtans, tis, part. *Witneſſing.* Teſtante animo ſuo, *Cic.* in *Sall.* 1. Teſtantia gratos verba, *Ov. Met.* 14, 307.

Teſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A witneſſing*, or *depoſeing.* Fœderum ruptorum teſtatio, *Liv.* 8, 6.

‖ Teſtātò. adv. *In preſence of*, or *before, witneſs*; alſo *with his will being made*, Paulus Dig. 49, 14, 45.

Teſtātor, ōris. m. *A teſtator*, or *he that maketh a will*, Suet. Ner. 17.

‖ Teſtātrix, īcis f. *She that maketh a will*, Scæv. Dig. 29, 2, 98.

Teſtātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ‖ ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Calling to witneſs, ſwearing by.* (2) Paſſ. *Witneſſed, atteſted, publickly known, avered, avowed, approved*, or *allowed.* (3) *Sure, certain, manifeſt, evident.* (1) Læſi teſtatus fœderis aras, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 496. (2) Si teſtata dici videbuntur, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 9. § Amor teſtatus populo, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 6, 5. (3) =

(3) = Res clara, teſtata, pervulgata, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 42. Ut res multorum oculis eſſet teſtatior, *Id. pro Cæl.* 27. Teſtatiſſima mirabilia tua, *Auguſtin.*

‖ Teſteus, a, um. adj. *Earthen, made of earth, baked*; alſo *ſhelly*, Macrob. 7, 15. ✝ Teſtaceus.

† Teſtĭcŭlor, āri. dep. (1) ‖ *To put the male to the female.* (2) Alſo *to call for*, or *produce, witneſſes.* (1) Feſt. (2) Mihi quoque adſunt teſtes. *AM.* Qui teſtes? *AL.* Teſtes. *AM.* Quid teſticulare? *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 192. *Fidens in ambiguo.* ☞ *Ineſt huic notioni & ἀμφιβολία, & ἔλλειψις*; *deeſt enim* integritatis, *quæ* [illegible] *exprimitur* Phædro, 3, 11, 5.

Teſtĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [à teſtis, teſticuli dicti, quòd teſtes ſunt virilitatis] (1) *The ſtone of a man*, or beaſt; *the teſticle.* (2) ‖ Alſo *an herb, the ſame as* ſatyrion, quòd radices habeat ſimiles teſticulis. (1) § Teſticuli pugillares, *Juv.* 11, 156. arietini, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 29. (2) Offic.

Teſtĭfĭcandus, a, um. part. *To teſtify*, or *be teſtifyed.* Ne minimam quidem occaſionem quoquam omittente in teſtificandâ ſolicitudine & curâ de incolumitate ejus, *Suet. Calig.* 14.

Teſtĭfĭcans, tis. part. *Teſtifying.* Civem Romanum ſe teſtificans, *Suet. Galb.* 9. Conf. *Liv.* 33, 12.

Teſtĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bearing of witneſs, a teſtifying.* Officiorum erga aliquem teſtificatio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. Conf. *Philipp.* 5, 6.

Teſtĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. (1) *A calling to witneſs, a ſwearing by.* (2) *Witneſſed, teſtifyed.* (1) Lingua præſentem teſtificata Deum, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 134. (2) Abs te aliquando teſtificata tua voluntas, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 17.

Teſtĭfĭcor, āri. dep. (1) *To bear witneſs, to aver, to teſtify.* (2) *To call to witneſs.* (1) Teſtificor me expertem fuiſſe belli, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 9. (2) Teſtificari Deos hominéſque, *Cæl. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 8, 36.

‖ Teſtimōniālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a witneſs, or teſtimony.* ¶ Teſtimoniales literæ, *letters teſtimonial, a ſoldier's paſs,* or *furlo*, Veg. 2, 2.

Teſtimōnium, ii. n. (1) *Witneſs, a teſtimony, an evidence.* (2) *An indication, a token.* (3) *A commendation.* (1) § Dicere teſtimonium de re aliquâ, *Cic.* pro *Sull.* 30. contra aliquem, *Id. N. D.* 3, 34. (2) § Mali morbi teſtimonium, *Celſ.* 2, 4. (3) § Tribuere teſtimonium alicujus, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 19.

Teſtis, is. c. g. [etym. in obſcuro] (1) *A witneſs, a giver of evidence.* (2) Met. *That is privy to a thing.* (3) *A man's*, or *beaſt's, ſtones.* (1) § Teſtis integer, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 21. rei, *Id.* ad *Quirit. poſt redit.* 6. de re aliquâ, *Id.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 18. (2) Facile, & pronum eſt ſuperos contemnere teſtes, Si mortalis idem nemo ſciat, *Juv.* 15. 75. (3) § Exſecti teſtes, *Suet. Neron.* 28. Teſtes armento ad crura decidui, *Plin.* 11, 49.

† Teſtĭvīlĭtium, ii. n. *A thing of nought.* Non ego iſtuc verbum emiſſem teſtivilitio, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 5, 39. ☞ *Non convenit inter doctos de ſcriptione*; *ſcrib. enim &* textivilitium, titivilitium, & totivilitium.

Teſtor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To bear witneſs, to atteſt, to aver, to avouch and affirm, to declare openly.* (2) *To ſhew*, or *maniſeſt.* (3) *To call*, or *take, to witneſs.* (4) *To conjure*, or *beſeech.* (5) Alſo *to make his laſt will and teſtament.* (6) Paſſivè. (1) Teſtabatur adultum jam eſſe Britannicum, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 14. (2) Venæ & arteriæ vim quandam incredibilem operis divini teſtantur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. § Teſtari gaudia cantu, *Ov. Met.* 8, 238. (3) Meâ culpâ non eveniſſe, id teſtor Deos, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 5, 26. (4) Id me potiſſimùm teſtatus eſt, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 32. (5) Immemor in teſtando nepotis pueri deceſſit, *Liv.* 1, 34. (6) Ipſius patriſque ejus prædicatione teſtatum eſt, *Paterc.* 2, 115.

Teſtu. n. indecl. [monopt. q. à teſtus, ûs, abl. u] (1) *A diſh*, or *platter.* (2) *An oven.* (1) Teſtuaceum, quòd in teſtu calido coquebatur, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22. Conf. *Caton.* 76. (2) Spumat teſtu preſſus uterque ſuo, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 310.

Teſtuāceus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, an earthen pot*; *boiled in an earthen pot*, or *baked on an earthen pan*, Varr. L. L. 4, 22. *Vid.* Teſtu.

Teſtūdĭnātum, i. n. *A roof caſting water*, or *bending down ſideways like a tortoiſe ſhell*, Vitr. 2, 1.

Teſtūdĭneātus, a, um. adj. *Hollow*, or *bowing, like a vault*, or *a tortoiſe ſhell*; *vaulted, arched.* § Teſtudineatum tectum, *Col.* 12, 15.

Teſtūdĭneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, belonging to*, or *like, a tortoiſe*; *vaulted.* (2) *Slow paced.* (1) § Teſtudineum hexaclinon, *Mart.* 9, 60, 9. (2) Teſtudineum tibi ego grandibo gradum, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 10.

Teſtūdo, dĭnis. [quòd teſtâ tegitur] (1) *A tortoiſe*, or *ſhell crab*; *a tortoiſe ſhell.* (2) ‖ *A ſnail.* (3) Meton. *The belly of a lute, a lute,* becauſe like, *or* made of, a tortoiſe's ſhell. (4) *The roof*, or *vault, of a houſe.* (5) *A warlike engine*, or *fenſe, made of boards, covered over with raw hides, under which, as a penthouſe, the beſiegers of a town got up cloſe to the walls.* (6) *A target fenſe, when the foot held their ſhields over their heads, cloſe together, to keep off the enemy's arrows, &c.* (1) *De diverſis generibus vid.* Plin. 9, 10. per totum. (2) Litt. *ex* Varr. (3) Teſtudo reſonare ſeptem Callida nervis, *Hor. Od.* 11, 3, 4. (4) Pulchrâ teſtudine poſtes, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 463. Conf. *Vitr.* 5, 1. (5) *Liv.* 44, 9. Vid. locum. (6) Vineis ac teſtudinibus conſtitutis, propiùs muros acceſſit, *Nep. Milt.* 7. Conf. *Liv.* 10, 41. Teſtudine denſâ Tecta virtus, *Luc.* 3, 474.

Teſtŭla, æ. f. dim. [à teſta] (1) *A little tile.* (2) *A ſmall ſhell, ſuch as were uſed in oſtraciſm by the Athenians.* (1) Col. 11, 3. Liv. 25, 3. (2) § Teſtularum ſuffragia, *Nep. Themiſt.* 8.

Teſtum, i. n. (1) *An earthen pan to fetch fire with.* (2) † *A cover for a pot*, or *pan.* (3) ‖ *A cuttle-bone.* (1) § Æreum teſtum, *Plin.* 32, 7. (2) Catinum teſto operito, *Cato*, 84. ☞ *Sed al.* teſtu, *al.* texto *leg.* (3) Litt. *ex* Col.

Teſtus, ûs. f. *A cover*, or *lid, for a pot*, or *pan.* In foco caldo ſub teſtu coquito leniter, *Cato*, 75.

‖ Teta, æ. f. & Tetus, i. m. *Iſid. A ring-dove*, or *queiſt.* ✝ = Palumbes.

* Tĕtănĭcus, a, um. adj. [τετανικὸς, Gr. à tetanus] *That is apt to have the crick*, or *cramp*, Celſ. 4, 3. & Plin. 32, 10.

* Tĕtănōthrum, i. n. [τετάνωθρον, Gr. à τετανόω erugo] *A medicine to take away wrinkles, and to ſmooth the ſkin*, Plin. 32, 7.

* Tĕtănus, i. m. [τέτανος, Gr. à τείνω extendo] *A kind of cramp*; *a ſtiffneſs*, or *ſtretching, of the ſinews*; *a crick in the neck*, Celſ. 4, 3. *ſed Græcis elementis.*

* Tĕtartæus, a, um. adj. [τεταρταῖος, Gr. à τέτταρες pro τέσσαρες quatuor] *Of the fourth.* Contenti ſimus tetartæo, *Col.* 3, 20. *Lat.* Quartanus.

* Tĕtartēmŏrion, ii. n. [τεταρτημόριον, Gr. à τέταρτος quartus, & μόριον pars] *A fourth part*, Plin. 7, 49. *Lat.* Quadrans.

Tēter, tra, um. adj. or, comp. rĭmus, ſup. (1) *Foul, ſtinking, naſty.* (2) *Cruel, horrible, miſchievous.* (3) *Hideous, black and dark.* (4) Alſo *very ſharp and cold.* (1) § Cadavera tetra, *Lucr.* 2, 415. ¶ Ulcera tetra, *ſcurvy ſores, tatters*, Id. 5, 993. (2) § Tetrior bellua, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 78. hoſtis, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 6. Teterrimus homo, *Id. Fam.* 12. (3) Nox tetra nimborum, *Lucr.* 4, 173. Tetris notis pallida viſcera tincta, *Luc.* 1, 618. (4) § Hyems teterrima, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 15.

* Tĕthălaſſŏmĕnus, a, um. adj. [τεθαλασσωμένος, Gr. à θαλασσόω mari ſubmergo; them. θάλασσα mare] *Watered*, or *mixed, with ſea water.* § Tethalaſſomenum vinum, *Plin.* 14, 8.

* Tēthea, æ. f. [τήθεα, Gr.] *A ſeafiſh like an oyſter*, Plin. 33, ult.

* Tetrăchordum, i. n. [*ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *An inſtrument of four ſtrings.* § Harmonia tetrachordorum, *Vitr.* 5, 4.

* Tetrăchordus, a, um. adj. [τετράχορδος, Gr. à τέτρα quatuor, & χορδὴ chorda] *Having four ſtrings*, Vitr. 5, 4.

* ‖ Tetrăcōlon, i. n. [*ex* τέτρα quatuor, & κῶλον membrum, *vel* pes] *A kind of lyrick ſtanza conſiſting of four verſes*, or *lines*, Gramm.

* ‖ Tetrăcōlus, a, um. adj. [τετράκωλος, Gr. *ab* eodem] *Of four members*, or *parts.* *Lat.* Quatuor membrorum.

* Tetrădōron, i. n. [à τέτρα quatuor, & δῶρον palmas] *Four hands-breadth long*, or *wide*, Vitr. 2, 31. & Plin. 35, 14.

* Tetradrachma, æ. f. [à τέτρα quatuor, & δραχμὴ drachma] *A Greek coin of the value of three* denarii, *eight to an ounce*, Cic. Fam. 12, 13. & Liv. 34, 51.

* ‖ Tetraĕtēris, ĭdis. f. [τετραετηρὶς, Gr. à τέτρα quatuor, & ἔτος annus] *Forty years ſpace*, Chron.

* Tetragnāthius, i. m. [q. d. quadrimalus, *ex* τέτρα quatuor, & γνάθος, mala] *A kind of ſpider*, Plin. 29, 4.

* ‖ Tetrăgōniſmus, i. m. [τετραγωνισμὸς, Gr. *ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *A bringing of a figure to a quadrangle*, or *ſquare*, Geom. *Lat.* Quadratura.

* ‖ Tetrăgōnus, a, um. adj. [τετράγωνος, Gr. à τέτρα quatuor, & γωνία angulus] *Quadrangular, ſquare*, Ap. Geom.

* ‖ Tetragrammus, a, um. adj. [τετράγραμμος, Gr. à τέτρα quatuor, & γραμμὴ linea] *Conſiſting of four lines*, Geom.

* ‖ Tetragrammăton, i. n. [*ex* τέτρα quatuor, & γράμμα litera] *A name of God, ſo called becauſe conſiſting of four letters*, יהוה the Jews not thinking it lawfull to be pronounced.

* Tetrălix, ĭcis. f. [à τέτρα quatuor] *A kind of herb*; perhaps *ling*, or *heath*, Plin. 11, 16.

* ‖ Tetrămetrum, i. n. [à τέτρα quatuor, & μέτρον menſura] *A verſe conſiſting of four feet*, Gramm. *Lat.* Octonarium.

* Tetrans, tis. m. [à τέτρα quatuor] *A quarter*, or *fourth part, of a circle, line, &c.* § Tetrantes columnarum, *Vitr.* 4, 2. medii, *Id.* 4, 3. tetrantibus, *Id.* 10, 11.

* Tetrao, ōnis. m. [τετράων, Gr.] *A buſtard*, or *biſtard*, Plin. 10, 22. & Suet. Calig. 22.

* Tetrăpharmăcum, i. n. [à τέτρα quatuor, & φάρμακον pharmacum] *A plaſter made up of four ingredients*, viz. *wax, pitch, roſin, and bulls tallow*, Celſ. 5, 28, 4.

* Tetrăphŏri, ōrum. m. pl. [τετράφοροι, Gr. à τέτρα quatuor, & φέρω fero] *Four men who jointly carry a burthen*, Vitr. 10, 8.

* ‖ Tetrăptōton, i. n. [à τέτρα quatuor, & πτῶσις caſus] *A noun haveing four caſes*, Iſid.

* Tetrarcha, æ. m. [à τέτρα quatuor, & ἀρχὴ imperium] *The governour of the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch*, Cic. *pro* Dejot. 9. Reges atque tetrarchas loquens, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 12. ✠ Scribitur tetrarchis ac regibus, præfectis & procuratoribus, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 25.

* Tetrarchia, æ. f. [*ab* eodem] *Such a lordſhip*, or *government*, Cic. *pro* Dejot. ult.

* ‖ Tetras, ădis. f. [à Gr. τετρὰς, idem] *The number four, the cater point* in dice, *Arith.*

* ‖ Tetraſtĭche, es. f. [*ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *A gallery with four rows of pillars*, Treb. Poll.

* Tetraſtĭchon, i. n. [τετράστιχον, Gr. à τέτρα quatuor, & στίχος ordo] *A tetraſtich*, or *epigram of four verſes.* Non inſulſè ſcribis tetraſticha, *Mart.* 7, 84, 1.

* Tetraſtȳlos, i. m. & f. & on. n. [τετράστυλος, Gr. à τέτρα quatuor, & στῦλος columna] *Haveing four rows of pillars*, Vitr. 3, 2.

* ‖ Tetrăſyllăbus, a, um. adj. [τετρασύλλαβος, Gr. *ex* τέτρα quatuor, & συλλαβὴ ſyllaba] *Of four ſyllables*, Gramm.

Tētrè, adv. iùs, comp. errĭmè, ſup. *Dirtyly, hideouſly.* = Facere tetrè & impurè, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 29. Tetriùs, *Claud. Laud. Stilic.* 2, 135. = Senatum impuriſſimè, teterriméque violâſti, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 39.

† Tetrĭces, um. f. pl. *Devices of water to water gardens*, Litt. *ex* Catone.

Tētrĭcĭtas, ātis. f. *Crabedneſs*, or *ſourneſs, of looks.* Lætâ tetricitate decorus, *Ov.* vel *Luc.* ad *Piſon.* 91. ☞ Rarò occ.

Tētrĭcus, a, um adj. [à teter] *Rude, rough, ruged, ſour, crabed, ſullen, ſurly.* = Tetrica & triſtis Sabinorum diſciplina, *Liv.* 1, 18. ⌘ Pavonum educatio magis urbani patris familiæ, quàm tetrici ruſtici curam poſcit, *Col.* 8, 11.

† Tētrĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Crabedneſs*, Acc. ⸸ Tetricitas.

• ‖ Tetrix, īcis. f. [à τετράων tetrao] *A kind of pheaſant, buſtard*, or *biſtard*, Jun.

† Tetro, āre. act. [à teter] *To defile, pollute*, or *make bitter*; Pacuv. *ap.* Non. ⸸ Horrifico.

• ‖ Tetrŏbŏlum, i. n. [à τέτρα quatuor, & ὀβολὸς obolus] *A coin of four* oboli, about *four pence halfpenny* of our money, *Jun.*

• Tettīgŏmētra, æ. f. [τεττιγομήτρα, Gr. à τέττιξ, cicada, & μήτρα, matrix] *The mother*, or matrix, *of the graſhoppers*, out of which they breed, *Plin.* 11, 26.

• Tettīgŏnia, æ. f. [τεττιγόνια, Gr. à τέττιξ cicada] *A kind of ſmall graſhopper*, Plin. 11, 20.

Tĕtŭlit *pro* tulit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 13. & 5, 1, 13.

• Teuchītes, is. m. [τευχίτης, Gr.] *A kind of ſweet ruſh*, Plin. 21, 18.

• Teucrion, *vel* teucrium, ii. n. [à Teucro, qui eum inveniſſe dicitur] *An herb like germander; great*, or *wild, germander*; ſome take it for *pimpernel*, Plin. 25, 5.

• Teuthălis, ĭdos. f. [τευθαλίς. Gr.] *Knot-graſs, &c. Plin.* 27, 12. = Polygonaton, polygonon.

• Teuthrion, i. n. [τεῦθρον, vel τεύθριον, Gr.] *An herb called* polion, *Plin.* 21, 7.

Texendus, a, um. part. *To be plaited.* § Texendæ ſepes, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 371.

Texens, tis. part. *Weaveing, plaiting*, Stat. Theb. 3, 484. Stil. 5, 48.

Texo, ĕre, ui *vel* xi, xtum. act. [etym. incert.] (1) *To weave, to knit.* (2) *To make, to build.* (3) *To write*, or *compoſe.* (1) § Telam texere, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 44. Veſtes, quas femina Coa Texuit, *Tib.* 2, 3, 58. Fiſcellam texit hibiſco, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 71. (2) Baſilicam texuit iiſdem antiquis columnis, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1. Navigia ex eâdem papyro texunt, *Plin.* 13, 11. Rates curvas, & lethi texite cauſam, *Prop.* 3, 7, 29. *Met.* Plagas ipſi contra ſe Stoïci texuerunt, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 48. (3) Epiſtolas quotidianis verbis texere ſolemus, *Id. Fam.* 9, 21.

Texor, i. paſſ. *To be wove, framed*, or *compoſed of.* Texitur in parvam puppim ſalix, *Luc.* 4, 132. Non crimina vulgò Texuntur, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 499. Texitur nemus alno, *Sen. Hipp.* 10.

Texta, æ. f. *A bainlace, a fillet*, Varr.

Textĭle, is. n. *A thing woven, woven work.* § Regia textilis, *Liv.* 45, 35.

Textĭlis, e. adj. *That is woven*, or *wound; embroidered, tiſſue, plaited.* § Textilis pictura, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 1. umbra, *Mart.* 12, 31. ⌘ Nexilis antè fuit veſtis quàm textile tegmen, *Lucr.* 5, 1349. ¶ Ventus textilis, *tiffany, lawn*, Petron. 55.

† Textĭvĭlĭtium, ii. n. *A thrumb; a looſe thread*, or *end*, in weaveing of cloth, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 5, 39. ⸸ Tettivilitium, & titivilitium.

Textor, ōris. m. verb. *A weaver, a plaiter*; alſo *an embroiderer.* Si pro fabro, aut pro textore emimus, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 25. Textoris pectine percuſſæ lacernæ, *Juv.* 9, 30.

Textōrius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a weaver*, or *to weaveing*, Sen. Ep. 113.

Textrīna, æ. f. (1) *A weaver's ſhop*, or *workhouſe.* (2) *The craft*, or *trade, of weaveing.* (1) Nulla domus fuit, ubi ille non textrinam inſtituit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 26. ¶ Textrina plumarii, *a feather ſhop*, Vitr. 6, 1. (2) Plin. 11, 24.

Textrīnum, i. n. (1) *A weaver's ſhop.* (2) † *A dock where ſhips are built.* (1) Suet. de illuſtr. Gramm. 23. (2) Enn.

Textrix, īcis. f. *A woman weaver, a ſpinſter.* Textrix operata Minervam Cantat, *Tib.* 2, 1, 65. ‖ Textrices, *the Fates*, Apul. p. 190.

Textum, i. n. (1) *A web*, or *woof.* (2) Met. *The ordering*, or *frameing, of any thing*, or *matter.* (3) ‖ *A coverlid for a pot*, or *pan.* (1) Purpura mihi, pretioſáque texta dabuntur, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 223. § Mirabile textum, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 56. illuſtre, *Id. ib.* 7, 366. (2) Dicendi textum tenue, *Quint.* 9, 4. ¶ ✣ Vimineum textum, *a twig baſket*, Mart. 3, 58, 39. Clypei non enarrabile textum, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 625. (3) Sub textum ſubde pauliſper, *Cato*, 84. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* teſtum, q. v.

Textūra, æ. f. *A weaveing, a texture.* § Tenuis textura, *Lucr.* 3, 210. Conf. *Prop.* 4, 5, 23.

Textus, a, um. part. *Woven, plaited, interwoven*, Virg. Æn. 5, 589.

Textus, ûs. m. (1) *A weaveing.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a text*, or *ſubject, of diſcourſe.* (1) Plin. 9, 35. (2) *Poſt. ſcript.* ⸸ Argumentum.

T ante H.

• Thălămēgos, i. m. [θαλαμηγὸς, Gr. à θάλαμος thalamus, & ἄγω duco, *vel* veho; quia vehat cubile] *A pinnace of pleaſure, a yacht, with a fair cabin for any great perſon to lodge in*, Suet. Cæſ. 52. = Cubiculata navis, *Sen.*

• Thălămus, i. m. [à Gr. θάλαμος, idem] (1) *A bride*, or *bed, chamber, where the huſband and wife lie.* (2) *Marryage.* (3) *A beehive*, or rather *the holes of the combs where the bees lie.* (1) § Marmoreus thalamus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 392. Thalamum ineamus eundem, *Ov. Met.* 4, 328. (2) § Expertem thalami vitam degere, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 550. (3) Poſt ubi jam thalamis ſe compoſuêre, *Id. Geor.* 4, 180.

• Thălaſſēgle, es. f. [à θάλασσα mare, quòd ripam Indi fluv. naſcitur] *A kind of herb*, Plin. 24, 17.

• § Thălaſſiarcha, æ. m. [à θάλασσα mare, & ἀρχὴ imperium] *An admiral. Lat.* Claſſis præfectus.

• ‖ Thălaſſiarchia, æ. f. [ab eodem] *The admiralſhip*, or *office of admiral. Lat.* Claſſis præfectura.

• Thălaſſĭcus, a, um. adj. [à θάλασσα mare] *Of*, or *belonging to, the ſea; of a blue colour like the ſea waves; a ſea water colour.* Palliolum habes ferrugineum; nam is color thalaſſicus, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 43.

• Thălaſſīnus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Idem.* Teritur thalaſſina veſtis, *Lucr.* 4, 1120.

Thălaſſio, ōnis, & Thălaſſius *ſive* Thălaſſus, i. m. *A brideal ſong*, Liv. 1, 9. Catull. 59, 134. Mart. 12, 42.

• Thălaſſītes, æ. m. [à θάλασσα mare] θαλασσίτην vinum *vocant*, cum vaſis ſuis in mare dejectum, ut præcocior ſit vetuſtas, *Plin.* 14, 8.

Thălaſſius, i. m. *A marryage ſong. Vid.* Thalaſſio.

• Thălaſſŏmĕli, ĭtos. n. [θαλασσόμελι, Gr. ex θάλασσα mare, & μέλι mel] *A certain medley made of honey, rainwater, and ſeawater*, to purge the ſtomach, *Plin.* 31, 6.

‖ Thălērus, i. m. *A dollar*, a Dutch coin. ¶ Thălerus imperialis, *a rix dollar.*

• Thălictrum, *vel* Thălitruum, i. n. [θάλικτρον, Gr. à θάλλω floreo] *A kind of herb, all-heal, fluxwort*, or *lawwort*, Plin. 27, 13.

• Thallus, i. m. [à θάλλω, vireo] (1) *The middle ſtalk of an onion.* (2) † *A green bough of an olive*, or *bay-tree.* (3) ‖ *A ſtrewing herb.* (1) Col. 11, 3. (2) Amyclæo ſpargens altaria thallo, *Virg.* in *Ciri*, 376. (3) *Apul.* p. 477.

• Thapſia, æ. f. [θαψία, Gr. ab inſulâ Thapſo ita dict.] *A kind of herb*, Plin. 13, 21.

• ‖ Thăſia, æ. f. *ſc.* nux [à thaſo inſula] *An almond*, Jun.

‖ Theămēdes, æ. m. *A ſtone of a contrary nature to the loadſtone*, Plin. 36, 16.

• Theangĕlis, ĭdis. f. [à θεὸς, deus, & ἄγγελος, nuncius; quòd pota divinare faciat] *An herb uſed in magick*, Plin. 24, 17.

• Theătrālis, e. adj. [à theatrum] *Of*, or *belonging to, a theatre.* § Theatrales conſeſſus, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 54. licentia, *Suet. Dom.* 8.

• ‖ Theătrĭcus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Theatrical; of*, or *like, the ſtage*, Aug. ⸸ Theatralis.

• Theatrĭdium, ii. n. dim. [θεατρίδιον, Gr. à ſeq.] *A little theatre*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.

• Theătrum, i. n. [ἀπὸ τῦ θεᾶσθαι, i. e. à ſpectando] (1) *A theatre, a place where plays and games were ſeen.* (2) Meton. *The ſpectators*, or *company of beholders.* (3) *Any frequented place, a ſtage.* (1) Tanquam è theatro exeamus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 13. Fundamenta alta theatri, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 431. (2) Theatra tota reclamant, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 50. (3) Forum P. R. fuit theatrum ingenii ejus, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 2. Nullum theatrum virtuti conſcientiâ majus eſt, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 26.

• Thēca, æ. f. [θηκὴ, Gr. à τίθημι pono] (1) *A ſheath, a caſe.* (2) *A box, a bag.* (3) *The hoſe*, or *huſk, of corn.* (1) § Theca calamaria, *Mart.* 14, 19. (2) § Nummaria, *Cic. Att.* 4, 7. (3) Grani, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 18.

Thĕdo, ōnis. m. *A lamprey*, Auſon. ⸸ Muræna.

• Thēlygŏnum, i. n. [ex θῆλυς, femina, & γείνω, gigno] *An herb haveing berrys like an olive, and called the grace of god*; infuſed in drink it maketh a woman conceive a girl, *Plin.* 27, 8.

• Thēlyphŏnon, i. n. [à θῆλυς fœmina, & φόνος cædes] *An herb the root whereof doth kill ſcorpions*, Plin. 25, 10.

• Thelyptĕris, is. f. [θηλυπτερίς, Gr. ex θῆλυς, fœmina, & πτερὶς, filix] *Sea fern, female fern*, Plin. 27, 9.

• Thēma, ătis. n. [ἀπὸ τῦ θέσθαι, i. e. à ponendo] (1) *A theme, an argument; a ſubject propoſed to be writen*, or *ſpoken, of.* (2) *A horoſcope*, or *nativity.* (3) ‖ *A primitive verb in* Greek. (1) *Quint.* 7, 2. = Propoſita, *Cic. id. ib.* (2) Tantam fiduciam fati habuit, ut thema ſuum vulgaverit, *Suet. Aug.* 94. (3) Gramm.

• Thēmătiſmus, i, m. [à τίθημι pono] *A placeing, puting*, or *ſeting*, Vitr. 1, 2.

• Thenſa, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τῦ θεῖω, i. e. à re divinâ, *Aſcon. al.* tenſa, à tendo] *A chariot*, or *wagon, wherein the images*, or *ſtatues, of their gods were carryed.* Omnes Dii, qui vehiculis thenſarum ſolennes cœtus ludorum initis, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 72.

‖ Theŏgŏnia, æ. f. [θεογονία, Gr. à θεὸς, deus, & γονὴ genitura] *The generation of the gods*, a book of Heſiod's ſo called, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 14. *Lat.* Deorum origo, *vertente ipſo.*

• Theŏlŏgia, æ. f. [θεολογία, Gr. à θεὸς, deus, & λόγος, ſermo] *Divinity. Lat.* Sermo de Deo rebúſque divinis.

• Theŏlŏgicus, a, um. adj. [θεολογικὸς, Gr. ab eodem] *Pertaining to divinity*, Amm.

• Theŏlŏgus, i. m. [θεολόγος, Gr. ex eodem] *A divine.* Soles multi à theologis proferuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

• Thaombrŏtion, i. f. [θεομβρότιον, Gr.] *An herb which the kings of Perſia uſed to take as a preſervative*, Plin. 24, 17.

• Theōrēma, ătis. n. [à θεωρέω ſpeculor] *A ſpeculation, a theorem, a geometrical propoſition.* Præcepta appello, quæ dicuntur Græcè θεωρήματα, *Cic.* de *Fato*, 6.

• ‖ Theōrēmătĭcus, a, um. adj. [θεωρηματικὸς, Gr. à præced.] *Belonging to a theorem*, Geom. concedendum.

• ‖ Theōrēmătium, ii. n. dim. [à theorema] *A little theorem*, Gen. 1, 13.

• Theōrētĭce, es. f. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] *The art of theory*, or *ſpeculation*, Quint. *vertit* ſpectativa, *Sen.* contemplativa.

• Theōrētĭcus, a, um. adj. [θεωρητικὸς, Gr. à θεωρέω contemplor] *Belonging to contemplation*, Geom.

• Theōria, æ. f. [à θεωρέω, contemplor] *Contemplation, theory*, Cic. Latinè vertit *contemplatio*, Att. 12, 6.

• ‖ Therăpeutĭce, es. f. [à θεραπεύω ſano] *That part of phyſick which preſcribeth the cure of diſeaſes*, Med. *Lat.* Ars medendi.

• Thēriăca, *ſive* Thēriăce, es. f. [ἀπὸ τῶν θηρίων, *i. e.* à venenatis beſtiis, ſive quòd earum veneno adverſetur, ſive ex earum carnibus conficiatur] *Treacle, any remedy againſt poiſon*, Plin. 20, ult.

• Thēriăcus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Good againſt the biteing of vipers*, or *other venomous beaſts*. Paſtilli, qui theriaci vocantur à Græcis, *Plin.* 29, 4.

• Thēriōma, ătis. n. [θηρίωμα, Gr. à θηριόω efferò] *A rageing ulcer*, or *ſore, the grand pox, a ſhankor*, Celſ. 5, 28, 3.

• Thēriŏnarca, æ. f. [*qu.* θηρίων νάρκη, *ſc.* ſtupor ſerpentium] *A ſhrub ſomewhat hairy, haveing a flower like a roſe*; it maketh ſerpents heavy, dull, and drowſy, *Plin.* 24, 17. & 25, 9.

• Thēriotrŏphīum, ii. n. [θηριοτροφεῖον, Gr. vivarium in quo θηρία τρέφονται, *i. e.* feræ aluntur] *A park*, or *warren*, Varr. R. R. 3, 13.

• ‖ Thēriſtrum, i. n. [θερίστρον, Gr. à θερίζω æſtivo, quod à θέρος æſtus] *A fine thin veil*, or *garment, for ſummer, vid.* Iſid. 10, 25.

• Thermæ, ārum. f. pl. [à θέρμη calor] *Hot baths*, Suet. Calig. 37. Mart. 7, 33.

† Thermĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci. act. [vox hybrida, ex θερμὸς, calidus, & facio] *To heat*, or *make hot*. Erta thermefecerat, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 97.

• Thermŏpōlium, ii. n. [θερμοπώλιον, Gr. à θερμὸς calidus, & πωλέω vendo] *A place where hot drinks were ſold*, and may be uſed for *a coffee-houſe*; *a ſtrong water*, or *brandyſhop*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 45.

• † Thermŏpōto, āre. act. [*ex* θερμὸς calidus, & poto] *To drink hot*, or *warm, drink*. In thermopolio thermopotâſti gutturem, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 6.

• Thermŭlæ, ārum. f. pl. dim. [à thermæ] *Little hot baths*, Mart. 6, 42.

• Thēron, ōnis. [θηρῶν, Gr. à θήρα, venatio] A dog's name, *Kill buck*, Ov. Met. 3, 211.

• Thēſaurārius, a, um. adj. [à theſaurus] *Of*, or *belonging to, treaſure*. Confige ſagittis fures theſaurarios, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 25.

• ‖ Thēſaurārius, ii. m. [*ab eodem*] *A treaſurer*, Bud. ⸸ Quæſtor, præfectus ærarii.

• ‖ Thēſaurīzo, āre. act. [θησαυρίζω, Gr. *ab eodem*] *To treaſure up*, Vulg. Int. ⸸ Theſaurum repono, *Quint.* pecuniam condo, *Cic.*

• ‖ Thēſaurŏphўlăcium, ii. n. [θησαυροφυλάκιον, Gr. à θησαυρὸς theſaurus, & φύλαξ cuſtos] *The treaſury*. ⸸ Ærarium.

• Thēſaurus, i. m. [θησαυρὸς Gr.] (1) *A treaſury.* (2) *An inward and ſecret place where things of value were depoſited.* (3) *Treaſure, riches, wealth.* (4) *Plenty, abundance*; of bad things. (5) *The name of one of Menander's plays.* (1) Θησαυροὺς παρὰ τὰς ἰδίους ἀναπληρῶν ἐκλείπων, *Plutarch.* Theſaurus publicus ſub terrâ ſaxo quadrato ſeptus, *Liv.* 39, 50. § ‖ Orchius theſaurus, *in Epitaphio* ap *Gell.* 1, 24. (2) = Theſauros, ignotum argenti pondus & auri, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 363. (3) Vid. *Plut.* in vitâ *Philopœm.* p. 367. D. (4) § Theſauri mali, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 51. ‖ fraudis, *Apul.* (5) Ter. Prol. Eun. 12.

• Thēſis, eos, *vel* is. f. [θέσις, Gr. à τίθημι pono] *A general and indefinite queſtion*, or *argument*; *a poſition*, Sen. Controv. 1, proœm.

• Theſmŏphŏria, ōrum. n. pl. [θεσμοφόρια, Gr. à θέσμος lex, & φέρω fero; quia Ceres θεσμοφόρος, *i. e.* legifera vocabatur] *Feaſts in honour of Ceres*, Plin. 24, 9.

Theſſa, æ. f. *A ſea-fiſh*, Plin. 33. ult.

• ‖ Thēta. n. indecl. [θῆτα, Gr.] *The name of one of the Greek letters*; alſo *a mark of condemnation to death*, as being the firſt letter of Θάνατος.

• Thiăſus, i. m. *A ſort of dance*, Virg. Ecl. 5, 30. *Vid.* Thyaſus.

• Thieūm, i. n. *fort. rect.* thyeum, *q. v.*

• Thlaſias, æ. m. [θλασίας, Gr. à θλάω frango] cui teſticuli fracti ſunt. *Dict.* & thladias, *Ap. JCC.*

• Thlaſpi. n. indecl. & Thlaſpion, i. n. [θλάσπι, Gr. dict. ἀπὸ τῦ θλᾶν, *i. e.* confringere, eò quòd ſemen lenticulæ ſit ſimile, ſed fractum] *An herb called country muſtard, wild ſenna*, Plin. 27, 13.

‖ Thlăſus, i. m. *ut. al. ſcrib. ſed perperam Vid.* Thyaſus.

• ‖ Thlībias, æ. m. [θλιβίας, Gr. à θλίβω adfligo, premo] cui teſticuli attriti ſunt & contuſi, *Juſtin.*

Thŏlus, i. m. [à תולה ſuſpendere, *ſc.* ubi dona ſuſpendebantur, *M.*] (1) *The centre*, or *midſt, of an arched*, or *vaulted, roof*, called *a ſcutcheon*. (2) Synced. *The roof itſelf of a temple*, or *church*. (1) Vitruv. 4, 7. & 7, 5. (2) Mox didici curvo nulla ſubeſſe tholo, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 296.

• ‖ Thōmix, ĭcis. f. [à θώμιγξ, Gr. funis] *A wreathe of hemp to make ropes with*; alſo *a cuſhion*, or *bolſter, to lay on the neck, to keep it from hurt in carrying burdens*, Feſt. *a porter's knot*, or *ſlay*, Interpr. Paulo.

• ‖ Thōrāca, æ. f. [à thorax] *id. quod* thorax, *Plin.* ap. *Litt.*

• ‖ Thōrācātus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *That is made to the breaſt.* § Effigies thoracata, *Plin.* 37, 9. Thoracatus navarchus, *Id.* 35, 10. *in buſt.*

• ‖ Thōrācium, i. n. [à ſeq.] *The topſail*, or *topmaſtſail*, Jun.

• Thōrax, ācis m. [θώραξ, Gr.] (1) *The inward part of the breaſt.* (2) *A ſtomacher.* (3) *A breaſtplate*, or *corſlet.* (4) *A buſto.* (1) Thorax tuſſi obnoxius, *Celſ.* 5, 25. Thoracis pitu tapurgare, *Plin.* 20, 17. (2) Viridem thoraca jubebit Adferri minimáſque nuces, *Juv.* 5, 143. (3) Thoraca ſimul cum pectore rupit, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 337. (4) *Vid.* Thoracatus.

• Thos, ōis. m. [θῶς, Gr.] *A kind of wolf rough in winter, and bare in ſummer*, Plin. 8, 34.

• Thous, i. m. [à θοὸς, celer] *Swift*, a dog's name, *Ov. Met.* 3, 220.

• Thraſcias, æ. m. [θρασκίας, Gr. *qu.* θρακίας, *ex* Thraciâ] *The north weſt wind.* Vid. *Sen. Q. Nat.* 5, 16. *Plin.* 2, 27. & *Vitruv.* 1, 6.

• Thraſo, ōnis. m. [θράσων, Gr. *i. e.* ἀπὸ τῆς θρασύτητος, ab audaciâ dict.] *A braggadocio, a huff, a hector, a bluſterer, a bully*, Ter.

• Thrauſton, i. n. [à θραύω frango] *One kind of the gum* ammoniacum, *Plin.* 13, 23.

• Thrax, ăcis. [à Thraciâ, qu. plerique ejus reg. incolæ] *vel* Threx, ĭcis. m. *A ſwordfenſer.* ✠ Proculum Thraci, & mox hoplomacho comparavit, *Suet. Cal.* 35. ✠ Thrax mirmuloni par, *Id. Dom.* 10.

• Thrĕcĭdĭca, ōrum. n. pl. [à præced.] *The ſword players arms*, Cic. Philipp. 7, 6. Plin. 15, 9.

• ‖ Thrēnōdia, æ. f. [θρηνῳδία, Gr. à θρῆνος luctus, & ᾠδὴ cantus] *A mourning ſong, the book of Lamentations*, Bibl.

• ‖ Thrēnus, i. m. [à Gr. θρῆνος idem] *Lamentation*; *a lamentable verſe*, or *ſong*; *a funeral ſong.* Quî differt ab epicedio, *vid.* Voſſ. Inſt. Or. 3.

• ‖ Thridax, ăcis. f. [θρίδαξ, Gr.] *The herb lettuce.* ¶ Thridax agria, *ſparrow-hawks herb, hawkweed*, Apul.

• Thrips, ipis m. [θρίψ, Gr. à τρίβω, tero] *A little worm breeding in timber, a moth*, Plin. 16, 41. ☞ *Scrib.* & thryps. [à θρύπτειν, terere] ¶ ‖ Mali thripes, mali ipes, *Prov. of two bad things propoſed to one's choice, bad is the beſt*, vid. *Chiliad.*

• Thrŏnus, i. m. [θρόνος, Gr.] *A throne, a royal ſeat, a chair of ſtate*, Plin 35, 9. ⸸ Solium.

Thunnus. m. *Vid.* Thynnus.

• ‖ Thūrārius, ii. m. [à thus] *He that prepareth*, or *ſelleth, frankincenſe*, or *incenſe*, Tert.

• Thūreus, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *Of*, or *belonging to, frankincenſe.* § Thurea planta, *Col.* 3, 8. virga, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 117.

Thūriānus, a, um. adj. ¶ Tomus thurianus, *a certain fiſh*, called alſo *xiphias*; *the ſword fiſh*, or rather *a round of fiſh*, Plin. 23, ult.

‖ Thūriānus, i. m. [à thuria] *The fiſh called tunny*, Hor. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

• Thūrĭbŭlum, i. n. [à thure] *A cenſer to burn incenſe in*, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.

✠ Thūricrĕmus, a, um. adj. *That burneth frankincenſe.* § Thuricremæ aræ, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 453. Foci thuricremi, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 18.

• Thūrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* thus, & fero] *That beareth*, or *bringeth, forth frankincenſe.* § Sabæa thurifera, *Plin.* 12, 14. Thuriferæ arenæ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 139.

• ✠ Thūrĭlĕgus, a, um. adj. [*ex* thus, & lego] *That gathereth frankincenſe.* § Arabes thurilegi, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 569.

• Thus, ūris. n. [à Gr. θύος ἀπὸ τῦ θύειν, *i. e.* ab odorem faciendo] *Frankincenſe, incenſe.* § Incendere thura & odores, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 35. Mittunt ſua thura Sabæi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 57. ¶ Thus terræ, *ground-pine*, Plin. 24, 6.

• Thuſcŭlum, i. n. dim. [à thus] *A little piece of frankincenſe.* Thuſculum emi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 15.

• Thya, æ. f. [à θύος, odor, odoramentum, *M.*] *A kind of wild cypreſs tree, whoſe wood is very ſweet and laſting*; *the life tree*, Prop. 3, 7, 49. & Plin. 13, 16.

• Thyăſus, i. m. [à θυάζειν, Orgia celebrare] *A chorus in honour of Bacchus.* Thyaſus repentè linguis trepidantibus ululat, *Catull.* 61, 28. Baccho nemora avia matres Inſultant thyaſis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 581.

• Thyēum, i. n. [à θύος, odor] *Frankincenſe*, Plin. 37, 2.

• ‖ Thyīnus, a, um. adj. [θύϊνος, Gr. à θύω ſacrifico] Ligna thyina, *Almug wood*, 1 Reg. 10, 11, 12.

• ‖ Thyītis, is. f. [à θυΐα, mortarium] *A kind of very hard ſtone whereof mortars were made*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

• ‖ Thўmallus, *vel* Thўmălus, i. m. [à flore, *i. e.* thymo, nomen habens] *A fiſh when newly taken ſmelling of thyme, a ſmelt*, Ambroſ. Hexem. l. 5.

• Thymbra, æ. f. [θύμβρα, Gr.] *The herb ſavory*, Plin. *int.* Litt. *Sed al. videtur ex* Col. 10, 233. Et ſatureia thymi referens thymbræque ſaporem.

• Thўmĕlæa, æ. f. [à ſeq.] *A kind of wild olive whereon groweth* granum gnidium, *Plin.* 13, 21.

• Thўmĕle, es. f. [θυμέλη, Gr.] *A pulpit*, or *ſtand, on the ſtage, where mimicks, on the withdrawing of the actors, entertained the ſpectators with tricks*, according to Suidas; *whence perhaps the wife of Latinus was emphatically ſo called, of whom*, Juv. 1, 36. *and* Mart. 1, 5. *make mention.*

• Thўmĕlĭci, ōrum. m. pl. [à præced.] *Mimicks and jeſters who acted the ridiculous parts*, Vitruv. 5, 8.

• ‖ Thўmĕlĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *Of*, or *belonging to, mimicks.* ¶ Thymelicum choragium, *the players furniture*, Apul. p. 242.

• Thўmiānus, a, um. adj. [à thymion] *Of*, or *belonging to, thyme*; *fed with thyme.* § Thymianæ oves, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 11. ☞ *Fort.* thymiamæ, *rect. q. thymum amantes per jocum cudens ſuo more ſcripſit.*

• Thўmiăma, ătis. n. [à θυμιᾶν ſuffire, *qu.* θυμῦ ἴαμα, animæ medela, *Etym.*] *A perfume, incenſe, a ſweet gum*, Celſ. 5, 18.

• Thўmīnus, a, um. adj. [à thymum] or *belonging to, thyme*, Col. 6, 33.

• Thўmion *vel* Thўmium, ii. n. [à thymum, *ab* ſimilit.] *A kind of wart ragged at top like a thyme leaf*, or as ſome ſay, *coloured like thymeflower*, Celſ. 5, 28, 14. = Acrothymion, *Celſ. ibid.*

• Thўmītes, is. m. [à thymum] *Wine made with thyme*, Col. 12, 35.

• Thўmōſus, a, um. adj. [à thymum] *Smelling of thyme.* § Mel thymoſum, *Plin.* 11, 5.

• Thy̆mum, i. n. [à θύω, ob fragrantiam] *The herb thyme, or time,* Virg. Ecl. 5, 77. Celſ. 5, 28.

• Thy̆mus, i. m. [à præced.] *A wart.* = Crudæ groſſi verrucas & thymos, nitro farinâque additis, tollunt, *Plin.* 23, 6. Conf. *Dioſcor.* 1, 185. ☞ *Malè exponit Littletonus.*

Thynnus, i. m. [à חבין *Aven*] *A tunny fiſh,* Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 44. & Plin. 9, 15.

‖ Thynus, i. m. [quòd in Thya, *i. e.* Bithyniâ, fiebant, *Salmaſ.*] *A ring,* Ex Litt.

✠ Thyrſĭger, a, um. adj. *One who beareth, or carryeth, the ſpear called* thyrſus. § Thyrſiger Lyæus, *Sen. Med.* 110. Thyrſigera India, *Id. Hippol.* 753.

• Thyrſus, i. m. [θύρσος, *Gr.* à θύω ſacrifico] (1) *The young ſprout, ſtalk, or ſtem, of an herb, eſpecially of lettuce.* (2) Alſo *a ſpear wrapt about with ivy, or bayleaves, which they carryed in their hands at Bacchus's feaſts.* (3) *A furious, or mad, humour; ſuch as Bacchus's company gaded with at thoſe ceremonies.* (1) Inventum omnes thyrſos vel folia lactucarum prorogare urceis conditos, *Plin.* 19, 8. § Thyrſi pampinei, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Honor.* 602. (2) Volitabat Iacchus Cum thyrſo ſatyrorum, *Catull.* 62, 251. (3) Acri Percuſſit thyrſo laudis ſpes magna meum cor, *Lucr.* 1, 922.

† Thyſus, i, m. [à θύειν, immolare, quòd ab his cœpta immolatio] *A ſwine,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4. = Sus, *Id.*

T ante I.

Tiāra, æ. f. & tiāras. æ. m. [*ab* Hebr. עטרה *corona*] *An ornament for the head, which thoſe of Perſia and Phrygia wore in old time; a turban, a ſaſh.* Tiarâ ornatum lepidè condecora tuum, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 2, 2. *Priamus* poſitâ tulit arma tiarâ, *Juv.* 10, 267. § Sacer tiaras, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 247. ☞ *Ejus deſcriptionem accuratiſſimam videre licet ap.* B. Hieron. Com. in Dan. c. 3. Tiara viridis gemmis, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 700. Tiaram ſubligat cervice, *Ibid.*

‖ Tĭbĕrium, i. n. *A kind of ſpoted gray marble,* Litt. *ex* Plin. *ſed q.*

• Tĭbi. dat. à tu. [à σοὶ, Dor. τοὶ addito φι] *To, for, or by, thee,* paſſim.

Tĭbia, æ. f. [os cruris, ſed etym. valde incert.] (1) *The ſhanks, or ſhinbone; the leg.* (2) *A flute, a pipe, a flageolet.* (1) Tibia cum femoris inferiore capite committitur, *Celſ.* 8, 1. (2) Si tibiæ inflatæ non referant ſonum, &c. *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 51. § Tibia memoratrix pugnæ, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 142.

Tĭbiāle, is. n. (1) *The nether ſtock, or knee ſock; a ſtocking.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a leg harneſs, a greave.* (1) Suet. Aug. 82. (2) Si tibiale vel humerale miles alienavit, caſtigari verberibus debet, *Paul. JC. de re mil.*

Tĭbiālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, legs, or pipes; meet to make pipes of,* Plin. 16, 36.

† Tĭbiātim. adv. *Up to the ſhins,* Titin. *ap.* Feſt. in *Mulleos,* ſed Scal. leg. *tibiatis.*

Tĭbīcen, ĭnis. m. (1) *A piper, or player on a flute; a minſtrel.* (2) *A prop, ſhore, pillar, antick, pedeſtal, or any thing that ſupporteth, or beareth up.* (1) Tibicen ſine tibiis canere non poteſt, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 83. (2) Nos urbem incolimus tenui tibicine fultam, *Juv.* 3, 193.

Tĭbīcīna, æ. f. *A woman playing on a flute, ſhalm, or flageolet.* § Meretrix tibicina, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 25. Conf. *Mart.* 14, 64.

‖ Tĭbīcĭnium, ii. n. *The art of playing on the flute, or of piping.* In tibicinio apprimè nobilis, *Apul. Florid.* c. 4. p. 765.

Tĭbĭluſtria, ōrum. n. pl. *A proceſſion with trumpets. Vid.* Tibiluſtria.

• Tĭgillum, i. n. dim. [à tignum] (1) *A little rafter, a beam.* (2) Senecd. *The funnel of a chimney.* (1) Tranſmiſſo per viam tigillo, capite adoperto, velut ſub jugum miſit juvenem, *Liv.* 1, 26. Compoſitis tigillis Exiguam viridi fronde operire caſam, *Tib.* 2, 1, 39. (2) De ſuo tigillo fumus ſi quà exit foras, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 23.

• Tignārius, a, um; adj. [ab eodem] *Of, or belonging to, rafters.* ¶ Tignarius faber, *a carpenter,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat, 73.

• ‖ Tigno, āre. act. *unde* paſſ. Tignor, āri. *To roof, or cover with rafters,* Litt. *ex* Vitruv. *uſitatius* contigno.

• Tignum, i. n. [à tegendo, eſt enim trabs, cui tectum imponitur, *Perot.*] (1) *The rafter* of a houſe, *a beam.* (2) *Any timber, or ſtuff, uſed in building.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a rail, prop, or ſtake, to ſet up a vine.* (1) Ignes celeri flammâ deguſtant tignà, *Lucr.* 2, 192. (2) Tigna bina ſeſquipedàlia ad altitudinem fluminis demenſa, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 17. (3) Feſt. *ex* XII Tabb.

• ‖ Tignus, i. m. [à præced.] *Idem,* Litt. *ex* Cæſ.

Tigrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, a tiger; ſpoted, or grained, as a tiger is.* § Tigrinæ menſæ, *Plin.* 13, 15.

Tigris, ĭdis. *vel* is. f. [à גיר ſagitta, Chald. inde cum *t* heemantico תגיר *M*] (1) *A tiger,* a beaſt of ſtrange ſwiftneſs, and very fierce. (2) Alſo *the name of a ſwift river in Aſia.* (1) § Rabidæ tigres, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 151. Orbâ trigide pejor, *Juv.* 6, 269. Tigrides indomitæ raucant, *Auct. Philom.* (2) *Vid.* Propr.

• Tīlia, æ. f. [à πτίλεα, ulmus (1) *A linden, or teil tree.* (2) *The thin ſkin that is between the bark and the wood of any tree.* (1) Tilia levis Cæditur, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 173. (2) Corticis interior tilia lepras ſedat, *Plin.* 24, 8.

• Tīliāceus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Of, or belonging to, the linden tree.* § Arcula tiliacea, *Col.* 12, 45.

Tilos, i. m. *A ſow, a cheeſlip, or woodlouſe,* Plin. 29, ult. = Oniſcus, millepeda, *Id. ib.*

Tĭmĕfactus, a, um. part. [à timefacio] *Affrighted, ſcared,* Lucr. 2, 43. Cic. Offic. 2, 7.

• Tīmendus, a, um. part. [à timeo] *To be feared.* Omnia ſunt timenda, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. § Armis timendus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 134.

• Tīmens, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] *Fearing.* § Præſentiam ejus timens, *Sall. B. C.* 32. § peccare, *Hor. A. Poët.* 193. mortis, *Lucr.* 6, 1234. receptui ſuo, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 69.

• Tīmeo, ēre, ui. n. & act. [ἀτιμία, pœna] (1) *To fear, dread, or apprehend; to be afraid for, or of.* (2) *To diſlike, to ſcorn.* (1) § Si illum relinquo, ejus vitæ timeo; ſin opitulor, hujus minas, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 5. Cùm furem nemo timeret Caulibus, aut pomis, *Juv.* 6, 18. § Ab, *vel* abs, aliquo timere, *Cic.* de republicâ, *Id. Att.* 7, 6. de morte, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 621. pro aliquo, *Plin. jun.* ne, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 34. ne non, *Cic. Att.* 9, 6. ut, *Id.* quemadmodum, *Brutus Cic.* quorſum evadas, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 100. 𝔛 Audiat verum, timeat interim, vereatur ſemper, *Sen.* ¶ § Timeo te, *leſt thou do me hurt,* Ov. § tibi, *leſt thou come to ſome hurt,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20. (2) Si non modicâ cœnare times olus omne patellâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 2.

• Tīmeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be feared,* &c. Quicunque timeri Dux bello poterat, *Sil.* 15, 649. 𝔛 Diligor, *q. v.*

• ‖ Tīmeſco, ĕre. incept. [à timeo] *unde* part. timeſcens. *To grow fearfull,* Amm. 31, 4. ⸸ Pertimeſco.

• Tīmĭdè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. [à timidus] (1) *Timorouſly, fearfully, cowardly.* (2) *Poorly, meanly.* (3) *Cautiouſly.* (1) = Omnia trepidantiùs timidiúſque agere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 19. 𝔛 fidenter, *Cic.* (2) = Ne quid abjectè, ne quid timidè faciamus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 23. (3) = Dicere modicè, & timidè, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ,* 29. = pedetentim, *Id.* Timidiſſimè, *Quint.* 11, 1.

• Tīmĭdĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Timidity, fearful neſs, cowardice.* (2) *Baſhfullneſs.* (3) *Carefullneſs.* (1) Verecundiam timiditas imitatur, *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 23. Cur ei bello propter timiditatem defuiſti? *Id. Philipp.* 2, 29. Supplicium in bello timiditati militis propoſitum, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 46. (2) = Tu pudore à dicendo, & timiditate quâdam ingenuâ refugiſti, *Id.* de *Or.* 2, 3. (3) = Cautio mea & timiditas in cauſis, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 74.

• ‖ Tīmĭdūlè. adv. [à ſeq.] *Somewhat fearfully,* Apul. p. 110.

• † Tīmĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à timidus] *Somewhat fearfull,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

• Tīmĭdus, a, um. adj. [à timeo] ior, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Fearfull, timorous, cowardly, faint-hearted.* (2) *Baſhful.* (3) *Fearing, or reverenceing.* (4) *Provident, cautious.* (1) Me timidum, nullius animi, nullius conſilii eſſe confiteor, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 16. = Timidus ac tremens, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 30. = Ne imbelles timidique videamur, *Id. Offic.* 1, 24. Mors timidiſſimum quemque conſequitur, *Curt.* 4, 14, 25. 𝔛 In minimis rebus inſolentior, in adverſis timidior, *Cic.* (2) 𝔛 Malim videri nimis timidus quàm parum prudens, *Cic.* pro *Marcell.* 7. (3) = Æqui cultor, timidúſque Deorum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 100. (4) = Si quis eſt timidus in magnis periculoſiſque rebus, ſempérque magis adverſos rerum exitus metuens, quàm ſperans ſecundos, is ego ſum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 14. Mater timidi flere non ſolet, *Adag.* ap. *Nep. Thraſyb.* 2.

• Tīmor, ōris. m. [à timeo] (1) *Fear.* (2) *Cowardice, apprehenſion, jealouſy, miſtruſt.* (3) *Reverence.* (4) *Awe.* (5) *Superſtition.* (1) 𝔛 Amor miſceri cum timore non poteſt, *Publ. Syr.* = Timor, metus mali appropinquantis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 8. Muſſabat tacito medicina timore, *Lucr.* 6, 1177. 𝔛 ſpes, *Cic.* animus, *Id.* Timorum maximus lethi metus, *Luc.* 1, 459. (2) Degeneres animos timor arguit, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 13. (3) Munera ſuſpenſi plena timoris, *Ov. Epiſt.* 16, 84. (4) *Stygius torrens* timor & Deus Deorum, *Id. Met.* 3, 291. (5) Primus in orbe Deos fecit timor, è *Fragm. Petron.*

† Tina, æ. f. [*ab* Hebr. טנא corbis, *vel* טנף mulctrale] (1) *A great bowl, whereof each may drink a little.* (2) *The river Tine.* (1) Varr. *ap.* Non. 15, 7. (2) *Vid.* Propr.

• Tinca, æ. f. [*qu.* tincta, quòd propter colorem, quaſi tingi videatur, *Gell.*] *A fiſh called a tench,* Auſon. Moſell. 125.

Tinctĭlis, e. adj. [à tingo] *That which ſerveth for dieing, or to die with.* § Tinctile virus, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 10, 64.

• Tinctor, ōris. m. verb. [à tingo] *A dier,* Vitruv. 7, 14. ☞ *Malo tamen* infector *cum Cic. dicere.*

• ‖ Tinctōrius, a, um. adj. [à tinctus] *Of, or belonging to, diers; cruel, bloody.* § Tinctoria mens, *Plin.* 7, 7. ut leg. *Turneb. Adverſ.* 24, 42. ⸸ Tinctilis.

• Tinctūra, æ. f. [à ſeq.] *A dieing, or ſtaining; a colour, or die; a tincture,* Plin. 31, 10. & 37, 9.

• Tinctūrus, a, um. part. [à tingo] *About to die, or ſtain.* Sanguine tincturus cultros, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 391.

• Tinctus, a, um. part. [*ex* eodem] (1) *Died, ſtained.* (2) ‖ *Diped, baptized.* (3) Met. *Imbued, full of, abounding.* (1) § Lana tincta murice, *Ov. A Am.* 1, 251. tunica ſanguine, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 28. in aceto ſpongia, *Celſ.* 8, 4. (2) Eccleſ. (3) § Tinctus literis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 20. Elegantiâ patris, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 58. Tincti ærugine verſus, *Mart.* 33, 5.

• Tinctus, ûs. m. [à præced.] *A dieing, diping, or imbrueing.* § Croceo tinctu, *Plin.* 10, 48.

• Tĭnea, æ. f. [quòd teneat, & eò uſque inſideat, quoad erodat, *Iſid.*] (1) *A moth worm which eateth books, or clothes.* (2) *A belly worm.* (3) *A worm breeding in hives.* (1) Tineas *liber* paſces taciturnus inertes, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 20, 12. Stragula veſtis Blattarum ac tinearum epulæ, *Id. Sat.* 2, 3, 119. (2) Tineæ intra hominem tricenûm pedum, *Plin.* 11, 33. (3) Col. 9, 14. Virg. Geor. 4, 246.

• ‖ Tĭneāria, æ. f. [à præced.] *Mothwort, goldflower,* Dodon. = Aurelia.

• Tĭneōſus, a, um. adj. [à tinea] *Full of moths, or worms.* Tineoſi favi, *Col.* 9, 14, fin.

• Tingendus, a, um. part. [à tingo] *To be diped.* Comæ tingendæ in amne, *Prop.* 4, 4, 24.

• Tingens, tis. part. [à ſeq.] *Dieing, colouring, diping, a dier.* Id tingentium officinæ ignorant, gerunt, *Plin.* 9, 38. Tingentes croceo medicamine crinem, *Luc.* 3, 238.

• Tingo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [à Gr. τέγγω, βάπτω, χρωματίζω] (1) *To die, colour,* or *ſtain.* (2) *To ſprinkle, to imbrue.* (3) *To waſh.* (4) *To paint.* (1) Pallad. Octob. tit. 11. (2) Tinxit ſanguine cultros, *Ov. Met.* 7, 599. (3) Corpus tingere ſparsâ aquâ, *Id. Faſt.* 4, 790. ¶ Tingere aliquem poculis, *to fuddle him,* Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23. (4) Mart.

• Tingor, i. paſſ. *To be anointed.* § Tingi nardo, *Mart.* 2, 59.

• † Tinguo, *pro* tingo, *Feud.*

‖ Tinia, ōrum. n. pl. *Winepots,* Feſt. *Vid.* Tina.

Tinnīmentum, i. n. *A ringing,* or *tinkleing; a glowing,* or *tingleing, of the ears.* Illud tinnimentum eſt auribus, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 26.

Tinnio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [verbum confictum ex ſono] (1) *To ring and make a clear ſound,* as metal doth. (2) *To prattle.* (1) § Tinnit aurum, argentum, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) ℨ Comprime te, uxor; nimiùm tinnis, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 3, 32.

Tinnitūrus, a, um. part. *About to play,* or *ſing,* Suet. Ner. 20.

Tinnītus, ûs. m. (1) *A ringing,* or *tinkleing.* (2) *A tingleing.* (1) Apes gaudent plauſu, atque tinnitu æris, *Plin.* 11, 20. (2) § Tinnitus aurium, *Plin.* 28, 2.

Tinnŭlus, a, um. adj. (1) *That ringeth,* or *maketh a clear ſound.* (2) *Tinkleing, ſhrill.* (1) § Æra tinnula, *Ov. Met.* 4, 393. Vox tinnula, *Catull.* 59, 17. (2) Quint. 2, 3, 7.

† Tinnuncŭlus, i. m. [à vocis tinnitu] *A keſtrel,* or *kaſtrel;* a kind of hawk, *Plin.* 10, 37. *Col.* 8, 8. ☞ *Scrib.* & tintinnunculus, & tinunculus.

Tintinnābŭlum, i. n. (1) *A little bell.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a dung cart,* or *ſuch like;* ſo called for the creaking noiſe it made. (1) § Tintinnabulum tinnit, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 263. Ex quo pendeant excepta catenis tintinnabula, *Plin.* 36, 13. (2) *Litt.* ex *Col.* ¶ Tintinnabulum terræ, *meadowbells,* or *winter green,* Id. *ex* Plin.

Tintinnācŭlus, i. m. *He that maketh a ringing, he who beateth ſlaves till they tingle again,* or *from the noiſe of the jerks,* or perhaps *a hangman,* or *beadle, who uſed bells when they went to do execution,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8.

‖ Tintinnio, īre. neut. [à tinnio] *To ring like a bell, to ting,* Non.

Tintinno, āre, *vel* Tintīno, āre. neut. *Idem.* Tintinnant aures ſonitu, *Catull.* 49, 11. ☞ Rarò occ.

† Tintinnuncŭlus, i. m. *A kind of hawk called a keſtrel,* or *kaſtrel,* Litt. *ex* Col. 8, 8. *ubi meus liber habet* tinunculus.

Tinus, i. f. *A kind of baytree, a* lauruſtinus. Et bicolor myrtus, & baccis cærula tinus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 98.

• Tipŭla, æ, *vel* Tippŭla, *vel* Tīpulla, æ. f. [παρὰ τα τίφη, τίφεα enim ſunt ἕλη, *Heſych.* i. e. paludes, ubi tipulæ verſari ſolent] *A water ſpider with ſix feet, that runeth on the top of the water without ſinking,* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 2, 62. ☞ *Vid.* locum; ſapit enim proverbium.

• Tiro, ōnis. m. [quòd ſe primùm terit] *A freſhman, an apprentice, a novice.* Tirones milites, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 15. ℨ *ubi diſtinguit à* veteranis. = Nullâ in re tiro, ac rudis, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 6. Exercitus tiro, *Liv.* 21, 43. Implentur valido tirone cohortes, *Luc.* 1, 305.

• Tirōcĭnium, ii. n. [à tiro] (1) *The firſt entrance upon action,* or *learning; the rudiments of arms,* or *of any art, ſtudy,* or *myſtery; a noviciate, an apprenticeſhip.* (2) † *Ignorance, want of experience.* (1) Tirocinium alicujus, congiario populo dato, celebrare, *Suet. Tib.* 54. ¶ Propter exercitûs paucitatem, & tirocinium, *the fewneſs and rawneſs of his ſoldiers,* Hirt. B. Afr. 31. Tirocinium ponere, & documentum eloquentiæ dare, *Liv.* 45, 37. (2) Tirocinio ætatis labi, *Declam.* in *Sall.*

• † Tis. antiq. gen. à tu, *Plaut.*

• ✠ Titan, ānis. m. *The ſun, Vid.* Propr.

• Tithymallus, i. m. [τιθύμαλλος, *Suid.*] *An herb called ſealettuce, wolfs-milk,* or *milk-thiſtle,* Col. 6, 15. *ſed Græcis litt.* Lat. Lactuca marina.

• Tithymălus, i. m. *Idem,* Plin, 26, 8.

† Titiæ aves. *Wild pigeons,* which the ſoothſayers called *Titii* were wont to obſerve, *Corn. Vid* Teta, & Todi.

• Tītillans, tis. part. [à titillo] *Tickleing.* Multitudinis levitatem voluptate quaſi titillantes, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 18.

• Tītillātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A tickleing, a provokeing.* ℨ Non eſt tanta voluptatum titillatio in ſenſibus, ſed nec deſideratio quidem, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 14, 4.

• Tītillātus, ûs. m. [à ſeq.] *Idem,* Plin. 21, 37.

• Tītillo, āre. act. [à τίλλω, geminatâ priori ſyllabâ, *i. e.* vellico, attrecto leviter, *Scal.*] *To tickle, to provoke, to move pleaſantly.* Voluptas, uti ita dicam, titillat ſenſus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 11. Ne vos titillet gloria, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 791.

• Tītillor, āri. paſſ. *To be tickled.* § Titillari voluptate, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 20.

• Titio, ōnis. m. [fort. ut à δάδα tæda, ita à δαδίον, titio] *A firebrand quenched* Celſ. 2, 17. & 3, 12. & Petron. 22, 1.

† Tītīvīlītium, ii. n. [titivilitium nullius ſignificationis eſt, ut apud Græcos βλίτυρι & σκίνδαψος, *Feſt.* aut ſi ſit fort. meliùs, *qu.* totivilitium, à villus & totum, *i. e.* totum ne villi aut pili æſtimandum] *A roten thread, a thing of no value, good for nought.* Non ego iſtud verbum emiſſem titivilitio, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 5, 39.

• Tĭtŭbans, tis. part. [à titubo] (1) *Stumbleing, ſtaggering, ſtammering, foultering.* (2) Met. *At a ſtand, uncertain what to do, wavering.* (1) Ferulâ titubantes ebrius artus Suſtinet, *Ov. Met.* 4, 26. (2) Omnibus titubantibus, & de rebus ſummis deſperantibus, *Nep. Eum.* 9.

• Tĭtŭbanter. adv. [à præced.] *Stutteringly, ſtaggeringly, waveringly, doubtingly, with uncertainty.* Poſuiſtis enim atque id titubanter & ſtrictim, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 7. = inconſtanter, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 41.

• Tĭtŭbantia, æ. f. [*ab* eodem] *A fluttering, ſtammering,* or *miſſing in one's words.* Linguæ titubantia, *Suet. Claud.* 30. oris, *Id. Vitell.* 6.

• Tĭtŭbātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à titubo] *Staggering, huming and hawing, being at no certainty.* Metus, lætitia, titubatio, *Cic.* de *Inv.* = offenſio, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 8.

• Tĭtŭbātus, a, um. part. [*qu.* à ‖ titubor] *Stumbleing, triping.* Veſtigia preſſo Haud tenuit titubata ſolo, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 332.

• Tĭtŭbo, āre. neut. [à τύπτω τέτυφα, titubo, impingo pedem. Sed & qui linguâ oſtenſant, ἄτυποι attubi dict. à τέτυπα, *Morl.*] (1) *To ſtagger, to reel.* (2) *To heſitate, to be at a loſs, to ſtammer; to trip,* or *ſlip, in ſpeaking.* (1) Ille mero ſomnóque gravis titubare videtur, *Ov. Met.* 3, 608. (2) Onerabo præceptis Simiam, ne quid titubet, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 75. = pecco, offendo, *Cic.*

Tĭtŭlus, i. m. [de etym. incertum] (1) *A title; the inſcription of a work,* or *act.* (2) Alſo *a mark of dignity and honour.* (3) *A monument,* or *rememberance.* (4) *A cauſe, a pretenſe,* or *colour.* (5) *A bill ſet upon a door.* (6) *A mark ſet upon a veſſel.* (7) *The form of a vow.* (1) Legerat titulum noménque libelli, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 1, 1. Primum ego officium ſcriptoris exiſtimo, ut titulum ſuum legat, *Plin. jun.* Opera cujúſque, manentibus titulis, reſtituit, *Suet. Aug.* 31. (2) Titulo res digna ſepulcri, *Juv.* 1, 29. Quid facilem titulum ſuperando quæris inertes? *Ov. Met.* 10, 602. Laudis titulíque cupido, *Juv.* 20, 143. (3) Suſtinere titulum conſulatûs, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 9. (4) Meminiſſe quem titulum belli prætenderint, *Liv.* 37, 54. Vid. & *Suet. Aug.* 32. (5) Philoſophus legit titulum *domûs,* Plin. Jun. (6) Juv. 5, 34. (7) Capita ſua, titulo propoſito, vovêre, *Suet. Calig.* 14.

• ‖ Tĭtyrus, i. m. [τίτυρος, Gr.] (1) *A reed,* hence Virgil's ſhepherd. (2) *A ſatyr,* or *wild man.* (3) *A he goat.* (4) *A beaſt engendered of an ewe and a he goat.* (5) *A kind of ape with a tail like a ſheep.* (1) Heſych. (2) Æl. V. Hiſt. 3, 40. (3) Theocr. Schol. Idyll. 3, 2. (4) Tityrus ex ovibus oritur hircoque parente, *Eug. Tolet. Carm.* 22. (5) *Litt.* ſed unde non dicit.

T ante M.

• ‖ Tmēſis, is. f. [τμῆσις, Gr. à τέμνω ſeco] *The divideing a word into two parts, as,* Are hoc facias, *Varr. i. e.* arefacias. Quod judicium ſibi cunque erat, *Cic. Lat.* Sectio.

T ante O.

• † Tŏcullio, ōnis. m. [*qu.* τοκυλλίων, fœneratorculus, à τόκος, fœnus] *A little uſurer,* Cic. Attic. 2, 1. *reſtituente Turnebo, al. leg.* locullio.

• † Tŏdeo, ēre. neut. [*ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *To jet up and down like a wagtail,* R. ex antiq.

• ‖ Tŏdi, ōrum. m. pl. [à τυτθοὶ, *i. e.* parvi, *M.*] *Little birds, titmice,* Feſt.

• † Tŏdillus, a, um. adj. dim. [à todus, *i. e.* τυτθὸς, parvus, *Little, tiny.* ¶ Todillis cruſculis, *with ſpindle ſhanks,* Feſt. *ex* Plaut.

• Tŏfāceus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a ſandſtone.* Marga tofacea, *Plin.* 17, 7. *Vid.* Tophus.

• Tŏga, æ. f. [à tego, ut pondus à pendo] (1) *A gown, a garment worn by the Romans,* of which there were ſeveral kinds. From their infancy till their ſeventeenth year, when they came of age, they wore the (*a*) *toga prætexta;* from thence the (*b*) *virilis,* becauſe then they might write man. Alſo (*c*) *libera,* becauſe no longer under tutors, *or* pedagogues; (*d*) *pura,* becauſe it had no purple guard, or fringe, as the *prætexta;* (*e*) *picta,* ſtriped with purple, and worn in triumphs; (*f*) *palmata,* either becauſe it was woven or embroidered with palm branches, or worn by conquerours, the palm being the ſymbol of conqueſt; (*g*) *candida,* worn by candidates for any place or office; (*h*) *purpurea,* worn by kings; (*i*) *pulla,* worn for mourning, or in tryals for capital matters; (2) Whence it is alſo taken for *time of peace.* (3) *Management of civil affairs.* (4) *The attendance of a retainer upon his lord, in livery.* (5) Met. *A client.* (6) ✠ *The cover,* or *wraper,* of any thing. (1) (*a*) Togam prætextam eripies pupillæ, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 44. (*b*) ℨ Sumpſiſti virilem togam, quam ſtatim muliebrem ſtolam reddidiſti, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 18. (*c*) Ante Deos libera ſumpta toga, *Prop.* 4, 1, 132. (*d*) Ego meo Ciceroni Arpini potiſſimùm togam puram dedi, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 6. (*e*) Liv. 30, 15. (*f*) Palmatæ ducem, ſed citò, redde togæ, *Mart.* 7, 2. (*g*) In candidâ togâ bis repulsâ notatus à populo, *Plin.* 7, 34. (*h*) *Inter ornamenta regia recenſet* Liv. (*i*) In epulo cum togâ pullâ accumbere, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 12. (2) Id. *de* Orat. 3, 4. (3) In togâ negotiiſque verſatur, *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 22, 6. ℨ Alium toga, ſed non & arma honeſtârunt. *Id.* Cedant arma togæ, concedat laurea linguæ, ap. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22. (3) Lis nunquam toga rara; mens quieta, *Mart.* 10, 47. (5) Quàm fatuæ ſunt tibi, Roma, togæ, *Id.* 10, 18. (6) *Id.* 13, 1. & 14, 84.

• Tŏgātārius, ii. m. [à togâ, quâ induebantur] *An actor of comedies,* Suet. Aug. 45. *ubi vid.* Caſaub.

• Tŏgātŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à ſeq.] *A little gownman.* Anteambulones & togatulos inter, *Mart.* 10, 74.

• Tŏgātus, a, um. adj. [à toga] *Gowned, that weareth a gown.* ℨ Græculus judex, modò togatus, modò palliatus, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 5. ¶ Gens togata, *the Roman nation,* Virg. Æn. 1, 281. opera, *the attendance of a client,* Mart. 3, 46. turba, *a retinue,* Id. 6, 48. Gallia, *that part beyond the Alps;* called alſo *citerior,* as the hither part *comata,* and *tranſalpina.* ℨ Seu qui prætextas, ſeu qui docuêre togatas, *Hor. A. Poët.* 288. ☞ *Propriè verò quas nos tragicocomœdias notat. Vid.* Sen. Epiſt. 7. extrem.

• Tŏgātus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] *A Roman,* or *a client performing a viſit to his patron; one attending in a gown, a liveryman.* § Caterva togatorum, *Cic.*

pro *Roſc.* 46. ¶ Togati Cæſaris, *the emperours ſerjeants*, Salm.

* Tŏgŭla, æ, f. dim. [à toga] *A little gown.* Togulæ lictoribus ad portam præſtò fuerunt, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 23. Togulam pluris emo, *Mart.* 4, 26.

Tŏlĕrābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Tolerable, indifferent, that may be endured*, or *borne with*; *that can bear*, or *endure.* Omnia humana tolerabilia ducenda, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 18. Nihil quicquam tolerabilius habeo quàm ſolitudinem, *Id. ibid.* Annona tolerabilis & rerum aliarum ſuppeditatur, *Liv.* 35, 44.

Tŏlĕrābĭlĭter. adv. iùs, comp. *Tolerably, ſo as may be endured.* Vinacea tolerabiliter paſcunt, *Col.* 8, 4. Tolerabiliùs deſiderium ferre, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 20.

Tŏlĕrandus, a, um. part. *To be endured.* § Injuriæ nobis ſunt tolerandæ, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 1, 17.

Tŏlĕrans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Endureing, ſuffering.* (2) *Patient.* (3) *Supporting, maintaining.* (1) § Piſcium genera dulcis undæ tolerantia, *Col.* 8, 16. (2) § Tolerantiora capeſſere, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 11. Tolerantiſſimus penuriæ *aſellus*, Col. 7, 1. (3) Per latrocinia ac rapinam tolerantes vitam, *Liv.*

Tŏlĕranter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Patiently, conſtantly, with ſufferance.* § Pati dolorem toleranter, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 18. Tolerantiùs poſcere, *Plin.* 8, 45.

Tŏlĕrantia, æ. f. verb. *A bearing, patience, ſufferance.* Tolerantia rerum Spernebat cunctas inſuperata minas, *Corn. Gall.* 1, 33. Conf. & *Cic. Parad.* 4, 1.

Tŏlĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An endureing*, or *ſuffering*; *toleration*, Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 29.

Tŏlĕrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to bear, ſuffer*, or *undergo.* Se faciliùs hiemem toleraturos putant, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10.

Tŏlĕrātus, a, um. adj. *unde* toleratior, comp. *More readyly admitted*, or *encouraged*, Tac. Ann. 12, 11. vix alibi.

Tŏlĕro, āre. act. [à tollo, *ſive* tulo, *unde* tuli] (1) *To bear.* (2) Met. *To ſuffer, abide, endure*, or *tolerate.* (3) *To ſuſtain, maintain, keep*, or *find one.* (1) Tauri ruentis In venerem tolerare pondus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 4. (2) Unà tecum bona maláque tolerabimus, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 23. § Laborem militarem tolerare, *Cic.* = patior, *Id.* (3) § Tolerare ſumptus alicujus, *Sall. B. Catil.* 24. vitam colo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 409.

Tollendus, a, um. part. *To bring up, to be educated.* Locupletes ad tollendos liberos ingentia præmia cohortantur, *Plin. Pan.* 26.

Tollēno, ōnis. m. [à tollendo, *Feſt.*] (1) *An engine to draw up water, that hath a great poiſe at the end*; *a ſwipe.* (2) *A crane to lift up great weights, an engine of war.* (1) E puteo tollenonum hauſtu rigare, *Plin.* 19, 4. (2) Liv. 14, 34. ☞ *Accuratam ejus deſcript. vid. ap.* Veget. 4, 21.

Tollens, tis. part. *Takeing away.* § Tollens apicem flamen, *Luc.* 1, 604. tollentibus, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 105. Conf. *Sil.* 3, 605.

‖ Tolles, is. m. *vel* Tollis. *A ſwelling of the jaws*, Feſt. ⸸ Tonſillæ.

Tollo, ĕre, † tolli, cujus tamen loco venit *ſuſtuli* à compoſito *ſuſtollo* ap. Gramm. ut & ſup. *latum* & *ſublatum.* act. (1) *To take up.* (2) *To lift up, to raiſe.* (3) *To take away, to remove.* (4) *To bring up, to educate.* (5) *To take along with.* (6) † *To defer, to put off.* (1) § Tollere lapides de terrâ, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 21. aliquem in collum, *Plaut.* Aurum tollere, & ſibi habere, *Liv.* (2) Pileum, quem habuit, deripuit, eumque ad cœlum tollit, *Fragm. Plaut.* 𝔛 Tollam altiùs tectum, non ut te deſpiciam, ſed, &c. *Cic.* ¶ *Met.* Tollere animos, *to take heart*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 10. animos alicui, *to hearten, to encourage*, Sall. *in* Cic. ſe humo, *to gain preferment*, Virg. riſum, *Hor.* cachinnum, *to laugh heartyly*, Cic. *de* Fato, 5. clamores horrendos, *to ſet up*, Virg. gradum, *to walk apace*, Plaut. oculos contrà, *to oppoſe*, Lucr. laudibus aliquem, *highly to commend*, Cic. Fam. 15, 9. (3) = Jube illud demi, tolle hanc patinam, *Plaut. Mil.* 3. 1, 164. = Detrahere, auferre, tollere, *Cic.* ¶ Tollere inducias, *to break it*, Liv. aliquem furto, *to kidnap him*, Virg. aliquem è medio, *Liv.* 24, 6. de medio, *to kill, to make away with*, Cic. *pro* S. Roſc. 7. (4) Quod erit natum tollito, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 3. = Si quod peperiſſem, educarem, & tollerem, *Id. Truc.* 2, 4, 45. ☞ *Hæc forma loquendi hinc obtinuit, quòd infantes recèns nati humi deponebantur, ex his quos pater voluit*, tollebat, vel *ſuſcipiebat, utroque enim vocabulo in hâc notione uſi ſunt veteres, quos autem noluit, pro ſcelus! neglexit aut alii cuipiam ſuſcipiendos expoſuit.* (5) Meâ factum eſt invisâ verecundiâ, ut te proficiſcens non tollerem, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 12. (6) Tollo ex hoc die in alium diem, *Plaut. Pœn.* 2, 52. citante Steph. *al.* extollo.

Tollor, i, lātus *vel* ſublātus ſum. paſſ. (1) *To be mounted, to be raiſed up.* (2) *To be brought up.* (3) *To be taken away.* (2) Optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur; ſublatus eſt, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 25. (2) Quod peperiſſet, juſſit tolli, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 6. (3) 𝔛 Differtur, nunquam tollitur ullus amor, *Prop.* 2, 3, 8. Tolluntur ancipites judiciorum metus, *Val. Max.* 8, 1. *abſ.* 1.

Tollo, ōnis. m. & Tollōnus, i. m. *Id. quod* tolleno, *Plaut.*

Tŏlūtāris, e. adj. *That ambleth*, or *paceth.* § Tolutaris equus, *Sen. Ep.* 87.

Tŏlūtārius, a, um. adj. *Idem.*

† Tŏlūtĭlŏquentia, æ. f. *Voluble, ſpeaking*, Næv. *ap.* Non. 1, 12. ⸸ Volubilitas ſermonis.

Tŏlūtim. adv. [à tollendis pedibus, *Becm. qu.* volutim] *With an ambleing pace, roundly, faſt.* Ut equiſo doceat tollutim incedere, *Varr.* Demam, herclè, jam de ordeo, tolutim nî badizas, *Plaut Aſin.* 3, 3, 116.

* Tŏmācinæ, ārum. f. pl. [ἀπὸ τῦ τομεῖν, *i. e.* τέμνειν, quòd carnes & herbæ inciſæ induntur] *Puddings made of hogs fleſh, liverings, ſauſage*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

* Tŏmāclum, i. n. *Mart.* 1, 42. per Sync. *pro* Tŏmācŭlum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *A kind of pudding*, or *ſauſage.* Tomacula ſupra crateculam ferventia poſita, *Petron.* 31, 9. Candiduli divina tomacula porci, *Juv.* 10, 355.

* Tŏmentum, i. n. [ἀπὸ τομῆς, *i. e.* ſectione eorum quæ inculcabant culcitis, *Scal.*] (1) *Locks cliped off wool, ſhear-wool, flocks*, uſed in ſtuffing of bed-ticks, cuſhions, &c. (2) *Small marſhy reeds ſtrewed in the Circus for the eaſe of the poorer ſort.* (1) Tomentum è culticâ mandere, *Suet. Tib.* 54, 3. (2) Tomentum conciſa palus Circenſe vocatur, *Mart.* 14, 160.

* Tŏmex, *vel* Tŏmix, ĭcis. f. [à θώμιγξ, Gr. funis] *A cord*; *a hempen cord*, or *rope.* Faſciculos tomice palmeâ, aut junceâ ligato, *Col. R. R.* 12, 32. Conf. *Vitruv.* 7, 3.

* Tŏmĭcus, a, um. adj. [τομικός, Gr. à τέμνω, ſeco] *Cuting.* ¶ Tomici dentes, *the fore teeth*, Celſ. 8, 1.

* Tŏmus, i. m. [à τόμος, Gr. pars vel ſectio *libri*] *A volume containing part of the works of an authour, a tome.* Scriptura quanti conſtat & tomus vilis, *Mart.* 1, 67.

* Tŏnans, tis. part. [à tono] (1) *Thundering.* (2) It. ſubſt. *The thunderer, Jupiter.* (1) Sub axe tonanti, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 820. (2) Totum ſolitus conflare Tonantem, *Juv.* 13, 153.

* Tŏnātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A thundering*, Sen. N. Q. 12. *ſi ſana ſit lectio.*

Tondens, tis. part. (1) *Cliping.* (2) *Grazeing* as cattle. (1) Tondenti barba cadebat, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 29. (2) Equi tondentes latè campum, *Id. Æn.* 3, 538.

Tondeo, ēre, tŏtondi, tonſum. act. (1) *To clip, to poll.* (2) *To lop*, or *prune*, trees. (3) *To browſe*, or *bite off*, as cattle do. (4) *To mow*, or *cut*, corn. (1) Virgines tondebant barbam, & capillum patris, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 20. 𝔛 Non tondet, iniquam; quid ergo facit! radit, *Mart.* 2, 17. ¶ Tondere aliquem auro, *to dry-ſhave him*, Plaut. Bacch 2, 3, 8. (2) Tunc ſtringe comas, tunc brachia tonde, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 368. (3) Tercentum nivei tondent dumeta juvenci, *Id.* 1, 15. (4) *Vid.* Tondeor.

Tondeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be cliped, croped, ſhorn*, or *mown.* Arida prata tondentur, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 289.

* † Tŏneſcit. imperſ. [à tono] *It thundereth*, Varr. *ap.* Non. ⸸ Tonat.

* † Tŏnĭmus. vet. *pro* ſonamus uſurpârunt, *Varr.*

* Tŏnitrālis, e. adj. [à tonitru] *Thundering*, or *wherein is thunder.* § Tonitralia templa cœli, *Lucr.* 1, 1098.

* Tŏnitru, n. indecl. plur. tonitrua [à tono] *Thunder, a rumbleing ſound*; *a crack*, or *peal, of thunder.* § Ingens tonitru, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 347. Tonitrua nubis, *Luc.* 6, 692.

* Tŏnitrus, ûs. m. [*ab* eodem] *Thunder, a thunder clap.* Tonitrus ſolitariis ovibus abortus inferunt, *Plin.* 8, 47. Fulgorem cernimus antequam tonitrum accipimus, *Lucr.* 6, 170.

* Tŏnitruum, i. n. [à ſeq. tono] (1) *Thunder.* (2) ‖ *Any rumbleing noiſe.* (1) Tonitruum definit Poſidonius ſicci aëris ſonitum, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 26. (2) Auditum tonitruum, terrâ mugiente, non Jove tonante, *Treb. Poll.*

* Tŏno, āre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [à τονῶ, ſono] (1) *To thunder.* (2) *To make a great and terrible noiſe, to roar.* (3) *To roar out.* (1) Si fulſerit, ſi tonuerit, &c. *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 72. Cœlum tonat omne fragore, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 541. (2) Mars tonuit ex alto, *Sen. Met.* Pindarico ſpiritus ore tonat, *Prop.* 3, 17, 40. § Verberibus tonas, *Mart.* 9, 79. (3) Quanto tu ore patris laudes tonas? *Plin.* Tercentum tonat ore deos, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 410.

* † Tŏnor, ōris. m. *pro* tenor [à teneo] *An accent*, Quint. Inſt. 1, 5.

Tonſa, æ. f. [quaſi tonſa ferro, vel quòd fluctus tondeat, *i. e.* decutiat, *Feſt.* al. *qu.* tunſa, à tundo, quòd aquam tundat] *An oar, the blade of an oar.* In lento luctantur marmore tonſæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 28. Revecatæ ad pectora tonſæ Percuſsère fretum, *Sil.* 13, 241. ☞ *Neſcio an leg. niſi num. multitudinis.*

Tonſĭlis, e. adj. *That is*, or *may be, cliped, rounded, loped*, or *croped.* § Tonſile buxetum, *Mart.* 3, 58. Nemora tonſilia, *Plin.* 12, 2.

† Tonſilla, æ. f. dim. [à tonſa] (1) *A little oar.* (2) Alſo *a poſt ſharpened at one end, and ſhod with iron, pitched into the ground, that ſhips*, or *boats, may be held therewith*; *an anchor, rope*, or *cable.* (1) Enn. (2) Feſt.

Tonſillæ, ārum. f. pl. (1) *The tonſils of the neck.* (2) *A diſeaſe affecting that part, the mumps, the glanders.* (1) Stomachus oris utráque ex parte tonſillas attingens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (2) Utilis *mentha* contra tonſillas cum alumine, *Plin.* 20, 14.

Tonſĭto, āre. freq. [à tondeo] unde paſſ. tonſitor. *To clip often.* Oves ter in anno tonſitari, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 9. *i. e.* auro emungi.

Tonſor, ōris. m. verb. *A barber, a cliper.* § Tonſori coltum committere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 20. Ad tonſorem ire dixit, *Plaut. Aſin* 2, 3, 14. Curatus inæquali tonſore capillos, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 1, 94. Tonſor illi ungues dempſerat, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 33.

‖ Tonſōrium, ii. n. *A barber's ſhop*, Litt. ex Vitruv. ⸸ Tonſtrina.

Tonſōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a barber.* ¶ Culter tonſorius, *a raſor*, Cic. Offic. 2, 7.

Tonſtrĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à tonſtrix] *A woman barber, a ſhe ſhaver.* Regiæ virgines, ut tonſtriculæ, tondebant *Dionyſii* barbam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 20.

Tonſtrīna, æ. f. *A barber's ſhop*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 39.

Tonſtrix, īcis. f. *A woman barber.* Tonſtricem ſuam malè mulcare, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 3.

Tonſūra, æ. f. (1) *A cliping*, or *polling.* (2) *A ſhearing*, or *ſhaveing.* (1) Nec malè deformet rigidos tonſura capillos, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 517. (2) Tonſuræ ut oves præparentur, *Col.* 11, 2.

Tonſus, a, um. part. *Shorn, cliped, polled, rounded, loped, ſhred.* § Lanæ tonſæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, 14. Tonſæ foliis evinctus olivæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 774.

Tonſus, ûs. m. *A ſheering*, or *ſhaveing*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 288.

* Tŏnus, i. m. [à τείνω, intendo; *qu.* τῆς φωνῆς τάσις, vocis extenſio] (1) *A tone, a note, a tune, or accent.* (2) Alſo *the ſpace between the earth and the moon.* (3) *The gloſs, or varniſh, of colour.* (1) Mart. 9, 22. *Lat.* Sonus, accentus, *Cic.* (2) Plin. 2, 20. (3) Id. 35, 5.

‖ Tŏparcha, æ. m. [τοπάρχης, Gr. à τόπος, locus, & ἀρχὴ, imperium] *A lord of a manour, a lord lieutenant of a country*, Spart. *in* Hadr. ⸸ Præfectus.

Tŏpăzium, ii. n. *Plin.* id. quod

Tŏpăzius, ii. m. [à Topazo inſulâ in mari rubro (quæ & Paz & Opaz & Topaz dict.) ſed rect. ab Hebr. פז unde τὸ πάζιον aurum ſolidum] *A precious ſtone of the colour of gold*, called *a topaz*, Plin. 6, 29. & 37, 8.

‖ Tŏpăzon, ŏnis, m. *A topaz.* Pulchérque topazon, *Prud.*

* Tŏphăceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a ſandſtone.* § Marga tophacea, *Plin.* 17, 6.

* Tŏphīnus, a, um. adj. [utrumque à ſeq.] *Idem*, Suet. Claud. 2, 21.

* Tŏphus, i. m. [*qu.* τόποις, *i. e.* locis, & πόροις, *i. e.* poris plenus] *A ſand, or gravel, ſtone which may be eaſyly rubed to crumbs.* Arenoſus tophus ineptus eſt ad ferenda vineta, *Col.* 2, 11. § Scaber tophus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 214.

* Tŏpia, ōrum. n. pl. [de them. *vid.* topiarium] *Certain figures cut in the top of ſmall trees to adorn a garden*, Vitruv. 7, 5.

* Tŏpiăria, æ. f. [à ſeq.] *The art of makeing arbours, or pictures, with trees; or twigs and herbs cut out and plaited*, Cic. *ad* Q. fratr. 3, 1.

* Tŏpiărium, ii. n. [à τόπια, quomodo Græci appellant *funiculos*: quòd in opere topiario frutices & arbuſculæ tonſiles, quæ variè torquentur, ac flectentur, uſque dum animalium & aliarum rerum ſimilitudinem repræſentent, *topiis*, ſive funiculis ſoleant religari, *Voſſ.*] *A work made of trees, buſhes, or herbs; pictures made of herbs and twigs, an arbour, a bower, a knot*, Cic. Q. fratr. 3, 1.

* ‖ Tŏpiărius, a, um. adj. [à precæd.] *Belonging to ſuch works.* ¶ Arbuſcula topiaria, *a tree writhed archwiſe over head*, Litt. *ex* Col.

* Tŏpiărius, ii. m. [*vid.* topiarium] *A gardener who maketh divers kinds of knots and devices in herbs as they grow*, ſuch as the likeneſs of men, birds, or beaſts; alſo *one who maketh arbours*, or *bowers.* Topiarium laudavi ita omnia conveſtit hederâ, *Cic.* Q. *fratr.* 3, 1, 2. § Servus topiarius, *Id. Par.* 5. n. 2.

* Tŏpica, ōrum. n. pl. [à τόπος, locus] *Topicks, books that treat of places of invention in logick*; Ariſtotle's eight books ſo called, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 20.

* Tŏpĭce, es. f. [τοπικὴ, Gr. *ſc.* δύναμις vel τέχνη; ab eodem] *The art of invention, or finding out places and arguments*, vid. *Cic. Top.* 2.

* Tŏpĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Topical, or belonging to invention*, Cic.

* Tŏpium, ii. n. [à τόπος, locus, *ſc.* ut res alligata ſit loco, quo eſſe volumus] *An arbour, or bower, &c. a knot in a garden*, Vitruv. 7, 5.

* Tŏpogrăphia, æ. f. [τοπογραφία, Gr. à τόπος, locus, & γράφω, deſcribo] *The deſcription of a place, topography*, Cic. Attic. 15, 16. *Lat.* Locorum deſcriptio.

* ‖ Tŏpogrăphus, i. m. [τοπογράφος, Gr. ab eodem] *A deſcriber of places, a topographer.* *Lat.* Locorum deſcriptor.

† Topper. [*qu.* toto opere] *Immediately, quickly, in all haſte*, Næv. *ap.* Feſt. ⸸ Citiſſimè.

* Tŏral, & Tŏrāle, is. n. [à torus] *The furniture of a bed, or table*; as ſheets, blankets, coverlets; *a counterpane, a tablecloth.* † Quod toro injicitur toral dicitur, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* *Vid.* Caſaub. *in* Lampr. Elagab. 19. § Turpe toral, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 22. Torale quod ante torum eſt, *Varr. L. L.* 3, 35.

Torcŭlar, *vel* Torcŭlāre, is. n. [à torquendo] *A preſs for wine, oil, or cyder*, Col. 12, 50. Plin. 28, 31.

Torcŭlārium, ii. n. *A preſs room.* Servet diligenter cellam & torcularium, *Col.* 6, 6.

Torcŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a preſs.* § Lacus torcularius, *Col.* 12, 18. Torcularia cella, *Id.* 1, 6. Torcularia vaſa, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 22.

Torcŭlārius, ii. m. *A preſſer, or preſſman.* Multitudo baccæ torculariorum vincit laborem, *Col.* 12, 50.

Torcŭlum, i. n. [à torqueo] *A preſs.* Priuſquam vinacea torculis exprimantur, *Col.* 12, 26. Ad totidem culeos unum ſufficit torculum, *Plin.* 18, 31.

‖ Torcŭlus, i. m. *Idem*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Torcŭlus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a preſs.* § Vaſa torcula, *Cato*, 1. Funis torculus, *Id.* 135.

Tordīle, is. n. *The ſeed of the herb* ſeſelis, *Plin.* 24, 19.

‖ Tordīlon, i. n. *Plin.* & Tordylium, *Idem*, Dalec. *ex* Plin.

* Tŏreuma, ătis. n. [τόρευμα, Gr. à τορεύω, cælo] *Plate chaſed, or engraven; any turned, or emboſſed, work.* Artis Phidiacæ toreuma clarum, *Mart.* 3, 35. Toreumata nota & pretioſa, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 4, 18.

* ‖ Tŏreumătum, i. n. [à præced.] *Idem*, Litt. *ex* Cic. ut & alii Lexicogr. *ſed unde tacent, neque ego inveni.*

* ‖ Tŏreuta, æ. m. [τορευτὴς, Gr. ab eodem] *A turner, a graver, or chaſer of metal*, Jun.

* Tŏreutĭce, es. f. *The art of engraveing, or emboſſing*, Plin. 34, 8.

Tormen, ĭnis. n. *haud ſcio an leg. ſed* Tormĭna, um. pl. [à torquendo, quòd dolore torquentur inteſtina] *The gripeing of the guts, the wringing of the belly*, as in the wind colick. Forticulum in torminibus & ſtranguria ſe præbere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 19. § Torminum vitium, *Col.* 12, 7.

Tormentum, i. n. [à tormen, qu. à torqueo] (1) *The rope of a crane, or ſuch like inſtrument, to lift up timber; any rope.* (2) *An engine of war to caſt ſtones, or darts.* (3) ‖ Alſo *any piece of ordnance; a cannon, or gun*, may be expreſſed by this word. (4) Met. *A pinching, or niping.* (5) *A torment, a racking.* (1) Cæſ. B. C. 3, 9. & Flor. 2, 15. (2) Fundis, tormentis, ſagittis, hoſtes propellere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 25. (3) *Ex* analogiâ *videlicet.* (4) Naſturtium nomen accepit à narium tormento, *Plin.* 19, 8. (5) Servi vi tormentorum adducti in veritate manſerunt, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 63. Cùm jam tortor, & tormenta ipſa eſſent defeſſa, *Id. ibid.*

Tormĭna, um. n. pl. *Vid.* Tormen.

Tormĭnālis, e. adj. *Cauſeing, or breeding, the gripes.* § Sorba torminalia, *Celſ.* 2, 30.

Tormĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *That is ſubject to the gripes, or to the freting of the guts.* Dicimus gravedinoſos quoſdam, quoſdam torminoſos, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 12.

‖ Tornāmentum, i. n. *A runing at tilt, juſting, or barriers; juſts and tournaments*, Munſt. ⸸ Decurſio, decurſus ludicrus.

* ‖ Tornātĭlis, e. adj. [à torno] *Turned, or made, with a turner's wheel.* ⸸ Torno factus.

* ‖ Tornātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A turner*, Vitruv. *ap.* Litt.

* Tornātus, a, um. part. [à torno] *Turned, or made, with a turner's wheel*; *Met.* § Tornati verſus, *Hor. A. P.* 441.

* Torno, āre. act. [à τορνόω, τορνῶ] *To turn, or work, with the wheel*; as turners do: *to faſhion.* Ita tornavit, ut nihil effici rotundius poſſit, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 6.

* Tornor, āri. paſſ. *To be turned round.* § Tornari in vaſa, *Plin.* 36, 22.

* Tornus, i. m. [à Græc. τόρνος, quod à Celt. *turn*, Id.] (1) *A wheel, turn, or lathe; which turners uſe to work things with.* (2) Alſo *a graveing tool.* (1) Tornum Theodorus Samius invenit, *Plin.* 7, 56. Conf. *Vitruv.* 9, 4. (2) Torno facili ſuperaddita vitis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 38. ¶ Anguſto verſus includere torno, *to make verſes in a low ſtrain*, Prop. 1, 34, 42.

* Tŏrōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à torus] (1) *Brawny, fleſhy, well fleſhed, ſtrong, and luſty.* (2) Alſo *full of ſtems and branches.* (1) § Toroſa cervix, *Col.* 6, 1. (2) § Toroſior inula *Plin.* 19, 5.

Torpēdo, dĭnis. f. (1) † *Numbneſs, idleneſs, lazyneſs.* (2) *A crampfiſh, which numbeth the hands of thoſe who touch it.* (1) = 𝔛 Inertia, atque torpedo plus detrimenti facit, quàm exercitatio, *Cato* ap. *Gell.* 11, 2. (2) Plin. 32, 9.

Torpens, tis. part. *Numb, dull.* § Torpens metu, *Liv.* 28, 29. Torpentibus membris, *Plin.* 29, 4.

Torpeo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To be numbed, or benumbed; to be ſtuned.* (2) *To be ſlow, dull, or heavy and drowſy.* (3) *To be in an extaſy* of wonder, delight, *&c.* (4) *To faint, or languiſh.* (1) Duro ſimillima ſaxo Torpet, *Ov. Met.* 13, 540. Torpuerant dolore genæ, *Id. Epiſt.* 10, 44. (2) § Nec torpere gravi paſſus ſua regna veterno, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 124. Si conſilia tua torpent, mea ſequere, *Liv.* 1, 41. (3) Pauſiacâ torpes, inſane, tabellâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 97. (4) Neutro inclinata ſpe, torpebat vox, ſpiritúſque, *Liv.* 1. 1.

Torpeſcens, tis. part. *Growing numb, or heavy; faint.* Torpeſcens feritas, *Plin.* 8, 16.

Torpeſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To grow numb, heavy, or dull.* (2) *To grow faint, liſtleſs, and ſlugiſh.* (3) *To tarniſh and decay in colour.* (1) Membra torpeſcunt gelu, *Sen. Med.* 927. (2) Ingenium incultu, atque ſocordiâ torpeſcere ſinunt, *Sall. B. Jug.* 2. (3) Margaritæ ſenectâ rugiſque torpeſcunt, *Plin.* 9, 35.

‖ Torpĭdè. adv. *Dully, ſlowly, drowſyly*, Litt. *ex* Gell. *ſed non inveni.*

Torpĭdus, a, um. adj. *Slow, dull, ſleepy, drowſy*, &c. *Liv.* 25, 38. & 22, 53.

Torpor, ōris. m. [à torpeo] *Numbneſs, ſtiffneſs, ſleepyneſs, drowſyneſs, heavyneſs, dullneſs, lazyneſs, liſtleſſneſs.* Torpore torpedines ſe tutantur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 50. Membra novus ſolvit formidine torpor, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 867. = ſtupor, *Liv.* 9, 2.

† Torpōro, āre. act. *To make ſenſeleſs, drowſy, ſleepy; to benumb*, Turpil. ⸸ Torpeo.

Torquātus, a, um. adj. [à torquis] *That weareth a collar, or chain.* Adfuit Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, *Ov. Epiſt.* 2, 119. ¶ Torquatus palumbus, *a ringdove*, Mart. 13, 67. *in lemmate.* Torquatæ columbæ guttura, *Prop.* 4, 5, 63.

Torquendus, a, um. part. *To be tortured, or tormented.* Traditus Andranodoro torquendus, *Liv.* 24, 5.

Torquens, tis. part. *Wreatheing, bending, hurling, tormenting, tortureing.* § Torquens arenas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 350. lumina, *Id. Æn.* 7, 448. haſtile, *Id. ibid.* 9, 402.

Torqueo, ēre, ſi, tum & ſum. act. (1) *To writhe, or wreathe; to twiſt.* (2) *To wind, or whirl, about.* (3) *To bend, or bow; to turn about.* (4) *To criſp and curl.* (5) Meton. *To order, to govern.* (6) *To fling, hurl, or throw.* (7) *To rack, torment, or torture.* (8) Met. *To vex, or plague.* (9) *To wreſt, to pervert.* (1) § Torquere funem, *Prop.* 4, 3, 21. collum, *Liv.* 4, 53. os, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 36. orbes volubilibus nexibus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 42. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 112. & 1, 121. (3) § Torquere arcum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 448. *Met.* = Verſare ſuam naturam, atque huc, & illùc torquere & flectere, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 6. ¶ Torquere iter, *to ſtep aſide*, Stat. Theb. 11, 313. fuſos, *Plin.* 28, 2. ſtamina, *to ſpin*, Ov. Met. 12, 479. (4) § Torquere capillos ferro, *Id. Art. Am.* 2, 304. (5) Cœlum & terras qui numine torquet, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 269. (6) § Spicula torquere cornu, *Id. Ecl.* 10, 59. ſaxum in hoſtem, *Id. Æn.* 12, 901. (7) Equuleo torquere aliquem, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 13. (8) Futuri, atque impendentis doloris, torquet timor, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2. Doloribus animi torqueri, *Id. ibid.* 1, 13. (9) Verbo ac literâ jus torquere, *Cic.* pro *Cæcinâ*, 27.

Torqueor, ēri. paſſ. *To be wreſted*, &c. Stulti malorum memoriâ torquentur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 17.

Torques, & Torquis, is. m. *vel* f. [à torqueo] (1) *A collar, or chain, to wear about one's neck.* (2) *A garland, or chaplet, of flowers; a wreathe.*

(3) *A ruff about a bird's neck.* (1) Torquatus torquem hoſti detraxit, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 20. § Collo decorus torquis, *Stat.* aureus, *Quint.* Torques aureæ, *Varr.* (2) Nexis torquibus ornatæ aræ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 276. (3) Pſittace torque miniato in cervice diſtincta, *Plin.* 10, 42.

Torrĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. *To roaſt, parch,* or *ſcorch,* Col. 2, 22. 6, 7. & 12, 12.

Torrĕfactus, a, um. part. *Parched, ſcorched, ſunburnt,* Col. 2, 21.

Torrens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Toaſting, roaſting, parching.* (2) *Haſty, violent, headlong, runing in full ſtream like a landflood, rapid, fluent.* (3) *Sultry.* (1) Sidera torrentia agros, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 31. (2) § Torrentia flumina, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 52. Sermo promptus, & Iſæo torrentior, *Juv.* 3, 74. Cùm torrentiſſimus axis Incumbit terris, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 52.

Torrens, tis. m. [amnis, *ſcil.* à torreo, quia citò ſiccatur; vel quòd unda rapido impetu æſtuet] *A ſtream comeing down a hill, cauſed by water,* or *ſnow; a land-flood, a torrent, a ſtream.* Rapidus montano flumine torrens, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 305. Monte præcipiti devolutus torrens, *Liv.* 28, 6. § *Met.* Inanis torrens verborum, *Quint.* 10, 7.

Torrentiùs. adv. comp. *More violently.* Torrentiùs amne hyberno, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 2, 198.

Torreo, ēre, ui, oſtum. act. (1) *To toaſt, roaſt,* or *broil.* (2) *To bake.* (3) *To parch,* or *ſcorch.* (4) ‖ *To boil.* (5) *To dry.* (6) † *To pinch,* or *nip,* with cold. (1) Subjiciunt verubus prunas, & viſcera torrent, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 103. Conf. *Sil.* 14, 214. (2) Torreto me pro pane rubido, hera, *Plaut. Caſin.* 2, 5, 2. § Sole cibum torrere, *Plin.* 7, 2. (3) Torret ſitis ora, *Prop.* 4, 10, 21. Artus torrentur febribus, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 169. *Met.* § Torrere aliquem face mutuâ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 9, 13. (4) Litt. *ex* Plin. (5) § Piſces ſole torrere, *Plin.* 7, 2. (6) § Frigore torrere, *Steph.* ex *Varr. Vid.* & Torridus, n. 4.

Torreor, ēri. paſſ. *To be ſcorched,* &c. § Solis ardore torreri, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6.

Torreſco, ĕre. incept. *To be broiled, roaſted,* or *dryed;* either by the ſun, *or* the fire. § Torreſcere flammis, *Lucr.* 3, 903.

† Torrĭdor, āri. paſſ. *To be burned,* &c. *Accius.* ⟂ Torreor.

Torrĭdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dry.* (2) *Hot, ſultry.* (3) *Parched, burnt, ſcorched, torrid.* (4) *Starved, ſhriveled, ſhrunk up* with froſt. (1) Defectus aquarum circa torridos fontes, *Liv.* 4, 30. (2) § Æſtas torrida, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 48. Color torridus ſole, *Plin.* 12, 20. (3) § Tellus torrida, *Lucr.* 5, 1219. Aër torridus, *Prop.* 3, 13, 52. (4) § Homo macie torridus, *Cic.* pro *L. Agrar.* 2, 34. membra gelu, *Liv.* pecora frigore, *Id.* 21, 32.

Torris, is. m. [à torreo] (1) *A firebrand* lighted, (2) *or* extinct. (1) Torrem Chorinæus ab arâ Corripit, *Virg. Æn.* 13, 208. (2) Funereum torrem medios conjecit in ignes, *Ov. Met.* 8, 512.

Torſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à torqueo] *A writheing,* or *wreſting; a gripeing and wringing; a tortureing,* or *racking.* § Torſiones ſtomachi, *Plin.* 20, 17.

Tortè. adv. *Crookedly, a wry.* Tortè penĭtúſque remota, *Lucr.* 4, 406.

Tortĭlis, e. adj. *Wreſted, wreathed, winding, writhen.* § Tortilis pampinus, *Plin.* 9, 17. anſa, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 252. piſcis, *Id. Met.* 13, 915. Tortilibus nervis vibrata phalarica, *Luc.* 6, 198. ¶ ‖ Placenta tortilis, *a tart,* or *cheeſecake.* Jun.

Tortĭvus, a, um. adj. *That is ſqueezed,* or *wrung, out.* ¶ Vinum tortivum, *preſſed wine, wine of the laſt preſſing,* Col. 12, 36. *Conf.* Caton. R. R. 23.

‖ Torto, āre. freq. [à torqueo] *To writhe,* or *wreſt, often,* Non.

Tortor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be pained,* or *tormented.* Recenti vulnere tortari, *Lucr.* 3, 661.

Tortor, ōris. m. verb. [à torqueo] (1) *An executioner, a torturer, a tormenter.* (2) ‖ *A ſlinger,* or *thrower, of ſtones.* (3) *A name of Apollo.* (1) Quid opus eſt tortore? *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 21. Si ſapiens ad tortoris equuleum ire cogatur, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 32. ═ carnifex, *Id.* (2) Litt. *ex* Amm. (3) Acclamatum eſt, Cæſarem eſſe Apollinem, ſed Tortorem, *Suet. Aug.* 70. ¶ ‖ Eques tortor, *a troting,* or *uneaſy, horſe,* Non.

† Tortum, i. n. [vox antiqua, quâ olim utebantur pro ornamento, *Non.*] *An engine to throw ſtones with,* Pacuv.

‖ Tortuōsè. adv. *Crookedly, with turnings and windings,* Tert. ⟂ Tortè.

Tortuōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *That windeth,* or *turneth, many ways; crooked.* (2) Alſo *full of torture,* or *pain.* (3) *Intricate.* (1) § Tortuoſus amnis, *Liv.* 27, 47. (2) Tortuoſior urina, *Plin.* 21, 27. (3) Tortuoſum dicendi genus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 32.

Tortūra, æ. f. [à torqueo, tortum] *A wreatheing, writheing,* or *bowing back.* Caput ſarmenti torquendum non eſt, quoniam tortura vexatio eſt, *Pallad. R. R.* 3, 9.

Tortus, a, um. part. (1) *Writhed, wreſted, twiſted.* (2) *Criſped, curled, frizzled.* (3) *Tortured, tormented.* (1) § Funes torti, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 575. Anguis tortus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 138. (2) Tortas non amo comas, *Mart.* 4. 24. § Tortus crinis, *Id. Spectat.* 3, 9. (3) § Tortus verberibus, *Cic. Topic.* 20.

Tortus, ûs. m. (1) *Crookedneſs, wryneſs.* (2) *A bending, the gait of a ſerpent.* (1) Tortu multiplici draco, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 9. *ex poëtâ.* (2) Longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 276.

* Torvè. adv. *Sourly, ſternly, crabedly,* Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 8. ☞ *Sed libb. mel. leg.* Stolidè.

Torvīnus, a, um. adj. *id. quod* torvus. *Cruel in look, grim, ſtern,* Varr. L. L. 4, 35.

Torvĭtas, ātis. f. *Sourneſs of look, lowering, frowning, ſterneſs.* Capitis torvitate terreri, *Plin.* 7, 19. § Torvitas vultûs, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 9, 4.

* Torvĭter, adv. *Frowningly, loweringly,* Non. *ex* Pomp.

* Tŏrŭlus, i. m. dim. [à torus] (1) *A little rope, cord,* or *band, wreathed.* (2) *Ringlets of hair made up conically with golden graſhoppers, worn by the Athenians on their foretop, to denote they were born in their own land, and of equal antiquity to it.* (3) *A little bed.* (4) ‖ *A woman's cawl.* (5) *The wood of a tree next to the bark.* (6) ‖ *The little brawny part in animals.* (1) *Vid.* Torus. (2) Meo patri torulus inerit aureus ſub petaſo, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.* 144. (3) *Vid.* Torus. (4) Litt. *ex* Varr. (5) Inutilis humor effluxit per torulum, *Vitr.* 2, 9. (6) Terga pulpoſis torulis obeſa, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 221.

* Tŏrus, i. m. [à τείρω τερῶ τέτορα, ut ſit quicquid rotundum, præcipuè gramen, vel culmus tortus in funiculum, ſuper quem antiqui ſtragula ſternebant; vel fort. à τόνος, funis, *n* in *r,* ut ſæpe, migrante] (1) *Twiſted graſs,* or *ſtraw, on which the ancients laid their ſkins,* or *other furniture, for the convenience of ſleeping,* or *ſiting.* (2) ‖ *A bed in a garden.* (3) *A rope,* or *cord.* (4) *A bedſtead.* (5) *A bed laid upon it.* (6) *Marryage.* (7) ‖ *The thick and round circle of a pillar.* (8) *The tuft in a garland.* (9) ‖ *A wreathe of hair in faſhion of a cone on the top of the head, which the Athenians adorned with a graſhopper, to ſhow they were αὐτόχθονες; that animal being ſuppoſed to be derived from the earth, without other generation.* (10) † *An ornament of a woman's head.* (11) ‖ *A bunch,* or *knot, in the ſtem,* or *body, of a tree.* (12) Tori, *the brawn, muſcles,* or *fleſhy parts in man,* or *beaſt.* (13) *A protuberance,* or *ſwelling;* as of the veins. (1) Ex herbâ tortâ torus appellatus, *Varr.* de vitâ P. R. Montana torum cùm ſterneret uxor Frondibus & culmo vicinarúmque ferarum Pellibus, *Juv. Sat.* 6, princ. Viridante toro conſederat herbæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 388. Extruimus toros, dapibúſque epulamur opimis, *Id. Æn.* 3, 224. (2) Litt. *ex* Plin. (3) Vitis novella tribus toris ad arborem religetur, *Col.* 5, 6. Vid. & *Cato,* 135. (4) Aſper torus ſignis eburnis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 38. (5) ⌘ In medio torus eſt de mollibus ulvis Impoſitus lecto, *Ov. Met.* 8, 685. § Tori velamina, *Id. Faſt.* 2, 343. (6) Legitimos ſollicitâſſe toros, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 3, 50. (7) Vitruv. *teſte* Litt. (8) Ut in coronâ tori, *Cic. Orat.* 21, 8. (9) Ex analogiâ τῶ torulus, *q. v.* (10) Varr. *ap.* Litt. (11) Litt. *ex* Virg. (12) O terga! ô lacertorum tori, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 8. *ex poëtâ.* Leo gaudet comantes excutiens cervice toros, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 7. (13) Celſ. 7, 18.

Torvus, a, um. adj. ‖or, comp. ‖ ſsĭmus, ſup. [*qu.* tortivus, torvum, λόξον, *Gloſſ. i. e.* tortum] (1) *Sharp, ſour, crabed.* (2) *Grim, ſtern.* (1) Præter ſoli vitia, culturâ quoque torva fiunt vina, *Plin.* 17, 23. Torvior, *Apul. Florid.* p. 808. Torviſſimus, *Arnob.* 6, 196. (2) Optima torvæ forma bovis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 51. § Torva facies, *Col.* 6, 20. Torvus viſu, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 10.

Toſtus, a, um. part. [à torreor] *Parched, roaſted, toaſted, broiled, baked, ſcorched.* § Hordeum toſtum, *Col.* 12, 5. Toſtas æſtu terit area fruges, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 298. Viſcera toſta taurorum, *Id. Æn.* 8, 108. *Vid.* Torreo.

* Tot. adj. plur. indecl. [à Gr. τοσ' pro τόσα] (1) *So many.* (2) *Juſt ſo much.* (1) Quot homines, tot cauſæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 32. Quæ cùm viderem tot veſtigiis impreſſa, ut, &c. Id. § Tot viri ac tales, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 28. Tot ac tantæ res, *Id.* (2) Quint.

* Tōtālis, e. adj. [à tōtus] *Total, whole, entire,* Quint. Declam. 337. ⟂ Totus.

* ‖ Tōtālĭter. adv. [à totalis] *Wholely, totally, entirely,* Lact. ⟂ Penĭtùs, prorsùs.

Tŏtĭdem. adj. plur. indecl. [*ex* tot, & dem] *Even,* or *juſt, ſo many.* Totidem annos vixerunt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 43.

* † Tŏtiens. adv. *id. quod*

* Tŏties. adv. [à tot] *So many times, ſo often.* Ignoſcas quòd ad te ſcribo tam multa toties, *Cic. Att.* 7, 12. Quoties dico, toties mihi videor in judicium venire, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 18. Quoties ibis, toties magìs placebit, *Cato R. R.* 1.

* ‖ Totjŭgus, a, um. adj. [*ex* tot, & jugum] *So many as it were yoked together,* Lex. *ex* Apul. ⟂ Tot juncti.

* Tŏtus, a, um. adj. [à tot, vox redditiva ad quotus] *So great, ſo many.* Detrahitur ſummæ tota pars, quota demit utrinque, *Manil.* 3, 447.

* Tōtus, a, um. adj. [à tot] (1) *Whole, every part of.* (2) *Wholely, altogether, utterly.* (3) *All.* (1) Ædificantur totæ ædes denuo, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 36. (2) § Totus diſpliceo mihi, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 20. Reliqua multitudo tota noſtra eſt, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 1. Totos Antiochi Ætolos eſſe dicebat, *Liv.* 37, 49. (3) Leve eſt totum hoc riſum movere, *Cic.* Ex totis ripis tela jaciebantur, *Caſ. B. C.* 1, 1. Totos in pœnam ordire nepotes, *Stat. Theb.* 81.

* Toxĭcum, i. n. [*qu.* taxicum, à taxo arbore, *vid.* Plin. 16, 10.] *Poiſon, venom.* Ibo ad medicum, atque ibi me toxico morti dabo, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, 4. § Miſcere toxica, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 68. ═ venenum, *Mart.*

T ante R.

* Trăbālis, e. adj. [à trabs] *Of,* or *belonging to,* or *like, a beam.* § Trabalis haſta, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 6. ¶ Clavus trabalis, *a ſhipnail,* Cic. Verr. 5, 71. § Telum trabale, *Ov. Met.* 12, 294.

* ‖ Trăbārium, ii. n. [*ab* eodem; quia

factum ex trabibus] *A fiſher's boat*, Vitr. *ap.* Litt.

* Trăbea, æ. f. [quod qu. trabes ex auro, vel purpurâ, intextas habuit] (1) *A robe worn by kings, conſuls, and augurs.* (2) Meton. *The conſulſhip.* (1) Trabeâ decorus Romulus, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 503. Ipſe Quirinali lituo, parváque ſedebat Succinctus trabeâ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 187. vid. & *Tac. Ann.* 3, 2, 2. (2) Litt. *ex* Marc.

* Trăbeātus, a, um. adj. [*à* præced.] *Clad in a robe called the* trabea. § Trebeatus Quirinus, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 37. Trabeati equites, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 2, 2.

* Trăbēcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* trabea] *A little joiſt,* or *rafter,* Vitruv. 10, 21. Cato, c. 18.

* † Trăbes, is. f. ant. *pro* trabs, *q. v.* Cic. N. D. 3, 30. *ex* Enn.

* † Trăbĭca, navis dicitur, quòd ſit trabibus confixa, *Feſt.* ex *Pacuv.*

* Trabs, trăbis. f. [*à* Gr. τράφηξ, *Id.*] (1) *A beam of a houſe, any great piece of timber.* (2) *A great tree.* (3) ✠ *A ſhip.* (4) Alſo *a meteor,* or *impreſſion, in the air like a beam.* (5) ‖ *An obeliſk.* (1) Adductæ ad trabem manus, *Plaut.* § Nexæ trabes ære, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 452. (2) Denſis trabibus umbroſa templa, *Ov. Met,* 11, 360. (3) Vaſtum trabe cavâ currimus æquor, *Id. Æn.* 3, 191. (4) Emicant trabes, quas docos vocant, *Plin.* 2, 26. q. v. (5) Plin. *ap.* Litt.

* ‖ Trăchāli, ōrum. m. pl. [ita dict. ἀπὸ τῆς τραχύτητος, *ſc.* ab aſperitudine] *The upper part of the ſcarlet fiſh,* Feſt.

* ‖ Trăchēa, æ, *vel* Trachia. f. [*à* τραχὺς aſper] *The weaſand,* or *windpipe,* Gell. 17, 11. *Lat.* Aſpera arteria.

* Tracta, æ. f. [*à* traho, tractum] *A line, a thread, a piece, a lock* of wool. ¶ Tracta panis, *a ſhive, or piece, of bread,* Cato, 76.

* Tracta, æ. f. *vel* um. n. [*ab* eodem] *Locks of wool ready to be picked, teazed,* or *carded,* Tibull. 1, 7, 6.

* Tractābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. [*à* tractando] (1) *Tractable; that may be felt,* or *handled.* (2) *Calm, navigable.* (3) *Treated with, managed, gentle, quiet, plyable.* (1) Corporeum & aſpectabile, itemque tractabile omne neceſſe eſt eſſe, quod natum eſt, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 4. (2) Siculum pelagus tractabile, *Plin.* 10, 32. (3) Nihil eſt eo tractabilius, *Cic. Att.* 10, 11. = Erat Dario mite & tractabile ingenium, *Curt.* 3, 2, 17. 𝔛 Agrippam nihilo tractabiliorem, ſed indies amentiorem in inſulam tranſportavit, *Suet. Aug.* 65.

* Tractābĭlĭtas, ātis. f. [*à* tractabilis] *Fitneſs to be managed,* or *worked.* Sălix in ſculpturis commodam præſtans tractabilitatem, *Vitr.* 2, 9.

* Tractandus, a, um. part. [*à* tracto] *To be handled, managed, reſpected,* &c. Nunc levis eſt tractanda Venus, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 73. § bellum, *Liv.* 23, 28. Tractandis fidibus operam dare, *Val. Max.* 8, 7. ext. 8.

* Tractans, tis. part. [*à* tracto] *Handleing.* Tractanti dum reſiſtit *tellus,* Virg. Geor. 3, 502., Tractantûm multæ quam tetigêre manus, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 3, 20.

* Tractātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* tracto] (1) *A handleing, an uſeing.* (2) Met. *A treating, a writeing,* or *ſpeaking of.* (1) § Armorum tractatio, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 52. Tractatio & uſus vocis in nobis eſt, *Id. Orat.* 18. (2) Materia eſt in verbis; tractatio in verborum collocatione, *Id. Orat.* 59.

* Tractātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* tracto] *A handler,* Sen. Ep. 66.

* ‖ Tractātōrius, a, um. adj. *A ſtroker.* ¶ Tractatorium diploma, *a patent for allowance of victuals, as well as of poſthorſes by the emperor,* Cujac.

* Tractātrix, īcis. f. verb. [*à* tractator] *She that with a light and nimble hand did rub one's body all over to diſcuſs humours, a ſtroker,* Mart. 3, 82, 13.

* Tractātus, a, um. part. [*à* tracto] (1) *Handled.* (2) ‖ *Drawn,* or *draged.* (3) Met. *Treated of.* (4) *Uſed.* (1) § Tractata atramenta, *Hor. Epiſt.* 2, 1, 235. (2) Litt. *ex* Virg. *ſed q.* (3) Aliquoties iſte locus à te tractatus eſt, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 4. (4) A nullo liberaliùs, quàm à Cluentio tractatus eſt, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 59.

* Tractātus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* eodem] (1) *A handleing.* (2) *A treating of any thing in diſcourſe.* (3) Alſo *a tractate, tract,* or *treatiſe.* (1) § Aſpera tractatu, *Plin.* 17, 7. (2) § Tractatus artium, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 23. (3) Tractatu toto ſeparatim ſententia ejus indicanda eſt, *Plin.* 14, 4.

* Tractim. adv. [*à part.* tractus] (1) *Continually.* (2) *Without ceaſeing, as it were by drawing along.* (1) § Tractim ſuſurrant, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 260. Serv. interp. (2) § Tractim tangere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 157.

* Tracto, āre. freq. [*à* traho] (1) Abſol. *To handle.* (2) *To feel,* or *touch.* (3) *To order, manage,* or *govern.* (4) *To uſe, to meddle with.* (5) *To uſe, treat,* or *entertain.* (6) *To treat, diſcourſe,* or *write, of.* (1) Guſtare, olfacere, tractare, audire, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 38. (2) Ne quis eam tractet indiligens, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 2, 23. (3) Hæc arte tractabat virum, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 125. Si quis rectè aut commodè tractaret, *Id. ibid.* 1, 1, 101. (4) § Tractant fabrilia fabri, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 116. ¶ Tractare lanam, *to teaze,* or *dreſs, it,* Juſt. 1, 3. vitam, *to lead it,* Lucr. 5, 530. (5) § Aliquem liberaliter tractare, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. duriùs & acerbiùs, *Plin.* 9, 12, 2. (6) § Res tragicas comicè tractare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 8. aliquid ſermone Græco, *Id.*

* Tractor, āri. ātus. paſſ. *To be handled,* &c. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 20. Tractentur vulnera manu, *Lucr.* 3, 314.

* Tractōrium, ii. n. [*à* ſeq.] *A windlace to draw up,* Vitr. 10, 1.

* Tractōrius, a, um. adj. [*à ſubſt.* tractor] *Serveing to draw up.* ¶ Tractoria organa, *pul'ys,* or *cranes, to pull up ſtones,* or *timber, with,* Vitr. 10, 1.

* Tractūrus, a, um. part. *About to draw,* or *treat.* Huc illùc tracturus interpretationem, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 3, 2. Sola domi luctu ſenium tractura relinquor, *Claud.* 3. *R. Proſ.* 259. Ratus partem profligatam cætera tracturam, *Liv.* 33, 9.

* Tractus, a, um. part. [*à* traho] (1) *Drawn,* or *pulled; draged.* (2) *Teazed, ſpun.* (3) Met. *Drawn out in length, prolonged.* (4) *Derived.* (1) Ægrè per manus tractus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 37. § Quadrigis tractus, *Plin.* 28, 17. Tractus in Actæâ fertur adulter humo, *Ov. Ibis,* 336. (2) § Licia tracta, *Tib.* 1, 6, 80. (3) Tracta longâ bella propinqua morâ, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 204. (4) = Animi hominum extrinſecùs tracti & hauſti, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 32.

* Tractus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* traho] (1) *A drawing.* (2) *A drawing in length.* (3) *A place, a country.* (4) *A region, a clime, a coaſt.* (5) *A tract,* or *ſpace, of.* (6) *A ſpace,* or *interval,* of time. (7) *A trace,* or *mark; a draught,* or *form.* (8) *A ſtream,* or *current.* (9) *A deriveing.* (1) Placido tractu reptavit draco, *Claud.* 2. *Conſ. Stil.* 172. (2) Quanta hæſitatio tractúſque verborum? *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 50. (3) Totus ille tractus celeberrimus, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 9. (4) Venti regunt ſua flamina diverſo tractu, *Ov. Met.* 1, 59. (5) § Flammarum longi tractus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 367. (6) Paterc. 2, 78. Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2. (7) Si qua incerto fallit te litera tractu, *Prop.* 4, 3, 5. (8) Cydnus leni tractu labitur, *Curt.* 3, 4, 8. Conf. & eund. 5, 3, 2. (9) § Tractus & declinatio dictionum, *Quint.* 8, 3.

* Trādendus, a, um. part. [*à* trado] *To be delivered,* &c. Quibus non ſcientia eſſet tradenda, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 20.

* Trādens, tis. part. [*à* trado] *Delivering, relateing.* Incertum diverſitas tradentium facit, *Suet. Calig.* 8.

* Trādĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* trado] (1) *A handing down.* (2) *A yielding,* or *giveing, up.* (3) ‖ *A tradition, a giveing, a delivering, a doctrine, a teaching.* (1) Arida præceptorum traditio, *Quint.* 3, 1. (2) Abalienatio eſt rei aut traditio, aut in jure ceſſio, *Cic. Top.* 5. (3) *Gell.* 13, 21. ⸸ Memoriæ traditum, *Cic.*

* Trādĭtor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* trado] (1) ‖ *A teacher.* (2) *A traitor.* (1) *Litt.* ex *Apul.* ⸸ Qui præcepta tradit. (2) Tac. Hiſt. 4, 24, 3.

* Trādĭtur, imperſ. [*à* trador] *It is reported,* or *writen.* § Famâ traditur, *Liv.* 5, 33.

* Trādĭtūrus, a, um. part. [*à* trador] *About to deliver up.* Quos tradituros ſperabas, vides judicare, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 22. Præ pudore videntur inſignia ipſa ſua tradituri, *Liv.* 45, 39.

* Trādĭtus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] (1) *Delivered, put into the hands.* (2) *Surrendered.* (3) *Traditional, handed down.* (4) *Spoken,* or *writen, of.* (1) Adoleſcentia tradita ad ſcientiam rei militaris, *Cic.* (2) Armis traditis, ſupplicio affici, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 27. (3) Cœpta ſunt purè tradita ſacra coli, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 280. (4) *Janua* obſcœnis tradita carminibus, *Prop.* 1, 16, 10.

* Trādo, ĕre, dĭdi, ĭtum. act. [*ex* trans, & do] (1) *To deliver, give,* or *yield.* (2) *To fix, to imprint.* (3) *To deliver up, to ſurrender, to put into one's hands.* (4) *To give from hand to hand, to tranſmit.* (5) *To teach, write,* or *ſet down.* (6) *To commend, to recommend.* (7) *To betray.* (1) § Hominem in cuſtodiam tradidit, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 1, 2. (2) Quæ dicam trade memoriæ, *Id.* (3) Qui ſe in Africâ Cæſari tradiderunt, *Id. Offic.* 1, 31. (4) § Tradam hominum memoriæ ſempiternæ, *Id. Philipp.* 13, 19. (5) § Tradere elementa loquendi, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 28. (6) Fallimur, & quondam non dignum tradimus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 78. (7) § Tradere cauſam adverſariis, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 7.

* Trādor, i. paſſ. *To be delivered, treated of,* &c. Earum rerum, quæ traduntur in arte, inſcitia, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 22.

Trādūcendus, a, um. part. *To bring,* or *be brought, from one place to another.* Omnes illas victimas, quas traducendas in triumpho vindicavit, alias alio cædente mactate, *Liv.* 45, 39.

Trādūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* trans, & duco] (1) *To carry, lead, bring,* or *convey, from one place to another.* (2) *To turn, convert,* or *change.* (3) *To bring over to one's ſide,* or *party.* (4) ‖ *To tranſplant,* or *take imps,* or *graffs, off a tree.* (5) *To expoſe to publick ſhame.* (6) *To paſs away* as one doth the time. (7) ‖ *To tranſlate.* (1) Traduc & matrem & familiam omnem ad nos, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 12. Populum Albanum Romam traducere in animo eſt, *Liv.* l. 1. (2) = Omnem orationem traduxi, & converti in increpandum Cæpionis fugam, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 48. (3) Homines traducere ad optimates paro, *Id. Attic.* 14, 23. 𝔛 Abducere animos à contrariâ defenſione, & ad noſtram conor traducere, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 72. Si iſtud obtinueris, traducas me ad te totum licebit, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 1. (4) Si actor vicini tui ex fundo tuo vites in arbores ſuas traduxit, *Paul. JC.* (5) *Liv.* 2, 38. *Vid.* Traductio, n. 2. (6) § Traducere ævum leniter, *Hor. Ep.* 18, 1, 97. tempus, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 6. (7) *Litt.* ſed gratis. ☞ *Hanc ſanè vocis notionem nullam eſſe cenſet Voſſius.*

Trādūcor, i. paſſ. *To be brought over,* &c. Fluvius Eurotas ita magnus & vehemens factus eſt, ut eo traduci victimæ nullo modo poſſent, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 31.

Trāductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A carrying,* or *bringing, over.* (2) *A paſſing away.* (3) Alſo *a metaphor,* or *borrowed form of ſpeech.* (4) *A defameing,* or *bringing to open ſhame.* (1) Traductio furibundi hominis in plebem, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 6. (2) § Traductio temporis, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 56. (3) Traductio, & immutatio in verbo, *Id. Orat.* 3, 42. (4) = Damnatus cum dedecore & traductione, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 1, 6.

Trāductor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that bringeth from one place to another.* (2) Alſo *a ſlanderer,* or *defamer.* (1) Cic. Attic. 2, 9. (2) Litt.

Trāductus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought over.* (2) *Paſſed over, led.* (3) *Defamed publickly.* (4) *Converted, turned.* (1) Ex arboribus in arbores traductis vitibus vinea fit, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 8. (2) O adoleſcentiam traductam eleganter! *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 12. (3) Liv. 2, 38. (4) Ludi ab lætitiâ ad metum traducti ſunt, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 11.

Trādux, ūcis. m. [*à* traducendo, eſt enim ex alio ducta propago] *An imp,* or *graff, cut off from one tree, and removed to another; a branch,* or *twig, of a vine carryed along from tree to tree,* &c. *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. *Varr. R. R.* 1, 8. *Col.* 1, 6. ‖ An anima ſit ex traduce? *Q. Theol.*

* † Trăfax, ăcos. f. [*à* τράφηξ, trabs] *A beam, a kind of dart,* Enn. *Vid.* Trifax.

* Trăgăcantha, æ. *vel* Trăgăcanthe, es. f. [τραγάκανθα, Gr. q. d. ſpina hircina, *ex* τράγος hircus, & ἄκανθα ſpina] *A tree which produceth gum dragant,* or as ſome ſay *the buckthorn,* Plin. 12, 21. & 26, 4.

* Trăgăcanthum, i. n. [*ex eodem*] *Gum dragant,* Celſ. 4, 6.

* Trăgĕlăphus, i. m. [*ex* τράγος, hircus, & ἔλαφος, cervus] *A beaſt with a beard and ſhaggy hair like a goat, but in other reſpects like a ſtag; a ſtonebuck,* or *goatbart,* Plin. 8, 32.

* ‖ Trăgēmăta, um. n. pl. [*à* τρώγω, comedo] *Banqueting diſhes, junkets, confects, ſweetmeats, the deſſert at a feaſt,* Macrob. Sat. 2, 8. *Conf.* Gell. 13, 11. *Lat.* Bellaria.

* Trăgĭcè. adv. [*ab adj.* tragicus] *Tragically.* ⌘ Res comicas tragicè tractare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 8. Rhetoricè & tragicè ornare, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 11.

* Trăgĭco-comœdia, æ. f. [*à* tragicus, & comœdia] *A tragi-comedy, a play that beginneth tragically and endeth comically,* Plaut. Amph. prol. 58.

* Trăgĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* tragœdia] (1) *Tragical, belonging to tragedys.* (2) *Acted in tragedys.* (1) § Tragici cothurni, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 64. (2) § Tragicum ſcelus, *Liv.* 1, 4.

* Trăgĭcus, i. m. [*à* tragœdia] (1) *A maker,* or *writer, of tragedys.* (2) Alſo *the actor.* (1) Ut ille ait tragicus, *Sen. Epiſt.* 49. (2) Liv. 24, 24.

* Trăgion, ii. n. & Trăgŏnis, is. f. [*à* Gr. τράγος hircus] *A ſhrub like a juniper, whoſe leaves in autumn ſtink like a goat,* Plin. 27, 13.

* Trăgœdia, æ. f. [τραγῳδία, Gr. ἀπὸ τῦ τράγυ, καὶ τῆς ᾠδῆς, *h. e.* ab hirco & cantu, *qu.* hirci cantus; quod primùm ejus poëmatis præmium hircus eſſet, *Hor.* de *Arte,* 220.] (1) *A tragedy,* or play wherein great perſons are brought upon the ſtage, and the ſubject is full of trouble, and ends uſually in murders, &c. (2) *A ſtir, a buſtle,* or *diſturbance.* (1) Sophocles ad ſummam ſenectutem tragœdias fecit, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 7. (2) § Tragœdias excitare, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 7. Tragœdias agere in nugis, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 51.

Trăgœdus, a, um. adj. [*à* tragœdias] (1) ¶ Tragœdus vicus, *a ſtreet in Rome ſo called,* from tragedians inhabiting there. (2) Alſo *a ſurname of Jupiter, who had a temple there.* (1) Sen. (2) Suet. Aug. 57. *ubi vid.* Torrent.

* Trăgœdus, i. m. [*à* tragœdia] *A tragedian,* or *actor of tragedys.* Tragœdum comœdiis admodum placere vidimus, *Cic. Orat.* 31.

* † Trăgŏpānas, ădis. f. *unde in acc. legimus* tragopanadem. [*à* τράγος hircus] *A bird in Æthiopia, greater than the eagle, and haveing horns like a goat,* Plin. 10, 49.

* Trăgŏpōgon, ōnis. m. [τραγοπώγων, Gr. *ex* τράγος, hircus, & πώγων, barba] *The herb called goats beard,* Plin. 21, 15. = Scandix, *Id. ib.*

* Trăgŏrīgănum, i. n. [τραγορίγανον, Gr. *à* τράγος hircus, & ὀρίγανον origanum] *A ſort of wild origany,* or *mint,* Plin. 14, 16.

* Trăgos, i, m. [*à* τράγος hircus] (1) *An herb like ſea ruſh.* (2) *A ſhellfiſh of a rank ſmell.* (3) *The ſmell of the arm pits.* (4) Alſo *a kind of thick, hard and rough ſponge.* (5) § *A kind of corn hard of digeſtion.* (1) *Plin.* 27, 13. = Scorpius, *Id. ibid.* (2) Id. 9, 45. (3) Mart. 11, 23. (4) Plin. 4, 45. (5) *Litt.* unde non dicit.

* Trăgŭla, æ. f. [*à* trahendo, quòd ſcuto infixa trahatur, *Feſt.* dim, *à* traha, *Scal.* ex *Varr.*] (1) *A javelin with a barbed head.* (2) Alſo *a trammel,* or *drag-net.* (1) Scipionis femur tragulâ confixum erat, *Liv.* 24, 42. (2) Plin. 16, 8. *Met.* = Tragulam in te injicere adornat, neſcio quam fabricam facit, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 25.

‖ Trăgŭlārii, ōrum. m. pl. [qui tragulam telum gerunt ac jaciunt] *Soldiers that ſhot arrows out of croſs-bows,* Veg. 2, 15.

* Trăgum, i. n. [*à* traho] (1) *A kind of corn.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a net called a drag.* (1) Plin. 18, 7. Celſ. 4, 6. (2) Iſid.

* Trăgus, i. m. [*à* τράγος hircus] *A buſhy herb, a kind of ſponge,* &c. *Plin. Vid.* Tragos.

* Traha, æ. f. [*à* trahendo] *A dray,* or *ſledge, drawn without wheels,* Col. 2, 21.

* ‖ Trahārius, a, um. adj. [*à* præced.] *Of,* or *belonging to, a dray,* Sidon.

* ‖ Trahārius, ii. m. [*ab* eodem] *A drayman,* Sidon.

* Trahax, ācis. adj. [*à* traho] *Covetous, ſtingy, that draweth all things to him,* Plaut. Perſ. 3, 1, 6.

* Trahea, æ. f. [*à* trahendo] *A cart,* or *dray,* Virg. Geor. 1, 164.

* Trahendus, a, um. part. [*à* traho] *To be drawn;* Met. *delayed,* &c. Trahendi vero belli vix ullam eſſe rationem, *dixit,* Curt. 3, 8, 8. ☞ *Vid. cæt. notiones in* Traho.

* Trahens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Drawing.* Genua ægra trahens, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 468. ☞ *Vid. cæt. in* Traho.

* Traho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [fort. *à* δράσσω, prehendo, fut. ſecund. δραγῶ, fut. prim. δράξω, traho, traxi; unde & Angl. *to drag.*] (1) *To draw, to drag.* (2) ✠ *To ſpin.* (3) *To draw forth,* or *out of.* (4) *To bring, to lead;* as in triumph. (5) *To take, have, get,* or *learn.* (6) Neut. *To be propenſe,* or *inclined.* (7) *To ſtruggle, to ſtrive for.* (8) *To wreſt, to force.* (9) *To conjecture.* (10) *To claim, to arrogate.* (11) *To draw,* or *ſtretch, out.* (12) *To entice,* or *allure; to decoy, ſlay,* or *attract.* (13) *To delay, prolong,* or *defer; to put,* or *drive, off.* (14) *To ſuck, to drink, to ſnuff up.* (15) *To contract.* (1) = Magnes ferrum ad ſe allicit & trahit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 39. ⌘ Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, *Sen. Ep.* 107. ex Græco. Equi trahunt currum, *Suet. Aug.* 94. (2) Trahunt purpuras clientæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18. (3) Gladium trahere viſceribus ſuis, *Mart.* 1, 14. ¶ Penĭtùs ſuſpiria trahere, *to fetch a deep ſigh,* Ov. Met. 2, 733. (4) Trahit *Cæſar* feroces per ſacrum clivum Sicambros, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 32. (5) Cùm grana rubicundum traxerunt colorem, *Col.* 2, 21. Cognomen ex contumeliâ trahere, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 6. Aliquid ſalis ab uxore mimâ trahere, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 8. (6) Vulgus cupiens voluptatum, ſi eòdem principes trahat, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 14, 4. (7) Flumen gignendo ſale ſecundum vi trahunt, *Id. Ann.* 13, 57, 1. (8) Huc illùc trahere interpretationem, prout conducit, *Id. Hiſt.* 3, 3, 2. ¶ § Trahere in religionem aliquid, *to ſcruple it,* Liv. (9) Cur abſtinuerit ſpectaculo ipſe, variè trahebant, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 76, 5. (10) Gratiam rectè factorum ſibi quiſque trahunt, *Id. Ann.* 3, 53, 4. (11) Bolis perpetua ardens longiorem trahit limitem, *Plin.* 1, 26. (12) Trahebat mentes, vinum promittendo ægris, *Id.* 26, 3. § Trahunt promiſſa puellas, *Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 631. Eum fugam ſimulantes in planiciem ſaltibus circumjectam traxêre, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 11, 3. (13) Obſidionem in adventum principis trahere, *Liv.* l. 28. (14) ✠ Hanc aquam traxi lubens, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 5, 2. § Pocula arente fauce trahere, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 4. ¶ Trahere aquam, *to leak,* Sen. Odorem teſtæ *anus* avida traxit naribus, *Phædr.* 3, 2, 4. (15) = Cùm bene vir vultum traxit, rugáſque coëgit, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 23.

* Trahor, i. paſſ. *To be drawn,* Met. *to be enticed, ſpun out,* &c. Sine trahi, cùm egomet trahor, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 1, 1, 117. Si trahitur bellum, quid expectem? *Cic. Att.* 10, 7.

* † Trahŭla, æ. f. dim [*à* traha] *A little dray,* or *ſledge,* Litt. *ex* Varr.

Trajectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) † *A paſſing,* or *ferrying, over; a conveying,* or *carrying, over.* (2) *A tranſpoſeing, diſplaceing,* or *ſeting out of order.* (3) Alſo *the ſhooting of a ſtar.* (1) § Trajectio Acherontis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 5. *al.* tranſvectio. (2) Trajectio verborum, *Id. Orat.* 69. (3) Aſſyrii trajectiones, motúſque ſtellarum obſervaverunt, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 1.

‖ Trajectĭtius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to paſſage, carryed over ſea, tranſported.* § Trajectitia pecunia, *Dig.* ¶ Sors trajectitia, *a ferryman's fare,* Modeſt.

‖ Trajecto, āre. freq. *To thruſt through; to convey through,* or *over,* Col. *teſte* Litt.

Trajector, āri. paſſ. *To be put through.* § Trajectatur acu, *Celſ.* 7, 14.

Trajectūra, æ. f. *A trajection, a different placing.* § Trajectura mutulorum, *Vitruv.* 4, 7.

Trajectūrus, a, um. part. *About to paſs over.* § Trajecturus Rhenum, *Suet. Tib.* 18. Conf. *Liv.* 44, 1.

Trajectus, a, um. part. (1) *Thruſt,* or *bored, through.* (2) *Carryed,* or *conveyed, over.* (1) § Pectora trajecta ferro, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 359. (2) Trajectus naviculâ in Africam, *Cic. poſt red. ad Quir.* c. 8. Antennis de navi in navem trajectis, *Liv.* 30, 10.

Trājectus, ûs. m. verb. *A paſſage over, a ferry.* § In trajectu amnis ſubmerſus, *Liv.* 1, 3. Breviſſimus erat inde in Britanniam trajectus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 21.

Trajĭciendus, a, um. part. *To paſs,* or *be paſſed, over.* Omniaque ut præceperat, ad trajiciendum præparata ab Hæphæſtione reperit, *Curt.* 8, 39.

Trajĭciens, tis. part. *Paſſing over.* Nando flumina trajiciens, *Suet. Cæſ.* 57.

Trajĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum. act. [*ex* trans, & jacio] (1) *To carry, convey, bring, lead, ſail,* or *paſs, over.* (2) *To ſtrike, bore,* or *run, through.* (3) *To pour out of one veſſel into another, to decant;* Met. *to tranſpoſe.* (4) *To fling,* or *caſt, over.* (5) Met. *To transfer, put off,* or *remit.* (1) § Trajicere copias fluvium, *Liv.* 22, 45. agmen vado, *Id.* exercitum, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 29. Alpes ſe, *Brut. Cic.* 11, 9. malos & antennas, *Liv.* 30, 10. (2) § Hoſtem procurrentem trajicere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 43. Per talos trajecit lorum, *Curt.* 4, 6, 29. linguam arundine, *Ov. Met.* 11, 325. (3) § Trajicere in alia vaſa, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 64. Trajicere verba, *Cic. Orat.* 69. (4) Si Hannibal murum jaculo trajeciſſet, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 9. (5) Trajicere negotium ad alios magiſtratus, *Liv.* l. 2.

Trajĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be carryed,* or *caſt, over,* &c. Paucos de cuſtodiâ Germanos trajici, occulique trans Rhenum juſſit, *Suet. Calig.* 45.

Trālātio, ōnis. f. *Vid.* Tranſlatio.

Trālātĭtius, a, um. adj. *Transferred, tranſpoſed;* alſo *ordinary, common, mean, not worth the takeing notice of.* *Vid.* Tranſlatitius.

Trālātus, a, um. part. *Carryed over;* Met. *tranſlated, changed,* Cic. *Vid.* Tranſlatus.

Trālŏquor, i. dep. *To ſpeak through, to recount.* Tuas impurĭtias traloqui nemo poteſt, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 3, 7.

Trālūceo, ēre. neut. [*ex* trans, & luceo] *To ſhine through.* Tralucet imago è ſpeculo in ſpeculum, *Lucret.* 4, 309.

Trālūcĭdus, a, um. adj. *Clear, that may be ſeen through.* *Vid.* Tranſlucidus.

* Trāma, æ. f. [*à* trameando, quòd trameat frigus id genus veſtimenti, *Varr.*] (1) *The woof*

woof *in weaveing.* (2) *A garment made of fine* [illegible] (3) *Yarn.* (1) Perſ. 6, 73. (2) Varr. (3) ¶ Tramæ putridæ, *a roten thread, good for nothing,* Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37.

* ‖ Trāmeo, āre. neut. *To paſs over,* or *through,* Lucr. *ap.* Litt. *Vid.* Tranſmeo.

* Trāmes, ĭtis. m. [*à* trameando, quòd ſcil. tranſverſi ſcindant vias rectas, *Scal.*] (1) *A croſs-way; an overthwart,* or *croſs, path.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a lawn,* or *little dale in a foreſt.* (3) *A wood.* (1) ✠ Egreſſus eſt non viis, ſed tramitibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 9. (2) Serv. (3) Propert. 3, 13, 44. interpr. Scal.

Trāmiſſus, a, um. part. *Paſſed over.* § Tramiſſo freto, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 1.

Trāmittens, tis. part. *Paſſing over,* Sil. 14, 570.

Trāmitto, ĕre. act. *To ſend,* or *paſs, over.* *Vid.* Tranſmitto.

‖ Trāmōsērĭcus, a, um. adj. ¶ Tramoſerica veſtis, *a kind of drugget, the woof ſilk, and the warp of ſome other thread,* Jun.

* Trānans, tis. part. [*à* trano] *Glideing through.* Edam, quæ mobilitas ollis tranantibus auras Reddita ſit, *Lucr.* 4, 178.

* Trānăto, āre act. [*ex* trans, *&* nato] *To ſwim,* or *ſail, over.* *Vid.* Tranſnato.

* Trāno, āre. act. [*ex* trans, *&* no] (1) *To ſwim,* or *ſail, over; to paſs over,* or *through.* (2) Alſo *to fly over.* (3) *To pierce through.* (1) Tranare Metaurum & Gangem, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. (2) Turbida tranat nubila, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 245. (3) Haſta tranavit viri pectus, *Sil.* 13, 258.

* Trānor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſwam,* or *paſſed, over.* Tranaretur obſequio aquæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 181.

Tranquillātus, a, um. adj. *Quieted, ſettled.* Tranquillatis rebus Romanis, *Nep. Attic.* 4.

Tranquillè. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſuperl. *Quietly, calmly, without trouble.* = Tranquillè placidéque vitam traducere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 11. Animus tranquilliùs inter divina manſurus, *Sen. Ep.* 71. § Tranquilliſſimè ſenuit, *Suet. Aug.* 2. = Leniter, *Cic.*

Tranquillĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Tranquillity, quietneſs, calmneſs, ſtillneſs.* (2) *A calm.* (1) = Locus quietis & tranquillitatis pleniſſimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 1. = Otium & tranquillitas vitæ, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 27. (2) Bono gubernatore, ac tranquillitate, ſalvum pervenire, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 31.

Tranquillò, abſol. *pro* tranquillo tempore. *At a quiet time, in a calm ſeaſon,* Plin. 9, 7, 3.

Tranquillo, āre. act. (1) *To make ſtill,* or *calm.* (2) *To ſmooth.* (1) Juſtitia ſemper alit aliquid, quod tranquillet animos, *Cic* de *Fin.* 1, 16. (2) Cujus nunquam vultum tranquillavi gratiis, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 21.

Tranquillor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be calmed.* Mare tranquillatur oleo, *Plin.* 2, 103.

Tranquillum, i. n. *Fair and calm weather.* Tranquillo quilibet gubernator eſt, *Sen. Ep.* 85, *Prov. Vid.* Chil,

Tranquillus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*ex* trans, *&* quietus] (1) *Smooth, calm.* (2) *Quiet, undiſturbed, eaſy, ſettled, peaceable.* (3) *Pacifyed, pleaſed, reconciled.* (1) = Frons tranquilla & ſerena, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 15. (2) = Animo liquido & tranquillo es, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 36. Plebem tranquilliorem fecerunt, *Liv.* 2, 62. ✠ Si meum turbulentiſſimum tempus profectionis tuo tranquilliſſimo præſtat, *Cic. Piſon.* 15. (5) ✠ Si poſſum tranquillum facere ex irato mihi, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 3, ult.

* Trans. præp. [*à* Gr. πέραν, π in τ mutato, & aſcito ſ; al. à τερᾶν, perforare. Compoſita διὰ Græcæ vel παρὰ vel ὑπὲρ loco funguntur, ut Tranſveho, διακομίζω, trado, παραδίδωμι, tranſgredior, ὑπερβαίνω. Contrahitur ſæpè in *tra* ante *d, j, n. ut* trado, trajicio, trano, & aliqu. ante *l* & *m. ut* tralatio, trameo] *Over, from one place to another, beyond, on the other ſide.* § Trans mare venum aſportet, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 3, 19. Trans Alpes uſque transfertur, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 3.

* Tranſăbeo, īre. neut. [*ex* trans, *&* abeo] *To go away beyond,* or *through,* Stat. Theb. 2, 9. & 6, 510. Æquora longe Tranſabiīt, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 510.

* ‖ Tranſactio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* tranſigo] *An agreement, a finiſhing, a deſpatching of a thing, a tranſaction,* Dig. 2, 15, 7. ⊥ Negotium.

* Tranſactor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* tranſigo] *A maker of agreements, a bargain-maker, a broker, a huckſter, a manager, a deſpatcher,* Cic. Verr. 2, 28.

Tranſactum eſt. imperſ. [*à* tranſigor] *The matter is deſpatched and concluded.* De me jam tranſactum eſt, *Curt.* 4, 10, 33.

* Tranſactus, a, um. part. [*à* tranſigor] *Agreed upon, ended, deſpatched.* Re tranſactâ convertam me domum, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 22. = Rebus tranſactis ac præteritis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 25. Conf. *Liv.* 30, 3.

Tranſădĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. *To thruſt,* or *ſtrike, through; to pierce.* Juvenem tranſadigit coſtas, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 508. ☞ *Niſi fortè ſcribi debeat,* trans adigit coſtas, *i. e.* adigit trans coſtas.

* Tranſalpīnus, a, um. adj. [quod eſt trans Alpes ſitum] *Over,* or *beyond, the Alps,* Cæſ. B. G. 7, 1.

Tranſcendens, tis. part. *Climbing over, tranſcending,* Sil. 3, 607.

Tranſcendo, ĕre, di, ſum. act. [*ex* trans, *&* ſcando] (1) *To go,* or *climb, over.* (2) *To exceed, to tranſcend, to ſurmount.* (3) *To paſs,* or *go, along.* (1) § Cùm Aſdrubal in Italiam tranſcendit, *Liv.* 28, 42. (2) Pylias ævi tranſcendere metas, *Stat.* Conf. *Sil.* 13, 112. § Fines tranſcendere juris, *Lucr.* 3, 60. ¶ Ab aſinis ad boves tranſcendere, *Prov. To be in a higher poſt,* Plaut. Apul. 2, 2, 57. (3) Tranſcendet hæc licentia in provincias, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 30, 6.

Tranſcīdo, ĕre. act. [*à* trans, *&* cædo] *To tow,* or *tear, with beating,* Plaut. Perſ. 4, 8, 1.

* Tranſcrībo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex* trans, *&* ſcribo] (1) *To write,* or *copy, out; to tranſcribe.* (2) *To plant in a colony.* (3) ‖ Alſo *to transfer, paſs away,* or *give his right to another.* (1) Socius tranſcripſit tabulas publicas, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. Orationes ſuis manibus tranſcribere, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 4. (2) Tranſcribunt urbi matres, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 750. (3) § Tranſcribere fundum alicui, *Dig.*

* Tranſcrībor, i, ptus. paſſ. *To be tranſcribed, tranſplanted,* &c. In quod malum tranſcribor? *Sen. Thyeſt.* 13. Patiere tua Dardanis tranſcribi ſceptra colonis? *Virg. Æn.* 7, 422.

* Tranſcriptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* tranſcribo] (1) ‖ *A writing,* or *copying, out.* (2) Alſo *an excuſe,* or *colour; a pretenſe.* (1) Ex analogiâ. (2) Quint. Decl. 13.

* Tranſcriptus, a, um. part. [*à* tranſcribor] *Tranſcribed, transferred.* Teſtamentum in alias tabulas tranſcriptum, ſignis adulterinis obſignavit, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 14.

Tranſcurrens, tis. part. *Runing acroſs.* Remos tranſcurrentes detergere, ſi poſſent, contendebant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 58.

Tranſcurro, ĕre, ri, ſum. act. (1) *To run croſs the way, to run in all haſte.* (2) *To run over; to go,* or *paſs, over quickly.* (3) *To touch a thing by the by.* (1) Dum ego hinc tranſcurro ad forum, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 25. (2) Pati æſtatem tranſcurrere, *Plin Epiſt.* 7, 2. (3) Tranſcurram ſubtiles nimiùm diviſiones, *Quint.* 4, 2.

Tranſcurſum eſt. imperſ. *They ran over quickly.* In altera tranſcurſum caſtra ab Romanis eſt, *Liv.* 25, 39.

Tranſcurſūrus, a, um. part. *About to run acroſs.* Haud dubius ſine noxâ tranſcurſuros, ſi nemo ſe opponeret, *Curt.* 4, 53.

Tranſcurſus, ûs. m verb. *A runing over quickly, a paſſing by.* Noſtri in tranſcurſu ea attigêre, *Plin.* 18, 13. Acies tranſcurſu elephantorum perturbata, *Liv.* 27, 24.

* Tranſdo, ĕre. act. [*ex* trans, *&* do] *To give,* or *deliver, up.* § Tranſdere aliquem in otium, *Ter. Vid.* Trado.

* Tranſdor, i. paſſ. *To be delivered up.* Re impetratâ contendunt, ut ipſis ſumma imperii tranſdatur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 63.

Tranſdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To lead over; to diſplace, and remove from one place to another; to traduce and ſlander, to tranſplant.* ¶ Tranſducere ad ſe, *to attribute to himſelf,* Cic. *Vid.* Traduco.

* Tranſenna, æ. f. [*à* tranſeo, per quam aſpectus tranſire poteſt; vel quia perticæ, ex quibus conſtat, ſe *tranſeant* mutuò] (1) *A cord ſtretched out to take birds;* or *beaſts; a ſnare, a gin, a net, a pitfall, a trap-cage.* (2) *A long window,* or *caſement; any gratework, a lattice before a window.* (1) Ab tranſennâ hic turdus lumbricum petit, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 22. In ætate hominum plurimæ fiunt tranſennæ, ubi decipiuntur dolis, *Id. Rud.* 4, 7, 10. (2) Per tranſennam adſpicere, *i. e.* obſcurè & obiter, *adfertur* ex Cic. Orat. 1, 35. ☞ *Sed monent Paræus & Scioppius eam non eſſe lectionem ex MS. fide.*

* Tranſeo, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex* trans, *&* eo] (1) *To go, run,* or *paſs, over,* or *beyond.* (2) *To go through, to undergo.* (3) *To run through one,* as a ſpear. (4) *To go,* or *paſs, beyond one; to overgo.* (5) Met. *To exceed, to ſurpaſs.* (6) *To omit, to ſay nothing of.* (7) *To go through.* (8) *To paſs over.* (9) *To be digeſted.* (1) § Campos pedibus tranſire, *Lucr.* 4, 461. mare, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 16. Serpentem rota tranſiīt, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 274. (2) Cui tantum in vitâ reſtet tranſire malorum, *Lucr.* 5, 228. (3) Longo perlata tenore Tranſiīt haſta duos, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 750. (4) Ego per hortum amicam tranſibo meam, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 33. (5) Appetitus, qui longiùs evagantur, ſine dubio finem & modum tranſeunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29. (6) Ut publicos gentium furores tranſeam, *Plin.* 2, 68. Regem tranſeo Ponti, *Juv.* 10, 273. (7) § Ova aceto macerata per annulum tranſeunt, *Plin.* 10, 60. (8) Tranſiet ætas quàm citò, *i. e.* tranſibit, *Tib.* 1, 4, 27. (9) Caſei qui difficillimè tranſeunt, *Varr.* ¶ Tranſire in mores, *to come into faſhion, to grow cuſtomary,* Quint.

* Tranſeor, īri. paſſ. *To be paſſed over.* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado tranſitur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 6.

Tranſĕro, ĕre. act. *unde* Tranſertus. *To tranſplant, to engraft,* Stat. Sylv. 2, 101.

* Tranſeundus, a, um. part. [*à* tranſeo] *To be paſſed over.* Quum locus anguſtus atque impeditus eſſet tranſeundus, *Hirt. B. Al.* 26.

* Transfĕrendus, a, um. part. [*à* transfero] *To be brought over,* or *tranſplanted.* An verborum volubilitas in noſtrum ſermonem transferenda? *Suet. Aug.* 86.

* Transfĕrens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Transferring.* Fortuna ſæpe ad utrumque transferente victoriam, *Hirt. B. A.* 62.

* Transfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum. act. [*ex* trans, *&* fero] (1) *To carry,* or *bring, from one place to another; to transfer.* (2) *To tranſplant.* (3) † *To tranſport,* or *carry, beyond ſea.* (4) *To tranſlate,* or *turn out of one language into another.* (5) *To refer,* or *defer.* (6) *To uſe metaphorically.* (7) Met. *To quote,* or *copy out.* (8) *To transfer.* (1) Cur non illam huc transferri jubes? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 60. (2) § Semina transferre à terrâ in terram, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 59. (3) Sigea littora transfert, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 279. *ubi al.* tranſit. (4) § Transferre volumina Græca in linguam Latinam, *Plin.* 18, 3. auctorem Græcum, *Quint.* 10, 5. (5) Cauſam integram in proximum annum transferre, *Cæl. Cic.* (6) § Verba tranſferre, *Cic.* (7) Veſtras in chartas verba tranſfertis mea, *Phædr. prol.* 5. (8) Ibi culpam in te transferet, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 5.

* Transfĕror, ferri. paſſ. *To be carryed over, to be tranſlated,* &c. Semina transferuntur è terrâ in terram, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 39. Muſtum tranſfertur in vaſa, *Col.* 12, 21.

• Transfīgo, ĕre, xi, xum. act. [*ex trans*, & figo] *To run through*, or *ſtab*. § Transfigere aliquem gladio, *Liv.* 2, 56.

• Transfīgor, i. paſſ. *To be pierced*, or *run, through*. Ictu tribuni transfigitur, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 38, 1.

Transfīgūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A change from one ſhape to another, transfiguration*, Plin. 7, 55.

Transfīgūrātus, a, um. part. *Transformed, changed.* Æde Caſtoris & Pollucis in veſtibulum transfigurata, *Suet. Cal.* 22.

Transfīgūro, āre. act. *To transform*, or *transfigure; to change out of one ſhape into another*, Suet. Ner. 28.

Transfīgūror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be transformed*, Plin. 9, 31. Transfigurantur amygdala ex dulcioribus in amaras, *Id.* 17, 24.

• Transfixus, a, um. part. [*à* transfigor] *Stuck, or thruſt, through.* § Pectus transfixum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 48. Transfixus femore, *Suet. Cæſ.* 68.

• Transflŭo, ĕre, xi, xum. neut. [*ex* trans, & fluo] *To leak*, or *run out; to flow over*, or *through*. Sanguine multis non transfluere transfoſſis evenit, *Plin.* 11, 28.

Transfŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, foſſum. act. *To dig, ſtrike, or thruſt, through.* § Transfodere latus, *Liv.* 39, 42.

Transfŏdior, i. paſſ. *To be ſtruck, or pierced, through.* Aut ſe ipſi ſtimulis inopinantes induebant aut in ſcrobes delapſi transfodiebantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 82.

• || Transformātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* transformo] *A transformation*, August. *de* Trin. 15, 8.

• Transformātus, a, um. part. [*ab eodem*] *Changed, transformed*, Ov. Met. 14, 74.

Transformis, e. adj. [*ex eodem*] *That is transformed, or changed.* § Transformia corpora, *Ov. Met.* 8, 871. Ille ſuâ faciem transformis adulterat arte, *Id. Faſt.* 1, 373.

• Transformo, āre. act. [*à* trans, & formo] *To transform, to change from one ſhape to another.* Omnia transformat ſeſe in miracula rerum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 441.

• Transformor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be transformed*, Ov. Met. 13, 654.

Transfŏro, āre. act. *To bore*, or *make a hole, through*, Sen. *de* Benef. 2, 6.

• Transfoſſus, a, um. part. [*à* transfodio] *Pierced*, or *wounded*. § Transfoſſum inguen, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 222.

• § Transfrĕtātio, ōnis. f. [*à* transfreto] *A paſſing over the ſea*, Gell. 10, 26.

• Transfrĕtātūrus, a, um. part. [*ab eodem*] *About to paſs over.* Quò conſules Pompeiuſque confugerant, quamprimùm transfretaturi, *Suet. Cæſ.* 34.

• Transfrĕto, āre. act. [*ex* trans, & fretum] *To paſs over the ſea.* Remis transfretare obſtantia freta, *Plin. Paneg.* 81.

• Transfŭga, æ. c. g. [*à* ſeq.] *A turncoat, a revolter, a deſerter*, Plin. 29, 1. Hirt. B. Afr. 74. Transfugæ exterarum gentium, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 13.

• Transfŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgitum. neut. [*ex* trans, & fugio] *To fly to the other ſide, to run away, to quit his own party and go to the enemy.* Atta Clauſus Romam transfugit, *Liv.* 2, 16. Loricati octo ad Cæſarem transfugerunt, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 20. § Ad hoſtes transfugere, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 28.

• Transfŭgium, ii. n. [*à* præced.] *A runing away from his own ſide to the contrary part, a revolt*, Liv. 22, 43.

Transfūmo, āre. neut. *To ſmoke through*, Stat. Theb. 6, 399.

Transfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūſum. act. (1) *To pour out of one veſſel into another.* (2) Met. *To tranſpoſe, to transfer.* (1) In alia vaſa transfundere, *Col.* 12, 12. (2) § Amorem ſuum in alium transfundere, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 31. ſuas laudes ad alium, *Id. Attic.* 14, 17.

Transfūſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pouring out of one veſſel into another*, Plin. 34, 18. & Celſ. præf.

Tansfūſus, a, um. part. *Poured out of one part, or veſſel, into another.* Transfuſus in arterias ſanguis, *Celſ. præf.* l. 1.

Tranſgrĕdiendus, a, um. part. *To be paſſed over.* Quæ erant tranſgredienda Cæſari, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 50.

Tranſgrĕdiens, tis. part. *Paſſing over.* Cornelius Adjiceret, Boios adverſus ſe tranſgredientes Padum, *Liv.* 33, 22.

Tranſgrĕdior, i. eſſus ſum. dep. (1) *To paſs, or go, over*, (2) || *To tranſgreſs a law.* (3) || *To go by ſea.* (4) *To paſs, ſurmount*, or *exceed; to outgo.* (1) Cùm pomærium tranſgreſſus eſſet, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 17. § montem, *Id. Fam.* 3, 8. (2) *Litt.* unde non dicit, nec ego invenio. (3) *Vid.* Gell. 10, 26. (4) Plin. 7, 24.

Tranſgreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A paſſing*, or *going over*, or *beyond.* (2) *A figure in rhetorick.* (1) § Tranſgreſſio Gallorum, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 33. (2) Id. Orat. 3, 54.

|| Tranſgreſſor, ōris. m. verb. *An offender, a tranſgreſſor*, Eccleſ. ⊥ Peccator.

Tranſgreſſus, a, um. part. *That hath paſſed, over*, &c. Equites flumen tranſgreſſi, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 19. Hunc ex proximis unus jacentem tranſgreſſus, *Id. B. G.* 7, 25. Tranſgreſſa annum nonageſimum, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 6, 8.

|| Tranſgreſſus, ûs. *id. quod* tranſgreſſio. Furtim celeritate vitare prælium in tranſgreſſu conatus eſt, *Gell.* 10, 16.

Transjectio, ōnis. f. *A caſting over, or through*, Cic. Att. 8, 15.

Transjectus, a, um. part. [*à* transjicio, *pro* trajicio] *Laid acroſs*, or *overthwart*, Cic. *ad* Quirit. poſt. redit. 8. *Vid.* Trajectus.

• Tranſiens, euntis. part. [*à* tranſeo] *Paſſing over.* Tranſeuntes Rhenum navibus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 34.

• Tranſĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum. act. [*à* trans, & ago] (1) *To paſs, or thruſt, through; to pierce.* (2) *To conclude, to finiſh, agree, and make an end of, a controverſy.* (3) *To tranſact* buſyneſs, *to deſpatch.* (4) † *To paſs* time. (1) Tranſegit pectora mucro, *Sil.* 4, 396. § Seipſum gladio, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 37, 5. (2) Ne hanc inchoatam tranſigam comœdiam, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 1, 8. Ut ſecum aliquid, quâlibet, dummodo tolerabili, conditione, tranſigeret, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 31. (3) § Controverſiam tranſigere, *Cic. Att.* 1, 4. = decidere, *Id.* = expedire, *Id.* = abſolvere, *Id.* (4) Sicuti peregrinantes multi vitam tranſegêre, *Sall. B. C.* 2. ☞ *Sed nonnulli leg.* tranſiêre.

• Tranſĭgor, i. paſſ. *To be tranſacted*, &c. Quæ domi gerenda ſunt, ea per Cæciliam tranſiguntur, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 51. Tranſigitur pectora telis, *Luc.* 3, 588.

Transjĭcio, ĕre, jēci. act. *To caſt, pierce through*, or *wound.* Unum ex multitudine procurrentem transjicit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 43.

Transjĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be pierced*, or *wounded.* Quod unum genus tegumenti aliis locis erant experti nullo telo neque tormento transjici poſſe, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 9.

• Transĭlio, īre, īvi, *vel* ui. neut. [*à* trans, & ſalio] (1) *To jump*, or *leap, over*, or *beyond; to paſs over.* (2) Met. *To exceed.* (3) *Not to ſpeak of, to pretermit.* (1) Vulgatior fama eſt, ludibrio fratris Remum novos tranſiluiſſe muros, *Liv.* 1, 7. Rates tranſiliunt vada, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 7. Tranſiluit ad nos, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 38. § Tranſilire ante pedes poſita, *Cic.* de *Or.* 3, 40. (2) Ne quis modici tranſiliat munera Liberi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 7. (3) Ne M. Antonii rem unam pulcherrimam tranſiliat oratio, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 33. = prætervehi, *Plin. jun.*

• Tranſĭlis, e. adj. [*à* tranſilio] *That paſſeth, or goeth, over; more high than other*, Plin. 17, 23.

• Tranſĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* tranſeo] (1) *A paſſing over.* (2) *A going from one to another, a revolting.* (3) *A tranſition from one matter to another.* (1) Caſſius Cic. Epiſt. Fam. 12, 13. (2) § Tranſitio ad hoſtes, *Liv.* 1, 27. (3) Ad Herenn. 1, 8, & 4, 26.

• Tranſĭtōrius, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *That one may paſs through*, Suet. Ner. 31.

• Tranſĭtur, ĭtum eſt. imperſ. [*à* tranſeo] *He, we, they, paſs over.* A dignitate tranſitum eſt in honeſtatem, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 14.

• Tranſĭtūrus, a, um. part. [*à* tranſeo] *About to paſs over.* Neminem poſtea belli inferendi cauſâ in Britanniam tranſiturum confidebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 30. Hoc flumen neque ipſe tranſire habebat in animo, neque hoſtes tranſituros exiſtimabat, *Id. B. G.* 6, 6.

• Tranſĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* tranſeor] *That hath been paſſed over.* Alpes integris ac vigentibus tranſitæ, *Liv.* 21, 43.

• Tranſĭtus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* tranſeo] *A paſſing, or going, over from one place to another, a paſſage, a change, a tranſit.* Foſſæ tranſitum ponticulo ligneo conjunxit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 20. § Tranſitus in alias figuras, *Plin.* 11, 36. ¶ In tranſitu, *by the by*, Quint. 3, 11.

Transjŭgo, āre. act. [*ex* trans, & jugum] *To cut through a mountain*, Meda.

• || Transjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* trans, & jungo] *To remove an ox, or a horſe, from one part of the town to another*, Ulp.

• || Transjungor, i. paſſ. *To be removed from one part of the team to another*, Litt. *ex* Col. certè *Digeſt.* 21, 1, 38.

• Tranſlābor, i. pſus. dep. [*ex* trans, & labor] *To ſlide, or run, over*, Claud. Eutr. 1, 376.

• Tranſlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* transfero] (1) *A transferring, a removeing from one to another.* (2) *The uſeing of a word in a leſs proper but more ſignificant notion.* (3) Alſo *the tranſplanting of trees.* (4) *An exception*, or *demur*, in law. (1) Pecuniarum tranſlatio à juſtis dominis ad alienos, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 14. § criminis, *Id. Verr.* 4, 42. (2) Vid. *Eund. Or.* 27. (5) *Col.* 3, 5. Sic excultæ arbuſculæ habiles ſunt tranſlationi, *Id.* (4) *Vid.* Præſcriptio.

|| Tranſlātitiè, adv. *Negligently, ſlightly, lightly*, Ulp. ⊥ Perfunctoriè.

Tranſlātītius, a, um. adj. (1) *Transferred, taken from others, taken out of others.* (2) *Ordinary, mean, common.* (1) = Vetus edictum tranſlatitiúmque, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 44. ✠ Tranſlatitia veteres dixerunt non nova, nec nuper inventa, ſed aliunde tranſlata, *Aſc. Ped.* (2) *Britannicum Nero* tranſlatitio extulit funere, *Suet. Ner.* 33.

Tranſlātīvus, a, um. adj. *id. qu.* tranſlatitius. § Tranſlativa conſtitutio, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 19.

Tranſlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that doth convey from one place, or perſon, to another.* § Tranſlator quæſturæ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58.

Tranſlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to tranſlate.* § Pecuniam regiam tranſlaturus, *Liv.* 45, 37.

Tranſlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought over, conveyed.* (2) Met. *Turned, changed.* (3) *Tranſlated, metaphorical.* (1) Puella in urbem Virginii tranſlata, *Liv.* l. 3. (2) *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3. Vada tranſlato mutat fallacia curſu, *Sil.* 3, 472. (3) *Cic.* in *Orat.* 27. ✠ Verba propria, *Id. ib.* Conf. *Quint.* 8, 6.

• Tranſlĕgo, ĕre, lēgi. act. [*ex* trans, & lego] *To read over*, Plaut. Aſin. 4, 1, 5.

Tranſlūcens, tis. part. *Shineing through*, Plin. 36, 22.

Tranſlūceo, ēre, xi. neut. *To ſhine through*, Plin. 6, 17. In liquidis tranſlucet aquis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 354. Conf. *Stat. Theb.* 6, 143.

Tranſlūcĭdus, a, um. adj. *Shineing through, tranſparent*, Plin. 36, 17. § Elocutio tranſlucida, *Quint.* in *Proœm.* l. 8.

Tranſmărīnus, a, um. adj. *That cometh from, or is of, the parts beyond ſea.* § Tranſmarina vectigalia, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 29. Conf. eund. de *Orat.* 3, 33. & Cic. *B. G.* 6, 24.

• Tranſmeābĭlis, e. adj. [*ex* trans, & meabilis] *That may be paſſed through.* Namque illa perpetua eſt, & ſpatio non tranſmeabili terminum calcis ignorat, *Auſon. Grat. Act.* 79.

• Tranſmeans, tis. part. [*à* tranſmeo] *Paſſing over, or beyond.* § Tranſmeante ſole, *Plin.* 30, 11.

• || Tranſmeātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab eodem*] *A paſſing through*, Litt. *ex* Celſ.

• Tranſmeo, āre. neut. [*ex* trans, & meo] *To paſs, or go, beyond, or over*, Plin. 10, 29. † Grues, loca calidiora petentes, maria tranſmeant, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. ☞ *Ita MSS. ſed al. alit. leg.*

|| Tranſmigrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A departing from*

from one place to dwell in another, Prud. Hamart. 448. ⸸ Demigratio, *Nep.*

‖ Tranſmigrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that changeth his place*, Aug. ⸸ Qui tranſmigrat.

Tranſmigro, āre, neut. *To remove his dwelling, to go to dwell.* Quam urbem quæſituri ſumus, quò tranſmigremus? *Liv.* 5, ult.

Tranſmiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A paſſing, or ſending, over; a paſſage*, Cic. Attic. 4, 17. & Philipp. 1, 3.

Tranſmiſſūrus, a, um. part. *About to paſs, or ſend, over.* Ante puto tranſmiſſurum, quàm poterit conveniri, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. Conf. *Liv.* 23, 28.

Tranſmiſſus, ûs. m. *A paſſage*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 13.

Tranſmiſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent, or paſſed, over.* (2) Met. *Paſſed, ſpent.* (1) § Tranſmiſſæ claſſes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 403. (2) *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 124. ☞ *Scrib.* & tramiſſus, *q. v.*

Tranſmittendus, a, um. part. *To be tranſmitted, or poſtponed.* Quiſquam dubitabit, quin huic tantum bellum hoc tranſmittendum ſit? *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 14. Omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus tranſmittendum putavi, *Ibid. init.*

Tranſmittens, tis. part. *Paſſing over*, &c. Quæ verò ipſe pateretur, incredibili diſſimulatione tranſmittens, *Suet. Calig.* 10.

Tranſmitto, ĕre, miſi, ſſum. act. (1) *To ſend over, to make over.* (2) *To run through.* (3) *To caſt, or throw, over, or beyond.* (4) *To paſs over.* (5) Abſol. *To paſs, or go, over* the ſea. (6) *To give paſſage, or let go through.* (7) *To paſs, or ſpend,* time. (8) *To paſs over, or omit.* (1) Orabit ultro accipias pecuniam, *mulierem* illam tranſmittas mihi, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 27. (2) Per os elephanto brachium tranſmittere, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 30. (3) § Tranſmittere tectum lapide, *Plin.* 21, 4. (4) Iberum Pœni tranſmiſerunt, *Liv.* 21, 20. (5) Dyrrhachium hyeme tranſmiſit, *Suet.* Ab eo loco conſcendi, ut tranſmitterem, *Cic.* (6) Tranſmittit literas papyrus, *Plin.* 13, 12. (7) ‖ Tranſmittere tempus, *Id. Ep.* 9, 6, 1. menſes, *Id.* 8, 25. ævum, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 124. noctes operi, *Id. Theb.* 3, 278. (8) Haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitùm tranſmittere honores, *Stat.*

Tranſmittor, i. paſſ. *To be tranſmitted, paſſed over*, &c. Exercitus celeriter tranſmittitur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 61. Conf. *Sil.* 12, 460.

Tranſmontānus, a, um. adj. *That dwelleth beyond the mountains*, Liv. 39, 2.

Tranſmōtus, a, um. part. *Removed from one place to another.* Tranſmotæ Syriâ legiones, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 1.

Tranſmŏveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum. act. *To remove from one to another.* Tranſmovere in ſe labore alieno partam gloriam, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 10.

Tranſmūtans, tis. part. *Changeing.* Tranſmutans dextera levis, *Lucr.* 2, 487.

Tranſmūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tranſmutation, or change.* = Immutatio & tranſmutatio literarum, *Quint.* 1, 5.

‖ Tranſmūtātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that changeth*, Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Qui tranſmutat.

Tranſmūto, āre. act. *To change and chop.* Fortuna tranſmutat incertos honores, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 51.

* Tranſnătans, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Swiming over, or acroſs.* § Tranſnatans Vulturnum, *Plin.* 17, 1. tranſnantem, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 311.

* Tranſnăto, āre. act. [*ex* trans, & nato] *To ſwim over, or beyond.* Mago cum equitatu flumen tranſnatavit, *Liv.* § E Tigri piſces in lacum non tranſnatant, *Plin.* 6, 27.

* Tranſnătūrus, a, um. part. [*à* præced. *vel* ſeq.] *About to ſwim over.* Quaſi flumen tranſnaturus foret, *Curt.* 1, 44.

* Tranſno, āre. act. [*ex* trans, & no] *To ſwim over.* § Tranſnare flumen, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 48. *Vid.* Trano.

* ‖ Tranſnōmĭnātio, ōnis. f. [*à* ſeq.] *A changeing of names*, Rhet. ⸸ Tranſlatio.

* Tranſnōmĭno, āre. act. [*ex* trans, & nomino] *To change one's name, to give one name for another*, Suet. Gram. 13. & Dom. 13, 9.

Tranſnŭmĕro, āre. act. *To over number, or over reckon*, Ad Herenn. 1, 4, 50.

* Tranſpădānus, a, um. adj. [*ex* trans, & padanus] *Beyond the river Po* in Italy, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17.

* ‖ Tranſpāreo, ēre. neut. [*ex* trans, & pareo] *To appear through, to be tranſparent*, Bud. ⸸ Perluceo.

* Tranſpectus, ûs. m. [*à* ſeq.] *A looking through, or beyond.* Janua cùm per ſe tranſpectum præbet apertum, *Lucr.* 4, 273.

* ‖ Tranſpĭcio, ĕre. act. [*ex* trans, & ſpecio] *To look through, or beyond*, Lact. *de* Opif. Dei, c. 8.

* Tranſpĭcior, i. paſſ. *To be beheld through, or beyond.* Foris quæ verè tranſpiciuntur, *Lucret.* 4, 272.

* ‖ Tranſpīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* trans, & ‖ ſpiratio] *Tranſpiration, or a breathing through the pores*, Med. ⸸ Spiratio, *Scrib. Larg.*

Tranſpōno, ĕre, ſui, ſitum. act. *To tranſpoſe, or remove, from one place to another*, Gell. 6, 9. Juſt. 23, 3. Tranſpoſuit militem dextras in terras iturum, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 8, 2. *Vid.* Tranſpoſitus. ⸸ Tranſmoveo.

* Tranſportātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* tranſporto] *A carrying over, tranſportation*, Sen. *ad* Helvid. c. 6.

* Tranſportātūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] *About to tranſport.* Ille ſe ratibus equitem phalangemque tranſportaturum eſſe pronunciat, *Curt.* 7, 8, 6.

* Tranſportandus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeq.] *To be carryed over, to be tranſported.* De pueris in Græciam tranſportandis cogitabam, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 16.

* Tranſporto, āre. act. [*ex* trans, & porto] (1) *To carry, or convey, from one place to another; to tranſport.* (2) Alſo *to baniſh, to ſend away into another country.* (1) Milites navibus flumen tranſportat, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 54. (2) Agrippam indies amentiorem in inſulam tranſportavit, *Suet. Aug.* 65.

* Tranſportor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be carryed over.* Qui nuper in Galliam tranſportati eſſent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 37.

‖ Tranſpŏſĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tranſpoſition, or removeing out of its proper place*, Gramm.

‖ Tranſpŏſĭtus, a, um. part. *Tranſpoſed, removed*, Gell. 12, 1.

† Tranſquiētus, a, um. adj. *Very quiet, and well at reſt*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 50. *ubi tamen al. alii leg.*

‖ Tranſrhēnānus, a, um. adj. [*ex* trans, & rhenanus] *Beyond the Rhine*, Cæſ. B. G. 4, 16.

* ‖ Tranſsūtus, a, um. part. [*à* tranſuo] *Sowed, or ſtitched, through*, G. *ex* Ov. *ſed non reperi. Vid.* Tranſuo.

* Tranſtĭbĕrīnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* trans, & Tiberinus] *Beyond the Tiber*, Mart. 1, 42.

* Tranſtillum, i. n. dim. [*à* tranſtrum] *A little tranſom*, Vitruv. 5, 12.

* † Tranſtĭneo, ēre. act. [*ex* trans, & teneo] *To paſs through, or to have a way through;* alſo *to hold together*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

* Tranſtrum, i. n. [ita dict. quòd in tranſverſo ſint, *qu.* tranſverſim ſtantia, *Becm.* ſimpl. *à* tranſeo, tranſitum, *unde* tranſtrum, *qu.* tranſitrum; vel tranſtra, *qu.* tranſtrata; *ex* trans, & ſterno] (1) *A ſeat, or bench, where rowers ſit in the ſhips, boats, or gallys.* (2) Alſo *a tranſom, or beam, going overthwart a houſe; a girder that holdeth the ſides of a houſe together.* (1) Tibi cœna in tranſtro? *Perſ.* 5, 147. Furit Vulcanus Tranſtra per & remos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 563. (2) Vitruv. 2, 1. & 4, 2.

* ‖ Tranſvăſo, āre. act. [*qu. ex* trans, & ‖ vaſo] *To pour out of one veſſel into another, to decant*, Jun. ⸸ Decapulo.

* Tranſvectio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* tranſveho] (1) *A carrying, or paſſing, over.* (2) *A ſolemn cavalcade on the fifteenth of July, in honour of Caſtor and Pollux, by whoſe means they obtained a victory on that day at the lake Regillum. On this occaſion the proceſſion was made from the temple of Mars, without the walls, by the forum, near the temple of Caſtor; the horſemen wearing olive garlands, and being adorned with the enſigns of victory.* (1) § Tranſvectio Acherontis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 5. (2) Vid. *Liv.* 9, 46. *Val. Max.* 2, 1. *Plin.* 15, 4.

* Tranſvectus, a, um. part. [*à* ſeq.] (1) *Carryed, or conveyed, over.* (2) *Gone, or paſt.* (3) *Rideing in cavalcade.* (1) § Navibus tranſvecti, *Sall. B. J.* 21. Conf. *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 3. (2) = Abiit jam & tranſvectum eſt tempus, *Id.* (3) *Vid.* Tranſveho, n. 2. & Tranſvectio, n. 2.

* Tranſveho, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* trans, & veho] (1) *To carry, convey, or paſs, over.* (2) *To ride by,* as in a cavalcade, *or* muſter. (1) Tac. Ann. 12, 41, 3. (2) Suet. Aug. 38.

* Tranſvehor, i. paſſ. *To be carryed by in order to ſhow himſelf*, Val. Max. 2, 2, 9. Sall. B. J. 28. Liv. 30, 2.

* ‖ Tranſvēna, æ. c. g. [*ex* trans, & venio] *A ſtranger, one that came from beyond ſea*, &c. *Tert.* ⸸ Advena.

Tranſverbĕrātus, a, um. part. *Beat, or ſtruck, through.* Tranſverberatus in utrumque latus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 42, 3.

Tranſverbĕro, āre. act. *To ſtrike through.* Haſta clypei tranſverberat æra, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 336. § ictu medium, *Id. ibid.* 484. pectus, *Id. Æn.* 11, 667.

‖ Tranſverſa, ōrum. n. pl. *Notes, or accounts, writen on the backſide of the paper*, Jun. ⸸ Adverſaria.

Tranſverſà. adv. *Tranſverſely.* ¶ Tranſverſà tuentibus hircis, *aſkew, aſquint*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 8.

Tranſverſārium, ii. n. (1) ‖ *The ſhorter and overthwart piece of a Jacob's ſtaff.* (2) Alſo *an overthwart plank, or board; a quarter, or rafter; a tranſom.* (1) Aſtron. (2) Vitruv. 7, 3. ⸸ Tranſtrum.

Tranſverſārius, a, um. adj. *That is ſet overthwart.* § Ligna tranſverſaria, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 15.

Tranſverſè. adv. *Croſs-wiſe, acroſs.* In columellam horæ tranſverſè deſcribantur, *Vitruv.* 9, 9. Tres regiones cellarum tranſverſè deſignare, *Id.* 5, 5.

‖ Tranſverſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A turning a wry, or acroſs; a traverſeing*, Litt. *ex* Veg.

Tranſverſus, a, um. adj. *ex* part [*à* tranſverto] (1) *Overthwart, acroſs, croſſwiſe, traverſe.* (2) *Contrary, oppoſite, croſs.* (3) ‖ *Ill-placed, out of order.* (1) § Iter tranſverſum, *Liv.* 3, 7. Conf. *Sall. B. J.* 45. (2) Quadrigis vehementem tranſverſa incurrit miſera fortuna reipub. *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 97. (3) *Litt.* ex *Sen.* ¶ Tranſverſos agi, *to be tranſported with paſſion*, Sall. B. Jug. 17. Tranſverſum digitum, *a finger's breadth*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18. Tranſverſum agere aliquem, *to make one act indirectly*, Flor. 4, 2, 9.

‖ Tranſverto, ĕre, ti. act. *unde* paſſ. Tranſvertor. *To turn away, aſide, acroſs, or overthwart*, Apul. Apol. p. 531. ⸸ Tranſverſum agere, *Sall.*

* Tranſulto, āre. freq. [*à* tranſilio] *To leap over, to overleap, to jump over, to vault.* In recentem equum ex feſſo tranſultare, *Liv.* 23, 29.

Tranſūmo, ĕre, pſi, ptum. act. *To take from one to another.* Bellipotens haſtam læva tranſumit, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 292. Conf. *Theb.* 2, 248. ☞ vix alibi.

Tranſumptio, ōnis. f. *A takeing from one to another*, Quint. 8, 6.

Tranſumptīvus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a changeing from one to another.* Metalepſin nos variè, tranſlativam, tranſumptivam, & tranſpoſitivam vocamus, *Quint.* 3, 6.

* Tranſuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex* trans, & ſuo] *To ſow through*, Celſ. 7, 7.

* Tranſuor, i. paſſ. *To be ſowed acroſs*, Col. 6, 5.

Tranſvŏlans, tis. part. *Flying over, or acroſs*, Plin. 7, 12.

Tranſvŏlĭto, āre. freq. *To fly over often.* Lucr. 1, 355.

Tranſvŏlo, āre. (1) *To fly over, beyond, or to the other ſide.* (2) Met. *To haſte, to ſpeed.*

(3) *To deſert.* (1) Perdices non tranſvolant fines, *Fan.* 10, 29. § Tranſvolare vela navium, *Id.* 9, 8. (2) Liv. 3, 63. (3) Tranſvolaverunt ad hoſtes, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 33.

* Trăpes ĕtis. m. [ὰ τρέπω, fut. ſecund. τραπῶ, verto] *An oil-p e,s, for the breaking of the olives*, Cato, 18.

* Trăpētum, i. n. *Idem.* ⅋ Oleo conficiendo molæ utiliores ſunt, quàm trapetum, *Col.* 12, 50. Teritur Sicyonia bacca trapetis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 519.

* Trăpētus, i. m. *Idem.* Orbes in veteres trapetos patere, *Cato*, 22.

* Trăpĕza, æ. f. [τράπεζα, Gr. *qu.* τετράπεζα, *à* quatuor pedibus] *A banker's*, or *money changer's, table.*

* Trăpĕzīta, æ. m. *An exchanger*, or *banker*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 90. *Lat.* Argentarius.

* ‖ Trăpĕzium, i. n. [*à* trapeza] *A quadrangle in geometry*, Geom.

* Trăpĕzŏphŏron, i. n. [τραπεζόφορον, Gr. *ex* τράπεζα trapeza, & φέρω fero] *A cupboard, a dreſſer*; properly *the foot of a table*, which perhaps was ſome ſtatue, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 33.

* Trāveho, ĕre. act. *Varr. Vid.* Tranſveho.

* † Trāvio, āre. neut. [*ex* trans, & via] *To paſs over, to traverſe*, Lucr. 6, 348. *ubi al.* travolat, *al.* trameat.

* Traulīzo, āre. act. [τραυλίζω, Gr. *à* τραυλὸς balbus] *To ſpeak with much difficulty, to liſp, to ſtammer, to flutter, to buff. Lat.* Balbutio, loqui nequeo.

Trāvolo. *Vid.* Tranſvolo.

Trĕbalĭcum vinum [*à* Trebanis, Italiæ populis] *Plin.* 14, 16.

* Trĕcēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* tres, & centum] (1) *Three hundred.* (2) Infinitely, *a great number.* (1) Treceni in ſingulis legionibus equites, *Liv.* 8, 8. (2) Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5.

* ‖ Trĕcentēnus, a, um. adj. [*ab* eodem] *The three hundredth*, Amm. ⊥ Treceni.

* Trĕcenti, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex* eodem] (1) *Three hundred.* (2) Indefinitely, *a great number.* (1) Trecentos oppoſuit hoſtibus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 30. (2) Trecentæ poſſunt cauſæ colligi, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 95.

* Trĕcenties. adv. [*ex* tres, & centies] *Three hundred times.* Ducenties comeſſet, aut trecenties, *Catull.* 27, 14.

* ‖ Trĕchĕdipna, ōrum. n. plur. [τρεχέδειπνα, Gr. veſtimenta paraſitica currentium ad cœnam, *Cornut.* & *Vet. Schol. ſc. ex* τρέχω curro, & δεῖπνον cœna] *A kind of garment which ſharpers wore, to run to other peoples ſupers in*, Jun. 3, 67.

† Trecto, āre. act. *pro* tracto, *Litt.* ex *Plaut.*

* Trĕdĕcies. adv. [*ex* tres, & decies] *Thirteen times*, al. exp. *thirty times*, Cic. Verr. 3, 80.

* Trĕdĕcim. plur. indecl. [*ex* tres, & decem] *Thirteen.* Tredecim captis navibus, *Liv.* 36, 45. Conf. *Curt.* 10, 2, 30.

* Trĕmĕbundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*à* tremo] *Fearfull, that trembleth much.* Manu tremebundâ tetigit, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 52. Effœtæ tremebundior ubere porcæ, *Col.* 10, 396. ☞ *Vix alibi. Stat. Theb.* 4, 441. *Sil.* 9, 144.

Trĕmĕfăcio, ĕre, ēci, factum. act. *To make one tremble*, or *quake*; *to put in fear.* Lernam tremefecerat arcu, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 803. Totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, *Id.* 9, 106.

Trĕmĕfactus, a, um. part. (1) *Shaken, wagged.* (2) *Frighted, made to quake for fear.* (1) § Tellus tremefacta, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 102. Folia tremefacta noto, *Prop.* 2, 9, 34. † *Met.* Tremefacta libertas, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7. *ſed al. leg.* timefacta. (2) § Tremefacta pectora, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 228. *Sil.* 14, 59.

* Trĕmendus, a, um. part. [*à* tremeo] *To be ſtartled at.* Oculos ira tremendos fécerat, *Ov. Met.* 3, 577. Tumultu tremendo ruens Jupiter, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 11.

* Trĕmens, tis. part. [*ab* eodem] *Trembleing.* Secuſque trementis Ora ſenis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 12. *Sil.* 1, 667. § Adventum tremens, *Claud.* 7. in *Ruf.* 125. Tremens malus, *Luc.* 6, 286.

* Trĕmiſcens, tis. part. [*à* tremiſco] *Trembleing*, Sil. 7, 702.

* Trĕmiſco, ĕre. incept. [*à* tremo] *To begin to ſhake, to tremble, to quake.* § Sonitu tremiſcunt Ardua terrarum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 694. Sonitúmque pedum vocémque tremiſco, *Id. ib.* 3, 648.

* Trĕmo, ĕre, ui. neut. [*à* Gr. τρέω idem] (1) *To tremble, to ſhake.* (2) *To quake for fear, to ſhiver for cold.* (1) Tremit horrida terra tumultu, *Cic. Orat.* 27. ex *Enn.* (2) = Totus tremo horreóque poſtquam aſpexi hanc. *P.* Accede ad ignem hunc; caleſces plùs ſatìs, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 5. pro monſtro eſt quando, qui ſudat, tremit, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 23.

Trĕmor, ōris. m. [*à* tremo] (1) *A trembleing, quakeing*, or *ſhakeing.* (2) *An earthquake.* (1) Quo tremore & pallore dixit? *Cic.* pro *Flacco*, 4. Occultus tremor ſubitæ peſtis, *Sil.* ¶ Tremor ſtellarum, *twinkleing*, Lucret. 5, 587. (2) Tellus magno tremore Omnia concutiens, *Ov. Met.* 2, 276.

* Trĕmŭlus, a, um. adj. [*à* tremo] (1) *Trembleing, quakeing, ſhakeing, twinkleing, moveing to and fro.* (2) *That maketh one tremble*, or *quake.* (3) *Warbleing, quavering.* (1) Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demiſſis, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 44. § Arundo tremula, *Ov. Met.* 8, 217. Cometa tremulus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 11. *ex poëta.* (2) Tremulum fixo quatietur frigore corpus, *Id.* in *Arat.* 69. (3) Cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem Lentum ſolicitas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 5. Tremulo ſcalpuntur ubi intima verſu, *Perſ.* 1, 31.

* Trĕpĭdans, tis. part. [*à* trepido] *Trembleing, quivering, panting.* § Trepidantia bello Corda, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 69. Trepidante totâ civitate ad excipiendum Annibalem, *Liv.* 23, 7.

* Trĕpĭdanter. adv. iùs, comp. [*à* præced.] *Fearfully, with quakeing and trembleing.* § Trepidanter effatus, *Suet. Neron.* 49. = Trepidantiùs timidiúſque agere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 19.

* ‖ Trĕpĭdārius equus. *A galloping horſe*, Veg.

* Trĕpĭdātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* trepido] *Fear, trembleing*, Liv. 2, 53. Injecta trepidatio eſt, *Id.* 44, 28. § Trepidatio nervorum, *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 3, 10.

* Trĕpĭdātur. imperſ. [*à* trepidor] *They tremble, they are in an uproar*, Juv. 3, 200.

* Trĕpĭdātūrus, a, um. part. [*à* trepido] *About to tremble.* § Trepidaturus Otho, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 33, 1. Qui tantâ audaciâ hoſtium perculſi trepidaturi ſint, *Juſt.* 22, 5. Conf. *Liv.* 41, 3.

* Trĕpĭdè. adv. [*à* trepidus] *Haſtyly, fearfully, trembleingly*, Liv. 22, 31.

* Trĕpĭdo, āre. neut. [*à* trepidus] (1) *To tremble, to quake for fear, to be aſtoniſhed*, or *amazed.* (2) *To make haſte for fear, to buſtle, to keep a clutter.* (3) *To be concerned, to be anxious*, or *ſolicitous.* (4) *To pant.* (1) Quid eſt? quid trepidas? *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 25. (2) Dum trepidant alæ, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 121. Ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves, *Id. Æn.* 9, 114. (3) Ne trepides in uſum Poſcentis ævi pauca, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 4. (4) Trepidat formidine pectus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 66.

* Trĕpĭdor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be in fear, confuſion*, or *uproar*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35. Terrâ, mari trepidatur, *Liv.* 41, 3.

* Trĕpĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *Somewhat afraid*, Plaut. Perſ. 4, 2, 3.

* Trĕpĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ab* inuſ. trepeo, quod *à* τρέπω] (1) *Fearfull, trembleing for fear, aſtoniſhed.* (2) *In great fear*, or *pain, for.* (3) *Doubtfull, uncertain.* (4) *Sudden, unexpected.* (5) *Swift, haſty.* (1) Exoritur trepidos inter diſcordia cives, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 583. (2) § Trepidi rerum ſuarum, *Id. Æn.* 12, 730. (3) Trepida, & cœptis immanibus effera, Dido, *Id. Æn.* 4, 642. (4) Conſul, perculſis omnibus, ipſe ſatìs, ut in re trepidâ, impavidus, *Liv.* 22, 5. Conf. eund. 36, 31. (5) Virg. Æn. 3, 616. interpr. Serv.

‖ Trĕpondo. indecl. *The weight of three pounds*, Quint. 1, 5. ⊥ Tria pondo.

* Tres, & hæc tria. plur. [*à* τρεῖς, Gr.] *Three*, Cic. Att. 10, 16. ¶ De tribus verbis volo, *a word with you*, Plaut. § Trium literarum homo, *i. e.* fur, *Id. Aul.* 2, 4, 46.

Treſſis, is. m. (1) *The weight*, or *value, of three aſſes*, or *farthings.* (2) Adj. *Vile, pityful, ſhabby, begerly.* (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (2) Dama eſt, non treſſis agaſo, *Perſ.* 5, 76.

Treſvĭri, ōrum. m. pl. *id. qui* triumviri, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 13.

* Triangŭlāris, e. adj. [*à* triangulus] *Three cornered, triangular.* Triangularis agri forma, *Col.* 5, 2.

* Triangŭlum, i. n. [*à* ſeq.] *A triangle, a figure that hath three corners*, Cic. de *Div.* 2, 42.

* Triangŭlus, a, um. adj. [*ex* tres, & angulus] *Three cornered.* § Triangulus ager, *Col.* 5, 2. Triangulâ formâ cutem exſcindere, *Celſ.* 7, 25.

‖ Triārii, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* tres; ita dict. quòd tertio loco prælium inibant] *Old ſoldiers that were ſet in the ſecond place, after the vanguard and pikemen, that is, in the rear, as a reſerve, and were to aſſiſt in caſe of hazard*, Liv. 8, 8. ¶ ‖ Ad triarios res redĭit, *Prov. the buſyneſs is come to the laſt puſh*, *vid.* Veg. 1, 20.

* ‖ Trias, ădis. f. [τριὰς, Gr. *à* τρεῖς] *The tray*, or *three. Lat.* Numerus ternarius, *Col.*

† Trĭbacca, æ. f. margarita Indica. *Three oriental pearls in one*, Petron. c. 55. *ſi conſtaret de lectione.*

* Trĭbas, ădis. f. [*ab* eodem cum ſeq.] *mulier nequiſſima*, Phædr. 4, 14.

* Trĭbon, ōnis. m. [*à* τρίβω, tero] *A threadbare cloak, the habit of a Cynick*, Auſon. *Lat.* Pallium tritum.

* ‖ Tribrăchus, i. m. [*ex* τρεῖς tres, & βραχὺς brevis] *A foot of three ſhort ſyllables, as* lĕgĕrĕ, *Gramm.*

* Tribrăchys, yos. m. *Idem*, Quint. 9, 4.

Trĭbuārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a tribe*, or *ward.* § Tribuarium crimen, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 19. ☞ *Vix alibi.*

Tribuendus, a, um. part. *To be granted, attributed*, &c. Nihil prorsùs ſomniis tribuendum eſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 71.

Trĭbuens, tis. part. *Granting*, or *attributeing.* Aurum Fabricius, te tribuente, volet, *Mart.* 11, 6, 8.

‖ Trĭbŭla, æ. f. [*à* tero, tritu, tribula] *A little cart*, or *dray, made of rough boards, which they uſed before flails for the threſhing of corn*, Varr. R. R. 1, 52. & Col. 2, 21.

* ‖ Trĭbŭlārium, ii. n. [*à* præced.] *A place where threſhing inſtruments are kept*, Litt. *ex* Col.

* ‖ Trĭbŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* tribulo] *Anguiſh*, or *grief*; *tribulation*, Hier. ⊥ Cruciatus, vexatio.

Trĭbūlis, is. m. (1) *One of the ſame tribe*, or *ward*; *one of the ſame ſtock*, or *kindred.* (2) *A plebeian.* (1) Eſtne hic Hegio tribulis noſter? *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 85. (2) Hor. Ap. 1, 13, 15.

* Trĭbŭlo, āre. act. [*à* tribula] (1) *To threſh*, or *beat, cut the corn with a flail*, or *cart*; &c. (2) ‖ Met. *to afflict, vex, oppreſs*, &c. (1) Tribulato quotidie, *Cato*, 23. (2) *Eccleſ.* ⊥ Adfligere, vexare.

* Trĭbŭlum, i. n. *id. quod* tribula, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 164.

* Trĭbŭlus, i. m. [*à* τρίβω, tero] (1) *A thiſtle, a bramble.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a caltrop*, or *iron ſpike with four pricks, thrown where the enemy's horſe is to come.* (1) Virg. Geor. 1, 153. (2) Veg. 3, 24.

Trĭbūnal, ālis. n. [ſedes Tribuni] (1) *A tribunal, a judgement ſeat, a ſeat in the Forum, built by Romulus in the form of a halfmoon, whence the extremitys were called* cornua. (2) ‖ Alſo *a raiſed place in the camp, from which the general gave orders*, or *made his allocutions.* (3) *Any judgement-ſeat.* (1) In foro ante tribunal, *Cic.* Prætor de ſellâ & tribunali pronunciat, *Id. Verr.* 2, 38. Judiciis aſſidebat in cornu tribunalis, ne prætorem curuli depelleret, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 75. ☞ *De formâ, vid.* Vitruv. 5, 1. (2) Vid. *Turneb. Adv.* 12, 7. (3) § Quæſitoris tribunal, *Suet. Tib.* 33. Aurelium, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 21. nummarium, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 1, 9.

‖ Trĭbūnālia, um. n. pl. *High banks made of green turfs, raiſed one above another, to keep the water from overflowing*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Trĭbūnātus, ûs. m. verb. *The office and dignity of the tribune, the protectorſhip of the commons*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 7.

Trĭbūnĭtius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the tribunes.* De tribunitiâ poteſtate taceo, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 9. Tribunitio maduerunt robora tabo, *Luc.* 2, 125.

Trĭbūnus, i. m. [quòd tribubus præeſſent, vel earum ſuffragiis crearentur. Inſtituti primùm à Romulo fuerunt, deinde à Servio Tullo] (1) ‖ *A chief officer ſet over the three orders of the people.* Afterwards the name was both more contracted, and more extended. (2) ¶ Tribuni plebis, *keepers of the liberties of the people, againſt the encroachments of the ſenate.* (3) ¶ Tribuni militum cum conſulari poteſtate, *who continued but a ſhort time.* (4) ¶ ‖ Tribuni militum, *who had the command of a legion, ſix to each legion, and commanded by turns.* (5) Afterwards the *legatus legionis* ſeemeth to have commanded the legion in chief, and *tribunus* to ſignify *a colonel*, or *commander, of a cohort.* (6) ¶ Tribunus laticlavius, *one made tribune in order to be a ſenatour.* (7) ¶ Tribunus anguſticlavius, *of the equeſtrian*, or *probationer for that order.* (8) ¶ ‖ Tribuni ærarii, *receivers general*; alſo, in later times, *tribuni provinciarum, chartariorum, matrimoniorum.* (1) Vid. *Dion. Halic. antiq.* 2, 7. & 4, 18. (2) Vid. *Liv.* l. 2, 33. & *Flor.* 1, 23. (3) Vid. *Tac. Annal. princ.* & *Eutrop.* 2, 1. (4) Vid. *Sigon.* de *antiq. jure prov.* & *Lipſ.* de *milit. Rom. Dial.* 9. (5) Tac. Hiſt. 3, 85. & 2, 41. (6) Vid. *Suet. Dom.* 10. & ibi interpr. (7) Vid. *Eund. Oth.* 10. & *Caſaub. ad ejuſdem Aug.* c. 38. (8) Horum mentio ap. *Caſſiodorum*, quibus adde ap. *Juſtinianum*, tribuni ſcholarum.

Trĭbuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. act. [à tribu, *qu.* tributim] (1) *To give, grant*, or *beſtow.* (2) *To pay regard.* (3) *To attribute, to aſcribe*, or *impute.* (4) *To diſtribute, to divide.* (1) § Suum cuique tribuere, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 5. = Huic ipſi multa tribuat, & concedat neceſſe eſt, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 11. (2) § Illi uni tribui plurimùm, *Id. Attic.* 10, 1. (3) Pompeius hoc mihi tribuit, ut diceret, &c. Id. Offic. 1, 22. ſub fin. (4) In duas partes vim loquendi tribuere, *Id.* de *Cl. Or.* princ.

Trĭbuor, i, ūtus. paſſ. *To be granted, attributed*, or *aſcribed.* Nec teſtimonio fidem tribui convenerit, *Cic.* pro *Sullâ*, 3. Illi tribuebatur ignaviæ, *Id. Fam.* 2, 16.

Trĭbus, ûs. f. [à tribus, *ſc.* partibus, in quas ager Romanus primò diviſus erat, *Aſcon.* vel quòd tribus principio tres fuerunt, *ſc.* Tatienſium, Ramnenſium, & Lucerum, *Varr.* *Livio* tamen potiſſimùm adſentior, qui lib. 6. c. 5. à *tributo* ducit] *A tribe*, or *ward*; of which they had in Rome thirty-five in all, though they were but three at firſt. ¶ Tribui moveri, *to be turned out of his ward*, Cic. *pro* Cluent. 43.

Trĭbūtārius, a, um. adj. *Tributary, that payeth tribute.* Liviæ pro quodam tributario Gallo roganti civitatem negavit, *Suet. Aug.* 40. Conf. *Plin.* 12, 1.

Trĭbūtim. adv. *From tribe to tribe, ward by ward.* ⌘ Tributim, & centuriatim deſcriptis ordinibus, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 7. Conf. *Liv.* 3, 55.

Trĭbūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giveing, a diſtributeing, a dealing.* § Tributio æquabilis, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 19.

‖ Trĭbūtor, ōris. m. verb. *A giver*, or *diſtributer*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

‖ Trĭbūtōrius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, diſtribution*, or *dealing*, Dig.

Trĭbūtum, i. n. [à tribubus, quòd ea pecunia, quæ à populo imperata erat, tributim à ſingulis, proportione cenſûs, exigebatur] *Tribute, cuſtom, impoſt, money levyed upon the people; a tax, tollage, or aſſeſſment, to defray the publick expenſes.* ⌘ Quæſtor à menſâ publicâ numerat, menſa aut ex vectigali, aut tributo, *Cic.* pro *Flacco*, 19. ☞ *Quid diſtat* tributum à vectigali, *docet Petitus Var. lect.* 2, 1. & *Lipſ.* de *magn. Rom.* 2, 2.

Trĭbūtūrus, a, um. part. *That will give.* § Dona tributurus, *Ov. Met.* 9, 402.

† Trĭbūtus, i. m. *Tribute.* Tributus quibus imperatus eſt, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 43. & *mox* Tributus major penditur, vid. *Gell.* 13, 19.

Trĭbūtus, a, um. part. [à tribuor] (1) *Given.* (2) *Divided, diſtributed.* (1) Plus attuliſti, quàm tibi eſſet, tributum à nobis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 36. (2) Omnis vis loquendi in duas tributa eſt partes, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 6.

Trĭbūtus, a, um. adj. [à tribus] *Of the tribes.* § Tributa comitia, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 19.

* Trīcæ, ārum. f. pl. [à θρὶξ, τὴν τρίχα, trica] (1) ‖ *Hairs*, or *feathers, wraped about the feet of chickens*, or *pigeons, which hinder their going.* (2) Met. *Any let*, or *impediment.* (3) Alſo *trifles, gewgaws, foolerys, toys.* (1) Interpr. Non. Marc. (2) Cujus virtus quomodo fert publicam cladem? quomodo domeſticas tricas? *Cic. Attic.* 10, 8. (3) Quin tu iſtas mittis tricas? *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 41. ☞ *In hâc notione Plin. deducit à cognomine vili Apuliæ oppidulo*, quem vide, l. 3, 11.

* ‖ Trīcātor, ōris. m. verb. [à præced.] *A toyer, a dallyer*, R. *ex* Mart. *ſed q.*

Trĭcēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, thirty.* ¶ Vitis tricenaria, *a vine yielding thirty meaſures of wine*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. *Vid.* Plin. 9, 3.

Trĭcēni, æ, a. adj. *Thirty.* Anguillæ tricenos pedes, *Plin.* 9, 3. § Triceni tauri, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 5.

‖ Trĭcennālis, e. adj. *Of thirty years.* ¶ Feſta tricennalia, *feaſts ſolemnized at every thirty years end*, Oroſ. 7, 28.

* Trĭcentēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [à ſeq.] *Three hundred*, Col. 5, 2.

* Trĭcenties. adv. [*ex* tres, & centies] *Three hundred times*, Mart. 3, 22.

Trĭceps, ĭpĭtis. adj. *Haveing three heads*, or *three headed.* Triceps apud inferos Cerberus, *Cic Tuſc.* 1, 5. Conf. eund. *Orat.* 48.

Trĭcēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The thirtyeth.* § Triceſimo quoque die, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 6.

Trĭceſſis, is. m. *The weight of thirty pounds*, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

* Trĭchalcum, i. n. [Τρίχαλκον, Gr. *ex* τρεῖς & χαλκὸς, pecunia] *The fourth part of an obolus*, *Vitr.* 3, 1.

* Trĭchias, æ. m. [ἀπὸ τῶν τριχῶν, *ſc.* à pilis, quibus oſſa ejus ſimilia, dict.] *A kind of fiſh like a ſardine*, or *ſprat*, Plin. 9, 51.

Trĭchĭla, æ. f. *A covered walk made of vines*, or *the like*; *an arbour*, Col. *de* Arb. 388. *ubi vid. Scal.*

* Trĭchīlum, i. n. [à τρίχειλον, Gr. *h. e.* vas habens tria labra, *ſc.* à τρεῖς, tres, & χεῖλος, labrum] *A veſſel with three ſpouts to pour water out of*, Col. 10, 394.

* † Trĭchĭnus, a, um. adj. [τρίχινος, Gr. *i. e.* piloſus, ſpiſſus, ex pilis factus] *Hair, made of hair.* Trichinum, tardum, & qu. impeditum, vel ſiccum & ſine ſucco, ut ſunt capilli, qui Græcis τρίχες dicuntur, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* c. 2, n. 864.

* Trĭchītis, ītĭdis. f. [*ſc.* στυπτηρία, aluminis genus in capillamenta quædam tenuia dehiſcens, à θρὶξ, pilus] *A ſort of alum*, Plin. 35, 15.

* Trĭchŏmănes, is. m. [*ex* θρὶξ, pilus, & *μαίνομαι*, furo; herba à luxurie capillitii apell.] *An herb*, by ſome called *maiden hair, goldy-locks*, Plin. 22, 21. & 27, 13.

* Trĭchōrum, i. n. [*ex* τρὶς, ter pro tres, & χῶρος, locus] *A building with three lodgeings*, or *ſtorys*, Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 28. *ubi vid. diſcrepantes interpr. ſententias.*

* Trichrus, i. m. [*ex* τρεῖς, tres, & χρόα, color] *A precious ſtone found in Africa, of three colours; black at bottom, blood red in the middle, and white at top*, Plin. 37, 10.

Trĭcies. adv. [*qu.* trigeſies] *Thirty times*, Cic. *in* Verr. 1, 38.

* Trĭclīniarches, æ. m. [*ex* τρικλίνιον, triclinium, & ἀρχὸς, princeps] *The orderer of the triclinium*, *Petron.* c. 22.

* Trĭclīniāria, ōrum, *vel* ium. n. pl. (*ſc.* aulea) [τὰ τοῦ τρικλινίου περιστρώματα] *The hangings of a dineing room.* § Æſtiva tricliniaria, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 13.

* Trĭclīniāris, e. adj. [à ſeq.] *Of*, or *belonging to, a dineing room.* § Tricliniares lecti, *Plin.* 37, 2. Tricliniaria Babylonica, *Id.* 8, 48.

* † Trĭclīniārium, ii. n. [à triclinium] *A dineing room*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. ⸸ Triclinium.

* Trĭclīniārius, a, um. adj. [à ſeq.] *Of the dineing room.* Quis facit mappas triclinarias non pares inter ſe? *Varr. R. R.* 8, 33.

* Trĭclīnium, ii. n. [τρικλίνιον, Gr. *ex* τρεῖς, tres, & κλίνη, lectus] (1) *The beds for the gueſts to ſit*, or *lean, along upon; three on each.* (2) *The dineing room where they were ſet.* (1) Ante Sullæ victoriam duo tantùm triclinia Romæ fuerunt argentea, *Plin.* 33, 11. (2) Vix triclinium, ubi cœnaturus ipſe Cæſar eſſet, vacavit, *Cic. Attic.* 13, ult. Vix Simonide limen egreſſo, triclinium illud ſuper convivas corruit, *Quint.* 11, 2. ☞ *Quam eandem hiſtoriam narrans Cicero* Conclave *appellat.* ⌘ Alia fori vis eſt, alia triclinii, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 21.

* ‖ Trīco, ōnis. m. [à tricis; qui de tricis contendit] (1) *A trifler, a toyer, a baffler.* (2) *A quarrelſome fellow, one who will let no body alone.* (1) *Non.* 1, 85. ⸸ Nugator. (2) *Capitolin.* in *Vero*, c. 4. ⸸ Vitilitigator.

* Trĭcoccus, i. m. *vel* Trĭcoccum, i. n. [τρίκοκκος, Gr. *ex* τρεῖς, & κόκκος, granum] *A kind of medlars with three kernels*, Plin. 22, 21.

* ‖ Trĭcōlon, i. n. [τρίκωλον, Gr. *ſc.* carmen; *ex* τρὶς, ter, & κῶλον, membrum] *A ſtanza of three verſes*, Gramm.

Trĭcŏlor, ōris. adj. *Of three colours*; *ut* unicolor, bicolor.

* Trīcor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. [à tricæ] *To trifle, and dally, to jeſt and toy, to baffle, and ſhew tricks*, Cic. Attic. 15, 13.

ф Trĭcornĭger, a, um. adj. *Haveing three horns*, or *tops*, as the Greek Ψ, *Auſon.*

* Trĭcornis, e. adj. [*ex* tres, & cornu] *Three horned.* § Boves tricornes, *Plin.* 6, 21. Conf. eund. 21, 1.

ф Trĭcorpor, ŏris. adj. *That hath three bodys*, Virg. Æn. 6, 289.

* Trīcōſus, a, um. adj. [à tricæ] *Full of tricks, ſilly, tawdry*, Lucil. *ap.* Gell. 12, 7.

ф Trĭcuſpis, ĭdis. adj. [quod tres habet cuſpides] *That hath three points*, Ov. Met. 1, 330.

* Trĭdacnus, a, um. adj. [τρίδακνος, Gr. *unde* tridacna, *ſc.* oſtrea; *ex* τρεῖς, tres, & δάκνω, mordeo] *To be eaten at three bits*, Plin. 32, 6.

* Trĭdens, tis. m. [quod tres habeat dentes, vel cuſpides] *Any tool*, or *inſtrument, that hath three teeth; the trident*, or *ſceptre, of the ſea gods.* Thynni ne tridente quidem in eos ſæpius jacto territi, *Plin.* 9, 15. Sævus *Neptuni* tridens, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 142. Sævit tridenti Nereus, *Id. Æn.* 2, 418.

* ф Trĭdentĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* tridens, & fero] &

ф Trĭdentĭger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *An epithet of Neptune for his three forked ſceptre*, Ov. Met. 8, 955. & 11, 202.

ф Trĭdentĭpŏtens, tis. part. [tridente potens] *Another epithet of Neptune*, Sil. 15, 159.

* ‖ Trĭduānus, a, um. adj. [à triduus] *Of three days continuance.* Munus gladiatorium triduani ſpectaculi pollicitus, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 335. ⸸ Trium dierum.

* Trĭduum, ui. n. [trium dierum ſpatium, à tres, & dies] *The ſpace of three days.* Bidui, aut tridui eſt hæc ſollicitudo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 9.

‖ Triennis, e. adj. *Of three years ſpace*, Ex Analog.

Triennium, ii. n. [tres anni] *Three years ſpace.* Triennio minor quàm Antonius, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 43.

* Triens, tis. m. [à tria, *ut* quadrans à quatuor] (1) *Four ounces*, or *inches*; *the third part of* any thing. (2) *A ſmall coin, the third part of the as.* (3) Alſo *a veſſel holding four* cyathi, *a jill.* (4) *A meaſure of land containing* 9600 *feet.*

(1) Liviæ teſtamento Dolabellam video, cum duobus cohæredibus, eſſe in triente, *Cic. Att.* 7, 8. (2) Infelix non habet quem porrigat ore trientem, *Juv.* 3, 267. (3) Cùm fuerit multis exacta trientibus hora, *Prop.* 3, 10, 29. (4) Vid. *Col.* 5, 1.

* Triental, ālis. n. [*à* triens] *A little veſſel,* the ſame with the *triens.* Callidum triental excutit è manibus, *Perſ.* 3, 100.

* Trientālis, e. adj. [*à* præced.] *Four inches thick,* or *broad,* &c. ¶ Materia trientalis, *a quarter, a raſter, a piece of timber four inches about,* Vitruv. 10, 6.

* Triērarchus, i. m. [τριήραρχος, Gr. *ex* τριήρης, triremis, & ἀρχὸς, magiſter *vel* princeps] *The maſter,* or *captain, of a galley,* or *ſhip, with three oars,* or *three banks of oars,* Cic. Verr. 1, 20. *Lat.* Triremis magiſter.

* Triĕtĕricus, a, um. adj. [*à* ſeq.] *That is kept every third year.* § Trieterica orgia, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 381. Trieterica, *abſol. Ov. Rem. Am.* 593. nox, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 661.

* Triĕtēris, ĭdis. f. [τριετηρὶς, Gr. *h. e.* ſpatium τριῶν ἐτῶν, trium annorum] *The ſpace of three years,* Mart. 6, 38. & 7, 95. Stat. Theb 7, 93.

Trĭfāriàm. adv. *Three manner of ways.* Trifariàm adortus caſtra circumvenit, *Liv.* 3, 22. Trifariam Romani muniebant, *Liv.* 5, 26.

‖ Trĭfārius, a, um. adj. [quod tribus modis fari poſſis] *Threefold, of three ſorts,* Litt. *ex* Liv. *ſed non inveni.*

✠ Trĭfaux, cis. adj. [tres fauces habens] *Haveing three mouths,* or *throats.* § Trifaux Cerberus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 417. Conf. *Sil.* 2, 551.

‖ Trĭfax, ācis. m. *ut* & bifax [*ex* facie; quod tres habet facies, *i. e.* acies] *A dart,* or *quarry, three cubits long,* Gell. 10, 25.

* Trĭfer, *vel* Trĭfĕrus, a, um. adj. [*ex* τρὶς, & fero] *That beareth fruit thrice a year.* § Vites triferæ, *Col.* 5, 10.

* Trĭfĭdus, a, um. adj. in tres partes fiſſus [*ex* τρὶς, & findo] *Cleft,* or *cloven, into three parts* Trifidâ fumantia flammâ Corpora, *Ov. Met.* 2, 325. § Trifidi ardores, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 54. Trifida haſta, *Id.* 1, 642.

* Trĭfŏlium, ii. n. [*à* tribus foliis dict.] *An herb called trefoil,* or *three-leaved graſs,* Col. 6, 27. & Plin. 21, 9.

✠ Trĭformis, e. adj. [tres habens formas] *That hath three forms, ſhapes,* or *faſhions.* § Diva triformis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 22, 4. umbra divæ, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 395.

* ✠ Trĭfur, ūris. c. g. [*ex* τρὶς, & fur; nam τρὶς in comp. augendi vim habet] *A noteable thief.* Non fur, ſed trifur, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 6.

‖ Trĭfurcātus, a, um. adj. *Three forked,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Trĭfurcĭfer, a, um. adj. *An arrant rogue.* Me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, ult.

Trĭfurcus, a, um. adj. *Three-forked,* or *three-folded.* § Trifurci furculi, *Col.* 5, 11.

‖ Trīga, æ. f. [*qu.* triaga, *vel* trijuga] *A cart drawn with three horſes,* Dig.

Trīgārium, ii. n. [*à* triga] *The place where ſuch chariots with three horſes run,* Plin. 37, 13.

Trīgārius, ii. m. [*à* triga] *A carter,* or *charioteer, that driveth with three horſes,* Plin. 28, 16.

* Trĭgĕmĭni, æ, a. plur. adj. [*à* ſeq.] *Three children at a birth,* Col. 7, 6. & Aur. Vict. 2, 4, 1.

* Trĭgĕmĭnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* τρὶς, & geminus] *Threefold.* § Trigeminus partus, *Col.* 3, 10.

* Trĭgemmis, e. adj. quod tres habet gemmas [*ex* τρὶς, & gemma] *A plant haveing three buds upon it,* Col. 3, 19.

Trĭgēſies. adv. *Thirty times,* Vitr. 1, 6.

Trĭgēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The thirtieth,* Cic. de Sen. 6.

Trĭginta. adj. plur. indecl. [τριάκοντα, Gr.] *Thirty,* Cic. *pro* Cluent. 27.

* ‖ Trigla, æ. f. [τρίγλα *vel* τρίγλη, Gr. *à* τρὶς, ter; quoniam ter anno parit] *The mullet fiſh,* Opp.

* Triglītes, æ. m. [*à* præced.] *A ſtone of the colour of the mullet fiſh,* Plin. 37, 11.

* ‖ Triglyphus, a, um. adj. [tres habens γλυφὰς, *i. e.* ſculpturas] *unde*

* Triglyphus, i. m. *A hollow graveing like three furrows,* or *gutters,* Vitr. 1, 2.

* Trĭgon, ōnis. m. [*à* trigona, *i. e.* triquetra figura nomen habens; *ſc. ex* τρὶς, ter, & γωνία, angulus] (1) ‖ *A ball-court in the bath, threeſquare.* (2) Alſo *the ball itſelf with which they played.* (3) *A fiſh with a round venomous tail,* otherwiſe called *paſtinaca marina.* (1) Alex. *ab* Alex. (2) Mart. 4, 19. (3) Vid. *Gronov. ad Plaut Capt.* 4, 2, 71. ☞ *Formam & deſcriptionem ejus pete à* Matthiolo in l. 2. Dioſc. c. 19.

* Trĭgōnālis, e. adj. [*à* præced.] *Three cornered.* Trigonalis pila, *a little ball which they exerciſed themſelves with at batheing,* Mart. 14, 46. in lemmate.

* Trĭgōnon, i. n. [de them. vid. trigonus] *An herb uſed in garlands,* Plin. 21, 9.

* ‖ Trĭgōnum, i. n. *A trine.* [*ab* eodem] *ut* ¶ Trigonum igneum, *when the upper planets meet in a firey ſign,* Aſtron.

* Trĭgōnus, a, um. adj. [τρίγωνος, Gr. *ex* τρὶς. ter, & γωνία, angulus] *That hath three corners,* Vitr. 9, 4.

* Trĭgōnus, i. m. [*ab* eodem] (1) *A triangle.* (2) *A fiſh with a round tail, called alſo* paſtinaca marina. (1) Manil. (2) Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

* Trĭlībris, e. adj. [*ex* τρὶς, ter, & libra] *Of three pounds weight,* Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 33.

Trĭlinguis, e. adj. (1) *Haveing three tongues,* as ſerpents ſeem to have. (2) ‖ *Skilled in three tongues.* (1) § Os trilingue *Cerberi,* Hor. Od. 2, 19, 32. Trilinguis cantus, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 184. (2) Siculi trilingues, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 364. *ſcil.* Græca, Latina, Sicula. ☞ *Hujuſmodi auctoritates ſuffulcit analogia.*

Trĭlix, ĭcis. adj. [quòd ex tribus conſtat liciis] *Tiſſue, made of three threads of diverſe colours,* Virg. Æn. 3, 467.

‖ Trĭma dies, *i. e.* triennium, *Pompon.*

* ‖ Trĭmacrus, *vel* Trĭmăcer, i. m. [*ex* τρὶς, ter, & μακρὸς, longus] *A foot in verſe of three long ſyllables,* Gramm.

Trĭmātus, ûs. m. [*à* trimus] *Three years of age,* Col. 8, 5.

* ‖ Trĭmembris, e. adj. [*ex* τρὶς, ter, & membrum] *Of three members,* or *parts,* Gloſſ. vet.

* Trĭmeſtris, e. adj. [*qu.* trimenſis, *ex* τρὶς, & menſis] *Of three months time, of three months growth.* § Trimeſtres aves, *Plin.* 10, 25. Trimeſtris fructus, *Col.* 2, 10. ſatio, *Id.* 2, 9.

* ‖ Trĭmetrius, a, um. adj. [*à* trimetrum] *Conſiſting of trimeter iambicks,* Auſon.

* ‖ Trĭmĕter, tra, trum. adj. *Idem.* hinc ſubſtant.

* Trĭmetrum, i. n. [*ex* τρὶς, ter, *pro* tres, & μέτρον, menſura] *A trimeter verſe of three meaſures, an iambick of ſix feet.* Spondæus in Accî Nobilibus trimetris apparet rarus & Ennî, *Hor. A. P.* 259.

Trĭmŏdia, æ. f. *A meaſure of three buſhels,* Col. 2, 9.

Trĭmŏdium, ii. n. *Idem,* Plin. 33, 1. Argumentum dimenſum dabo, non modio, neque trimodio, *Plaut. Menæch. prol.* 15.

Trĭmŏdius, a, um. adj. *Containing three buſhels, the meaſure of three buſhels.* § Corbulæ trimodiæ, *Col.* 12, 15.

Trīmŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* trimus] *Three years old.* Trimulus patrem amiſit, *Suet. Ner.* 6.

Trīmus, a, um. adj. [tres annos habens, *ut* bimus, binos] *Three years old.* Oportet inire bimas, ut trimæ pariant, *Varr. R. R. c.* 5.

* ‖ Trĭnĕpos, ōtis. m. [*ex* τρὶς, ter, & nepos] abnepotis filius, tertius à nepote. *A great great grandchild, my great grandchild's ſon,* Paul. JC.

* ‖ Trĭnĭtas, ātis. f. [*à* trinus] (1) *The number three.* (2) *The trinity.* (1) Pomp. Læt. (2) Hier. Ep. 61. ad *Pamm.* 5.

* Trĭnoctiālis, e. adj. [*ex* τρὶς, *pro* τρεῖς, tres, & nox] *Of,* or *belonging to, three nights ſpace,* Mart. 12, 78.

* Trĭnoctium, ii. n. [*ab* eodem] *Three nights ſpace,* Val. Max. 2, 4, 5.

Trĭnōdis, e. adj. [tres nodos habens] *That hath three knots,* or *joints.* § Clava trinodis, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 115.

Trĭnundĭnum, ni. n. [quòd trinas nundinas complecteretur] *The day of the third market,* or *fair; the ſpace of ſeven and twenty days, which contain three fairs,* or *markets,* there being a fair every ninth day, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 16. ☞ *Scrib. etiam* trinum nundinum, *plenè & diviſè,* Cic. Tironi, 16, 11.

* Trīnus, a, um. adj. [*à* tres] *Three, the third, three together.* Reddidit trinas literas, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 17. Lunæ trinæ apparuêre, *Plin.* 2, 31. Dicta quæ trino juvenis foro tonabas, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9. § Trinis catenis vinctus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 53.

† Trio, ōnis. m. [*qu.* ſtrio, *à* ſtria quam facit arans, *Scal.*] *A plough ox.* *Vid.* Triones.

* ‖ Triŏbŏlāris, e. adj. *Worth three halfpence, vile, pityfull.* + Vilis, nihili.

Triŏbŏlum, i. n. [*ex* τρεῖς, tres, & ὀβολὸς, obolus] *Three halfpence.* Negat ſe debere tibi triobolum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 26.

Triōnes, um, m. pl. [βόες ἀροτῆρες it. ſidus ſic dict. *à* ſimilit. ἅμαξα: vel quòd ita ſitæ ſint ſtellæ, ut trigona faciant, *Gell.* 2, 21.] (1) *Ploughing oxen.* (2) Alſo *a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars called Charles's wain,* near the north pole, (3) *The north country.* (1) Varr. L. L. 6, 4. (2) Cic. N. D. 2, 41. (3) ✠ Gens, quâ non alios diffuſior ulla, triones Incoluit, *Claud. Conſ.* 2, 429.

* Triopthalmus, i. m. [*ex* τρεῖς, tres, & ὀφθαλμὸς, oculus] *A precious ſtone that hath the figure of three eyes,* Plin. 37, 11.

* Triorches, æ. m. [τριόρχης, Gr. quòd τρεῖς ὄρχεις, *i. e.* tres teſtes habeat] (1) *A kind of hawk haveing three ſtones, a buzzard.* (2) *A kind of herb,* the ſame as *ſatyrion,* or *baſilica minor.* (1) Plin. 10, 8. *Lat.* Buteo. (2) Id. 25, 6.

Trĭpālis, e. adj. *Proped with three poles.* Tripales vites diceb. quæ tribus palis ſuſtinebantur, *Varr.*

* Trĭparcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* τρὶς, ter, & parcus] *Very ſpareing, niggardly,* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 3, 14.

Trĭpartītò, *vel* Trĭpertītò. adv. *In three parts.* Tribus dictæ primùm à partibus populi tripartitò diviſi, quæ tamen nunc multiplicatæ priſtinum nomen retinent, *Col.* 5, 1. Bona dividit tripartitò, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 14. Urbem tripartitò aggreditur, *Liv.* 21, 7.

Trĭpartītus, *vel* Trĭpertītus, a, um part. *Divided into three parts.* § Oratio tripartita, *Cic.* ad *Quir. poſt red.* 7.

* ‖ Trīpătĭnum, i. n. [trium patinarum apparatus; *à* τρεῖς, tres, & πατάνη, patina] *The laſt ſervice of ſeveral diſhes,* Plin. 35, 12.

✠ Trĭpectŏrus, a, um. adj. *Thrice-breaſted,* or *that hath three breaſts,* Lucr. 5, 28.

* Trĭpĕdālis, e. adj. [*ex* τρὶς, *pro* τρεῖς, tres, & pedalis] *Three feet long,* Liv. 38, 21.

* Trĭpĕdaneus, a, um. adj. [*ex* τρὶς, & pedaneus] *Of three feet.* Taleas tripedaneas concidito, *Cato,* 45. § Altitudo tripedanea, *Col.* 2, 2.

Trĭpertītus, &c. *Vid.* Tripartitus.

* Trĭpes, ĕdis. c. g. [*ex* τρὶς, *pro* τρεῖς, tres, & pes] *That hath three feet, three leged.* § Tripes mulus, *Liv.* 40, 2. menſa, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 13.

* ✠ Trĭphallus, i. m. Priapus [*à* τρὶς, ter, & φαλλὸς, veretrum, *i. e.* valde veratus] *Tib. Carm. Priap.* 83, 6.

✠ ‖ Trĭpictus, a, um. adj. [terpictus] *Thrice writen,* or *in three languages.* I, ſcriba, tripictis digere verſiculis, *Prud. Apoth.* 381.

* Trĭplex, ĭcis. adj. [quod eſt trium plicarum; *ex* τρὶς, *vel* τρεῖς, & plico] *Triple, threefold,*

threefold. Plato triplicem finxit animam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 10. § *Æs* triplex, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 9. Deæ triplices, *Ov. Met.* 2, 654.

* ‖ Triplĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* triplico] *A folding, or doing, of a thing thrice; tripleing,* or *trebling; a ſurrejoinder,* Cajus JC.

* Triplĭcātus, a, um. part. [*ab* eodem] *Tripled, or trebled,* Plin. 7, 48.

* Triplĭces, um. m. pl. *ſc.* libelli vel codicilli [*à* triplex] *Little tablets haveing three leaves, wherein matters of ſmall importance were writen.* Miſiſti mihi munera bis ſenos triplices, *Mart.* 7, 52.

* ‖ Triplĭcĭtas, ātis. f. [*ex* eodem] *The being threefold, triplicity,* Aſtron.

* Triplĭcĭter. adv. [*à* triplex] *Trebly, in three manner of ways* Commutabimus tripliciter, verbis, pronunciando, tractando, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 42.

* Triplĭco, āre. act. [*à* triplex] *To triple, or treble; to do,* or *fold, a thing three times.* Pendet à part. triplicatus, *q. v.*

* Triplinthius, a, um. adj. [*ex* τρεῖς, tres, & πλίνθος, later] *Of three bricks thick.* § Paries triplinthius, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

* ‖ Triplò. adv. [*à* ſeq.] *By thrice.* ⸸ Tripliciter.

* Triplus, a, um. adj. [*à* τριπλόος, τριπλοῦς, Gr.] *Triple, threefold, treble.* Dupla & tripla intervalla explere, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 7.

* Trĭpŏlium, ii. n. [*ex* τρὶς, ter, & πολιὸς, canus] *An herb called turbit,* or as ſome ſay *blue daiſy,* Plin. 26, 7. & Dioſcor. 4.

* ‖ Triptōton, i. n. [*ex* τρεῖς, tres, & πτῶσις, caſus] *A noun haveing but three caſes, a triptot,* Gramm.

‖ Trĭpŭdiātor, ōris. m. verb. *A dancer,* or *tripper,* Aug. ⸸ Qui tripudiat.

Trĭpŭdio, āre. neut. *To dance, to trip dancer like, to caper, to curvet,* unde Angl. *to trip.* = In funeribus reipub. exultare & tripudiare, *Cic. pro Sext.* 41.

Trĭpŭdium, ii. n. [aves, quia cùm paſcuntur, neceſſe eſt aliquid ex ore cadere, & terram pavire, *terripavium* primò, poſt *tripudium* dictum eſt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 34. *qu.* terripudium] (1) *A dancing,* or *tripping on the toe dancer like; a caper,* or *curvet; a ſkip, a trip.* (2) Alſo *the rebounding of corn,* &c. *being thrown to the chickens, by which the ſoothſayers made their divinations.* (1) = Per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis, ſolennique ſaltatu juſſit, *Liv.* 1, 20. § Citatis celerare tripudiis, *Catull.* 61, 26. (2) *Vid.* Soliſtimum.

* Trĭpus, ŏdis. m. [τρίπους, Gr. *ex* τρεῖς, tres, & πούς, pes] (1) *Any thing with three legs, a threefooted ſtool,* particularly *that from whence the inſpired prieſteſs gave anſwers and oracles.* (2) *Tripods were alſo preſented to the Greek heroes, as an emblem of ſteadyneſs and conſtancy.* (1) Sanctius quàm Pythia, quæ tripode ex Phœbi, lauróque profatur, *Lucret.* 1, 740. (2) Donarem tripodas præmia fortium Græcorum, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 3. ☞ Hinc Anglicè *a tripod* quod vulgò *trivet.*

Trĭquētra, æ. f. *A triangle,* or *three-cornered figure,* Col. R. R. 5, 1.

Trĭquētrum, i. n. *A triangle,* Plin. 2, 151.

Trĭquētrus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* triquadrus, *i. e.* quadratus in tres angulos] *Haveing three corners, triangular.* § Ager triquetrus, *Col.* 5, 2. Inſula naturâ triquetra, *Cæſ. B. C.* 5, 13. ф Prædia triquetra, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 55. *i. e.* Sicula.

* Trĭrēmis, is. f. *ſc.* navis [tres habens remorum ordines; *ex* tres, & remus] *A galley with three oars on each ſide,* or *bank;* or rather, *with three banks of oars one above another.* Appulsâ ad proximum litus trireme conſtratâ, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 23. Conf. *Cic. Verr.* 5, 17.

* † Tris, *pro* tres, in acc. ant. ἕνεκα εὐφωνίας.

* ‖ Trĭsăgium, i. n. [τρισάγιον, Gr. *ex* τρὶς, ter, & ἅγιος, ſanctus] hymnus Græcis eccleſiis, ἅγιος ὁ θεὸς, ἅγιος ἰσχυρὸς, ἅγιος ἀθάνατος, ἐλέησον ἡμᾶς.

* Trisăgo, gĭnis. f. [fortaſſe *ex* tris, & ago; propter multiplices ejus virtutes] *The herb germander;* according to ſome, *the ſtraight and upright vervain,* Plin. 24, 15. ☞ *Scrib.* & trixago, *Celſ.* 8, 3.

Triſcurria, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex* tris valde, & ſcurra, *Pap.*] *Great ſcurrilities,* or *buffooneries,* Juv. 8, 190. *al. leg.* traſcurria, *à* tranſcurrendo; *al.* triſcurria, *vid. Voſſ. Etym.*

† Trĭseclĭsĕnex, nis. c. g. [τριγέρων, Gr. *qu.* trium ſeculorum ſenex] *That hath lived three ages,* an epithet of Neſtor, *Næv.*

* ‖ Triſippium, ii. n. [*ex* τρὶς, ter, & ἵππος, equus] *A rowel, with which, when heated, they uſed to mark horſes on the jawbone,* Litt. *ex* Col.

* Triſpaſtus, a, um. adj. [τρίσπαστος, Gr. *ex* τρὶς, *pro* τρεῖς, & σπάω, traho; quòd tribus orbiculis trahitur] *Drawn,* or *pulled, with three pullies,* Vitruv. 10, 3.

Triſsāgo, gĭnis. f. *Plin. Vid.* Triſago.

Triſtè. adv. iùs, comp. [*à* triſtis] *Sorrowfully, ſadly.* *Triſtè* poſitivum non reperi; ſed *Litt.* tribuit *Ciceroni.* Triſtiùs curantur adoleſcentes, *Cic.* de *Seneſt.* 19.

* ‖ Triſtĕgus, a, um. adj. [τρίστεγος, Gr. *i. e.* tria habens tecta, *ex* τρὶς, *pro* τρεῖς, & στέγος, tectum] *Built with three ſtories,* or *lofts, one over another,* Jun.

Triſtĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. [*à* triſtis] *Dumpiſh, ſomewhat ſad,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 46.

ф Triſtĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That maketh ſad, ſadening.* Triſtificas voces, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 7. *ex poëtâ.*

Triſtis, e. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [fortaſſe *à* τρέστης, timidus, ſed parum conſtat de etymo] (1) *Sad, heavy, melancholy, penſive, ſorrowfull, woefull.* (2) *Severe, grave, demure.* (3) *Harſh, bitter.* (4) *Rough, coarſe.* (5) *Angry, peeviſh.* (6) *Cruel.* (7) *Made bitter,* or *unpleaſant.* (8) Alſo *with an ill will, againſt one's will.* (9) *Unlucky, ominous.* (10) *Dark, lowering.* (1) 𝔛 Mutius triſtior Porſenæ ſalute, quàm ſuâ lætior, *Val. Max.* 3, 3, 1. = Quid tu es triſtis? quidve es alacris? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 12. = Silentium triſte, & tacita mœſtitia defixit omnium animos, *Liv.* Triſtiſſimi exilii ſolatium, *Id.* 5, 51. (2) 𝔛 Cum triſtibus ſeverè, cum remiſſis jucundè vivere, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 6. 𝔛 = Oderunt hilarem triſtes, triſtémque jocoſi, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 89, vid. & *Celſ.* 3, 18. = Gravitatis ſuæ liquet illum triſtem & plenum dignitatis ſonum, *Cic.* de *Repub.* 6, 2. Triſtis ſeveritas ineſt in vultu, & in verbis fides, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 16. (3) Media fert triſtes ſuccos, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 126. § Abſynthia triſtia, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 8, 15. Sapor triſtis, *Id. Triſt.* 4, 6, 12. Suaviolum triſti triſtius helleboro, *Catull.* 96, 14. = amarus, *Lucr.* 4, 638. 𝔛 Prædulcis, *Id. ib.* (4) Triſtium lacernarum amator, *Martial.* 1, 97. = Antiquitas triſtis & impexa, *Tac. Dial.* de *Orat.* 20. (5) Stultitia eſt te ei eſſe triſtem, quojus poteſtas plùs poteſt, *Plaut. Caſin.* 2, 4, 4. 𝔛 Nunc ego mitibus Mutare quæro triſtia, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 26. (6) Illi mea triſtia facta, Degenerémque Neoptolemum narrare memento, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 549. (7) Ora Triſtia tentantum ſenſu torquebit amaror, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 247. (8) Invitat triſtis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 1, 8. (9) Agro qui ſtatuit meo Te triſte lignum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 11. Cùm triſtiſſima exta ſine capite fuerint, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 15. (10) Vi triſtia nubila pello, *Ov. Met.* 6, 690.

Triſtĭtia, æ. f. (1) *Sadneſs, heavyneſs, penſiveneſs,* &c. (2) *Moroſeneſs, ſtatelyneſs, ſullenneſs.* (3) *Gravity.* (1) = Lacrymis & triſtitiæ te tradidiſti, *Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 5, 14. 𝔛 Lenitate verbi triſtitiam rei mitigare, *Id. Offic.* 1, 12. 𝔛 lætitia, *Id.* (2) Tac. Hiſt. 1, 38. (3) = Homo triſtitiâ & ſeveritate popularis, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 25.

‖ Triſtĭties, ēi. *Idem.* § Triſtities animi, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 131.

‖ Triſtĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Idem,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

‖ Triſtor, āri. dep. *To be ſorrowfull,* or *ſad,* Gloſſ. ⸸ Conſtriſtor, *Cic.*

Trĭſulcus, a, um. adj. [tres habens ſulcos, *i. e.* acies] *Three-pointed,* or *three forked.* Linguis micat ore triſulcis *anguis,* Virg. Geor. 3, 439. § Tela triſulca Jovis, *Ov. Am.* 2, 5, 52. Triſulcus ordo, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 500.

* Triſyllăbus, a, um. adj. [τρισύλλαβος, Gr. *ex* τρὶς, *pro* τρεῖς, tres, & συλλαβὴ, ſyllaba] *Of three ſyllables, triſyllable,* Quint. 9, 4.

‖ Trĭtăva, æ. f. *One's great grandmother's great grandmother.*

Trĭtăvus, i. m. [vox hybrida; *ſc. ex* τρίτος, & avus] *That is a great grandfather's great grandfather.* Pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 2, 5.

* ‖ Trite, es. f. [*à* τρίτη, Gr. *i. e.* tertia, *ſc.* chorda] Trite diezeugmenon, *C, ſol, fa, ut.* hyperbolæon, *E, fa, ut.* ſynemenon, *B, fa, bi, mi.* Muſic.

* Trĭthāles, is. n. [τριθαλὴς, Gr. ita dict. quòd ter floreat in anno; *à* τρὶς, ter, & θάλλω, floreo] *An herb which flowereth thrice a year,* Plin. 25, 13.

* ‖ Trĭthæītæ, ārum. m. pl. [τριθεῖται, Gr. *à* τρὶς, *pro* τρεῖς, tres, & θεὸς, deus] *Certain hereticks who held that there were three diſtinct godheads in the trinity of perſons,* Eccl.

* Trĭtiānus, a, um. adj. [*ex* τρὶς, per auxeſin pro valde] Tritiana braſſica, quòd triplo major aliis, *A kind of large caulwort,* Plin. 19, 8.

* Trĭtĭceus, a, um. adj. *Wheaten, of wheat.* § Meſſis triticea, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 219. Conf. *Ov. Met.* 5, 486.

* Trītĭcum, i. n. [quòd tritum eſt ex ſpicis, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22.] *Wheat,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 31. ☞ *De hujus generibus vid.* Plin. 18, 7.

* Trīton, ōnis. m. [τρίτων, Gr.] (1) *A weathercock.* (2) *A ſea fiſh, a kind of tunny cut into rands.* (3) *A ſea god.* (1) Vitruv. (2) Plin. 32, 11. (3) *Vid.* Propr.

* Trītor, ōris. m. [*à part.* tritus] (1) *A grinder of any thing.* (2) *He that uſeth and weareth out a thing.* (1) Plin. 35, 11. (2) § Stimulorum tritor, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 2, 17.

* Trītūra, æ. f. [*à* trituro] *A threſhing, pounding,* or *grinding,* Col. 1, 16. & 11, 2.

* ‖ Trītūrātor, ōris. m. [*ex* eodem] *A threſher,* Litt. *ex* Col.

* ‖ Trītūro, āre. act. [*à* tritus] *To threſh,* Col. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

* ‖ Trītūror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be threſhed,* &c. *Col.* ap. *Litt.* Si in areâ hujus mundi trituretur homo exterior, *Sidon. Ep.* 7, 6.

* Trītus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*à* teror] (1) *Rubed, pounded, ground.* (2) *Worn, overworn, threadbare, broken, waſted.* (3) *Frequented.* (4) *Common, proſtitute.* (1) Tritum frietur cinnamum, *Plin.* 12, 19. (2) § Tunicæ tritæ, *Cic.* Veſtis trita, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 19, 31. = Uſitatius verbum, & tritius, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 7. (3) § Iter tritum, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 3. Tritiſſima via, *Sen.* de *Vit. Beat.* c. 1. (4) Et famulos inter femina trita ſuos, *Prop.* 3, 11, 30.

* Trītus, ûs. m. verb. [*à* ſupra dict.] *A rubbing,* or *grinding.* Lapidum tritu elici ignem videmus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9.

Trĭvĕnĕfĭca, æ. f. *A great witch, the devil's dam,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 8.

* Trĭviālis, e. adj. [ad trivium pertinens] *Common, trivial, ordinary, homely.* = Sordidè, & tantùm verbis trivialibus egit, *Suet.* de *Cl. Rhet.* 6. § Carmen triviale, *Juv.* 7, 55.

* ‖ Trĭvĭrītim. adv. [*ex* τρὶς, *pro* τρεῖς, tres, & viritim] *By every three men,* Litt. *ex* Col.

* Trĭvium, ii. n. [*ex* tribus viis] *A place where three ways met, a place of common reſort.* = In compitis, & triviis auctionari, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 1, 3. § ululare, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 453.

* ‖ Trĭvius, a, um. adj. [*à* præced.] *That hath three ways,* Litt. *ex* Mart.

* Triumphālia, um. n. pl. [*à* triumphus] *The ſolemnitys and ornaments of a triumph,* Tac. Ann. 1, 72. Triumphalia ornamenta *plenè vocat* Suet. Aug. 28.

* Triumphālis, e. adj. [*ab* eodem] *Of,* or *belonging to, a triumph.*

¶ Triumphālis, *ſc.* vir, *one who hath triumphed,* Cic. *in* Sall. 8. § habitus, *Quint.* 10, 7. currus, *Plin.* 7, 26. porta, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 23.

• Triumphans, tis. part. [à triumpho] *Triumphing.* Sedere in equis triumphantium prætextati potiſſimùm filii ſolent, *Cic.* pro *Muræna*, 5. § Triumphantium currus, *Plin.* 28, 4. Triumphantium corpora minio illini ſolita, *Id.* 33, 7. Conf. *Liv.* 36, 39.

• ‖ Triumphātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* eodem] *A triumpher*, Apul. Apol. p. 432. + Qui triumphat.

• Triumphātūrus, a, um. part. [*ex* eodem] *About to triumph*, Liv. 36, 39.

• Triumphātus, ûs. m. verb. [à triumpho] *Triumphed over*; *led*, or *repreſented, in triumph.* § Triumphatæ gentes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 33. = Omnia ſuperata & triumphata, *Plin.* 5, 5.

• † Triumphātus, ûs. m. verb. [à triumpho] *A triumphing.* Ne triumphatu ſuo nimis ſuperbiat Antonius, *Plin.* ap. *Steph. Fabr. alioſque lexic. qui utinam & locum indicâſſent.*

• Triumpho, āre. neut. [à triumphus] (1) *To triumph for a conqueſt obtained.* (2) *To rejoice greatly.* (1) Bis conſul fuerat, triumphârat, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 20. § De hoſtibus triumphare, *Id. Att.* 11, 8. Aliquis eſt Romæ, præter Perſea, qui triumphari de Macedonibus nolit, *Liv.* 45, 38. (2) Meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, *Cæſ. Ciceroni, ſub Ep.* ad *Attic.* 9, 16. = exulto, lætor, *Cic.*

• Triumphus, i. m. [à θρίαμβος, *Idem.*] (1) *A triumph*, a ſolemn pomp, *or* ſhow, granted by the ſenate at the return of a general from the wars, for a conſiderable victory gained over an enemy not before conquered; wherein he in a golden chariot, wearing a golden crown on his head, preceded by the conquered captives with their ſpoils, aſcended the Capitol, to return thanks and make his oblation to Jupiter Capitolinus. (2) *A play at cards ſo called, trump.* (1) Differes de triumpho; Quid tandem habet iſte currus? Quid vincti ante currum duces? Quid ſimulacra oppidorum? Quid aurum? Quid argentum? Quid legati in equis & tribuni? Quid clamor militum? Quid tota illa pompa? Inania ſunt iſta, mihi crede, delectamenta penè puerorum, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 25. ☞ *De his vid. ante alios.* Sigon. (2) *Lud. Viv.*

• Triumvir, ĭri. m. [*ex* tres, *Gen.* trium, & vir] *One of the three officers that are in the like authority.* Triumviri per XXXV tribus creati ſunt, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 7. ¶ Triumviri menſarii, *the three chief bankers, who take care of the publick money*, Liv. monetarii, paſſim in vet. numis, *the mintmaſters general*; capitales, *judges in criminal caſes*, Varr. L. L. 4, 14.

• Triumvĭrālis, e. adj. [à triumvir] *Of*, or *belonging to, ſuch an office*, or *officer.* Sectus flagellis triumviralibus, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 11.

• Triumvĭrātus, ûs. m. [*ab* eodem] *The office of three in like authority, the triumvirate*, Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 31. Liv. 9, 46. Flor. 4, 3.

• ‖ Triumvĭrĭtim. adv. [*ex* eodem] *Three by three*, Litt. *ex* Col.

• Triuncis, is. m. [*ſc.* nummus qui poſtea quadrans; *ex* tres, & uncia] *A braſs coin of three ounces weight*, Plin. 33, 3.

• † Trivŏlum, i. n. [corr. *pro* tribulum] *A threſhing flail*, Varr.

• Trixāgo, ĭnis. f. *The herb germander. Vid.* Triſago.

• Trŏchæus, i. m. [τροχαῖος, Gr. ita dict. quòd celeritate ſuâ imitatur volubilitatem rotæ, quam Gr. τροχὸν appellant] (1) *A foot in verſe, conſiſting of two ſyllables, the firſt long, and the latter ſhort.* (2) ‖ It. *id. qui* tribrachus. (1) Trochæus eodem ſpatio quo choræus, *Cic.* de *Or.* 3, 47. (2) Litt. *ex* Quint.

• ‖ Trochāĭcus, a, um. adj. [ad trochæum pert.] *Made of trochees*, Gramm.

• Trŏchĭlus, *vel* Trŏchĭlus, i. m. [τρόχιλος, Gr. à τρέχω, curro] (1) *A little bird called a wren.* (2) ‖ *Another ſmall ſea bird which getteth her meat out of the crocodile's teeth, which being eaſed thereby, never hurteth her.* (3) *A round ring in the juttings of pillars.* (1) Plin. 8, 25. (2) Geſn. (5) Tunc modò dependens trochili, modò more chelydri, *Col.* 10, 72. *interpr. Scal.*

• ‖ Trŏchiſcŭlus, i. m. dim. [à ſeq.] *A little trochiſk*, Litt. *ex* Apul.

• Trŏchiſcus, i. m. [τροχίσκος, Gr. *i. e.* parvus trochus, rotula] *A trochiſck*, or *round ball for phyſick*, Celſ. 5, 17. *ubi Latinè* paſtillos *dici ait.*

• Trochlea, æ. f. [à Gr. τροχιλέα, *Gl. Phil.* vel τροχαλία, *Poll.*] *A pulley wherein a cord*, or *rope, runeth, to draw any thing*; ſome call it *a windlace*, Lucr. 4, 903. Vitruv. 9, 9. = Rechamus.

• † Trŏchŭlus, i. m. dim. [à trochus] *A little top*, Plaut. Prol. Amph. 144. *ubi al.* torulus.

• ‖ Trŏchum, i. n. [à *ſeq.* trochus] *A kind of chair made with looſe joints*, Feſt.

• Trŏchus, i. m. [τρόχος, Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ τρέχειν, *ſc.* à currendo] (1) *A top wherewith children play.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a little round lump of any thing.* (1) Hor. A. P. 380. (2) Litt. *ex* Cic.

• ‖ Tructa, æ. f. [τρώκτης, Gr. à τρώγω, comedo] *A trout*, Iſid. *qui* & truta, & trutta.

• ‖ Trōg'ŏdyta, *vel* Trōglōdytes, æ. m. [τρωγλοδύτης, Gr. qui τρώγλας δύνει, *i. e.* cavernas ſubit] *A hedge ſparrow, vid.* Geſn.

• Trōja, æ. f. [ludus ipſe quem vulgò Pyrrhicam appellant, Troja vocatur, *Serv.*] *A kind of ſport*, or *exerciſe like our tilts*, or *tournaments.* ¶ Trojam ludere, *to ride at tilt*, Suet. Cæſ. 39. ☞ *De inſtitutione, vid.* Virg. *Æn.* 5.

• Trŏpæum, i. n. [ſic enim rectè ſcribi monet notatio, nam Græcè τρόπαιον ſcrib.] (1) *A ſpoil taken from an enemy, and hung up*; the invention of the Greeks, who yet fixed them on wood, not on metal or ſtone, to intimate thereby that enmity ought not to be immortal, ſee *Diod. Sic.* l. 13. neither were they ever renewed, ſee *Plutarch. Quæſt. Rom.* p. 273. That the Romans very ſeldom uſed them *Florus*, l. 3. c. 2. obſerveth. (2) Meton. *Victory.* (1) Hic in Macedoniâ tropæa poſuit, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 38. (2) Nova Cantemus Auguſti tropæa, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 19.

• Trŏpæus, a, um. adj. [τροπαῖος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς τροπῆς, *i. e.* converſione] *Winds that blow conſtantly after the ſolſtice, at the ſun's return from the tropick*, Plin. 2, 43.

• † Trŏpæus, æi. m. ſubſt. [*ab* eodem cum præced.] *He that doth a ſhrewd turn, and runeth away when he hath done*, Suet. Claud. 8. ☞ *Sed al. alit. leg.*

• Trŏphæum, æi. n. *A trophy. Vid.* Tropæum.

• Trŏpĭca, ōrum. n. pl. [à τρέπω, verto] *Converſions, alterations*, Petron. c. 88.

• ‖ Trŏpĭcè. adv. [à tropus] *Figuratively, by a trope*, or *figure*, Rhet.

• ‖ Trŏpĭcus, a, um. adj. [pertinens ad τροπὴν, *i. e.* verſionem] *Tropical, figurative.* § Tropici circuli, *Aſtron.* ad quos cùm ſol pervenit, τρέπεται, *i. e.* convertitur. § Tropicus Cancri, ubi fit ſolſtitium æſtivum. Tropicus Capricorni ubi ſolſtitium hyemale, *Ex* Litt.

• Trŏpis, is. f. [à τρόπις, Gr. carina, quod à τρέπω, verto] (1) ‖ *The bottom*, or *keel, of a ſhip.* (2) Met. *The dregs which they uſed in their baths, either to ſcour them with, or to procure vomit.* (1) Tropis τὸ κατώτατον τῆς νηός, *Heſych.* (2) Mart. 12, 84.

• ‖ Trŏpŏlŏgia, æ. f. [τροπολογία, Gr. *ex* τρόπος, & λέγω dico] *A treatiſe of tropes*, or *figures*, Rhet.

• ‖ Trŏpŏlŏgĭcè. adv. [à præced.] *Figuratively ſpoken*, Rhet.

• ‖ Trŏpŏlŏgĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* eodem] *Speaking by tropes*, or *figures*, Rhet.

• Trŏpus, i. m. [τρόπος, Gr. à τρέπω, converto, quòd ſit verbi vel ſermonis à propriâ ſignificatione ad aliam cum virtute mutatio, *Quint.* 8, 6.] *A trope*, or *rhetorical way of ſpeech. Lat.* Immutatio verborum, *Cic.*

† Troſsŭla, æ. f. *A delicate laſs*, Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Troſsŭlus, i. m. (1) ‖ *A well-ſet fellow.* (2) *A beau, a ſpruce gallant, a dapper fellow, a carpet knight.* (1) Non. (2) *Perſ.* 1, 82. *ubi vid. Caſaub.*

• Troxĭlis, ĭdis. f. [à τρώγω, edo] *A cricket. Vid.* Trixalis.

• Trua, æ. f. [à τρύω, tero] (1) *A kind of veſſel to lade out water.* (2) ‖ *A ladle of a pot.* (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 25. (2) Cocus ahenum magnum, quando fervit, paulâ confutat truâ, *Titin.* ap. *Feſt.* & *Non.*

Trŭcīdandus, a, um. part. *To be crucifyed.* § Trucidandum corpus, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 6.

‖ Trŭcīdārius, a, um adj. *Murderouſly minded, bloodthirſty*, Pomp. Læt.

Trŭcīdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cruel killing*, or *murdering.* § Civium trucidatio, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. Non jam pugna ſed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, *Id.* 28, 16.

Trŭcīdo, āre. act. [*qu.* truciter cædo] (1) *Cruelly to ſlay, to murder, to kill, to aſſaſſin, to maſſacre.* (2) *Utterly to undo.* (3) ⊕ *To eat, to feed upon.* (1) Qui liberos noſtros trucidare voluerunt, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. (2) § Fœnore trucidare, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 18. (3) Verùm ſi piſces, ſi porrum & cæpe trucidas, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 11, 21.

Trŭcīdor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be cruelly butchered.* § *Met.* Trucidari gravibus verbis, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 1. *Vid.* Trucido.

• Trŭcŭlenter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. leg. ſaltem in gradibus, [à truculentus] *Cruelly, grimly, barbarouſly.* Truculentiùs ſe gerebat quàm cæteri, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 5. § Truculentiſſimè aliquem adſpicere, *Quint.* 6, 1.

• Trŭcŭlentia, æ. f. *Boiſterouſneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs.* Tuam expecto truculentiam, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 2, 7.

• Trŭcŭlentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [à trux] (1) *Cruel, fierce, ſavage, barbarous.* (2) *Clowniſh, ruſtick, illbred.* (1) = Dî boni, quàm teter incedebat, quàm truculentus, quàm terribilis adſpectu! *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 8. Fœtâ truculentior urſâ, *Ov. Metam.* 13, 803. = Facinus nefarium & truculentiſſimum, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 8. (2) = Ego ille agreſtis, parcus, triſtis, truculentus, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 12. = Truculentus & ſylveſter, & vitæ neſcius, *Sen. Hippolyt.* 461.

• Trūdes, is. f. [à trudendo] *An inſtrument to thruſt down things with; a waterman's pole to ſhove his boat off when ſhe ſticketh.* Trudibus, aut furcis inertem molem proſternere, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 46. *ubi aliqui leg.* ſudibus; *& ſanè vix alibi reperitur.*

Trūdo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. act. *To thruſt, to puſh, to ſhove forward, to drive.* § Trudere aliquem in comitia, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 15. Fallacia alia aliam trudit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 40.

Trūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be thruſt out of place.* § Trudi ad mortem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 29. Truditur dies die, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 15.

† Truſa, *vel* Trupha, æ. f. *Scurrility*; *baſe words*, or *deeds*, G. *ex* Arnob.

• Trulla, æ. f. dim. [à trua, *qu.* truvula] (1) *A veſſel for various uſes, broad and deep.* (2) *A cup of earth, braſs*, &c. *to drink in.* (3) *A maſon's*, or *a plaſterer's, trowel to daub with.* (4) *A pan to put fire in.* (5) *A tray to ſet under a veſſel*, or *to put meat in.* (6) *A piſſpot.* (1) Cato, 10. (2) Potare Campanâ ſolitus trullâ, *Horat. Sat.* 1, 3, 144. Trullas ligneas duas, *Cato*, 13. (3) Prima trullis frequentetur inductio, *Pallad.* 1. *tit.* 15. (4) Liv. 37, 11. (5) Varr. L. L. 4, 25. (6) *Litt.* ex *Steph. epigramma* Martialis *interpretante*, Clinicus Herodes trullam ſubduxerat ægro, l. 9. Ep 97. ☞ *Sed pertinere potiùs videtur ad notionem ſecundam.*

• Trulleum, i. n. [à trulla] *A bowl, or baſon to waſh one's hands in*, Varr. L. L. 4, 25.

• Trulliſſātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſeq.] *A laying on mortar with a trowel*, Vitr. 7, 3.

• Trulliſſo, āre. act. [à trulla] *To lay on plaſter*, or *mortar, with a trowel*, Vitr. 5, 10. & 7, 3.

• Trulliſſor, āri. paſſ. *To be plaſtered*, &c. Paries teſtâ cum calce trulliſſetur, *Vitr.* 5, 10.

Truncātus, a, um. part. *Maimed, mangled.* § Manibus truncatus, *Claud. B. Get.* 89.

Trunco, āre. act. [à truncus] *To cut ſhorter, to cut in pieces, to maim, to chop off,* Val. Flacc. 6, 568. § Truncare caput, *Luc.* 6, 566. cadavera, *Id.* 6, 584.

† Truncŭlātus, a, um. adj. *Cloged,* or *that weareth a clog.* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Truncŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little ſtock,* or *ſtem.* ¶ Anſeris trunculi, *gooſe-giblets,* Celſ. Trunculi ſuum, *pigs pettytoes,* Id. 2, 20.

Truncus, a, um. adj. (1) *Cut ſhort.* (2) *Maimed, mangled.* (3) *Imperfect.* (4) *Wanting, not having.* (1) Trunca manum pinus regit, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 659. (2) Truncæ in honeſto vulnere nares, *Id. Æn.* 6, 497. (3) Trunca, & turpis exta, *Liv.* (4) § Animalia trunca pedum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 310.

Truncus, i. m. [*qu.* truncatus, vel à Gr. τρύχος, idem, *Heſych.*] (1) *A ſtump, ſtock,* or *body, of a tree without the boughs.* (2) *A body without a head.* (3) Met. *A blockiſh,* or *ſtupid, creature.* (1) 𝔛 In arboribus truncus, rami, folia, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 46. (2) Jacet ingens littore truncus, Avulſúmque humeris caput, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 557. (3) Quî poteſt eſſe in ejuſmodi trunco ſapientia? *Cic. N. D* 1, 30.

* ‖ Truo, āre. act. unde in comp. amtruo [à trua] *To ſtir,* or *keel, the pot,* Feſt. p. 257.

* † Truo, ōnis. m. [quòd ei inſtar truæ ingluvies ſub roſtro perpendet] *A bittern; a long-ſnouted fellow,* Feſt. *ex* Cæcil.

Trūſātĭlis, e. adj. [à ſeq. truſo] *That may be turned,* or *driven, about with a man's hand.* ¶ Mola truſatilis, *a handmill,* Cato, 10. *Conf.* Gell. 3, 3.

Trūſĭto, āre. freq. [à ſequente] *To thruſt through.* Inter cædem mulum truſitant, *Phædr.* 2, 8, 8.

Trūſo, āre. freq. [à trudo] *To thruſt often,* obſcœnè, *Catull.* 57, 6.

* Trŭtĭna, æ f. [à Gr. τρυτάνη] (1) *The hole in which the tongue of the ſcales moveth.* (2) Synecd. *A pair of ſcales,* or *a great pair of balances,* or *weights.* (3) Met. *A diligent examining* or *conſidering; good advice,* or *judgement.* (1) Neve examen improbum in illâ Caſtiges trutinâ, *Perſ.* 1, princ. *ubi vet. Schol.* Trutina eſt foramen intra quod eſt lingula, de quâ examinatio eſt. (2) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (3) = Quæ non artificis, ſed populari trutinâ examinantur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 38. ¶ ‖ Campana trutina, *A Roman balance, Troy-weight,* Iſid.

* Trŭtĭnor, āri. dep. *To weigh,* or *examine; to conſider well and thoroughly of a thing.* Exporrecto trutinantur verba labello, *Perſ.* 3, 82.

* Trux, ŭcis. adj. [à Θρᾷξ Thrax] (1) *Rough.* (2) *Cruel, fierce, grim, ſavage.* (1) Trux tractu herba, *Plin.* 22, 6. (2) = Horridus & trux tribunus, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 25.

* Trybliŭm, *vel* Tryblion, ii. n. [τρύβλιον, Gr.] *A kind of veſſel, a ſaucer,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 0. & Varr. L. L. 4, 25.

* Trychnos, i. f. [τρύχνος, Gr.] *Night ſhade,* Plin. 21, 31. *Lat.* Solanum.

* Trȳgĭnon, i. n [à τρὺξ, fæx] *A kind of ink made of the dregs of wine,* Plin. 35, 6.

* Trygon, ōnis. m. [τρυγὼν, Gr.] *A kind of poiſonous ſeafiſh,* Auſon. *Lat.* Paſtinaca.

* ‖ Tryphĕra, *vel* Truphĕra, ōrum. n. pl. [à Gr. τρυφερὸς, delicatus] *Gentle and eaſy cauſticks,* Scrib. Larg.

* Tryxālis, is f. [τρυξαλὶς, Gr. à τρύχω, attero, abſumo] *A cricket,* Plin. 30, 6. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* trexalis, *al.* truxalis.

T ante U.

* Tu, tui, tibi. pron. [à Gr. τὺ] *Thou,* paſſim.

Tu tu. vox noctuæ. Quæ (*ſc.* noctua) tu tu uſque dicat tibi, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 4, 20. Hinc etiam τυτὼ, noctua.

Tuâpte ſponte. *Of thine own accord,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 40.

Tuātim. adv. *After thine own faſhion,* or *cuſtom.* Jam tuatim facis, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 4. ☞ Vix alibi.

* Tŭba, æ. f. [à tubis, quos etiam nunc ita appell. tubicines ſacrorum, *Varr.*] (1) *A trumpet.* (2) Met. *A trumpeter, a ſtirer up, a fomenter.* (3) Meton. *Heroick poetry.* (1) Ille arma miſit cornua, tubas, falces, &c. Cic. *pro* Sulla, 5. 𝔛 Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi, *Ov. Met.* 1, 98. (2) § Tuba civilis *Cic. Fam.* 6, 12. (3) 𝔛 Dum tua multorum vincat avena tubas, *Mart.* 8, 3, 22.

* ‖ Tŭbārius, ii. m. [à tuba] *A trumpet maker,* Calliſtr. JC.

Tūber, ĕris. n. [à tumeo, *Iſid.* vel à טבור umbilicus, locus editus, *Aven.*] (1) *A puff growing in the ground like a muſhroom,* or *toadſtool.* (2) Alſo *a bunch,* as in a camel's back. (3) *A ſore bump, a bile.* (4) *A knob,* or *knot, in a tree.* (1) § Tubera terræ, *Juv.* 14, 2. (2) Tubera bina cameli habent in dorſo, *Plin.* 8, 18. (3) Colaphis tuber eſt totum caput, *i. e.* tanquam tuber, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 37. (4) Reperitur & in alno tuber, *Plin.* 16, 16.

Tūber, ĕris. f. *A kind of tree bearing fruit of the ſame name,* Col. 21, 2. & Plin. 15, 14.

Tūber, ĕris. m. *The fruit of the tuber tree.* Oblates tuberes juſſit ſervare in craſtinum, *Suet. Dom.* 10.

Tūbercŭlum, i. n. dim. [à tuber] *A little ſwelling,* or *puſh; a pimple,* or *wheal.* Plura alia tubercula oriuntur, *Celſ.* 2, 1. Conf. eund. 6, 18.

Tūbĕrōſiſſĭmus, a, um. adj. *Bumping out.* § Tuberoſiſſima frons, *Petron.* c. 15.

Tŭbĭcen, ĭnis. [*ex* tuba, & cano] *A trumpeter,* not only in war, but in funerals and plays, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. ‖ 𝔛 Quoties pugnatur, & tubicines & cornicines ſimul canunt, *Veg.* vid. etiam *Juv.* 10, 214. § Ad tubicines mittere, *Petron.* c. 129.

Tŭbĭluſtrium, ii. n. [*ex* tuba, & luſtra] *A ſolemn time, when they went with trumpets, as it were in proceſſion, about the country,* as ſome ſay, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. & *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 725.

* Tŭbŭlātus, a, um. adj. [à ſeq.] *Made hollow like a pipe,* Plin. 9, 36.

* Tŭbŭlus, i. m. [à tubus] (1) *A little hollow pipe.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the pipe,* or *funnel, of a ſtove,* or *chimney.* (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 8. (2) Paul. JC.

Tūburcĭnor, *vel* Tūbuccĭnor, āri, ātus. dep. *To eat greedyly,* or *as a child doth; to gobble, to cram, and ſtuff out the cheeks.* Tuburcinari de ſuo, ſi quid domi eſt, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 3, 43.

* Tŭbus, i. m. [à tumere; *Scal.* à τύπος, quòd cavus] (1) *A conduit-pipe.* (2) ‖ *The hole in the middle of the backbone, where the marrow lieth.* (3) *Any hollow body, a tube.* (1) Vitr. 8, 7. & Plin. 16, 42. (2) Jun. (3) Mart. 11, 62.

‖ Tūcētārius, i. m. *A haggeſs-maker,* Hulſ.

Tūcētum, i. n. *A kind of meat made of pork,* or *beef choped;* or *other ſtuff; a ſauſage, a haggeſs, minced like pie meat mingled with ſuet,* Perſ. 2, 42. *ubi vid. interpr.* tucetum ζωμὸς παχὺς *Gloſſ. vet.*

‖ Tūdernis, is. m. *A kind of wire,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

‖ Tūdes, ĭtis. & Tūdis. *A hammer, a beetle.* Tudites malleos appellabant antiqui à tundendo, *Feſt.* Fabriles operæ tudibus contundere maſſas Feſtinant, *Virg.* in *Ætnâ,* 561.

Tŭdĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à tudes] (1) *A little beetle to bruiſe the olives at the preſs.* (2) ‖ *A ladle.* (3) ‖ *A printing iron to mark with.* (4) ‖ Alſo *a tool which diers uſe in drawing their clothes that are to be died, and turning them in the water.* (1) Col. 12, 50. (2) Steph. (3) Id. (4) Juſt.

‖ Tŭdĭcŭlo, āre. act. [à tudicula] *To pound, to bruiſe, to thump, beat,* or *hammer out.* Cùm bene ferbuerit, tudiculabis, & mortario teres, *Apic.* 5, 2.

Tŭdĭto, āre. freq. [à tudes, ĭtis] *To labour, work,* or *ſtir; to thump,* or *beat, with a hammer,* &c. *Lucr.* 2, 114. & 3, 395.

* Tuendus, a, um. part. [à tueor] *That is to be kept, defended,* or *maintained.* § Pacis mihi cura tuenda, *Ov. Met.* 11, 297. 𝔛 A quibus tuendus erat derelictus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. § Ad tuam dignitatem tuendam, *Id.*

* Tuens, tis. part. [à ſeq.] (1) *Looking, beholding, viewing.* (2) *Defending, keeping, maintaining, preſerveing.* (1) § Oculis tuens immitibus, *Ov. Met.* 6, 621. Acerba tuens ſerpens, *Lucr.* 5, 34. (2) Ille cœlum atque terras tuens & regens Deus, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2, 4.

* Tueor, ēri, tuĭtus, & tūtus. dep. [à θεῶ, θεῶμαι, θεωρῶ, *Canin.* (1) *To ſee,* or *behold; to look ſtedfaſtly.* (2) *To defend.* (3) *To be defended.* (4) *To keep,* or *maintain.* (5) *To uphold, to keep in repair.* (1) Tuere te ſenex, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 2. Talia dicentem averſa tuetur *regina,* Virg. Æn. 4, 362. (2) = Tueri & conſervare, quod quis accepit, non poſſe, *Cic.* pro *Lege Manil.* 2. = defendere, ornare, *Id.* Culpam pertinaciter tueri, culpa altera eſt, *Quint.* 6, 4. (3) Romani in bello ab his tuebantur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 3. ſc. *ab act.* tueo, quod etiam nobis ſervavit vetus inſcriptio ap. Fabrettum, ROGO PER SUPEROS QUI ESTIS, OSSA MEA TUETIS, p. 498. (4) = Antea alere majores copias poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri poteſt, *Cic.* pro *Dejot.* 8. Scortum nobile non digno quæſtu ſe tuebatur, *Liv.* 39, 9. (5) Majora tecta ædificamus pluris, & tuemur ſumptu majore, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 12. *Met.* = Factum meum præſtare tuerîque omnes debent, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 16.

* Tŭgŭriŏlum, i. n. dim. [à ſeq.] *A little cotage, a cabbin,* Veg. 2, 26.

* Tŭgŭrium, ii. n. [*qu.* tegurium, à tegendo] (1) *A cotage, a houſe in the country; a ſhepherd's cot,* or *ſhed; a lodge.* (2) ⌽ *A kennel.* (1) Pauperis tugurî culmen, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 69. (2) Phædr. 1, 19.

* Tuĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tueor] *A defending,* or *ſafe keeping; defenſe, tuition.* § Tuitio ſui, *Cic. Top.* 23.

Tūli. præt. [à tollo] *Vid.* fero.

‖ Tulipa, æ. f. quæ & Tulpia, & Tulpiana, *Gerard.* vox Turcica, *M.* *A tulip, a kind of lily of various colours.*

Tulliānum, i. n. [à Tullo rege] *A place in the common priſon built by king Tullus,* Varr. L. L. 4, 32.

* Tum. conj. [fortaſſe ab artic. præpoſ. τὸν] (1) *Then, at that time.* (2) *Moreover, afterwards, in fine.* (1) Cic. *pro* Cluent. 64. 𝔛 Tum eſt Cato locutus, nunc Lælius, *Id.* ¶ Tum demum ſciam rectè monuiſſe, ſi tu caveris, *then, and not before,* Id. (2) Tum Roſcius mihi multa confirmandi mei causâ dixit, *Id.*

Tum. conj. [poſt *cùm,* vel poſt ſe] *And alſo.* Cum ſpe ſummâ, tum majore etiam animo, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 1, 2. Tum ſemper, tum in his ipſis rebus, *Id.*

‖ Tumba, æ. f. *A hollow place in the ground, a tomb, a grave, a monument,* Sipont. † Sepulcrum.

Tŭmĕfăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum. act. *To make to ſwell, to puff up.* Extentum tumefecit humum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 303.

Tŭmĕfactus, a, um. part. (1) *Made to ſwell,* or *ſwolen.* (2) *Puffed up.* (1) Animos virides corde tumefacto geris, *Sen. Agam.* 958. (2) Ut noſtris tumefacta ſuperbiat Umbria libris, *Prop.* 4, 1, 63.

* Tŭmens, tis. part. [à tumeo] (1) *Swelling, ſwolen.* (2) Met. *Puffed up.* (3) *Angry.* (1) Pedes tumentes, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 272. ſuræ, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 9. (2) § Tumens ſucceſſu, *Plin.* = Inflatus & tumens animus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9. (3) 𝔛 Quis famulis tumentem leniet? *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 58.

* Tŭmeo, ēre, ui. neut. [à θυμόω, quod à θυμὸς, tumor, *M.*] (1) *To ſwell.* (2) *To riſe, to overflow.* (3) *To be puffed up, to wax proud, ſtately, and lofty.* (4) *To increaſe,* or *burſt out.* (1) Corpus tumet omne veneno, *Ov. Met.* 3, 33. Lumina fletu tument, *Tib.* 1, 8, 68. (2) § Tument negotia, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 4. (3) = Animus ſapientis nunquam turgeſcit,

nunquam tumet, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9. (4) § Bella tument, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 121.

• Tŭmeſcens, tis. part. [*à* ſeq.] *Swelling.* Met. *breaking out.* Bellum jampridem tumeſcens, *Paterc.* 2, 15.

• Tŭmeſco, ĕre. incept. [*à* tumeo] (1) *To ſwell.* (2) Met. *To break,* or *burſt, out.* (1) Freta ponti Incipiunt agitata tumeſcere, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 357. (2) Ille monet aperta tumeſcere bella, *Id. Geor.* 1, 465.

• Tŭmex, ĭcis. f. *id. quod* tomex [quod vid. de etym.] *A rope,* or *cord,* Col. 12, 31. ut aliqui leg.

• ‖ Tŭmicla, æ. f. dim. [*à* præced.] *A little cord of hemp,* or *baſte.* Me tumiclâ ſparteâ deligatum tradidit Philebo, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 258.

• Tŭmĭdè. adv. [*à* tumidus] (1) ‖ *Swellingly.* (2) *Proudly, pranceingly.* (1) Litt. *ex* Apul. (2) Ut tumidè incedis! *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 115. Meurſ. *ubi al.* Ut tu incedis!

• ‖ Tŭmĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* tumidus] *Somewhat ſwolen,* Litt. *ex* Catull. *ſed q.* Complanator tumidulæ gingivulæ, *Apul. Apol.* p. 409.

• Tŭmĭdus, a, um. adj. [*à* tumeo] or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Swolen, puffed up.* (2) *Proud, lofty, haughty, ſtately.* (3) *Fierce.* (4) *Teſty, haſtey.* (1) = Membrum tumidum ac turgidum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9. § Tumidiores oculi, *Celſ.* 2, 6. (2) § Succeſſu tumidus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 495. Eridani tumidiſſimus accola, *Sil.* 11, 25. (3) Vultus tumidi & truces, *Sen. Octav.* 109. (4) Iratus Chremes tumido delitigat ore, *Hor. A. Poët.* 94.

• Tŭmor, ōris. m. [*à* tumeo] (1) *A tumour, a bump,* or *bunch.* (1) Met. *Loftyneſs, pride, haughtyneſs, height of ſpirit.* (3) *Anger.* (4) *The pinch,* or *criſis,* of a matter. (1) Num manus rectè affecta eſt, cùm in tumore eſt? *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9. (2) § Gerere tumores mente, *Luc.* 10, 99. (3) = Tumor omnis & iræ Conceſſêre Deûm, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 40. (4) Ne differere viderer hunc rerum tumorem, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 5.

• Tŭmŭlandus, a, um. part. [*à* tumulo] *To be entombed,* Ov. Met. 8, 710.

• † Tŭmŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* tumulor] *An entombing,* Lex. *ex* Varr.

• Tŭmŭlātus, a, um. part. [*à* tumulor] *Entombed, buryed.* § Nobiliſſimè tumulatus, *Liv. Epitom.* 54. Inque Tomitanâ jaceam tumulatus arenâ, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 6, 49.

• Tŭmŭlo, āre. act. [*à* tumulus] *To bury, to entomb, to interr.* Quam tumulavit alumnus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 716.

• Tŭmŭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be entombed.* Pater Corythi parvâ tumulatur arenâ, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 361.

• Tŭmŭlōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* tumulus] *Full of hillocks,* or *knaps,* Sall. B. J. 91.

Tŭmultuans, tis. part. *Makeing a tumult,* or *diſorder.* Tumultuans *Britannia* ob non redditos transfugas, *Suet. Claud.* 17. Tumultuantes & in furorem uſque præcipites, *Id. Cal.* 9.

‖ Tŭmultuārie. adv. *Tumultuouſly, haſteyly; in a pudder,* or *hurry; all on a ſudden,* Amm. ⸸ Tumultuosè, *Liv.*

‖ Tŭmultuāriò. adv. *Idem,* Apul. Met. 4.

Tŭmultuārius, a, um. adj. *Done in haſte,* or *in a hurry; haſtey, diſorderly.* § Tumultuarium opus, *Liv.* 6, 29. Tumultuarius miles, *Id.* 1, 37. ſermo, *Quint.* 10, 7.

Tŭmultuātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A buſtleing,* or *hurrying,* Liv. 38, 2.

Tŭmultuātus, a, um. adj. *Makeing a tumult.* Non diu tumultuatus ſtabuli januam effregit, *Petron.* 79.

‖ Tŭmultuo, āre, *id. quod*

Tŭmultuor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To make a tumult,* or *ſtir.* (2) *To ſtorm,* or *trouble one's ſelf.* (3) Paſſ. *To be in an uproar, to hurry and buſtle.* (4) *To mutiny.* (1) Quid ſit, mihi expedi, quòd tumultues? *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 15. & 24. § Tumultuari ſine causâ, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 37. (2) = Quid tumultuaris, ſoror, quid inſanis? *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 15. (3) Neſcio quid hîc tumultuari audio, miſera! *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 2, 1. (4) Tumultuari Gallias comperit, *Suet. Galb.* 9.

Tŭmltuōsè. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. *In a hurry.* Senatus tumultuosè vocatus, *Liv.* 2, 29. Tumultuoſiùs ad me illam ſuſpicionem pertulit, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 17. Tumultuoſiùs in omnibus locis pervagari, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 45. Tumultuoſiſſimè aliquem aggredi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 14.

Tŭmultuōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Full of trouble, tumultuous, ſeditious, mutinous.* (2) *Stormy, rough and boiſterous.* (1) Quis homo tam tumultuoſo ſonitu me excivit foras? *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 52. = ☩ Ex ſeditioſâ & tumultuosâ vitâ, ſe in ſtudium aliquod tradere quietum, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 3. Somni per ſomnia tumultuoſi, *Celſ.* 8, 4. § Italia tumultuoſior, *Paterc.* 2, 74. Quod tumultuoſiſſimum pugnæ erat parumper ſuſtinuit, *Liv.* 2, 10. (2) § Mare tumultuoſum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 25.

Tŭmultus, ûs. (& ant. i.) m. [*qu.* tumor multus, *Feſt.* potiùs ſimpliciter *à* tumeo] (1) *Tumult, trouble, broil, buſtle, hurlyburly.* (2) *Sedition, inſurrection, uproar,* or *mutiny.* (3) *Any irregular,* or *diſorderly, action.* (1) In ædibus nîl ornati, nîl tumulti video, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 28. (2) Poteſt eſſe bellum ſine tumultu, tumultus ſine bello eſſe non poteſt, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 1. (3) Vid. *Barth.* ad *Stat. Theb.* l. 6, v. 589.

• Tŭmŭlus, i. m. [*à* tumore terræ] (1) *A hillock; a knap, tump,* or *heap, of earth; any raiſed place.* (2) *A tomb, grave,* or *ſepulcre.* (1) Ex urbe egreſſis tumulus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 713. Tumulis, proſpectûque delectari, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. Coacervatis cadaveribus ex tumulo tela conjicere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 27. (2) Et tumulum facite, & tumulo ſuperaddite carmen, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 42. § Componi eodem tumulo, *Ov. Met.* 4, 157.

Tunc. adv. temp. (1) *Then, at that time,* de præterito. (2) *At that time,* de futuro. (1) Senectus auferebat eam viriditatem, in quâ tunc erat Scipio, *Cic.* de *Am.* 3. ☩ Erat tunc excuſatio, nunc nulla eſt, *Id. Philipp.* 7, 5. (2) Ego tunc adero, quum, &c. *Plaut.* Tunc tua me infortunia lædent, *Hor. A. Poët.* 103.

Tundens, tis. part. *Knocking, beating.* Eandem incudem diem noctémque tundentes, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 39. § Tundens pectora palmis, *Ov. A.* 1, 535.

Tundo, ĕre, tŭtŭdi, tunſum. act. (1) *To beat, ſmite, thump,* or *bang.* (2) *To bray,* or *beat, in a mortar.* (3) *To threſh.* (4) *To play on.* (5) *To weary,* or *dull, by repeteing often.* (1) Cor pectus tundit, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 6, 63. Converſo bacillo, oculos miſero tundere vehementiſſimè cœpit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 54. (2) § Tundere allium, *Col.* 2, 21. (3) *Vid.* Tunſus. (4) § Tundere tympana, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 183. rauca cymbala, *Prop.* 3, 17, 36. (5) Pergin' aures tundere? *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 3, 25.

Tundor, i. ſus. paſſ. *To be ſmiten,* &c. Cùm illi jacenti latera tunderentur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 54. Tunditur litus Eoâ undâ, *Catull.* 11, 4.

• Tŭnĭca, æ. f. [*à* tuendo corpore, *Varr.*] (1) *A man's waiſtcoat,* or *jacket; a tunick,* (*a*) worn alone by plebeians and ſervants, (*b*) white and plain, worn (*c*) by the better ſort of Romans under the *toga,* (*d*) as by the Greeks under the *pallium;* (*e*) the *equites* wore them with ſmall purple ſtuds, and the ſenatours with larger; (*f*) anciently they had not ſleeves to them, when ſuch as wore them with ſleeves, and long, were noted for effeminacy *or* luxury, becauſe women wore ſuch. For the faſhion, ſee *Jun.* de picturâ vett. l. 2. c. 8. (2) *A woman's under garment.* (3) *A ſhift,* or *ſmock.* (4) *A wraper for wares.* (5) *A peel,* or *ſkin; a rind.* (6) *A ſhort coat of* mail. (7) Alſo *the bag of an impoſthume.* (8) *The membrane,* or *coat, of the eye.* (9) ¶ Tunica moleſta, *a pitched coat to burn people in at the ſtake.* (1) Tunicam ejus è pectore abſcidit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 1. In tunicâ ſuſpicor eſſe virum, *Prop.* 2, 6, 14. (*a*) § Tunicatus popellus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 65. Vid. & *Juv.* 3, 171. *ubi vid. interpr.* (*b*) Sufficiunt tunicæ ſummis ædilibus albæ, *Juv. ubi ſuprà.* (*c*) Tanaquil primâ texuit rectam tunicam, quâ ſimul cum togâ purâ tirones induuntur, *Plin.* 8, 48. (*d*) Tunica pallio propior eſt, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 30. (*e*) Vid. *Suet. Oth.* 10. & *ibi interpr.* Tunica lati clavi refuta, *Id. Aug.* 94. (*f*) Vid. *Catil.* 2, 10. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 614. *ubi vid. interp.* (2) Ecce Corrinna venit tunicâ velata recinctâ, *Ov. Am.* 1, 5, 9. Aurelia ornata fœmina ſumpſerat pulcherrimas tunicas, *Plin. Ep.* 2, ult. (3) Sic etiam tunicâ tangitur illa ſuâ, *Ov.* Divæ, quas paſtor viderat olim Icæis tunicam ponere verticibus, *Prop.* 2, 2, 14. (4) Voluſi Annales ſcombris ſæpe dabunt tunicas, *Catull.* 92, 8. (5) Gemmæ tenues rumpunt tunicas, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 75. § Tunica lupini, *Juv.* 153. (6) Mars tunicâ tectus adamantinâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 13. (7) Celſ. 7, 6. (8) Plin. 11, 37. (9) Juv. 8, 235. *It.* Mart. 10, 25.

• Tŭnĭcātus, a, um. adj. [*à* tunica] (1) *Coated; clad in a veſt,* or *waiſtcoat.* (2) *Haveing the peel on, unpeeled.* (1) Ut ludo campeſtri tunicati uteremur, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 5. § Tunicatus popellus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 65. (2) Tunicatum cum ſale mordens Cæpe, *Perſ.* 4, 30.

• † Tŭnĭcella, æ. f. dim. [*à* tunica] *A very little coat,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

• † Tŭnĭco, āre. act. [*à* tunica] *To cover with a coat,* &c. *to coat, to clothe.* Hæc lanigeras detonderi docuit, tunicatéque homulum, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 873.

• ‖ Tŭnĭcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be covered with a coat,* &c. *Litt.* ex *Mart.*

• Tŭnĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* tunica] *A little coat, a pettycoat, a ſmicket, a tunicle,* as of the eye, *Plin.* 16, 12. Redactus ſum uſque ad hanc unam tuniculam, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 65.

Tunſus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Beaten.* (2) *Threſhed.* (1) § Tunſa pectora palmis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 485. (2) Cùm graviter tunſis gemit area frugibus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 133.

Tuopte ingenio. [ubi *pte* ſyllabica eſt adjectio] *Of your own head,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 11.

• Tuor, ēri, tūtus, *vel* tuĭtus. dep. *To look, to behold,* or *view. Vid.* Tueor.

• Turba, æ. f. [*à* Gr. τύρβη, vel *à* θόρυβος] (1) *A multitude, a rabble,* or *rout.* (2) *Trouble, buſtle, debate, buſyneſs,* &c. (3) Alſo *divers kinds.* (1) Congregare magnam turbam, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. Effuſa turba ad ripas ruebat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 305. Par mihi, & turbæ meæ, *Phædr.* 1, 19. (2) Quid turbæ eſt apud forum? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 6. = Rixa, confuſio, *Cic.* (3) § Turba prunorum, *Plin.* 13, 15. vulnerum, *Id.* 11, 37.

• Turbāmentum, i. n. [*à* turba] *Trouble, mutiny.* Turbamenta & exitia reip. *Sall. Orat. Lep.* § vulgi, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 23, 2.

• Turbans, tis. part. [*à* turbo] *Diſordering, diſturbing.* Solæ Minyeïdes Intempeſtivâ turbantes feſta Minervâ, *Ov. Met.* 4, 52. Conf. *Stat. Theb.* 7, 536.

• † Turbâſſit, *pro* turbaverit, *Cic.* ex *veteri Lege.*

• † Turbātè. adv. [*à* turbatus] *With trouble and diſorder.* = Aguntur omnia raptim, atque turbatè, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 5. *al. leg.* turbatim.

• † Turbātim. adv. *With trouble and diſorder. Vid.* Turbatè.

• Turbātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* turbo] *A troubler,* or *diſturber; a diſquieter, a mutineer.* § Turbator belli, *Liv.* 2, 26. Vulgi turbatores, *Id.* 4, 2.

• ‖ Turbātrix, īcis. f. [*ab* eodem] *A diſturber,* fœmin. Tempeſtas placidæ turbatrix invida pacis, *Prud. Pſych.* 668. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 369.

• Turbātur. imperſ. [*à* turbor] *There is a buſtle,* or *hurly-burly.* Uſque adeò turbatur agris, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 12. Neſcio, quid, abſente nobis, turbatum eſt domi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 7.

• Turbātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [*à* turbor] *Troubled, diſturbed, diſordered, ruffled.* Placare res turbatas, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 4. Turbatus ex inopinato malo, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 12. § Turbatiore cœlo, *Suet. Tib.* 69.

• Turbo,

• Turbēla, æ. f. *Trouble,* Plaut. Bacch. *vel, ut al. malunt*

• Turbella, æ. f. dim. [*à* turbo] *A little trouble, a buſtle,* or *ſtir;* as in a market, *or* fair. Tantas turbellas facio, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 134.

• Turbĭdè. adv. iùs, comp. [*à* turbidus] *With trouble, ſeditiouſly.* Inconſtanter, & turbidè in metu eſſe ſemper, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 10. = Turbidè & ſeditioſè, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 12. Turbidiùs, *Quint.* 3, 8.

• ‖ Turbĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *Somewhat troublous.* § Turbiduli ſenſus, *Prud. Apoth.* 208.

• Turbĭdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*à* turba] (1) *Muddy, thick, foggy.* (2) Met. *Troublous, troubleſome* (3) *Vexed, angry.* (4) *Haughty, proud.* (5) *Menaceing, terrible.* (1) = Turbida, & inquinata aqua, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 34. = Immite & turbidum cœlum, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 17, 1. 𝔛 tranquillus, *Cic.* (2) Si quid fuiſſe cogitationum turbidiorum, *Quint.* 3, 8. Turbidiſſima ſapienter ferre, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 15, 5. (3) Turbidus luſtrat equo muros, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 57. (4) Animo ſpem turbidus hauſit inanem, *Id. Æn.* 11, 648. (5) Venulo adverſum ſe turbidus infert, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 742.

• Turbĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*qu. à* ‖ turbinor, *vid.* turbo, inis.] *The faſhioning of a thing broad above, and ſmall beneath like a top.* § Turbinatio pyri, *Plin.* 15, 21.

• Turbĭnātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*à* turbo, inis] *Copped, made like a top, broad above, and ſmall beneath.* § Folliculis turbinatis, *Plin.* 21, 31. Turbinatior pyris figura, *Id.* 15, 15.

• Turbĭneus, a, um adj. [*à* turbo, ĭnis] *Of, or belonging to, a ſtorm,* or *boiſterous wind; a whirling round.* § Turbineus vertex, *Ov. Met.* 8, 540.

• Turbo, āre. act. [*à* turba] (1) *To diſorder, embroil,* or *confound.* (2) *To trouble,* or *diſturb.* (3) Abſol. *To make a diſturbance.* (1) = Omnia infima ſummis paria fecit, turbavit, miſcuit, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 9. (2) Res animos incognita turbat, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 519. (3) Adibo hominem, nam turbare geſtio, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 2, 21. Si una, alterave civitas turbet, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 47.

• Turbor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be diſordered,* &c. Mare ventorum vi agitatur atque turbatur, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 49. *Vid.* Turbo.

• Turbo, *vel* Turben, ĭnis. m. [fortaſſe *à* τύφων, inſerto *r.* it. trochus, quòd in modum turbinis vertitur] (1) *A whirling,* or *turning round.* (2) *A whirlwind, a ſtorm,* or *boiſterous wind.* (3) *A whirlpool.* (4) *The roundle,* or *winding, of a ſerpent.* (5) *A top, gigg,* or *nun, which boys play with; a whirl-gigg.* (6) *A wheel which magicians uſe.* (7) ‖ *The rundel,* or *ball, on the top,* or *chapiter, of a pillar.* (8) *A bird called a wryneck.* (9) ‖ *A woodpecker, a ſpecht.* (10) ‖ *A fiſh called a wenk,* or *winkle.* (11) *A ſtill,* or *ſtillatory; a limbeck.* (12) *Any thing that is broad above, and ſharp beneath, like a top.* (13) Met. *Fury, rage.* (14) *Giddyneſs, danger.* (1) Vaſtata Campania turbine ventorum, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 13. § Turbo ventus, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 47. (2) = Omnes venti erumpunt, ſævi exiſtunt turbines, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 39. *ex poëtâ.* (3) Stat. Theb. 4, 813. (4) Lethifero ſtridebat turbine ſerpens, *Sil* 3, 91. (5) Agor, ut per plana citus ſola verbere turben, *Tib.* 1, 5, 3. Torto volitans ſub verbere turbo, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 378. (6) Hor. Epod. 17, 7. (7) Litt. *ex* Plin. (8) Hermol. (9) Jun. (10) Id. (11) Id. (12) Cava buccina ſumitur illi Tortilis, in latum quæ turbine creſcit ab imo, *Ov. Met.* 1, 336. (13) Neſcio quo miſeræ turbine mentis agor, *Id. Am.* 2, 9, 28. (14) Medio in turbine lethi, *Catull.* 62, 149.

• ‖ Turbŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* turba] *A little preſs,* or *throng, of people.* Doloris impatiens populi circumfluentis turbulis immiſceor, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 123.

• Turbŭlentè. adv. [*à* turbulentus] *In a hurry, with trouble.* = Agere rem raptim, & turbulentè, *Cic. pro Domo,* 54.

• Turbŭlenter. adv. [*ex eodem*] *Idem.* Nos nihil turbulenter, nihil temerè faciemus, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16.

• ‖ Turbŭlento, āre. act. *To trouble, to diſturb.* Adeò me ſtrepitu turbulentant, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 278. ⸸ Turbo.

• Turbŭlentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Muddy.* (2) Met. *Troubleſome, ſeditious, mutinous, turbulent.* (1) Cur turbulentam mihi feciſti aquam? *Phædr.* 1, 1. (2) 𝔛 Res placatæ, & minimè turbulentæ, *Cic. Orat.* 63. § Amnis turbulentior, *Liv.* 2, 6. = Civis ſeditioſus, & turbulentus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 11. 𝔛 Meum turbulentiſſimum tempus tuo tranquilliſſimo præſtat, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 15.

‖ Turbyſtum, i. n. *A kind of dung which maketh wool in dieing take the colour,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Turda, æ. f. *A thruſh.* Solers turdarum nôſſe ſalivam, *Perſ.* 6, 24. uti Caſaub. leg.

Turdārium, ii. n *A place where thruſhes are kept to be fatted,* Varr. R. R 5, 1.

† Turdĕtānus, i. m. *A caterer,* or *cook, for blackbirds,* or *thruſhes,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6. voc. fictum, quaſi eſſet nomen gentile.

‖ Turdillus, i. m. dim. [*à* turdus] *A ſorry infamous fellow,* Sen. Ep. 96. *ex. lect. Muret. al.* turdi illi, *rect.* turturillæ.

Turdŭlus, i. m. *A little blackbird,* or *thruſh,* Varr. R. R. 2, 10.

Turdus, i. m. (1) *A thruſh, a throſtle, an ouſel,* or *blackbird.* (2) Alſo *a ſpoted fiſh liveing among ſtones and rocks.* (1) Penè arſit macros dum turdos verſat in igne, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 72. (2) Col. 10, 35. & Varr. L. L. 4, 12.

• Tūreus, a, um. adj *Belonging to frankincenſe,* Col. 3, 8. *Vid.* Thureus.

Turgens, tis. part. *Swelling, ſwoln.* Gemitu turgentia lumina, *Prop.* 1, 21, 3. *Sil.* 2, 546.

Turgeo, ēre, ſi. neut. (1) *To ſwell, to burgeon, to puff up.* (2) Met. *To be angry at one, to be in a choſe.* (1) Læto turgent in palmite gemmæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 48 *Met.* = Oratio quæ turget & inflata eſt, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 10. (2) Tota turget mihi nunc uxor domi, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 5, 17.

Turgeſcens, tis. part. *Swelling up,* &c. § Turgeſcentibus virgultis, *Plin.* 8, 50.

Turgeſco, ĕre. incept. *To ſwell up, to burgeon and wax big, to ſwell for anger.* Cor mihi penĭtùs turgeſcit triſtibus iris, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 9. § Pagina turgeſcit nugis, *Perſ.* 5, 20.

‖ Turgĭdè adv. *After a ſwelling manner,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

Turgĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat ſwolen,* or *blown up.* Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli, *Catull.* 3, 18.

Turgĭdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Swolen,* or *puffed up.* (2) *Struting, bumping up.* (1) = Membrum tumidum & turgidum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9. § Turgida vela, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 25. Mare turgidum, *Id. Od.* 1, 3, 19. (2) § Frons turgida cornibus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 4.

Tūrĭbŭlum, Tūrĭcrĕmus, Tūrĭfer, Tūrĭlĕgus. *Vid.* Thuribulum, &c.

Turio, ōnis. m [*à* tyro, onis] *The tendrel,* or *young branch of a tree.* § Lauri turiones, *Col.* 12, 48.

Turma, æ. f. *A troop, a company of horſemen,* thirty or more, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. *Cic. Attic.* 5, 21. 𝔛 Turma equitum; centuria peditum, *Veg.*

Turmālè. adv. *Warlike.* § Turmalè fremit, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 10.

Turmāles, ium. m. pl. *Thoſe of the ſame troop,* Liv. 8, 7. & 25, 18.

Turmālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a troop,* or *troopers and horſemen.* § Turmalis ſtatua, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 65. Turmali ſanguine cretus, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 18.

Turmātim adv. *By troops,* or *bands.* Vagantibus circa mœnia turmatim barbaris, *Liv.* 5, 39. § Turmatim abibant, *Id.* 28, 13.

† Turpè. adv. *Filthyly,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ⸸ Turpiter.

‖ Turpeſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax foul,* Litt. *ſed unde non dicit, nec ego ſcio.*

Turpĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* turpis] *Somewhat filthy.* = Jocus in turpiculis & quaſi deformibus ponitur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 61.

Turpĭfĭcātus, a, um. adj. *Made filthy, ſoiled.* Quanta fœditas turpificati animi debet videri? *Cic. Offic.* 3, 29.

Turpĭlucrĭcŭpĭdus, a, um. adj. *Covetous of diſhoneſt gain,* Plauto fictum Trin. 1, 2, 63.

Turpis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Naſty, filthy, unclean, foul.* (2) *Deformed.* (3) *Vaſt, huge.* (4) *Shamefull, baſe, diſhonourable.* (1) § Scabies turpis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 441. veſtitus, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 57. Caput turpe ſine crine, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 250. Turpiſſima pars corporis, *Sall. B. J.* 90. (2) 𝔛 Habebat quidam filiam turpiſſimam, Itidémque inſigni, & pulchrâ facie filium, *Phædr.* 3, 8, 2. Dente ſi nigro fieres vel uno Turpior ungui, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 4. (3) Optima torvæ Forma bovis, cui turpe caput, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 51. (4) 𝔛 Turpis vita illi famâ integrâ potior fuit, *Sall. B. J.* 71. 𝔛 Cùm eſſet propoſita aut fuga turpis, aut glorioſa mors, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 30. 𝔛 Non eadem omnibus honeſta, & turpia, *Nep.* in *Præf.* = Fœdus, ſordidus, inhoneſtus, infamis, *Cic.*

Turpĭter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Shamefully.* (2) *Unſightly.* (3) *Diſhoneſtly, baſely, diſhonourably.* (1) Illi jacuère ligati Turpiter, *Ov. Met.* 4, 187. (2) Turpiter atrum Deſinere in piſcem, *Hor. A. P.* 3. ¶ Turpiter ſe dare, *to come foully off,* Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 24. (3) 𝔛 Non intelligo quamobrem, ſi vivere honeſtè non poſſint, turpiter perire velint, *Cic.* Turpiùs ejicitur, quàm non admittitur hoſpes, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 6, 13. = Turpiſſimè, flagitioſiſſiméque diſcedere, *Cic. Div.* in *Verr.* 22. = Flagitioſè, nequiter, *Id.*

Turpĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. (1) *Diſhoneſty.* (2) *Baſeneſs, meanneſs.* (3) *Uglyneſs.* (1) = Verborum turpitudinem, & rerum obſcœnitatem vitare, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 59. (2) Turpitudo generis opprobrio multis fuit, *Quint.* (2) = Locus, quaſi ridiculi turpitudine, & deformitate quâdam, continetur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 58.

Turpo, āre. act. (1) *To defile, to bewray.* (2) *To disfigure, to deface, to diſgrace,* or *diſparage.* (1) Aram turpârunt ſanguine fœdè, *Lucr.* 1, 86. (2) Rugæ turpant te, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 12.

Turpor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be defiled,* Vidi Jovis aram ſanguine turpari, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19. *ex poëtâ.*

• ✠ Turrĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* turris] (1) *A little tower.* (2) *A box to throw dice out of.* (1) Vitruv. 10, 19. (2) Mart. 14, 16. in lemmate.

• ✠ Turrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* turris, & fero] *That beareth a tower.* § Turrifera corona, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 219. *Heinſ. autem leg.* turritas.

✠ Turrĭger, a, um. adj. *Bearing towers.* § Urbes turrigeræ, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 253. *Sil.* 14, 501.

• Turris, is. f. [*à* Gr. τύρσις, idque *à* Syr. *tur,* ab Hebr. טור] (1) *A tower, or any thing like it; a turret.* (2) *Any fortifyed place.* (1) Locus turribus munitus, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 2. ¶ Turris ambulatoria, *A wooden turret, to go upon wheels, uſed in beſiegeing towns,* Cic. Fam. 15, 4. *Vid.* & Veg. 4, 17, 18. (2) Stat. Theb. 3, 356.

• Turrītus, a, um. adj [*à* turris] (1) *Towered, turreted,* or *full of towers.* (2) *High as a tower.* (3) *That carryeth turrets on his back.* (1) § Mœnia turrita, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 8, 47. (2) § Turriti ſcopuli, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 536. (3) § Elephanti turriti, *Plin.* 8, 7.

Turſio, ōnis. m. *A fiſh like a dolphin,* ſome take it for *a ſturgeon,* others for *a porpoiſe,* Plin. 9, 9. ☞ *Scrib. etiam* thurſio, & thyrſio.

Turtur, ŭris. m. [*ab* Hebr. תור quo geminato fit tur tur] (1) *A bird called a turtle.* (2) Alſo *a flat-fiſh with a venomous tail,* otherwiſe called *paſtinaca.* (1) Nec gemere aëriâ ceſſabit turtur ab ulmo, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 59. (2) Vid. *Harduin.* in *Plin.* 9, 48.

Turtilla, æ. f. *vel ut al. leg.* turturillus, i. m. *A coward, a henhearted fellow,* Sen. Ep. 96.

• Tūrunda, æ. f. [à terendo, offa trita, & ſubacta manibus] (1) *A pellet of bread, dough, or paſte wherewith capons are cramed.* (2) Alſo *a tent which chirurgeons put into wounds.* (1) Cato, 19. (2) Si fiſtula erit, turundam intrò trudito, *Cato*, 157.

Tus, tūris. n. ſic ſcrib. *Varr. Priſc. Serv.* [quaſi à tuſis glebis dict. ſed rect. à θύος] *Vid.* Thus.

† Tuſcānĭcum, i. n. locus in ædibus cavatus, quem morem à Tuſcis Romani acceperunt, unde nomen, *Varr.*

Tuſcŭlum, i. n. *A little frankincenſe*, Plaut. *Vid.* Thuſculum.

Tuſſĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à tuſſis] *A little cough*, Plin. Ep. 9, 19. & Celſ. 3, 22.

‖ Tuſſĭcus, a, um. adj. *Subject to a cough*, Firm. ⸸ Tuſſi laborans.

‖ Tuſſĭcŭlāris, e. adj. *Belonging to, or good for, a cough.* ¶ Tuſſicularis herba, *coltsfoot*, Cœl. Aur.

Tuſſĭlāgo, ĭnis. f. [ita dict. quòd fumus ejus per arundinem hauſtus tuſſim, quamtumvis veterem, ſanare dicitur] *An herb good for the cough* called *ſolefoot*, or *coltsfoot*. = Bechion, *Plin.* 26, 6.

Tuſſiens, tis. part. *Coughing, troubled with a cough.* Suſpirioſis tuſſientibúſque jucundè medetur *ſandacha*, Plin. 34, ſub finem.

Tuſſio, īre, īvi. neut. *To cough.* Si tuſſire occœpſit, ne ſic tuſſiat, *&c.* Plaut. Aſin. 4, 1, 49. *Conf.* Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 107. & Plin. 27, 5.

Tuſſis, is. f. [*ab* Hebr. צטישל ſternutatio] *A cough.* § Abſtine tuſſes, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 132. Conf. *Celſ.* 4, 4. & *Plin.* 24, 8.

Tūſus, a, um. part. [à tundor] *Bruiſed, beaten, or ſtamped.* § Teſta tuſa, *Vitruv.* 2, 5.

• Tūtăcŭlum, i. n. [à tutor] *A place of refuge, or ſafety.* Fida ut tutacula nudis Invalidiſque paret, *Prud.* in *Symm.* 2, 387. ⸸ Receptus.

• Tūtāmen, ĭnis. n. [à tutor] *A defenſe, ſafeguard, or protection.* Decus & tutamen in armis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 262.

• Tūtāmentum, i. n. [*ab* eodem] *Idem*, Liv. 21, 61.

• Tūtandus, a, um. part. [à tutor] *To be defended.* Alacris ad tutandam rempublicam, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3.

• ‖ Tūtānus, i. m. [Romæ tutor contra Hannibalem] *A name of Hercules*, Non.

• Tūtè. adv. [à tutus] *Safely*, Ad Herenn. 3, 6. *Vid.* Tutò.

• Tūte. pron. comp. [à tu & te] *Thou, thyſelf, thine own ſelf.* Ut tute tibi defuiſſe videare, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 8, 3.

• Tūtēla, æ. f. [à tueor] (1) *Defenſe, protection.* (2) *Maintenance, keeping.* (3) *Wardſhip, guardianſhip, cuſtody of a child in nonage.* (4) *A fenſe, or hedge, about a ground.* (5) *The keeping of houſes in repair.* (6) *A figure in the prow, or ſtem, of a ſhip.* (7) *A genius.* (1) Rerum tutela mearum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 103. Tutela haud minor pacis, quàm regni, *Liv.* 1, 21. (2) § Tutela pecudum, *Col.* 9. *Præf.* Terra vix ad tutelam recolentium fertilis, *Sen. Conſol.* ad *Helv.* 9. (3) Pupillus, qui in tutelam venit, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 6. (4) Varr. R. R. 1, 14. (5) M. Aufidius tutelæ Capitolii redemptor, *Plin.* 35, 3. (6) Ut tutela navis expiaretur, *Petron.* c. 105. Flavæ tutela Minervæ navis, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 9, 1. (7) Ita tutelam hujus loci habeam propitiam, *Petron.* c. 57. ☞ *Hinc & Horatius*, O tutela præſens Italiæ, *Od.* 4, 14, 43.

• ‖ Tūtēlāris, e. adj. [à præced.] *Of, or belonging to, a guardian, or to the cuſtody of a ward.* ¶ Tutelaris lex, *Dig.* 12, 3. Dî tutelares, *tutelar gods, guardian angels*, Macrob. 3, 9.

• Tūtēlārius, ii. m. [*ab* eodem] *He that hath the cuſtody, or keeping, of goods in temples, or publick houſes; a warden.* Plin. 34, 7.

• ‖ Tūtēlīna, *vel* Tūtilīna, æ. f. [à tuendo] *The godeſs that had the tuition of corn*, Non.

† Tūtĕmet. *Thou thyſelf*, Lucr. 1, 103.

‖ Tutia, æ. f. *Tutty*, Offic.

• Tūtò. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè & tutiſſimò, ſup. [à tutus] *Safely, ſecurely.* = Tutò & ſine metu, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 26. Semina tutiùs in agris, quàm in horreis ſervantur, *Pallad.* Precor, ut poſſim tutiùs eſſe miſer, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 2, 78. Ubi vis tutiùs quàm in meo regno eſſem, *Sall. B. Jug.* 14, 11. Te hîc tutiſſimè fore puto, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 12. Reſcripſi non me quærere ubi tutiſſimò eſſem, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 1.

• Tūto, āre. act. freq. [à tueor] *To defend, to ſecure.* Invoco vos, Lares viales, ut me bene tutetis, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 25.

• Tūtor, āri. dep. [à tueor] *To defend and keep ſafe.* Genæ tutantur oculos, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. Patris honeſtè parta indiligenter tutari, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 2, 5. Ut & muris ſe ipſi & armis muros tutarentur, *Liv.* 28, 2.

‖ Tūtor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* eodem] (1) *A tutour, patron, defender, or protector.* (2) *He that hath the tuition of a ward, a guardian.* (1) Pater Silvanus tutor finium, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 22. (2) Tutor liberis regis inſtitui, *Liv.* 1, 34.

• Tūtōrius, a, um. adj. [à tutor] *Of, or belonging to, a guardian, or tutour.* Mittitur qui tutorio nomine regnum pupilli adminiſtret, *Juſtin.* 30, 3.

• Tŭtŭlātus, a, um. adj. *indutus tutulo*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

• Tŭtŭlus, i. m. [à tuendo capite] (1) ‖ *The top of the hair, wound with a purple lace on the crown of the head*, uſed only by the high prieſt's wife, to diſtinguiſh her from other women. (2) Alſo *a woman's roll.* (3) *The peak, or tuft, of a prieſt's cap.* (4) Alſo *a tower.* (1) *Vid.* Feſt. p. 470. & Tert. *de* Pallio, c. 5. (2) Varr. L. L. 6, 3. (3) Id. l. c. (4) Altiſſimum in urbe quod eſt, ea res tutiſſima tutulus appellatur, *Id. ibid.* ☞ *Sed in hâc notione fortaſſe prima producitur.*

• Tūtus, a, um. adj. [à tueor] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Safe, out of danger, ſecure.* § Tutus à perfidiâ, *Liv.* 28, 44. ad omnes ictus, *Id.* 36, 32. adverſus pericula venenorum, *Celſ.* 5, 23, 3. Tutiora loca, *Liv.* 2, 62. Portus tutiſſimus, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 27. ¶ ✠ Malè tutæ mentis Oreſtes *diſordered, diſtracted*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 137.

• Tuus, a, um. pron. poſſ. adj. [à tu] (1) *Thine.* (2) *Thine own.* (3) *Belonging to thee*, of a perſon, friend, ſervant, domeſtick, *or* thing. (4) *Favourable, ſeaſonable.* (1) § Tuus pater, *Cic.* Tua ſoror, *Id.* Tuum ſtudium, *Id.* ¶ Tuum eſt, *it is your part*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 54. (2) Tuo tibi judicio eſt utendum, *Cic.* (3) Tuus eſt Chremes, *nempe* amicus, *Ter. Andr.* 5, ult. Tam longè à tot tuis, *Cic. Att.* 4, 14. ¶ Bene illi volo facere, ſi tu non vis. *PH.* Nempe de tuo, *out of your own pocket then*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46. (4) Poſteaquam noſtris teſtibus nos, quàm horis tuis uti malle, vidiſti, *Cic. Act.* in *Verr.* 19. § Tempore non tuo, *Mart.* 10, 19.

T ante Y.

• Tylus, i. m. [à Gr. τύλος callus] *An inſect under ſtones, or tiles*, commonly called *a cheeſlip, or ſow.* = Cutio, aſellus, *Plin.* 29, ult.

• Tymbos, i. m. [τύμβος, Gr.] *A tomb or funeral pile.* = Buſtum, nam id puto appellari Tymbon, *τύμβον potiùs*, Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 26.

• † Tympănĭcus, a, um. adj. [à tympanum] *That hath a tympany*, Plin. 25, 5.

• ‖ Tympăniſta, *vel* Tympăniſtes, æ. m. [*ex* eodem] *A drumer, a tabourer.* Strepitus cymbaliſtarum & tympaniſtarum, *Apul.* de *Deo Socr.* p. 685.

• ‖ Tympăniſtria, æ. f. [*ab* eodem] *A woman playing on a timbrel*, Sidon. Ep. 1, 2.

• Tympănītes, æ. m. [quòd tympani ſonum referat, vel quòd ſit tumor ad ſimilit. tympani] *A tympany, or kind of dropſy; a riſeing of wind*, Celſ. 3, 21. *Lat.* Aqua intercus.

• † Tympănītĭcus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Troubled with a tympany*, Plin. 25, 5. *ubi al. leg.* tympanicus.

• Tympănium, i. n. [*ex* eodem] *A jewel in the form of a* tympanum, *Plin.* 9, 35.

• Tympănīzo, āre. act. [*ab* eodem] *To play upon a drum, tabour; or timbrel*, Suet. Aug. 68.

• Tympănotrība, æ. c. g. [qui tympanum τρίβει] *A drumer*, Met. *an idle effeminate companion, like one of Cybele's druming prieſts*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49.

• Tympănum, i. n. [τύμπανον, Gr.] (1) *A timbrel, tabour, or drum.* (2) *The compaſs of a cartwheel, which keepeth all the ſpokes faſt; the covering of a wagon, or cart.* (3) Alſo *a watermill wheel.* (4) ‖ *A pearl that is round here, and plain, or flat, there; a bell-pearl.* (5) *A certain faſhion of platters, or broad veſſels.* (6) *The pannel of a pillar, or gate.* (7) Alſo *an engine to bear up buildings.* (8) *The great wheel of a crane, wherewith they lift up any weight.* (1) Tympana tenta tonant palmis, *Lucr.* 2, 618. § Rauca tympana, *Ov.* in *Ibin*, 456. (2) Hinc radios trivêre rotis, hinc tympana plauſtris Agricolæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 444. *interpr. Serv.* (3) Vitruv. 10, 5. (4) Litt. *ex* Plin. (5) Plin. 33, 11. (6) Vitruv. 3, 3, & 4, 6. *Vid Lexic.* Vitruv. p. 139. (7) Id. (8) Manus una Multaque per trochleas & tympana pondere magna Commovet, *Lucr.* 4, 903.

• ✠ Tўpănum, i. n. *id. quod* tympanum, *Catull.* 61, 8, 9. *metri cauſâ imitans Homerum, qui τύπανον dixit.*

• ‖ Typha, æ. f. [τύφη, Gr.] *Typh wheat, a corn much like our rie*, Jun. ¶ Typha aquatica, *water torch, cat's tail*, Offic.

• ‖ Typhon, ōnis. m. [à τύφω, Gr. fumum excito] *A violent whirlwind, a hurricane*, Gell. 19, 1. *Lat.* Vortex, *vertex*, *Plin.* 2, 48.

• ‖ Typĭcè. adv. [à ſeq.] *Typically.* ⸸ Ad ſimilitudinem.

• ‖ Typĭcus, a, um. adj. [à typus] *Typical, myſtical, figurative*, Sedul.

• Typŏgrăphia, æ. f. [à τύπος typus, & γράφω ſcribo] *Printing, a printing houſe, the printer's trade.*

• § Typogrăphus, i. m. [ὁ τύποις γράφων, qui typis pingit] *A printer.*

• Typus, i. m. [τύπος, Gr. à τύπτω, nota pulſando impreſſa] *A type, or figure; an example, a form, or likeneſs; a ſhadow* of a thing, *a pattern, mould, or ſample; a printer's type, or figure of a letter.* Typos tibi mando, quos in tectorio atrioli poſſim includere, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 9.

• Tyrannĭcè. adv. [à tyrannicus] *Cruelly, tyrannouſly, tyrant like.* ⌘ Quæ regiè ſeu potiùs tyrannicè ſtatuit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 48.

Tyrannĭcīda, æ. c. g. [qui tyrannum occidit] *the killer of a tyrant.* Armodius & Ariſtogiton tyrannicidæ, *Plin.* 7, 23.

Tyrannĭcīdium, ii. n. *A killing of a tyrant*, Plin. 34, 8. Val. Max. 3, 3, 5.

Tyrannĭcus, a, um. adj. [à tyrannus] *Tyrannous, cruel, tyrannical.* = Quod tetrum, crudele, nefarium, tyrannicum factum eſſe dicamus, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 30. conf. *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 15.

• Tyrannis, ĭdis. f. [τυραννίς Gr.] (1) *Supreme power, a government.* (2) *Tyranny.* (1) Timebatur, ne fortunâ magniſque elatus opibus tyrannidem concupiſceret, *Nep. Alcib.* 7. (2) Propter Piſiſtratæ tyrannidem, *Nep. Milt.* 8. Adverſus tyrannidem L. Sullæ, *Sall. Orat. Lepid.* Vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 9.

• Tyrannoctŏnos, i. m. [*ex* tyrannus, & κτείνω occido] *A killer, or murderer, of a tyrant.* Verebar ne ſimulatio periculoſa eſſet noſtris tyrannoctonis, *Cic. Att.* 14, 15.

• Tyrannus, i. m. [τύραννος, Gr. à Celt. *tyrn*, Id.] (1) In old time it was uſed in good part for a *king.* (2) *A tyrant*; alſo *an uſurper.* (1) Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigiſſe tyranni, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 266. Tyrannus fuerat appellatus, ſed juſtus, *Nep. Milt.* ſub fin. (2) Teneri crudeli dominatu ab aliquo tyranno, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 35. ⌘ Imagines Siciliæ regum & tyrannorum, *Id. Verr.* 4, 55.

• Tyriămĕthyſtus, i. m. [*ex* Tyrius, & amethyſtus] Amethyſti color, Tyriâ rurſus purpurâ inebriatus, *Plin.* 9, 41.

• Tyrianthĭnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* Tyrius, & ianthinus] *Of a bright violet colour*, Mart. 1, 54.

Tyrius, a, um. adj. *Of the city Tyre, where the beſt purple was died.* § Tyria purpura, *Cic.* Tyrius torus, *Catull.*

Tyro, ōnis. m. *A freſhwater ſoldier, a young beginer, a novice, an apprentice. Vid.* Tiro. *ſic enim rect. ſcribi videtur.*

Tyrŏcinium, ii. n. *The firſt exerciſe in any thing, an apprenticeſhip, a firſt begining, a lawyer's firſt calling to the bar*; alſo *a rawneſs, want of experience, the firſt proof,* or *tryal. Vid.* Tirocinium.

* ‖ Tyrocneſtis, is. f. [*ex* τυρὸς, caſeus, *&* κνάω rado] *A grater for cheeſe, bread, ſpice,* &c. *Jun. Lat.* Radula.

* ‖ Tȳrogrăphus, a, um. adj. [*ex* Tyrius, *&* γράφω pingo] *Embroidered with purple,* Litt. *ex* Catullo. *ſed non inveni.*

* Tyrŏtarĭchus, i. m. [*ex* τυρὸς, caſeus, *&* τάριχος, ſalſamentum] *A kind of meat made of powdered fleſh and cheeſe*; or rather, as others think, *old cheeſe full of mites,* Cic. Fam. 9, 16. *&* Attic. 4, 8.

* Tyrrhēna vincula, *Sandals tied on with purple lace,* Virg. Æn. 8, 458.

Tyrſio, ōnis. m. *A porpoiſe. Vid.* Turſio.

Tyruncŭla canis. *A young bitch not uſed to whelps,* or *not yet well trained,* Col. 7, 12.

Tyruncŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* tyro] *A very young ſoldier, ſcholar,* or *beginer,* Plin. jun. *Vid.* Tiruneulus.

V.

V, v, the twentyeth letter in the Latin alphabet, anſwers to the ſixth Hebrew letter ו, and being conformable to that in power, is both a vowel and conſonant; but as to its figure, it was, A. C. 306, or thereabout, thus varyed, V, v, u, ʋ, according to Dr. *Bernard*, in his Literature of the learned world. In the Hebrew, indeed, the vowel points determine its ſound; for they being under it make it a conſonant, as in וו ולא ושב *vau, velo, viſhab*, but a vowel when over it, as in יום; or in the middle, as in ובני *ubene*. The Greeks admit only this latter uſe; as alſo our Saxon anceſtors, who commonly ſubſtitute *f* in the place of v, as in ꝼiꝼ, ꞅeoꝼan. *five, ſeoven*, as we find in very ancient manuſcripts; and ſometimes *u*, as Leui *Levi*; notwithſtanding which they ſounded ſuch words as we do now, otherwiſe no change of the figure had been made in after times. But though they gave this letter no place in their alphabet, they admitted it among their numerals; herein imitateing the Greeks, who had made it a numeral only, calling it Βαῦ ἐπίσημον. To begin with the conſonant: As to the figure, it is by ſome thought to be made from the Greek Υ, by cuting off the ſhank; though the great *Scaliger* ſuppoſed this was rather made from that, by adding the ſtem: but it ſeems plain, the reaſon for this ſuppoſition, was his aſcribeing to the Farneſian monument a higher antiquity than he ought. As to his Proof from ΑΥΓVCTOC being found on a Greek coin, it is very weak; becauſe all antiquaries know, that it was not unuſual for the Greeks, after they came under the Roman power, to mix Latin letters among their own in coins and inſcriptions, eſpecially in Latin words. *Marius Victorinus* alſo is againſt him, and *Auſonius* expreſsly ſaith, *Cecropiis ignota viris ferale ſonans* V. But though it be true that the Greeks had not the letter, yet it is plain that they, at leaſt the Æolians, had the Name, and gave it the ſame place as a numeral in their units, *viz.* 6, as it held in the mother alphabet, calling it Βαῦ ἐπίσημον, as likewiſe Κόππα (90) in their tens, and Σὰν πῖ or (900) in their hundreds; being the only three Hebrew letters, צ, ק, ו, which they had no occaſion for in their alphabet. Nor had they the name only, but the form alſo from the Hebrew ו, turning it to the right, and bowing its body, ſo that its appearance was ſomewhat like the contracted mark ϛ, which therefore is now uſed for it. To proceed, from the name and figure, which are only accidents, to its power, which is the eſſence of a letter: As it is now pronounced, I think corruptly, it is a mute of the firſt rank, being of a middle ſound between *b* and *f*, harder than the former, and ſofter than the latter, aſpirateing B, as φ doth Π; and according to *Priſcian* and *Donatus*, is no other than the Æolian digamma. But if the digamma be the Latin F, as they will have it, and a different power make a different letter, as ſurely it doth, F and V are two different ſounds, and conſequently different letters. This is plain from our own tongue, for we neither ſound nor write *knifes*, or *lifes*, though we do *knife* and *life*. I mean, as now pronounced; for it is very likely that before a vowel in the ſame ſyllable, both in the primitive and derivative tongues, it had the ſound of our **w** in the ſame poſition, as in **wall, wen, wine, worm,** from *vallum, vena, vinum, vermis*, Vid. *Scal. Not.* ad *Euſeb.* & *Lipſ.* de *L.L. pronunciatione*. Yea, in Latin words, after *g, q,* and *ſ*, we give it the ſound of **w**; as in *lingva, ſeqvor, ſvadeo,* where *v* is melted indeed into the vowel following, but ſtrengthens the ſound. That it is not purely a vowel, its reſolution into a vowel, frequently made by the poets, ſeems to evince; as in *ſoluit*, Catull. *ſyluæ*, Hor. This conſonant precedes any vowel in the begining, middle, or end, of words. It is eaſeyly changed into its ſiſter mutes, *p* and *b*: for as from *ovis* comes *opilio*, from *dubius, duvius*; ſo from *verpus* is made *vervex*, and from γίλβος *gilvus*. Thus much may ſuffice for the name, figure, and ſound of the conſonant, in the ancient Latin. We next proceed to the ſound of the vowel, as now diſtinct from the conſonant, both in figure and power. The inconvenience of expreſſing two different ſounds by the ſame letter, was obſerved by *Claudius Cæſar*, who endeavoured to remove it, by introduceing Ⅎ the Æolian digamma inſtead of it; which in publick records obtained a while. But a very uſefull, though late, invention has applyed an effectual remedy, by takeing from the former the vocal, and from the latter the conſonant, power; ſo that now U is a vowel when it maketh a ſyllable alone, or cometh before a conſonant in the ſame ſyllable: and as ſuch hath a mutual intercourſe with all the vowels. For as from κύλιξ cometh *calix*, from μυδάω *madeo*; ſo from κάπαλος proceeds *capulus*, from κραιπάλη *crapula*: as from ἴβυξ *ibex*, from ἑκυρὸς *ſocer*; ſo from νέφος *nubes*, from σκόπελος *ſcopulus*. As from φύω *fio*, from ςύφω *ſtipo*; ſo from γλία *glutex*, from χάρις *carus*; as from ἄγκυρα *anchora*, from νὺξ *nox*; ſo from φῶρ *fur*, from ἀμοργὴ *amurca*. As *ſolvit* diſſolved is *ſoluit*, *ſilva ſilua*; ſo *nervus* is made from νεῦρον. Nor is it only related to the vowels, but to the diphthongs alſo. Thus from φαιὸς comes *fuſcus*, from καίρω *curro*, from λάγυνον *lagæna*, from לג *ſextarius*. By this letter alſo ſometimes the Greek υ is expreſſed in Latin, as *duplus* from διπλοῦς, *Urania* from Οὐρανία, *u* being equipollent in ſound to that diphthong, as *Terentianus Maurus* has obſerved, ſaying, Οὐ *literis noſtris vacat, quòd hunc* V *compleat ſatis ſonum*; which ſeems rather adapted to the vowel, than the conſonant ſound of this letter, according to the modern pronunciation. But if we admit, as we before hinted, that V in Latin was ſounded as our W, the difference in ſound is not ſo great. In gerunds and participles, this vowel was by the ancients ſubſtituted for *e*; as, *ad faciundum*; *mos gerundus eſt*; alſo in many adjectives of the ſuperlative degree, this cuſtom generally obtained till *C. Cæſar*'s time, when they firſt began to write by the middle vowel, *optimus, maximus*, for *optumus, maxumus*, as we learn from *Fabius*, l. 1, 7. Significant notes with the initial V. V. A. Veterani aſſignati; VAL. Valerius, *or* Valerianus; VAT. Vates, *or* vatum; V. B. Viro bono; V. B. A. Viri boni arbitratu; V. B. F. Vir bonæ fidei; V. C. Vir conſularis, clarus, *or* clariſſimus, *alſo* uſucapio, *or* urbis conditæ; V. C. C. F. Vale, conjux chariſſime, feliciter; V. D. D. Voto dedicatur; V. DICT. Vir dictatorius; VET. Veteranus; VET. LEG. IV. Veteranus legionis quartæ; V. G. Verbi gratiâ; V. I. Vir juſtus; VIC. Victor, victores, *or* victoria; VIR. VE. Virgo Veſtalis, *or* virgines Veſtales; VIX. A. LIIX. Vixit annos 58; VL. Videlicet; VM. Veſtrum; VM. E. Verùm etiam; V. MM. S. Votum meritum ſolvit; VOL. Voleſus; V. MVN. Vice muneris; V. N. Quinto nonarum.

V ante A.

Văcans, tis. part. (1) *Vacant, uninhabited.* (2) *At leiſure, that hath nothing to do.* (3) *Void, free from, without.* (1) Saltus longè latéque vacantes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 477. (2) 𝔛 Hoc mihi jucundiſſimum vacanti negotium fuit, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 3. (3) § Cuſtode vacans, *Ov. Met.* 2, 422. curis, *Luc.* 5, 126. ¶ ‖ Vacantes milites, *Treb. Poll.* tribuni, *ſupernumeraries,* Veg.

‖ Văcanter. adv. *At leiſure, with leiſure enough, leiſurely, idlely, vainly, to no purpoſe,* Gell. 17, 10. ‡ Otioſè. = Inaniter.

Văcat. imperſ. *I am at leiſure.* Si vacet annales noſtrorum audire laborum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 377. § Non vacat Jovi, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 216.

† Văcātim, adv. *Leiſurely,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ‡ Otioſè.

Văcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Vacation, leiſure, exemption, immunity, diſpenſation, a diſcharge.* Vacatio data eſt ab iſto ſumptûs, laboris, militiæ, rerum denique omnium, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. § Vacationem habere officii, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 9.

Văcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to be at leiſure,* or *exempt from buſyneſs.* Ut ne vacaturos quidem bello ſuo putet, *Juſt.* 38, 4.

Vacca, æ. f. [*ab* Hebr. בקר vel *q.* boacca, ex bove] *A cow,* Cic. N. D. 1, 27. Diſcernuntur in primâ vitulus & vitula, in ſecundâ, juvencus & juvenca, in tertiâ & quartâ, taurus & vacca, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. Ubera lactea demittunt vaccæ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 524.

‖ Vaccārius, ii. m. *A cow herd,* Col. *ap.* Litt. *ſed non inveni.*

Vaccīnium, ii. n. (1) *A blackberry,* as ſome ſay; *a bilberry, hurtle-berries*; *a violet flower,* as others think. (2) *A ſhrub wherewith they died purple in France.* (1) Et nigræ violæ ſunt, & vaccinia nigra, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 18. (2) Plin. 16, 18. ☞ *Neque de hujus voc. etymo, neque ſignif. inter doctos ſatis convenit. Al. ſcrib.* vacinium.

Vaccīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a cow.* § Lac vaccinum, *Plin.* 24, 3.

Vaccŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little cow, a heifer,* Virg. ſive potiùs Valer. Cato in Diris, v. 132.

Văcēſio, ĭeri. neut. paſſ. *To be made,* or *become, empty.* Multus vacefit in medio locus, *Lucr.* 6, 1003.

Văcerra, æ. f. (1) *A rail of timber.* (2) *A poſt,* or *tedder, whereunto horſes are tied in a ſtable.* (3) ‖ *A croſs fool, a mad coxcomb.* (1) Col. 9, 1. (2) Id. 6, 19. (3) Vecors, & malefica vacerra, Livius, vet. poëta ap. Feſt. *ſimili planè modo quo ſtupidum hominem* ſtipitem *vocat,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4.

Văcerrōſus, a, um. adj. *Doltiſh, ſimple,* Auguſtus *ap.* Suet. 87.

Văcillans, tis. part. (1) *Woggleing, waveing.* (2) *Wavering, unſteady.* (3) ‖ *Stammering, ſtaggering, faultering.* (4) *Fainting, drooping.* (1) § Vacillans arbor, *Lucr.* 5, 1095. ¶ Vacillantes literulæ, *writ with a ſhakeing hand,* Cic. Fam. 16, 15. (2) Cum unâ legione, eâque vacillante, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 12. (3) § Teſtis vacillans, *Digeſt.* 22, 5. (4) Ægrotat fama vacillans, *Lucr.* 4. 1117.

Văcillātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A woggleing,* or *wavering.* (2) *Looſeneſs.* (3) ‖ *Inconſtancy, a ſtaggering.* (1) Indecora eſt illa in dextrum & ſiniſtrum latus vacillatio, *Quint.* 11, 3. (2) § Vacillatio fœda, *Suet. Claud.* 21. (3) *Ex vi verbi.*

Văcillo, āre. neut. [*qu.* bacillo, dictum à ſenibus ſe baculo allevantibus, & ſuſtinentibus ſcipione, *Non.*] (1) *To move to and fro, to woggle.* (2) *To ſtagger,* Met. *to be like to fail.* (1) Tabe membrorum arbuſta vacillant, *Lucr.* 1, 806. (2) § Vacillat ex vino, *Quint.* 2, 9. 𝔛 juſtitia, vel jacet potiùs, *Cic.* § Vacillat peculium, *Plaut.*

Văcīvĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Want, emptyneſs.* (2) *Poverty.* (1) § Vacivitas cibi, *Plaut. Caſin.* 2, 3, 4. (2) Quantam cupiditatem hominibus injiciat vacivitas, non te fugit, *Brut. Cic. Fam.* 11, 10. ubi aliqui vacuitas. ☞ *Sed hanc lectionem Græv. ex MSS. tuetur.*

Văcīvus, a, um. adj. (1) *Empty, void.* (2) *Idle, at leiſure.* (1) § Vacivæ ædes, *Plaut. Caſin.* 3, 4, 6. (2) Sine me vacivum tempus ne quod dem mihi laboris, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 38. ¶ ‖ Vacivæ manicæ, *hanging ſleeves,* Salm.

Văco, āre. neut. [*à* בקק vacavit, *Aven.*] (1) *To be empty,* or *void.* (2) *To be free,* or *clear, from* a thing. (3) *To want,* or *have need.* (4) *To be at leiſure, to be idle and have nothing to do.* (5) *To mind and ſtudy* a thing, *to be intent, to take pains about it.* (1) Fac vacent ædes, *Plaut. Caſin.* 3, 1, 7. § Agri vacant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 8. (2) § Locus vacat à cuſtodibus, *Id. B. C.* 3, 25. moleſtiâ, curâ, negotio, *Cic.* (3) 𝔛 Domicilio ſtudiorum cives vacant, peregrini fruuntur, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 11. (4) Si ne tu quidem vacas, *Id. Fam.* 12, 30. (5) § Vacare philoſophiæ, *Id.* in aliquod opus, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 3, 36.

Văcuĕfăcio, ĕre. act. *To empty, to lay waſte.* § Scyrum vacuefecit, *Nep. Cim.* 2.

Văcuĕfactus, a, um part. (1) *Emptyed, left.* (2) *Freed, delivered from.* (1) Civibus novis bello vacuefactas poſſeſſiones diviſit, *Nep. Timol.* 3. § Subſellia vacuefacta, *Cic.* (2) Hâc erubeſcendâ ſentinâ vacuefactus noſter exercitus, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 1.

Văcuĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Emptyneſs.* (2) *Clearneſs,* or *freedom, from a thing.* (1) Interveniorum vacuitates occupare, *Vitruv.* 2, 7. (2) Ipsâ liberatione, & vacuitate omnis moleſtiæ gaudemus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 11. § Vacuitas dolorum, *Id. ibid.* 3, 25. ab angoribus, *Id. Offic.* 1, 21.

Văcuo, āre. act. *To empty*; *to make void,* or *empty.* Elyſium liceat ſi vacuare nemus, *Mart.* 11, 6, 6.

Văcuor, āri. paſſ. *To be emptyed.* Sulcum erigi jubeat, ſulcumque vacuari, *Col.* 3, 13.

Văcuum, ui. n. *Emptyneſs, a void place*; *common,* or *waſte, ground.* Ne per vacuum Romano incurreret hoſtis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 37. ¶ In vacuum venire, *to come to an eſtate, for want of lawfull heirs,* Id. Sat. 2, 5, 56. In vacuum pendere, *to have his goods expoſed to publick ſale for non-payment,* Suet. Claud. 9. *interpr. Torrent.* Ut in vacuo vagaretur cupiditas privatorum, *Liv.* 42, 19.

Văcuus, a, um. adj. [*à* vaco] -ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Void, without a thing.* (2) *At leiſure, having nothing to do.* (3) *At liberty, at freedom.* (4) *Vain, inſignificant, empty.* (1) § Vacuus à periculo, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 3. periculo, *Id. Catil.* 4, 1. virium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 46. ¶ Vacuus aër, *a free open air,* Virg. Geor. 3, 109. † nummus, *money that lieth idle, and bringeth no intereſt,* Scæv. Vacuum tempus, *ſpare time, leiſure,* Luc. 3, 26. prædium, *an eſtate without an owner,* Cic. *pro* S. Roſc. 9. Mulier vacua, *a widow,* Tac. Ann. 13, 44, 2. (2) Animum vacuum ad res difficiles ſcribendas afferre, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 38. = Animo cœpi multo magìs vacuo & ſoluto cogitare, *Id.* 𝔛 occupatus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 17, 10. Dum ſit vacuiſſima quæras, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 3, 1, 141. ☞ *Sed vix alibi gradibus movetur.* (3) Ubi regibus exciſis ſecuras opes concupiſcere vacuum fuit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 38, 2. (4) Reſpubl. ſenatus, & populus, vacua nomina ſunt, *Id. Hiſt.* 1, 30, 4. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* vana.

* Vădātūrus, a, um. part. [*à* vador] *About to give bail,* or *ſecurity,* Ov. Rem. 665.

* Vădātus, a, um. part. [*à* vador] (1) *Going under ſureties.* (2) *One requireing bail, a plaintiff.* (1) ‖ Vadatus uſque ad terminos ultimi ſpiritûs, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 366. *Met.* = Abire hinc nullo pacto poſſim, ſi velim; ita me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 2, 3. (2) Tunc reſpondere vadato Debebat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 36.

* Vādens, tis. part. [*à* vado] *Marching, moveing.* Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem paſſibus æquat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 263.

* Vădĭmōnium, ii. n. [*à* vadibus] *A promiſe,* or *bond, for appearance before a judge at the day appointed, a recogniſance, a day of appearance.* ¶ Vadimonium deſerere, *to make a default, not to appear in court, to forfeit his recogniſance,* Cic. *pro* Quint. 14. obire, *Id. ibid.* 16. ſiſtere, *Id. ib.* 8. *to appear to it.* facere, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 1.

* † Vădis, is. m. ant. per Sync. vas, *Varr.*

* Vādo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. neut. [*à* βάδω, unde βαδίζω] *To march, to move.* § Ad eum poſtridie manè vadebam, *Cic. Att.* 4, 10. § Ardua per præceps gloria vadit iter, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 3, 74. Nec jam jubet ire, ſed ipſe Vadit, *Ov. Met.* 3, 702. § Vadere in prælium, *Liv.* 3, 63. per media caſtra, *Id.* 26, 6. Ore fero Capricornus vadere pergit, *Cic.* in *Arat.* ☞ Hinc Angl. *to wade,* or *ſade.*

* ‖ Vādo, āre. neut. [*ab* eodem] *To wade, to wade over, to ford over,* Solin. ‡ Per vadum tranſire, *Comm.* vid. *Priſc.* l. 8, 794.

* Vădor, āri. dep. [*à* vas, vadis] (1) *To put in ſuretys for appearance, to give bail.* (2) *To ſtand to,* or *defend, a ſuit.* (1) *Vid.* Vadatus, n. 2. (2) Debere dicis tibi Quintium, procurator negat, vadari vis, promittit, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 19.

* Vădōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of fords,* or *ſhallow places*; *full of ſhelves.* § Vadoſum oſtium portûs, *Liv.* 37, 14. mare, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 25. Vadoſus amnis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 728. Vadoſæ aquæ, *Luc.* 8, 698. Syrtes, *Id.* 4, 484.

* Vădum, i. n. [ita dict. quòd per id tutò vadere licet, *Perot.*] (1) *A ford,* or *ſhallow place, in a river, where one may go over on foot.* (2) ♣ *The ſea.* (3) Alſo *a bottom.* (1) Pontem, quia vado nuſquam tranſitus erat, facere inſtituit, *Liv.* 38, 18. ¶ Res eſt in vado, *the buſyneſs is ſafe,* or *out of danger,* Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 4. § Emergere è vadis, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 21. (2) Vada tranſiliunt rates, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 24. Auſi ſunt vada ſalſa citâ decurrere puppi, *Catull.* 62, 6. (3) 𝔛 Levior piſcis qui in alto, quàm in vado vivit, *Celſ.* 2, 18. Hircum clauſo liquit hærentem vado, *Phædr.* 4, 8, 12.

* Væ. interj. dolentis, minantis, & execrantis [*ex* οὐαὶ, Gr.] (1) *Alas!* (2) *Woe to.* (3) *Fie upon.* (1) Mantua, væ! miſeræ nimiùm vicina Cremonæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 28. (2) § Væ miſero mihi, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 4. (3) § Væ ætati ſuæ, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 105.

Væneo, īre. neut. paſſ. *To be ſold. Vid.* Veneo.

Văfer, a, um. adj. ‖ or, comp. errĭmus, ſup. [*qu.* ve, *i. e.* valde Afer, *à* calliditate Afrorum; al. *à* βαφεὺς, tinctor, *vel* βαφὴ, color fucatus; hinc dic. vafer, quòd fucum faciat, & alienum colorem rebus inducat] *Crafty, wilely, cunning, ſly.* 𝔛 = Certè non aperti, non ſimplicis, non ingenui, &c. verſuti potiùs, obſcuri, aſtuti, fallacis, malitioſi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 15. Cavillentur vafriora licèt, *Hier.* Chryſippus Stoïcorum ſomniorum vaferrimus interpres, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15.

Vafrāmentum, i. n. *A ſubtile device,* or *trick*; *a wile, a cunning fetch, a quirk.* Quantum imperium quàm parvo interceptum eſt vaframento! *Val. Max.* 7, 3, *ext.* 2. ☞ Rarò occ.

Vafrè. adv. *Cunningly, craftyly.* Nihil vafrè nec malitioſè facere conatus eſt, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 53.

Vafrĭtia, æ. f. *Craftyneſs, ſlyneſs, cunning.* Non vacat mihi vafritiam meam experiri, *Sen. Ep.* 49.

Vafrĭties, ēi. f. *Wileyneſs, craft, ſubtilty,* Sen. Ep. 48.

† Văgābundus, a, um. adj. *That wandereth about, a vagabond.* Profertur ex *Sen.* de *Vit. Beat.* c. 12. *ſed ap. poſter. ſcript. ſæpe occ.*

Văgans, tis part. (1) *Wandering, roveing, ſtraggleing.* (2) *Rummageing.* (3) Met. *Spreading.* (1) Aves paſſim vagantes, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 38. Vagantia cœlo Lumina, *Luc.* 5, 212. (2) Spartacum ſi quà potuit vagantem Fallere teſta, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, in fin. (3) § Licentia vagans, *Id. Od.* 4, 15, 10.

Văgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtraying, ſtraggling, ſtrolling,* or *roveing about.* Præſidium vagationibus militum oppreſſum eſt, *Liv.* 5, 8.

Văgātus, a, um. part. *Haveing wandered.* Sed per ſilvas vagatus, diverſis montium regionibus pernoctabat, *Juſt.* 37, 2.

Văgè. adv. *Wanderingly, ſcatteringly, vagrantly, at random,* Ad Herenn. 4, 2. = Vagè effuſus per agros palatóſque adortus, *Liv.* 26, 39.

Văgiens, tis. part. *Crying like a young child.* Audiſſe vocem pueri viſus eſt vagientis, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 2.

Văgīna, æ. f. (1) *A ſcabbard, a ſheath, a caſe.* (2) *The hoſe, or cod, of corn.* (3) Per Catachr. *locus impudicus.* (1) Gladium propter appoſitum è vaginâ eduxit, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 4. § Vaginæ unguium, *Plin.* 8, 15. (2) § Vagina frumenti, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48. (3) Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7, 85.

‖ Vāgīnārius, i. & Vāgīnātor, ōris. m. *A ſheath maker,* Litt. *ex* Vitruv.

Vāgīnŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little ſheath, or ſcabbard; a little hoſe, or cod, of corn,* Plin. 18, 7.

Văgio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [*ex* ſono vocis; *aut ab* ἠχέω, ſono, Dor. ἀχέω, & præp. digam. ϝαχέω] *To cry as a child, or infant.* § Vagire in cunis, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 23. ☞ *Varro vagire tribuit hœdis, & ſanè* obvagire *de illis dixit,* Plaut. Pœn. prol. 31. *ut ille legiſſe videtur. De leporibus Auct. Philom. & licenter corripit.*

† Vāgīto, āre. freq. *To cry often, or ſquall, as children do.* Cùmque tibi vagitet tertius infans, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 18, 35. *al.* vagiret.

Vāgītus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *The crying of young children.* (2) *The ſcreaming of a patient under the chirurgeon's hand.* (1) = Natura hominem abjicit ſtatim ad vagitus, & ploratus, *Plin.* in *Præf.* lib. 7. (2) Celſ. Tenet fama lupam ſitientem ex montibus ad puerilem vagitum curſum flexiſſe, *Liv.* 1, 4.

† Văgo, āre. neut. *id. quod* vagor. Quæ circum vicinos vagas, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 14. *ubi tamen al.* vaga es.

Văgor, āri. dep. [*qu.* ve, *i. e.* valde, agor, *i. e.* agitor, *Becm.*] (1) *To wander, ſtray, or ſtraggle; to go from ſide to ſide; to gad, or rove, up and down.* (2) Met. *To fluctuate, to be unſteady.* (3) *To digreſs.* (1) Cùm in agris homines beſtiarum more vagarentur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 2. § Vagari terras, *Prop.* 2, 28, 19. foro, in urbe, per agros, *Cic.* Vagamur egentes cum conjugibus & liberis, *Id. Attic.* 8, 2. = Vagari & volitare in foro, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 39. (2) Animus vagatur errore, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 2. (3) = Eò fit ut errem, & vager latiùs, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 20.

† Văgor, ōris. m. *The cry, or ſqualling, of children.* Miſcetur funere vagor, *Lucr.* 1, 576. Conf. & *Enn.* ap. *Feſt.* ‡ Vagitus.

† Văgŭlātio, ōnis. f. [*à* vagio] *A complaining, or railing againſt,* Feſt. *ex* XII Tabb.

Văgus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wandering, roveing, moveing up and down, never ſtanding ſtill.* (2) *Runing at random, out of courſe.* (3) *Unſteady, inconſtant.* (4) *Rambleing, excurſive.* (1) § Pecora vaga, *Catull.* 61, 13. pes vagus, *Id.* 61, 86. mercator, *Hor. A. P.* 117. ¶ ✠ Lumina vaga noctis, *the ſtars,* Stat. (2) Vagus & ſiniſtrâ ripâ labitur amnis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 18. § Greſſibus vagis lentus, *Mart.* 2, 57. (3) = Fortuna vaga & volubilis, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 2, 26. (4) ✠ Solitum quiddam ſit, nec vagum tamen, ut ingredi liberè, non ut licenter videatur errare, *Cic. Orat.* 77.

Vah. interject. [*ex* Hebr. האח] (1) An interjection of admireing, *hoida, bravely!* (2) of rejoiceing, *O rare! bravely!* (3) of abominateing, *out upon it.* (1) Vah! C. Quid mirare? *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 79. (2) Ducentis Philippis rem pepigi. *N.* Vah! ſalus mea, ſervâſti me, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 8, 38. (3) Vah! leno iniqua non vult me loqui, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 33.

Vaha. interj. *Ha, ha!* Plaut. Caſin. 4, 5, 26.

Valde. adv. [contr. *ex* validè] iùs, comp. (1) *Very much, greatly, earneſtly.* (2) ¶ Valdiùs, *much more.* (1) Quicquid vult, valde vult, *Cic.* § Valde bene, *Id. Fam.* 1, 8. Valde vehementer, *Id.* Valde iniquus, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp.* 3. Neque enim valde opinio eſt, *Id.* Valde quàm pauci, *i. e.* pauciſſimi, *Id.* (2) Fabula valdiùs oblectat populum, quàm verſus, *&c.* Hor. A. P. 321.

Văle. imper. [*à* valeo] *Farewell, adieu,* Cic. Fam. 16, 4.

Vălĕdīco, ĕre. act. *To bid farewell, or adieu; to take his leave of one.* Idque quod ignoti faciunt valedicere ſaltem? *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 7, 21. ☞ *Ubi e corripitur, unde conjunctè ſcripſiſſe poëtam credere fas eſt. Tutiùs tamen ex aliorum & ipſius etiam Naſonis exemplo aliis in locis diverſè ſcribas.*

Vălens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Strong, mighty, valiant.* (2) *In good health.* (3) *Of great force, prevalent, efficacious.* (4) *Nouriſhing.* (1) = Robuſtus & valens ſatelles, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 31. § Cum valentiore pugnare, *Id. Fam.* 5, 21. Valentiſſimis amicis ſellam ſuam circumſtantibus, *Suet. Aug.* 35. ✠ Ne infirmiores à valentioribus opprimantur, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) ✠ Puer undecimâ horâ valens, ante noctem mortuus, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 9. (3) Sativum ſilveſtri ad omnes effectus valentius, *Plin.* 20, 18. (4) Valentiſſimum cibum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti eſt, *Celſ.* 2, 18.

Vălenter. adv. iùs, comp. *Strongly, puiſſantly, valiantly.* Ab imo præſtructa valenter reſiſtent, *Col.* 1, 5. Valentiùs ſpirat Eurus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 481.

† Vălentia, æ. f. *Puiſſance, might, power, ſtrength.* ✠ Sapientiâ gubernator navem torquet, non valentiâ, *Titin.* ap. *Non.* Imbecillioris valentiæ eſt, *Boëth.* 3, p. 9. ‡ Vis, robur.

Vălentŭlus, a. um. adj. dim. [*à* valens] *Somewhat ſtrong, of ſome ſmall force.* Obſecro, ut valentula eſt! *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 4, 26.

Văleo, ēre, ui, ĭtum. neut. (1) *To be ſtrong.* (2) *To be in health,* & Met. *to be eaſey in mind.* (3) *To profit, to avail, to ſerve,* or *do good.* (4) *To be of authority, force,* or *power.* (5) *To be in a ſtate,* good, *or* bad. (6) *To be in force, to be put in execution.* (7) *To tend.* (8) *To ſignify, mean,* or *be, as much as.* (9) *To be worth.* (10) *May,* or *can.* (11) *Vale, valeas, valebis,* formula bene optantis, & interdum ſecùs, in abitu. (12) ¶ *Valeas, valeat, valeant,* imprecantis, *away with, out upon, fie upon.* (1) Plùs poteſt, qui plùs valet; vir erat, plùs valebat, vicit, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 38. (2) ✠ Non eſt vivere, ſed valere, vita, *Mart.* 6, 72, ult. ✠ Facilè omnes, cùm valemus, recta conſilia ægrotis damus, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 9. ¶ Ne valeam, ſi, *&c.* formula imprecandi, *let me die, if,* Mart. 2, 5. (3) Auctoritas tua plurimùm apud me valet, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 11. § Preces valuêre, *Ov. Met.* 18, 39. (4) = Res, ubi plurimùm proficere, & valere poſſunt, collocari debent, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 37. (5) Valeo rectè, & rem gero, *Id.* Matri oculi ſi valerent, mecum veniſſet ſimul, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 8. ¶ Valere gratiâ apud aliquem, *to be in his favour,* Cic. Fam. 6, 6. auctoritate, *to influence him,* Id. (6) Ut lex valerat, effecit, *Nep. Thraſ.* 3. (7) Hoc eò valebat, ut, *&c.* Nep. Themiſt. 4. (8) Hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 9. Erat ei cognomen in pueritiâ Becco; id valet gallinacei roſtrum, *Suet. Vitell.* 18. (9) § Scrupulum valet ſeſtertiis vicenis, *Plin.* 33, 3. § Denarii dicti, quòd denos æris valebant, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 36. (10) Si quid in arte vales, *Mart.* 2, 64, 6. (11) Mi frater, vale, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 6. § In hoc biduum, Thaïs, vale, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 110. Phryx ridens, oculo, Valebis, inquit, *Mart.* 6, 78. (12) Valeas, habeas illam, quæ placet, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 13. Si talis eſt Deus, ut nullâ hominum charitate teneatur, valeat, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 9. Valeant, qui inter nos diſſidium volunt, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 14.

Vălesco, ĕre. incept. *To wax ſtrong, to grow, to get ſtrength.* Ætas recreata valeſcat, *Lucr.* 1, 941. Bona conſilia morâ valeſcunt, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 32, 3.

Vălētūdĭnārium, ii. n. [locus in quo valetudo ægra curatur] *An infirmary,* or *hoſpital for ſick folks.* Si quis fauciatus in opere noxam ceperit in valetudinarium deducatur, *Col.* 11, 1. Conf. *Sen. Epiſt.* 27.

Vălētūdĭnārius, a, um. adj. *Sickly, ſubject to ſickneſs, often ſick.* Qui amplè valetudinarios nutriunt, *Celſ. præf. lib.* 1. Conf. *Sen.* de *Ben.* 1, 11. ¶ ‖ Medicus valetudinarius, *a phyſician who attendeth the ſick, a phyſician of a hoſpital,* Calliſtr. J. C.

Vălētūdo, dĭnis. f. *A conſtitution, a ſtate of body, or mind;* either good, *or* bad: (1) *Health.* (2) *Sickneſs, illneſs, pain, a diſeaſe.* (3) *Bluntneſs, ſauceyneſs, petulancy.* (4) *Frenzy, diſtraction.* (1) Voluptati præponendæ ſunt vires, valetudo, velocitas, &c. *Cic.* ¶ Regere valetudines principis, *to be the king's phyſician,* Tac. Ann. 6, 50, 3. (2) Inſtantis valetudinis ſigna compluга ſunt, *Celſ. præf.* l. 2. = morbus, *Nep. Han.* Scripſeras te quodam valetudinis genere tentari, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 23. ¶ Nervorum valetudo, *the gout,* or *rheumatiſm,* Suet. Veſp. 7. oculorum, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. ☞ *Et in plur.* Valetudines quaſdam & anniverſarias, & tempore certo recurrentes, experiebatur, *Suet. Aug.* 80. § Valetudinibus feſſi, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 50. (3) Valetudine mentis liberiùs dicax, *Suet. Caſ.* 49. (4) Suet. Cal. 30.

† Vălētur. imperſ. *It is well.* = Quid agitur, ut valetur? *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 5, 8.

† Valgia, æ. f. *The writheing of the mouth in mockery,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

† Valgio, īre, neut. *To writhe the mouth in mockery,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Valgĭter. adv. *With a wry mouth.* Valgiter commovebat labia, *Petron.* c. 26.

‖ Valgium, ii. n. *A wry mouth,* Fulg. & Barth. Adverſ. 37, 1.

Valgus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* falcus, *M.*] *Bowleged, haveing his legs bowed outward, bandyleged, ſhambleing.* ✠ Aut varum, aut valgum, aut compernem, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 128. ¶ Valgum ſuavium, *a kiſs with a wry, or pouched, mouth,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16.

Vălĭdè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Luſtyly, ſtoutly, ſtrongly, much.* § Validè amare, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 129. tonare, *Id. Amph.* 5, 1, 10. Hoc unum eſt, quo laborem validiùs, *Phædr.* 3, 11, 4. § Moleſti validiùs, *Id.* 5, 5, ult. Validiſſimè alicui favere, *Cæl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 2.

† Vălĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Might, power, luſtyneſs,* Plaut. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Vălĭdus, a, um. adj. [*à* valeo] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Sturdy, luſty, ſtout.* (2) *Well in health, valid.* (3) *Strong, well fortifyed.* (4) *Furniſhed, provided.* (5) *Stout, valiant.* (6) *Briſk, active, lively.* (7) *Great, much. Tam ad animum, quàm ad corpus refertur.* (1) Ita quaſi incudem me miſerum octo homines validi cædant, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 7. (2) Omnia viceris, ſi te validum videro, *Cic. Ter. Epiſt. Fam.* 16, 6. § Validus virium, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 19, 3. ex morbo, *Liv.* 3, 13. ſuſtinere pondus, *Plin.* 16, 42. (3) § Urbs valida muris, *Liv.* 1, 15. Validiſſimum præſidium, *Plin. Paneg.* 9. (4) Apparet rem Romanam ducibus validiorem eſſe, quàm exercitu, *Liv.* 62, 39. (5) § Certamina valida, *Stat.* Mente minùs validus quàm corpore toto, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 7. (6) Quorum & fides cognita, & ingenia validiſſima erant, *Sall. B. J.* 110. (7) § Plaga valida, *Lucr.* 3, 819. Pondus validum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 172. Rumor validus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 10, 1.

Vallāris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a trench, or bulwark.* ¶ Corona vallaris, *given to him that firſt entered the enemy's works,* Liv. 10, 46.

Vallātus, a, um. part. *Fenſed, walled, entrenched, encompaſſed.* § Obſidione vallatus, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 24. ſicariis, *Id.* pro *Muræn.* 24. Caſtra vallata, *Plin.* 15, 18. juvenum coronâ mœnia, *Luc.* 3, 374.

‖ Vallecŭla, *vel* Vallĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little valley,* Feſt. p. 272.

Vallis, is. f. *vel* ‖ Valles, *Serv.* [*à* vallis, quòd hinc atque illinc vallata ſit] *A valley, or dale,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 1. Saxoſas inter decurrunt flumina valles, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 84. ✠ Prudentes agricolæ collem magìs quàm vallem ſtercorant, *Col.* ¶ Alarum vallis, *the arm-hole, or arm pit,* Catull. 67, 6.

Vallo, āre. act. [vallum facio] (1) *To encloſe, trench about, or intrench.* (2) Met. *To fenſe, or fortify.* (1) § Vallare caſtra, *Hirt.* oppida,

oppida, *Luc.* 4, 224. (2) Caſtra relinquens Vallſrat monitis, *Sil.* 7, 408.

Vallum, i. n. [de etymo non liquet] (1) *A trench, a fenſe, a wall, a bulwark,* or *rampart with paliſades.* (2) [dim. *à* vannus] *A van.* (1) Caſtra vallo foſsâque munire jubet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 5. Munitæ ſunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (2) ¶ Vallum ariſtarum, *the beard in the ears of corn,* Id. *de* Sen. 15. = Oportet è terrâ ſubjactari vallis, aut ventilabris, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 51.

Vallus, i. m. [*à* varus, *i. e.* baculus furcillatus & informis, *Scal.*] (1) *A paliſado, a long ſpar of timber, a ſtake whereunto vines are bound.* (2) *A ſtake,* or *poſt, ſharpened at one end, to be driven into the ground.* (3) It. dim. [*à* vannus] *A little fan to winnow corn with.* (4) *A trench,* or *rampart.* (1) = Exacuunt alii vallos, furcâſque bicornes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 264. = Induere ſe acutiſſimis vallis, aut ſtimulis, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 73. ☞ *Vallorum deſcriptionem ad caſtrorum munitionem pete ex* Liv. 33, 5. (2) = Non arces, non vallus erat, *Tib.* 1, 10, 9. (3) *Vid.* Vallum, n. 2. ¶ Vallus pectinis, *the row of the comb teeth,* Ov. Amor. 1, 14, 15. (4) Vallus in altitudinem pedem X, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 63.

† Vălor, ōris, m. [*à* valeo] *Value,* or *price.* Victoriati valore redimi poteſt, *Fabr.* ex *Plin.* ☞ Hinc Angl. *valour.*

* Valvæ, ārum. f. plur. [*à* volvendo, *qu.* volvæ, *Iſid.*] *Doors,* or *gates, which ſhut and open on both ſides; folding doors.* In templo Herculis valvæ clauſæ repagulis, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 34. Cur valvæ Concordiæ non patent? *Id Philipp.* 2, 44. § Stare ad valvas alicujus, *Id. Verr.* 1, 23.

* Valvātus, a, um. adj. [*à* valvæ] *Haveing folding doors,* Vitruv. 4, 6. *Conf.* & Varr. L. L. 7, 14.

* Valvŭlus, i. m. [quòd quaſi valvis aperitur] *The ſhell,* or *coat, of peas, beans,* &c. Lentes valvulis exemptæ, *Col.* 6, 10.

‖ Vānè. adv. ius. comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Vainly,* Ap. poſter. ⸸ Inaniter, *Cic.*

‖ Vānellus, i. m. [ita dict. quòd alis inſtar vanni aut ventilabri commotis ſtrepitum excitet, *qu.* vannellus] *A lapwing,* Litt. *ex* Jun.

Vāneſco, ĕre. incept. (1) *To wear off, to vaniſh.* (2) *To come to naught.* (1) Animi labes non vaneſcet, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 10. § Vaneſcit fumus, *Luc.* 9, 76. (2) Ceres ſterilem vaneſcit in herbam, *Ov. Am.* 3, 7, 31.

Vānĭdĭcus, a, um. adj. *A vain talker, a liar,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, ult.

Vānĭlŏquentia, æ f. *Vain talking, prittle prattle,* Liv. 34, 24. & Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14.

† Vānĭlŏquĭtōrus, i. m. *A vain ſpeaker,* ex fabricâ Plautinâ, *Perſ.* 4, 20. ☞ *Al. leg.* vaniloquidrus.

Vānĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *That talketh vainly.* Is, ut plerique, quos opes regiæ alunt, vaniloquus, *Liv.* 35, 48. *Sil.* 14, 281.

Vānĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Emptyneſs,* Met. *vainly, boaſting.* (2) *Inconſtancy.* (3) *Falſehood.* (4) *Pride, ambition.* (5) *Flattery.* (1) Nec proſperitate rerum in vanitatem uſus, *Tac. Ann.* 18, 9. = inſolentia, *Suet. Vitell.* 12. (2) 𝔛 Conſtantia, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 21. (3) Ejus accuſationis auctor vanitatis manifeſtus, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 23, 2. 𝔛 Ut cedat veritas vanitati, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 1. (4) *Flor.* 4, 10, 2. (5) Curt. 3, 2, 10.

‖ Vānĭties, ēi. f. *Idem,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

† Vānĭtūdo, ĭnis. f *Vanity, lieing,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 38. Pacuv. *ap.* Non. 2, 886.

Vanno, āre. act. *To fan,* or *winnow, corn,* Varr. ☞ † It. obſcœno ſenſu, *Lucil.*

Vannus, i. m. [quòd eo vana, *i. e.* levia volant] (1) *A ſeed hopper.* (2) *A van,* or *fan, to winnow corn with.* (1) *Col.* 1, 21. Myſtica vannus Iacchi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 166. (2) Vannis expurgantur ſpicæ, *Col.* 2, 21.

† Vāno, āre. act. *To beguile,* or *deceive,* Accius *ap.* Non.

Vānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [de etymo non conſtat] (1) *Vain, empty.* (2) *Uſeleſs, to no end.* (3) *Fooliſh, trifleing, ſilly.* (4) *Falſe, treacherous, lieing.* (1) Vanam & minutam ſpicam facit, *Col.* 2, 9. Expectata ſeges vanis eluſit ariſtis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 226. (2) Ne vana urbis magnitudo eſſet, *Liv.* 1, 8. (3) Si falſum, aut vanum, aut fictum eſt, continuò palam eſt, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 24. *ubi vid. Donat.* Incerta, eóque vaniora, *Liv.* 3, 3. Sic libitum vano, qui nos diſtinxit, Othoni, *Juv.* 3, 159. (4) = Neceſſe eſt, & vanum ſe & perfidioſum eſſe fateatur, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 6. nos utinam vani, *Juv.* 6, 637. *Magorum artes* generis vaniſſimi, *Plin.* 28, 6.

Văpĭdè. adv. *With an ill ſmack,* or *ſavour; dully, ill.* § Vapidè ſe habere, *Aug.* ap. *Suet.* 87.

† Văpĭdĭtas, ātis. f. *Ill taſtedneſs, muſtyneſs,* Litt. *ex* Plaut.

Văpĭdus, a, um. adj. *Ill taſted, muſty, roten, ſlat, dull, ſtinking.* § Vapidum pectus, *Perſ.* 5. 117. *Met.* Vapida pix, *Id. ib.* 148. 𝔛 Vapidum, ut acre fiat, *Col.* 12, 5.

Văpor, ōris. m [*ab* inuſ. vapeo, *à* vappa] (1) *A vapour, a hot and moiſt exhalation, a reaking,* or *ſteam.* (2) *Heat, drought.* (3) *Fire.* (1) Stellæ, terræ, maris aquarum vaporibus aluntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2. (2) Lentus carinas eſt vapor, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 683. § Vapor ſiderum, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 15. Vaporibus omni quadrupedi largiùs bibendi poteſtas danda eſt, *Col.* 7, 3. (3) 𝔛 Aut flammeo vapore, aut frigore omnia interire, *Varr.*

Văpōrārium, ii. n. *A ſtew,* or *ſtove; a dry bain to ſweat in.* Vaporarium ex quo ignis erumpit, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 3, 1.

Văpōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reaking, ſteaming,* or *caſting of vapours.* § Balnearum vaporatio, *Plin.* 28, 4. ‖ Cùm aqua duratur & coït, neceſſe eſt fieri vaporationem, & quandam quaſi auram tenuiſſimam exprimi, *Gell.* 19, 5. Vaporatio inundantium aquarum, *Sen. Nat. Q.* 6, 11.

Văpōrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Exhaled, dryed up with heat.* (2) Alſo *hot, ſcorched.* (1) 𝔛 Plerique amnes æſtate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligant, *Col.* 1, 5. (2) Glebæ ſolibus æſtivis vaporatæ, *Col.* 2, 16. ¶ *Met.* Auris vaporata, *heated, delighted,* Perſ. 1, 126.

⊕ Văpōrĭfer, *vel* Văpōrĭfĕrus, a, um. adj. *That maketh,* or *ſtirreth up, vapours,* or *ſteams.* § Vaporiferæ Baiæ, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 5, 96. *Theb.* 8, 716.

Văpōro, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To ſend out vapours, to evaporate, to ſmoke.* (2) Met. *To be ſcorched.* (3) *To heat,* or *make warm, with ſteam.* (4) *To dry up.* (5) *To perfume.* (1) Aquæ vaporant & in mari ipſo, *Plin.* 32, 2. Alta etiam ſuperûm delubra vaporant, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 174. (2) Invidiâ ceu fulmine ſumma vaporant Plerumque, *Lucr.* 5, 1136. (3) Col. 1, 5. (4) Id. 1, 5. (5) Succedunt matres, & templum thure vaporant, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 481.

Văpōror, āri. ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be heated.* (2) *To be perfumed.* (1) Col. 1, 5. (2) Plin. 28, 11.

† Văpōrōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of vapours,* Litt. *ex* Col. *certè* Apul. *non ſemel.*

‖ Văpōrus, a, um. adj. [ad vaporem pertinens] Vaporus ardor, *ſultry heat,* Prud. Periſteph. 6, 115. ⸸ Fervidus.

Văpos, ōris. m. *Vapour.* Permanat odos, frigúſque vapóſque, *Lucr.* 6, 952. ☞ *Vid.* Vapor.

Vappa, æ. f. [*à* vapore, quòd ejus vis omnis evaporavit] (1) *Palled wine that hath loſt its ſtrength, dead drink, poor tiff.* (2) *A ſenſeleſs fellow, a ſpendthrift, an idle companion.* (1) Vid. *Plin.* 4, 20. Multâ prolutus vappâ nauta, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 16. (2) = Fufidius vappæ famam timet, & nebulonis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 12.

† Vappo, ōnis. m. *A flying fowl,* Litt. *ex* Lucr. *ſed non inveni.*

Vāpŭlans, tis. part. *Being beaten.* Ancillæ quoque omnes ad vapulentem decurrunt, *Petron.* c. 105.

Vāpŭlāris. e. adj. *That is beaten, a beating ſtick,* Plaut. Perſ. 1, 13, 22.

Vāpŭlo, āre. neutro-paſſ. [*ab* Hebr. אבל luget] *To be beaten, ſcourged,* or *whipped.* Metuo vocis ne vice hîc vapulem, quæ hunc verberat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 178. ¶ Vapula, *forma contemnendi, be whipt, hang ye,* Plaut. Aſin. 2, 4, 72. *Met.* Suſurrationes veniunt ſeptimam legionem vapulâſſe, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 1. § Omnium ſermonibus vapulare, *Id. Att.* 2, 14.

Vāra, æ. f. [*ab* adj. varus] (1) *A net-ſhore, little forks wherewith nets are ſet up.* (2) *A rafter,* or *tranſom.* (3) ‖ *The ſmall-pox,* or *meaſles.* (4) ‖ *Red pimples,* or *ſpecks, in the face.* (1) Diſpoſitis attollit retia varis Venator, *Luc.* 4. 439. (2) Vitruv. 10, 18. & Col. 5, 9. (3) Plin. *ap.* Litt. *Vid.* Vari. (4) Litt. *ex* Celſ. *Sed ille* varos *appellat.*

Vāri, ōrum. m. pl. (1) *Pits,* or *marks, made by the ſmall-pox,* or *meaſles.* (2) *Red pimples,* or *ſpecks, in the face.* (1) *Plin.* 22, 25. = maculæ, *Id.* (2) Penè ineptiæ ſunt, curare varos, lenticulas, & ephelides, *Celſ.* 6, 5.

Văriæ, ārum. f. pl. *A kind of ſtreaked panther,* Plin. 8, 17.

Văriānæ uvæ, *ſive* vites. *Grapes which oft change colour,* Plin. 14, 2. = Helvolæ, *Id.*

Văriāns, tis. part. (1) *Varying, changeing.* (2) *Of divers colours,* or *faſhions.* (3) *Changeable, inconſtant, variable.* (4) *Parting, ſeparateing.* (1) Genus humanum variante loquelâ, *Lucr.* 5, 72. (2) Variantibus adhuc & acerbis uvis, *Col.* 4, 20. (3) Exempla fortunæ variantis, *Plin.* 7, 42. (4) Gemma varians capillos, *Ov. Am.* 1, 2, 41.

Văriantia, æ. f. *Variety, changeableneſs, variance.* § Variantia rerum, *Lucr.* 1, 654.

‖ Văriātim. adv. *Variouſly, in diverſe faſhions,* Gell. 5, 12.

Văriātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A varying,* or *changeing, variation.* Sine variatione ullâ, *Liv.* 24, 9.

Văriātur. impeſ. *They differ.* Cùm ſententiis variaretur, *Liv.* 21, 6. Variatum eſt præliis, *Paterc.* 2, 51.

Văriātus, a, um. part. (1) *Varyed, changed.* (2) *Wrought diverſely,* or *with different colours; ſpoted.* (1) § Variatæ hominum ſententiæ, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 3. (2) § Veſtis variata figuris, *Catull.* 62, 50. Variatus luce colorem arcus, *Luc.* 4, 80. Variata notis alvus, *Id.* 9, 713.

‖ Vārĭcĭtùs. adv. *Straddleingly,* Apul. Met. 1, p. 21. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* varicus. ⸸ Varis tibiis.

Vārĭco, āre. neut. *To go ſtraddleing, to overpaſs carleſsly,* Quint. 11, 3.

Vārĭcor, āri. dep. *Idem,* Quint.

‖ Vārĭcŏlor, ōris. adj. *Of ſundry colours,* Jun. ⸸ Varius.

Vārĭcōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Haveing large veins.* (2) *Dropſycal.* (1) § Varicoſus centurio, *Perſ.* 5, 189. (2) Varicoſus fiet aruſpex, *Juv.* 6, 396.

Vārĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little ſwolen vein,* Celſ. 5, 26. n. 32.

Vārĭcus, a, um. adj. *Straddling,* or *fetching long ſtrides.* Illa ingentes Varica fert gradus, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 304. ☞ Vix alibi.

Vărĭè. adv. *Variouſly, in diverſe manners, ſometimes one way, ſometimes another.* Latè & variè diffundi, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 45. Variè me affecerunt literæ tuæ, *Id. Fam.* 16, 4. ¶ Variè valere, *ſometimes better and ſometimes worſe,* Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 15.

‖ Vărĭĕgātus, a, um. part. *Done with diverſe colours, ſtreaked.* Navis picturis miris variegata, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 378. ⸸ Variatus.

‖ Vărĭĕgo, āre. act. *To do with diverſe colours.* Quæ alius alio ſcientiùs variegant, *Auſon.* in *Præfat. Id.* 13. ⸸ Vario, diſtinguo.

Vărĭĕtas, ātis. f. (1) *Variety, diverſity, difference.* (2) *A viciſſitude,* or *change.* (3) *Mutability, inconſtancy.* (4) ‖ Alſo *a fleck,* or *ſpeck,* as when one's ſhins are burnt at the fire. (1) Varietas colorum propriè dicitur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 3. Varietas occurrit ſatietati, *Id. Orat.* 52. (2) In omni varietate rerum mearum te amantiſſimum cognovi, *Id. Fam.* 15, 7. § Varietas temporum, *Id.* (3) Varietas atque infidelitas exercitûs, *Planc. Id. Epiſt. Fam.* 10, 18. (4) *Litt.* unde non dicit.

Vărĭo, āre. act. (1) *To draw with,* or *be of, divers colours; to mix, to ſtreak.* (2) *To vary, change,* or *alter.* (3) *To diverſify, checquer,* or *enterlace.* (4) *To ſpeak,* or *write, differently.* (5) *To differ, vary,* or *diſagree; to alter,* or *change.* (1)

(1) Vid. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 3. Sol ubi naſcentem maculis variaverit ortum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 441. Cùm primùm baccæ variare cœperint, *Col.* 12, 50. § Variare virgis, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 26. (2) = Vocem variare, & mutare, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 18. (3) Variare materiam miſturâ jocorum, *Mart.* 8. *præf.* (4) Si ea, quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores, omnia exſequi velim, *Liv.* 27, 29. (5) Non in iis ſolùm, in quibus ſemper ita ſe habet; ſed in iis quoque, in quibus variat, *Celſ.* = Diffidet, & variat ſententia, *Ov. Met.* 15, 648. Græcorum exempla variant, *Plin.* 12, 14.

Vărior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be diverſifyed, embroidered, changed,* &c. Semiramiâ quæ variantur acu, *Mart.* 8, 28, 18. § Cùm ſententiis variaretur, *Liv.* 22, 60. ¶ Variari virgis *to be black and blue with beating, to be whealed with ſtripes,* Plaut. Pœn. prol. 26.

‖ Văriŏlæ, ārum f. plur. [*ſc.* puſtulæ, quibus cutis fit varia] *Meaſles, ſmall pocks,* Vocab. Med. recent.

Vărius, a, um. adj. [*à* varus, quòd vari inæquales ac diverſi ſint] (1) *Changeable; of diverſ colours,* or *faſhions* (2) *Spoted, ſpeckled,* (3) *Diverſe, ſundry, varyous.* (4) *Inconſtant.* (1) Variâ veſte exornatus, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 16. Ubi uvæ variæ cœperint fieri, *Cato,* 73. (2) Lynces Bacchi variæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 264. (3) = Diſputationes variæ & diverſæ, *Cic.* de *Or.* 3, 16. = Sententiæ variæ diſcrepantes, *Id. N. D.* 1, 1. = Varium jus, & diſpar conditio, *Id. Verr.* 5, 19. (4) = Varium & mutabile ſemper Fœmina, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 569.

Vārix, ĭcis. m. [*à* varus, *i. e.* obtortus] *A crooked vein ſwelling with melancholy,* eſpecially *in the legs.* Vena intumeſcens in varicem convertitur, *Celſ.* 5, 26. Cùm varices ſecabantur Mario, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 15.

† Vāro, *vel* Varro, ōnis. m. [*à* varis, qui ſunt ſtipites non dolati, perduri ac enodes, *Scal.*] *A blockhead, a loggerhead,* Lucil. Varones, pl. *i. e.* cæculæ, *ſoldiers pages.*

Varrus, & Vārus, i. m. *A hunter's fork,* or *ſtake, to bear up nets and hayes,* Luc. 4, 439.

Vārus, a, um. adj. (1) *Haveing crooked legs which bend inward, crooked, miſhapen, ſcambleing, uneven.* (2) *Varyous, unlike.* (3) *Open to embrace,* or *claſp.* (1) Canis cruribus varis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. 𝔛 Aut varus, aut valgus, aut compernis, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 118. (2) Geminos, horoſcope, varo Producis genio, *Perſ.* 6, 18. (3) § Vara brachia, *Mart.* 7, 31.

Vārus, i. m. [quia varum corpus facit, & inæquale] *A ſpot, ſpeckle,* or *fleck, in the face; a ſmall pock, meaſle,* or *pimple,* Celſ. 6, 5.

* Vas, vădis. m. [*à* vado, vaſi, quòd vadit in diſcrimen pro altero, *Varr.*] (1) *A ſurety,* or *bail, that undertaketh for another man in a criminal caſe,* or *action of treſpaſs.* (2) Alſo *a pledge,* or *hoſtage.* (1) Vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (2) Vadem te ad mortem tyranno dabis pro amico, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 24. Veſtram virtutem rerum, quas geſturus ſum, vadem prædemque habeo, *Curt.* 9, 2, 25. *Prædes* & *vades* promittunt pro alieno, hi in re capitali, illi in lite nummariâ, *Auſon. Edyll.* 12, 100. Quis ſubit in pœnam capitali judicio? *Vas.* Quid ſi lis fuerit nummaria, quis dabitur? *Præs.* ☞ *Vadimonium* etiam in privatis dicitur, *Pitiſc.* in loc.

* Vas, vāſis. n. contr. *à* vaſum, unde in pl. Vāſa, ōrum, is. [*à* veſcendo, quòd in eâ veſcæ ponantur, unde vaſculum quaſi veſculum, *Iſid.*] (1) *Any kind of veſſel,* or *houſehold goods; all kind of inſtruments for uſe.* (2) Vaſa, in plur. *the teſticles.* (1) Nihil relinquo in ædibus, nec vas, nec veſtimentum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 89. ¶ Vinarium vas, *a caſk,* or *pipe,* Cic. Verr. 4, 27. Samia vaſa, *earthen ware,* Id. *pro* Mur. 36. = Corpus quaſi vas eſt, aut aliquid animi receptaculum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 22. Vaſa colligere, *to pack up his awls,* Cic. Verr. 4, 19. & Liv. 21, 47. Vaſa conclamare, *to beat a march,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 66. (2) Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 41.

* Vāsārium, ii. n. (1) *A cupboard of plate,* or *other veſſels.* (2) *A room,* or *chamber, wherein veſſels to bathe,* or *waſh in, were put.* (3) Alſo *that proviſion of furniture,* or *money,* &c. *which was allowed to a magiſtrate, when he went into a province.* (4) ‖ Alſo *an office of records and inſtruments.* (1) Plin. 7, 49. (2) Vitr. 5, 10. (3) Cic. *in* Piſon. 35. (4) Plaut. *ap.* Litt.

* Vaſcŭlārius, ii. m. *A workman that maketh any ſort of veſſels,* Cic. *in* Verr. 4, 24.

* Vaſcŭlum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little veſſel.* (2) *A privy member.* (1) Plin. 15, 28. (2) Petron. Arb. 24, 4.

‖ Vaſcus, a, um. adj. *pro* vaſtus, *Feſt.*

* ‖ Vāſillum, i. n. dim. [*à* vaſculum] *A little veſſel,* Litt. *ex* Macrob. ⸸ Vaſculum.

Vaſtans, tis. part. *Ravageing, deſtroying.* Vaſtante regiones proximas Mithridate, *Suet. Cæſ.* 4.

Vaſtandus, a, um. part. *To be ravaged,* or *deſtroyed.* Ad vaſtandam eam regionem Perdiccâ eum expeditâ manu miſſo, *Curt.* 9, 1, 19. Conf. *Liv.* 35, 50.

Vaſtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A waſteing, deſtroying,* or *laying waſte.* § Vaſtatio Romani agri, *Liv.* l. 7. poſſeſſionum, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9.

Vaſtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A waſter,* or *ſpoiler.* § Aper vaſtator Arcadiæ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 192. Trojæ vaſtator Achilles, *Stat Achill.* 2, 318.

Vaſtātrix, ĭcis. f. *She that waſteth,* or *deſtroyeth.* Luxuria terrarum mariſque vaſtatrix, *Sen. Epiſt.* 95.

Vaſtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid waſte.* (2) *Spoiled, bereaved.* (1) § Fana vaſtata tumultu impio, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 47. (2) § Vaſtata urbs defenſoribus ſuis, *Liv.* 23, 30.

Vaſtè, adv. iùs. comp. (1) *Hugely, vaſtly, forcibly.* (2) *Widely.* (1) = 𝔛 Non aſperè, non vaſtè, non hiulcè loqui, ſed preſsè, & æquabiliter, & leniter, *Cic.* de *Or.* 3, 11. (2) 𝔛 Verba ne aſperè concurrant, neve vaſtiùs diducantur, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 43.

* † Vaſterna, æ. f. *A horſelitter,* Aſcon. ☞ *Rect.* Baſterna.

† Vaſteſco, ĕre. incept. *To lie,* or *grow, waſte.* Cultores boni non patiuntur terram ſtirpium aſperitate vaſteſcere, *Cic.* ap. *Non.* 2, 892. ☞ Rarò occ.

✠ Vaſtĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *That deſtroyeth,* or *layeth waſte,* Poëta *ap.* Cic. Tuſc. 2, 9.

Vaſtĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Hugeneſs, bigneſs, of vaſt extent.* (2) *Exceſſiveneſs, ſtrength.* (3) *Deſtruction, deſolation, ravage.* (1) Quis pari in hâc terrâ vaſtitate belluas progenerari neget? *Col.* 3, 8. § Vaſtitas ſcientiæ ruſticæ, *Id.* 5, 1. (2) Vaſtitate odoris capita replentur, *Plin.* 31, 6. *Tædium muſcarum* tanta vaſtitas *elephantis* ſentit, *Id.* 8, 10. (3) = Audîſtis, &c. quæ ſolitudo eſſet in agris, quæ vaſtitas, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 51. Inferre vaſtitatem tectis atque agris, *Id.* de *Har. Reſp.* 2.

† Vaſtĭties, ēi. f. (1) *Hugeneſs.* (2) *Ruin.* (1) Corporis vaſtities, *Apul.* (2) Tibi diſtractio, diſcidium, vaſtities venit, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 68. ⸸ Vaſtitas.

Vaſto, āre. act. (1) *To waſte,* or *deſtroy; to ſpoil, to lay waſte, to ravage, to plunder; to make havock,* or *waſte, &c.* (2) *To vex,* or *torment.* (3) *To bereave.* (1) Vaſtare omnia ferro & incendiis, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. = Locum vaſtare & diripere, *Id. ibid.* 4, 6 (2) Ita conſcientia mentem exagitatam vaſtabat, *Sall.* (3) § Vaſtare agros cultoribus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 8.

Vaſtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ravaged, to be uninhabited.* Igni magìs quàm prædâ ager vaſtabatur, *Sall. B. J.* 59. Duæ *partes orbis* gelido vaſtantur frigore ſemper, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 153.

Vaſtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [fort. *à* vaco, *Perot*] (1) *Waſte, deſolate, uninhabited, barren.* (2) *Huge, big, wide, broad, large.* (3) *Burly, clumſey, illfavoured.* Met. *gapeing, unpleaſant.* (4) *Inſatiable, outragiouſly covetous.* (1) = Ager vaſtus & deſertus *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 26. Vaſtus à naturâ & humano cultu, *Sall. B. J.* 48. 𝔛 ædificatus, *Cic.* (2) Cratera vaſtum vaſtior ipſe Suſtulit Ægides, *Ov. Met.* 12, 236. § Antrum vaſtum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 431. Incendium vaſtiſſimum, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 52. = Vaſta & hians oratio, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 22. (3) = Homo vaſtus atque fœdus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1. Homines motu corporis vaſti, atque agreſtes, *Id. Orat.* 1, 25. (4) Vaſtus ejus animus immoderata, & nimis alta ſemper cupiebat, *Sall. B. Catil.* 25.

* † Vāſum, i. n. *unde* in plur. Vāſa, ōrum. [*ex* vas, vaſis] *A veſſel.* § Vaſum argenteum, aheneum, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 33. ⸸ Vas.

* Vātes, is. c. g. [*Fatues* primùm vates vocatos eſſe apud omnes ſatìs conſtat, *à* φάτης, *Scal.*] (1) *A prophet,* or *propheteſs.* (2) *A poet,* or *poeteſs.* (3) *An interpreter,* or *one well ſkilled in a profeſſion.* (1) Bonus vates poteras eſſe, nam, quæ ſunt futura dicis, *Plaut Mil.* 3, 3, 37. § Sanctiſſima vates, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 65. = Effata fatidicorum & vatum, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 8 𝔛 Aruſpices, augures, harioli, vates, & conjectores, *Id. N. D.* 1, 20. Vates miſeræ mihi vera fuiſti, *Ov. Epiſt.* 5, 123. (2) Ex voluntate vatis maximè memorandi, *ſc.* Virgilii, *Col. præf.* l. 10. (3) Q. Scævola legum clariſſimus & certiſſimus vates, *Val. Max.* 8, 12. Herophilus medicinæ vates, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Vātĭcĭnans, tis. part. *Prophesying,* &c. *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 2, 1, 62.

Vātĭcĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A foretelling, propheſying,* or *ſoothſaying; a propheſy.* § Vaticinationes Sibyllinæ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 3. Multa declarantur vaticinationibus, multa ſomniis, multa portentis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 65.

‖ Vātĭcĭnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A foreteller of things to come, a ſoothſayer.* Unde tamen vivat, vaticinator habet, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 1, 42.

‖ Vātĭcĭnātrix, īcis. f. *She that propheſyeth, a propheteſs,* Pompon. ⸸ Vates.

Vātĭcĭnātus, a, um. part. *Haveing foretold.* Sive per ambages ſolitas contraria viſis Vaticinata quies, *Luc.* 7, 22.

Vātĭcĭnium, ii. n. *A propheſy,* or *foretelling; a preſage.* Plena eſt vita his vaticiniis, ſed non conferenda, cùm ſæpe falſa ſunt, *Plin.* 7, 52.

Vātĭcĭnor, āri. dep. (1) *To propheſy, divine,* or *foretell; to gueſs.* (2) Alſo *to talk idlely,* or *frantickly.* (1) Non multò ſecùs poſſum vaticinari; tanto malorum impendet ἰλιάς, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 11. (2) = Qui hæc dicerent vaticinari, atque inſanire dicebat, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 10. § Vetera vaticinamini, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 120.

Vātĭcĭnus, & Vātĭcĭnius, a, um. adj. [*i. e.* vates canens, vel *qu.* faticinus] *Of,* or *belonging to, propheſying,* or *to ſuch as propheſy; prophetical.* § Vaticinius liber, *Liv.* 25, 1. furor, *Ov. Met.* 2, 640. *ubi al.* fatidicos.

‖ Vātĭdĭcus, a, um. adj. *pro* fatidicus. *A prophet,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Vătius, a, um. adj. *Haveing legs bowing inward, bowleged.* 𝔛 Sint *canes* cruribus rectis, ac potiùs varis, quàm vatiis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. Conf. *Plin.* 11, 45.

U ante B.

Ūber, ĕris. n. *ſcrib.* & huber [*ab* humeo uber, ut *à* tumeo tuber] (1) *A nipple, a teat.* (2) *A pap,* or *udder.* (3) *Fatneſs,* or *fruitfullneſs.* (4) ‖ *The ſpout,* or *cock, of a conduit.* (1) Puer Ubera mammarum in ſomnis lactantia quærit, *Lucr.* 5, 833. (2) Ubera lacte diſtenta, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 21. (3) = Non Divitis uber agri, Trojæque opulentia deerit, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 262. (4) Caſſiodor.

Ūber, adj. ior, comp. errĭmus, ſup. [*à* ſubſt. uber] (1) *Fruitfull, plentyfull.* (2) *Abundant, copious.* (1) Terris uberibus fertilis Umbria, *Prop.* 1, 22, 10. Agro bene culto nihil poteſt eſſe uberius, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 26. (2) Is quæſtus nunc eſt multò uberrimus, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 22. § Orator uberrimus, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31.

Ūbĕriùs. adv. comp. *Vid* Ubertim.

Ūbĕro, āre. [*ab* uber] (1) Act. *To make plenteous and fruitfull, to fatten.* (2) Neut. *To be fruitfull and plenteous, to be abundant.* (1) Benignitas cœli terram uberat, *Plin. Paneg.* 32. (2) Neque olea continuo biennio uberat, *Col.* 5, 9.

‖ Ūbĕrōſus, a, um. adj. *Plentyfull,* Litt. *ex* Gell. ⸸ Fertilis.

Ūbertas, ātis. f. (1) *Fertility, fruitfullneſs.* (2) Met. *Abundance, plenty, ſtore.* (1) § Ubertas frugum, *Plin.* 7, 2. terræ, *Curt.* 8, 2. (2) § Ubertas ingenii, *Cic. poſt redit.* 2. In tantâ ubertate improborum, *Id.*

Ūbertim. adv. iùs, comp. errĭmè, ſup. *Plentyfully, abundantly, copiouſly.* Ubertim lacrymulas fundere, *Catull.* 64, 17. = Uberiùs, & fuſiùs aliquid diſputare, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 7. Locus tractatus uberrimè, *Id.* de *Div.* 2, 1.

‖ Ūbertus, a, um. adj. *Abundant.* Magnificus in Ulyſſe & ubertus, *Gell.* 7, 14. ⸸ Fertilis.

* Ŭbi. adv. [*ab* ὅπυ] (1) *Where, in what place.* (2) *Where?* (3) *When.* (4) *From whom, which,* or *whence.* (5) *After that, as ſoon as.* (1) Ubi Æacidæ telo jacet Hector, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 103. (2) ¶ Ubi gentium? ubi terrarum? *in what part of the world?* Cic. Ubi loci? *in what ſtate,* or *condition?* Plaut. Ubi eſt frater? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 20. (3) Ubi te non invenio, ibi adſcendo in quendam excelſum locum, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 19. Thraſo, ubi vis, accede, *Id.* Ubi erit commodum, *Idem.* (4) Neque nobis præter te quiſquam fuit, ubi noſtrum jus contra alios obtineremus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 9. Quot res dedêre, ubi poſſem perſentiſcere, nî eſſem lapis? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 43. (5) Ubi gallorum cantum audivit, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 27.

Ŭbicumque, & Ŭbicunque. adv. (1) *Whereſoever, in what place ſoever.* (2) *Whenſoever.* (1) Ubicunque erimus, te ſiſtas, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 25. Illa ab hoc rapit ubicunque viſum, *Plin.* 10, 4. (2) ¶ Rem patris oblimare, ubicunque malum eſt, *in any caſe,* Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 62.

Ŭbilĭbet, adv. *Whereſoever you pleaſe.* Cibus ubilibet non defuturus, *Sen.* de *Tranq.* 1.

* Ŭbinam. adv. [*ex* ubi, & nam] *Where,* or *in what place?* § Ubinam gentium ſum? *Cic. Catil.* 1, 4.

* Ŭbique. adv. [*ex* ubi, & que] (1) *In every place, every where.* (2) ‖ *Whereſoever.* (3) *Univerſally, with regard to every thing.* (1) 𝔛 Quiſquis ubique habitat, nuſquam habitat, *Mart.* 7, 72. (2) Lapidicinæ in eo fundo, ubique eſſent, exceptæ fuerunt, *Javol. Pandect.* (3) = An tibi abunde Perſonam ſatìs eſt, non illud, quicquid ubique Officit evitare? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 60.

* Ŭbiubi, *pro* ubicunque. adv. (1) *Wherever, in what place ſoever.* (2) *In any caſe, upon any condition.* (1) Ubiubi eſt, diu celari non poteſt, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 4. (2) Ne ubiubi regum deſiderium eſſet, regem ſacrificulum creant, *Liv.* 2, 3.

Ŭbivis. adv. (1) *Any where.* (2) *In any matter, in any affair.* (1) Ubivis tutiùs, quàm in meo regno, eſſem, *Sall. B. J.* 15. (2) Ubivis faciliùs paſſus ſim, quàm in hâc re me deludier, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 32.

U ante D.

‖ Ūdandus, a, um. part. *To be moiſtened,* or *weted,* Macrob. Sat. 7, 12. 𝔛 Siccandus.

‖ Ūdo, āre. act. *unde* paſſ. Ūdor. *To wet.* Ne arma udentur, *Veg.* 3, 7. ⸸ Madefio.

Ūdo, ōnis. m. [*ab* udus, a, um. *al. ex* ὕδος] *A linen,* or *woolen, ſack; a garment to keep off cold,* Mart. 14, 140. in lemmate.

Ūdus, a, um. adj. [contr. *ex* uvidus] (1) *Moiſt, wet, ſlabby.* (2) Alſo *drunken, tippled, fuddled.* (1) § Ver udum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 429. palatum, *Id. ibid.* 388. (2) E popinâ udus aleator, *Mart.* 5, 85, 5.

V ante E.

Ve, enclitica particula, & disjunctiva [ut *ab* ἠὲ, ver; ſic *ab* ἢ ve; vel *ex* Hebr. ו ve, τὲ, ἢ, *Gl. Phil.*] *Or, either,* paſſim.

Vē. particula inſeparabilis, quæ modò auget, *ut* vegrandis, vehemens; modò minuit, *ut* vecors, veſanus; vide *Gell.* 5, 12.

Vēcordia, æ. f. *Madneſs, doatage, folly, rage, frenzy, ſenſeleſſneſs.* In facie ejus vultúque vecordia erat, *Sall. B. Cat.* 15, 5. Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut ſiet, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 2.

† Vēcordĭter. adv. *Madly, frantickly,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. ⸸ Animo vecordi.

Vēcors, dis. adj. [*ex* ve, particulâ privativâ, *i. e.* ſine, & cor, *i. e.* ſine corde] ‖ or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Mad, fooliſh, doating, out of his wits, frantick.* 𝔛 Vox ſtolida, & propè vecors, *Liv.* 4, 49. = O vecors, & amens! *Cic.* Vecordior, *Vict.* 3, 40, 17. Dîi iſtius vecordiſſimi mentem curâ metuque terrebant, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 55.

* Vectābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be carryed from one place to another,* Sen. N. Q. 3, 25.

* ‖ Vectābŭlum, i. n. [*à* vecto, are] *A wagon, cart,* or *chariot,* Gell. 20, 1. ⸸ Vehiculum.

* Vectans, tis. part. *Carrying.* Longinqua omnigenæ vectans commercia terræ, *Auſon. Trev.* 7.

* Vectārius, a, um. adj. [*à* veho] *Of,* or *belonging to, a chariot, coach, wagon,* or *other carryage.* ¶ Equus vectarius, *a ſaddle nag, a pad nag, a pack horſe,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

* Vectātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A being borne,* or *carryed; a rideing,* or *going in a coach, to take the air; going by water in a boat,* or *ſhip.* Gracilitas crurum paulatim repleta aſſiduâ equi vectatione, *Suet. Cal.* 3.

* Vectātus, a, um. part. *Carryed, brought.* Sed ſolus vacuo veluti vectatus in orbe, *Manil.* 2, 138.

* Vectiārius, ii. m. [*à* vectis] *He that turneth a winepreſs,* or *the like inſtrument, with leavers,* Vitr. 6, 9.

* ‖ Vectĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That is,* or *may be, carryed,* Litt. *ex* Sen. *Vid.* Vectabilis.

* † Vectĭcŭlārius, a, um. adj. [*à* vectibus, quibus fures nocturni perfodiunt parietes] (1) *That breaketh down a place to rob.* (2) Item Subſt. *A breaker down of houſes.* (1) § Vecticularia vita, *Cato* ap. *Feſt.* (2) Idem. ⸸ Perfoſſor parietum.

† Vectīgāliorum, *pro* vectigalium, *Suet. Aug. in fine.*

* Vectīgal, ālis. n. [quod pro vecturâ penditur] (1) *A cuſtom,* properly *of freight; a toll,* or *ſubſidy; a tax,* or *gabel.* (2) *A revenue, an income.* (1) Neque ex portu, neque ex decimis, neque ex ſcripturâ, vectigal conſervari poteſt, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 6. ☞ *Quid diſtat* vectigal *à* tributo, *vid. Lipſ. de magnitud. pop. Rom.* 1, 2. *& Petit. Var. Lect.* 2, 1. *ſed interdum confundunt hæc vocab. auctores. Lege cap.* 40. *Calig.* ap. *Sueton.* (2) Non intelligunt homines quàm magnum vectigal ſit parſimonia, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 3.

* Vectīgālis, e. adj. *That payeth taxes,* or *cuſtom; tributary.* § Provincia vectigalis, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 36. civitas, *Id. Verr.* 3, 32. 𝔛 immunis, *Id.* 𝔛 Vectigalis, ſtipendiariúſque P. R. *Liv.* 21, 41. Socii vectigales aut ſtipendiarii, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 60.

* Vectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A carrying,* or *portage; a rideing on horſeback.* (2) *A going in a ſhip.* (1) § Quadrupedum vectiones, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Secundum analog.

* Vectis, is. m. [*à* vehendo, quòd ſuper eos merces vehebantur] (1) *A bar,* or *ſpar, of wood; a lever to lift,* or *bear, with; a betty,* or *engine, to force open a door.* (2) ‖ *The latch of a door, which being drawn, the door openeth.* (3) ‖ *A ramer.* (1) ‖ Vectis, palus è ferro ſive ligno grandior, *Steph.* Partim vectibus levant, partim funibus ſubducunt, *Liv.* Saxa vectibus promovere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 11. Vectes & arcus Oppoſitis foribus minaces, *Hor. Od.* 3, 26, 8. (2) Jun. (3) Veg.

* ‖ Vectĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An often carryage,* Dig. ⸸ Vectio frequens.

* ‖ Vectĭto, āre. freq. [*à* vecto] *To carry often,* Gell. 9, 6. ⸸ Vecto.

* ‖ Vectīva, æ. f. [*ſc.* pecunia] *Money paid for carryage,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Vecto, āre. freq. [*à* veho] *To carry often.* Corpora vectare carinâ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 691.

* Vector, āri. paſſ. *it.* dep. *To be carryed.* Turba fœminarum reginas comitantium equis vectabatur, *Curt.* 3, 3, 22. Quantâ nemorum vectetur in umbrâ, *Juv.* 4, 6. Conf. *Liv.* 28, 43.

* Vector, ōris. m. verb. [*à* veho] (1) *A bearer, a carryer.* (2) *A paſſenger in a ſhip.* (3) *A waterman, a mariner.* (1) Sileni vector aſellus, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 433. Fulminis vector aquila, *Stat.* § Vectoris patiens, *Luc.* 4, 133. (2) In navem filii mei malè permutatus vector imponor, *Quint.* (3) *Gl. vet.* vector πορθμεύς. Cedet & ipſe mari vector, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 38.

* Vectōrius, a, um. adj. *Fit to carry, ſerveing for carryage.* § Vectoria navigia, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 8. navicula, *Suet. Cæſ.* 65.

* Vectūra, æ. f. (1) *Carryage, portage.* (2) *Money paid for carryage; bottom,* or *freight, money; a fare.* (1) Tres minas pro iſtis duobus, præter vecturam, dedi, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 138. Alii idonei ſunt ad rem militarem, alii ad vecturam, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. § Vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus deſcripſit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 42. *Vet. Gloſſ.* vectura φόρετρον, ναῦλον.

* Vectūrus, a, um. part. *About to convey.* Accingere noſtram Vecturus dominam, *Claud. Nep. Non. & Mar.* 141.

* Vectus, a, um. part. *Conveyed, carryed.* Multa per æquora vectus, *Catull.* 98, 1. Apes vectæ liquidum trans æthera, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 65.

Vĕgeo, ēre. (1) Neut. † *To be luſty and ſtrong,* or *ſound and whole.* (2) Act. *To make briſk,* or *mettleſome; to refreſh.* (3) *To move,* or *ſtir up.* (1) = Viget, veget plurimùm, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* (2) Moderari equum frenis, dextrâque vegere, *Lucr.* 5. 1297. *niſi malis in tertiâ notione.* † Animos Venus veget voluptatibus, *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* (3) Quæ *cauſa* vegeat motum ſignis, *Lucr.* 5, 533. † Æquora ſalſa veges ingentibus ventis, *Enn.* ap, *Non.* 2, 876.

† Vĕges, ĕtis. adj. *Lively, briſk,* Liv. 21, 43. ☞ *Sed Gron. & Grut. ibi legunt* vigentibus.

‖ Vĕgĕtābĭlis, e. adj. [quod vegetari poteſt, ut planta] (1) *That which hath life, and groweth,* as herbs, plants, and trees; *vegetable.* (2) Alſo *comfortable, wholeſome.* (1) Philoſoph. voc. (2) Amm.

‖ Vĕgĕtandus, a, um. part. *To be quickened,* or *enlivened.* Memoriæ vegetandæ cauſâ conabamur recenſere, *Gell.* 17, 2.

‖ Vĕgĕtāmen, ĭnis. n. *Comfort,* or *cheriſhment; an enlivening.* Nôrat flatu ex proprio vegetamen in eſſe Corporibus noſtris, *Prud. Hamart.* 829. ⸸ Fomentum.

‖ Vĕgĕtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A refreſhing,* or *quickening; a makeing ſtrong and lively, vegetation,* Apul. Met. 1. p. 7. & Philoſ.

‖ Vĕgĕtātīvus, a, um. adj. *Vegetative, that quickeneth,* Phyſicis relinquendum.

Vĕgĕtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A quickener,* or *enlivener,* Auſon. Orat. 16. ⸸ Qui vegetum facit.

‖ Vĕgĕto, āre. act. *To quicken,* or *enliven; to make lively, luſty, quick,* or *ſtrong; to make ſound, to refreſh.* Anima ſtructum vegetaverat Adam, *Prud. Hamart.* 846. ⸸ Vegetum facio.

† Vĕgĕtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be quickened,* or *enlivened,* Lucr. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.*

Vĕgĕtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Quick, freſh, lively, luſty, ſound.* (2) *Fine, ſeaſonable.* (1) § Oculi vegeti, *Suet. Cæſ.* 45. Mens vegeta, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 17. Vegetior tauro aſpectus, quàm bovi, *Col.* 6, 20. (2) Intervallum temporis vegetiſſimum agricolis, *Plin.* 18, 26.

Vĕgrandis, e. adj. [*ex* ve, *&* grandis] (1) *Great, and ill proportioned.* (2) Alſo *lean, thin, meagre, lank, ſlim.* (1) Nimiùm is vegrandi gradu, *Plaut.* Vid. *Non.* 2, 884. † Ramale vetus vegrandi ſubere coctum, *Perſ.* 1, 96. *ſed al.* prægrandi, (2) *Oves* quæ p...ea concipiunt, fiunt vegrandes & imbecillæ, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

* Veha, æ. f. [via, quâ aliquid vehitur] (1) *A highway for common carryage.* (2) *A cart,* or *wagon.* (1) Ruſtici viam veham appellant, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. (2) Brevis veha vehiculum dicitur, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Vehĕmens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [*ex* ve, particulâ intenſivâ, *&* mens, *à* mentis vi, *i. e.* impetu, *Gell. h* interpoſit. unde diſſyllabâ formâ utitur *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 120.] (1) *Immoderate.* (2) *Vehement, earneſt, haſtey, ſpeedy.* (3) *Fierce.* (4) *Stout, firm, ſtrong.* (5) *Violent, unruly.* (6) *Serviceable, effectual.* (1) § Vehemens opera, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 3. Vehemens in utramque partem, aut largitate nimiâ, aut parſimoniâ, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 31. (2) = Oratio vehemens, & atrox, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 49. ℋ Lenis, manſueta, *Id.* Barbari vehementiſſimo curſu fugerunt, *Hirt.* ap. *Cæſ. B. G.* 8, 15. (3) § Lupus vehemens, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 28. (4) Vinea vehementioribus ſtatuminibus impedanda eſt, *Col.* 4. 16. § Palus vehemens, *Id. ib.* 12. vitis, *Id.* 3, 1. ℋ gracilis, *Ib.* (5) = Vehemens, feroxque natura, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 2. (6) = Pilum haſtâ vehementiùs ictu miſſuque telum, *Liv.* 9, 19.

Vehĕmenter. adv. iùs, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Vehemently, eagerly.* (2) *Mightyly, exceedingly.* (1) = Quæ vehementer, acriter, & animosè fiunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 23. ℋ Vehementer me agere fateor; iracundè nego, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 5. § Vehementiùs exterreri, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 4. (2) Ad agriculturam pertinet vehementer, *Varr.* Vehementiſſimè ex concurſu laborare, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 6.

Vehĕmentia, æ. f. *Vehemency, earneſtneſs, ſtrongneſs,* or *rankneſs.* Flos candidus cum vehementiâ odoris, *Plin.* 13, 8.

* Vehens, tis. part. *Rideing,* or *carryed, along,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 97.

Vehes, *vel* Vehis, is. f. [plauſtrum Oſcorum linguâ, vel *à* vehendo] *A cart,* or *wain, load of any thing*; as of hay, dung, *&c.* § Vehes ſtercoris, *Col.* 11, 2. fœni, *Plin.* 36, 15.

‖ Vehĭcŭlāris, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, a cart,* &c. Vocab. dub. auct.

‖ Vehĭcŭlārius, a, um. adj. *Idem.*

‖ Vehĭcŭlārius, ii. m. *A wagoner,* or *carter,* Spart.

† Vehĭcŭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A finding of carts, coaches,* or *wagons, to carry the emperour's ſtuff; a cart takeing.* VEHICULATIONE ITALIÆ REMISSA, *Vet. Num.* apud *Spainhem.* p. 800.

Vehĭcŭlum, i. n. [*à* vehes, *vel à* vehendo] *A car, wain,* or *wagon; a coach,* or *chariot; a general name of things ſerveing to carry, a vehicle.* Vehiculum, quo purgamenta hortorum eripiuntur, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 32. ¶ ‖ Vehiculum cameratum, *a horſe-litter,* Ulp. ‖ truſatile, *a wheel-barrow,* Jun. triumphale, *a triumphal chariot,* Cic. *in* Piſon. 25. meritorium, *a cart,* or *wagon,* Suet. Cal. 39. Argonautarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2. 35. ſc. *the ſhip.*

* Veho, ĕre, xi. ctum. [*ab* ὀχέω, ὀχῶ, *Id.*] (1) Act. *To carry any manner of ways, to convey by land,* or *by water.* (2) Neut. Alſo *to be carryed; to travel,* or *ride.* (1) § Vehere fructus ex agris, *Liv.* Cibum ore vehit formica, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 94. Unda vehit rates, *Id. Ep.* 2, 6. § per freta, *Id. Faſt.* 3, 868. in equo, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 68. (2) § Harpocræ per urbem lecticâ vehendi jus tribuit, *Suet. Claud.* 28. *Vid.* Vehens.

* Vehor, i, ctus. *To be carryed,* &c. Tanquam ratis noſtra vehitur oratio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 30.

Vejentāna, æ. f. *A precious ſtone found near Veji in Italy,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Vel. conj. [ἢ *&* ἄλλο, aut aliud, *M.*] (1) *Or.* (2) ¶ Vel—vel, *either—or.* (3) *Both—and.* (4) *Particularly, eſpecially.* (5) *Even.* (6) *Even as.* (7) *At leaſt.* (8) *And.* (1) Virg. Geor. 2, 482. (2) Vel adeſt, vel non, *Plaut.* (3) Res ruſticas vel fructûs, vel oblectionis causâ invaſêre, *Cic.* Nihil illo fuit excellentius, vel in virtutibus, vel in vitiis, *Nep. Alcib.* 1. (4) Hujus victoriæ laus vel maxima fuit, quòd, *&c.* Nep. Ageſ. 4. (5) Ut vel perire maluerit, quàm perdere omnia, *Cic.* (6) Vid. *Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 3. *& ibi Donat.* (7) Denique ſi nullo alio pacto, vel fœnore, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 71. (8) Pariter pietate vel armis egregius, *Silvius Æneas,* Virg. Æn. 6, 769.

Velābrenſis, e. adj. [*à* velabrum] *Belonging to a place in Rome that had booths in it,* Mart. 11, 53, 10.

Velābrum, i. n. [quòd velis tranſiretur, vel *à* vehendo; *Vet. Schol.* in *Hor.* de *Arte Poët.* Sed & *Varr. L. L.* 4, 7. & *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 400. & ſeq. al. quòd ſub *velis* oleum & ſimilia venderentur] *A place in Rome, near mount Aventine, where they had ſhops and booths, to ſell oil, cheeſe, and other things.* Quà velabra ſuo ſtagnabant flumine, *Prop.* 4, 10, 5. Quaſi in velabro olearii, *Prov. in eos qui ex compacto rem gerunt, quod fecerunt olearii in oleo vendendo,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29.

Vēlāmen, ĭnis. n. (1) *A covering, a garment, a veil, carpet,* or *coverlet.* (2) *The ſkin of a beaſt.* (3) Alſo *the bag, ſkin,* or *bladder, of any ſwelling,* or *impoſthume.* (1) Cunctæ velamina ponunt, *Ov. Met.* 2, 640. Miſeris velamina nautis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 313. (2) Eligunt feras, & detracta velamina ſpargunt maculis, *Tac. Germ.* 17. (3) Celſ. 7, 1.

Vēlāmentum, i. n. *A garment, a covering of any thing, a branch of olive tied with ribbands.* Ramos oleæ ac velamenta alia ſupplicum porrigentes, *Liv.* 24, 30. Oratores ad Romanos cum infulis & velamentis miſerunt, *Id.* Velamenta manu prætendens ſupplice, *Ov. Met.* 11, 279. Velamenta virorum fluxa, *Luc.* 8, 368.

Vēlandus, a, um. part. *To be hiden,* or *covered.* ¶ Velanda corporis, *the privy parts of the body,* Plin. Epiſt. 6, 24, 3. Scelus in ſcelere velandum eſt, *Sen. Hippol.* v. 721.

Vēlāria, ōrum. pl. n. *Sailcloths on the top of the theatre to keep out the weather.* Pueros inde ad velaria raptos, *Juv.* 4, 122.

Vēlāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to a veil, ſail,* or *curtain,* Plin. 13, 9.

Vēlātūra, æ. f. *A tranſporting,* or *carrying.* ¶ Velaturam facere, *to follow the trade of carrying goods,* or *paſſengers,* Varr. R. R. 1, 2. *&* L. L. 4, 7.

Vēlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Covered.* (2) *Clothed.* (3) *Veiled.* (4) *Decked, adorned.* (1) Tempora coronâ velata, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 4, 14, 55. (2) § Velatus ſtolâ, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 71. (3) Capite velato ſe devovêre diis immortalibus, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 47. (4) Oratores velati ramis oleæ, *i. e.* velamenta ferentes, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 101. § Velatis manibus orare, *i. e.* Thyrſos manibus prætendere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 101.

Vēles, ĭtis. m. [*à* volando, *qu.* volites, *i. e.* volantes] *A ſoldier wearing light harneſs, a ſkirmiſher, a dragoon.* Gladiis à velitibus trucidabantur. Hæc miles trepidalem parmam habet, *&c.* Liv. 38, 21. ¶ Veles ſcurra, *a buffoon, a common jeſter,* Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

Vēlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *That beareth,* or *carryeth, ſails.* Non ego veliferâ tumidum mare findo carinâ, *Prop.* 3, 9, 35. Huc ubi veliferam nautæ advertêre carinam, *Ov. Met.* 15, 719.

Vēlĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hoiſting up,* or *makeing ſail; a voyage,* or *courſe; vid.* Cic. Lentulo Epiſt. Fam. 1, 9.

Vēlĭfĭcātus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *Sailing.* (2) Paſſ. *Sailed over.* (1) Navis ad internos velificata lacus, *Prop.* 2, 28, 40. (2) Creditur olim velificatus Athos, *Juv.* 10, 174.

Vēlĭfĭco, āre. act. *&*

Vēlĭfĭcor, āri, ātus. dep. [vela facio] (1) *To hoiſt up,* or *ſpread, ſail; to ſail forth.* (2) *To paſs along by water.* (3) Met. *To ſeek,* or *endeavour, after; to court* any perſon, *or* thing. (1) Per ſumma æquorum velificant, *Plin.* 9, 33. (2) Nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, *Prop.* 4, 10, 6. (3) Ne velificatus alicui dicaris, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 10. § Velificari honori ſuo, *Id.* in *Rull.* 1, ult.

Vēlĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Performed with ſaile ſpread,* or *diſplayed,* Plin. 13, 11.

Vēlĭtāris, e. adj. [*à* velites] *Belonging to light horſemen.* § Arma velitaria, *Sall. B. J.* 105. ¶ Haſta velitaris, *a javelin uſed in ſkirmiſhes, which one might fling from him like a dart,* Liv. 26, 4. § Velitaria arma, *Id.* 38, 20.

‖ Vēlĭtātim. adv. *By way of ſkirmiſh,* Gell. 12. ult.

Vēlĭtātio, ōnis. dep. *A ſkirmiſhing; a quarreling,* or *bickering, in words,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 11, 1, *&* Aſin. 2, 2, 41.

Vēlĭtor, āri. dep. *To ſkirmiſh; to brawl,* or *bicker in words.* Neſcio quid vos velitati eſtis inter vos duces, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 28.

✠ Vēlĭvŏlans, tis. part. *Runing, and as it were flying, with full ſails,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 31. ex Poët.

✠ Vēlĭvŏlus, a, um. adj. (1) *That goeth,* (2) or *is gone upon with ſails.* (1) § Rates velivolæ, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 16, 21. (2) § Mare velivolum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 228.

* † Vella, æ. ant. *pro* villa, *Varr.*

Vellātūra, æ. f. *A carrying,* or *conveying.* § Vellaturam facere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

* Vellendus, a, um. part. *To be plucked up.* ℋ Non decerpendus, ſed radicitus vellendus, *Col.* 11, 3.

* Vellens, tis. part. *Pulling, pinching,* &c. *Ov. Met.* 8. 800.

* ‖ Vellĭcātim. adv. *By plucks,* or *twitches; by girds,* Gell. 12, 15. *alii* velitatim *leg.*

* Vellĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A plucking, a twitching.* (2) Met. *A carping,* or *depraveing.* (1) ℋ Non tantùm lacerationes, ſed etiam vellicationes effugere, *Sen.* de *Vit. Beat.* 5. (2) = Injurias, convicia, vellicationes contemnemus, *Sen.* de *Irâ,* 43.

* Vellĭcātus, ûs. m. verb. *A plucking,* Plin. 28, 6.

* Vellĭco, āre. act. [*à* vello] (1) *To pluck, lug, twitch,* or *pinch.* (2) *To pull off hair,* or *feathers; to peck* as a bird doth. (3) *To nip, carp, taunt,* or *rail, at one.* (1) Puer vellicari ſe à pædagogo reſpondit, *Quint.* (2) Cornix volturios duo vellicat, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 148. (3) = In conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, *Cic.* pro *C. Balbo.* 26.

* Vello, ĕre, lli, *&* vulſi, ſum. act. [*ab* ἴλω, ἀφέλω, *M.*] (1) *To pull, to pluck, to lug.* (2) *To pinch,* or *gnaw.* (3) *To pluck, to tear away.* (1) § Vellere herbas, *Col.* 11, 3. emblemata ex patellis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. ¶ Barbam tibi vellunt laſcivi pueri, *treat you contemptuouſly,* Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 134. (2) § Vellere herbas dentibus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 800. (3) ‖ Poſtes è cardine vellere, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 480.

* Vellor, i. paſſ. *To be plucked up, to have the hair plucked up.* § Arbos ſolo vellitur, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 27. *Abſol.* ℋ Cæſar non ſolùm tondebatur, ac radebatur, ſed vellebatur etiam, *Suet. Cæſ.* 45.

Vellūmĭna, Vellēmĭna, Vēlūmĭna, *vel* Vellĭmĭna, um. n. pl. *Fleece-wool wound,* Varr. R. R. 2, 12.

Vellus, ĕris. n. [ita dict. quod ante tonſuram inventam velleretur lana, *Varr.* al. *à* velando, quòd vellere velatur ovis, *Scal.*] (1) *A fleece of wool.* (2) *The ſkin of a beaſt.* (3) ✠ *The leaves of a tree.* (4) ✠ *A thin bright cloud like a fleece.* (1) Ovis auratæ vellus, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 2. Nivea vellera, *Virg. Æn.* 4. 459. (2) Velat maculoſo vellere corpus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 197. (3) At ſimul induitur noſtris ſua vellera ramis, *Ov.* de *Nuce.* (4) Jam clarior aër, Et par Phœbus aquis denſas in vellere nubes Sparſerat, *Luc.* 4, 123.

Vēlo, āre. act. [*à* כלא] (1) *To cover, to veil, to hide.* (2) *To clothe, to adorn.* (3) *To bind,* or *tie; to muffle.* (1) § Scelus in ſcelere velare, *Sen. Hippol.* 721. Lutea demiſſos velârunt flammea vultus, *Luc.* 2, 361. (2) Corpus maculoſo vellere velat, *Ov. Met.* 3, 197. (3) Velatis manibus orare, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1. 101. *ut aliqui exponunt.* ☞ *Fort. rectiùs* velamentum, *i. e. thyrſum tenentibus, vid.* Velamentum.

Vēlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be covered.* (2) *To be clothed.* (1) § Populeâ fronde velari, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 134. (2) *Philoctetes* velaturque aliturque avibus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 53.

Vēlōcĭtas, ātis. f. *Swiftneſs, agility, nimbleneſs.* Multa voluptati præponenda ſunt, ut vires, valetudo, velocitas, pulchritudo, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2. = Velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 13. = Non velocitatibus, nec celeritate corporis res magnæ geruntur, *Id* de *Senect.* 6.

Vēlōcĭter. adv. ius, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Swiftly, ſpeedily.* Hanc videt, & viſam patruus velociter aufert, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 445. Ruunt alii rapidâ velocius aurâ, *Id. Met.* 3, 209. Velociſſimè hoſtes refugiebant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 35.

Vēlox, ōcis. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [*à* volatu, *qu.* volox] (1) *Swift, quick, nimble.* (2) *Speedy, haſty, ready.* (1) § Cervi veloces, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 253. Nihil eſt velocius annis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 520. § Velociſſimi pedites, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 48. = Pernix. (2) 𝔛 Sit piger ad pœnas princeps, ad præmia velox, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 1, 2, 123.

Vēlum, i. n. [contr. *à* vexillum, *à* volatu, *Iſid. à* velleribus, quòd ex lanâ fiat, *Varr.*] (1) *A veil, curtain,* or *hanging.* (2) *A ſail.* (1) Involucris tegitur, & quaſi velis quibuſdam obtenditur uniuſcujuſque natura, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 1, 1. Uxor, ſi quando recito, in proximo, velo diſcreta, ſedet, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 19. § Niveis tentoria velis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 473. (2) Plenis velis oſtia ſubire, *Id. Æn.* 5, 281. Utcunque eſt ventus, exin velum vertitur, *Met. i. e.* tempori ſervio, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 5, 9. ¶ Facere vela, *Cic.* dare, *Virg. to ſet ſail.* Pandere vela, *Cic.* Tota vela, *Quint.* intendere, *Virg. to make all the ſail one can;* Met. *to launch out, to exert to the utmoſt.* Contrahere vela, *Cic.* deducere, *Ov.* trahere, *Virg.* ſubducere, *Sil. to furl the ſails,* Met. *to draw to a concluſion.* Dare vela retrorſum, *to ſteer contrary,* Met. *to change one's mind,* Hor.

† Vēlūmen, ĭnis. n. *Fleece wool wound,* Varr. ⸸ Vellus. *Vid.* Vellumina.

Vēlut. adv. [vel ut, *i. e.* & ut] (1) *Like, like as.* (2) *To wit, for example.* (1) Odium velut hæreditate relictum, *Nep. Hamilc.* 1. Velut ſuccumbens victima ferro, *Catull.* 62, 369. (2) Beſtiæ, quæ gignuntur è terrâ, velut crocodili, *&c.* Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

Vĕlŭti. adv. *Even as.* Veluti juvenca vitans onus indomita jugi, *Catull.* 61, 33.

* Vēna, æ. f. [*ab* ἲς fibra, in acc. *ἶνα*] (1) *A vein.* (2) *A pulſe,* or *artery.* (3) *The natural diſpoſition,* or *humour, of a man.* (4) *A vein,* or *ſtyle, of writeing.* (5) *A vein of the earth.* (6) *The grain of wood.* (7) *A vein of ſtone, metal, &c.* (8) *The bubbleing,* or *riſeing up of water.* (9) ⊕ *Membrum virile.* (1) 𝔛 Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, & ſpiritus per arterias, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. *Pari modo,* 𝔛 Inter hos latent arteriæ, *i. e.* ſpiritûs ſemitæ; his innatant venæ, *i. e.* ſanguinis rivi, *Plin.* 11, 37. 𝔛 Juncta eſt vena arteriis, his nervi, *Celſ.* 2, 10. ☞ *Venarum & arteriarum differentia petenda eſt ex* Gell. 18, 10. *ſed ſæpe confunduntur, ut in ſeqq.* (2) Tertia compoſitas vidit nox currere venas, *Perſ.* 3, 91. § Pulſus venarum, *Plin.* 2, 97. (3) Venas hominum tenere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 52. (4) Vates cui non ſit publica vena, *Juv.* 7, 53. = Ego nec ſtudium ſine divite venâ, Nec rude quid proſit video ingenium, *Hor. A. P.* 410. (5) Littora aquæ dulcis habent venas, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 8. (6) Quarundam arborum carnibus venæ pulpæque ſunt, *Plin.* 16, 38. (7) Venis ſilicis abſtruſus ignis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 7. Æris, argenti, auri venas invenire, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. ¶ Argentum venæ ſecundæ, *of a worſe alloy,* Juv. 9, 31. (8) Ne malè fœcundæ vena periret aquæ, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 7, 16. (9) Incaluit quoties ſaucia vena mero, *Mart.* 4, 66.

Vēnābŭlum, i. n. [*à* venando] *A hunting pole, a hunter's ſtaff, a boar ſpear.* Beſtia venabulo tranſverberatur, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. Vid. & *Mart.* 14, 31. Venabula latum pectus ſubeant, *Luc.* 2, 211.

Vēnālis, e. adj. (1) *To be ſold, ſet to ſale, venal.* (2) *That will do what one would have him for money.* (3) Alſo *a ſlave.* (1) Domi tuæ turpiſſimo mercatu omnia erant venalia, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 3. (2) § Venalis ſcriptor, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 19. (3) § Grex venalium, *Suet.* de *Cl. Rhet.* 1.

Vēnālĭter. adv. *Saleably, vendably, in a venal manner,* Sen. *de* Ben. 2, 12.

‖ Vēnālĭtiārius, ii. m. *A ſeller of ſlaves;* alſo *a huckſter, one who ſelleth by retale, a milliner,* Ulp. ⸸ Venalium mercator.

Vēnālĭtium, ii. n. (1) ‖ *A place where ſervants and ſlaves are ſold.* (2) *The company of ſlaves that are to be ſold.* (1) Ulp. (2) Erat venalitium titulis pictum, *Petron.* 29, 2.

Vēnālĭtius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to ſale,* or *that which is bought and ſold; ſet to ſale, dealing in ſlaves.* § Venalitii greges, *Plin.* 35, 18. Venalitias familias cùm urbe expuliſſet, *Suet. Aug.* 42.

Vēnālĭtius, ii. m. *One dealing in ſlaves.* Plurimi venalitii, mercatoréſque, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 70.

Vēnans, tis. part. (1) *Hunting.* (2) Met. *Seeking.* (1) Venatrix metu venantûm territa fugit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 492. (2) § Oculis venans viros, *ogleing,* Phædr. 4, 4.

Vēnātĭcus, a, um. adj. [*à* venor] *Pertaining to hunting.* ¶ Canis venaticus, *a hound,* or *beagle, to hunt with,* Cic. Verr. 4, 13.

Vēnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A hunting, a chaſeing.* (2) Alſo *veniſon,* or *beaſts hunted.* (1) Qui venationum apparatu pecunias profundunt, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 16. (2) Boni ſucci ſunt triticum, lac, caſeus mollis, omnis venatio, *&c.* Celſ. 2, 20. Ex venatione lepus urinam movet, *Id.* 2, 31. *Vid. & eundem* 2, 26, *&* 28. *Liv.* 35, 49. ☞ *Malè igitur hanc notionem poſterioribus tribuunt* VIRI CLAR. *Caſaub. Salm. aliique, quam & Steph. quoque omiſit.*

Vēnātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A hunter, a huntſman.* (2) Met. *A tracer, a ſearcher, an enquirer.* (1) Venatores in nive pernoctant, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 17. (2) = Phyſicus, id eſt, ſpeculator venatorque naturæ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 30. Venator adeſt noſtris conſiliis cum auritis plagis, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 14.

Vēnātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, hunting;* or *to a huntſman,* Mart. 14, 30. in lemmate. § Venatorium inſtrumentum, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 19, 3.

Vēnātrix, īcis. f. verb. *A huntreſs.* Humeris habilem ſuſpenderat arcum Venatrix, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 323. Conf. *Ov. Met.* 2, 454.

Vēnātūra, æ. f. *A hunting.* § Venaturam oculis facere, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 43.

Vēnātus, a, um. part. *Haveing hunted.* In quibus es venata jugis? *Ov. Met.* 2, 427.

Vēnātus, ûs. m. (1) *Hunting,* or *chaſeing.* (2) *Fiſhing.* (1) Cic. Tuſc. 5, 34. (2) Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 31.

Vendax, ācis. adj. *A great ſeller,* or *that ſelleth gladly.* 𝔛 Patrem familiâs vendacem eſſe oportet, non emacem, *Cato,* 2.

Vendendus, a, um. part. *To be ſold.* Conſuetudo in bonis prædiis vendendis, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 54.

Vendens, tis. part. [illegible] Suet. Aug. 69.

Vendĭbĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Vendible, ſaleable, eaſy to be ſold.* (2) *Plauſible, paſſable, that will go off.* (1) § Fundus vendibilis, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 17, 47. Vendibiliorem agrum faciunt, *Varr.* conf. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 4. (2) § Oratio vendibilis, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 25. 𝔛 Illi bona res, huic vendibilis videbatur, *Id. Verr.* 1, 41.

‖ Vendĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A claiming,* or *challengeing,* Ulp. ⸸ Vindicatio.

‖ Vendĭcātor, ōris. m. verb. *Litt.* ex *Tac.* ut opinor *Hiſt.* 1, 19, 4. *ubi al.* venditatur, *q. v.*

† Vendĭco, āre. act. *To claim,* to *challenge a thing.* § Vendicare aliquid ſibi, *Quint.* pro ſuo, *Curt.* ☞ *Hæc loca citat Litt. quem tamen admonuiſſe oportuit, ab optimæ notæ criticis hoc verbum relegari, cùm locum* τȣ vindicare *in corruptis MSS. injuſtè ſibi vindicet; aut ſaltem dubiæ eſſe auctoritatis.*

Vendĭtans, tis. part. *Braging, boaſting.* Senatui ſe literis venditans, *Val. Paterc.* 2, 63.

Vendĭtārius, a, um. adj. *Deſireous to be ſold.* Linguam mihi quoque eſſe venditariam, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 103.

Vendĭtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A braging, vaunting, boaſting,* or *makeing a ſhow.* = A multis virtus contemnitur, & venditatio quædam atque oſtentatio dicitur, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 23. Mihi laudabiliora videntur omnia, quæ ſine venditatione & ſine populo teſte fiunt, *Id Tuſc.* 2, 26.

Vendĭtātor, ōris. m. *A brager,* or *boaſter.* 𝔛 Famæ nec incurioſus, nec venditator, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 49, 4.

Vendĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſelling,* or *ſale; a vent.* § Venditio bonorum, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 28.

Vendĭto, āre. freq. [*à* vendo] (1) *To deſire to ſell, to ſet to ſale.* (2) *To brag,* or *boaſt; to vaunt.* (3) ¶ Venditare ſe alicui, *to inſinuate himſelf.* (1) Atque ei ſeſe, cui totus venierat, etiam vobis inſpectantibus, venditaret, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 1. § Aſſe aliquid venditare, *Catull.* 31, 8. (2) = Ingenium venditare, & memoriam oſtentare, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 30. In eo ſuam operam venditare conciliandâ gratiâ magis cupiit, *Liv.* 44, 25. (3) § Se plebi per aliquem venditare, *Liv.* 3, 35. Quomodo autem Cæſari ſe venditant? *Cic. Attic.* 8, 16.

Vendĭtor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſeller.* 𝔛 Ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor nolit, emptor ignoret, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 12. § Venditor jejunus, *Luc.* 4, 97.

† Venditrix, īcis. f. *She that ſelleth,* Scæv. Dig. 18, 3.

Vendĭtūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſell.* § Bona venditurus, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 90. Conf. *Liv.* 23, 30.

Vendo, ĕre dĭdi, dĭtum. act. [contr. *à* venundo; *ex* venum, *&* do] *To ſell,* or *ſet to ſale.* 𝔛 Logos ridiculos vendo, agite, licemini, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 68. § Vendidit hic auro patriam, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 621.

Vĕnēfĭca, æ. f. (1) *A ſorcereſs, ſhe that poiſoneth, a witch.* (2) Vocab. in conviciis. (1) Barbara narratur veniſſe venefica tecum, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 19. (2) Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9. Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 37.

Vĕnēfĭcium, ii. n. (1) *An empoiſoning.* (2) *Sorcery, witchcraft.* (1) Locuſta veneficii damnata, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 66, 3. (2) = Veneficiis & cantionibus Titiniæ factum, *Cic. Orat.* 60.

† Vĕnēfĭco, āre. act. *To bewitch,* Litt. ex Plaut.

Vĕnēfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Venomous, poiſonous.* § Veneficus aſpectus, *Plin.* 28, 3.

Vĕnēfĭcus, i. m. (1) *A ſorcerer, an enchanter, a wiſard, a necromancer,* or *magician.* (2) *A poiſoner.* (3) *A cheater, an impoſtor.* (1) Cic. Catil. 2, 4. (2) Suet. Aug. 56. (3) Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6.

Vĕnēnārius, ii. m. *A poiſoner; one who maketh* or *ſelleth, poiſon,* Suet. Ner. 33.

Vĕnēnātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Envenomed, poiſoned.* (2) *Venomous, poiſonous, infectious.* (1) Venenatis ſagittis gravida pharetra, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 22, 3. (2) Nihil eſt venenatius, quàm in mari paſtinaca, *Plin.* 32, 2.

⊕ Vĕnēnĭfer, a, um. adj. *Bearing poiſon, venomous,* Ov. Met. 3, 85.

Vĕnēno, āre. act. *To envenom, to poiſon,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38. Ut ſpatium cœli quâdam de parte venenet, *Lucr.* 6, 120.

Vĕnēnōſus, a, um. adj. *Poiſonous, venomous,* Varr. R. R. 1, 2. *ſed var. codd.*

Vĕnēnum, i. n. vocab. med. (1) *Any medicine,* good *or* bad; but more frequently the latter. (2) *Ointment,* or *paint.* (3) *A dieing.* (4) Alſo *a medicine,* or *preparation, to embalm a body.* (5) *Witchcraft, ſorcery.* (1) ‖ Qui venenum dicit, adjicere debet, utrùm malum, an bonum; nam & medicamenta venena ſunt, *Cajus JC. De verb. ſignif.* 236. Sic *Sall.* Venenis malis imbuta avaritia, *B. C.* 11. & *Cicero,* Qui venenum malum fecit, fecerit, pro *Cluent.* 54. ‖ 𝔛 Quid ſequar herbarum fibras medicante veneno Tinctas, letiferi fudiſſe pericula ſucci? *Prud. Hamart.* 230. Omnia veſtigia veneni in illiùs mortuæ corpore erant, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 10. (2) Cùm domino poſitis ſua collinet ora venenis, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 351. (3)

(3) Aſſyrio fucatur lana venēno, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 465. Vid. & *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 107. (4) Infuſo facies ſolidata veneno eſt, *Luc.* 8, 691. (5) § Memoriam venenis eripere, *Cic. Or.* 37. Phœbe diris verborum obſeſſa venenis, *Luc.* 8, 501.

Vēneo, īre, iī, venum. neut. [*ex* venum, & eo, *h. e.* conventione in alium tranſeo] *To be ſold, to ſet to ſale.* Olea pendens in fundo venaſſo venibit, *Cato*, 146. Venit viliſſima rerum Hîc aqua, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 92. Videamus ejus hominis bona quâ ratione venierint, *Cic.* Parvo ſceleris hoc veniſſe putabunt, *Luc.* 7, 757. Ut familia ad ædem Cereris venum iret, *Liv.* 3, 55. Venum tradita caſtra, *Luc.* 4, 206.

† Vēneor, īri. *id. quod* vendor, *Plaut.* ap. *Diomed.*

* Vĕnĕrābĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Worſhipfull, venerable.* § Ætate venerabilis, *Liv.* 6, 24. Venerabilis vir miraculo literarum, *Id.* Venerabilior Lare dives, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 14.

* Vĕnĕrābĭlĭter. adv. *Reverentially.* Nec quicquam ſanctius habet reverentia ſuperſtitum, quàm ut amiſſos venerabiliter recordetur, *Auſon. Parental. præf.*

* Vĕnĕrābundus, a, um. part. *In a reverent poſture of worſhip.* Venerabundi templum iniêre, *Liv.* 5, 22. Conf. & *Suet. Cal.* 15.

* Vĕnĕrandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be reverenced,* or *worſhiped; venerable.* (2) *To be honoured.* (1) § Veneranda Pales, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 294. = Venerandus & colendus, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 35. (2) § Venerandus amicus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 73. Veneranda vetuſtas, *Luc.* 9, 987.

* Vĕnĕrans, tis. part. (1) *Worſhiping.* (2) *Praying.* (1) § Suppliciter venerans aram, *Virg Æn.* 12, 220. (2) In medio foco defodit *theſaurum*, venerans me ut ſervarem ſibi, *Plaut. Aul.* in *prol.* 8.

* ‖ Vĕnĕranter. adv. *Reverently, with worſhip,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⸸ Reverenter, honorificè.

* Vĕnĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Veneration, worſhip, honour, reverence.* Habet venerationem juſtam quicquid excellit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17.

* Vĕnĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A worſhiper, a reverencer.* ✠ De Scipionis accuſatore venerator eſt factus, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 1, in fin. Domûs veſtræ venerator primis ab annis, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 2, 2, 1.

* Vĕnĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *Haveing worſhiped.* (2) Paſſ. *Worſhiped, reverenced.* (1) Fallaci veneratus numina cultu, *Ov. Met.* 5, 279. (2) Curſus dabit venerata ſacerdos, *Virg. Æn.* 460.

* Vĕnĕreus, & ius, a, um. adj. [*à* Venere] (1) *Belonging to Venus.* (2) *Lecherous, venereal.* (1) § Venerius ſacerdos, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 20. ¶ Venerius jactus, *a lucky caſt,* Cic. *de* Div. 2, 59. (2) § Res venereæ, *Nep. Alcib.* ult. voluptates, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 32.

* Vĕnĕriæ, ārum. f. plur. *Shellfiſhes.* Gratæ Veneri, *Plin.*

* Vĕnĕris gemma. *A kind of amethyſts,* Plin. 17, 2.

* † Vĕnĕro, āre. *Plaut.* id. quod

* Vĕnĕror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [venerari, *à* Venere; obſervantiâ proſequor ob venerem, *i. e.* venuſtatem, *Scal.*] (1) *To adore,* or *worſhip.* (2) *To honour.* (3) *To pray unto.* (4) Paſſ. *To be adored,* or *worſhiped.* (5) Obſcœn. (1) Ut venerem meam Lucinam, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 23. Auguſtè omnes ſanctéque Deos venerari, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 1. = προσκυνέω, vid. *Nep. Con.* 3. (2) § Venerari memoriam alicujus, *Tac.* (3) Venus, veneror te ut omnes lenones miſeri fient, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 63. (4) *Vid.* Veneratus. (5) Hygin. Fab. 75.

Vĕnĕtus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of Venice.* (2) *Died in a Venice blue,* as the garments worn by common ſoldiers and ſeamen were. (1) Quantùm Hypanis veneto diſſidet Eridano, *Prop.* 1, 12, 4. (2) Contentus veneto duróque cucullo, *Juv.* 3, 170. ¶ Veneta factio, *the company of the blue, diſtinguiſhed thereby from the other liverys worn by the charioteers in the Circus,* Suet. Vitell. 14. & Mart. 14, 131. ¶ Venetum lutum, *a cerecloth to pull off the hair,* Mart. 3, 74.

Vĕnia, æ. f. (1) *Pardon, leave,* or *licence.* (2) *Favour.* (3) *Courteſy.* (1) Impetrare ab aliquo veniam culpæ, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 1. Da veniam hanc mihi, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 29. (2) Æquum poſtulat, da veniam, *Id. Andr.* 5, 3, 30. Veniam dare, *i. e.* annuere petitioni, *Nep. Eumen.* 6. (3) *Vid. Ejuſd. Eum.* 6.

‖ Vĕniālis, e. adj. *Venial, pardonable,* Macrob. Sat. 7, 16.

Vĕnĭcŭla, æ. f. *A kind of grape.* Uva ollis aptiſſima, *Plin.* 14, 2.

* Vĕniens, tis. part. (1) *Comeing.* (2) *To come, future.* (1) § Veniens in urbem, *Cic.* ✠ Stulti nec vitare venientia poſſunt, nec ferre præſentia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 9. Venientes, cominus umbræ, *Luc.* 1, 570. (2) ¶ ✠ Veniens ævum, *poſterity,* Hor. Od. 3, 5, 6.

* Vĕnīlia, æ. f. [*à* venio] *The flow of the ſea, the waſh,* or *the ruſhing of the ſurge,* or *wave, againſt the ſhore.* ✠ Salacia, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10.

* Vĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum. neut. [*ab* infin. βῆναι, *Scal.*] (1) *To come, to arrive.* (2) *To go.* (3) *To be.* (4) *To accrue, to proceed.* (5) *To chance, to happen, to come to paſs.* (6) *To ſpring,* or *grow.* (1) ✠ Cùm inimici noſtri venire dicentur, tum in Epirum ibo, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 3. Multos in Africam veniſſe audio, *Id. Attic.* 11, 7. § Cùm conſul Piſas navibus veniſſet, *Liv.* Venire viam, *Cic.* (2) Scipio cum collegâ adverſus eum venit, *Nep. Hannib.* 4 (3) Tu *Muſa* curæ requies, tu medicina venis, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 10, 118. Si uſus veniat, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 45. (4) Emolumentum mihi inde venit, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 19. (5) Ut mihi quicquid ago, lepidè omnia proſperéque veniunt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 1, 1. (6) Hîc ſegetes, illîc veniunt feliciùs uvæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 54. ¶ § Venire in mentem alicujus rei, *to call to mind,* Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 1.

* Vĕnītur. imperſ. *They come.* Hâc unâ ſpe in judicium venitur, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 29. Ut ventum eſt Eſquilias, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 33. Poſſe priùs ad anguſtias veniri, quàm ſentirentur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 67.

Vēnor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To hunt, to ſeek after.* (2) *To get,* or *go, about to get a thing craftyly,* or *anxiouſly.* (1) Canum alacritas in venando, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. § Apros venari, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 56. leporem canibus, *Id. Geor.* 3, 410. piſces, *Plin.* 16, 1. ¶ ✠ viros oculis, *to ogle,* Phædr. 4, 4, 4. (2) ¶ Venari laudem, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 3, viduas avaras, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 77.

* Vēnōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Full of veins,* or *ſtrings.* (2) Met. *Gouty, ſwolen, bloated, uneven.* (1) Folia plantaginis venoſa, *Plin.* 24, 10. Sativum ſerin, quod eſt minus & venoſius, *Id.* 20, 8. (2) Venoſus liber Accî, *Perſ.* 1, 76.

* Venter, tris. m. [*ab* ἔντερον, inteſtinum, præponendo digamma] (1) *The belly, all the cavity from the diaphragma to the pubes.* (2) Catachreſ. *Any ſwelling,* or *projecture, like it.* (3) *The ſtomach.* (4) *The womb.* (1) Venter abdomine tardus, *Juv.* 4, 107. (2) Tumido ventre cucurbita, *Prop.* 4, 2, 43. Creſcit in ventrem cucumis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 122. (3) Tu tui quotidiani victûs ventrem ad me feras, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 75. Rabies improba ventris, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 356. (4) Vexerat illa gravem maturo pondere ventrem, *Ov. Met.* 11, 311. ¶ Ventrem ferre, *to be with child,* Liv. 1, 34. de vaccâ, *to be with calf,* Col. 6, 24. de ſue, *to be with pig,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

* ✠ Ventĭgĕnus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ventus, & gigno] *Engendering winds, and bringing them forth.* § Ventigeni crateres, *Lucr.* 6, 701.

* Ventĭlābrum, i. n. [*à* ventilo] *A fan to winnow withal,* Varr. R. R. 1, 52. & Col. 2, 10.

* Ventĭlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A faning,* or *winnowing,* Plin. 23, 3.

* Ventĭlātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A faner,* or *winnower.* (2) *A juggler,* or *hocus pocus.* (1) Pura faba tunc eò perveniet, quò ventilator eam jaculabitur, *Col.* 2, 10. (2) Quint. 10, 7.

* Ventĭlo, āre. act. [*à* ventus] (1) *To blow, to fan.* (2) *To winnow.* (3) *To flouriſh before fight.* (4) ‖ *To canvaſs,* or *ſift, a point.* (5) Met. *To blow the coals, to excite.* (1) § Curſu ventilare ignem, *Juv.* 3, 253. aurum digitis ſudantibus, *Id.* 1, 28. ¶ Ventilare frigus, *to fan,* Mart. 3, 82. (2) § Ventilare frumentum, *Plin.* 18, 30. (3) Quàm ſtultum eſt, cùm ſignum pugnæ acceperis, ventilare? *Sen. Ep.* 117. (4) § Ventilare doctrinam, *Boët.* (5) Cic. *pro* Flacc. 23.

* † Ventio, ōnis. f. verb. *A comeing, an arriveal.* Quid tibi huc ventio eſt, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 61. ⸸ Quid huc veniſti?

* Ventĭto, āre. freq. [*à* venio] (1) *To come often.* (2) *To go often.* (1) Dies ferè nullus eſt, quin hic Satyrus domum meam ventitet, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. (2) Miſſu Cæſaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare conſueverat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 27. Sæpius in agrum ventitare, *Plin.* 18, 5.

* Ventōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Windy, full of wind.* (2) *Expoſed to the wind.* (3) Met. *Light,* or *ſwift, as the wind.* (4) *Inconſtant.* (1) § Ventoſus aër, *Plin.* 2, 18. dies, *Flor.* 3, 3, 15. Ventoſa concha, *Luc.* 9, 349. (2) § Regio ventoſiſſima, *Liv.* 36, 43. Æquora ventoſa, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 206. fornax, *Cato*, 38. Germania ventoſior quà Pannoniam adſpicit, *Tac. Germ.* 4. (3) § Equi ventoſi, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 392. Alæ ventoſæ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 848. (4) Romæ Tibur amo ventoſus, Tibure Romam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 12. Ventoſiſſimus homo Lepidus, *Brut. Cic. Fam. Epiſt.* 11, 9.

* Ventrāle, is. n. *An apron,* or *other garment, for the belly,* Plin. 8, 48.

* Ventrĭcōſus, a, um. adj. *Big-bellyed,* Plaut. Aſin. 2, 3, 20. *ubi fort. rect.* ventrioſus.

* Ventrĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. (1) *The ſtomach.* (2) *A little belly.* (3) *The ventricle,* as of the heart. (4) ‖ *The core in a botch,* or *boil, that is broken.* (1) Ventriculus receptaculum cibi eſt, &c. *Celſ.* 4, 11. (2) = Vacua & plana omnia dicas Infra ventriculum, *Juv.* 3, 97. (3) Cic. N. D. 2, 54. (4) Litt. *ex* Celſ.

‖ Ventrifluus, a, um. adj. [*ex* venter, & fluo] *Laxative, purgeing the belly.* ¶ Ventrifluum medicamentum, *a purgeing medicine,* Aur. Tard. 1, 4. ⸸ Purgans, *Celſ.*

* ‖ Ventrĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. [*ex* venter, & loquor] *One poſſeſſed of a ſpirit, that ſpeaketh out of his belly,* Tert.

* Ventriōſus, Ventrōſus, *vel* Ventruōſus, a, um. adj. *ſic enim diverſè ſcrib.* (1) ‖ *Gor-bellyed.* (2) *Round and prominent.* (1) *Vid.* Ventricoſus, *Vet. Gloſſ.* ventrioſus πρόκοιλος, προγάστωρ. (2) Dolia ventruoſa & patula, *Plin.* 14, 21.

Ventŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little wind.* Cape hoc flabellum, & ventulum huic ſic facito, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 47.

* Ventūrus, a, um. part. [*à* venio] (1) *Ready to come.* (2) *Future,* &c. (1) Venturus, cum magnis copiis, *Nep. Dion.* 5. (2) Præſcia venturi vates, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 66. *Vid.* Venio.

* Ventus, i. m. [*ab* ἀεὶς ἄεντος, *Perot.*] (1) *Wind.* (2) *A ſtorm,* or *tempeſt.* (3) Met. *Empty air, applauſe.* (4) ¶ Ventus textilis, *tiffany, lawn.* (1) Aër affluens huc & illùc ventos efficit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. ¶ Utcunque in alto eſt ventus, exin' velum vertitur, *as ſtandeth the wind, my mill doth grind,* Prov. *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 47. & *Pœn.* 3, 5, 9. Siciliam ventus dabat, *ſtood fair for,* Petron. c. 114. ✠ Tradere ventis, *to forget,* Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2. (2) Venti æquore fervido deprœliantes, *Id. Od.* 1, 19, 11. ¶ Venti poſuêre, *the ſtorm ceaſed,* Virg. Æn. 7, 27. (3) Omnes intelligimus ventum quendam popularem eſſe quæſitum, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 47. (4) Æquum eſt induere nuptam ventum textilem, *Petron.* 37, 3.

Vĕnŭcŭla, æ. f. *al.* venicula, venuncula, & veniuncula. [*à* Venuſia, oppido Apulorum] *A grape which being put in pots, keepeth a long time,* Col. 3, 2.

Vĕnŭcŭlum, i. n. *ſc.* far. *A kind of wheat,* Col. 2, 3.

* Vēnŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* vena] *A ſmall vein.* In oculi venulæ pallent, *Celſ.* 2, 6.

Vēnum. ſupin. verbi veneo; *vel*, ut alii, nomen. *To be ſold.* Familla ad ædem Cereris Liberi Liberæque venum iret, *Liv.* 3, 55. ☞ *Pro iis qui nomen putant facit Tac. qui* veno exercere, *Ann.* 13, 55, 5. *&* poſita veno irritamenta luxus, dixit, *ibid.* 14, 15, 2. *Quin & aliâ formâ Apul.* venui habere, *Met.* 8.

‖ Vēnundātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſelling, ſale,* or *vent.* ⊥ Venditio.

‖ Vēnundātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that ſelleth,* or *ſeteth to ſale,* Litt. *ex* Mart.

Vēnundo, āre, dĕdi, dătum. act. [*ex* venum, *&* do, per contr. vendo] *To expoſe to ſale, to ſell.* Capere, venundare pro commercio, *Tac. Agr.* 28, 5. § Venundata Scylla, *Prop.* 3, 19, 21. *ſed fortè rect. in utroque loco diviſè,* venum data, *ideoque* ⊥ venum dare *tutiùs dices.*

* Vĕnus, ĕris. f. [à veniendo, quòd ad omnes veniat] (1) *The godeſs of love and beauty.* (2) *Love.* (3) *Luſt.* (4) *Venery.* (5) Meton. *A miſtreſs, a ſweetheart.* (6) *A luſtfull woman.* (7) *The morning ſtar.* (8) *A charm, a temptation.* (9) *Comelyneſs, a grace in countenance,* or *behaviour, becomeingneſs.* (10) *A caſt,* or *chance, at cockal, a play with four bones, when every one turneth up a ſeveral face.* (11) ‖ *The chiefeſt and beſt caſt of dice, when one throweth three ſixes.* (1) *De hâc Deâ, & quotuplex fuerit, vid.* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, *&* Propr. ¶ Veneris menſis, *April,* Ov. Faſt. 1, 39. (2) Sancta Venus habitat in parvis tectis, *Sen. Hippol.* 211. (3) Veneris damnoſa voluptas, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 1, 10, 33. § Stimuli veneris, *Lucr.* 4, 1208. (4) Femineam Venerem refugere, *Ov. Met.* 10, 80. = Venerem quàm coïtum dicere magìs decet, *Quint.* Suſpecta libido eſt, Quæ venerem adfectat ſine viribus, *Juv.* 10, 209. Taurus in venerem ruens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 12. (5) Parta meæ Veneri ſunt munera, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 68. (6) Quid enim Venus ebria curat? *Juv.* 6, 299. (7) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. = Lucifer, *Id.* (8) Neſcis quas habeat Veneres aliena pecunia? *Juv.* 13, 34. (9) Muneribus Veneris potens, *Hor. Od.* 4, 10, 1. = Quod cum gratiâ quâdam & venere dicitur, *Quint.* 6, 4. (10) *Vid.* Suet. Aug. 71. *Conf.* Mart. 14, 14. atque ibi interpretes. (11) Jun.

‖ Vēnus, ûs. m. *Sale,* Litt. *ex* Apul.

* Vĕnuſtas, ātis. f. (1) *Fineneſs, ſightlyneſs, comelyneſs.* (2) *A grace and becomeingneſs in ſpeech and utterance.* (3) *Felicity, good fortune.* (1) ✠ Venuſtatem muliebrem dicere debemus, dignitatem virilem, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 36. (2) Agere cum dignitate & venuſtate, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 31. = Feſtivitas & venuſtas dicendi, *Id. ib.* 57. (3) = Quis me eſt fortunatior, venuſtatiſque adeò plenior? *Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 8. *ſc. ex Veneris ultimâ notione.*

* Vĕnuſtè. adv. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *With a grace, handſomely, becomeingly.* (2) *Happyly, luckyly.* (1) Omnia venuſtiſſimè finxit, *Quint.* 6, 3. (2) Illud mihi videtur perquam venuſtè cecidiſſe, *Cæl. Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 8, 4.

* Vĕnuſtŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat handſome,* or *comely; pretty.* § Oratio venuſtula, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 70.

* Vĕnuſtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [à Venus, ut *ab* onus onuſtus] (1) *Comely, gracefull, genteel.* (2) *Fine, galant, pleaſant.* (3) *Happy, lucky.* (1) Vultu adeò modeſto, adeò venuſto, ut nihil ſuprà, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 93. ✠ Vultu pulchro magìs, quàm venuſto, *Suet. Ner.* 51. (2) = Sive faceta ſunt, ſive fiunt, narrante te, venuſtiſſima, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 21. § Venuſtius quiddam, *Id. Orat.* 23. (3) *Vid.* Venuſtas, *n.* 3. *&* invenuſtas.

Veprēcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à vepres] *A little briar,* or *bramble,* Illa ex vepreculis nitedula, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 33.

Vepres, is. m. *A briar,* or *bramble.* Septus & veſtitus vepribus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 23. Vepre latens lepus, *Ov. Met.* 5, 628. Hunc veprem manifeſtum eſt interimi non poſſe, niſi radicitus effodere velis, *Col.* 11, 3.

Veprētum, i. n. *A place full of briars, a bramble buſh,* Col. 4, 32.

Ver, vēris. n. [*ab Æol.* βῆρ, ἔαρ] *The ſpring time.* § Primo vere, *Plin.* 10, 29. Vere ineunte, *Cic.* Vere novo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 43. *ubi de diviſione triplici quatuor anni temporum omnino lege Servium.* ¶ Ver ſacrum, *a kind of vow made by the ancient inhabitants of Italy,* Liv. 34, 44. *De quo vid. Feſt.* p. 474.

‖ Vērācĭtas, ātis. f. *A ſpeaking of the truth, veracity.* Ethicis tribuendum.

† Vērācŭli, ōrum. m. plur. *Wizards, fortunetellers,* or *aſtrologers.* Nullis inſenſior quàm veraculis & mathematicis, *ſic legi vult* Scal. *in* Suet. Vitell. 14. *ſed al. aliter,* vernaculis *defendit Gronov.*

Vēratrum, i. n. *An herb called hellebore.* Nobis veratrum eſt acre venenum, *Lucr.* 4, 644. Non hic eſt Ilias Attî Ebria veratro, *Perſ.* 1, 51. Conf. *Celſ.* 4, 2.

Vērax, ācis. adj. *True of ſpeech.* § Oraculum verax, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 19. ¶ ſaga, *a witch,* or *wiſe-woman,* Tibull. 1, 2, 43. § Veraces ſenſus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 25.

‖ Verbālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a word,* or *comeing of a word,* or *verb; verbal,* Gramm.

Verbaſcum, i. n. *Petty mullein, wool blade, torchweed,* or *high-taper; lungwort,* Plin. 25, 10.

‖ Verbātim. adv. *Word for word,* Eraſm. ⊥ Iiſdem verbis.

Verbēna, æ. f. [*qu.* herbenæ, *Serv.*] *The herb vervain,* but taken alſo for *all ſacred leaves,* as laurel, olive, myrtle, roſemary, and other ſweet herbs, uſed to adorn the altars. Ex arâ ſume hinc verbenas tibi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 5. *ubi vid.* Donatum, *&* Serv. *in* Virg. Ecl. 8, 65.

Verbēnāca, æ. f. *The ſame as* verbena, *Plin.* 25, 9.

Verbēnārius, a, um. adj. *One carrying the* ſagmina, *or* verbenæ, *Plin.* 22, 2.

Verbēnātus, a, um. adj. *Crowned, and adorned, with vervain and other ſacred herbs;* as beaſts for ſacrifice were, *Suet. Cal.* 27.

Verber, ĕris. n. (1) *A wand to beat with, a ſcourge, a whip.* (2) *A ſtripe, a blow, a laſh,* or *jerk.* (3) *A ſtroke, blow,* or *bang.* (4) *A blaſt of wind.* (5) *A check, taunt,* or *reproach.* (1) Illi inſtant verbere torto, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 106 Verberis ictu increpuit, *Ov. Met.* 14, 821. (2) Tibi parata erunt verba, huic homini verbera, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 115. Conſcia mens ſurdo verbere cædit, Occultam quatiente animo tortore flagellum, *Juv.* 13, 195. (3) Verbere converſæ ceſſantes excitat haſtæ, *Luc.* 8, 577. Verbere torto fundæ Balearis, *Id.* 1, 229. (4) Verberibus venti verſant chartas, *Lucr.* 6, 114. (5) Metuentes patruæ verbera linguæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 3.

Verbĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *unde* ſſĭmus, ſup. *That may be beaten,* or *is worthy to be beaten,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6.

Verbĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beating,* or *ſtrikeing; a reproof, reprimand,* or *check.* Mirificam mihi verberationem ceſſationis epiſtola dediſti, *Q. Cic. Fam.* 16, ult.

‖ Verbĕrātor, ōris. m. *A beater,* Litt. *ex* Plin. *certè* Prud. Periſteph. 9, 38.

Verbĕrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Stricken, pelted, beaten, banged.* (2) Met. *Teazed, ſtuned.* (1) Vineæ verberatæ grandine, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 29. (2) Aures ſermonibus verberatæ, *Tac. Agr.* 41, 4.

Verbĕrātus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A beating, a daſhing againſt.* (2) Met. *An impulſion,* or *moveing.* (1) Si ſublimi verberatu dejecta *aqua* corripiat æra, *Plin.* 31, 2. (2) Tuo verberatu ei omnes juravimus, *Curt.* 7, 1, 29. ☞ *vix leg. niſi in abl.*

Verbĕreus, a, um. adj. *Worthy of beating; that deſerveth beating,* or *to be well banged.* § Verbereum caput, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 2, 2. ¶ Verberea ſtatua, *one ſo hard with beating as to have loſt all ſenſe of it,* Id. Capt. 5, 1, 31.

‖ Verbĕrĭto, āre. *To beat often,* Feſt.

Verbĕro, āre. act. [à verber] (1) *To whip,* (2) *To beat, ſtrike, bang, batter,* or *ſtrike againſt.* (3) Met. *To rate and chide; to check,* or *reprove.* (1) Cognitâ cauſâ aliquem verberare & necare, *Liv.* 2, 41. (2) Noli, amabo, verberare lapidem, ne perdas manum, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 4. Veberare urbem tormentis, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 7. Verberet tuba aures, *Luc.* 7, 27. (3) Verberavi te cogitationis tacito duntaxat convicio, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 26.

Verbĕro, ōnis. m. *A perſon worthy to be beaten,* or *that is often beaten; a rogue,* or *raſcal.* Sum verna verbero, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 25.

Verbĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be whiped.* = Verberari, & pulſari, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26.

‖ ✠ Verbĭgĕna, æ. m. *Chriſt the word incarnate,* Prud. Cath. 3, 2.

‖ Verbĭgĕro, āre. *To talk,* or *ſpeak; to carry words about,* Apùl. Apol. p. 520. ⊥ Sermones cædere.

Verbōsè. adv. iùs, comp. *Copiouſly, with many words, at large.* Satis verboſè, ſed quid poſtea? *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 12. Scripſi verboſiùs hæc, *Id. Fam.* 3, 15.

Verbōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. *Full of words, talkative, verboſe.* Verboſa ſimulatio prudentiæ, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 14. § Epiſtola verboſior, *Id. Attic.* 8, 3. Locus verboſiſſimus, *Quint.* 2, 4.

‖ Verbŭlum, i. n. dim. *A little word,* Hier.

Verbum, i. n. [quòd aurem verberet, *Pap.*] (1) *A word.* (2) Verba, *words only, not reality.* (3) *Talk, prateing.* (4) *A ſpeech, a ſaying.* (5) *A proverb,* or *old ſaw.* (6) *A verb,* a part of ſpeech. (1) Verba ſunt rerum notæ, *Cic. Top.* 8. ✠ Verborum & ſententiarum ponderibus uti, *Id. Orat.* 197. ✠ Aptare verba rebus, *Quint.* (2) Verba iſthæc ſunt, *Terent. Phorm.* 3, 2, 32. = ineptiæ, *Cic.* ✠ reipſa, *Nep. Phoc.* 3. ¶ Dare verba alicui, *to impoſe upon,* or *deceive, him,* Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6. = decipio, *Perſ.* 4, 44. (3) Si verbo allequi poſſem, iſtos ipſos ejicerem, qui hæc loquuntur, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 6. (4) Utinam iſtuc verbum ex animo & verè diceres, *potiùs quàm te inimicum habeam,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95. ¶ Verbi causâ, *vel* gratiâ, *for example,* Cic. *de* Fato, 6. (5) Si verbum hoc cogitare voles, *ſimul flare & ſorbere haud factu facile eſt,* Plaut. Moſt. 3, 2, 104. ¶ Facere verba mortuo, *to talk to no purpoſe,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 26. (6) Verbo ſenſum claudere, ſi compoſitio patiatur, optimum eſt, *Quint.* 9, 4.

* † Verculum, i. n. dim. [à ver] *My joy, my delight,* Plaut. Caſ. 4, 4, 15.

Vērè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Indeed, veryly, in truth.* (2) *Juſtly.* (1) Verè nihil potes dicere, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 19. ✠ Majores noſtri non fictè, & fallaciter populares, ſed verè & ſapienter fuerunt, *Id.* pro *Domo,* 27. ✠ Ὑπερβολικῶς, ſed veriſſimè loquor, *Id. Attic.* 5, 21. Verè Romana manus, *Luc.* 2, 532. (2) Non veriùs à ſingulis quàm ab omnibus repetere officii fructum, *Cic.* Neque verè, neque rectè, adhuc feciſti unquam, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 2, 7.

Vĕrēcundè. adv. iùs, comp. *Shamefacedly, baſhfully, modeſtly.* = Verecundè & modeſtè, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 34. Verecundiùs de ſe ſcribere, *Id. Fam.* 5, 32. ✠ Veſtri hæc verecundiùs recuſant, illi fortaſſe conſtantiùs, *Id.*

Vĕrēcundia, æ. f. (1) *Baſhfulneſs, ſhamefacedneſs, dumureneſs, modeſty.* (2) *A reverent regard.* (1) Cuſtos virtutum omnium verecundia eſt, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. Homo timidus, virginali verecundiâ, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 11. = Animal pudoris & verecundiæ particeps, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 7. (2) Plùs vis potuit, quàm voluntas patris, aut verecundia ætatis, *Liv.* 1, 3.

Vĕrēcundor, āri. dep. *To be aſhamed, to be baſhfull, and modeſt.* Verecundari neminem apud menſam decet, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 77.

Vĕrēcundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à vereor; qui veretur aliquid inhoneſtum facere] (1) *Shamefaced, baſhfull, modeſt, demure.* (2) *Red, ruddy.* (3) ‖ *Reverend, and honourably reſpected.* (1) Innocentes & verecundi bene audiunt, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 19. = Virgo caſta, verecunda, incorrupta, *Id.* in *Orat.* 64. ✠ Impudens, *Id.* Verecundior in poſtulando, *Id. Philipp.* 12, 5. In gerendis honoribus verecundiſſimus *Pompeius,* Paterc. 2, 33. ¶ Verecundum eſt dicere, *it is a ſhame to ſpeak it,* Quint. 7, 2. (2) Fugit juventus & verecundus color, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 21. (3) Litt. *ex* Mart.

‖ Verēdārius,

‖ **Vērēdārius**, ii. m. [qui veredos regit] *A meſſenger that rideth poſt, a poſtboy*; alſo *a poſtmaſter, one who keepeth poſt horſes*, Jun.

Vĕrēdus, i. m. [*ab* Hebr. פרד mulus] *A poſt-horſe, a hunting nag*. Mart. 14, 86.

Vĕrenda, ōrum. n. pl. [*à* vereor, corporis partes quæ ſine verecundiâ nominari non poſſunt, ut, Græc. τὰ αἰδοῖα] *The privy parts* of a man, *or* woman, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 14, 2. *& avunculus* 28, 15.

Vĕrendus, a, um. part. *To be feared*, or *reverenced*; *reverend, aweful*. § Majeſtas verenda, *Ov. Met.* 4, 540. Patres verendi, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 3, 1, 143. Ætate verendus, *Liv.* 9, 7.

Vĕrens, tis. part. *Fearing, dreading, reverenceing*. Me collegi, verens ne quid mihi ille iratus tibi noceret, *Cic. Att.* 15, 21. § Verentes Deos, *Id.* de *Sen.* 22.

Vĕreor, ēri, ĭtus. dep. [*ex* ירא timuit, *Aven.*] (1) *To reverence*. (2) *To fear, to be in fear of, to dread, to ſtand in awe of*. (3) Paſſ. *To be feared*. (1) 𝔛 Metuebant eum ſervi, verebantur liberi, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 11. 𝔛 Veremur vos, Romani, &, ſi vultis, etiam timemus, ſed plùs veremur & timemus Deos, *Liv.* ☞ *Sed non ſemper ſervant hoc diſcrimen auctores, ut in ſeqq. patebit.* (2) Ego nonnihil veritus ſum, Dave, abs te, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 3. § Reprehenſionem vereri, *Cic. Orat.* 1. verbera, *Ov. Epiſt.* 20, 77. § navibus, *Cæſ.* ut redderentur, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 19. ne operam perdidiſſes, *Id.* ne non id facerem, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 8. ut firmæ ſint nuptæ, *Id.* dicere, *Id.* de aliquo, *Cic.* (3) 𝔛 Parentum vita eſt vilis liberis, qui ſe metui quàm vereri malunt, *Afran.* ap. *Gell.* 15, 13. Conf. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 13. ☞ *Sed hæc notio rara eſt.*

Vĕretricillum, *vel ut al.* Vĕretrĭcŭlum, *Petron.* i. n. dim. *à* ſeq.

Vĕretrum, i. n. [*à* vereor, *i. e.* pars verenda] *A man's, or woman's, privy part*, Suet. Tib. 62. § ‖ Veretrum muliebre, *Aur. Tard.*

Vergens, tis. part. *Declineing, bending*, or *lieing downward*. Vergente jam die ingreſſus ſenatum, *Suet. Oth.* 7. ¶ Vergens annis, *growing in years*, Tac. Ann. 13, 19, 3. § Vergentibus annis, *Luc.* 2, 105. in ſenium, *Id.* 1, 129. Nondum in noctem vergente die, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 789.

Vergiliæ, ārum. f. plur. [quòd vere exoriuntur] *The ſeven ſtars*. Occidente ſidere Vergiliarum] *Liv.* 21, 35.

‖ Vergĭto, āre. freq. *To ſwag much downward*, Plin. *ap.* Litt.

Vergo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. neut. [*à* verto; vel *qu.* verſus ago] (1) *To decline*; *to bend, lie*, or *look, toward*. (2) *To ſink*. (3) Act. *To pour out*. (1) § Vergit ad ſeptentriones, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 20. in longitudinem, *Id.* (2) Poëma, Si paulùm à ſummo diſceſſit, vergit ad imum, *Hor. A. Poët.* 378. (3) § Ipſi ſibi ſæpe venenum Vergebant, *Lucr.* 5, 1008.

Vergor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be bowed down*. (2) *To be poured out*. (1) Polus adverſi calidus quà vergitur auſtri, *Luc.* 1, 54. (2) Spumantes mero pateræ verguntur, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 211.

‖ Vĕrĭdĭcè. adv. *Truly*, or *by way of ſoothſaying*, Amm. ⸸ Verè, divinitus.

‖ Vĕrĭdĭco, ĕre. act. *To ſpeak truth*, Litt. *ex* Catull.

Vĕrĭdĭcus, a, um. adj. *Speaking truth, divine*. Accipe veredicum oraculum, *Catull.* 64, 326. § Veridicæ voces, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 45.

‖ Vĕrĭlŏquium, ii. n. *The right interpretation, etymology*, or *true meaning, of a word*; *a true ſpeech*, or *report*. 𝔛 Græci etymologiam vocant, id eſt, verbum ex verbo, *veriloquium*; nos autem novitatem verbi non ſatìs apti, fugientes, genus hoc *notationem* appellamus, quia ſunt verba rerum notæ, *Cic. Top.* 8.

† Vĕrĭmōnia, æ. f. *Truth*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 65. ☞ *Sed mel. codd. leg.* querimonias. ⸸ Veritas, verum.

Vĕriſĭmĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. llimus, ſup. [*i. e.* ſimilis veri] *Likely, credible*. Non eſt veriſimile, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 41. = Probabile & quaſi veriſimile, *Id. Acad.* 4, 10. 𝔛 Cùm veriſimile, tum verum, *Col.* 3, 9. 𝔛 Facit illud veriſimile, quod mendacium eſt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 4, 10. Id eſt veriſimilius, quàm quòd, *&c.* Plin. 15, 22. Veriſimillimum quod eſt invenire, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 4.

Vērĭſĭmĭlĭtūdo, dĭnis. f. *Likelyhood*, or *probability*; alſo *the true likeneſs of a thing, life, nature*. Veriſimilitudinem ipſam ſequi, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 33. Eâ ire, quà ducit veriſimilitudo, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 4, 33.

Vērĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Truth, verity*. (2) *The truth*, or *what is true*. (1) O magna vis veritatis! *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 26. 𝔛 Veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, *Id. Offic.* 1, 30. (2) Iſta veritas, etiamſi jucunda non eſt, mihi tamen grata eſt, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 24. Canachi ſigna rigidiora ſunt quàm ut imitentur veritatem, *Id.* de *Clar. Orat.* 70.

Vĕrĭtus, a, um. part. [*à* vereor] *That hath feared*, or *doubted*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 1.

† Vērĭverbium, ii. n. [*i. e.* verum verbum] *A telling truth*. Tu repertus, qui Philocratem ſuperes veriverbio, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 36.

Vermen, inis. n. *unde* vermina, plur. *The gripeing of the guts*. § Vermina ſæva, *Lucr.* 5, 955.

‖ Vermĭcŭlāris, is. f. [*ſc.* herba ita dict. quòd vermiculos enecet] *Stone-crop, mouſe-tail, wall-pepper, country pepper, Jack of the buttery*, Ger. *wormgraſs*, Dod.

‖ Vermĭcŭlans, tis. part. *Breeding worms, wormeaten*; alſo *creeping*, or *crawling, like a worm*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Vermĭcŭlātè. adv. *Like worms*. Vermiculatè inter ſe ſexus committat, Quint.

Vermĭcŭlātio, ōnis. f. (1) *Wormeating*, or *the breeding of worms in fruits*, or *trees*. (2) Alſo *the gripeing of the guts*. (1) Pomum vermiculationi non obnoxium, *Plin.* 17, 11. Communes arborum morbi, vermiculatio, ſideratio, & dolor membrorum, *Id. ib.* 24. (2) Celſ.

Vermĭcŭlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Infeſted with worms*. (2) *Inlaid, wrought with checquer work*, or *with ſmall pieces of divers colours*. (1) *Vid.* Vermiculor. (2) § † Emblema vermiculatum, *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 43. Vermiculatæ cruſtæ, *Plin.* 35, 1.

Vermĭcŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To breed or bring forth, worms*; *to be wormeaten*. (2) Alſo *to make checquer work*, &c. (1) Vermiculantur magìs minúſve quædam arbores, omnes tamen, *&c.* Plin. 17, 24. (2) *Vid.* Vermiculatus, n. 2.

Vermĭcŭlōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of worms*, or *grubs*. § Poma vermiculoſa, *Pallad. Novemb.* 6.

Vermĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little worm, a grub*. (2) § *Cochineal*. (1) Putrefacta per imbres Vermiculos pariunt, *Lucr.* 2, 898. (2) Iſid. Orig. 19. 28.

§ Vermĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. [*à* תולע vermis, *&* crocus] *Of a ſcarlet colour*. ¶ Vinum vermiculum, *red*, or *claret, wine*, Litt. *ex* Plin. Far vermiculum, *red wheat*, Id. *ex* Col. *qui tamen neque loca dicit, neque ego invenire potui.*

Vermĭnātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breeding of worms*, or *bots*; properly in cattle: *a wringing of the guts*, as if they were gnawn with worms. (2) *Any acute*, or *pinching, pain*. (1) § Verminationes jumentorum, *Plin.* 28, 11. (2) Cerebri æſtuantis verminationes. *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Vermĭno, āre. neut. (1) *To be troubled with worms*. (2) *To breed worms*. (3) Met. *To ache, prick, ſhoot*, or *pain one*. (1) Dum pueri verminant, *Celſ.* (2) Fulmine icta inter paucos dies verminant, *Sen. Nat. Q.* 2, 31. (3) Mart. 14, 23.

Vermĭnor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be griped in the guts*, or *wrung in the belly*. (2) Dep. *To pinch, to twitch*. (1) Septimo menſe verminari cœpit, partum putavit propinquum, *Varr.* (2) Remedia podagræ meæ compono, contentus, ſi minùs verminatur, *Sen.* de *Vit. Beat.* 17, ult.

Vermĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of worms, troubled with worms, wormeaten*. § Verminoſæ aures, *Plin.* 20, 14. Verminoſa fieri, *Id.* 17, 10.

Vermis, is. m. [*à* vertendo, *Plin.* quòd ſeſe torquendo vertat, *al. ab* ἕρπω, ſerpo, εἵρμαι] *A worm, a grub, a vermine*. Videre licet vivos exiſtere vermes Stercore de tetro, *Lucr.* 2, 870, Conf. *Plin.* 18, 17.

Verna, æ. c. g. [vernæ, qui ex ancillis civium Romanorum *vere nati*, quod tempus anni naturale fœturæ eſt, *Feſt.*] (1) *A bondman*, or *bondwoman*; *one born in the houſe, a bondſlave*. (2) Alſo *the ſame with* vernaculus. (1) Nutrix quæ vernas alit, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 104. Conf. *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15. Verna miniſteriis ad nutus aptus heriles, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 6. (2) § Vernæ lupi, *Mart.* 10, 30. Equites, *Id.* 1, 85. 𝔛 Vernæ tuberes naſcuntur, Quid tibi cum Libycis? *Id.* 13, 43.

Vernācŭlus, a, um. adj. [*à* verna] (1) *That is born in one's houſe, that belongeth to the country where one liveth*, or *where one was born*; *proper and peculiar to the country*. (2) *Petulant, ſcoffing*. (1) = Crimen domeſticum, ac vernaculum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 61. § Vernacula feſtivitas, *Id. Fam.* 9, 15. Vernaculi artifices, *Liv.* 7, 2. = Uvæ peculiares & vernaculæ, *Plin.* 2, 4. 𝔛 Volucres partim advenæ partim vernaculæ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. (2) Milites vernaculâ urbanitate quidam ſpoliaverunt, abſciſſis furtim balteis, *an accincti forent*, rogitantes, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 88, 2.

Vernācŭlus, i. m. (1) ‖ *A homeborn ſervant*. (2) *A rude ſcoffer*. (1) Vernaculus meus mihi hæres erit, *Proſp. Aquit.* (2) § Vernaculorum dicta, *Mart.* 10, 3, 1.

* ‖ Vernālis, e. adj. [*à* ver] *Of*, or *belonging to, the ſpring*, Sedul. & Poſter. ⸸ Vernus.

† Vernālĭter. *Like a bondſlave, rudely*, or, as others think *ſoothingly, paraſitically*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 108. *ubi al.* verniliter.

* Vernans, tis. part. *Verdant, green, flouriſhing*. Vernanſque tori regalis imago, *Claud. Laus Seren.* 93.

* Vernātio, ōnis. f. [*à* verno] (1) *A renewing*, or *growing again*. (2) *The old ſkin*, or *ſlough, which the ſnake caſteth off*. (1) Membrana ſive ſenectus anguium vernatione exuta claritatem facit, *Plin.* 29, 6. (2) Vernatio anguium auribus purulentis prodeſt, *Plin.* 32, 4.

Vernīlis, e. adj. (1) *Fawning, ſervile*. (2) *Like a ſlave, ſcoffing, ſaucey*. (1) Quamvis odium Vitellius vernilibus blanditiis velaret, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 59. (2) Vernile dictum omnem invidiam in ſe vertit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 32, 6.

Vernīlĭtas, ātis. (1) *Servile carryage, ſcurrility, ſaucey language*. (2) *An affected civility*. (1) § Vernilitas ſervilis, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) 𝔛 Sive levitas eſt, ſive vernilitas, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Vernīlĭter. adv. *Slaveiſhly, ſlave like*, Sen. *de* Benef. 2, 11.

† Vernĭfĕra, æ. f. [menſalia auguria ex rebus quæ in menſâ accidunt] *Plin.* 28, 2.

* ‖ Vernix, īcis. f. [*à* verno tempore, quo fluere ſolet lacryma juniperi] *The gum of the juniper tree, verniſh*, Dod.

* Vernò. abſol. *In the ſpring time*, Plin. 19, 3.

* Verno, āre. neut. [*à* vernus] (1) *To be verdant, to ſpring*, or *wax green*; as the earth. (2) *To bud*, or *ſprout out*. (3) *To ſing chearfully*, as birds do in the ſpring. (4) *To ſwarm*, as bees do. (5) *To caſt his ſlough, and get a new ſkin*, as the ſnake doth. (1) § Vernat humus, *Ov. Met.* 7, 284. ager, *Mart.* 9, 55. (2) Cùm tibi vernarent dubiâ lanugine malæ, *Mart.* 2, 61. (3) Loquax vernat avis, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 12, 8. (4) = Apes cùm vernant, & exundant novis fœtibus, *Col.* 9, 9. (5) Anguis nitidus vernat, *Plin.* 8, 27.

Vernŭla, æ. c. g. dim. *A little bondſlave*, or *ſervant*. 𝔛 Unus vernula, tres domini, *Juv.* 14, 169. Si quis plorator collo tibi vernula pendet, *Mart.* 14, 54. ¶ Vernulæ libelli, *merry books, pleaſant jeſts*, Id. 5, 18, 4.

Vernŭlus, a, um. adj. *Servile, flippant, petulant*. O hominem acutum, & urbanitatis vernulæ frontem! *Petron.* 24, 2.

* Vernus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the ſpring time*. § Vernum tempus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 13. Roſa verna, *Prop.* 3, 5, 22. Sol vernus, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 12, 27.

Vēro, conj. diſcret. (1) *But, nay rather, yea truly*; adv. *indeed, truly*. (2) Sometimes it is uſed in tranſitions. (3) Sometimes in ironys, *forſooth*. (4) In permitting, *or* granting. (1)

Cùm te deſidero, fratrem ſolum deſidero, ego vero ſuavitate propè fratrem, propè æqualem, obſequio filium, conſilia parentem, *Cic.* (2) § Humanitatis vero, *&c.* Nep. Attic. 16. (3) Egregiam vero laudem, *&c.* Virg. Æn. 4, 93. Popularis vero tribunus plebis, cuſtos defenſórque juris & libertatis, *Cic.* pro *C. Rabir.* 4. (4) Eho! laudas, qui heros fallunt? *CH.* In loco, ego vero laudo, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 26. ☞ *Sed hujuſmodi particularum vis & elegantia attentiſſimâ lectione diſcenda venit.*

Vērò. adv. *pro verè. in principio ſententiæ.* Verò, puella, tibi concedo ſedes meas, *Cic.*

† Vēro, āre. neut. *To ſpeak the truth, to tell the truth, to ſoothſay,* as wizards and wiſe women do, *Enn.* ap. *Gell.* 18, 2.

‖ Vērōnes plumbei. *Thin plates,* or *leaves, of lead,* Aur. Vict. 3, 17. 4.

Verpa, æ. f. *i. e.* penis. Nihilo minore verpâ es farctus, *Catull.* ad *Memmium.* Vid. & *Mart.* 11, 47, 2.

Verpus, a, um. adj. [*à* vertendâ pelle, quæ mutilatur in circumciſione] *Circumciſed, ſtripped bare.* Delapſa eſt miſero fibula; verpus erat, *Mart.* 7, 82. & *Catull.* 45.

* Verpus, i. m. [lumbrici genus, *ab* ἕρπω, ſerpo, *Scal.*] (1) ‖ *A kind of worm.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the middle finger.* (3) *One circumciſed, a Jew.* (1) Vid. *Scal. L. L.* c. 14. (2) *Habent lexica; hinc ſanè impudicus & infamis dic.* (3) Quæſitum ad fontem ſolos deducere verpos, *Juv.* 14, 104.

Verrea, ōrum. n. pl. *Vid.* Propr.

Verrens, tis. part. *Sweeping,* or *ſcouring.* Verrentes æquora venti, *Lucr.* 5, 267.

Verres, is. m. [*à* verrendo, *Varr.*] *A boar pig.* ✠ Scrofæ ſimiles ſint verribus, *Col.* 7, 9. Verres obliquum meditans ictum, *Horat. Od.* 3, 22, 7. ✠ Caſtrati nomen mutant, atque è verribus dicuntur majales, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

Verrĭcŭlātus, a, um. adj. *Made like a drag net.* Multi falcibus verriculatis demetunt frumentum, *Col.* 2, 22.

Verrĭcŭlum, i. n. [quod per aquam verratur, *i. e.* trahatur, vel quo aliquid verritur] (1) *A ſweep-net, a drag,* or *ſeine.* (2) Alſo *a kind of javelin,* or *dart, three feet and a half in length.* (1) Rete verriculum dicitur à verrere, *Serv.* ad *Virg. Æn.* 1, 65. (2) Veget. 2, 15.

Verrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a boar pig,* Plin. 28, 10.

Verro, ĕre, ri, ſum. act. [*ab* Hebr. פרד emundare, vel *ab* ἐρύω, traho] (1) *To bruſh, ſcour,* or *ſweep; to make clean.* (2) *To draw along, to rake.* (1) § Verre ædes, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 1, 63. pavimentum, *Juv.* 24, 60. (2) = Ferre ſecum verrereque per auras, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 63. ✤ Nautæ cœrula verrunt, *Id. Æn.* 5, 208. Venti verrunt nubila, *Lucr.* 1, 280.

Verrūca, æ. f. [*à* verrendo, *à* verrunco, quòd averruncari debeat] (1) *A wart.* (2) † *A hillock, a knop, a hill.* (1) Ocimum verrucas tollit, *Plin.* 20, 12. Conf. *Celſ.* 2, 1. *Met.* ✠ Qui, ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum, Poſtulat, ignoſcat verrucis illius, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 73. (2) Milites ad verrucam illam ire jubeas, *Cato* ap. *Gell.* 3, 7. *quem vide.*

Verrūcāria, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd verrucas tollat] *The herb wartwort,* or *turnſole,* Plin. 22, 21.

Verrūcōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of warts, lumps,* or *hillocks; uneven, ruged.* § *Met.* Verrucoſus orator, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 14. Sunt quos Pacuviuſque & verrucoſa moratur Antiope, *Perſ.* 3, 77.

Verrūcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little wart,* Col. 7, 6. & Celſ. 5, 28.

Verrunco, āre. act. [*à* verro, vel *ab* ἀπεῤῥίπτω; fort. *à* runco] *To change a thing for the better.* Hæc bene verruncent populo, *Poëta* ap. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 22. *Liv.* 29, 27. *ex formulâ antiq.* o. m.

Verſabilis, e, adj. (1) *That may be turned and winded.* (2) *Unſtable, inconſtant.* (1) Omnem eruditionem ſcito verſabilem eſſe, *Sen.* de *Tranq.* c. 11. (2) § Verſabilis fortuna, *Curt.* 5, 8, 15.

Verſābundus, a, um. adj. *About to be turned,* Vitr. 9, 7. § Verſabundus turbo, *Lucr.* 6, 427.

Verſans, tis. part. *Turning, rolling,* Met. *ruleing,* Cic. N. D. 3, 39. Verſans membra in ſanguine, *Luc.* 7, 605. Conf. *Sil.* 5, 578.

Verſātĭlis, e. adj. (1) *That turneth eaſeyly,* or *may be turned.* (2) Met. *Apt,* or *ſuitable to every thing.* (1) § Libramentum verſatile, *Plin.* 36, 15. Verſatile templum mundi, *Luc.* 5, 1435. ¶ Verſatilis mola, *a handmill,* Plin. 36, 18. (2) Ingenium Catonis ad omnia verſatile, *Liv.* 39, 40.

Verſātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A turning,* or *winding.* (2) *A change.* (1) Verſatio totius oculi, *Vitr.* 9, 4. (2) In tantâ rerum verſatione, *Sen.* de *Tranq. an.* 11.

Verſātus, a, um. part. (1) *Turned, tumbled.* (2) *Stired about.* (3) Met. *Experienced, practiſed, verſed* in a buſyneſs. (4) *Managed, carryed on.* (1) Verſato ſtamina fuſo, *Ov. Epiſt.* 19, 37. Verſata toro membra quieſcunt, *Juv.* 13, 218. (2) Quæ Coxerat ære cavo viridi verſata cicutâ, *Ov. Met.* 4, 505. (3) = Homo & in aliis cauſis exercitatus, & in hâc multùm & ſæpe verſatus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 1. (4) Bellum magnâ varietate terrâ marique verſatum, *Id.* pro *Arch. Poët.* 9.

Verſĭcōlor, ōris. m. adj. [colorem vertens] (1) *Changeing colour.* (2) *Of ſundry colours.* (1) Multùm expirantem verſicolor quâdam & numeroſâ varietate ſpectari, proceres gulæ narrant, *Plin.* 9, 16. Conf. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 5. (2) Verſicolor cauda pavonis, *Plin.* 9, 17. Veſtimento verſicolori uti, *Liv.* 34, 1.

‖ Verſĭcŏlōrus, a, um. adj. *Of changeable colours,* Litt. *ex* Mart.

Verſĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little verſe, a verſicle; a line,* or *ſhort ſentence,* in proſe, *or* verſe. Tribúſne verſiculis his temporibus, Brute, ad me? *Cic. Brut.* 14. Hoc uno verſiculo, *Ne quid detrimenti reſpub. caperet,* ſatìs armati conſules fuerunt, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 26. Verſiculi molliùs euntes, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 58.

Verſĭfĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing of verſes, a verſifying.* Tibi expetenti verſificationis meæ guſtum negare non ſuſtinebam, *Col.* 11, princ. ✠ Proſa oratio, *Id. ib.* ✠ Quem in poëmate verſificatio locum habet, eum in oratione compoſitio, *Quint.* 9, 4.

Verſĭfĭcātor, ōris. m. verb. *A verſifyer,* or *maker of verſes.* ✠ Verſificator quàm poëta melior, *Quint. Inſtit. Orat.* 10, 1. Conf. *Juſt.* 7, 9.

Verſĭfĭco, āre. act. [verſus facio] *To verſify,* Quint. 9, 4.

‖ Verſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A turning, a tranſlateing,* Litt. *ex* Plin. Sed Hard. ex M. SS. *verſatione.* ‡ Interpretatio.

Verſĭpellis, e. adj. [*à* vertendo pellem] (1) *That changeth his ſkin,* or *form.* (2) Met. *Sly, wilely.* (1) Jupiter verſipellem ſe facit, quando lubet, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.* 123. Ne, ubi capillus verſipellis fiat, fœdè ſemper ſervias, *Id. Perſ.* 2, 2, 48. (2) Verſipelles in maledictis habent, *Plin.* 8, 22.

Verſo, āre. freq. [*à* verto] (1) *To turn often.* (2) *To tumble up and down,* or *over and over.* (3) *To ſtir about.* (4) ✤ *To drive from place to place,* as ſhepherds do, *&c.* (5) *To manage.* (6) *To weigh, to conſider.* (7) † *To perplex, teaſe,* or *fret.* (1) Verſare uvas ter in die per triduum, *Plin.* 14, 8. ¶ Verſare aliquem, *to towze,* or *tumble, him,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 6. (2) Num Siſyphus verſat ſaxum ſudans nitendo, neque proficit hilum? *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 5. *ex poëtâ.* ¶ *Met.* Verſare animum, *to apply it,* Virg. Æn. 4, 630. (3) Coquito verſatóque crebrò duabus rudibus, *Cato,* 79. ¶ ✤ Verſare terram, *to plough it,* Virg. Geor. 1, 119. (4) Æthiopûm verſemus oves ſub ſydere Cancri, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 68. Serv. exponit *paſcere.* § Verſare boves, *Prop.* 3, 5, 35. (5) Mihi iſtum hominem vellem dari, ut ego illum verſarem, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 95. § Verſare dolos, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 62. pecunias, *Suet. Galba,* 9. (6) ‖ Verſate diu quid ferre recuſent, Quid valeant, humeri, *Hor. A. Poët.* 30. § teſtes, *Quint.* ¶ verba, *Cic. to examine thoroughly.* (7) = Cura quæ nunc te coquit, & verſat, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* de *Senect.* 1.

Verſor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To be turned.* (2) *To be employed,* or *exerciſed, in a thing.* (3) *To converſe, to ſtay with one.* (4) *To be.* (1) Verſutos appello, quorum celeriter mens verſatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. (2) In periculis amicorum verſatur labor meus, *Id.* § In ſordidâ arte verſari, *Id.* (3) § Nobiſcum verſari diutiùs non potes, *Id.* (4) Inſcitia multa verſatur in vitâ, *Id.* § Verſari alicui ante oculos, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 22. in labiis primoribus, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 65. in ore vulgi, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 46. intra mœnia, *Id. poſt redit. in Sen.* 5.

Verſōria, æ. f. *A cord to turn the ſail to the wind ſide,* or *a rudder to turn the ſhip.* Huc ſecundus ventus eſt, cape modò verſoriam, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 34.

Verſūra, æ. f. [*à* verſando] (1) *A turning.* (2) Alſo *the turning of oxen,* or *horſes, in the plough at the land's end.* (3) *The corner of a houſe,* or *walk, where people turn.* (4) ¶ Verſuram facere, *to take up money of one at great intereſt, to pay a debt to another.* (5) ‖ or rather ſimply *to change one's creditor,* whether by paying greater, *or* leſſer, intereſt. (1) § Verſura foliorum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 46. (2) Grumos ad verſuram plerumquè tractæ faciunt crates, *Col.* 2, 18, 4. (3) Vitr. 3, 1. & 5, 6. (4) Vereor ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, verſurâ mihi ſolvendum ſit, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 15. ¶ *Met.* Verſurâ ſolves, *you will put yourſelf in a worſe caſe, you will pay for all at laſt,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 5. 15. (5) Verſura δανείου δάνειον, *Gloſſ.* Vid. *Salm. ad loc. Terent. prox. cit.*

Verſūrus, a, um. part. *About to turn,* or *move.* Ne manum quidem verſuros fuiſſe ſe fatentur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 31. Quæ omnia, ſi tamen populo foret, in capita noxiorum verſura, *Liv.* 45, 10.

Verſus, a, um. part. [*à* vertor] (1) *Turned, changed.* (2) *Overturned, ruined. aboliſhed.* (3) *Propenſe, inclined.* (1) = Verſa & mutata in pejorem partem ſunt omnia, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 6, 36. (2) Verſo civitatis ſtatu, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 4, 1. = Leges abolitæ & funditus verſæ, *Id. ibid.* 3, 36, 4. ¶ † § Verſus animi, *diſturbed in mind,* Tac. Hiſt. 4, 84. *al.* diverſus. (3) § Totus in Perſeum verſus pater, *Liv.* 40, 5.

Verſus, ûs. m. [*à* verto] (1) *A turning again at a land's end.* (2) *A turning of the body round on the toe in danceing.* (3) ‖ *A military line, a file.* (4) *A rank, row,* or *ſtrin, of trees.* (5) *A line, even* in proſe. (6) ✤ *The ſuperſcription of a letter.* (7) *A verſe.* (8) *A noto,* or *tune.* (9) Alſo *a ſquare plot of ground, a hundred feet every way.* (1) Alternis verſibus obliquum tenere aratrum, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) Plaut. (3) Veg. (4) Seras in verſum diſtulit ulmos, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 144. Chimeram Dardana pubes triplici verſu impellunt, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 119. (5) Nep. Epam. 4. & Suet. Aug. 87. (6) Summus in margine verſus adhæſit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 564. (7) ✠ Verſus orationis eſt vitium, *Cic.* in *Orat.* § Verſus hexametri, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3. (8) Luſciniæ verſus, quos imitentur, accipiunt, *Plin.* 10, 29. (9) ✠ In Hiſpaniâ metiuntur agros jugis, in Campaniâ verſibus, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 10. ☞ *Vid. locum.*

Verſus. præp. [*à* verto] *Towards.* § In Brundiſium verſus, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. Ad meridiem verſus, *Liv.* 1, 18.

Verſùs. adv. *Towards.* ¶ Surſum verſus, *upward,* Cic. Orat. 39. § Deorſum verſus, *Cato,* c. 156.

Verſūtè, adv. iùs, comp. *Craſtyly, cunningly.* = Verſutè & ſubtiliter dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 7. Verſutiùs, quàm mea conſuetudo fert, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 29.

‖ Verſūtia, æ. f. *Wileyneſs, ſubtilety.* § Verſutia in accuſando, *Apul. Apol.* p. 430. ⸸ Aſtutia.

Verſūtĭlŏquus, a, um. adj. *That talketh craftily,* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 38. *ex poët.*

Verſūtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [qui ſe in omnes ſpecies vertit] (1) *That turneth every way.* (2) *Crafty, wilely, cunning, ſhifting, quick-wited, ready.* (1) Verſutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens verſatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. Verſutiores quàm rota figularis, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 25. (2) = Malitia eſt verſuta & fallax ratio nocendi, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. = Homo verſutus & callidus, *Id. ib* 3, 10. Germani in ſummâ feritate verſutiſſimi, *Paterc.* 2, 118. Verſutiſſimus Lacedæmoniorum Lyſander, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30.

Vertăgus, i. m. [*ex* verto, & ago] *A hound that will hunt by himſelf, and bring home his game; a tumbler,* Mart. 14, 200.

Vertebra, æ. f. [à verto] *Any turning joint in the body, a joint in the back-bone,* Celſ. 8, 1.

Vertebrātus, a, um. adj. [in vertebræ morem tornatus] *Made in the form of a* vertebra. Cervix è multis vertebratiſque orbiculatim oſſibus flexilis, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Vertendus, a, um. part. *To be turned.* In uſum publicum vertendæ pecuniæ, *Liv.* ¶ ♰ Sidera apta vertendis aquis, *for ſailing,* Ovid. Vertendum ſolum, *to be changed,* Cic. *pro* Domo, 30. Sil. 11, 539.

Vertens, tis. part. *Turning about.* ¶ Anno vertente, *at the end of the year,* Cic. *pro* Quint. 12. Sil. 10, 288.

Vertex, *vel* Vortex, ĭcis. m. [à verto] (1) *A whirlwind.* (2) *A whirlpool,* or *turning round of the water.* (3) *The top,* or *crown, of the head.* (4) *The head itſelf.* (5) *The top of any thing.* (6) *A pole of the world.* (1) = Venti verticem faciunt, qui typhon vocatur, *Plin.* 2, 48. Venti interdum vertice torto Res corripiunt, *Lucr.* 1, 294. (2) Volvit flumen vortices, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 22. Rapidus vorat æquore vortex, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 121. § *Met.* Abſorptus vortice amoris, *Catull.* 66, 107. Verticibus ſubitis aquas contorſit, *Luc.* 4, 102. § Vortices dolorum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 9. *ex poëtâ.* (3) Ab imis unguibus uſque ad verticem, *Cic.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 7. (4) Vertice ſuppoſito portabant ſacra caniſtris, *Ov. Met.* 2, 713. (5) § Acris vertex, *Lucr.* 5, 750. montis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 35. ſaxi, *Id. ibid.* 1, 308. (6) Hic vertex nobis ſemper ſublimis, at illum Sub pedibus Styx atra videt, *Id. Geor.* 1, 242.

‖ Vertĭbŭlum, i. n. *Any turning joint of the body,* Lact. ⸸ Vertebra.

† Vertĭcillātus, a, um. adj. *Jointed together, apt to turn.* Verticillatum ſcapularum os, *Celſ.* 8, 1. *ubi tamen legend.* Vertici oſſis lati, *Id.* 8, 1.

Vertĭcillum, i. n. & Verticillus, i. m. (1) ‖ *A little whern,* or *whirl; a hinge,* or *axis.* (2) *A pin,* or *peg, of a muſical inſtrument to ſet the ſtrings high,* or *low.* (1) Med. Gramm. (2) Plin. 37, 2.

Vertĭcordius, a, um. adj. [à vertendo cor] *That turneth the heart,* Val. Max. 8, 15, 13.

Vertĭcōſus, a, um. adj. *That whirleth,* or *turneth, round; full of whirlpits.* § Amnis verticoſus, *Liv.* 21, 5.

Vertĭcŭla, æ. f. & Vertĭcŭlum, i. n. [à vertendo, *Feſt.*] (1) *A ſcrew for engines, a key in muſical inſtruments, a whirl for a ſpindle.* (2) Alſo *a joint in the back bone.* (1) Vitr. 10, 13, & Medull. Gramm. (2) Lucil. *interp.* Feſto. Inteſtinorum verticula diſtentis cutibus apparent, *Cæl. Aur. Acut.* 3, 17.

Vertīgo, ĭnis. f. [à vertendo] (1) *A whirling,* or *turning, round.* (2) *A rolling, a change.* (3) *The turning-about ſickneſs,* or *a diſeaſe of the head, when all things ſeem to turn round; giddyneſs, dizzyneſs, the ſwiming of the head.* (1) Moles cœli rotata vertigine aſſiduâ, *Plin.* 2, 3. O ſteriles veri quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, *Perſ.* 5, 76. (2) § Rerum vertigine attonitus, *Luc.* 8, 16. (3) Oculorum vertigines, tenebræque, *Plin.* 7, 6. Cum vertigine correpta concidunt, *Col.* 7, 13.

Vertĭtur. imperſ. *It is controverted,* or *debated.* Vertebatur, utrùm manerent in concilio Lacedæmonii. *Liv.* 39, 48.

Verto, ĕre, ti, ſum. act. (1) *To turn.* (2) *To transform.* (3) *To change.* (4) ♰ *To die,* or *diſcolour.* (5) *To overthrow, to caſt down, to turn upſide down.* (6) *To dig,* or *caſt, up.* (7) *To borrow of one to pay another.* (8) *To impute.* (9) *To tranſlate.* (10) *To be changed,* or *altered.* (11) *To happen, fall out,* or *prove.* (1) Ora vertere huc & illùc, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 9. Equos ad mœnia vertunt, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 619. ¶ Quò ſe vertat neſcire, *to be at a ſtand; not to know what to do,* or *ſay,* Cic. Q. fratr. 3, 5. § Vertere aliquem in fugam, *to put him to flight,* Liv. 30, 33. ſtilum in tabulis, *to raſe,* or *blot out,* Cic. (2) Homines in lupos vertere, *Plin.* 8, 22. In Amphytrionis vertit ſeſe imaginem, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 121. (3) Rempub. in meliorem ſtatum vertere, *Suet. Aug.* 23. (4) Puella vertit ſuas comas, *Prop.* 2, 18, 28. (5) § Mœnia urbis ab imo vertere, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 810. ¶ *Met.* Vertere omnia, *to ruin all,* Cic. ♰ Crateras vertere, *to drink, to tope,* Virg. Æn. 9, 165. (6) Quo ſidere terram Vertere conveniat, *Id. Geor.* 1, 2. (7) Vel qui ipſi vortant, vel qui alii ſubverſentur, præbeant, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 23. (8) Romanos objicis mihi, & ea, quæ gloriæ eſſe debent, in crimen vertis, *Liv.* 40, 15. (9) Verterunt poëtæ noſtri fabulas, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 3. (10) Paulatim terror vertere in plebem cœpit, *Liv.* 3, 36. Et totæ in ſolidam glaciem vertêre lacunæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 365, (11) Quæ res tibi & tuæ gnatæ, vertat bene, *forma bene precandi,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58. Quæ quidem illi res vertat malè, *forma malè precandi,* Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 37.

Vertor, i. paſſ. *To be employed,* or *converſant.* ¶ Jam homo in mercaturâ vertitur, *the man is turned merchant,* Plaut. Moſt. 3, 1, 109. Res vertitur in meo foro, *it is my buſyneſs, I am concerned in it,* Id. ibid. 5, 1, 10. § In ſeipſum vertitur, *he is all for himſelf,* Cic. Salus mea in eo vertitur, *my ſafety dependeth upon it,* Liv.

‖ Vertraha, æ. f. *A kind of hound for deer and hare.* Et pictam maculâ vertraham delige falsâ, *Grat. Cyneg.* 204.

Vĕru. n. indecl. plur. Vĕrua, uum, ubus. [à verſando, *Varr.* à πείρω, transfodio, *M.*] (1) *A ſpit,* or *broach.* (2) *A kind of dart uſed in war.* (1) Pinguia in verubus, *veribus, Serv.* torrebimus exta colurnis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 396. (2) Pugnant mucrone verúque Sabello, *Id. Æn.* 7, 665.

* Vervactum, i. n. [*i. e.* vere actum, *i. e.* verno tempore aratum] *Land that hath been fallow, and is turned in the ſpring to be ſown the next year,* Varr. R. R. 1, 44 & Col. 11, 2.

Vĕrūcŭlum, i. n. dim. [à veru] *A little broach,* or *ſpit,* Plin. 33, 6.

† Vervēceus, a, um. adj. *Like a wether.* Ego ex hâc ſtatuâ verveceâ volo erogitare, meo minore quid ſit factum filio, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 1, 31. ☞ *Sed mel. codd. leg.* verbera.

‖ Vervēcīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, a wether,* Lampr.

Vervex, ēcis. m. [à verpus, cui verpa exſecta, *M.*] *A wether ſheep.* Quod genus ſacrificii Lare vervecibus fiat, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 22.

Vĕruīna, æ. f. [à veru] *A long javelin; a ſpit,* or *broach,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 46.

† Vĕrum, i. n. *A ſpit,* Plaut. *Vid.* Veru.

Vērum, i. n. (1) *A thing that is true, the truth.* (2) *Reaſon, juſtice.* (1) = Mavis vituperari falſo, quàm vero extolli, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 22. ⌘ Falſa vincere veris, *Lucr.* 4, 438. Mordaci radere vero Auriculas, *Perſ.* 1, 107. (2) Metiri ſe quemque ſuo modulo ac pede verum eſt, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, ult. = Æquum ac verum duxit, quod ipſi facere collibuiſſet, *Cic.* in *Sall.*

Vērum. conj. (1) *But, but yet.* (2) *Juſt ſo, yes truly.* (1) Verum quaſi affuerim tamen ſimulabo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 45. Verum enim, quando bene promeruit fiat, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 47. Verum enimvero, id demum juvat, ſi quem, &c. Id. ibid. 2, 3, 2. (2) Comites ſecuti ſcilicet ſunt virginem? *CH.* Verum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 55.

Vēruntămen. conj. [*ex* verum, & tamen] *Nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding, but yet, howbeit, for all that.* Etſi mihi facta injuria eſt, veruntamen abduce hanc, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 60. Veruntamen multùm in cauſis perſæpe lepore & facetiis profici vidi, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 54.

Vērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [*ex* ve particulâ intenſivâ, & res, *Perot. qu.* verborum non inanis ſonitus, ſed ſolida res] (1) *Real, true, right, juſt.* (2) *Meet, fit.* (3) Alſo *natural.* (1) ⌘ Quas credis eſſe has, non ſunt veræ nuptiæ. *SO.* Cur ſimulas igitur? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 20. = Perſpicere quid verum ſincerúmque ſit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. Vero verius quid ſit audi, *Mart.* 8, 76. § Cauſa veriſſima, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 4. (2) Neque verum eſſe, qui ſuos fines tueri non potuerunt, alienos invadere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4. 8. (3) § Color verus, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 26. ⌘ *Vid.* Mendax.

Vĕrūtum, i. n. [quòd veru habet præfixum, *Feſt.*] (1) § *A weapon,* or *dart, of three feet and a half long.* (2) *ſhort, and narrow, headed with iron like a narrow ſpit,* which ſome call *a caſting dart, with a ſtring.* (1) Veg. (2) Liv. 10, 29. Luc. 8, 861. & Cæſ. B. G. 5, 44.

Vĕrūtus, a, um. adj. *Armed with ſuch a dart.* § Volſci veruti, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 168.

Vēſānia, æ. f. *Madneſs, fury, rage.* Ulyſſes, ſimulatâ veſaniâ, bovem cum equo junxit, *Plin.* 35, 11.

Vēſānio, īre, īvi. neut. *unde* part. veſaniens. *To be mad, to rage, to bluſter.* § Veſaniente vento, *Catull.* 21, 13.

Vēſānus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ve, particulâ intenſivâ & ſanus] (1) *Vaſt, mighty.* (2) [*ex* ve, negat. & ſanus] *Sickly, cauſeing ſickneſs.* (3) *Mad, furious. cruel, outrageous.* (1) In mea veſanas habui diſpendia vires; Et valui pœnam fortis in ipſe meam, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 25. (2) Stella veſani leonis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 19. (3) = Homo veſanus & furioſus, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 21. § Veſana rabies, *Luc.* 4. 190.

* Veſcendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten,* Plin. 21, 16.

* Veſcens, tis. part. *Eating.* Equiti Romano avidiùs veſcenti partes ſuas miſit, *Suet. Cal.* 18.

* Veſcor, ſci. dep. paſtus ſum. [à βόσκω, *Canin.*] (1) *To live upon.* (2) *To eat.* (1) Omne, quo veſcuntur homines, eſt penus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. Diî nec eſcis aut potionibus veſcuntur, *Id. ib.* 2, 3. § ſanguine, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 622. ♰ Veſci aurâ æthereâ, *Id. Æn.* 3, 339. (2) § Veſcitur Æneas perpetui tergo bovis, *Id. Æn.* 8, 182. Veſci ex, *Plin.* 9, 8. Ea quæ rapuêre pedibus, *Id.* 10, 38. ¶ Veſcendo eſſe, *to be fit to be eaten,* Id. 15, 18.

* ‖ Veſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Lean,* or *ill kept,* Feſt. ⸸ Gracilis, malè curatus.

* Veſcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* ve intenſivâ particulâ, & eſca; quod edimus] (1) *Any thing that may be eaten, good to eat.* (2) *Eating, that doth eat.* (3) *Little, ſmall,* or *lean.* (4) † Alſo *that hath no ſtomach.* (1) § Veſcum papaver, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 131. (2) Veſco ſale ſaxa pereſa, *Lucr.* 1, 322. (3) Corpore veſco fuit, ſed eximiis viribus, *Plin.* 7, 10. (4) = Quàm faſtidioſum ac veſcum cum faſtidio edendi vivere, *Lucil.* interpr. *Feſt.*

Vēſīca, æ. f. (1) *A bladder.* (2) Met. *Rhodomontade, a ſwelling ſtyle.* (3) Alſo *the privy part of a woman.* (1) Veſica membranâ conſtat, *Plin.* 11, 37. Morbi veſicæ & viſcerum, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 30. (2) A noſtris procul eſt omnis veſica libellis, *Mart.* 4, 49, 7. (3) Optima ſummi Nunc via proceſſûs vetulæ veſica beatæ, *Juv.* 1, 39.

Veſīcāria, æ. f. [quòd habeat folliculos humanis veſicis ſimiles] *The herb called alkakengy, or winter cherry*, Plin. 21, 31.

‖ Vēſīcātōrium, i. n. [*ſc.* medicamentum] *A medicine which being applyed to the ſkin cauſeth a bliſter, a cuping-glaſs*, Med.

Vēſīcula, æ. f. dim. *A little bladder.* § Inflatæ veſiculæ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 14.

* Veſpa, æ. f. [à σφὴξ, *Id.*] *A waſp.* Veſpas videmus uti aculeis, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 15.

* Veſper, ĕris. m. [ἕσπερος, Gr.] (1) *The evening ſtar.* (2) *The evening.* (3) Met. *The weſt, the weſtern parts of the world.* (4) ‖ *A ſuper.* (1) Sera rubens accendit lumina veſper, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 251. Ab atro Veſpere conſurgunt venti, *Id. Æn.* 5, 19. (2) Et jam diei veſper aderat, *Sall. B. J.* 56. (3) = Veſper & occiduo quæ littore ſole tepeſcunt, *Ov. Met.* 1, 63. (4) Feſt.

* Veſper, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the evening.* ✠ Horæ rigandi matutinæ atque veſperæ, *Plin.* 19, 12. ‖ ✠ Matutinum tempus & veſperum, *Steph.* ex *eodem.*

* Veſpĕra, æ. f. *The evening.* Si accelerare volent ad veſperam, conſequentur, *Cic.* § Primâ veſperâ, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 4. Flexo in veſperam die, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 16, 5.

* Veſpĕraſcens, tis. part. *Drawing towards evening.* § Veſperaſcente die, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 65, 9. & *Hiſt.* 2, 49, 3.

* Veſpĕraſcit. imperſ. *It draweth towards evening.* Veſperaſcit, & non noverunt viam, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 7.

* ‖ Veſpĕrat, ābat, āvit. imperſ. *It is evening, or night*, Gell. 17, 8.

* Veſpĕrè, *vel* Veſpĕrì. adv. *Late, at the end of the day, in the evening*, Cic. Att. 11, 12. & 13, 47.

* † Veſperna, æ. f. [contr. *ex* veſpertina] *A ſuper, or evening meal*, Feſt. *ex* Plaut.

* Veſpertīlio, ōnis. m. [quòd veſperì volet] (1) *A bat, or rere-mouſe.* (2) ‖ *A nightwalker who dareth not appear by daylight for fear of arreſts.* (1) Volucrum animal parit veſpertilio tantùm cui membrana ceu pennæ, *Plin.* 10, 61. § Lucifuga veſpertilio, *Grat. Cyneg.* 402. (2) *Ulp. L.* 21. A. de evict.

* Veſpertīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or that is done in, the evening.* § Veſpertina tempora, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. Veſpertinis, *ſc.* horis, *Plin.* 30, 10. ¶ Regio veſpertina, *the weſt country*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 30.

* Veſpĕrūgo, gĭnis. f. [à veſper] *The evening ſtar*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 119. Vitruv. 9, 4.

* Veſpĕrus, i. m. *The evening ſtar.* Stella Lucifer interdiu, noctu veſperus circumeunt, *&c.* Varr. R. R. 5. § Surgente veſpero, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 10.

† Veſpīces, um. f. pl. *A place thick with buſhes*, Paul. *ap.* Feſt. + Fruteta denſa.

* Veſpillo, ōnis. m. [à veſper, quia veſpertino tempore mortuos efferunt] *He that carryeth out dead bodys in the night to be buryed, a bearer.* Cadaver *Domitiani* populari ſandapilâ per veſpillones exportatum, *Suet. Dom.* 17. Conf. *Mart.* 1, 31.

* Veſtra, ſtra, ſtrum. pron. adj. [à vos] *Yours*, Cic. paſſim.

* Veſtiārium, ii. n. (1) *A wardrobe; a cheſt, or preſs, for apparel.* (2) Met. *Apparel itſelf.* (1) Veſtiarium contra teredines amurcâ aſpergendum, *Plin.* 15, 7. (2) Col. 1, 8. ‖ ✠ Neque cibaria tenere, neque veſtiaria, *Dig.*

* ‖ Veſtiārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, garments.* ¶ Veſtiaria arca, *a preſs to keep clothes in*, Cato, 11.

* ‖ Veſtiārius, ii. m. (1) *The yeoman of the robes, or he that keepeth the wardrobe.* (2) *He that maketh, or ſelleth, garments; a broker that ſelleth old clothes.* (1) Ulp. (2) Leg. 45. Dig. de inſtitor. act.

Veſtĭbŭlum, i. n. [dict. à Veſta, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 303. ‖ eò quòd veſtiantur fores, *Serv.* ‖ aut quòd aditum tecto veſtiat, *Iſid. Sed nullius vocis etym. tam variè vexatur*] (1) *A porch, or entery, to a houſe,* (2) or *other place.* (3) *An enterance, or rudiment.* (1) § Veſtibulum ædium, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 79. templi, *Id. Verr.* 5, 66. (2) § Veſtibulum balnearum, *Id.* pro *Cæl.* 26. curiæ & ſenatûs, *Liv.* 2, 48. ſepulchri, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2, 24. Siciliæ, *Id. Verr.* 5, 66. (3) = Veſtibula nimirum honeſta, aditúſque ad cauſam faciet illuſtres, *Id. Orat.* 15.

‖ Veſtĭceps, ĭpis. c. g. [*ex* veſtis, & capio, puer, qui jam veſtitus eſt pubertate] *A ſtripling who begineth to have hair on his face*, Gell. 5, 19.

Veſtĭcontŭbernium, ii. n. [de iis qui ſub eâdem veſte cubant] *A lieing in the ſame bed*, Petron. Arb. 11, 3.

Veſtifluus, a, um. adj. *Wearing looſe and wide garments*, or *abounding in garments*, Petron. 93, 3.

Veſtīgans, tis. part. *Traceing, ſearching out.* Veſtigans Turnum huc atque huc acies circumtulit, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 557.

‖ Veſtīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſeeking, or hunting, after*, Apul. Met. 6. princip. + Inveſtigatio

Veſtīgātor, ōris. m. verb. [à veſtigiis ferarum, quas indagatur, *Varr.*] *A tracer, or hunter*, Col. 9, 8. *Conf* Sen. *de* Ben. 3, 27.

Veſtīgium, ii. n. (1) *A trace, or track.* (2) *The print of a foot, a footſtep.* (3) *The foot.* (4) *A print, an impreſſion.* (5) ¶ Equi veſtigium, *a horſeſhoe.* (6) *The very minute, or point, of time.* (7) *A token, ſign, or mark, of any thing.* (1) Falſa pedum primis veſtigia ponit in undis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 872. (2) Me veſtigia terrent, Omnia te adverſum ſpectantia, nulla retrorſum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 74. (3) Veſtigia primi Alba pedis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 566. Veſtigia pilo firmat, *Luc.* 4, 41. (4) Verrem in luto volutatum totius corporis veſtigiis invenimus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. (5) Veſtigium excuſſum ungulâ equi, *Plin.* 28, 20. (6) Ut urbs capta eodem veſtigio videretur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 2, 7. Conf. *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 9. (7) = Cujus rei neque index, neque veſtigium aliquod, *Id.* § ſceleris, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 13. fraudis, *Id. ibid.* 31.

Veſtīgo, āre. act. (1) *To trace; to follow by the track, or ſcent.* (2) Met. *To ſearch diligently; to enquire into, or after.* (1) Jacens piſcis magìs naribus eſcam, quàm oculis veſtigat, *Col.* 8, 17. § Veſtigare odore, *Plin.* 8, 18. *de tigride.* (2) Dimiſſi qui veſtigarent, *Liv.* 32, 26.

* Veſtīmentum, i. n. [à veſtio] *A garment, veſture, or veſtment; apparel, clotheing, attire.* Calceos, & veſtimenta mutavit, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 10. Unus veſtimentis lautus es, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 20.

* Veſtio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To clothe, apparel, or arrey.* (2) *To cover.* (3) *To garniſh, or deck.* (1) ✠ Vir te veſtiat, te virum deſpolies, *Plaut. Caſin.* 4, 4, 4. (2) § Sepulcrum vepribus veſtire, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 23. Veſtiat agros Oſſibus, *Luc.* 7, 538. (3) § Parietes tabulis veſtire, *Cic. Vid.* Veſtior. Sententias mollis & pellucida veſtiebat oratio, *Id. Orat.* 79. Veſtit ebur atria, *Luc.* 10, 119.

* Veſtior, īri. paſſ. *To be clothed, covered, or adorned.* Tabulis parietes templi veſtiebantur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 54.

* Veſtiplĭca, æ. f. [quæ plicat veſtes] *A maiden that foldeth, or layeth, up garments; a chambermaid*, Quint. Decl. 363. ☞ *Fort. rect.* veſtiſpica.

* Veſtis, is. f. [à Gr. ἐσθὴς, *Id.*] (1) *A garment, a veſt.* (2) *All manner of clothes, bed-clothes.* (3) *The ſkin of a ſnake.* (4) *A beard, or hair of the face.* (5) ‖ *A nightcap.* (1) Veſtis talos defluxit ad imos, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 408. § Veſtis pretioſa, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 27. vilis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 75. atra, *Id. Met.* 6, 568. (2) Levi veſte debet eſſet contectus, *Celſ.* 3, 19. Veſtes pulvere ſqualentes, *Luc.* 8, 57. diſcriminat picto auro, *Id.* 2, 357. (3) Cùm lubrica ſerpens Exuit in ſpinis veſtem, *Lucr.* 3, 614. Conf. eund. 4, 59. (4) Impubis molli veſte pubeſcit, *Lucr.* 5, 612. ✠ Aurea cæſaries illis, atque aurea veſtis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 859. *interp. Serv.* (5) Bud. *ex* Celſ.

* Veſtiſpĭcus, i. m. & Veſtiſpĭca, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd veſtes inſpiciat] *He, or ſhe, that keepeth the apparel of his maſter, or miſtreſs*, Varr. L. L. 6, 2. & Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

* ‖ Veſtītor, ōris. m. verb. *A tailour, a faſhioner, an appareleler*, Firm. + Qui veſtit.

* ‖ Veſtītrix, īcis. f. verb. *She that clotheth.* ¶ Pennæ veſtitrices, *the coat-feathers of a bird; the leſſer feathers which cover, and as it were clothe, a bird*, Jun. + Quæ veſtit.

* Veſtītus, a, um. part. ‖ or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Clad, appareled, clothed.* (2) *Covered.* (3) *Decked, adorned.* (1) Homines malè veſtiti, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 25. Venifica veſtita, aurata, ornata, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 38. Hercules neque unâ pelle veſtitior fuit, *Apul. Apol.* p. 441. Ovium pecus veſtitiſſimum, tamen frigoris impatientiſſimum eſt, *Col.* 7, 3. (2) Oculi veſtiti membranâ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (3) Montes veſtiti ſilvis, *Liv.* 32, 13 § Ripæ veſtitæ gramine, *Col.* 8, 15.

* Veſtītus, ûs. m. (1) *Appareling, apparel, clotheing, raiment.* (2) *A garment.* (3) *Garniture.* (1) ✠ Deos novimus ornatu, ætate, veſtitu, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 29. Victus veſtitúque neceſſarius, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 15. § Veſtitus agreſtis, *Nep. Datam.* 3. (2) = Stagnum, veſtitu in arbore ſuſpenſo, tranavit, quam veſtem poſtea recepit, *Plin.* 8, 22. (3) Concinnitas veſtitu orationis ornata, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 95.

† * Veſtras, ātis. pron. [à veſter] *Of your country, kindred, or ſtock*, Litt. *ex* Cic. *ſed q.* certè *Priſc.*

* Vĕtans, tis. part. *Forbidding*, Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 4. Quò ruitis, Danai? ventos audite vetantes, *Ov. Epiſt.* 13, 131.

* ‖ Vĕtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A forbidding*, Valla, 1, 2. + Interdictio, *Cic.*

* ‖ Vĕtātūrus, a, um. part. *That will forbid*, Valla. + Prohibiturus.

† Vĕter, ĕris. adj. *Old, ancient*, Enn. + Vetus.

Vĕtĕrāmentārius ſutor. *A cobler, a botcher*, Suet. Vitell. 2, 2.

Vĕtĕrānus, a, um. adj. (1) *Old, ſkilfull; that hath ſerved long in a place, or office.* (2) Subſtant. *An old ſoldier, a veteran.* (1) § Veterana vitis, *Col.* 3, 15. Veteranus hoſtis, *Liv.* 21, 16. (2) ✠ Veteranum ac tironem militem opere aſſiduo corroboravit, *Suet. Galb.* 6. Auguſtus veteranos excivit paternos, *Paterc.* 2, 61.

Vĕtĕraſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow old.* Urna, quam ſex menſibus paſſa fueris veteraſcere, *Col.* 2, 15. ☞ *Utitur* & Celſ. 3, 15.

Vĕtĕrātor, ōris. m. (1) *One long practiſed, or exerciſed.* (2) *A crafty knave, an old fox.* (1) L. Cotta veterator habitus, ſed C. Lælius & P. Africanus in primis eloquentes, *Cic.* ‖ Favorinus in literis veterator, *Gell.* 3, 1. (2) Quidnam hic vult veterator ſibi? *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 26.

Vĕtĕrātōriè. adv. *Expertly, craftyly.* = Acutè & veteratoriè dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 28.

Vĕtĕrātōrius, a, um. adj. *Crafty, deceitfull, tricking, ſophiſtical.* *Accurationem Macronis* citiùs veteratoriam quàm oratoriam diceres, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 75. ✠ Nihil tectum, nihil veteratorium, omnia aperta, omnia perſpicua reperientur, *Id.* in *Verr.* 1, 54.

Tĕrĕrātus, a, um. adj. *Grown old.* § Veteratus caſeus, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 140.

Vĕtĕrātum, i. n. *Old fallow ground.* Septem jugera majores quæſtus antiquis retulêre, quàm nobis præbent ampliſſima veterata, *Col.* 1, 3.

* Vĕtĕrīnārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, beaſts; or to a horſe-leech*, Col. 7, 3.

* Vĕtĕrīnārius, ii. m. *A farrier, a horſe-doctor, alſo one who leteth horſes to hire, a hackney man, a horſe-ſcourſer*, Col. 11, 1.

* Vĕtĕrīnus, a, um. adj. [à vehendo, quaſi veheterinus, vel vecterinus] *That beareth burdens,*

burdens, *uſed in carryage,* Luc. 5, 863. Plin. 8, 42.

† Vĕternōsè. adv. *Drowſyly, faintly,* Litt. ex Plaut.

Vĕternōſus, a, um. adj. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Sick of the lethargy,* or *ſleepy diſeaſe.* (2) *Drowſy, heavy, lazy, ſlugiſh.* (3) *Dropſical.* (4) *Faint, feeble.* (1) Plin. 20, 4. (2) = Hic eſt vetus, vietus, veternoſus ſenex, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 21. (3) † Veternoſus quàm plurimùm bibit, tam maximè ſitit, *Cato,* ap. *Gell.* 1, 15. (4) Veternoſiſſimi artificii nodi, *ſc.* dialecticæ, *Sen. Ep.* 82.

Vĕternum, i. n. *The lethargy,* Stat. Theb. 6, 94.

‖ Vĕternus, a, um. adj. *Old, inveterate.* Corium veternâ atque ſcabroſâ macie, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 280. ☞ *Malè exponit Litt.*

Vĕternus, i. m. [*à* veteribus, quòd ſenibus potiſſimùm contingit] (1) *A drowſy diſeaſe, called the lethargy.* (2) *Slothfullneſs, ſlugiſhneſs, drowſyneſs, immoderate ſleeping.* (4) *Naſtyneſs.* (1) Num eum veternus, aut aqua intercus, tenet? *Plaut. Menæch.* 5, 4, 3. (2) Urſi mirum in modum veterno pingueſcunt, *Plin.* 8, 36. Nec torpere diu paſſus ſua regna veterno, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 124. (3) = Muſcus vitium crura ſitu & veterno macerat, *Col.* 4, 24.

Vĕtĕro, āre. neut. *To grow old, to continue long, to be chronical.* Ubi febres veteraverunt, *Celſ.* 3, 13.

* Vĕtĭtum, i. n. *A thing forbidden.* § Nitimur in vetitum, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 4, 17.

* Vĕtĭtus, a, um. part. *Forbidden, unlawfull.* Amor vetitus, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 283. Alea vetita legibus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 24, 58. Adulterium vetitum, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 3, 3, 57.

* Vĕto, āre, ui, ĭtum (& āvi, ātum) act. [*à vi, qu.* vim ne quid fiat adhibeo; vel *ab* ὐ, non, & ἰτὸν, miſſum, *id eſt,* permiſſum] (1) *To forbid, to prohibit, to command a thing not to be done.* (2) Alſo *to let,* or *hinder; to ſtop.* (3) VETO, *when the tribune made uſe of his interceſſion,* or *negative voice.* (1) ✠ Qui aſpellit, is compellit, qui conſuadet, vetat, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 46. Maſurî rubrica vetavit, *Perſ.* 5, 90. Aruſpex vetuit ante brumam aliquid novi negotii accipere, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 28. = Aut jubere, aut vetare aliquid, *Cic.* ✠ Cùm leges duos ex unâ familiâ non ſolùm magiſtratus creari vetarent, ſed etiam in ſenatu eſſe prohiberent, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 33. (2) Non me ulla vetabunt Frigora Parthenios canibus circumdare ſaltus, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 56. (3) Faxo ne juvet vox iſta VETO, *Liv.* 6, 35.

* Vĕtor, āri, ĭtus. paſſ. *To be forbidden.* Vetor plura loqui, *Ov. Met.* 2, 657.

Vĕtŏnĭca, æ. f. [*à* Vetonibus, Hiſpaniæ pop.] *The herb betony,* Plin. 25, 8. = Serratula.

Vĕtŭla, æ. f. *ſc.* mulier. *An old woman,* or *wife.* § Vetula turpis, *Juv.* 6, 240.

Vĕtŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à* vetus] *Somewhat old, ſtale.* ✠ Teneros equos vetulis anteponere ſolemus, *Cic.* de *Am.* 19. § Vetula arbor, *Id.* de *Fin.* 5, 14. Vetulum vinum, *Col.* 10, 41.

Vĕtŭlus, i. m. *An old man,* Perſ. 1, 22.

Vĕtus, ĕris. adj. & antiq. Vĕter, *unde* Vĕtĕrior, comp. rĭmus, ſup. [*ex* ve, *id eſt,* valde, & ætas, *Gell.*] (1) *Former, paſt.* (2) *Old.* (3) *That hath been, chronical, cuſtomary.* (4) *Stale, muſty, out of date, worn out,* (5) *Of an ancient deſcent, noble.* (1) = Credendum eſt veteribus, & priſcis, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 11. Veterum monimenta virorum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 102. § Veterrimi Græcorum, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 14, 3. = ✠ Veterem atque antiquam rem novam ad vos perferam, *Plaut.* § Veterum malorum memor, *Ov. Met.* 13, 570. (2) = Veteres, & moris antiqui memores, *Liv.* 42, 47. (3) § = Vetus & uſitatum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 37. Vetus eſt adagium, *fames & mora bilem in naſum conciunt,* Plaut. Amph. in Supp. 40. Rufus vetus operis & laboris, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 20, 4. Regnandi, *Id.* 6, 44, 1. Stipendiis, *Id.* 2, 66, 4. (4) § Calceos veteres vendere, *Quint.* = Vetus, vietus, veternoſus ſenex, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 21. In veteres eſto dura puella ſenes, *Tib.* 1, 8, 50. § Senex veterior, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 51. (5) ✠ Spectare homines veteres, & ſenes, & totius urbis gratiâ ſubnixos, *Tac. Or.* 6.

Vĕtuſtas, ātis. f. [*à* vetus] (1) *Antiquity, ancientneſs, oldneſs.* (2) *A future continueance.* (3) *Length of time, long old age.* (4) *Old acquaintance.* (1) Exempla vetuſtatis oratori nota eſſe debent, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 46. § Veneranda vetuſtas, *Luc.* 9, 987. (2) Hæc mala videntur etiam habitura vetuſtatem, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 9. (3) Conſumit ſaxa vetuſtas, *Corn. Gal.* Obſtat mihi tarda vetuſtas, *Ov. Met.* 12, 182. (4) = Magna eſt vis vetuſtatis, & conſuetudinis, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 19. Conjuncti vetuſtate, officiis, benevolentiâ, *Id. Fam.* 13. 32.

Vĕtuſtè, adv. unde ſup. Vĕtuſtiſſimè. *Anciently, of a long time,* or *ſtanding.* Vetuſtiſſimè in uſu eſt, *Plin.* 27, 7.

Vĕtuſteſco, ĕre. incept. *To grow old, ancient,* or *ſtale.* § Vina vetuſteſcunt, *Col.* 1, 6.

Vĕtuſtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Old, ancient.* Vetuſtos mores pervertere, *Nep. Hann.* 3. § Vetuſtiores ſcriptores, *Liv.* 3, 23. Vetuſtius ſtercus, *Col.* 2, 15. Vetuſtiſſimus quiſque militum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 23, 2. ✠ Quæ vetuſtiſſima nunc creduntur, nova fuêre, *Id. Ann.* 11, 24, 10.

* ♁ Vexāmen, ĭnis. n. *A vexation,* Lucr. 1, 341.

* Vexandus, a, um. part. *To harraſs,* or *be harraſſed.* Cæſar, ad vexandos rurſus hoſtes profectus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 42.

* Vexans, tis. part. *Harraſſing, vexing.* Vexantibus eos Coronæis, *Liv.* 42, 67. Conf. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 612. Vexantia frenos ora, *Luc.* 4, 751.

* Vexātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A driveing,* or *carrying, hither and thither; a teaſeing, a harraſſing.* (2) *Grief, trouble, torment, vexation.* (1) Utilius eſt citra corporis vexationem fame potiùs & ſiti cubitorem bovem emendare, *Col.* 6, 2. § Vexatio viæ, *Id.* 1, 3. (2) Afflictatio eſt ægritudo cum vexatione corporis, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 8. *Met.* = Ad vexationem ignominiámque vitandam, *Suet. Tib.* 61.

* Vexātor, ōris. m. verb. *A harraſſer, a plaguer.* = Direptor & vexator urbis, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 11.

* Vexātus, a, um. part. (1) *Ruffled, diſordered.* (2) *Troubled, grieved, vexed, chafed.* (1) § Comæ vexatæ, *Ov. Am.* 4, 14, 24. unda ingenti noto, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1090. vindemia nimbis, *Mart.* 1, 57. (2) Vita vexata per multa pericula, *Prop.* 2, 28, 15.

* Vexillārius, ii. m. (1) *A ſtandardbearer, an enſign,* or *ancient.* (2) *A garriſon ſoldier.* (1) Ordo ſexagenos milites, duos centuriones, vexillarium unum, habebat, *Liv.* 8, 8. Vexillarius Galbæ imaginem ſolo afflixit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 41, 1. (2) Paterc. 2, 110.

* Vexillātio, ōnis. f. *A company of ſoldiers under one enſign; the horſe,* or *cavalry,* Suet. Galb. 23.

* Vexillum, i. n. [*à* veho, vexi, vexum, vexulum, vexillum, & fugâ vaſtioris literæ velum] (1) *A banner, ſtandard, enſign,* or *flag; a ſtreamer, the top-gallant.* (2) Metōn. *Soldiers under it.* (1) Vexillum proponendum, quod erat inſigne, quum ad arma concurri oportuerit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 27. ¶ *Met.* Vexilla ſubmittere, *to lower his topſail, to ſtrike,* Stat. Sylv. 4, 2, 4. (2) Accedunt pio vexillo tumultu, *Id. Theb.* 12, 782.

* Vexo, āre. freq. [*à* veho] (1) *To diſturb; to mud, to toſs up and down.* (2) *To vex, trouble, cumber,* or *diſquiet.* (3) *To teaſe,* or *moleſt.* (4) Meton. *To plague,* or *torment.* (1) Mare Caſpium Vexant inæquales procellæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 3. Vexat lutulentâ balnea turbâ, *Juv.* 7, 131. Dulichias vexâſſe rates, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 76. *ubi vid. Serv.* (2) Regis provincias vexat, caſtella expugnat, *Nep. Datam.* 9. (3) Noli vexare *uxorem;* quieſcit, *Juv.* 1, 126. (4) Solicitudo vexat impios, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 14.

* Vexor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be harraſſed,* or *infeſted.* ‖ = Qui fertur & raptatur, atque huc & illuc diſtrahitur, is vexari propriè dicitur, *Gell.* 2, 6. § Peſtilentia vexari, *Col.* 7, 7.

V ante I.

* Via, æ. antiq. viâs. f. [*à* vehendo, primùm veha, inde via, *Varr.*] (1) *A way,* or *paſſage; a broad ſtreet in a cauſeway.* (2) *A journey,* or *voyage.* (3) *A paſſage, vein,* or *pore.* (4) *A track.* (5) *An acceſs.* (6) *A manner, mean,* or *faſhion; a rule, method,* or *courſe.* (1) ‖ ✠ Via vel conſtitui latior octo pedibus, vel anguſtior poteſt, ut tamen eam latitudinem habeat, quâ vehiculum ire poteſt, alioqui iter fit, non via, *Paul. JC.* § Via militāris, *Liv.* 44, 49. prætoria, *Cic.* ✠ Qui ſibi ſemitam non ſapiunt, alteri monſtrant viam, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 58. *ex poëtâ.* ✠ Ex errore in viam reducere, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 3, 2. ✠ Monſtrare viam prono tramite, *Lucr.* 6, 26. (2) Magna fuit ſubitæ juſtaque cauſa viæ, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 156. = Auditâ viæ cauſâ, Non utile carpis, Inquit, iter, *Id. Met.* 2, 549. (3) Puer viarum omnes flexus in corpore qui ſunt, *Lucr.* 3, 586. (4) § Æquoreæ viæ, *Ov. Epiſt.* 19, 160. Audacem pennis reperit ille viam, *Id. A. Am.* 2, 22. (5) Via ad gloriam proxima, *Cic.* de *Offic.* 2, 12. (6) Non tam juſtitiæ, quàm litigandi tradunt vias, *Id.* de *Legg.* 1, 6. = Habeo certam viam atque rationem, *Idem.* = Aliud eſt verba fundere, aliud ratione & arte diſtinguere, *Id.* § Via vitæ, *Id.* in *Rull.* 1, 9. colendi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 122.

* Viālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the highway.* § Lares viales, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 24.

* Viārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, ways.* ¶ Viaria lex, *a ſtatute for repairing of highways,* Cœl. Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

* † Viātĭcātus, a, um. adj. *Furniſhed with things neceſſary for a journey.* Cùm inſpicio marſupium viaticati admodum æſtivè ſumus, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 30.

* † Viātĭcor, āri. dep. *To provide neceſſarys for a journey, to be provided,* Plaut. *Vid.* Viaticatus.

* † Viātĭcŭlum, i. n. dim. *A ſmall proviſion for a journey;* alſo *a little eſtate,* or *mean livelyhood.* Viaticulum mihi corraſi, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 213

* Viātĭcum, i. n. [quod pro viâ, *i. e.* itinere, paratur] (1) *All things neceſſary for a journey,* as victuals, money, &c. *voyage, proviſion.* (2) *One's eſtate,* or *ſubſtance.* (1) Velim videas, & quid viaticis, & quid inſtrumenti opus ſit, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 31. Egentes & leves ſpe legationis & viatico publico, privatâ etiam benignitate, prolectat, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 8. Sequere me, viaticum ut dem à trapezitâ tibi, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 89. (2) Luculli miles collecta viatica multis ærumnis perdiderat, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 26. *Met.* Petite hinc juvenéſque ſeneſque Finem animo certum, miſeriſque viatica canis, *Perſ.* 5, 65.

* Tiātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a journey,* or *traveling by the way.* ¶ Viatica cœna, *a wellcome home,* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61.

* Viātor, ōris. m. (1) *A traveler, a wayfareing man.* (2) *A ſerjeant, beadle,* or *purſuivant; an apparitor.* (1) ✠ Non ſemper viator à latrone occiditur, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 21. ✠ Nauta atque viator, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5. (2) Cic. *de* Senect. 16. & Col. *in* præf. l. 4. ☞ *Viatores fuiſſe ingenuos, aut certè libertos, vid.* Tac. Ann. 16, 12. § Viator tribunitius, *Val. Max.* 1, 9, 8.

* Viātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the way; of traveling,* or *to the travelers.* ¶ Viatoria cubilia, *hammocks,* Plin. 16, 10. Horologium viatorium penſile, *Vitr.* 9, 9. *a portable dial.*

* Vibex, ĭcis. [Ἴβυκας Græci vocant στιγμὰς, Heſych. inde vibices] *A mark, or print, of a ſtripe, or blow; black and blue, a wale on the fleſh after whiping.* = Verberum vulnera, & vibices obliterare, *Plin.* 30, 15. Confer *Perſ.* 4, 49. & *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 1, 11.

Vība, æ. f. *A pole, or ſtick, laid acroſs on forks, like the cricket bar at ball play.* Vara vibiam ſequitur, *Prov. Vid.* Scal. Lect. Auſon. c. 18.

* ‖ Vībium, ii. n. [*à* vibo; *al.* ex ἀμφίβιον, amphibium, *qu.* phibium] *Any creature liveing on water and land both,* Litt. *ex* Stat.

* Vībo, ōnis. m. [*à* vibro, extrito *r*, vel *ab* ἰβύω, quòd valeat contra fulminis ictum] *The flower of the herb* Britannica, good againſt being thunderſtruck, *Plin.* 25, 3.

* Vibrābĭlis, e. adj. *That may be ſhaken,* or *brandiſhed,* Auſon. Ep. Paul. 108.

* ‖ Vibrāmen, ĭnis. n. *A brandiſhing,* or *ſhakeing.* § Vibramina draconum, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 187. + Criſpatio.

* Vibrandus, a, um. part. *To be ſhaken.* Jam cornus avita Tentatur vibranda tibi, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 519.

* Vibrans, tis. part. (1) *Brandiſhing, ſhakeing, wagging, quavering.* (2) Met. *Quick, bright, dazzleing.* (1) § Tela vibrantia, *Ov. Met.* 8, 342. (2) § Oratio vibrans, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 95. Archiloco validæ, breves, vibranteſque ſententiæ, *Quint.* 10, 1. Conf. *Sil.* 13, 26.

* Vibrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Shaken.* (2) *Brandiſhed.* (3) *Criſped, curled, frizzled.* (4) *Quavered.* (1) *Vid.* Vibror. (2) § Spicula vibrata, *Ov. Met.* 8, 374. Vibratus ab æthere fulgor, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 524. (3) Vibrati calido ferro crines, *Id. Æn.* 12, 99. Barbâ & capillo vibrato, *Plin.* 2, 78. (4) *Plin.* 10, 29. Vibratior, *Auſon. Eidyll.* 21, 5.

* ‖ Vibriſſæ, ārum. f, *vel* Vibriſſi, ōrum. m. plur. [pili in narſo, ita dict. quòd his evulſis caput vibretur] *Hairs growing in the noſtrils,* Feſt.

* † Vibriſſo, āre. act. [*à* vibro] *To warble in ſinging, to ſhake the voice, to quaver, to trill,* Titinn. *ap.* Feſt.

* † Vibro, āre. act. [*ab* ἰβύω, quod Ionibus eſt ferio, *M.*] (1) *To ſhake a thing, to make a thing ſhake.* (2) *To brandiſh.* (3) *To dart,* or *throw; to hurl.* (4) *To quaver,* as in notes. (5) *To frizzle, curl,* or *ruffle.* (6) *To tremble, to quiver.* (7) *To move nimbly.* (1) Serpentes vibrant linguas, *Virg.* (2) Samnitum proluſio, qui vibrant haſtas ante pugnam, quibus in pugnando nihil utuntur, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 80. (3) Jaculum vibrare excuſſo lacerto, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 43. *Met.* Iambos truces vibrare, *Catull.* 34, 5. (4) Plin. 10, 29. (5) *Vid.* Vibratus, n. 3. (6) Mare, quia à ſole collucet, albeſcit, & vibrat, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 33. (7) Sævâ vibrant luce tenebræ, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 60.

* Vibror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſhaken, to tremble,* &c. *Vid.* Vibro. Sic mea vibrari pallentia membra videres, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 77. Vento vibrantur ariſtæ, *Id. ibid.* 14, 39.

* Vīburnum, i. n. [*à* viendo, *i. e.* ligando] *A ſhrub;* ſome take it for a *withy,* others for a *wild vine.* Lenta inter viburna cupreſſi, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 26.

* Vīcānus, i. m. *A villager, peaſant, countryman,* or *boor.* Timolites ille vicanus, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 3. Vicani aruſpices, *quacks, pretenders to an art, that ſtroll up and down,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 58. *ex Ennio.*

‖ Vīcāria, æ. f. *A deputyſhip;* alſo *a vicarage,* Vopiſc.

‖ Vīcāriātus, ûs. m. *A vicar's office, that ſupplyeth the place for another.*

Vīcārius, a, um. adj. [qui vicem alicujus gerit] *That is in ſtead,* or *place, of another; that ſupplyeth another's room.* In his operæ noſtræ vicaria fides amicorum ſupponitur, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 38. ¶ Vicarium verbum, *one word,* or *ſaying, in lieu of another,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 34. Amor vicarius, *mutual love,* Hier. Vicaria mors, *undergone for another,* Sen. Controv. 13.

Vīcārius, ii. m. (1) *One who performeth the office, or place, of another.* (2) ‖ *A lieutenant.* (1) Succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 37. (2) Veget.

* Vīcātim. adv. *In villages,* or *ſtreets; ſtreet by ſtreet, village by village.* Homines vicatim conſcribere, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 14. Conf. *Plin.* 6, 26. Vicatim diſperſi cives, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, ext. 3.

‖ Vīcĕcancellārius, ii. m. [qui vicem gerit cancellarii] *A vice-chancellor,* Ap. poſter.

‖ Vīcĕcŏmes, ĭtis. m. *A ſheriff, a viſcount,* Ap. poſter.

‖ Vīcĕdŏmĭnus [qui domini vice res ipſius adminiſtrat, eique vicariam operam præſtat] *A ſteward, a ſurrogate; one who manageth the affairs of a biſhoprick under,* or *inſtead of, the biſhop canoniſt.*

‖ Vīcēnālia, um. n. pl. *Solemn games and vows for twenty years,* Pomp. Læt.

Vīcēnārius, a, um. adj. *The twentyeth.* ¶ Lex me perdit quina vicenaria, *a law forbidding to make any contracts under twenty-five years of age,* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 69. § Vicenaria fiſtula, *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Vīcēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Twenty.* § Vicenæ amphoræ, *Col.* 3, 3.

‖ Vīcennium, ii. n. *The ſpace of twenty years,* Ap. JCC.

Vīces. f. pl. *Turns, courſes, changes.* § Vicibus alternis, *Luc.* 1, 410. *Vid.* Vicis.

Vīcēsĭma, æ. f. *ſc.* pars. *The twentyeth part, paid as a tax of the twentyeth penny.*

Vīcēsĭmāni, ōrum. m. pl. *Soldiers of the twentyeth regiment,* or *legion,* Tac. Ann. 1, 64. *Vid.* Lipſ. ad Tac. Ann. 13. & Plin. Paneg. 37.

Vīcēsĭmārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, the twentyeth part.* (2) Alſo *a collector.* (1) Aurum viceſimarium, *gold raiſed from the tax of the twentyeth part,* Liv. 27, 10. (2) Viceſimarius εἰκοστωτὴς, ὁ τὰς εἰκοστὰς ἀπαιτῶν, *Gloſſ. Vet.*

‖ Vīcēsĭmo, āre. act. *To do by twenty.* ¶ Viceſimare milites, *to take,* or *execute, every twentyeth man,* ut decimare, v. *Capitol.* in *Macrino.*

Vīcēsĭmus, a, um. adj. *The twentyeth,* Cic. *ad Q.* fratr. 3, 1.

† Vīceſſis, is. m. [*ex* viginti, & as] *The weight of twenty pounds, the number of twenty.* § Amphora viceſſis, *Mart.* 12, 77. *ut leg.* Salmaſ. *al.* vigeſſis.

Vĭcia, æ. f. (1) *The pulſe called a vetch,* or *tare.* (2) ‖ Alſo *continence.* (1) Flore ſemel læſo pereunt viciæque fabæque, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 267. (2) Feſt.

Vĭciārium, ii. n. *A place ſowed with vetches,* Col. 11, 2.

Vĭciārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, vetches.* § Cribrum viciarium, *Col.* 8, 5.

Vīcies. adv. *Twenty times.* § Bis & vicies, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 2.

* Vīcīna, æ. f. *A ſhe neighbour.* Audiat vicina ſeni non habilis Lyco, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 24.

* Vīcīnālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, neighbours;* or *the neighbourhood.* § Vicinalis uſus, *Liv.* 21, 26.

* Vīcīnia, æ. f. [*à* vicus] (1) *Nearneſs of dwelling.* (2) *The neighbourhood, vicinage.* (3) *Likeneſs.* (4) *Nearneſs.* (1) Vicinia noſtra Averni lacûs, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 16. (2) Funus Egregiè factum laudet vicinia, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 136. (3) Ad viciniam lactis accedens aqua, *Plin.* 31, 3. (4) Manu, tanta eſt vicinia, tango, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 179. § Vicinia fati, *Luc.* 4, 518. lethi, *Id.* 4, 224. mortis, *Id.* 8, 569.

* Vīcīnĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *The neighbourhood.* (2) *The company of neighbours, dwelling nigh one.* (3) *Nearneſs, likeneſs.* (1) Signum, quod erat totum vicinitati, buccina datur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. (2) Vel virtus tua, vel vicinitas facit, ut te audacter moneam, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 4. (3) Multi non diſcernunt cyperon à cypiro, vicinitate nominis, *Plin.* 21, 18.

* † Vīcīnium, ii. n. *Neighbourhood.* Verſatur in vicinio invidia, *Sen.* de *Brev. Vit.* 15. *ſi locus ſanus ſit, al.* vicino.

* Vīcīnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Near, next to* in place. (2) *Not far off,* in time. (3) *Very like.* (1) Mantua vicina Cremonæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 28. § Parti vicinior, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 275. (2) § Latona ad pariendum vicinia, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 18. (3) = Vicina & finitima rhetoricæ dialectica, *Id. Orat.* 32.

* Vīcīnus, i. m. [qui eundem vicum habitat] *A neighbour.* Tribules & vicini mei, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 16. Arrius eſt vicinus proximus, *Id. Att.* 2, 14.

Vĭcis, vĭci, vĭcem, vĭce. [*ab* inuſ. nom. vix] (1) *Change, courſe.* (2) *Stead, place.* (3) *Office, part,* or *duty.* (4) *A caſe, hap, fortune,* good, or bad. (5) Vices. pl. *attacks,* or *charges; in war.* (6) *A mutual recompenſe;* good, or bad. (1) Quæ in temporibus annuâ vice intelliguntur, *Plin.* 2, 39. Gratâ vice veris, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 1. (2) Præſedit ſpectaculis in Caii vicem, *Suet.* in *Claud.* 7. § Fungi vice cotis, *Hor. A. Poët.* 304. Vicem lunæ reddere, *Plin.* 2, 8. (3) Ne ſacra regiæ vicis deſererentur, *Liv.* 1, 20. § Fungi alienâ vice, *Id.* (4) Lentuli vicem minimè dolemus, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 6. Menedemi vicem miſeret me, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 1. Et ſuam, & aliorum vicem pertimeſcere, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 4. (5) Virg. Æn. 2, 433. *ubi vid. Serv.* (6) Gratiam meritis refer, vicémque noſtris, *Sen. Herc. fur.* prope fin.

† Vĭciſsātim. adv. *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 49. idem quod +

Vĭciſſim. adv. [vice mutuâ] *By turns, one after another, interchangeably, back again, in like manner.* Vos ab illo irridemini, & ipſi illum viciſſim eluditis, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 39. Quid poſſit uterque viciſſim Experiamur, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 28.

† Vĭciſsĭtas, ātis. f. *Accius,* id. quod +

Vĭciſſĭtudo, dĭnis. f. (1) *An interchangeing, a ſucceeding of one thing to another in its courſe.* (2) *A viciſſitude, change,* or *variety.* (1) Viciſſitudines dierum & noctium, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 7. = Ex alio in aliud viciſſitudo atque mutatio, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 24. (2) = Ad actionis ſuavitatem, quid eſt viciſſitudine, varietate, & commutatione aptius? *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 60.

‖ Vīcomăgiſter, i. m. *A kind of conſtable,* or *maſter of the watch, who guardeth the city by night,* Ap. JCC.

† Victi, *pro* victûs, *quod vide.*

Victĭma, æ. f. [Victima, quæ dextrâ cecidit victrice, vocatur, *Ov.*] (1) *The beaſt killed in ſacrifice for victory.* (2) *A ſacrifice, a victim.* (1) Fluvius Eurotas ita magnus & vehemens factus eſt, ut eò traduci victimæ nullo modo poſſent, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 31. Maxima victima Taurus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 146. (2) Conſul ſe victimam reipub. præbuit, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 19.

Victĭmārius, ii. m. (1) *He that ſelleth beaſts for ſacrifice.* (2) *He that attended upon the prieſt at ſacrifice, who bound the beaſt and got all things ready.* (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Ignis à victimariis factus, *Liv.* 40, 29. Conf. eund. 41, 15.

‖ Victĭmo, āre. act. *To ſacrifice.* Hircum horricomem Marti victimant, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 216. + Immolo.

* Victĭto, āre. freq. [*à* vivo, victum] *To live, to maintain himſelf.* Bene libenter victitas, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 49. Victitabam volupe, parſimoniâ & duritiâ diſciplinæ aliis eram, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 74. Ficis victitamus aridis, *Id. Rud.* 3, 4, 59.

Victor, ōris. m. verb. [*à* vinco] (1) *A conquerour, a vanquiſher.* (2) Alſo *he that hath his deſire and wiſh.* (1) Multa victori eorum arbitrio, per quos vicit, facienda ſunt, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 9. § Victor exercitus, *Plaut.* currus, *Ov.* pes, *Id. Epiſt.* 16, 88. (2) Victor Sinon incendia miſcet, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 329. *ubi vid. Serv.* § Victor propoſiti, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 2.

Victōria, æ. f. (1) *Victory, conqueſt.* (2) *The goddeſs of victory.* (1) Nihil ſe tantum acquiſiturum victoriâ, quantum auferre calamitas poſſet, *Suet. Cæſ.* 60. Victoria naturâ inſolens & ſuperbâ eſt, *Cic.* pro *Marcello,* 3. (2) § Victoriæ ſimulacrum, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 32, 1.

Victoriātus, i. m. *ſc.* nummus. *A coin haveing the image of the godeſs of victory upon it, a half denarius, Cic.* pro *Font.* 5. *Plin.* 26, 4.

Victōriŏla, æ. f. dim. (1) ‖ *Laurel of Alexandria, tongue-laurel.* (2) *A little image repreſenting victory.* (1) Litt. *ſed unde non dicit.* (2) § Victoriolæ aureæ, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34.

† Victōriōſus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, ſup. *That hath goten many victorys, victorious,* Cato *ap. Gell.* 4, 9. VICTORIOSUS CÆSAR, *in nummo Probi* ap. *Spanheim.* ⸸ Victoriis potens.

Victrix, īcis. f. [*à* victor] (1) *She that vanquiſheth.* (2) It is alſo uſed as an adjective, with a ſubſtantive in the plural number. (1) Mater victrix filiæ, non libidinis, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 5. (2) § Victricia bella, *Stat. Sylv.* 6, 2, 150. arma, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 54.

* † Victuis. in gen. *pro* victûs, *Varr. olim cùm tres duntaxat declinationes habebant Romani, ſc. primam, ſecundam, & tertiam.*

Victūrus, a, um. part. [*à* vinco] *That will overcome.* Niſi qui viciſſet, victurum neminem, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 11.

* Victūrus, a, um. part. [*à* vivo] *That will live, continue, and be ſeen.* Victuri cortice ex arbore, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 49. § Victurus ſuaviùs, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, penult. Quidnam victuri gignimur? *Perſ.* 3, 67.

Victus, a, um. part. [*à* vincor] *Overcome, vanquiſhed, caſt, beaten; baffled, diſappointed of his purpoſe.* § Victi populi, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 12. Prece victus, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 45. = Domitus, *quod vide.*

* Victus, ûs. & † victi. m. [quo vivitur] (1) *Suſtenance, things neceſſary to live by.* (2) Synecd. *Food, meat, and drink.* (1) Quotidiani victi ventrem ad me afferas, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 75. (2) Victum lanî ac telâ quæritare, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 48.

* † Vicŭlus, i. m. dim. *A little ſtreet,* Liv. 21, 33, *ſed var. codd.*

* Vicus, i. m. [*ab* οἶκος, domus, ut *ab* οἶνον, vinum] *A ſtreet,* to wit, rows of houſes, one cloſe to another, with a way between them. Dictus *ſceleratus* à Tulliâ vicus, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 610 ¶ Vicus ruſticus, *a village,* Cic.

Vidēlicet, adv. [videre licet] (1) *To wit, that is to ſay.* (2) Per irriſionem, *forſooth, I warrant you.* (1) Caſtè lex jubet adire Deos, animo videlicet, in quo ſunt omnia, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2, 10. (2) Tuus videlicet ſalutaris conſulatus, pernicioſus meus, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 6.

* Vidên', *pro* videſne. *Do you ſee?* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 34.

* Videndus, a, um. part. (1) *To be ſeen.* (2) *To be taken care of.* (1) Mater mihi ſe videndam obtulit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 589. (2) Amici quoque res eſt videnda, in tuto ut collocetur, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 11.

* Videns, tis. part. *Seeing.* Neque experientibus modò terribile, verùm etiam procul videntibus, *Juſt.* 4. 1. Videns alios ſoles Europa, *Luc.* 9, 872.

* Video, ēre, di, ſum. act. [*ab* εἴδω, *Idem.* in fut. ſecund. ἰδῶ, *Ion.* ἰδέω, & præfixo digammâ, video] (1) *To ſee, look, or behold.* (2) Vide, & vidên', *a form in anger, or ſcorn.* (3) ¶ Me vide, *a form in aſſureing.* (4) ¶ ✣ Diem videre, *to live.* (5) *To viſit, and go to ſee.* (6) *To perceive, or underſtand.* (7) *To ſee to, to take heed.* (8) *To have an eye to.* (9) *To conſider.* (1) Certum, hiſce oculis egomet vidi, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 31. ⌘ Conſtitui ad te venire, ut & viderem te, & viſerem, & cœnarem etiam, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 23. (2) Illud ſis vide exemplum diſciplinæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 1, 4. Vidên' quid otium, & cibus facit alienus? *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 34. Vide, ut incedit, *Id.* (3) ¶ Iſtuc ipſum nihil periculi eſt; me vide, *I warrant you, to take my word for it,* Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 13. (4) ⌘ Sive diem videat, ſive tegatur humo, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 4, 44. = Hinc prodeans, ſciens, vivus, videnſque pereo, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 28. Vivo, videntique funus ducitur, Cic. pro *Quint.* 15. *Hinc* ✣ caſſus lumine pro mortuo, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 85. ☞ *Hæc loquendi forma à Græco fonte fluxiſſe videtur;* ſic enim, ἐμεῦ ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένοιο, dixit *Hom. Il.* α, 38. (5) Propediem te videbo, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2. Rogo, manè videas Plinium, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 5. (6) § Cauſas rerum videre, *Lucr.* 1, 154. = Intelligere, *Cic.* Aliena homines meliùs vident, & dijudicant quàm ſua, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 98. (7) Niſi vides, niſi ſenis amicos oras, ambis, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 36. Vide, quid agas, *Id. Eun.* 2, 1, 18. Tu iſta omnia vide, & guberna, *Cic.* (8) Vile eſt corpus iis, qui magnam gloriam vident, *Liv.* 2, 12. (9) Quàm id rectè faciam, viderent ſapientes, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 3. = Videas etiam atque etiam, & conſideres quid agas, *Id. Verr.* 5, 68.

* Vĭdeor, ēri. paſſ. (1) *To be ſeen.* (2) *To ſeem.* (1) Divis videbit Permixtos heroas, & ipſe videbitur illis, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 16. (2) Poſſunt, quia poſſe videntur, *Id. Æn.* 5, 231. ¶ Videre videor, *methinks I ſee,* Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 31. Viſus ſum ambulare, *methought I was walking,* Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 16. Quid tibi videtur? *what think you?* Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 17. Id mihi viſus eſt dicere, *methought he ſaid,* Id. Andr. 1, 5, 20.

* Vĭdētur, bitur, ſum eſt. imperſ. *It ſeemeth, it appeareth, it ſeemeth good.* ¶ Si tibi videtur, *if you pleaſe, if you think fit,* Cic. Fam. 14, 7. Videbitur, *care ſhall be taken,* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 5, 10.

Vĭdua, æ. f. *ſc.* mulier. [*ab* iduo divido, præfixo digam. *ſc.* diviſa à viro] (1) *A woman without man,* whether ſhe hath had a huſband, (2) *or* never had one, (3) *or* hath buryed him; *a widow.* (1) Penelope tamdiu vidua ſuo caruit viro, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 1, 2. (2) § Virgines viduæ, *Sen. Agam.* v. 157. (3) Avaras viduas venari, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 78.

Vĭduātus, a, um. part. (1) *Not haveing.* (2) *Deprived,* or *bereaved, of; deſtitute.* (3) *Left all alone, made a widow.* (1) Arva nunquam viduata pruinis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 518. (2) Regna viduata lumine, *Sil.* 3, 601. (3) Ne Aggripina vidua a morte Domitii, *Suet. Galb.* 5.

‖ Vĭduātus, ûs. m. *The ſtate of widows, widowhood,* Tert. ⸸ Viduitas.

† Vĭduertas, ātis. f. *i. e.* calamitas [ita dict. quòd viduet bonis, *Feſt.*] *Loſs, or deprivation, of any thing.* = Mars pater, te precor, utì tu morbos, viduertatem, vaſtitudinem, calamitatémque prohibeſſis, *Cato,* 141.

Vĭduitas, ātis. f. (1) *Widowhood.* (2) *Lack, or want.* (1) In viduitate relictæ filiæ, *Liv.* 40, 4. = Viduitas ac ſolitudo, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 5. (2) § Viduitas opum, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 2.

Vĭdŭlum, i. n. & Vĭdŭlus, i. m. [quòd in viam detur, *M.*] *A bag, a budget, a purſe, or hawking bag, wherein travelers carry their money, or any other thing.* In vidulo obſignatum marſupium, *Plaut. Menæch.* 5, 7, 47.

Vĭduo, āre. act. [*ab* ant. iduo, *i. e.* divido] (1) *To deprive, to bereave.* (2) *To make one a widow, or leave alone.* (1) § Urbem viduare civibus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 571. dextram enſe, *Sen. Hipp.* 866. (2) *Vid.* Viduatus, n. 3.

Vĭduor, āri. ātus. paſſ. *To be ſtripped, to be deprived of.* Foliis viduantur ulmi, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 8.

Vĭduus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ant. iduo, *i. e.* divido] (1) *Bereft, deprived, left alone, void, deſtitute, or without.* Meliùs peribimus, quàm ſine alteris veſtrûm viduæ, aut orbæ *parentes reſpicit.* § Solum arboribus viduum, *Col.* 2, 2. ¶ Plures viri ſunt vidui, quàm nunc mulieres, *widowers,* Plaut. § Pectus viduum amoris, *Ov. Am.* 3, 10, 18. ¶ Vitis vidua, *a vine that groweth by itſelf, without the ſupport of any tree,* Catull. 60, 49. Virgines viduæ, *unmarryed maids,* Sen. *Vid.* Vidua. Viduo jugulum ferit *haſta* irrita ligno, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 543. *h. e.* ſine cuſpide ferreâ.

* Vieo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. [*à* Gr. ἵεω committo, veſtio, jungo] (1) *To bind with twigs, to hoop.* (2) † Alſo *to bend, to tie up.* (1) Habes vimina, unde viendo quid facias, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 23. (2) § Viere Veneream corollam, *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* l. cit.

* Viētor, ōris. m. verb. [qui viet dolia] (1) *He that maketh baſkets, or veſſels, of oſier, to be covered with leather.* (2) ‖ *A cooper who bindeth veſſels with hoops.* (1) Et vietorem, & piſcatorem te eſſe, impure, poſtulas, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 51. (2) Si vietori locaveris lacum curandum, *Ulp.*

* Viētus, a, um. adj. [*à* vieo, cujus mediam ſyllabam producit, *Lucr.* corripere videtur, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 7.] (1) *Bowing, or ſtooping, for age.* (2) *Wrinkled, or withered.* (1) Vetus, vietus, veternoſus ſenex, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 21. (2) § Vieta mala, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 19. ¶ ✣ Vieta veſtis araneæ, *a cob-web,* Lucr. 3, 386.

* Vĭgens, tis. part. (1) *Freſh, flouriſhing.* (2) *Briſk, active.* (3) *Eminent, famous.* (1) Herbæ vigentes rore, *Lucr.* 2, 361. (2) = Homini mens data & acris, & vigens, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 14. (3) Citharœdus vigens præter alios, *Suet. Ner.* 20.

* Vĭgeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex* vi agendo, *Feſt.*] (1) *To flouriſh, to wax, to grow.* (2) *To live.* (3) *To be ſtrong, freſh, lively, or briſk.* (4) *To be in force.* (5) *To be much uſed, to be in vogue.* (6) *To be eſteemed.* (1) Eâ, quæ à terrâ ſtirpibus continentur, vivunt, & vigent, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3. *Met.* = Gliſcunt, & vigent, æmuli, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 22. (2) Omnium rerum, quæ naturâ vigent, ſimilis finis, non idem, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 9. = Animus poſt mortem ſentit & viget, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 21. ⌘ reſtingui, *Id. ib.* (3) Miles viget aſſiduo certamine, *Tib.* 4, 1, 88. = Nos animo vigemus magis, quàm cùm florebamus, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 3, ſub fin. (4) Gens fortis dum Lycurgi leges vigebant, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 42. (5) Apud quos venandi & equitandi laus viget, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 26. ☞ *Et in malam partem,* Invidia & crimina ubi vigent, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 61. (6) § Vigeant apud iſtam mulierem venuſtate, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 28. Vigebat violacea purpura, *Plin.* 9, 29.

* Vĭgeſco, ĕre. incept. [*à* vigeo] *To grow briſk and active.* Jam læti ſtudio pedes vigeſcunt, *Catull.* 44, 8.

Vĭgēſĭma, æ. f. *ſc.* pars. *The twentyeth part, a tribute of the twentyeth penny,* Plin. Paneg. 37, 1.

Vĭgēſĭmārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the twentyeth part.* ¶ Vigeſimarium aurum, *money raiſed from that tax,* Liv. 27, 10. *Vide* Viceſimarium.

Vĭgēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The twentyeth,* Cic. *Vid.* Viceſimus, *q. rect.*

Vĭgeſſis, e. adj. [*ex* viginti, & aſſis] *That weigheth twenty pounds, that coſt twenty aſſes. Vid.* Viceſſis.

* Vĭgil, is. adj. omn. gen. [*à* vigeo, vigilis, & per Apoc. vigil; ut *ab* ago, agilis, *Perot.*] (1) *Watchfull, wakeing, mindfull.* (2) *That keepeth awake.* (3) *Attentive, mindfull.* (4) *That never goeth out, inextinguiſhable.* (1) § Canes vigiles, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 2. Cuſtos vigil, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 612. (2) Curæ vigiles, *Id. Met.* 3, 396. (3) Vigili aure bibere, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 119. (4) § Ignis vigil, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 200. flamma, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 5, 4. Lucernæ vigiles, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 14.

* Vĭgil, ĭlis. m. *A watchman, a ſentinel.* Clamor à vigilibus, fanique cuſtodibus, tollitur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43.

* Vĭgĭlans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ‖ ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Watchfull.* (2) *Heedfull, vigilant, wary.* (1) § Oculi vigilantes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 438. ⌘ Somnians videt, quæ vigilans voluit, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 8. (2) Nemo paratior, vigilantior, ad judicium venit, *Cic. Act.* in *Verr.* 11. ‖ Conſtantinus, vigilantiſſimus Cæſar, *Treb. Poll.* in *Gallien.* 14.

* Vĭgĭlandus, a, um. part. *To be watched, to be paſt wakeing.* Fletu nox vigilanda venit, *Tib.* 1, 2, 78.

* Vĭgĭlans, tis. part. *Watching, being awake.* Damno vigilans mea viſa, *Ov. Met.* 7, 643.

* Vĭgĭlanter. adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Watchfully, diligently, waryly, heedfully.* § Vigilanter ſe tueri, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 2. Enitar multò vigilantiùs, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 8. = Vehementiſſimè vigilantiſſiméque vexatus, *Id.* pro *Mur.* 15.

* Vĭgĭlantia, æ. f. (1) *Watchfulneſs.* (2) Met. *Vigilancy, care, heed, diligence.* (1) Erat ſummâ vigilantiâ, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5, 8. (2) Cæſar horribili vigilantiâ plenus, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 9. Prætor

ſuâ vigilantiâ pacem in Siciliâ dicit fuiſſe, *Id. Verr.* 4, 24.

* † Vĭgĭlārius, ii. m. *vel ut al.* Vĭgĭlārium, ii. n. *A watcher,* or *watchman,* Sen. Ep. 58. *Si ſana lectio.*

* ‖ Vĭgĭlātè. adv. *Watchfully, heedfully.* = Vigilatè atque attentè verbum non probum mutavit, *Gell.* 3, 14.

* ‖ Vĭgĭlātio, ōnis. f. *A wakeing,* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 101.

* Vĭgĭlātur. imperſ. *Men wake,* Mart. 12, 65.

* Vĭgĭlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Watched; ſpent in watching,* or *ſiting up late.* (2) *Made by ſiting up.* (1) Nox convivio vigilata, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 20, 6. (6) Carmen vigilatum nocte, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 109.

* Vĭgĭlax, ācis. adj. [qui paſtioni vigilat, magiſter pecoris, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.] *Watchfull, wary, vigilant.* § Canes vigilaces, *Col.* 7, 12. galli, *Id.* 7, 2. ✠ Nec fruitur ſomno, vigilacibus excita curis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 779.

* Vĭgĭlia, æ. f. (1) *A watching,* or *being awake.* (2) *A watch by night, a ſentry.* (3) Vigiliæ, *night ſtudys.* (4) *A watch,* or *fourth part of the night.* (5) Met. *An office,* or *ſtation, wherein vigilance is required.* (6) *The even before any feaſt.* (7) *Vigilance and diligence.* (1) Affecta labore & vigiliis corpora, *Liv.* Lippitudo odioſa propter vigilias, *Cic.* (2) = Qui non ſtationem, qui non vigilias inſtent, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 2. § Manere in urbis vigiliâ, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 7. (3) Cui non auditæ ſunt Demoſthenis vigiliæ? *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 19. (4) Cùm puer tuus ad me ſecundâ ferè vigiliâ exactâ, *Id. Catil.* 3, 2. ☞ *Quaternæ vigiliæ, quarum ſingulæ trium horarum fuêre, noctem diſpeſcebant, vid.* Lipſ. de magnit. Rom. l. 5. Dial. 9 (5) Vigiliam ſuam alteri tradere, *Cic. Brut. Epiſt. Fam.* 11, 24. (6) § Cereris vigiliæ, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 65. (7) Vigiliâ ſuâ vacuum metu aliquem reddere, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 19.

* Vĭgĭlo, āre. neut. [à vigil] (1) *To awake from ſleep.* (2) *To watch, to ſit up all night.* (3) Met. *To be vigilant,* or *very diligent.* (4) ⊕ *To be in,* or *alive; to burn bright,* as the fire. (1) § Feſſum de viâ, & qui ad multam noctem vigilâſſem, arctior ſomnus complexus eſt, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 1. § De multâ nocte vigilare, *Id. Q. fr.* 2, 14. (2) ✠ Qui iſthìc dormit? *P.* Callidates. *T.* Callidates, vigila. *C.* Vigilo, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 26. (3) Vigilare decet hominem, qui vult ſua tempore conficere officia, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 16. = Quirites, quantùm potero excubabo, vigilabóque pro vobis, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 7. (4) An tacitâ vigilet face Troicus ignis? *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 1, 35. ✠ Sopiri, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 743.

* Vĭgĭlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſpent in watching.* Noctes vigilantur amaræ, *Ov. Epiſt.* 12, 169.

Vīginti. adj. plur. indecl. [*qu.* decem bis genti, *Prob.*] *Twenty,* Cic. de *Orat.* 3, 20.

Vīgintĭvĭrātus, ûs. m. *The office of twenty men of like authority,* Cic. Attic. 9, 2.

Vīgintĭvĭri, ōrum. m. pl. *Officers of Rome, twenty in number, who had like authority,* Cic. Attic. 2, 7.

* Vĭgor, ōris. m. [à vigeo] (1) *Strength, luſtyneſs, mettle.* (2) Met. *Livelyneſs, vigour, briſkneſs.* (1) § Vigor juventæ, *Liv.* 1, 57. Crudo vigore aſper equus, *Sil.* Gratus in ore vigor, *Ov. Met.* 12, 297. (2) § Animi vigor, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 51. ingenii, *Id. Met.* 8, 254.

‖ Vĭgōrātus, a, um. part. *Envigoured, enlivened.* Hâc opportunâ fallaciâ vigorati juvenis inductus, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 289.

‖ Vīleo, ēre. neut. paſſ. *To be,* or *become, vile;* or *of ſmall price; to grow cheap.* Vileo, εὐτελίζομαι, *Onom.* ⸸ Eviieſco, *Val. Max.*

‖ Vīlĭfĭco, āre. act. *To vilify,* or *make of no reputation,* Cic. *ap.* Litt. *ſed q.* ⸸

Vīlĭpendo, ĕre, i. act. *To vilify, to have in no eſteem.* Etiamnum me vilipendit, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6. 5. ☞ *Poteſt tamen ſcribi diviſè.*

Vīlis, e. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [à villo, *i. e.* re nihili, *unde &* tituvilitium] (1) *Vile; of no value,* or *account; little worth,* or *ſet by.* (2) *Cheap, of little price, at a low rate.* (1) = Nihil tam vile, neque vulgare eſt, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 26. ✠ Non minor voluptas percipitur tam ex viliſſimis rebus, quàm ex pretioſiſſimis, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 28. ✠ Si honos noſter vilior fuiſſet, ſalutem certè charam putavi, *Id.* pro *Flacc.* 41. § Vilis oratio, *Quint.* 8, 3. ✠ accurata, *Id. ib.* (2) § Frumentum vilius, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 84. Vili domum vendere, *Mart.* 12, 67, 10.

Vīlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Vileneſs, baſeneſs, contempt.* (2) *Cheapneſs.* (1) § Vilitas vulgati corporis, *Curt.* 5, 1, 38. (2) ✠ Cariſſimam annonam nec opinata vilitas conſecuta eſt, *Cic.* pro *Dom.* 6. Vilitas fructus noſtros minuit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 9, 24.

Vīlĭter, adv. ius, comp. ſsĭmè, ſup. *Vilely, baſely, cheaply.* § ‖ Viliter ſemetipſum colere, *Apul. Florid.* 7, p. 772. Vænire poteris inteſtinis viliùs, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 1, 28. Viliſſimè emitur, *Col.* 2, 10. Conf. *Plin.* 18, 6.

† Vīlĭto, āre. act. *To make cheap,* or *of little eſteem,* Non.

* Villa, æ. f. [à vicus, vicula, dim. villa] *A manour houſe out of a city,* or *town,* Varr. R. R. 3, 2. Properly *howeing a farmhouſe,* or *homeſtall, belonging to it.* ✠ Metuo ne pro villâ emam Oſtiæ in littore Sejanas ædes, *Id. ib. unde pete villæ deſcript.* ✠ Incendia non villarum modò, ſed etiam vicorum, *Liv.* 2, 62. ✠ urbs, *Tib.* 2, 3, 1. ✠ oppidum, *Phædr.* 3, 10. = rus, *Id. ib.*

* ‖ Villānus, i. m. [qui in villâ habitat] *A farmer, a villager.* ⸸ Conditioni colonariæ addictus. *Bud.* ☞ Hinc Angl. *a villain.*

* Villāris, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a village, farm,* or *countryhouſe.* § Villares gallinæ, *Plin.* 10, 41.

* Villātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* ¶ Canis villaticus, *a houſe dog,* Col. 7, 12. Alites villaticæ, *tame fowl,* Plin. 23, 1.

* Villĭca, æ. f. *A farmer's wife, a woman that keepeth a dairy,* or *houſe in the country.* Aſparagi, poſito quos legit villica fuſo, *Juv.* 11, 65. Conf. *Col.* 12, 1.

* Villĭcans, tis. part. *Performing the office of a bailiff,* Plin. 18, 6.

* Villĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bailiffſhip,* or *ſtewardſhip; a hireing,* or *manageing, of a farm,* Col. 11, 1.

* Villĭco, āre. act. & villĭcor, āri. ātus. paſſ. *To hire,* or *manage, a farm; to follow huſbandry, to live in the country. Vid.* Villicans. † Nondum etiam hîc villicabar, Phædria, *Turpil.* ap. *Non.* 2, 897.

* ‖ Villĭco, ōnis. m. *Litt.* ex *Apul.* id. quod

* Villĭcus, i. m. (1) *A huſbandman, a farmer.* (2) *The bailiff of the manour, a ſteward even in the city.* (1) Villicus agri colendi causâ conſtitutus, & appellatus à villâ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. (2) *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 58. *Juv.* 3, 194. Gloſſ. vet. villicus οἰκονόμος. ⊕ Attonitæ urbis villicus, *Id.* 4, 77. *falsè pro* præfectus.

Villōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. [à villus] (1) *Hairy, ſhaggy, rough.* (2) *Woolly, downy.* (3) *Full of ſmall ſtrings,* or *fibres.* (4) *Rough, thickſet.* (5) *Made of frieze.* (1) Urſæ pelles villoſæ, *Ov. Met.* 12, 319. (2) Villoſiſſimum animalium lepus, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Radice villoſâ arbor, *Id.* 12, 12. (4) Arbor folio villoſior, *Id.* 16, 10. (5) Puellæ Horrida villoſâ corpora veſte tegant, *Tib.* 2, 3, 62.

* Villŭla, æ. f. dim. [à villa] *A little farm,* or *manourplace.* § Circum villulas errare, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 9.

* Villum, i. n. dim. [à vinum, ut *ab* unus, ullus] *Little,* or *ſmall, wine.* Ut edormiſcam hoc villi, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 11. ☞ Vix alibi occ.

Villus, i. m. [à vellus, quod de lanâ primò dicatur] (1) *Wool.* (2) *Hair, a coarſe ſhag hair.* (3) *The hair,* or *nap, in cloth.* (1) Animantium aliæ villis veſtitæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. Udis aries in gurgite villis merſatur, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 446. (2) Dependet caprarum mento villus, *Plin.* 8, 50. (3) § Tonſis mantilia villis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 706.

* Vīmen, ĭnis. n. [à vieo] *An oſier, a twig, a rod, a wicker.* Viminibus raris feneſtræ factæ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. Salices fœcundæ viminibus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 446. Clypeus è viminibus, *Var.* 3, 20. Vimine querno texere, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 65.

* Vīmentum, i. n. *id. quod* vimen, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 16.

* Vīmĭnālia, um. n. pl. *All trees and ſhrubs which bring forth twigs fit to bind,* or *wind.* § Salices viminales, *Plin.* 17, 20. & *Col.* 4, 30.

* Vīmĭneus, a, um. adj. *Made of wickers, rods,* or *oſiers.* § Qualus vimineus, *Col.* 8, 3. Viminea tegumenta, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 63.

* Vīnācea, æ. f. *A grapeſtone.* § Vinaceæ heminæ, *Col.* de *Arb.* c. 4.

* Vīnācea, ōrum. n. pl. *The kernels,* or *huſks, of grapes; grapeſtones;* alſo *the mother of the wine,* Col. 11, 2.

* Vīnāceus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, wine and grapes.* § Acinus vinaceus, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 15.

* Vīnāceus, i. m. *ſc.* acinus. *A grapeſtone,* Col. 3, 1.

* Vīnālia, um. n. pl. *Feaſts at the firſt breaching,* or *taſteing, of their wine, in May and September,* Plin. 18, 24.

* Vīnālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, wine.* ¶ Vinalia verba, *uſed at the wine feaſts,* Varr.

* Vīnārium, ii. n. *A wine veſſel, as a hogſhead, pipe,* or *rundlet.* Invertunt vinaria tota, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 39.

* Vīnārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, wine.* § Vinarius lacus, *Col.* 12, 18. Cella vinaria, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 16. & *Col.* 1, 6. Vas vinarium, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27.

* Vīnārius, ii. m. (1) *A vintner, a taverner, one that ſelleth wine.* (2) ‖ *A drunkard, a great drinker of wine, a winebiber.* (1) Vina, quæ heri vendidi vinario, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 4, 30. (2) Ulp.

Vinca, æ. f. [*al.* vinca pervinca dict. quòd obvia quæque ſarmentis ſuis vinciat] *Periwinkle,* *Plin.* 21, 11.

Vincendus, a, um. part. *To be conquered.* Memores non cum hoſtibus, ſed cum ſervis præliandum, nec armorum ſed dominorum jure vincendos, *Juſt.* 2, 5.

Vincens, tis. part. *Conquering.* Sed Romanos vincentes jam inuſitatâ antè elephantorum formâ ſtupere primò, mox cedere prælio coëgit, *Juſt.* 18, 1.

Vinceus, a, um. adj. Potione vinceâ, *i. e.* laqueo onerabo gulam, *I will ſtretch my neck in a halter, and hang myſelf,* Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56. *per jocum, qu.* vinacia.

Vincĭbĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Vincible, conquerable; eaſey to be vanquiſhed,* or *overcome.* (2) *Eaſey to be manured, tilled, wrought,* or *laboured.* (1) Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48. (2) ✠ Terra gravis, vix ullâ culturâ vincibilis, *Col.* 3, 12.

‖ Vincīmen, ĭnis. n. *A twig,* or *oſier, to bind a thing with,* Jun. ⸸ Vimen.

Vincio, īre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To bind,* or *tie, up; to wrap.* (2) *To hoop.* (3) Met. *To make ſure.* (4) *To drown and dull.* (5) *To join, to connect.* (1) § Suras vincire cothurno, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 341. manus poſt terga, *Id. ib.* 11, 81. fœnum in manipulos, *Col.* 2, 19. ¶ ⊕ guttura alicujus, *to ſtrangle,* Ov. Met. 10, 22. (2) Dolia plumbo vincito, *Cato,* 39. (3) § Locum vincire præſidiis, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 18. (4) § Mentem vincire Lyæo, *Prop.* 3, 5, 21. (5) Sententias graves & ſuaves reperiebant antiqui, ſed eas non vinciebant, *Cic. Orat.* 50.

Vînclum, i. n. *pro* vinculum. § Tenacia vîncla, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 412.

Vinco, ĕre, īci, ictum. act. (1) *To conquer, ſubdue,* or *overcome; to vanquiſh, worſt,* or *get the better of.* (2) *To obtain.* (3) *To exceed, excell, ſurpaſs,* or *ſurmount; to outdo.* (4) *To prevail,* or *take place.* (5) *To prove,* or *make out.* (6) *To digeſt,* or *concoct.* (7) *To expell.* (8) Vicimus, *a formula in rejoiceing.* (9) Viceris, *a formula when one is angry, and with difficulty granteth a thing.* (1) Malo cum Pompeio vinci, quàm cum illis vincere, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 7. = Mihi vivendum eſt cum illis, quos vici, ac ſubegi, *Id.* = expugnare, *Id.* (2) Cognitor ſi fuiſſet tuus, quod viciſſet judicio, ferres tuum, *Id.* pro *Q. Roſc.* 18. (3) Aſclepiades eloquentiâ vincebat

cæteros

ceteros medicos, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 14. § Curſu vincere cervum, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 1, 7. (4) Sententia lenior vicit, *Liv.* (5) § Vince argumentis, *Plaut.* Vince deinde virum bonum fuiſſe Oppianicum, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 44. (6) *Vid.* Vincio, n. 3. (7) Funalia noctem vincunt flammis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 731. (8) Rumpantur iniqui, Vicimus, *Prop.* 1, 8, 28. † Vicimus, ô ſocii, *Lucil.* vid. & *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 9, 23. & *Metam.* 6, 513. (9) Vid. *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 20. & ibi *Donat.* Item *Suet. Cæſ.* 1. & ibi *Caſaub.* ſic & Græci Nixa dicunt.

Vincor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be overcome.* (2) *To be convinced.* (3) *To be digeſted, to be concocted.* (1) Vincere, & vinci vultu eodem, *Liv.* l. 7. (2) Peccavi, pater, vincor, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 31. (3) Pervigilio præcipuè vincuntur cibi, *Plin.* 11, 53.

Vinctio, ōnis. f. *A binding, a conjunction in friendſhip.* Si exemeris ex naturâ rerum benevolentiæ vinctionem, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 7. ☞ *Sed var. codd.*

Vinctūra, æ. f. verb. *A binding, or tieing.* Virga ſequax ad vincturas, *Plin.* 16, 37.

Vinctūrus, a, um. part. *About to bind.* Parthica quæ tantis variantur cingula gemmis, Reples vinctura ſinus, *Claud.* 2. *R. Proſ.* 95.

Vinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Bound.* (2) *Hard laced, girt.* (3) Met. *Conſtrained.* (4) *Promiſed and aſſured.* (5) Sub. *A priſoner.* (1) = Religatus vinctúſque ſaxis, ap. *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 10. = aſtrictus, *Id.* (2) Matres ſtudent filias demiſſis humeris eſſe, & vincto pectore, ut graciles ſient, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 22. (2) Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 31. (4) Fides vincta teſte numine, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 212. (5) Plin. Ep. 3, 16.

Vinctus, ûs. m. *A binding, a bond,* or *girt.* = Aut funiculo, aut vinctu, quod antiqui vocabant ceſtum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, propiùs à fin.

Vincŭlum, & per apoc. Vînclum, i. n. [*à* vincio] (1) *A bond,* or *band; a tie, any thing that faſteneth,* or *tieth;* as fetters, cords, gives. (2) *A garland.* (3) *Impriſonment.* (4) *A bond,* or *obligation, wherein one is bound.* (1) Geniſtæ palmitibus idonea præbent vincula, *Col.* ¶ Vincula epiſtolæ laxavit, *unſealed it,* Nep. Pauſ. 4. § *Met.* Vincula amicitiæ, *Lucr.* 3, 83. beneficii, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 30, (2) Impoſita capiti vîncla ventrando gere, *Sen. Thyeſt.* 543. (3) In vincula publica conjectus, *Nep. Milt.* 7. (4) Excuſare laborem, & mercenaria vîncla, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 7, 67.

Vindēmia, æ. f. [*qu.* vinedemia, *à* vino, vel vite demendâ] (1) *The gathering of grapes to make wine, vintage.* (2) *Wine.* (3) *A gathering of fruits,* or *honey.* (1) Spumat plenis vindemia labris, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 6. (2) Tua *villa* non videt vindemias in cellâ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2. (3) § Vindemia olivarum, *Plin.* 15, 1. mellis, *Id.* 2, 14. & *Col.* 9, 15.

Vindēmiālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, vintage.* § Vindemiales fructus, *Suet. Aug.* 35.

Vindēmiātor, ōris. m. (1) *A vintager,* or *he that gathereth grapes to make wine.* (2) *A ſtar which appeareth on the 26th day of Auguſt.* (1) Commodiùs legitur fructus à vindemiatore, *Col.* 4, 17. Durus vindemiator & invictus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 30. ☞ *Ubi quadriſyllabam vocem fecit, ſemper* i & a *in unum contrahendo, quod non obſervans Steph,* vindemator *fecit.* (2) VII. KAL. Sept. Vindemiator apparet, *Col.* 11, 2.

Vindēmiātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, vintage.* § Vaſa vindemiatoria, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2.

Vindēmio, āre. act. *To gather grapes,* or *ripe fruits, in harveſt,* Plin. 14, 2. & 18, 31.

Vindēmiōla, æ. f. dim. *A little vintage,* Cic. Attic. 1, 10.

Φ Vindēmĭtor, ōris. m. (1) *A vintager.* (2) *A ſtar ſo called.* (1) Carpebat raras ſerus vindemitor uvas, *Sen.* de *morte Claud.* 845. (2) At non effugiet vindemitor, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 407. *Vid.* Vindemiator.

* Vindex, ĭcis. c. g. [*à* Gr. ἔνδικος, id. quòd ἔκδικος] (1) *An avenger of wrongs, a redreſſer of grievances.* (2) *An aſſerter of liberty, a defender.* (3) *The patron of a book,* or *he to whom it is dedicated.* (1) Furiæ vindices ſcelerum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18. = Quis ultor & vindex conſtantior? *Col.* 7, 12. (2) Tabula vindex libertatis, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 3, 17. Conf. eund. de *Orat.* 2, 48. (3) Indice non opus eſt noſtris, nec vindice, libris, *Mart.* 1, 54.

* Vindĭcandus, a, um. part. *To be puniſhed, preſerved,* &c. Talis improborum conſenſio omni ſupplicio eſt vindicanda, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 12.

* Vindĭcans, tis. part. (1) *Claiming.* (2) *Revengeing.* (1) Singulis tyrannicas ſibi impotentiam vindicantibus, *Juſt.* 5, 3. (2) Cic.

* Vindĭcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An avengeing,* or *puniſhing; a vindication,* Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 22.

* Vindĭcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to revenge, deliver,* &c. Tunc à rapinâ hoſtium templa vindicaturi, *Juſt.* 8, 2.

* Vindĭciæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* vindex] (1) *The aſſerting,* or *clearing a thing from controverſy.* (2) *A rejoinder in law, a bringing in proofs and ſuretys.* (1) Decernere vindicias ſecundum libertatem, *Liv.* 3, 47. (2) Non calumniâ litium, non injuſtis vindiciis ac ſacramentis fundos alienos petere, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 27.

* Vindĭco, āre. act. (1) *To revenge, to avenge,* or *puniſh.* (2) *To defend, deliver,* or *preſerve.* (3) *To claim, to challenge.* (4) *To excuſe.* (5) *To reſtore.* (6) *To maintain.* (1) Scipionis nemo vindicaverat mortem, *Cic.* § Omni ſupplicio vindicare, *Id.* de *Amic.* 12. ſeditionem, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9. (2) § Vindicare à moleſtiâ, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 4. (3) Nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima verò fortuna vindicat, *Nep. Thraſyb.* 1. (4) Turpitudo perſonæ ejus, in quem liberiùs invehimur, nos vindicabit, *Treb. Cic. Fam.* 12, 16. (5) § Vindicare libertatem Galliæ, *Cæſ.* (6) Rempub. in libertatem vindicare, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 31.

* Vindĭcor, āri. ātus. paſſ. *To be avenged,* &c. Quaſi exitus rerum, non hominum conſilia legibus vindicentur, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 7.

* Vindicta, æ. f. [*à* vindico, niſi potiùs *à* Vindicius, *vid.* n. 4.] (1) *Vengeance, puniſhment.* (2) *Defenſe, maintenance.* (3) *A rod which was laid on the head of a ſervant when he was made free.* (4) *Liberty,* or *freedom, itſelf.* (1) Lento gradu ad vindictam ſui procedit ira divina, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, ext. 3. (2) Vindicta libertatis more ſtetit, *Paterc.* 2, 65. (3) Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 76. (4) Vindictæ nomen à Vindicio tractum quidam putant, *Liv.* 2, 5.

* Vīnea, æ. f. [*à* vite, *qu.* vitinea; vel *à* vino] (1) *A vine,* or *vineyard.* (2) *An engine of war made of timber and hurdles, under which in aſſaults they came ſafely under the walls of a tower, and ſo ſcaled them;* uſually eight feet broad, ſeven high, and ſixteen long, *Veg.* (1) § Vinea pubeſcit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 390. ⌘ Nimio vinearum ſtudio negliguntur arva, *Suet. Dom.* 7. (2) Aggere, vineis, turribus, oppugnavi, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4.

* Vīneālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, vines,* or *a vineyard.* Limitatio terræ vinealis, *Col.* 3, 12.

* Vīneārius, a, um. adj. *Of a vineyard.* Vinearios coles præcipitare, *Col.* 5, 6.

* Vīneātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Cato, 11. & Col. 4, 1.

* Vīnētum, i. n. [*à* vinea] *A vineyard.* Ad eſcam non expedit inſtituere vineta, *Col.* 3, 2. *Met.* Ut vineta egomet cædam mea, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 200. *Prov.* Vid. intepr.

* Vīnĭpōtor, ōris. [*ex* vinum, & potor] *A drinker of wine, a winebiber,* Plin. 15, 54. *niſi diviſè malis.*

* Vīnĭtor, ōris. m. *A vinedreſſer, a keeper of a vineyard, a gatherer of grapes,* Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 14. Vinitor opus obibit, *Col.* 4, 24. ⌘ Separandi ſunt aratores à vinitoribus, *Id.* Maturæ vinitor uvæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 36.

* Vīnĭtōrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the keeping of a vineyard,* or *dreſſing of vines,* Col. 4, 15.

* † Vinnŭlus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Vinulus.

* Vīnōlentia, æ. f. *Drunkenneſs,* Cic. Top. 20, & Tuſc. 4, 11.

* Vīnōlentus, a, um. adj. (1) *Given to drinking of much wine, drunk.* (2) Alſo *made with wine, winiſh.* (1) Vinolentus mulierem illam compreſſit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 28. § Vinolentus furor, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 27. ⌘ Vinolentorum viſa imbecilliora quàm ſiccorum, *Id.* ⌘ ſobrius, *Id.* (2) § Vinolenta medicamina, *Id.* in *Piſon.* 6.

* Vīnōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Haveing a ſmack and ſavour of wine.* (2) *Given to drinking.* (1) Sopor calidus ac vinoſus, *Plin.* 12, 13. Juncus vinoſæ mordacitatis ad linguam, *Id.* 21, 18. Pomum ſucci vinoſioris, *Suet. Aug.* 77. (2) § Modicè vinoſi, *Liv.* 41, 4. Ætas vinoſior, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 765. Quid opus eſt verbis? vinoſiſſima eſt, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 79.

* † Vīnŭlus, a, um. adj. *Delicate, dainty, nice, wanton;* or as ſome think, *drunk with wine,* Plaut. Aſin. 1, 3, 70. *ubi vid. interpretes.* ☞ *Scrib.* & vinnulus, *Iſid.*

* Vīnum, i. n. [*à* Gr. οἶνος] (1) *Wine.* (2) ‖ *Any kind of drink.* (3) *A banquet.* (1) ⌘ Abite lymphæ, vini pernicies, *Catull.* 25, 6. ¶ Φ Vinum vetuſtate edentulum, *mellow wine,* Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 87. meracius, *ſtrong,* Cic. N. D. 3, 31. fugiens, *flat, dead, begining to ſour,* Id. Vina coronare, *to fill brimers in order to a libation, in imitation of the Greeks,* ſo κοῦροι δὲ κρατῆρας ἐπιστέψαντο ποτοῖο, *Hom. Virg. Æn.* 7, 147. & *Geor.* 2, 526. (2) Myrti baccas legere, ex his vinum exprimere, *Celſ.* 4, 18. (3) *Met.* Vel herì in vino quàm immodeſtus fuiſti? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 6.

† Viocurrus, i. m. *qu.* viam currens. *A lacquey,* Varr.

‖ Viocūrus, i. m. [qui vias curat] *A ſurveyor of the highways.* ‡ Ædilis.

* Viŏla, æ. f. [*à* via, ubi homines eunt, ita & ἴον, *ab* ἰέναι] (1) *A violet.* (2) *A purple colour.* (1) An tu me in violâ putabas, aut in roſâ dicere? *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 26. ☞ *De violarum generibus vid.* Plin. 21, 6. (2) Tinctus violâ pallor amantium, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 14.

* Viŏlābĭlis, e. adj. (1) *That may be hurt,* or *wounded.* (2) *That may be profaned.* (1) Cor violabile telis, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 79. (2) Non violabile numen, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 154.

* Viŏlāceus, a, um. adj. *Of a violet colour,* or *like a violet,* Plin. 9, 39. & 35, 16.

* Viŏlandus, a, um. part. *To be broken,* or *tranſgreſſed.* § Fœdera violanda, *Tib.* 1, 9, 2. *Sil.* 11, 160.

* Viŏlārium, ii. n. *A bank,* or *bed, of violets,* Virg. Geor. 4, 32.

* ‖ Viŏlārius, ii. m. *He that dieth a violet colour.* Violarii coloris infector, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 36.

* ‖ Viŏlātim. adv. *By way of violence,* or *abuſe,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

* Viŏlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A profaneing, violateing, wronging,* or *infringeing.* § Violatio templi, *Plin.* 29, 8. fidei, *Paterc.* 2, 1. Sine violatione ullius rei inceſſit agmen, *Liv.* 36, 20.

* Viŏlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An abuſer, a corrupter.* = Ruptor fœderis humani, violatorque gentium juris, *Liv.* 4, 19. § Violator templi, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 2, 2, 27.

* Viŏlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to violate.* Si ita feciſſent, fines eorum ſe violaturum negavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 31. Conf. *Liv.* 33, 20. Mare ipſum violaturi, *Val. Max.* 9, 2. ext. 1.

* Viŏlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Hurt, forced.* (2) *Deflowered.* (3) *Profaned, abuſed.* (4) *Diſhonoured.* (5) *Broken, infringed.* (1) ⌘ Non ſolùm violatus manu, ſed vulneratus ferro, *Cic. anteq. in Sen. ven.* 3. (2) § Violata virginitas, *Id.* (3) = Sacra polluta & violata, *Id. Verr.* 5, 72. ⌘ Diſce ea ſancta credere, quæ à te violata ſunt, *Liv.* 1, 18. Violati numinis aræ, *Juv.* 13, 219. (4) § Violatum cubile, *Catull.* (5) Pœna violati juris, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 9.

* ‖ Viŏlātus, ûs. m. *An abuſe,* Litt. *ex* Mart. *ſed q.*

* Viŏlens, tis. adj. (1) *Violent, forcible.* (2) *Swift, rapid.* (3) *Vehement, earneſt.* (1) Poſtquam victor violens diſceſſit ab hoſte, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 37. (2) Quà violens obſtrepit Aufidus,

Id. Od. 3, 30, 10. (3) Nunc ferus, & violens, *Perſ.* 5, 171.

• Viŏlenter. adv. iùs, comp. ſsimè; ſup. (1) *Forcibly, violently.* (2) *Heinouſly.* (3) *Cruelly.* (1) Sacra ludorum violenter dirimere, *Liv.* 5, 1. Imber violentiùs fuſus, *Curt.* 8, 14, 4. Rivalem aries violentiſſimè perſequitur, *Col.* 7, 3 (2) Patrem adoleſcentis facta hæc tolerare audio violenter, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 4. (3) Proconſulatum violenter gerere, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 3.

• Viŏlentia, æ. f. (1) *Force, violence.* (2) *Raſhneſs.* (3) *Boiſterouſneſs, ſtormyneſs.* (4) *Cruelty, fierceneſs.* (1) Opprimi impetu violentiæ, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 5. (2) = Novi hominis furorem, novi effrænatam violentiam, *Id. Philipp.* 12, 11. (3) Circius nulli ventorum violentiâ inferior, *Plin.* 2, 47. (4) Eadem violentia vultu, *Ov. Met.* 1, 238.

• Viŏlentus, a, um. adj. [*à* vis] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Forcible, ungovernable.* (2) *Violent, fierce.* (3) *Cruel, injurious.* (4) *Raſh, headſtrong.* (5) *Boiſterous, tempeſtuous.* (6) *Angry, enraged.* (1) Æris vires violentæ, *Lucr.* 5, 1269. ✠ Peragit violenta poteſtas, Quod tranquilla nequit, *Claud. Conſ. Mall.* 239. (2) Quas res violentiſſimas natura genuit, earum moderationem nos ſoli habemus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (3) Aliis violentior æquo Viſa Dea eſt, *Ov. Met.* 3, 253. (4) = Quamvis ſis, ut es, homo furens & violentus, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 28. (5) § Venti violenti, *Lucr.* 5, 1225. Tempeſtates violentiſſimæ, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 49. (6) Multò Appio, quàm Fabio violentior fuit, *Liv.* 2, 59.

• Viŏlo, āre. act. [*à* vi] (1) *To force.* (2) *To deflower.* (3) *To tranſgreſs,* or *break; to violate.* (4) *To ſpoil, defile,* or *ſully.* (5) *To cut,* or *fell, down.* (6) *To colour, to die.* (1) Hoſpites violare fas non putant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 22. § Violare parentes, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 9. aras Deûm, *Sil.* 17, 114. (2) Parcite violare puellam, *Tib.* 1, 6, 51. § Virginitatem violare, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (3) § Violare amicitiam, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 42. fidem, *Ov. Epiſt.* 7, 57. Ingenuum violant marmora tophum, *Juv.* 3, 20. (4) Nubes violant ſerenam ſpeciem mundi, *Lucr.* 4, 138. § *Met.* Violare exiſtimationem alicujus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 23. (5) § Silvam violare, *Ov.* (6) Indum ſanguineo ſi quis violaverit oſtro ebur, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 67.

• Viŏlor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be hurt, broken, profaned.* Exiſtimas in eâ re violari tuam exiſtimationem, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 23.

Vīpĕra, æ. f. [quòd vi pariat, cum matris interitu; al. *qu.* vivipera; *ab* ἴπτω, lædo, *Morl.*] (1) *A viper.* (2) In conviciis. (1) Brevibus viperis implicata crines Canidia, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 15. Vipera cuſtos conchæ pretioſæ, *Luc.* 6, 678. (2) Plaut. Caſ. 3, 5, 19.

‖ Vīpĕrālis, is. f. *ſc.* herba [quòd valeat contra viperarum morſus] *Rue, herbgrace,* Apul. *de* Herb. l. 89.

Vīpĕreus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, vipers.* § Vipereus crinis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 281. Viperei nodi, *Luc.* 6, 490.

‖ Vīpĕrīna, æ. f. *ſc.* herba [quòd in morſu viperarum prodeſt] *Wild borage,* or *dragonwort,* Apul. ſerpentaria, *Id.* interp. Jun.

Vīpĕrīnus, a, um. adj. *Id. quod* vipereus. § Viperinus morſus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 29. *ex poetâ.* Viperina pellis, *Plin.* 32, 7. Viperinus ſanguis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 7.

Vīpio, ōnis. m. *A young crane,* Plin. 10, 49.

• Vir, ĭri. m. [*à* vi, quòd viribus præſtat] (1) *A male,* in reſpect of a female, whether in man, *or* beaſt. (2) *A man,* in reſpect of a child. (3) *A man,* as oppoſed to a pathick. (4) *A man; haveing the courage,* or *ſenſe, of a man.* (5) *A huſband.* (6) *Virility.* (1) Vir natus, quòd rem fœminarum tetigerat, *Phædr.* 3, 8, 11. ✠ Viri hieme, fœminæ æſtate, *Plin.* 10, 63. ✠ Vir gregis caper, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 7. (2) ✠ Hoc non modò in puero, ſive adoleſcente, ſed etiam in viro admiratione dignum eſt, *Plin.* (3) Suet. Veſp. 13. (4) Abi, pariſſime, virum te judico, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 25. ✠ Tun' virum me, aut adeò hominem deputas eſſe? *Id. Hec.* 4, 1, 9. ✠ Metellus homo nobiliſſimus atque optimus vir, *Cic. poſt redit.* 5. ¶ Vir virum legit, *when in marſhaling an army, a ſoldier chooſeth one to ſtand by him, in whoſe valour he moſt confideth,* Virg. Æn. 11, 632. (5) Tibi generum firmum, & filiæ invenies virum, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 40. = ✠ Imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti, *Ov. Met.* 1, 146. (6) Ut relicta ſibi ſenſit membra ſine viro, *Catull.* 61, 6.

• ‖ Vīra, æ. f. *A woman, a manly woman,* Feſt. Viræ querquetulanæ, *i. e.* Hamadryades, *Scal.* ☞ *Aliqui hanc vocem leg. ap. Plaut. Amph.* 181. *ſed perperam.*

• Vīrāgo, ginis. f. [quòd ut vir agat] *A manlike woman, a heroine.* § Ancilla virago, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 79. Belli metuenda virago, *Ov. Met.* 2, 765.

• Virbius, ii. m. [bis vir; *ex* vir, & βίος, vita, *qu.* vir denuo vitalis] *One who hath lived twice,* as Hipoolytus reſtored to life by Æſculapius, *Serv.* ad *Virg. Æn.* 7, 762.

Vircŭlæ, ārum. f. pl. [vel pro *virgulæ,* vel *qu. viriculæ* ob virorem] *Thin rinds of the linden tree, betwixt the bark and the wood,* ſuch as they make bazing ropes of, *Plin.*

Virectum, i n. [*à* vireo] *Sic enim leg. aliqui locum Virg. infrà cit. in* viretum, *q. v.*

Vĭrens, tis. part. (1) *Flouriſhing, green.* (2) *Youthfull.* (1) § Hedera virens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 17. ✠ aridus, *Id.* ſilva, *Catull.* 32, 10. gleba, *Juv* 12, 85. (2) Virens, & docta pſallere Chia, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 6. ✠ Donec virenti canities abeſt, *Id. Od.* 1, 9, 17.

Vĭreo, ĕre, ui. neut. (1) *To be green, to flouriſh.* (2) *To be luſty,* or *ſtrong.* (3) *To ſhine, to ſparkle.* (1) ✠ Alia ſemper virent, alia hyeme nudata ſunt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 13. (2) *Vid.* Virens, n. 2. (3) Vidên' tu illi oculos virere? *Plaut. Menaech.* 5, 2, 76.

Vĭreo, ōnis. m. [*à* viridi colore] *A canary bird of a green colour, a greenfinch,* Plin. 18, 29.

Vĭreſco, ĕre. incept. n. (1) *To wax green, to begin to flouriſh.* (2) *To recover again.* (1) Injuſſa vireſcunt Gramina, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 55. Vireſcunt rami arboribus, *Lucr.* 1, 253. (2) Ne de nihilo renata vireſcat copia rerum, *Lucr.* 1, 675.

• † Vīreſco, ĕre. neut. [*à* vires] *To grow ſtrong,* or *of force,* Non. Creſco.

Vĭrētum, i. n. [*à* vireo] *A place full of green herbs, a green, a graſs-plat.* Amœna vireta Fortunatorum nemorum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 638. *ubi al.* virectum.

Virga, æ. f. [*qu.* viriga, *à* virendo; ut θάλλος, *à* θάλλω] (1) *A twig, a young branch.* (2) *A rod, whip,* or *ſcourge.* (3) ✠ *Mercury's caduce,* or *wand.* (4) *An obeliſk,* or *note of ſomething falſe,* or *obſolete,* thus †. (5) *A ſtreak.* (6) § *A man's yard.* (1) § Virgæ myrteæ, *Cato,* 101. Arbuteis virgis texunt feretrum, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 65. § Virgæ ſalices, *Ov.* (2) Porcia lex virgas ab omnium civium Rom. corpore amovit, *Cic.* pro *Rabir.* 4. Virga levi flectit ora, *Luc.* 4, 683. (3) Permulcens medicatâ lumina virgâ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 716. (4) Solebant veteres grammatici verſus cenſoriâ quâdam virgâ notare, *Quint.* 1, 4. (5) Taurus ſignatus media inter cornua virgâ, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 201. (6) Ap. Med.

Virgātor, ōris. m. *A beater with rods, a whipſter, a beadle of a pariſh,* Plaut. Aſin. 3, 2, 19.

Virgātus, a, um. adj. *ex* part. (1) *Made of twigs,* or *whips.* (2) *Spoted, ſtreaked,* or *ſtriped.* (3) *Beaten with rods.* (1) Vellera virgati cuſtodibant calathiſci, *Catull.* 62, 319. (2) § Virgata tigris, *Sil.* 5, 48. Veſtes virgatæ auro, *Id.* 4, 155. Sagula virgata, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 660. (3) *Val. Flacc.* 2, 159. ut aliqui int.

Virgētum, i. n. *A place where oſiers,* or *rods, grow,* Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 8.

Virgeus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, rods, twigs, oſiers, ſmall ſticks,* &c. Scopas facito virgeas, *Cato,* 152. § Virgea flamma, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 463.

† Virgĭdēmia. *Vid.* Virgindemia.

‖ Virgĭfer, ĕri. m. *He that carryeth a ſilver rod,* or *wand, before an officer,* or *preacher; a virger,* Litt. *ex* Liv. *ſed q.*

‖ Virginal, & Virgĭnāle, is. n. [virginis natura verenda, *ut* feminal feminæ] Intactum ab omni crimine virginal, *Prud. Periſteph.* 14, 8.

Virgĭnālis, e. adj. *Maidenly, virgin like; of,* or *belonging to, a maid,* or *virgin.* Virginalis habitus & veſtitus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 3. § Verecundia, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 11. modeſtia, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 31. ¶ Feles virginalis, *a baud,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43.

Virgĭnārius, a, um. adj. *Of a maid,* or *virgin.* Sceleſta feles virginaria, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 9, 14.

† Virgindēmia, æ. f. (1) *A gathering of oſiers, twigs,* or *rods, to make bands,* &c. (2) Alſo *a whiping harveſt.* (1) *Varr.* interpr. Non. (2) Scapulæ metuunt virgindemiam, *Varr.* Ulmea virgindemia, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 22. *jocosè ad formam vindemiæ ludentes uterque.*

‖ Virgĭnenſis, e. adj. *Id. quod* Virginalis. Si adeſt virginenſis dea, ut virginis zona ſolvatur, *Aug.*

Virgĭneus, a, um. adj. *Virgin like; of,* or *belonging to, a virgin.* § Pudor virgineus, *Tib.* 1, 4, 74. rubor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 430. ¶ ✠ Volucres virgineæ, *harpyes,* Ov. Met. 7, 4.

Virgĭnĭtas, ātis. f. *Chaſtity, virginity, maidenhead.* § Salva virginitas, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 160. § Virginitatem violare, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.

Virgo, gĭnis. f. [*à* virore ætatis] (1) *A virgin,* or *maid; a damſel.* (2) *A daughter.* (3) *A young marryed woman.* (4) † *A chaſte perſon;* man, *or* maid. (5) It is alſo ſaid of brutes, as a mare, &c. (6) ‖ *One of the twelve ſigns,* Aſtræa. (7) *A Roman aqueduct* ſo called. (8) Met. *Any thing that hath not been defiled,* or *meddled with.* (1) Sororem tuam virginem eſſe non ſiviſti, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 14. ✠ Virgo atque mulier erit nulla, quin mala ſit, quæ prætèr ſapiet quàm placet parentibus, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 1, 37. ✠ Divortunt mores longè virgini ac lupæ, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 22. ¶ Virgo maxima, *the chief of the Veſtal virgins,* Val. Max. (2) Si virgo amici nobilis propter paupertatem locari non poſſet, *Nep. Epam.* 3. (3) Ah! virgo infelix, quæ te dementia cepit? *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 47. (4) § Virgines pueri, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 26. ☞ *Sed var. codd.* (5) § Virgo equa, *Plin.* 28, 9. (6) Vid. *Ampel. Cap. de* XII *ſignis.* (7) Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 26. *Vid.* & Front. *de* Aqu. p. mihi 101. Mart. 5, 21. Plin. 31, 3. (8) ¶ Virgo charta, *not yet publiſhed,* Mart. 1, 67, 7. ſaliva, *faſting ſpittle,* Plin.

Virgŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little rod.* Corona facta duabus virgulis oleagineis, *Nep. Thraſyb.* 4. ¶ Virgula divina, *when things ſucceed without our care, and fall as it were into our laps from heaven,* Cic. Offic. 1, 44.

† Virgŭlātus, a, um. adj. *Striped, ſtreaked,* as it were *with rods,* Plin. 9, 33. *ubi al.* virgata.

Virgultum, i. n. [*à* virga, *qu.* virgultum] *A company of young ſprigs growing together out of the ground; a young ſet,* or *twig.* Via interclusa frondibus & virgultis, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 18. Quæcunque premes virgulta per agros Sparge fimo pingui, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 347. Loca obſita virgultis, *Liv.* 28, 1.

Virguncŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* virgo] *A wench; a little girl,* or *young maid; a modder,* Petron. 18, 6. Curt. 8, 4, 25. Juv. 11, 40.

Vĭria, *ſive* Vĭriŏla, æ. f. [ornamentum colli è gemmis viridibus] *A necklace,* or as ſome think, *a man's bracelet,* made of green precious ſtones, *Plin.* 33, 3.

• † Vĭriātus, a, um. adj. [*à* vires] *Strong, luſty; put in heart, force,* or *ſtrength,* Lucil. *ap.* Non. ⊥ Robuſtus.

‖ Vĭrĭcŭlæ, ārum. f. pl. dim. [*à* vires] *Little,* or *ſmall, ſtrength,* or *force; ſmall ſubſtance,* or *means; weakneſs,* Litt. *ex* Apul. ⊥ Exiguæ vires.

Viricŭlum, i. n. (1) *A graving tool.* (2) ‖ *A kind of dart.* (1) Plin. 35, 12. (2) Col.

Virĭdans, tis. adj. *Verdant, green.* § Viridantes horti, *Col.* 10, 23. Cingit viridanti tempora lauro, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 539.

Virĭdārium, ii. n. [*à* viridis] (1) *A green place encloſed, wherein beaſts, or fowls, are kept.* (2) *A green garden,* or *place, ſet with greens; a green.* (1) Plin. 18, 2. & Phædr. 2, 9, 14. (2) Suet. Tib. 60.

‖ Virĭdārius, ii. m. *A gardener, a greenkeeper, a verderer in a foreſt,* Ulp. ⸸ Olitor.

Virĭdè. adv. iùs, comp. *Greenly.* Callaïs viridè pallens, *Plin.* 37, 8. Nihil ſmaragdis viridius viret, *Id.* 17, 5.

‖ Virĭdia, æ. f. *A place ſet with green trees for pleaſure,* Macrob. ⸸ Viretum.

Virĭdia, um. pl. n. (1) *Green walks.* (2) *Green herbs.* (1) Perambulante læta domino viridia, *Phædr.* 2, 6, 14. *malè* viridaria, *renuente metro.* Vid. & *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. & *Sen.* 2, 86. (2) Col. 12, 57.

Virĭdĭcātus, a, um. adj. *Made green,* or *freſh.* § Silva viridicata, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 3, 12.

Virĭdis, e. adj. [*à* vireo] or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Green, ſappy, moiſt.* (2) Met. *Youthfull, flouriſhing.* (3) *Freſh, hale, luſty, vigorous.* (4) *Of a green colour.* (1) Neque peraridum, neque rurſus viride fœnum colligatur, *Col.* 2, 19. Viridiſſima pars corticis, *Id.* 4, 22. = Viridia ligna & humida, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 17. (2) Iſtud opus viridem ætatem cum robore corporis deſiderat, *Col. præf. lib.* 1. (3) Quadratilla octogeſimo ætatis anno deceſſit, uſque ad noviſſimam valetudinem viridis, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 74. (4) Color cæruleo, albidior viridior, *Id. Ep.* 8, 20. Viridiſſima gramine ripa, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 144. Viridiſſimi riparum veſtitus, *Cic.*

Virĭdĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Greenneſs.* (2) Met. *Vigour, luſtyneſs, briſkneſs.* (1) Terra elicit herbeſcentem ex ſemine viriditatem, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. (2) Senectus, quamvis non ſit gravis, tamen aufert eam ætatis viriditatem, *Id.* de *Amic.* 3.

Virĭdor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be made green.* Vada ſubnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, *Ovid. Halieut.* 90.

* Virīle, is. n. *ſc.* membrum, *Plin.* 20, 16.

* Virīlis, e. adj. [*à* vir] *Of,* or *belonging to, a man; ſtout, valiant, manly; of the male kind;* alſo *grave, pithy, ſubſtantial.* ¶ Pro virili, *ſc.* parte, *to his utmoſt,* Cic. ✠ Humanus, *quod vid.*

* Virīlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Manlyneſs, the privy parts of a man,* (2) or *other creature.* (1) Mart. 9, 7. (2) *Col.* 6, 26, 2. de juvenco, *Plin.* 23, 1, 30.

* Virīlĭter. adv. iùs. comp. *Valiantly, manly, manfully, like a man.* = Quod viriliter, animoque magno fit, id dignum eſt viro, *Cic. Off.* 2, 27, § Viriliùs peccare, *Sen.* de *Brev. vit.*

* ‖ Virĭōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of ſtrength.* (2) It. id. quod viroſus, *poiſonous.* (1) Apul. (2) Gl.

✣ ‖ Virĭpŏtens, tis. adj. *Marryageable, ripe for man,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.* certè tamen ap. JCC.

Virĭpŏtens, tis. adj. *Mighty, ſtrong,* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 3, 1.

‖ Virĭtānus ager; qui viritim, *vel ut al.* virenti populo diſtribuitur, *Feſt.* Paul. interpr.

* Virĭtim. adv. (1) *Man by man, from man to man.* (2) *Man to man, ſingle.* (3) *From one to another.* (1) Pecus viritim diſtribuit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 71. Conf. *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 20. & *Liv.* 42, 4. (2) Si quis viritim dimicare vellet, provocavit ad pugnam, *Curt.* 7, c. 4. n. 33. (3) Rumor militis viritim ſine auctore percrebuit, *Id.* 6, 2, 15. ☞ *Sed var. codd.*

Virŏr, ōris. m. [*à* vireo] *Greenneſs,* Pallad. 7, 12. ⸸ Viriditas.

* ‖ Virōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* vir] *Deſireous of,* or *luſting after, man; rigiſh, that loveth mens company.* ✠ Non modò vinoſus, ſed etiam viroſus, *Gell.* 7, 12. ⸸ *i. e.* Pæderaſtes.

* Vīrōſus, a, um. adj. [*à* virus] (1) *Full of poiſon, venomous, of an ill ſavour and taſte.* (2) *Hard, ſtrong.* (1) Cato, 157. (2) = Piſces duri viroſique, *Celſ.* 2, 21. § Viroſa caſtorea, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 58.

* Virtus, ūtis. f. [*à* vi, ut ἀρετὴ, *ex* Ἄρης, Mars; nam fortitudo antiq. maxima virtus] *Every good,* whether of body, *or* mind, but moſt properly and uſually *fortitude, valour, bravery.* (2) *Force, ſtrength, courage.* (3) *Virtue,* divine, *or* moral. (4) *Care, good management.* (5) *Value, worth.* (6) *Merit, deſert.* (7) *Any good property, faculty,* or *affection.* (8) *A godeſs* ſo called and worſhiped. (1) ✠ Non minùs pietate ſuſpicienda eſt quàm virtus bellica, *Nep. Ageſ.* 4. Vid. *Cic Tuſc.* 2, 18. (2) ✠ Virtute ſemper prævalet ſapientia, *Phædr.* 1, 13, 14. Fera animalia, ſi clauſa teneas, virtutis obliviſcuntur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 64, 4. (3) Virtus eſt per ſe ipſa laudabilis, & ſine quâ nihil laudari poteſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 84. Vid. & *Tac. Agric.* 4. Qui virtutibus his lenioribus erit ornatus, modeſtiâ, temperantiâ, juſtitiâ, *&c.* Cic. Offic. 1, 15. (4) Virtute Deûm & majorum dives ſum ſatis, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 44. (5) Imperatoris virtutem noveram, & vim militum, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 8. (6) Secundum facta, & virtutes tuas, *Id. Eun.* 5, 8, 60. Ornatus eſſes ex tuis virtutibus, *Id. Adelph.* 2, 1, 22. (7) In ſenſibus eſt ſua cuique virtus, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 12. Sunt quidem hæ virtutes aliarum quoque partium, *Quint.* 4, 2. Omnes rectæ animi affectiones virtute appellantur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 20. (8) *Hujus imago ſub variis ſtatu in numiſmatis antiq. occurrit. Vid.* Propr.

* ‖ Virŭlentus, a, um, adj. *Poiſonous, venomous, virulent,* Gell. 16, 11.

* Vīrus, i. o. n. in cæteris caſibus non reperitur [*à* vi, eſt enim vocab. μέσον] (1) *A ſtinking,* or *ramiſh, ſmell.* (2) *The ſeed,* or *nature,* in animals. (3) *A naſty taſte.* (4) *Poiſon, Venom.* (5) *Bitterneſs, ſharpneſs.* (6) *The juice of the purple fiſh.* (7) *A ſtrong ſmell of ſpices,* or *perfumes.* (1) Paludis noxium virus, *Col.* 1, 5. § alarum, *Plin.* 31, 10. Tetri primordia viri Aſpera, *Lucr.* 2, 475. Odores ſuo contactos perdere viro, *Id. ib.* 852. (2) Inter ſe verſando piſces mares & feminæ vitale aſperſerunt virus, *Plin.* 9, 50. Lentum diſtillat ab inguine virus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 281. = Hippomanes, *Id. ib.* (3) Stannum illitum æneis vaſis compeſcit æruginis virus, *Plin.* 34, 17. (4) Mortiferum in venas figens per vulnera virus, *Cic. Arat.* 436. (5) *Lucr.* 2, 720. Aqua marina vetuſtate virus deponit, *Plin.* 31, 8. Virus mali medici, *Id.* 34, 17. *Met.* Virus acerbitatis ſuæ apud aliquem evomere, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 23. (6) Plin. 9, 36. (7) Omne benignè virus odoriferis Arabum in oris, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 104.

* Vis, vis, vim, vi. *f.* pl. vīres & † vis, vīrium, ĭbus [*ab* ἴς, ἰνὸς, al. *à* βία] (1) *Force, violence.* (2) *Strength, might, power.* (3) *Virtue, efficacy, energy.* (4) *Signification, meaning,* or *importance.* (5) *Care, induſtry.* (6) *Abundance, plenty, multitude.* (1) ✠ Vis conſilii expers mole ruit ſuâ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 65. = Timidè deſcendunt, vi ac neceſſitate coacti, inviti, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 16. ¶ Vim vitæ afferre, *to kill,* Id. *pro* Cæcin. 21. § ✠ Vim adhibere pactioni, non voluntatem, *Id.* ¶ Vis major cœli, *ſtormy weather,* Plin. Vim adferre mulieri, *to force,* or *raviſh, her,* Cic. = Inimicorum vis & violentia, *Id.* (2) ✠ Vine corporis, an virtute animi? *Sall. B. C.* 1. ✠ Plus vis habet quàm ſanguinis, *Dial. de corrupt. Eloq.* 26. Noſtra vis omnis in corpore & animo ſita eſt, *Sall. B. C.* 1. = Quorum vis omnis virtúſque in linguâ ſita eſt, *Cic.* § Viribus totis incurſat, *Luc.* 10, 484. (3) = Multas vis poſſidet in ſe atque poteſtates, *Lucr.* 2, 586. = Precatio in ſe magnam habet vim & religionem, *Cic.* pro *Murænâ,* 1. † Malè adſuetus ad omnes vis controverſiarum, *Salluſt. Fragm.* l. 3, princ. § Vivida vis animi, *Lucr.* 1, 73. (4) Æquitate intellectâ, nihil ad rem pertinet, quæ verborum vis ſit, ac nominum; *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* (5) Nî vis humana quotannis Maxima quæque manu *ſemina* legeret, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 198. (6) § Vis auri & argenti, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 32. frumenti, *Liv.* 29, 36. lacrymarum, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. negotii, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 1. Ingens vis hominum, *Liv.* 8, 28.

† Vis. antiq. *pro* vix, *Scal.*

* Viſcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Dreſſed with birdlime, limed.* (2) *Entangled with birdlime.* (1) § Virga viſcata, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 7. (2) Non ales utiliter viſcatis effugit alis, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 391. ¶ Viſcata munera, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 30. = hamata, *Id. ibid.* § beneficia, *given,* or *done, with deſign to get greater,* Sen. Ep. 9.

* Viſcĕra, a, um. pl. *The bowels, entrails,* or *guts. Vid.* Viſcus.

* † Viſcĕrātim. adv. *By the bowels,* or *entrails; piece by piece,* Enn. *ap.* Non. 2, 880.

* Viſcĕrātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A dole,* or *diſtributeing of raw fleſh at the death of rich perſons,* or *to gain the favour of the people.* (2) *Good cheer.* (1) Populo viſceratio data in funere, *Liv.* 8, 22. & 39, 46. Vid. & *Suet. Cæſ.* 38. (2) Sen. Epiſt. 19.

* ‖ Viſcĕro, āre. act. & Viſcĕror, āri. dep. [viſcera, *i. e.* carnes crudas erogo] *To bowel;* alſo *to give a dole of raw fleſh,* Sipont. ⸸ Eviſcero.

‖ Viſcĭdus, a, um. adj. *Clammy, ſticky, clingy, like birdlime.* ¶ Acetum viſcidum, *ropey vinegar,* Priſc. 1, 2.

* Viſcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. [*à* viſcus, i.] *To be glued, to be ſtuck together.* Hinc miſeri viſcantur labra mariti, *Juv* 6, 462.

* ‖ Viſcōſus, a, um. adj. *Tough like birdlime, viſcous,* Gloſſ. ⸸ Glutinoſus.

* Viſcus, ĕris. n. [*qu.* veſcus, *à* veſcendo quia homines viſceribus veſcuntur, tanquam cibis delicatis] (1) *A bowel,* or *entrail;* eſpecially *the chief,* as heart, liver, lungs. (2) *All fleſhy parts under the ſkin.* (1) De pauxillis viſceribus viſcus gigni ſanguenque creari, *Lucr.* 1, 837. Hærentia viſcere tela, *Ov. Met.* 6, 290. ¶ *Met.* Viſcera terræ, *the depth of the earth,* Id. Met. 1, 138. ✣ Spumantibus ardere viſceribus, *to be in a rage,* Juv. 13, 15. (2) Solida imponit taurorum viſcera flammis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 253. *ubi vid.* Serv.

* Viſcus, i. m. & Viſcum, n. [*ab* ἰξὸς, vel ἰσχὺς; quia vis ei magna] (1) *A ſhrub growing in oak and aſh trees,* called *miſletoe,* or *miſſledine.* (2) *Birdlime, glue.* (3) ‖ *The brawny part of the fleſh.* (1) Plin. 16, 64. & Virg. Æn. 6, 205. (2) Viſcum conſit ex acinis, *&c.* Plin. 16, 44. *Met.* Viſcus merus veſtra eſt blanditia, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 16. (3) Litt. *ex* Apul.

* Vīſendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be ſeen,* or *viſited.* (2) *To be wondered and marveled, at; wonderfull.* (1) Me viſendæ mitte ſorori, *Ov. Met.* 6, 441. (2) Epulum omni apparatu, ornatúque viſendo, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 13.

* Vīſĭbĭlis, e. adj. *That may ſee,* or *be ſeen; viſible,* Plin. 11, 37. & 37, 4.

* Vīſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* video] (1) *Viſion, ſight, the faculty of ſeeing.* (2) *A viſion, phantom,* or *apparition.* (1) Viſio veri falſique communia, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 11. Conf. & eund. de *Div.* 2, 58. (2) = Quas phantaſias Græci vocant, nos ſanè viſiones, *Quint.* 6, 2.

* Vīſĭtātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A viſiting, a viſit, a viſitation.* Viſitationem facit tenuem extremæ rotundationis, *Vitr.* 9, 4. ⸸ Adventus.

* Vīſĭto, āre. freq. [*à* viſo] *To come oft to ſee, to viſit.* Cùm viſitaviſſet hominem Carneades, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 31.

* Vīſo, ĕre, ſi, ſum. freq. [*à* video] (1) *To go to ſee.* (2) *To come to ſee.* (3) *To viſit.* (4) *To ſee.* (5) *To ſurvey.* (1) Viſam, ſi domi eſt, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 7. & *Heaut.* 1, 1, 118, § Viſam ad forum, *Id.* (2) Id viſo, tune an illi inſaniant, *Id. Andr.* 3, 3, 4. (5) Ne mittas viſendi cauſâ quenquam, *Id. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. § Noſtra illico it viſere ad eam; admiſit neminem, *Id. ibid.* 1, 2, 114. (4) Nunc huc ad Veneris fanum venio viſere, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 6.

a, 6. (5) Ad viſendas, ordinandáſque provincias, *Paterc.* 2, 95.

* Viſor, i. paſſ. *To be viſited, to be ſeen,* Cic.

* Viſor, ōris. m. verb. [à video] *A meſſenger ſent out to take a view of a thing, a ſpy, a ſcout.* Miſſis viſoribus, per quos noſceret, an vera aſſerorentur, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 2, 1. ☞ Vix alibi.

Viſŭla, æ. f. *A kind of wine,* Col. 3, 2.

* Viſum, i. n. (1) *Any thing that is ſet before one to behold; a ſight,* or *ſhow.* (2) *A portent,* or *prodigy.* (3) *A viſion, an apparition, a dream, a phantom.* (1) Prop. 2, 26, 20. (2) Hoc viſum nulli, non ipſi effata ſorori, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 456. (3) Falſum averte te viſum, *Tib.* 3, 4, 3. Quam Græci φαντασίαν, nos viſum appellamus, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 11.

* Viſūrus, a, um. part. (1) *That ſhall,* or *is like to, ſee.* (2) *About to viſit.* (1) Si viſurus eum vivo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 576. (2) Magnos viſurus amicos, *Juv.* 6, 312.

* Viſus, a, um. part. (1) *Beheld, ſeen.* (2) *Perceived by any ſenſe,* or *mind; thought of.* (1) Viſa eſt catulis cerva fidelibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 27. Viſæ correptus imagine formæ, *Ov. Met.* 3, 416. (2) Matris vox viſa, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 38. Pedum viſa eſt via, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 12. Creber ad aures Viſus adeſſe pedum ſonitus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 731.

* Viſus, ûs. m. [à video] (1) *The ſenſe of ſight.* (2) *The eye.* (3) *A view, a look.* (4) *The thing ſeen; a viſion,* or *ſight.* (5) *Appearance,* or *ſhow.* (1) Viſus oculorum obtutu continuo fatigatur, *Quint.* 1, 3. (2) ☩ Paſcit amore avidos viſus, *Lucr.* 1, 37. 𝔛 Ad aures tardiùs res adveniunt, quàm viſum. *Id.* 6, 165. (3) § Torvus viſus, *Stat.* (4) Obſtupuit viſu Æneas, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 90. § Nocturnus viſus, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 13, 5. (5) Cic. N. D. 1, 5.

* Vita, æ. f. [à vivendo; al. à Gr. βιοτὴ] (1) *Life.* (2) ☩ Vitæ, pl. *Souls, ghoſts.* (3) *A manner of liveing.* (5) *The ends, neceſſitys,* or *advantages, of life.* (5) *Food, victuals.* (6) *Converſation, the world.* (7) *Experience.* (8) *Duration, continueance.* (9) Vox blandientis. (1) 𝔛 Mors honeſta ſæpe vitam quoque turpem exornat, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 15. Non eſt vivere, ſed valere vita, *Mart.* 6, 65, fin. (2) Virg. Geor. 4, 224. & Æn. 6, 292. (3) § Vitam mutare priorem, *Lucr.* 5, 170. Inſpicere tanquam in ſpeculum vitas omnium, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 61. (4) Manus datæ, Ut facere ad vitam poſſimus, quæ foret uſus, *Lucr.* 4, 829. (5) Muſtela vitam reperit ſibi, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 9. = victus, *Lucr.* (6) Non foro ſolùm omni, deinde vitâ, ſed prope luce ac publico carere, *Cic.* (7) Qui ferre Incommoda vitæ vitâ didicêre magiſtrâ, *Juv.* 13, 22. (8) Vitâ perpetuâ digniſſima dicta, *Lucr.* 3, 13. (9) Obſecro te, mea vita, *Cic. Terentiæ.* Æratas rumpam, mea vita, catenas, *Prop.* 1, 20, 11. Sic Græci ζωὴ καὶ ψυχὴ, *Juv.* 6, 194.

Vitābĭlis, e. adj. *To be avoided,* Corn. Gall. 6, 9. Eſſet perpetuò ſua quam vitabilis Aſcra, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 4, 14, 31.

Vitābundus, a, um. adj. *That eſcheweth a thing.* Vitabundus caſtra hoſtium, *Liv.* 25, 13. Conf. *Sall. B. Jug.* 38.

* Vitālia, um. n. pl. (1) *The lungs, heart, liver,* or *vitals.* (2) *Preſervatives of life.* (1) Ferire vitalia, ac tueri ſciat athleta, *Quint. Inſt. Or.* 5, 12. Vitalibus vacui artus, *Luc.* 3, 643. (2) 𝔛 Multa homini ſunt vitalia, multa Morbos incutiunt, *Lucr.* 6, 771. 𝔛 Mortifer, *Liv.*

* Vitālis, e. adj. (1) *Of life, vital, that hath life in it.* (2) *That giveth,* or *preſerveth, life.* (3) Alſo *likely to live.* (1) Jupiter quem vivimus vitale ævum, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 4, 24. (2) § Sanguis vitalis, *Plin.* 11, 45. aura, *Virg.* = Salutaris & vitalis calor, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (3) O puer, ut ſis vitalis, metuo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 61. † § Vita vitalis, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. i. e.* tolerabilis. Sic Græci βίος βιωτὸς.

* ‖ Vitālis, is. f. *ſc.* herba [quòd vitam conſervat] *The herb ſengreen,* Apul.

* Vitālĭtas, ātis. f. *Life, livelyneſs,* Plin. 11, 37.

* Vitālĭter. adv. *Lively, briſkly, with life,* Lucr. 5, 146.

Vitandus, a, um. part. *To avoid,* or *be avoided.* Ad vexationem ignominiámque vitandam, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 41.

Vitans, tis, part. *Avoiding.* Vitans præternavigantium officia, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 12. Cœtus hominum, & veſtigia vitans, *Auſon. Ep.* 25, 71.

Vitātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An avoiding,* or *ſhunning.* § Vitatio doloris, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 7.

Vitātus, a, um. part. *Avoided, ſhuned.* Vitatis ſententiarum ineptiis, *Suet. Aug.* 86.

Vitelliānæ, ārum. f. pl. *ſc.* tabellæ. *A kind of writeing,* Mart. 2, 6, 6.

* ‖ Vitellīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the yolk of an egg;* or *like to it,* Med.

* Vitellus, i. m. [à vita, quòd ex eo vivat pullus, *Perot.*] (1) *The yolk of an egg.* (2) It. dim. à vitulus, *a young,* or *little, calf.* (1) Quatuor ovorum albus liquor, ſeparatis vitellis, *Col.* 6, 38. (2) Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 77.

* Vitĕus, a, um. adj. [à vitis] (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, a vine;* (2) ☩ or *to wine.* (1) § Colliculus viteus, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 31. (2) § Pocula vitea, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 380.

* Vitex, ĭcis f. [à vieo, flecto; quòd ſit vieta] *A kind of withy,* or *willow,* commonly called *agnus caſtus;* in Engliſh, *parkleaves, Abraham's balm, chaſte,* or *hemp, tree,* Plin. 24, 9.

Vitiandus, a, um. part. *To be defiled,* Suet. Aug. 71.

* Vitiārium, ii. n. [vitium ſeminarium] *A place planted,* or *ſet, with young vines; a vineyard,* Cato, 40, & Col. 1, 31.

Vitiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A raviſhing, deflowering, ſpoiling,* Sen. Contr. 3, 23. ☞ Raròocc.

Vitiātor, ōris. m. verb. *A deflowerer, a raviſher of maids,* Sen. Controv. 3, 23.

Vitiātus, a, um. part. (1) *Deflowered, raviſhed, corrupted.* (2) *Spoiled.* (3) ‖ *Stained,* or *died.* (1) § Virgo vitiata, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 37. (2) 𝔛 Illæſas vitiatis addere partes, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 826. (3) Litt. *ex* Sil.

Vitĭcŏla, æ. c. g. [qui colit vites] *That planteth,* or *dreſſeth, vines,* Sil. 7, 193.

* Vitĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. [à vitis] (1) *A little vine.* (2) *A tendrel, ſprig,* or *branch.* (1) Diî nec agellos ſingulorum, nec viticulas perſequuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. (2) Pallad. 1, 35. & Plin. 24, 11.

* ☩ Vitĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. [*ex* vitis, & fero] *That beareth vines.* § Vitifera regio, *Plin.* 6, 10. Mons vitifer, *Sil.* 4, 349.

* Vitĭgĭneus, a, um. adj. *Col.* 12, 16. & Vitĭgĕnus, *That cometh of a vine,* Plin. 24, 1. Col. 12, 6. & Lucr. 5, 15.

* Vitĭlēna, æ. f. [à vitium, & lena] *A baſe baud.* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 56.

* Vitĭlia, um. n. pl. *Twigs,* or *rods, to bind vines withall,* Plin. 24, 9.

Vitĭlīgo, gĭnis. f. *The leproſy, the morphew,* Celſ. 5, 28.

* Vitĭlis, e. adj. [à viendo, *qu.* vietilis] (1) *Flexible, plyant, that may be wound; apt to bind,* or *tie, with.* (2) *Made of twigs,* or *wicker.* (1) Cucurbita vaginis maximè vitilibus, *Plin.* 19, 5. (2) Vitilia navigia corio circumſuta, *Id.* 4, 16.

Vitĭlĭtĭgātor, ōris. m. verb. [vitioſus litigator] *A barreter, pettyfogger, a corrupt accuſer, a ſlanderer, wrangler, caviller,* or *quarreler; a makebate.* Ciceroni tribuit Litt. ſed q. certè Plin. *ex* Catone, Præf. operis.

Vitio, āre. act. [à vitium] (1) *To ſpoil, vitiate, mar, infect,* or *hurt.* (2) *To deflower.* (1) Contagia mentis vitiant artus, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 8, 25. Fœniſecæ craſſo vitiârunt unguine pultes, *Perſ.* 6, 40. § Inteſtina vitiare, *Suet. Veſp.* penult. (2) Eunuchus virginem vitiavit, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 12.

Vitior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be corrupted, ſpoiled,* &c. Auræ vitiantur odoribus, *Ov. Metam.* 7, 548. Iſta decens facies longis vitiabitur annis, *Id. Triſt.* 3, 7, 33.

Vitiōsè. adv. iùs, comp. ſſĭmè, ſup. (1) *Corruptly, ill, badly.* (2) *Naughtyly, faultyly, vitiouſly.* (1) Vitiosè ſe habet membrum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9. 𝔛 Si rectè concluſit, teneo? ſin vitiosè, minam Diogenes reddet, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 30. (2) Illud verò idem Cæcilius vitioſiùs, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 8. Uſurpari vitioſiſſimè animadverto, *Col.* 4, 24.

Vitiōsĭtas, ātis. f. *Viciouſneſs, faultyneſs, naughtyneſs, lewdneſs, wickedneſs.* 𝔛 Malitia certè cujuſdam vitii nomen eſt, vitioſitas omnium, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 15.

Vitiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Roten, wormeaten, periſhed.* (2) *Sickly, crazy, full of diſtempers.* (3) *Faulty, unſkilful, full of errours.* (4) *Made impiouſly, inauſpicious.* (5) *Vicious, wicked, lewd.* (1) Non ego nunc emam vitam tuam vitioſâ nuce, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 45. § Oves vitioſæ, *Col.* 7, 3. (2) 𝔛 Integri non vitioſi corporis divinatio eſt, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 38. (3) Præcepta ad ornandum vitioſiſſimus orator explicare poteſt, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 26. (4) ¶ Vitioſus dictator, *Liv.* conſul, *made without,* or *againſt, the augurys,* Cic. Philipp. 2, 33. 𝔛 Salvis auſpiciis creatus, *Id. ib. Vid.* Vitium, n. 9. (5) = Vitioſa & flagitioſa vita, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 18. § Progenies vitioſior, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, extr.

* Vitis, is. f. [quia lenta, à vieo, flecto] (1) *A vine.* (2) *A centurion's rod.* (1) § Propagatio vitium, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 15. Lentæ texunt umbracula vites, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 42. (2) Nodoſam frangebat vertice vitem, *Juv.* 8, 247. Vid. & *Plin.* 14, 1, ult.

☩ Vitĭsātor, ōris. m. [epithet. Sabini, *vel ut al.* Saturni] *A planter of vines.* Vitiſator curvam ſervans ſub imagine falcem, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 79.

* Vitiſco, ĕre. incept. neut. *To grow to be a vine,* Calep. *ex* Col. *de* Arb. *ubi nunc aliter leg.*

Vitium, ii. n. [à vitupero, vel fort. *ab* αἰτία, ut ſit quicquid reprehendi vel incuſari poteſt; *ab* ἧττον, *Morl.*] *Faultyneſs, pravity,* conſiſting in *exceſs,* or *defect, of what ought to be,* as in the body. (1) *Deformity, a blemiſh.* (2) *A fault.* (3) *A defect, decay,* or *ſomething amiſs.* (4) *Badneſs, ſuperfluity.* (5) *Corruption, infection.* (6) *A malady, a ſore in the mind.* (7) *A defiling, a rape.* (8) *A fault, a crime.* (9) Particularly *in the omiſſion,* or *contempt, of the* auſpicia, or *other religious rites.* (10) *A ſlip, an overſight.* Quod vituperabile eſt per ſeipſum, id eo ipſo vitium nominatum puto, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 3, 12. (1) 𝔛 Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem; ægrotationem, morbum cum imbecillitate; vitium, cùm partes corporis inter ſe diſſident, ex quo pravitas, membrorum diſtorſio, deformitas, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 13. Vetulæ edentulæ vitia corporis fuco occultant, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 118. (2) Venditorem ejus rei, quam vendat, vitia narrare, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13. (3) Si nihil eſt in parietibus aut tecto vitii, *Id. Fam.* 9, 15, ult. ¶ Ædes vitium fecerunt *have got a crack,* Id. *in* Top. 3. (4) Illis omne per ignem Excoquitur vitium, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 88. (5) Vitio aëris moriens herba, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 57. (6) Alitur vitium, vivítque tegendo, *Id. Geor.* 3, 454. ‖ 𝔛 Vitia leviora ſunt flagitiis, *Gell.* 1, 27. (7) ¶ Vitium offerre mulieri, *to debauch her,* Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 23. (8) Qui vitia odit, homines odit, *Thraſeas* ap. *Plin. Ep.* 8, 22. (9) § Vitio navigavit, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 16. Tabernaculum vitio cepit imprudens, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 17. (10) 𝔛 Nemo ferè eſt quin vitia acriùs in dicente, quàm recta videat, *Id.*

Vīto, āre. act. *To ſhun,* or *avoid; to eſchew, to beware of.* Ipſe mortem fugâ vitaverat, *Caſ. B. G.* 5, 20. § Vitare oculos hominum, *Cic.* Infortunio, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10. huic verbo, *Id. Caſ.* 2, 2, 35. 𝔛 Quid vitarent, quid peterent, ambigui, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 37.

Vitrārius, ii. m. *A glaſs maker, a glaſier, a worker in glaſs,* Sen. Ep. 90.

Vitrea, ōrum. n. pl. *Glaſſes, drinking glaſſes, veſſels made of glaſs,* Plin. 12, 19.

‖ Vitreāmĭna, um. n. pl. *Idem,* Paul.

Vitreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, glaſs; glaſſy, glaſſy green.* (2) *Clear like glaſs, tranſparent.* (3) † *Brittle like glaſs.* (1) § Vitreæ ampullæ, *Plin.* 20, 14. (2) Id. 9, 31. (3)

(5) Fortuna vitrea eſt, quæ cùm maximè ſplendet, frangitur, *Publ. Syr.*

† Vitriārius, ii. m. *A glaſier, a glaſs maker,* Sen. Ep. 90. *Rectiùs* vitrarius.

* Vitrĭcus, i. m. [*qu.* vatricus, pro patricus, à πατρικός, Gr. quòd patris loco ſit] *A ſtepfather, or father in law,* Cic. Attic. 15, 12. & Philipp. 2, 7.

‖ Vitriŏlum, i. n. [à vitri ſimilitudine] *Vitriol, copperas,* Perot. ⸸ Atramentum ſutorium.

Vitrum, i. n. [fort. à vireo, *qu.* viritum, & per Sync. & Metath. *vitrum*] (1) *Glaſs.* (2) *Woad.* (1) Fons ſplendidior vitro, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 1. (2) Pomp. Mela.

Vitta, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd eâ pectus vincitur inſtar vitis ligantis, *Iſid.*] *A fillet, or headband, wherewith prieſts, prieſteſſes and poets;* as alſo *the altars and victims; were dreſſed: a ribband, a garland.* Nigrâ circundatur infula vittâ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 487. Alba neglectos coërcet vitta capillos, *Ov. Met.* 2, 513. Cœruleis vittis ſtant mœſtæ aræ, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 64. Velatus auro vittíſque juvencus, *Id. Æn.* 6, 366.

Vittātus, a, um. adj. *Bound with,* or *tied up in, a fillet,* or *hairlace; dreſſed with ribbands.* § Vittati capilli, *Ov. Ibis,* 77. Vittata ſacerdos, *Juv.* 4, 9, *i. e.* Virgo Veſtalis; navis, *Plin.* 6, 30.

* Vitŭla, æ. f. [à vitulus] (1) *A cow calf.* (2) *A young heifer.* (1) *Vid.* Vitulus. (2) Cùm faciam vitulâ, *&c.* Virg. Ecl. 3, 77.

* ‖ Vitŭlans, tis. part. *Wantonly rejoiceing,* Feſt. Exultans.

* Vitŭlīna, æ. f. *ſc.* caro, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 5. & Vitulīnum, i. n. *Veal,* Nep. Ageſ. 8.

* Vitŭlīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a calf.* § Caruncula vitulina, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 24. Aſſum vitulinum, *Id. Fam.* 9, 20.

* Vitŭlor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [à vitulus, *Varr.* à vitta, *Non.*] *To ſkip, leap,* or *friſk, about like a young calf;* or rather *to rejoice,* or *congratulate,* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 3, 1. ☞ *Sed al. deducunt à* vita, *quæ inter alia ſign.* lubentia, *cui notioni ut accedat lubentiâ, facit quantitas. Quin &* Vitula, *dea hilaritatis.*

* Vitŭlus, i. m. [*ob* ant. ἰταλός, *Id. Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.] (1) *A calf.* (2) *A ſeal,* or *ſea calf;* alſo *the young of other things,* as, a colt, a young whale, a ſteer, a bullock, a young elephant. (1) 𝔛 Diſcernuntur in primâ ætate vitulus & vitula, in ſecundâ juvencus & juvenca, in tertiâ taurus & vacca, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. (2) Plin. 8, 1. & 9, 6. Virg. Geor. 3, 164.

† Vitŭpĕrābĭlis, e. adj. *Blameworthy; that may be blamed,* or *found fault with.* § Vituperabilis conſulatus, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 10.

Vitŭpĕrans, tis. part. *Blameing.* Puerorum ſermonibus vituperantium criminantiúmque faciles aures præbere, *Curt.* 8, 24.

Vitŭpĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blameing,* or *finding fault with.* 𝔛 Laudi potiùs quàm vituperationi eſſe, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 13. = reprehenſio, *Id.*

Vitŭpĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A blamer, a diſcommender,* or *reprover.* Philoſophiæ vituperatoribus nos reſpondimus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 1. In vituperatores meos ſi quando inc diſſes, *Id Fam.* 7, 3.

Vitŭpĕrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to blame.* Tam variè ſe ibi geſſit, ut nec laudaturum magna nec vituperaturum mediocris materia deficiat, *Val. Paterc.* 2, 101.

‖ Vitŭpĕrium, ii. n. *Rebuke, diſpraiſe, blame,* Vocab. R. & pleríſque ſuſpectum, quod tamen Gruterus adſerit *Cic.* de *Legg.* 3, 10. *ubi al.* vituperabilis. ⸸ *Titiùs* vituperatio.

Vitŭpĕro, āre. act. *To blame, rebuke,* or *diſcommend; to find fault with.* Tuum conſilium vituperare non audeo, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 28. ¶ § Cœlum vituperare, *Prov. cùm omnia optima taxentur,* Phædr. 4, 6, 25.

Vitŭpĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be diſcommended.* 𝔛 Eho, mavis vituperari falsò, quàm verò extolli? *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 3, 21.

‖ Vitŭpĕrōnes, um. m. pl. *Rebukers, finders of fault,* Gell. 19, 7. ⸸ Vituperatores.

* Vīvācĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Long life, vivacity.* (2) *Growth.* (1) Vivacitatem in annos decem prorogat, *Col.* 11, 3. (2) Col. 2, 2.

* Vīvācĭter. adv. iùs, comp. *Lively,* Liv. *op.* Litt. certè *Fulgent. Mythol. præf.* p. 22. Vivaciùs abdita ſollers Quærere, *Prud.* in *Symmach.* 2, 332.

* Vīvārium, ii. n. *A place where wild beaſts,* or *fiſhes, are kept; a park, a warren, a ſtew,* or *fiſhpond.* § Vivarium ferarum, *Col.* 9, 1. Piſcis depaſtus vivaria Cæſaris, *Juv.* 4, 51. Conf. *Plin.* 9, 54.

* † Vīvātus, a, um. part. *Enlivened, endued with life, lively.* Vivata cernendi poteſtas, *Lucr.* 3, 410. corporis atque animi poteſtas, *Id. ib.* 557, & 680. ⸸ Vividus.

* Vīvax, ācis. adj. or, comp. ‖ ſſĭmus, ſup. (1) *Long-lived.* (2) *Lively, ſtrong, luſty.* (1) § Cervus vivax, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 30. anus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 519. = virtus, expérſque ſepulchri, *Id.* ex *Pont.* 4, 8, 47. Vivacior hæres, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 132. ſenecta in pœnam, *Plin.* 7, 50. Arbor vivaciſſima, *Col.* 4, 32. (2) Equus regem vivaciſſimo curſu retulit, *Gell.* 5. 2. Vivaci ſcrutaris pectora dextrâ, *Ov.* ad *Piſon.*

* Vīvens, tis. part. (1) *Liveing, alive, lively.* (2) *Dwelling, inhabiting.* (3) *Inextinguiſhed.* (4) *That alwaays runeth.* (1) Pectore viventi eripuit fibras, *Ov. Met.* 15, 136. (2) § Vivens in urbe, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 12. rure, *Id.* (3) Corpus obruit ſavillâ vivente, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 553. (4) § Fluvius vivens, *Stat, Theb.* 9, 57.

* Vīverra, æ. f. [quòd vivit, vel videt, in terrâ; vel quòd ei vis major] *A ferret,* Plin. 30, 6.

* Vīveſco, ĕre. incept. [à vivo] (1) *To get life,* or *ſtrength.* (2) *To be of continueance.* (1) Verbum adfixum cordi viveſcit ut ignis, *Lucr.* 4. 1131. (2) = Ulcus viveſcit, & inveteraſcit alendo, *Id.* 4, 1061.

* ‖ Vīvĭdè. adv. iùs, comp. *Quickly,* or *luſtyly,* Gell. 7, 3.

* Vīvĭdus, a, um. adj. [à vivo] (1) *Lively, quick, briſk, mettleſome.* (2) *Sharp.* (1) § Vivida vis, *Lucr.* 1, 73. virtus, *Virg. Æn.* 754. Vivida ingenia, *Val. Max.* 3, 3, 7. (2) Odia vivida intuĕre, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 49, 1.

Vīvĭfĭcans, tis. part. *Quickening.* Flatu tenuiſſima vivificans, *Auſon.* de *lit. Mon.* 19.

‖ Vīvĭfĭco, āre. act. *To quicken,* or *enliven.* Theologis condonandum, ⸸ Vivum facio.

* ‖ Vīvĭpărus, a, um. adj. [*ex* vivus, & pario] *Bringing forth young ones alive,* Apul. Apol. p. 465.

* Vīvĭrādix, īcis. f. [vivam radicem habens] *A quickſet,* Cato 33. Col. 4, 16. *Conf.* & Cic. *de* Sen. 15.

* † Vīvĭſco, ĕre. incept. [à vivo] *To begin to ſpring,* or *take root;* alſo *to be ſtrong and luſty,* Plin. 9, 51. ☞ *Rect. quod vid.* Viveſco.

* Vīvĭtur. imperſ. [à vivor] *They live, men live.* § Vivitur ex rapto, *Ov. Met.* 1, 444. parvo bene, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 13.

* Vīvo, ĕre, xi, ctum. neut. [à βίω, inſert. digammâ] (1) *To live, to have life, to be alive.* (2) *To lead a life.* (3) *To live of, upon,* or *by.* (4) *To live well, merryly, and pleaſantly.* (5) *To be nouriſhed and increaſed.* (6) The imperative of this verb maketh *a formula* in takeing leave, whether in kindneſs, *or* diſdain. (7) Met. *To be kindled.* (8) *To continue, remain,* or *laſt.* (9) *To be.* (10) Per Euphemiſmum, *vixiſſe* pro *mortuum eſſe.* (11) ¶ Ita vivam, ne vivam, ſi vivo, *forms of vowing and proteſting.* (1) Nemo eſt tam ſenex, qui ſe annum non putet poſſe vivere, *Cic.* de *Senect.* 6. ¶ § Vivere in diem, *vel* horam, *to live from hand to mouth, without thought,* Id. Philipp. 2, 32. (2) § Moribus vivito antiquis, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 16. In oculis civium vivere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 1. quietè & liberè, *Id.* (3) § Siliquis & pane ſecundo vivere, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 123. (4) Vivamus, mea Leſbia, & amemus, *Catull.* 5, 1. Mors aurem vellens, Vivite, ait, venio, *Virg.* in *Catalect.* (5) = Vitium alitur vivitque tegendo, *Id. Geor.* 3, 454. Illud mali nobis vivit, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 32. Odia improba vivunt, *Stat.* (6) ¶ Vivite ſilvæ, *farewell ye woods,* Virg. Ecl. 8, 58. Cum ſuis vivat valeátque mœchis, *away with her, farewell ſhe,* Catull. 11, 17. (7) 𝔛 Si ignis vivit, tu extinguere extempulo, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 15. (8) Udo ſub robore vivit Stupa, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 682. (9) ¶ Quis is eſt? *MN.* Benevolens vivit tibi, *a wellwiſher of yours,* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 24. *Vid.* & Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26. (10) Vixiſſe nimio ſatiùs eſt, quàm vivere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 43. (11) Solicitat me, ita vivam, tua valetudo, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 6, 20. Ne vivam, ſi ſcio, *Id. Attic.* 4, 16. Si vivo, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 25.

* Vīvor, i. *To be lived.* Nunc tertia vivitur ætas, *Ov. Met.* 188.

* Vīvus, a, um adj. [à vivo] (1) *Liveing, alive.* (2) *Freſh, green.* (3) *Natural, congenial.* (4) Met. *Quick, lively.* (5) Vivum abſol. *The ſtock, the principal.* (1) 𝔛 Nec vivus, nec mortuus ſum, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 49. Vivus capitur, *Liv.* 28, 2. ¶ Ad vivum, *to the quick,* Cic. *de* Am. 5. (2) § Viva ſepes, *Col.* 11, 3. (3) § Saxum vivum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 171. Vivi vultus, *Id. Æn.* 6, 848. Lapis vivus, *Plin.* 36, 19. *i. e.* ignitus. ¶ Flumen vivum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 719. Aqua viva, *runing water,* Varr. R. R. 1, 11. (4) Scio quàm ſit tibi vivus & ingenuus animus, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 6. (5) 𝔛 Dat de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivo, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 37.

Vix. adv. [*qu.* cum vi & difficultate; vel à vinco, vici] *Scarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty.* = Vix ægréque amatorculos invenimus, *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 27. = Vix & cunctanter, *Suet. Aug.* 14. 𝔛 Vix, aut ne vix quidem, *Cic.* 𝔛 Vix, aut omnino non poſſit abrogari, *Id. Att.* 3, 23.

U ante L.

* Ulcĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking out into ſores,* or *ſcabs.* Oris gingivarumque ulceratio, *Plin.* 34, 11. Conf. *Sen.* de *Conſt.* 6.

* Ulcĕrātus, a, um. part. *Broken out into ſores.* Ulceratus ſerpentis morſus, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 16.

* Ulcĕro, āre. act. [*ab* ulcus] (1) *To raiſe bliſters; to exulcerate,* or *make full of ſores.* (2) Met. *To wound.* (1) Mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 106. Conf. *Plin.* 28, 9. (2) Non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 18, 72.

* Ulcĕrōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of ſores,* or *ſcabs; bliſtered.* (2) *That maketh bliſters.* (1) § Jecur ulceroſum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 15. (2) Plin. 17, 14.

* Ulciſcendus, a, um. part. *To revenge,* or *be revenged.* Ne quiſquam aut ad imitandum ſcelus, aut ad mortem ulciſcendam, ex tam nefariâ domo ſupereſſet, *Juſt.* 21, 4. Ulciſcenda, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 203.

* Ulciſcens, tis. part. *Revengeing.* Ulciſcente domini injuſtam necem, *Juſt.* 44, 5.

* Ulciſcor, i, ultus. dep. [*ab* ulcere, *Perot.*] (1) *To take revenge on.* (2) *To take revenge for.* (3) † *To be revenged.* (1) Odi hominem & odero, utinam ulciſci poſſem, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 14. Ego te ulciſcar, ſcelus, ut ne impunè in nos illuſeris, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, ult. (2) Ulciſci cadentem patriam, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 576. (3) *Vid.* Nequeor.

* Ulcus, ĕris. n. [*ab* ἕλκος, Gr.] (1) *A ſore, ulcer, botch,* or *bile.* (2) *A wound,* or *gaſh.* (1) Ferro ſummum ulceris os reſcindere, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 454. ¶ *Met.* Tangere ulcus, *to rub on a ſore place,* Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 9. (2) Intumeſcens corpus ulceribus, *Curt.* 6, 11, 17.

* Ulcuſcŭlum, i. n. dim. *A little ſore,* or *ſcab,* Celſ. 5, 28.

Ūlex, ĭcis. f. [*ab* uligine] *An herb like roſemary, that draweth gold to it,* Plin. 33, 4.

Ūlīgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Oozey, moiſt, wet, plaſhy, marſhy.* § Uliginoſus ager, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 6. Conf. *Col.* 5, 7. & 11, 2.

Ūlīgo, gĭnis. f. [*ab* ὕλη, quod antiquitus aquam ſign. ut vult. *Scal. pater;* vel *qu.* udiligo, *ab* udus, *Scal. filius*] *The natural moiſture of the earth, oozeyneſs.* Humus dulci uligine læta, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 184. conf. *Varr. R. R,* 2, 6.

* Ullus, a, um. adj. gen. ullius, & † ulli. dim. [*ab* unus] *Any, any one.* Negat prodeſſe ullam ſci-

entiam alicui, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 59. Emptor ullius rei nemo, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 38. ☞ *Nunquam affirmat, ſed aut negat, aut interrogat.* ⸸ Poteſtas ulli coloris capiundi, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 38.

‖ Ulmāria, æ. f. *Meadſweet,* or *meadwort*; *goat's beard,* Offic.

Ulmārium, ii. n. *A grove of elms,* Plin. 17, 11.

Ulmeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, an elm.* (2) ✠ Alſo *beaten with elm rods.* (1) § Virgæ ulmeæ, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 22. (2) Id. Aſin. 2, 2, 96.

⸸ Ulmitrība, æ. c. g. [vox hybrida, *ex* ulmus, & τρίβω, tundo] *One beaten with elm rods,* Plaut. Perſ. 2, 4, 7.

Ulmus. i. f. [ita dict. quòd uliginoſis locis & humidis meliùs proficit, *Iſid.*] *The elm tree.* § Vimina ulmi, *Col.* 4, 13. Vites ulmis adjungere, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 2.

* Ulna, æ. f. [*à* Gr. ὠλένη] (1) *A man's arm.* (2) ‖ *A cubit.* (3) *An ell, an eln, the length of two arms ſtretched out.* (1) Uni homini ulnæ, *Plin.* 11, 43. Puer tremulâ dormiens patris in ulnâ, *Catull.* 11, 13. (2) Litt. *ex* Suet. (3) *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 105. interpr. Serv. *qui tamen additâ ratione, ad* Virg. Geor. 3, 355. *ſolius cubiti eſſe rectiùs, ut mihi quidem videtur, adfirmat.*

* † Ulno, āre. act. ant. *To meaſure by ells.*

Ulpĭcum, i. n. *Great,* or *wild, garlick*; *African garlick,* Col. 11, 3. ✠ Plenior allii ulpicíque quàm Romani remiges, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 35.

Ultĕrĭor, iùs, comp. [*ab* ultra, vel inuſ. ulter] (1) *Farther, on the farther ſide.* (2) Alſo *that is paſt.* (1) ✠ Citerior Hiſpania recepta eſt, nec ulterior moram facit, *Flor.* 4, 2, 29. § Ulterior ripa, *Liv.* 42, 60. (2) ✠ Ulteriora mirari, præſentia ſequi, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 8, 3.

Ultĕriùs. adv. *Farther, beyond, any more,* or *longer.* Abit ulteriùs, mediique per æquora ponti Fert prædam, *Ov. Met.* 2, 872.

‖ Ultĭma excellentium. *A, la, mi, re,* Jun.

‖ Ultĭmè. adv. *Laſtly.* ¶ Ultimè affectus, *brought to the laſt caſt,* Apul. Met. 1, p. 14. ⸸ pro

Ultĭmò. adv. *At the laſt,* Suet. Neron. 32.

Ultĭmùm. adv. *The laſt time,* Liv. 1, 29. & Curt. 5, 12, 8.

Ultĭmus, a, um. adj. ſuperl. [*ab* ultra] (1) *Laſt, utmoſt*; *the fartheſt,* or *farthermoſt.* (2) *The firſt, the hithermoſt.* (3) *Chiefeſt, greateſt.* (4) *Meaneſt, baſeſt.* (1) ✠ Tempus proximum, medium, ultimum, *Cic.* de *Prov. Conſ.* 18. ¶ In ultimis eſſe, *to lie a dying,* Petron. 61. Ultima pœna, *Plin. Epiſt.* 2, 11. Ultimum ſupplicium, *Curt.* 6, 7, 31. *death.* diſcrimen, *Liv.* 28, 39. (2) § ✠ Antè in Galliâ mediâ fuit, quàm in ultimâ timeretur, *Flor.* 3, 10. § Ab ultimo initio, *Ad Herenn.* (3) = Qui ſummum bonum, quod ultimum appellant, in animo ponunt, *Cic.* (4) ✠ Se regiæ ſtirpis ferebat, cùm eſſet ultimæ, *Paterc.* 1, 11. § Ex ultimâ plebe eſſe, *Curt.* 6, 8, 10.

* Ultio, ōnis. f. verb. *A revengeing.* Ultio ſerum eſt perditis auxilium, *Liv.* 31, 24.

* Ultor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* ulciſcor] *A revenger.* Conjurationis inveſtigator, atque ultor, *Cic.* pro *Syllâ,* 30.

Ultra. præp. [*ab* uls, ant.] *Beyond, on the farther ſide.* § Ultra villam, *Cic.* terminum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 21, 10. Ultra debitum ſomno urgeri, *Celſ.* 2, 4.

Ultrà. adv. (1) *Farther, beſides, moreover, more.* (2) *Hereafter.* (1) Si probabilia dicentur, ne quid ultrà requiramus, *Cic.* (2) ✠ Lætus in præſens animus quod ultrà eſt Oderit curare, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 25.

‖ Ultrāmundānus, a, um. adj. *Supercæleſtial,* or *heavenly,* Apul. ⸸ Cœleſtis.

* Ultrix, īcis. f. & n. *That revengeth.* § Ultrix afflictæ civitatis, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 43. ſagitta, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 590. neceſſitas, *Sil.* 5, 658. Tela ultricia, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 912. bella, *Sil.* 2, 423.

Ultro. adv. [*ab* ultrà, vel. *qu.* vultro, *à* volendo] *Willing*; *of his,* or *its, own accord*; *voluntaryly.* Ubi te aſpexerit, narrabit ultro, quid ſeſe velis, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 4, 60. ¶ Ultro citróque, *to and fro, on one ſide and the other,* Liv. 25, 30.

‖ Ultrōneus, a, um. adj. *Voluntary*; *done,* or *profered, of one's own accord.* ✠ Quid intereſt ad mortem juſſi eamus, an ultronei? *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 59. ⸸ Voluntarius.

Ultrotrĭbūta, ōrum. n. plur. [quòd ab ipſis locatoribus ultro attribuerentur, *M.*] (1) *A ſeting,* or *takeing, of publick work by the great.* (2) *The expenſes and charges about ſuch works.* (1) Liv. 39, 43. (2) Sen. *de* Benef. 2, 1.

* Ultum īre. ſup. [*ab* ulciſcor] *To revenge.* Cum maximâ curâ ultum ire injurias feſtinat, *Sall. B. J.* 71.

* Ultus, a, um. part. [*ab* ulciſcor] *That hath revenged.* Conſules ob iras graviter ultas triumphârunt, *Liv.* 2, 17.

* ‖ Ultus, ûs. m. verb. *Revenge,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Ulva, æ. f. [*ab* uligine, *M.*] *Reet,* or *weed of the ſea*; *ſea-graſs,* or *weeds growing in pools and ſtanding waters.* Obſcurus in ulvâ Delitui, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 135.

* Ŭlŭla, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τῦ ὀλολύζειν, *i. e.* ululando] *An owl,* or *howlet.* ✠ Certent & cycnis ululæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 55.

* ‖ Ŭlŭlābĭlis, e. adj. *Howling, yelling,* Amm. ⸸ Ululans.

* ‖ Ŭlŭlāmen, ĭnis. n. *A howling.* Inepta turba clangens ululamina miſcet, *Prud. Cath.* 10, 114. ⸸ Ululatus.

* Ŭlŭlans, tis. part. *Howling, ſhrieking.* § Lupi ululantes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 486. *Stat. Theb* 5, 729.

* Ŭlŭlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Howling.* (2) *Howled upon.* (3) *Done with howling and crying.* (1) Hecate triviis ululata, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 609. (2) Cedant vitreæ juga perfida Circes Dulichiis ululata lupis, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 86. (3) § Prælia ululata, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 724.

* Ŭlŭlātus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A howling,* or *yelling.* (2) *A ſhout by way of encouragement,* or *rejoiceing.* (3) *A crying,* or *ſhrieking.* (1) Canis mœſtos edens ululatus, *Plin.* 8, 11. (2) = Clamore & ululatu animos ſuorum confirmabant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 80. Feſtis fremunt ululatibus agri, *Ov. Met.* 3, 528. (3) § Fœmineus ululatus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 667.

* Ŭlŭlo, āre. neut. [*à* Gr. ὀλολύζω; quod *ab* Hebr. הילל *ex* ילל] (1) *To howl* as a dog, *or* wolf, doth. (2) *To ſet up a confuſed ſhout for joy.* (3) *To ſcreech,* or *cry aloud.* (4) Alſo *to ring with.* (1) § Canes ululant, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 257. (2) § Lætis ululare triumphis, *Luc.* 6, 261. (3) Jacet portis, ululante dolore, Diſperſum vulgus, *Sil.* 6, 563. (4) Ædes ululârunt plangoribus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 168. Flebile ululâsunt ripæ, *Sil.*

U ante M.

* Umbella, æ. f. dim. [*ab* umbra] (1) *A little ſhadow,* or *ſcreen-fan*; *a bon-grace.* (2) *The round tuft,* or *head, of fennel,* or *other herbs, wherein the ſeed is.* (3) ‖ *An umbrella.* (1) Juv. 9, 50. (2) Plin. (3) Ruel.

* ‖ Umbellātus, a, um. adj. *Boſſed.* ¶ Clavi umbellati, *troſh nails,* Jun.

* Umber, i. m. [dict. quòd umbras amet] *A mongrel creature, bred of a kind of goat and a ſheep,* Plin. 8, 49.

* ‖ Umbĭlīcālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the navel,* Med. ⸸ Ad umbilicum ſpectans.

* Umbĭlīcātus, a, um. adj. *Made with a navel,* or *in faſhion of a navel,* Plin. 13, 4

* Umbĭlīcus, i. m. [*ab* adj. ὀμφαλικὸς, *Scal.*] (1) *The navel.* (2) *The middle of any thing.* (3) *A little ſtone, round and ſmooth like a navel* (4) *A boſs,* ſuch as is ſet on the outſide of books; or, as ſome ſay, *the ends of the ſtick on which the book was rolled.* (5) Alſo *a kind of writhen cockle,* or *ſhel fiſh, wrinkled like a navel.* (6) *The bezil of a ring.* (7) *The little circle, in the midſt whereof the dial-pin is faſtened.* (1) Commune omnibus eſt umbilicum indecorè prominere, *Celſ.* 7, 14. (2) Dies ad umbilicum eſt dimidiatus mortuus, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 45. § Italiæ umbilicus, *Plin.* 3, 12. Græciæ, 35, 18. terrarum, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 56, *ex poëtâ.* (3) Lælius cum Scipione conchas & umbilicos ad Cajetam legere conſueſcebant, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 6. (4) Novi libri, novi umbilici, *Catull.* 22, 6. ¶ *Hinc,* Inceptos Iambos ad umbilicum ducere, *Hor. i. e.* ad finem, *Epod.* 16, 8. (5) *Sic aliqui interpr. loc. Cic. n.* 3. *cit.* (6) Plin. (7) Id. 18, 33.

‖ Umbĭlīsĕcæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* ſecando umbilicum] *Midwives who cut the navelſtrings of infants,* Med.

* Umbo, ōnis. m. [umbones *à* Græc. quòd ſit tanquam umbones, ἄμβωνας Græci vocant quicquid extumidum eſt, & prominet, ut ventrem ampullarum, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 24.] (1) *The boſs of a buckler,* or *ſhield.* (2) *A buckler,* or *target.* (3) *A knot in a pretious ſtone, riſeing like a boſs, a knob.* (4) *The bezil of a ring.* (5) *The tump,* or *knoll, of a hill.* (1) Varr. loco cit. (2) Nec ſufficit umbo Ictibus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 810. Umbonibus nexis in ſeriem, *Luc.* 7, 493. (3) Plin. 37, 6, (4) Id. *ap.* Litt. (5) § Umbo montis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 110. Undiſonæ quos circuit umbo Maleæ, *Id. Achill.* 1, 408.

* Umbra, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τῦ ὄμβρυ, *ab* imbre, quòd imbres obſcurant ſolis lucem, *Iſid.*] (1) *A ſhadow,* or *ſhade.* (2) *A cloud.* (3) *A ſhadey bough.* (4) *An appearance.* (5) *The ſhade in a picture.* (6) *A phantaſm.* (7) *An unbidden gueſt accompanying one to a feaſt.* (8) *A kind of fiſh ſwiming very quickly and ſpeedyly, a hallibut.* (1) ✠ Melior eſt exercitatio in ſole, quàm in umbrâ, *Celſ.* Luna è regione ſolis facta incurrit in umbram terræ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 6. Horrenti nemus umbrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 106. (2) Venit timor nautis cùm coït umbra minax, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 579. (3) Ruris opaci Falce premes umbras, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 157. (4) Qui ne umbram quidem τῦ καλῦ viderit, *Cic. Att.* 7, 11. § Umbra veritatis, *Plin.* 30, 2. (5) Quàm multa vident pictores in umbris & in eminentiâ, quæ nos non videmus? *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 7. (6) = Herculem ſpectas quidem, mater, ſed umbræ ſimile neſcio quid mei agnoſce, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1345. ☞ *Hanc* Serv. *ad* Virg. Æn. 4, 654. *vocat* ſpeciem corpoream, *quæ non poteſt tangi, ſicut ventus.* (7) Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 21. & Epiſt. 1, 5, 28. (8) Auſon.

* Umbrācŭlum, i. n. (1) *A place to ſhade one in, a bower, an arbour, a booth* (2) *A thing to keep off the ſun, any thing that one weareth on the head to ſhadow the face,* as a bon-grace, &c. (1) Lentæ texunt umbracula vites, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 42. Conf. *Col.* 3, 10. (2) Ov. Art. Am. 2, 209.

* Umbrans, tis. part. *Shadeing.* § Umbrans tumultus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 412. lucus, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 718.

Umbrātĭcŏla, æ. c. g. [qui colit umbram, *i. e.* intra domum degit ignavus] *One who keepeth within doors and playeth leaſt in ſight,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 50.

* Umbrātĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Slight, inconſiderable, ſorry, worth little.* (2) *Keeping at home, within doors, effeminate.* (1) Si hic me umbraticus deriſerit, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 24. (2) § Umbraticus doctor, *Petron.* 2, 4.

* Umbrātĭlis, e. adj. (1) *Keeping private, out of ſight, as it were in the ſhade, ſoft, lazy.* (2) *Slight*; *by way of ſport,* or *exerciſe.* (1) = Vita umbratilis & delicata, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 11. = Mora ſegnis, atque umbratilis, *Col.* 1, 2. (2) Exercitatio domeſtica, & umbratilis, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 34.

* Umbrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to ſhade.* Umbratura deam retro ſinuatur in arcum Bellua, *Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 149.

* Umbrātus, a, um. part. *Shaded.* Umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 772. ¶ ✠ Umbratus genas, *bearded,* Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 79. § tempora ramis, *Id. Theb.* 6, 555.

* Umbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Makeing,* or *caſting, a ſhadow.* § Rupes umbriferæ, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8. Nemus umbriferum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 473. *Sil.* 13, 219.

* Umbro, āre. act. [*ex* umbra] *To ſhade,* or *caſt a ſhadow.* Virgæ omnes, ne umbrent, abraduntur, *Col.* 5, 7.

• Umbror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ſhaded.* Montes umbrantur opaci, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 508.

• Umbrōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. *Full of ſhade, ſhadey.* § Arbos umbroſa, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 66. Ego locum æſtate umbroſiorem vidi nunquam, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 3, 1. Fico folium umbroſiſſimum, *Plin.* 16, 26.

U ante N.

• Ūnà. adv. *Together, all at once, in company with, at the ſame time.* Mulieres in Formiano eſſe volui, & unà Cicerones, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 17. Qui unà ſecum philoſophati ſunt, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 31.

• † Ūnănĭmans, tis. adj. *Haveing the ſame mind, united in affections.* Sociæ unanimantis officium facere, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 81.

• Ūnănĭmis, e. adj. [unius animi] *Of one mind, heart, or will; with one conſent and accord, unanimous, loveing.* † Veniſtine domum ad tuos penates, fratréſque unanimes? *Catull.* 9, 4. *ubi al.* unanimos. Unanimem alloquitur maleſana ſororem, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 8.

• Ūnănĭmĭtas, ātis. f. *Unanimity, agreement of mind and will.* Nullâ re magìs quàm unanimitate regnum æquabant, *Liv.* 40, 8.

• ‖ Ūnănĭmĭter. adv. *With one conſent and accord, unanimouſly,* Vopiſc. ‡ Uno conſenſu, concorditer.

• Ūnănĭmus, a, um. adj. [*ex* unus, & animus] *Of one mind, with one conſent.* § Diſtinere unanimos, *Liv.* 7, 21. Fratres unanimi, *Catull.* 9, 4.

• ‖ Uncātus, a, um. adj. *Hooked, crooked,* Cœl. Aurel.

• Uncia, æ. f. [*à* Gr. ȣγκία, al. *ab* unus, *qu.* una pars ex duodecim] (1) *The twelfth part of a whole, the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce.* (2) *An inch, the twelfth part of a foot.* (3) *The twelfth part of an acre,* or 2400 *feet.* (1) Neque piſcium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 8. (2) Quini pedes & denæ unciæ, *Veg.* 1, 5. (3) Col. 5, 1.

• Unciālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, an ounce,* or *inch; of an ounce weight, of an inch breadth, length,* or *thickneſs.* § Aſſes unciales, *Plin.* 33, 3. Uncialis altitudo, *Id.* 18, 16. ¶ ‖ Literæ unciales, *text letters,* Hier.

• Unciārius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* ¶ Unciarium fœnus, *uſury of one in the hundred,* Liv. 7, 16. Unciaria ſtips, *the twelfth part of an as,* as a penny with us is of a ſhilling, *Plin.* 34, 5. Unciariæ vites, *vines planted at the diſtance of the twelfth part of an acre,* Col. 3, 2.

• Unciātim. adv. *Ounce by ounce, inch by inch, inch-meal,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9. & Plin. 28, 9.

• Uncīnātus, a, um. adj. *Crooked; armed with hooks,* or *tenters,* Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 38.

• ‖ Uncīnŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ex* uncus] *A claſp ſet upon garments; a little hook,* or *loop,* Jun. ‡ Fibula.

• Uncīnus, i. m. *A little inſtrument crooked at the end,* Pallad. 4. 10. & Vitruv. 5, 10.

• Unciŏla, æ. f. dim. [*ab* uncia] *A little ounce,* or *inch; a ſmall pittance, one part in twelve,* Juv. 1, 40.

Unctio, ōnis. f. verb. *An anointing, unction,* Cic. *de* Or. 2, 5.

Unctĭto, āre. freq. *To anoint often,* Plaut. Moſt. 1, 3, 117.

Unctiuſcŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat fat, oily, greaſey.* Pulmento uti magìs unctiuſculo, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 85.

Unctor, ōris. m. verb. *An anointer,* Cic. Fam. 7, 25. & Mart. 7, 31, 6.

Unctōrius, a, um. adj. *vel, ut mel. libb. habb.*

Unctuārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, anointing.* § Unctuarium hypocauſton, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 11.

Unctum, i. n. (1) *The leaf,* or *fat, of a hog;* good for ſalves, or to fry meat. (2) *Fine fare, rich victuals.* (1) *Litt.* ex *Col.* ſed q. (2) Si verò eſt, unctum rectè qui ponere poſſit, *Hor. A. P.* 422. § Cœnare ſine uncto, *Perſ.* 6, 16.

Unctūra, æ. f. *An anointing.* Hæc præterea ſunt in legibus de uncturâ, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 24.

• Unctus, a, um. part. or, comp. ‖ ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Anointed.* (2) *Greaſey, oily.* (3) ✣ *Wealthy, plentyfull, copious.* (1) Nudus, unctus, ebrius eſt concionatus, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 5. Cadaver unctum oleo largo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 83. (2) Puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, *Id. Sat.* 2, 4, 79. = Ubi quid melius contingit & unctius, *Id. Ep.* 1, 15, 44. (3) ✠ Accedes ſiccus ad unctum, *Id. Epiſt.* 1, 17, 12. § Uncta devorare patrimonia, *Catull.* 26, 23, ſic nos, *a fat benefice.* = Unctior ſplendidiórque conſuetudo loquendi, *Cic.* de *Clar. Or.* 20. § Unctiſſimæ cœnæ, *Sidon. Epiſt.* 2, 9.

‖ Unctus, ûs. m. *An anointing.* Quod unctui, quod terſui opus, ipſe præminiſtro, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 13. ‡ Unctio.

• Uncus, i. m. [*ab* ȣγκινον, aduncum] (1) *A crook,* or *hook; a tenter.* (2) *An anchor.* (3) *A drag,* or *iron hook, to drag traitours after execution about the ſtreets.* (1) Uncus infixus ſolo, *Col.* 3, 18. § Ferreus uncus, *Liv.* 30, 10. (2) § Navalis uncus, *Val. Flacc. Arg.* 8, 298. Has inter lacrimas legitur piger uncus arenis, *Id.* 2, 482. (3) Uncus impactus eſt illi fugitivo, *Cic. Philipp.* 1. 2. Sejanus dicitur unco ſpectandus, *Juv.* 10, 66.

• Uncus, a, um. adj. *Crooked, hooked, bowed.* § Unci ungues, *Lucr,* 5, 31. & *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ Uncæ manus, *grappleing irons,* Sil. 14, 322. ✣ Dens uncus, *a ploughſhare,* Virg. Geor. 2, 423. ✣ Retinaculum uncum, *an anchor,* Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 32. ✣ Unca æra, *a fiſh hook,* Ov. *ex* Pont. 2, 7, 10.

Unda, æ. f. (1) *A ſurge, a wave.* (2) *Any water,* or *liquour.* (3) Met. *Trouble, buſtle,* or *tempeſt.* (4) *A thwacked crowd.* (1) Incurſu undarum ſonat unda, *Ov. Met.* 11, 496. Nar albeſcentibus undis In Tibrim properans, *Sil.* 8, 453. § Unda aheni, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 463. (2) Fons nitidis argenteus undis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 907. Unda prima preli, *Plin.* 15, 1. ✠ Sic erat inſtabilis tellus, innabilis unda, *Ov. Met.* 1, 16. (3) § Unda comitiorum, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 6. curarum, *Catull.* 62, 62. ventorum, *Vitruv.* 5, 7. (4) § Salutantûm unda, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 462. Nobis properantibus obſtat Unda prior, *Juv.* 3, 244.

‖ Undābundus, a, um. adj. *Caſting up ſurges,* or *waves,* Gell. 2, 20.

Undans, tis. part. (1) *Flowing; riſeing in ſurges,* or *waves.* (2) *Hanging flaging, looſe,* or *waveing.* (3) Met. *Abounding.* (1) Undanti in freto, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. *ex poëtâ.* § Undans Ætna, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 472. (2) § Undans chlamys, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 55. Undans veſtis, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 822. (3) § Curis undans, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 304. Undantes menſæ, *Id.* 3, 117.

Undātim. adv. *Like waves, in faſhion of waves,* Plin. 13, 15. & 36, 7.

Undātus, a, um. part. *Made in faſhion of waves,* as watered ſilks, and the grain of wainſcot. Undatum, imbricatum concharum genus, *Plin.* 9, 33.

Unde. adv. interrog. & indefin. [*qu.* de uno loco; al. *ab* ἔνθεν] (1) *From whence.* (2) *Wherewith, out of,* or *from which.* (3) *Of whom, of what perſon,* or *perſons.* (4) *How, by what means.* (1) Unde is? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 13. ¶ Unde gentiûm? *from what part of the world?* Id. Pſeud. 4, 2, 11. (2) Eſt, dîs gratia, unde hæc fiant, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 41. (3) Eccum, unde ædes filius meus emit, *Plaut.* Mercator hoc addebat, è prædonibus, unde emerat, ſe audîſſe abreptam, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 35. (4) Unde tam bene me nôſti? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 18. Nec erat unde ſtudioſi ſcire poſſent, *Cic.*

• Undĕcēni, æ. a. adj [*ab* undecim] *Eleven,* Plin. 36, 8.

Undĕcentēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The ninetyninth,* Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 11.

Undĕcentum. pl. indecl. [*ex* unus, de, & centum, *i. e.* centum, dempto uno] *A hundred ſaveing one, ninetynine,* Plin. 7, 60.

• Undĕcies. adv. *Eleven times,* Col. 5, 2. & Cic. Verr. 2, 7.

• Undĕcim. plur. indecl. [*ex* uno, & decem] *Eleven,* Mart. 2, 44, 8.

• Undĕcĭmus, a, um. adj. *The eleventh.* Alter ab undecimo annus, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 39.

• Undĕcĭrēmis, is. f. [navis undecim remorum ordines habens] *A galley haveing eleven oars on each bank,* or rather *eleven banks of oars,* Plin. 26, 40.

Undĕcunque. adv. *From what place,* or *part, ſoever.* Bellum undecunque cum Annibale conſulibus mandatum eſt, *Liv.* Sanguinem undecunque fluentem ſiſtit, *Plin.* 27, 4. Conf. *Plin. Paneg.* 80.

Undĕlĭbet. adv. *Whence thou wilt, out of any place.* Facile fuit undelibet invenire, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 52. Conf. *Celſ.* 8, 10.

• Undēni, æ, a. adj. [per contr. *ex* undeceni] *Eleven.* Undenos decies per annos, *Hor. Carm. Sec.* 21. Me quater undenos ſciat impleviſſe Decembres, *Id. Epiſt.* 1, 29, 27.

Undeoctōginta, adj. plur. indecl. *Seventynine,* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 117.

Undēquādrāgies. adv. *Thirtynine times,* Plin. 7, 25.

‖ Undēquādrāginta. adj. plur. indecl. *Thirtynine,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

Undēquinquāgēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The fortyninth,* Cic. *de* Leg. Manil. 12.

Undēquinquāginta. pl. indecl. *Fortynine,* Liv. 37, 58.

Undēſexāginta. adj. pl. indecl. *Fiftynine,* Plin. 36, 35. & Liv. 23, 49.

Undētrīgēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The twentyninth,* Liv. 25, 36.

Undēvīcēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Nineteen,* Quint. 1, 10.

Undēvīcēſĭmānus, i. m. adj. pl. *The nineteenth.* ¶ Undeviceſimanæ legionis miles, *a ſoldier of the nineteenth legion,* Hirt. B. Alex. 57.

Undēvīcēſĭmus, *vel* Undēvīgeſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The nineteenth,* Cic. *de* Sen. 5.

Undēvīginti. pl. indecl. *Nineteen,* Cic. *de* Cl. Orat. 64.

‖ Undĭquāque. adv. *Every where, on every ſide,* Litt. *ex* Liv.

Undĭque. adv. [*ex* unde, & que] (1) *On every ſide, from all places, parts,* or *corners; round about.* (2) *In all reſpects, perfectly.* (1) Locus undique ſeptus, *Cic. Verr.* 5. 27. Floſculos undique carpere, *Id.* pro *Sext.* 56. (2) Natura undique perfecta, & nihil requirens, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 9.

‖ Undĭque-verſùm. adv. *On all ſides.* Cùm verò omnis terras omnifariàm & undique-verſum circumfluat, *Gell.* 12, 13.

Undĭſŏnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Makeing a noiſe by the daſhing of the ſea.* (2) *Roaring with waves.* (1) § Rupes undiſonæ, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 198. (2) Undiſones prece adire Deos, *Prop.* 3, 21, 18.

Undo, āre. neut. & act. [*ab* unda] (1) *To riſe in ſurges, to boil,* as hot water doth. (2) *To ſpread,* or *diffuſe itſelf;* as fire, &c. (3) *To abound.* (4) *To overflow them, and make them ſwim in blood.* (1) *Vid.* Undans. (2) Flammis inter tabulata volutis Ad cœlum undabat vortex, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 673. (3) = Undat equis, floretque viris, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 539. (4) Æacides Teucros undabit ſanguine campos, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 16.

Undōſus, a, um. adj. ‖ or, comp. ‖ ſsĭmus, ſup. *Full of ſurges,* or *waves.* § Æquor undoſum, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 313. Undoſior, *Solin.* Undoſiſſimus, *Aug.*

‖ Undŭla, æ. f. *A little wave,* Litt. *ex* Cic. *ſed q.*

Undŭlātus, a, um. adj. [qu. *à* dim. undula] *Made like waves, watered as ſtuffs are, undulated.* § Undulata toga, *Varr.* veſtis, *Plin.* 8, 48.

• Ūnĕdo, ōnis. m. [ita dict. quòd plures unà edi non poſſunt, *Plin.*] (1) *The fruit of the arbute,* or *ſtrawberry tree;* ſo bitter and unpleaſant, that a man cannot eat above one at a time. (2) *Alſo the tree.* (1) Plin. 15, 24. (2) Unedoni folia non decidunt, *Id.* 16, 21.

‖ Ūnĕſēra, æ. f. *The ſmaller centaury,* Apul.

Ūnetvīcēſĭmus, a, um. adj. *The one and twentyeth.* § Unetviceſima legio, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 45.

Ūnetvīcēſimānus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* ¶ Unetvicesimanus miles, *a ſoldier of the twenty-firſt legion*, Tac. Ann. 1, 37.

Ungo, *vel* Unguo, ĕre, xi, ctum. act. *To ſmear, to anoint, to bedaub, to perfume.* Pice liquidâ cornua unguito, *Cato*, 72. Qui tergent, qui ungunt, *Cic.*

Ungŭor, i. paſſ. *To be anointed*, Cic. Parad. 5. § Ungi ex ceruſſâ, *Celſ.* 5, 28.

|| Unguēdo, dĭnis. f. *An ointment*, Apul. Met. 3, p. 91. ⸸ Unguentum.

Unguen, ĭnis. n. *An ointment, any fat liquour*, or *juice.* § Unguen ceti, *Col.* 6, 34. Pingues unguine ceræ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 450. Unguen piceus, *Luc.* 10, 491.

Unguentāria, æ. f. (1) *The art of makeing ointments.* (2) *She that maketh*, or *ſelleth, ointments.* (1) § Unguentariam facere, *ſc.* artem, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 5, 89. (2) § Unguentariam amare, *ſc.* mulierem, *Plin.* 8, 5.

Unguentārium, ii. n. *Money exacted in the province for allowance of ointments and perfumes*, Plin. Epiſt. 2, 11, 23.

Unguentārius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, ointments*, or *perfumes.* § Unguentarium vas, *Plin.* 36, 8. Unguentaria taberna, *Suet. Aug.* 4.

Unguentārius, ii. m. *He that maketh and ſelleth ointments and perfumes, a perfumer*, Cic. Offic. 1, 42.

Unguentātus, a, um. adj. *Anointed with ſweet ointments, perfumed.* § Unguentatus maritus, *Catull.* 62, 142. miles, *Suet. Cæſ.* 67. Cincinnos tuos unguentatos uſque ex cerebro expellam, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 33.

Unguentum, i. n. [*ab* unguo] (1) *Any ſweet ointment, a perfume.* (2) || *A ſalve, an unguent.* (1) Non omnes poſſunt olere unguenta exotica, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 1, 41. § Nitere unguentis, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 3. Perfricare caput unguento, *Id. Verr.* 3, 25. (2) Litt. *ex* Plin. *ſed q.*

* Ungues, um. m. pl. [ita dict. ob ſimilitud. unguium] *A kind of ſhell-fiſh, muſcles*, Varr.

* Unguĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. *A tender ſoft nail.* Integritas unguiculorum omnium, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 37. ¶ A teneris unguiculis, *from his childhood*, Id. Fam. 1, 6. 𝔛 Contempla uſque ab unguiculo ad capillum ſummum, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 17.

Unguĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *unde* or, comp. *Oily, fatty, unctuous.* Juglandes ſiccæ unguinoſiores, *Plin.* 23, 8. Conf. *Celſ.* 5, 26.

* Unguis, is. m. [*à* Gr. ὄνυξ, *Idem*] (1) *A nail* of the fingers, *or* toes, in man; in bird, *or* beaſt, *a claw*, or *talon.* (2) *The hoof of an ox*, or *cow.* (3) *A diſeaſe in the eye called a haw.* (4) *A little branch*, or *young ſhoot, of a vine.* (5) *The white in the leaf of a roſe, whereby it is faſtened to the knap.* (6) *A white flake in the gum bdellium.* (7) *A vintage hook.* (1) Ungues ſimiæ imbricati ſunt, hominibus lati, rapacibus unci, cæteris recti, *Plin.* 11, 45. 𝔛 Ungula in quinos abſumitur ungues, *Ov. Met.* 1, 742. ¶ Involare unguibus in aliquem, *to tear his eyes out*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 5. Medium unguem oſtendere, *to ſcorn one*, Juv. 10, 53. Homo ad unguem factus, *an accompliſhed man*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 32. Unguem latum diſcedere, *not a hair's breadth, not in the leaſt*, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 18. Vivos ungues rodere, *to muſe deeply, to beat one's brains*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 71. Ex ungue leonem, *to judge of the whole by a part*, Prov. Uncis unguibus timendæ volucres, *Lucr.* 5, 32. (2) = Si ſanguis in inferiore parte ungulæ eſt, extrema pars ipſius unguis ad vivum reſecatur, *Col.* 6, 12. (3) Celſ. 7, 7, 1. (4) Col. 4, 12. (5) Plin. 21, 10. (6) Id. 12, 9. (7) Col. 12, 18.

* Ungŭla, æ. f. [*ab* unguis] (1) *A nail, or claw.* (2) *The hoof of a horſe, or other beaſt.* (3) || *A tormenting iron, wherewith the ſides of malefactors were pinched*, or *burnt.* (1) *Vid.* Unguis, n. 1. ¶ Omnibus ungulis, *tooth and nail*, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 24. Injicere ungulas argento, *to lay hands upon it*, Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 2, 48. Occœpit gallus ſcalpturire ungulis, *Id. Aul.* 3, 4, 8. (2) § Ungula bovis, *Col.* 6, 15. Quatit ungula campum, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 596. (3) § Biſculca ungula, *Prud. Periſteph.* 1, 44. & 10, 73. ☞ *Figuram dedit Boſius Româ ſubterr.* 2, 2.

* Ungŭlātus, a, um. adj. *That hath foul*, or *great, nails*, Feſt. p. 476.

* † Ungŭlum, i. n. *A ring, a thimble.* = Annulum priſci ungulum vocabant, poſtea & Græci & noſtri, ſymbolum, *Plin.* 13, 1, 5.

* || Unguſtus, i. m. [*ab* uncus] *A crook*, or *crooked ſtaff*, Feſt. p. 477.

* † Ūni, *pro* unius, *Tacit. Vid.* Unus.

Ūnĭcălămus, a, um. adj. [unum habens calamum] *That hath but one ſtem*, or *ſtraw, growing out of the root*, Plin. 18, 7.

* Ūnĭcaulis, e. adj. [*ex* unus, & caulis] *Haveing but one ſtalk*, Plin. 19, 10. & 20, 23.

* Ūnĭcè. adv. *Singularly, effectually, entirely, dearly.* Unicè eum tibi commendo, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 15. § Unicè ſecurus, *Hor. Od.* 26, 5. Unicè aliquem diligere, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. amare, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 91.

Ūnĭcŏlor, ōris. adj. *Of one colour.* Dulciores ſunt & unicolores, *Plin.* 32, 9. Torus plumeus, unicolor, *Ov. Met.* 11, 611.

|| Ūnĭcŏlōrus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Sic animas cœli de fontibus unicoloras Infundit natura ſolo, *Prud. Hamart.* 819. ⸸ Unicolor.

* Ūnĭcornis, e. adj. [*ex* unus, & cornu] *Haveing but one horn*, Plin. 8, 21. & 11, 46.

* Ūnĭcornis, is. m. *An unicorn, a monoceros.* ⸸ Monoceros, *Plin.* 8, 21.

* Ūnĭcus, a, um. adj. [*ex* unus] (1) *One alone.* (2) *Noteable*, or *excellent; chief.* (3) *Dearly beloved.* (1) § Unicus filius, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 5. (2) = Si egregiam pulchritudinem, aut unicam deformitatem eis attribuemus, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 22. In quem illud elogium uncium valet, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 17. Unicum ſolatium in malis, *Id. Fam.* 4, 4. Unicus amicitiæ Romanæ cultor, *Liv.* 25, 28. (3) Quid me, puer unice, fallis? *Ov. Met.* 3, 454.

* Ūnĭformis, e. adj. [unius formæ] *Uniform, all alike.* Sufficit, ut uniforme quiddam doceamur, *Tac.* de *Orat.* 32, 1. = Uniuſmodi.

* || Ūnĭformĭtas, ātis. f. *One and the ſame faſhion, uniformity*, Macrob. ⸸ Unius formæ.

* || Ūnĭformĭter. adv. *All alike, uniformly*, Diom.

* Ūnĭgĕna, æ. c. g. [*ex* unus, & ant. geno, *pro* gigno] *An only begoten, one alone.* Deus mundum unigenam procreavit, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 4. Unigena cultrix montis, *Catull.* 62, 300.

* || Ūnĭgĕnĭtus, i. m. *An only ſon*, or *one child without more; an only begoten ſon*, Bibl. ⸸ Unigenus.

* Ūnĭjŭgus, a, um. adj. [quòd uno nitatur jugo] *Coupled*, or *yoked, to one only.* § Unijugæ vineæ, *Plin.* 17, 22.

* Ūnĭmammius, a, um. adj. [*ex* unus, & mamma] *One-breaſted.* ¶ Unimammia claſſia, (*i. e.* claſſis) *The army of the Amazons*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 75. per jocum.

Ūnĭmănus, a, um. adj. *That hath but one hand*, Liv. 35, 21.

|| Ūnĭmŏdus, a, um. adj. *Of one ſort*, or *faſhion*, Apul. *de* Habit. doctr. Plat. p. 599. ⸸ Uniuſmodi.

* Ūnio, ōnis. m. [*ab* unus, quòd in conchis nulli duo reperiantur indiſcreti, *i. e.* ſimiles] (1) *A pearl called an union*, for that many being found in one ſhell, not any of them is like the other. (2) *An onion*, or *ſcallion.* (1) Plin. 9, 35. ¶ Unionum conchæ, *mother of pearl*, Suet. Ner. 31. (2) Col. 12, 10.

* || Unio, īre, īvi. act. [unum facio] *To unite*, or *make one*, Theol. & Philoſoph. condonandum, aut certè cadenti Latinitati adjudicandum.

* || Ūnio, ōnis. f. [quòd unum facit] *Union, concord, agreement, the number of one*, Theologorum vocab.

* Ūniŏcŭlus, i. m. [*ex* unus, & oculus] *Haveing but one eye*, Plaut. ☞ *Rect.* Unoculus. *quod vid.*

* || Ūniōnītæ, ārum. m. pl. *The Sabellians, a kind of hereticks ſo called*, Prud. Apoth. 178.

* † Ūniōsè. adv. *Together*, Pacuv. ⸸ Unà.

Ūnĭſtirpis, e. adj. *That hath but one ſtock*, or *root*, Plin. 16, 30.

* Ūnĭtas, ātis. f. [*ab* unus] (1) *Unity, oneneſs; the uniting*, or *joining, of two things*, or *more together.* (2) *The likeneſs of two things, of which one cannot be diſcovered from another.* (3) *Concord, agreement.* (4) || *An unit in arithmetick.* (1) Uſquedum omnia in pice colliqueſcant, & unitas fiat, *Col.* 12, 22. Ubi facta eſt unitas eorum quæ miſcentur, *Celſ.* 6, 6. (2) § Unitas coloris, *Col.* 7, 3. alvei, *Plin.* 5, 9. foliorum, *Id. ibid.* 22. Pueros ut geminos vendidit, tanta unitas erat, *Id.* 7, 12. (3) = Virtutes ibi eſſe debebunt, ubi conſenſus atque unitas erit, *Sen.* de *Vit. Beat.* c. 8. (4) Arith. ⸸ Monas.

* Ūnĭter. adv. *Together in one.* § Uniter apti, *Lucr.* 3, 858. Vis conjuncta atque uniter apta, *Id.* 5, 559.

* || Ūnĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *An uniteing*, or *joining together*, Fulg. ⸸ Conjectio.

* Ūnĭtus, a, um. part. *United*, or *joined, together; made one*, Sen. N. Q. 2, 2. ☞ *Qui tamen non probat.*

* || Ūnĭvalvis, e. adj. [*ex* unus, & valva] *One-valved.* ¶ Univalves conchæ, *ſhellfiſhes that have but one ſhell*, Geſn.

Ūnĭverſālis, e. adj. *Belonging to all, common, general, univerſal.* Univerſali atque abſolutâ ratione, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 24. *ubi nomen Grut.* univerſâ. *Certè timidiſſimè poſtea uſus eſt* Quint. *cujus hæc ſunt:* Καθολικὰ, id eſt (ut dicamus quomodo poſſumus) univerſalia, vel perpetualia, 2, 13.

|| Ūnĭverſālĭtas, ātis. f. *The univerſality*, or *generality*, Philoſ.

|| Ūnĭverſālĭter. adv. *Univerſally*, Philoſ.

Ūnĭverſè. adv. *Generally, altogether, univerſally.* 𝔛 = Quid ego ſigillatim potiùs quàm generatim atque univerſè loquar? *Cic. Verr.* 5, 55.

|| Ūnĭverſim. adv. *Idem.* Gell. 1, 3.

Ūnĭverſĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *The whole in general; the generality*, or *community.* (2) || *An univerſity.* (1) Univerſitas generis humani, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 65. De univerſitate *communis* nihil attinet plura dicere, *Col.* in *præf. ſub fin.* ¶ Univerſitas rerum, *the univerſe, the world*, Cic. N. D. 1, 43. (2) Dig.

Ūnĭverſus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* omnis ad unum verſum, *i. e.* ſine aliquâ exceptione] *Univerſal, the whole, all without exception, all together and in general, all at once.* § Univerſus mundus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28. 𝔛 Separatim ſemel, iterum cum univerſis, *Id.* pro *Domo*, 52. 𝔛 Bonorum poſſeſſio ſpectatur, non in aliquâ parte, ſed in univerſis, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 29. 𝔛 Eadem ſit utilitas uniuſcujúſque comprehendere magnum, quantò magìs univerſas? *Cic. N. D.* 5.

* || Ūnĭvĭra, æ. f. [*ex* unus, & vir] *A woman that hath but one huſband*, Tert. ⸸ Unico gaudens mulier marito, *Hor.*

* || Unĭvĭria, æ. f. *An epithet given to Calphurnia*, Treb. Poll.

|| Ūnĭvŏcè. adv. *Univocally*, Philoſ.

|| Ūnĭvŏcus, a, um. adj. *Univocal, that ſignifyeth but one thing*, Philoſ.

Ūniuſmŏdi. adj. indecl. [modi unius] *Of one ſort*, or *faſhion; never-failing, all alike.* Parentum injuriæ uniuſmodi ſunt ferme, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 31. = Materia ſemper eſt uniuſmodi, ſuique ſimilis, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 7.

* || Ūno, āre. act. *To unite*, Tert. ⸸ Unum facio.

* Ūnŏcŭlus, i. m. [*ex* unus, & oculus] *Haveing but one eye*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 22. Gell. 3, 11.

* † Ūnōsè. adv. *Together, at once*, Non. *ex* Pacuv. ⸸ Simul, unà.

Unquam. adv. [*qu.* uno quovis tempore] *At any time, ever.* Ita ſum afflictus, ut nemo unquam, Cic. Attic. 3, 2. ¶ Unquam gentium, in all the world, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 36.

† Unverſus, pro univerſus, Lucr. 4, 263. ſc. metri lege actus.

• Ūnus, a, um. adj. [ab εἷς] (1) *One alone, only, the ſame.* (2) *The firſt.* (3) *The very ſame.* (4) *No more but juſt.* (5) *A certain one, ſome one.* (1) Si tu ſolus aut quivis unus cum ſcuto, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 22. § Unus ex omnibus, *Id. Catil.* 3, 7. Unis literis res perſcribam, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 7. § Ne unus quidem, *Hor.* ¶ Unus aut alter dies, *a day,* or *two,* indefinite, *Cic. Att.* 7, 8. Unus non, *for* ne unus quidem, *Flor.* 2, 18. ¶ Ad unum, *every one.* Onerariæ omnes ad unum à nobis ſunt exceptæ, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 14. Ad unum omnes cum ipſo duce occiſi ſunt, *Curt.* 4, 1, 33. (2) Qui uno & octogeſimo anno mortuus eſt, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 5. Triplex modus; una, altera, tertia, *Id.* (2) Uno tempore accidit, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 15. Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 184. (4) Rure dum ſum unos ſex dies, ædes venales inſcribit literis, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 131. Nunc unæ quinque remorantur minæ, *Id. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 51. (5) Unus caprimulgus aut foſſor, rurſus videtur, *Catull.* 22, 9. Vid. & *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 32. & *Bacch.* 2, 1, 39. *Ov. Met.* 6, 578. *Suet. Cæſ.* 41. ☞ *Hæc exempla contra Voſſium faciunt, qui hanc notionem ſuſpectam habet.*

‖ Ūnuſquiſpiam, Ūnăquæpiam, Ūnumquodpiam, *Some one.*

Ūnuſquiſque, Ūnăquæque, Ūnumquodque, adj. *Every one, every.* ⌘ Unum debet eſſe omnibus propoſitum, ut eadem ſit utilitas uniuſcujuſque & univerſorum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 6.

V ante O.

Vŏbiſcum. [cum vobis] *With you.* Nîl mihi vobiſcum eſt, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 308.

• Vŏcābŭlum, i. n. [*à* voco] (1) *A name, or term; a word.* (2) *A noun ſubſtantive,* common *or* proper. (1) ⌘ Rebus non commutatis immutare vocabula, *Cic.* de *Legg.* 1, 13. (2) Jampridem nos vera rerum vocabula amiſimus, quia bona aliena largiri liberalitas, malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, *Sall. B. C.* 52. Deligitur artifex talium vocabulo LOCUSTA, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 66.

• Vŏcālis, e. adj. [voce magnâ præditus] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Haveing a voice, vocal.* (2) *Loud, makeing a noiſe.* (3) *Well tuned, melodious.* (1) ⌘ Athleta mutus indignatione accenſus vocalis evaſit, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, *ext.* 4. (2) Ranæ ultra ſolitum vocales ſunt ſigna tempeſtatis, *Plin.* 18, 35. Vocaliſſimus aliquis, qui legeret populo, *Plin. Epiſt.* 4, 7, 2. (3) Nunc te vocales impellere pollice chordas præcor, *Tib.* 2, 5, 3. § Vocalis Orpheus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 7. = Alia verba aliis ſunt jucundiora & vocaliora, *Quint.* 8, 3.

• Vŏcālis, is. f. [quæ per ſe vocem edit] *A vowel.* § Concurſus vocalium, *Cic. Orat.* 23.

• Vŏcālĭtas, ātis. f. *The ſweetneſs of delivery, ſo as to be heard and pleaſed.* Vocalitas quæ εὐφωνία dicitur, *Quint.* 1, 5.

• ‖ Vŏcālĭter. adv. *Diſtinctly, aloud,* Apul. Met. 1, p. 29. ⸸ Clarè.

• Vŏcāmen, ĭnis. n. *The name of a thing.* Proprium proferre vocamen, *Lucr.* 2, 656. ☞ Rarò occ.

• Vŏcandus, a, um. part. *That is to be called, or named.* Neque enim vocandus hoſtis es, *Ov. Met.* 14, 246.

• Vŏcans, tis. part. *Calling.* Vocat ille vocantem, *Ov. Met.* 3, 382. Vocantes ad ſumma ſuperi, *Luc.* 1, 310.

• Vŏcātio, ōnis. f. *A calling, a vocation; a bidding to diner,* or *ſuper.* Quærunt in triviis vocationes, *Catull.* 48, 7.

• ‖ Vŏcātīvè. adv. *By calling,* or *in the vocative caſe,* Gell. 13, 21.

• ‖ Vŏcātīvus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, calling; vocative,* Priſc. 5, 2.

• Vŏcātor, ōris. m. verb. *An inviter, a caller,* Sen. *de* Irâ, 3, 37. Plin. 35, 13. Suet. Cæſ. 39.

• Vŏcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to call.* Extemplo ſenatum vocaturi conſules fuerint, *Liv.* 54. 20.

• Vŏcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Called, ſummoned.* (2) *Implored, deſired.* (3) *Bidden, invited.* (1) Tenuit mora nulla vocatos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 167. (2) Vocatus atque non vocatus audit, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, ult. (3) Venit ad exiguas turba vocata dapes, *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, 362.

• Vŏcātus, ûs. m. (1) *A calling, a ſummoning.* (2) *A call,* or *invitation.* (1) Senatus frequens vocatu Druſi in curiam venit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 1. (2) Cœnare apud Cæſarem vocatu ipſius, *Suet. Col.* 39. Nunquam fruſtrata vocatus Haſta meos, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 95.

• Vōcĭfĕrans, tis. part. *Crying out aloud, braying, bawling.* Varrone indignante & vociferante, *Liv.* 22, 41. § Talia vociferans, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 679. Muliebriter vociferans, *Curt.* 14, 6.

• Vōcĭfĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A crying out.* (2) *An exclamation, an invective.* (1) Ad muliebrem potiùs vociferationem, quàm ad virilem dignitatem in dicendo accommodatum, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 12. (2) Extant Catonis in cenſurâ vociferationes mulieribus Romanis in provinciis ſtatuas poni, *Plin.* 34, 6.

• ‖ Vōcĭfĕrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh an outcry, a proclaimer.* § Joannes vociferator, *Tert.* ⸸ Prædicator.

• Vōcĭfĕrātus, ûs. m. *An outcry, a bawling,* Plin. 10, 60.

• Vōcĭfĕro, āre. neut. *ex* Vōcĭfĕror, āri. dep. [*quod à* vocem ferendo] (1) *To cry out aloud, to ſqueal.* (2) *To crow* as a cock. (1) § Vociferari palam, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. (2) Galli gallinacei qui elati ſunt, & vociferant ſæpe, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9.

Vōcĭfĭcans, tis. part. *Nameing, calling.* Fucos vocificantes plures perſequuntur, apes etiam paucæ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

‖ Vōcĭfĭco, āre. act. *To name, to make known, to call.* Inclytæ Demoſthenis orationes vocificant, *Gell.* 9, 3. *ſi ſana ſit lectio.*

• Vōcĭtātus, a, um. part. *Called upon.* Servius Romanus vocitatus, *Liv.* 4, 61. Lipara antea Melogonis vocitata, *Plin.* 3, 9.

• Vŏcĭto, āre. freq. [*à* voco] *To call often, to call.* Has Græci ſtellas Hyadas vocitare fuerunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

• Vŏcĭtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be called often.* Phalereus vocitatus eſt, *Cic.* pro *Rab. poſt.* 9.

• Vŏco, āre. act. [*ab* ἠχέω, ἠχῶ, præpoſ. digammâ] (1) *To name.* (2) *To call to one, to call for a thing.* (3) *To ſummon, to cite.* (4) *To call upon,* or *invoke.* (5) *To provoke, to challenge.* (6) *To admit.* (7) *To reduce, to bring.* (8) *To bid,* or *invite.* (1) Quò nos vocabis nomine? *AR.* Libertos, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 62. Ego vocor Lyconides, *Id. Aul.* 4, 10, 49. (2) Æneas ſuos clamore vocabat, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 312. (3) Milo Clodium ad judicium bis vocavit, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 15. ¶ Vocare aliquem ad verbum, *to keep him cloſe to the letter of the law,* Id. *pro* Cæcin. (4) § Auxilio vocare Deos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 686. (5) *Apes* magnis vocant clamoribus hoſtem, *Id. Geor.* 4, 76. (6) § Vocare aliquem in partem hæreditatis, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 4. ad pileum, *Id.* (7) Italiam ad exitium & vaſtitatem vocas, *Id. Catil.* 1, 5. § In odium vocare, *Id.* in dubium, *Id.* (8) Hortenſium patris cauſâ vocavi ad cœnam, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. Vocet conviva neminem, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 23.

• Vŏcor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be called, invited,* &c. § Vocari in controverſiam, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 72. Qui ad eſum neque vocant, neque vocantur, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 1, 11. *Vid.* Voco.

Vŏcōnia, ōrum. n. pl. [fort. *à* cultore dict.] *A kind of pears,* Plin. 15, 15.

• Vōcŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* vox] *A little voice, a bruit, a report,* or *diſcourſe; a word.* § Falſæ voculæ, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3. Vocula trajecta cavâ rimâ, *Prop.* 1, 16, 27.

• ‖ Vōcŭlātio, ōnis. f. *The accenting of a word,* Gell. 13, 25.

‖ Vcĕtĭtiæ, quædam naves ſic dictæ, *Gell.* 10, 25.

Vŏla, æ. f. (1) *The hollow of the hand, the palm of the hand.* (2) *The ſole of the foot.* (1) Vola homini tantùm, &c. Plin. 11, 45. (2) ¶ Nec vola, nec veſtigium, *not the leaſt ſhadow,* Varr.

† Vŏlam, *pro* velim, *Non.* ex *Lucil.*

Vŏlans, tis. part. (1) *Flying.* (2) ♣ *Flying,* or *runing, ſwiftly.* (1) *Ov. Met.* 12, 16. ¶ ♣ *Subſt.* Volantes, *birds,* Virg. Geor. 3, 181. Æn. 6, 728. & Ibid. 239. (2) ♣ Curru volans dat lora ſecundo, *Id. Æn.* 1, 160. Volantes obliquæ per inane faces, *Luc.* 1, 527.

† Vŏlātĭca, æ. f. *ſc.* mulier. *A witch, a hag that flyeth in the air,* Feſt.

Vŏlātĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *That flyeth,* or *goeth, away ſuddenly; fliting.* (2) *Inconſtant.* (1) An, obſecro, unquam ſunt homines volatici? *Plaut. Pœn.* 2, 1, 29. (2) = O Academiam volaticam, & ſui ſimilem, modò huc, modò illùc, &c. Cic. Attic. 13. 25. = Volaticum eſſe & levem, *Sen. Ep.* 42.

Vŏlātĭlis, e. adj. (1) *That flyeth,* or *can fly.* (2) Met. *Paſſing ſwiftly, fliting.* (1) § Volatilis puer, Cupido, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 27. (2) Ætas volatilis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 519.

Vŏlātūra, æ. f. *A flight.* Varr. R. R. 3, 5. A volaturâ turtures ſaturæ deſtinantur, *Col.* 8, 9.

Vŏlātus, ûs. m. verb. *A flying,* or *flight.* § Avium volatus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 1. Conf. & eund. *N. D.* 2, 52.

Vŏlēmum, i. n. [quòd impleat volam] *A warden, a great pear,* Virg. Geor. 2, 28. & Col. 5, 10.

Vŏlens, tis. part. (1) *Willing, ready, glad.* (2) *Acceptable, welcome.* (1) Fructus volentia rura Sponte tulere ſuâ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 500. Volentes exitium patimur, *Luc.* 1, 278. (2) § Volentia fuêre plebi hæc & talia, *Tac.* 15, 36. Volentia de ambobus acceperant, *Sall. B. J.* 73.

‖ Vŏlenter. adv. *Willingly,* Apul. Met. 6, p. 184.

Vŏlentia, æ. f. *A willing, a being willing, the act of willing,* Sall. B. Jug. 73, 3. ☞ Uſitatum tamen eſt in compoſitis *benevolentia* & *malevolentia.* ⸸ Voluntas.

• Volgĭŏlum, i. n. [*à* volvendo] *A roller, a thing to ſmooth the ground,* Plin. 17, 10.

♣ Volgĭvăgus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wandering, ſtraggleing, ſtrolling up and down in common.* (2) *Vulgar, common, whoreiſh.* (1) Volgivago more ferarum, *Lucr.* 5, 930. (2) § Venus volgivaga, *Id.* 4, 1064. *i. e.* πάνδημος.

Vŏlĭtans, tis. part. (1) *Flying.* (2) Meton. *Proudly fluttering.* (3) ♣ Subſt. *Any animal with wings.* (1) Fama volitans per urbes, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 104. (2) Eum regio habitu volitantem totâ acie cognovit, *Liv.* 4, 19. (3) Virg. Geor. 3, 147. Volitantia ſuper malum vela, *Luc.* 5, 595.

Vŏlĭto, āre. freq. [*à* volo] *To fly about,* or *up and down; to flutter.* Infinita vis innumerabilium volitat atomorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. *Met.* Animi vacui curâ atque labore volitare cupiunt, *Id.* Voces volitant per aures, *Lucr.* 4, 222.

Vŏlo, āre. neut. (1) *To fly.* (2) *To ſpeed by hurling,* or *throwing.* (3) *To run,* or *go, quickly,* or *in haſte.* (1) Volare per aëra magnum Remigio alarum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 304. (2) Jam faces & ſaxa volant, *Id. Æn.* 1, 154. Volat telorum vis, *Liv.* 26, 44. (3) Ne me fruſtrà illîc expectet, vola, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 4, 24. ⌘ Iter facere, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 3. ¶ ♣ Volare palmulis, ſive linteo, *to row,* or *ſail,* Catull. 4, 5.

Vŏlo, vis, vult, velle, vŏlui. neut. paſſ. (1) *To be willing.* (2) *To wiſh, to deſire.* (3) *To mean,* or *deſign.* (4) *To wiſh one well, to favour.* (1) ⌘ Velim, nolim, quædam eſt tuenda ſententia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 7. Quod vis non duces, niſi llud, quod non vis, feres, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 35. § Paucis te volo, *i. e. per compendium* te volo convenire, *Ter. Andr. princ.*

Itidem, Quis me vult? *Id. ibid.* 5, 3, 1. (2) Volo tibi hunc honorem Deos fortunare, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 7. § Nimis vellem, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 16. (3) Quid voluiſti? *Id. Heaut.* 4, 1, 23. Quid vult concurſus ad amnem? *Virg. Æn.* 6, 318. Volo Arpinum, *per compendium, i. e.* proficiſci, *Cic.* (4) Planè volo magiſtratibus, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 7. Regis cauſâ ſi qui ſunt qui velint, *Id.*

Vŏlo, ōnis. m. [qui voluntariè ſe ad militiam obtulerit] *A voluntier, a ſervant who in a ſcarceity of ſoldiers in the Punick war offered his ſervice.* ✠ Vetus miles tironi, liber voloni ſeſe exæquari ſineret, *Liv.* 23, 35.

• Volſella, æ. f. [à vello, vulſum] (1) *An inſtrument to pluck up hairs by the roots, a tweezers.* (2) *A chirurgeon's inſtrument to pluck out dead fleſh.* (1) *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 21. ¶ ✠ Pugnare volſellis, non gladio, *to bring trifleing arguments into diſpute*, Varr. L. L. 8, 26. (2) Oræ volſellâ prehendendæ, *Celſ.* 6, 18.

• Volſus, a, um. adj. *That hath his hair grubed up by the roots with a tweezers; ſmooth, ſlick.* § Brachia volſa, *Mart. Vid.* Vulſus.

† Volt, *pro* vult; voltis, *pro* vultis, *Plaut. ſæpe.*

Voltūrius, i. m. *A vulture*, Liv. 27, 11. *Vid.* Vultur.

• Volva, æ. f. [à valva] *That wherein a thing is wraped*, as the yolk of an egg in the white, &c. *the ſecundine.* Ipſum in volvâ ſeu in ovo eſt luteum, *Plin.* 22, 22. Agni chordis, qui remanſerunt in volvis intimis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

• Vŏlūbĭlis, e. adj. [à volvo] (1) *That is, or may be, eaſeyly turned, wound*, or *rolled.* § Volubile cœlum, *Luc.* 6, 447. (2) *Glideing ſwift.* (3) *Voluble, fluent, haveing a round pronunciation.* (4) Met. *Inconſtant, mutable.* (1) § Cœlum volubile, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 6. Ille volubilibus ſquamoſos nexibus orbes Torquet, *Ov. Met.* 3, 41. (2) § Amnis volubilis, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 43. (3) Canorus orator & volubilis, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 27. (4) = Fortuna vagus & volubilis, *Id.* pro *Mil.* 26.

• ‖ Vŏlūbĭlis, is. f. *ſc.* herba. *Ropeweed*, or *weedbind*, Jun. ☞ *Voc.* & convolvulus.

• Vŏlūbĭlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *Aptneſs to roll*, or *turn round; volubility.* (2) Met. *Inconſtancy.* (3) *A round delivery, a ready utterance.* (1) Mundi volubilitas niſi in globoſâ formâ eſſe non poſſet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) § Volubilitas fortunæ, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 6. (3) Sine plurimarum rerum ſcientiâ volubilitas verborum inanis & irridenda eſt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 5. § Volubilitas linguæ, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 25.

• Vŏlūbĭlĭter. adv. *Rollingly, roundly, volubly.* Numeroſè & volubiliter oratio funditur, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 62.

Vŏlŭcer, cris. m. & f. hoc cre. adj. [à volando] (1) *Winged, ſwift.* (2) *Light, inconſtant, unſtable.* (1) Tenerâ volucer cum matre Cupido, *Ov. Met.* 9, 481, § Curſus, *Id.* O nuncium volucrem! *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 25. Beſtia volucris, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 13. = Genus dicendi verbis volucre, & incitatum, *Id.* de *Cl. Or.* 95. (2) O volucrem Fortunam! *Id.* pro *Sil.* 32.

Vŏlucra, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd ſe involvit in pampinis] *A worm which eateth vines, a vine-freter, the devil's gold ring*, Col. *de* Arb. 15. = Volvox, convolvulus.

Vŏlucris, is. f. *Any winged creature.* Volucres videmur fingere & conſtruere nidos, *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 6. § Volucres pictæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 243. Punctum volucris parvulæ, *ſc.* muſcæ, *Phædr.* 5, 3, 4.

‖ Vŏlucrĭter. adv. *In all haſte*, or *ſpeedyly*, Amm. ⊥ Celeriter.

‖ Vŏlucrum, i. n. ¶ Volucrum majus, *woodbine*, or *honeyſuckle*, Jun.

• Volvendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be rolled over.* (2) *Rolling.* (1) Triginta magnos volvendis menſibus orbes Imperio explebit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 273. (2) Volvenda dies, en! attulit ultro, *Id. Æn.* 9, 7.

• Volvens, tis. part. (1) *Turning, rolling.* (2) Met. *Throwing out.* (3) *Pondering, revolveing.* (1) § Plauſtra volventia, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 163. (2) Celeriter verba volvens, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 70. (3) Æneas per noctem plurima volvens, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 309.

• Vŏlūmen, ĭnis. n. [à volvendo, & quatenus denotat librum, eò dicitur, quòd chartas vel membranas invicem inter ſe conglutinatas in bacillum volvebant, quod quidem bacillum *umbilicum* vocabant, quòd in medio volumine inexplicato eſſet, ut umbilicus eſt media pars hominis, quod tamen explicato volumine extrema pars fuit, unde *ad umbilicum deducere* valet ad finem perducere; hinc factum ut *ſuprà* denotet omnia priùs, & *infrà* omnia poſteriùs] (1) *A folding, a railing.* (2) *The folds of a ſnake*, &c. (3) *A volume, the leſſer part of a book*, or *books.* (4) *A turning and winding.* (5) *A wave.* (1) § Volumina crurum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 192. vinclorum, *Id. Æn.* 5, 408. fumi, *Luc.* 3, 500. cœli, *Ov. Met.* 2, 71. (2) Anguis Septem ingens gyros, ſeptena volumina traxit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 85. § Vinclorum volumina, *Id. ibid.* 408. (3) Mutatæ ter quinque volumina formæ, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 14, 19. Libri tres in ſex volumina propter amplitudinem diviſi, *Plin. jun.* (4) Magna ſortis humanæ volumina, *Plin.* 18, 18. (5) Boreas decimo volumine pontum Expulit in terras, *Sil.* 14, 123.

‖ Vŏluntārĭè, & Vŏluntārĭò, adv. *Voluntaryly, willingly; of his own free will*, or *choice*, Litt. *ex* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 91. *ut opinor, ſed ibi* voluntarii *potiùs legendum*, Hyginus *quidem habet*, Fab. 42.

Vŏluntārius, a, um. adj. *Voluntary, willing, that is of one's own accord.* § Voluntaria mors, *Liv.* 24, 5. miſſio, *Suet. Vitell.* 15. Voluntarii milites, *Liv.* 31, 8. ✠ Inviti, *Id. ib.*

Vŏluntas, ātis. f. [à volo] (1) *Will, deſire.* (2) *Goodwill, affection.* (3) *Senſe, meaning.* (4) *A will*, or *teſtament.* (1) Voluntas eſt, quæ quid cum ratione deſiderat, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 6. ✠ Vi, atque invitam, ingratiis, niſi voluntate ibis, rapiam domum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 40. ✠ Quod jus cogit, id voluntate impetret, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 44. (2) Voluntas veſtra ſi ad poëtam acceſſerit, *Ter. Phorm. prol.* 30. = Vos eſſe boni, quoniam ſuperis averſa voluntas, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 647. (3) Voluntate legis ſe tuebitur, *Quint.* = mens, *Cic.* (4) Voluntatem alicujus interpretari, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 31.

• Volvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. act. [à Gr. εἰλέω, præpoſito digammâ] (1) *To roll.* (2) *To hurl*, or *tumble, down.* (3) *To tumble up*, or *toſs.* (4) *To throw out.* (5) *To conſider*, or *weigh.* (1) Saxum ingens volvunt alii, *Virg. Æn* 6, 616. ¶ *Met.* Satis diu hoc ſaxum volvo, *I have laboured long enough at this*, Prov. Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 55. (2) Saxa infeſto volvebant pondere, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 512. (3) Venti volvunt mare, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 196. (4) Facilè ſolutéque verbis volvere ſententias, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 81. (5) Inanium rerum inanes volventes cogitationes, *Liv.* 6, 28. Multa ſecum, quò jam inde iret, volvere, *Id.*

• Volvor, i. paſſ. *To be rolled*, &c. Amnis præceps volvitur, *Sil.* 17, 108. Volvuntur aquarum montes, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 19. Verba quæ uno ſpiritu volvi poſſunt, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 47. ¶ Occepi denuo hoc modo volvi, *to reel*, or *ſtagger*, Plaut. Pſeud. 5, 1, 51.

• ‖ Volvŏlus, i. m. [à volvo] *A roller of timber, to break clods of earth, and to make the ground ſmooth*, Plin. *ap.* Litt.

• Volvox, ŏcis. m. [à volvo] *A vine-freter, a worm which feedeth upon vines*, Plin. 18, 18.

† Vŏlup' indecl. *Plaut. Men.* 4, 3. *id. quod*

Vŏlūpe. n. [*qu.* ab inuſ. volupis, e. idque à volo] *A pleaſant*, or *acceptable, thing.* = Quia vos tranquillos video, gaudeo, & volupe eſt mihi, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 3, 3. Venire ſalvum volupe eſt, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 5.

† Vŏluptābĭlis, e. adj. *Pleaſurable, delightfull*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 19. ⊥ Delectabilis.

‖ Vŏluptārĭè. adv. *Pleaſantly*, or *with pleaſure and delight*, Apul. Met. 3, p. 91. ⊥ Jucundè.

Vŏluptārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Given to pleaſure, ſenſual, voluptuous.* (2) *Pleaſant, ſoft, bringing pleaſure.* (1) Epicurus homo voluptarius, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 7. (2) § Diſciplina voluptaria, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 11. = mollis, delicatus, *Id. ib.* ✠ gravis, ſeverus, *Id.* Locus voluptarius, *Sall. B. C.* 11.

Vŏluptas, ātis. f. [à volupe, *qu.* volupitas, ut à facile facultas] (1) *Pleaſure, delight, ſolace, comfort.* (2) *Senſuality, ſenſual, carnal pleaſure.* (3) *A ſweetheart, a dear.* (1) ✠ Omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas eſt, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 1, 11. = Ex cognitione juris lætitia, & voluptas, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1, 44. Pura voluptas literarum, *Quint.* (2) In voluptatis regno virtus non poteſt conſiſtere, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 12. ✠ Voluptas honeſtati eſt contraria, *Id. Offic.* 3, 33. Indigna homine docto voluptas, *Id. Offic.* 2, 1. malorum eſca, *Id.* de *Sen.* 13. *ex Catone.* furtiva, inconceſſa, *Ov.* ✠ Vim magni doloris per voluptatem tuam condidiſti in corpus, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 39. (3) Qui introïre meas, mea voluptas? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 2. & *ſæpe alibi.*

‖ Vŏluptĭfĭcus, a, um. adj. *Makeing pleaſure*, or *delight*, Apul. Florid. 10, 782. ⊥ Voluptatem faciens.

‖ Vŏluptor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To take pleaſure*, or *delight; to be delighted*, Litt. *ex* Apul. ⊥ Voluptatem capio.

Vŏluptuōſus, a, um. adj. *Voluptuous, given to pleaſure.* § Voluptuoſum eſt, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. utitur & *Quint*, ſed *voluptarius* eſt.

• Vŏlūta, æ. f. [à volvendo, quòd ſit orbem circumvoluta, *ut* Gr. ἕλιξ, *ab* ἑλίσσω] *A work of leaves wreathen about the head*, or *chapiter, of a pillar; drapery work*, Vitr. 3, 3. & 7, 5.

• Vŏlūtābrum, i. n. [locus ubi ſues volutantur] *A place where ſwine and other beaſts tumble*, Virg. Geor. 3, 411.

• Vŏlūtābundus, a, um. adj. *Wallowing, rolling*, Cic. *de* Rep. *ap.* Non. 8, 64.

• Vŏlūtans, tis. part. (1) *Rolling, falling down.* (2) Met. *Pondering.* (1) Genibus volutans hærebat, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 607. (2) Solus, multa ſecum animo volutans, inambulavit, *Liv.* 40, 8.

• † Vŏlūtātim. adv. *Toſſingly, tumblelingly, rollingly*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40. ☞ *Sed dubia eſt lectio.*

• Vŏlūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A wallowing*, or *rolling.* (2) *A tumbleing*, or *toſſing.* (1) In luto volutatio grata eſt ſuibus, *Plin.* 8, 51. (2) Nuſquam reſidentis animi volutatio, *Sen.* de *Tranq.* 2.

• Vŏlūtātus, ûs. m. *A rolling.* Pulverem volutatu colligere, *Plin.* 10, 4.

• Vŏlūtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Rolled, tumbled.* (2) Met. *Well verſed.* (1) Verres in luto volutatus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. (2) Ad Caliſthenem & Philiſtum redeo, in quibus te video volutatum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 11.

• † Vŏlūtè. adv. *Tumbleingly, rollingly*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

• Vŏlūto, āre. freq. & Vŏlūtor, āri, ātus, paſſ. [à volvo] (1) *To roll, to wallow, to toſs.* (2) Met. *To think of, revolve, caſt, and toſs, in one's mind.* (3) *To diſcourſe on, to contrive.* (4) *To be well verſed in.* (1) § In luto volutari, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. Quò arctiùs fretum volutatur, *Curt.* 4, 2, 16. (2) Tacitus mecum ipſe voluto, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 37. = Eam rem diſputavi, & volutavi diu, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 4. (3) § Has conditiones ipſe in ſecreto volutavit cum amicis, *Liv.* 34, 36. (4) In veteribus ſcriptis ſtudioſè volutari, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 10.

• Vŏlūtus, a, um. part. *Tumbled, rolled, fallen out of, hurled.* § Amnis per ſaxa volutus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 521. Lacrymæ per ora volutæ, *Id.* Curru volutus, *Id. Æn.* 10, 403. Lapis vacuum per inane volutus, *Id. Æn.* 10, 906. *Vid.* Volvo.

• ‖ Vŏlūtus, ûs. m. verb. *A winding*, or *rolling*, Apul. Florid. 10, p. 782. ⊥ Volutatio.

• Vŏmens, tis. part. *Belching, breathing out, caſting forth*, &c. § Merum ore vomens, *Ov. Metam.* 12, 239. Stupa vomens tardum fumum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 682. *Vid.* Vomo.

* Vōmer, & Vōmis, ĕris. m. [quòd terram vomat] (1) *The coulter*, or rather *the plough-ſhare.* (2) *The* penis, tranſlatione modeſtâ, ut & *ſulcus* pro naturâ muliebri. (1) Aratrum circumducere, ejuſque vomere portam penè perſtringere, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 40. § Vomer obtuſus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 262. aduncus, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 927. Vomis & inflexi robur aratri, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 162. ☞ *De generibus vomerum vid.* Plin. 18, 18. (2) Lucr. 4, 1267.

* † Vŏmex, ĭcis. f. *A vomiting*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

* Vŏmĭca, æ. f. [quòd vomat ſaniem] *An impoſthume*, Celſ. 2, 7. & 4, 8. § Secare immaturam vomicam, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 5, 14. *Met.* Perſecare vomicam reip. *Vet. Orat.* ap. *Quint.* 8, 6. *qui tamen hanc tranſlationem improbat.* ¶ Liquoris æterni vomica, *quickſilver*, Plin. 33, 6.

* ‖ Vŏmĭcōſus, a, um. adj. *Subject to vomiting*, Veg. 1, 37.

* Vŏmĭcus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to vomiting.* § Morbus vomicus, *Sen. Contr.* 2, 12.

* Vōmis, ĕris. m. *id quod* vomer. *Vid.* Vomer.

* Vŏmĭtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A vomiting*, or *ſpewing*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50. § Concitare vomitiones, *Plin.* 24, 18.

* Vŏmĭto, āre. freq. *To vomit, to ſpew often.* Pecudes nauſeâ correptæ vomitant, *Col.* 7, 10. & *Suet. Vitell.* 13.

* Vŏmĭtor, ōris. m. *A vomiter, a ſpewer*, Plin. 23, 1. & Sen. Ep. 88.

* Vŏmĭtōria, in ſpectaculis dict. unde homines glomeratim ingredientes in ſedilia ſe fundunt, *Macrob. Sat.* 6, 4.

* Vŏmĭtōrius, a, um. adj. *That maketh one vomit.* § Vomitorium medicamentum, *Plin.* 21, 19.

* Vŏmĭtus, ûs. m. verb. *A vomiting*, or *vomit*, Celſ. 1, 3. & Plin. 2, 6.

* Vŏmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum. neut. [*ex* ἐμέω, ἐμῶ, præpoſ. digammâ] (1) *To vomit*, or *ſpew.* (2) *To caſt up.* (1) § In menſam vomere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 2. in gremio ſuo, *Id.* 𝔛 Cui ructare turpe eſſet, is vomit, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 25. (2) 𝔛 Fluctus vomit & reſorbet Sylla, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 125.

* Vŏmor, i. paſſ. *To be vomited*, or *caſt up.* § Sanies vomitur, *Plin.* 10, 67. Ab horâ tertiâ bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41.

Vŏpiſcus, i. m. [*ſc.* quem mater vi adipiſcitur, *i. e.* cum difficultate acquirit; vel qui ope naturæ ſervatur, cui & opem feret, *M.*] *Of twins in a woman's body, that which cometh to perfect birth*, Plin. 7, 10.

† Vôpte, *pro* ipſivos, *Cato*, ap. *Feſt.*

* Vŏrācĭtas, ātis. f. *Gluttony, greedyneſs, exceſſive eating*, Plin. 2, 107.

* Vŏrāgĭnōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of bogs*, or *moraſſes.* = Paluſtre & voraginoſum ſolum, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 9.

* Vŏrāgo, gĭnis. f. [*à* vorando, quòd incidentia vorat] (1) *A ſwallow*, or *gulf*; *a whirlpool.* (2) *A quagmire*, or *bog.* (3) Met. *A riotous ſpendthrift.* (1) Vaſtâ voragine æſtuat gurges, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 296. § *Met.* Vorago ventris, *Ov. Met.* 8, 843. (2) Ferream ſoleam tenaci voragine mula *derelinquit*, Catull. 18, ult. = Immobiles currus illuvie & voragine hærebant, *Curt.* 8, 14, 4. (3) = Gurges & vorago patrimonii, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 52.

* † Vŏrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A devouring.* Mei ſodales quærunt in trivio vorationes, *Catull.* 45, ult. *ubi al.* vocationes, & *vix ſanè ſibi occ.*

* ‖ Vŏrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A devourer*, Hieron. ⸸ Vorax.

* ‖ Vŏrātrīna, æ. f. *A chap*, or *cleft, in the earth upon ſome earthquake*; *a whirlpit*, Litt. *ex* Cic. *ſed q.* Vorago.

* Vŏrātūrus a, um. part. *About to devour*, or *ſwallow up.* Vates cecinêre, oriens Romanorum imperium vetus Græcorum ac Macedonum voraturum, *Juſt.* 30, 4.

* Vŏrax, ācis. adj. [*à* voro] or, comp. *Gluttonous, greedy, ravenous, voracious.* § Venter vorax, *Ov. Met.* 15, 94. Turbâ voracior ipsâ, *Id. ib.* 8, 839. Conf. *Catull.* 31, 4.

* Vŏro, āre. act. [*à* βορὸς, vorax] *To devour, eat up*, or *eat greedyly*; *to ſwallow.* 𝔛 Alia lambunt, ſorbent, mandunt, vorant, *Plin.* 10, 71. ¶ *Met.* Vorare literas, *to ſtudy hard*, Cic. Att. 4, 11. viam, *to run ſwiftly*, Catull. 33, 7.

† Vorſum, *pro* verſum; Vorſura, *pro* verſura; & Vortex, *pro* vertex.

† Vorſus, ûs. m. [*pro* verſus] *A dance called the round*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 2.

Vortex, ĭcis. m. *Vid.* Vertex.

† Vortĭcordia, æ. f. [Venus ita dict. quòd hominum corda verteret, *Scal.*] *Vid.* Verticordia.

* Vos, veſtrûm, *vel* veſtrî, vobis. pl. [*à* σφῶ] *Ye, you*, Cic. paſſim.

Voſmetipſi. *Your own ſelves*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 18.

✠ Vōtĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Bearing vows*, or *things devoted to ſome deity.* Votiferâque meas ſuſpendit ab arbore vittas, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 92.

† Vōtĭtus, a, um. adj. *Hindered by vow*, Plaut. Aſin 4, 1, 44. ⸸ Voti reus.

Vōtīvus, a, um. adj. (1) *Promiſed by a vow, devoted.* (2) ‖ *That is*, or *hath been, greatly deſired.* (1) § Ludi votivi, *Liv.* 7, 15. Juvenca votiva, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, fin. (2) *Treb. Poll.* ⸸ Gratum, ex voto.

Vōtum, i. n. [*à* voveo] (1) *A vow*, or *promiſe made to God.* (2) *The thing vowed.* (3) *The thing prayed for.* (4) *A deſire*, or *wiſh.* (5) *A covenant*, or *promiſe.* (6) *Marryage.* (7) ‖ Meton. *A day of thankſgiveing.* (1) § Vota facere, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 28. reddere, *Curt.* 3, 7, 3. Votis obligare ſe, *Liv.* 21, 21. Vota exſolvere, *Nep. Lyſ.* 3. (2) = Stipant graves equi receſſus Danaï, & in voto latent, *Petron.* c. 49. Votis incendimus aras, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 279. (3) § Divos in vota vocare, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 234. (4) Nec votum nec animus deeſt conficiendi, *Suet. Aug.* 51. Ad omne votum fluente fortunâ, *Quint.* (5) = Quaſi voto quodam, & promiſſo me teneri puto, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 19. (6) *Tac.* de *Germ.* 19. § Vota ſecunda, *Juſtin. Novella*, 2. c. 2. § 2. (7) Capitol.

Vōtus, a, um. part. *Vowed.* = Templa vota & dedicata, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 17.

Vŏvens, tis. part. *Vowing, wiſhing for*, Sil. 4, 203.

Vŏveo, ēre, vōvi, vōtum. act. (1) *To vow.* (2) *To pray*, or *wiſh, for.* (1) Imperatores capita pro ſalute patriæ ſuæ voverunt, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 22. § Vovere Libero caprum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 7. (2) Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? *Hor. Ep.* 2, 4, 8.

* Vox, vōcis. f. [vox dicit. contractè *à* voco; unde & obliqui producuntur, *Priſc.*] (1) *A voice.* (2) *A noiſe*, or *ſound, of any kind.* (3) *An accent.* (4) *A note*, or *tune.* (5) *A word.* (6) *A ſaying of any kind.* (7) *A vote*, or *ſuffrage*; *an interceſſion.* (8) *A ſtyle.* (9) *Talk*, or *diſcourſe.* (10) *A ſpeech, tongue*, or *language.* (1) Scio te bonâ voce eſſe, ne clama nimis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 49. Vox candida, & fuſca eſt, & plena, & lenis, & aſpera; & contracta, & fuſa; & dura, & flexibilis; & clara & obtuſa, *Quint.* 9, 3. (2) Ad vocem celeres quâ buccina ſignum Dira dedit, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 519. Voce ſuâ crocibat corvus, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 3, 2. Acutæ vocis Hylactor, *Ov. Met.* 3, 224. (3) Aut ſi ſurdus ſit, varietates vocum, aut modos, quî poſſit noſcere? *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 3. (4) Obloquitur numeris ſeptem diſcrimina vocum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 646. (5) Non intelligere quid ſonet hæc vox *voluptatis*, Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 2. (6) Conſtitue nihil eſſe in hâc voce *Civis Romanus ſum*, Id. Verr 5, 65. *Vid.* Cæſ. B. C. 1, 2. *Vid.* & Tac. Hiſt. 3, 85. 7. & Agr. 45, 6. (7) Libo, veſte mutatâ, circumire domos, orare ad fines, vocem adverſus pericula poſcere, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 29, 1. (8) Inconditâ ac rudi voce aliquid componere, *Id. Agr.* 3, 6. (9) Vocibus ſeditioſorum bona ac mala exiſtimare, *Id. Hiſt.* 4, 73, 2. (10) Converſus expreſſûſque Latinâ voce Menander, *Cic.* de *Tim.*

U ante P.

* Ūpĭlio, ōnis. *qui* & ōpĭlio, metri causâ, *M.* [*qu.* Ovipilio; vel οἰπολίων, *i. e.* αἰπόλις] *A ſhepherd*, Virg. Ecl. 10, 19.

Ŭpŭpa, æ. f. [*ab* ἔποψ, in acc. ἔποπα; al. *à* pu pu, *i. e.* voce quam edit, *Varr.*] (1) *A bird called a houpoo*, or, as ſome ſay, *a lapwing*; *a puet.* (2) *A beetle, mattock*, or *like tool to dig ſtones in a quarry.* (1) Upupa obſcœna paſtu avis, *Plin.* 10, 29. = Epopo. (2) Advenienti in lapidicinam upupa data eſt, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 7. *ſc. ludens quoniam illud inſtrumentum quodammodo referebat upupæ caput cum roſtro.*

U ante R.

* Ūræon, i. n. [*ab* οὐρὰ, cauda] *The tail-piece of the tunny fiſh*, Plin. 32, 11.

* Ūræus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the tail*, Plin. 32, 11.

* ‖ Ūrăgus, i. m. [*ex* οὐρὰ cauda, & ἄγω duco] *The lieutenant that bringeth up the rear*, Jun.

* Ūrănŏſcŏpus, i. m. [*ab* οὐρανὸς, cœlum, & σκοπέω, ſpecto] *A fiſh which hath one eye in his head, and that ſo placed, that ſwiming he ſeemeth to look upward*, Plin. 32, 7. = Callionymus, *Id.*

‖ Urbānātim. adv. *Like a gentleman, citizen like*, Non. 2, 747. *ex* Pomponio, *pro*

Urbānè. adv. ius, comp. ‖ ſſimè. ſup. (1) *Pleaſantly.* (2) *Cleverly.* (3) ‖ *With a good grace, civilly, courteouſly.* (1) 𝔛 = Utrúmne me ſecum ſeverè, & graviter, & priſcè, an remiſsè, & leviter, & urbanè, *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 14. = Ut à patre audiebam facetè, & urbanè Stoïcos irridente, *Id.* de *Fin.* 1, 11. (2) Non potuit urbaniùs elabi, *Quint. Inſtit. Or.* 2, 11. Conf. *Cic.* pro *Cœl.* 15. (3) § Urbaniſſimè reſpondere, *Gell.* 15, 5.

‖ Urbānĭcè. adv. *pro* urbanè, *Litt.* ex *Liv.* ſed q.

‖ Urbānĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a city*, Spart. *in* Carac.

Urbānĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *A city life.* (2) *Pleaſantry.* (3) *Courteſy, civility, civil behaviour, good manners.* (4) *Merryment.* (1) Tu modò deſideria urbis & urbanitatis depone, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 6. (2) 𝔛 Maledictum, ſi petulantiùs jactatur, convitium, ſi facetiùs, urbanitas nominatur, *Id.* pro *Cœl.* 3. Vid. *Quint.* 6, 3. (3) Vir urbanitate limatus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 29. (4) Dicerem urbanos, ſi ſenatum deceret urbanitas, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 6.

Urbānus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, a city*; *dwelling in a city.* (2) Met. *Polite, civil, courteous, genteel, pleaſant, comely, ſeemly.* (3) *Tame, homebred.* (1) 𝔛 Ruſticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur Accepiſſe cavo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 80. § 𝔛 Urbanæ excubiæ, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 17. Opus urbaniſſimum, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (2) = Homo facetus etiam inducis ſermonem facetum, & urbanum, *Cic.* pro *Domo*, 34. ☞ *Hæc notio* Ciceronis *demum ætate obtinuiſſe videtur, ſic enim ille.* Te hominem non ſolùm ſapientem, verum etiam, ut nunc loquimur, urbanum, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. Vid. & *Quint.* 8, 3. (3) 𝔛 Arbores quædam ſilveſtres, quædam urbaniores, *Plin.* 16, 19.

✠ Urbĭcăpus, i. m. [qui capit urbes] *A winer of citys*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

‖ ✠ Urbicrĕmus, a, um. adj. *Burning the city.* § Urbicremæ nubes, *Prud. Ham.* 726.

Urbĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a city.* § Urbicum pecus, *Plaut. per jocum*, Truc. 2, 2, 14. ☞ *Sed non conſtat de eâ lectione.* § Annona urbica, *Suet. Aug.* 18, 2.

Urbīna, æ. f. *A kind of weapon ſomewhat long*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 46.

Urbo, āre. & Urbum, i. *Vid.* Urvo, Urvum.

Urbs, is. f. [de etym. incert. mihi tamen videtur deductum *ab* urvo, parte aratri, quo muri deſignabantur] (1) *A city, a walled town.* (2)

Meton. Sometimes it is put for *civitas,* and denoteth *the inhabitants.* (3) Sometimes both *the city* and *inhabitants.* (4) *The city of Rome.* (1) = Domicilla conjunċta urbes dicimus, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 42. = Pheræ, urbs Theſſaliæ, in quo oppido, *&c.* Cic. de *Div.* 1, 25. ⌘ Auċtâ civitate magnitudine urbis, *Liv.* 1, 45. ⌘ In urbe civitas ereċtâ expeċtatione fletit, *Id.* 3, 47. ⌘ Non vici inſtar, ſed urbis, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. ⌘ Neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 2. (2) Invadunt urbem ſomno vinóque ſepultam, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 265. (3) Tac. Hiſt. 1, 84, 7. (4) ⌘ Urbs propriè eſt Roma, quum cætera dicuntur oppida, *Quint.* 9, 2.

† Urbum, i. n. *idem quod* urvum aratri curvatura; unde urbis nomen; nam urbare eſt aratro definire, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 27.

Urceŏlāris, is. f. herba [ita diċt. quòd ſuâ aſperitate lavandis ulceis ſit maximè idonea] *An herb called feverfew,* or as ſome think, *pellitory of the wall,* Plin. 21, 17. = Vitrago.

Urceŏlus, i. m. dim. *A little water pitcher,* Col. 12, 16.

Urceus, i. m. [*ab* urna, *Perot. ab* orca, ὑρχη, *Iſid.*] *A pitcher, or pot, for water.* § Urceus aquarius, *Cato,* 13. fiċtilis, *Id. ib.* ⌘ Amphora cœpit inſtitui, currente rotâ cur urceus exit? *Hor. A. P.* 22. ☞ *Formam ex Tab. antiq. exhibet Mercurialis in arte Gymn.* 1, 10.

Ūrēdo, dĭnis, f. [*ab* urendo] (1) *The blaſting of trees,* or *herbs.* (2) *An itch,* or *burning, in the ſkin.* (3) ‖ *A pricking heat of luſt.* (1) Si uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. Vid. *Plin.* 18, 28. & 31, 3. *&* *Col.* 3, 20. (2) Plin. 9, 45. (3) Apul. Met. 4, p. 134.

Ūrendus, a, um. part. *To be burned.* § Urenda filix, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37.

Ūrens, tis. part. *Burning;* alſo *killing vines,* or *other trees, with browſeing,* Virg. Geor. 2, 196.

• Ūrēter, ēris. m. [οὐρητὴρ, Gr. *ab* οὐρεῖν, meiere, *The pipe,* or *conduit, by which the urine paſſeth from the reins to the bladder,* Celſ. 4, 1. *ſed Græcis literis. Lat.* Meatus urinæ.

• ‖ Ūrethra, æ. f. [*ab* οὐρεῖν, meiere *vel* urinam reddere] *The paſſage of the urine from the bladder to the end of the yard,* Med.

• Urgens, *vel* Urguens, tis. part. *Preſſing, urgeing, urgent.* Urgenti brachia viċta dedi, *Prop.* 4, 3, 12. Duris urgens in rebus egeſtas, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 146. Urguentes Ætnam flammæ, *Luc* 5, 99. *Vid.* Urgeo.

• Urgeo, *vel* Urgueo, ēre, ſi, ſum. aċt. [fort. *ab* οὐραγέω, extremum agmen duco, unò ſequens urgeo, *Litt.*] (1) *To preſs on.* (2) *To preſs down, to cover.* (3) Met. *To urge, to be earneſt upon, to provoke.* (4) *To puſh on, to haſten, to enforce, conſtrain, purſue,* or *follow.* (5) *To vex, trouble, moleſt,* or *oppreſs.* (6) *To aggravate.* (1) Majore vi hoſtes urgent, *Sall. B. Jug.* 60. *Met.* Nox urget diem, & dies noċtem, *Hor. Epod.* 7, 25. (2) Ingentis pondere teſtæ urgere, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 351. (3) = Etiam atque etiam inſto, atque urgeo, inſeċtor, poſco, atque adeò flagito crimen, *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 19. ⌘ Urgent & nihil remittunt, *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 28. § Urgere propoſitum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 6. (4) = Urget turba, feſtinat Philogenes, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2. (5) Febres magnæ urgent, *Celſ.* § Morbus urget, *Cic.* de *Fato,* 9. fortuna miſeros, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 43. (6) ⌘ Illud neque urſi, neque levavi, *Cic.* ad *Q. fratr.* 3, 24.

• Urgeor, ēri. paſſ. (1) *To be preſſed,* &c. (2) *To be accuſed, charged.* (1) § Fame, ferroque urgeri, *Liv.* dolore, *Celſ.* ab hoſte, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 386. (2) Optimus ille Qui minimis *vitiis* urgetur, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 69. § Urgeri criminum, *Tac.* 6, 29.

‖ Ūria, æ. f. *A bird called a naff,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Ūrica, æ. f. [*ab* urendo] *A hurt comeing to all manner of grain by too much moiſture.* Commune ſatorum omnium vitium urica eſt, *Plin.* 18, 27.

Ūrigo, ginis. f. [*ab* uro] (1) *A burning with a luſtick.* (2) ‖ *The itch of luſt.* (1) § Vehementior urigo, *Plin.* 20, 22. (2) *Apul. Met.* p. 14. ⸸ Tentigo.

• Ūrīna, æ. f. [*à* Gr. οὖρον idem] (1) *Piſs, ſtale; water of a man,* or *beaſt; urine.* (2) ¶ Urina genitalis, *the ſeed of generation.* (1) § Urinam ciere, citare, movere, item pellere, inhibere, tardare, ſupprimere, *Ap. probos auċt.* ¶ Reddere urinam, *to make water,* Plin. 8, 16. (2) Plin. 8, 43.

• ‖ Ūrīnālis, é. adj. *Pertaining to urine; cauſeing,* or *provokeing, urine,* Jun. ⸸ Urinam ciens, *Celſ.*

• Ūrīnārius, a, um. adj. *id quod* urinalis.

Ūrīnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A diver,* or *ſwimer under water.* Per urinatores omne *argentum* extraċtum eſt, *Liv.* 44, 10.

‖ Ūrīnātrix, īcis. f. *A diver; a didapper,* or *ducker,* Gar.

Ūrīno, āre. aċt. *&* Ūrīnor, āri. dep. [*ab* urvo, *h. e.* curvaturâ aratri, quam urinantes imitari videntur, *Sip.*] *To duck under the water, and to ſpring up again; to dive.* Urnæ diċtæ quòd urinant, *Varr. L. L.* 4. Sub aquâ ranæ & phocæ urinantur, *Plin.* 11, 37.

‖ Ūrīnum ovum [*ab* οὖρος, ventus, quòd vento impletum] *An addle-egg, a wind egg,* Plin. 10, 58. & 60.

• Ūrion, *vel* Ūrium, ii. n. [*ab* Urio oppido] *A kind of earth which miners avoid when they dig for gold,* Plin. 33, 4.

† Ūrĭto, āre. freq. *To burn often.* Calidum uritat malè, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 81. *ubi al.* urit.

Urna, æ. f. [ita diċt. quòd in aquâ hauriendâ urinat, *Varr. L. L.* 4.] (1) *A water pitcher.* (2) *A meaſure of liquid things, containing four gallons.* (3) *A pot into which the names of thoſe who were to be choſen by lot into office were put,* and may be uſed for *a ballot box.* (4) Alſo *a pot,* or *coffin, into which they uſed to put the aſhes and bones of the dead; an urn.* (1) Tu, qui urnam habes, aquam ingere, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 24. (2) Liquidi non ampliùs urnâ, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 53. ☞ ‖ Modius & ſemis faciunt urnam, urnæ duæ amphoram complent, *Rigalt.* (3) Senatorum *eum* urna copiosè abſolvit, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 6. (4) Cœlo tegitur qui non habet urnam, *Luc.* 7, 819.

Urnālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a pitcher,* or *pot;* or *that containeth the meaſure of an urn,* Cato, 13. *&* Plin. 9, 30.

Urnārium, ii. n. (1) *A board in a kitchen, whereon pots,* or *veſſels, are ſet full of water.* (2) ‖ *A place to ſet iron pots, pitchers,* or *like veſſels, on;* and may be uſed for *a ſideboard in a dineing room, to ſet cups and glaſſes on.* (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 7. (2) Alex. ab Alex.

‖ Urnārius, ii. m. *A poter,* Litt. *ex* Col.

‖ Urnŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little pot,* or *pitcher.* = Capedines ac fiċtiles, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 3.

Ūro, ĕre, ſſi, uſtum. aċt. [*ab* Hebr. אור ignis; vel *à* πῦρ, ignis, primò enim fuit *buro,* poſtea uro] (1) *To burn, parch,* or *ſet on fire.* (2) *To light up.* (3) *To gall,* or *pinch.* (4) Met. *To nip,* or *ſtarve;* as cold. (5) *To boil.* (6) Met. *To grieve, teize,* or *vex.* (7) *To inflame with love.* (1) Hominem mortuum in urbe ne ſepelito, neve urito, *Ex XII Tab.* ap. *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2, 23. (2) Feliciùs urite tedas, *Prop.* 3, 19, 25. (3) Urunt juga prima juvencos, *Ov.* de *Rem. Am.* 235. Calceus minor uret pedem, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 43. ¶ Urere aliquem virgis, *Id. Sat.* 2, 7, 58. § loris, *to flog,* or *beat,* Id. Ep. 1, 16, 47. (4) Urunt montana nives, *Luc.* 4, 52. vid. & *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 17. (5) Colchis urit ahena, *Prop.* 2, 1, 54. (6) § Urebat populum nobilem ablatum mare, captæ inſulæ, *&c.* Flor. 2, 6. Urit *Cythercam* atrox Juno, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 666. Te ut malè urat, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 47. (7) Deus crudeliùs urit invitos, *Tib.* 1, 8, 7. Sulpicia, *Id.* 4, 2, 11.

Ūror, i. paſſ. (1) *To be burnt.* (2) *To be kindled.* (3) *To be conſumed.* (4) *To burn in love.* (5) *To fret, and be grieved.* (1) Uritur aliquis ardenti ferro, *Juv.* 14, 22. Ejuſmodi frigus impendebat, ut periculum erat ne ædes ſuæ Appio urerentur, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 12, fin. (2) Peċtore uritur intimo flamma, *Catull.* 59, 177. (3) Flamma Maleagros ab illâ Uritur, *Ov. Met.* 8, 516. (4) Uritur infelix Dido, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 68. (5) Quàm magis id repeto, tam magis uror, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 5.

Ūrŏpȳgium, ii. n. [*ab* ὄῤῥος, oſſis ſacri extremum, *&* πυγὴ, nates] *The narroweſt and loweſt part of the chine, the rump,* Mart. 3, 93.

Urpix, ĭcis. m. *An inſtrument of huſbandry like a barrow,* Cato, 10. ☞ *Vix alibi occ.* irpex, *Mela.*

Urruncum, i. n. [diċt. quòd imprimis uri ſolet] *The loweſt part of the ear of corn next the ſtalk,* Varr. R. R. 1, 48. ☞ *Vix alibi.*

Urſa, æ. f. [*ab* urſus] (1) *A ſhe bear.* (2) *The greater and leſſer bear ſtar.* (1) Informia urſæ pariunt, *Plin.* 10, 63. § Villoſa urſa, *Ov. Met.* 13, 836. (2) Vid. *Ov. Met.* 2, 507. = Septentriones.

Urſīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a bear.* § Urſinus ſanguis, *Col.* de *Arb.* 15.

Urſus, i. m. [*qu.* orſus, quòd ore ſuo formet fœtus] *A he bear.* Urſa conſpeċtos in montibus horruit urſos, *Ov. Met.* 2, 494. ☞ *Libycos & Numidicos urſos deſignare* leones *vult Lipſ. cui ſe opponit Salm. Exercit. Plin.*

Urtīca, æ. f. [herba cujus folia acriter urunt, *i. e.* pungunt] (1) *A nettle.* (2) *A kind of ſhellfiſh.* (3) *A tickleing of lechery.* (1) Herbis vivere & urticâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 8. ☞ *De urticæ generibus vid.* Plin. 17, 10. *de medicinali virtute,* eundem 12, 13. (2) Plin. 9, 45. (3) Juv. 2, 128. & 11, 166.

‖ Urtīcōſus, *&* Urtīcĭnus, a, um. adj. *Full of nettles,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

‖ Urvo, āre, āvi. neut. [*id quod* urbo, *i. e.* orbem facio] *To tumble round,* Feſt.

Ūrus, i. m. [vocab. Gallic.] *A beaſt like a bull, but biger in body, and very ſwift; a buffalo,* Cæſ. B. G. 6, 27.

Urvum, *vel* Urbum, i. n. *The crooked ploughtail,* Varr.

‖ Urvus, *vel* Urbus, a, um. adj. *Bending upward,* Scal.

U ante S.

• Ūſia, æ. f. [οὐσία, Gr.] *Subſtance, eſſence, being,* Quint.

† Ūſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* utor] *Uſe, an uſeing,* Cato, 37. *Scæv.* ap. *Gell.* 4, 1. & *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Ex poſter. *Ulp. Alfen.* & *Arnob.* ⸸ Uſus.

Ūſĭtātè. adv. *Ordinaryly, uſually, after the accuſtomed faſhion, cuſtomaryly.* Cur, cùm de re conveniat, non malimus uſitatè loqui? *Cic.* de *Plin.* 4, 26.

Ūſĭtātum eſt. *It is a common cuſtom, it is a thing often uſed,* Cic. *in* Verr.

Ūſĭtātus, a, um. part. ‖ or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. *Uſual, ordinary, common.* = Uſitatus & pervulgatus honos, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. ⌘ Non ſolùm uſitatum, ſed & quotidianum, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 26. § Uſitatior pars, *Gell.* 15, 13. Uſitatiſſima verba, *Cic. Orat.* 25.

‖ Ūſĭtor, āri. freq. [*ab* utor] *To uſe often,* Gell. 10, 21. & 17, 1. ⸸ Utor.

Uſpiam. adv. [*ex* us, *ab* εἰως, *&* piam] (1) *Any where,* or *in any other place.* (2) *In any matter.* (3) *Somewhere.* (1) Si abſis uſpiam, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 3. ⌘ nuſquam, *Cic.* de *Legg.* (2) Num me expertus uſpiam? *Plaut. Caſin.* 4, 3, 24. (3) Non dubitabam quin te in iſtis locis uſpiam viſurus eſſet, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 17.

Uſquam. adv. [*ex* us, *&* quam] (1) *Any where, in any place.* (2) *In any thing.* (3) *To any place.* (4) *At any time.* (1) Quam crucem non auſus eſt uſquam defigere, niſi apud eos, *Cic. Varr.* 4. ⌘ Quam non invenit uſquam, Eſſe putat nuſquam, *Ov. Met.* 1, 586. (2) Neque iſtinc, neque alibi uſquam erit in me mora, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 9. (3) Nec verò uſquam diſcedebam, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 1. (4) Quaſi jam uſquam tibi ſint viginti minæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 15. *interpr. Pareo, & Turneb.*

Uſque. adv. [*ex* us, *&* que, *qu.* ἰωσχι] (1) *Continually, allways, all along.* (2) ¶ Uſque eò—ut, *ſo very much—that; ſo extremely.* (3) ¶ Uſque eò non,—ut, *ſo far from.* (4) *As far as.* (5) *Untill.* (6) ¶ Uſque dum, *ſo long as.* (7) *Even, if* aut redundant. (1) Juſtus amator perpetuat data, dátque uſque, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 73. (2) Quod Amerinis uſque adeò viſum eſt magnum, ut, *&c.* Cic. *pro* S. Roſc. 9. (3) Uſque eò non fuit popularis, ut patrimonium ſolus comeſſet, *Id.* pro *P. Sext.* 51. (4) Uſque à mari ſupero Romam proficiſci, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 68. *& ſine prep.* § Sacerdotes uſque Ennam profecti ſunt, *Id. Verr.* 4. 49. Quintus uſque Puteolos venit, *Id. Att.* 15, 18. (5) Nec verò ſapienti uſque plaudite vivendum, *Id.* de *Sen.* 19. *i. e.* uſque ad. Pater me tam leni paſſus eſt animo uſque adhuc, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 27. (6) Uſque dum tibi licuit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5. (7) ¶ † Uſque à cunabulis, *from the very cradle,* Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 4, 48. ☞ *Sed var. codd.* Uſquè à pueris, *even from childhood,* Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 5.

Uſquĕquāque. adv. (1) *All about, every where.* (2) *In all reſpects, in all places,* or *things.* (3) *Quite, altogether, continually, allways.* (1) Mari terrique uſquequaque illas quæritat, *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 105. (2) ⌘ Ne aut nuſquam, aut uſquequaque dicatur, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 21. ⌘ An hoc uſquequaque aliter in vitâ, & non ex maximâ parte de totâ judicabis? *univerſally,* Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 30. = Aut undique religionem tolle, aut uſquequaque conſerva, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 43. (3) Nec tamen expers inſidiarum uſquequaque permanſit, *Suet. Claud.* 13, 1. Uſquequaque ſapere oportet, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 16.

Uſquĕquo. adv. *Untill that.* Uſquequo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. ☞ *Exemplum interrogandi non invenio.*

Uſta, æ. f. *A ſort of colour made of ceruſe,* Vitruv. 7, 11.

Uſtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* uro] (1) *A burning.* (2) *A ſearing,* or *burning, with a hot iron; a cauterizeing.* (1) Sarmenta tibi uſtioni ſupererunt, *Col.* 38. Conf. *Celſ.* 5, 26. (2) Quædam uſtione ſanantur, *Plin.* 34, 15.

Uſtor, ōris. m. verb. *He that burneth,* particularly *dead bodys.* A ſemiraſo tundi uſtore, *Catull.* 60, 5. Vid. & *Mart.* 3, 13. § Uſtor ſordidus, *Luc.* 8, 738.

‖ Uſtrĭcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A woman barber,* or *one that burneth away hair,* Litt. *ex* Mart.

† Uſtrīgo, gĭnis. f. *The blaſting,* or *blighting, of corn; a burning in ſores,* Ambr. ⸸ Rubigo.

Uſtrina, æ. f. [*ab* uro] (1) *A melting houſe for metal.* (2)*‖ *A place where dead bodys are burnt.* (1) Plin. 36, 21. (2) Feſt.

Uſtŭlandus, a, um. part. *To be burnt,* or *ſeared.* Scripta infelicibus uſtulanda lignis, *Catull.* 33, 8.

Uſtŭlātus, a, um. part. *Burnt.* ¶ Pali uſtulati, *ſtakes burnt at the end to harden them,* Vitruv. 5, ult.

† Uſtŭlo, āre. act. [*ab* uro, uſtum] *To burn,* or *ſear,* a thing. Candenti ferro crines uſtulare, *Pacuv.*

‖ Uſtūra, æ. f. *A burning,* Litt. *ex* Col.

Uſtus, a, um. part. [*ab* uror] *Burnt, ſcorched.* § Ignibus uſtus, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 11, 53. aër ſiccis fervoribus, *Id. Met.* 1, 119. lignis funeris, *Prop.* 3, 15, 46. Indus, *Id.* 4, 3, 10.

* ‖ Ūſuālis, e. adj. *That ſerveth for our uſe,* Dig. ⸸ Utilis.

* † Ūſuālĭter. adv. *Uſually,* Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

* ‖ Ūſuārius, a, um. adj. *That ſerveth for our uſe; that which we have the uſe of, but not the property,* Gell. 4, 1.

* ‖ Ūſuārius, ii. m. [ille cujus eſt uſus, qui rei uſum habet] *He that hath the uſe of a thing, but not the property,* Ap. JCC.

Ūſūcăpio, ĕre, cēpi, captum. act. *To make any thing his own through long poſſeſſion, to take as his own by preſcription of uſe.* Nihil mortales à diis immortalibus uſucapere poſſunt, *Cic.* de *Har. Reſp.* 14.

Ūſūcaptio, & Ūſūcăpio, & Ūſuſcaptio, ōnis. f. *The enjoying of a thing by continuance of time; long poſſeſſion,* or *preſcription,* Cic. *pro* Cæcin. 26.

Ūſūcaptus, a, um. part. *Enjoyed by preſcription,* or *long poſſeſſion.* Subſeciva, quæ diviſis per veteranos agris carptim ſuperfuerunt, veteribus poſſeſſoribus, ut uſucapta conceſſit, *Suet. Dom.* 9.

Ūſūfăcio, ĕre, ēci, actum. act. *To hold by preſcription.* Quojus nunc eſt? *S.* Tuus; nam pugnis uſufeciſti tuum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 219.

‖ Ūſūfructuārius, ii. m. *He that hath the uſe and profit of a thing, but not the property,* or *right,* Ap. JCC.

Ūſūfructus, ûs. m. *Vid.* Uſusfructus.

* Ūſūra, æ. f. [*ab* utor] (1) *Uſe, uſage, enjoyment of a thing.* (2) *Uſury,* or *money given for the uſe of money; intereſt.* (1) § Uſura gaudii, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 13. ¶ Lucis uſuram eripere, *to deprive of life,* Cic. *pro* Sull. 32. Ne ab hujus quidem uſurâ gloriæ temperavit animum Cn. Pompeius, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 34. (2) Pecuniam pro uſuris auferre, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 72. = fœnus, *Id.* ⌘ ſors, *Id.* ☞ *De generibus & modo uſurarum vid. Salmaſii librum integrum.* ¶ ‖ Quincunces uſuræ, *uſury of five in the hundred,* Scæv.

* Ūſūrārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of which one hath the uſe.* (2) ‖ *Pertaining to uſe,* or *uſury; that giveth,* or *taketh, uſury.* (1) Alcmenam uxorem cepit uſurariam, *Plaut. Amph. argum.* 1, 3. § Uſurarius puer, *Id. Curc.* 3, 12. (2) *Ap. JCC.* ⸸ Fœnerator.

* Ūſurpandus, a, um. part. *To be uſed.* § Uſurpandus colenduſque, *Plin. Pan.* 1.

* Ūſurpans, tis. part. *Uſeing, enjoying.* Hoc unum militiæ tuæ uſurpante, *Curt.* 7, 3.

Ūſurpātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Uſe; an often uſeing,* or *practiſeing.* (2) *An interruption,* or *diſturbing, of preſcription.* (1) Conſolari ſe uſurpatione doctrinæ, *Cic.* de *Cl. Or.* 71. § Uſurpatio itineris inſoliti, *Liv.* 4, 23. Vocis uſurpatione abſtinere, *Id.* (2) Cujus honoris uſurpatio per annos centum viginti intermiſſa, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 27.

* ‖ Ūſurpātor, ōris. m. verb. *An uſurper,* Ambroſ.

* Ūſurpātus, a, um. part. (1) *Much and often uſed and diſcourſed of.* (2) *Mentioned frequently.* (3) ‖ *An interruption,* or *diſturbing, of preſcription.* (1) Conſolationes à ſapientiſſimis viris uſurpatæ, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 16. Uno & perpetuo tenore juris ſemper uſurpato, *Liv.* 35, 16. Ap. JCC. (2) Eſt hoc clarè uſurpatum à doctiſſimis, *Cic. Parad.* 5. (3) Ap. JCC.

* Ūſurpo, āre. act. [*ab* uſura] (1) *To uſe often,* or *much;* whether in word, *or* deed. (2) Per compendium, abſol. *To ſee.* (3) *To name often, to talk of.* (4) *To call, to name.* (5) *To uſurp, to take another's property.* (6) ‖ *To diſturb preſcription by takeing poſſeſſion.* (7) *To do ſomething* dicis causâ, *by way of form, to keep up preſcription.* (1) Officium quod ſemper uſurpavi, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 2. In omnibus factis & dictis uſurpamus, *Id.* ¶ Uſurpare aliquid oculis, *to ſee,* Lucr. 1, 302. ſenſibus, *to perceive,* Id. 4, 972. regiones pedibus, *to travel them,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 3. (2) Ut ego te uſurpem lubens! *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 41. (3) = Fratres inter ſe agnatóſque uſurpare, atque appellare videmus, *Cic.* de *Univ.* 11. (4) *Lucr.* 1, 55. = voco, appello, *Id. ib. vid. etiam* uſurpor, n. 2. (5) Peregrinæ conditionis hominis vetuit uſurpare Romana nomina, *Suet. Claud.* 25. & *mox* Civitatem Romanam uſurpantes ſecuri percuſſit. (6) Litt. *ex* Gell. (7) Cic. *in* Rull. & Liv. l. 16.

* Ūſurpor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be uſed.* (2) *To be frequently called.* (1) ⌘ Appia, quæ antea ſilebatur, nunc crebrò uſurpatur, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 7. (2) C. Lælius is qui ſapiens uſurpatur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11.

* Ūſūrus, a, um. part. [*ab* utor] *About to uſe, that will uſe.* § Malè uſurus donis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 102. Conf. *Liv.* 37, 27.

* Ūſus, ûs. m. verb. [*ab* utor] (1) *Uſe, exerciſe, practice.* (2) *Profit, benefit, advantage, intereſt.* (3) *Experience, uſage, cuſtom.* (4) *An occaſion,* or *proper juncture.* (5) *Neceſſity, need.* (6) *Converſation, acquaintance, familiarity.* (1) ⌘ Uſus, non abuſus legatus eſt, *Cic. Parad.* 3. ⌘ Non virtutis uſum modò, ſed ipſum etiam per ſe habitum eſſe præclarum differebat, *Id. Acad.* 1, 10. Uſus frequens omnium magiſtrorum præcepta ſuperat, *Id.* de *Orat.* 1. ¶ Pervius uſus tectorum, *a thoroughfare,* Virg. *Æn.* 2, 453. (2) Si ex uſu eſſet noſtro hoc matrimonium, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 34. Periculum ex aliis facito, tibi quod ex uſu fiet, *Id. Heaut.* 1, 2, 36. (3) Multarum rerum uſum habet, *Cic.* de *Amicit.* 2, 4. Uſus eſt artium magiſter, *Col.* 4, 11. (4) ¶ Si uſus veniat, *if occaſion ſerve,* *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2. (5) Nunc viribus uſus, Nunc manibus rapidis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 442. (6) Cum Volumnio mihi ſummus eſt uſus, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32. = Cum Scipionibus domeſticus uſus & conſuetudo, *Id.* pro *S. Roſc.* 6. = vicinitas, *Id.*

Ūſusfructus, ûs. m. *The uſe,* or *profit, of that which is another's; the intereſt and property of the thing being ſtill the owner's,* as in farming of land, *&c.* Uſusfructum omnium bonorum Ceſenniæ legat, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 4.

U ante T.

Ut. adv. ſimilit. [*ab* id, ut ὡς *ab* ὃς pro is; in notione quintâ ab ὅτε; notione conjunctionis ab ὅτι] (1) *As, like as, even as.* (2) *According as, juſt as.* (3) *As if.* (4) *Inaſmuch as, foraſmuch as, ſeeing that.* (5) * *Such as.* (6) *What manner of, how affected;* with, *or* without, an interrogation. (7) *By how much the more.* (8) *As ſoon as.* (9) *Since.* (10) *As, at the time when, whilſt.* (11) *As, to wit, namely.* (12) *As much as.* (13) *However, howſoever.* (14) *How?* (15) *How much, how greatly.* (16) *How!* (17) *With reſpect,* or *regard, to; conſidering.* (18) *As if, as if it were.* (19) *For* quatenus, *As far as, as much as.* (20) *As well as.* (21) *That* final, *to the end that.* (22) ¶ Ut ut, *ſo ſo, indifferently.* (23) *As is uſual.* (24) *That* cauſal. (25) *So that.* (26) In abrupt ſentences it is put for *an,* or *num;* or elſe is elegantly redundant. (27) Alſo *ut ne,* for *ne.* (28) Ut, *for* ut non, *leſt—not.* (29) *Allbeit, allthough, if, ſuppoſe.* (30) *For* utinam, *may, let.* (1) In quibus, ut in ſpeculis, natura cernitur, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 22. § Ut optâſti, ita eſt, *Id.* Ut—item, *Id.* Ut—ſic, *Id.* Ut—itidem, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 4, 9. ¶ Ut nunc eſt, *as things are, as the world goeth,* Id. Ut volo, ut volui, *to my heart's content,* Id. Ut ſit, *Cic.* Ut eſt, Lucr. 6, 1197. *as it ſometimes happens.* (2) Ut res dant ſeſe, ita humiles ſumus, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 20. Ut cæterorum quiſque audentiæ habuiſſet, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 53, 3. (3) Siquidem mihi ſtatuam & aram ſtatuis, atque, ut Deo, *i. e.* mihi immolas bovem, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 122. (4) Hanc ſcire oportet, filia tua ubi ſit, ut ſigna dicit, *Plaut. Ciſt.* 4, 2, 51. (5) Ut tute es, item cenſes omnes eſſe, *i. e.* qualis—tales, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 55. (6) Ego vos noviſſe credo, ut ſit pater meus, *Plaut. Amph. Prol.* 104. (7) ⌘ Ut quidque magis contemplor, tantò magis placet, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 146. Ut quiſque optimè Græcè ſciret, ita eſſe nequiſſimum, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2. (8) Quibus ex malis ut ſe emerſit, *Id.* Ut me ſalutavit, ſtatim Romam profectus eſt, *Id.* = ex quo, vid. *Tac. Ann.* 14, 33, 2. (9) Neque pedem intuli in ædis, ut hinc profectus ſum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 101. Ut uxorem duxit, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 1, 25. (10) Rus ut ibat, *Plaut.* Ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 52. Ut ſomno vincta jacebas, *Ov. Met.* 11, 239. (11) Ut amicitia, bona exiſtimatio, *&c.* Cic. (12) Cave ſis infortunio. *LA.* Ut poteſt, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 48. (13) Ut meæ res ſeſe habent, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 1. In quâ ut potui, *Cic.* ¶ Ut multùm, *for the moſt part,* Mart. ☞ *tamen hâc notione plerumquè repetitur.* Ut ut eſt, indulgeo valetudini tuæ, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. *edit. Gronov.* vid. *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 49. *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 26. (14) Ut vales? *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 29. Ut valet? ut meminit noſtrî? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 12. (15) = Scis quàm intimum te habeam, & mea conſilia ut tibi credam omnia, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 48. (16) O hominem malum! ut diſſimulat! *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 77. Ut illi efferuntur lætitiâ, qui vicerunt! ut pudet victos! *Cic.* (17) Satìs multis, ut in tantâ paucitate interfectis, *Liv.* Themiſtocles, ut apud nos, perantiquus; ut apud Athenienſes, non ita ſanè vetus, *Cic.* (18) In horâ ſæpe ducentos, Ut magnum, verſus dictabat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 9.

(19) Næ, tu propediem, ut iſtam rem video, ipſius obſaturabere, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 29. (20) Dicam ut potero, *Cic.* (22) Piræei portus mœnibus circundatus, ut ipſam urbem dignitate æquipararet, *Nep. Them.* 6. Mihi quidem non eſt notum, ut quiſque in Epirum proficiſcatur, *Cic.* (22) Amens amánſque ut ut animum offirmo meum, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 81. (23) Ædificia, ut in multâ pace, in altum edita, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 71, 5. (24) Quo factum eſt, ut brevi tempore illuſtraretur, *Nep. Themiſt.* 1. (25) Fuit diſertus, ut imprimis dicendo valeret, *Nep. Alcib.* 1. Fuit & diſertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par eſſet, *Id. Epam.* ☞ *Rarior loquendi modus, omiſſis* adeò, ſic, *&c.* *Et ſanè*, Id. ib. 2. Eruditus autem ſic, ut nemo Thebanus magis. (26) Ego ut hæc mihi patiar fieri? *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 45. Egóne indotatam uxorem ut patiar? *Id. Trin.* 2, 2, 97. (27) Ego te ulciſcar, ut ne impunè in nos illuſeris, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 20. Ut ne id videam miſera effugi foras, *Id. ib.* 23. Impetrans, ut judicia ne fiant, *Cic.* (28) ☞ *Hic particulæ uſus maximam partem valet poſt verba* vereor, timeo, metuo, paveo, *vid* Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 12. Andr. 5, 4, 11. Cæſ. B. G. 1, 39. Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 12. ☞ ✠ Ut ne & ut non *differunt*; ut ne *finem*, ut non *eventum notat*, vid. *Plaut. Mil.* 5, 1, 71. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 4. (29) Ut ſit culpa in iis, non minor eſt aliis, *Id.* Ut ſit magna, tamen certè lenta ira Deorum eſt, *Juv.* 13, 100. (30) Ut iſthunc Dî Deæque perdant, *Plaut. Perſ.* 2, 4, 27. ☞ *Sed hic deeſſe videtur* precor, quæſo, *&c. quæ aliquoties exprimuntur*, vid. *Plaut. Caſin.* 2, 6, 37. & ſeq.

Utcunque, adv. (1) *Howſoever*; *in what manner*, or *faſhion, ſoever.* (2) *Whenſoever.* (1) § Utcunque ceciderit, *Liv.* 2, 12. Bonus ſit bonis, malus malis, utcunque res ſit, ita animum habeat, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 13. Utcunque in alto ventus eſt, exin' velum vortitur, *Id. Epid.* 1, 1, 47. (2) Hor. Od. 1, 17, 10.

* Ūtendus, a, um. part. *To be uſed.* ¶ Utendum accipere, *to borrow for a time to uſe*, Cic. Offic. 1, 15.

* Ūtens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *Uſeing*; *able to ſpend more.* ✠ Anteponuntur ratione utentia rationis expertibus, *Cic. Top.* 18. ✠ Utentior ſanè ſit; honeſtior vero quomodo? *Id. Offic.* 2, 20. *Turneb. è MSS. quem ſequitur Gronov.*

* Ūtenſĭle, is. n. ſubſt. *An utenſil, a tool*, or *implement*; *a veſſel, any thing for uſe.* Quid, in Italiâ utenſile non naſcitur? *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. Collectis utenſilibus apes devolant, *Col.* 9, 5. Exutus omnibus utenſilibus miles, *Liv.* 3, 42. *ſc.* ligonibus, raſtris, qualis, *&c.* Vid. *Veg.* 1, 24.

* Ūtenſĭlis, e. adj. *Whatſoever is neceſſary for our uſe*, Cic. *in* Oeconom. 1.

* Ŭter, tra, trum. adj. [*ex* ἕτερος, *Scal.*] *Which*, or *whether, of the two.* Harum duarum conditionum utram malis, vid. *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 85.

Ūter, tris. m. (1) *Any thing lightly blown up*, or *ſtuffed*; *a bladder*, or *ſuch like thing, in uſe in paſſing rivers.* (2) *A bottle, a bag of leather made like a bottle.* (1) Hiſpani, in utres veſtimentis conjectis, flumen tranſnatant, *Liv.* § Utribus incubare, *Id.* 21, 27. inniti, *Suet. Cæſ.* 57. ſe ſuſpendere, *Flor.* 3, 5. vehi, *Curt.* 7, 9, 4. Super utres nare, *Id.* 7, 8, 6. (2) Indi medicamentum in utribus camelorum mittunt, *Plin.* 12, 7. Ex coriis pecudum utres uti fierent, curabat, *Sall. B. J.* 96. ¶ Unctos ſalire per utres, *to hop over ſkins of goats made in the faſhion of bottles, and greaſed, that ſuch as hopped on them might fall*, cernui, whence theſe ſports were called *cernualia*, though they ſeem to be only a part of the *Liberalia*, or feaſts of Bacchus. This cuſtom was invented to ſhow their hatred to the goat, for hurting their vines, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 384.

† Ŭter, tĕri. m. *A womb*, Cæcil. *ap.* Non. ‡ Uterus.

Ūtercŭlus, i. m. dim. (1) ‖ *A little bottle.* (2) Alſo *a little womb*, or *cell.* (3) † *The huſk*, or *hull, of ſeeds*; *a coat*, or *hull, wherein young flowers are before they ſpread.* (1) Litt. *ex* Apul. (2) § Uterculi apum, *Plin.* 11, 12. (3) Flos ruptis conſtat uterculis, *Plin.* 16, 25. *ubi al* utriculis.

Ŭtercunque, utrăcunque, utrumcunque. adj. *Whetherſoever of the two.* § Utercunque vicerit, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 4, 4. ‖ Utracunque pars, *Gell.* 5, 10, fin. Utrumcunque ſit, *Quint. Inſt.* 5, *Præf.*

‖ Ŭtĕrīnus, a, um. adj. *Born of the ſame mother*, or *dam*; *that come both of one womb*, or *belly.* ¶ Frater uterinus, *a brother by the mother's ſide*, Juſtinian. Inſtit. de Bon. poſſ. Leg. 3. § 2.

Ŭterlĭbet, utrălĭbet, utrumlĭbet. adj. *Which of the two you pleaſe*, Cic. *pro* Quint. 26.

Ŭternam, utrănam, utrumnam. adj. *Which of the two?* Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 107.

* Ŭterque, utrăque, utrumque. adj. [*ex* uter, & que] *Both the one and the other, both, each.* Uterque contempſit alterum, *Cic.* Docte ſermones utriúſque linguæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 5. Uterque utrique eſt cordi, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 17. ☞ *Et in plur.* Utrique ab utríſque verò devincimini, *Id. Heaut.* 2, 4, 14.

Ŭtervis, utrăvis, utrumvis. adj. *Either of the two, which of the two thou wilt.* Veſtrûm utervis, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 10. Utriuſvis rei me adjutorem velim eſſe, *Id. Att.* 7, 3. ✠ Qui utramvis *fabulam* rectè noverit, ambas noverit, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 10.

Ŭtĕrus, i. m. & † Ŭtĕrum, i. n. [*ab* uter, tris; quòd ſit utris inſtar] (1) *The matrix*, or *womb*; *the receptacle of ſeed.* (2) Meton. *A child in the mother's womb.* (3) *A belly*, or *paunch.* (1) = Feminis eadem omnia præterque veſicæ junctus utriculus, unde dictus uterus, quod alio nomine locos appellant, *Plin.* 11, 37. ☞ *Qui tamen ipſe* aſinæ uterum, 8, 43. & balænarum, 9, 6. & Juv. 6, 126. volvam mulierum, *ut* & 2, 32. dixit. Creſcebant uteri terræ radicibus apti, *Lucr.* 5, 806. § Utero ferre ſemina, *Ov. Met.* 10, 470. fœtum, *Id. ib.* 8, 33. Uterum gerere, *Celſ.* 2, 10. Utero conceptum habere, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 7. (2) Plin. Ep. 8, 11. (3) § Manibus uterum celare, *Ov. Met.* 2, 463. Uterum *feri* armato milite complent, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 20. Naves lato utero, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 6, 2.

* † Ŭtĕrutrūbi. adv. [*ex* uter, *cum redupl.* & ubi] ¶ Uterutrubi accumbamus, *whether of us ſhall ſit higher*, or *lower*, Litt. *ex* Plaut. *ſed q.*

* Ŭtì. adv. [idem quod *ut*; *ab* ὅτι quòd, quia, *Scal.*] (1) *That.* (2) *To the end that.* (3) *Even as.* (1) Orare eum cœperunt, utì ſui miſereretur, *Sall. B. C.* 40, 4. (2) Cic. Philipp. 9, ult. (3) Utì vos mihi domi eritis, proinde ego ero foris, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 22.

* Utĭbĭlis, e. adj. [*ab* utor] *To be uſed, that may be uſed, uſefull, fit, neceſſary.* Servi heris utibiles, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 1, 2. Quid minùs utibile fuit? *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 9. ☞ Rarò occ.

* Utĭlis, e. adj. or, comp. ſſĭmus, ſup. [ab utor] (1) *Uſefull, commodious, profitable, expedient, convenient.* (2) *Good, wholeſome.* (3) *Proſperous.* (1) § = Ea res vobis accommodata, atque utilis eſt, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 6. § Conſilium utiliſſimum, *Id. Fam.* 9, 9. Comes utilior, *Juv.* 4, 84. Quem hominem inveniemus ad eam rem utilem? *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 206. (2) Cibus utilis ægro, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 3, 9. = ſalutaris, *Cic.* (3) Ventis utilibus intrat urbem, *Ov. Met.* 13, 630.

* Ŭtĭlĭtas, ātis. f. (1) *A uſeing, a haveing the uſe of.* (2) *Commodity, profit, advantage, intereſt.* (3) *Service.* (1) Satîn' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo ſincerè, an parum? *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 28. (2) ✠ Utilitatis eadem quæ honeſtatis eſt regula, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 18. ✠ Quæ ſit utilitas, quæ opportunitas in homine conſiderare, *Id. N. D.* 1, 33. (3) Utilitatibus tuis poſſum carere; tuâ cauſâ primùm vale, tum meâ, *Id. Fam.* 16, 3.

* Utĭlĭter, adv. iùs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Commodiouſly, profitably, ſerviceably.* § Utiliter ad hominum vitam fieri, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 5. Utiliùs ſtarent etiam nunc mœnia Trojæ, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 67. § Utiliſſimè ſterni, *Plin.* 16, 39. Stomachi diſſoluti utiliſſimè adjuvantur, *Id.* 20, 6.

Ūtĭnam. adv. opt. [*ex* utì, & nam] *O that! I would!* Utinam minùs vitæ cupidus fuiſſem, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4.

Ūtĭque. adv. affirm. (1) *Then, therefore.* (2) *Veryly, ſurely, certainly, for certain*, (3) *So.* (4) ‖ *Moreover, over and above.* (1) Utique, ſive hinc abiero, ſive ero hîc oppreſſus, ea manet opinio, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 9. (2) Quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me ſis, *Id. Att.* 4, 4. (3) Si continentia virtus, utique & abſtinentia, *Quint.* (4) Litt. *ex* Val. Max.

* Utor, ūti, ūſus. dep. [*ab* [illegible], ſoleo, [illegible] unde oitor, & oiſus, *utor* & *uſus*] (1) *To have the uſe*, or *benefit, of.* (2) *To have, to enjoy.* (3) *To have*, even what we would not. (4) *To employ.* (5) *To be converſant and familiar with one.* (6) *To have to do with one.* (7) *To content himſelf with.* (8) *To ſuit himſelf to, to humour.* (9) *To depend on.* (10) Paſſ. † *To be uſed.* (1) § Peditatu ad ſpeciem duntaxat utitur, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 40. † § Uti conſilium, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 78. operam, *Id. Pœn.* 5, 2, 128. vid. & *Menæch.* 4, 2, 1. *Aſin.* 1, 3, 47. *Rud.* 4, 7, 15. & alibi. *Quæ quidem conſtructio eſt Catoni familiaris admodum.* (2) = Commoda quibus utimur, lucem quâ fruimur, à Deo nobis dari videmus, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 44. ☞ *Eſſe tamen in* fruor *quiddam majus notat Donat.* (3) § Invidiâ minore uti, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 8. Cùm adverſis ventis uſi eſſemus, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 5. (4) Bene armis, optimè equis uti, *Cic.* pro *Dejot.* 10. § otio, *Id.* (5) Lucius multùm utitur Bruto, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 5. § Uti bonis viris, *Id.* (6) Apage te, amor, non places, nihil te utor, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 25. (7) Quali igitur victu ſapiens utetur? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 63. Serviet æternùm, quia parvo neſciet uti, *Id. Epiſt.* 1, 10, 41. (8) Si ſciret regibus uti, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 17, 14. ¶ Uti ſeſe, *to indulge*, or *make much of, himſelf*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 12. & Mil. 3, 1, 83. (9) Commodiùs eſſe opinor duplici ſpe utier, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 2, 13. (10) *Afran.* ap. *Gell.* 15, 13. *nempe ab antiquo* uto, *quod leg. ap.* Catonem. 96.

Utpŏte. adv. [*ex* ut, & potis; utpote, *i. e.* poſſibile] *Becauſe as, conſidering, inaſmuch as*, Cic. Attic. 2, 24. & Philipp. 5, 11.

Utquid. adv. interrog. *Why? for what? wherefore?* Cic. Attic. 7, 7.

Utrārius, ii. m. *That carryeth water, &c. in a bottle*, or *tankard*; *a tankardbearer*, Liv. 44, 33.

† Utrĭbi. adv. *In whether of the two places?* Næv.

‖ Utrĭcīda, æ. c. g. *He that quaffeth off bottles*, Apul. Met. 3, p. 89.

‖ Utrĭcŭlāris, e. adj. *Of*, or *like, a bottle, budget*, or *bag.* ¶ Utricularis tibia, *a bagpipe*, Jun.

Utrĭcŭlārius, ii. m. *A bagpiper*, Suet. Nero, 54.

Utrĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* uter, tris] *A little bottle*, Plin. 16, 25. & Celſ. 3, 27. *Vid.* Uterculus.

‖ Utrinde. adv. *From both partys*, or *ſides*, Litt. *ex* Cic.

* Utrinque. adv. [*ex* utrum, & que] (1) *On both ſides, on both parts.* (2) *By both perſons.* (1) Principes utrinque pugnam ciebant, *Liv.* Binis utrinque fibulis ab extremâ parte diſtinebantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 17. (2) Utrinque eſt gravida, & ex viro, & ex ſummo Jove, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 111.

† Utrinquĕſĕcus. adv. [ſecus utramque partem] *On every part, on every ſide*, Lucr. 4, 937.

* Utrò. adv. [*ab* uter, a, um] *Toward which part*, or *ſide*; *which way?* Id demum rectè ſubactum erit, ubi non intelligetur utrò vomer ierit, *Plin.* 18, 19. Utrò me vertam, *Quint. Declam.* 9.

Utrōbīque. adv. *On both ſides and parts, on the one ſide and the other*, Liv. 27, 40. Eadem veritas utrobique eſt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 31.

Utrōlĭbet. adv. *Which part*, or *ſide, you pleaſe*, Quint. 1, 11.

* Utrōque. adv. [*ex* utrum, & que] *To both ſides, places*, or *parts*; Liv. 8, 36. Gell. 5, 11.

* ‖ Utrŭbi. adv. [*ex* uter, a, um, & ubi] *Whether of the two places?* or *which of the two?* Ulp.

* Utrùm. adv. interrog. [*ab* uter] (1) *Whether?* (2) Item dubitandi, *whether.* (1) Utrùm ea veſtra, an noſtra culpa eſt? *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 29. Quid tu curas, utrùm crudum, an coctum edim?

Plaut. 3, 2, 16. (2) Multùm intereſt utrùm lus imminuatur, an ſalus deſeratur, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7.

Ŭtut, adv. *Howſoever*; *in what manner*, or *faſhion*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 4. *Vid.* Ut.

U ante V. & V ante U.

Ūva, æ. f. [*ab* uvore, *i. e.* humore, & latice intus concluſo, *Varr.*] (1) *A grape, a raiſin.* (2) *A cluſter, a bunch.* (3) *A vine.* (4) *A berry.* (5) ✠ *A ſwarm of bees.* (6) *A diſeaſe, the ſwelling of the uvula.* (1) Peracerba guſtatu uva, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 15. (2) Vix accidit, ut vitis excederet uvarum numerum duarum milium, *Col.* 3, 3. Vid. & n. 5. (3) Turpes avibus prædam fert uva racemos, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 60. (4) Amomi uva in uſu eſt, *Plin.* 12, 13. (5) ✠ Apes lentis uvam demittunt ramis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 558. Examen apum longâ conſedit uvâ, *Juv.* 13, 68. *nempe quòd totum examen in ſpeciem unius uvæ dependeat,* Col. 9, 9. (6) *Vid.* Celſ. 6, 4. & Plin. 20, 9.

‖ Ūvea, æ. f. *ſc.* membrana. *The fourth thin membrane of the eye,* called alſo *chorion, ſecundina,* and *choriformis.* It is the firſt that clotheth the optick ſinew, *Veſling.*

Ūveo, ēre. neut. *unde* uvens. part. *To be wet, or moiſt,* Sil. 7, 651.

Ūveſco, ĕre. incept. *To wax moiſt,* or *dank.* Suſpenſæ in littore veſtes Uveſcunt, *Lucr.* 1, 307.

‖ Ūveus, a, um. adj. [quòd ex uvâ fit] *Of a grape,* Litt. *unde non dicit.*

Ūvĭdŭlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Wet, drenched.* § Uvidulus à fluctu, *Catull.* 64, 63.

Ūvĭdus, a, um. adj. [*ab* uveo] (1) *Wet, moiſt.* (2) *Soaked, mellow with liquour.* (1) Cœli ſtatus uvidus, *Col.* 7, 3, 3. § Uvidum rete, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 5. Uvida veſtimenta, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, ult. (2) ⌘ Dicimus integro Sicci manè die, dicimus uvidi, Cùm ſol oceano ſubeſt, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 38.

✠ Ūvĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Bringing,* or *bearing, grapes,* or *berrys.* § Uviferæ glebæ, *Sil.* 7, 263. Maſſicus uvifer, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 64.

* † Vulga, æ. f. [*à* volvo, *qu.* volva, quòd viaticum involvat] *A bag, budget, ſcrip,* or *ſatchel*; ſometimes *a woman's womb,* as Macer ſaith, *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

* ‖ Vulgāgo, gĭnis. f. [quòd vulgam, *i. e.* bulgam, ſeu ventrem, agat, *i. e.* moveat] *Foalsfoot,* or *aſarabacca,* Macer. ┼ Aſarum, *Plin.*

* Vulgandus, a, um. part. *To be publiſhed,* or *divulged.* Quos libros Orbilius ſuppreſſos redemiſſe ſe dixit, vulgandoſque curâſſe nomine auctoris, *Suet. Ill. Gram.*

* Vulgāris, e. adj. [*à* vulgus] (1) *Belonging to the common people.* (2) *Vulgar, inartificial, common, ordinary.* (3) *Much uſed.* (4) *Vile, baſe, inſignificant.* (1) = Oratio ad vulgarem popularemque ſenſum accommodata, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 23. (2) Qui nullâ arte adhibitâ, vulgari ſermone diſputant, *Id. Acad. Q.* 1, 2. (3) Vulgare erat per auras arma jacere, *Plin.* 8, 2, 1. ⌘ Facilia an difficilia, ſingularia erant, an vulgaria, *Cic.* = rarus, *Phædr.* (4) = Nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare eſt, cujus partem ullam reliquerint, *Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 26.

* ‖ Vulgārĭtas, ātis. f. *The common manner of ordinary people, vulgarneſs,* Arnob. ┼ Mores vulgi.

* Vulgārĭter. adv. *Commonly, vulgarly, after the common ſort,* Cic. Ep. Fam. 13, 69. ☞ *Si parum conſtet de lectione hujus loci, Plinii auctoritate ſaltem ſtabit,* eum vid. 8, 5. & 28, 14.

* ‖ Vulgārius, a, um. adj. *Common, vulgar,* Gell. 12, 10. & 3, 16. ┼ Vulgaris.

* Vulgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A publiſher, divulger, telltale,* or *ſpreader of news.* § Taciti vulgator, *Ov. Am.* 3, 7, 51. *de Tantalo.* ☞ Rarò occ.

* Vulgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to divulge, or publiſh.* Nec litera venit Vulgatura nefas, *Claud.* 2. in pr. *Conſ. Stil.* 295.

* Vulgātus, a, um. part. & adj. † or, comp. ſsĭmus, ſup. (1) *Publiſhed, divulged.* (2) *Common, uſual, ordinary.* (3) *Proſtituted.* (1) Bella famâ vulgata per orbem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 461. † Vulgatior fama eſt, *Liv.* 1, 7. & 25, 17. *ubi al.* vulgarior. (2) § Vulgatiſſima bacca, *Plin.* 15, 30. Vulgatus cibus, *Plin.* 13, 23. (3) Perdito amore vulgatiſſimæ meretricis furit, *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 3. Conf. *Suet. Domit.* 22.

Vulgĭvăgus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wandering,* or *ſtraggleing, among the people.* (2) *Proſtitute, common.* (1) More ferarum vulgivago, *Lucret.* 5, 930. (2) § Venus vulgivaga, *Lucr.* 4, 1064.

* Vulgo, āre. act. (1) *To noiſe about*; *to print, publiſh,* or *divulge.* (2) *To diſperſe,* or *ſcatter.* (3) † *To make common, to proſtitute.* (1) ⌘ Obductum verbis vulgare dolorem, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 64. § Vulgare librum, *Quint.* in *Proœm.* l. 1. (2) ¶ Miniſteria invicem, & contagio ipſa vulgabant morbos, *Liv.* 25, 26. *to ſpread an infection,* Sen. (3) Cui, me abſente, corpus vulgavit ſuum, *Plaut.* ap. *Non.* 2, 275.

* Vulgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be publiſhed,* &c. Non quòd ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, *Liv.* 27, 28.

* Vulgō. adv. (1) *Commonly, ordinaryly, abroad, every where, up and down.* (2) *Publickly, openly, before all.* (1) Vulgò hominum opinio locum me adſcribit tuis laudibus, ap. *Cic. Att.* 14, 17. ⌘ Jam *ſuperbum* clam muſſitantes, vulgò tamen *regem Romanum* appellabant, *Liv.* l. 1. = paſſim, *Id.* (2) Neque ponere, neque vulgò oſtendere ac proferre voluerunt, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 30.

* Vulgus, gi. n. & m. [*à* πολλὸς, *qu.* πολλαχὸς, unde adv. πολλαχῶς] (1) *The common people, the rude multitude, the rabble,* or *raſcality*; *the folk.* (2) *The herd.* (1) Vulgum cunctum inſanire docebo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 62. Odi profanum vulgus, *Id. Od.* 3, 1, 1. (2) Ne Dira per incautum ſerpant contagia vulgus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 469.

Vulnĕrandus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, wounds,* Plin. 23, 4.

Vulnĕrārius, ii. m. *He that cureth,* or *healeth, wounds*; *a ſurgeon,* or *chirurgeon,* Plin. 29, 1.

Vulnĕrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wounding,* or *hurting.* Sine cæde, ſine vulneratione, ſine ſanguine, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 16.

Vulnĕrātus, a, um. part. *Hurt, wounded.* Vulneratus, & ſpoliatus, *Cic. Att.* 7, 9.

Vulnĕro, āre. act. (1) *To wound,* or *hurt.* (2) ✠ Met. *To grate upon, to offend.* (1) Galli noſtros vulnerabant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 26. (2) Gravior nuncius vulnerat aures, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 582.

Vulnĕror, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be wounded.* (2) Met. *To be hurt.* (1) Servi nonnulli vulnerantur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 26. = ſaucior, *id. ib.* (2) Fortunæ vulneror ictu, *Ov. Ep.* ex *Pont.* 2, 7, 41.

‖ ✠ Vulnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj. *Makeing a wound,* Prud. Pſychom. 173.

✠ Vulnĭfĭcus. a, um. adj. *That woundeth,* or *maketh wounds,* Virg. Æn. 8, 446. & Ov. Met. 8, 359.

Vulnus, ĕris. n. (1) *A wound, bruiſe,* or *hurt.* (2) *A ſting, a prick, remorſe.* (3) ✠ *The paſſion of love.* (4) *A loſs, a misfortune.* (1) Æſculapius primus vulnus obligaviſſe dicitur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22. § *Met.* Imponere vulnera reipublicæ, *Id.* (2) § Vulnus conſcientiæ, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21. (3) Regina Vulnus alit venis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 2. (4) Nep. Datam. 6.

‖ Vulnuſcŭlum, i. n. dim. *A little wound,* Ulp.

‖ Vulpanſer, ĕris. m. *A bergander, a fowl of the gooſe kind,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Vulpĕcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little fox, a cub.* ⌘ Fraus quaſi vulpeculæ vis leonis videtur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 13.

* Vulpes, is. f. [*qu.* volpex, *ab* ἀλώπηξ, Gr.] (1) *A fox.* (2) *A ſly fox-like nature.* (1) ¶ Tam facilè quàm vulpes pirum comeſt, *Prov. Plaut. Moſt.* 5, 1, 22. *as eaſey as kiſs your hand.* Vulpes marinæ, *a kind of fiſhes called ſea-foxes,* Plin. 9, 43. (2) Aſtutam vapido ſervas ſub pectore vulpem, *Perſ.* 5, 117.

‖ Vulpĭcauda, æ. f. *The herb foxtail,* Jun.

* † Vulpīnor, āri. *To play the fox, to deceive with crafty wiles,* Varr. *ap.* Non. 1, 26.

* Vulpīnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a fox.* (2) † Met. *Crafty, wilely, ſubtile, ſly.* (1) § Vulpini catuli, *Phædr.* 1, 28, 3. (2) Vulpinus animus ne quid moliatur mali, *Steph.* ex *Plaut.*

* ‖ Vulpio, ōnis. m. *A man crafty as a fox, a vulpone,* Apul. Apol. p. 537. ┼ Vulpes.

* Vulſella, æ. f. *Celſ.* 6, 18. *Vid.* Volſella.

* Vulſūra, æ. f. *A pulling, plucking,* or *tugging.* ⌘ Priùs lanæ vulſura quàm tonſura inventa, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

* Vulſus, a, um. part. [*à* vellor] (1) *Tuged, plucked, pulled.* (2) *Drawn out.* (1) *Quint.* l. 8. *Proœm. Sil.* 5, 90. (2) ⌘ Non eget ingeſtis, ſed vulſis corpore telis, *Luc.* 6, 232.

Vultĭcŭlus, i. m. dim. [*à* vultus] *A little viſage,* or *countenance,* Cic. Attic. 14, 22. ☞ Vix *alibi.*

‖ Vultŏrius, i. m. *A certain chance at the dice,* Perot. *Vid.* Vulturius.

† Vultum, i. n. *A face, a look.* § Vulta parentum, *Lucret.* 5, 1206. ┼ Vultus.

Vultuōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a ſullen, ſour,* or *grim, countenance*; *big looks, frowning.* (2) *Affected,* or *makeing many faces.* (1) Ne quid ineptum, aut vultuoſum ſit, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 18. (2) Pronunciatio vultuoſa & geſticulationibus moleſta, *Quint.* 11, 3.

Vultur, ŭris. m. [*à* vultu, quòd vultu valeat, quippe perſpicaciſſimo viſu eſt, *M.*] *A ravenous bird, called a vulture,* or *gripe.* Vulturum frequenti foro in tabernaculum devolâſſe, *Liv.* Conf. *Plin.* 10, 6. § Vulturis lævus volatus, *Luc.* 7, 437. ☞ *Scrib.* & *ant.* vulturis, & vulturius.

Vultŭrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a vulture,* or *cormorant*; alſo *brown,* or *duſk-coloured.* § Vulturinus ſanguis, *Plin.* 30, 4. Vulturinum fel, *Id.* 29, 6.

† Vultŭris, is. m. *A vulture.* Vulturis in ſilvis miſerum mandebat hominem, *Enn.*

Vultŭrius, ii. m. (1) *A vulture, an extortioner.* (2) *An unlucky chance at dice,* the ſame as *canis.* (1) Vulturii triduo priùs prædivinant, quo die eſuri ſient, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 3, 16. Conf. *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 17. (2) Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 78.

Vulturnus, i. m. [*à* vulturis volatu, quoniam altè reſonat; vel *à* Vulturno fluvio] *The north-eaſt wind,* or, as ſome think, *the ſoutheaſt wind.* Vid. *Plin.* 2, 47. *Col.* 11, 2. & *Gell.* 2, 22. § Vulturnus celer, *Luc.* 2, 432.

Vultus, ûs. m. [*à* volo, vis, vult; qui indicat quod vult] (1) *The look, countenance,* or *viſage.* (2) *The face.* (3) ‖ *An image,* or *picture.* (4) *An appearance.* (1) Is, qui appellatur vultus, nullo in animante eſſe, præter hominem, poteſt, *Cic.* de *Leg.* 1, 9. Vultus animi ſenſus plerumquè indicant, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 35. (2) § Abdere vultus ſuos in tenebris, *Ov.* de *Rem. Am.* 2, 558. (3) § Vultibus conſecrare, *Vopiſc.* in *Probo,* 23. *ubi vid.* Caſaub. & Salm. (4) Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 6.

Vulva, æ. f. [*qu.* valva, *i. e.* janua; al. *qu.* volvo, quòd fœtus in eâ volvitur] (1) *The matrix,* or *womb*; chiefly in animals, (2) rarely in women. (1) Agri chordi dicuntur, qui remanſerunt in vulvis intimis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. (2) *Vid.* Uterus.

‖ Vulvŭla, æ. f. *A kind of fiſh,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

Ūvor, ōris. m. *Wet, humidity,* Varr. L. L. 4, 21.

‖ Ūvŭla, æ. f. dim. [*à* ſimilit. uvæ dict.] *A piece of fleſh in the roof of the mouth,* or *the top of the throat, ſo called,* Med.

‖ Ūvŭlāria, æ. f. *The herb horſetongue,* Jun.

U ante X.

Uxor, ōris. f. [quòd ingrediente novâ nuptâ in limen mariti poſtes adipe ſuillo ungerentur, vid. *Plin.* 28, 9.] (1) *A wife.* (2) ✠ *The ſhe of beaſts.* (3) *A concubine.* (1) § Uxor juſta, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 35. placens, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 21. ⌘ Uxor capta virum pueróſque ploret, *Hor.* ¶

Uxori nubere, *to be under pettycoat government, to be henpecked*, Mart. 8, 12. (2) *Per Catachr.* Uxores olentes mariti, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 7. (3) Uxor invicti Jovis eſſe neſcis? *Id. Od.* 3, 27, 73.

Uxorcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A pretty little wife*, Plaut. Caſin. 4, 4, 19.

Uxorcŭlo, āre. act. *To make a wife.* Mulieres uxorculavit, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3, *ex amiſsâ Plauti fabulâ.*

‖ Uxōrium, ii. n. *A mulct, or forfeit, paid for not marrying; money exacted by way of fine of them that had no wives.* Uxorium pependiſſe dicitur, qui quòd uxorem non habuerit, æs populo dedit, *Feſt.* p. 478.

Uxōrius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, a wife; becoming*, or *befiting, a wife.* (2) *Fond of his wife, uxorious.* (1) § Abhorrens ab re uxoriâ, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 10. Uxoria ornamenta, *Suet.* Uxorium nomen, *Id. Calig.* 25. (2) Nunc uxorius urbem Inſtruis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 266. § Uxorius amnis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 20.

X x Latin, Ξ ξ Greek. This letter, though both in the alphabetical ſeries and as a numeral, it anſwer to the Hebrew ס, denoteing ſixty in that tongue, as this doth in Greek, yet undoubtedly in power comes nearer the harder ſound of ש, *ſchin*, which probably ſtood moſt anciently in this place, till it was uſurped by the introduction of the ſecondary ס. Neither hath it only the power, but the form of ש alſo; being made by erecting the plane or flat, and turning it to the right, to comply with the weſtern way of writeing. The Hebrews call it *ſchin*, i. e. *a tooth*, from its dental figure; and if you proſtrate ξ thus ⁓, you will perfectly ſee the teeth of a ſaw. The name ξῖ, alſo, as well as the power and ſound, is taken from *ſchin*, by removeing the laſt conſonant, analogically to what the Greeks did in adopting other letters, or rather by anaſtrophe, *cs* for *ſc*. For as from *mem* and *nun*, are made *my*, *ny*, ſo from *ſchin* is made *xi*. The Latin letter take its power, and name indeed, from the Greek; but its form is the ſame with the capital Greek Χ *Chi*, and is ſometimes reſolved into it, as in ἀκρόνυχος, *qu.* ἀκρὴ νύξ; and from future tenſes in ω, and præter tenſes formed in χα, as πλέκω πέπλεχα, λέξω λέλεχα: and that into this; the Atticks ſaying δίξα and τρίξα, for δίχα and τρίχα. It is a double conſonant, compounded of the ſecond order of the mutes κ, γ, χ, and the formative σ; as in πλέκω, πλέξω; λέγω, λέξω; ἔχω, ἕξω. The ancient Atticks long uſed the ſingle letters, writeing πλέκσω, λέγσω, ἔχσω: and the ancient Æolians never uſed this conjunction, as neither did the Romans univerſally: for *Nigidius Figulus*, who, next to *Varro*, was in greateſt reputation for his learning, refuſed to uſe it at all, as *Victorinus* acquainteth us. And *Fabius Inſt. Or.* I. 4. ſaith, they might have been without it. For all words might have been writen as we find *apecs*, *gregs*. And *Cicero* telleth us, it was left out in many words, to give them an eaſeyer ſound; as in *ala*, *velum*, &c. for *axilla*, *vexillum*, &c. The later Athenians, on the other hand, uſed ξ inſtead of σ, eſpecially in the begining of words, as tempering the ſerpentine hiſs of σ, which grated upon their ears, as we have ſhown in our diſſertation on that letter. And the Dorians alſo imitated them in the end of words; as in ὄρνιξ for ὄρνις, κλὰξ for κλείς. The ſame alſo they did in the futures, and firſt aoriſts of verbs baryton of the fourth conjugation; as in καθίξω, ἐκάθιξα, for καθίσω, ἐκάθισα, &c. On the other hand, the Latins ſometimes ſubſtituted this letter for the Greek final ς, writeing *piſtrix* and *Ajax* for πίστρις and Αἴας. This double letter in declineing nouns, often loſeth its *s*; as in *fax*, *facis*; *rex*, *regis*; *crux*, *crucis*. In numerals it expreſſeth ten, whence in old Roman manuſcripts it is uſed for *denarius*, and as ſuch ſeems to be made of V and Λ joined, *i. e.* twice five. X. P. Decem pondo, *or* decem pedes; XV. Decemviri.

XEN XYL XYS

X ante A.

† XAnthĕnes, is. m. [*à* ξανθὸς, flavus] *A precious ſtone of an amber colour*, Plin. 37, 10. *al. leg.* xanthenes.

• Xanthion, & Xanthium, thii. n. [*à* ξανθὸς, flavus] *The leſſer clot-bur, ditch-bur, houſe-bur*, Plin. 24, 19.

• Xanthos, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *A precious ſtone of a bright yellow colour, a kind of bloodſtone*, Plin. 37, 10.

X ante E.

• ‖ Xĕniŏlum, i. n. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *A ſmall preſent, or gift*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 46.

• Xĕnium, ii. n. [*à* ξένος, hoſpes, ita dict. quòd hoſpitibus dari ſolet] (1) *A preſent, gift, or token, beſtowed upon gueſts*, or *ſtrangers.* (2) *A preſent given to foreign ambaſſadours.* (3) Alſo *to others than ſtrangers at parting.* (4) Alſo *a preſent to a friend.* (5) *A lawyer's fee.* (6) ‖ *A bribe to corrupt a judge.* (1) *Vid.* Mart. 13, 3. (2) *Vid.* Vitr. 6, 10. *Lat.* Lautia. (3) Plin. Ep. 6, 31. (4) *Hinc Mart. epigrammata* 13 *libri* Xenia *inſcripſit.* (5) Plin. Ep. 5, 14. (6) Cur ſine ſunt manibus? capiant ne xenia, *Alciat. Emblem.* 144. ‡ Munera.

• ‖ Xĕnŏdŏchīum, *vel* ēum, ii. n. [ξενοδοχεῖον, Gr. *ex* ξένος, hoſpes, & δέχομαι, accipio] *A hoſpital for poor travelers*, or *ſtrangers; an inn. Lat.* Hoſpitium.

• ‖ Xĕnon, ōnis. m. [*à* ξένος, hoſpes] *An inn, a lodgeing*, Cod. *Lat.* Hoſpitium.

• ‖ Xĕnŏpărŏchi, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* ξένος, hoſpes, & παρέχω, præbeo; eò quòd hoſpitibus neceſſaria ſuppeditarent] *Officers appointed to provide wood, ſalt, &c. for ambaſſadours and ſtrangers*, Dig. L. 50. T. 4. l. 18. § 10.

• Xērampĕlīnus, a, um. adj. [ξηραμπέλινος, Gr. *à* ξηρὸς, aridus, & ἄμπελος, vitis] *A murrey colour, ſomewhat ruddy*, or *blood-red, like the vine-leaves in autumn; philemort colour*, Juv. 6, 517.

• ‖ Xērŏcollȳrium, ii. n. [ξηροκολλύριον, Gr. *ex* ξηρὸς, aridus, & κολλύριον, collyrium] *A dry plaſter for ſore eyes*, Marc. Empir. c. 8.

• ‖ Xērŏphăgia, æ. f. [ξηροφαγία, Gr. *ex* ξηρὸς, aridus, & φάγω, edo] *The eating of dry meat, a kind of chriſtian faſt;* alſo *a diet uſed by wreſtlers*, Tert. adv. Pſy.

• Xērophthalmia, æ. f. [ξηροφθαλμία, Gr. *ex* ξηρὸς, aridus, & ὀφθαλμὸς, oculus] *A dry ſoreneſs of the eyes, without droping*, or *ſwelling*, Celſ. 6, 6, 29. *qui Latinè* aridam lippitudinem *reddit.*

X ante I.

• Xĭphias, æ. m. [ξιφίας, Gr. *à* ξίφος, enſis] (1) *A ſwordfiſh, haveing a ſnout like a ſword.* (2) *A comet, or blazeing ſtar appearing like a ſword, without any rays.* (1) Plin. 32, 2. (2) Id. 2, 25.

• Xĭphion, ii. n. [ξιφίον, Gr. *ex* eodem] *Stinking gladder, ſpurgewort*, Plin. 25, 12.

• ‖ Xĭphŏmăchæra, æ. f. [ξιφομάχαιρα, Gr. *à* ξίφος, enſis, & μάχαιρα, gladius] *A two-handed ſword, an arming*, or *backſword*, Jun.

X ante Y.

Xȳlĭnum, i. n. [ita dict. quòd naſcitur ex frutice, quem Græci dicunt ξύλον] *Bombaſt, cotton, fuſtian; a kind of wool*, or *flax, growing in little balls, which are the fruit of the tree* xylon, *Plin.* 19, 1.

• Xȳlĭnus, a, um. adj. [*à* præced.] *Of*, or *belonging to, cotton*, or *fuſtian*, Plin. 19, 1.

• Xȳlŏbalsămum, i. n. [ξυλοβάλσαμον, Gr. *ex* ξύλον, lignum, & βάλσαμον, balſamum] *The wood of the balſam-tree*, Col. 12, 51.

• Xȳlŏcinnămon, i. n. [*ex* ξύλον, lignum, & κίνναμον, cinnamum] *The wood of the cinnamon-tree*, Plin. 12, 19.

• Xȳlon, i. n. [*à* ξύλον, lignum] *Cotton, bombaſt, fuſtian, the cotton tree*, Plin. 19, 1. = goſſipium, *Gell.*

• ‖ Xȳlŏphăgium, ii. n. *Hier. id. quod*

• ‖ Xȳlŏphăgus, i. m. [ξυλοφάγος, Gr. *ex* ξύλον, lignum, & φάγω, edo] *A worm breeding under the bark of trees*, Litt. *ex* Plin. = Coſſus, *Lat.*

• Xȳris, ĭdis. f. [ξυρὶς, Gr. *à* ξυρὸς, acutus, quod *ex* ξύω, rado] *A kind of herb with ſharp leaves*, Plin. 21, 20.

• ‖ Xyſtarches, *vel* Xyſtarchus, i. m. [*à* ξυστὸς, xyſtus, & ἀρχὸς, princeps] *A maſter of a fenſeing, or wreſtleing, ſchool*, Tert.

• Xyſtĭcus, i. m. [qui haſtili vel ſpiculo ludit, quod Gr. ξυστὸν dic. vel pot. qui in Xyſto exercetur] *A wreſtler, a champion exerciſeing in piazzas*, or *gallerys*, Suet. Aug. 45.

† Xyſtios, i. f. [*qu.* ξυστὸς, raſilis] *An ordinary ſtone in the Indies, of the jaſper kind*, Plin. 37, 9.

• Xyſtum, i. n. & Xyſtus, i. m. [ξυστὸν, *vel* ξυστὸς, Gr. *à* ξύω, rado, polio] *A walking place, or gallery, in ſummer*, or *fair weather;* alſo *where men uſed wreſtleing*, or *other exerciſe in the winter; a cloſe walk to walk in, out of the ſun and rain*, *vid.* Vitr. 5, 11. & 6, 1. Cic. Att. 1, 8.

Y.

Υ υ, a Greek vowel, the figure whereof *Palamedes* is ſaid to have taken from the flight of cranes, according to *Philoſtratus*; but ſurely this muſt be a miſtake as to *Palamedes*, becauſe we find it in the Sigean monument ſtill in being, graven when the Greeks had only the ſixteen letters which *Cadmus* brought into Greece. The two horns, as the old epigram calleth them, or branches, as *Perſius*, were choſen by *Pythagoras* to demonſtrate the eaſey deſcent to vice on the left, and the difficult aſcent to virtue on the right; from whence it is called his letter. The ancient figure plainly ſhows, that the Latin V was taken from it, being exactly the ſame with it in figure. And perphaps V was anciently by the Latins ſubſtituted for it, as we ſee in many words; as in *cubus*, *duo*, *mus*, *ſus*, *ruo*, &c. from κύβος, δύω, &c. and this they did anciently in words which were afterwards writen by the *y*, as in *Muſia*, *Suria*, for *Myſia*, *Syria*: but inſtances in theſe words are fewer. It is certain the Latin V had in many words a deeper ſound than the Greek V, and therefore was not the ſame letter, but nearer to their *ου*; foraſmuch as Βροῦτος, Ἰούνιος, were writen by the Greeks for *Brutus*, *Junius*: yea the ancient Latins writ *ou* for *u long*, as in *loumen*, *joure*, for *lumen*, *jure*. The Latins have no capital of this letter, becauſe they do not want it: for the Greeks aſpirate all words begining with *υ*; but the Romans owning an aſpiration for a letter, as indeed it is, and always was, with them, prefix *h* before ſuch words as they take, or borrow, from them; and therefore are all marſhalled under it. But the ſmaller y they have from the Greek Υ, by obliquateing its ſtem, and uſe it in the middle and end of words, as in *Caÿſter*, *corymbus*; or end, as *onyx*, *martyr*. Our mother tongue, in the begining of words and ſyllables, admits it as a conſonant, as in *yarn*, *yeſt*, *yoke*, *unyoked*, but otherwiſe as a vowel.

Y E R

Y ante E.

‖ YErva, *vel* contrayerva, æ. f. *A root from Peru*, which is alexipharmick, *Med.*

Y M B

Y ante M.

* † Ymber, bris. m. *A ſhower of rain*, *Vid.* Imber.

Y U C

Y ante U.

† Yucca, æ. f. *A tree in the Weſt Indies, of the root whereof they make their bread.*

Z ζ Greek; Z z when borrowed by the Latins to expreſs Greek words; ז Hebrew. This letter is called a double conſonant, whereof the Greeks have three, Ξ, Ψ, and Ζ: the two former were of later invention, but this ſtood in the ancient alphabet, as appears by the citation of *Pliny*, Lib. VII. c. 56, out of *Ariſtotle*, notwithſtanding the corrupt reading even in the beſt edition of *Pliny*, where Ξ is put for Ζ, and Ζ for Ξ, as the learned *Salmaſius* obſerved, and after him the great *Spanhemius*. This miſtake ſeems purely to have been occaſioned by the Roman librarians, who miſtook the one for the other. The ancient figure of this letter was ⌶, and by obliquateing the perpendicular hath its preſent form. Its ſound, now unknown, was between the Phœnician *zain* and the Latin G; which, though late, took its original from thence. Hence G is ſometimes changed into it, as in ὀλίζον, which the Ionians uſed for ὀλίγον; and φύζω for φύγω. So the Dorians writ ζεύω for γεύω. The Latins alſo uſed indifferently *zingiber* or *gingiber*, for the Arabian word writen by the Greeks ζιγγίβερι. That this letter had a very ſweet ſound, is certain from the authority of *Dion. Halicarnaſſus*, Περὶ Συνθέσεως ὀνομάτων. And *Fabius* ſuppoſed that the Roman could never arrive at the ſweeetneſs of the Greek elocution, becauſe it wanted *y* and *z*, which he calls the ſweeteſt of all their letters, *Inſt. Or.* XII. c. 10. For the ſame reaſon, one would think it could not have the ſound of a double conſonant. For if it were pronounced as the Æolians and Dorians writ δσ, or σδ, as in δσυγὸς, for ζυγὸς, δσεὺς or σδεὺς for ζεὺς, τράπεσδα for τράπεζα, *&c.* it muſt be very hard, eſpecially when a conſonant followed, as ζμερδνὸς, *ſmilaces*. Its Hebrew mother ז, is certainly a ſingle conſonant, as *z* is alſo in our Engliſh tongue, where we ſometimes join two of them together, as muzzle, puzzle, *&c.* The Latins likewiſe often put *d* or *g* for this letter, as in *nidor*, from κνίζω; *harpago*, from ἁρπάζω. The Greeks change it alſo into σ, as in the firſt future tenſe of the fourth conjugation; or rather exclude it before the formative σ, as in σώζω, σώσω. The Latins indeed often put *ſs* for it, as in *patriſſo*, *pitiſſo*, from πατρίζω, πιτίζω: and ſometimes alſo ſubſtituted *j*, as being near in ſound to *g*, as in *jugum*, from ζυγὸς. In Greek numerals it denoteth VII, though it be only the ſixth letter, becauſe ϛ is interpoſed in the numerical alphabet.

Z E A

Z ante A.

* ‖ ZAbŏlus, i. m. [à διαβολος, Gr. ζα *pro* διὰ more Æolic.] *The devil*, Paulin. ⊥ Diabolus.

* † Zāmia, æ. f. [ζαμία, Dor. *pro* ζημία, damnum] *A loſs, detriment, damage*, or *ſhrewd turn*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

* Zāmiæ, ārum. f. pl. [à præced.] *Pine nuts which open upon a tree, and hurt others, unleſs plucked off*, Plin. 16, 26.

* Zanthĕnes, is. m. [à ζανθενὶς, Gr.] *A ſtone like amber*, Plin. 37, 10. *Vid.* Xanthenes.

‖ Zarſa parilla, vel *ut al.* Sparta parilla, *a kind of bindweed.*

Z ante E.

* Zēa, æ. f. [à ζειὰ, Gr.] *Spelt*, or according to ſome, *beer barley*, or *beer corn*, Plin. 22, 25. ¶ ‖ Zea deglubita, *gurts, oatmeal grets*, Jun.‖

Z E L

* ‖ Zĕdoāria, Zĕdāria, Zĕdūra, æ. f. & Zĕdur, indecl. *Zedoary, a Chineſe root like ginger, but perfumed*, Dioſc.

‖ Zēlivīra mulier, *a jealous woman*, Tert.

* ‖ Zēlo, āre. n. *Bibl.* id. quod

* ‖ Zēlor, āri. dep. [à zelus] *To have a zeal, great deſire, to do a thing; to be zealous, to love paſſionately, to imitate diligently*; alſo *to envy*, Eccleſ. ⊥ Cupidè imitari, æmulari.

* ‖ Zēlōtes, æ. m. verb. [à ζηλῶ] *A zealot*; alſo *one who is jealous*, Bibl. ⊥ Æmulus.

* Zēlŏtypia, æ. f. [à zelotypus] (1) *An immoderate paſſion, jealouſy.* (2) *Fear leſt another ſhould*, or *envy that he doth, poſſeſs what I deſire.* (1) Nympha zelotypiâ erga Herculem nata, *Plin.* 25, 7. (2) Cic. Tuſc. 4, 8.

* Zēlŏtypus, a, um. adj. [*qu.* ζήλῳ τυπεὶς, *i. e.* zelo percuſſus] *Jealous.* Zelotypus Thymeles, *Juv.* 8, 197. Zelotypa mœcha, *Id.* 6, 277.

* ‖ Zēlus, i. m. [ζῆλος, Gr.] (1) *A great deſire which one hath, zeal, ardent affection.* (2) *Emulation, envy.* (1) Vulg. interpr. *Latinè* animi fervor. (2) Scintilla odii, de fomite zeli, *Prud. Hamart.* 188. *Latinè* Æmulatio.

Z E T

‖ Zenith. indecl. vocab. Arab. *The point of the firmament directly over one's head, wheresoever he be.* ⌘ Nadir, *Aſtron.*

* Zĕphȳrius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to the weſtern wind.* ¶ Zephyria ova, *eggs conceived with the wind; wind eggs*, or *addle eggs*, Plin. 10, 16. *quæ* & urina.

* Zĕphȳrus, i. m. [*qu.* ζωηφόρος, *i. e.* vitam ferens] *The weſt wind.* ⌘ Eurique zephyrique tonat domus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 371. = Favonius, *Gell.* 2, 22.

‖ Zerna, æ. f. *A tetter*, or *ringworm*, Macer. 2, 7.

* Zēros, *al.* Zētos, i. m. [à ζειρὶ *pro* σειρὰ, linea, ob albam & nigram tranſverſam lineam] *A kind of cryſtal*, Plin. 37, 9.

* Zēta, æ. f. [id. quòd *diæta*, & illud ex hoc corruptum, Æol. ζὰ, pro διὰ poſito; ἀπὸ τοῦ ζεῖν, quod eſt fervere, quòd ſolem accipiat multipliciter]

multiplicitei] *A room kept warm like a ſtove, a withdrawing chamber with pipes conveyed along in the walls, to receive from below either the cool air, or the heat of warm water*, In MSS. Plin. jun. l. 2. Ep. 17. n. 12, & 21. & l. 5. Ep. 6, n. 20. *Vid.* Diæta.

* ‖ Zētārii, ōrum. m. *iidem qui* dictarii [ζα *pro* διὰ more Æolic.] *Paul.*

* Zētēcŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little cloſe room, a cloſet*, Litt. *ex* Plin. jun.

* Zeugītes, æ. m. [ζευγίτης, Gr. à ζεῦγος, jugum] *A kind of canes, or reeds, which falconers uſed to catch birds with*, Plin. 16, 36.

* ‖ Zeugma, ătis, n. [*ab* eodem] *A figure whereby many clauſes are joined with one verb*, Gramm.

* Zēus, zĕi. m. [à Ζεὺς, *i. e.* Jupiter, dict. quòd Jovi ſacer eſt] *A fiſh taken about Cales in Spain, black of colour, and very delicate*, ſome call it *a goldfinch, a deice*, Col. 8, 16. Plin. 9, 18. & 32, 11. ⩵ faber, *Id.*

Z ante I.

‖ Zibēthum, i. n. *vel* Zibetta, æ. f. [à זב fluere, ſtillare, eſt enim ſudor inter hujuſce animalis teſticulos concreſcens] *Civet, a perfume like muſk*, Shroed.

* Zingĭber, ĕris. n. & Zingĭbĕri, indecl. n. & Zingĭbĕris, is. f. [ζιγγίβερις, Gr.] *Ginger*, Plin. 12, 7. & Pallad. 11, 20.

* ‖ Zizania, æ. f. &

* ‖ Zizanium, ii. n. [ζιζάνιον, Gr.] *Darnel, or cockle growing amongſt corn; jury, ray.* Frumentum zizaniæ, *Ambr.* Zizania ſunt filii nequam, *Vulg. interpr. Lat.* Lolium.

* Zizyphum, phi. n. *A kind of fruit, called by apothecaries jububes*, Plin. 15, 4. & Pallad. 5. tit. 4. & 6. tit. 6. à

* Zizyphus, i. f. [quod à ζίζυφος, Gr.] *The jubube tree*, Col. 9, 4. & Pallad. 1. tit. 31.

Z ante M.

* Zmilăces, is. m. [à σμίλη, ſcalpellum, eò quòd radi queat, *M.*] *A precious ſtone found in the Euphrates, of a gray colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

Z ante O.

‖ Zŏbŏla, æ. f. *An ermin, or weeſel, whoſe fur is the ſame with what we call ſable*, Agric. de animal. ſubt.

* ‖ Zōdiăcus, i. m. [à ζῶον, animal, *ab* animalibus qui in eo figurantur] *The zodiack*; a circle in the heavens, in which are the twelve ſigns. *Lat.* Orbis ſignifer, *Cic.*

Zōna, æ. f. [ζώνη, Gr. à ζώννυμι, cingo] (1) *A girdle.* (2) *A purſe on a girdle.* (3) *A zone*, or large ſpace of earth, of which are reckoned five; *viz.* the two frigid zones under the poles; the two temperate ones without the tropicks; and betwixt them, the torrid zone under the line. (4) ‖ *The ſhingles*, a diſeaſe. (1) Zonâ cinctus acinacem ſuſpendebat, *Curt.* 3, 3, 18. ¶ Zonam ſolvere, *Catull.* 65, 28. recingere, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 116. *devirginate.* (2) Zonâ ſe aureorum plenâ circundedit, *Suet. Vitell.* 16. ¶ Zonam perdere, *to loſe his money*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40. (3) Ab zonis quinque petenda fides, *Prop.* 4, 1, 108. (4) *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 63. ⩵ Herpes, *Id. ibid.*

* Zōnārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a girdle, or purſe.* ¶ Sector zonarius, *a cutpurſe*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20.

* Zōnārius, ii. m. *A girdler, a girdle-maker*, Cic. *pro* Flacc. c. 7.

* † Zōnātim. adv. *Like a circle, a round*, Lucil. *ap* Non. 2, 928.

* Zōnŭla, æ. f. dim. *A little girdle.* Zonulâ ſolliunt ſinus virgines, *Catull.* 59. 53.

* Zōophthalmon, i. n. [*ex* ζῶον, animal, & ὀφθαλμὸς, oculus, quòd oculum animalis referat] *Sengreen, or houſe-leek*, Plin. 25, 15. ⩵ Sedum majus.

* ‖ Zōŏphytum, i. n. [quod mediam naturam habet inter ζῶον, animal, & φυτὸν, plantam] *A thing which is partly like a liveing creature, and partly like a plant; the ſenſible plant, a ſponge, a zoophyte*, Med.

Zŏphŏrus, i. m. [*qu.* ζωοφόρος, *i. e.* animalia ferens] *A frieze, or border, in pillars, or other works, ſet off with the ſhapes of ſeveral things graven upon it*, Vitruv. 3, 3.

Zōpiſſa, æ. f. [*ab* Hebr. זפת *Id.*] *Pitch ſcraped off from ſhips, and tempered with wax and ſalt*, Plin. 24, 7.

* Zōpyrum, *vel* on. i. n. [ζώπυρον, Gr.] *The herb puleal of the mountain*, like garlick, *Plin.* 24, 15. ⩵ Clinopodion, cleonicion, *Id. ib.*

* Zōrŏnyſios, i. f. [ζωρονύσιος, Gr.] *A precious ſtone which magicians made uſe of*, Plin. 37, 10. *al. leg.* zoraniſcos.

* Zoſter, ēris. m. [à ζωστὴρ, Gr. cingulum] (1) *A kind of St. Anthony's fire, the ſhingles.* (2) *A ſea ſhrub.* (1) Ignis ſacri plura ſunt genera, inter quæ medium hominem ambiens, qui Zoſter appellatur, & enecat, ſi cinxerit, *Plin.* 26, 11, ſub fin. ⩵ zona, *Scrib. Larg.* (2) Plin. 13, 25.

Z ante U.

‖ Zulapium, ii. n. *A julep*, Med.

* ‖ Zuma, æ. f. *Treb. Poll. Vid.* Zyma.

Zura, æ. f. [Afrorum linguâ ſemen paliuri voc. contra ſcorpiones efficaciſſimum] *A white-thorn berry*, Plin. 24, 13.

* Zus. indecl. זוז *An Hebrew coin, whereof four made a ſhekel*, much in value about the Greek δραχμὴ, and the Roman *denarius*, Bibl.

Z ante Y.

* ‖ Zygæna, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ζυγοῦ] *A kind of fiſh haveing his head lieing acroſs the reſt of his body*, Gaza.

* Zygia, æ. f. [à ζυγὸς, jugum] *A tree of which they make yokes, a kind of maple*, Plin. 16, 15. & Vitr. 2, 9.

* ‖ Zygia tibia. [à ζυγὸς, *i. e.* connubium] *A pipe wherein they played at wedings*, Apul. Met. 4, p. 138.

* ‖ Zygīta, æ. m. [ζυγίτης, Gr. *ab* eodem] *He who ſat and rowed in the middle place*, Cœl. Rhod.

* ‖ Zygoſtăſium, ii. n. *The office of the chief weigher*, Cod. Theod. Leg. 1. De frum. Alexandr. à

* ‖ Zygoſtăta, æ. m. [qui ζυγῷ ἵστησι, *i. e.* librâ appendit] *A clerk of the market to ſee to weights*, Cod. l. ult. *De ponderibus. Lat.* Libripens.

* ‖ Zygŏſtătĭcus, a, um. adj. ¶ Zygoſtatica libra, *a pound weight averdupois, containing ſixteen ounces*, Jun.

* ‖ Zyma, æ. f. [à ζέω, ferveo] *A veſſel to boil broth, &c. in.* Apic. 8, 1.

* ‖ Zymītes, æ. m. [à ζύμη, fermentum] *Leavened bread*, Cœl.

* Zythepſa, æ. m. *A brewer.* à

* Zythum, i. n. & Zythus, i. m. [quod à ζέω, ferveo] *Beer, or ale; drink made of corn.* A drink uſed by the old Gauls, ſo called from the ſeething, or boiling of it; whence alſo cyder ſeemeth to have had its name: others aſcribe it to the Ægyptians; it may be uſed for *ale*, or *beer*, ſince Suidas ſaith it was ἀπὸ κριθῆς γινόμενος, i. e. *made of barley*, Plin. 22, 25. *Conf.* Col. 10, 116.

THESAURI

Linguæ Latinæ compendiarii

PARS EXTREMA,

Nomina propria tradens & explicans.

1

A, aa. [à Sax. ea, aqua, amnis] (1) *A river in the Netherlands, parting Flanders from Picardy.* (2) *Another in Germany, near Bockolt.* (3) *Another near Steenfort in Weſtphalia.* (1) Ortel. (2) Baudr. (3) Baudr.

‖ Aada, æ. f. *A river of Brabant, falling into the Maes, after it hath watered ſeveral towns,* Baudr.

* Aba, æ. ['Αϐα, Gr.] (1) *A mountain in Armenia, where Domitius Corbulo placeth the ſpring of the Euphrates.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a town in Arabia Felix.* (1) Plin. 5, 24. (2) Strabo.

*‖ Abăcæna, æ. f. ['Αϐάκαινα, Gr.] *A city of the Medes,* Ptol.

*‖ Abăcænum, i. n. ['Αϐακαῖνον, Gr.] *A city of Sicily,* Steph. *Hinc* Abacænini, *Liv.* 16, 16.

Abadir, *vel* Abaddir, indecl. voc. Barb. V. Priſc. 4, 5. & Heſych. *A ſtone, which Rhea gave Saturn to devour inſtead of Jupiter.* The Greeks called it Bætulus from *βαίτη, pellis,* wherein it was wraped. *Vid.* Bætulus.

*‖ Abæ, ārum. f. pl. ["Αϐαι, Gr.] *A city of Phocis,* Pauſ. *vid.* Abantes.

*‖ Abæa, æ. f. ["Αϐαια, Gr.] *A town in the bay of Meſſene,* now called *Chiores,* Ptol.

*‖ Abæra, æ. f. ['Αϐαιρα, Gr.] *A town of Arabia Deſerta,* Ptol.

‖ Abagarus, & Agbarus. *A toparch of Edeſſa,* vid. Abgarus, *ſic enim reperio in numiſmatis.*

Abala, æ. f. ['Αϐάλη, Gr. ex Heb. אבל, *i. e.* vallis, magna planities] *A town of the Troglodytes in Africa, ſituated not far from the Red Sea,* Plin. 6, 29.

Abăli, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of India,* Plin 6, 19.

Abălites ſinus [*ab* Abalâ ejus regionis oppido maritimo] *A gulf in the Troglodytick ſea,* Plin. 6, 29.

‖ Aballăba, æ. f. *Appleby, a town in Weſtmoreland,* Camd.

‖ Aballo, ŏnis. m. *A town of Burgundy,* vulg. *Avallon,* Anton.

Abălus, i. m. ["Αϐαλος, Gr.] *An iſle in the German ocean, where was ſo great ſtore of amber, that it was uſed for fuel,* Plin. 37. 2.

‖ Ăbantes, um. m. pl. [vel ab Abâ duce, vel ab Hebr. אבס *qu.* pecudum ſaginator, unde & Eubœa, à boum paſcuis, *Boch.*] *A people who came from Thrace to Phocis, and there built a town, which they called* Abæ, *and themſelves* Abantes. *Afterwards comeing to Eubœa, and ſettling there, they called it from their own name* Abantis.

* Ăbantēus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Abas. An epithet of Argos, where Abas reigned,* Ov. Met. 15, 164.

* Ăbantiădes, æ. m. patronym. *A deſcendent of Abas, as Acriſius, Perſeus, &c. Vid.* Ov. Met. 4, 607, & 673.

3

*‖ Ăbantĭas, ădos. f. patronym. *Danaë and Atalanta ſo called, as being the grandaughters of Abas.*

Ăbantis, is. f. ['Αϐαντὶς, Gr.] *An iſland of the Egean ſea, formerly called Macris, afterwards Eubœa,* Ptol.

Abaortæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people inhabiting by the river Indus,* Plin. 6, 20.

*‖ Abarbina, æ. f. ['Αϐάρϐινα, Gr.] *A town of Hyrcania,* Ptol.

Abărīmon, i. n. *A country of Scythia, near mount Imaus,* Plin. 7, 2.

Abaritāna arundo, *The beſt ſort of canes,* or *angling reds, growing in Abarina,* Plin. 7, 2.

Ăbăris, is. m. (1) *A perſon killed by Perſeus.* (2) *A Rutilian ſlain by Euryalus.* (3) ‖ *A Scythian, who wrote Apollo's northern journey, oracles, predictions, &c. and was ſcholar to Pythagoras.* (1) Ov. Met. 5, 86. (2) Virg. Æn. 4, 344. (3) Jamblichus.

‖ Abſea, ōrum. n. pl. *Feaſts inſtituted by Bacchus, vid.* Abazea.

* Ăbas, antis. m. ["Αϐας, Gr.] (1) *A king of the Argives.* (2) *A Græcian ſlain the ſame night that Troy was on fire.* (3) *A Tuſcan, a friend of Æneas, ſlain by Lauſus.* (4) *A companion of Æneas.* (5) *One of the Centaurs.* (1) Hinc Abantei Argi, *Ov. Met.* 15, 164. (2) Virg. Æn. 3, 286. (3) Id. Æn. 10, 427. (4) Id. Æn. 1, 125. (5) Ov. Met. 12, 306.

Ăbătos, i. f. *An iſle of Ægypt, in the Fennes of Memphis, abounding with flax and paper reeds,* Luc. 10, 323.

Abazea, ōrum, n. pl. *Feaſts inſtituted by Dionyſius king of Aſia, in honour of Bacchus.* ☞ Leg. & *Abarea*; *ſed rect.* Sabazia, *q. v.*

Abaſſum, i. n. *A town of Phrygia,* Plin. 38, 15.

‖ Abbatiſcella, æ. f. *Appenzel, one of the thirteen Cantons of Switzerland.*

‖ Abbatiſvilla, æ. f. *Abbeville, a city of Picardy.*

‖ Abbendonia, æ. f. *Abingdon in Berkſhire,* olim *Shoveſham*; poſtea *Abandune,* Camd.

Abdalōnīmus, *vel* Abdalōnȳmus, i. m. [videtur nomen Arab. Abdala, *i. e.* ſervus Dei, additâ voce Gr. ὄνυμος, ab ὄνυμα] *A poor gardiner, yet of princely deſcent, made king of Sidon by Alexander the Great,* Juſt. 11, 12. Hunc Diod. Sic. *Ballonymum* vocat, propiùs ad Græcæ linguæ ingenium.

Abdēra, æ. f. ["Αϐδηρα, Gr.] *A city of Andaluſia in Spain,* Strab.

Abdēra, æ. f. & Abdēron, i. n. & Abdēra, ōrum. pl. n. (1) *A city of Thrace, frequently mentioned by Plato and Cicero. A colony of Teians, being weary of the Perſian yoke ſettled here, and are commended by Herodotus for prefering their liberty before their country. Hence the Adage,* ¶ Abdera pulchra Teiorum colonia, *when one would ſay,* If I cannot live quietly in one place, I will try another. *Though this be by* Juvenal *called* Vervecum patria, *it produced ſome learned men, as namely,* Democritus, Protagoras, *&c.* (2) *A town in Spain*; hod. *Aladra.* (3) *The name of an iſland.* (1) Juv. 10, 50. (2) Plin. 3, 1. (3) Id, 4, 12.

‖ Abdērīdes, æ. m. *The ſon of Cœlus and Veſta,* Dic. & *Aberides.*

Abdērīta, *vel* Abdērītes, æ, m. *An inhabitant of Abdera in Thrace,* Liv. 43, 4.

Abdērītani, ōrum. m. pl. & Abdērītes, um. *A people of Thrace, who were very dull and heavy,* Cic. Juv. or *rather ſubject to be delirious, according to* Hippocr.

Abdērītĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of Abderita.* ¶ Imperium Abderiticum, *ſilly, fooliſh,* interpr. Manut. in Cic. Attic. 7, 7.

Abdērītānus, a, um. adj. *Of the city of Abdera. Stupid,* or *ſilly,* as the Abderites. Abderitanæ pectora plebis habes, *Mart.* 10, 25.

Abdua, *vel* Addua, æ. m. *A river of Lombardy*; hod. *Adda,* Plin. 2, 103.

*‖ Abea, & Abia, æ. f. *A town of Meſſenia,* Ptol. *vid.* Abæa.

* Abeatæ, ārum. m. pl. [*ab* Abeâ opp.] *A people of Achaia,* Plin. 4, 6.

Ăbella, *quæ &* Ăvella, æ. f. *A town of Campania in Italy,* Virg. Æn. 7, 740. *Hinc* ¶ Avellanæ nuces, *Filberds,* Macrob. Sat. 2, 14.

Abellinum, i, n. *A town of Apulia in Italy, anciently inhabited by the Samnites,* Plin. 3, 7.

Abellinates, um. m. pl. *The people of Abellinum,* Plin. 3, 11.

‖ Abeōna, æ. f. *The Godeſs of departing,* as Adeona, *of comeing to a place,* Aug.

‖ Aberavonium, ii, n. [*qu.* oſtium Avonis] *Aberavon, a town of Glamorganſhire in Wales.*

‖ Aberconovium, ii. n. *Aberconwey, a town in Wales.*

‖ Aberdonia, æ. f. *Aberdeen in Scotland, a biſhop's ſee and univerſity, anciently called* Devana.

‖ Aberdora, æ. f. *Aberdour, a town in Scotland.*

‖ Abergennium, & Abergavennium, ii. n. [*i. e.* oſtium Gobanii] *Abergavenny, a town near the river Uſk in Wales.*

Abelamis, is. f. *A town in Syria, built by Semiramis,* Plin. 6, 28.

Abgarus, i. m. *The name of ſeveral toparchs of Edeſſa, a nation beyond the Euphrates,* or rather *a common name of their rulers, as* Pharaoh *of the kings of Ægypt,* or Cæſar *of the Roman emperors.* Note, The Edeſſians had the liberty of ſtrikeing his head on the reverſe of the imperial coins.

Abii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia,* Curt. 7, 7.

Abīla, æ. f. *A town in Syria*; hod. *Bellinas,* Plin. 5, 19.

*‖ Abilius, ii. m. ['Αϐίλιος, Gr.] *The ſon of Romulus by Herſilia the Sabine,* Plut. in vit. Rom.

Abiſares, is. m. *An Indian king, who weakly delivered up his kingdom to Alexander the Great, when Porus, his confederate, manfully ſtood it out,* vid. Curt. 8, 13.

Abiſontes, um. m. pl. *A people of the Alps,* Plin. 13, 20.

☞ A

A noba,

Abnoba, æ. f. *A mountain in Germany, out of which ſpringeth the river Danube*, Plin. 4, 12. & Tac. Germ. 1.

Abobrica, *vel* Adobriga, æ. f. *A great town in Portugal*, Plin. 4, 20.

Aboccis, is. f. *A town of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 29.

•‖ Abodiăcum, *vel* Abudiăcum, i. n. [Ἀϐουδιακόν, Gr.] *A town of Vindelicia*; hod. *Fuſſen*, Cellar.

Abolani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy*, Plin. 3, 5.

‖ Abona, æ. f. *A river in Britain called Avon, from which the village of Alvington takes its name.* Camd.

Abōnitīchos, eos, f. [Ἀϐώνου τεῖχος, Gr.] *A town of Paphlagonia*, Lucian.

Aborienſe, is. f. *A Roman town in Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

Ăbŏrīgīnes, um. m. pl. [vel quòd ab origine eſſent, *Serv.* vel aberrigines, i. e. *wanderers and vagrants*, Feſt. or *mountaineers*; ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν ὄρεσιν οἰκήσεως] *A very ancient people dwelling in the mountains, whom Saturn brought into Italy*, Plin. 3, 5.

‖ Abraxas, æ. m. *A portentous word invented by Baſilides the Heretick, to ſignify his chief God, probably the ſun, becauſe the Greek numerals*, viz. α 1, ρ 100, α 1, ξ 60, α 1, ς 200, *added together make* β 2, 365, *the number of days in his return*, Hier.

‖ Abretānus, i. m. [*ab* Abreta] *A ſurname of Jupiter, worſhiped by the Abretani or Myſians.*

Abrettini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Myſia*, Plin. 5, 30.

‖ Abrinca, *vel* Abringa, *A river of Germany*; hod. *Are*, Cellar.

‖ Abrincatæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of France near Auranches*, Cellar.

Abrincatui, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of the Lyonnois*, Plin. 4, 18.

‖ Abritum, i. n. *A city of Myſia, where the emperour Decius fell*, Pomp. Læt.

•‖ Abrŏcŏmes, is, m. [ab ἁϐρὸς mollis, & κόμη coma; ſc. qui eſt molli, *vel* delicatâ, comâ] *The ſon of Darius, who marching with Xerxes, was ſlain by the Lacedemonians at Thermopylæ*, Herodot.

Abron, ōnis, m. [Ἄϐρων, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A Græcian of a very looſe voluptuous life; whence the proverb*, Abronis vita. (2) *An excellent piece of Apelles's drawing in Samos*, (1) Eraſm. ex Zenod. (2) Plin. 35, 10.

Abrŏtŏnum, i. n. *A city of Africa, now called* Tripoly, *Plin.* 5, 4.

Abrupalis, is. m. *An ally of the Romans, who had been baniſhed by Perſeus king of Macedon*, Liv. 43, 13.

Abſarus, i. m. *A river and caſtle of Armenia the leſſer*, Plin. 6, 4.

Abſidris, *vel* Abſitris, i. m. *A river of Aſia*, Plin. 6, 26.

•Abſyrtes, is. m. [Ἄψυρτος, Gr. quod dicitur diſcerptus, ex ἀπὸ ab, & σύρω traho] (1) *The ſon of Æetes king of Colchos, whom his ſiſter Medea, when ſhe ran away with Jaſon, tore limb from limb, and ſcattered the pieces up and down, that ſo her father purſueing her, and being buſyed in gathering up the parcels of his ſon's body, might not make ſo cloſe a purſuit after them.* (2) *A river, near which this was done* (3) ‖ *A Greek writer who was an excellent horſe doctor.* (1) Ov. Triſt. 3, 9. (2) Lucr. 3, 190. (3) Suid.

• Abſyrtĭdes, um, f. pl. [*ab* Abſyrte Medeæ fratre ibi interfecto, vid. *Ov. Tr.* 3, 9.] *Certain iſlands in the Adriatick ſea*, Plin. 3, 22.

• Abſyrtium, ii. n. *An iſland in the Adriatick ſea*, Plin. 4, 21.

Abulites, is. m. *A Perſian, and governour of Suſa, who delivered up the city and country about it to Alexander, for which ſervice Alexander made him governour of the country*, Curt. 5, 2.

‖ Abus, i. m. [*ab* Aber *Brit.* oſtium fluvii] *The river Humber in Yorkſhire.*

‖ Abuſina, æ. f. *Abenſberg, a town in Bavaria*, Baudr.

Abutius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans* (1) C. Abutius *ſent on an embaſſy to Maſiniſſa.* (2) M. Abutius, *who was a tribune, and afterwards a prætor.* (1) Liv. 42, 35. (2) Liv. 39, 4. Id. 41, 18.

Ăbȳdēni, ōrum, m. [*ab* Abydo civitate Aſiæ] *The people of Abydos, who being ſtraitly beſieged by Philip of Macedon, ſlew, burned, and deſtroyed themſelves, their wives and children, rather than fall into his hands*, Liv. 31, 17.

Ăbȳdos, i. f. & Ăbȳdon, i. n. (1) *A city of Aſia near the Helleſpont, over againſt Seſtos*; hod. *Dardanelles, Leander's country, whoſe love to Hero, the Seſtian maid, hath made both places famous.* This being the narroweſt place of the ſea, betwixt theſe two towns, induced Xerxes to lay a bridge to join Europe and Aſia together, in order to paſs his army, whence that of Lucan, *Europamq; Aſia Seſtonq; admovit Abydo*, lib. 2, 674. (2) Alſo *a city of Ægypt*; hod. *Abutich, where was Memnon's palace, and the temple of Oſiris.* (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Id. 5, 9.

Ăbȳla, æ. f. (1) *A high hill in Mauritania, over againſt Calpe, another hill in Spain; which two hills are better known by the name of* Hercules's pillars; *being joined, as it is thought, at firſt, but parted, they ſay, by him, and ſo the ſea let in, through the Straits of Gibraltar*, called therefore *the Mediterranean.* Here it is ſaid, that Hercules ſet up his pillars, as if there had been no going any farther weſtward. (2) *A town of Syria, giveing name to the country of Abilene*; hod. *Bellinas.* (1) Vid. *Plin. Proœm.* l. 3. & *Mela.* 1, 5. (2) Plin. 5, 18.

•‖ Abyſtrum, i. n. [Ἄϐυστρον, Gr.] *A town in the upper Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples*, Ptol.

Abziritānum, i. n. *A town of Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

Abzoæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people near the Scythian ocean*, Plin. 6, 13.

A ante C.

Aca, æ, *vel* Ace, es. f. *The city Ptolemais in Phœnicia*, Plin. 5, 19.

• Ăcădēmia, æ. f. [Gr. Ἀκαδημία, vel Ἀκαδήμεια] (1) *A grove, or woody place, without the city of Athens, ſo called from one Academus, who built a portico here; ſome take him to be no other than Cadmus.* In ſylvis Academi quærere verum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 45. Here Plato firſt taught philoſophy; whoſe ſcholars and followers were thence called *Academicks.* (2) *A ſeat of Cicero's near Puzzuolo.* (1) Cic. Acad. Q. 1, 4. (2) Id. Acad. Q. 4, 31.

• Ăcădēmĭcus, a, um. adj. *Academick, belonging to the Academicks.* ¶ Academicæ quæſtiones, *two books of Cicero's ſo called.* Academici, *philoſophers, thoſe of the old ſchool, of which Plato was maſter, and of the new one taught by Arceſilas.* The latter was a thorough ſceptick, affirming nothing could be certainly known. Indeed both Socrates and Plato were of opinion, that every propoſition might be argued both pro and contra, which made Tully affirm they were in effect the ſame. But ſurely to affirm that, and that nothing can be known certainly, are widely different.

Acadera, æ. f. *A town of India*, Curt. 8, 10, 19.

Acălandrum, i. n. *A river in the bay of Otranto*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Fiume de Roſeto*; or, according to Harduin, *Salandrella.*

•‖ Acamentium, ii. n. [ſic dict. *ab* Acamente Theſei filio, ejus conditore] *The name of a town in the greater Phrygia*, Ptol.

•Acămas, antis. m. [*ab* ἀκάμας, indefeſſus] (1) ‖ *A Thracian prince who aſſiſted the Trojans.* (2) *A promontory of Cyprus, whence the iſland itſelf was called* Acamantis; hod. *Cruſoccho.* (1) Serv. (2) Plin. 5, 31.

Acampſis, is. m. *A river of Colchis*, Plin. 6, 4.

•‖ Ăcanthine, es. f. [Ἀκανθίνη, Gr.] *An iſland in the gulf of Arabia*, Ptol.

• Ăcanthon, is. m. [Ἄκανθον, Gr.] *A mountain in Ætolia*, Plin. 4, 2.

• ‖ Ăcanthus, i. m. [Ἄκανθος, Gr. *ab* Ἄκανθα, ſpina] *A youth who was changed into a flower of his name.* Vid. *Appell.*

• Ăcanthus, i. f. [ab eodem] (1) ‖ *A city of Doris.* (2) *Another of Macedonia*; hod. *Eriſſo.* (3) ‖ *Another in Egypt.* (1) Steph. (2) Liv. 31, 45. (3) Ptol.

Ăcarnan, ānis. m. (1) *A man of Acarnania.* (2) *A hill in the country of Athens.* (1) Curt. 3, 6. (2) Sen. Hippol. 20.

Ăcarnānes, um. m. pl. *The people of Acarnania*, Liv. 26, 14.

Ăcarnānia, æ. f. (1) *A country formerly called* Curetis, *being a part of Epirus in Greece* (hod. *Carnia*) *ſeparated from Leucadia only by a bridge.* (2) *A city of Sicily, not far from Syracuſe*, in which was an ancient temple of Jupiter Olympius. (1) Liv. 33, 17. Plin. 4, 1. (2) Cic. in Piſon. 40.

Ăcarne, es. f. *A town about Magneſia*, Plin. 4, 9.

Acaſtus, i. m. *The ſon of Pelias, king of Theſſaly, a famous hunter, whoſe wife Cretheis, or Hippolyte, loved one Peleus too well; but he refuſeing her love, ſhe complained to her huſband, that he attempted her chaſtity: whereupon her huſband ſtriped him in the woods, and left him to the mercy of the wild beaſts; but afterward the man ſlew both him and her*, Vid. Ov. Met. 11. 409. & Hor. Od. 3, 7.

‖ Acca Laurentia. *The nurſe of Romulus and Remus, wife of Fauſtulus*, called *Lupa*; *being a famous courteſan, ſuch being generally covetous.* She died rich, and left the commonwealth her heir; wherefore ſhe was honoured with a holy-day and ſacrifice. *Vid.* Gell. 6, 7.

Acca, æ. f. *The companion and ſiſter of Camilla*, Virg. Æn. 11, 821.

‖ Accara, æ. f. *A town of Africa, near the river* de la Voita, *Baudr.*

‖ Accaron, i. n. *A town of Paleſtine, on the borders of the Philiſtines, near Azotus, Jamnia, and Gath*; hod. etiam *Accaron*, Baudr.

Accerina, æ. f. *A colony of the Brutii*, Liv. 8, 24.

Accerræ, ārum, f. pl. (1) *A city of the ancient Campania, not far from Naples, near the river Clanius, plundered by the Carthaginians.* (2) *A gulf in Umbria.* (1) Liv. 23. 17. Virg. Geor. 2, 225. (2) Plin. 3, 14.

Accerrani, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Accerræ*, Plin. 3, 5.

‖ Acci, ōrum, m. pl. *A town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada*; hod. *Guadix*, Cell. hinc *Accitanus*, a, um. adj. Plin. 3, 3.

Accia, æ. f. *The mother of Auguſtus Cæſar*, Suet. Aug. 4. *ubi al.* Atia.

Acciānus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Accius*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 26.

‖ Accĭpitrum inſula, *An iſland on the ſouth coaſt of Sardinia*, hod. *St. Peter's iſle*, Cell.

Acciſi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia near the Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

Accitana colonia, *A colony in the hither Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Accius, *vel potius* Attius, i. m. (1) *An old Latin tragedian, cotemporary with Pacuvius, and by Quintilian compared with him, and commended both for the gravity of his ſenſe and loftyneſs of ſtyle. But others cenſure him as too ſtiff and harſh. Which fault when objected to him in his Atreus, by Pacuvius, he did not deny, but juſtifyed as an excellency, ſaying*, That poems were like fruits of trees, among which ſuch as grew at firſt hard and ſharp would keep longeſt, and become mellow and pleaſant, whereas ſuch as were ſoft and flaccid were almoſt roten before they were ripe, *Vid.* Gell. 13, 2. *Robert and Henry Stephens have collected ſcraps of him out of* Tully, Gellius, Nonius, Priſcian, *&c.* (2) *Another ſurnamed* Nævius *a famous augur, V.* Actius. (3) Accius Tullius, *commander of the Volſcians.* (4) Accius Piſaurienſis, *a famous oratour mentioned by Cicero.* (1) Quint. 10, 1. ad Heren. 1, 14. (2) Liv. 1, 36. (3) Id. 2, 35. (4) Cic. *de* Cl. Orat. 78.

Acco, ûs. f. (1) *An old ſimple woman, who would talk with herſelf at the glaſs; whence came the verb* acciſſare, *which ſignifies to doat, or run mad. She would alſo refuſe earneſtly that which ſhe moſt deſired; whence a feigned refuſeal is called* Acciſmus. (2) ‖ Acco & Alphito, *Bugbears to frighten children with.* (3) *The name of a general among the Gauls.* (1) *Vid.* Cic. *ad* Att. 2, 19. (2) Plut. (3) Cæſ. B. G. 6, 4.

Accua, æ. f. *A town of Italy*, Liv. 24, 20.

Accuæus, i. m. *A Roman prefect*, Liv. 28, 14.

‖ Accurſiorum colonia, *A city in France, called* Grenoble, *i. e.* Gratianopolis.

Ăcedici, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy adjoining to the Æquicoli*, Plin. 3, 12.

‖ Acelum, i. n. *A town in the territory of Venice*; hod. *Azolo*, Cell.

Acervetis, is. f. *A city of Thrace afterwards called* Calatis, *Plin.* 4, 11.

‖ Aceſias, æ. m. *An ignorant phyſician, whence the Adage*, Aceſias medicatus eſt, *of one that doth more hurt than good*, Vid. Chiliad.

Aceſines, is. m. *A river of India, falling into the Indus, near which grow canes of a prodigious bigneſs*, Plin. 4, 12. *and where alſo gems are found in great plenty*, Id. 37, 13. hod. *Alcantara.*

Acĕsīnus, i. m. *A river of Sarmatia*, Plin. 4, 12. *conf.* & Val. Flacc. 6, 69.

Ăceſta, æ. f. [*ab* Aceſte rege ſic dict. quam Æneas profugus in ejus honorem condidit] *A city in Sicily, afterwards called* Segeſta, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 710.

Ăceſtæi, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Aceſta*, Plin. 3, 8.

Ăceſtes, æ. m. *One who kindly entertained Æneas in his travels, as being himſelf a Trojan on the mother's ſide*; viz. *the ſon of Criniſus, a river of Sicily, by Segeſta a Trojan lady, the daughter of one Hippotes, a nobleman of Troy*, Serv. *in* Virg. Æn. 5. & deinc.

Ăchæi, ōrum, m. pl. (1) *Græcians, the Greeks.* (2) *Inhabitants of Pontus.* (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Ov. è Pont. 4, 10, 27.

Ăchæias, ădis. f. patronym. f. Achæiadæ matres. *The Græcian matrons*, Ov. Ep. 3, 71.

Ăchæmēnes, is, m. *The firſt king of Perſia, grandſire to Cyrus*; *from whom the Perſian kings down to Darius were called* Achæmenidæ, *Plin.* 6, 23.

‖ Ăchæmĕnia, æ. f. [ita dict. *ab* Achæmene] *A country in Perſia*, Steph.

Ăchæmĕnĭdes, æ. m. *One of Ulyſſes's companions, deſcended from the Perſian kings, who being left among the Cyclops, as Æneas came that way with his fleet made his eſcape, and got to him*, Virg. Æn. 3, 613.

Ăchæmĕnius, a, um. adj. *Perſian*; *growing, or made, in Perſia.* ¶ Achæmenia narda, *perfumes with rich ointments*, Hor. Epod. 13, 12 Achæmenius odor, *Sil.* 15, 23. ritus, *Id.* 7, 647. ¶ Sagittæ Achæmeniæ, *Perſian arrows, or darts*, Prop. 2, 13, 1.

Ăchæorum portus, *A haven in Troas near Sigeum*, Plin. 5, 30.

Ăchāia, æ. f. (1) *The whole country of Greece, anciently called* Danaë; *whence the Greeks are called* Danaï. *It containeth* Attica, Bœotia, Megaris, Ætolia, *and* Phocis. (2) *A part of Greece environed by the ſea, excepting on the north ſide, the head city whereof was Corinth*, viz. Peloponneſus, *now called the* Morea. (1) Plin. 4, 1. (2) See its principal cities deſcribed by *Ov. Met.* 6, Fab. 8.

Ăchāĭcus, a, um. adj. *Græcian*, Hor. Od. 1, 16.

Ăchāis, ĭdis, f. (1) *Belonging to Achaia, Græcian.* (2) Alſo *a town near the river Oxus in Sogdiana, built by Alexander the Great, and called* Heraclea. *It was afterwards deſtroyed, but rebuilt by* Antiochus, *and called* Achaïs. (2) Per tot Achaidas urbes, *Ov. Met.* 5, 306. (2) Plin. 6, 16.

Achana, æ. *A river in Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28.

Acharitānum, i. n. *A free town of Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

Acharnæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of Attica*, Stat Theb. 12, 623.

*‖ Acharnis, is. m. ['Αχάρνις, Gr.] *A Senatour of Rome, killed by the Marian party*, Plut.

* Ăchātes, æ. m. ['Αχάτης, Gr.] (1) *A companion of Æneas.* (2) *A river in Sicily, where agate ſtones are*; hod. *le Drillo.* (1) Virg. Æn. 1, 648. (2) Plin. 37, 10.

‖ Achedōrus, i. m. *A river of Macedon, which divideth Apollonia from Theſſalonica*, Volaterr.

Ăchĕlōĭădes, & Ăchĕlōĭdes, um. f. pl. *The daughters of Achelous, namely*, Callirrhoë, Caſtalia and Dirce; alſo *the Sirens*, Ov. Met. 5, 552.

Ăchĕlōius, a, um. adj. *Of the river Achelous*; *it is uſed for* aqueus, *watery*, *as* ¶ Poculaque inventis Acheloïa miſcuit uvis, *wine and water mixed together*, Virg. Geor. 1, 9. *the ancients, both Greeks and Latins, calling water* Achelous.

Ăchĕlōus, oï, m. *A famous river of Epirus in Greece, riſeing out of mount Pindus, and divideing Ætolia from Acarnania*; hod. *Pachicolmo. The poets give it a perſon, and ſay he was the ſon of Oceanus and Tethys*; or *of the Sun and Earth, as ſome ſay, whom Hercules engaged in ſingle combat for Deïanira, daughter to the king of Calydonia, to whom both had pretenſions, and conquered him, though he changed himſelf firſt into a ſerpent, then into a bull*; *in which form haveing loſt one of his horns, he was obliged to compound for it by giveing Hercules the horn of plenty* (*Vid.* Amalthæa). *He at laſt changed himſelf into a river.* The meaning of the fable is, that this was a great river, and therefore fitly called *the ſon of Oceanus.* That it had many turnings and windings, therefore is fitly expreſſed by a ſerpent. The roaring noiſe which it maketh when it overfloweth its banks, whereby the adjacent fields become fruitfull, anſwer well to the labours and roaring of a bull; under which figure therefore the poets frequently deſcribe rivers. The two ſtreams, or channels which it had, are the two horns in the fiction; one of which branches, being damed up by Hercules to prevent its ſpoiling the country, is deſcribed by the cuting off one horn; and the fruitfullneſs which thereupon ſucceeded, is the fabulous horn of plenty, *Mythol.*

‖ Achĕmon, *vel* Achmon, is. m. *One of the Cecropes, brother to Paſſalus, both very affronting to every body they met. Their mother bad them take heed of meeting with Melampygus*, i. e. *Blacktail: Upon a time, they finding Hercules aſleep under a tree, ſet upon him and abuſed him*; *but he haveing caught and bound them, tied them on his club, and carryed them on his back like a brace of hares. They, as they hung with their heads downwards, eſpying Hercules's backſide all black and hairy, one ſaid to the other, Did not our mother warn us of meeting Melampygus? Hercules overhearing them, and being taken with the conceit, fell a laughing, and ſet them at liberty. Hence the proverb*, Ne in Melampygum incidas, Eraſm. *Beware of catching a Tartar.*

Acherini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 3, 43.

‖ Acherius, ii. m. *A nimble tongued oratour in the days of Auguſtus Cæſar*, Rhod. 15, 11.

Ăchĕron, ontis. m. (1) *The ſon of Ceres without a father*; *whom when being delivered of in a dark cave of the iſland Crete, he not dareing to behold the light, ſlunk down to hell, and was there turned into a river, of moſt unpleaſant and bitter water. Vid.* Plato *in* Phæd. & Pauſan. *in* Attic. *Others make him the ſon of Titan and Terra, and ſay that Jupiter threw him down to hell. Oratours as well as poets uſe it for* death *or* the grave. Ab Acheronte redimere, *Nep. Dion. ult.* (2) *A river of Epirus, near the city Pandeſia*; hod. *Velichi.* (3) *A river in Italy, near which Alexander king of the Moloſſi was ſlain, being deceived by the Dodonean oracle*; hod. *Savuto.* (1) Ov. Met. 11, 504. (2) Plin. 4, 1. (3) Liv. 8, 24.

Ăchĕrons & Ăchĕruns, tis. m. ¶ Ulmorum Acheruns, *The waſter and ſpoiler of the rods*, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 9. *quem* ulmitribam *vocat* Perſ. 4, 2, 7.

Ăchĕrontia, æ. f. *A ſmall city of Apulia ſituate on a hill*; *for which reaſon Horace calleth it* a bird's neſt, *Od.* 3, 4. *in imitation of* Cicero, *who calleth Ithaca, the country of Ulyſſes, by that name*, de Orat. 1, 44. hod. *Acerenza.*

Ăchĕrontini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people dwelling near the river Acheron in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4.

Ăchĕrūſia, æ. f. & Ăchĕrūſis, is. f. Val. Fl. 5, 77. *A lake of Theſprotia in Epirus, whence floweth the river Acheron*, or *Acheros*, Liv. 8, 24. *through which Hercules draged Cerberus into the light.* It is now called *the lake of Colluccia.*

Ăchĕrūſius, a, um. adj. *Infernal, belonging to hell.* Acheruſius humor, *Sil.* 13, 398. Acheruſia templa, *Liv.* 3, 25. ſpecus, *Plin.* 6, 1. peſtis, *Sil.* 14, 614.

Ăchētus, i. m. *A river in Sicily, near a town called* Netum; hod. *Fiume di Noto*, Sil. Ital. 14, 269.

*Ăchillas, æ. m. ['Αχίλλας, Gr.] *An Ægyptian captain, whom Ptolemy commanded to put Pompey to death*, Luc. 8, 558.

* Ăchillēa, æ. f. ['Αχίλλεια, Gr.] *An iſland near Samos*, Plin. 5, 31.

* Ăchillēa, *vel* Ăchillis curſus. *A peninſula and promontory, not far from the mouth of the Boryſthenes, called in Greek* 'Αχίλλειος δρόμος, *becauſe Achilles there exerciſed his men in runing*, v. Mela, 2, 1. & Plin. 4, 14. hod. *Fidoniſi.*

* Ăchillēis, ĭdos, f. *The title of an unfiniſhed poem of Statius*; *wherein he deſigned to have writen the life of Achilles, as Homer in his Odyſſes did the life of Ulyſſes, and Virgil in his Æneis the life of Æneas.*

*Ăchillēon, *vel* um. i. n. *A town and promontory of the Cimmerian Boſphorus, where anciently was the temple of Achilles*, Plin. 5, 30. It is now called *Capo di Croce.*

* Ăchilles, is, eos, & eï, *Hor.* per Synecphon. Achilli, *Virg.* (*qu.* ab Achilleus) m. ['Αχιλλεύς, Gr.] In voc. Achille. Ov. qu. à Nom. 'Αχίλλης primæ ſimpl. *The ſon of Peleus king of Theſſaly, and of Thetis, the godeſs of the ſea. His mother diped him all over, when he was a child, in the river Styx, to make him invulnerable, except that part of his foot which ſhe held him by when diped. He was afterwards put under the tuition of Chiron the Centaur, to learn to ride the great horſe, and to play upon muſick*, *Vid.* Stat. in fin. Achill. *His mother was warned by the oracle, that if he went to the wars of Troy with other princes, he ſhould be ſlain there*; *wherefore ſhe ſent him away in woman's apparel, and procured that he ſhould lie hid amongſt the daughters of Lycomedes, where he got with child one of his daughters named Deidamia, of whom Pyrrhus was born: but it being propheſyed, that unleſs Achilles did help, Troy could not be conquered, Ulyſſes by craft found him out. He had certain armour made by Vulcan, at the requeſt of Thetis, which could be pierced by no human force. Out of peeviſhneſs for Agamemnon's takeing away Briſeïs from him, he forebore fighting, till the death of his friend Patroclus*; *to revenge which he went again to battle, ſlew Hector, and draged him at his chariot thrice about the walls of Troy, and afterwards ſold his body to his father king Priam for a great ſum*; *concerning which Ennius wrote a tragedy, called* Hectoris lytra, *from the Greek verb* λύω ſolvo. *On this argument Lucan alſo wrote in his youth, as we learn from* Statius, Syl. 2, 7, 55. *At laſt he was ſlain by Paris, being ſhot in the heel.*

* Ăchillēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Achilles.* Stirpis Achilleæ faſtus, *ſc.* Pyrrhi. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 326.

Ăchiſarmi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Africa*, Plin. 6, 30.

Ăchīvi, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab* Achæo, Jovis filio] *The Græcians*, Liv. 1.

*Achne, es. f. [*ab* ἄχνη, maris aſpergo] *An iſland of the Rhodians, formerly called* Caſos, Plin. 5, 31.

Acholai, *vel* Achoali, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 29.

Acholla, æ. f. *A town of Africa, near the Syrtes*, Liv. 33, 50.

Achores, is. m. *The ſame with* Myiagros, *mentioned by* Plin. 10, 28. *the God of the Eleans, who was worſhiped by the Cyrenians to drive away flies, with which they were much infeſted*; *perhaps from* Acron, or Ecron, *where Beelzebub was worſhiped.*

Achorræ, ārum. pl. f. *A town of Greece*, Liv. 32, 13.

Achradina, *Vid.* Acradina.

Ăcĭdālia, æ. f. *An epithet of Venus, who was ſo called from* Acidalus, *a fountain in Bœotia*, Virg. Æn. 1, 724.

‖ Ăcĭdălus, i. m. *A fountain in Orchomenos, a town in Bœotia, wherein the Graces who are ſacred to Venus, waſh themſelves*, Serv.

Ăcĭdŭla aqua, *called* Lynceſtis, *Plin.* 2, 104.

Acienſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy, bordering on the Albanians*, Plin. 3, 5.

Acila, æ, f. *A mart and port of Arabia, whence they ſet ſail for India,* Plin. 6, 28.

Aciles, is, m. *A young Sicilian ſlain by Polyphemus, becauſe he was beloved by the nymph Galatea, who prevailed with Neptune to change him into a river called by his name.*

Acilius, ii, m. *The name of many noblemen of Rome, but of Plebeian extraction.* (1) C. Acilius, *tribune of the people.* (2) L. Acilius. (3) M. Acilius Glabrio, *who was prætor, and afterwards conſul.* (4) Q. Acilius, *a triumvir.* (1) Liv. 32, 29. (2) Id. 40, 31. (3) Id. 33, 24. & 36. 1. (4) Id. 21, 25.

Acina, æ, f. *A town of Arabia,* Plin. 2, 69.

Acinippo, ōnis, m. *A town in Celtick Gaul,* Pl. 3, 1.

Aciris, is, m. *A river of Italy, near Heraclea,* Plin. 3, 11.

Acis, ĭdis, m. (1) *A handſome Sicilian ſhepherd, the ſon of Faunus, and the nymph Simæthis. Polyphemus fell in love with him, but he could not endure him: wherefore Polyphemus being enraged beat out his brains. Galatea pitying his death, changed him into a river of that name, which hath its riſe in mount Ætna; and is now called* Freddo *on account of its coolneſs.* (2) *An iſland in the Ægean ſea.* (1) Ov. Met. 13, 884. (2) Plin. 4, 14. *Vid. plura in* Steph.

Aciſculus, i. m. Cognomen gentis Valeriæ, ut in gentis iſtius nummis videre licet *pro* Aſciculus *ab* Aſcia, ut ſit planè id. quod Dolabella.

‖Acitānia, ōrum. m. pl. *A people who worſhiped Mars radiated,* Macrob.

Acitavones, um. m. pl. *A people of the Alps,* Plin. 3, 20.

‖Acithius, ii. m. *A ſmall river of Sicily, in the valley of Mattara, falling into the ſea near cape Coco;* hod. *Birgi,* Steph.

•Acme, es. f. [ab ἀκμὴ, Gr. *i. e.* flos ætatis] *The miſtreſs of Septimius,* Catull. 43, 1.

Acmōdes, ārum, & Acmōdæ, um, f. pl. *Seven iſlands in the Britiſh ſea,* called by ſome *the Silly iſlands,* or *Sorlings,* or rather *the iſlands of Hetland and Shetland near the Orkneys in Scotland,* Plin. 4, 16.

‖Acmon, is. m. *A king of the Titians, great grandfather to Jupiter.* Steph. *maketh him the ſon of Maneus.*

•‖Acmŏnia, æ. f. [Ἀκμονία, Gr.] *A city of Phrygia,* Ptol. hinc,

•Acmŏnenſes, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Acmonia,* Plin. 5. 29. Acmonenſis civitas, *Cic.* pro *Flacco,* 15.

Acolitānum, i. n. *A town of Africa,* Plin. 5, 4.

•Acōne, es. f. [à Gr. ἀκόνη, cos. propter cotes plurimas illîc naſcentes] *A place in Pontus, famous for poiſonous herbs; whence* Aconitum *poiſon,* Plin. 6, 1. Ov. Met. 7, 418. & Luc. 4, 322.

•Aconteus, i. m. *i. e.* jaculator. [ab ἀκόντιον, jaculum] *A gallant huntſman, an excellent archer, an Arcadian,* Statius, 7, 590. & Sil. 16, 562.

•‖Aconti, um. i. n. [*ab* Acontio Lycaonis filio] *A town of Arcadia,* Ptol.

•Acontius, ii. m. [Ἀκόντιος, Gr.] *A young man of the iſle Cea, who going to Delos, to the ſolemnities of Diana, and there falling in love with a noble virgin called Cydippe, being not able otherwiſe to obtain her love, caught her with this device: he wrote theſe verſes upon an apple, and caſt it into her boſome* Juro tibi ſanè per myſtica ſacra Dianæ, me tibi venturam comitem, ſponſamque futuram. *She reading the verſes, ſwore unawares; and falling ſick upon it, was at laſt forced to accept of him;* ſee Ovid. Epiſt. 20, & 21.

Acra Japygia, *aliàs* Japygium & Salentinum, *A promontory of Italy,* Plin. 3, 11. now called *Capo di S. Maria de Luca,* Hardu.

Arcăbătēne, es, f. *A country in Samaria, hinc* Arcabatena toparchia, *Plin.* 5, 15.

Arcădina, æ. f. *A very fine and large town near Syracuſe, beſieged and taken by Marcellus,* Liv. 25, 26, 30. ☞ *ſcrib. etiam* Achradnia.

•Acræ, ārum, f. pl. [quòd ἐν Ἄκρᾳ, *i. e.* in edito ſtent] (1) *A town in Sicily, ſituate on a hill near Syracuſe.* (2) *A city of Apulia.* (1) Sil. Ital. 14, 207. (2) Liv. 24, 36.

•Acræa [ἀκραῖα, Gr.] *An epithet of Diana,* on account of her being generally worſhiped in high places.

Acræphia, æ, f. *A town in Bœotia,* Plin. 4, 7.

Acrăgas, antis, m. (1) *A city of Sicily;* hod. *Gergenti.* (2) *An admirable ſtatuary in marble.* (1) Plin. 3, 8. (2) Id. 34, 12. ☞ *Scrib.* & Agragas.

•‖Acrătus, i. m. [Gr. Ἄκρατος, *i. e.* merus, immixtus] *The genius of drunkards at Athens, ſet with his mouth only out at the wall,* Pauſan.

•Acrenſes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Acræ,* Plin. 3, 8.

Acria, æ. f. *A town of Spain,* Plin. 3, 1.

Acrillæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town in Sicily,* Liv. 24, 35.

Acrion, ōnis, m. *A Pythagorean philoſopher,* Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 25.

Acriſiōne, es. f. *A city of Peloponneſus; whence* Acriſioneus, a, um, adj. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 410.

Acriſiōnēis, ĭdis. f. *Danaë the daughter of Acriſius,* Virg. Æn. 7, 409.

Acriſiōnēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Acriſius,* Ov. Met. 5, 239.

Acriſiōniădes, is. m. *Perſeus, grandchild to Acriſius,* Ov. Met. 5, 69.

Acriſius, ii. m. (1) *The ſon of Abas, king of the Argives. He ſucceeded his brother Prætus in the kingdom. It was told him by the oracle, that he ſhould be ſlain by him who ſhould be born of his daughter; and haveing only one called Danaë; he ſhut her up in a ſtrong tower, ſuffering none to come near her. But Jupiter came down through the tiles in a golden ſhower into her lap. Which when her father knew, he cauſed her to be ſhut up in a cheſt, and caſt into the ſea; but a poor fiſherman of Apulia finding her and her child, carryed them to king Pilumnus, who marryed her. Afterward, when her ſon Perſeus came to age, and had cut off the Gorgon's head, he went to Argos, and turned his grandfather Acriſius into a cold ſtone.* (2) *The grandfather of Ulyſſes, Laërtes's father, al.* Acriſius. (1) Ov. Met. 4. fab. 16. (2) Id. Met. 13, 144.

Acrĭtas, æ. f. *A promontory of Meſſina in Sicily,* Plin. 4, 5. now called *Capo di Gallo* by ſome, by Harduin *Capo Venetico.*

•Acrŏcĕraunia, ōrum. m. pl. [ab Ἄκρον mons, vel ſummitas, & κέραυνος fulmen: propter altitudinem & jactus fulminum] Diviſim *Alta Ceraunia,* Virg. Geor. 1, 332. *Hills on the frontiers of Epirus, parting the Ionian and Adriatick ſeas.* Virg. Æn. 3, 506. *calleth them ſimply Ceraunia,* ut & Dionyſ. Perieg. τὰ κεραύνια κικλήσκουσι, verſ. 388. now called *Monti della Chimora, Chimera,* or *Chimerioti.*

•Acrŏcŏrinthus, i. f. [Ἀκροκόρινθος, Gr.] *A mountain and caſtle upon it commanding the city of Corinth,* Liv. 34, 50. & Stat. 7, 106.

•Acrŏliſſus, i. m. [Ἀκρόλισσος, Gr.] *A caſtle in Illyricum near the confines of Macedonia,* Polyb. 8, 10.

Acron, ōnis. m. (1) *A king of Cenina, a city of Italy, whom Romulus ſlew for invadeing his territories, and conſecrated his ſpoils to Jupiter Feretrius.* (2)‖*An Athenian phyſician and philoſopher, as ancient as Empedocles. He writ a book of phyſick in the Dorick Dialect.* (3) *A famous grammarian, who writ notes upon Horace.* (1) Prop. 4, 11, 8. (2) Suidas. (3) Editus à J. Cruquio Antuerpiæ.

Acrōnius lacus, *A lake near the Alps in Switzerland;* hod. *the Bodenſee,* or *lake of Zell,* Mela, 3, 2.

•‖Acrŏpŏlis, is. f. [ab ἄκρον ſummitas, & πόλις urbs; *i. e.* ſummitas urbis] (1) *The caſtle, or citadel, of Athens;* for Athens was divided into three parts, the town, the caſtle, and the port. (2) *A town of Ætolia.* (1) Ptol. (2) Steph.

Acrotadus, i. f. *An iſland in the Perſian gulf,* Plin. 6, 23.

Acrothon, i. n. *A town in Macedonia, near mount Athos,* Plin. 6, 10.

•Acta, æ, *vel* Acte, es. f. [ab ἀκτὴ littus, *Gell.* 14, 6.] *The country about Athens,* Plin. 4, 7. A great part whereof lieth extended on the ſea-ſhore. *Hinc* Actæus, a, um, adj. *quod vid.*

Actæon, ŏnis. m. *The ſon of Ariſtæus and Autonoë, and grandſon of Cadmus. He was much given to hunting, and kept many dogs for that exerciſe. Ovid reckoneth up the whole pack,* Met. 3, 206, &c. *One day, as he was a hunting, he chanced to paſs by a fountain, where Diana was waſhing herſelf; and becauſe he was ſo bold as to look upon the naked godeſs, ſhe turned him into a ſtag: his hounds, thinking he had been a real ſtag, purſued him, ran him down, and devoured him.* Ovid *calleth him* Hyantius, *Met.* 3, 147. *the Bœotians, of which country he was, having been anciently called* Hyantes, *Plin.* 4. 7. *By Nonnius he is called* κυνοσπὰς, *i. e.* à canibus diſcerptus. The moral may be applied to thoſe who ſpend their eſtates in keeping packs of dogs; or to ſuch, who, by too curious reſearches after nature, make themſelves begers.

•Actæus, a, um, adj. *i. e.* Atticus. *Athenian, belonging to Athens.* Separat Aonios Actæis Phocis ab arvis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 312. *But in that of* Virg. Ecl. 2, 24. Serv. *thinketh it rather a denominative Greek word for the Latin* littoreus, *Æn.* 5, 613. *and indeed Virgil makes the* ἀκτὴ *a Latin word.*

Actania, æ. f. *An iſland in the German ſea, called Helich-land,* Ort. over-againſt *the Elb, near to Ditmarſh,* Plin. 4, 13.

•Acte, es. f. *The country about Athens, in Greece, afterwards called* Attica; hod. *Setines,* Plin. 4, 7. *vid. Acta.*

Actia, *or* Actiăca, ōrum. n. pl. *Games in honour of Apollo Actius kept every five years;* or rather, *the* Ludi Actiaci *were games appointed by Auguſtus Cæſar, in memory of his naval victory over M. Antony at Actium, a promontory of Epirus,* Vid. Suet. Auguſt. 18.

Actiăcus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Actium.* Actiacum bellum, *Suet. Aug.* 9. Actiaca victoria, *Id. ib.* 18. ¶ Actiacus Apollo, *Ov. Met.* 13, 715. *becauſe worſhiped there.*

Actias, ădis. Patron. f. *Of Athens, Athenian.* Actias Orithyia, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 463.

Actium, i. n. *A promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Auguſtus gained there over Mark Antony and Cleopatra,* A. U. 723. *in memory whereof he built a city at the place, and called it Nicopolis,* i. e. *the city of victory;* hod. *the Cape of Figalo,* Plin. 4, 1. Suet. Auguſt. 17. *hinc* Actiacus, a, um, adj. *quod vid.*

Actius, a, um, adj. *Of Actium.* Actia pugna, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 61. littora, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 280.

Actius, *rectiùs* Accius, i. m. *An ancient Roman poet, a writer of tragedies, much commended in his time,* ad Herenn. 2, 13. Hor. Epiſt. 3, 1, 56. *Vid.* Accius.

Actius Navius. *A famous Augur, whom Tarquinius Priſcus to try his ſkill, aſked whether that might be effected which he had then in his mind? He anſwered it might. But, replyed the king, I was thinking this whetſtone might be cut in pieces with this raſor. Upon which the Augur took it, and cut it preſently before him; which brought Augury into great reputation among the Romans,* Liv. 1, 36.

Actor, ŏris, m. (1)‖*One of Hercules's companions in the war againſt the Amazons, where he was wounded, and died in his way home.* (2) *Another, an Italian mentioned by Virgil.* (1) Lloyd. (2) Æn. 12, 94.

Actŏrĭdes, is. m. *Patroclus grandchild to Actor, and ſon of Menætius, whom Actor begot of Egina,* Ov. Met. 13, 275.

Actorius, *vel ut alii libb.* Auctorius Naſo. *An hiſtorian mentioned by* Suet. Cæſ. 9. *whom Voſſius ſuppoſeth to have lived in Cæſar's time, or at the loweſt in the reign of Tiberius.*

Actrida, æ. f. *A town in Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28.

‖Actuārius, ii. m. *A Greek phyſician,* Vid. Voſſ. *de* Philoſoph. c. 13.

‖Acuinus, i. m. *A citizen of Rome, who deſired to have it thought that he had a hand in Cæſar's murder,* App.

Acūleo, ōnis. m. *The father of C. Viſcellius Varro,* Cic. *ad* Brut. 76.

•‖Acūmincum, i. n. [Ἀκούμιγκον, Gr.] *A town of Panonia,* Amm. 19, 24.

•‖Acūsĭlāus, i. m. [Ἀκουσίλαος, Gr.] (1) *An Athenian oratour, who came to Rome in Galba's time, and there ſeting up a ſchool, got immenſe ſums by it, which he left at his death to the people of Athens.* (2) *Another, the ſon of Diagoras, who with his*

his brother Damagetes, won a prize in the olympick games. (1) Suidas. (2) Pauſ. l. 2.

‖ Acuſiorum colonia, *quæ* & Gratianopolis. *The city Grenoble in France,* Ortel.

Acutia, æ. f. *The wife of Vitellius,* Tac. Ann. 6, 47, 2.

Acutius, ii. m. *A tribune of the people,* Liv. 5, 10.

Acytos, i. f. *An iſle not far from Crete.* Inſularum rotundiſſima, *Plin.* 4, 12.

A ante D.

‖ Adad [ex אחד unus, interpr. *Macr.*] *The principal god of the Aſſyrians, whom they interpreted to be the ſun, which is only one; as they did the godeſs Atergatis his wife, to be the earth; becauſe from theſe two all things ariſe,* Macrob. Sat. 1, 18.

•‖ Adada, æ f. [Ἄδαδα, Gr.] *A town in Syria,* Pt.

• Adămaſter, *vel* Dămaſtor, ŏris. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ δαμᾷν, *i. e.* à domando] *One of the giants, who waged war againſt Jupiter,* Claud. Gigant. 101.

• Adana, æ. f. [Ἄδανα, Gr.] *A city of Cilicia,* Plin. 5, 27.

‖ Ad Anſam, *Ithamceſter* in Eſſex, *Camd.*

‖ Ad Fines, *A town in Switzerland, near the river Doure,* Anton. hod. *Pfin,* Cellar.

‖ Ad Herculem, *Legborn,* a port of Tuſcany, *Ortel.*

‖ Ad Lapidem, *Stoneham* in England, *Camd.*

‖ Ad Murum, *Wall-town,* on the borders of Scotland, *Camd.*

‖ Ad Pontem, *Paunton,* ſituate between Lincoln and Burrow-hill, *Camd.*

Ad Turrim Libyſonis, *A colony in Sardinia,* Plin. 3, 7. hod. *Porto di Torre,* Hard.

Ădarchias, æ. m. *One of Alexander's ſoldiers, who, notwithſtanding his advanced years, renewed the battle at Halicarnaſſus, when the young men had deſpaired of victory, and therefore was firſt rewarded by his prince,* Curt. 5, 2, 5.

Adcantuānus, i. m. *A commander among the Gauls in Cæſar's time,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 22.

Addua, æ. m. *A river in Lombardy, which ariſeth in the Alps on the borders of Tirol, and falleth into the Po ſix miles from Cremona,* Claud. Conſ. Honor. 6.

•‖ Ades, *vel* Hades, is. m. [Ἄδης, Gr. *ab* α priv. & ἰδεῖν, videre] *The god of hell, called alſo* Dis. *Hell itſelf,* or *the place of the dead,* qu. *inviſibilis,* Hom.

Adgandeſtrius, ii. m. *A king of the Catti,* Tac. Ann. 2, 88, 1.

Adherbal, is. m. [ab אדיר & בעל, *i. e.* magnificus dominus] *An African prince, ſon of Micipſa, and grandchild to Maſiniſſa. An ally of the Romans, who for want of their aſſiſtance was vanquiſhed by Jugurtha, and at laſt cruelly put to death,* Sall. B. Jug. 28. *vid.* & Liv. 19, 7. & 28, 30.

Adiăbēne, es. f. *A country of Aſſyria near the Euphrates in the province of Diarbeck,* Plin. 6, 9.

Adiăbēni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Armenia,* Tac. Ann. 12, 13, 2. & Plin. 6, 9.

• Adipſon, i. n. [*ab* α intenſ. & δίψα, ſitis] *A town of Ægypt, ſo called for want of water,* Plin. 6, 29.

• Admētus, i. m. [ex Ἄδμητος, Gr. *i. e.* indomitus] (1) *A king of the Phereans in Theſſaly; hence called* Pheretiades. *He obtained by Apollo's means, that when the time of his death was come, if any other would die for him, he might eſcape; but he found none who would take his turn, ſave his wife Alceſtis, whom, becauſe ſhe was ſo pious, Proſerpine reſtored to life again.* (2) ‖ *An obſcure poet in* Nero's *time.* He boaſted to Demonactes, that he had made a fine epitaph for himſelf in one line, thus Γαῖα λάβ᾽ Ἀδμήτου ἔλυτρον; βῆ δ᾽ εἰς θεὸν αὐτός, *Demonactes ſmileing replyed,* A very good line indeed, it ſhould have been writen on your tomb long ſince. (1) Ov. A. Am. 3, 19. Hygin. Fab. 241. (2) Lucian.

Adminius, *vel* Adiminius, *vid.* Etyminius.

Ădōneus, i. m. *The ſame with* Adonis, *Plaut. Menæch.* 1, 2, 35.

Ădōnis, idis. m. [ab Ἄδων, gratus, vel fortè ab אדון, dominus] *An Aſſyrian idol, the ſame with* Thammuz, *or rather* Oſiris, *in whoſe honour the Adonian feaſts were kept. He was the ſon of Cynaras king of Cyprus, by his own daughter Myrrha: and ſo very beautifull that he was feigned to be the minion of Venus. Being gaunched by a boar's tuſks, he died in the bloom of his youth, much lamented by his miſtreſs, and was turned by her into a flower of his name of a purple colour. Virgil intimateth, that he was a ſhepherd. Orpheus in his hymns, and after him Macrobius, taketh him for the ſun; others for the ſeed of corn; whence the fable,* that ſix months he lieth in Proſerpine's lap, *i. e.* whilſt it continueth under ground, and the other ſix months, *viz.* ſpring and ſummer, with Venus, *Hygin. Fab.* 164, 251, &c.

‖ Ădōnĭdes horti, prov. *Gardens fited for pleaſure, not for uſe.*

Ădōnius, ii. m. *A river flowing out of mount Libanus, which turned bloody yearly, on thoſe days on which Adonis's feaſts are kept,* Lucian. *qui* & Adonis *dict.* Plin. 5, 20.

Adoreus, i. m. *A mountain in Phrygia, out of which floweth the river Sangarius,* Liv. 38, 18.

Adorſi, *qui* & Aorſi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia, near the river Tanais,* Tac. Ann. 12, 15. Plin. 6, 11. & Strabo lib. 11. ſub initium.

Adramyttium, ii. n. & eos. *A city in the leſſer Aſia, anciently called Pedaſus,* now *Land-amitti,* Plin. 5, 30. & Liv. 37. 19. hinc pop. *Adramytteni,* Liv. 78, 10.

Adrana, æ. f. *A river of Germany in the landgraviate of Heſſe,* called anciently *Cottorum vicus,* Tac. Ann. 1, 55. hod. *Eder,* Cellar.

Adranon, & um. i. n. *vel* Hadranum, *An inland town of Sicily,* now called *Aderno,* ſituate near the river Jaretta, at the foot of mount Gibel, *Sil.* 14, 251.

•‖ Adranus, i. m. [Ἄδρανος, Gr.] *A god worſhiped by the Sicilians,* Plut.

• Adraſtia, *vel* Adraſtea, æ. f. [*ab* α priv. & δρᾶν, fugere, Ἀδράστεια ἡ Νέμεσις, ἣ οὐκ ἄν τις ἀποδράσειεν, *Heſych.* et ſanè, *ſe judice, nemo nocens abſolvitur,* Juv.] *The godeſs Nemeſis,* or *Fortune; to whom king Adraſtus firſt built a temple, and called her* Ἀδράστειαν, Str. called alſo Μοῖρα, by Apul. *hinc*

• Adraſtæus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Adraſtus,* Stat. Sylv. 1, 92.

• Adraſtus, i. m. [Ἄδραστος, Gr. *i. e.* minimè fugax] *A king of the Argives, ſon to Talaon and Eurynome, whence he is called* dux Talaonides, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 141. *and deſcended from Inachus and Perſeus. He took the part of Polynices in the Theban war, and lived to a great age;* on which account he is alſo called *Longævus,* Stat. Theb. 4, 74.

• Adria, *vel* Hadria, æ. [ab ἁδρός, vehemens] *The Adriatick ſea,* or *Gulf of Venice.* Improbo iracundior Adriâ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 23. Fretis acrior Adriæ, *Id.* 1, 33, 15.

• Adria colonia, *A town of Italy, belonging to the* Piceni, *ſeven miles from the ſea,* Plin. 3, 12. *conſ.* Liv. 5, 33. The country about it is called *Ager Adrianus,* Plin. 3, 13. & Liv. 27, 10. Adrianus culex, *Mart.* 3, 93.

• Adriăcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Adriatick,* Adriacus rhombus, *Juv.* 4, 39. Adriacum æquor, *Prop.* 3, 20.

‖ Adriănŏpolis, is. f. [*ab* Adriano imp. conditore] *Adrianople, a city of Thrace upon the river Hebrus; where before the takeing of Conſtantinople, the grand ſignior kept his court,* Baudr.

Adriānus, *vel* Hadriānus, i. m. (1) ‖ *The name of an emperour.* (2) *Belonging to the ſea,* or *gulf of Venice.* (1) Ælius Spartianus. (2) Adriani maris ora, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 38.

• Adriătĭcum mare, & mare ſuperum. *The Adriatick,* or *gulf, of Venice, lying between Italy and Dalmatia, and extending itſelf upwards of four hundred miles,* Plin. 3, 5.

Adrumetum, i. n. *A maritime town of Libya, ſituated not far from Carthage,* Plin. 5, 4. hod. *Mahometta,* Hard.

Aduatici, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Boiſleduc,* or as ſome ſay, *of Douay;* tho' according to others, *of the earldom of Namur,* Cæſ. B. G. 2, 29.

•‖ Adūlas, æ. m. [Ἀδούλας, Gr.] *The mount of St. Gothard,* in Switzerland, *Ptol.*

Adūlitæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Ægypt,* Plin. 6, 29.

Aduliton, i. n. *A town in Ægypt built by ſome ſlaves, who run away from their maſters,* Plin. 6, 29. hod. *Ercocca,* Hard.

Adultus, *Jupiter ſo called,* as Juno was *Adulta; for in marriages the heathens chiefly invoked five deities,* viz. Venus, Suadela, Diana, Jupiter Adultus, and Juno Adulta, *Litt.*

Adunas, æ. m. *A river of Suſiana,* Plin. 6, 17.

Adunicates, ium. m. pl. *A people of France, not far from Sens,* Plin. 3, 4.

‖ Adurnum, i. n. *Ederington* in Suſſex, *Camd.*

Adyliſius, ii. m. *A mountain of Greece,* Plin. 1, 7.

Adyrmachĭdæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Libya,* Plin. 5, 6.

A ante E

Æa, æ. f. [Αἰόπολις. *Ptol. ab* Αἶα, *i. e.* terra; rect. *ab* אוה *i. e.* inſula] *The chief city of Colchis, ſituate near the river Phaſis,* Plin. 6, 4. hod. *Lippopotamo,* Val. Flacc. 3, 51, &c. maketh *Æa a huntreſs, whom Phaſis fell in love with, and in his purſuit of her ſhe was turned into an iſland,* or *city, of her own name.* Hinc Ææus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Æa.* Ææi campi, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 281. Ææa urbs, *Id.* 6, 621. Ææa mœnia, *Id.* 7, 191.

• Æăcĭdes, æ, & is. m. *A ſon,* or *deſcendent, of Æacus,* patron. *Achilles, grandchild of Æacus, and Pyrrhus his great grandſon.* Paſſim ap. Poëtas.

• Æăcĭdēus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Achilles,* Ov. Met. 7, 472.

• Æăcĭdīnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Achilles, a deſcendent of Æacus.* Æacidinis minis incedit, *Plaut Aſin.* 2, 3, 25.

• Æăcus, i. m. [ab αἰακὸς, q. ἀεικὴς, immitis] *The ſon of Jupiter and Ægina, king of Oenopia, which from his mother's name he called Ægina,* Vid. *Ov. Met.* 7, 474. *His country being diſpeopled by a plague, Jupiter at his requeſt recruited him with ſubjects, by turning ants into men, whom he therefore called* Myrmidons, *qu.* μύρμηκες, *Id. ubi ſuprà. He had by Chiron's daughter called Endeis two ſons, Telamon and Peleus, and a third by a daughter of Nereus, called Pſamathe. The reputation of his juſtice was ſo great, that after his death, they made him by Pluto's permiſſion judge of the infernal bench, with his two aſſeſſors, Minos and Radamanthus.*

•‖ Ææa, æ. f. [Αἰαία, Gr. *i. e.* Colchica, *Euſt.* ab Æâ urbe] *An iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea, where Circe dwelt, and Aurora had her lodgeings,* Hom. Odyſſ. λ. 70.

Æantion, ii. n. *A deſert iſle in the black ſea,* Plin. 6, 29.

Æantium, i. n. (1) *A town of Troas, where Ajax was buryed; and in which alſo was a temple erected to him.* (2) *A promontory of Magneſia.* (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) Id. 4, 9.

• Æas, tis. m [ex Αἴας, Gr.] *A river runing out of Macedon into the Ionian ſea, near Dyrrhachium,* Plin. 4, 33. Ovid by miſtake maketh this river to fall into the Peneus, which diſchargeth itſelf into the gulf of Theſſalonica, and runeth a quite contrary courſe to the Æas.

Æbutius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans,* as L. Æbutius, *Liv.* 3, 6. M. Æbutius, *Id.* 3, 5. P. Æbutius, *Id.* 39, 9. T. Æbutius Carus, *Id.* 42, 4. & *adject.* Æbutia lex, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 8.

Æcæ, ārum, m. pl. *A town in Apulia,* Liv. 34. 10.

Æcani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Tuſcany, in the Capitinate,* Plin. 3, 11, *near the city called Troja,* Hard.

Æculani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Apulia in Italy,* Plin. 3, 11.

Ædēmon, ŏnis. m. *One of Ptolemy's freed men, who revenged the death of his patron, who had been ſlain by Julius Cæſar,* Plin. 5, 1.

Ædepſum, i. n. & Ædepſus, i. f. *A town of Eubœa,* Liv. 83, 46. & Plin. 4, 12.

*‖**Ædĕſia**, æ. f. [ab αἰδὼς, pudor] *An Ægyptian lady, wife to Hermius, kinſwoman of Syrianus the philoſopher, a great example of chaſtity*, Suid.

Ædeſſa, *ſed rectiùs* Edeſſa, æ. f. *A town of Emathia*, or *Macedonia, not far from Pella*, the place of interment for the ancient kings of Macedon, *Liv.* 45, 29. It was alſo called *Æga*; hod. *Vodena*.

***Aēdon**, ŏnis, f. [ἀηδὼν, Gr.] *The wife of king Zethus, who envying the wife of Amphion, her huſband's brother, becauſe ſhe had ſix ſons, deſigned in the night to ſlay one of them, but by miſtake ſlew her own ſon Itylus; afterwards finding her miſtake ſhe is feigned to have died for grief, and to be turned into a linnet, or thiſtlefinch, to ſing her child's dirge*, Sylveſter Aēdon, Petr. c. 91, 7.

Ædui, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Gaul near Autun*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 18. & Liv. 5, 34.

Æēta, *vel* Æētes, æ. m. *per Synær.* Æta. *A king of Colchis, father to Medea, Calciope, and Abſyrtus*, Ov. Epiſt. 6, 50. & V. Flacc. 1, 43.

Æētias, æ. & Æētis, ĭdos, f. patron. *Medea, the daughter of Æeta*, Ovid. Met. 7, 9. & Val. Flacc. 6, 481.

Æētius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to Æeta.* Æetius heros, *i. e.* Abſyrtus, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 379. Æetia tellus, *Id.* 7, 565.

***Æga**, æ. f. [ab Αἴξ, capra] *A nymph nurſe to Jupiter, and daughter to Olenus. After her death tranſlated into heaven, and made a ſtar called* the goat. *Hence* Olenia capra, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 113. Olenium pecus, *Id. Epiſt.* 18, 188.

***Ægæ**, ārum; *vel* Æge, es. f. [forſan ab αἴξ, *i. e.* capra, quòd iis præcipuè abundet animalibus] (1) *A city of Macedon, where Philip the father of Alexander the great was ſlain*, Nep. in Regib. 2. *This was anciently the royal city, but gave place afterwards to Pella. It continued however to be honoured with the ſepulchre of the Macedonian kings.* (2) *A town in Cilicia.* (1) Plin. 4, 10. *conf.* & Diod. Sic. l. 19. (2) Luc. 3, 122.

‖**Ægæa**, æ. f. *An Amazonian, from whom the Ægean ſea wherein ſhe was drowned had its name*, Feſt. *But ſome ſay it was ſo called from the following poetical fiction:* viz.

Ægæon, ōnis, Ov. ŏnis. Stat. [ἀ γαίω, glorior, vel ab Ægo inſ. deſertâ, in quâ latitavit; vel ab Ægeo mari] *A huge giant, ſon to Titan and Terra, whom the poets feign to have at once flung at Jupiter a hundred rocks; and when he was overcome to be bound with a hundred chains to a rock of the Ægean ſea.* The ground of this fable is, that he was a great pirate, and had a hundred men ſerveing him in a ſhip, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 565. *Stat. Achill.* 1, 210. Among men he was called *Ægeon*, among the gods *Briareus*, Hom. Il. α, 403.

Ægæum mare [of which name various etymologies are aſſigned, but many of them from fables. That which ſeemeth the moſt probable, and leaſt forced, is from αἰγὸς, Dor. fluctus] *A part of the Mediterranean ſea, near Greece, divideing Europe from Aſia.* It is vulgarly called, *the Archipelago*; and by the Turks, *the white ſea*, Plin. 4, 3. Luc. 1, 103. & Liv. 44, 28. There are a great many iſlands in it, ſome ſcattered up and down, and thence called the *Sporades*: others in a round, whence they are named *Cyclades. From this dangerous ſea are made two Adages, viz.* Ægæum ſcaphulâ tranſmittere, *to undertake a weighty buſineſs with ſlight abilities*; and Ægæum navigat, *a hazardous enterpriſe* vid. *Chiliad. Eraſmi.*

Ægăleos, *vel* Egăleos, i. m. *A woody mountain of Meſſenia.* Dives Egaleos nemorum, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 620.

Ægates, ium. f. pl. *Iſlands of Africa, where Lutatius Catulus beat the Carthaginian fleet*, Sil. 1, 62. & Liv. 21, 10.

Ægeſta, æ. f. *A town in Sicily*; hod. *Barbara*, Liv. 13, 49. *hinc* Ægeſtæus campus, *Id.* 27, 33. & Ægeſtani pop. *Id.* 14, 10, & 16, 8.

Ægetini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy*, Plin. 3, 11.

***Ægēus**, i. m. [*ab* Æge inſulâ] *A king of Athens next after Pandion. He had two wives, viz, Æthra, the daughter of Pittheus, on whom he begat Theſeus; and Medea, by whom he had Medus. In his reign Minos, king of Crete, out of revenge for the death of his ſon Androgeus, made moſt cruel war on the Athenians, and impoſed upon them, when ſubdued, this penalty, viz. that they ſhould yearly ſend into Crete ſeven noblemens children, to be devoured by the minotaur, which was a monſter half bull and half man, ſhut up in the Labyrinth, and fed with human fleſh: This penalty having been paid for three years ſucceſſively, and then falling on Theſeus, eldeſt ſon to king Ægeus, he contrived a way to kill the monſter, and eſcape the danger. But after Theſeus, by the counſel and aſſiſtance of Ariadne, daughter of king Minos, had ſlain the monſter; as he was ſailing homewards with great joy, he forgot the command given by his father, of hoiſting a white flag in caſe of ſucceſs; whereupon the old prince, ſuppoſeing his ſon had been ſlain, threw himſelf from the top of a turret into the ſea; which was therefore called Ægeum*, Serv. & Plaut.

***Ægiăle**, es. f. [Αἰγιαλὴ, Gr. *i. e.* in littore habitans] *The wife of Diomedes, who in her huſband's abſence at the wars of Troy, committed adultery with Cyllabarus, the ſon of Sthenelus; which Diomedes hearing, would not return home, but went into Italy, and obtained a part of the kingdom with Daunus; but Venus haveing been wounded by Diomedes, put ſuch a fury into Ægiale, that ſhe became a common harlot*, vid. *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 48.

Ægiăleus, ei. m. (1) ‖ *The ſon of Phoroneus, to whom Apis, upon his departure into Ægypt, left the government of Achaia, which by another name was called* Ægialos, *as lieing along the ſea ſhore. Others make him the ſon of Inachus by Melia, a ſea nymph; from whom the country was called* Ægialea, *which after, from Pelops, was named Peloponneſus.* (2) † *Abſyrtus, Medea's brother.* (1) Euſeb. (2) Pacuv. *ap.* Cic. N. D. 3, 19.

Ægialia, æ. f. *An iſland over-againſt Ætolia*, Plin. 4, 12.

Ægiălos, *vel* Ægiălus, i. f. (1) ‖ *The name of a village near Pontus.* (2) *A country of Greece, called alſo* Achaia. (1) Steph. (2) Plin. 4, 5.

***Ægĭda**, æ. f. [Αἴγιδα, Gr.] *A principal town of Iſtria, afterwards called* Juſtinopolis; *but now* Capo d'Iſtria, *in the dukedom of Venice*, Ptol. 4, 12.

Ægīdes, æ. m. *Theſeus, ſon to Ægides*, Ov. Met. 8, 174.

*‖**Ægidius**, ii. m. [Gr. Αἰγίδιος, q. d. Capella] *Giles*, the name of ſeveral men.

Ægila, æ. f. *An iſland* 15 *miles from Cythera*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Cerigotto*, Hard.

‖ **Ægilips**, is, f. *A city of Epire by Crocylea*, Seph.

Ægilium, ii. n. *An iſland of the Tyrrhene ſea*, Plin. 3, 6. hod. *Giglio*, Hard.

Ægilōdes ſinus [Αἰγιλώδης, Gr.] *The gulf of Lacoma*, Plin. 4, 5.

***Ægilos**, i. f. Capraria, *Lat.* [*ab* αἴξ, *Gr.* caper] *An iſland near Corfu*, Plin. 3, 6.

Ægimius, ii. m. *The name of a man who lived two hundred years*, Plin. 7, 48.

Ægimōrus, *vel* Ægimūrus, i. *An iſland ſituated not far from Carthage*, Plin. 29, 27. hod. *Galetta.* Ægimoraræ, *Plin.* 5, 7. were either the ſame iſland or two rocks near it, *Cellar.*

Ægīna, æ. f. (1) *The daughter of Aſopus, king of Bœotia (ſo fabled from Aſopus, a Thracian river) on whom Jupiter, in the likeneſs of fire, begat Æacus and Radamanthus.* (2) *The iſland itſelf, in which Æacus reigned, formerly called* Oenopia; hod. *Egina*, Hard. *being one of the iſlands in the Archipelago, and inhabited by the Myrmidons, or Piſmire people.* (1) Ov. Met. 7, 472. (2) Plin. 4, 12. & Liv. 27, 30.

Æginenſes, ium, *vel* Æginētæ, ārum. m. pl. *The people of the iſland Ægina*; otherwiſe called *Myrmidons*, Ælian. Var. Hiſt. 12, 20.

Ægīnes, ētis, m. *The name of a man whoſe thumbs were cut off by the Athenians*, Cic. Offic. 3, 11.

Ægīnētĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Ægina.* ¶ Æginetĭcum æs, *The braſs of that country, which was much valued*, Plin. 34, 2. *and money firſt coined there with the figure of a tortoiſe, whence that of the poet*, Τὰν ἀρετὰν, ϗ τὰν σοφίαν νικᾶντ' χελᾶται, *Virtue and learning ſtoop to money.*

Æginium, ii. n. *A town of Macedon*, Plin. 4, 10. Liv. 32, 15. & Cæſ. B. C. 3, 79.

***Ægiŏchus**, i. m. [Αἰγίοχος, Gr. *i. e.* geſtans ægidem] *One of Jupiter's titles, vid.* Ægis.

Ægion, *vel* Ægium, ii. n. *A town of Achaia*, Plin. 4, 5. & Liv. 28, 7.

Ægipam, indecl. *A town of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 30.

***Ægīpan**, ānis. m. [Αἰγίπαν, Gr.] *Pan, ſo call'd becauſe ſhaped like a goat, only that he has a fiſh's tail, for inventing a ſort of ſea trumpet, the blowing of which cauſed a panick fear.* But Plutarch diſtinguiſheth him from Pan, and maketh him the Roman *Silvanus*, as alſo *Virgil Georg.* 2, 494.

* **Ægĭpānes**, um. m. pl. *i. e.* Semicapri. (1) *Naked people, light and nimble, haveing goats feet, with long whiſking tails.* The ancients worſhiped theſe monſters, or baboons, as demi-gods, or the gods of the woods. (2) *A ſort of people in Africa*, (1) Mela, 1, 8. (2) Plin. 5, 8.

Ægira, æ. f. *A city of Achaia*, hod. *Xylocaſtro*, Plin. 4, 5.

***Ægis**, ĭdis. f. *The ſhield of Jupiter, made by Vulcan*, according to Didymus, Αἰγὶς ἢ ἐςὶν ὅπλον Διὸς Ἡφαιςότευκτον. Some derive its name from αἴξ, capra, becauſe covered with the ſkin of the ſame goat, that ſuckled him in his infancy. It bore the figure of a Gorgon's head, with curling ſerpents inſtead of hair, ſo terrible as to turn all that looked on it into ſtones. Jupiter wore this as a defence againſt the Titans, whence the epithet αἰγίοχος. It was worn alſo by Pallas, vid. *Virg. Æn.* 8, 435. This ſhield, when worn by a deity, is called *Ægis*, but by a mortal, *lorica*, Serv. *in* locum.

Ægiſthus, i. m. [Αἴγισθος, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Thyeſtes by his own daughter Pelopeia, who, in order to conceal the inceſt, expoſed the child in the woods; where a ſhepherd finding him, nurſed him up with goats milk, and from hence he had his name. Being grown up, he killed his uncle Atreus, and kept Clytemneſtra, Agamemnon's wife, dureing her huſband's abſence at the ſiege of Troy; and at his return murdered him, but was at laſt ſlain himſelf by Oreſtes, in revenge of his father's death*, Ov. Epiſt. 8, 53. & Remed. Am. 161.

***Ægle**, es. f. [*ab* Αἴγλη, ſplendor] (1) *The daughter of Heſperus, king of Italy, and one of the Heſperides.* (2) *A nymph of this name, one of the Naiades, and daughter to Sol and Neæra.* (1) Ov. Met. 11, 114. (2) Virg. Ecl. 6, 20. & Hygin. fab. 156.

Ægles, tis. m. *A champion of Samos, who being dumb, and ſpying deceit at a wreſtling match, was ſo moved thereat, that he broke the ſtrings of his tongue, and ſpake diſtinctly ever after*, Gell. 5, 9. & Val. 1, 8. ext. 4.

***Ægŏbŏlus**, i. m. [αἰγόϐολος, Gr. *i. e.* caprarum jaculator] *Bacchus, worſhiped by this name in Potnia; a goat being ſacrificed to him*, Gyraldus.

***Ægŏcĕros**, ōtis. m. *A ſea monſter, into which Pan transformed himſelf, when with the reſt of the gods, he fled from Typhon, that vaſt giant, and enemy of the gods: Jupiter for his ſubtilety placed him among the ſtars*, Luc. 9, 54.

Ægon, ōnis. m. (1) *The name of a ſhepherd.* (2) *A promontory of Lemnos.* (3) *The Ægean ſea.* (1) Virg. Ecl. 3, 2. (3) Stat. Theb. 3, 88. (3) Val. Flacc. 1, 629.

Ægos, i. m. *A river in the Thracian Cherſoneſus, at the mouth whereof Lyſander, commander of the Lacedemonians, took or ſunk the Athenian fleet*, Nep. Lyſand. 1. & Plin. 4, 11.

Ægoſthena, æ. f. *A town of Megares*; hinc pop. Ægoſthenienſes, ium, *Plin.* 4, 7.

Æguſſa, *vel* Ægoſa, æ. f. [*i. e.* capris abundans ab αἴξ caper] *An iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, towards Africa*, one of the Ægates. It is alſo called *Æthuſa*, Plin. 3, 8.

Æguſæ, ārum. f. pl. *Three iſlands near Lilybæum in Italy*, Liv. 21, 10. Nep. Hamil. 1. *Sil. Italicus by miſtake maketh them but two*, lib. 6, 684.

Ægypſus, i. f. [*ab* Ægypſo Caſpio conditore] *A town of Mœſia near the river Iſter*, Ovid. Ep. ex Pont. 1, 8.

Ægyptas, æ. m. *Cicero's freed-man*, Cic. Attic. 12, 36.

*||Ægyptini, ōrum. m. pl. *Ægyptians bordering on Egypt*, Feſt.

*Ægyptius, a, um. adj. *Of Ægypt, Ægyptian*, Liv. 46, 21.

*Ægyptus, i. m. [an ab αἴξ, capra, quòd populares ſuos capras colere inſtituerit; an παρὰ τὸ αἶγας πιαίνειν, quòd paverit capras ob terræ fœcunditatem; vel ab αἰγυπιὸς, vultur, ob fuſcum & vulturinum colorem.] *The ſon of Belus, and brother of Danaus, who haveing fifty ſons, marryed them to his brother's fifty daughters, and by their father's order, each ſlew her huſband the firſt night. Lynceus, the man that eſcaped afterwards turned his uncle Danaus out of his kingdom, and reigned himſelf ſixty nine years over the Argives*, Hygin. Fab. 170. & Hor. Od. 3, 11.

*Ægyptus, i. f. [Αἴγυπτος, Gr.] hujus etymon variè torquetur; ſed maximè placet ut ſit ab αἴθω incendo, quoniam incolæ ſunt aduſti, quod quidem probabile facit antiquiſſimum ejus nomen χημία à חום niger deductum, niſi quis fortè malit ab Coptâ, nobiliſſimâ urbe, ut ſit quaſi αἶα Κόπτου] *The country of Ægypt, bounded on the eaſt with its own*, i. e. *the Red-ſea, and Arabia the Stoney; on the weſt with Cyrene, on the ſouth with Æthiopia, and on the north with the Mediterranean ſea; being in length 15 miles, in breadth* 100. *It was firſt inhabited by Ham the ſon of Noah, whence it is called* the land of Ham. *The inhabitants were much given to idolatry, and were famous for natural philoſophy, myſtical ſpeculations, aſtronomy, and architecture, as their pyramids, ſome whereof are ſtill remaining, evidently ſhew. Their Magi, who were generally of the firſt rank, affecting to hide their learning from the populace, invented a language called Hieroglyphick, from the figures of animals and vegetatives connected by marks hard to be underſtood, but which ſtill remain on their mummies, obeliſks,* &c. From this country Pythagoras, Plato, and others fetched their learning into Greece, where arts and ſciences were wonderfully improved.

Ælana, æ, f. *A town of Arabia the ſtoney*; hod. *Ailah*. Hinc Ælaniticus ſinus, Plin. 6, 28 ☞ *Scrib.* & Alæna

Ælia Capitolina, *Jeruſalem*, ſo called becauſe rebuilt by

Ælius Adrianus, the 15th Roman emperour, *Ptol.*

Æliānus, i. m. *The name of divers Romans; one particularly, commended by Philoſtratus for ſpeaking Greek moſt elegantly and readyly. He wrote ſeveral treatiſes in that language*, of various hiſtory, of liveing creatures, and of tacticks, *which are ſtill extant. He lived in the time of the emperour Hadrian.*

Ælius, & Ælia, *Proper names among the Romans. Once a very poor family*, Val. Max. 4, 4.

Ælius Stilo, *A grammarian who was Varro's maſter*, Suet. ☞ *Malè ſcrib.* Stolo *apud* Plin. 9, 35.

*Aëllo, ûs, f. [dict. ἀπὸ τῆς αἴλλης, ut innuit *Val. Flacc.* l. 4. *i. e.* procellâ, quam curſûs celeritate referebat] (1) *One of the three Harpyies.* (2) *One of Actæon's dog's*; Tempeſt, Swift. (1) Ov. Met. 13, 710. (2) Id. Met. 3, 219.

Æmăthia *vel* Ēmăthia, æ, f. *Anciently the country of Macedon*, Plin. 4, 10.

*Æmĭlia, æ. f. *i. e.* facundia [Æmilios Plut. dicit à Numâ nuncupatos, ἀπὸ τῆς αἱμυλίας, *i. e.* urbanitate] (1) *The wife of the elder Africanus, famous for her good nature.* (2) *The name of a Veſtal virgin.* (1) Val. Max. 6, 7. (2) Id. 1, 2, 7.

*Æmilia gens. *A noble family in Rome, which produced ſeveral great men, as* Paulus Æmilius, *who took Perſes king of the Macedonians, and carryed him in triumph*: Æmilius Lepidus, *concerning whom ſee* Val. Max. 3, 1.

*Æmĭlia via, *One of the roads of Italy, made by Æmilius, when he was conſul, reaching from Rimini to Aquileia, and from Piſa in Hetruria to Dertona*, Plin. 2, 83.

*Æmĭliānus, i, m. *The ſon of Paulus Æmilius, called* Africanus minor, *becauſe adopted into the family of the Scipios.* Alſo ſeveral others of triumphal dignity of that family. Stantes in curribus Æmilianos, *Juv. Sat.* 8, 3.

*||Æmĭlius Cenſorinus, *A cruel tyrant of Sicily, who, if any brought him a new engine to torment men with, would reward them liberally. One Perillus preſented him with a brazen horſe for that purpoſe. But he, with great juſtice, ordered the authour himſelf to be put in, to make the firſt tryal*, Plut.

*Æmĭlius Macer, *A poet of Verona, called* Iliacus, *vid.* Ovid. Triſt. 5, 10, 44. & ex Pont. 4, 16.

Æminus, ii. m. *A town and river in Spain*, Plin. 4, 21. hod. *Agueda*, Hard.

*||Æmŏchăres [αἱμοχάρης, Gr. *i. e.* ſanguine gaudens] *An epithet of Mars*, Apollon.

*Æmon, ŏnis, m. [ab αἵμων, Gr. *i. e.* peritus] *Creon's youngeſt ſon, to whom Antigone, daughter of OEdipus, was betrothed, but never marryed; for whilſt ſhe followed her father in exile, Æmon was ſlain by the monſter Sphinx, according to* Ovid. *But* Prop. El. 2, 9. ſays, *he ſlew himſelf at Antigone's grave.*

Æmona, æ, f. *A town of Auſtria, in the dukedom of Carniola*, Plin. 3, 18. hod. *Laubach*, Hard.

Æmŏnia, *al.* Hæmŏnia, æ. f. *A country of Greece, ſo called from mount Æmus*, or *from Æmus the ſon of Deucalion*, otherwiſe called *Theſſaly*, vid. Ov. Triſt. 3, 11, 28. & 4, 1, 16. *All Greece was formerly called by this name, till king Græcus gave it his own*, vid. Plin. 4, 7.

Æmŏnĭdes, is, m. *A man's name. A prieſt of Phœbus and Diana*, Virg. Æn. 10, 537.

Æmŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of Theſſaly.* ¶ Æmonius juvenis, *Jaſon*, Ov. Met. 7, 132. Æmoniæ artes, Id. Art. Am. 2, 99. *Magick.*

Æmus, *vel* Hæmus, i. m. *A king of Thrace, who marryed Rhodope, the daughter of Strymon; they grew ſo proud that he aſſumed to himſelf the title of Jove, and ſhe the title of Juno, and would needs be worſhiped as gods. Upon which Jupiter was ſo incenſed, that he turned them into two hills, of the ſame names.* (2) *A mountain in Thrace.* (1) Ov. Met. 5, 88. (2) Stat. Sil. 3, 104.

Ænăria, æ, f. [à ſtatione navium Æneæ, Plin. 3, 6. A ſimiis eò miſſis, quæ Gr. ἄῤῥινες, *i. e.* enares, *Salm.* Ab ærifodinis *pro* Ahenaria, *Iſ. Voſſ.*] *An iſland of Italy near Naples, computed to be about 20 miles in circumference*; hod. *Iſchia. In this iſland are medicinal waters*, Stat. Sylv. 3. extr. particularly *for breaking the ſtone*, Plin. 31, 2.

Ænēa, *vel* Ænēia, æ. f. *A city of Macedon, built by Æneas*, Liv. 40, 4. Mela 22, calleth it *Enos*; hod. *Eno*. It lieth between the river Hebrus and the Cherſoneſus.

*Æneădæ, ārum, m. pl. *Trojans ſo called from Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 5, 108.

*Æneas, æ, m. [Αἰνείας, *ab* αἶνος, laus. Rect. ab Hebr. חן gratia, ut ſit id. quod Ἄννας & Ἰωάννης, *i. e.* gratioſus, quod Punicè *Hanno* dicitur, Germ. *Hans*, Hiſp. *Juan*, Gall. *Jean*, Ital. *Giovani*, Brit. *Evan*, Ang. *John*, Hung. *Janos*, &c.] *A Trojan prince, ſon to Venus and Anchiſes, who after the ſiege of Troy came into Italy, where he marryed Lavinia, the daughter of king Latinus, and ſucceeded him in his kingdom: He and Antenor, as is thought, betrayed the city of Troy; though Virgil excuſeth it, in order to make him equal to Ulyſſes, in all his adventures. When Troy was on fire, he carryed his father Anchiſes, and his houſhold gods on his ſhoulders, and led his ſon Aſcanius by the hand; but his wife following him, was loſt by the way*, Virg. Æn. 2.

*Ænēas Sylvius, *The third king of Alba*, Liv. 1, 3.

*Ænēĭdes, *vel* Ænĭdes, um, m. pl. *Iulus the ſon of Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 9, 653.

*Ænēis, ĭdos, f. *Virgil's Æneis*, Felix Æneïdos auctor, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 533.

*Æneius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æneas*, Æneïa amor, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 15, 25.

*Ænēſĭdemus, i. m. [quaſi Αἴνεσις δήμου, *i. e.* populi laus] *A valiant captain of the Argives*, Liv. 32, 24.

*||Ænēſius, ii. m. *Jupiter, ſo called from mount Ænos, where he had a temple.*

Ænia, æ. f. *A town in Greece*, Liv. 44, 10.

*Ænĭdes, patron. contr. *pro* Æneïdes, *quod vid.*

Ænienſes, ium, m. pl. *A people between the Æolians and Moloſſians*, Plin. 4, 2.

Ænnum, i. n. *A little town of Ægypt*, by ſome called *Philoteras*, Plin. 6, 29.

Ænobarbus, *vel pot.* Ahēnobarbus, [ab æneâ, *i. e.* rubrâ barbâ] *A ſurname of Domitius, ſo called from his beard, which Caſtor and Pollux turned from brown to red, becauſe he did not believe them, telling him of a victory obtained*, Suet. Ner. 2.

Ænocauma, æ, f. *A mountain of Æthiopia towards the ſouth, ſo high as to be ſeen at two hundred miles diſtance*, Mela, 3, 9.

Ænōna, æ, f. *A town of Illyricum*, Plin. 3, 21. hod. *Nona*, Hard.

*Ænos, i. f. [*ab* Æneâ conditore] *A free town in Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

*Æŏles, ium, m. pl. [*ab* Æolo Hellenis filio] *The Æolians*, who uſed a particular dialect of the Greek from the reſt, called *the Æolick*, Plin. 5, 27.

*Æŏlia, æ, & Æŏlis, ĭdis. f. [*ab* Æolo Hellenis filio] (1) *A country of Aſia, inhabited by the Æolians, lieing between Ionia ſouthward, and Troas northward, near the Helleſpont*; it was before called *Myſia.* (2) *The country of the winds.* (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) Virg. Æn. 10, 38.

*Æŏliæ inſulæ, *Seven iſles between Italy and Sicily, viz.* Lipara, Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Ericuſa, Phænicuſa, *and* Euonymos; *aliter* Vulcaniæ, *Gr.* Hephæſtiades, *Plin.* 3, 8.

*Æŏlĭdes, is, m. (1) *Ulyſſes ſo called from his grandfather Æolus.* (2) *A trumpeter*; q. d. *Puff-cheek*; *bluſterer.* (3) *Cephalus the great grandſon of Æolus.* (1) Virg. Æn. 6, 529. (2) Id. Æn. 6, 164. (3) Ov. Met. 6, 681.

*Æŏlis, ĭdis. f. (1) *A country of the leſſer Aſia*, vid. Æolia. (2) *Halcyone.* (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) Ov. Met. 11, 144.

*Æŏlium, ii. n. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

*Æŏlus, i. m [Αἴολος, Gr. *ab* αἴελλα, procella] *A king of the Æolian iſlands, which were ſo called from him. He was ſaid to be the god of the winds, becauſe of his ſkill in aſtronomy; for he knew what times, and how long, ſuch winds and tempeſts would laſt; or becauſe the clouds and miſts, ariſeing about thoſe iſlands, did always portend great winds*, Virg. Æn. 1, 56. Val. Flacc. 1, 417. & 5, 478.

Æpulo, ōnis, m. *A little prince of the Iſtrians, who being very drunk, when he was taken by the Romans, could hardly be made ſenſible after he waked, that he was a priſoner*, Liv. 4, 11.

Æpy [*ab* αἰπὺ, altum, quòd edito in loco ſitum ſit] *A city in Neſtor's country, ſituate on a hill*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 180. *hence* Æpytius, a, um, adj. *Id.*

Æpytus, i. m. (1) || *The ſon of Cteſiphon and Merope, educated by Cypſelus his grandſire by the mother's ſide. He ſlew Polyperchon the uſurper, who had marryed his mother againſt her will, and recovered his father's kingdom.* (2) *Alſo the companion of Amphion.* (1) Apollod. (2) Stat. Theb. 10, 400.

Æquāna juga [*ab* Æquâ, vicino oppido] *Mountains in Italy, near Surrentum*; hod. *Montagna di Sorrento*, Sil. 5, 467.

Æqui, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, enemies to the Romans, who after ſeveral battles were at length ſubdued by them*, Liv.

Æquĭcŏlæ, ārum, Æquĭcŏlāni, & Æquĭcŭlāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, inhabiting the hills above Tiber, near Carſoli*, Liv. 10, 13. & Plin. 3, 12.

Æquĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. Æquicŏla, *ſc.* gens. *A nation in the eaſtern part of Italy*, Virg. Æn. 7, 747.

Æquicus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to that people*, Æquicum bellum, *Liv.* 10, 1.

Æquimælium, ii. n. *A place in Rome, where Sp. Melius's houſe was pulled down, and leveled to the ground*, Liv. 4, 16. Æquimelius vicus, *Id.* 24, 47.

Ærĭa, *vel* Aĕria, æ. f. (1) *An ancient name of Crete.* (2) || *Aire, a town of France, in the Delphinate.* (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Strabo.

*Aĕrŏpe, es. f. [ἀερόπους, Gr. *i. e.* celeripes] (1) *The wife of Atreus, with whom Thyeſtes committed adul-*

tery

tary, and had by her two ſons; whom Atreus afterwards killed, dreſſed, and ſet upon the table before his brother. (2.) ‖ *Another of the ſame name, whom Mars lay with; ſhe died in childbed, but the child was ſaved and called Æropus, from his mother.* (1) Ov. Triſt. 2, 391. (2) Pauſan.

Ærŏpus, i, m. *A hill of Chaonia*, Liv. 32, 5.

‖Ærōſa, æ, f. *Cyprus anciently ſo called*, quòd ibi eſſet æris plurimum, *Feſt.*

*Æſăcus, i, m. [Αἴσακος, Gr.] *The ſon of Priamus by Alyxothoë the daughter of Dimas: He fell in love with Heſperie, or Eperie, and followed her into the woods; but ſhe runing from him, was ſlain by a ſerpent; whereupon he was ſo diſcontented, that he threw himſelf headlong from a rock into the ſea; Thetis through compaſſion turned him into a didapper, or moorhen*, Ov. Met. 11, 792.

*Æſāpus, *vel* Æſēpus, i, m. [Αἴσηπος, Strab.] *A river of Lycia, which flowing out of mount Ida, falleth into the Helleſpont near* Cyzicum, *Plin.* 5, 32. hod. *Spiga*, Hard.

Æſar, ăris, *vel* Æſărus, i, m. *A river of Italy, near Crotona in Naples ariſeing in the Appennine mountains, and falling into the Ionian ſea, between the cape of Colonna, and the borders of the hither Calabria*; hod. *Eſaro*, Ov. Met. 15, 23. Liv. 14, 5.

Æſăreus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the river Æſar*, Invenit Æſarei ſatalia fluminis ora, *Ov. Met.* 15, 54.

*Æſchines, is, f. [Αἰσχίνης, Gr.] *An Athenian oratour, rival to Demoſthenes. Three of his orations, and ſome epiſtles are ſtill extant.* See his life in Plut. and Philoſtratus. *After his baniſhment, which was brought about by Demoſthenes, he retired to Rhodes, Vid.* Plin. 7, 30. There were ſeven other famous men of this name, *viz.* (1) *A ſcholar of Socrates.* (2) *One who writ of the art of oratory.* (3) ‖ *A Neapolitan, an Academick philoſopher.* (4) ‖ *An Arcadian.* (5) ‖ *A Mitylenian, ſtyled* Flagellum Oratorium. (6) *A Mileſian writer.* (7) ‖ *A famous ſtatuary.* (1) Cic. *de* Inv. 1, 31. (2) Id. Orat. 1. 11. (3) Philoſtr. (4) Plut. (5) Id. (6) Cic. *ad* Brut. 95. (7) Laërt.

*Æſchy̆lus, i, m. [*ab* αἶσχος, pudor] (1) ‖ *The twelfth judge of Athens; in his ſecond year Iphitus inſtituted the Olympick games, which were celebrated every fourth year with a great concourſe of people, whence the interveneing ſpace was called an* Olympiad; *and from this time the Greeks reckoned by Olympiads. The firſt of theſe commenced,* A.M. 3174, *or* 407 *years after the deſtruction of Troy.* (2) *A famous Greek tragedian,* ſee his character drawn *by Horace; A. P.* 278. *He writ* 90 *plays, whereof only ſix remain; and was killed by the fall of a tortoiſe, which an eagle daſhed againſt his bald pate, miſtakeing it for a ſtone.* (1) Vid. Helvic. Chron. (2) Val. Max. 9, 12. & Plin. 10, 3. Hinc, adj. Æſchy̆lēus, a, um. Æſchyleo componere verba cothurno, *Prop.* 2, 8. Concerning others of this name, *vid. Stanleium Comment. in Æſchylum.*

Æſchy̆lus Gnidius, *One of Cicero's maſters,* Cic. *de* Cl. Orat. 91, & 95.

‖Æſcŭlānus, i, m. [ab ære, *i. e.* pecunia] *A god amongſt the Romans, whom they worſhiped because they thought he had power to make them rich*, Bud. de Aſſe.

‖Æſcŭlāpii inſula, *q. d.* The holy iſland; *a place in the river Tiber, made by corn, which the people flung into the river out of the field of Mars, and ſown there by Tarquin, whence there became firm ground in the midſt of the river*, Plut.

Æſcŭlāpius, ii, m. *The ſon of Apollo and the nymph Coronis. The care of his education was committed to Chiron, who taught him the art of phyſick, in which he grew ſo ſkilfull, that it was ſaid he raiſed ſeveral from the dead. Whereupon Pluto complained of him to his brother Jupiter, who ſtruck him with thunder. He weareth a chaplet of laurel, that tree being hereditary from his father: He hath a large matted beard, and in his right hand a knotted ſtick, by way of ſymbol of the difficulty of his art, as he appeareth on Greek coins; but* Ovid *in his fine deſcription,* Met. 15, 623. & ſeq. *puteth it in his left. This rod is wound about with ſerpents, theſe animals being reckoned very medicinal in many diſeaſes. He had two ſons, named Machaon and Podalirius, who went with Agamemnon to the Trojan war; and two daughters, viz. Hegira and Jaſo. He was chiefly worſhiped at Epidaurus, from which place the Romans fetched him in the time of a peſtilence. He had a temple built for him in an iſland near the mouth of the Tiber.* Vid. Suet. *in* Claud. c. 25. *Cicero* reckoneth up four others of this name and faculty, *N. D.* 3, 22.

*Æſēpus, i, m. *A river of Lycia, vid.* Æſapus.

Æſernia, æ, f. *A city of the Samnites in Italy, not far from the river Vulturno*, Liv. Epit. 73. & Sil. 5, 567. hod. *Iſernia*. Cellar. hinc pop. Æſernini, *Liv.* 27, 10. & *adj.* Æſerninus, a, um. Æſernina turma equitum, *Liv.* 44, 40. Æſerninus ager, *Id.* 10, 31.

*Æſĭnātes, ium, m. pl. *The borderers on Æſis*, Plin. 3, 14.

Æſis, is, f. [Αἶσις, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A town of Umbria in Italy*; hod. Jeſi. (2) *A river of the ſame name near that town*; hod. *Eſino*. (1) Ptol. (2) Sil. 8, 444.

Æſius, ii, m. *A river in Bithynia*, Plin. 5, 32.

Æſŏla, æ, f. *A town in Italy, near Tybur, the ſame with* Æſula, *quod vid.*

Æſŏlāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Æſula, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4.

*Æſon, ŏnis, m. [Αἴσων, Gr.] *The ſon of Cretheus, brother to Pelias, and father of Jaſon. At Jaſon's requeſt, Medea by her magick reſtored this old man to his youth again*, Ov. Met. 7. fab. 2.

‖Æſūna, æ, f. *A town in Spain near the river Sicoris*, Spon.

*Æſŏnĭdes, is, m. Patronym. *Jaſon the ſon of Æſon*, Ov. Met. 7, 60.

*Æſŏnius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Æſon*, ¶ Heros Æſonius, *Jaſon*, Ov. Met. 7, 157.

*Æſōpiānus, *vel* Æſōpĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Æſop.*

*Æſŏpius, a, um, adj. *Of Æſop.* ¶ ℞ Fabulæ Æſopiæ non Æſopi, *Writ after the manner of Æſop*, Phæd. Præf. l. 5.

*Æſōpus, i, m. [Αἴσωπος, Gr.] *The famous writer of fables or ſtories, tho' a Phrygian by birth, and a poor ſlave; he was a moſt deformed, but very wiſe, man. Heraclitus maketh him a Thracian by nation, and cotemporary with Pythagoras.* Whether any of the fables now extant were written by him is uncertain; thoſe we have being only compoſed by others, after his manner, *v. Phædr. Præf. l.* 5.

Æſquĭlīnus, i, m. [*i. e.* mons eſculis conſitus] *A hill in Rome; hence* Æſquilina porta, *Liv.* 26, 10. tribus, *Id.* 45, 15.

Æſtri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany near the borders of Pruſſia and Poland*, Tac. Germ. 45, 3.

Æſŭla, æ, f. *A town in Italy, ſeated on a hill between Tibur and Præneſte*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 6, pop. Æſulani, *Plin.* 3, 5. Æſulana arx, *Liv.* 26, 9.

‖Æſycha, æ, f. *Netherby*, a town upon Eſk in Cumberland, *Camd.*

‖Ætĕrnĭtas, ātis, f. *A godeſs worſhiped by the heathens.* Her image is very common in ancient Roman coins.

*Æthălia, æ, f. [*ab* αἰθάλη, fuligo, quam diſflat Vulcani officina] *quæ &* Ilva. (1) *An iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea, full of iron mines.* (2) *The iſland Chios, ſo called formerly.* (1) Plin. 3, 6. (2) Id. 5, 31.

*‖Æthălĭdes, is, m. [*i. e.* fuliginoſus, utpote ſub terrâ alternis vicibus degens] *A herald, or cryer, the ſon of Mercury, who had leave to be ſometimes among the dead, and ſo knew all that was done in either place, vid.* Apollon. Argon. 1. *Pythagoras uſed to boaſt that he was the man*, Laërt.

Æthĕria, æ, f. *An ancient name of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 30.

‖Æthĭces, um, m. pl. *A people of Theſſaly*, Steph.

*Æthĭŏpe, es, f. [Αἰθιόπη, Gr.] *The iſland Leſbos, once ſo called*, Plin. 5, 3.

Æthĭŏpia, æ, f. [Αἰθιοπία, Gr. q. d. incendium, eſt enim zonâ torridâ, vel ab Æthiope Vulcani filio dicta] *A country in Africa, now called the* Abyſſines, *or country of* Preſter John, *lying partly on this ſide, and partly beyond, the line. It is divided into two parts, one of which is bounded by the river Nile on the one ſide, and by the Red ſea on the other; the ſecond is extended to the midland parts beyond the Nile.*

*Æthĭŏpĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of Æthiopia.* The ancients called the Chaldeans and Phœnicians *Æthiopians*, Strab. And Tacitus ſaith, the Jews are of that race, *Hiſt.* 5, 2.

*‖Æthĭŏpiſſa, æ, f. *A ſhe blackmoor*, Hieron.

*Æthiops, ŏpis, m. [Αἰθίοψ, Gr. *i. e.* vultu niger, *ab* Αἴθω, uro, & ὢψ ὠπὸς, facies] *An Æthiopian*, or *blackmoor*. To meet one of theſe faſting was counted unluckey, *Plutarch.* in *Brut.* & *Flor.* 4, 7. Decolor hæres Nunquam tibi manè videndus, *Juv.* 6, 600.

*Æthon, is, m. [*ab* Αἴθων, ardens] (1) *One of the horſes belonging to the chariot of the ſun.* (2) *A warhorſe belonging to Pallas.* (3) *One of Pluto's four coach horſes.* (4) *A farting paraſite.* (1) Ov. Met. 2, 153. (2) Virg. Æn. 11. 89. (3) Claud. de Rapt. Proſ. 1, 282. (4) Mart. 12, 78.

*Æthra, æ, f. [*ab* Αἴθρη, Gr. *Heſ. i. e.* Ætheris ſerenitas] (1) *The daughter of Pittheus, and wife of Egeus,* hence called *Pittheis.* (2) ‖ *The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Atlas, by whom he had twelve daughters and one ſon, named Hyas. The daughters were tranſlated into ſtars, five of whom were called* Hyades, *from their brother, and ſeven* Pleiades, *as being the greater number.* (1) Ov. Epiſt. 10, 31. (2) Hygin. fab. 192.

*Æthræa, æ, f. [Αἰθραία, Steph. ob aëris ſerenitatem] *The iſland Rhodes, once ſo called*, Plin. 5, 30.

*Æthria, *vel* Aĕria, æ, f. ['Αερία, Steph. ob lucidum aërem] *The iſland Thaſſos in the Ægean ſea*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Thaſo*, Hard.

Æthūſa, æ, f. *An iſland near Barbary*, Plin. 3, 8.

*‖Aĕtius, ii, m. [ſc. Aquilianus, *ab* ἀετὸς, aquila] (1) *A nobleman of Rome ſlain by Valentinian.* (2) *A Greek phyſician, whoſe works are ſtill extant.* (1) Procop. lib. 5. (2) Vid. Voſſ. de Philoſ. c. 12.

Ætna, æ, f. [q. d. αἴθνη, *ab* αἴθειν, ardere, vel ab אתונא *atuna* fornax, caminus. *Boch.* Uti ſulphureis ardet fornacibus Ætna, *Ov. Met.* 15, 340] (1) *A mount of Sicily, which burneth continually, and caſteth out flames and aſhes, and ſometimes great ſtones, into the neighbouring country; nevertheleſs the adjacent plains and valleys are very fruitfull and verdant, and the mount itſelf notwithſtanding its continual fires, is generally covered with ſnow,* Vid. *Sil. lib.* 14, 580. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 558. *Its crater, or hole on the top was in compaſs twenty furlongs. Here Jupiter lodged the giants, after he had ſtruck them with thunder,* Virg. ibid. *It was formerly called* Ineſius, *now* Mount Gibel. (2) ‖ *A city at the foot of the ſaid hill, built by Hiero; and* formerly called *Ineſſum*, Steph. *but now* Centorbe.

Ætnæus, a, um. adj. *Of Ætna.* Ætnæus ignis, *Ov. Epiſt.* 15, 12. *ubi al. codd. hab.* Ætneius.

Ætnenſis, e, adj. *Belonging,* or *adjoining, to Ætna*, Ager Ætnenſis, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3, 18.

*Ætōlia, æ, f. [*ab* Ætolo Martis ſeu Endymionis filio] *A region in Achaia, between Acarnania and Phocis, ſituate in the very boſom and midſt of Greece*, Liv. 35, 18. Hodie *Artinia*, or according to ſome, *il Deſpotato.*

*Ætōlus, lius, *or* ĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Ætolia.* Populi Ætoli, *Liv.* paſſim. ¶ Ætolius heros, *Ov. Met.* 14, 461. i. e. *Diomedes, the king of Ætolia*, Bellum Ætolicum, *Liv.*

*Ætŏlus, i, m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰτεῖν, i.e. à rogando, quòd Ætoli eſſent petaces; unde apud Ariſtophanem, 'Εν Αἰτωλοῖς ἔχειν τὰς χεῖρας λέγεταί τις] *The ſon of Mars, or Endymion, who for manſlaughter fled into the country called after him Ætolia*, Plut.

*‖Aĕtus, i, m. [*ab* ἀετὸς, aquila, à curſu rapido] (1) *Once the name of the river Nile.* (2) *A river in Scythia, which by its overflowing ſpoiled the fruitfull grounds of Prometheus, and hence gave occaſion to the fiction that his growing liver was fed upon by an eagle.* (1) Ptol. (2) Plut.

*Æx, ægis, f. [*ab* αἴξ, capra, quòd capræ ſpeciem procul aſpicientibus præbeat] *An iſle full of rocks,*

rocks, between Tenedos and Chios; hence ſome think the ſea Ægeum _had its name_, Plin. 4, 11.

A ante F.

*Ăfer, fri, m. _An African._ Sitientes ibimus Afros, _Virg. Ecl._ 1, 65. & paſſim ap. Hiſt. ſcript.

*Ăfer, ra, rum, adj. _Of Africa._ Dirus Afer, _Hor. Od._ 4, 4. Avis Afer, _Id. Epod._ 2, 53.

‖Affile, is, f. _A town in Italy between Subiaco and Anagni_, Frontin.

‖Afflianus, i, m. _A mountain in Italy, not far from Tivoli_, Vet. Inſcr. _ap._ Holſten.

Afrānia, æ, f. _A ſhameleſs woman, wife to one Licinus_, Val. Max. 7, 8, 2.

Afrānius, ii, m. (1) _A Roman comick poet, who imitated Menander, and almoſt equaled him every way; but in mirth and wit excelled him._ (2) _Pompey's lieutenant._ (1) Quint. 10, 1. Paterc. 1, 17. (2) Paterc. 2. 48.

*Afrĭca, _vel_ Aphrĭca, æ, f. eſt enim Græcè [_ab ά_ priv. & _φρίκη, frigus, q. d._ ſine frigore, ſed de etymo variæ ſunt conjecturæ] _Africa, one of the four parts of the world, parted from Europe by the Mediterranean ſea, and the Straits mouth; from Aſia by the river Nile, and the Red ſea; and joining to Aſia at the upper end by a little neck of land of threeſcore miles in length. This country, in a great meaſure, ſupplyed the Romans with corn, which is not obſcurely hinted by_ Tacitus, Hiſt. 1, 73. _and_ Tully _pro_ Leg. Manil. c. 12. _calleth Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily, the three ſtorehouſes of the republick. Old Africa is deſcribed by Strabo, and others; the modern by Thuanus._

*Africānæ, ārum, f. pl. _ſc._ feræ. _Panthers_, becauſe they abound in Africa, _Plin._ 8, 17.

*Africānus, a, um, adj. _Of Africa._ Africanum bellum, _Cic._ pro _Dejot._ Africana gallina, _Varr. R. R._ 3, 9.

*Afrĭcus, i, m. _ſc._ ventus. [Λὶψ, Gr.] _The ſouth weſt wind_, Virg. Æn. 1, 90. Si mugiat Africis malus procellis, _Hor. Od._ 3, 29, 57.

*Afrĭcus, a, um, adj. _African, of Africa._ Africum bellum, _Cæſ. B. C._ 3, 32. Africa terra dives triumphis, _Virg. Æn_, 4, 37.

A ante G.

*‖Aga, æ, m. [Ἀγὰ, Gr.] _A mountain in which are the ſources of Araxes and Euphrates_, Ptol.

*‖Agabēni, _vel_ Agubēni, ōrum, m. pl. [Ἀγάβηνοι, Gr.] _A people of Arabia Felix_, Ptol.

Agactūri, ōrum, m. pl. _A people in the country of the Thimanæi, near Nabathæa_, Plin. 6, 28.

Agagammatæ, ārum, m. pl. _A people of Scythia, near the dead lake_, Plin. 6, 7.

‖Agallis, is, f. _A woman that was a good grammarian, and firſt, as ſome ſay, invented the ball_, Cæl. Rhod.

Agamede, es, f. _An iſle of the Mediterranean ſea_, Plin. 5, 31.

*Agamēdes, is, m. [Ἀγαμήδης, Gr.] _An excellent workman. He and his brother Trophonius made the chancel, or oracle, in the temple at Delphos, of five whole ſtones; and both deſireing of Apollo, that they might have for their reward that which he judged beſt for man; three days after, they were found dead in their beds_, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 47.

*Agămemnon, ŏnis, m. [qu. ἄγαν μίμνων, _i.e._ μένων, ſc. diu manens; ob diutinam in Trojæ obſidione commorationem] _The ſon of Atreus by Atrope, according to_ Homer; _but_ Heſiod _makes him the ſon of Pliſthenes king of Mycenæ and Argos._ He was choſen captain general by the Greeks, in the war againſt Troy; where he endured great toils, under great diſcouragements from the factions of the princes; and after the takeing of Troy being forewarned by Caſſandra, the daughter of Priamus, of the nearneſs of his death, went nevertheleſs home to his wife Clytemneſtra, who with her paramour Ægiſthus, ſon of Thyeſtes, ſlew him at a banquet: in revenge whereof, Oreſtes his ſon twelve years afterwards ſlew both the adulterer Ægiſthus, and his own mother; but being vexed by the Furies went mad. _Vid._ Oreſtes.

*Agămemnŏnius, a, um. adj. _Of, or belonging to, Agamemnon._ Agamemnoniæ Mycenæ, _Virg. Æn._ 6, 838. phalanges, _Id. ib._ 489.

Agandei, ōrum, m. pl. _A people about the Mæotis_, Plin. 6, 7.

*Agănippe, es, f. _quæ_ & Hippocrene [_ab_ ἄγαν, & ἵππος, equus; quòd equi Pegaſi ungulâ tactus ſit hic fons] _A famous well, or ſpring, in Bœotia, which roſe out of mount Helicon, and ran into the river Permeſſus, and was ſacred to Apollo and the Muſes_, called alſo _Hippocrene_, according to ſome. But _Solinus_ manifeſtly diſtinguiſhed them, c. 7. [_al._ 12.] ubi v. Salm.

*Agănippēus, a, um. adj. _Of, or belonging to, the fountain Aganippe._ Aganippea lyra, _Prop._ 2, 3, 20.

*Aganippis, ĭdos. Patronym. _Idem._ Aganippis Hippocrene, _Ov. Faſt._ 5, 7.

Aganzaga, æ, f. _A town in Media_, Plin. 5, 14.

*‖Agăpēnor, ŏris, m. [Ἀγαπήνωρ, Gr. _i. e._ amans viros; _ab_ ἀγαπάω, amo, & ἀνὴρ, vir] (1) _An admiral of Agamemnon's fleet._ (2) Alſo _the ſon of Ancæus, and grandſon of Lycurgus, who, after Troy was taken, was driven to Cyprus, where he built Paphus._ (1) Hom. Il. β. 609. (2) Pauſan. in Arcad.

Agar, aris, f. _A town of Africa_, Hirt. B. Afr. 67.

‖Agărēni, ōrum, m. pl. _A people of Arabia_, now called _Saracens._ Trajan's expedition againſt theſe people was writ by _Dion Caſſius._

Agărus, i, m. _A river of Sarmatia in Europe, which runeth through Moldavia into the Danube_; hod. _Sagre._ Hence the root _Agarick_ hath its name, _Rhod._ Ovid calleth it _Sagaris_, ex Pont, 4, 10.

*‖Agaſthĕnes, is, m. [_i.e._ præpotens; _ab_ ἄγαν, valde, & σθένος, robur] _One of the captains againſt Troy, the father of Polyxenus_, Hom. Il. β. 624.

Agaſus, i, f. _A ſea-port town of Italy_, Plin. 3, 11. hod. _Porto Greco_, Hard.

Agătha, æ, f. [Ἀγαθὴ, Gr. _i. e._ bona] _A city of Provence in France, belonging ſometime to Marſeilles_, Plin. 3, 4. hod. _Agde_, Hard.

*‖Agătharchides, is, m. [à ſeq.] _An hiſtorian of Samos_, Plut.

*‖Agătharchus, i, m. [_q. d._ bonus imperator, ex ἀγαθὸς, bonus, & ἀρχὸς, imperator] _A painter, who boaſting to Zeuxis, that he could draw ſeveral pictures in a ſhort time; Zeuxis replyed, that he muſt be a great while in drawing one; ſignifying,_ that a perſon cannot do a thing in haſte, and yet do it exactly, _Plut._

Agăthias, æ, _vel pot._ Agăthius, ii, m. [_q. d._ bonus; _ab_ ἀγαθὸς] _A lawyer who writ ſeveral epigrams in the Greek anthology._

Agăthirnum, i, n. _aut_, ut Strabo vocat, Agăthyrſus, i, f. [Ἀγάθυρσος, Gr.] _A town of Sicily_, Plin. 3, 8. _vid._ Agathyrnum.

*‖Agătho, ōnis, m. [_q. d._ bonus; _ab_ ἀγαθὸς] _A Pythagorean philoſopher, whom king Archelaus aſking, when he was fourſcore years old, whether he had any ſtrength left; he anſwered, that not only the ſpring, but autumn, beareth fruits_, Æl. Var. Hiſt. 13, 4.

*Agăthocles, is, m. [ab ἀγαθὸς, bonus, & κλέος, gloria] The name of ſeveral men. (1) _A Sicilian tyrant, ſon of a poter, who being advanced to the throne ſlew many of the nobles._ (2) ‖_A captain of Greece, ſon to Lyſimachus, whoſe death was contrived by his mother in law Arſinoë._ (3) ‖ _A peripatetick philoſopher, who boaſting himſelf the firſt and chief of the ſophiſts, was wittyly anſwered by Demonax in his own way:_ If thou art the firſt, thou art not alone; and if thou art alone, thou art not the firſt. (4) _An hiſtorian._ (1) Juſt. lib. 22. (2) Pauſan. (3) Strabo. (4) Cic. _de_ Div. 1, 24.

*‖Agăthon, ōnis, m. [Ἀγάθων, Gr.] (1) _A ſilly muſician_, whence the proverb, _Agathonis cantio._ (2) _Two poets cotemporary with Plato, the one a tragick, the other a comick, writer._ (3) _Another in Adrian's time, of monſtrous bulk and ſtrength._ (1) Plut. (2) Vid. Voſſ. de Poëtis Græcis. (3) Philoſtr.

*‖Agăthŏpŏlis, is, f. [_i. e._ bona civitas; ex ἀγαθὸς, bonus, & πόλις, civitas] _The city of Montpelier in France._

Agăthuſſa, æ, f. _An iſland in the Carpathian ſea, being one of the Sporades_, Plin. 4, 12. hod. _Piſcopia_, Hard.

Agăthyrnum, i, n. [_ab_ Agathyrno Æoli fil. condit.] _A town of Sicily, in the valley of Demonia, near the river Figura_, Plin. 3, 8. hod. _S. Marco_, Hard.

*Agăthyrſi, ōrum, m. pl. [Ἀγάθυρσοι, Gr.] _A rich people near to the Scythians_, Plin. 4, 12. ſo called from _Agathyrſus_, one of the ſons of Hercules.

*Agăthyſſa, æ, f. [Ἀγάθυσσα, Gr.] _The iſland Telos, ſo called by Callimachus_, Plin. 4, 12.

*Agāve, es, f. [Ἀγαυὴ] _The daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, who was marryed to Echion king of Thebes, by whom ſhe had Penthæus, whom ſhe and the reſt of the_ Mænades _in their mad revels tore limb from limb, becauſe he would drink no wine, but inſtead of celebrateing, ſlighted Bacchus's feaſts_, Hor. Sat. 2, 3. & Ov. Met. 1, 3. ſub. fin. & ante eum Theocr. Idyll. 26.

*‖Agĕlaſtos [Ἀγέλαστος, Gr. _i. e._ non ridens; ex α, non, & γελάω, rideo] dict. Craſſus. _A ſurname of Craſſus._ He never laughed but once in his whole life, and that was when he ſaw an aſs eating thiſtles; upon which occaſion he ſaid, _Similes habent labra lactucas_, like lips, like lettuces, _vid. Chil._

‖Agelocum, i, n. _Littleboroug upon Trent_, Camb.

Agendicum, i, n. _Sens_, a town in France, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 59. ☞ _Scrib._ & Agedincum.

* Agēnor, ŏris, m. [_ab_ ἄγαν, valdè, & ἀνὴρ, vir, _i.e._ fortis] (1) _A king of the Phœnicians, ſon of Belus, and father to Cadmus and Europa._ (2) ‖ _One of Mitylene, who writ of Muſick._ (3) ‖ _Another the ſon of Antenor._ (1) Sil. 1, 83. (2) Ariſtoxenus. (3) Hom. Il. φ. 579.

*Agĕſander, dri, m. [Ἀγήσανδρος, Gr. _q. d._ dux virorum; _ab_ ἄγω, duco, & ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὸς, vir] _A famous ſtatuary of Rhodes, who, together with Polydorus and Athenodorus, made a fine ſtatue of Laocoon for the emperour Titus_, Plin. 36, 5.

*Agĕſias, æ, m. [Ἀγησίας, Gr.] _A Platonick philoſopher, who perſuaded the immortality of the ſoul with ſuch force of eloquence, that many killed themſelves to attain that happy ſtate the ſooner. Whereupon he was forbid by Ptolemy to teach_, or _read, publickly_, Cic. Tuſc. Q. 1, 34. _rectiùs autem_ Hegeſias.

*Agĕſĭlāus, aī, m. [Ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄγειν τὸν λαόν; _q. d._ dux populi] (1) _The ſixth king of the Lacedemonians the ſon of Archidamus, who ſucceeded his brother Agis:_ A man of ſhort ſtature, and lame of one leg, but a very valiant prince. He took ſeveral cities in Phrygia, beat the army of Tiſſaphernes at the river Pactolus, and the Athenians and Bœotians at Coronea in Peloponneſus. He reigned 43 years. (2) ‖_An Athenian, ſon to Neocles;_ he ſlew one Mardonius, of Xerxes's guard inſtead of Xerxes; and being brought to the king, as he was at ſacrifice, put his right hand into the flames, and burnt it off without ſhrinking; ſaying, that all the Athenians were as brave men as himſelf. Upon which Xerxes diſmiſſed him. (1) _Juſt. l._ 6. (2) _Plut._ in _Parall._

Ageſimbrotus, i, m. _An admiral among the Rhodians_, Liv. 32, 16.

Ageſinates, ium, m. pl. _A people of Aquitain, bordering on Poictou_, Plin. 4, 19.

Ageſipŏlis, is, m. _A Rhodian ambaſſadour_, Liv. 45, 3.

*‖Aginum. i, n. _Auſon._ Ἄγιννον, _Ptol. The city of Angoulesme_, or rather _Agen_ in France.

*Agis, is, m. [Ἆγις, Gr.] _A king of Lacedemonia, who was ſlain by his own people, becauſe he would have renewed the laws of Lycurgus_, Cic. Offic 2, 23.

*‖Agiſymba, æ, f. [Ἀγίσυμβα, Gr.] _A country in Africa beyond the line_; hod. _Zanguebar_, Ptol.

Agla, æ, f. _A town of Spain_, Plin. 3, 1.

*Aglaia, æ, f. [_ab_ Ἀγλαΐα, Gr. _i. e._ ſplendor] _One of the three_ Charites, _or_ Gratiæ. She is alſo called _Paſithea._ She and her two ſiſters _Thalia_ and _Euthroſyne_ are repreſented with hands joined together, _Heſiod._

*‖Aglaonīce, es, f. [ἀγλαονίκη, Gr. _i. e._ clara victoria, ex ἀγλαὸς, clarus, _vel_ ſplendidus, & νίκη, victoria] _The daughter of Hegemon, a ſorcereſs_, Apollod. lib. 4.

*‖Aglaŏpe, es, f. [_ab_ ἀγλαὸς, ſplendidus, & ὤψ ὠπὸς, vultus] _One of the Sirens_, Mythol.

*‖Aglaophæna [_ab_ ἀγλαὸς, clarus, & φαίνω, appareo] _Another of the Sirens_, Mythol.

*Aglaŏphon, is, m. [Ἀγλαοφῶν, Gr.] _A famous painter_, Plin. 35, 9. & Cic. Orat. 3, 7.

Aglaurus, i, f. _The daughter of Erectheus king_ *of Athens*; ſhe was turned into a ſtone by Mercury, *Ovid.* lib. 2. fab. 12.

* Aglaus, i, m. [*ab* ἀγλαὸς, Gr. *i. e.* Inclytus] *A very poor Arcadian, whom Apollo judged more happy than Gyges, becauſe he never traveled beyond the limits of his own ground*, Val. Max. 7, 11. & Plin. 7, 46.

‖ Agneda, æ. f. *Edinburgh*, the chief city of Scotland.

Agnodice, es. f. *An Athenian virgin, who deſireing to learn the art of medicine, cut off her hair, put on man's apperel, and binding herſelf apprentice to one Hierophilus, became wonderfully ſkilfull in womens caſes.* The phyſicians grieveing that this young doctor had got all the practice among the ladies, gave it out that he had debauched them, and brought him before the Areopagites, but ſhe diſcovered her ſex, to the conſuſion of her accuſers. Upon which the Athenians made an amendment to their law, permiting ladies to ſtudy phyſick, *Hygin. fab.* 274.

Agoce, es. f. *A city of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 29.

* Ăgōnālia, *prius* Ăgōnia, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 331. *Feaſts kept yearly among the Romans, in honour of Janus*, or *of Agonius, the god of buſyneſs*, Feſt. ſo called, becauſe he that was to ſlay the ſacrifice, aſked before he did it, Agon'? *i. e.* ſhall I ſtrike? *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 322. or from the *Agones* of maſteries and prizes, that were anciently plaid for at theſe feaſts, *Id. ib.*

‖ Ăgōnenſis porta, *A gate of Rome*, called alſo *Collina*, Polyb. now *Porta Salari.*

*‖ Ăgōnes, um. m. pl. [ab ἀγὼν, certamen] *The four games of Greece*, viz. the Olympian, Iſthmean, Nemeſian, and Pythian.

Ăgōnes, ium. m. pl. *A people who inhabited the country now called* La Val de Gogna, *in the Milaneſe*, Mela. But Polybius placeth them in Celtick Gaul, about *Sens.*

Ăgōnis, ĭdis. f. *A maid ſervant of Venus Erycina*, Cic. Div. *in* Verr. 17.

*‖ Ăgōnius, ii. m. *A god who preſided over buſyneſs*; his feſtival was called *Agonia*, or *Agonalia.*

* Ăgŏracrĭtus, i. m. [ex ἀγορὰ forum, & κριτὴς judex] *A famous carver*, Plin. 36. 5.

Agræi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Greece*, Liv. 32, 34.

Agræ, ārum. f. pl. *A city of Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6.

*‖ Agradatus, i. m. [Ἀγραδάτος, Gr.] *A river of Perſia*, called alſo *Cyrus* or *Corus*, Ptol.

* Agrăgantĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of Agragas*, Agragantinus fons, *Plin.* 35, 15.

* Agrăgas, vel Acrăgas, antis. m. [Ἀκράγας, Gr. ab ἄκρα, arx.] (1) *A hill in Sicily.* (2) *A town upon the top of the hill, of the ſame name*; otherwiſe called *Agrigentum*; Serv. hod. *Gergenti.* It was anciently famous for its breed of fine horſes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 703. (2) Cic.

* Agrāria Lex. *A law propoſed by ſome levelers for divideing the common fields equally among the people*, Cic. in Rull.

Agraunonitæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Illyricum*, Liv. 45, 26.

Agrianes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Liv. 28, 5.

Agrĭcŏla, æ. m. (Julius) *The father in law of Tacitus, who alſo wrote his life*; *wherein he has given a full and very particular account of all his exploits in the iſland of Great Britain, whilſt he was governour here in Domitian's time.*

* Agrĭgentĭnus, a, um. adj. *Of the city Agrigentum*, Val. Max. 4, 8. now called *Gergento.*

* Agrĭgentum, i. n. *The town on the hill Agragas in Sicily*, Plin. 30, 8. & Iuv. 16, 49. hod. *Gergenti.*

Agriŏdos, ontis. m. [ἀγριόδους, Gr. *i. e.* dente ferox; ab ἄγριος ferus, & ὀδοὺς dens] *One of Actæon's dogs*, Ov. Met. 3, 224.

*‖ Agriōnia, ōrum. n. pl. *Feaſts among the Bæotians, celebrated in honour of Bacchus, who is called* ἀγριώνιος, *i. e.* ferus, Plut.

Agriopus, æ. m. (1) *An hiſtorian who writ an account of the victors in the Olympick games.* (2) *The father of Cynaras who invented ſeveral uſefull mechanick tools.* (1) Plin. 8, 22. (2) Plin. 7, 56.

* Agriŏphăgi, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab* ἄγριος, ferus, & φάγω edo] *A people of Æthiopia, feeding upon wild beaſts only*, Plin. 6, 30.

Agrippa, æ. m. [*qu.* ægrè pedibus natus, quòd iſti primi omnium in partu prodiêrunt; vel *ab* ægro partu dict.] (1) *Herod Agrippa, eaten up with worms for his pride, the huſband and brother of Berenice.* (2) *The ſon in law of Auguſtus, a victorious prince.* (2) He was the firſt of all the Romans that was honoured with a naval garland by Auguſtus, for his naval victory over Sext. Pompeius. (1) *Juv.* 6, 157. (2) *Liv. Epit.* 129. Medals alſo were ſtruck on this occaſion, which are preſerved in the cabinets of the curious, and are not difficult to be met with.

Agrippa Menenius, *ſurnamed* Lanatus: *He was choſen general of the Romans againſt the Sabines, and obtained the leſſer triumph called* Ovation, *Liv.*

Sylvius Agrippa, *An ancient king of the Latins*, Liv. 1, 3.

Agrippenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Bithynia*, Plin. 5, 32.

Agrippīna, æ. f. (1) *The mother of Nero, daughter of Germanicus, and ſiſter to Caligula, wife, firſt to Domitius, and afterwards to Claudius, whom ſhe poiſoned, that ſhe might make her ſon Nero emperour.* (2) *Another of this name, mother to this, and wife of Germanicus.* See a large account of them both in Tacitus, *Ann.* 12.

Cŏlōnia Agrippinæ, *Tac. The city Cologne*, or *Collen*, in Germany. ☞ Hæc quidem colonia origine Germana fuit, *Tac. Germ.* 28, 8.

Agrippīnenſis colonia, *Id. Plin.* 4, 17. & *Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 56, 4.

Ăgron, ōnis, m. *A king of the Illyrians*, Liv. 20, 25.

Agroſpi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 30.

* Aguntum, i. n. [Ἄγουντον, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A town of Sicily.* (2) *Another in Bavaria in the county of Tirol*; hod. *Inneken*, or according to others *Doblach.* (1) Ptol. (2) Plin. 4, 24.

Aguſius, i. m. *A companion of Cicero in his exile*, Cic. Fam. 13, 71.

* Ăgyeus, *ſive* Ăgyieus, ei. m. [Ἀγυιεὺς, Gr. ita dict. ab Athenienſa quòd ei ἐν ταῖς ἀγυιαῖς, *i. e.* in viis publicis, ſtatuas ponerent] *A ſurname of Apollo*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 28.

Ăgylla, æ. f.] *à* Pelaſgis conditoribus dic. *Plin.* 3, 5.] *A Tuſcan city*, called alſo *Cære*, ſo Strabo; hodie *Cerveteri.* Others ſay the ruins of this town lie four miles off from Cære. *Hinc.*

Ăgyllīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Agylla*, Virg. Æn. 8, 479. & ibid. 6, 652.

Ăgylleus, i. m. *A great wreſtler, a gigantick fellow like Hercules.* Stat. Theb. 6, 837.

Agyrini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Agyrium*, Plin. 8, 3. *Hinc* Agyrienſis ager, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 18.

Agyrium, ii. n. *A town of Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 3, 27.

* Ăgyrtes, is. m. [Ἀγύρτης, Gr. *i. e.* præſtigiator] (1) *One that killed his father.* (2) *A trumpeter.* (1) Ov. Met. 5, 148. (2) Stat. Achill. 2, 200.

A ante H.

Ahala, æ. m. *A ſurname of the* Servilii, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 30. One of theſe is not infrequent in a coin joined with Brutus.

Aharna, æ. f, *A town of Etruria*, Liv. 10, 25.

Ahēnobarbus, *Vid.* Ænobarbus.

A ante I.

* Ajax, ācis. m. [Αἴας, Gr. ab αἰάζω, lugeo] (1) *A valiant warriour in the Grecian camp againſt Troy, the ſon of Telamon by Heſione, the ſtrongeſt Greek next Achilles*: He, for anger that the princes of Greece adjudged Ulyſſes to have the armour of Achilles, grew mad, and deſtroyed a flock of ſheep; at laſt with that ſword which Hector had given him he ſlew himſelf, and was turned into a flower, the Hyacinth, or Violet, *Ov. Met.* 13. Others ſay the conſolida hath AI AI, interjections of lamentation. (2) *A king of the Locrenſes in Greece, ſon to Oïleus*: He was ſtruck with thunder by Pallas in his return from Troy, for haveing raviſhed Caſſandra in her temple. (3) *One of king Antiochus's elephants ſo called.* (4) *The name of a play acted by Æſopus, who was very famous in his art.* (1) *Vid.* Sophoc. *in* Ajace. & Ov. Met. 10, 215. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 45. (3) Plin. 8, 5. (4) Cic. Offic. 1, 31.

‖ Aidŏneus, i. m. [*ex* Ἀΐδης. Orcus, vel mors; vel ab ארון dominus, quòd in omnes imperium habeat] (1) *A name of Pluto.* He reigned in the days of Lyceus, king of the Argives, and Erechtheus, king of the Athenians. (2) *A king of the Molossians, who impriſoned Theſeus, for attempting to ſteal his daughter Proſerpine near the river Acheron*, whence the poetical fable of Theſeus's deſcent into hell. (1) *Euſeb.* (2) *Plut. in Theſ.*

* Aius Lŏcūtius [*i. e. A ſpeaking voice*, ab *aio* audio, & loquor, Ang. *to ſpeak*] A god among the Romans, who was deified on this occaſion: M. Ceditius, a Plebeian, acquainted the tribunes, that paſſing through the new ſtreet in the night, he heard a voice more than human near the temple of Veſta, which gave the Romans notice that the Gauls were comeing againſt Rome; but this information being neglected on account of the meanneſs of the perſon, they ſuffered very much from that invaſion; wherefore that they might expiate that offence, they erected a temple in the new ſtreet, to this fancyed deity, by the advice of Camillus their deliverer, Vid. *Cic. Div.* 1, 43. *Plut.* in vit. *Camill.* Liv. 5, 50, & 52.

A ante L.

‖ Alaba, æ. f. *A town of Arragon in Spain, near the river Xiloca*; hod. *Alava.*

Ălăbanda, æ. f. *Plin.* 37, 2. & Ălăbanda, ōrum, pl. n. *Juv. Sat.* 3, 70. [*ab* Alabando, Caris filio] *A city of Caria in Aſia Minor.* Hinc

Ălăbandĭcus, a, um. adj. Alabandicus conventus, *Plin.* 5, 29. & Ălăbandenſes, ium. m. pl. *Liv.* 43, 6. & Ălăbandēni, *Id.* 45, 25.

* Alabarches, is. m. [*ab* ἀλάβα, atramentum, & ἀρχὴ, principatus] *A nickname given by Cicero to Pompey, for raiſeing certain taxes in Syria*, Cic. Attic. 2, 17.

* Ălăbaſtros, i. m. [ita dict. quòd alabaſtro abundet] *A river in Troas, which riſeth out of mount Ida*, Plin. 5, 30.

* Ălăbaſtrum, i. n. [ab eodem, ob eandem rationem] *A town in Ægypt, abounding with alabaſter*, Plin. 5, 9.

‖ Ălăbus, i. m. *Ptol.* Ălăbon, i. n. *Steph.* & Ălăbis, is. f. *Sil.* (1) *A river of Sicily, which paſſeth through the valley of Noto, and falleth into the Sicilian ſea, in the eaſtern part of the iſland.* (2) ‖ *A town there of the ſame name*; hod. *Cantara.* (1) Sil. 14, 227. (2) Steph.

* Ălachroæ, ārum. m. pl. [*qu.* viri marini coloris; ex ἅλς mare, & χρόα color] *A people of Africa*, called alſo *Lotophagi*, Plin. 5, 4.

*‖ Ălæſa, *Ptol.* & *Strab.* ‖ Ălēſa, *Diod.* Hălēſa, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 7. & 3, 73. [ab ἅλς mare] *A city of Sicily, about a mile from the ſea*; hinc

* Ălæsīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Alæſa*, Cic. Fam. 13, 32.

* ‖ Ălalcŏmĕnium, ii. n. [ab Ἀλαλκομενηὶς auxiliatrix; epitheton Minervæ cui hæc urbs ſacra] *A city of Bæotia in Greece, between Halyartus, & Coronæa*, Strab.

Ălana, æ. f. *A city of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 29.

Ălāni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Muſcovy, near the leſſer Tanais of the ancient Scythians, deſcribed by* Lucan. 8, 223. *in this verſe:* Et ſequerer duros æterni Martis Alanos. This name was of large extent, for the *Geloni*, *Maſſagetæ*, *Goths* and *Huns* were alſo called by this name, *Amm.* 6, 31.

Ălānus, i. m. *A river of Scythia*, Mart, 7, 29.

Ălărĭcus, i. m. *A king of the Goths, who took the city of Rome*, A. V. 1164. *but did not demoliſh it*, Caſſiod. conſ. & Claud. *de* B. Get. 431.

Alaſſi, *vel* Alăſi. *A town of Cyrene*, Plin. 5, 5.

Ălaſtor, is. m. (1) *One of Pluto's four chariot horſes.* (2) *One of Sarpedon's companions to Troy, ſlain by Ulyſſes.* (1) Claud. *de* Raptu Proſ. 214. (2) Ov. Met. 13, 257.

‖ Ălāta Caſtra, *alio nomine* Caſtrum puellarum, *Edinburgh* in Scotland, *Anton.*

Alatrinates, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy*, Liv. 9, 43.

‖ Alatrium, ii. n. *A town in that part of Italy,* *now called the* Campagna di Roma; *hod.* Alatri, Strab.

‖Alauna, æ. f. *Alnwick.* A town in Northumberland.

‖Alaunius, ii. m. *Avon.* A river in Worceſterſhire, *Ortel.*

‖Alaunus, i. m. *Alne* or *Northtine.* A river in Northumberland.

•Alazon, is, *vel* Alazonius, ii. m. [*ab* ἀλάζων, ſuperbus] *A river parting Albania and Iberia,* Plin. 6, 10. & Strab. lib. 11.

Alba, æ. m. *A river of Spain,* Plin. 3, 3.

Alba Helviorum, *A city of Gaul,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Alby,* Cellar.

‖ Alba Julia, *The chief city of Tranſylvania,* hod. *Weiſſenburgh,* Baudr.

Alba Longa [*ab* omine porcæ albæ ibidem inventæ Alba eſt dicta] *The name of a city built by Aſcanius, the ſon of Æneas,* Tibull. 2, 5. Prop. 4, 1. Liv. 1, 3. *nec non* Juven. Sat. 12, 70. et deinceps.

Alba, æ. f. *A city of the Marſians, near the* Lacus Fuſinus, Vid. *Strab.* lib. 5. & *Plin.* 3, 12. Its inhabitants were called *Albenſes,* to diſtinguiſh them from the citizens of *Alba longa,* who were called *Albani,* Varr. L. L. 7.

Alba Pompeiana, *An ancient colony and city of Liguria, ruined by Tullus Hoſtilius,* Plin. 3, 5.

‖Alba Regalis, *A town where the kings of Hungaria were crowned;* hod. *Stulweiſſenburg,* Ortel.

Alba Sylvius, *The ſon of Latinus Sylvius,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 44.

Albānenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Alba in Spain,* Liv. 3, 3. The country is now called *Alava,* and the town *Alvana,* Hard.

Albāni, ōrum. m. pl (1) *The citizens of* Alba Longa. (2) *A people of Scythia.* (3) ‖ *A people of Macedonia,* whoſe country is called *Albania,* formerly *Epirus,* on the weſt of Macedon. (1) *Varr. L. L.* 7. (2) *Plin.* 6, 13. (3) *Ptol.*

‖Albāni Fanum, *Saint Albans,* ſo called from a Saint of that name.

•‖Albānia, æ. f. [Ἀλβανία, Gr.] *A country of Aſia, haveing the Caſpian ſea on the eaſt, and Iberia on the weſt.* (2) *A river in Tuſcany;* hod. *Albegna.* (3) Alſo *a port of Scotland,* called *Braidalbain.* (1) Ptol. (2) Baudr. (3) Baudr.

•‖ Albānum, i. n. [Ἀλβανὸν, Gr.] *A town of Italy near* Velitræ, *twenty miles from Rome, ſituate in the Appian way,* Procop.

Albānus, a, um. adj. (1) Mons Albanus, *diſtant twelve miles eaſt from Rome;* hod. *Monte Cavo.* (2) Lacus Albanus, *A lake in Italy near Alba.* (1) Liv. 25, 7. (2) Prop. 3, 22, 25.

Albenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy in the farther Abruzzo,* Plin. 3, 4.

Albĭci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of that part of* Gaul, *now called* Provence; their chief town is called *Rees,* Cæſ. B. C. 1, 57.

Albidius, ii. m. *A man who haveing ſpent all, was at laſt burnt out of his houſe; upon which Cato paſſed this jeſt,* That he was an ill natured fellow, who burnt what he could not eat, *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 2.

Albigaunum, i. n. *A maritime town of Liguria,* Plin. 3, 5. vid. *Albium Ingaunum.*

Albĭnia, æ. m. *A river of Italy,* Mela; hod. *Albenga,* Cellar.

Albĭnius, ii. m. *A ſenatour mentioned by Cicero,* Fam. 13, 8.

Albintimelium, ii. n. *A town in the territory of Genoa,* Plin. 3, 4. vid. *Albium intermelium.*

Albīnus, *vel* Albĭnius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) L. Albinius, *who flying from the Gauls in a wagon with his wife and children, made them alight to accommodate the veſtal virgins, whom he met by the way.* (2) Sp. Albinius, *an oratour mentioned by Cicero.* (3) A. Albinus, *a conſul, colleague of Mark Antony.* (1) Val. Max. 1, 10. & Liv. 5, 40. (2) Cic. *de* Cl. Orat. 34. (3) Id. poſt red. ad Quirit. 3.

Albĭnōvānus Celſus, *Young Nero's ſecretary in his province.* Hor. Ep. 1, 8.

Albĭnōvānus Pedo, *A poet in Ovid's time,* Ep. ex Pont. 4, 10.

•‖ Albion. [Britannia dict. *ab* albis rupibus, quas mare alluit] *The iſland of Great Britain,* namely, *England and Scotland.*

Albis, is. m. *A river runing through the midſt of Germany; and falling into the ſea near Hamborough;* hod. *the Elbe, Plin.* 4, 14. & Tac. Germ. 41, 3.

•‖ Albiſtrum, i. n. [Ἀλβιστρον, Gr.] *A town in the upper Calabria in the kingdom of Naples;* hod. *Urſi marſo,* Ptol.

Albium, ii. n. *A town of Italy,* Plin. 3, 5.

Albium Ingaunum, *A municipal town of Liguria, in the territory of Genoa,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Albenga,* Hard.

Albium Intermelium, *A town of Liguria, in the territory of Genoa,* Plin. 3. 4. hod. *Vintimiglia,* Hard.

Albius, i. m. (1) *A rich miſer.* (2) ‖ *The ſurname of Tibullus.* (3) ‖ *A mountain of Illyricum.* (1) Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 28. (2) v. Tit. (3) Strab.

Albonenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Illyria,* Plin. 4, 21.

Albŭcilla, æ. f. *The name of a ſhameleſs whore,* Tac. Ann. 6, 47, 3.

Albūcius, ii. m. *The names of ſeveral Romans.* (1) L. Albucius, *who was governour of Sardinia.* (2) M. Albucius, *who was accuſed by Mutius the augur of bribery.* (3) T. Albucius, *well ſkilled in the Greek language.* (1) Cic. Div. *in* Verr. 19. (2) Id. Off. 2, 14. (3) Id. *de* Cl. Orat. 35.

•Albŭla, æ. f. [*ab* albo colore ſic. dict.] (1) *The river Tiber formerly ſo called.* (2) *A river near the city Tibur.* (1) Virg. Æn. 8, 332. & Liv. 1, 3, (2) Mart. 1, 13. ☞ *Albulæ* quoquè vocantur in plur. Vid. *Plin.* 3, 5. & *Vitr.* 8, 2.

•Albium, ii. n. [ab eodem] (1) *A promontory in Africa.* (2) *Another in Phœnicia, not far from Tyre.* (1) Plin. 3. in Prœm. (2) Id. 5, 19.

•Albūna, æ. f. *A godeſs worſhiped near the city Tibur in Italy, whom ſome think to be the* Sibylla Tiburtina, *and the ſame with* Leucothea, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 12. conf. *Lactant.* 1, 5.

•Albūnea, æ. f. [ſic dict. *ab* aquæ qualitate] *A river, and wood of the ſame name, by the river Anio in Italy,* Virg. Æn. 7, 83.

Alburnus, i. m. *A mountain and port of Lucania near the river Silarus, about* 12 *miles from Salernum,* Virg. Geor. 3, 146. Quatuor hinc ad Silari flumen, portumque Alburnum, *Lucil.*

Albutius Silus, *An oratour of Novaria,* Suet. *de* Clar. Rhet. 6.

Albūtius, *vel* Albūcius, ii. m. *A baſe covetous fellow, who uſed to beat his ſervants before they had committed a fault, leſt he ſhould not have leiſure to puniſh them at the inſtant of their offending,* Hor. Sat. 2, 67.

•Alcæus, i. m. [ab ἀλκὴ, robur] (1) *A Greek lyrick poet, who lived in the 44th olympiad.* His poems were ſtrong, conciſe, and well laboured. (2) ‖ *The grandfather of Hercules,* whence he was called *Alcides.* (3) ‖ *The ſon of Hercules by Omphale.* (1) Cic. Tuſc. 4, 33. Hor. Od. 4, 9, 7. (2) Mythol. (3) Mythol.

Alcamenes, is. m. *A famous ſtatuary,* Plin. 36, 5.

Alcander, ri. m. *One of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, ſlain by Ulyſſes at the ſiege of Troy,* Ov. Met. 13, 258. & Virg. Æn. 9, 767.

Alcānor, ŏris. m. *A man's name,* Virg. Æn. 10, 338.

•Alcăthoë, es. f. *The city of Megara,* ſo called from Alcathous, who being ſuſpected to have murdered his brother Chryſippus, fled to Megara, and there built this city, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 9, 39.

•‖Alcăthous, i. m. [Ἀλκαθοῦς, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Pelops, who flying to Megara, marryed the daughter of king Megareus, and ſucceeded him.* (2) *A Trojan, who marryed Hippodamia the daughter of Anchiſes, and was ſlain at Troy by Idomeneus the Cretan.* (1) Mythol. (2) Hom. Il. ν, 465.

•Alce, es. f. [*ab* ἀλκὴ, robur] (1) *One of Actæon's hounds.* (2) ‖ *A harlot.* (3) *A city of Celtiberia.* (1) Ov. Met. 3, 217. (2) Gell. 4, 11. (3) Liv. 40, 49.

Alces, es. f. *A river of Bithynia,* Plin. 5, 32.

Alceſte, es, *vel* Alceſtis, ĭdis. f. (1) *The wife of Admetus king of Theſſaly, who being ſick, ſent to the oracle; and received anſwer,* that he muſt needs die preſently, unleſs one of his friends would die for him: *they all refuſed, and then ſhe voluntaryly died for him. She was afterwards reſtored to life by Hercules.* (2) *One of the tragedies writen by Euripides ſo called.* (1) Juv. 6, 651. (2) Jam inter extantes reperies.

Alchandonius, ii. m. *An Arabian king,* Liv. Epit. 121, 3.

•Alcibiădes, is. m. [Ἀλκιβιάδης, Gr.] *A nobleman of Athens, who could fit himſelf to all mens humours, of what country or condition ſoever.* He was by nature prone to luxury, aud other vices, but giveing himſelf to be inſtructed by Socrates, was ſomewhat reclaimed. *See his life writen by Corn. Nepos.*

•Alcĭdămas, antis. m. [*i. e.* robore domans, *vel* ſuperans; ab ἀλκὴ robur, & δάμαω domo] (1) *A philoſopher of Elea, a city of Æolia.* But *Quintilian* 3, 1, reckoneth him among the oratours; and *Aldus* hath ſome of his orations in his volume of oratours. He writ an oration in praiſe of death, from an enumeration of the evils of life. (2) *The name of a wreſtler.* (1) Cic. Tuſ. 1, 48. (2) Stat. Theb. 10, 500.

Alcidamus, i. m. *An ancient rhetorician,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 48.

•Alcīdes, æ. m. [*ex* ἀλκὴ, robur; vel fortè *ab* Alcæo, avo paterno] (1) *A name of Hercules.* (2) Fem. *A name given to Pallas among the Macedonians.* (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 414. (2) Liv. 42, 51.

Alcimăchus, i. m. *A famous painter,* Plin. 35, 11.

Alcĭmēde, es. f. *The wife of Æſon king of Theſſaly, mother of Jaſon,* Val. Flacc. 1, 297. & Hyg. fab. 3.

Alcĭmĕdon, tis. m. *A famous carver,* Virg. Ecl. 3, 37.

•Alcĭnous, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλκῆς τοῦ νοῦ, i. e. à robore animi] (1) *A king of the iſland Corcyra,* or *Corfu, much commended for his ſtrict juſtice by the poet Orpheus.* He entertained Ulyſſes very civilly. His orchard was ſo famed for choice fruits, that it gave occaſion to the proverb, *Poma Alcinoo dare,* which we render, *to carry coals to Newcaſtle.* (2) *A Platonick philoſopher of this name,* whoſe epitome of the decrees of Plato the learned Heinſius publiſhed with Maximus Tyrius. (1) Hom. Odyſſ. ζ. 302. *Vid.* Stat. Sylv. 1, 3. & Plin. 19, 4. (2) Lugd. Bat. 1607.

•‖Alcinus, i. m. *A dramatick poet, authour of a play called,* the defence of Penelope; *a trifling and tedious writer; whence the proverb,* Ἀλκίνου ἀπόλογος, *Vid.* Poll. 2, 4, 26. & Suid. in voce, Ἀπόλογος.

•Alcippe, es. f. [Ἀλκίππη, Gr.] *A country woman frequently mentioned by Theocritus, and once from him by* Virg. Ecl. 7, 17.

Alciſthene, es. f. *A woman famous for painting,* Plin. 35, 11.

Alcĭthoë, es. f. *The daughter of Myneus a Theban, who with her ſiſters are fabled, for ſcoffing at the feaſts of Bacchus, to be turned into bats, and their diſtaffs and ſpindles into vine ſhoots,* Ov. Met. 4. fab. 10.

Alcmæon, ŏnis. m. (1) *The ſon of Amphiaraüs and Eriphyle.* His father had been put to death by the contrivance of his mother, whom he ſlew; and was afterwards grievouſly tormented with furies. (2) ‖ *A ſophiſt, to whom Crœſus gave as much gold as he could carry.* (3) *A Pythagorean, one of the firſt authours of phyſick.* (1) Vid. Hyg. fab. 73. & Virg. Æn. 6, 445. (2) Vid. Herodot. 6. (3) Vid. Laërt. in vitâ.

Alcmæŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Alcmæon,* Prop. 3, 5, 41.

•‖Alcman, ānis. m. [Ἀλκμάν, Gr.] (1) *A Greek Lyrick poet, who wrote in the Dorick dialect.* (2) *Another alſo of that a name, a Meſſenian.* (1) Vid. Voſſ. de Poëtis Græcis. (2) Id. ibid.

•Alcmēna, *Ov.* & Alcŭmēna, æ. f. *Plaut.* [ab ἀλκὴ, robur] *The wife of Amphitruo, with whom Jupiter converſed, in the ſhape of her huſband, and begat Hercules,* Plaut. Amphit. & Ov. Met. 8, 543.

Alcon, ōnis. m. (1) *An excellent archer of Crete.* (2) *An engraver.* (3) *A general of the Saguntines.* (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 11. (2) Ov. Met. 13, 683. (3) Liv. 21, 12.

*Alcyŏne, *vel* Alciŏne, es. f. [ab ἀλκυὼν, Gr. Halcedo] (1) *One of the Pleiades, the daughter of Atlas and Pleione,* whom Neptune loved, and begat on her Alcyone, the wife of Ceyx; who, hearing of her huſband's death, caſt herſelf into the ſea, and was changed into a bird called a *king's fiſher.* (2) ‖ *The daughter of Evenus, and wife of Idæus, whom Apollo haveing taken from her huſband, he in vain endeavoured to recover her by force;* her parents therefore called her *Alcyone,* whereas before ſhe was called *Marpeſſa.* (1) Ov. Met. 11. fab. 10. (2) Hom. Il. 1. 558.

Alea, æ. f. *A town of Arcadia,* Plin. 4, 6.

Ălēbas, *vel* Ălēvas, æ. m. *A king of Theſſaly ſlain by his guards for his tyrannical government,* Ov. *in* Ibin. 323.

Alebece Reïorum, *A city in France in the government of Provence,* Liv. 3, 4. hod. *Riez,* Hard.

Ălecto, ûs. f. [ἀληκτῶ, Gr. *i. e.* inceſſans, ab ἀ privat. & λήγω, quieſco] *One of the three furies:* the other two were *Megæra* and *Tiſiphone,* Virg. Æn. 7, 341. Ov. Met. 4, 620.

*Alectryon, ŏnis. m. [ab ἀλεκτρυὼν, Gr. *i. e.* gallus] *A young man, who kept the door whilſt Mars lay with Venus, leſt Sol comeing in the interim ſhould catch them; but on a time being over come with ſleep, he gave Sol an opportunity of viewing their unlawfull pleaſures. Vulcan being acquainted therewith, caſt a net of artificial chains about them, and expoſed them to the laughter of the gods; and Mars, being angry with his careleſs watchman, changed him into a bird,* called a *cock; who remembering his old fault, giveth warning by crowing every morning before the appearing of* Phœbus.

‖Alectum, i. n. *poſtea* Donum Dei; *Dundee* in Scotland, *Camd.*

Aleii campi, *Plains in Cilicia, where Bellerophon wandered when flung by* Pegaſus, Plin. 5, 27. Dionyſ. Perieg. 872.

Alele, es. f. *A city of the Phazanians, in Africa,* Plin. 5, 5.

Ălĕmani, *vel* Ălĕmanni, ōrum. m. pl. [ita dicti patrio vocabulo, quaſi toti viri; *Als manner,* Verſtegan.] *Almains,* a people of Germany between the Rhine, Danube, and Main, from whence to this day the French, Italians, and Spaniards call the Germans *Allemains.* But that they are different is plain, in that the emperour Caracalla, haveing ſubdued both nations, put in his titles GERMANICUS, ALEMANICUS, & Steph. Ἀλαμανοὶ ἔθνος Γερμανοῖς πρόσχωρον.

Ălĕmannia, æ. f. *Germany,* Claud. *de* Conſ. Stil. 234.

Ălĕmannĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Almain.* Alemannica tentoria, *Amm. Marcell.* 27, 3

‖Ălĕmannus, i. m. *Atmul,* a river in Germany, *Baudr.*

Alena, *vel, ut al.* Ælana, *vel etiam* Læana, æ. f. *A town of Africa,* Plin. 6, 28. unde

Aleniticus, Æleniticus, *vel* Læaniticus ſinus, *A bay,* or *creek, of that town,* Plin. 6, 28 & 29.

‖Alenconium, ii. n. *A dutchy in France;* vulg *Alenzon,* Baudr.

Aleon, ii. m. *A river of Aſia.* Aleos amnis, Plin. 5, 29.

Aleria, æ. f. *A colony in Corſica,* Plin. 3, 6.

Ălēſa, *Vid.* Haleſa.

*Ălēthes, is. m. [Ἀληθὴς, Gr. *i. e.* fidus] *A companion of Æneas,* Virg. Æn. 1, 125. & 9. 246.

‖Alethia, æ. f. *A town of France, in the leſſer Britany;* hod. *S. Malo,* Baudr.

Aletini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Aletium,* Plin. 3. 11.

Aletrinates, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy,* Plin. 3, 11.

Aletium, ii. n. *A city of the Salentines, in the kingdom of Naples,* Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Lezzo.*

Alex, cis. m. *A river in Italy, which divided the country of the Bruti from Magna Græcia,* Plin. 11, 27. ☞ *Scrib* & Halex.

Alexamenus, i. m. *The perſon, who ſlew Nabis the tyrant of Lacedæmon,* Liv. 35, 36.

*Ălexander, dri. m. [Ἀλέξανδρος, Gr. *i. e.* adjutor virorum; ab ἀλέξω juvo, & ἀνὴρ vir] (1) *Alexander the great, ſon of Philip king of Macedon, and Olympias.* A prince of an extraordinary ſpirit, He began his great enterpriſes about the twentyeth year of his age, and in the ſpace of twelve years conquered Darius the Perſian emperour, and almoſt all the Eaſt, all Greece, and in ſhort the greateſt part of the world: He honoured learning much, and learned men; Ariſtotle and Calliſthenes were his tutours. (2) *A name of Paris.* (1) Hiſtoriam ejus ſcripſit Q. Curtius. (2) Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9. 23.

*‖ Ălexander ab Alexandro, *A lawyer of Naples, whoſe works, entitled* Genialium dierum libri ſex, *are extant;* he lived in the fourteenth century.

*‖ Ălexander Polyhiſtor, *ſo called for his numerous writeings in hiſtory and philology, he lived in the time of L. Sulla, and periſhed in his houſe, which was burnt down at Laurentum.* Suidas maketh him a Mileſian; but *Stephanus* ſaith he was a Phrygian.

* Ălexander Phæreus. *A tyrant in Theſſaly, ſlain by his wife,* Cic. Offic. 2, 7. v. & Ov. *in* Ibin, 321.

* Ălexander Severus, *The twenty firſt emperour of Rome;* he by his virtue and prudence reſtored the ſtate of Rome, which had been wonderfully diſordered by the vices of his predeceſſor Elagabalus. He took the name of Alexander becauſe born at Arcæna, in a temple dedicated to Alexander Magnus, *Lamprid.* in *vit. c.* 5.

*‖ Ălexandra, æ. f. *A daughter of Priam,* called alſo *Caſſandra.*

* Ălexandria, *vel* ea, æ. f. [Græcè enim ſcrib. Ἀλεξάνδρεια, ab Alexandro Macedone condĭta] (1) *A city in Ægypt near the Nile,* now called *Scanderia.* See it deſcribed by *Egeſippus,* 4, 27. (2) *Another of Syria,* or *Cilicia,* vulg. *Scanderoon,* &c. There are ſeveral others mentioned by *Plin.*

* Ălexandrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Alexandria.* Alexandrina tellus, *Prop.* 3, 11, 33. licentia, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 110.

* Ălexandrŏpŏlis, is. f. [dict. *ab* Alexandro magno conditore] *A city of the Parthians,* Plin. 6, 25.

Ălexia, æ. f. *Plin.* 34, 17. & Alēſia, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 76. *Aliſe* in the dukedom of Burgundy, formerly the capital, now a ſmall town.

* ‖ Ălexĭcăcos, i. m. [ἀλεξίκακος, *Lat.* malorum depulſor; ab ἀλέξω arceo, & κακὸς malus] *A name,* or *epithet, of Apollo, and ſometimes of Hercules,* Macr. Sat. 1, 17.

Ălexio, ōnis. m. *A phyſician, and friend of Cicero's,* Cic. Att. 7, 2. & 13, 25.

* Ălexis, is. m. [*ab* ἀ priv. & λέγω, quòd nihil dicat, nihil reſpondeat amatori, ſuperbus & faſtidioſus] *A fine youth, who was page to Pollio,* or *Mecænas, whom Virgil makes love to,* Ecl. 2.

* Ălexius, ii. m. [*ab* ἀλεξέω, opitulor] *The name of divers princes.*

Alfaterni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy,* Plin. 3, 5.

Alfellani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy,* Plin. 3, 11.

‖ Alfrēdus, *ſive* Aluredus, i. m. *A Saxon king of England, a learned and excellent prince.* Nummi ejus adhuc extant.

*Algĭdum, i. n. [ex aëris algore dict.] *A town of Italy, ſituated on the high hill Algidus,* Liv. 3, 2. hod. *Rocca del Papa.*

*Algĭdus, i. m. [*ab* aſſiduo frigore dict.] *A hill twelve miles from Rome,* Liv. 3, 2.

*Algĭdus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Algidum,* Ov. Faſt. 6, 722.

Aliacmon, *vel* Haliacmon, is. m. *A river of Macedon, which ſeparateth it from Theſſaly,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 36. & Plin. 4, 10.

Aliartus, *vel* Haliartus, i. m. (1) *A river of Bœotia.* (2) *Another in the Morea.* (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Stat. Theb. 7, 274.

Alimne, es. f. *A town of Phrygia,* Liv. 38, 14.

Alinda, æ. f. *A midland town of Caria,* Arr. ☞ Malè apud Plin. 5, 29. leg. *Alidienſes* pro Alindienſes, *Cellar.*

‖ Alingonis, is. f. *A port town in Aquitain near the Garonne,* Sidon.

Aliphera, æ. f. *A city of Arcadia, near the river Alpheus,* Liv. 32, 5.

Aliphiræi, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Aliphera,* Plin. 4, 6.

Ălĭſo, ōnis. m. *A river of Germany, flowing near the river Paderborn,* Paterc. 2, 120. Tac. Ann. 2, 7. hod. *Alme,* Cellar.

Ălĭſontia, æ. m. *A river of the Netherlands, which floweth into the Moſel,* Auſon. Moſella, 370.

*‖ Aliſtus, i. f. [Ἄλιστος, Gr.] *A city of Pomerania, ſeven leagues from Gripſwalde,* Ptol.

*‖ Ălĭſum, i. n. [Ἄλισον, Gr.] *A free city of Schwabia by the river Neckar;* vulgò, *Hailbrun,* Ptol.

‖ Allaba, *vel* Allava, æ. m. *A river of Sicily,* Anton.

Allantenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Alante, a town of Macedon,* Plin. 4, 10.

Allia, æ. f. *A river of Italy where the Romans were routed by the Gauls with a great ſlaughter,* Liv. 5, 37. & Virg. Æn. 7, 717. Hence,

Allienſis dies, *noted in their almanacks for an unlucky day, being the eighteenth of July, the anniverſary of the unlucky battle of Allia,* Liv. 6, 1.

Alliēni forum, *A city of Italy,* now generally thought to be *Ferrara,* Tac. Hiſt. 3, 6.

Allīfæ, ārum. pl. *vel* Allīfe, es. *vel* Alīpha, æ. f. *A town of Campania, near the bank of Vulturnus;* vulgò *Alifi,* Liv. 8, 25. Sil. 8, 536. hinc

Allīfānus ager, *The field belonging to Allifæ,* Liv. 22, 13.

Allobrŏges, um. m. pl. *A people of Savoy and Piedmont,* Plin. 3, 4.

Allobrŏgĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, that country,* Juv. 8, 13. Allobrogicus, *A title given to Fabius Max. on his conqueſt of that people,* Val. Max. 6, 9.

Allobrox, ŏgis. m. ſing. *One of Piedmont, a Savoyard,* Hor. Ep. 16, 6.

Allucius, ii. m. *A prince of the Celtiberi,* Liv. 26, 50.

‖ Alma, æ. m. *A river of Italy near the lake of Caſtiglione,* Anton.

Almana, æ. f. *A city of Greece,* Liv. 44, 26.

Almedeſſos, i. f. *A city of Thrace,* Plin. 4, 11.

Almo, ōnis. m. *A river not far from Rome, where Cybele's prieſts uſed to waſh themſelves at their ſacrificeings,* &c. hod. *Dachia* and *Il rio d' Appio,* as runing from the Appian way into the Tyber, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 340. & *Sil.* 8, 365.

Almon, ŏnis. m. (1) *A man's name.* (2) *The name of a town in Theſſaly.* (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 532. (2) Plin. 4, 8.

Almopii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Macedon,* Plin. 4, 10.

Almus, i. m. *A mountain in Pannonia,* Eutrop. 9, 11.

*‖ Alōa, ōrum. n. pl. [*ab* ἅλως, area] *The huſbandmens feſtival at Athens, after harveſt, conſecrated to Ceres and Bacchus, and kept in their barns and cellars,* Euſtath.

Ălōeus, eos. m. [Gr. ἀλωεὺς, triturator] *The ſon of Titan and Terra, whoſe wife Iphimedia was raviſhed by Neptune; and bore him two ſons, called* Alōidæ, *Hom. Il.* 1, 386. & *Virg. Æn.* 6, 528. *Luc.* 410.

Alone, *ſive* Alona, æ. f. (1) ‖ *A town in Northumberland,* called *Old town upon Alon.* (2) *An iſle near Ionia.* (1) Camd. (2) Plin. 2, 87.

Aloni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Meſopotamia,* Plin. 6, 26.

Alontigeceli, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain,* Plin. 3, 1.

*‖Alontium, ii. n. [Ἀλόντιον, Gr.] *A town of Sicily, between Haleſa and Agathurium, near the place where* S. Filadelfio *now ſtandeth,* Ptol.

Alope, is. f. *A city of Theſſaly,* Plin. 4, 7. Liv. 42, 56.

*Ălōpĕce, es. f. [*ex* Ἀλώπηξ, vulpes] *An iſle in the Euxine ſea, full of foxes,* Plin. 4, 12.

*Ălōpĕconnēſus, i. f. [Ἀλωπεκόννησος vulpium inſula; ex ἀλώπηξ vulpes, & νῆσος inſula] (1) *An iſland near the Cimmerian Boſphorus.* (2) *Another in the Archipelago over-againſt Smyrna.* (1) Plin. 19, 3. (2) Id. 5, 31.

Aloritæ, ārum. m. pl. *The people of Alorus,* Plin. 4, 10.

Alorus, i. f. *A town of Macedonia,* Plin. 4, 10.

Aloſtigi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1.

*‖ Alpenus, i. f. ['Αλπηνὸς, Gr.] *A town of Greece, near the ſtraits of Thermopylæ*, Herodot. 7, 216.

* Alpes, ium. f. ['Αλπεις, Gr. Leg. & Acc. ſing. Alpem, *Juv.* 10, 152. *Luc.* 1, 683. & alibi. Abl. Alpe, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 150. *à* candore nivium dicti, quia perpetuis ferè nivibus albeſcunt. Sabini eum *Alpum* dixêre, quod poſtea Latini *Album*, Feſt.] *The Alps, high mountains, which part Italy from Germany and France.* Hannibal made his way through theſe hills into Italy with vinegar; which being ſoaked into the rocks, made the hard ſtone yield to their pickaxes, *Liv.* 21, 37. *Juv.* 10, 153. Hence

*Alpĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of the Alps*, Nep. Hannib. 3. ſed frequentiùs.

*Alpīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Alps*, Alpinæ gentes, *Liv.* 21, 43.

Alpeſa, æ. f. *A town in Spain*, Plin. 3, 7.

*‖ Alphea, æ. f. *Diana ſo called from Alpheus, who purſued her as far as Ortygia, and there leaving off his purſuit built a temple*, Rhodig.

Alphēnus, *vel* Alfēnus, i. m. *Surnamed* Varus, *who being a cobler turned lawyer; and was afterward conſul of Rome*, V. C. 755. Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 130. ☞ Some take this to be the man commended by Maro in the 6th and 9th Eclogue.

*Alphēſībœa, æ. f. [à ſeq.] *The daughter of Phlegeus, and Alcmæon's wife*, Prop. 1, 15, 15.

*Alphēſībœus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῦ ἀλφεῖν βῦς, *i. e.* à boves inveniendo] *The name of a herdſman*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 5.

*Alphēus, i. m. [Ἀλφειὸς, Gr. ἀπὸ τῦ ἀλφῦς ἰᾶσθαι, quòd alphos, *i. e.* maculas, vitiliginis ſpeciem, curet, *Pauſ.*] *A famous river of Arcadia, near the city Elis, which the ancients feigned to have run down along by Piſæ into Greece, and there to have ſunk underground, and ſo paſſed through the ſea, without mingling its ſtream with the ſaltwaters, till arriveing at Sicily, it mingled its current with the fountain Arethuſa near Syracuſe; inſomuch, that any thing which was thrown into the river on the ſide of Greece, ſhowed itſelf in Arethuſa*, Virg. Æn. 3, 694. & Ov. Amor. 3, 6.

Alphion, i. n. *A lake which cureth the morphew, or freckles*, Plin. 31, 2.

Alphĭus, ii. m. *The name of an uſurer*, Hor. Epod. 2, ſub fin.

* Alpīnus, a, um. adj. *vid.* Alpes.

Alpinus, i. m. *A poet, who wrote the wars of Memnon the ſon of Aurora, but in ſuch a bombaſt ſtyle, that Horace ſaith*, he murdereth him, *Sat.* 1, 10, 36.

Alſa, æ. f. *A river which paſſeth by Aquileia, and falleth into the gulf of Venice, between Grado and Marana*, Pl. 3, 8. hod. *Anſa.*

‖ Alſatia, æ. f. *A country in Germany, between the Rhine on the eaſt, and Lorrain on the weſt*, *v.* Geogr. rec.

Alſium, ii. n. *A town anciently (now a caſtle) in Italy, in the dutchy of* Bracciano; vulgò *Palo*, *Plin.* 3, 5. *Sil. lib.* 8, 475. hinc Alſienſis populus, *Liv.* 27, 38.

Alſus, i. m. *The name of a ſhepherd*, Virg. Æn. 12, 304.

*Althæa, æ. f. ['Αλθαῖα, Gr. *i. e.* malva agreſtis] *The daughter of Theſtius, wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager; at whoſe birth ſhe hearing the deſtinies ſay*, that the child ſhould live as long as the block that was then in the fire ſhould remain unburnt, *ſhe kept the block till ſhe had heard that he had ſlain all her brethren, his uncles; and then ſhe ſhowing herſelf a kinder ſiſter than mother, in revenge burnt the block, whereupon he alſo died.* She repented of this fact, and made away herſelf, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 115. confer & Diod. Sic. 4, 5.

‖ Althepus, i. m. *A king of Ægypt, from whom Ægypt was called* terra Althepia, *Rhod.*

‖ Altīnātes, um. m. pl. *The inhabitants of* Altinum, *Notit.*

Altīnum, i. n. *Formerly a city on the ſhore of Venice, deſtroyed by Attila*, Plin. 3, 16, & 18.

Aluntium, *vel* Haluntium, ii, n. *A city of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8. Aluntini, *The people of that city.* Haluntina civitas, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 43.

Alvona, æ. f. *A town of Illyricum*, Plin. 4, 21. hod. *Albona.* Cellar.

*‖ Alūta, æ. ['Αλύτα, Gr.] *A river of Dacia*, Strab. hod. *Alt* ſive *Olt*, Cellar.

Alutæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Illyricum*, Plin. 4, 21.

Alutrenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of the Alps*, Plin. 3, 19.

*‖ Ălyattes, is. m. ['Αλυάττης, Gr.] *A king of the Lydians, father to Crœſus*, Herodot. 1, 16, & 26.

* Ălyattĭcus, *vel* Hălyattĭcus, i. m. *Crœſus ſon of Alyattes, king of Lydia*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 41. *ubi pot. leg. videtur* Ălyatei *ut* Ulyſſei, *& referri ad ipſum.*

‖ Alyatta, æ. f. *A country of Bithynia*; pop. Alyatteni, *Steph.*

*‖ Alydda, æ. f. ['Αλυδδα, Gr.] *A town of Phrygia*; hod. *Luday*, Ptol.

*‖ Alyſſus, i. m. [*ab* ἀ privat. *&* λύσσα, rabies] *A fountain in Arcadia, which cureth the biteing of mad dogs*, Pauſ.

* Ălyxŏthoë, es. f. ['Αλυξοθόη, Gr.] *A nymph, the daughter of Dymas, and mother of Æſacus by king Priam*, Ov. Met. 11, 763. ☞ *Scrib. &* Alexirhoë.

Alyzia, æ. f. *A place in Acarnania about ſeven miles diſtant from the ſea*, Cic. Fam. 16, 2.

A ante M.

*‖ Amaci, ōrum, m. pl. ['Αμακοὶ, Gr.] *A people of the Aſturias in Spain*, Ptol.

*‖ Amadŏca, æ. f. ['Αμάδοκα, Gr.] *A lake, and city of Sarmatia in Europe*, Ptol.

*‖ Amadŏci, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants near Amadoca*, Ptol.

Amagetobria, æ. f. *A city of old Gaul*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 31.

Amalchium mare, *The frozen ſea*, Plin. 4, 13.

‖ Amalphis, is, f. *A city of Italy*; hod. *Mutii*; where John Goa firſt found out the uſe of the mariners compaſs, about the year 1302. *Panorm.*

*Ămalthēa, æ. f. ['Αμάλθεια, Gr. ab ἀμαλθεύω, multiplico, nutrio] *The nurſe of Jupiter.* Meliſſus king of Crete had two daughters, Amalthea and Meliſſa, who fed Jupiter when a child, with goats milk and honey. Some ſay, that the name of the goat was Amalthea, and feign, that when ſhe was dead Jupiter flead her, and made his *Ægis* of her ſkin, from which he had the name of Αἰγίοχος. Jupiter for her good ſervices afterward made her a ſtar, and gave one of her horns to his two nurſes, when he was come of age; imparting to it this virtue, that the horn ſhould ſupply every thing they wiſhed for. Ovid ſays, that Amalthea was the nymph who nurſed him, and that the goat by accident breaking off her horn againſt a tree, ſhe filled it with flowers and fruit, and put it to Jupiter's mouth; for which he turned her into a ſtar, and honoured the horn with the name of *Plenty.* 'Αμαλθείας κέρας, Prov. Pleno copia cornu, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 12, 29. though Ovid applyeth that too to the horn of Achelous, which Hercules broke off. It is remarkable, that the ſeptuagint have tranſlated קרןהפוך Job's youngeſt daughter's name by 'Αμαλθείας κέρας. Some alſo gave their books of miſcellanies this title, of which number was Phocion the peripatetick.

* Ămalthēa Sĭbylla, *A Sibyl, who offered to king Tarquin nine books, in which were writen the deſtinies of the Romans, for* 300 *Philippicks; which he refuſeing to give, ſhe burnt three of them, and demanded the ſame price; and the third time burning three more, ſhe received as much for the three remaining as ſhe aſked for all the nine*, Tib. 2, 5, 67.

* Ămalthēa, æ. f. *&* Ămalthēum, i. n. *Atticus and Cicero ſo called their libraries*; for the former ſee *Attic.* 2, 1. the latter, *ibid.* 1, 13, ſub fin.

*‖ Amana, æ. ['Αμάνα, Gr.] (1) *A city of Media.* (2) [*ab* אמנה *i. e.* fides, ſive veritas, aut nutrix] *A hill of Cilicia*; called alſo *Amanus*; hod. *Mount Nero.* (1) Ptol. (2) Litt. ſed ſine Auct.

Amandæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 20.

Amanides portæ, *The ſtraits of the hill Amanus, leading out of Cilicia into Syria.* Pliny calleth them *Portus Amani montis*; now *Stretti di Scanderona.*

*Amanoīdes, um. m. pl. ['Αμανοειδὲς, Gr. ſic dict. quòd formam, effigiemque Amani montis circumnavigantibus exhibet; vel potiùs fortè ab Ἄκρον Ἀμμῶδες, *i. e.* promontorium arenoſum, *Pomp. Mel.* 1, 13.] *A promontory of Cilicia, juting with two heads into the ſea.*

Amantes, ium. m. pl. *Inhabitants of the Lower Hungary*, Plin. 4, 25.

‖ Amantia, æ. f. *A city of Lower Hungary*, aliter *Quinque Eccleſiæ* dict.

Amantini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Hungary*, Plin. 4, 10.

Amanum, i. n. *A part of Spain*, Plin. 4, 20.

Amānus, i. m. *A mountain that parteth Syria from Cilicia*, according to *Cicero, Attic.* 5, 5. but *Tac. Ann.* 2, 83, 3. *placeth it in Syria*, abounding with tigers, panthers, and other wild beaſts; hod. *Monte di Scandarona.*

*Ămārăcus, i. m. ['Αμάρακος, Gr.] *A young man, who was perfumer to Cinyras king of Cyprus*; the king by chance broke a box of ointment, by which means the ointment ſmelled more ſweetly; whence the beſt ointments were called Amaracina, *Lucr.* 4, 1172. when he died he was changed into the herb ſweet marjoram. Virgil uſeth it for *marjoram*, *Æn.* 1, 697. Nihil cum amaracino ſui, *Gell. Prov. Vid. & Lucr.* 6, 973.

Amarbi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Plin. 6, 13.

Ămardi, ōrum. m. pl. *Mela*; Amordi, *Plin.* *A people of Aſia near the Hyrcanian ſea.*

Amardus, i. m. *A river of Media*, Plin. 6, 13.

* Ămāryllis, ĭdis. f. [ab ἀμαρυγὴ, vel ἀμάρυγμα, ſplendor] *The name of a country girl mentioned by Theocritus, and from him by Virgil*, Ecl. 1. Qui Romam à Poëtâ hic deſignari contendunt, magno conatu magnas nugas agere videntur.

*‖ Ămărynthus, i. f. ['Αμάρυνθος, Gr.] *A town in Eubœa, where Diana was worſhiped*; whence ſhe was called *Amaryſia*, Steph.

Ămāſēnus, i. m. (1) *A river in Italy.* (2) *Another in Sicily near Averan.* (1) Virg. Æn. 11, 547. (2) Ov. Met. ubi rect. *Amenanus* *q. v.*

* ‖ Ămāſīa, æ. f. ['Αμάσεια, Gr.] *A city of Pontus in Aſia*, famous for the birth of Strabo, *Ptol.*

Ămāſia, *vel* Ămĭſia, *vel* Ămĭſius, i. m. *A river of Germany, which paſſeth through a part of Frieſland into the ocean*, Plin. 4, 14. & Tac. Ann. 1, 60. hod. *Ems.*

Ămāſis, is. m. *A king of Ægypt, buryed in one of the pyramids*, Luc. 9, 155.

Ămaſſi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people about the Palus Mæotis*, Plin, 6, 7.

Ămaſtra, æ. f. *quæ &* Ămeſtrătus *&* Mutiſtratus, i. m. *A city of Sicily*, Sil. 14, 267. hod. *Miſtretta.*

Ămaſtriăcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Amaſtris*, Ov. in Ibin, 329.

Ămaſtris, is. f. *A city of Paphlagonia in Aſia minor, at the mouth of the river Dolap*, Catull. 4, 13. hod. *Famaſtro.*

Ămāta, æ. f. *The wife of king Latinus, and mother of Lavinia*; ſhe hanged herſelf that ſhe might not ſee Æneas her ſon in law, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 343.

Ămatæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 20.

Ămathei, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28.

Ămăthus, untis. f. *A city of Cyprus*, Virg. Æn. 10, 51. *abounding with mines*, Ov. Met. 10, 220. *ſacred to Venus* Tac. Ann. 3, 62. hod. *Limiſſo.*

Ămăthūſiăcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Amathus*, or *Cyprus*, Ov. Met. 10, 227. the whole iſland being ſometimes called *Amathuſia*, Plin. 5, 31.

Ămăthūſius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Amathus.* Venus Amathuſia, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 62.

*Ămāzon, ŏnis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 648. pl. Ămāzŏnes.

zŏnes, um. pl. [*ab* ἀ priv. & *μαζὸς*, mamma, quòd ſibi mamma altera exſecta, *Virg.* vel inuſta, *Diod. Curt.* ne jaciendis telis impedimento eſſet; alteram balteo diſtringerent, unde *unimammæ* dicta. Al. *ab* ἅμα ζῆν, unà vivere, *i. e.* ſine viris] *Warlike women, who anciently poſſeſſed a great part of Aſia, and inhabited Scythia near the Mæotis and Tanais,* whence Seneca *Hippol.* 401. calleth them *Mætidas* and *Tanaïtidas.* Their original, queens, and conqueſts, ſee copiouſly deſcribed by *Juſtin.* 2, 5. & *Diod. Sic.* 3, 11, & 5, 2. They fought with an ax and arrows, and uſed a ſmall or round target for defence. Diodorus telleth us of another nation of them in Africa, and giveth a large account of them alſo. They go likewiſe by the name of *Amazonides,* Vid. *Callim. hymn.* 3. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 494. & *Prop.* 3, 14, 13.

*Ămāzŏnium, ii. n. [à præced.] *A town of Cappadocia,* Plin. 6, 3.

*Ămāzŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, an Amazon.* Amazonia pharetra, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 311.

Ămāzŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* ¶ Amazonicus mons, *A mountain in Aſia, at the foot whereof runeth the river Thermodon,* Plin. 5, 27.

Ambarvāle, *ſc.* ſacrum [ita dict. quòd victima ambiat arva, *Serv.*] *A ſolemn proceſſion in honour of the godeſs Ceres, wherein the victim,* which was a ſow big with young, *Serv.* a heifer, *Virg.* or a lamb, *Tibull. was carryed three times about their grounds,* Vid. *Virg. Geor.* 1, 345. *to purify them, praying for the proſperity of their corn and cattle.* It ſhould ſeem alſo that this ſolemnity was in honour of Bacchus, as well as Ceres, by the prayer mentioned by Tibullus, *Io meſſes & bona vina date,* Eleg. 1, 1, 24. See alſo the elegant deſcription of the libation made at this ſolemnity, with milk, honey, and wine, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 338, *& quæ ſeq.* This ſacrifice was made twice in the year, in the ſpring and autumn.

Ambarri, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of the country about Charleroy* in the Low Countries, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1.

‖Ambaſia, æ. f. *A town in France on the banks of the Loire*; vulg. *Amboiſe, v.* Geogr. rec.

Ambenus, i. m. *A mountain of European Sarmatia upon the coaſt of the Euxine ſea, near the river Tyra,* Val. Flacc. 6, 85. & 251.

‖ Amber, ri, m. *A river of Vindelicia*; hod. *Amber,* Cellar.

Ambiānum, i. n. [*ab* ambientibus aquis] *The chief city of Picardé in France,* Plin. 4, 17. hod. *Amiens.*

Ambiāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of the country of Amiens,* Cæſ. B. G. 2, 15. *qui &* Ambienes.

Ambialites, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of little Britain in France,* their town is now called *Lamballe,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 11.

Ambianſinum, i. n. *A town in Germany,* the birth place of Caligula, *Suet. in vit.* 8.

Ambigatus, i. m. *A king of the Celtæ,* or *Gauls,* Liv. 5, 34.

Ambiorix, gis. m. *A commander of the Gauls* frequently mentioned by Cæſar. He was firſt a captain of the Eburones.

Ambiſontes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Noricum,* Plin. 3, 20.

‖Amboglana, æ. f. *Willowford* in Cumberland, or according to Camden *Ambleſide* in Weſtmoreland.

Ambrăcia, æ. f. *A famous city of Theſprotia in Epirus* near the river Acheron, formerly called *Epuia* and *Paralia.* Here was the court of king Pyrrhus. After Auguſtus had conquered M. Antony, in memory of his victory he called this city *Nicopolis.* Its port was particularly famous, Vid. *Mela,* 2, 3. & Liv. 38, 3.

Ambrăcienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Ambracia,* Liv. 38, 43.

Ambrăcius ſinus, *The gulf of Ambracia,* Liv. 34, 14, 38, 4.

Ambrones, um. m. pl. *A people of Switzerland,* whoſe lands being deſtroyed by an inundation, they turned robbers, from which ill men were called *Ambrones,* Eutrop. 5, 1.

‖Ambroſii vicus, *Ambreſbury*; A town of South Britain in the county of Wilts, five miles from Saliſbury, *Camd.*

‖Ambroſii mons, *Stone henge* on Saliſbury plain; ſo called, as the monks write, from Ambroſius king of the Britons, who in memory of the treacherous murder of his nobles by Vortigern, the Saxon, reared thoſe innumerable piles.

Ambryſus, i. f. *A town of Phocis,* Plin. 4, 3. hod. *Aracboua,* Hald.

Ămĕnānus, i. m. *A river of Sicily near mount Ætna,* Ov. Met. 15, 279. *ubi al.* Amaſenus, *perperam.*

Amĕria, æ. f. *An ancient city of Umbria, ſituate on a mountain about ſix miles from Narni,* Plin. 3, 14. hod. *Amelia,* Hard. Steph. calleth it Ἀμέριον. Auguſtus ſettled here a colony of Veterans. Hinc

Ămĕrīnus, a, um. adj. *A citizen of Ameria, Cic.* pro *S. Roſc.* 6. Amerina retinacula, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 265. ¶ Amerina pyra, *A kind of late pears,* Plin. 15, 15.

‖Amerĭca, æ. f. [*ab* Americo Veſputio Florentino, quem interiùs penetrâſſe, A. D. 1497. Secundùm à Chriſtophoro Colono, corrupt. Columbo Genuenſi qui invenerat, A. D. 1492, certum eſt] *America,* one of the four parts of the world, firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Colonus, or Columbus as commonly called, in the year 1492, but had its name from Americus Veſputius a Florentine who made a farther diſcovery thereof. It ſtretcheth to an immenſe length, for it toucheth the Artick and Antartick circle, and cuteth them both. It lieth in the form of two peninſula's, the northern containeth *New Spain, Mexico, Florida* and *Terra nova*; the ſouthern *Peru, Braſil, &c.* Ortel.

‖Ameſtratus, i. f. *A city of Sicily*; hod. *Miſtretta,* vid. *Amaſtra.*

‖Amida, æ. f. *A city of Meſopotamia, on the river Tigris*; hod. *Caramit,* Notit.

Amilcar, is. m. (1) *Surnamed* Barcha, *the father of Hannibal.* (2) *Another the ſon of Geſcon.* (1) Vid. vitam ap. Corn. Nepot. (2) Liv. 21, 51.

Aminea, æ. f. *A part of Campania in the kingdom of Naples, productive of noble wines,* Plin. 14, 2. Macrobius will have them the ſame with the Falernian, *Saturn.* 2, 16. but Virgil manifeſtly diſtinguiſheth them, *Georg.* 2, 96, 97.

Amiſus, & Amiſum, i. *A city of Paphlagonia,* Plin. 6. 2.

Ămĭternīni, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Amiternum,* Plin. 3, 12.

Ămĭternum, i. n. *A town of the Sabines, not far from the river Aternum,* Liv. 26, 11. hod. *S. Vitorino.*

Ămĭternīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Amiternum.* Amiterninus ager, *Liv.* 21, 62.

Ămĭternus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Amiternum.* Amiterna cohors, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 710. Amiternus ager, *Mart.* 13, 20. ☞ Uterque ſc. metri neceſſitate coacti.

Ămīthīon, *vel* Ămȳthāon, ŏnis. m. *The father of the phyſician Melampus,* Stat. Theb. 3, 452. hinc

Ămȳthāŏnius, a, um. adj. *Melampus,* the ſon of Amythaon, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 550.

Amitinenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy,* Plin. 3, 5.

‖Ammiānus, i. m. *A famous Greek poet,* quoted by *Cæl. Rhod.* 17, 11.

‖Ammiānus Marcellinus, *A famous hiſtorian in the reign of Gratian and Valentinian.* He began his hiſtory with Nerva, and ended it with Valens. He is a grave and prudent writer, whoſe accounts of facts may be much depended on. His ſtyle indeed is not very ſmooth, but that is ſufficiently compenſated by his other excellencies. He writ 31 books, whereof 13 of the firſt are loſt.

Ammienſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Portugal, between Elvas and the river Tagus,* Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Portalegre.* Hard.

Ammon, ōnis. m. *A name of Jupiter* whoſe temple was in the deſerts of Libya, for which reaſon ſome have derived it from Ἄμμος, arena; but the name not being Greek, but purely Egyptian, as Plutarch, as well as Herodotus in Euterpe affirm, it ſeemeth more probable to derive it from חמה the ſun, under which name Macrobius hath ſhown Jupiter to be worſhiped. This is further confirmed by the manner of his worſhip, which was under the form of a ram, whence he is ſtyled *corniger.* For the word קרן, ſignifieth both *a horn* and *a ray of light.* His oracle was in reputation in the time of Alexander the Great, but began to be neglected in the reign of Tiberius, as Strabo, who then lived, telleth us, and more in the time of Trajan, as we learn from Plutarch's treatiſe of oracles, and more and more deſpiſed as the light of the goſpel ſhined clearer.

‖ Ammōnia, æ. f. (1) *Juno worſhiped by the Greeks under that name.* (2) *The midland part of Libya.* (3) *The whole country ſo called.* (1) Pauſ. *in* Eleïs. (2) Steph. (3) Id.

‖Ammōnius, ii. n. *There were three philoſophers of this name.* (1) In the time of Nero, Plutarch's maſter. (2) The famous Alexandrian, Origen's maſter. (3) The maſter of Simplicius. (1) Suid. (2) Ammian. 22, 42. (3) Suid.

*‖ Amniſus, i. m. [Ἀμνισὸς, Gr.] (1) *A town of Crete, not far from Cnoſus.* (2) *A river of the ſame place.* Pauſan. Att. c. 18. Hom. Odyſſ. τ, 188. (2) Apollon. 3, 875.

Amodocus, i. m. *A king of Thrace,* Liv. 39, 35.

Amorgus, i. f. *One of the iſlands called* Sporades, *in the Archipelago, according to Cellarius and the greateſt part of geographers; but by Stephanus and Euſtathius numbered among the* Cyclades, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Amorgo.* It is famous for being the birth-place of Simonides.

*Ampĕlcĕſſa, æ. f. [Ἀμπελόεσσα, Gr. *i. e.* vitibus conſita; *ab* ἄμπελος, vitis] *A town of Decapolis bordering upon Syria,* Plin. 5, 18.

*‖ Ampĕlon, i. n. [Ἄμπελον, Gr.] *A promontory of Macedonia,* Herodot. 7, 122.

*Ampĕlos, i. f. [Ἄμπελος, Gr.] (1) *A town of Macedonia.* (2) *A town of Crete.* (1) Plin. 4, 10. (2) Id. 4, 12.

Ampeluſia, æ. f. *A promontory of Mauritania,* Plin. 5, 1. called alſo *Cotes.*

*‖ Amphaxis, is. f. [Ἀμφάξις, Gr.] *A town of Macedon, between Arethuſa and Stagira*; whence

*‖ Amphaxitis, dos. f. [à præced.] *The adjacent region,* Polyb. 5, 98.

*‖Amphiălus, i. m. [Ἀμφίαλος, Gr.] *An excellent leaper,* or *vaulter,* Hom. Odyſſ. 8, 114.

*Amphiărāus, i. m. [Ἀμφιάραος, Gr.] *The ſon of Oecleus,* whence he is called *Oeclides*; a Greek augur whom king Adraſtus deſired to carry with him to the Theban war; but he, fearing he ſhould never return from thence, abſconded. Hereupon his wife, Eriphyle, corrupted with a jewel by the king, diſcovered him. He being forced to go, the firſt day he arrived at Thebes periſhed in an earthquake, *Vid. Hom. Odyſſ.* o, 244. This ſtory is compriſed in a very few words by *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 11. *Concidit auguris Argivi domus ob lucrum Demerſa excidio.* He was afterwards worſhiped as a god, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 3.

*‖ Amphicea, æ. f. [Ἀμφίκαια, Gr.] *A town of Greece,* Herodot. 8, 11.

*‖ Amphicrătes, is. m. [Ἀμφικράτης, Gr.] *An hiſtorian, who writ the lives of famous men*; he is quoted by *Diog. Laërtius,* and *Athenæus,* and mentioned by *Plutarch* in *Lucullus.*

*Amphictyon, is. m. [Ἀμφικτύων, Gr.] (1) ‖ *The ſucceſſor of Cranaüs king of Athens.* A great interpreter of dreams and portents. He reigned ten years. In his time Eriſicthon built the temple at Delos. (2) *The ſon of Helenus,* who inſtituted the diet, or great council, of Greece called *Amphictionium,* whither ſeven cities ſent their deputies, who were called *Amphictiones.* (1) Euſeb. (2) Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 23.

*Amphĭlŏchia, æ. f. [*ab* Amphilocho Amphiaraï filio] *A country of Greece bordering upon Acarnania,* Plin. 4, 1. hod. *Anfilocha.*

*Amphĭlŏchus, i. m. [Ἀμφίλοχος, Gr.] (1) *An Athenian philoſopher, and writer of huſbandry.* (2) *One worſhiped at Oropus in Attica as a god.* (1) Var. R. R. 1. (2) Liv. 45, 27.

*‖Amphĭmăles ſinus [Ἀμφιμαλὶς, Gr.] *Ptol.* *The gulf of Suda,* Cellar.

Amphĭmaila, æ. f. *vel* Amphĭmallum, ii. n. [Ἀμφιμάλλιον, Gr.] *Ptol.* *A town of Crete,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Suda,* Hard.

*Amphĭmĕdon, tis. m. [Ἀμφιμέδων, Gr.]

(1) *A certain Lybian, who fighting againſt Perſeus in the court of king Cepheus was by him ſlain.* (2) ‖*The ſon of Melantheus*, one of Penelope's ſuitors, ſlain by her ſon Telemachus. (1) Ov. Met. 5, 75. (2) Hom. Odyſſ. χ, 284.

*‖ Amphĭnŏme, es, f. [ex ἀμφὶ, circum, & νομὴ, paſcuum] (1) *The name of a nymph.* (2) *Jaſon's mother, who ſlew herſelf in her ſon's abſence.* (1) Hom. Il. σ, 44. (2) Nat. Com. 6, 7.

Amphĭnŏmus, i, m. *A Sicilian*, who, together with Anapus his brother, when the city Catana and other neighbouring places were ſet on fire by an eruption from mount Ætna, carryed their parents on their ſhoulders, and by their own danger ſaved their lives, *Val. Max.* 5, 4. V. & *Sil. Ital.* 14, 197.

*Amphīon, is, m. ['Αμφίων, Gr.] *The ſon of Jupiter by Antiope the daughter of Nycteus*, who was raviſhed by Epaphus, as *Hygin*, or by Epopeus, as *Pauſan.* in his *Corinthiacis* calleth him; and therefore divorced from her huſband Lycus. But afterwards being with child by Jupiter, ſhe was ſuſpected by Dirce, whom Lycus had marryed, to be ſtill familiar with her huſband, who therefore ordered her to be caſt into priſon; from whence ſhe was delivered by Jupiter, and fled into the mountain Citheron; and there, in a place where two ways met, brought forth twins, which were educated by the ſhepherds as their own. They called one of them Zethus, ἀπὸ τῦ ζητεῖν τόπον, and the other Amphion, ὅτι ἐν διόδῳ ἡ μήτηρ αὐτὸν ἔτεκεν. When they were grown up and underſtood the injuries done by Dirce to their mother, they tied her to the tail of a mad bull, which draged her on the craggy rocks, till Bacchus pitying her, turned her into a mountain of the ſame name. Amphion became an excellent muſician, haveing been preſented with a lute by Mercury, on which he played ſo ſweetly, that he brought the ſtones together wherewith the tower of Thebes was built, *Hor. A. Poët.* 394, & *Sil*, 11, 445. By thus receiveing a lute from Mercury is meant, that he was a very eloquent man; and by his bringing the ſtones together, that he perſuaded the rude and barbarous people to join together in one body, and purſue one common intereſt, building themſelves a city, wherein to live under certain laws agreed upon by common conſent, and fortifying a tower as a defence againſt their enemies.

*Amphĭpŏlis, is, f. ['Αμφίπολις, Gr.] (1) *A city of Macedon, on the confines of Thrace.* It was formerly called *Urbs Martis*, and *Septem viæ.* The modern Greeks call it *Chriſtopolis*, and the Turks *Embola.* (2) ‖ *A city of Syria near Euphrates*, built by Seleucus. (1) Plin. 4, 10. (2) Steph.

*Amphĭrhoē, es, f. [à circumfluendo; *i. e.* ex ἀμφὶ, circùm, & ῥέω, fluo] *A ſea-nymph*, Heſych.

Amphīſa, *vel* Amphiſſa, æ, f. (1) *A town of Magna Græcia, on the confines of Calabria, at the mouth of the river Sagra. Hinc* Amphiſſius, a, um, adj. (2) *A town of Locris by a river of the ſame name, about twelve miles from Delphos.* (1) Ov. Met. 15, 703. (2) Luc. 3, 172.

*‖Amphiſcii, ōrum, m. pl. [ex ἀμφὶ, circum, & σκιὰ, umbra, quòd undiquè projiciant umbram] *The people under the equinox, projecting their ſhadow every way.*

*Amphiſtrătus, i, m. [*qu.* circa exercitum verſatus; ex ἀμφὶ, circum, & στρατὸς, exercitus] *The name of a ſtatuary*, Plin. 36, 5.

*Amphitrīte, es, f. [dict. quòd mare terram undique terat, *vel* radat; etym. ab ἀμφὶ, circum, & τρίβω, tero] *The daughter of Nereus*, or *Oceanus, by the nymph Doris*, with whom Neptune fell in love; but ſhe, deſirous to continue a virgin, fled from him, and hid herſelf. Whereupon Neptune ſent a dolphin to ſeek her, which at length found her by mount Atlas, and perſuaded her to marry Neptune, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 104. He begot Triton of her, *Heſiod.* She is by the poets ſometimes taken for the ſea, *Catull*, 62, 11. *Ov. Met.* 1, 14. Item Græc. *Dionyſ. Perieg.* v. 134.

*Amphitryo, *vel* uo, ōnis, m. ['Αμφιτρύων, Gr.] *A nobleman of Thebes, commander of king Creon's army againſt the Teleboans, and huſband to Alcmena, on whom Jupiter, as the poets feign, begat Hercules*, Vid. *fab. Plautinam hoc tit.* However the poets, who take what liberty they pleaſe, call him *Amphitryonides*, and by an interpoſition of the letter *a*, *Amphitryoniades* from his father, and *Alcides* from his mother, *Vid.* Alcmena.

Amphrȳſius, *vel* Amphryſſus, i, m. *A river of Theſſaly*, Ov. Met. 1, 580. & Luc. 6, 368. near which Apollo kept the herds of king Admetus, either being in love with him as *Callimachus Hymn. in Apoll.* or ſold to him for a ſlave by Jupiter for killing his thunderforgers the Cyclops, who were to make him bolts to hurl either at Phaeton or Æſculapius both the ſons of Apollo, as others, *Vid. Virg. Geor.* 3, 2. Hinc

Amphrȳſius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Apollo.* ¶ Amphryſia vates, *inſpired by Apollo*, Virg. Æn. 6, 398.

Ampre, es, f. *A town of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28.

Ampreutæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Iberia*, Plin. 6, 4.

Ampſaga, æ. f. *A river of Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

Ampȳcides, is, m. *Mopſus the ſon of Ampyx*, Ov. Met. 12, 456.

Ampſanctus, i, m. *A ſulphureous lake in the midſt of Italy*, which being among cloſe woods, breedeth ſuch a noiſome ſtench and peſtilent air, as to kill all who come near it; whence the poets feign it to be the breatheing hole of the infernal ſpirits, Vid. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 36. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 567. hod. *Mufiti*, à Mephite, q. v.

‖ Amſtela, æ, f. *A ſmall river in Holland*, which giveth name to

‖Amſtelodamum, *vel* Amſtelrodamum, i, n. *Amſterdam*, the metropolis of the province of Holland.

Amūlius, ii, m. (1) *The ſon of Proca, and brother of Numitor.* He deprived his elder brother Numitor of his kingdom, killed his ſon Lauſus, and made his daughter Rhea Sylvia, a veſtal virgin, that ſhe might have no iſſue. But a ſoldier haveing got her with child (Mars they ſay, to hide the diſgrace) ſhe bore two twins, Romulus and Remus, who when they were grown up reſtored their grandfather Numitor to his kingdom. (2) *A painter of this name.* (1) *Vid.* Liv. 1, 3. (2) Plin. 35, 10.

Amuſitus, i, m. *A prince of the Lacetani*, Liv. 21, 62.

Ămyclæ, ārum, f. pl. (1) *A city of Laconia*, the birth place of Caſtor and Pollux, who are called *Amyclæi fratres*, Stat. 7, 413. It had its name from Amyclus the ſon of Lacedæmon. Here was a temple dedicated to Apollo; *hinc*, Amyclæ Apollineæ, *Stat.* 4, 223. (2) *A city of Italy between Cajeta and Taracina*, built by the companions of Caſtor and Pollux. The people of this city being often frighted with falſe reports of an invaſion, made a law that none ſhould mention it for the future. At length the enemy came indeed, and ſurpriſed them unprovided. Hence Virgil's epithet, *tacitæ Amyclæ*, Æn. 10, 564. ¶ Amyclas vivere, *To bear and ſee, and ſay nothing*, Prov. *ap.* Auſon.

Ămȳclas, æ, m. *A poor mariner, who in the time of the civil war carryed Cæſar to Italy*, Luc. 5, 539.

Ămȳcus, i, m. (1) ‖ *The ſon of Neptune and the nymph Melies, king of the Bebricians.* His cuſtom was to invite ſtrangers into a wood to ſhow feats of activity, and there lay an ambuſh to ſlay them. When the Argonauts arrived, he challenged Pollux, who miſtruſting his deſign, called his companions together and ſlew him, whence Pollux is called 'Αμυκοφόνος. (2) *A centaur the ſon of Ixion and Nubes.* (3) *One of the companions of Æneas.* (1) Oppian. Cyneg. 1. (2) Ov. Met. 12. 245. (3) Virg. Æn. 1, 225.

Ămȳdon, ōnis, f. *A city of Macedon*, Juv. 5, 60.

*‖Amymōne, es, f. [*qu.* inculpàta; ex ἀμύμων, inculpatus] *The daughter of Danaüs*, one of the fifty ſiſters, who exerciſeing herſelf in a wood chanced to hit a ſatyr, who thereupon ran violently to raviſh her, but ſhe imploreing the help of Neptune was delivered by him, but ſuffered from him what ſhe only apprehended from the ſatyr, and brought forth Nauplius, *Strab.* l. 8.

Amynander, ri, m. *A king of the Athamanes*, Liv. 27, 30.

Ămyntas, æ, m. *The name of ſeveral Macedonian kings.* (1) *The grandfather of Alexander the great.* (2) *The name of a ſhepherd.* (1) Liv. 45, 9. ☞ Hujus nummi ex vetuſtiſſimis ſunt, qui hodie ſervantur. (2) Virg. Ecl. 2, 35.

*Ămyntor, ŏris, m. [*qu.* auxiliator; ab ἀμύνω, juvo] (1) *A governour of the Dolopes.* (2) ‖ *The father of Phœnix.* (1) Ov. Met. 12, 384. (2) Hom. Il. ν, 364.

‖Amyris, is, m. *A Sybarite.* His countrymen conſulting the oracle about the ſucceſs of their ſtate, were told, Their ſtate ſhould flouriſh till they honoured men more than the gods. It happened that a ſervant, to avoid the effect of his maſter's wrath, fled from him, and took ſanctuary at an altar, but was fetched from thence, and eſcapeing to his maſter's monument was pardoned. Upon this Amyris packed up his awls, and made for Peloponneſus: the Sybarites, ſeeing this, cryed out, *Amyris is mad.* But the event ſhowed they were the mad men, their ſtate becomeing ſoon after a prey to their enemies. This proverb is uſed of a man who was accounted a fool, but proveth to be otherwiſe, *vid. Chiliad.*

Amyros, i, m. (1) ‖ *A river of Theſſaly.* (2) *A river by the city Melibœa.* (3) ‖ *A river of India falling into the Ganges.* (1) Steph. (2) Val. Flacc. 2, 11. (3) Arrian.

Ămȳthāon, is, m. *The ſon of Cretheus, and father of Melampus, a phyſician and ſoldier. Hinc*, Amythaonius Melampus, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 120.

Amyzon, is, f. *An inland city of Caria*, Plin. 5, 29. hod. *Mexo.*

A ante N.

Ănăcharſis, is, m. *A Scythian philoſopher cotemporary with Solon*, whoſe character Cicero hath drawn up in four words, *Sobrius, continens, abſtinens, temperans*, Tuſc. 5, 32. He ſaid laws were like ſpiders webs, which catch the ſmall flies, but that waſps and hornets break through them. That the body was the inſtrument of the ſoul, and the ſoul of God. He invented the anchor, as ſome ſay, and alſo the poters wheel, as Pliny, Euphorus, and others affirm. But it will be no detraction from him as a philoſopher, to diſbelieve this account of mechaniſm, ſince Homer who lived before him ſpeaketh of it as well known in his time, *Il.* σ, 600. He was the only philoſopher of his nation, whence the proverb *Anacharſis inter Scythas*, of a nonpareil, or noneſuch. At length he was ſhot by his brother, king of that place, for endeavouring to bring in the Athenian laws, *Laërt.*

*Anacreon, tis, m. ['Ανακρέων, Gr.] *A lyrick poet, whoſe life, as well as poems, which are ſtill extant, was very laſcivious.* He was a native of Teos, a city of Ionia, or as others, of Teium, a city of Paphlagonia. However that be, he was in great reſpect with Polycrates the tyrant of Samos, with whoſe boy Smeridas he was in love, as likewiſe with Bathyllus another Samian boy, whom he courteth in his poems in two odes, though that he writ more is certain from Horace, who ſaith *perſæpe cavâ teſtudine flavit amorem*, Epod. 16. He was ill repaid by Bacchus for the fine things he had writ of him, being choaked with a grape-ſtone.

*Ănactŏrēa, æ, f. ['Ανακτόρεια, Gr.] *A city of Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1. hod. *Vanizza.* Plaut. Strab. and Plut. write it *Anactorium*, Hinc,

*Ănactŏrius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Anactorium.* Anactoriâ in orâ, *Sil.* 15, 299.

Anæa, æ, f. *A city in the weſtern part of Caria*, *oppoſite to the iſland of Samos.* The citizens were called *Anæi*, Steph. *Anaitæ*, Thucyd.

Ănætia, æ. f. *A city of Armenia*, Plin. 5, 24.

* Ănădyŏmĕne, es. f. [*qu.* emergens, *ab ἀναδύω*, emergo] *A picture of Venus riſeing out of the ſea, drawn by Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10.

* ‖Ănaētis, *vel* Ănaitis [Ἀναῖτις, Gr.] *A godeſs worſhiped by the Armenians, who proſtituted their daughters to her*, Boch.

Ănagnia, æ. f. *The chief city of the Hernici*, whoſe country was very fruitfull, whence *Dives Anagnia*, Virg. Æn. 7, 684. Cerealis, *Sil.* 12, 533. pinguis, *Id.* 8, 394. hod. *Anagni*, Hard.

Ănagnīni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Anagnia, in Italy*, Liv. 9, 43. & Plin. 3, 4.

Ănagnīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Anagnia*. Anagninus ager, *Liv.* 26, 9. Anagninum compitum, *Id.* 27, 4.

Ănagnūtes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Aquitaine*, Plin. 4, 19.

* Ănaitica, æ. f. [à cultu deæ Ἀναΐτιδος, *Strab.*] *A country of Armenia*, Plin. 5,24. Anaitidis delubrum, *Liv. Epit.* 131, 63.

‖ Ănāmis, is. m. *A river of Caramania*, Arr. de Indic. 33.

‖ Ănandia, e. f. *ſeu* Vallis Anandia, *Anandale* in Scotland, in the ſouthern part, being but about 16 miles from Carliſle.

* Ănăpauŏmĕnos, i. m. [*qu.* deficiens, quia meridie ſemper deficit; *ab ἀναπαύω*, morior] *A fountain in Dodona, ſacred to Jupiter*, Plin. 2. 103.

* Ănăphe, es. f. [Ἀνάφη, Gr. *ab ἀναφαίνω*, appareo] *An iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, which roſe up of itſelf*, Plin. 2, 7. hod. *Namfio*, Hard. Hence Apollo is called *Anaphæus*, becauſe worſhiped there. *Ovid* mentioneth this iſle, *Met.* 7, 462.

* ‖Ănaphlyſtus, i. f. [ex ἀνὰ, rurſum, & φλύζω, ferveo] *A town of Attica in Greece*, Herodot. 4, 99.

Ănapus, i. m. *A river of Sicily*, Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 2, 10, 26. Sil. 14, 515. & Liv. 24, 36.

Ănartes, ium. m. pl. *A people who were neighbours to the Dacians*, perhaps the *Bulgarians* or *Walachians*, Cæſ. B. G. 6, 24.

Ănas, æ. m. (1) *A river divideing Portugal from Spain.* (2) *Another in Sicily.* (1) Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Guadiana*, Hard. (2) Liv. l. 26.

Ănaſſus, i. m. *A river in the dukedom of Venice, which ariſeing in the Alps falleth into the Adriatick*, Plin. 3, 18. hod. *Piave*, Baudr. *Stella*, Hard.

Ănaſtăſia, æ. f. *A city of Meſopotamia, upon the river Tigris, at no great diſtance from the city Niſibis.* It was built by Anaſtaſius the Roman emperour from whom it had its name. It was alſo called *Daras*, Marc. & *Daria*, Procop.

Ănătĭlia, æ. f. *A town of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Mornas.*

Ănătis, is. m. *A river in Africa*, Plin. 5, 1.

Ănătŏlia, æ. f. *A part of Aſia minor*, hod. *Natolia*, Baudr.

* Ănaurus, i. m. [*ab* ἀ priv. & αὔρα, aura, quòd nullos exhalet vapores] *A ſmall river in Theſſaly, ariſeing in the mount Pelion*, Luc. 6, 370.

Ănauſis, is. m. *A king of the Alauni, ſuiter to Medea*, Val. Flacc. 6, 43.

* Ănax, actos. m. [*ab* ἄναξ, Gr. rex] *The ſon of Titan and Terra*, from whom *Miletus* was formerly called *Anactoria.* Anax was anciently a name of the greateſt honour, and given to ſuch as for their ſtature, valour, wiſdom, or other virtues, ſeemed ſuperiour to other mortals. The three firſt *Anaces*, or rather *Anactes*, were *Tritopatreus, Eubulus, and Dionyſius*, who were born at Athens, and were the ſons of Jupiter and Proſerpina. Next theſe were reckoned the *Dioſcuri*, ſuch as Caſtor and Pollux who were the ſons of Jupiter and Leda. ☞ *Alios invenies ap.* Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

* Ănaxagŏras, æ. m. [*ab* ἄναξ, rex, & ἀγορὰ, forum, *qu.* rex fori] *A philoſopher of Clazomene, of high birth, and a higher mind, and ſcholar to Anaximenes.* He had a great eſtate, but divided it among his friends and relations, who taxed him thereupon with negligence of his affairs: To which he relpyed by aſking, *why they did not look after them? But why*, ſaid one, *will you leave us? have you no reſpect for your country?* *O yes*, anſwered he, *a very great one*, pointing to heaven. When he returned from his travels, and looked on his former eſtate, *I had been loſt myſelf*, ſaid he, *if I had not loſt this*, Val. Max. 5, 10, ext. 3. & 7, 2. ext. 8. He inſiſted that ſnow was black, becauſe made of water, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 23. When dying, he was aſked, whether he would not be carryed to his own country? no need of that, ſaid he, there is a near cut to heaven from every place, *Cic. Tuſc. Q.* 1. By his ſkill in aſtronomy he foretold what time a ſtone ſhould fall from heaven, which happened accordingly in the ſight of many, in the day time, near the river Ægos, a comet blazeing at the ſame time, *Plin.* 2, 58. This ſtone was as big as a wain could carry, and was kept for a monument, *Id. ib.* Vid. *plura ap.* Suid. & Laert.

* ‖ Ănaxandrīdes, is. m. [*ab* ἄναξ, rex, & ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, vir; *q. d.* rex virorum] (1) *A king of Lacedæmon.* (2) *A comick poet of Rhodes, who writ 65 plays, of which 10 only took.* He lived in the reign of Philip, father to Alexander the Great. (1) Pauſ. (2) Suid.

* Ănaxarchus, i. m. [*ab* ἄναξ, rex, & ἀρχὴ, imperium; *q. d.* rex cum imperio] *A philoſopher of Abdera in Thrace, follower of Democritus, the laughing philoſopher.* Nicocreon king of Cyprus put him into a mortar, and cauſed men to pound him. His patience was ſo great that he cryed, *Beat on the bag of Anaxarchus, himſelf thou canſt not hurt.* When the tyrant threatened to cut out his tongue, he bit it off and ſpit it at him. *Vid.* Cic. N. D. 3, 33. Tuſc. Q. 2, 22. conf. & *Ov. in Ibin*, ver. 571. *Val. Max.* 3, 3. & *Plutarch.* de *Virtute morali.*

* Ănaxărĕte, es. f. [*ab* ἄναξ, rex, & ἀρετὴ, virtus; *qu.* regiæ virtutis] *A hard hearted maid of Salamis, for whoſe unkindneſs her lover Iphis hanged himſelf at her door, which ſad ſight whilſt ſhe looked on unconcerned, ſhe was turned into a ſtone*, Ov. Met. 14, 750. & deinc.

* Ănaxēnor, is. m. [Ἀναξήνωρ, Gr.] *A muſician very much eſteemed in Tyona, a city of Cappadocia, as alſo by M. Antony, who rewarded him with the tributes of four cities*, Strab. l. 14.

* Ănaxĭlāus, i. m. [*ab* ἄναξ, rex, & λαὸς, populus; *q. d.* rex populi] *A king of the Rhegines, and founder of Meſſana in Sicily. At his death he appointed one of his ſlaves to be guardian to his children, who adminiſtered the kingdom with ſo much integrity, that all thought themſelves happy under his government; and on the arriveal of the young princes to years of maturity, he reſigned his charge, retireing himſelf to Olympia, where he lived to a good old age*, Juſtin. 4, 2, 4. & Macrob. 1. ſat. 11. Alſo *a phyſician of the ſame name, mentioned by* Pliny, 19, 1, 25, 13. & 30, 8. Likewiſe *an hiſtorian mentioned by* Dion. Halicarn. Ant. Rom. Pr. Alſo *a prince of the Lacedæmonians, who was thrown into priſon at the ſame time with Lycurgus, and ſet at liberty with him. Vid.* Plutarch. *in* Alcibiad.

* ‖ Ănaxĭlĭdes, is. m. [Ἀναξιλίδης, Gr.] *An hiſtorian who writ of the philoſophers*, Laërt.

* Ănaxĭmander, dri. m. [Ἀναξίμανδρος, Gr.] *A philoſopher of Miletum, ſcholar to Thales, who taught* that the gods were mortal, but lived long; and that men were made of earth and water, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 37. He foretold the earthquake which overthrew Lacedæmon, *Plin.* 2, 29. He firſt alſo invented the globe, *Laërt.*

* ‖ Ănaxĭmander jun. *He lived in the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon.* Vid. *Suid.* in Ἀναξιμ. & *Voſſ.* de *Hiſt. Gr.* 1, 6.

* ‖ Ănaxĭmĕnes, is. m. [Ἀναξιμένης, Gr.] (1) *The ſcholar of Anaximander.* He taught the air was God, and the principle of all things, and that motion was eternal. (2) *The ſon of Ariſtocles, and ſcholar to Diogenes the Cynick.* The Lampſacenes haveing ſent him on an embaſſy to Alexander the Great, that prince was ſo diſpleaſed at his meſſage, that he ſwore he would do contrary to all he aſked; which Anaximenes hearing of, deſired he would burn their city, ſell them and their children for ſlaves, or put them to the ſword. Whereupon Alexander on account of his oath pardoned them, *Suid.* He was the firſt that obliged his ſcholars to declaim extempore to make them ready ſpeakers, *Laërt.* ☞ *De aliis hujus nominis, vid.* Meurſ. not. ad Chalcidicum.

* Ănaxĭpŏlis, is. m. [Ἀναξιπόλις, Gr. *ab* ἄναξ, rex, & πόλις, urbs; *q. d.* rex urbis] *A comick poet*, whom *Plin.* 14, 14. quoteth. *Varro* and *Columella* reckon him among the Ruſtick writers.

* ‖ Ănaxippus, i. m. [Ἀνάξιππος, Gr. *ab* ἄναξ, rex, & ἵππος, equus; *qu.* rex, *vel* imperator, equorum] *A writer of the new comedy, who lived in the reign of Antigonus, and Demetrius Poliorcetes*, Athen.

* ‖ Ănaya, æ. f. [Ἄναυα, Gr.] *A town of Phrygia, ſituated between Celænæ and Coloſſe*, Herodot. 7, 30.

Ănăzarba, æ. f. *vel* Ănăzarbus, i. f. *A town of Cilicia*, called alſo *Cæſarea*, Plin. 5, 27. the birth place of Dioſcorides and Oppian, Procop. Arcan. 18. hinc

Ănăzarbēni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Anazarba*, Plin. 5, 27.

Ancæus, i. m. (1) ‖ *The ſon of Neptune and Aſtypalæa, king of the Samians.* He made his ſervants over-work themſelves in his vineyard, which cauſed one of them to ſay, he ſhould never drink of the wine. When the wine was preſt, and he had a cup full in his hand, he called for the fellow, and told him he was a falſe prophet. *Not yet, Sir*, replyed the ſlave, *for many things happen between the cup and the lip*; and news immediately comeing that a boar was broke into the vineyard, Ancæus ſet down the cup, and ran into the vineyard, where he was ſlain by the boar, whence the ſlave's ſaying became proverbial. (2) *Another, an Arcadian, father-in-law to Penelope.* (3) ‖ *One of the Argonauts.* (1) Apollon. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 315. (3) Orph.

Ancălītes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Henley in Oxfordſhire*, Camd. Al. *Bucks*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 20.

Anchăria, æ. f. *The name of a Roman family* (as alſo was *Aſella* which was of the ſame ſignification) *from* Ancharius *the god of the Jews, as the Heathens conceived, who believed they worſhiped an aſs, becauſe that creature ſhowed Moſes water in the deſert.* Vid. *Tac. Ann.* 5, 4. & *Plut. Sympoſ.* 4. ☞ *Ancharus* in *Lucil.* ſignifyeth *an aſs.*

Anchĕmŏlus, i. m. *The ſon of Rhætus, who committed inceſt with his ſtepmother*, Virg. Æn. 10, 389.

* Anchiăle, es. f. [h. e. mari propinqua, ex ἀγχι, prope, & ἅλς, mare] *A city of Cilicia, built by Sardanapalus king of Aſſyria, in the ſame day with Tarſus*, Plin. 5, 27.

* Anchiălum, i. n. [ab eodem] *A city of Thrace near Meſembria*, Plin. 4, 11.

* Anchiălus, i. [Ἀγχίαλος, Gr. à præced.] (1) *The name of the god of the Jews, as the Heathens thought, who had heard them ſwear in this form,* אם חי אלהים *Im chaj Elohim, i. e.* If God live. (2) *A city of Thrace.* (3) *An aſtrologer mentioned by Cicero.* (1) Jura verpe, per Anchialum, *Mart.* 11, 95. where others read *Alchialum*, according to the Chaldee dialect of the ſame words. (2) Ov. Triſt. 1, 9, 36. where Meſembria formerly ſtood, *Plin.* 4, 11. now by the modern Greeks called *Achele*, and by the Turks *Kenkis.* (3) Fam. 13, 45.

* Anchīſes, æ. m. [Ἀγχίσης, Gr.] *The ſon of Capys, and father of Æneas.* In his youth he fed cattle at the foot of Ida, that is by the river Simoïs, according to *Homer, Il.* β, or at the top, according to *Heſiod. Virgil* followeth Homer, *Æn.* 1, 621. and *Ovid* Heſiod, Ep. 16, 293. where the poets feign he lay with Venus and begot Æneas. When Troy was in flames, his ſon carryed him through them on his ſhoulders, put him aboard, and brought him to Sicily, where he died, upon which Æneas inſtituted

an

as anniverſary feſtival there in memory of him, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 45. & quæ ſeq.

* Anchĭſæus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Anchiſes,* Virg. *Æn.* 5, 761.

* Anchĭſiădes, æ. m. Patronym. *Æneas the ſon of Anchiſes,* Virg. *Æn.* 5, 407.

Anchoa, æ. f. ['Αγχόη, Gr. *Strab.*] *A town of Greece, near the river Cephiſus,* Plin. 4, 7.

* Anchūrus, i. m. ['Αγχȣ̃ρος, Gr.] *The ſon of Midas and Timothea.* A great earthquake which happened near Celænon a town in Phrygia, leaveing a prodigious gulf behind it; Midas conſulted the oracle how to cloſe this gulf, and received for anſwer, that their moſt precious treaſure muſt be an atonement. Upon this they caſt in much wealth, but in vain; but Anchurus judgeing there was nothing more precious than man's life, and he being next to his father the beſt man, after he had taken leave of his father and friends, he mounted his horſe, and boldly rode into the gulf, which immediately cloſed upon him, *Plut.* in *Parall.* In return for this Midas dedicated a golden altar on the ſpot to Jupiter Idæus, *Calliſth. Metam.* 6.

* Ancon, ōnis, *vel* Ancōna, æ. f. [*qu.* cubitus, *ab* ἀγκὼν, idem] *The metropolis of Picenum in Italy, built by the Sicilians on the ſhore of the Adriatick,* Plin. 3, 13. hod. *Ancona.* Trajan adorned it with a noble port.

‖ Ancŏranus, i. m. *A mountain in Mauritania, near Tangier,* Ammian.

‖ Ancŭli, ōrum. m. pl. & Ancŭlæ, ārum. f. pl. *The gods and godeſſes of young people,* Feſt.

Ancus Martius, *The fourth king of Rome, grandſon to Numa Pompilius by his daughter.* He built a priſon in Rome, as alſo the temple of Fortune, arrogateing to himſelf all the Roman victories, whence that of Virgil, *jactantior Anco.* He indeed conquered the Latins, took the Martian and Aventine hills into the city, and joined the Janiculum to it by a wooden bridge.

Ancȳra, æ. f. *The name of three cities.* (1) *One in Galatia.* (2) *Another in Phrygia the greater.* (3) *A third near Macedon,* or *Illyricum.* (1) Plin. 5, 1. (2) Id. 5, 1. How theſe are diſtinguiſhed, ſee *Harduin* on the places. (3) Liv. 38, 24.

Ancȳrānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Ancyra,* Ancyrani triumphi, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 416.

‖ Ancȳrītānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Ancyra.* ¶ Synodus Ancyritana, *a ſynod.*

* ‖ Andăbălis, is. f. ['Ανδαβάλις, Gr.] *A town of Cappadocia, ſituated between Sayſuna and Tyana,* Antonin.

Andănis, is. m. *A river of Germany,* Plin. 6, 23.

Andăræ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of India,* Plin. 6, 19. hod. *the kingdom of Pegu,* Hard.

Andătis, is. f. *A town of Æthiopia,* Plin. 6, 30.

Andĕcăvi, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 41, 2. & Andĕgăvi, ōrum. m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 18. *The people about Angers in France.*

Andēra, æ. f. ['Ανδειρα, Gr. *Strab. l.* 13.] *A town of Troas,* Plin. 5, 30.

* ‖ Andērīca, æ. f. ['Ανδήρικα, Gr.] *A town of Suſiana,* Herodot. 6, 119.

‖ Andērīda, æ. f. *Newenden* in *Kent,* Camd.

Andes, ium. m. pl. (1) *A people of Anjou in France.* (2) *A village near Mantua in Italy, the birth place of Virgil.* (1) Cæſ. B. G. 2, 35. (2) *Vid.* Andinus.

* ‖ Andētrium, ii. n. ['Ανδήτριον, *Strab. l.* 7.] *A city of Dalmatia,* Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Cliſſa,* Hard.

Andīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Andes,* Andinus cantus, *i. e.* Virgilianus, *Sil.* 8, 596. ☞ *Sed al. aliter.*

* Andīzētes, ium. m. pl. ['Ανδιζήτιοι, *Strab.*] *A people of Pannonia,* Plin. 3, 25.

* ‖ Andŏcĭdes, is. m. ['Ανδοκίδης, Gr.] *An Athenian oratour, ſon to Leogoras,* four of whoſe orations are extant, upon which *Harpocration* writ his Lexicon. See his life in *Plutarch.*

Andŏlŏgenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain,* Plin. 3, 3.

Andŏrŏſippo, ōnis. f. *A city of Spain, near Andoſilla,* Plin. 3, 3.

‖ Andŏmătūnum, i. m. *Langres,* in France, *Adi Geogr.*

Andræmon, ŏnis. m. *The father of Thoas,* Ov. Met. 9, 333.

‖ Andrămȳtes, is. m. ['Ανδραμύτης, Gr.] *A king of the Lydians who firſt made women eunuchs, and uſed them as ſuch,* Alex. ab Alex. 2, 25.

* ‖ Andreapŏlis, is. f. [*ab* 'Ανδρέας, Andreas, & πόλις, civitas; *qu.* civitas Andreæ] *Saint Andrew's* in Scotland, an univerſity and archbiſhoprick.

Andria, æ. f. *A town of Phrygia,* Plin. 5, 32.

* Andriăca, æ. f. ['Ανδριακὴ, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A town in Media, near the Euxine ſea.* (2) *Another in Lycia.* (1) Strab. (2) Plin. 5, 27.

* Andrĭcus, i. m. ['Ανδρικος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A mountain of Cilicia.* (2) *A river of the ſame country.* (1) Strab. (2) Plin. 5, 27.

* Andrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the iſland Andros.* Andrius Crito, *Ter. Andr.* 9, 4. Andria, *ſc.* mulier, *Id.* ☞ Sæpe in illâ fabula occ. *The name of the firſt play in Terence.*

Androbius, ii. m. *An excellent painter,* Plin. 35, 11.

Androcalis, is. f. *A town of Æthiopia,* Plin. 6, 21.

* ‖ Androclea, æ. f. [*qu.* viri gloria, *ab* ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, vir; & κλέος, gloria] *One of the daughters of Antipœnus, who with her ſiſter Heraclea ſacrificed their lives for the good of their country,* Pauſan. in Bœoticis.

* ‖ Androclīdes, is. m. ['Ανδροκλείδης, Gr.] (1) *A Lacedemonian, who when he was laughed at, becauſe being lame he would go to the war, replyed,* The army had need of ſuch as would ſtay, not ſuch as would run away. (2) *A ſophiſt in Aurelian's time.* (1) Plut. *in* Apoph. & Cœl. Rhod. 14, 5. (2) Suidas.

Andrŏcȳdes, is. m. [*qu.* viri gloria, *ab* ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, vir, & κῦδος, gloria] (1) *A phyſician who writ in the following manner to Alexander,* Vinum poturus, rex, memento te bibere ſanguinem terræ; cicuta hominum venenum eſt, cicutæ vinum. (2) *A painter.* (1) Plin. 14, 5. (2) Id. 35, 9.

‖ Androdus, i. m. *A Dacian ſlave, fawned upon by a lion in the Circus Maximus, whoſe foot he had ſome time before healed in the woods,* Gell. 5, 15.

* Andrŏgeos, eo. m. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 20. & Andrŏgeus, i. & Andrŏgeon, ōnis, unde in Acc. Androgeona, *Propert.* 2, 1, 62. [*ab* 'Ανδρόγεως, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Minos king of Crete,* who was ſlain by the Athenians and Megareans, becauſe he was their ſuperiour in activity and arms: To revenge which, Minos made war upon them; and haveing ſubdued them, enjoined them to ſend ſeven of their nobles every year to Crete to be devoured by the Minotaur, which was kept in the labyrinth of that court. (2) *A Græcian captain ſlain at Troy.* (1) Virg. Æn. 6, 20. (2) Id. Æn. 2, 371. Hinc

* Andrŏgeōneus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to,* Androgeus. Androgeoneæ pœnas exſolvere cædis, *Catull.* 62, 77.

* Andrŏgȳnæ, ārum, *vel* Andrŏgȳni, ōrum. m. pl. [ex ἀνὴρ, vir, & γυνὴ, mulier] *A people of Africa, who were hermaphrodites, and coupled with one another by turns;* their right hand, according to Ariſtotle, was male, the left female, *Vid.* Plin. 7, 2. & Gell. 9, 4.

Andrŏlĭtia, æ. f. *A city of Natolia,* formerly called alſo *Magneſia,* Plin. 5, 29.

* Andrŏmăche, es. f. [*h. e.* virago, *ab* ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, vir; & μάχη, pugna] *The daughter of Eëtion king of Thebes, wife to Hector, and mother of Aſtyanax.* Pyrrhus, the ſon of Achilles, after the burning of Troy, carryed her away captive, marryed her, and had by her Moloſſus; but afterwards gave her to Helenus the ſon of Priam, with a part of his kingdom, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 320. & *ſeq.*

* Andrŏmăchus, i. m. ['Ανδρόμαχος, Gr. ab eodem] (1) ‖ *A crafty paraſite, by whom Craſſus was betrayed to the Parthians.* (2) ‖ *A grammarian of Nicomedia in the time of Diocleſian.* (3) *One made governour of Syria and Phœnicia by Alexander.* (1) Plut. in Craſſo. (2) Suidas. (3) Curt. 4, 5.

* Andrŏmĕda, æ. *Prop.* 3, 21. & Andrŏmĕde, es. f. *Ov. Ep.* 15, 36. ['Ανδρομέδη, Gr. *qu.* viris imperans; *ab* ἀνὴρ, vir, & μεδέω, impero] *The daughter of Cepheus and Caſſiope, king and queen of Æthiopia.* She, for her mother's pride, who contended for the prize of beauty with the nymphs, was by them bound to a rock, and expoſed to a ſea-monſter, *Vid. Nat. Com.* 8, 25. But Perſeus haveing ſlain the monſter, looſed her and marryed her, *Prop.* 2, 28, 21. At laſt Minerva placed her, her huſband and mother among the ſtars, *Hyg. Fab.* 64.

* Andron, is. m, ['Ανδρων, Gr.] (1) *A phyſician.* (2) ‖ *A muſick maſter to M. Antoninus.* (1) Celſ. 5, 20. (2) Athen.

* Andrŏnīcus, i. m. [*qu.* virorum victor; *ab* ἀνὴρ, vir, & νίκη, victoria] *The name of divers men.* (1) ‖ *A famous peripatetick at Athens, who was the eleventh maſter of that ſchool from Ariſtotle.* (2) *A grammarian, a Syrian by birth, who taught at Rome, and afterwards retired to Cumæ.* (3) ‖ *A king of Syria,* ſurnamed *Alipius.* (4) ‖ Livius Andronicus, *writer of the firſt comedy at Rome.* (1) Amm. (2) Suet. de Il. Gram. 8. (3) Hieron. (4) Vid. *Voſſ.* de Poët. Latin.

* ‖ Andrŏphăgi, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab* ἀνὴρ, vir, & *inuſ.* φάγω, edo] *A people of Sarmatia,* the ſame with the *Anthropophagi,* Herodot. 4, 102.

Andros, i. f. (1) ‖ *A Britiſh iſle,* ſo called from *Ader,* a bird, *Celt.* whence it is called *Birdſey,* or *the Iſle of birds.* It lieth between Ireland and Wales, near Aberconwey. The Britons call it *Entily.* (2) * *An iſland and town of Phrygia the leſſer,* called alſo *Antandros;* hod. *Saint Dimetri.* It lieth oppoſite to the ſhore of Eubea and Attica, and is computed to be about 70 miles in circumference. (1) Camd. *Vid.* Plin. 4, 16. (2) Virg. Æn. 3, 6. & Plin. 4, 12. ☞ Hinc Andrius, a, um. adj.

* Androſthĕnes, is. m. [*i. e.* virorum robur; *ab* ἀνὴρ, vir, & σθένος, robur] (1) ‖ *A geographer in the time of Alexander.* (2) *A governour of Theſſaly, friend to Pompey.* (3) ‖ *A ſtatuary of Thebes.* (1) Artemid. (2) Cæſ. B. C. 3, 80. (3) Pauſan.

Andrŏtion, is. m. (1) ‖ *A writer of the hiſtory of Attica.* (2) *Another, or perhaps, the ſame,* reckoned by *Varro* and *Columella* among the ruſtick writers. (1) *Ælian. V. Hiſt.* 8, 20. (2) *Lib.* 1. *de R. R.*

Ănĕmo, ōnis. m. *A river in Italy, which runneth by the city Ravenna,* Plin. 3, 15.

* Ănĕmūrium, ii. n. ['Ανεμούριον, Gr. *Strab.*] *A city of Cilicia,* Plin. 5, 27.

Ănĕtia, æ. f. *A town in Greece,* Plin. 4, 7.

Angăris, is. m. *A mountain in Paleſtine,* Plin. 5, 13.

* Angĕrōna, æ. f. *Feſt.* Angĕrōnia, *Vet. Gloſſ.* [*ab* ango, *i. e.* comprimo] *The godeſs of ſilence,* whom ſee deſcribed, *Plin.* 3, 5. Hæc & anginam curat, & angores pellit, Vid. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 10.

* Angĕrōnālia, ōrum. n. pl. *The feſtival of Angerona, celebrated December* 21, Plin. 3, 5.

Angĭtia, æ. f. *A grove near the Fucine lake, in Italy,* Virg. *Æn.* 7, 759.

* ‖ Angli, ōrum. m. pl. ['Αγγίλοι, Gr. Procop.] *A people of Germany, near the river Elbe,* famous to this day in their poſterity, who are ſeated in South Britain, *Ptol.*

* ‖ Anglia, æ. f. [*ab* Angli] *A country near the Elbe in Germany,* the ſeat of the ancient Celtæ, but afterwards of the Saxons, and lieing between Holſatia and Jutland. From hence, they were expelled by the Danes. When theſe Anglo-ſaxons came into South Britain, they called that part which they had ſubdued, as conquerours often do, by the name of their own country; tho' ſome would have it called *Saxonia nova.* But Egbert, when he had made himſelf

ſole monarch, choſe to have it called *Anglia*, *qu.* Angelia, being pleaſed with the fine alluſion of St. Gregory, who ſeeing ſome beautifull youths at Rome, aſked of what country they were, and being told they were *Angli*; replyed that they were rather *Angeli*. The Britains call it *Lloeger*, and the people *Seizons*. The land not only aboundeth with all the neceſſaries of life, but alſo with the pleaſures and conveniencies thereof. Some things for which it is moſt remarkable are cramed into one verſe, as follows, *viz. Anglia, mons, pons, fons, eccleſia, femina, lana.* But a particular deſcription of the happyneſs of it would require a large volume.

Angrĭvārii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany*, Tac. Ann. 2, 8, 4. *ſeated between the rivers Weſer and Emſe*, Cellar.

‖ Anguillāria inſula, *vel* Elia, *The iſle of Ely* in Cambridgeſhire, *Camd.*

Anicia gens, *An ancient and illuſtrious family in Rome*, ſeveral of whom were conſuls, and honoured with triumphs; one of them alſo had the honour to be the firſt ſenatour, who received the Chriſtian faith. *In numiſm. vett.*

Ānīgrus, i. m. *A river in Theſſaly, where the Centaurs when wounded by Hercules uſed to waſh; which thence became very ſtinking*, Ov. Met. 15, 282.

Angŭlāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Angulum in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12.

Angŭlum, i. n. *A town in Italy, ſituated not far from Penna*, Ptol.

Ănio, ōnis. *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 13. & Ănien, ĕnis. m. *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3. *A noble and rapid river of Italy, diſchargeing itſelf into the Tiber*; *hence*

Ănĭēnĭcŏla, æ. m. *An inhabitant near Anio*, Sil. 4, 225.

Ănĭēnus. a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Anio.* Aniena unda, *Prop.* 3, 14. Aniena fluenta, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 369.

Ănĭēnus, i. m. *The god of the river Anien*, Prop. 4. 7, 86.

‖ Ănĭlus, i. m. *A river of Noricum runing into the Danube*; hod. *Ens*, Cellar.

Ănĭtorgis, is. f. *A city of Arragon*, Liv. 25, 32.

Ănius, ii. m. *A king of Delos and prieſt of Apollo*, Virg. Æn. 3, 80.

Anna, æ. f. *al.* Anna Perenna [*ab* annis] *The Romans ſacrificed to her both publickly and privately*, ut populo annare & perannare liceret. She was the daughter of Belus, and ſiſter of Dido, whom ſhe accompanyed in her flight to Carthage. After her ſiſter's death, ſhe ſailed to Italy, and was kindly received by Æneas. But Lavinia his wife contriveing her death; and ſhe being informed thereof by her ſiſter in a dream, fled to the river Numicius, who received her, and thus ſhe became a nymph of that river, vid. *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 607. & *vid. Sil.* 8, 28. & 184. But though ſhe was worſhiped, they knew not who ſhe was; ſome took her for the Moon, ſome for Io, ſome for Themis, ſome for one of the Atlantides who gave ſuck to Jupiter, vid. *Ovid. ubi ſuprà.*

Annæus Seneca, *A philoſopher, born at Corduba in Spain, tutour to Nero, who commanded him to die, but gave him the liberty of chooſeing the manner of his death; upon which he choſe to bleed to death in a bath*, vid. *Seneca.*

Annĭbal, is. m. [à בעל הן, *i. e.* gratioſus dominus] (1) *A Carthaginian commander*, A man of great valour and conduct, and well verſed in all the ſtratagems of war. His father Amilcar, when he was a boy, made him ſwear at the altar, that when he was grown up he would make war with the Romans, and never conclude a peace with them, *Liv.* 21, 1. & *Sil.* 1, 99. Accordingly when he was of age, he paſſed over into Spain, beat the Gauls at the river Rhoſne, and then marched his army over the Alps, vanquiſhed Sempronius the Roman conſul at Trebia, routed the conſul Flaminius at Traſimene, and though worſted a little by the conduct of Q. Fab. Maximus, yet recovered new courage, and fought with the two conſuls Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, and entirely defeated them, 40000 foot, and 2700 horſe falling in the field, *Liv.* 24, 49. Upon this he ſent a buſhel of equeſtrian rings, as *Livy* writeeth, *Liv.* 23, 12. tho' ſome ſay three buſhels and a half, *Florus* 2, 6. as a token of his victory to Carthage, and had he marched directly to Rome, as he was adviſed, it is probable there had been an end of the Roman name. But, happyly for the Romans, he led his troops to Capua, where they were ſo beſoted with the rich wines of Italy, as never to be under any command afterwards. At length being overcome by the politick conduct of Fabius Maximus, he fled to Bithynia, and ended his life by a doſe of poiſon, which he had reſerved for that purpoſe in a ring. Vid. *Juv.* 10, 159, & *ſeq.* O gloria! (2) *Another of this name*, 160 years after, mentioned by Xenophon, *Hiſt. lib.* 1. & *Diod. lib.* 13.

Annius, ii. m. *The name of many noble Romans.* (1) C. Annius, who beat Sertorius. (2) L. Annius Setinus, a prætor of the Latins. (3) T. Annius Luſcus, a prætor. (4) T. Annius Milo, who being Tribune he recalled Tully from exile, and accuſed Clodius. (1) *Liv.* 90, 22. (2) *Id.* 8, 3. (3) *Id.* 41, 22. (4) *Id. Epit.* 104.

Annon, *vel* Hanno, ōnis. m. *A Carthaginian captain*, Plin. 8, 16.

* ‖ Ănōnium, ii. n. ['Ανώνιον, Gr.] *A town of Italy*, Ptol. hod. *Non* vel *Nun*, Cellar.

Anſer, ĕris. m. *A trifling ſaucy poet*, mentioned by *Ovid*, *Triſt.* 2, 435.

Anſĭbārii, *vel* Anſĭvārii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of the lower Germany*, Tac. Ann. 13, 55, 1.

Antăcæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia in Aſia*, Plin. 6, 7.

Antæus, i. m. *The ſon of Neptune and Terra.* A giant of prodigious ſtrength, who, when knocked down by Hercules, immediately received new ſtrength from his mother, *Luc.* 4, 597. for which reaſon Hercules held him up in his left hand, and daſhed his brains out between earth and heaven, *Juv.* 3, 89. He built *Tingi* in *Mauritania*, vid. *Plin.* 5, 1.

*Antandros, i. f. ['Αντανδρος, Gr.] *A city of Phrygia*, Virg. Æn. 3, 6. It is alſo called *Andros*, quod vid.

Antaradus, i. f. *A city on the borders of Phœnicia*, Plin. 5, 20.

* ‖ Antĕmătūnum, *vel* Andŏmătūnum, i. n. ['Ανδοματοῦνον, Gr.] *A city of Gaul*, Ptol. hod. *Langres.*

Antemna, æ. *vel* Antemnæ, ārum. f. pl. *A city of the Sabines in Italy*, Sil. 8, 366. Virg. Æn. 7, 631.

Antemnātes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Antemnæ in Italy*, Liv. 1, 9.

*Antēnor, is. m. ['Αντήνωρ, Gr.] *A Trojan nobleman, who was thought to have betrayed his country, becauſe he entertained the Græcian ambaſſadours, who were ſent to demand Helen, and did not diſcover Ulyſſes, when he knew him in his diſguiſe.* But *Liv.* 1, 1. ſaith, he and Æneas only adviſed to reſtore Helen, and make peace. He made his way through the midſt of the Greeks, and got ſafe into the territories of Venice, where he built a city called after his own name *Antenorea*, but afterwards *Patavium* from the river *Padus*, and now *Padua*, Virg. Æn. 1, 245. Hinc

*Antēnŏreus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Antenor*, Luc. 7, 194. &

*Antēnŏrĭdes, is. m. Patronym. *A ſon of Antenor*, Virg. Æn. 6, 484.

*Antĕros, ōtis. m. [*ex* ἀντὶ, contra, & Ἔρως, Amor] *A god who puniſhed ſlighted love*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. He was repreſented without wings, and lieing on the ground, vid. *Serv.* in *illud Virg.* Aligerum dictis affatur Amorem, *Æn.* 1, 667.

Anthāne, es. f. *A city of Achaia*, Plin. 4, 5.

Anthēdon, ŏnis. f. [*ab* Anthedone Neptuni filio] *A city of Bœotia, oppoſite to Eubœa*, Plin. 36, 5. hod *Antedona.*

* ‖ Antheia, æ. f. [Ἄνθεια, Gr.] *A town of Meſſenia in Greece, one of the ſeven given by Agamemnon to Achilles*, Hom. Il. *ι.* 149.

Anthĕmus, untis. f. *A city of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10. ‖ Anthemuntii, *the people thereof*, Steph.

Anthĕmus, untis. m. *A river of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 5.

Anthĕmūſia, æ. f. *A town of Meſopotamia*, Plin. 5, 24.

Anthermus, i. m. *The ſon of Miccias, and grandſon of Mala, a famous carver*, Plin. 36, 5.

*Antheſphŏria, ōrum. n. pl. [à ferendis floribus, *qu.* floriſertum; *ab* ἄνθος, flos, & φέρω, fero] *A feſtival among the Sicilians in honour of Proſerpine, whom Pluto ſeized as ſhe was gathering flowers*, vid. Ov. Met. 5, 391. & Claud. de Rapt. Proſerp. l. 2.

*Antheſtēria, ōrum. n. pl. ['Ανθεστήρια, Gr. *ab* ἄνθος, flos] *A feſtival in honour of Bacchus*, Heſych. which *Macrobius*, *Sat.* 1, 14. *Harpocration* and *Suidas* ſay was held in the eighth month (April) which was called *Antheſterion*, and ſacred to Bacchus. But *Theod. Gaza*, who is followed therein by *Junius*, and *Giraldus*, will have it to have been held in November. Indeed it is difficult to adjuſt the Greek to the Roman month. Dureing this feſtival they uſed to make great mirth, and treat their ſervants, as the Romans did in the *Saturnalia.*

Anthion, *vel* Anthium, ii. n. *A town of Thrace*, called afterwards *Apollonia*, Plin. 4, 11.

*Anthrŏpogrăphus, i. m. [*ab* ἄνθρωπος, homo, & γράφω, ſcribo] *One Dionyſius ſo called, becauſe he only painted men*, Plin. 35, 10.

*Anthrŏpŏphăgi, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab* ἄνθρωπος, homo, & φάγω, edo] *A people of Scythia, who eat human fleſh*, Plin. 4, 12.

*Anthylla, æ. f. [Ἄνθυλλα, Gr.] *A rich city in Ægypt*, the revenue whereof (according to *Herodotus*) the king allowed his queen to buy ſhoes with, or, as *Athenæus* ſaith, girdles.

Antiānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Antium*, Plin. 3, 7.

Antiātes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Antium in Italy*, Liv. 8, 14. Flor. 1, 11.

Antiātīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Antium*, Antiatinæ ſortes, *Suet. Cal.* 57.

Antĭbacchius, i. f. *An iſland in the Arabian gulf*, Plin. 6, 29.

Antĭcănis, is. c. *A conſtellation, before the great dog.* Its place is between Gemini and Cancer. It riſeth with the Lion, and ſeteth at the time that Capricorn riſeth. Its name is derived from the Greek Προκύων, *Anticanis*, *Graio Procyon qui nomine fertur*, Cic. *in* Arat. 222.

Antienſis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to Antium.* Antienſe templum, *Val. Max.* 1, 8.

Antĭcătōnes, um. pl. *Two books of Julius Cæſar's writen againſt Cato*, Juv. 6, 337.

* Antichthŏnes, um. m. pl. *h. e.* Antipodes [*ab* ἀντὶ, contra, & χθὼν, terra] *Men liveing in oppoſite climate*, Plin. 6, 22.

*Antĭcȳra, æ. f. ['Αντίκυρα, Gr.] *An iſland in the Archipelago, oppoſite to Oeta in Theſſaly*, and famous for the quantity of hellebore growing there, which was reckoned good to purge the head, whence *Naviga ad Anticyram* was as much as to ſay, *you are mad*, vid. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 166. Dixit & in plur. *Perſ.* 4, 16. ut & ipſe *Flacc. A. Poët.* 300.

Antĭdŏtus, i. f. *An excellent woman painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

*Antĭgĕnes, is. m. ['Αντιγένης, Gr.] (1) *The name of a ſhepherd.* (2) *Of a Minſtrel.* (1) Virg. Ecl. 5, 89. (2) Plin. 16, 35.

*Antĭgĕnīdes, is. m. ['Αντιγενίδης, Gr.] *An excellent muſician of Thebes.* He is mentioned by *Plin.* 36, 13. *Val. Max.* 3, 7. and *Cicero* himſelf, who telleth us, that when his ſcholar Iſmenias played very well before the people, but did not pleaſe them, he called to him, and ſaid, *Mihi cane & Muſis*, q. d. *deſpiſe the ignorant, and pleaſe the learned*, de Clar. Orat. 50.

*Antĭgŏne, es. f. ['Αντιγόνη, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Oedipus king of Thebes*, who led her baniſhed father when blind, *Sen. in Oedip.* She was ſlain by the command of Creon; whoſe ſon Hæmon ſlew himſelf at her tomb for love of her, *Prop.* 2, 8. 21. Theſeus revenged her death upon Creon. (2) *Another, the ſiſter of king Priam,* who was changed into a bird by Juno. (1) Soph. *in* Antigone. (2) Ov. Met. 6, 93, & ſeq.

*Antĭgŏnenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Antigonia,* Plin. 4, 1.

*Antĭgŏnia, æ, f. [*ab* Antigono rege] (1) *A city near Oricum in Greece;* hod. *Argiro Caſtro.* (2) *Another in Arcadia, near Mantinea.* (1) Plin. 4, 10. (2) Id. 4, 6.

*Antĭgŏnus, i, m. ['Αντίγονος, Gr.] *The name of ſeveral great men.* (1) ‖ *One ſurnamed* Euergetes, for his benefactions to Greece. He was notwithſtanding called *Doſon,* or *Will give,* becauſe a great promiſer. (2) *One of Alexander's generals,* who took Lycaonia. (3) ‖ *A Macedonian,* ſurnamed *Gonatas,* who reigned 36 years, and was ſlain by Pyrrhus. (4) ‖ *A Greek writer.* (1) Plutarch. (2) Curt. 4, 5, 13. (3) Plut. (4) De cujus operibus vide Voſſium de Hiſt. Græc. p. 78.

‖ Antilia, æ, f. *Anthill,* or *Ampthill,* in Bedfordſhire, *Camd.*

*Antĭlĭbănus, i, m. [*ex* ἀντὶ, contra, & Λίβανος, libanus] *A mountain oppoſite to Libanus,* or *Lebanon,* Plin. 5, 20.

‖ Antillæ, ārum, f. pl. *Iſlands lieing between the ſouthern and eaſtern part of the continent of America.* They are called the *Caribbees* by the ancient inhabitants. Twenty eight of them are conſiderable, and ſubject either to the Engliſh, French, or Dutch.

*Antĭlŏchus, i, m. ['Αντίλοχος, Gr.] *The ſon of Neſtor and Eurydice, ſlain by Memnon,* Hom. Odyſſ. δ, 187. but Ovid ſaith *by Hector,* Ep. 1, 15.

*Antĭmăchus, i, m. [qui contrà pugnat; ex ἀντὶ, contra, & μάχη, pugna] (1) *A Trojan, who being corrupted by Paris, diſſuaded the reſtoreing of Helen.* (2) *A greek poet of Colophon, of a lofty vein.* (1) Hom. Il. λ, 123. (2) Catull. 92, 10.

*‖ Antĭnoē, es, f. ['Αντίνοη, Gr.] *A city of Ægypt,* ſo called from a minion of Hadrian, *Ptol.*

*Antĭnous, i, m. ['Αντίνοος, Gr.] (1) *One of Penelope's ſuitors.* (2) ‖ *A ſtripling beloved by Hadrian, whom the paraſitical Greeks, to pleaſe the emperour, conſecrated, and ſtruck medals in his honour,* which are ſtill preſerved in the cabinets of antiquaries. (1) Ov. Epiſt. 1, 92. (2) Spartian.

Antiŏchia, *vel pot.* Antiŏchēa, æ, f. [παρ-ιρὰ τίμπια Δάφνης, *Dionyſ.* ad diſtinctionem, cùm plures eſſent: 'Αντιόχεια, Gr.] (1) *The metropolis of Syria, a very plentifull and wealthy city.* At this place the diſciples of our Lord were firſt called *Chriſtians.* (2) *Another* alſo called *Niſibis,* built as well as the former, by Seleucus the ſon of Antiochus, and ſeated in Meſopotamia by the river Tigris; hod. *Niſibin* or *Neſbin.* (3) *A third which was the metropolis of Piſidia,* and is ſpoken of in *the Acts of the Apoſtles.* There are ſeveral other, but leſs remarkable, places of this name. (1) Plin. 5, 12. (2) Id. 6, 13. (3) Id. 5, 27. Hinc

*Antiŏchienſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Antioch,* Plin. 4, 10.

*Antiŏchus, i, m. ['Αντίοχος, Gr.] *A king of Syria, ſurnamed* Hierax, *i. e.* the hawk, and alſo called *Antiochus the Great.* This was a general name of the kings of Syria, as *Antiochus Soter, Magnus, Deus, Epiphanes, Philopater, Grypus, Cyzicenus, Pius, Aſiaticus.* Vid. Vaillantii Hiſt. Regum Syriæ nummis expreſſam.

*Antiŏchus Aſcalonita. (1) ‖ *A philoſopher of the old academy, maſter to Lucullus, Cicero, and Brutus.* (2) ‖ Antiochus Syracuſanus, *An hiſtorian quoted by* Strabo *and* Dion. Halic. (3) Antiochus literātus, *ſervant to Atticus.* (1) Plut. *in* Lucullo. (2) *Vide* Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græcis. (3) *Vid.* Cic. Attic. 13, 33.

*Antiŏpa, æ, *vel* Antiŏpe, es, f. ['Αντιόπη, Gr.] (1) *The wife of Lycus king of Thebes, on whom Jupiter begot Amphion and Zethus, upon which her huſband was divorced from her.* (2) *A rough tragedy of Pacuvius.* (3) ‖ *A queen of the Amazons.* (1) *Vid.* Amphion & Dirce. (2) Perſ. 1, 78. (3) Plut. *in* Theſeo.

*Antĭpăter, ris, m. ['Αντίπατρος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *One of Alexander's captains and ſucceſſors.* (2) ‖ *An Aſcalonite, father to king Herod.* (3) *A Sidonian, a famous poet.* (1) Suid. (2) Joſeph. *de* Bell. Jud. 1, 21. (3) Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 50. & Quint. 10, 7.

*‖ Antĭpatris, is, f. [ita dict. quòd ab Antipatro, Herodis patre, renovata] *A city of Paleſtine;* Act. Apoſt. 23, 31. hod. *Aſſur.*

Antipatris, is, m. *The baſe ſon of Sarpedon,* Virg. Æn. 9, 696.

*Antĭphătes, is, m. ['Αντιφάτης, Gr.] *A king of the Læſtrigons, who were cannibals,* Juv. 14, 20.

*Antĭphellus, i, f. ['Αντίφελλος, Gr.] *A town of Lycia,* Plin. 5, 27.

*Antĭphĭlus, i, m. ['Αντίφιλος, Gr. ab ἀντὶ, contrà, & φίλος, charus] *An excellent painter, rival to Apelles,* Plin. 35, 10.

*Antĭphon, ontis, m. ['Αντιφῶν, Gr.] *An excellent Athenian oratour,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 12.

*Antĭpŏdes, um, m. pl. [ex ἀντὶ, contrà, & ποῦς, pes] *Perſons dwelling in an oppoſite climate,* Plin. 4, 12.

*Antĭpŏlis, is, f. ['Αντίπολις, Gr.] *A city of Provence in France,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Antibe,* Hard. unde

*Antĭpŏlĭtānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to,* Antipolis, *Mart.* 4, 89.

‖ Antĭquāria, æ, f. *A city of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada,* Antonin. hod. *Anteguera,* Cellar.

Antirrhium, ii, n. *A promontory of Ætolia,* Plin. 4, 20.

Antiſſa, æ, f. (1) *An iſle formerly, but now joined to Leſbos.* (2) *An ancient city near the Mæotis, ſwallowed up by the ſea.* (1) Plin. 2, 89. (2) Id. 2, 92.

*‖ Antiſthĕnes, is, m. ['Αντισθένης, Gr.] *A philoſopher and teacher of rhetorick at Rhodes,* who haveing heard Socrates, bid his ſcholars ſeek out for a new maſter; for that he had found one. He was the founder of the Cynick ſect, and maſter of Diogenes. He ſold all he had, and reſerved to himſelf only an old cloak, a ſcrip, and a ſtaff. Being aſked what was moſt deſirable in life, he anſwered to die happyly, *Plutarch.*

‖ Antitrajectus, i, m. *Andover* in Hantſhire, *Camd.*

‖ Antiveſtæum, *Saint Burien,* or *The Landſend,* in Cornwall, *Camd.*

Antium, ii, n. *An ancient city of Italy, the metropolis of the Volſcians,* ſituated in the modern Campagna di Roma, and ſo called from *Antius,* the ſon of Hercules. At this place was the temple of the godeſs Fortuna. The city was ruined by the Saracens, and no memorial left of it, excepting a promontory which is ſtill called *Capo d' Anzio,* or *Antio,* Plin. 3, 4. Hinc

Antiātes, Antiātīnus, Antienſis, *quæ vid. ſuis locis.*

Antixĕni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of India,* Plin. 6, 20.

Antōna, æ. *Tac. Ann.* 31, 2. *The river Nen,* which runeth by Northampton, *Camd.* or more probably the *Wye,* which runeth into the Severn; or perhaps Tacitus writ *Auſona,* or *Avona,* that is the river *Avon,* which runeth by Warwick, Worceſter, and Gloceſter. According to *Lipſius* and *Ferrarius,* it ſignifies the town of Hampton, Southampton, or Northampton.

Antobrŏges, um, m. pl. *An ancient people of France,* Plin. 4, 19. Harduin ſuppoſeth them to be the ſame with the *Nitiobriges,* whoſe chief city was *Aginnum;* hod. *Agen.*

‖ Antŏnīna, æ, f. *Utrecht* in Holland, which is otherwiſe called *Trajectum ad Rhenum,* Amm.

Antiŏnŏpŏlītæ, ārum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Lydia, near the river Mæander,* Plin. 5, 29.

Antŏnīnus Pius, *An emperour who ſucceeded Hadrian, and was a very good prince;* ſee his life in *Aurelius Victor.*

Aurēlius Antōnīnus, *ſurnamed* the Philoſopher, *was a man of wonderfull humanity, juſtice, temperance, and all princely virtues,* as his works which are ſtill extant evidently ſhow, for he lived as he writ. He choſe for his colleague in the empire *L. Aurelius Verus,* after whoſe death he reigned alone, and had great ſucceſs againſt the Germans, the Sarmatians, Vandals, Quadi, and Marcomanni. Antoninus Commodus was his ſucceſſor in the empire, but not in his virtues.

Antŏnīnus Baſſiānus, *nicknamed* Caracalla, *the ſon of the emperour Severus.* De al. Antoninis, vid. *Jonſium de ſcript. hiſt.* lib. 3. c. 10.

M. Antŏnius, *The name of many great Romans.* Their family was derived from *Antius* the ſon of Hercules. (1) M. Antonius, *an eloquent oratour,* was ſlain with many other great men by the Marian faction. He had two ſons, named Marcus and Caius, the former whereof was a very profligate man. The latter commanding ſome troops of Sylla's horſe, plundered many places in Greece. He was ſurnamed *Hybrida.* (2) Marcus Antonius, *ſon to the former of theſe, and grandſon to the oratour,* was the fomenter of the civil war. For while tribune, he left the city privately, and fled to Cæſar into Gaul. He invaded the province of Brutus, and by the perſuaſion of Tully the ſenate voted him an enemy to the republick. He was beaten by the two conſuls Hirtius and Panſa, aſſiſted young Cæſar, but ſome time after joined in a league with Octavius and Lepidus, and hence their government was called a *triumvirate.* Immediately upon this he vanquiſhed the forces of Brutus and Caſſius at Philippi in Macedon. He divorced his wife Fulvia, in order to marry Octavia ſiſter to Octavius. But for the love he bore Cleopatra queen of Egypt, he ſlighted her alſo, which Octavius reſenting, made war upon him, overcame him in a ſea fight at Actium, and forced him to flee to Alexandria, where, being beſieged by Cæſar, in deſpair he fell upon his own ſword. (1) Vid. *Val. Max.* 9, 2. & *Luc.* 2, 122, & ſeq. (2) *Plin.* 15, 1.

Julius Antŏnius, *The ſon of Marcus,* was conſul with Paulus Fab. Maximus. To this man Horace addreſſeth his ſecond ode of the fourth book. His notorious incontinence with Julia, the daughter of Auguſtus, he revenged on himſelf with his own hand, as *Paterculus* telleth us, 2, 100. But that it was by the command of Auguſtus we learn from *Tacitus, Ann.* 4, 44, 4.

Antŏnius Gnipho, was of Gaul, but came to Rome, where he taught rhetorick and poetry in the houſe of Julius Cæſar, while yet a boy. His ſchool was frequented by Tully, and other famous men. He ſet no price on his labours, and therefore his ſcholars were the more liberal to him. He lived fifty years, *Suet.* de Illuſt. Gramm. 7.

Antŏnius Mūſa, *was phyſician to Auguſtus,* Plin. 29, 1. and haveing cured him of a dangerous diſeaſe, the Romans honoured him with a braſen ſtatue, *Suet.* in *vitâ Aug.* 59.

Antŏrĭdes, is, m. *A painter,* Plin. 35, 10.

‖ Antrimum, i, n. *A town and country,* called *Antrim,* in Ireland, *Lloyd.*

*‖ Antrōnia, æ, f. ['Αντρών, Gr.] *A city of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus.* Hinc

*‖ Antrōnius aſinus, ['Αντρώνιος ὄνος, *Heſych.*] q. d. *A great booby.*

Antros, i, f. *An iſland ſituated in the river Garonne in France,* Mel. 3, 2.

Antuātes, ium, m. pl. *A people bordering on Savoy,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 1. ſed rectiùs *Nantuaces.*

‖ Antuerpia, *vel* Antverpia, æ, f. Olim *Atuatum* & *Atuacutum. A noble city of Brabant, ſituated on the river Scheld,* and much frequented by all European nations.

Anturnăcum, i, n. *A town of Lower Germany,* vulgò *Andernach,* Baudr.

Anxa, æ, f. *A town of Magna Græcia,* formerly called *Gallipolis;* hod. *Gallipoli,* Plin. 3, 11.

Anxāni, ōrum, & Anxānenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Anxanum in Italy.*

Anxānum, i, n. *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples*; hod. *Lanciano*, Plin. 3, 12.

Anxāntīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, ſeated between the Fucine lake, and the river Lyris*, Plin. 3, 12. hod. *Civita d' Antia*, Hard.

Anxur, ūris, n. & m. *A town of the Volſcians in Italy*, ſituated on the frontiers of Naples, where Jupiter Anxur, *or* Anxurus, *i. e.* imberbis, was worſhiped. *Impoſitum ſaxis latè candentibus* Anxur, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 26. Superbus Anxur, *Mart.* 6, 42, 6. hodie *Tarracina*, corruptè *à Trachynia* vet. nom.

Anxūrus, *vel* Axūrus, i, m. *A name whereby young Jupiter was worſhiped in Campania*, Virg. Æn. 7, 779. Et in nummo Panſæ obvio IOVIS AXVR. unde in loco *Virg.* al. malunt legere *axurus*, i. e. *imberbis*, cui ſententiæ favet *Serv.* Et ſanè IOVI CRESCENTI rep. in numiſmatis plurimis.

Ănytus, i, m. [ab ἀνύω, Gr. expedio] *An Athenian, one of the three accuſers of Socrates*, the other two were *Melitus* and *Lycon*; hence *Horace* calleth Socrates *Anyti reum*, Sat. 2, 4, 3.

A ante O.

Aobrīga, *vel* Abobria, æ, f. *A city and noted port of Spain, in the kingdom of Gallicia*; hod. *Bayona*, Cellar.

Āŏnia, æ, f. [*ab* Aone filio Neptuni] *The hilly part of Bœotia*, Virg. Geor. 3, 10.

Āŏnes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Bœotia.* It is alſo uſed adjectively, as, *Aonas in montes*, Virg. Ecl. 6, 65.

Āŏnĭdes, um, m. pl. f. *The Muſes worſhiped in mount Helicon*, Juv. 7, 59.

Āŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Aonia.* Aonii campi, *Claud.* in *Ruf.* 2. præf. 3. luci, *Id. Conſ. Mall.* 271.

*Aornus, i, m. [*i. e.* ſine avibus; *ab* ἀ, priv. & ὄρνις, avis] (1) *A hill in the Eaſt-Indies ſo high that no birds can fly over it.* (2) *A poiſonous lake of Campania*, called alſo *Avernus.* (1) *Vid.* Curt. 8, 11. (2) Virg. Æn. 6, 239.

Aorſi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia, ſeated near the river Tanais*, Plin. 6, 16.

Acus, i, m. *A river of Macedon flowing between the two mountains Æropus and Aſnaus*; it ariſeth in the frontiers of that country, and falleth into the gulf of Venice near Spinazza, *Liv.* 32, 10.

A ante P.

Ăpāme, *quæ* & Ăpāmia, æ, f. (1) *The metropolis of Phrygia*, anciently called *Cibotus.* (2) *A city in Bithynia*, built by Nicomedes the ſon of Pruſias, and ſo called from *Apame* his mother's name, but afterwards called *Myrlea.* (3) ‖ *Another in Media, near the confines of Parthia.* (4) ‖ *Another in Meſopotamia near the river Euphrates.* (5) *Another built by king Seleucus, and ſo called after his ſiſter* Apamea. (1) Plin. 5, 29. (2) Id. 5, 32. (3) Ptol. (4) Id. (5) Liv. 38, 13.

Ăpāmeſtīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy*, Plin. 3, 11.

Ăparthēni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, near the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

Ăpātūris, æ, f. *Pallas* ſo called, to whom the virgins of Trœzen before marriage conſecrated their girdles in her temple called *Apaturum*, Steph.

Ăpella, æ, m. *The name of a Jew*, Hor. Sat. 4, 5, 100. *q. d.* λιπόδερμος, *i. e.* ſine pelle, Angl. *circumciſed*; but *Salmaſius* learnedly refuteth this etymology, and *Cicero* mentioneth a perſon of this name, who was no Jew, *Attic.* 12, 19.

Ăpelles, is, m. *An excellent painter of the iſland* Cos, *or* Cea. He flouriſhed in the time of Alexander the Great, and was in great favour with that prince who would ſuffer none to draw his picture but Apelles, nor make his ſtatue but Lyſippus, *Hor. A. P.* 239. he uſed only four colours, viz. white, yellow, red and black. He painted a naked Venus, *or* Anadyomene, *h. e.* riſeing out of the ſea. He drew Campaſpe, one of Alexander's concubines, with whom he fell in love, and Alexander finding it out, generouſly made him a preſent of her, Vid. *Plin.* 35, 10. & *Quint.* l. 12. Hinc

Ăpellēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Apelles*, Apelleæ tabulæ, *Prop.* 1, 2, 22.

Āpennīnum, i. Subſt. Vid. *Nep. Hann.* 4. & *Perſ.* 1, 95. *Id quod*

Āpennīnus, *ſc.* mons [vix dubito quin ſit vocab. Celt. *à* Pen ſummitas, quæ plurimorum locorum nomina apud nos componit] *A ridge of high hills, parting Italy through the middle of the whole length of it from the Alps*, almoſt *between the Tyrrhene, and the Adriatick ſea.* Theſe hills are extended above 600 miles, begining between Piedmont and the river of Genoa, and croſſing the dutchies of Montſerrat, Milan, and Parma; after which they enter Tuſcany and grow very high, traverſeing Modena, Romagna, Urbin, Marca d'Ancona, Umbria, and the kingdom of Naples, and on the confines of Baſilicata divide themſelves into two branches, one of which ſtretches itſelf eaſtward in Apulia to Cape S. Maria, where it terminates; and the other running ſouthward thro' Calabria, and ending on the coaſt of the Sicilian ſea near Cape dell Armi. In all this vaſt length they are only once interſected, and that by the river Oſſanto near Conza. They go by ſeveral names, according to the different countries through which they are extended.

Āpennīnĭgĕnæ, ārum, c. g. *Inhabitants of the Apennines*, Ov. Met. 15, 432.

Āpennīnĭcŏlæ, ārum, m. pl. *Idem*, Virg. Æn. 11, 700.

*‖**Ăpĕrantia**, æ, f. [Ἀπεράντια, Gr.] *A town of Ætolia in Greece, lieing near the hill of Pindus*, Ptol.

Ăpĕſas, antis, m. Stat. Theb. 3, 461. Ăpĕſantus, i, m. Plin. 4, 5. *A hill of Peloponneſus, from whence Perſeus took his flight.*

*‖**Ăphæa**, æ, f. *Diana ſo called by the Æginetæ*, ἀπὸ τȣ̃ ἀφεθῆναι, quòd Minois vim effugit, *Heſych.* Vid. *Virgil.* in *Ciri*, ſit modò ejus.

‖**Aphannæ**, ārum, f. pl. *An obſcure country in Sicily*; hinc Prov. *ad Aphannas*, of things obſcure, *Steph.*

Ăphas, æ, f. *A river of Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1.

*‖**Ăphētæ**, ārum, f. pl. [Ἀφέται, Gr.] *A port of Magneſia in Greece, whence the Argonauts embarked*, Diod. Sic. 11, 12.

*‖**Ăphētor**, is, m. [Ἀφήτωρ, Gr. *i. e.* jaculator; *ab* ἀφίημι, mitto] *A name of Apollo*, Cæl.

Ăphidnæ, ārum, f. pl. *A place in Attica*, Sen. Hippol. 24.

***Aphrŏdīſium**, ii, n. *A town of Latium in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. *ab*

*‖**Aphrŏdīte**, es, f. [*quod ab* ἀφρὸς, ſpuma, nam de ſpumâ maris natam fingunt] *The Greek name of Venus.*

*‖**Aphthŏnius**, ii, m. [Ἀφθόνιος, Gr.] *A greek ſophiſt, who writ the* Progymnaſmata, *which are ſtill extant.*

Ăphidnus, i, m. *One of Æneas's ſoldiers*, Virg. Æn. 9, 702.

Ăpia, æ, f. *The country of Peloponneſus*, anciently called alſo *Ægialea*, Plin. 4, 4.

Ăpĭcius, ii, m. *An epicure, and gluttonous fellow.* He writ a volume of ways and means to provoke appetite, ſpent a large eſtate on his guts, and growing poor and deſpiſed, hanged himſelf. He lived in the time of Nero, *Sen.* de Conſolatione ad Albin. Conſ. *Juv.* 4, 23. & 11, 3. & Mart. 10, 73.

Āpĭdănus, i, m. *A great river in Theſſaly, which runeth into the river Enipeus*, Ov. Met. 7, 228.

Ăpĭlas, æ, m. *A river of Greece*, Plin. 4, 10. ſuppoſed by Harduin to be the ſame with *Aſopus.*

Ăpīna, æ, f. *A town of Italy, ſituated in the Capitinate, and deſtroyed by Diomedes*, Plin. 3, 11. ☞ ‖ Hence *Apina* is proverbially uſed to denote *a trifling buſineſs*, Vid. Eraſmi Chil.

Ăpiŏlæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of the Latins*, Plin. 3, 5.

Ăpion, *vel* Appion, is, m. *A great grammarian born at Oaſus, a town of Ægypt, though called* Alexandrinus, *as being free of that city*, Joſephus, lib. 2. That he had a great name in the reign of Tiberius, is evident from a paſſage in *Pliny's preface to his natural hiſtory*, vid. & eund. 35, 10.

Āpis, is, m. *The ſon of Jupiter by Niobe the daughter of Phoroneus*, called alſo *Serapis* and *Oſiris.* He was king of the Argives, and marryed Iſis the daughter of Inachus. He left his kingdom to his brother Ægialeus, and paſſed over into Ægypt, where he civilized the inhabitants, taught them to ſow corn, and plant vines, and ſo obliged them, that they made him their king, and after his death worſhiped him under the form of an ox, which is a ſymbol of huſbandry, and in imitation of him the Iſraelites that came from thence, made their calf. *Vid.* Ov. Lucan, &c.

Ăpĭtāmi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 38.

Ăpollĭnāres ludi, *Games inſtituted in honour of Apollo*, Cic. Attic. 2, 19.

Ăpollo, ĭnis, antiq. Apollinis in recto, *Plaut. Menæchm.* 5, 2, 118. [fortè ab ἀ priv. & πολλὸς, multus, quòd ſit unicus, ut Latinis ſol, à ſolus tantùm; ſed de etymo nihil certi] *The ſon of Jupiter and Latona*, born in the iſle of Delos, at the ſame birth with Diana, who is alſo called *Phœbe*, as he is *Phœbus*; the ſun and moon haveing been created in one day; ſhe a huntreſs, he an archer; with quivers both to ſignify their rays. She preſideing over the Nymphs, he over the Muſes; ſhe the ruler of the night, as he is of the day. He was accounted the god of phyſick, muſick, divination, and poetry. Haveing killed the ſerpent Python, he was for that reaſon called *Pæan*; but doing the ſame by the *Cyclops*, he was degraded, and fed the cattle of Admetus king of Theſſaly for ſome time, from whence he was called *Nomius*, i. e. *the herdſman.* He turned Daphne his beloved nymph into a violet; fleaed Marſyas alive, who contended with him for the prize of muſick; had a famous temple and oracle at Delphos, and was called *Orus* by the Ægyptians. He and Bacchus were generally accounted young, but in ancient coins both of them have ſometimes beards. In heaven he is called *Sol*; *Bacchus* on earth, and *Apollo* below.

Ăpollĭnāris, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Apollo*, Ars Apollinea, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 3, 10.

***Ăpollŏdōrus**, i, m. [Ἀπολλόδωρος, Gr.] (1) *A famous grammarian of Athens, ſcholar to Panætius the philoſopher, and Ariſtarchus the grammarian.* He writ the hiſtory of Athens, *Diod.* and was held in great reputation through all Greece. (2) *A cruel tyrant.* (3) *A famous ſculptor.* (4) *A comick poet, whom Terence imitateth.* (5) ‖ *A tragick poet of Tarſus.* (1) Plin. 7, 37. (2) Sen. *de* Benef. 7, 19. & de Irâ lib. 2, 48. (3) Nempe in Pharm. & alibi. (5) Suid.

Ăpollŏnia, æ, f. (1) *A city of Macedon*; hod. *Eriſſos.* (2) *Another of Thrace*, formerly called *Anthium*; hod. *Siſſopoli.* (3) *Another in Cyrene*; hod. *Bondarea.* (1) Plin. 4, 22. (2) Id. 4, 11. (3) Id. 5, 5.

Ăpollŏnius, ii, m. *There were many great men of this name.* (1) Apollonius Rhodius, *the writer of the Argonauticks*; Suidas ſaith he was an Alexandrian; but others a Thracian. (2) *Another* named *Dyſcolus*, whoſe works are extant, illuſtrated with the notes of Meurſius. (3) *Another* ſurnamed *Aphrodiſienſis*, an hiſtorian likewiſe; he writ of the affairs of Caria. (4) Alabandenſis, *A maſter* of rhetorick. (5) Tyanæus, *A Pythagorean philoſopher*, whoſe life is writen by Philoſtratus. His miracles ſome impious wretches have equalled with thoſe of our bleſſed Saviour; Alexander Severus made him one of his Lares, as he did likewiſe Chriſt, Abraham, and Orpheus. (6) Molo, *A Rhodian, maſter of rhetorick to Julius*, Suet. Cæſ. 4. *as alſo to Cicero*, Plut. See his character drawn by

Cicero in his Orat. ☞ *De his aliiſque hujus nom.* v. *Voſſ. de hiſt. Græc.* 1, 22. & *Jonſii ſcript. hiſt. philoſ.* 3, 9.

Ăpollŏphănes, is. m. (1) *A phyſician in the court of Antiochus Soter.* (2) ‖ *Alſo a Stoick philoſopher.* (1) *Vid.* Celſ. 5, 18. & Plin. 22, 21. (2) Laërt. lib. 7.

Ăpollŏpŏlītes, is. f. *A diſtrict of Ægypt*, Plin. 5, 9.

Ăpŏniāna, æ. f. *An iſland of Sicily near Lilybeum, and a promontory of the ſame place,* Hirt. B. Afr. 11.

* Ăpŏnus, i. m. [*qu.* ſine labore, ab α priv. & πόνος, labor, quòd remedium ſine dolore adferat] *A fountain and village in Italy, near the river Timavus, where Livy was born,* Luc. 7, 193. This ſpring is hot, and its water very medicinal, *Sil.* 12, 217. & *Luc.* 7, 193. Hinc

* Ăpŏnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aponus,* Cenſetur Apona Livio ſuo tellus, *Mart.* 1, 62.

Appia via, *A way made from Rome by Capua to Brunduſium, above* 300 *miles long,* and ſo called from *Appius Claudius,* who paved it in his conſulate, *Liv.* 9, 29. Appia longarum regina viarum, *Stat. Sylv.* 7, 2, 12.

Appiădes Deæ, *Venus and Pallas,* ſo called becauſe they had temples near the Appian waters, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 452.

‖Appiānum, i. n. *A town of Rhætia,* P. Diac. 3, 31. hod. *Albiano,* Cellar.

‖Appiānus, i. n. *An hiſtorian of Alexandria in the reign of Trajan and Adrian, who writ the Roman hiſtory in twenty-four books.*

Appias, ădis. f. [*à* meretricibus in viâ Appiâ habitantibus] *A name of Venus,* Ov. *de* Rem. Am. 660.

Appia gens [ab apii coronâ, quam L. Appius in Achaiâ meruit] *There were many great men of this family. Tiberius Cæſar was deſcended from it, both by the father and mother's ſide.* See ſeveral of this noble race enumerated by Suet. in the firſt 4 chapters of his life.

Appii Forum, *A city of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, about* 18 *miles from Rome,* Cic. Attic. 11, 10.

Appronĭānus, i. m. *One who was conſul of Rome the ſame year wherein it was burnt under the reign of Commodus.*

Apros, i. f. *A city of Thrace,* Plin. 4, 11.

Aprūſa, æ. f. *A river of Italy near the city Rimini,* Plin. 3, 15. hod. *Auſa,* Hard.

* Apruſtāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Apruſtum,* Plin. 3, 11.

* ‖Apruſtum, *vel* Abyſtrum, i. n. [Ἄϐυςρον, Gr.] *A town in Calabria in Italy,* Ptol. hod. *Caſtrovillario.*

Aprūtium, ii. n. *A country of Italy lieing between Picenum, and Apulia*; and now divided into *the hither* and *farther Abruzzo, Vid.* Cluv. 3, 29, 6.

Apsĭlæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia,* Plin. 6, 4.

Apſus, i. m. *A river near Macedon diſemboguing itſelf into the Adriatick ſea between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia,* Liv. 31, 22. & Luc. 5, 46 hod. *Pontremoli,* or, according to ſome, *Æſpro.*

Apta Julia, *A city of France, in the government of Provence,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Apte,* Hard.

* Apteron, i. n. *A town of Crete,* by Strabo called Ἄπτερα, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Ăpua, æ. f. *A town of Liguria on the confines of Tuſcany.* Hinc

Ăpuāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Apua,* Liv. 40, 1.

Ăpūleius, *ſive* Ăpūlejus, *vel* Appūlejus. Multi hujus nominis fuêre in vet. Rom. hiſt. cum prænominibus, C. L. Vid. Indicem in Liv. (1) *A phyſician of this name in the reign of Tiberius,* by birth *a Sicilian,* and ſurnamed *Celſus,* who was maſter to Scribonius Largus. (2) *The famous Apuleius Medaurenſis, who writ books in Latin on various ſubjects.* Vid. *Colv.* in *Apul.* ſome whereof are loſt, except a few fragments which have been picked up by learned men. He lived in the time of the Antonines. In his *Metamorphoſis* he ſeems to follow Lucian, or Lucius's Mileſian tales; ſeveral learned men have ſaid he rather brayeth than ſpeaketh. However, after all, it muſt be owned, he was both learned and witty. His *Florida* is ridiculous, but partly excuſed by the title. (1) *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 94. (2) Vid. *ipſum.*

Ăpūlia, æ. f. *A country in Italy ſituated near the Adriatick, between Daunia and Calabria,* and very rich in flocks, whence Cicero deſcribeth it from the number of its ſhepherds, in *Catil.* 3. The wool of this country had the preference of all other. *Mart.* 14, 145. *hod.* la Puglia.

Ăpūlĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apulia,* Mare Apulicum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 4.

Ăpūlus, a, um. adj. *Idem,* Luc. 5, 380.

* ‖ Ăpūlum, i. n. [Ἄπυλον, Gr.] *A city of Dacia,* Ptol. nunc *Alba Grulia.*

Ăpuſcĭdănum, i. n. *A lake of Africa in which all things ſwim,* Plin. 31, 1.

Ăpȳre, es. f. *A town of Lycia,* Plin. 5, 27.

A ante Q.

‖ Ăquæ Auguſtæ, *Acqs* in France, *Cellar.*

* ‖ Ăquæ Calidæ, *vel* Ăquæ Solis, The city *Bath* in England. Theſe baths were anciently conſecrated to Phœbus, Hercules, and Pallas.

Ăquæ Cumanæ, *A bath near Cuma in Campania,* Liv. 41, 20.

Ăquæ Cutiliæ, *Another not far from Rieti in Italy,* much commended by *Plin.* 31, 11.

‖ Ăquæ Flaviæ [*à* Flaviâ familiâ dict.] *A town of Portugal*; hod. *Chiaves,* Cellar.

‖ Ăquæ Mortuæ, *A town of Narbonne in France*; hod. *Aigues mortes.*

Ăquæ Sextiæ, *Aix* in Provence, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Ăquæ Statiellōrum, *A town of Liguria in Italy,* Plin. 3, 5.

Ăquæ Taurinæ, *A town in Tuſcany,* near *Civita Vecchia,* Plin. 3, 5.

‖ Ăquæ Voconiæ, *In Spain*; hod. *Caldes de Malavela,* Cellar.

Ăquenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy in the province of Orvietto,* Plin. 3, 5. *Vulgò,* Acqua pendente.

Ăquārius, i. m. *The eleventh ſign in the zodiack, which riſeth the eighteenth of January,* and is ſo called from the Latin word *Aqua,* water, becauſe it often bringeth rain, *vid.* Virg. Georg. 3, 304. hence *Catullus* calleth it *Hydrochaos,* 64, ult. The poets make him the ſame with *Ganymedes.*

Ăquĭcaldenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain. ſeated not far from Barcelona,* Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Caldes,* Hard.

Ăquĭleia, *vel* Ăquĭleja, æ. f. *Formerly a rich town near the Adriatick, and the barrier of Italy on that ſide,* Sil. 8, 606. *and* Mart. 4, 25. In the bas empire it was the capital of the territory of Venice, but was quite reduced by the Huns, and is now only a ſmall village.

Ăquĭleienſes, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aquileia,* Plin. 2, 193.

Ăquillia, *ſc.* gens. *A patrician family of Rome,* in nummis obvia.

Ăquĭlōni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Aquilonia,* Plin. 3, 11.

Ăquĭlōnia, æ. f. (1) *A city of the Hirpines in Italy*; hod. *la Cedogna,* Hard. (2) ‖ *A town of Aquitain in France*; hod. *Aiguillan.* (1) Liv. 10, 38. (2) Baudr.

Ăquīnātes ſaltus, *vel potiùs* ſaltes, *Hard. A people near Aquinum in Italy,* Plin. 3, 15.

* ‖ Ăquīneum, i. n. [Ἀκουΐγκον, Gr.] *A capital city of Hungary,* Antonin. now ſuppoſed to be *Buda,* or *Ofen,* Cellar.

Ăquīnum, i. n. *A town of the Latins near Samnium.* That a colony of Romans was planted here we learn from *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, 63, 1. It is famous alſo for haveing been the birth-place of *Juvenal, Sat.* 3, ſub fin. hod. *Aquino,* Hard.

‖ Ăquiſgrānum, i. n. *The city Achen, or Aken, ſituated between the Rhine and Moſelle*; and ſo named, as ſome ſay, by *Granus* the brother of *Nero,* who being delighted with the hot baths of this place, built a tower here. The French call the town *Aix la chapelle.* At this place is the ſepulchre of Charles the Great, *L'oyd.*

Ăquĭtāni, ōrum. m. pl. *ſurnamed* Sediboniates, *A people of France,* Plin. 4, 19.

Ăquĭtānia, æ. f. Plin. 4, 19. *The third part of old Gaul,* now containing *Guienne* and *Gaſcone.* It was formerly under the Engliſh kings, who were called *Dukes of Aquitain.* It hath Spain on the weſt, the province of Lyons on the north, on the ſouth Narbon, and on the other ſide bordereth on the ocean.

Ăquĭtānĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aquitania.* Aquitanicus ſinus, *Plin.* 4, 19.

A ante R.

Āra, æ. f. *A conſtellation of twelve ſtars in our hemiſphere, under the ſcorpion's tail.* Vid. *Ov. Met.* 2, 139. & *Cic.* in *Arat.* 184.

Āræ, ārum. f. pl. *Three great rocks,* or rather *iſlands, ſituated between Africa and Sicily,* and called alſo *Ægates,* vid. *Serv.* & *Pomp. Sab.* in *Virg. Æn.* 1, 113.

* Ărābia, æ. f. [Ἀραϐία, Gr.] *A large country of Aſia, ſituated between India and Ægypt,* and divided into three parts, *viz.* *Deſerta, Felix,* and *Petræa,* which are bounded on the north by Syria and Meſopotamia, on the eaſt by the gulf of Perſia and Ormus, on the weſt by the Red ſea, or gulf of Arabia, and on the ſouth by the Arabian ſea, Vid. *Plin.* 6, 29. & 5, 11.

Ărăbĭcus, *vel* Ărăbius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arabia.* ¶ Arabicus ſinus, *The Red ſea,* Plin. 2, 67. Arabio lucet bombyce puella, *Prop.* 2, 3, 15.

Ărăbio, ōnis, m. *A petty king of Africa, who was expelled his kingdom by Bocchus,* Liv. Epit. 117, 33.

Ărăbis, is. f. *A town of Meſopotamia, built by Nicanor,* Plin. 6, 26.

* ‖ Ărabrīga, æ. f. [Ἀραϐρίγα, Gr.] *A town of Spain near the river Tagus,* Ptol. Hinc

Ărabrīcenſes, *vel* Ărabrĭgenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Arabriga,* Plin. 4, 22.

* Ărabs, is. m. [Ἄραψ, Gr.] *An Arabian,* Omnis Arabs, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 706.

* Ărăbus, a, um, adj. *Arabian,* Virg. Æn. 7, 605.

* ‖ Ărăbo, ōnis, m. [Ἀράϐων, Gr.] *A river and city of upper Hungary,* Anton. Narabo, *Ptol.* incolis *Raab.*

Ărăbus, i. m. (1) *The ſon of Apollo.* (2) Arabus lapis, *a ſtone uſed for a dentifrice.* (1) Plin. 7, 76. (2) Id. 36, 21.

* Ărachne, es. f. [*ab* Ἀράχνη, Gr. aranea] *The daughter of Idmon a Lydian, very ſkilfull in ſpining and weaveing.* She found out the uſe of flax, and made the firſt nets, and her ſon Cloſter the firſt diſtaffs, *Plin.* 7, 56. But contending with Pallas, and being worſted, hanged herſelf, and was by Minerva turned into a ſpider, Vid. *Ov. Met.* 6. princ.

Ărăchōſia, æ. f. (1) ‖ *A country lieing beyond the river Indus,* and anciently belonging to the Perſian empire, but now to the Mogul; hod. *Candahar & Haiacan,* Hard. (2) *A city of Scythia, built by Semiramis,* and called alſo *Cophen* from the river *Cophe,* which falleth into the Indus. (1) *Strab.* (2) *Plin.* 6, 23. Hinc

Ărăchōſii, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Arachoſia,* Plin. 6, 17.

Ărăcillum, *vel* Arrăcilium, i. n. *A town of Spain,* Flor. 4, 12. hod. *Arraiola.*

Ăractus, i. m. *A river of Epirus in Greece, near Ambracia,* Plin. 4, 1.

* Ărăcynthus, i. m. [Ἀράκυνθος, Gr.] *A mountain of Ætolia in Greece,* Dionyſ. Perieg. 4, 1. but *Pliny* placeth it in *Acarnania,* lib. 4. c. 11.

Ărădus, i. f. *An iſland on the coaſt of Phœnicia,* Plin. 5, 20.

‖ Āræ Flaviæ, *A city in Germany, by the Danube,* Ptol. hod. *Aurach,* Cellar.

‖ Āræ Cæſaris, *A place near the river Tanais,* Ptol. hod. *Veliki.*

Aræ Philænorum, *A maritime town of Africa,* nunc *Porto di Sabia,* Sall. B. J. 22.

Aræ Sextianæ, *A town of Gallicia in Spain,* Plin. 4, 20. hod. *Lugo.*

‖ Ărăgōnia, æ. f. [à Tarracone civ. dict. ut videtur] *One of the kingdoms of Spain,* Baudr.

Ărămæi, ōrum. m. pl. *The Scythians and Sacæ, anciently ſo called,* Plin. 6, 17.

Ărancitāni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Portugal,* Liv. 4, 22.

‖ Ărāniæ, ārum. f. pl. *The two iſles of Aran in Ireland,* Baudr.

Ărar, vel Ărăris, is. m. [arar, Brit. lentus ab ארר. tardus fuit; hinc ſegnis, *Plin.* 3, 4. lentus, *Claud. de Conſ. Mall.* 53. pigerrimus, *Sil.* 15, 501. dubitans quò curſus agat, *Sen.* in *Apotheoſi*] *A river of Provence in France, ſo ſlow, that its courſe can ſcarcely be perceived,* Cæſ. B. G. 1. and famous for a bridge made over it by Cæſar's ſoldiers. This river riſeth in the mountain de Vouge in Lorrain, and falleth into the Rhoſne near Lyons; hod. *la Saone.*

Ărătia, æ. f. *An iſland lieing oppoſite to Perſia, and ſacred to Neptune,* Plin. 6, 25.

* Ărātus, i. m. [Ἄρατος, Gr.] *A Græcian aſtrologer, and poet.* He writ the φαινόμενα and Διοσημεῖα which are ſtill extant, wherein he deſcribeth the place, motion, riſeing, ſeting, and number of the ſtars. Claudius and Germanicus Cæſar were ſo delighted with theſe poems, that they tranſlated them into Latin verſe, and Cicero when very young tranſlated the *Phænomena.* (2) *A prince of Sicyon, who ſurpriſed Nicocles the tyrant, and reſcued his country from ſlavery.* (1) Cic. int. fragm. (2) Id. Off. 2, 33.

Ărăraucēles, um. m. pl. *A people of Africa near the Marmaridæ,* Plin. 5, 5.

Ărăſenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Pontus,* Plin. 5, 32.

Ărauris, is. m. *A river of France flowing by the city Agat,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Airau,* vel *Erbau,* Hard.

Ărauſio, ōnis. f. *The principality of Orange,* in the noble family of Naſſau. Colonia Secundanorum, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Ăraxes, is. m. *A large and rapid river which divideth Armenia from Media, and ariſeing out of the ſame mountain as the Euphrates, diſchargeth itſelf into the Hyrcanian ſea.* Xerxes and Alexander in vain laid a bridge over it, becauſe it was ſoon broke down by the force of the ſtream, whence that of Maro, *pontem indignatus Araxes,* Æn. 8, 728. hod. *Araſſow,* Hard.

Ăraxus, i. f. *A promontory of Elis in Peloponneſus,* Polyb. 4, 65.

Arba, æ. f. *An iſland and city of Illyricum,* Plin. 4, 21,

Arbēla, ōrum. n. pl. [*qu.* ערבל urbs Beli] *A city of Aſſyria, where the deciſive battle was fought between Alexander the Great and Darius king of Perſia,* Curt. 4, 9. but *Arrian and Plutarch* ſay it was fought at *Gaugamela.*

Arbēlītis, *ſc.* regio, *The country about Arbela,* Plin. 6, 13.

Arbii, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Arba,* Plin. 6, 25.

Arbis, is. f. *A river of Gedroſia, the boundary of India weſtward,* Plin. 7, 2.

‖ Arbſia, æ. f. *Ireby* in Cumberland, *Camd.*

Arca, æ. f. *A town on the confines of Phœnicia and Decapolis,* Plin. 5, 18.

Arcădes, um. m. pl. *Arcadians, people of Arcadia,* Plin. 3, 4.

Arcădĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Arcadia.* Arcadici aſini, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2. ☞ *Hos à vet. multùm quæſitos oſtendit,* Plin. 8, 4. ¶ Arcadicus juvenis, *a ſtupid fool,* Juv. 7, 267.

Arcădia, æ. f. [*ab* Arcade, Jovis filio] (1) *A midland country in Peloponneſus, or the Morea, very good for paſture, and therefore famous for ſhepherds and herdſmen, who were muſically inclined.* (2) ‖ *A town in Crete.* (1) Deſcriptionem ejus, nomina, oppida, incolas, pete à *Plin.* 4, 6. per totum. (2) Steph.

Arcădius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral men, one whereof was ſon to the emperour Theodoſius, and colleague in the empire with his elder brother Honorius.*

Arcānum, i. n. [*qu.* locus arcanus] *A villa of Q. Cicero's not far from Minturnæ,* Cic. Att. 7, 10.

Arcas, ădis. m. *The ſon of Jupiter, and the nymph Caliſto, who was turned into a ſhe-bear by Juno.* Her young ſon, whilſt he was hunting, eſpyed her, and ſhot at her; but Jupiter, to prevent the parricide, ſnatched her up immediately, and made her the greater bear, and afterwards changed her ſon Arcas into the leſſer, *Vid.* Ov. Met. 2. fab. 6.

Arcăthias, æ. m. *The ſon of Mithridates,* Liv. 76, 49.

Arcĕſĭlas, æ, *Perſ.* 3, 79. & *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6.

‖ Arcĕſĭlāus, i. m. *Laërt.* (1) *An acute philoſopher, but too tenacious of his own opinion.* An Æolian by birth, and the ſcholar of Polemon. Afterwards he came to Athens, and joined himſelf to Crantor, and became the founder of the ſecond, or middle, Academy. He oppoſed Zeno's opinions, and innovated very much in philoſophy. He was called *cavillator,* becauſe he not only held that every propoſition might be diſputed both ways, but that at laſt nothing could be certainly known; whence *Cicero* ſticketh not to ſay he overturned philoſophy, loco primùm cit. and Lactant. acutely calleth him *ignorantiæ magiſter.* (2) *A ſculptor.* (3) *A painter.* (1) Cic. de Fin. 5, 31. (2) Plin. 36, 15. (3) Id. 35, 11.

Arcĕlius, ii. m. *The ſon of Jupiter, father to Laërtes, and grandſire of Ulyſſes,* Ov. Met. 13, 144.

Archăgăthus, i. m. [*i. e.* bonum principium; *ab* ἀρχὴ, principium, & ἀγαθὸς, bonus] *A Peloponneſian, the firſt who practiſed phyſick in Rome,* Plin. 29, 1.

* Archĕlāis, ĭdis. f. [*ab* Archelao reg.] *A diſtrict of Cappadocia, which was reduced into the form of a province by Tiberius,* Plin. 6, 3. & Suet. Tib. 37.

Archĕlāus, i. m. [*i. e.* princeps populi; *ex* ἀρχὸς, princeps, & λαὸς, populus] *The name of ſeveral princes.* (1) ‖ *One whereof was king of Macedon, and killed after he had reigned 23 years by a young minion of his, becauſe he had eſpouſed his daughter to another, after he had promiſed her to him.* (2) ‖ *A king of the Jews, who takeing to wife Glaphyra the daughter of Archelaus king of Cappadocia, relict of his brother Alexander, contrary to law, Auguſtus condemned him to baniſhment, and he died at Vienna,* (3) *An Athenian philoſopher, ſon to Apollodorus, the ſcholar and ſucceſſor of Anaxagoras, Socrates's maſter.* This philoſopher was alſo called *Phyſicus,* becauſe he taught natural philoſophy, as Socrates did moral. (1) Æl. Var. hiſt. 2, 21. (2) Egeſip. 5, 5. (3) Cic. Tuſc. 5, 4.

* Archias, æ. m. [Ἀρχίας, Gr. *i. e.* principalis] *A poet of Antioch, client to Lucullus.* He writ the Cimbrian war in Greek verſe: Some of his epigrams are ſtill preſerved in the Anthology. Cicero was his great friend, and defended him againſt a certain Greek, who had impleaded him.

* Archĭdămus, i. m. [*ex* ἀρχὸς, princeps, & δᾶμος, Dor. *pro* δῆμος, populus] (1) ‖ *A king of Sparta.* (2) *A general of the Ætolians.* (1) Vid. Xenoph. lib. 7. (2) Liv. 32, 4.

Archĭdēmium, ii. n. *A fountain of Sicily,* Plin. 3, 7. hod. *Ceſalino,* Hard.

* Archĭlŏchus, i. m. [Ἀρχίλοχος, Gr. *ex* ἀρχὸς, princeps, & λόχος, inſidiæ] (1) ‖ *A very ancient hiſtorian and chronologer.* (2) *A poet of the iſland Paros, who is ſaid to be the firſt inventer of Iambick verſe.* He writ ſo ſmartly againſt Lycambes, who had promiſed him his daughter, and given her to another, that he made him hang himſelf. (3) ‖ *The ſon of Neſtor ſlain by Memnon.* (1) Diph. ap. Athen. (2) *Vid. Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 23. & *ſeq.* (3) Hom.

* Archĭmēdes, is. m. [*i. e.* princeps conſilii; *ab* ἀρχὸς, princeps, & μῆδος, conſilium] *A famous geometrician and aſtronomer of Syracuſe, nearly related to Hiero king of Sicily.* See his character, *Liv.* 24, 34. He firſt invented globes to ſhow the motions of the heavens, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 26. He ſhowed alſo how much ſilver the king's crown was embaſed without breaking it, vid. *Vitruv.* 9, 3. When Marcellus took Syracuſe, he gave a ſpecial charge to ſave Archimedes, but he, being too buſy to anſwer to his name when aſked, was ſlain by a common ſoldier, to the great ſorrow of the general, *Sil.* 14, 767.

Archippe, es, f. *A town of the Marſians, built by Marſya the Lydian, near the lake of Celano,* Plin. 3, 11.

Archȳtas, æ. m. *A famous philoſopher of Tarentum, Plato's maſter in geometry, a learned and wiſe man,* Cic. Tuſc. 5, 22. He periſhed by ſhipwreck, *vid.* Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21. One of this name and country is mentioned by *Varro* and *Columella* among the ruſtick writers, *L.* 1. *c.* 1. but whether the ſame, or a different perſon, is uncertain.

Arcobrĭcenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain, on the confines of old Caſtile and Arragon,* Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Arcoz* near *Siguenca,* Hard.

* Arconnēſus, i. f. [Ἀρκόννησος, Gr.] *An iſland oppoſite to Halicarnaſſus,* Plin. 4, 12.

* Arctonnēſus, i. f. [*ab* ἄρκτων, urſa, & νῆσος, inſula] *Cyzicus formerly ſo called,* Plin. 5, 32.

* Arctŏphȳlax [*q. d.* cuſtos urſæ; *ab* ἄρκτος, urſa, & φύλαξ, cuſtos] *A conſtellation near the greater bear,* called *Bootes,* Cic. N. D. 2, 41. *Arctophylax vulgò qui dicitur eſſe Bootes.* But Ovid diſtinguiſheth them, *Sive eſt Arctophylax, ſive eſt piger ille Bootes,* Faſt. 3, 405.

* Arctos, i. f. [*ab* ἄρκτος, Gr. urſa] *Two northern conſtellations called by this name,* viz. the greater and the leſſer; the former whereof being obſerved by the Phœnician mariners is called *Cynoſura,* quod vid. the latter by the Græcians, is named *Helice,* vid. *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 107. They never ſet in our horizon, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 41. Hinc

* Arctōus, a. um. adj. *Northern.* Arctous orbis, *Luc.* 1, 53.

* Arctūrus, i. m. [παρὰ τὴν ἄρκτου οὐρὰν, i. e. juxta Arcti caudam] *A large ſtar in the conſtellation called Bootes, lieing beyond the tail of the great bear,* whence it hath its name. It is thought both at its riſeing and ſeting to cauſe tempeſts. Arcturus vehemens ſum, cùm ſurgo, cùm occido vehementior, *Plaut. Prol. Rud.* 70. Vid. & *Plin.* 2, 39. ult.

Ardea, æ. f. [*qu.* ardua, *i. e.* celſa, *Serv.*] *Once a famous city of Latium in Italy, where king Turnus kept his court,* Virg. Æn. 7, 412. and famous for the retreat of the great Camillus in his exile. ☞ *Ovid* after its ruin feigned it to be changed into a fowl of the ſame name, *Met.* 14, 573. & *ſeqq.*

Ardeātes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Ardea,* Liv. 5, 44.

Ardeas, ātis. c. g. *Of,* or *belonging to, that city.* In agro Ardeati, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18.

Ardeātīnus, a, um. adj. *Idem,* Sen. Ep. 105.

Ardĭces, is. m. *A Corinthian painter,* Plin. 35, 3.

Arduenna, æ f. Cæſ. B. G. 5, 3. *The large foreſt of Ardenne in old Gaul,* which in Cæſar's time reached 500 miles in length (but ſome learned men think there is a miſtake in the number, and read 50) extending from the Rhine to the city Tournay and the Low Countries, but now the greateſt part of it is cut down; what remaineth lieth near the Maes.

Ărēa, f. *An iſland of Pontus,* Plin. 6, 16. ☞ *Scrib.* & Aria.

Ărĕcŏmĭci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Niſmes in Languedoc,* Cæſ. B. C. 1, 35. & Plin 3, 4.

Ărĕlāte, is. n. *Plin.* 3, 4. & Ărĕlātus, i. m. *Avien.* & Ărĕlas, ātis. *Auſon. Anciently a colony of the ſixth legion who ſettled here; from whence* Pliny, (ubi ſuprà) *calleth it* Arelate Sextanorum; *the city Arles in France.*

• Ărĕlātenſis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the city Arles.* Arelatenſis ager, *Plin.* 10, 42.

Ărellius, ii, m. *A painter who uſed to draw his miſtreſſes for godeſſes,* Plin. 35, 10.

Ărĕmŏrĭca, æ, f. [ex Celt. armor, *i. e.* ad mare] *The peninſula of little Britain in France,* Cæſ. B. G. 5, 51. *All Aquitain was anciently called by this name,* Plin. 4, 17.

Ărĕnācum, i, n. *Arnheim* in Guelderland, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 20, 1.

Ărēne, es, f. *A city of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus,* Plin. 4, 5.

•Ărĕŏpagīta, æ, m. *One of the judges that ſate in the court of Mars's hill at Athens.* Solon primus conſtituit Areopagitas, *Cic. Off.* 1, 22. They judged in capital affairs with the greateſt impartiality, *Id.*

•Ărēŏpăgus, & Ărēŏpāgus, i, m. [Ἄρειος πάγος, Gr. *i. e.* collis Martis. *Curia Martis* tranſtulit *Juvenalis,* 9, 101] *Mars's court, at Athens.* They ſay it had its name from Mars's tryal here for homicide, before the twelve chief deities, on which occaſion he was abſolved by ſix votes, for the votes being equal, judgement was paſſed in favour of the accuſed. *Judicium capitis Areopago primum actum eſt,* Plin. 7, 56. & Alexand. ab Alexand. 3, 5.

•Ărēum judicium, *A tryal in the Areopagus,* Tac. Ann. 2, 55, 2.

•‖ Ărēŏpŏlis, is, f. [ab Ἄρης, Mars, & πόλις, urbs; *q. d.* urbs Martis] *A city of Arabia the ſtoney,* Euſeb. The ſame with *Ar* and *Rabbath Moab,* Cellar.

Ăreſcon, i, n. [*i. e.* placens; ab ἀρέσκω, Gr. placeo] *One who had been a woman, and was called* Areſcūſa, *i. e.* placens, *fem. but was afterwards turned into a man, and was marryed to a woman,* Plin. 7, 4.

‖ Ărĕtæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of India,* Luc. 3, 240. ☞ *Sed mel. lib. hab.* Oreſtas.

•‖ Ărĕte, es, f. [*i. e.* virtus; ab ἀρετὴ, Gr.] *The wife of Alcinius, king of the Phæacians,* Hom. Odyſſ. η, 233.

‖ Ărĕthiſſa, *Sol.* Ărēthūſa, æ, f. *Plin.* 6, 27. *A lake of Armenia the greater, into which every thing that was caſt was ſaid to ſwim.*

Ărēthon, is, m. *A river of Epirus in Greece, near the old Ambracia, and the modern L'Arta,* Liv. 38, 4.

Ărĕthūſa, æ, f. *The daughter of Nereus and Doris, one of Diana's nymphs, and of great beauty.* Alpheus of Arcadia fell in love with her, but ſhe, to avoid his courtſhip, fled into Sicily, where ſhe was changed into a fountain, and her lover into a river. Whereupon Alpheus endeavoured, but in vain, to mix his ſtream with hers, ſhe continueing her flight by ſubterraneous paſſages as far as Arethuſa; where ſhe is forced to marry to him, and the two ſtreams are united into one, *Ov. Met.* 5, 596, & ſeq. *conf.* & *Sil.* 5, 491.

Ārĕtīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aretium.* Aretina teſta, *Mart.* 1, 64.

Ārētium, ii, n. *A city of Tuſcany,* a Roman colony, *Plin.* 35, 12. & *Sil.* 5, 123. hod. *Arezzo.*

Ărēva, æ, m. *A river of Old Caſtile in Spain,* Plin. 5, 3. hod. *Arlanzo,* Hard. Hinc

Ărēvĭci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people bordering on the river Areva,* Plin. 3, 3.

Ăreus, i, m. (1) *A river of Bithynia.* (2) *A philoſopher, who was a great favourite with Auguſtus.* (1) Plin. 5, ult. (2) Suet. Aug. 89.

Argæus, & Argeus *diſſyl.* (1) *The ſon of Apollo and Cyrenes.* (2) ‖ *The ſon of Lycimnius,* who went a voyage with Hercules wherein he died. Hercules haveing vowed to bring him home, to keep his vow burnt his body, and carryed his aſhes with him. Hence ſome derive the cuſtom of burning the dead. (3) *A high hill in Cappadocia,* famous for its breed of horſes. (1) Juſt. 13, 7. (2) Rhodig. 17, 31. (3) Claud. *in* Ruf. 2, 31. Hinc

Argæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the hill Argæus.* Argæa gramina, *Claud. laus Seren.* 191.

Arganthŏnius, ii, m. *A king of the Tarteſſians,* who lived 150 years according to *Pliny* 7, 48, out of *Anacreon*; but *Sil.* giveth him double the number of years, lib. 3, 396. By Val. Max. 8, 13, 4. he is called *rex Gaditanus.*

‖ Argăthēlia, æ, f. *Argyle* in Scotland, *Baudr.*

•‖ Argēa, ōrum, m. pl. [Ἀργαῖα, Gr. *i. e.* argiva] *Places in Rome, ſo called, becauſe ſome noble Greeks were buryed there, who came thither with Hercules.* A yearly ſacrifice was offered to them on May 15, in which 30 men of ſtraw, dreſſed in the Greek faſhion, were thrown headlong from the *pons ſublicius* into the Tiber, by the veſtal virgins and chief prieſts, *Plut.*

•‖ Argennum, i, n. [Ἄργεννον, Gr. *q. d.* candidum] *A town of Sicily on the eaſtern coaſt in the valley of Demona,* Ptol. hod. *Capo de S. Aleſſio.*

Argentānum, i, n. *A town of Italy,* Liv. 20, 19. ſuppoſed by Holſtenius to be *Argentina,* near *Montalio.*

•Argenteus, i, m. [ab argentum, *q. d.* pellucens] (1) *A river of Gallia Narbonenſis*; hod. *Argent,* Hard. (2) ‖ *A mountain in Spain, whence the river bætis floweth.* It is alſo called *Argentarius,* by Avienus. (1) Cic. Fam. 10, 34. & Plin. 3, 4. (2) Strabo.

‖ Argentŏrātum, i, n. *A city of the upper Germany, ſeated on the Rhine,* poſter. *Argentina,* Amm. 15, 27. It is the capital of Alſatia, vulgò *Stratzburg,* and famous for a clock there made with wonderfull art.

‖ Argentuāria, æ, f. *A town of upper Germany, near the river Ellus*; hodie *Harburg,* Aur. Vict. Epit. 42. ☞ *ſed al. leg.* Argentoratenſibus campis.

•Argēus, a, um. adj. [Ἀργεῖος, Gr. *i. e.* argivus] *Of, or belonging to, Argi,* Hor. Od. 2, 6, 5.

•Argi, ōrum, m. pl. *A city of Achaia in Peloponneſus,* formerly of good repute, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 24. It is alſo called *Argos,* quod vid. ☞ Hinc

•Argīvi, ōrum, m. pl. *Citizens of Argos.* Argivorum primores, *Catull.* 66, 87.

•Argīvus, a, um. adj. *Of Argi,* or *Argos.* § Argiva phalanx, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 254. Argivus enſis, *Id. ib.* 2, 393.

•Argŏlicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Argos.* Synecd. *Of, or belonging to, Greece.* § Argolicus clypeus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 647. Animâ litandum Argolicâ, *Id. ib.* 2, 118.

•Argos, ĕos, n. pl. Argi, ōrum, m. [Ἄργος, Gr.] (1) *A famous city of Peloponneſus, the tutelar godeſs of which was Juno.* This city was famous for its breed of horſes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 8. The original of the kings of Macedon was from hence, *Liv.* 32, 22. (2) Synecd. *all Greece.* (3) *A city of Theſſaly.* (1) Vid. exemp. allata. (2) Luc. 10, 60. (3) Id. 6, 356.

Argo, ûs, f. [forte ab ἀργὸς, celer, ſed miſerè vexatur hujus vocis etym.] *The name of the ſhip which carryed Jaſon and his 54 Theſſalonian heroes to Colchos.* ✤ The poets uſually make it the firſt ſhip, but it was not. Vid. *Plin.* 7, 56. The firſt man of war perhaps it might be.

•Argŏlicus ſinus, *The gulf of Napoli,* Plin. 4, 5.

•Argŏlis, ĭdis, f. [Ἀργολὶς, Gr.] *A country of Peloponneſus,* the city whereof is *Nauplia*; hod. *Napoli,* Plin. 4, 1.

•Argŏnautæ, ārum, m. pl. *The paſſengers in the ſhip Argos,* Hor. Epod. 3, 9.

•Argus, i, m. [ab ἀργὸς, velox] *The watchfull keeper of Ino, Jove's miſtreſs, who was appointed ſentinel over her by Juno.* The poets feign that he had a hundred eyes, ſome of which were placed before, and ſome behind, in order to watch Io, whom Jupiter turned into a cow, upon Juno's ſurpriſeing him with her. But Mercury, at the command of Jupiter, with his delightfull muſick locked up all his eyes in ſlumber, and killed him. Juno, in remembrance of him, placed his eyes in her peacock's tail. *Macrobius* maketh theſe eyes the ſtars, and Mercury the ſun, which by his appearance killeth them, that is, extinguiſheth their light, *Sat.* 1, 19.

Argynnus, i, m. *A boy beloved by Agamemnon, and drowned in the river Cephiſus,* Propert. 3, 7, 22.

•Argўraſpĭdes, um, pl. [ab ἄργυρος, argentum, & ἀσπὶς, clypeus] *A legion of Macedonians ſo called from their ſilver ſhields,* Liv. 37, 40. & Curt. 4, 13.

Argўrĭpa, æ, f. *A town of Apulia, built by Diomedes,* Virg. Æn. 11, 246. It was originally called *Argus Hippium,* afterwards *Argyripa,* or *Argyrippa,* and after that contracted into *Arpi,* which laſt name it went by in Cicero's time.

Aria, æ, f. (1) *An iſland of Pontus.* (2) *A country of India.* (1) Plin. 6, 12. (2) Id. 6, 34.

Ăria, æ, f. *vel* Ăriāna regio. *A country of Perſia in Aſia, near the Caſpian ſea,* Plin. 6, 23. hod. *Choraſan,* Cellar.

Ăriărāthes, is, m. *The name of ſeveral kings of Cappadocia*; one whereof, being conquered by Perdiccas, burnt his effects, city, people, and himſelf, that his enemies might reap no advantage by their victory, *Juſt.* 13, 6. Another, an ally to the Romans, *Liv.* 38, 39. & 42, 19. ☞ The coins of ſeveral of theſe kings are ſtill extant.

•Ăriadne, es, & Ăriadna, æ, f. *Prop.* 3, 7, 18. [Ἀριάδνη, Gr.] *The daughter of Minos king of Crete, who for the love ſhe bare to Theſeus, gave him a clue of thread, which guided him out of the labyrinth.* Vid. Hyg. fab. 42, & 270. She afterwards accompanyed him as far as the iſland Naxos, where he ungratefully and perfidiouſly left her, *Hyg. fab.* 43. But Bacchus pitying her, took her into heaven, made her his wife, and preſented her with a diadem, ſparkling with ſeven ſtars, called *Gnoſia corona,* from *Gnoſus,* a city of Greece, *Apollon. Schol.* l. 3.

Ărialdūnum, i, n. *A city of Spain, not far from Corduba,* Plin. 3, 1.

Ărīcia, æ, f. *A town of Latium in Italy,* formerly famous for the beſt leeks, whence *Mater Aricia porri,* Col. 10, 139. & Mart. 13, 19. *Mittit præcipuos nemoralis Aricia porros.* It was built by Hippolytus in the Appian way, at ten miles diſtance from Rome, and called after his wife's name, and conſecrated to Diana, *Luc.* 6, 75. hod. *l'Ariccia,* Hard. Hinc

Ărīcīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aricia.* Aricinum Triviæ nemus, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 56. Arcina vallis, *Plin.* 19, 8. Aricinum arvum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 167.

‖ Ărĭcŏnium, ii, n. *Kencheſter,* juxta *Camd.* Sed al. *Hereford.* Oppidum Angliæ inter Callevam & Iſcam.

Ărĭdæus, i, m. *A natural ſon of Philip king of Macedon; who ſucceeded Alexander the Great,* Juſt. 9, 8. though not nominated by him, *Idem* 12, 15. But at laſt was ſlain by Olympias, *Idem* 14, 7. ☞ *Scrib.* & Aridous.

Ăries, ĕtis, m. *The ram.* The firſt ſign of the zodiack, into which the ſun entereth the 12th of March, and thus maketh the vernal equinox, *Aſtron.* ✤ *The ram with the golden fleece, which carryed Phryxus over the Helleſpont, in which paſſage his ſiſter Helle being drowned, gave her name to that ſtrait.* Vid. *Ov. Epiſt.* 18, 143, & eund. ib. 19, 128.

Ării, ōrum, m. (1) *A people of Arabia.* (2) *A people of Germany.* (1) Plin. 6, 21. (2) Tac. Germ. 43, 4.

Ărĭmaſpi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people ſeated near the river Arimaſpus,* who, as *Plin.* 7, 2. fabulouſly ſaith, had but one eye. But *Herodotus,* whom ſome too unjuſtly count fabulous, unriddleth this fable, telling us that they were very expert archers, and uſed to wink with one eye, that they might more certainly direct their ſhaft.

Ărīmaſpus, i, m. *A river of Scythia Europea, haveing golden ſands.* Dives ſummis Arimaſpus arenis, *Luc.* 7, 756.

Ărĭmazes, is, m. *An Indian king of a haughty ſpirit, put to death by Alexander the Great,* Curt. 7, 11. ult. ☞ *Scrib.* & Arimazus.

Ărīmĭnenſis, e, adj. *An inhabitant of Ariminum*, Hor. Epod. 5, 42. Ariminenſis ager, *Plin.* 10, 21.

Ărīmĭnum, i, n. (1) *A town of Italy near the river Rubicon.* (2) *A river flowing near that town.* (1) *Luc.* 1, 231. the bridge now there is ſuppoſed to have been built by the ancient Romans; hod. *Rimini.* (2) *Plin.* 3, 15. hod. *Marecchia*, Hard.

Ărĭŏbarzānes, is, m. *A king of Cappadocia, an ally to the Romans.* He was of Pompey's party, vid. *Cic. Attic.* 1, 6. was four times driven from his kingdom, and as often reſtored, *Dio lib.* 35. *Plut.* in *Lucull.* & *Juſt.* 38, 3.

*Ărīon, is, m. [Ἀρίων, Gr. *i. e.* fortior, *vel* melior] *A Methymnean muſician and lyrick poet of Leſbos.* He was in great eſteem with Periander tyrant of Corinth, by whoſe recommendation going over in Italy, he got much money by his art. But returning home the mariners told him that they muſt have his money, and kill him. He deſired only to play one tune before he died; which they granting, he began to play, and a dolphin being cloſe by the ſhip, he leapt on his back, which being charmed by his muſick, carryed him to land. Vid. *Poëticam hujus hiſtoriæ narrationem ap.* Ov. Faſt. 2. ſtatim à princ. *Floruit circa Olymp.* 28.

Ărĭŏviſtus, i. m. *A German prince, who waged war with Cæſar, but was overcome by him*, Cæſ. B. G. 1.

*Ăriſba, æ, *vel* Ăriſbe, es, f. [Ἀρίσϐη, Gr.] *The name of a city taken by the Trojans a little before the war with Greece; it was ſituated near Abydus and Lampſacum, toward the Propontis.* Vid. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 264. Ariſbe nimiùm exilis glebis, *Luc.* 3, 204.

Ăriſcŏtum, i, n. *A city of the Low Countries in the dutchy of Brabant*; vulgò *Arſchot.*

Ăriſtæum, i, n. *A town of Thrace ſituated upon the declivity of mount Hæmus*, Plin. 4, 11.

‖ Ăriſtæas, æ, m. *A famous writer in the reign of Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, quoted by Joſephus, Tertullian, Epiphanius, and others. A book concerning the 72 interpreters is ſtill extant under his name, but whether genuine or not is much doubted.

*Ăriſtæus, i, m. [Ἀριϛαῖος, Gr.] *The ſon of Apollo by Cerene the daughter of Peneus king of Arcadia.* He is ſaid to have found out the uſe of honey, rennet, oil, and other uſefull things, *Juſt.* 13, 7. The poets turn this into fable thus: Ariſtæus fell in love with Eurydice the wife of Orpheus, and ſhe fleeing from him was ſlain by a ſerpent. The nymphs in revenge killed all the bees, from which he drew his greateſt ſtock of reputation. Upon this he applyed to his mother for counſel, who carryed him to the oracle, which ordered him to appeaſe the manes of Eurydice by ſacrifice. Upon this he offered up four bullocks and four heifers, and immediately from their entrails came ſwarms of bees, from whence he raiſed new ſtocks. *See a poetical account of it in Virgil's 4th Georgick.*

*Ăriſtander, ri, m. [*q. d.* optimus vir; *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, vir] *One who writ a book concerning prodigies*, Plin. 17, 25.

*Ăriſtarchus, i, m. [Ἀρίϛαρχος, Gr. *q. d.* optimus princeps; *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & ἀρχὸς, princeps] *A grammarian and critick, ſcholar to Ariſtophanes the grammarian.* He lived in the time of Ptolemy Philometor, and would not allow ſome verſes in Homer to be his, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11. Per antonomaſiam. *A critick*, Hor. A. Poet. 450.

*Ăriſtărĕte, es, f. [Ἀριϛαρέτη, Gr.] *The daughter of Nearchus, an excellent painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

*Ăriſtīdes, is, m. [Ἀριϛείδης, Gr.] (1) *A noble Athenian*, ſurnamed *the Juſt.* Themiſtocles envying him, cauſed him to be baniſhed; but when Xerxes invaded Greece he was recalled, and did great ſervice in the defence of his country. His honeſty was ſo great that though he paſſed through the higheſt employments of the ſtate he left not money ſufficient to defray the expenſes of his funeral. (2) *A painter cotemporary with Apelles.* (1) Vid. vitam ejus ap. C. Nepotem. (2) Plin. 35, 10.

*Ăriſtippēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *concerning, Ariſtippus*, Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 6.

*Ăriſtippus, i, m. [Ἀρίϛιππος, Gr. *q. d.* optimus equus; *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & ἵππος, equus] (1) *A Cyrenean philoſopher, cotemporary with Socrates.* He firſt taught philoſophy for money. With regard to pleaſure, he was of the opinion of Epicurus, and could accommodate himſelf to all circumſtances of perſons, places, times, and things, and act gracefully in all; whence that of Horace, *Omnis Ariſtippum decuit color, & ſtatus, & res*, Ep. 1, 17, 23. When he traveled into Greece, he ordered his ſervants to throw away their gold, that they might be more expeditious, *Id. Sat.* 2, 3, 100. (2) ‖ *Another, grandchild to the former*; being in great danger of ſhipwreck, he ſhowed much fear; and being aſked, why he, being a philoſopher, ſhowed more fear than he who was none, anſwered, *I am concerned for the life of Ariſtippus, but if thou periſh there is no hurt done.* (3) ‖ *Alſo an hiſtorian, who writ the hiſtory of Arcadia.* (1) Vid. exempla allata. (2) Laërt. (3) Id.

Ăriſto, ōnis, m. *There were ſeveral philoſophers of this name.* (1) *One called* Titus Ariſto, *particularly admired by the younger Pliny.* (2) Claudius Ariſto, *a nobleman of Epheſus.* (1) Plin. Ep. 1, 2. (2) Id. Ep. 6, 31.

*‖ Ăriſtŏbūlus, i, m. [*i. e.* optimus conſiliarius; *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & βουλὴ, conſilium] (1) *A companion of Alexander the Great, who alſo writ of his exploits.* (2) *Several kings of Judea of this name.* (1) Arrian. l. 1. *Plutarch.* in *Alexandro*, & *Strabo.* (2) Joſeph. 14. 8. V. & *Flor.* 3, 5.

Ăriſtoclides, is, m. [Ἀριϛοκλείδης, Gr.] *A tyrant of Orchomenus.* Alſo *a painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

Ăriſtocrĕon, tis, m. [*i. e.* optimè imperans; *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & κρείων, imperans] *A geographer*, Plin. 5, 9. & 6, 30.

*Ăriſtocrĭtus, i, m. [*i. e.* optimus judex; *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & κρίτης, judex] *A writer quoted by Pliny*, 5, 31.

*Ăriſtŏdēmus, i, m. [Ἀριϛόδημος, Gr. *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, *vel* imperator, & δῆμος, populus, *q. d.* imperator populi] (1) ‖ *A tutour to Pompey's children.* (2) *A ſtatuary.* (3) ‖ *A tyrant of* Cumæ. (4) *A Spartan*, whom ſome reckon among the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. (1) Strab. (2) Plin. 34, 8. (3) Plut. l. 1. (4) *Vid.* Plin. Schol. ad Iſthm. Od. 2.

*Ăriſtŏgīton, ŏnis, m. [*i. e.* optimus vicinus; *ex* ἄριϛος, optimus, & γείτων, vicinus] (1) ‖ *An Athenian oratour*, who for his impudence was by the Athenians called *the dog.* (2) *Another, who together with Harmodius, freed the Athenians from the tyranny of Piſiſtratus.* (1) Suid. (2) Cic. Tuſc. 1, ult.

*Ăriſtŏlāus, i, m. [*ex* ἄριϛος, optimus, & λαὸς, populus] *A curious painter, ſome of whoſe works are recounted by* Pliny, 35, 11.

*Ăriſtŏmăchus, i, m. [*h. e.* optimus in pugnâ, *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & μάχη, pugna] (1) *A mighty admirer of bees, inſomuch that he ſpent* 38 *years in tending and obſerveing them.* (2) *An Athenian writer.* (1) Plin. 11, 9. (2) Id. 13, 23.

*Ăriſtŏmĕnes, is, m. [*ex* ἄριϛος, optimus, & μένω, maneo] (1) *A commander ſent by Darius to recover the coaſt of the Helleſpont, where he was overcome by the Macedonians, and his whole fleet either taken or ſunk.* (2) *A Meſſenian, commander of the Athenians, who haveing twice entered Sparta by ſtratagem, was catched in a third attempt, and put to death*; on opening his body, his heart was found hairy. (3) *A comick poet, an Athenian, who flouriſhed in the* 88 *olympiad.* (1) Curt. 4, 36. (2) Diod. 15, & Juſt. l. 3. (3) Suet.

Ariſton, ŏnis, m. *A carver*, Plin. 34, 12.

*Ăriſtŏnīcus, i, m. [*i. e.* optimus victor; *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & νίκης, victoria] (1) *The ſon of king Eumenes, who endeavouring to poſſeſs himſelf of Aſia, which king Attalus had by will bequeathed to the Romans, was overcome by Perpenna.* (2) *A tyrant of Methymna.* (3) ‖ *A grammarian of Alexandria.* (4) ‖ *An hiſtorian of Tarentum.* (2) Paterc. 2, 4. & Juſt. 36, 4. (2) Curt. 4, 5, & 8. (3) Suidas, & Strabo. (4) Voſſ. de hiſt. Græcis.

Ăriſtŏnīdas, æ, m. *A ſtatuary*, Plin. 35, 14.

Ăriſtŏnīdes, is, m. *A famous painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

Ăriſtŏnus, i, m. [*i. e.* mens optima; *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & νόος, νοῦς, mens] *A commander of the Pæonian horſe under Alexander the Great*, a man of great courage and conduct, *Curt.* 9, 5.

*Ăriſtŏphănes, is, m. [*i. e.* optimus apparens; *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & φαίνω, appareo] (1) *A comick poet, ſon to Philippus, and born at Lindus, a town of Rhodes.* He was the prince of the old comedy, as Menander was of the new, but ſo as we muſt join Eupolis and Cratinus with the former, nor Diphilus and Polemon with the latter, *Quint.* 10, 1. He was alſo a maſter of all the acuteneſs, copiouſneſs, and graces of the Attick eloquence. He writ 34 comedies, whereof 11 only remain. He was the firſt inventer of tetrameters, and a profeſſed enemy to Socrates, whom he ſharply inveigheth againſt in his *Nubes*, as the corrupter of youth. (2) ‖ *A grammarian of Byzantium, who when young was inſtructed by Callimachus.* (1) Hor. Sat. 1, 4. princ. (2) Suid. Hinc

*Ăriſtŏphănēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Ariſtophanes.* Ariſtophaneus anapæſtus, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 56.

‖ Ăriſtor, ŏris, m. *The ſon of Cratopus*; hinc

Ăriſtŏrĭdes, is, m. Patron. *Argus, the ſon of Ariſtor*, Ov. Met. 1, 624.

*Ăriſtŏtĕles, is, m. [*i. e.* optimus finis, nempe ſummum bonum, de quo ſcripſit; *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & τέλος, finis] *The ſon of Nicomachus, phyſician to Amyntas, and grandfather to Alexander.* He was born at Stagira, whence he is called *Stagirita.* He was Plato's ſcholar, and comeing to Athens at 17 years of age, improved ſo much, that his maſter gave him the title of ὁ τῆς ἀληθείας φιλόσοφος. Afterwards he became tutour to Alexander the Great, and father of the ſect called Peripateticks. Vid. *Voſſ. de hiſt. Græc.*

*Ăriſtŏtĭmus, i, m. [*i. e.* honore prræcipuus; *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & τιμὴ, honor] *A tyrant of Elis*, Juſt. 26, 1.

*‖ Ăriſtoxĕnus, i, m. [*i. e.* optimus hoſpes; *ab* ἄριϛος, optimus, & ξένος, hoſpes] (1) *A philoſopher and muſician of Tarentum*, tho' he lived chiefly at Mantinea. He was ſcholar to Xenophilus the Pythagorean, and afterwards to Ariſtotle, whom he railed at, becauſe, when dieing, he had preferred Theophraſtus to be his ſucceſſor in his ſchool before him. (2) *A Cyrenean of the ſame name.* (1) *Vid. plura ap.* Jonſium, & Voſſ. hiſt. Gr. 1, 9. (2) Suid. & Athenæus, 1, 7.

*Ărīus, *pot.* Ărēus, i, m. [Ἄρειος, Gr. *q. d.* bellicoſus] *A philoſopher of Alexandria, and confident of Auguſtus*; mentioned by Seneca, Plutarch, and others, with honour.

Ărius, ii, m. *A river of Aſia*, in the country now called *Choraſan*, Plin. 6, 23.

*Ărĭūſius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Chios.* ¶ Vina Ariuſia, *Chian wines, nectar*, al. *Arviſia*, quod vid.

Armĕdon, tis. *An iſland*, or *rock, in the Ægean ſea*, Plin. 4, 12.

Armĕne, es, f. *An ancient city of Greece*, Plin. 6, 2.

Armĕnia, æ, f. *A country of Aſia* (hod. *Turcomania*, Perſis *Thoum*) divided into two provinces, the greater and the leſs. The greater is bounded on the north by Iberia, on the weſt by Cappadocia, on the ſouth by Meſopotamia, and on the eaſt by the Hyrcanian ſea. The leſſer hath, on the north and weſt, a part of Cappadocia;

docla; on the eaſt the Euphrates, and on the ſouth mount Taurus. *Adi Geogr.*

Armĕniæ portæ, *Certain ſtraits near Derbent*, the ſame with *Caucaſiæ*, Plin. 5, 27.

Armĕnii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Armenia*, Parthi Armeniique, *Mart.* 5, 59.

Armĕniăcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Armenia*. § Armeniaca arbor, *Plin.* 5, 13. pruna, *Id.* 16, 25.

Armĕnius, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Armenias curru ſubjungere tigres, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 29.

Armĭluſtrium, *vel* Armĭluſtrum, i, n. *A feſtival among the Romans, held at their muſtering of their army, and performed with ſacrifices*, Varr. Feſt.

Armīnius, ii, m. *A warlike and ſucceſsfull general of the Germans, who routed Quintilius Varus*, Dio. Caſ. l. 56. fought with Germanicus, Cæcina, and Maroboduus, and was never conquered. See his character drawn up by Tacitus at the end of the ſecond book of his Annals.

Armiſtæ, ārum, m. pl. *The people of Dalmatia, not far from Raguſi*, Plin. 4, 22.

Armŏrĭca, æ, f. *Bretagne* in France, *vid.* Aremorica.

Armŏsāta, æ, f. *A town of Armenia major, ſituated near the river Euphrates*, Plin. 6, 9. vulgò *Arſamoſata*, Cellar.

Armua, æ. *A river of Africa, not far from Hippo regius*, Plin. 5, 3. hod. *Ledog.* Hard.

Arna, æ, f. *A city of Umbria in Italy*, Sil. 8, 458. hod. *Civitella d' Arno*, Hard.

Arnātes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Arna*, Plin. 3, 14.

Arne, es, f. [*ab* חר נאה, mons amœnus, *Boch.*] (1) *A city of Bœotia*, ſeated on a high mountain. (2) ‖ *Another in Theſſaly*, built by the Bœotians. (1) Steph. & Plin. 4, 7. (2) Heſych.

Arnŏba, *rect.* Abnŏba, æ, f. *A mountain in Germany, in which the river Danube has its ſource*, Plin. 4, 12. & Tac. Germ. ſub princ.

‖ Arnŏbius, ii, m. *A rhetorician of Africa, maſter to Lactantius.* He writ ſeven books againſt the Gentiles, a commentary on all the Pſalms, and other pieces. He flouriſhed about A. C. 330, *Liber ejus adverſus Gentes extat.*

Arnus, i, m. *A ſwift river of Italy, flowing from the Apennines, and runing by Florence and Piſa*, Plin. 3, 4. meminit & *Tac. Ann.* 1, 79, 2. hod. *L'arno*, Hard.

Ărŏcĕlĭtāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, ſeated about five leagues weſt of Pampelune*, Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Huarte Araquil*, Hard.

Ărōcha, æ, *A river of Italy, not far from Squillaci*, Plin. 3, 10. hod. *Crocha*, Hard.

Ărōma, æ, f. *A city of Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 23.

Arpāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, near Arpi*, Plin. 3, 11.

Arpi, ōrum, m. pl. *A city of Apulia in Italy, near the river Candelaro*, Mart. 4, 55, 3. & Plin. 3, 11. ☞ Nunc jacet in ruinis, retento tamen nomine *L'Arpi*, Hard.

Arpīnas, ātis, adj. *One of Arpinum.* Cicero, being born here, was by way of contempt thus called, *Sall.* vid. & *Juv.* 8, 237. Alſo C. Marius, who at firſt was but a hired ploughman, but after his defeat of the northern armies, was the ſeventh time made conſul, *Id. ib.* 245.

Arpīnum, i, n. *An ancient town of the Volſci in Italy, famous for being the birth place of C. Marius and Tully. Vid.* Arpinas; hod. *Arpino*, Hard.

Arpīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Arpinum.* Arpinæ chartæ, *i. e.* Ciceronis ſcripta, *Mart.* 10, 19, 17.

Arrĕbăci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 4, 11.

Arrētīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Arretium*, Mart. 1, 54.

Arrētium, ii, n. *A town of Tuſcany*, *vid.* Aretium.

Arria, æ, f. *A Roman matron, whoſe huſband Pætus being condemned to die, ſhe firſt ſtabed herſelf, and then delivered the dagger to him*, Mart. 1, 14.

Arriānus, i, m. (1) *A poet, whoſe verſes highly pleaſed Tib. Cæſar.* (2) ‖ *A philoſopher of Nicomedia in the time of Trajan and Antoninus Pius.* (1) Suet. in Vitâ. (2) Gell. 19, 1.

Arrīus, ii, m. *An arch heretick of Alexandria, broacher of the hereſy which beareth his name, by which the divinity of our Saviour is denyed.*

Arſa, æ, f. *A town of Extremadura in Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Argallen*, Hard.

*Arſāces, is, m. [*i. e.* tollens ſcutum; *ab* αἴρω, tollo, & σάκος, ſcutum] *A king of Parthia*, whoſe memory, as founder of that empire, was in ſo great honour, that the ſucceeding kings were from him called *Arſacidæ*, and the Parthians themſelves are ſo named by the poets, Vid. *Luc.* 1, 108. & *alibi non ſemel.*

* ✠ Arſācius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Arſaces*; *Parthian.* Arſaciâ in aulâ, *Mart.* 9, 36.

Arſăgălītæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people ſeated near mount Caucaſus*, Plin. 6. 20.

Arsănias, æ, m. *A river in Armenia*, where the Romans were defeated by the Parthians, and forced to a diſhonourable retreat, *Plin.* 15, 15.

*Arſia, æ, f. [Ἀρσία, Gr.] (1) *A wood in Tuſcany*, famous for a battle fought there between the Romans and Vegentes. (2) *A river of Italy, runing by Campania*; hod. *Arſa*, Hard. (1) Plut. (2) Plin. 3, 5.

Arſĭcŏdāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia Felix*, Plin. 6, 28.

Arsĭnoē, es, f. (1) *The daughter of Ptolemæus Lagus, and wife of Lyſimachus*, after whoſe death Ptolemæus Ceraunus, her brother, baſely murdered her two ſons, baniſhed her, and ſeized on the kingdom. (2) *Another, ſiſter to Cleopatra*, who leaveing Cæſar diſtreſſed at Alexandria, together with Achillas, ſeized on the kingdom; and afterwards, by the aſſiſtance of Ganymedes her foſter child, got Achillas murdered, and thus made herſelf abſolute. (3) *A city by the Red ſea.* (1) Juſt. 17, 2. (2) Luc. 10, 521. (3) Val. Flacc. 5, 423.

Artăbānus, i, m. (1) *The ſon of Hyſtaſpes, and brother of Darius king of Perſia.* He diſſuaded Xerxes from the war with Greece, and afterwards, encouraged by the ill ſucceſs of the king's affairs, with the help of Mithridates an eunuch, killed him. (2) *A king of the Parthians, enemy to Tiberius Cæſar*, who invadeing Armenia, was ſlain by one of his own ſoldiers, a Perſian, which ſoldier reſtored the kingdom to the Perſians; whence it was afterwards called *Perſia*, not *Parthia*; though the name of *Parthi* and *Perſæ*, are ſometimes confounded. (1) *Juſt.* 3, 1. (2) *Suet. Calig.* 14.

Artabrus, i, m. *An inhabitant of Artabrum.* Jamque Ebuſus Phœniſſa movet, movet Artabrus arma, *Sil.* 3, 362.

Artabrum, i, n. *A promontory of Portugal, ſituated not far from Liſbon*, Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Capo di Rocca Sintra*, Hard.

Artăcăbāne, es, f. *A town of Ariana in Perſia*, Plin. 6, 23.

Artăcæus, i, f. *An iſland in the Propontis, or Mer di Marmora*, Plin. 5, 32.

Artăce, es, f. *A port town in the Propontis not far from Cyzicum*, Plin. 5, 32.

Artăce, es, f. *A fountain in Læſtrygonia*, Tib. 4, 1, 60.

Artaxăta, ōrum, n. pl. & Artaxăta, æ, f. *A city of Armenia the greater, in the province of Georgia*, built by king Artaxias, who was perſuaded thereto by Hannibal. Referunt prætextatos Artaxata mores, *Juv.* 2, ult. Armenian irrumpunt, & urbe Artaxatâ potiuntur, *Tac Ann.* 6, 33. hod. *Tiflis.*

Artaxias, æ, m. *A name given to Zeno, ſon to Polemon king of Pontus, when the Armenians made him their king*, Tac. Ann. 2, 56, 3.

*Artaxerxes, is, m. [Ἀρταξέρξης, Gr.] *The name of two kings, in the firſt Perſian empire*, the former of whom was called *Longimanus*, and *Abaſuerus*, the latter *Mnemon* the ſon of Darius. This latter had fifteen ſons. Vid. *Plut. in vitâ ejus*, & *Juſt.* 10, 1.

*Artĕmĭdōrus, i, m. [Ἀρτεμίδωρος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A maſter of the Greek tongue at Rome*; who being a familiar acquaintance of Brutus, knew of the deſigned aſſaſſination of Julius Cæſar, and diſcovered it, in a note delivered to him as he paſſed to the ſenate houſe, deſireing him to read it forthwith. (2) ‖ *Another in the time of Hadrian*, who writ the *Oneirocritica*, or *interpretation of dreams*, which is ſtill extant. (3) *A philoſopher in Trajan's time.* (1) Plut. (2) Suid. (3) Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

*Artĕmis, ĭdis, f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρτεμέας ποιεῖν, quòd integros partus reddat, *Strab.*] *A name of Diana as preſideing over women in child-birth.*

*Artĕmĭſia, æ, f. [Ἀρτεμισία, Gr.] *The loveing and chaſte wife of Mauſolus, whoſe aſhes ſhe drank up.* She made ſo famous a monument for him, that all noble ſepulchral monuments are from that called *Mauſolea*, Suid.

*Artĕmĭſia, æ, f. [Ἀρτεμισία, Gr.] *An iſland in the Liguſtick ſea, oppoſite Monte Argentaro in Italy*, Plin. 3, 6.

*Artĕmĭſium, ii, n. [Ἀρτεμίσιον, Gr.] *A promontory of Eubœa*, Val. Max. 8, ext. 1. & Plin. 4, 12.

*Artĕmĭſius, ii, m. *A mountain of Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6.

*Artĕmīta, æ, f. [Ἀρτεμίτη, Gr.] (1) *An iſland in the Ionian ſea, being one of the Echinades.* (2) *A town of Meſopotamia.* (1) Plin. 4, 1. (2) Id. 6, 26.

Artĕmon, ŏnis, m. (1) *A Clazomenian, who found out the battering ram, and the military teſtudo.* (2) *A famous painter.* (3) *A Syrian who was ſo like Antiochus a king of Syria, that he perſonated him, and got the kingdom by the contriveance of queen Laodice.* (1) Serv. *ad* Virg. Æn. 3, 505. (2) Plin. 35, 11. (3) Val. Max. 1, 14. ext. 1.

*‖ Artĕmōna, æ, f. [*ab* Ἄρτεμις, Gr.] *A name of Diana. Vid.* Artemis.

Artena, æ, f. *A town of the Cæretani in Italy.* Liv. 4. 61.

‖ Artĕſia, æ, f. *Artois*, a country in the Netherlands. V. *Geogr.*

Artĭgis, is, f. *quæ etiam* Julienſes. *A town of Granada in Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Albama*, Hard.

Artĭgŭla, æ, f. *An iſland of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 29.

Artūrius, i, m. *A fellow at Rome, who by ſordid arts became rich*, Juv. 3, 29.

*Arvāles Fratres [*ab* arvis ambiend. dicti] *Twelve prieſts inſtituted by Romulus, whoſe office it was to lead the victims in proceſſion thrice about their lands dureing the ſacrifices to Bacchus and Ceres, for plenty of bread and wine.*

Ărūci, *vel* Ărucci, ōrum, m. pl. *A town of Andaluſia in Spain, on the confines of Portugal*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Arroche*, Hard.

Arverni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul*, whoſe chief town was *Clermont*, Luc. 1, 427. hod. *Auvergne.*

Arvernum, i, n. *A city of Aquitain*; hod. *Clermont.*

Arvĭrăgus, i, m. *A king of Britain in the time of Domitian*, Juv. 4, 127.

Ārunſ, tis, m. (1) *A Trojan captain who ſlew Camilla.* (2) *The ſon of Tarquin the proud, who ſlew Jun. Brutus, and fell with him.* (3) *An old ſoothſayer of Luna, a town of Tuſcany.* (1) Virg. Æn. 11, 853. (2) Liv. 2, 6. (3) Luc. 1, 581.

‖ Āruntīna, æ, f. *Arundel* in Suſſex, *Camd.*

‖ Āruntius Stella, *An ingenious Roman, friend to Statius the poet.*

‖ Arvōnia, æ, f. *Caernarvon* in Wales, *Camd.*

Arŭpīnum, i, n. *A town of Iſtria*, Tib. 4, 1, 110.

Ărŭſīni Campi, *A place in Lucania in Italy*, Flor. 1, 18.

Ărycanda, æ, f. *A town of Piſidia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Ărymphæi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people bordering on the river Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

A ante S.

Aſachæ, ārum, *vel* Aſachæi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 30. & 8, 13.

Aſampatæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people bordering on the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

*Aſama, æ, m. [Ἀσάμα ποταμὸς, Gr. *Ptol.* 4, 1.] *A river divideing the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez*, Plin. 5, 1. hod. *Azamurum*, Hard.

‖ Aſbamea, æ, m. *A fountain of Cappadocia, near which was the temple of Jupiter*, Philoſtr.

*Aſbŏlus, i, m. [Ἀσϐόλος, Gr. *ab* ἀσϐόλη, fuligo] *One of Actæon's dogs Blackſhag*, Ov. Met. 3, 218.

Aſcălăphus, i, m. *The ſon of Acheron and Orphne, who diſcovering that Proſerpine had eaten fruit in hell, thereby prevented her return, and was in revenge turned into an owl*, Ov. Met. 5, 539. & deinc.

Aſcălon, ōnis, f. [*ab* Aſcalo Lydo conditore] *A city of Paleſtine*, Plin. 5, 13. hod. *Scalona.*

Aſcănia, æ, f. (1) *A place in Phrygia.* (2) *An iſland near Troas.* (1) Plin. 5, ult. (2) Id. 5, 21.

Aſcănius, ii, m. According to Virgil, *the ſon of Æneas by Creüſa*; but *Livy*, 1, 3. doubteth whether *by her*, or *Lavinia*. He ſucceeded his father in his ſettlement at Lavinium in Italy, and afterwards built a city, which he called *Alba longa*. He was at firſt named *Ilus*, from a Trojan king of that name; which afterwards, with ſmall variation was changed into *Iulus*, ab Ἴουλος, Gr. lanugo. *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 1, 271. After a reign of 30 years at Lavinium, and 8 at Alba, he left the kingdom to Silvius Poſthumus, his brother by the father's ſide, *Id. ib.* 6, 768.

*Aſcia, ōrum, n. pl. [*ex* α, priv. & σκιά, umbra] *Places in India, where according to* Pliny, 2, 73. *out of* Oneſicritus, *there are no ſhades.*

*Aſcĭburgium, ii, n. [ἀσκιϐούργιον, Gr.] *A town of Germany*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 33, 2. hod. *Aſburg*, Cellar.

*‖ Aſcĭburgius mons, *Ptol.* *A mountain between Sileſia and Poland, bordering alſo on the ſouthern part of Hungary*, Cellar.

*Aſcītæ, ārum, m. pl. [*ab* ἀσκοὶ, Gr. utres, quòd utribus innixi piraticam facerent] *A people of Arabia living by piracy*, Plin. 6, 29.

‖ Aſclēpia, ōrum, n. pl. *A feſtival in honour of Æſculapius*, Poll. 1, 1. n. 32.

Aſclēpiădes, is, m. *A phyſician of Pruſa, or Pruſſia, a town of Bithynia.* He firſt taught rhetorick, but afterwards practiſed phyſick. His chief preſcriptions were abſtinence, labour, friction, rideing, and walking. He was the firſt alſo that cured diſeaſes by giveing wine in due time, and quantity, and was reckoned the greateſt phyſician next to Hippocrates, Vid. *Apul. Florid.* l. 4. & *Plin.* 26, 3. He was never ſick, but was killed by an accident, *Plin.* 7, 37. *Plures hujus nominis vid. ap.* Voſſ. Hiſt. Græc. l. 4.

‖ Aſclēpiădēus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Aſclepias.* ¶ Aſclepiadeum carmen, *An aſclepiad, or choriambick, verſe*; of which there are ſeveral in Horace's Odes, ſo called from one Aſclepias, *Gramm.*

Aſclēpiŏdōrus, i, m. (1) *A famous painter, to whom Mnaſon the tyrant paid for each of the twelve gods by him painted the ſum of* 300 *l.* (2) *A famous ſculptor.* (1) Plin. 35, 10. (2) Id. 34, 8.

Aſcletārion, ōnis, m. *A mathematician, who being aſked by Domitian what death he ſhould die, anſwered he ſhould be torn to pieces by dogs. Whereupon the emperour to ſhow the vanity of his art, ordered him to be put to death, and buryed very deep; but a tempeſt ariſeing, threw up the earth, and the dogs tore his body*, Suet. Domit. 15.

*Aſcōlia, ōrum, n. pl. [*ab* ἀσκοὶ, Gr. utres] *A feaſt at Athens, wherein the ruſticks uſed to hop over goats ſkins ſtuffed and made glib with oil, in honour of Bacchus, to whom they ſacrificed his enemy the goat.* This exerciſe cauſeing the boors to fall often, made ſport for the reſt, *Schol. Ariſtoph.* & *Virg. Georg.* 2, 383.

Aſcōnis foſſa, *A foſſe made from the Po to Ravenna in Italy*, Jornand. *de* Reb. Get. c. 29.

Aſcōnius Pedianus. (1) *A noble commentator on ſome of Cicero's orations*; he flouriſhed in the time of Auguſtus, and was acquainted with Atticus, Livy, and Virgil. (2) *An hiſtorian in Veſpaſian's time.* (1) Comm. adhuc extant. (2) *Vid.* Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat.

Aſcra, æ, f. *A ſmall village of Greece, not far from mount Helicon*; famous for haveing been the birth place of Heſiod the Greek poet, *Heſiod.* ἔργ. 638.

Aſcrĭvium, ii, n. *A city of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Cataro*, Hard.

Aſcŭlum, i, n. *Two towns in Italy*, (1) one called *Apulum*, as ſituate in *Apulia*; hod. *Aſcoli de Satriano.* (2) The other *Picenum*, by reaſon of its ſituation in Picenum; hod. *Aſcoli.* (1) Flor. 1, 18. (2) Cæſ. B. C. 1, 15.

Aſcŭleus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aſculum.* Depellitur arce Lentulus Aſculæâ, *Luc.* 2, 469. *ubi al.* Eſculeâ.

Aſcuris lacus, *A lake of Theſſaly in Greece*, Liv. 44, 2.

Aſcurum, i, n. *A maritime town of Mauritania*, Hirt. B. Afric. 23.

Aſdrŭbal, ălis, m. *The name of ſeveral Carthaginian noblemen.* (1) *One whereof marryed Annibal's ſiſter, and was ſlain by a Moor, in revenge of his maſter whom he had ſlain.* (2) *Another defeated by Cl. Nero, and M. Liv. Salinator, at the river Metaurum.* (3) *A third who on the ſurrender of Carthage in the laſt Punick war, caſt himſelf, wife, and children, into the flames.* (1) Sil. 13, 144, & ſeqq. (2) Liv. 27, 48. Hor. Carm. 4, 4. (3) Ov. Faſt. 6, 770.

Ăſelli, ōrum, m. pl. *Two little ſtars in Cancer ſo named*; a ſmall cloud called *Præſepe*, which lies between them, *Plin.* 18, ult.

Ăſellio, ōnis, m. *ſurnamed* Sempronius. *A military tribune under Scip. Æmilianus*; who writ a hiſtory of the exploits wherein he himſelf was preſent, and is mentioned by *Cicero*, de *Legg.* 1, 2. as alſo by *Gellius*, 4, 9.

Āſia prata, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 383. palus, *Id. Æn.* 1, 385. *Places near Tmolus and the river Cayſter, where are many cranes.*

*Ăſia, æ, f. [Ἀσία, Gr. *ab* Aſiâ Japeti uxore, ut aliqui; ſed de etymo parum conſtat] *One of the three parts of the world known to the ancients*, being larger than *both Europe and Africa together, and waſhed by the Indian, Eaſtern, and Scythian ſeas.* It is divided into two parts, the greater and the leſſer. The greater is ſeparated from Europe on the weſt by the river Tanaïs, the Euxine and Ægean ſeas; from Africa by the river Nile, according to *Pliny*; but according to *Ptol.* by the Arabian gulf. This part of the world is under the dominion of ſeveral potentates, as namely under the emperour of Ruſſia, the cham of Tartary, the emperour of China, the ſophy of Perſia, the grand ſeigneur, and the great mogul. Concerning its fertility, vid. *Cic.* pro *Lege Manil.* c. 6. & *Juſt.* 38, 7, 6. Of its riches, we may form ſome eſtimate from a tax of Sulla which amounted to 20,000 talents; and Anthony even in one year got as much from them. The leſſer Aſia, now called *Natolia*, becauſe it lieth Eaſt from Greece, containeth under it ſeveral countries, as Ionia, Phrygia, Cappadocia, Bithynia, Lydia, Lycia, &c.

*Ăſia, æ, f. *Mæonia formerly ſo called*, Strab. Geogr. 13.

*Ăſiătĭcus, & Ăſiānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aſia.* Pecunia Aſiatica, *Cic.* pro *L. Manil.* 7. Aſiana res curæ fuit ſenatui, *Liv.* 31, 2.

*Ăſiānè, adv. *After the manner of the Aſiaticks.* 𝔛 Rhodii neque Atticè preſſi, neque Aſianè abundantes, *Quint.* 13, 10.

*Ăſiătĭcus, i, m. (1) *A freedman, and favourite, of Vitellius.* (2) *A commander of the Gauls.* (1) Tac. Hiſt. 2, 95. (2) Id. Hiſt 2, 94.

Aſidōnia, æ, f. *vel* Aſido, ōnis. *A town of Andaluſia in Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Medina Sidonia*, Hard.

Ăſīlas, æ, m. *A ſkilfull ſoothſayer, and augur, in the army of Æneas againſt Turnus*, Virg. Æn. 10, 175.

Ăſĭna, æ, m. *A name of the Cornelian family*, à Cn. C. Scip. deductum, quòd is, cùm poſceretur ſponſores, aſinam nummis onuſtam in forum duxit, unde hoc nomen illi datum, quod poſteris adhæſit, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 6.

Ăſĭnāria, æ, f. *ſc.* fabula. *One of Plautus's plays*, quæ nunc extat.

*‖ Ăſĭnāria, ōrum, n. pl. *A feſtival kept by the Syracuſans, in memory of their takeing Demoſthenes and Nicius, two Athenian chiefs, near*

*‖ Ăſĭnārius, ii, m. [Ἀσινάριος, Gr.] *A river of Sicily*, Thucyd.

Ăſĭne, es, f. *An iſland*, one of the *Sporades*, Luc. 8, 195. *ubi tamen al.* Aſiæ.

Ăſĭnes, is, m. *A river of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Freddo*, Cellar.

Ăſĭnius, i, m. *The* prænomen *of ſeveral Romans.* The chief of whom were. (1) ‖ Aſinius Pollio, *a favourite of Auguſtus, and friend of Virgil*, who writ his fourth Eclogue on the birth of his ſon, applying the prophetick verſes of the Cumean Sibyl to him, which verſes manifeſtly belong to the Saviour of the world, who was born in that reign. (2) Aſinius Gallus, *ſon to the former.* He writ a book in honour of his father, poſtponeing even Tully's eloquence to his; which book was anſwered by *Claudius*, *vid. Suet.* in *vitâ*, 41, and Quintilian, though he alloweth him to have a great genius, and induſtry, maketh a wide difference between them. (3) *Quadratus*, a very learned hiſtorian. (4) *A famous grammarian.* (1) *Vid.* Voſſ. de Hiſt. Latin. (2) *Vid.* Quint. 10, 1. (3) ‖ *Vid.* Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat. (4) ‖ A. Gell. 5, 21.

Āſis ĭdis, f. Patron. *Of, or belonging to, Aſia.* In Aſide terrâ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 447.

*Aſiſinātes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Aſiſium in Italy*, Plin. 3, 14. ap. quem malè leg. *Aſirinates.*

*‖ Aſiſium, ii, n. [Ἀσίσιον, Gr.] *A city of the dutchy of Spoletto in Italy*; hod. *Aſiſio*, Ptol.

‖ Aſius, ii, m. *The ſon of Dymas, and brother of Hecuba*, Mythol.

*Āſōpiădes, is, m. Patron. *Æacus, the grandſon of Aſopus, and father of Ægina, who was mother to Æacus*, Ov. Met. 7, 484.

*Āſōpis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Ægina, the daughter of Aſopus*, Ov. Met. 7, 616.

*Āſōpus, i, m. [Ἄσωπος, Gr.] *A river of Attica in Greece, which falleth into the ſtraits of Negropont*, Plin. 5, 29. hod. *Aſopo.*

Aſpagones, um, m. pl. *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 21.

Aſparagium, ii, n. *A town of Macedon*, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 30.

*Aſpaſia, æ, f. [Ἀσπασία, Gr. *ab* ἀσπάζομαι, ſaluto] (1) *The daughter of Hermotimus a Phocian*, a very fair, neat, and wiſe lady, greatly beloved by Cyrus, and afterwards by Artaxerxes, who conſulted her in his moſt weighty affairs. (2) ‖ *A Mileſian*, who taught Socrates eloquence, and was very ſkilfull in politicks, for which reaſon ſhe was highly eſteemed by Pericles. (1) *Xenoph.* 1. *ſub fin.* & *Juſt.* 10, 2. (2) *Athen. l.* 5. & *Plut. in Pericle.*

Aſpavia, æ, f. *A town of Spain*, Hirt. B. Hiſp. 24. hod. *Caſtro el rio.*

Aſpelia, æ, f. *The iſland Cyprus*, formerly ſo called, *Plin.* 5, 31.

Aſpendius, ii, m. *A muſician who could touch his harp ſo lightly, as to be heard by none but himſelf*, or *ſuch as were cloſe by him*, whence *Aſpendius cithariſta* was ſaid proverbially of *a ſelf-intereſted perſon*, Aſcon. *in* Cic. Verr. 3.

*Aſphaltites, is, m. *ſc.* lacus [*ab* ἄσφαλτος, Gr. bitumen.] *The lake of brimſtone and bitumen in Judea*, a laſting monument of God's diſpleaſure againſt ſinfull nations; for here Sodom, Gomorrha, and other cities were ſunk: It is computed to be about 18 leagues long, but is not very broad. In this lake nothing will ſink, *Plin.* 2, 103. & 5, 16. & *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 6, 5. lege & cap. ſeq. *Juſt.* vocat *Mare mortuum*, 36, 3. hod. *the dead ſea.*

*Aſpis, ĭdos, f. [*ab ἀσπὶς*, Gr. clypeus à figurâ, quam refert, unde & *Clupea* dic.] *A town of Africa, ſituated near cape Bon, not far from Carthage.* In clypei ſpeciem curvatis turribus Aſpis, *Sil.* 3, 24. This was the firſt town in Africa, which the Romans made themſelves maſters of in the firſt Punick war, *Eutrop.* 2, 2.

Aſplēdon, ŏnis, m. *A town of Bœotia*, Plin. 4, 7.

Aſſărăcus, i, m. *The ſon of Tros, and father of Capys.* The boaſted Roman pedigree runs thus; *Jupiter, Dardanus, Ericthonius, Tros.* Here the line ſplits, *Tros* haveing two ſons, *Ilus* and *Aſſaracus.* From *Ilus* came *Laomedon*, and *Priamus*; from *Aſſaracus, Capys, Anchiſes, Æneas*, and ſo down to *Iulus.* ¶ ✠ Domus Aſſaraci, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 288. *The Roman family.*

Aſſeriates, ium, m. pl. *A people inhabiting near the Alps*, Plin. 3, 19. The place is ſtill called *Val di Serra.*

Aſsōrīni, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Aſſorus*, Plin. 3, 8.

Aſsōrīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Aſſorus.* Aſſorinus ager, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3, 18.

Aſsōrus, i, f. *A town of Sicily between Enna and Agyrium*, formerly a conſiderable place, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 4, 44. but at preſent dwindled into a village, which is ſtill called *Azoro.*

Aſſos, i, f. *A town on the coaſt of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 30. hod. *Aſſam*, Hard.

Ăſſus, i, f. *A city ſeated on a high promontory of Myſia*, called alſo *Antandrus*, Plin. 5, 30. *Hinc* ¶ Aſſius lapis, *the* ſarcophagos, *which being made into a coffin conſumeth both the fleſh and the bones of dead bodies in* 40 *days.* Vid. *Plin.* 35, 17. & 2, 96. & Dioſcorid. 5, 99.

Aſsўria, æ, f. [*ab* Aſſur fil. Shem, *Auguſtin.* de *Civ. Dei*, 16, 3.] *A ſpacious country in Aſia*, bounded on the eaſt by a part of Media; on the weſt by Meſopotamia; on the north by a part of Armenia the leſſer; and on the ſouth by Suſiana, *Ptol.* but often confounded with Syria, which is fourfold; namely Syria properly ſo called, Aſſyria, Cæloſyria, and Leucoſyria; hod. *Arzerum.* Hinc

Aſsўrius, a, um, adj. *Aſſyrian*; *of*, or *belonging to, Aſſyria.* Aſſyrium amomum, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 25. ☞ Sæpe cum *Syrus* confunditur.

Aſta, æ, f. (1) *A city of Spain, lieing in the kingdom of Andaluſia, on the river Guadaletta.* By *Pliny* it is called *Regia*; hod. *Xerez della Frontera*, Hard. (2) *Another in Italy, in the principality of Piedmont*; hod. *Aſti*, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 1. (2) Id. 3, 4. Claud. 6. Conſ. Hon. 203.

Aſtabores, is, m. *A river of Ægypt which floweth into the Nile*, Plin. 5, 9.

Aſtacēni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Aſia near the river Aſtaces*, Plin. 6, 21.

Aſtaces, is, m. *A river of Aſia*, Plin. 2, 103.

Aſtapus, i, m. *A river of Æthiopia, which in conjunction with the Aſtabores and the Nile, formeth the iſland of Meroë*, Plin. 5, 9.

Aſtarte, es, f. *A godeſs of the Sidonians and Aſſyrians*, called in Scripture *Aſhtaroth*, which denoteth *ſheep*, or *flocks*, and to whom in complaiſance to one of his concubines Solomon built an altar. The Greeks call her Ἀφροδίτη, *Suid.* but Lucian calleth her Ζιλωναίη.

*Aſtĕria, *vel* Aſtĕrie, es, f. [*i. e.* ſtellata; *ab ἀςὴρ*, Gr. ſtella] *The daughter of Cœus the ſon of Titan*, on whom Jupiter begat Hercules under the form of an eagle, but being afterward angry with her, the gods in pity turned her into *a Quail*, in Greek called ὄρτυξ, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 221. whence the iſland, whither ſhe fled, was named *Ortygia.* But ſome ſay that ſhe was turned afterwards into this iſland, others into a ſtone by Jove. It was at firſt a floating iſland, *vid.* Delos.

Aſtegi vetus, *A city of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Albameda*, Hard.

Aſtegitāna colonia, *A city of Spa*[illegible] *in the kingdom of Andaluſia, on the river Xenil*, [illegible] 3, 1. hod. *Ecija*, Hard.

Aſtĕrion, i, m. ['Αςέριον, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Cometes, one of Jaſon's companions in the Argonautick expedition.* (2) *A river of Achaia.* (3) ‖ *A city of Theſſaly.* (1) Val. Flacc. 1, 36. (2) Stat. Theb. 4, 714. (3) Hom. Il. β, 735.

Aſteropæus, i, m. *The ſon of Pelegon, king of Pæonia*, ſlain by Achilles, *Juſt.* 7, 1.

*Aſtŏmi, ōrum, m. pl. [*ex ἀ*, priv. & ςόμα, os] *A people of India without mouths*; ſee them deſcribed by *Plin.* 7, 2.

*Aſtræa, æ, f. *The daughter of Aſtræus king of Arcadia, and Aurora*, or according to *Heſiod* and others, *of Jupiter aud Themis the daughter of Cælus and Terra.* She and many other deities lived on earth in the golden age, but being offended with mens vices, one after another fled to heaven. She being the godeſs of juſtice ſtayed longeſt, but at laſt retired to her native ſeat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 150. and was tranſlated into the ſign Virgo, next to Libra, who holdeth her balance.

*Aſtræus, i, m. ['Αςραῖος, Gr.] *A king of Arcadia, one of the Titans, and*, as ſome ſay, *father of Aſtræa*, Ov. Met. 5, 144.

*‖ Aſtrăpæus, i, m. [*ex ἀςράπτω*, fulguro] *A poetical name of Jupiter.*

*‖ Aſtrŏlŏgus, i, m. [*ab ἄςρον*, ſtella, & λόγος, ratio] *Hercules*, ſo called becauſe he choſe a day to burn himſelf, when there was an eclipſe of the ſun, *Feſt.*

Ăſtur, ŭris. (1) *One who aſſiſted Æneas againſt the Rutilians.* (2) Alſo *of*, or *belonging to, Aſturia.* ¶ Aſtur equus, *A Spaniſh jennet*, hinc & *Aſturco.* (1) Virg. Æn. 10, 180. (2) Mart. 14, 199.

Aſtura, æ, f. *An iſland and river near Antium in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. where Cicero was ſlain by Mark Antony's ſoldiers; hod. *Aſtora.*

Aſtŭria, æ, f. *A province of Arragon in Spain*, bordering to the north and eaſt on the ſea of Biſcay, to the weſt on Gallicia, and to the ſouth on Caſtile and Leon; hod. *Aſturia.*

Aſtŭrĭca, æ, f. *A city of the kingdom of Leon in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Aſtorga*, Hard.

*‖ Aſturum lucus ['Αςυρὸν, Gr.] *A city of Spain*, Ptol. hod. *Oviedo*, Cellar.

*Aſty, *vel* Aſtu, [*ab* Ἄςυ, Gr. *i. e.* the city] *Athens*, by way of eminence ſo called, *Nep. Them.* 4. and ſo the Romans frequently uſe *Urbs.*

Aſtyăges, is, m. *The laſt king of the Medes*; who gave his daughter in marriage to Cambyſes, a Perſian of a mean family, by whom he had Cyrus, who at laſt ejected his grandfather, and tranſlated the monarchy to the Perſians, *Juſt.* 1, 4.

*Aſtyănax, ctos, m. [*i. e.* Rex urbis; *ab* ἄςυ, Gr. urbs, & ἄναξ, rex] *The ſon of Hector and Andromache*, born dureing the war of Troy, whom Ulyſſes while he unmoored his ſhips at Sigeum, cruelly threw from a tower, *Ov. Met.* 13, 415. & *Sen. Troad.* 1119.

*‖ Aſtўdămas, ntis, m. [*i. e.* urbis domitor; *ab ἄςυ*, urbs, & δαμάω, domo] (1) *A tragick poet of Athens*, the firſt of Socrates's ſcholars who applyed his genius to poetry. (2) *An actor*, who being ordered a ſtatue in the theatre, inſcribed his own praiſe, whence the proverb *Aſtydamas ſeipſum laudat.* (1) Suid. (2) Vid. Chiliad. Eraſmi.

Aſtўlus, i, m. *A Centaur*, who in vain diſſuaded his brethren from the ſcuffle with the Lapithæ, *Ov. Met.* 12, 307.

Aſtўpālæa, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Phœnix*, who gave her name to one of the Cyclades, as alſo to a town therein. (2) *An iſland in the Archipelago, between Natolia and Candia*, about 60 miles in circuit, and containing a town of the ſame name; hod. *Stampalia*, Hard. (3) ‖ *A city in the iſland Cos.* (1) Ov. A. Am. 2, 82. (2) Plin. 4, 12. (3) Steph.

Aſuciandæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatian Aſia*, Plin. 6, 7.

Aſula, æ, f. *A town of Italy*, hinc incolæ *Aſulani*, Plin. 3, 5.

Aſura, æ, f. *A town ſituated near the Euphrates*, Plin. 5, 26.

‖ Ăsўlas, æ, m. *A ſoothſayer, vid.* Aſilas.

A ante T.

Atabuli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 30.

*Atābŭlus, i, f. *A cold Apulian wind, niping the fruits*, whence it receives its name from the Greek [*ἀπὸ τῦ ἄτην βάλλειν, i. e.* à noxâ, detrimentoque ferendo, *Porph.*] vid. *Plin.* 17, 24. & *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 78. Hunc *Horatianum ventum* vocat Gell. 2, 22. ☞ Hunc *Horatius Od.* 1, 3, 4. *Iapyx* vocare videtur.

*Atabўrīte, es, f. ['Αταβύριτη, Gr.] *Rhodes*, anciently ſo called, from *Atabyrus*, the higheſt mountain in the iſland, *Strab.* But *Plin.* rather deriveth it from *Atabyrus*, a certain king, 5, 31. Hinc

*‖ Atabўrus, a, um, adj. *An epithet of Jupiter*, as haveing a temple there, *Strab.* l. 4. & *Lactant.* 1, 22.

Ataces, um, m. pl. *The people of Narbonne in France*; ſo called from the river *Atax*, quod vid.

Ătălanta, æ, f. *The daughter of Jaſius king of Arcadia*, whence ſhe is alſo called *Jaſis*, Prop. 1, 1, 10. but by Ov. Met. 8, 426. *Nonacria, & Nonacrina*, Id. A. Am. 2, 185. from Nonacris, a mountain of Arcadia. She was of Diana's retinue, and in conjunction with Meleager killed the Calydonian boar. She afterward marryed Meleager, and had Parthenopæus by him.

Ătălanta, æ, f. *The daughter of Schœnus king of the iſland Scyrus*; who being wearyed with the importunity of her ſuiters, conſented to have the man that could out-run her; but on this condition, that he was to die if he loſt the race. Several haveing paid the cruel forfeiture, diſcouraged the reſt. But Hippomanes, receiveing three golden apples, ventured to run with her; and, at proper times, when ſhe was ready to ſtart before him, threw the apples, which ſhe ſtooping to gather loſt the race, and thus he won his bride. But ſoon after, forgeting to ſacrifice to Venus, the godeſs ſo ſtimulated them with luſt, that they lay together in the temple of Cybele; who, to revenge the profanation, turned them both into lions, *Ov. Met.* 10. *fab.* 10, 11. *Catull.* 2, 12.

Ătălante, es, f. *An iſland in the Eubœan ſea*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Talanta*, Hard.

Ătălantæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Atalanta*, Stat. Theb. 7, 267.

Ătarnea, æ, f. *A town of Greece, near the Helleſpont*, Plin. 5, 30.

Ătas, *vel* Ăthas, ntis, m. *A boy who ran 75 miles in half a day*, Mart. 4, 19. *conf.* Plin. 7, 20.

Ătax, ăcis. *A river of Languedoc in France, runing by the city of Narbonne*, Luc. 1, 403. & Plin. 3, 4. hod. *L'Aude*, Cellar.

*‖ Ate, es, f. [*ab* Ἄτη, Gr. noxa] *The daughter of Jupiter, and godeſs of revenge*, Hom. Il. τ, 91.

Ătegua, æ, f. *A town of Spain*, Hirt. B. H. 6. prope *Alcala Real*, ut conjicit *Cellar.*

‖ Ătella, æ, f. *A town of the Oſci in Campania*, near the preſent *S. Arpino*, unde

Ātellāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Atella*, Plin. 3, 4.

Ātellānĭcus, a, um, adj. Atellanicum exodium, *Suet. Tib.* 45. Atellanicus verſus, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 20. *Id. quod*

Ătellānus, a, um, adj. Atellanæ, *ſc.* fabulæ. *A kind of Latin drama, full of jokes, banters, and merryments*, de quarum origine vid. *Liv.* 7, 2. But that they were chiefly uſed by way of interlude ſeemeth plain from that of *Juvenal*, Urbicus exordio riſum movet Atellanæ Geſtibus Autonöes, *Sat.* 6, 71.

Ătēna, æ, f. *A town of Italy, in the hither Principate*, on the river Negro; hod. *Atene*, Hard.

Ătĕnātes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Atenas*, Plin. 3, 11.

Ătergătis, Ătargătis, *vel* Ădargădis, is. f. *variè enim ſcrib.* [ab אדיר רג magnus piſcis] *A prodigious idol of Cæloſyria*, according to *Plin.* 5, 23. who calleth her ſo, *becauſe her upper parts were woman, her lower fiſh.* Into this image, *Seldon* de *Diis Syris* 2, 3. ſaith the god *Dagon* entered. The Greeks call her Derceto, *Plin. ubi ſuprà.*

* ‖ Ăternum, i. n. ['Ατέρνον, Gr.] *A city in the kingdom of Naples, in the hither Abruzzo*, Strab. hod. *Peſcara*, Cellar.

Ăternus, i. m. *A river near Sulmo, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12. hod. *Peſcara*, Hard.

Ăteſte, is. n. *A city of Italy in the diſtrict of Venice*, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 6, 3. & Plin. 3, 19. hod. *Eſte*, Hard.

Ăteſtīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Ateſte*, Mart. 10, 93.

Athamanes, um. m. pl. *A people of Ætolia*, Plin. 4, 2.

Athămantiădes, is. m. *Palæmon*, ſo called as being the ſon of Athamas and Ino, *Ov. Met.* 13, 919.

Athămas, ntis. & pl. Athămantes, ium. m. pl. *Of Epirus.* Diſperſus ſilvis Athamas, *Luc.* 3, 188.

Athămas, ntis. m. (1) *A king of Theſſaly, ſon to Æolus.* By his wife Nephele he had two children, namely Phryxus and Helle; but after her death marrying Ino the daughter of Cadmus, ſhe treated her ſtep-children ſo ill, that to get away from her, they beſtrid the ram with the golden fleece, in order to ſwim over the Helleſpont, which was afterwards ſo called from Helle, who was drowned in the paſſage. Juno, angry with Ino for this, made her huſband run mad; who meeting her and her children, and miſtakeing her for a lioneſs, and the children for whelps, took Learchus, one of her ſons, and whirling him round, daſhed him againſt a rock, and forced her, and her other ſon, down a ſteep rock into the ſea, where at the inſtance of Venus to Neptune, they were changed into ſea deities, by the names of *Leucothoë* and *Melicerta.* (2) *A mountain in Theſſaly.* (1) Ov. Met. 4, fab. 11. (2) Plin. 4, 8.

Athanagia, æ. f. *A city of the hither Spain, near Lerida*, the capital of the *Ilergetes*, Liv. 21, 61.

* Athănăti, ōrum. m. pl. [Gr. immortales, quòd, uno mortuo, ſtatim ſubjiceretur alius; ab ἀ priv. & θάνατος, mors] *A ſtanding troop of horſe among the Perſians*, conſiſting of 10,000 men, and ſo called, becauſe as one droped, his place was immediately ſupplyed by another, *Curt.* 3, 3, 13.

* Athēnæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Greece between Macedonia and Achaia, on the ſea coaſt*, called *Acta*, i. e. *littus*, afterwards *Attica*: It was built by Cecrops, and hence called *Cecropia*, afterwards *Mopſopia*, then *Ionia* from Ion, laſtly, *Athenæ* from 'Αθήνη, Minerva. That corn was firſt ſown here ſeemeth to be affirmed by *Diodorus.* That it was the moſt civilized and learned city in the world is aſſerted by *C. Nepos*, in the life of *Atticus.* So famous for learning, that a Roman poet hath emphatically put this city for *learning itſelf*, Juv. 15, 110. Cicero has ſumed up its character in theſe words, [Athenis] *humanitas, doctrina, religio, fruges, jura, leges ortæ, atque in omnes terras diſtributæ, putantur*, pro Flacco, 26. It is yet well peopled, and ſaid to contain near 10,000 perſons; hod. *Setines.*

* ‖ Athēnæus, i. m. ['Αθηναῖος, Gr.] (1) *A philoſopher of Cilicia in the time of Auguſtus*, a friend of Muræna, with whom he fled, being accuſed of a conſpiracy, but being taken and acquited, he anſwered the congratulations of his friends in the words of Euripides, Hecub. princip. Ἥκω νεκρῶν κευθμῶνα, ϗ σκότου πύλας λιπών. (2) Athenæus Naucratica, *A learned grammarian*, who writ *de Deipnoſophiſtis*; the work is extant, but not entire. (1) Strab. (2) *Vid.* Voſſ. de hiſt. Græc.

Athēnăgŏras, æ. m. (1) *One of Darius's commanders in the Perſian war.* (2) *A ruſtick writer.* (3) ‖ *A chriſtian philoſopher, who preſented an apology for his religion to M. Aur. Antoninus.* (1) Curt. 4, 5, 15. & 8, 5, 17. (2) Varr. R. R. 1, 1. (3) Euſeb.

Athenion, ōnis. m. *An excellent painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

Athēnŏdōrus, i. m. (1) ‖ *A philoſopher of Tarſus, tutour to Tiberius Cæſar.* (2) *A ſtatuary.* (1) Strab. (2) Plin. 34, 8.

* Athēnŏpŏlis, is. f. [*ex* 'Αθήνη, Minerva, & πόλις, civitas] *A town of Narbonne in France*, Plin. 3, 4. *Hard.* ſuppoſeth it to be *Toulon.*

Athĕſis, is. m. *A pleaſant river of Lombardy*; it ariſeth in the Alps in the county of Tyrol, paſſeth by Trent, and runing through Verona, diſchargeth itſelf into the Adriatick, or gulf of Venice, but *Servius* and *Vibius* ſay into the *Po*, Virg. 9, 680. & Plin. 3, 16. hod. *L'Adige*, Hard.

Āthis, *vid.* Atys.

* Ăthos, o. *vel* Ăthon, ōnis. m. ['Αθως, Gr.] *A mountain of Macedon, runing like a peninſula into the Ægean ſea*, and extended near 50 miles in length. Xerxes dug through ſome part, to make a paſſage for his fleet. Creditur olim Velificatus Athos, *Juv.* 10, 174. vid. & *Plin.* 4, 10. hod. *Monte ſancto.*

Āthrăcius, *vel* Ātrăcius, a, um. adj. [*ab* Atrax, quod vid.] ¶ Atraciæ artes, *Theſſalian*, i. e. *magick arts*, Stat. Theb. 1, 106.

Āthrăcis, *vel* Ātrăcis, dos. f. Patron. *The daughter of Athrax*, or *Atrax*, Ov. Ep. 17, 248.

Āthrax, *vel* Ātrax, ăcis. m. (1) *A king of Theſſaly.* (2) *A river of Æolia.* (3) *A town of Theſſaly*; hod. *Voidanare.* (1) Ov. Ep. 17, 248. (2) Plin. 4, 2. (3) Id. 4, 8.

Athyras, *vel* Atyras, æ. m. *A river of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11. hod. *Glycynero.*

Ātilia, æ. f. (1) ‖ *An ancient Plebeian family of Rome.* (2) *A noble family ſprung from the former.* (1) V. Patin. Fam. Rom. (2) In nummis obviis.

Ātilius, *vid.* Attilius.

Ătīna, æ. f. *A city of the Volſcians, in the kingdom of Naples, on a ridge of the Apennine*, Virg. Æn. 7, 630. hod. *Atino.* Hinc

Ătīnātes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Atina*, Plin. 3, 5. & Cic. *pro* Planc. 12.

Ătīnas, ātis. & Ătīnātes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Atinum*, Cic. Att. 15, 3. & Plin. 2, 203.

* Atintanes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Atintania*, Strab. lib. 7.

* Atintania, æ. f. ['Ατιντανία, Gr.] *A country on the weſtern coaſt of Macedonia*, Liv. 45, 25.

Atīnum, i. n. *A city of Lucania, on the bank of the river Tanager*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Ateno.*

Atlantes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Æthiopia, like the Hottentots, half brutes, who curſe the ſun, have no proper names, and never have any dreams*, Plin. 5, 8.

Atlantēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the mountain Atlas*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 11.

Atlantiădes, is. m. Patron. *Mercury, the ſon of Maia daughter of Atlas*, Ov. Met. 1, 682.

Atlantĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Atlas.* Æquor Atlanticum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 14. ſo called from the mountain Atlas, *q. v.* ¶ Atlanticæ inſulæ, *The fortunate iſlands*, where the poets placed their *Elyſium*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148. Some take them for Hiſpaniola and Cuba; others make them ſeven, and take them for the *Canaries*, Pliny indeed calleth them the *Heſperides*, or weſtern iſles, 6, 31. which favours that opinion, Vid. eleganter *à Flacco* deſcriptas, *Epod.* 16. Some have even ſuppoſed them to be Great Britain and Ireland. *Vid.* Camd.

Atlantis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *A daughter of Atlas.* pl. Atlantides, *The daughters of Atlas*, whom the Greeks called *Pleiades*, and the Latins *Virgiliæ*, being placed among the ſtars, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 221. & Vitruv. 6, 10.

Atlas, ntis. m. [primâ communi] (1) *A very high hill in Mauritania*, ſo high that the poets make a perſon of it, and feign him to have been the brother of Prometheus, and that he was turned into this mountain by Perſeus, at the ſight of the Gorgon's head. The hiſtory is, that he was king of Mauritania, and a great aſtronomer, which gave occaſion to the fable. There are two mountains in Mauritania of this name, the greater divideth it from the inner Libya, whoſe promontory is called *Capo d'Alguer.* The leſſer divideth the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco; hod. *Errif.* (2) ‖ *A king of Arcadia, father of Maia.* (3) ‖ *Another, king of Italy, father to Electra, wife of Corytus.* (1) Luc. 9, 657. Cic. Tuſc. 5, 3. (2) Serv. (3) Serv.

Atracis, *vid.* Athracis.

Atracius, *vid.* Athracius.

Atrebătes, ium. m. pl. (1) *A people of Artois in the Netherlands.* ☞ Leg. & in ſing. n. Atrebas, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 27. *Hinc* ¶ ‖ Atrebaticæ veſtes, *Arras.* (2) ‖ A people in England, about *Wallingford.* (1) Cæſ. B. G. 2, 4. (2) Camd. & Leland.

* Atreus, i. m. ['Ατρεύς, Gr.] *The ſon of Pelops and Hippodamia, king of Mycenæ*, he baniſhed his brother Thyeſtes for lieing with his wife Ærope. Afterwards recalling him, he invited him to a banquet, ordered the children he had by her to be dreſſed and ſet before him on the table at a feaſt; at the horrour whereof the ſun went back, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 391. That he found out the eclipſe of the ſun, might probably give occaſion to ſome part of the fable.

Atria, æ. f. *A town in Italy, between the mouths of the Po and L'Adige*, which gave name to the Adriatick gulf, *Plin.* 3, 16. hod. *Adria*, Hard.

* Atrīdes, is. m. Patron. *The ſon of Atreus*, Agamemnon and Menelaüs ſo reputed, but indeed of Pliſthenes, the ſon of Pelops by Hippodamia, *paſſim. ap. poëtas.*

Atropatene, es. f. [*ab* Atropato duce] *A country of Media*, Plin. 6, 13.

* Atrŏpos [*ex* ἀ priv. & τρέπω, verto, quòd averti nequeat] *One of the three fatal ſiſters, who cuteth the thread of life*, Mart. 10, 44. & Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 19.

Atta, æ. m. (1) *A comick poet*, by ſome highly commended. (2) Atta Clauſus, *called afterwards* Appius Claudius. (1) Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79. (2) Liv. 2, 16. Ov. Faſt. 4, 305. ubi fortè *Atta*, non *Alto* legi debet.

Attali, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, great robbers, *Plin.* 6, 26.

Attalia, æ. f. *A city of Æolia*, Plin. 5, 30.

Attălĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Attalus.* ¶ Attalicæ urbes, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 5. q. d. *Rich, noble, ſtately.* Attalicæ conditiones, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 12. veſtes, *interwoven with gold*, Prop. 3, 18, 19.

Attălus, i. m. (1) *The name of three kings of Pergamus in Aſia*, all great friends to the Romans, the laſt whereof made the Roman people heir of his kingdom, as they interpreted his will in the largeſt ſenſe, which was, *P. R. bonorum meorum hæres eſto.* (2) *An eloquent philoſopher in the time of Tiberius.* (3) *Another, a great enemy to Alexander, ſlain by Parmenio.* (1) Liv. 38, 23, 42, 11. & 59, 14. (2) Sen. Suaſor, 2. (3) Curt. 6, 9. & 8, 7.

Attegua, æ. f. *A town of Spain not far from Corduba*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Teva veja*, Hard.

Atteius, ii. m. (1) *An Athenian who was made free of Rome, and was a conſiderable grammarian and rhetorician.* (2) Atteius Capito, *who defended Tiberius Cæſar when charged with a ſoleciſm*, ſaying it either was Latin, or ſhould henceforth be ſo; *but Marcellus a pert critick replyed*, he is under a miſtake; Cæſar can make men denizens, but not words. (1) *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 7. (2) *Id. de Ill. Gramm.* 22.

Attena, *vel* Atteva, æ. f. *A town of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 29.

Atthis, *vel* Attis, ĭdis. f. (1) ‖ *The daughter of Cranaüs king of Athens*, from whom the country before called *Actica*, from 'Ακτὴ, a ſhore, as lieing on the ſea coaſt, was called *Attica*. (2) *The daughter of king Pandion*, uſed by *Martial* for *a nightingale*. (1) Herodot. (2) Mart. 1, 54, 9.

Attĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the country of Attica*. ¶ Attica fides, *ſure*, *certain*, *inviolable*, Petron. 2, 23. ⌘ Attici logi ſexcenti dabuntur, nullum Siculum acceperis, *Plaut. Perſ.* 3, 1, 67.

Attĭcus, i. m. *ſurnamed* Pomponius, *An intimate friend of Tully*, to whom 16 books of his epiſtles are ſtill extant, which contributed more to tranſmitt his name to poſterity than his great relations, Agrippa, Tiberius, and Druſus. He was a Roman knight, but called *Atticus*, becauſe he had lived long at Athens, and was a perfect maſter of the Greek tongue in its purity, wherein he writ the conſulſhip of Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. and by which he got the name of *Atticus*, Nep. in vitâ Att.

Attidates, ium. m. pl. *A people of the Marchia d'Ancona in Italy*, near *Fabriano*, Plin. 3, 14. locus hod. *Attigio*, Hard.

Attilius Regulus, *A conſul of Rome in the firſt Punick war*, A. U. 420. a great example of keeping faith with enemies. For when, after ſeveral great victories obtained, he was entrapped by an ambuſcade, and brought into the power of the enemy, he was ſent to Rome upon his parole of honour, to treat about the exchange of captives, where, inſtead of perſuadeing, he diſſuaded the ſenate from ſuch an exchange, but for his honour ſake returned, and was cruelly treated by the enemy, *Val. Max.* 1, 14. & *Hor. Od.* 3, 5.

Attubi, ōrum. m. pl. *A town of Andaluſia in Spain, not far from Oſſuna*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Eſpejo*, Marianæ, Hard. autem *Olivera*.

Atuatica, æ. f. *A village of Gaul*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be near *Tongern*, vel *Tangri*, Cæſ. B. G. 6, 30.

Atuatici, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Boiſleduc*, or as ſome ſay of *Doway*; according to others of *the earldom of Namur*, Cæſ. B. 5, 27.

Ătys, *qui* & Attis, ĭdis. m. (1) *A young man of Phrygia, very beautifull, and beloved by Cybele, who made him her prieſt, on condition that he ſhould live chaſte*, but he breaking his vow ſhe made him run made, and cut off his teſticles, and even go about to kill himſelf, but the godeſs moved with pity changed him into a pine. (2) ‖ *Another the ſon of Cræſus*, who was dumb many years, till perceiveing one of Cyrus's ſoldiers going to kill his father, his paſſion broke the ſtring that held his tongue, and he cryed out, *Save the king*. (3) ‖ *The ſon of Hercules and Omphale, father of Lydus, who gave his name to Lydia*. (4) Atys Sylvius, *ſon to Alba Sylvius*, reigned 29 years, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Capys. (5) *A certain Indian killed by Perſeus at the weding of Andromeda*. (1) Ov. Met. 10. fab. 2. (2) Herod. lib. 2. (3) Euſeb. (4) Euſeb. (5) Ov. Met. 5, 47. *ubi al.* Athis.

A ante U.

Avala, æ. f. *A town of Africa*, Plin. 6, 29. *Scrib.* & Abala.

Ăvalites, is. f. *A port and mart in Æthiopia, on the coaſt of the red ſea, over againſt Arabia*, Plin. 6, 99. hod. *the bay of Zeila*.

‖Avalitæ, ārum. m. pl. *The inhabitants thereof*, Ptol. 4, 8.

‖ Avalōnia, æ. f. A town in England, *Glaſſenbury*, Leland.

Avantici, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Dauphiné in France, between the cities of Ambrun and Gap*, Plin. 3, 4. locus hod. *Avancòn*.

Avăricum, i. n. *A city of France, in the dukedom of Berry, near the centre of all France*, Cæſ. B. G. 6, 13. hod. *Bourges*.

Auchetes, is. & plur. Auchetæ, ārum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Lithuania*. (2) *A people of Scythia*. (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Id. 6, 7.

Audæna, æ. f. *A river of Italy, which ariſeing in the Apennines, diſchargeth itſelf into the river Macra*, Liv. 41, 23.

‖ Audomarŏpŏlis, is. f. *Saint Omers*, the capital of the Artois.

* Ăvella, æ. f. ['Αϐέλλα, Gr.] *A town of Italy, in the province of Lavoro*, Strab. lib. 5. hod. *Avella*, Hard.

Ăvellāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Avella*, Plin. 3, 4.

Avenio, nis. *A city in France, near the river Rhoſne, by the borders of Orange*, Plin. 3, 4. ſold to pope Clement by Joan, queen of Sicily; * hod. *Avignon*.

Aventicum, i. n. *A town of Switzerland*, Tac. Hiſt. 1, 68, 5. hod. *Avenches*, Cellar.

Ăventīna, is. f. *quæ* & Ăventīnienſis, æ. *Diana*, ſo called becauſe worſhiped at mount Aventine, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 1.

Ăventīnus, i. m. [*ab* Avente fl. Sabinorum, *Serv.* & *Varr.*] (1) *Mount Aventine*, one of the ſeven hills on which Rome ſtandeth. (2) *A king of the Aborigines*, ſon of Romulus Silvius; who, according to Livy, gave name to the hill, being buryed there. (3) *The ſon of Hercules by Rhea*. (1) Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 69. (2) Liv. 1, 3. (3) Virg. Æn. 7, 657.

Ăventīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *mount Aventine*. Collis Aventinus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 659.

* Ăvernālis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Avernus*. Met. *Peſtilent*, *poiſonous*. Spargere Avernales aquas, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 26.

* Ăvernus, i. m. & Ăverna, ōrum. n. pl. Vid. *Aornis*, quod idem valet, digamma interpoſito. *A lake of Campania in Italy*. Graveolens Avernus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 201. Averna ſonantia ſilvis, *Id. ib.* 3, 442. It is taken by the poets for *Hell*. Animas damnavit Avernis, *Sil.* 15, 76. Pigri ſulcator Averni, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 588. It is near Puzzuoli in the province of Terra di Lavoro, and computed to be about two miles long, and one broad; hod. *Lago d'Averno*, & *Lago di Tripergola*, Hard.

* Ăvernus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Avernus*. (2) *Noiſome*, *peſtilent*, (3) *Infernal*. (1) Freta Averna, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 164. (2) Averna loca, lacuſque, Lucr. 6, 738. & deinc. (3) Conjux Junonis Avernæ, *Sil.* 13, 601.

Ăverruncus, i. m. [*ab* averruncando, *i. e.* depellendo, vel prohibendo] *A god among the Romans, who was thought to drive away evils and misfortunes*, ſuch as Apollo and Hercules among the Greeks, whom they called 'Αποτροπαίος, & 'Αποπομπαίος. Deus qui meis rebus præeſt Averruncus, *Pacuv.* ap. *Varr. L. L.* 6.

Aufĭdēna, æ. f. *A city of Italy, in the hither Abruzzo*, Liv. 10, 12. hod. *Alfidena*, Hard.

Aufĭdēnātes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Aufidena*, Plin. 3, 12.

Aufĭdius, i. m. (1) *Surnamed* Baſſus, *a noble hiſtorian*, who writ of the Roman civil war, and the affairs of Germany. (2) Aufidius Lurco, *who got a great eſtate by craming of peacocks*. (3) *Another of Chio*, noted for debauching mens wives. (4) Aufidius Luſcus, *a governour of Fundi*. (1) Auctor de cauſis corr. eloq. (2) Plin. 10, 20. (3) Mart. 5, 62. conf. & Juv. 9, 25. (4) Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 34.

Aufĭdus, i. m. *A river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples*, haveing its riſe in the Apennine hills. It waſheth Canuſium, and falleth into the Adriatick ſea, *Plin.* 3, 11. *Horat. Od.* 4, 9. *hod.* L'Ofanto, *Hard.*

‖ Aufōna, æ. *The river Avon*, in Glouceſterſhire, *Camd.* Al. *The Nyne* in Northamptonſhire.

* ‖ Auga, *vel* Auge, es. f. [*ab* αὐγὴ, Gr. ſplendor] *The mother of Telephus by Hercules*, Diod. Sic. lib. 4.

Augeas, æ. m. *A king of Elis*; whoſe ſon he was is variouſly writen; he had a ſtable which would hold 3000 oxen, which in 30 years had not been cleanſed; he hired Hercules to clean it out, who did ſo by drawing the river Alpheus through it. But a conteſt happening about the reward, Hercules referred it to his ſon Phyleus, who gave his opinion againſt his father, wherefore his father baniſhed him; but afterwards Hercules conquered his father, and made the ſon king, *Pauſan.* in *Eliac.* This man firſt found out the uſe of dung in manureing land, *Plin.* 17, 9.

Auginus, i. m. *A mountain of Liguria*, Liv. 39, 2.

Auguſta, æ. f. *The wives of the Roman emperours had this title, while they lived, and that of* Diva *afterwards*, as is plain in the coins of Livia, Agrippina, *&c.*

Auguſta, *A title given to ſeveral cities*. (1) Auguſta Bracarum, *a city of Portugal, the metropolis of Entre Minhoe Douro*; hod. *Brague*, Hard. (2) *A city of Cilicia*. (3) Auguſta Emerita, *a city of Spain, in the country of Extremadura*; hod. *Merida*, Hard. (4) Auguſta Gemella Tucci, *a town of Spain, not far from Corduba*; hod. *Martos*, Hard. (5) Auguſta Prætoria, *a city of Italy in the principality of Piedmont*; hod. *Aoſta* vel *Aouſte*, Hard. (6) ‖ Auguſta Sueſſonum, *a city of France, on the river Aiſne in the iſle of France*; hod. *Soiſſons*. (7) Auguſta Taurinorum, *a city of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont*; hod. *Turin*. (8) ‖ Trinobantum, *London the metropolis of England*. (9) Auguſta Trevirorum, *a city of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine*; the ancienteſt city in Europe; hod. *Triers*. (10) Auguſta Veromanduorum, *a city of France*; hod. *Vermandois*. (11) Auguſta Vindelicorum, *Auſburg in Germany*. (1) Plin. 4, 20. (2) Id. 5, 27. (3) Id. 4, 22. (4) Id. 3, 1. (5) Id. 3, 17. (6) Ptol. (7) Plin. 3, 17. (8) Anton. (9) Pomp. Mela 3, 2. (10) Antonin. (11) Id.

Auguſtīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Auguſtus*. Auguſtinus currus, *Suet. Claud. Tib.* 11.

‖Auguſtoritum, i. n. *Ptol. The city of Poictiers*, in France. ☞ Alii volunt eſſe *Limoges*.

Auguſtus, i. m. *The ſecond emperour of Rome, nephew to Julius by his ſiſter*. A man ſo loved by his people, that all the ſucceeding emperours, for good luck ſake, took his name, *paſſim ap. ſcript.*

Auguſtiānus, i. m. *Suet. Ner.* 25. & Auguſtanus, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 15, 5. *One belonging to the emperour*, or *his party*.

Ăvĭdiēnus, i. m. *ſurnamed* Canis, *a ſordid fellow in Horace*, Sat. 2, 2, 55.

Aulerci, ōrum. m. pl. *The people inhabiting La Perche in France*, Liv. 5, 34.

Auleſtes, is. m. *One of the Tyrrhene kings, ſlain by Meſſapus*, Virg. Æn. 12, 290.

Aulis, ĭdos, & ĭdis. f. *A town and port of Bœotia, on the Negrepont*, where the Græcian fleet going againſt Troy was wind bound, *Ov. Met.* 13, 182.

Aulocrene, es. f. *A hill, and ſpring of Phrygia, out of which the Mæander floweth*. Here Marſyas contended with Apollo, *Plin.* 5, 39. *Vid.* Marſyas.

Aulon, ōnis, m. *A mountain of Calabria oppoſite the Tarentine country*, famous for wine, not inferior to the Falernian; as alſo for the fineſt wool, *Mart.* 13, 135. conf. & *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 18.

* Aurēlia, æ. f. [*ab* ἥλιος, ſol, quòd ei publicè à P. R. datus eſt locus, in quo ſacra faceret ſoli, *Feſt.*] (1) *A noble family of Rome*. (2) *A name of ſeveral ladies*. (3) Aurelia via, *The way from Rome to Piſa*. (4) ‖ *The city of Orleans in France*, ſo called, as they ſay, from *Aurelian* the Roman emperour, its founder. (1) *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 9. (2) *Tac. Orat.* 28, 8. (3) *Cic. Catil.* 2, 4. (4) *Ali Geogr.*

* Aurēlius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral noble Romans, and of ſome emperours*, paſſim. ap. hiſt.

Aurōra, æ. f. [*ab* aureo colore, quo aureſcit aër, *Varr.*] *The daughter of Titan and Terra*, Gyrald. Synt. 7. & Nat. Com. 6, 2. or as *Heſiod* of Hyperion and Thia, *Theog.* 371. mother of Memnon by Tithonus, brother of Laomedon. She is feigned to be the ruddy godeſs of the morning, the meſſenger of the approaching ſun, *Orph. Hymn.* 77, 3. *Virgil* giveth her a chariot with four horſes, *Æn.* 6, 535. but *Æn.* 7, 26. only two. *De illâ plura lege in* Cephalus.

Aurunca, æ. f. *An ancient city of Latium in Italy*, built by Auſon, the ſon of Ulyſſes and Calypſo, *Juv.* 1, 20.

Auruncus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Aurunca.* Aurunci ſenes, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 206. Auruncæ manus, *Id. ib.* 795.

Auſci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Armagnac in France*, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 27. hod. *Aux* vel *Auſch*, Cellar.

Ausĕris, is. m. *A river of Etruria, near Luca*, Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Serchio.*

Ausĕtāni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Liv. 21, 23. & Plin. 3, 3. Oppidum unde illis nomen, Auſa; hod. *Vigue.*

‖ Auſoba, æ. f. *A river of Connaught in Ireland, the mouth whereof maketh the bay of Galway*, Camd.

Auſon, ŏnis. m. *The ſon of Ulyſſes and Calypſo.* Hinc

Ausŏnes, um. m. pl. *The ancient inhabitants of the lower part of Italy*, the ſame as *Aurunci*, Serv. conf. & Liv. 8, 16. & 9, 25.

Ausŏnia, æ. f. properly *the country of the* Auſones, *or* Aurunci, but taken for *the whole region of Italy*, as bounded by the Apennine hills, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 55.

Ausŏnĭdæ, ārum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Italy.* (2) Per Synecd. *The Romans.* (1) Virg. Æn. 10, 564. (2) Luc. 9, 1002.

Ausŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Italy.* Auſonius portus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 378. Auſonia terra, *Id. ib.* 171. littus Auſonium, *Id. ib.* 7, 198.

‖ Auſtraſia, æ. f. *The country of Lorrain*, Briet.

‖ Auſtria, æ. f. [quòd in orientali parte, quæ Germanis *Ooſt*, dic. ſita ſit] *A country of Germany*, haveing Hungary on the Eaſt, Moravia on the north, Bavaria on the weſt, and Stiria, with the biſhoprick of Saltzburg, on the ſouth, *Cellar.*

Autaris, is. *A place in Arabia Felix*, Plin. 6, 28.

Autololes, um. m. pl. *A people of Mauritania Tingitana*, Luc. 4, 677.

* Autŏly̆chus, i. m. [Αὐτόλυχος, Gr.] *The ſon of Mercury, famous for his thefts in the country about Parnaſſus*, Ov. Met. 11, 313. Autolychi piceata manus, *Mart.* 8, 59, 4.

* Autŏmăte, es. f. [Αὐτομάτη, Gr.] *An iſland*, one of the Cyclades, called alſo *Hiera*, *Plin.* 2, 87.

* Autŏmĕdon, tis. m. [Αὐτομέδων, Gr.] *The ſon of Diores, charioteer to Achilles, and armour-bearer to Pyrrhus*, Virg. Æn. 2, 477.

* Autŏnoë, es. f. [Αὐτονόη, Gr.] *The daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Actæon*, Ov. Met. 3, 720. Hinc

* Autŏnoēius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Autonoë.* ¶ Autonoëius heros, *Actæon*, Ov. Met. 3, 198.

* ‖ Autrĭcum, i. n. [Αὐτρικὸν, Gr.] *A city in France, the metropolis of the province of Beauce*, Ptol. hod. *Chartres.*

Auximates, ium. m. pl. *The citizens of Auximum*, Plin. 3, 13.

Auxĭmum, i. n. & *metri causâ*, Auxĭmon, *A city of Italy, in the Papacy, ſituate on the river Muso*, Luc. 2, 466. hod. *Oſimo*, Hard.

A ante X.

‖ Axa, æ. f. *A town of Devonſhire in England*; hod. *Axminſter*, Baudr.

‖ Axelodunum, i. n. *A town of Northumberland in England*; hod. *Hexham* on the river Tyne, *Camd.*

* Axĕnus pontus [ab ἄξενος, Gr. inhoſpitalis] *The Euxine ſea*, anciently ſo called for the cruelty of the inhabitants, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 4, 56. The Scythians who dwelt hereabouts uſed to ſacrifice ſtrangers, and drink out of their ſkulls, *Strab.* lib. 7.

Axiaces *vel* cæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia in Europe*, Plin. 4, 12. ſo called from

Axiaces, is. m. *A river of Sarmatia*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Bog*, Hard.

‖ Axis, is. f. *A town of Umbria in Italy*, Propert. 4, 1, 125. *ubi tamen al.* Arcis.

Axius, ii. m. *A river of Paphlagonia*, paſſing through Mygdonia into Macedon, and emptying itſelf into the gulf of Salonichi, *Plin.* 4, 10. hod. *Vardari.*

Axon, is. m. *A river of the leſſer Aſia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Axŏna, æ. *A river of Champagne in France, which paſſeth by the city Soiſſons, and floweth into the Oyſe near the city of Compeigne*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 5. hod. *L'Aiſne.*

Axŏnes, um. m. pl. *Inhabitants near the river Axona*, Luc. 1, 423.

‖ Axus, i. m. *A river of England, in Somerſetſhire*, which giveth name to *Axbridge* in the ſame county, *Baudr.* hod. *the Ex.*

A ante Z.

Aza, æ. f. *A town of Armenia the leſſer*, Plin. 6, 9.

* Azan, is. m. [Ἄζαν, Gr.] *A mountain of Arcadia*, ſacred to Cybele the mother of the gods, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 293. Hinc

* ‖ Azania, æ. f. [Ἀζανία, Gr.] *A country bordering on the mountain Azan*, Ptol.

* ‖ Aziris, is. f. [Ἄζιρὶς, Gr.] *A city of Armenia*, called alſo *Theodoſiopolis*, Ptol. hod. *Arſingam*, Baudr.

* Azon, *id. quod* Azan, *quod vid.*

‖ Azonax, acis. m. *The maſter of Zoroaſtres in magick*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Azōres, um. f. pl. *Iſlands in the Atlantick ſea*, nine in number, whereof *Tercera* is the largeſt. They belong to the Portugueze.

Azōtus, i. f. *A city of Paleſtine*, Plin. 5, 13. hod. *Alcerte*, Hard.

Azuritanum, i. n. *A city of Africa*, not far from Madaura, made a Roman colony, Plin. 5, 4.

B ante A.

BABBA, æ. f. *A city of Africa*, otherwiſe called *Julia Campeſtris*, Plin. 5, 1.

Babilus, i. m. *An aſtrologer conſulted by Nero*, Suet. Ner. 36.

Babannenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Babilius, ii. m. *A Roman prefect*, who by magick art went from Sicily to Alexandria in ſix days, *Plin. Proœm.* lib. 19.

* Băby̆lon, is. f. [Βαβυλὼν, Gr.] *The metropolis of the ancient Chaldeans*, Plin. 6, 26. but Ariſtotle judgeth it rather a province than a city, *Polit.* 3, 2. built according to ſome by Belus the Hebrew Nimrod. But becauſe enlarged and beautified by ſeveral princes, it is ſaid to be built by ſome others, chiefly Semiramis, wherein Diodorus, Strabo, Juſtin, and others agree, vid. & *Propert.* 3, 11, 21. hod. *Bagdat.*

* Băby̆lōnia, æ. f. *The country about Babylon.* Sometimes it is taken for Babylon itſelf, *Juſt.* 1, 2.

* Băby̆lōnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Babylonian.* Babylonica periſtromata, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 54.

* Băby̆lōnius, a, um. adj. *Idem*, Luc. 6, 50.

* Bacchæ, ārum. f. pl. *Women ſacrificeing to Bacchus*, alſo called *Mænades, Thyades, and Mimallonides.* Bacchæ valentes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 15. ☞ Leg. & in ſing. Bacchæ bacchanti adverſari, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 71.

* Bacchānal, ālis. n. *A mad houſe, a bedlam.* Ad Bacchas veni in bacchanal coquinatum, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 1, 3. ¶ Bacchanal facere, *To keep a mad houſe*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 44.

* Bacchānālia, ium. n. pl. *Certain feaſts, celebrated in honour of Bacchus*; ſee their origin and monſtrous debauchery deſcribed by *Livy*, 39, 8. conf. & Macrob. Sat. 1, 18.

* Bacchēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Bacchus.* Bacchea vineta, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 313.

* Bacchēius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Bacchus.* Baccheïa dona, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 454.

* Bacchiădæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Corinth*, who being expelled from thence, in which number was Archias, came to Sicily, and built Syracuſe, *Ov. Met.* 5, 407. hinc *Baccheïs* epitheton Corinthi, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 34.

Bacchium, *vel potiùs* Bāchium, ii. n. *A little iſle of the Ægean ſea, oppoſite Smyrna*, Liv. 37, 21.

Bacchius *and* Bithus, *Two ſword players of equal ſkill*, hinc adag. *Cum Bitho Bacchius*, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 20.

* Bacchus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ βακχεύειν, *i. e.* à vociferando] *The ſon of Jupiter by Semele*, whence *Ovid* calleth him, *Semeleïa proles*, Met. 5, 329. He was taken out of his mother, and ſewed into Jupiter's thigh, till ripe for birth, *Id. ib.* 3, 210. He was firſt ſecretly nurſed by his aunt Ino, afterwards delivered to be ſuckled by the Nymphs, *Id. ib.* He and Apollo were, by the Romans at leaſt, generally drawn young, *Tib.* 1, 4, 37. ‖ but that the Greeks drew him under each ſtage of life, vid. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 18. ‖ ſuiting him to the four ſeaſons of the year. In the coins of the Thebans, Naxians, and Thaſians, he appeareth old, under which form they call him not *Dionyſius*, but *Zagreus.* ‖ He was not only the inventor of wine, but of other liquours, *Diod. Sic.* The poets Meton, put him for wine, *Tib.* 1, 7, 41. He alſo firſt uſed a diadem, and in India firſt triumphed in a chariot drawn by tygers, as obſerves *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 14. with elephants, *Plin.* 8, 2. He alſo firſt taught to buy and ſell, *Id.* 7, 56. There were ſeveral Bacchi; *Tully* reckoneth five beſides this, *N. D.* 5, 23.

Bacenis, is. f. *The Schwartzwalde* in Germany, or perhaps *the whole Hercynian foreſt*, Cæſ. B. G. 6, 9.

Bachina, æ. f. *An iſland near Smyrna*, Plin. 5, 31.

Bactra, ōrum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 138. & Bactrum, i. *Plin.* 6, 16. *The metropolis of the Bactrians, a province in Perſia.* Their country is ſituated between Parthia to the weſt, and India to the eaſt. Here corn groweth, every grain of which is ſaid to be as big as an ear in Italy, *Plin.* 18, 7. hod. *Bagdaſan*, vel *Uſbeck.* It had its name from

Bactros, *vel* Bactrus, i. m. *A river of Aſia*, Luc. 3, 267.

Bactri, Bactrii, *vel* Bactriāni, ōrum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Bactra*, whom ſee deſcribed by *Curt.* 4, 6.

Bacuntius, ii. m. *A river of Hungary, not far from Sirmich*, Plin. 4, 25.

‖ Badenatha, æ. f. *A country in the north of Scotland*, vulg. *Badenoch.*

Badia, æ. f. *A town of Spain in the country of Extremadura*, Val. Max. 3, 7. hod. *Badajox*, Cellar.

Baduhennæ lucus, *A place in Frieſland, where* 900 *Romans were ſlain*, Tac. Ann. 4, 73, 6.

Bæbius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral conſiderable Romans*, de quibus conſule *Livium.*

Bæterræ, ārum. f. pl. *A city of Languedoc in France*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Beziers*, Hard.

* ‖ Bætĭca, æ. f. [Βαιτικὴ, Gr.] *A part of Spain, about Andaluſia*, Ptol.

* Bætĭcātus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that part of Spain.* ¶ Bæticatus color, *a murrey colour*, ſuch as the wool of the Andaluſian ſheep bear, *Mart.* 1, 98.

✤ Bætĭcŏla, æ. c. g. [Bætim colens] *An inhabitant of the ſouth part of Spain*, Sil. 1, 146.

* Bætĭcus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of Andaluſia.* (2) *Of a murrey colour.* (1) Bæticus aër, *Juv.* 12, 43. (2) Lacernæ Bæticæ, *Mart.* 14, 133. in lemmate.

* Bætĭgăna, æ. comm. g. [ex Betis, *vel* Betica, & ant. geno, pro gigno] *An inhabitant of Granada*, or *Andaluſia*, Sil. 9, 234.

*Bætis, is, m. [Βαῖτις, Gr.] *A river running through Andaluſia, on the ſouthern part of Spain,* Plin. 3, 1. Liv. 28, 30. Incolæ Certim appellabant, *Id. ib.* 22. hod. *Guadalquivir,* Hard.

Bæturia, æ, f. *A country of Spain,* Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Petrocha,* Hard.

Bætulo, onis, f. *A town of Catalonia in Spain,* Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Badalena,* Hard.

Bagoas, æ, m. *In the Perſian tongue ſignifieth an eunuch,* Plin. 13, 4. whence *Curtius, Heliodorus, Ælian,* &c. *call the miniſters of the Perſian kings by this general name.*

Bagrada, æ. *A river of Africa near Utica,* Luc. 4, 588. where Attilius Regulus killed a ſerpent 120 foot long, *Plin.* 8, 14. *Sil.* 6, 154. & deinc. hod. *Megarada,* vel *Magerada,* Hard.

Baiæ, ārum, f. pl. [*à* Baio Ulyſſis comite ibi ſepulto, *Strab.* l. 5. & *Sil.* 12, 114.] *A pleaſant and delightfull city of Campania,* whence that of *Horace,* Nullus in orbe locus Baiis prælucet amœnis. It is ſituated near the ſea ſide between Puteoli and Miſenum, and aboundeth in warm ſprings, both delightful and wholeſome; near it are to be ſeen the remains of Caligula's bridge, *Plin.* 3, 5. hod. *Caſtel di Baia,* Hard.

Baiānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Baiæ.* § Baianus murex, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 32. ſinus, *Plin.* 2, 103.

Baiocaſſes, & Baiocenſes, *vid.* Bellocaſſi.

Balacrus, i, m. *The ſon of Amyntas, a commander of the auxiliary forces in Alexander's army,* Curt. 4, 5.

Balanea, æ, f. *A town of Phœnicia,* Plin. 5, 20.

Balari, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sardinia,* Liv. 41, 6. & Plin. 3, 8.

Balbia, æ, f. *A town of Calabria; hinc* vina Balbina, *Plin.* hod. *Altomonte.*

Balbillus, *A prefect of Egypt under Nero,* Tac. Ann. 13, 22, 1.

Balbura, æ, f. *A town of Lycia,* Plin. 5, 27.

*Băleāres, ium, f. pl. [ἀπὸ τῦ βαλλεῖν, quòd funditores eſſent peritiſſimi, aut ſi altiùs repetere placet origin. באלורה, *i. e.* Magiſter jaculandi] *Two iſlands in the Mediterranean oppoſite Majorca and Minorca.* The inhabitants were formerly excellent ſlingers. De his vid. Flor. 3, 8. & Liv. 60, 32. They were formerly infeſted very much with conies, *Plin.* 1, 58. Hinc

*Băleărĭcus, a, um, adj. Balearica funda, *Ov. Met.* 2, 727. Balearicum mare, *Plin.* 3, 4.

*Băleāris, e, adj. *Idem.* Balearis verbera fundæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 309.

Baleſium, ii, n. *A town of Italy,* not far from Brundiſium, *Plin.* 3, 11. hod. *Baleſo.*

Ballio, ōnis, m. *A perjured vile whore merchant in Plautus's* Pſeud. Vid. *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Com.* 7.

Ballonoti, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, in Europe,* Val. Flacc.

Balſa, æ, f. *A port of Portugal, the metropolis of the kingdom of Algarve,* Plin. 4, 22, hod. *Tavira,* Hard.

Baltia, æ, f. *An iſland in the German ſea,* Plin. 4, 13. & 37, 4. Hinc

‖ Baltĭcum mare, *The Belt,* or *Baltick.* Codanum ſinum *appellat* Mela.

*Bambălio, ōnis, m. [*à* βαμβαλεῖν, balbutire] *The father of M. Antony's wife,* ſo called, or nicknamed, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 6.

Băniūra, æ, f. *A country of Lybia, near Mauritania,* Sil. 3, 303.

Bantia, æ, f. *A town of Apulia in Italy, not far from Venoſa,* Liv. 27, 25. Veſtigia oppidi manent ad locum, *S. Maria de Vanze,* Hard.

Bantini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Bantia,* Plin. 3, 11.

Bantīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Apuleia.* Saltus Bantini, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 15.

Banuri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Africa, near Tangier,* Plin. 5, 2. *ſed* Baniuræ *leg. Hard.*

Banaſa, æ, f. *A town of Africa,* Plin. 5, 1.

Baptæ, ārum, m. pl. *Prieſts of Cotytto a ſtrumpet, whoſe feſtival was celebrated at Athens with all manner of lewdneſs,* Juv. 2, 92.

Baracum, i, n. *A town of Cyrene,* Plin. 5, 6.

Baragoza, æ, f. *A town of Æthiopia,* Plin. 6, 29.

Baramalachum, i, n. *A town of Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28.

Barathrum, i, n. *The place of execution near Athens,* vid. Liv. 50, 23.

*Barbăria, æ, f. (1) *Any barbarous nation* ſo called. (2) Eſpecially as oppoſed to Greece and Italy. (3) Emphatically *Phrygia,* de cæt. not. vid. Appel. (1) Quale bellum nulla Barbaria cum ſuâ gente geſſit, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 10. (2) ✠ A quo non ſolùm Græcia & Italia ſed omnis Barbaria commota eſt, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 15. (3) ✠ Græcia Barbariæ lento colliſa duello, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 7.

Barbeſula, æ, f. *A town and river of Spain, not far from Tariffa,* Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Guadajara,* Hard.

*Barce, es, f. [Βάρκη, Gr.] (1) ‖ *The city Ptolemaïs in Cyrene.* (2) *An inland city and country of Africa.* (3) *The nurſe of Sichæus the huſband of Dido.* (1) Plin. 5, 5. (2) Vid. Ptolem. 4, 4. (3) Virg. Æn. 4, 632.

*Barcæi, ōrum, m. pl. latiùs ſumptâ notione, *Libyans, Africans,* Virg. Æn. 4, 40.

Barcha, æ. *The ſurname of Hannibal's houſe,* hinc

Barchīnus, a, um, adj. Barchina factio, *Liv.* 19, 2. familia, *Id.* 23, 13.

Barcīno, ōnis, m. *Plin.* & f. *Auſon. ſc.* urbs intellecta, [*à* Barcha, *i. e.* Barchina familia, quæ condidit] Barchino, *Liv. The metropolis of Catalonia in Spain.* ☞ A Romanis *Faventia* dic. *Plin.* 3, 3. hod. *Barcelona.*

Bardi, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* פרט. modulari] *A ſort of Magi among the Gauls,* who uſed to compoſe poems in honour of their illuſtrious anceſtors, vid. *Luc.* 1, 411. & ſeq. Bardi etiam dicuntur ſtupidi & hebetes. = Stulti, ſtolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 2. vid. & *Cic.* de *Fato,* 5.

Bardiăcus, *vel* Bardaĭcus, a, um, adj. *vid.* Appel.

Barduli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain,* Plin. 4, 22.

Barea, æ, f. *A port of Granada in Spain,* Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Vera,* Hard.

Baretium, ii, n. *A city of the dutchy of Milan, in Italy*; hod. *Vareſe.*

Bargy̆la, ōrum, n. pl. & Bargy̆lia, æ, f. [*à* Bargylo Bellerophontis comite] *A town of the leſſer Aſia,* Plin. 5, 29.

Bargy̆lus, i, m. *A high mountain of Aſia,* Plin. 5, 20.

Bāria, æ, f. *A town of the Sabines, near the river Anien,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 3. Al. *Varia.*

Bārītānus ager, *A province of Naples,* ſo called from

Bārium, ii, n. *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples,* Plin. 3, 11. Barî mœnia piſcoſi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 97. hod. *Bari.*

Barpana, æ, f. *An iſland in the Ligurian ſea, not far from Elva,* Plin. 3, 6. hod. *Corboli,* Hard.

Barra, æ, f. *An ancient town of the Orobians in Italy,* whence Cato ſaith the *Bergomates* were deſcended, *Plin.* 3, 17.

Barſine, *vel* Barſene, es, f. *The wife of Alexander,* who bore him a ſon called Hercules, both whom Caſſander, uſurping the kingdom of Macedon, put to death, *Juſt.* 15, 2.

*‖ Barzalium, ii, n. *A town of Syria, on the river Euphrates,* Ptol. hod. *S. Sergio.*

Baſabocates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Guienne in France, near Poictiers,* Plin. 4, 19.

‖ Baſilia, æ, f. *Diod.* ‖ Baltia, *Plat.* ‖ Scandia, *Ptol.* Scandinavia, *Plin.* *A vaſt country, ſtretched far and wide north eaſt,* miſtaken for an iſland by the ancients, containing *Norway, Sweden,* &c. *vid.* Scandinavia.

Baſilidæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia,* Plin. 4, 11.

Baſilis, dis, m. *One who writ the geography and hiſtory of India,* Athen. lib. 9. & Plin. 6, 29.

Baſilus, i, m. (1) *An Iſtrian commander, who aſſiſted M. Antony.* (2) *A Roman oratour.* (3) *A prætor, who plundered his province.* (1) Luc. 4, 416. (2) Juv. 7, 146. (3) Id. 10, 222.

Baſſania, æ, f. *A city of Illyricum,* whoſe citizens were called *Baſſanitæ,* Liv. 44, 30.

‖ Baſſarus, i, m. [ut ſit à בצר vindemiare, *Boch.* maximè placet, ſed var. etym.] *A ſurname of Bacchus,* hinc

Baſsărĭcus, a, um, adj. *Devoted to,* or *adored for, Bacchus,* Prop. 3, 17, 30.

Baſsăris, ĭdis, f. *Agave,* or *any other of the Bacchæ,* Perſ. 1, 101.

Baſſiānus, M. Aur. Ant. Baſſianus. (*ſc.* nomine avi materni) *Caracalla, the elder ſon of the emperour Severus.*

Baſſus, i, m. *There were many Romans of this name.* (1) Aufidius Baſſus, *an hiſtorian in the time of Auguſtus and Tiberius*; a great admirer of Cicero. He writ de bello Germ. (2) Cæſius, *a Lyrick poet.* (3) ‖ Gabius (Gavius, *Macrob.*) *a writer on various ſubjects.* (4) Junius, *a pleaſant prattler,* whence he was called *Aſinus albus.* (5) Julius, *an oratour in the reign of Auguſtus.* (6) Salejus, *an oratour in Veſpaſian's time.* ☞ Multi etiam conſulès hoc nomine. (1) *Vid.* Suaſoriam M. Sen. Rhet. 6, 1. (2) Perſ. Sat. 6, 1. (3) Gell. 3, 9. & 2, 4. (4) Quint. 6, 3. (5) M. Seneca, præf. l. 5. (6) Dial. de cauſis corrupt. eloq.

Baſta, æ, f. *A town of the Salentines in Italy, not far from Otranto,* Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Vaſte,* Hard.

Baſtarnæ, *Tac. Germ.* 46. Baſternæ, ārum, m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 12. & *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 198. *A people of Sarmatia in Europe,* or *upper Hungary,* otherwiſe called *Peucini.*

Baſterbini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, not far from Nardo,* Plin. 3, 11.

Baſtetani, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 3. Vaſtetani, *Liv.* 37, 46. *A people of Granada in Spain,* on the river *Guadalentin*; hod. *Paza,* Hard.

Baſtuli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, not far from Cadiz,* Plin. 3, 3.

Batata, æ, f. *A town of Italy,* Liv. l. 8.

‖ Bătava Caſtra, *near Paſſau in Germany,* Notit.

Bătavi, ōrum, m. pl. (mediâ comm.) *The people of Holland,* Luc. 1, 431. & Cæſ. B. G. 4, 10.

Bătavus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Holland.* ¶ Spuma Batava, *A die to make hair yellow,* Mart. 8, 33, 20. Auricomus Batavus, *Sil.* 3, 608. Auris Batava, *Mart.* 6, 82.

Bateni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people on mount Caucaſus, in the confines of Bactria,* Plin. 6, 16.

Baternas, *pro* Baſternas, licentiâ poet. *Val. Flacc.* 6, 96.

*Băthyllus, i, m. [Βάθυλλος, Gr.] (1) *A Samian youth, the minion of the poet Anacreon,* (2) *A dancer and mimick of Alexandria,* whom Mæcenas was much pleaſed with. (1) Hor. Epod. 16, 9. (2) Juv. 6, 63. Perſ. 5, 123. Tac. Ann. 1, 53, 3.

Batimum, i, n. *A river of Naples in Italy, which runeth by the city Teramo,* Plin. 3, 13. hod. *Tondino,* Hard.

Batrachus, i, m. *A Laconian ſtatuary,* Plin. 36, 5.

Battiădæ, ārum, m. pl. [*à* Batto conditore], *Cyrenians, in Africa,* ſo called by *Sil.* 3, 253.

Battiădes, æ, m. [*à* Batto Cyrenes conditore] Patron. *Callimachus the poet deſcended from Battus,* Ov. Ib. 53. & Stat. Syl. 5, 3, 157.

Battis, f. (Batti filia) *A miſtreſs of the poet Philetas,* Ov. Triſt. 1, 5, 2. & *ex* Ponto, 1, 3, 58.

Battus, i, m. (1) *The founder of Cyrene in Africa,* (2) but ſeemeth to be *a general name of the kings of Africa.* (3) Alſo *a herdſman,* whom Mercury turned into the index or touchſtone, for diſcovering for lucre what he had promiſed to conceal [hâc notione בטא effutire duci poteſt] (4) ‖ *A conceited fooliſh poet, who uſed to write the ſame things over and over.* (1) Strab. lib. 17. & Sil. 8, 57. (2) Βάττος βασιλεὺς, τύραννος Λίβυς, *Heſych.* conf. & *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 570. (3) Lege, *Ov. Met.* 2. *fab.* 11. (4) Vid. *Suid.* in Βαττολογία.

Bătŭlum, i, n. *A town of Campania in Italy*, Virg. Æn. 7, 739. de cujus ſitu nihil comperti.

*Baucis, ĭdis, f. [fortè à βὴξ βηχὸς, tuſſis.] *An old woman, wife of Philemon*, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury traveling over Phrygia, when all others refuſed. Lege fabulam integram ap. *Ov. Met.* 8, 7.

Băvius & Mævius, *Two ſilly poets who gave occaſion to Virgil to ſay*, Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 90.

*Bauli, & Baulli, ōrum, m. pl. [*qu.* Βοῶν αὐλαὶ, quoniam Hercules hîc habuit bubile, quo boves Geryoni ereptas ſervavit, hinc *Herculeos Baulos* dixit Sil. 12, 156. *vid.* & Symm. Ep. 1] *A hill between the cape of Miſenum, and the Baian lake*, Tac. Ann. 14, 4, 2. & Plin. 3, 4. ☞ Hanc villam poſſedit Hortenſius, *Varr. R. R.* 3. hod. *Bauli*, Hard.

Bauma, æ, f. *A town of Africa*, Plin. 6, 29.

Bavo, ōnis, *An iſland near Dalmatia, joined to the city Traw by a bridge*, Plin. 3, 26. hod. *Bove*, Hard.

B ante E.

Bebiāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The Ligurians of Italy*, Plin. 3, 11.

Bēbriăcenſis & Bēbriăcum, *vid. mox.* Bedriacenſis & Bedriacum.

Bēbrȳces, um, *vel* Bēbrȳcii, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* Bebyryce Danai filiâ, quæ unà cum marito patrem fugiens venit in Aſiam deditque nomen regioni] *The people of Bebrycia*, Plin. 5, 30.

Bēbrȳcia, æ, f. *A town and country near Bithynia in Aſia.* Hinc

Bēbrȳcius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Bebrycia*, Bebrycia gens, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 373. Bebrycia virgo Pyrene, *Sil.* 3, 420. quæ nomen ſuum dedit Pyrenæis montibus.

Becare, is, f. *A port of Aſia*, Plin. 6, 23.

Bechires, um, m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Plin. 6, 4.

Bedeſis, is, m. *A river of Romagna in Italy*, near the city Ravenna, *Plin.* 3, 15. hod. *Roneo & Bedeſe*, Hard.

Bēdriăcenſis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Bedriacum*, Tac. Ann. 2, 70.

Bēdriăcum, i, n. *A village between Verona and Cremona*, where Otho was defeated by Vitellius, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 23, 3. *Bebriacum* ſcripſit, *Juv.* 2, 106.

Bergera, æ, f. *A city of Spain, in allyance with the Romans, and delivered from a ſiege by Cn. Scipio*, Liv. 24, 41.

Begerri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaſcogné in France, whoſe chief town is Tarbe*, Plin. 4, 19. hod. *Les Bigurrats*, Hard.

Belgæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people originally Germans, but paſſing the Rhine ſettled themſelves in Gaul*, Cæſ. *B.* G. 2, 4. In Cæſar's time they ſpread far and wide between the Seine and the Rhine. In this diviſion, which we muſt underſtand only of *Gallia comata*, theſe make a third part. Vid. *Cæſ.* 1, 1, & 2, 1. Their quarter joining the extreme parts of Gaul extended as far as the lower Rhine. This diviſion is called

Belgica, æ, f. (*ſc.* Gallia) *Plin.* 4, 17. hod. *the Netherlands.*

Belgium, i, n. *The Netherlands*; ſed impropriè: Belgium enim propriè, *The inhabitants of Beauvais*, vid. Cæſ. B. G. 5, 24. conf. eund. ibid. 2, 4. nec non Cluv. Antiq. Germ. 2, 2.

‖ Belgæ ārum, m. pl. (1) *Inhabitants of Hantſhire, Wiltſhire, and Somerſetſhire.* (2) *The city Wells in Somerſetſhire.* (1) Camd. (2) Id.

Belgĭcus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the Gauls.* ¶ Belgica eſſeda, *Britiſh*, or *Gauliſh, chariots*, Virg. Georg. 3, 204.

Belgites, um, m. pl. *A people of Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25.

Belgius, ii, m. *A commander of the Gauls*, Juſt. 24, 5.

Bēlīdes, æ, m. Patr. *Palamedes, a deſcendent from Belus*, Virg. Æn. 2, 82.

Bēlĭdes, um, pl. Patronym. *The 50 daughters of Danaüs*, ſo called from their grandfather Belus, who all by their father's command murdered their huſbands in one night, except Hypermneſtra and Bebryce. For which they were ſentenced in Hell to draw water in pitchers full of holes; hinc *Ov.* Aſſiduè repetunt, quas perdant, Belides undas, *Met.* 4, 493. ☞ Belias in ſing. leg. ap. *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 958.

Bellĕrŏphontes, is, & æ, *vel* Bellĕrŏphons, tis, m. *The ſon of Glaucus king of Ephyra*, with whom Antea, as Homer, but according to others Sthenobœa, wife of Prætus king of the Argives falling in love, courted him to her bed, but in vain; wherefore ſhe accuſed him to her huſband as one that had a deſign on her chaſtity, vid. *Hor. Od.* 3, 7. Upon which Prætus writ a letter to his father-in-law, that he ſhould put the meſſenger Bellerophon to death, which though he did not, yet he ſent him with a ſmall Force againſt the Solymi, that he might be ſlain in battle. But he conquered them, and got ſafe over ſeveral other dangers, whereupon Jobates gave him one of his daughters, and part of his kingdom. Sthenobœa hearing of his ſucceſs killed herſelf. Afterwards he engaged the Chimæra, and by the aid of Neptune, who gave him the winged horſe Pegaſus, ſlew this monſter. At length growing audacious he would needs ride to heaven to know what Jupiter was doing. But the god ſent a gad fly, which ſlung Pegaſus ſo, that he threw his rider, who paid dearly for his curioſity, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 26. Hiſtorici, Ethici, & Phyſici ad ſuam quiſque ſententiam hanc fabulam trahunt. Hinc ¶ Bellerophontis literas portare; *when a man carryeth commendatory letters to his own hurt.*

Bēlĭa, æ, f. [Βέλλεια, Gr.] *A town of Arragon in Spain, not far from Saragoſa*, Ptol. 1, 6. hod. *Belchite*, Hard.

Bēlĭtāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Belia*, Plin. 3, 3.

‖ Bellica, æ, f. [*ſc.* Haſta] *A ſpear thrown on a pillar before the temple of Bellona*, Feſt.

Bellocalci, ōrum, m. pl. *dict. etiam* Baiocenſes & Velocaſſes. *A people of Vexin*, or as ſome *of Bayeux in Normandy*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 75.

Bellōna, æ, f. † Duellōna, *Varr.* [quæ bello præſidet] *The ſiſter of Mars.* She had a temple built by Appius Cæcus, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 201. & ſeq. *Cicero* maketh her the daughter of the ſecond Jupiter, and calleth her *Minerva*, N. D. 3, 21. Indeed the attributes of both, as given by the poets, ſeem to be much the ſame, if we except the bloody ſcourge given her by *Virg. Æn.* 8, 703. & *Luc.* 7, 568.

Bellōnārii, ōrum, m. pl. Acron. *Prieſts of Bellona, who cut their arms and legs with ſwords, runing about as if mad*, for which reaſon perhaps they were thought to be inſpired, *Luc.* 1, 560.

Bellovăci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France, in the country of Beauvais*, Plin. 4, 17.

‖ Bellovăcum, i, n. *A city of Gaul*, by the French called *Beauvais.*

Belon, i, n. *A city of Andaluſia, in Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Tariffa*, Hard.

Belūnum, i, n. *A town of Italy in the diſtrict of Venice*, Plin. 3, 19. hod. *Beluna*, Hard.

Bēlus, i, m. [*à* Bel, quod ap. Babylonios ſonat ſol] (1) ‖ *A king of the the Aſſyrians*, or rather, *of the Chaldeans*, becauſe more monuments of him remained among the latter than the former, witneſs his temple, religion, ſepulchre, &c. *The ſon of Nimrod, and father of Ninus.* ☞ He was the firſt ſtudent in aſtronomy. The Chaldeans deified him, which was the firſt apotheoſis, hence called *Baal*, i. e. *dominus*, and *Baal Semen*, i. e. *dominus cœli.* ☞ They conſecrated a ſtone to him called *Belioculus*, de quâ gemmâ vid. *Plin.* 37, 10. (2) ‖ *The father of Danaüs and Ægyptus.* (3) *The father of Dido.* (4) *A river ariſeing from the foot of mount Carmel, and falling into the ſea near Ptolemaïs.* (1) Diod. Sic. lib. 3. (2) Apollod. lib. 2. (3) Virg. Æn. 1, 625. (4) Plin. 5, 19. & 36, 26.

Bēnācus, i, m. *A lake between Verona and Brixia, in Lombardy*, Virg. Georg. 2, 60. & Æn. 10, 205. hod. *Lago di Guarda*, Hard.

Bĕnĕventānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Beneventum*, Juv. 5, 46.

Bĕnĕventum, i, n. *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples*, built by Diomedes. ☞ It was anciently called *Maleventum*, but afterwards on a Roman colony's ſettling there, was changed to *Beneventum*, Plin. 3, 11. hod, *Benevento.*

‖ Bennaventa, *vel* Bennavenna, æ, f. *Weedon in Northamptonſhire*, Camd.

Bercoreates, um, m. pl. *A people of Normandy in France*, Plin. 4, 19.

Bĕrĕcynthius, a, um, adj. [*à* Berecyntho Phrygiæ monte, ubi colebatur Cybele] *Berecynthian.* ¶ Berecynthia mater, *The mother of the gods, Cybele*, Virg. Æn. 6, 784. Berecynthius tractus, *Plin.* 5, 29.

Bĕrĕnīce, es, f. *The name of ſeveral ladies*, (1) *The daughter of Philadelphus and Arſinoë, wife of Euergetes.* ☞ She vowed to cut off her hair, if her huſband returned victorious, which ſhe did accordingly, and ſent it to the temple of Venus. But Conon the mathematician gave out that it was made a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars; ſo ſervile is flattery. (2) *The wife and ſiſter of Herod the Aſcalonite.* (3) *A Græcian lady, who was the only perſon of her ſex that had the privilege of ſeeing the Olympick games, becauſe her father, brothers, and children had been victors.* (4) ‖ *A city of Pentapolis.* (1) Catull. 64, 8. (2) Juv. 6, 155. (3) Scrib. *Pherenice*, *à* Plin. 7, 41. & Val. Max. 8, 15. ext. 4. (4) Solin.

Bĕrĕnīcēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Berenice*, Catull. 64, 8.

Bĕrĕnīcis, ĭdis, f. *The country of Cyrene*, in which was the city *Berenice*, Luc. 9, 527.

Bergiſtani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Liv. 34, 16.

Bergomates, um, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Bergomum*, Plin. 3, 17.

Bergomum, i, n. *A city of Italy in the territory of Venice*, Plin. 3, 17. hod. *Bergamo*, Hard.

Bergos, i, f. *A maritime town in Norway*, Plin. 4, 16. hod. *Bergen.*

Berna, æ, f. The city of *Bern* in Switzerland; incolæ *Bernenſes*, Baudr.

Bĕrŏe, es, f. *A woman of Epidaurus, nurſe to Semele the mother of Bacchus*, Ov. Met. 3, 278.

Berœa, æ, f. [*à* Berœâ Macedonis nepte] (1) *A city of Macedon*; hod. *Veria.* (2) *A city of Syria*; hod. *Aleppo*, Cellar. (1) St. Luc. Act. Apo. 17, 10. & Plin. 4, 10. (2) Plin. 5, 26.

Berœnſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Berœa*, Plin. 5, 24.

Beroſus, i, m. (1) *A hill in Taurica*, which hath three ſprings, and is ſaid to kill without remedy, and without pain. (2) *An ancient hiſtorian*, who writ of the Chaldæan and Aſſyrian affairs in three books, intermixing alſo ſome things relateing to medicine. ☞ The Athenians, in honour of him, erected a ſtatue with a golden tongue. (1) Plin. 2, 103. (2) Id. 7, 37.

Berreſa, æ, f. *A town of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 29.

‖ Bervicium, ii, n. *A town between England and Scotland, on the river Tweed*; vulgò *Berwick.*

Berunenſes, *vel potiùs* Beruenſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Italy in the territory of Venice*, Plin. 3, 19. locus hod. *Belluno*, Hard.

Berytus, i, f. [*ex* באר, puteus, vel בירות, robur] *An ancient city of Phœnicia* in Aſia, *not far from Tripoli*, made a Roman colony, and called *Felix Julia*, Plin. 5, 20. hod. *Barut*, indigenis *Birout*, Hard.

Berytius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Berytus.* Berytium vinum, *Plin.* 14, 6. Berytia uva, *Id.* 15, 17.

Beſaro, ōnis, f. *A city of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1.

Beſbycus, *ſive* Beſbycus, i, f. *An iſland of the Propontis, near Proconneſus*, Plin. 5, ult. & 2, 88.

Beſidiæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town af Calabria*, Liv. 30, 19. hod. *Beſignano.*

• Beſſi, ōrum. m. pl. [à βῆσσα, vallis, nam valles incolunt] *A people of Thrace, not far from Pontus*, on the river Strymon, *Plin.* 4, 11. ☞ Theſe people lived on thieveing and robbery, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 67.

Beſſus, i. m. *A governour of Bactria, who ſlew Darius after he was defeated by Alexander*, Curt. 6, 3.

Beſtia, æ. m. *A Roman, aſſociate in Catiline's conſpiracy*, Sall. B. C. 17.

Betaſi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Belgium, about Juliers*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 56, 6.

Beturia, *vel* Bethuria, æ. f. *A country of Portugal*, Hirt. B. Hiſp. 22. & Liv. 39, 30.

B ante I.

Biănor, ŏris. m. *ſurnamed* Ocnus, *Cato* in *Orig. The ſon of Tiberis and Manto.* ☞ He built Mantua, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 60.

• ‖ Bias, antis. m. [Βίας, Gr.] *The ſon of Teutamides, the Prienean philoſopher,* who was one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. ☞ Several of his Sentences are by Auſonius out of Stobæus tranſlated into Latin. When Priene was taken, all elſe being buſyed in carrying away what they could, he alone carryed nothing, ſaying, *he carryed all that was his own*, meaning his learning and virtue, nothing elſe being properly ſo, *Laërt.*

Bibaculus, i. m. *A poet of Cremona, who writ in the Iambick ſtrain*, Quint. 10, 1.

Bibaga, æ. f. *An Indian iſland abounding with oyſters*, Plin. 6, 21.

•Bĭberius, ii. m. [à bibo] *A ſarcaſtical nickname of Tiberius.* Caldius Biberius Mero *for* Claudius Tiberius Nero, *Suet. Tib.* 42.

Biblis, *vid.* Byblis.

Biblos, i. f. *A town in Paleſtine*, Plin. 5, 20.

Bibracte, is. n. *The capital of the ancient Ædui*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 23. hod. *Beuray in France*; al. *Autun.*

Bibroci, ōrum. m. pl. *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 20. *A people of England inhabiting Berkſhire*, Camd.

Bĭbŭlus, i. m. *A conſul joined with Cæſar, but he acted not at all, excepting in intercedeing, or proteſting againſt the acts of his colleague*, whence any thing tranſacted that year was ſaid to be done *Julio & Cæſare conſulibus*, by way of jeſt for *Cæſare & Bibulo*, Suet. J. Cæſ. 20.

Bice, es, f. *A lake not far from the Mæotis*, Val. Flacc. 6, 68. *ubi al.* Buce, *fortè rectiùs.*

Bidis, is. f. *A town of Sicily, not far from Syracuſe*, Cic. Verr. 4, 54. ☞ Supereſt modò templum, *S. Giovanni di Bidini*, Cluv.

Bidini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Bidis*, Plin. 3, 8.

Bigerra, æ. f. *A city of France*, Liv. 24, 41.

Bigerriones, um. m. pl. *A people of Guienne in France*, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 27. hod, *Ceux de Bigorre.*

Bilbĭlis, is. f. (1) *The name of a river in Spain which is ſaid to harden iron.* (2) *A municipal town near that river.* (1) Juſt. 44, 3, 13. & Mart. 4, 55. (2) Mart. 1, 50. hod. *Fortè Rio Baubula.*

Billis, is. m. *A river of Paphlagonia*, Plin. 6, 1.

‖ Binovium, & Virovium, i. n. Anton. *A town of England in the county of Durham*; hod. *Bincheſter*, Camd.

Bion Solenſis *writ the hiſtory of Æthiopia*, Laërt. ☞ Citatur à Plin. 6, 29. & alibi.

Bion Boryſthenites, *A ſophiſt and ſnarling poet*, Plutarch. *he was ſharp upon Homer himſelf*, hinc

Biōnēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *like*, *Bion.* ¶ Bionei ſermones, *Sharp*, *biteing*, Hor. Epiſt. 2, 2, 6.

Bipedimui, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of France*, ſaid by ſome *to be near Guienne*, Plin. 4, 19.

Biſaltæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Virg. Georg. 3, 461.

Biſanthe, es. f. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11. hod. *Rodoſto.*

Biſgargitani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Biſton, ŏnis. (1) ‖ *The ſon of Mars and Calirrhoë.* (2) *One inhabiting Biſtonia.* (1) Mythol. (2) Val. Flacc. 1, 727. & 3, 83.

‖ Biſtŏnia, æ. f. *A maritime city of Thrace*; hod. *Bouron*, Baudr.

Biſtŏnis, is. f. *A lake of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11. hod. *Bouron*, Baudr.

Biſtŏnis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Thracian.* Biſtonis ora, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 341. Crines Biſtonidum, *Hor. Od.* 19, 20.

Biſtŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Biſtonia*, Per Synecd. *Thracian.* Biſtonii viri, *Ov. Met.* 13, 430. ¶ Biſtonius turbo, *a northern blaſt*, Luc. 4, 767.

Bĭthus, i. m. *vid.* Bacchius.

Bithiæ, ārum. f. pl. *Scythian women, who have two apples in each eye, wherewith they can bewitch*, or *kill*, *people*, Plin. 7, 2.

Bithȳnia, æ. f. [à rege Bithyno, vel pot. à Thynis, *i. e.* Thracibus, unde orti ſunt; Thyni, Thraces arant, quæ nunc Bithynia fertur, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 2, 247.] *A country of the leſſer Aſia near Troas, on the Euxine ſea*, bounded on the north by the Black ſea, on the weſt by the White, on the ſouth by Natolia, and on the eaſt by the province of Bolli, *Plin.* 5, 32. formerly called *Bebricia*, Serv. hod. *Becſangial.*

Bithȳnus, a, um. adj. primâ ſyllabâ communi. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Bithynia*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63. & Juv. 7, 16,

Bĭtias, æ. m. (1) *The ſon of Alcanor, a Trojan, ſlain by the Rutilians.* (2) *Dido's high prieſt.* (1) Virg. Æn. 11, 396. (2) Id. Æn. 1, 742.

Biton, is. m. *The ſon of Argia the prieſteſs of Juno*, who together with his brother Cleobus drew his mother's chariot up the hill to the temple; upon which ſhe prayed the godeſs to beſtow on her ſons the beſt things which the gods could give to man, and they were both found dead the next morning, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 47.

Bituitus, i. m. *A king of the Averni*, who in a battle with Q. Fabius Maximus loſt a great part of his men, and was himſelf kept priſoner all his life afterwards at Alba, *Liv. Epit.* 61.

Bitunti, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Apulia*, Mart. 4, 55. ult. ut aliqui legunt, ſed de lectione parum conſtat.

Bĭtŭrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the Bituriges.* Biturica vitis, *Col.* 3, 2.

Bĭtŭrix, ĭgis, m. *Luc.* 1, 423. Bĭtŭrĭges, um. m. pl. *Plin.* 19, 1. *A people of France*, (1) *ſurnamed* Cubi, *who inhabited the country* now called *Berri*, their chief town being *Avaricum*; now *Bourges.* (2) Bituriges Cubi; hod. *Les Bourdelois*, and their chief town *Bourdeaux*, Hard. (1) Plin. 4, 19. (2) Id. 4, 19.

Bizantium, *vid.* Byzantium.

Bizia, æ. f. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 10, 24.

Bizōne, es. f. [Βιζώνη, *Strab.*] *A city of Thrace ſwallowed up by an earthquake*, Plin. 2, 2.

B ante L.

Blanda, æ. *vel* Blandæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of Lucania in Italy*, Liv. 24, 20. hod. *Belveder.*

Blandæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town and river of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Blandŭſia, æ. f. *A fountain on the borders of the Sabines, near Mandela a villa of* Horace, *which he conſecrateth*, Od. 3, 13.

Blaſcon, is. f. *An iſland ſuppoſed to be not far from the mouth of the river Rhoſne*, Plin. 3, 5. Incerti ſitûs, inquit *Hard.*

‖ Blatum Bulgium, *Anton. Itin. A town of Cumberland in England*; hod. *Bulneſs.*

Blăvia, æ. f. *A town of Guienne in France, on the river Garonne, not far from Bourdeaux*, Auſ. Epiſt. 10. hod. *Blaye*, Cellar.

Blemmyes, um. m. pl. *Plin.* 5, 8. Blēmyes, *Claud. Eidyll. vocat.* Nilus, 19. Bleptæ, *Mela. A fabulous people in Æthiopia, without heads, haveing their mouths and eyes in their breaſts.* ☞ De his, fabulis remotis, lege *Strab.* lib. 17. *Vopiſc.* in *Probo*, c. 17.

Blendium, ii. n. *A maritime city of Spain, in the principality of Aſturia*, Plin. 4. 20. hod. *Santillano*, Hard.

Blerani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy in the patrimony of S. Peter*, Plin. 3, 5. opp. nunc *Bieda*, Hard.

Bliteræ, ārum. f. pl. *A city of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Beziers.*

B ante O.

Boagrius amnis, *A river of Locris*, Plin. 4, 7.

Bocalium, ii. n. *A town of Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6.

Bocchar, ăris. m. *A Mauritanian name* put for *any African*, Juv. 5, 90.

Bocchŏri, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Portugal*, Plin. 4, 2. Hi etiam *Concordienſes* dicti, *Id. ib.*

Bocchus, i. m. *A king of Mauritania, an ally of the Romans, who delivered Jugurtha in fetters to Sulla*, Sall. B. Jug. 121. & Claud. 4, Conſ. Honor. 40.

Bodincus, i. m. [*i. e.* fundo carens, linguâ Ligurum] *An ancient name of the river Padus*, or *Po, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 16.

Bodiocaſſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Champagne in France, near the river Marne*, Plin. 4, 18. hod. *Chaſteau Thierry*, Hard.

Bodotria, æ. f. The river *Firth*, or *Forth* near Edinburgh in Scotland. *Tac.* in *vitâ Agric.* 25.

Boea, æ. f. *A town of Locris in Greece*, Plin. 4, 5.

Bœbēis, ĭdis. f. *A lake of Theſſaly not far from the mountain Oſſa*, Luc. 7, 176. & Ov. Met. 7, 231.

• Bœōtia, æ. f. [à bove, quo monſtrante, eò venit Cadmus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 10.] *A country of Greece between Achaia, Theſſaly, and Euripus.* It was alſo called *Cadmeïs*, *Aonia*, *Meſapia*, *Ogygia*, and *Hiantes*, from Ogygia and Hyas two kings thereof. ☞ Their ſoil is fruitfull but the air thick and foggy, whence they were accounted anciently dull and phlegmatick. Hinc *Bœotica ſus* in proverb. reſpectu *ſc.* Hyantum, quo nomine olim voc. Vid. *Nep.* in *Alcibiade*, iterumque in *Epaminonda.* Non quòd carebat ſummis viris, quorum in numero Democritus & Epaminondas; hod. *Livadia.*

• ‖ Bœōtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Bœotia.* ¶ Bœoticum ingenium, *dull*, *ſtupid*, Vid. Chil.

Bœōtes, um. m. pl. *id. quod* Bœotici. Bœotum in craſſo jurares aëre natum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 244.

Bœōtii, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Bœotia*, paſſim ap. hiſtor.

Bogudiana regio [à Bogude rege] *A part of Africa by Tangier*, Plin. 5, 2.

Boia, æ. f. *The capital of the Boii*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 14. hod. *Bourbon.*

• ‖ Boiānum, i. n. [Βοΐανον, Gr.] *A city of Naples in Italy, at the foot of the Apennines*, Strab. hod. *Boiano.*

Boiemum, i. n. [à Boiis Gallis, qui ei occupato nomen indidēre] *Bohemia*, a fruitfull country of Germany near the Hercynian foreſt, *Tac. Germ.* 28, 4.

Boiohœmum, i. n. Marobodui regnum, *Bohemia*, Parerc. 2, 109.

Boii, ōrum. m. pl. quorum, *Cæſ. B. G.* ſæpe meminit. (1) *A people of Celtick Gaul*; hod. les Bourbonnois. (2) ‖ *A people of Germany*, between the rivers *Iſarus* and *Oenus*, afterwards called *Boiarii*, about *Bavaria.* (3) *The inhabitants of Romandiola*, or *Romania*, *in Italy.* (1) Cæſ. B. G. paſſim. (2) Vid. Cluv. Geogr. 3, 4. (3) Sil. 4, 159.

Boiōrum deſerta, *Deſerts in Germany*, Plin. 3, 24. hod. *Wienerwalt.*

Boion, ii. n. *A town of Cyrene*, Plin. 5, 5.

Bōla, æ. f. *A town near Præneſte in Italy*, Virg. Æn. 6, 775.

‖ **Bolbitine**, es. f. *A town of Ægypt*, Steph. hod. *Roſette*, Hinc

Bolbitinum, i. n. *A branch of the river Nile near Bolbitine*, Plin. 5, 10. hod. *Bras de Raſcit*, or *de Roſſette*, Hard.

Bolbulæ, ārum. f. pl. *An iſland in the Mediterranean ſea*, Plin. 5, 31.

‖ Boleſium, ii. n. *Burien* in Cornwall. It. promont. ibid. dict. *The lands end*, Britannis, *Penu bingu aed. & Penwith.*

‖ Boltonia, æ. f. *Bolton.* Aliquot opp. in Angliâ ſic dicta.

Bombus, i. m. *A river of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Bomilcar, is. m. *The ſon of Hamilcar, a commander of the Carthaginians*, who on ſuſpicion of conſpireing with Agathocles was crucified in the midſt of Carthage, *Juſt.* 22, 7.

Bomitæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people inhabiting Amanus, a mountain of Syria*, Plin. 5, 22.

‖ Bomium, *vel* Bovium, opp. Sil. in Walliâ, *Cowbridge* in Glamorganſhire, *Camd.* Al. *Boverton*, three miles diſtant to the ſouth from the former.

Bon, bŏnis. m. *A king of Tuſcany.* ☞ Hunc nomen ſuum Bononiæ indidiſſe auctor eſt *Cato* in *Orig.*

Bŏna Dea. (1) ‖ *A Roman lady, famous for chaſtity*, wife of one Faunus, and after her death conſecrated. (2) ‖ She was called *Fauna* and *Fatua*. (3) Her ſacrifices were performed, *ſecretly*, or *by night*, (4) and *by women only.* (5) They ſacrificed to her *a ſow pig*; for which reaſon, and becauſe (6) her temple was called *Opertum*, (7) and her ſacrifices *Opertanea*, hence ſhe is by ſome taken for *Proſerpina.* * To which may be added, that Pluto is called *Rex*, and *Dis Opertus.* (1) Plut. (2) Lact. (3) Vid. not. 7. (4) Sacra Bonæ maribus non adeunda Deæ, *Tib.* 1, 6, 22. (5) Bonam teneræ placant abdomine porcæ, *Juv.* 2, 86. (6) Cic. Parad. 4. ſub fin. (7) Plin. 10, 56. * Sil. 13, 430. Luc. 6, 514.

‖ Bŏni portus [Gr. Καλοὶ λιμένες] *A haven of Crete*, St. Luc. Act. Ap. 278.

‖ Bonium, ii. n. *A ſmall town of Flintſhire, near the river Dee*, called *Bangor*, Camd.

Bŏnōnia, æ. f. [*à* Bon, *quod vid. ſuprà*] *A city of Italy, near the Po*, Cic. Fam. 11, 13. hod. *Bologna.* Hinc

Bŏnōnienſes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Bologna*, Liv. 39, 2.

Bŏnus Eventus, *One of the* Diî Conſentes, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1. His ſtatue had a *patera* in his right, a poppy and an ear of corn in his left, *Plin.* 34, 8. It was placed for good luck's ſake in the capitol, together with his wife or ſiſter *Bona Fortuna*, Id. 36, 5.

* Booſcœte, es. f. [*i. e.* Bovis cubile. *à* βοῦς, βοὸς, bos; *&* κοίτη, cubile] *A town of the Helleſpont*, called afterwards *Germanicopolis*, from *Germanicus Cæſar*, Plin. 5, ult.

Bootes, is, & æ. m. [Βοώτης, Gr. *Lat.* autem Bubulcus] *A ſmall ſtar near the greater-bear.* It is alſo called *Arctophylax*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42.

Bora, æ. m. *A mountain in the northern part of Macedon*, Liv. 45, 29.

Borcani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy*, Plin. 3, 11.

‖ Borcovium, ii. n. *Berwick*, or *Barwick*, in Northumberland, *Camd.*

* Bŏreas, æ. m. [*à* Βορρᾶ, vortex] *The ſon of Aſtreas*, or according to others, of *Strymon.* He is generally put for *the north wind.* Boreæ penetrabile frigus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 93. Hinc

* Bŏrēus, a, um. adj. *Northern.* Sub axe Boreo, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 8, 41.

Boreoſtŏma, ătis. n. *One of the mouths of the Danube*, Plin. 4, 12.

Borgodi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Aſia*, Plin. 6, 28.

Bormanni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of France*, Plin. 6, 29.

Boron, i. n. *A town of the Troglodytes*, Plin. 6, 29.

‖ Boruſcia, *vel* Boruſſia, æ. f. etiam *Prutenia. A country of Sarmatia in Europe*; hod. *Pruſſia.* Adi Geograph.

Bŏryſthĕnes, æ. m. (1) *A large river*, which ariſeing in Muſcovy, after a long courſe diſchargeth itſelf into the Euxine, between Crim Tartary and the Ukrain, being one of the largeſt in Europe; hod. *Nieper*, or *Dnieper.* (2) *A town at the mouth of that river.* (1) Paſſim ap. hiſt. (2) Plin. 4, 12.

Bŏryſthĕnidæ, ārum. m. pl. *Perſons inhabiting near the river Boryſthenes*, Prop. 2. 7, 18.

Bŏryſtĕnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Boryſthenes*, Ov. *è* Ponto, 4, 10, 53.

* ‖ Bŏſa, æ. f. [Βόσα, Gr.] *A town of Sardinia*, Ptol. hinc

* Bŏſenſes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Boſa*, Plin. 3, 8.

* Boſpŏrānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Boſporus*, Cic. *pro* lege Man. 4.

* Boſpŏrus, *vel* quod magè tritum eſt, Boſphorus, i. m. [*qu.* Βοὸς πόρος, uti ſcrib. *Callimachus*, i. e. *bovis tranſitus, meabilis*, Plin. 6, 1.] *Two ſtraits of the ſea called by this name*, Thracius, *and* Cimmerius, the former is generally called *Stretti di Conſtantinopoli*, the latter *Stretto di Gaffa*, more northward, at the mouth of the Mæotis. ☞ Hos terram quondam fuiſſe, vid. *Plin.* 2, 90. De utroque Boſphoro, vid. eundem 4, 12. Hinc &

* Boſpŏrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the Boſphorus.* Boſphorium mare, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 298.

Boterdus, *vel, ut al.* Botrodus, i. f. *A town of Spain, near Segovia, pleaſantly ſituated*, Mart. 1, 50, 7.

Botrys, yos. f. *A town of Phœnicia*, Plin. 5, 29. hod. *Potrup*, & indigenis *El Batton*, Hard.

Bŏviānum, i. n. *A colony of the Samnites, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12. hod. *Briano*, vel *Bojauno.*

Bŏviānius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Briano.* Boviania luſtra, *Sil.* 8, 566.

* Bŏvillæ, ārum, f. pl. [*à* bove, qui ab aris fugiens illîc comprehenſus fuit, *Vet. int. Perſ.* in *Sat.* 6.] *A town a little way from Rome, whence* Suburbanæ Bovillæ, *Prop.* 4, 1, 33.

‖ Bovium, *vid.* Bomium.

B ante R.

Braccāta, æ. f. *vel* Braccāta Gallia. [*à* braccis, quibus Galliæ Narboneſis populi veſtiri ſolebant] *Narbonne and Provence in* France, Paſſim. ☞ Tranſalpini Galli Braccati, Ciſalpini Togati. Vid. ſedes à *Plinio* deſcriptas, 3, 4.

Brachmanes, um. m. pl. [*à* רחמן miſericors, quòd animalium eſu abſtinerent] *Certain philoſophers of India, who neither eat fleſh, nor drank wine.* ☞ Theſe people went naked, and patiently bore heat and cold, whence they were called *Gymnoſophiſtæ*, or *the naked philoſophers*, Plin. 6, 17.

Braguda, æ. f. *Plin.* 5, 4. *Vid.* Bagrada.

Brana, æ. f. *A town of Andaluſia*, Plin. 3, 1.

* ‖ Branchiădes, is. m. *A name of Apollo.* A Branchidis, ap. quos reſponſa dedit, *Strab.*

* Branchidæ, ārum. n. pl. [*à* Brancho quodam Apollinis amaſio] *Prieſts of Bacchus, the ſon*, or *minion, of Apollo*, unde Branchidarum oraculum, *The name of a town where it was famous*, Plin. 5, 29.

* Branchus, i. m. [Βράγχος, Gr.] *A youth of Theſſaly, to whom Apollo gave the gift of divination, and in memory of whom a fine temple was erected.* ☞ Plura de eo ex Varrone congeſt. legas ad *Stat. Theb.* 3, 479.

‖ Branodūnum, i. n. *Branceſter* in Norfolk, *Camd.*

‖ Brannogenium, ii. n. poſtea *Brangenia*, & *Vigornia.* The city *Worceſter*, Camd.

Brannovii, ōrum. m. pl. Cæſ. B. G. *A people of Provence in France*, horum opp. Bragantium, ut aliqui ex conjecturâ volunt.

Brannovices, ium. m. pl. *Iidem*, Cæſ.

Brattia, *vel* Bractia, æ. f. *An iſland in the gulf of Venice*, Plin. 3, ult. hod. *Bracchia*, Hard.

Bratuſpantium, ii. n. *A town of France*, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 13. hod. *Beauvais.*

Brauron, i. n. *A town of Greece, where Iphigenia was buryed*, Plin. 4, 7. hod. *Vrana*, Hard.

‖ Brechinia, æ. f. *Brecknockſhire.*

‖ Bremetonacum, i. n. *Ribcheſter*, or rather *Overburrow* in Lancaſhire, *Camd.*

Brenni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Bavaria in Germany*, Flor. 4, 12, 1. & Hor. Od. 4, 14, 11.

Brennus, i. m. [*à* Bren, Celt. rex] (1) *A commander of the* Galli Senones, who invaded Italy with a very great army, routed the Romans at the river Allia, marched to Rome, and took it, laid ſiege to the capitol, and at laſt agreed for a large ſum of gold to raiſe the ſiege. But *Livy*, and out of him *Plutarch* ſaith the exiled Camillus being called home, and made dictator, comeing in whilſt the gold was weighing, ordered it to be taken away, expelled the Gauls, and ſaved his country. (2) *Another, who plundered the temple of Apollo at Delphos.* (1) Liv. 5, 38. Flor. 2, 11. (2) Prop. 3, 17, 51. Juſt. 24, 6.

Breuci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Hungary near the river Saus*, Plaut. 3, 25.

Breuni, ōrum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Germany.* (2) *A people about the Alps.* (1) *Vid.* Brenni, ſic enim rect. (2) Plin. 3, 20.

* Briareus, i. m. [*à* Βριαρὸς, Gr. robuſtus] *The ſon of Titan and Terra*, a huge giant, whom men call *Ægæon*, Hom. Il. α, 403. The poets feign him to have had a hundred arms, and fifty heads. At the deſire of Thetis he went into heaven to aſſiſt Jupiter againſt his rebellious gods, and put an end to the mutiny, but he afterwards rebelled with his brethren, inſomuch that Jupiter ſtruck him with his bolt, and laid him under mount Ætna, vid. *Virg. Æn.* 10, 565, & ſeq.

Brigantes, ium. m. pl. *A people of England inhabiting Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland.* It is called by *Tacitus* Civitas nemoroſiſſima provinciæ totius, *in vit. Agric.* 17, 2.

* ‖ Brigantia, æ. f. *Amm.* & Brigantium, ii. n. *Strab.* [Βριγάντιον, Gr.] *A town formerly belonging to Rhætia, now one of the chief towns of the country of Tirol in Germany.*

Brigiani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people inhabiting the Alps*, Plin. 3, 20.

Brigion, i. n. *A town of Macedon*, Plin. 4, 10.

* Brīmo, ûs. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ βριμᾶν, à terrendo, quòd terriculamenta nocturna immittere cred.] *A name of Proſerpine*, Prop. 2, 2, 12.

Briſas, æ. f. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11. Hinc

Briſæus, i. m. *A name of Bacchus*, becauſe worſhiped there. ☞ Poëtis quoquè tribuitur, quòd ii in tutelâ Bacchi eſſe credantur. Vid. *Cornut.* in *Perſ.* 1, 76.

Briſeis, ĭdis. f. [*à* Briſe patre] *A beautifull lady of Lyrneſſus*, a city of Troas, who in the takeing that city fell to the lot of Achilles, but Agamemnon ſent to take her from him, which gave occaſion to a rupture between them, *Vid.* Ov. Ep. Heroid. 3.

Brĭtannia, æ. f. [*à* brith, Celt. *&* tania, regio, ap. Græc. Gloſſ. *i. e.* picta regio] Inſula in oceano ſeptentrionali, Angliam, Cambriam, & Scotiam complectens, quæ propter magnitudinem novus viſus eſt orbis. Sic enim Paterculus, *Cæſar exercitum in Britanniam trajecit, alterum pænè imperio noſtro ac ſuo quærens orbem.* Vid. & *Flor.* 4, 10. Facies eſt triquetra, tribus promontoriis in mare excurrens, *ſc.* Belerio in occidentem, Cantio in orientem, & Terviſio ſive Orcade in ſeptentrionem. De inſulæ menſurâ, vid. *Plin.* 4, 10. *The iſland of Great Britain.*

Brĭtannia minor, *Bretagne in France.* Dicitur etiam *Aremorica.*

Brĭtanniæ, ārum. f. pl. *Iſlands belonging to Britain, or rather Britain itſelf.* Hunc Galliæ timent, timent Britanniæ, *Catull.* 17, 20.

Brĭtannĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Britain*; *Britiſh.* Balnæa Britannica, *Juv.* 10, 14. Britannicus, *tit. Cæſſ. in nummis.*

Brĭtannĭcus, i. m. *The ſon of Claudius and Meſſalina, poiſoned by Nero*, Tac. 13, 16, 4.

Brĭtannus, i. & Brĭto, ŏnis, m. *A man of either Britain.*

Brĭtannus, a, um. adj. *Britiſh.* De temone Britanno Excidet Arviragus, *Juv.* 4, 126.

Brĭtŏmartis, is. f. *The daughter of Jupiter and Charmes,* Virg. *in* Ceiri, 285.

Brixillum, i. n. *A town between Mantua and Cremona,* Suet. Oth. 9. vulgò *Breſſello.*

Brixia, æ. f. *A town of Venice,* Catull. 65,34. hod. *Breſcia.*

* Brŏmius, ii. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ βρέμειν, à fremendo] *A name of Bacchus,* Ov. Met. 4, 11.

Brōmus, i. m. *The name of a Centaur,* Ov. Met. 12, 439.

* Brontes, is. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς βροντῆς, à fulmine] *One of the Cyclops, who forged Jove's thunderbolts,* Virg. Æn. 8, 425. *conf.* Ov. Faſt. 4, 288.

* ‖ Bronteus, ei. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ βροντᾷν,] *i. e.* Jupiter Tonans.

Brŏteas, æ. m. *A great companion at whorlebats,* Ov. Met. 5, 107.

Brŏtheus, i. *vel* Brŏtæas, æ. m. *The ſon of Vulcan and Minerva,* who being laughed at for his deformity, threw himſelf into a funeral pile, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 517.

‖ Brovonacis, is. f. *Brougham* in Weſtmoreland, *Camd.*

Brŭcteri, ōrum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of the Hercynian foreſt in Germany,* Claud. conſ. Hon. 5, 449.

Brullitæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Epheſus,* Plin. 5, 29.

Brundĭsīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Brundiſium.* Brundiſinum fœdus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 10, 5.

Brundĭſium, *quæ* & Brundŭſium & Brentĕſium, ii. n. *A maritime town in the kingdom of Naples by the Adriatick ſea,* famous for the Appian way paved all along from Rome thither, *quò deſinit Itala tellus,* Sil. 8, 576. and the flight of Pompey, who was beſieged there by Cæſar. ☞ Oppidi & portûs accuratam deſcriptionem lege ap. *Luc.* 2, 610. & ſeq. De opp. aliiſque locis Romam hanc urbem interjacentibus lege *Horatii Odoperiam,* Sat. 1, 5.

Brundulus portus, *A haven of Venice,* Plin. 3, 16. hod. *Brondolo,* Hard.

‖ Brunſvicum, i. n. & Brunſviga, æ. f. *Brunſwick,* in Germany.

Brūtĭdius, ii. m. *A rhetorician and famous hiſtorian,* Sen. a great friend of Sejanus the favourite of Tiberius, *Suet.* 10, 83.

Brūtium, ii. n. *A promontory of Italy, near Reggio,* Plin. 3, 1.

Bruttii, *vel* Brūtii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Calabria in Italy,* hinc

Bruttius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that people.* Bruttia tellus, *Sil.* 16, ineunte. Bruttia pix, *Plin.* 24, 7.

Brūtus, i. m. [*à* brutus, a, um. adj. *i. e.* gravis, tardus; interpr. vet. ſchol. in *Flacc. Od.* 1, 34, 9. ob tarditatem à Junio metu Tarquinii ſimulatam] *A noble family in Rome,* the chief whereof was (1) *Lucius Junius,* who was the firſt conſul with his colleague Collatinus, after the expulſion of the kings, U. C. 266. (2) *M. Junius Brutus,* an acute oratour, and good lawyer. Scripſit tres libros de jure civili. ☞ Amiciſſimus hic Ciceroni fuit, qui librum de *Claris Oratoribus,* aliumque *Orator* dictum, ſub illius nomine edidit, habenturque ejus ad Ciceronem, & hujus ad illum epiſtolæ non paucæ. (3) *Domitius Junius Brutus,* one of the conſpirators againſt Jul. Cæſar, ſlain by Anthony. (1) *Vid.* Liv. 1, 56. & Ov. Faſt. 2, 717. (2) *Vid.* Cic. & vitam ejus à Plutarcho ſcriptam. (3) Suet. Cæſ. 80.

‖ Bruxellæ, ārum. f. pl. *The chief city of* Brabant in the Low Countries; hod. *Bruſſels.*

Bryaxus, i. m. *A famous ſtatuary,* one of thoſe who made the monument of Mauſolus. *Plin.* 36. 5.

Brygion, ii. n. *A town of Macedon,* Plin. 4, 10.

Bryllion, ii. n. *A town of Myſia,* Plin. 5, 32.

Bryſæ, *vel* Brizæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Thrace,* Plin. 4, 11.

Bryſæus, i. m, *A name of Bacchus, vid.* Briſæus.

B ante U.

Bubacene, es. f. *A country of Aſia,* Curt. 8, 5.

Būbălus, *vid.* Bupalus.

* Būbastia, ōrum. n. pl. *Feaſts ſacred to Diana,* or *the Ægyptian Iſis,* Grat. Cyneget. 42, *à*

* Būbastis, ĭdis. f. *Diana,* Herodot. interpr. but ſeemeth to be taken for *Iſis* or *Io,* interpr. Diod. & *ſanè videtur eſſe à βοῦς,* bos.

Bubaſus, i. m. *A country of Caria,* Plin. 5. 18. hinc

Bubăſis, ĭdis. f. Patron. Bubaſides nurus, *Carian ladies,* Ov. Met. 9, 643.

Bubes, ium. m. pl. *An inland people of Africa,* Plin. 5, 5.

Bubentani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Campania,* Plin. 3, 5.

Bubon, ōnis. f. [*à* Bubone latrone conditore] *A city of Lycia,* Plin. 35, 18.

Buca, æ. f. *A town of the Frentani in Italy,* Plin. 3, 12.

* Būcĕphăla, æ. *Plin.* 6, 20. *vel* Būcĕphălos, i. f. *Curt.* 9, 5. *A city of India, near the Hydaſpes,* built by Alexander in memory of his horſe, which he loſt there.

* Būcĕphălus, i. f. *A port near the Iſthmus of Corinth,* Plin. 4, 5.

* Būcĕphălus, i. m. [*qu.* Βοὸς κεφαλὴ, quòd eſſet bovino, *i. e.* magno, capite] *Alexander's great horſe.*

Bucinna, æ. f. *An iſland in the Sicilian ſea,* Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Levezo,* vel *Lavenzo,* Hard.

Budini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia,* Plin. 4, 12.

Budoræ, ārum. f. pl. *Two iſlands near Candia,* Plin. 4, 12.

Bularchus, i. m. *An excellent painter,* Plin. 35, 8.

Bulenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Locris,* Plin. 4, 3.

Buliones, um. m. pl. *A barbarous people of Macedon,* Plin. 4, 23.

‖ Bullæum, i. n. *A town of Brecknockſhire in Wales;* hod. *Bueltb.*

Bulla Regia, *A free town in Numidia,* Plin. 5, 3. hod. *Beije.*

Būpălus, i. m. *A ſtatuary,* who made the image of the poet Hipponax, a very deformed perſon, in ridicule, which he reſenting, writ ſuch ſharp Iambicks againſt him, that he hanged himſelf, as the common report went, and *Horace, Epod.* 6, 14. ſeemeth to intimate. But *Pliny* 36, 5. ſaith the report was falſe. Others ſay that he and his brother Anthermus left Epheſus upon it.

Bupraſium, ii. n. [*à* Bupraſio conditore, *Hom.*] *A city, river, and country, of Achaia,* Plin. 5, 5.

Bura, æ. f. *An ancient town of Achaia, ſwallowed up by the ſea,* Plin. 2, 92. & 4, 5. ☞ *Burin* vocat hanc urbem, *Ov. Met.* 15, 293.

Burdĕgăla, *vel* Burdĭgăla, æ. f. The city *Bourdeaux* in France, *Auſon.* in *Catal. urbium.*

‖ Burgundia, æ. f. *A country of France,* divided into the lower and upper; the former inhabited by the ancient *Ædui,* the latter by the *Sequani.* Adi Geogr.

Burgundiōnes, um. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Burgundy,* Plin. 4, 14.

Burnum, i. n. *A town, or caſtle, of Dalmatia,* Plin. 3, 22.

‖ Burrium, i. n. *A town of Wales;* hod. *Uſk,* Camd. al. *Ledbury.*

Burſaonenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain,* Plin. 3, 3.

Būsīris, ĭdis. m. (1) *The ſon of Neptune by Lybia the daughter of Epaphus, a moſt cruel tyrant.* (2) *A city in Ægypt built by him.* (1) ☞ Solebat hic peregrinos & hoſpites aris immolare, *Ov. Met.* 9, 112. & *Virg. Georg.* 5. tandem ab Hercule ſuperatus, pœnas ded. *Ov. ubi ſupr.* (2) Plin. 5, 10.

Butea, æ. f. [*à* buteone, *i. e.* accipitre, in primis boni ominis in auguriis] *A family in Rome,* Plin. 10, 8.

Buteo, ōnis. m. (1) *A ſurname of Cn. Fabius.* (2) *Alſo an oratour.* (1) Liv. 41, 28. & 42, 4. (2) Sen. Controv. 2.

Būtes, is. m. (1) *A ſon of Amycus king of the Bebrycians, who being expelled his kingdom, on account of his cruelty, came to Sicily, where on Lycaſte the harlot, who for her extraordinary beauty was called Venus, he begot Eryx, afterwards ſlain by Dares.* (2) *A Trojan ſlain by Camilla.* (3) *Another ſlain by Turnus.* (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 370. & ſeqq. (2) Id. Æn. 11, 690. (3) Id. Æn. 12, 362.

Buthos, i. f. *A town of Alexandria in Ægypt,* Plin. 5, 10.

Buthrōtos, i. f. *Ov. Met.* 13, 721. *vel* Buthrōtum, i. n. *Plin.* 4, 1. *A city of Epirus, and a Roman colony, oppoſite Corcyra;* hod. *Butrinto.*

Butua, æ. f. *A maritime city of Dalmatia,* Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Budea,* Hard.

* Būtuntinenſes, ium. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Butuntum,* Plin. 3, 11.

* ‖ Būtuntum, i. n. [Βυτοῦντον, Gr.] *A city of Apulia,* Ptol.

Buxentum, i. n. [*à* buxo arbore copioſè illîc creſcente] *A town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples,* Liv. 32, 29. hod. *Policaſtro,* Hard.

B ante Y.

Byblis, ĭdis, f. *The daughter of Miletus,* and *Cyane;* ſhe fell deſperately in love with her own brother Caunus, but he deteſting ſuch inceſt, ſhe hanged herſelf, *Ov.* in *Art. Am.* 1, 283. But the ſame poet telleth the ſtory otherwiſe with reſpect to her end; and ſaith that Caunus fled from his country upon it, and that ſhe following him with exceſſive tears was turned by the Naiades into a fountain of the ſame name, *Id. Met.* 9, 662.

* Byblos, i. f. [Βύβλος, Gr.] (1) *An iſland in the Mediterranean.* (2) *A town of Syria in Phœnicia, near Berytus,* where was a temple of Adonis. (1) ☞ Alia hab. nomina, quæ vid. ap. *Plin.* 4, 12. (2) Vid. *Eund.* 5, 20. & *Strab.* lib. 16. Hinc

* ‖ Byblinus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Byblos.* ¶ Byblina vina. *Phœnician wines,* Athenæus, l. 1. c. 28.

Byrrhus, i. m. *A notable robber,* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 69.

Byrſa, æ. f. [ad mentem fabulæ *à* Βύρσα corium, cùm revera ſit vocab. Punic. *à* בצרה arx, *vel* caſtellum] *A citadel in the midſt of Carthage.* The reaſon of the name dependeth on this fable: Dido, arriveing in Africa, bought of Iarbas as much ground as ſhe could compaſs with an ox's hide, which when cut into thongs, encloſed two and twenty acres, on which ſhe built Carthage; and in memory thereof ſhe called the caſtle *Byrſas,* i. e. *a hide.* Vid. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 571. & *Juſtin.* 15, 5.

Byzăcium, ii. n. *A very fruitfull country of Africa,* Plin. 17, 5.

Byzăcius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Byzacium.* Byzacia rura, *Sil.* 9, 204.

Byzantiăcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Byzantium.* Byzantiaci lacerti, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 13.

Byzantīnus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Byzantina Lygos, *Auſon.*

Byzantium, i. n. & in Accuſ. Byzantion, more Græc. *Luc.* 9, 96. *A capital city of Thrace,* ſaid to be built by Pauſanias the Lacedæmonian, *Juſt.* 9, 1. But this is generally thought to be a miſtake, for *Byſe,* or *Byſas,* a general of the Megarenſians, is ſaid to have laid the foundation thereof; and that Pauſanias, after the inhabitants had been frightened from thence by Darius Hyſtaſpes, only repeopled it. It was anciently called *Lygos,* Plin. 4, 1. and hath had ſeveral names ſince. Conſtantine the Great, when he made it the ſeat of the empire, would have had

It called *Nova Roma*; but *Conſtantinople* from his own name prevailed, and is ſtill in uſe, only the Turks, ſince it came into their power, call it *Stampolin*.

Byzantius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Byzantium*. Byzantia littora, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 9, 31.

Byzia, æ. f. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 10, 24.

* Byzeres, um. m. pl. *Val. Flacc.* 5, 123. Βύζηρες, *Dionyſ.* Buzeri, *Plin.* 6, 4. *A people of Pontus*.

Byzia, æ, f. *The royal city of the kings of Thrace*, whither they ſay no ſwallows come, becauſe of the cruel fact of Tereus, *Plin.* 4, 11. ☞ Arcem hujus loci communivit Alcibiades, *Nep.* in *vitâ* 7.

C ante A.

CAbălāca, æ. f. *A town of Albania in Aſia*, Plin. 6, 10.

Căbălia, æ. f. *A country of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Căballīnus fons [*à* Pegaſi pede, cujus percuſſu ebullivit] *A ſpring in mount Helicon, made by the hoof of Pegaſus ſtruck upon the place*, Perſ. *in* Proœm. *Hippocrene* Græcè dicitur.

Cabellio, nis. f. *A city of Provence in France, on the river Durance*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Cavaillon*, Hard.

Caberon, i. n. *A river of Aſia*, Plin. 6, 23.

Căbillōnum, *vel* Căvillōnum, i. n. *A town of France*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 42. hod. *Challons ſur Saonne*.

Cabura, æ. f. *An odoriferous fountain in Meſopotamia*. Fabulæ rationem afferunt, quoniam eo Juno perfuſa ſit, *Plin.* 31, 3.

* Cācus, i. m. [*à* Κακὸς, malus, utpote furtis & latrociniis deditus] *The ſon of Vulcan, fabled to have three heads*, a notable thief and robber keeping flocks on mount Aventine. *Ovid* hath drawn his character in one line, *Cacus Aventinæ timor atque infamia ſylvæ*, Faſt. 1, 551. Inter alia furta, quæ plurima fuêre, Herculis ex Hiſpaniâ abductas noctu è paſcuis boves abegit, caudâque averſas in ſpeluncam, quam in monte habuit, pertraxit. Hercules primâ luce armentum abacturus, partem aliquam abeſſe ſenſit, & ad ſpeluncam proximam, ſi fortè eò veſtigia ferrent, perrexit, quæ ubi omnia verſa vidit, reditum parat. Verùm cùm prope antrum boves quædam abactæ, ad relictarum deſiderium, ita ut fit, mugîſſent, redditus incluſarum à ſpeluncâ mugitus Herculem convertit; cùmque ad antrum revertentem aditu prohibere vellet Cacus, protracti pedibus informis monſtri cerebrum clavâ trinodi eliſit. *Fuſiùs hæc exequitur*, Liv. 1, 7.

* Cacȳrīni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Cacyron*, Plin. 3, 8.

* ‖ Cacȳron, i. n. [Κακύρον, Gr.] *A town of Sicily in the valley of Noto*, Ptol. hod. *Caſſaro*.

Cadara, æ. f. *A large iſland in the ſouthern part of the Red ſea*, Plin. 9, 3.

Cadetes, ium. m. pl. *A people of France*, Bryant in Britain, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 75. ubi *Caletes* pot. reponendum, *quod vid.*

* Cadmēa, æ. f. *The fort of Thebes*, Nep. Pelop. 1, & 3.

* Cadmēis, ĭdis. f. patron. *A daughter of Cadmus, Ino*, Ov. Met. 4, 545. Impiæ Cadmeïdes, *i. e.* neptes Cadmi, Thebanæ, Sen. Herc. fur. 578.

* Cadmēius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cadmus*, Stat. Theb. 8, 520.

* Cadmēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cadmus*. Gens Cadmea, *i. e.* Carthaginienſis, *Sil.* 1, 6. ſtirps, *Id. ibid.* 106. manus, *Id.* 17, 582.

* Cadmia, æ. f. *ſc.* terra; eſt enim propr. adj. *The mineral out of which braſs is made*, Plin. 34, 10.

* Cadmus, i. m. [Κάδμος, Gr. *à* קדם oriens] (1) *The ſon of Agenor king of the Phœnicians*; he being ſent for by his father out of Aſia into Greece, to look for his ſiſter Europa whom Jupiter had ſtolen away, and carryed to Crete, being afraid to return home without her, ſtaid among the Greeks, whom he taught the way of makeing braſs, and the uſe of letters, ſixteen whereof he brought into Greece out of Phœnicia, *Tacit.* 11, 14. & *Plin.* 7, 56. He is ſaid to have built the city Thebes in Bœotia. Haveing ſlain a great ſerpent, which had killed many of his companions, he took the teeth, and ſowed them in the ground, out of each of which ſprang an armed man, who preſently fell to fighting, and diſpatched each other, ſaveing only five, who eſcaped with their lives; whence the proverb, *Cadmea victoria*, Καδμεία νίκη, *when one getteth the better of his enemy with much loſs*. At laſt he with his wife was tranſformed into ſerpents. He lived about Joſhua's time. (2) *A mountain of Aſia*. (1) Ov. Met. 3. fab. 1. Claud. Stilic. 1, 318. (2) Plin. 5, 29.

* Cadmus Mileſius. (1) *An hiſtorian a little after the time of Orpheus*. He wrote the hiſtory of his own country Miletum, and of all Ionia, *Suid.* (2) *An executioner*, or *hangman, noted for his cruelty*. Hence ¶ *tradere Cadmo*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 39. *to condemn a man*, or *give ſentence of death againſt him*, Vet. Schol. in loc.

‖Cadōmum, i. n. *A city of Normandy in France*, called Caen.

Cādūceus, i. m. *Mercury's golden rod*, or *wand*. It was figured by the Ægyptians like two ſerpents knit together in the middle; which knot was called *Hercules's knot*. This wand, as alſo the harp, was given to him by Apollo; wherewith he had power to bring ſouls out of hell, and to caſt any one into a ſleep. *Vid. Serv.* in *Æn.* 8, 138. & *Plin.* 9, 3.

Caduici, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Guienne in France, whoſe chief town was Cahors*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 4. regio hod. *Quercy*, Hard.

Caduſii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Aſia near the Caſpian ſea*, Plin. 6, 16.

Cæa, æ. *vel* Ceos, i. f. [*à* Cæo, Titanis filio] *An iſle in the Ægean ſea*; one of the *Cyclades*.

Cæcias, æ. m. *A wind betwixt the north and eaſt points, which is ſaid to gather the clouds to it*; whence the proverb, *Mala ad ſe trahens, ut Cæcias nubes*.

Cæcilia, æ. f. *A family of Rome*, vid. *Feſt.*

Cæcilia, æ. f. *The wife of Tarquinius Priſcus*, called alſo *Tanaquil*, Plin. 8, 48.

Cæcilia caſtra, *A place in Spain, between the cities Merida and Placentia*, Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Caceres*, Hard.

Cæcilius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans*. (1) C. Cæcilius Metellus, *who triumphed on account of a victory over the Macedonians*. (2) Q. Cæcilius, *ſlain by Catiline*. (1) Liv. 63, 28. (2) Id. 88, 30.

Cæcina, æ. *A river of Hetruria in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5.

Cæcŭbum, i. n. *A town of Campania in the kingdom of Naples*, whence came an excellent ſort of wine, *Hor. Od.* 1, 20, 9.

Cæcŭbus ager, *A place in Italy, between Gaieta and Fondi*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cæcŭlus, i. m. *The ſon of Vulcan*. As his mother ſat by the fire, a ſpark light in her lap, by which ſhe pretended ſhe was with child; and therefore the child was ſuppoſed to be Vulcan's ſon. He was the founder of the city Præneſte in Italy, vid. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 681.

Cædicius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans*, vid. Liv. 2, 52, 5, 32. & 11, 22.

Cæleſtini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Umbria in Italy*, Plin. 3, 14.

Cæletæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Cælia, *vel* Cilina, æ. f. *A town and river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, not far from Ceneda*, Plin. 3, 19.

Cælius, ii. m. [*à* cœlo dict. *i. e.* cœleſtia] (1) *The name of divers Romans*. (2) *One of the ſeven hills on which Rome ſtood*; hod. *M di S. Giovanni*. (1) Vid. Plin. 7, 5. & Liv. Epit. 111, 17. (2) Plin. 36, 6.

Cælus, i. m. *A deity among the Romans, from whom heaven was called* cælum. Thoſe ancient worthies, whoſe original was not known, as *Saturn*, *Atlas*, &c. were ſaid to be *Cæli & Terræ filii*, as thoſe that were of mean parentage were termed only *Terræ filii*.

Cæne, es, f. *A little iſland in the Sicilian ſea, towards Africa*, Plin. 3, 8.

Cæneus, i. m. *Jupiter ſo called*, from another *Cæne*, a town in the Morea, not far from the promontory Tænarus, *Rhod.*

Cænīna, æ. f. [*à* Cænite conditore ſic dicta, *Feſt.*] *A town of the Sabines in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5. Hinc

Cænīnenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Cænina*, Liv. 1, 10. conf. & Ov. Faſt, 2, 135.

Cænis, is. f. *A Theſſalian virgin, the daughter of Elatheus, one of the Lapithæ*, who haveing been raviſhed by Neptune, obtained of him that ſhe might be turned into a man, and that no weapon might have power to wound her. Changeing her ſex, ſhe changed her name into *Cæneus*. In the fight of the Centaurs being overwhelmed with a pile of trees, ſhe was turned into a bird, according to *Ovid*, *Met.* 12, 530. But *Virgil* repreſenteth him as a man firſt, then woman, and at laſt man again, *Æn.* 6, 448.

Cænomani, *vel* Cenomani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people about Breſcia in Italy*, Liv. 32, 30. & Plin. 3, 19.

‖ Cænophrurium, ii. n. *A town of Thrace, between Heraclea and Byzantium*, Vopiſc. *in* Aurel. 35.

Cænys, os. f. *A promontory of Italy, not far from Sciglio*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Capo di Cavallo*, Hard.

Cære, n. indecl. & ētis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 183. & ĭtis, *Id. ib.* 8, 597. *Once a famous city of Hetruria, now a ſmall town near the Tuſcan ſea*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Cervetere*, Hard.

Cærētānus amnis, *A river of Italy, not far from Cære*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Eri*, Hard.

Cæreſi, ōrum. n. pl. *A people of Belgick Gaul*, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 4.

Cæſar, ăris. m. *The ſurnames of the Julians in Rome*; from whence the ſucceeding emperours, from Julius Cæſar, who was the firſt, were honoured with this name.

Cæſar Auguſta, *A city of Arragon in Spain, on the river Ebro*, Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Saragoſa*.

Cæſărea, æ. f. [*à* Cæſare] (1) *A city in Paleſtine*, built by Herod in honour of Cæſar; hod. *Caſair*, Hard. (2) *The chief city of Cappadocia*; hod. *Tiſaria*. (3) *Another of Mauritania*. (4) ‖ The iſland of *Jerſey* belonging to Great Britain. (1) Plin. 5, 13. (2) Id. 6, 3. (3) Id. 3, 3. (4) Cellar.

Cæſărobricenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Luſitania*, Plin. 4, 22.

‖Cæſărodunum, i. n. The city *Tours* in France, upon the Loire, *Ptol.*

‖Cæſărŏmăgus, i. f. (1) *A town of Great Britain*; hod. *Bourgſted*, Camd. or according to others, *Chelmsford* in Eſſex. (2) *Beauvais* in France. (1) Ptol. (2) Antonin.

Cæſena, æ. f. [*à* cædendo, quòd exiguo amne cæſa, id eſt, diviſa ſit] *A city in Flaminia, on the river Savio, about ten miles from the frontiers of Tuſcany*, Plin. 3, 15. hod. *Ceſena*, Hard. Hinc

‖ Cæſenates, um. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Cæſena*, Ptol.

Cæſenatius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cæſena*. Cæſenatia vina, *Plin.* 14, 6.

Cæſia ſilva, *A wood in Germany*, ſuppoſed to be part of the Hercynian foreſt, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 50. about the dutchy of *Cleve* and *Weſtphalia*, Cluv.

Cæſo, ōnis. m. *The name of divers conſuls*, de quibus conſule *Liv.* 3, 11. & 22, 33.

Cæſōnia, æ. f. *An empreſs, Caligula's lady*, who gave him a potion which put him beſide himſelf, *Juv.* 6, 615. & *Perſ.* 6, 47.

* ‖Cætobrix, gis. f. [Καιτόβριξ, Gr.] *A town of Portugal*, Ptol. not far from *Setubal*, Cellar.

* Cæyx, īcis. m. [Κῆυξ, Gr.] *A king of Thrace, ſon to Lucifer, and huſband to Alcyone*.

He went into Ægypt to conſult the oracle, upon what account his brother was turned into a ſparrow hawk. His wife was unwilling he ſhould go; but he at length promiſeing to return at a time prefixed, ſhe conſented, and he was drowned by the way. His wife looked often for him, and prayed daily for his ſafe return; but at laſt eſpying his body floating a good way off, ſhe caſt herſelf into the water to ſwim unto it, and by the way was changed into a bird, called *Halcyon*, and ſo was he, *Ov. Met.* 11. *fab.* 10.

Caïcus, i, m. *A river of Caramania in Aſia minor*, which ariſeth in mount Taurus, and runeth into the Syrian ſea, *Plin.* 5, 30. hod. *La Caraſou.*

Caïeta, æ, f. (1) *The nurſe of Æneas.* (2) *A promontory and town of Campania in the kingdom of Naples*; hod. *Gaiette*, Hard. (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 2. (2) Plin. 3, 4.

Caina, æ. *A river of India, which runeth into the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 17.

Caius, & Caïus, ii, m. *The ſame as* Gaius *with the ancients.* A common prænomen among the Romans; Caius *to the men*, Caia *to the women*: whence that cuſtom of the bride's ſaying, as ſoon as ſhe was brought into her huſband's houſe, *Ubi tu Caius, ego Caia*, i. e. *where you are maſter, I will be miſtreſs.*

Călăber, bra, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Calabria.* Calabrum litus, *Plin.* 3, 26. Calabræ aquæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 162.

Călabria, æ, f. *The moſt ſouthern part of the kingdom of Naples*, called alſo *Magna Græcia*, lieing between the Sicilian and Ionian ſeas, *Plin.* 3, 11. hod. antiquum nomen retinet.

Călabri, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Calabria.* ¶ Dona Calabri hoſpitis, *ſlight preſents, ſuch as the giver knoweth not what to do with, if you will not accept them.* Vid. Horat. Epiſt. 1, 7, 14.

Calacta, æ, *vel* Calacte, es, f. *A town of Sicily*, near the river *Haleſa*, Sil. 14, 252.

Calactini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Calacta*, Cic. Verr. 3, 42.

Călăgūris, is, f. *A town of Old Caſtile in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Calaborra.*

Călăgūrĭtāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Calaguris*, Plin. 3, 3.

Călaïs, is, m. *The ſon of Boreas by Orithyïa*; he is repreſented with wings, and ſaid to have gone with the Argonauts to Colchos; and with his winged brother Zethes, to chaſe away the Harpyies; but afterwards being ſlain by Hercules, they were turned into certain winds, which ariſe eight days before the dog ſtar; whence they are called πρόδρομοι, Lat. præcurſores. *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 3, 211. Ov. Met. 6, 716. & Prop. 2, 20, 26.

Calaminæ, ārum, f. pl. *Certain iſlands near Lydia*, Plin. 2, 95.

Călămis, ĭdis, m. *An excellent engraver, eſpecially of horſes*, Prop. 3, 9, 10. & Ov. è Pont. 4, 1, 33.

Călātia, æ, f. *Cic. Att.* 16, 8. Callātia, *Sil.* 8, 543. *A city of Campania in Italy, in the Appian way between Capua and Beneventum*; hod. *Gaiazza*, Hard.

Călātīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Calatia*, Liv. 22, 61.

Calatis, is, f. *A city of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

‖ Calatum, i, n. *Tadcaſter* and *Helcaſter*, Lh. *Whallepcaſtle* in Weſtmoreland, *Camd.*

Călauria, æ, f. *An iſland of Greece on the coaſt of the Morea, in the gulf of Egina*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Sidra*, Hard. Here Demoſthenes poiſoned himſelf, *Mela*, 2, 7. Here alſo Diana was worſhiped, who is hence called *Calaurea*, Ov. Met. 7, 384.

Calbis, is, m. *A river of Caria*, Mel.

‖ Calcaria, æ, f. *Tadcaſter*, or *Aberford*, in Yorkſhire, *Camd.*

*Calchas, antis, m. [ἀ καλχαίνειν, Gr. *i. e.* omnia cogitando curare, miſcere] *A Greek ſoothſayer, who went with the Grecians to the Trojan war*, Hom. Il. α, 69. & Sil. 13, 38,

*Calcēdon, *vid.* Chalcedon.

Căle, es, *vel* Căles, ium, f. pl. *A town of Campania in Italy, between Tiano and Caſilino*, Sil. 12, 525. & 8, 513. conf. Liv. 8, 16. famous for wine, thence called *Calenum*, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9.

Călēdŏnia, æ, f. *Part of the iſland of Britain*, now called *Scotland*, or *North Britain.* It had formerly vaſt woods, with wild beaſts in them. Hinc

Călēdŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Caledonia.* Nuda Caledonio ſic pectora præbuit urſo, *Mart. Spect.* 7, 3. Caledoniæ ſilvæ, *Plin.* 4, 16. Saltus Caledonius, *Flor.* 1, 17. *About the mountain Grantzbaine, in Scotland*, Hard.

Călēdŏnii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Scotland.* Caledonii Britanni, *Mart.* 10, 44.

Călēnum, i, n. (1) *A city of Italy, in Naples*; hod. *Calvi*, Hard. (2) *The wine of that country*, (1) Plin. 3, 4. (2) Juv. 1, 69.

Călēnus ager. *A country of Italy, near Calvi*, Plin. 2, 103.

Calenus, i, m. *A famous ſoothſayer*, Plin. 28, 2.

Caletes, ium, m. pl. *A people of France*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 4. hod. *Ceux de Caux.*

Caletranus ager. *A country in Tuſcany*, Plin. 3, 4. incerti ſitûs inquit, Hard.

‖ Caletum, i, n. The town of *Calais* in France, over-againſt Dover, *vid. Geogr.*

Caligŭla, æ, m. *An emperour of Rome, the ſucceſſor of Tiberius, and ſon of Germanicus*, a very wicked Prince, as well as of an ill ſhaped body. Vid. vitam ejus à Suetonio conſcriptam.

‖ Caliſia, æ, f. *A town of old Germany*, Ptol. hod. *Kaliſch* in Poland, *Cellar.*

Callaïci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people inhabiting that part of Portugal which is now called* Entra Minho e Douro, *and part of Gallicia in Spain*, Sil. 3, 352.

Calle, es, f. *A town of Portugal*, from which the country itſelf deriveth its name, *q. d.* Portus Calles, *Anton.* hod. *Port a Port*, Cellar.

‖ Calleva Atrebatum, *Anton. Wallingford* in Berkſhire, *Camd.*

Callias, æ, m. *A comical poet of Athens*; he made ropes to get his liveing; whence he was nick-named *Schœnion*, Suid.

Callicrătes, is, m. *An excellent artiſt, who made ants and other like ſmall creatures of ivory*, Plin. 7, 21.

Callĭcŭla, æ, f. *A mountain of Campania, in Italy*, Liv. 22, 15. hod. antiquum nomen retinet.

Callĭdēmus, i, m. *An hiſtorian*, or *writer, mentioned by* Plin. 4, 12. & Solin. c. 17.

Callifæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of the Hirpines in Italy*, Liv. 8, 25.

Callĭmăchus, i, m. (1) *A Greek poet, king Ptolemy's library keeper*; he wrote hymns and elegies; hence *Propertius* calleth himſelf *Romanus Callimachus*, 4, 1, 64. (2) *A famous ſtatuary.* (3) *A phyſician.* (4) *An Athenian general.* (1) Mart. 4, 23. Poëmata quædam ejus extant. (2) Plin. 34, 8. (3) Id. 21, 3. (4) Id. 5, 8.

*Calliŏpe, es, f. [ἀ καλὸς, bonus, & ὄψ, vox] *The mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine Muſes*, Vid. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 2. & Virg. Æn. 9, 525. called alſo *Calliopea.* Vid. Virg. Ecl. 4, 57. & Ov. Faſt. 5, 80.

*‖ Callĭpĕdes, is, m. [Καλλιπίδης, Gr.] *A Greek ſtage-player*; a conceited actor of tragedies, *Plut.*

Callipŏlis, is, f. [*quaſi* Caligulæ polis, utpote ab eo ſtructa] (1) *A city in Thrace*; hod. *Gallipoli.* (2) *A city of Calabria.* (3) *A city of Sicily.* (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Id. 3, 11. (3) Sil. 14, 250.

*Callirrhoë, es, f. [Καλλιῤῥόη, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A beautifull damſel, who haveing many ſuitors, ſlew her father, becauſe he refuſed to give her to any of them.* (2) [ἀ κάλλος, pulcher, & ῥέω, fluo] *A well by Athens.* (1) Plut. (2) Stat. Theb. 12, 629. ☞ Scrib. etiam *Callirhoë.*

Calliſthĕnes, is, m. [à roboris præſtantia; nempe ἀ κάλλος, pulcher, & σθένος, robur] *A philoſopher, with whom Alexander was very intimate; but when he oppoſed the people's worſhiping him, he was cruelly put to death.* Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. 1, 9.

Calliſto, ûs, f. *The daughter of Lycaon king of Arcadia, and a nymph who attended Diana.* Being debauched by Jupiter, and haveing Arcas by him, ſhe and her ſon were ſaid to be turned by Juno into bears; and by Jupiter tranſlated into heaven, and there made ſtars, the greater and the leſſer bear, vid. *Hygin. fab.* 184. & *Prop.* 2, 28, 23.

Calliſtrătus, i, m. (1) ‖ *A learned man, and one of Alexander's counſelors.* (2) *A ſtatuary.* (3) ‖ *An oratour at Athens*, tutour to Demoſthenes. (1) *Arrian.* (2) *Plin.* 34, 8. (3) *Gell.* 3, 13.

Callixenus, i, m. *A famous ſtatuary*, Plin. 34, 8.

Calonſtŏma, ătis, n. *One of the mouths of the Danube*, Plin. 4, 12.

Calpe, es, f. *A hill in the fartheſt part of Spain, by the Straits of Gibraltar, over-againſt Abyla on the Barbary ſide*; which two hills are called *Hercules's pillars*; under this hill once ſtood an ancient city, called *Tarteſſus*; whence the repreſentation of *Tarteſſia tigris*, *Claud. Nupt. Honor. & Mariæ*, 161.

Calphurnia, æ, f. *She pleaded her own cauſes before the ſenate, and was ſo confident and troubleſome to the judges, that they made a law*, That no woman thenceforward ſhould be ſuffered to plead.

Calphurnius, *vel* Calpurnius, ii, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) C. Calpurnius Piſo, *who triumphed over the Luſitani.* (2) L. Calpurnius, *ſent ambaſſadour to the Achæans.* (3) L. Calpurnius Beſtia, *ſent into Numidia againſt Jugurtha, and bribed by him.* (4) L. Calpurnius Piſo, *who ſubdued the Beſſi.* (5) L. Calpurnius Cæſonius, *ſent into Africa on an expedition, which miſcarryed through his miſconduct.* (1) Liv. 30, 42. (2) Id. 32, 19. (3) Id. 21, 23. (4) Id. Epit. 138, 2. (5) Id. 50, 25, 26.

*Calucōnes, um, m. pl. [Καλούκωνες, Gr. *Ptol.*] *A people of Germany, near Brixen in the county of Tirol*, Plin. 3, 20.

Calvus, i, m. *An ancient poet, and friend to Catullus*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 19.

‖ Calydnæ, ārum, f. pl. *Two iſlands in the Archipelago on the coaſt of Aſia*, not far from the iſland Tenedos, *Q. Calab. lib.* 10.

Călycadnus, i, m. *A river of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27. hod. *Saleſo.*

Călȳdon, ōnis, f. *The chief city of Ætolia in Greece*, not far from the river Evenus, *Plin.* 4, 2. hod. *Galata*, ſive *Calata* in Livadia, *Hard.* called Calydonius amnis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 727.

Călȳdōnĭdes, is, m. patron. *Deſcended from*, or *dwelling near, Calydon*, Ov. Met. 8, 527.

Călȳdōnis, ĭdos, f. *Deïanira*, who was born at Calydon, *Ov. Met.* 9, 112.

Călȳdōnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Calydon.* Calydonius heros, *h. e.* Meleager, *Ov. Met.* 8, 324. Calydonius amnis, *h. e.* Achelous, *Id. ibid.* 727.

Calymna, *al.* Calydna, æ, f. *An iſland of Greece in the Ægean ſea*, famous for honey, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Călymne, es, f. *An iſland near Greece*, Ov. Met. 8, 222.

Călypſo, us, f. *A nymph, who was daughter of Oceanus and Tethys*, or as others *of Atlas*; ſhe reigned in the iſland *Ogygia*, which from her was called *the iſland of Calypſus*, Hom. Odyſſ. η, 244. and entertained Ulyſſes after his ſhipwreck; he ſtaid with her near ſix or ſeven years, *Ov. è Pont.* 4, 10, 13.

Camalodūnum, *Plin.* 2, 75. & *Tac. Ann.* 12, 32, 4. *Maldon* in Eſſex, *Camd.* Al. rectiùs *Colcheſter.*

Cămărīna, *vel* Cămĕrīna, æ, f. *A ſtinking lake in Sicily, and a town of the ſame name on the ſouthern part thereof*, Plin. 3, 8. & Virg. Æn. 3, 701. hod. *Camarana*, Hard. The inhabitants hereof conſulted with Apollo, whether they ſhould dry up the lake or no? he forbad them; they notwithſtanding dryed it up; by which place ſhortly after the enemies entered, and pillaged the city; whence the proverb, *Camarinam ne moveas*, i. e. *be not the cauſe of thy own ruin*, Serv. in Virg. Æn. 3, 701. Sil. 14, 199.

*‖ Cambŏdūnum, i, n. [Κάμϐοδουνον, Gr.] (1) *A city of Vindelicia*; vulgò *Munchen.* (2) *Almundbury* in Yorkſhire. (1) *Ptol.* (2) *Camd.*

Cambolectri, ōrum, m. pl. *Two different people of France*, the one ſurnamed *Ageſinates*, Plin. 4, 19. hod. *Les Angoumoiſins*, Hard. the other *Atlantici*, Plin. 3, 4. not far from the city *Carpentras.*

Cambria, æ, f. *The principality of Wales*, parted from England by the river Dee, and lieing weſtward toward the Iriſh ſea. It is the ſeat of the ancient Britons, who, at the comeing of the Saxons into England, retired into that part of Britain. It hath kept its ancient inhabitants without mixture of other people, and retained the ancient language.

Cambȳſes, is, m. *A Perſian monarch, the ſon of Cyrus.* He conquered Ægypt, pillaged their temples, and deſtroyed them. He in vain attempted to ſearch the riſe of the river Nile. At laſt he died of a ſlight wound he gave himſelf with his own ſword, *Juſt.* 1, 9. *conf.* & *Luc.* 10, 280.

‖ Camelodūnum, i, n. *Doncaſter* in Yorkſhire, *Camd.*

‖ Cameracum, i, n. *A city of Belgick Gaul*, Anton. vulgò *Cambray.*

Camerina, æ, f. *A town in Sicily, near the river Hirminium*, Plin. 3, 8.

‖ Cămerinum, i, n. *vel* Cămers, tis, f. *A city of Umbria in Italy, in the Papacy*, Anton. hod. *Camerino*, Hard.

Cămĕrium, ii, n. *A city of Latium, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cămertes, um, m. pl. *The people of Camerinum in Italy*, Plin. 3, 14.

‖ Cămīcus, i, f. *A river and town of Sicily*, Steph. hod. *Cannaro.*

Cămilla, æ, f. *A queen of the Volſcians, daughter of Metabus and Caſmilla*, from whom, with a ſmall change, ſhe had her name; a woman of a maſculine courage, and ſlain in the war with Æneas, when ſhe aſſiſted Turnus againſt him, and the Latins, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 803. & 11, 543. & deinceps.

Cămillus, i, m. *A noble Roman*; he, though baniſhed from Rome, out of love to the wellfare of his diſtreſſed country, ſaved Rome from its final ruin by the Gauls. The Romans, by way of acknowledgment for his ſignal ſervices, erected to him an equeſtrian ſtatue in their market-place, which was an honour never done to any Roman citizen before, *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 6, 825. Luc. 7, 358. Sil. 7, 559. & Plutarch.

Camirus, i, f. [*à* Camiro Herculis filio] *A city of Rhodes*, Steph. vulg. *Feracbio.*

Camma, æ, f. *A noble lady of Galatia*; ſhe, to revenge the death of her huſband killed by Sinorix, was marryed to the murderer; and it being the cuſtom that the woman ſhould drink to her new huſband, ſhe filled a cup, and put poiſon into it, and drank to him, upon which they both died; ſhe being glad to have revenged her huſband's death even with the loſs of her own life, *Alex.* ab *Alex.* 2, 5.

Cămœnæ, ārum, f. pl. [*à* cantûs amœnitate] *The Muſes*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 59. Hor. Od. 4, 6, 27. ☞ Leg. & in ſingul. Perſ. 5, 21. & Sen. Med. 625.

Campānia, æ, f. [ita dict. quòd ſit campeſtris] *A pleaſant champain country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples*, now called *Terra di Lavoro*, bordering northward on Abruzzo. It was accounted the moſt fruitfull and pleaſant country in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 5.

Campāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Campania in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5.

Campānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Campania.* Campanus ager, *Plin.* 3, 4. ¶ Campanus ſinus, *the gulf of Naples*, Id. 2, 88.

Campaſpe, es, f. *Alexander's moſt beautifull concubine.* He commanded Apelles to paint her naked; upon which he fell in love with her; which Alexander perceiveing, gave her unto him, ſhowing thereby his great generoſity of temper, in conquering his own affections, *Plin.* 35, 10.

Campi lapidei, *A place of Milan in Italy, not far from Malignano*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *La Crau*, Hard.

Campus Martius, *A large field near Rome, on the banks of the river Tiber*, where the youth uſed all manner of robuſt exerciſes, and the citizens aſſembled for the chooſeing of burgeſſes and magiſtrates. C. Capito, in Cicero's time, made a propoſal to build upon it, and encloſe it within the city, but the civil wars breaking out unexpectedly, hindered the execution of this great deſign. *Vid.* Liv. 1, 44. 6, 20. & 31, 7.

Campus Sceleratus, *A place near the Porta Collina, where the Veſtal virgins, who had been convicted of unchaſtity, were interred alive*, Liv. 8, 15.

‖ Canaan, is, f. *Paleſtine*, or *the Land of Promiſe.*

Cănăce, es, f. *The daughter of Æolus, and ſiſter of Macareus*; when her father was informed that ſhe was delivered of a child begoten by inceſt of her own brother, he caſt the babe to the dogs, and by one of his guard ſent his daughter a ſword to kill herſelf; whereupon Macareus fled to Delphos, and was there made one of Apollo's prieſts, *Hygin. Fab.* 242.

*Cănăche, es, f. [ἀπὸ τῆς καναχῆς, *i. e.* à clamore, & ſtrepitu] *One of Actæon's dogs, Bauler*, Ov. Met. 3, 217.

‖ Cananæa, æ, f. [*ex* Canaane filio Cham] *The country of Canaan, a part of Syria*, called alſo *Judæa, Paleſtine*, or *the Holy Land*, Geogr.

‖ Cananæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Canaan.*

Cananītis, ĭdis, f. *ſc.* regio, *vel* fœmina. *The country of Canaan*, or *a Canaanitiſh woman.*

Canariæ, ārum, f. pl. [*à* canibus ibi repertis, *Plin.*] *The Canary iſlands in the Atlantick ſea*, from whence our Canary wines are brought. They are ſeven in number, called by the ancients, *Inſulæ Fortunatæ.*

‖ Canaſtræum, i, n. *A promontory of Macedonia*, Pompon. 2, 3.

Canchlei, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, Plin. 5, 11. the ſame with the *Amalekites*, Hard.

Candăce, es, f. *A queen of Æthiopia in the time of Auguſtus Cæſar*, Plin. 6, 39. Quod nomen multis jam annis ad reginas tranſiit, *Id. ibid.*

Candavia, æ, f. *A part of Macedonia ſeparated from Illyricum by high mountains*, Cic. Attic. 3, 7. Cæſ. B. C. 3, 79. & Sen. Epiſt. 31.

Candaviæ montes, *which ſeparated Illyricum from Macedonia*, Plin. 3, 23. Candaviæ deſerta, *Sen. Epiſt.* 31. ſaltus, *Luc.* 6, 331.

Candaules, is, m. *A king of Lydia, ſlain by Gyges at the inſtigation of his wife, becauſe he would needs ſhow her to Gyges naked*, Juſt. 1, 7.

Candei, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 29.

Candĭdum promontorium. *A promontory of Zeugitana in Africa*, Plin. 5, 4. hod. *Capo Mabra*, Hard.

‖ Candiŏpe, es, f. *The daughter of Ænopion*; ſhe was debauched by her brother Theodotion, and had by him Hippolagus; afterwards Theodotion, being baniſhed by his brother, went by the direction of the oracle to live at Thrace, *Mythol.*

Cănens, tis, f. *The wife of Picus, king of the Lauretans*, who ſeeing her huſband turned into a bird by the enchantment of Circe pined to death, and left her name to a place near the banks of the Tiber, where theſe things were done, *Ov. Met.* 14. *fab.* 9.

Cangi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Great Britain, not far from Welchpool*, Tac. Ann. 12, 32.

Cānĭdia, æ, f. *An old witch of Naples*, againſt whom *Horace* inveigheth, *Epod.* 5, 15.

Canineſates, *Paterc.* 2, 105. *vel* Cannenufates, ium, m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 15. *A people of ancient Germany, not far from Gorcum in Holland*; hod. *Le Betuwe*, Hard.

‖ Canini campi. *A place in the Milaneſe in Italy, not far from Belizona*, Amm. 15, 6.

Caninius, ii, m. *A conſul of Rome, who died the ſame day he was made conſul*; whereupon *Cicero* made this jeſt, *that Caninius was a very watchfull magiſtrate, who never ſlept all the time of his conſulſhip*, Epiſt. Fam. 7, 30.

Caniſtius, ii, m. *A man famous for his ſwiftneſs in runing; for in one day he ran twelve hundred furlongs*, Plin. 7, 21. Rectiùs tamen leg. *Anyſtis*, vid. Solin. c. 1.

Canius, ii, m. (1) *A poet, who was very facetious, and much given to laughter.* (2) *A Roman knight, finely chouſed by Pythius, a banker of Sicily.* (1) Mart. 1, 62. (2) Cic. Offic. 3, 14.

Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. *A pityfull village in Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples, and territories of Bari, near the river Aufidus*; made famous by a great overthrow, which Hannibal gave the Romans there, wherein about forty thouſand men were ſlain, and among them ſuch a number of gentry, that he ſent to Carthage three buſhels of rings, as a teſtimony of the victory, *Liv.* 22, 47. *Flor.* 2, 6. Rudera modò *Canna*, Hard.

Cannenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people about Cannæ.* Nobiles clade Romanâ Cannenſes, *Plin.* 3, 11.

Cannenſis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Cannæ*, Cannenſis clades, *Liv.* 22, 61. Cannenſes milites, *Id.* 26, 28.

Cannenufates, *vid.* Canineſates.

‖ Canonium, ii, n. *Canoden in* Eſſex, *or Chelmſford*, Camd.

Canopicum, i, n. *A town of Africa, not far from Algiers*, Plin. 5, 4.

Cănōpus, *vel* Cănōbus, i, f. (1) *A city of Ægypt, with a port at the mouth of the weſtern arm of the Nile, about* 35 *miles from Alexandria*; the country of Claudian the poet. It was built by Menelaüs, in memory of his pilot Canopus, who died there, and was afterwards canonized. (2) *A bright ſtar in the ſouthern hemiſphere.* (1) Ov. Met. 15, 828. Juv. 15, 46. (2) Vitruv. 9, 7.

Cantabri, ōrum, m. pl. *A warlike people of Spain, who inhabited the country on the coaſt of Biſcay*, Sil. 3, 326. Luc. 6, 259.

Cantabria, æ, f. *A country in Spain*, called by the inhabitants *La Vizcaia*, and by others *Biſcay*, Plin. 4, 20.

‖ Cantabrigia, æ, f. *Cambridge*, one of the two univerſities of England, *Beda.*

‖ Cantharus, i, m. *A notable cheat of Athens*; whence the proverb *Cantharo aſtutior.* Vid. Eraſmi Chiliad.

Cantilius, ii, m. *A Roman, who being convicted of unlawfull familiarity with a Veſtal virgin, was whiped ſo terribly that he expired under the laſh*, Liv. 22, 57.

Cantium, ii, n. The county of *Kent* in England, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 13.

Canuleius, ii, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) C. Canuleius, *who procured the intermarriages of commoners with the families of the nobility.* (2) L. Canuleius Dives, *a prætor.* (3) M. Canuleius, *accuſed with* C. Sempronius, *on account of miſconduct in the Volſcian war.* (1) Liv. 4, 1. (2) Id. 42, 28. (3) Id. 4, 44.

Cănŭſium, ii, n. *A town in the country of Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari, near the river Aufidus*, or *Ofarto*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Canoſa*, where is very fine wool; whence *lana Canuſina*, of a ruddy colour, *Mart.* 14, 127. And *Canuſinatus*, one that weareth clothes made of that wool, *Id.* 9, 23, 9. They ſpake a ſort of mixed language, partly Greek, and partly Latin, hence, *Hor.* Canuſini more bilinguis, *Stat.* 1, 10, 30. It was built by Diomedes, *Id. ib.* 1, 5, 92. but deſtroyed by an earthquake in the year 1694.

Căpēna, æ. f. (1) *A town of Tuſcany in Italy, about ſix miles from Viterbo*; hod. *Canipina.* (2) *One of the gates of the city of Rome,* called alſo *Triumphalis,* becauſe thoſe that came in triumph rode through it; and *Fontinalis,* from the great number of ſprings. Hence the little river *Capenas* taketh its riſe and name. This gate is now called *Porta di S. Sebaſtiano.* (1) Liv. 22, 1. (2) Id. 1, 26. Ov. Faſt. 6, 192. Sil. 13, 85.

Căpēnātes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy, near Capena,* Liv. 5, 8. Plin. 3, 4. locus hod. *Morluppo,* Hard.

Căpēnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Capena.* Luci Capeni, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 697.

Caperenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain, betwixt Merida and Saragoſa,* Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Las ventas de Capara,* Hard.

Căpĕtus, i. m. *A king of Alba,* Ov. Metam. 14, 613.

Căphăreus, ei. m. Capharea in accuſ. *Ov. Met.* 14, 472. *A dangerous rock upon the Eubœan ſhore towards the Helleſpont,* where Nauplius, king of the country, revenged the death of his ſon Palamedes upon the Greeks, on their return from Troy, by cauſeing a light to be ſet on the top of the hill, which they miſtakeing, many of them ſtruck upon the rock, and were loſt, *Ov. Metam.* 14, 472. *Virg. Æn.* 11, 260. hod. *Capo dell Oro.*

Căpillāti, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of the Alps,* Plin. 3, 4. called alſo *Comatæ,* Luc. 1, 438.

Căpiſſa, æ. f. *A town of India within Ganges,* deſtroyed by Cyrus, *Plin.* 6, 23.

Căpiſsēne, es. f. *The country about Capiſſa,* Plin. 6, 23.

Căpīto, ōnis. m. [*à* magno capite] *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) *One ſurnamed* Fonteius, *a very clever man.* (2) ‖ Lycius, *an hiſtorian.* (3) Titinnius, *who writ the lives of ſeveral illuſtrious men.* (1) Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 32. (2) Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſtor. Lat. 2, 7. (3) Plin. 8, 12.

Căpĭtōlīnus, a, um. adj. *Of the capitol.* Arx Capitolina, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 71. ludi, *Liv.* 5, 50. (1) *Jupiter Capitolinus,* ſo called, as haveing a temple built for him on the capitol hill. (2) Alſo *C. Manlius* had this title given him for defending the capitol againſt the enemies. (1) *Suet. Cæſ.* 84. (2) *Liv.* 4, 42.

Căpĭtōlium, i. n. [*à* capite hominis ibi reperto, dum foderent fundamenta; antea *mons Tarpeius* voc.] *The capitol, the great tower,* or *ſtrong caſtle, of Rome, built upon a hill*; remarkable for ſeveral temples built near it, eſpecially that dedicated to Jupiter, which was begun by *Tarquinius Priſcus,* and finiſhed by *Tarquinius Superbus.* About four hundred years after its dedication it was burnt down, but Sylla began to rebuild it, and *Quintus Catulus* finiſhed it, *Liv.* 1, 10. & 85, 4.

Cappădŏcia, æ. f. [*à* Cappadoce amne] *A large country in Aſia the leſſer, on the north bordering on the Euxine ſea, eaſtward on Armenia major, ſouthward on mount Taurus, which divided it from Cilicia, and weſtward on Galatia and Pamphylia,* Plin. 6, 3. hod. *Tocat.* Famous for horſes, mules, and ſlaves; whence

Cappădŏces, um. m. pl. [*à* ſing. Cappadox] *The people of Cappadocia*; Poët. *Slaves and drudges.* Mancipiis locuples eget æris Cappadocum rex, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 6, 39. confer *Perſ.* 6, 77. Mart. 10, 76. & Alex. ab Alex. 2, 27. Cappadox de grege venalium, *Cic. poſt redit. in ſenat.* 6.

Cappagum, i. n. *A town in Spain,* Plin, 3, 1.

* Capra, æ. f. *The goat,* an aſtronomical conſtellation. Inſana Capræ ſidera, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7, 6.

* Caprāria, æ. f. *Plin.* 3, 5. Caprāſia, *Varr.* [ita dict. quòd capris abundat] *An iſle in the Tuſcan ſea,* now belonging to the Genoeſe, and called *Caprara,* vel *Cabrera,* Hard.

Capreæ, ārum. f. pl. *An iſland on the coaſt of Naples, about twenty five miles ſouth of that city, and near twelve miles in circumference,* Plin. 3, 7. where Tiberius once kept his court, *Suet. Tib.* 40. inhabited anciently by the *Teleboi,* Sil. 7, 418. and governed by *Telo,* who was king thereof, *Id.* 14, 444. and therefore called *Telonis inſula,* Id. 8, 542.

Capreæ palus, *A place a little without the city of Rome, where Romulus vaniſhed away,* Ov. Faſt. 2, 491.

Caprĭcornus, i. m. *One of the twelve ſigns.* Tyrannus Heſperiæ Capricornus undæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 20.

Caprius, ii. m. *An invective ſatyriſt, and bitter railer,* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 66.

Capſa, æ. f. *A city in the midſt of Africa, between the rivers Triton and Bagrada,* Flor. 3, 1. & Sall. B. J. 94.

Capſenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Capſa,* Sall. B. J. 94.

Capſitani, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Capſa.* Plin. 5, 4.

Capua, æ. f. [dict. *à* Capy Samnitum duce, vel à camporum latitudine, in quibus ſita eſt, *Liv.* 4, 37.] *A famous city of Naples, one of the chief of the Terra di Lavori,* Plin. 3, 5. Nunc vicus eſt, *S. Maria di Capua,* à novâ Capuâ millia paſſuum diſſitus, *Hard.*

Căpys, yos. m. (1) *The ſon of Aſſaracus, grandchild of Troas, and father of Anchiſes.* (2) *A Trojan who came along with Æneas into Italy, and there built Capua.* (1) Ov. Faſt. 4, 34. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 187, 6, 768. & 10, 145.

Capys Sylvius, *A king of the Albans, and father of Capetus*; he is ſaid to have laid the foundation of Capua. Vid. *Suet. Cæſ.* 81.

Car, cāris. *Nep. Datam,* 1. *Vid.* Cares.

Carabis, is. m. *A city of Spain,* Liv. 41, 3.

Caracalla, æ. m. [*à* caracallâ, veſte Gallicâ] *A nickname of M. Aurelius Antoninus, from a Gauliſh garment which he uſed to wear. He was the ſon of Septimius Severus and Marcia*; he was declared Cæſar, and made a partner in the empire with Geta his brother by the father's ſide. In the begining of his reign he ſhowed ſome ſigns of a good diſpoſition, but afterwards became a very wicked prince. He had formed a deſign of killing his father, but was timely prevented, and after his advancement to the empire, he killed his brother Geta in his mother's boſom, that he might have no competitor in the throne; and afterwards beheaded Papinian the great lawyer, becauſe he would neither excuſe nor defend the murder of his brother. He was much addicted to wine and women, was fierce and inſolent, and generally hated by his ſoldiers, and was at laſt killed by Martialis one of his own centurions in the 43d year of his age, and the ſixth of his reign, Vid. *Aur. Victor.* 21, 1.

Caractăcus, i. m. *A Britiſh prince in the time of Claudius, who was conquered by the Romans, and carryed to Rome in triumph*; where for his gallant ſpirit, he was honourably treated by the emperour. In his own language his name was Cradoc, *i. e.* a warriour, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 33, 37. *& Hiſt.* 3, 45, 2.

Cărăles, *Liv.* 23, 40. & 30, 39. *id ac ſeq.*

Cărălis, is. f. *The chief city of Sardinia,* Mela 2, 7. hod. *Cagliari,* Hard.

Cărălĭtāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Caralis,* Plin. 3, 8.

Cărălĭtānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Caralis.* Caralitanus ager, *Liv.* 27, 6. Caralitanum promontorium, *Plin.* 3, 8. hod. *Capo Ferrato, & Capo di Carbonara,* Hard.

Carambis, is. f. *A town and promontory of Paphlagonia,* Plin. 6, 2. hod. *Capo Piſello,* Hard.

Carambucis, is. m. *A river of Muſcovy, which emptyeth itſelf into the White ſea near the town of St. Michael,* Plin. 6, 13. hod. *Duvina,* Hard.

Caranus, i. m. *The firſt king of Macedonia, in the time of king Midas,* Juſt. 11, 2.

Carantonus, i. m. *A river of Xantoigne in France,* Auſon. Moſella 463. hod. *Charente,* Cellar.

Caraſeni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Taurica. Vid.* Characeni.

Caraſtaſei, ōrum. m. pl. *A people about the Palus Mæotis,* Plin. 6, 7.

Carbileſi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace,* Plin. 4, 11.

‖ Carbilius, *vel* Carvilius, ii. m. *A certain Roman, who was the firſt that put away his wife becauſe ſhe was barren,* Gell. 4, 3.

Carbo, ōnis. m. *The name of divers Romans.* (1) *One an oratour, who had an excellent ſtyle.* (2) *Another ſurnamed* Accienus. (3) *Another called* Arvina. (1) Cic. Orat. 3, 7. (2) Val. Max. 6, 1, 13. (3) Id. 9, 2, 3.

Carbonāria, æ. f. *A port of Italy, in the dukedom of Ferrara, at the mouth of one arm of the Po, in the gulf of Venice*; hod. *Porto di Goro,* nonnullis; *Tartaro,* Hard.

Carbŭla, æ. f. *A town near Corduba in Spain,* Plin. 3, 1.

Carcăſo, *vel* Carcaſſo, ōnis. f. *A city of France in the Lower Languedoc,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 20. hod. *Carcaſſone,* Cellar.

Carcathiocerta, æ. f. *A city of Armenia the greater,* Plin. 6, 9.

* Carchēdon, ŏnis. f. [Καρχηδὼν, Gr.] *The city Carthage*; anciently ſo called, *Plin.* 37, 5. *and always by Greek writers.*

* Carchēdŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Carchedon.* Carchedonius lapis, the *calcedony,* Plin. 37, 5.

Carcĭne, es. f. *A town of Sarmatia,* Mela 2, 1.

Carcĭnes, is. m. *A river of Italy, near Scyllacium,* Plin. 3, 10.

* ‖ Carcĭnītes, is. n. [Καρκινίτης, Gr.] *The gulf of Muſcovy,* or *Nigropolis, between the Boryſthenes and Boſphorus Cimmerius in the Black ſea,* Strab.

Carcĭnus, i. m. (1) ‖ *A tragick poet of Sicily, remarkable for the obſcurity of his writeings. Hence* ¶ Carcini poëmata, prov. *Unintelligible poems.* (2) *The ſign Cancer.* (1) Vid. Voſſ. de Gr. Poëtis. (2) Luc. 9, 539.

Cardia, æ. f. *A town of Thrace,* Plin. 4, 11. Antiquum nomen retinet.

Carenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain,* not far from *Pampelune,* Plin. 3, 3. Vetus oppidum nomen retinet *Cares*; novum *Puente la Reyna,* Hard.

Carentini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy,* Plin. 3, 12.

Cāres, ium. m. pl. *The people of Caria,* Liv. 33, 18. Ov. Metam. 4, 297. Virg. Æn. 8, 723.

Careſſus, i. m. *A river of Troas,* Plin. 5, 30.

Cāria, æ. f. *A country in Aſia the leſs, between Lycia and Ionia, on the ſide of the mountain Taurus,* Plin. 5, 27. hod. *Aidinelli, & Germian,* Hard.

Cariates, um. m. pl. *A people of Spain,* Plin. 3, 3.

Carillæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of Lucania in Italy,* Sil. 8, 580.

Carina, æ. *A hill in Candia, nine miles in compaſs, where no flies are ſeen at any time,* Plin. 5, ult.

Cărīnæ, ārum. f. pl. *A ſtreet in Rome, which was bowed ſomewhat like the bottom of ſhips,* Hor. Epiſt. 1, 7, 48. Lautæ Carinæ, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 361. *quòd ibi Pompeii domus.*

Carini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany,* Plin. 4, 14.

‖ Carinthia, æ. f. *A dukedom in the upper part of High Germany,* Geogr.

Carioſvelites, ium. m. pl. *A people about Quimper in France,* Plin. 4, 18.

Carisa, æ. f. *A city of Spain,* anciently called alſo *Aurelia,* Plin. 3, 1. prope *Bornos,* ad ripam amnis *Guadalete,* Hard.

Carmacæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Aſia, near the Mæotis,* Plin. 6, 7.

Carmania, æ. f. *A country in Aſia, between Perſia and India,* Plin. 6, 23. It is divided into two parts, the one called *Carmania deſerta,* now *Mingui*; the other *Carmania major,* now *Cheman*; famous for cloth of gold and ſcimitars.

Carmenta, æ. f. & Carmentis, is. f. *A propheteſs of*

Arcadia, the mother of Evander; her true name was Nicoſtrata: from her the gate *Carmentalis* in Rome had its name, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 338. called afterwards *Scelerata,* becauſe the three hundred and ſix Fabii went out through this gate, who fighting at the river Cremera againſt the Hetruſcans, were all ſlain, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 201. & *Sil.* 13, 816.

Carmentālia, ōrum. n. pl. *Yearly feaſts of the Roman ladies in honour of* Carmenta, celebrated on the eleventh and fifteenth days of January in every year, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 16.

Carna, æ. f. *A godeſs among the Romans, who was thought to preſide over the vital parts of human bodies,* Ov. Faſt. 6, 101. & Macrob. Sat. 1, 12.

Carnæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people about the Palus Mæotis,* Plin. 6, 7.

Carne, es. f. *A town of Phœnicia,* Plin. 5, 20.

Carneădes, is. m. *A learned philoſopher of Cyrene, ſcholar of Chryſippus, and chief of the ſect called* Novi Academici; haveing undertaken to confute the writeings of Zeno the Stoick, he purged his head with white hellebore, that the corrupt humours of his ſtomach might not annoy his reaſoning faculties. When he was ſent ambaſſadour to Rome by the Athenians, Cato adviſed the ſenate to take heed of this man, who by the charms of his eloquent tongue would be able to effect any deſign he aimed at, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 5. *Gell.* 17, 5.

Carni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people near Venice,* whoſe country now is called *Carniola,* Plin. 3, 18.

Carnuti, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of France,* inhabiting the country of *Chartrain,* Plin. 4, 18.

* || Carodūnum, i. n. [Καῤῥόδουνον, Gr.] *A city of Poland,* Ptol. now *Cracow.*

Carpaſium, ii. n. *A town in the iſland Cyprus,* Plin. 5, 30.

Carpăthium mare, *The ſea near Scarpanto,* Plin. 5, 27.

Carpăthus, i. f. *An iſland in the Mediterranean between Rhodes and Crete,* Plin. 5, 31. hod. *Scarpanto,* Hard. It is computed to be about fifty miles in circumference, and is now pretty populous. *Carpathius leporem,* prov. of thoſe who deſire, or procure, things to their own prejudice, *Suid.*

Carpentoracte, is. f. *A city of Provence in France,* Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Carpentras,* Hard.

Carpetani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain,* Plin. 3, 3.

Carpi, indecl. *A town of Africa,* Plin. 5, 4.

Carpi, ōrum, m. pl. *A barbarous people near the Danube,* Eutrop. 9, 15.

Carræ, ārum. f. pl. *A city of Meſopotamia,* Plin, 5, 24. by the Hebrews called *Charran,* now *Heren.* Here Craſſus the Roman, with his whole army, was utterly defeated, *Flor.* 3, 11. *Val. Max.* 1, 6.

Carſeŏlāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Carſeoli,* Plin. 3, 12.

Carſeŏlānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Carſeoli,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 701.

Carſeŏli, ōrum. m. pl. *A town of Italy in the Campagna di Roma, not far from the borders of Abruzzo,* Liv. 10, 3. Ov. Faſt. 4, 683. hod. *Carſeoli,* Hard.

Carſulæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of Italy, in the Papacy, not far from Spoletto,* Tac. Hiſt. 3, 60. now in ruins.

Carſulānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Carſulæ,* Plin. Epiſt. 1, 4.

Carteia, æ. f. *A town of Spain, near the Straits mouth*; called by the Greeks *Tarteſſus,* Plin. 3, 1. Liv. 28, 30. Sil. 3, 396. ☞ Rudera vix ſuperſunt. Portus ſupereſt admodum capax, cum caſtello, *Torre di Cartagena,* corrupto à vetere Certeia nomine, *Hard.*

Carteiānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Carteia.* Carteiana ora, *Plin.* 3, 2.

* Cartenna, æ. f. [Καρτέννα, *Ptol.*] *A colony of Auguſtus in the province of Tangier,* Plin. 5, 2. hod. *Aochera,* Hard.

Carthea, æ. f. *A city of the iſland Cea,* Plin. 4, 12.

Carthæus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Carteia,* Ov. Met. 10, 109.

Carthāginienſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Carthage.* Carthaginienſis conventus, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Carthāgo, ginis. f. (1) *Carthage,* once the moſt famous city of Africa, built by queen Dido, ſome time before Rome, according to *Juſtin.* 11, 10. It was a powerfull and flouriſhing ſtate, till at laſt, after a long conteſt with the power of the Romans, in the third Punick war it was utterly ſubdued by Scipio, who was thence called *Africanus*; and the city itſelf by order of the Roman ſenate was quite demoliſhed. In Adrian's time it was rebuilt, and from him called *Adrianopolis*; it was again ruined by the Saracens. It was ſituated about ten miles from the modern *Tunis.* (2) Carthago nova, *quæ* & Spartaria [à ſparti copiâ] *A city of Murcia in Spain, haveing a ſtrong fort and large haven, ſaid to be built by Aſdrubal,* now called *Cartagena.* (1) Virg. Æn. 1, 17. Sil. 4, 767. (2) Sil. 15, 220. Liv. 26, 42.

Carthāgo, ginis. f. *A daughter of that Hercules who was worſhiped at Tyre,* Cic. N. D. 3, 16.

Cartheia, *vid.* Carteia.

Cartris, is. f. *A country* called by ſome *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus,* in form of a peninſula, divided into three parts, *Holſatia, Ditmarſh,* and *Jutland,* ſubject to the king of Denmark, *Plin.* 4, 13.

Carvilius, *vid.* Carbilius.

Carya, æ. f. (1) *A city of Laconia.* (2) *Another of the ſame name in Arcadia.* (1) Stat. Theb. 4, 225. (2) Liv. 34, 26.

Caryates, um. m. pl. *The people of Carya,* Vitruv. 1, 1.

Caryatis, dis. f. *A title given to Diana as worſhiped at Carya,* Vitruv. 1, 1.

Caryſtius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Caryſtos.* Caryſtium marmor, *Plin.* 36, 6.

Caryſtius, i. f. *A city upon the ſhore of Eubœa, famous for marble,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Cariſto,* nonnulli. *Caſtel Roſſo,* Hard.

|| Caſa candida, *quæ* & Leucopibia, & S. Ninianus. *Whitbern in Scotland,* a biſhop's ſee under the archbiſhoprick of Glaſgow, *Geogr.*

Caſandra, æ. f. *An iſland over-againſt Perſis,* Plin. 6, 25.

Caſcantenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Navarre in Spain,* Plin. 3, 3. locus hod. *Caſcante,* Hard.

Caſcellius Aulus Vindex, *A learned civilian*; againſt whom Terentius Scaurus wrote, ſhowing his miſtakes, *Val. Max.* 8, 12, 1. *Hor. A. Poët.* 371.

Caſilinum, i. n. *A town of Campania in Italy, ſeated upon the river Vulturnus, near Capua,* Plin. 3, 5.

Caſina, æ. f. *A comedy in Plautus*; ſo called from a principal perſon in the play. *Hodie extat.*

Caſinum, & Caſſinum, i. n. [à caſcum, *i. e.* vetus, *Varr.*] *A town of Campania in Italy,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Monte Caſſino,* Hard.

* || Caſiōtis, ĭdis. f. [Κασιῶτις, Gr.] (1) *The country about mount Caſius in Paleſtine.* (2) *The country adjacent to mount Caſius in Syria,* containing *Antiochia, Seleucia, Lydia,* and other cities. (1) Ptol. (2) Id.

Caſius mons. (1) *A hill in Paleſtine near Ægypt*; here Pompey had a tomb, and Jupiter a temple, being hence called *Caſſius,* Luc. 7, 451. rect. *Caſius,* quod nummi probant. (2) *A very high hill in Syria.* (1) Plin. 5, 12. (2) Id. 5, 22.

Caſmonates, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy,* Plin. 3, 4.

Caſos, i. f. *An iſle of the Ægean ſea,* one of the *Sporades, not far from Scarpanto,* Plin. 5, 30. hod. *Caſſo.*

Caſpĕria, æ. f. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 713. *eadem quæ*

Caſpĕrŭla, æ, f. *A town of the Sabines in Italy, not far from Narni,* Sil. 8, 416. hod. *Aſpra Cellar.*

Caſpiăcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Caſpian,* Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 63.

Caſpiădæ, ārum. m. pl. Patron. *A people about the Caſpian ſea, ſee* Caſpii.

Caſpiæ portæ, *Certain narrow paſſages between the mountains and the ſea, ſeparateing Albania from Media Atropatena, not far from the city Derbent in Perſia,* Plin. 5, 27. hod. *the paſs of Teflis*

Caſpii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Hyrcania, near the Caſpian ſea,* Plin. 6, 13. they are ſaid to famiſh their parents to death, after they be ſeventy years of age, *Strab.* and to train up dogs for war. *Caſpiadæ, queis turba canum,* &c. Val. Flacc. 6, 107. Virgil calleth the country *Caſpia regna, Æn.* 6, 789.

Caſpii montes, *High mountains near the Caſpian ſea,* Plin. 5, 27.

Caſpium mare, *The Caſpian ſea,* Plin. 6, 13. It hath no paſſage into any other ſea, but is a huge lake of itſelf, between Perſia, great Tartary, Muſcovy, and Georgia. It is ſaid to be 600 miles in length, and upwards of 500 in breadth. It goeth by ſeveral names; *Mer de Sala, Mer de Bacu, Mer de Tabareſtan.*

Caſpius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Caſpian.* Caſpia clauſtra, *Luc.* 8, 222. limina, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 290.

Caſſander, dri. m. *A Macedonian, who ſlew Olympias,* Juſt. 14, 6.

Caſſandra, æ. f. *The daughter of Priam and Hecuba*; Apollo being in love with her, promiſed to give her whatſoever ſhe ſhould deſire, in caſe ſhe would conſent to his courtſhip, ſhe aſked the gift of prophecy; which he according to promiſe beſtowed upon her, but ſhe haveing obtained it, refuſed to comply with Apollo's requeſt, whereupon he ſo infatuated the people, that none would believe her propheſies; wherefore neither the Trojans, nor Agamemnon, to whoſe ſhare ſhe fell after the takeing of Troy, would believe her predictions, which proved their ruin. She was marryed to Chorœbus, and debauched by Ajax Oïleus, in the temple of Minerva, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 403. Prop. 3, 13, 62. Sen. Troad. 34, & deinceps.

Caſſandrenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Caſſandria,* Liv. 44, 10.

Caſſandria, æ. f. [à Caſſandro conditore] *A town of Macedonia,* Liv. 44, 11.

Caſſera, æ. f. *A town of Macedon,* Plin. 4, 10.

|| Caſſi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of England in the hundred of Caiſhow in Hertfordſhire,* Camd.

Caſſinum, i. n. *A town of Campania in Italy. Vid.* Caſinum.

|| Caſſiodorus, i. m. *A learned hiſtorian of Ravenna, tutour to Theodorick king of the Goths.* Vid. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Latinis.*

Caſſiŏpe, es. Caſſiŏpēa, *Cic. vel* || Caſſiŏpeia, æ. f. *Gell.* (1) *The wife of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, and mother of Andromeda*; the Nereides envying her beauty, cauſed her daughter Andromeda to be expoſed to a ſea monſter; but Perſeus, returning from Libya at the very inſtant when ſhe was about to be devoured, reſcued her from his jaws, and marryed her; Caſſiope after death was tranſlated into heaven, and made one of the conſtellations there. (2) || *A town of Epirus.* (3) *Another of the iſland Corcyra*; hod. *S. Maria di Caſſopo,* Hard. (1) Cic. in Arat. (2) Strabo. (3) Plin. 4, 12. & Suet. Ner. 22.

Caſſipŏlis, is. f. *A town of Syria,* Plin. 5, 7.

*Caſſĭtĕrĭdes, um. f. pl. [à Κασσίτερος, ſtannum (1) *Iſlands, or rather rocks, in the Spaniſh ſea.* (2) || *The iſlands of Scilly, or the Sorlings.* (1) Plin. 4, 22. & 7, 56. Mela 3, 6. Diod. Sic. 5, 38. (2) Camd.

Caſſius, ii. m. *The name of divers Romans.* (1) C. Caſſius, *one of the murderers of Julius Cæſar.* (2) Caſſius Parmenſis, *a poet who was put to death by command of Auguſtus Cæſar.* (3) *A ſurname of Jupiter.* (1) Suet. Cæſ. 82. (2) Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 61. & Val. Max. 1, 7. (3) Suet. Neron. 22. ☞ *De aliis pluribus hujus nominis conſule Livium.*

Caſtăbala, æ, f. *A town of Cilicia,* Plin. 5, 27.

Caſtălia, æ. f. *The daughter of Achelous, who was turned into a fountain of the ſame name.* Vid. *Virg. Georg.* 3, 293.

Caſtălĭdes, um. f. pl. [à fonte Caſtalio] *The nine Muſes,* Mart. 4, 14.

Caſtălius fons. [*à* Caſtaliā virgine, quæ, cùm Apollinem fugerit, in fontem ſui nominis verſa eſt] *A fountain of Phocis, at the foot of the hill Parnaſſus*, Plin. 4, 3. called alſo *Caballinus*, and *Libethris*, ſacred to the Muſes, *Ov. Met.* 3, 14.

*Caſtanēa, *vel* Caſthanæa, æ, f. [Καςάνεια, Gr.] *A town of Theſſaly in Greece, near the river Peneus*, Plin. 4, 9.

‖ Caſtellum Cattorum, *The chief city of Heſſe*, called *Caſſel*, Ptol.

‖ Caſtellum Menapiorum, *Ptol. Caſſel*, or *Keſſel, on the Maeſe, in Flanders, in the dukedom of Guelderland*, Cellar.

‖ Caſtellum Morinorum, *Ptol. A town in Flanders*, called *Caſſel, near the river Fene*.

*‖ Caſthanæa, æ, f. [Καςθάναια, Gr.] *A town of Epirus in Greece*, Herodot.

*Caſtor, ŏris, m. [Κάςωρ, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Tyndarus king of Laconia, and of Leda the daughter of Theſtius*; Jupiter being enamoured with Leda, transformed himſelf into a ſwan, and in that ſhape enjoyed her: ſhe brought forth two eggs, in one of which were included Pollux and Helena, begoten by Jupiter; in the other Caſtor and Clytemneſtra, begoten by Tyndarus. Caſtor and Pollux, when of age, freed the ſeas from pirates, and were therefore worſhiped as gods of the ſeas. Caſtor dieing, as being the ſon of Tyndarus, his brother Pollux, who was immortal, deſired of Jupiter that his brother might become immortal as well as himſelf; which being granted, the two brothers are feigned to live and die by turns. The ground of the ſtory is, that of the gemini or twin ſtars, into which theſe two brothers are fabled to have been turned, when the one riſeth the other goeth down. (2) *A phyſician of that name*; who firſt preſcribed pepperwort as good to drink for the falling ſickneſs. (3) ‖ *A Greek hiſtorian.* (4) *The grandchild of king Deiotarus.* (1) Hor. Od. 1, 2. Ov. Faſt. 5, 700. (2) Plin. 20, 16. (3) Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græcis. (4) Cic. Deiot. 1.

Caſtorum nemus, *A place in Italy, between Cremona and Bedriacum*, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 24.

‖ Caſtra Alata, *Edinburgh* in Scotland, *Camd.*

Caſtra Cæcilia. *A place of New Caſtile in Spain*, Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Caceres*, Hard.

Caſtra Cornelia. *A fortified place in Africa, between Carthage and Utica*, Plin. 3, 4. Cæſ. B. C. 2, 24.

‖ Caſtra Exploratorum, *Burgh upon the ſands* in Cumberland, *Camd.*

Caſtra Hannibalis, *A place in Italy, not far from Crotone*, Plin. 3, 10.

‖ Caſtra Herculis, *A place in the Low Countries, not far from Grave*, Amm. 18, 2.

Caſtra Julia, *A place of New Caſtile in Spain, in the midway between Merida and Placentia*, Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Truxillo*, Hard.

‖ Caſtra Martis, *A place in the antient* Mœſia ſuperior, *not far from Priſren in Servia*, Amm. 31, 32. hod. *Stramartis*, Holſten.

*Caſtrĭmōnienſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Caſtrimonium*, Plin. 3, 4.

*‖ Caſtrĭmōnium, ii, n. [Καςριμώνιον, Gr.] *A town of the Volſci, or Campagna di Roma in Italy, between Aquinum and Pipernum*, Ptol. hod. *Caſtro*.

‖ Caſtrum Britonum, *Dunbritton* in Scotland, *Camd.*

‖ Caſtrum Caledonium, *Dunkelden*, once a biſhop's ſee in Scotland, *Camd.*

Caſtrum Inui, *A ſea town of Tuſcany not far from Antium*, Virg. Æn. 6, 775. called alſo *Caſtrum*, Sil. 8, 360.

Caſtrum Novum, *A town of the Papacy in Italy, not far from Corneto*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *S. Marinella*, Hard.

Caſtŭlo, ōnis, f. *A town on the borders of New Caſtile in Spain*, Plin. 3, 2. & Sil. 3, 291. hod. *Caxlona*, vel *Cazorla*, Hard.

Caſtŭlōnenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Caſtulo*, Plin. 3, 3.

Caſtŭlōnenſis ſaltus, *The country about Caſtulo*, Liv. 27, 20.

Caſventillāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, not far from Spoletto*, Plin. 3, 14.

Caſventum, i, n. *A river of the Baſilicate in Italy, which floweth into the bay of Tarento*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Baſiente*, Hard.

*‖ Caſurgis, is, f. *Ptol.* [Κασουργὶς, Gr.] *The city Prague in Bohemia*, Briet. *Caurzim*, Sanſon.

Caſus, i, f. *An iſland in the Archipelago, near the iſland Scarpanto*, Plin. 4, 12. It is now uninhabited, and vulgarly called *Caſſio*.

*Cătăbathmos, i, f. [*à* καταβαθμὸς, Gr. deſcenſus, quòd ſit vallis devexa] *A town*, or rather, *noted valley in Ægypt, which was anciently the utmoſt bounds of Africa*, Plin. 5, 5. & Mela 1, 8.

*Cătădūpa, ōrum, n. pl. [*à* δοῦπος, ſonitus] *The cataracts of the river Nile in Æthiopia*; where falling from high hills it maketh ſo great a noiſe, that the people of the adjacent parts are ſaid to be made deaf therewith, *Plin.* 5, 9.

*Cătădūpi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people about the Catadupa*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5.

*‖ Catalauni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France about Chalons and Rheims*, Amm. 15, 27.

*‖ Catalaunum, i, n. [Καταλαυνὸν, Gr.] *The name of two cities of France.* (1) *One in Champaigne*, called *Chalons ſur Marne.* (2) *The other in Burgundy*, called *Chalons ſur Soanne.* (1) Ptol. 2. (2) Vid. Geogr.

Cătăna, *vel* Cătĭna, æ, f. *A city of Sicily, at the foot of mount Ætna*, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. Plin. 3, 8. & Sil. 14, 197. almoſt ruined by an earthquake in the year 1693. It giveth name to the neighbouring gulf.

*‖ Catangius, ii, m. [Κατάγγιος, Gr.] *A gulf on the Aſiatick coaſt of the Thracian Boſphorus*, Ptol. hod. *Golfo Caſtacio*.

Cataonia, æ, f. *A diſtrict of Cappadocia, near Cilicia*, Plin. 6, 3.

‖ Cataractonum, i, n. *Catterick*, or *Catarrick*, in Yorkſhire, *Camden*.

Cătĭlīna, æ, m. *A conſpirator of Rome*; whoſe plots and contriveances were found out and defeated by Cicero, then conſul of Rome. He was a perſon ſo infamous for a debauched life, that his name is frequently uſed to denote the vileſt of men, *Catilinam quocunque in populo videas, quocunque ſub axe*, Juv. 14, 41. Hiſtoriam ejus ſcripſit Salluſtius, & Ciceronis orationes in eum jam extant.

Catillus, i, m. (1) *The ſon of Amphiaraüs, and brother of Tyburtus*; in memory of whom he is ſaid to have built Tybur. (2) ‖ *A mountain of Latium in Italy near the city Tybur and the river Teverone*; hod. *M. di Tivoli.* (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 672. & 11, 640. (2) Vib. Seq.

Cătĭna, *vid.* Catana.

Catius, *A noble Roman*, cujus hiſtoriam ſcripſit, Liv. 27, 6.

Cativulcus, i, m. *A king of the Eburones*; who poiſoned himſelf leſt he ſhould fall into Cæſar's hands, *Liv. Epit.* 107, 11.

Căto, ōnis, m. *The ſurname of ſeveral Romans, whereof the following are moſt conſiderable.* (1) One called *Cato Cenſorius*, for his gravity and ſtrictneſs in the cenſorſhip. He was fourſcore times accuſed, and always acquited with honour. He was an excellent oratour, commander, and politician; well ſkilled in civil law, wrote a book of huſbandry in pure Latin ſtill extant, and learnt Greek when he was an old man. (2) The great grandchild to the former, called *Uticenſis*, becauſe he ſlew himſelf at Utica, after Cæſar had conquered Pompey. He was likewiſe a very ſtrict moraliſt, and reformed many abuſes which were crept into the adminiſtration of the commonwealth. He took part with Pompey againſt Cæſar, and after the battle of Pharſalia, in which Pompey was utterly defeated, fled to Utica, then belonging to king Juba, where, unable to bear his great misfortunes, and prompted by Plato's treatiſe of the immortality of the ſoul, he ſlew himſelf in the 48th year of his age. (3) Val. Cato, *a great Grammarian in Sylla's time.* He wrote ſome poems, and was much reſpected by thoſe of that faculty, as appeareth by the commendations they give him. He died in a very advanced age, and was very poor. (1) Liv. 39, 40. Val. Max. 8, 7. (2) Vid. vitam ejus à Plutarcho ſcriptam, & *Luc.* 9, 21. & deinceps. (3) Bibaculus poëta.

Catti, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany*, about the country now called *Heſſe*; from whom alſo *Catwick* in the Low-Countries had its name, *Tac. Germ.* 30, 1.

Catugnatus, i, m. *A general of the Allobroges*, Liv. Epit. 103, 38.

Cătullĭānus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Catullus.* ¶ Baſia Catulliana, *Mart.* 11, 7, 14. *Of*, or *by*.

Cătullus, i, m. (1) *A learned, but a wanton, poet, born at Verona, in the time of Marius and Sylla.* (2) *A writer of plays*, ſurnamed *Urbicarius.* (1) Poëmata ejus extant. (2) Juv. 13, 111. & 8, 186.

Catulus. [dict. *à* cato, *i. e.* callido] *The name of divers noblemen.* (1) C. Catulus, *who built a temple to Jupiter in the Capitol.* (2) Q. Catulus, *a commander under Marius in the Cimbrian war.* (3) Lutatius Catulus, *who put an end to the firſt Punick war.* (1) Liv. 98, 31. (2) Id. 68, 73. (3) Id. 28, 38.

Caturiges, um, m. pl. *A people of France in Dauphiné, near the Alps*, Plin. 3, 20. locus hod. *Chorges*, Hard.

‖ Catyuchlani, ōrum, m. pl. Anton. *The people of Buckinghamſhire, Bedfordſhire, and Hertfordſhire*, Camd.

Cavares, um, *vel* Cavari, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Provence in France, about Avignon*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cauca, æ, f. *A city of Spain near the river Tagus*, Liv. 48, 19.

Caucæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Cauca*, Liv. 48, 20.

Caucăſiæ portæ, *quæ &* Iberiæ. *A city in the ſtrait paſſage between mount Caucaſus and the Caſpian ſea*, Plin. 6, 11. called now *Derbent*, i. e. *the Straits*; and by the Turks *Demir*, or *Temir capi*, i. e. *the iron gates*, for the ſtrength of the place.

Caucăſus, i, m. *A high hill in Aſia between the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas*, called alſo *Garamas*; it is ſituated above *Iberia* and *Albania*, on the north part. It is of great height, covered with ſnow, rocky, and full of trees. Here they ſay, Prometheus lay bound, an eagle, or vulture, feeding upon his liver, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 161. 6, 612. & 7, 55. *Hor. Od.* 1, 22.

Caucăſeus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Caucaſus.* Caucaſeus flos, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 357. Caucaſeæ nymphæ, *Id.* 5, 382. rupes, *Id.* 4, 72.

Caucenſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of old Caſtile in Spain, between the cities Segovia and Valladolid*, Plin. 3, 3. locus hod. *Coca*, Hard.

‖ Caucoliberum, i, n. *A city of Narbonne in France*; hod. *Colibre* ſive *Colliovre*, Cellar.

Caudīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Caudium*, Plin. 3, 11.

Caudīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Caudium.* § Caudinum prœlium, *Cic.* de *Sen.* 12. Caudina pax, *Liv.* 9, 1. Caudinæ legiones, *Ibid.* 12. Caudinæ furcæ, *Id.* 9, 2.

Caudium, ii, n. *A town of Naples in Italy, not far from Benevent*, Liv. 9, 2.

Cavii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people ſubdued by Gentius king of the Illyrians*, Liv. 44, 30.

Caularis, is, m. *A river of Myſia*, Liv. 38, 15.

Caulon, ōnis, m. *A town of Calabria in Italy*, Plin. 3, 10. & Virg. Æn. 3, 553. hod. *Caſtel Vetere*, Hard.

*Caunii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people about Caunus*, Liv. 45, 25.

*Caunus, i, f. [Καῦνος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A city of Caria, near the river Calbis.* (2) *A mountain in Spain.* (3) *The ſon of Miletus and Cyane*; whoſe ſiſter Byblis falling in love with him, he went into Caria, and built that city, calling it after his own name. (1) Strabo. (2) Liv. 40, 50. (3) Ov. Met. 9. fab. 11.

*Caurenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Caurium*, Plin. 4, 22.

*‖ Caurium, ii, n. [Καύριον, Gr.] *A city of Spain in the territory of New Caſtile*, Ptol. 2, 5. hod. *Coria*, Hard.

Cay̆ci, *qui* & Cauchi & Chauci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany, about Bremen and Lunenburgh*, Luc. 1, 458.

Cay̆cus, i, m. *A river of Myſia*, Ov. Met. 12, 111.

Cay̆ſter, & Cay̆ſtrus, i, m. *A river of Aſia minor, near Epheſus*; between which place and Smyrna it falleth into the Archipelago, *Plin.* 5, 29. It aboundeth with ſwans, hence *Ov.* Flumineæ volucres medio caluēre Cay̆ſtro, *Met.* 2, 253. Non illo plura Cay̆ſtros Carmina cygnorum labentibus audit in undis, *Id. Met.* 5, 386. hod. *Caraſou*, Hard. *Mindeſcare*, aliis.

Cay̆ſtrius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the river* Cay̆ſter. Cay̆ſtrius ales, *h. e.* cygnus, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 1, 11.

C ante E.

Cea, æ, f. *Plin.* 5, 30. *vel* Ceos, i, f. *Cic. Att.* 5, 12. [à Ceo Titanis filio] *An iſle in the Ægean ſea*, one of the *Cyclades*; hod. *Zia*.

Cæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cea*. Cæa veſtis, *Prop.* 1, 2, 2. ſed al. leg. *Coa*.

‖ Ceba, æ, f. *A city of Piedmont on the frontiers of Montferrat*; hod. *Ceva*, Cellar.

Cebanus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Ceba*. Cebanus caſeus, *Plin.* 11, 42.

Cebenna, æ. *A mountain of France*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 18. hod. *les Cevennes*, Cellar.

Cēbes, ētis, m. *A Theban philoſopher*; authour of a ſmall book, called *Cebetis Tabula*, quæ jam extat.

*Cebrēnia, æ, f. [Κεβρηνία, *Steph.*] *A country of Troas*, Plin. 5, 30. Hinc

*Cebrēnis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *A deſcendant of Cebrenia*, Ov. Met. 11, 769.

*Cebrēnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cebrenia*, Auſon.

Cecina, æ, m. (1) ‖ *A Roman knight*; who takeing part with Pompey, carryed young ſwallows with him from Rome, which afterwards he ſent with letters to his friends to give them intelligence. (2) *A river of Italy in the territory of Sienna*; which ariſeth between that city and Voltorno, and falleth into the ſea about 18 miles from Leghorn; hod. antiquum nomen retinet, *Hard.* (1) Litt. *ex* Plin. (2) Plin. 3, 4.

Cecrŏpia, æ, f. *The tower and city of Athens*, Plin. 7, 56.

Cecrŏpĭdæ, um, m. pl. *The Athenians*; ſo called from *Cecrops* their firſt king, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 21. *Sil.* 13, 484.

Cecrŏpĭdes, æ, m. *A deſcendant of Cecrops*; per Anton. *Of an ancient family*, Juv. 8, 53.

Cecrŏpis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *An Athenian lady*. ✠ De Sulmonenſi mera Cecropis, *Juv.* 6, 186.

Cecrŏpius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Athens*.

¶ Cecrŏpium thymum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 270. Cecropiæ apes, *Id. ibid.* 177. ceræ, *Sil.* 14, 26.

Cecrops, ŏpis, m. *The firſt king of Athens*; he firſt enacted marryage, worſhiped images, built altars, and offered ſacrifices amongſt the Greeks. He built the city Athens, and called it by his name *Cecropia*, Plin. 7, 56.

Cĕlădon, tis, m. *One that was ſlain at the marryage of Perſeus and Andromeda*, Ov. Met. 5, 144. & 12, 250.

Cĕlădūſa, *Mel.* Celaduſſa, æ, f. *Plin.* 4, 12. *An iſland in the Adriatick ſea, on the coaſt of Dalmatia*; hod. *Laguſta*.

Cĕlænæ, ārum, f. pl. *The chief city of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32. Luc. 3, 206. Here Marſyas was worſted by Apollo, and turned into a river, *Ov. Met.* 6, 400.

Cĕlænæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Celænæ*, Stat. Theb. 2, 666.

Cĕlæno, us, f. (1) *One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and the nymph Pleione.* (2) *One of the Harpyes, daughter of Jupiter and Terra.* (1) Ov. Faſt. 4, 173. (2) Virg. Æn. 3, 211, 245. Juv. 8, 130.

Celegeri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Myſia*, Plin. 3, 26.

Celeia, æ, f. *A town of Auſtria in Germany*, Plin. 3, 24. hod. *Cilley*, Hard.

Celelates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Liguria*, Liv. 32, 39.

Cĕlendræ, ārum, f. pl. *vel* Cĕlendris, is, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 80, 1. *A city of Cilicia in Aſia minor, anciently a colony of the Samians*; hod. *Palapolis*.

Cĕlenderitis, ĭdis, f. *The country about Celendræ*, Plin. 5, 27.

Celetrum, i, n. *A city of Illyricum*, Liv. 31, 40.

Cĕleus, i, m. *The father of Triptolemus, and king of Eleuſina*, whom Ceres, for his kind entertainment of her, inſtructed in huſbandry, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 165.

*‖ Cēlia, æ, f. [Κῆλια, Gr.] *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, not far from Bari*, Ptol.

*‖ Cĕlidnus, i, m. [Κελίδνος, Gr.] *A river in Macedonia*, which ariſeth in the mountain of Chimera, and diſchargeth itſelf into the Adriatick, near the gulf of Valona, *Strabo*; hod. *Salnich*.

Celmis, is, m. *A foſter father of Jupiter, and by him at laſt turned into an adamant*, Ov. Met. 4, 281.

‖ Celſa, æ, f. *A city of Spain near the river Ebro*; hod. *Xelſa*, Hard.

Celſenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Celſa*, Plin. 3, 3.

Celſus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral men.* (1) *A phyſician in the time of Tiberius*, who wrote a treatiſe of phyſick in a good Latin ſtyle. He wrote alſo of many other ſubjects. (2) *A notable plagiary, mentioned by Horace.* (1) Opera medica extant. Vid. Quint. 12, ult. (2) Hor. Epiſt. 1, 3, 15.

Celtæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, between the rivers Garonne and Seine*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, init. Vaniloquum Celtæ genus, ac mutabile mentis, *Sil.* 8, 16.

Celtībēri, ōrum, m. pl. [*ex* Celtis & Iberis] *A people of Spain, dwelling near the river Iberus, or Ebro, in the kingdom of Arragon*, Plin. 3, 1. Profugi Gallorum Celtæ miſcentes nomen Iberis, *Luc.* 4, 10.

Celtibēria, æ, f. *The country inhabited by the Celtiberi*, Plin. 3, 3. about *Calatajud*, Hard.

Celtĭbērius, & Celtĭbērĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Celtiberia*. Celtibericum bellum, *Plin.* 33, 3. Celtiberia terra, *Catull.* 37, 17. cuniculoſa, *Id.* 35, 18.

‖ Celtĭca, æ, f. *A country of old Gaul, which was ſituated between the rivers Rhoſne, Marne, Seine, and Loire; and was extended even to the ocean*; otherwiſe called Gallia Lugdunenſis. *Adi Geogr.*

Celtĭci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, deſcended from the Celtæ in France*, Plin. 3, 1.

Celtĭcum promontorium, *A noted cape of Gallicia in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. *Cap de Fineterre*, Hard.

Celtĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Gaul*. Celtica rura, *Sil.* 1, 46. nardus, *Plin.* 21, 6.

‖ Celurca, æ, f. *A town in Scotland*, called *Montroſe*, Script. Scot.

Cema, æ. *A river ariſeing out of the Alps in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cemelion, ii, n. *A city of Piedmont in Italy, not far from Nice*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Cimiez*, Hard.

*‖ Cĕmĕnus mons [Κημμενὸς, Gr.] *A mountain of Languedoc in France*, Ptol. hod. *Les Cevennes*.

‖ Cempſi, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of the country about Venaſque in Arragon*, Dionyſ. 338.

Cenæum, i, n. *A promontory and city of Eubœa*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Cape Litar*.

Cenchreæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town and port in the Iſthmus of Corinth*, Plin. 4, 3. thence called *Corinthiacæ Cenchreæ*, Ovid. Triſt. 1, 9, 9. hod. *Kenchreai*, Hard.

Cenchræus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cenchreæ*, Stat. Theb. 4, 60.

Cenchrēis, ĭdis, f. *The wife of king Cinyras, and mother of Myrrha*, Hygin, fab. 58. *conſ.* Ov. Met. 10, 435.

Cenchrius, ii, m. *A river of Ionia in Aſia minor*, which runeth through the wood Ortygia, in which the poets feign Latona was waſhed after child-birth, by Ortygia her nurſe, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 61, 2.

Cendevia, æ, f. *A marſh of Paleſtine, at the foot of mount Carmel*, Plin. 5, 19.

‖ Ceneda, æ, f. *A city of Italy, in the territory of Venice*, not far from Livenza, *P. Diac.*

*‖ Cēneſtum, i, n. [Κενεστὸν, Gr.] *A city in the iſland of Corſica*, Ptol. hod. *Corte*.

Cēneus, i, m. *A noble Theſſalian, father of Atalanta*; he was invulnerable, whence that ſaying, *Invulnerabilis ut Ceneus*, and was changed from woman to man, *Ov. Met.* 12, 170. & deinceps.

Cenimagni, ōrum, m. pl. *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 20. *qui* & Iceni, *A people of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge*, Camd.

‖ Cēnīna, æ, f. [à Cenite conditore, *Feſt.*] *A city of Latium, not far from Rome.*

‖ Cēnienſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Cenina*, Pomp.

Cenomāni, ōrum, m. pl. [à Cydno Liguris filio] (1) *A people of Gallia Celtica*; their country is now called *la Maine*; their chief city *Cenomanum*, vulg. *le Mans.* (2) *A people of Lombardy in Italy, near the city Crema.* (1) Plin. 3, 19. (2) Id. 3, 19.

Cenſōrīnus, i, m. *An authour, who wrote a learned book* De die natali, *which is now extant.* Vid. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Latinis.*

*Centaurētus, i, m. *A Galatian, who, when Antiochus was ſlain, ſtrided his horſe, which ran away with him and broke his own neck, and his rider's*, Plin. 8, 42.

*Centauri, ōrum, m. pl. [Κένταυροι, Gr. qu. & *Hippocentauri*, ita dicti παρὰ τὸ κεντεῖν τοὺς ταύρους, à pungendis, ſive ſtimulandis, tauris] *A people of Theſſaly, near mount Pelion, who firſt broke horſes for war*; hence the fable, they being ſeen by other people on horſeback, at a diſtance, were ſuppoſed to be but one creature, which had the upper part of their bodies like a man, and the nether part like a horſe. The poets tell us, that they were begoten by Ixion, of a cloud, which he embraced inſtead of Juno. The ground of this ſtory was, that the place of their reſidence was called in Greek Νεφέλη, i.e. *the cloud.* At laſt in a drunken ſcuffle at the weding of Pirithoüs, they were knocked on the head, and utterly routed by Theſeus and the Lapithæ, *Hygin. fab.* 62. *Luc.* 6, 386. & *Ov. Met.* 12. *fab.* 6.

*Centaurēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the Centaurs.* Centaurea Theſſala, *Luc.* 9, 918.

*Centaurĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the Centaurs.* Centaurica luſtra, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 266.

*Centaurŏmăchia, æ, f. [Κενταυρομαχία, Gr. *ex* Κένταυρος, Centaurus, & μάχη, pugna] *The fight of the Centaurs*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75. *ubi ridiculè pro regio poſuit.*

*Centaurus, i, f. [*ſc.* navis] *A great ſhip in Virgil*, Æn. 5, 155.

Centobrica, æ, f. *A city of Celtiberia in Spain*, Val. Max. 5, 1.

Centŏres, um, m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Val. Flacc. 6, 151.

*‖ Centrītes, is, m. [Κεντρίτης, Gr.] *A river of Aſia, which parted Armenia from the Carduchi*, Diod.

Centrones, um, m. pl. (1) *A people of the Low Countries, about the city Courtray*, or as the Dutch call it *Cortryck.* (2) *A people of Savoy, towards the Alps*; hod. *Tarantaiſe*, Hard. (1) Cæſ. B. G. 5, 38. (2) Plin. 3. 20.

Centumcellæ, ārum, f. pl. *A conſiderable port of* *of Italy, in the Papacy,* Plin. Epiſt. 6, 31. hod. *Civita Vecchia,* Cellar.

•Centŭrĭpæ, ārum, f. pl. [Κεντούριπαι, *Ptol.*] Centŭrĭpe, *Sil.* 14, 205. & Centŭrĭpa, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 23. *A town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, near the river Chiarna*; hod. *Centorbe,* Hard.

•Centŭrĭpīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Centuripæ,* Plin. 3, 8.

Ceos, i, f. *An iſland of Greece, in the Ægean ſea,* one of the *Cyclades,* Plin. 4, 12.

•Cĕphălēdis, is, f. *A town of Sicily,* Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Ceſalu,* Hard.

Cĕphălēne, es, & Cĕphălēnia, æ, f. [*à* Cephalo Amphitryonis ſocio, Deionei filio dicta] *An iſle in the Ionian ſea, beyond Corcyra,* Plin. 4, 12. in compaſs about 120 miles, ſubject to the Venetians; hod. *Ceſalonga,* Hard. It is about 20 miles diſtant from Zant, and once belonged to Ulyſſes.

•|| Cĕphălœdis, is, f. [Κεφαλοιδὶς, Ptol.] *vel* Cephalœdium, ii, n. *A city of Sicily*; hod. *Ceſalu,* Cellar.

•Cĕphălœdias ora, *Sil.* 14, 253. Helleniſm. *The borders of Cephalœdis.*

•Cĕphălœdītāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Cephalœdis,* Cic. Verr. 2, 52.

Cephaloneſus, i, f. *An iſland not far from the coaſt of Tartary,* Plin. 4, 13.

Cĕphălŏtŏmi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Colchis,* Plin. 6, 5.

Cĕphălus, i, m. (1) *The ſon of Deioneüs,* or, as ſome, *of Mercury and Herſe, the daughter of Cecrops.* He marryed Procris, daughter to Hyphilus king of Athens, whom he loved entirely. Aurora fell in love with him, and not obtaining her deſire, ſent him home to his wife in the habit of a merchant, to try her chaſtity. He offering her gifts in caſe of compliance, ſhe was at laſt overcome, and conſented to his embraces; whereupon takeing his own ſhape again, he upbraided her with her infidelity. Procris for ſhame fled into the woods; but being reconciled, ſhe gave her huſband a dart, which would never miſs, and a hound called *Lælaps*; with theſe Cephalus went into the woods a hunting. She being jealous went to watch him, and hid herſelf in a thicket. Cephalus being weary and hot, ſat down near her, and called upon Aura, to refreſh him. She thinking he had called for Aurora, rouſed up herſelf, and ſtired the buſhes; whereupon Cephalus, thinking it had been a wild beaſt, threw the javelin, and killed her. (2) || *The name of an Athenian oratour,* who firſt made proems, and epilogues in ſpeeches. (1) Ov. Met. 7. fab. 26. & Hygin. fab. 186, & 242. (2) Suidas.

Cēphēni, ōrum, & per ſyncop. um. m. pl. [*à* Cepheo rege ſic dict.] *A people of Æthiopia,* Ov. Met. 5, 1.

Cēphēius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Cepheus,* or *the Æthiopians.* Cepheïa arva, *Ov. Met.* 4, 669.

Cēpheus, ei, *vel* eos, m. *A king of Æthiopia, father to Andromeda, whom Perſeus marryed*; he with his wife and daughter were tranſlated into heaven, and placed near the leſſer bear-ſtar, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 3. *Hor. Od.* 3, 29. *Ov. Met.* 4, 737.

Cĕphēſias, ădis, Patron. *The country adjacent to the river Cephiſus,* Ov. Met. 7, 438.

Cĕphis, is, m. *A famous ſtatuary,* Plin. 34, 8.

Cĕphiſias, dis, m. *A lake near the Atlantick ſea, abounding with amber,* Plin. 37, 2.

Cephiſſia, æ, f. [*à* Cephiſo amne] *A fountain of Attica,* near which the river Cephiſus floweth, *Plin.* 4, 7. & *Gell.* 18, 10.

Cephīſus, *Luc.* 3, 175. Cēphīſos, i, m. *Ov Met.* 3, 19. *A river of Bœotia in Greece,* which haveing traverſed the lake of Stivo, falleth into the gulf of Negropont; near to it ſtood the temple of Themis, where Deucalion and Pyrrha were taught, after the deluge, to reſtore mankind; hod. *Ceſiſſo.*

•|| Cēpiāna, æ, f, [Κηπίανα, Gr.] *A town of Portugal, near the confines of the kingdom of Leon,* Ptol.

Cēpio Servilius, *A Roman conſul,* who haveing taken the city Tholouſe in France, rifled the temple there, and came afterwards to a miſerable end; whence the proverb, *Aurum Tholoſanum,* applyed to ſacrilegious perſons, *Vid.* Chiliad.

Cerăcātes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Belgium,* Tac. Hiſt. 4, 70.

Cerămicus ſinus. [*ab* urbe Ceramo] *A gulf of Caria, near the city Ceramus,* Plin. 5, 29. hod. *Golſo di Caſtel Marmora,* Hard.

Ceramus, i, f. *A city of Caria, not far from Halicarnaſſus,* Plin. 5, 31.

Cĕraſtis, is, f. [Κεραστὶς, *Steph.*] Cyprus olim ſic dict. quòd homines ceraſtæ, *i. e.* cornibus inſignes, eam olim tenuerunt. *An ancient name of the iſland Cyprus,* Plin. 5, 31. & Ov. Met. 10, 223.

Cĕrăſus, untis, f. [ſic dict. quòd ceraſis maximè abundet] *A town of Natolia, upon the ſhore of the Euxine ſea, in the province of Amaſia, about* 100 *miles to the weſt of Trebiſonde,* Plin. 6, 4. hod. *Chiriſonda.* From this place cherries were firſt brought into Italy by Lucullus, *Athen.*

•|| Cĕrăteus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Ceratus,* Virg. in Cirei.

•|| Cĕrătus, i, m. [Κηράτος, Gr.] *A river of Crete, which paſſeth by the city Gnoſſus,* Strab.

•Cĕraunia, *quæ* & Acroceraunia, ōrum, n. pl. *item* Ceraunii montes. [dict. ἀπὸ τῶν κεραυνῶν, *i. e.* fulminibus, quibus ſæpe impetuntur] *High hills on the borders of Epirus near Valona*; reaching even to the ſea, where the Ionian ſea is ſeparated from the Adriatick. Scopuloſa Ceraunia, *Luc.* 5, 652. nautis movit jubar, *Id.* 5, 457. prærupta, *Ov. Met.* 15, 704. hod. *Monti di Chimera.*

•Cĕraunus, i, m. [*ab* eodem] (1) *A river of Cappadocia.* (2) *A ſurname of Ptolemy the ſecond, and of Seleucus.* (1) Plin. 6, 3. (2) In nummis, qui adhuc extant.

Cerbălus, i, m. *A river of Apulia,* Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Candelaro,* Hard.

Cerbani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28.

•Cerbĕrus, i, m. [*qu.* κρεοβόρος, carnivorus, quod terræ proprium eſt] *A dog with three heads, and as many necks*; which, according to poetical fiction, was the keeper of Pluto's palace in hell, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 417. Hercules bound him in a chain, and draged him thence to light. Heſiod maketh him have fifty heads, Θεογ. 312. and Horace a hundred, calling him *Bellua centiceps,* Od. 2, 13, 34.

Cercētæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia Aſiatica,* Plin. 6, 5.

Cercēti mons, *A mountain in Theſſaly,* Plin. 4, 8.

Cerciæ, ārum, f. pl. *Certain iſlands in the Ionian ſea,* Plin. 5, 30.

•Cercīna, & Cercinna, æ, f. [Κέρκιννα, *Strab.*] *An iſland, with a city of the ſame name, in the Mediterranean ſea, on the coaſt of Africa, near Tunis,* Plin. 5, 7. hod. *Cercare,* nonnullis, *Gamelera,* Hard.

Cercīnitis, is, f. *A ſmall iſland joined with a bridge to Cercina towards Carthage,* Plin. 5, 7. hod. *Chercana,* Hard.

•Cercōpes, um, pl. [*à* κέρκος, cauda, & ὤψ, facies, ut ſit animal caudâ ſpectabile, *ſcil.* ſimia caudata] *The inhabitants of the iſland Pithecuſa,* who were very deceitfull, which gave riſe to the poetical fiction, that Jupiter turned them into apes, *Ov. Met.* 14, 92. & deinceps.

Cercyon, ōnis, m. *An Arcadian, a notable robber*; he was ſo ſtrong that he would bend the talleſt trees, and tie the poor paſſengers to them, whom he had robbed, and ſo with a ſwing pull them to pieces. At laſt Theſeus uſed him in the ſame manner, and ſlew him in the city Eleuſina, *Ov. Met.* 7, 439. & *Pauſan.* in *Atticis.*

|| Cercyra, æ, f. *The iſland Corfu, in the Ionian ſea.*

Cĕrĕālia, ōrum, n. pl. *The ſacred rites of Ceres* Memmius Ædilis Curulis firſt celebrated them at Rome, as appeareth by ſome ancient medals on which is the effigies of Ceres, holding in one hand three ears of corn, and in the other a torch, and haveing her left foot on a ſerpent, with this inſcription: *Memmius Ædilis Cerealia primus fecit.* The Athenians long before had kept a feaſt in honour of her, probably thoſe firſt inſtituted by Triptolemus, which they called *Theſmophoria,* Plin. 24, 9.

Cĕrĕālis, is, f. *A city of Spain,* Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Alcala Real,* Hard.

Cĕres, ĕris, f. [ſic dict. *qu.* Ceres, *à* gerendis frugibus, *Varr.* vel *à* cereo, pro quo nunc dicimus creo, *Serv. qu.* frugum creatrix] *The daughter of Saturn and Ops, the godeſs of corn and tillage.* She had by Jupiter one daughter, named Proſerpina, whom Pluto privately enticed away, and took with him into his infernal kingdom. Ceres miſſing her, and not knowing what was become of her, lighted torches on mount Ætna (which, they ſay, hath burnt ever ſince) and ſought for her all the world over; in her travels ſhe came to king Eleuſius, and undertook the tuition of his ſon Triptolemus. When he was come to age, ſhe provided him a chariot drawn with winged dragons, that he might travel through the world, and teach people huſbandry, who lived before on acorns, and other natural productions of the earth. Afterwards hearing that her daughter was carryed away by Pluto, ſhe went to Jupiter, and complained to him of the injury done her. Jupiter granted that ſhe ſhould return back, on condition that ſhe had taſted nothing in hell whilſt ſhe was there; but it being proved by the witneſs of Aſcalaphus, that ſhe had eaten ſome of a pomgranate, as ſhe walked in Pluto's orchard, all hope of return vaniſhed; wherefore, in revenge, ſhe turned Aſcalaphus into an owl. At length Jupiter, to eaſe his ſiſter's grief, granted that her daughter ſhould live half the year below with her huſband, and the other half with the gods above, *Hygin. fab.* 147, 274. *Ceres* is alſo taken for *the Moon,* as *Liber,* i. e. *Bacchus,* is for the Sun, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 7. By a Metonymy, the word is uſed to ſignify *bread, and all manner of food.* Sine Cerere & Libero friget Venus, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 6. *i. e.* ſine cibo & vino friget amor.

|| Cereſius lacus, *A lake in Italy, not far from Pavia,* Gr. Turon. 10, 3. hod. *Lago di Lugano,* Cellar.

|| Ceretica, æ, f. *Anton. Cardiganſhire* in South-Wales, *Camd.*

Cerilli, *ſive* Carillæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of Lucania in Italy,* Strabo. Exhauſto mox Pœno Marte Carillæ, *Sil.* 8, 580. hod. *Cirella.*

•Cĕrinthus, i, f. [Κήρινθος, Gr.] *A town of the iſland Eubœa in Greece,* Plin. 4, 12. Hom. Il. *β.* 578.

Cerites, um, m. pl. *A people of Italy, near Cære*; who entertaining the veſtal virgins, when they fled from Rome in the invaſion of the Gauls, were rewarded with the freedom of the city of Rome, but without liberty to vote in their elections, or to execute any office in the ſtate; hence the proverb, *In Ceritum tabulas referre aliquem,* applyed to a citizen deprived of his right of voteing, *Vid.* Chiliad.

Cermorum, i, n. *A town of Macedon,* near the place now called *Golfo di monte Santo,* Plin. 4, 10.

Cerne, es, f. *An iſle in the Æthiopian ſea,* Plin. 6, 31. hod. *Madagaſcar,* Hard.

|| Ceroti inſula, *Chertſey* in Surrey.

Cerretāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain about Navarre,* Plin. 3, 4.

Cerritus, a, um, adj. [*qu.* Cereritus, *à* Cerere] *Mad, frighted out of his wits with the appearance of Ceres,* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

Certima, æ, f. *A city of Arragon in Spain,* Liv. 4, 47.

Certimenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Certima,* Liv. 40, 47.

Cervaria, æ, f. *A town on the confines of Gaul and Spain,* Mela, 2, 5.

Ceſcum, i, n. *A city of Cilicia,* Plin. 31, 1.

noted for the folly of its inhabitants; thence the proverb, *Ceſcum habitare.* Vide Heſych. & Suid.

Ceſperia, *vel* Caſperia, æ, f. *A city of the Sabines,* from whence Turnus had aſſiſtance, when he fought againſt Æneas, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 714. hod. *Aſpra.*

Ceſſero, ōnis, f. *A city of Languedoc in France,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *S. Tubery,* Hard.

‖ Ceſtria, æ, f. *The city of Weſtcheſter.*

Ceſtrus, i, m. *A river of Pamphylia in Aſia,* Mela.

Cĕthēgus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) C. Cethegus, *who was concerned in Catiline's conſpiracy.* (2) M. Cethegus, *a very elegant oratour,* called by Ennius *Suadæ medulla.* (3) P. Cethegus, *commended as an able ſtateſman, but not of the beſt character in his private affairs.* (1) Cic. Catil. 3, 3. & Sall. B. C. 47. (2) Cic. *de* Sen. 14. (3) Id. *de* Cl. Orat. 48. & *pro* Cluent. 31.

Cetaria, æ, f. *Anciently a city, now a village of Sicily in the valley of Mazara on the gulf of Caſtelmare*; hod. *Caſſaro,* Hard. Hinc

Cetarini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Cetaria,* Plin. 3, 8.

*‖ Cētius, ii, m. [Κήτιος, Gr.] *The hill of Kalemberg in Germany,* Ptol.

‖ Cetobrica, æ, f. *A city of Portugal in the diſtrict of Extremadura,* Antonin. hod. *St. Ubes.*

Ceus *vel* Ceos, i, m. *The ſon of Titan, who made war againſt Jupiter for raviſhing his daughter Latona,* Virg. Æn. 4, 179. *rect.* Cæus.

*Cēÿx, ȳcis, m. *Vid.* Cæyx.

C ante H.

*‖ Chaboras, æ, m. [Χαϐορᾶς, Gr.] *A river of Armenia,* which ariſeing on the frontiers croſſeth part of the province of Diarbeck in Aſia, and falleth into the Euphrates, below the city Giulap, oppoſite to Arabia deſerta, *Ptol.*

Chabrias, æ, m. *A famous Athenian general,* who in a ſea fight beat the Lacedemonians. It was his uſual ſaying, that an army of ſtags with a lion for the leader, was more dreadfull than an army of lions led on by a ſtag. *Vid. vitam & geſta ap. Cornel. Nepotem.*

Chabriæ Caſtra, *A place in Ægypt near mount Caſius*; ſo called from Chabrias the Athenian general, *Plin.* 5, 12.

Chadæi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28.

*‖ Chadēni, ōrum, m. pl. [Χαδηνοὶ, Gr.] *A people of Scandia, in the northern part of Norway,* Ptol.

Chadiſia, æ, f. *A city of Cappadocia,* Plin. 6, 3.

*Chærea, æ, m. [à χαίρω, gaudeo] *A frolickſome young gentleman in Terence's play called* Eunuchus.

Chærephon, tis, m. *An Athenian philoſopher, ſcholar to Socrates*; who, by his extraordinary hard ſtudy, being grown pale and lean, occaſioned that proverb, *Nihil à Chærephonte differs. Vid.* Ariſtoph. Nub. 104, 144.

Chæronēa, æ, f. [à Chærone inſtauratore, Apollinis filio, *Plut.*] *A village of Bœotia, in Greece,* the country where Plutarch was born, *Plin,* 4, 7. whence he is called *Philoſophus Chæronenſis*; famous for two battles fought there; the one wherein Philip of Macedon got the maſtery of Greece, *Strabo* l. 9. The other in which Mithridates was routed by the Romans, when Sylla, with the loſs of fourteen men only, ſlew a hundred and ten thouſand of the enemy, *Liv.* 82, 10.

Chalæon, i. *A city of Locris*; Plin. 4, 3.

*Chalaſtra, æ, f. [χάλαςρα, *Steph.*] *A city of Macedon, on the coaſt of the Archipelago,* Plin. 4, 10.

Chalce, es, f. *An iſland near Rhodes,* Plin. 5, 30.

*Chalcēdon, ŏnis, f. [Χαλχηδὼν, Gr.] *A city of Bithynia, on the Aſiatick coaſt of the Black ſea over againſt Conſtantinople,* Claud. 4. Conſ. Honor. 176.

*Chalcēdŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Chalcedon.* Chalcedoniæ arenæ, *Claud.* 2. *Rufin.* 55.

Chalcia, æ, f. *An iſland near Rhodes,* one of the *Cyclades,* Plin. 4, 12.

Chalcidene, es, f. *A very fruitfull country of Syria,* Plin. 5, 23.

*Chalciŏpe, es, f. [*i. e.* vox ænea; *ex* χαλκὸς, æs, & ὄψ, vox] *The daughter of king Æetes, wife to Phryxus, and ſiſter to Medea,* Ov. Epiſt. 17, 232.

Chalcidenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Chalcis,* Liv. 35, 38.

Chalcis, ĭdis, f. [à Chalcide filiâ Aſopi, *vel* ab ære primùm ibi reperto, *Plin.*] *A city of Eubœa, near the Euripus,* Plin. 4, 12. & Liv. 28, 7. hod. *Negropont.*

Chalcĭdĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Chalcis.* ¶ Chalcidicus verſus, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 50. *Of the poet Euphorion.* Chalcidica arx, *Id. Æn.* 6, 17.

*Chalciœcon, i, n. [*ſc.* ænea domus; *ex* χαλκὸς, æs, & οἶκος, domus] *A famous temple of braſs, dedicated to Minerva,* Liv. 34, 36.

*‖ Chalūſus, i, m. [Χάλυσος, Gr.] *A river of the ancient Germany,* Ptol. hod. *Trave,* which floweth by the city Lubeck, *Cellar.*

Chalcitis, is, f. *An iſle over againſt the mouth of the river Rhindacus in Aſia,* Plin. 5, ult.

Chaldæa, æ, f. [à Chaldæo rege, qui 14 à Nino fuit] *A large country of Aſia, to which the great city of Babylon belonged.* It is bounded on the eaſt by Perſia, on the north by Diarbeck, on the ſouth by Arabia deſerta, on the weſt by Syria, *Ptol.* It begineth a little above the confluence of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and is extended as far as Baſſora, between thoſe two rivers.

Chaldæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The Chaldeans, great ſtudents in aſtrology*; whence all caſters of nativities and fortune-tellers go by this name. *Vid.* Liv. 54, 30. & 80, 27. & Cic. *de* Div. 1, 1.

Chaldaĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Chaldea.* Chaldaĭcus lacus, *Plin.* 6, 23.

Chalÿbes, um, m. pl. (1) *A people near the river Nile.* (2) *A people of Spain, near the river Chalybs.* (1) Plin. 6, 29. (2) Juſt. 44, 3.

Chalonitis, dis, f. *A country of Aſſyria,* Plin. 6, 26.

Chālybs, is, m. *A river in Spain,* Juſt. 44, 3.

Chamavi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany, not far from Munſter,* Tac. Germ. 33.

‖ Chananæa, *ſive* Chanaan, *The holy land*; the bounds whereof were Jordan on the eaſt, the Mediterranean on the weſt, on the ſouth the deſerts of Arabia, on the north mount Libanus. *Adi Geogr.*

Chāŏnia, æ, f. *A diſtrict of Epirus in Greece,* Plin. 4, 1. hod. *Canina.* It is extended from the gulf of Valona to Butrinto.

Chāŏnes, um, m. pl. *The people of Chaonia in Epirus,* Plin. 4, 1. hence *Chaonis ales,* i. e. *columba,* Ovid. A. Am. 2, 150.

Chāŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Chaonia.* ¶ Chaonius victus, *i. e.* glandes, *Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 3, 47. for it abounded with oaks.

Chărăcēna, es, f. *A diſtrict of Suſiana in Perſia,* Plin. 6, 27.

*‖ Charadra, æ, f. [Χάραδρα, Gr.] *A town of Epirus, not far from the gulf of Larta,* Polyb. 4, 63.

Charadrus, i. *A river and town of Phocis,* Plin. 5, 21.

Charax, cis, f. *A town of Suſiana in Perſia,* Plin. 6, 23. hod. *Camata.*

Chăraxus, i, m. *The brother of Sappho, who ſpent his ſubſtance on the harlot Rhodope, and afterwards turned pirate,* Ov. Epiſt. 15, 117.

*Chares, tis, m. [Χάρης, Gr.] (1) ‖ *An Athenian captain, who was liberal and free in his promiſes, but ſlow of performance*: unde prov. *Charetis pollicitationes.* (2) *A ſtatuary, ſcholar to Lyſippus, who aſſiſted in makeing the coloſs of the ſun at Rhodes.* (3) ‖ *An hiſtorian of Mitylene.* (1) Suid. (2) Plin. 34, 7. (3) Plutarch. in vitâ Alexandri.

Chariclo, ûs, f. *A nymph by whom the Centaur Chiron had a daughter,* called *Ocyrŏē,* Ov. Met. 2, 636.

*Chărĭdēmus, i, m. [*i. e.* populi gaudium; *ex* χάρις, gratia, *vel* gaudium; & δῆμος, populus] (1) *An Athenian, who being baniſhed from Athens by Alexander's order, and being an excellent ſoldier, fled to Darius, where he did the Perſians conſiderable ſervice againſt the Greeks.* (2) *Another of that name in Martial, who was thrown upon the ſtage to the wild beaſts.* (1) Curt. 3, 2. (2) Mart. 1, 44. 6, 31. & 11, 40.

*‖ Chărĭdēmi promontorium, *A promontory in Spain,* called *Cabo de Gates,* from the agate ſtones found there, *Ptol.*

Chărĭſius, ii, m. (1) *An Athenian oratour mentioned by Cicero.* (2) *A grammarian.* (1) Cic. de Clar. Orat. 83. (2) Opera inter vet. gramm. Putſchii extant.

*Chăriſtia, ōrum, n. pl. [à χάρις, gratia] *Certain feaſts among the Romans for the entertainment of relations and particular friends,* Ov. Faſt. 2, 617. & Val. Max. 2, 1.

*Chărĭtes, um, f. pl. [à ſing. Chăris, ĭtis, à χάρις, gratia] *The three Graces,* Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphroſyne, the daughters of Jupiter and Autonoë, or of Jupiter and Eurynome. They are ſaid to be three, becauſe we ought to be bountifull to others, and thankfully to receive kindneſſes, as well as requite courteſies, which are three ſeveral acts. One, they ſay, was painted with her back towards us, and her face turned from us, as proceeding from us; the other two with their faces towards us, denoteing, that for one benefit done, we ſhould receive double thanks: they were painted naked, to ſhew that good turns ſhould be done without diſſembling and hypocriſy; alſo young, to denote, that the remembrance of benefits ſhould never wax old: they were alſo pictured laughing, to denote a chearfulneſs in doing of kindneſſes. Laſtly, their arms are linked one with another, ſo that the knot and bond of love ſhould be indiſſoluble, *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 4. *Heſiod.* Θεογ. 909.

Charmidas, æ, m. *A Grecian of a very good memory,* Plin. 7, 24.

Charmis, is, m. *A phyſician of Marſeilles in France, who uſed in the coldeſt part of winter to waſh his patients in cold baths,* Plin. 21, 9.

*Chăron, ōntis, m. [à χαίρειν, gaudere, per antiphr.] *The ſon of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell*; who, according to the fable, waiteth the ſouls of the dead, in a boat, over the Stygian lake, to receive judgment from Æacus, Rhadamanthus, and Minos, the judges of hell. He received an obolus from every one of the paſſengers, for which reaſon the ancients uſed to put that piece of money in the mouths of the dead. *Virgil* draws him grim, and horribly naſty, with a buſhy matted beard, and glareing eyes, advanceing into years, but hale and luſty: a dirty mantle of a dark hue, with a knot, and hanging down from his left ſhoulder, *Æn.* 6, 298. & deinc. *de veſtitu conf. Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 4. The ſouls of thoſe who had no buryal, were to wander for a hundred years on the ſide of the river, and then to be ferryed over. *Vid. Mythol.*

Charondas Turius, *called alſo* Cataneus, *from the city Catana, where he was born.* He made a law, that none ſhould appear at publick aſſemblies armed; but afterwards comeing out of the country, he went unawares with his ſword on into the aſſembly, and being put in mind of his own law by one near him, he immediately drew forth his ſword, and fell upon it, *Val. Max.* 6, 5. *ext.* 4. *Cic. de Legibus,* 1, 22. & 2, 6. & 3, 2.

‖ Chărops, is, m. *The ſon of Æſchylus, the fourteenth prince of Athens,* and firſt archon, or ſupreme magiſtrate for ten years, for before they were for life, about the time when Rome was built, *Sigon.*

Chărybdis, is, f. *A dangerous whirlpool in the ſtraits of Sicily, near the coaſt of Taurominium, on the eaſtern ſide of Demona, over againſt Scylla, a pernicious rock,* Plin. 3, 8. Ov. Met. 7, 63.

whence the proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim*: it being very hard for paſſengers to eſcape the one or other of them. *Vid.* & *Sil.* 2, 308. & 14, 475.

Chatti, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, about Brunſwick and Franconia*, Plin. 4, 14. & Tac. Germ. 30, 31.

Chauci, ōrum. m. pl. *The people about Oſnabrug and Luneburg in Germany*, Plin. 4, 14. & Tac. Germ. 35, 1.

*‖ Chaunaria, æ. f. [Χαῦναρια, Gr.] *A promontory on the coaſt of the eaſtern ſea, in the province of Biledulgerid in Africa*, Ptol.

*Chĕlīdŏniæ, ārum, f. pl. [*Lat.* Hirundiniæ; quòd in earum ſcopulis hyeme lateant hirundines] *Three iſlands over againſt the mountain Taurus, accounted unfortunate to mariners*, Plin. 5, 30. Mela 2, 7.

*Chĕlīdŏnium, ii. n. *A promontory of Taurus near the Black ſea*, Plin. 5, 27. hod. *Capo Cameroſa*, Hard.

Chelonates, æ. m. *A promontory of the Morea in Greece, between the rivers Alpheus and Peneus*, Plin. 4, 5. hod. *Capo di Chiarenza*, Hard.

Chelonitis, dis. f. *An iſland in the Red ſea*, Steph. & Plin. 6, 28.

*Chĕlōnŏphăgi, ōrum. pl. [χελωνοφάγοι, Gr. *qu.* teſtudinivori; *ex* χελώνη, teſtudo, & φάγω, edo] *A people of India, in a nook of Carmania, which are ſaid to feed upon tortoiſes, and cover their houſes with the ſhells*, Plin. 6, 24.

‖ Chemnis, is. f. *A floating iſland of Ægypt*, Pompon. 1, 9.

*‖ Chēnŏboſcia, æ. f. [*ab* anſerum paſcuis dict. ſc. *ex* χὴν, anſer, & βόσκω, poſco] *A city of Ægypt, over againſt Dioſpolis*, Ptol.

*‖ Cheremocrates, i. m. [Χειρμοκράτης, Gr.] *An excellent artiſt, whoſe maſterpiece was the temple of Diana at Epheſus*, Strab. lib. 14.

Cherſĭdămas, antis. m. [*h. e.* manibus victus; *ex* χεὶρ, dat. χειρὶ, manus, & δαμάω, domo] *A Trojan ſlain by Ulyſſes*, Ov. Met. 13, 259

Cherſiphron, ōnis. m. [*ex* χεὶρ, dat. χειρὶ, manus, & φρὴν, mens; *ſc.* manu animo valens] *An architecture, and chief undertaker of the building of the temple at Epheſus*, Plin. 36, 14.

*Cherſŏneſus, *vel* Cherrŏnēſus, i. f. [*ex* χέῤῥος, *vel* χέρσος, terra, & νῆσος, inſula] *The name of ſeveral countries.* (1) Cherſoneſus Taurica, *part of Leſſer Tartary.* (2) Cherſoneſus Thraciæ, *near the Helleſpont.* (3) ‖ Cimbrica Cherſoneſus, *part of Denmark, about Jutland.* (4) ‖ Cherſoneſus Aurea, *in the Eaſt Indies, between Sumatra and Bornio*; hod. *Malacca.* (5) Cherſoneſus Magna, *in Africa between Ægypt and Tripoli*; hod. *Capo di Roxatim*, Hard. (6) Cherſoneſus Parva, *in Ægypt, near Alexandria.* (1) Mela 2, 1. Ov. è Pont. 3, 2, 45. (2) Liv. 31, 16. Nep. Miltiad. 2. (3) Ptol. 2, 11. (4) Joſeph. 8, 2. (5) Plin. 5, 5. (6) Hirt. B. Alex. 2.

Chĕruſci, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of that part of Germany, where are now part of the dutchy of Brunſwick, the dioceſes of Halberſtadt, and Hildeſheim, and the dutchy of Magdeburg*, Plin. 4, 14.

Cheſius, ii. m. *A river of Samos*, Plin. 5, 30.

*Chilmanenſe oppidum, *An inland city of Africa propria, not far from Carthage*, Plin. 5, 4. & Ptol. 4, 3.

‖ Chilmoria, æ. f. *Kilmore*, a town of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter.

Chilo, ōnis. m. [χίλων, Gr. à magnitudine labiorum, *Feſt.*] *A Lacedemonian philoſopher, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece*; he died for joy, when he heard of a victory obtained by his ſon. The three following apophthegms of his have made him famous. (1) *Know thyſelf.* (2) *Deſire nothing too eagerly.* (3) *Miſery is the companion of debt and ſtrife*, Plin. 7, 12.

*Chĭmæra, æ. f. [Χίμαιρα, Gr.] (1) *A city in the ſouthern part of Epirus in Greece*, which gave name to (2) *A mountain of Lycia in Aſia Minor, the top of which abounded with lions, the ſides with goats, and the bottom with ſerpents*; hence (3) *The fable of the monſter with a lion's head, a goat's belly, and a dragon's tail*; but ſome mythologiſts ſay, that there were three captains, Ayrus, Arzalus, and Toſibis, ſubdued by Bellerophon, whoſe names ſignify theſe three ſorts of creatures, *Ayrus* denoteing *a lion*, *Arzalus a wild goat*, and *Toſibis a ſerpent's head.* Vid. Daneti Dictionar. (1) *Plin.* 4, 1. (2) *Plin.* 2, 106. (3) *Ov. Met.* 9, 646. *Heſiod.* Θεογ. 323.

Chimerion, ii. n. *A hill of Phthiotis in Theſſaly*, Plin. 4, 8.

*Chiŏne, es. f. [à χιὼν, nix] (1) *A noted harlot, the daughter of Deucalion, and wife to Pæonius*, with whoſe beauty Apollo and Mercury being enamoured, they both lay with her, and had each of them a child by her; the one called *Philammon*, an excellent muſician; the other *Autolycus*, a notorious thief. (2) *A ſtately courteſan of Rome.* (1) Ov. Met. 11. fab. 8. Hygin. Fab. 200, 201. (2) Juv. 3, 136. Mart. 1, 35. & 3, 34.

*Chios, i. f. [à Gr. litera X, cujus formam imitatur; ſive à nive in eâ abundante, quæ χιὼν dic.] *An iſland in the Archipelago, about a hundred miles in circumference, and ten from the continent of Aſia Minor*, Plin. 5, 30. hod. *Scio*; from whence cometh the moſt excellent malmſey, and other rich wines. ¶ ‖Chius ad Coum, *A proverb denoteing an unequal compariſon.* Vid. Chiliad.

*Chius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Chios.* Chia, *ſcil.* ficus, *Mart.* 7, 24, 8. Chium, *ſc.* vinum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 24.

*Chīron, ōnis. m. [à χεὶρ, manus, quòd primus τὴν χειρουργικὴν, artem chirurgicam inſtituit, *Hygin.*] *One of the Centaurs, the fifth ſon of Saturn and Philyra.* Saturn being much in love with Philyra's company, was afraid that he ſhould be ſurpriſed in his amours, wherefore he turned himſelf into a horſe: Philyra conceived, and bare a ſon, named Chiron, whoſe upper part was like a man, and the lower like a horſe; he became an excellent phyſician, and taught Æſculapius phyſick, Apollo muſick, and Hercules aſtronomy, and was tutour to Achilles; from him the herb Centaury received its name. He was wounded by Hercules with an arrow diped in the blood of Hydra, which fell by chance on his foot, and put him to ſo great pain, that the gods in compaſſion to him tranſlated him into one of the twelve ſigns in the Zodiack, called Sagittarius, *Hygin. Fab.* 138, 274. *Luc. Dial. de mortuis*, *Ov. Met.* 2. *fab.* 9.

Chloræus, i. m. *A prieſt of Cybele*, Virg. Æn. 11, 768.

*Chlōris, is. f. [à χλωρὸς, viridis, unde & *Flora* dicta] (1) *The godeſs of flowers*, otherwiſe called *Flora.* (2) *The daughter of Amphion and Niobe, wife of Neleus and mother of Neſtor*, ſlain with an arrow by Apollo and Diana, becauſe her mother preferred herſelf to Latona. (1) *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 195. (2) *Id. Met.* 6, 4.

Choāni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28. *Hinc* Choanius Molpeus, *Ov. Met.* 5, 163. ſic enim legendum cenſet *Hard.* non *Chaonius.*

Choaſpes, is. m. (1) *A river of India.* (2) *A river in the northern part of Perſia* which haveing paſſed by Suſa, falleth into the gulf of Balſora, ſuppoſed to be the *Ulay* of Daniel; the water whereof was ſo delicious, that the kings of Perſia drank conſtantly of it, and had it carryed along with them in their journies. (1) *Curt.* 5, 2, 9. (2) *Plin.* 6, 27. *Solin. lib.* 2. *Tibull.* 4, 1, 140.

*‖ Chœrădes, um. f. pl. [*i. e.* ſuculæ, à Gr. χοῖρος, porcus] *Rocks near the Straits mouth*, called by the inhabitants, *los puercos*, i. e. *The ſwine*, or *pigs*, Strabo.

Chœrĭlus, i. m. (1) *A fooliſh poet*, who undertook to write of the great exploits of Alexander, with Alexander's own conſent, on this bargain, that for every good verſe he made, he ſhould have a Philip, *i. e.* a piece of gold: for every bad one a box on the ear. When he had done, there were not above ſeven good verſes in the whole poem; ſo that he received very few pieces of gold, but a great many boxes. (1) ‖ *Another poet of the ſame name, who wrote the victory of the Greeks againſt Xerxes ſo well, that Archelaüs king of Macedon gave him for every verſe a piece of gold.* (1) Horat. Epiſt. 2, 1, 232. Ov. in Ibin. 520. (2) Vid. Voſſ. de poëtis Græcis.

Choma, tis. n. *An inland town of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27. & Ptol. 5, 3.

Chomari, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Bactriana*, Plin. 6, 16. & Ptol. 6, 11.

*Chōraſmii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Aſia*, Plin. 6, 16. Χωράσμιοι, Dionyſ. Perieg. 746. Χωρασμυσινὰ, Strab. lib. 11.

Chŏrīnæus, i. m. *A man's name in Virgil*, Æn. 6, 328. & 9, 571.

Chordule, es. f. *A part of the leſſer Aſia*, Plin. 6, 4.

Chŏrœbus, i. m. *One who voluntarily yielded himſelf to Apollo to be ſlain, to free Argos from a peſtilence*, Stat. Theb. 2, 221. & 6, 286. Alſo a ſuiter of Caſſandra. *Vid.* Corœbus.

Choromandæ, ārum. m. pl. *A ſort of monſtrous people who have no voice, but make a horrible noiſe; their bodies all hairy, their eyes like cats eyes, and their teeth like thoſe of dogs*, Plin. 7. 2.

*‖ Choſroës, is, m. [Χοσρόης, Gr.] *A king of the Perſians, very ſtudious and underſtanding in the philoſophy of the Greeks*, Suid.

*Chrĕmes, ĕtis, & is. m. [à χρέμπτομαι, ſcreare] *An old old man's name in Terence*, Heaut. 5, 5.

Chrōmis, is. m. *The ſon of Hercules*, Stat. Theb. 2, 613.

*Chrȳſaor, ŏris. m. [*i. e.* enſem gerens aureum; *ex* χρυσὸς, aurum, & ἄορ, enſis] *Neptune's ſon by Meduſa*, Hyg. Fab. princip.

Chrȳſas, æ. m. *A river of Sicily, in the valley of Demona*, which ariſeth near mount Albano, and falleth into the Sicilian ſea, near cape Orlando; hod. *Veria*, Cic. Ver. 4, 44.

Chrȳſe, es. f. *An iſland in the Indies*, Plin. 6, 21. thought to be *Japan.*

*Chrȳſēis, ĭdis. f. patron. *The daughter of Chryſes the prieſt of Apollo*; called alſo *Aſtynome*, whom Agamemnon took as a prey, and detained; whereupon Apollo being angry, ſent a plague among the Greeks, *Hygin. Fab.* 121.

Chrȳſermus, i, m. *A phyſician*, Plin. 22, 22.

Chrȳſes, is. m. [à χρυσὸς, aurum, eò quòd multum aurum pro redemptione filiæ Agamemnoni ſolvit] *A prieſt of Apollo, the father of Chryſeïs*, Hom. Il. α. 37.

*Chrȳſippus, i. m. [à χρυσὸς, aurum, & ἵππος, equus, *q. d.* eques auratus] (1) *A Stoick philoſopher, ſon of Apollonides, born at Tarſus*; he was ſcholar to Zeno, and a great Logician. (2) *A ſon of Pelops, ſlain by his brothers Atreus and Thyeſtes, for which they were both baniſhed by their father.* (1) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 44. & Epiſt. 1, 2, 4. (2) Hygin. Fab. 85.

Chrȳſis, ĭdis. f. *The name of a harlot in Terence.*

*Chrȳſŏcĕras, tos. n. [χρυσοῦ κέρατος prom. *i. e.* auri cornu] *A promontory of Thrace, not far from Byzantium*, Plin. 4, 11.

Chrȳſŏgŏnus, i. m. *A perſon famous for an excellent voice*, Juv. 6, 74.

Chrȳſŏpŏlis, is. f. [χρυσόπολις, Gr. i. e. aurea civitas, à Chryſo Chryſeïdis & Agamemnonis filio] *A city of Bithynia, oppoſite Conſtantinople, about eight miles from the ruins of Chalcedon*, Plin. 5, 32. hod. *Scutari*, Hard.

*Chrȳſorrhoas, æ. m. [χρυσοῤῥόας, Gr. *i. e.* auriſluus; *ex* χρυσὸς, aurum, & ῥέω, fluo, prius dictus *Pactolus*] (1) *A river of Lydia in Aſia Minor.* When Midas the Lydian king had entertained Bacchus, and was bid to aſk what he would, he deſired, that all he touched might be turned into gold; but the meat which he touched in order to eat, being turned into gold alſo, he deſired his gueſt to free him from the conſequence of his wiſh, who bade him go and waſh himſelf in the river Pactolus; which he doing, the ſands of that river were turned into gold, and the water into a golden colour; whence it is called *Chryſorrhoas.* (2) *A river of Bithynia.* (3) *A* *river in Syria*, near Damaſcus, called anciently *Pharſar*. (4) *A river of Mingrelia in Aſia, near the river Phaſis*. (1) Plin. 5, 29. Ov. Met. 11. fab. 3. (2) Plin. 5, 32. (3) Id. 5, 18. (4) Id. 6, 4.

Chryxus, i. m. *The grandchild of that Brennus, under whoſe conduct the Gauls took Rome*, Sil. 4, 148.

Chytri, indecl. *A midland city of Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 30.

C ante I.

Cibarci, ōrum . m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 4, 20.

Cibilitani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain, not far from Coria*, Plin. 4, 22.

‖ Cibinium, ii. n. [à fl. cognomine dict.] *A midland city of Tranſylvania*, called *Hermanſtadt* Notit.

Cibotus, i. f. *The ancient name of Apamea in Aſia Minor*, Plin. 5, 29.

Cibyra, æ. f. *A city of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 27. Cic. Fam. 13, 21.

Cibyratæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Cibyraticus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cibyra*. Cibyratica juriſdictio, *Plin.* 5, 29. forum, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21.

Cicæ, ārum. f. pl. *Iſlands on the coaſts of Gallicia in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. *les iſles de Baionne*, Hard.

Cĭcĕro, ōnis. m. *Marcus Tully Cicero, father of the Latin eloquence, the greateſt oratour that ever the Roman ſtate bred, or employed.* He was born at a mean town in Italy called *Arpinum*, but the greatneſs of his genius ſoon made him taken notice of, ſo that makeing eaſy ſteps through the lower honours, he was admitted into the chair of ſtate. He acquited himſelf in his conſulſhip ſo well, that he was the firſt who ever was honoured with the glorious title of *father of his country*. He was a great lover of the ſtate, and an unwearyed defender thereof; Catiline's conſpiracy and the Agrarian law are ample teſtimonies of his vigilance and induſtry. He was baniſhed the city by Clodius at that time tribune, againſt whom he made that incomparable ſpeech for Milo; but was with honour reſtored. In the civil wars he took part with Pompey, as thinking the publick liberty lay on that ſide, to which he always to his laſt breath ſhowed himſelf a conſtant friend. He had one ſon, unworthy of ſuch a father, to whom when he was a young ſtudent at Athens, he ſent his book of Offices, a book which gave the firſt handſel to the invention of Printing in Europe. He had a brother too, Quintus Cicero, once Cæſar's lieutenant general in Gaul, afterwards proconſul in Aſia. He was ſlain by order of Mark Anthony in the ſixty third year of his age. *Vid. vitam ejus apud Plutarchum.*

Ciceronis villa. *A place of Campania near to Baiæ and Puteoli, hard by the lake Avernus*, Plin. 22, 6. Here was his country houſe, whither he uſed to retire from the buſyneſs of the town, and where he wrote many of his pieces.

‖ Ciceſtria, æ. f. *Chicheſter* in Suſſex, *Camd.*

Cicimeni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people about the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

Cĭcōnes, um. pl. *A people of Thrace near the river Hebrus*, whom Ulyſſes vanquiſhed after he went from Troy, and plundered their city, *Plin.* 4, 11.

Cĭcōnum flumen, *A river of Thrace, which is ſaid to petriſy thoſe things it touched*, Plin. 2, 103. Sen. N. Quæſt. 3, 20. Ov. Met. 15, 313.

Cĭcūta, æ. m. *An uſurer in Horace*, Sat. 2, 3, 175.

Cilbiana juga, *Certain mountains in Aſia Minor, near the river Caÿſter*, Plin. 5, 29.

Cileni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain about Pontevedra in Gallicia*, Plin. 5, 20.

Cĭlĭcenſis, e. adj. *Cic. ad Q. fratr.* 1, 2. *Of* or *belonging to*,

* Cĭlĭcia, æ. f. *A country of Aſia Minor, extended along the Mediterranean, over-againſt Cyprus*, Plin. 4, 27. hod. *Caramania*. The people were much inclined to lieing, whence the proverb *Cilix non facile verum dicit*, vid. Chiliad. It is divided into two parts, *Campeſtris* and *Trachea*. The rough garment called *Cilicium*, worn by Roman ſoldiers and ſeamen, was invented by the Cilicians, and was ſo named from them, *Varr. R. R.* 2.

Cĭlĭciæ portæ, *A certain narrow paſſage thro' the mountain Taurus into Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27. hod. *the Straits of Scanderon*.

Cĭlĭcius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cilicia*. Cilicium mare, *Plin.* 5, 27.

Cĭlĭſſus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cilicia*. Ciliſſa terra, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 200. ſpica, *Prop.* 4, 6, 74.

Cilla, æ. f. *A town of Troas*, Plin. 5, 30. & Ov. Met. 13, 174. ſacred to Apollo, who is thence called Κιλλεὺς and Κίλλαιος, *Strab.*

Cillaba, æ. f. *A town of Mauritania, not far from Tunis*, Plin. 5, 5.

Cilnius, ii. n. *The ſurname of Mæcenas, who was of a great family in Tuſcany*, Liv. 71, 21.

Cilnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the Cilnii*. Cilnium genus præpotens, *Liv.* 10, 3.

‖ Cilurnum, i. n. *Collerton*, or *Collerford*, in Northumberland; as others, *Walwick*, or *Scilicester in the wall*, Notit.

* ‖ Cimārus, i. f. [Κιμάρος, Gr.] *A promontory and city of Crete*, Strab. hod. *Cape Siſamo*.

Cimbri, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Jutland and Holſace in Denmark*, Plin. 4, 14. Cimbri terribiles, *Juv.* 15, 124. They were collected from various nations, *Liv.* 63, 19. and made an inroad into Italy, with a deſign to take Rome, but were beaten and routed by Marius, *Id.* 61, 62.

Cimbrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the Cimbri*. Cimbrica bella, *Plin.* 2, 57. Cimbrica tempeſtas, *Claud. B. Get.* 641.

Cimbrĭca Cherſoneſus, *vid.* Cherſoneſus.

Ciminia ſilva, *A wood near Viterbo in Italy*, Plin. 2, 96. & Liv. 9, 36.

Cimmĕrii, ōrum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Italy, dwelling in a valley between Baiæ and Cumæ*, ſo environed with hills, that they ſay the ſun never came at it; they lived in caves underground, and there was *Sibylla*'s Grot, and there they fancied was the deſcent to hell; which gave occaſion to *Virgil's* fictitious account of Æneas's deſcent into hell, and what he ſaw there, *Æn.* 6. Here *Ovid* placeth the houſe of ſleep. (2) *A people near the Boſphorus*. (1) Ov. Met. 11, 592. (2) Plin. 6, 13.

Cimmeris, is. f. *A city of Troas*, anciently called *Edonis*, Plin. 5, 30.

Cimmerium, ii. n. *A town of Pontus*, formerly called *Cerberion*, Plin. 6, 6.

Cimmerius Boſphorus, *The Straits of Caffa*, which join the Euxine with the Palus Mæotis between the coaſt of Crim Tartary and Circaſſia, *Plin.* 4, 12. It is counted about ten leagues long, but is not very broad.

* Cĭmōlis, is. f. [Κίμωλις, *Strab.*] *A town of Paphlagonia*, Plin. 6, 2.

Cĭmōlus, i. f. *An iſland of Greece in the Archipelago, near Milo, about twelve miles in circumference*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. incolis *Kimolo*, Venetis, *Argentiera*, Hard. It abounded with chalk. *Cretoſa rura Cimoli*, Ov. Met. 7, 463.

* Cimon, is. m. [Κίμων, Gr.] (1) *An Athenian general renowned for his liberality as well as valour*; he gave all the ſpoils he had taken from his enemies in war to the people, and provided every day great ſtore of victuals to relieve the poor who came to him. (2) *Another of the ſame name, a painter*. (1) Vid. vitam ejus à C. Nepote ſcriptam. (2) Plin. 35, 8.

Cinara, æ. f. *An iſland in the Archipelago*, Plin. 4, 12.

Cincenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Cincinnātus, i. m. *The name of a ſenatour, who being called from the plough was made dictator of Rome*, Liv. 6, 28. *and haveing performed ſeveral great actions, laid down that high office*, Id. ibid. 29.

Cincius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) L. Cincius Alimentus, *who was taken captive by Hannibal*. (2) M. Cincius Alimentus, *who was a tribune of the people*. (3) M. Cincius, *governour of Piſæ, who gave information to the ſenate of a conſpiracy amongſt the Ligurians*. (1) Liv. 21, 38. (2) Id. 29, 20. (3) Id. 34, 56.

Cineas, æ. m. *A certain Theſſalian entirely beloved by Pyrrhus, by whom being aſked, after his embaſſy to Rome, what he thought of the Romans*; he replyed, *The ſenate ſeemed to be an aſſembly of gods, but the people were like the Hydra.* He was endued with ſo good a memory, that on the morrow after he had delivered his embaſſy, he could call all the ſenatours by their names, as well as the knights, *Plin.* 7, 24. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 24.

Cinga, æ. f. *A river of Arragon in Spain, iſſueing out of the Pyrenean hills, and emptying itſelf into the Iberus*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 48. Luc. 4, 20. hod. antiquum nomen retinet.

Cingilia, æ. f. *A town of the Veſtinini in Italy*, Liv: 8, 29.

Cingilla, æ. f. *A town of Natolia*, Plin. 5, 24.

Cingulani, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Cingoli in the Marchia di Ancona*, in *Italy*, Plin. 3, 13.

Cingulum, i. m. *A city of the Marchia di Ancona, in Italy, built by Labienus at his own charge*, Cæſ. B. C. 1, 14. Cic. Att. 7, 13. hod. *Cingoli*, Hard.

Cingulani, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Cingulum*, Plin. 3, 13.

Cinium, ii. n. *Anciently a city, now a village in the iſland of Majorca*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Cala longa*.

Cinna, æ. m. (1) *A cruel Roman in the time of the civil war*, in his firſt conſulſhip he ſlew his partner Octavius; in his fourth conſulſhip, when he was prepareing war againſt Sylla, he was ſtoned to death at Ancona, by the army, for his cruelty. (2) *An excellent poet cotemporary with Virgil*. (3) *Another poet of the ſame name, who employed ten years in writeing an obſcure poem*, called *Smyrna*. (4) *Another ſlain by the people at Cæſar's funeral, out of a miſtake, they believeing he had a hand in the murder*. (5) *Another pardoned by Auguſtus, againſt whom he had ploted*. (1) Vid. Flor. 3, 21. Liv. Epit. 77. & Luc. 4, 822. (2) Virg. Ecl. 9, 35. Mart. 10, 21. (3) Catull. 92. (4) Suet. Jul. Cæſ. 85. (5) Sen. de Clement. 1, 9.

Cinnāmus, i. m. (1) *A barber at Rome*, who *got a knight's eſtate; but at laſt broke and fled into Sicily*. (2) *A Greek hiſtorian, who wrote the life of John Comnenus and his ſon Manuel, emperours of Conſtantinople*. (1) Mart. 7, 63 & 6, 7. (2) Vid. C. Tollii præf. operi ſupra mem. præfixam.

Cinnania, æ. f. *A city of Portugal, about* 18 *miles eaſt of Braga*, Val. Max. 6, 4. ext. 1.

Cinnanus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cinna*. Cinnana tempora, *Suet. Calig.* 60. Cinnana proſcriptio, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, 3.

Cinnarus, i. m. *A notable male bawd*, who by that baſe profeſſion haveing got much wealth, promiſed, while he lived, to conſecrate all to Venus, but being dead it was made the people's prey; which gave occaſion to that proverb, *Rapina rerum Cinnari*, Ill got, ill gone. *Vid. Chiliad.*

‖ Cinxia, æ. f. [à cingendo] *A title given to Juno, as preſideing over marryage*, Feſt.

Cĭnyps, ȳphis. m. *A river of Africa*, about Tripolis in Barbary, *Plin.* 5, 4. The country about it was very fruitfull, and abounded with goats. Hinc

Cĭnȳphius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cinyps*, *African*. Cinyphii hirci, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 312. Cinyphia ſeges, *Ov.* è *Pont.* 2, 7, 25. humus, *Id. in Ibin.* 222.

Cĭnȳphii, ōrum. m. pl. *The people inhabiting about the river Cinyps.* Horum deſcriptionem lege ap. Sil. 3, 275, & deinceps.

Cĭnȳ-

Cĭnўras, æ, um. *A king of Cyprus, who unawares lay with his daughter Myrrha, and begat on her Adonis*, Ov. Met. 10. fab. 9.

Cĭnўrēius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cinyras*. Cinyreius juvenis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 712. Cinyreïa virgo, *Id. ib.* 369.

Cios, *A town in Phrygia, and a river thereto adjoining of the ſame name*, Plin. 5, 32. hod. incolis *Choraſia*, Turcis *Cheris*, Hard.

Cĭpus, i. m. *A noble Roman*, who haveing routed the enemy, and returning home, was told by ſoothſayers, that if he came within the walls of the city, he ſhould be ruler of it; upon which he called the ſenate together without the city, told them the prediction, and then voluntaryly baniſhed himſelf, *Ov. Met.* 15, 580. *& ſeqq.*

Circæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Circeii*. Circæum jugum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 799. Circæa juga, *Sil.* 8, 391.

‖ Circaſſi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Aſia bordering on the Caſpian ſea*. Vid. Geogr.

Circe, es. f. *The daughter of Sol, and the nymph Perſeïs*; ſhe was a ſorcereſs, and well ſkilled in the nature of poiſonous herbs, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 10. ſhe poiſoned her huſband king of the Scythians, that ſhe might reign alone, as well as ſeveral of her ſubjects; whereupon being expelled her kingdom, ſhe went into Italy, and there dwelt in a promontory called *the cape of Circe*, there ſhe changed Scylla the daughter of Phorcus into a ſea monſter, *Ov. Met.* 14. *fab.* 1. and Picus king of the Latins into a bird called a Woodpecker, *Id. Met.* 14. *fab.* 7. Ulyſſes and his companions were driven hither, whom ſhe turned with her enchanted cup into ſwine, *Id. ib. fab.* 5, & 6. at laſt on entreaty ſhe reſtored them again to their former ſhapes, *Id. ib.* By Circe is to be underſtood ſenſual pleaſure, which bewitcheth men, and turneth them into beaſts.

Circeii, ōrum. m. pl. *A town of Campania in Italy*, at the foot of mount Circello on the ſea coaſt, *Cic. Att.* 15, 10. *Plin.* 3, 4. hod. pagus *S. Felicita*, Hard.

Circeienſis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the Circeii*. Colonis Circeienſibus triſtiora reſponſa reddita, *Liv.* 6, 17.

Circeſium, ii. n. *A city of Meſopotamia*, Eutrop. 9, 2. Amm. 23, 11. hod. *Alchabur*.

‖ Circeſtria, æ. f. *Cirenceſter*, vel *Ciciter*, in Glouceſterſhire, *qu.* Corinceſter, *h. e.* Corini caſtrum.

Circius, ii. m. *A moſt fierce and boiſterous wind peculiar to Gaul, which yet the old Gauls owned as a bleſſing, in the greateſt ſtorms, imputeing the wholeſomeneſs of their air thereto*, Plin. 17, 2. Luc. 1, 408. Auguſtus, whilſt he was in France, vowed him a temple and built it, *Plin.* 2, 47. *Sen. N. Q.* 5, 17. *& Gell.* 2, 22.

* Cīris, is. f. [Ἀπὸ τȣ̃ κείρειν, *i. e.* à tondendo] *A name given to Scylla the daughter of Niſus, who is ſaid to have been changed into the bird ſo called.* Plumis in avem mutata vocatur Ciris; & à tonſo eſt hoc nomen adepta capillo, *Ov. Met.* 8, 150.

Cirrha, æ. f. *A city of Phocis in Greece, at the foot of mount Parnaſſus*, Plin. 4, 3.

Cirrhæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cirrha*. Cirrhæi Phocidis campi, *Plin.* 4, 3.

Cirtha, *vel* Cirta, æ. f. *A city of Africa in the kingdom of Algier, on the river Suffeginar, about 60 miles from the coaſts of the Mediterranean*, Plin. 5, 3. hod. *Conſtantina*, vel *Cacutina*, Hard.

‖ Ciſalpina Gallia; called alſo *Togata*, and *Citerior Gallia*; *the country between the Alps and the river Rubicon*; hod. *Savoy* and *Milan* in Italy, *Adi Geogr.*

* Cīsămum, i. n. [Κίσαμος, *Ptol.*] *A city of Crete*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Chiſamo*, Hard.

Ciſipades, um. m. pl. *A people of Barbary*, Plin. 5, 4.

‖ Ciſpadana Gallia, hod. *Genoa*, and *Venice* in Italy, *Adi Geogr.*

‖ Ciſpius, ii. m. *A mountain of Rome*, afterwards called *Exquilinus*, Feſt.

Ciſſa, æ. f. *A river of Cappadocia, on the borders of Colchos, which falleth into the Euxine ſea*, Plin. 4, 11. hod. *Quiſo*.

Ciſſa, æ. f. *A town of Catalonia in Spain*, where the Carthaginians were firſt conquered by Scipio, *Polyb.* 3, 76. *conf. Liv.* 21, 20. hod. *Guiſſona*, Cellar.

Ciſsēis, ĭdos. f. patron. *Hecuba, wife of Priam king of Troy*, Virg. Æn. 7, 320. ſo called from

Ciſſeus, i. m. *A king of Thrace, and father of Hecuba*, Virg. Æn. 5, 537.

Ciſſianthi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people about Bulgaria in Ruſſia*, Plin. 6, 13.

* ‖ Ciſsūſa, æ. f. [Κισσȣ̃σα, Gr.] *A fountain of Bœotia, between Thebes and Haliartus, ſacred to Bacchus*, Plut.

‖ Ciſterna, æ. f. *A town of the Campagna di Roma in Italy, near the ancient* Tres tabernæ.

‖ Ciſtertium, ii. n. *A village of Burgundy in France*, where the order of the Ciſtertians firſt began.

Ciſthēne, es. f. *A city of Myſia*, Plin. 5, 30.

Citārini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 3, 43.

* ‖ Cithæra, æ. f. [Κιθαίρα, Gr.] *An iſland in the Archipelago, anciently belonging to the Lacedomonians*, Strabo.

Cĭthæron, ōnis. m. *A famous mountain of Bœotia, in Greece, at the bottom of which runeth the river Æſopus, between the city of Thebes and the Corinthian Iſthmus*, Virg. Æn. 4, 302. Prop. 3, 25. hod. *Monte di Stives*. It was ſacred to Bacchus, and here his ſhe prieſts were wont to keep their revels, *Ov. Met.* 3, 702. Here Pentheus was torn to pieces by his mother and ſiſters, *Id. ib. fab.* 10. and Actæon by his hounds, *Id. ib. fab.* 2.

‖ Cithariſta, æ. f. *A promontory of Gallia Narbonenſis, not far from Marſeilles*, Antonin.

Citium, ii. n. *A town in the ſourthern coaſt of Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 30. hod. *Chiti*, Hard.

Civaro, ōnis. f. *A city of Savoy*, Cic. Fam. 10, 23. hod. *Chambery*.

Civilis Claudius, *A prince of the Batavi*, Tac. Hiſt. 5, 19.

‖ Civitas Legionum, *Cheſter*, and *Caerleon*, Camd.

C ante L.

Clæon, ōnis. m. *A fountain of Phrygia*, Plin. 31, 2.

‖ Clagenfurtium, ii. n. *A city of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, the metropolis of* Carinthia.

Clampĕtia, æ. f. *A city of Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, on the Tuſcan ſea, about ten miles from Pola*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *l'Amantea*, Hard.

Clănis, is. m. *A river of Tuſcany, which falleth into the Paglia above Orvieto in the pope's territories*, Steph. hod. *la Chiava*.

Clănius, ii. m. *A river of Campania, near Naples, in the Terra di Lavori*, Virg. Georg. 2, 225. Sil. 8, 536. it ariſeth in mount S. Nicholas, paſſeth by Acerræ and falleth into the ſea about eight miles north of Puzzuóli; hod. *l'Agno*.

* ‖ Clanus, i. m. [Κλανὸς, Gr.] *A river of Naples in Italy*; it ariſeth in the farther Abruzzo, and is diſcharged into the Tuſcan ſea, between Seſſa and Mola; hod. *Gariglano*, Ptol.

Clarānus, i. m. *A learned grammarian*, Mart. 10, 21.

‖ Clarenna, æ. f. *A town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, near the confines of the rivers Danube and Lech*; hod. *Rain*, Cellar.

Clārĭtas Julia, *A city of Andaluſia in Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Olivera*, Hard.

Clăros, i. f. (1) *An iſland in the Archipelago, about forty miles in circumference.* (2) *A city of Ionia famous for the oracle of Apollo*, who is thence called *Clarius*, vid. Tac. 2, 54. 3. (1) Ov. Met. 1, 516. (2) Plin. 5, 29. & Ov. Faſt. 1, 20.

‖ Clārus Mons, *A city of the Lionois in France*; hod. *Clermont*, Cellar.

Clārus Fons, *Sherburn in* Dorſetſhire; nimirum *Sheer* eſt purus, & *Bourn* fons.

Claſsĭca Julia, *A city of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Frejus*, Hard.

Claſtidium, ii. n. *A city of Liguria in Italy, between Placentia and Tortona*, Liv. 32, 29. hod. *Chiaſtezo* ſive *Chiaſteggio*, Cellar.

Claterna, æ. f. *A town in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Tiferno*, Plin. 3, 15. hod. *Campo Marino*.

‖ Claude, es. f. *An iſland belonging to Greece*, Act. Apoſt. 27, 16.

Claudia, æ. f. *A city of Carinthia in Germany*, Plin. 3, 24. hod. *Clagenfurt*, Hard.

Claudia, æ. f. (1) *A noble family of Rome, deſcended from Clauſus king of the Sabines.* Appius Claudius firſt brought this family to Rome. (2) *A Veſtal virgin*, who being ſuſpected of unchaſtity cleared herſelf from that imputation in the following manner; the image of Cybele being brought out of Phrygia to Rome in a barge, and it happening to ſtick ſo faſt in the river Tiber, that it could by no force be removed, ſhe tieing her girdle, the badge of chaſtity, to the barge, drew it along to the city, which a thouſand men were not able to do. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 7, 708. (2) *Sil.* 17, 34, & deinceps.

‖ Claudia, *ſive* Claudia caſtra, The city *Glouceſter* in England, *Camd.*

Claudia via, *One of the highways in Italy, begining at the Pons Milvius, and runing into the Via Flaminia*, Ov. è Ponto, 1, 8, 44.

Claudiānus, i. m. *Claudian, an excellent poet in the time of Theodoſius and Honorius, born at Alexandria in Ægypt.* In that inſcription, which the emperours ſet upon his ſtatue he is called *Prægloriosiſſimus poëtarum*. Poëmata ejus nunc extant.

‖ Claudii forum, *A city of Savoy, the metropolis of the country of Tarentaiſe*, Ptol. hod. *Mouſtier* ſeu *Motier*, Cellar.

‖ Claudiometrium, ii. n. *A city of Gallicia in Spain, not far from cape Finiſterre*, Ptol.

Claudiŏpŏlis, is. f. [*i. e.* Claudii civitas.] (1) *A city of Cappadocia.* (2) ‖ *A city of Tranſylvania*, called by the Dutch, *Clauſburg*, by the Hungarians *Cloſwar*. (1) Plin. 5, 24. (2) Vet. inſcript.

Claudius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) Claudius Cæſar, *who ſucceeded Caligula in the empire.* His wife Agrippina poiſoned him with a muſhroom; whereupon Seneca wrote his Ἀποκολοκύνθωσις. (3) Claudius Druſus, *ſon in law to Auguſtus.* (3) *Several other very conſiderable perſons of this name.* (1) Vid. vitam ejus à Suetonio ſcriptam. (3) Liv. Epit. 128, 4. (3) Id.

Claudius mons, *A mountain ſeparateing Sclavonia from the Croatia*, Plin. 3, 25.

‖ Clavenna, æ. f. *A city of the Griſons in Switzerland, near the lake Como*, Notit. Italis *Chiavenna*, Germ. *Cleven*, Cellar.

‖ Clauſentum, i. n. *Anton. Southampton*, Camd.

Clauſus, i. n. *A king of the Sabines, who aided Turnus againſt Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 707.

* Clazŏmĕnæ, ārum. f. pl. [Κλαζομέναι, Gr.] *A city of Ionia in Aſia, on the Archipelago, between Smyrna and Chius*, Plin. 5, 29. hod. *Keliſman* incolis, *Hard.*

* Cleanthes, i. m. [Κλεάνθης, Gr.] *A Stoick philoſopher, who ſucceeded Zeno*; for his exceſſive pains in improveing knowledge he was called another Hercules; whence aroſe that ſaying, whereby to expreſs a thing done exactly and with great pains, *Ad Cleanthis lucernam eſt evigilatum.* Not haveing wherewith to maintain himſelf at his ſtudies, he was uſed at nights to get his liveing by drawing water for the gardens, that he might apply his mind to the ſtudy of philoſophy by day; whence he was nicknamed *Phreantles*, q. d. *the well emptyer*. They add further of him, that what he heard of his tutour, he wrote on ox-bones and tile-ſherds, for want of money to buy paper. *Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. & Perſ.* 5, 64. *Senec. Epiſt.* 197.

* Cleanthēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cleanthis*. Quicquid Docta Cleantheæ ſonuerunt atria turbæ, *Claud. Conſ. Mall.* 88.

* Clearchus, i. m. [*h. e.* gloriæ princeps, *ex* κλέος, gloria, & ἀρχὴ, principium] *A Lacedemonian captain, who was uſed to ſay*, that a captain is more to be feared than the enemy;

meaning if a ſoldier ſhould deſert his captain, he is ſure to be puniſhed with death, whereas the enemy may give him quarter, Frontin. & Val. Max. 2, 7. ext. 2.

Clēmens, *tis*, m. *A Greek hiſtorian, who writ of the Roman affairs*, Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græcis.

Cleŏbis, is, m. *The ſon of Argia the prieſteſs*, who with his brother Biton, at one time ſupplyed the place of their mother's coach horſes, to carry her to the temple; for which act of piety, upon her requeſt that the greateſt bleſſing which can befall man, might be beſtowed upon them, they were found dead in their beds next morning, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 47.

*‖ Cleŏbūlīna, æ, f. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] *The daughter of Cleobulus.* She wrote a book of riddles, one whereof was that of the months and days in the year, Vid. *Laërt.* & *Voſſ. de Poët. Græcis.*

*‖ Cleŏbūlus, i, m. [*à* κλέος, gloria, & βουλὴ, conſilium] *The ſon of Euagoras, and one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece*, a perſon remarkable for ſtrength of body, and the excellent endowments of his mind. Vid. *Laërt.*

*‖ Cleocrītus, i, m. [*ex* κλέος, gloria, & κριτὴς, judex] *Cybele's ſon, a perſon of very looſe morals.* Vid. Eraſm. Adag.

*Cleombrŏtus, i, m. [*h. e.* gloria mortalium; *ex* κλέος, gloria, & βροτὸς, mortalis] (1) *A captain of the Lacedemonians, ſon to Pauſanias*, who was ſlain, and his whole army routed in a battle againſt Epaminondas. (2) *A young man, who haveing read Plato's book of immortality, threw himſelf headlong off a wall into the ſea.* (1) Cic. Off. 1, 24. (2) Id. Tuſc. 1, 34. & Ov. *in* Ibin, 439.

*‖ Cleŏmēdes, is, m. [*h. e.* gloriæ ſtudioſus; *ex* κλέος, gloria, & μῆδος, ſtudium] *A moſt famous champion, who being cheated of his prizes at the Olympick games, was deprived of his ſenſes through grief*; at his return to Aſtypalea, among other mad pranks, he took hold of a pillar, which upheld a houſe, wherein were a great many children, and breaking it, threw down the houſe upon their heads; whereupon being ſought for in order to be puniſhed, he got into a tomb, where he kept the entrance ſo ſtrongly, that none could come at him; and when they diged about to get in, he vaniſhed away, upon which the people ſent to the oracle of Delphos, to know what was become of him, and were anſwered with this verſe, *Ultimus heroum Cleomedes Aſtypalæus*, Plut.

Cleomenes, is, m. *A Sicilian, who was confederate with Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 14. & 4, 26.

*‖ Cleon, ontis, m. [Κλέων, Gr.] *The name of ſeveral Græcians*, Suid. & Plut.

Cleōnæ, ārum, f. pl. *Plin.* 4, 5. & Cleona, æ. *Mel.* *A town of Peloponneſus in Greece, betwixt Argos and Corinth*; hod. *Sanvaſili.*

Cleōnæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Cleonæ.* ¶ Cleoneus leo. *A great lion which Hercules killed there*, one of his twelve labours, *Luc.* 4, 612. & *Sil.* 3, 32. & *deinceps*; which lion was made a ſtar, and placed in the Zodiack; thence called *Cleonæum ſydus*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 28.

‖ Cleōnȳmus, i, m. *A perſon noted for his cowardice*, Ariſtoph. Nub. 352, & 673.

*Cleŏpatra, æ, f. [*h. e.* gloria patriæ, *vel* patris; *ex* κλέος, gloria, & πατρὶς, patria] *An Ægyptian queen, ſiſter and wife to Ptolemy the laſt*; ſhe was firſt courted by Julius Cæſar, to whom ſhe bare a ſon called *Cæſario*; afterwards Mark Antony kept her company, and divorced his wife Octavia, the ſiſter of Auguſtus, on which Auguſtus being much offended, declared war againſt him, and beat him in a ſea fight at Actium. Antony through deſpair killed himſelf; Cleopatra fled to Alexandria in Ægypt, and perceiveing that there was no reaſon to hope for any favour from Auguſtus to herſelf, or children, and dreading to be carryed about alive in triumph, at the conquerour's pleaſure, ſhe clept two poiſonous aſps to her breaſts, and died upon Antony's tomb, *Luc.* 10, 56. & deinceps, *Juv.* 2, 109. *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 120.

Cleophantus, i, m. (1) ‖ *The ſon of Themiſtocles*, famous for his ſkill in horſemanſhip. (2) *A painter of Corinth.* (3) *A phyſician.* (1) Rhod. (2) Plin. 35, 3. (3) Id. 24, 16.

*Cleoſtrătus, i, m. [*ex* κλέος, gloria, & ϛρατὸς, exercitus; *q. d.* gloria militum] (1) ‖ *A young man of Theſpiæ*; who was choſen by lot to be ſacrificed to a cruel dragon, which deſtroyed the country; but Meneſtratus pitying his misfortune, armed himſelf, ſlew the monſter, ſaved his friend, and delivered the city. (2) *An ancient philoſopher*, who firſt compiled a diſcourſe concerning the conſtellations, particularly Aries and Sagittary. (1) *Plut.* (2) *Plin.* 2, 8.

*‖ Clepidava, æ, f. *A ſtrong city of Poland, the metropolis of Podolia*, Ptol. hod. *Kaminiec*, Cellar.

*‖ Clepsȳdra, æ, f. [*ex* κλέπτω, furor, & ὕδωρ, aqua] *Metyche, a proſtitute, ſo called becauſe ſhe uſed to meaſure out her time to her lovers*, Athen. Deipn. 13, 8.

Cleſides, is, m. *A famous painter*, who bein ſlighted by queen Stratonice, painted her ſporting with a fiſherman, with whom it was thought ſhe was in love, *Plin.* 35, 11.

Cleſippus, i, m. *A dwarf, noted for his deformity, and yet marryed to a rich widow of a noble family*, Plin. 34, 3.

‖ Cleſis, is, m. *A river near Breſcia in Italy*, Mant. hod. *Chieſe.*

‖ Clēvum, i, n. *Ptol.* *The city Glouceſter*, Camd. or as others, *a town once near Glouceſter*, the place ſtill called *Cleve.* This city is now called by the Welſh, *Caer Glovi.*

Clibănus, i, m. (1) *A hill of the Brutii, in the fartheſt parts of Italy*, not far from the promontory *Lacinium.* (2) *A town of Iſauria in Aſia Minor.* (1) Plin. 3, 10. (2) Id. 5, 27.

Clides, um, f. pl. *Two iſlands near Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31.

‖ Climberrum, i, n. *Antonin.* *A town of Gaſcone in France, not far from the city Aux.*

*Clio, ûs, f. [*à* κλέος, gloria] *The daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne, one of the nine Muſes.* Hence Ovid calleth the reſt of the Muſes, *Cliûs ſorores*, A. Amm. 1, 27. She was the miſtreſs of hiſtory, and the patroneſs of heroick poets, *Vid. Heſiod.* Θεογ. 77.

Cliſthĕnes, is, m. *A citizen of Athens*, the firſt inventor of the Oſtraciſm, and the firſt who was puniſhed with the ſame; a very intemperate man, hence the proverb, *Cliſthene intemperantior.* Vid. Chiliad.

Clitarchus, i, m. *An hiſtorian who went to the wars with Alexander, and wrote his acts, with more wit than truth*, Quint. 10, 1. *conf.* Voſſ. *de* Hiſt. Græcis.

Clitæ, ārum, m. pl. (1) *A people of Cilicia.* (2) *Others about mount Athos.* (1) Tac. Ann. 6, 41, 1. & Hiſt. 12, 55, 1. (2) Liv. 44, 11.

Clīternia, æ, f. *A city of Apulia in Italy*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Campo Marino*, Hard.

*Clītĭpho, ōnis, m. [*à* κλειτὸς, inclytus, & φῶς, lux] *A young man in Terence.*

‖ Clitis, is, m. *A river near Poictiers in France*, Sidon. hod. *Clain.*

‖ Clītomăchus, i, m. (1) *A philoſopher of Carthage, who went to ſtudy at Athens, and was ſcholar and ſucceſſor to Carneades.* (2) *A champion*, ſo chaſte, that if he heard any talk obſcenely he would immediately leave the company. (1) Suid. (2) Ælian. Var. Hiſt. 3, 30

Clītŏrium, i, n. (1) *Anciently a city of Arcadia in Greece, now a village in the Morea, 12 miles from Longanico*; hod. *Gardichi.* (2) *A fountain of the ſame name, which falleth into the Dimizana.* (1) Plin. 1, 6. Vitr. 8, 3. (2) Ov. Met. 15, 322.

Clītumnus, i, m. *A river in Italy, of which they ſay if beaſts drank, the young they brought forth were all white*, Sil. 8, 451. Plin. Epiſt. 8, 8.

Clitus, i, m. *An intimate friend of Alexander the great*; whom in a drunken humour he ſtruck to death with a dart, as they ſat at table, becauſe he ſpoke againſt the cuſtoms of the Perſians. The next day after, the king was ſo much grieved for the loſs of his friend, that he continued faſting three days, reſolveing to ſtarve himſelf to death, but through the interceſſion of ſome friends he was prevailed to quit that reſolution, however he buryed him in a very pompous manner, *Curt.* 8, 12, 18.

Clīvus Capitolinus, *Mount Capitol, the moſt conſiderable at Rome*, Cic. *pro* C. Rabir. 11. & Plin. 2, 7.

Cloāca maxima, *Built by Tarquinius Superbus*, Liv. 1, 56.

Cloācīna, æ, f. *The name of a place in Rome*, Liv. 3, 48.

Cloanthus i, m. *A companion of Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 1, 226.

Clōdia Foſſa, *A city in one of the iſlands of Venice, near the iſland Brendolo*, Plin. 3, 16. hod. *Foſſam Paltanam* appellant, *Hard.*

‖ Clōdiānæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Macedonia, not far from Dyrrachium*, Anton.

‖ Clōdii forum, *A town of Italy, not far from the mountain Soracte*, Tab. Peuting.

Clōdius, ii, m. *The name of divers Romans.* (1) Clodius Licinius, *a Roman hiſtorian.* (2) P. Clodius, *an enemy to Cicero, and the chief promoter of his baniſhment*; he was a very debauched perſon, hence the proverb, *Clodius accuſat mœchos.* He was ſlain, as commonly reported, by Milo, and his body burned in the *Curia Hoſtilia*; but Cicero defended Milo in an excellent oration, which is ſtill extant. (1) Liv. 29, 22. (2) Juv. 2, 27. Liv. Epit. 107, 20, 21.

Clœlia, æ, f. *A Roman lady, who with other virgins was given for a hoſtage to Porſena*; but ſhe deceiveing her keepers, ſwam over the river Tiber to the city, whereupon the Romans ſet up a ſtatue in remembrance of her, *Liv.* 2, 13.

Clœlius, ii, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans*, de quibus conſule, *Liv.* 1, 30. 3, 25. 4, 11, &c.

Clondicus, i, m. *A king of the Gauls, who depopulated Thrace*, Liv. 44, 26.

Cloſtra Romana, *A place in old Latium, not far from Pontini*, Plin. 2, 5.

*Clōtho, oos, f. [*à* Gr. κλώθω, neo] *One of the three deſtinies, who ſpin the thread of life*; ſhe is ſaid to hold the ſpindle and draw the thread, and is repreſented in a long gown of divers colours, haveing a crown on her head ſet with ſeven ſtars, and holding a ſpindle in her hand, *Sen. Octav.* 16. & *Heſiod.* Θεογ. 218.

Cluācīna, *vel* Cloācīna, æ, f. [*à* cluendo, *i.e.* purgando, *Plin.* vel à cloacâ maximâ, ubi id ſimulacrum repertum eſt, *Lact.* 1, 20] *A title given to Venus*, Plin. 15, 29.

Cluāna, æ, f. *A town of Ancona in Italy, not far from Macerata*, Plin. 3, 13. locus nunc *Piano di S. Giacomo*, Hard.

Cludros, i, m. *A river of Phrygia, near the city Eumenia*, Plin. 5, 29.

Cluentius, ii, m. *A noble Roman who was charged by his mother Saſſia with killing his father-in-law Oppianicus, but Cicero took his part, and defended him in a beautifull oration, which is yet extant.* His family was deſcended from Cloanthus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 123.

Cluilia foſſa, *A place in Italy, not far from the city Rome*, Liv. 1, 23. & 2, 39.

Clūnia, æ, f. *A town of Caſtile in Spain, near the river Duro*, Plin. 3, 3. hod. pagus *Cruna*, vel *Corunna del Conde*, Hard.

Clūnienſis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Clunia.* Clunienſis conventus, *Plin.* 3, 3.

*‖ Clūnium, ii, n. *Ptol.* [Κλούνιον, Gr.] *A town of Corſica, in the place now called* S. Catherines, *Cellar.*

*Clŭpea, *ſive* Clȳpea, æ, f. [*à* clypei figurâ] *A city of Africa in the kingdom of Tunis*, Plin. 5, 4. & Luc. 4, 586. hod. *Quipia* nonnull. *Zafaran*, Hard.

*‖ Clūſia, æ, f. [Κλουσία, Gr.] *The chaſte daughter of king Tuſcus*, who, to avoid the amours of Torquatus, caſt herſelf from a high tower, but the wind ſo hoiſted up her clothes, that ſhe received no damage thereby, *Plut.* in *Paral.*

*‖ Clūsīna palus. *Not far from Cluſium*, Strabo lib. 5. p. 157. hod. *Chiana palude*, Cellar.

*Clūsīni, ōrum, m. pl. *Two different people of Hetruria in Italy.* (1) Cluſini novi, *near the ſource of the river Tiber*; locus hod. *Chiuſi*, Hard. (2) Cluſini veteres, in the place now called *Val de Chiana*, which by reaſon of its unwholeſome air is almoſt uninhabited, *Hard.* (1) Plin. 3, 4. (2) Id. 3, 4.

*Clūsīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cluſium*. Cluſina domus, *Sil.* 10, 484.

*Clūſiŏlum, i, n. *A town of Umbria in Italy, not far from Bettona*, Plin. 3, 14.

*Clūſium, ii, n. [Κλύσιον, Gr.] *A city of Hetruria in Italy, between the Tiber and the Arno*; hod. *Chiuſi*; the ſeat of king Porſena, *Sil.* 4, 479.

Clūvia, æ, f. *A city of the Samnites in Italy*, Liv. 9, 31.

Clŭviēnus, i, m. *A very mean poet*, Juv. 1, 80.

Clȳmĕne, es, f. (1) *The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Japetus.* (2) *The mother of Phaeton.* (3) *A ſervant who belonged to Helen, and went with her to Troy.* (1) Virg. Georg. 4, 345. & Heſiod. Θεογ. 351. (2) Ov. Met. 1, 765. (3) Id. *ad* Liv. 111.

Clȳmĕnēides, um, f. Patron. *Phaethon's ſiſters, who were daughters to Clymene*, Ov. *ad* Liv. 111.

Clȳmĕnēius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Clymene.* Clymeneïa proles, *h. e.* Phaethon, *Ov. Met.* 2, 19.

Clȳmĕnēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Clymene.* ¶ Clymenea germina, *Amber drops*, as flowing from the tears of Phaethon's ſiſters, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 123.

Clȳtæmneſtra, æ, f. *The daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Agamemnon*, who liveing in adultery with Ægiſthus, dureing her huſband's abſence at Troy, conſpired with her amoretto to murder him on his return, and would have ſlain her ſon Oreſtes alſo, but Electra his ſiſter conveyed him privately to king Strophius; after he was come to age, returning to Argos, he ſlew both his mother and her gallant, *Prop.* 3, 19. & 4, 7, 57. *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 9.

*Clȳtia, *vel* Clȳtie, es, f. [ἀ κλυτὸς, inclyta] *A nymph, daughter to Oceanus, and beloved by Apollo*; but afterwards forſaken by him, becauſe through jealouſy to Leucothoë the daughter of Orchamus, ſhe diſcovered the amours of that god with his daughter; whereupon ſhe utterly diſregarding her own health, pined away with hunger and grief, and was changed into a Heliotrope, ſo called, becauſe it always turneth towards the ſun, *Ov. Met.* 4. *fab.* 4.

Clȳtius, ii, m. *A young man beloved by Cydon*, Virg. Æn. 10, 325.

C ante N.

Cnēmis, ĭdis, & Cnēmīdes, um, m. pl. [Κνημῖδες, Gr.] (1) *A people of Bœotia.* (2) ‖ *A mountain of the ſame name, near that city.* (1) Plin. 4, 7. & Strabo. (2) Ptol.

Cn. *vel* Cneius. [à nævo, præpoſitâ *c* literâ] *The ſurname of many Romans, particularly of Pompey the Great.*

Cnidiānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cnidus.*

Cnĭdus, *ſive* Gnĭdus, i, f. *A city of Caria in Aſia Minor*, Liv. 37, 16. Here Venus was worſhiped, *Hor.* 1, 30, 1. & *Ov. Met.* 10, 531. *now a huge heap of ruins near cape Crio.*

Cnoſſiăcus, a, um, adj. & Cnoſſius, a, um. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cnoſus.* Cnoſſia ſtella coronæ, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 222. Cnoſſiaci ictus, *Sen. Herc Oet.* 161.

‖ Cnōſus, *vel* Gnoſſus, i, f. *A city of Crete*, Lact. 1, 11.

Cnōſus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cnoſus.* Cnoſas agitare pharetras, *Luc.* 3, 185.

C ante O.

Cōa veſtis. [à Co inſ. dict. in quâ Pamphile Latoï filia prima reperit rationem telam à Seribus miſſam redordiendi, rurſuſque texendi, *Plin.* 11, 22.] *A ſort of garment made of ſilk*, Tib. 2, 4, 29. Vid. *Cos.*

Coamani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Aſia*, Mela.

Coatræ, *vel* Coaſtræ, ārum, m. pl. *A people dwelling on the borders between Aſſyria and Media, upon the hill Choatra*, Luc. 3, 246.

Cobares, is, m. *A magician of Media, in the time of Alexander*, Curt. 7, 4.

Coboris, is, f. *An iſland in the gulf of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28.

Cobum, i, n. *A river of Colchis*, Plin. 6, 4.

Cōcălus, i, m. *A king of Sicily, to whom Dedalus for ſhelter fled out of Crete, but Minos purſueing him thither, was ſlain by the daughters of Cocalus*, Ov. Met. 8. fab. 4.

Cocanicus, i, m. *A lake in Sicily, whoſe waters in ſummer near the banks are ſaid to be turned into ſalt*, Plin. 31, 7.

Cocceius, i, m. *A friend of Horace, and in favour with Auguſtus*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 27. Alſo the prænomen of the emperour Nerva.

‖ Coccyum, ii, n. *Cockly* in Lancaſhire, *Camd.*

Cocinthum, i, n. *vel* Cocinthus, i, f. *A promontory in the kingdom of Naples, between the gulf of Squillacia and Gierace on the coaſt of the Ionian ſea*; Plin. 3, 4, 10. hod. *Capo di Stilo*, Hard.

Cocles, ĭtis, m. [Coclites dicti qui naſcerentur altero lumine orbi, *Plin.* 11, 37] *A noble Roman, who alone oppoſed the invaſion of the Tuſcans, and kept back Porſena with all his army, when they were ready to enter into Rome over the wooden bridge, till it was broken down behind him, and then he caſt himſelf into the Tiber, and ſo ſwam to land.* The conſul Publicola in gratitude erected his ſtatue in copper in Vulcan's temple, *Plin.* 36, 15. *Liv.* 2, 10. *Flor.* 1, 10, 4.

Cocoſates, um, m. pl. *A people in Gaul, but in what place ſeated is uncertain*, Plin. 4, 19. & Cæſ. B. G. 4, 27.

Coctia, *ſive* Cottiæ. [à Coctio rege Gallorum dormitore] *A part of the Alps ſo called*, Tac. Hiſt. 1, 87, 1.

Cocylium, ii, n. *A town of Myſia*, Plin. 5, 30.

Cōcȳtius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cocytus*, Cocytia virgo, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 479.

Cōcȳtus, i, m. *A ſmall river of Campania in Italy, which runeth into the Lucrine lake*, feigned by the poets to be a river of hell, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 323. *Sen. Herc. fur.* 870.

‖ Codania, æ, f. *quæ* & Haſnia. *The chief city of Denmark*; vul. *Copenhagen.*

‖ Codanonia, æ, f. *An iſland in the Baltick ſea, belonging to Denmark*, called *Zeeland*, Geogr.

Codānus ſinus, *The Baltick ſea*, Plin. 4, 13.

*Codrus, i, m. [Κόδρος, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Melander, the laſt king of Athens*, who voluntaryly gave his life for the good of his country; the Lacedemonians, being engaged in a war with the Athenians, were told by the oracle, that they ſhould get the victory, whoſe general ſhould happen to be ſlain; Codrus hearing thereof, went among the Lacedemonians, and purpoſely quarreled with ſome of them, by whom being killed, the Athenians came off conquerours. (2) *A very mean poet*, who was ſo very poor, that he gave occaſion to the proverb, *Codro pauperior.* (3) *The name of a ſhepherd in Virgil.* (1) Juſt. 2, 6. V. Max. 5, 6. Hor. Od. 3, 19, 2. (2) Juv. 1, 2. & 3, 203. (3) Virg. Ecl. 5, 11.

Cœla, ōrum, m. pl. *The ſtraits of Negropont, anciently ſo called*, Liv. 31, 47.

Cœle, es, f. *A place near the* ſinus Maliacus, or *gulf of Ziton*, Liv. 32, 4.

*‖ Cœlerīni, ōrum, m. pl. [Κοιληρινοι, Gr.] *A people of Portugal, near Cæliobriga*, Ptol.

*Cœleſȳria, æ, f. [ἀ κοίλη, cava] *A part of Syria*, called alſo *Cœloſyria.* The chief city whereof was *Antioch*, or as others *Damaſcus*, Liv. 33, 19. Plin. 5, 20.

Cœletæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Liv. 38, 40. Plin. 4, 11.

Cœlia, æ, f. *The name of a Roman family*, Liv. 11, 39.

*‖ Cœliobriga, æ, f. [Κοιλιόβριγα, Gr.] *A city of Portugal*, Ptol. hod. *Barcelis*, Cellar.

Cœlius, ii, m. [à Cœle Vibennâ Hetruſcorum duce, qui Tarquinio Superbo ſuppetias tulit] *One of the ſeven hills on which Rome ſtood*, Liv. 1, 30. This mountain was built upon, and made one of the diviſions of Rome, but in the reign of Tiberius the emperour was burnt down and rebuilt, upon which it was called *the mount of Auguſtus*, becauſe the ſtatue of Tiberius, which was depoſited at a ſenatour's houſe named *Junius*, was preſerved there from the conflagration, *Suet. Tib.* 48.

Cœlos portus, *A haven of Thrace, remarkable for a fight betwixt the Athenians and Lacedemonians*, Plin. 4, 11. & Mela, 2, 2.

*Cœrănus, i, m. [à Gr. Κοίρανος, dominus] *The name of a perſon ſlain by Ulyſſes*, Ov. Met. 13, 257.

Cœus, i, m. *The ſon of Titan and Terra*, one of the giants who made war upon Jupiter, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 179.

Cogamus, i, m. *A river of Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29.

Colapiani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Pannonia, near the river Colapis*, Plin. 3, 25.

Colapis, is, m. *A river of Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25. hod. *Culpa*, Cellar.

Colarni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Portugal, not far from Coria*, Plin. 4, 22.

Colaxes, is, m. *The ſon of Jupiter and Ora, ſlain by Jaſon*, Val. Flacc. 6, 48.

Colchi, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Colchis*, Ov. Triſt. 191.

Colchiăcus, & Colchĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Colchis.* Colchiacis urat ahena focis, *Prop.* 2, 2, 54. Flammis aduri Colchis, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 24.

Colchinium, ii, n. *A city of Albania, on the borders of Dalmatia near the gulf of Dria, on the Adriatick ſhore*, Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Dulcigne*, Hard.

Colchis, ĭdis, f. *A country of Aſia near Pontus, haveing the Euxine ſea on the weſt, on the eaſt Iberia, on the ſouth Armenia*; it includeth the preſent *Mingrelia* and *Georgia.* Æetes reigned in this country, from whom Jaſon and the Argonauts, by the aſſiſtance of Medea, fetched the golden fleece: it abounded with poiſonous herbs, which gave occaſion to the poetical fiction of the witchcrafts of Medea, who herſelf is ſince ſtyled *Colchis*, Hor. Epod. 16, 58.

Colchus, a, um, adj. *An inhabitant of Colchis*, or *Mingrelia*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 17.

Colentini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Colentum*, Plin. 3, 21.

Colentum, i, n. *A town of the iſland Scardona*, Plin. 3, 22.

Coliacum, i, n. *A promontory near Ceylon in the Eaſt Indies*, Plin. 6, 22. hod. *le cap. de Comorin*, Hard.

Collātia, æ, f. (1) *A town in the country of the Sabines in Italy, near the river Temerone.* (2) *A town of Apulia in Italy, near mount Gargano.* (1) Plin. 3, 4. (2) Hinc

Collātīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Collatia in Italy*, Plin. 3, 11.

‖ Collatīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Collatia in Apulia.* Collatinus ager, *Front.*

Collātīnus, i, m. ſurnamed *Tarquinius, the huſband of Lucretia*; he with his colleague Junius Brutus were the firſt conſuls after the depoſition of the Roman kings; but afterwards he abdicated the conſulſhip, becauſe he was of the family of the Tarquins, *Liv.* 2, 2.

*‖ Collentum, i, n. [Κολλέντον, Gr.] *A city of Dalmatia, between Zara and Scardona*, Ptol.

Collīna, æ, f. *A gate of Rome*, called alſo *Quirinalis & Salaria*, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 82, 4.

Collippo, ōnis, f. *A town of Portugal*, about *Leiria*, between Coimbra and Liſbon, *Plin.* 4, 21.

‖ Cōlōnia, æ, f. *Anton. Colcheſter* in Eſſex, *Camd.* or as ſome think *Colne*, or as others *Sudbury.*

Cōlōnia Agrippinenſis, *vel* Cōlōnia Agrippinæ [ita dict. *ab* Agrippinâ Neronis matre] *A con-*

ſiderable city on the river Rhine in Germany, Plin. 4, 17. hod. *Cologn.*

‖ Cŏlōnia Allobrogum, *The city Geneva*, Geogr.

Cŏlōnia Equeſtris, *A city of the Sequani*, Plin. 4, 17. hod. *Nyon*, about four leagues from Geneva, *Cellar.*

‖ Cŏlōnia Trajana, *A town of Germany in the dutchy of Cleve*, Anton. hod. *Kellen*, Cellar.

Cŏlōnis, is, f. *An iſland in the Argolick gulf*, Plin. 4. 12.

Cŏlŏphon, ōnis, f. *A city of Ionia in Aſia the leſſer, between Epheſus and Smyrna*, famous for the temple of Apollo, called *Clarius*, Plin. 2, 103. and the birth of Homer, who is therefore called *Colophoniacus*; Virg. in Ceiri. *Homerum Colophonii civem ſuum eſſe dicunt*, Cic. *pro* Arch. 8. hod. *Altoboſco.*

Colopena regio, *A country of Pontus near the modern Sivas*, Plin. 6, 3.

‖ Colops, is, m. *A river of Pannonia*, vid. *Colapis.*

Coloſſæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of Phrygia, in Aſia the leſſer, near the mouth of the river Lycus, where it falleth into the Madre*, Plin. 5, 32.

Colpuſa, æ, f. *A name of the city Chalcedon*, Plin. 5, 32.

Cŏlubæ, ārum, f. pl. *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 19.

Cŏlubraria, æ, f. *A ſmall iſland not far from Majorca*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Mont Colobre*, Cellar.

‖ Columbaria, æ, f. *A ſmall iſland near Trapani in Sicily*, Cellar. *ex* Zonar.

*‖ Columbarium, ii, n. [Κολυμϐάριον, Gr.] *A promontory of Sardinia*, Ptol.

Cŏlumella Gaditanus, *An excellent writer of huſbandry, who lived in the reign of Claudius Cæſar.* Opera ejus hod. extant.

Cŏlumna Rhegia, *A place near Rhegio in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4.

‖ Cŏlumnæ Herculis, *Two mountains near the Straits*; the one on the ſide of Spain called *Calpe*; the other in Barbary called *Abyla.* They are ſaid to have been ſet up by Hercules, at the end of his travels, as the bounds of the weſtern world, ſince he could go no farther by land. *Adi Geogr.*

Cŏlumnæ, ārum, f. pl. *Certain ſmall iſlands not far from Madagaſcar*, Plin. 6, 31. hod. *Les iſles de Maſcarenhas*, Hard.

Cōmāgēna, æ, f. *vel* Commāgēne, es. *Part of Syria in Aſia the leſs, above Cilicia eaſtward beyond the hill Amanus, reaching unto the borders of Meſopotamia, from which it is parted by the river Euphrates*, vid. Cœl. Cic. Fam. 8, 10. Plin. 5, 12. hod *Axar.*

Cōmāgēni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Comagena*, anciently famous for their ſkill in magick. Comagenus haruſpex, *Juv.* 6, 549.

*Cŏmāna, æ, f. [Τὰ Κόμανα, Gr. Strab. lib. 12.] *A city of Cappadocia, near the confines of Caramania.* It lieth near the ſource of the river Adena, *Strab.* hod. *Arminacha*; in which was the temple of Bellona, wherefore the prieſts of Bellona are called *Comani.* Exſectos lacerat Bellona Comanos, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 636. ſed Burmannus & alii leg. *comatos.*

*‖ Cŏmărus, i, f. [Κόμαρος, Gr.] *A part of Epirus, not far from Nicopolis*, Strab.

Cŏmāta Gallia, *France and the Netherlands*, Plin. 4, 17.

Combi, *vel* Ombi, ōrum, m. pl. *A city of Ægypt upon the river Nile*, Plin. 15, 35. Juv. 15, 35.

‖ Combretonium, ii, n. *Anton. Bretbenbam* in Suffolk, *Camd.*

*Cŏmētes, æ, m. [ἀ κομήτης, Gr. *i. e.* crinitus] *The father of Aſterion, one of the Argonauts*, Val. Flacc. 1, 356.

Commŏdus, i, m. *A Roman emperour, the ſon and ſucceſſor of Marcus Aurelius*, a very profligate prince; after his father's death, he removed all the good men about him, becauſe their preſence and care were troubleſome to him, and a curb to his riotous way of liveing; he affected to be called the *Roman Hercules*, and ſo inſcribed himſelf in an obvious coin, where you ſee him in the attributes of that hero. His ſervants at laſt weary of his many extravagancies, put him to death, to the great joy of the ſenate and people. *Vid. vitam ejus ab Herodiano & aliis conſcriptam.*

Commone, es, f. *An iſland near Epheſus*, Plin. 5, 30.

Compĭtāles diī. *Suet. Aug.* 31. *qui &* Viales, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 24. *A ſort of publick Lares, who were looked upon as the guardians of cities and highways.*

Compĭtālia ſacra, *Feaſts inſtituted by Servius*, in which they offered ſacrifices to the Lares in all the croſs ways both of town and country; they were commonly celebrated in January the day before the Ides, namely on the twelfth day of that month, and in May the ſixth day before the Nones. They were chiefly obſerved by ſlaves, haveing been inſtituted by one, who though born a ſlave, yet afterwards became king of the Romans, *Plin.* 36, 27. & *Suet. Aug.* 31. Hence Cicero, happening to come to the houſe of Albus dureing this feſtival, refuſed to go in, leſt he ſhould be troubleſome to the family, *Att.* 7, 7.

Compĭtālĭtius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Compitalia.* Compitalitius dies, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7. Compitalitiæ ambulationes, *Id. Att.* 2, 3.

Complutenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Complutum in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

‖ Complutum, i, n. *A city of New Caſtile in Spain*, hod. *Alcado de Henarez*, Hard.

Compulteria, æ, f. *A city of the Samnites in Italy*, Liv. 24, 20. prope *S. Maria de Covultere*, Holſten.

Compſa, æ, f. *A city of Naples in Italy*, Liv. 24, 20. hod. *Conza*, Hard.

Compſāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Compſa*, Plin. 3. 11.

Cōmenſis, e, adj. *Plin.* 2, 3. *Of*, or *belonging to*,

Cōmum, i, n. *A city of Milan in Italy*, Plin. 3, 17. famous for the birth of Cæcilius and Pliny the younger, *Catull.* 33, 4. *Plin. Epiſt.* 1, 3, 1. hod. *Como.*

*‖ Cōmus, i, m. [ἀ κῶμος, temulentus, vel ἀ κώμη, vicus, quòd in vicis & compitis coleretur] *The god of feſtivals and merryments*; he was repreſented as young and beautifull, with a red face occaſioned by too much drinking, bearing in his hand a lighted flambeau, which he held toward the ground, ſo that he ſeemed to burn his legs with it, and was crowned with garlands and flowers, *Philoſtr.*

*‖ Concana, æ, f. [Κόγκανα, Gr.] *A city of the Aſturias in Spain*, Ptol.

*Concănus, i, m. *One of the Concani*, a wild people about Concana in Spain, who drink horſes blood, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 34. & *Sil.* 3, 361.

‖ Concangium, ii, n. *Notit.* The barony of *Kendal* in Weſtmoreland, *Camd.*

Concordia, æ, f. (1) *A godeſs among the Romans*, to whom Tiberius erected a temple at the requeſt of his mother Livia; ſhe is commonly repreſented on coins with a cup in one hand, and a *cornucopia*, or horn of plenty, in the other, to denote that plenty attendeth a ſtate where the people live in concord and friendſhip. (2) *A city of Hiſpania Bætica*; hod. *Valera la veja*, prope *Frexenal*, Hard. (3) *A town of Mirandola in Italy*; hod. antiquum nomen retinet. (1) Suet. Tib. 20. *vid.* & Liv. 22, 33. & 24, 22. (2) Plin. 3, 1. (3) Id. 3, 18.

Concordienſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Concordia*, Plin. 4, 22.

Concubienſes, ium, m. pl. *qui &* Forojulienſes, *A town of Spoletto in Italy, not far from Foligno*, Plin. 3, 14. hod. caſtellum *Forſiamma*, Hard.

*‖ Condăte, is, n. [Κονδάτη, Gr.] (1) *Congleton* in Cheſhire. (2) The city *Rennes* in Britany. (1) Antonin. (2) Ptol.

‖ Condercum, i, n. *Cheſter upon the ſtreet*, in the biſhoprick of Durham, *Camd.*

‖ Condivicnum, i, n. *Ptol.* The city *Nantes* in France, *Cellar.*

Condruſi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, betwixt Liege and Namure*, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 5. hod. *Condreux*, vel *Condrotz.*

Cōne, es, f. *An iſland of Scythia, near the mouth of the Iſter*, Luc. 3, 200.

‖ Confluentia, æ, f. & Confluentes, um, m. pl. *Antonin.* [dict. à confluxu duorum fluminum] *A city in Germany where the rivers Rhine and Moſel meet*; hod. *Coblens*, Cellar.

‖ Congavata, æ, f. *Notit.* *Roſe Caſtle* near Carliſle in Cumberland, *Camd.*

Congĕdus, i, m. *A river near Bilboa in Spain*, Mart. 1, 50, 9. hod. *Congedo.*

Conimbrica, æ, f. *A city of Beira in Portugal*, Plin. 4, 21. locus *Condeja la veja*, tribus ab eâ leucis, ex illius ruderibus excitata nova Conimbrica, *Coimbra*, Hard.

Coniſium, ii, n. *A town of Aſia the leſſer*, Plin. 5, 30.

Conium, ii, n. *A town of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32.

‖ Connacia, æ, f. *Connaught*, a province in Ireland, *Geogr.*

*Cŏnon, is, m. [Κόνων, Gr.] (1) *A noted mathematician of Samos who wrote of aſtrology.* (2) *A general of the Athenians*; who being overthrown by Lyſander the Lacedemonian, willingly retired from his native country, and inſinuateing himſelf into the favour of Artaxerxes, by his help reſtored again his country to their former liberty. (1) Virg. Ecl. 3, 40. (2) Vid. vit. ap. Nep.

Conopas, æ, m. *A dwarf, but two foot and a hand's breadth high, minion of Julia, niece to Auguſtus*, Plin. 7, 16.

Conopon, i, n. *quod &* Diabaſis, *A ſmall iſland of Myſia, near the mouth of the river Iſter*, called *Pſeudoſtomum*, Plin. 4, 12.

‖ Conovium, ii, n. [à Conovio, fl. *Anton.*] *A town in Wales*, called *Aber Conwey*, i. e. *the mouth of the river Conwey*; in Welch *Caer hacn*, in Caernarvonſhire.

‖ Conſabrum, i, n. *A town of New Caſtile in Spain, not far from Toledo*, Anton. hod. *Conſuegra*, Hard.

Conſaburenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Conſabrum*, Plin. 3, 3.

Conſentia, æ, f. *A city of Calabria in the kingdom of Naples, about twelve miles from the ſea*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Conſenza*, Hard.

Conſentini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Conſentia*, Liv. 21, 5.

Conſilinum, i, n. *A town of Calabria in the kingdom of Naples*, Plin. 3, 10. hod. *Stylo*, Hard.

Conſtantia, æ, f. (1) *A town of Andaluſia in Spain*, hod. *Conſtantina*, Hard. (2) *A town of the kingdom of Fez*; hod. *Arzilla*, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 2. (2) Id. 5, 1.

‖ Conſtantinŏpŏlis, is, f. [à Conſtantino imperat.] *The city of Conſtantinople*, the ſeat of the Grand Seignior; formerly called *Byzantium.*

Conſuanetes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Vindelicia*, Plin. 3, 20.

Conſuarani, *qui &* Conſorani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Les pais de Foix & de Conſerans*, Hard.

Conteſtania, æ, f. *A town of Valencia in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Alxtra*, Hard.

Contrebia, æ, f. *A city of Spain, not far from Toledo*, Liv. 40, 33. Paterc. 2, 5.

Contributa, æ, f. *A town of Arragon in Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. not far from *Medina de las Torres*, Hard.

Convenæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Languedoc in France*, Plin. 4, 19. prope *S. Bertrand de Cominges*, Hard.

*‖ Convennos inſula, *Ptol. Shepey iſland, at the mouth of the Thames.*

‖ Conventria, æ, f. *Coventry*, in Warwickſhire.

Coos, *ſive* Cos, f. [Κόως, Κῶς, Gr.] *An iſland in the Archipelago, with a city of the ſame name near Rhodes over againſt Caria*, Plin. 5, 30. hod. nautis *Lango*, Græcis *Stingo*, Hard. Here Hippocrates the great phyſician, and Apelles the famous painter were born.

*Cōus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Coos.*

¶ Coa veſtis, *thin ſilk garments, worn by ladies, and wrought in this iſland*, Prop. 4, 5, 55. Coïs tibi pæne videre eſt Ut nudam, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 101.

Cophantis, is. m. *A mountain of Bactriana*, Plin. 2, 106.

Cōphes, ētis. m. *A river of India*, Plin. 6, 21.

Coptites nomos, *A diſtrict of Ægypt near the city of Coptos*, Plin. 5, 9. Hinc linguæ Copticæ nomen, *Hard.*

Coptos, i. f. *A city of Ægypt, in the diſtrict of Saide*, Plin. 5, 9. hod. *Cana*, Hard.

Cora, æ. f. *A city of Latium, built by the Dardani before Rome*, Plin. 3, 5. Sil. 8, 379. & Liv. 2, 16.

Coranus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Cora.* Coranus ager, *Liv.* 8, 19.

Coraceſium, ii. n. *A city of Cilicia, near the confines of Caramania, on the gulf of Statalia*, Plin. 5, 27. Liv. 33, 20. hod. *Scandoloro.*

Coraceſius, ii. m. *A part of the hill Taurus ſo called*, Plin. 5, 27.

Cŏralli, ōrum. m. pl. *A barbarous people of Pontus*, Ov. *ex* Pont. 4, 2, 37.

Corani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy*, not far from *Veii*, Plin. 3, 4. & Luc. 7, 393.

Coraſiæ, ārum. f. pl. *Certain iſlands, or rocks, in the Archipelago*, Plin. 4, 10. hod. *Dragoniſi*, Hard.

Corax, cis. m. (1) *A maſter of rhetorick in Sicily.* (2) *A mountain of Ætolia.* (1) Cic. Orat. 1, 20. (2) Liv. 36, 30.

Coraxi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Pontus*, Plin. 2, 102.

* ‖ Corbilum, i. n. *vel* Corbilo, ōnis. m. Ptol. [Κορϐίλων, Gr.] *A city of France, in upper Bretagne*; hod. *Nantes.*

Corbio, ōnis. m. (1) *A city of Spain, not far from Barcelona.* (2) *A city of the Æquiculi in Latium*, not far from Præneſte. (1) Liv. 39, 42. (2) Id. 2, 39. & 3, 30.

Corbŭlo, ūnis. m. (1) *A proconſul of Syria, who conquered the Parthians in Nero's time.* (2) *A lubberly fellow, noted for ſtrength of body.* (1) Tac. Ann. 11, 20. (2) Juv. 3, 251.

Corbŭlōnis foſſa, *A trench made by order of Corbulo from Lions to the mouth of the river Maeſe*, Tac. Ann. 11, 20.

Corcȳra, æ. f. [à nymphâ ejuſdem nominis, quam Neptunus ibi compreſſit] (1) *An iſland in the Ionian ſea, on the coaſt of Albania*, called by the ancients *Phæacia*; hod. *Corfou*, Hard. It is ſaid to be about 55 miles long, and 120 in circumference. (2) *The name of another iſland in the Adriatick*, called alſo *Melæna*; hod. *Curzola*, Hard. (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Id. 3, 26.

Corcȳræi, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Corcyra*, Liv. 12, 14.

Cordŭba, æ. f. quæ & *Colonia Patricia*, Plin. 3, 1. *A city of Bætick Spain*; hod. *Corduba la veja*, leuca ferè una à Cordubâ novâ, *Hard.* the country of Lucan and both the Senecas, *Mart.* 1, 62, 7. and noted for its fertility, *Sil.* 3, 401.

Cordŭbenſis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Corduba.* Cordubenſis conventus, *Plin.* 3, 1.

‖ Corduene, es. f. *A diſtrict of Armenia Major*, Amm. lib. 18.

Cordueni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Corduene*, Plin. 5, 15.

Cordiluſa, æ. f. *An iſland near Rhodes*, Plin. 5, 30.

Corenſe litus, *Plin.* 3, 1. *A part of Spain*, which extended from the river *Bætis*, or *Guadalquivir*, to the river *Guadalete*, near the town of *S. Lucar di Barameda*, Hard.

Corſinienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Corfinium in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12.

Corſinium, ii. n. *A town of Abruzzo in Italy*, Luc. 2, 478. & 4, 697. Cæſ. B. C. 1, 17. not far from *Popolo*, Cellar.

Coricæ, ārum. f. pl. *Two iſlands near Peloponneſus*, Plin. 4, 12.

Corinenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy*, not far from *Cannæ*, Plin. 3, 11.

Corineum, i. n. *A town of the iſland Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 29. hod. *Cerines*, Hard.

* ‖ Cŏrinium, ii. n. [Κορίνιον, Gr.] (1) *A town fifteen miles off Glouceſter*, called *Cirenceſter*, Camd. (2) *A town of Illyricum.* (1) Ptol. (2) Id.

* Cŏrinna, æ. f. [ἀ κόρη, puella] (1) *Ovid's miſtreſs, a very handſome woman.* (2) *A Theban woman*, who five times foiled Pindar himſelf, and put forth fifty books of Epigrams. (1) *Mart.* 5, 10, 10. & 12, 44, 6. (2) *Prop.* 2, 3, 21. *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 158.

* Cŏrinthiăcus, *vel* Cŏrinthius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Corinth.* § Corinthiacus ſinus, *Plin.* 4, 4. Corinthius ager, *Liv.* 27, 31.

* Cŏrinthiārius, ii. m. *A dealer in Corinthian veſſels*, Suet. Aug. 70.

* Cŏrinthus, i. f. [Κόρινθος, Gr.] *A noted and conſiderable city of Achaia*, in the middle of the Iſthmus, going into Peloponneſus, or the Morea; it was formerly much reſorted to by reaſon of the havens it had towards the Ionian and Ægean ſeas, whence *Ovid* calleth it *bimarem Corinthon*, Met. 5, 407. It became ſo populous and wealthy, that the Romans grew jealous of their greatneſs. The inhabitants haveing highly incenſed the Roman ambaſſadours, L. Mummius was ſent againſt them, who burnt the city, and demoliſhed it, A. M. 3827. In the burning of it many rich and coſtly ſtatues of different ſorts of metal were melted, whence that kind of precious mixed metal called *Æs Corinthum*, more eſteemed than ſilver among the Romans, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. *Att.* 2, 1. It was afterwards rebuilt, and called by its former name by Julius Cæſar.

Cŏriŏlāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Corioli*, Liv. 3, 5.

Cŏriŏli, ōrum. m. pl. *A town of Latium near the Appian way*, Liv. 2, 33.

Cŏriŏlānus, i. m. [ſic dict. quòd Coriolorum urbem expugnabat] *A noble Roman, baniſhed by the malice of the ungratefull people*; but haveing gathered an army of the Volſci, he marched towards Rome, with a deſign to beſiege it, but was prevented from executeing it by the earneſt entreaties of his mother Veturia, and his wife Volumnia. Vid. *vitam ejus à Plutarcho ſcriptam*, & *Liv.* 2, 35, 39, 40.

* ‖ Coriovallum, *ſive* Coriovallium, ii. n. [Κοριοϐάλλον, Gr.] *A town of Belgium*, Ptol. vulgò *Falkenburg*, ſed incertæ poſitionis, inquit *Cellar.*

* ‖ Cŏritāni, ōrum. m. pl. *Ptol.* [Κορίτανοι, Gr.] *The people of the countries of Northampton, Leiceſter, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham*, and *Derby*, Camd.

* ‖ Cornabii, ōrum. m. pl. *Ptol.* [Κορνάϐιοι, Gr.] *A people in the north of Scotland, about Strathnavern and Caithnes*, Camd.

* Cornacates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Cornacum in Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25.

* ‖ Cornacum, i. n. [Κορνάκον, Gr.] *A town of Pannonia on the banks of the Danube*, Ptol.

‖ Cornavii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of the counties of Warwick, Worceſter, Stafford, Salop*, and *Cheſter*, Camd.

Cornēlia, æ. f. *A noble matron, ſiſter to Scipio, wife of Semp. Gracchus, and mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus*; ſhe taught her ſons the purity and elegancy of the Latin tongue, and was deſervedly valued for her temperance and prudence, *Vid. Juv.* 6, 166.

Cornēlius, ii. m. *The prænomen of ſeveral Romans.* (1) Corn. Gallus, *a good poet, and intimately acquainted with Virgil.* (2) Corn. Nepos, *who writ the lives of famous men.* (1) Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 29. Poëmata quædam ejus hodie extant. (2) Hodie extant.

Corniculum, i. n. *A town of the Sabines in Italy*, Liv. 1, 38. & Flor. 1, 11,

Cornificius, ii. m. (1) ‖ *A excellent poet in the time of Salluſt.* (2) *A friend of Cicero's.* (1) Euſebius. (2) Cic. Fam. 8, 7. & Att. 12, 14.

Corni, ōrum. *Anton. vel* Cornus, i. f. *Liv.* 23, 40. *A town of Sardinia.*

‖ Cornubia, æ. f. *Cornwall* in England.

Cornūtus, i. m. (1) *A Stoick philoſopher in the time of Nero, by whom he was baniſhed.* (2) ‖ *A commentator on Virgil.* (1) Perſ. 5, 23, 27. (2) Gell. 2, 6.

Cŏrœbus, i. m. *The ſon of Mygdon, a ſuiter to Caſſandra, Priam's daughter, ſlain by Peneleus, a Grecian, at the deſtruction of Troy*, Virg. Æn. 2, 341.

* Cŏrōnæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Corone.* Sinus Coronæus, *Plin.* 4, 5. hod. *Golfo di Coron*, Cellar.

* ‖ Cŏrōne, es. f. [Κορώνη, Gr.] *A town of Peloponneſus*, Strabo; hod. *Coron*, Cellar.

Coronea, æ. f. *A city of Bœotia*, Liv. 33, 29.

Cŏrōnis, ĭdis. f. (1) *A beautifull nymph*, called alſo *Arſinoë, beloved by Apollo*; but afterwards being too familiar with Iſchis, the ſon of Elatus of Theſſaly, a raven ſpying them together, acquainted Apollo with it, who ſlew her, and riped the infant out of her womb, whom he named *Æſculapius*, and committed him to the care of Chiron the Centaur; hence they ſay, the raven's feathers, which were white before, were changed into black, that he might mourn for ever for the death of Coronis. (2) ‖ *The name of a godeſs worſhiped in Sicyonia.* (1) Ov. Met. 2. fab. 8. (2) Pauſan.

Corpilli, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Corſi, orum. m. pl. *The people of Corſica*, Liv. 42, 7.

Corsĭca, æ. f. *An iſland in the Mediterranean, between Sardinia and Italy*; it is about 280 miles in circumference, *Plin.* 3, 6.

Corsĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of Corſica.* Corſicum mel, *Plin.* 37, 12.

‖ Corſtopitum, i. n. *Anton. Morpeth* in Northumberland, *Camd.*

Cortona, æ. f. *A city of Tuſcany in Italy, on the frontiers of Umbria*, Liv. 9, 37. Sil. 8, 473.

Cortonenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Cortona*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cortuoſa, æ. f. *A town of the Etruſci in Italy*, Liv. 6, 4.

Corvīnus, i. m. *A ſurname given to Valerius Maximus a tribune, who fought with a giant in the Gaulick war, and killed him on the ſpot, being aſſiſted by a raven which ſometimes blinded his antagoniſt with his wings, or pecked his face and hands*, Liv. 7, 26. Plin. 7, 48. V. Max. 8, 14.

Cōrus, i. m. *id. qui* Caurus, *A cold eaſterly wind*, Sil. 1, 469. Luc. 5, 599.

* Cŏrȳbantes, um. m. pl. [Κορύϐαντες, Gr.] *Cybele's prieſts*, ſo called from one *Corybantus*, one of her firſt attendants; *hence* ¶ Æra Corybantia, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 111. *Cymbals*; as they danced about the ſtreets they beged money of the people whom they met. They firſt inhabited mount Ida in Phrygia, hence ſtiled *Idæi Dactyli.*

* Cŏrȳbas, antis. [Κορύϐας, Gr.] (1) *One of Cybele's prieſts.* (1) *A painter.* (1) Claud. 4. Conſ. Honor. 149. (2) Plin. 35, 11.

Cŏrȳcium, ii. *A famous grove of Phocis in Greece*, Stat. Theb. 7, 48.

* ‖ Cŏrȳcus, i. m. [Κώρυκος, Gr.] (1) *A high hill in Cilicia, with a town of the ſame name, bringing forth great ſtore of excellent ſaffron*; hod. *Churco*, Baudr. (2) *A promontory of Crete*; hod. *Cornico*, Baudr. (1) *Strabo.* (2) *Ptol.*

Corydalla, æ. f. *A town of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Cŏrȳdon, ōnis. m. *A ſhepherd's name in Virgil, an ordinary ſwain*, or *country clown*, Ecl. 2, 1.

Corymbia, æ. f. *An ancient name of the iſland Rhodes*, Plin. 5, 30.

Corynæum, i. n. *A town of Greece*, not far from *Clazomenæ*, Plin. 5, 29.

Coryphaſium, ii. n. *A promontory in Greece*, Plin. 4, 5.

* Cos, *An iſland in the Ægean ſea. Vid.* Coos.

Cōſa, æ f. *Rutil.* Cōſæ, ārum. f. pl. *Virg. Æn.* 10, 168. Coſſa, *Plin.* 3, 4. (1) *A city of Tuſcany in Italy.* (2) *Another city in the kingdom of Naples.* (1) Vid. auct. ſuprà memorat. (2) Liv. 14, 39.

Cōſanus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Coſa.* Coſanum litus, *Plin.* 3, 6. Coſanus portus, *Liv.* 22, 11.

Coſcinus, i. m. *A town of Natolia, near the river Mæander*, Plin. 5, 29.

‖ Coſedia, æ. *vel* Coſediæ, ārum. *f.* pl. *Anton.* *A city of Normandy in France*; hod. *Coutance*, Briet.

• Coſmiānum, *ſc.* unguentum, *Mart.* 12, 55. made by

• Coſmus, i. m. [ἀ κόσμος, mundus] *A perfumer, or ſeller of ſweet ointments in Rome*, Mart. 3, 55.

Coſſetania regio, *A country of Spain between the river Ebro and Tarragon*, Plin. 3, 3.

Coſſus, i. m. (1) *The name of a valiant Roman.* (2) *A wealthy perſon, much courted for his riches.* (1) Virg. *Æn.* 6, 481. (2) Juv. 3, 184.

Coſſutia, æ. f. *A wife of Julius Cæſar's*, Suet. Cæſ. 1.

Coſȳra, æ. f. *Plin.* 3, 8. Coſsūra, *Mel.* *An iſland in the Mediterranean, between Tunis and Sicily*; it is ſaid to be about thirty miles in circumference, and belongeth to Sicily; hod. *Pantalarea*, Hard.

• ‖ Cōthon, is. f. (1) *A port of Carthage.* (2) *An iſle in the Laconian gulf, not far from Cythera.* (1) Steph. (2) Steph.

Cotta, æ. m. (1) *An excellent oratour.* (2) ‖ *A noble Roman, who wared againſt Mithridates, and reconciled Cæſar to Sylla.* (1) Cic. *de* Cl. Orat. 74. & Offic. 2, 17. (2) Plut.

‖ Cottiæ Alpes, *Lofty mountains betwixt Italy and France, which part Dauphiné from Piedmont*, Anton.

Cōtys, yos, *vel* Cōtus, i. m. *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 4. The name of ſeveral kings of Thrace. (1) *The ſon of Bitis, who in the time of the civil war ſided with Pompey.* (2) *Another of this name, to whom Ovid writ dureing his baniſhment, as king of the country.* (3) *Another, whom Timotheus the Athenian general conquered.* (1) Liv. 5, 54. (2) Ov. *ex* Ponto, 2, 9, 2. (3) Nepos *in* Timoth. 1.

Cōtyttia, ōrum. m. pl. *Laſcivious rites celebrated in honour of Cotytto*, Hor. Epod. 18, 4.

Cōtytto, ûs. f. *A Thracian ſtrumpet, made a godeſs of unchaſtity*, whoſe prieſts were called *Baptæ*, Juv. 2, 92.

‖ Counos, i. f. *An iſland at the mouth of the river Thames*; hod. *Canvey*, Camd. others ſuppoſe it to be *Shepey*.

C ante R.

Crabra aqua, *A conſiderable lake betwixt Tuſculum and the city of Rome*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18. & Agrar. 3, 2.

Crăgus, *vel* Crăgos, i. m. [à Crago, Tremiletis & Praxidicæ Nymphæ filio] *A mountain in Natolia, near the river Xanthus*, Plin. 5, 27. hod. *Capo Serdeni*, Hard.

• ‖ Crănaë, es. f. [Κρανάη, Gr.] *An iſland of Greece, not far from Cythera*, Hom. Il. γ. 445.

• Cranii, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Cranium*, Liv. 38, 28.

• ‖ Cranium, ii. n. [Κράνιον, Gr.] *A town of Cephallenia*, an iſland near Greece, *Thucyd.*

• Cranon, i. n. [Κράνων, Gr.] (1) *A city of Magneſia.* (2) *A city of Theſſaly, near Tempe.* (1) Plin. 4, 9. (2) Id. 4, 8. & Cic. Orat. 2, 86.

• Cranonius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cranon.* Cranonius ager, *Liv.* 42, 64.

• Crantor, ŏris. m. [ἀ κραίνω, impero] (1) *An academick philoſopher*, who was ſcholar to Plato, and ſchool-fellow to Xenocrates and Palæmon; he wrote a book *De Conſolatione*, which Cicero endeavoured to imitate. (2) *The armour-bearer of Peleus*, who was ſlain by Demolion the Centaur. (1) *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 37. *Acad. Q.* 1, 2. *Orat.* 3, 18. (2) *Ov. Metam.* 12, 367.

Craſſĭpes, ĕdis. m. *A Roman famous for his fine gardens*, Cic. Att. 4, 12. & Quint. fr. 3, 7.

Craſſitius Tarentinus, *A grammarian*, who was maſter to Julius Antonius, Mark Antony's ſon, *Suet.* de *illuſtr. Gramm.* 18.

Craſſus, i. m. [à craſſitie, vel ſaginâ, corporis] *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) *One ſurnamed Lucius, a famous oratour*, much commended by Tully. (2) M. Craſſus, *the richeſt man of all the Romans*; he thought no man rich, who could not with his yearly revenues maintain a conſiderable army: he was by nature very covetous, which gave occaſion to his ruin; for when the Roman empire was ſhared into three parts, whereof Cæſar had one, and Pompey another, it fell to his lot to be in Syria and the eaſtern countries; where, through love of gold, he made war againſt the Parthians, by whom both he and thirty thouſand Romans were ſlain: the Barbarians conjectureing that he undertook this war againſt them for the love of their gold, melted gold, and poured it into his mouth, that they might fill his body with that with which his heart could never be ſatisfied, whilſt he lived. (1) *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. *& Parad.* 5. (2) *Vid. vitam ejus à Plutarcho ſcriptam, & Luc.* 1, 105.

Craſtĭnus, i. m. *A forward perſon in the Pharſalian war*, Luc. 7, 471. Liv. Epit. 111, 65.

Crătaïs, *vel* Cratæis, is. m. *A river of Calabria in Italy, which runeth into Scylla*, Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Fiumara di Muro*, Hard.

Crătĕrus, ri. m. (1) *An excellent phyſician.* (2) *A celebrated painter.* (3) *A ſtatuary.* (4) ‖ *A companion of Alexander*, who wrote his acts. (1) *Cic. Att.* 12, 13. (2) *Plin.* 35, 11. (3) *Id.* 36, 5. (4) *Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græcis.*

• Crates, ētis. m. [ἀ κρατέω, impero] (1) ‖ *An ancient philoſopher of Thebes*, who turning his whole eſtate into money, delivered it to a banker, upon this condition, that if his ſons proved philoſophers, he ſhould give it among the poor citizens; a philoſopher haveing no occaſion for money; otherwiſe he ſhould give it his ſons. Some write that he threw it into the ſea, ſaying, *Away ye paultry cares, I will drown you, that you may not drown me.* For he thought that none could have riches and virtue together. He was cotemporary with Euclid. (2) *A grammarian*, who being ſent upon an embaſſy, by king Attalus to Rome, firſt brought this ſtudy thither, every day reading grammatical lectures. (1) *Plut.* (2) *Suet.* de *illuſtr. Gramm.* 2.

Crathis, is. m. *A river of Calabria near the town Sybaris*; it ariſeth in mount Apennine, and runeth into the gulf of Boſſano near Caſſano in the kingdom of Naples, *Plin.* 3, 11.

• Cratīnus, i. m. [ἀ κράτος] *A comick poet, facetious, yet very ſatyrical, and much addicted to drinking*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 1. Epiſt. 1, 19, 1. & Perſ. 1, 123.

• Cratippus, i. m. [Κράτιππος, Gr. ἀ κρατέω, impero, & ἵππος, equus; *ſc.* equis imperans] *An Athenian philoſopher, tutour to Cicero's ſon Marcus*, Cic. Offic. 3, 2. He meeting Pompey after his overthrow in the Pharſalian battle, gave him all the comfort that philoſophy could afford, by diſputeing of providence, and of the approaching downfall of Rome, *Plut.*

‖ Crătylus, i. m. *A philoſopher to whom Plato dedicated a book.*

Crĕmĕra, æ. *A river of Tuſcany, famous for the ſlaughter of three hundred Fabii by the Veientes*, Liv. 2, 49. Flor. 1, 12. & Ovid. Faſt. 2, 205. It runeth into Tiber above 5 miles above Rome, and is now called *La Varoa*.

Cremmyon, i. n. *A town of Greece, not far from Megara*, Plin. 4, 7.

Crĕmōna, æ. f. *A large and rich city in Italy in the Milaneſe*, about 38 miles weſt from Mantua, Virgil's country, *Plin.* 3, 19. *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 28.

Crĕmōnenſis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cremona.* Cremonenſis cohors, *Liv.* 44, 40.

Crĕmōnis jugum, *That part of the Alps, through which Hannibal made his famous paſſage*, Liv. 21, 38.

• Creon, ontis. m. [Κρέων, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Menecius, and brother of Jocaſta*: Oedipus haveing killed his father Laius unawares, Creon cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed king of Thebes; in his reign the people being much annoyed by the monſter Sphinx, who deſtroyed all ſuch as could not expound her riddle, Creon made a publick declaration, that whoſoever could give the interpretation thereof ſhould have Jocaſta his ſiſter to wife, and have the ſupreme government of the kingdom. Oedipus undertook it, and performed it ſo well, that the Sphinx caſt herſelf down a precipice and broke her neck, whereupon he marryed Jocaſta, and was alſo advanced to the throne; but ſome time after, underſtanding he had marryed his own mother, he went voluntaryly into baniſhment, and left the kingdom to his two ſons, who quarreling were both killed in battle. The kingdom hereupon came again into the hands of Creon, on whom, by reaſon of his cruelty to Antigone and others, Theſeus made war, and ſlew him. (2) *The ſon of Siſyphus*, who gave his daughter Creüſa in marriage to Jaſon, after he forſook Medea. (3) *The firſt Archon*, or *yearly magiſtrate, at Athens.* (4) *A mountain in the iſland of Leſbos.* (1) Stat. Theb. 7, 250, & deinceps. (2) Sen. Med. 510, & deinceps. (3) Vell. Paterc. 1, 7. (4) Plin. 5, 31.

Cres, Crētis, m. Creſſa, æ. f. *An inhabitant of Crete.* They were famous on account of their falſe ſtories; hence *Ovid*, Nec fingunt omnia Cretes, *Amor.* 3, 10, 19. Creſſa puella, *h. e.* Phædra, *Id. Epiſt.* 4, 2.

Creſſa, æ. f. *A port of Caria*, Plin. 5, 28.

Creſſius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Crete.* § Creſſia nemora, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 70. prodigia, *Id. Æn.* 8, 294.

Crēta, æ. f. [à Crete Jovis filio, Curetum rege] *An iſland in the Mediterranean*, ſituated near the Archipelago, between Rhodes and Peloponneſus; hod. *Candy*. It is ſaid to be above 450 miles in circumference. Here they ſay Jupiter was brought up, and buryed too. There were once a hundred cities in this iſland. The people were excellent archers, and mightyly given to lieing, as St. Paul obſerved of them out of a poet of their own, Epimenides: Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται, κακὰ θηρία, γαστέρες ἀργαί, Plin. 4, 12.

Crētæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Crete.* Cretæis in oris, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 117.

Crētĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Crete.* Creticum mare, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Crētenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Crete*, Liv. 38, 21.

Crētis, ĭdis. Patron. f. *Of Crete.* Nymphæ Cretides, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 444.

Crētānus, i. m. *One of Crete*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 73.

Crētheus, i. m. *The ſon of Æolus, and father of Æſon*, Val. Fl. 1, 42. & 5, 477.

Crēthēius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cretheus.* ¶ Cretheïa proles, h. e. *Jaſon ſon of Æſon*, Val. Flacc. 8, 112.

Crēthĭdes, is. m. Patron. *Deſcended from Cretheus*, Val. Flacc. 6, 609.

• Creūſa, æ. f. [Κρέουσα, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Creon king of Corinth*, whom Jaſon marryed, haveing deſerted his firſt wife Medea; wherefore Medea in a rage ſent a caſket with wildfire in it, which burnt her as ſoon as ſhe opened it. (2) *The wife of Æneas, and daughter of king Priam*, who was loſt in the ſtreets of Troy, as Æneas with his father and ſon made their eſcape. (1) *Ov. Epiſt.* 12, 53. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 2, 666. & 9, 297.

• ‖ Crimiſſa, æ. f. [Κρίμισσα, Gr.] *A city of Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples*, Strab.

Crīnas, æ. m. *A phyſician of Marſeilles*, who preſcribed medicines according to the motion of the planets, *Plin.* 29, 1.

Crīnīſus, *vel* Crinīſus, i. m. *A river of Sicily, near the city Segeſta*, Virg. Æn. 5, 38. hod. *Freddo*. When Laomedon denyed Neptune and Apollo their wages for building the walls of Troy, Neptune was angry, and ſent a huge ſea monſter to waſte the country; upon this, conſulting the oracle, they were told the only remedy was, to give up the maidens of Troy to him; but Hippotes a noble Trojan, fearing leſt his daughter Hegeſta ſhould be caſt to the monſter, put her into a ſhip, rather to be drowned out of his ſight, than to be devoured in his view; ſhe was driven into Sicily, where Criniſus falling in love with her, and turning himſelf into the ſhape of a dog or bear, lay with her, and begot Aceſtes, who was afterwards king of Sicily, *Serv.* Crimiſa, *Lycophrone.*

Criſpīnus, i. m. [à criſpis capillis] *A captain of the guard to Domitian,* a perſon of mean extraction, and debauched morals, *Juv.* 1, 27. & 4, 1. & 14.

Criſpus, i. m. *A name of Salluſt, and of other Romans.*

Criſſa, æ. f. *A city of Æolia,* Plin. 4, 3. hod. *Salona,* Hard.

Criſſæus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Criſſa.* Criſſæus ſinus, *Plin.* 4, 3. hod. *Golfo di Salona,* Hard.

Crĭtias, æ. m. *The captain of the thirty tyrants, who ruled in Athens,* Nep. Thraſyb. 2, fin. Cic. Tuſc. 1, 40.

* Crĭto, ōnis. m. [à κριτὴς, judex] *An Athenian very intimate with Socrates,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 25.

* Crĭtŏbūlus, i. m. [*q. d.* conſilii arbiter; *ex* κριτὴς, judex, & βȣλὴ, conſilium] *A phyſician who reſtored Philip's eye to its place, when it was ſtruck out with a dart, though the ſight of it was irrecoverably loſt,* Plin. 7, 37. & Curt. 9, 5.

* Crĭtŏlāus, i. m. [*i. e.* populi judex; *ex* κριτὴς, judex, & λαὸς, populus] (1) *A captain of Achaia, who ruined Corinth by his ill conduct, and at laſt poiſoned himſelf.* (2) *A Peripatetick philoſopher, who went with Carneades in the embaſſy to Rome.* (1) Cic. N. D. 3, 38. & Liv. 52, 3. (2) Cic. Orat. 1, 11. 2, 37.

Criumetōpon, i. n. [κριȣ μέτωπον, Gr. *i. e.* arietis frons] *A promontory of Crete,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Capo Crio,* Hard.

Crocala, æ. f. *An iſland of ſand at the mouth of the river Indus,* Plin. 6, 21.

‖ Crococalana, *item* Crocolana, & Corolana, æ. f. *Ancaſter* in Lincolnſhire, *Camd.*

* Crocŏdīlopŏlis, is. f. [à crocodilorum multitudine] (1) *A town in Phœnicia, by the hill Carmel.* (2) *Another in Ægypt by the river Nilus.* (1) Plin. 5, 19. (2) Plin. 5, 9.

* Crŏcŏdīlopŏlītes nomos, *The diſtrict belonging to Crocodilopolis,* Plin. 5. 9.

Crŏcus, i. m. (1) *A handſome youth,* who being in love with a young lady called *Smilax,* pined away into a flower of that name. (2) ‖ *A huntſman, who at the requeſt of the Muſes was turned into a ſtar, and named* Sagittary. (1) *Ov. Met.* 4, 283, & *deinceps.* (2) *Sidon.*

* Crœſus, i. m. [Κροῖσος, Gr.] *The laſt king of Lydia, the ſon of Halyattes;* ſo rich, that *Crœſi divitias* became a proverb to denote abundance of wealth, he aſked Solon, who was the happyeſt man? He named ſeveral; Crœſus appearing ſomewhat ſurpriſed that himſelf was not named, the philoſopher told him, *No man could be ſaid to be happy before death;* which Crœſus afterwards found to be true, for being taken priſoner by Cyrus, and ordered to be burned, he cried out *Solon, Solon, Solon!* Cyrus aſked why he called on Solon, and was told Solon's ſaying, whereupon conſidering it might be his own caſe, he ſpared his life, and treated him with much reſpect, *Plut. Juv.* 10, 274. *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 4, 3, 37.

Cromna, æ. f. *A town of Paphlagonia,* Val. Flacc. 5, 106.

Crŏmyon, ōnis. m. *A place in Greece belonging to Corinth,* Ov. Met. 7, 435.

Crŏmyŏnēſus, i. f. *An iſland over-againſt Smyrna,* Plin. 5, 30.

* Crŏnia, ōrum. n. pl. [à Κρόνος, Saturnus] *Feaſts in honour of Saturn, in which ſmall preſents were ſent from one to another.* They were kept on the 19th day of December, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 7.

Cronia, æ. f. *An ancient name of Bithynia,* Plin. 5, 32.

* Crŏnium mare [à Κρόνος, Saturnus, qui, cùm frigidum ſydus ſit, rebus frigidis præeſt, *Euſt.*] *The frozen,* or *Northern ſea,* Plin. 4, 16.

Cronium, ii. n. Plin. 4, 13. *Suppoſed by Harduin to be the ſame as* Gronium, *Groenland.*

Crotalus, i. m. *A river of Lucania in Italy,* Plin. 3, 10. hod. *Corace,* Hard.

Crŏton, *vel* Crŏto, ōnis. f. [à Crotone quodam ibi tumulato, *Ov.*] *A city of Italy, not far from Otranto,* Plin. 2, 97. Sil. 11, 8. & Liv. 1, 18. It is very wholeſome, and of a temperate air; whence that proverb, *Crotone ſalubrius,* Strab. lib. 6. It was the country of Milo the great wreſtler.

Crotoniata, æ. m. *An inhabitant of Croton,* Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 1. & N. D. 2, 2.

‖ Crŏtŏpus, i. m. *A king of the Argives, and father of Pſamathe, who had a child by Apollo,* called *Linus, whom ſhe hid among the buſhes, but the dogs tore him to pieces.* Hinc

Crŏtŏpiădes, is. m. *Linus deſcended from Crotopus,* Ov. *in* Ibin. 480.

Cruſtŭmĕrium, ii. n. *Anciently a city of the Sabines in Italy, about nine miles from Rome,* Plin. 3, 5. now a village called *Marcigliano Vecchio.*

Cruſtŭmĕri, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Cruſtumerium,* Virg. Æn. 7, 631.

‖ Cruſtŭmĭnum, i. n. *A town of Tuſcany on the confines of the country of the Veii,* Steph.

Cruſtŭmĭnus, *vel* Cruſtŭmius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Cruſtuminum.* Cruſtumina pyra, *Plin.* 15, 15. & Col. 5, 10. Virg. Georg. 2, 88. Cruſtuminus ager, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 29. Cruſtumina tribus, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 16.

Cruſtŭmium, ii. n. *A river ariſeing out of the Apennines and runing by Rimini in Italy,* Plin. 3, 15. Luc. 2, 406. hod. *Conca,* Hard.

Crya, æ. f. *A promontory of Lycia,* Plin. 5, 27.

Crynis, is. m. *A river of Bithynia,* Plin. 5, 32.

Cryos, i. m. *A river of the leſſer Aſia,* Plin. 5, 29.

C ante T.

* ‖ Ctēſias, æ. m. [Κτησίας, Gr.] (1) *A noble hiſtorian of Cnidus.* (2) *Another of Epheſus.* (1) Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græcis. (2) Plut.

Ctēſibius, i. m. (1) ‖ *An Athenian paraſite,* who being aſked how much philoſophy he had left? anſwered, Ἀσυμβόλως δειπνεῖν, enough to ſup of free coſt; for being full of jeſts, he was often invited to feaſts. (2) *Another of Alexandria, the inventer of wind muſick.* (1) Rhod. (2) Plin. 7, 37. & Vitruv. 9. 9.

* Ctēſĭphon ontis. m. [Κτησιφῶν, Gr.] (1) *An excellent artiſt,* who built the great temple of Diana at Epheſus, which was afterwards burnt by Heroſtratus. (2) *A nobleman of Athens,* who perſuaded the Athenians to crown Demoſthenes in the theatre with a golden crown; upon which being accuſed by Æſchines, he was defended by Demoſthenes in that excellent oration of his Περὶ ϛεφάνȣ. (3) *A town of Aſſyria, over-againſt Seleucia,* where the Parthian kings kept their winter. It was once the chief city of the kingdom of Babylon. (1) Plin. 2, 37. (2) Cic. Orat. 3, 56. (3) Plin. 6, 26.

* ‖ Ctēſippus, i. m. [*h. e.* equorum poſſeſſor; *ex* κτάομαι, poſſideo, & ἵππος, equus] *The ſon of Chabrias, brought up by Phocion,* Plut.

C ante U.

Cūma, æ. f. *A city of Æolis, oppoſite Leſbos the country of the Sibyl, called* Cumæ, *or* Erythræa, who came afterwards into Italy, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 98.

Cūmæ, ārum. f. pl. Cȳme, es, *Sil.* 19, 494, & *Liv.* 37, 11. *A city of Campania in Italy, not far from Puteoli,* built by the Cumæi of Aſia, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Cūmæus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Cumæ.* Cumæam accedere urbem, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 441.

‖ Cumbria, æ. f. *Cumberland* in the north of England.

Cŭneus ager, *Mel.* 3, 1. *A country of Portugal,* or as *Plin.* 4, 22. *a promontory of the ſame place;* hod. *Cabo di S. Maria,* Hard.

Cŭnicŭlāriæ, ārum. f. pl. *Two ſmall iſlands,* or rather *rocks, between Sardinia and Corſica,* Plin. 3, 7.

Cŭpīdo, dĭnis. m. [à cupiendo] *The god of love,* of which there were two, one born of Venus, and begoten by Jupiter, the inciter of celeſtial love; the other the ſon of Erebus and Nox, the authour of terreſtrial or filthy amours. He is repreſented like a boy, naked and winged, with a veil over his eyes, and carrying a quiver upon his ſhoulders; he holdeth a torch with one hand, and a bow with darts in the other, wherewith he woundeth the hearts of lovers, *Plut. Ov. Faſt.* 4, 1. *Sen. Oedip.* 500.

Cŭpīdĭneus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Cupid.* Cupidineïs nec inexpugnabile telis Cor mihi, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 10, 65.

Cupra, æ. f. *Two towns of Picenum in Italy,* one called *Cupra montana,* prope *Ripam Tranſonam,* Hard. & Cupra maritima, *Plin.* 3, 13. hod. *Toſino,* Hard.

Cuprenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Cupra,* Plin. 3, 13.

Cŭrenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Cures,* Plin. 3, 12.

Cŭres, ium. pl. *A city of the Sabines in Italy,* their country being incorporated with Rome, the citizens of both were called *Quirites;* hod. *Coreſe,* Hard. alſo a river of the ſame name, which floweth into Tiber about 12 miles above Rome, ſeemeth to have been ſo called from them.

* Cūrĕtes, um. m. pl. [ἀπὸ τῆς κȣρᾶς, à tonſurâ, quòd cincinnos ad delicias alerent, *Euſt.*] *The ſame as the* Corybantes, *and* Idæi dactyli; they were ſix brethren, who came from the hill Ida into Crete, to whom Rhea committed the bringing up of her young ſon Jupiter, for fear of diſobligeing her huſband Saturn. They firſt uſed drums and danceing in armour, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 151. *Luc.* 2, 629. & *Stat. Theb.* 4, 784.

Cūrĕtis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Of,* or *belonging to, Crete,* anciently inhabited by the *Curetes,* Egreſſus ratibus Curetida terram Contigit, *Ov. Met.* 8, 153.

‖ Curia, æ. f. *Corbridge* in Northumberland, *Camd.*

Cūrio, ōnis. m. *The name of a family in Rome;* one of them was a great man of Cæſar's party, and built two theatres ſo as to keep them aſunder, or to clap them together, *Plin.* 36, 15. & *Luc.* 1, 269, &c.

Cŭrius, ii. m. *A nobleman of Rome,* ſurnamed *Dentatus;* he was thrice conſul, and was noted for his courage, ſingular honeſty, and frugality. When he had beaten Pyrrhus king of Epirus, and driven him out of Italy, he divided the land, diſtributeing to each man four acres, and reſerved no more for himſelf, ſaying, That none ought to be generals, who could not be content with the ſhare of a common ſoldier. When the ambaſſadours of the Samnites brought him a large ſum of money, as he was ſiting by the fire boiling of rapes, he told them, he had rather rule over rich men, than be rich himſelf, and he that could not be worſted in fight, would not be bribed with money, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 41. *Juv.* 11, 78. *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 412.

Curtius, ii. m. [à celeritate currendi dict.] (1) *A noble Roman, who gave his life for his country;* the earth being ſunk with a wide gap in the middle of the Forum, and it being commonly reported that it could not be filled up, unleſs ſome prime young nobleman were put into it, Curtius mounted his horſe, and rode into it. (2) *A lake occaſioned by that accident.* (3) *One in the time of Tiberius, who from a receiver's clerk came to be conſul.* (4) *An hiſtorian who wrote of Alexander's acts.* (1) Liv. 7, 6. (2) Id. 1, 13. & Tac. Hiſt. 1, 41, 2. (3) Tac. Ann. 11, 21, 4. (4) Cujus opera extant.

Curubis, is. f. *A town of Zeugitana,* Plin. 5, 4.

Cūtilia, æ. f. *A lake in the country of the Sabines, wherein was a woody iſland allways floating,* Plin. 2, 95. hod. *Lago di Contigliano,* Hard.

C ante Y.

Cyăne, es. f. (1) *A Sicilian nymph,* who helping Proſerpine againſt Pluto, was changed into a river of the ſame name, which runeth into Anapus. (2) *A town of Lycia.* (1) Ov. Faſt. 4, 469. (2) Plin. 5, 27.

Cyăneæ, ārum, f. pl. *quæ* & Symplegades. *Two little iſlands near the entrance of the Euxine, or Black ſea,* in the mouth of the ſtraits of Conſtantinople over-againſt one another; at ſo ſmall a diſtance, that as one cometh by ſhip towards them, they appear but one, like the two ſteeples near the North-foreland, *Plin.* 4, 12. Whence the poets fancied that they met ſometimes and came together, therefore called *Concurrentia ſaxa,* Juv. 15, 19. hod. *La Pavonare.*

*Cyănee, es, f. [*i. e.* cærulea; à κυάνεος, cæruleus] *The daughter of the river Meander, on whom Miletus begat Caunus and Byblis,* Ov. Met. 9, 451.

*Cyăneus, i, m. [ab eodem] *A river of Colchis,* Plin. 6, 4.

*Cўbele, es, f. mediâ communi. [Κυϐέλη, Gr. à Cybele Phrygiæ monte] *The godeſs Cybele,* called alſo *the mother of the gods,* daughter of heaven and earth, and wife to *Saturn*; this godeſs is alſo called *Ops, Rhea,* and *Veſta*: and from the places where ſhe was worſhiped, *Dindymene, Berecynthia, Idaea, Phrygia,* and *Peſſinuntia*; the *Corybantes* were her prieſts, who worſhiped her by the ſound of drums, tabours, pipes, and cymbals. She is pictured with turrets upon her head. Her ſtatue was by the counſel of Sibylla tranſlated from Peſſinuns to Rome by Scipio Naſica, and was there much honoured. *Vid.* Mart. 1, 71, 10. Virg. Georg. 4, 64. Claud. Rap. Prof. 1, 179. Lucr. 2, 618. & Prop. 3, 17, 35.

Cўbĭra, æ, f. *A town of Lycaonia,* Cic. Verr. 4, 13.

Cўbĭrātæ, ārum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Cybira,* Cic. Fam. 8, 4.

Cўbĭrătĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cybira.* Cybiraticum forum, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. Cybiratica negotia, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 6, 33.

*Cyclădes, um, f. pl. [à κύκλος, quòd circa Delum in orbem ſitæ ſunt] *Certain iſlands in the Archipelago,* Plin. 4, 12. they are accounted fifty-three in all, *Cyclas,* Sil. 4, 247.

*Cyclōpes, um, m. pl. [Κυκλώπες, Gr.] ita dict. ab eo quòd unicum habent oculum, cúmque orbicularem mediâ in fronte ſitum, *Heſ. The ſons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who aſſiſted Vulcan in makeing Jupiter's thunderbolts. Polyphemus, Brontes, Steropes,* and *Pyracmon,* are of moſt note among the poets. They were an ancient people inhabiting the iſland of Sicily, which were mighty great men, whence the poets gave them the name of giants. They were killed by Apollo, to revenge the death of his ſon Æſculapius, whom Jupiter had ſlain with a thunderbolt made by them, *Vid.* Heſiod. Θεογ. 145. Virg. Æn. 8, 440. Ov. Faſt. 4, 287. Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 4. & Claud. 3. Conſ. Hon. 19, 5.

*Cyclōpēus, & Cyclōpius, a, um, adj. *Of the Cyclops.* Cyclopea ſaxa, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 205. Cyclopia tela, *Claud. Rapt.* 1, 97.

*Cycnus, i, m. [à κύκνος, cygnus] (1) *The ſon of Mars, ſlain by Hercules.* (2) *Neptune's ſon ſlain by Achilles in the Trojan war, and turned into a ſwan.* (3) *A king of the Ligurians, who bewailing the death of his couſin Phaeton, was changed into a ſwan.* (4) *The name of a horſe,* ſo called on account of his colour. (1) Hygin. 31. (2) Ov. Met. 12. fab. 3. (3) Id. Met. 7. fab. 13. (4) Stat. Theb. 6, 524.

Cyda, æ, m. *A perſon of Crete, of a very bad character, but made one of the judges at Rome by Mark Antony,* Cic. Philipp. 5, 5. & 8, 9.

*Cydias, æ, m. [à κῦδος, gloria] *A ſkilfull painter,* who painted the Argonauts ſo well, that Hortenſius gave for it a hundred and ſixty four talents, *Plin.* 35, 11.

[illegible]e, es, f. *A noble and beautifull lady be-*[illegible] *Acontius,* who, by reaſon of their diſpa-[illegible] to birth and fortune, deſpairing to attain [illegible] contrived a way to trepan her, by writeing [illegible] couple of verſes upon an apple, into a promiſe of marryage, *Ov. Epiſt.* 20. *vid.* Acontius.

Cydnus, i, m. [à candore dict. Quicquid candidum eſt, Cydnum gentili linguâ Syri dicunt, *Solin.*] *A river of Cilicia, in Aſia Minor,* iſſueing out of the mountain Taurus, and paſſing by Tarſus, *Plin.* 5, 26. the water of it is exceeding cold, for Alexander, in the time of his wars againſt Darius, going into this river to cool himſelf, found his body ſo benumbed with cold, that his life was in danger, had not that faithfull, though ſuſpected phyſician, Philip, relieved him, *Curt.* 3, 4. & *Juſt.* 11, 8. It is ſaid to cure the gout, by batheing the legs in it, *Vitruv.* 8, 3.

*Cўdon, ōnis, f. [Κυδωνία, Gr.] (1) *A town of Crete*; hod. *Canea,* Hard. (2) *A man's name.* (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Virg. Æn. 10, 325. & 12, 858.

Cўdōnēa, æ, f. *An iſland near Leſbos,* Plin. 2, 103.

*Cўdōnius, *vel* Cўdōnēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to Cydon,* or *Crete.* § Cydonia ſpicula, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 59. mala, *Plin.* 15, 11. Cydoneæ pharetræ, *Ov. Met.* 8, 22.

Cylipenus ſinus, *Plin.* 4, 13. hod. *le golfe de Riga,* Hard.

Cylla, æ, f. *A city of Troas,* Ov. Met. 13, 174.

Cyllărus, i, m. (1) *One of the Centaurs.* (2) *One of the horſes belonging to Pollux,* or as ſome, *Caſtor.* (1) Ov. Met. 12. 393. (2) Virg. Georg. 3, 90. & Val. Flacc. 1, 436.

Cyllēne, es, f. *A mountain of Arcadia,* Plin. 4, 6. Virg. Æn. 8, 139. & Ov. Met. 5, 87.

Cyllēnis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Deſcended from Cyllene,* Luc. 9, 665.

Cyllēnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cyllene.* Cyllenia proles, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 258. *Mercury* as being the ſon of Jupiter and Maia, and born on the mountain Cyllene. It is alſo uſed for *the planet Mercury,* Luc. 1, 657, & 10, 209.

Cyme, es, f. *A city of Æolia,* Plin. 5, 30.

Cymæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cyma,* or *Cuma.* Cymæa vates, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 5. ſc. *Sibylla.*

*Cўmŏdŏce, es, f. [à κῦμα, fluctus, & δέχομαι, capio] *A ſea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris,* Virg. Georg. 4, 338. & Æn. 5, 826.

*Cўmŏdŏcēa, æ, f. *One of the ſea nymphs, into which the ſhips of Æneas were changed,* Virg. Æn. 10, 225.

*Cўmŏthoē, es, f. [à κῦμα, fluctus, & θέω, curro] (1) *A ſea nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.* (2) *A ſpring of Achaia.* (1) Virg. Æn. 1, 148. (2) Plin. 4, 5.

Cynægyrus, i, m. *An Athenian captain,* whoſe valour in the Perſian war was very remarkable againſt his enemies; for haveing ſlain many of them he purſued them even to the ſea, where by main ſtrength he held a loaded ſhip with his right hand; and when that was cut off, he held it with his left; which being alſo cut off, he held it with his teeth, *Juſt.* 2, 9.

Cynæthus, i, f. *The iſland Delos, anciently ſo called,* Plin. 4, 12.

Cynāpes, is, m. *A river which diſchargeth itſelf into the Euxine ſea,* Ov. *ex* Ponto, 4, 10, 49.

‖ Cўnăra, æ, f. *One of the iſlands in the Archipelago,* at preſent uninhabited; hod. *Zinara.* Hinc

Cўnărēius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cynara,* Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 214. *ſed al. alit. leg.*

Cyneas, æ, m. *An ambaſſadour ſent from king Pyrrhus to Rome, where he learned in one day to ſalute every ſenatour by his peculiar name,* Cic. Tuſc. Q. 1, 24.

Cўnĭci, ōrum, m. pl. *The Cynick philoſophers, followers of Antiſthenes and Diogenes,* Cic. Offic. 1, 35. & *de* Fin. 3, 20. Juv. 13, 122.

*‖ Cўnīphis, is, *vel* Cўnīphus, i, m. [Κίνυφος, Gr.] *A river of Africa*; it ariſeth in the deſert of Fez in Biledulgerid, and runeth into the Mediterranean near Lebeda, between cape Mazrata and Tripoli in Barbary, *Ptol.*

*Cўnīphius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cinyphus.* Cyniphii hirci, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 312. conf. *Sil.* 3, 275.

*‖ Cўnŏcĕphăli, ōrum, m. pl. [Κυνοκέφαλοι, Gr. *ex* κύων, canis, & κεφαλὴ, caput] *A people of India with heads like dogs,* Gell. 9, 4.

*Cўnŏcĕphălus, i, m. [ab eodem] *The god Anubis among the Ægyptians.* Vid. Cic. Att. 6, 1. Plin. 8, 54. & Salmaſ. ad Solin.

*Cўnŏpŏlis, is, f. [*ex* κύων, canis, & πόλις, civitas] *A city of Ægypt,* Plin. 5, 10.

*Cўnŏpŏlītes nomos, *The diſtrict belonging to Cynopolis,* Plin. 5, 9.

*‖ Cўnŏſarges, is. [*ex* eodem themate] *A place in Attica, ſo called from a white dog ſacrificed there by Diomus*; hence the proverb, *Ad Cynoſarges.* Vid. Chiliad.

Cўnoſēma, ătis, [*i. e.* Canis tumulus; *ex* κυνὸς, canis, & σῆμα, monumentum] *A promontory of Thrace, where queen Hecuba was buryed,* Plin. 4, 11. *vid.* & Ov. Met. 13, 560.

*Cўnŏsūra, æ, f. [κυνὸς οὐρὰ, Gr. *i. e.* canis cauda] (1) *The leſſer Bear ſtar, by obſerveing of which the mariners of Tyre and Sidon ſteered their courſe, as the Græcians did by the other.* (2) ‖ *A promontory of Livadia in Peloponneſus*; hod. *cape Sideo.* (3) *A mountain of Arcadia.* (1) Ov. Faſt. 3. 107. Sil. 3, 665. Val. Flacc. 1, 17. (2) Ptol. (3) Stat. Theb. 4, 295.

Cynthia, æ, f. [à Cyntho monte] (1) *The moon.* (2) *The name Propertius giveth his miſtreſs,* who was before called *Hoſtilia.* (1) Ov. Faſt. 2, 91. (2) Prop. 11, 1.

Cynthius, ii, m. *Apollo* ſo called, as being born in *Cynthus,* Virg. Ecl. 6, 3.

Cynthus, i, m. *A hill in Delos, ſo high, that the ſhadow of it is ſaid to ſpread over the whole iſland,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Monte Cintio,* Hard.

*Cўpărissa, æ, f. [Κυπαρισσία, Gr.] *A town of Meſſenia,* Plin. 4, 5.

*Cўpăriſſus, i, m. [Κυπάρισσος, Gr.] *A young man of extraordinary beauty,* who being very diſconſolate on account of a ſtag which he had killed accidentally in hunting, Apollo changed him into a cypreſs tree, which was carryed in funeral pomps, and conſecrated to dead men, *Ov. Met.* 10. *fab.* 3.

Cypris, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Feſt. Venus,* ſo called from the iſland Cyprus, where ſhe was worſhiped. *Diva potens Cypri,* Hor. Od. 1, 3.

Cyprus, i, f. [à Cypro Cinyræ filio, *Steph.*] *An iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, ſituated betwixt Syria and Cilicia*; ſo fruitfull that it was called *the happy iſle,* Virg. Æn. 1, 626. Hor. Od. 3, 26, 9. By reaſon of the wantonneſs of its inhabitants it was conſecrated to Venus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 20. It hath two famous cities in it, *Salamis* and *Paphos,* and is computed to be about 170 miles long, and 80 broad.

Cyprius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cyprus.* § Cyprius rex, *Cic.* pro *Domo,* 20. tyrannus, *Id. N. D.* 3, 33.

Cypſella, æ, f. *A town of Thrace, not far from the river Hebrus,* Plin. 4, 11.

Cypſelus, i, m. *A tyrant of Corinth,* Cic. Tuſc. 5, 37.

Cўrēnaĭca, æ, f. [à Cyrene dict.] *A country of Africa betwixt Marmarica and the port of Sabia,* Plin. 5, 5. hod. *Barca.*

Cўrēnaĭci, ōrum, m. pl. [dict. *ab* Ariſtippo Cyrenæo, ſectæ auctore] *Certain philoſophers, who accounted pleaſure the chiefeſt good, and eſteemed virtue only as a means to increaſe it,* Cic. Tuſc. 3, 13. Offic. 3, 13. & Acad. Q. 4, 42.

Cўrēnaĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cyrenaica.* Cyrenaĭcus ager, *Plin.* 5, 5.

Cўrēne, es, f. *The daughter of Peneus, by whom Apollo had Ariſtæus,* Virg. Georg. 4, 321.

Cўrēne, es, f. *vel* Cўrēnæ, ārum, pl. *A city of Africa*; hod. *Cairoan,* one of the five, which make the *Pentapolis,* from whence the whole country was called *Cyrenaĭca,* Plin. 5, 5. Sil. 3, 252. & Liv. 23, 10. The place abounded with Benzoin, whence *Catullus* calleth it *laſerpiciferas Cyrenas,* 7, 4.

Cyrēnenſis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cyrene.* Cyrenenſes agri, *Cic. Agr.* 2, 19.

Cyretia, æ, f. *A city of Theſſaly,* Liv. 36, 10.

Cyrnēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cyrnus.* Cyrneæ taxi, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 30.

Cyrnus, i, f. *The iſland Corſica, anciently ſo called,* Plin. 4, 12.

Cyrrheſtica, æ, f. *A part of Cæleſyria,* one of whoſe towns was *Borrhæa*; now *Aleppo,* Cic. Att. 5, 18.

Cyrſilus, i, m. *An Athenian who was ſtoned to death as a traitor to his country,* Cic. Offic. 3, 11.

*Cyrus, i, m. [Κῦρος, Gr.] *The ſon of Cambyſes, by Mandane the daughter of Aſtyages.* See the ſtory of his birth, and the prediction that he ſhould rule over Aſia, and drive Aſtyages from his kingdom, and the means he uſed to prevent it, in *Juſt.* 1, 4. He firſt united the kingdom of the Medes and Perſians, ſubdued the Aſſyrians, took Babylon, overthrew the Lydians, of whom Crœſus was king, and made him a priſoner; he ſet the Jews, who were detained in captivity at Babylon, at liberty, and ſent them again into their own country under the conduct of Zerobabel, with leave to rebuild the temple at Jeruſalem, and was the firſt emperour of the Perſian monarchy, which continued two hundred and ſeven years, till the time of Alexander the Great. He was a man admired for his perſonage, proweſs, wiſdom, and liberality, but eſpecially for his memory. At laſt being engaged in a war with the Scythians and Maſſagetæ, he was ſlain with two hundred thouſand men in an ambuſh laid by queen Tomyris, to revenge the death of her ſon, who cauſed his head to be cut off, and thrown into a veſſel full of blood, with this bitter taunt, *Satia te ſanguine, quem ſitiſti.* See *Juſt.* 1, 8. & *Val. Max.* 5, 4, ext. 6, & 8, 7, ext. 16, & 9, 10, ext. 1.

‖Cy̆ta, æ, f. *A town of Colchis,* Steph.

Cy̆tæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Colchis.* Cytææ terræ, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 693.

Cy̆tæis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Deſcended from Cyta,* h. e. *Medea,* Prop. 2, 4, 7.

Cy̆tēĭnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cyta.* Cyteïna carmina, *Prop.* 1, 21, 4. h. e. *magica,* becauſe that place was famous for herbs uſed therein.

*Cy̆thēra, ōrum, n. pl. [Κύθηρα, Gr.] *An iſland betwixt Peloponneſus and Candy,* or *Crete,* now called *Cerigo,* in compaſs about ſix miles, formerly called *Porphyris,* Plin. 4, 12. or Porphyruſa, *Ariſtot.* for the excellent purple fiſhes taken there. It was conſecrated to Venus, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 51. *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 286.

*Cy̆thĕriăcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cythera.* Cytheriaca myrtus, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 15. Cytheriacæ columbæ, *Sen. N. Q.* 1. aquæ, *Ov. Epiſt.* 7, 60.

*Cy̆thĕrēa, æ, f. Patron. *Worſhiped at Cythera,* h. e. *Venus,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 673.

*Cy̆thĕrēïus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cythera.* Cythereïus heros, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 611. h. e. *Æneas,* as being the ſon of Venus; menſis, *Id. ibid.* 4, 195. h. e. *April,* that month being ſacred to Venus.

Cythnos, i, f. [à Cythno primo habitatore] *One of the Cyclades*; otherwiſe called *Ophiuſa* and *Dryopis,* Plin. 4, 12. Ov. Met. 5, 252. & 7, 464. It is now ſubject to the Venetians, and ſaid to be about 60 miles in circumference.

Cytis, is f. *An iſland of Arabia, whence the topaz ſtone,* Plin. 6, 29. hod. *l'iſle de Babelmandel,* Herd.

Cy̆toriăcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cytorus, or the boxtree.* ¶ Cytoriaco deducere pectine crines, *Ov. Met.* 4, 312. h. e. *with a boxcomb.*

Cy̆tōrus, i, m. *A mountain of Galatia,* abounding with boxtrees, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 437.

Cy̆zicēni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Cyzicum,* Cic. *pro* Mur. 15. & *pro* Arch. 9. & Liv. 94, 10.

Cy̆zicus, i, f. *An iſland, with a city of the ſame name, in the White ſea, between Aſia and Europe,* Val. Flacc. 3, 60. Prop. 3, 22, 1.

D ante A.

DAÆ, *vel* Dayæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, near the Caſpian ſea,* Virg. Æn. 8, 728. Luc. 7, 429.

Dāci, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Dacia,* Plin. 4, 12. Luc. 3, 95.

Dācia, æ, f. *A country beyond Hungary, containing the preſent Moldavia, Tranſylvania, and Wallachia.* Adi Geographos.

Dācicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dacia.* Dacicus, *ſc.* nummus, *Juv.* 6, 204. coined by Domitian, who ſubdued that people.

Dācus, i, m. *One of Dacia,* Luc. 2, 54. Virg. Georg. 2, 497.

*Dactyli Idæi. [Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι, Gr.] *Cybele's prieſts,* inſtituted on the following occaſion; Cybele haveing brought forth Jupiter and Juno at one birth, ſhe only ſhowed Juno to Saturn, and gave Jupiter to the *Curetes,* or *Corybantes,* to be nurſed by ſtealth, leſt Saturn ſhould devour him: the prieſts, leſt the crying of the infant ſhould diſcover him, invented a kind of dance, wherein they met one another ſtrikeing upon little braſs ſhields, and ſo prevented the father's diſcovering his ſon. Vid. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 112. Vide etiam *Corybantes.*

*‖Dădūchus, i, m. [δᾳδοῦχος, Gr. qu. *A torchbearer*; ex δᾴς, tæda, & ἔχω, habeo] *The chief prieſt of Hercules,* or as ſome *any prieſt of Ceres,* Alex. *ab* Alex. 2, 8.

*Dædăla, æ, f. *A town of Lycia,* where Dædalus was buryed, being killed by a water-ſnake which came out of the river Ninus, *Plin.* 5, 27.

*Dædălus, i, m. [à δαίω, ſcio; vel δαιδάλλω, vario, *Feſt.*] *An Athenian artificer, the moſt ingenious in the world,* whence the proverb, *Dædali opera,* when we would commend a thing for the curiouſneſs of the work: he invented the ſaw, the ax, the plummet, the augur, glue, cement, ſails for ſhips, the ſail-yard; and ſtatues ſo contrived as to make the eyes move, as if liveing; being accuſed of the death of Perdix his nephew, he fled into Crete, and there made the Labyrinth, into which Minos put him and his ſon Icarus, becauſe he had made a cow of wood, wherein Paſiphaë puting herſelf, became guilty of monſtrous lewdneſs. He ſeeing no way of eſcape, deſired feathers and wax, to make a preſent, as he pretended, for the king, but therewith he made himſelf and his ſon wings, and ſo flew from Crete to Sardinia, and from thence to Cumæ, where haveing loſt his ſon by the way, he built a temple to Apollo. The meaning of the fable is, that Dædalus being privy to the adultery of Paſiphaë, the wife of Minos, with his ſervant named Taurus, was caſt into priſon with his ſon Icarus; but they, and ſome other diſcontented perſons flying from Crete in ſome ſmall veſſels, Minos purſued them ſo briſkly, that the ſhip in which Icarus was, ſplit againſt the rocks; but Dædalus haveing found out the uſe of ſails, and the king uſeing oars only, got firſt to Sicily, and ſo eſcaped the fury of his purſuer; whence the proverb, *Remigiis Dædaleis,* to ſignify a thing done with dexterity and ſpeed. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 8. fab. 3. Sil. 12, 92.

*Dædălēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dædalus.* Dædaleo ocyor Icaro, *Hor. Od.* 2, 20, 13. Dædaleum iter. *Prop.* 2, 14, 8.

*Dædălus, a, um, adj. *Curiouſly wrought, finely bedecked.* § Dædala tecta, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 179. tellus, *Lucr.* 1, 7. carmina, *Id.* 2, 504. natura rerum, *Id.* 5, 235.

Dahippus, i, m. *A noble ſtatuary,* Plin. 34, 8.

Dalmanutha, æ, f. *i. e.* pauperis portio. *A country of Judea,* S. Marc. 8, 10.

Dalmătæ, ārum, m. pl. *The people of Dalmatia,* Plin. 3, 32. & Liv. 47, 21.

Dalmătia, æ, f. *A country in that part of Turkey which lieth in Europe,* bounded on the north and eaſt by Boſnia, on the ſouth by Croatia, and on the weſt by the gulf of Venice, *Plin.* 3, 25. hod. antiquum nomen retinet, quamvis non iidem limites ubique ſint.

Dalmătĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dalmatia.* A title given to L. Metellus, on account of his conqueſt of that country, *Cic. Verr.* 3. Dalmaticum, *ſc.* bellum, *Suet. Aug.* 20. Dalmatici fluctus, *Luc.* 2, 402.

*Dămaſcus, i, f. [Δάμασκος, Gr.] *Anciently the nobleſt city of all Syria*; it lieth in the midway between Antioch and Jeruſalem, and is yet a conſiderable place, being the ſeat of one of the greateſt baſſa's the Turks have in Aſia, *Plin.* 5, 18. *Luc.* 3, 215. hod. *Damas,* Hard. There grow ſtore of thoſe plums we call *Damaſcens.*

*‖Dămaſcēne, es, f. [Δαμασκηνή, Gr.] *The country about Damaſcus,* Strabo.

*Dămăſippus, i, m. [*i. e.* equorum domitor; *ex* δαμάζω, domo, & ἵππος, equus] (1) *One who took part with Marius againſt Sylla, and was very cruel.* (2) *A player,* or *actor.* (3) *A purchaſer of medals and ſtatues.* (1) Cic. Fam. Epiſt. 7, 23. & 9, 21. (2) Juv. 8, 147. (3) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 64.

Damias, æ, m. *A famous ſculpter,* Plin. 34, 8.

*‖Damnii, ōrum, m. pl. [Δάμνιοι, Gr.] *The people of Weſtmoreland,* Ptol. *int.* Camd.

*‖Damnŏnii, *vel* Dumnŏnii, ōrum, m. pl. [Δαμνόνιοι, Gr.] *The people of Cornwall and Devonſhire,* Ptol. *int.* Camd.

*‖Damnŏnium promontorium, *The Lizard-point in Cornwall,* Camd.

Damocles, tis, m. *A flatterer of Dionyſius the Sicilian tyrant,* who haveing much extolled the happyneſs enjoyed by monarchs, Dionyſius, in order to convince him of his miſtaken notions, attired him as a king, and cauſed him to be attended at table in a royal manner, haveing the moſt delicate viands placed before him; but withall ordered a naked ſword to be hung over his head with the point downward, tied only by a horſe hair; which ſo terrified Damocles, that he could neither taſte of the dainties, nor take any pleaſure in his magnificent attendance, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 21.

Dāmœtas, æ, m. *The name of a ſhepherd,* Virg. Ecl. 2, 37.

Dāmon & Pythias, *or* Pinthias, *Two Pythagorean philoſophers, famous for their ſtrict friendſhip.* Dionyſius haveing condemned one of them to die, he craved a few days reſpite, to ſettle his domeſtick affairs, and the other willingly offered himſelf as a pledge for his ſafe return, and to die in his ſtead, if he returned not by the day appointed; but he came according to appointment, and acquited his friend: upon which the tyrant not only pardoned the unhappy wretch, but deſired alſo to be the third perſon in their friendſhip, *Val. Max.* 4, 7. *extern.* 1. & *Cic. Offic.* 3, 10.

Dāmŏphĭlus, i, m. *A painter,* or *limner,* Plin. 35, 12.

Dănaë, es, f. *The daughter of Acriſius king of the Argives,* who being told by an oracle that he ſhould be ſlain by his grandchild, ſhut this daughter up cloſe in a ſtrong tower; but Jupiter turning himſelf into a golden ſhower, had criminal converſation with her; after her delivery, her father cauſed her and her new born child to be put into a cheſt, and caſt into the ſea: the cheſt being thrown upon the coaſt of Daunia, a fiſherman took it up, and preſented it to king Pilumnus, who marryed Danaë; and Perſeus her ſon, when of age, ſlew his grandfather, and ſo fullfilled the oracle, *Ov. Met.* 4. *fab.* 14. & *Hor. Od.* 3, 16.

Dănaēius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Danae.* ¶ Danaëius heros, *Ov. Met.* 5, 1. i. e. *Perſeus,* the ſon of Danae.

Dănaï, ōrum, & *per ſyncop.* Danaûm, m. pl. *The*

The Græcians, ſo called from Danaüs, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 34. *V. Flacc.* 1, 371.

Dănaïdes, um. f. pl. & Dănaïdæ, *Sen. Troad.* 605. *The fifty daughters of Danaüs,* who were marryed to the fifty ſons of Ægyptus his brother, whereof all but Hypermneſtra ſlew their huſbands on the weding night, and were ſentenced for it to fill a tub full of holes with water, *Hygin. Fabb.* 170, 255. ¶ *Danaïdum dolium,* a proverb of an inſatiable wretch, who is never ſatisfied, *Vid. Chiliad.*

Dănaüs, i. m. *A king of the Argives, and brother of Ægyptus*; who ſailed into Greece, and haveing expelled king Sthenelus, fixed his habitation at Argos, whence the Græcians were called *Danaï*, Virg. Æn. 2, 3.

‖ Dănia, æ. f. *Denmark,* a kingdom on the north of Germany near the Baltick, abounding with all furniture for ſhiping, *Adi Geogr.*

‖ Dănĭca ſilva, *The foreſt of Dean in Glouceſterſhire*; or, as others, the *Anderſwalde,* betwixt Glouceſter and Briſtol.

Dānŭbius, ii. m. *The Danube,* the greateſt river in Europe: as it paſſeth by Illyricum it changeth its name, and is called the *Iſter*; it receiveth into it ſixty more rivers, ariſeth in the loweſt ſide of Germany out of the hill Abnoba, and runeth through Bavaria, Auſtria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Moldavia, Beſſarabia, and part of Tartary, into the Euxine ſea, *Plin.* 3, 18. *Ov. ex Ponto,* 1, 8, 11. *Luc.* 2. 50. *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Honor.* 622.

‖ Dănum, i. n. *Anton. Doncaſter* in Yorkſhire, *Camd.*

• Daphne, es. f. [Δάφνη, Gr.] (1) *A nymph the daughter of Peneus, a river of Theſſaly,* beloved by Apollo, but choſe rather to be changed into a laurel or bay tree, than yield to his amours. (2) *A pleaſant place in Syria, ſhaded with trees, watered with ſprings, and much reſorted to for pleaſure*; whence the proverb, *Daphnicis moribus vivere.* (1) Ov. Met. 1. fab. 10. (2) Eutrop. 6, 11.

• ‖ Daphnæus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Daphne.* ¶ Daphnæus Apollo, *Amm.* 22, 31. becauſe worſhiped there.

• Daphnenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people about Daphne,* Eutrop. 6, 11.

• Daphnis, ĭdis. m. [ἀ δάφνη, laurus] (1) ‖ *A young man of Sicily, the ſon of Mercury, the firſt writer of paſtorals,* who haveing agreed with a nymph whom he loved, that if either of them ſhould break their promiſe plighted to each other, the party offending ſhould be puniſhed with the loſs of both eyes; he afterwards falling in love with another, was ſtruck blind. (2) *The name of a ſhepherd.* (1) Diod. (2) Virg. Ecl. 3, 12.

• ‖ Daphnus, untis. f. [Δάφνους, Gr.] *A town of Greece,* Strab. lib. 1.

• Daraps, ſing. *Val. Flacc.* 6, 66 *vel* ‖ Darabes, um. m. pl. *Ptol.* [Δάραβεις, Gr.] *A people of Bactriana.*

Dardănia, æ. f. *A country in Aſia Minor, on the Aſiatick ſide of the Archipelago,* Strabo conſ. Sil. 1, 43.

Dardănĭdæ, ārum. m. pl. Patron. *Trojans,* as being deſcended from Dardanus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 564.

Dardănĭdes, is. m. Patron. *Æneas,* Virg. Æn. 10, 545. & 12, 775.

Dardănus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Dardanus,* or *the Trojans,* Virg. Æn. 2, 582. & 6, 756.

Dardănus, i. m. *The ſon of Jupiter and Electra,* who haveing killed his brother Janus, fled into Samothracia, and afterwards into Aſia, where he took up his abode in the Leſſer Phrygia, and built there the city *Dardania,* which was afterwards called *Troy,* from Troas the ſon of Erichthonius, and grandchild to Dardanus, and *Ilium,* from Ilus the ſon of Troas. (2) *A huckſter,* who bought up all things he could, to ſell them at a dearer rate. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 197. *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 31. (2) *Plin.* 30, 1.

Dardănus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Dardanus,* or *the Trojans.* Dardana pubes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 119. tela, *Id.* 6, 57.

• ‖ Dăres, ētis. m. [Δάρης, Gr.] (1) ‖ *One of the moſt ancient hiſtorians,* who wrote the Trojan wars, wherein he was himſelf in perſon; falſely ſaid by ſome to have been tranſlated out of Greek into Latin by Corn. Nepos. (2) *The name of a champion,* who boaſted much, but performed little. (1) *Iſidor.* (2) *Virg. Æn.* 5, 483. & 12, 263.

• ‖ Dariorigum, i. n. [Δαριόριγον, Gr.] *A city of Bretagne in France,* not far from *Vennes,* Ptol.

Dărĭi pons, *Made over the Danube, not far from the Euxine ſea,* Nep. Milt. 3.

Dărĭus, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral kings of Perſia.* (1) *The ſon of Hyſtaſpes,* choſen king by the neighing of his horſe. (2) *Another ſurnamed* Codomanus, who was the laſt emperour of the Perſian monarchy, being conquered by Alexander, and ſlain by his own ſervants. (1) *Juſt.* 1, 10. (2) *Claud. Epiſt.* 1, 17.

‖ Darvēnum, *vel* Darvernum, i. n. *Dover,* Camd.

Dăſius, ii. m. *The name of a phyſician,* Mart. 2, 52. & 6, 70.

Daſſarenſes, ium. *vel* Daſſaretæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Macedonia,* Liv. 45, 26. & Plin. 3, 23.

Daulia, æ. *vel* Daulis, ĭdis. f. *A city of Phocis in Greece, not far from Delphos in the Morea,* Liv. 32, 18.

Daulius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Daulis.* Daulia rura, *Ov. Met.* 5, 276.

‖ Daunia, æ. f. [à Dauno dict.] *A country in the eaſtern part of Italy*; vulgò *Puglia plana,* or *Piana, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.*

Daunius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Daunus.* ¶ Daunius heros, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 723. h. e. *Turnus.* Daunia gens, *Id. ib.* 8, 146. ¶ Daunia dea, *Id. ib.* 12, 785. h. e. *Juturna,* ſiſter to Turnus.

Daunus, i. m. (1) *The ſon of Pilumnus and Danaë, and father of Turnus.* (2) *A river of Apulia.* (1) Virg. Æn. 10, 616. & 12, 90. (2) Hor. Od. 3, 30, 11.

D ante E.

• ‖ Dēbŏrus, i. f. [Δηβορὸς, Gr.] *A city of Pæonia,* Thucyd.

• Dĕcăpŏlis, is. f. [*ex* δέκα, decem, & πόλις, civitas] *A country with ten cities belonging to it,* partly in Paleſtine, the cities whereof are thus reckoned up; Sephet, Tiberias, Nephtali, Azor, Cœſarea Philippi, Caphernaum, Bethſaïda, Chorazin, Bethſan, and Iotapa; and partly in Cœleſyria, of which Damaſcus was chief, *Plin.* 5, 18. Vid. Geogr.

• Dĕcĕlīa, æ. f. [Δεκέλεια, Gr.] *A city of Greece near Eubœa,* Nep. Alcib. 4.

• ‖ Dĕcem pagi, *Anton. A town of Lorrain*; hod. *Dieuze,* Cellar.

Dĕciātes, um. m. pl. *A people near the Alps,* Plin. 3, 5. & Flor. 2, 3.

• Decimus, ii. m. [à decem] *The name of ſeveral Romans,* de quibus conſule *Liv.* 27, 14. & 42, 35.

• Dĕcius, ii. m. [dict. à decem, ſicut Quintius à quinque] *The name of ſeveral conſiderable Romans,* whereof three did willingly give up their lives for their country. (1) *The father,* in the Latin war. (2) *The ſon,* in the Hetruſcan. (3) *The grandſon,* in the war againſt Pyrrhus. (1) *Liv.* 6, 9. (2) *Id.* 10, 29. (3) *Id.* 13, 36.

Dĕcŭma, æ. f. *A town of Spain,* not far from Corduba, *Plin.* 3, 1.

Dĕcŭmāni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of France* not far from *Narbonne,* Plin. 3, 4.

Dēiănīra, æ. f. *The daughter of Oeneus king of Ætolia*; ſhe was betrothed firſt to Acheloüs, and afterward to Hercules: who deſigning to croſs a river, Neſſus the Centaur offered to help his bride over; but Hercules being on the other ſide, he would have raviſhed her: whereupon Hercules ſhot him with an arrow poiſoned with the blood of Hydra. He inſtantly dieing, gave to Deïanira a garment, died with his own blood, telling her, that if her huſband wore it, he could love no other woman but herſelf. She afterwards hearing that her huſband was fallen in love with Iole in Eubœa, ſent that garment to him; who haveing put it on, fell mad: whereupon he ſlew Lycas who brought it, and threw himſelf into a ſacrificeing fire which he had made on mount Oeta. Deïanira hearing of it, ſlew herſelf with his club; of whoſe blood ſprang the herb Nymphæa, or Heracleon, *Ov. Metam.* 9. *fab.* 3.

Dēĭdămīa, æ. f. *The daughter of Lycomedes king of Scyros,* on whom Achilles begat Pyrrhus, while he dwelt there in woman's attire, *Propert.* 2, 9, 16.

Dēĭŏne, es. f. *Mother to Miletus.* Hinc

Dēĭŏnĭde, is. f. *A deſcendant of Deione,* Ov. Metam. 9, 442.

Dēĭŏpēia, æ. f. *One of the nymphs of Juno, whom ſhe promiſed to give Æolus to wife,* Virg. Georg. 4, 343. & Æn. 1, 76.

Dēĭŏtărus, i. m. *Was made king of Galatia by Pompey, on whoſe ſide he fought againſt Cæſar.* He was accuſed of a conſpiracy againſt Cæſar's life, but was defended by Cicero, in an excellent oration now extant.

Dēĭphŏbe, es. f. *The daughter of Glaucus,* called alſo *Sibylla Cumana,* Virg. Æn. 6, 36. & 500.

Dēĭphŏbus, i. m. *The ſon of Priam and Hecuba.* He marryed Helena after the death of Paris, and was by her delivered into the hands of the Græcians; ſhe opening the chamber door to them, while he was aſleep, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 310.

‖ Delgovītia, æ. f. *Godmundingham* in Yorkſhire, *Camd.*

• Dēlĭăcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Delos.* Deliaca ſupellex, *Cic. Varr.* 2, 34. vaſa, *Id.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 46.

• Dēlium, ii. n. *A town of Greece, not far from Tanagra,* Liv. 35, ult.

• ‖ Dēlius, ii. m. *One of Mark Antony's captains,* a great turn coat, *Meſſ. Corvinus.*

Dēlius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Delos.* ¶ Delia, *ſc.* dea, *Diana,* as born in Delos, *Ov. Met.* 5, 639. Delius, *ſcil.* Deus, *Apollo,* for the ſame reaſon, *Id. ibid.* 1, 454. vates, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 12.

Delminium, ii. n. *A town of Illyricum,* Aur. Vict. de Viris illuſtr. 44, 4.

• Dēlos, i. f. [ἀ δῆλος, manifeſtus; quòd repentè ſeſe oſtenderit Latonæ, eùm antequam mari operta eſſet] *An iſland in the Ægean ſea,* the chief of the Cyclades, where Latona was delivered of Apollo and Diana, to whom therefore the iſland was afterwards conſecrated, and accounted a place of ſo great devotion, that the Perſians, when they made war againſt Greece, and had brought to Delos a navy of a thouſand ſhips, yet out of reverence forbore meddling with any thing there. It was once a floating iſland, and therefore called *erratica Delos,* Ov. Metam. 6, 333. This iſle is near forty miles from Negropont, and about ten miles in circumference; hod. *Sdilles.*

Delphi, ōrum. m. pl. *A city of Phocis in Greece,* ſeated on the hill of Parnaſſus, where the oracle of Apollo was. It was ſuppoſed to be in the midſt of the inhabited world, and therefore called *umbilicus orbis terrarum,* Liv. 38, 48. as alſo *umbilicus Græciæ,* Id. 41, 28. which was found out by Jupiter's ſending out two eagles to flie, one from the eaſt, the other from the weſt, which met at this place, *Claud. de conſ. Mallii, proœm.* 11.

Delphĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Delphos.* § Delphica tellus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 515. Delphicus *ſc.* deus, *Apollo,* Id. ibid. 2, 543. Delphica delubra, *Claud. Rapt. Proſ.* 246. menſa, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 59.

• Delphīni portus [ἀ δελφὶς, Gr.] *A port town of Italy, not far from Genoa,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Porto Firo,* Cellar.

• Delphīnus, i. *vel* Delphin, is. m. [Δελφὶς, Gr.] *A conſtellation ſo called,* Varro R. R. 2, 5.

5. Ov. Faſt. 1, 457. & 2, 79. & Cic. Arat. 92.

• ‖ Delta, æ. f. [dict. quòd literæ Græcæ Δ imaginem referat] *An iſland in Ægypt, made by the diviſion of the river Nile, not far from Alexandria*; hod. *a part of Erriff.* Adi Geogr.

• Deltōton, i. n. [ab eodem] *The name of a conſtellation reſembling the Greek* Δ, Cic. in Arat. 5.

• Dēmădes, is. m. [Δημάδης, Gr.] *An Athenian oratour*, a great adverſary to Demoſthenes, and famous for his luxury and debauchery, *Plut.* in *Demoſth.* & *Cic. Orat.* 2, 26.

• ‖ Dēmăgŏras, æ. m. [*ex* δῆμος, populus, *&* ἀγορεύω, concionor; *q. d.* populi concionator] *A Greek hiſtorian*, de quo vide Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc.

• Dēmaratus, i. m. [Δημάρατος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A Lacedemonian captain*, who being baniſhed his country, and dwelling at Athens, was informed of the ſecret deſigns of the Athenians againſt the Lacedemonians; and thinking himſelf more engaged to his native country than to Athens, diſcloſed the whole project. (2) *A rich merchant of Corinth*, who flying from the tyrant Cypſelus, retired to Hetruria, where he begat Tarquinius Priſcus, the fifth king of the Romans. (1) *Plut. in Alex.* (2) *Cic. Tuſc. Q.* 5, 37.

• Dēmea, æ. m. [*à* δῆμος, populus] *An old clowniſh man in Terence.*

‖ Demetæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Weſt Wales in Carmarthenſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Cardiganſhire*, Camd.

• Dēmetrias, dis. f. [*à* Demetrio quodam ibi regnante] (1) *A town of Theſſaly*, anciently called *Pagaſa.* (2) ‖ *A town of Aſſyria.* (1) Liv. 39, 29. & Plin. 4, 8. (2) Steph.

• Demetrius, ii. m. [Δημήτριος, Gr.] *The name of ſeveral famous men.* (1) ‖ *The ſon of Antigonus*, ſurnamed *Poliorcetes*, of ſo manly a port, that no painter could truly repreſent him, whom Plutarch has paralleled with Mark Antony. He waged war againſt four kings at once, and vanquiſhed all; Ptolemæus, Lyſimachus, Seleucus, and Pyrrhus; at laſt he was taken priſoner by Seleucus. (2) *Another*, ſurnamed *Phalereus*, ſcholar of Theophraſtus, who by his virtue and diſcreet government much enriched Athens, being ruler there ten years; dureing which time they ſet up thirty ſix images in honour of him. Afterwards in his abſence, by the ſlanderous accuſations of ſome malicious perſons, he was condemned to die, and all the images, ſave one, were pulled down: upon which Demetrius ſaid, *Yet for all that, they have not plucked down that virtue, for which they did ſet up thoſe images.* (1) Plut. (2) Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 19.

• Dēmiurgus, i. m. [Δημιουργὸς, Gr. *ex* δῆμος, populus, *&* ἔργον, opus] *A title given to the chief magiſtrate in ſome of the cities of Greece*, Liv. 32, 22. Cic. Epiſt. Fam. 5, 22.

• Dēmŏchăres, tis. m. [*Lat.* popularem auram captans; *ex* δῆμος, populus, *&* χαρίζομαι, gratificor] *An Athenian oratour, nephew to Demoſthenes*, who being ſent to king Philip on an embaſſy, and aſked by him how he might oblige the Athenians, replyed, By hanging yourſelf. The king notwithſtanding diſmiſſed him, and only bade him aſk thoſe who had ſent him, Whether he, who patiently bore, or he that uttered, ſuch unſeemly language, was moſt to be commended? *Sen.* de *Irâ*, 3, 23. *Cic. Orat.* 2, 23. *& de Cl. Orat.* 83.

• Dēmocrates, is. m. [*i. e.* populum regens; *ex* δῆμος, populus, *&* κρατέω, rego] *The name of a phyſician*, Plin. 24, 7.

• Dēmocrĭtus, i. m. [*i. e.* populi judex; *ex* δῆμος, populus, *&* κριτὴς, judex] *An excellent philoſopher of Abdera*, who haveing traveled much for the gaining of knowledge, returned home, and confined himſelf to a ſmall houſe and garden, that he might more freely meditate on the works of nature, and blinded himſelf by looking much upon a bright baſon of braſs. He laughed at peoples eager purſuit of riches and honour. His father was ſo wealthy, that at one time he feaſted Xerxes and his army. He died at the age of 99 years. *Vid. Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 19. *& Acad. Q.* 4, 17.

• Dēmŏphoon, ontis. m. [Δημοφῶν, Gr.] (1) ‖ *The ſon of Theſeus and Phædra, the twelfth king of Athens*, who returning from Troy, landed in Thrace, where Phyllis daughter of Lycurgus fell in love with him, and entertained him at bed and board. He after ſome time going to Athens, promiſed to come to her again; but not performing his promiſe, ſhe hanged herſelf upon an almond tree. (2) *A prophet*, who foretold the danger that was like to befall Alexander. (1) *Plut.* (2) *Curt.* 9, 4.

• Dēmoſthĕnes, is. m. [*Gr. i. e.* populi robur; *ex* δῆμος, populus, *&* σθένος, robur] *The moſt famous oratour of Greece.* He was the ſon of a blackſmith, and Plato's ſcholar, haveing an impediment in his ſpeech, ſo that he could not pronounce the letter *r*, by puting ſtones in his mouth, and declaiming upon the ſea ſhore, he attained to a perfect way of ſpeaking. When Philip had beſieged Athens, he promiſed to raiſe the ſiege, if they would give in hoſtage ten oratours. Demoſthenes told them that the wolves deſired a league with the ſhepherds, upon this condition, that the cauſe of ſtrife might be taken away, which was the ſhepherds maſtiffs; this being granted, the wolves without fear made havock of the ſheep. So would Philip do with you, ſaid he, if once you deliver to him your watchmen, your oratours. When Antipater ſucceeded Alexander, he fled to ſave his life; Archias being ſent to apprehend him, he drank poiſon, which he had prepared and kept in his pen for that purpoſe, and ſo ended his life, Vid. *Cic. Orat.* 1, 65. *Offic.* 2, 13. *& de Cl. Orat.* 38.

Demoteles, is. m. *One of thoſe who wrote of the pyramids of Ægypt*, Plin. 36, 12.

Denſeletæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace, betwixt Mæſia and mount Hæmus*, Cic. *in* Piſon. 34.

• Dentātus, i. m. *A name given to ſome of the family of the Curii*, Plin. 7, 16.

Deorum currus, *A very high mountain in Africa*, Mela; hod. *Sierra Liona*, Cellar.

‖ Derbe, es. f. *A city of Lycaonia in Aſia Minor*, Steph. hod. *Deribia.*

Derbices, um. m. pl. *A people near the Caſpian ſea*, who puniſhed all crimes with death, *Plin.* 6, 16. *& Strabo.*

Dercenna, *vel* Dircenna, æ. f. *A very cold fountain near Galatajud im Spain*, Mart. 1, 50, 17.

Derceto, *vel* Dercetes, is. f. *An idol worſhiped at Joppa and Aſcalon*, called alſo *Atergatis*, and *Dagon*; the upper part like a man, downward like a fiſh, *Ov. Met.* 4, 45.

‖ Dertona, æ. f. *Anton. A city of the Milaneſe in Italy*; hod. *Tortona.*

‖ Dertoſa, æ. f. *A city of Catalonia in Spain*; hod. *Tortoſa.*

‖ Derventio, nis. m. *Notit. The river Derwent.*

• ‖ Dēva, æ. [Δηοὐα, Gr.] (1) *The river Dee in Cheſhire.* (2) *The river and town of Dundee in Scotland.* (1) Anton. (2) Ptol.

‖ Deucaledonii, ōrum. m. pl. *The Picts, inhabiting the weſt of Scotland*, Camd.

Deucălion, ōnis. m. *The ſon of Prometheus king of Theſſaly, and huſband of Pyrrha, daughter to Epimetheus.* In his time happened a deluge, or flood, which drowned a great part of Greece, *Juſt.* 2, 6. only he and his wife got into a ſmall ſhip, which was carryed to mount Parnaſſus, and there ſtayed; and there the dry land firſt appeared, after the waters were abated. ✤ He conſulting with the oracle how mankind might be repaired, was anſwered, if he caſt his great mother's bones behind his back; whereupon he and his wife caſt ſtones over their ſhoulders, and they became men and women. Some have ſuppoſed this to have been really Noah's flood; and indeed Plutarch maketh mention of the dove which was ſent out of the ark by Deucalion. Vid. *Ov. Met.* 1, 318. *& Juv.* 1, 81.

Deucălionĕus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Deucalion.* Deucalioneæ aquæ, *Ov. Met.* 7, 356. Deucalionei imbres, *Luc.* 1, 648.

Develton, i. n. *A midland town of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Deuriŏpus, i. f. *A diſtrict of Pæonia, between the rivers Axius and Erigonus*, Liv. 39, 53.

Deximontani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Carmania, upon the river Granius*, Plin. 6, 23.

D ante I.

Dīa, æ. f. (1) *An iſland in the Archipelago*; hod. *Standia*, Hard. (2) *A city of Scythia.* (1) Plin. 4, 12. Ov. Met. 3, 690. & 8, 174. (2) Plin. 4, 12.

Diablintes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Gaul*, not far from *Vannes*, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 9. fortè iidem qui *Diablindi* apud *Plin.* 4, 18.

• Diădūmĕnus, i. m. [*Lat.* redimitus; *à* διαδέω, redimio] *The name of a handſome boy*, Mart. 3, 65. 5, 47. 6, 34.

• Diăgŏras, æ. m. [*Lat.* concionator; *ex* διαγορεύω, concionor] (1) *A man of Rhodes*, whoſe three ſons haveing on the ſame day got the prizes in the Olympick games, the father with exceſs of joy ended his life in his ſons arms. (2) *An Athenian philoſopher*, who denyed there was any God, or rather contemned the idols and falſe gods of his time; for which he was baniſhed by the Athenians, who promiſed a reward to him who ſhould ſlay him. (1) *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 46. *Gell.* 3, 15. (2) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. *&* 3, 37.

• Diālis, le. adj. [*à* Dijovis, *Varr.* rect. ab eo quòd Græci Jovem Δία vocant] *Belonging to Jupiter*: hence *flamen Dialis*, the high prieſt of Jupiter, inſtituted by Numa Pompilius: he only was privileged to wear the *alba galerum*, or a white mitre made of ſheep ſkins. None were capable of this office but a marryed man, neither was it lawfull for him to marry twice. None might fetch fire out of his houſe, unleſs it were to perform ſome ſacrifice therewith: neither might any poll or barb him, but a freeman of the city, *Vid.* Suet. Cæſ. 1. & Gell, 1, 12, 10, 15.

Diāna, æ. f. *The daughter of Jupiter by Latona, at the ſame birth with Apollo*: ſhe, out of love to chaſtity, avoided all company with men, and retired into the woods, and there exerciſed herſelf, with the nymphs her companions, in hunting of wild beaſts, carrying about with her a bow and a quiver. Many temples were dedicated to her, of which that of Epheſus was the moſt renowned. She was called in heaven by the name of *Phœbe*, on earth *Diana*, and in the parts under the earth *Hecate.* Vid. *Ov. Met.* 3, 185. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 503. & *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 2, 30.

‖ Diānæ fons, *A ſpring in Sicily, the water whereof will not mingle with wine*, Solin.

Dianenſes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Dianium*, Plin. 3, 3.

Dianium, ii. n. (1) *A ſea port town of Valencia in Spain*; hod. Denia, *Hard.* (2) *An iſland near Igilium in Italy.* (1) Plin. 3, 3. (2) Mela, 2, 7.

• Diăphănes, is. f. [*Lat.* tranſparens; *ex* διαφαίνω, tranſpareo] *A river of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Diaulus, i. m. *A fellow, who from a phyſician turned ſexton*, Mart. 1, 31, 48.

Dibutades, is. m. *A poter in Corinth, who firſt taught how to make veſſels with figures, and pictures of men on them*, Plin. 35, 12.

Dicea, æ. f. *A town of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 9.

• ‖ Dicæarchus, i. m. [*Lat.* juſtus imperator; *ex* δίκαιος, juſtus, *&* ἀρχὸς, imperator] *A Meſſenian philoſopher, who affirmed that a ſucceſſion of men had been from all eternity, and denyed the ſoul to be of any ſubſtance.* Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græcis.

• Dicarchæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, righteous government*; a title given to the cities of Naples and Puteoli, *Sil.* 8, 534. 12, 107. & 13, 385.

Dictamnum, i. n. *A town of Crete in the territory of Canea*, Virg. Æn, 12, 412. Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 102. hod. *Dictamno.*

‖ Dicte, es. f. *A mountain in Crete*; hod. *Laſſiti.* Hinc

Dictæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Dicte or Crete.* Dictææ nymphæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 56. Dictæum antrum, *Id. Georg.* 4, 152. § Dictæa rura, *Ov. Met.* 3, 2. ſaxa, *Luc.* 4, 322. littora, *Id.* 9, 38.

‖ Dictum, i. n. *Notit. A town in Wales*; hod. *Diganway*, Camd.

• Dictynna, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τῶν δικτύων, *i. e.* à retibus] *A nymph of Crete*, called before *Britomartis*, who firſt found out hunting nets. Some ſay that Minos king of Crete being in love with her, ſhe threw herſelf headlong down a rock, to avoid his amours; and was taken up again by order of the Cretans, who erected a temple to Diana, under the name of Dictynna, to appeaſe the angry godeſs, who had ſent a peſtilence among them: whence Diana herſelf is called by this name, *Ov. Met.* 2, 441.

Dictynneum, i. n. *A place near Sparta*, Liv. 34, 38.

Dictys, yos. m. (1) *A fiſherman, who brought up Perſeus and his mother Danaë, when thrown into the ſea.* (2) One of the centaurs, ſlain by Pirithous at the marriage of Hippodamia. (3) ‖ *An hiſtorian*, called *Cretenſis*; he went to the wars of Troy, where he wrote the hiſtory of it. Suidas ſaith that there was a great earthquake in Crete, in the reign of Claudius Cæſar, ſo that the graves were opened; in one of which this hiſtory of his was found. (1) Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 95. (2) Ov. Met. 12. fab. 4, 5. (3) *Vid.* Voſſ. *de* Hiſt. Latinis.

Didas, æ. m. *A governour of Pæonia, ſlain by Demetrius for revealing his ſecrets to Perſeus*, Liv. 40, 23. & 42, 51.

Didius, ii. m. The name of ſeveral Romans. (1) C. Didius, *who fought at ſea with Varus, purſued Pompey, and was killed by the Portugueſe.* (2) T. Didius, *who did conſiderable ſervice for the Romans in Spain.* (3) ‖ Didius Julianus, *authour of the Didian law, againſt exceſs in feaſtings and merryments.* (1) Liv. Epit. 115, 41, 59, 61. (2) Id. 70, 15, 31. (3) Macrob. Sat. 2, 13.

Dido, ōnis, & ûs. f. *The daughter of Belus king of Tyre*, called alſo *Eliza*, wife of Sichæus, one of the prieſts of Hercules, whom when her brother Pygmalion had through covetouſneſs baſely murdered, ſhe with ſome others packing up their precious moveables, ſailed into that part of Africa which is called *Zeugitana*, and bought there as much land as ſhe could compaſs with a bull's hide, which ſhe cut into ſmall ſtrips, and encloſed therewith a great quantity of ground, on which ſhe built Carthage, called therefore *Byrſa*, i. e. *the hide.* Hiarbas, king of the Getulians, would have forced her by arms to marry him; but ſhe, rather than break her vow to her deceaſed lord, killed herſelf. Vid. *Juſt.* 18, 6. Virgil pretended that ſhe killed herſelf becauſe Æneas forſook her: but that by the account of chronologers is impoſſible; for Æneas came into Italy 330 years before the building of Rome, and Dido began to build Carthage 70 years after Rome was built. *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 1, 371. & *ſeq.* Sil. 1, 25. & 8, 148.

• ‖ Didymæus [à δίδυμος, geminus] *A title given to Apollo, or the ſun, by reaſon of its own light, and that which it communicateth to the moon*, Macrob. Sat. 1, 17.

Dĭdȳmāon, ŏnis. m. *An expert armourer*, Virg. Æn. 5, 359.

Dĭdȳmēum, i. n. *A temple dedicated to Apollo, at Miletus*, Suet. Calig. 21.

Dĭdȳme, es. f. *One of the iſlands in the Archipelago*, Plin. 3, 9. hod. *le Saline*, Hard.

‖ Dĭdȳmus, i. m. *A grammarian of Alexandria, who lived in the time of Auguſtus Cæſar*, Amm.

Dienſis, is. f. *ſc.* colonia, *A diſtrict of Pieria in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10.

‖ Dienſium civitas, *A city of Dauphiné in France*, Notit. hod. *Die*, Cellar.

Dieſpĭter, *qu.* diei, *h. e.* lucis, pater; *A title given to Jupiter*, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 5. & 3, 2, 29. *conf.* Macrob. Sat. 1, 15.

Dĭgentia, æ. f. *A ſmall river of Italy, which ran into the Tiber*, Hor. Epiſt. 1, 18, 104.

Digeri, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

‖ Dijŏvis [aut quia nos die juvet, aut *qu.* Deus Jovis, *Voſſ.*] *A title given to Jupiter*, Gell. 5, 12.

Dimallum, i. n. *A town of Illyricum*, Liv. 29, 12.

Dimaſtus, i. m. *A mountain in the iſland Myconos*, one of the Cyclades, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Dinarchus, i. m. *The ſon of Nicias, and intimate with king Pyrrhus*, Liv. 14, 24.

Dindȳmēne, es. f. *Cybele*, ſo called becauſe much worſhiped on Dindymus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 5.

Dindȳmus, i. m. & Dindȳma, ōrum. n. pl. *A mountain of Phrygia*, ſo called becauſe of its two tops, *Plin.* 5, 32. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 618. & 10, 252. Semivirique chori, gemino qui Dindyma monte Caſta colunt, *Sil.* 17, 20. conf. *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 5, 249.

Dinia, æ. f. *A town of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 4. & Liv. 38, 15. hod. *Digne.*

Dino, ōnis. m. *A prince of the Rhodians*, Liv. 44, 23.

Dinocrates, is. m. *A governour of the Meſſenians*, Liv. 39, 49.

Dinocratus, i. m. *One of king Philip's generals*, Liv. 33, 18.

• Dio Caſſius, ii. m. [Δίων Κάσσιος, Gr.] *A Greek hiſtorian*, cujus opera hodie extant.

Diobeſſi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Dioclētiānus, i. m. *A Roman emperour*, who haveing reigned 22 years, and performed ſeveral great actions, left the government, retired into the country, and lived privately, *Aur. Vict. Epit.* 39. *Eutrop.* 9, 22.

Diochares, etis. m. *A freed man of Cæſar's*, Cic. Att. 11, 6.

Diocharinus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Diochares.* Diocharina epiſtola, *Cic. Att.* 13, 45.

Diocæſarea, æ. f. *An inland town of Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3. hod. *Tiſaria.*

Diŏdōri inſula, *An iſland not far from the Arabian gulf*, Plin. 6, 29. hod. *Babelmandel*, nonnull. *Barbora*, Hard.

• Diŏdōrus, i. m. [*Lat.* Jovis donum; *ex* Διὸς, Jovis, & δῶρον, donum] The name of divers learned men. (1) *One a Sicilian, an excellent hiſtorian in the time of Julius Cæſar.* (2) *A Stoick philoſopher, who firſt taught Cicero logick.* (1) Opera ejus jam extant. (2) Cic. N. D. 1, 3. Tuſc. 5, 39. & Acad. Q. 4, 36.

• Diŏgĕnes, is. m. [*Lat.* Jove natus; *ex* Διὸς, Jovis, & γίνομαι, naſcor] (1) *A famous Cynick philoſopher, ſcholar to Antiſthenes.* He had no food but ſuch as was given him daily; whence he was called ἡμερόβιος. He lived in a tub, of which he turned the open ſide to the ſun in winter, and the contrary in ſummer; ſo that he changed his dwelling when he pleaſed. Alexander the Great came to ſee him, and promiſed to give him whatſoever he ſhould deſire: *Stand then from betwixt me and the ſun*, ſaid Diogenes, *leſt thou take from me that which thou canſt not give me.* The king was ſo little moved at his ſurly reply, that he declared, if he were not Alexander, he could be content to be Diogenes. (2) *Another ſurnamed Laërtius, who wrote the lives of the philoſophers.* (1) Plut. *conf.* Juv. 14, 311. & Ov. *ex* Ponto, 1, 3, 67. (2) Opera ejus etiamnum manent.

• ‖ Diŏgĕniānus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A grammarian of Heraclea, in the time of Adrian the emperour, who writ an alphabetical dictionary*, Heſych.

• Diŏgnētus, i. m. [ex eodem themate] *An hiſtorian, who writ of the journies of Alexander*, Plin. 6, 17.

• Diŏmēdeæ inſulæ, *Certain iſlands in the Adriatick ſea, oppoſite Apulia*, Plin. 3, 26. hod. à tergemino monte *Tremiti* appellatæ, *Hard.*

• Diŏmēdes, is. m. [*Lat.* Jovis conſilium; *ex* Διὸς, Jovis, & μῆδος, conſilium] (1) *A king of Thrace, who fed his horſes with man's fleſh*: Hercules ſlew him, and threw him to be eaten by his own horſes. (2) *A king of Ætolia, the ſon of Tydeus and Deïpyla, one of the Græcian worthyes in the Trojan wars*; retuning from Troy he was aſhamed to go home, by reaſon of Ægiale his wife's lewdneſs, but went into Italy, and there ſhared the kingdom with Daunus, and built ſome towns. From his father he is called *Tydides*, from his country *Ætolius heros.* (1) Ov. *in* Ibin, 380. & Met. 9, 194. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 101. Ov. Met. 14, 461.

Diŏmēdis campus, *A place in Italy near Cannæ and the river Aufidus*, Liv. 25, 12.

Diŏmēdis promontorium, *A promontory of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Cabo di S. Nicolo*, Hard.

• ‖ Dion, is. m. [Δίων, Gr.] (1) *A nobleman of Syracuſe*, who loved Plato, by whoſe counſel he rid the country of Dionyſius the tyrant. (2) *A philoſopher of Pruſa*, whom the emperour Trajan uſed with great reſpect. (1) Plut. (2) Suid.

Dion, i. n. *A town of Decapolis in Syria, between Pella and Gadara*, Plin. 5, 18.

• Diōne, es. f. [Διώνη, Gr.] *A ſea nymph, the mother of Venus by Jupiter*; whence ſhe is called *Dionæa*, Virg. Æn. 3, 19. and Cæſar, as deſcended from her, *Dionæus*, Id. Ecl. 9, 47.

• Diŏnȳſia, ōrum. n. pl. [*Lat.* Bacchanalia; Διονύσιος, Bacchus] *Feſtival rites in honour of Bacchus*, Terent. Heaut. 4, 4, 11.

• Diŏnȳſiădes, um. f. pl. *Small iſlands near Crete*, Diod. Sic. 5, 75.

• Diŏnȳsĭdōrus, i. m. [*q. d.* donum Bacchi; *ex* Διονύσιος, Bacchus, & δῶρον, donum] (1) *A painter.* (2) *A ſtatuary.* (3) *An excellent muſician.* (1) Plin. 35, 11. (2) Id. 34, 8. (3) Id. 37, 1.

• Diŏnȳsŏpŏlis, eos. f. [*Lat.* Bacchi civitas; *ex* Διονύσος, Bacchus, & πόλις, civitas] (1) *A city of Pontus*, called formerly *Crunos.* (2) ‖ *A city of India within Ganges*, otherwiſe called *Nagara.* (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Arrian.

• Diŏnȳsŏpŏlītæ, ārum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Dionyſopolis*, Plin. 5, 29. Cic. Qu. fr. 1, 2, 2.

• Diŏnȳſius, i. m. [Διονύσιος, Gr.] (1) *A name of Bacchus.* (2) *The name of two tyrants of Sicily*, the laſt of whom ruled with ſuch tyranny, that his people grew weary of his government. He hearing that an old woman prayed for his life, aſked her why ſhe did ſo; ſhe anſwered, *I have ſeen the death of ſeveral tyrants, and the ſucceſſor was always worſe than the former: then cameſt thou, worſe than all the reſt; and if thou wert gone, I fear what would become of us, if we ſhould have a worſe ſtill.* Being afterwards baniſhed, he went to Corinth, where he lived in a mean condition; whence the proverb, *Dionyſius Corinthi*, to denote one fallen from great honours to as great contempt. At laſt he turned ſchoolmaſter, that he might tyrannize at leaſt over children. (3) ‖ A Stoick philoſopher, one of Zeno's ſcholars, who being tormented with the ſtone, cried out, *Zeno my maſter taught me falſe, when he ſaid, that pain was no ill thing.* (4) ‖ Dionyſius Alexandrinus, *library keeper to Trajan.* (5) Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus, *an hiſtorian*, who writ of the original and hiſtory of Rome. (6) ‖ Dionyſius Areopagita; *he, when in Ægypt, ſaw an eclipſe of the ſun, contrary to nature, at the paſſion of our Saviour Chriſt, and ſaid*, Aut Deus naturæ patitur, aut mundi machina diſſolvetur. (7) Dionyſius Periegetes, *who lived in the time of Auguſtus, and wrote a geography in Greek hexameter verſe.* (1) Cic. N. D. 3, 21. (2) Plut. & Cic. Tuſ. 5, 34. Juſt. 20, 5. (3) *Vid.* Voſſ. *de* Hiſt. Græcis. (4) Suidas. (5) Cujus opera hodie extant. (6) Nicephorus. (7) Cujus opera nunc extant.

*Dīŏphănes, is, m. [*Lat.* à Jove lucens; *ex* Διὸς, Jovis, & φαίνω, luceo] *A rhetorician of Mytilene, who was maſter to Gracchus,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 27.

*‖ Dīŏphantus, i, m. [ab eodem] *The name of ſeveral writers, one of whom writ a treatiſe of arithmetick.* Vid. Voſſ. de Scient. Mathemat.

Dīŏpœnus, i, m. *One of the firſt ſtatuaries,* Plin. 36, 4.

Dīōres, is, m. *The name of a man ſlain by Turnus,* Virg. Æn. 12, 509.

*Dioſcŏrides, is, m. [Διοσκορίδης, Gr.] *A famous phyſician of Anazarba, in Nero's time.* (2) *An engraver, in the time of Auguſtus.* (3) ‖ *An aſtrologer.* (1) Cujus opera etiamnum ſuperſunt. (2) Plin. 37, 1. Suet. Aug. 50. (3) Cenſorin.

*Dioſcōrĭdu, *indecl.* [ab eodem cum ſeq.] *An iſland in the Red ſea,* Plin. 6, 28. hod. *Zocotora,* Hard.

*Dioſcŏrōn, inſ. [à ſeq.] *An iſland on the borders of Italy, over-againſt the promontory Lacinium,* Plin. 3, 11. hod. non apparet, *Hard.*

*Dioſcūri, ōrum, m. pl. [*Lat.* Jovis filii; *ex* Διὸς, Jovis, & κῦρος, pro κόρος, filius] *Caſtor and Pollux, the ſons of Jupiter, by Leda,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

*Dioſcūrias, ădis, f. [ab eodem] Σεβαστόπολις, *Ptol.* *A city of Colchis,* Plin. 6, 5. hod. vulgò *Sevaſtopoli,* rectiùs autem *Prezonde,* Hard.

*Dioſpŏlis, eos, f. [*Lat.* Jovis civitas; *ex* Διὸς, Jovis, & πόλις, civitas] *A city in Ægypt,* formerly called *Hecatompylos,* Plin. 5, 9. hod. *Minio,* Hard.

*Dioſpŏlītes nomos, *The diſtrict belonging to Dioſpolis,* Plin. 5, 9.

*Dioxippus, i, m. [*Lat.* equos inſequens; *ex* διώκω, inſequor, & ἵππος, equus] (1) *A notable wreſtler.* (2) ‖ *A ſoldier of Alexander's.* (1) Plin. 35, 11. (2) Ælian. *Vid.* Hiſt. 10, 22.

*Dīphĭlus, i, m. [*Lat.* Jovis amicus; *ex* Διὸς, Jovis, & φίλος, amicus] (1) *An architect, famous for his ſlowneſs;* unde prov. *Diphilo tardior.* (2) *A tragedian.* (1) Cic. Quint. fr. 3, 1, 1. (2) Cic. Att. 2, 19.

*Dipſas, ădis, f. [à δίψα, ſitis] (1) *A drunken old bawd.* (2) *A kind of ſerpent.* (1) Ov. Amor. 1, 8, 2. (2) Dipſades ſitiunt in undis, *Luc.* 9, 610. pro Cæſare pugnant, *Id. ibid.* 851.

*Dipſas, antis, m. [ex eodem] *A river of Cilicia, riſeing out of mount Taurus,* Luc. 8, 255.

Dīræ, ārum, f. pl. [*qu.* deorum iræ] *The furies, Tiſiphone, Megæra, and Alecto.* They are repreſented with fiery eyes, their heads attired with ſerpents, holding iron chains in their hands, and ſcourges, with burning torches to puniſh the wicked. *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 4, 473, 8, 701, & 12, 845.

Dirce, es, f. *The wife of Lycus king of Thebes,* whom he marryed after he had divorced Antiope: ſhe perceiveing that Antiope was big with child, and miſtruſting that her huſband ſtill kept her company, put her in priſon; whence Jupiter releaſed her, and ſhe was delivered of Amphion and Zethus, who afterward ſlew Lycus, and tieing Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, draged her about, till the gods out of pity turned her into a fountain of her name, not far from Thebes. *Vid.* Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 65. Ov. *in* Ibin. 536. Prop. 3, 15, 11.

Dircæus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to. Dirce; Theban.* Dircæus Amphion, *Virg. Ecl* 2., 24. Dircæa cohors, *Luc.* 4, 550. Dircææ Thebæ, *Prop.* 3, 17, 33. Dircæus cygnus, *h. e.* Pindarus. *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 25.

Dircenna, æ, f. *A cold ſpring near Bilboa in Spain,* Mart. 1, 50.

Dis ditis, m. *The god of hell;* otherwiſe called *Pluto,* Virg. Georg. 4, 467. Æn. 5, 731. 7, 568. & 12, 199.

Diſcordia, æ, f. *The godeſs of Diſcord,* baniſhed out of heaven for exciteing diviſions among the gods. Ariſtides repreſenteth her with dreadfull and fiery eyes, a pale countenance, lips black and blue, carrying a dagger in her boſom. *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 8, 702. Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 60. Val. Flacc. 6, 401.

*Dīthȳrambus, i, m. [*qu.* δὶς θύρας ἀμβαίνων, *i. e.* bis vitæ portas tranſiens, quia natus ex Semele, deinde è Jovis femore] (1) ‖ *A name of Bacchus.* (2) *A ſort of licentious verſe made in honour of Bacchus.* (1) Ap. Græcos ſcript. (2) Hor. Od. 4, 2, 10.

‖ Divio, ōnis, m. *vel* Diviōnum, i, n. *The chief city of Burgundy,* Amm. hod. *Dijon,* Cellar.

Divitiăcus, i, m. *A nobleman of Gaul, friend of Cicero and Cæſar,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 41. Cæſ. B. G. 1, 1.

Dium, ii, n. (1) *A town of Crete.* (2) *A town of Eubœa.* (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Id. 4, 12.

Divodurum, i, n. *A conſiderable city of Lorrain,* Tac. Hiſt. 1, 63. hod. *Metz.*

D ante O.

Dobēri, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Doberus,* Plin. 4, 10.

‖ Dobērus, i, f. *A town of Pæonia in Macedonia,* Steph. hod. *Dibri.*

*‖ Dŏbūni, ōrum, m. pl. *Ptol.* [Δοβοῦνοι, Gr.] *The people of Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire,* Camd.

*‖ Doclea, æ, f. [Δόκλεια, Gr.] *A midland town of Dalmatia,* Ptol. quæ adhuc in ruinis nomen ſervat, *Holſten.*

*Docleatæ, ārum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Doclea,* Plin. 3, 22.

Dōdōna, æ, f. *A city of Epirus in Greece, on the borders of Theſſaly,* famous for its fountain, and a grove in which was a temple conſecrated to Jupiter, *Plin.* 2, 103. noted for the oracle there; *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 8, 43. Dodonâ verior augur, *Prop.* 2, 21, 3.

Dōdōnæus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Dodona.* Dodonæi Jovis templum, *Plin.* 4, 1. Dodonæi lebetes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 466. Dodonæa agmina, *Claud. B. Get.* 136.

Dōdōnis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Deſcended from Dodona,* Val. Flacc. 1, 302.

Dōdōnius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Dodona.* Dodonia quercus, *Claud.* de *Rapt. Proſ.* 31.

*Dŏlĭche, es, f. [Δολίχη, Gr.] *A town of Macedonia, beſieged by Perſeus,* Liv. 42, 53.

*Dŏlĭchiſte, es, f. [*Lat.* longiſſima; *à* δολιχὸς, longus] *An iſland near Lycia,* Plin. 5, 30.

*Dŏlon, ōnis, m. [*à* δόλος, dolus] *A Trojan, noted for his ſwiftneſs,* who comeing into the Græcian camp as a ſpy, was taken by Ulyſſes; and haveing, in hopes of ſaveing his life, made a diſcovery of the Trojans deſigns, was by him ſlain, to prevent his telling more tales, *Ov. Met.* 13, 244.

Dŏlŏpes, um, m. pl. [*à* Dolope quodam dicti] *A people of Epirus in Greece, on the confines of Phthia,* the country of Achilles, *Plin.* 4, 1. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 7.

Dŏlŏpēïus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Dolopes.* Dolopeïa buſta, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 10.

Dŏlŏpia, æ, f. *The country of the Dolopes,* Liv. 36, 33.

Domitiānus, i, m. *The twelfth emperour of Rome, after his father Veſpaſian, and brother Titus;* a perſon of cruel diſpoſition, and a perſecutor of the Chriſtians. He uſed to be much in private, where he killed flies, and pricked them through with a needle; which gave occaſion to Criſpus, when aſked who was with the emperour, to ſay, *Not ſo much as a fly.* Vid. vitam apud Sueton.

Domitii forum, *A city of Languedoc in France,* Anton. hod. *Frontignan,* Valeſius.

Domitius, ii, m. *The cognomen of ſeveral Romans.* (1) Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, *who ſubdued the Boii.* (2) *Another of the ſame name, who conquered the Allobroges.* (3) *Another ſlain by order of Marius.* (4) L. Domitius, *killed by Mark Antony.* (1) Liv. 35, 40. (2) Id. 61, 8, 9. (3) Id. 86, 5. (4) Cic. Philipp. 2, 29.

Domitius Marſus, *An epigrammatiſt, who wrote a trifling poem on the war between Hercules and the Amazons,* Mart. 2, 71. Quint. 6, 3.

Domitius Afer, *A conſiderable oratour in the reign of Tiberius,* Quint. 6, 3. & 12, 11.

Dŏnȳſa, *vel* Dŏnūſa, æ, f. *An iſland in the Archipelago,* noted anciently for its green marble, *Plin.* 4, 12. *Tac. Ann.* 4, 30, 2. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 125.

Dora, æ, f. *An iſland and fountain of the ſame name in the Perſian gulf,* Plin. 6, 28. & Steph.

*Dorceus, eos, m. [*Lat.* acutè videns; *à* δέρκω, video] (1) *One of Actæon's dogs,* Spyall, *or* Quick-ſight. (2) *One of the gods of the ſea.* (1) Ov. Met. 3, 210. (2) *Demetit* inſignem citharâ cantuque fluenti Dorcea, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 159.

*Dōres, ium, m. pl. *qui* & Dōrii, & Dōrienſes, *Juſt.* 2, 6. [Δωριεῖς, Gr. *à* Doro Neptuni filio dict. *Serv.*] *A part of Achaia,* from which the Dorick dialect received its original, *Strabo.*

*Dōrĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Achaia,* or *Greece.* Dorica caſtra, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 27. & 6, 88. ¶ Dorica nox, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 573. *The fatal night in which Troy was taken;* cuſpis, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 312. Dorici ignes, *Sen. Agam.* 611.

Dorion, ii, n. *A town of Magneſia,* where Thamyras the harper challenged the muſes, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 182. *Plin.* 4, 5.

*Dōris, ĭdis, f. [Δωρὶς, Gr.] (1) *A nymph of the ſea, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis,* who being marryed to her brother Nereus, had many nymphs by him, called *Nereides.* (2) It is ſometimes put for *the ſea itſelf.* (3) *A country in Greece;* hod. *Livadiæ* pars. (4) *The wife of Dionyſius the tyrant of Sicily.* (1) Ov. Met. 2, 11. (2) Virg. Ecl. 10, 5. (3) Plin. 4, 1. (4) Cic. Tuſc. 5, 20.

‖ Dŏrŏbernia, æ, f. *ſive* Dūrŏvernum, i, n. *Canterbury,* Camd.

Doron, *ſc.* oppidum. *A town on the borders of Phœnicia,* Plin. 5, 19.

*‖ Doroſtŏrum, *Anton. vel* Dūroſtŏrum, i, n. *Ptol.* [Δουρόστορον, Gr.] *A town of Mæſia.*

*Dōrŏthēus, i, m. [*Lat.* Donum cœleſte; *ex* Gr. δῶρον, donum, & θεῖος, cœleſtis] *A Sicilian very intimate with Verres,* Cic. Verr. 2, 36.

Doſſennus Fabius, *A comick poet,* cited *Plin.* 4, 13.

‖ Dorventani, ōrum, m. pl. *Anton.* *The people of Derbyſhire,* Camd.

Dorus, i. m. (1) *An antient bookſeller at Rome.* (2) *An eunuch in Terence.* (1) Sen. de Beneſ. 7, 6. (2) Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 57.

*‖ Dŏryclus, i, m. [*à* δόρυ, haſta, & κλυτὸς, inclytus] (1) *The brother of Phineus king of Thrace.* (2) ‖ *A baſtard ſon of Priam, ſlain by Ajax.* (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 620. (2) Hom. Il. λ, 489.

Dŏrȳlas, æ, m. [*à* δόρυ, haſta] *One of the conſpirators againſt Perſeus, and ſlain by him,* Ov. Met. 5, 130.

*Dŏrȳlāus, i, m. [*Lat.* haſta populi; *ex* δόρυ, haſta, & λαὸς, populus] *A perſon of great fidelity and courage, ſent ambaſſadour to king Dejotarus,* Cic. *pro* Dejot. 15.

Dorylæum, i, n. *A town of Phrygia,* Plin. 5, 29.

Dorylenſes, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Dorylæum,* Cic. *pro* Flacco, 17.

Doſiades, is, m. *An hiſtorian, who wrote of the affairs of Crete,* Plin. 4, 12.

Doſitheus, i, m. *An aſtrologer,* Plin. 18, 31.

Dotion, ii, n. *A town of Theſſaly,* Plin. 4, 9.

D ante R.

Drachōnus, i, m. *A river of Lorrain, which floweth into the Moſelle,* Auſon. vulg. *Draun.*

‖ Draco, ōnis, m. *An antient lawgiver of the Athenians,* ſo ſevere, that he puniſhed every fault with death; for which cauſe Demades ſaid, *That he wrote his laws not with ink, but with blood,* Gell. 11, 18.

Drancæ, *vel* Drangæ, ārum, m. pl. *The people of Drangiana,* Juſt. 12, 5. & Plin. 6, 23.

Drances, is, m. *The oratour of king Latinus, an enemy to Turnus,* Virg. Æn. 11, 122.

*‖ Drangiāna, æ, f. [Δραγγιάνα, Gr.] *A*

country of Aſia, haveing Aria on the north, Arachoſia on the eaſt, Gedroſia on the ſouth, Strabo; hod. *Sigiſtin.*

Dravus, *vel* Draus, i, m. *A river of Hungary, which runeth into the Danube*, Plin. 3, 25. hod. *Draw*, Hard.

*Drĕpăne, es, f. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] *The iſland of Corcyra, anciently ſo called*, Plin. 4, 12.

*Drĕpănitāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Drepanum*, Plin. 3, 8.

*Drĕpănitānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Drepanum.* Drepanitanus pupillus, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 57.

*Drĕpănum, i, n. [ἀ δρέπανον, falx, eò quòd ſit in modum falcis incurvatum] (1) *A town of Sicily*; hod. *Trapani.* (2) *A promontory of Crete*; hod. *Taormina*, Cellar. (3) ‖ *A promontory of Crete.* (1) Liv. 28, 41. Virg. Æn. 3, 707. (2) Plin. 3, 8. (3) Ptol.

Drīlo, *vel* Drīlon, is, m. *A river of Illyricum*, Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Drino*, vel *Drin*, Hard.

Drīnium, ii, n. *A river of Illyricum*, id qui *Drilo*, Plin. 3, 26.

*Drŏmo, ōnis, m. [ἀ δρόμος, curſus] *A ſervant who runeth on errands*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 12.

*Drŏmos Achilleos, *An iſland in the Euxine ſea, near the mouth of the Boryſthenes*, Plin. 4, 12.

*Drŏmos campus, *A place in Greece, where Nabis the Lacedemonian tyrant aſſembled his forces againſt Quintius Flaminius*, Liv. 34, 27.

Druentia, æ, f. *A river of Narbonne in Gaul*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Durance*, Hard. Longè omnium Galliæ fluminum difficillimus tranſitu eſt, *Liv.* 21, 31. *conf. Sil.* 3, 468.

Druidæ, ārum, *vel* Druides, um, m. pl. *Prieſts of the ancient Gauls*, to whom was committed the care of provideing ſacrifices, and preſcribeing laws for their worſhip, the inſtruction of youth, and the decideing of controverſies amongſt the people, concerning murder or the bounds of land. They had oaks in great eſteem, and all things that grew on them, eſpecially miſletoe, which they worſhiped. They uſed to ſacrifice men to Mercury, which barbarous rite was taken away by Claudius Cæſar. *Vid. Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 13. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 40. *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 2. *Hiſt.* 4, 54, 3. & *Suet. Claud.* 25.

Drūna, æ, f. *A river of France, which floweth into the Rhone a little below the city Valence*, Auſon. Moſellâ, 479.

Druſiāna foſſa, *A channel made by Druſus from the river Sala to the Rhone*, Tac. Hiſt. 5, 23. hod. *Teſſel-ſtroom & Teſſel-gat*, Alting.

Drūſus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) ‖ Jul. Druſus Publicola, *a modeſt and thrifty perſon*, who told an architect, finding fault with ſome parts of his houſe, as being too much expoſed to the view of his neighbours, that he would reward him well, if he could make it all ſo open, for he wiſhed the whole city might ſee what was done therein. (2) *The grandfather of Cato, who was very eloquent and learned, but too ambitious, and was ſlain in his own houſe.* (3) *The ſon of Livia*, wife to Auguſtus. (4) *One ſurnamed* Salinator, *who overcame Aſdrubal.* (1) Plut. (2) Cic. *de* Fin. 4, 24. & N. D. 3, 32. (3) De cujus morte extat Ovidii carmen ad Liviam. (4) Suet. Tib. 2, 3. Hor. 4, 4.

*Dryădes, um, f. pl. [ἀ δρῦς, quercus] *Goddeſſes of the woods*, Virg. Georg. 1, 11. & 3, 40. Ov. Epiſt. 4, 49. & Claud. de Rapt. Pro. 271, 381.

Dryantiades, æ, m. Patron. *Lycurgus king of Thrace*, ſo called as being the ſon of Dryas, *Ov. in Ibin.* 345.

Dryas, antis, m. *The ſon of Orion, and father of Lycurgus*, ſlain in the Theban war by Diana *Stat. Theb.* 9, 842.

Drymæa regio, *A country of Greece*, called alſo *Daulis*, Plin. 4, 3.

Drymas, dis, f. *A city of Greece, between Attica and Bœotia*, Liv. 28, 7.

Drymuſa, æ, f. *An iſland in the Ionian ſea, not far from Clazomenæ*, Liv. 38, 39.

*Dryŏpe, es, f. [ἀ δρῦς, quercus, & ὤψ, vox] *A nymph raviſhed by Apollo, afterwards marryed to Andræmon, and at laſt turned into a lote tree*, Ov. Met. 9. fab. 6. Virg. Æn. 10, 551.

Dryŏpes, um, m. pl. *A people of Epirus, in Greece*, Plin. 4, 1. Virg. Æn. 4, 146.

Dryuſa, æ, f. *The iſland Samos, anciently ſo called*, Plin. 5, 31.

D ante U.

Duatus, i, m. *A gulf of Arabia Felix*, Plin. 6, 28.

Dubis, is, m. *A river of Franche Compté in France*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 38. ubi corruptè legitur *Alduabis*, vel *Alduadubis*, Cellar. hod. *le Doux*, Idem.

‖ Dubris, is. *Antonin. Dover* in Kent, *Camd.*

Duilius, ii, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) C. Duilius, *who triumphed over the Carthaginians, haveing obtained the firſt victory by ſea; in memory of which a famous pillar was erected.* (2) M. Duilius, *famous frr his equity and juſtice.* (1) Cic. *de* Sen. 13. (2) Liv. 3, 59.

Dulgibini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany*, about the city *Gottingen*, in the Lower Saxony, *Tac. Germ.* 34.

*‖ Dulgumnii, ōrum, m. pl. *Ptol.* [Δυλγοῦμνιοι, Gr.] *The ſame as* Dulgibini, *Cellar.*

Dūlĭchium, i, n. *An iſland in the Ionian ſea*, one of the Echinadæ, *Plin.* 4, 12. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 271. hod. *Thiachi*; the country of Ulyſſes. Hinc

Dūlĭchius, a, um, adj. *Of Dulichium.* Dulichiæ rates, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 76. ¶ Dulichius, abſol. *Ulyſſes*, Stat. Achil.

*Dūlŏpŏlis, is, f. [ἡ τῶν δυλῶν πόλις, *i. e.* ſervorum civitas] *A city of Aſia minor, near the iſland Rhodes*, Plin. 5, 28.

Dumna, æ, f. *An iſland not far from the Orcades in Scotland*, Plin. 4, 16. & Ptol. 2, 3.

Dumniſſus, i, f. *A town of Germany*, not far from Kirchberg, *Auſon. Moſell.* hod. *Denſen*, Cluv.

‖ Dumnonii, ōrum, m. pl. *Antonin. The people of Devonſhire and Cornwall.*

*‖ Dūnum, i, n. *Ptol.* [Δοῦνον, Gr.] *Down* in Ireland.

Durānius, ii, m. *A river of Guienne in France, which runeth into the river Garonne near the city Guienne*, Auſon. Moſellâ 464. hod. *la Dardogne*, Cellar.

*‖ Dūrcobrīvæ, ārum, f. pl. *Ptol.* [Δυρκόβριβαι, Gr.] *Redborn* in Hertfordſhire, *Camd.*

Duria, æ, m. *aliter* Maru, *A river of Moravia*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Mark*, ſive *Morawa*, unde Moraviæ nomen, *Hard.*

Durius, ii, m. *A river of Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. It ariſeth near Agreda in Old Caſtile, paſſeth by the ruins of Numantia and Soria, and falleth into the Sea near Oporto; hod. *Douro*, Hard.

‖ Durnium, ii, n. *Anton.* The city *Dorcheſter* in England, *Camd.*

Dūrobrīvæ, ārum, f. pl. *Dornford*; alſo *Caſter* near Wandlesford, *or* Wansford, in Huntingdonſhire.

*‖ Dūrobrovæ, ārum, f. pl. *Ptol.* [Δυρόβροβαι, Gr.] *Rocheſter* in Kent, *Camd.*

‖ Dūrocaſſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of France*, Anton. hod. *Dreux*, Cellar.

‖ Dūrocatellauni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France, not far from Chalons*, Anton.

‖ Durocornovium, ii, n. *Anton.* vulgò *Cirenceſter.*

Dūrocortorum, i, n. *A city of Champagne in France*, Cæſ. B. G. 6, 43. hod. *Rheims.*

‖ Dūrolenum, i, n. *A town in Kent*, Anton. hod. *Lenham*, Camd.

‖ Dūrolipons, tis, *Gormancheſter*, or *Godmancheſter*, near Huntingdon, *Camd.*

‖ Dūrolitum, i, n. *Leiton*, as *Camd.* or, as others ſay, *Oldford*, in Eſſex.

Dūronia, æ, f. *A city of the Samnites in Italy*, Liv. 10, 39.

‖ Dūronum, i, n. *Anton. A town of Picarde in France, not far from S. Quintin.*

*‖ Dūrotriges, um, m. pl. *Ptol.* [Δυροτριγῖς, Gr.] *The people of Dorſetſhire in Great Britain.*

‖ Dūrovernum, Dorvernum, i, n. *vel* Dorobernia, æ, f. *Canterbury.*

D ante Y.

Dymæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Achaia in Greece*, Liv. 27, 31. & 32, 21.

Dymæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Dymæ*, Liv. 32, 22.

Dymæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Dymæ.* Dymæus ager, *Liv.* 27, 31.

Dȳmas, antis, m. *The name of a man in Virgil*, Æn. 2, 340.

Dyrrhachium, ii, n. *A town of Macedonia, haveing a good port at the mouth of the river Argentara, in the gulf of Venice*; formerly called *Epidamnus*, Plin. 3, 23. hod. *Durazzo*, Hard. Here Tully found much favour in the time of his baniſhment.

E ante A.

EANUS, *i. e.* Janus, antiqui enim *e* pro *i* ſæpe uſurpârunt, *Quint.* 1, 4.

*Earĭnus, i. m. [ἐαρινὸς, vernus] *One of Domitian's pages*, Mart. 9, 12.

E ante B.

*‖ Eblana, æ, f. [Ἐβλάνα, Gr.] *The chief city of Ireland*, Ptol. hod. *Dublin.*

‖ Ebudia, æ, f. *The iſland Ornay*, or *Alderney, in the Britiſh ſea, towards Normandy*, P. Diac.

Ebora, æ, f. *quæ &* Liberalitas Julia, *A conſiderable city of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Evora*, Hard.

‖ Eborăcum, *ſive* Eburacum, i, n. ubi *Legio* VI. *Victrix* appellat. ut etiam *Brigantium*, eò quòd Brigantum caput eſſet. *The city York.*

Ebudæ, ārum, & Hebudes, um, f. pl. *Plin.* 4, 16. *Several iſlands lieing near Scotland on the weſt, not far from the Orcades.*

Ebura, æ, f. *quæ &* Cerealis, *A town in Spain between Granada and Corduba*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Alcala Real*, Hard.

Eburini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Lucania in Italy*, Plin. 3, 11.

Eburobritium, ii, n. *A town in Portugal not far from Leiria*, Plin. 4, 21. hod. *Ebora de Alcobaca*, Hard.

*‖ Ĕbūrŏdūnum, i, n. [Ἐβούροδουνον, Gr.] (1) *A city of Dauphiné in France*; hod. *Embrun*, Cellar. (2) *A town of Switzerland*; hod. *Yverdon*, Cellar. (3) *A town of Moravia in Germania*; hod. *Brin*, Cellar. (1) Ptol. (2) Anton. (3) Ptol.

Eburones, um, m. pl. *A people of the country of Liege beyond Brabant*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 4.

Eburovices, um, m. pl. *The people of the city of Eureux, in Normandy*, Plin. 4, 18.

Ĕbŭſus, i, f. Ĕbuſus Phœniſſa, *Sil.* Ĕboſea, *Stat.* Ἔβυσος, Dionyſ. Pityuſa, *Liv.* *An iſle belonging to Spain, near Majorca on the weſt ſide*; it is reckoned about twenty miles in circumference, *Plin.* 3, 5. hod. *Yvica*, Hard.

Ebūtius, ii, m. *An old crafty knave, whom Cicero declaimed againſt, in his oration for Cæcina.*

E ante C.

Ecbătăna, ōrum, n. pl. *Anciently the chief city of Media, built by Seleucus*, Plin. 6, 26. now belonging to Perſia, and ſuppoſed to be the modern *Caſbin.*

‖ Echetla, æ, f. *A town in Sicily*; hod. *Ochula*, Hard. Hinc

Echetlienſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Echetla*, Plin. 3, 8.

*‖ Ĕchīone, es, f. [Ἐχίδνα, Gr.] *A queen of Scythia*, on whom Hercules begat three ſons, and appointed him to be heir who could ſhoot in his bow; which only Scytha did, from whom Scythia received its name, *Herod. lib* 4.

Ĕchīnădes, um, f. pl. *Five little iſlands in the*

Ionian ſea, on the mouth of Achelous, not far from the gulf of Lepanto, Plin. 4, 12. Ov. Met. 8, 588. Luc. 6, 364. hod. *les Curzolaires*, Hard.

Echinus, i. *vel* untis. f. (1) *A city of Acarnania.* (2) *A town of Phthiotis.* (1) Plin. 4, 1. (2) Id. 4, 7.

Echinuſſa, æ. f. *quæ* & Cimolus; *An iſland of Greece in the Archipelago*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Kimola*, and by the Venetians *Argentiera*, Hard.

Echīon, ŏnis. m. (1) *One of thoſe who aſſiſted Cadmus in building Thebes.* (2) *An excellent runer of races.* (1) Ov. Met. 3, 126. (2) Id. Met. 8, 311.

Echīŏnīdes, æ. m. Patron. *Of the family of Echion*; Pentheus ſo called, as being the ſon of Echion and Agave, *Ov. Met.* 3, 513.

Echīŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Echion.* Echioniæ arces, *h. e.* Thebæ, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 5, 53. Cuſpis Echionio contorta lacerto, *Id. Met.* 8, 345.

* Ēcho, us. f. [*ab* ἠχεῖν, ſono] *A nymph who fell in love with Narciſſus, but being ſlighted by him, pined away to a ſkeleton, having nothing left but her voice, and though ſeen by nobody, returneth an anſwer to all*, Ov. Met. 3. fab. 5.

Ecrectice, es. f. *A diſtrict in the northern part of Mingrelia*, Plin. 6, 4.

Ectini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people near Glandives in France*, Plin. 3, 20.

E ante D.

Edenates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Seyne near Embrun in France*, Plin. 3, 20.

Edeſſa, æ. f. *A town of Meſopotamia*, or, as others think, *of Arabia*, Plin. 5, 24. hod. *Orpha*, vel *Roba*, Hard.

Edetania, æ. f. *A diſtrict in Spain near Saragoſa*, Plin. 3, 3.

Edōni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace near mount Hæmus*, Plin. 4, 11.

Edōnis, ĭdis. f. *The prieſteſſes of Bacchus*, ſo called from a hill in Thrace, where they kept their mad revels, *Ov. Met.* 11, 69. conf. *Luc.* 1, 670.

Edōnus, i. m. *A mountain of Thrace, a part of Hæmus*, Plin. 4, 11.

Edōnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Edonus; Thracian.* Edoni Boreæ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 365. Edoni chorei, *Prop.* 1, 3, 5. venti, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 340.

Edron, is. *A town of Italy in the republick of Venice*, Plin. 3, 16. hod. *Chioza*, Hard.

E ante E.

* ‖ Eĕtion, ōnis. m. *The father of Andromache, Hector's wife, governour of Thebes in Cilicia*, Hom. Il. ζ. 395. θ. 187.

* Eĕtiōnēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Eetion.* Suoque Eëtioneas implevi ſanguine Thebas, *Ov. Met.* 12, 110.

E ante G.

* ‖ Egĕlaſtæ, ārum. f. pl. [Ἐγέλαςαι, Gr.] *A town of new Caſtile in Spain*, Strab. lib. 3. hod. *Unieſta*, Hard.

* Egĕlaſtani, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Egelaſtæ*, Plin. 3, 3.

Egēria, *vel* Ægēria, æ. f. [*ab* egerendo partu] (1) *A Nymph to whom teeming women ſacrificed, that they might have an eaſy labour; and Numa Pompilius gave out that he nightly viſited her, and received his religious rites from her.* Ovid maketh her the wife of Numa, and ſaith ſhe was changed into a fountain by Diana. (2) *A fountain and valley near Rome*, ſo called from this interview. (1) *Feſt.* & *Liv.* 1, 19. *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 275. (2) *Juven.* 3, 17. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 763, 775. & *Val. Flacc.* 2, 304.

Egeſta, *vel* Hegeſta, æ. f. (1) ‖ *The daughter of Hippotes, a noble Trojan*, who fearing to be ſacrificed to the ſea for Laomedon's perfidy, was put into a boat, and landing in Sicily bore Aceſtes to the river Crinifus, or Cremiſus. (2) *A city of Sicily built by Æneas, and called by her name.* (1) Serv. (2) Plin. 31, 6.

Egnatia, æ. f. *A town of Naples in Italy, between Brindiſi and Bari*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Torre di Anazzo*, Hard.

Egnatius, ii. m. (1) ‖ *An ancient poet, from whom Virgil borrowed ſome epithets.* (2) Egnatius Calvinus, *another writer.* (1) Macrob. Sat. 6, 5. (2) Plin. 10, 48.

Egnatuleius, ii. m. *A Roman quæſtor*, Cic. Philip. 3, 15. & Verr. 5, 19.

E ante L.

Elæa, æ. f. *A city of Æolia*, Plin. 5, 30.

Elæuſſa, æ. f. *An iſland near Smyrna*, Plin. 5, 31. called alſo *Ebæa*, Liv. 37, 18.

Elamītæ, ārum. m. pl. [*ab* Elam filio Sem] *Inhabitants of Arabia Felix*, Plin. 6, 28.

* ‖ Elaphŏbolia, ōrum. n. pl. [quæ Dianæ Ἐλαφοβόλῳ, *i. e.* cervorum jaculatrici fiebant] *Veniſon feaſts in honour of Diana*, celebrated in February, which month was from thence called *Elaphobolion*, Rhod.

Elaphonnēſus, i. f. *An iſland of Propontis*, Plin. 5, ult. Dicitur etiam *Proconneſus*; hod. *Marmora.*

Elaphuſa, æ. f. [fortè ob cervorum multitudinem] *A ſmall iſland in the Ionian ſea*, Plin. 4, 12.

‖ Elaris, is. m. *A river of France*, called alſo *Elaver*, Sidon. Maj. paneg. 209.

Elatea, æ. f. *A city in Greece*, Plin. 5, 7. *conf. Liv.* 28, 7.

Elatenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Elatea*, Liv. 82, 19.

‖ Ĕlătheus, *vel* Ĕlătus, i. m. *One of the Lapithæ.* Hinc

Ĕlătēius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Elatus.* Elateïa proles, *h. e.* Cenis, *Ov. Met.* 12, 189. Cæneus Elateïus, *Id. ib.* 480.

Elaver, is. m. *A river not far from Nevers in France*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 34. hod. *Alier.*

‖ Elea, æ. f. *A town of Lucania in Italy*, called alſo *Velia.* Hinc

Eleates, æ. m. *An inhabitant of Elea*; Zeno ſo called as born there, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 22.

Ēleas, ădis. f. *Of*, or *belonging to Epirus in Peloponneſus.* Eleas equa, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 59. *ubi al.* Elias.

Eleazarus, i. m. *He delivered a wedge of gold, taken out of the temple of Jeruſalem, to Craſſus*, Liv. Epit. 106, 20.

* Ēlectra, æ. f. [Ἠλέκτρα, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Agamemnon, and ſiſter of Oreſtes.* (2) *The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife to Atlas.* She had a daughter of the ſame name, who was the mother of Dardanus by Jupiter. (1) Eurip. & Soph. tragœdiæ ab eâ appellatæ hodie extant. (2) Dardanon Electrâ quis neſcit Atlantide crêtum? *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 31.

* Ēlectrīdes, um. f. pl. *Some iſlands in the Sinus Venedicus, or gulf of Dantzick*, Plin. 3, 26.

* Ēlĕgēia, æ. f. [Ἐλεγεία, Gr.] (1) *The patroneſs of elegiack poets.* (2) It is alſo taken for *an elegy.* (1) Venit odoratos Elegeïa nexa capillos, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 7. (2) Elegia flebile carmen, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 7.

Elei, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Peloponneſus*, apud quos ludi Olympici celebrati fuêre, *Plin.* 1, 5. *v.* & *Liv.* 27, 33. & 52, 6.

* Ēlĕlēis, ĭdis. f. *A prieſteſs*, or *votary, of Bacchus.* Bacchi furiis Eleleïdes actæ, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 47.

* Ēlĕleus, i. m. Bacchi cognomen [*ex* ἐλελίζω, clamo] Nyctileuſque Eleleuſque parens, *Ov. Met.* 4, 15.

Elephantis, ĭdis. f. Poëtria nequam, quæ libros de rerum venerearum ſchematis conſcripſit, *Mart.* 12, 43.

Eleus, untis. f. *A city of Thrace near the Helleſpont*, Plin. 4, 11. & Liv. 27, 31.

Ēleus, a, um. *Of*, or *belonging to, Peloponneſus.* Eleus ſonipes, *Luc.* 1, 294. ¶ Elea palma, *a victory obtained in the Olympick games*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17.

Eleuſa, æ. f. *A town of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27.

* Ēleuſis, is. & Eleuſin, īnis. f. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλεύσεως, ab adventu, propter quòd Ceres, poſt errores in quærendâ filiâ, huc tandem veniens conquievit] *A town in Attica built by Triptolemus*, who, being inſtructed by Ceres, taught the people to ſow corn. Faces attollit Eleuſin, *Claud. de Rapt. Proſ.* 11. Cerealis Eleuſin, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 507.

Ēleusīna ſacra, *Sacrifices to Ceres*, performed by the Athenians in the moſt ſolemn and ſecret manner, to which none were admitted who had been guilty of any notorious crime, *Suet. Ner.* 34. conf. *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17. & *Juſt.* 2, 8, 1.

Ēleusīnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Ceres.* Eleuſiniæ deæ, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 2. Eleuſinia ſacra, *Id. ibid.*

* Ēleuthĕrŏcĭlĭces, um. m. pl. [Ἐλευθεροκίλικες, Gr. *ab* ἐλεύθερος, liber] *A people of Cilicia near Amanus*, who paid no obedience even to their kings, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20.

* Ēleuthĕræ, ārum. f. pl. [Ἐλευθέραι, Gr. ab eodem] *A town of Greece, between Megara and Thebes*, Plin. 4, 7. hod. *Topoglia*, Hard.

* Ēleuthĕria, ōrum. n. pl. [*Lat.* Liberalia; ex eodem themate] *A feſtival in honour of Jupiter Eleutherius*, Plaut. Perſ. 1, 1, 29.

‖ Elgovæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Lenox in Scotland*, Camd.

Ēlĭcius [*ab* eliciendo, *i. e.* evocando, prælatis enim quibuſdam votis Jovem cœlo elici poſſe putabant. Vid. *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 327. & *Cæl. Rhod.* 16, 14. ex Piſone vetuſtiſſimo auctore. Plutarchus autem in Numâ à Græco fonte duci vult, nempe ab ἵλεως propitius] *Jupiter worſhiped in mount Aventine.*

Elimea, æ. f. *A city of Macedonia, near the river Aous*, Liv. 31, 40. & 42, 53.

Elimiotis, ĭdis. f. *A country of Greece not far from Laodicea*, Liv. 45, 30.

Ēlis, ĭdis. f. *A country in Peloponneſus.* Piſa mihi patria eſt, & ab Elide ducimus ortum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 494.

Ēlis, is. f. *A city of Elis, near the river Peneus*, famous for the Olympick games there celebrated. Immeritas urbes Elinque Polonque Diruit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 550. Frater Eli negotiatus eſt, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 26. conf. *Liv.* 27, 32. & *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 105.

Ēlīſa, æ. f. *Another name of Dido queen of Carthage*, Virg. Æn. 4, 335.

* ‖ Ellōpia, æ. f. [Ἑλλοπία, Gr.] *A country of Eubœa*, Strabo. Hinc

Ellōpiæ aquæ, *A ſort of hot bath near Ellopia*, Plin. 4, 12.

Ēlōrini, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants near Elorus*, Cic. Verr. 3, 43.

Ēlōrus, i. f. (1) ‖ *A town of Sicily, between Syracuſe and the promontory of Pachinus.* (2) *A river of the ſame place*, called alſo *Elorum*; hod. *Abiſo*, nonull. *Accllaro*, Hard. (1) Steph. (2) Plin. 3, 8. Sil. 14, 270. Virg. Æn. 3, 698. ☞ Scrib. etiam *Helorus.*

Ēlōrius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Elorus.* ¶ Eloria tempe, *pleaſant fields near Elorus*, Ov. Faſt. 4, 447.

* Elpēnor, ŏris. m. [ſpes virilis, *ab* ἐλπίς, ſpes] *One of the companions of Ulyſſes*, who by Circe were changed into hogs, *Juv. Sat.* 15, 22. Afterwards, when reſtored to his ſhape, he fell from a high roof, and broke his neck, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 4, 19.

Elvīnus, *vid.* Helvinus.

Ēlūſa, æ. f. *A city of Gaſconé in France*, the birth place of Rufinus, againſt whom Claudian writ his invectives, *Claud. in Ruf.* 137. hod. *Eauſe.*

Ēlūsātes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Eluſa*, Plin. 4, 19. Cæſ. B. G. 4, 27.

Ēlȳmāis, ĭdis. f. *A ſouthern country of Perſia*, Plin. 6, 25.

Ēlȳmus, i. m. (1) *A Sicilian, though a friend and companion of Trojan Aceſtes*, according to Virgil. (2) But Silius maketh him *a Trojan.* (1) Æn. 5, 300. (2) Sil. 14, 47. ☞ Scrib. & *Helymus.*

Elyſium, ii. n. [ἀπὸ τ̃ λύσεως, quòd vinculis corporeis ſolutæ animæ hîc habitent; vel potiùs ab Hebr. עליץ lætus, placidus] *The place aſſigned by the poets for the habitation of the ſouls of good men, after they are freed from the body.* Piorum conſilia Elyſiumque colo, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 735. ☞ Tartara, *Id. ib.* Hinc

Elȳſius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Elyſium.* Campi Elyſii, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 38. Elyſiæ roſæ, *Prop.* 4, 7, 60. conf. *Tibull.* 1, 3, 58. & *Sil.* 13, 552.

E ante M.

Emăthia, æ. f. *A noble country of Europe, bordering on Thrace.* ☞ Emathia poſtea *Macedonia* dicta eſt. Poëtæ locorum nominibus quaſi ſuo quodam jure abutentes, ponunt pro *Theſſaliâ.* Julius Cæſar Pompeium ad Pharſalum Theſſaliæ devicit; Auguſtus autem Brutum & Caſſium ad Hæmum & Philippos Thraciæ, quæ quidem urbes, totâ interjacente Macedoniâ, diſſitæ ſunt. Poëtæ tamen, duce quidem, ut videtur, *Marone Georg.* 1, 490. *& ſeqq.* utramque pugnam narrant quaſi eodem loco pugnatam.

Emăthion, ōnis. m. *The brother of Memnon, ſon of Titan and Aurora, from whom Emathia received its name,* Plin. 4, 10.

Emăthius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Emathia.* Emathii campi; *Luc.* 1, 1. Emathiæ acies, *Id.* 1, 682. clades, *Id.* 8, 38. tellus, *Id.* 6, 580.

Emerita Auguſta, *A city of Extremadura in Portugal,* Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Merida,* Hard.

Emeritenſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Emerita.* Emeritenſis conventùs, *Plin.* 4, 22.

‖ Emmaus, untis. f. [à חמם calor, quòd in hoc loco thermæ ſunt, *Joſeph. B. Jud.* 4, 1.] (1) *A place in Judea, near Tiberia,* in which were hot baths. (2) *A village in Judea,* about 60 furlongs from Jeruſalem, where our Saviour was known to his diſciples in breaking of bread. (1) Joſeph. Ant. 18, 3. (2) Id. B. Jud. 7, 26.

Emodus, i. m. *A mountain of India,* Plin. 5, 27.

* Empĕdŏcles, is. m. [*qu.* ἔμπεδον τὸ κλέος, *i. e.* gloria ſtabilis] *A philoſopher and poet of Agrigentum,* who writ of the nature of things in Greek, as Lucretius did in Latin. He was a Pythagorean. The manner of his death is differently reported, but the common fame was, that he, deſireing to be thought a god, threw himſelf into mount Ætna that his body being no where found, he might be ſo accounted; but his iron ſandals, thrown out by the force of the flame, fruſtrated his expectation, *Lucr.* 1, 717, 730, & ſeqq. *Hor. A. Poët.* 463. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 9. & *de Fato* 17.

Emporiæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of Catalonia in Spain,* Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Ampurias,* Hard.

Emporium, ii. n. *A town of Italy near Placentia,* Liv. 21, 57.

* ‖ Empȳlus, i. m. [Ἔμπυλος, Gr.] *A rhetorician, who was a friend of M. Brutus, and writ a book of the death of Cæſar,* Plut. *in* Brut.

E ante N.

Encĕlădus, i. m. *A giant, the ſon of Titan and Terra,* whom Jupiter ſtruck with thunder below mount Ætna; whence the poets feign, that the eruptions of that mountain are cauſed by his turning from one ſide to the other. *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 3, 578, & ſeqq. & Stat. Theb. 3, 595.

Enchĕliæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of Illyricum,* where Cadmus, and his wife Hermione, were changed into ſerpents, *Luc.* 3, 189.

Endȳmion, ōnis. m. *A ſhepherd, the ſon of Aethlius,* whom, becauſe he found out the courſe of the moon, the poets feign Cynthia to have fallen in love with, who, that ſhe might kiſs him, caſt him into a deep ſleep on mount Latmus; whence he is called *Latmius,* Ov. Art. Am. 3, 83. and *Latmius heros,* Id. Triſt. 2, 299. *conf.* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 38. & *de* Fin. 5, 19.

* Engŏnăſi, & Engŏnăſis, is. f. [*qu.* ἐν γόνασι] *Lat.* Ingeniculus; *A conſtellation.* Herculis quidem eſt ſignum, qui dextro genu nixus, ſiniſtro pede capitis draconis dextram partem opprimere tentat; hinc Græci hanc conſtellationem *Engonaſin vocitant, genibus quòd nixa feratur,* Cic. *in* Arateis.

* ‖ Engyum, i. n. [Ἔγγυον, Gr.] *A town of Sicily,* Diod. Sic. hod. *Lognina.*

* Enguini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Engyum,* or *Enguinum,* Plin. 3, 8. Cic. Verr. 4, 44.

Eningia, *vel* ut in MSS. Epigia, æ. f. *A maritime province of Sweden,* Plin. 4, 13. hod. *Finland,* Hard.

Enīpeus, i. *vel* eos. m. *A river of Theſſaly,* Plin. 4, 8. Liv. 448, 8. Ov. Met. 1, 579. & 7, 229.

Enna, æ. f. *A city in the heart of Sicily, near which was a temple of Ceres, and a grove out of which Pluto carryed Proſerpine.* Vid. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. Hinc

Enneus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Enna.* Ennea diva, *h. e.* Proſerpina, quæ rapta fuit à Plutone juxta Ennam, *Sil.* 1, 95. & Ennea virgo, *Id.* 14, 245. ☞ *Ubi quidam libri habent cum aſpiratione.*

Ennenſes, ium. m. pl. *Citizens of Enna,* Liv. 24, 37. Ennenſium nemus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 48.

Ennenſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Enna.* Ennenſis Ceres, *Cic. Orat.* 62.

Ennius, ii. m. *An ancient poet,* born at Rudiæ a town of Calabria, *Cic.* pro *Archiâ* 10. & *Sil.* 12, 396. in the conſulate of C. Manlius Lucrinus, and Q. Valerius Flaccus, *A. U.* 411. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 1. though he makes him later, *de Clar. Orat.* 18. Scripſit annales, ſatiras, comœdias, & tragœdias, ex quibus nihil integrum ad nos pervenit. *Cicero* vocat *ingenioſum poëtam, & auctorem valde bonum,* pro Plancio 24. Apud *Ovidium* audit *ingenio maximus, arte rudis,* Triſt. 2, 424. ex illius tamen ſtercore aurum ſe colligere dixit *Maro.* Quæ collegit nonnulla, vide apud *Macrob. Saturn.* 6, 1. Vixit Romæ cum unâ tantùm ancillâ. Scip. Africanum maximè colebat, & ab eo viciſſim diligebatur. Periît morbo articulari ex nimio vini potu, habuiſſeque marmoream ſtatuam in Scipionum ſepulchro ſibi conſtitutam putabatur, *Cic.* pro *Archiâ,* conf. *Liv.* 38, 56.

* Ennŏsĭgēus, i. m. [*ab* ἔνοσις, concuſſio, & γαῖα, terra] *Neptune* ſo called, *Juv.* 10, 182. conf. *Gell.* 2, 28.

Enoſis, is. f. *A town of Sardinia,* Plin. 3, 8. hod. à S. Antiocho nomen habet, *Hard.*

Entella, æ f. *An ancient city of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara,* Sil. 14, 205. Hinc

Entellini, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Entella,* Plin. 3, 8.

Enȳo, ûs. f. (1) *The ſiſter of Mars and godeſs of war.* (2) Meton. *War.* (1) Nondum ſatiavit Enyo iras, *Sil.* 10, 103. (2) Nec te decipiat ratibus navalis Enyo, *Mart. Spect.* 24, 3.

E ante O.

Eordæa, æ. f. *A town of Mygdonia, a part of the ancient Macedonia,* Liv. 31, 39. *conf.* Plin. 4, 10.

Eordæi, ōrum, *vel* Eordenſes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Eordæa,* Plin. 4, 10. Liv. 45, 30.

* Eos [Ἠὼς, vel Ἕως, Gr. unde communis, *ab* ἄω, ſpiro] (1) *The godeſs of the morning.* (2) Meton. *The morning.* (3) *A mountain in Arabia.* (1) Tres Luciferos præmiſit Eos, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 877. (2) Cùm craſtina fulſerit Eos, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 57. (3) Plin. 6, 29.

* Eōus, i. m. (1) *Lucifer,* or *the morning ſtar.* (2) *One of the horſes of Phœbus.* (1) Sole novo terras irrorat Eous, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 288. conf. *Sil.* 11, 517. (2) Ov. Met. 2, 253.

* Eōus, a, um. adj. prima communi, *Eaſtern.* Eoæ domus Arabum, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 115. Eoæ lucis populi, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 643. Eoum regnum, *Id.* 3, 539. ☞ Tradimus Heſperias gentes, aperimus Eoas, *Luc.* 4, 352.

E ante P.

Epaminondas, æ. m. *The ſon of Polymnus,* a Theban of noble, though poor, parentage, ſkilfull in all the arts, ſciences, and accompliſhments of Greece, learned in philoſophy, and very eloquent, modeſt, grave, patient, temperate, upright, a great warriour, and the deliverer of his country; for he raiſed them to the ſupreme power of Greece, who both before and after his time lived in ſubjection to other ſtates. He died gloriouſly in the field, where he had conquered. *Vitam lege eleganter deſcriptam à C. Nepote.*

Epaphrodītus, i. m. *Nero's ſecretary,* whom he aſſiſted in killing his maſter at his own requeſt, for which, notwithſtanding, he was put to death by Domitian. *Vid.* Suet. Ner. 49. & Domit, 14.

Ĕpăphus, i. m. *The ſon of Jupiter and Io,* who built Memphis in Ægypt. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 1, 748.

Ĕpēus, i. m. *The inventer of the horſe,* afterwards called *the battering ram,* Plin. 7, 56. for which reaſon Virgil giveth his name to the builder of the Trojan horſe, *Æn.* 2. 264.

* Ĕphĕſus, i. m. [*ab* ἔφεσις, permiſſio, quòd eam Hercules Amazonibus permiſerit] *The capital city of Ionia,* built by the Amazons, as we learn from *Plin.* 5, 29. & *Juſt.* 2, 4, 15. famous for the temple of Diana. Hoc templum vocat Plinius *admirationem Græcæ magnificentiæ,* & inter miracula mundi numerat, 36, 14. ut & urbem *alterum lumen Aſiæ,* 5, 29, ult. Condebatur templum à totâ Græciâ 425 annis. De templo hoc vid. omnino *Petrum Petitum* de *Amazonibus,* cap. 30. Hinc

* Ĕphĕſius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Epheſus.* Diana Epheſia, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 23. Vinum Epheſium, *Plin.* 14, 8. ¶ Epheſiæ literæ, *certain magical,* or *ſuperſtitious, notes,* or *words, which were ſuppoſed, if writen,* or *pronounced, to give ſucceſs in an undertakeing.* Nonnullas ex his collegit *Heſych.* quem adi. Libros plurimos hujuſmodi literis conſcriptos à poſſeſſoribus, valente Verbo Divino, Epheſi collectos fuiſſe S. *Lucas,* & ultro combuſtos, narrat, *Act. Apoſt.* 19, 19.

*‖ Ephialtes, is. m. [Ἐφιάλτης, Gr.] *A giant of vaſt ſtature, the ſon of Neptune, or Aloëus; who in conjunction with his brother Otus, wageing war againſt heaven, they were both ſtruck with thunder, and hurled down to the ſhades below.* Hom. Odyſſ. λ. 307.

* Ĕphōri, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab* ἐφορᾷν, inſpicere] *Magiſtrates of the Lacedemonians,* who were ſo great a curb upon their kings by their power of intercedeing, or negative voice, that at laſt they became as formidable to them, as the Roman tribunes did to the nobilility. *Vid.* Nep. Pauſan. 3, 5. They were commonly five in number, *Suid.*

Ĕphȳræus, Ĕphȳrēus, & Ĕphĭrēïus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Corinth.* ¶ Ephyræa mœnia, *Syracuſe,* as built by the Corinthians, *Sil.* 14, 180. Ephyrea mœnia, *Dyrrachium,* built by the Corcyræans; likewiſe a colony from Corinth, *Luc.* 6, 17. Ephyreïa æra, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 464.

Ĕphȳrēias, ădis. f. Patron. ¶ Ephyreïades puellæ, *of Corinth,* Claud. B. Get. 629. Hæc omnia ab

Ĕphȳra, æ. *ſive* Ĕphȳre, es. f. *An ancient name of Corinth,* Plin. 4, 4.

Ĕpĭcharmus, i. m. *A philoſopher and comick poet of Sicily,* often quoted by Cicero. Some take him to be the firſt inventor of comedy. Plautus imitated him, as *Flaccus ad Piſones,* v. 58. *Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi;* and even Plato himſelf took ſeveral things from him. Theocritus thanketh him alſo for his uſefull precepts to youth.

Epicnemidii Locri, *A people of Greece near mount Parnaſſus,* Plin. 4, 7.

Epicrates, is. m. (1) *A general of the Rhodians.* (2) *An officer belonging to Antiochus, who* ſu

for money delivered Scythopolis to the Jews. (1) Liv. 37, 13. (2) Id. 63, 45.

* Ĕpĭcūrus, i. m. [Ἐπίκουρος, Gr. *i. e.* adjutor] *A philoſopher of Athens.* He was a ſcholar of Xenocrates and Ariſtotle, and afterward ſet up for himſelf. He was a temperate and ſober man, contented to live on bread and water; and if he were minded to regale himſelf, cheeſe, as Diocles, who lived with him, or herbs as Juvenal, writeth, *Sat.* 13, 122. He had no eſteem for logick and rhetorick; his chief talent was in natural and moral philoſophy, wherein he owed much to Democritus, *vide* Cic. N. D. 1, 26. His doctrine of atoms he had chiefly from Democritus and Leucippus, *vid.* Lactant. de irâ Dei, 10. He placed the *ſummum bonum* in the tranquillity of the mind, if Seneca hath taken rightly his εὐθυμία; which word his ſcholars miſtakeing, as ſome think, fell into thoſe exceſſes, which were the ſcandal of the ſect. ☞ *Quanti hunc hominem ſectatores faciebant, docebit* Plinius, 35, 2. Cic. Tuſc. 1, 21. & *de* Fin. 5, 1. Lucr. 5, 50. *O cæcas hominum mentes! O pectora cæca!* Annum agens 72 periĭt Athenis, calculi doloribus.

Epidamnum, i. n. & Epidamnus, i. f. *A town of Macedon, lieing upon the Adriatick, and well known for its convenient paſſage thence into Italy,* Mela, 2, 3. Romani huc ducentes coloniam inauſpicato, ut videtur, nomine offenſi, ut in quod *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 42. jocatus fuerit, *Dyrrachium* vocabant, *Plin.* 3, 23. hod. *Durazzo,* Hard.

‖ Epidaphne, e. f. [à Daphne, vicino ſuburbano] *A city of Seleucia in Syria,* Jul. Capitol.

Ĕpĭdaurum, i. n. & Ĕpĭdaurus, i. f. (1) *A city of Argia in Peloponneſus,* formerly famous for the temple of Æſculapius, and a good breed of horſes. (2) *A colony of Dalmatia;* hod. *Raguſi vecchio,* Hard. (3) ‖ *Another, a ſea port town in Peloponneſus,* called by Strabo *Epidauria,* and anciently *Limera,* à λιμὴν, portus; hod. *Malvaſia,* nonnull. *Epedaura,* Hard. (1) *Vid.* Val. Max. 1, 8, 2. Plin. 4, 5. & Virg. Georg. 3, 44. (2) Plin. 3, 22. (3) *Vid.* Thucyd. Pauſan. & Steph.

Ĕpĭdaurius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Epidaurus.* Serpens Epidaurius, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 27. Semeles Epidauria nutrix, *Ov. Met.* 3, 278. Epidauria tellus, *Id. ib.* 7, 436.

* Ĕpĭdĭcāzŏmĕnos, *vel potiùs* Ĕpĭdĭcāzŏmĕne, *ſc.* fabula, in quâ puellâ in libertatem adſerta eſt [*ab* ἐπιδικάζομαι, judicor] *One of the plays of Apollodorus imitated by Terence,* Phorm. Ptol. 26.

‖ Epidium, ii. n. *The promontory of Cantira in Scotland,* Camd.

* Ĕpĭgĕnes, is. m. [Ἐπιγένης, Gr.] (1) *A conſiderable aſtrologer and hiſtorian.* (2) ‖ *A poet of Sicyon.* (1) Plin. 7, 56. (2) Athenæus & Suidas.

* Ĕpĭgŏni, ōrum. m. pl. [*ex* ἐπὶ, poſt, & γίνομαι, naſcor] (1) *The ſucceſſor to the veterans in the army of Alexander the Great.* (2) ‖ *The poſterity of thoſe who fell at Thebes with Polynices.* (3) ‖ *The name of a play.* (1) Juſt. 12, 4. (2) Diod. Sic. 4, 6. princ. (3) Nempe Euripidis.

* Ĕpĭmĕnĭdes, is. m. [Ἐπιμενίδης, Gr.] *An Epick poet of Gnoſſus in Crete,* quoted by St. Paul in that verſe, Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται, &c. Being ſent by his father Agiaſarchus into the field, he went into a cave, where he ſlept 75 years; whence the proverb, *Epimenidis ſomnum dormire.* De eo vide *Laërt. in vitâ ejus Pauſan. in Attic. Plut. in Solone, Plin.* 7, 52. & *Suid. in* Ἐπιμενίδης.

Ĕpĭmētheus, i. m. *The ſon of Jupiter, brother of Prometheus, and father to Epimethis, Deucalion's wife.* He firſt made a ſtatue of clay, for which Jupiter being angry, changed him into an ape, and baniſhed him into a deſert, from him called *Pithecuſa,* Mythol. Hinc

Ĕpĭmēthis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *The wife of Deucalion,* Ov. Met. 1, 390.

* ‖ Ĕpĭphanīa, æ. f. *The Epiphany, or Twelfth-day,* vid. Appell.

* Ĕpĭphanes, is. m. [*i. e.* illuſtris; *ex* ἐπιφαίνω, appareo] (1) *Antiochus king of Syria,* ſo called. (2) *Another king mentioned by Tacitus,* Hiſt. 2, 25, 5.

Epipolæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town, or village, in Sicily, belonging to Syracuſe,* Liv. 25, 24.

* Ēpīrenſis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Epirus,* Liv. 8, 17.

* Ēpīrōta, æ. m. *An inhabitant of Epirus,* Liv. 29, 12. & alibi. Hinc

* Ēpīrōtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Epirus.* Epiroticæ poſſeſſiones, *Nep. Att.* 14. Epirotica mala, *Plin.* 15, 14.

* Ēpīrus, i. f. [Ἤπειρος, Gr. *i. e.* continens] *A country between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian ſea.* It was famous for a breed of horſes, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 59. and oxen, *Ov. Met.* 8, 282. & *Plin.* 8, 45. It was anciently called *Chaonia,* and *Moloſſia;* hod. *Larta* and *Chimera,* Hard.

* Ĕpĭthēras, æ. f. [*ex* ἐπιθηρᾶν, venari] *Ptolemaïs,* ſo called becauſe built by Philadelphus for the conveniĕncy of hunting elephants, *Plin.* 6, 29.

Ĕpĭtos, i. m. *A king af Alba,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 44.

‖ Epoïſſus, i. f. *Anton. A town of Luxemburgh in the Low Countries;* hod. *Yvoix,* Cellar.

Eporedia, æ. f. [*ab* Eporedicis, linguâ Gallicâ equorum domitoribus] *A town of Piedmont in Italy,* built by the Romans, *Plin.* 3, 17. & *Cic. Fam.* 11, 20, 23. hod. *Ivrea,* Cellar.

E ante Q.

Ĕqueſtris colonia, *A town of Switzerland, between Geneva and Lauſanne,* Plin. 4, 17. hod. *Nion,* ſive *Nyon,* Cellar.

Ĕquĭcŏlus, i. m. [*ab* equos colendo, nempe id. quod Φίλιππος, Græcè] *A warriour's name.* Pulcher Equicolus armis, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 684.

Ĕquīria, ōrum. n. pl. *Games inſtituted by Romulus in honour of Mars,* Feſt. in the Campus Martius, *Feb.* 27. with horſe races. *Vid.* Ov. Faſt. 2, ſub fin.

Equotuticum, i. m. *A ſmall town of the Hirpines,* too croſs grained to come into an Epick verſe, *Hor. Sat.* 5, 1. *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1, princ.

E ante R.

Eranuſa, æ. f. *A ſmall iſland near Scyllacium in Italy,* Plin. 3, 10.

Ĕrăsīnus, i. m. *A river of Argia in Peloponneſus,* Plin. 2, 103. & Ov. Met. 15, 276.

Eraſiſtratus, i. m. *A noble phyſician, who flouriſhed* A. U. 600. *Plin.* 14, 7. & 2, 108.

* Ĕrăto, ûs. f. [*ex* ἐράω, amo, *ſc.* præſidens rebus amatoriis] *The Muſe which ſingeth of love and warryages,* Ov. Art. Am. 2, 16. & Virg. Æn. 7, 37.

* Ĕrătoſthĕnes, is. m. [*i. e.* amore potens; *ex* ἔρως, amor, & σθένος, robur] *A philoſopher, poet, hiſtorian, and aſtronomer, ſcholar of Ariſto and Callimachus.* He was of Cyrene, *Vid.* Stob. Serm. 44. & Quint. 1, 1.

Ercȳnia ſylva, *vid.* Hercynia.

Erebinthus, i. f. *The name of an iſland near Boſphorus,* Plin. 5, ult.

Ĕrĕbus, i. m. [ſine dubio ex ערב nox, obſcuritas] *The ſon of Chaos and Darkneſs,* Hygin. *Fab. Præf.* c. 1. But Cicero *maketh Erebus the ſon of Nox,* N. D. 3, 17. *Be this as it will, the poets uſe Erebus to ſignify the loweſt part of hell.* ¶ ✠ Cælo Ereboque potens, *both heaven and hell,* Virg. Æn. 6, 247.

Ĕrectheus, i. m. *An ancient king of Athens, father of Cecrops.* Quatuor hic filias virgines habuit, quæ pro patriâ mortem contempſiſſe dicuntur, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 21. & *Hyg. Fab.* 46.

Ĕrecthēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Athens.* Erectheæ arces, *Ov. Met.* 8, 547.

Ĕrecthis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *A daughter of Erectheus, Procris,* Ov. Met. 7, 726.

Eriſichthon, *vid.* Eriſichthon.

* Ĕretria, æ. f. [Ἐρέτρια, Gr.] (1) *A city of Eubœa in Greece.* (2) ‖ *A town of Phthiotis in Theſſaly.* (1) Liv. 32, 16. (2) Strabo lib. 9.

* Ĕretrienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Eretria,* Liv. 35, 38.

Erētrum, i. n. *A town of the Sabines, near the confluence of the Allia and Tiber,* Virg. Æn. 7, 711. Val. Max. 2, 4. & Liv. 3, 29. hod. *Monte rotundo.*

Ergavica, æ. f. *A town of Tarracon in Spain,* Liv. 40, 50. ubi malè *Ergavia* legitur, *Cellar.* Hinc

Ergavicenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Ergavia,* Plin. 3, 3.

* ‖ Ergĕtium, ii. n. [Ἐργέτιον, Gr.] *A town in Sicily,* Ptol. Hinc

* Ergĕtini, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Ergetium,* Plin, 3, 8.

Erginus, i. m. *A river of Thrace,* Plin. 4, 11.

Ĕrīcētes, is. m. *A Lycaonian ſlain by Meſapus the companion of Æneas,* Virg. Æn. 10, 749.

Ĕrichtho, ûs. f. *A woman of Theſſaly, ſkilfull in charms and inchantments,* Luc. 6, 508.

* Ĕrichthŏnius, ii. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἔριδος καὶ χθονὸς, quòd ex ſemine Vulcani cum Minervâ luctantis in terram effuſo natus ſit] *The fourth king of Athens, brought up by Minerva.* He had the feet of a dragon, to cover which he firſt invented the uſe of the chariot, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 133. Alii dicunt alium, *ſcil.* Dardani filium & Jovis nepotem hîc deſignari, & rectè, ut opinor, ex his Plinii verbis, *Bigas primùm junxit Phrygûm natio, quadrigas Erichthonius,* 7. 56. ſed non diſſimulandum Æſchylum Prometheum; Ciceronem Minervam currum inveniendi auctores tradidiſſe.

Ĕrĭdănus, i. m. [*ab* Eridano, qui & Phaëton dicitur, Phœbi & Clymenes filio, qui Jovis fulmine ictus in eum decidit] *The chief river of Italy,* called by the Romans *Padus,* and the Italians *Po,* which, after it hath joined ſĕveral other noted rivers, diſchargeth itſelf into the Adriatick. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 2, 324. & Virg. Georg. 4, 371. & deinceps. Huic pater Eridanus, Venetæque ex ordine gentes, *Sil.* 12, 217.

Ērĭgŏne, es, f. *The daughter of Icarus,* who hanged herſelf for grief that her father was murdered; (2) but was in pity taken into heaven, and made the ſign *Virgo.* (1) Hyg. Fab. 130. & Stat. Theb. 11, 645. (2) Virg. Georg. 1, 33.

Ērĭgŏnus, i. m. *A river of Macedonia, which runeth through Pæonia into the river Axius,* Liv. 31, 39.

* Erinne, *vid.* Erymne.

* Ĕrinnys, yos. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐρρέειν τὸν νοῦν, à corrumpendo mentem] *The common name of the three Furies of hell,* Ov. Met. 11, 14. haveing dangling ſnakes inſtead of hair, *Id. ib.* 4, 490. Poëtæ ferè utuntur pro vi & ſcelere, *Id. ib.* 1, 241.

Ĕrĭphȳle, es. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 445. & Ĕrĭphȳla, æ. f. *Prop.* 3, 13, 57. *The wife of Amphiaraüs,* who betrayed her huſband for the lucre of a bracelet, and was, by his father's order, ſlain by her ſon, *Virg. ubi ſuprà.* ☞ Legit. in plur. *Occurrent multæ tibi Belides atque Eriphylæ,* Juv. 6, 654.

Ĕrĭſichthon, ŏnis. m. *A Theſſalian, who deſpiſeing the ſacred rites of Ceres, was at length forced to eat his own fleſh,* Ov. Met. 8, fab. ult.

Ermiŏne, *vid.* Hermione.

Eros, ōtis. m. (1) *A ſervant of M. Antony.* (2) *A comedian mentioned by Tully.* (1) Cic. Att. 15, 5. (2) Id. *pro* Roſc. Com. 11.

Ĕrȳce, es. f. *A town of Sicily,* wherein was a fair and rich temple of Venus, which was plundered by Hamĭlcar the African, but to his great detriment, *Liv.* 19, 50.

Ĕrȳcīna, æ. f. [*ab* Eryce, ubi templum habuit] *A name of Venus.* Spinoſas Erycina ſerens in pectore curas, *Catull.* 62, 72. conf. *Liv.* 40, 34.

Ĕrȳcīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Eryce, or Sicily.* Erycina templa ſubire, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 2, 160.

* Ĕrȳmanthis, ĭdos. f. [*ab* Erymantho monte] *Of Arcadia.* Sylvas Erymanthidos ambire, *Ov. Met.* 2, 499.

* Ĕrȳmanthius, & Ĕrȳmanthēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Erymanthus.* Aper Erymănthius,

thius, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. Erymanthia bellua, *Id. Tuſc.* 2, 9. Monſtrum Erymantheum, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 374.

*Erўmanthus, i, m. [Ἐρύμανθος, Gr.] (1) *A mountain in Arcadia,* where Hercules killed the wild boar, that waſted the country, and wherein Diana uſed to hunt. (2) ‖ *A river of the ſame country.* (1) Ov. Ep. 9, 87. & Hor. Od. 1, 21, 7. (2) Polyb. lib. 4.

Erymne, es, f. *A town of Theſſaly,* Plin. 4, 9.

Erўtheïs, ĭdos, f. Patron. *Of,* or *belonging to, Erythia.* ¶ Erytheïs prædæ, *The oxen of Geryon drawn away by Hercules,* Ov. Faſt. 5, 649.

Erўthīa, *Plin.* 4, 22. & Erўthēa, æ, f. *An iſland near Cadiz in Spain,* whence Hercules drove Geryon's oxen. Amphitryoniades juvencos Egerat à ſtabulis, ô Erythea tuis, *Prop.* 4, 10, princ.

*Erўthræ, ārum, f. pl. [Ἐρυθραὶ, Gr.] *A city of Aſia near Chius,* Plin. 4, 7. Cic. Verr. 1, 19. Unde

*Erythræus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Erythræ.* Erythræa Sibylla, *Lact.* 1, 6. Erythræi lapilli, *Stat. Syl.* 4. 6, 18. ¶ Erythræum mare, *the Red ſea,* which divideth Aſia from Africa, *Plin.* 6, 23. Plinius quidem loco cit. & *Curt.* 8, 9, 14. ab Erythrâ rege dictum aiunt, ſed quis fuit ille Erythra non liquet.

Eryx, ўcis, m. *The ſon of Butes,* who was thought to have the ſame mother as *Æneas, vid.* Virg. Æn. 5, 24. but indeed of Lycaſte, a noted courteſan of Sicily, for her beauty commonly called *Venus.* Hujus (Erycis) avus Amycus à Polluce ceſtibus occiſus fuit, unde factum ut pater Butes patriam Bebryciam relinquens regnum in Siciliâ conſtituit; filius Eryx cum Hercule ceſtibus pugnavit, & eodem quo avus fato functus fuit, *Id. ibid.* 410. nomenque ſuum reliquit monti & urbi circa Lilybæum occidentale Siciliæ promontorium, ubi ſepultus fuit. Hæc Eryce è ſummo ſpectabat læta Dione, *Sil.* 6, 697.

E ante S.

Eſernius, ii, m. *A famous gladiator,* who was matched with Pacidianus; unde ¶ *Eſernius cum Pacidiano,* Cic. de Opt. Orat. gen. & ad Qu. fr. 3, 4. *id. quod* cum Bitho Bacchius, *an equal match.*

Eſquĭliæ, ārum, f. pl. *One of the ſeven hills of Rome,* Juv. 3, 71. & 5, 78. hod. *Monte di S. Maria maggiore.*

Eſquĭlīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Eſquiliæ.* Eſquilinus campus, *Cic. Philipp.* 9. 7. Eſquilina porta, *Flor.* 3, 21, 6. & *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 13.

‖ Eſſæi, *Suid.* Eſsēni, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* [*ex* חסיא ſanctus, propter vitæ ſanctitatem, *al.* ex אסיא medicus, quòd morbos, tum corporis, tum animæ ſanent] *A ſect of the Jews, who uſed great auſterities, and lived a retired life.* De horum moribus, vid. *Plin.* 5, 17. per totum, & *Joſeph. Ant.* 18, 2.

Eſſedones, um, n. pl. *A ſavage people of Scythia near the Palus Mæotis,* Plin. 4, 12. & *alibi.*

*‖ Eſtiæōtis, ĭdos, f. [Ἑστιαιῶτις, Gr.] *A weſtern part of Theſſaly,* Herodot. 1, 56.

*Eſtiæōtæ, ārum, m. pl. *The people of Eſtiæotis,* Ptol.

Eſſui, ōrum, m. pl. *A nation of the Celtæ about Bretagne in France,* Cæſ. B. G. 5, 24.

Eſubiani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people inhabiting the Alps,* Plin. 3, 20.

Eſubopes, is, m. *A king of Colchis, who diging up ſome virgin earth, found a great quantity of gold and ſilver,* Plin. 33, 3.

E ante T.

Ētaxalos, i, f. *An iſland of Africa,* Plin. 6, 28.

*‖ Ētea, æ, f. [Ἔτεα, Gr.] *A town of Crete,* Diog. Laërt.

*Ēteŏcles, eos, m. [*ex* ἐτεὸν, verum, & κλέος, gloria] *The elder ſon of Oedipus by Jocaſta,* who agreed with his brother Polynices, that after their father's death they ſhould rule alternately year by year. But he haveing reigned his year, would not reſign the government to his brother: upon which a war enſueing, they met in the field, and killed each other. Their bodies being burned in one pile, the flame parted, to ſhow their antipathy, when dead, was as great as when liveing. *Vid.* Stat. Theb. 12, 430, & ſeq.

Ĕteōnos, *vel* Ĕtheōnos, i, f. *A city of Greece, which aſſiſted the Thebans,* Stat. Theb. 7, 266.

*Ētēſiăcus, a, um, adj. *ut* Eteſiaca uva, *Plin.* 4, 3. ab

*Ētēſiæ, *ſc.* auræ. [*ab* Ἐτήσιος, annuus] *Winds yearly ariſeing about the dog days, and blowing conſtantly forty days together the ſame way.* Vid. *Plin.* 2, 47. Eteſia flabra Aquilonum, *Lucr.* 5, 741. vid. & eund. 6, 716.

Ĕthălion, ōnis, m. *The name of a man who was metamorphoſed into a dolphin,* Ov. Met. 3, 647. ☞ Rectiùs autem ſcrib. *Æthalion.*

‖ Etiminius, ii, m. *Son to Cunobeline king of Britain.* His father gave him part of his kingdom, and he kept his court at Colcheſter, as it ſeemeth probable by a coin there found, with his inſcription, Μητρώπολις Ἐτιμινίυ Βασιλέως. Afterwards being turned out by his father, he went over to the emperour Caligula. ☞ *Scrib. etiam* Adiminius, & Adminius.

‖ Etocetum, i, n. *Wall* in Staffordſhire, *Camd. al.* Utoxceſter.

Etoviſſa, æ, f. *A town on the river Ebro in Spain,* Liv. 21, 22.

Etrūria, æ, f. *quæ* & Thuſcia & Tuſcia apud vett. *The dukedom of Tuſcany.* Furiis ſurrexit Etruria juſtis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 494. Plinio paſſim *Hetruria* dicitur.

Etruſci, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Tuſcany,* Virg. Æn. 10, 429.

Etruſcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Tuſcany.* Urbs Etruſca, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 180.

E ante V.

*Ēvadne, es, f. [Εὐάδνη, Gr.] *The daughter of Mars by Thebe the wife of Aſopus*; but the interpreter of Pindar maketh her *the daughter of Iphis,* which is favoured by Ovid, who calleth her *Iphias.* She was the wife of Capaneus, who, when ſhe heard he was ſlain by thunder, grew ſtupid, and afterwards threw herſelf into the funeral pile, and was burnt with him, *Prop.* 1, 15, 22. Accipe me Capaneu; cineres miſcebimus, inquit Iphias, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 21.

*Ēvăgŏras, æ, m. [*i. e.* bonus orator; *ex* εὖ, bene, & ἀγορεύω, concionor] *A king of Cyprus.* Nep. in Chabr. 2. Hujus funebrem orationem Εὐαγόρας inſcriptam contexuit Iſocrates, quam vide. Auctore eo in componendâ hiſtoriâ naturali uſus eſt Plinius.

Ēvan, *A name of Bacchus,* Ov. Met. 4, 15. Hinc

Ēvas, antis. ſed ſæpius plur. Evantes; *A calling upon,* or *worſhiping of, Bacchus.* Non ille Evantis Maſſylæ palluit iras, *Sil.* 1, 101. Egit ut Evantes dux Ariadne choros, *Prop.* 2, 3, 18. Evantes orgia circum Ducebat Phrygias, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 517.

Ēvander, dri, m. *The ſon of Mercury and Nicoſtrata,* Solin. who, for her prophetick verſes, was by the Latins called *Carmenta.* He was an Arcadian, who haveing by accident ſlain his father, *Serv.* or rather to ſettle a colony, *Pauſan.* paſſed over into Italy, drove out the *Aborigines,* and built a little town near the Tyber, called *Pallantium,* or *Pallanteum,* afterwards *Palatium,* from Pallantium in Arcadia, *Id.* in *Arcadicis, Dionyſ. Liv.* but, according to Virgil, from the great grandfather of Pallas, *Æn.* 8, 54. He gave entertainment and protection to Æneas landing in Italy, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 154 & ſeqq.

Ēvandrius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Evander.* Evandrius enſis, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 394. Evandria curia, *Sil.* 7, 18.

Eubius, ii, m. *A laſcivious hiſtorian,* Ov. Triſt. 2, 416.

Eubœa, æ, f. *A great iſland lieing between Sunium, a promontory of Attica, and Theſſaly, near Bœotia*; it is computed to be about 350 miles in circumference, *Liv.* 31, 45. hod. *Negropont.* Hinc

Eubœus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Eubœa.* Plebes Eubœa, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 136.

Euboĭcus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Rupes Euboïca, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 42. ¶ Euboĭcum mare, *The gulf of Negropont.*

*Eubūle, es, f. [ejuſdem ſignificationis, & eodem themate nata cum ſeq.] *The daughter of Leo the ſon of Orpheus,* Æl. Varr. Hiſt 12, 28. Vid. & Suid. in voce λεωκόριον.

*Eubūleus, i, m. [*i. e.* bonus conſultor; *ex* εὖ, bene, & βουλὴ, conſilium] Athenis ex Jove antiquiſſimo rege & Proſerpinâ natus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

*Eubūlĭdes, is, m. [ab eodem] *A ſcholar of Euclid's, and maſter of Demoſthenes,* Laërt. in Euclid.

*Eubūlus, i, m. [*ex* εὖ, bene, & βουλὴ, conſilium] (1) *An Athenian, an enemy to Demoſthenes.* (2) ‖ *A writer of the middle comedy.* (3) ‖ *An Alexandrian philoſopher, ſcholar to Euphranor, and maſter of Ptolemy.* (1) Demoſth. Orat. in Midiam. (2) Athen. & Suid. (3) Laërt. in Tim.

Euburiates, um, m. pl. *A people of Liguria,* Plin. 3, 5. & Flor. 2, 3, 5.

Euclīdes, is, m. *A famous geometrician, and muſician,* vid. hiſtoriam apud Gell. 6, 10. Elementorum ejus libri 13 maximo univerſi orbis emolumento ſalvi ad nos pervenerunt. Duo Athenienſium archontes hoc nomine occ.

*Eucrătes, is, m. [*ab* εὖ, bene, & κρατέω, impero] *A ſhuffling fellow, who had always ſome evaſion, when he was taxed with his promiſes*; unde *prov.* Vias novit, quibus effugiat Eucrates.

Eudemia, æ, f. *An iſland of the Ægean ſea,* Plin. 4, 12.

Eudoſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Germany, between the rivers Albis and Viſtula,* Tac. Germ. 40, 2.

*Eudoxus, i, m. [*i. e.* celebris; *ab* εὐδοξέω, celebror] *A geometrician, and aſtronomer of Cnidus.* He was the firſt among the Greeks, who brought the year to the Ægyptian account. *Vid. quæ* Julium Cæſarem *de ſe loqui fingit Lucanus,* 10, 185.

Ēvēnus, i, m. *A river of Ætolia in Greece,* anciently called *Lycormas*; it runeth into the gulf of Patras, over againſt the iſland *Curzolari,* Ov. Met. 9, 104.

*‖ Euergĕtes, æ, m. [*i. e.* beneficus; *ab* εὖ, bene, & ἔργον, opus] *A ſurname of Ptolemy the ſucceſſor of Philadelphus*; ſo called from his benefactions to the Greeks, *Diod.*

Eugănei, ōrum, m. pl. *A people dwelling in Italy, not far from Verona,* but expelled thence by the *Heneti,* as they afterwards were by the Ciſalpine Gauls, *Liv.* 1, 1. & *Plin.* 3, 19. Hinc

Eugăneus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, that people,* or *country.* Trojana cohors tellure antiquitus orti Euganeâ, *Sil.* 8, 604. ¶ Euganea agna, *A ſort of lamb, which had delicate ſoft wool,* Juv. 8, 15. *conſ.* Mart. 14, 155.

*Eugĕnīa uva [*ab* εὖ, bene, & γίνομαι, naſcor] *A generous wine growing in Sicily,* Plin. 4, 3.

‖ Eugubium, ii, n. *A city of Italy, at the foot of the Apennines,* about twenty ſix miles from Urbino; hod. *Gubio,* Geogr.

Euhemerus, i, m. *An ancient hiſtorian of Sicily,* who writ the ſtories of the heathen gods, acquainting us both where they were born, and where buryed, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42. This work Ennius tranſlated, as well as imitated, *Id. ib.* conf. *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48. & *Lact.* 1, 9. He is noted for an atheiſt by Plutarch, and before him by Callimachus. He writ alſo concerning the Ægyptian pyramids, *Plin.* 35, 22.

*Ēvius, ii, m. [*ab* εὖ, bene, & υἱὸς, filius] Bacchi cognomen, quòd cùm pæne oppreſſus à gigantibus eſſet Jupiter, Bacchus ſe in leonem convetrit, convertit, interfecitque gigantem, quo facto exultans Jupiter, exclamavit Εὖ υἱὲ, bene fili; *A name of Bacchus*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82.

*Eumēlis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *The daughter of Eumelus*, Parthenope, *Stat. Syl.* 4, 8, 49.

*Eumēlus, i, m. [*i. e.* ovibus abundans; *ab* εὖ, bene, *&* μῆλον, ovis] (1) *A Corinthian, who writ the hiſtory of his country.* (2) *A Trojan, one of the companions of Æneas.* (1) Varr. R. R. 2, 5. (2) Virg. Æn. 5, 665.

*Eumĕnes, is, m. [*q. d.* benevolus; *ex* εὖ, bene, *&* μένος, animus] (1) *A king of Pergamus, a tryed friend to the Romans.* (2) *A valiant commander, in high eſteem with Philip of Macedon, and Alexander his ſon.* (1) Nep. Hannib. 10. (2) Lege vitam & res geſtas ap. Nep.

*Eumĕnĭdes, um, f. pl. [per Antiphraſin Euphemiſmi cauſâ *pro* Erinnyes, *qu.* parum Εὐμενεῖς, *i. e.* propitiæ] *Three furies, the daughters of Acheron and Nox*, paſſim ap. Poëtas. Harum nomina uno verſu contexuit Orpheus, Τισιφόνη τε, καὶ Ἀλληκτὼ, καὶ δῖα Μέγαιρα.

*Eumĕnis, ĭdis, in ſing. *A fury*, Sil. 2, 559. Eumenis impulit Agaven, *Luc.* 1, 571.

*Eumolpus, i, m. [Εὔμολπος, Gr. *i. e.* bonus cantator; *ex* εὖ, bene, *&* μέλπω, cano] *The ſon of Muſæus, who writ before Homer*, Suid. *Vid.* Ov. è Ponto, 2, 9, 2. He alſo taught to dreſs vines, *Plin.* ap. *Litt.* Ab hoc aliqui deductos volunt Eumolpidas ſacrorum quorundam præſides, quorum meminit, *Nepos Alcib.* 4.

*Euōnȳmus, i, f. [Εὐώνυμος, Gr. *i. e.* ſiniſtra, quòd à Liparâ in Siciliam navigantibus ſiniſtra ſit] *A ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Sicily*, Plin. 5, 19. vulgo *Uſtica.*

Eupalium, ii, n. *A town of Greece, not far from Lepanto*, Liv. 28, 8.

Eupatoria, æ, f. *The capital city of Paphlagonia, built by Mithridates*, Plin. 6, 2.

*Euphorbus, i, m. [*i. e.* bonus paſtor, *ab* εὖ, bene, *&* φορβὴ, pabulum] (1) *The ſon of Panthus, ſlain by Menelaüs.* Pythagoras animam, quam ipſe tum habuit, tempore Trojani belli, huic infuiſſe dictitabat, quò faciliùs Μετεμψύχωσιν probaret. (2) *A phyſician belonging to king Juba*, from whom he named the tree *Euphorbia.* (1) Ov. Met. 15, 161. (2) Plin. 25, 7.

*Euphŏrion, ōnis, m. [Εὐφορίων, Gr.] *A poet of Chalcis*, ſome of whoſe works at leaſt were tranſlated by *Corn. Gallus.* His works were in high repute; but Tully calleth him an obſcure writer, *de Div.* 2, 64. confer. & *Tuſc.* 3, 19. He writ in various kinds, as elegiacks, *Diomed.* l. 3. and probably of huſbandry; for *Varro* and *Columella* reckon him among the ruſtick writers, and Suidas mentioneth a piece of his inſcribed HESIODUS.

Euphrānor, ŏris, m. *An excellent ſtatuary and painter*, Plin. 34, 8. & 35, 11. *&* Juv. 3, 217.

Euphrātes, is, m. [*ab* Εὐφραίνειν, lætificare, quòd circumquaque lætos faciat, niſi malis ex הכאפרה hic fructificat, *unde* fertilis Euphrates, *Luc.* 3, 260.] *A famous river of Meſopotamia*, whoſe ſource is, according to *Strabo*, in Niphates, a mountain in Armenia, from which alſo the Tigris ariſeth, according to that of *Boëtius*, Tigris & Euphrates uno ſe fonte reſolvunt; which is favoured by that of *Lucan*, quos non diverſis fontibus edit Perſis, & incertum, tellus ſi miſceat amnes, *lib.* 3, 257. non diverſis, *i. e.* non longè diſtantibus, ſic enim locus accipi debet, certè non iiſdem.

‖ Euphrateſia, æ, f. *A part of Syria*, called alſo *Commagene.*

*Euphrŏsȳne, es, f. [*Lat.* Lætitia] *One of the three Graces*, Hom. Od. κ, 465.

Eupĭlis, is, f. *A lake of Milan in Italy, not far from Coma*, Plin. 3, 19. hod. *Puſiano.*

*Euplœa, æ, f. [*ex* εὖ, bene, *&* πλοῖον, navigium] (1) *An iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea*; hod. *Gaiola.* (2) ‖ *A name of Venus.* (1) Inde vagis omnem felix Euplœa carinis, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 79. (2) Pauſan.

*Eupŏlis, ĭdis, m. [*i. e.* bonus civis; *ex* εὖ, bene, *&* πόλις, civitas] *A comick poet of Athens, very ſevere in laſhing vice*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4. princ. Floruit annis ante Chriſtum ferè 400. Periît pugnâ inter ſuos & Lacedæmonios tanto civium dolore, ut legem ferrent neminem poëtam poſtea arma laturum. ☞ *In accuſ.* Eupolin, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 12. *&* Eupolidem, *Perſ.* 1, 124.

Eupompus, i, m. *A painter, maſter to Pamphilius, who was maſter to Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10.

*‖ Eupŏrus, i, m. [Εὔπορος, Gr. *i. e.* expeditus] *A ſervant of C. Gracchus, famous for his fidelity to his maſter*, Macrob. Sat. 10, 11.

*Eurĭpĭdes, is, m. [Εὐριπίδης, Gr.] *An excellent tragedian, born at Salamis the ſame day that Xerxes's army was defeated.* He was the ſcholar of Anaxagoras and Socrates, and traveled with Plato into Ægypt, *Laërt.* Scripſit fabulas 75, ex quibus 19 tantùm ad nos pervenerunt. Plura de hoc ſi ſcire cupis, adi *Val. Max.* & *A. Gell.* Quanti eum fecerit Tullius non pigebit ſuis ipſius verbis referre, qui ſententiæ ex hoc petitæ ſubjungit, *Euripidi quantùm tu credas neſcio; ego certè ſingulos ejus verſus ſingula teſtimonia puto*, Fam. 16, 8. Indignâ morte periît à canibus diſcerptus, prodentibus, *Gell.* 15, 20. & *Val. Max.* 9, 12. annum agens 75.

*Eurĭpĭdēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Euripides.* Euripideum carmen, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 25.

Eurĭpus, i, m. *A narrow ſea, between Bœotia and Eubœa*, which ebbed and flowed ſeven times in twenty-four hours, *Plin.* 2, 97. or rather oftener or ſeldomer, as the wind ſat, *Liv.* 28, 6. hod. *the chanel of Negropont.* Eſt & alter *Euripus* apud Taurominitanos, cujus meminit *Plin.* loco memorato. *Vid.* Appell. de cæt. notion.

Eurŏnŏtus, i, m. [quòd inter Eurum & Notum ſit] *The ſouth eaſt wind*, Col. 11, 2. Dicitur etiam *Vulturnus.*

Eurōpa, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Agenor king of the Phœnicians*, whom Jupiter in the form of an ox carryed into Crete. Alſo from her *one of the moſt conſiderable parts of the world*, as now divided; it is bounded on the north by the frozen ſea, on the weſt by the Deucalidonian and weſtern ocean, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on the eaſt by Aſia. Regiones ejus doceant geographi. (1) Ov. Met. 6, 104. (2) *Vid.* Plin. 12, 1. *&* Cic. N. D. 1, 28. ☞ In hâc ex vett. aliqui Africam quoquè complexi ſunt, & meritò quidem, ſic enim *Plin.* Europam plerique non tertiam portionem fecêre, verùm æquam, 3, 1.

Eurōpēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Europe.* Adverſarii Europæi, *Nep. Eum.* 3.

Europum, i, n. *A city of Syria, not far from the Euphrates*, Plin. 5, 24.

Europus, i, m. *A river of Macedonia, near the river Axius*, Plin. 4, 10.

Eurōtas, æ, m. (1) *A celebrated river of Laconia runing by Sparta*, haveing its banks planted with laurel, olive, and myrtle; hod. *Vaſilipotamo.* (2) *Another in Theſſaly*, which runeth into the Peneus without mingling its waters. (1) Virg. Ecl. 6, 83. Stat. Theb. 4, 227. Catull. 2, 69. 62, 89. (2) Plin. 4, 8.

Eurus, i, m. [fortè ab אור lux] *The eaſt wind.* Eurus ad auroram receſſit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 61. *Vid.* Appell.

Euryăle, es, f. (1) ‖ *The daughter of Minos king of Crete, and mother of Orion by Neptune.* (2) *A queen of the Amazons.* (3) ‖ *One of the Gorgons.* (1) Mythol. (2) Val. Flacc. 5, 616. (3) *Vid.* Serv. *ad* Virg. Æn. 6, 289.

*Euryălus, i, m. [Εὐρύαλος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A nobleman of Peloponneſus, who went with eighty ſhips againſt Troy.* (2) *A Trojan, famous for his friendſhip with Niſus.* (3) *A ſtage player.* (4) *A hil in Sicily, very pleaſant.* (1) Hom. Il. [illegible] 10. (2) Virg. Æn. 9, 179. (3) Juv. 6, 81. (4) Liv. 25, 25.

Euryanaſſa, æ, f. *An iſland oppoſite Ionia, and near Arginuſa*, Plin. 5, 31.

*Eurȳbătes, is, m. [Εὐρυβάτης, Gr.] *Agamemnon's meſſenger to demand Briſeïs from Achilles*, Ov. Ep. 3, 9.

Eurȳdĭce, es, f. *The wife of Orpheus*, who flying from Ariſtæus endeavouring to raviſh her, was ſlain by a ſerpent. Her huſband went down to the ſhades, and by the force of his muſick perſuaded Pluto and Proſerpine to give him leave to carry back his wife: which they granted, provided he did not look back on her till they came to the light; but he breaking the condition, was forced to leave her behind him. *Vid.* fab. *ap.* Virg. Georg. 4.

Eurȳlŏchus, i, m. *One of the companions of Ulyſſes*, who alone was not transformed, becauſe he had not taſted of Circe's cup, *Ov. Met.* 14, 287.

Eurȳmăchus, i, m. *One of Penelope's ſuitors in the abſence of her huſband Ulyſſes*, Ov. Ep. 1, 92.

*Eurȳmĕdon, tis, m. [Εὐρυμέδων, Gr.] (1) ‖ *The father of Peribœa*, on whom Neptune begat Nauſithous, king of the Phæacians, father of Alcinous. (2) *The ſon of Faunus.* (3) *A river of Pamphylia*; hod. *Zacuth.* (1) Hom. Od. η, 58. (2) Stat. Theb. 11, 32. (3) Plin. 5, 27. Dionyſ. Perieg. 583.

*Eurȳnŏme, es, f. [Εὐρυνόμη, Gr.] (1) *The mother of Leucothea by Jupiter, wife to Orchamus king of Perſia.* (2) ‖ *The daughter of Apollo, mother of Adraſtus king of the Argives, and Eriphyle wife of Amphiaraüs.* (3) *The daughter of Doryclus, and wife of Codrus.* (1) Ov. Met. 4, 210. (2) Strabo. (3) Val. Flacc. 2. 136.

*Eurȳpĭlus, i, m. [Εὐρύπυλος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *The ſon of Telephus*, who for the love of Caſſandra went to the Trojan war, and was there ſlain. (2) *A ſkilfull ſoothſayer of the iſland Cos*, who came againſt Troy with forty ſhips. (1) Hom. Il. β, 736. (2) Virg. Æn. 2, 114.

*Euryſthæus, i, m. [Εὐρυσθεὺς, Gr.] *The ſon of Sthenelus king of Mycenæ*, who, to pleaſe Juno ſtepmother to Hercules, enjoined him the moſt hazardous undertakeings, hopeing he would periſh in ſome of them. But he ſurmounted them all, and turned to his glory what was deſigned for his ruin, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 4. *Vid.* & *Sen.* in *Herc. Oet.* 404. & *Heſiod.* in *Scuto Herc.* 91.

Eurȳtion. (1) *One of the Argonauts.* (2) *The ſon of Lycaon, and brother of Pandarus.* (3) *A ſkilfull ſtatuary.* (1) Ov. Met. 8, 211. (2) Virg. Æn. 5, 496. (3) Id. Æn. 10, 499.

Eurȳtis, ĭdos, f. Patron. *Iole the daughter of Eurytus*, Ov. Met. 9, 395.

Eurȳtus, i, m. (1) *A king of Oechalia*, who promiſed his daughter Iole in marriage to any one who could ſhoot nearer a mark than he. Hercules took him at his offer, and got the better, but was refuſed the prize. Upon which he ſlew the father, and carryed away the daughter. (2) *A centaur ſlain by Theſeus.* (3) *One of the Argonauts.* (1) *Vid.* Eurytis. (2) Ov. Met. 12, 219. (3) Val. Flacc. 1, 438.

Eutane, es, f. *A town of Doris in Greece, between Cnidus and the Ceramicus Sinus.* Plin. 5, 29.

*Euterpe, es, f. [*ex* εὖ, bene, *&* τέρπω, delecto] *One of the nine muſes*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, fin.

Euthycrates, is, m. (1) *The ſcholar of Lyſippus, an excellent painter.* (2) *A ſtatuary.* (1) Plin. 35, 11. (2) Id. 4, 8.

*Eutrăpĕlus, i, m. [*Lat.* urbanus, facetus, *vel* qui ſua verba bene vertit; *ex* εὖ, bene, *&* τρέπω, verto] (1) *A crafty ſpitefull fellow.* (2) Volumnius Eutrapelus, *a friend and confident of M. Antonius.* (1) Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 30. (2) Cic. Philipp. 13, 2. *&* Att. 15, 8.

Eutropius, ii, m. *A Roman hiſtorian in the time of Valens*, cujus opera extant.

Eutyche, es, f. *A woman of Trallis who had thirty children, twenty whereof attended her funeral*, Plin. 7, 3.

*Euxīnus pontus [Εὔξεινος, Gr. *i. e.* hoſpitalis, per Antiphraſin, nam re ipsâ eſt Ἄξενος, utì ap. *Ov.* Frigida me cohibent Euxini littora ponti, Dictus ab antiquis Axenus ille fuit, *Triſt.* 4, 4, 56.] *The Euxine*, or *Black ſea*, up from the Ægean, along the Helleſpont to the Palus Mæotis, and that which is more particularly called *Pontus*, bounded by Muſcovy and Tartary on the European ſide, and Bothnia on the Aſiatick. It is ſaid to be about 800 miles in length, and 350 in Breadth. It diſchargeth itſelf into the ſea of Marmora, by the ſtraits of Conſtantinople. Eleganter ſic lege deſcriptum ap. *Val. Flaccum* duo ejus Promontoria tangentem. *Hàc Europam curvis anfractibus angit, Hàc Aſiam, Scythicum ſpecie curvatus in arcum*, 4, 727.

E ante X.

Exagonus, *vel* Hexagonus, i, m. *An envoy of the Ophiogenes a people of Cyprus to the Romans*, who ſuffered himſelf to be thrown into a veſſel full of ſerpents, which did not only not bite him, but alſo, as if very well pleaſed, licked him, *Plin.* 28, 3.

Excetra, æ, f. (1) ‖ *The Lernean Hydra ſo called.* (2) *A viper.* (3) *It is uſed in calling of foul names.* (1) Vid. Ampel. cap. de 12 ſignis. (2) Plaut. Perſ. in princ. (3) Id. Caſ. 3, 5, 19. & Pſeud. 1, 2, 82. Liv. 39, 11.

Exomatæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Aſiatick Sarmatia*, Val. Flacc. 6, 144. & 569.

‖ Exonia, æ, f. olim *Iſca Danmoniorum*; *Exceſter the capital of Devonſhire.*

Exquiliæ, ārum, f. pl. [*ab* excubiis Tulli Hoſtilii, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 246.] *A mountain added to Rome by Tullus Hoſtilius*, Plin. 2, 7. Ov. Faſt. 6, 683.

F ante A.

FĀbāris, æ, f. *An iſland in the German ſea, at the mouth of the river Ems*, Plin. 4, 13. hod. *Borcum*; aiunt turrim etiamnum ibi exſtare, quam *Het boon huys* incolæ vocent; quæ vox Germanicâ linguâ Fabarum domum ſonat, *Hard.*

Făbăris, is, m. *A river of Italy, near the country of the Sabines*; hod. *Farfa.* Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 715. *qui* & Farfarus; Amœnæ Farfarus umbræ, *Ov. Met.* 14, 330.

Făbienſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Italy, who dwelt on mount Albanus not far from Alba Longa*, ſo called from the family of the Fabii, *Plin.* 3, 14.

Făbius, ii, m. [*à* Fabis, ſic Lentuli, Piſones, Cicerones, *&c. à* lente, piſis, cicere, ſerendis, *Plin.* 18, 3. Nobiliſſimi etenim Romani, ſeverioribus intermiſſis, agriculturæ vacabant] *The name of a noble family in Rome.* Hi quidem Fabii numero 300 cum ſervis & neceſſariis in ſe bellum in Vejentes ſuſceperunt, atque in aliquot prœliis ſuperiores facti ſunt, ſed tandem omnes ad Cremeram deleti ſunt, uno excepto, ex quo poſtea gens revixit, indeque ortus eſt nobiliſſimus dictator Fabius, qui, debellato Hannibale, rem Romanam cunctando reſtituit, *Enn.*

Făbiānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fabius.* ¶ Fabiani milites, *the moſt valiant ſoldiers*, Nep. Iphicrat. 2, &

Făbius, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Fabia tribus, *Suet Aug.* 40.

Fabrātĕria, æ, f. *A town in Italy, formerly of the Volſcians, near the river Liris*, Juv. 3, 224. hod. *Falvatera*, Hard.

Fabrāterni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Fabrateria*, Plin. 3, 4. Cic. Fam. 9, 24.

Fabrĭcius, ii, m. *The name of a Roman family*, of which was *C. Fabricius Luſcinus*, a conſul, who conquered Pyrrhus king of Epirus the beſt ſoldier of his time. Hic, etſi tam pauper, ut ex publico filiæ ejus locarentur, à Pyrrho quartâ regni parte oblatâ corrumpi non potuit, ut ſecum eſſet, ſollicitantique regi ſic reſpondit, *Hoc tibi, rex, non expedit, nam ſi Epirotæ nos ambos noverint, à me regi, quàm abs te, mallent*, Cic. Off. 3, 4. Hinc *Virg.* parvoque potentem Fabricium, *Æn.* 6, 844. *Vid.* Val. Max. 4, 3.

Fabrĭcius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fabricius.* ¶ Fabricius pons, *a bridge joining the iſle of Tiber to the city of Rome, built by him*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 36. hod. *Ponte di quatro capi*, propter Jani quadrati ſtatuam, quæ ibi locabatur.

*Fābŭlīnus, i, m. Deus qui pueros fari docet, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 12, 36.

‖ Făcēlis, is, f. [*à* face, quàm geſtat; Lucifera enim eſt Diana] unde

‖ Făcēlīnus, a, um, adj. Sedes Facelina Dianæ, *ut al. legunt ap.* Sil. 14, 260. *Al.* Sedes Faſcelina Divæ, *ut ſit à faſcis. Vid.* Faſcelina.

Fæſŭla, æ, *freq.*

Fæſŭlæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of Tuſcany, near Florence*, Sil. 8, 479. *Vid.* Feſulæ.

Falarienſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Picenum in Italy*, Plin. 3, 13. oppidi rudera nomen ſervant, *Falerone*, haud procul Tennæ fluvii fontibus, *Hard.*

Falĕrii, ōrum, m. pl. *A town of Tuſcany.* Hiſtoriam ludimagiſtri principum liberos Camillo urbem Falerios obſidenti prodentis lege ap. *Liv.* 5, 27.

Fălernus, i, m. *A mountain of Campania,* or *Naples, near the ſhore of the Tuſcan ſea, produceing moſt generous wines*; hod. *Monte Maſſico.* Hinc

Fălernus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Falernus.* Nec cellis ideo contende Falernis, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 9. Falerna pira, *Plin.* 15, 15. Nectareum Falernum, *Mart.* 13, 108.

Făliſci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Tuſcany, a little below Feſcennia.* Junonicolæ Faliſci, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 49.

Făliſcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Faliſci,* or *Tuſcany.* ¶ Præſepes Faliſcæ, *made of Tuſcan wood*, Cato 4. Venter Faliſcus, *a ſtuffed hog's gether*, Mart. 4, 46. Faliſca terra, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 74.

Fānĕſtris colonia, *The ſame with* Fanum, *or* Fanum Fortunæ, *Vitruv.* 5, 1.

‖ Fannia lex, Anno urbis 588 lata, de ludorum Saturnaliorum aliorumque feſtorum ſumptibus cavet. *Vid.* Gell. 2, 14. & Macrob. Sat. 2, 13.

Fannius, ii, m. (1) *An oratour who was conſul with Domitius, and writ an oration againſt Gracchus.* (2) *Another oratour, ſon-in-law to Lælius.* (3) *Another, a trifling poet, cenſured by Horace.* (4) *One who killed himſelf.* (1) Cic. Orat. 2, 67. (2) Id. Attic. 12, 5. (3) Hor. Sat. 1, *ult.* 80. & Sat. 1, 4, 21. (4) Mart. 2, 80.

Fānum, i, n. *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 11. Fanum Fortunæ, *Plin.* 3, 14. *A very pleaſant city on the ſhore of the Adriatick*, ſo called becauſe famous for the temple of Fortune there; hod. *Fano*, Hard.

Fānum Vacunæ, *A village of the Sabines, between Cures and Mandela*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10. penult.

‖ Fānum ad Taff fluv. *Landaff in Wales.*

‖ Fānum S. Albani, *St. Alban's in Hertfordſhire.*

Fānum Voltumnæ, *A town in Italy, not far from Viterbo*, Liv. 4, 23, 25.

Farfărus, i, m. *A river of the Sabines in Italy*, Ov. Met. 14. 330. hod. *Tarfa*, Cellar.

Faſcĕlīna, æ, f. *A title given to Diana*, à faſce lignorum, *Sil.* 14, 261. vid. *Serv. in Æn.* 2, 116. ☞ Scrib. & *Facelina.*

Faſcĕlis, & Faſcĕlītis, is, f. [*à* faſcibus portandis, *Serv.*] *Diana ſo called*; rectiùs, ut opinor, *Facelis*, q. v.

‖ Fătua, *quæ* & Fauta, & Fauna, & Senta, & Ops, & Bona Dea. *The Roman matrons only ſacrificed to this godeſs, no men being ſuffered to be preſent, and in the night.* Vid. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12.

Fătuellus, i, m. *The huſband of Fatua, and king of the Aborigines*, Serv. ad Virg. *Æn.* 7, 47.

Fătuus, i, m. Frater Pici. Rex fuit Aboriginum. *Idem qui* & Fatuellus, & Faunus.

Facula Cluvia, *A courteſan who relieved the captives taken by Hannibal*, Liv. 26, 33.

Făventia, æ, f. (1) *A town in Spain*, called alſo *Barcino*; hod. *Barcelona*, Hard. (2) *Another in Italy*; hod. *Faenza*, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 3. (2) Sil. 8, 598. Hinc

Făventini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Faventia*, or *Faenza*, Plin. 3, 15.

Faveria, *vel* Faberia, *A town of Iſtria*, Liv. 41, 11.

‖ Fauna, æ, f. [*à* favendo, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. pot. *à* Fauno marito ejus] *Id. quod* Fatua.

‖ Faunalia, ōrum, n. pl. *Feaſts of Faunus, kept the fifth day of December*, Porph. *Vid.* Alex. ab Alex.

♔ Faunĭgĕnæ, ārum, m. pl. [*à* Fauno geniti] *The Aborigines*, or *Latins*, Sil. 8, 358.

Faunus, i, m. [ſæpius Fauni in plurali] *Gods of the fields and woods*, alſo *of fowlers.* Ruricolæ ſylvarum numina Fauni, *Ov. Met.* 6, 392. Faunus plumoſo ſum deus aucupio, *Prop.* 4, 2, 34. conf. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 45, 50.

Faunus, i, m. *The ſon*, according to *Virg. Æn.* 7, 48. or, as others, *brother to Picus, father to Latinus, and the third king of the Aborigines.* Ex hoc Fauni, ruſtica numina, orti credebantur, quòd hic ſuos agriculturam primus docuerit. De hoc vide *Nat. Com.* 5, 9. plura differentem.

Făvo, ōnis, m. *A famous mimick*, who, at the ſolemnity of the emperour Veſpaſian's funeral, mimicked all his words and actions, *Suet. Veſp.* 19.

Făvōnia pira, *A ſort of pears*, ſo called from one Favonius, who firſt planted the trees, *Plin.* 15, 15.

Făvōnienſes, ium, m. pl. *The people about Nocera in Italy*, called alſo *Nucerini*, Plin. 3, 14.

Făvōnius, ii, m. [*à* faveo, quòd faveat genituræ, unde *Lucret.* Genitabilis aura Favonî, 1, 11.] *The weſtern wind*, which cheriſheth the earth, and forwardeth the growth of vegetables, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 33. aliique paſſim.

Făvōrīnus, i, m. *qui* & Phăvōrīnus; *A philoſopher of Arles in France*, the ſcholar of Dion, often mentioned by *Gellius.* Hic in diſputatione quâdam Hadriano imperatori ceſſit, quod cùm mirarentur amici; *Nonne*, inquit, *ei cedam, qui habet triginta legiones?* Æl. Var. Hiſt.

Fauſtĭtas, ātis, f. *A godeſs worſhiped to make their cattle fruitfull.* Nutrit rura Ceres, almaque Fauſtitas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 18.

Fauſtus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* *Vid.* Cic. Att. 4, 10. & 8, 3. de Leg. Agr. 1, 4. & pro Cluent. 34.

F ante E.

*Febris, is, f. [*à* ferveo] *A godeſs worſhiped for fear, as the Indians worſhip the devil*, *Vid.* Cic. N. D. 3, 25. Val. Max. 2, 5, 6. & Plin. 2, 7.

*Februa, um, & ōrum, n. pl. [*à* ferveo, quòd igne facta propriè eſſent] (1) *Purgations,* or *luſtrations.* (2) *A feaſt of atonement for twelve days together, in the month of February*, which thence received its name. (3) *Tufts of wool on the top of the cap worn by the Pontifex.* (1) Februa Romani dixêre piamina patres, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 20. (2) *Vid.* Varr. L. L. 5, 3. & Ov. Faſt. 2, 31. (3) Id. Faſt. 2, 22. ☞ Horum 12 dierum extremo fiebant Feralia, *i. e.* ſacrificia diis manibus, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 568.

*Februārius, *ſc.* menſis [ut in quo populus februaretur, *i. e.* luſtraretur] *The month called February*, Cic. Verr. 1, 35.

*Februātus, a, um. part. (1) *Purged*; *of,* or *belonging to, purgation.* (2) ‖ *Worſhiped in February.* (1) Februatus dies, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. (2) Juno Februata, *Feſt.*

Fēlīcĭtas Julia, *The chief city of Portugal*, called alſo *Oliſippo*, Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Liſbonne*, Hard.

Felſina, æ, f. *An ancient name of Bononia*, Plin. 3, 15.

‖ Feltria, æ, f. *A city of Italy*, in the republick of Venice; hod. *Feltri.* Hinc

Feltrini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Feltria*, Plin. 3, 19. ubi malè legitur *Fertini*, Hard.

Fĕneſtella, æ, f. *The name of a gate in Rome*, Ov. Faſt. 6, 578.

Fērālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *A feſtival to the infernal*

infernal gods, the laſt of the *Februa*, Ov. Faſt. 2, 31. *conf.* Cic. Att. 8, 14.

Fērentani, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Ferentum*, Cic. *pro* Cluent. 69.

Fērentīna, æ, f. *Dea, à* Liv. 1, 50. *memorata*, ſed quæ fuerit ignoratur; Ferentinalibus culta videtur.

Fērentīnātes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Ferentum*, Plin, 3, 5.

Fērentīnum, i, n. *A ſmall town of the Campagna di Roma in Italy*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 8. Plin. 3, 4. Ruinæ jacent inter Viterbium, & *Monte Fiaſcone*, nomen ſupereſt, *Ferenti*, Hard.

Fērentum, i, n. *A town of Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples, near the confines of Lucania*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 16. hod. *Forenza*.

Fēretrius, ii, m. [ſic dict. *à* ferendis ſpoliis, nam Romulus, victis Ceninenſibus, in feretro ſive ferculo ad id facto, hoſtium ſpolia detulit in Capitolium, & quercu ſuſpenſa Jovi conſecravit, & ibi templum Jovi Feretrio condidit] *A name of Jupiter*. Feretrio Jovi opima ferre, *Sil.* 5, 168.

•Fērōnia, æ, f. [*à* ferendis arboribus] *A godeſs of the groves*, as ſome ſay, three whereof at leaſt in Italy bear her name. (1) *One near Viterbo*, mentioned by *Sil.* 13, 84. Sub oppido *S. Oreſte* etiamnum viſuntur Feroniarum veſtigia, *Hard.* (2) *A ſecond between Lunæ and Piſæ.* (3) *A third in the Appian way.* Quænam fuerit hæc dea variant ſententiæ. Aliqui volunt eſſe Junonem, cui favet inſcrip. vetus ap. Fabrett. IUNONI FERON. p. 411. Sed *Virg.* Herili matrem facit, *Æn.* 8, 564. quam à Junone diverſam fuiſſe conſtat. Alii deam quandam florum eſſe volunt, *Dionyſ. Rom. Antiq.* l. 3. ſed in illius templo, quæcunque demum fuerit, ſervos ad pileum vocari, inter doctos ſatis convenit. *Vid. Alex. ab Alex.* 4, 10. *Dalech. ad Plin.* 2, 55. *Serv. ad Virg. Æn.* 8, 564.

Feſcennia, æ, f. & Feſcennium, ii, n. *Plin.* 3, 5. *A town of the Papacy in Italy, near the Tiber*; hod. *Galeſe*, Hard. where nuptial ſongs were firſt invented. *Unde*

Feſcennīnus, a, um, adj. *Merry, as at nuptials.* Feſcennini verſus, *Auſ.* Feſcennina licentia, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 145.

Feſtus, i, m. *The name of divers Romans.*

Fēſŭlæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of Tuſcany near Florence*, Liv. 22, 3. & Plin. 3, 5. ☞ *Leg. & in ſing. ap.* Sil. 8, 479. hod. *Fieſoli.*

F ante I.

Fibrenus, i, m. *A river of Italy, in the country of Arpinas, which diſchargeth itſelf into the river Liris*, Sil. 8, 400. Near the confluence of theſe rivers Cicero had a country ſeat, *vid.* Cic. *de* Legg. 2, 1.

Ficana, æ, f. *A town of Latium in Italy, not far from Oſtia*, Liv. 1, 33.

Ficaria, æ, f. *A ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 7. hod. *Serpentaria.*

‖ Ficeliæ, ārum, f. pl. *An ancient town of the Sabines*, ut aliqui leg. & interpr. ap. *Mart.* 6 27, 2. ſed de lectione non conſtat.

Ficolenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Ficulnea*, Plin. 3, 4.

Ficulnea, æ, f. *An ancient town of the Latins*, raſed by *Tarquinius Priſcus*, Liv. 1, 38. hod. fanum *S. Vaſile*, Hard. Hinc

Ficulnenſis via, quæ Livii tempore *Nomentana* fuit, *Liv.* 3, 52.

Fidēna, æ, f. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 773. *ſed ſæpius* Fidēnæ, ārum. primâ comm. *An ancient city of Latium*, Hor. 1, 11, 8. Juv. 6, 57. Liv. 1, 27.

Fidēnas, ātis, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Fidenæ* Belli Fidenatis contagio, *Liv.* 1, 15.

Fidēnātes, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Fidenæ*, Liv. paſſim.

Fidentia, æ, f. *A town in Spain, not far from Corduba*, Plin. 3, 15. Hinc

Fidentini, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Fidentia*, Plin. 3, 15.

Fides, ei, f. *A godeſs long ago worſhiped, or pretended to be worſhiped.* Heu priſcis numen populis, & nomine ſolo In terris jam nota Fides! *Sil.* 1, 328. & 2, 479.

Fĭdius, ii, m. [qui fidei præeſt] *The god of Faith, and ſon of Jupiter*, Per deum Fidium jurato credere, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 8. Templum habuit in monte Quirinali, *Sancus & Semo* etiam dictus, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 213, & *deinc.*

Fimbria, æ, f. *The name of ſeveral Romans, one of whom was of the Marian faction, and fit to undertake any villany.* He ſlew Craſſus, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 12. Hinc illud *Lucani*, 2, 124. Truncos laceravit Fimbria Craſſos.

Finningia, æ, f. *A maritime province of Sweden, on the ſouth eaſt of Lapland*, Plin. 4, 13. ubi malè *Eningia* legitur, *Cellar*; hod. *Finland.*

Firmum, i, n. *A city of Picenum*, or *of the Marca di Ancona in Italy*; hod. *Fermo*, Cellar. cujus incolæ *Firmani*, Plin. 3, 13.

‖ Fiſcellus, i, m. *A part of the Apennines in Umbria, on the confines of the farther Abruzzo, near the town of Civita Reale*; hod. *Monte Fiſcello*, Hard.

F ante L.

Flaccus, i, m. Cognomen familiæ Romanæ, *à* flaccis auribus, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Flāmen, ĭnis, m. [*à* geſtatione pilei, *qu.* pilamines, *Varr. L. L.* 4. vel *à* filo, quo caput per æſtum religabant, illis enim erat nefas aperto eſſe capite, *Serv.*] Sacerdotes à Numâ inſtituti tres, nominibus à diîs ſumptis diſtincti, nempe Dialis à Jove, Martialis à Marte, Quirinalis à Romulo, *Liv.* 1, 20. quibus & alii poſtea adjiciebantur. *Prieſts diſtinguiſhed by the names of the ſeveral gods to whom they ſacrificed. Vid.* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. 14. Philipp. 12, 9. Att. 1, 1. & Liv. 22, 11.

Flāmĭnium, i, n. *The office of flamen.* Flaminio decedere, *Liv.* 26, 23.

Flāmĭnius, ii, m. *Several noble Romans were of this name.* (1) C. Flaminius, *ſlain in battle at the lake Thraſimenus.* (2) ‖ T. Quintus Flaminius, *one of the* Decemviri. (4) L. Flaminius, *turned out of the ſenate by Cato the cenſor.* (1) Liv. 22, 6. (2) Plut. in Flam. (3) Liv. 31, 4. (4) Id.

Flāmĭnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Flamines.* Flaminius lictor, *Feſt.* Flaminiæ ædes, *Id.* Flaminia prata, *Liv.*

Flamonienſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Flagogna in Italy*, Plin. 3, 19.

Flanates, ium, m. pl. *The people of Flanona*, Plin. 3, 19, 21.

Flanaticus Sinus, *On the coaſt of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice*, Plin. 3, 51. hod. *Golfo Cananio & Carnero*, Hard.

Flanona, æ, f. *A town of Illyricum, near Iſtria*, Plin. 3, 21. hod. *Fianona.*

Flāvia, æ, f. *A city of Paleſtine*, built by Herod, and called *Cæſarea*, afterwards *Flavia Colonia*, from Flavia the family of Veſpaſian, *Plin.* 5, 13.

Flāviānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Flavian family*, Flavianæ partes, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 67.

Flāvīna, æ, f. *A town of Tuſcany under mount Soracte*, Sil. 8, 492.

Flāvīnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Flavina.* Flavinia arva, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 696.

Flāviobriga, æ, f. *A town of Spain*, not far from Bilboa, *Plin.* 4. 20. hod. *Vermeo*, Hard.

Flāviopŏlis, is, f. *A city of Thrace*, anciently called *Zela*, Plin. 4, 11.

Flāvium Solvenſe, *A town of Auſtria in Germany, not far from Clagenfurt*, Plin. 3, 25. hod. *Solfeldt*, Hard.

Flāvius, ii, m. (1) *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (2) *One of the Flavian family.* (1) Plures ap. Tacitum, Plinium, alioſque occurrunt. (2) Cùm ſemianimum laceraſſet Flavius orbem Ultimus, *i. e.* Domitianus, *Juv.* 4, 37.

Flevum, i, n. *The eaſtern mouth of the Rhine*, Plin. 4, 15. Flevum eſt Friſiæ, ubi nunc inſula eſt, quæ priſcum nomen retinet, *Let Vlie*, ſive *Flie*, Hard.

Flōra, æ, f. [de Etymo, vid. *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 195.] *A courteſan*, who haveing got a large ſum of money by proſtitution, made the Roman people her heir; but they being aſhamed of her profeſſion, made her the godeſs of flowers, *Lact.* 1, 20. Sed cùm teſtimonium illius ſuſpicione non careat, longè probabilius eſt, Romanos à Sabinis hujus ſacra accepiſſe, quoniam hanc unà cum aliis diîs à Tatio rege dedicatam fuiſſe oſtendit, *Varro L. L.* 4. *Ovidius* modeſtam, & Zephyri uxorem facit, eamque hortis & agriculturæ præfecit, apud quem plura lege, *Faſt.* 5, 195, & *ſeqq.*

Flōrālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *The feſtival of Flora*, inſtituted in the year of Rome 516, *Plin.* 18, 20. non autem ex quæſtu meretricio, ſed ex pecuniâ eorum, qui P. R. agrum occupâſſent, quod ſatìs apparet ex loco Naſonis ſuprà dict. in *Flora*. Quod & confirmant nummi à L. & Publiciis Malleolis percuſſi, in quibus cernitur genius P. R. tanquam judiciis; & *ovis* quæ multam indigitabat. Eſſe quidem magnâ libertate & laſciviâ celebrata non negaverim, neque enim negat *Naſo, ubi ſuprà*, verſ. 331.

Flōrālis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Flora*, or *the Floralia*, Juv. 6, 249.

Flōrālĭtius, a, um, adj. *Exhibited in the Floralia*, Mart. 8, 67, 4.

Flōrentia, æ, f. *A noble city of Tuſcany, built by L. Sulla*, Plin. 14, 3.

Flōrentīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Florence*; ſed *Plin.* 3, 5. *Fluentini* dicuntur, quippe qui ad Arni fluenta ſiti ſunt.

Florius, ii, m. *A river of Gallicia in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. *Rio Lezara*, Hard.

F ante O.

Focimates, ium, m. pl. *Ancient inhabitants of Savoy, at the foot of the Alps*, Plin. 3, 20.

Fōlia, æ, f. *A libidinous woman*, Hor. Epod. 5, 42.

Fons Jovis Ammonis, qui ſolis per cardines motu calore & algore variatur; *A fountain in the deſerts of Libya, hot night and morning, and cold in the day time*, Plin. 2, 103. Ov. Met. 15, 309. Lucr. 6, 848. aliiſque deſcribitur.

Fonteius Capito. (1) *One of M. Antony's friends.* (2) *The name of a conſul.* (1) Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 32. (2) Plin. 7, 20.

Fontīnālia, *vel* Fontānālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *A feſtival wherein they adorned their fountains and wells with chaplets*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. Tertio Id. Octob. celebrata.

Fontīnālis, is, m. *The god of fountains.* ✠ Utrùm Fontinali, an Libero imperium te inhibere mavis? *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 17.

Fontīnālis porta [quòd fontes in viciniâ eſſent] *Eadem quæ &* Capena.

Fordicidia, ōrum, n. pl. [*à* fordis, *i. e.* vaccis cædendis] *A feſtival, wherein cows with calf were ſacrificed*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

Formiæ, ārum, f. pl. *An ancient city of the Læſtrygons, between Cajeta and Minturnæ, in the kingdom of Naples*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 6. Plin. 3, 4. ubi nunc oppidum *Mola*, Hard.

Formiānum, i, n. *A country ſeat belonging to Cicero, near Formiæ*, which he calleth his *Digamma*, becauſe begining with F, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 4.

Formiānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Formiæ.* Formiani colles, *Hor. Od.* 1, 20.

Formio, ōnis, m. *A river of Dalmatia, running into the gulf of Cataro*, Plin. 3, 18. hod. *Riſano*, Hard.

Fornācālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *Sacrifices at the parching their corn*, Ov. Faſt. 2, 527.

Fornācālis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the godeſs Fornax.* Fornacalis dea, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 314.

Fornax, ācis, f. *The godeſs preſideing over ovens*, Ov. Faſt. 2, 525.

Forappii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Naples in Italy, not far from Seſſa*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Caſamilio di S. Maria*, Hard.

Forocornelienſis ager, *In the Papacy in Italy, about Imola*, Plin. 3, 17.

Foroflaminienſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of the Papacy in Italy, not far from Fuligno,* Plin. 3, 14.

Foroſulvi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Milan in Italy, about Valenza,* Plin. 3, 4.

Forojulienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Friuli in Italy,* Plin. 3, 19.

Foroneronienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Lodeve in Languedoc,* Plin. 3, 4.

Foropopulienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of the Rocca di Papa, not far from Capua, in Italy,* Plin. 3, 4.

Foroſempronienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Foſſembrone in Italy,* Plin. 3, 14.

Forovibienſis, ium. m. pl. *The people of Caſtel Fiori, about Turin,* Plin. 3, 16.

Fortūna, æ. f. *The godeſs of Fortune,* paſſim.

Fortūna Muliebris, *had a temple in the Latin way,* not above four miles from the city, built in honour of the wife and mother of Coriolanus, who prevailed with him to break up the ſiege of Rome, *Liv.* 2, 40.

Fortūnātæ inſulæ, *quæ &* Atlanticæ; *Weſtern iſlands called* the Canaries, *on the coaſt of Biledulgerid,* under the king of Spain, famous for excellent wines, ſeven in number. *Vid.* Hor. Epod. 16, 41. Here the heathens fanſied the ſouls of good men reſided after death. *Fortunatorum memorant inſulas, quò cuncti, qui ætatem egerunt caſtè ſuam, conveniunt,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148.

Fŏrŭli [à forando] *A village of the Sabines in Italy, near the ſource of the river Ala,* Virg. Æn. 7, 714. hod. *Foroli.*

Fŏrum, i. n. *vid.* Appell. Tria præ aliis præcipua, *ſc.* vetus Romanum, Julii & Auguſti, unde illud *Martialis,* Erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, *Ep.* 3, 38.

Fŏrum Appii, *A town of Italy in the territory of the Volſcians,* or *the modern Campania, between Aricia and Feronia;* very much frequented, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 3.

‖ Fŏrum Bibalorum, *Ptol. A town of Portugal, on the borders of Gallicia;* hod. *Fomillan.*

‖ Fŏrum Caſſii, *Anton. A city of the Papacy in Italy, not far from Viterbo;* hod. *S. Maria di Fercaſſi.*

Fŏrum Claudii, *vel* Clodii, *A town of Bracciano in Italy,* Plin. 3, 14. hod. *Criolo.*

Fŏrum Cornelii, *quod &* Syllæ, *A town in the eighth region of Italy,* or *that part now called* Romagna, *Plin.* 3, 15. hod. *Imola,* Hard. *Pop.* Forocornelienſes, *Id.* 3, 16.

Fŏrum Decii, *A town in the fourth region of Italy,* Plin. 3, 12. cujus nunc nullum eſt veſtigium, *Hard.*

Fŏrum Flaminii, *A city of Umbria in Italy;* hod. *Forflam. incolæ* Foroflaminienſes, *Plin.* 3, 14.

Fŏrum Fulvii, *quod &* Valentinum, *A town of Milan in Italy,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Valinza,* Hard.

Fŏrum Julium, *vel* Julii. (1) *A country of Italy.* (2) *Another of Gallia Narbonenſis;* hod. *Frejus,* Hard. (3) *Another of Andaluſia in Spain,* called alſo *Illiturgi;* hod. *Andujar el vejo,* Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 14. (2) Id. 3, 4. (3) Id. 3, 1.

Fŏrum Livii, *A town in the eighth region of Italy, in that part now called* Romagna, *Plin.* 3, 15. hod. *Forli,* Hard.

Fŏrum Novum, *A town of Italy, in that part now called* la Sabina, *Plin.* 3, 11. hod. *Veſcovia,* Hard.

Fŏrum Popilii, *A town of Italy, not far from Capua,* Plin. 3, 15. hod. *Forlimpopolo,* Hard.

Fŏrum Sempronium, *A city of the ancient Umbria and modern Urbino in Italy,* Plin. 3, 14. hod. *Froſſombrone.*

Fŏrum Truentinorum, *A town of Romagna in Italy, not far from Rimini,* Plin. 3, 15. hod. *Bertinoro,* Hard.

Fŏrum Vibii, *A town not far from Turin in Italy,* Plin. 3, 17. hod. *Caſtel Fiori,* Hard.

Fŏrum Voconti, *A town of Friuli in Italy,* Plin. 3, 14. hod. vicus, *le Canet,* ad amnem Argenteum, *Hard.*

Foſi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, near Manſfeldt,* Tac. Germ. 36.

Foſſa Clodia, *Plin.* 3, 16. ea mihi eſſe videtur, quam nunc *Foſſam Palianam* appellant, *Hard.*

Foſſæ Clœliæ, *vel* ut al. *Cliuliæ, A place about five miles from Rome,* Liv. 2, 39.

Foſſæ Corbulonis, *The river Leck in Holland,* drawn from the Rhine by Corbulo, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 20, 2.

Foſſæ, ārum. f. pl. *The ſtraits between Sardinia and Corſica.*

F ante R.

Franci, ōrum. m. pl. *A valiant people of Franconia in Germany,* who grew formidable, and encroached upon their neighbours; whence the Greek adage, Τὸν Φράγκον φίλον ἔχε, γείτονα δ᾽ οὔ. *Franconem amicum habe, vicinum verò nequaquam.* Qui mihi Germanos ſolos Francoſque ſubegit, *Claud. de laude Stil.* 2, 243. They carryed over colonies into Gaul, and grew ſo powerfull there, that Gaul from them began to be called *Franconia Occidentalis,* to diſtinguiſh it from *Franconia.*

Francia, æ. f. *ſc.* occidentalis, *A part of ancient Gaul, lieing between the Loire and the Seyne,* properly called by the French *la France.* Of theſe *Claudian* ſaith, Citiùs quàm Francia reges Expellet, *de laude Stil.* 1, 237.

‖ Francofurtum, i. n. [*i. e.* Francorum trajectus] *Two cities of this name in Germany,* the one *ad Mænum* (Helenopolis, *Inſcript. Ant.*) a famous mart; the other *ad Oderam,* belonging to Brandenburgh, and bordering upon Sileſia.

Francones, um. m. pl. *Iidem qui* Franci, *q. v.* Horum meminit, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 10. ſi conſtaret lectio; meus liber habet *Frangones.*

Frĕgellæ, ārum. f. pl. *Once a flouriſhing city of Italy, between Formiæ and Sinueſſe, but, by its revolt from the Romans, quite deſtroyed, and is now a village,* called *Ponte Corvo.* Vid. *Cluv. Ital. Ant.* 3, 7. Harum memin. *Sil.* 8, 477. ſi conſtet lectio, certè habet *Nep.* in *Hannib.* 7. Hinc

Frĕgellānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Fregellæ.* Vitis Fregellana, *Col.* 3, 2.

Fregenæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of Italy, near the mouth of the Tiber,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *la Macareſe,* Hard.

Fregenates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Fregenæ,* Plin. 3, 4.

Frentana regio, *A country of Italy, betwixt the rivers Tifernus and Aternus,* Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Abruzzo citeriore,* Hard.

Frentani, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Frentana regio,* Plin. 3, 12.

Frento, ōnis. m. *A river of the Capitanate in Italy,* Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Fortore,* Hard.

‖ Friga, æ. f. *Venus* ſo called by the Saxons; whence *Friday.*

Friſii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, between the rivers Rhine and Viſurgis.* They are now divided into *Eaſt and Weſt Friezelanders.* Horum meminit, *Plin.* 25, 3.

Friſiabones, um. m. pl. *The people about Limburg in Germany,* Plin. 4, 17.

Fronto, ōnis. m. *Several perſons of this name.* (1) ‖ *A philoſopher,* ſo beloved by M. Antoninus, that he erected him a golden ſtatue. (2) *The patron of Martial.* He was both a conſul and a tribune. (1) Jul. Capitol. 2. (2) Mart. 1, 56. Juv. 1, 12.

Fruſĭnates, ium. m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 5. *The inhabitants of*

Fruſĭno, ōnis. m. *A town of Campania in Italy, not far from Falernum,* Juv. 3, 224. hod. *Fraſilone.*

F ante U.

Fūcentes, ium. m. pl. *Inhabitants near the lake Fucinus,* Plin. 3, 12.

Fūcĭnus, i. m. *A lake of Italy, in the country of the Marſi, in the farther Abruzzo,* Plin. 3, 12. & Virg. Æn. 7, 759. hod. *Lago de Celano,* Hard. It is ſaid to be about twenty miles in circumference.

Fūfĭdius, ii. m. *A rich man and great uſurer, deſcribed by Horace,* Sat. 1, 2, 12.

Fufius, i. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* Vid. *Cic. Att.* 13, 3. *Offic.* 2, 14. & *Philipp.* 8, 4.

‖ Fūgālia, um. & ōrum. m. pl. *A feſtival among the Romans in memory of the expulſion of their kings, kept the twenty third day of February.* Vid. *Aug. Civ. D.* 2, 6. *Regifugium* vocat Cenſorinus.

Fūgia, æ. f. Dea lætitiæ, ob partam victoriam, fugatis hoſtibus, *Varr. L. L.* 5.

Fulfulæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of the Samnites in Italy,* Liv. 24, 20.

Fulginates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Fulginia,* Plin. 3, 14

Fulginia, æ. f. *vel* Fulginium, ii. n. *A city of Umbria in Italy, near the river Tinia,* not far from *Spoletto,* Sil. 8, 462. hod. *Foligno,* Hard.

Fulvius, ii. m. [à fulvo colore] *From whom was deſcended the Fulvian family,* of which were *M. Fulvius Flaccus, Fulvius Nobilior,* and *Fulvia* the wife of M. Antony, and others. De quibus conſule *Livium.*

Fundānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Fundi.* Fundanus lacus, *Plin.* 3, 5. hod. *Il Lago di Fondi,* Hard. Fundana vitis, *Mart.* 13, 115.

Fundāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Fundi,* Liv. 38, 36.

Fundi, ōrum. m. pl. *A town of Naples in Italy, near Cajeta, between Tarracina and Formiæ.* Fundos libenter linquimus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 34. *Cic. Att.* 14, 6. *Suet. Galba,* 4. hod. *Fondi,* Cellar.

Fŭriæ, ārum. f. pl. [à furendo] *The Furies,* three in number, the daughters of Acheron and Nox, named *Alecto, Megara,* and *Tiſiphone;* quæ vide ſingulatim ſuis locis. According to Tully, the ſting, pricks, and laſhes of guilty conſciences; *Impios agitant, inſectanturque Furiæ, non ardentibus tædis, ſicut in fabulis, ſed angore conſcientiæ, fraudiſque cruciatu,* de Legg. 1, 14. *Lege & eundem pro Roſc. Amer.* 24.

Fūrius, i. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* De quibus conſule Livium.

Fuſius, ii. m. *An oratour, an affected mimick in his way of ſpeaking,* Cic. Orat. 2, 22. & 3, 13.

Fut, *ſive* Phuth, *A river runing almoſt through the middle of the kingdom of Morocco,* Plin. 5, 1.

G ante A.

GABALA, *A maritime town of Cœleſyria,* Plin. 5, 20.

Gabales, ium. m. pl. *A people of Languedoc in France,* Plin. 4, 19. hod. *la Guivaudan,* Hard.

Gabellus, i. m. *A river of Mantua in Italy,* Plin. 3, 16. hod. *la Secchia,* Hard.

Găbienſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Gabii.* Gabienſis ager, *Plin.* 2, 94.

Găbiēnus, i. m. *An admiral of the fleet of Auguſtus, taken and put to death by Sext. Pompeius.* Mirandam ejus hiſtoriam legere eſt ap. *Plin.* 7, 52.

Găbii, ōrum. m. pl. *A town of the Volſcians, in the midway between Rome and Præneſte, about* 10 *miles diſtant from each,* Virg. Æn. 6, 773. In the time of Auguſtus it was but thinly inhabited, *Hor. Ep.* 1. 11, 7. and afterwards, *vid.* Juv. 10, 100. the cauſe whereof *Lucan* imputeth to the civil wars, *lib.* 7, 398.

Găbīni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Gabii,* Plin. 3, 4.

Găbīnius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans,* particularly *of him, who, when proconſul of Syria, ſettled Ptolemæus Auletes in his kingdom, and when conſul, baniſhed Tully.* Vid. *Cic. poſt Redit. in Sen.*

Găbīnus cinctus [à Gabinis, qui cùm ab hoſtibus inter ſacrificandum opprimerentur, ſic ut erant cincti in pugnam prodibant, & victoriæ compotes facti ſunt, unde boni ominis cauſâ Romani hoc cinctu in ſacrificiis & prœliis uſi ſunt] *A way of wearing their gown uſed by the great officers in war, and by the prieſts in ſacrificing,* which was to hang it on one ſhoulder, and to fetch

ſetch back a lappet of it under the other arm. *Serv.* ad *Virg. Æn.* 7, 612. Sic etiam ſuccinctos conſpicimus lares, quò paratiores ſint ad opem familiæ ſerendam.

‖Gabrantovicorum portus [*Ptol.* Εὐλίμενον, *i. e.* ſinus ſalutaris] ubi Gabrantovici, ſic dicti *à* Gaffraſi capris, quas ita vocant Cambrobritanni; *Bridlington bay in Yorkſhire*, Camd.

‖Gabroſentum, i. n. [*Gateſhead near Newcaſtle*, but of greater antiquity] *à* Gaffr. Brit. capra, *&* hen in compoſitione *pro* pen caput, unde corruptè dicitur pro *Goatſhead*, Camd.

* Gadara, ōrum. n. pl. [τὰ Γάδαρα, *Ptol.*] *A town of Cœleſyria*, Plin. 5, 18. Joſ. B. J. 2, 19.

Gādes, ium. m. pl. [Gader antiquitus, quod Punicè ſeptum ſonat, quòd mari undique ſepiretur, Γάδειρα τὰ περιφράγματα; φοίνικες, *Heſych.* Et ſanè גדר Heb. eſt ſepire] (1) *An iſland without the ſtraits of Gibraltar, in the ſouth part of Spain, divided from the continent by a ſmall creek.* It is called ſtill *Cadiz*, *Cadix*, and corruptly *Calis* and *Cales*. (2) *A town built there by the Tyrian fleet.* (1) Annibal Gadeis profectus Herculi vota exſolvit, *Liv.* 21, 21. (2) *Paterc.* 1, 2. Victor adit populos, cognataque limina Gades, *Sil.* 3, 4. Hinc

Gāditānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cadiz*. Gaditana provincia, *Liv.* 28, 2. Fretum Gaditanum, *Plin.* 4, 13.

Gætūli, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Gætulia*, Plin. 5, 1.

Gætūlia, æ. f. *A country of Africa beyond Numidia*, Plin. 5, 1.

Gætūlus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *that country*. Gætulus Iarbas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 326. ☞ *Scrib. ut duæ præcedentes voces etiam cum ſimplici* e.

Gages, is. m. *A river of Lycia*; whence *Gagates*, Plin. 36, 19.

Gălanthis, ĭdos. f. *The handmaid of Alcmena, who, for deceiveing Juno, was changed into a weaſel.* De eâ lege totam fabulam, *Ov. Met.* 9, *fab.* 6.

Gălătæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of the race of the ancient Celtæ*, who comeing into Aſia the leſſer, joined with the Greeks, and from thence were called *Gallogræci*, afterwards *Galatæ*, Cic. Attic. 6, 5.

* Gălătēa, æ. f. [*à* γάλα, lac, ob candorem] (1) *The name of a country maid.* (2) *A ſea nymph, with whom Polyphemus fell in love.* (1) Virg. Ecl. 1, 31. (2) Candidior nivei folio Galatea liguſtri, *Ov. Met.* 13, 789.

Gălătia, æ. f. [*à* Gallis, qui Græcè Γαλάται appell.] *A country in the leſſer Aſia*, ſo called from thoſe Gauls who came over thither, and joined with the Greeks, after haveing ſome lands allowed them by the king of Bithynia; which ſettlement ſo granted them was called indifferently *Galatia*, or *Gallogræcia*. Vid. *Plin.* 5, 32 & *Strab. lib.* 12.

Galba, æ. m. Servius Sulpitius. [De Etymo vid. *Suet. Galb.* 3.] (1) *A Roman emperour, ſucceſſor to Nero, in whom ended the Julian family.* He governed the empire ſeven months and five and twenty days, and had the character of a cruel and covetous man, and was ſlain by his own ſoldiers. (2) *Another of the ſame name and family*, a predeceſſor of the emperour, a very learned and eloquent man, who being prætor of Spain, ſlew by treachery 30000 Luſitanians; *Valerius Max.* ſaith only ſeven, *lib.* 9, 6, 2. (ſuch corruptions often happening in numeral notes) for which perfidy he was accuſed by Cato. (1) *Vid. Galbæ vitam à Tranquillo ſcriptam.* (2) Confer *Suet. Galb.* 3. & *Val. Max.* 9, 6, 2.

Gălēnus, i. m. *The ſon of Nicon the geometrician.* He was born at Pergamus. In his youth he applyed himſelf to logick and philoſophy, wherein being a good proficient he ſtudyed phyſick under Satyro and Pelops, and ſoon grew eminent. He flouriſhed in the time of Trajan, and the three ſucceeding emperours. He was of a weak conſtitution, but by care and temperance lived 140 years. *Vid.* Voſſ. Inſtit. Or. lib. 6. Scripſit 15 vol. præter notas in Hippocratem, *Suid.*

Gălentæ, ārum. m. pl. [*à* גלה revelavit] Portentorum apud Siculos interpretes, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 20.

Gălēſus, i. m. *A pleaſant river of Calabria, which ariſeing in the Apennines near Oria, diſchargeth itſelf into the bay of Tarentum*, Virg. Georg. 4, 126. *conf.* & Prop. 2, 34, 67.

Gallæ, ārum. f. pl. *The prieſteſs of Cybele*, Catull. 61, 12, & 34.

Gallæci, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Gallæci*, Plin. 3, 3.

Gallæcia, æ. f. *A large territory in Spain*, called now *Gallicia*. Sagacem miſit Gallæcia pubem, *Sil.* 3, 345.

Galli, ōrum. m. pl. *Prieſts of Cybele*, Ov. Faſt. 4, 361.

Gallia, æ. f. [*à* Teut. wallen, peregrinari, quòd poſteriores Galli frequenter migrarent, novaſque ſedes quærere cogerentur; antiquiores enim *Scythæ*, *Celtæ*, & *Sacæ* vocati ſunt] *The country of Gaul*, inhabited in Cæſar's time by the *Belgæ*, *Aquitani*, and *Celtæ*, called more particularly by the Romans *Galli*. *Gallia* was divided into *Ciſalpino*, which was alſo called *Tonſa* and *Togato*; and *Tranſalpina*, which was called *Comata* and *Braccata*. Vid. *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, ineunt. ☞ Franciæ, quæ nunc ferè vocatur, limites & diviſionem è recentioribus geographis pete.

Gallicæ, ārum. f. pl. Calceamenti genus à Gallis uſitat. *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 30.

Gallĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Gaul*. Gallica arva, *Ov.* ex *Pont.* 4, 16, 18. arma, *Id. Faſt.* 6, 186.

Gallĭcānus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Res Gallicana, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 4.

‖ Gallĭcè, adv. *After the Gauliſh way*, M. Varr. *ap.* Gell. 2, 25.

Gallĭnāria, æ. f. [*à* Gallinis] (1) *An iſland in Liguria.* (2) *A wood in Campania, near Cumæ.* (1) Varr. R. R. 3, 9. (2) Cic. 9, 23.

Gallogræci, *Iidem qui* & Galatæ, *Liv.* 38, 17. *Vid.* Galatæ, & Galatia.

‖ Galliva, *quæ* & Dauca, *Gallway* in Ireland.

‖ Gallovidia, *Galloway*, a county in Scotland.

Gallus, i. m. (1) *The name of divers Romans.* (2) ‖ *A young man beloved by Mars*, and by him changed into a cock. (3) *A river of Phrygia, which gave name to the prieſts of Cybele.* (1) Cnæus vel Publ. Corn. Gallus, Aſinius Gallus, aliique. (2) Nat. Com. l. 2. (3) Ov. Faſt. 4, 364.

·Gambrivii, ōrum. n. pl. *A people near Hamburgh*, Tac. Germ. 2, 5.

‖ Gandavum, i. n. *Gaunt*, the metropolis of Flanders, a noble town, and of great antiquity; olim *Gonda* & *Clarinæa*.

Gangăre, es. f. *A city of Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 2.

Gangărĭdæ, ārum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Aſia near the Ganges.* (2) *Inhabitants of Gangara, a city of Albania.* (1) Curt. 9, 2. (2) Val. Flacc. 5, 6.

Ganges, is. m. *A great river in the eaſt, divideing the Indies into two parts*, intra & extra Gangem, in ſome places above 12 miles broad. *Vid.* Curt. 8, 9, & 92. *Pliny* 33, 4. maketh it one of the rivers produceing gold. *Virgil* deſcribeth it as haveing ſeven outlets, by which it diſchargeth itſelf, *Æn.* 9, 30. which is alſo favoured by *Propert.* 3, 22, 16.

Gangētĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the Ganges.* ¶ Gangeticus ſinus, *the gulf of Bengala*, Sen. Med. 865. Gangeticæ aves, *Col.* 8, 8. Huic laxos arcus olim Gangetica pubes ſubmittet, *Sil.* 3, 612.

Gănȳmēdes, is. m. *The ſon of Tros king of Troy*, whom Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, ſnatched up, and made him cup-bearer inſtead of Hebe. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 10, 155, & deinceps.

Gărămantĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Garama*; *African*. Garamantica ſigna, *Sil.* 1, 142.

Gărămantis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *A woman of Garama*, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 198. Garamantides undæ, *Luc.* 9, 369.

Gărămas, antis. m. *A king of Libya, on whoſe daughter Jupiter begot Iarbas*, Virg. Æn. 4, 196.

Gărămas, antis, & plur. Gărămantes [*à* Garamante Apollinis filio Libyæ rege] *An inhabitant of the interior Libya, from the riſe of the river Cinyphus to the leſſer Syrtis.* Vid. *Sil.* 5, 194, & 6, 705. *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1101. Super Garamantas & Indos Proferet imperium, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 794.

Gargānus, i. m. *A promontory of Apulia, ſtretching itſelf into the ſea* 300 *furlongs*, Luc. 5, 380. Aquilonibus querceta Gargani laborant, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 7. Vertice Gargani reſidens incendia paſtor, *Sil.* 7, 366.

Gargăphie, es. f. *A valley in Bœotia, where Actæon's dogs devoured him*, Plin. 4, 7.

Gargărus, i. m. pl. Gargăra. (1) *The ſummit of mount Ida.* (2) *A town built upon it.* (2) Ipſa ſuas mirantur Gargara ſylvas, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 103. (2) Plin. 5, 30.

* ‖ Garianōnum, i. n. *Ptol.* [Γαριάννονον, Gr.] *A maritime town of England near Yarmouth.*

Garienus, i. m. *The river Yare*, which running by Norwich, falleth into the ſea at *Yarmouth*; which thence hath its name.

Garites, um. m. pl. *A people of France*, Cæſ. B. G. 4, 18. fortè *le Comté de Gavre.*

Garoceli, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of France, inhabitants of the* Val. de Morienne, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1.

Gărumna, æ. m. *A river in France, which divideth the Celtæ and Aquitanians*, Tib. 1, 7, 11. hod. *Garonne.*

Gărumni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of France, near the ſource of the river Garonne, about Conſerans*, Cæſ. B. G. 4, 27.

Gaurānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Gaurus.* Gaurani montes, *Plin.* 3, 5. Oſtrea Gaurana, *Juv.* 8, 86.

Gaurus, i. m. *A hill in Campania, between Puteoli and the Lucrine lake, famous for rich wines*, Plin. 14, 6. Nemoroſus palmite Gaurus, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 147. hod. *Monte Barbaro*, Hard.

Gaza, æ. f. *A city of Paleſtine in Aſia, near the confines of Idumea*, Plin. 5, 13. hod. *Gazzara*, Hard.

G ante E.

Gebenna, æ. & Gebennæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town and mountain which divideth thoſe of Auvergne from the Helvii*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 8. hod. *les Monts des Cevennes*, Hard. *Rectiùs ſcrib.* Cebenna.

Gehenna, *vid.* Appell.

Gĕla, æ. f. *A river of Sicily, and a city of the ſame name, formerly very large*; whence *Virgil* calleth it *immanis Gela*, *Æn.* 3, 702. hod. *Alicata*, Hard. Hinc

Gelani, ōrum, *Plin.* 3, 8. & Gelenſes, ium. m. pl. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 43. *The inhabitants of Gela.*

* Gĕlăsīnus, i. m. [*à* γελάω, rideo] (1) ‖ *Democritus, the laughing philoſopher, ſo called.* (2) *The god of mirth and ſmiles.* (1) *Æl.* Varr. Hiſt. 4, 20. (2) Ingrata eſt facies, cui Gelaſinus abeſt, *Mart.* 7, 24.

‖Geldria, æ. f. *A maritime province of the Low Countries*, vulgò *Gelderland*. Olim Sicambrorum provincia, ut ferè docti conſentiunt.

Gelduba, æ. f. *A fortified place in Germany, not far from Nuys*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 26.

Gellius, ii. m. *A celebrated critick and grammarian, ſcholar to Corn. Fronto.* He lived in the time of Hadrian, and writ twenty books, with the title of *Noctes Atticæ*. Some call him *A. Gellius*, others *Agellius*.

Gĕlōni, ōrum. m. pl. *Luc.* 3, 283. *A people of Scythia*, otherwiſe called *Getæ*. They uſed to paint themſelves, to become more terrible to their enemies; whence *Virgil* calleth them *pictos Gelonos*, Georg. 2, 115. They were good horſemen, and uſed arrows and darts in fighting; therefore called alſo *Sagittiferi*, *Æn.* 8, 725. hod. *Lithuani ſunt*, *Hard.*

Gĕlōus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Gela*, or *Sicily*. Geloï campi, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 701.

Gemella Auguſta, *A town of Spain not far from Corduba*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Martos*, Hard.

Gemellenſes Accitani, *A people of Granada in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. prope *Guadix*, Hard.

Gemelli, ōrum, m. pl. *A mountain of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Monti de Mele*, Hard.

Gemoniæ ſcalæ, *Tac. Ann.* 3. 14, 5. *Suet. Tib.* 53. Gemonii gradus, *Plin.* 8, 40. [aliqui à Gemonio auctore; al. à gemitu dici putant] *A place in Rome on mount Aventine, near the temple of Juno Argiva.*

Genabenſis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Genabum*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 28.

Genăbum, *an* Genăbus *incert.* Urbs Carnutum, ad flumen Ligerim. In medio ævo *Aurelia*, fortè ab Aureliano imp. *The city of Orleans in France*, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 3.

Genauni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Swiſſerland*, Plin. 3, 20. Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10. Fortè *Val Anagnia*, inter lacum Comenſem Atheſimque flumen, prope Tridentum, *Hard.*

Geneva, æ, f. *A city of the ancient Allobroges*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 7.

‖ Geniāles dii, [*à* genendo, *i. e.* gignendo] ita quatuor elementa, duodecim ſigna, Sol & Luna vocantur, *Feſt.*

Gĕnius, ii, m. [*à* geno, *i. e.* gigno, quòd geniture præſideat; unde *Hor.* Genius natale comes, qui temperat aſtrum Naturæ Deus humanæ, *Ep.* 2, 2, 187.] *A genius*, or *angel*, good, *or* bad, which latter they called *Alaſtor*; and both of them were believed to be born with a man, and die with him, *vid. Cenſorin. de die natali*; and preſided over places as well as perſons, *vid.* Virg. *Æn.* 5, 95. They uſed to pray to this god with ſacrifices, *Magne Geni, cape thura libens*, Tib. 4, 5, 9. *Vid.* Appell.

Genua, æ, f. [de etymo non conſtat] *The chief city of the Ligurians in Italy, one of the moſt famous empories in the world*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Genoa.*

Genua urbanorum, *A city of Andaluſia in Spain*, Plin. 3, 2. hod. *Oſſuna*, Hard.

‖ Genuſi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of North-Wales*, Camd.

Gĕnūſus, i, m. *A ſwift river of Macedonia*, Luc. 5, 465.

*Georgi, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* γεωργοὶ, agricolæ] *A people of Africa*, Plin. 4, 12.

*Georgĭca, ōrum, n. pl. [γεωργικὰ, Gr. *ſc.* βιβλία, de agricolatione] *The moſt valuable and by himſelf moſt valued poem of the prince of Latin poets, concerning huſbandry, compriſed in four books.* Volve, revolve.

*Georgĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, huſbandry.* Georgicum carmen, *Col.* 7, 5.

*Gĕræſtos, i, f. [Γεραιςὸς, Gr.] *A promontory of Attica, oppoſite to Sunium*, Plin. 4, 12. Strabo, lib. 10. hod. *Iaſtura*, Hard.

Gergovia, æ, f. *A town of France, near Clermont*; it was formerly the chief town of the *Arverni*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 4. hod. *Gergoie.*

Germānia, æ, f. [aliis omiſſis etymis, id maximè germanum videtur, quod ab ipſorum linguâ petitur, ut ſit. *à* **ger**, omnino, & **man**, vir] *Properly the name of that nation that paſſed the Rhine, and expelled the Gauls*, which in the time of Tacitus were called *Tungri*. Afterwards the whole country affected the name. *Vid.* Tac. Germ. 2, 6. It is divided into the upper and lower; but the Roman and modern diviſions are not the ſame. *Conſulendi idcirco utrique Geographi.*

Germānĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Germany.* Germanicum bellum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4. 16. Germanicæ gentes, *Plin.* 4, 13.

Germānĭcus, i, m. *The ſon of Nero Druſus*, a young man of great valour and courteſy, and univerſally beloved, and therefore deſigned by Auguſtus for his ſucceſſor; lege *Suet. Calig. primis comitibus.* He was adopted by Tiberius, but ſuſpected to be poiſoned by his order at 34 years of age, *ibid.*

Gerus, i, f. *vel* Gerys, yos, f. *A river of Albania, which diſchargeth itſelf into the Caſpian ſea*, Val. Flacc. 6, 67.

Gĕryon, *vel* Gĕryones, is, m. Rex Hiſpaniæ, qui, propter ejus triplicem diviſionem in Bæticam, Tarraconenſem, & Luſitanicam, tricorpor fingitur; *A giant, whoſe oxen, after he had ſlain their maſter, Hercules carryed into Greece*, Virg *Æn.* 8, 202.

Gĕryŏnāceus, a, um, adj. *Like Geryon, monſtrous.* Cum ſenis manibus, genere Geryonaceo, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 18.

Gĕryŏnis Oraculum, *A place near Padua in Italy*, Suet. Tib. 14.

Geſſoriăcum, i, n. *The town of Calais in France*; or, as others, *Boulogn ſur mer*, Plin. 4, 16. & Suet. Claud. 17. Hinc

Geſſoriăcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Geſſoriacum.* Geſſoriacum littus, *Plin.* 4, 16.

Geſſus, i, m. *A river of Ionia*, Plin. 5, 29.

Gĕtæ, ārum, m. pl. *A nation of Thrace, on both ſides the river Iſter.* Horum deſcriptionem lege ap. *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 7. Hinc

Gĕtĭcè, adv. *After the manner of the Getæ.* Geticè loqui, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 12, 58.

Gĕtĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Getæ.* Geticus ſonus, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 2, 6. Getica ſagitta, *Id.* in *Ibin*, 637.

Gĕtūlia, æ, f. *A country of Africa, near the Syrtes*, Plin. 5, 4. ☞ Scrib. & cum diphthongo à Græcis.

Gĕtūlĭcus, a, um, adj. *Juv.* 8, 26. &

Gĕtūlus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Getulia.* Getulæ urbes, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 40.

G ante I.

*Gĭgantes, um, m. pl. [Γίγαντες, Gr.] *The ſons of Titan and Tellus*, of monſtrous ſize, with dragons feet, who waged war againſt heaven. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 1. fab. 6. Gigantas impiam quandam gentem diis adverſantem intelligit *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 20. Phyſici ventos terræ incluſos, qui cùm exitum non inveniant, fractis interdum altiſſimis montibus vi erumpunt, & ipſa fragmina in cœlum ejaculantur.

Gindes, is, m. (1) ‖ *A river of Albania, diſemboguing into the river Cyrus.* (2) *Another in Meſopotamia*, which ariſeing in the mountains of Armenia, diſchargeth itſelf into the Tigris. (1) Steph. (2) Tac. Ann. 11, 10, 3. Tib. 4, 1, 141.

Gippius, ii, m. *A Roman who would ſeem to be aſleep, while his wife proſtituted herſelf*; but on a time one comeing whom he liked not, he cried out, *Non omnibus dormio*; whence it became proverbial, *Cic. Ep.* ad *Fab. Gallum.*

Giz, *A river of the inner Libya*; Gîr, *Ptol.* Γεῖρ. Gir ditiſſimus amnis, *Claud. de laude Stil.* 1, 252.

G ante L.

Glabrio, ōnis, m. *A conſul with Ulp. Trajanus*, anno U. C. 845. and ſeveral others of the ſame dignity.

Glanicus, i, m. *A river of Campania*, otherwiſe called *Liris*, Plin. 3, 4.

Glanis, is, m. *A river of Italy, which divideth Etruria from the Papacy*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *la Chiana*, Hard.

‖ Glannobanta, Clanoventa, *rectiùs opinor*, Glennoventa; *Binbrig* in Yorkſhire, *Camd.*

‖ Glanum, i, n. *A town of Languedoc in France*; hod. *les Baux.*

Glăphўrus, i, m. *A beau, noted for his debauched life*, Juv. 6, 77.

‖ Glaſconia, æ, f. *A town in England*, in Somerſetſhire, *Camd.*

‖ Glaſcovium, *vel* Glaſcuum, i, n. *Glaſgow* in Scotland.

*Glaucus, i, m. [Γλαῦκος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A captain, who exchanged his golden armour with Diomedes for his of braſs*; whence the proverb, *Diomedis & Glauci permutatio*; χρύσεια χαλκείων. (2) *Another of Potnia in Bœotia, the ſon of Siſyphus, torn in pieces by his own mares.* (3) ‖ *A fabulous fiſherman, who leaped after his fiſh into the ſea, and was made a ſea god.* (1) Hom. Il. ζ, 236. & Plin. Ep. 3, 2. (2) Virg. Georg. 3, 267. (3) *Vid.* Chil.

‖ Glotta, æ, f. *The river Cluyd* in Scotland; from whence

‖ Glottiāna, æ, f. *Cluydſdale.* Alſo *the iſle of Arran*, at the mouth of Cluyd.

*Glўcĕra, æ, f. [γλυκερὰ, Gr. *i. e.* dulcis] *A beautifull, but coy miſtreſs to Horace and Tibullus.* Conf. Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5. & eund. 3, 19, ult. & 1, 33, 2.

*Glўcĕrium, ii, n. [ab eodem] *The miſtreſs and wife of Pamphilus, in Terence's Andria.*

Glycon, ōnis, m. *A huge, luſty fellow*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30. Heinſius thinketh Glycon the philoſopher is here meant, becauſe deſcribed as ſuch by *Laërtius.*

‖ Glyconicum carmen, [*à* Glycone quodam] conſtat ex Spondæo & duobus dactylis.

G ante N.

Gnæus, *vel* Gneus, prænomen à generando dictus. ☞ *Scrib.* & Cnæus, & Cneus. Cn. Pompejus, *Vet. Auct. Ep. de prænom.*

*Gnatho, ōnis, m. [*à* γνάθος, maxilla] *A comick perſon*, or *paraſite, in Terence.*

Gnĭdus, i, f. *A maritime city and promontory of Caria.* Gnidon inde fugit, *Luc.* 8, 8, 247. *Vid.* Cnidus.

Gnōſiăcus, a, um, adj. *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 83. &

Gnōſius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Gnoſus*, or *Crete.* Gnoſia regna, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 115.

Gnoſſus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Gnoſſæ pharetræ, *Luc.* 3, 185.

Gnoſus, *vel* Gnoſſus, i, f. *A city of Crete, the court of king Minos*, Plin. 4, 12.

Gnōſis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Ariadne, daughter to the king of Gnoſus*, or *Crete.* Gnoſida Bacchus amavit, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 25.

G ante O.

Golgi, ōrum, m. pl. *A place in Cyprus dedicated to Cupid and Venus*, Catull. 62, 96.

Gomphi, ōrum, m. pl. *A town of Theſſaly, near the ſources of the river Peneus*, Plin. 4, 8.

Gonoeſſa, æ, f. *A town on the confines of Italy*, Sen. Troad. 840.

Gordiæi montes, *Mountains in Armenia, upon which it is ſuppoſed Noah's ſhip reſted*, Plin. 6, 11. *Vid.* Boch. Geogr. Sacr. 1, 3.

Gordium, ii, n. *A town between the greater and leſſer Phrygia*, Juſt. 11, 7. but *Steph.* puteth it *in the greater Phrygia, near Cappadocia.*

Gordius, i, m. *A Phrygian huſbandman, made king by the oracle of Apollo*: in memory whereof he hung his treaſes in the temple of Jupiter, one rope of which he tied with ſo cunning a knot, that it was foretold that whoſoever looſed it ſhould be king of all Aſia; Alexander the Great, without ſtaying to untie it, cut it with his ſword. Hence *Nodus Gordianus*, of any difficult matter. *Vid.* Juſt. 7, 11. & Curt. 3, 1.

Gorduni, ōrum, m. pl. *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 38. qui ſint incertum.

Gorgades, um, f. pl. *An Æthiopian iſland inhabited by the Gorgons*, Plin. 6, 31.

Gorgias Leontinus, *The ſcholar of Empedocles, and maſter of Iſocrates.* He profeſſed to declaim on any ſubject extempore, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 2. & 3, 32. He got ſo much from his ſcholars, as to ſet up the firſt golden ſtatue in the temple of Apollo at Delphos, *Philoſtr.*

‖ Gorgon, ŏnis, f. *An iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea, near Capraria, about ten miles in circumference*, Rutil.

*Gorgon, ŏnis, f. & pl. Gorgŏnes. [παρὰ τὸ γοργὸν τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, à terribili oculorum aſpectu] (1) *Meduſa* κατ' ἔμφασιν. (2) *The three daughters of Phorcus and Cetus, Euryale, Sthenio, and Scylla.* They are ſaid to have turned men into ſtones by their aſpect only, and had dangling vipers inſtead of hair. (1) Avertam vultus tanquam mihi pocula Gorgon Porrigat, *Mart.* 9, 26.

9, 26. conf. *Ov. Met*, 5, 200, & ſeq. (2) Virg. *Æn.* 6, 289. *conf.* Cic. Verr. 4, 56.

*Gorgŏneus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *a Gorgon*. Lumina Gorgoneo ſæviùs angue micant, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 504.

Gorgŏnius, ii, m. *A ramiſh, ſtinking fellow*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 27.

*Gorgŏphŏrus, i, f. [*i. e.* Gorgonem ferens] *Pallas*, ſo called becauſe carrying the head of Meduſa in her ſhield, *Cic. tribuitur.*

Gortȳna, æ, f. *A city of Crete, famous for throwing darts.* Nec Eoïs pejor Gortyna ſagittis, *Luc.* 3, 186. hod. in ruinis jacet.

Gortȳniăcus, a, um, adj. *Ov. Met.* 7, 778, &

Gortȳnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Gortyna*, or *Crete*. Stabula Gortynia, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 60. ſpicula. *Id Æn.* 11, 773.

Gortȳnii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Gortyna*, Liv. 33, 3.

Gortȳnis, ĭdos, f. Patron. *Cretan, of Crete.* Gortynis arundo, *Lucan.* 6, 214.

*Gŏthi, ōrum, m. pl. [Γότθοι, *Steph.*] Gŏthīni, *Tac. Germ.* 43, 1. & Gŏthōnes, *Id. ib.* 6. Guttōnes, *ibid.* 4, 14. *A people in the northern parts of Europe, Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians*; from hence they poured themſelves into Pannonia, Mœſia, and Dacia; alſo into England, Italy, France, and Spain. Qui ſederunt in Italiâ *Longobardi* dicti ſunt. Ap. antiquos ſcriptores *Getæ* & *Nomades* dicti fuerunt.

‖ Gŏthunni, ōrum, m. pl. *A mixed people of Goths and Hunns*, ut *Gallogræci* à Gallis & Græcis. *Vid.* Geogr.

G ante R.

Gracchuris, is, f. *A town of Caſtile in Spain*, anciently called *Illurcis*, Feſt. but changed its name in honour of Sempronius Gracchus, father to Caius and Tiberius, who repaired it after his conqueſt of the Celtiberians, *Id.* & *Liv.* 41, 3.

Gracchus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* De quibus conſule *Livium.*

Grădīvus, i, m. [*à* gradiendo, *Feſt.* vel *à* κραδαίνειν, haſtam vibrare. Utrumque conjungit Homerus. Ἧι *μακρὰ βιβὰς κραδάων δολιχόσκιον* ἔγχος] *A name of Mars*, chiefly worſhiped by the northern people, who were generally ſtout warriours. Gradivumque patrem Geticis qui præſidet arvis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 3.

*Græcè, adv. *In Greek.* Scribere Græcè, *Cic. Off.* 3, 32.

*‖ Græcæ, ārum, f. pl. [*à* γραιὸς, canus, quòd canæ erant] *The daughters of Phorcys Vid.* Phorcys.

Græcanĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Greece*, Plin. 34, 9.

*Græci, ōrum, m pl. [*à* Græco rege, *Serv.* Γραικὸς ὁ Θεσσαλοῦ υἱὸς, ἀφ' οὗ Γραικοὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες, *Strabo*] *Greeks*, originally they of Theſſaly. Tria horum genera, *ſc.* Athenienſes, Dorienſes, & Æoles recenſet, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 27. qui & univerſæ gentis dotes deſcribit, *ibid. c.* 4.

Græcia, æ, f. *The whole country of Greece*; the provinces whereof were Peloponneſus, Epirus, Macedonia, Achaia, Creta, Eubœa, Attica, Phocis, Ætolia, Argos, Corinth, *&c.* *The ſea coaſt of Italy alſo was called* Magna Græcia, *Liv.* 31, 7. = Græcia Barbariæ lento colliſa duello, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 7.

*Græcoſtăſis, is, f. [*i. e.* Græcorum ſtatio; ex Γραικὸς, Græcus, & ςάσις, ſtatio] Locus ante curiam Hoſtiliam & roſtra ſubſtructus, ubi nationum ſubſiſterent legati, qui ad ſenatum eſſent miſſi, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 32. & *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 1.

*Græcŭli, ōrum, m. pl. dim. *Græcians.* Græculi contentionis cupidiores quàm veritatis, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 11. Leg. & ſing, *Juv.* 3, 78.

*Græcŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Greece.* Græcula cautio, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 18.

Graiæ Alpes, *Plin.* 3, 17. Graius mons, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 687. *That part of the Alps which leadeth out of Italy into Provence.*

Graijŭgĕna, æ, com. g. *A Greek*, or *Græcian*, Virg. Æn. 3, 550.

Graius, a, um, adj. *Græcian.* Graius homo, *Lucr.* 1, 67. Graia gens, *Id.* 3, 3.

Grampius mons, *A hill divideing Scotland into two parts*, Tac. Agric. 29. hod. *Grantſhain.*

Grānīcus, i, m. *A river of Myſia, ariſeing in mount Ida near the ruins of Troy, and diſcharging itſelf into the ſea of Marmora*, famous for the battle which Alexander fought near it, according to Curtius. *Vid.* Curt. Supplem. Alexirrhoë Granico nata bicorni, *Ov. Met.* 11, 763.

Granius, ii, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* De quibus vid. *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 14. *Verr.* 5, 59. & de *Clar. Orat.* 43, & 46.

‖ Granta, æ, f. quæ à Britannis *Caer Grant*, Lelandus; unde factum *Grantbridge*, & poſtea molliùs *Cambridge*; *A town, and famous univerſity in England.*

Grātiæ, ārum, f. pl. *The Graces*, three ſiſters, called *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphroſyne*, Heſiod. Theog. 909. the daughters of Bacchus and Venus, *Serv.* according to others, of Jupiter and Eurynome. Quare tres, quare ſorores, quare implexis manibus, quare ridentes juvenes, & virgines, quare ſolutâ & pellucidâ veſte, docet *Sen.* de *Benef.* 2, 3.

‖ Gratianŏpŏlis, is, f. [*à* Gratiano Imp.] *Grenoble* in France.

Gratidius, ii, m. *One of Antony's captains ſlain in Cilicia*, Liv. 68, 2.

Gratius, i, m. *A Latin poet, who writ of dogs and hunting*; liber extat.

Grăvii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arragon in Spain*, Sil. 3, 366.

Grăviſcæ, ārum, f. pl. [*ab* aëris gravitate, quâ de causâ *intempeſtivæ* Virgilio vocantur] *An ancient city of Tuſcany*, but long ſince ruined; out of whoſe ruins ſprang Corneto, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 184. conſ. *Liv.* 40, 29. & 41, 20.

‖ Grenovicus, & Grenovicum, *Greenwich* in Kent.

‖ Griſones, um, m. pl. *A people inhabiting a mountainous part of ancient Germany, now a part of Switzerland*, vulgò *the Griſons.*

Grudii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 38. quâ autem parte non liquet.

Grumentum, i, n. *A town of Lucania in Italy*, in the modern Baſilicate, *Liv.* 23, 37. & 41. hod. *Agromento.*

‖ Grundiles lares. [*à* grunnio porcorum voce] *Theſe were appointed by Romulus, in honour of the ſow and thirty pigs mentioned by* Virgil, Æn. 8, 42. *and bantered by* Juvenal, 12, 74.

*Grȳnæus, i, m. *Apollo*; Virg. Æn. 4, 345. ita dict. à ſeq.

*‖ Grȳnīum, ii, n. [Γρύνειον, Gr.] *A maritime town of Aſia the leſſer, ſouth of Lydia*, where was an ancient temple and oracle of Apollo, *Strabo*, *l.* 13.

Gulussa, æ, m. *The ſon of Maſiniſſa, ſent ambaſſadour to Rome by his father*, Liv. 42, 23. & 62, 2.

G ante Y.

Gyăras, *Plin.* 4, 12. & Gyăra, æ, f. *An iſland of the Ægean ſea, one of the Cyclades, into which criminals were baniſhed.* Gyaras clauſus ſcopulis, *Juv.* 10, 170.

Gyas, æ, m. *A valiant Trojan, a friend to Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 5, 169.

Gȳgæus, i, m. *A lake in Lydia*, Propert. 3, 11, 18.

*Gȳges, is, m. [Γύγης, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A Lydian, to whom Candaules king of Lydia ſhowed his queen naked; which ſo incenſed her, that ſhe conſpired with him to kill the king, and marryed Gyges.* (2) *A certain ſhepherd who found a ring, whereof when he turned the beazil to the palm of his hand, he could ſee others, and none ſee him.* (3) *A beautifull youth, mentioned by Horace.* (1) Herodot. (2) *Vid.* Cic. Off. 3, 9. ubi ex Platone tota fabula narratur. (3) Od. 2, 5, 20.

Gȳlippus, i, m. *A valiant Lacedemonian, in the war with the Athenians*, Juſtin. 4, 4. Non magni potior ſit fama Gylippi, *Tib.* 4, 1, 199.

Gymneſiæ, ārum, f. pl. *eædem quæ* Baleares inſulæ, *Plin.* 3, 5.

*Gymnetes, ium, m. pl. [*à* γυμνὸς, nudus] *Æthiopians who went naked*, Plin. 6, 30.

*‖ Gymnŏsŏphiſtæ, ārum, m. pl. [*à* γυμνὸς, nudus, & σοφιστὴς, ſapiens, nudi enim incedebant] *Indian philoſophers*, of whom there were two ſects, the *Brachmans*, and *Samanæi*. *Vid.* Porph.

Gyndes, *vid.* Gindes.

Gyrton, ŏnis, f. *A town of Theſſaly in Greece*, Liv. 36, 10. & 42, 54. hod. *Tachi Volicati.*

Gytheates Sinus, *A bay of Achaia*, Plin. 4, 5.

Gytheum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 11. *vel* Gythium, i, n. *A famous ſea port belonging to the Lacedemonians*, Liv. 34, 29. now a village in the Morea, with a good port on the gulf of Colocluno.

H ante A

HĀdrānitāni, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 8. *The people of*

Hădrānum, i, n. *A town of Sicily at the foot of mount Ætna*, Sil. 14, 251. Hadranum, Hergentumque ſimul, telâque ſuperba Lanigerâ Melite, *Sil.* 14, 251. hod. *Aderno*, Hard.

Hădria, *vel* Ădria, æ, m. (1) *The Adriatick ſea.* (2) Adria, æ, f. *A town and colony of Venice.* (1) Plin. 3, 13 (2) *Vid.* Adria.

Hădriāni murus, *The Picts wall*, 80 miles in length from ſea to ſea, built to ſtop the inroads of the Scots and Picts into the Roman province, *vid.* Spartian, being the ſecond *prætentura* made by the Romans. On this wall were ſeveral ſtations, as *Ælia Cohors*, *Ælia Claſſis*, *Æl. Pont*, *Ælia Saliniana*, from *Ælius* Hadriani prænomen, *and* Sabina his wife.

Hădriānŏpŏlis, *vid.* Adrianopolis.

Hădriānus, in nummis omnibus, quos mihi ſaltem contigit videre, Romanis, *non* Adrianus. In Græcis incertum eſt, quòd literam Latinam H non habeant, & notam aſpirationis literis majuſculis non præfigant. *Hadrian, the fifteenth emperour of Rome. Vid.* Spartianum, qui ejus vitam ſcripſit.

Hæbudes inſulæ, *Plin.* 4, 16. *Vid.* Ebudes.

*‖ Hægalos, Hegaleos, *rectiùs* Ægaleos, *q. v.*

Hæmon, ŏnis, m. *A young Theban, who ſlew himſelf for love of Antigone*, Ov. *in* Ibin. 561. & Prop. 2, 8, 21.

Hæmŏnia, æ, f. [ejuſdem etym. cum ſeq.] *Theſſaly*, Ov. Met. 1, 568.

Hæmus, i, m. [*ab* Hæmo Boreæ & Orithyiæ fil.] *A high mountain divideing Thrace and Theſſaly*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 6. *Scrib.* & Æmus. Hinc

Hæmŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Hæmus.* Triſtis ad Hæmonias detorquet brachia terras, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 98. Velociùs Hæmonio Boreâ, *Id.*

‖ Hæres, rēdis, m. *A god, to whom heirs newly come to their eſtates ſacrificed*, Feſt.

‖ Hafnia, æ, f. *Copenhagen*, in Denmark; a well fortified city, haveing an univerſity.

‖ Haga Comitis, *The chief town of Holland*, where the States uſed to meet.

‖ Hailbruna, æ, f. *An imperial city in the dukedom of Wirtemburg, near the river Neckar.*

*‖ Hala, æ, f. [fortè *à* ſalinis, Ἅλαι, ſalinæ, *Gloſſar. Cyrilli*] *Hall*, a city and univerſity in Saxony.

Hales, *ſive* Heles, ētis, m. *A river of Lucania in Italy*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20. & *ad* Att. 16, 7. hod. *Halente*, Cellar.

Hălēſa, æ, f. *A city of Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 7.

Hălēsīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Haleſa.* Haleſina civitas, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 32.

Hălēsīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Haleſus*, Plin. 3, 8.

Hălēſus, i, m. (1) *The ſon of Agamemnon, a friend of Turnus, from whom the Faliſci derived themſelves.* (2) *A river and hill of Sicily near mount Ætna.* (1) Ov. Faſt. 4, 73. & Virg.

Æn. 7, 724. (2) Sicanii flores legiſtis Haleſi, *Col.* 10, 268.

Hăliacmon, ŏnis, m. *A river of Macedonia.* Rapidum damnant Haliacmona Beſſi, *Claud.* de *Bello Get.* 179. ☞ Scrib. & *Aliacmon.*

Hăliartii, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Haliartus,* Liv. 42, 44.

Hăliartus, i, f. (1) *A town in Arcadia.* (2) *Another in Bœotia.* (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Stat. 7, 274. Liv. 42, 63. & Nepos Lyſand. 3.

‖ Halicanum, i, n. *A town of the ancient Pannonia in Auſtria in Germany,* Anton. hod. *Rakelſburg,* Cellar.

Halicarnaſſenſis, e, adj. *Liv.* 33. 4. & Halicarnaſſeus, a, um. & Halicarnaſſius; *Of,* or *belonging to, Halicarnaſſus.* Halicarnaſſeus Cleon. *Nep. Lyſand.* 3. Civis Halicarnaſſia, *Id.* 2, 1, 2. ut aliqui leg.

Halicarnaſſus, i, f. *A maritime city of Caria, a colony of the Argives,* the country of Herodotus, Dionyſius the Roman hiſtorian, and Heraclitus the poet. It is alſo famous for the Mauſoleum, a noble piece of work. *Vid.* Plin. 36, 6. & Gell. 10, 18. hod. in ruinis jacet.

‖ Halicyæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of Sicily, between Entella and Lilybæum,* Steph. hod. *Saleme,* Hard.

Halicyenſes, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Halicyæ,* Plin. 3, 8. Cic. Verr. 2, 7. & 3, 73.

Halicyenſis, e, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Halicyæ.* Halicyenſis civitas immunis, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 6.

Hăliæētos, i, m. *A man changed into a fowl of the ſame name,* Ov. Met. 8, 146.

*Halizŏnes, um, m. pl. [*ab* ἅλς, mare, & ζωννύω, cingo] *A people bordering on Caria,* Plin. 3, 32. *ex* Hom. Il. β, 856.

Hălŏne, es, f. *An iſland and town of the Propontis,* Plin. 5, ult.

Halonĕſus, i, f. *An iſland in the Ægean ſea, near Thrace,* Plin. 4, 12.

‖ Haluntini, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of*

Haluntium, ii, n. *A town in Sicily,* Cic. *in* Verr.

*‖ Hălyattes, is, m. Crœſi pater. *Vid.* Auct. cit.

*‖ Hălyattĭcus, i, m. [Ἀλυάττικος, Gr.] *The father of Crœſus king of Lydia,* who had got much wealth from the mines in his dominions. *Vid.* Herod. l. 1. & Strab. 9, 14, 15. Regnum Halyattici, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16. ult. ubi ſcribend. pot. videtur *Halyattii.*

Hălys, yos, f. (1) *A river ariſeing out of mount Taurus, and diſchargeing itſelf into the Euxine ſea.* (2) *Another in Lydia, fatal to king Crœſus.* (1) Ov. è Pont. 4, 10, 48. (2) Quà Crœſo fatalis Halys, *Luc.* 3, 272.

*Hămadryădes, um, f. pl. [*ab* ἅμα, ſimul, & δρῦς, quercus] *Nymphs who were thought to be born and die with oak trees,* Ov. Met. 1. 690.

Hamæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Campania, near Cumæ,* Liv. 23, 35.

*Hamaxobii, ōrum, m. pl. [*ab* ἄμαξα, currus, & βιόω, vivo] *A kind of Scythians, haveing no houſes, but liveing in carts, and removed, as occaſion ſerved, from place to place,* Plin. 4, 12. Ubi nunc *Beſſarabia* eſt, *Moldavia, Wallachia,* & pars regionis ejus, quam *Tranſylvaniam* vocant, *Hard.*

‖ Hamburgum, i, n. *Hamburgh,* a wealthy hanſe town in the lower Saxony.

Hammon, ōnis, m. Jovis cognomen. *Vid.* Ammon.

Hammonis fons, *vid.* Ammonis fons.

Hannĭbal, ălis, m. [*ex* חן gratioſus, & בעל dominus] *A valiant and politick Carthaginian commander,* who warred againſt the Romans fifteen years, won many battles, and was at laſt defeated in ſeveral engagements, *vid.* Liv. and brought to that deſperate condition, that he took a doſe of poiſon, which he kept in a ring for that purpoſe. *Cannarum vindex, & multi ſanguinis ultor Annulus,* Juv. 10. 165.

Hannĭbălis caſtra, *A town of the Bruttii in Italy, near the city Squillace in Naples,* Plin. 3, 10.

Hannĭbălis tumulus, *In Bithynia, not far from Nicomedia,* Plin. 5, 32. Etiamnum ſupereſſe teſtis eſt oculatus Petr. Bellonius, *Hard.*

Hanno, ōnis, m. *The name of ſeveral Carthaginian officers in the war againſt the Romans,* Liv. libb. 21, 23, 24, 26, 27. & *alibi. One of this name, the ſon of Hamilcar, aſpireing to be king, was put to death by torture, and his whole family cut off,* Juv. 21, 4, 1.

‖ Hantonia, æ, f. *Hampſhire* in England, *Camd.*

*Harmŏdius, ii, m. [Ἁρμόδιος, Gr.] *An Athenian, who with his brother Ariſtogiton delivered his country from the tyranny of Piſiſtratus,* Thucyd. l. 6. Horum etiam honorificè meminit *Cicero, Tuſc.* 1, ult.

Harmŏnia, æ, f. *The daughter of Mars and Venus, whom Vulcan preſented with a fine but fatal bracelet.* The poets feign, that both ſhe and her huſband were turned into ſnakes, *Ov. Met.* 4. *fab.* 13.

*‖ Harmŏnides, is, m. [Ἁρμονίδης, Gr.] *A Trojan beloved by Minerva, who taught him all kinds of workmanſhip.* He built the fatal fleet, which carryed Paris into Greece. *Vid.* Hom. Il. ε, 9, & deinceps.

Harpăgus, i, m. *A friend of Aſtyages the Mede,* Juſt. 1, 4, 6. *He preſerved Cyrus,* Id. ib. 5, 9. *and betrayed the army of the Medes,* Id. ib. 6, 9.

*Harpălus, i, m. [*ab* ἁρπάζω, rapio] (1) *A great robber.* (2) *A dog's name in Ovid.* (1) Cic. N. D. 3, 34. (2) Met. 3, 222.

Harpălyce, es, f. *The daughter of Lycurgus, king of Thrace in Aſia,* who by her valour ſet her father at liberty, who had been taken by the Getæ. She was queen of the Amazons, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 321.

Harpaſus, i, m. *A river of Caria,* Plin. 5, 29. *unde*

Harpaſa, ōrum, n. pl. *A city adjoining,* Plin. 2, 96.

Harpocrates, is, m. *The Ægyptian god of Silence*; hinc, ¶ Facere aliquem Harpocratem, *to make one ſilent,* Catull. 99, & vet. poëta ap. Varr. L. L. 4. *Sancta Sarapis, Iſis, & Harpocrates digito qui ſignificat eſt.* Imagines enim ejus veteres, quarum aliquæ penes me ſunt, digito labellum compeſcunt.

*Harpyiæ, ārum, f. pl. [*ex* ἁρπάζω, rapio] *The daughters of Pontus and Terra*; whence it is that they are ſaid to live partly in iſlands, and partly in the ſea. They had the faces of virgins, and the bodies of obſcene birds, *Vid. deſcriptas à Marone, Æn.* 3, 211. & deinc. qui unius tantùm meminit, nomine *Celæno.* Heſiodus tres numerat, quarum nomina *Iris, Aello, Ocypeta.* Has vocat *Maro, Æn.* 3, 252. *furias & diras,* ibid. 262. unde Servius eas eſſe dicit, quæ ap. ſuperos *Diræ,* ap. inferos *Furiæ,* in medio *Harpyiæ* appellantur.

Harudes, um, m. pl. *A people of Germany*; ſome take them for *thoſe of Coſtanz,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 51.

Haſdrŭbal, *vid.* Aſdrubal.

Haſta, æ, f. *A city of Liguria,* Claud. 6. Conſ. Hon. 203. *Vid.* Aſta.

H ante E.

*Heautontĭmōrūmĕnos, [ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος, Gr. *ſc.* ſe ipſum crucians] *The names of one of Terence's plays,* taken from the Greek of Menander, ſo called from Menedemus an old man, who tormenteth himſelf for haveing by his harſh uſage forced his ſon to leave him.

*Hēbe, es, f. [Ἥβη, Gr. *i. e.* juventus] *The daughter of Jupiter and Juno,* Hom. Odyſſ. λ, 603. *Jupiter's cupbearer,* Id. 8, princ. But others make her *Juno's daughter alone, conceived by too freely feeding on lettuce,* Pauſ. in Att. She was called *the godeſs of youth.* Hence Ovid ſtyleth her by her Latin name, *Nectar Dei mihi formoſa nava Juventa manu,* è Pont, 4, 10, 12. She happening to ſlip in the banquet, loſt her place, and Ganymede was put into it, *Serv.* She was afterwards marryed to Hercules, *Prop.* 1, 13, 23.

‖ Hebrides, um, f. pl. *Weſtern iſlands about forty one in number between Scotland and Ireland,* ſo ſmall, that the greateſt part of them are uninhabited. *Vocantur etiam* Ebudæ.

Hebromănum, i, n. *A town in France near Bourdeaux,* Auſon. hod. *Embrau.*

Hebrus, i, m. *A rapid river of Thrace, riſeing in mount Rhodope, and diſchargeing itſelf into the Ægean ſea.* Into this river the head of Orpheus is ſaid to have been thrown, together with his lute, and to have ſwam to Leſbos, where it was buryed, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 524.

*Hĕcaërge, es, f. [*i. e.* longè jaculans, ut Apollo, Ἑκάεργος; *ab* ἑκάς, longè, & εἴργω, arceo] *The name of a nymph, a huntreſs,* Claud. 2. Conſ. Stil. 253, 308.

Hecale, es, f. *A poor old woman, who kindly entertained Theſeus,* Plin. 22, 22.

*‖ Hĕcămēda, æ, f. [Ἑκαμήδη, Gr.] *The daughter of Arſinoüs, who when Tenedos was plundered, fell to Neſtor's ſhare,* Hom. Il. λ, 623.

*Hĕcăte, es, f. [*ex* Ἕκατος, Apollo, cujus ſoror eſt, ut *à* Phœbus, Phœbe] *A godeſs, the ſame below as* Luna *in heaven,* and *Diana* on earth; whence ſhe is called *triceps* by *Ov. Met.* 7, 194. and *tergemina* by *Virg. Æn.* 4, 511. She was painted with three heads, one of a horſe, another of a dog, another of a virgin.

*Hĕcătēius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Hecate.* Hecateïa carmina, *Ov. Met.* 14, 44.

*‖ Hĕcătompŏlis, is, f. [*Lat.* centum habens urbes; *ex* ἑκατὸν, centum, & πόλις, urbs] *The iſle of Crete,* ſo called from its hundred cities, which it had in the time of Minos, *Euſtath.*

*Hĕcătompylos, i, f. [*à* centum portis, quas habebat; *ſc. ab* ἑκατὸν, centum, & πύλη, porta] *The city Thebes in Ægypt,* Plin. 6, 15.

*Hector, ŏris, m. acc. Hectora [*ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔχειν,* à tenendo, quòd urbem tenuerit, *i. e.* ſervaverit, *Plato*; vel fortè quòd per decennium in obſidione Græcos tenuerit] *The ſon of king Priam,* the moſt valiant of all the Trojans, who held out a ten years ſiege againſt the Greeks, and at laſt was ſlain by Achilles, who ungenerouſly draged his body round the walls of Troy, till his father redeemed it with a great ſum, and buryed it honourably, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 487.

*Hĕcŭba, æ, f. [Ἑκάβη, Gr.] *The daughter of Ciſſeus, king of Thrace*; whence ſhe is called *Ciſſeis,* Virg. Æn. 7, 320. but according to Homer, Il. π, 718. the daughter of Dymas, and wife of king Priam, who, after Troy was ſacked, railed ſo againſt the Greeks, that ſhe was feigned to be turned into a bitch, *Plaut. Menæch.* 5, 1, 14. & *deinceps.*

‖ Hedua, æ, f. *Autun,* a city of Burgundy in France, *Sidon.*

Hēdui, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 18. Ædui, *Cæſ.* q. v.

*Hēdymĕles, is, f. [*ex* ἡδὺς, dulcis, & μέλος, cantus] vox, ut videtur, fictitia; *A ſpruce young muſician,* Juv. 6, 382.

Hedypnus, i, m. *A river of Suſiana,* Plin. 6, 27.

Hĕgăleos, *vel* Egaleos, *A woody mountain of Attica,* Stat. Theb. 12, 620.

Hĕgēſias, æ, m. (1) *A philoſopher of Cyrene,* who ſet off the miſeries of life with ſuch a powerfull eloquence, that ſeveral ſlew themſelves to be out of them; for which reaſon he was commanded by Ptolemy to diſcourſe no more on that ſubject. (2) *A Maronite, a ruſtick writer.* (1) Val. Max. 8, 9. ext. 3. & Gell. 9, 4. (2) Col. R. R. 1, 1.

*‖ Hēgēſiſtrătus, i, m. [*Lat.* dux exercitûs; *ab* ἡγέομαι, duco, & στρατὸς, exercitus] *A citizen of Epheſus, and founder of the city of Elæa,* Plut.

Hegua, æ, *Plin.* 3, 1. Antegua, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* c. 22. *A town of Andaluſia in Spain.*

‖ Heidelburga, æ, f. *A city of the lower Palatinate, on the river Neckar.*

*Hĕlĕna, æ, *vel* Hĕlĕne, es, f. [Ἑλένη, Gr.]

Ov. Ep. 5, 57. *The daughter of Leda*, begot by Jupiter in the ſhape of a ſwan, the moſt beautyfull woman of her time; when very young ſhe was ſtolen away by Theſeus, but reſtored inviolate to her brothers Caſtor and Pollux, and marryed to Menelaüs king of the Lacedemonians, to whom ſhe bore Hermione. Afterwards Paris, the ſon of Priam, being ſent on an embaſſy to that court, ſtole her away, which was the occaſion of the war between Greece and Troy, and the deſtruction of the latter. *Nota ſatis eſt tam fabula quàm hiſtoria.*

*‖ Hĕlĕnŏpŏlis, is, f. [*ſc.* Helenæ civitas; *ab* Ἑλένη, Helena, & πόλις, urbs] (1) *A city of Germany*; hod. *Frankfurt on the Main.* (2) *A city of Bithynia*, ſo called from Helena the mother of Conſtantine. (1) Munſt. (2) Procop. l. 5.

Hĕlĕnus, i, m. *A ſon of king Priam, ſpared by the Greeks for his ſkill in divination.* Pyrrhus gave him Andromache to wife, with part of the kingdom, where he built a city. *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 3, 320. & ſeqq.

Hĕlernus, i, m. Helerni lacus. *A place near Rome, by the river Tiber*, Ov. Faſt. 6, 115.

*‖ Hĕleuthĕri, *vid.* Eleutheri.

Helia, æ, f. *A ſmall iſland of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 5.

Hĕliădes, um, f. pl. [*i. e.* filiæ ſolis; *ab* Ἥλιος, ſol] *The daughters of Phœbus and Clymene*, called *Phaethuſa*, and *Lampetie*, who bewailing their brother Phaeton, were turned into poplar trees; of whoſe tears came amber, *Ov. Met.* 2. *fab.* 2.

Hĕlĭce, es, f. (1) *Once a city of Achaia, but ſwallowed up by the ſea.* (2) *The great Bear near the Pole.* (1) Ov. Met. 15, 293. (2) Nec te ſpectare Booten, Nec Helicen jubeo, *Id. Met.* 8, 207.

Hĕlĭcon, ōnis, m. *A hill of Bœotia near Thebes*; hod. *Zagaya*, conſecrated to Apollo and the Muſes; unde *Virgineus Helicon* à Naſone vocatur, *Met.* 2, 217.

Hĕlĭcōnĭădes, *Lucr.* 3, 1050. &

Hĕlĭcōnĭdes, um, f. pl. Patron. *The Muſes*, Perſ. in Prol.

Hĕlĭcōnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Helicon.* Heliconii collis cultor, *Catull.* 59, 1.

Hĕlĭŏgăbălus, i, m. *A Roman emperour*, de quo vid. Lamprid.

*Hĕlĭŏpŏlis, is, f. [*Lat.* urbs Solis; *ab* Ἥλιος, ſol, & πόλις, urbs] *unde* Heliopolites nomos, *Plin.* (1) *A city on the confines of Ægypt and Arabia.* (2) *Another in Phœnicia, near mount Libanon.* (1) Plin. 5, 2. (2) Id. 5, 2. ☞ *Sunt & aliæ hujus nominis, ſed obſcuriores.*

Hĕliſſus, *qui &* Eliſſus, i, m. *A river of Peloponneſus*, or *Attica*, Stat. Theb. 4, 52.

Helium, ii, n. *The weſtern mouth of the Rhine*, Plin. 4, 15.

*Hellas, ădis, f. [Ἑλλάς, Gr. *ab* Hellene Deucalionis filio, *Mela*] (1) ‖ *An ancient name of Greece.* (2) *An ancient name of Theſſaly.* (1) Thucyd. (2) Plin. 4, 7.

Helle, es, f. *The daughter of Athamas king of Thebes*, who with her brother Phryxus flying from her ſtepmother fell off the golden ram, on which they both ventured to paſs a narrow part of the ſea, and was drowned, and left her name to the Straits, which ever ſince have been called *the Helleſpont*, Ov. Ep. 19, 128.

Helleſpontiăcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Helleſpont.* Helleſpontiacus Priapus, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 111. Helleſpontiaca ſigna, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 1, 256.

Helleſpontius, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Helleſpontius ventus, *Plin.* 2, 47.

Helleſpontii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Myſia*, Plin 5, 30.

Helleſpontus, i, m. [*qu.* Helles pontus, *vid.* Helle] (1) *A ſtrait of the ſea between Thrace and Phrygia, divideing Europe from Aſia*; hod. *Dardanelles.* (2) ‖ *A country of Aſia, not far from the Helleſpont.* (1) Nep. Themiſt. 2, 5. (2) Sext. Rufus de prov. Conſ. c. 10.

*‖ Hellĕviōnes, um, m. pl. *Ptol.* [Ἑλλεϐιάνες, Gr.] & *qui* Heluſii, *Tac. Germ.* 46, 8. *A people of Scandinavia*, where *Holland* now is. *Vid.* Cluv. Geogr.

Hellopes, um, m. pl. *A people of Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1.

Hĕlōrus, Hĕlōrīnus, Hĕlōrius, *vid.* Elorus, &c.

*Hĕlos, i, f. [*ab* ἕλος. Gr. *i. e.* palus] *A town of Laconia*, Stat. Theb. 4, 181. Hinc fortè

*Hĕlōtes, æ, m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑλεῖν, *i. e.* quoniam bello capti] *A people in Sparta, who tilled their grounds, and did all ſervile work for them*, Nep. Pauſ. 3, 6. Idem *qui Ilotæ*, Liv. 34, 27.

Helvetia, æ, f. *Switzerland*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 12. Anguſtior tamen Cæſaris tempore quàm nunc. Hinc

Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Switzerland, Switzers.* Acerrima & maxima Helvetiorum natio, *Cic.* de *Provinc.* c. 13.

Helvetius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Switzerland.* Helvetius ager, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 8. & Helveticus, a, um, *Idem ib.* 7, 9.

Helvii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France inhabiting the Vivarais*; Pliny calleth their city *Alba Helviorum*, 3, 4. Non *Albi*, ut quidam putant; hæc enim Albiga, non Alba, appellata eſt. Sed vicus hodie ignobilis *Aps*, ad Rhodanum, *Hard.*

Hĕlȳmus, *vid.* Elymus.

Heneti, ōrum, m. pl. *Paphlagonians, who under the command of Antenor came into the Adriatick, and ſettled there*, Vid. *Liv.* 1, 1. They were alſo called *Veneti* by Cæſar, and others, by a light change of the aſpirate into a digamma. *The Venetians.*

Heniochi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia Aſiatica*, Plin. 6, 4.

Hennenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Enna*, or *Henna in Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Caſtro Giovanni*, Hard.

*Hĕphæſtia, æ, f. [Ἡφαιστία, *Steph.*] *A town of Lemnos*, Plin. 4, 12.

*Hĕphæſtiădes inſulæ, [*ab* Ἥφαιστος, Vulcanus] *Eædem quæ* Vulcaniæ & Æoliæ, *Plin.* 3, 8. hod. *Lipari*, Hard.

*Hĕphæſtii montes, [*ab eodem*] *Mountains of Lycia, which if touched with a torch, are ſaid to burn violently*, Plin. 2, 106.

Hĕphæſtion, ōnis, m. *One of Alexander's captains*, Curt. 3, 12, 16.

*Heptăphōnos, i, f. [*ex* ἑπτὰ, ſeptem, & φωνὴ, vox] *A portico which often reverberated a ſound*, Plin. 36, 15. huc fortè reſpexit, *Lucr.* 4, 582.

*Heptăpŏrus, i, m. [*ab* ἑπτὰ, ſeptem, & πόρος, tranſitus] *A river of Thrace, ariſeing in mount Ida*, Plin. 5, 3. & Hom. Il. μ, 20.

*Hĕraclēa, æ, f. [*ab* Hercule ſic dict.] *The name of ſeveral cities, either founded by, or ſacred to, Hercules.* (1) *One in Lydia*, whence the touchſtone. (2) *Another in Syria.* (3) *Another in Macedonia.* (4) *Another in Thrace.* (5) *Another in Crete.* (6) *Another in Pontus.* (1) Plin. 33, 8. (2) Id. 5, 20. (3) Id. 4, 10. (4) Id. 4, 11. (5) Id. 4, 12. (6) Id. 6, 1.

*Hĕraclēŏpŏlītes nomos, [*ab* Hercules, & πόλις, civitas] *A diſtrict of Ægypt, in an iſland made by the Nile, before it reacheth to Memphis*, Plin. 5, 9.

*Hĕraclēōtes, æ, m. *One of Heraclea*, Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 1.

*Hĕraclēōtĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Heraclea.* Cancri Heracleotici, *Plin.* 9, 31. Heracleoticum Nili oſtium, *Id.* 5, 10.

*Hĕraclēum, i, n. [*ab* Hercule] *A river and promontory of Cappadocia, between Themiſcyra and Thermodon*, Plin. 6, 4.

*Hĕraclīdes, is, m. *Patron.* [*ab* Ἡρακλίδης, Gr.] (1) *A philoſopher of Pontus, a ſcholar to Plato*, who, for his effeminacy, was nicknamed *Pompicus.* (2) ‖ *A famous grammarian of Cilicia.* (3) *A Macedonian painter.* (1) Cic. Tuſc. 5, 3. (2) Steph. (3) Plin. 35, 11.

*Hĕraclītus Leſbius, [Ἡράκλειτος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *An hiſtorian, who writ of the affairs of Macedon.* (2) *An Epheſian*, called σκοτεινός, for his obſcurity, who uſed to weep whenever he went abroad. (1) Laërt. (2) Sen. de Irâ, 2.

*Hĕraclius, & Hĕracleus, i, m. ¶ Heraclius lapis, *A magnet*, or *loadſtone*, Plin. 33, 8.

*Hĕræa, æ, f. [Ἡραία, *Pauſan.*] *A town of Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6.

Herbeſſenſes, ium, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 8. *Citizens of*

Herbeſſus, *Liv.* 24, 30. Herbēſus, *Sil.* 14, 265. *An ancient city of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara*; ubi nunc Cryptæ; *Le Grotte*, Hard.

Herbita, æ, f. *A town of Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 3, 32. Oppidum id eſſe hodie creditur, quod *Nicoſia Città Coſtantiſſima* Siculi vocant, *Hard.*

Herbitenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Herbita*, Plin. 8. Cic. Verr. 2, 65.

Herbitenſis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Herbita.* Herbitenſis ager, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 18.

*Hercæus, a, um, adj. Jupiter Hercæus, *i. e.* ambiens domum [*ex* ἕρκος, ſeptum, *vel* clauſum, quia intra conſeptum domûs cujuſque colebatur] *Jupiter worſhiped in every houſe.* Cui nihil Hercæi profuit ara Jovis, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 284.

*Hercŭlānenſis, e, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Herculanum.* Herculanenſis fundus, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 5.

*Hercŭlāneus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Hercules.* ¶ Herculanea via, *Cic. Agrar.* 2, 14. *between Naples and Pomigliano.*

*Hercŭlānium, ii, n. *Plin.* 3, 5. Hercŭlānum, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. *A town of Campania in Italy*; hod. *Torre di Ripalta*, Hard.

*Hercŭles, is, m. & Hercŭlus, i, *Gloſſ. vet.* unde Hercule in voc. & contract. Hercle, [*qu.* Ἡρώων κλέος, *i. e.* gloria heroum] *Hercules*, the ſon of Jupiter and Alcmena, wife to Amphytrio, a Theban nobleman of great antiquity, as appeareth from the ſtory of Laomedon. But the Ægyptians laid claim to the birth of the firſt Hercules, and ſaid all the other Hercules were ſo called from their likeneſs in virtue and magnanimity, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 60. *Tully* reckoneth ſix of his name, *N. D.* 3, 15. *Diodorus* only three. *Varro* maketh forty-four, but probably a great many of his were ſymbolical, or phyſical, not hiſtorical. No doubt there were almoſt as many as they reckon labours, and the great actions of all the ſucceeding ones were attributed to the moſt ancient of them. Duodecim vulgò labores, ſive ærumnas memorant, quorum pleroſque carmine conſtrinxit, *Mart.* 9, 103. adulatoriè, Domitianum, ſi diîs placet, majorem, Alcidem Herculem minorem concinnans. Pelle leoninâ humeros amictus incedebat, clavâ armatus. Tandem, poſt omnes ærumnas, veſtem lineam interiorem à deceptâ uxore miſſam, quæ Neſſi venenato ſanguine imbuta fuerat, induens, tam diros ſenſit cruciatus, ut rogo in monte Oetâ conſtructo ſe conſumpſerit. *Vid.* Cic. Tuſc. 2, 7.

*Hercŭleus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Hercules.* Herculeus nodus, *Cic. Att.* 8, 6. Herculea clava, *Prop.* 4, 10, 39. audacia, *Juſt.* in *Præf.*

Hercŭlis columnæ, *Hercules's pillars by the ſtraits of Gibraltar*, Plin. 2, 108.

Hercŭlis Inſulæ, *Two ſmall iſlands near the coaſt of Tuſcany*, Plin. 3, 8. major *Aſinaria*, ſive *Zavara*; minor *Iſola piana* dicitur, *Hard.*

Hercŭlis Monæchi portus, *A ſtrong port town of Genoa in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. Tac. Hiſt. 3, 42, 3. hod. *Monacho*, Hard.

Hercŭlis portus, *A town of Calabria in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Tropea*, Hard. 3, 4.

Hercȳna, *vel* Hercynna, æ, f. *A nymph, the companion of Proſerpine, whoſe image had a gooſe in its right hand*, Liv. 45, 27.

*Hercȳnia, æ, f. [*ab* ἕρκος, ſeptum, quòd Germaniam ferè totam conſepiret] *Anciently a very large foreſt in Germany*; but a great part of it ſince Cæſar's time hath been cut down. However, the greateſt woods there ſeem to be parts of it. Hod. *the black foreſt*, or *Schwarzwalde. Deſcriptionem ejus antiquam pete à Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 24. *recentiorem à Geographis recent.*

Herdonia, æ, f. *Anciently a city of Apulia, near the*

the river Aufidus, Sil. 8, 569. Nunc *Ardona* dicitur, inter *Cervaro* & *Caropelle* fluvios, Hard.

Herdonienſes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Herdonia*, Plin. 3, 11.

‖ Herefordia, æ. f. The city *Hereford* in England, *Camd.*

Herillus, i. m. *A philoſopher of Chalcedon*, who placed the *ſummum bonum* in knowledge, and ſciences, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 42.

Herma, æ. m. *A ſtatue of Mercury in ſtone, of a cubick form, without hands and feet*, Juv. 8, 53.

Hermæum, i. n. *A promontory of Sardinia*, Liv. 35, 50.

Hermăgŏras, æ. m. *A rhetorician, ſurnamed* Carion, *who taught at Rome in the time of Auguſtus, and died old.* He writ ſix books of the art of Rhetorick. Hujus meminit *Cicero* de *Inventione* 1, 6. *& non ſemel in Orat.*

Hermandūri, & Hermundūri, ōrum. m. pl. *A powerfull people of Germany*, anciently poſſeſſing all Bohemia, and other parts. *Vid.* Tac. Germ. 41. Horum nomen *Miſnenſes* hodie ſibi peculiariter vindicant.

* Hermaphrŏdītus, i. m. [*ex* Ἑρμῆς, & Ἀφροδίτη] *The ſon of Mercury and Venus*, whom the Nymph Salmacis falling in love with claſped in her arms, and prayed to the gods to make them one body. *Fabulam plenius lege ap. Ov. Met.* 4, *fab.* 9.

* Hermăthēnæ, ārum, f. pl. [*ex* Ἑρμῆς, & Ἀθήνη] *A ſtatue of Mercury and Minerva together*, Cic. Attic. 1, 4.

Hermes, ētis. m. [Ἑρμῆς, Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑρμηνεύειν, ab interpretatione, eſt enim interpres deorum] *The Greek name of Mercury*, A very ancient philoſopher, ſoon after the time of Moſes, called *Triſmegiſtus*, i. e. *ter maximus*, by reaſon of his virtues, and great learning. *Vid.* Lact. *de Irâ Dei.* c. 11. He firſt divided the day into hours.

Hermĭnius, ii. m. (1) *A valiant commander of the Germans.* (2) *A valiant and noble Roman, who, with Cocles, defended the bridge over the Tiber againſt the Etrurian army.* (3) *A noble Tuſcan.* (4) *A town and mountain of Portugal*; hod. *Armino.* (1) *Vid.* Arminius. (2) Liv. 2, 10. (3) Virg. Æn. 11, 642. (4) Hirt. B. Alex. c. 48.

Hermiŏne, es. f. (1) *The daughter of Menelaüs and Helena*, betrothed by her grandfather to Oreſtes, yet by her father given to Pyrrhus; but Oreſtes ſlew him in the temple of Apollo, and recovered his ſpouſe. (2) *A town of Peloponneſus.* (1) Virg. Æn. 3, 328. (2) Plin. 3, 5.

Hermiŏnes, um. m. pl. *A people about the middle part of Germany, who were very conſiderable for their power and territories*, Plin. 4, 14. *Herminones* vocat *Tac. Germ.* 2.

* Hermocrătes, i. m. [*ſc.* Mercurii robur; *ab* Ἑρμῆς, Mercurius, & κράτος, robur] *A Sophiſt*, who being aſked by Pauſanias how he might become eminent, anſwered, by takeing off the moſt eminent man. Upon which he ſoon after ſlew Philip of Macedon, *Diod. lib.* 16.

* Hermŏdōrus, i. m. [*i. e.* Mercurii donum; *ex* Ἑρμῆς, Mercurius, & δῶρον, donum] (1) *A ſcholar of Plato*, who was charged with makeing a trade of his philoſophy, for he uſed to write out his commentaries, and expoſe them to publick ſale in Sicily; whence the proverb, *verba importat Hermodorus*, of a mercenary perſon. (2) *A philoſopher of Epheſus*, who was an exile in Italy; and interpreted the decemviral laws; to whoſe memory a ſtatue was erected. (3) *An architect*, who contending with Philo at Athens about building an armoury, was worſted for want of eloquence. (1) Cic. Attic. 13, 21. (2) Plin. 34, 5. (3) Cic. Orat. 1, 14.

* Hermŏgĕnes, is. m. [*Lat.* à Mercurio ortus; *ſc. ab* Ἑρμῆς, Mercurius, & γένος, genus] (1) ‖ *A philoſopher of Tarſus*, highly approved by M. Antoninus. He was a great ſcholar at eighteen years of age, but afterwards grew worſe and worſe; whence that ſaying of him, *Hermogenes inter pueros ſenex, inter ſenes puer.* (2) *Another put to death by Domitian, together with his bookſellers, for ſome expreſſions which he thought ſlyly reflected on his conduct.* (3) *A feigned name for a thief.* (1) Suid. (2) Suet. Dom. 10. (3) Mart. 12, 29.

* Hermolāus, i. m. [*i. e.* populi interpres; *ab* Ἑρμῆς, quod ab officio ſonat *interpres*, & λαὸς, populus] *A famous ſtatuary*, Plin. 36, 5.

* Hermōnaſſa, æ. f. [Ἑρμώνασσα, *Strab.*] *A city of the lower Myſia*, Plin. 6. 6.

* ‖ Hermŏpŏlis, is. f. [*Lat.* Mercurii civitas; *ab* Ἑρμῆς, Mercurius, & πόλις, civitas] *A city in Ægypt*, Pind. *Vid.* Steph.

* Hermŏpŏlītes, is. f. *A prefecture, or diſtrict, in Ægypt*, Plin. 5, 9.

Hermotimus, i. m. *A man whoſe ſoul uſed to make frequent ſallyes and excurſions, leaveing his body half animated*, Plin. 7, 52.

Hermundūri, ōrum. m. pl. *A conſiderable people of Germany*, Tac. Qui nunc Bohemi, populique ab his fuſi uſque ad Danubii ripam, *Hard. Vid.* Hermanduri.

Hermus, i. m. *A river of Lydia, haveing golden ſands, which being increaſed by Pactolus, falleth into the bay of Phocis.* Auro turbidus Hermus, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 137.

Hernĭci, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab* Herno duce, ut qui à Pelaſgis ortum ducunt] *A people of new Latium*, eaſtward between the *Æqui*, *Volſci*, and *Marſi*; their chief town was *Anagnia*; hod. *Anagni.* Vid. *Liv.* 9, 42. & *Macrob. Sat.* 5, 18.

Hernĭcus, a, um. adj. *Hernican*, or belonging to the *Hernici*, *ut* Hernica ſaxa, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 684. Quoſque in prægelidis duratos Hernica rivis, *Sil.* 4, 226.

Hēro, us. & ōnis. f. *A beautifull maid of Seſtos*, a city of Thrace, on the European ſide of the Helleſpont, with whom Leander of Abydos, on the oppoſite or Aſian ſide, being in love, uſed often to ſwim over the ſtrait to her; but he happening to be drowned, ſhe caſt herſelf headlong from a tower upon his floating body. *Vid.* Ov. Epiſt. 18, & 19.

Hērōdes, is. m. *There were three Judean kings of this name, viz.* Magnus, Antipas, *his ſon, and* Agrippa, *his grandſon.* The ſcoff of Auguſtus, when he heard that Herod's ſon was ſlain among the reſt of the innocents in Judea, *viz.* that it were better to be Herod's ſwine than his ſon, which we find in *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 4. belongeth to the firſt of theſe. Whether the feſtival mentioned by *Perſ.* 5, 180. belong to the firſt or laſt of them, is not ſo certain.

Hĕrōdiānus, i. m. *An hiſtorian of Alexandria*, who writ the lives of the emperour Commodus and his ſucceſſors, to the younger Gratian, in Greek, *Hodie opus extat.*

Hĕrōdium, ii. n. *A diſtrict of Judea*, Plin. 5, 14. Joſ. B. J. 3, 2.

* Hĕrŏdŏtus, i. m. [Ἡρόδοτος, Gr.] *A famous hiſtorian of Halicarnaſſus*, who flouriſhed in the 87th Olympiad. He writ a general hiſtory in the Ionick dialect, contained in nine books. The learned aſſembly of Greece, before which he recited them, gave them the title of the nine Muſes, a muſe to each book, becauſe of their ſweetneſs, and elegant ſtile. *Cicero* patrem hiſtoriæ *vocat*, de Legib. 1.

* Hērōes, um. m. pl. [varia hujus vocab. adferuntur etyma, mihi quod Platoni placuit, maximè placet, ut ſit ab Ἔρως, amor, propterea, quòd ex amore deorum erga feminas mortales, vel dearum erga mares mortales, geniti ſint] *Men who being renowned for great exploits and virtue, above the common level of mankind, were thought to be the children of ſome god, or godeſs, and ſo to be partakers both of the divine and human nature.*

* Hērōīna, æ. f. *A heroin, a ſhe hero.* Formoſæ heroïnæ, *Prop.* 1, 19, 13.

* Hērōis, ĭdis. f. *Idem.* Veteres heroïdas æquas, *Ov. Am.* 2, 4, 33.

Hērōum oppidum, *Plin.* 6, 29. * ‖ Heropolis, *Ptol. A town in Ægypt, near the Arabian gulf.*

Herſe, es. f. *The daughter of Cecrops king of Athens, beloved by Mercury*, Ov. Met. 2, 725.

Herſilia, æ. f. *The wife of Romulus*, Liv. 1, 11 who after ſhe was deified, was called *Ora*, Ov Met. 14, ult.

* Hēſiŏdus, i. m. [Ἡσίοδος, Gr.] *An ancient Greek poet*, whoſe chief ſubjects are huſbandry, and the genealogy of the gods. He was born in Aſcra, a city of the Bœotia, whence he is called by the poets *Aſcræus*, and *Aſcræus ſenex.* Some, becauſe of the ſimplicity and rudeneſs of his ſtile, have thought him more ancient than Homer; but *Paterculus* placeth him 120 years later, *Liv.* 1, 7.

Heſiŏne, es. f. *The daughter of Laomedon king of Troy*: ſhe was delivered by Hercules from a ſea monſter; but her father refuſeing to give Hercules the horſes which he promiſed him for his reward, he ſacked the city of Troy, and gave Heſione to Telamon, *Ov. Met.* 11, 6.

* Heſpĕria, æ. f. [*ab* Heſpero ſtella, quæ veſperi ad occidentem apparet, quòd hæ regiones ad occidentem jaceant] (1) *Spain*, and, (2) *Italy*, ſo called. (1) Heſperiâ ſoſpes ab ultimâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 4 (2) = Sæpe Heſperiam, ſæpe Itala regna vocare, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 185.

* Heſpĕrĭdes, um. f. pl. (1) *The daughters of Heſperus*, the brother of Atlas, who had orchards in Africa bearing golden fruit, kept by a watchfull dragon, which Hercules ſlew, and obtained the prize. (2) Heſperides, Patron. *pro* Heſperiæ. (1) *Vid.* Lucr. 5, 33. *conf.* Luc. 9, 360, & deinceps. (2) Corniger Heſperidum fluvius regnator aquarum, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 77.

* Heſpĕrii, ōrum. m. pl. (1) *A people of the Lower Æthiopia.* (2) *A people of Libya.* (1) Mela. (2) Plin. 6, 30.

* Heſpĕrius, a, um. adj. [*ex* Heſperus] *Weſtern.* ¶ ✠ Heſperia terra, *Italy*, Virg. Æn. 2, 781, Heſperium fretum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 258.

* Heſpĕrus, i. f. [*ab* ἕως, aurora, & πέρας, terminus] (1) ‖ *The ſon of Japetus, and brother of Atlas*, who being an exile, came into Italy, ſettled there, and called it *Heſperia*, after his own name. (2) *The evening ſtar*, (1) *Vid.* Diod. 2. & Nat. Com. 4, 7. (2) *Vid.* Appell.

Heſus, i. m. *A god of the Gauls, ſuppoſed to be Mars*, Luc. 1, 440.

‖ Heſychius, ii. m. *A learned grammarian.* De cujus tempore incert. fuiſſe autem Chriſtianum ſatis manifeſtum. Auditorem & diſcipulum Greg. Nazianzeni fuiſſe ait *Flacc. Illyr.*

Hetricŭlum, i. n. *A town of the Brutians, which revolted to the Romans*, Liv. 30, 19. hod. *Lataraco.*

* Hetrūria, æ. f. [*ab* ὄθρυς, Cretenſium dialecto pro ὄρος mons, quòd montuoſa eſt, *Scal.*] *A country of Italy called Tuſcany, lieing on the Tyrrhene ſea, bounded by the rivers Tiber and Macra, and the Appennines.* Vid. *Plin.* 3, 5. & Etruria.

* Hetruſci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Hetruria.* They were very ſkilfull in prodigies from heaven, and their expiations, as alſo in augury; and many of the Roman rites and ceremonies came from them. *Vid.* Liv. 1, 3, 4. *conf.* Plin. 28. 3. Dicuntur etiam *Etruſci*, *Tuſci*, & *Thuſci.*

Hexi, ōrum. m. pl. *Mela*, Sexi, *Plin.* 3, 1. *A city of Spain, about five leagues from Malaga.*

* Hexapylus, i. f. [*ab* ἕξ, ſex, & πύλος, porta] *A place in Syracuſe, haveing ſix gates*, Liv. 25, 24.

H ante I.

Hiarbas, æ. m. *A king of the Getulians. Vid.* Iarbas.

Hibernia, æ. f. *Apul.* de *Mundo* [*ab* ant. Juberna, *vel* Juverna, *Juven.* 2, 260. ut & *Mela*, 3, 6. ‖ Iverna, *Ptol.* & Ierne, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Honor.* 33.] *Ireland*, an iſland in the Atlantick ocean, between England and Spain, under the dominion of the Engliſh. It is a very plentifull land, flowing with milk and honey, and well ſtocked with cattle. *De moribus priſcorum incolarum*, vid. *Camdenum*, & *Strab. lib.* 4.

* Hiĕra, æ. f. [ἱερὰ, Gr. *ſc.* νῆσος] (1) *An Æolian iſland right againſt Italy.* (2) *Another in Sicily.*

Sicily. (3) *A town in Ægypt, on the confines of Æthiopia.* (4) *A river of Bithynia, parting it from Galatia.* (1) Plin. 2, 106. (2) Id. 3, 9. (3) Id. 6, 29. (4) Id. 5, ult. *ubi al.* Hieras.

* Hĭĕrăpŏlis, is. f. [*Gr.* Ἱερὰ πόλις, *ſc.* ſancta civitas] (1) *A city of Laodicea.* (2) *Another in Aſia, properly ſo called.* (3) *Another in Crete.* (4) *Another in Syria.* (1) Plin. 5, 29. (2) Id. 2, 95. (3) Id. 4, 12. (4) Id. 5, 26.

* Hĭĕrăpŏlītæ, ārum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Hierapolis,* Plin. 5, 29.

* Hĭĕro, ōnis, m. [Ἱέρων, Gr. *ab* ἱερὸς, ſacer] *A king of Sicily, made by, and a ſure friend to, the Romans*; a man, who in his advanced years applyed himſelf to learning, uſeing the aſſiſtance of Pindar, and Simonides. *Silius* hath drawn part of his character, 14, 85. and *Juſtin,* 23, 4. will ſupply the reſt.

* Hĭĕrocles, is. m. [*i. e.* ſacra gloria; *ab* ἱερὸς, ſacer, & κλέος, gloria] (1) *The father of king Hiero, deſcended from Gelo an ancient king of Sicily.* (2) ‖ *An Alexandrian philoſopher, who writ a commentary on the golden verſes of Pythagoras.* (1) Juſt. 23, 4. (2) Lact. 5, 2.

* Hĭĕrŏnēſos, i. f. [*Lat.* Inſula ſacra; *ab* ἱερὸς, ſacer, & νῆσος, inſula] *An iſland in Sicily,* called alſo *Hiera,* Plin. 3, 8.

* Hĭĕrōnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Hiero.* ¶ Lex Hieronica, *a law made by Hiero concerning corn,* Cic. Verr. 2, 13, & 60.

* Hĭĕrŏnȳmus, i. m. [*qu.* ἱερὸν ὄνομα, *i. e.* ſacrum nomen] *The grandſon of Hiero king of Sicily,* who comeing young to the crown, fell into pride and luxury, and forſakeing his father's counſel, fell from the Romans, revolted to Hannibal, and was afterwards ſlain by his own ſubjects. *Vid.* Liv. 24, 4, & ſeq. *conf.* Sil. 14, 87, 105.

* Hĭĕrŏſŏlȳma, æ. f. & Ἱεροσόλυμα, n. pl. & Ἱερουσαλήμ, and ירושלים *i. e.* hæreditas pacis; è poëtis dict. *Solyma*; *The metropolis of Judea,* famous for its temple and fortifications. It was taken by the Romans, demoliſhed and plundered in the ſecond year of Veſpaſian, after a ſix months ſiege, A. D. 73. according to our Saviour's predictions. *Hieroſolymam aliquid exportare,* Cic. *pro* Flacc. 28. captis Hieroſolymis, *Id. ib.* Solymæ peruſtæ, *Mart.* 7, 54.

* Hĭĕrŏſŏlȳmārius, ii. m. *Pompey ſo called for his conqueſt of Jeruſalem,* Cic. Att. 2, 9. *ubi tamen ab ipſo fictum eſt in convicium.*

* Hĭlăria, ōrum. n. pl. *Feaſts of merryment on the 25th of March.* Vid. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 21. *Hilaria Matris Dei* vocat *Lamprid.* Hilaria omnibus conveniunt, *Quint.* 6, 4.

* Himantŏpŏdes, um. m. pl. [*Lat.* Loripedes; *ab* ἱμὰς, lorum, & ποῦς, pes] *A ſplay footed people of Æthiopia,* Plin. 5, 8.

Hĭmella, æ. *A river of the Sabines, which diſchargeth itſelf into the Tiber,* Virg. Æn. 7, 714.

Hĭmĕra, æ. f. (1) *A large river of Sicily, which almoſt divideth the iſland*; hod. *Fiume di Termini,* Hard. (2) *Another in the country forty miles diſtant, which diſchargeth itſelf into the ſea,* miſtaken by the ancients for the ſame with the former. (3) *A city at the mouth of this river*; hod. *Termine Citta ſplendidiſſima,* Hard. (1) Liv. 24, 6. (2) *Vid.* Sil. 14. (3) Plin. 3, 8.

* Hipparchus, i. m. [*ſc.* magiſter equorum; *ab* ἵππος, equus, & ἀρχὸς, magiſter] *An aſtronomer of Nicæa, who found out the uſe of ſome mathematical inſtruments,* Plin. 35, 18.

* Hippeus, i. m. [Lat. equeſter ab ἵππος, equus] *A ſculptor, and excellent workman.* Vid. *Dalech.* ad *Plin.* 2, 25.

* Hippias, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A philoſopher of Elis, who was ſkilfull in all arts, trades, and ſciences.* He came to the Olympick games, and ſhowed that every thing he wore was of his own makeing, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 32. & de *Cl. Orat.* 8.

* ‖ Hippius, i. m. [ex eodem themate] *Neptune* ſo called. *Vid.* Feſt.

Hippo, ōnis. m. (1) *A city of Spain.* (2) *Another of Africa,* the birth place of St. Auguſtine; hod. *Bonne en Afrique,* ad diſcrimen Colonienſis Bonnæ in Ubiis, *Hard.* (3) Hippo Diarrhythus, *a Roman colony of Africa,* hod. ruderum locus *Tamaclati,* vel, ut alii efferunt, *Tamacrata,* appellatur, *Hard.* (4) *Another in Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples*; hod. *Bivona,* quod oppidi navale eſt, cui nomen *Monte Leone,* Hard. (1) Liv. 39, 30. (2) Sil. 3, 259. (3) Plin. 9, 8. & Plin. nepos. Ep. 9, 33. (4) Plin. 3, 4.

* Hippŏcentauri, ōrum. m. pl. [ἀπὸ τῶ τοὺς ἵππους κεντεῖν] *A people of Theſſaly, in their upper parts men, in the nether horſes*; which fable ſeemeth to have come from their firſt manageing horſes. *Pliny* indeed ſaith that he ſaw ſuch a creature brought out of Ægypt preſerved in honey, *lib.* 7, 3. *Lucr.* 5, 877. denyeth their exiſtence; which may be true in nature, but it is not incredible that ſuch a monſter might be born.

* Hippŏcrătes, is. m. [*ex* ἵππος, equus, & κρατέω, impero] *A moſt excellent phyſician of the iſland Cos,* Cic. Orat. 3, 33. He lived in the time of Pythagoras. Artaxerxes promiſed him great honours, if he would live in his court. His aphoriſms in the Ionic dialect are extant.

* Hippŏcrēne, es. f. [*Lat.* Fons equi quia ex Pegaſi ungulâ impacti factus; *ab* ἵππος, equus, & κρήνη, fons] *A fountain near Helicon, ſacred to Apollo and the Muſes,* Ov. Faſt. 5, 7. Perſio *fons caballinus,* in præf.

* Hippŏdămīa, æ. & Hippŏdăme, es. f. [*Lat.* equorum domitrix; *ab* ἵππος, equus, & δαμάω, domo] *The daughter of Oenomaüs, king of Elis and Piſa,* who propoſed his daughter in marryage to him who ſhould outrun him in a chariot. After thirteen young men had loſt their lives (for ſuch was the agreement) Pelops bribeing the king's charioteer to leave one of the wheels unpinned, got the victory, the king being killed in the fall. But before he died, he deſired Pelops to revenge him on the charioteer; which he performed, for inſtead of a reward, he threw him into the ſea. (2) *Another, the daughter of Pirithoüs.* (1) Avecta externis Hippodamia rotis, *Prop.* 1, 2, 20. conf. *Virg. Georg.* 3, 7. (2) Hom. Il. *β*. 242. & Ov. Met. 12, 210.

* Hippŏlȳte, es. f. [ab Hippolytus] (1) *A queen of the Amazons, vanquiſhed by Hercules, who gave her to his companion Theſeus.* (2) *The wife of Acaſtus, king of Magneſia.* (1) Hippolyte nudâ tulit arma papillâ, *Prop.* 4, 3, 43. Vid. *Hyg. Fab.* 30, & 163. (2) Hor. Od. 3, 7, 18.

* Hippŏlȳtus, i. m. [*ab* ἵππος, equus, & λύω, ſolvo] *The ſon of Theſeus by Hippolyte, a great hunter.* He refuſeing the love of his ſtepmother Phædra, was by her accuſed of tempting her to inceſt. He perceiveing that his father hereupon intended his death, fled into a chariot by the ſea ſide: but the horſes, affrighted by ſea calves that lay on the ſhore, ran away, overturned and broke the chariot, and killed him. But Æſculapius, at the requeſt of Diana, raiſed him to life; and then he went into Italy, and called himſelf *Virbius,* quòd bis vixerit, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 764, & deinceps, conf. *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 11.

* Hippŏmĕdon, tis. m. [*Lat.* equos regens; *ab* ἵππος, equus, & μεδῶν, imperans] *The ſon of Neſimachus and Naſica,* the greateſt hero of the Greeks after Amphiaraüs and Diomedes, who fighting againſt Thebes, was drowned, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 44.

* Hippŏmĕnes, is. m. [*ab* ἵππος, equus, & μένος, robur] (1) *The ſon of Macareus and Merope,* who, by the help of Venus's golden apples, got the ſtart of Atalanta in the race, and ſo won her. *Vid.* Atalanta. But not being gratefull, ſhe ſtung him with ſuch luſt, as to lie with his wife in the temple of Cybele; who reſenting the impiety changed him into a lion, and her into a lioneſs. (2) *An Archon of Athens,* guilty of ſavage cruelty to his ſon and daughter; *unde Adagium,* Magis impius Hippomene. *Vid.* Chil. Eraſmi. (1) Ov. Met. 10, fab. 11. (2) Id. *in* Ibin, 459.

* Hippōna, æ. f. [*ab* ἵππος, equus] *The godeſs of horſes,* Juv. 8, 157. *ubi al.* Epone, *fortè rectiùs.*

* Hippōnax, actis. m. [*Lat.* rex equorum, *ab* ἵππος, equus, & ἄναξ, rex] *A witty poet of Epheſus,* but ſo deformed, that the painters drew his picture for people to laugh at; whereupon he diped his pen in gall, and writ ſuch bitter Iambicks againſt them, that ſome of them hanged themſelves, as the common report went: but *Pliny* denyeth it, 36, 5. *Ab hoc poëtâ eſt* Hipponocteum, *vel* Hipponactæum, Iambicum.

* Hippōnenſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Hippo.* Hipponenſis ſinus, *Plin.* 5, 4.

* Hippōniātes ſinus; Sinus Brutiorum, *qui &* Vibonenſis, *Plin.* 3, 5. *A part of the Mediterranean, on the weſtern coaſt of Naples*; hod. *Golfo di S. Euphemia.*

* Hippŏpŏdes, um. m. pl. [*ex* ἵππος, equus, & ποὺς, pes] *A people of Scythia, who are feigned to have bad feet like horſes,* Plin. 4, 13. *conf.* Auguſt. *de* Civ. 16, 8. *Their ſwiftneſs ſeemeth to have given riſe to the fable.*

Hippŏtădes, æ. m. Patron. *A deſcendant of Hippotes. Æolus* ſo called, *Ov. Met.* 4, 663.

Hippuris, is. f. *One of the iſlands* called *Sporades,* Plin. 4, 12.

Hirminium, ii. n. *A river of Sicily,* Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Maulo, & Mauli,* & *Fiume di Raguſa,* Hard.

Hirpiæ familiæ, *A people of the Faliſci not far from Rome,* who, in the anniverſaries of Apollo, uſed to go upon the fire without being burnt, *Plin.* 7, 2.

Hirpīni, ōrum. m. pl. *Plin.* 2, 93. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 36. *A people of the Samnites in Italy, in that part of it now called* Terra di Lavoro; ſo named from *hirpus,* in the Sabine tongue *lupus,* for their rapacious way of liveing, *Serv.*

Hirpīni montes, *Plin.* 3, 11. *A part of the Apennine, near Campſa,* Hard.

Hirpīnus, i. m. [*ex* Hirpinis ortus] *A generous horſe, one of the beſt breed.* Hirpini poſteritas, *Juv.* 8, 63. ☞ Hujus Hirpini avum hauſit nobis nomine Aquilonem ex vet. lapide quem ipſe vidit, & exſcripſit vir cl. Juſtus Lipſius Centaur. 3. Ep. 26. operæ eſt videre totam inſcript. Hinc lux etiam illi Martialis, *Hirpini veteres qui bene novit avos,* Ep. 3, 63, 12.

Hirtius, *vel* Hircius, ii. m. *A conſul joined with Panſa,* who going to break up the ſiege of Mutina, where Brutus was beſieged, were both ſlain by M. Antony. He writ the 8th book of Cæſar's Commentaries of the wars with the Gauls, and moſt probably thoſe of the Alexandrian and African wars, though Suetonius doubteth whether he or Oppius were the authour of them, *Cæſ.* 56.

Hiſpălienſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Seville.* Hiſpalenſis conventus, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Hiſpal, *Sil.* 3, 392. *vel* Hiſpălis, is. f. [*ab* Hiſpale Herculis fil. conditore] *A populous city of Andaluſia in Spain*; hod. *Seville,* Cellar.

Hiſpānia, æ. f. [*ab* Hiſpale Herculis filio] *Spain,* the moſt weſtern country in Europe; hinc *Heſperia* dicitur; *Iberia* etiam, ab Ibero flumine; & *Celtiberia,* à Celtis incolis. Undiquaque cingitur Mediterraneo & Cantabrico mari, niſi quà Galliam ſpectat, ubi intercedunt Pyrenæi montes. Patria hæc fuit Lucani, Hygini, Martialis, utriuſque Senecæ, aliorumque eruditorum.

Hiſpānĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Spain*; *Spaniſh.* Hiſpanicum verbum, *Suet. Aug.* 82.

Hiſpānienſis, e. adj. *Idem.* Hiſpanienſis victoria, *Suet. Cæſ.* 37. *i. e.* de Hiſpanis. Hiſpanienſia naufragia, *Plin.* 2, 67.

Hiſpānus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Hiſpano ſi me Tagus impleat auro, *Mart.* 7, 37, 7. Hiſpanum mare, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Hiſpellātes, is. m. *An inhabitant of Hiſpellum,* Tiburtes magnos, Hiſpellatemque Metaurumque, *Sil.* 4, 187.

Hiſpellum, i. n. *A city of Umbria,* Plin 3,

14. Hiſpellum nunc caſtrum eſt prope Fulginium; *Iſpello*, & *Spello*, Hard.

Hiſtonium, ii. n. *A town in Italy*, Plin. 3,12. hod. *Guaſto di Amone*, Hard.

Hiſtri, *vid.* Iſtri.

H ante O.

‖ Holmia, æ. f. *Stockholm*, the capital of Sweden.

* ‖ Hŏmērŏmaſtix, igos. m. [*Lat.* Homeri flagellum; *ab* Ὅμηρος, Homerus, & μάστιξ, flagellum] *Zoilus* ſo called, for envying Homer.

* Hŏmērus, i. m. [Ὅμηρος, Gr. *i. e.* obſes, quòd in bello inter Colophonios & Smyrnenſes obſes datus fuerit] *An ancient, and moſt excellent Greek poet*, ſo famous, that ſeven of the greateſt cities of Greece contended to be the place of his birth, *viz.* Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, and Athens. That he traveled all over Greece, is manifeſt by his ready uſe of all the dialects, though he chiefly uſed the Ionian; and the ſeveral pieces, writ probably in the places and cities where they were found, and in proceſs of time gathered, and ſtitched together, are from thence called Ῥαψῳδίαι. He is called *Meleſigenes*, from the river Meles, near which he was born; which river is on the reverſe of coins ſtruck by ſeveral cities in honour of him. The poets often call him *Mæonides*; either becauſe he was the ſon of Mæon, or rather born in Mæonia; Smyrna, near the river Meles, ſeeming to have the beſt title to be his birth place. Vid. *Plutarch. in vitâ*, & *Herodot.*

‖ Hŏmŏlāis, idis. f. *Stat.* [*ab* Homole Theſſaliæ monte] *Belonging to*

Hŏmŏle, es. f. *A mountain of Theſſaly.* *Vid.* Omole.

Hŏmŏlium, ii. n. *A town of Magneſia in Theſſaly*, Plin. 4, 9.

Homona, æ. f. *A town of Lycaonia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Homonadenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Homona*, Tac. Ann. 3, 48.

* Hŏra, æ. [*ab* ὥρα pulchritudo] *A Roman goddeſs*, who, whilſt mortal, was called *Herſilia*, the wife of Romulus. *Teque, Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirinam*, Enn.

* Hŏræ, ārum. f. pl. [ab Horus, Sol, quòd anni vel diei, temporibus præſint, quæ ὧραι voc.] (1) ‖ *The three daughters of Jupiter and Themis,* Eunomia, Dica, *and* Irene. (2) *The ſeaſons,* or *diviſions of the year,* or *day.* (3) *The keepers of the gates of heaven.* (4) *The attendants of Phœbus.* (5) ‖ *The cauſes of clouds, or fair weather.* (6) ‖ *The bringers of news.* (1) Heſiod. Theog. 901. (2) Jupiter variis mundum temperat horis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 16. Vid. & *Ov. Met.* 2, 25. & *Mart.* 4, 8. per totum. (3) Præſideo foribus cœli cum mitibus horis, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 25. (4) Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat horis; Juſſa deæ peragunt, *Ov. Met.* 2, 118. (5) Hom. Il. ε, 749. (6) Theocr. *in* Syracuſ. 103.

* Hŏrātius, ii. m. [*ab* Ὡραῖος, ſpecioſus] *There were ſeveral Romans of this name.* (1) *One ſurnamed* Cocles, who, when Porſena had taken the Janiculum, and had undoubtedly otherwiſe become maſter of the city, withſtood the conquered army ſo long, till the bridge was broken down on the other ſide, and the enemy by that means ſtoped, then leaped into the Tiber, and ſwam over. (2) *Three of this name, who fought with the Curiatii.* (3) *A famous poet*, the prince of the Roman lyrick poetry, born at Venuſium, a town of Apulia, in mean circumſtances. He came to Rome, where he learned to read, afterwards ſtudyed philoſophy at Athens, but adhered to no particular ſect, unleſs the eclectick. *Vid.* Ep. 1, 1, 3. He firſt got acquainted with Mæcenas, by whoſe means he came into great favour with Auguſtus. (1) Liv. 2, 10. (2) Id. 1, 24. (3) Vitam Horatii lege ap. *Suet.*

* ‖ Hŏreſti, ōrum. m. pl. [Ὀρέσται, *Ptol.*] *A people of Scotland near the river Eſk*, Camd.

Hortanum, i. n. *A town of Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Orta*, Hard.

Hortenſia, æ. f. *The daughter of Hortenſius, a woman of great eloquence.* Hæc, cùm matronarum ordo gravi tributo ab triumviris Octavio, Antonio, & Lepido oneraretur, nec quiſquam, qui illarum cauſam ſuſciperet, inveniretur, ipſa illarum cauſam magnâ cum eloquentiâ egit, effecitque ut bona tributi pars remitteretur. *Capita orationis habes ap. Appianum.* Vid. & *Val. Max.* 8, 3, 3.

Hortenſiānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Hortenſius*, Cic. Att. 4, 6.

Hortenſius, i. m. [*ab* Hortis, ut nos hod. *Gardiner*] *A noble Roman oratour*, a particular friend of Tully, a man of a prodigious memory, and who nicely underſtood all the graces of action, inſomuch that people went as well to ſee him, as to hear him, *Val. Max.* 8, 10, 2. De aliis hujus nominis conſule Ciceronem, & alios.

Horus, i. m. [*ex* אור lux] (1) *Apollo,* or *the Sun*, ſo called by the Ægyptians. Hinc fortè Horæ nomen habuerunt. *He was the ſon of Iſis and Oſiris.* (2) *A king of Aſſyria.* (1) Macrob. Sat. 1, 21. (2) Plin. 30, 15.

Hoſtīlia, æ. f. *A town of Mantua in Italy*, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 104. hod. *Oſtiglia*, Baudr.

Hoſtīlius, i. m. (1) *The name of ſeveral Romans, particularly one who fell in the Sabine war.* (2) Hoſtilius prænomine Tullus, *the third king of the Romans.* (1) Liv. 1, 12. (2) Id. 1, 22.

H ante U.

‖ Hungăria, æ. f. [*qu.* Hunnavaria, quia ibi conſederunt Hunni & Avares, & in unam gentem coaluerunt] *This country was anciently called* Pannonia, *but the* Hunni, *a barbarous Scythian people, deſtroying all before them, about* A. D. 400. *ſettled here, and ſoon after the* Avares, *another brood of Scythians, came and mixed among them*; *whence they were called* Hungavares, *and their country* Hungavaria, *and by contraction* Hungaria.

‖ Hunni, *vel* Hūni, ōrum. m. pl. *A barbarous people from Scythia*, who in the reign of Valentinian laid waſte all before them with fire and ſword, and did much miſchief; and at length ſettled in Italy, and other northern countries. *Vid.* Amm. lib. 31, princ.

‖ Huya, æ. f. *The holy iſland*, ſix miles from Berwick.

H ante Y.

* ‖ Hyăcinthia, ōrum. n. pl. *A feſtival kept by the Spartans three nights ſucceſſively,* vid. Athen. 4, 4. Pauſan. in Lacon. *in memory of*

* Hyăcinthus, i. m. [Ὑάκινθος, Gr.] *A beautifull boy of Amyclæ*, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus at the ſame time. But Zephyrus ſuſpecting that his rival was preferred before him, meditated revenge. And when the god and the boy were playing at quoits together, Zephyrus with a ſtrong blaſt carryed back one upon the boy's ſkull, and killed him; and from his blood ſprung a flower of the ſame name, whereon he writ *αἶ, αἶ, alas! alas!* Ov. Met. 10, fab. 5.

* Hyădes, um. f. pl. [*ex* ὕω, pluo, ὑάδες, Gr. *i. e.* ſtellæ pluviales, quòd tam in ortu quàm in occaſu pluvias cient, *Gell.* 13, 9.] (1) *Seven ſtars in the head of Taurus*; (2) *Which the poets feign to be the ſeven daughters of Atlas and Æthra, turned into them whilſt they piouſly bewailed the death of their only brother Hyas.* (3) *Theſe ſtars the Romans by miſtake called* Suculæ, *as if they were ſo named from* ὗς, ſus. (1) Ora micant Tauri ſeptem radiantia flammis Sydera, quas Hyadas Graius ab imbre vocat, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 165. (2) Hygin. P. A. 2. c. 21. (3) Cic. N. D. 2, 43.

Hyăle, es. f. *One of Diana's nymphs*, Ov. Met. 3, 171.

Hyampŏlis, is. f. *A town of Phocis not far from Parnaſſus*, Plin. 4, 7. Stat. Theb. 7, 345. hod. *Jambol.* in Bulgaria.

* Hyantes, um. m. pl. [*ab* Hyante rege] *A people of Bœotia*, Plin. 4, 7.

* Hyantēus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Bœotia*, Ov. Met. 8, 310.

* Hyantius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Juvenis Hyantius, *i. e.* Actæon, *Ov. Met.* 3, 147.

* Hyas, antis. m. [*ab* ὕω, pluo] *The ſon of Atlas and Æthra*, who was devoured by a lion, whence, as ſome ſay, his ſiſters bewailing him, were called *Hyantes.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a governour of Bœotia*; from whence they were called *Hyantes.* (1) *Vid.* Hyades. (2) Strab.

Hybanda, æ. f. *An iſland of Ionia anciently, but in Pliny's time, joined to the continent*, Plin. 2, 139.

Hybla, æ. f. *A mountain and town of Sicily*, in the valley of Noto, commended for produceing the beſt honey, *Plin.* 11, 13. *Sil.* 14, 200. hod. *Paderno*, Cluv. Hinc

Hyblæus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Hybla.* Hyblææ apes, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 55. Hyblæa mella, *Mart.* 11, 43.

Hyblenſes, ium. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Hybla*, Plin. 3, 8.

Hydaſpes, is. m. (1) *A river in India.* (2) *Another in Perſia.* (1) Quæ loca fabuloſus Lambit Hydaſpes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 8. Nyſæus Hydaſpes, *Luc.* 8, 227. (2) Medus Hydaſpes, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 211.

* Hȳdra, æ. f. [*ex* ὕδωρ, aqua, *ſc.* in aquâ vivens] *A water ſerpent with fifty heads, deſtroyed by Hercules in the lake of Lerna.* Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus hydra, *Virg. Æn* 6, 576. Vid. & *Lucret.* 5, 26.

Hȳdruntum, i. n. *The capital of the Salentini*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Otranto* in Naples.

Hȳdrus, ntis. m. *A river in Naples, near Hydruntum,* or *Otranto*, Luc. 5, 375.

* Hygeia, æ. f. *rect.* Hygiea [*ab* ὑγεία, ſanitas] *The daughter of Æſculapius*, Mart. 11, 61, 6.

Hygīnus, i. m. (1) *Surnamed* C. Julius, *a Spaniard born, the freed man of, and library keeper to, Auguſtus.* (2) ‖ *A grammatick writer in Trajan's time.* (1) Multa & variis ſuper argumentis ſcripſit, quæ interiêrunt; ad nos ſolæ pervenerunt Fabulæ, & Poëtica Aſtronomica. (2) *Vid.* Auctores limitum.

Hȳlactor, is. m. [*Lat.* latrator; *ab* ὑλακτέω, latro] *One of Actæon's dogs*, Ov. Met. 3, 224.

* Hȳlæa, æ. f. [*ab* ὕλη, ſylva] *A country of Sarmatia*, Val. Flacc. 6, 74.

Hȳlæus, i. m. [ὑλαῖος, Gr. *i. e.* Sylvius] *A dog's name*, Ov. Met. 3, 113.

Hȳlas, æ. m. *The ſon of Theodamas*, who was beloved by Hercules, and waited on him; but ſtooping with his pitcher for water out of the river Aſcanius, fell in, was drowned, and ſought by Hercules with great lamentation. *Litus, Hyla, Hyla, omne ſonabat*, Virg. Ecl. 6, 44.

Hȳlātæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Cœleſyria*, Plin. 5, 23.

* Hȳlax, ăcis. f. [*ab* ὑλακτέω, latro] *A dog's name*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 107.

Hyllus, i. m. (1) *The ſon of Hercules and Deïanira*, who after the death of Hercules marryed Iole. (2) *A river of Phrygia.* (1) Ov. Met. 9, 279. (2) Plin. 5, 29.

Hȳlŏnŏme, es. f. *The wife of Cyllarus the Centaur*, Ov. Met. 12, 405.

* Hȳmen, & Hȳmĕnæus, & *conjunctè* Hȳmen Hȳmĕnæus [miſſis aliis, quæ plurima adferuntur, etymis, ab ὑμνέω, celebro, deductum putem, ut ſit qui nuptiis celebrandis & carminibus nuptialibus canendis præeſt] *The ſon of Apollo and Urania*, Catull. the god of marryage, and nuptial ſolemnities. Quærit Hymen thalamis intactum dicere carmen, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 13. Ecce canunt Hymenæon, *Ov. Met.* 12, 215. O Hymenæe Hymen; Hymen ô Hymenæe, *Catull.* 59, 4.

Hȳmettius, a, um. adj. Hymettia mella, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 15. *Of,* or *from,*

Hȳmettus, i, m. *A mountain of Attica, famous for excellent honey*; hod. *Lamprobouni*, Hard. Ubi non Hymetto Mella decedunt, *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 14.

Hypæci, ōrum, m. pl. *One of the iſlands* called *the Stæchades*, Plin. 2, 5.

Hȳpæpæ, ārum, f. pl. *A ſmall town of Lydia, at the deſcent of the mountain Imolus*, Ov. Met. 6, 13.

Hȳpæpeni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Hypæpæ*, Plin. 5, 29.

Hȳpălus, & Hippălus, i, m. Voc. Arab. vel Indic. *A weſt wind blowing at a ſet ſeaſon, by which they ſailed into the Eaſt-Indies*, Plin. 6, 23.

Hȳpănis, is, m. *A river of European Sarmatia, diſchargeing itſelf into the Boryſthenes, and afterwards by Podolia into the Euxine ſea*, Ov. Met. 15, 285. hod. *Bog*.

Hȳpătes, is, f. *A river of Sicily*, Sil.

Hȳperbŏrei, ōrum, m. pl. [*Lat.* ultra Boreæ flatum habitantes; *ab* ὑπὲρ, ſuper, & Βορέας, Boreas] *People dwelling under*, or *beyond, the North Pole*. De his vid. Mela, 3, 5. & Solin. c. 26.

*Hȳperbŏreus, a, um, adj. *Moſt northern.* Hyperboreæ glacies, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 517.

*Hȳpĕria, æ, f. [Ὑπέρεια, *Strab.*] *A fountain of Peloponneſus*, Plin. 4, 8.

*‖ Hȳperīdes, is, m. [Ὑπερίδης, Gr.] *A famous Athenian oratour; he was ſlain by Antipater, and his tongue cut out*, Plut. *in* Demoſth.

Hȳpĕrion, ŏnis, m. [*qu.* ὑπὲρ ἰὼν, ſuper nos exiſtens] *A name of the ſun.* Hyperion radiis cinctus, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 385.

Hȳpermneſtra, æ, f. *One of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who alone ſpared her huſband Lynceus, when the reſt of her ſiſters ſlew theirs on the wedding night*, Ov. Ep. 13.

Hypŏbarus, i, m. *A river in India, on whoſe banks grow trees that drop amber*, Plin. 37, 2.

‖Hypræ, ārum, f. pl. The city *Ypres* in Flanders.

Hypſa, & Hyſpa, æ, f. *A river of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Marſala*, Hard.

Hypſa, æ, f. *A woman of the Plautian family, who had bad eyes.* Hypſæâ cæcior, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 91.

Hypſæus, i, m. *The brother of Æacus*, Stat. Theb. 7, 310.

Hypſaltæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Hypſicrătes, tis, m. *A famous grammarian.* Hujus meminit, *Varr. L. L.* 4. & *Gell.* 16, 12.

Hypſĭpy̆la, æ, f. *The daughter of Thoas, and queen of Lemnos*, who, when all the women of the iſland ſlew their male kindred, preſerved her father; for which pious deed ſhe was baniſhed. Vid. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 180, & ſeq. She entertained Jaſon in his voyage to Colchos, and had twins by him, *Vid.* Ov. Ep. 6. Val. Fl. 2.244

Hyrcānia, æ, f. [*ab* Hyrcanâ ſylvâ, quæ pardis, pantheris, & tigribus abundat] *A country of Aſia, haveing on the north the Caſpian ſea, on the ſouth Parthia, on the eaſt Margiana, and on the weſt Media*, Lact. hod. *Tabariſtan*, & *Gorgian*.

Hyrcānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Hyrcania.* Hyrcanæ tigres, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 367. canes, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 45.

Hȳrie, es, f. (1) *The mother of Cygnus, transformed into a lake in Bœotia.* (2) *An ancient name of the iſland Zante.* (1) Ov. Met. 7. fab. 13. (2) Plin. 4, 12.

Hyrienſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Iſauria*, Liv. 38, 15.

*‖ Hyrium, ii, n. [Ὕριον, Gr.] *A town of Naples in Italy, near the Adriatick*, Dion. Perieg. 379. hod. *Rhodia*, Cellar.

Hyrtăcĭdes, is, m. Patron. *The ſon of Hyrtacus*, Virg. Æn. 9, 177.

Hyrtăcus, i, m. *A Trojan, the companion of Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 9, 406.

Hyſpa, *vid.* Hypſa.

*Hyſtaſpes, is, m. [Ὑστάσπης, Gr.] (1) *The father of Darius king of Perſia.* (2) ‖ *Another the ſon of Darius.* (1) Juſt. 1, 10, 6. (2) Herod. l. 7.

I ante A.

*‖ JACCA, æ, f. *Ptol.* [Ἰάκκα, Gr.] *A city of Arragon in Spain*; hod. antiquum nomen retinet.

*Iacchus, i, m. [*ab* ἰαχὴ, clamor, qualem ſuſtulerunt bacchantes] (1) *A name of Bacchus.* (2) Meton. *Wine.* (1) Lenis procēdit Iacchus, *Claud. de Rapt. Proſ.* 1, 16. (2) Inflatus venas Iaccho, *Virg. Eccl.* 6, 15.

Iader, is, m. *A river of Illyricum, flowing into the Adriatick ſea*, Luc. 4, 405.

Jadera, æ, f. *A conſiderable city of Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice*, Plin. 3, 21. hod. *Zara vecchia*, Hard.

Jalyſos, *vel* Jalyſum, i, n. *A town of Rhodes*, Plin. 5, 31. hod. *Uxilica*.

‖ Jamblichus, i, m. *A Pythagorean philoſopher, ſcholar to Porphyry*, Aug. de C. D. 10, 11.

Jamno, ōnis, m. *A town of Minorca*, Plin. 3, 4. Mela, 2, 7.

Jamphorīna, æ, f. *The metropolis of Mædia.* Liv. 26, 25.

Jāna, æ, f. [*à* Janus] *Diana*, or *Luna*, ſo called. Janus ſol, Jana luna, *Varr.*

Janaſum, i, n. *The chief city of Gallicia in Spain*, Mela; hod. *Compoſtella*.

Jānĭcŭlum, i, n. [*à* Jano, quòd ibi eſſet templum Jani] *A fort on the top of a hill, which overlooked the city of Rome, and by a wooden bridge erected by Ancus Martius, joined to the city*, Liv. 1, 33. hod. *Montorio*. Janiculum incumbens, ubi mox jam pace probatâ, *Sil.* 10, 489.

Ianthe, es, f. *A beautifull Cretan lady, the wife of Iphis*, Ov. Met. 9, 714.

Jānuārius, i, m. [*à* Jano deo; *vel* quòd ſit anni janua] *The firſt month, January.* Menſe Januario cura ut domi ſis, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 2.

Jānus, i, m. *The moſt ancient of the gods*, Juv. 6, 393. *at leaſt in Italy*, for he entertained Saturn arriveing here, and therefore they ſacrificed firſt to him, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 172. He brought into Italy the uſe of wine, temples, and altars. His images were made with two faces, one looking backward, the other forward, to denote both a retroſpect and proſpect, with a ſtaff of white thorn in the one hand, and a key in the other; whence he is called *Cluſius*, and *Patulcius*. Vid. *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 89. & multis inſeq. & Macrob. Sat. 1, 9.

*‖ Iăpĕtŏnīdes, æ, m. Patron. [Ἰαπετιονίδης, Gr.] *Prometheus the ſon of Iapetus*, Heſiod. Ἔργ. 54.

*Iăpĕtus, i, m. [Ἰαπετός, Gr. *ab* יפת Noæ fil. cui Europa ceſſit] *The ſon of Titan and Terra*, Heſiod. Theog. 528. *and the father of Prometheus.* The Greeks accounted him the founder of their nation, and thought nothing older than he; and by way of affront called any old dotard by his name. Ἰαπετὸς ἐπὶ διαπυρμῷ πρεσβύτιδος, ἀρχαῖος, *Heſych.* & Iapetus ὄνομα κύριον, λῆρος, μωρὸς, ἀρχαῖος, *Suid.*

Iăpis, ĭdis, m. (1) *An excellent phyſician.* (2) *He built a town, and left his name to that part of Italy that lieth from the head of the river Timavus to Iſtria.* (1) Virg. Æn. 12, 391. & 420. (2) Iapidis arva Timavi, *Id. Georg.* 3, 475.

Iăpĭdia, æ, f. [*ab* Iapide medico] *That part of Italy which lieth between Timavus and Iſtria.* Fortis Iapidiæ miles, *Tib.* 4, 1, 108.

Iăpy̆gia, æ, f. [*ab* Iapyge Dædali fil.] *A region of Apulia*, called alſo *Salentina*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Terra di Otranto*.

Iăpy̆gium, ii, n. & Acra Iăpy̆gia, *A promontory of Italy*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Capo di S. Maria di Leuca*, Hard.

Iāpyx, y̆gis, m. (1) *The ſon of Dædalus.* (2) *A north weſt wind.* (3) *A river of Italy.* (1) Ov. Met. 15, 52. (2) Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4. (3) Plin. 3, 11.

Iarbas, æ, m. *A king of Getulia*, who courted Dido, but not prevailing waged war with her; and ſhe being forced to ſubmit requeſted a few days to appeaſe the *manes* of her former huſband, within which time ſhe ſlew herſelf. *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 4, 196, 326.

Iăsĭdes, is, m. Patron. *The ſon*, or *grandſon, of Iaſius*, i. e. *Palinurus*, Virg. Æn. 5, 843. & 12, 392.

*‖ Jăsĭŏnes, is, m. *The ſon of Jupiter and Electra*, who lay with Ceres, and was by Jupiter ſtruck with thunder, *Hom. Od.* ε, 125.

Jaſis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *The daughter of Jaſius*, or *Jaſion, Arcadian Atalanta*, Prop. 1, 1, 10.

Iăsius, ii, m. *The ſon of Abas king of the Argives, and brother to Dardanus*, Virg. Æn. 3, 168.

*Jāſon, ŏnis, m. [*ab* ἰάω, ſano] (1) *The ſon of Æſon, king of Theſſaly, and Polymela*, or, as others, *of Alcymede.* His father dieing left his brother Pelias his ſon's guardian, who ſent his nephew on a hazardous enterpriſe, to fetch the golden fleece, in hopes he might not return. He maned the ſhip Argos with the flower of Theſſaly; and arriveing at Colchos, the king's daughter Medea fell in love with him, taught him to tame the braſen footed bulls, and caſt the watchfull dragon, that kept the fleece, aſleep, and carryed it and Medea along with him. *Vid.* Medea, & Pelias. (2) *Another prince of Pheræa in Theſſaly*, the moſt powerfull man in his time, a very valiant perſon, and a good commander. (1) *Lege* Val. Flacc. Argon. Hyg. Fab. 3, 12. Apollod. 1, 9. (2) *Vid.* Nep. Timoth. ult. & Xen. lib. 6. de rebus Græc.

Jaxămătæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia near the Mæotis*, Val. Flacc. 6, 146.

Jaxartes, is, m. *A great river of Sogdiana, which ariſeing in mount Imaüs, and traverſeing the country now called Zagathay, diſchargeth itſelf into the Caſpian ſea*, Plin. 6, 13.

Jaxtes, is, m. *A river of Scythia*; whether the ſame as Jaxartes, *qu. Claud. de Prob. & Olyb. coſſ.*

Jazyges, um, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia Europæa, inhabiting the countries now called* Livonia, *and* Pruſſia, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 29. & *Val. Flacc.* 6, 122.

I ante B.

Ībēri, ōrum, & ſing. Ībĕr, *Luc.* 6, 258. Some take them for inhabitants of Aſia, between the Black and Caſpian ſea, *Serv.* hod. *Gurgiſtan*, a part of Georgia; but the more general opinion is, that they were a people of Spain, *Tac. Agric.* 11, 3.

Ībēria, æ, f. *The country of Spain*, or perhaps *a part of it.* Duræ tellus Iberiæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 50.

Ībēriăcus, a, um, adj. *Iberian, Spaniſh*, Sil. 13, 510.

Ībērĭcus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Iberici funes, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 3. Ibericum mare, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Ībērīnus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* *Juv.* 6, 53. niſi fortè Iberina ſit nomen propr. mulieris.

Ībērus, i, m. *A river of Caſtile*, which ariſeing in the mountains of the Aſturias, and haveing watered Old Caſtile, Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia, diſchargeth itſelf into the Mediterranean, not far from Tortoſa, *Plin.* 3, 3. hod. accolis, *Ebro*, Hard.

Ībērus, a, um, adj. *Spaniſh, of Spain.* Boves in flumine lavit Iberas, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 663.

Ibis, is, m. *Worſhiped as a god by the Ægyptians.* Vid. *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. & *Tuſc.* 5, 27.

Ibycus, i, m. *The name of an amorous poet of Rhegium*, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 33.

I ante C.

Īcades, um, f. pl. [Εἰκάδες, Gr.] *A feſtival kept by the Epicureans in honour of their maſter's birth day, being the twentyeth day of every month*, Plin. 35, 2.

Icadius, ii, m. *A noted robber*, Cic. *de* Fato, 3.

Icărĭōtis, ĭdos, f. Patron. *Penelope, the daughter*

ter of Icarius, and wife of Ulyſſes, Prop. 3, 13, 10. &

Icăris, ĭdos, f. Patron. *A deſcendant of Icarus,* Ov. *in* Ibin. 391.

Īcărius, i, m. & Icărus, *Tib.* 1,1,10. (1) *The ſon of Oebalus,* who firſt taught the uſe of wine, and giveing it to ſome ſhepherds, was by them killed, as ſuppoſeing he had poiſoned them, becauſe they found their heads out of order. Haveing thrown him into a pit, his bitch Mæra diſcovered his body to his daughter Erigone, who killed herſelf, and the poor bitch pined away. But, in pity of theſe innocent diſaſters, Icarius was changed into the ſign *Bootes,* Erigone into *Virgo,* and Mæra into the *Dog Star.* (2) Alſo *the name of Penelope's father.* (1) *Vid.* Hyg. Fab. 130. (2) Ov. Ep. 1, 81. Unde *Penelope Icaris* & *Icariotis* dicitur, *quod vid.*

Īcărus, i, m. (1) *The ſon of Dædalus,* who flying with his father from Crete with artificial wings, without regard to the ſage advice of his father, flew too high, whereby the ſun melted his waxen wings, and he fell into that part of the ſea which is between Mycon and Gyaros, which from him was called *the Icarian ſea.* (2) Alſo *one of the Cyclades.* (3) *The ſame with* Icarius *the ſon of Oebalus.* (1) Ov. Triſt. 3, 4, 21. (2) Plin. 5, 31. (3) Tib. 4, 1, 10.

*‖ Iccius portus, *Ptol.* [Ἴκκιος λιμὴν, Gr.] ſuppoſed to be *Viſſant* in Picardé.

*Icĕlos, i, m. [*ab* εἴκελος, ſimilis] *One of the ſons of the god Somnus,* Ov. Met. 11, 640.

‖ Iceni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeſhire,* Camd.

*Ichnūſa, æ, f. [*ab* ἴχνος, planta, quòd pedem humanum forma ejus referat] *The iſland of Sardinia,* Plin. 3, 7.

Ichthyŏphăgi, ōrum, m. pl. [*Lat.* piſcibus victitantes; *ab* ἰχθὺς, piſcis, & φάγω, edo] *A people of Arabia Felix, liveing wholly on fiſh,* Plin. 6, 23.

Ichthis, yos, f. *A promontory of Elis, near the mouth of the river Alpheus,* Plin. 4. 5.

Iconium, ii, n. *The metropolis of Lycaonia, in Aſia the Leſſer,* Cic. Fam. 3, 5. hod. *Cogni.* It is ſtill very populous, and reckoned the capital of Caramania.

Iculiſma, æ, f. *Angouleſme in France,* Auſon. Epiſt. 15, 21.

I ante D.

*Īda, æ, f. *vel* Īde, es, f. [πᾶν ὄρος ἐξ οὗ ἐστιν ἰδεῖν κυκλόθεν Ἴδη καλεῖται. *Didym.*] (1) *A high hill in Phrygia, at a ſmall diſtance from Troy,* famous for the judgment of Paris there given, whereby he gave to Venus the golden apple, the prize of beauty, from Juno and Minerva. (2) *A hill of Crete.* (3) Alſo *the mother of Niſus, the dear friend of Euryalus.* (1) Ov. Ep. 16, 53. & ſeq. (2) Plin 16, 33. Hinc Idæa mater, *Lucr.* 2, 611. (3) Virg. Æn. 9, 177.

Idălium, i, n. & Idălia, æ, f. [*à* ſeq. Idalus] *A town of Crete ſacred to Venus,* who from hence is called *Idalia,* ſituate at the foot of mount Idalus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, 86. & *ib.* 1, 697.

Idălius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Idalium,* or *Crete.* Idalius vertex, *Prop.* 2, 13, 54. Idaliæ volucres, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 372.

‖ Idălus, i, m. *A mountain of Crete,* Steph. where Venus was worſhiped; whence ſhe is called *Idalia,* Virg. Æn. 5, 760. *and a town at the foot thereof* Idalium, *or* Idalia. *Vid.* Idalium.

*Idmon, ŏnis, m. [*Lat.* ſciens; *ab* εἴδω, ſcio] *The ſon of Apollo and Aſteria, a ſoothſayer among the Argonauts,* Val. Flacc. 1, 228, & alibi.

‖ Idomene, es, f. *A town of Macedonia,* Steph.

Idomenenſes, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Idomene,* Plin. 4, 10.

Idŏmĕneus, i, m. *A king of Crete,* called *Lyctius,* from *Lyctos,* an iſland of Crete, where he was born. After the deſtruction of Troy, he poſſeſſed himſelf of the promontory of Salentinum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 401.

Idubeda, æ, f. (1) *A hill of Spain, reaching from the river Iberus to Luſitania.* (2) *A river that runeth by this hill.* (1) Mela. (2) Plin. 3, 3.

Idūmæa, æ, f. & Idūme, es, f. [*ex* Edom filio Eſavi] *A country in Paleſtine, famous for palm trees.* Palmarum dives Idume, *Luc.* 3, 216. conf. *Sil.* 3, 600. It lay between Judea, Ægypt, and Arabia Petræa, and was ſeparated from Judea by mount Seir.

Idūmæus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Idumæa,* Virg. Georg. 3, 12. & Sil. 7, 456.

*‖ Idumanus, i, m. [Ἰδούμανος, *Ptol.*] *The river Blackwater,* Camd.

Idya, æ, f. *The mother of Medea,* Cic. N. D. 3, 19. Hanc *Ipſeam* vocat *Ov. Ep.* 17, 232.

I ante E.

‖ Jena, æ, f. *A city and univerſity of Saxony. Vid.* Cluv. Geogr. 3. 16.

Ierna, æ, *vel* Ierne, es, f. [*à* Saxon. erin, *i. e.* occaſus] *Ireland.* Glacialis Ierna, *Claud.* 4 *Conſ. Hon.* 33. Iernis, *ap. Orph. in Argon.*

‖ Jeruſalem, *vid.* Hieroſolyma.

Iētas, æ, m. *A caſtle,* or, as ſome ſay, *a town in Sicily,* Sil. 14, 272. hod. *Iato,* Cellar. Nunc *Iato* dici, ſupra Entellam, auctor eſt Fazellus, *Hard.*

Jetenſes, um, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 8. iidem qui *Jetini* infra.

Jeterus, i, m. *A river of Myſia, whoſe ſource is in mount Hermus,* Plin. 4, 26.

Jetini, ōrum, m. pl. *Cic.* in *Verr.* 3, 43. ubi in aliquib. *Letini* perperam, *The people of Ietas.*

I ante G.

‖ Igeni, ōrum, m. pl, *A people of Northumberland,* Litt. *ex* Tac.

Igilgili, ōrum, m. pl. *Anciently a city, but now only a village of Algier in Africa,* Plin. 5, 2. hod. *Gigeri,* Hard.

Ignĭgĕna, æ, m. [quòd fulminis vi enixus fuerit] *A ſurname of Bacchus,* Ov. Met. 4, 12.

Iguvium, ii, n. *A city of Umbria,* Cic. Att. 7, 13. hod. *Eugubio,* Hard. Hinc ap. *Plin.* Inguini *pro* Ioguvini, 3, 14, incolæ Iguvii.

I ante L.

‖ Ila, æ, f. *The river Iſle* or *Wiſle in the north of Scotland,* Camd.

‖ Ilargus, i, m. *A river of Vindelicia falling into the Danube,* Albinov. hod. *Iler,* Cellar.

Ilerda, æ, f. *A city and univerſity in Catalonia.* Collis qui tutam caſtris dirimebat Ilerdam, *Luc.* 4, 33. hod. *Lerida,* Hard.

Īlerdenſes, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Lerida,* Plin. 3, 3.

Īlergetes, um, m. pl. *Inhabitants near Ilerda in Spain,* Liv. 35, 12.

*Īlia, æ, f. *The daughter of Numitor king of the Albans, the mother of Romulus and Remus,* Liv. 1, 4. Geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 278. Dicitur etiam *Rhea Sylvia.*

*Īliăcus, a, um, adj. [*ex* Ilium] *Of,* or *belonging to, Troy.* Iliaca gens, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 875. Iliaci muri, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 16.

*Īlias, ădis, f. *Homer's poem of the deſtruction of Ilium.* Quis nôſſet Homerum, Ilias æternum ſi latuiſſet opus? *Ov.* de *Art.* 3, 413. ¶ Ilias malorum, Tanta malorum impendet Ἰλιάς. *So many and manifold evils,* Cic. Attic. 8, 11. *In plur.* Iliades, *Trojan women,* Virg. Æn. 1, 484.

Ilienſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Sardinia,* Tac. Ann. 4, 53, 3. & Plin. 3, 7.

*Īlion, i, & Īlium, i, n. [Ἴλιον, Gr.] *Properly the city of Troy.* Fuit Ilium, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 325. Ilion, Ilion mulier peregrina vertit in pulverem, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 18.

*Īliŏne, es, f. *The eldeſt daughter of king Priam,* Virg. Æn. 1, 656. ☞ Leg. etiam *Iliona,* Latinâ term. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 61.

*Īliŏneus, eos, m. Acc. Ilionea; *The ſon of Phorbas, an eloquent Trojan, an adventurer with Æneas,* Virg. Æn. 1, 525. Ilionea petit dextrâ, *Id. ib.* 615.

*Īlios, i, f. *The city of Troy,* Hor. Od. 4, 9, 18. ſed frequentiùs *Ilion.*

*Īliſſus, i, m. [*ab* εἰλίσσω, volvo, ob flexus ſinuoſos] *A river in Attica ſacred to the Muſes.* Anfractu labitur riparum incurvus Iliſſus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 52.

Īlīthyīa, æ, f. [*à* ילד peperit] *A name of Lucina, the godeſs of child-bearing,* Hor. Carm. ſec. 14. = Lucina Genitalis, *Id. ib.*

Illibĕrīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Illiberis,* Plin. 3, 4.

Illibĕris, is, f. *A city of Narbon,* Liv. 21, 24. hod. *Colibre,* Hiſpan. *Collioure,* Gall. *Hard.*

‖ Illȳrĭca, æ, f. *Steph.* Illȳrĭcum, i, n. *Tac.* 1, 5, 4. Illȳris, is, f. *Luc.* 2, 624. [*ab* Illyrio Cadmi fil. *Euſt.*] *A large country of Europe, on the borders of the Adriatick, over-againſt Italy, includeing Dalmatia and Sclavonia, with ſome other modern countries,* haveing on the north Pannonia, on the weſt Iſtria, on the eaſt Macedon, and on the ſouth the Adriatick; but ancient writers agree not about its bounds, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 4.

Illȳrĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Illyricum.* Illyricæ terræ, *Prop.* 2, 16, 1. Illyrici motus, *Tac.* 1, 52, 3. Illyricum mare, *Cic.* pro *Marcello,* 12.

Ilva, æ, f. *An iſle of the Tyrrhene ſea, right againſt Tuſcany, oppoſite Piombino,* Virg. Æn. 10, 173. hod. *Elba.* It is computed to be about forty miles in circumference.

Iluates, ium, m. pl. *The people of Ilva,* Liv. 32, 29.

*Īlus, i, m. [Ἶλος, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Troas, king of Troy, and Callirrhoë, father to Laomedon;* from him Troy had its name *Ilium.* (2) *Aſcanius, the ſon of Æneas,* ſo called. (1) Hom. Il. λ, 166. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 272.

I ante M.

*‖ Imacara, æ, f. [Ἰμάκαρα, *Ptol.*] *A town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona.* Hinc

Imacarenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of,* or *near, Imacara,* Plin. 3, 8, Cic. Verr. 3, 47.

Imaüs mons, *A mountain of the greater Tartary,* Plin. 5, 27.

Imbarus, i, m. *A part of mount Taurus,* ſo called, Plin. 5, 27.

Imbrăſĭdes, æ, m. *Virg. Æn.* 10, 123. *A perſon liveing near*

Imbrăſus, i, m. *A river of Samos,* Plin. 5, 31.

Imbrius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Imbrus.* Imbria terra, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 9, 18.

Imbrus, i, f. *An iſland in the Archipelago near Thrace, dedicated to Mercury,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Lembro,* Hard.

‖ Imola, æ, f. *A city in Italy,* ſometimes called *Forum Cornelii.*

I ante N.

Īnăchia, æ, f. *One of Horace's miſtreſſes,* Epod. 11, 8.

Īnăchĭdes, æ, m. Patron. *Epaphus, the grandſon of Inachus,* Ov. Met. 1, 753.

Īnăchis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Ov. Met.* 9, 686. *Io the daughter of*

Īnăchus, i, m. (1) *The firſt king of the Argives,* from whom the river *Inachus,* Ov. Met. 1, 583, and *Inachium,* a town in Peleponneſus, had their name, *Plin.* 4, 5. (2) Alſo *a river in Acarnania.* (1) Hor. Od. 2, 3, 21. (2) Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25. Hinc

Īnăchius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Inachus,* or *Greece.* Inachia ratis, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 134.

Inalpinus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Alpes.* Inalpini populi, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Īnărīme, es, f. [εἰν Ἀρίμοις, Hom. Il. β, 783.] *An iſland in Italy, on the coaſt of Naples,* ſouth of *Brochite,* very rich and fertile. It is called *Iſchia,* and *Ænaria,* which ſome think to be ſo called from its being the ſtation of Æneas's fleet.

feet. It is about eighteen miles from Naples, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 716.

Inatus, i, f. [Ἔινατος, *Steph.*] *A town of Crete.*

‖ Incibilis, is, f. *A town of Spain,* Front. 2, 3. hod. *San. Matthæo,* Cellar. ☞ Scrib. & *Indibilis.*

Inculiſma, æ, f. *The dukedom of Angoulesme in France,* Auſon.

Indi, ōrum, m. pl. *Indians, the people of India.* Indi ſuperbi, *Hor. Carm. ſæc.* 56.

India, æ, f. (nempe orientalis) [*ab* Indo fluvio] *A large country of Aſia,* called *the Eaſt Indies*; but, by the natives, *Indoſtan.* On the eaſt it is bounded with China, on the weſt with Tartary, on the north with Perſia, and on the ſouth with the Indian ocean. It containeth many kingdoms and large provinces, *de quibus vid. Tabulas Geographicas.* It is ſuppoſed by *Pliny* to be *tertia pars terrarum omnium,* 6, 18.

Indibilis, *vid.* Incibilis.

Indĭcus, a, um, adj. *Indian,* or *India.* Indici elephantes, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 23. Indica aqua, *Ov.* ex *Ponto,* 1, 5, 80.

Indĭgĕtes diî [variè vexatur hujus vocis etymon, adeò ut nihil ſit comperti; quid ſi *ab* inde & geno *pro* gigno, ut ſint diî facti inde, ubi geniti ſunt, *ſc.* è terrâ, non è cœlo] *Gods whoſe original was human, gods made of men*; [aut *ab* indu, *i. e.* in, & ago, *ſc.* ut ſint qui agunt in loco?] *topical gods, whoſe power was confined to a certain diſtrict.* Quem turba Quirini Nuncupat Indigetem, temploque ariſque recepit, *Ov. Met.* 14, 608. conf. *Virg. Geor.* 1, 4, 198.

Indus, i, m. *The largeſt river in the Eaſt next to Ganges*; it ariſeth in mount Caucaſus on the frontiers of Tartary, and falleth into the Indian ſea; *whence India is denominated,* Plin. 6, 20. Et domitas gentes, thurifer Inde, tuas, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 720.

Induſtria, æ, f. *A town of Montferrat in Italy,* Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Caſal,* Hard.

Infernates, um, m. pl. [*ab* infra] Populus Italiæ, qui inferum, *i. e.* Tyrrhenum, prope mare habitant; ut *Supernates* qui prope ſuperum, *Plin.* 16, 39. conf. *Vitruv.* 2, ult.

Infĕrum mare, *The Tyrrhene,* or *Tuſcan, ſea,* Cic. Attic. 9, 3.

Ingævones, um, m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 13. *A northern people who inhabited Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Saxony, and Eaſt Frieſland,* Hard.

Ingauni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Liguria in Italy,* Plin. 3, 4. about the modern *Albenga,* Hard.

‖ Ingolſtadium, ii, n. [*i. e.* Anglorum *Saxonum* locus] *A city and univerſity of Bavaria.* ‡ Lyceum Boium, *Rutil.*

Inguinum, i, n. *A city of Umbria in the dukedom of Urbino*; called alſo *Eugubium.* Hinc

Inguini, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Inguinum,* Plin. 3, 15.

Īno, ûs, f. *The daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia*; or, as others, *Hermione*: ſhe flying from her huſband Athamas, who had killed Learchus one of his ſons, took Melicerta the other, and leaped into the ſea, and was afterwards worſhiped as a godeſs, by the Greeks called *Leucothea,* and by the Latins *Matuta,* Ov. Faſt. 6, 485. & deinc.

Īnōus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Ino,* Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 35.

Inſubres, ium, m. pl. *A people of Gallia Tranſpadana, about Milan, Breſcia, and Mantua,* Plin. 3, 17.

Inſubria, æ, f. *The country of the Inſubres,* Liv. 30, 18. hod. *Lombardy.*

Intemelii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Liguria, near the river Macra,* Liv. 40, 41.

Intemelium, ii, n. *The capital of Liguria,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Vintimiglia,* in the territory of Genoa, *Hard.*

Interamna, æ, f. [inter duos amnes ſita] (1) *A city of Umbria.* (2) *A town of the Volſcians, near Samnium.* (1) Cic. Attic. 2, 1. (2) Liv. 10, 16.

Interamnates, ium, m. pl. *The people of Interamna,* Plin. 3, 12.

Interamnis, is, m. *One of Interamna,* Cic. *pro* Mil. 17.

Inui caſtrum [ſic dict. à ſeq.] *A town of Tuſcany on the Tyrrhene ſea, between Antium and Aphrodiſium.* Vid. *Serv.* in *Virg. Æn.* 6, 775.

Inuus, i, m. [*ab* ineundo] *A name of the god Pan,* Liv. 1, 5. & Macrob. Sat. 1, 22.

I ante O.

Io, ûs, f. *The daughter of the river Inachus,* whom Jupiter, being almoſt ſurpriſed in his amours by the comeing of Juno, transformed into a heifer; and Juno ſuſpecting the device beged her of her huſband, and gave her to Argus to be kept. *Vid.* Argus. But Mercury was ſent by Jupiter to kill Argus; which he did in Ægypt, whither ſhe had fled, being ſtung by a gad fly ſent by Juno, where, after her keeper's death, ſhe recovered her human ſhape, and was marryed to Oſiris, and called *Iſis,* the godeſs of the Ægyptians, *Vid.* Ov. Met. fab. 11.

Jŏcaſta, æ, f. *The daughter of Creon king of Thebes, wife of Laius,* who after his death was marryed to Oedipus her own ſon, neither of them knowing each other, and by him had Eteocles and Polynices, who comeing to know their inceſtuous birth, ſlew each other; their mother likewiſe ſlew herſelf, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 642.

Iol, *A city of Numidia, in Africa,* called alſo *Cæſarea,* Plin. 5, 2. hod. *Algier,* Hard.

*Iŏlāus, i, m. [Ἰόλαος, Gr.] *The ſon of Iphiclus,* the aſſiſtant of Hercules in killing the hydra, by ſearing the place from which Hercules cut off each head with a cautery, that no more might ſpring up. For which reaſon, when he was old, Hercules, by his prayers to Hebe, reſtored him to youth, *Ov. Met.* 5, 399. After the death of Hercules, he and his people went into Sardinia; whence the Sardinians were named *Iolenſes,* Strab. l. 5.

Iolchiăcus, a, um, adj. *Ov. Met.* 7, 158. *Of,* or *belonging to,*

Iolchus, i, f. *A town in Theſſaly near the bay of Pagaſis,* Luc. 3, 192. & Plin. 4, 9.

Iŏle, es, f. *The daughter of Eurytus king of Oechalia,* who made Hercules, for the love of her, do all ſervile offices, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 6. Afterwards Hercules killed her father, and gave her in marryage to his ſon Hyllus, *Ov. Met.* 9, 279.

Iōnes, um, m. pl. [*ab* יון Javan patre Græcorum] *Anciently a people of Greece,* Claud. *in* Eutr. 2, 239. & Iſidor. 9, 2.

Iōnia, æ, f. *A country of Aſia the leſſer, along the coaſt of the Archipelago*; in which were ſeveral conſiderable cities; as *Epheſus, Smyrna, Miletus, Priene,* &c. *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 175.

Iōniăcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Ionia,* Ov. Ep. 9, 73.

Iōnĭcus, a, um, adj. *Ionick, uſed by the Ionians.* Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 21. Ionica gens, *Plin.* 6, 2.

Iŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of Ionia.* Sinus Ionius, *Hor. Epod.* 10, 19. Mare Ionium, *Plin.* 3, 8.

Ionos, *vid.* Ithonus.

Iōpas, æ, m. *A Carthaginian muſician,* Virg. Æn. 1, 744.

Joppe, es, f. [Ἰόππη, *Steph.*] *A town of Paleſtine,* Plin. 5, 13. hod. *Jaffa,* Hard.

Jordanes, is, m. *A river of Paleſtine,* which ſpringeth from mount Lebanon, and diſchargeth itſelf into ſeveral rivers, *Tac. Hiſt.* 5, 6, 4.

Ios, i, f. *An iſle in the Myrtoan ſea, where Homer was entombed,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Nio,* in the Archipelago; it is ſaid to be about 40 miles in circumference.

Ioſprea, *vel* pot. Iopſica, *A town on the coaſt of Liburnia,* Plin. 4, 21.

Iotape, es, f. *A town on the coaſt of Natolia, over againſt the iſland of Cyprus,* Plin. 5, 27. hod. *Caſtel Lombardo.*

Jŏvis, gen. [à Jupiter contract. à יהוה.] Jovis omnia plena, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 160. ☞ *Jovis* in recto etiam uſurpabant veteres, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 38. & in averſâ facie nummorum imperialium non unâ JOVIS CVSTOS legitur.

Jŏvis fons, *A fountain of Dodona, always dry at noon,* Plin. 2, 103.

I ante P.

Īphiănaſſa, æ, f. (1) *A daughter of Prœtus king of the Argives,* who, with her two ſiſters Lyſippe and Iphinoë, preferring themſelves in beauty to Juno, were ſtruck with ſuch madneſs, as to believe themſelves to be cows; but afterwards were cured by Melampus, to whom Iphianaſſa was given in marryage. (2) Alſo *another name of Iphigenia the daughter of Agamemnon.* (1) *Vid.* Prœtides. (2) Lucr. 1, 86.

*Iphicles, *vel* Iphiclus. [*ex* ἶφι, valde, & κλέος, gloria] *The ſon of Amphitryo and Alcmena, born at the ſame birth with Hercules,* Suid.

*Iphicrates, is, m. [*Lat.* fortiter imperans; *ab* ἶφι, fortiter, & κρατέω, impero] *A noble commander of the Athenians, a man of great ſkill in military affairs.* Vid. vitam ejus à Nepote ſcriptam.

*Iphĭdămas, ntis, m. [*Lat.* fortiter domans; *ab* ἶφι, fortiter, & δαμάω, domo] *A Trojan, the ſon of Antenor, ſlain by Agamemnon,* Hom. Il. λ, 257.

*Īphĭgĕnīa, æ, f. [*Lat.* fortiter genita; *ab* ἶφι, fortiter, & γίνομαι, naſcor] *The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemneſtra.* Agamemnon haveing by chance killed one of Diana's ſtags, was by her, in revenge, with his whole fleet, wind-bound at Aulis; and the oracle told them the godeſs would not be appeaſed, except ſome of his children were ſacrificed. Ulyſſes got the virgin from her mother by craft: but when ſhe was at the altar, Diana pityed her, and put a hart in her place, and carryed her away to be her prieſteſs. Hence that of *Ovid,* Suppoſitâ fertur mutâſſe Mycœnida cervâ, *Met.* 12, 34. Idem dicunt *Martialis,* 3, 61, 11. & *Juv. Sat.* 12. Sed *Virg. Æn.* 2, 116. & *Prop.* 3, 7, 24. & 4, 1. re verâ mactatam dicunt.

*Īphĭmĕdia, æ, f. [*ab* ἶφι, fortiter, & μεδέω, ſtruo] *The wife of Aloëus,* who was raviſhed by Neptune, and by him had two great giants, Orus and Ephialtes, who grew every month nine inches, *Hom. Od.* λ, 304.

*Īphĭnous, i, m. [*ab* ἶφις, fortis, & νόος, mens] *One of the Centaurs,* Ov. Met. 12, 379. ☞ Scribitur & *Hiphinous.*

Īphis, is, f. [*ab* ἶφις, fortis] (1) *The daughter of Lygdus and Teletbuſa a Cretan.* Her father takeing a journey when her mother was with child of her, gave his wife a command, if ſhe had a female, to expoſe it. It happened to be a girl, and ſhe willing to ſave it called it *Iphis,* and brought it up as a boy. The father knowing no otherwiſe, eſpouſed his ſuppoſed ſon to Ianthe, a fine lady. The mother fearing the diſcovery, prayed for help to Iſis, who changed her into a man on the day of marryage. (2) Alſo *a handſome youth that hanged himſelf for love.* (1) Ov. Met. 9. fab. 12. (2) Id. ib. 14, 699. *Vid.* Anaxarete.

Īphĭtus, i, m. (1) ‖ *The ſon of Praxonides,* who firſt inſtituted the Olympick games in honour of Hercules. (2) Alſo *a Trojan mentioned by Virgil.* (1) Suid. (2) Virg. Æn. 2, 340.

Ipsēa, æ, f. *The mother of Medea,* Ov. Ep. 17, 232.

I ante R.

ia, æ, f. *A town of the ancient Liguria in Italy,* Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Voghiera* in Milan, *Hard.*

e, es, f. *An iſland on the coaſt of Tripoli in Africa,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Caravi,* Hard.

Īris, is, f. [Ἶρις, Gr. *i. e.* nuncia] (1) *The daughter of Thaumas and Electra, Juno's meſſenger.* (2) *A river of Cappadocia*; hod. *Caſalmach.* (1) *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 4, 700. & 5, 606. (2) Plin. 6, 3.

Irpīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of the Samnites.* *Vid.* Hirpini.

* Irus, i. m. *A begerly fellow of Ithaca, an attendant on the ſuiters of Penelope.* Ulyſſes, at his return, killed him with a blow of his fiſt, *Hom. Odyſſ.* σ, 232. His extreme poverty became proverbial; *Irus & eſt ſubitò, qui modò Crœſus erat*, Ov. Triſt. 3, 7, 42.

I ante S.

* Iſæus, i. m. [Ἰσαῖος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *An Athenian oratour, maſter to Demoſthenes.* (2) Alſo *a Roman oratour, very copious and fluent.* (1) *Vid.* Plut. de decem Orat. (2) Plin. Ep. 2, 3. Iſæo torrentior, *Juv.* 3, 74.

Iſăpis, is. m. *A river of Umbria by Urbino, diſchargeing itſelf into the gulf of Venice*, Luc. 2, 406.

Iſăra, æ. m. *A river riſeing in Savoy, which running by Grenoble in France, diſchargeth itſelf into the Rhoſne*, Luc. 1, 399. & Plin. 3, 4. hod. *l'Iſere*, Hard.

* Iſaura, ōrum. n. pl. [τὰ Ἴσαυρα, *Steph.*] & Iſaurĭca, æ. f. *Amm. A city of Iſauria*, Plin. 5, 27.

* Iſauria, æ. f. *A country of Aſia the leſſer by mount Taurus*, Flor. 3, 6. hod. *Caramaniæ* pars. Hinc

* Iſauri, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Iſauria*, Liv. Epit. 93.

* Iſaurĭcus, a, um. adj. P. Servilius Iſauricus ita dict. à domitis Iſauris, *Amm.* 14, 25. Gens Iſaurica, *Plin.* 5, 27.

Iſaurus, i. m. *A river in Umbria, riſeing out of the Apennines, and diſchargeing itſelf into the Adriatick*, Luc. 2, 406.

‖ Iſca, æ. *The river Ex*, which giveth name to Exceſter, *Camd.*

‖ Iſca Damniorum [*ab* Iſcâ fluvio] *The city Exceſter in the weſt of England*, Camd.

‖ Iſca, *vel* Oſca, *The river Uſk in Monmouthſhire*, Camd.

* Iſchalis, is. f. *The town of Ilcheſter in Somerſetſhire*, Camd.

* Iſchŏmăche, es. f. [*i. e.* pugnam dirimens; *ab* ἴσχω, cohibeo, & μάχη, pugna] *The wife of Pirithoüs*, who was the occaſion of the quarrel between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, *Prop.* ex *Callim.* 2, 2, 9. al. dic. *Hippodamia.*

Iſcia, æ. f. *An iſland over-againſt Velia in Lucania*, otherwiſe called *Oenotria*, Plin. 3, 7.

Iſiăci, ōrum. m. pl. *ſc.* ſacerdotes, *Prieſts of Iſis*, Val. Max. 7, 3, 8.

Iſiăcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Iſis.* Iſiaca lena, *Juv.* 6, 488.

* Iſidōrus Characenus [Ἰσίδωρος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *An hiſtorian who flouriſhed in the time of Auguſtus.* (2) Iſidorus Peluſiota, *a writer.* (3) ‖ Iſidorus Hiſpalenſis, *a learned Spaniard, made biſhop*, A. U. 598. (1) Athen. l. 3. (2) *Vid.* Epiſtolas ejus, quæ extant. (3) Origines hujus ubique proſtant.

Iſis, is. f. *quæ* & Io, *The daughter of the king of the Argives*, or *of the river Inachus, an Ægyptian godeſs*, Juv. 12, 28. *Vid.* Io.

Iſmărius, a, um. adj. *Synecd. Thracian*, Ov. Met. 2, 257. Stat. Sil. 5, 3, 6.

Iſmărus, i. m. pl. Iſmăra, ōrum. n. pl. *Virg. Georg.* 2, 37. *A mountain of Thrace, towards the Archipelago*; hod. *Polyſtillo.* Miratur Iſmarus Orphea, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 30.

* ‖ Iſmēne, es. f. [*Lat.* ſciens; *ab* Ἰσμήνη, Gr. *quod ex* ἴσημι, ſcio] *The daughter of Oedipus*, betrothed to a young man of Cyrrha, who was ſlain by Tydeus before the conſummation, *Diod. Sic.*

* Iſmēnĭdes, um. f. pl. *Thracian women*, Ov. Met. 3, ult.

* Iſmēnis, ĭdis. f. Patron. Crocale, *Ov. Met.* 3, 169. *the daughter of the river Iſmenus.*

* Iſmēnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Thrace*; *Thracian*, Ov. Met. 13, 682. Iſmenius heros, *i. e.* Polynices, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 307. ex

* Iſmēnus, i. m. *A river of Bœotia, which paſſing by Thebes, falleth into the ſtraits of Negropont*, Stat. Theb. 1, 40. & Plin. 4, 7. hod. *Iſmeno.*

* Iſocrătes, is. m. [Ἰσοκράτης, Gr.] *A noble oratour*, whoſe ſchool educated the principal oratours of Greece, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 35. He writ with an accurate, and almoſt affected, eloquence; ſo that he ſpent ten years in writeing his panegyrick, which is his maſter-piece. *Vid.* Quint. 10, 9.

Iſſa, æ. f. *An iſland in the Adriatick by Liburnia*, Liv. 43, 9. & Plin. 3, 26. hod. *Liſſa.* Hinc

Iſſæi, ōrum. m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 22. &

Iſſenſes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Iſſa*, Liv. 43, 9.

Iſtævones, um. m. pl. *A people of Germany, near the city Cologn*, Plin. 4, 14.

Iſſus, i. f. *A city of Cilicia, bordering on Syria, and not far from the ſea*, Curt. 3, 7, 6. Hinc

‖ Iſſicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Iſſus.* ¶ Sinus Iſſicus, *a gulf of Natolia, between Caramania and Syria*, Amm. 26, 25.

Iſter, tri. m. *The river Danube*, the greateſt in Germany, *Ov. Met.* 2, 249.

* Iſthmia, ōrum. n. pl. *Solemn games kept every fifth year at Corinth in Greece, in honour of Neptune*, Liv. 33, 32.

* Iſthmiăcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Iſthmus.* Iſthmiaca corona, *Plin.* 15, 10.

* Iſthmius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Iſthmius Neptunus, *Plin.* 4, 5.

* Iſthmus, i. m. [ἰσθμός, Gr.] *A neck of land parting two ſeas*, as that near Corinth, between the Egean and Ionian ſea, or that between the Euxine and Caſpian ſea. Bimarus Iſthmus *Ov. Met.* 7, 406.

Iſtri, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Iſtria*, Liv. 10, 2. & Epit. 20.

Iſtria, æ. f. [*à* flumine Iſtro] *A country of Italy, on the confines of Illyricum; it hath the form of a peninſula. Vid.* Cluv. Geogr. & Plin. 3, 19. ☞ Scrib. & *Hiſtria*; hodie priſcum nomen retinet.

Iſtrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Iſtria.* Iſtricus vicus, *Liv.* 24, 10.

Iſtropŏlis, is. f. *A city of Thrace near the mouth of the Danube*, Plin. 4, 11.

Iſura, æ. f. *An iſland in the gulf of Venice*, Plin. 6, 28.

‖ Iſurium, ii. n. *Aldborough in Yorkſhire*, Camd.

I ante T.

Itălia, æ. f. *Italy*, the moſt delightfull country of the moſt delightfull part of the world, anciently called *Latium*, quòd Saturnus Jovem fugiens ibi latuit. Alſo *Heſperia*, from its weſtern ſituation; afterwards *Oenotria*, from Oenotrus a king of the Sabines; alſo *Auſonia*, from the Auſones, the moſt ancient inhabitants; and laſtly *Italy*, from Italus an ancient king of Sicily, or from Ἰταλοὶ, which in the old Greek tongue (for it was moſt anciently inhabited by Græcians) ſignifies *oxen*, for plenty of which this country was famous. Alia præterea nomina habuit, de quibus lege *Kircherum, lib.* 1. *cap.* 1, 2, 3. fusè diſputantem. Italiæ laudes habes ap. *Varr. R R.* 1, 2. & ap. *Virg. Georg.* 2, 236. & *deinceps.* Diviſionem ejus antiquam & recentiorem pete à Geogr.

Itălĭca, æ. f. *A city of Spain built by Scipio Africanus*, the birth place of the poet *Silius*, from hence called *Italicus*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Sevilla la veja*, Hard.

Itălĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Italy*; *Italian*, Ov. Met. 15, 9.

Itălis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Of Italy.* ¶ Tulla & Tarpeia Italides, *Italian ladies*, Virg. Æn. 11, 656.

Itălus, a, um. adj. (prim. comm.) Italis diſjungimur oris, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 256. Sæpe Itala regna vocare, *Id. ib.* 3, 185.

Iranum, i. n. *A town of Crete*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Capo Xacro*, Hard.

Itargis, is. m. *A river of Germany*, Ov. ad Liviam 386.

Ĭthăca, æ. f. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 613. & Ĭthăce, es. *Ov. Met.* 14, 169. *A rough and craggy country of Ionia, where Ulyſſes reigned*; hod. *Thiachi*; nautis, *Ceſalogna piccola*, Hard.

Ithaceſiæ, ārum. f. pl. *Certain iſlands*, or *rocks on the coaſt of Italy*, Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Torricella, Praca, Brace*, ſcopulique alii ſine nomine, *Hard.*

Ithăcus, i. m. *Ulyſſes*, Virg. Æn. 2, 104.

* Ithōme, es. f. [Ἰθώμη, *Steph.*] *A town of Meſſena in Greece*, Plin. 4, 5.

Ithōne, es. f. *A city of Bœotia conſecrated to Minerva*, Stat. Theb. 2, 721. *Hinc* Ithonea Minerva, *Liv.* 36, 20.

‖ Ĭthōnus, i. m. *A king of Theſſaly, ſon of Deucalion*, who firſt taught to melt gold, ſilver, and braſs, and to make money, *Luc.* 6, 402. ubi al. *Ionos & Itonus.*

* Ithyphallus, i. m. *A name of Priapus* [quòd rect. habeat phallum; *ſc. ab* ἰθὺς, rectus, & φαλλὸς, phallus] *Col.* 10, 31. Hinc Carmen Ithyphallicum.

‖ Ituna, æ. *The river Eden in Cumberland, running by Carliſle*, Camd. ¶ Itunæ æſtuarium, *Solwey Frith.*

‖ Itūræa, æ. f. *A country of Paleſtine near Cœleſyria.* Hinc

Itūræi, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Ituræa, excellent archers*, Virg. Georg. 2, 448. & Lucan. 7, 230. *Vid.* Trachonitis.

Itys, is. m. *The ſon of Tereus and Progne*, whom his mother killed and ſerved up in a banquet to his father, and at laſt was turned into a pheaſant. *Lege fabulam integram ap. Ov. Met. lib.* 6.

J ante U.

* Jŭba, æ. m. [Ἰόβας, Gr.] *A king of Mauritania*, who in the civil wars with the Romans eſpouſed the part of Pompey, and routed Curio and his army, whom Cæſar had ſent into Africa. After Pompey's defeat he joined with Scipio, and was overcome. Vid. *Plut. in Cæſ.* & *Polybium.* His ſon Juba was an excellent ſcholar, and took the part of Auguſtus againſt Antony, who highly preferred him, and gave him to wife Cleopatra Selene, Antony's daughter by Cleopatra. ☞ *Videtur Juba fuiſſe Mauritaniæ regibus nomen commune. Hinc enim accuſatus L. Albinus fuit, quòd ſumptis regiis inſignibus Jubæ nomen uſurpâſſet*, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 58, 5. *Nummi ab utroque percuſſi inter* κειμήλια *antiquariorum ſervantur.*

Jūdæa, æ. f. (1) *The whole country of Paleſtine* in a larger ſenſe, but more ſtrictly *that part inhabited by the two tribes of Judea and Benjamin.* (2) *A Jeweſs.* (1) De Judæâ, & Judæis, fusè tractat *Tacitus* in diverſis Hiſtoriæ locis. (2) Judæa tremens mendicat, *Juv.* 6, 542.

Jūdaĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Jews*; *Jewiſh.* Judaïcum jus, *Juv.* 14, 101.

Jŭgurtha, æ. m. *A king of Numidia*, grandſon to Maſiniſſa, and diſcomfited by Marius; whence that of *Claudian*, Traximus immanem Marii ſub vincla Jugurtham, *B. Gild.* 32. conf. & *Sall. B. Jugurth.*

Jūhonum, i. n. *A town of the Low Countries*, Tac. Ann. 13, ult. hod. *Huy.*

Jūlæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Julius*, Julæa carina, *Prop.* 4, 6, 17.

Jūlia, æ. f. [*à* Julius, quod ab Iulus] *Several Roman ladies and empreſſes had this name.* Two of theſe, the daughter and grandaughter of Auguſtus, were women of ill fame. *Vid.* Suet. Aug. 65, & 101. Julia Titi filia, Julia Soemias, Julia Mæſa, Julia Domna, Julia Pia *frequenter in nummis occurrunt.* Etiam plurimæ urbes hoc nomine ſignantur, quarum non paucas ap. *Plinium & Tacitum* reperias.

Jūliānus, i. m. (1) *An emperour*, whoſe prænomen was *Didius.* (2) ‖ Another, called *Apoſtata* by the Chriſtians, whom he deteſted and perſecuted, opening the heathen temples, which Conſtantine had ſhut; for which reaſon they nicknamed him *Idolianus.* He was an excellent ſcholar, though a bad man; and was ſlain in his war with the Perſians. (1) Aur. Victor. 19, 1. (2) Sozomen.

Jūlius, i. m. *ſurnamed* Cæſar [*ab* Iulo Æneæ filio, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 292.] (1) *A moſt excellent oratour, and both a valiant and politick commander.* After his conſulate he was proconſul in Gaul; the hiſtory of ten years of his wars there you may ſee in his own commentaries, as likewiſe of the civil wars, wherein he ſubdued Pompey the Great at Pharſalia, and routed the remainder of his forces in Africa; and at Munda in Spain. After which he became abſolute, and was the firſt Roman emperour. But many of his friends, tho' they loved Cæſar, could not brook the tyrant, and ſo in order to recover the commonwealth (which however they failed in) ſtabed him with 23 wounds in the ſenate houſe, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age. (2) Alſo *the month of July*, ſo called in honour of him, which before was called *Quintilis*, as the ſucceeding month *Auguſt* in honour of his ſucceſſor. (3) *The name of many other men, Romans, and others.* (1) *Vid.* Cæſ. Comm. & libros de B. Civ. & lege vitam à Suetonio ſcriptam. (2) Toſtam Julius fervens coquit meſſem, *Mart.* 10, 62. (3) Multos invenies ap. *Tacitum & Plinum.*

Jūlius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Julius.* Lex Julia, *Juv.* 2, 37. Julium ſidus, *Hor. Od* 1, 12, 47.

Jūnia, æ. f. *The ſiſter of Junius Brutus; and ſeveral others were of this name*, Tac. Ann. 3, 76, 1. Junia Calvina, *Id.* 12, 4, 1. Silana, *Id.* 11, 12, 3.

Jūnius, ii. m. *Many Romans, and others of this name*; L. Junius Brutus, *Liv.* 1, 56. Bubulcus, *Id.* 9, 20. Marcus Brutus, *Id. Epit.* 120. Blæſus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 16, 2. & 1, 18, 3. Otho, *Id.* 3, 66, 1. Silanus, *Id.* 4, 68, 1. aliique apud eundem complures.

Jūnius, i. m. *ſc.* menſis [*à* junioribus, ut præcedens Majus à majoribus] *The month of June.* Junius à Juvenum nomine dictus, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 78.

Jūno, ōnis. f. [*à* juvando, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 23.] (1) *The daughter of Saturn, ſiſter and wife of Jupiter.* She is called *Saturnia* from her father, but by ſeveral other names, from her offices, as *Pronuba, Lucina, Moneta*, &c. Sed hæc ſuis quæque locis explicantur. (2) Per Antonomaſiam, *a wife.* (1) *Vid.* Cic. loco cit. (2) Plaut. Caſin. 2, 3, 14.

Jūnōnālis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Juno.* Junonale leges tempus, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 63.

Jūnōnĭcŏla, æ. comm. g. *A worſhiper of Juno.* Junonicolæ Faliſci, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 49.

Jūnōnigĕna, æ. comm. g. *A child of Juno, Vulcan ſo called*, Ov. Met. 4, 173.

Jūnōnis promontorium. (1) *A promontory of Andaluſia in Spain.* (2) *A promontory of Peloponneſus.* (1) Plin. 3, 1. (2) Liv. 37, 23.

Jūnōnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Juno.* ¶ Avis Junonia, *the peacock*, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 627. Junonia hoſpitia, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 675.

Jūpĭter, Jŏvis. m. [*qu.* juvans pater, *Cic.* ſed refragatur quantitas; rect. opinor à Gr. ζεῦ πάτερ, ut Marſpiter & Dieſpiter] *The ſupreme god of the heathens*, called *Optimus*, becauſe of his benefits, and *Maximus* for his power; the ſon of Saturn and Ops, born at the ſame birth with Juno in Crete, whom, when of age, he took to wiſe. He baniſhed his father, who had devoured him when new born, had not Ops by a ſtratagem deceived him. *Vid.* Ops, & Saturnus. It is wonderfull how they could call him *Optimus*, or *Maximus*, when guilty of ſo many weakneſſes, as *Arnob. l.* 4, & 5. juſtly chargeth him withall; or *Immortalis*, when they confeſs he was both born, and died. Sophocles confeſſeth, Κεῖνος (Ζεὺς) τέλος ἔχει ἤδη ϗ ἀρχήν. The poets uſe this word ſometimes for *the air*, and *rain.* Manet ſub Jove frigido Venator, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1. Cùm pluvias madidumque Jovem perferre nequiet, *Mart.* 7, 35.

Jura, æ. m. *A high hill which divideth Switzerland from Burgoyne.* Northward it reacheth to the Rhine, and ſouthward to Geneva, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. hod. *St. Claud.* Qui tamen pro locorum diverſitate varia ſortitur nomina.

‖ Juſtiniānus, i. m. *A Roman emperour, who reduced the diſperſed pieces of the civil law into one Code*, called *the Digeſts.*

Juſtinus, i. m. [*à* Juſtus dim.] *An hiſtorian in the time of Antoninus Pius, who reduced the voluminous hiſtory of Trogus Pompeius into an epitome.* Hodie extat.

‖ Jutuntorum Forum, *A town of Venice in Italy*, Ptol. hod. *Crema*, Cellar.

Jūturna, æ. f. [*à* juvando] (1) *The daughter of Daunus, and ſiſter of Turnus the Rutilian*, whom Jupiter, as a reward for her virginity, changed into a nymph of the river Numicius. (2) *A ſmall fountain and lake near the ſaid river.* (1) Virg. Æn. 12, 124, & 222. & ſæpius ibid. (2) Val. Max. 1, 8, 1.

‖ Juvavia, æ. f. *A town of the ancient Noricum*, Inſcr. vet. ap. Grut. & alios; hod. *Saltzburg*, Cellar.

Jūvĕnālis, is. m. *An excellent Roman ſatiriſt in the time of Domitian and Trajan*, who, in the judgment of Scaliger and many other criticks, is preferred to Perſius, and in that way of writeing to Horace alſo; but Heinſius is of another opinion. He, for ſome reflections on Paris a favourite actor, was ſent a captain of a ſmall company into Ægypt, where it is ſuppoſed he died. *Opera in ſcholis præleguntur.*

Jūventas, ātis. f. *The daughter of Juno*, the ſame as the Greek *Hebe*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 26. & Hor. Od. 1, 30, 7.

Jūverna, æ. f. *Ireland*, Juv. 2, 160.

I ante X.

Ixīon, ŏnis. m. *The father of the Centaurs.* Jupiter took him up into heaven, where he would have raviſhed Juno; but Jupiter formed a cloud in her ſhape, on which he begat the Centaurs, and was caſt down to hell for boaſting he had lain with Juno, where he was tied to a wheel, and encompaſſed with ſerpents. *Volvitur Ixion, & ſe ſequiturque fugitque*, Ov. Met. 4, 461.

Ixīŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Ixion.* Ixionius orbis, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 484.

Ixīŏnīdes, æ. m. *The ſon of Ixion, Pirithoüs* ſo called, *Prop.* 2, 1, 38.

L ante A.

LAbdăcīdes, æ. m. Petron. *Lajus the ſon of Labdacus, and father of Oedipus*, Stat. Theb. 6, 451.

♔ Labdăcĭdæ, ārum. m. pl. [*à* Labdaco Thebarum rege] *The Thebans* ſo called, *Stat*, 10, 36.

Labdăcus, i. m. *A king of Thebes*, Stat. Theb. 3, 89.

Labeatæ, ārum. m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 22. Labeates, *Liv.* 44, 23. *A people inhabiting near*

Labeates, is. m. *A lake of Dalmatia near the city Scutari*, about ſixty miles in compaſs, and runing into the river Boyana, about 25 miles from the gulf of Venice, *Liv.* 44, 31.

Lăbeo, ōnis. m. *ſurnamed* Antiſtius [*à* labiorum magnitudine] *A very great ſcholar, and good lawyer.* He was particularly ſkilfull in the etymology of words, whereby he explained many dark paſſages in the law, *Gell.* 13, 10, & 12. He was ſo devoted to the ancient laws, that he thought no laws good but what were grounded on them, and oppoſed Auguſtus himſelf. *Vid.* Suet. Aug. 54.

Laberius, ii. m. *An excellent mimographer*, whom Julius Cæſar, to grace his play, perſuaded to appear in the ſcene, and by that means loſt the dignity of an equeſtrian; to which notwithſtanding he was ſoon after reſtored, with the addition of a great reward, *Suet. Cæſ.* 39. & *Sen. Controv.* 2, 18.

* Lăbīcānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Labicum.* Labicanus ager, *Plin.* 3, 4.

* Lăbīcī, & Lăbīcāni, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* Glauco Minoïs filio, qui Labicus dictus eſt à λαβὴ, manubrium, quòd ille primus ſcutum manubriatum in Italiam invexit] *A people of Italy*, Liv. 2, 39.

* Lăbīcum, i. n. *A town of the Campagna di Roma in Italy.* Campos ingreſſus & arva Labici. *Sil.* 12, 534. hod. *Columna*, Holſten. aliis *Valmontone.*

Lăbiēni caſtra, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 51. ſuppoſed to be *a town in Hainault* in the Low Countries.

Lăbiēniāni, ōrum. m. pl. ¶ Labieniani Galli, *Gauls ſerveing under Labienus*, Hirt. B. Afr. 29.

Lăbiēnus, i. m. (1) *One of Cæſar's officers, who revolted to Pompey.* (2) *An hiſtorian in the time of Auguſtus, who railed ſo againſt every body, that he got the name of* Rabienus. (1) Lucan. 5, 346. (2) Sen. Contr. 5. in præf.

Lăbōriæ, ārum. f. pl. *Fertile grounds in Italy, between Puteoli and Cumæ, in the road to Capua.* Græcè Phlegræum, *Plin.* 18, 11. hod. *Terra Lavoro.*

Lăbōrēnum, *Id quod* Laboriæ, *Plin.* 17, 4.

Labro, *vel* Labron, ōnis. m. *A haven of Tuſcany*, Cic. *ad* Q. frat. 2, 6. hod. *Livorno*, Cellar.

‖ Lăbўrinthæus, a, um. adj. *Sedul. Of*, or *belonging to, the*

Lăbyrinthus, i. m. *A place built with many windings and turnings*, the paſſage in or out, being almoſt inextricable without a clue to direct it. *Pliny* particularly mentioneth four of theſe, the *Ægyptian, Cretan, Lemnian*, and *Italian*, 36, 13. whereof the firſt was by far the moſt conſiderable, as being almoſt a prodigy of human invention and workmanſhip, beſides the vaſtneſs of the building; and the ſecond is moſt ſpoken of by claſſick writers. *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 5, 588, & *ſeqq.*

Lăcæna, æ. f. [*à* Lacon. m.] *A Lacedemonian woman*, particularly *Helen*, Virg. Æn. 2, 601. & Ov. Ep. 5, 99.

Lăcĕdæmon, ŏnis. f. *The metropolis of Laconia*, quæ & *Sparta*, famous for its excellent laws made by Lycurgus, highly commended by Xenophon, and others. *De hâc urbe & ejus imperio in Græciâ, vid. Strab. l.* 8. *Demoſth. Philipp.* 3. & *Cic. pro Flacc.* 26. *quibus adde Nep. in Alcib. & Ageſilao.* Hod. *Miſitra.*

Lăcĕdæmŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Lacedemon.* Lacedæmonium Tarentum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 56. built by Phalantus the Lacedemonian.

Lacetani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Catalonia in Spain, near the Pyrenean mountains*, Plin. 3, 3.

* Lăchĕſis, is, f. [*à* λάχω, ſors, quòd hanc in humanis rebus valere putarent] *One of the Fates*, ſuppoſed to ſpin the thread of human life. *Dum ſupereſt Lacheſi quod torqueat*, Juv. 3, 27.

Lăcīnia, æ. f. [*à* Lacinio promont.] *Juno* ſo called, *Liv.* 23, 33. *becauſe worſhiped at Lacinium.*

Lăcīnienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Lacinium*, Plin. 3, 21.

Lăcīnium, i. n. *A promontory in Magna Græcia, not far from Croton*, Plin. 3, 10. hod. *Cape delle Colonne*, Hard.

Lăcippo, ŏnis. m. *A town of Hiſpania Bætica*, Plin. 3, 1.

Lăco, *vel* Lăcon, ōnis. m. *A Spartan.* Laco pecuniam accepit, *Nep. Tim.* 1. Fulvus Lacon, *Hor. Epod.* 6, 5.

Lacobricenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain, not far from Palencia*, Plin. 3, 3.

Lăcōnia, æ. f. *A large country of Peloponneſus*, the chief city of which was *Lacedæmon*, or *Sparta*, Plin. 6, 34.

Lăcōnica, æ. f. *ſc.* terra, *A region of Sparta*, Nep. *in* Timoth. 2.

Lăcōnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sparta.* Non Laconicas Trahunt honeſtæ purpuras clientæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 7. Laconicus ager, *Plin.* 4, 5.

Laconimurgi, ōrum. m. pl. *A town of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. Nunc eſſe *Conſtantina* videtur, in Andaluſia, *Hard.*

‖ **Lactantius**, i. m. *A rhetorician of Nicomedia*; in his old age maſter to Criſpus Cæſar. *Opera quædam ejus etiamnum extant.*

‖ **Lactodurum**, i. n. Some take it for *Bedford*, ſome for *Stony Stratford*, and ſome for *Loughborough*.

Lactucini, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* lactucis] *The ſurname of ſeveral in the Valerian family*, Plin. 19, 4.

‖ **Lactura**, æ. f. *Anton. An ancient city of Armagnac in France*; hod. *Lectoure*, Cellar.

Lacydes, is. m. *A philoſopher, the ſcholar of Arceſilaüs*, Plin. 10, 23. & Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 6.

Lădas, æ. m. *A footman of Alexander the Great, of great ſwiftneſs*, Catull. 53, 24. & Juv. 13, 97.

• **Lădon**, ōnis. m. [Λάδων, *Dionyſ.* 417.] *A river of Greece*, Ov. Faſt. 5, 89. & Met. 1, 702. *Dionyſius* deſcribed it as a long river, *loc. cit.* and *Callimachus* as a large one, *Hymn.* 1, 18.

• **Lælaps**, is. m. [*Lat.* turbo; *à* Gr. λαῖλαψ] *Tempeſt*, a dog's name, *Ov. Met.* 3, 211.

Lælius, ii. m. *A familiar friend of Scipio Africanus*, Cic. *a modeſt, ſober, wiſe man.* Mitis ſapientia Lælî, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 72.

Lāertes, æ. m. *A prince of Ithaca, the ſon of Acriſius, and father of Ulyſſes.* Laertâ ſatus, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 29.

Lāertiădes, æ. m. Patron, *Ulyſſes, the ſon of Laërtes*, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 21. & Sat. 2, 5, 59.

Lāertius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ulyſſes.* Laërtia regna, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 272.

• **Læſtrȳgŏnes**, um. m. pl. [ἀπὸ λῃστείας, *i. e.* à latrocinio] *A rude and ſavage people near Formiæ in Italy.* Incultos addit Læſtrygonas Antiphateſque, *Tib.* 4, 1, 55. *Homerus* ait ſimiles hos fuiſſe gigantibus, *Odyſſ.* κ. 120.

• **Læſtrȳgŏnius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Læſtrygons.* Læſtrygoniâ Bacchus in amphorâ, *Hor.* 3, 16, 34.

• ‖ **Lagaria**, æ. f. [Λαγαρία, *Lycophr.* 930.] *A town of Lucania.* Unde

• **Lagarinus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lagaria.* ¶ Vina Lagarina, *of that vintage*, Plin. 14, 6.

Lagaia, æ. f. *The iſle of Delos ſo called*, Plin. 4, 12.

• **Lagūſa**, æ. f. [Λάγουσα, *Steph.*] *An iſland near Crete*, Plin. 5, 30.

Lāis, ĭdis. f. *A notable courteſan of Sicily*, who removeing from thence to Corinth, found many admirers, but aſked ſo great a price for a night's lodgeing, as diſcouraged many. Among the reſt Demoſthenes affirmed, *he would not buy repentance ſo dear.* Ephyreæ Laïdis ædes Ad cujus jacuit Græcia tota pedes, *Prop.* 2, 6, 2. & *Ovid.* Multis Laïs amata procis, *Am.* 1, 5, 12. In Theſſaliam poſtea tranſgreſſa adeò deperiêrunt eam juvenes, ut invidiâ flagrantes mulieres illam interimerent, quam ob cauſam Venus Theſſalis peſtem mitteret, neque aliter exorari potuit, quàm ut Laïdi templum conderent, ſub nomine Ἀνοσίας Ἀφροδίτης, *Pauſan.* in *Corinth.*

Lălăge, es. f. *One of Horace's miſtreſſes*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 10.

Lălaſſis, is. m. *A river of Cilicia, ariſeing in Iſauria*, Plin. 5, 27.

Lālētānia, æ. f. *A country of the hither Spain*, Mart. 1, 50, 22. hod. *Catalonia.*

Lālētāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Laletania*, Plin. 3, 3.

Lālētānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Catalonia.* ¶ Fæx Laletana, *muddy wine*, Mart. 1, 27, penult. Laletana, *Id.* 5, 52, 6.

Lambrani, ōrum. m. pl. *Suet. Caſ.* 9. *A people dwelling near*

Lambrus, i. m. *A river in the dutchy of Milan*, Plin. 3, 26. hod. *il Lambro, & Fiume di Marignano*, Hard.

• **Lămia**, æ. f. & **Lămiæ**, ārum. *freq.* [à Lamo, ἀνθρωποφάγῳ, Læſtrigonum rege, ut aliqui volunt. Sed vid. eſſe vocab. Punic.] (1) *Women, or rather hags, that entice young children to them, and eat them.* (2) ‖ *Women feigned to keep their eyes in boxes at home, and to put them in their heads when they go abroad.* (3) ‖ *Hobgoblins, takeing ſometimes one ſhape, ſometimes another.* (4) Alſo *a noble family of the Romans.* (5) *A town in Theſſaly.* (1) Neu pranſæ Lamiæ vivum puerum extrahat alvo, *Hor. A. Poët.* 340. (2) Plut. de curioſitate. (3) Philoſtr. (4) Lamiarum cæde madens, *Juv.* 4, *ult.* & *Hor. Od.* 3, 17. (5) Diod. Sic. & Plin. 4, 7.

Laminitani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain, not far from Toledo*, Plin. 3, 3.

Laminitānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Laminitani.* Laminitanus ager, *Plin.* 3, 1.

• ‖ **Lamnia**, æ. f. [Λάμνια, Gr.] *A town of Theſſaly in Greece*, Strabo; hod. *Demochi.*

• **Lampede**, is. f. [*à* λάμπω, ſplendeo] *A lady of Sparta, who was daughter, wife, and mother of a king*, Plin. 7, 4.

Lampeius, i. m. *A mountain of Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6.

Lampia, æ. f. *A town of Arcadia*, Stat. Theb. 4, 290.

Lamponia, æ. f. *An iſland near Troas*, Plin. 4, 12.

Lampsăcēnus, a, um. adj. *Val. Max.* 7, 3. &

Lampsăcius, a, um. adj. *Mart.* 11, 17. *Of, or belonging to,*

Lampsăcum, i. n. *Cic. Varr.* 1, 24. & *Plin.* 4, 11. &

Lampsăcus, i. f. *Liv.* 35, 42. & *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 345. *A famous city and port of Myſia, at the mouth of the Helleſpont*, which the king of Perſia beſtowed on Themiſtocles to buy him wine, *Nep. Them.* 10. Here Priapus was worſhiped, *Ov. ubi ſuprà.* Hodie priſcum nomen retinet.

Lampſus, i. f. *A city of Theſſaly*, Liv. 32, 14.

• **Lămum**, i. n. [*à* Lamo Læſtrigonum rege] *A city of Italy near Formiæ*, Virg. Æn. 9, 334.

• **Lămus**, i. m. [Λάμος, Gr.] *A king of the Læſtrygons.* (2) *The ſon of Hercules by Omphale.* (3) *The name of a horſe.* (1) Hor. Od. 3, 17. (2) Ov. Ep. 9, 54. (3) Sil. 16, 476.

Langia, æ. f. *A fountain in the Nemæan foreſt*, afterwards called *Archemorus*, much celebrated by the Argives, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 717.

Lānŭvīni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Lanuvium*, Liv. 6, 21.

Lānŭvīnus, a, um. adj. *Hor. Od.* 3, 27. *princ.* Juno Lanuvina in nummis obvia. *Of, or pertaining to,*

Lānŭvium, i. n. *Formerly a city, near a village in the Appian way.* Lanuvii ad portas, hei mihi, ſolus eram, *Prop.* 4, 9, 22.

Lāŏcoon, ontis. m. *The ſon of Priam and Hecuba, prieſt of Apollo Thymbræus*, as ſome; others make him *brother of Anchiſes*, who pierced the Trojan horſe with his ſpear, and made the arms therein claſh: but Pallas, offended with the violation of the horſe offered to her, ſent two ſerpents out of the ſea, who deſtroyed him and his two ſons, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 202. & *ſeq.*

• **Lāŏdămīa**, æ. f. [Λαοδάμεια, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Bellerophon, and mother of Sarpedon by Jupiter, ſlain by Diana.* (2) *The wife of Proteſilaüs*, who hearing her huſband was ſlain at Troy, ſlew herſelf. (1) Hom. Il. ζ, 197, (2) Vid. *Ov. Ep.* 13.

• ‖ **Lāŏdĭce**, es. f. [*Lat.* populi juſtitia; *à* λαὸς, populus, & δίκη, jus, *vel* juſtitia] (1) *The daughter of Priam and Hecuba, wife of Helicaon, ſon of Antenor king of Thrace.* (2) *The daughter of Agamemnon, offered in marryage to Achilles.* (1) Hom. Il. γ, 124. (2) Hom. Il. ı, 145.

• **Lāŏdĭcēa**, æ. f. (1) *A city of Cœleſyria on the coaſt of the Phœnician ſea, between Heraclea to the north, and Gabala to the ſouth.* (2) *A famous city of Aſia, not far from Hierapolis and Coloſſe.* (1) Cic. Philip. 9, 2. (2) *Vid.* Geogr. antiq. & Plin. 6, 29.

• **Lāŏdĭcēni**, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Laodicea*, Cic. Fam. Epiſt. 12, 13.

• **Lāŏdĭcenſis**, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Laodicea.* Laodicenſis civitas, *Cic. Fam. Epiſt.* 5, 20.

• **Lāŏdŏcus**, i. m. [Λαόδοκος, Gr.] *The ſon of Antenor the Trojan*, whoſe form Pallas took upon her, when ſhe perſuaded Pandarus, by throwing a dart at Menelaüs, to break the true, *Hom. Il.* δ, 699, & *ſeqq.*

Lāŏmĕdon, ontis. m. *The ſon of Ilus king of Troy*, who hired Apollo and Neptune to build the walls of Troy, but refuſed to pay them after the work was done. They, in revenge, ſent plagues upon the city. Laomedon conſulted the oracle on this occaſion, but could have no remedy, except by giveing a Trojan virgin every year to be devoured by a ſea monſter. His daughter Heſione was drawn out by lot for the ſacrifice. Hercules offered to deliver her, and ſlay the ſea monſter, if he would give him his horſes that were of a divine breed; but neither would he perform this agreement: whereupon Hercules ſacked the city, ſlew him, and gave Heſione in marryage to Telamon. *Vid.* Hor. Od. 3, 3, 21. Hinc

Lāŏmĕdontēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Laomedon*, Virg. Georg. 1, 502.

Lāŏmĕdontiădes, æ. m. Patron. *The ſon of Laomedon, Priam*, Juv. 6, 325.

✠ **Lāŏmĕdontius**, a, um. adj. *Of the race of Laomedon.* ¶ Laomedontius heros, *Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 8, 18.

Lăpăthus, i. m. *A fort on the confines of Epirus and Theſſaly*, Liv. 44, 2.

• ‖ **Lăphyra**, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τῶν λαφύρων, *ſc.* à ſpoliis] *Minerva*, ſo called, *Rhod.*

Lăpĭdes atri. *A place in Spain*, Liv. 26, 17.

Lăpĭthæ, ārum. m. pl. [*à* Lapithâ Apollinis filiâ, *Iſid.*] *A people of Theſſaly, who were the firſt jockies*, Virg. Georg. 3, 115.

• ‖ **Lappa**, æ. f. *A town of Crete, built by Agamemnon*, Steph.

‖ **Lappia**, *vel* ‖ **Lapponia**, æ. f. [*à* Lappi, exiles linguâ ſeptent.] *Lapland*, a large mountainous country belonging to ſeveral northern powers. *Hiſtoriam Lappiæ ſcripſit Schefferus, hunc, ſi vacat, adi.*

‖ **Lapurdum**, i. n. *A town of Gaſconé in France*, Sidon. Apoll. 8, 12. hod. *Bayonne*, Cellar.

Lar, lăris. m. [Lar Etruſce ſonat princeps, *Scal.* unde & noſtrum *Lord* deductum putem, ideoque fortè Lares Præſtites dic. ap. *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 129.] *Certain demons, Genii, or ſpirits, believed to preſide on various occaſions*, diſtinguiſhed by their epithets; *Lares cæleſtes*, ſome of the *Dii majorum gentium*; Lar Conſtalis, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 9. *i. e.* Janus. Lares marini; *ſc.* Neptunus, Palæmon, Thetis, &c. Liv. 40, 52. Lares urbium, *Macrob.* 3, 9. The *Lares* alſo were *publick*, as the *compitales*, or *viales*, which were worſhiped in the high ways; or *private*, as the *Lares domeſtici*, or *familiares*, whoſe ſtation was upon the hearth, *Plaut. Aul.* in *Prol.* rurales, *Publ. Vict. de U. R. regionibus.* His Laribus ſacrificabant thure, aut vino, *Plaut. ubi ſuprà*; farre & gallo, *Juv.* 9, 138. & 13, 233. marino rore, molâ ſalsâ & myrto, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 15. porcâ & agno, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 6, 3.

Lăra, *vel* **Lărunda**, æ. f. *quæ* & Mania, *The mother of the Lares, who bore them to Mercury*, Varr. L. L. 4, 10. *conf.* & Lact. Inſt. Div. 1, 20.

Lārīna, æ. f. *A noblewoman of Italy, attendant on Camilla*, Virg. Æn. 11, 655.

Lārīne, es. f. *A fountain in Attica*, Plin. 4, 6.

Lārīnas, ātis. m. *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 7. conf. *Sil.* 15, 565. & *Plin.* 3, 11. *An inhabitant of*

Lārīnum, i. n. *A city in the kingdom of Naples*, Cic. *pro* Cluent. 14. hod. *Larina*, Cellar.

Lāriſſa, æ. f. *A city of Theſſaly near Phthia*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 11. Hinc

Lāriſſæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Theſſaly.* Lariſſæus Achilles, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 179. hod. *Larizzo*, vel *Larza.*

Lăriſſus, i. m. *A river of Peloponneſus*, Liv. 27, 32.

• **Lārius**, i. m. [*à* fulicarum multitudine, quæ λάροι Græcis dicuntur] *The largeſt lake in Italy*, called alſo *Comenſis*, from Comum a city of Milan adjoining to it, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 159. *Vid. Plin. Ep.* 9, 7. hod. *Lago di Como.* It is ſaid to be about thirty miles long, and four or five broad.

Lārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Larius.* Comi mœnia, Lariumque littus, *Catull.* 33, 4.

Larnenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people near Larnum*, Plin. 4, 12.

Larnum, i. n. *A river of Catalonia in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Tornera*, quo Blanda hod. *Blanes* alluitur, *Hard.*

Lărunda, æ. f. *Vid.* Lara.

Larymna, æ. f. *A town of Bœotia, near the river Cephiſus*, Plin. 4, 7. hod. *Talandi*, about three miles from the gulf of Negropont.

• Las, laas, m. [*à* λᾶς, lapis, quòd in prærupto ſitus fuerit] *A village of Sparta, on a crag near the ſea*, Liv. 38, 31. hod. *Vathi*.

Laſia, æ. f. *An ancient name of the iſland Andros*, Plin. 4, 12.

• ‖ Laſthĕnia, æ. f. [Λασθένεια, Gr.] *A woman diſciple of Plato*, Plut.

Lătĕrānus, i. m. *A conſul of Rome, whom Nero put to death, and gave away his fine houſes*, Juv. 10, 17.

Lătĕrium, i. n. *A village of the Cicero's at Arpinum*, Cic. Att. 4, 7.

• ‖ Lătia, æ. f. *The wife of Saturn*, Gell. 13, 21.

• Lătiālis, & Latiaris, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Italy.* Latialis populus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 481. Jupiter Latiaris, *Cic.* pro *Milone*, 31.

• Lătīni, ōrum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Latium*, or *Italy*; *the Latins*, Liv. paſſim.

• Lătīnus, a, um. adj. *Latin*; *of*, or *belonging to, Latium.* *Vid.* Appell.

• Lătīnus, i. m. *The ſon of Faunus king of Latium*, who eſpouſed his daughter Lavinia to Æneas, whom his wife Amata had deſigned for Turnus king of the Rutilians, which was the ground of the war between Æneas and Turnus, *Virg. Æn.* 7.

• Lătium, i. n. [quòd ibi latuerit Saturnus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 322.] *A country of Italy, lieing between Tuſcany to the weſt, and Campania to the eaſt, between the mouth of the Tiber, and cape Circillo*, Virg. Æn. 1, 10. & alibi.

• Lătius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Italy*; *Italian.* Gens Latia, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 42. Muſæ Latiæ, *Col.* in *Proœm. prop. fin.*

Latmius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Latmos.* Latmios Endymion non eſt tibi, Luna, pudori, *Ov. Ar. Am.* 3, 84.

Latmus, i. m. *A mountain in Caria, towards the coaſt of the Archipelago*, chiefly famous for the feigned amours of Cynthia and Endymion, *Cic. Tuſc. Q.* 1, 38. hod. *Palatia*.

Latobrigæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Lauſanne*, Cæſ. B. G. 1.

• Lătōia, æ. f. *Diana* ſo called. Latoïa clade exſatiata, *Ov. Met.* 8, 541.

• Lătōis, īdos. f. [*à* matre Latonâ] *Diana* ſo called. Timeo ſævæ Latoïdos iram, *Ov. Ep. ult.* 153.

• Lătōna, æ. f. [Λητὼ, Gr.] *The daughter of Cæus beloved by Jupiter, to whom ſhe bare Diana, who was born at Delos at the ſame birth with Apollo*, Heſiod. Pulchrâ gaudet Latona Dianâ, *Juv.* 10, 291.

• Lătōnia, æ. f. *Diana.* Nemorum, Latonia, cuſtos, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 405.

• Lătōnius, a, um. adj. *Of Latona.* Stirps Latonia, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 2, 3. Delos Latonia, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 6.

• Lătŏpŏlītes, æ. f. [*ex* Λητὼ, Latona, & πόλις, civitas] *A city of Ægypt in the iſland Delta, ſacred to Latona*, Plin. 5, 9.

• Latris, is. f. [*i. e.* ancilla; *à* Gr. λάτρις, idem] (1) *A waiting maid.* (2) *An iſland in the Baltick, near the gulf of Riga*; hod. *Oeſel*, Hard. (1) Latris deliciæ cui nomen ab uſu eſt, *Prop.* 4, 7, 75. (2) Plin. 4, 13.

• ‖ Latymnus, i. m. [Λατύμνος, Gr.] *A mountain of Calabria in Italy, not far from Croton*, Theocr. Idyll. 4, 19.

‖ Laudonia, æ. f. *A ſouthern province of Scotland, Laudon*, or *Lothian*, Camd.

• Lăverna, æ. f. [quòd eluat homines bonis, vel fortè ſimpliciter à λαβεῖν, capere] *The godeſs of thieves*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60.

Lavicānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Lavicum.* Lavicana via, *Liv.* 4, 41. conf. *Cic.* pro *Planc.* 9.

Lavici, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Lavicum*, or *Labicum, in Italy*, Cic. *de* Leg. Agr. 2, 35. *conf.* Liv. 4, 47.

Lavīnia, æ. f. *The daughter of Latinus*, Virg. Æn. 6, 764. *Vid.* Latinus.

Lavīnium, i. n. prim. com. *A city in Italy built by Æneas, and called after his wife's name.* Promiſſa Lavinî mœnia, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 262. In eo colle ſitum fuiſſe videtur, qui nunc vulgò *Monte di Levano*, Holſten.

Lavīnus, a, um. adj. [*à* Lavinium] *Of Lavinia*; figuratè, *of Italy, Italian.* Lavina littora, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 2.

Laurea, æ. m. *A freed man of Cicero's*, Plin. 16, 15.

Laurens, tis. adj. *One of the city Laurentum.* Laurens Turnus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 650. Laurens caſtrum, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 51. Laurentia arva, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 537.

Laurentia, æ. f. *vid.* Acca Laurentia.

Laurentālia, um. & ōrum. n. pl. *A feſtival in honour of Laurentia*, Varr. L. L. 5.

Laurentīnum, i. n. *A country villa, belonging to the younger Pliny.* *Vid.* Ep. 2, 7.

Laurentīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Laurentum.* Laurentinæ paludes, *Paterc.* 2, 19.

‖ Laurentius, i. m. [*à* lauro] *One of the primitive martyrs roaſted on a gridiron*, Prud. Periſt. 2.

Laurentum, i. n. *A city near Lavinium in Italy*, Virg. Æn. 12, 280. hod. *S. Lorenzo*, Hard.

Laureŏlus, i. m. *A robber, who was crucified, and afterwards torn by wild beaſts, which was commonly repreſented in their ſhows*, Mart. *de* Spectac. 7. & Juv. 8, 187.

Lauro, *vel* Lauron, ōnis. f. *A city of Spain, where Pompey was routed, and ſlain by Cæſar's party*, Flor. 4, 2, 86.

Laus Pompeia, *A city of Milan built by the Gauls, and by Pompey made a Roman colony*; *from whom it had its name*, Plin. 3, 17. hod. *Lodi*, Hard.

Laüs, is. m. *A river of Lucania in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Lino*, Hard.

Lauſus, i. m. (1) *The ſon of Numitor, and brother of Ilia, ſlain by his uncle Amulius.* (2) *Another, the ſon of Mezentius, ſlain by Æneas.* (1) Ov. Faſt. 4, 55. (2) Virg. Æn. 10, 814, & ſeq.

• Lautulæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* lavando dict.] *Hot baths near Rome*, Liv. 7, 39. & 9, 23.

Lazi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Plin. 6, 4. Locus hod. *la Mingrelie*, Hard.

L ante E.

Lea, æ. f. (1) *A town of Æthiopia.* (2) *An iſland in the Archipelago*; hod. *Piana* & *Pianoſa*, Hard. (1) Plin. 6, 29. (2) Id. 4, 12.

Leander, dri. m. *A young man of Abydos, on the Aſian ſide of the Helleſpont, oppoſite to Seſtos, on the ſide of Europe, where his beloved Hero lived*, Ov. *Vid.* Hero.

Leandrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of Leander.* ¶ Leandrinus Helleſpontus, *Sil.* 8, 623. *wherein Leander was drowned.*

Learchæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Learchus.* Learchæa umbra, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 421.

Learchus, i. m. *The ſon of Athamas and Ino, ſlain by his diſtracted father*, Ov. Met. 4, 16.

Lĕbādia, æ. f. *A town of Bœotia near the river Cephiſus, ſacred to Apollo*, Stat. Theb. 7, 345. Here alſo was the temple of Jupiter Trophonius, *Liv.* 45, 17. hod. *Livadia*, Hard.

Lĕbĕdus, i. f. *A village of Ionia in Aſia the Leſſer, obſcure, and unfrequented*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 6.

Lebena, æ. f. *A town of Crete*, Plin. 4, 13. hod. *Lionda*, Hard.

Lĕbynthos, i. f. *An iſland in the Ægean ſea*, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 81. & Met. 8, 222. hod. *Levita*, Hard.

Lĕchæum, i. n. *A harbour for ſhips near Corinth*, Prop. 3, 21, 19.

Lĕchāīcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Lechæum.* Lechaïcum mare, *Plin.* 2, 108. *ſic legit Hard.*

Lēda, æ. f. *The daughter of Theſtius, and wife of Tyndarus king of Laconia.* Jupiter in the ſhape of a ſwan embraced her, when with child by her huſband. She laid two eggs; out of the one came Pollux and Helena, of the other Caſtor and Clytemneſtra; for which reaſon one of the brothers was mortal, the other immortal. *Sed diverſimodè, ut ferè fit, à mythologis narratur fabula.* Fecit olorinis Ledam recubare ſub alis, *Ov. Met.* 6, 109.

Lēdæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Leda.* Fratres Ledæi, *Sil.* 15, 83. Dii Ledæi, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 706.

Lēdus, i. m. *A river of France runing by Montpelier*, Mela 2, 5. hod. *le Les*, ſive *le Lez*, Cellar.

• Lĕlĕges, um. m. pl. [Λέλεγες, Gr.] *Homer* placeth theſe people ſouth, *near the bay of Adramyttium*; others confound them with the Carians. *Conf. Plin.* 5, 30. & *Strab. lib.* 13.

• Lĕlĕgēĭdes, um. f. pl. Patron. *Of Lelege.* Nymphæ Lelegeïdes, *Ov. Met.* 9, 651.

• Lĕlĕgēius, a, um. adj. *Of Lelege.* Lelegeïa mœnia, *Ov. Met.* 7, 443. littora, *Id. ib.* 8, 6.

Lemanus lacus, *A lake near Geneva*; on the north whereof are the Switzers, and on the ſouth Savoy. The river Rhoſne floweth through this lake, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1. hod. *le lac de Geneve*, Hard.

Lemniăcus, a, um. adj. ¶ Lemniacæ catenæ, *Mart.* 5, 7, 7. *Made at*

Lemnos, i. f. *An iſland in the Ægean ſea, ſacred to Vulcan*; *whence* Vulcania Lemnos, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 78. hod. *Stalimene*, Hard.

Lēmŏvices, um. m. pl. There were two ſorts of theſe people, one in Britany, their city probably *Leon*; the other in Aquitain, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 4. Hod. *les Limoſins*; oppidum *Limoges*, Hard.

Lĕmŭrālia, *Feſt. vel* Lĕmūria, um, & ōrum, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 121. *A feſtival on the fifteenth day of May, wherein they ſacrificed to the* Lemures, *unlucky to marry in.*

Lĕmūres, um. m. pl. [*qu.* Remures, inter ſe, quod ſæpe fit, commutatis literis liquidis *l* & *r*, *ſc.* à Remo, qui fratrem Romulum parricidam terriculamentis exagitabat] *Evil ſpirits, or ghoſts, who came to diſturb and plague thoſe who had injured them when liveing*; *Hobgoblins, hags.* Nigri lemures, *Perſ.* 5, 185. *De his vid. Apuleium de Deo Socratis.*

• Lēnæus, i. m. [*à* ληνὸς, torcular] *A name of Bacchus*, Ov. *in* Ibin, 329.

Lenius, ii. m. *Several Romans of this name.* Vid. *Cic. Att.* 5, 20. & *Fam.* 14, 4.

Lentŭlĭtas, ātis. f. *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7. *Reſpect to the nobility of*

Lentŭlus, i. m. [*à* lente ferendâ, ut Fabii à fabis] *The name of a noble family in Rome*, Liv. & Tac. paſſim.

• ‖ Leo, ōnis. m. [Λέων, Gr.] *The name of ſeveral emperours, and others*, Plut. alſo *an ancient ſophiſt of great acuteneſs*, ſurnamed *Byzantius*, Suid.

Leochares, is. m. *A noble engraver*, Plin. 34, 8.

• ‖ Leonica, æ. f. [Λεονίκα, *Ptol.*] *A town of Arragon in Spain, near the river Guadaloupe*, Hard.

Leonicenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Leonica*, Plin. 3, 3.

Leonĭdas, & es, æ. m. *A king of Sparta*, who with four hundred men defended the ſtraits of Thermopylæ againſt a million led by Xerxes, encourageing his men by telling them they ſhould ſup with thoſe in the *Hades.* When he was ſlain, and opened, his heart was found hairy. *Vid.* Nep. Themiſt. 3. Juſt. 2, 11. Gell. 3, 7. *His adde Plutarchum.*

• Leontini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Leontium*, Plin. 3, 8.

• Leontīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Leontium.* Leontinus ager, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 17. & de *Div.* 1, 33.

• ‖ Leontium, i. n. [Λεόντιον, Gr.] *An inland city of Sicily, in the valley of Noto*, Ptol. hod. *Lentini*, Hard.

Leontius, ii, m. *A famous engraver*, Plin. 3', 8.

Leontŏpŏlis, is, f. *A town of Ægypt*, Plin. 5, 10.

Lĕpĭdus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* De quibus conſule Livium, & alios.

Lepinus mons, *A ridge of hills in Italy, on which the city Signia ſtood*, Col. 10, 132. hod. *le montagne di Segni.*

Lepontii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of the Alps*, near the ſource of the Rhine, between the Milaneze and Switzerland, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 10. Circa *Lago Maggiore, Val. d'Oſula*, & *Val. Leventina*, quaſi Lepontina dicta, *Hard.*

Leprium, *vel* Lepreon, i, n. *A town of Arcadia near the river Alpheus*, which is near where lepers reſorted to waſh in order to their cure, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2. *Plin.* 4, 6.

Lepta, æ, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* Vid. *Cic. Att.* 5, 17. 9, 12. & 13, 46.

Lepteacra, æ, f. *A promontory of India*, Plin. 6, 29. otherwiſe called *Drepanum*, Id. ibid.

Leptis Sarrana. (1) *A city of Barbary in Africa.* (2) *Another beyond the Syrtis.* (1) Sil. 3, 256. & Plin. 5, 4. hod. *Lebida*, Hard. (2) Luc. 9, 951.

Leptitani, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Leptis*, Liv. 66, 5.

Lerina, æ, f. *A ſmall iſland in France*, Plin. 3, 5. hod. *S. Honore de Lerin*, Hard.

*Lerna, æ, f. [Λέρνη, Gr.] *A lake near Argos in Peloponneſus*, where Hercules ſlew the hydra, whoſe heads grew again as faſt as they were cut off. Hinc Λέρνη κακῶν, Lerna malorum, *vid. Chiliad.* Veteri ſpumavit Lerna veneno, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 360.

*Lernæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Lerna.* ¶ ✠ Lernæa peſtis, *the hydra*, Lucr. 5, 26.

Lero, us, f. *An iſland on the coaſt of France, not far from Antibes*, Plin. 3, 6. hod. *l'Iſle de S. Marguerite*, Hard.

Leros, i, f. *An iſland in the Icarian ſea*, Plin. 1, 12.

Leſbĭdes, um, f. pl. Patron. *Leſbian women*, Ov. Ep. 3, 36.

Leſbius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Leſbos.* Leſbium plectrum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 26.

Leſbos, i, f. *An iſle in the Ægean ſea*, Hor. 1, 11, 1. Hujus metropolis olim Mitylene, unde hod. *Metelin*, Hard.

*Leſtrȳgŏnes, um, m. pl. [Λαιστρυγόνες, Gr.] *A people of Italy, who roaſted and eat the companions of Ulyſſes*, Hom. Od. κ, 119. Fingens immanes Læſtrygonas, atque Cyclopas, *Juv.* 15, 18. Hinc

*Leſtrȳgŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Leſtrygons; Leſtrygonian.* ¶ Leſtrygonia amphora, *A Campanian caſk*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 34. *Leſtrygones enim à Siciliâ Formias commigrârunt.*

Lĕsūra, æ, f. *A river near Triers in Germany, which falleth into the Moſelle*, Auſon.

*Lethæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Lethe.* Lethæus amnis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 705.

Lēthe, es, f. [à λήθη, Gr. oblivio] *A river in Africa, watering the city Berenice*; which, becauſe it runeth many miles under ground, the poets feign to be one of the rivers of hell; and becauſe the word ſignifieth *oblivion*, they further feigned, that whoever drank thereof forgot all that was paſt.

Lethes, is. *A river of Andaluſia in Spain*, Sil. 13, 555. vulgò *Guadelete.*

Leuca, æ, f. & Leuce, es. (1) *An iſland belonging to Crete.* (2) *A town in Ionia.* (3) *A ſeaport town of the Salentini.* (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Mela. (3) Luc. 5. 376.

Leucădia, æ, f. *Eadem inſula cum* Leucas, *qu. vid.*

Leucădius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Leucas.* Leucadii (incolæ) *Liv.* 33, 17. ¶ Leucadius deus, *Apollo*, Ov. Triſt. 3, 1, 12.

Leucas, ădis, f. *Formerly a peninſula, but in Ovid's time* (*v.* Met. 15, 289.) *an iſland in the Ionian ſea*, from a rock whereof deſpairing lovers uſed to throw themſelves, as Sappho did to cure her love-ſickneſs, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 154. Here Apollo was worſhiped, *Id. Theb.* 4, 808. hod. *S. Maur.*

*Leucaſpis, ĭdis, m. [*ex* λευκὸς, candidus, & ἀσπὶς, clypeus; *i. e.* candidum clypeum gerens] *One of Æneas's companions loſt in a ſtorm, together with Orontes*, Virg. Æn. 6, 334.

Leucātes, æ, *vel* Leucāte, es, m. *A high ridge on the promontory Leucas, where was a temple of Apollo*, Virg. Æn. 3, 274. hod. *Cabo Ducato*, Hard.

Leuci, ōrum, m. pl, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 40. & *in ſing.* Leucus, i, m. *Luc.* 1, 424. *A people of Lorrain*, near the city now called *Toul*, Hard. They were good markſmen.

Leucippus, i, m. *A philoſopher from whom Democritus had the doctrine of atoms*, as from him Epicurus. *Vid.* Cic. Acad. 4, 37. & *de* N. D. 1, 24.

*Leucŏgæus collis. [à λευκὸς, albus, & γαῖα, pro γῆ, terra] *A hill in Campania, between Naples and Puteoli*, Plin. 18, 11. ¶ Leucogæi fontes, *which cure ſore eyes, and heal wounds*, Id. 31, 2.

Leucola, æ, f. *A port in Cyprus, where agates are found*, Plin. 5, 31.

Leucon, ŏnis, m. (1) *A king of Pontus*, ſlain by Oxylocus his brother, becauſe he had defiled his wife. (2) *A dog's name, White.* (1) Ov. *in* Ibin. 310. (2) Id. Met. 3, 218.

Leucŏnĭcus, a, um, adj. ¶ Leuconicum tomentum, *A ſort of flocks ſent from the country of the Celtæ*, or elſe the *Belgæ*, Mart. 11, 22. *qui* & Luconicum *ſubſt.* & *abſolutè dixit pro eodem*, Ep. 14, 159.

*Leucŏnoë, es, f. [à candore mentis dicta] *A lady to whom Horace addreſſeth the eleventh ode of his firſt book.*

*Leucŏnŏtus, i, m. *Vid.* Appell.

Leucopetra, æ, f. [*Lat.* alba rupes; *ex* λευκὸς, albus, & πέτρα, rupes] *A promontory of Tarentum in Italy*, Cic. Philipp. 1, 3. & *ad* Att. 16, 6. hod. *Capo dell' Armi*, Hard.

*Leucŏpŏlis, is, f. [*h. e.* alba civitas; *ex* λευκὸς, albus, & πόλις, civitas] *A maritime town of Caria*, Plin. 5, 29.

Leucŏſia, æ, f. [à Sirene eo nomine, *vid.* Plin. 2, 88] *A ſmall iſland of the Tyrrhene ſea, on the coaſt of Lucania*, Ov. Met. 15, 708, *conſ.* Sil. 8, 579.

Leucoſȳria, æ, f. *A country of Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3.

Leucoſȳrus, i, m. *One of that country*, Nep. Datam. 2.

*Leucŏthea, *vel freq.* Leucŏthoë, es, f. [λευκὴ θέα, Gr. *ſc.* alba dea] (1) Albunea, Latinis, etiamque matuta, & mater Matuta. (2) *The daughter of Ino, and wife of Athamas*, who flying from her diſtracted huſband, who had ſlain his and her ſon Learchus, caſt herſelf, with her other ſon Melicerta in her arms, into the ſea, and by Neptune were changed into ſea deities. (3) Alſo *a miſtreſs of Apollo*, by him changed into a frankincenſe tree. (4) *An iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea.* (5) *A fountain in Samos.* (1) *Vid.* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 12. & *de* N. D. 3, 15, & 19. Leucothoë Graiis, Matuta vocabere noſtris, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 545. (2) Lege fabulam ap. Eund. Met. 4. (3) Id. Met. 4, 195. & ſeq. (4) Plin. 3, 6. (5) Id. 5, 31.

Leuctra, ōrum, n. pl. *A town in Bæotia, where Epaminondas vanquiſhed the Lacedemonians*, Cic. Off. 1, 18. & Tuſc. 1, 46. Hinc

Leuctrĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to Leuctra.* Leuctrica pugna, *Nep. Epam.* 1, 4.

‖ Levina, æ, f. [à Levino flumine] *Lenox* in Scotland.

‖ Leuphana, æ, f. The city *Hanover* in the Lower Saxony.

Lexovii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Normandy in France*, Plin. 4, 18. Locus hod. *Leſieux*, Hard.

L ante H.

‖ Lhoegria, æ, f. Lhoegr. [Gall.] *England* in the old Britiſh tongue.

L ante I.

‖ Libanius, i, m. *A ſophiſt of Antioch in Syria.* He taught both at Antioch and Conſtantinople. He was the ſcholar of Diophantus, a bitter enemy to Chriſtianity, as was alſo his maſter Julian the emperour, in praiſe of whom he writ two orations. He wrote arguments to the orations of Demoſthenes, and ſeveral other things in the art of rhetorick. He was baniſhed from Conſtantinople, and retired to Nicomedia, which was the laſt place in which we hear of him. *Vid.* Socr. Hiſt. Eccl. l. 4. & Suid.

Libanus, i, m. [à לבן albus, propter nives quibus ſæpe obtegitur, vel potiùs à לבנה thus, ab agris confinibus thure abundantibus] *A mountain in Syria*, extending in length from eaſt to weſt 190 miles, and on the north is the boundary of the Holy land. *Vid.* Plin. 5, 20. per totum.

‖ Libentīna, æ, f. *Eadem dea quæ* Libitina.

Lĭber, i, m. [quòd curis animum liberet, *Sen.* de *Tranq.* cap. 15. à λείβειν, *i. e.* σκοτεινὸς, Heinſ.] (1) *A name of Bacchus, the ſon of Jupiter and Semele.* (2) *Another, the ſon of Ceres.* (1) Præliis audax neque te ſilebo, Liber, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 21. (2) Cic. N. D. 2, 24. Φυσικῶς ſumitur pro *Marte, Sole*, & *Apolline.* *Vid.* Macrob. Saturn. 1, 18.

Lĭbĕra, æ, f. *Proſerpine, the daughter of Ceres*, ſo called. *Vid.* Liv. 3, 55. & Tac. 2, 49. & Cic. N. D. 2, 24.

Lĭbĕrālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *Feaſts in honour of Bacchus*, celebrated March the ſeventeenth, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25.

Lĭbĕrālĭtas Julia, *A city of Alentejo in Portugal*, Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Evora*, Hard.

Lĭbēthra, æ, f. *A fountain of Magneſia*, Plin. 4, 9. Hinc

Lĭbēthrĭdes, um, f. pl. *Libethrian.* ¶ Nymphæ Libethrides, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 21. *Muſes of the Magneſian fountain*, ut vult *Solin.* c. 8. ſed alii, inter quos *Pauſan.* in Bœotiâ collocant. ap. fontem Heliconem; & *Strab.* à Libethro Thraciæ monte deducit.

Libiſoſuna, æ, f. *A city of new Caſtile in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Cuenca*, Hard.

Lĭbĭtīna, æ, f. *The godeſs Venus*, or *Proſerpine*, for ſhe preſideth both over births and buryals. Autumnus gravis Libitinæ quæſtus acerbæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 19. In her temple the undertakers of funerals, called *Libitinarii*, ſold all things belonging to funerals, *Mart.* 10, 97. *Vid.* Appell.

Lĭbo, ōnis, m. (1) Libones, *a noble family of Rome, from the Albi.* (2) Libo, *a citizen of Rome, famous for building the Puteal called by his name*; the form whereof may be ſeen in a common conſular coin of his family. (1) Prop. 4, 12, 31. (2) Forum Putealque Libonis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 8.

*Lĭbŏnŏtus, *vid.* Appell.

*Lips, Λὶψ, contr. ex Λίβος, *vid.* Appell.

Lĭburni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Liburnia*, of whom ſome ſettled in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 13.

Lĭburnia, æ, f. [à Liburno quodam Attico] *The country of Croatia*, haveing Dalmatia on the ſouth and eaſt, on the weſt Carniola, and Iſtria, *Plin.* 4, 22.

Lĭburnĭcus, & Lĭburnus, a, um, adj. *Of that country.* Inſulæ Liburnicæ, *Plin.* 3, 26. Roſtra Liburna, *Prop.* 3, 11, 44.

Lĭbya, æ, f. [à Libyâ Epaphi, ex Caſſiopeâ, filiâ] In Latin writers, *that part of Africa, which bordereth upon Ægypt. Vid.* Plin. in præf. lib. 5. & 5, 6. & Eutrop. 6, 9. but is often taken in a larger extent by the poets, eſpecially the Greek, and ſo taketh in *Carthage*, Vir. Sil. Alii.

Lĭbȳcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Libya.* Libycum mare, *Plin.* 5, 1.

Lĭbȳphœnīces, um, m. pl. *A people near Tunis in Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

‖ Lĭbȳphœnīcia, æ, f. *The country about Tunis in Africa*, Ferrar. *ex* Sall.

Lĭbys, yos, m. *A man of Libya.* Libys Hannibal, *Prud.* in *Sammacb.* 2, 685. Libys *pro* Antæo gigante, *Mart.* 9, 103, 4.

Lĭbyſſa, æ, f. *A woman of Libya,* or *any feminine joined with it.* Libyſſa arena, *Catull.* 7, 3.

Lĭbyſsīnus, a, um, adj. *Libyan, African,* Catull. 58, 1.

Lĭbyſtis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Libyan, African.* Pellis Libyſtidis urſæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 37.

Lĭchas, æ, m. *Ov. Met.* 9, 229. *ſed ſæpius*

Lĭchădes, um, m. pl. [*à* Lichâ Herculis puero ab Hercule illîc præcipitato] *Rocks,* or *ſmall iſlands, in the Eubœan ſea,* Plin. 4, 12.

Lĭchas, æ, m. *The boy by whom Deïanira ſent the empoiſoned ſhirt to Hercules,* who thereupon threw him headlong into the Eubœan ſea, *Ov. Met.* 9, 210. *& deinceps.*

Lĭcinius, ij, m. *The prænomen of two Roman emperours, Valerian* and *Gallien,* as is evident from their coins. Alſo *the name of many other rich men,* particularly *a freed man of Auguſtus, another* Licinius Craſſus, *ſurnamed* Dives. Ego poſſideo plùs Pallante, & Licinis, *Juv.* 1, 1, 109.

Ligarius, ii, m. *A noble Roman, Pompey's friend, whom Tully defended againſt Tubero.* Vid. *Cic.* pro *Ligario.*

Lĭgea, æ, f. *A ſea nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris,* Virg. Georg. 4, 336.

Lĭger, ris, m. *A navigable river of France,* called the *Loire,* Tib. 1, 7, 12. It ariſeth in the Vivarais, on the frontiers of the Cevennes in Languedoc, at the foot of mount Gerbier de joux, and after a courſe of near 200 miles, falleth into the ocean about 12 leagues below Nantes.

Lĭgur, ŭris, m. *An inhabitant of Liguria.* Aſſuetuſque malo Ligur, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 168. *Et in plur.* ¶ Ligurum ductor, *Id. Æn.* 10, 185. *Of the people of Liguria.*

Lĭgŭria, æ, f. *A country of Italy, extending from the Apennines to the Tuſcan ſea.* Vid. deſcript. à Floro, 2, 3. hod. *Riviere di Genoua.*

‖ Lĭgurnus portus, *al.* Liburnus, *A noble haven and town in Tuſcany, much frequented by merchants*; hod. *Leghorn.*

Lĭgus, ŭris, m. *An inhabitant of Liguria.* Mihi nunc Ligus ora intepet, *Perſ.* 6, 6.

Lilæa, æ, f. *A town of Achaia near the head of the river Cephiſus,* Plin. 4, 3.

Lĭly̆bæum, i, n. *A promontory of Sicily,* Liv. 21, 49. & Liv. 3, 8. hod. *Capo di Marſalla,* Hard.

Lĭly̆bæus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Lilybæum,* Luc. 4, 583. & Lilybeïus, a, um, *Idem.* Virg. *Æn.* 3, 706.

*Limĕnētis, ĭdis, f. [*à* λιμὴν, lacus] *Diana, worſhiped by the Spartans,* nempe à piſcatoribus, ut Ἀγροτέρα à venatoribus, *Tac.* 4, 43, 1. ☞ *Al.* Limnatis, à λίμνη, lacus, fortè rect.

Limnus, i, f. *An iſland between Pembrokeſhire and Ireland,* Plin. 35, 6. hod. *Ramſey.*

*‖ Limŏniades, um, f. pl. [ἀπὸ τῶν λειμώνων] *Nymphs of the meadows,* Ariſtot.

*‖ Limonum, i, n. *Ptol.* [Λίμωνον, Gr.] The city *Poictiers* in France.

‖ Lindisfarnia, æ, f. *The holy iſland on the coaſt of Northumberland,* four miles diſtant from another iſland called *Farne.* It was anciently a biſhop's ſeat, afterwards tranſlated to Durham, *Beda.*

Lindum, i, n. (1) *A town in the iſland of Rhodes.* (2) ‖ *Lincoln,* a city of England. (3) ‖ *Linlithgow,* or *Lithgou* in Scotland. (1) Plin. 5, 31. (2) Camd. (3) Boët.

Lingones, um, m. pl. *A people of Champagne in France,* Plin. 4, 17. & Tac. Hiſt. 4, 67. hod. *les Langrois*; oppidum *Langres,* Hard.

*Linternum, i, n. *vel pot.* Lĭternum [Gr. Λείτερνον] *A city of Campania in Naples, between Vulturnus and Cumæ,* Sil. 6, 654. Hinc

*Linternus, a, um, adj. *pot.* Lĭternus. *Of that city.* Linterna palus, *Sil.* 8, 525.

Līnus, i, m. (1) *The ſon of Apollo and Terpſichore, a Theban, who taught muſick and letters.* He was maſter to Orpheus and Hercules. (2) Alſo *a ſpring of Arcadia.* (1) Virg. Ecl. 4, 56. & 6, 67. (2) Plin. 31, 2.

Lĭpăra, æ, f. *vel* Lĭpăre, es, *Virg.* [*à* Liparo rege, Æoli ſucceſſore, *Plin.* 3, 9.] *An iſland near Sicily, the chief of the Æolian.* Æolia Lipare, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 417. hod. nomen ſervat, *Lipari,* Hard. It is computed to be about 18 miles in circumference.

Lĭpăræus, a, um, adj. *Of Lipara.* Liparæa taberna, *Juv.* 13, 45.

Lĭpărenſis, e, adj. *Of Lipara.* Vid. *Cic. Verr.* 5, 37.

*Lĭpăris, is, m. [*à* λιπαρὸς, pinguis, quoniam aqua eſt inſtar olei] (1) *A river of Cilicia.* (2) *The ſame with* Lipara. (1) Vitruv. 8, 3. & Plin. 5, 27. (2) Claud.

Lĭpărĭtānus, a, um, adj. *Of Lipara.* Liparitana obſidio, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 4.

‖ Lipſia, æ, f. The city of *Leipzig* in Germany.

Liquentia, æ, f. *A river of Venice,* Plin. 3, 18. hod. *Livenza,* Hard.

Liria, æ, *A river of Languedoc in France,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Lez* prope Montpelier, *Hard.*

Lirinates, *rect.* Larinates, *qu. vid.*

Lĭrĭŏpe, es, f. *The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and mother of the river Cephiſus,* Ov. Met. 3, 342.

Liris, is, m. *A ſlow river which divideth Latium from Campania,* by *Pliny* called *Glanis,* 3, 4. Liris taciturnus amnis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 7. hod. *Garigliana,* Hard.

Liſſa, æ, f. *An iſle in the Adriatick, oppoſite Jader,* Plin. 4, 26.

*Liſſus, i, f. [Λισσὸς, Gr.] (1) *A city of Macedon*; hod. *Aleſſio.* (2) ‖ *A river of Thrace,* ſaid to be drank up by the army of Xerxes. (1) Luc. 5, 719. (2) Herodot.

Lĭternum, Lĭternus, *vid. ſupr.* Linternum, Linternus.

‖ Lithuania, æ, f. *A country belonging to Poland,* divided into nine palatinates, whereof the chief is Wilna.

Lĭvia, æ, f. [*à* Livius] *The name of Auguſtus's wife, and many other women*; as Livia Druſi, Livia Medullina, Ocellina, Oreſtilla, *&c.* ap. Suet.

Lĭvias, æ, f. *A town of Paleſtine beyond the Dead Sea,* ſo called from the mother of the emperour Tiberius, *Plin.* 5, 6.

Lĭviopŏlis, is, f. *A city of Cappadocia, near the Black Sea,* Plin. 6, 4.

Lĭvius, i, m. *The name of ſeveral men.* (1) T. Livius Patavinus. (2) Livius Andronicus, a ſcenick poet, about 160 years after Sophocles and Euripides, and 25 after Menander. (1) Huic *Quintil.* lacteam ubertatem, miram jucunditatem, clariſſimumque candorem tribuit, *l.* 10, 1. Cremutius, eloquentiæ, & fidei præclarum imprimis ap. *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34. & ipſe *Tacitus* eloquentiſſimum *vocat* in Agric. c. 10. (2) *Vid.* Gell. 17. cap. ult. ☞ *Plures alii nominis hujus occ.* ut Livius Druſus, Salinator, Laurenſis, *&c.* Vid. *Suet. Tib.* 3.

‖ Livonia, æ. f. *A country called Liffland,* in the Swediſh dominions, the chief town whereof is *Riga.*

Lix, *Solin.* Lixos, *Plin.* (1) *A city of Africa, near Tangier*; hod. *Larache,* Hard. (2) *A river near that town.* (1) Plin. 5, 1. & Sil. 3, 258. (2) Audit non parvo diviſus gurgite Lixos, *Sil.* 5, 405. conf. *Strab. lib.* 2. & *Ptol.* 4, 1.

L ante O.

Locrenſes, ium, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Locris,* Cic. Verr. 5, 34.

Locri, ōrum, m. pl. (1) *Several people of this name in the country of Locris,* diſtinguiſhed by the names of *Ozoles, Epicnemides,* and *Opuntii,* and by their different ſituation. (2) *Alſo of the Brutii,* built by the ancient *Locri* of Greece, near the promontory of *Zephyrium*; whence they were called *Locri Epizephyrii. Ovid* calleth the name of this city *Naritia*; and *Virgil, Æn.* 3, 399. calleth the inhabitants *Naritii Locri.* (1) *Vid.* ſingulatim, & conſule Geogr. Antiq. (2) Plin. 3, 5.

Lōcuſta, æ, f. *A vile woman, ſkilfull in prepareing poiſons.* She helped Nero to poiſon Britannicus, and Agrippina to diſpatch Claudius, *Juv. Sat.* 1, 7. *Tac.* 12, 66, 3. & 13, 15, 1.

Londinium, *vel* ‖ Londīnum, i, n. [*à* Llan Dian, *i. e.* fanum Dianæ. Certiſſimè enim Diana hîc præcipuè colebatur. Effoſſum enim propè D. Pauli non unum hujus Deæ ſigillum, plurimaque cervorum oſſa & cornua, aliis itaque etymis valere juſſis hîc pedem figo] *London,* an ancient city of England upon the river Thames, a famous town for trade, and the reſort of merchants and traders in Nero's time, *vid.* Tac. 14, 33, 1. and probably long before. It is governed by a lord mayor, and twenty-four aldermen. It was anciently called by ſeveral names; as, *Auguſta Trinobantum,* given it, as ſome think, in Auguſtus's time; *Colonia Auguſta,* and *Londinium* by Tacitus, *Londinum,* Amm. *Londonia,* by Beda. It was walled about by Conſtantine the Great, and became the metropolis of England ſoon after the Saxon heptarchy. Its ſuburbs for noble buildings, and inhabitants, may almoſt vie with itſelf; and may it proſper till it may be ſaid, *Poteris nihil orbe toto viſere majus.*

Longĭmănus, i, m. *A name given to Artaxerxes,* becauſe, they ſay, one of his hands was longer than the other; or perhaps rather from the large extent of his power, according to that of *Naſo,* An neſcis longas regibus eſſe manus? *Ep.* 17, 166.

‖ Longobardi, ōrum, m. pl. [*quaſi* Lingobardi, utì à Pontico appellantur] *A people of Lombardy,* made up of the *Lingones* a people of Germany, and the *Bardi* a people of Gaul. They inhabited both ſides of the Po in the time of Juſtinian.

‖ Longobardia, æ, f. *Lombardy,* a large country of Italy, containing ſeveral dukedoms and ſtates. ┴ Gallia Ciſalpina.

‖ Longovicum, i, n. *Lancheſter* in Northumberland, *Camd.*

Longula, æ, f. *A town of the Volſci in Italy, not far from Carioli,* Liv. 2, 33.

Lopaduſa, æ, f. *An iſland in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis,* Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Lampedoſa,* Hard.

Lopſi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Lopſica,* Plin. 3, 21.

Lopſica, æ, f. *A town of Liburnia,* Plin. 3, 21. hod. *Lopſico,* Hard.

‖ Lotharingia, æ, f. [*à* Lothario rege Gall.] *A country of Gallia Belgica,* now called *Lorrain.* It lieth between Alſace on the eaſt, Champagne on the weſt, Luxemburg on the north, and Burgundy on the ſouth. It is a ſovereign dukedom, and is computed to be near 128 miles long, and 110 broad.

*Lōtis, is, f. [Λῶτις, Gr.] *A nymph, who fleeing from Priapus, was changed into the lote tree,* Ov. Met. 9, 347.

*Lōtŏphăgi, ōrum, m. pl. [*i. e.* loto victitantes; *ex* λῶτος, lotus, & φάγω, edo] *A people of Barbary,* who are ſaid to have lived on the fruit of the lote tree, *Ov.* de *Rem. Am.* 789.

‖ Lovanium, ii, n. *Louvain,* a city and univerſity of the Low Countries.

*‖ Loxias, æ, m. [*à* λόξος, obliquus, quòd obliquè per zodiacum feratur, *vel* quòd obliqua, *i. e.* ambigua, det reſponſa] *A name of Apollo,* Macrob. Sat. 1, 17.

L ante U.

*Lua mater [*à* luendo, *i. e.* purgando] *A godeſs preſideing over expiations,* Liv. 8, 1.

Lūca, æ, f. (1) *A town of Lombardy.* (2) *Another in Tuſcany, on the river Serchio.* (1) Suet. Cæſ. 24. *ubi vid. Bernegger.* (2) Plin. 3, 5. *Hinc* Lucenſes, ium, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 12. Lucæ incolæ.

Lūcāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, of the race of the Samnites,* Liv. 22, 42. & 27, 44.

Lūcānia, æ, f. *A country of Italy, belonging to Naples*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 38.

Lūcānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Lucania*, Hor. Sat. 1, 15, 21.

Lūcānus, i, m. *A learned and famous poet of Corduba, a city of Spain*, who comeing to Rome, was made an equeſtrian. He writ, but lived not to finiſh, the civil wars between Cæſar and Pompey, in an heroick poem: for ſeeing himſelf ſlighted by Nero, he was ſo moved, that both by words and deeds he publickly ſhowed his reſentment, and was condemned for a conſpiracy againſt him, but had the favour to chooſe his death; which he did by opening his veins. *Martial* writ many epigrams upon him, *lib.* 7. *ep.* 20, 21, 22. and in ſeveral other books; and *Statius his Genethliacon*, Sil. 2, 7.

Lucas, æ, f. [*à* Lucaniâ, ubi primùm Pyrrhi bello Romanis viſi ſunt elephantes, *Varr.*] ¶ Lucæ boves, *Elephants*, ſo called ignorantly by the Romans, haveing never ſeen any biger creature.

Lucenſes, *vid.* Luca.

Lucentia, æ, f. *A maritime town of Spain*, Mela. Sed *Lucentum* vocat *Plin.* 3, 3. hod. *Alicante*, Hard.

Lūcēres, *Prop.* 4, 1, 31. Lūcĕres, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 132. um, m. pl. [de etymo variè diſputatur, quæ tamen à vero abeſſe propiùs etyma videntur, vel ut dicti ſint à Lucumone, *Varr.* & *Plin.* vel *à* Luco ubi Romuli aſylum fuit, ut ſint advenæ in hâc tribu, *Plut.*] *One of the three centuries, into which Romulus divided the people.* Lucerum nominis, & originis cauſâ incerta eſt, *Liv.* 1, 13.

Lūcĕria, æ, f. *A city of Apulia*, Luc. 2, 473. & Plin. 3, 11. Nuceria, *Ptol.* 3, 1. hod. *Lucero delli Pagani*, in Capitanata, *Hard.*

‖ Lūcerna, æ, f. [*à* lucerna, quæ olim in turri lacûs exitu ſita ſuſpendebatur, quæ navigantibus præluceret] *Lucern*, one of the Swiſs Cantons.

Luciānus, i, m. *A learned and wity writer of Samoſata*, who compoſed many dialogues on various and pleaſant arguments in a pure Greek ſtile. He lived in the time of Trajan, and for ſome time profeſſed Chriſtianity, but ſoon turned apoſtate, and became a wicked blaſphemer. Nor doth he leſs ridicule and ſcoff at the heathen gods in his dialogues, wherein he ſhoweth himſelf a profeſſed atheiſt. At length, he that had barked ſo loud at religion was devoured by dogs. Vid. *Suid. ubi plura invenies.*

Lūcĭliānus, i, m. *Cic. Att.* 16, 11. *The ſon of*

Lūcīlius, ii, m. *The name of ſeveral men; a learned and ſmart Roman ſatiriſt, born at Arunca in Italy, cotemporary with Accius and Pacuvius.* Secuit Lucilius urbem, Te, Lupe, te, Muti, & genuinum fregit in illis, *Perſ.* 1, 114.

Lūcīna, æ, f. [etymon lege ap. *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 44.] *The godeſs of child-bearing*, a title given both to *Juno* and *Diana*, or *Luna*. Juno Lucina, fer opem, ſerva me, obſecro, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 15. Vid. & *Catull. Carm. Sec.* 32, 17.

Lūcĭpor, & Marcipor, *pro* Lucii & Marci *puer* dixerunt antiqui.

Lūcius, ii, m. *The prenomen of ſeveral Romans*, as Lucius Quint. Cincinn. Lucius Sept. Severus, &c.

Lucrētia, æ, f. *The daughter of Lucretius prefect of the city, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus*, raviſhed by Sextus Tarquinius, the ſon of Tarquinius Superbus: which the chaſte injured lady reſented to that degree, that ſhe immediately ſent for her father and huſband, and ſtabed herſelf before them. Whereupon the people of Rome roſe in arms, baniſhed the Tarquins, and changed the monarchy into the form of a commonwealth, *Liv.* 1, 58, 59.

Lucretĭlis, is, m. *A mountain of the Sabines*, at the foot of which was Horace's villa and land, of ſo pleaſant a ſituation, that he feigneth that Fauſtus often left his *Lycæum* to reſort thither, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 1. Vid. & eund. *Ep.* 1, 16.

Lucrētius, ii, m. *A Latin poet, who writ of the nature of things in ſix books, ſtill extant.* De illo vid. *Ov. Am.* 1, 15, 23. *Quint.* 10, 1. *Philtro ab uxore dato in inſaniam verſus ſuâ ipſius manu periit, ætat.* 54. Euſeb.

Lucrīnum, i, n. *A town of Apulia*, Mela.

Lucrīnus lacus [*à* lucro ex piſcibus facto, *Feſt.*] *A lake of Campania, between Baiæ and Cumæ, plentifully ſtored with choice fiſhes.* Hinc

Lucrīnenſis, e, adj. *Cic. Att.* 4, 10. *Id. quod*

Lūcrīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Lucrine lake.* Lucrina aqua, *Prop.* 1, 11, 10. conchylia, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 49. Oſtrea ſtagno ſatiata Lucrino, *Mart.* 3, 60, 3.

Luctātius Catulus, *A valiant Roman, who, by beating the Carthaginian fleet between Sicily and Africa, put an end to the firſt Punick war*, Liv. 28, 38.

Lūcullus, i, m. (1) Lucius Lucullus, *a noble and valiant Roman, who beat Mithridates out of his kingdom.* (2) Marcus, *a kinſman of the former, who ſubdued Thrace.* (1) *Vid.* Plut. in hujus vitâ, & Cic. pro Archiâ 4. & Acad. Q. 2, 1. (2) Eutrop. 6, 6. & 8. Hinc

Lūculleus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Lucullus.* ¶ Luculleum marmor, *brought by him to Rome*, Plin. 36, 6.

‖ Lūcūmo, ōnis, m. *Rex* ſonat linguâ Etruſcâ, *Serv.* vel homo inſanus, *Feſt.* Lucmo *per Sync. vocat* Propertius, 4, 1, 29.

Lucus Auguſti, *A town in Gallia Narbonenſis*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Luc en Dauphiné*, altero à Diâ ſive Deâ Vocontiorum lapide, *Hard.*

Lūcus Feroniæ, *A place in Italy, not far from Viterbo*, Plin. 3, 4. Sub oppido *S. Oreſte* etiamnum viſuntur veſtigia, *Hard.*

Lugdūnenſis Gallia, *A part of old Gaul*, which included the dioceſe of Lyons and its dependencies, Roan, Tours, Lens, the Franche Comté, and part of Switzerland. *Vid. Geograph.*

Lugdūnenſis ara, *An altar at Lyons*, where Caligula had ordered Greek and Roman oratours to vie with one another; in which contention he that was overcome was obliged to praiſe and reward the conquerour; and if any piece was publickly produced for approbation, which was condemned, he was obliged to lick it off with his tongue, wipe it off with a ſponge, to be ſtruck with a ferula, or thrown into the river. *Vid.* Juv. 1, 44. & *conj.* Suet. Calig. 20.

‖ Lugdūnum *Celtarum*, [*qu.* Lucii dunum, *i. e.* mons, *Celticè*] *The city Lyons in France*, built on a hill by Lucius Munatius Plancus, *vid. Turneb. Ant. Lect.* 20, 15. near the confluence of Arar and the Rhoſne.

‖ Lugdūnum *Covenarum*, *A city of Guienne in France*; hod. *S. Bertrand.*

‖ Lugdūnum *Batavorum*, *The city Leyden in Holland.* Lugdunumque tuam, dum præteris, aſpice victor, *Sidon.* 5, 576.

‖ Luguvallium, & Luguballia, *Old Caerliſle*, Beda.

Lumberitāni, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 3. *The people of Lombier in Navarre*, Hard.

Lūna, æ, f. *A town and port*, or rather *bay of Tuſcany, on the confines of Liguria.* Primum Etruriæ oppidum Luna, portu nobile, *Plin.* 3, 5. Lunaï portum eſt operæ cognoſcere, *Perſ.* 6, 9.

Lunæ promontorium, *Plin.* 3, 4. *A promontory of Portugal, at the mouth of the river Tagus.* Hod. in ruinis jacet, circumjacenti agro nomen eſt *il Lunegiano*; portui, *Golfo di Spezzia*, Hard.

Lŭpa, *quæ* & Acca Laurentia, & Larentia *dicta eſt. Vid.* Laurentia.

‖ Lupara, æ, f. *The Louvre in Paris*, where the court often is.

Lŭpercal, ālis, n. [ut mons Lucæus, *à* λύκος, ita Lupercal à lupo dictus] *A place under mount Palatine*, conſecrated by Evander to Pan the god of Arcadia, that he might preſerve their flocks from the wolves, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 343.

Lŭpercālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *A feſtival ſacred to Pan, kept February the 15th*, Ov. Faſt. 2, 367. & ſeqq.

Lŭpercālis, e, adj. *Belonging to Pan.* Lupercale ſacrum, *Suet. Aug.* 31.

Lŭpercus, i, m. *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. ſed ſæpius in plur. occ. *Prieſts of Pan, who on the Lupercalia ran naked about the ſtreets, and ſtruck women with child, in order to give them a more eaſy labour*, Virg. Æn. 8, 663.

Lupia, æ, f. *A town of Italy, between Otranto and Brindiſi*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Torre di S. Cataldo*, Hard.

Luppia, æ, f. (1) *The river Lippe in Germany*, which runeth through Weſtphalia into the Rhine at Weſel. (2) Alſo *the city Lipſtadt*, which taketh its name from thence. (1) Tac. Ann. 1, 60, 5. & 2, 7, 1. (2) *Virg. Geogr.*

Lūsītāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Luſitania*, Plin. 4, 22. hod. *les Algarbes*, Hard.

Lūsītānia, æ, f. *The third part of ancient Spain*, eſpecially that part called *Algarve*, in Portugal. The river Douro divideth it from Tarracon on the north, and the river Anas on the ſouth from Bætica, which containeth two other parts. *Vide Geogr.*

Lūsītānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Luſitania.* Luſitania tela, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 5. conf. & *Sil.* 5, 335.

Lūtetia, æ, f. *Paris*, the metropolis of France upon the river Seine. Julius Cæſar beautified it ſo much with noble buildings, walled it, and fortified it ſo ſtrongly, that ſome call it *Julii-polis*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 58. & 6, 3. ubi *Lutetia Pariſiorum* dicitur. Hîc etiam celeberrima Academia à Carolo Magno fund.

*‖ Lūtēva, æ, f. [Λουτήβα, *Ptol.*] *A town of Languedoc in France*; hod. *Lodeve*, Hard.

*Lūtēvāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Luteva*, Plin. 3, 4.

Luxia, æ, f. *A river of Spain*, between the *Anas* and *Bætis*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Odier*, Hard.

L ante Y.

*Lyæus, i, m. [*à* λύω, quòd ſolvat animum & quaſi relaxet] *A name of Bacchus.* Tu ſapientiam Curas, & arcanum jocoſo Conſilium retegis Lyæo, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 14.

*Lyæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Bacchus.* Latex Lyæus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 690.

Lycabeſſus, *vel* Lycabettus, i, m. *A high hill near Athens, very fruitfull in olives*, Stat. Theb. 12, 691. & Plin. 4, 7.

*Lўcæum, i, n. *A famous univerſity at Athens. Vid.* Lycæum.

Lўcæus, i, m. *A mountain of Arcadia, ſacred to Pan*, Virg. Georg. 1, 16. Alſo *to Jupiter*, Plin. 4, 6.

Lўcambes, æ, m. *The father of Neobule, whom he promiſed in marryage to the poet Archilochus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 25. *Vid.* Archilochus.

Lўcambēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Lycambes.* Tincta tela Lycambeo ſanguine, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 51.

*Lўcāon, ŏnis, m. [*à* λύκος, lupus, quem moribus retulit, & in quem mutatus eſt] *A king of Arcadia*, who would have murdered Jupiter in his own palace, but miſſing of his purpoſe ſlew a Moloſſian hoſtage, dreſſed him and ſet him before the god; who thereupon conſumed his palace with lightening, and turned him into a wolf. *Vid. Fab. integram ap. Ov. Met.* 1. *fab.* 7.

*Lўcāŏnes, um, m. pl. *The people of Lycaonia*, Plin. 5, 29. Alſo *ſpoted Indian wolves*, Id. 8, 34.

*Lўcāŏnia, æ, f. [*à* Lycaone dict.] *A country of the leſſer Aſia, on the ſouth of Cappadocia, divided from Cilicia by mount Taurus*, Plin. 5, 27. hod. *Caramaniæ* pars.

*Lўcāŏnis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Calliſto, the daughter of Lycaon.* Calliſto juxta Lycaonida, *Catull.* 64, 66. Virgineos, perjura Lycaoni, cœtus deſere, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 173.

*Lўcāŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Lycaon.* Lycaonia menſa, *Ov. Met.* 1, 165.

*Lўcaſte, es, f. [*i. e.* lupina; à præced.] (1) *A famous courteſan*, called alſo *Venus, on whom Butes begot Eryx.* (2) Alſo *a Cretan nymph.* (1) Serv. (2) Dictæa Lycaſte, *Claud.* 2. *Conſ. Sil.* 276.

Lycaſtus, i, f. [*à* Lycaſte nymphâ] *A town in Crete, near the Dictean hill*, Plin. 4, 12.

*Lyceum, i, n. [λύκειον, Gr.] (1) *Ariſtotle's ſchool, near Athens.* (2) Alſo *Cicero's ſchool in the Tuſculan*, ſo called from the former. (1) Cic. Acad. 1, 4. (2) Id. *de* Div. 1, 5. & alibi.

*Lychnidum, i, n. [Λυχνίδιον, Gr. *Polyb.*] *A city in the weſt part of Macedonia*, Liv. 27, 33. & 44, 21.

Lycia, æ, f. [*à* Lyco rege Pandionis fil.] *A country between Pamphylia and Caria*; hod. *Mentesſia*, Hard. Chimærifera Lycia, *Ov. Met.* 6, 339. *ſcil.* à Chimærâ monte ignivomo hujus regionis. Incolæ *Lycii* vocantur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 117.

Lycĭdas, æ, m. (1) *The name of a Centaur.* (2) Alſo *the name of a ſhepherd.* (1) Ov. Met. 12, 310. (2) Virg. Ecl. 7, 67. & 9, 2.

Lycimnia, æ, f. *One of the miſtreſſes of Mæcenas*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 23. *ſed mel. codd.* Lyciniæ.

*Lycĭſca, æ, f. [*à* λύκος, lupus] (1) *The name of a proſtitute.* (2) *A dog's name*; perhaps a mongrel of a dog and a wolf, or rather ſimply, *a wolf dog.* (1) Juv. 6, 123. (2) Virg. Ecl. 3, 18.

Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycium, of the country of Lycia.* Lycii montes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 923. Lycius Apollo, *Prop.* 3, 1. *ult.* ¶ Lyciæ ſortes, *the oracle of Apollo*, Virg. Æn. 4, 347. Nam oraculum Apollinis fuit in Patarâ Lyciæ, unde & *Patareus Apollo*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 64. Lycium mare, *Plin.* 5, 27. hod. *le golfe de Satalia*, Hard.

*Lycŏmēdes, is, m. [Λυκομήδης, Gr.] (1) *A king of the iſle of Scyrus, father of Deidamia*, on whom Achilles, in woman's apparel, begat Pyrrhus. For Thetis, the mother of Achilles, had concealed him in the court of Scyrus, leſt he ſhould go to the war of Troy; where if he went, ſhe knew he would be ſlain. (2) Alſo *the ſon of Creon.* (1) *Vid.* Stat. Achil. 1, 396. & Scholiaſt. Hom. (2) Hom. Il. ι, & τ, 240.

Lycŏmēdis, is, f. *A lake of Africa, on the confines of Marmorica*, Plin. 5, 4.

*Lycon, ōnis, m. [Λύκων, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A peripatetick philoſopher, ſo eloquent and ſweet in his diſcourſes, that he was called* Glycon. (2) Alſo *a town of Portugal.* (1) Laërt. (2) Liv. 37, 46.

Lycophron, is, m. *A famous tragick poet of Chalcis.* One tragedy of his, or another of the name, is extant, called *Caſſandra*, full of hiſtory, containing the acts of Hercules, the expedition of the Argonauts, the Theban and Trojan wars, but in an obſcure and involved ſtile; whence that of *Statius*, Carmina Battiadæ, latebræque Lycophronis atri, *Sylv.* 5, 3, 157.

*‖ Lycŏpŏlis, is, f. [*i. e.* Luporum urbs; *ex* λύκος, lupus, & πόλις, civitas: ſic dict. quòd lupi, factâ acie, Æthiopes Ægyptum invadentes repulerint] *A city of Ægypt upon the Nile*, Diod. l. 2. Strab. l. 7.

*Lycŏpŏlītes nomos, *The diſtrict belonging to Lycopolis*, Plin. 5, 9.

Lycōrias, æ, f. *The name of a nymph*, Virg. Georg. 4, 339.

Lycōris, ĭdis, f. *A freed woman of Volumnius the ſenatour*, with whom C. Gallus was deeply in love; but ſlighting him, ſhe followed M. Antony into the camp, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 2.

Lycormas, æ, m. *A river of Ætolia*, called alſo *Evenus*, Ov. Met. 2, 245.

*Lycurgĭdes, æ, m. Patron. *The ſon of Lycurgus*, Ov. *in* Ibin. 503. *Vid.* Lycurgus, n. 2. ubi tamen *Lycoriden* leg. & de Simonide Apollineo poëta intelligunt.

*Lycurgus, i, m. [Λυκοῦργος, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Polydectes, a noble Spartan, brother of Eunomus.* His brother dieing, he took upon him the name of king; but ſoon after finding his brother's wife was with child, he laid it aſide, and acted only as a Prodicus, or chief miniſter, and faithfully reſigned his kingdom to his nephew Charilaüs. But finding the ſtate much out of order, he bent his mind to redreſs it, which he did by a body of laws he had collected in his travels, and by ſtudy and obſervation, and obliged the lords and commons of the Spartans to keep them inviolable till he returned from Delphos. When he came thither, and found Apollo highly approved them, he ſent the oracle to Sparta, diſmiſſed his friends, and retired a voluntary exile to Crete; where dieing, he ordered his body to be thrown into the ſea, that the Spartans might not think themſelves diſcharged of their oath by procureing his bones to be brought to Sparta. (2) *A king of Nemea, the father of Archemorus.* (3) *A king of Thrace*, who finding his people too much addicted to wine, ordered all the vines of his country to be rooted up. (1) *Vid.* Juſt. l. 3. & Plut. in vitâ Lyc. (2) Proles infauſta Lycurgi, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 742. (3) Veſanus novâ nequicquam in vite Lycurgus, *Prop.* 3, 17, 23.

*Lycus, i, m. [Λύκος, Gr.] (1) *A king of Bœotia*, who marryed Antiopa the daughter of king Nycteus, who hearing that Jupiter had lain with her, divorced her, and took Dirce to wife, who kept her confined; but Jupiter releaſed her, and ſhe fled to Citheron, where ſhe was delivered of twins, *Amphion* and *Zethis*, who, when grown up, revenged their mother's wrongs upon Lycus and Dirce. (2) *A noble but unfortunate Trojan.* (3) *One of the Centaurs ſlain by Pirithoüs.* (4) *A famous phyſician of Neapolis.* (5) *A beautifull boy beloved by Alcæus.* (6) ‖ *An hiſtorian.* (7) *A river of Aſia, which runeth through ſubterraneous cavities a long way before it appeareth again.* (8) *Another flowing into the Euxine ſea.* (1) *Vid.* Amphion & Dirce. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 226. (3) Ov. Met. 12, 332. (4) Plin. 20, 20. (5) Hor. Od. 1, 32, 11. (6) Suid. & Porphyr. (7) Ov. Met. 15, 273. (8) Id. *ex* Ponto, 4, 10, 47.

Lydda, æ, f. *A city of Paleſtine not far from Joppa*, Plin. 5, 14.

Lyde, es, f. [Λύδη, Gr.] *The dearly beloved wife of Antimachus the Clarian poet*, Plut. de Conſol. & Ov. Triſt. 1, 5, 1.

Lyni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Lydia*, much given to intemperance, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Lydia, æ, f. [*à* Lydo rege Tyrrheni fratre] *An inland country of the Leſſer Aſia*, governed formerly by Crœſus king of Lydia, ſo famous in hiſtory. In this country is alſo the golden river Pactolus, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 211. *vid.* Lydius. It was anciently a very warlike nation, *Id. Æn.* 8, 479.

Lydius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Lydia.* Aurifer amnis Lydius, *Tib.* 3, 3, 29.

Lydus, i, m. *He, together with his brother Tyrrhenus, formerly reigned in Mæonia*, which was afterwards called *Lydia* from his name, *Paterc.* 1. *Vid.* Tyrrhenus.

Lygdămum, i, n. *A town of Myſia*, Plin. 5, 30.

Lygdămus, i, m. (1) *The name of a ſervant.* (2) *A name by which Tibullus calleth himſelf.* (1) Prop. 4, 7, 35. (2) Tib. 3, 2, 29.

Lygii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of the ancient Germany, near the river Viſtula*, Tac. Ann. 12, 29, 5. & Germ. 43, 4. Not far from *Kaliſch* in Poland, *Cellar.*

Lympha, æ, f. *A godeſs worſhiped by the huſbandmen when they wanted rain*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1.

Lynceſtæ, ārum, m. pl. *The people of Lynceſtis*, Plin. 4, 10.

Lynceſtis, ĭdis, f. *A country and river of Macedon*, Plin. 2, 103. Hinc

Lynceſtius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Lynceſtis.* Lynceſtius amnis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 329.

*Lynceus, i, m. [*à* λύγξ, lynx, quod eſt animal oculatiſſimum.] (1) *One of the Argonauts*, whom they fabled to be ſo quick-ſighted as to ſee things at 130 miles diſtance, *Varr.* and to ſee through trees and rocks, *Plut.* yea, that he could ſee hell through the earth; by which was meant, that he found out metals in the deepeſt mines. (2) *One of the ſons of Ægyptus*, whom his wife Hypermneſtra ſaved, when the reſt were ſlain by her bloody ſiſters. (3) *The brother of Idas*, who ſlew Caſtor, and was himſelf ſlain by Pollux. (1) Lynceus poterat qui rumpere terras, Et Styga tranſmiſſo tacitum deprêndere viſu, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 462. (2) Ov. Ep. 14. (3) Id. Faſt. 5. ſub fin.

*Lynceus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Lynceus*, n. 1. (2) *Of Lynceus*, n. 2. (1) Lynceïs oculis contemplari, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 90. (2) Trajectus Lynceo Caſtor ab enſe, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 709.

Lyncīdes, æ, m. Patron. *The ſon of Lynceus*, Ov. Met. 4, 768.

Lyncus, i, m. *A king of Scythia*, who for his cruelty to Tlepolemus the meſſenger of Ceres, was turned into a lynx, or ounce, *Ov. Met.* 5, 650.

*Lyra, æ, f. [Λύρα, Gr.] *A conſtellation of nine ſtars ſo called*, Ov. Faſt. 2, 76.

Lyrcæus, i, m. *A fountain of Arcadia, from whence iſſues the river Inachus*, Stat. Theb. 4, 711.

Lyrcæus, a, um, adj. *Arcadian.* Lyrcæa arva, *Ov. Met.* 1, 598.

Lyrcēius, *vel* Lyrneſſius, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Lyrceïa tellus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 355.

Lyrneſſis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *A woman of Lyrneſſus, Briſeïs.* Fertur in abductâ Lyrneſſide triſtis Achilles, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 1, 15.

Lyrneſius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Lyrneſſus.* Lyrneſia mœnia, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 45.

Lyrnēſus, *vel* Lyrneſſus, i, m. *A town of Troas in Phrygia*, ſacked by Achilles, from whence he brought Briſeïs, *Plin.* 5, 30.

*Lyſander, dri, m. [Λύσανδρος, Gr.] *A Lacedemonian commander*, who put an end to the war between Sparta and Athens, which had laſted twenty-ſix years, by ruining the Athenian fleet; but it was not ſo much effected by the valour of his forces, as by the diſorders that were among the enemy, which were ſuppoſed to be craftyly fomented by himſelf. Afterwards he ſet up a kind of decemviral government in the cities of Greece, which diſpleaſed the Lacedemonians ſo much, that they deveſted him of his power. He was a politick, or rather crafty, man; ambitious, covetous, and cruel. *Vid. Plut. & vitam à C. Nepote ſcriptam.*

Lyſias, æ, m. *The ſon of Cephalus, one of the ten famous oratours commended by Cicero*, Orat. 9, & 26.

*Lyſĭmăchia, æ, f. [*i. e.* ſolutio pugnæ; *à* λύω, ſolvo. & μάχη, pugna] *A city of Thrace built by Lyſimachus*, Juſt. 17, 2.

*Lyſĭmăchus, i, m. *Lat.* pugnam dirimens, [ab eodem] *A brave and valiant Macedonian, ſon to Agathocles, the pedagogue of Alexander, and his treaſurer.* He had a mighty love to learning, and heard Calliſthenes dayly when impriſoned by Alexander, who hated him; and at his requeſt gave him a cup of poiſon to put him out of his pain; which ſo incenſed the king, that he ordered him to be thrown unto a lion. But he, undaunted, wraped a towel about his arm, and thruſting it down the lion's throat, who came with open jaws to devour him, pulled out his heart; for which afterwards the king more highly reſpected him. *Vid.* Juſt. 15, 3. After the king's death, when his captains divided his dominions among themſelves, he was king of Thrace, and ſlain in a battle againſt Seleucus, *Id.* 17, 2.

Lyſinŏe, es, f. *A town of the Leſſer Aſia, near Pamphylia*, Liv. 38, 15.

Lyſippus, i, m. *A noble ſtatuary*, who made his ſtatues with ſuch art, that they ſeemed to have real life. Alexander forbad all other ſtatuaries to repreſent him. *Gloria Lyſippo animoſa effingere ſigna*, Prop. 3, 9, 9. *Vid.* & Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240.

*Lyſis, is, m. [*Lat.* ſolutio; *à* λύω, ſolvo] *A Pythagorean philoſopher, maſter to Epaminondas*, Nep. Epam. 2. & Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 34.

• Lyſiſtratus, i. m. [à λύω, & στράτος, exercitus] *The brother of Lyſippus, an excellent ſtatuary in plaſter, as his brother was in braſs*, Plin. 34, 8. & 35, 12.

• || Lyſius, i. m. [à λύσις, ſolutio] *By this name thoſe gods were called, who were thought to avert evil*, ſuch as the *Averrunci, Apotropæi. Ἀλεξίκακοι, Pollux.*

|| Lyſtra, æ. f. *A city of Iſauria near Derbe on the confines of Lycaonia*, S. Lucas, Act. Ap. 14, 6.

M ante A.

MAcæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia Felix, near the river Cinyps*, Sil. 2, 60. Maces hos laud. *Mela* 3, 8. Regionem quæ hod. *Ormus* dic. incolebant. Cinyphii didicere Macæ ſqualentia barba, *Id.* 3, 275.

• || Macalla, ōrum. m. pl. [τὰ Μάκαλλα Gr.] *A town of the Brutii in Italy*, Lycophr. 927.

Măcăreus, i. m. *The ſon of Æolus*, who lay with his ſiſter Canace, and had a child by her; whereupon he fled from his father's indignation; who had ordered the child to be caſt to the dogs, and ſent his daughter a ſword, with a command to uſe it as ſhe deſerved. *Ovid* hath writen an epiſtle for her to her brother, *Ep.* 11.

Măcĕdo, ŏnis. m. *A Macedonian.* Philippus valens Macedo multa moliebatur, *Nep. Timoth.* 3.

Măcĕdŏnia, æ. f. [à Macedone Oſiridis filio, *Iſid.*] *A fertile country between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece properly ſo called.* Diviſionem ejus in quatuor regiones, *vid.* ap. Liv. 45, 29. Hinc

Măcĕdŏnĭcus, & Măcĕdŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Macedonia; Macedonian.* Macedonicum bellum, *Plin.* 4, 11. Macedonia ſariſſa, *Ov. Met.* 12, 466.

Măcer, i. m. *A Roman poet, cotemporary with Ovid*, who wrote of botany, and the virtues of herbs, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 10, 44. He alſo made a ſupplement to Homer, *Id.* ex *Ponto*, 4, 16, 6.

Maceſtus, i. m. *A river of Myſia, falling into the river Rhindacus*, Plin. 5, ult. hod. *Megiſto.*

Măchāon, ŏnis. m. *The ſon of Eſculapius and Arſinoë*, or, as ſome, of *Heſione*, and according to others, of *Coronis*; a ſkilfull phyſician, who performed ſeveral great cures, and healed the wounded Greeks at the ſiege of Troy. *Tarda Philoctetæ ſanavit crura Machaon*, Prop. 2, 1, 59. Hinc

Machāŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Machaon.* Ille Machaoniâ vix ope ſanus erit, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 546.

|| Machara, *vel* Imachara, æ. f. *An inland town of Sicily*; hod. *Traina.* Hinc

Macharenſis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Machara.* Macharenſis agri, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 18.

|| Machlinia, æ. f. *The metropolis of Brabant*; hod. *Mechline, & Malines.*

|| Machlovium, ii. n. *A famous port and town of France, on the coaſt of Britany.*

Machlyes, um. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Africa beyond the Naſamones*, who, as Ariſtotle ſaith, have their right ſide male, their left ſide female, *vid.* Plin. 7, 2.

Macidos, is. f. *A city of Thrace*, Mela.

Macra, æ. f. (1) || *A river which divided Liguria and Tuſcany*; hod. *la Magra.* (2) *An iſland of the Myrtoan ſea, near Eubœa.* (1) Luc. 2, 426. (2) Plin. 4, 13.

Macri campi, *A place in Italy not far from Parma and Mutina*, Liv. 41, 18. & 45, 12. *conf.* Col. 7, 2.

Macris, is. f. (1) *An iſland of Caria.* (2) *Another of Eubœa.* (1) Plin. 5, 31. (2) Id. 4, 12.

• Macrŏbii, ōrum. m. pl. [*Lat.* longævi; *ex* μακρὸς, longus, & βίος, vita] (1) *A people of Africa in the iſland Meroë*, ſo called becauſe they live long. (2) *Others in the eaſtern parts of Æthiopia.* (1) Mela. (2) Plin. 7, 2.

• || Macrŏbius, i. m. [ab eodem] *The name of a man of conſular dignity, cotemporary with Servius.* He wrote two books on *Scipio's dream*, and ſeven called *Saturnalia*, containing many things of great uſe. He hath by ſome been called *Gellius's ape*, becauſe he imitated his manner, and tranſcribed many things out of him. *Opus extat, quod vide.*

• Macrŏcĕphăli, ōrum. m. pl. [à longis capitibus dicti, *ſc. ex* μακρὸς, longus, & κεφαλὴ, caput] *A people liveing near the city Ceraſus in Cappadocia*, Val Flacc. 5.

• Macrontĭchos, i. f. [μακρὸν τεῖχος, Gr. i. e. longum habens murum;] *A town of Thrace near the Cherſoneſus*, where Miltiades built a long wall to part the Cherſoneſus from other parts of Thrace, *Plin.* 4, 11. ☞ Alio nomine *Biſanthe* appell. hod. *Macri.*

• || Macrynia, æ, f. [Μακρύνια, Gr.] *A town of Ætolia in Greece, near Chalcis*, Strabo, lib. 10.

• || Mactōrium, ii. n. [Μακτώριον, Gr.] *A town of Sicily*, not far from the *Geloï campi*, Herodot. 7, 153.

|| Madagaſcar, *A large iſland in the Æthiopick ſea* ‡ Cerne, *Plin.*

Madaura, æ. f. *A city of Africa, on the confines of Getulia*, the birth place of Apuleius the Platonick, who from hence is called *Madaurenſis*, vid. *Plin.* 5, 4. hod. *Madara.*

|| Madera, æ. f. *vel* Maderas, *An iſland of the Atlantick ſea in Africa*, al. *Cerne Atlantica.*

|| Madus, i. f. *Maidſtone* in Kent, *Camd.*

Mæander, *Ov.* & Mæandrus, i. m. *Sil. A river in Phrygia, haveing innumerable turnings and windings*; whence *Ovid, Met.* 8, 162. compareth the Labyrinth in Crete to it, and *Silius* a mutable temper, *l.* 7, 139. hod. *Mădre.*

Mæandria, æ. f. *A town of Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1.

Mæandrŏpolis, is. f. *A town of Caria, on the river Mæander*, Plin. 5, 29.

|| Mæatæ, ārum. m. pl. *The people of Loudon in Scotland.*

Mædi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace, bordering on the Macedonians*, Liv. 26, 25.

• Mænădes, um. f. pl. & aliq. in ſig. Mænas, ădis. [à μαίνομαι, inſanire, quòd in orgiis furore percitæ viderentur] *Women ſacrificers to Bacchus.* Mænades hederigeræ, *Catull.* 64, 23. Recepto Mænas inſanit Deo, *Sen. Med. v.* 382.

Mænălius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mænalus.* Mænalium nemus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 719.

Mænălus, i. m. & Mænăla, ōrum. n. pl. *A high hill in Arcadia.* Mænalus argutum nemus ſemper habet, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 2. Mænala tranſiêram latebris horrenda ferarum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 216. Hinc

Mænălis, is. f. Patron. ¶ Mænalis ora, *Arcadia*, Ov. Faſt. 3, 84.

Mænaria, æ. f. *A ſmall iſland near Corſica*, Plin. 3, 6.

Mænius, i. m. *A ſpendthrift, who haveing waſted all he had, reſerved only one pillar of his houſe to ſtand upon to ſee the gladiatours*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 27.

Mænus, i. m. *A river of Germany runing into the Rhine*, Plin. 9, 15. Tac. Germ. 28.

Mæon, ŏnis. m. *A prieſt of Apollo*, Stat. Theb. 4, 598.

Mæŏnia, æ. f. *Lydia*, eſpecially *that part bordering upon Ionia and Caria.* Vid. *Plin.* 5, 29. & conſule Georgr.

Mæŏnĭdes, æ. m. [*à* Mæoniâ Homeri patriâ, cùm Homerus in Mæoniâ, *i. e.* Lydiâ, nempe Smyrnæ, natus fuerit] *A title given to Homer.* Sua riſerunt ſecula Mæonidem, *Mart.* 5, 10.

Mæŏnis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Of Lydia*; *Lydian.* Mæonis Arachne, *Ov. Met.* 6, 103. ✠ Et quia Tyrrhenus è Lydiâ in Etruriam venit. *Mæonidum tellus* ponitur pro *Etruriâ*, Sil. 6, 607.

Mæŏnius, a, um. adj. [*à* Mæoniâ patriâ Homeri; de Mæone patre nihil certi, vid. Mæonides] *Of, or belonging to, Homer.* Mæonius Homerus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 5.

Mæōtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mæotis.* Palus Mæotica, *Plin.* 2, 67.

Mæōtis, ĭdis. in Acc. Mæotica, *Mela*, 1, 1. ult. & Meotin, *Plin.* 4, 12. *A vaſt lake beyond the Euxine ſea, into which the river Tanaïs diſembogueth itſelf*, Africanus *ap. Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 17. hod. *Mer de Zabache.* It is computed to be near 600 miles in circumference.

Mæōtis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Of Mæotis.* Mæotide ſævior arâ, *Juv.* 15, 115. *ſc.* Dianæ Tauricæ.

Mæōtius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mæotis.* Lacus Mæotius, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Mæſia ſilva, *A wood in Tuſcany*, Plin. 8, 58. hod. *Boſci di Baccano*; *rect.* Mœſia.

Mævius, i. m. *A pityfull poet in Virgil's time.* Navis ferens olentem Mævium, *Hor. Epod.* 10, 2. Vid. & *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 90.

|| Magæ, ārum. f. pl. *Old Radnor in Wales*, Camd.

|| Magdeburgum, i. n. A famous city of lower Saxony, *Magdeburg*: ☞ Dicitur etiam *Parthenope, & Parthenopolis.*

|| Magella, æ. f. *A town in Sicily near Enna.* Hinc

Magellini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Magella*, Plin. 3, 8.

Măgătæ, ārum, m. pl *A people of Africa, ſkillfull in throwing darts*, Stat. Achill. 2, 417. *al.* Macetæ.

|| Magiovinium, ii. n. *Anton. Dunſtable* in Bedfordſhire.

Magna Græcia, *A large quarter of Italy*, ſo called becauſe anciently poſſeſſed by the Sicilians, or that ſeveral cities thereof came from Greece, or that they uſed the Greek tongue. *Vid.* Liv. 31, 7. & Plin. 3, 10. It comprehended the two *Calabrias*, and the *Baſilicate* in the kingdom of Naples.

• Magneſia, æ. f. [Μαγνησία, Gr.] (1) || *A country of Macedon, bordering on Theſſaly.* (2) *A city of Aſia the leſs*, given to Themiſtocles, when in exile, by the king of Perſia. This was ſituated by the river Mæander. (3) *Another in Lydia under mount Sipylus*, where Antiochus Magnus was ſubdued by the Romans. (1) Ptol. (2) Nep. *in* Themiſt. 10. (3) Liv. 36, 43.

• Magnēſis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Of Magneſia.* Cur unquam Colchi Magneſida vidimus Argo? *Ov. Ep.* 12, 9.

• Magneſſus, & Magnēſius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Magneſia.* Magneſium ſaxum, *Lucr* 6, 1062. Magneſſa Hippolyte, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7, 18.

Magnum promontorium, *A promontory at the mouth of the Tagus*, Mela. Oliſiponenſe, *Plin.* 21. *i. e.* Ulyſſis inſula.

Magnus portus. (1) || *The port of Southampton*, Ort. interpr. *Portſmouth*, Camdeno. (2) *A ſea port of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary*; hod. *Marſalquibir*, Hard. (1) Ptol. (2) Plin. 5, 2.

Mago, ōnis. m. (1) *The name of ſeveral Carthaginians one whereof was the brother of Hannibal*, who wrote 28 volumes of huſbandry in the Punick tongue, which the Senate ordered to be tranſlated into Latin. (2) Alſo *Port Mahon, in the iſland of Minorca.* (1) Plin. 18, 3, in fin. *Vid.* & Col. 1, 1. *Alios hujus nominis inv. ap.* Liv. B. Pun. 2. (2) Plin. 3, 5.

Magontiăcum, i. *Tac. Ann.* 4, 15. Moguntiăcum, *Eutrop.* 7, 13. *The city Mentz*, or *Mayence*, the capital of the elector and archbiſhop of that name.

Magoras, æ. m. *A river of Phœnicia in Aſia*, Plin. 5, 20. hod. *la Riviere d'Amour*, Hard.

Măgȳni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia*, Tib. 4, 1, 146. *ubi al.* Moſyni.

• Maia, æ. f. [*Lat.* nutrix; *à* μαῖα, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Atlas by the nymph Pleione*, on whom Jupiter begat Mercury, and one of the Pleiades. (2) || *Another, to whom the month of May is aſcribed.* (3) || *Virgil's ſiſter.* (1) Virg. Æn. 8, 138. (2) *Vid.* Macrob. Sat. 1, 12. (3) In vitâ Virg.

Mājeſta, æ. f. *The wife of Vulcan.* Vid. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12.

Mājeſtas, ātis. f. *A godeſs, the daughter of Honor and Reverentia*, Ov. Faſt. 5, 25.

Mājus, i. m. [*à* majoribus, ut Junius à junioribus] (1) || *A name of Jupiter.* (2) || *The father of*

of Virgil. (3) *The month of May.* (1) *Vid.* Macrob. Sat. 1, 12. (2) In vitâ Virgilii. (3) Ov. Faſt. 5, 427.

Malaca, *vel* Malacha, æ. f. (1) *A city of Spain*; hod. *Malaga*, from which Malaga wine, raiſins, *&c.* (2) Alſo *a river of Spain*; hod. *Guadalquivireïo*, ſive *Fiu Grande*, Hard. (1) Plin. 5, 2. (2) Id. 3, 1.

Mălēa, æ. f. *vel* Mălĕa [Μάλεια, Gr.] *A promontory of Greece, in the ſouthern part of the Morea, very dangerous to ſailors.* Ionioque mari, Maleæque ſequacibus undis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 193. Raucæ circum tonat ira Maleæ, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 16.

Mălĕventum, i. n. *A town of the Hirpines,* which afterwards the Romans, offended at the ominous name, called *Beneventum*, Liv. 9, 29.

Măleus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Malea.* Maleus ſinus, *Flor.* 3, 6. Maleum jugum, *Id.* 2, 9.

Maliăcus ſinus, *A gulf in the ſea over-againſt Eubœa*, Plin. 4, 7.

Malienſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Theſſaly near the river Sperchius*, Liv. 54, 4.

Mallia lympha. (1) *A place near Thermopylæ, and mount Oeta.* (2) *The wife of the Choragus,* or perhaps *an actreſs.* (1) Lymphaque in Oeteïs Mallia Thermopylis, *Catull.* 66, 54. (2) In carm. ap. Suet. Aug. 70.

‖ Mallos, i. f. *A city near Tarſus in Cilicia*, Luc. 3, 227.

Malvana, æ. *A river runing by Tangier in Africa*, Plin. 5, 2.

Mamblia, æ. f. *A city of Æthiopia, near the coaſt of Ægypt*, Plin. 6, 29.

Mămers, tis. m. Oſcorum linguâ *pro* Marte, *unde* Mamercus Æmilius, *Liv.* 4, 16.

Mămertes, is. m. *A Corinthian, who ſlew his brother's ſon to be the next heir; for which fact his brother cauſed him to be torn in pieces,* Ov. *in* Ibin.

Mămertīni, ōrum. m. pl. [*i. e.* Martii, *à* Mamers Oſcè *pro* Mars] *A people that poſſeſſed themſelves of Meſſana in Sicily,* Liv. 28, 28. Hinc

Mămertīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Meſſana.* Amphora Mamertina, *Mart.* 13, 117.

* ‖ Mamertium, ii. n. [Μαμέρτιον, Gr.] *A town of Calabria in Italy,* Strabo, lib. 6. hod. *Marlorano.*

Mammæa, æ. f. (*ſc.* Julia) *The mother of Severus,* Numm. vett. obvii. Hinc ‖ Mammæus pons, *Lampr.*

Mamurius (Veturius) *An excellent ſmith,* who in the time of Numa made ſhort ſhields not to be diſtinguiſhed from that which was ſaid to fall down from heaven, and deſired for his reward to be celebrated in the Salian verſes, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 388. But ſome thought this to be fabulous, and made from VET. MEM. which is no more than *vetus memoria,* Plut.

Mămurra, æ. m. *A Roman of the Equeſtrian order, who firſt overlaid the walls of his houſe with marble, and had marble pillars.* Vid. *Plin.* 36, 6. He was born at Formiæ, whence Horace calleth it ſatyrically *Mamurrarum urbem,* Sat. 1, 5, 37. Hunc & *Catullus* carmine ſuo proſcidit, 27.

† Mānālis lapis, Some took this to be *the door that opened to the Manes,* Feſt. others derive it *à* manando, and ſay it was *a ſtone which in time of drought was rolled about to obtain rainy weather.* Non. ex Varr. & Fulg. Labeone.

‖ Manapia, æ. f. *Wexford* in Ireland, *Camd.*

Mancinus, i. m. *A conſul of Rome, who for makeing a diſhonourable peace was given up to the Numantians,* Val. Max. 2, 7, 1.

‖ Mancunium, ii. n. *Anton. Mancheſter* in Lancaſhire.

* ‖ Mandane, es. f. [Μανδάνη, Gr.] *The daughter of Aſtyages, and mother of Cyrus,* Herodot. l. 1.

* ‖ Mandanis, is. m. [Μανδάνις, Gr.] *An Indian gymnoſophiſt, who deſpiſed both the rewards and threatenings of Alexander the Great,* Strabo.

Mandarci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Aſiatick Sarmatia,* Plin. 6, 7.

Mandēla, æ. f. *A village of the Sabines, watered by the river Digentia,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105. hod. *Poggio Mirteto.*

Mandōnius, i. m. *A prince of the Ilergetes, who firſt ſided with the Romans, but afterwards revolted,* Liv. 28, 31.

Mandubii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Burgundy,* Cæſ. B. G. 7, 38.

‖ Mandueſſedum, i. n. *Mansfield* in Nottinghamſhire, or *Manceter* in Warwickſhire, *Camd.*

Manduria, æ. f. *A town of the Salentini in Italy,* near a lake of the ſame name, *Liv.* 27, 17. Lacus hod. *Andoria* appellatur, *Hard.*

Mānes, ium. m. pl. [*à* manando, quòd per omnia manarent, cùm eſſent diī ſuperi inferique quos invocârunt augures, *Feſt.* ſed neque de etymo, neque de ipſis, qui demum ſint, ſatìs convenit ap. doctos] *The Manes,* or *Genii, which wait on us comeing into the world, and going out of it.* Vid. *Plat.* in *Phæd.* & de *Repub.* 10. *So that, like Mercury, they belong to both worlds.* Vid. Plura in Appell.

Mănia, æ. f. [*à* Gr. μανία, *i. e.* inſania; vel pot. *à* manes, qui ſunt mortuorum præſides] (1) *The godeſs of mad people,* who are civilly, or *of thoſe departed this life,* who are naturally, dead. (2) *A city of Parthia.* (1) Varr. (2) Plin. 6, 25.

Manilius, i. m. *The name of ſeveral conſiderable Romans.* (1) Octavius Manilius, *a king of Etruria, ſon-in-law to Tarquin,* who after his abdication fled to him, and by his aid waged war upon his country. (2) *Alſo another, who wrote a poem to Auguſtus on the ſubject of Aſtronomy.* (1) Liv. 1, 49. (2) Opus etiamnum extat, *quod vid.*

Manius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans,* de quibus conſule Livium.

Manlius (Marcus) (1) *A noble Roman,* who fearing the walls of Rome could not hold out againſt the Gauls, choſe a thouſand valiant men and with them retired into the capitol, and manfully defending it, ſaved it from the enemy. But the Romans, jealous of their liberty, ſuſpecting that he affected the kingdom, threw him headlong from the hill, and ordered that none of the Manlian family ſhould take *Marcus* for a *prænomen.* (2) T. Manlius Torquatus, *ſo called from a Gaul,* vid. *Liv.* 7, 10. & *Suet. Calig.* 35. who beheaded his ſon for fighting without order, though ſucceſsfully. (3) *Another, who for the ſlowneſs of his tongue, and ſuppoſed dullneſs, was ordered by his father to retire to a country villa, and never to ſee Rome,* but this young man afterwards defended his father, and freed him from a tryal, when accuſed by M. Pomponius. (1) *Vid.* Liv. 5, 47. & 6, 11. & 20. (2) Id. 8, 7. (3) Id. 7, 4, 5. ☞ *Multos alios hujus nominis index Livianus ſuppeditabit.*

Mantinēa, æ. f. *A city of Arcadia,* where Epaminondas the Theban gained a glorious victory, and died of a wound received in the fight, *Nep. Epam.* 9.

* Manto, ûs. f. [*à* μάντις, vates, fatidica enim fuit] *The daughter of Tireſias the Theban fortune teller,* who, to avoid the tyranny of Creon and Theſeus, fled into Aſia, and built a temple to Apollo at Claros, for inſtructing her in the art of divination, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 199. & *Ov. Met.* 6, 157.

Mantua, æ. f. [*à* Manto Ocni matre, qui hanc urbem inſtauravit] *A city of Italy, beyond the Po, not far from Cremona.* The lands about it were very fruitfull, as *Virgil* ſeteth them forth, *Georg.* 2, 9. but in his time made a prey to the veteran ſoldiers of Auguſtus, becauſe the Mantuans had taken the wrong ſide in the civil war. Some ſay this city is 300 years more ancient than Rome; but it receiveth a greater honour from being the birth place of Virgil. *Marone felix Mantua eſt,* Mart. 1, 61.

Mantuānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Mantua,* or *Virgil.* Mantuanæ gaudia famæ, *Stat.*

Maracanda, æ. f. *Anciently a royal city of Sogdiana in Aſia,* Curt. 8, 1. & 7, 9.

* Mărăthon, ōnis. f. [*à* copiâ fœniculi, quod Græci μάραθρον vocant] *A town in Attica,* famous on account of Theſeus's killing a monſtrous bull there; alſo for being the place where Miltiades routed an army of Perſians, of a hundred thouſand foot, and ten thouſand horſe, with only ten thouſand brave Athenians. *Te, maxime Theſeu, Mirata eſt Marathon Cretæi ſanguine Tauri,* Ov. Met. 7, 433. & Nep. *in* Milt. 5. Hinc

Mărăthōnius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Marathon.* Pugna Marathonia, *Nep.* in *Themiſt.* 2.

* Mărăthūſa, æ. f. [*à* μάραθρον, fœniculum, ob copiam fœniculi ibi creſcentem] *A ſmall iſland in the Ægean ſea,* Plin. 4, 12.

Marcellea, ōrum. n. pl. *Feaſts kept at Syracuſe, in honour of Marcellus's good government of Sicily,* Cic. *in* Verr. 2, 21.

‖ Marcellīnus (Ammianus) *An hiſtorian in the time of Gratian.* Opus etiamnum extat.

Marcellus, i. m. [Dim. à dim. Marcus, Marculus, Marcellus] *Several Romans of this name;* (1) Claudius Marcellus, *a valiant commander,* called *Enſis Romanorum,* who firſt proved it was not impoſſible to conquer Hannibal, as *Victor* expreſſeth it. After a long ſiege he took Syracuſe. (2) *The ſon of Octavia ſiſter to Auguſtus,* who adopted him; but he died young, and is lamented by Virgil. (3) Marcus Marcellus, *a friend of Tully,* who after the defeat of Pompey lived an exile in Aſia, but was at length called home. (1) *Liv.* 27, 2. *Vitam ſcripſit Plut.* (2) *Paterc.* 2, 93. *Virg. Æn.* 6, *ſub fin.* (3) *Lege Cic. Fam. l.* 4. *& Orationem pro M. Marcello.*

‖ Marciāna caſtra, *A town of upper Hungary,* Amm. hod. *Marpugh.*

Marcipor, ant. nempe Marci puer, *i. e.* ſervus, *Varr.*

Marcius, i. m. ſaltus Liguriæ, ubi Q. Martius ab Liguribus circumventus eſt, *Liv.* 39, 20.

Marcodurum, i. n. *A town in the dutchy of Juliers in lower Germany,* Tac. Hiſt. 4, 28, 4. hod. *Duren,* Cellar.

Marcōmanni, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 62, 3. Marcōmāni, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 51. Marcomānes, *Claud. Conſ. Stilich.* 1, 241. ſed var. cod. *An ancient people of Germany, who under Maroboduus ſettled about Bohemia and Moravia,* Paterc. 2, 108. Qui modò Marcomanos, *&c.* Stat. Sil. 3, 3. 170.

Marcus, olim ſignari ſolit. M. [fortè contract. *à* Marius; videtur ſanè eſſe nomen Oſcum] *A very common prænomen among the Romans,* as M. Antonius, M. Craſſus, M. Tullius, *&c.*

Mardi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Aſia, not far from Colchis,* as ſome; but their ſituation is very different in authours. *Vid.* Cellarium *ad* Curt. 5, 6. n. 17.

Măre Ægæum, Atlanticum, Auſonium, *&c.* ſuis quæque locis quære.

* Măreōtæ, ārum. m. pl. *The people of Mareotis,* Plin. 5, 6.

* Măreōtĭcum abſol. Mens lymphata Mareotico, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 14. *Libyan wine. Vid.* Mareotis.

* Măreōtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of Mareotis.* Vites Mareoticæ, *Col.* 3, 2.

* Măreōtis, ĭdis. f. [Μαρεῶτις, Gr.] (1) *A country of Ægypt,* or rather of *Libya on the confines of Ægypt,* whence there came excellent wine. (2) *A lake in Ægypt waſhing the ſouthern part of Alexandria.* (1) Plin. 5, 9. (2) *Vid.* Curt. 4, 7, 9.

* Măreōtis, ĭdis. Patron. *Of,* or *belonging to, the country of Mareotis.* Vites Mareotides, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 91.

Margiāna, æ. f. [*à* Margo amne] *A country of the leſſer Aſia, where Antiochus built Antioch,* Strab. 9, 11. *towards the Caſpian ſea,* Plin. 6, 18.

‖ Margidunum, i. n. *Anton. Caſtle Overton,* or *Bever caſtle,* Camd. aliis *Leiceſter,* vel *Derby.* Vid. *Burt.* in *Anton.* p. 214.

Margis, is, m. *A river of Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 26. hod. *Morawa*, per Serviam in Danubium labens, *Hard.*

Margus, i, m. *A river runing through, and giveing name to, Margiana*, Plin. 6, 16.

Mărĭāna colonia. [à Cajo Mario, qui huc coloniam duxit] *A town in the iſland of Corſica*, Plin. 3, 6. Rudera ejus hodie viſuntur latere inſulæ eo, quod Italiam ſpectat, *Hard.*

|| Mărĭānæ foſſæ. [à C. Mario, qui foſſam ad mare duxit] *A town of Gallia Narbonenſis.* Vid. Geograph. antiq. hod. *la Foſs.*

Mărĭandyni, ōrum, m. pl. [à Mariandyno quodam Æolico] *A people of Aſia on the confines of Bithynia*, famous for the cavern Acheruſia, through which the poets feign Hercules to have drawn Cerberus into the light, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 171. & 733. *Al.* Maryandini.

Mariandyni ſinus, *A gulf on the coaſt of Bithynia*, Plin. 6, 1. hod. *le Golfe de Sangari*, cui nomen oppidum fecit in ipſo oſtio cognominis fluvii poſitum, *Hard.*

Mărĭānus mons, *A hill in Spain, parting Tarracon from Bœtica*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Sierra Morena.*

Mărīca, æ, f. *The wife of Faunus, and mother of Latinus*, Virg. Æn. 7, 47. Hinc

Mărīcæ lucus, *A wood by the river Lyris, near Campania*, Liv. 27, 38.

Mărĭci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Liguria, who built Ticinum*, Plin. 3, 17.

|| Maridunum, i, n. *Anton. Caermarthen* in Wales, *Camd.*

|| Maripeſſus, *vel* Marpeſſus, *A town of Myſia, where the Sibyl*, called *Helleſpontiaca, was born in the time of Solon. Vid.* Marpeſius.

*|| Mariſus, i, f. *Strab. Id. quod* Marus, *q. v.*

Mărĭtĭma, æ, f. *A town of Provence in France*, Mela, 2, 5. hod. *Martegues*, Cellar.

Mărium, i, n. *Plin.* 5, 31. Marii, ōrum, m. pl. *Catull.* 34, 12. *ubi al.* Urios apeitos, fortè rect. *A city of Cyprus.*

Mărius (Cajus) (1) *He was born at Arpinum, of mean parentage, but by his valour raiſed to the higheſt pitch of greatneſs, being ſeven times conſul.* He conquered Jugurtha in Numidia, the Cimbri in Gaul, and the Germans in Italy. Afterwards falling out with Sylla, who eſpouſed the party of the nobles, as he of the people, he committed great outrages, nor was Sylla behind him in cruelty; ſo that the commonwealth was miſerably haraſſed between them. Being overcome, he was forced to ſculk in the marſhes of *Minturnæ*; where he was found, impriſoned, and a ſoldier ſent to kill him: but the man, daunted at his preſence, his ſtern looks, and words, durſt not attempt it. From thence he eſcaped into Africa, where he lived in exile, till recalled by Cinna he returned to Rome, and was made conſul the ſeventh time, and died in that conſulſhip in the 68th year of his age. (2) Marius Priſcus, *who being proconſul of Africa, pillaged the province, was condemned, and baniſhed.* (3) *Another, who was of Præneſte, and famous for being a true friend.* (1) Lege Marium Plutarchi, & Luc. 2, 70. & ſeqq. (2) Vid. Plin. jun. Ep. 2, 11. & Juv. 1, 49. (3) Sil. 9, 402.

Marmărĭca, æ, f. *A country of Libya, on the confines of Ægypt*; dicta etiam *Mareotis*, Plin. Hinc

Marmărĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Marmarica.* Marmaricæ catervæ, *Luc.* 3, 293. &

Marmărĭdæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Marmarica*, anciently called *Pſylli*, who liveing among ſerpents are poiſon proof, their nature ſtrongly reſiſting it. *Marmaridæ medicum vulgus*, &c. *Sil.* 3, 300. & *Luc.* 9, 896.

Măro, ōnis, m. *Virgil's ſurname from his father*, Juv. 6, 435. Hinc

Mărōnēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Virgil.* Maronei ſedens in margine templi, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 54. &

|| Mărōnĭānus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Stylus Maronianus, *Sidon. Ep.* 8, 2.

Maronea, æ, *prius* Ortagurea; *A city of Chaonia*, famous for excellent wines, *Plin.* 4, 11. Hinc

Mărōnēus, a, um, adj. *Maronean*, or *Chaonian.* Maroneus Bacchus, *Tib.* 4, 2, 57.

|| Marpeſia, æ, f. *The firſt queen of the Amazonians*, Juſt. 2, 4. ☞ *Sed al. leg.* Martheſia.

Marpēſius, *vel* Marpēſus, a, um, adj. *Made of the rock Marpeſus.* ¶ Marpeſia cautes, *a dumb ſtatue*, Virg. Æn. 6, 479. *Vid.* Maripeſſus.

*Marpiſſa, æ, f. [Μαρπίσσης, Gr.] *A very beautyfull lady, the daughter of Evenus, wife of Idæus, and mother of Cleopatra the wife of Meleager.* Apollo falling in love with her, and takeing her away, her huſband purſued, but could not overtake them, *Hom. Il.* ι, 550. & *ſeqq.*

Marrŭbium, ii, n. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 750. Marruvium, *Sil.* 8, 506. *A town of the Marſyans in Italy, eaſtward of the lake of Fucinus*, ubi nunc *S. Benedicti* pagus, *Hard.* Hinc

Marrŭbius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Marrubium*, Virg. Æn. 7, 750.

Marrŭcīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy*, Plin. 15, 19. loco ubi hod. *Civita di Chieti*, Hard.

Marrūcīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Marrucini.* Marrucina pubes, *Sil.* 8, 521.

Mars, tis, m. [contr. à Mavors, quod à Mamers] *The ſon of Jupiter and Juno*, Hom. Il. ε. but *Ovid* maketh him *the ſon of Juno without a father*, the godeſs Flora haveing given her a flower gathered in the Olenian fields, by the touch of which ſhe conceived Mars, *Faſt.* 5, 229, & *deinc.* To this god of the beaſts, were conſecrated the wolf, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 566. for his cruelty; the horſe, as uſefull in war; of the fowls, the pie and vulture, for their rapaciouſneſs; the cock alſo, for his watchfullneſs, a neceſſary qualification in war; of the plants, the graſs growing in cities laid waſte by war, which is ſaid to flouriſh beſt when moiſtened with human blood. *Vid.* Gyrald. Synt. 17. & Nat. Com. 2, 7.

Marſaciōrum inſula, *Plin.* 4, 15. *An iſland formed by the rivers Maes and Rhine, near the city Dort in the Low Countries*, Hard. *conf.* Tac. Hiſt. 4, 56, 6.

Marſi, ōrum, m. pl. [à Marſo Circes filio, à quo veneficia didicerunt, ſerpentumque morſibus medicari] (1) *A people of Italy, inhabiting between the* Veſtini *and* Peligni. They could charm ſnakes, and were naturally fortified againſt poiſons; hod. nomen ſervat regiuncula *Ducato di Marſi*, Hard. (2) *A people of Germany.* (1) Plin. 7, 1. (2) Tac. Germ. 2, 5.

Marsĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Marſi, Marſian.* *Novit* Marſica pubes, Et bellare manu, & chelydris cantare ſoporem, *Sil.* 8, 496.

Marſigni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany, near the borders of Bohemia*, Tac. Germ. 43, 1.

|| Marſpĭter, *i. e.* Marſpater, *ut* Dieſpiter, *Gell.* 5, 12.

Marſus, a, um, adj. *Id. quod* Marſicus. Marſis finduntur cantibus angues, *Ov.* de *Medic. faciei*, 59.

Marſyas, *vel* Marſya, m. (1) *A ſatyr and Phrygian muſician, who challenged Apollo, and being overcome by him, was flead alive.* (2) His ſtatue being ſet up at the entrance of the Forum, it is ſometimes taken for *the Forum itſelf.* (3) *A river of Phrygia, into which he is feigned to be changed.* (1) Ov. Met. 6. fab. 6. (2) Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 120. (3) Ov. Met. 6, 400. & Liv. 38, 13.

|| Martia, æ, f. *The name of ſeveral Roman ladies*, one whereof was marryed to Cato Uticenſis, and by him given to his friend Hortenſius, and after his deceaſe taken by him again, *Plut.*

Martia aqua, *Water brought into Rome by Ancus Martius from the Fucine lake*, Tib. 3, 7, 26.

Martiālis, is, m. *A witty epigrammatiſt, but too paraſitical, born at Bilbilis, a town of Celtiberia in Spain*, Mart. 1, 50.

Martius, i, m. propriè adj. [à Marte] (1) *A cognomen of Ancus the fourth king of the Romans.* (2) Martius campus, *ſo called from Mars, to whom it was conſecrated; ſituate between Rome and the Tiber.* (3) Martius menſis, *the month of March.* (1) Liv. Cic. alii. (2) Ap. Hiſt. Rom. paſſim. (3) *Vid.* Feſt. Idus Martiæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 36. & 37.

Marullus, i, m. (1) *Seneca's maſter in rhetorick.* (2) *Another* (Pomponius) *a grammarian, who taught at Rome, and was a ſevere critick in his art*, and reprehended Tiberius Cæſar for a ſoleciſm, telling him, he had the government of men indeed, but not of words. (1) *Sen. Controv.* 1. (2) *Suet.* de *Ill. Gramm.* 22. ſed al. hîc leg. *Marcellus.*

Marus, i, m. *A river of Germany*, Tac. Ann. 2, 63, 7. & Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Mark, Marus*, & *Morawa*, unde Moraviæ nomen, *Hard.*

Maruvii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Maruvium*, or *Marrubium*, Plin. 3, 1.

Măsĭniſſa, æ, m. *A king of Numidia, and a ſure ally of the Romans, though at firſt an utter enemy; the father of Micipſa, and grandfather of Jugurtha*, Liv. & Cic. de Senec. Ov. Faſt. 6, 769.

Maſſæſyli, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of the weſtern parts of Numidia*, as diſtinct from the Maſſylians in the eaſt. *Vid.* Hard. *in* Plin. 5, 5. p. 527.

Maſſăgĕtes, &. *ſed freq.* Maſſăgĕtæ, ārum, m. pl. [*qu.* graves Getæ, *Iſid.*] *A people inhabiting the eaſtern part of Scythia in Aſia, who mixed blood and milk for food.* Longa Sarmatici ſolvens jejunia belli equo Maſſagetes, *Luc.* 283. Maſſagetas non adliget Iſter, *Id.* 2, 50.

Maſsĭcum, i, *ſc.* vinum. Veteris pocula Maſſici, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19. *Wine from*

Maſsĭcus, i, m. *A mountain of Campania*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Monte Marſico*, vino ſuo nobilis, quod *Muſcatellam* incolæ vocant, *Hard.*

Maſsĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Maſſicus*, or *Campania.* Bacchi Maſſicus humor, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 143. conf. *Col.* 3, 8.

Maſĭlia, æ, f. *A city of Provence in France, of very great antiquity*, anciently, but not primaryly, inhabited by a colony of Phœnicians out of Aſia, who diſdained the Perſian ſervitude; hence the Greek was the mother tongue there many ages, and humanity, good breeding, and philoſophy, flouriſhed chiefly in that part of the kingdom, when encompaſſed by barbarous nations. *Laudes hujus civitatis habes in oratione Ciceronis pro Flacc.* 26. *ſitum ap. Cæſar. B. C.* 2. *princ.* hod. parum mutato nom. *Marſeilles.*

Maſſilienſes, ium, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Maſſilia*, Cic. Cæſ. Liv. &c.

Maſsȳla, æ, f. *An inland town of Cyrene in Africa*, Plin. 5, 4. but *Virg. Æn.* 4, 481. placeth the Maſſilians *in the fartheſt part of Æthiopia.* Hinc

Maſsȳlēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Maſſyla.* Maſſyleus equus, *Mart.* 9, 23.

Maſsȳlus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Gens Maſſyla, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 483.

Maſtramela ſtagnum, *A lake of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Mer de Martegues*, Cellar.

Măsūrius, i, m. *A famous lawyer in the reign of Tiberius.* Maſuri rubrica, *Perſ.* 5, 90.

Mătho, ōnis. *A corrupt lawyer in Domitian's time*, Juv. 1, 32. Sæpe etiam hunc vellicat, *Mart.* 4, 8, 81. 8, 42. 10, 46.

|| Mantilica, æ, f. *A town of the Marchia di Ancona in Italy*, Front.

Matilicates, ium, m. pl. *The people of Matilica*, Plin. 3, 14.

Mătinus, i, m. *A hill in Apulia.* Matini buxeta, *Luc.* 9, 185.

Mătīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Matinus.* Apes Matina, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 27. Mons thymo abundabat, è quo mel optimum apes conficiunt.

Matiſco, ōnis, f. *A town of Burgundy in France*, Cæſ. B. G. 7. ult. hod. *Maſcon.*

Matium, ii, n. *A city of Colchos*, Plin. 6, 4.

Matrōna, æ, f. *A river of France runing through Champagne, and diſchargeing itſelf into the Seine at the confluence a little above Paris,* Cæſ. B. G. 1. princ. hod. *Marne.*

Mattiăci fontes, *Plin.* 31, 2. ‖ Mattiăcæ aquæ, *Amm.* 29, 20. *The baths of Wiſbaden in Germany.*

Mattiăci, ōrum, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 37, 4. *The inhabitants of*

Mattiăcum, i, n. *A town in Germany, not far from Mentz,* Tac. Ann. 1, 56, 6. hod. *Marpurg,* Cellar.

Mātūta [*qu.* Matutina dea] *The godeſs of the morning.* Leucothoë Graiis, Matuta vocabere noſtris, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 545.

Māvors, tis, m. [*à* Mamers, Oſcè pro Mars] *Mars, the god of war,* Cic. N. D. 2, 26. Hinc

Māvortius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Mars; martial.* Terra Mavortia, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 13.

*Mauri, ōrum, & Maurus, ſing. [*à* μαυρὸς, niger] *The people of Mauritania, Moors,* Plin. 5, 2. Maurus pedes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 39.

*Mauritania, æ, f. [*à* μαυρὸς, niger, quòd nigros habet incolas] *The fartheſt part of Africa to the ſouth, divided into Tingitana, and Cæſarienſis.* This diviſion *Dio* aſcribeth to Claudius, *Pliny* to Caligula. *De utroque vid. Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 58, 59.

*Maurūſius, a, um, adj. *Of Mauritania,* or *Libya.* Gens Mauruſia, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 206.

Mausōlus, i, m. *A king of Caria, whoſe monument,* called *the Mauſoleum, was reckoned amongſt the wonders of the world. Vid.* Artemiſia.

Maxentius, ii, m. *A cruel tyrant, who uſurped the name of Cæſar, and defeated Severus, who had been adopted by Maximinus Cæſar, but afterwards being overcome by Conſtantine, was drowned in the river Tiber. Vid.* Aur. Vict. 55, 56. & Zoſim. 2, 3.

Maxīmīnus, i, m. *Firſt he was a Thracian ſhepherd, then a ſoldier, next a commander, and laſtly emperour of Rome, ſucceeding Alexander Severus,* Aur. Vict. Epit. 57.

Maxīmus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral men.* (1) *One made a Cæſar by Maximinus, and called* princeps juventutis. (2) Maximus Tyrius, *a Platonick philoſopher, maſter to M. Antoninus.* (1) Nummi ejus in ære obvii ſunt. (2) Hujus opera extant Græcè & Latinè.

Maxulla, æ, f. *A town of Africa, near Tunis,* Plin. 5, 4.

Mazaca, æ, f. *Another name of the city Cæſarea in Cappadocia,* Plin. 2, 108.

Mazara, æ, f. *A town on the ſouthern part of Sicily,* Plin. 3, 8.

Māzax, ăcis. & *freq.* in pl. Māzăces. *A people of Illyricum, very ſkillfull in throwing darts. Some place them in Africa.* Tremulum cùm torſit miſſile Mazax, *Luc.* 4, 681. Vid. *Plin.* 6, 7.

Mazeras, æ, f. *A river of Hyrcania flowing into the Caſpian ſea,* Plin. 6, 16.

Mazyces, um, m. pl. *A people of Mauritania Cæſarienſis, whoſe king was Iarbas,* Sall.

M ante E.

Mēcænas, ātis. *Vid.* Mæcenas.

‖ Mechlinia, æ, f. *The chief city of Brabant;* hod. *Malines.*

Mecyberna, æ, f. *A maritime town of Macedonia near Pallene,* Mela.

Mecybernæus ſinus, *A bay near Mecyberna,* Plin. 4, 10. hod. *le Golfe d'Aiomana,* Hard.

† Meddix, *The name of the chief magiſtrate among the Oſci,* Enn.

*Mēdēa, æ, f. [Μήδεια, Gr. *à* μῆδος, conſilium] *The daughter of Æetes king of Colchos,* a wicked *ſorcereſs.* She entertained Jaſon, and his Argonauts, and falling in love with him, on promiſe of marryage, taught him to tame the braſen-footed bulls, and caſt the dragon into a deep ſleep, that he might carry off the golden fleece; which being done, he fled, takeing her and her brother along with him. But fearing to be overtaken by her father, who purſued them, ſhe cut her brother Abſyrtus in pieces, and ſtrewed his limbs in the way, to ſtop the purſuit. Jaſon at his return marryed her, and had two ſons by her, whom ſhe murdered in revenge, becauſe Jaſon had marryed Creüſa, the daughter of the king of Corinth; and ſent a box to the bride as a preſent; which ſhe opening, the fire burſt forth, and burnt her and the palace. After this ſhe fled to Athens, where ſhe marryed old Ægeus, and had a ſon by him called Medus, with whom ſhe flew away into that part of Aſia, which from him was called *Media.* Lege Senecæ *Medea,* & Cic. N. D. 3, 19. & 26. & pro lege Manil. 9. Hinc

*Mēdēis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Of Medea.* ¶ Medeïdes herbæ, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 101. *Magick herbs.*

‖ Medena, æ, f. *Newport,* in the iſle of Wight, *Camd.*

*Mēdia, æ, f. [*à* Medo, Medeæ filio; vel pot. à מדו] *A large country of Aſia, bounded on the north with the Hyrcanian ſea, on the weſt with Armenia the Greater and Aſſyria, on the ſouth with Perſia, and on the eaſt with Hyrcania and Parthia.* It is mountainous, and cold, but fruitfull on that ſide which lieth to the Caſpian ſea; the chief region was *Ecbatana,* Plin. 6, 14. Virg. Georg. 2, 136. hod. *Servan.*

Mĕdiaſtuticus, i, m. *The chief magiſtrate of the Campanians,* Liv. 24, 19. & 26, 7.

*Mĕdiŏlānenſis, e, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Mediolanum.* Mediolanenſis præco, *Cic.* in *Piſ.* 26.

*Mĕdiŏlānum, i, n. [Μεδιόλανα, *vel* Μεδιολάνιον, Gr.] (1) *A chief city of the* Galli Inſubres, *by whom it was built, afterwards it was poſſeſſed by the Lombards; Milan.* (2) *A city in Germany;* hod. *Munſter.* (3) *Llan Vethlin* in Wales. (1) *Vid.* Plin. 3, 17. & Auſon. *de* clar. Urb. 5, 1. (2) Ptol. (3) Id.

Mediomatrici, ōrum, m. pl. *A people about the city Mets, upon the river Moſelle,* Cæſ. B. G. 4, 10.

Medioxymi, ōrum, m. pl. *Gods of a middle rank, between gods and men,* Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 1, 36.

Medoacus, i, m. *Plin.* 3, 16. Meduacus, *Liv.* 10, 2. *A river of Venice runing by Padua, and falling into the gulf.*

Medobræga, æ, f. *A town of Luſitania,* in what part not known, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 48.

*Mĕdon, tis, m. [Μέδων, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Codrus the laſt king of Athens.* He was their firſt Archon after the Athenians had changed their form of government. (2) *Alſo one of Penelope's ſuiters in the abſence of her huſband.* (1) Paterc. 1, 2. (2) Ov. Ep. 1, 91.

Mĕdiāna, æ, f. *A river of France diſchargeing itſelf into the Loire;* hod. *le Mayne.* Alſo *a town taking its name from the river,* Auſon.

Mĕdulli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Savoy,* Plin. 3, 20. hod. *la Marienne,* Hard.

Mĕdullīna, æ, f. *A Roman lady, who being raviſhed by her father, ſlew him.* Alia mulier turpiſſima, *Juv.* 6, 321.

Mēdus, i, m. *A river of Media, which gave name to the country, into which the river Araxes falleth,* Curt. 5, 4, 7.

Mĕdūſa, æ, f. [*à* μέδουσα, Gr. gubernatrix] *The daughter of Phorcus,* whence ſhe is called *Phorcynis,* Luc. 9, 629. and *Phorcis,* Prop. 3, 22, 8. She being very beautyfull, and haveing golden hair, was deflowered by Neptune in the temple of Minerva. In revenge of which the godeſs changed her hair into ſnakes, and all who looked on her into ſtone, *Ov. Met.* 4, 781. Perſeus ſurpriſed her ſnakes aſleep, and cut off her head; and in carrying it through Africa, the drops falling from it became ſnakes, *Luc.* 9, 622. & *ſeqq.*

Mĕdūſæus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, Meduſa.* (2) *Of,* or *belonging to, Pegaſus.* (1) Os Meduſæum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 249. (2) Id. Met. 5, 257.

Megabyſi, ōrum, m. pl. *Eunuch prieſts of the Epheſian Diana,* Quint. 5, 11.

*Mĕgæra, æ, f. [*à* μεγαίρω, invideo] *One of the Furies, that frighted Hercules more than the ſight of Pluto had done,* Luc. 1, 572.

*Mĕgălenſes ludi, *qui* & Mĕgălenſia, & Mĕgălēſia, *ſc.* feſta dicuntur, [*à* μεγάλη Θεᾶ, *h. e.* Cybele, Magnæ Deûm matri ſacri; Megalenſes igitur à μεγάλη, ut Circenſes à Circus] *A feſtival, and games, in honour of Cybele, the great mother of the gods;* or *Mater Idæa,* who was received into the city Apr. 12th, U. C. 546. and the plays called *Megaleſia* fixed on that day, *Liv.* 29, 14. Soon after a temple was built for her, and ſome years after dedicated by M. Junius, as *Livy* out of Valerius Antius acquainteth us, *lib.* 36, 36.

*Mĕgăle, es, f. [Μεγάλη, Gr. *i. e.* magna] *One of the three iſlands in the river Achelous,* Plin. 5, ult.

*Mĕgălēſiăcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, the Megaleſian,* or *Circenſian, games.* Megaleſiacæ ſpectacula mappæ, *Juv.* 11, 191.

Megălia, æ, f. *A little iſle of Campania not far from Naples,* Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 80. *ubi al.* Megaria. Parva inſula eſt, ponte juncta Neapoli, nunc ab eo quod habet, dicta *Caſtello del'Ovo,* Cellar.

*Mĕgălŏpŏlis, is, f. [Gr. Μεγάλη πόλις, *ſc.* urbs magna] (1) *The capital of Arcadia,* the birth place of Polybius; hod. *Leontari.* (2) *Mecklenburgh* in Germany. (1) Plin. 4, 6. (2) Steph.

*Mĕgălŏpŏlităni, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Megalopolis, Megalopolitans,* Plin. 2, 106.

Megalus, i, m. *A Sicilian, the inventer of the fine oil* called *Megalium,* Etym. Plinius verò propter gloriam ita appellatum dicit, *lib.* 13, 1.

Mĕgăra, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Creon king of Thebes, and wife of Hercules.* Lycus, a Theban exile, in the abſence of her huſband, ſeized the kingdom of Crete, and would have forced her; but Hercules ſeaſonably returning killed Lycus; whereat Juno being angry, made him run mad, and kill both her and her children. (2) *A city of Achaia between Athens and the Iſthmus of Corinth, the birth place of Euclid;* hod. etiam priſcum retinet nomen, *Hard.* (1) *Vid.* Hyg. Fab. & lege Sen. Herc. Oet. (2) *Vid.* Gell. 6, 10. & Cic. Fam. 4, 5. ☞ Dicitur etiam *Megaræ,* Plin. 16, 39.

Mĕgărenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Megara,* Plin. 4, 7.

Mĕgăreus, eos, m. triſyllab. *The grandſon of Neptune, and father of Hippomanes,* Ov. Met. 10, 605.

Megăria, *vid.* Megalia.

Mēla, *vel* Mella, æ. (1) *A ſmall river runing by Brixia, in Italy.* (2) Pomponius Mela, *a geographer, a Spaniard by nation, who lived in the time of Claudius Cæſar.* (1) Virg. Georg. 4, 278. (2) Extat opus de ſitu orbis, *quod vid.*

*Mĕlamphyllon, i, n. [*Lat.* nigrum folium; *ex* μέλας, niger, & φύλλον, folium] (1) *A hill in Theſſaly.* (2) *An iſland in Aſia.* (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Ib. 5, 31.

*Mĕlampus, i. [*ſc.* nigros habens pedes; *à* μέλας, niger, & πούς, pes] (1) *The ſon of Amythaon and Dorippe, a famous ſoothſayer and phyſician,* from whom Hellebore is called *Melampodium,* wherewith he cured the daughters of Prætus of their melancholy. (2) Alſo *one of Actæon's dogs.* (1) Tib. 4, 1, 120. & Virg. Georg. 3, 550. (2) Ov. Met. 3, 206.

*Mĕlampygos, i. m. [*à* μέλας, niger, & πυγὴ, nates] *A name given to Hercules,* q. d. *Black-breech,* as haveing his poſteriors rough, and covered with black hair. Hinc, ¶ *Ne incidas in Melampygum.* Vid. Eraſm. Chil.

*Mĕlanchætes, is, m. [*Lat.* nigros habens pilos; *ex* μέλας, niger, & χαίτη, pilus] *One of Actæon's dogs,* Ov. Met. 3, 232.

*Mĕlanchlæni, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* nigrâ veſte dict. *ſc.* à μέλαινα, nigra, & χλαῖνα, pallium *vel* veſtis] *A people of Sarmatia in Aſia,* Plin. 6, 5. & Mela, 1, 19.

*Mĕlæna, æ, f. [*ſc.* nigra; *à* μέλαινα, Gr.]

An iſland in the Adriatick; called alſo *Corcyra*, Plin. 3. ſub fin.

•Mĕlănæus, i, m. [ἀ μέλας, niger] *One of Actæon's dogs.* (2) Alſo *one of the Centaurs.* (1) Ov. Met. 3, 222. (2) Id. Met. 5, 128.

Mĕlanthium, ii, n. [ab eodem] *A river of Cappadocia, diſchargeing itſelf into the Euxine ſea,* Plin. 6, 4.

Mĕlanthius, ii, m. [Μελάνθιος, Gr. ab eodem] (1) *One reckoned among the famous painters.* (2) ‖ *An hiſtorian, who writ of the Athenian affairs.* (3) *A goatherd, who for his unfaithfullneſs to his maſter Ulyſſes in his abſence, was ſlain by Telemachus.* (1) Plin. 35, 7. (2) Athen. & Harpocration. (3) Ov. Ep. 1, 95. & Hom. Odyſſ. φ, 176.

•Mĕlantho, ûs, f. [ā præced.] *The daughter of Proteus,* who uſed to attend her father mounted on a dolphin; which Neptune knowing, took upon him that ſhape, carryed her to land, and lieing with her, had Amycus by her, *Ov. Met.* 5, 120.

•Mĕlas, æ, m. [*ſc.* niger; ab eodem themate] (1) *A river of Mygdonia.* (2) *Another navigable river, divideing Cilicia from Pamphylia.* (3) *Another in Bœotia, ſacred to Minerva, its banks being planted with olives.* (4) ‖ *Another in Arcadia.* (1) Ov. Met. 2, 247. (2) Plin. 5, 27. (3) Stat. Theb. 7, 273. (4) Dionyſ. v. 416.

Meldæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people inhabiting near the river Marne in France, with a town of the ſame name*; hod. *Meaux.* More probably others aſſign them to *Cherburg,* which is not only a maritime town, but alſo mountainous; in which ſituation Ptolemy placeth them, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 5.

•Mĕleăger, Mĕleăgros, & Mĕleăgrus, *Ov.* [ā μέλει, curæ eſt, & ἄγρα, venatio] (1) *The ſon of Oeneus, king of Calydonia, and Althæa.* When he was newly born, his mother heard the Fates, who ſat by the fire, ſaying the child ſhould live till that billet, which one of them held in her hand, was conſumed. Upon which they departed, and preſently his mother extinguiſhed the ſtick, and laid it carefully up. When he was grown up, his father, in the end of harveſt ſacrificeing to the reſt of the gods, forgot Diana, who thereupon ſent a prodigious boar to deſtroy his lands; which the young Meleager ſeeing, got ſome aſſiſtance, hunted the boar, and killed him, and preſented his head to Atalanta, the daughter of Jaſius king of the Argives, who had firſt wounded the boar. His uncles by the mother's ſide were ſo much incenſed herewith, that they offered to take away the head from the princeſs; which he oppoſeing, ſlew them in the conflict, and took the lady to wife. Upon this his mother in a paſſion burned the billet, and preſently Meleager, ſeized with a burning fever, died. (2) *One of Alexander's captains, who, among the reſt, ſet up for himſelf.* (1) *Vid.* Ov. Met. 8, 270. & ſeqq. (2) Juſt. 13, 2, 4.

•Mĕleagræus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Meleager.* Meleagræa Calydon, *Luc.* 6, 365.

Meles, ētis, m. *A river of Ionia, that runeth by the city of Smyrna,* Stat. Sylv. 2, 7, 34.

Mĕlĕte, es, f. *A town of Magna Græcia,* called alſo *Temeſa,* on the coaſt of Calabria, *Ov. Met.* 15, 52.

Mĕlēſĭgĕnes, is, m. *Homer* ſo called, becauſe Smyrna, near which the river Meles runeth, ſeemeth to have the beſt title to be his birthplace. *Vid.* Plin. 5, 29.

Mĕlētæus, a, um, adj. *Meletean, of Homer.* Meleteæ chartæ, *Tib.* 4, 1, 200.

Mĕlĭbœa, æ, f. *A city of Magneſia near Theſſaly,* famous for its purple die, and oyſter fiſhing, *Plin.* 4, 9.

Mĕlĭbœus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Magneſia.* Purpura Melibœa, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 351.

•Mĕlĭbœus, i, m. [ὁ μέλει τῶν βοῶν, *i. e.* cui curæ ſunt boves] *The name of a herdſman in Theocritus and Virgil.*

Mĕlĭcerta, æ, m. *The ſon of Ino, and Athamas, king of Thebes.* Lege fabulam ap. Ov. Met. 4. fab. 11. & *vid.* Athamas, & Ino.

•Mĕliſſa, æ, f. [ā μέλι, mel] (1) *The daughter of Meliſſus, king of Crete, ſiſter of Amalthæa,* who together nurſed Jupiter with goat's milk. (2) *A nymph, who firſt taught to manage bees.* (3) ‖ *Prieſteſſes of Ceres* are alſo called Μέλισσαι; but Pindar uſeth it in general for *any prieſteſſes.* (1) Col. 9, 2. (2) Col. ibid. (3) Callim. hymn. ad Apoll. v. 110, & Pind. Pyth. 14. & ib. ſchol. vid. & Heſych.

•Mĕliſſus, i, m. [ab eodem] (1) ‖ *An ancient king of Crete, the father of Amalthæa and Meliſſa.* He is ſaid to be the firſt who ſacrificed to the gods. (2) Meliſſus (Chius) *a grammarian, preſented to Mæcenas, and by him enfranchiſed.* He writ concerning bees. (3) ‖ *A Samnian philoſopher, beloved at Epheſus, where he was chief magiſtrate, and commanded their fleet.* (1) Lact. 1, 22. (2) Suet. *de* Gram. Il. 21. Meminit ejus *Ov. Ep.* è Pont. 4, 16, 30. (3) Laërt. l. 9.

•Mĕlĭtæus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Melite.* ¶ Melitæi catuli vel canes, *little lapdogs,* Plin. 3, 11. fin. ubi ad ſecundam infra cit. referunt alii, alii ad primam.

•Mĕlĭte, *vel* Mĕlĭta, æ, f. [Μελίτη, Gr.] (1) *An iſland and city between Italy and Epirus,* Strab. or according to Pliny, *between Corcyra and Illyricum*; hod. *Meleda.* It is computed to be about 70 miles in circumference. (2) *Another between Sicily and Africa*; hod. *Malta.* It is ſaid to be about 60 miles in circumference. (3) *A city of Cappadocia.* (4) *A city of the Brutii, afterwards called* Miletus. (1) *Vid.* Plin. 3. ſub fin. (2) *Vid.* Cic. *in* Verr. 4, 46. & Ov. Faſt. 3, 567. In utroque loco deſcripta eſt. (3) Plin. 6, 3. (4) Cic.

•Mĕlĭtenſis, e, adj. *Of Melite in Africa.* Veſtis Melitenſis, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 4, 72. &

Mĕlĭtēſius, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Meliteſia coralia, *Grat. Cyn.* v. 404.

Melius (Spurius) *A Roman very rich and popular,* who for affecting the ſupreme power was ſlain by C. Servius Ahala, maſter of the horſe, his houſe pulled down, and the ground it ſtood on called *Æquimelium,* Varr. L. L. 4.

Mellăria, æ, f. *The name of two cities in the ſouth part of Spain.* (1) *One in Andaluſia*; hod. *Fuente de la Ovejuna.* (2) *The other not far from Carthagena.* Nunc diruta; loco nomen *Milareſe,* Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 1. (2) Id. 3, 1.

Mĕlo, ōnis, m. *Another name for the river Nile,* Feſt. *Vid.* & Auſon. Ep. 4. *ad* Theonem, v. 73.

•‖ Mĕlŏdūnum, i, n. [Μελοδοῦνον, *Ptol.*] *A town of France on the river Seine, about thirty miles ſouth of Paris*; hod. *Melun.*

•Mĕloëſſa, æ, f. [*Lat.* pomis, aut ovibus, abundans; ā μῆλον, malum, *vel* ovis] *An iſle in Italy near the Locrians,* Plin. 3, 10.

•Mēlus, i, f. [an ā μῆλον, pomum, ob formam rotundam] *An iſland near Candia,* reckoned among the *Cyclades,* Plin. 4, 12. *Ariſtot.* Zephyria, *Callim.* Mimallis, *Ariſtid.* Byblis, *Heraclid.* Syphnus. Hinc *Melium,* coloris genus antiquis pictoribus in uſu multo, *Plin.* 35, 15. hod. *Milo.* It is computed to be near 60 miles in circumference.

Melphes, is, m. *A river of Lucania, which ariſeing near Arpino floweth into the Tyrrhene ſea,* Plin. 3, 5. hod. quoquè *Melpa* vel *Melſa,* Cellar.

•Melpŏmĕne, es, f. [Μελπομένη, Gr. modulans; *i. e.* ā μέλπω, modulor] *One of the nine muſes preſideing in ſad and mournfull arguments.* Præcipe lugubres Cantus, Melpomene, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24, 3.

Memini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Provence in France,* Plin. 3, 4. locus hod. *Forcalquier,* Cellar.

‖ Memma, æ, f. The iſle *Meneg* in Cornwall, *Camd.*

Memmiădes, æ, m. Patron. *A deſcendant of Memmius,* Lucr. 1, 27. Memmi propago, *Id. ib.* 47.

Memmiānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Memmius.* Memmiana prædia, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 1.

Memmius, i, m. (1) (Caius) *A Roman deſcended from the Trojan Mneſtheus.* (2) C. Memmius Gemellus, *the ſon of Lucius, to whom Lucretius ſent his books, and Cicero ſeveral epiſtles.* (3) Regulus, *of great reputation, and greatly beloved by Nero.* (1) Italus Mneſtheus, genus à quo nomine Memmî, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 117. (2) Lucr. Cic. Fam. 13. Ep. 1, 2, 3. *Vid.* & Gell. 19, 9. (3) Tac. Ann. 14. 47.

•Memnon, ŏnis, m. [Μέμνων, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Tithonus and Aurora.* He was king of Æthiopia, and ſlain by Achilles before Troy. (2) Memnonis effigies, *a ſtatue of Memnon, made with ſuch art by the Ægyptians, of hard marble, that a lute, which it held in its hand, would at ſun riſeing ſtrike up of itſelf.* (1) Hom. Odyſſ. λ, 521. Virg. Æn. 1, 493. (2) Dimidio magicæ reſonant ubi Memnone chordæ, *Juv.* 15, 4. vid. & *Plin.* 36, 7. *Spartian.* in *Severo,* & Tac. Ann. 2, 61, 1.

•Memnŏnes, um, m. pl. *A people of Æthiopia beyond Ægypt,* Plin. 6, 30.

•Memnŏnĭdes, um, f. pl. Memnonides aves, *Birds that flew yearly from Æthiopia to Troy, where, on Memnon's tomb, they fought till they killed one another,* Ov. Met. 13, 618.

•Memnŏnis regia, *A city of Ægypt near the river Nile,* Plin. 3, 9.

•Memnŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Memnon.* ¶ ✤ Memnoniæ domus, *Æthiopia,* Prop. 1, 6, 4.

Memphis, is, f. *A great city of Ægypt in the iſland Delta, anciently the court of the Ægyptian kings, and famous for the Pyramids, ſome whereof are ſtanding to this day.* In this city was alſo a famous temple of Venus, *Strab. lib.* 17. Vid. & *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 10. hod. *Grand Cairo.*

Memphītes, æ, m. *An inhabitant of Memphis,* Tib. 1, 7, 28.

Memphītĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Memphis.* Memphitica templa juvencæ, *Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 77. nempe Io.

Memphītis, ĭdis, f. Patron. Memphitis terra, *Juv.* 15, 122.

Menæchmi, ōrum, m. pl. *Two brothers, one very like the other; the name of a play in Plautus.*

•Mĕnalcas, [ā μένω, maneo, & ἀλκὴ, robur; *qu.* robur permanens] *A ſhepherd's name in Virgil,* Ecl. 3.

Mĕnălippe, es, f. *The ſiſter of Antiopa queen of the Amazons, taken captive by Hercules, and given Theſeus to wife.* Meminit ejus, *Juv.* 8, 229. ub al. de aliâ Menalippâ Neptuno gravidâ, quæ infantes peperit in ſtabulo, cujus meminit, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. interpr.

Mĕnălippus, i, m. *A Theban,* who haveing given one Tydeus a mortal wound, the wounded man enraged deſired his party to fetch his head; which, with the loſs of many mens lives, they did, and he haveing received it, tore it with his teeth like a wild beaſt, and then died contentedly. *Vid.* Stat. Theb. 8, 719. *Al. ſcrib.* Melanippus.

•Mĕnander, dri, m. [Μένανδρος, Gr. *ſc.* robur virorum; ā μένος, robur, & ἀνὴρ, vir] *A comick poet of Athens, very ſententious and acute.* Terence imitateth him ſo nearly, that Cicero ſaith he tranſlateth him only; and Cæſar calleth him *dimidiatum Menandrum.* See his character in *Quint.* 10, 1. Hinc

•Mĕnandreus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Menander,* Prop. 2, 6, 3.

Menanīni, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 10. Menenii, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agrar.* 43. *The people of Mena, a town in Sicily.*

Menapii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Antwerp, Gaunt, and Brabant,* Cæſ. locis complur.

•Mēnāvia, æ, f. *St. David's* in Wales, *Camd.* Mēnāpia, *Plin.* 4, 16. ☞ *Scrib.* & Mēnēvia.

Mendes, is, f. [linguâ Ægypt. hircus] *A city of Ægypt, where Pan and a goat were worſhiped,* Strab. lib. 17. & Plin. 5, 9. Hinc

Mendēſius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Mendes,* Ov. Met. 5, 144.

*Mĕnecrătes, is, m. [*q. d.* roboris princeps; *ex* μένος, robur, & κρατέω, impero] *A boaſting phyſician, who called himſelf Jupiter, prefaceing a letter thus to king Philip,* Φιλίππῳ Μενεκράτης ὁ Ζεὺς εὖ πράττειν; to whom, in anſwer, the king inſcribed his, Φίλιππος Μενεκράτει ὑγιαίνειν, *Ælian.*

*Mĕnĕlāĕus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Menelaus.* Menelaëus thalamus, *Prop.* 2, 15, 14.

*Mĕnĕlāus, i, m. [Μενέλαος, Gr. *i. e.* robur populi; *ex* μένος, robur, & λαὸς, populus] *The ſon of Atreus and Ærope, brother to Agamemnon.* He was king of Sparta, and huſband to Helena, who eloped from him with Paris; which occaſioned a ten years war, and the final deſtruction of Troy, *Cic. Ver. Ov. al.*

*Mĕnĕphron, ōnis, m. [*q. d.* inſaniens; *ex* μαίνομαι, inſanio, & φρὴν, mens] *A man who would have committed inceſt with his mother,* Ov. Met. 7, 386.

*Mĕneſtheus, i, m. [*à* μένος, robur] *The ſon of Iphicrates, and another the ſon of Timotheus,* Nep. Iphicr. 3. & Timoth. 3.

*Mĕneſtratus, i, m. [*ſc.* robur exercitûs; *ex* μένος, robur, & ϛρατὸς, exercitus] *A ſtatuary, who made the image of Hecate in the temple of Diana of marble ſo ſhineing, that it dazzled the eyes of the beholders,* Plin. 36, 5.

‖ Mĕnēvia, æ, f. *St. David's* in Pembrokeſhire.

Mēnia columna, *A place in Rome, wherein there were courts for tryals at law,* Cic. *pro* Sext. 58.

Meninx, gis, *An iſle of Africa near the leſſer Syrtis,* Liv. 22, 31. poſtea *Girba* dicta, *Aurel. Vict. in vitâ Vibii Galli*; hod. *Gerbi,* Hard.

*Mĕnippus, i, m. [*h. e.* robur equi; *ex* μένος, robur, & ἵππος, equus] (1) ‖ *A Cynick philoſopher, of a ſervile condition, rough in his temper, and ſatirical in his writeings*; which Varro imitateing, called his own ſatirs *Menippeæ.* (2) *An oratour, the moſt eloquent in all Aſia.* (1) Macrob. Sat. 1, 11. (2) Cic. Orat. 91. *De aliis Menippis vid. Voſſ. Hiſt. Gr.* p. 388.

Mēnius, i, m. (1) *A Roman, who haveing obtained a complete victory at ſea over the ancient Latins, cauſed the beaks of their ſhips to be hung up, in the court where the pleadings were held; which court, from thence, began to be called* the Roſtra. (2) *Another of this name invented the projectures in buildings,* as balconies, galleries, &c. (1) Plin. 34, 5. (2) Feſt. & Aſcon. Pedianus, Div. in Verr. Non. 1, 339. Iſid. 13, 3. Philand. ad Vitr. 2, 8. & Bald. Lexic. Vitruv. p. mihi, 105. ☞ *Hæc ideo quòd Salmaſius de Menio negat, vultque* Mœniana columna *ſcribi & à* mœnibus *deduci.*

*Mĕnœceus, i, m. [*ſc.* robur domûs; *ex* μένος, robur, & οἶκος, domus] *A Theban, the laſt of the Cadmeian race, who voluntaryly ſacrificed himſelf for the ſafety of his county,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 98. Stat. Theb. 10, 614. Juv. 14, 240.

*Mĕnœtes, æ, m. [*à* μένος, robur] *One of the companions of Æneas,* Virg. Æn. 5, 164.

Mĕnœtiădes, æ, m. Patron. *Ov. Ep.* 1, 17. *Patroclus the ſon of*

‖ Mĕnœtius, i, m. *The ſon of Actor by Sthenele, the Locrian, after he had left his wife Ægina.*

Menoſca, æ, f. *A town of Taracon in Spain, on the coaſt of Guipuſcoa,* Plin. 4, 20.

Menteſa, æ, f. *A city of Andaluſia in Spain,* Plin. 3, 3. Liv. 26, 17. Mentiſſa. Nunc vicus *S. Thomé,* olim epiſcopalis ſedes, Gienam deinde tranſducta, *Jaen,* Hard.

Menteſani, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Menteſa,* Plin. 3, 3.

Mentiſſa, æ, f. *A city in Spain,* Liv. 26, 17. *Vid.* Menteſa.

Mentonomum, i, n. *A bay in the weſt part of the German ocean,* Plin. 37, 2. hod, *Briſchaff.*

Mentor, ŏris, m. *A noble artiſt in chaſeing and emboſſing plate,* Plin. 33, 2. Ponitur & pro *ipsâ toreutice.* Raræ ſine Mentore menſæ, *Juv.* 8, 104.

Mentŏreus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Mentor.* Mentorei labores, *Mart.* 4, 39. Pocula Mentoreâ nobilitata manu, *Id.* 9, 60, 16.

Menynx, gis, f. *An iſland in Africa,* Plin, 5, 7. *Vid.* Meninx.

Mĕphītis, is, f. *Juno,* ſo called, as preſideing over ſtinking exhalations. She had a temple among the Hirpines, which ſhe preſerved when other deities ſuffered by fire, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 33, 7. *Plin.* 2, 93. *Vid.* Amſanctus.

‖ Mercedonia, æ, f. [*à* mercede] Dea quæ mercedibus ſolvendis præfuit, *Feſt.*

‖ Mercii, ōrum, m. pl. *The Mercians, a people who had a kingdom in the middle part of England.*

Mercŭrii promontorium, *A promontory of Africa, oppoſite to Sicily,* Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Capo Bon.*

Mercŭrii aquæ, *In the city of Rome, near the Caponian gate,* Ov. Faſt. 5, 673.

Mercŭrius, i, m. [*à* mercibus, *Feſt.* eſt enim mercatorum deus, præeſtque lucro] *The ſon of Jupiter and Maia, the god of merchandize,* and repreſented in ſtatues with a purſe in his right hand, and a Caduceus in his left, as being the herald, or meſſenger, of the gods. He hath on his head a broad brimed hat, with wings upon it: he hath likewiſe wings on his heels, called *talaria, à talis*; both theſe to ſhow his ſpeed in executeing his father's commands. He is alſo the god of muſick, wreſtling, danceing, fenceing, good breeding, &c. He was likewiſe accounted the god of thieves, for his nimbleneſs and clever conveyance. Alſo the guide of travelers: for which reaſon four ſquare ſtatues, called by his Greek name *Hermæ,* were ſet up to him in croſs roads, ſtill in uſe. He is alſo the Νεκροπομπὸς, or conductor and diſpoſer, of the dead. In ſhort, he hath ſo much buſyneſs in heaven, earth, and hell, that Lucian wittyly brings him in grievouſly complaining that he hath no reſt day nor night, *Dial.* 1, 1. p. 133. ☞ *Pleraque hæc complexus eſt* Maro, *Æn.* 4, 2, 8. & *ſeqq.* ☞ *Plures fuiſſe Mercurios docet* Cicero, *qui præter hunc aliorum quinque meminit,* N. D. 3, 22. *Hoc nomine ſtella ſoli proxima appellatur,* Plin. 2, 8.

‖ Mercŭrius Triſmegiſtus, *vid.* Hermes.

Merinates, um, m. pl. *A people of Italy, near Gargant in Naples,* Plin. 3, 11. locus hod. *Vieſte,* Holſten.

*Mērĭŏnes, is, m. [Μηριόνης, Gr.] *A valiant captain, whom Homer maketh equal to Mars.* He was admiral of the fleet ſent by the Cretans to the wars of Troy, *Hom. Il.* ν, 295. *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 15. *Ov. Met.* 13, 359.

Mermĕrus, i, m. *One of the Centaurs,* Ov. Met. 12, 305.

Merobrica, æ, f. *An ancient town of Portugal,* Plin. 4, 22. Oppidum interiit; è ruderibus proximè excitatum alterum, cui nomen eſt *Santiago de Cacem*; medio ferme itinere inter Oliſiponem & Prom. Sacrum, *Cabo S. Vincente,* Hard.

Mĕroë, es, f. *A large iſland and city of Æthiopia, encompaſſed with the Nile, and well peopled; the women whereof are ſaid to have very large breaſts.* Meroë circumflua Nilo, *Claud.* 3. *Nupt. Honor & Mariæ,* 223. Nigris Meroë fœcunda colonis, *Luc.* 10, 303. In Meroë craſſo major infante mamilla, *Juv.* 13, 163.

Mĕrŏpe, es, f. *The daughter of Atlas, and the darkeſt of the Pleiades, becauſe ſhe marryed to Siſyphus, all the reſt of her ſiſters haveing been marryed to gods,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 173.

Mĕropis, is, f. *An iſland in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades,* Plin. 5, 31.

Mĕrops, is, m. *The huſband of Clymene, Phaëton's mother,* Ov. Met. 1, 763. & 2, 184.

Mēros, i, f. *A mountain in India, where Bacchus was educated*; which probably gave occaſion to the Greeks to feign he was ſtitched into Jupiter's thigh, μηρὸς with them ſignifying a thigh, *Curt.* 8, 10.

‖ Mervinia, æ, f. *Merionethſhire* in Wales, *Camd.*

Merula, æ, f. *A river of Liguria, near the city Albenga in the territories of Genoa,* Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Arocia,* Hard.

Meſe, es, f. *An iſland in Gallia Narbonenſis, one of the Stœchades,* Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Portecroz,* Hard.

*Mĕſembria, æ, f. [μέσῃ ἡμέρᾳ, quòd in meridie ſita eſt] *A city of Thrace, at the foot of mount* Coſtegnazzo, *on the coaſt of the Euxine ſea; a colony of the Megarenſians,* Plin. 4, 11. hod. nomen priſcum retinet.

*Mĕſembriăcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Meſembria.* Meſembriacus portus, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 9, 37.

*Mĕsŏpŏtămia, æ, f. [*à* μέσος, medius, & ποταμὸς, fluvius, quòd inter Tigrim & Euphratem ſita eſt] *A large country in the middle of Aſia, between two rivers,* viz. *Tigris* on the eaſt, and *Euphrates* on the weſt. It hath Babylon on the ſouth, and the greater Armenia on the north, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. Severus Imp. hanc vocem vertit *Interamnas,* in vitâ Sev. 56. hod. *Diarbeck.*

Meſsāla, æ, m. *vel* Meſsālla, [*à* Meſſanâ civit. Siciliæ, unde, eâ devictâ, Valerius Corvinus hoc cognomentum duxit] *A ſurname of Valerius Corvinus,* called alſo *Maximus.* Valerius Maximus poſtquam Meſſanam cepit Meſſala cognominatus eſt, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 6. Vid. & *Sen. de Brev. Vit.* 13. Meſſala Corvinus, orator diſertiſſimus, *Hor, Art. Poët.* 370. Vid. & *Tib.* 1, 1, 53. & 2, 1, 33.

Meſsălīna, æ, f. *The daughter of Meſſala, and wife of Claudius Cæſar*; an inſatiable proſtitute, and at laſt put to death by the order of Claudius, for being marryed to C. Silius. *Vid.* Suet. Claud. 26. Plin. 10, 63. & Juv. 10, 330. & ſeq.

Meſsāna, æ, f. [dict. *à* Meſſeniis Peloponneſi populis qui condiderunt] *The capital of Sicily, near the promontory Pelorus,* Liv. 21, 49, & Sil. 14, 194. hod. *Meſſina.* Hinc

Meſsēnius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Meſſana.* Meſſenia mœnia, *Ov. Met.* 14, 17.

Meſsāpia, æ, f. [*à* Meſſapo Turni duce] (1) ‖ *A province of Italy in the kingdom of Naples*; hod. *Otranto.* (2) *A town of the ſame place*; hod. *Meſagna,* inter Uriam & Brundiſium, *Hard.* (1) Feſt. (2) Plin. 3, 11.

Meſsāpius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Meſſapia.* Meſſapia arva, *Ov. Met.* 14, 513.

Meſsāpus, i, m. *An Italian, but of Græcian deſcent from Anthedon, a region of Bœotia, ſo called from a ſon of Neptune.* He took the part of Turnus againſt Æneas, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 691.

Meſſe, es, f. *A town of the iſle Cythera,* Stat. Theb. 4, 226.

Meſsēis, is, f. *A fountain in Theſſaly,* Plin. 4, 8.

Meſsēne, es, *vel* Meſsēna, æ, f. *A city of Peloponneſus, from whence a colony built Meſſina in Sicily,* Nep. Epam. 5. Hinc

Meſsēniăcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Meſſena.* Meſſeniacus ſinus, *Strab.* hod. *Golfo di Coron,* Cellar.

Mĕtăbus, i, m. *A ruler of the Privernates, a people of the Volſcians, father to Camilla,* Virg. Æn. 11, 540.

‖ Metæ, Metis, *vet.* Mettis, is, f. *The city Metz on the Moſelle, in the confines of Lorrain.*

Metallinenſis colonia, *A town in Portugal,* Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Medelin,* in Eſtramadura, *Hard.*

Mĕtănīra, æ, f. *The wife of Celeus, and mother of Triptolemus,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 539. *ſed variè ſcrib. hoc vocab.* *Vid.* Celeus.

*Mĕtăpontīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Metapontum.* Metapontinus ager, *Liv.* 29, 19.

*Mĕtăpontium, *vel* Mĕtăpontum, i, n. [*ſc.* trans pontum; *ex* μετὰ, trans, & πόντος, pontus] *A city of Italy in the bay of Tarentum,* Liv. 1, 18. Ibi fuit, ubi nunc *Torre di mare,* juxta Caſventum amnem, *Hard.*

‖ Metaris, is, f. *The marſhes between Lincolnſhire and Norfolk,* Camd.

Mĕtaurenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people near Metaurum*, Plin. 3, 14.

Mĕtaurum, i. n. & Mĕtaurus, i. m. (1) *A river of Umbria, near which Cl. Nero ſlew Aſdrubal, cut off his head, and threw it into Hannibal's camp*; hod. *Metaro*, Hard. (2) *Another in Sicily.* (1) Quantùm debeas, Roma, Neronibus Teſtis Metaurum flumen, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 38. Velox Metaurus, *Luc.* 2, 405. (2) Plin. 3, 8.

‖ Mĕtelli caſtrum [à Metello Romano] *Middleburgh*, the capital of Zealand.

Mĕtellus, i. m. *There were ſeveral Romans of this name.* (1) Metellus (prænom. Lucius) the Pontifex max. *who, when Veſta's temple was on fire, ſaved the Palladium with the loſs of his eyes.* He triumphed over the Carthaginians, took 13 commanders, and 120 elephants. (2) Quintus, *called* Macedonius, *haveing ſubdued Macedon, a man of wonderfull ſecrecy, and noted for the moſt happy man in his time.* (1) Plin. 7, 44. (2) Id. 7, 13, & 44. Cic. Tuſc. 1, 34. ☞ Multi alii hujus gentis, plebeii quidem, ſed inſignes victoriis & titulis, *ſc.* Balearicus, Creticus, Numidicus, Dalmaticus, occ. in Hiſt. Rom.

* Mĕthōne, es. f. [à μέθυ, vinum, quo abundat] (1) *A city of Peloponneſus, lieing in the road from Venice to Jeruſalem*; hod. *Modona.* (2) ‖ *Another of Macedon, where Philip loſt one of his eyes in a battle.* (1) Val. Flacc. 1, 388. (2) Demoſth. in Orat. contra Philipp.

Mĕthŏrĭdes, um. m. pl. *Four ſmall iſlands in the bay of Megaris*, Plin. 4, 12.

Mĕthymna, æ. f. [fortè à μέθυ, vinum] *A city of Leſbos, the birth place of the muſician Arion*, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 57. hod. *Caſtel Petra*, Hard. Hinc

Mĕthymnæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Methymna.* Vindemia Quam Methymnæo carpit de palmite Leſbos, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 90.

Metina, æ. f. *An iſland of Gallia Narbonenſis*, Plin. 3, 5.

‖ Metis, is. f. *The city of Metz.* *Vid.* Metæ.

Mĕtiſcus, i. m. *The charioteer of Turnus*, Virg. Æn. 12, 469.

Mĕtius, ii. m. *The name of divers men. One ſurnamed* Suffetius, *or* Fuffetius, *commander of the Albans in alliance with Tullus Hoſtilius, was by him called to battle againſt the Fidenates.* But he only looked on, that he might join with the party which was moſt likely to conquer. For which reaſon Tullus, haveing by management got him in his power, tied him between two chariots, the horſes of the one with their heads towards Rome, the other to Fidenæ; and ſo he was draged piecemeal between the two cities, *Liv.* 1, 28. & *Virg. Æn.* 8, 642.

* Metra, æ. f. [à Gr. μήτρα, matrix] *The daughter of Eriſichthon*, to whom, in recompenſe for her virginity, Neptune granted to change herſelf into any ſhape ſhe pleaſed; ſo that her father uſed when he wanted money, to ſell her for a cow or a horſe, and ſhe would come home again in her own ſhape, *Ov. Met.* 8, 847.

* Metrodōrus, i. m. [*Lat.* matris donum; à μήτηρ, mater, & δῶρον, donum] (1) *An Athenian philoſopher, ſcholar to Carneades.* (2) Another *called* Melicus, *who perfected the art of memory.* (3) Another of Lampſacus, *a ſcholar of Epicurus.* (1) Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 11. (2) Id. Tuſc. 1, 24. (3) Id. *de* Fin. 2, 3, & 28.

* ‖ Metrŏpŏlis, is. f. [*ſc.* τῆς μήτρος πόλις, quòd à deûm matre condĭta fuerit] *A city of Phrygia near the Mæander.* Hinc

* Metrŏpŏlītæ, ārum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Metropolis*, Plin. 5, 29.

Metubarris, is. f. *An iſland formed by the river Saave in Hungary*, Plin. 3, 25. hod. *Zagrabia*, Hard.

Mevānia, æ. f. *A city of Umbria*, Luc. 1, 468. & Plin. 3, 14. hod. *Bevagna* in Ducatu Spoletino, ad amnem Clitumnum, *Hard.* Hinc

Mevānātes, um. m. pl. *Citizens of Mevania*, Plin. 3, 14.

‖ Mevānĭŏla, æ. f. *A town of Romania in Turky*, Vet. Inſcr. ap. Grut. hod. *Galeata*, Cluv.

Mĕvānĭŏlenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Mevaniola*, Plin. 3, 14. Edit. Hard.

Mĕzentius, ii. m. *A prince of the Tyrrhenes, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas*; a contemner of the gods, and a very cruel man, who uſed to tie the liveing to the dead, that the ſtench of the dead might kill the liveing, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 648. *Id. ib.* 8, 482.

M ante I.

‖ Mibæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Æthiopia*, Sil. 3, 169. *ſed Cellar. & mel. editt. habent* Nubæ.

Micipſa, æ. m. *The ſon of Maſiniſſa king of Numidia*, Sall. B. Jug. 5. & Flor. 3, 1, 3.

Mictis, is. f. *An iſland from which the Britons, in wicker boats, uſed to fetch tin*, Plin. 4, 16. Quæ autem fuerit, ſtatui certò non poteſt, *Hard.*

Mĭdas, æ. m. *A fooliſh king, who entreated Bacchus*, or as Max. Tyrius, and others, *a ſatyr, that every thing he touched might be turned into gold*; which being granted, his meat alſo became gold, whereby he ſoon ſaw his own folly, and deſireing to be releaſed, was ordered to waſh in the river Pactolus, which from thence had golden ſands. Afterwards, when Pan had challenged Apollo at the pipe before the country deities, and all had adjudged the victory to Apollo, Midas alone diſallowed their judgment; whereupon Apollo claped a pair of aſs's ears on his head. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 11, 100, & ſeqq. Hinc *Prov.* Auriculas aſini Midas habet. *Vid.* Chil.

Mĭde, es. f. *A town of Argia in the Peloponneſus*, or as others, *of Bœotia*, Stat. Theb. 7, 331.

Mieza, æ. f. *A town of Macedon, near the river Strymon*, Plin. 31, 2. vulg. *Strymona.*

Mīlănion, ōnis. m. *A man who fell in love with the coy Atalanta, and at laſt gained her*, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 2, 29.

Mīlēſius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the city Miletus.* Mileſia vellera, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 306. *Vid.* Miletus.

Mīlētis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Byblis* ſo called, *Ov. Met.* 9, 634. *being the daughter of Miletus.*

Mīlētŏpŏlis, is. f. *A city of Myſia, near Bithynia*, Plin. 4, 12.

Mīlētus, i. m. *The ſon of Apollo and Deione, who built Miletus*, Ov. Met. 9, 443.

Mīlētus, *vel* Mīlētos, i. f. [à Mileto conditore] *A famous city adjoining to Caria, ſix miles ſouth from the mouth of the river Mæander.* The fine wool, and ſoft garments made thereof, were in great eſteem with the Roman ladies. It had ſeveral other names, as *Pithyuſa, Anactorea, Leleges*, Plin. 5, 29. hod. *Melaſſa*, & *Melaxo.*

Mīlo, Crotoniates, *vel* Crotonienſis; (1) *A ſtrong man, who at the Olympick games would carry an ox, without breatheing, for the ſpace of a furlong.* At laſt, in confidence of his great ſtrength, he would try to rive an oak; but in the attempt his hands were catched, and being wedged in the trunk, he periſhed miſerably. (2) *A Roman, who haveing killed Clodius, Cicero, daunted by Pompey's ſoldiers preſent in the court, faintly, and therefore unſucceſsfully, defended him.* It ſeemeth the oration we have now was writen afterwards, when under no apprehenſions, (3) *A tyrant of Piſa, a city of Peloponneſus, thrown by his ſubjects into the river Alpheus.* (1) *Vid.* Athen. qui ex Theophraſto plura de hoc contulit, & *Val. Max.* 9, 12. nec non *Gell.* 15, 16. (2) Dion. lib. 40. (3) Ov. *in* Ibin, 325.

Mīlōnius, ii. m. *A drunken fellow in Horace*, Sat. 2, 1, 24.

Miltĭādes, is. m. (1) *A valiant and politick Athenian general*, who, with an army of 10,000 Athenians, and 1000 auxiliaries, routed the army of Darius, conſiſting of 600,000 men. But Nepos ſaith the Perſian army conſiſted only of 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe. After this he was thrown into priſon, for fear of his too great power, where he died. (2) ‖ There were two other Archons of this name; the one was he that ſettled the Cherſoneſian colony, the other the ſon of Cypſelus, *vid.* Jan. Rutg. Lect. var. but C. Nep. ſeemeth to aſcribe the actions of both theſe to the ſon of Cimon. (1) Juſt. 2, 9, 13. & Nep. Milt. 4, & 7. (2) Æl. Varr. Hiſt. 3, 35.

Milvius, ii. m. (1) *A feigned name of a paraſite.* (2) Milvius ager, *A burying place near Rome, where the Flaminian way begineth*; hod. *Ponte Mole.* (1) Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 36. (2) Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 176.

Milyæ, ārum. pl. *Two iſlands before Peloponneſus*, Plin. 4, 12.

* ‖ Milyas, æ. f. [Μιλύας, Gr.] *A midland city of Pamphylia*, Strabo.

* Mīmallŏnes, um. f. pl. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 660. & Mīmallŏnĭdes, Patron. *Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 54. [à Mimante Ioniæ monte Baccho ſacro] *Women ſacrificeing to Bacchus*, otherwiſe called *Baſſarides, Ogygides, Bacchæ, Thyades.*

* Mīmallŏneus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Mimallones.* Mimallonei bombi, *Nero* ap. *Perſ.* 1, 99.

* Mīmas, antis. m. [Μίμας, Gr.] (1) *A giant ſlain by Jupiter.* (2) *A hill of Thrace.* (3) *A mountain of Ionia, over-againſt Chios.* (1) Hor. Od. 3, 4, 53. (2) Ov. Met. 2, 222. (3) Hom. Od. γ, 172.

* Mimnermus, i. m. [Μίμνερμος, Gr.] *A poet of Smyrna.* He flouriſhed in the time of Solon, and writ the battle between the Smyrneans and Lydians, under Gyges, *Pauſan.* in *Bœot.* He wrote likewiſe love verſes, in a very ſoft ſtyle; ſome whereof are ſtill extant. *Plus in amore valet Mimnermi verſus Homero*, Prop. 1, 9, 11.

Mīnæi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia Felix, near the Red ſea*, Plin. 6, 28.

Mincius, ii. m. *A river which watered the city Mantua, ariſeing out of the lake Benacus, and diſchargeing itſelf into the river Padus*, or *Po*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 13. hod. *Menzo*, Hard.

Mĭnerva, æ. f. [à minitando, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 24. vel à monendo, *Feſt.*] *The daughter of Jupiter, born without a mother; the godeſs of wiſdom, and liberal arts.* She invented ſpining, weaveing, makeing and colouring cloth, building of towers, forts, and caſtles, haveing had her birth in Jupiter's brain, a fort well fortified; ſhe lived in perpetual virginity. As ſhe is taken for Pallas, ſhe alſo preſideth over arms, and war, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21. reckoneth up five Minervas, but this is the chief. *De aliis quæ non ſunt hujus loci notionibus adi appellativa.*

Mĭnervæ caſtrum, *A town of the Locrians in Magna Græcia*, Varr.

Mĭnervæ promontorium, *A place in Naples near the town Sorrento*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Capo della Minerva*, Hard.

Mĭnervium, i. n. *A city of Naples*, Paterc. 1, 15. hod. *Minerbino.*

Mĭnius, i. m. *A river of Spain, divideing Gallæcia into two parts*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. *Minho*, Hard.

Mīnōis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *A daughter of Minos*; in particular *Ariadne*, who taught Theſeus to conquer the Minotaur, yet afterwards he ungratefully left her in the iſle of Naxos, *Ov. Met.* 8, 174. *Vid.* Ariadne.

Mīnōis, & Mīnōus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Minos*, or *Crete.* Dædalus fugiens Minoia regna, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 14. Minoæ arenæ, *Ov. in Ibin*, 509.

Mīnos, ōis. m. *A king, and lawgiver of Crete, the ſon of Jupiter and Europa.* He marryed Paſiphaë the daughter of Sol, and had children by her. His ſon Androgeus was, out of envy, baſely murdered by the Athenians; for which reaſon he made war upon them, and at laſt forced them to give ſeven of their nobility yearly to be devoured by the Minotaur. *Vid.* Catull. 62, 76. & ſeq. Dædalus had built him a labyrinth, with inextricable turnings and windings; wherein afterwards he himſelf and his ſon Icarus were ſhut up by Minos, together with the monſter which his wife had conceived by a bull, becauſe he had aſſiſted her in the brutal act: but Dædalus makeing himſelf and his ſon wings, eſcaped from thence. However, Minos purſued him into Sicily, where ſome ſay he was ſuffocated in a bath; but *Ovid*, in *Ib.* 289. ſaith ſcalding water was poured on his head. After his death, for his impartial juſtice, he was made the chief judge of hell. *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 6, 432.

Mīnotaurus, i. m. *A monſter conceived by Paſiphaë, by a bull being ſhut up in a wooden machine by the contrivance of Dædalus.* This monſter called the Minotaur, had ſeven Athenian nobles given it yearly to devour for a long time, till at length it was killed by Theſeus, who had been taught by Ariadne, the king's daughter, to find his way out of the labyrinth, *Vid. Plut. in Theſeo, Catull. de nupt. Pel. & Thet. & Ov. Ep.* 10. Servius thus explaineth the fable; Taurus was ſecretary to Minos, and lay with Paſiphaë, who brought forth twins, the one like Minos, the other like Taurus.

Mintha, æ. f. *The concubine of Pluto, whom Proſerpine changed into an herb bearing her name,* Ov. Met. 10, 729.

Minturnæ, ārum. f. pl. *A city by the river Liris, between Formiæ and Sinueſſa*; near which were great marſhes, in which Marius, when overcome by Sylla, ſkulked a long time. *Vid.* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4. Liv. 10, 21. & Juv. 10, 226. hod. in ruinis jacent, loco tamen nomen *La barba del Garigliano*, Hard.

Minturnenſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Minturnæ.* Minturnenſes paludes, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 19.

Minutia, æ. f. *A veſtal virgin, for ſuſpicion of unchaſtity, buryed alive,* Liv. 8, 14.

Minutius *Augurinus.* (1) *A tribune of the people, who for lowering the price of corn had a ſtatue erected for him.* (2) ‖ Minutius *Felix, a good lawyer, and excellent ſcholar.* He was a Chriſtian, and lived about the time of St. Cyprian. (1) Plin. 18, 3. (2) Liber ejus titulo *Octavius* etiamnum extat.

Mĭnyæ, ārum. m. pl. *Theſſalians who accompanyed the Argonauts,* Val. Flacc. 1, 227.

‖ Mĭnyas, æ. m. *The ſon of Chryſes, and king of Orchomenos,* who firſt made a treaſury for his wealth, *Cæl. Rhod.*

Mĭnyeias, æ. m. *ſed freq.* Minyeïdes, um. f. pl. *The daughters of one Minyas a Theban, who were turned into bats,* Ov. Met. 4, 425.

Mĭnyēius, i. *qui &* Orchomenus dict. [Μινύειος, Gr.] *A river of Theſſaly,* Plin. 4, 8. *conf.* Hom. Il. λ, 721.

Mirace, es. f. *A town of European Scythia,* Val. Flacc. 6, 50. ubi al. *Mirace.*

Mirobrica, æ. f. *A city of Spain, not far from Corduba,* Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Villa de Capilla.*

Mĭsēnātes, um. m. pl. *Veget. de Re Mil.* 4, 31. & Miſenenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of the town of Miſenum.*

Mĭsēnenſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Miſenum.* Villa Miſenenſis, *Phæd.* 2, 6. claſſis, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 57.

Mĭsēnum, i. [*à* Miſeno Æneæ comite ibi ſepulto] (1) *A promontory of Campania near Cumæ*; hod. *Capo di Miſeno,* Hard. (2) Alſo *a port and town near the promontory.* (1) Sil. 12, 155. (2) Suet. Aug. 49. & Plin. Nep. Ep. 6, 16.

Mĭsēnus, i. m. *The ſon of Æolus, the trumpeter of Hector,* who after his maſter's death followed Æneas into Italy, and ſome time after challenging Triton in his art, was by him drowned; but his maſter finding his body, buryed it in the hill that beareth his name, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 173, & *deinceps.*

* Miſtyllus, i. m. [de Etym. *vid.* Hom. Il. 23. & aliis in locis] *The name of a cock in Martial,* Ep. 5, 51.

Mithras, æ. m. *By this name the Perſians call the ſun,* Xenophon. Pauſan. Curt. His image had the face of a lion, in a Perſian garb, haveing a Tiara on his head, and takeing hold of an ox's horn with both hands. *Vid. vet. Schol. Stat. ad verſum ult. l.* 1. *Theb.* Hinc *Mithriaca ſacra,* quorum meminerunt *Tert. Hieron. al.*

Mithrĭdātes, is. m. *A king of Pontus,* a man of great parts, and of ſo great memory, that he is ſaid to underſtand and ſpeak twenty two ſeveral languages. He was alſo valiant, and maintained a long war with the Romans, but at laſt was entirely routed by Pompey. He would have ſhortened his days by poiſon, but had ſo fortified himſelf by an antidote, which he had invented, and which ſtill beareth his name, that none would operate upon him. *Vid.* Plin. 25, 2. Mart. 5, 77. & Gell. 17, 16.

Mithridātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Mithridates.* Unguentum Mithridaticum, *Plin.* 3, 53.

Mĭty̆lēnæ, ārum. & Mĭty̆lēne, es. f. [*à* Mitylene Macaris filiâ, *Steph.*] *The capital of the iſland of Leſbos. Cicero* commendeth it for its fruitfull ſoil, fair buildings, and ſituation; though *Vitruvius* is of a quite contrary opinion: *Et naturâ, & ſitu, & deſcriptione ædificiorum, & pulchritudine imprimis nobiles Mitylenæ; agri jucundi & fertiles,* Cic. Agr. 2, 15. *In Mitylene dum flat Auſter, incolæ ægrotant, dum Caurus, tuſſiunt; cùm ſeptentrio, in ſalubritatem reſtituuntur,* Vitruv. 1, 6. Hanc urbem Pittaci, aliorumque natales illuſtrârunt; hod. *Metelino,* Hard.

Mĭty̆lēnæi, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Mitylene,* Liv. 83, 47.

Mĭty̆lēnæus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Mitylene.* Mitylenæus mango, *Mart.* 7, 79, 9.

Mitys, yos. f. *A river of Macedon,* Liv. 44, 7.

M ante N.

Mnaſithous, i. m. *A painter of Sicyon,* Plin. 35, 11.

Mnaſon, ōnis. m. *A ruler of the Elatenſes, who gave ten minæ for painting each of the twelve gods,* Plin. 35, 10.

* Mnēmŏsy̆ne. es. f. [*Lat.* memoria; *à* μνάομαι, recordor] *The mother of the nine Muſes,* Ov. Met. 6, 114. *Vid.* & Heſiod. *in* Theog. 651.

Mneſarchus, i. m. *A Stoick philoſopher, ſcholar to Panætius,* Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 22. *de* Fin. 1, 2. & Orat. 1, 11.

Mneſilochus, i. m. *A prince of the Acarnanes, an enemy to the Romans,* Liv. 36, 11.

Mneſtheus, eos. m. *A Trojan deſcended from Aſſarachus,* Virg. Æn. 4, 288.

M ante O.

Mŏdeſtia, æ. f. *The godeſs of modeſty and moderation,* Tac. Ann. 4, 7, 5.

Mœcēnas, nātis. m. *A Roman gentleman, deſcended of the ancient Tuſcan race, a lover of learning, the friend and patron of Horatius Flaccus, but noted for being too finical and effeminate,* Hor. Od. 1, 1, 1. Paterc. 2, 88. Sen. Ep. 19, 114. & Juv. 12, 39. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* Mæcenas.

Mœnus, i. m. *The river Meyne in Germany, runing through Franconia, and falling into the Rhine,* Tac. Germ. 28, 3.

Mœris, is. m. (1) *The name of a ſhepherd.* (2) *A lake in Ægypt, 20 miles in compaſs.* (1) Virg. Ecl. 9, 16. (2) Plin. 5, 9.

Mœſi, ōrum. m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 26. *Inhabitants of*

Mœſia, æ. f. *A province of Europe, between Macedon and Thrace on the ſouth, and Tranſilvania on the north, from which the river Danube parteth it.* It is divided into two parts; the upper, which bordereth upon Hungary, is called *Servi*; the lower, which looketh towards Pontus and Thrace, is called *Bulgaria,* Plin. 4, 26. & Eutrop. 4, 4. Perperam aliqui *Myſiam* & ſæpicule Græculi Μυσίαν ſcrib. quæ eſt Aſiæ regio.

Mœſĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Mœſia.* Mœſicæ gentes, *Plin.* 4, 1.

Mŏguntia, æ. f. [*ab* amne Mogi] *The city Mentz in Germany,* Rect. ſcrib. *Moguntiacum,* Tac. Hiſt. 4, 15, 2. & lib. 24, 2. & alibi, & ap. Ammian. 15, 27.

Mogyni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia,* Tib. 4, 1, 146. *ubi al.* Magynos.

Molæ Formianæ, *A village of new Latium, not far from Formiæ,* Cic. hod. *Mola.*

* Mŏlo, ōnis. m. [Μόλων, Gr.] *A Rhodian oratour, whom Cicero often mentioned; who alſo was Cæſar's maſter,* Suet. Cæſ. 4.

Mŏlorchēus, a, um. adj. Molorchea tecta, *Tib.* 4, 1, 13. *Of,* or *belonging to,*

Mŏlorchus, i. m. *An old ſhepherd, who entertained Hercules; in recompenſe whereof he ſlew the Nemæan lion which deſtroyed the country,* Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 29.

Mŏloſſi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Epirus in Greece,* Plin. 4, 1.

Mŏloſſis, ĭdis. f. *A diſtrict of Epirus,* Liv. 8, 24. hod. *la Canina.*

Mŏloſſus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Moloſſia.* Gens Moloſſa, *Ov. Met.* 1, 226. ¶ Moloſſus, *ſc.* canis, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 405. *A maſtiff dog of the breed of this country.* ‖ Moloſſus pes, *A foot of three long ſyllables, as* communes, *Gramm.*

* Mŏlycria, æ. f. [Μολυκρία, Gr.] *A town of Ætolia in Greece, near the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto,* Plin. 4, 2, 2. & Diod. lib. 12.

‖ Momonia, æ. f. *Munſter,* one of the four provinces of Ireland.

* ‖ Mōmus, i. m. [Μῶμος, Gr. *i. e.* cavillatio, *qu.* cavillationis deus] *The god of carping at,* or *finding fault with, other peoples actions, without regard to their own.* He is feigned to be ſon of *Somnus* and *Nox,* for his inactivity, and dark temper, *Heſiod.* in *Theogon.* 214. Vid. & *Lucian.* in *Hermetimo.* Hinc illud, *Momo ſatisfacere,* & Græcum illud, Μωμεῖσθαι ἢ μιμεῖσθαι ῥᾴδιον.

Mona, æ. f. *The iſle of Angleſey* in North Wales, in the midway between England and Ireland, as *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* deſcribe it. But the *Mona* of Cæſ. B. G. 4, 13. ſome take to be *the iſle of Man.*

Mŏnæci Herculis portus, *A port town of Genoa in Italy,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Monace,* Hard.

Monæda, æ. f. *An iſland between England and Ireland, almoſt equidiſtant from Angleſey to the ſouth, and Galway to the north.* It is called *Monopia* by *Plin.* 4, 16.

Mŏnæſes, is. m. *A king of Parthia, who put a ſtop to the Roman arms, gaining a victory over them,* Hor. Od. 3, 6, 9.

Mŏnēta, æ. f. [*à* monendo, quippe quæ in terræ motu monuit, ut ſue gravidâ procuratio fieret, *Cic. Div.* 1, 45.] *A name of Juno.*

* ‖ Mŏnŏdus, i. m. [*à* μόνος, ſolus, & ὀδοὺς, dens] *The ſon of Pruſias king of Bithynia,* ſo called as haveing one continued bone, inſtead of parted teeth, *Rhod.*

* Mŏnœcus, i. m. [*à* μόνος, ſolus, & οἶκος, domus, quia hîc ſolus Hercules templum habuit] *A principality, fort, and ſea port of Liguria where the Alps begin,* Virg. Æn. 6, 830.

* ‖ Mŏnŏmĕri, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* μόνος, ſolus, & μηρὸς, femur] *Certain eaſtern people haveing one leg, on which they hop faſter than any beaſt can run,* Gell. 9, 4.

Mŏnoſcĕli, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* μόνος, ſolus, & σκέλος, crus] *Indians that had but one leg, but ſo big, as to cover their whole body from the head,* Plin. 37, 2.

‖ Mons Acutus, *A town in France in the Bourbonois*; hod. *Montaigne.*

‖ Mons Albanus, *A city of Guienne in France*; hod. *Montauban.*

‖ Mons Alcincus, *A city of Etruria,* Volat. hod. *Montalcino.*

‖ Mons Briſiacus, *A town of Alſatia, near the Rhine*; hod. *Briſac.*

‖ Mons Ferratus, *A country in Italy, between Milan and Piedmont*; hod. *Montferrat.*

‖ Mons Feſſulus, *vel* Feſſulanus, *A city of Narbonne in France,* famous for its fine air; hod. *Montpelier,* vel *Mompelier.*

‖ Mons Regius, *The chief city of ducal Pruſſia*; hod. *Coningſberg.*

‖ Mons Roſarum, *A town in the northern parts of Scotland*, called *Montroſe*. It giveth title to a duke.

Mons Sacer, *Near the city Tibur in Italy*; ſo called becauſe the people thinking themſelves aggrieved by the nobles retired thither as to a place of refuge, *Liv.* 2, 32. & 3, 52.

‖ Mons Serratus, *A high hill in Catalonia*; hod. *Montſerrat*.

‖ Mons Solis, *vel* Bathonius, The city *Bath* in Somerſetſhire.

‖ Monſtrolium, & Monaſteriolum, i, n. *A city of Picardé in France, near the borders of the Artois*; hod. *Montrevil*.

Montānus, i, m. (1) *The name of a poet celebrated by Ovid.* (2) *One of Domitian's counſellors.* (1) Ov. *ex* Ponto, 4, 16, 11. (2) Juv. 4, 131.

‖ Montes, *The capital of Hainault* in the Low-Countries; hod. *Mons*.

‖ Monumetha, æ, f. *Monmouth*, between the rivers Wye and Munow.

*Mŏnўchus, i, m. [*à* μόνος, ſolus, & ὄνυξ, ungula, *qu.* pedes equi habens] *The name of a Centaur*, Juv. 1, 11. & Ov. Met. 12, 499.

*Mopſius tumulus, *A hill and town of Theſſaly*, Liv. 42, 61, & 65.

*Mopsŏpia, æ, f. [*à* Mopſopo rege] *A country of Attica*, Plin. 5, 27. hod. *Caramaniæ* pars. Unde

*Mopsŏpius, a, um, adj. *Attick, Athenian.* Mopſopii muri, *Ov. Met.* 6, 423.

*Mopſus, i, m. [Μόψος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *The ſon of Ampycus*, whence he is called *Ampycides*, Ov. Met. 8, 350. *a Theſſalian ſoothſayer, and prieſt of Apollo.* (2) *Another the ſon of Apollo and Himantis*, who contended with Chalcas in the art of divination, to whom temples were built after his death. (3) *A city of Cilicia.* (4) *One of Virgil's ruſticks.* (1) Strab. l. 9. (2) In dubiis auditus Iaſone Mopſus, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 521. *Amm.* 14, 8. (3) Plin. 5, 27. (4) Ecl. 5, 1, 10. & 8, 26.

‖ Moravia, æ, f. [*à* Morâ fluvio] *A country of Germany, now joined to Bohemia.* Antiquitus *Marcomannia*, ubi M. Antoninus philoſophus bellavit, & librum quantivis pretii inſcripſit. Τὰ καθ' ἑαυτόν, confecit. Incolæ *Marcomanni*; hodie verò *Makren*.

‖ Morbium, ii, n. *Moreſby* in Cumberland, *Camd.*

Morgentia, *Sil. lib.* 14, 266. *An ancient town of Sicily, on the river Jarella, between Leontini and Catania*; hod. in ruinis jacet. *Murgentiam* Cicero vocare videtur, cùm *Murgentinos agros* dicat, *Verr.* 3, 18.

‖ Moridunum, i, n. *Somerton*, or *Seaton*, in Devonſhire, *Camd.*

Mŏrĭni, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* voce Celticâ *mor*, quæ mare ſignificat, *qu.* Maritimi, *Hard.*] *A people of Gallia Belgica, near the ſea coaſt which is oppoſite to Britain, on the confines of Picardie and the Artois*, Virg. Æn. 8, 727.

*Morpheus, i, m. [*à* μορφὴ, forma, quòd varias formas in ſomno exhibeat] *The god of dreams.* Formator figuræ Morpheus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 634.

‖ Morta, æ, f. [*à* Morte] *The godeſs of fate and deſtiny*, Liv. *ap.* Gell. 3, 36.

Mŏſa, æ, f. *A river of Gallia Belgica, which ariſeth in Champagne in France, and paſſing through the Netherlands, diſchargeth itſelf into the German ocean, below Dort*; hod. *Maes* & *Meuſe*, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 6, 6. & Plin. 4, 14.

‖ Moſcha, æ, f. *Moſcow*, the capital of Moſcovy.

Moſchus, i, m. *Sidon. ſed ſæpius* Moſchi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people in the eaſt part of Scythia*, which is now called *Mingrelia*, Plin. 6, 4.

Moſcovia, æ, f. A large country ſo called, bounded on the north with the frozen ſea, a part of ancient Sarmatia; on the eaſt and ſouth with Tartary, and on the weſt with Poland. *Sævis affinis Sarmata Moſchis*, Luc. 3, 270.

Mŏſella, æ, f. *A river of the Low Countries, which falleth into the Rhine*, Auſon.

Mōſes, is, m. [*à* משה extrahere, à Pharaonis filiâ, quæ illum ex aquis extraxit, nomen datum] *The giver of the divine law to the Iſraelites. The inſpired writer of the Pentateuch.* He was alſo their captain general, and led out of Ægypt an army of 600,000 men, *Exod.* 12. *Veram hiſtoriam lege in ſcriptis* θεοπνεύστοις. *Gentilium abſurdam, & falſam, quæ ſola quidem eſt hujus loci, ſi ſit operæ, ap. Juſtinum*, 36, 2. & *ſeq.* & *Tac. Hiſt.* 5.

Mŏsīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia*, Tib. 4, 1, 146. *ubi al.* Magyni.

Moſſini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Aſia the leſſer, on the Black ſea, near Pergamus*, Plin. 6, 4.

*Moſſinœci, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* μόσσυν, turris, & οἶκος, domus, utpote qui turres ligneas pro domibus habitant] *A people of Cappadocia, near the Euxine ſea*, Val. Flacc. 5, 152. *ubi al.* Moſſini, & Moſſonychi.

M ante U.

Mucræ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of Samnium in Italy*, Sil. 8, 566. *ubi al.* Nucræ.

Mulcĭber, ĕris, m. Mulcibri, *Litt.* ex *Cic.* [*à* ferro mulcendo, *i. e.* molliendo] *A name of Vulcan.* Mulciberis capti Marſque Venuſque dolis, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 562.

Mulucha, æ, f. *A river of Mauritania Tingitana, and a town upon it*, Flor. 3, 1. & Sall. B. J. 22.

Mummius, ii, m. (1) *A Roman, but of a mean family*, who, notwithſtanding, arrived to the conſulſhip, and haveing ſubdued all Achaia, from thence obtained the cognomen of *Achaïcus*. His ignorance of antiquity and the fine arts is noted by ſeveral authours, who tell us, that haveing taken the moſt exquiſitely fine paintings, ſtatues, and other pieces of curious workmanſhip, he told thoſe who carryed them into Italy, that if they broke, or ſpoiled, any of them, they ſhould make new ones. (2) Alſo Lucius, *a man of ſuch dexterity and addreſs, that he could ſuit himſelf to all perſons and occaſions.* (3) ‖ Alſo *a Latin poet.* (1) Paterc. 1, 13. Flor. 2, 16. Plin. 34, 7. (2) Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 67. (3) Macrob. 1, 10.

Munda, æ, f. (1) *A town of Bætick Spain, famous for the battle between Cæſar and Pompey, where the latter loſt thirty thouſand foot, and five thouſand horſe.* (2) *A river of Beira in Portugal, flowing near the city Coimbra.* (1) Luc. 1, 40. (2) Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Mondego*, Hard.

Mūnўchia, æ, f. *A fort near Athens, fortified by Thraſybulus againſt the tyrants*, Nep. Thraſyb. 2. Hinc

Mūnўchius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Munychia*; *Athenian, Attick.* Munychii agri, *Ov. Met.* 2, 709.

Muræna, æ, m. (Lucius) [*à* murænâ piſce] *A Roman conſul, for whom Cicero made an oration*, quod vid.

Murcia, æ, f. [*à* murcore] (1) ‖ *The godeſs of ſloth.* She had a temple in the goal of the Circus, which was therefore called *Meta Murcia*. (2) But others think it only a corruption of *Myrtea*; and ſo the temple of *Venus Myrtea*. (1) Arnob. Tert. Auguſtin. (2) Plin. 13, 29. cum quo conſentiunt, *Varr.* & *Plut.*

Murgantia, æ, f. *A city of the Samnites, in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Tamara, near the Apennines*, Liv. 10, 17.

Murgantīnus, *vel* Murgentīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Murgantia.* Murgantina defectio, *Liv.* 26, 21. Murgantinus ager, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 18.

Murgentīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Murgantia*, Plin. 3, 8.

Murgis, is, f. *A town of Hiſpania Bætica*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. aliis *Almeira*, aliis *Muxacra*; poſteriori ſubſcribit, *Hard.*

‖ Murocincta, æ, f. *A town of Germany, three leagues from Cologn*, Amm. hod. *Meurs*.

Murrhānus, i, m. *A Latin, who boaſting highly of his family and pedigree, was killed by Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 12, 529.

*Mūſæ, ārum, f. pl. [Μοῦσαι, Gr.] *The Muſes, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne*; the feigned preſidents of muſick, and poetry, and the miſtreſſes of the liberal ſciences. They were originally only three, *Varr.* ap. *Serv.* ad *Virg. Æn.* 7, 21. how this number came to be multiplyed by itſelf, is variouſly related. Their proper names are *Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpſichore, Thalia, Urania*; which names are thought to be given them by *Heſiod, Theog.* 77. from their ſeveral preſidencies and offices. Their common names are many, and various, taken from places, as *Aganippides, Aonides, Cythærides*, or *Cytheriades, Libethrydes, Heliconides*, or *Heliconiades, Pegaſides, Pierides, Pimpleïdes*, & ſi quæ ſunt aliæ de quibus vide ſuis quaſque locis.

*Mūſæus, i, m. [Μουσαῖος, Gr.] *An Eleuſinian*, or *Athenian, poet*; *the ſcholar of Orpheus, and cotemporary with Cecrops the ſecond king of Athens*, Suid. There ſtill remaineth of his a poem concerning Hero and Leander, which *Scaliger, in Poëtic.* preferreth to Homer's verſes, as he doth alſo the authour in time; but *Voſſius*, and others, bring him down as low as the fourth century. However, the perſon whom *Virgil* mentioneth under this name, *Æn.* 6, 667. muſt be very ancient.

Muſagores, ium, f. pl. *Plin.* 4, 12. Muſagori, ōrum, m. pl. *Mela*; *Three little iſlands*, or *rocks, on the ſouth of Crete.*

*Muticenſes, *vid. mox* Mutycenſis ager.

Mŭtĭna, æ, f. *A city of Gallia Togata*, where M. Antonius beſieged D. Brutus, who was relieved by the two conſuls Hirtius and Panſa, *Luc.* 1, 41. & 7, *ult.* hod. *Modena*. Hinc

Mŭtĭnenſis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Mutina.* Mutinenſia arma, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 624.

*‖ Mūtiſtratum, i, n. [Μουτίστρατον, Gr.] *A town of Sicily, in the diſtrict of Demona*, Polyb. hod. *Moſtretta*, Hard.

Mūtius, i, m. (1) *Surnamed* Cordus, *afterwards* Scævola, *becauſe miſtakeing in his attempt to kill Porſena in his own camp, and being taken, he burnt his right hand off before the king; who, being aſtoniſhed at his courage, generouſly diſmiſſed him.* (2) T. Mutius, *ſeverely expoſed by Lucilius.* (1) Liv. 2, 12. (2) Perſ. 1, 114.

Mŭtuſcæ, *aliter* Trebulæ, ārum, f. pl. *A ſmall town in the north of Italy*, where the Romans received an overthrow by Hannibal, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 711. hod. *Monte Lione della Sabina*, Hard. Hinc

Mŭtuſcæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Mutuſcæ*, Plin. 3, 8.

Mutuſtratini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Mutuſtratum*, Plin. 3, 8.

*‖ Mūtyca, æ, f. [Μουτύκα, Gr.] *A town of Sicily*, Ptol. hod. *Modica*, Hard.

*Mūtycenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Mutyca*, Plin. 3, 8.

*Mūtycenſis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Mutyca.* Mutycenſis ager, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 43. *ubi al.* Mutyenſis.

Muzirum emporium, *A port in India*, Plin. 6, 23.

M ante Y.

Mya, æ, f. *A ſmall iſland in the bay of Ceramus*, Plin. 5, 31.

Mўcăle, es, f. (1) *The name of a ſorcereſs.* (2) *A mountain and town of Caria.* (1) Ov. Met. 12, 263. (2) Id. Met. 2, 223. Hinc

Mўcălæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Mycale*, Claud. *in* Eutrop. 2, 264. &

Mўcălenſis, e, adj. *Idem.* Mycalenſis montis vertex, *Val. Max.* 6, 9. ext. 5.

Mўcăleſſus, i, f. *A promontory of Mycale*, Stat. Theb. 7, 272.

Mўcēnæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Peloponneſus, between Argos and Corinth*; the kingdom of Agamemnon, *Virg. Æn* 6, 838. hod. *Adrianoh Charia*, & *Gerbigni*.

Mўcēnæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Mycenæ*.

Mycenæ. Mycenæus dux, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 400. & ¶ *abſol.* Mycenæus, *Agamemnon*, Id. Ep. 3, 109. &

My̆cēnenſis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Mycenæ*; *Mycenians*. Omnes Danai & Mycenenſes, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 6. *ex poëtâ.*

My̆cēnis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *A daughter of Agamemnon*, particularly *Iphigenia*, Ov. Met. 12, 34.

Mychithus, i, m. *The ſlave of Anaxilaüs king of the Rhegini*, who being made guardian of his children, and protector of his kingdom, diſcharged his truſt with great integrity, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 11. & *Juſt.* 4, 2, 5. qui *Micalum* vocat.

My̆cŏne, es, f. & My̆cŏnus, i, f. *One of the iſlands* called *Cyclades*, *in the Ægean ſea*, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 76. Stat. Achill. 1, 205.

Mygdŏnia, æ, f. [*à* Mygdone Thraciæ rege] (1) *A country of Macedon, looking towards Thrace.* (2) Alſo *another in Meſopotamia.* (3) *Another in Phrygia.* (1) Plin. 4, 10. (2) Ibid. 6, 13. (3) Hor. Od. 2, 12, 22. ☞ Incolæ *Mygdones* dicuntur.

Mygdŏnĭdes, æ, m. Patron. *The ſon of Mygdon king of Thrace, Chorœbus*, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 343.

*‖ Myiagros [*à μυία*, muſca, & *ἄγρα*, captura] *A god of the Eleans.*

My̆la, æ, f. *vel* My̆los, i, f. *A little river in the eaſt part of Sicily*, Liv. 24, 30.

My̆le, es, f. *A ſea port in Sicily*, Sil. 14, 202. Plerumquè autem effertur in plur. *Mylæ*. At this place the ſea caſteth up ſomething that ſmelleth like dung, whence the fable, that the ſun ſeteth up his horſes there, *Plin.* 2, 92. hod. *Milaſſo*.

Myndenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Myndus*, Cic. Epiſt. ad Fam. 3, 8.

Myndius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Myndus*, Liv. 31, 44.

Myndus, i, f. *Once the capital of Caria*; *a ſea-port town near the Archipelago*, Cic. Verr. 1, 34. hod. *Menteſa*.

Myonneſus, i, f. *An iſland between Teios and the iſle of Samos*, Plin. 5, 31.

Myra, æ, f. *The metropolis of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27. hod. *Strumita*, Hard.

My̆rīna, æ, f. (1) *A city in the iſle of Lemnos.* (2) *Another in Æolia*, called alſo *Sebaſtopolis*. (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Id. 5, 30.

My̆rīnus, i, m. *A fencer in Martial*, Epigr. 12, 29.

Myrlea, æ, f. *A ſea-port town in Bithynia*, afterwards called *Apamia*, Plin. 5. ult.

*Myrmēcīdes, is, m. [*à μύρμηξ*, formica] *A curious engraver in ſmall work*, Plin. 36, 5.

*Myrmĭdŏnes, m. pl. [*à μύρμηξ*, formica] *A people of Theſſaly*, who by a miracle are fabled to have been made of ants, at the requeſt of *Æacus*, when the plague had deſtroyed the old inhabitants. Theſe followed Achilles to the walls of Troy. Meminit eorum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 7. & alibi. *Fabulam inde ortam, quòd cùm ſterilis eſſet ager, eum ad inſtar formicarum perpetuò verſare coactos eſſe, exiſtimat*, Strabo.

My̆ron, ōnis, m. *An excellent ſtatuary*, whoſe works were in high eſteem; eſpecially his braſen cow, which exerciſed the pens both of the Greek and Roman poets. *Ut ſimilis veræ vacca Myronis opus*, Ov. è Pont. 4. 1, 34.

Myrrha, æ, f. *The daughter of Cinyras king of Cyprus*; concerning whoſe inceſt, flight, and transformation, *vid.* Ov. Met. 10. fab. 9. *conf.* Cic. Orat. 3, 7. Verr. 4, 43.

*‖ Myrrhinus, untis, f. [Μυῤῥινὲς, Gr.] *A town of Attica in Greece*, Strabo.

Myrtea, æ, f. [quòd myrtetum prope fanum ejus conſitum eſſet, *Serv.*] *A name of Venus*, to whom the myrtle was ſacred, *Plin.* 13, 29. *Vid.* Murcia.

Myrtēta, ōrum, n. pl. [*à* myrtis in ripâ conſitis] *Hot baths at Baiæ in Campania*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 5.

Myrtilis, is, f. *A town of Alentejo in Portugal*, Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Mertola*, Hard.

Myrtĭlus, i, m. *The charioteer of Oenomaüs*, who took a bribe from Pelops to overturn his maſter's chariot, in the race wherein he was either to gain a beautyfull bride, or loſe his life, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 370, & *Cic. N. D.* 3, 38. *Vid.* Hippodamia.

Myrtōum mare [*à* Myrtilo ibi demerſo, *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 370. vel *à* Myrto inſulâ] *A part of the Ægean ſea between Attica and Peloponneſus*, Plin. 4, 5, & 12. but Ptolemy placeth it in *Caria*, a country of Aſia the Leſſer.

Myrtus, i, f. *An iſland in the Ægean ſea*, Plin. 4, 5.

Mys, Myos, m. *An excellent engraver in ſilver*, Plin. 33, 12.

My̆ſi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Myſia*, Plin. 5, 30.

My̆ſia, æ, f. *A country of Aſia the Leſſer, bordering upon Troas, not far from the Helleſpont*, Plin. 5, 30. hod. *Becſangil*, in Natolia. The people were of a baſe, ſervile temper, and contemptible to a proverb; whence ¶ *Myſorum poſtremus*, Cic. *pro* Flacc. 27. *a ſcoundrel, a deſpicable wretch.* It is alſo ſometimes, but corruptly, writen for *Mœſia*, quod vid.

My̆ſŏmăcĕdŏnes, um, m. pl. *A people of Aſia, in a part of Myſia, of Macedonian deſcent*, Plin. 5, 29.

Myus, untis, f. *A city of Ionia at the mouth of the river Mæander*, very plentyfull in fiſh, and for that reaſon given to Themiſtocles by the king of Perſia, *Nep. Them.* 10. & *Plin.* 5, 29.

N ante A.

NAbarzanes, is, m. *A governour under the laſt Darius, a traitour to his maſter*, Curt. 5, 10.

‖ Năbăthæa, æ, f. *A country of Arabia Felix*, with reſpect to Italy eaſtward. Hinc

Năbăthæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Nabathæa*, Plin. 5, 11. &

Năbăthæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Nabathæa*. ¶ Nabathæa regna, *Eaſtern kingdoms*, Ov. Met. 1, 61.

Nænia, æ, f. *Feſt. al.* Nenia; *The godeſs of funeral ſongs*, Varr. *Vid.* & *Scal. conject. in eund.* p. 142, 143. She had a chapel without the Viminal gate, *Feſt.*

*Naiădes, um, f. pl. & *rar. in ſing.* Naïas, & Naïs [*à* νάω, fluo] (1) *Nymphs of the ſprings and fountains.* (2) Sometimes taken generally for *any nymph.* (1) Fontana numina Naïdes *Ov. Met.* 14, 328. Naïas una fuit, *Id. ib.* 1, 691. Candida Naïs, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 45. Poma excipiens, Naï, caduca manu, *Prop.* 2, 32, 40. (2) *Vid.* Virg. Ecl. 10, 10. *ubi pro* Oreades *pon.* Hinc

*Naïcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the Naiades*. Naïca dona, *Prop.* 2, 32, 40.

Naïs, *vid.* Naiades.

‖ Namurcum, i, n. *A city of the Low Countries, on the left bank of the Maes, between two rocks*; hod. *Namur*.

‖ Nanceium, ii, n. *The capital city of Lorrain*; hod. *Nancy*.

Nannetes, um, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Britany in France*, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 9. hod. *Les Nantois*; oppidum *Nantes*, Hard.

Nantuates, ium, m. pl. *A people in the northern part of Savoy*, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 3. hod. *Foſſigny*; or, as others, *Chablais*.

*Năpææ, ārum, f. pl. [*à* νάπος, ſaltus] *Nymphs of the woods.* Faciles venerare Napæas, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 535.

Napata, æ, f. *The capital anciently of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 29. hod. *Chaxumum*, Hard.

Nar, is, m. *A river of Umbria in Italy, which ariſeing in the Apennines diſembogueth itſelf into the river Tiber.* Nar Tiberino illabitur amni, *Luc.* 1, 470. hod. *Nera*.

Naracuſtōma, ătis, n. *One of the mouths of the river Iſter*, Plin. 4, 12. Fortè rectiùs *Narcuſtoma*, *h. e.* os pigrum ac ſtupidum, ob quandam paludis immobilitatem, *Hard.*

Narbo, ōnis, m. *Cæſ.* f. *Auſon.* *The city Narbonne in France, near a bay of the Mediterranean, looking towards the Pyrenean mountains.* Laudes ejus prædicat *Auſon.* de *clar. urb.* c. 13. hod. *Narbonne.* Hinc

Narbōnenſis Gallia, *One of the four quarters of ancient Gaul.* It contained *Savoy*, *Dauphiné*, *Languedoc*, and *Provence*, paſſim ap. Cæſ. & Liv.

Narciſſus, i, m. *The ſon of the river Cephiſus, and the nymph Liriope*; a beautyfull youth, who ſlighted the courtſhip of Echo, and other nymphs, and at laſt died for the love of himſelf, haveing ſeen his own face in a fountain; and was changed into a flower bearing his name. *Lege Ov. Met.* 3. *fab.* 5. Hinc

Narciſſīnus, a, um, adj. *Of the flower Narciſſus.* Oleum Narciſſinum, *Plin.* 21, 19.

Narciſſites, is, f. *A gem of the colour of the flower Narciſſus*, Plin. 37, 11.

Nariſci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany, between a part of Bohemia and the Danube*, Tac. G. 42, 1.

Nārĭtia, *vel* Nāry̆tia, æ, f. *A city of the Locrians*, Ov. Met. 15, 705.

Narnia, æ, f. [*à* flum. Nar præterlabente] *A city of Umbria in Italy, built on a rock*, Mart. 7, 92. hod. *Narni*, Hard.

Narnienſis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Narnia*, Plin. 3, 14. It was anciently called *Nequinum*, Id. ib.

*‖ Naro, ōnis, m. [Νάρων, Gr.] *A river of Dalmatia*, Strab. hod. *Narenta*, Cellar.

Narona, æ, f. *Formerly a famous city of Dalmatia*, Plin. 4, 21. hod. *Narenza*, vel *Narenta*.

Nartes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Umbria*, [*à* Nar flumine] *Id. qui* Narnienſes, & Interamnates; loc. hod. *Terni*, Hard.

Narthēcūſa, æ, f. *An iſle near Rhodes*, Plin. 5, 31.

Nāry̆tia, *vid.* Naritia.

Năſămōnes, um, m. pl. *A nation of the Syrtes in Africa, liveing on piracy. and the wrecks of ſhips*, Plin. 5, 5. Toto commercia mundo Naufragiis Naſamones habent, *Luc.* 9, 443.

Naſcus, i, f. *An inland town of Arabia Felix*, Plin. 6, 28.

Nāſica, æ, m. [*à* naſo. *Arnob.*] Scipionis cognomentum, *Liv.* 58, 58.

Nāſo, ōnis, m. [*à* naſo, ut à labiis Labeones] Familiæ cognomen, ex quâ Ovidius poëta.

Naſſici, ōrum, m. pl. *qui* & Caliguritani, *A people of Arragon in Spain*, Plin. 3. 3. Locus hod. *Lobarre*, ab Huecâ leucis 4 diſſita, *Hard.*

‖ Naſſovia, æ, f. *A town and principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine*; from whence the illuſtrious family of Naſſau.

Natio, *vel ut al.* Naſcio [*à* naſcendo] Naſcentium dea, quippe quæ partus tuetur. Rem divinam huic facere ſolebant in agro Ardeati, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18.

Natiſo, ōnis, m. *A river of Friuli in Italy, runing near the city Aquileia*, Plin. 3, 18.

‖ Nātŏlia, æ, f. per Aphæreſ. *pro* Anatolia, [*ab* ἀνατολὴ, oriens; quòd Europæis ſit ad orientem] *Aſia the Leſſer*, now ſo called.

Nava, æ, f. *A river of Belgick Gaul, near the city Bingen*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 70. & Auſon. in Moſellâ; hod. *Nahe*, vel *Naba*, Cellar.

‖ Navarra, æ, f. *The kingdom of Navarre, on both ſides of the Pyrenean hills.*

Naubŏlus, i, m. *The charioteer of Laius king of Thrace*, Stat. Theb. 7, 355.

*Naucrates, is, m. [*Lat.* navigii rector; *ex* ναῦς, navis, & κρατέω, rego] *A conſiderable oratour, ſcholar to Iſocrates*, Cic. Orat. 2, 23. & 3, 44.

*Naucratites nomos [ab eodem, quòd Mileſii incolæ præcipuè navibus valerent] *A diſtrict in Ægypt within the Delta*, Plin. 5, 9. Saïticæ præfecturæ quidam aſcribunt, *Hard.*

*Naucratĭcum, i, n. *A mouth of the Nile*, ſo called from the neighbouring town *Naucratis*, quod vid.

*Naucratis, is, f. [ab eodem cum præced. &

ob eandem rationem] *A town in Ægypt*, Plin. 5, 10.

Năvĭlubio, ōnis, f. *A river of Tarracon in Spain*, Plin. 3, 20. hod. *Rio de Miranda*, Hard.

Nævius, i, m. [à nævo, *i. e.* maculâ, *Arn.*] *A very antient Roman poet.* He wrote ſeveral plays, the firſt whereof, A. U. 519. *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 53. He was a ſoldier in, and wrote the hiſtory of, the firſt Punick war in verſe. *Vid.* Voſſ. *de* Hiſt. Lat. 1, 2.

Navius (Actius) *A ſoothſayer, who by cuting a whetſtone in two before Tarquinius Priſcus, gained great reputation to his profeſſion*, Liv. 1, 36.

Naulŏchus, i, m. (1) *A maritime town and river in Sicily.* (2) *A town in Thrace near mount Hæmus.* (3) *A ſmall iſland belonging to Crete.* (1) Suet. Aug. 16. in plur. *Naulocha*, Sil. 14, 264. (2) Plin. 5, 32. (3) Id. 4, 12.

*Naupactōus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Naupactus*. Naupactous Achelous, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 43.

*Naupactus, *vel* Naupactum, i, n. *Plin.* 4, 2. conf. *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 35. [ἀπὸ τῆς ναυπηγίας, *i. e.* à navalibus] *The capital of Ætolia*; hod. *Lepanto*, Hard.

*‖ Nauplia, æ, f. [à ναῦς, navis, quia navibus commoda] *A ſea-port town in Argos*, Herodot. 6, 76. hod. *Napoli di Romania*.

*Naupliădes, is, m. Patron. *Palamedes, the ſon of Nauplius*, Ov. Met. 13, 39.

*Nauplius, ii, m. [à præced.] *The ſon of Neptune and Eubœa*, who hearing his ſon was unjuſtly put to death in the Greek camp, meditated revenge, and endeavoured to debauch the wives and daughters of the abſent princes; and for the ſame reaſon too as they were returning home, he ſet up falſe lights on mount Caphareus to miſguide their ſhips, whereby many were loſt. But when he heard that Diomedes and Ulyſſes, the principal enemies of his ſon, had eſcaped, he threw himſelf into the ſea, *Prop.* 4, 1, 115.

Nauportus, i, f. (1) *A little city and river of the ſame name in the upper Carniola.* (2) Alſo *a river of Venice*; hod. *Laubach*, Hard. (1) Tac. Ann. 1, 20, 1. (2) Plin. 3, 18.

*Nauſicaa, æ, *vel* Nauſicaë, es, f. [Ναυσικάα, Gr.] *The daughter of Alcinous king of the Phæacians*, who happened to meet Ulyſſes ſhipwrecked, and conducted him to her father's court, *Mart.* 12, 31, 9. Vid. & *Hom. Od.* ζ, 25, & 186.

*‖ Nauſithous, i, m. [*Lat.* navibus velox; *ex* ναῦς, navis, & θοὸς, celer] *The ſon of Neptune and Peribœa, and father of Alcinous*, Hom. Odyſſ. η, 56.

*Nauſtathmus, i, f. [*Lat.* navium ſtatio; *ex* ναῦς, navis, & ϛαθμὸς, ſtatio] (1) *A port of Sicily*; hod. *Fontane biancbe*, inter Syracuſas & Elorum amnem, cui nomen hodie *Acellaro*, Hard. (2) *Another of Cyrene in Africa.* (1) Plin. 3, 8. (2) Mela.

Nautes, is, m. *One who accompanyed Æneas; an old ſkillfull ſoothſayer*, Virg. Æn. 5, 704.

Naxos, i, f. *One of the Cyclades*; which alſo, for the goodneſs of its wines, was called *Dionyſia*, vid. *Plin.* 4, 12. In this iſland Bacchus found Ariadne, baſely deſerted by Theſeus, and took her to wife. Bacchata jugis Naxos, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 125. hod. *Naxi*, Hard. Hinc

Naxius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Naxos*. Naxia turba, *Prop.* 3, 17, 28.

N ante E.

Nea, æ, f. *An iſland of the Ægean ſea, near Lemnos*, Plin. 2, 96. hod. *Nio*.

*Neæra, æ, f. [Νέαιρα, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A beautyfull nymph, by whom Phœbus had two daughters, Phaethuſa, and Lampetia.* (2) *A miſtreſs of Tibullus.* (3) Alſo *of Horace.* (4) *A country maid in Virgil.* (1) Hom. Odyſſ. μ, 133. (2) Sit mihi paupertas tecum, jucunda Neæra, *Tib.* 3, 3, 23. (3) Hor. Epod. 15, 11. Hanc putat magnus *Scalig.* eandem cum priore. (4) Ecl. 3, 3.

*Neæthus, i, m. [Νέαιθος, Gr.] *A river of the Salentines in Magna Græcia, not far from Croton*, Ov. Met. 15, 51. *conf.* Theocr. Id. 4, 24. & Lycophr. 921. It ariſeth in the Apennines, and runeth into the Ionian ſea between Cortona and Strongoli.

*Neăpŏlis, is, f. [*Lat.* nova civitas; *ex* νέος, novus, & πόλις, civitas] (1) *A very ancient and famous city of Italy*, called anciently *Parthenope, from a Siren of that name there buryed*, Plin. 3, 5. but after the Calcedonians and Athenians had ſettled a colony here, whence *Statius* and *Tacitus* call it *a Greek city*, the name was changed to *Neapolis*. (2) ‖ *Another on the confines of Thrace, near the river Strymon*, where St. Paul, ſailing from Aſia into Europe, was ſhipwrecked. (1) *Vid.* Tac. Ann. 15, 33, 2. & Stat. in Epiced. patr. (2) S. Lucas Act. Apoſt. 16, 11. *De pluribus hujus nominis, vid. Geogr. ant.* Hinc

Neăpŏlītānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Neapolis*. Neapolitanus ager, *Plin.* 35, 15.

Nearchus, i, m. [*Lat.* novus imperator; *ex* νέος, novus, & ἀρχὸς, imperator] *A beautyfull boy*, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 6.

*Nebriſſa, æ, f. [quòd ibi nebrides induerentur priuſquam orgia celebrarent] *A city of Hiſpania Bætica*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Lebrixa*, Hard.

*Nebrīdes, is, m. [à copiâ nebridum, *i. e.* damarum, *Solin.*] *A high hill in Sicily*, Sil. 14, 237. hod. *Madonia*.

*Nebrŏphŏnus, i, m. [*Lat.* hinnulorum cædes; à νεβρὸς, hinnulus, & φένω, occido] *A dog's name*, Ov. Met. 3, 211.

*Nēleus, i, m. [*Lat.* Sævus; à νηλὴς, crudelis] *The ſon of Neptune, and father of Neſtor.* He had twelve ſons, all of whom, except Neſtor who was abſent, were ſlain by Hercules, *Ov. Met.* 2, 690. *Vid.* Nelides. Hinc

*Nēlēius, & Nēlēus, a, um, adj. denom. *Of Neleus.* Neleïa Neſtoris arva, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 63. & Nēlēius, *abſol.* Hæc dulci Neleïus edidit ore, *Id. Met.* 12, 577. Nelea Pylos, *Id. ib.* 6, 418.

*Nēlīdes, um, m. pl. Patron. *The ſons of Neleus.* Bis ſex Nelides fuimus conſumpta juventus Viribus Herculeis, *Ov. Met.* 12, 553.

Nelo, ōnis, m. *A river of Gallicia in Spain, near cape Finiſterre*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. *Ulla*, Hard.

Nemaloni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Savoy, not far from Embrun*, Plin. 3, 20. hod. fortè pagus *Miolans*, Hard.

Nĕmauſus, i, f. *Mela*; Nĕmauſum, i, n. *Pliny.* (1) *The city of Niſmes in Languedoc.* (2) *A ſpring not far diſtant from it.* (1) Plin. 3, 4. (2) Auſon.

*Nĕmea, æ, *vel* Nĕmee, es, f. [*Lat.* nemora; à νέμεα, Gr.] (1) *A town of Arcadia.* (2) Alſo *a wood not far from thence.* (3) *A rock* ſo called, where Hercules ſlew the great lion, and inſtituted games on that occaſion; though others ſay they were celebrated in honour of Archimorus, ſon of Lycurgus king of Nemea, ſlain by a ſerpent. (4) Alſo *a fountain in Spain.* (1) Plin. 4, 6. (2) Stat. Sylv. 3, 183. (3) Virg. Æn. 8, 295. (4) Mart. 1, 50, 18.

Nĕmĕſa, æ, f. *A river of Belgick Gaul.* Auſon. Moſellâ, 354. hod. *Nyms*, near Schoneck in Pruſſia, *Cellar.*

*Nĕmĕſis, is, f. [*Lat.* diſtributio; à νέμω, diſtribuo] *The daughter of Jupiter and Neceſſitas*, who diſtributeth (1) rewards; (2) puniſhments, but chiefly the latter, whence ſome derive the word from νεμεσάω, iraſcor. She is ſaid to be moſt angry with thoſe who vainly boaſt of themſelves, or ſpeak in their own praiſe; whence ſuch uſed to deprecate her pleaſure. (1) *Eſt dea, quam Nemeſin dicunt, Dea magna potenſque, Quæ bona cœleſtum conceſſu cuncta deorum Poſſidet*, Stat. (2) Ne pœnas reponat Nemeſis, *Catull.* 48, *penult.* *Vid. Callim. Hymn. in Cerer.* 56. *Euripid. in Phœniſſ.* 189.

‖ Nemetacum, i, n. *A town of the Low Countries*, Itin. hod. *Arras*, Cellar.

Nemetes, um, m. pl. *A people upon the Rhine, near Speyer in Germany*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 51. Plin. 4, 17.

Nemetocenna, æ, f. *A town in Gaul*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52. quâ parte incert. Idem tamen fuiſſe ac *Nemetacum* conjicit *Cellarius*.

Neminie, es, f. *A fountain in the country of Reate*, Plin. 2, 103.

‖ Nemoſinum, i, n. *A town of France giveing title to a duke*; hod. *Nemours*.

Nĕmoſſus, i, f. *Luc.* 1, 419. *A city of France*, taken by ſome for *Clermont*, by others for *Molins*; al. leg. *Nemetis*.

*‖ Nēnia, æ, f. *The godeſs of funeral ſongs.* *Vid.* Nænia.

*Neŏbūle, es, f. [*Lat.* Juvenile conſilium; à νέος, juvenis, & βουλὴ, conſilium] (1) *The daughter of Lycambes the Theban*, promiſed to Archilochus, but not given to him in marryage. (2) *A young woman, to whom Horace addreſſeth an ode.* (1) *Vid.* Lycambes. (2) Od. 3, 12.

Neŏcæsărea, æ, f. *A city of Cappadocia, watered by the river Lycus*, Plin. 6, 3. hod. *Tocat*, Hard.

‖ Neŏmăgus, *ſive* Nŏviomăgus, i, m. *Woodcot*, near Croydon in Surry, *Camd.* Alſo other towns in Germany and France ſo called.

*Neontīchos, i, f. [Νεοντεῖχος, *Steph.*] *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 5, 30.

‖ Neoportus, i, f. *Newport* in the iſle of Wight, *Camd.*

*Neoptŏlĕmus, i, m. [*Lat.* tyro militaris; *ex* νέος, tiro, & πτόλεμος, bellum] *A name of Pyrrhus ſon of Achilles*, ſo called becauſe he came young to the wars of Troy, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 263.

*‖ Neopyrgum, i, n. [*ſc.* nova turris; *ex* νέος, novus, & πύργος, turris] (1) *A city of Upper Saxony*; vulg. *Naumburg*. (2) *Another in Bavaria*; hod. *Newburgh*.

Neoris, is, f. *A town of Iberia in Aſia*, Plin. 6, 10.

Nĕpa, æ, f. *The Scorpion*, one of the twelve ſigns. *Pectuſque nepaï*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. & Col. 11, 2.

*Nĕpĕte, *Plin.* 3, 5. [Νέπετα, *Ptol.* 3, 1.] *A city of Etruria*, Liv. 27, 10. & alibi; hod. *Nepi*, juxta amnem *Pozzolo*, inter Romam & Viterbium, *Hard.* Hinc

*Nĕpĕsīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Nepete*. Nepeſina cohors, *Sil.* 8, 491. Nepeſinus ager, *Liv.* 26, 34.

*Nĕphēlæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Nephele.* ¶ ✠ Nephelæi pecoris vellera, *the golden fleece*, Val. Flacc. 1, 56.

*Nĕphĕle, es, f. [*Lat.* nubes; à νεφέλη, Gr.] (1) *The wife of Athamas, and mother of Phryxus and Helle.* (2) *One of Diana's companions.* (1) *Vid.* Nepheleïs. (2) Ov. Met. 3, 171.

*Nĕphĕlēis, ĭdos, f. Patron. [ab eodem] *The daughter of Nephele.* Pontus Nepheleïdos Helles, Ov. Met. 11, 195.

*Nĕphĕlis, is, f. [*ex* eodem themate] *A city of Cilicia on a promontory*, Liv. 33, 20.

Nepheris, is, f. *A fortified place in Africa, taken by Scipio*, Liv. Epit. 49, 49. & 51, 23.

Nĕpos, ōtis, m. (Cornelius) *A famous biographer in the reign of Auguſtus.* Opus extat.

Neptūnia, æ, f. [à Neptuno] *A town of Italy*, otherwiſe called *Navale Antiatum*. Meminit hujus *Paterc.* 1, 15.

Neptūnĭcŏla, æ, c. g. [Neptunum colens] *One belonging to the ſea, maritime.* Et Neptunicolæ tranſverberat ora Telonis, *Sil.* 14, 443.

Neptūnīne, es, f. *The daughter of Neptune*, Thetis ſo called, *Catull.* 62, 28.

Neptūnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Neptune*. Neptunia prata, *Cic.* in *Arat.* 129.

Neptūnus, i, m. [à nando, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26. à νίπτειν, lavare, *Scal.* à nuptum Neptunus, ut à verto Vertumnus, *Varr.*] *The ſon of Saturn and Ops, the god of the ſea, and father of fountains and rivers, bearing a trident for a ſcepter.* He alſo preſided in horſe and chariot races, whence *Pindar* calleth him *Hippias*; and to ſhow both his offices, his chariot was drawn by *Hippocampi*, which were horſes in their fore-part, and in their hinder fiſhes, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 45. & *Virg. Georg.* 4, 389.

Nequinum, i, n. *A city of Umbria, in the place where afterwards Narnia ſtood*, Liv. 10, 9. & Plin. 3, 14. *Vid.* Narnia.

*Nērēis, ĭdis, & *plur.* Nērēĭdes, um, f. Patron. *The daughters of Nereus and Doris, nymphs of the ſea.* Nerei, te vereor, *Ov. Met.* 13, 858. Æquoreæ Nereïdes, *Catull.* 62, 15. *Nomina habes ap. Hom. Il.* σ, 38, 49, 52.

*Nēreĭus, a, um, adj. Denom. *Of*, or *belonging to, Nereus.* Genetrix Nereïa, *i. e.* Thetis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 162.

Neretini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of the ancient Salentines*, or *modern Otranto in Italy*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Nardo*, Hard.

*Nēreus, i, & eos, m. [*à* Gr. νηρὸς, humidus] *The ſon of Oceanus, and Tethys. Orpheus* calleth him πρέσβυστον ἀπάντων; which *Virgil* imitateing, giveth him the title of *grandævus*, Georg. 4, 392.

Neria, *vel* Neriene, es, f. [Sabin. vocab.] *Mars's wife*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 34. *Vid.* Gell. 13, 21. *de hâc voce diſputantem.*

Nerigos, i, f. *The country of Norway*, Plin. 4, 16.

*Nērīne, es, f. Patron. *A daughter of Nereus*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 37.

Nēris, ĭdos, f. *A city of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus*, Stat. Theb. 4, 46.

Nērĭtius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Neritos.* ¶ Neritius dux, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 4, 57. *Ulyſſes.*

Nērĭtos, i, m. (1) *A mountain of Ithaca, the country of Ulyſſes.* (2) *An iſland in the Ionian ſea.* (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Virg. Æn. 3, 271.

Nerĭtum, i, n. *The ſame with* Leucas, *Plin.* 4, 1. *Vid.* Leucas.

Nĕro, ōnis, m. [Sabinum vocab. quod fortem virum notat, quo Claudia gens in prænominibus uſi ſunt. *Vid.* Suet. Tib. 1. & Gell. 12, 21. quanquam Sabini deducere poſſent à νεῦρον, nervus] *The name of divers emperours*, whereof Nero Claudius Cæſar, adopted by Claudius, was the moſt infamous for cruelty, rapine, ſacrilege, luſt, extravagance, and to comprehend all crimes, ingratitude; he was the worſt of them all, unleſs any one will match Caligula with him. He murdered his own mother, by whoſe means he got the empire; as alſo his brothers and relations, his wives Octavia and Poppæa, his maſter Seneca, and his minion Lucan the poet. He ſet Rome on fire, charged the Chriſtians with the fact, and thereupon tortured and ſlew them publickly on ſtages for his pleaſure in the day time, and in pitched coats, called *tunicæ moleſtæ*, lighted up their bodies for torches in the night. At length his armies revolting choſe Galba for their emperour; which he hearing, would fain have been diſpatched out of their way: but none would do the wretch the favour to kill him; and as cowardice generally accompanyeth cruelty, he had not the heart to help himſelf at a dead lift, but fled to a cave, where he was found dead, but by what means he died is not known. (2) Alſo *a nickname given to Domitian.* (3) Nerones, *the family of the Claudii.* (1) Lege vitam ejus ap. Suet. (2) Juv. 4, 38. (3) Hor. Od. 4, 4, 37.

Neron, *vel* Nerum, i, n. *An iſland of Arabia Felix, where groweth a great quantity of cryſtal*, Plin. 37, 2. *rect.* Necron.

Nerva, æ. m. *A Roman emperour who ſucceeded Domitian, but was very unlike him, being a good man, a good ſtateſman, and a good ſoldier.* He haveing no children, adopted Ælius Trajanus, a man of great wiſdom, learning, and virtue. *Vid.* Mart. 2, 27. & 8, 70.

Nervii, ōrum, m. pl. & *in ſing.* Nervius, *Luc.* 1, 429. *A people of Cambray*, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 4. & Plin. 4, 17.

Neruſi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 20. Locus hod. *Vence*, Hard.

Neſactium, *Plin.* 3, 19. *vel* Neſartium, i, n. *Liv.* 41, 15. *The utmoſt town of Iſtria*; hod. *Caſtel Nuovo*, Hard.

Nēſis, is, f. *Cic. Att.* 16, 1. & Neſſis, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 78. *An iſland of Campania, between Naples and Puzzoli*; hod. *Niſita.*

Neſos, i, f. *A town in the northern part of Eubœa*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Neſo*, Hard.

Neſſeus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Neſſus.* Neſſeum venenum, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 163.

Neſſus, i, m. *A Centaur, whom Hercules entruſted to carry his wife Deianira over the river Evenus; but when he had her on the other ſide he would have forced her, upon which Hercules ſhot him.* Neſſus apprehending the ſhot to be mortal, in revenge gave her a garment ſtained with his blood, telling her, if her huſband ſhould fall in love with any other, ſhe needed only to ſend him this garment, and he would leave any other, and come to her. Soon after hearing he had fallen in love with Iole, ſhe ſent him this garment, as he was ſacrificeing on mount Oeta. He put it on, and preſently felt ſuch violent pain by the force of the poiſonous blood, that he burnt himſelf in the ſacrificeing fire. Vid. *Stat. Theb.* 11, 234. & *deinc. Sen. Herc. Oet.* 503. & *deinceps.*

*Neſtor, ŏris, m. [Νέστωρ, Gr.] *The ſon of Neleus king of Pylos*, brought up to arms from his childhood. When he was young, he was one of thoſe who fought with the Centaurs at the weding of Pirithous; when old, he went with fifty ſhips to the Trojan war. His wiſdom was ſuch, that Agamemnon ſaid, if he had but ten ſuch counſellors, he ſhould ſoon take Troy; and his eloquence ſo great, that his words droped from his lips like honey. He is ſaid to have lived three ages; whence *Horace, Od.* 2, 9, 13. giveth him the epithet of *ter ævo functus*, and *Nævius* that of *triſecliſenex*, ap. *Gell.* 11, 7. *Sed Homeri ſcholiaſtes, Acron, & alii non pauci, ſeculum definiunt* 30. *annorum, quod ſi ſit, nonagenarium Neſtorem tantùm eſſe neceſſe fuerit.* Hinc

*Neſtŏreus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Neſtor.* Neſtorea ſenecta, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3. *ult.*

Neſtus, i, m. *A river in Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11. Græcis hod. *Meſtro* appellatur, *Hard.*

Nētini, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 8. Netinenſes, ium, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 65. *The people of Netum.*

Nētum, i, n. *A city of Sicily, the chief in the valley of Noto*, Sil. 14, 269. hod. *Nato.*

Neuri, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 12. & *in ſing.* Neurus, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 122. *A people of Sarmatia Europæa, near the city Narva in Livonia.*

Neuris, ĭdis, f. *A city of Propontis*, Plin. 5, 32.

‖ Neuſtria, æ, f. *A diſtrict of France, lieing between the Seine and Loire, includeing Normandy, down to the ocean*, Hotomann.

N ante I.

*Nicæa, & Nicēa, æ, f. *Plin. Ep.* 10, 48. [*à* νίκη, Gr. victoria] (1) *A city of Bithynia*, famous for the council there held, wherein the doctrine of Arius was condemned, A. D. 324. and the creed there made. (2) *Another between France and Italy, built by the Maſſilians*; hod. *Nizza.* (3) *A city of India, built by Alexander the Great.* (1) Catull. 44, 5. (2) Plin. 3, 5. (3) Curt. 9, 3, 23. ☞ *De aliis, aliæ enim ſunt, conſule Geogr.*

*Nicæarchus, i, m. [*Lat.* victoriæ princeps; *ex* νίκη, victoria, & ἀρχὸς, princeps] (1) *A famous painter, who drew Hercules and Venus.* (2) *A poet of Colophon, who wrote Georgicks*; as alſo *of Alexipharmicks, and remedies againſt the poiſons of venomous beaſts.* (1) Plin. 35, 11. (2) Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 16. *Vid.* & Voſſ. *de* Poëtis Græc. p. 48. & *de* Hiſt. Græc. 4, 14.

*Nicæenſes, ium, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Nice*, Cic. Fam. 13, 61.

Nicaſia, æ, f. *One of the iſlands* called *Sporades*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Rachia*, Hard.

Nicias, æ, m. *A river of Italy parting Modena from Parma*, Plin. 3, 16. hod. *Lenza*, Hard.

*Nicŏlāus Damaſcenus, [*à* νίκη, victoria, & λαὸς, populus] *A friend of Auguſtus Cæſar; he was both a great philoſopher and hiſtorian.* He uſed to ſend the emperour a ſort of dates from Syria, who called them *Nicolai*, from him. Of theſe *Pliny* maketh mention, 13, 4. *Vid.* & Plut. Sympoſ. 8. *De ſcriptis ejus vid. Athen. lib.* 6.

*Nicŏmăchus, i, m. [*ex* νίκη, victoria, & μάχη, pugna] *There were ſeveral of this name, an account of whom ſee in* Suidas. A ſixth, a famous painter, is mentioned by *Plin.* 35, 7. A ſeventh, a muſician, by him alſo, 37, 1.

*Nicŏmēdenſis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Nicomedia.* Nicomedenſes incolæ, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 43.

*Nicŏmēdes, is, m. [*ex* νίκη, victoria, & μῆδος, cura] *There were two of this name, the father and ſon, kings of Bithynia. Vid.* Juſt. 34, 4, 5. & 38, 5, 15. *Utriuſque etiam nummi inter antiquariorum cimelia videntur.*

*Nicŏmēdia, æ, f. [*à* Nicomede conditore] *A famous city of Bithynia*, Plin. 5, 32. hod. *Comidia*, Hard. Of the vaſt fire which conſumed a great part of this city, *vid.* Plin. nep. Ep. 10, 42.

*Nicŏphanes, is, m. [*Lat.* victoria illuſtris; *ex* νίκη, victoria, & φαίνω, luceo] *A famous painter*, Plin. 35, 10.

*Nicŏpŏlis, is, f. [*Lat.* urbs victoriæ; *ex* νίκη, & πόλις, urbs] *There were ſeveral cities of this name, whereof the moſt celebrated was that in Epirus, built by Auguſtus in memory of his victory over M. Antony and Cleopatra, gained at Actium. Vid.* Plin. 4, 1. & Suet. Aug. 18. ubi vide Caſaub. de hujus urbis ſitu accuratè differentem. De aliis hoc nomine urbibus adi Geographos.

Nigidius Figulus, *A very learned nobleman in Cicero's time*, highly commended by him for his ſingular excellency in all parts of learning, divine and human; more particularly in phyſick and aſtrology. *Vid.* Cic. *in* Timæo. He foretold, at the birth of Octavius, that he ſhould be lord of the world, haveing taken the hour of his birth. *Vid.* Suet. Aug. 94. Varro and he were certainly the moſt learned men in the moſt learned age. *Gellius*, 17, 7. calleth him *Romanæ civitatis doctiſſimum.* Vid. & *Luc.* 1, 634.

Nigritiæ, ārum, m. pl. [*à* nigredine] *A people of Africa in the farther Libya*, Plin. 5, 8. Nigritæ, *Ptol.* Νιγρῆτες, *Dionyſ.* v. 215.

Nīleus, ‖ Nīliăcus, Nīlĭcŏla, Nīlōtĭcus, Nīlōtis, ‖ Nīligĕnus, Nīlis, *vid. poſt* Nilus.

Nīlus, i, m. [Νεῖλος, Gr. vexatiſſimum eſt hujus vocab. etymon, tres autem è multis maximè placent, Herodoti, qui *à* Nileo rege Ægypti antiquiſſimo, lib. 1. vett. multorum, qui *à* νέα, & ἰλὺς, quòd novum quotannis limum ſuum volvat, deducunt; ſed quod ſimpliciſſimum videtur, eſt doctiſſimi Fulleri noſtratis ab נחל. flumen derivantis, quomodo κατ' ἐξοχὴν tam à Græcis quàm à Romanis aliquando appellatur, & à Moſe נחל מצרים Exod. 7. Accedit quòd *Nachal* fons Nili ſonat, *teſte Mela*, 3, 10. Sanè à peregrinis etymon petendum non videtur] *The river Nile, the greateſt in all Africa*, as the Ganges and Indus of Aſia. It was called by ſeveral names among the ancients, as alſo now by the moderns. Where its ſource was, and what the cauſe of its increaſe, was unknown; from whence aroſe their various opinions, *vid. Diod. Antiq. rerum*, 1, 3. & *Sen. Quæſt. Nat.* 6, 8. but later diſcoveries ſettle its riſe on this ſide the æquator, in the country of the Abiſſines, or Chriſtian Æthiopians. The Ægyptians paid divine honours to it with greater reaſon than to any other of their portentous deities, as being to them καὶ ποταμὸς, καὶ γῆ, καὶ θάλασσα, καὶ λίμνη, *Achill. Tat. l.* 4. It diſchargeth itſelf into the Mediterranean by nine mouths, as *Ptolemy*, lib. 7. ſeven, as *Virgil, Ovid*, and others. *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 6, 800. & Ov. Ep. 14, 107. & Met. 5, 187. Dionyſ. 226.

Nīleus, i, m. *One who boaſted falſely of his deſcent from the river Nile*, Ov. Met. 5, 187.

Nīliăcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Nile.* Lens Niliaca, *Mart.* 13, 9.

‖Nīlĭcŏla, æ, c. g. *An inhabitant of the Nile,* Prud. in Symm. 493.

‖ Nīlĭgĕnus, a, um, adj. & Nīlĭgĕna, æ, c. g. *Born of,* or *produced by, the Nile.* Ov. Art. Am. 1, 77. ubi *al.* linigeræ. Argutus Niligena, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 16.

Nīlis, ĭdis, f. *A lake of the Lower Mauritania, ſuppoſed to be made by the overflowing of the Nile,* Plin. 5, 9.

Nīlŏtĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Nile.* ✤ Nilotica tellus, *Ægypt,* Mart. 6, 80.

Nīlōtis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Of the Nile.* Nilotis acus, *Luc.* 10, 142.

‖ Nĭnĕve, es, f. ap. ſacros ſcriptores, *ſed* ap. profanos.

Nĭnos, i, f. [*à* Nino conditore] *The capital of the Aſſyrians,* in the Bible called *Nineve.* It is waſhed by the river Tigris, *Luc.* 3, 215.

*Nĭŏbe, es, f. [Νιόϐη, Gr.] *The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion king of Thebes,* by whom he had ſeven ſons, and as many daughters; of which, together with her high birth, Niobe grew ſo proud, as to ſlight the ſacrifices which the Theban matrons offered to Latona, compareing herſelf with Latona, and even ſeting herſelf above her: which the children of Latona, Apollo and Diana, reſenting, he ſlew the males, and ſhe the females. Upon which Niobe was ſtruck dumb with grief, and remained ſtupid; for which reaſon the poets feigned her to be turned into a ſtone, as *Cicero* is of opinion, *Tuſc.* 3, 26. *De numero liberorum Niobes non convenit; Naſo, Met.* 6. *fab.* 4. & *Sen. in Medeâ, vid.* 455. *facit quatuordecim; Homerus vero, Il.* ω, 606, & *Prop.* 2, 20, 7. *duodecim tantum.* Hinc

*Nĭŏbæus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Niobe.* Proles Niobæa, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 1.

‖ Niomagus, *vel* Neomagus, i, f. *Anton. Buckingham,* Camd.

Nĭphæus, *vid.* Nyphæus.

*Nĭphātes, is, m. [*Lat.* nivoſus; *à* νιφὰς, nix] (1) *A part of mount Taurus, between Armenia the Greater and Meſopotamia.* (2) Alſo *a river flowing from the ſame.* (1) Plin. 5, 27. (2) Volvens ſaxa Niphates, *Luc.* 3, 245.

*Nĭphe, es, f. [ab eodem; ob candorem nivalem] *One of Diana's train,* Ov. Met. 3, 171. *ubi al.* Nephele.

*Nĭreus, i, m. & Nĭreos, unde in acc. Nirea [*à* Νιρεὺς, Gr.] *The ſon of Charopus and Aglaia, very beautyfull, but withall effeminate,* vid. Hom. Il. β, 673. Nirea non facies, non vis exemit Achillem, *Prop.* 3, 18, 27.

Nīſa, *vel* Nȳſa, æ, f. (1) *One of Virgil's ſhepherdeſſes.* (2) *A mountain of Arabia, where Bacchus was brought up.* (1) Virg. Ecl. 8, 26. (2) Celſo Niſæ de vertice, *Id. Æn.* 6, 805. *Vid.* Nyſa.

Nīſæus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Niſa.* Niſæus pater, *i. e.* Bacchus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 383.

Niſibis, is, f. *A city of Meſopotamia, in the country of Diarbeck,* Plin. 6, 13.

Niſicates, ium, m. pl. *vel* Niſitæ, ārum. *A people of Æthiopia, who are ſaid to have three or four eyes, becauſe they were expert in ſhooting,* Plin. 6, 30.

Niſus, i, m. (1) *A king of the Megarenſes,* who had a fatal purple lock, which his daughter Scylla cut off, and gave it to Minos her father's enemy, with whom ſhe was in love; upon which her father died with grief, and was changed into a hawk, and ſhe into a lark. On this fable the poets ground the antipathy between thoſe two birds. (2) *Another, the dear friend of Euryalus.* (1) Carmine purpurea eſt Niſi coma, *Tib.* 1, 4, 63. *Vid.* & Ov. Met. 8. fab. 1. (2) Virg. *Æn.* 5, 294.

Niſyros, i, f. *An iſland of the Carpathian ſea, near Cnidos,* anciently called *Porphyris,* Plin. 5, 31.

*Nitiobriges, um, m. pl. [Νιτιόϐριγες, Gr.] *A people in France, whoſe capital was Aginnum,* Ptol. Horum meminit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 30, & *alibi;* hod. *Agen.*

Nivaria, æ, f. *One of the fortunate iſlands,* Plin. 6, 32. hod. *Teneriff,* Sanſon.

Nivernum, i, n. *Id. quod* Noviodunum, *qu. vid.*

Nivomagum, i, n. *vid.* Noviomagum.

‖ Nixi dĭī [quòd nitantur genibus & præſideant parientium nixibus, *Feſt.*] *Three ſtatues in a kneeling poſture, before the cell of Minerva, thought to help women in labour.*

Nixus, i, m. [quòd genibus nixus, *Ov.*] *A conſtellation, repreſenting Hercules kneeling on his right knee, with his left foot endeavouring to tread on the right ſide of the dragon's head,* Hygin. Cic. in Arat. 373. & 400. *Plenè.* Nixus genu ap. *Ov. Met.* 8, 182. Gr. *Engonaſi* dicitur.

N ante O.

Noæni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sicily,* Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Noara,* Hard.

Noas, æ, f. *A river of Scythia in Europe, diſchargeing itſelf into the Iſter,* Val. Flacc. 6, 100.

*Noctĭfer, i, m. [quòd noctem ferat] *Heſperus* ſo called by *Catullus,* 60, 7.

Noctĭlūca, æ, f. [quòd nocte luceat] *Luna,* or *Cynthia, the moon,* Hor. Od. 4, 6, 38.

*Nocturnus, i, m. *The ſame with* Noctifer, *the evening ſtar,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 116.

Noega, æ, f. *A town of the Aſturias in Spain,* Plin. 4, 20. hod. *Navia,* Hard.

Nōla, æ, f. *A city of Campania,* where bells were firſt founded, or at leaſt uſed in churches. Here alſo was the conflict between Hannibal and Marcellus, *Liv.* 9, 23. At this place too Auguſtus died. *Vid.* Sil. 12, 161. & Suet. Aug. 99.

*Nŏmădes, um, m. pl. [ἀπὸ τῆς νομῆς, *ſc.* paſturâ, quòd paſtioni ſtuderent, *Plin.* 5, 3.] *A people principally in Africa, near the Syrtes, but diſperſed in Scythia, where they are now called* Tartars; alſo in *Parthia,* where Salluſt ſaith they firſt inhabited; alſo in *India, Arabia,* &c. They lived chiefly in tents, and removed from place to place for conveniency of paſture, their main employment, *Plin.* 5, 3. chiefly liveing on milk and veniſon, *Id.* 6, 28.

Nŏmæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Nomæ, a town of Sicily.* Comitata Nomæis Venit Amaſtra viris, *Sil.* 14, 267. al. *Nemæis.*

Nŏmas, æ, f. *A river of Scythia,* Sil. 5, 194.

Nōmentāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Nomentum,* Plin. 3, 12.

Nōmentānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Nomentum.* Nomentanus agellus, *Mart.* 7, 92. Nomentana via, *Liv.* 3, 52.

Nōmentum, i, n. [*à* Nomento conditore] *A town of the Sabines in Italy,* Virg. Æn. 6, 773. hod. *Lamentana,* Hard.

*Nŏmius, i, m. [*à* νομεὺς, paſtor] *Apollo* ſo called, becauſe when deprived of his divinity, he kept the cattle of Admetus, in Theſſaly; Φοῖβον καὶ Νόμιον κικλήσκομεν, *Callim.* Sed *Macrobius* meritò non à fabulâ; ſed inde dictum adfirmat, quòd *ſol paſcat omnia quæ terra progenerat,* Saturn. 1, 17.

‖ Nōna, æ, f. [*à* nono *ſc.* parientium menſe] *One of the three deſtinies,* ſc. Nona, Decima, Morta. *Vid.* Gell. 3, 16.

Nōnacris, is, f. *A town in Arcadia,* Plin. 2, 103. Sen. N. Q. c. 25. Hinc

Nōnacrius, & Nōnacrīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Nonacris.* Virgo Nonacrina, *Ov. Met.* 2, 409. *i. e.* Calliſto. Nonacrius heros, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 97. *i. e.* Evander.

Nonius Marcellus, *A learned grammarian, who writ of etymology.* Lib. extat.

‖Nonnus, i, m. *A Chriſtian poet of Panapolis in Ægypt, liveing in the time of Theodoſius.* His *paraphraſe* on the Goſpel of St. John in Greek verſe, and his *Dionyſiaca,* are ſtill extant.

Norba, æ, f. *A Roman colony in Italy,* Liv. 2, 34. & 7, 32. Hinc

Norbānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Norba.* Ager Norbanus, *Liv.* 8, 19.

‖ Nordovicum, i, n. *The city Norwich.*

Nōrĭca, æ, f. *Nurnburg,* a large and populous city of Frankenland in Germany, famous for artificers, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 5.

Nōrĭcum, i, n. *A part of Old Illyricum, bordering upon Bavaria and the country of the Griſons,* anciently divided among ſeveral people and cities. *Omnino legendus eſt juſtus Cluverii liber de Vindeliciâ & Norico.*

Nōrĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Noricum.* Norica caſtella, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 474. Noricus ignis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 713.

‖ Normania, æ, f. [originis Germ. *Lat.* ſeptentrionalium regio] *Normandie in France.*

‖ Norvegia, æ, f. [*à* nort, & weg, *i. e.* via ſeptentrionalis] *The country of Norway.*

‖ Norvicum, i, n. *Norwich.*

Noſcopion, i, n. *A city of Lycia,* Plin. 5, 27.

‖ Nottinghamia, æ, f. *The county and town of Nottingham.*

Nŏvāna, æ, f. *A town of Italy on the coaſt of the Adriatick,* Plin. 3, 13. hod. *Citta Nuova,* Hard.

‖ Nŏvāntæ, ārum, m. pl. *vel* Nŏvāntes, ium. *A people of Galloway in Scotland,* Camd.

‖ Nŏvāntum, i, n. *The promontory of Galloway.*

Nŏvānus, i, m. *A river of Umbria,* Plin. 2, 105. Fortè *Vomanus* legi ſatiùs fuerit, *Hard.*

Nŏvāria, æ, f. *A city of Umbria, diſtant* 25 *miles from Milan,* Plin. 3, 17. hod. *Novare* in Ducatu Mediolan. *Hard.*

Nŏvellus, i, m. *A Milaneze, who in the time of Tiberius came to be conſul of Rome.* He was a great drinker, and gained the name of *Tricongius,* haveing in publick drank three gallons of wine at one pull, *Plin.* 14, 2.

*‖ Nŏvempāgi, ōrum, m. pl. [*ex* novem, & pagus] *A city of Tuſcany, ſix miles from Monte Fiaſcone,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

‖ Nŏvempŏpŭlōnia, æ, f. [*à* novem populis incolis] *A country of Aquitain in France,* Auſon. hod. *Gaſcoigne.*

Nŏvendiāles feriæ. *Of nine days,* Cic. Q. fratr. 3, 5. Novendialis cœna, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 5, 1.

Nŏvendiāle ſacrum. *The funeral ſuper,* or *banquet, made after nine days,* Liv. 1, 31.

Nŏvenſiles dĭī [*à* numero noveno dici videntur, non pauci tamen à novitate; qui illud volunt, arbitrantur vel novem in Sabinis apud Trebiam deos conſtitutos (ſanè Varro eſſe vocabulum Sabinum ait) vel Muſas deſignari, vel novem deos eſſe, queis fulminis jaciendi data eſt poteſtas, vel numerum novenarium non tam in his reſpici, quàm vim & potentiam, quæ maxima eſt in rebus conſtituendis. Qui verò hoc, nempe qui *à novitate* petunt, variis inter ſe diſſident ſententiis, alii novitatis præſides, alii peregrina, atque adeò nova numina intelligunt, alii deos qui in cœlum noviſſimè recepti fuerunt. Varro Larem, Veſtam, Salutem, Fortem Fortunam, Fidem, Novenſiles vocat, L. L. 4, 10. Tantùm in hujuſmodi conjecturis laſciviunt ingenia, ut quid cui præferam non habeam] *Gods received by the Romans from the Sabines.*

Nŏvērus, i, m. *A village of Aquitain, on the borders of Saintonge,* Auſon. hod. *les Nouliers.*

Noveſium, i, n. *A town upon the Rhine, oppoſite Duſſeldorff,* Tac. Hiſt. 1, 26, 3. & 4, 33, 5.

Noviŏdūnum, i, n. (1) *A city of France,* now called *Soiſſons.* (2) *Another of the ſame,* called *Neuvy ſur Baranjon.* (1) Cæſ. B. G. 2, 13. (2) Id. B. G. 6, 12.

‖Nŏviomăgus, i, m. *vel* Nŏviomăgum, i, n. (1) *The city Newenburg in Alſatia.* (2) Alſo *Nimmeguen, the capital of Gelderland.*

‖ Novius, ii, m. *The river Conwey in Wales,* and *the Nyd in Scotland,* Camd.

‖ Nŭvoburgum, i, n. (1) *Newburg in Germany.* (2) Alſo *Nyenburg.*

Nŏvocomum, i, n. *A city of Lombardy, by the lake Larius,* Catull. 33, 3. Novi Comi mœnia, *diviſè.*

‖ Nŏvoſtadium, i, n. *Neuſtadt in Germany.*

‖ Novum caſtrum, *Newcaſtle upon Tyne, in Northumberland,* Camd.

‖ Nŏvus portus, *Newport in the iſle of Wight;* alſo *Newhaven,* Ort. Al. *Rye in Suſſex.*

N ante U.

Nuba, æ. m. *Claud. Conſ. Stilich.* 1, 254. Nubæ in pl. *A people in Africa, by the river Nile,* Plin. *Nubæos* vocat, 6, 28.

Nūcĕria, æ. f. (1) *A town of Italy not far from Mantua*; hod. *Nocera,* Hard. (2) *Another in Campania, beyond Veſuvius.* (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Luc. 2, 473. hod. *Luceria.* Hinc

Nūcĕrinus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Nuceria.* Nucerinus ager, *Plin.* 3, 5.

Nuditanum, i. n. *A city of Spain,* Plin. 3, 2.

Nuithones, um. m. pl. *A people of Germany,* Tac. Germ. 40, 2.

Nūma Pompilius, *The ſucceſſor of Romulus, a virtuous and religious prince.* He was of Cures, in the country of the Sabines. He firſt ſettled the rites and ceremonies in religion, and gained a reverence and ſanction to them by giveing out that he received them nightly from the godeſs Egeria; by whoſe direction alſo he inſtituted Flamins, Veſtal virgins, the Salian prieſts, and Pontifex Maximus, and firſt divided the year into twelve months. He was the ſcholar of Pythagoras a Spartan, whence he inſerted many of their inſtitutes in the Roman rites. *Vid.* Cic. Tuſc. Q. 4, 1. & *de* Orat. 2, 37. & Plut. in Numa.

Nūmāna, æ. f. *A city of Picenum in Italy,* Sil. 8, 433. & Plin. 3, 13, hod. *Humana,* Hard. Huic & quos paſcunt ſcopuloſæ rura Numanæ.

•Nūmantia, æ. f. [Νομαντία, Gr.] *A city of Spain, which held out againſt the Roman power twenty years,* Strab. 18. Polyb. 14. Florus & Oroſ. At length it was taken rather by famine than the ſword, haveing held out a ſiege of eight years; when enraged to madneſs, they burnt their goods and effects; as alſo themſelves, wives, and children, leaveing Scipio nothing to adorn his triumph. *Longa feræ bella Numantiæ,* Hor. Od. 2, 12, 1. Rudera etiamnum viſuntur, quibus nomen eſt *Puente Garay,* prope urbem *Soria,* Hard.

•Nūmantīni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Numantia,* Plin. 3, 3.

•Nūmantīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Numantia.* Numantini avi, *Prop.* 4, 12, 30. Scipio dictus eſt *Numantinus* à deletâ Numantiâ.

Numeria, æ. f. [*à* numero, *i. e.* cito] *A godeſs implored by women for a ſpeedy delivery,* Varr. Hinc.

‖ Numerius, ii. m. *A prænomen of theſe who were ſoon born,* Id. Vid. etiam Feſt.

Nūmīcius, *vel* Nūmīcus, i. m. ſed *Hor.* med. corrip. *Ep.* 1, 18, 20. (1) *A river of Italy, wherein Æneas being drowned, was fabulouſly conſecrated.* (2) *A correſpondent of Horace.* (3) Numicius Thermus, *one of Prætoriam dignity in Nero's time, forced to ſave himſelf by a ſervile compliance.* (1) *Vid.* Serv. *ad* Æn. 7, 150. & Ov. Faſt. 3, 647. & Metam. 14, 599. & deinc. (2) Hor. Epiſt. 1, 6. (3) Tac. Ann. 16, 20, 2.

•Nūmĭdæ, ārum. m. pl. *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 41. [*à* νομὴ, paſcuum, à permutandis pabulis, *Plin.* 5, 3. *qui* & Nomades] *A barbarous people chiefly inhabiting the ſhore of Africa, near Algiers, but who diſperſed themſelves into Aſia, and Europe.* *Vid.* Nomades, iidem enim ſunt.

Nūmĭdia, æ. f. *A country of Africa, between Africa, properly ſo called, and Mauritania*; *in its ſtricteſt ſenſe, the country of Maſiniſſa, famous for his enmity and friendſhip to the Romans.* *Vid.* Plin. 5, 3. & Sall. paſſim. In a large ſenſe, *all Africa* is ſo called.

Numiſtrani, ōrum. m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 11. *The people of*

Numiſtro, ōnis. *An inland town of Lucania in Italy,* Liv. 27, 2.

Nūmĭtor, ōris. m. *The ſon of Procas king of the Albans, father of Rhea Sylvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus,* who alſo reſtored him to his kingdom, which had been uſurped by a younger brother, *Vid.* Liv. princ. l. 1. & Ov. Faſt. 4, 53.

Nupſia, æ. f. *A town of Æthiopia,* Plin. 6, 29.

Nurſia, æ. f. *The fartheſt city of the Sabines, to the north,* Virg. Æn. 7, 716. hod. *Norſia,* in ducatu Spoletino, *Hard.* Hinc

Nurſīni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Nurſia,* Plin. 3, 20.

Nurſīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Nurſia.* ¶ Nurſinæ pilæ, *turneps,* Mart. 13, 20.

N ante Y.

•Nyctēlius, ii. m. [à νὺξ, nox, quòd ſacra ejus noctu celebrarentur] *A name of Bacchus,* Ov. Met. 4, 15.

•Nyctēis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Antigone,* Ov. Met. 6, 111. *The daughter of*

•Nycteus, i. m. diſſyll. eos. [à νὺξ, nox] *The ſon of Neptune, by Celene the daughter of Atlas,* Prop. 3, 15, 12.

•Nyctīmĕne, es. f. [à νὺξ, & μένω, quòd noctem expectet] *The daughter of Nycteus,* who haveing lain with her father by the artifice of her nurſe, fled into the woods to avoid her father's fury, who had diſcovered the wicked fact, and was by Minerva changed into an owl; which, as conſcious of the fact, hateth the light, *Ov. Met.* 2. *fab.* 9.

•Nympha, æ. f. [à νύμφη, Lympha] (1) *A nymph, the daughter of ſome river,* or *ſpring.* (2) Alſo *of woods, hills, flowers,* &c. (1) Edita de magno flumine Nympha fui, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 10. (2) Quæ ſpeciali nomine vocantur *Dryades, Oreades, Napeæ, Nereides,* &c. quæ vide ſuis locis.

•Nymphæa, æ. f. [à ſubſt. nympha] *An iſland of Ionia, near Samos,* Plin. 5, 31.

Nymphārum inſula, *An iſland of Lydia, which is reported to move at the ſound of muſick,* Varr. It is called *Nymphæum* and *Salutaris* by *Plin.* 2, 95.

•Nymphæum, i. n. [ab eodem] (1) *A promontory on the coaſt of the Ionian ſea, which belcheth forth fire, but without danger to the neighbourhood*; hod. *Cabo di Redeni,* Hard. (2) *Another near mount Athos.* (1) Luc. 5, 720. (2) Plin. 3, 22.

•Nymphæus, i. m. [*ex* eodem themate] (1) *A river of Italy*; hod. *la Nimpa,* Hard. (2) *A port of Macedon, three miles beyond the city Lyſeus.* (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Cæſ. B. C. 3, 26.

•Nȳſa, æ. f. [à Nyſus, *Bacchus*] (1) *A city of Arabia, where Bacchus was nurſed.* (2) *Another in India, built by Bacchus.* (3) *A hill near that city.* (4) *One of the two tops of mount Parnaſſus,* ſacred to Bacchus, as Cirrha, the other, was to Apollo. (5) *The name of Bacchus's nurſe.* (1) Diodor. 3, 64. & 4, 2. (2) Juſtin. 12, 7, 6. (3) Virg. Æn. 6, 805. (4) Juv. 7, 64. (5) Plin. 5, 18. Hinc

•Nȳſēius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Nyſa.* Juga Nyſeïa, *Luc.* 8, 801.

O ante A.

OArion, *vid.* Orion.

Oaxes, is. m. [*ab* Oaxe Apollinis filio] *A river of Crete,* Virg. Ecl. 1, 66.

Oaxis tellus, *Crete anciently ſo called,* Varr. & Herod. lib. 4.

‖ Oaxus, i. *A river and town of Crete,* Apollon. Arg. 1131.

O ante B.

Oblivio, ōnis. m. *The name of a river on the borders of the Celtæ,* Varr. *ap.* Plin. 4, 22.

Oblogenes, *ſed rectiùs* Opiogenes, um. m. pl. *A people of Cyprus,* who ſent an ambaſſadour to Rome, who diſcourſeing about the virtues of herbs, ſaid no poiſonous creature could hurt him. The Senate, by his own conſent, put him into a veſſel full of ſerpents, who were ſo far from hurting him, that they licked him, and played with him, *Plin.* 28, 3.

‖ Oboca, æ. m. *A river in Ireland,* taken for the *Liffy* that runeth by Dublin, though Camden placeth it at *Arklo,* thirty miles below Dublin.

Obrima, æ. f. *A river of Phrygia, which diſchargeth itſelf into the Meander, after it hath watered Apamea,* Plin. 5, 29.

Obris, is. m. *A river of Gallia Narbonenſis, which falleth into the ſea between Narbonne and Agde in Languedoc,* Plin. 3, 4.

‖ Obſĕquens, tis. (1) *A ſurname of Fortune.* (2) Julius Obſequens, *who wrote a book of prodigies, part whereof is ſtill extant.* (1) In nummis non paucis. (2) *Vid.* Voſſ. *de* Hiſt. Græcis, p. 636.

Obſidius, ii. m. *A man who firſt found a black diaphanous ſtone in Æthiopia,* from him called *Lapis Obſidianus,* Plin. 36, 26. vid. & eundem, 37, 13.

Obulco, ŏnis. f. *A city of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia,* Plin. 3, 1.

O ante C.

Occīſio, ōnis. f. *The poetical godeſs of Opportunity,* feigned to have one great lock of hair before, but none behind, ſtanding on a wheel continually turning, to ſhow how quickly ſhe ought to be laid hold of; and if once gone, hardly to be overtaken. *Philotimus in Anthol. aut ſi mavis Latinè leges ap. Auſon. Epigr.* 12. *de cæt. vid.* Appell.

‖ Occitania, æ. f. *A part of Gallia Narbonenſis*; hod. *Languedoc.* *Vid.* Geogr.

•Ōceănus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ὠκέως ῥεῖν, *i. e.* à celeri fluctu] *The moſt ancient god of the ſea. The ſon of Cælus and Veſta, and huſband of Tethys; the father of the nymphs preſideing over rivers and ſprings; the main ocean ſurrounding the globe.* It taketh diſtinguiſhing names from its ſeveral ſhores, as *Oceanus Atlanticus, Britannicus, Cantabricus,* &c. quæ vid. ſuis locis. Quod reliquum eſt, *vid. in* Appell.

‖ Ōcelli, ōrum. m. pl. *The cape of Holderneſs by the river Humber,* Camd.

Ocelum, i. n. *A town of France in the Dauphinate,* called *Oux* or *Exilles,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 10.

Ochus, i. m. (1) *A river riſeing near the Mogul's country, which runing through ſome parts of Perſia, laſtly falleth into the river Oxus.* (2) Alſo *the ſon of Artaxerxes Mnemon, poiſoned by an eunuch.* (1) Plin. 6, 16. (2) Juſt. 10, 3, 7.

•‖ Ōcĭnărus, i. m. [Ὀκίναρος, Gr.] *A river of Italy, not far from Terina,* Lycophr. 729, & 1008.

Ocnus, i. m. (1) *The ſon of Manto the daughter of Tireſias, and the river Tiber,* who aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus, and built the city Mantua. He is alſo called *Bianor.* (2) [*ab* ὄκνος, piger] Alſo *a lazy fellow, whom they painted twiſting ropes in hell, with an aſs ſtanding by him, who bit them in pieces as faſt as he twiſted them, he being too lazy to drive him away*; whence the proverb, *Ocni funiculum torquere,* to labour in vain. *Vid.* Chiliad. (1) Virg. Æn. 10, 198. Conf. cum eod. Ecl. 9, 60. (2) Plin. 35, 11. Prop. 4, 3, 21.

Ocra, æ. f. *A town of the Venetians,* Plin. 3, 19.

Ocrĕſia, æ. f. *The mother of Serv. Tullus the Roman king,* Ov. Faſt. 6, 627.

•Ocrĭcŭlānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Ocriculum.* Ocriculana villa, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 24.

•Ocrĭcŭlum, i. n. [*ab* ὄκρις, ſummitas] *A town of Italy, built on a ſummit near the river Tiber, of great antiquity, 28 miles from Rome,* Liv. 22, 11. Al. vocant *Oericoli* in pl. hod. *Otricoli,* in limite Ducatus Spoletini, infra Narniam, *Hard.*

•‖ Ocrinum, i. n. [ab eodem] *The Lizard point in Cornwall,* Camd.

•Octāvia, *ſc.* gens, *A noble family of Rome,* in nummis antiq. & ap. *Suet. Aug.* 1.

Octāvia, æ. f. (1) *The ſiſter of Auguſtus, and wife of M. Antony,* who afterwards left her; which gave offence to Cæſar, and occaſioned the civil war. (2) *The daughter of Claudius, and wife of Nero,* who cauſed her to be put to death. (3) Upon which Seneca writ *a tragedy called by her name.* (1) Suet. Aug. 61. (2) *Vid.* Suet. Ner. 7, & 35. (3) *Vid. inter* Sen. Trag.

Octodurenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Octodurum,* Plin. 3, 20.

Octodurum, i. n. *vel* Octodurus, i. m. *A town of Switzerland,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 1. hod. *Martignac en Valais.* Agri circumjacentis incolæ, *les Vaudois.* Hard.

Octogeſa, æ. f. *A town of Arragon in Spain,* Cæſ. B. C. 1, 61. Eo loco hodie *Mequinenſa* eſt, ad confluentem Sicoris & Iberi, *Cellar.*

• Ōcyrhoē, es. f. [*Lat.* celeriter fluens; *ab* ὠκὺς, celer, & ῥέω, fluo] *The daughter of Chiron the Centaur, fabled to be turned into a mare,* Ov. Met. 2, 638.

O ante D.

Ŏdeſſus, *vel* Ŏdeſſos, i. f. *A city of Myſia near the Euxine ſea,* Plin. 4, 11. & Ov. Triſt. 1, 9, 37.

• Ŏdītes, æ. m. [*Lat.* viator; *ab* ὁδὸς, via] *One of the Centaurs ſlain by Mopſus at the weding of Pirithoüs,* Ov. Met. 12, 458.

Ŏdrȳſæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace near the river Hebrus.* Odryſarum gens, *Plin.* 4, 11. Hinc

Ŏdrȳſius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Thrace; Thracian.* Odryſius Itys, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 12, [illegible] Haſta Odryſia, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 485.

• [illegible]ſſēa, æ. f. [*ab* Ὀδυσσεὺς, Ulyſſes] *A poem of Homer's, concerning the travels and hardſhips of Ulyſſes, in twenty-four books.*

O ante E.

Oeagrius, a, um. adj. *Of Thrace; Thracian.* Oeagrius Hæmus, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 524. ab

• ‖ Oeagrus, i. m. [Οἴαγρος, Gr.] (1) *A king of Thrace.* (2) *A river, the ſource of the river Hebrus.* (1) Diod. Sic. (2) Serv.

Oeanthe, es. f. *A town of Locris, near the bay of Corinth,* Plin. 4, 3. Nomen oppido hodie *Pentagii,* in ipſo ſinûs Criſſæi aditu, *Hard.*

Oebălia, æ. f. [*ab* Oebalo Arguli Laconiæ regis filio] (1) *The country of Laconia.* (2) *The city Tarentum in Italy;* hod. *Taranto.* (1) Stat. Achill. 1, 20. (2) Virg. Georg. 4, 125.

Oebălĭdes, æ. m. Patron. *The ſon of Oebalus,* Ov. *in* Ibin, 588.

Oebălis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Of,* or *belonging to, Laconia; Lacedæmonian.* Oebalis purpura, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 150. *ſc.* ad formam adj.

Oebălius, a, um. adj. *Of Laconia, Spartan,* or *Lacedæmonian.* Oebalio ſaturata murice palla, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 690. ¶ Oebalii fratres, *Caſtor and Pollux,* Id. Sylv. 3, 2, 10.

Oechălia, æ. f. (1) *A diſtrict and city of Laconia.* (2) *Another of Eubœa.* (3) *A third of Meſſenia.* (1) Virg. Æn. 8, 291. (2) Plin. 4, 22. (3) Id. 4, 5.

Oeclides, æ. m. Patron. *The ſon of Oeclaus; Amphiaraüs,* Ov. Met. 8, 317.

• Oedĭpus, i. & Oedĭpŏdis, m. [*ab* οἰδέω, tumeo, & πὸς, pes, quòd tumentes haberet pedes, nempe perforatos, quò ex arbore penderet, cùm paſtori à patre occidendus traderetur] *A king of Thebes, the ſon of Laius and Jocaſta.* His father learning from the oracle that his ſon ſhould ſlay him, gave orders to a ſhepherd to kill him; who cruelly hung him, with an ozier twig put through his feet, on a tree to periſh with hunger. But it happened that the huntſman of Phorbas king of Corinth comeing that way found him, and carryed him to the queen, who brought him up as if he had been her own. When he was grown up, underſtanding he was not her ſon, he went in queſt of his parents. Comeing to Phocis, he killed his father unwittingly in a mutiny. Thence going to Thebes, he ignorantly marryed his mother, and had children by her. Afterwards finding himſelf guilty, though ignorantly, of parricide and inceſt, for grief he plucked out his own eyes, and was led about by his daughter Antigona. *Fabulam habes ap. Eurip. in Phœniſſis,* v. 27. *& ſeq. & Sophocl. in Oedip.* v. 1052, *& deinceps.* He afterwards was a ſoothſayer, and interpreted the Sphynx's riddle; whence that of Plautus, *Oedipo conjectore opus eſt,* Pœn. 1, 3, 34. and that of Terence, *Davus ſum, non Oedipus,* Andr. 1, 2, 23.

• Oedĭpŏdes, æ. m. *Id. quod* Oedipus. Limes mihi carminis eſto Oedipodæ confuſa domus, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 17.

• Oedĭpŏdĭŏnĭdes, æ. m. Patron. *One deſcended from Oedipus,* Stat. Theb. 1, 313.

• Oedĭpŏdĭŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Oedipus.* Oedipodioniæ quid ſunt niſi fabula Thebæ? *Ov. Met.* 15, 429.

‖ Oemphile, es. f. *A hill of Macedon near Dyrrachium,* Vib. Seq.

Oenei, ōrum. m. pl. *A people near the river Oenus,* Plin. 4, 22.

Oeneus, eos. diſſyl. m. *A king of Calydonia, father to Meleager, and Deïanira the wife of Hercules.* He ſacrificeing to the reſt of the deities, neglected his duty to Diana; who thereupon ſent a wild boar to waſte and deſtroy the country, which was hunted and killed by Meleager and his company, *Ov. Met.* 8, 273. & *Ep.* 9, 154.

Oenēus, a, um. adj. triſſyl. & Oenēïus, a, um. quadriſyll. *Of,* or *belonging to, Oeneus.* Oenei agri, *Ov. Met.* 8, 281. Oeneïus heros, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 681.

‖ Oeni pons, *The chief city of the country of Tirol;* hod. *Inſpruck.*

Oenīdes, æ. m. Patron. *The ſon of Oeneus; Meleager,* Ov. Met. 8, 414.

Oenŏmăus, i. m. *The ſon of Mars, king of Elis and Piſa,* who contending with Pelops in the chariot races, loſt his life, daughter, and kingdom, by the treachery of his charioteer Myrtilus. *Vid.* Hyg. Fab. 84. Stat. Theb. 1, 275. *Vid. etiam* Hippodamia, & Myrtilus.

Oenōne, es. f. (1) *A nymph of mount Ida, with whom Paris cohabited before he was acknowledged to be the ſon of king Priam.* (2) Alſo *an iſland between Athens and Epidaurus,* afterwards called *Ægina.* (1) Ov. Ep. 5. (2) Plin. 4, 12.

Oenŏpia, æ. f. *An iſland ſituated between Athens and Epidaurus,* afterwards called by Minos *Ægina,* after his mother's name, *Ov. Met.* 7, 473. Hinc

Oenŏpius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Oenopia,* or *Ægina.* Oenopii muri, *Ov. Met.* 7, 490.

‖ Oenotria, æ. f. [*ab* Oenotro Sabinorum rege, *Cato,* vel ab οἶνος, vinum, & ὀτρύνειν, incitans; quòd vini fortiſſimi ſit ferax] *An ancient name of Italy,* Litt. *ex* Ov. Hinc

Oenotrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Oenotria,* or *Italy.* Oenotria tellus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 85.

Oenotrĭdes, um. f. pl. *Two iſlands in the Tyrrhene ſea,* called *Pontia* and *Iſcia,* over-againſt Velia, *Plin.* 3, 7.

Oenus, *qui* & Ænus, i. m. *A river of Germany, runing through Bavaria, and falling into the Danube at Paſſau in lower Bavaria,* Tac. Hiſt. 3, 5, 5.

Oenuſſa, æ. f. *The name of two iſlands in the Ægean ſea,* the one between Tenedos and Samos, the other by Chios, *Plin.* 4, 31.

Oenuſſæ, ārum. f. pl. *Three iſlands oppoſite to Meſſene in Peloponneſus,* Plin. 4, 12.

Oeſcus, i. m. *A river of Bulgaria,* Plin. 3, 26. hod. *Iſcha,* Hard. It ariſeth in mount Argentaro, on the frontiers of Macedon, and falleth into the Danube above Nicopolis, over-againſt Moldavia.

Oeta, æ. m. *A mountain in Theſſaly, where Hercules conſecrated himſelf by fire,* Sil. 6, 452.

Oetæus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Oeta.* Oetææ favillæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 6, 53.

Oetus, *vid.* Otus.

O ante G.

‖ Ogmius, ii. m. *A ſurname of Hercules, worſhiped by the Gauls under this appellation, as the god of wiſdom and eloquence.* He was figured like an old man, bald, and wrinkled, wearing a lion's ſkin, with a club in his right, and a bow in his left hand, his quiver hanging at his back, and drawing crowds of men with ſmall chains reaching from his tongue to their ears. *Lucianus hanc nobis deſcriptionem ſervavit.*

Ōgȳges, is. m. *An ancient king of Thebes in Bœotia, in whoſe time a great deluge overflowed Greece,* Varr. R. R. 3, 1. ſaith it was occaſioned by an inundation of the ſea.

Ōgȳgia, æ. f. *An iſland of the Auſonian ſea,* anciently ſo called, but afterwards named *Calypſus,* from Calypſo, who there entertained Ulyſſes, *Plin.* 3, 10.

Ōgȳgĭdes, æ. m. Patron. *One of Thebes in Bœotia,* Stat. Theb. 2, 586.

Ōgȳgius, a, um. adj. *Theban; of,* or *belonging to, Thebes.* ¶ Ogygius deus, *Bacchus,* Ov. Ep. 10, 48.

Ogyris, is. f. *An iſland of the red ſea, where king Erythra was buryed,* Plin. 6, 28.

O ante I.

Oïleus, i. m. *A king of the Locrians, father to Ajax,* who in his return from Troy, was by Pallas ſtruck with thunder, for the rape of Caſſandra in her temple, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 45.

Oïlīdes, æ. m. Patron. *One deſcended from Oileus,* Prop. 4, 1, 117.

O ante L.

Olarſo, ŏnis. f. *A town of Biſcay in Spain,* Plin. 4, 20. hod. pagus *Oiarco,* leucis à Fontarabiâ duabus, *Hard.*

Olbia, æ. f. (1) *A town of Gallia Narbonenſis;* hod. *Hieres.* (2) *Another in Pamphylia near the river Cataracte.* (3) *A third in Bithynia,* afterwards called *Nicæa.* (4) *A fourth in Sarmatia, near the Boryſthenes.* (1) Cic. *ad* Q. fratr. 2, 7. (2) Plin. 2, 27. (3) Mela, 1, 19. (4) Plin. 4, 11. & Mela, 2, 1.

Olbienſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Olbia.* Olbienſis ager, *Liv.* 27, 6.

Olbiŏpŏlis, is. f. *A city of Sarmatia, near the Boryſthenes,* Plin. 4, 11.

Olcades, um. m. pl. *Several people of Spain, beyond the Iberus,* ſo called, *Liv.* 21, 5.

Olciniatæ, ārum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Olcinium,* Liv. 45, 26.

Olcinium, *vel* Olchinium, ii. n. *Plin.* 4, 22. *A city of Dalmatia on the coaſt of the Adriatick;* hod. *Dulcigno,* Hard.

Olda, æ. f. *A river of Guienne in France,* Auſon. hod. *le Lot.*

‖ Olenacum, i. n. *Ellemburgh in Cumberland,* Camd.

Ōlĕnas, æ. f. *Stat.* Ōlĕnus, i, m. & Ōlĕnum, i. n. *Plin.* 4, 5. (1) *A city of Peloponneſus, where Jupiter was nurſed by a goat.* (2) *The ſon of Vulcan, who built the city, and from whom it had its name.* (3) Olenus Calenus, *a famous ſoothſayer of Etruria.* (1) Stat. Theb. 4, 105. (2) Ov. Met. 10, 69. (3) Plin. 28, 2. Hinc

Ōlĕnĭdes, æ. m. Patron. *The ſon of Olenus,* Val. Flacc. 3, 204.

Ōlĕnius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Olenus.* ¶ Olenia capella, *a conſtellation ſo called,* Ov. Faſt. 5, 113. arva, *Id. ib.* 251.

Ōlĕnum, i. n. *A town of Achaia, between Dyme and Patras,* Plin. 4, 5.

Ōliărus, i. f. *Plin.* 4, 12. *An iſle of the Ægean ſea, one of the Cyclades.* Oliaros vocat Ov. Met. 7, 469.

‖ Olibanus, i. m. *A hill in Campania, between Naples and Puteoli,* Litt. *ex* Plin.

• Ōlĭzon, i. n. [*ab* ὀλίζον, dialect. Theſſ. pro ὀλίγον, parvum] *A town at the foot of mount Pelion in Theſſaly,* Plin. 4, 9.

*Ŏlympia, æ, f. [Ὀλυμπία, Gr.] *A town of Peloponneſus*, where was a temple of Jupiter; whence ſome ſay he was called *Ŏlympius*, Plin. 2, 103. Meton. *The Olympick games*, Nep. Alcib. 6.

*Ŏlympia, ōrum, n. pl. *ſc.* certamina, nam plenè dixit *Olympium certamen*, Juſt. 7, 2, 14. & 12, 16, 6.

*Ŏlympiăcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Olympus.* ¶ Olympiaci rami, *garlands of olive given to victors in the Olympick games*, Stat. Theb. 554.

*Ŏlympias, ădis, f. (1) *The ſpace of four years*; and on the fifth the Olympick games were celebrated in honour of Jupiter Olympius, near Olympia, *quod vid.* The Greeks began to uſe this Epocha a little time before the building of Rome, which, according to *Eutropius*, was begun to be built in the third year of the ſixth Olympiad, *Brev. in princ.* (2) *The mother of Alexander the Great.* (3) *A wind blowing at a certain time in Eubœa.* (1) Numero niſi deeſſet Olympias una, *Manil.* 3, 592. (2) Juſt. 9, 7. (3) Plin. 17, 24.

*Ŏlympĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Olympus.* Pulvis Olympicus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 3.

*Ŏlympiŏdōrus, i, m. [*Lat.* donum cœleſte; *ab* ὀλύμπιος, cœleſtis, & δῶρον, donum] (1) *The muſick maſter of Epaminondas.* (2) *Another, a phyſician.* (1) Nep. Epam. 2. (2) Plin. 1, 12.

*Ŏlympiŏnīces, æ, m. [*ex* Ὄλυμπος, Olympus, & νίκη, victoria] *One who hath won a prize in the Olympick games*, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 96.

*Ŏlympus, i, m. [*ab* Ὄλυμπος, Gr. *ſc.* cœlum; ob altitudinem] *A hill between Theſſaly and Macedon*, ſo high, that it is ſaid no bird flieth to the top, nor clouds are ſeen above it; nor hath it any froſt, or ſnow. Its calmneſs and ſerenity, ſee deſcribed by *Claud. Paneg. de Manlii Theodori conſulatu*, vid. 205. & ſeqq. & *Luc.* 2, 269. ☞ *Sunt & alii montes hoc nomine.*

*Ŏlynthius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Olynthus*, Nep. Timoth. 1.

*Ŏlynthus, i, f. [Ὄλυνθος, Gr.] *An ancient city plentyfull in all things*, Cic. *in* Verr. 3, 21. It ſtood in Thrace, but on the very borders of Macedon; it was taken by king Philip by gold, after he had tryed iron to no purpoſe. But, though this was a great city, as *Xenophon, Libanius*, and others call it, yet it was commonly in ſubjection to others. *Vid.* Curt. 8, 8.

*Ŏlyſsĭpo, *vel* Ŭliſsĭpo, ŏnis, f. *Mela.* [*qu.* ab Ulyſſis, & πόνος, labor] *A city of Luſitania*, ſaid to be founded by Ulyſſes. It was a free town in the time of the Romans, *Plin.* 4, 22. hod. *Liſbon*, the metropolis of Portugal. Hinc

*Ŏlyſsĭpŏnenſes, ium, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Liſbon*, Plin. 9, 5.

O ante M.

Ombites nomos, *Plin.* 5, 9. *The diſtrict of Ombos in Ægypt.*

Ombos, i, f. *A city of Ægypt, not far from the Iſthmus of the Red Sea*, Juv. 15, 35. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* Combos.

Ombrios, ii, f. *One of the fortunate iſlands*, Plin. 6, 32. hod. *Iſola di ferro*, vel *Porto Sancto.*

Ŏmŏle, es, f. *A mountain of Theſſaly near Othrys, the ſeat of the Centaurs*, Virg. Æn. 7, 675.

Omphăle, es, f. *A queen of Lydia*, with whom Hercules being in love, he became her ſlave, changed his club and lion's ſkin with her for a ſpindle and diſtaff, and ſuffered himſelf to be drawn and ſtatues of them both to be made in that form; and alſo ſubmitted to the chaſtiſement of the ſliper. *Qui minùs quàm Hercules ſervivit Omphale?* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3. *conf.* Ov. Faſt. 2, 205. & ſeqq. Sen. Herc. fur. 2, 65. & Hippolyt. 1, 317. ☞ *Mediam producit*, Propert. 3, 11, 17.

O ante N.

Oncheſtos, i, f. (1) *A city of Bœotia*; hod. *Diminia*, Gr. Διμηνία, quòd ibi ſementes bimeſtri ſpatio vix tellus ferat, *Hard.* (2) Alſo *a river of Theſſaly near Mycaleſſus.* (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Stat. Theb. 7, 272.

*Ŏnēsĭcrĭtus, i, m. [*Lat.* utilitatis arbiter; *ab* ὄνησις, utilitas, & κριτής, arbiter, *vel* judex] *A philoſopher and hiſtorian in the retinue of Alexander*, Curt. 10, 1.

Onŏba, æ, f. *A city of Andaluſia in Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Gibraleno.*

‖ Onobala, æ, f. *A river of Sicily near Tauromininium*, Appian. hod. *Cantara*, Cellar.

Onŏchōnus, i, m. *A river of Theſſaly*, Plin. 4, 8.

*‖ Ŏnŏmacrĭtus, i, m. [*Lat.* nominum arbiter; *ab* ὄνομα, nomen, & κριτής, arbiter, *vel* judex] *A fortune teller of Athens*, Herod. *in* Polhymn.

Ŏnȳthes, æ, m. Patron. *A Theban of the party of Æneas, and ſlain by Turnus*, Virg. Æn. 12, 514.

O ante O.

Oonæ, ārum, f. pl. *Iſlands in the Baltick before Finland, wherein the inhabitants are ſaid to live on the eggs of wild fowl, and oats*, Plin. 4, 13. hod. *Alandt.*

O ante P.

Ōpalia, ōrum, n. pl. *Sacrifices*, or *a feſtival, in honour of the godeſs Ops, the wife of Saturn*, celebrated on the 19th of December, *Varr.* Vid. & *Plin.* 19, 6.

Opelius, i, m. *ſurnamed* Macrinus, *with his ſon Diadumenianus, held the Roman empire about a year.* Extant utriuſque nummi, ſed neque admodum rari, neque obvii.

Opharitæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia in Aſia*, Plin. 6, 7.

Opharus, i, m. *A river of Aſiatick Sarmatia*, Plin. 6, 7.

*Ŏpheltes, æ, m. [*Lat.* à ſerpente necatus; *ab* ὄφις, ſerpens, & ἑλεῖν, quod *ex* αἱρέω, interficio] *The ſon of Lycurgus*, ſlain by a ſerpent; which name was therefore given him after his death, his name while he lived being Archemorus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 719. *Ov. Met.* 3, 605. Vid. & *Stat. Theb.* 5, 738.

*Ŏpias, æ, f. Patron. *The daughter of Ophion*, Ov. Met. 7, 383.

*Ŏphiŏgĕnæ, ārum, m. pl. [*Lat.* ſerpentibus geniti; *ab* ὄφις, ſerpens, & γείνομαι, gignor] *A people on the Aſian ſide of the Helleſpont*, who are ſaid to cure the ſting of ſerpents by laying their hands on the place ſtung, *Plin.* 7, 2.

*Ŏphion, ŏnis, m. [Ὀφίων, Gr.] (1) *One of the companions of Cadmus.* (2) *A king, who married Eurynome the daughter of Oceanus, and was expelled out of his dominion by Saturn.* (1) Ophionides hinc dict. *quod vid.* (2) Apollon. Argon. 1. Clad. *de* Rapt. Proſ. 3, 348.

*Ŏphiŏnĭdes, æ, m. Patron. *The ſon of Ophion*, Ov. Met. 12, 245.

*Ŏphiūchus, i, m. [*Lat.* ſerpentem tenens, *vel* anguitenens; *ab* ὄφις, ſerpens, & ἔχω, habeo] *A conſtellation between Hercules and the Scorpion, in the figure of a man ſqueezeing ſerpents*, Cæſ. Germanic. in verſione Arati. *Vid.* & Manil. Aſtron. 1, 331.

*Ŏphiūſa, æ, f. [*ab* ὄφις, ſerpens] (1) *An ancient name of Rhodes.* (2) *A Spaniſh iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, much infeſted by ſerpents*, called alſo by the Latin name *Colubraria.* (3) Alſo *a city of Myſia.* (1) Plin. 5, 31. (2) Id. 3, 5. (3) Val. Flacc. 6, 85.

*Ŏphiūſius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Cyprus*; *Cyprian*, Ov. Met. 10, 229.

Ŏpĭci, ōrum, m. pl. [*ab* Ope, *i. e.* tellure, quòd eſſent αὐτόχθονες, *Scal. i. e.* Aborigines, *Dion. Halicarn.*] *A very ancient people of Italy, rude and barbarous.* Vid. *Scal.* ad *Feſt.* & Auſon.

Ŏpĭcus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of*, or *belonging to, the Opici*; *rude, barbarous, obſolete.* (2) ‖ *Vulgar, plebeian.* (1) = Nos quoquè Græci barbaros, & ſpurciùs nos quàm alios, *Opicos* appellatione fœdant, *Cato* ap. *Plin.* 29, 1. Opica amica, *Juv.* 6, 454. Opici mures, *Id.* 3, 27. (2) Ut noſtri Opici putaverunt, *Tiro Tullii libertus* ap. Gell. 13, 9.

‖ Ŏpĭgĕna, æ, f. [*ab* ope, quòd opem genentibus, *i. e.* gignentibus pariat] *Juno* ſo called for helping women in travail, *Feſt.*

Ōpis, is, f. [*Lat.* cura, conſilium; *ab* ὄπτομαι, Gr. proſpicio] *One of Diana's nymphs*, Virg. Æn. 11, 532.

Ŏpĭtergīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Opitergium.* Opitergina ratis, *Flor.* 4, 2, 33. Opitergini coloni, *Luc.* 4, 462.

Ŏpĭtergium, i, n. *A town of Italy belonging to Venice*, Tac. Ann. 3, 6, 3. & Plin. 3, 19. hod. *Oderzo*, in Marchia Tarviſana, *Hard.*

‖ Ŏpĭtŭlus, i, m. [*ab* opitulari] *A ſurname of Jupiter*, Feſt.

Oppia, æ, f. *A veſtal virgin burnt for unchaſtity*, Liv. 2, 42. extr.

Oppiānus, i, m. *A poet born at Zethus, a city of Cilicia.* He wrote five books of Halieuticks, ſo approved by Severus, that he received a piece of gold for every verſe, *Suid.* Beſides the ſaid books of fiſhing and fiſhers, he wrote four of hunting. *Extant libri.*

Opportūnĭtas, ātis, f. *The godeſs of Occaſion*, Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 3, 3.

Ops, ŏpis, f. [quia hîc omne opus, & hâc opus ad vivendum, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10. potiùs *ab* ops, adj. unde *inops*, egenus, cùm terra ſit opum largitrix] *The daughter of Cœlus and Veſta, the ſiſter and wife of Saturn.* She was alſo called *Cybele, Rhea*, and *Mater Deûm*, becauſe by her the earth was meant; for all the heathen gods were *terrigenæ*, or earth born. *Ædes Op*[illegible] *Cic.* Philipp. 1, 7.

Opſidius, *vid.* Obſidius.

Ŏpuntius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the city Opus.* Opuntius ſinus, *Plin.* 4, 7.

Ŏpus, untis, f. *in acc.* Opunta. *A city of the Locrians, in Greece*, Ov. è Ponto, 1, 3, 73. hod. *Talandi.*

O ante R.

‖ Ora, æ, f. *The wife of Romulus, afterwards made a godeſs*, Serv.

Ōrāta, æ, f. *A ſurname given Sergius, from the fiſhes called* auratæ, for the vulgar pronounced the diphthong *au* as *o*, ſaying *orum, ploſtrum*, for *aurum, plauſtrum.* Vid. *Macrob.* 2, 11. Meminit & *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 22.

‖ Ŏrātes, is, m. *A river of Scythia, which diſchargeth itſelf into the Euxine ſea*, Ov. è Ponto, 4, 10, 47. *ſed var. codd.*

Orbelus, i, m. *A mountain in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10.

Orbĭlius, ii, m. *A floging ſchoolmaſter in Cicero's time, who lived near a hundred years.* Plagoſus Orbilius, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 70.

Orcădes, um, m. pl. *The iſlands of Orkney in the north of Scotland*, of which *Pliny* 4, 16. reckoneth forty. The modern geographers reckon eleven large, and all the reſt ſmaller. *Harum etiam meminit*, Juvenalis 2, 162.

Orchămus, i, m. *A king of Aſſyria, who buryed his daughter Leucothea alive, for lieing with Phœbus*, Ov. Met. 4. fab. 3.

Orchŏmĕnos, i, f. (1) *A town of Arcadia near Mantinea.* (2) Alſo *a river of Theſſaly.* (1) Ov. Met. 5, 607. (2) Plin. 4, 8.

*Orcus, *vel* Orchus, i, m. [quatenus eſt locus, *ab* ὅρκος, juramentum, commodè duci poteſt, utpote per cujus paludem diî jurent, vel juramenti Deus quatenus eſt perſona] (1) *The infernal ſeat, hell.* (2) *Pluto.* (3) *Cerberus.* (1) Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 16. (2) Cic. *in* Verr. 4, 50. & N. D. 3, 17. (3) Illatrat jejunis faucibus Orchus, *Sil.* 13, 845.

‖ Ordovices, um, m. pl. *The people of Lancaſhire, Cheſhire*, and *Shropſhire*, interpr. Jun.

Ŏreas, ădis, f. *ſed freq. in pl.* Ŏreădes. [*ab* ὄρος, mons] *Nymphs of the mountains in Diana's train.* Per juga ſiccato felix pede currit Oreas, *Calphurn.* 4, 136, Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 500.

*Ŏrĕsĭtrŏphos, i, m. [*Lat.* montibus enutritus; *ab* ὄρος, mons, *&* τρέφω, nutrio] *One of Acteon's dogs*, Ov. Met. 3, 233.

Oreſtæ, ārum, m. pl. (1) *A people of Macedonia.* (2) Alſo *a people of Aſia, beyond Carmania.* (1) Plin. 4, 10. (2) Luc. 3, 249. *ubi al.* Oletæ, Oloſtræ.

*Ŏreſtes, is, *&* æ, m. [*Lat.* montanus; *ab eodem*] (1) *The ſon of Agamemnon and Clytemneſtra.* He ſlew his own mother, and Ægiſthus her adulterer, who had murdered his father. He alſo ſlew Pyrrhus the ſon of Achilles, in the temple of Apollo, for marrying Hermione, who had been promiſed to him by her father Menelaüs. Apollo ſent furies to haunt him for the profanation of his temple, and forced him to expiate his crimes at the altar of *Diana Taurica.* He and Pylades are recorded for a pair of true friends, each contending to die for the other, *Cic.* de *Amicit.* 7. & de *Fin.* 2, 24. (2) Alſo *a ſtuffed and trifling play.* (1) Scelerum furiis agitatus Oreſtes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 331. (2) Juv. 1, 6. Hinc

*Ŏreſtæus, a, um, adj. *Of Oreſtes.* ¶ Oreſtææ Dianæ ſacra, *carryed away by Oreſtes,* Ov. Met. 15, 489. vel reddi poteſt *monticolæ Dianæ.*

Oreſtia, æ, *&* Oreſtis, ĭdis, f. *A country of Macedonia,* Liv. 42, 38. & 31, 40.

Oretani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, between the rivers Anas and Bætis,* Plin. 3, 3. regio, hod. *La Mancha.*

‖ Orethus, i, m. *A river of Sicily near the city Panormus,* Vid. ſeq.

*Orgia, ōrum, n. pl, [*ab* ὀργὴ, ira, furor, quòd furoribus eſſent perciti Bacchantes] *Sacred rites of Bacchus*; (1) celebrated in the night. (2) with great privacy; (3) and as great lewdneſs and diſorder. (4) *Holy rites in general.* (1) Nocturni Orgia Bacchi, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 521. (2) *Catull.* 62, 260. Secretâ coluerunt orgia tedâ, *Juv.* 2, 91. (3) Liv. 39, 10. (4) Pieridum orgia, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 4. imitatus *Ariſtoph.* in *Ranis*, qui Μυσῶν ὄργια dixit. Sanè ὀργιάζειν abſol. eſt *rem divinam facere.*

Orgus, i, m. *A river of Italy,* Plin. 3, 16. hod. *Orco,* Hard.

Ŏrībăſus, i, m. [*Lat.* montes aſcendens; *ab* ὄρος, mons, *&* βαίνω, aſcendo] *One of Acteon's dogs, Ranger,* Ov. Met. 3, 210.

Ŏrĭcos, i, f. *Prop.* 1, 8, 20. *&* Ŏrĭcum, i, n. *A maritime town of Epirus, oppoſite the port of Brundiſium,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 16. hod. *Orca.* Hinc

Ŏrĭcius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to Oricum,* or *Epirus.* Oricia terebinthus, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 136.

Origeni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain,* Plin. 4, 30.

Ŏrīgo, gĭnis, f. *An actreſs and courteſan,* Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 55.

*Orīon, *&* Urīon, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 535. *&* Ŏārion, ōnis, m. *Catull.* 64. *ult.* & *Rutil.* 1, 637. ſecuti *ſc.* Nicandrum qui Ὠαρίων ſcribit. [*ab* ὥρα, tempeſtas, nempe veris, æſtatis, *&c.* Poët. ab οὖρον, urinâ, quòd cum ex urinâ Jovis, Neptuni, & Mercurii conceptum fabulentur; potiùs quòd Coſmicus occaſus ejus in Novembre tempeſtates excitet] *A huntſman, and attendant on Diana*; whom he attempting to force, was ſtung to death by a ſcorpion, *Luc.* 9, 836. *& ſeq.* or as *Horace,* ſhot by the godeſs herſelf, *Od.* 3, 4, 71. After his death he was made a conſtellation, and being of a gigantick bulk himſelf, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 537. vid. & *Plin.* 7, 16. taketh up a large ſpace in the heavens, *Manil.* 1, 337. He was a great aſtronomer, the ſcholar of Atlas; which gave occaſion to theſe fictions, *vid.* Heſych. in Ὠρίων. ☞ *Prima eſt anceps, ut,* Nimboſus Orion, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 539. *&* Infeſtus Orion, *Hor. Epod,* 15, 7. *ubi corripitur, cùm & ipſi & alii ſæpius producant, quamvis Græcè ſcribatur* Ὠρίων; *ſed neque ſine ratione corripitur, cùm etiam ſcribatur* Οὐρίων, *& ablatâ, ut adſolet, poſter. diphth. litera relinquitur* Ὀρίων: *illud magis mirum ultimum* ω *corripere* Ovidium, *Faſt.* 5, 493.

Oritæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Eubœa,* Plin. 6, 23.

Ŏrĭthos, i, f. *A town in Epirus,* Luc. 3, 187.

Ōrīthyīa, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Erectheus king of Athens.* Boreas fell in love with her, and carryed her away by force into Thrace, where he had two ſons by her, Zethes and Calaïs, two of the Argonauts. (2) *A queen of the Amazons, who ſucceeded her mother Marpeſia.* (1) Ov. Met. 6. fab. 8. (2) Juſt. 2, 4.

*Ornĭthiæ, *vid.* Ornithias in Appell.

Oroandes, is, m. *A part of mount Taurus,* Plin. 5, 27.

Oroates, is, m. *A river of Suſiana, divideing it from Perſia,* Plin. 6, 23.

Orobii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gallia Tranſpadana,* Plin. 3, 17.

Ŏrōdes, is, m. (1) *A king of Parthia, who poured melted gold down the throat of the Roman Craſſus.* (2) *One of Æneas's captains, ſlain by Mezentius.* (1) Paterc. 2, 46, 4. (2) Virg. Æn. 10, 737.

Ōrŏmĕdon, tis, m. *One of the giants who waged war with the gods,* Prop. 3, 9, 48.

Ŏronteus, a, um, adj. Orontea myrrha, *Prop.* 1, 2, 3. *Syrian, coming from*

Ŏrontes, is, m. (1) *A large river of Syria, riſeing in mount Libanus, and diſchargeing itſelf by Antioch into the ſea.* (2) Alſo *one of Æneas's captains, who ſuffered ſhipwreck in his voyage to Italy.* (1) Ov. Met. 2, 248. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 117.

Oropus, i, f. *A town on the confines of Attica and Bœotia,* for the juriſdiction of which both nations had frequent and ſharp conteſts; *vid.* Strab. 9. *qui accuratè deſcribit, adde Plin.* 4, 7. hod. *Ropo,* Hard.

*Orphēus, *&* Orphĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Orpheus.* Linquis Rhodopeïa ſaxa Orpheïs animata modis, *Claud.* 3. *Conſ. Honor.* 114. Orphicum carmen, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 38.

Orpheus, i, *&* eos, m. [Ὀρφεύς, Gr.] *A Thracian, the ſon of Oeagrus*; or, as others, *of Apollo and Calliope*; a moſt ancient, learned, and excellent poet. He was one in the Argonautick expedition, whereof he wrote his hiſtory; which together with his hymns, *&c.* is ſtill extant, but whether genuine is much doubted. They are, without doubt, of good antiquity, but ſeem to be writen by ſeveral perſons, and at different times. The poets feign the woods and hills to follow him, as charmed by his lute, and rivers to ſtop their courſe, that they might hear his muſick; the meaning whereof is, that by his wiſdom and eloquence he reduced the barbarous people to civility, as explained by *Horace, A. Poët.* 391. There are ſeveral others of this name found in *Suidas*; but *Cicero,* out of Ariſtotle, ſaith there never was ſuch a man as Orpheus, and that the *Orphicum carmen* was made by a Pythagorean, one Circops, *N. D.* 1, 38. The ſad ſtory of his wife Eurydice's death, and his deſcent into hell, ſee pleaſantly ſung by the divine *Maro,* in the latter part of the laſt *Georgic.*

Orphne, es, f. *One of the infernal nymphs,* Ov. Met. 5, 539.

Orphnœus, i, m. *The name of one of Pluto's chariot horſes,* Claud. *de* Rapt. Proſ. 1, 282.

*Orsĭlŏchus, i, m. [*Lat.* agmen excitans; *ab* ὄρω, excito, *&* λόχος, agmen] (1) ‖ *The ſon of Idomeneus, ſlain by Ulyſſes after the Trojan war.* (2) Alſo *the name of a Trojan.* (1) Hom. Odyſſ. γ, 489. (2) Virg. Æn. 11, 690.

Ortalus, i, m. *The grandſon of Q. Hortenſius,* Catull. 63, 2, 15.

Orthoſia, æ, f. *A city of Phœnicia,* Plin. 37, 7. hod. *Tortoſa.*

Ortona, æ, f. *A city of Pelignum in Italy,* Plin. 3, 12. hod. *Ortona a mare,* inter amnes Sagrum & Aternum, *Hard.*

Ortopula, æ, f. *A town of the Liburnians,* Plin. 4, 21. hod. *Ortopola,* Hard.

*Ortўgia, æ, f. [*ab* ὄρτυξ, coturnix, quarum olim ibi copia] (1) *An ancient name of the iſle Delos.* (2) Alſo *a grove near Epheſus, whence Diana is called Ortygia.* (3) Alſo *an iſland on the coaſt of Sicily.* (1) Virg. Æn. 3, 124. (2) Tac. Ann. 3, 61, 1. (3) Virg. Æn. 3, 693.

*‖ Ōrus, i, m. [Ὦρος, Gr.] (1) *A king of Ægypt.* (2) *Apollo* ſo called by the Ægyptians. (1) Herod. (2) Plut. *in* Iſid. *&* Oſir.

O ante S.

Oſca, æ, f. *A city of Spain,* Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Hueſcar,* in confinio regni Granatenſis & Caſtellæ Novæ, *Hard.*

Oſcenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Oſca,* Plin. 3, 3.

Oſci, ōrum, m. pl. [*ab* oris fœditate, *Feſt.*] qui parum Latinè loquerentur. *The ancient inhabitants of the city Capua in Italy,* Virg. Æn. 7, 730. *ubi vid.* Serv. *&* Plin. 3, 5. Hinc Oſcè loqui, *i. e.* fœdè, *Gell.* 17, 17.

*‖ Oſcŏphŏria, ōrum, n. pl. [*ab* ὄσχη, ramus plenus racemis, & φέρω, fero] *A feſtival to Minerva, wherein young gentlemen of Athens carryed branches into the temple full of cluſters of grapes,* Proclus.

Oſi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany about Oſnabruck,* Tac. Ann. 2, 28, 5.

Oſīris, is, m. [vocab. Æthiopicæ orig. *ut* Buſiris, Calaſiris, Petoſiris, *&c.* à Σεῖρις, vel Σίρις, *i. e.* Sol *&* Nilus] *The ſon of Jupiter and Niobe,* who firſt taught the Ægyptians huſbandry, *Tib.* 1, 7, 28. His wife was Io the daughter of Inachus, afterwards called *Iſis.* He was murdered by his brother Tryphon. His wife after long ſearch found his body, and buryed it in the iſland Abatos; at which time a very large ox was ſeen, which takeing to be him, ſhe worſhiped under the name of *Apis* and *Serapis.* They had an annual cuſtom of going to ſeek him, and having found him, returned with ſhouts of joy, crying, Εὑρήκαμεν, συγχαίρομεν, Vid. *Juv.* 8, 29. & *Plut.* in *Iſid.* & *Oſir.*

Oſiſmii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Bretagne in France, near Leon and Treguier,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 9.

Oſphagus, i, m. *A river of Macedonia,* Liv. 31, 39.

Oſquidates, um, m. pl. *A people of Aquitain,* Plin. 4, 19.

‖ Oſroēne, es, f. *A country of Syria, on the borders of Meſopotamia.* Adi Geogr.

Oſſa, æ, m. *A high mountain in Theſſaly,* Ov. Met. 1, 155. Hinc

Oſſæus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Oſſa.* Oſſæa rupes, *Luc.* 6, 334.

Oſſigitania, æ, f. *A river of Bætick Spain,* Plin. 3, 1.

Oſtia, æ, f. *Plin.* 3, 5. *&* Hoſtia, æ. *Liv.* 1, 33. *&* Oſtia, ōrum, n. pl. *Juv.* 11, 49. [*ab* os, quòd ſit oſtium fluminis] *A city of Italy, built by Ancus Martius at the mouth of the river Tiber.*

‖ Oſtidumni, ōrum, m. pl. *qui &* Damnonii. *The people of Cornwall,* Camd.

Oſtienſis, e, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Oſtia.* Portus Oſtienſis, *Plin.* 9, 17. ora, *Id.* 16.

Oſtippo, ōnis, f. *A town of Andaluſia in Spain,* Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Eſtepa,* Hard.

Oſtrani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy,* Plin. 3, 14. Nunc extant veſtigia ſub *Monte Nuovo,* ad ripam Miſæ fl. qui juxta Senogalliam in mare influit, *Hard.*

Oſtrogothi, ōrum, m. pl. *The eaſtern Goths,* Claud. *in* Eutrop. 2, 153.

O ante T.

‖ Otadini, ōrum, m. pl. *Anton. The people of Northumberland,* Camd.

Oteſini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy,* Plin. 3, 15.

Ōtho, ōnis, m. (1) *A Roman emperour, who ſucceeded Galba.* He was a very effeminate man in his way of liveing, *vid.* Juv. 2, 99. But when he had loſt the battle at Bedriacum againſt Vitellius, whom the German army had choſe, he dreaded civil war ſo much, that he killed himſelf to prevent it, when he had ſufficient force to try his fortune again. He died in the 38th year of his age, and the 95th day of his reign. (2) Alſo *a tribune of the people, authour of the Roſcian law, which aſſigned ſeats in the theatre to the Equeſtrian order different from thoſe of the Senatorian, which were common before.* (1) Lege vitam ejus *ap. Suet.* (2) Hor. Epod. 4, 16. & Juv. 3, 159. Hinc

Ōthōniānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Otho.* Othonianæ partes, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 33.

Othriades, is, m. *A Spartan, one of the three hundred who ſurvived the combat between the Spartans and three hundred of the Athenians, who were by this way to decide a diſpute about ſome lands.* Two on the other ſide were left, but both ran away. And he, unwilling to ſurvive the loſs of his countrymen, haveing writen on his target VICI, ſlew himſelf, *Herod. Plut.* & *Val. Max.* 3, 2. *extr.* 4.

Othrys, yos, m. *A hill of Theſſaly, the ſeat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ,* Ov. Met. 7, 224.

Othrȳſius, a, um, adj. *Thracian, northern,* Mart. 7, 7, 2.

O ante V.

Ŏvidius, i, m. *ſurnamed* Naſo, *a Roman of the Equeſtrian order, an excellent poet,* whoſe eaſyneſs in writeing is every where viſible, as well as his art in diſpoſeing; eſpecially in his great work, where he connecteth times, perſons, and things widely different ſo ſmoothly, *ut per læve ſeveros Effundat junctura ungues:* nor is his vaſt reading leſs wonderfull. Haveing ſome way diſobliged Auguſtus, who before was his friend, he was baniſhed to Pontus at fifty years of age, where he died after eight years and ſome months, and was buryed at Tomos.

O ante X.

‖ Oxii, & Oxiani, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants near the river Oxus,* App.

Oxonium, & Oxonia, [à Saxon. Oxen ꝼoꞃꝺ, *i. e.* boum vadum, quomodo Græci Βόσπορον, vocant] *A moſt famous and ancient univerſity and city of South Britain.* It was, for the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, called by Antonius *Calleva,* and *Belloſitum.* Its colleges, halls, library, theatre, *&c.* are very magnificent. *De ſingulis vid. lib. cui titulus* Antiquitates Oxonienſes.

Oxubii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Liguria in Italy,* Plin. 3, 4. quorum caput ipſum Forum Julii fuit, *Hard.*

Oxus, i, m. *The bigeſt river of Bactriana, which haveing watered Margiana, diſchargeth itſelf into the Hyrcanian ſea,* Plin. 31, 7. & Mela, 3, 5. hod. *Gihon* & *Gichon* amnem eum Arabes vocant, *Hard.*

Oxycanus, i, m. *An Indian king,* Curt. 9, 8.

Oxydates, is, m. *A noble Perſian,* Curt. 6, 2.

Oxydracæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of India within Ganges,* from whom Ptolemy haveing delivered Alexander was ſurnamed *Soter.* Vid. *Curt.* 9, 5. & *Plin.* 6, 16.

*‖ Oxyrinchus, i, f. [Ὀξύρυγχος, Gr. *ab* ὀξὺς, acutus, & ῥύγχος, roſtrum, à piſce ejuſdem nominis, quem cives ejus colebant] *A town of Ægypt near the Nile,* ſo called from a river mullet there worſhiped, *Strab. lib.* 17.

O ante Z.

*Ozoli, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 4. Ozolæ, ārum, *Ptol.* [ab ὄζω, oleo] *A people of Achaia, bordering on Æolia,* where Neſſus the Centaur being ſhot by Hercules, with his gore infected the place.

P ante A.

Pāchīnos, i, m. *Ov. Met.* 13, 725. Păchȳnus, *Plin.* 3, 8. Păchȳnum, i, n. *Mela, A promontory of Sicily;* hod. *Capo di Paſſaro,* ſive *Paſſalo,* Hard.

Păcŏrus, i, m. *The ſon of Orodes king of Parthia,* who routed Craſſus; which was revenged by Ventidius Baſſus on his ſon, *Juſt.* 42, 4. *Paterc.* 2, 78.

Pactōlus, i, m. *A river in Lydia,* called alſo *Chryſorrhoas,* becauſe of its golden ſands, after king Midas had waſhed off his fooliſh wiſh, *Hor. Epod.* 15, 19. *Juv.* 14, 299.

Pactye, es, f. *A city of Thrace by Propontis,* Plin. 4, 11.

Păcŭviānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pacuvius,* Cic. *de* Div. 1. fin.

Păcŭvius, ii, m. *An ancient tragick poet of Brundiſium in Calabria,* whoſe ſtyle Quintilian admired for its weight and gravity; and *Horace* giveth him the character of being learned, *Ep.* 2, 1, 56. But he affected antiquated words too much, and therefore was very pleaſeing to old men, *vid. Perſ.* 1, 77. but not ſo agreeable to the youth, whoſe main drift it was to ſet off and embelliſh their writeings, and to improve their language with new coined words and phraſes from Greek writers. Several fragments of his are preſerved by *Cicero, Gellius,* and *Nonius.*

Pacyris, is, m. *A river of European Scythia, riſeing in Muſcovy, and runing through Tartary,* Plin. 4. 12.

Pădæus, i, m. *A river of India,* Tib. 4, 1, 145.

Pădinates, um, m. pl. *A people of Italy, about the Po,* Plin. 3, 15. ubi nunc caſtellum *Bondeno,* ad Panari, Padique confluentes, *Hard.*

Pădo, ōnis, m. *A river of Piedmont in Italy,* Plin. 3, 4. accolis *Paillon,* Hard.

‖ Pădua, æ, f. [à Pado flumine vicino] *An ancient city of the Venetians, in which is an univerſity famous for muſick.* It was built by Antenor the Trojan, who gave it his own name *Antenorea,* but afterwards called *Pataviam,* Virg. Æn. 1, 251.

Pădus, i, m. *The chief river of Italy, riſeing out of the Alps, and by ſeven mouths diſemboguεing itſelf into the Adriatick,* Virg. Georg. 1, 482. It is called by *Ovid* Eridanus, *Met.* 2, 324. into which Phaeton fell, after he was ſtruck with thunder.

Păduſa, æ, f. [à Pado flum.] *An arm of the Po, reaching ſouth to Ravenna,* Virg. Æn. 11, 457. hod. *il Po d'Argenta.*

*Pæan, is, m. [à παίω, Gr. percutio, quòd Pythona ſagittis ſtraverit; vel à παιὰν, medicus, *Heſych.*] (1) *A name of Apollo.* (2) *A ſong in his praiſe,* and in a larger ſenſe, *of all the gods.* (1) Parce, precor, Pæan, *Juv.* 6, 170. (2) *Vid.* Serv. *ad* Virg. Æn. 6, 657.

*Pæantius, a, um, adj. poſſeſſ. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pæan.* ¶ Pæantia proles, *Philoctetes,* Ov. Met. 13, 45.

*‖ Pæon, ŏnis, m. (1) *The name of a phyſician;* (2) or, perhaps, *a phyſician in general.* (1) Hom. Il. 5, 899. (2) Παιὼν ὄνομα, καὶ ἰατρὸς, *Heſych.* Hinc

*Pæŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pæon; medicinal, therapeutick.* Pæoniæ herbæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 769. Ope Pæoniâ, *Ov. Met.* 15, 535.

*Pæŏnia, æ, f. [à Peone Endymionis filio, qui ibi regnavit] *A country of Macedon,* Plin. 4, 10.

*Pæŏnis, is, f. Patron. *Of Pæonia,* Ov. Met. 5, 303.

*Pæŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pæonia.* Pæoniæ gentes, *Plin.* 4, 10.

Pæſtanus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pæſtum.* Pæſtanus ſinus, *Plin.* 4, 10. hod. à Salerno, vicino oppido, nomen eſt, *Hard.*

Pæſtum, i, n. *A city of Lucania,* called by the Greeks *Poſidonia,* Plin. 3, 5. famous for roſes twice a year, in May and September. Biferi roſaria Pæſti, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 119. quod hemiſtichium & *Ovid.* & *Mart.* ſuum fecerunt; hod. vicus *Peſti,* Hard.

Pæſuri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Portugal,* Plin. 4, 21. ubi nunc Lamego & Arouca, *Hard.*

*Păgānālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. [à pagus] *Country wakes,* or *fairs,* Varr. L. L. 5, 3. Deſcribit *Naſo, Faſt.* 1, 669.

*Păgăſæ, ārum, f. pl. [à πήγνυμι, compingo, quòd ibi Argo navis compacta fuerit] *A maritime town of Theſſaly, the port of the Pheræans, where the ſhip Argo was launched,* Prop. 1, 20, 17. Hinc

*Păgăſæus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of,* or *belonging to, Pagaſæ.* (2) *Built there.* (1) Pagaſæum littus, *Luc.* 6, 400. (2) Pagaſæa ratis, *Luc.* 2, 715.

*Păgăſĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pagaſæ.* Pagaſicus ſinus, *Plin.* 4, 8. hod. *Golfe d'Armiro,* Hard.

Palæbyblos, i, m. *A river of Phœnicia,* Plin. 5, 20. Canis nomen ei amni fecêre nunc indigenæ, *la riviere du Chien,* Hard.

Pălæmon, ŏnis, m. (1) *The ſon of Athamas and Ino,* called alſo *Melicertes,* and by the Latins *Portunus,* becauſe they took him to be the god of mariners. In his honour the Græcians celebrated the Iſthmian games, *Ov. Met.* 4, 541. (2) Alſo *a conceited grammarian, who ſaid learning would live and die with him.* (3) *The name of a ſhepherd.* (1) Inous Palæmon, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 823. (2) Suet. *de* Gramm. 23. (3) Virg. Ecl. 5, 50.

Pălæmŏnius, a, um, adj. poſſeſſ. *Palæmonian, Iſthmian.* Palæmoniæ coronæ, *Claud. Conſ. Mall. Theod.* Ver. 289.

Palæpăphus, i, f. *A city anciently in the ſouthern part of Cyprus,* Plin. 5, 31. nunc jacet, *Hard.*

‖ Pălæphălius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Palæphatus.* Palæphalia vox, *Virg. in Ceiri,* 88.

Pălæphătus, i, f. *An ancient writer in the time of Artaxerxes, who compiled five books of incredible things,* Plin. 4, 41. De aliis hujus nom. *vid.* Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. 1, 9.

Palæŏpŏlis, is, f. *A city of Campania,* Liv. 8, 22. hod. *Poggio Reate.*

Palæſcamander, ri, m. *A river of Phrygia,* Plin. 5, 30.

Pălæſte, es, f. *A town of Epirus,* Cæſ. B. C. 3, 6. Hinc

Pălæſtīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Palæſte,* Luc. 5, 460.

Pălæſtīna, æ, f. *A country of Aſia,* containing *Idumea, Judea, Samaria,* and *Galilea,* Plin. 5, 12. very anciently it was called *Philiſtæa,* or *the land of the Philiſtines.* Hinc

Pălæſtīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Paleſtine.* Gens Palæſtina, *Sil.* 3, 606.

Pălămēdes, is, m. [Παλαμήδης, Gr.] *The ſon of Nauplius king of Eubœa.* He lived in the time of the Trojan war, and is ſaid to have invented the three Greek aſpirates, θ, φ, χ, and the double conſonant, ζ, *Plin.* 7, 56. He diſcovered Ulyſſes's madneſs to be counterfeit, and only feigned, to prevent his being forced to the war againſt Troy; for which he hated him, and by ſubornation procured his death. *Vid.* Serv. in Virg. Æn. 2. & Xenoph. Apolog. Socr. p. 705.

Pălantēum, *vel* Pallantēum, i, n. [à Palante Evandri fil. vel ut *Virg.* proavo conditore] *A city of Italy, built on mount Palatine* (afterwards ſo called) *by Pallas the grandfather of Evander,* Virg. Æn. 8, 54.

‖ Palanto, ûs, f. *The daughter of Hyperboreas, and mother of Latinus by Hercules,* Rhod.

Pălātium, i, n. [variè torquetur hujus vocis etymon, mihi inter alia non pauca placet *Varronis.*

Pălātium, quo nomine appellabatur ager Reatinus, ut ſit locus ubi Palatini, qui & Aborigines, primùm conſederunt] *Mount Palatine,* Paterc. 1, 8. where Evander, and afterwards Romulus dwelt; and alſo the Roman emperours, from Auguſtus, in a long ſucceſſion, *Liv. & alii paſſim.* Hence it is taken for *any royal court,* or *conſtant place of reſidence.*

Pălātua, æ, f. *The tutelar godeſs of palaces,* Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

*Păles, is, f. [à πάω, paſco, ut ſit paſtionis dea] *The godeſs of huſbandry, and feeding cattle*, Virg. Georg. 3, 1. Her offerings were *cakes* and *milk*, Ov. Faſt. 4, 776. & ſeqq.

Palfurius, i, m. *cogn.* Sura, *An oratour of conſular dignity, who, by accuſations againſt noblemen, inſinuated himſelf into Domitian's favour*, Suet. Domit. 13. *Juvenal* alſo expoſeth him for his baſe flattery, *Sat.* 4, 53.

*Pălīci, ōrum, m. pl. [à πάλιν ἱκέσθαι, denuo naſci] *Two ſons of Jupiter by Thalia*, or, as others, *Ætna*, who, for fear of Juno, deſired the earth to open and receive them; which ſhe courteouſly did, and at the end of ten months ſet them above ground. The Sicilians deified them, and ſwore by their name in all Controverſies. *Vid.* Macrob. Sat. 5, 19. Stagna Palicorum ruptâ ferventia terrâ, *Ov. Met.* 5, 406.

*Pălīlia, *vel* Părīlia, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *Feſtivals in honour of the godeſs Pales*, to whom they ſacrificed with milk. (2) Alſo *the birth day of Rome.* (1) Tib. 2, 5, 87. & Prop. 4, 4, 73. (2) Romulus Romam urbem Parilibus in Palatio condidit, *Paterc.* 1, 8.

*Pălīlĭcium ſidus, *A conſtellation which preſageth rain*, the ſame with the Greek *Hyades*, Plin. 18, 26.

*Pălīnūri promontorium, *A promontory of Lucania*, Virg. Æn. 6, 379. & ſeqq. & Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Capo di Palenuro*, Hard.

*Pălīnūrus, i, m. [à πάλιν, rurſus, & οὐρεῖν, urinam reddere, *Mart.*] *The pilot of Æneas's ſhips*, who happening to fall aſleep at the helm, fell overboard, and draged the helm along with him; and ſwiming three whole days, came to land at Velia, where the inhabitants murdered him. See his ſad ſtory more largely told by himſelf in *Virg. Æn.* 6, 340, & *ſeqq.*

*Pallădium, ii, n. *A wooden image of Pallas, whoſe eyes ſeemed to move.* The Trojans fanſied that it fell from heaven into an uncovered temple, and were told by the oracle, that Troy could not be taken whilſt that image remained there. Which being underſtood by Diomedes and Ulyſſes, they privately ſtole into the temple, ſurpriſed and ſlew the keepers, and carryed the image away; after which ſoon followed the deſtruction of the city, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 162. & *deinc.*

*Pallădius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Pallas.* Opere Palladio ratim fabricare, *Phædr.* 4, 6.

*Pallădius, ii, m. *A ruſtick writer, who compiled twelve books of huſbandry.* Libri extant.

*Pallantēum, i, n. *Mount Palatine*, Virg. Æn. 3, 54. Alſo *a city there built. Vid.* Palanteum.

*‖ Pallantia, æ, f. *The daughter of Evander, devirginated by Hercules*, Serv. *ex* Varrone.

*Pallantīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Leon in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. locus hod. *Palencia*, Hard.

*Pallantis, ĭdos, f. Patron. *The daughter of Pallas, Aurora*, Ov. Met. 15, 700.

*Pallas, ădis, f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ πάλλειν τὸ δόρυ, *i. e.* à vibrando haſtam] *The daughter of Jupiter's own brain, vid.* Ov. Faſt. 3, 315. & ſeqq. & Luc. 9, 350. *and midwived by Vulcan, Vid.* Lucian. Dial. Jovis & Vulc. p. mihi 200. She was born at full ſtature, and in complete armour, therefore reputed the godeſs of wiſdom and arms. She was a virgin, *Hom. Hymn. in Ven.* and firſt invented the diſtaff, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 805. and the arts of ſpining and weaveing. Her armed poſture is briefly drawn by *Ovid*, in two verſes: *At ſibi dat clypeum, dat acutæ cuſpidis haſtam; Dat galeam capiti, defenditur ægide pectus*, Met. 6, 78, 79. She was worſhiped under ſeveral names, but thoſe which moſt frequently occur in the claſſicks, are *Minerva, Athena*, and *Tritonia*; quæ vide ſuis locis.

*Pallas, antis, m. [ab eodem] (1) *The great grandſire of Evander the Arcadian.* (2) ‖ Alſo *his daughter's ſon.* (3) *His own ſon, ſlain in a mutiny after his father's death.* (4) *A freed man of Claudius Cæſar, exceeding rich.* (1) Virg. Æn. 8, 54. (2) Serv. (3) Virg. Æn. 8, 515. & 10, 487. (4) Tac. Ann. 12, 53, 4. Juv. 1, 109.

Pallēne, es, f. *A peninſula, and town of Macedon*, or *Thrace*, anciently inhabited by giants, which were ſlain by Hercules, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 391. & *Sen. Herc. fur.* 978. Hinc

Pallēnæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Pallene*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 2, 56. &

Pallēnenſis, e, adj. *Idem.* Pallenenſis Iſthmus, *Plin.* 4, 10.

Pallor, ōris, m. *A god among the Romans*, Liv. 1, 27. & in numiſmate conſulari caput vid. licet.

Palma, æ, f. *The chief city of the iſle of Majorca*, Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Mallorca*, Hard.

Palmāria, æ, f. *An iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea, on the coaſt of Genoa*, Plin. 3, 6. hod. *Palmeruola*, Hard.

Palmenſis ager, *A city of Picenum in Italy*, Plin. 3, 13. ubi nunc caſtellum, *Torre de Palmu*, Hard.

*Palmȳra, æ, f. [à palmis, quibus omnis ager eſt conſitus] *A city of Syria, in the deſerts of Arabia*, Plin. 5, 25. whereof there are ſtill very famous ruins, which ſhow the ancient greatneſs of it; hod. *Theudemer*, Hard.

*Palmȳrēnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Palmyra.* Palmyrenæ ſolitudines, *Plin.* 5, 25. & 26.

*Pamphĭlus, i, m. [*Lat.* omnium amicus; ex πᾶν, omnis, & φίλος, amicus] *A young gentleman in Terence's Andria.* Suidas *ſpeaketh of two grammarians, and an Athenian of this name, who robbed the publick treaſury*, quod vid. Hinc adagium, *Pamphili furtum.*

*Pamphylia, æ, f. [à πάσα φύλη, Gr. *i. e.* omnis tribus] *A country of Aſia the Leſſer, between Cilicia eaſtward, and Lycia weſtward*, Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 77. hod. *Caramaniæ* pars. Hinc

*Pamphylius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Pamphylia*, Cic. *de* Divin. 1, 15. Mare Pamphylium, *Plin.* 5, 26.

*Pan, Pānis, m. *The god of ſhepherds, hunters, and all other country exerciſes.* Mythologiſts thought the univerſal nature of things to be ſignified by him, as his name ſeemeth to import. Whoſe ſon he was, is not agreed among them. *Homer* maketh him the ſon of Mercury, and ſaith he was called Pan from Πᾶν, *omne*, becauſe he charmed all the gods with his flute: others ſay, that he was the ſon of Demogorgon, and firſt invented the organ, of ſeven unequal reeds joined together, the manner thus: Haveing on a time fought with Cupid, that god in ſpite made him fall in love with the coy nymph Syrinx, who fleeing from him by the banks of Ladon, a river of Arcadia, at the inſtant prayers of the nymphs was turned into a reed, as her name in Greek ſignifieth, which the god graſping inſtead of her, made a pipe of it, and for his muſick was adored by the Arcadians. The moſt common opinion was, that he was the ſon of Mercury and Penelope. But *Nat. Comes*, out of *Duris Samius*, maketh his birth ſcandalous, ſaying he was called Πᾶν, becauſe begot by all Penelope's ſuiters. He was painted half man, half goat, haveing large goats horns, a chaplet of pine on his red face, a pleaſant laughter, with the feet and tail of a goat, a motley ſkin covering his body, with a crooked ſtick in one hand, and his pipe in the other; ſee him nicely deſcribed by *Sil. Ital.* 13, 326. & *ſeqq.* a ſight enough to fright women and children, yea, armed men too. For when Brennus the Gaul was about to pillage the temple of Apollo at Delphos, he by night ſtruck ſuch a terrour into his army, that he quited his ſacrilegious deſign; hence *Panici terrores.* Yet, as homely as he was, he pleaſed the godeſs Luna, turning himſelf eaſyly into a white ram, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 392. & *deinceps*; and the nymph Dryope alſo, almoſt puting off his divinity, and turning ſhepherd for her ſake. Neither was he diſpleaſeing to other nymphs, who are generally made danceing round about him, to hear the charms of his pipe. The uſual offerings made him were milk and honey, in ſhepherds wooden bowls; alſo they ſacrificed to him a dog, the wolf's enemy, whence his uſual epithet is λυκαῖος, and whence alſo his prieſts were called *Luperci.* His feſtival was celebrated Feb. 15th by the Romans, brought into Italy by Evander the Arcadian, and reviewed afterwards by Romulus, in memory of his preſerver. He was alſo called by the Romans *Junus*, ab ineundo. *Vid.* Liv. 1, 5. Macrob. Sat. 1, 22. & Serv. in Æn. Virg. 6, 775. The ancients, by giveing ſo many adjuncts and attributes to this idol, as before hinted, ſeem to have deſigned him for the ſymbol of the univerſe; his upper parts being human, becauſe the upper part of the world is fair, beautyfull, and ſmileing, like his face; his horns ſymbolize the rays of the ſun, and of the moon; his red face the ſplendour of the ſky; the ſpoted ſkin, wherewith he is clothed, the ſtars, which beſpangle the firmament; the roughneſs of his lower parts, beaſts, and vegetables; his goats feet, the ſolidity of the earth; his pipe, compact of ſeven reeds, the ſeven planets, which they ſay make the harmony of the ſpheres; his crook, bending round at the top, the years circling in one another, *Serv. interpr.*

Pănætius, ii, m. *A Stoick philoſopher often mentioned and imitated by* Tully, in his Offices. *Nobiles Panæti libri*, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 14.

Panăthēnæa, ōrum, n. pl. *Feſtivals in honour of Minerva*, firſt inſtituted by Ericthonius, and called *Athenæa*; afterwards reſtored by Theſeus, when he had perſuaded the wild ſtragling people to live together in a community, and called them *Parthenæa. Vid.* Harpocration. & Pauſan. in Arcad. *Majora fuerunt & minora. Majora quinto quoque anno fiebant, unde Latini* quinquatria ſua *habuerunt*; *minora autem annua fuerunt*, Suid.

Panăthēnāĭcus, *ſc.* liber, *A book writen by Iſocrates*, Cic. in Orat. 12. & de Senect. 5, & 7.

Panchæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Panchaia.* Panchæis adoleſcunt ignibus aræ. *Virg. Georg.* 4, 379.

Panchāia, æ, f. *A country of Arabia Felix, fruitfull in frankincenſe and ſpice.* Thuriferis Panchaïa dives arenis, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 139. Hinc

Panchāius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Panchaïa.* Panchaïa cinnama, *Claud.* in *Nup. Hon.* & *Mar.* 94.

Panchāĭcus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Panchaïca tellus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 309.

Panda, æ, f. [à pane dando, *Varr.* vel à pando quòd pacis tempore urbium mœnia panderentur, *Gloſſ. Philox.* Πάνδα Εἰρήνης θεὸς] (1) *A name of the godeſs Ceres.* (2) Alſo *a town of Sogdiana.* (1) Varr. de vit. Pop. Rom. (2) Plin. 6, 16.

‖ Pandāna porta [quòd ſemper pateret] *A gate in Rome*, called alſo *Saturnia*, Feſt.

Pandātāria, *Plin.* 3, 6. & Pandāteria, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 53, 1. *An iſland of the Tyrrhene ſea, where Julia the daughter of Auguſtus died*, Tac. ubi ſupr. Nunc. *S. Mariæ*, Hard.

*Pandărus, i, m. [Πάνδαρος, Gr.] *A huge Trojan, who at the inſtigation of Pallas broke off a propoſed agreement between the Trojans and Greeks, to decide their quarrel by ſingle combat, by throwing a dart among the Greeks; but afterwards both he and his brother Bitias fell by the hand of Turnus*, Hom. Il. δ, 95. Virg. Æn. 9, 672. & 750. & deinc.

Pandīon, ŏnis, m. *The ſon of Erectheus king of Athens, who broke his heart for the misfortunes of his two daughters, Progne and Philomela*, Ov. Met. 6, 676. Hinc

Pandīŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Pandion.* ¶ Pandioniæ arces, *Athenian*, Claud. *de* Rapt. Proſ. 2, 19.

*Pandōra, æ, f. [à πᾶν, & δῶρον, i. a dict. quòd à ſingulis deis dona acceperit, *Heſiod.*] *A woman made by Vulcan at the command of Jupiter, upon whom every god beſtowed a gift, to make her more complete*; as Juno majeſty, Venus beauty, Apollo muſick, Pallas wiſdom, Mercury eloquence, &c. Jupiter ſent her with a box to Prometheus; which when he had opened, all evils and miſchiefs flew out, and filled the world with diſeaſes and calamities. *Vid.* Heſiod. ver. 80. & Heinſ. in eum, *cap.* 12, 13, 14, 15. & Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27, & ſeqq.

Pandoſia, æ. f. (1) *A city of the Brutians in Italy.* (2) *A lake in Epirus, near the river Acheron.* (1) Liv. 8, 24. & 30, 38. (2) Plin. 4, 1.

Paneas, æ. f. (1) *A town of Decapolis.* (2) Paneas, ădis. f. *A fountain in Paleſtine, from whence the river Jordan floweth.* (1) Plin. 5, 18. (2) Id. 5, 15.

Pangæus, i. *Plin.* 4, 11. *& in plur.* Pangæa, æ. f. *Virg. Georg.* 4, 462. *A mountain of Thrace, on the confines of Macedon, near the city Philippi, which had anciently very rich mines*; hod. *Caſtagna.*

* Pāniſci, ōrum. m. pl. *i. e.* parvi Panes dim. à Pan, ut à Satyris Satyriſci, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 17. *Small deities of the woods.*

Pannŏnes, ium. m. pl. & Pannŏnii, ōrum. *A people of Hungary.* Omnes Pannonii, *Paterc.* 2, 114.

Pannŏnia, æ. f. *A large country, now* called *Hungary,* Paterc. 2, 114. anciently bounded by the Danube on the north, the Saave on the ſouth, Noricum on the weſt, and Myſia on the eaſt.

Pannŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pannonia,* or *Hungary.* ¶ Pannonica catta, *an Hungarian ferret,* Mart. 13, 69.

Pannŏnis, ĭdis. f. Patron. ¶ Pannonis urſa, *an Hungarian ſhe-bear,* Luc. 6, 220.

Pannŏnius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Nunc tibi Pannonia eſt, nunc Illyris ora domanda, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 225.

Pănomphæus, i. m. [*Lat.* omni voce; *ex* πᾶν, omne, & ὀμφὴ, vox, quòd omnibus linguis colatur, *Euſtath.*] *A name of Jupiter,* Ov. Met. 11, 398.

* Pănŏpe, es. *vel* Pănŏpēa, f. [*Lat.* à claris oculis; *ex* πᾶν, omne, & ὄπτω, video] (1) *A ſea nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.* (2) Alſo *a midland town of Phocis.* (1) Virg. Georg. 1, 437. (2) Ov. Met. 8. 312.

* Pănŏpes, is. m. [ab eodem] *A Sicilian huntſman, an attendant on Aceſtes,* Virg. Æn. 5, 300.

* Pănŏpŏlis, is. f. [*Lat.* Panis urbs quia illîc Pan colebatur] *A city of Ægypt, the birth place of Nonnus the poet,* Plin. 5, 9.

* Pănormum, i. n. & Pănormus, i. f. [*à* πᾶν, omne, & ὅρμος, portus, quòd omnium gentium naves receperit] *A city, and famous port of Sicily, of great antiquity,* Liv. 24, 36, 37, & 10, 11. hod. *Palermo.* *Hinc* Panormita, & Panormitanus, *civis Panormi.* ☞ *Alia hujus nominis oppida & portus ſunt, ſed claſſicis ſcript. inuſitata.*

* Pantăgias, æ. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ πάντα ἄγειν, quòd omnia proſternat] *A very ſmall, but rapid, river of Sicily, in the valley of Noto,* Ov. Faſt. 4, 469. & Virg. Æn. 3, 689. hod. *Porcaro,* Hard.

Pantanus, i. m. *A lake in Apulia,* Plin. 3, 11. Nunc *Lago di Leſina,* à vicino oppido, *Hard.*

* Pantheon, i. n. [Gr. πάνθεον ἀπὸ τοῦ πάντας θεοὺς λαβεῖν, *i. e.* quòd omnes deos recipiat] *A temple in Rome, built by Agrippa, ſon-in-law to Auguſtus, and conſecrated to all the gods,* Plin. 36, 15. hod. *Templum S. Mariæ Rotundæ.*

Pantheus, eos. & ei. m. *The ſon of Otreus, a prieſt of Apollo at Troy,* Virg. Æn. 2, 319.

Panthoïdes, æ. m. Patron. *The ſon of Pantheus,* namely *Euphorbus, ſlain by Menelaüs,* whom Pythagoras dreamed to be laſt before he lived in Pythagoras, but had been different perſons in different ages; how many he hath been ſince he was Pythagoras, *non liquet.* *Vid.* Ov. Met. 15. fab. 3. & Hor. Od. 1, 28.

Panticapes, is. m. *A river of Scythia, which falleth into the Euxine ſea,* Plin. 4, 12. *and giveth name to*

Panticapeum, i. n. *A large city near the European Boſphorus,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Pantico.*

Pantŏmatrium, ii. n. *A city of Crete,* Plin. 4, 12.

Paphlăgŏnes, um. m. pl. *A people of Paphlagonia, very much deſpiſed and laughed at.* *Vid.* Curt. 6, 11.

Paphlăgŏnia, æ. f. [*à* Paphlagone Phinei filio, *Steph.*] *A country of Aſia the Leſſer, between Bithynia and Pontus,* Plin. 2, 104.

Paphlăgŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Paphlagonia,* Paphlagonia gens, *Plin.* 6, 2.

Păphos, *vel* Păphus, i. f. [*à* Papho Pygmalionis & Eburneæ filio conditore] *A city of Cyprus, famous for a temple of Venus built there,* Hor. Od. 1, 30, 1. hod. *Baffo.* Hinc

Păphius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Paphos.* Paphiæ myrti, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 181. *De ſitu, religione, & antiquitate templi Veneri Paphiæ conſecrati,* vid. Tacitum *fuſius diſſerentem,* Hiſt. 2, 2, 4, & ſeqq.

Papiniānus, i. m. *A famous lawyer in the reign of Severus,* who dieing recommended his two ſons to his care. Soon after Caracalla haveing ſlain his younger brother Geta, put Papinianus to death, as too great a favourer of his brother, and one who acted partially. *Lege laudes Papiniani* ap. Spartian. in vitâ Severi.

Papiria gens, *A famous Patrician family in Rome,* Liv. 8, 37.

Papiriānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, this family.* Papiriana ſævitia, *Liv.* 10, 3.

Papirius, ii. m. *Several Patricians under different ſurnames, famous in hiſtory,* as Carbo, Craſſus, Curſor, *&c.* quorum nomina & res geſtas invenies apud *Liv.* conſulto indice.

Părădīſus, i. f. *A town of Syria,* Plin. 5, 27.

Părætŏnium, ii. n. *A town and large port of Ægypt,* Ov. Met. 9, 772. Hinc

Părætŏnius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Parætonium.* Parætonia urbs, *Luc.* 10, 9. Parætonius Nilus, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 12.

* ‖ Pararenchus, i. m. [*à* παραῤῥέγχω, ſterto] *A man who uſed to feign himſelf aſleep, in favour of his wife's gallants; but if any came whom he did not like, he would ſay,* Non omnibus dormio: *from whence came that common ſaying.* *Vid.* Alciat. l. 4. Πατίργων.

Parca, æ. f. *ſed freq.* Parcæ, ārum. f. pl. [varia hujus vocab. etyma; inter cætera à partiendo, ut μοῖρα, à μείρω, divido] (1) *The poetical Fates,* or *Deſtinies, daughters of Erebus and Nox,* three in number, *Clotho, Lacheſis,* and *Atropos*; whereof the firſt holdeth the diſtaff, the ſecond draweth the thread of human life, the laſt cuteth it off. (2) *They alſo were fortune tellers, predicting future events.* (1) Lanificas nulli tres exorare puellas Contigit, *Mart.* 5, 54, 5. *Vid. ſingulas ſuis quaſque locis.* (2) Veridicos parcæ cœperunt edere cantus, *Catull.* 62, 306. Parca tenax veri, *Perſ.* 5, 48.

Parenta, æ. f. *A town of Ægypt, on the confines of Æthiopia,* Plin. 6, 29.

Parentium, ii. n. *A city of Venice in Italy,* Plin. 3, 9. hod. *Parenzo,* Hard.

Pariānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Parinum.* Pariana colonia, *Plin.* 4, 11.

Pārīlia, ōrum. m. pl. *Feaſts in honour of Pales the country godeſs.* Paterc. 1, 8. *Vid.* Palilia.

Păris, ĭdis, m. (1) *The ſon of Priam king of Troy, and Hecuba,* who, when with child of him, dreamed ſhe ſhould bring forth a burning torch, which was interpreted that he would cauſe Troy to be burnt; upon which, to prevent his being killed, he was ſent to a ſhepherd in mount Ida, where he kept a flock, marryed the nymph Oenone, and had children by her. Here the poets make him to have decided the conteſt of beauty between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, in favour of the laſt; whereby he made the two former his enemies. After this he was owned by his parents, and within a few years ſent on an embaſſy to Menelaüs king of Lacedæmon, where he fell in love with his queen Helen, and by his intereſt in Venus won her heart, and takeing the opportunity of her huſband's abſence, carryed her to Troy; which occaſioned the war between the Greeks and Trojans, and the burning of Troy, as was foretold. (2) Alſo *a mimick actor, in high favour with Domitian.* (1) *Vid.* Ov. *de* Art. Am. 1, 247. & Hor. Od. 1, 15. (2) Sæpe hunc perſtringit, *Juv.* 6, 87. & 7, 90. honorificum autem epitaphium ſcripſit, *Mart.* 11, 14.

Pariſii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of France.* Lutetia Pariſiorum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 67, 3. hod. *Paris,* the metropolis of France.

Părium, i. n. *The chief city of Myſia near the Helleſpont,* Val. Flacc. 2, 622.

Parius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Paros.* Splendens Pario marmore puriùs, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 6.

Parma, æ. f. *A city and diſtrict of Italy, between Placentia and Cremona, anciently famous for fine wool,* Mart. 5, 13. & 14, 155. Hinc

Parmenſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Parma,* Varr. L. L. 7, 31. Caſſius Parmenſis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 3.

Parmenio, ōnis. m. *A commander under Alexander the Great, and very intimate with him, but at laſt put to a cruel death by his order.* *Vid.* Curt. 3, 6. & 7, 1.

Parnāſius, *vel* Parnaſſius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Parnaſſus.* Parnaſſia rupes, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 29.

Parnāſus, *vel* Parnaſſus, i. m. *A mountain of Phocis, in which is the Caſtalian ſpring, and temple of Apollo.* It hath two tops, *Cyrrha,* and *Niſa*; or, as others, *Helicon,* and *Cytheron*; the two former ſacred to Apollo, the other two to Bacchus: whence *Perſius* giveth it the epithet of *biceps,* in Prol. This place was accounted the middle of the world. *Vid.* Luc. 5, 71, 72.

Parnes, ēthis, m. *A mountain of Attica, fruitfull in vineyards.* Parnes benignus vitibus, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 620.

Paropamiſus, *vel* miſſus, i. m. (1) *A part of the hill Taurus in Aſia, whence the two great rivers Bactrus and Indus flow.* (2) Alſo *a frozen river of Scythia.* (1) Plin. 5, 27. (2) Id. 4, 13.

* Parōpīni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Sicily,* Plin. 3, 8. locus hod. *Coliſano,* Hard.

* ‖ Parōpus, i. f. [Πάροπος, Gr.] *A town of Sicily,* Polyb. 1, 24.

Păros, i. f. [*à* Paro Jaſonis fil. vel Paro Arcade Paraſii filio] *One of the Cyclades, famous for ſhineing marble,* Ov. Met. 8, 221. hod. *Paris,* Hard. It is ſaid to be about fifty miles in circumference, and is ſtill pretty populous.

Parrhăſie, es. f. [*à* Parrhaſo Lycaonis filio] *A town of Arcadia,* Plin. 4, 6.

Parrhăſis, is. f. Patron. *An Arcadian woman, Calliſto,* Ov. Met. 2. 460. &

Parrhăſius, a, um. adj. *Of Arcadia*; *Arcadians.* Parrhaſio de more, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 344.

Parrhăſius, ii. m. *A famous painter, who contended with Zeuxis, and gained the prize,* Plin. 35, 10. *conf.* Hor. Od. 4, 8, 6.

* Parthĕnia, æ. f. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] *A former name of Samos,* Plin. 5, 31.

* Parthĕnius, ii. m. [*à* παρθένος, virgo, quòd virgines ibi ſacra Veneri facerent] (1) *A mountain of Arcadia.* (2) Alſo *a river in Paphlagonia.* (3) *A port in Phocis.* (4) *A river in European Scythia.* (1) Liv. 34, 26. (2) Plin. 6, 2. (3) Id. 3, 5. (4) Ov. *ex* Ponto, 4, 10, 49.

* Parthĕnŏpæus, i. m. [*à* ſeq.] *The ſon of Meleager and Atalanta, famous for his exploits in the Theban war,* Stat. Theb. 4, 248.

* Parthĕnŏpe, es. f. [*Lat.* vocem habens virgineam; *à* παρθένος, virgo, & ὄψ, vox] *One of the Sirens,* who is ſaid to have drowned herſelf, becauſe ſhe could not by the ſweetneſs of her voice ſhipwreck Ulyſſes. The Chalcidians, who built Cumæ in Italy, finding the monument of this Siren, built here a city, and called it by her name; but when they obſerved that by the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation, and fruitfullneſs of the ſoil, it cauſed a great concourſe thither, and hurt Cumæ, they pulled it down. But ſoon after, when a plague raged at Cumæ, being admoniſhed by the oracle, they rebuilt it, and called it *Neapolis,* or *the new city*; now *Naples* in Italy. *Tam Sirenis quàm urbis deſcriptionem invenies ap.* Sil. 12, 33, & ſeqq. Hinc

* Parthĕnŏpēius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Parthenope,* or *Naples.* Parthenopeïa mœnia, *Ov. Met.* 14, 101.

*Parthĕnŏpŏlis, is. f. [*Lat.* virginum urbs; *ex* παρθένος, virgo, & πόλις, urbs] (1) *A city of Macedon, built by Genæſt⸱s, and named from his daughters.* (2) ‖ Alſo *Magdeburg in Saxony,* qu. *Maidenſburgh.* (1) Plin. 5, 32. (2) Ap. recent.

Parthia, æ. f. [à Parthis incolis] *A country of Aſia the Greater, haveing Ariana on the eaſt, Media on the weſt, Hyrcania on the north, and the deſerts of Carmania on the ſouth.* Its capital was *Hecatompylos.* *Vid.* Dion. Caſſium, lib. 40. & Plin. 6, 15. hod. *Erack,* Hard.

Parthĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Parthia; Parthian.* Equitatus Parthicus, *Flor.* 4, 9. dominatus, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 34. Parthicæ res, *Plin.* 6, 27.

Parthiēne, es. f. *The country of Parthia,* Curt. 6, 2.

Parthus, i. m. *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 63. at freq. Parthi, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* פרת Chald. eques, cùm eſſent equitandi peritiſſimi] *Parthians, a people of Aſia the greater,* originally Scythians, or Goths, but being forced to leave their own country, they traveled eaſterly, and ſettled up and down there, but ſcarce were ſpoken of in the time of the Aſſyrians and Medes, yet ſoon after grew very powerfull, even to the wreſting the chief power from the Perſians; which however they could not keep, but were ſo mixed with the Perſians, that Roman writers often uſe the words *Parthian* and *Perſian* promiſcuouſly. Concerning their language, manners, garments, armour, armies, manner of fighting, government, *&c. vid.* Dion. Caſſ. lib. 40. Juſtin. lib. 41. Dionyſ. Perieg. 1039. Curt. 4, 12. & 5, 7.

Paſagarda, *vel* Paſſagarda, æ. f. *A royal city once belonging to the Perſians, built by Cyprus,* Curt. 5, 6. Plin. 6, 26. hod. ut creditur, *Schiras,* Hard.

*Pāsĭphaë, es. f. [*Lat.* omnibus apparens; *ex* πᾶς, omnis, & φαίνω, appareo] *The daughter of Sol, and wife of Minos king of Crete.* The poets fable her to have fallen in love with a bull, and by the help of Dædalus haveing gained her deſire, ſhe brought forth the Minotaur, partly man, and partly bull; which ſome ſay aroſe from hence, that ſhe fell in love with one Taurus her ſervant, and by the means of Dædalus concealed her adultery, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 24. & *ſeqq.*

*Pāsĭtĕles, is. [*Lat.* omnibus perfectus; *ex* πᾶς, omnis, & τελέω, perficio] *A famous Greek engraver, made free of Rome,* Plin. 35, 12.

*Pāsĭthea, æ. f. [*Lat.* omnibus dea; *ex* πᾶς, omnis, & θεά, dea] *The daughter of Jupiter, one of the three Graces,* called alſo *Aglaia.* Paſithea blandarum prima ſororum, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 286.

Paſitigris, is. f. *The river Tigris, where all its ſtreams meet,* Plin. 6, 27.

Paſſaron, ōnis. f. *A town of the Moloſſi in Epirus,* Liv. 45, 26.

Paſſer, ĕris, is. *A place in Campania,* Mart. 6, 42, 6.

*‖ Paſtŏphŏri, ōrum. m. pl. [παστοφόροι, Gr. *i. e.* peplum ferentes; *ex* παστὸν, peplum, & φέρω, fero] *Prieſts, who in the proceſſions of Iſis carryed her robe,* Apul. Met. 10.

*Pătăra, æ. f. [Πάταρα, Gr.] *A city of Lycia in Aſia, where Apollo gave his oracles the ſix winter months of the year,* Serv. *ad* Virg. Æn. 4, 143. & Strab. lib. 14. hod. *Patera,* Hard. Hinc

*Pătăreus, eos. m. *A title of Apollo,* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 64. &

*Pătărēus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Patara.* Patarea regia, *Ov. Met.* 1, 516. &

*‖ Pătărēis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Of,* or *belonging to, Patara.* Patareïs arx, *Avien. Deſcript. Orb.* 684.

Pătăvīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Patavium.* ¶ Livius Patavinus, *as born there,* Puella Patavina, *Mart.* 11, 17.

Pătăvium, i. n. *The city Padua in Italy, built firſt by Antenor,* Virg. Æn. 1, 251.

Patellārii dii [quòd imagines eorum patellas manu gerebant] *The Lares; ſo called in deriſion, or jeſt, at leaſt,* Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 1, 46.

Pathmos, *vel* Patmos, i. f. *One of the Sporades,* Plin. 4, 12. *where St. John wrote his Revelation,* hod. *Palmoſa,* Hard.

Pathyſſus, i. m. *Id. qui* Ptol. Tibiſcus, *A river of Hungary, which ariſing on the frontiers of Tranſylvania, diſchargeth itſelf into the Danube, about three leagues from Belgrade,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Teiſſe, & le Tibiſe,* Hard.

Patræ, ārum. f. pl. *A city of Achaia in Greece,* Plin. 4, 4. hod. *Patras,* Hard.

Patrŏbas, æ. m. *One whoſe lands lay next to Martial's, and was a troubleſome neighbour to him,* Mart. 2, 32.

*Patroclus, i. m. [*Lat.* patris, vel patriæ, gloria; *à* πατὴρ, pater, & κλέος, gloria] (1) *A valiant Græcian, the ſon of Menætius,* thence called *Menætiades,* Ov. Ep. 3, 17. He was brought up with Achilles under Chiron, for which reaſon they contracted an intimate friendſhip. Now ſince Achilles refuſed to ſerve under Agamemnon, who had affronted him, Patroclus borrowed his armour, to ſtrike a greater terrour into the Trojans, but was ſlain by Hector in a conflict. Achilles, ſpured on by grief and revenge, returned to the camp, and never reſted till he had ſacrificed Hector to the *Manes* of his friend. (2) Alſo *a Roman conſul in Nero's reign, who made a walk near the capitol, with ſome neceſſary houſes.* (1) Lege Hom. Il. π. (2) *Hinc* Sellæ Patroclianæ, *Mart.* 12, 78. *Vid.* & Turneb. Adverſ. lib. 30. c. 26.

Pătŭleius, ii. m. [*à* patendo] *Jupiter ſo called, becauſe in time of war the gates of his temple ſtood open,* as, on the contrary, *Cluſius,* when in peace they were ſhut, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 129.

Pauliăcus, i. f. *A village of Guienne in France,* Auſon. hod. *Pouliac.*

Păvor, & Pallor, ōris. m. *Gods of Paleneſs and Fear.* Tullus in re trepidâ fana vovit Pallori ac Pavori, *Liv.* 1, 27. Vid. & *Ov. Met.* 4, 485.

Pauſanias, æ. m. (1) *A commander of the Lacedæmonians,* who acted at firſt with great wiſdom and ſucceſs; but, elated with his good fortune, grew proud and cruel, and his fortune changed with his mind. (2) *A noble Lacedæmonian youth,* who killed king Philip for refuſeing to do him juſtice on one that had abuſed him. (3) ‖ *A geographer in Hadrian's time,* the ſcholar of Herodes Atticus. He wrote a deſcription of all Greece. (1) *Vid.* Nep. *in* Pauſan. 2. (2) Juſt. 9, 6. Ariſt. Polit. 5, 10. Cic. *de* Fato. (3) Philoſtr. *Vid.* & Voſſ. *de* Hiſt. Græc. 2, 14.

Pauſiăcus, a, um. adj. ¶ Pauſiaca tabella, *Hor.* 2, 7, 95. *A picture drawn by*

Pauſias, æ. m. *A Sicyonian painter, who drew his miſtreſs Glycera; which Lucullus bought of him for two talents,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17. & Plin. 21, 2.

Pauſilypum, i. n. *A town of Campania in Italy, three miles from Neapolis, toward Puteoli,* Plin. 3, 7. hod. *Poſilypo,* Hard.

Pauſulani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Picenum in Italy,* Plin. 3, 13. In *Monte dell' Olmo* ex adverſo Maceratæ, exſtant ruinæ, in Marchia Ancon. *Hard.*

Pax Auguſta, *quæ* & Colonia Pacenſis, *The chief city of Eſtramadura in Spain,* Plin. 4, 22. & Ptol. 2, 5.

‖ Pax Julia, *A city of Portugal,* Inſcr. ap. Grut. hod. *Beja,* Hard.

Paxæ, ārum. f. pl. *Two iſlands of the Icarian ſea, under the government of Venice,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Paxo, & Antipaxo,* Hard.

P ante E.

Pĕdāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Pedum,* Plin. 3, 5.

Pĕdăſus, i. f. [Πήδασος, Gr.] (1) *A city of Meſſenia near Pylos, fruitfull in vineyards.* (2) ‖ *One of the horſes of Achilles.* (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) Hom. Il. π. 467.

‖ Pĕdĕmontāna regio, *quæ* & Pĕdĕmontium [quòd ſit ad pedem Alpium] *A country at the foot of the Alps, which divide France and Savoy from Italy.* Olim *regio Taurinorum,* nunc *Piedmont.*

Pediculi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy,* Plin. 3, 11. Partem ii maximam tenuêre Barienſis agri, *Terre de Bari,* Hard.

Pedius, i. m. cogn. Blæſus. (1) *One that was turned out of the ſenate for violateing the treaſure of Æſculapius, but reſtored by Otho.* (2) Alſo *a dumb painter.* (1) Tac. Ann. 14, 18. Id. Hiſt. 1, 77. (2) Plin. 35, 4.

Pĕdo, ōnis. m. (1) *The name of an heroick poet,* ſurnamed *Albinovanus.* He wrote in the ſublime. (2) Alſo *a bankrupt lawyer.* (1) Ov. è Pont. 4, & ult. Mart. 5, 6. (2) Juv. 7, 129.

Pĕdum, i. n. *A town in Italy, not far from Rome,* Liv. 2, 39. Hinc &

Pĕdānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pedum.* Pedana regio, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 2.

*Pēgăsēus, & Pēgăsēius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Pegaſus.* ¶ Pagaſeus volatus, *a ſwift,* or *high, flight,* Catull. 53, 25. Pegaſeium melos, *Perſ.* in *Prol.*

*Pĕgăſis, ĭdis. f. Patron. pl. Pēgăsĭdes, *The Muſes.* Pegaſides blandiſſima carmina dictant, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 27. ¶ Pegaſis Oenone, *Oenone born near Helicon,* Id.

*Pĕgăſos, *vel* Pegăſus, i. [*à* πηγὴ, fons] (1) *A poetical winged horſe, generated from the blood of Meduſa.* (2) *A conſtellation, into which he was changed.* (3) *A governour of Rome, under Veſpaſian.* He was an excellent lawyer, and a good man. (1) Pennis fugax Pegaſos, *Ov. Met.* 4, 786. Pegaſus Peliconis fontis origo, *Id. ib.* 5, 262. (2) Pegaſus æthere ſummo Veloces agitat pennas, & ſidere gaudet, *Germ. Cæſ.* (3) Raptâ properabat abollâ Pegaſus, *&c.* Juv. 4, 77.

Pelagonia, æ. f. *A country and city of Macedon,* Plin. 4, 10. pop. Pelagones, *Id. ib.*

*Pĕlaſgi, ōrum. m. pl. [à Pelaſgo Lycaonis filio, unde his origo] *A people of Theſſaly originally, who ſpread themſelves into other parts, but at length were reduced into narrow limits,* Virg. Æn. 8, 600. *Sed à poëtis pro Græcis per Synecd. ferè ſumitur.*

*‖ Pĕlaſgia, æ. f. [Πελασγία, Gr.] *The country of the Pelaſgi; Peloponneſus,* Strab. l. 5.

*Pĕlaſgias, ădis. f. Patron. *Græcian.* Urbes Pelaſgiades, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 3.

*Pĕlaſgis, ĭdis. f. *The country of Arcadia, where the moſt ancient Pelaſgi were ſeated,* Plin. 4, 6.

*Pĕlaſgus, a, um. adj. *Pelaſgian, Græcian.* Ars Pelaſga, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 106.

*Pēlēius, a, um. adj. Peleïa facta, *Sil.* 13, 803. *The deeds of*

*Pēleus, ei, & eos. m. [*à* Πηλεὺς, Gr.] *The ſon of Æacus, and father of Achilles, by the ſea godeſs Thetis,* Ov. Met. 11, 267.

*Pēlias, ădis. f. Patron. Pelis haſta, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 126. *the ſpear of Achilles.*

Pēlias, æ. m. *The ſon of Neptune and Tyro, king of Theſſaly, and uncle to Jaſon, cut to pieces by his own daughters depending on the falſe promiſes of Medea to make him young again,* Ov. Met. 6, fab. 4.

Pēlīdes, æ. m. Patron. *The ſon of Peleus; Achilles,* Virg. Æn. 2, 548.

Pēligni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy, near Sulmo, where Ovid was born,* Plin. 3, 5. Their country now maketh the *hither Abruzzo,* in the kingdom of Naples.

Pēlignus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Peligni.* Pelignæ gentis gloria dicar ego, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 15, 8. Peligna arva, *Id. ib.* 2, 16, 8.

Pēliăcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pelion.* Peliacus apex, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 308.

Pēlion, i. m. *A high mountain in Theſſaly,* Gigantes conati imponere Pelio Oſſam, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 277. Hinc

*Pelius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Pelion.* Pelium nemus, *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 8.

Pella, æ. f. *A chief city of Macedon, where Alexander the Great was born,* Plin. 35, 10. hod. τὰ Παλατίσια, h. e. *parva palatia,* Berœenſium ditionis, *Hard.*

Pellæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Pella*, Pellæus juvenis, *Juv.* 10, 168. *i. e.* Alexander.

Pellena, æ, f. *A town of Achaia*, Plin. 4, 6.

Pellenæum, i, n. *A hill of the iſland Chius, famous for its vineyards*, Plin. 5, 31.

*Pĕlŏpēa, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Thyeſtes.* (2) Alſo *a tragedy bearing her name.* (1) Ov. *in* Ib. 352. (2) Juv. 7, 91.

Pĕlŏpīdas, æ, m. *A noble Theban general, who delivered his country, oppreſſed by the Lacedæmonians.* Vid. etiam ejus ap. C. Nepotem.

*Pĕlŏponnēſus, i, f. [*Lat.* Pĕlopis inſula; ex Πέλοψ, Pelops, & νῆσος, inſula] *A very large peninſula of Achaia.* The greater part of it lieth on the coaſt, but Arcadia is an inland country. No place on the globe hath been the ſcene of more glorious actions, *Vid.* Plin. 4, 4. & ib. *Harduin*, hod. *Morea.*

Pĕlops, ŏpis, m. poët. [Πέλοψ, Gr.] *The ſon of Tantalus*, whom his father killed, dreſſed, and ſet before the gods; which they were aware of, and reſtored the child to life. But it ſeemeth Ceres had eaten a piece of the ſhoulder, which therefore they made of ivory, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 7. He won Hippodamia in a chariot race with her father Oenomaüs, and by his death inherited his kingdom in his wife's right. *Vid.* Cic. Tuſc. 3, 12. Plin. 19, 3. Ov. Met. 6, 404. *Vid.* Oenomaüs & Hippodamia.

Pĕlŏrias, ădis, f. Patron. *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 479. & *aliâ formâ.*

Pĕlŏris, ĭdis, f. *Cic. Verr. ult. cap.* 3.

Pĕlōrus, i, m. *A promontory of Sicily, lieing eaſt of Italy, and ſeeming to ſuch as ſee it afar off, a part of it.* Anguſti rareſcunt clauſtra Pelori, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 411. hod. *Capo di Faro*, Hard.

Pēlūſiăcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Peluſium.* Peluſiaca lens, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 128.

Pēlūſiānus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Peluſiana mala, *Col.* 5, 10.

Pēlūſium, i, n. [à Peleo oraculi monitu conditum] *Once a fair city of Ægypt, at the fartheſt part of the Nile, towards Arabia*, Plin. 6, 34. hod. *Belbais.*

Pēlūſius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Peluſium.* Peluſia munera, *Mart.* 13, 9.

Pēnēis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Daphne*, Ov. Met. 1, 472. *The daughter of*

Pēnēus, ei, m. *A celebrated river in Theſſaly, whoſe banks were on each ſide ſhaded with laurel*; whence the poets fabled that Daphne was here changed into that tree, *Ov. Met.* 1, 569. *It runeth between Oſſa and Olympus.*

*Pēnĕlŏpe, es, f. [Πηνελόπη, Gr.] *The daughter of Icarus, and wife of Ulyſſes, a woman famous for chaſtity.* For ſoon after her marryage, her huſband was obliged to go to the wars of Troy, which laſted ten years; and after that, being driven upon ſeveral coaſts, he ſtaid abroad ten years longer. In all this time ſhe would not violate her conjugal duty, though it was often reported that her huſband was dead. And many noble ſuiters ſhe had, who continually ſolicited her in vain; and ſome were even ready to take her away by force: which ſhe fearing, craved their patience till ſhe had made an end of the web which ſhe had in hand; and to make the delay as long as poſſible, what ſhe wove in the day ſhe unraveled by night; whence the proverb, *Penelopes telam texere.* At laſt her huſband returned, and ſlew thoſe who had made ſuch diſturbances in his family. *Vid.* Prop. 2, 9, 3. & ſeqq. & Hom. Odyſſ. Ψ.

*Pēnĕlŏpēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Penelope.* Penelopea fides, *Ov. Triſt.* 5. *ult.* 36.

Pēnēus, a, um. & Pēnēius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Peneüs.* Nympha, precor, Penea, mane, *Faber* ex *Ov. Met.* 1, 504. *ſed ibi rect. opinor*, Penei, *ut ſit à* Peneïs. Peneïa arva, *Id. ib.* 12, 209. hod. *Salampria*, Hard.

‖Pennocrucium, ii, n. *Penkridge in Staffordſhire*, Camd.

*Pentăpŏlĭtāna regio, [à πέντε, quinque, & πόλις, urbs] (1) *A country of Africa, haveing in it five cities, viz.* Apollonia, Arſinöe, Cyrene, Berenice, *and* Ptolemaïs; hod. *the kingdom of Barca.* (2) ‖ *Another in Paleſtine, near the lake Aſphaltites*, whoſe towns were *Sodom, Gomorrah, Adma, Sebcim*, and *Segor.* (1) Plin. 5, 5. (2) Oroſ.

Penthĕsĭlēa, æ, f. *An Amazonian queen, ſlain by Achilles*, or, as ſome others ſay, *by Pyrrhus*, Virg. Æn. 1, 495.

*Pentheus, ei, & eos, m. [*Lat*, luctuoſus; à πένθος, luctus] *The ſon of Echion and Agave*, who, for ſlighting the rites of Bacchus, was torn in pieces by his own mother, ſiſters, and aunt, *Ov. Met. fab. ult.* Eleganter Theocritus, Ἐξ ὄρεος πένθημα, καὶ οὐ Πενθῆα φέρονται, *Id.* 26, 26.

Pĕpărēthus, i, f. *A ſmall iſland in the Ægean ſea, abounding with wine.* Some reckon it among the Cyclades, *Ov. Met.* 7, 470. hod. *Piperi*, Hard.

Peræa, æ, f. (1) *A ſmall region of Judea, bordering upon Ægypt*, (2) Alſo *a colony of Mitylene.* (1) Plin. 5, 14. (2) Liv. 37, 21.

Percōſius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Percote.* Conjux Percoſia, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 10.

Percōte, es, f. *A city of Troas*, Val. Flacc. 2, 622.

Perdiccas, æ, m. *One of Alexander's captains and favourites*, Curt. paſſim.

Perdix, īcis, m. *The nephew of Dædalus, thrown from the top of a tower by his uncle, and fabled to be changed into a partridge*, Ov. Met. 8. fab. 3.

Perga, æ, f. *A city of Pamphylia, where was a temple of Diana*, Plin. 5, 27.

Pergămeus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Troy.* Arces Pergameæ, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 110.

Pergămus, i, f. & Pergăma, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *Properly the fort of Troy*, but uſed by the poets for *the city.* (2) Alſo *an inland city near Troas*, where paper, or rather parchment, was made; from hence called *Pergamena*, ſc. *charta*, vel *membrana.* (1) Exciſa ferro eſt Pergamus, *Sen. Troad.* 14. Bellantes Pergama circum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 470. (2) Liv. 35, 15. Vid. & *Plin.* 13, 11. ab hâc ultimâ eſt.

Pergămēnus, a, um, adj. *Of Pergamus in Aſia.* Pergamenus rex Eumenes, *Nep. Hannib.* 10.

Pergus, i, m. *A lake of Sicily near the city Enna, whence Pluto forcibly carryed away Proſerpine*, Ov. Met. 5, 386.

*‖ Pĕriander, dri, m. [Περίανδρος, Gr.] *The ſon of Cypſelus, the laſt king of Corinth, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece.* Lege vitam ejus ap. *Laërt.*

Pericles, is, m. *A wiſe and great ſtateſman, who governed Athens forty years together*, Nep. Alcib. 2. Vid. & *Plut.*

Periclymenus, i, m. *The ſon of Neleus, and brother of Neſtor.* Neptune taught him to transform himſelf into any ſhape. Therefore when Hercules made war againſt his father, he changed himſelf into an eagle, and was ſhot by Hercules. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 12. fab. 6.

Pĕrillēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Perillus.* Æs Perilleum, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 1, 53.

Pĕrillus, i, m. (1) *An artiſt, who made a bull of braſs*, into which, when made hot, men being put, a ſound like the roaring of a bull would iſſue from its mouth; which engine of cruelty he judged would be an acceptable preſent to Phalaris; who haveing received it, aſked him if he had proved it; he replyed, no: Then it is but reaſonable, ſaid the tyrant, that you firſt eſſay your own work, and ordered him firſt to be ſhut into it. (2) Another, *a lawyer, and uſurer.* (1) Plin. 34, 8. *conf.* Ov. *in* Art. Am. 1, 653. (2) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 75.

*‖ Pĕrĭmēde, es, f. [Περιμήδη, Gr.] *A ſorcereſs*, Theocr. Idyll. 2. Hinc

*Pĕrĭmēdēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Perimede.* Perimedeâ gramina cocta manu, *Propert.* 2, 4, 8.

Pĕrĭmēle, es, f. *The daughter of Hippodamas, changed into an iſland of the ſame name in the Ægean ſea*, Ov. Met. 8, 591.

Pĕrinthius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Perinthus.* Perinthia, *ſc.* fabula, *the play called the Perinthian woman*, Ter. Andr. Prol. 9.

Pĕrinthus, i, f. *The metropolis of Thrace, fifty miles from Conſtantinople*, called anciently *Mygdonia*, afterwards *Heraclea*, Plin. 4, 11. hod. *Pantiro*, Hard.

*Pĕrĭpatetici, ōrum, m. pl. [à περιπατεῖν, obambulare] *The followers of Ariſtotle's philoſophy*, Cic. Orat. 3, 17. Tuſc. Q. 4, 17. & *de* Fin. 4, 3.

Pĕrĭphas, æ, m. *A companion of Pyrrhus in the ſacking of Troy*, Virg. Æn. 2, 476.

*‖ Pĕrĭpŏlis, is, f. [Περίπολις, Gr.] *A town of the Brutians in Italy, the birth place of Praxiteles*, Thucyd.

*Pĕriſtĕrĭdes, um, f. pl. [*Lat.* inſulæ columbariæ; à περιστερὰ, columba] *Small iſlands in the Ægean ſea, not far from Smyrna*, Plin. 5, 31.

Permeſſis, ĭdos, *vel* ĭdis, f. Patron. *Of*, or *belonging to, Permeſſus.* Permeſſidos unda, *Mart.* 1, 77, 11.

Permeſſus, i, m. *A river in Bœotia, ſacred to the Muſes, becauſe it ariſeth from mount Helicon*, Virg. Ecl. 6, 64.

Perpenna, æ, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans*, de quibus conſule *Livium*, & alios.

Perrhœbia, æ, f. (1) *A town of Macedon.* (2) *A city near mount Pindus*, unde *Perrhœbi* incolæ. (1) Plin, 41, 21. (2) Prop. 3, 5, 33. ☞ *Scrib. & cum æ.*

Perſa, æ, f. & Perſæ, ārum, m. pl. *Plaut. Liv. & alii*; *An inhabitant of Perſia.*

Perſĕphŏne, es, f. *The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres*, Tib. 3, 5, 33. *Lat.* Proſerpina, *quod vid.*

Perſĕpŏlis, is, f. *Once a famous royal city of Perſia, the reſidence of the ancient kings, but deſtroyed by Alexander at the requeſt of the courteſan Thais*, Curt. 5, 6. hod. *Schiras*, ut quibuſdam placet; aliis eſt *Tzilminar*, Hard. The noble ruins ſtill remaining witneſs its ancient magnificence.

Perſes, is, m. *A king of Macedon, ſubdued by Paulus Æmilius*, and by him, together with his children, carryed to Rome, where he died with grief in priſon; or, as others ſay, by faſting, or want of reſt. *Vid.* Plut. & Val. Max. 5, 1. He is alſo called *Perſeus* by *Livy*, 45, 6. rectè, *nam tam Perſes quàm Perſeus*, Περσεὺς Græcè voc.

Perſēis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Sen. Medea*, vid. 814. *Hecate, the daughter of*

Perſeus, ei, & eos. (1) *The ſon of Jupiter and Danaë*, to whom when he came to age, Mercury gave a faulchion, and *talaria*, or wings to his feet; whence he is called *Pennipes* by *Catullus*, 53, 24. Minerva gave him an *Ægis.* Thus furniſhed, he went againſt the Gorgons, *vid.* Gorgon. He attacked Meduſa, when all her ſnakes were aſleep, cut off her head, *vid.* Perſeus, a, um, and ſet it in his *Ægis*, wherewith he turned ſeveral into ſtones. He delivered Andromeda from the ſea monſter, *vid.* Andromeda, and marryed her. Returning into his country, he accidentally killed his grandfather Acriſius with a quoit. (2) Alſo *the laſt king of Macedon*, called alſo *Perſes.* (1) Andromeda Perſei nobilis uxor erat, *Prop.* 2, 28, 32. Plantaria Perſeos, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 68. (2) *Vid.* Perſes.

Perſēus, a, um, adj. denom. *Of*, or *belonging to, Perſeus, the ſon of Jupiter.* Secta Perſeâ Phorcidos ora manu, *Prop.* 3, 22, 8.

Perſia, æ, & Perſis, ĭdis, f. *A large country of Aſia, lieing between the Caſpian ſea and the country of the Mogul.* Tabellæ è Perſiâ adlata, *Plaut. Perſ.* 4, 3, 28. ☞ *Plerique Græcâ formâ utuntur.* Perſidis vicinia, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 290. Hinc

Perſĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Perſia.* Perſicum mare, *Plin.* 12, 2. Perſicus apparatus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 38, 1.

Perſius, i, m. prænom. Caius. (1) *A very learned Roman, cotemporary with Lucilius.* (2) A. Perſius Flaccus, *an excellent ſatiriſt and philoſopher*,

loſopher, bred under Annæus Cornutus. *Vid.* Perſ. Sat. 5, 37. He lived in the reign of Tib. Cæſar, and died about 28 years of age. He is highly commended by *Quintilian* and *Martial.* (1) Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 6. & Plin. præf. Hiſt. (2) Quint. 10, 1. & Mart. 4, 29.

Pĕrūſia, æ, f. *A city of Etruria, in the midway between Rome and Florence,* Plin. 3, 5.

Pĕrūſīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Peruſia.* Peruſina fames, *Luc.* 1, 41.

*Peſſinuntius, a, um, adj. & Peſſinunticus. *Of,* or *belonging to, Peſſinus.* Peſſinuntius ſacerdos, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 26. ‖ Peſſinuntica, *ſc.* dea, *Apul. Met.* 11. *i. e.* Cybele.

*Peſſinus, untis, f. [Πισσινῦς, *Ptol.*] *A city of Phrygia, where the godeſs Cybele was worſhiped,* Liv. 29, 10. & Plin. 5, 32.

Pĕtīlia, æ, f. *A town of Magna Græcia, built by Philoctetes,* Virg. Æn. 3, 401. hod. *Belcaſtro,* Hard.

Pĕtīliānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Petilia.* Petiliana regna, *Mart.* 12, 57, 19.

Pĕtŏſīris, is, m. *An aſtrologer of Ægypt,* Plin. 7, 49. & Juv. 6, 580.

Petovio, ōnis, m. *A town of Carniola, near Venice,* Tac. Hiſt. 3, 1, 1.

Petra, æ, f. (1) *The metropolis of Arabia Petrea,* or that part called *the Deſert.* (2) Alſo *a city of Macedon, near Dyrrhachium.* (3) *Another in Sicily.* (4) *The ſurname of an Equeſtrian family.* (1) Plin. 6, 28. (2) Cæſ. B. C. 5, 42. (3) Cic. Petræa. *Sil.* 14, 248. Petrini pop. *Plin.* 3, 8. (4) Tac. Ann. 11, 4, 1.

Petra Pertuſa, *A town in Italy,* Aur. Vict. Epit. 9, 10.

Petreius, i, m. *A commander for Pompey, defeated by Cæſar in Spain, and afterwards in Africa,* Vid. *Sall. B. C.* 63. & *Hirt. B. Afr.* 19.

Petricorii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Perigort in France.* Their capital was *Petrocorium*; hod. *Periguoux,* Cæſ. B. G. 7, 75.

Petrīnum, i, n. *A village in Campania, near Sinueſſa, plentyfull in wines*; or, as others, *a mountain by that city,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5.

Petronia, æ, f. (1) ‖ *A river of Italy, which diſchargeth itſelf into the Tiber.* (2) Alſo *the wife of Vitellius.* (1) Feſt. (2) Suet. *in* Vitell. & Tac. Ann. 2, 64, 1.

Petronius, ii, m. *Several Romans of this name, of conſular and equeſtrian rank.* Petronius Arbiter, *maſter of Nero's revels and luxury,* thence by ſome called *Nequitiæ Arbiter.* He wrote the life of his prince, under the feigned names of whores, and catamites, but in the pureſt ſtile; whence ſome have called him *puriſſimæ impuritatis auctor.* See a ſhort account of his life and death in *Tac. Ann.* 16. *capp.* 19, 20.

‖ Petuaria, æ, f. *Beverly in Yorkſhire,* Camd.

*‖ Peuce, es, f. [Πεύκη, Gr.] *An iſland in one of the mouths of the Iſter,* Luc. 3, 202.

Peucetia, æ, f. *One half of Apulia*; the other is called *Daunia.* Continet Baricanam, & partem Baſilicatæ provinciæ, *Plin.* 3, 11. hod. *Terra di Bari.*

*Peucīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of the iſland Peuce,* Tac. Germ. 46.

P ante H.

Phæax, ācis, & pl. Phæāces, *A people of Corcyra,* or *Corfu*; which iſland was anciently famous for choice fruit, and its people for luxury. *Pinguis ut paſſim, Phæaxque reverti,* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 24. Phæacûm rura felicibus obſita pomis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 719. Hinc

Phæācius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Corcyra,* or *Corfu.* Phæacia tellus, *Tib.* 4, 1, 78. &

Phæācus, a, um, adj. *Of Corfu.* Hæc mea Phæacas æquant pomaria ſilvas, *Prop.* 3, 2, 13.

*Phæcaſiāni dei, [ἀ φαικάσιον, Gr. *i. e.* calceus albus] *Ancient gods of Greece, whoſe ſtatues had white ſandals,* Juv. 3, 218. *ubi tamen al. leg.* hæc Aſianorum.

*Phædīmus, i, m. [*Lat.* clarus; ἀ φαίδιμος, Gr. *idem.*] *One famous for his ſwiftneſs in running,* Stat.

*‖ Phædon, ŏnis, m. [Φαίδων, Gr.] *One of Elis, a ſcholar of Socrates,* a man ſo beloved by Plato, that he inſcribed to him his divine book of the immortality of the ſoul, *Phædon,* Gell. 2, 18.

*Phædra, æ, f. [*Lat.* pulchra; ἀ φαιδρὸς, nitidus] *The daughter of Minos king of Crete, by Paſiphaë.* She fell in love with Hippolytus her ſon in law, who refuſed her love; which proved fatal to him, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 737. *Vid.* Hippolytus.

*Phædrus, i, m. [*ab* eodem themate] (1) *A ſcholar of Plato,* whom he honoured by inſcribeing to him one of his books called *Phædrus.* (2) *A freed man of Tiberius Cæſar,* who wrote a book of fables in the Æſopian way, and in ſo pure and elegant a ſtyle, that therein he cometh behind none of the pureſt ancient writers. His matter and manner are both ſo plain and delightfull, that after the practice by way of exerciſe upon the rules of Grammar, none can be fiter to be put into the hands of children. (3) Alſo *an Epicurean philoſopher.* (1) Liber extat in operibus Plat. (2) Vid. libr. (3) Cic. N. D. 1, 33.

Phæmonoë, *vid.* Phæmonioë.

Phæſtum, *vel* Phœſtum, i, n. *A town of Crete, where Apollo was worſhiped,* Plin. 4, 3. Hinc

Phæſtias, *vel* Phœſtias, ădis, f. Patron. *Of Phæſtum,* Synecd. *Cretan, of Crete,* Ov. Met. 9, 715.

Phæſtius, *vel* Phæſtus, a, um, adj. denom. Phæſtius Apollo, *Plin.* 4, 3.

*Phaethon, ontis, m. [ἀπὸ τȣ̃ φάες, *i. e.* à luce, & αἴθω, incendo] (1) *The ſon of Phœbus and Clymene,* who requeſted his father to give him leave to drive his chariot; which he granted, but withall informed him of the danger. The raſh youth would not be diſſuaded from the attempt, but mounting the chariot, after a few hours driveing, being unable to bear the light and heat, he droped the reins; and, to prevent a general conflagration, Jupiter ſtruck him with thunder, and down he droped into the river Eridanus. (2) ♣ *Phœbus, or the Sun.* (3) ‖ Alſo *the ſtar of Jupiter.* (1) *Vid.* Cic. Off. 3, 25. & fab. fuſè narratam ap. Ov. Met. 2, 1. (2) Auroram Phaëthontis equi jam luce trahebant, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 105. quomodo Homerus, Ἥλιος φαέθων, *Sol ſplendens* dixit, Il. χ, 734. (3) Manil. lib. 1. ☞ *Scrib.* & Phaeton, *ſed illud rect.*

*Phaethontēus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Phaethon.* Ignes Phaethontei, *Ov. Met.* 4, 246.

*Phaethontias, ădis, f. Patron. *A ſiſter of Phaethon,* Virg. Ecl. 6, 62. &

*‖ Phaethontis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Idem.* Avien. Arat. v. 793.

*Phaethūſa, æ, f. [ἀ Φαέθω, luceo] *The daughter of Phœbus and Neæra, the eldeſt of Phaethon's three ſiſters,* feigned for over much lamenting their brother's fate, to be changed into trees, which droped amber, *Ov. Met.* 2, 346. & *deinceps.*

Phalacrina, æ, f. *A village of the Sabines, where Veſpaſian was born,* Suet. Veſp. 2.

Phalanna, æ, f. *A town of Theſſaly, not far from Tempe,* Plin. 4, 9. & Liv. 42, 54.

Phălantēus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Phalanthus.* Phalanteum Tarentum, *Sil.* 11, 16.

Phălanthus, i, m. *A Lacedæmonian,* one of thoſe, who haveing no certain father, were called *Parthenians,* left their country in a body, and came to the river Galeſus in Italy, and built Tarentum; or, as others ſay, repaired it, and called it after the name of its firſt founder, *Taras,* the ſon of Neptune. *Vid.* Hor. Od. 2, 6, 11. & Juſt. 3, 4, 8.

Phălantīnus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Mart. 5, 38.

Phalara, æ, f. *A town of Theſſaly,* Plin. 4, 8. *conf.* Liv. 27, 30. φαλωρίδε, Lycoph. 1147.

Phălăris, ĭdis, m. *A cruel tyrant of Agrigentum, famous for ſhuting up men in a braſen bull, and puting fire under it,* Cic. Verr. 4, 33. Juv. 8, 81.

Phalereus, i, m. *One who had an incurable impoſthume, and deſireing death, went to the enemies camp, and there received a wound whereby he was cured,* Plin. 7, 50.

Phalereus, *ſurnamed* Demetrius, *A philoſopher, ſcholar of Theophraſtus, made governour of Athens by Caſſander king of Macedon, after whoſe death he went to Ægypt.*

Phalerea, æ, f. *A ſea port of Greece,* which gave name to Demetrius Phalereus, *Plin.* 4, 17. hod. *Tripyrghi,* quaſi à turri tergemina, Hard.

Phăliſci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Hetruria, worſhipers of Juno,* Liv. 5, 26. *Vid.* Faliſci.

Phaon, ŏnis, m. *A handſome young man of Leſbos, with whom all the young women of Mitylene fell in love, eſpecially Sappho the poeteſs.* Vid. Ep. Sapphûs ad Phaonem inter Ovidianas.

Pharia, æ, f. *An iſland of Illyricum,* Plin. 3, 26. hod. *Lieſina,* Hard.

*Phărius, a, um, adj. (1) *Belonging to the watch tower in the iſland Pharos.* (2) Synecd. *Alexandrian,* or *Ægyptian.* (1) Septima nox Phariis Ægyptia littora flammis Oſtendit, *Luc.* 9, 1008. (2) Pharium velamen, *Id.* 9, 1015. Pharius tyrannus, *Id.* 7, 704.

Pharmacuſa, æ, f. *An iſland in the Ægean ſea,* where Cæſar was taken and detained by pirates, till he had paid a ranſom, *Suet. Cæſ.* 4.

Pharnacea, æ, f. *A city of Cappadocia,* Plin. 6, 4.

Pharnaces, is, m. *Son to Mithridates king of Pontus,* whom Cæſar in his war with Pompey ſo quickly diſcomfited, that in his account thereof he writ, *Veni, vidi, vici,* Suet. Cæſ. 37.

*Phăros, i, f. [ἀ Φάρος, *i. e.* turri ibi extructâ; vel ἀ φάω, luceo] (1) *A ſmall iſland at the mouth of the Nile, wherein was a tower with lights, to guide ſhips in the night.* (2) Alſo *the tower itſelf,* or *a tower in general.* (3) Alſo *an iſland of Illyricum.* (1) Plin. 2, 85. (2) Cæſ. B. C. 3, 112. (3) Plin. 4, 21.

Pharsālia, æ, f. [à Pharſalo urbe] *A part of Theſſaly,* famous for the battle between Pompey and Cæſar, and afterwards by a ſtretch of poetical liberty between Auguſtus, Brutus, and Caſſius. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 15, 823. *certum enim eſt hoc depugnatum prælium Philippis Thraciæ fuiſſe.*

Pharsālĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pharſalia.* Pharſalici campi, *Plin.* 4, 8.

Phăsēlītæ, ārum, m. pl. *Cic. Agr.* 2, 19. *Inhabitants of*

Phăsēlis, is, f. *A ſmall town of Pamphylia, famous for being a neſt of pirates,* Luc. 8, 251. & Cic. Verr. 4, 10.

Phāſiăcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Phaſis,* or *Colchis.* Phaſiacæ gramina terræ, *Ov. Remed. Am.* 262.

Phāſias, iădis, & contract. Phāſis, f. Patron. *Medea, a Colchian.* Barbara per natos Phaſias ulta ſuos, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 382. Immeritâ Phaſida fovit ope, *Id. Faſt.* 2, 42.

Phāſis, is, & ĭdis, f. (1) *A town,* (2) *and large river of Colchis, which diſchargeth itſelf into the Euxine ſea.* (1) Plin. 6, 4. (2) Virg. Georg. 4, 367. Phaſidos ad fluctus, *Catull.* 62, 3. ☞ Hodie præampla civitas eſt; utrique nomen *le Phaſe,* Hard.

Phăvōrīnus, *vid.* Favorinus.

Phēgeus, i, & eos, m. (1) *The name of a captain.* (2) Alſo *of a ſervant.* (3) *The father of Alphesibœa.* (1) Virg. Æn. 9, 765. & 12, 371. (2) Id. ibid. 5, 263. (3) Ov. Met. 9, 412. Unde

Phegēius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Phegeus,* Ov. Met. 9, 412.

Phēgis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *The daughter of Phegeus,* Ov. Rem. Am. 455.

Phēmŏnoē Sibylla, *The daughter of Apollo, and one of the Sibyls, who firſt gave out oracles at Delphos, and found out heroick verſe,* Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 39. & Luc. 5, 126.

Pheneatæ, ārum, m. pl. *The people of Pheneum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.

Phĕneus, i, f. & Phĕneum, i, n. (1) *A lake of Arcadia, the water whereof is unwholeſome in the night, but wholeſome in the day.* (2) Alſo *a town near the lake.* (1) Ov. Met. 15, 332. (2) Plin. 4, 6.

Pheræ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Theſſaly*, Cic. *de* Div. 1, 25. Hinc

Phĕræus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Pheræ.* ¶ Alexander Pheræus, *a cruel tyrant, who oppreſſed the Pheræans, and was killed by his wife.* Vid. Cic. *de* Inv. 2, 49. & *Ov.* in *Ibin.* 321. Dulces Pheræi, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 163.

Phĕrecrates, is, m. (1) ‖ *A comick poet of Athens.* (2) Alſo *one deſcended from Deucalion.* (1) Suid. (2) Cic. Tuſc. 1, 10.

*Phĕrĕcȳdes, æ, m. [*qu.* φέρων κῦδος, *i. e.* portans gloriam; ἀ φέρω, fero, & κῦδος, gloria] *A Syrian philoſopher, in the time of Servius Tullus.* He was maſter to Pythagoras, and died of a phthiriaſis, little worms creeping out of his body, *Plin.* 7, 51. He firſt taught the immortality of the ſoul, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 16. & de *Div.* 1, 50. Hinc

*Phĕrĕcȳdēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Pherecydes*, Cic. *de* Div. 2, 13.

Phīdiăcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Phidias.* Phidiacum vivebat ebur, *Juv.* 8, 103.

Phīdias, æ, m. *An excellent painter, and ſtatuary*, who encloſed his own picture in the buckler of Minerva, becauſe he was not ſuffered to put it on the outſide, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 15. So accurate was his work, that any perfect thing was compared thereto, *Id. in Præf. Paradox. ſub finem.*

*Phīdippus, i, m. [Φειδιππος, Gr.] (1) ‖ *The ſon of Theſſalus, and grandſon of Hercules.* (2) *A comick perſon in Terence.* (1) Hom. Il. β, 678. (2) Hecyr. 3, 4, 35.

Phīdītia, ōrum, n. pl. [ἀ φειδὼ, parſimonia] *Spareing feaſts*, ſuch as were the Lacedæmonians, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 34.

Phīdȳle, es, f. *A countrywoman in Horace*, Od. 3, 23, 2.

*Phĭlădelphia, æ, f. [ἀ Ptolemæo Philadelpho dicta] *A city of Ægypt*, Plin. 5, 18.

*Phĭlădelphus, i, m. [ἀ fraterno amore ita dict. *ſc.* ἀ φίλος, amicus, & ἀδελφὸς, frater] *The ſurname of one of the Ptolemies kings of Ægypt*, who founded a library at Alexandria, wherein were 100,000 books; among which were the volumes of the Old Teſtament, at his requeſt tranſlated into Greek by 72 interpreters, which the Jews had ſent for that purpoſe. *Vid.* Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. 12, 2. & Vitruv. Præf. lib. 7.

Phĭlēni, ōrum, m. pl. *Two Carthaginian brothers, who choſe rather to be buryed alive, than that their country ſhould not enjoy its juſt bounds.* To perpetuate whoſe name, two altars were built over their tombs. *Vid.* Sall. B. Jug. 79. *conf.* Sil. 15, 704. & Val. Max. 5, 6, 4.

Phĭlænis, ĭdis, f. *A vile proſtitute, ſo gaudy, that ſhe was clothed in purple*, Mart. 9, 63.

Phĭlammon, ŏnis, m. *The ſon of Apollo*, Ov. Met. 1, 317.

Phĭlemon, ŏnis, m. (1) *A comick poet, next to Menander.* (2) *A poor countryman, who entertained Jupiter.* (1) Quint. 10, 1. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 710. & ſeqq.

*Phĭlētas, æ, m. [*Lat.* amator; ἀ φιλέω, amo] *An Elegiack poet of the iſland Cos, a ſevere critick, preceptor to Ptolemæus Philadelphus*; ſo lean by over much ſtudy, that he wore lead in his ſhoes, leſt the wind ſhould blow him down, *Athen.* & *Ælian. Propertius* compareth him with Callimachus, *El.* 3, 1. *princ.*

*Phĭlippēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Philippi.* Philippeus ſanguis, *Prop.* 3, 11, 40.

*Phĭlippi, ōrum, m. pl. *A city of Macedon, bordering on Thrace*; in whoſe plains M. Julius Brutus and C. Caſſius were routed by Octavius and M. Antonius, or rather deſerted by Fortune. *Vid.* Flor 4, 7. Hinc

*Phĭlippenſis, e, f. *Of Philippi.* Philippenſe prælium, *Plin.* 7, 45.

*Phĭlippēus, & Phĭlippĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Philip.* Philippeus ſanguis, *Propert.* 3, 11, 40. ¶ Nummi Philippei aurei, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 1. Philippeum aurum, *Id. Curc.* 3, 70. *gold Philips*, as we ſay *Jacobus's* for *broad pieces.* Philippicum argentum, *Id. Truc.* 5, 1, 60. Philippicæ, *ſc.* orationes, φιλιππικοὶ λόγοι, *Demoſthenes's orations againſt Philip king of Macedon*, in imitation of whom *Cicero* calleth his 14 orations againſt M. Antonius *Philippicks.* Divina Philippica, Volveris à prima quæ proxima, *Juv.* 10, 125. *the ſecond Philippick.*

*Phĭlippŏpŏlis, is, f. [ἀ conditore Philippo Amyntæ filio] (1) *A city of Thrace, near the river Hebrus.* It was anciently called *Poneropolis*; and in Pliny's time, from its ſituation, *Trimontium*; hod. *Philippopoli*, Hard. (2) ‖ *Philipville, a ſtrong city in the Low Countries.* (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) *Vid.* Geogr.

*Phĭlippus, i, m. [*ſc.* equorum amator; ἀ φίλος, amator, & ἵππος, equus] (1) *Philip king of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great.* (2) Met. *A coin of his.* (3) *An oratour, and lawyer at Rome.* (1) *Vid.* Juſt. l. 8. & 9. (2) Retulit acceptos regale numiſma Philippos, *Hor. Ep.* 2. 1, 234. (3) Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52. *ubi vid. interpr.*

Phĭliſtīnæ foſſæ, *The chief branch of the river Padus*, Plin. 3, 16. hod. *Tartaro*, Hard.

Phĭliſtion, is, m. (1) ‖ *The name of a phyſician.* (2) Alſo *a mimographer.* (1) Gell. 17, 11. (2) Mart. 2, 41.

Phĭlo, ōnis, m *There were ſeveral men of this name.* (1) Philo Judæus, ſo called becauſe born of Jewiſh parents at Alexandria, excellently well read in Plato's philoſophy, and very eloquent; ſo that the Greeks ſaid of him, *Aut Plato philonizat, aut Philo platonizat.* How well he underſtood the antiquities, manners, and laws of his own country, his works ſhow. He came to Rome upon an embaſſy to C. Caligula. (2) *Another of the Academick ſect, who fled to Rome in the Mithridatick war.* (1) Vid. opera ejus quæ extant. (2) Cic. *in* Orat. 89. & alibi ſæpe.

*Phĭloctētæus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Philoctetes.* Philoctetæus clamor, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 29.

*Phĭloctētes, is, m. [*Lat.* amator poſſeſſionis; ἀ φίλος, amator, & κτῆσις, poſſeſſio] *The ſon of Pœas*; whence he is called by Ovid *Pœantius*, & *Pœante ſatus*, Met. 9, 233. He lighted the funeral pile of Hercules, who gave him his quiver and empoiſoned arrows, chargeing him to tell no one of his ſepulchre; which promiſe he kept in word, but when the Greeks were urgent with him, he went to the place and ſtamped with his foot, which ſoon after, by the fall of one of thoſe arrows upon it, gangrened, and ſtunk ſo, that they left him behind them in the iſland Lemnos, but he was afterwards cured by Machaon, *Prop.* 2, 1, 59.

*Phĭlŏdēmus, i, m. [*ſc.* amator populi; *ex* Φίλος, amator, *vel* amicus, & δῆμος, populus] *An Epicurean philoſopher, and poet*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 121. *meminit hujus quoque*, Cic. *de* Fin. 2, 35.

*Phĭlŏmēla, æ, f. [*i. e.* melos amatrix; *ex* φίλος, amicus, & μέλος, melos] *The daughter of Pandion king of Athens*, raviſhed by Tereus, who had marryed her ſiſter Progne, and cut out her tongue that ſhe might not diſcloſe it, and impriſoned her. But ſhe wrought the whole ſtory with her needle, and ſent it to her ſiſter; who receiveing it, ſent for her ſiſter out of priſon, made her kill her ſon Itys, and ſerve him up in a diſh to her huſband, who, enraged, would have killed them both; but they fled, and he purſued; in the purſuit Progne was changed into a ſwallow, he into a lapwing, Itys into a pheaſant, and Philomela into a nightingale, *Ov. Met.* 6. *fab.* 7. *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 79.

*Phĭlŏmēlus, i, m. [*ab* eodem] (1) *A rich muſician.* (2) *A Phocian commander, who plundered the temple at Delphos.* (1) Mart. 3, 31. & 4, 10. forte *Glaphyrus*, ut conjicitur ex ficto nomine. (2) Juſt. 8, 1, 8.

Philonides, is, m. *A ſwift runer, ſervant to Alexander the Great*, Plin. 2, 71.

*Phĭloſtrătus, i, m. [*Lat.* amator exercitûs; *ex* φίλος, amicus, & στρατὸς, exercitus] (1) ‖ *A famous oratour, who taught at Rome in the reign of Nero.* He wrote many panegyricks and declamations. (2) *The ſon of the former, ſecretary to Julia the empreſs, wife of Severus.* He wrote the life of Apollonius Tyanæus in Greek, in eight books, the lives of the heroes in the Trojan war, the lives of the Sophiſts, &c. (1) *Vid.* Suid. (2) Opera extant.

Phĭlōtis, ĭdis, f. *A maid ſervant at Rome.* When the ſtate was ſo weak, as to oblige them to deliver up their ſervants to the Fidenates, ſhe gave the Romans notice, when the ſoldiers were drunk, by a ſignal ſet upon a fig tree; who thereupon ſurpriſed and defeated them. For this ſervice the maid ſervants were made free, and portions given them out of the publick treaſury; and to preſerve the memory of this action, an annual holy day was kept in honour of Juno, on the ſeventh day of July, who from the fig-tree was called *Juno Caprotina*, and the day *Nonæ Caprotinæ*, Varr. L. L. 5. & *ex eo* Macrob. Sat. 1, 11.

Phĭloxĕnus, i, m. [*Lat.* hoſpitii amator; *ex* φίλος, amator, & ξένος, hoſpes] (1) *The name of a painter.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a gormandizer, who wiſhed his neck as long as a crane's, that he might have the greater pleaſure in eating.* (1) Plin. 35, 10. (2) Ariſtot. Eth. 3, 11.

‖ Phĭlȳra, æ, f. *The daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron, the Centaur, beget by Saturn in the ſhape of a horſe.* Vid. *Nat. Com.* 4, 12. Hinc

Phĭlȳrēius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Philyra.* ¶ Philyreïus heros, *Chiron the Centaur*, Ov. Faſt. 5, 391. Philyreïa tecta, *Id. Met.* 7, 352. *Theſſaly, where Chiron lived.*

Phĭlȳrĭdes, & *metri causâ* Phillȳrĭdes, m. Patron. *Chiron, the muſick maſter to Achilles*, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 11.

Phīnēius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Phineus.* Phineïa tecta, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 504.

Phīneus, i, m. *A king of Arcadia*, or, as others, *of Paphlagonia*, who, incenſed by the calumnies of their ſtepmother, put out the eyes of his own children, and ſoon after was ſtruck blind himſelf, and attended by the Harpyies, who eat and ſpoiled his victuals; ſo that he had periſhed by hunger, if Calaïs, and Zethes his wife's brother, had not come, and driven them into Sicily, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 255. conf. *Val. Flacc.* 4, 444, & *ſeqq.*

*Phlĕgĕthon, tis, m. [ἀ φλέγω, uro] *One of the infernal rivers.* Tartareus Phlegethon, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 551. Hinc

*Phlĕgĕthontēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Phlegethon.* Phlegethonteæ undæ, *Auſon.*

*Phlĕgĕthontis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Phlegethon.* Phlegethontis lympha, *Ov. Met.* 5, 544.

*Phlĕgon, tis, m. [ἀ φλέγω, uro] *One of the four coach horſes of the ſun*, Ov. Met. 2, 254.

*Phlegra, æ, f. [*ab* eodem, copioſa enim ſulphure eſt regio] *A city of Campania, famous for the battle between the gods and the giants*, Val. Flacc. 1, 564. ☞ *Alia etiam in Æolia, quæ tamen cum hâc confunditur.* Hinc

*Phlegræus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of Phlegra, in Campania.* (2) Alſo *in Æolia.* (1) Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 196. (2) *Vid.* Sil. 9, 305. & ibi *Cellar.*

Phlĕgyas, æ, m. *A king of the Lapithæ, father to Ixion and Coronis*, whoſe rape by Apollo he took ſo heinouſly, that he ſet his temple on fire; whereupon the god ſent him to hell, where he was to ſit with a great ſtone hanging over his head, and ready to fall, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 618. ☞ *Cujus tamen loci ambiguus eſt ſenſus; poteſt enim eſſe accuſ. pl. vocis ſequentis.*

Phlĕgyæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Bœotia, near Orchomenos, whom Neptune deſtroyed for their piracies, and other crimes.* Vid. *Pauſan.* in *Bœot.* & *Ov. Met.* 11, 414.

*Phlius, untis, f. [φλιοῦς, *Ptol.*] *A caſtle and town*

town of Sicyonia, about four miles from Corinth, Plin. 4, 5.

* Phŏbētor, ŏris. m. [Φοϐήτωρ, Gr.] *The ſon of the god Somnus,* called by the gods *Icelus,* Ov. Met. 11, 640.

Phŏcæa, æ. f. [à multitudine phocarum dict.] *A city of Ionia, inhabited by a colony of Athenians, who, for fear of the Perſians leaveing their own city empty, fled thither,* Herod. *Situm urbis vid. ap.* Liv. 37, 32. hod. *Fogia vecchia,* Hard. Hinc

Phŏcæenſes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Phocæa,* Liv. 37, 32.

Phŏcaĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Phocæa.* Phocaïcus murex, *Ov. Met.* 6, 9.

Phŏcāis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Of Phocæa,* Luc. 3, 301. *ubi al.* Phocias.

Phoce, es. f. *A ſmall iſland,* or rather *rock, near Crete,* Plin. 4, 12.

Phŏcenſis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the city Phocis,* Juſt. 8, 1. &

Phŏcāĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phocis.* Phocaïca laurus, *Luc.* 5, 143.

Phŏcion, ōnis. m. *An Athenian, who, after many ſignal ſervices done for his country, was condemned to die, and ended his life by poiſon.* Vid. vitam à C. Nepote ſcriptam.

Phŏcis, ĭdis. f. *A ſmall country of Greece, famous for the oracle at Delphos, and mount Parnaſſus, which were therein.* Its ſituation is thus deſcribed by *Ovid,* Separat Aonios Actæis Phocis ab arvis, *Met.* 1, 313.

Phŏcus, i. m. *The ſon of Æacus by Pſamathe,* Ov. Met. 7, 477. whence he is called *Æacides,* Id. ib. 494.

Phŏcylĭdes, is. m. *An ancient Mileſian poet.* Whether the poem extant under his name be his, is much doubted.

* Phœbas, ădis. f. [à Phœbo] *The prieſteſs of Apollo; who delivered forth his oracles,* Luc. 5, 128. & Sil. 15, 282.

* Phœbe, es. f. [à Phœbo fratre] *The ſiſter of Phœbus, the moon,* called by many other names, as, namely, *Cynthia, Diana, Dictyna, Hecate, Luna,* &c. Creſcendo reparat ſua cornua Phœbe, *Ov. Met.* 1, 11.

* Phœbēius, & Phœbēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phœbus,* or *the Sun.* ¶ Juvenis Phœbeius, *i. e.* Æſculapius, *Ov. Met.* 15, 642. Phœbea lampas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 6.

* Phœbĭgĕna, æ. m. [à Phœbo genitus] *The ſon of Phœbus, Æſculapius,* Virg. Æn. 7, 773.

* Phœbus, i. [*qu.* φῶς βίου, lux vitæ; pot. à φοῖϐος, λαμπρὸς, *Heſych.*] *A name of Apollo,* and often joined with it, *vid.* Virg. Æn, 3, 251. the interpreter of the gods, and foreteller of future events, *Id. ib.* The god of phyſick, *Ov. Met.* 1, 520. and of poetry, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 76. & *Hor.* 4, 15, 1. & *ſeqq.*

Phœnīce, es. & Phœnīcia, æ. f. [de variis etymis quid cui præferendum incert.] *A country of Aſia,* in which were Tyrus and Sidon, famous for the purple die, from hence called *Phœniceus,* or *Puniceus color;* alſo mount Carmel and Libanus, famous for frankincenſe. *Hujus regionis meminit,* Cic. Philipp. 11, 14. Hinc

Phœnīces, um. m. pl. *The Phœnicians, the people of Phœnicia.* They were famous for being reputed the firſt ſailors, and for the invention of letters, *Luc.* 3, 220. & *Plin.* 5, 12.

Phœnīcia, æ. f. *vid.* Phœnice.

Phœnīcius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phœnicia.* Phœnicium mare, *Plin.* 5, 12.

Phœnīcūſa, æ. *One of the Vulcanian iſlands in Sicily,* Plin. 3, 9. hod. *Felicur,* Hard.

Phœniſſa, æ. f. *A woman of Phœnicia.* Dido Phœniſſa, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 674. juventus, *Sil.* 17, 636. ☞ *Pon. & n. pl. quaſi adject, ut* Phœniſſa agmina, *Id. ib.* 147.

* Phœnix, īcis. m. [Φοῖνιξ, Gr.] (1) ‖ *The ſon of Agenor, and brother of Cadmus,* from whom ſome ſay Phœnicia hath its name. (2) *The ſon of Amyntor, the maſter and companion of Achilles.* (1) Herod. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 307.

Phŏlegandros, i. f. *An iſland in the Ægean ſea, one of the Sporades,* Plin. 4, 12.

Phŏloē, es. f. (1) *A mountain and town of Arcadia, where Pholus was buryed.* (2) *A woman's name.* (1) Plin. 4, 6. Luc. 3, 198. (2) Virg. Æn. 5, 285. Hor. Od. 1, 33, 9.

Phŏlus, i. m. *The ſon of Ixion, and a cloud,* Virg. Georg. 2, 456. Sil. 1, 438.

Phorbas, antis. m. (1) *The eldeſt ſon of king Priam,* or, as Servius, *the father of Ilioneus, one of the companions of Æneas.* (2) *A Theſſalian, the ſon of Lapitha, a great robber.* He alſo challenged the gods to fight, and was ſlain by Apollo. (3) *An Ægyptian of Syene.* (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 842. (2) Ov. Met. 11, 414. (3) Id. Met. 5, 74.

Phorcus, i. m. Phorcys, & Phorcyn, ȳnos. (1) *The ſon of Neptune and the nymph Theſea, father of the Gorgons.* (2) *An excellent ſculptor and painter.* (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 240. (2) Plin. 36, 5.

Phorcȳnis, ĭdos. & Phorcys, ȳdos. f. Patron. *The daughter of Phorcys, Meduſa,* Ov. Met. 5, 230. & 4, 775. & Prop. 3, 22, 8.

Phormio, ōnis. m. (1) *A Peripatetick philoſopher, who made a diſcourſe of military diſcipline, and the office of a general, before Hannibal, who called him an old doating fool, for talking of what he did not underſtand.* (2) Alſo *a comick name of a paraſite.* (1) Cic. *de* Orat. 2, 18. (2) *Vid.* Ter. fab. ult.

Phŏrōneus, eos. m. *The ſon of the river Inachus, and king of the Argives,* Stat. Theb. 4, 589.

Phŏrōnēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phoroneus,* or *the Argives.* Phoroneïs ſub antris, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 101.

Phŏrīnis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *The grandaughter of Phoroneüs, Io,* Ov. Met. 1, 668.

* Phoſphŏrus, i. m. [à φῶς, lux, & φέρω, fero] *The morning ſtar,* Mart. 8, 21.

Phraātes, is. m. *A king of the Parthians, who was baniſhed by his ſubjects, but reſtored by Auguſtus,* Hor. Od. 2, 2, 17.

Phricium, ii. n. *A mountain and town of Locris,* Liv. 36, 13.

Phrȳgia, æ. f. *A country of the leſſer Aſia, wherein were few cities, but many villages,* Curt. 3, 1. It was divided into the greater and leſſer. *Vid.* Geogr. & Claud. *in* Eutrop. 238, & ſeq.

Phrȳgio, ōnis. m. [à Phrygiâ oriundus] *A Phrygian, an embroiderer,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34. Hinc

Phrȳgiōnius, a, um. adj. [à Phrygione] *Made by a Phrygian,* or *embroiderer.* Phrygioniæ veſtes, *Plin.* 8, 48. *ubi vulgò* Phrygianæ; *ſed Hard. in MSS. libb. dicit inveniri* Phrygioniæ, *ſc.* à Phrygione.

Phrȳgius, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Phrygia; Phrygian.* Phrygium æquor, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 385. Phrygiæ biremes, *Id. ib.* 186.

Phrȳne, es. f. *A beautyfull courteſan of Athens, who grew ſo rich by her trade, as to rebuild Thebes, which had been deſtroyed by Alexander the Great,* Plin. 34, 8. Prop. 2, 6. & Plin. 34, 8. *conf.* & Athen. l. 13.

Phryx, ȳgis. m. *A Phrygian,* or *Trojan.* Phryx Anchiſes, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 201. Phryx Æſopus, *Phædr. præf.* l. 3.

Phryxus, *vel* Phrixus, i. m. *The ſon of Athamas and Nephele, king and queen of Bœotia,* who, with his ſiſter Helle, to avoid the cruelty of their ſtepmother Ino, committed their ſafety to the ram with the golden fleece, in order to ſwim over the ſtrait, from his ſiſter there drowned afterwards called *the Helleſpont.* Phryxus got ſafe to Colchos, and preſented the golden fleece to king Æetes, haveing firſt ſacrificed the ram to the god Mars, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 143. *Vid.* Helle. Hinc

Phryxēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phryxus.* ¶ Phryxeus pontus, *the Helleſpont,* Luc. 6, 56. Phryxea vellera, *Ov. Met.* 7, 7. *the golden fleece.*

Phthīa, æ. f. *A diſtrict and city of Theſſaly, the country of Achilles,* Virg. Æn. 1, 288. Hinc

Phthīōta, æ. c. g. *An inhabitant of Phthia,* Cic. Tuſc. 1, 10. &

Phthīōtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of Phthia,* Sy. *Theſſalian.* Phthiotica templa, *Catull.* 65, 35.

Phthīōtis, ĭdis. f. *A diſtrict of Theſſaly, whoſe chief city was Phthia,* Plin. 4, 1.

Phthīus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phthia,* or *Theſſaly.* Phthius Achilles, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 4.

Phȳcus, untis. m. *A promontory of Cyrene, oppoſite to Tænarus,* Luc. 9, 40. & Plin. 5, 5. hod. nautis dicitur *Capo Ruſato,* Hard.

Phylăce, es. f. *A town in the diſtrict of Phthia in Theſſaly,* Luc. 6, 352.

Phylăcēius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phylace.* ¶ Conjux Phylaceïa, *Laodamia the wife of Proteſilaüs,* Ov. Triſt. 5, 14, 39.

Phylăcĭdes, æ. m. patron. *Proteſilaüs* ſo called, from *Phylace,* where he reigned, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 356.

Phyle, es. *vel* Phyla, æ. f. (1) *An iſland near France;* hod. *Baqueou,* Hard. (2) *Another in Ægypt.* (3) *A fort of Attica.* (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Id. 5, 9. (3) Nep. *in* Thraſyb. 2. & Juſt. 5, 9.

Phyllis, ĭdis. f. (1) *The daughter of Sithon king of Thrace,* who entertained Demophoon the ſon of Theſeus, in his return from Troy, and was contracted to him. He took his leave of her, promiſeing in a ſhort time to return; which being elapſed, ſhe, through impatience, thinking he ſlighted her, hanged herſelf, or, as others ſay, died with grief, and was changed into an almond tree. (2) Alſo *a country laſs in Virgil.* (1) *Vid.* Ov. Ep. 2. & Pallad. R. R. de inſitione, ver. 61, & 149. (2) Ecl. 5, 10.

Phyllos, i. f. *A country of Arcadia, abounding in cattle,* Stat. Theb. 4, 45.

P ante I.

Pialæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia,* Plin. 6, 17.

‖ Picardia, æ, f. *A maritime province of France, the moſt northern part of the kingdom.*

‖ Pīcens, tis. *Prud.* in *Hippol.* ver. 206. *ſed ſæpe pl.* Pīcentes, *qui &* Pīcentīni *dict.* & Pīcēni, *Plin. A people of Picenum,* or *Picentia in Italy,* vid. *Plin.* 3, 13. *Flor.* 1, 19, 2. & more adj. Pax icta cum Picenti populo, *Liv.* 10, 10, *fin.*

Pīcentia, æ. f. *The capital of Picenum.* Vid. *Strab. l.* 5. & *Sil.* 8, 580.

Pīcentīnus, a, um. adj. *Of Picenum,* or *Picentia.* Picentina Ceres, *Mart.* 13, 47.

Pīcēnum, i. n. [à picâ, quæ Sabinorum vexillo Aſculum proficiſcentium inſedit] *A diſtrict of Italy, lieing eaſtward of Umbria.* De incolis vid. *Plin.* 3, 13. Nunc Abrutium ulterius dicitur, cum parte aliquâ Marchiæ, ut vocant, Anconitanæ; ſed quà mari ferè utrumque alluitur, *Hard.*

Pīcēnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Picenum.* Pira æmula Picenis, *Juv.* 11, 74.

‖ Pictavi, ōrum. *Iidem qui* Pictones, *q. v.*

Picti, ōrum. m. pl. [ita dict. quòd pigmentis corpora ornabant, *Bed.*] *A people who came out of Scythia, and ſettled between England and Scotland.* *Leg. & in ſing.* Perlegit exangues, Picto moriente, figuras, *Claud.* de *Bello Get.* 418.

Pictŏnes, um. *qui &* Pictavi, *Amm. A people of Poictiers in France,* Cæſ. B. G. 3, 21.

Pīcumnus, & Pīlumnus, *Two brother gods preſideing in conjugal auguries,* Varr. *ap.* Non. *The former found out the art of manureing land, the other of pounding corn,* Serv. *in* Virg. Æn. 9, 4.

Pīcus, i. m. *The ſon of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, a king of Italy, ſaid to have been changed into a woodpecker by the charms of Circe,* Virg. Æn. 7, 189. Ov. Met. 14. fab. 7.

Pīeres, um. pl. *A people of Macedon,* Plin. 4, 10.

Pīeria, æ. f. *A diſtrict of Macedon, where Jupiter begot the Muſes,* Plin. 4, 10.

Pīeris, ĭdis. f. *One of the Muſes.* *Sæpius pl.* Pīerĭdes, um. [à Pieriâ, ubi genitæ ſunt] (1) *The nine Muſes, the daughters of Jupiter and Mnem-*

Mnemoſyne. (2) *The daughters of Pierus, fabled to have been metamorphoſed into magpies, for vieing with the Muſes.* (1) O teſtudinis aureæ dulcemque ſtrepitum, Pieri, temperas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 18. Calabræ Pierides, *Id. ib.* 4, 8, 20. (2) Ov. Met. 5. fab. 4.

Pĭĕrius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Muſes.* Pierii modi, *Hor. A. P.* 405. Pierium antrum, *Id. ib.* 4, 8, 20.

Pĭĕrus, i. m. (1) *A mountain of Theſſaly, reaching to Macedon.* (2) *A Macedonian, whoſe nine daughters contended with the nine Muſes.* (1) Plin. 4, 8. (2) Ov. Met. 5, 302.

Pĭĕtas Julia, *quæ & Pola, A city of Venice in Italy,* Plin. 3, 19. hod. *Pola,* Hard.

Pigmălion, *vid.* Pygmalion.

Piguntiæ, ārum. f. pl. *A maritime town of Dalmatia,* Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Almiza,* Hard.

Pīlatus, *vid.* Pontius.

Pīlumnus, i. m. [*à* pilo piſtrini à ſe invento] (1) *The god of conjugal auguries, and education of children;* with whom his brother Picumnus is commonly joined. He was an ancient king of the Rutilians, and invented the peſtle wherewith they ground their corn. (2) *The grandfather,* or rather as Virgil elſewhere maketh him, *the great grandfather of Turnus.* (1) Varr. *ap.* Non. *Vid.* & Picumnus. (2) Virg. Æn. 10, 76. confer & eund. ibid. ver. 619.

* ‖ Pimpla, æ. f. [Πίμπλα, Gr.] *A mountain of Bœotia near Helicon, ſacred to the Muſes,* Strab.

* Pimplæa, æ. f. [*à* Pimplâ monte] (1) *Any Muſe ſo called.* (2) *A fountain ſacred to the Muſes.* (1) Hor. Od. 1, 26, 9. (2) Excludat Pimplæa ſitim, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 26.

* Pimplæus, *vel* Pimplēus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pimpla,* q. v. Pimplæum ſcandere montem, *Catull.* 102. Pimpleum antrum, *Mart.* 12, 11.

* Pimplēis, ĭdis. f. *Any Muſe* ſo called, from Pimpla a mountain of Bœotia. Mea Pimpleïs, *Mart.* 11, 4, 1.

* Pīnārius, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῦ πεινᾶν, *i. e.* ab eſuriendo] *He, together with Potitius, both old countrymen, were prieſts of Hercules.* But it happened that one day he came too late, when the entrails were eaten; for which offence the god ordained that the Potitii ſhould eat the ſacrifice alone, and the Pinarii wait on them, and faſt till they had eaten, *Liv.* 1, 7. & *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. Hinc

* Pīnārius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pinarius.* Pinarium genus, *Liv.* 1, 7. Pinaria domus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 270.

Pīnărus, i. m. *A river in Cilicia,* Plin. 5, 27.

* Pindărus, i. m. [Πίνδαρος, Gr.] *A Greek poet of a ſublime genius;* a Theban by birth, liveing in the time of Xerxes, accounted the chief of the nine Lyrick poets, *viz.* Alcæus, Acman, Anacreon, Bacchylides, Ibicus, Sappho, Steſichorus, Simonides, and Pindarus. Julius Antonius haveing commended Horace as equal to Pindar, gave occaſion to that Roman Lyrick, by enumerateing the ſeveral compoſitions of the Græcian, modeſtly to declare he durſt not aſpire to the ſublimity and majeſty of his ſtile, adorned with a fluency beautyfully irregular. *Scripſit encomia,* ſc. *Olympia, Pythia, Iſthmia, Nemeæa, quæ extant. Threnos, dithyrambos, aliaque temporis injuria nobis invidit.* Vid. *Hor. Od.* 4, 2. *Plin.* 7, 29. & *Plut.* in *Alex.* Hinc

* Pindărĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pindar.* Qualis Pindarico ſpiritus ore tonat, *Prop.* 4, 17, 40.

Pindeniſſus, i. f. *A town of Cilicia, beſieged and taken by Cicero,* Cic. Att. 5, 20. & Epiſt. Fam. 2, 10.

Pindus, i. m. *A mountain of Arcadia, runing with a long ridge into Theſſaly and Macedon, ſacred to the Muſes,* Hor. Od. 1, 12, 6. & Virg. Ecl. 10, 11.

Pinna, æ. f. *A city of the Viſtini in Italy,* Plin. 3, 12. & Sil. 8, 519.

Pinnenſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pinna.* Pinnenſis juvenis, *Val. Max.* 5, 4. *ext.* 7.

‖ Pintia Vaccæorum, *Valladolid in Spain.* Vid. Geogr.

Pīon, ŏnis. m. *A mountain in Ionia,* Plin. 5, 29.

Pīŏniæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of Æolia,* Plin. 5, 30. Hinc

Pīŏnītæ, ārum. f. pl. *Inhabitants of Pioniæ,* Plin. 5, 30.

* Pīræeus, eos. f. [Πειραιεὺς, Gr. triſyll. in accuſ. Piræea, more Græco, *um,* more Latino, *quâ de re vid. Cic. Attic.* 7, 3.] *A port and arſenal of Athens,* Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1. & Nep. 8, 2, 5.

* Pīræus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Piræeus.* Piræi portus, *Prop.* 3, 21, 23. Piræa littora, *Ov. Met.* 6, 446. & *neut. pl. abſol.* Piræaque tuta receſſu linquit, *Id. Faſt.* 4, 563.

Pīrēne, es. f. [*à* Pirene Acheloï filiâ] *A fountain in Acrocorinthus, ſacred to the Muſes, not far from Corinth,* Plin. 4, 4. & Perſ. Prol.

Pīrĭthoüs, i. m. *The ſon of Ixion, huſband to Hippodamia, and ſworn friend of Theſeus;* ſlain by Cerberus, when he went down to hell to carry off Proſerpine, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, *fin.*

Pīſa, æ. f. [forte quòd ſit locus πισώδης, *i. e.* humidus] *A diſtrict of Elis in Peloponneſus wherein were the city Olympia, and the river Alpheus,* places famous for the Olympick games there celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 180. Hinc

Pīſæi, ōrum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Piſa,* Plin. 4, 5. &

Pīſæus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Piſa.* Piſææ ramus olivæ, *Juv.* 13, 99.

Pīſæ, ārum. f. pl. [quòd profecti à Piſâ eas condiderint] *A city of Tuſcany, built by the Piſeans of Peloponneſus,* Liv. 21, 39. & Luc. 2, 401. hod. *Piſa.*

* Pīſander, dri. m. [Πείσανδρος, Gr.] (1) *An Athenian prætor.* (2) *A commander of the Lacedemonians.* (3) *One of Penelope's ſuitors, dureing her huſband's abſence.* (1) Nep. Alcib. 5. (2) Nepos Con. 4. (3) Ov. Ep. 1, 91. Hom. Odyſſ. χ, 243.

Pīſāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Piſæ,* Liv. 40, 3. & Plin. 2, 103.

† Pīlātīles, ium. m. pl. *Idem,* Nævius.

Pīſaurum, i. n. [*à* ſeq.] *A city of Umbria in Italy,* Catull. 79, 3. *near*

‖ Pīſaurus, i. m. *A river of Picenum in Umbria,* Vib. Seq. in Catal. flum. hodie *Peſaro.*

Pīſĭda, æ. c. g. *Liv.* 38, 13. & *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 1. *An inhabitant of*

Pīſĭdia, æ. f. *A country of Aſia, between Pamphylia and Phrygia the greater, ſo as almoſt to border on Lydia and Lycia,* Plin. 5. ult.

* Pīſiſtrătus, i. m. [Πεισίςρατος, Gr.] *An eloquent and learned Athenian,* who became abſolute at Athens, though a private citizen. He founded the firſt library at Athens, and was cotemporary with Servius Tullus. *Meminit ejus Tullius Attic.* 8, 16. & de *Orat.* 3, 34. conf. *Juſt.* 2, 8, 10. & *Nep.* in *Milt.* 8.

Pīſo, ōnis [*à* piſis, ut Lentulus, à lentibus, Fabius, à fabis, *&c.* vel ut *Plin.* 18, 33, cenſet, *à* piſendo] *A noble Roman, head of the Calphurnian family, derived from Numa Pompilius,* and ſo called from his ſon's name. Hence Horace, writeing to that family, calleth them *Pompilius ſanguis,* Art. Poët. 292. One of this family, L. Calp. Piſo, in the time of Claudius, was famous for his liberality, *Juv.* 5, 109. another for his loquacity; whence ‖ *Piſonianum vitium,* Hieron. ad Oceanum, Ep. 83.

Pīſtor, ōris. m. *Jupiter* ſo called, becauſe the Romans, when beſieged by the Gauls, were inclined to ſurrender the Capitol, for want of neceſſary proviſions, but Jupiter in a viſion bid them bake all the corn they had, and tumble the loaves down into the camp of the Gauls; which being done, the barbarous people deſpairing of ſucceſs, came to a treaty: for which cauſe the Romans built a temple to Jupiter Piſtor. *Lege hiſtoriam fuſiùs narratam ap. Ov. Faſt.* 6, 350. & *ſeqq.*

Pīſtōrium, ii. n. *A city of Tuſcany in Italy,* Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Piſtoia,* Hard.

Pĭtăne, es. f. *A maritime city of Ætolia,* Ov. Met. 7, 357.

* Pĭthecūſa, æ. f. [*à* πίθηκος, ſimia, *Ov. Met.* 14, 90. quem tamen refellit *Plin.* à πίθος, dolium, deducens, *lib.* 3, 6.] *An iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea, at ſome diſtance from the mouth of the Tiber,* called alſo *Ænaria,* and *Inarine;* hod. *Iſchia,* Hard.

Pĭthēcūſæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town built on a ſummit in the iſland of Pithecuſa,* Ov. Met. 14, 90.

* Pītho, ûs. f. *The godeſs of Eloquence.* Πειθὼ quam vocant Græci, hanc Ennius appellavit *Suadam,* Cic. *de* Clar. Orat. c. 15. *Suadelam* vocat Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.

* Pīthŏdēmus, i. m. [*i. e.* ſuaſor populi; *à* πείθω, perſuadeo, & δῆμος, populus] *A famous wreſtler,* Plin. 34, 8.

Pīthŏleon, ontis. m. *A Rhodian poet, who unſkillfully mixed Greek and Latin in his Epigrams,* Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 22.

Pitinas, atis. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pitinum.* Pitinas ager, *Plin.* 2, 103.

‖ Pitinum, i. n. *A town of Naples in Italy, about three miles from Aquila,* Holſt. hod. loco nomen *Torre di Pitino,* Hard.

Pittăcus, i. m. *A philoſopher of Mitylene, cotemporary with Crœſus, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece.* Hujus aliquot præcepta ſervavit nobis *Auſon. de Sapient.*

* Pitthēis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *The daughter of Pittheus, Æthra, the mother of Theſeus,* Ov. Ep. 10, 131.

* Pitthēius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Trœzen.* Pittheïa regna, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 107. ſo called from

* Pittheus, i. m. [Πιτθεὺς, Gr.] *The brother of Trœzen, the ſon of Pelops, who firſt formed the government of Trœzene,* Plut. *in* Theſeo, & Pauſan. *in* Corinth.

Pityonēſos, i. f. *An iſland of Greece, not far from Napoli,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Damala,* Hard.

* Pĭtyūſæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* πίτυς, pinus, quarum magna ibi copia] (1) *Iſlands in the Baleariek ſea.* (2) *Another on the coaſt of Greece, not far from the gulf of Napoli di Romania.* (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Id. 4, 12.

P ante L.

Plăcentia, æ. f. *A very ancient city of Italy by the river Trebia, not far from the Padus,* or *Po,* Plin. 3, 15. Quaſſata Placentia bello, *Sil.* 8, 593. hod. *Placenza.*

Plānāria, æ. f. [quòd plana ſit, æqualis freto, *Plin.*] *An iſland of Italy, near the coaſts of Tuſcany, about* 30 *miles from Corſica,* Plin. 3, 6. hod. *Pianoſa,* Hard.

* Plătææ, *poet.* Plătēæ, ārum. f. pl. [quòd πλατεῖαι, *i. e.* latæ] *A city of Bœotia, famous for the defeat of Xerxes's army by Pauſanias,* Nep. in vit. c. 1. & Cic. Off. 1, 18. Hinc

* Plătæenſes, ium. m. pl. *Citizens of Platææ,* Nep. Milt. 5.

Plătēa, æ. f. *One of the iſlands* called *Sporades, in the Archipelago,* Plin. 4, 12.

* Plăto, ōnis. m. [*à* πλατὺς, latus, quòd latus humeros eſſet] *An Athenian philoſopher,* the moſt learned and eloquent of all the Greeks, the ſon of Ariſton and Parectonia. He was firſt the ſcholar of Socrates, and chief of the Academicks; afterwards he ſailed into Italy, where he heard Pythagoras: he traveled alſo into Ægypt, where it is believed he read the books of Moſes. He called Ariſtotle a mule, becauſe he had ſet up a ſchool againſt his maſter, that beaſt uſeing to kick his mother that ſuckled him, *Vid. Æl. H. V.* 4, 9. *Cicero* had ſo great a value for him, that he profeſſed he would rather err with him, than be in the right with others, *vid. Tuſc. Q.* 1, 17. and relateth that a ſwarm of bees fixed on his lips in his cradle, as a preſage of the ſweetneſs of his elocution, *de Divin.* 1, 36. He by care and temperance prolonged his life to above 80 years, *Senec. Ep.* 58. *ſub fin.* Hinc

* Plătōnĭcus, a, um. *Of,* or *belonging to, Plato;*

Plato; Platonick. Platonica ſublimitas, & latitudo, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10.

Platoniſtus, i, m. *A promontory of Achæa,* Plin. 4, 5.

Plēiădes, um, f. pl. *Seven ſtars placed near the knees of Taurus, and the the tail of Aries,* called alſo *Vergiliæ,* becauſe of their riſeing about the ſpring; the poets make them the daughters of Atlas by the nymph Pleione. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 6, 174.

Plējas, *vel* Plēĭas, ădis, f. *One of the Pleiades,* Ov. Met. 1, 670.

Plējŏne, *vel* Plēiŏne, es, f. *The daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, the wife of Atlas, and mother of Pleiades,* Ov. Met. 2, 743.

*Plūto, ōnis, m. [à πλȣ́τος, divitiæ, unde & *Lat.* Dis appell. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26.] *The ſon of Saturn, brother of Jupiter and Neptune.* He, in the diviſion of his father's kingdom, had the weſtern parts; which gave riſe to the poetical fable, that he was king of hell. He is alſo called in Latin *Dis,* i. e. *dives,* anſwerable to πλȣ́των, from πλȣ̃τος; alſo *Februus,* à Februario, becauſe his ſacrifices and luſtrations were made in that month. *Vid.* Serv. *in* Virg. Geor. 1, 43. & Ov. Faſt. 2, 41. Alſo *Orcus,* Cic. *in* Verr. 4, 50. and *Summanus,* qu. *ſummus manium,* Aug. *de* Civ. D. c. 24. though *Ovid* ſeemeth to be ignorant who *Summanus* is, *Faſt.* 6, 731. He ſtole Proſerpina, the daughter of Ceres, *Cic. ubi ſuprà. Vid.* Proſerpina.

*Plūtōnia, ōrum, n. pl. [à Pluto] abſol. *ſc.* loca, *Certain peſtilent places in Aſia,* Cic. *de* Div. 1, 36.

*Plūtōnius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pluto,* or *death; infernal.* ¶Domus Plutonia, *the ſepulchre,* Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17.

*Plūtus, i, m. [à πλȣ́τος, Gr. *i. e.* divitiæ] (1) *The god of Wealth,* the ſon of Jaſon, or Jaſius, by Ceres, *Heſiod. Theog.* 969. The Greeks painted him lame in his approach, but winged in his departure; alſo blind and fooliſh, becauſe he either giveth without diſtinction, or to the moſt unworthy. (2) *A comedy of Ariſtophanes likewiſe ſo called.* (1) Lucian. (2) Hodie extat.

P ante O.

Podălis, æ, f. *A city of Lycia,* Plin. 5, 28.

Pŏdălīrius, ii, m. (1) *The ſon of Æſculapius,* who, with his brother Machaon, both ſkillfull phyſicians, were ſent for out of Crete to Troy in a rageing peſtilence. (2) *A certain Italian, who took the part of Æneas.* (1) *Vid.* Ov. Art. Am. 2, 735. & Triſt. 5, 6, 11. (2) Virg. Æn. 12, 304.

‖ Podolia, æ, f. *A diſtrict of Lithuania in Poland. Vid.* Geogr.

*Pœcĭle, es, n. [Ποικίλη, Gr. *i. e.* varia] *A portico in Athens;* ſo called from the famous battles therein painted by Polygnotus the Thaſian. *Vid.* Nep. Milt. 6. & Plin. 35, 8.

*Pœmĕnis, is, m. [à ποιμὴν, paſtor, *qu.* paſtoritius canis] *One of Actæon's hounds,* Ov. Met. 3, 215.

Pœni, ōrum, m. pl. [*qu.* Phœni, à Phœnicibus, unde orti, *Serv.*] *A people of Africa, near Carthage,* Synecd. *Carthaginians,* Virg. Æn. 1, 306.

Pœnĭcè, adv. *In the Punick tongue.* Scribere Pœnicè, Græcè, & Latinè, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

Pœnĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Carthage.* Pœnica fœmina, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 15. Ploſtellum Pœnicum, *Var. R. R.* 1, 52. & ¶ abſol. Pœnicum, *a Punick veſt,* Id. L. L. 4, 23.

Pœnus, a, um, adj. or comp. *Of,* or *belonging to Carthage,* or *Libya; Punick.* Pœni leones, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 27. Nullus me hodie eſt Pœnus Pœnior, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 31.

Pœŏnes,um. Pœonia,& Pœonius, a, um, *vid.* cum æ.

Pola, æ, f. *A city of Iſtria,* Plin. 3, 19. which was a Roman colony, and called alſo *Julia Pietas,* Id. ib. hod. *Pola,* Hard.

*Pŏlĕmon, ōnis, m. [Πολεμών, Gr. *i. e.* bellator] *An Athenian, of a looſe and intemperate life,* who one day by chance comeing into the ſchool of Xenocrates, and hearing him diſcourſe of temperance and modeſty, not only reformed his life, but alſo became the philoſopher's ſcholar, and ſucceeded him in his ſchool, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 254.

Polemōnium, ii, n. *A town of Natolia, on the coaſt of the Black ſea,* Plin. 6, 4. hod. *Pormon.*

*Pŏlentia, *Ptol. vel* Pollentia, *Sil.* 8, 599. (1) *A city of Liguria.* (2) *A town famous for dark wool at the foot of the Cottian Alps.* (1) Claud. *de* Bello Get. 635. (2) Plin. 8, 48. Hinc

Pōlentīnus, *vel* Pollentīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Polentia.* Polentina plebs, *Suet. Tib.* 37. Pollentini campi, *Claud.* 6. *Conſ. Hon.* 127.

Pŏlītes, is, m. *One of the ſons of Priam and Hecuba,* Virg. Æn. 2, 526.

Polla, æ, f. *The name of the poet Lucan's wife, who aſſiſted her huſband in correcting his three firſt books,* Stat. Sil. 2, 7, 62.

Pollentia, *vid.* Polentia.

Pollio (Aſinius) [*qu.* Pellio, à pellibus, ut nos, *Skinner*] *A famous Roman oratour, a friend of Auguſtus, and patron of Virgil.* He was conſul A. U. 714. Vid. *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 12. & 3, 84.

Pollux, ūcis, & Pollūces, m. pl. *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 52. & *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10. (1) *The ſon of Jupiter and Leda, and twin brother of Caſtor;* or, as others, *the ſon of Tyndarus,* whence the brothers are called *Tyndaridæ,* κατα χρηστικῶς, *Ov. Met.* 8, 301. Caſtor only being the ſon of Tyndarus. *Vid.* Cic. N. D. 3, 5, & 15. Pollux was famous for boxing, as his brother for horſemanſhip. *Pollucem pugiles, Caſtora placet eques,* Ov. Am. 3, 2, 54. When Caſtor was ſlain by Lynceus, his immortal brother not prevailing with Jupiter to make him immortal alſo, gave him half his immortality, and ſo they lived and died alternately, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 121. They were both taken up into heaven, and made the ſign *Gemini,* Val. Flacc. 3, 330. (2) ‖ Julius Pollux, *a grammarian in the time of Commodus, who writ a lexicon in ten books.* (1) Vid. Auct. ſuprà allatas. (2) Suid.

Polonia, æ, f. *A large kingdom of Europe,* divided into two parts, Poland properly ſo called, and the great dukedom of Lithuania. Cracovia is the capital of upper, or little, Poland, and Poſnania of the lower, or greater, Hungary. *Vid. Geogr.*

*Pŏlyægus, i, f. [ita dict. à caprarum multitudine; *ſc.* à πολὺς, multus, & αἶξ, caper] *One of the iſlands in the Carpathian ſea ſo called,* Plin. 4, 12.

*Pŏlyænus, i, m. [*i. e.* multæ laudis; à πολὺς, multus, & αἶνος, laus] (1) *A Macedonian writer,* who dedicated eight books of military ſtratagems to the emperours Verus and Commodus,writen with great judgement and eloquence. (2) ‖ *Another in the firſt triumvirate,* who wrote three books of the triumph of M. Antonius over the Parthians, and ſome judicial orations. (3) Another, *a famous mathematician, who judged all geometry to be falſe.* (1) Vid. ipſum opus. (2) Steph. (3) Cic. Acad. 4.

*Pŏlybius, i, m. [*Lat.* longævus; à πολὺς, multus, & ϐίος, vita] *A learned hiſtorian born in Arcadia,* a man of great knowledge, both in civil and military affairs. He wrote the hiſtory both of the Greeks and the Romans, in forty books; whereof only ſeventeen are preſerved. He was tutour to Scipio Africanus, and is commended by Cicero as an excellent writer, *Off.* 3, 32. Vid. *Caſaub. præfat. in Polybium.*

Pŏlȳbus, i, m. [*Lat.* qui multas boves habet; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & ϐȣ̃ς, bos] (1) *A king of Corinth.* He haveing no children brought up Oedipus, who being expoſed was found by a ſhepherd, and brought to him. (2) *One of the ſuitors of Penelope.* (1) Stat. Theb. 1, 64. (2) Ov. Ep. 1, 91.

*‖ Pŏlycarpus, i, m. [*Lat.* multùm ferens fructum; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & καρπὸς, fructus] *A diſciple of St. John, biſhop of Smyrna, a primitive martyr,* A. D. 91. *Vid.* Euſeb. Hiſt. Ecl. 4, 5.

*Pŏlyclētæus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Polycletus.* Polycletæi camini, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 6, 28. Polycletæum cœlum, *Id. ib.* 2, 2, 67.

*Pŏlyclētus, i, m. [*Lat.* multis vocatus; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & κλητὸς, vocatus; quod à καλέω, voco] *A Sicyonian, a famous ſtatuary and ſculptor,* Plin. 34, 2. & 8 Juv. 3, 217.

*Pŏlycrătes, is, m. [*Lat.* multis imperans; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & κρατέω, impero] *A tyrant of Samos, famous for enjoying all worldly felicity, without any interveneing miſchance for many years.* Amaſis king of Ægypt ſuſpecting ſome notable miſfortune would follow ſuch an uninterrupted courſe of happyneſs, broke off his allyance with him. And ſoon after, this preſage was verified, for he was taken by Orontes, one of the viceroys of the king of Perſia, and hanged on a tree till his body was quite conſumed; a notable inſtance of fortune's inſtability. *De felicitate & annulo ejus, vid. Cic. lib. ult. de Fin.* ſub fin. & *Plin.* 33, 1. *adde Val. Max.* 9, 6. *ext.* 5.

*Pŏlȳdămantēus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Polydamas.* Polydamanteïs Pedianus in armis, *Sil.* 12, 212.

Pōlȳdămas, antis, m. primâ, metri cauſâ, longâ, [*Lat.* multos domans; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & δαμάω, domo] *The ſon of Panthous, ſon in law of Priam.* Darius Phrygius ſaith, that he betrayed Troy to the Greeks. *Meminit Ov. Met.* 12, 547. & *Perſ.* 1, 4. *Neronem ſugillans.*

*Pŏlȳdectes, æ, m. [*Lat.* hoſpitalis; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & δέχομαι, excipio] (1) *A king of the iſle Seriphus,* who educated Perſeus, but fearing his boldneſs, under pretence of giveing him an opportunity of ſeeking honour, ſent him againſt the Gorgon Meduſa. Perſeus returning with the Gorgon's head, turned him therewith into a flint-ſtone. (2) *Another, who was a ſtatuary.* (1) Ov. Met. 5, 242. (2) Plin. 34, 8.

*Pŏlȳdōrēus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Polydorus,* Ov. Met. 13, 629.

*Pŏlȳdōrus, i, m. [*Lat.* bene dilatus; à πολὺς, multus, & δῶρον, donum] *The ſon of Priamus and Hecuba,* who was ſent to Polymneſtor king of Thrace with a great quantity of gold; who, after the ſacking of Troy, for lucre thereof ſlew him. *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 3, 45. & ſeqq.

*Pŏlygnōtus, i, m. [*Lat.* multùm notus, *vel* nobilis; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & γνωτὸς, notus] *A moſt excellent painter,* Plin. 33, 13. 34, 8. & 35, 6, 9.

*Pŏlyhiſtor, ŏris, m. [*q. d.* Hiſtoriæ peritus; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & ἵστωρ, ſciens] (1) *Corn. Alexander* ſo called, becauſe of his great knowledge in antiquity. (2) *A book of Solinus ſo entitled.* (1) Suet. *de* Ill. Gramm. 20. (2) Vid. librum.

*Pŏlȳhymnia, æ, f. [*Lat.* multorum hymnorum dea; [*ex* πολὺς, multus, & ὕμνος, hymnus] *One of the nine muſes,* Hor. Od. 1, 1. ſub fin.

*Pŏlyīdus, i, m. [*Lat.* multa ſciens; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & εἴδω, ſcio] (1) *A Corinthian ſoothſayer, who foretold many things which afterwards happened.* (2) *A famous engineer.* (1) Cic. *de* Div. 1, 40. (2) Vitruv. præf. lib. 7.

*Pŏlȳmēdia, æ, f. [Πολυμήδια, Gr.] *A village of Troas,* Plin. 5, 30.

*Pŏlymneſtor, ŏris, m. [*Lat.* multorum memor; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & μνήστωρ, peritus] *A king of Thrace. Vid.* Polydorus, *ubi plura.*

*Pŏlȳnīces, is, m. [*Lat.* multùm vincens; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & νίκη, victoria] *The ſon of Oedipus, and brother of Eteocles,* Stat. Theb. 7, 689. *Vid. plura in* Eteocles.

*Pŏlȳphēmus, i, m. [*Lat.* celebris; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & φημὶ, dico] *The ſon of Neptune, a Cyclops,* famous on account of his one eye, which was in the middle of his forehead; a poetical giant, who, with his brethren, kept their flocks in Sicily. He fell in love with the ſea nymph Galatea; read his fine courtſhip, *Ov. Met.*

Met. 13, 789. & ſeqq. When Ulyſſes arrived in Sicily, he ſeized him, and his companions, carryed them into his cave, and eat two of them. But when Ulyſſes had given him ſtrong wine to his victuals, he fell aſleep, and the hero takeing the advantage, put out his eye with a fire-ſtick, and made his eſcape, *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 3, 620. *& quæ ſequuntur.*

•‖ Pŏlȳphontes, is, m. [*qu.* Homicida; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & φένω, occido] *A king who ſlew his brother for treaſonable practices,* Gell. 4, 2.

•Pŏlȳtimētos, i, m. [*Lat.* multùm honoratus; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & τιμὴ, honor] *A river of Sogdiana,* Curt. 7, 10.

•Pŏlyxĕna, æ, f. [*Lat.* multorum hoſpita; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & ξένος, hoſpes] *The daughter of king Priam,* who gave her in marryage to Achilles; but he comeing into the temple of Apollo to perform the nuptial Rites, was there treacherouſly ſlain by Paris. After the ſacking of Troy the ghoſt of Achilles appeared, and demanded his ſpouſe; who thereupon was ſacrificed at his tomb, *Ov. Met.* 13, 448.

•Pŏlyxĕnius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Polyxena.* Polyxenia cædes, *Catull.* 62, 368.

•Pŏlyxo, ûs, f. [Πολυξὼ, Gr.] *A woman of Lemnos, and prieſteſs of Apollo,* who adviſed the Lemnian women to kill all the men, becauſe they took them wives out of Thrace; which was cruelly executed, only Hypſipyle ſpared her father Thoas. *Vid.* Stat. Theb. 5, 90. & 327. & Val. Flacc. 2, 316.

‖ Pomerania, æ, f. *Pomerland, a province of Germany.* It is bounded on the north by the Baltick, on the eaſt by Pruſſia, on the ſouth by Brandenburgh, on the weſt by Mecklenburgh. *Adi Geogr.*

Pŏmētia, æ, f. *An ancient city of the Volſcians in Italy,* Liv. 1, 53. Hinc

Pōmētīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pometia.* Pometinæ manubiæ, *Liv.* 1, 55.

Pōmētii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Pometia,* Virg. Æn. 6, 775.

Pōmōna, æ, f. *The godeſs of gardens and fruit-trees,* Varr. & Feſtus, whom Vertumnus fell in love with, and forced. *Ovid* maketh her one of the Hamadryades, *Met.* 14, 624.

‖ Pōmōnal, ālis, f. [*à* deâ Pomonâ dict.] *A place in the midway between Rome and Oſtia,* Feſt.

Pompeiānum, i, n. *Cicero's country ſeat at Nola, twelve miles from Naples,* Cic. Attic. 1, 16.

Pompeiānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pompey.* Pompeianæ partes, *Paterc.* 2, 52, 2. *& abſol.* Pompeiani, *Id.* 2, 51, 3.

Pompeii, ōrum, m. pl. *Liv.* 9, 38. & *Plin.* 3, 5. *Sall.* & *Sen.* *A town and colony of Campania, near the river Sarnus;* hod. in ruinis jacet.

Pompeiŏpŏlis, is, f. *A city of Cilicia,* called before *Solæ,* afterwards *Trajanopolis,* Solin. cap. 51. & Plin. 5, 27. hod. *Paleſoli.*

Pompeius, *vel* Pompejus, i, m. *There were ſeveral Romans of this name.* (1) Cneius Pompeius, whom Sylla called *Magnus,* and after him many writers; and Tully calleth him *a man born to all greatneſs,* Clar. Orat. 68. A valiant and ſucceſsfull commander of the Roman people, who gained many victories, and put an end to ſeveral wars; but at laſt was overcome by Cæſar, and ſlain in his flight in Ægypt; which affordeth us an example of the mutability of human affairs, and that none can ſay it hath been a fair day till the evening. He lived 58 years. (2) Cneius, *the elder ſon of the former,* a brave and valiant leader, but unſucceſsfull, after a bloody and doubtfull fight, defeated by Cæſar at Munda in Spain, and there ſlain. (3) Sextus, *the younger ſon of Magnus,* a man of good courage, but unſucceſsfull, for being defeated in a ſea fight he fled into Aſia, and fell into his enemies hands, who put him to death. There were ſeveral others of this name, *vid. Livii Indicem.* (1) Vid. Liv. Epit. 89. & 103. Val. Max. 8, 8. & Flor. 3, 5, 2. nec non Liv. Epit. 112. (2) Flor. 4, 2, 86. (3) *Vid.* Flor. 4, 8.

Pompēius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Pompey.* Domus Pompeïa petatur, *Ov.* è *Pont.* 4, 5, 9.

Pompĕlōnenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Pompelune in Spain,* Plin. 3, 3.

Pompīlius, a, um, adj. *ut* ¶ Pompilius ſanguis, *The Piſones,* Hor. Art. Poët. 292. *deſcended from*

Pompīlius Numa, *The ſecond king of Rome,* Liv. 1, 18.

Pompōnia, æ, f. *The mother of Scipio, by Jupiter transformed into a ſnake,* Sil. 13, 615.

Pompōniāna, æ, f. *An iſland, one of the Stœchades,* Plin. 3, 5.

Pompōniānus, a, um, adj. *ut* Pomponiana pira, *Plin.* 15, 15. *firſt planted by*

Pompōnius, i, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) *Titus Pomponius,* who finding the commonwealth harraſſed by the faction of Cinna, retired to Athens, where he improved himſelf in his ſtudies, and learned the Greek tongue ſo perfectly, that he gained the name of Atticus. He was a man of ſingular courteſy and humanity, yet grave withall; a true friend to his friends, whom he aſſiſted and relieved in their adverſity without reſpect to any party, for he was very rich. He was very frugal, but very generous, very elegant and nice in his houſe and equipage, but not expenſive. He was free from pride, affectation, or ambition; equally beloved by Octavius and Brutus. Hortenſius and Cicero were very intimate with him; the latter of which wrote 16 books of epiſtles to him. He died of a fiſtula, or rather of a voluntary abſtinence, in the 77th year of his age. (3) *Cneius Pomponius,* a good oratour, very acute and vehement. (3) *Jul. Pomponius Secundus,* a noble citizen, and good poet. (4) *Pomponius Mela,* a Spaniard and famous geographer in the reign of the emperour Claudius. (1) Lego vitam ejus à Nepote ſcript. (2) Cic. *in* Orat. (3) Plin. 13, 12. (4) Liber ejus de Orbis ſitu extat.

Pomptīnus, & Pontīnus, a, um, adj. ¶ Pomptina palus, *A great lake in Campania, near Privernum, Setia, and Terracina,* a place much infeſted with robbers, *Juv.* 3, 307. It was drained by Cethegus in his conſulſhip, and made firm land, *Liv. Epit.* 46. Pontini campi, *Mart.* 13, 112.

•Pŏnērŏpŏlis, is, f. [*Lat.* Nequinum; *ex* πόνηρος, malus, & πόλις, civitas] *A city of Thrace, rebuilt by Philip of Macedon, and called* Philippopolis, *afterwards, from its ſituation,* Trimontium, *Plin.* 4, 11. hod. *Philippopoli,* Hard.

‖ Pons fractus, *Pontfret,* or *Pomfret,* in Yorkſhire, *Camd.*

‖ Pons Ælii, *Ponteland* in Northumberland, *Camd.*

‖ Pontes, *Colebrook,* Camd. or, according to others, *Reading;* or *Paunton,* as others.

•Pontia, æ, f. [Ποντία, Gr.] (1) ‖ *An iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea.* (2) Pontia, *or* Pontina tribus, ſo called from the city Pontia, whoſe inhabitants were taken into Rome. (3) Pontiæ, *iſlands in the Tuſcan ſea.* (4) *A chaſte Roman matron, ſlain by Octavius Sagitta, tribune of the people, becauſe he could not debauch her.* (5) *The daughter of Pub. Petronius, and wife of Vectius Bolanus, condemned by Nero for poiſoning two of her own children at one ſupper.* (1) Ptol. 3, 1. ☞ *Hinc Pilatum ortum aiunt.* (2) Liv. 7, 15. (3) Plin. 3, 6. (4) Tac. Ann. 13, 44. (5) Juv. 6, 637. & Mart. 2, 34. *ubi vid. vet. Schol.*

•Pontĭcus, i, m. *A famous heroick poet, familiarly acquainted with Propertius and Ovid,* Prop. 1, 7, 1. Ov. Triſt. 5, 10, 47.

•Pontĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pontus.* Vid. infrà poſt *Pontus.*

•Pontius, ii, m. *The name of ſeveral men.* (1) A valiant and politick commander of the Samnites, but at length overcome, led in triumph, and beheaded. (2) *Pontius Pilatus,* procurator of Judea, under whom our bleſſed Saviour was pleaſed to ſuffer for our redemption. *Alios hoc nomine ap. Livium & Tacitum reperies.* (1) Liv. 9, 1. (2) Tac. Ann. 15, 44, 4.

•Pontus, i, m, [*Lat.* mare, per *Synecd.* à πόντος, Gr.] (1) *The Euxine,* or *hoſpitable, ſea,* though formerly called *Axenus,* i. e. *inhoſpitalis.* It is alſo called *Tauricus,* Feſt. *Amazonius,* Claud *in* Eutrop. 264. *Scythicus,* Val. Flacc. 2, 379. & *Sinus Sarmaticus,* Ov. Triſt. 1, 4, 62. It lieth between the Cimmerian and Thracian Boſphorus, alſo extended to the country of Colchis, which is called *Cappadocia.* (2) Alſo *a country of the Leſſer Aſia, the kingdom of the great Mithridates.* (3) *Other countries* alſo, as *Tomos, Paphlagonia,* and eſpecially *Bithynia,* where the younger Pliny commanded under Trajan, were called by this name. (4) The Roman poets in imitation of the Greek call *any ſea* by this name. (1) Vid. auctores ſup. à cit. vid. & Ptol. 5, 6. & Ov. Triſt. 4, 4, 55. (2) Ex ſuo regno ſic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugiſſe dicitur, *Cic.* pro *Lege Manil.* 9. (3) Ov. Triſt. 5, 10. princ. & Inſcript. Grut. p. 454. n. 3. (4) Pontus Libyæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 560. *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 37. Hinc

•Pontĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Pontus.* Pontica terra, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 94. Pontici fauces freti, *Sen. Med.* 454. *i. e.* Boſphorus.

Pōpĭlius (Lænas) (1) *One whom Cicero had defended, who afterwards aſſaſſinated him.* (2) *Another of the Popilian family, a prieſt of Carmenta, who put a ſtop to a civil ſedition; and ſeveral others.* (1) Val. Max. 5, 3, 4. (2) Cic. *in* Orat. 14. *De aliis vid. Indicem in Livium.*

Poppæa, æ, f. [*à* Poppæo Sabino avo] cogn. Sabina. *The wife of Rufius Criſpus, but brought to Nero's bed by the recommendation of Otho,* Suet. Ner. 35. & Tac. ſæpe.

Pŏpŭlifŭgium, i, n. [*à* populi fuga] *A feſtival in memory of the Romans fleeing before the Gauls, kept on the ſixth of July,* Varr. L. L. 5, 3. Macrob. Sat. 3, 2.

Pŏpŭlōnia, æ, f. & Pŏpŭlōnium, ii, n. (1) *A city of Tuſcany near Piſæ;* ex ejus ruinis juxta crevit Plumbinum, *Piombino,* Hard. (2) ‖ Alſo *a name of Juno.* (1) Sexcentos juvenes dederat Populonia mater, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 172. Vid. *Plin.* 3, 5. & 6. (2) Macrob. Sat. 3, 11.

Porcia, æ, f. *The daughter of Porcius Cato of Utica, and wife of Brutus;* who hearing of her huſband's overthrow and death, ſwallowed burning coals, being kept from all other means of death, *Plut.* in *Brut.* & *Val. Max.* 4, 6, 5.

Porcia, æ, f. [*à* porcis] *A ſurname of the family of Cato,* Var. R. R. 2, 1.

Porcĭfera, æ, f. *A river of Italy, which floweth near the eaſt ſide of Genoa,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Biſagna,* Hard.

Pŏrŏsēlēne, es, f. *An iſland and town of the Ægean ſea,* Plin. 5, 31.

Porphȳrion, ōnis, m. *A giant, one of thoſe that made war upon the gods,* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 54. & Claud. Gigant.

Porphȳriōne, es, f. *An iſland in the Propontis,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Iſola di Chirico.*

Porphȳris, is, f. *quæ* & Cytherea, & Carpathus, & Niſyros. *An iſle between Peloponneſus and Crete,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Cerigo.*

‖ Porphȳrius, i, m. *A Platonick philoſopher,* the ſcholar of Longinus, and afterwards of Plotinus, a Tyrian. He was a great enemy to the Chriſtians, and wrote againſt them, and upon other ſubjects. *Vid.* Suid. & Eunap. in vitâ ejus.

Porrīma, æ, f. *The ſiſter,* or elſe *the companion, of Evander's mother,* Ov. Faſt. 1, 633.

Porsēna, *vel* Porſenna, æ, m. *A king of Hetruria, who took Tarquin's part againſt the Romans.* Etruſcâ Porſenæ manu, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 4. Tarquinium ejectum Porſenna jubebat Accipere, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 646.

Portūnus, *vel pot.* Portumnus, i, m. [à portubus] *A god of the ſea*, called alſo *Palæmon*, Virg. Æn. 5, 241. vid. Feſt. & Cic. N. D. 2, 26. Hinc

Portūnālia, *vel* Portumnālia, um, *vel* ōrum, n. pl. *A feſtival in honour of Portumnus, who had a temple in the port of Tiber*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. Græcis portumnalia παλαιμόνια dic. *eadem quæ &* Iſthmia.

Porus, i, m. *A king of India, defeated, and put to death in an inhuman manner by Alexander the Great*, Curt. 8, 12. & 14.

Poſthŭmia, æ, f. (1) *A Roman matron.* (2) ‖ *A Veſtal virgin ſuſpected of unchaſtity, but tryed, and acquited.* (1) Liv. 4, 41. (2) Plut.

Poſthŭmius, i, m. (Albinus) *writ a hiſtory of the Roman affairs in an eloquent ſtyle.* He was conſul with L. Lucullus, A. U. 602. *Cic.* in *Orat. Alios Poſthumios quære in indice Liviano.*

Poſidium, ii, n. (1) *A cape of Bithynia.* (2) *Another, with a town of the ſame name in Caria*; hod. *Capo de Melaxo.* (1) Mela. (2) Plin. 5, 29.

*Pŏsīdŏnia, æ, f. [*Lat.* Neptunia, à Ποσειδῶν, Gr.] *A town of Lucania*, otherwiſe called *Paſtum*, Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Peſti*, Hard.

‖ Poſonium, ii, n. *Preſburgh* in Hungary.

Poſtverta, æ, f. *One of the ſiſters, or companions, of Carmenta the mother of Evander, thought to have influence on teeming women*, Ov. Faſt. 1, 633. & Gell. 16, 16.

*Pŏtămos, i, m. [*qu.* fluvioſus; à ποταμὸς, Gr. fluvius] *A town of Attica in Greece, between Sunium and Euripus*, the place where Diogenes Laërtius was born, *Plin.* 4, 7. hod. *Porto de Raſty*, Hard.

Pŏtentia, æ, f. (1) *A city of Picenum.* Superſunt veſtigia haud procul à portu Ricanatico, ubi Abbatia retinet nomen S. Mariæ ad pedem Potentiæ, ad amnem *Potenza*, Hard. (2) *Another in Lucania*; hod. *Polenza*, Hard. (1) *Plin.* 3, 13. (2) *Id.* 3, 5. Hinc

Pŏtentīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Potentia*, Plin. 3, 11.

Pŏthīnus, i, m. *One of the aſſaſſins of Pompey, when he fled into Ægypt, after the Pharſalian fight.* Aulus Pompejum letho damnâſſe Pothinus, *Luc.* 8, 483.

Pŏtīdæa, æ, f. *A town of Macedonia*, called alſo *Caſſandria*, Plin. 4, 10. hod. *Schiato.*

*Pŏtīna, æ, f. [à potu] Dea quæ potui infantum præerat. ☞ *Scrib.* & Potua, *Varr.* Vid. Non. 2, 310.

*Pŏtītius, ii, m. *One of the prieſts of Hercules.* Vid. *ſuprà* Pinarius.

Potnia, æ, f. (1) *A town near Thebes in Bœotia*, where Glaucus the ſon of Siſyphus, hence called *Potniades*, was torn in pieces by his own horſes. (2) Potniæ, *a town in Magneſia.* (1) Ælian. *Vid.* Virg. Georg. 3, 268. (2) Plin. 4, 9.

‖ Poviſia, æ, f. *Powis* in Wales, where the Severn riſeth out of Plinlymmon hill.

P ante R.

*Prænĕſte, is, n. & Prænĕſtes, is, f. [fortè à πρηνὴς, præceps] *A city of Italy, about twenty miles from Rome eaſtward.* Qui altum Præneſte colunt, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 682. Aciem Præneſte ſub ipsâ Stravi, *Id. Æn.* 8, 561. hod. *Pilaſtrina*, & *Paleſtrina*, Hard. Hinc

*Prænĕſtīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Præneſte; where Fortune had a temple.* Vidit Fortuna colonos Præneſtina ſuos, *Luc.* 2, 193. *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 41.

Præpeſinthus, i, f. *One of the iſlands in the Ægean ſea*, called *Sporades*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Fermina* dici exiſtimatur, *Hard.*

‖ Præſtes, ĭtis, f. (1) *Minerva*, emphatically ſo called. (2) Alſo *Jupiter.* (1) Feſt. (2) Grut. Inſcript. p. 22. n. 1. & *ſæpe in nummis.*

Præſtĭtes, dĭi. [quòd præſtent omnia tuta] *The publick Lares, and keepers of the city*, Ov. Faſt. 5, 129. & 133.

Prætōria Auguſta, *A city of Piedmont in Italy*, Plin. 3, 17, hod. *Aoſta*, & *Auguſta* Italis; Gallis *Aouſte*, Hard.

*Prætūtiānus, & Prætūtius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Prætutii.* Prætutianus ager, *Liv.* 22, 9. Prætutia pubes, *Sil.* 15, 588.

*‖ Prætūtii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people near Picenum in Italy*, Ptol.

*Praga, æ, f. *Prague*, the metropolis of Bohemia.

Praſiæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town on the continent of Aſia*, Liv. 31, 45.

Praſii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 19.

Praxĭtĕles, is, m. *A famous ſtatuary, who wrote five volumes of remarkable works through the whole world*, Plin. 36, 5. Praxitelem propriâ vindicat arte lapis, *Prop.* 3, 9, 16. Hinc

Praxĭtĕlius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Praxiteles.* Non in omni marmore neceſſe eſt ineſſe Praxitelia capita, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 21.

Prĕciani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Aquitain*, Cæſ. B. G. 4, 27.

Prætius, ii, m. *A lake in Tuſcany ſo called*, Cic. *pro* Mil. 27.

*Prĭămus, i, m. [à πρίαμαι, emo, quia captivum ab Hercule Heſione auro redemit] *The ſon of Laomedon, father of Paris, Hector, &c.* He had 62 children in all, 19 by Hecuba his wife, the reſt by concubines. The laſt king of Troy, which was after ten years ſiege taken and ſacked by the Græcians. He was ſlain by Pyrrhus ſon of Achilles, after a reign of fifty-two years. *Vid.* Hom. Il. ω, 496. & Virg. Æn. 2, 501. Hinc

*Prĭămēius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Priamus.* ¶ Priameïa virgo, *Caſſandra, the daughter of Priamus*, Virg. Æn. 2, 403. ſceptra. *Id. ib.* 7, 252. &

*Prĭămĭdes, is, m. Patron. *A ſon of Priam.* Priamides Helenus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 346. Deïphobus. *Id. ib.* 6, 494. &

*Prĭămēis, ĭdis, f. *Caſſandra, the daughter of Priam*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37.

Prĭāpēius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Priapus.* ¶ Priapeïa carmina, *a book of ſmutty verſes, wrote however in a pure ſtyle, by Petronius, Ovid, Tibullus, &c. as is probable.*

Prĭāpīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Priapus*, Petron.

Prĭāpus, i, m. *The ſon of Bacchus and Venus*, worſhiped chiefly at Lampſacum near the Helleſpont, whence he is called *Helleſpontiacus*, Virg. Georg. 4, 111. His temple at Rome was in the *Eſquiliæ*, where now is the ſtatue of Paſquin, *Camer. Cent, Hor. ſubſec. c.* 56. An aſs was ſacrificed to him, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 319. & *ſeqq. ubi cauſam hujus immolationis jocoſam narrat.* The herb rocket was alſo conſecrated to him, as a provocative, he being the god of obſcenity. He was alſo the keeper of lakes, whence Leonidas, an ancient poet, calleth him Πρίηπος λιμενίτης. He preſided alſo in gardens, where an obſcene ſtatue of him was ordinaryly ſet up, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 34. *Tib.* 1, 1, 17.

Prīēne, es, f. *A city of Ionia, not far from Miletus*, Liv. 38, 13. *Hinc* Prienei, & Prienenſes *incolæ dict.* Auſon.

Prille, es, f. *An ancient river of Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Lago di Caſtiglione*, Hard.

Priſciānus, i, m. *A learned grammarian of Cæſarea, in the time of Juſtinian.* Aliquot libri de partibus orationis & conſtructione extant.

Priſcus (Helvidius) *Son-in-law of Thraſea, was prætor of Achaia under Nero, but a lover of liberty*, Tac. Ann. 16, 28.

Prīvernates, ium, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 5. & *in ſing.* Privernas fundus, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 55. *The people of*

Prīvernum, i, n. *A town of the Volſcians in Italy, near the river Amazenus*, Virg. Æn. 11, 540. hod. *Piperno*, Hard. Priverno, vitis Latiæ præſignis honore, *Sil.* 6, 43.

Prīvernus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Privernum.* Privernus ager, *Cic.* in *Rull.* 2, 25.

Probalinthus, i, f. *A town of Attica in Greece*, Plin. 4, 7.

Prŏbus, i, m. (1) ‖ *An emperour who behaved himſelf valiantly in the Sarmatian war.* (2) Probus Valerius *of Berytus, firſt a centurion, afterwards a grammarian.* (1) Vitam ejus vid. ap. Vopiſcum. (2) Suet. de illuſtr. Gramm. 24.

Prŏchȳta, æ, f. *A ſmall and ruged iſland of the Tyrrhenian ſea, near the cape of Miſenum*, Virg. Æn. 9, 715. hod. *Procita*, Hard.

Prŏcas, æ, m. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 767. Proca, *Ov. Met.* 14, 622. *The grandfather of Romulus.*

‖ Proclus, i, m. *A Platonick philoſopher, who kept a ſchool at Athens*; he was maſter of Plutarch the Athenian, and was a good mathematician. *Sphæram ejus Latinè loqui docuit J. Linacer; alia etiam opera extant.*

*Prŏconnēſius, *vel* Prŏconēſius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Proconneſus.* Ariſtæas Proconneſius, *Plin.* 7, 2. Proconneſium marmor, *Vitruv.* 2, 8. Phanodicus Proconeſius, *Inſcriptio vetuſtiſſima* Βυςροφηδὸν, *nempe annorum* 2300, *à rev. Edm. Chiſhuli non ita pridem edita & illuſtrata.*

*Prŏconnēſus, *vel* Prŏcŏnēſus, i, f. [Προκόννησος, Gr.] *An iſland in the Propontis, famous for the fineſt marble*, Plin. 5, ult. Vitruv. 2, 8. hod. *Marmora.*

*Prŏcopius, ii, m. [Προκόπιος, Gr.] *A Greek hiſtorian of Cæſarea in Paleſtine, who wrote the wars of Beliſarius, [illegible] general under Juſtinian, whoſe ſecretary he [illegible], and on other ſubjects.* Opera extant.

Procris, is, f. *The daughter of Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus the grandſon of Æolus*, Ov. Met. 7, 712.

*Procruſtes, is, m. [Προκρούστης, Gr.] *A noted robber in that part of Attica, which was called* Curdalus, *who haveing taken travelers, meaſured them by his bed, and if too long, cut them ſhorter; but if too ſhort, ſtretched them longer*, Diod. 4, 5. Plut. *in* Theſeo, & Ov. Met. 7, 458.

Prŏcŭlejus, i, m. *A Roman of the equeſtrian rank, a great favourite of Auguſtus, brother to Terentia the wife of Mæcenas*; who, when his two brethren Scipio and Muræna had forfeited their eſtates for ſideing with Pompey, divided his, and gave to each an equal dividend with himſelf, and likewiſe got them their pardon, *Plut. in vitâ Anton. Plin.* 7, 45. *Hor.* 2, 2, 5.

*Prŏcyon, ōnis, m. [*Lat.* ante canis, *vertente Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. *ex* πρὸ, antè, & κύων, canis; quòd ante Sirium canem oriatur, *Plin.* 18, 28. Canicula] *The leſſer dog ſtar, which ariſeth the 15th of July*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 18. In Perſ. 3, 5. Canicula ſeemeth to mean *Sirius*; but *Columella*, 11, 12. manifeſtly diſtinguiſheth them, making Sirius not to ariſe till ten days after Procyon.

*Prœtĭdes, um, f. pl. Patron. *The daughters of Prœtus*, who preferring themſelves to Juno, went mad, and imagined themſelves to be kine, but were at length cured by Melampus, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 48. *Ov. Met.* 15, 326.

*Prœtus, i, m. [Προῖτος, Gr.] *A king of the Argives*, de quo vid. *Bellerophon & Hom.* ζ, 164. *& deinc.* How he was turned into a ſtone by the ſight of the Gorgon's head, *vid.* Ov. Met. 5. fab. 2.

Progne, es, f. *The daughter of Pandion king of Athens, wife of Tereus king of Thrace, and ſiſter of Philomela.* She was turned into a ſwallow. *Lege* Philomela & Itys, *Ov. Met.* 6. *fab.* 8.

*Prŏmētheus, i, m. [ἀπὸ τῆς προμηθείας, *i. e.* à prudentiâ] (1) *The ſon of Iapetus, one of the Titans, and Clymene*, whom the poets feign to have formed men of clay, and put life into them by fire ſtole from heaven; at which Jupiter being angry, ſent Mercury to chain him to mount Caucaſus, and to ſet a vulture to his liver, which grew again as faſt as it was devoured. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 1, 82. Virg. Ecl. 6, 42. *Lege &* Epimetheus. (2) It is alſo uſed to ſignify *a poter*, in imitation of the Athenians, who, as Lucian telleth us, uſed to call their poters ſo. (1) Adde Heſiod. in Θεογ. (2) Juv. 4, 133. Hinc

*Prŏmēthēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Prometheus*, Mart. 10, 39.

Prŏmēthīdes, is. m. Patron. *Deucalion the ſon of Prometheus*, Ov. Met. 1, 390.

Prŏpœtĭdes, um. m. pl. *Women of Amathus, who haveing deſpiſed Venus, were by her made common proſtitutes, and at laſt turned into ſtone*, Ov. Met. 10. fab. 7.

Prŏpertius, i. m. (Sextus Aurelius) *An elegiack poet at Mevania*, as Crinitus, or *Ameria in Umbria*, as Joſ. Scaliger, *a very learned poet, and ſo polite, that* Juſt. Lipſius *ſaith of him*, He who loveth not Propertius, the Muſes love not him. He was cotemporary with Horace, Virgil, and Tibullus, *vid.* Ov. Triſt. 4, 50, & ſeqq. He imitated Mimnermus, Callimachus, and Philetas, as we learn from himſelf. *Quatuor elegiarum libri extant.*

Prŏpontiăcus, a, um. adj. *ut* Propontiacâ qua fluit Iſter aquâ, *Prop.* 3, 22, 2. *Of*, or *pertaining, to*

Prŏpontis, ĭdis. f. *The ſea between the Helleſpont and the Thracian Boſphorus, where it is ſtraitened again.* Longa Propontis, *Ov.* è *Pont.* 4, 9, 118. hod. *Mer de Marmora*, Hard.

• **Prŏſerpĭna**, æ. f. [omnino *à* Gr. Περσεφόνη] *The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres*, ſtolen by Pluto out of Sicily, and carryed to his ſubterranean dominions. Her mother miſſing her, lighted thoſe fires which have burnt ever ſince on the top of Ætna, ſought her through the iſland, and afterwards throughout the world, but in vain. At length hearing where ſhe was, ſhe petitioned Jupiter for her return, at leaſt ſix months in the year. Pluto aſſented, provided ſhe had taſted nothing there. But one Aſcalapus ſaying that he had ſeen her taſte ſome grains of a pomegranate, her return was intercepted. *Vid.* Cic. *in* Verr. 4, 48. Serv. *in* Virg. Georg. 1, 49. *lege &* Ov. Met. 5. fab. 8.

Proſymne, es. f. *A town of Peloponneſus; whence June was called* Proſymnia, becauſe there worſhiped, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 384. & 4, 44.

• ‖ **Prōtăgŏras**, æ. m. [Πρωταγόρας, Gr. *i. e.* primus fori; *ex* πρῶτος, primus, *&* ἀγορὰ, forum] *A ſcholar of Democritus.* He was born at Abdera, was the ſon of Menander, and firſt taught rhetorick for hire, *Gell.* 5, 3. & 5, 10.

• **Prōtei columnæ** [*à* Πρωτεὺς, Gr.] *A place in the extreme parts of Ægypt, where was the great port of Alexandria, whither Menelaüs was driven in his return from Troy*, Virg. Æn. 11, 262. *conf.* Odyſſ. δ, 355.

‖ **Prōtĕſilāēus**, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Proteſilaüs.* Proteſilaēa domus, *Catull.* 66, 74.

• **Prōtĕſilāus**, i. m. [*Lat.* primarius populi; *ex* πρῶτος, primus, *&* λαὸς, populus] *A Græcian captain, firſt ſlain by Hector at his landing at Troy, as it was foretold by the oracle.* His wife Laodamia having obtained to ſee his ghoſt, expired in its embraces, *Ov. Met.* 12, 68. & *Catull.* 66, 74.

• **Prŏteus**, eos. m. [Πρωτεὺς, Gr.] *The ſon of Neptune and Phœnice*, or *of Oceanus and Tethys*, one of the gods of the ſea, for telling future events. He could transform himſelf into any ſhape. According to Homer, he was an Ægyptian. Diodorus Siculus ſaith he was a king of Ægypt, and that, after the manner of their kings, he ſometimes uſed a lion, ſometimes a bull, for his creſt. Plato and Lucian agree that he was an Ægyptian, but the former maketh him a ſophiſt, the latter a ſtage player; each of them endeavouring to aſſign the moral of his fabulous mutability. Virgil diſſenteth from them all, with regard to his country, which he ſaith was *Pallene*, a peninſula of Macedon; and that his chariot was drawn by ſea horſes. *Lege* Virg. Georg. 4, 387. & ſeqq. *& ibid.* Serv. Homerum δ, 365. *& præced.* Lucian. *in* Proteo, Virg. Georg. 4, 391.

Prōvincia, æ. f. *Provence in France*, Auſon.

Prūſa, æ. f. *A town of Bithynia, at the foot of Olympus, built by Hannibal*, Plin. 5, 32. ‖ *Pruſias* voc. Solin. Hine

Prūſiăcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pruſa*, or *Pruſias.* Pruſiacæ oræ, *Sil.* 13, 888.

Prūſias, æ. m. *A king of Bithynia, to whom Hannibal fled, after his overthrow the Romans ſent to demand him, but he to prevent his being delivered up to them, poiſoned himſelf*, Nep. Hannib. 12.

• **Prytanēum**, i. n. [*qu.* πυρὸς ταμεῖον, tritici promptuarium] (1) *The council chamber in the citadel of Athens, where ſuch as had deſerved well of their country, were maintained at the publick charge.* (2) Alſo *the publick council houſe of other places.* (1) Cic. *de* Orat. 1, 54. (2) Liv. 41, 20.

• **Prytanes**, is. m. [*à* πρυτανεύω, guberno] (1) ‖ *Chief magiſtrates of Athens, choſen after the expulſion of the* 30 *tyrants.* (2) Alſo *a chief magiſtrate in Rhodes, Cyzicum*, &c. (1) Demoſth. Philipp. 2, & alibi. (2) Liv. 42, 45.

• **Psămăthe**, es. f. [*à* ψάμαθος, arena] (1) *A hill and fountain of Bœotia near Thebes.* (2) *A nymph, the daughter of Nereus, and mother of Phocus.* (3) *The daughter of Crotopus, king of the Argives.* (1) Val. Flacc. 1, 364. (2) Ov. Met. 11, 398. (3) Stat. Theb. 1, 570.

Psōphis, ĭdis. f. *A city of Arcadia*, Ov. Met. 5, 607.

Pſylli, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Africa, whoſe bodies were a natural antidote againſt the poiſon of ſerpents*, Plin. 7, 2. Luc. 9, 895. *Sed* Celſus *negat*, 5, 27, 3.

Pſyra, æ. f. *An iſland in the Ægean ſea*, Plin. 5, 31.

Pſytalia, æ. f. *An iſland in the Ægean ſea*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Lypſocoutalia* incolæ vocant, *Hard.*

P ante T.

• **Ptĕleon**, i. n. [*à* πτελέα, ulmus] *A town of Ionia*, Liv. 42. ult.

• **Ptĕrŏphŏros regio** [*Lat.* pinnigera; *à* πτερὸν, pinna, *&* φέρω, fero; ob nivem quæ inſtar pinnarum perpetuò cadit] *A Scythian province in the Hyperborean mountains*, Plin. 4, 12.

• **Ptŏlĕmæis**, ĭdis. f. Patron. *The daughter of Ptolomy, Cleopatra.* Inceſta Ptolemæis, *Luc.* 10, 69.

• **Ptŏlĕmāis**, idis. f. *A city of Paleſtine*, Plin. 2, 73. Alſo *three more of the ſame name in Ægypt.*

• **Ptŏlĕmæus**, i. m. [*à* πτολεμεῖν, *pro* πολεμεῖν, pugnare] (1) *The name of the Ægyptian kings after Alexander the Great, in a continued ſeries, diſtinguiſhed only by their ſurnames.* The firſt of them was ſurnamed *Lagus*, one of Alexander's captains, who, at that king's deceaſe, ſeized on Ægypt. The moſt conſiderable of his ſucceſſors was *Philadelphus*, who was very learned, and furniſhed the great library at Alexandria with 700,000 volumes. He alſo, by the counſel of Demetrius, cauſed the Old Teſtament to be tranſlated into Greek. (2) Alſo *a famous aſtronomer and geographer of Alexandria, in the time of M. Aurelius*, as we learn from Suidas. (1) *Vid.* Gell. 6, ult. Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. 12, 2. (2) Opera ejus extant.

• **Ptŏlĕmeium**, i. n. [*à* Ptolemæo conditore] *A ſchool in Athens ſo called*, Cic. *de* Fin. 5, 1. & Pauſan. in Attic.

P ante U.

Publĭcŏla, æ. m. *qui &* Poplĭcŏla [*à* publico, vel populi cultu, dict.] *A name given to M. Valerius, the colleague of Brutus, who were the two firſt conſuls of Rome, after the expulſion of the kings*, Liv. 2. 8.

Publius, ii. m. [*qu.* Populus, *à* populo, *i. e.* popularis] (1) *The prænomen of ſeveral Romans.* (2) ‖ *A Syrian mimographer, more eſteemed by Julius Cæſar than even Laberius himſelf.* (1) Ut Publ. Corn. Scipio, P. Virg. Maro. (2) *Vid.* Gell. 17, 14. & Macrob. 2, 7. *Extant mimi ejus à Scaligero, Grutero, aliiſque illuſtrat.*

Pūcimānus, & **Pūnĭcus**, a, um. adj. *Of Africa*, or *Carthage.* *Vid.* Pœnicanus & Pœnicus.

Pūcĭnum, i. n. *A famous caſtle of the Carni, a people inhabiting the country now called* Carniola, *in the territory of Venice*, Plin. 3, 18. hod. incolis *Caſtel Dunio*, Hard.

‖ **Pupiēnus**, i. m. *A Roman emperour, colleague of Balbinus*, Jul. Cap. *Utriuſque nummi in cimeliis adſervantur.*

Puppius, ii. m. *A tragical poet, who had a mighty art in moveing the paſſion of grief.* Lacrymoſa poēmata Puppi, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 67.

Purpŭrārĭæ, ārum. f. pl. *Two ſmall iſlands on the coaſts of Mauritania*, Plin. 6, 52. hod. *l'iſle Madere, & Porto Sancto*, Hard.

Pŭteŏlānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Puteoli*, *ut* Aquæ Puteolanæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 3. *Of*

Pŭteŏli, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* puteis, qui ibi plurimi, frigidi & calidi, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 5.] *A city of Campania in Italy, famous formerly for juſtice*; whence it was called by the Greeks *Dicæarchia*, Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Puzzuolo*, Hard.

Pŭticŭli, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* puteis quòd vetuſtiſſimum ſepulturæ genus in puteis eſſet, & dicti puticuli, quòd ibi cadavera puteſcerent, *Paul.* ap. *Feſt.*] *A place in the Eſquiliæ, where poor people and ſpendthrifts were promiſcuouſly buryed*, Varr. L. L. 4, 5.

P ante Y.

• **Pygmæi**, ōrum. m. pl. [*Lat.* cubitales; *à* πυγμὴ, cubitus] (1) *A people of Thrace, ſaid to be three inches only in height, who had continual war with the cranes.* (2) *Others in India.* (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Id. 6, 19. Hinc

• **Pygmæus**, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, a pygmy*, or *dwarf.* Pygmæus bellator, *Juv.* 13, 168.

Pygmălion, ōnis. m. (1) *The ſon of Belus king of Tyre*, who for covetouſneſs murdered Sichæus, his ſiſter Dido's huſband, for his money; which ſhe diſcovering, made repriſeals upon him, and fled ſecretly to Africa, where ſhe built Carthage, as Virgil feigned. (2) *Another, who made a beautyfull ſtatue, and falling in love with it, entreated Venus to give it life; and haveing obtained it, begot Paphos of it.* (1) Æn. 1, 351, & deinceps. (2) Ov. Met. 10, 276.

Pўlădes, is. m. *The faithfull friend of Oreſtes.* Vid. Cic. de Fin. 2, 24. Quòd non ſit Pylades miraris, non ſit Oreſtes? *Mart.* 6, 11, 1. Hinc

Pўlădēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Pylades.* Pyladea amicitia, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 2, 26.

Pylene, es. f. *A town of Ætolia*, Stat. Theb. 8, 483.

• **Pўlos**, i. f. [Πύλος, Gr.] *Three cities of this name in Peloponneſus, each pretending to be the birth place of Neſtor*; unde ap. Meſſenios proverbialis verſus, Ἔςι πύλος πρὸ πύλοιο, πύλος γε μὴν ἔςι κ̀ ἄλλος, ubi quid alteri præfertur, *Plut.* *Meminit & Ov. Ep.* 1, 63. Hinc

• **Pўlius**, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Pylos*, ¶ Rex Pylius, *Neſtor*, Juv. 10, 246. Pylia ſenectus, *Mart.* 8, 2, 7.

• **Pўracmon**, ŏnis. m. [*à* πῦρ, ignis, *&* ἄκμων, incus] *One of Neptune's Cyclop, who forged Jove's thunderbolts*, Virg. Æn. 8, 425.

Pўrămus, i. m. *A Babylonian youth, who loved Thiſbe.* Theſe lovers haveing promiſed to meet each other under a mulberry tree, ſhe in her way to the place meeting a lioneſs, dropt her veil for fear, and retired to a cave. He comeing ſoon after the ſame way, found the veil bloody; whence apprehending ſhe was torn by ſome wild beaſt, he ſlew himſelf. She ſome time after thinking the coaſt was clear came out, and makeing towards the appointed place, ſeeing her lover's tragedy, ſlew herſelf with the ſame ſword. This happened under a mulberry tree; whence the poets fabled that mulberries, which were white before, became red. *Lege ap. Ov. Met.* 3, 2. *fabulam integram.*

Pўrămus, i. m. *A river of Aſia Minor, runing by the ſtraits of mount Taurus, and falling into the gulf of Iſſus*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11. hod. *Malmiſtre.*

Pyrēne, es. f. *The daughter of Bebryx, who being deſflowered wandered up and down the mountains, which afterwards bore her name, ſhe being alſo buryed there*, Sil. 3, 425. Hinc

Pyrenæi montes, *Mountains divideing Spain from France, and runing* 85 *leagues, from eaſt to weſt*, Sil. 3, 415. They go by ſeveral names, according to the different countries through which they are extended.

Pyrgenſes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Pyrgi*, Plin. 4, 6.

Pyrgi, ōrum. m. pl. *A maritime town of Etruria, near Antium and Graviſſæ, now deſtroyed.* Littorei Pyrgi, *Mart.* 12, 2.

* Pyrgŏtĕles, is. m. [*Lat.* turrium ſtructor; *ex* πύργος, turris, & τελέω, perficio] *An excellent graver of precious ſtones, in the time of Alexander the Great*, Plin. 37, 1.

* Pyriphlĕgĕthon, ontis. m. [*ex* πῦρ, ignis, & φλέγω, uro] *One of the infernal rivers*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

* ‖ Pyrodes, is. m. [*Lat.* Ignitus; à πῦρ, ignis] *The ſon of Cilix, who firſt ſtruck fire out of flint*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

* Pўroïs, entis. m. [ab eodem] (1) *One of the horſes of Phœbus.* (2) *The planet Mars.* (1) Ov. Met. 2, 153. (2) Col. 10, 290.

Pyrrha, æ. f. (1) *The wife of Deucalion.* (2) *A town of Eubœa.* (1) Ov. Met. 1, 350. (2) Plin. 4, 12.

* Pyrrhĭcha, æ. *vel* Pyrrhĭce, es. f. [à Pyrrhio quodam, vel à Pyrrho Achillis filio inventore] *A dance in armour*, ſo called from Pyrrhus, who is ſaid to have firſt danced thus at his father's tomb, as ſome think, *Suet. Cæſ.* 39. & *Ner.* 12.

* Pyrrho, ōnis. m. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] *A Græcian philoſopher, founder of the ſect of the Scepticks*, Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 17. Gell. 11, 5.

* Pyrrhus, i. m. [à πυῤῥὸς, fulvus, à fulvo colore crinium] (1) *The ſon of Achilles*, called alſo *Neoptolemus*, q. v. (2) Alſo *a king of Epirus, who being deceived by the ambiguity of the oracle of Apollo*, Aio te, Æacida, Romanos vincere poſſe, *waged war with the Romans unſucceſsfully*. He was killed by a ſtone in aſſaulting Argos, or, as others ſay, by a tile. (1) Virg. Æn. 2, 491. conf. & 500. (2) Nep. *in* Regib. 2. Juſt. 25, 3. *tegulâ periiſſe*, Plut. Polyænus, *Pauſan. Strab.* & *Ov.* in *Ibin*, 321.

Pўthăgŏræus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Pythagoras.* Pythogoræa ſomnia, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 52. *Subſt.* Pythagoræi. Referta Pythagoræorum Italia, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 37.

* Pўthăgŏras, æ. m. [*Lat.* interrogare concionem; *ex* πυνθάνομαι, interrogo, & ἀγορὰ, forum] *A philoſopher, who left his country, then under the tyrant Polycrates, and traveled as far as India through Ægypt, in ſearch of knowledge, and returning, opened a ſchool in a remote part of Italy*, called *Magna Græcia*, in the reign of Tarquinius Superbus, as *Cicero, Tuſc.* 4, 1. or of Servius Tullius, as others ſay. He modeſtly changed the title Σοφοὶ, or *wiſe men*, by which learned men were called before him, into Φιλόσοφοι, or *lovers of wiſdom.* His ſcholars in their probation were enjoined ſilence, and were only to hear; which time was called ἐχεμυθία, *Gell.* 1, 9. He held the tranſmigration of ſouls, and ſaid he remembered himſelf to have been Euphorbus, Callides, Hermotimus, and Pyrrhus, before he was Pythagoras. His ſcholars judgeing him infallible, thought it enough to reply to an argument Αὐτὸς ἔφα, *ipſe dixit*, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. He forbad the eating of animals, on the account of tranſmigration. *Vid. vitam ejus à Jamblicho & Malcho ſcript.* & *Val. Max.* 8, 2.

* Pўthăgŏrĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Pythagoras.* Philoſophia Pythagorica, *Plin.* 13, 13. prudentia, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 10. & ¶ *Subſt.* Pythagorici, *Pythagoreans*, Cic. Divin. 1, 30.

* ‖ Pўthăgŏriſſo, āre. act. *To be a Pythagorean*, Anxit *Apul. Florid.* 2. *ſub fin.*

Pytheus, i. m. *A king of Bithynia, in the reign of Xerxes*; concerning whom, and his gold mines, *vid. Plut. de virt. mulier.* He is called *Pythrus*, Plin. 33, 10.

* Pўthia, æ. f. *The prieſteſs of Apollo, who gave out the oracles*, Nep. Milt. 1. & Them. 2.

* Pўthia, ōrum. n. pl. [à Pythius, *i. e.* Apollo] *Games inſtituted in honour of Apollo*, Ov. Met. 1, 447.

* Pўthias, *vel* Pynthius, *vel* Phinthias, æ. m. [à Gr. Φινθίας, Plut.] *A Pythagorean, famous for his friendſhip to Damon*, Cic. Off. 3, 10. *Vid.* Damon.

* Pўthĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Apollo.* Pythicæ cortinæ, *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 3. divinatio, *Id.* 1, 8, 10.

* Pўtho, ûs. f. *The city Delphos ſo called, from the oracle of Apollo there*, Tib. 2, 3, 31.

* Pўthŏdōrus, i. m. [*i. e.* donum Apollinis; ex *Python*, Apollo, & δῶρον, donum] *An excellent carver*, Plin. 36, 5.

* Pўthon, ōnis. d. g. [à πύθω, putreo, à putredine terræ poſt diluvium ortus] *A ſerpent ſhot to death by Apollo*; whence he was called *Pythius*, and in memory of which the *Pythian games* were inſtituted, *Ov. Met.* 1. *fab.* 9.

* ‖ Pўthōniſſa, æ. f. *A woman inſpired with prophecy*, Vulg. int.

* Pyxus, i. f. [Πυξοῦς, *Strab.*] *A town of Lucania*, otherwiſe called *Buxentum*, Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Policaſtro*, Hard.

Q ante U.

QUADI, ōrum. m. *An ancient people of Germany, who inhabited the country between the Danube, Bohemia, and the river Mark*, Tac. Ann. 2, 63, 7.

† Quadrāta, æ. f. *An ancient name of Rome*, Enn. *ap.* Solin. & Plut.

Quariates, ium. m. pl. *A people of Gallia Narbonenſis, near the Alps*, Plin. 3, 4. Quantùm ex ſitu conjicimus, ibi fuēre, ubi nunc Senetium eſt, & Dinia, *Hard.*

‖ Quercētum, i. n. *A town of the Low Countries*, Geogr. hod. *Queſnoy.*

Querquerni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Quercŭlāna porta, *Plin.* 16, 10. eadem videtur atque

‖ Querquĕtŭlāna, æ. f. [à querceto vicino, quod intra muros eſſet] *A gate in Rome*, ſo called from a grove of oaks within it. ¶ Querquetulanæ viræ, *Nymphs preſideing there*, Feſt.

Querquĕtŭlānus mons, *A hill in Rome*, afterwards called *Cœlius*, from Cœles Vibenna, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 65, 1.

‖ Quiētālia, is. [quòd quietis & ſilentibus præſideat] *Pluto*, or *Orcus*, ſo called, *Feſt.*

Quinctīlis, *vel* Quintīlis menſis [quòd quinctus à Martio] *The fifth month*, called afterwards *Julius*, in honour of Julius Cæſar, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 7.

Quinctius, *vel* Quintius, ii. m. *A noble Alban, the founder of the Quintian family*; which comeing to Rome ſpread greatly, and branched itſelf into ſeveral diſtinct houſes, as the *Capitolini, Cincinnati, Flaminii, Criſpini*, &c. The moſt eminent of this family was *L. Quintius Cincinnatus*, who, when the Romans were diſtreſſed by the *Æqui*, was ſent for from his farm of four acres by the ſenate, to be made dictator. The meſſengers either found him at his plough, as ſome, or leaning on his ſpade, as others ſay, and created him dictator for ſix months. But he haveing in a few days put an end to that dangerous war, after ſixteen days laid down his glorious office, and returned to his country work. *Lege Liv.* 3, 26, 27, 28. Hinc

Quintiānus, & Quintius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Quintius.* Quintianus exercitus, & Quintia prata, *Liv.* 3, 26.

Quintia, æ. f. *A lady in Catullus*, Ep. 84.

Quintĭlia, æ. f. *The miſtreſs of the poet Licinus*, Catull. 93.

Quintĭliānus, i. m. [M. Fabius] *A noted rhetorician*, a Spaniard by birth, but who taught rhetorick at Rome in Domitian's time, and perhaps ſooner, for Martial thus accoſteth him, *Vagæ moderator ſumme juventæ*, Ep. 2, 90. He had a ſalary out of the treaſury, and grew very rich, and was honoured as a patrician, *Juv.* 7, 188, & ſeq. *Inſtit. Rhet.* & *Declamat. hodie extant.*

Quintĭlius, ii. m. (1) ‖ *A nobleman of Cremona, a friend to Horace and Virgil.* (2) Quintilius Varus, *a Roman præfect under Auguſtus in Germany, where he was defeated, and had three whole legions cut off.* (1) Euſeb. Chron. Olymp. 189. (2) Dio, 56. Suet. Aug. 23. ☞ *Utrum horum* Flaccus, *Ov.* 1, 24. deflet, *incertum eſt.*

Quĭrīnālis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Quirinus*, or *Romulus.* ¶ Quirinalis collis [à templo Quirini ibi extructo] *One of the ſeven hills of Rome*; hod. *Monte Cavallo.* Quirinalis porta, *a gate of the city leading to the hill*; hod. *Porta Salaria.* Quirinale jugum, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 218. Quirinalis trabea, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 612.

Quĭrīnus, i. m. [à quiris haſta Sabinis, vel à Curibus, urbe Sabinorum, utrumque etymon tangit, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 475.] *A name given to Romulus after his conſecration.* Lege Ov. Met. 14. fab. 18. ✠ Pace, vel Quirini, vel Romuli, dixerim, *Cic. Off.* 3, 10.

Quĭris, ītis, *ſed freq.* Quĭrītes, ium. plur. [à Cures urbe Sabinorum] *The Sabines* properly, but after the union of the Romans with them commonly uſed for *the Roman people.* Una Quiritem Vertigo facit, *Perſ.* 5, 75.

R ante A.

RAbīrius, ii. m. (1) *The name of ſeveral Romans*, particularly two, *Aulus* and *Poſtumus*, of the Equeſtrian order, defended by Cicero. (2) Alſo *the name of an heroick poet, accounted by ſome ſecond to Virgil.* (1) Vid. ipſas orationes ap. *Cic.* (2) Marſus, magnique Rabirius oris, *Ov. Ep.* è *Pont.* 4, 16, 5. Maximè noſtro ævo eminent Virgilius Rabiriuſque, *Sen.* de *Benef.* 6, 3.

Ramnes, *vel* Rhamnes, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 132. Rampenſes, um. m. pl. *Liv.* 1, 13. [à Romulo] *One of the three diviſions*, or *tribes, of the people in the time of Romulus*; the other were *Tities*, Tib. 4, 1, 31. *Titienſes*, Ov. Faſt. 3, 131. *vel* Tatienſes, *ut aliqui legunt*, Liv. 1, 13. à Tito Tatio; & *Luceres*, à Lucumone, *Enn.* ap. *Varr. L. L.* 4. qui tamen ibi ait Tolumnium tragœdiarum Tuſcarum ſcriptorem hæc omnia vocabula fuiſſe Tuſca dixiſſe.

Rataneum, i. n. *A town of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Mucariſca*, Hard.

Răvenna, æ. f. *A city of Italy, not far from the Adriatick*, Sil. 8, 603. where Auguſtus kept a fleet, *Suet. Aug.* 49. hod. priſcum nomen retinet. Hinc

Răvennas, ătis. c. g. *Of*, or *belonging to, Ravenna.* Ravennates ranæ, *Mart.* 3, 93.

Rauraci, *vel* Raurici, ōrum. m. pl. *A people anciently inhabiting near Baſil in Switzerland.* Their metropolis was called *Auguſta*; hod. *Auſt.* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 5. Plin. 4, 17.

R ante E.

Reāte, indecl. n. *A town in Umbria, belonging to the ancient Sabines, of great antiquity.* Reate dicatum cœlicolûm matri, *Sil.* 8, 416. hod. *Rieti.* Hinc

Reātīni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Reate*, Plin. 3, 12. & Liv. 28, 45.

Reātīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Reate.* Reatinæ præfecturæ, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 1.

Rĕgillæ, ārum. *vel ſort.* Rĕgilli, ōrum. m. pl. *An ancient town of the Sabines*, Suet. Tib. 1.

Rĕgillānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Regillæ.* Claudius Regillanus, *Suet. Tib.* 2.

Rĕgillus,

Rēgillus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Regilli.* Regillus lacus, *Val. Max.* 1, 8. At this place the Romans gained a great victory over the Latins, *Liv.* 2, 20. hod. *Lago di S. Proſſode.*

‖ Rēgiomons, tis, m. *The city Koeningſberg in Pruſſia.*

‖ Regni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Surrey, Suſſex, and the maritime coaſt of Hampſhire, about Ringwood*, Camd.

‖ Regulbium, ii, n. *Reculver in Kent*, Camd.

Rēgŭlus, *vid.* Attilius.

Rĕmūria, ōrum, n. pl. [*qu.* Lemuria ad placandos Remi manes] *Expiatory ſacrifices made by Romulus, on the death of his brother Remus*, Porphyr.

Rĕmus, i, m. *The brother of Romulus, ſlain in a ſedition between him and his brother*; but the common report was, that he ridiculeing his brother's wall, and leaping over it, was by him ſlain, *Liv.* 1, 6.

Rĕmūrīnus ager. *The poſſeſſion of Remus near mount Aventine*, Feſt.

R ante H.

‖ Rha, *The river Volga in Muſcovy*, Pompon.

‖ Rhădămanthēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rhadamanthus.* ¶ Rhadamantheum judicium, *in corrupt judgment.* Vid. *Chiliad.*

Rhădămanthus, i, m. *A lawgiver of Crete, who was famous for his impartial juſtice; wherefore the poets have repreſented him as one of the three judges of hell*, Virg. Æn. 6, 566.

Rhadata, æ, f. *A town of Syene in Ægypt, where a golden cat was worſhiped*, Plin. 6, 29.

Rhæa Sylvia, *The mother of Romulus and Remus. Vid.* Hiſtor. Liv. l. 1.

Rhætia, æ, f. *The country of the Griſons on the Alps, near the Hercynian foreſt.* Prominet Hercyniæ confinis Rhætia Silvæ, *Claud. B. Get.* 330. ☞ *Scrib. & cum e ſimplici.* Hinc

Rhæti, *vel* Rhœti, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Rhætia*, Liv. 5, 33. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 17.

Rhætĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rhætia.* Rhæticæ, *vel* Rhēticæ, vites, *Col.* 3, 2. ☞ *Scrib. &* Rhœticus.

Rhamnus, untis, f. (1) *A town of Attica*; hod. *Taurocaſtro*, vel *Ebreocaſtro*, Hard. (2) *A town of Crete, near cape Crio.* (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Id. 4, 12.

Rhebus, i, m. *Val. Flacc.* 4, 698. Rheſus, *Plin.* 5, 30. *A river of Bithynia falling into the Euxine ſea.*

Rhedones, um, m. pl. *Ancient inhabitants of Bretagne in France*, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 34. hod. *Ceux de Rennes.*

*Rhēgium, ii, n. *Plin.* 3, 5. Rhēgion, *Ov. Met.* 14, 48. [à ῥήγνυμι, frango, quòd illìc Sicilia ab Italiâ rupta ſit] *A city of Italy, ſituate on the promontory over againſt Sicily*; hod. *Reggio.* Hinc

*Rhēgīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Rhegium*, Cic. *pro* Archiâ, 3.

*Rhēgīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Rhegium.* Rhegina littora, *Sil.* 13, 94.

Rhemmius, *vid.* Palæmon.

Rhēnānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Rhine.* Rhenana manus, *Mart.* 9, 36, 4.

Rhēni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of the Rhine, Germans.* Ingentes locat Cæſonia Rhenos, *Perſ.* 6, 47.

Rhēnus, i, m. [à ῥεῖν, fluere, vel à rein, Germ. purum] (1) *The great river Rhine, which anciently divided Germany and France.* Its head is in the Rhetian Alps. After a courſe of near 300 miles it emptyeth itſelf into the Maes, and then by two outlets into the German ocean; hence called by Virg. *bicorniger*, Æn. 8, 277. (2) *A ſmall river of Italy runing by Bononia.* (1) Ap. pleroſque auct. (2) Parvi Bononia Rheni, *Sil.* 8, 601.

*Rhēſus, i, m. [Ῥῆσος, Gr.] *A king of Thrace, who comeing to the aſſiſtance of Troy, was ſlain by Diomedes in his tent the firſt night*, Hom. Il. κ, 435. & Virg. Æn. 1, 473. Rheſi niveæ citæque bigæ, *Catull.* 53, 26.

Rhētēnor, ŏris, m. *One of Diomedes's companions, changed into a heron by Venus*, Ov. Met. 14, 504.

Rhētus, *vid.* Rhœtus.

*Rhīphæi montes, *vid.* Rhiphæus.

*Rhīphæus, *vel* Rīphæus, a, um, adj. [à ῥιπίζειν, flare] *Scythian, Muſcovian.* Riphææ pruinæ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 518. arces, *Id. ib.* 3, 382.

Rhīphe, es, f. *A midland town of Peloponneſus*, Stat. Theb. 1, 420.

Rhīpheŭs, *vel* Rīpheus, ei, m. *One of the Centaurs*, Ov. Met. 12, 352.

Rhium, ii, n. *The ſtrait of the Corinthian bay*, Liv. 28, 7. hod. *Stretio de Lepanto.*

Rhizinium, ii, n. *A town of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Riſino*, Cellar.

Rhŏdănus, i, m. *The Rhoſne*, a very rapid river ariſeing from the Alps, not far from the ſources of the Rhine and Danube. It runeth by Geneva, weſtward through France, and by three outlets diſchargeth itſelf into the Tyrrhene ſea, *Liv.* 21, 31. & *Cæſ. ſæpe.*

Rhŏdiăcus, a, um, adj. *Of the iſland Rhodes.* Spongiæ Rhodiacæ, *Plin.* 31. *ſub fin.* &

Rhŏdius, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Rhodius adoleſcentulus, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 33. Rhodia vitis, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 102.

Rhŏdŏpe, es, f. [à Rhodope Thracûm reginâ in hunc montem poët. mutatâ, vel, ut alii volunt, ſepultâ] *A high mountain in Thrace covered all the year with ſnow*, Virg. Æn. 6, 30. Ov. Met. 10, 11. Hinc

Rhŏdŏpēius, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Rhodope*, Synecd. *Thracian.* Rhodopeïus vates, *Ov. Met.* 10, 11. Rhodopeïa Phyllis, *Id. Ep.* 2, 1.

Rhŏdus, i, f. *A famous iſland in the Mediterranean, of a very wholeſome and pleaſant ſituation.* It is over againſt Caria and Lycia. Pindar calleth it *the daughter of Venus, and ſpouſe of Apollo*, Olymp. Ode 7. Epod. 1. for its pleaſantneſs, and the learned men who flouriſhed here. It went formerly by ſeveral names, which ſee in *Plin.* 5, 31. This place was famous for a Coloſſus 70 foot high, *viz.* the ſtatue of Apollo, accounted one of the wonders of the world.

Rhœbus, i, m. *The horſe of Mezentius*, Virg. Æn. 10, 861.

Rhœcus, *vid.* Rhœtus, n. 3.

Rhœteum, i, n. *A promontory near Troy*, Ov. Met. 11, 97. Hinc

Rhœtēius, & Rhœteus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rhœteum*; Synecd. *Trojan.* ¶ Ductor Rhœteïus, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 456. i. e. *Æneas.* Rhœteæ oræ, *Id. ib.* 3, 108.

Rhœtĭcus, a, um, adj. *vid.* Rhæticus.

Rhœtus, Rhœcus, *vel* Rhetus, i, m. *ut aliqui leg.* (1) *A king of the Marrubians in Italy.* (2) *One of the Centaurs, who fought with the Lapithæ.* (3) Rhœcus, *an inventer of plaſtick, or moulded, work in clay.* (1) Virg. Æn. 10, 388. (2) Lucan. 6, 390. (3) Plin. 35, 12.

Rhoxāne, *vel* Roxāne, es, f. *The daughter of Oxyartes, a nobleman of Perſia, whom Alexander marryed for the ſake of her beauty*, Curt. lib. 5. At length ſlain together with her ſon, by Caſſander, *Juſt.* 15, 2.

Rhyndăcus, i, m. *A river of Myſia in Aſia, riſeing out of the lake Artynia, and diſchargeing itſelf into the Propontis*, Val. Flacc. 3, 35. & Mela, 1.

R ante I.

‖ Ricina, æ, f. *An iſland on the Iriſh coaſt, Racline*, Camd. al. *Skye.*

‖ Rigodunum, i, n. Some take it for *Riblecheſter* in Lancaſhire, others for *Rippon*, or *Richmond* in Yorkſhire.

Rīphæus, Rīphœus, & Rīphēus, *vid* Rhiphæus.

R ante O.

Rōbīgālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *A feſtival celebrated on the 25th of April*, Plin. 18, 29. *in honour of*

Rōbīgus, i, m. *vel* Rūbīgus [à rubigine] *A god worſhiped, to keep blaſting and mildew from corn*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

Rœti, *vel* Rhœti, *vid.* Rhæti.

‖ Roffa, æ, f. The city *Rocheſter*; *unde* ¶ Roffenſis epiſcopus, *the biſhop thereof.*

*Rōma, æ, f. [à רום excelſus fuit, quòd in montibus ſita ſit, unde altæ mœnia Romæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 11. vel fortè potiùs à ῥώμη, robur, quâ ratione & antiquitus *Valentia* dicta fuerit; al. à Romulo, Roma, non Romula, formâ dim. ne quid ab urbis majeſtate diſcederet] *Rome, the chief city of Italy, and formerly of the whole world.* Some ſay it was firſt called *Valentia*; *unde* Ῥώμη, *Valentia*, Gloſſ. vet. and by *Evander* a Greek name of the ſame import, called Ῥώμη, *vid. Serv.* ad *Virg. Ecl.* 1. But the moſt received opinion is, that it was built by Romulus in the firſt year of the ſeventh Olympiad, according to *Dionyſ. Halic.* Vid. *Cic.* in *Catil.* 4, 6. *Liv.* 1, 16. & 21, 30.

Rōmānĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rome*; *Roman.* Oleum Romanicum, *Cato*, 146. Aratra Romanica, *Id.* 135.

Rōmānienſis, *vel ut al. leg.* Rōmānenſis, e, adj. *Imported to Rome.* Sal Romanienſe, *Cato R. R. cap. ult.* Vid. *Grut. Inſcript.* p. 41. n. 7.

Rōmānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rome.* Subſt. *one born at, or free of Rome.* Romana tellus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 275. Romanum forum, *Id. ib.* 8, 368. Romani triumphi, *Id. Georg.* 2, 148. Patriis acer Romanus in armis, *Id. ibid.* 3, 346. Aſpice Romanos tuos, *Id. Æn.* 6, 789.

*Rōmŭlus, i, m. [dim. à Ῥῶμος, valens, *Scal.*] (Silvius) (1) *The father of Aventinus, king of the Aborigines*, by ſome called *Aremulus.* (2) Alſo *the ſuppoſed ſon of Mars, by Ilia the niece of Numitor, and the twin brother of Remus.* He built Rome, ſettled there the commonwealth, made good laws, and reigned 37 years. How he died, is uncertain, but was afterwards conſecrated, and worſhiped as a god by the name of *Quirinus.* Donec regina ſacerdos Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 274. Vid. *Romuli Hiſt.* ap. *Liv. lib.* 1. *princ.* Hinc

*Rōmŭlus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Romulus*, or *Rome.* Romula tellus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 876. gens, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 1. &

*Rōmŭleus, a, um, adj. *Of Romulus*, or *Rome.* Urbs Romulea, *Ov. Met.* 15, 625. conf. *Virg. Æn.* 8, 654.

*Rōmŭlĭdæ, ārum, m. pl. *Romans.* Romulidæ ſaturi, *Perſ.* 1, 31. conf. *Virg. Æn.* 8, 638.

Roſciānus, & Roſcius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Roſcius.* ¶ Roſciana imitatio, *an emulation of Roſcius, the famous actor*, Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 59. Roſcia lex, *by which diſtinct ſeats in the theatre were aſſigned to the gentry and commonalty*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 8.

Roſcius, i, m. (1) *An excellent actor in the ſcenes, Cicero's maſter in pronunciation and action.* So perfect he was in his way, that ſuch as excelled in any art were called *Roſcii.* (2) Alſo *a tribune of the people*, by whom *Lex Roſcia*, for regulateing the ſeats in the theatre, was enacted. (1) *Vid.* Roſcianus, a, um. & Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 28. *Quæ doctus Roſcius egit*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 82. (2) Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62.

Roſea, *vel* Roſia, æ, f. *A town of Campania, pleaſantly ſituated*, Varr. R. R. extr.

Roſtra, ōrum, n. pl. *The pleading place in Rome*, *Vid.* Appell.

‖ Rothomăgus, i, f. The city *Roan* in Normandy, *Vid.* Geogr.

Roxāne, *vid.* Rhoxane.

Roxolani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia Europea, bordering upon the Alani*, called *Tartary the Leſſer*, or *the Ukrain*, Tac. Hiſt. 1, 79.

R ante U.

Rŭbi, ōrum, m. pl. *A town of Apulia, between Canuſium and Barium*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 94. hod. *Ruvo*, ut aliqui volunt.

Rŭbĭcon, ōnis, m. *A ſmall river which formerly parted France and Italy.* Cæſar conſecutus eſt milites ad Rubiconem, *Suet. Caſ.* 31. Ventum eſt parvi Rubiconis ad undas, *Luc.* 1, 185. hod. *Luſo*, Hard.

Rūbigālia, ōrum. *vid.* Robigalia.

Rubræ, ārum, f. pl. *A ſmall town in Tuſcany,* Mart. 4, 64, 15.

Rubricātus, i, m. *Blda.* Rubricātum, i, n. *Plin.* 3, 3. *A river in Catalonia*; hod. *Lobregat,* Hard.

Rŭdiæ, ārum, f. pl. *A ſmall town of Calabria on the cape of Tarentum, not far from Brunduſium, the birth place of the poet Ennius.* Nunc Rudiæ ſolo memorabile nomen alumno, *Sil.* 12, 397. hod. *Carmigna,* Hard. Hinc

Rŭdius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Rudiæ.* ¶ Rudius homo, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 10. i. e. *Ennius.*

Rūfæ, ārum, f. pl. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 739. Rufræ, *Sil.* 8, 568. Ruffrium, i, n. *Liv.* 8, 25. *A town of Calabria, in the extremity of the Hirpines, towards Lucania.*

Rūfillus, i, m. *One taxed by Horace for his ſoftneſs and effeminacy,* Sat. 1, 2, 27.

Rūfīnus, i, m. (1) *A commander of the Gauls.* (2) *One raiſed from a low degree by Theodoſius, and with Stilico and Gildo left guardians to Arcadius and Honorius, againſt whom they turned traitors, and were deſervedly cut off; this in the eaſt, Stilico in the weſt, and Gildo in Africa,* Volaterr. *vid.* & Claud. *in* Ruf.

Rufrēni, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Rufæ,* Cic. Fam. 10, 21.

Rūfus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral men.* (1) ‖ *A ſtout captain under Scipio Africanus.* (2) Rufus (Virginius) *a ſenatour and conſul in the reign of Nero, and by him put to death.* (3) *A poet of Bonōnia,* greatly beloved by Martial, who often mentioneth him, and bewaileth his untimely death. (4) Rufus (Curtius) *who wrote the life of Alexander the Great.* (1) Appian. (2) Tac. Ann. 15, 24. & 71. (3) Mart. 6, 8, 9, 77. & 3, 85. (4) Opus extat. Plures hujus nominis Index in Tacit. ſuppeditabit: inter cetera emicat *P. Rutilius Rufus,* quod vid. paul. infrà.

Rugia, æ, f. *The iſle of Rugen on the coaſt of Pomerania,* cujus incolæ *Rugii* vocantur, *Tac. Germ.* 43, 8.

Rullus, i, m. *One who firſt moved in the ſenate that the Agrarian law might paſs, but by the oppoſition Cicero made to it in three orations, could not carry his point.* Extant orationes.

Rūmia dea [quæ rumis, *i. e.* mammis præfuit] *The godeſs of ſucking children,* Varr. R. R. 2, 11.

‖ Rūmīnālis ficus, *The tree under which the ſhe wolf ſuckled Romulus and Remus,* Feſt. firſt called *Romula,* or *Romularis,* Liv. 1, 4.

Rūmīnus, a, um, adj. *Id. quod* ruminalis. Rumina nunc ficus, Romula ficus erat, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 212. *contra quam ap. Liv. loco proximè cit.*

‖ Runcīna, æ, f. *The godeſs of weeding,* or *cleanſing the ground,* Aug. *de* C. D. 4, 8.

‖ Rūpella, æ, f. *Rochelle* in France.

‖ Rupes Ferguſii, *Knockfergus* in Ireland.

Ruſcino, ōnis, f. *Rouſillon* in Catalonia, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Ruſpīna, æ, f. *A maritime town in Africa,* Plin. 5, 4. & Sil. 3, 260. hod. *Suſa,* Hard.

‖ Ruſſia, æ, f. *A country of Poland, bordering ſouthward on Hungary.* Alſo *a country of European Sarmatia,* now *Moſcovy.*

Ruſucurium, ii, n. *A town of Algiers in Barbary,* Plin. 5, 2. Nunc eſt *Carbona,* haud procul Bugienſi ſinu & oppido, *Hard.*

Rutheni, ōrum, m. pl. (1) *A people about Rhodez in Aquitain.* (2) ‖ Alſo *of Muſcovy.* (1) Plin. 4, 19. (2) Vid. Geogr.

Rŭtilius, ii, m. *The Rutilian family was very illuſtrious at Rome, of which was* P. Rutilius Rufus, *conſul with Cn. Mallius,* A. U. 649. He was a very learned man, and writ his own life in Latin, and alſo the war of Numantia, in Greek. He had the character of an able ſcholar. In the law he was a hearer of S. Scævola, and Marcus Manilius; in philoſophy, of Panætius. He was baniſhed by Sylla, and went to Smyrna, where he was made a citizen; and being recalled, refuſed to return, ſaying, he had rather his country ſhould be aſhamed of his baniſhment, than grieve at his return. *Vid.* Tac. Ann. 4, 43; Val. Max. 6, 4, 4. Sen. *de* Benef. 6. Ov. è Ponto, 1, 3, 63.

Rŭtŭba, æ, f. (1) *A river of Liguria*; hod. *la Rotta,* Hard. (2) *A gladiatour in Horace.* (1) Luc. 2, 422. (2) Sat. 2, 7, 96.

Rŭtŭli, ōrum, m. pl. *A very ancient people of Italy, who under their leader Turnus endeavoured to drive Æneas out of Italy,* Plin. 3, 5. Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet, *Virg. Æn* 9, 72. Tros Rutuluſve fuat, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 108.

Rŭtŭlus, a, um, adj. *Rutilian*; *of,* or *belonging to, the Rutuli.* Sanguine Trojano & Rutulo dotabere, virgo, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 318.

‖ Rutunium, ii, n. *Routon* in Shropſhire, *Camd.*

‖ Rŭtŭpæ, ārum, f. pl. *Richburrow* in Kent. *Camd.* Unde

Rŭtŭpīnus, a, um, adj. *ut* Rutupino edita fundo Oſtrea, *Juv.* 4, 141. ¶ Rutupina littora fervent, *Luc.* 6, 67. *The foreland of Kent.*

S ante A.

SĀBE, es, f. [à שבא filio Ramah, vel à σέβομαι, veneror, quòd thure ad cultum deorum abundet] *A city and diſtrict of Arabia Felix, productive of frankincenſe, and other rich gums, fruits, and ſpices,* Plin. 6, 23. & 12, 14. Unde

Săbæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Sabe in Arabia Felix,* Virg. Georg. 1, 57.

Săbæus, a, um, adj. *Of, growing at,* or *brought from, Sabe.* Thus Sabæum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 420. Myrrha Sabæa, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 376.

Sabaria, æ, f. *A town on the confines of Hungary and Auſtria,* Plin. 3, 24. hod. priſcum retinet nomen, *Hard.*

‖ Săbātia, æ, f. *A country of Tuſcany,* Feſt. Unde

Săbātius, a, um, *Feſt.* & Săbātinus lacus, *Col.* quæ ſtagna Sabatia, *Sil.* 8, 491. Quique tuos Flavina focos, Sabatia quique Stagna tenent; hod. *lago di Bracciano.*

Sabazia, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *A feſtival in honour of Bacchus.* (2) ‖ Alſo *of Jupiter.* (1) Cic. N. D. 3, 23. & *de* Legibus, 2, 15. (2) Rhodig.

Sabazius, ii, m. [à Sabis gente Thraciæ] (1) ‖ *A name given by the Sabæ, a people of Thrace, to Bacchus.* (2) *The ſame given alſo to Jupiter by the Cretans.* (1) Euſtath. Dionyſ. perieg. interpr. (2) Val. Max. 1, 3.

‖ Sabbătĭcus, i, m. *ſc.* amnis. *A ſwift river of Phœnicia, which flowed not on the ſabbath day,* Joſeph.

Sabbătum, i, n. *vid.* Appellat.

Săbelli, ōrum, m. pl. *An ancient people of Italy, deſcended from the Sabines,* Plin. 3, 12. Hinc

Săbellĭcus, a, ŭm, adj. *Of the Sabellians, Sabellian.* Sabellicus ſus, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 255. &

Săbellus, a, um, adj. *Sabellian.* Mater Sabella, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 510. Sabelli ligones, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 38.

Săbīnè, adv. *After the manner of the Sabines* Ciprum Sabinè bonum, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 32.

Săbīni, ōrum, m. pl. [à σέβεσθαι, venerari, gens etenim religionibus celebris, *vid. Plin.* 3, 12. *Sil.* autem à Sabo deo, 8, 424.] *An ancient people of Italy, between the Umbrians and Latins, famous for their gravity, ſobriety, chaſtity, and incorrupt manners,* vid. *Liv.* 1, 18. *Cicero* calleth them *valiant, and the very flower of Italy,* pro Ligar. 11. After the rape of their women by the Romans, Tatius and Romulus agreed to incorporate them into one people.

Săbīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Sabines.* Sabina diota, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 7.

Săbīnus, i, m. (Poppæus) (1) *A governour of Mœſia, Macedon, and Achaia, a conſular and triumphal man.* (2) Alſo Sabinus (Flavius) *the brother of Veſpaſian, ſlain by Vitellius.* (3) A. Sabinus, *a poet who wrote anſwers to ſeveral of Ovid's heroick epiſtles.* (4) Sabinus (Maſurius) *a lawyer in the time of Tiberius.* Alios bene multos in Taciti indice rep. (1) *Vid.* Tac. Ann. 1, 80, 1. & 4, 46, 1. & 5, 10, 3. (2) Id. Ann. 3, 74, 3. (3) Ov. Am. 2, 18, 27. & deinc. (4) Gell. 14, 19. & alibi; it. Perſ. 5, 90.

Sabis, is, m. (1) The river *Sambre* in Flanders. (2) Alſo *a river of Carmania, diſcharging itſelf into the Perſian gulf.* (1) Cæſ. B. C. 2, 18. (2) Plin. 6, 23.

Sabrina, æ, f. [Σαβρίανα, *Ptol.*] The river *Severn,* which divideth England and Wales, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 31, 2.

Sacæ, ārum, m. pl. *An ancient people of Scythia,* Plin. 6, 17. In orientali parte regionis illius ſedes habuêre, quam nunc *Zagatay,* & regnum *Samarcand* appellamus, *Hard.*

Săcer mons, *A hill near Rome conſecrated to Jupiter, and therefore ſo named.* Hither the commons, angry with the ſenatours, retired, leaving the city, *Liv.* 2, 32.

Sacra via. [dict. quòd ibi pax ſancita inter Romulum & Tatium] *A ſtreet in Rome, which was a paſſage to the capitol and palace, and through which all the pomp of triumphs was carryed,* Hor. Epod. 4, 7.

‖ Sacrani, ōrum, m. pl. [à Cŏrybante quodam dict. quòd ſacri illi eſſent deûm matri, *Serv.*] *A people of Italy deſcended from the Pelaſgi and Aborigines,* Feſt. Hinc

Sacrānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Sacrani.* Sacranæ acies, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 796.

Sacrum nemus, *A wood in Holland,* Tac. Hiſt. 4, 14, 4. hod. *Scakerbuſh.*

Sacrum promontorium, *A cape in Portugal,* Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Cape St. Vincent.*

Saddūcæi, ōrum, m. pl. [à צדק juſtitia, quòd juſtos ſe ſimularent] *A ſect of the Jews, which denyed the exiſtence of angels and ſpirits,* Hieron. Ecce Phariſæi, Sadduceique doloſi, *Juvenc.* 3, 222.

Sæpinates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Samnium in Italy,* Plin. 3, 12. Locus hod. *Supino,* in comitatu Moliſii, *Hard.*

Săgăna, æ, f. *A noted witch,* or *empoiſoner,* ſo called, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 25.

Săgăris, is, f. (1) *A river of Scythia Europea.* (2) *The name of a Trojan in Virgil.* (1) Ov. è Ponto, 4, 4, 47. (2) Æn. 5, 263.

Sagra, æ, *A river of Calabria in Italy,* Plin. 3, 10. Cic. N. D. 2, 2. Strabonis, lib. 6. verba digna memoratu ſunt, Μετὰ δὲ Λοκροὺς Σάγρας, ὃν θηλυκῶς ὀνομάζουσιν; hod. *Sagriano,* Hard.

Săguntīni, ōrum, m. pl. *Liv.* 21, 9. *The people of Saguntum.*

Săguntīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Saguntum.* Saguntinum lutum, *Mart.* 8, 6. ¶ ‖ Saguntina fames, *extreme famine. Vid.* Saguntum, & *Chiliad.*

Săguntum, i, n. *A city of Spain beyond the river Ebro,* a moſt faithfull ally to the Romans: for when they had held out againſt Hannibal, and were reduced to ſkeletons by famine, inſomuch that *Saguntina fames* became proverbial, rather than ſubmitt they choſe to burn themſelves, wives, and children; which was the cauſe of the ſecond Punick war, *Liv.* 21, 14. & *Val. Max.* 6, 6. *ext.* 1.

Sais, is, f. *A town of Ægypt between Sebenna and Canopus,* Plin. 5, 10. Hinc

Saitæ, ārum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sais, Saites.* They worſhiped Hermes Triſmegiſtus. Of this people the Athenians were a colony, *Plin.* 6, 3. *Vid.* & *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc.* p. 399.

Sala, æ, f. *A river and town in Mauritania,* Plin. 5, 1. Oppidum hod. *Sale* retinet nomen, at amni nomen eſt *Buragrag,* Hard.

*Sălăcia, æ, f. [quòd ſalum, *i. e.* mare, cieat] (1) ‖ *The godeſs of the ſea, Amphitrite.* (2) *A conſiderable city in Portugal.* (1) Vett. Gloſſ. Salacia, Ἀμφιτρίτη, Νηρηίς. (2) Plin. 4, 22.

Sălămin, *vel* Sălămis, īnis, f. & Sălămīna, æ. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 40. (1) *An iſland and city of the Ægean ſea, in the Saronick bay, between Attica and Peloponneſus,* where Telamon, the father of Ajax and Teucer, reigned. (2) Alſo *another city in Cyprus, built by Teucer when baniſhed by his father.* (1) Nep. Them. 3. Cic. Tuſc. 1, 46.

Virg. *Æn.* 8, 158. (2) Paterc. 1, 1. Hor. Od. 1, 7, 29. Incolæ *Salaminii*; hod. *Coluri*.

Sălămīnius, & Sălămīniăcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Salamis.* Salaminius Teucer, *Hor. Od.* 15, 23. Salaminiacum mare, *Luc.* 5, 109.

Sălăpia, æ, f. *A city of Apulia*, Plin. 3, 11. Rudera nomen ſervant, *Salpe*, Hard.

Sălăpīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Salapia.* Salapina palus, *Luc.* 5, 377.

*Sălāria via. [*à* ſale; quòd illâ in Sabinos ſal portabatur] *A way leading from Rome to the country of the Sabines*, Vid. *Feſt.* & *Plin.* 31, 7.

Salaſſi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Piedmont, whoſe chief town was called* Auguſta Salaſſorum, *Plin.* 3, 17. hod. *Aoſta*, Hard.

Salde, es, f. *A Roman colony in Barbary*, Plin. 5, 2. h. d. *Bugie*, Hard.

Sale, es, f. *A lake of Sipylum, the capital of Mæonia*, Plin. 5, 29.

Sălentīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, inhabiting the eaſtern part over againſt Epirus*, whoſe chief cities were *Tarentum, Brundiſium*, and *Hydrus*, Liv. 9, 42.

Sălentīnum promontorium. [fortè quòd ſalo ambiatur] *A cape of Meſapia in Italy*, Plin. 4, 23. Dic. etiam *Iapygium*; hod. *Cap. de Sainte Mary*.

Sălentīnus, a, um, adj. *Of the Salentines*, or *Magna Græcia.* Salentini campi, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 400.

Săleius, i, m. (Baſſus) *A poor poet in the time of Veſpaſian, though commended for a great wit, and a good man.* Vid. auct. dial. de Orat. Tacit. adſcript. 5, 2. & alibi; Juv. 7, 80. Quint. 10, 1.

Sălernum, i, n. *A town of the Picentines in Italy*, Luc. 2, 425. & Sil. 8, 583. hod. *Salerno*.

‖ Salia, æ, f. *A town of Arragon, the native place of Prudentius the Chriſtian poet*, Prud. præf. Cathem. Hymn.

Sălĭāris, e, adj. *Belonging to the Salii*, or *prieſts of Mars.* Epulari Saliarem in modum, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 9. Saliaribus *dapibus* Ornare pulvinar deorum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 2.

Sălii, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* ſaliendo, quòd ſaltantes ancilia geſtarent] *Prieſts of Mars inſtituted by Numa, who carryed the ſacred ancilia in proceſſion, capering, danceing, and ſinging rude verſes*, Liv. 1, 20. Virg. *Æn.* 8, 285. & Ov. Faſt. 3, 387.

*‖ Sălīnæ, ārum, f. pl. [*à* ſalis fontibus] The *Wiches* in England. Alſo *Hall*, a city in Saxony; and another in Burgundy, called *Salines*, and *Saluces*, in Piedmont, *ex Litt.*

‖ Saliſburgum, i, n. *Saltzburg*, in Germany.

Sălĭſubsŭlus, i, m. [cui Salii ſunt ſubſilientes] *Mars* ſo called, *Catull.* 18, 6.

Salluſtiānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Salluſt.* Salluſtiana brevitas, *Quint.* 10, 1.

Salluſtius, i, m. (Criſpus) *He was born at Amiternum, but educated at Rome, and was a great ſtudent from his youth.* He wrote the Roman hiſtory with great applauſe, whence that of Martial, 14, 191. *Criſpus Romanâ primus in hiſtoriâ*; whereof nothing is left but a few orations, ſome epiſtles, and fragments. The war with Jugurtha, and Catiline's conſpiracy, have come to us entire. He much affected old words. He was familiar with Cæſar, but a great enemy of Cicero. He was turned out of the ſenate for his looſe life, but reſtored by Cæſar. *Vid. Plin.* 34, 2. *Quint.* 10, 1. & *in ſummâ Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat.* l. 1.

Salluvii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Narbonne in France, near Aix*, Plin. 3, 4.

Salmăcis, ĭdis, f. (1) *A fountain in Caria, which rendereth men ſoft, and effeminate; whence the poets feigned that it changed men into women.* (2) *A nymph ſaid to be changed into a fountain of that name.* (1) Vitruv. 2, 8. & Feſt. (2) Ov. Met. 4, 307.

‖ Salmantica, æ, f. The city of *Salamanca* in Spain.

Salmōna, æ, f. (1) *A river of France, which diſchargeth itſelf into the Moſelle.* (2) ‖ *One of the eight cities in the country of Piſa, in which Salmoneus reigned.* (1) Auſon. Moſell. 336. (2) Steph.

Salmōneus, i, m. *The ſon of one Æolus of Elis.* He was ſo proud, that he would needs paſs for a god; and to that end made a bridge of braſs over a great part of the city, that the rattling of the chariots over it might imitate thunder. But Jupiter, to puniſh his impious inſolence, ſtruck him with real thunder, and ſent him to hell, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 585.

Salmōnis, ĭdis, f. *A fountain in Peloponneſus, from whence the river Enipeus floweth*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 43.

‖ Salmurium, ii, n. *Saumur* in France.

Sălo, ōnis, m. *A river in Spain, and a town near it famous for tempering and hardening ſteel*, Mart. 1, 50, 12. & 4, 55, 15. & 10, 104, 6. hod. *Xalon*.

Salona, æ, f. *Plin.* 3, 22. Salonæ, ārum, f. pl. *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 9. *An ancient city of Dalmatia, and a Roman colony, the birth place of Diocleſian*; ex ejus ruinis excitatum eſt Spalatum, *Hard.*

Salonīnus, i, m. [*à* Salonis captis] *Servius maketh him the ſon of C. Aſinius Pollio, to whom Virgil addreſſeth his fourth eclogue.* But this ſeemeth an anachroniſm; for Salonæ was not taken by Pollio till the year after, U. C. 715. Pollio's ſon was called *C. Aſinius Gallus*, not Saloninus, who was his grandſon, but not born when this eclogue was writen, for he died young, 60 years after. *Vid.* Tac. Ann. 3, 75, 1.

Salonius, i, m. *A client of Cato the Cenſor, whoſe daughter he marryed, and had iſſue by her after he was more than* 80 *years of age*, Plin. 7, 14.

Saltuāres inſulæ. [*à* ſaltando] *Iſlands in Nymphæus a river of Italy, which were ſaid to move when people danced*, or *leaped, upon them*, Plin. 2, 95.

Sălus, ūtis, f. *The godeſs of health and ſafety.* Neque jam ſervare Salus, ſi vult, me poteſt, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 14. vid. & *Liv.* 41, 15. *Imago hujus deæ frequens in nummis vett.*

Samaria, æ, f. *A country and city of Paleſtine, between Judea and Galilee*, Plin. 5, 13.

Samarobriva, æ, f. *A city of France*, commonly taken to be *Amiens*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 51.

Săme, es, f. *One of the iſlands of Ulyſſes*, the ſame with *Samos*, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 271. hod. *Cephalonie. Vid.* Samos.

Sămius, a, um, adj. *Of Samos*, or *Cephalonia.* Samius Bathyllus, *Hor. Epod.* 14, 9. Samia mihi mater fuit, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 27.

Sămos, *vel* Lat. termin. Sămus, i, m. *There are three iſlands of this name.* (1) *One the largeſt in the Ionian ſea, weſt of the bay of Corinth, under the republick of Venice*, anciently called *Same*; hod. *Cephalonie.* (2) *Another in the Icarian ſea, to the weſt of Ionia, where Juno was educated and marryed to Jupiter*; hod. adhuc *Samo.* (3) *A third in Thrace*, for diſtinction more commonly called *Samothracia*, in the Ægean ſea. (1) Strab. l. 10. Virg. *Æn.* 7, 271. (2) Virg. *Æn.* 1, 20. (3) *Vid.* Samothracia.

Samŏſata, æ, f. *The metropolis of Comagene in Syria*, Plin. 5, 24. the country of Lucian, who thence is called *Samoſatenus*, or *Samoſatenſis*; hod. *Scempſat*, ad Euphratem, *Hard.*

Sămothrāce, es, & Sămothrācia, æ, f. [quaſi Samos Thraciæ, ad differentiam Sami Aſiaticæ] *An iſ*[illegible] *near Lemnos, not far from Thrace, very famous for religious rites.* Here the myſteries of Ceres and Proſerpina were moſt ſolemnly celebrated. *Lege Liv.* 45, 5. *Plutarch. in Æmilio, Diod. Sic.* 5, 47. Threïciamque Samum, quæ nunc Samothracia fertur, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 208. hod. *Samandrachi*, Hard.

Sămothrāces, um, m. pl. *The people of that iſland.* Samothracûm aræ, *Juv.* 3, 144. *De Samothracûm diis qui ſint, non convenit inter omnes, ſed operæ eſt legere quæ collegit* Macrob. Sat. 3, 4. *De initiis eorum lege* Varr. L. L. 4, 10.

‖ Sămothrācicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Samothracia.* Samothracicæ religiones, *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 4.

Sămothrācius, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Samothracius annulus, *Plin.* 33, 1. ☞ *Samothracia ferrea* hos annulos vocat, *Lucr.* 6, 1040. ideoque *Scal.* putat eſſe quos Græci φυσικοὺς, ἀλεξιτηρίους & φαρμακίτας, dicunt.

Sanagenſes, ium, m. pl. [*ab* adj. ſanus; *qu.* ſanati mente] *A people of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 4. Locus hod. *Senez*, Hard.

‖ Sānātes, um, m. pl. *A people of Italy, who revolted from the Romans, but afterwards returned; whence they had equal privileges*, Feſt. & Gell.

Sancus, i, m. *A god of the Sabines, from whom they derived themſelves.* Pars ſanctum voce canebant Auctorem gentis, *Sil.* 8, 42. He is alſo called *Semo* and *Fidius*, Ov. Faſt. 6, 213.

Sandălĭōtis, is, f. [*à* ſandalii formâ; quâ de causâ & Ichnuſa dic. *ab* ἴχνος, planta, ſolea] *Sardinia* ſo called, from its likeneſs to a ſandal, *Plin.* 3, 7.

Sangarius, i, m. *A river of Phrygia, riſeing from mount Dindymus, and falling into the Euxine ſea*, Plin. 5, ult.

Santŏnĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Saintonge.* Santonicus cucullus, *Juv.* 8, 145.

‖ Santŏnum portus, *Rochelle* in France.

Santŏnus, i, m. in plur. Santŏni, *qui* & Santŏnes, um, m. pl. *The people of Saintonge, of Aquitain in France.* Gaudet amoto Santonus hoſte, *Luc.* 1, 422. Naves ex Pictonibus & Santonis convenire jubet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 21. Iter in Santonum fines facere, *Id. ib.* 1, 10.

Săpæi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11. & Ov. Faſt. 1, 389.

Săpis, is, m. *A river of Italy, flowing by the city Caſena*, Sil. 8, 450. Junctus Sapis Iſauro, *Luc.* 2, 406. hod. *Savio*, & *Rio de Ceſena*, Hard.

Săpor, *vel* Săpōres, is, m. *A name common to moſt of the Parthian kings.* One of theſe took the emperour Valerian priſoner, and uſed him for a block to mount his horſe, *Claud. Eutrop.* 2, 481.

Sappho, ûs, f. *An ingenious poeteſs of Leſbos in the 44th Olympiad, who invented the verſe which beareth her name.* Being deſerted by her lover Phaon, ſhe leaped off the Leucadian rock to cure her paſſion; but whether ſhe periſhed, or no, is uncertain, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 154. Hinc

Sapphĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sappho.* Muſa Sapphica, *Catull.* 33, 16.

Saracēni, ōrum, m. pl. [omninò *à* סרק latrocinari, Arab. vagi enim & latrones] *A people of Arabia*, deſcended from Abraham by Hagar; as ſome ſay, whence they were called *Agareni*; whereas, the ſound of their name would rather incline one to think they came from Sarah. They ſerved the Romans in the time of Aurelian and Probus; but in the reign of Heraclius being denyed their pay, returned home, and under their falſe prophet Mahommed overran Syria and Ægypt, and forced thoſe countries to entertain their ſuperſtition; and haveing conquered the Perſians, compelled them to do the ſame. They alſo conquered Spain and Sicily, ejecting the Goths; ſo that they had a large empire, till the Turks their comrades, whom they had likewiſe infected with their ſuperſtition, revolting, they were driven out of the eaſt, and their name itſelf almoſt extinct, except in Barbary. Vid. *Plin.* 6, 28. *Vopiſc. in Aurel.* & *Prob.* ut & *Cedren. Zonar.* &c.

Sărāvus, i, m. *The river Sar in Lorrain*, Auſon.

Sardănăpālus, i, m. [*à* שר princeps, דין judicium, & פלא excelſum, mirandum] *The laſt king of Aſſyria*, a man ſo ſoft and effeminate, that his ſubjects diſdaining him, revolted; and being overcome he made a pile, ſet it on fire, and burnt himſelf and his moſt precious moveables therein, the only thing he ever did like a man. *Vid.* Juſt. 1, 3. Juv. Sat. 10. ſub fin.

Sardīnia, æ, f. [*à* Sardo Herculis filio, qui illùc coloniam duxit] *A very large iſland in the Mediterranean, very plentyfull in corn and fruit, one of the Roman granaries*, Varr. R. R. 2. præf. But the air thereof by the ancients was reckoned very unwholeſome, cauſed by its ſouthern ſituation, that wind being almoſt continual there. ⌘ Cùm mors venerit, in medio Tibure Sardinia

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eſt, *Mart.* 10, 60. Vid. & *Tac. Ann.* 2, 85, 4. & *Claud.* de *B. Gild. extrem.* Hinc

Sardīnienſis, e, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Sardinia.* Sardinienſis triumphus, *Nep.* in *Cat.* 1.

Sardis, is, f. *The chief city of Lydia formerly, where Cræſus kept his court,* Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2. ☞ *Leg. etiam in plur.* Vicinus Sardibus amnis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 137.

Sardŏnĭcus, a, um, adj. & Sardŏnius, *ut* Sardonicus ceſpes, *Rutil.* 1, 354. Sardonius riſus. *Vid.* Chil. Sinus Sardonii, *Claud.*

Sardŏus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Sardinia.* Sardoïs amarior herbis, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 41.

Sardus, a, um, adj. *Id.* Hor. A. Poët. 375.

Sarepta, æ, f. *A city of Phœnicia, in the midway between Tyre and Sidon,* Plin. 5, 59. locus hod. *Sarphat.*

Sarmăta, æ, c. g. *One of Sarmatia, a Sarmatian.* Nec Maurus erat, nec Sarmata, nec Thrax, *Juv.* 3, 79.

Sarmătia, æ, f. *A large northern country, part whereof lieth in Aſia, called Tartary, the other in Europe, containing Poland, Pruſſia, Lithuania, Ruſſia, and part of Muſcovy.* Sarmatiæ menſuram diſce à *Plin.* 4, 12. *ſub fin.*

Sarmătĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Sarmatia.* Sarmaticum mare, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 7, 40. aratrum, *Luc.* 7, 429. Hinc

Sarmătĭcè, adv. *After the manner of the Sarmatians.* Geticè, Sarmaticèque loqui, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 12, 58.

Sarmătis, is, f. Patron. *Of Sarmatia, Sarmatian,* Ov. è Pont. 1, 2, 114.

Sarmentus, i, m. *A ſilly buffoon, though of equeſtrian dignity, in Horace,* Sat. 1, 5, 52. He was ſometimes admitted to Cæſar's table to make ſport, *Juv.* 5, 3.

‖ Sarnia, æ, f. *The iſle of Guernſey, between Britain and France,* Camd.

Sarnus, i, m. *A river ariſeing out of the mountain Sarus, runing through Campania, and diſchargeing itſelf into the bay of Naples,* Plin. 3, 5. Virg. Æn. 7, 738. hod. *Sarno.*

Sarōnĭcus ſinus, *A bay between Attica and Peloponneſus,* Plin. 4, 4. hod. *Golfo di Egina,* ab inſulâ Æginâ in eo ſinu poſitâ, *Hard.*

Sarpēdon, ŏnis, m. (1) *The ſon of Jupiter by Laodamia.* He was king of Lycia, and comeing to the aſſiſtance of the Trojans was ſlain by Patroclus. (2) *A promontory of Cilicia.* (1) Virg. Æn. 1, 104. (2) Plin. 5, 27.

‖ Sarra, æ, f. [à צור Tyrus, cùm enim צ ſit media inter *t* & *ſ* Græci mutârunt in *t*, Lat. in *s*, unde *Sarra & Tyrus* ſunt idem] *The city of Tyre,* Gell. 14, 6. Hinc

Sarrānus, a, um, adj. *Of Tyre, Tyrian.* Sarrano dormiat oſtro, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 506.

Sarraſtes, um, m. pl. *A people of Campania near the promontory of Surrentum,* Virg. Æn. 7, 738.

Sarſīna, æ, f. *A city of Umbria in Italy, famous for being the birth place of the comick poet Plautus,* Plin. 3, 14. & Mart. 9, 59. hod. *Saſſina,* in limite Romaniolæ, *Hard.* Hinc

Sarſinas, æ, m. *in pl.* Sarſinates. *The people of Sarſina.* Plautus Sarſinas, *in tit. comœd. vid. Plin.* 3, 14. *al. leg.* Saſſinas, *quod vid.*

Sāſon, ōnis, m. *A river of Calabria,* Sil. 9, 469. *conf.* Luc. 2, 627. *In utroque loco quædam edd. habent* Saſſon.

Saſſīnas, ātis, f. *Of Saſſina in Italy.* Saſſinas ſylva, *Mart.* 3, 58, 35. *ubi al.* Sarſinas, *fortè rectiùs.*

‖ Satan. [שטן hoſtis] *The grand enemy, the Devil,* Tert.

Satarchæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia, near the Mæotis,* Val. Flacc. 6, 144.

*‖ Sătĭcŭla, æ, f. [Σατίκυλα, Gr.] *al.* Saticula. *A town of Samnium in Italy, to the eaſt of Capua,* Diod. Sic. Hinc

*Sătĭcŭlus, i, m. *One of that town,* Virg. Æn. 7, 719.

Satricum, i, n. *An ancient famous town of Italy,* Plin. 3, 5.

Sătūra, æ, f. *A large lake of Italy,* the ſame with *Pomptina.* Saturæ palus atra, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 801.

Sătūreium, *vel* Sătūrum, i, n. *A town of Calabria,* Serv. or *a diſtrict near Tarentum.* Hinc

Sătūreiānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Satureium.* Satureiano caballo vectari, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 59.

Sāturnālia, ium, & ōrum, n. pl. [à Saturno] *A feſtival of five or ſeven, days, though originally but of one, and afterwards of three,* vid. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 20. It began December 17. But the womens were kept in the begining of March, for the calends of that month were ſacred to Juno, and called alſo *Matronalia.* Vid. *Suet. Veſp.* 19. & *Torrent.* ad *Hor. Od.* 3, 8. Conf. & *Barth.* ad *Stat. Sylv.* p. 153. At this feſtival great rejoiceings and entertainments were made, and preſents given and returned. Servants alſo ſate at table with their maſters, in memory of the golden age under Saturn, when all things were in common; and great hoſpitality was ſhowed in memory of his comeing as a ſtranger into Italy. *Vid.* Juſt. 43, 1, 5.

Sāturnālĭtius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, the Saturnalia.* Saturnalitiæ nuces, *Mart.* 7, 90.

Sāturnia, æ, f. [à Saturno Aboriginum rege] (1) *A name of Juno, the daughter of Saturn.* (2) *A very ancient city of Italy.* (3) *Italy itſelf* ſo called. (4) *The name of a Roman colony.* (1) Virg. Æn. 1, 27. (2) Id. 8, 358. (3) Juſt. 43, 1, 5. (4) Liv. 30, 55.

Sāturnīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Tuſcany,* Plin. 3, 5.

Sāturnīnus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans;* (1) L. Apul. Saturninus, *a ſeditious tribune, who was killed in the Curia Hoſtilia.* (2) L. Antonius Saturninus; *who being abuſed by Domitian, raiſed a civil war in Germany, and was there taken and ſlain.* (1) Paterc. 2. 14. & Flor. 3, 16. (2) Vict. Epit. 23. Mart. 4, 112. ☞ *Alios minoris notæ ap. Tacitum & Livium invenies.*

Sāturnius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Saturn.* Mons Saturnius, *i. e.* Capitolinus, *Juſt.* 4, 3. Stella Saturnia, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 4. tellus, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 173. *i. e.* Italia.

Sāturnus, i, m. [à ſatu, quòd agriculturæ præeſſet, *Varr.* à Satur, quòd ſatur annis, *Cic. N. D.* 3. rectiùs, puto, à סתור abſconditus, quòd in Italiâ lateret, unde & Italia *Latium* à latendo, *vel* à Satorn, *Celt.* fortis] *The ſon of Cœlus and Terra,* or *Veſta,* whom ſome call his daughter; or, as Plato, *of Oceanus and Tethys.* He marryed Ops, or Rhea, his own ſiſter. His elder brother Titan was prevailed upon to aſſign over his right to him, which he did on this condition, that Saturn ſhould deſtroy all his male children, that ſo the kingdom might return to Titan's poſterity; which Saturn performed, devouring the males as ſoon as born. But when Jupiter and Juno were born, Ops gave him a ſtone wrapt up like a child to devour, which he did; and by ſome ſuch device ſaved Neptune, and Pluto alſo. Titan, hearing of this, made war upon his brother, ſubdued him, and threw him into Tartarus; whence he was delivered by his ſon Jupiter. But, notwithſtanding, haveing learned by the oracle that his ſon ſhould dethrone him, he laid wait to kill him. But Jupiter haveing notice of it was beforeh[illegible] with him, ſurpriſed him, made him dr[illegible] bound, and gelded him, as he with his ſithe [illegible] ſerved his father Cœlus, *vid. Apoll. Arg.* 974. Being looſed he fled, and hid himſelf in Italy; which from thence was called *Latium,* à latendo, and the people *Latines,* Virg. Æn. 8, 319. Janus, who reigned at that time, entertained him kindly, and gave him a part of his kingdom; where he built a city called *Saturnia,* quod vid. n. 2. In his reign the poets fix the golden age, when the earth without culture brought forth every thing. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 1. fab. 3. He firſt taught the rude people to plough and ſow, and invented the ſithe, which ſome make a ſymbol of huſbandry, others take to be his attribute as the god of time.

Sătȳrus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 124. *ſed freq. pl.* Satyri [à σάθη, penis, quòd libidinoſi. vèl à [illegible] abſconditi, quòd ſilvis lateant] *A fictitious creature, in the upper part like a man, ſave that they have horns on their heads, in their nether part reſembling goats, whence they are called* capripedes, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 4. with a very large tail, very wanton and laſcivious, *Plin.* 5, 1. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 8. They ſkulked up and down the woods, over which they were ſaid to preſide. They were conſtant attendants on Bacchus, and the nymphs, *Poët.*

‖ Saucona, æ, f. *The river Saone in France,* Amm.

Săvo, ōnis, m. (1) *A river of Campania in Italy;* hod. *Saone,* Hard. (2) Alſo *a city of Liguria.* (1) Plin. 3, 2. Piger Savo, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 66. (2) Liv. 28, 46.

Saurŏmătæ, ārum, m. pl. *A northern barbarous people, the ſame with the* Sarmatæ, *quod vid.* Sauromatæ truces, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 198.

Saurŏmătes, um, m. pl. *One of that country, a Sarmatian.* Sauromates plauſtra bubulcus agit, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 12, 30.

Saus, i, m. *Plin.* 3, 18. Săvus, *Claud. Laud. Stil.* 2, 192. Săbus, *Juſt.* 32, 3, 16. *A river falling into the Danube near Belgrade;* hod. *Saave.*

Saxo, ŏnis, *Claudian,* & freq. pl. Saxŏnes, um, m. pl. *A people of Germany,* of what antiquity, or whence, is not known. Ptolemy, who lived in the reign of M. Aurelius, is the firſt who mentioneth them. It is certain they were once maſters of a great part of Germany. Great numbers of them came over into England, and ſettled here; whence the people of Wales call the Engliſh *Saiſſons.*

‖ Saxŏnia, æ, f. *The country of the Saxons, Saxony,* now governed by a duke and elector of the empire, *Vid. Geogr.*

S ante C.

Scæa porta, *A gate of Troy, where was the ſepulchre of Laomedon,* Virg. Æn. 2, 612. *conf.* Sil. 13, 73.

Scæva, æ, m. *A name of ſeveral Romans.* To one of theſe Horace directeth the ſeventeenth epiſtle of his firſt book, where Torrentius obſerveth, it was the ſurname of the Junian and Caſſian family.

Scævŏla, æ, m. [dim. à Scævâ, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.] Mutius Scævola, *ſo called; becauſe haveing attempted to kill Porſena king of Tuſcany in his tent, he burnt off his right hand in the king's preſence without flinching, becauſe it had by miſtake killed one of the nobles for the king,* Which undaunted act ſo ſurpriſed the king, that he pardoned him, and immediately makeing peace with the Romans returned home, *Liv.* 2, 12.

Scaldis, is, m. *Plin.* 4, 13. *The river Scheld, which riſeth in Picardy, and runeth through Flanders to Ghent and Antwerp,* Cæſ. B. G. 6, 33.

*Scămander, *vel* Scămandrus, i, m. [Σκάμανδρος, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Hector and Andromache.* (2) *A river of Troas, riſeing out of mount Ida, and runing into the Archipelago, over againſt the iſland of Tenedos.* (1) Hom. Il. ζ, 223. (2) Unda Scamandri, *Catull.* 62, 357.

*Scămandria, æ, f. [à præced.] *A ſmall city of Troas,* Plin. 4, 30.

Scandia, æ, f. (1) *The iſland Scandia,* or *Skonen,* beyond the Orkneys. (2) ‖ Alſo *the region between the Baltick and the Northern ſea.* Dicitur etiam *Scandinavia & Scandinia.* (1) Plin. 4, 13, & 16. (2) Vid. Geogr.

Scandinavia, æ, f. *Sweden and Norway,* Plin. 4, 13.

Scandiniānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Scandia.* Scandiniana mala, *Col.* 5, 10.

Scantia ſylva, *A place in Campania,* Cic. *pro* Leg. Agr. 1, 1.

Scantiānus, a, um adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Scantia.* Scantiana uva, *Plin.* 14, 4. poma, *Id.* 15, 14.

*Scaptensŭla, *vel* Sceptēsŭla, æ, f. [à σκάπτω, fodio, & inſula] (1) *An iſland of Macedon, whence ſilver was dug up.* (2) ‖ *A town in Thrace over-againſt Thaſus.* ( ) Luc. 6, 810. (2) Steph. Byz.

Scaptia, æ. f. *An ancient town of Latium, between Sora and Fabratera*, Plin. 3, 5. Hinc

Scaptius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Scaptia.* Scaptia pubes, *Sil.* 8, 396.

Scardona, æ. f. *A town of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22. hod. rudera nomen ſervant.

Scarphia, æ. f. *A town of Locris in Achaia*, Plin. 4, 7. hod. *Bondoniza.*

Scēnītæ, ārum. m. pl. [*à* Scenis, *i. e.* tabernaculis, in quibus habitabant] *A people of Arabia, who lived in tents*, Plin. 5, 11. They were afterwards called *Saracens*, Amm. 22, 15. & 23, 6.

Schinuſſa, æ. f. *One of the iſlands in the Ægean ſea*, called *Sporades*, Plin. 4, 12.

Schœneïus, ii. m. *The king of the iſland Scirus, the father of Atalanta, who is from her father called* Schœneïa virgo, *Ov. Met.* 10, 660.

• Sciapŏdes, um. m. pl. [*à* σκιὰ, umbra, & πȣ̃ς, pes; inde dicti, quòd humi jacentes umbrâ pedum ſe protegant] *A people of India*, Plin. 7, 2. *iidem qui* & Monoſceli, *Id. ib.*

Sciathes, i. f. *An iſland in the Archipelago*, Val. Flacc. 2, 8.

Scīnis, *vel* Sinis, is. m. *A notable Corinthian robber, who uſed great cruelty to paſſengers*, Ov. Met. 7, 440.

Scīpiădæ, ārum. m. pl. Patron. *The two Scipio's*, Virg. Æn. 6, 843.

Scīpio, ōnis. m. *The ſurname of a noble family in Rome*; firſt given to P. Cornelius, who was a *Scipio*, or ſtaff, to his father, leading him about when blind. The moſt conſiderable of this family were, Scipio *called* Africanus major, who conquered Hannibal; Scipio Æmilianus, *or* Africanus minor, the adopted grandſon of the former, but the ſon of L. Æmilius Paulus. He raſed Numantia, and Carthage. Scipio Naſica, for the love the people bore him called *Corculum*, and by the ſenate judged the beſt man in Rome. *De his, & aliis hujus gentis, omnino legendus erit Livius.*

Scīron, ōnis. m. *A famous robber, ſlain by Theſeus at Megara, who threw his bones into the ſea, which were turned into rocks.* Vid. *Ov. Met.* 7, 444. Hinc

Scīrōnis, ĭdis. f. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sciron.* Scironides petræ, *Sen. Hippol.* 1020. &

Scīrōnius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Scironia ſaxa, *Sen. Hippol.* 1220.

‖ Sclavonia, æ. f. *A country ſo called from the* Sclavi, *a ſtout people of Germany.* It was formerly called *Pannonia interamnis*, becauſe between the Saave and the Drave. *Vid. Cluv. Geogr. Antiq. Germ.* 3, 44.

Scodra, æ. f. *A city of Albania in Turkey*, Plin. 3, 32. hod. *Scutari*, Hard.

Scolos, i. m. *A mountain and town of Bœotia*, Plin. 4, 7.

Scopas, æ. m. *An excellent engraver and ſtatuary, one of the architects of the temple of Diana at Epheſus*, Plin. 34, 8. & 36, 14.

Scordiſci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25.

Scōtia, æ. f. *The northern part of Great Britain, very mountainous, and conſequently not very fruitfull.* It is a very ancient kingdom. The inhabitants ſome take to be of the old Scythian race. Whether, as others ſay, they came out of Spain into Ireland, and afterward into Scotland, is controverted; but this is certain, that both were anciently called by the common name of *Hibernia.* By Latin writers it is called *Caledonia.* Vid. *Tac.* in *Agricolâ*, 10, 11. Hinc

Scōtĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of the Scots*; *Scotiſh.* Ne bella timerem Scotica, nec Pictum tremerem, *Claud.* de *Conſ. Stil.* 2, 254.

Scōtus, i. & *plur.* Scōti. *A people of Scotland*; *Scots.* Quæ Scoto dat fræna truci, *Claud. B. Gild.* 417.

Scotuſa, æ. f. *A town of Macedon, by the river Neſſus*, Plin. 4, 11. hod. *Licoſtano.*

Scrofa, æ. [*à* ſcrofa, *i. e.* ſue; ſed diverſas cognominis rationes pete à *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. & *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 6. *ſub fin.*] *The ſurname of the family of the Tremellii.*

Scultenna, æ. f. *A river of Ferrara in Italy, runing into the Po*, Plin. 3, 16. hod. *Panaro*, Hard.

• Scy̆lăceum, i. n. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 553. ‖ Scylăceum, *Solin.* Sy̆lăceum, *Plin.* Sy̆lăceium, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 36. [Σκυλάκιον, Gr.] *A city on the coaſt of Sicily, where a colony of Athenians, who followed their king Mneſtheus to Troy, ſettled*, Strab. lib. 6. hod. *Squillace*, Hard.

• Scylla, æ. f. [*à* σκύλαξ, canis] (1) *The daughter of Niſus the king of the Megarenſians*, who privately cut off her father's fatal lock, and gave it to Minos; ſo betraying both his ſafety and kingdom to his enemy. (2) Another, *the daughter of Phorcus, changed into a dangerous rock in the midway between Italy and Sicily.* (1) Ov. Met. 8. fab. 2. (2) Vide hanc à Marone deſcript. Æn. 3, 424. & ſeqq. & ibi Serv. ☞ *Utraque hæc fabula à poëtis confunditur.* Hinc

• Scyllæum, i. n. *A promontory in Peloponneſus*, Plin. 3, 5.

• Scyllæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Scylla.* Scyllæa rabies, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 204.

Scy̆rĭădes, *vel* Scy̆rēĭdes, um. f. pl. *Women of Scyros*, Stat. Achill. 2, 146.

Scy̆rius, a, um. adj *Of*, or *belonging to, Scyros.* Unà omnis Scyria pubes, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 477.

Scy̆ros, i. f. *An iſland in the Archipelago, where Achilles hid himſelf in womens apparel, for fear of going to the wars of Troy. Vid.* Deidamia. It is one of the Cyclades, and fifteen miles diſtant from Delos. *Vid.* Plin. 4, 12. & Mela, 7. hod. *S. Georgia di Scyro*, Hard.

• Scy̆tha, & *Græc. formâ* es. & *pl.* Scythæ [*à* Scythâ Herculis, *Herod.* vel ut *Plin.* placet, Jovis filio] *A very ancient people*, Juſt. 2, 1. They routed Cyrus and his whole army, *Id.* 1, 8, 11. and 37, 3, 2. They extended their government far and wide, not only in the north, and other parts of Aſia, but poſſeſſed themſelves of the greateſt part of Europe; for the old Germans, Gauls, Illyrians, Spaniards, and Britains, were Celto-Scythæ. *Vid.* Curt. 6, 2. & Cluver. Antiq. Germ. 1, 2. Their frugality, juſtice, honour, and chaſtity, are even preferred by a learned Roman to thoſe of his own country, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24. Nor were they unlearned for a warlike nation, *vid. Curt.* 7, 8. Onochartis Scythes potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, *Cic. Tuſc. Q.* 5, 32.

• Scy̆thia, æ. f. *The country of the Crim Tartars*, properly, but afterwards *all Sarmatia*, and farther ſtill, as they extended their conqueſts. *Vid.* Scytha. Scythiam ſeptemque triones Horrifer invaſit Boreas, *Ov. Met.* 1, 64.

• Scy̆thĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Scythia*; *Scythian.* Scythicus amnis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 36. Gens Scythica, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 519.

• Scy̆thĭdes, um. f. pl. *Scythian women*, Ov. Met. 15, 360.

• Scy̆thiſſa, æ. f. *A Scythian woman.* Datames matre Scythiſsâ natus, *Nep. Datam.* 1.

• Scy̆thŏpŏlis, is. f. [*à* coloniâ Scytharum eò deducta] *A city of Decapolis in Syria*, Plin. 5, 18.

S ante E.

• [illegible]te, es. f. [*Lat.* Auguſta; *à* σέβομαι, vene[illegible] *A city of Syria, on mount Gamala, built by Her*[illegible] *in honour of Auguſtus*, Plin. 5, 13. hod. *Sebaſtio*, Hard.

• Sĕbaſtia, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A city of Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3. hod. *Sivas*, Hard.

• Sĕbaſtŏpŏlis, is. f. [ex Sebaſte, & πόλις, civitas; *qu.* Auguſta civitas: *vid.* in Sebaſte] (1) *An inland city of Cappadocia.* (2) *Another in Colchis.* (1) Plin. 6, 3. (2) Ptol.

Sebennītĭcum Nili oſtium, *An outlet of the Nile*, Plin. 5, 10.

Sebennītis, is. f. *A prefecturate*, or *diſtrict, of Ægypt*, Plin. 5, 9.

Sĕbēthis, ĭdis. f. *The daughter of Sebethos, a nymph of that fountain*, or *river*, Virg. Æn. 7, 734. & Vib. in Catalog. flum.

Sĕbētos, *vel* Sĕbēthos, i. m. *A ſmall fountain and river which runeth through Naples*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 263. hod. *Fiume della Maddalena.*

Sēdentāni, ōrum. m. *A people of Arragon. Hinc* Sedentana cohors, *Sil.* 3, 372.

Seduni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Switzerland*, Plin. 3, 20. locus hod. *Sion*, Hard.

Seduſii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, on the borders of Schwabia*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 51.

‖ Segedunum, i. n. *Seton in Northumberland*, Camd.

Sĕgeſta, æ. f. *A town in Sicily, built by Æneas*, Cic. Verr. 4, 33. & Plin. 3, 5. & 18, 1. unde Segeſtani pop. *Id. ib.*

Sĕgĕtia, *vel* Sĕgeſta, æ. f. [*à* ſegete] *The godeſs of corn*, Plin. 18, 2. & Macrob. Sat. 1, 16.

• ‖ Sĕgobriga, æ. f. [Σεγόβριγα, Gr.] *A city of the Celtiberians in Spain*, Ptol. Hinc

• Sĕgobrigenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Segobriga*, Plin. 3, 3. Ubi ferè nunc *Calatajud*, Hard.

Segontiăci, ōrum. m. pl. *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 20. *The people of Silceſter in Hantſhire*, ſtill called by the Welch *Caeur Cegont*, Camd.

‖ Segontium, ii. n. *A town in Wales near Bangor*, Anton. *and river*, Strabo, called *Seiant.*

Segovia, æ. f. *A town of Spain, not far from Numantia*, Plin. 3, 3.

Seguſio, ōnis. *A town of Piedmont in Italy*, Plin. 3, 27. hod. *Suſe*, Hard.

Seia, æ. f. [*à* ſerendo] *The godeſs of ſowing*, or *planting*, Plin. 18, 2.

Sejānus, i. m. (1) *The ſon of Sejus Strabo, an equeſtrian.* This man was the great favourite of Tiberius, and by him raiſed to the higheſt dignity next to himſelf; but conſpireing againſt his maſter, he was put to death, and draged through the ſtreets of Rome. (2) ‖ *A horſe fatal to his riders*, ſo called from Sejus. (1) Tacit. Ann. 4, paſſim. Suet. in Tib. 48, & 61. & Juv. 10, 62, & ſeqq. (2) Gell. 3, 9.

Sejus, i. m. (1) *There were ſeveral Romans of this name.* (1) Sejus Quadratus, *put to death by Tiberius.* (2) Strabo, *an equeſtrian, the father of Sejanus.* (3) Tubero, *a lieutenant of Germanicus, accuſed of a riot and ſedition.* (1) Tac. Ann. 6, 7, 7. (2) Id. Ann. 1, 24, 3. & 4, 1, 3. (3) Id. Ann. 2, 20, 2. & 4, 29, 1.

• Sĕleucia, æ. f. [*à* Seleuco rege] *The name of ſeveral cities.* (1) *One in Meſopotamia, upon the river Tigris.* (2) *Another in Syria, called* Seleucia Pieria. (3) *Another in Cilicia.* (1) Plin. 5, 25. (2) Id. 5, 21. (3) Id. 6, 34. ☞ *De aliis conſule Geogr.* Hinc

• Sĕleuciānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Seleucia.* Seleuciana provincia, *Cic. Attic.* 4, *ult.*

• Sĕleucĭdæ, ārum. m. pl. *The kings of Syria, ſo called from Seleucus the firſt.*

• Sĕleucus, i. m. [*qu.* σέλας λευκὸν, lux clara] (1) *One of Alexander's captains, who after his death ſeized on Syria, and was the firſt founder of that kingdom.* (2) *The name of an excellent muſician.* (1) Juſt. 15, 4. (2) Juv. 10, 211.

Sĕlīnis, *vel* Sĕlīnus, untis. f. *A town of Cilicia.* Palmoſa Selinos, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 705. Duo Selinuntes, *Plin.* 5, 29.

Sĕlīnus, i. n. *A river of Cilicia*, Luc. 8, 260. Hinc

Sĕlīnūſius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Selinus.* Selinuſia terra, *Plin.* 35, 16.

Sellæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Chaonia*, Luc. 3, 180.

• ‖ Selli, ōrum. m. pl. [Σελλοὶ, Gr.] *Prieſts of Jupiter Dodonæus, who uſed to lie on the ground with dirty feet*, Hom. Il. π, 234.

Selymbria, æ. f. *A city of Thrace, about thirty miles weſt of Conſtantinople*, Plin. 4, 11.

Sĕmĕle, es. f. *The daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.* Thebanæ Semeles puer, *i. e.* Bacchus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 2 Hinc

Sĕmĕlēius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Semele.* Semeleïa proles, *Ov. Met.* 5, 329. Semeleïus Thyoneus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 23.

Sĕmīrāmis, ĭdis. f. *The wife of Ninus king of Aſſyria*, who perſonated her ſon after the death of her huſband, puting on man's apparel. After this haveing done many great exploits in this diſguiſe, ſhe confeſſed her ſex, and was the more admired by her people. She conquered Æthiopia, and carryed her arms into India; at length tempting the embraces of her own ſon, ſhe was by him ſlain, haveing reigned 42 years after her huſband's death, *Juſt.* 1, 2.

Sēmo, ōnis. m. [*qu.* ſemihomo] pl. Semones, *Gods of an inferior rank, men deified, Vid.* Liv. 8, 20. & Ov. Faſt. 6, 214.

Sempronius, ii. m. *The name of many great Romans,* whereof Pub. Sempronius Gracchus and his two ſeditious ſons, are moſt noted. ☞ *De his, & aliis hujus nomine compluribus, conſulendus eſt Livius.*

Sēmūrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Semurium.* Campi Semurini, *Mart.* 9, 43. Sic Turneb. Adv. 21, 24. neceſſariè leg. ſtatuit.

Sēmūrium, ii. n. *A field near Rome, wherein was a temple of Apollo,* Cic. Philipp. 6, 5. & Macrob. Sat. 1, 10.

Sēna, æ. *vel* Sēnæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* Senonibus Gallis, qui condiderunt, *Polyb.* l. 2.] (1) *The city Siena in Tuſcany,* built by the *Galli Senones,* from whom it hath its name. (2) Alſo *a river of the ſame country.* (1) Senonum de nomine Sena, *Sil.* 8, 445. (2) Luc. 2, 407. Hinc

Senenſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Sena.* Senenſe prœlium, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 19.

Sĕnĕca, æ. m. [*ab* ant. ſenica, *i. e.* ſenex, *Non.*] (1) Marcus Annæus Seneca, *of the equeſtrian rank, a learned man, and a good oratour.* (2) Lucius, *his ſon was born at Corduba in Spain, and was uncle to Lucan the poet, and appointed tutour to Nero by Agrippina, who recalled him from baniſhment.* He was an oratour, philoſopher, poet, and hiſtorian, and therefore ſtyled by Pliny *Princeps eruditionis,* lib. 14, 4. As a philoſopher and oratour, ſee *Quintilian* 10, 1. He became exceeding rich, *vid.* Juv. 10, 16. & Tac. Ann. 13, 42, 5. (3) *A poet, who had writen tragedies;* but who he was, the learned are not agreed. (1) Declamationes hujus extant. (2) Vid. loca ſuprà laudata. (3) Hujus decem Tragœdiæ extant.

Senecio, ōnis. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans. Vid.* Plin. Ep. 3, 11. Tac. Ann. 13, 12, & 15, 50.

Senia, æ. f. *A town of the Campania di Roma in Italy,* Plin. 3, 21. hod. *Segna,* Hard.

Senna, æ. *vid.* Sena.

Senogallia, æ. f. *A town of Urbino in Italy,* Plin. 3, 14. hod. *Singaglia,* Hard.

Sĕnŏnes, um. pl. *A people of the ancient race of the Celtæ, inhabiting the Lionnois in Gaul,* who, under their leader Brennus, ſacked and burnt Rome, and beſieged the capitol, but by the valour and conduct of the dictator Camillus were defeated. *De tranſitu Gallorum, rebus geſtis, & fugâ, lege,* Liv. 5, 34. & ſeqq. capp. Locus hod. *Sens.*

‖ Senta, æ. f. *The daughter of king Picus, and wife of Faunus his brother,* ſo chaſte, that ſhe was never ſeen after ſhe was marryed by any but her huſband; for which reaſon the Roman matrons ſacrificed to her in the dark, and it was a capital crime for any man to look into her temple. *Vid.* Faunam & Fatuam, *ſub quib. nominibus etiam colebatur.*

Sepinates, ium. m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 12. *Inhabitants of*

Sepinum, i. n. *A town in the kingdom of Naples,* Liv. 10, 44.

Seplaſia, æ. f. *vel* Seplaſium, ii. n. *A mart for precious ointment in Capua,* Val. Max. 9, 1. ext. 1. Cic. *pro* Sext. 8. & *in* Piſ. 11.

‖ Septa, æ. f. *A town of Mauritania,* P. Diac. hod. *Ceuta.*

Septempĕdāni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Naples in Italy,* Plin. 3, 13. locus hod. *San Severino,* Hard.

Septĭmillus, i. m. *Catull.* 43, 13. dim. *à*

Septĭmius, i. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans. Vid.* Catull. ubi ſuprà Tac. Ann. 1, 32, 4. & Hiſt. 3, 5, 4. Cæſ. B. C. 3, 104.

Septĭmontiālis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Septimontium.* Septimontiale ſacrum, *Suet. Dom.* 4.

‖ Septĭmontium, ii. n. *A feſtival on which they ſacrificed on the ſeven mountains of Rome, in honour of the city built upon them. Vid.* Feſt. & Tert.

Sēquăna, æ. *The river Seine in France, which ariſeth in Burgundy, watereth Paris, and falleth into the channel between Havre de Grace and Honfleur,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 1.

Sēquăni, ōrum. m. *The people of Franche Comté,* or *the Burgundians,* Cæſ. B. G. 1, 1.

Sēquănĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Seine.* ¶ Sequanica alumna, *i. e.* à Sequanis oriunda, *a Burgundian woman,* Mart. 4, 19.

Sēquănus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Sequani; Burgundians.* Gens Sequana, *Luc.* 1, 425.

‖ Ser, sēris. m. *Solin. ſed freq. pl.* Sēres, um. *A people of the Eaſt-Indies,* probably *the Chineſe,* who by the help of water got from the leaves of their trees a thin downy ſubſtance, whereof they made ſilk, *Plin.* 6, 17. Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 122.

Sērānus, *vel* Serrānus, i. m. [*à* ſerendo] *A ſurname of Q. Cincinnatus, twice dictator.* In his firſt dictatorſhip he triumphed over the *Æqui,* A. U. 296. He was called to the ſecond in the eightyeth year of his age, from a field of four acres, which he ploughed and ſowed with his own hands, *Plin.* 18, 3. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 844.

‖ Seraph, *pl.* Seraphim [*à* שרף accendit, *Met.* clarus fuit] *An order of angels ſo called,* Bibl.

Sĕrāpis, is. m. *A god of the Ægyptians,* Mart. 11, 30.

‖ Sĕrēnus, i. m. (Sammoniacus) *wrote the cure of diſeaſes in heroick verſe,* Spart.

Sergeſtus, i. m. *One of the companions of Æneas,* Virg. Æn. 1, 514. & alibi.

Sergia, æ. f. [*à* Sergeſto Æneæ comite] (1) *A noble family of Rome.* (2) *One of the 170 matrons condemned for empoiſoning the air of the city of Rome.* (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 121. (2) Liv. 8, 18.

Sergius, ii. m. *The name of many Romans.* Multos Index Livianus oſtendet.

Seria, æ. f. *A city of Spain,* called alſo *Fama Julia,* Plin. 3, 1.

Sĕrĭphus, i. f. *One of the Cyclade iſlands in the Archipelago,* or *White ſea, a place to which many exiles were confined,* Juv. 6, 563. Here the frogs do not croak, *Plin.* 8, 68. hod. *Serfino,* Hard.

Serretes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Pannonia,* Plin. 3, 25. ☞ Carinthiam tenuêre, ripamque geminam Dravi amnis, *Hard.*

Sertōrius, ii. m. *A noble Roman, one of Marius's party,* who, when Sylla approached Rome, fled into Portugal, where he was made their commander, and with very ſmall forces defeated the Romans four ſeveral times; but at laſt was treacherouſly ſlain at ſupper by Perpenna, one of his confidents, and others, *Luc.* 17, 16. & 8, 809. *Liv. Epit.* 96. *conſ. etiam vitam ejus à Plutarcho ſcriptam.*

Servīlia, æ. f. *A Roman lady, the mother of Brutus, and concubine of Cæſar,* Suet. Cæſ. 50.

Servīlius, ii. m. *Many noblemen of this name.* Conſule Livii indicem. The *Servilii* were made patricians by Tullus Hoſtilius, *Liv.* 1, 3[illegible]

Servius, ii. m. [quòd à ſervâ natus [illegible] *The prænomen of Tullius the ſixth king of R*[illegible] *of a captive.* He ſubdued the Vegentes [illegible] the Tuſcans, reigned 44 years, and was killed by L. Tarquinius the ſon of Priſcus, *Liv.* 1, 41, 47, & 48. It was alſo the prænomen of the emperour Galba, and of ſeveral others. *Vid.* Ind. Taciti.

Sĕſoſtris, is. m. *An Ægyptian king, who cauſed captive kings to draw his chariot,* Plin. 33, 3. Val. Flacc. 5, 418. Luc. 10, 276.

Seſtiăcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Seſtos.* ¶ Seſtiacus pelagus, *the Helleſpont.* Auſon.

Seſtiæ, *vel* Sextiæ aquæ, *Aix in Provence,* Plin. 31, 2.

Seſtiānus, *vel* Sextiānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Seſtos.* Seſtiana mala, *Col.* 12, 45.

‖ Seſtias, æ. f. *A woman of Seſtos ſo called,* Sidon. carm. 11, 71.

Seſtos, *vel* Seſtus, i. f. *A city in the Thracian Cherſoneſus, oppoſite to Abydos, on the Aſian ſide of the Helleſpont, famous for the loves of Hero and Leander, being the birth place of the former.* Vel tua me Seſtos, vel me tua ſumat Abydos, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 127.

Seſtus, a, um. adj. *Of Seſtos.* Seſta puella, *i. e.* Hero, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 2.

Sētăbis, is. f. *A city of Spain, by the river Tarracon, famous for flax and fine wool,* Sil. 3, 373. & Grat. Cyneg. 41. *al. ſcrib.* Sœtubis.

Sētăbitānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Setabis.* Setabitani populi, *Plin.* 3, 3. &

Sētăbus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Sudaria Setaba, *Catull.* 12, 14. Linum Setabum, *Plin.* in *Præf.*

‖ Setantiorum palus, *Winander Mere,* Camd.

* Sētia, æ. f. [Σητία, Gr.] (1) *A city of Campania.* (2) Met. *Wine of that place.* (1) Ptol. Strab. & Steph. (2) Nec quòd tibi Setia canos Reſtinxit cineres, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 6, 90.

* Sētīni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Setia,* Plin. 3, 4.

* Sētīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Setia.* ¶ Setinum vinum, *A delicious wine, preferred by Auguſtus, and the ſucceeding princes, before all other,* Plin. 14, 6. & *abſol.* Setinum, *Juv.* 10, 27. & *Mart.* 6, 86.

Sēvērus, i. m. *A Roman emperour, who ſucceeded Didius Julianus,* A. U. 974. *and enlarged the bounds of the empire.* He built the Picts wall in England from ſea to ſea to ſtop the incurſions of the Barbarians, and died at York. *Plura lege ap. Eutrop. l.* 8. ☞ *De aliis hujus nominis vid. Taciti indicem. De monte cognomine,* vid. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 713.

* ‖ Sexitania, æ. f. ['Ηξιτανία, Gr.] *A city of Spain,* Athen. 3, 33.

S ante I.

* Sĭbylla, æ. f. [*qu.* σιȣ βȣλὴ, *i. e.* Dei conſilium] *A woman divinely inſpired;* for it ſeemeth rather to be a common than a proper name, as in that of *Juv.* 8, 126. Credite me, vobis, folium recitare Sibyllæ: but it is by many others reſtrained, *Varro* makeing ten of them, others ſeven, others more, or fewer. The moſt conſiderable were the *Perſian,* and *Cumean.* De Sibyllis vid. *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 54. *Virg. Ecl.* 4. *Plut.* in *Fabio, Suet.* in *Aug.* 31.

* Sĭbyllīnus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Sibyls.* Sibyllinus ſacerdos, *Cic.* de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 13. Sibyllini verſus, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 2.

Sĭcambri, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain, who left their country and fled into Italy, but being expelled thence, ſettled in Sicily.* From theſe people came the Franks, for after they had defeated and cut off ſeveral Roman armies, being ſubdued by Auguſtus, they retired into Gaul, and there ſettled. *Feroces Sicambri,* Hor. Od. 4, 3, 34. Te cæde gaudentes Sicambri Compoſitis venerantur armis, *Id. ib.* 4, 14, *ult.*

Sĭcambria, æ. f. *The country of Gelderland.* Militet ut noſtris detonſa Sicambria campis, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 1, 383.

Sicāni, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* Sicano terræ filio, *Serv.*] *A people of Spain,* who under their leader Siculus invaded Italy, and ſettled there ſome time, but were afterwards driven out by the Aborigines, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the iſland by them called Sicily, from the name of their captain. *Vid.* Plin. 3, 8. & Sil. 14, 34.

Sicānia, æ. f. *Sicily,* Virg. Æn. 1, 561.

Sicanis, is. f. Patron. *Sicilian, of Sicily.* Flammas Sicanis Ætna vomit, *Ov.* in *Ib.* 598.

Sicanius, a, um. adj. *Sicilian.* Inſula Sicanium juxta latus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 416.

Sicanus, a, um. adj. [primâ & med. comm.] *Of,* or *belonging to, Sicily, Sicilian.* Nec littora longè Fida reor fraterna Erycis, portuſque Sicanos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 23. Aderit gens Sicana votis, *Sil.* 14, 248.

Sicca, *vel* Sica, æ. f. *An inland city of Africa,* Cic. Att. 16, 6.

Siccius, *vid.* Sicinius.

Sĭcĕlis, ĭdis. & *plur.* Sĭcĕlĭdes, um. f. *Of Sicily; Sicilian.* Quid mihi cum Leſbo? Sicelis eſſe volo, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 52. Sicelides Muſæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 1.

Sicundus, i. m. *A lake in Theſſaly, whither the frogs of Seriphus being brought, recover their croaking*, Plin. 8, 58.

Sĭchæus, i. m. *The prieſt of Hercules, and huſband of Dido, ſlain by his brother Pygmalion before the altar for the lucre of his money.* Lege Virg. Æn. 1, 347. & ſeqq. Hinc

Sĭchæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sichæus.* Fides cineri promiſſa Sichæo, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 552.

Sĭcĭlia, æ. f. [*à* Siculo Sicanorum duce, quem alii Terræ filium, alii Neptuni vocant, *vid.* Sicani: potiùs *à* ſecando, quòd ab Italiâ, cui quondam adhærebat, ſciſſa] *A large and fertile iſland between Africa and Italy, from whence it is divided by a very narrow ſea, to which it formerly joined.* Vid. *Senec. Conſol.* ad *Marciam*, cap. 17. It was anciently called *Sicania*, q. v. & Virg. Æn. 1, 561. and being of a triangular form, was called *Trinacria* and *Triquetra* by the poets, *q. v.* and in their money figured by three legs, in the ſame manner as now uſed in the Iſle of Man. Its three promontories are, *Pacorus, Lilybæum*, and *Pachynus*, q. v. ſuis locis.

Sĭcĭlienſis, e. adj. *Sicilian.* Edictum Sicilienſe, *Cic.* in *Verr.* 1, 43.

Siciliſſo, *vel* Siciliſſito, āre. *To act, to ſpeak like a Sicilian*, Plaut. Prol. *in* Menæch. 12. *Barbarè, Græcè, & Latinè locuti ſunt, quâ de causâ* trilingues *vocat* Apul. Met. 11.

Sicinius, *qui & al.* Siccius Dentatus, *A valiant ſoldier in the begining of the Conſular government.* He is ſaid to have fought 120 battles, and to have received forty-four wounds before, but none behind. He obtained the name of *Achilles Romanus.* Plura pete à *Plin.* 7, 28. & *Gell.* 9, 2.

Sicinus, i. f. *An iſland in the Archipelago, between Milo and Amorgo*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Sicino*, Hard. It is ſaid to be about 12 miles in circumference, and uninhabited.

Sĭcŏris, is. m. *A conſiderable river in Spain*, Luc. 4, 14. hod. *le Segre*, Hard. It ariſeth in the Pyrenees, and haveing received ſeveral others, falleth into the Ebro near Mequinenza.

Sĭcŭli, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 4.

Sĭcŭlus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian.* Siculus Pelorus, *Luc.* 2, 488. Siculi fratres, *ſc.* Amphinŏmus & Anapias, *Mart.* 7, 23, 5.

Sĭcyon, ōnis. f. *A conſiderable city of Peloponneſus, famous for ſhops ſtored with metals of all ſorts*, Plin. 36, 4. and alſo *for olives, vid.* Sicyonius.

Sĭcyōnia, ōrum. n. pl. *A kind of nice ſhoes made at Sicyon*, Lucr. 4, 1118.

Sĭcyōnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sicyon.* Teritur Sicyonia bacca trapetis, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 519.

Sĭdĭcinum Teanum, *A city of Campania*, Liv. 8, 2. hod. *Tiano*, ad fontes fluvii Savonis, *Hard.* Hinc

Sĭdĭcīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sidicinum.* Sidicina æquora, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 727.

Sīdon, onis. f. *A city of Phœnicia, formerly the metropolis thereof.* Teucrum memini Sidona venire, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 623. hod. *Sayd*, Hard.

Sīdonis, ĭdis. (*o* comm.) f. Patron. *Sidonian*, with a ſubſtantive or adjective fem. Sidonis naufraga, *Sil.* 8, 70. Strata conchâ Sidonide tincta, *i. e.* purpureâ, *Ov. Met.* 10, 267.

Sīdonius, a, um. adj. (*o* comm.) *Of*, or *belonging to, Sidon; Sidonian.* Sidonia Dido, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 617. Sidonias oſtentat opes, *Id. ib.* 4, 75.

* Sīgălion, i. n. [*à* σιγάω, ſileo] *The Ægyptian deity commanding ſilence*, Id. quod *Harpocrates*, Auſon. Ep. 25, 27.

Sīgēum, i. n. *A promontory, and town upon it near Troy*, Plin. 4, 11. Cùm Alexander Sigeum veniſſet, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. hod. *Janiſari.*

Sīgēus, & Sīgēius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sigeum.* Sigei campi, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 294. Sigeïa tellus, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 33.

Sĭgillāria, æ. f. (*ſc.* platea) *A ſtreet in Rome, where* ſigilla, or *little images were ſold*, from whence it had its name; but books, plate, &c. were there likewiſe ſold, it being a place much frequented. *Vid.* Suet. Ner. 28. & Cell. 2, 3. & 5, 4.

‖ Sĭgillāria, ōrum. n. pl. [*à* ſigillis, quæ à Saturnalibus amici inter ſe miſſitabant] *A feſtival kept about the 25th of December, when mutual preſents were ſent*, Macrob. Sat. 1, 10.

Signia, æ. f. *A town in Italy, famous for rough wines.* Spumans immiti Signia muſto, *Sil.* 8, 380. Unde

Signīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Signia.* Signina morantia liquidum ventrem, *Mart.* 13, 116.

Sīlānus, i. m. *The ſon-in-law of Claudius Cæſar, who ſlew himſelf for grief that the emperour had taken his wife Octavia from him, and given her to Nero*, Tac. Ann. 12, 58.

Sīlărus, i. m. *A river of Lucania in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Selo*, Hard.

* Sīlēnus, i. m. [*à* σιλλαίνειν, dicaciter & petulanter ludere] (1) *The foſter father and pedagogue of Bacchus*, repreſented like a little, flatnoſed, bald, fat, tunbellyed, old, drunken fellow, rideing on an aſs; and yet, for all his outward deformity, accounted the god of abſtruſe myſteries, and knowledge. (2) ‖ *One of the petty princes of Caria.* (3) Sileni, *old ſatyrs.* (4) *A people near the river Indus.* (1) Hor. Art. Poët. 239. Virg. Ecl. 6, 14, & ſeqq. Ov. Met. 4, 26. (2) Diod. Sic. lib. 3. (3) Ov. Art. Am. 2, 543. (4) Plin. 6, 20.

Silis, is. m. *A river of Milan in Italy, flowing by Trevigio*, Plin. 3, 18. hod. *Sile*, Hard.

Silva Herculis, *A wood in Germany, called the Hardſwalt, between the Elbe and Weſer*, Tac. Ann. 2, 12, 1.

Silvānus, *vid.* Sylvanus.

Silvium, i. n. *A town of Apulia.* Auſon. incolæ Silvini, *Plin.* 3, 11.

Sĭlūres, um. m. pl. *The people of South Wales*, Tac. Ann. 12, 43. & alibi, *interpr. Camd.*

‖ Silurum inſulæ, *Solin. The ſorlings*, or *iſles of Scilly*, Camd.

Sĭmæthis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Ov. Met.* 13, 751. *A nymph of*

Sĭmæthus, i. m. *A river of Sicily*, Sil. 14, 231. ☞ *ſcrib. & cum e ſimp.*

Sĭmæthus, & Sĭmæthæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the river Simæthus.* Simæthia flumina, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 584. Simæthææ aquæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 472.

Simbrŭvium, ii. n. *A lake of Italy*, Sil. 8, 371.

Sĭmoïs, entis. m. *A river flowing from mount Ida by Troy.* Phrygii Simoëntis ad undam, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 622.

* ‖ Sĭmoïſius, i. m. [Σιμοείσιος, Gr.] *Athemides ſo called, becauſe born by the river Simoïs*, Hom. Il. δ, 488.

* Simōnĭdes, is. m. [Σιμωνίδης, Gr.] *A poet of Cea*, as *Quint.* 11, 10. accounteth him. He fir[illegible] invented the art of memory, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 8[illegible] *Plin.* 7, 24. alſo the three Greek lette[illegible] Ψ, Θ. Concerning his excellent mem[illegible]ry, ſee *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 24. He is cenſured for his covetouſneſs by *Æl. Varr. Hiſt.* 8, 2. and indeed before him by *Pindar*, who calleth his muſe ἐργάτην, *i. e.* mercenary, *Iſthm.* 2. though perhaps his own was not free from that cenſure. *Plura de Simonide vid. ap. Phædr.* 4, 21, & 24. Hinc

Simōnĭdēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Simonides.* Mœſtius lacrymis Simonideis, *Catull.* 36, *ult.*

‖ Sina, æ. f. *The moſt ſpacious and ancient kingdom of Aſia*, vulg. *China.* De Sinâ vid. Mart. Martin. Athen. & Kirch. Hinc

‖ Sinenſis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, China; Chineſe.*

‖ Sinicus, a, um. adj. *Idem.*

‖ Sinda, æ. f. *A river of Piſidia*, Steph.

‖ Sindas, æ. m. *The river Shannon, runing by Limerick in Ireland*, Camd.

Sindi, ōrum. m. pl. *European Scythians*, Val. Flacc. 6, 86.

* Sĭnon, ōnis. m. [*à* σίνω, lædo] *A crafty perjured Greek*, who deluded the Trojans, and haveing prevailed with them to take into their city the Grecian horſe full of armed men, opened it by night, whence the encloſed Greeks deſcending, opened the gates, and let in their army, who ſacked and burnt their city, which had held out a ten years ſiege. *Lege Virg. Æn.* 2, 61. & *quæ ſequuntur.*

Sĭnōnia, æ. f. *An iſland of the Tyrrhene ſea*, Plin. 3, 6. about 18 miles ſouth of Cape Circello.

Sĭnōpe, es. f. *A city of Pontus, the native place of Diogenes the Cynick.* Opima Sinope, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 110.

Sĭnōpēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sinope.* Sinopeus Cynicus, *i. e.* Diogenes, *Ov. è Pont.* 1, 3, 67.

Sĭnueſſa, æ. f. *An inland city of Campania*, anciently called *Sinope* by the Greeks, afterwards by the Latins *Sinueſſe*, Liv. 10, 21. & Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 40. ☞ Superſunt ingentis oppidi rudera, prope caſtellum *Rocca di Mondragone*, medio ferme intervallo inter oſtia Liris, & Savonis, *Hard.*

Sĭnueſsānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sinueſſa*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5.

Siphnus, i. f. *An iſland in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Sifano*, Hard.

Sĭpontum, i. n. *A town of Apulia in Italy*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Siponto.* Ex ejus ruinis crevit *Manfredonia*, quod Sipontum novum meritò dixeris haud procul Gargano monte, *Hard.*

Sīpus, untis. f. *A city of Apulia, at the foot of the hill Garganus.* Subdita Sipus montibus, *Luc.* 5, 377.

Sĭpylēius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sipylus.* Genetrix Sipyleïa, *i. e.* Niobe, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 33.

Sĭpy̆lus, *vel* Sĭpy̆los, i. f. (1) *A city and mountain of Mæonia*, The city was ſwallowed up by an earthquake. The mountain is famous for the victory over Antiochus the Great there obtained, and Niobe, whom the poets feigned to be changed into it. (2) *A famous city of Aſia by the river Mæandrus.* (1) *Vid.* Plin. 2, 91. & Strab. 1, 40. Liv. 37, 37. Prop. 2, 20, 7. & Ov. Met. 6, 149. (2) Liv. 37, 44.

* Sīren, is. *ſed ſæp. plur.* Sīrēnes [*à* σειρὰ, catena, quòd quaſi vinctos homines tenerent] *Poetical monſters, partly virgins, partly fowls.* They lived on the coaſt of Sicily, and by the ſweetneſs of their voice in ſinging tempted paſſengers to ſhore to their deſtruction. Some make them three, others only two. The fable is variouſly moralized. Plato taketh them for the godeſſes of harmony, who tune the ſpheres; Pauſanias for the godeſſes of eloquence in all kinds. Hence Iſocrates in his epitaph was called *Siren*, and Valerius Cato *Latina Siren.* Others, and with greater ſhow of reaſon, make pleaſures the moral, pretending to account for their number, how they are three, from hence, becauſe they comprehend all pleaſure in eating, drinking, and venery, *Plato & Ariſtot.* but theſe exclude the higheſt pleaſures, thoſe of the mind; nor doth their account take in even animal pleaſures. Vitanda eſt improba Siren deſidia, *ſaith Horace, Sat.* 2, 3, 14. *De Sirenibus*, vid. *Ov.* de *Art. Am.* 3, 311. *Mart.* 3, 64. *Pauſan.* in *Attic.*

* ‖ Sīrēnius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sirens.* Sirenii ſcopuli, *Gell.* 16, 8.

* ‖ Sīriăcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Sirius*, or *the Dog-ſtar*, Avien. *in* Arat.

Siris, is. m. *A river of Magna Græcia*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Agri*, Hard.

* Sīrius, ii. m. [Σείριος, Gr.] *The Dog-ſtar, which ariſeth after the ſummer ſolſtice.* Steriles exurit Sirius agros, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 141. Sirius exerit ignes rabidos, *Luc.* 10, 211. ‖ It is alſo taken for *the Sun*, vid. *Heſych.*

Sirmio, ōnis, f. *A peninſula in the lake Benacus.* Peninſularum Sirmio, inſularumque ocelle, *Catull.* 29, 1.

Sirmium, ii, n. *A city in the lower Hungary,* Plin. 4, 25. hod. *Stirmich,* in Sclavoniæ parte quæ Turcis patet, inter Savum & Dravum, *Hard.*

Sisăpo, ōnis, f. *A town of Hiſpania Bætica, famous for vermilion,* Plin. 33. 7. *&* Cic. Philipp. 2, 19 Ubi nunc *Almaden,* in Andaluſiâ ſupra Hiſpalim, *Hard.*

Siſenna, æ, m. *An ancient Roman hiſtorian,* Cic. *in* Orat. 64, 74. *&* Ov. Triſt. 2, 443 *Fragmenta quædam ex illo ſervârunt,* Gell. Non. al.

*Siſygambis, is, f. *A beautyfull lady, the mother of Darius, highly honoured by Alexander,* Curt. 3, 3. & 5, 2.

*Sīsȳphides, æ, m. Patron. *Ulyſſes* by way of reproach ſo called, as if begoten by the rober Siſyphus, who was reported to have deflowered Anticlea his mother, before ſhe was marryed to his father Laërtes, *Ov. Art. Amm.* 3, 313.

*Sīsȳphius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Siſyphus.* Siſyphio ſaxa labore geram, *Propert* 2, 20, 32.

*Sīsȳphus, i, m. [Σίσυφος, Gr.] *The ſon of Æolus, who greatly infeſted Attica with his robberies.* He was ſlain by Theſeus, and in hell was feigned by the poets to roll to the top of a mountain a great ſtone, which falleth down preſently on his head, and he is forced to renew a fruitleſs labour. *Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, Siſyphe, ſaxum,* Ov. Met. 4, 460. Saxum grave Siſyphon urget, *Id. ib.* 13, 26.

‖ Sīthŏnia, æ, f. *A part of Thrace bordering on the Euxine ſea,* Solin. Hinc

Sīthŏnis, is, f. Patron. *Sithonian.* Synecd. *Thracian.* Sithonis unda, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 6. Impia Sithonis, *Id. Met.* 7, 466.

Sīthŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sithonia, or Thrace.* Sithoniæ nurus, *Ov. Met.* 6, 588. agri Sithonii, *Id. ib.* 13, 571.

‖ Sitomăgus, i, f. *Thetford* in *Norfolk,* Camd.

Sitones, um, m. pl. *A people of Norway and Lapland,* Tac. Germ. 45, 11.

S ante M.

Smīlax, ăcis, f. *A beautyfull virgin, in love with Crocus, who ſlighted her; and ſhe dieing for love, was turned into a ſhrub bearing her name with yellow flowers,* Ov. Met. 4, 283.

*Smintheus, eos, m. [à σμίνθα, quæ Cretenſium linguâ murem domeſticum ſign.] *A title of Apollo, given to him for freeing Smintha, a colony of the Cretans near the Helleſpont, from mice, which much infeſted them,* Ov. Met. 12, 585.

Smyrna, æ, f. (1) *An ancient maritime city of Ionia, where was anciently a temple and ſtatue in honour of Homer.* It is watered by the river Meles. (2) Alſo *a poem of Cinna, celebrated by Catullus.* (1) Laudes hujus urbis effusè dixit Ariſtides coram M. Anton. & Commod. impp. quas lege. (2) Carm. 92.

Smyrnæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Smyrna.* Smyrnæi durabunt vatis honores, *Luc.* 9, 987. Mantua Muſarum domus, atque ad ſidera cantu Evecta Aonio, & Smyrnæis æmula plectris, *Sil.* 8, 596.

S ante O.

Sochis, is, m. *An Ægyptian king, who raiſed four obeliſks in honour of the Sun,* Plin. 36, 8.

*Sŏcrătes, is, m. [Σωκράτης, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Sophroniſcus, a ſtone-cuter of mean fortune, and Panarete a midwife; an Athenian philoſopher, the wiſeſt man liveing in his time, in the judgement of the oracle of Apollo. Quintilian* calleth him, *the fountain,* as *Tully,* before him, *the prince, of philoſophers.* He was maſter to Xenophon and Plato, from whom we have an account of him; for he left nothing in writeing. He taught his ſcholars gratis. He was chiefly ſtudious in Ethicks, the moſt uſefull branch of philoſophy. In his advanced age he was ridiculed by Ariſtophanes, accuſed by Anytus, a rich man, Melitus, a poet, and Lycon, an oratour, of contemning the gods, and endeavouring to introduce a new religion, becauſe he ſaid he had a genius, with whom he adviſed in all his affairs. Whereupon he was condemned to die, and with a ſerene countenance drank up his cold poiſon, giveing precepts of virtue dureing all the time of its operation. But after his death the Athenians ſhowed their repentance, by puting to death his accuſers; ſo true is that of the poet, *Virtutem incolumem odimus, Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi.* (2) *A painter who drew the Graces at Athens;* alſo *Ornus twiſting his rope, and the aſs ſtanding by to devour it.* (3) ‖ *An hiſtorian of Rhodes.* (4) ‖ *An hiſtorian of Conſtantinople, who wrote the hiſtory of the church in Greek, from the time of Conſtantine to that of Arcadius.* (1) *Vid.* Xenoph. *in* Oecon. Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 16, Plin. 7, 3. Quint. 3, 16. Cic. Tuſc. 5, 4. & 1, 14. (2) Plin. 36, 15. & 35, 11. (3) Athen. l. 4. (4) *Vid.* Voſſ. *&* Valeſium.

Sogdiāna, æ, f. *A large country of Aſia, whoſe metropolis is Samarcand, famous for being the birth place of Tamerlan.* Incolæ *Sogdiani,* Plin. 6, 16.

Sogĕnes, is, m. *An Ægyptian aſtrologer, who aſſiſted Julius Cæſar in bringing back the year to the courſe of the Sun,* Plin. 18, 25.

Soletum, i, n. *A town of Naples in Italy,* Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Solito,* Hard.

‖ Sōlīnus, C. Julius, *wrote a collection of things taken out of various writers, but chiefly Pliny, whence he is called* that authour's ape. *When he lived, or of what country he was, is not certain.* Liber cui titulus *Polyhiſtor.* extat.

*Sŏleë, *&* Sŏlœ, es, f. *vel* Sŏli, ōrum, m. pl. [Σόλοι, Gr. à Solone conditore] *A city of Cilicia, the birth place of Aratus,* who is thence called *Solenſis;* alſo of Chryſippus the philoſopher, and Philemon the comick poet. Solon is ſaid to have built it, and placed a colony of Athenians there; but theſe ſoon forgeting the purity of their language, gave occaſion to the Greeks to call every corruption in ſpeech σολοικισμὸν, i. e. *a ſolœciſm,* Plin. 2, 27. & 31.

*Sŏlon, ōnis, m. [Σόλων, Gr.] *One of the wiſe men of Greece, the lawgiver of the Athenians.* He lived in the time of Crœſus, who, to his coſt, found his maxim true: for being aſked, who was the moſt happy man; his anſwer was, that could not be judged of till a man's death. To avoid the tyranny of Piſiſtratus he traveled into Ægypt, and returning viſited ſeveral countries, built Soleë, or Solœ in Cilicia, and died at Cyprus in the 63d year of his age, *Juv.* 10, 174. *Plura de eo vid. ap.* Plutarch. *&* Laërt.

Solvenſe Flavium. *A town of the ancient Noricum,* Plin. 3, 24. hod. *Solfeldt,* in Carinthia, prope Clagenfurtum, *Hard.*

Sŏlȳmæ, ārum, f. pl. *The city Jeruſalem.* Solymæ peruſtæ, *Mart.* 7, 54. Solymis natus in ipſis, *Id.* 11, 95. Hinc

Sŏlȳmus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Jeruſalem,* or *the Jews.* Interpres legum Solymarum, *Juv.* 6, 543.

Somnus, i, m. *The god of Sleep,* Ov. Met. 11, fab. 10. Sen. Herc. fur. 1069. & ſeqq.

Sŏphēne, es, f. *A diſtrict of Phœnicia,* [illegible] 5, 12. & 6, 13.

Sŏphēnæ, ārum, f. pl. *The inhabitants of Sophene.* Dedita ſacris Incerti Judæa Dei, molleſque Sophenæ, *Luc.* 2, 593.

Sophitis, is, f. *A country of the Eaſt Indies,* Curt. 9, 1.

*Sŏphŏcles, is, m. [*qu.* σοφὸν κλέος, Gr. *i. e.* gloriâ ſapiens] *A tragick poet, to whom Cicero giveth the epithet of* divine, *de Div.* 1, 25. He was cotemporary with Pericles, and his colleague in his prætorſhip, *Juſt.* 3, 6. He wrote 120 plays, whereof ſeven only remain. *Plin.* 7, 53. and *Val. Max.* 8, 7, *ext.* 12. ſay, he died of an exceſs of joy in his 95th year; but *Lucian* ſaith he was choaked with a grape ſtone, which the fragment of *Stobæus,* out of the mimographer Sotades, Σοφοκλῆς ῥᾶγα φαγὼν σταφυλῆς πνιγεὶς τέθνηκε, maketh more probable.

*Sŏphoclēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sophocles.* Sophocleus cothurnus, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 10.

Sophron, ōnis, m. [Σώφρων, Gr. *q. d.* ſapiens] *A Sicilian mimographer, and comick poet.* Plato had ſo great an eſteem for his Mimes, that he carryed them out of Sicily into Greece, and when he died ordered them to be put under his head, *Val. Max.* 8, 7. *ext.* 3. *Quint.* 1, 17.

*‖ Sophrōnia, æ, f. [Σωφρονία, Gr.] *A Chriſtian matron, who to avoid the bed of the emperour Decius ſlew herſelf,* Euſeb.

Sōra, æ, f. *A city of the Volſcians in Campania,* Sil. 8, 396. *conf. &* Juv. 3, 223. hod. antiquum ſervat nomen, *Hard.*

Sŏracte, is, n. *A mountain of the Faliſci in Tuſcany, ſacred to Apollo.* Candidum Soracte, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 1. Soractis arces, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 696. hod. *Monte S. Oreſte,* in provinciâ patrimonii S. Petri, *Hard.*

Sŏractīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Soracte.* Lapicidinæ Soractinæ, *Vitr.* 2, 7.

Sŏrāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sora,* Liv. 9, 24.

Sōrānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sora.* Soranus ager, *Liv.* 10, 33. transfuga, *Id.* 9 24.

‖ Sorbiodūnum, i, n. *Old Saliſbury,* Camd.

*Sōſia, æ, m. [à σώζω, ſervo, quòd ſervatus in bello] *A ſervile perſon in comedies,* Plaut. Amph.

Sōſius, ii, m. (1) *A Roman prætor, mentioned by Cicero.* (2) Soſii, *brothers, bookſellers in Rome in the time of Auguſtus;* per antonomaſ. *bookſellers in general.* (1) Attic. 8, 6. (2) Liber Soſiorum pumice mundus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 2. Hic meret æra liber Soſiis, *Id. Art. P.* 345.

Soſtrătus, i, m. (1) *A famous Cnidian architect, who built the Ægyptian Pharos for the uſe of mariners.* (2) *A ſtatuary in braſs.* (3) *A bad poet.* (1) Plin. 38, 12. (2) Id. 34, 8. (3) Juv. 10, 178.

Sōtădes, is, m. *A laſcivious poet of Crete, of whoſe verſes ſome fragments are preſerved by Stobæus,* Mart. 6, 26.

Sōtădeus, *&* Sōtădĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sotades,* Quint. 1, 8. *&* Plin. Ep. 5, 3.

S ante P.

Sparta, æ, f. *vel* Sparte, es, *Ov. Met.* 6, 414. [à Sparte Inachi nepote conditore] *A city of Peloponneſus,* which anciently had no walls, the valour of the inhabitants being its beſt ſecurity againſt the enemy, and the laws of Lycurgus the beſt cement of their union among themſelves; for whilſt they obſerved thoſe laws, they flouriſhed, but thoſe once broke, neither walls, nor valour, could ſecure them. *Vid.* Liv. 34, 38. *&* capp. ſeqq. *& de* Spartanorum moribus, *Xenoph.* & *Plut.* Ruderibus nomen hodie eſt *Paleochori,* quaſi παλαιὰ χώρα, *i. e.* vetus ager, *Hard.*

Spartăcus, i, m. *A Thracian,* firſt a ſoldier, then a robber, afterwards a gladiatour, and laſtly, a leader of the rebel ſlaves; who, after he had defeated ſeveral Roman armies, at length was defeated by M. Craſſus, and fighting valiantly together with his men fell in the field, *Hor. Ep.* 16, 5. *Flor.* 3, 20.

Spartāni, ōrum, m. pl. *Spartans, Lacedæmonians,* Nep. *in* Regib. 1.

Spartānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sparta,* or *Lacedæmon; Spartan, Lacedæmonian.* Spartana virgo, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 320.

Spartiates, æ, m. Spartiatæ, pl. *A Spartan,* or *Lacedæmonian.* Spartiates Ageſilaüs, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. Pueri Spartiatæ, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 27.

Sperchēis, ĭdis, f. Patron. Ripæ Spercheïdes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 250. *Of, or belonging to,*

Sperchius, *vel* Sperchēos, i, m. *A river of Theſſaly, ariſing in mount Pindus,* Plin. 4, 7. Virg. Georg. 2, 487. Populifer Spercheos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 579. hod. *Agriomela.*

Sperchiŏnĭdes, is, m. Patron. *The ſon of the river Spercheus,* Ov. Met. 5, 86.

‖ Speuſippus, i, m. *The nephew of Plato, who taught eight years in his ſchool,* Gell. 3, 17.

Sphagia, æ, f. *An iſland on the coaſt of Greece,* Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Sapienza,* Hard.

•Sphinx, gis, & gos. [Σφὶγξ, Gr. à σφίγγω, conſtringo, quòd homines ænigmatibus ſuis ita conſtringat, ut ſe expedire nequeant] *A poetical monſter, with the face of a virgin, wings like a bird, a body like a dog, and claws like a lion.* She kept near Thebes, and deſtroyed many people. Apollo told Creon, when he conſulted the oracle how to deſtroy it, that it could not be done till ſomebody had expounded her riddle, namely, What creature it is that in the morning goeth on four feet, at noon on two, and at night on three? Oedipus ſolved it, telling her it was a man, which when a child creepeth on all four, in his middle age goeth on two legs, in his old age on two and a ſtaff. *Sphinx volucris pennis, pedibus fera, fronte puella*, Auſon. *Si Sphingos iniquæ Callidus ambages, te præmonſtrante, reſolvi*, Stat. Theb. 1, 66.

‖ Spinæ, ārum, f. pl. *Newberry* in Berkſhire, or rather *Spene*, a village near it, *Camd.*

Spolētīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Spoletum*, Plin. 3, 14.

Spolētum, i, n. *A city of Umbria in Italy*, Liv. Epit. lib. 20. hod. *Spoleto.*

•Spŏrădes, um, f. pl. [à σπείρω, ſero, quòd ſparſæ in mare jaceant] *Iſlands ſcattered here and there in the Archipelago*, about twelve whereof are inhabited, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Sporus, i, m. *A boy caſtrated in order to make a woman of him*, Suet. Ner. 28. & alibi.

Spurinna, æ, m. *A mathematician, who warned Cæſar to beware of the ides of March*, Suet. Cæſ. 81.

Spŭrius, S. P. *i. e.* Sine patre; *The name of ſeveral Romans. Vid.* Liv. Tac. al.

S ante T.

Stabiæ, ārum, f. pl. *A maritime town of Campania, deſtroyed by L. Sylla*, Plin. 3, 5. Etiamnum inter oſtia Sarni amnis, & Surrentum loco nomen eſt *Caſtel à mar di Stabia*, Hard.

Stabianum, i, n. *A place in Campania near the ancient Stabiæ*, Plin. 31, 2.

•Stăgīra, æ, f. [Στάγειρα, Gr.] *A maritime town of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10. Hinc

•‖ Stăgīrīta, æ, m. *An inhabitant of Stagira.* Ariſtotle ſo called, *Æl. Varr. Hiſt.* 3.

•Stăphy̆lus, i, m. [à σταφυλὴ, uva] *One who firſt mingled water with wine*, Plin. 7, 56.

•Statanus, & Statulinus, i, m. [à ſtando] *Gods that make infants go alone*, Varr.

Statiāna vina, *A ſort of excellent wines*, Plin. 14, 6.

Statiellenſes, ium, m. pl. *Cic. Fam.* 11, 11. Statellates, *Liv.* 42, 7. *A people of Liguria.*

•Stătius, ii, m. [à ſtando] (1) *A Latin comick poet, cotemporary with Ennius*, whoſe prænomen was Cæcilius. Cicero findeth fault with his Latin, but Horace admireth his gravity. (2) Papinius, *an heroick poet, who aſpireth to the majeſty of Virgil, and by ſome is accounted next to him; others charge him with affectation.* (1) Cic. *ad* Attic. 7, 3. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 59. (2) Cùm opera extent, quiſque pro ſe judicet.

Statones, um, m. pl. *A people of Hetruria, who had very good vineyards*, Plin. 3, 5. Hos *Stationenſes* vocat *Seneca.* In Ducatu Caſtrenſi, *le Duchè de Caſtro*, Hard.

•Stător, ōris, m. [à ſtatuendo quòd Romanum imperium ſtatuerit, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 5, 13. vel à ſiſto, quòd ſtiterit Romanorum fugam, *Plutarch.* in *Romulo*; vel à ſto, quòd ejus beneficio omnia ſtent, *Senec.* de *Benef.* 4, 7.] *A ſurname of Jupiter.*

Statyelli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people about Montſerrat in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. locus hod. *Acqui*, Hard.

Stella, æ, m. *A poet of Padua, a friend of Martial and Statius.* Vid. Epithalamium ejus à *Statio* ſcript. *Sylv.* 1, 2. & *Mart.* 5, 11.

Stellātes campi. *Fruitfull lands in Campania*, Liv. 9, 44. & 10, 31.

•‖ Stentor, ŏris, m. [Στέντωρ, Gr.] *A Græcian, who had as loud a voice as fifty men together*, Hom. Il. 1, 785. & Juv. 13, 112.

Stĕrŏpe, es, f. *One of the Pleiades, at whoſe riſeing the ſea groweth tempeſtuous.* Sæpe minax Steropes ſydere pontus erat, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 10, 14.

Stĕrŏpes, is, m. *The ſon of Vulcan, one of the Cyclops*, Virg. Æn. 8, 425.

Sterquĭlius, Sterquĭlīnus, Stercūtus, i, m. Stercūtius, *(nam diverſimode ſcrib.) The ſon of Faunus, the god that firſt found out the way to manure lands*, Plin. 17, 9. Lactant. 1, 20. *Macrob.* taketh him to be Saturn, *Sat.* 1, 7.

•Stēsĭchŏrus, i, m. [Στησίχορος, Gr. dict. quòd chorum primus in citharæ cantu ſtatuerit, *Suid.*] *An excellent poet of Himera in Sicily, who flouriſhed above 600 years before Chriſt.* He had a lofty genius, and ſuited heroick matters to lyrick meaſures. He died in the 56th year of his age, and was buryed before the gate of Catanæ in Sicily in an octangular ſepulchre, and a noble ſtatue erected in honour of him. *Vid.* Quint. l. 10. Hor. Od. 4, 9, 8. & Cic. Verr. 2, 35.

•Sthĕnelēius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sthenelus*, N. 2. Stheneleïus hoſtis, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 25.

•Sthĕnĕlus, i, m. [Σθένελος, Gr.] (1) *One of the Greek commanders, an intimate friend of Diomedes.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the ſon of Perſeus and Andromeda.* (1) Sthenelus pugnæ ſciens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 24. (2) Hom. Il. τ, 123. & 160.

Sthĕnŏbœa, æ, f. *The wife of king Prœtus, who fell in love with Bellerophon*, Juv. 10, 137. Hor. Od. 3, 7. *Vid.* Bellerophon.

•Stilbon, is, m. [à στίλβω, reluceo] *The ſtar of Mercury*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.

Stĭlĭco, ōnis, m. *The father in law of the emperour Honorius, a valiant man, and governour of the weſt*, highly commended by *Claudian* and *Zozimus*, quos vid. Hinc

Stĭlĭcōnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Stilico.* Stiliconia virgo, *Claud.* in *Nupt. Stil.* & *Mar.* 1, 177.

•Stilpon, ŏnis, m. [Στίλπων, Gr.] *A philoſopher of Megara, the maſter of Crates and Zeno, a very acute and prudent man. Vid.* Cic. *de* Fato, & Sen. *de* Conſtantiâ Sap. 5. & Laërt.

Stĭphĕlus, i, m. *One of the Centaurs*, Ov. Met. 12, 459.

•‖ Stŏbæus, i, m. [Στοβαῖος, Gr.] *An ancient collector of Greek ſentences; he wrote alſo two eclogues, one of natural, the other of moral, philoſophy.* Vid. Suid.

Stœchas, ădos, *Luc.* 3, 516. *ſed ſæpe plur.* Stœchades [à στοιχέω, ordino] *Three iſlands on the coaſt of France, near Marſeilles*, the firſt called *Prota*, the middle *Meſe*, the laſt *Hypæa*, ſo called from their ſituation, *Plin.* 3, 5. *hod. les iſles d'Hieres*, Hard.

•Stoĭci, ōrum, m. pl. *Philoſophers ſo called from στοὰ, a portico in Athens, ſpacious, and finely embelliſhed, where they uſed to meet and diſpute.* They held fate and predeſtination, highly commended apathy, or freedom from all paſſions, and other very erroneous maxims, but were mighty preachers of moral virtue, and deſpiſers of what the vulgar accounted moſt valuable; whence it was that the primitive fathers, next to Plato, had ſo great an eſteem for them, that they looked aſquint on other ſects, eſpecially the Peripateticks. Indeed this ſect amongſt the moſt ſober and learned of the heathens was in the greateſt reputation, and for its harſh, knotty, and ſevere rules and diſcourſes, not very different from thoſe of the Cynicks. *Vid.* Cic. *de* Fin. 3, 1. & *de* Div. 2, 4. vid. etiam Laërt. in Xen. & Ethicis. Epict. Enchiridion, Juv. 13, 121.

•Stoĭcus, a, um, adj. *Stoick; of*, or *belonging to, the Stoicks.* Libelli Stoïci, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 15. Stoïca dogmata, *Juv.* 13, 121.

•‖ Strabo, ōnis, m. [Στράβων, Gr. *ſc.* oculos habens diſtortos] *A Cappadocian of no obſcure family, very learned, and well verſed in the Peripatetick philoſophy, but chiefly profeſſed the Stoick.* He lived in the time of Auguſtus and Tiberius. His geography in 17 books is a moſt accurate and learned piece, wherein he citeth and explaineth many of Homer's verſes, being a great admirer of him. *Lege vitam ejus à Caſaub. ſcript.*

•‖ Stratŏnīce, es, f. [Στρατονίκη, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Ariarathes king of Cappadocia, wife of Eumenes king of Pergamus, and mother of Attalus who ſucceeded him.* (2) *The daughter of Demetrius Polyorcetes, and wife of Seleucus, whom he gave to his love ſick ſon Antiochus.* (1) Strab. lib. 13. (2) Plut. in Demetr.

•Stratŏnīcēa, æ, f. [ita dict. à Stratonice qui eam condidit] *A city of Caria, a colony of the Macedonians*, Plin. 6, 26.

•Stratŏnīcus, i, m. [*Lat.* victor exercitus; *ex* στράτος, exercitus, & νικάω, vinco] *The treaſurer of Philip of Macedon, and his ſon Alexander*, Diod. Sic. Hunc intelligit *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 27.

‖ Stridon, ōnis, f. *A town on the confines of Dalmatia and Hungary, the native place of St. Jerom, deſtroyed by the Goths*, Hier. hod. *Sdrigna.*

‖ Strigulia, æ, f. *Chepſtow*, Leland.

•Strongy̆le, es, & Strongy̆los, i, f. [à στρογγύλη, Gr. *ſc.* rotunda] *An iſle in the Archipelago*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Strongoli*, & *Stromboli*, Hard.

•Strŏphădes, um, f. pl. [à στρέφω, verto, ob converſionem Calaïs, & Zethes, qui proſecuti Harpyias ad hanc uſque inſulam, Jovis admonitu hîc ſe repreſſi ſunt] *Two ſmall iſlands in the Ionian ſea, which were frequented by the Harpyies*, Virg. Æn. 3, 210. hod. *Strofadi*, & *Strivali*, Hard.

•Stry̆mon, ŏnis, m. [Στρυμὼν, Gr.] *A river divideing Thrace from the ancient Macedon*, Virg. Georg. 4, 508. Hinc

•Stry̆mŏnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Strymon.* Strymoniæ grues, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 120.

Stura, æ, f. *A river riſeing in the Alps, and diſchargeing itſelf into the Po*, Plin. 3, 16. hod. nomen antiquum retinet, *Hard.*

Stymphālis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Stymphalus.* Stymphalis ſylva, *Ov. Met.* 5, 585.

Stymphālius, & Stymphālĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of Stymphalus.* Stymphalia monſtra, *Catull.* 66, 113. Cum avibus Stymphalicis delectari mavelim, *Plaut. Perſ.* 1, 1, 4.

Stymphālus, *vel* Stymphālos, i, f. & Stymphālum, i, n. *A high hill, and city of Arcadia*, Stat. Theb. 4, 298. Volucres Stymphala colentes, *Lucr.* 5, 32.

•Styx, ſty̆gis, m. [ἀπὸ τῦ στυγερῦ, *i. e.* à triſtitiâ] (1) *A poiſonous lake of Arcadia near Nonacris.* (2) *A poetical infernal lake taken from the former* (as the Greek poets have likewiſe done the reſt of thoſe rivers, from ſome noxious, or ſtinking, lake, or ſpring) *feigned by them to be an æſtuary of the river Acheron.* By this lake if any of the gods ſwore falſely, he loſt his divinity for a hundred years. (1) Plin. 30, 16. Curt. 10. ſub fin. Sen. Quæſt. Nat. 3, 25. (2) Mart. 4, 60. 4. Virg. Æn. 6, 439. Vid. Ov. Met. 2. 45. & *ſeqq.*

S ante U.

Suāda, æ, f. *The godeſs of eloquence and perſuaſion*, Enn. *ap.* Cic. *de* Clar. Or. c. 15. Suadæ medulla, *Id.* ap. *Eund.* de *Senect.* c. 14.

Suādela, æ, f. *Idem.* At bene nummatum decorant Suadela, Venuſque, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 38.

Suanenſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Tuſcany in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5. locus hod. *Soana*, Hard.

Sŭbur, ŭris, f. (1) *A river of Mauritania, which diſchargeth itſelf into the Atlantick ocean*; hod. *Subu*, Hard. (2) *A town of Catalonia in Spain*; hod. *Villa Nova*, Hard. (1) Plin. 5, 1. (2) Id. 3, 33.

Sŭbura, *vel* Sŭburra, æ, f. *A ſtreet in Rome very much frequented, but chiefly by the vulgar, and women of bad fame.* Nihil actum eſt niſi mediâ vexillum pono ſuburrâ, *Juv.* 10, 156. Famæ non nimiùm bonæ puella, Quales in mediâ ſedent Suburrâ, *Mart.* 6, 66. *De hoc vico vid. Varr. L. L.* 4, 8. Hinc

Sŭburānus, *vel* Sŭburrānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Suburra.* Suburanæ canes, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 58. tribus, *Plin.* 18, 3.

Sueto,

Sucro, ōnis, m. (1) *A river of Valencia in Spain*; hod. *Xucar*, Hard. (2) *A town at the mouth of that river*; hod. *Alzira*, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 3. (2) Id. 3, 3.

Suēdia, *vel* Suēcia, æ, f. *An ancient northern kingdom, containing a great part of Scandinavia.* The ancient inhabitants were called *Suiones*, Tac. Germ. 44, 1.

Suelteri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Frejus in Italy, about Brignole and Draguignan*, Plin. 3, 4.

Sueſſa, æ, f. *A city of Campania, the birth place of the ſatyriſt Lucilius.* Detrita belliis Sueſſa, *Sil.* 8, 400. conf. *Auſon. Ep.* 8, 15, 9. hod. *Seſſa*, Hard.

Suētonius, ii, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) C. Suetonius Paulinus, *prefect of Britan, and afterwards chief commander of Otho's forces.* (2) C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *an excellent biographer, who wrote the lives of the twelve firſt Roman emperours with great freedom and impartiality in an excellent method, and cloſe ſtyle, and yet not obſcure to a diligent attention.* He wrote alſo a ſhort account of famous hiſtorians, poets, and grammarians. He was intimately acquainted with Pliny the younger, Martial, and Juvenal. The emperour Hadrian highly reſpected him, and made him his ſecretary. (1) Tac. Ann. 14, 29, 3. ibid. 33, 1. & 14, 37. & Agric. 14, 5. (2) De hujus genere, vitâ & ſtudiis, vid. ipſum in Calig. 19. Oth. 10. Ner. in fin. Domit. 12. Plin. Ep. 1, 24. & Ep. 10, 95.

Suēvi, & *poët.* Suēvi, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* ſuevis, *i. e.* flavis crinibus] *The moſt ancient, great, and warlike nation of all Germany. Vid.* Cæſ. B. G. 4, 1. Their country contained the greateſt part of Germany, from the Rhine to the Elbe, *Strab.* l. 7. and *Tac.* in *Germ.* mentioneth ſeveral diviſions of them, as the *Semnones, Longobardi, Angli, Hermanduri,* &c. Ampliſſima certè regna Suevorum, *Mant.* ad *Cæſ.* vid. & *Luc.* 2, 51.

Suēvia, æ, f. *The country of the Suevi*, Tac. Germ. 43, 3.

Suēvus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Suevi*, Synecd. *of*, or *belonging to, the Germans.* Suevo perfuſus ſanguine Rhenus, *Prop.* 3, 3, 45.

Suffenates, ium, m. pl. *A people of la Sabina in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12. locus hod. *Montorio di Romagni*, Hard.

Suffēnus, i, m. *A ſilly poet, very fond of his own performances, and cenſureing thoſe of others*, Catull. 1, 20. & deinc.

*|| Suĭdas, æ, m. [Σουίδας, Gr.] *An excellent grammarian and lexicographer.* De tempore quo vixit, *vid. Voſſ.* de *Hiſt. Græc.* 2, 26. *extr.*

Suillares, ium, m. pl. *A people on the borders of the Marchia di Ancona in Italy*, Plin. 3, 14. locus hod. *Sigello*, Hard.

Sulcenſe promontorium, *A promontory in the ſouthern part of Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 8. hod. *la Punta dell'Ulga*, Hard.

Sulchi, *vel* Sulci, *A city of Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 8. Ubi nunc portus, cui nomen *Palma di Solo*, Hard.

Sulcitani, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Sulchi*, Plin. 3, 8.

Sulla. *vid.* Sylla.

Sulmo, ōnis, m. [*à* Solymo conditore, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 79.] *A town of the Peligni in Italy, 90 miles from Rome, and plentyfull in ſprings, the birth place of Ovid.* Sulmo mihi patria eſt, gelidis uberrimus undis, Millia qui novies diſtat ab urbe decem. *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 10, 3. hod. *Sermonetta*, inter Velitras & Privernum, *Hard.*

Sulmōnenſis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sulmo.* ✠ Mulier de Sulmonenſi mera Cecropis, *Juv.* 6, 186.

Sulpicius, ii, m. (1) *A Roman, from whom came the Sulpician family, three of which were eminent for eloquence,* videlicet *C. Sulpicius Gallus*, Cic. *in* Orat. 20. *P. Sulpicius*, Id. *de* Haruſpicum Reſp. 19. *Servius Sulpicius*, Id. *in* Orat. 55. and one emperour *Servius Sulpicius Galba*, vid. *Suet.* (2) || Sulpicius Apollinaris, *a learned grammarian, tutour to the emperour Pertinax.* (1) Vid. *Auct.* ſuprà cit. (2) Vid. Gell. 4, 17.

Sulpitia, *vel* Sulpicia, æ, f. *A Roman poeteſs, a chaſte and virtuous lady, the wife of Calenus.* Of her poetry we have a ſhort ſketch in one ſatire. *De mutuis Sulpitiæ & Caleni amoribus lege* Mart. 10, 35. & 38.

Summānus, i, m. [quòd ſummus deorum manium ſit] *A name of Pluto, who, as they imagined, threw his thunder by night.* A temple was built for him at Rome, *Plin.* 2, 52. & 29, 4. *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 731.

Sūnium, i, n. *vel* Græc. term. Sūnion, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 563. *A promontory and mart of Attica near Athens*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 35. hod. *le Cap. des Colonnes*; Græcis, *Cavo Colonnais*, Hard.

Sŭpĕrum mare, *The Adriatick*, Plin. 3, 4. inferum, *the Tuſcan ſea*, Id. ibid.

Surrentīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Surrentum.* Surrentina vina caput non tenent, *Plin.* 23, 1. & *Subſt.* Lenia Surrentina, *Perſ.* 3, 93.

Surrentum, i, n. *A maritime town of Campania*, Plin. 3, 5. & Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 52. hod. *Sorrento*, Hard.

Sūſa, ōrum, n. pl. [*à* שושן lilium, ob florum copiam] *The chief city of Suſiana, the reſidence of the ancient Perſian kings in ſummer time.* Achæmeniis decurrant Medica Suſis Agmina, *Luc.* 2, 49.

Sūſiāna, æ, f. *A country between the river Tigris and Perſia properly ſo called*, Plin. 6, 26. Hinc

Sūſiāna, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Suſiana*, Plin. 6, 27.

Sūſīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Suſa.* Oleum Suſinum, *Plin.* 13, 1. *i. e.* liliaceum, *interpr.* Hard.

Sutrium, ii, n. *A city of Tuſcany, made a Roman colony ſeven years after the Gauls had burnt the city*, Paterc. 1, 14. After this the Etrurians beſieged them, and Camillus being ſent to aſſiſt them, ordered his ſoldiers to carry three days proviſion with them, with all neceſſaries, and recovered the city, comeing on the beſiegers unawares, *Liv.* 6, 3. Hence that of *Plautus*, Cibo cum ſuo quiqui facito utì conveniant, quaſi eant Sutrium, *Caſin.* 3, 1, 10. which afterwards became proverbial, when things are done with due thought and preparation. Hod. *Sutri.* Hinc

Sutrīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sutrium*, Liv. 6, 3.

S ante Y.

Sy̆băris, is, f. *Once a powerfull city of Calabria near Croton, in the bay of Tarentum, deſtroyed by the Crotoniates*; *but afterwards rebuilt and called* Thurium, *which likewiſe being deſtroyed now lies in ruins, unleſs a village now called* La Torre Brodogneto *hath riſen from its aſhes.* Meminit *Ov. Met.* 15, 51. & *Juv.* 6, 295. Hinc

Sy̆bărītæ, ārum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sybaris,* who were ſo given to pleaſure and effeminacy, that their luxury became proverbial. *Vid.* Plut. *in* conviv. 7. Sap. & Suid.

Sy̆bărītānus, & Sy̆bărītĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Sybaris.* Sybaritanus exercitus, *Plin.* 8, 42. ¶ Sybaritici libelli, *effeminate, pathick*, Mart. 12, 97.

Sy̆bărītis, ĭdis, f. Patron. Liber ab Hemitheone Sybaritano factus, nefandâ nequitiâ & luxu refertus, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 417.

Syce, es, & Sicyſia, æ, f. *Two iſlands not far from Epheſus*, Plin. 5, 31.

Syēne, es, f. *An iſland and town of Ægypt, bordering upon Æthiopia, which lieth directly under the ſign Cancer, ſo that in the ſolſtice there are no ſhadows.* Cancro ſuam torrente Syenen, *Luc.* 10, 234. Syene nuſquam flectente umbras, *Id.* 2, 587.

Syēnītes, æ, m. *One of Syene*, Ov. Met. 5, 74.

Sygaros, i, f. *An iſland in the Arabian gulf*, Plin. 6, 28.

Sy̆gēum, i, n. *A promontory of Troas, not far from Troy, and a town upon it*, Plin. 4, 11. & 5, 30. *Vid.* Sigeum.

Sylla, *vel* Sulla, æ, m. *A noble Roman, of the family of the Scipios, in his youth addicted to all vices.* He firſt ſerved in the quæſtorſhip under Marius. He was very learned, eloquent, politick, ambitious, and valiant; and withall ſo ſucceſsfull, that Salluſt doubteth whether his valour or fortune were ſuperiour, whereby he gained the ſurname of *Felix.* He conquered Jugurtha king of Numidia, and put him in chains. He ſubdued the Cimbrians and Teutones, deſtroying great numbers of them. In his conſulate, haveing Aſia for his province, he defeated Mithridates at Orchomenos and Cheronæa, and his lieutenant Archilaüs at Athens, poſſeſſing himſelf of the city and fort *Piræeum.* When afterwards his army was given to Marius, he returned into Italy, and defeated the ſon of Marius, who was ſlain at Præneſte, *Paterc.* 2, 26. He was a very cruel man, and firſt ſet up publickly tables of proſcription, or outlawry, puting ſome thouſands of Romans to death, though laying down their arms, and deſireing quarter, and ſo fillled Rome with blood. At length laying down his dictatorſhip, he fell into general contempt, and retireing to Puteoli, died of the lowſy diſeaſe, *Vid.* Cic. *in* Verr. Val. Max. 2, 8. Plut. Eutrop. alios.

Syllānus, *vel* Sullānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Sylla.* Qui nos Syllanos in invidiam rapit, *Cic.* de *Leg. Agr.* 3, 2. Syllanæ partes, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 2. Sullanum exemplum, *Paterc.* 2, 66.

Syllătūrio, īre, Vocab. fict. *To follow Sylla's rule*, or *example.* Syllaturit animus Pompeii, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 10. conf. *Quint.* 8. *capp.* 3. & 6.

*Sylvānus, i, m. [*à* ſylvis quibus præeſt] *The god of the woods.* He fell in love with Cypariſſus, but being ſo unfortunate as to kill a fawn which the youth had tenderly brought up, and died for the loſs of, he changed him into a cypreſs tree, a branch whereof he ever after carryed in his hand. A hog uſed to be ſacrificed to him, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 20. *Juv.* 6, 446.

*Sylvia (Rhea) [*à* ſeq.] *The daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus*, Ov. Faſt. 2, 383.

*Sylvius, ii, m. [*à* ſylva] *The father of Latinus*, Ov. Faſt. 4, 41.

Symbrivium, *vid.* Simbruvium.

*|| Symmăchus, i, m. [*Lat.* commilito; *ex* σὺν, con, *vel* cum, & μάχη, pugna] (1) *A Roman oratour and prefect in the time of Theodoſius,* a ſharp writer againſt Chriſtianity, but refuted by Prudentius and St. Ambroſe. (2) *Another, who tranſlated the Bible.* (1) Epiſtolæ ejus extant. (2) Euſeb. l. 6.

*Symplēgas, ădis, f. *ſed ſæpius pl.* Symplēgădes [*à* συμπλήττισθαι, collidi, quòd quaſi concurrere videantur] *Two mountains*, or, as ſome call them, *iſlands, at a ſmall diſtance from the Thracian Boſphorus, ſo cloſe to one another, that they ſeem afar off to be one, and as one paſſeth by, he would think they daſhed againſt each other.* Percuſſit pontum Symplegas inanem, *Luc.* 2, 718. Symplegadas ire per arctas, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 9, 47.

Synnada, æ, f. *A city of the Greater Phrygia, famous for marble*, Claud. *in* Eutrop. 2, 273.

Syphax, ācis, & ăcis, m. *A king of Numidia,* who was taken by Scipio in the third Punick war, graced his triumph, and was afterwards committed to Priſon, where he died, *Polyb.* but *Livy* ſaith he died in priſon at Tibur before the triumph, *lib.* 30. *cap. ult.*

Sy̆răcūſæ, ārum, f. pl. *The capital city of Sicily, naturally fortified both by ſea and land, built and inhabited by a colony of the Corinthians.* Vid. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 52. *Nep. Timol.* 3.

Syracŏſius, a, um, adj. More Græco, ut ſit tertia brevis, pro

Syracūſius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Syracuſe*; *Syracuſian.* ¶ Syracoſio ludere verſu, *paſtoral, ſuch as Theocritus the Syracuſian, or Sicilian, wrote*, Virg. Ecl. 6, 1. Ars Syracoſia, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 277.

Syracūſānus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Lyco Syracuſanus, *Nep. Dion.* 9.

Sy̆ria, æ, f. *A large country of Aſia, in a very temperate climate, whereby it is very fertile, and aboundeth with all things neceſſary for life.* It containeth ſeveral provinces, viz. *Comagene* to the north, *Phœnicia* to the weſt, *Cœleſyria* to the ſouth, *Palmyrene* to the eaſt, and the province of *Seleucia* in the middle part, *Plin.* 5, 12.

Sy̆riăcus, Sy̆riātĭcus, Sy̆rĭcus, Sy̆rius, & Sy̆rus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Syria.* Syriatici boves, *Plin.* 8, 45. Syriatico bello ſucceſſit Ætolicum, *Flor.* 2, 9. *ubi notat Salm. in vett. libr. MSS. frequentiùs* Syriaticus *quàm* Syrius *reperiri, quomodo dicitur* Aſiaticus. Syrica mala, *Col.* 5, 10. Syricum atramentum, *Plin* 35, 6. Syrii boves, *Id.* 8, 45. Syrus Orontes, *Juv.* 3, 62. Vina Syrâ reparata merce, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 12.

Sy̆rinx, gis, f. *An Arcadian nymph, who flying from the embraces of Pan, her country god, was turned into a reed, whereof he made the firſt pipe,* Ov. Met. 1. fab. 13.

‖ Sy̆riſſa, æ, f. *A Syrian woman.*

Syrnos, i, f. *An iſland in the Ægean ſea,* Plin. 4, 12.

Sy̆rŏphœnix, īcis, m. *One inhabiting the maritime parts of Syria,* Juv. 8, 159.

Syros, i, f. *An iſland of the Ægean ſea,* Plin. 5, ult.

*Syrtĭcus, a, um, adj. *Full of quick ſands.* Syrticus ager, *Sidon. Ep.* 8, 12. Ammon, *Luc.* 10, 38.

*Syrtis, is, f. *ſed freq.* Syrtes, pl. [*ἀ σύρω,* traho, quòd limum, arenam, & ſaxa trahunt, *Salluſt, B. J.* 81.] *Two quickſands in the fartheſt part of Africa*; the larger of theſe is 425 miles from Carthage, the leſſer 300. They are diſtant from each other 255 miles. *Vide* Solin. Polyh. c. 40. Inhoſpita Syrtis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 41. Barbaræ Syrtes, ubi Maura ſemper Æſtuat unda, *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 3. *Serv. loca omnia arenoſa, ſive mari, ſive terrâ,* Syrtes *vocari docet. Vid.* Appellat.

T ante A.

TABIS, *A promontory of Scythia,* Plin. 6, 17.

Tabrăca, æ, f. *A town and port of Africa, belonging to Algiers,* Juv. 10, 194. hod. *Tabarca.*

Tăburnus, i, m. *A mountain of Campania near Sunium, between Capua and Nola, anciently fruitfull in olives,* Virg. Georg. 2, 38.

Tăcitus (P. Corn.) (1) *An excellent oratour and hiſtorian.* He lived in the time of Nero, and the ſucceeding princes, untill Hadrian, and was familiarly acquainted with the younger Pliny. He wrote the hiſtory of the Roman emperours in 16 books of annals, continued from the latter part of the reign of Auguſtus to the latter end of Nero, and from thence the hiſtory of the Roman affairs to the reign of Hadrian in four books, but we have them not entire. Theſe latter were writen in his old age. He wrote alſo a book of the ſituation, manners, and cuſtoms of Germany. Alſo the life of his father-in-law Cn. Jul. Agricola. (2) ‖ *A Roman emperour, who ſucceeded Aurelian.* He ſo much eſteemed the works of the foreſaid hiſtorian, that he ordered them to be writen out ten times yearly, and placed in all libraries. (1) Extant opera lectu digniſſima. (2) Vitam hujus lege in Vopiſco.

Tænărĭdes, æ, m. Patron. [*à* Tænaro promontorio] *A Lacedæmonian, Hyacinthus ſo called,* Ov. Met. 10, 183.

Tænăris, ĭdis, f. Patron. [*ab* eodem] *Lacedæmonian.* Tænaris ora, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 6.

Tænărius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Tænaros.* Tænariæ fauces, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 467.

Tænăros, i, f. & Tænărus, i, m. & Tænărum, i, n. pl. Tænara. *A promontory of Laconia, under which is a hollow cave with a wide mouth, which ſome thought to be the entrance of hell.* Aperta Tænaros umbris, *Luc.* 9, 36. Horrida Tænari ſedes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 10. Frangentia littora curvat Tænarus, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 43. Domus innixa columnis, Tænare, tuis, *Tib.* 3, 3, 14. Eſt locus Inachiæ, dixerunt Tænara gentes, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 33.

Tăges, is, & ‖ ētis, *Feſt. The grandſon of Jupiter, and ſon of Genius, who firſt taught the Etruſcans the art of divination,* Cic. de Div. 2, 23. *conf.* Ov. Met. 15, 558.

Tagrus, i, m. *A hill in Portugal, ſix leagues from Liſbon, near Caſcais, where mares were ſaid to conceive by the wind,* Varr. & Col.

Tăgus, i, m. *A river of Portugal, famous for its golden ſands,* Ov. Met. 2, 251. Mart. 7, 87. hod. *Taio.* Hîc certant, Pactole, tibi Duriuſque Taguſque, *Sil.* 1, 234.

*Talthy̆bius, ii, m. [Ταλθύϐιος, Gr.] *A herald in the Græcian camp, ſent by Agamemnon to demand Briſeïs from Achilles,* Hom. Il. α, 320. & Ov. Ep. 3, 9.

*‖ Tălus, i, m. [Τάλος, Gr.] *A young man, nephew to Dædalus, who firſt invented the ſaw from the ſight of the teeth of a ſerpent, and grew ſuch an artiſt, that Dædalus fearing to be outdone in mechaniſm put him to death,* Diod. Sic. lib. 5.

‖ Tamare, is, f. *Tamerton,* Camd. or rather *Taviſtock,* in the weſt of England.

‖ Tamarus, i, m. *A river in the weſt of England,* called ſtill *Tamar,* or *Tamer,* which diſchargeth itſelf into the ſea at Plymouth, *Camd.*

*‖ Tămăſus, i, m. [Ταμάσος, Gr.] *A river of Cyprus,* Strab. *unde* Tamaſenus ager, *Ov. Met.* 10, 644.

Tamĕſis, *vel* Thamĕſis, is, m. [*ἀ τέμνω,* divido, cùm interiores fines à maritimis dividat, utì, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 11. pot. *à* Tamâ, & Iſi fluviis confluentibus] *The Thames,* one of the principal rivers of England, which waſheth the famous city of London. It diſchargeth itſelf into the ſea at Dover, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 18.

Tănăger, gri, m. *A river of Lucania in Italy.* Sicci ripa Tanagri, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 151.

Tănāgra, æ, f. *A city of Bœotia,* Plin. 4, 7. Hinc

Tănāgræus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Tanagra,* Stat. Theb. 9, 745.

Tănaïs, is, m. *A noted river, divideing Europe and Aſia*; which ſee elegantly deſcribed by *Lucan* 3, 272. & *deinc.*

Tănăquil, īlis, f. *A woman of high birth, and great ſpirit, wife to Lucumo, afterwards called Tarquinius Priſcus, and ſkillfull in divination,* Liv. 1, 34. Synecd. *any imperious woman,* Juv. 6, 565.

Tanatos, *vid.* Thanatus.

*Tantăleus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Tantalus.* Manu Tantaleâ poma tradere, *Prop.* 2, 1, 66.

*Tantălĭdes, æ, m. Patron. & Tantălis, ĭdos, f. Patron. *A deſcendent of Tantalus.* Aut ego præmoriar, Aut ego Tantalidæ (Oreſtis) Tantalis (Hermione) uxor ero, *Ov. Ep.* 8, *ult.* Tantalidæ fratres, *i. e.* Agamemnon & Menelaüs, quorum avus Tantalus. *Vid.* Ov. Faſt. 2, 627. Diro convicia facto Tantalis adjecit, *Id. Met.* 6, 211. *conf. eund.* 12, 626.

*Tantălus, & Poët. Tantăleus, i, m. Tarentinorum more. [*qu.* ταλάντατος, miſerrimus, *Plato in Cratylo*] *A king of Corinth,* or, according to Euſebius, *of Phrygia*; who entertaining the gods at a banquet, divulged their ſecrets afterwards, for which ſome ſay he was condemned in hell to be in fear of a great ſtone ready always to fall upon his head. Others give a different account both of his crime and puniſhment, namely, that he invited the gods to a banquet, and to prove their divinity killed his ſon Pelops, dreſſed, and ſet his limbs before them baked in paſte; which they diſcovering prepared a banquet for him in hell, where he was to ſtand in water to the chin, and to have pleaſant fruits juſt at his lips, without any power to ſatisfy his hunger, or quench his thirſt. *Vid.* Diod. l. 4. Quærit aquas in aquis & poma fugacia captas Tantalus; hoc illi garrula lingua dedit, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 43. conf. *Hom. Odyſſ.* λ, 581. Ob ſcelera animique impotentiam impendere Tantalo apud inferos ſaxum faciunt poëtæ, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 16. Fallax Tantaleo corripiare liquor, *Prop.* 4, 12, 24. *pro* Tantalo. ☞ Horatius *de divitibus avaris fabulam interpretatur,* Sat. 1, 1, 68. *Ad vanos autem timores refert,* Lucr. 3, 993.

Taphiæ, ārum, f. pl. *Three iſlands in the Ionian ſea,* called Taphias, Prioneſſa, and Oxiæ, *Plin.* 4, 12. Dicuntur etiam *Teleboïdes,* Id. ib.

Taphiaſſus, i, m. *A hill in Ætolia,* Plin. 4, 2.

Taphræ, ārum, f. pl. *A city in the ſtraits of Taurica Cherſoneſus,* Plin. 5, 4. hod. *Precop.*

Taprŏbāne, es, f. *A very rich iſland in the Indian ſea, abounding with elephants, and ſpices.* Taprobanem Indica tingit aqua, *Ov.* è *Pont.* 1, 5, 80. hod. *Ceylon.*

Tărănis, is, [*à* Taran Celt. fulmen] *A name of Jupiter,* ſo called by the Druids, as the Greeks Ζεὺς βροντᾶιος, and the Latins, *Jupiter Fulminans.* Human ſacrifices were offered to him. *Et Taranis Scythicæ non mitior ara Dianæ,* Luc. 1, 441.

‖ Tarax, ăcis, f. *A river of Scythia,* Val. Flacc. 6, 102. ☞ *Al. ſcrib.* Taras, Teras, Tyras, *ut nihil conſtet de lectione, ideoque neque de ſitu.*

Tarbelli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France, between the Garonne and the Pyrenean hills,* Cæſ. B. G. 4, 27. Hinc

Tarbellĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, the Tarbelli,* Luc. 1, 421.

Tarcho, *vel* Tarchon, ontis, m. *A commander of the Tuſcans, who aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus and his Rutilians,* Virg. Æn. 8, 603. & 11, 727. Sil. 8, 473.

Tarcundarius, i, m. *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 4. Tarcondimotus, *Cic. Epiſt. fam.* 5. & *Flor.* 4, 2, 5. *The grandſon of Dejotarus king of Cilicia.*

Tărentīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Tarentum.* Nux Tarentina, *Plin.* 15, 22. Deliciæ Tarentinæ, *Flor.* 1, 18. *ſub fin.* hod. *Tarante.*

Tărentum, i, n. & Tărentus, i, f. [*à* Tarante Neptuni fil. conditore] *A noble and ancient city of Calabria, once inhabited by the Lacedæmonians.* Hence *Horace* calleth it *Lacedæmonium Tarentum,* Od. 3, 5, ult. It was ſacred to Neptune, a temple being built there to him by Phalantus, *vid. eund. ib.* 1, 28, 29. The inhabitants were much given to eaſe and luxury, whence *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 34. called it *imbelle,* and *Ep.* 1, 7, 47. *molle Tarentum,* and *Solinus* uncta Tarentus, *Carm.* 5, 435. Inde Phalanteo levitas animoſa Tarento, *Sil.* 11, 16.

*‖ Tarne, es, f. [Τάρνα, Gr.] *An ancient city, the metropolis of Lydia, near mount Tmolus,* called afterwards *Sardis,* where their kings and nobility reſided. *Vid.* interpr. Hom. Il. ι, 45.

‖ Tarodunum, i, n. *Friburg* in Germany.

Tarpeia, æ, f. *A veſtal virgin, the daughter of Tarpejus governour of the capitol,* who bargained with the Albans to deliver the capitol to them, if they would give her the fine things which they wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets. They being entered threw their ſhields upon her, and buryed her under them. Hence the mountain began to be called *Tarpeius,* which before was called *Saturnius.* Arcis viâ, Tarpeia, reclusâ, Dignâ animam pœnâ congeſtis exuit armis, *Ov. Met.* 24, 776. Tarpejæ turpe ſepulchrum Fabor, *Prop.* 4, 4, 1. Hinc

Tarpejus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, mount Tarpejus,* or *Capitolinus.* Mons Tarpejus, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 7. collis, *Sil.* 6, 604. Arces Tarpejæ, *Ov. Met.* 14, 866.

Tarquīnii, ōrum, m. pl. *An ancient city of Tuſcany, from whence came the family of the Tarquins, kings of Rome.* Demaratus Tarquinii pater fugit Tarquinios Corintho, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 37. Hinc

Tarquīnienſes, ium, m. pl. *Citizens of Tarquinii.* Tarquinienſis ager, *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 23. In finibus Tarquinienſium, *Vitr.* 2, 7.

Tarquīnius, ii, m. *Two Roman kings.* (1) Tarquinius Priſcus, *the fifth king of Rome,* the ſon of Demaratus a Corinthian, but born at Tarquinii in Etruria, and called *Lucumo*, till by the perſwaſion of his wife Tanaquil, an ambitious woman, and ſkilfull in augury, and other kinds of divination, to which the Etrurians were much addicted, he came to Rome, where by his money and good addreſs he grew popular, and ſo inſinuated himſelf into the favour of Ancus Martius, that when he died he left him guardian to his children, whom he defrauded, uſurping the kingdom. And to confirm himſelf in the government, he added 100 ſenatours to thoſe formerly made by Romulus, judgeing that would ſtrengthen his party. He gained many victories over the Latins and Sabines. At length, after a reign of 38 years, he was ſurpriſed and ſlain by the contrivance of the ſons of Ancus, *Liv.* lib. 1. (2) Tarquinius, *from his behaviour* called *Superbus, the ſeventh and laſt king of Rome.* He marryed Tullia the daughter of Servius Tullus, a woman of as haughty a ſpirit as himſelf; at whoſe inſtigation he ſlew his father-in-law, and uſurped his kingdom. But his ſon Sextus Tarquinius haveing raviſhed Lucretia, a chaſte Roman matron, who thereupon had killed herſelf, her father and huſband ſo poſſeſſed the people with the indignity and horror of the fact, that they expelled the family out of the city, and changed the form of their government from regal to conſular, *vid.* Liv. 1. ſub fin. *Ovid* thus deſcribeth him, *Ultima Tarquinius Romanæ gentis habebat Regna, vir injuſtus, fortis ad arma tamen*, Faſt. 2, 687.

Tarrăcīna, æ. f. *Cic. Attic.* 7, 5. Tarrăcīnæ, ārum, *Liv.* 4, 49. *A city of the Volſcians in Italy*, anciently called *Anxur*.

Tarrăco, ōnis. f. *The capital city of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*, which was one of the three ancient diviſions of it, and was larger than the other two, containing now *Gallicia, Navarre, Caſtile*, and *Arragon*. Hiſpaniæ pete Tarraconis arces, *Mart.* 10, 104, 4. Phocaïcæ dant Emporiæ, dat Tarraco pubem, *Sil.* 3, 369. Hinc

Tarrăcōnenſis, e. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Tarraco.* Provincia Tarraconenſis, *Iſidor.* 14, 4.

Tarſus, *vel* Tarſos, i. f. *The metropolis of Cilicia*, famous for being the birth place of St. Paul. It was built by Perſeus, whence *Perſea Tarſos*, Luc. 3, 225. Cydnus mediæ diſcernit mœnia Tarſi, *Avien.* 1041.

‖ Tartăria, æ. f. [à Tartare fluv.] *The country of the Tartars*, a large country in the north part of Aſia, called alſo *Sarmatia Aſiatica.* But Tartary the leſſer is in Europe, between the Danube and the Boſphorus Cimmerius.

* Tartărus, i. m. plur. Tartăra [à ταράττω, turbo] (1) *The deepeſt part of hell*, according to the poets. (2) Alſo *a river in the country of Verona.* (1) Virg. Æn. 6, 577. Te non ſperent Tartara regem, *Id. Georg.* 1, 36. (2) Tac. Hiſt. 5, 9, 2.

Tarteſſiăcus, & Tarteſſius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Harteſſus.* Tarteſſiacus ſtabuli nutritor Iberi, *Mart.* 8, 28, 5. Preſſerat occiduus Tarteſſia littora Phœbus, *Ov. Met.* 14, 416. Jam Tarteſſiaco quos ſolverat æquore Titan, *Sil.* 6, 1. Tarteſſia ſtagna, *Id.* 10, 538.

Tarteſſus, *vel* Tarteſſos, i. f. *A city near Cadiz in Spain*, afterwards called *Carteia*, Mela, 2, 6. Tarteſſos ſtabulanti conſcia Phœbo, *Sil.* 3, 399.

Tarus, i. m. *A river of Parma in Italy*, Plin. 3, 16. hod. *Taro*, Hard.

Taruſcionenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. locus *Taraſcon*, Hard.

Tātienſes, ium. m. pl. *The third part of the people of Rome, ſo called from Tatius their king*, Ov. Faſt. 3, 131.

Tātius, ii. m. *A king of the Sabines, but afterwards, a peace being made between the Sabines and Romans, at the inſtance of the Sabine women, he became a partner with Romulus in a joint adminiſtration for five years*, Liv. 1, 10. & ſeqq. Ov. Met. 14, 804.

‖ Tava, æ. f. *Tinmouth* in England, in the county of Devon, *Camd.*

Taulantii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Liburnia*, or as others, *of Macedonia*, Plin. 3, 22. Hinc

Taulantius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, the Taulantii.* Taulantius incola, *Luc.* 6, 16.

Tauri, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia Europæa*, or *Crim Tartary*, Tac. Ann. 12, 17, 5. *Tauroſcythæ* hi vocantur à Plin.

‖ Taurīca Cherſoneſus [à Tauris, *vel* Tauroſcythis, incolis] *The leſſer Tartary, the country of the Precop Tartars, lieing on the Black ſea.*

Taurīnum, *vel* Auguſta Taurinorum, *Turin, the capital of Piedmont*, where the duke of Savoy generally keepeth his court. *Vid.* Plin. 3, 17.

Taurīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Taurinum*, or *Turin.* Taurini campi, *Sil.* 3, 646.

Tauriſci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Dalmatia near the Alps*, Plin. 4, 25.

Taurŏmĕnon, i. n. *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 475. Taurŏmĭnium, *Plin.* 3, 8. *A city and colony in Sicily*; hod. *Taormina.* Hinc

Taurŏmĭnītānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Taurominium.* Taurominitana Charybdis, *Luc.* 4, 461. arx, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 3.

Tauron, ŏnis. m. *One of Alexander's captains*, Curt. 5, 3.

Tauroſcȳthæ, ārum. m. pl. *The Precop Tartars. Vid.* Tauri.

Taurus, i. m. (1) *The higheſt mountain of Aſia, and fartheſt extended*, ſtretching itſelf into the greateſt part thereof, and hath particular names, as it paſſes into ſeveral countries. In the eaſtern parts, as in Cilicia and Lycia, it is called *Taurus*, then in India *Imaüs*, near Albania and Iberia, between the Black ſea and the Hyrcanian, it is called *Caucaſus*; in this place it is higheſt. About Epirus it is called *Ceraunias.* In the writeings of Moſes *Ararat*, about Armenia, as it is ſuppoſed. (2) ‖ *The name of a Platonick philoſopher, ſurnamed* Berythus, *in the time of Antoninus Pius.* (1) *Vid.* Plin. 5, 27. & Mela in deſcript. Lyciæ & Ciliciæ. (2) Hunc ſæpiſſime citat Gellius.

‖ Taus, *vel* Tavus, *The river South Eſk in Scotland*, Hect. Boët. *The river Tay in Perthſhire*, Camd.

Taxiles, æ. m. *An Indian king, the father of Omphis, whoſe brother was ſlain by Porus, becauſe he adviſed him to yield to Alexander*, Curt. 8, 14.

Tāȳgĕte, es. f. *One of the Pleiades, under which* Virgil *comprehended the other ſix*, Georg. 4, 233.

Tāȳgĕtus, i. m. pl. Tāȳgĕta, ōrum. n. *A mountain of Laconia, ſacred to Bacchus*, Virg. Georg. 3, 44. Id. ib. 2, 248.

T ante E.

Teānum, i. n. *Two cities in Italy of this name.* (1) Sidicinum, *in the Appian way*; hod. *Tiano*, Hard. (2) *The other in Apulia*; locus nunc *Civitate* dicitur, ad ripam Frentonis amnis, in Capitanatâ, *Hard.* (1) Plin. 3, 5. & Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86. (2) Cic. *pro* Cluent. 9, & 69.

Tearus, i. m. *A river of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Teāte, is. n. *The metropolis of the Marucini in Italy*; hod. *Civiti di Chieti*, Hard. Clarum Teate, *Sil.* 17, 458. Hinc pop. Teatini, *Plin.* 3, 12.

Tecmeſſe, æ. f. *A captive Trojan maid beloved by Ajax the ſon of Telamon*, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 6.

Tectŏſāges, um. m. pl. *Plin.* 5, *ult.* Tectŏſăgi, ōrum. *Liv.* 38, 19. [quòd tectis ſagis occulerentur] *A valiant people of Gallia Narbonenſis, who made their way through Greece, and ſettled a colony in Aſia beyond Phrygia and Cappadocia.* Vid. loca ſupra cit. & Auſon. de clar. urbb.

Tedanium, ii. n. *A town of Liburnia*, Plin. 3, 21. hod. *Zermagna*, Hard.

Tĕgea, æ. f. (1) *A city of Crete, built by Agamemnon.* (2) *Another of Arcadia.* (1) Paterc. 1, 1. (2) Plin. 4, 6. Hinc

Tĕgeæus, & Tĕgeus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Arcadia*; *Arcadian.* Humeris Tegeæum ſubligat enſem, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 459. *ubi al. fortè rect.* Tegeææ, pop. Tegeates, *Steph.*

Tĕgeātĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Tegea*, or *Arcadia.* Ales Tegeaticus, *i. e.* Mercurius, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 102.

Tĕgeātis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *Of Arcadia.* Cæsâ Tegeatide caprâ, *Sil.* 13, 329.

Tēium, i. n. *vel* Tēos, i. f. *A city of Ionia, the birth place of Anacreon the Lyrick poet, as ſuppoſed by his dialect.* Hinc

Tēius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Teium*, or *Teos.* Anacreon Teïus, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 10. Teïa muſa, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 364.

Tĕlămon, ōnis. m. *The ſon of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax.* He was a companion of Hercules in the ſacking of Troy, and alſo one of the Argonauts. *Valerius Flaccus* maketh him ſecond to Hercules in valour.

Tĕlămōniădes, is. m. *The ſon of Telamon*, Ov. Met. 13, 281. *i. e.* Ajax, qui & ib. *Telamonius* dicitur, verſ. 194.

Telchīnes, um. m. pl. *A people of Crete originally, but afterwards inhabitants of Jalyſus near Rhodes*, whence they are called *Jalyſii Telchines*, Ov. Met. 7, 365. much given to faſcination, and deſtroyed by Jupiter. *Vid.* Heſych. & Suid.

Telchius, & Amphitus, *Two coachmen of Caſtor and Pollux, from whom the Heniochi had their original*, Plin. 6, 5.

* Tēlĕboæ, ārum. m. pl. [*à ſeq.*] *A people of Acarnania, who poſſeſſed themſelves of the iſland of Capreæ*, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 4. Virg. Æn. 7, 735.

* Tēlĕboas, æ. m. [*Lat.* à longinquo clamans; à τῆλε, longè, & βοάω, clamo] *One of the Centaurs*, Ov. Met. 12, 441.

* Tēlĕboïdes, um. f. pl. [ab eodem] *Iſlands in the Ionian ſea, between Achaia and Leucas*, Plin. 4, 14. *Vid.* Taphiæ, *nam ſic etiam vocantur.*

* Tēlĕgŏnus, i. m. [*i. e.* natus patre peregrinante; à τῆλε, longè, & γεγονὼς, natus] *The ſon of Ulyſſes and Circe, who ignorantly ſlew his father; and thereupon leaveing Ithaca came into Italy, and there built Tuſculum*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 8.

* Tēlĕmăchus, i. m. [*Lat.* eminus pugnans; à τῆλε, eminus, & μάχη, pugna] *The ſon of Ulyſſes and Penelope, who was but a child when his father went to the Trojan war.* Telemachus proles patientis Ulyſſei, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 41. conf. *Hom. Odyſſ.* δ.

Tēlĕmus, i. m. *One of the Cyclops, the ſon of Erymus; a ſoothſayer, who foretold Polyphemus what he was to ſuffer from Ulyſſes*, Ov. Met. 13, 771.

Tēlĕphus, i. m. (1) *The ſon of Hercules and Auge*, who endeavouring to hinder the march of the Græcians towards Troy through his kingdom, was mortally wounded by Achilles; but a peace being made, was cured by the ruſt of the ſpear that gave him the wound. (2) *A young man in Horace.* (1) Ov. Triſt. 5, 2, 15. (2) Od. 1, 13, 1.

Tēlĕsīnus, i. m. *A poet in Juvenal*, Stat. 7, 25.

Tellene, es. f. *A town of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5. incolæ Telleni, *Id. ib.*

Tellus, ūris. f. *The godeſs of the earth*, Cic. *ad* Q. fratr. 3, 1, 4. *conf.* Ov. Met. 2, 272.

Telmeſſis, ĭdos. f. Patron. Sinus Telmeſſidos undæ, *Luc.* 8, 24. *Of*, or *belonging to*,

Telmeſſum, i. n. *A city and promontory of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Tēlo, ōnis. m. (1) *A ſkillfull mariner of Marſeilles.* (2) ‖ Alſo *the famous port of Toulon in France.* (1) Luc. 2, 582. (2) Geogr.

Tēlos, i. m. (1) *The father of Oebalus.* (2) i. f. *An iſland of the Carpathian ſea, near Gnidos.* (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 734. (2) Plin. 4, 12.

Tĕmĕſe, es. f. *A town of Italy famous for copper mines*, built by the ancient Auſones, afterwards poſſeſſed by the Ætolians, and after them by the Brutians, *Ov. Met.* 15. 52. Hinc

Tĕmĕſæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Temeſe.* Temeſæa æra, *Ov. Met.* 7, 207.

* Tempe, ōrum. n. pl. [τέμπεα, τέμπη, Gr.] *Pleaſant fields in Theſſaly, through which the river Peneüs gently glideth*, Ov. Met. 1, 569. Theſ-

ſala Tempe, *Id. ib.* 7, 222. *Vid. deſcripta ap.* Æl. Var. Hiſt. 3, 2.

Tencteri, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, bordering on the Rhine,* Tac. Hiſt. 4, 77, 1. Germ. 32, 1. & 38, 1.

Tĕnĕdii, ōrum. m. pl. *Cic.* in *Verr.* 1, 19. *Inhabitants of*

Tĕnĕdos, i. f. *A ſmall iſland and city of the Leſſer Aſia, over-againſt Sigeum, a promontory of Troas,* Virg. *Æn.* 2, 21. hod. *Tenedo,* Hard. Hinc

Tĕnĕdius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Tenedos.* Tenediorum libertas ſecuri Tenediâ præciſa eſt, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 11. ¶ ‖ Tenedia ſecuris, *Prov. ſeverity, a quick diſpatch of juſtice. Vid.* Chiliad.

Tēnes, is. m. *The ſon of Cyenus, the founder of the city Tenedos, and worſhiped as a god in the iſland, which from him received its name,* Cic. *in* Verr. 3, 19.

Tēnos, i. f. *One of the iſlands in the Ægean ſea called Cyclades, famous for the temple of Neptune.* It is called by Ariſtotle *Hydruſſa,* on account of the plenty of water there. *Vid.* Ov. Met. 7, 469. & Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Teno,* Hard.

Tentȳra, ōrum. n. pl. *An iſland and city of Ægypt,* Plin. 8, 2. & Juv. 15, 35. Hinc

Tentȳritæ, ārum. c. g. *The inhabitants of Tentyra, whom the crocodiles are reported to have been afraid of, and who brought them to Rome for a ſhow,* Plin. 8, 25. & 28, 3.

Tĕrentia, æ. f. *The wife of Tully, by whom he had M. Cicero and Tulliola; but proving unfaithfull to him in his exile, he divorced her, and ſhe marryed his enemy Salluſt, and afterwards Meſſala Corvinus.* She lived 103 years, *vid.* Cic. Attic. Hieron. contra Jovian. & Plin. 7, 48.

Tĕrentiānus Maurus, *A grammarian, who wrote of letters, ſyllables, feet, and numbers, in a great variety of metres. Whether the ſame perſon to whom Dion. Longinus dedicated his book,* de Sublimi Gen. dic. *is not certain.*

Tĕrentiānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Terence the comick poet.* Verbo Terentiano libenter utimur, *Cic.* de *Amicit.* 24.

Tĕrentius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral men.* (1) M. Terentius Varro, *colleague with Æmilius Paulus in the battle at Cannæ.* (2) ‖ *Another of the ſame name, cotemporary with Tully.* He was accounted the moſt learned of all the Romans. He is ſaid to have writen 500 volumes. We have only his books of huſbandry and of the Latin tongue, and thoſe not entire. (3) P. Terentius, *an excellent comick poet, the freedman of Terentius Lucanus.* Of the many comedies he wrote, ſix only remain. (4) ‖ Terentinus Scaurus, *a grammarian in Hadrian's time.* (1) Liv. 22, 44. (2) De eo Cicero locis innumeris, v. & Gell. 19, 14. (3) Vitam hujus pete à Donato, conf. Cic. Attic. 11, 10. (4) Gell. 11, 15.

Tĕrentus, i. m. [quòd Tiberis ripas ejus terat] *A place in the Campus Martius ſacred to Pluto and Proſerpine,* Ov. Faſt. 1, 501. adde Stat. Silv. 1, 4, 18. Hinc

Tĕrentinus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Terentus.* Ludi Terentini, *i. e.* ſeculares, *Auſon. Eidyll.* 4, 34.

Tereus, i. m. *A king of Thrace, who raviſhed Philomela his wife's ſiſter,* Lege fab. 8. integram ap. Ov. Met. 6.

Tergeſte, es. f. *A colony in Iſtria,* Plin. 3, 18. hod. *Trieſte. Tergeſtum* vocat Mela.

Terias, æ. m. *A river of Sicily,* Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Fiume di S. Leonardo,* Hard.

Terĭna, æ. f. *A maritime town of the Brutians in Italy,* Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Nocera,* Hard. Hinc

Terinæus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Terina.* Terinæus ſinus, *Plin.* 3, 10. hod. *Gordi S. Eufemia,* Hard.

Termera, æ. f. *A town of Caria,* Plin. 5, 29.

Termeſus, i. f. *A city of Piſidia.* Termeſſenſes incolæ, *Liv.* 38, 15.

Termĭnālia, um & ōrum. n. pl. *A feſtival to the god Terminus,* Cic. Philipp. 12, 10. Agna feſtis cæſa Terminalibus, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 59. It was by Numa's appointment kept *Febr.* 21.

Termĭnus, i. m. *The tutelar god of bounds, ſo obſtinate in keeping his place, that he would not ſtir an inch for Jupiter,* Liv. 1, 55. & 5, 54. He was generally repreſented by a huge ſtone, or block; whence the deſcription of him in *Virgil,* Capitolî immobile ſaxum, *Vid.* & Ov. Faſt. 2, 641.

* ‖ Terpander, i. m. [Τέρπανδρος, Gr.] *A lyrick poet of Leſbos,* Plut. *qui & aliquot verſus ex illo laudat.*

* Terpnus, i. m. [à τέρπω, delecto] *A muſician much eſteemed by Nero,* Suet. Ner. 20.

* Terpſĭchŏre, es. f. [*Lat.* choris delectata; *ex* τέρπω, delecto, & χορὸς, chorus] *One of the nine Muſes,* Juv. 7, 35.

Terror, ōris. m. *The god of dread and fear,* Ov. Met. 4, 485. *Hujus imago extat in nummis obviis.*

Tertia, æ. f. *The ſiſter of M. Brutus, and wife of Caſſius,* Suet. Cæſ. 30. in quam ibi jocus Ciceronis facetiſſimus.

‖ Tertulliānus, i. m. *A Carthaginian, a learned father of the Chriſtian church.* Opera extant.

Tēthys, yos & is. f. (1) *The daughter of Cœlus and Terra, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the nymphs,* or *rivers.* (2) ⚜ *The ſea.* (1) Teque ſibi generum Tethys emat, omnibus undis, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 31. (2) Tethyos unda vagæ lunaribus æſtuat horis, *Luc.* 1, 414.

* ‖ Tetrăpŏlis, is. f. [*Lat.* quatuor habens civitates; *ex* τέτρα, quatuor, & πόλις, urbs] (1) *A country of Syria, ſo called from four cities therein built by Seleucus;* Antioch from his father's name, Seleucia from his own, Apamea from his wife's, and Laodicea from his mother's. (2) *Another in Attica, ſo called from the four cities therein;* Oenoë, Probalinthus, Tricorythe, and Marathon. *Atticus* calleth it *quadrurbs,* meaning, as *Feſtus,* Athens. (1) Steph. (2) *Vid.* Voſſ. Gramm. 7, 42. & Feſt.

Tetrĭca, æ. *A mountain in the north of Italy,* Virg. *Æn.* 7, 713. vid. Cluv.

Tetrinius, ii. m. *The name of a certain robber,* Suet. Calig. 30.

Teuca, æ. f. *A martial queen of the Illyrians, who put P. Junius and T. Corcunanus, Roman ambaſſadours, to death,* Plin. 34, 6.

Teucer, cri. m. (1) *The ſon of Scamander Cretenſis, the father-in-law of Dardanus, who reigned with him.* (2) Alſo *the ſon of Telamon, who built Salamis,* vid. Salamis. (1) Virg. Æn. 1, 239. & 4, 230. (2) Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27.

Teucri, ōrum. m. pl. *Trojans* ſo called, *ap. Virg. paſſim,* &

Teucria, æ. f. *Troy,* Virg. Æn. 2, 26.

Teumēſius, a, um. adj. Leo Teumeſius, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 85. Thyas Teumeſia, *Id. ib.* 5, 92. *Of,* or *belonging to,*

Teumēſus, *vel* Teumeſſus, i. m. *A mountain of Bœotia, in the region of Thebes, where young Hercules ſlew the lion, whoſe ſkin he wore ever after,* Stat. Theb. 4, 85.

‖ Teutas, æ. m. *Lact. Div. Inſtit.* 1, 21. & Teutātes, is. m. *Mercury* ſo called by the Celtæ, who offered to him human ſacrifices. *Placatur ſanguine diro Teutates,* Luc. 1. 440.

Teuthrantēus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Teuthrania,* or *Myſia.* Teuthranteus Caïcus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 243.

Teuthrantius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Teuthrantum, a city of Attica.* Teuthrantia turba, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 51.

Teuthras, antis. m. (1) *A king of Myſia and Cilicia,* from whom the country beyond Æolis is called *Teuthrania,* being inhabited anciently by the Myſians. (2) Alſo *a river,* or *Euripus, of that name.* (1) Plin. 5, 30. vid. & Steph. (2) Prop. 1, 11, 11. ubi vid. Scalig.

Teutŏnes, um. m. pl. *qui &* Teutŏni, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 33. Inv. & Teutŏnus, in ſing. *Lucan.* 6, 259. [à Teutone, qui Tuiſconi ſucceſſit] *An ancient people bordering on the Cimbrians, a northern people; but afterwards the Germans, as now called, were included in this name, till a little before Cæſar's time they began to be called Germans.* Gens Teutonum exciſa, *Paterc.* 2, 12. Teutoni bellicoſi, *Liv. Epit.* 67, *fin.* Hinc

Teutŏnĭcus, a, um. adj. *Of the Teutones; Teutonick, German.* Teutonicus currus, *Juv.* 10, 282. Teutonicæ opes, *Prop.* 3, 3, 44.

T ante H.

* Thāis, ĭdis. f. [à θαητὸς, ſpectabilis] (1) *A famous courteſan at Athens,* (2) celebrated by Menander; and out of him Terence took a perſon of her character, (3) and is uſed for *a proſtitute* in general. (1) *Vid.* Athen. 13, 13. Curt. 5, 7. Thaïs pretioſa Menandri, *Prop.* 4, 5, 43. Menandrea Thaïs, *Id.* 2, 6, 3, (2) In Eunucho. (3) 𝔛 An melior cùm Thaïda ſuſtinet, an cùm uxorem? *Juv.* 3, 93. 𝔛 Nîl mihi cum vittâ, Thāis in arte mea eſt, *Ov. Remed. Am.* 1, 380.

Thălaſſius, i. m. *Catull.* 59, 134. (1) *A nuptial word, whereby young wives, as ſome ſay, were called to ſpin.* (2) Thalaſſio, *a nuptial ſong full of obſcenity.* (1) Liv. 1, 9. ut aliqui interpr. (2) Mart. 12, 97, 5.

Thălaſſus, i. m. *The god of marryage,* Mart. 12, 42, 4.

* Thāles, ētis. & Thālis, m. [à θάλλω, floreo] *A Mileſian, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, chiefly famous in ethicks and aſtronomy.* He firſt foretold the eclipſe of the ſun, which was in the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad, A. M. 3379. Several of his moral precepts are ſcattered here and there in Plutarch. He ſaid water was the principle of all things, therein approaching neareſt to the Moſaick philoſophy. *Thalem talento non emam Mileſium,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24. Illum ſapere cenſui nimio plùs quàm Thalem, *Id. Bacch.* 1, 2, 14.

Thaleſtria, æ. f. *vel* Thaleſtris, is. *A queen of the Amazons, who took a great journey to meet Alexander, in hopes of conceiveing by him,* Curt. 6, 5.

Thālīa, æ. f. [Θάλεια, Gr. à θάλλω, floreo] (1) *One of the nine Muſes.* (2) *One of the nymphs.* (1) Noſtra nec erubuit ſilvis habitare Thalia, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 2. (2) Virg. Georg. 4, 338.

Thamēſis, is. m. *A noble river of South Britain, which watereth the city of London, and other cities, towns and fine ſeats. Vid.* Tameſis.

Thămȳras, æ. m. *vel* Thămȳris, is. (1) *One of the firſt ſoothſayers, and inventers of that art.* (2) *An excellent muſician, who challenged the Muſes, and being overcome loſt both his eyes and lute.* (1) Tac. Hiſt. 2, 3, 2. (2) Tu licèt & Thamyran ſuperes, & Amœbea cantu, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 399. Mutus Thamyris damnatus in annos Ore ſimul citharâque conticuit præceps, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 183.

‖ Thanatus, i. f. *The iſle of Thanet in Kent.*

Thapſus, i. f. (1) *A maritime town of Africa, where Cæſar defeated the remains of Pompey's army.* (2) Alſo *a peninſula near Italy.* (1) Hirt. B. Afr. 28, & 79. Hinc Thapſitani oppidani, *Id. ib.* (2) Virg. Æn. 3, 689. *ubi al.* Tapſum.

Thăſius, a, um. adj. Ut Thaſiæ vites, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 92. *Of,* or *belonging to,*

Thăſos, *vel* Thăſus, i. f. *An iſland near Thrace, anciently famous for gold, marble, and wine.* Vid. Sen. Ep. 87. Stat. Silv. 1, 5, 34.

Thaumacia, æ. f. [à Thaumaco Pæantis patre] *A town of Magneſia, between Theſſaly and Macedonia,* Plin. 4, 9.

Thaumantea virgo, *Ov. Met.* 14, 845. Thaumantias, *Id. ib.* 4, 480. Thaumantis, *Id. ib.* 11, 647. *Iris* ſo called, as being the daughter of

Thaumas, ntis. m. *The huſband of Electra, and father of Iris,* Ov. Met. 12, 303.

* ‖ Theăgĕnes, is. m. [*Lat.* deâ genitus; *ex* θεὰ, dea, & γίνομαι, gignor] *The name of ſeveral Græcians, three whereof were Athenians;* one wrote upon Homer; another was ſurnamed Capnus, *i. e.* ſmoke, becauſe a great promiſer, but performed nothing; a third, very rich, and beneficent to all, *vid. Suid.* Alſo *a champion, who won 150 prizes,* Pauſan.

* ‖ Theāno, ûs. f. [Θεανὼ, Gr.] *A prieſteſs of Pallas, and wife of Antenor, who is ſaid to have betrayed Troy to the Greeks,* Hom. Il. ζ, 398.

Thēbæ, ārum. f. pl. & Thēbe, es. [Θήβη, Gr.] *Several cities in ſeveral countries of this name, two of which were moſt conſiderable.* (1) *Thebes in Ægypt*, built by Buſiris king of Ægypt, and called *Heliopolis*, or *the city of the Sun*. It is famous for haveing a hundred gates, hence called by Homer *hecatompylos*, Il. ι, 83. (2) Another *in Bœotia*, built by Cadmus the ſon of Agenor, called *Heptapylos*, from its ſeven gates. (3) ‖ *A city of Cilicia*, the birth place of Andromache, Hector's wife. Several others, of leſs note. (4) *A play ſo called.* (1) Vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta portis, *Juv.* 15, 6. Et Thebæ ſteterunt, altaque Troja fuit, *Prop.* 2, 8, 10. (2) Plin. 5, 19. Ov. Met. 3, 131. (3) Hom. ζ, 397. (4) Juv. 7, 12.

* Thēbaïcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Thebes.* Palmæ Thebaïcæ, *Plin.* 5, 28.

* Thēbāis, ĭdis. [à Thebis] (1) *That part of Ægypt which bordered upon Æthiopia.* (2) *A poem of Statius on the Theban war*, ſomewhat more ancient than the Trojan. (3) Patron. *A woman of Bœotian Thebes.* (4) *A tragedy ſo called.* (5) *A river of Caria.* (1) Plin. 5, 9. (2) Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 36. (3) Ov. Met. 6, 163. (4) Inter Senecæ tragœdias. (5) Plin. 5, 29.

* Thēbānus, a, um. adj. *Of Thebes; Theban.* Magiſtratus Thebani, *Nep. Pelop.* 3. Thebanus, ſubſt. *a Theban.* Epaminondas eruditus, ut nemo Thebanus magìs, *Id. Epam.* 2.

Thelaira, æ. f. *The ſiſter of Phœbe*, Prop. 1, 2, 16.

* Thĕmis, ĭdis. f. [Θέμις, Gr.] *The daughter of Cœlus and Terra, the ſiſter of Saturn.* She had an oracle near the river Cephiſus in Bœotia, which Deucalion and Pyrrha conſulted how to reſtore mankind after the flood, *Ov. Met.* 1, 379.

Thĕmĭſon, ōnis. m. *An eminent phyſician*, Celſ. but uſed for *a quack* by Juvenal, 10, 221.

*Thĕmiſta, æ. f. [*ex* accuſ. Græc. ϑέμιςα] *Id. quod* Themis, *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 26.

* ‖ Thĕmiſtius, ii. m. [à præced.] *A philoſopher and oratour in the time of the emperour Julian.* He was a moderate man, and by his advice cauſed the emperour Valens to be leſs ſevere againſt the orthodox Chriſtians, *Suid.* Oratio ejus huc ſpectans, cum aliquot aliis, extat.

* Thĕmiſtocles, is. m. [*i. e.* juſtitiæ decus, *vel* gloria; *ex* ϑέμις, juſtitia, & κλέος, gloria] *The ſon of Neocles, a famous Athenian commander*, who defended Athens, and conſequently all Greece, from the mighty hoſt of Xerxes; but by the envy of the citizens was afterwards baniſhed. *Arma Neoclides qui Perſica contudit armis*, Ov. è Ponto, 1, 3, 69. *Vitam ejus lege Latinè à Nepote, Græcè à Plutarcho, ſcriptam.*

*Thĕmiſtoclēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Themiſtocles.* Themiſtocleum bellum, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 8.

* Theocrĭtus, i. m. [*i. e.* Deo electus; *ex* ϑεὸς, deus, & κριτὸς, electus] *A poet of Syracuſe, in the time of Ptolemy the ſon of Lagos.* He wrote 36 idylls in the Dorick and Ionick dialects, and is imitated by Virgil in his bucolicks.

* ‖ Theŏdămas, ntis. m. [Θεοδάμας, Gr.] *The father of Hylas the minion of Hercules.* He was ſlain by Hercules, after a doubtfull fight, *Vid. Apollon.*

* Theŏdectes, is. m. [*i. e.* Deo acceptus; *ex* ϑεὸς, deus, & δέχομαι, accipio] *An ancient poet and oratour.* He wrote 50 tragedies, and the art of rhetorick in verſe. He is called a polite writer, both by *Ariſtotle*, and *Cicero* in *Orat.*

‖ Theodonis villa, *Thionville in Luxemburgh.*

* ‖ Theŏdŏrīcus, i. m. [Θεοδόριχος, Gr.] *A king of the Goths in Italy, who being in great power with the emperour Zeno, put to death the two noble ſenatours Symmachus and Boëthius*, Procop. in hiſt. Ital.

‖ Theŏdŏrodūnum, i. n. *Wells in Somerſetſhire*, Camd.

* Theŏdōrus, i. m. [*ſc.* Dei donum; *ex* ϑεὸς, Deus, & δῶρον, donum] *The name of ſeveral men.* (1) *An ancient ſophiſt, called* λογοδαίδαλος, either for his coining, or fluency in, words. (2) *Another in the time of Tiberius, a Gadarean by birth, but who rather choſe to be called a Rhodian*, Strab. Tiberius, when he lived an exile at Rhodes, was his conſtant hearer. (3) ‖ *A ſculptor, who alſo taught how to caſt iron, and made a ſtatue of that metal.* (1) Plato. (2) Quint. lib. 6. (3) Suid. Laërt. & Pauſan. ☞ *Alii nomine hoc non pauci.*

* Theŏdōſia, æ. f. [à Theodoſio conditore] *A city of Taurica Cherſoneſus*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Caffa*, Hard.

* ‖ Theŏdōſiānus codex [à Theodoſio jun. dictus] *A book containing the conſtitutions of Chriſtian princes.*

* ‖ Theŏdōſius, ii. m. [*Lat.* Deo datus; *ex* ϑεὸς, deus, & δίδωμι, do] *There were three emperours of this name*, the firſt Magnus, the ſecond Junior, and the third Adramyttenus.

* ‖ Theŏdŏtus, i. m. [idem ab eodem] *A rhetorician, maſter to Ptolemy the laſt, who adviſed the killing of Pompey, and was therefore ſlain by Brutus*, Plut. in Pomp.

* ‖ Theognis, ĭdis. m. [Θέογνις, Gr.] *A poet of Megara, near Attica, whoſe* γνῶμαι, or ſentences, *are quoted by the moſt conſiderable Greek writers.* Vita ejus præfigitur ſententiis elegiacis.

Theon, ōnis. m. *An unlearned, and carping grammarian.* Acron Horatii enarrator, *adde* Auſon. Ep. 5, 101. ☞ *Hoc nomine etiam aliquot philoſophi fuêre.*

Theōnīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Theon, the carping grammarian.* ¶ Dente Theonino circumrodi, *to be envyouſly aſperſed*, or *railed at*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

* Theŏphanes, is. m. [*Lat.* Deo lucens; *ex* ϑεὸς, Deus, & φαίνω, luceo] *An hiſtorian of Mitylene, who wrote the acts of Pompey the Great, and was by him preſented with the freedom of Rome.* Hujus meminit Cic. pro Arch. c. 10.

* Theŏphĭla, æ. f. [à *ſeq.* Theophilus] *The wife of Canius the poet, a woman of great learning and modeſty*, Mart. 7, 68.

* Theŏphilus, i. m. [*Lat.* Deo charus; *ex* ϑεὸς, Deus, & φίλος, charus] *A friend of St. Luke, to whom his Goſpel, and Acts of the Apoſtles, are dedicated.* Vid. præf. S. Lucæ in Act. Apoſt.

* Theophraſtus, i. m. [*Lat.* divina loquens; *ex* ϑεῖος, divinus, & φράζω, dico] Ariſtoteli ſic vocatus, cùm verum nomen eſſet *Tyrtamus.* *A Peripatetick philoſopher, who ſucceeded Ariſtotle in his ſchool*, Cic. *in* Orat. 19. *His books of plants, and moral characters, are all we have of his compoſition.*

* Theŏpŏlĕmus, i. m. [*i. e.* Dei hoſtis; *ex* ϑεὸς, Deus, & πόλεμος, hoſtis] *One who together with his brother Hiero robbed the temple of Apollo, and fled from juſtice*, Cic. Verr. 4, 13.

* Theŏpompus, i. m. [*i. e.* à Deo miſſus; *ex* ϑεὸς, Deus, & πέμπω, mitto] *A Cnidian oratour and hiſtorian of chief note, next to Herodotus and Thucidydes, but too ſevere.* Vid. Nep. Alcib. 11. & Quint. 10, 1. *Alios cognomines v. ap. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græcis.*

* Theoxĕna, æ. f. [*Lat.* Deorum hoſpes; *ex* ϑεὸς, Deus, & ξένος, hoſpes] *A Theſſalian lady, of ſo great a ſpirit, that to prevent falling into the hands of Philip of Macedon, whoſe ſhips were come up with her, ſhe gave her own, and her ſiſter's children, as dear to her as her own, their choice, to die by the ſword or poiſon: which being done, ſhe embraced her huſband, and both leaped into the ſea*, Liv. 40, 4.

Thera, æ. f. *An iſland of the Ægean ſea, one of the Cyclades*, anciently called *Calliſto*, Plin. 4, 12. & 2, 89. Callim. Epigr. 31. hod. *Santerini*, Hard.

* Thērămĕnes, is. m. [Θηραμένης, Gr.] *An Athenian philoſopher, an excellent politician, and a good ſpeaker.* He bore his death ſo unconcernedly, that takeing his cup of poiſon, *Here's to Critias*, ſaid he, (meaning the tyrant who had condemned him to die) and ſo drank it up. *Vid.* Cic. *de* Orat. 3, 16. & Tuſc. 1, 40.

Thĕramne, es. f. *A city of Laconia*, Plin. 4, 5. Hinc

Thĕramnæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Theramne.* Theramnæo à ſanguine, *Sil.* 8, 414. *Secundâ ſyllabâ correptâ more Græco*, ubi al. *Therapnæo.*

Thĕrapne, es. *Idem.* Animoſa Therapne, *Sil.* 6, 303.

Thĕrapnæus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Therapne.* Therapnæis Ilion armis, *ſecundâ ſyllabâ corrept.* Sil. 13, 43.

Theraſia, æ. f. *An iſland in the Ægean ſea*, Plin. 2, 87. hod. *Cammeni*, Hard.

Thericles, is. m. *A famous Corinthian poter and turner*, Plin. 16, 40.

Thermæ Selinuntiæ, *A city in the ſouth of Sicily. The* Himerenſes *were in the weſt thereof*, vid. Sil. 14, 232. & ibi interpr. ☞ *Plurimæ aliæ urbes & oppida in diverſis regionibus* Thermarum *nomine inſigniuntur, inter cæt.* Bath *in Britanniâ auſtrali.*

Thermaïcus ſinus, *The gulf of Theſſalonica in the Ægean ſea*, Plin. 4, 10.

* Thermōdon, ontis. m. (1) *A river of Cappadocia, that diſchargeth itſelf into the ſouthern coaſt of the Euxine ſea*, Virg. Æn. 11, 659. ubi malè *Thermodoon*, cùm Græcè ſcrib. Θερμώδων. (2) *A ſwift river of Thrace, in the country of the Amazonians.* (1) Virg. ubi ſuprà. (2) Ov. Met. 2, 249. Hinc

* Thermōdontēus, & Thermŏdontiăcus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, the river Thermodon.* Amazonicum Thermodonteis turba levatur aquis, *Prop.* 3, 14, 14. Thermodontiaco cælatus balteus auro, *Ov. Met.* 9, 189.

* Thermŏpȳlæ, ārum. f. pl. [ἀπὸ ϑερμῶν πυλῶν, *i. e.* calidis portis, nempe anguſtiis, calidis aquis juxta ſcaturientibus] *Straits that run between the mountains of Theſſaly and Phocis, which divide Greece, where Leonidas king of Sparta oppoſed a vaſt army of Perſians*, Nep. Themiſt. 3. & Liv. 36, 15.

Thērŏdămas, ntis. m. *A cruel king of Scythia, who fed lions with mens fleſh*, Ov. è Pont. 1, 2, 21. ubi al. *Theromedon.*

Thērŏdămantēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Therodamas.* Therodamantei leones, *Ov.* in *Ibin*, 383.

* Thēron, is. m. [à ϑὴρ, fera, *vel* à ϑηράω, venor] (1) *A ſtout Latin ſlain by Æneas.* (2) *One of Acteon's dogs.* (1) Virg. Æn. 10, 311. (2) Ov. Met. 3, 211.

Therſandrus, i. m. *One of the noble Greeks, the ſon of Polynices.* He went to Troy, and was one of the captains ſhut up in the Trojan horſe, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 261.

Therſīlŏchus, i. m. *The ſon of Antenor, ſlain in the Trojan war*, Virg. Æn. 6, 483. & ib. 12, 363.

* Therſītes, is. m. [Θερσίτης, Gr.] *A deformed and ill-bred fellow in the Græcian army, a great enemy to Achilles and Ulyſſes*, Hom. Il. β, 216. Meminit & Naſo, *è Pont.* 13, 15.

* Thēsēis, ĭdis. f. Patron. *A poem on the exploits of Theſeus, wrote by Codrus a trivial poet*, Juv. 1, 2.

* Thēſeus, i. m. [Θησεύς, Gr.] *The ſon of Ægeus the king of Athens and Æthra. He was related to Hercules, whoſe actions he imitated.* He ſlew the Minotaur in Crete, conquered the Amazons, and took their queen Hippolyte to wife, by whom he had Hippolytus. He ſubdued Thebes, worſted the Centaurs, and did other famous actions. He and Pirithoüs were a noble pair of friends. He died in the iſland Scyros. *Lege vitam à Plutarcho ſcriptam.*

* Thēsēus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Theſeus.* Theſeâ pectora juncta fide, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 3, 66.

* Thēsīdes, æ. m. Patron. (1) *The ſon of Theſus, Hippolytus.* (2) Theſidæ, pl. *Athenians.* (1) Ov. Ep. 4, 65. (2) Virg. Georg. 2, 383.

* Theſmŏphŏria, ōrum. n. pl. [à Gr. ϑεσμοφόρος; Ceres ſic dicta, quòd ſit legum inventrix] *Sacred rites in honour of Ceres, who haveing taught men to plough, and ſow corn, made laws forbiding their ſavage way of liveing, and formed them into communities.* *Vid.* Plin. 24, 9. & Ov. Met. 5, 343. & *ſeqq.*

•Theſpiăcus, & Theſpius, a, um, adj. [Θεσπιαὶ, Gr.] *Of*, or *belonging to, Theſpiæ.* Theſpiaca mœnia, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 93. Theſpia, *Id. ib.* 478.

•Theſpiæ, ārum, f. pl. *An ancient city of Bœotia near Helicon*, Strabo; but *Pliny* placeth it at the foot of Parnaſſus, *lib.* 4, 7. Hinc

•Theſpiădes, um, f. Patron. *One of Theſpiæ, Tiphys*, Val. Flacc. 2, 368. & 5, 44.

Theſpis, is, m. *An Athenian poet, the firſt inventer of tragedy*, about 2300 years ago; which was improved by Æſchylus within 100 years after, and after him adorned by Sophocles. *Vid.* Hor. A. Poët. 278.

Theſprōti, ōrum, m. pl. *Luc.* 3, 179. *Theſprotians, the people of*

Theſprōtia, æ, f. *A maritime port of Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1. Hinc

Theſprōtius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Theſprotia.* Theſprotius ſinus, *Liv.* 8, 24.

Theſsălia, æ, f. [*à* Theſſalo Æmonis fil. unde & hæc regio *Æmonia* dic.] (1) *A country of Greece, haveing Achaia on the ſouth, and Epirus on the weſt, being a part of Macedonia*, Ptol. but others make it diſtinct, lieing between Macedon northward, and Bœotia ſouthward. The inhabitants of this country were anciently famous for horſemanſhip, and for the knowledge of poiſonous herbs, and witchcraſt; whence *Theſſalus* is taken for *a wizard*, and *Theſſala*, and *Theſſalis*, quod vid. *for a witch*, or *enchantreſs.* (2) ‖ Alſo *a city, the metropolis thereof.* (1) Plin. Mela, Solin. (2) Solin.

Theſsălis, ĭdis, f. Patron. & Theſsăla, æ, f. (1) *A Theſſalian*; *of*, or *pertaining to, Theſſaly.* (2) *A witch, an enchantreſs.* (1) Theſſalidum virgo pulcherrima, *Ov. Met.* 12, 190. (2) Grandæva vocata Theſſalis exanimes atavos, *Val. Flacc*, lib. 1, 737. Novi quo Theſſala cantu Eripiat lunare jubar, *Claud.* in *Ruf.* 1, 147.

Theſsălis, ĭdis, f. etiam adject. *ut* Theſſalis ora, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 112.

‖ Theſſalonīca, æ, f. *The metropolis of Macedon*; hod. *Salonichi.* Hinc

Theſſalonīcenſis, e, adj. *Of Theſſalonica*, Cic. *de* Prov. Conſ. 2.

Theſsălus, & Theſsălĭcus, & Theſsălius, a, um, adj. (1) *Of*, or *pertaining to Theſſaly*; *Theſſalian.* (2) *Poiſonous, enchanting.* (1) Gens exercita campo Theſſala, *Claud.* 4. *Conſ. Hon.* 541. Theſſalæ clades, *Luc.* 6, 62. vid. *Grat. Cyneg.* 228. (2) Theſſalus veneficus, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 3, 10. Theſſala venena, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 21.

•Theſtiădæ, ārum, m. Patron. *The ſons of Theſtius, Tomus, and Plexippus, brothers of Althea, ſlain by their nephew Meleager.* Horum meminit, *Ov. Met.* 304.

•Theſtiădes, um, f. Patron. [Θεστιάδες, Gr.] *The fifty daughters of Theſtius got with child by Hercules in one night*, Pauſan. *in* Bœot.

•Theſtias, ădis, f. Patron. *Althea* ſo called, as being the daughter of

•Theſtius, ii, m. [Θέστιος, Gr.] *The ſon of Purrhaon, father of Althea the mother of Meleager*, Ov. Met. 8, 487.

Theſtŏrĭdes, is, m. Patron. *The ſon of Theſtor, Chalcas the famous ſoothſayer*, Ov. Met. 12, 19.

•Theſtўlis, is, f. [Θεστυλὶς, Gr.] (1) *A countrywoman.* (2) ‖ *A witch.* (1) Virg. Ecl. 2, 10. & 43. (2) Theocr. Idyl. 2. 1.

Thĕtis, ĭdis, & ĭdos, f. (1) *The daughter of Neptune*, or, as others, *of Nereus*; *wife to Peleus king of Theſſaly, and mother of Achilles.* (2) ✣ *The ſea.* (1) Tene Thetis tenuit pulcherrima Neptunine? *Catull.* 62, 18. (2) Tentare Thetin ratibus, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 32.

Theumēſus, i, m. *A mountain near Thebes in Bœotia*, Stat. Theb. 4, 372. Hinc

Theumēſius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Theumeſus.* ¶ Themeſius leo, *the lion ſlain by Hercules, before the Cleonæan*, Stat. Theb. 4, 85.

Theutŏni, *vid.* Teutones.

•Thīa, æ, f. [Θεῖα, Gr. *q. d.* divina] *An iſle in the Ægean ſea*, Plin. 2, 87. hod. ignobilis eſt ſine nomine ſcopulus, *Hard.*

‖ Thinus, i, m. *The river Tine*, or *Thyne*, which gave its name to *Tinmouth.*

Thiſbe, es, f. (1) *The unhappy miſtreſs of an unhappy lover.* (2) *A town in Bœotia.* (1) Ov. Met. 4. fab. 2. *Vid.* & Pyramus. (2) Plin. 4, 7.

Thiſbēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Thiſbe in Bœotia.* Thiſbeæ columbæ, *Ov. Met.* 11, 300.

Thoantēus, a, um, adj. *Of Taurica.* ¶ Thoantea Diana, *Diana appeaſed with human ſacrifices*, Val. Flacc. 8, 208.

Thoas, antis, m. (1) *A king of Taurica, ſlain by Oreſtes, who went thither to fetch away his ſiſter from thence.* (2) *A king of Lemnos, ſon to Bacchus and Ariadne.* (3) *A prætor of Ætolia.* (1) Ov. è Pont. 3, 2, 59. (2) Id. Met. 13, 399. (3) Liv. 35, 12. & 32. Hinc

Thoantias, æ, f. Patron. *A daughter of Thoas*, in particular *Hipſipyle*, Ov. Ep. 6, in fin.

•‖ Thŏmўris, is, f. [Τόμυρις, Gr.] *A queen of Scythia, againſt whom Cyrus led an army, and haveing defeated her forces, put her ſon to death who commanded them. But ſhe raiſed a greater army, and ſubdueing him, in revenge cut off his head, and threw it into a veſſel of blood, ſaying*, Thou didſt thirſt after blood, take thy fill of it, *Herod. lib.* 2.

•Thrăces, um, m. pl. & ſing. Thrax, *Juv.* 3, 79. & 6, 402. *A Thracian, Thracians*, the people of

•Thrăcia, æ, f. [*à* τραχύτης, aſperitas, vel regionis, vel incolarum] *A country in the fartheſt eaſtern part of Europe.* Vid. deſcript. à *Plin.* 4, 3. Bello furioſa Thrace, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 5. Hinc

Thrăcius, Thrăcus, & Threĭcius, & Threcĭdĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Thrace, Thracian.* Thracius equus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 565. Thraca palus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 202. Threïcius Orpheus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24, 13. Threcidica *ſc.* arma, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 6.

Thraſea (Pætus) *A Roman ſenatour, a great lover of liberty*; he took all the opportunities to promote the publick good, and being accuſed by Nero's ſycophants, ſuffered with great conſtancy, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 49, 1. & 14, 12, 3. & 15, 23, 5. & 16, 11. Adde *Juv.* 5, 36.

Thraſius, i, m. *vel ut al.* Thraſeas, æ, m. *A noted ſoothſayer*; he came to Buſiris king of Ægypt, when that country had wanted rain for nine years, and told him Jupiter would ſend Rain, if he ſacrificed ſtrangers, The king aſked him his name and country, and finding him not to be an Ægyptian, replyed, *Thou then for thy good news ſhalt have the honour of giveing rain to Ægypt*, and ſo ſacrificed him, *Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 647. & *ſeqq.*

•Thraſo, ōnis, m. [*à* θράσος, inſolentia] *A perſon in Terence's Eunuch*; *a bluſtering cowardly captain.*

•Thraſybūlus, i, m. [*Lat.* forte conſilium; *ex* θράσος, fortis, & βουλὴ, conſilium] *An Athenian with others baniſhed by the thirty tyrants, but he by the help of Lyſander recalled the baniſhed, and ſettled the ſtate, and made a law of amneſty.* Lege vitam à C. Nep. ſcript.

Thrăſўmēnus, & Trăſўmēnus, i, m. *A lake in Tuſcany. Vid.* Traſimenus.

Threïcius, *vid.* Threïſſa, & Threſſa.

Threĭſſa, æ, f. *A woman of Thrace.* Threïſſa Harpalyce, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 320. Thalamis tuis Threïſſa propinquat, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 147.

Threſſa, æ, f. *Idem.* Threſſa Chloë, *Hor. Od.* 3, 9, 9.

Thronium, ii, n. *A town of Achaia*, Plin. 4, 7.

•Thūcўdĭdes, is, m. [Θουκυδίδης, Gr.] *The ſon of Olorus, an Athenian hiſtorian of great learning, probity, and gravity, cotemporary with Herodotus.* In his ten years exile in Ægina, he wrote with great exactneſs and impartiality the hiſtory between the Athenians and Peloponneſians. Demoſthenes ſo approved of his ſtyle, that he tranſcribed his book eight times, and almoſt got it by heart. See the great character given him by *Tully* in *Oratore*, c. 9. & de *Clar Orat.* 7. and indeed in many other places. Hinc

•Thūcўdĭdius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Thucydides*; *imitateing*, or *admireing, Thucydides*, Cic. *in* Orat. 9. & de Opt. gen. dic. 6.

Thūle, es, f. [de etymo nihil certi, fort. à טולי Punicè, obſcuritas] *An iſland the moſt remote in the northern parts*, either known to the Romans, or even deſcribed by the poets. Pliny, Solinus, and Mela, take it for *Iceland*, lieing beyond the Orkneys. Others, and amongſt them Camden, take it to be *Schetland*, ſtill called by ſeamen *Thylenſel*; and therein they have the authority of Marinus, and the deſcription of Ptolemy and Tacitus. *Vada caligantia Thules*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 20. Nigræ littora Thules, *Id. ib.* 4, 4, 62. Tibi ſerviet ultima Thule, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 30.

Thūrii, ōrum, pl. m. *Cic. Attic.* 9, 19. Thūrium, i, n. *Plin.* 3, 11. *A diſtrict and town of Magna Græcia, between the rivers Chrathys and Sybaris*; whence came the great grandfather of Auguſtus, remarkable alſo for being the place where Herodotus lived and died. Coins ſtruck here are not very uncommon, with the word ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ, *Plin.* 3, 11. & 12, 4. *Suet. Aug.* 2. & 7. Hinc

Thūrīnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Thurium.* Thurinus ſinus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 52.

Thūringia, *vid.* Turingia.

Thuſci, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* Tuſculo Herculis filio, niſi malis à θύειν, ſacrificare, quòd religionibus mirè dediti fuerint] *The people of Etruria*, now *Tuſcany* in Italy, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. *Liv.* 2, 51.

Thuſcia, æ, f. *Etruria*, ſo called, but not till after Pliny's time. *Vid. Voſſ. de vitiis ſermonis*, 1, 7.

Thuſcus, a, um, adj. *Tuſcan, Etrurian.* Tuſcus vicus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 228. Tuſca diſciplina, *i. e.* divinatio, *Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 6, 6.

Thyamis, is, m. *A river of Theſprotia in Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1. hod. *Calama*, Hard.

Thyas, ădis, f. *A prieſteſs of Bacchus*, Virg. Æn. 4, 302.

Thyatira, æ, f. *A town of Lydia, near the river Lycus, where was one of the ſeven primitive churches of Aſia*, Plin. 4, 12. & S. Joann. Apocalypſ. 2, 18. Turcis hod. *Akhiſſar*, hoc eſt, Caſtellum novum, *Hard.*

Thyeſtes, æ, m. (1) *The ſon of Pelops, and brother of Atreus*, with whoſe wife he had committed adultery; to revenge which Atreus dreſſed the child born of her, and ſerved him up to his brother at his own table. (2) *A tragedy on this feaſt.* (1) Diri prandia nec refert Thyeſtæ, *Mart.* 10, 35. (2) Qui legis Oedipodem, caligantemque Thyeſtem, *Mart.* 10, 4.

Thyeſtēus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Thyeſtes.* ¶ Thyeſteæ preces, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 86. execrationes vocat *Cic.* in *Piſon.* 19. curſes; cœna, *Plaut.* 2, 6, 25. *quæ quid ſit diſces ex fabulâ Thyeſtæ ap. Sen.*

Thymbra, & Thymbre, es, f. *Plin.* 5, 30. [*à* copiâ Thymbræ herbæ illîc naſcentis, *Serv.*] *A place near Troas, where grew plenty of ſavory.* Thymbræ rector, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 7, 22. Hinc

Thymbræus, a, um, adj. *ut* Thymbræus, Apollo, *ſo called, becauſe he had a temple and grove at Thymbra*, Virg. Æn. 3, 85.

‖ Thymbris, is, f. *A river of Bithynia*, Litt. *ex* Plin.

Thўmœtes, is, m. *The ſon of Priamus by Ariſbe*, Virg. Æn. 2, 32.

Thyni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Thyodamas, *vid.* Theodamas.

•Thyōnēus, i, m. [*à* θύω, ferveo, inſanio] *A name of Bacchus*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 23.

•Thyōniānus, i, m. [ab eodem] *Bacchus* ſo called, *Catull.* 25, *ult.*

Thўre, es, f. *A town of the Maſſilians*, Stat. Theb. 4, 48.

Thўrea, æ, f. (1) *A place in Achaia.* (2) ‖ *An inland town of Peloponneſus, bordering upon the countries of the Argives and Spartans.* (1) Plin. 4, 5. (2) Steph.

Thyrsāgĕtæ, ārum, m. pl. *Val. Flacc.* 6, 140. Thūsāgĕtæ, *Plin.* 4, 12. ‖ Tyrrĕgĕtæ, *Strab.* *A people of Sarmatia bordering upon the Geloni, inhabiting the woods, and liveing by hunting.*

*Thyrſis, is, m. [à θύρσος, Gr. haſta] *A young Arcadian ſhepherd*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 2.

Thyſſus, i, f. *A town in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10.

T ante I.

Tibarēni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people near Themiſcyra in Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 4. & Dionyſ. 766.

Tĭber, & Tĭbĕris, & contractè Tibris, & Tybris *more Græc.* qui Θύβρις ſcribunt, & Tiberinus [à Tiberino Capeti fil. ibi demerſo] *The famous river Tiber in Italy*, called at firſt *Albula*. It divideth Latium and Tuſcany.

Tĭbĕrēius, a, um, adj. *ut* Tibereïa aula, *Of*, or *pertaining to*,

Tĭbĕrius, i, m. The third emperour of Rome, very unlike his predeceſſor Auguſtus. *Lege vitam à Tranquillo ſcript.* Others alſo had this prænomen, as *Tib. Druſus*, Tac. *Tib. Sempr. Gracchus*, Flor. 2, 17, 9. *Tib. Scaurus*, &c.

Tĭbĕriānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Tiberius*. Domus Tiberiana, *Suet. Vid.* 15. ſcorta, *Id. ib.* 3.

‖ Tĭbĕrias, ădis, f. *A city of Galilee built by Herod in honour of Tiberius Cæſar, about ten miles from Nazareth*, Steph. *and a lake of the ſame name*, alſo called *the ſea of Galilee*.

Tĭbĕrīnis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *A nymph of the river Tiber.* Annuerunt omnes Tiberinides udæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 597.

Tĭbĕrīnus, i, m. (1) *The ſon of Capetus*, Liv. 1, 3. who haveing reigned eight years over the Albans, was drowned in the river Albula, which afterwards was called by his name. (2) Tiberinus, *the famous river Tiber, which waſheth Rome.* (1) *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 47. Deus ipſe loci Tiberinus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 31. (2) Tiberinus hàc iter faciebat, *Prop.* 4, 2, 7.

Tĭbĕrīnus, a, um, adj. & contract. Tibrīnus. *Of*, or *pertaining to, the river Tiber.* Tiberinum flumen, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 833. Tiberina oſtia, *Id. ib.* 1, 17. Rediens per undas Clælia Tibrinas, *Claud. de laude Serenæ*, v. 17.

‖ Tĭbiſcus, i, m. *A river in Upper Hungary, ariſeing in mount Crapax on the frontiers of Tranſylvania, and falling into the Danube a little below Peter Waradin*; hod. *Teis.* Adi Geogr.

*‖ Tibiſis, is, m. [Τίβισις, Gr.] *A river of Scythia*, Herod. lib. 4. Hinc

*Tibiſēnus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to*, *the Tibiſis.* Tibiſena oſtia, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 50.

Tĭbullus, i, m. (Albius) *An elegiack poet, intimately acquainted with Horace and Ovid*; the latter of whom giveth him the epithets of *comem & cultum*, Am. 1, 15, 28. as Quintilian doth that of *terſum & elegantem*, lib. 10, 1. Horace wrote an ode and an epiſtle to him. In the latter, *Ep.* 1, 4. he maketh him a judge of his writeings, preferring him to Caſſius Parmenſis. He died young, and Ovid made an elegy on his death, *Am.* 3. *El.* 9. His four books of elegies ſtill live, and always will.

Tĭbur, & Tȳbur, ŭris, n. [à Tiburno, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 13. *vel* Tiburto conditore, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 671.] *A pleaſant city of Italy, ſixteen miles from Rome, on the river Anio*, Virg. Æn. 7, 630. calleth it *ſuperbum*, and *Mart.* 7, 12. *altum.* It was a pleaſant retirement for the Roman nobility, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7. & *alibi*; hod. *Tivoli.*

Tĭburnus, i, m. *The ſon of Amphiaraüs, who, with his brother Catillus*, Virg. Æn. 7, 672. or *Catilus*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2. *built Tibur.*

Tĭburs, tis, *vel* Tiburtis, e, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the city Tibur.* Regio Tiburs, *Suet. Aug.* 21. Villam in Tiburte habes, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 65.

Tĭburtīnus, & Tĭburtius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Tibur.* Tiburtina frigora, *Mart.* 4, 57. *ult.* Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia ſucco, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 70. ☞ *Sic Lexica*; *poteſt tamen eſſe à* Tiburs, *vel* Tiburtis.

Tĭcīnum, i, n. [à ſeq.] *A town of the Inſubres in Italy*, Plin. 3, 17. hod. *Pavia*, Hard.

Tĭcīnus, i, m. *A river which runeth by, and giveth its name to, Ticinum, and diſchargeth itſelf into the Padus*, or *Po.* Cæruleas Ticinus aquas ſervat, *Sil.* 4, 82.

Tīfāta, *vel* Tīphāta, æ, f. *A mountain of Campania near Capua*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 85. & Liv. 26, 5. & Sil. 12, 487. hod. *Monte di Caſerta.*

Tiſernates, um, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 14. *The people of*

‖ Tiſernum, i, n. *Several towns of this name in Italy, diſtinguiſhed by their ſituation*: Tiſernum Metaurenſe, *in Umbria*; hod. *S. Angelo in Vado*, in Ducatu Urbinate, *Hard.* Tiberinum, *in Umbria likewiſe, but on this ſide of the Apennine*; hod. *Citta di Caſtello*, Hard. Samniticum, *in Samnium, from a river of the ſame name.* Vid. Geogr. antiq.

Tiſernus, i, m. *A river of Naples in Italy*, ariſeing in the Apennines near Boviano, and runing into the gulf of Venice near Termini, between the mouths of the rivers Fortona and Trigno, *Plin.* 3, 11. hod. *Tiferno.*

Tĭgellīnus (Sophonius) *A creature of Nero's, a baſe, wicked fellow*; he, by impeaching ſeveral of the nobility falſely, got their eſtates, and at length died as infamouſly as he had lived; for, after his ſentence given by Otho, haveing dodged as long as he could among his whores and catamites, with much ado he cut his own throat, the beſt thing he ever did. *Vid.* Tac. Ann. 15, 50, 4. & 16, 17, 5. & Hiſt. 1, 72, 7.

Tigrānes, is, m. (1) *A king of Armenia the Greater*, who aſſiſting Mithridates againſt the Romans, was firſt conquered by Lucullus, and afterwards by Pompey, who, on condition of his paying a yearly tribute reſtored him to his kingdom. (2) *Another, ſon to the former, who made war upon his father.* (1) Sæpe hujus meminit, *Cic.* pro lege *Manil. Mem.* & *Luc.* 2, 637. (2) Liv. Epit. 100.

Tigranocerta, æ, f. [à Tigranes, & קרת urbs, *quaſi* Tigranopolis] *The metropolis of Armenia the Greater*, Plin. 6, 9.

Tigris, is, & ĭdis, m. [à velocitate dict. Tigris enim ap. Medos ſonat *ſagitta*] (1) *The river Tigris in Aſia, the moſt rapid of all others.* It parteth Meſopotamia and Aſſyria, joineth with the Euphrates, one of the four great rivers of Paradiſe, and ſo falleth into the Perſian gulf. (2) Alſo *a river of Paphlagonia.* (1) Bibere Tigrim, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 63. (2) Caput rapido tollit cum Tigride magnus Euphrates, *Luc.* 3, 256.

Tigulia, æ, f. *A town of Liguria in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. Rudera ſunt quæ *Tregeſa* appellant, ad tria ferè millia paſſ. à Segeſtâ Tiguliorum, littorali oppido, nunc *Seſtri de Levante*, Hard.

‖ Tigurum, i, n. *Zurich in Switzerland.* Hinc

Tigurīnus pagus, *The canton of Zurich*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 11.

Tigurīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Tigurum*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 11.

Tīlaventum, i, n. *The name of two ſmall rivers of Friuli in Italy*, Plin. 3, 18. One, called *Majus*, ariſeth in the country of Tirol, on the borders of Germany, and runeth into the gulf of Venice between Marano and Caorle; hod. *Tagliamento*, & *Taiamento*, Hard. The other, called *Minus*, diſchargeth itſelf into the ſame gulf between Marano and the mouth of the Tagliamento; hod. *De Langugrama* ſuſpicatur eſſe, *Hard.*

Tilos, i, f. *An iſland, and town therein of the ſame name, in the Red ſea*, Plin. 6, 28.

*‖ Timæus, i, m. [Τίμαιος, Gr.] *A Pythagorean philoſopher, by whoſe name Plato entitleth one of his dialogues, and whoſe order Ariſtotle followeth in the diſpoſition of his phyſicks.* Vid. ipſos.

Tīmăgĕnes, is, m. *A rhetorician and hiſtorian of Alexandria*, brought captive to Rome, and redeemed by Fauſtus the ſon of Sulla. He ſaid muſick was the moſt ancient of all the ſciences, *Quint.* 10, 1. Meminit ejus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 15. & cum laude *Ammian.* 15, 9.

Timagoras, æ, m. (1) *An excellent painter.* (2) Alſo *an Athenian, who being ſent an envoy into Perſia, adored the king after the Perſian manner*; *for which, on his return, he was doomed to die.* (1) Plin. 35, 9. (2) Val. Max. 6, 3. ext. 2.

Timanthes, is, m. *An excellent painter*, Plin. 35, 9.

Timarchides, is, m. *A famous engraver*, Plin. 36, 5.

Tĭmāvus, i, m. *A broad but ſhort river of Friuli in Italy*, which riſeing out of nine ſprings in the neighbouring mountain, runeth to S. Giovanni, and ſoon after falleth into the Adriatick, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 248.

Tĭmōlus, i, m. *A mountain of Lydia*, Ov. Met. 6, 15. *Vid.* Tmolus.

*‖ Timon, is, m. [Τίμων, Gr.] *An Athenian, who lived in the time of the Peloponneſian war.* He was called *Miſanthropus*, or *the manhater*, becauſe haveing ſpent a great eſtate on his friends, who afterwards deſerted him, he took an utter diſlike to the whole ſpecies; and being aſked why he did ſo, replyed, *I hate all bad people, becauſe they deſerve it*; *and the good, becauſe they do not hate them as I do.* Vid. *Plutarch.* in *Antonio*, & *Lucian.* in *Miſanthropus.*

*Timotheus, i, m. [*Lat.* honor Deûm; *ex* τιμὴ, honor, & θεὸς, Deus] (1) *The ſon of Conon, fortunate in all his enterpriſes.* (2) *A muſician in the time of Philip of Macedon, baniſhed by the Spartans for adding a tenth ſtring to his lyre.* (3) *A famous ſculptor, employed in adorning the Mauſoleum.* (4) ‖ *A Lycaonian, the companion of St. Paul, and biſhop of Epheſus.* (1) Lege vitam à C. Nepote ſcript. (2) Vid. Boëth. Muſic. 1, 1. ubi S. C. quo relegabatur, habes. (3) Plin. 36, 3. (4) Act. Apoſt.

Tinda, æ, f. *A town of Thrace, where Diomedes fed his horſes with man's fleſh*, Plin. 4, 11.

*‖ Tine, es, m. [Τινὴ, Gr.] *The river Tine in Northumberland*, Ptol. 2, 3.

*Tingi, *vel* Tingis, is, f. [Τίγγις, Gr.] *Ptol. A town of Mauritania, firſt built by Antæus, afterwards rebuilt by Claudius Cæſar on his planting a Roman colony there*, Plin. 5, 1. hod. *Tangier.* Hinc

Tingitānus, a, um, adj. *Of Tingi*, or *Tangier.* Tingitana provincia, *Plin.* 5, 2. ubi leg. deſcript.

Tĭnia, æ, f. *A river of Umbria*, Sil. 8, 453. hod. *Topino*, Fulginium alluens, in Ducatu Spoletano, *Hard.*

‖ Tinnocellum, i, n. *Tinmouth in Great Britain*, Camd.

Tios, i, f. *A town of Paphlagonia*, Mela.

Tĭphys, yos, m. *The pilot of the ſhip Argo in the Argonautick expedition*, Virg. Ecl. 4, 34. & Val. Flacc. paſſim.

*Tīrĕſias, æ, m. [à τείρεα, aſtra, quòd ex aſtris vaticinaretur] *A blind ſoothſayer of Thebes, fabled to be ſtruck blind by Juno for decideing a diſpute between her and her huſband, in favour of Jupiter, who in requital gave him the gift of propheſy*, Ov. Met. 3. fab. 4.

Tīrĭdātes, is, m. (1) *A king of Armenia.* (2) *A treaſurer of the king of Perſia.* (3) *A magician.* (1) Hor. Od. 1, 2[illegible] 5. *Meminit ejuſdem* & Suet. Ner. 13. (2) Cu[illegible]. 5, 5, 2. (3) Plin. 30, 3.

Tiriſſæi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Macedon*, Plin. 4, 10.

Tiro, ōnis, m. *The freed man of Cicero*, a very learned man, whom he himſelf calleth κανόνα, *ſcriptorum ſuorum*, in the 16th book of his familiar epiſtles, writen wholly to him; wherein, notwithſtanding he chargeth him with an impropriety of ſpeech, *Ep.* 17. He is ſaid to have invented the art of ciphering, or characters, publiſhed by *Grævius.* He wrote alſo of Tully's jeſts or puns, *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 1. but *Quintilian* ſaith it is doubted who wrote them, *lib.* 6, 3. *Vid. elogium ejus ap.* Gell. 7, 3. & 13, 9.

*‖ Tiryns, this, f. *Steph.* [Τίρυνς, Gr.] *A city of Peloponneſus, near Argos.* Tyrinthia dict. *Plin.* 4, 5.

*Tīrynthia, æ, f. *Alcmena, ſo called from the city Tiryns, where ſhe was born*, Ov. Met. 6, 112.

*Tīrynthius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Tiryns.* Tirynthius heros, *Ov. Met.* 7, 410. & *abſol.*

abſol. Tirynthius, *Id. ib.* 9, 66. Tirynthia tela, *Ib.* 13, 401.

* ✠ Tīſĭphŏne, es, f. [*Lat.* cædis ultrix ; *ex* τίσις, ultio, & φόνος, *vel* φονὴ, cædes] *One of the Furies, whoſe head had dangling ſnakes inſtead of hair*, Ov. Met. 4, 474.

* ‖ Tīsŏbis, is, m. [Τισόβις, Gr.] *Ptol.* 2, 3. *The river Teſe, near St. Aſaph in Wales*, vulgò *Cluyd Conwey*.

Tiſſe, es, f. *A town in Sicily, at the foot of mount Ætna*, Sil. 14, 268. hod. *Randazzo*, Hard.

Tiſſinenſes, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Tiſſe*, Plin. 3, 8.

*Tītan, is, *vel* Tītānus, i, m. [Τιτὰν, Gr.] (1) ‖ *The ſon of Cœlus and Veſta, the elder brother of Saturn*, who made war againſt his brother, and conquered him, but was afterwards overcome by Jupiter his brother's ſon, who thereupon releaſed his father ; but he afterwards ploting againſt his life, Jupiter dethroned, and took his kingdom. (2) It is alſo taken for *Hyperion*, or *the Sun*, as being one of the Titans. (1) *Vid.* Mythol. Gyrald. & Nat. Com. 2, 2. (2) Paſſim *ap.* Poëtas.

* ✠ Tītānes, um, m. pl. *The ſons of Saturn*, or, according to others, *of his brother Titan, who made war againſt their uncle Jupiter, and though of a gigantick ſize were ſubdued*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 43. Vid. Mythologos, qui tamen parum ſibi conſtant.

*Tītānia, æ, f. Patron. *A daughter of Titan*, (1) ſcil. *Pyrrha*. (2) Alſo *Latona*. (3) Alſo *Circe*. (1) *Vid.* Ov. Met. 1, 39. (2) Id. Met. 6, 346. (3) Id. Met. 14, 382.

*Tītāniăcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *ſprung from, Titan*. Titaniaci dracones, *Ov. Met.* 7, 398.

‖ Tītānĭcus, a, um, adj. *Like one of the Titans, ſurly*. ¶ Titanicum tueri. *To look big*. *Vid.* Chiliad.

Tītānis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *A daughter of Titan, Circe*, Ov. Met. 14, 376. Adject. Titanis pugna, *Juv.* 8, 132.

Tītărēſus, i, m. *A river of Theſſaly, which falling into the river Peneüs mixeth not therewith*, Luc. 6, 376.

✠ Tīthōnus, i, m. *The brother*, or, according to others, *the ſon, of Laomedon*, ſo handſome, that Aurora fell in love with him, and made him immortal, but could not take from him the inconvenience of old age ; wherefore he deſired to be turned into a graſhopper, which he obtained, and was hung up in a baſket : to which *Horace* is thought by ſome to allude, *Od.* 1, 28, 8. Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 585. Hinc

‖ Tīthōnæus, & Tīthōnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Tithonus*. Tithonæus Memnon, *Avien. Perieg. ver.* 368. Tithonia ſenectus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 151.

Titii, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* Titiis avibus, quas in auguriis conſulebant] *The prieſts of Apollo ſo called*, Varr. L. L. 4, 15.

Titius, ii, m. *A river of Dalmatia flowing by Scardona*, Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Kerka*, Hard.

Tītus, i, m. (1) *The ſon of Veſpaſian, the eleventh Roman emperour*. He was ſo good a man, that he was called *the delight of mankind*. But his reign was very ſhort, only two years and two months. (2) ‖ *Another, a better man ſtill, the companion of St. Paul, and biſhop of Crete*. (1) Lege vitam à Tranquillo ſcript. (2) Sæpe mem. S. Paulus in Epiſt.

Tĭtўrus, i, m. [*à* Gr. τίτυρος, *Lat.* calamus, *vel* aries ; ab utrovis itaque duci poteſt etym.] *A ſhepherd in* Virg. Ecl. 1.

✠ Tĭtyus, i, m. [Τιτυὸς, Gr.] *The ſon of Terra, a vaſt giant, whom Jupiter ſtruck with his bolt for endeavouring to raviſh Latona*. He was ſent to Hell, where he covered nine acres of land when ſtretched out on the ground, where vultures on both ſides devoured his entrails, which grew as faſt as eaten, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 595. *ex Hom. Odyſſ.* λ, 575. & *deinc.*

T ante L.

*Tlēpŏlĕmus, i, m. [*Lat.* belli patiens ; *ex* τλάω, ſuffero, & πόλεμος, bellum] *The ſon of Hercules and Aſtioche*, who comeing to the aſſiſtance of the Greeks, was ſlain by Sarpedon commander of the Lycians, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 19.

T ante M.

Tmărus, i, m. (1) *A ſoldier in Virgil*. (2) Alſo *a mountain of Theſprotia in Epirus*, whence *Jupiter Tmarius*, idem qui *Dodonæus*. (1) *Vid.* Virg. Æn. 9, 685. (2) *Vid.* Heſych. & Plin. præf. l. 4. ubi *Tomarus*, leg.

Tmōlius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to Tmolus*. Tmolia terra, *Ov. è Pont.* 4, 15, 9.

Tmōlus, i, m. *A mountain in the Greater Phrygia, famous for excellent wines and ſaffron*, Virg. Georg. 1, 56. & Solin. c. 53.

T ante O.

‖ Tobius, ii, m. *The river Towy in Wales*, Camd.

Tochari, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 17.

Togiſonus, i, m. *A river flowing by the city Padua in Italy*, Plin. 3, 16. hod. *Bacbiglione*, Hard.

‖ Tolapia, æ, f. *The iſle of Thanet in Kent*, or, as ſome, *Sheppey*.

‖ Toletum, i, n. *Toledo in Spain*.

Tollentinates, ium, m. pl. *A people of the Marchia di Ancona in Italy*, Plin, 3, 13. Locus hod. *Tollentino*, Hard.

Tollentinum, i, n. *A town of Picenum* ; unde incolæ *Tollentinates*, Plin. 3, 13.

Toliſtoboii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Galatia* ; concerning whoſe removeal from Gaul into Aſia, ſee *Liv.* 38, 16.

Toloſa, æ, f. *The capital of Languedoc in France*, Mart. 9, 100. ☞ Dicitur & *Tectoſagum* ; hod. *Tholouſe*. Hinc

Toloſani, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Tholouſa*, Plin. 3, 4.

Toloſates, ium, m. pl. *Idem*. Cæſ. B. G. 1.

Tolpiacum, i, n. *A town of Belgium*, Tac. Ann. 4, 79. hod. *Zulpich*, Cellar.

Tolumnius, ii, m. (1) *A king of the Vejentes, who put to death the Roman ambaſſadours, and was ſlain by A. Corn. Coſſus*. (2) *An augur, the friend of Turnus, and enemy of Æneas*. (1) Liv. 4, 19. (2) Virg. Æn. 12, 258.

‖ Tomarus, i, m. *A mountain of Epirus*. *Vid.* Tmarus.

*Tŏmītæ, ārum, m. pl. *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 2, 85. *The inhabitants of*

*Tŏmos, i, f. [*à* τέμνω, Gr. *Lat.* ſectio quòd ibi Medea Abſyrti fratris membra fruſtulatim conſciderit, quò inſequenti patri moram faceret] *A town of Pontus, on the weſtern ſea, famous for being the place of Ovid's baniſhment*. Inde Tomos dictus locus eſt, quia fertur in illo Membra ſoror fratris conſecuiſſe ſui, *Ov. Triſt.* 3, 9, 33. Hinc

*Tŏmĭtānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Tomos*. Tomitana regio, *Ov. Triſt.* 5, 7, 10.

*Tŏmўris, is, f. *A queen of Scythia*. *Vid.* Thomyris.

Topazos, & Topaſios, i, f. *An iſland in the Red ſea, from whence the Topaz ſtone ſeemeth to have its name*, Plin. 6, 29.

Tŏrĭni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Val. Flacc. 6, 144.

‖ Tornācum, i, n. *A city of Flanders*, hod. *Tournay*. Incolæ *Tornacenſes*, Plin. *Nervii*, Cæſ.

Tornātes, ium, m. pl. *The people about Tournay in the Low Countries*, Plin. 4, 19.

Torone, es, f. *A town of Macedon*, Plin, 4, 10.

Torquātus, i, m. [*à* torque, quem T. Manlius à Gallo duce ad Anienem detraxit] *The cognomen of Titus Manlius*, from a golden chain or collar, the ſpoil of a Gaul by him ſlain, A. U. 393. which the Manlian family wore for a badge of honour, till it was taken from them by Caius Cæſar, *Suet. Calig.* 35. He beheaded his ſon for fighting without his order, though he got the victory, and brought home the ſpoil. He was thrice conſul, and thrice dictator. *Sævum ſecuri Torquatum*, Virg. Æn. 6, 824. *conf.* Liv. 7, 10.

Tortor, ōris, m. *A ſurname of Apollo*, Suet. Aug. 70.

Toxandri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people about Breda and Gertrudenburg in the Low Countries*, Plin. 4, 17.

T ante R.

Trabæa, æ, m. *A comick poet*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21. & *de Fin.* 2, 4.

Trachalus, i, m. *An excellent oratour*, Quint. 10, 1.

* ‖ Trăchas, æ, f. [*à* τραχὺς, aſper, quòd in colle ſita] *A city of Italy*, called alſo *Terracina*, or *Tarracina* ; alſo *Trachina*, belonging to the ancient Volſcians.

*Trăcheōti[illegible] ĭdis, f. *A diſtrict of Cilicia*, Plin. [illegible]

* [illegible], f. *vel* Trāchīne, & cum Græc. vo[illegible] [ἀπὸ τῆς τραχύτητος, Gr. *ſc.* ab aſpe[illegible]te] *A city of Theſſaly, built by Hercules* ; whence it is alſo called *Heraclea*, vid. Plin. 4, 7. & Ov. Met. 11, 627. Hinc

*Trăchīnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Trachin*, Syneed. *Theſſalian*. Thrachinia puppis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 502.

Trăchōnītis, ĭtĭdis, f. *A region of Paleſtine in Syria, between mount Libanus and the lake of Tiberias*, Plin. 5, 18. It was bounded on the eaſt by Arabia Deſerta, on the ſouth by Ituræa, on the weſt by Jordan, and on the north by mount Libanus.

Tragurium, ii, n. *An iſland and town of Illyricum*, or *Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 21. hod. *Trau*.

‖ Trajāna colonia, *A town of Lower Germany*, Antonin. *Keiſerwert*, Ortel.

Trajānus, i, m. *The fourteenth emperour of Rome, a Spaniard by birth* ; a man deſervedly commended for his civil and military virtues. The ſenate gave him the eulogy of OPTIMUS PRINCEPS, as his coins, which are very obvious, ſtill witneſs. So mild was he in his adminiſtration, that only one ſenatour ſuffered dureing his reign of 19 years, and 6 months. The third perſecution of the Chriſtians indeed was raiſed in his time, but this was occaſioned by the miſrepreſentation of their enemies. For being rightly informed of their behaviour by the younger Pliny, he immediately put a ſtop to it. He died in the 9th month of the 62d year of his age, and was the only perſon buryed in the city. His aſhes were depoſited in a golden urn, under a pillar of 144 feet. He left ſo great an opinion of his goodneſs, that no better wiſh could be made in their acclamations by the ſenate to any ſucceeding emperour, than that he might be more fortunate than Auguſtus, more excellent than Trajan. *Lege vit. ab Eutrop. ſcript.*

‖ Trajectum ad Moſam, *Maeſtricht in Brabant* ; ad Mœnum, *Frankfurt on the Main* ; ad Oderum, *Frankfurt on the Oder* ; ad Rhenum, *Utrecht* ; Suevorum, *Schwinfurdt*.

‖ Trajectus, i, m. abſol. *Anton.* *A village on the Severn : Oldbury*, Camd.

Tralles, ium, *Juv.* 3, 70. Trallis in ſing. *Plin.* 5, 29. *A city of the Leſſer Aſia, between Caria and Lydia* ; whence Stephanus reckoneth it *in Lydia*, Ptolemy and Plin. *in Caria*.

Tranſalpina (Gallia) *Gaul properly ſo called*, being beyond the Alps to the Romans, but on this ſide to us, *vid. Cæſ. lib. 7. ineunt.* ☞ Dicitur etiam *Gallia comata*.

Tranſilvānia, æ, f. *A part of Dacia, ſurrounded with woods and mountains*. ☞ Dicitur etiam *Pannodacia*, ſc. *ex* Pannoniâ & Daciâ ; hod. *Trebiſonde*. Vid. Geogr.

Tranſpădāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people beyond the river Po*, Cic. Off. 3, 22.

Tranſpădānus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, thoſe people*. Tranſpadana regio, *Plin.* 3, 17.

Tranſtĭbĕrīnus, a, um, adj. Tranſtiberina cutis cani detracta, *Mart.* 6, 93, 4. *A ſtinking dog's ſkin, taned on that ſide the Tiber, where men of dirty and offenſive trades lived.*

Trapezus, untis, f. *An ancient city of Aſia, built by the Greeks in the fartheſt part of Pontus,* Tac. Hiſt. 3, 47, 2.

Trăſȳmenus, Trăſimēnus, *vel* Trăſimēnius lacus. *A lake near Peruſia in Tuſcany, famous for the battle fought between Flaminius the Roman conſul and Hannibal,* where the former and 15,000 men were ſlain, and 10,000 put to flight, *Liv.* 22, 7. but others magnify the number.

Trĕbātius, ii, m. *An equeſtrian, a good ſoldier, a good lawyer, and a good man.* He was greatly beloved by Cæſar, whom he followed in his expedition into Gaul; neither was he leſs dear to Auguſtus. Cicero highly honoured him, and frequently wrote to him; and Horace was intimate with him. *Vid.* Cic. Attic. 10, 1. & Hor. Sat. 2, 1.

Trebellius, ii, m. *Several Romans of this name.* (1) *M. Trebellius,* mentioned b[illegible]o. (2) *Trebellius Maximus,* governour [illegible] ſordidly covetous, that he was b[illegible]ed by the army. (3) || *Trebellius Po*[illegible]rian, a part of whoſe works ſtill rem[illegible]eth. (1) Pro Quint. 5. (2) Tac. Ann. 1, 60, 1. (3) *Vid.* Voſſ. Hiſt. Lat. 2, 6.

Trĕbia, æ, f. *A river near Placentia falling into the Po,* Sil. 1, 47. & Luc. 2, 46.

Trĕbiātes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Umbria in Italy,* Plin. 3, 14.

Trebonius, ii, m. *One who conſpired with Brutus and Caſſius to aſſaſſinate Julius Cæſar;* but he, as well as they, paid dear for his ingratitude to his friend, who had raiſed him to the conſulſhip, being trepaned and ſlain by Dolabella at Smyrna, *Paterc.* 2, 69.

Trĕbŭla, æ, f. (1) *A town,* or *village, of the Sabines, famous for excellent cheeſe.* (2) Alſo *a town of Campania.* (1) Plin. 3, 5. & Mart. 5, 72. (2) *Hinc* Trebulanum, *villæ, ut videtur, nomen,* Cic. Attic. 5, 3.

|| Trecæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of France;* hod. *Troyes en Champaigne.* Unde

Trecaſſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Troyes,* Plin. 4, 18.

Tremetus, *vid.* Trimetus.

|| Tremonia, æ, f. *Dortmund in Weſtphalia.*

|| Trenta, æ, f. *The river Trent.*

Trĕvĕri, *vel* Trĕvĭri, ōrum, m. pl. (1) *A city once of Latium in the Appian way.* (2) Alſo *the city Treves,* or *Trier in Germany.* (1) Cic. *Tres Tabernas,* ut & S. Luc. Act. 28, 15. vocat. (2) Plin. 4, 17. Hinc

Trĕvĕricus, a, um, adj. *Of Treves,* or *Trier.* In agro Treverico compertum, *Plin.* 18, 20. conf. *Auſon.* de *Clar. urb.* 4.

Triballi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Mæſia;* or, as now, *Bulgaria,* Plin. 4, 1.

Tribŏci, *vel* Tribŏcci, ōrum, m. pl. *Cæſ. B.G.* 1, 51. Tribŏchi, *Plin.* 4, 1. *A people of Upper Germany, about Strazburg.*

Trīcæ, ārum, f. pl. *A ſmall town of Apulia;* as is alſo *Apinæ,* Plin. 3, 11. whence uſed proverbially to denote *trifles,* or *things of no account,* Mart. 14, 1, 7.

Tricca, æ, f. *A town of Theſſaly,* Liv. 36, 13. Hinc

|| Triccæus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Tricca,* Avien. *in* Arat. 206.

Tricaſtini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul in the Delphinate,* Plin. 3, 4.

Tricolli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Dauphiné in France,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Talard* in Delphinatu, viâ quæ à Siſterone Vapincum ducit, *Hard.*

Tricorii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Provence in France,* Plin. 3, 4. Ubi nunc Maſſilienſis ager, Aquiſextienſis, & ſupra Druentiam Aptenſis, *Hard.*

|| Tricorium, ii, n. *Treguier in little Bretagne.*

|| Tridentum, i, n. *A city in the north of Italy, famous for the eccleſiaſtical council there begun, A.D. 1545. and continued for 18 years;* hod. *Trent.* Hinc

Tridentinus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Trent.* Tridentini Alpes, *Plin.* 3, 16.

|| Tridinum, i, n. *Trin in Montferrat.*

Trieris, is, f. *A town of Idumea,* Plin. 5, 20.

*Triĕtĕrĭca, ōrum, n. pl. [*i. e.* τρία ἔτη, Gr. complentes] *A feſtival to Bacchus every three years,* Luc. 5, 74.

*Triĕtĕrĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the feſtival of three years.* Trieterica ſacra, *Ov. Met.* 6, 587. Audito ſtimulant Trieterica Baccho Orgia, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 302.

Trifanum, i, n. *A town of Latium, between Sinueſſa and Minturnæ,* Liv. 8, 11.

Trigĕmĭna porta, *A gate in Rome, through which the three Horatii went to fight the three Curiatii,* Liv. *Vid.* Appell.

|| Trigiſanum, i, n. *A town of Noricum,* Anton. hod. *Traſmur,* Cellar.

Trimontium, ii, n. *A town in Thrace,* otherwiſe called *Philippopolis,* Plin. 4, 11. hod. *Philippopoli,* Hard.

Trīnacria, æ, f. [quòd habeat τρία ἄκρα, *i. e.* tria promontoria] *The iſland of Sicily, ſo called from its three promontories and triangular form.* Intremit omnis Murmure Trinacria, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 582.

Trīnacris, f. & Trīnacrius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian.* Terra Trinacris, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 420. Trinacria pubes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 450.

Trinium, ii, n. *A river of Naples in Italy,* Plin. 3, 12. hod. *Trigno,* Hard. It ariſeth in the Apennines, paſſeth through Abruzzo, and runeth into the gulf of Naples near Guaſto d'Amone.

Trinobantes, um, m. pl. *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 20. *The people of Middleſex and Eſſex,* Camd. ſed aliter Glareanus, quem, ſi vacat, adi.

Triocala, æ, f. *A city in the ſouthern part of Sicily, on the river Iſburus,* Sil. 14, 271. hod. *Troccoli,* Hard.

Triocalini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Triocala,* Plin. 3, 8.

Triŏpas, æ, m. *The father of Eriſichthon, who thence is called* Triopeius, *Ov. Met.* 8, 751.

Triŏpēis, ĭdis, f. Patron. *The daughter of Eriſichthon,* Ov. Met. 8, 172.

Trĭphālus, i, m. [à tribus phallis] *Priapus,* ſo called, *Tib. Priap.* 83, 63.

*|| Trīphylia, æ, f. [Τριφυλία, Gr.] *A diſtrict of Peloponneſus,* Dionyſ. Perieg. 409.

*Trīpŏlis [ita dict. quòd tribus populis incolerentur hæ urbes; *ſc.* à τρεῖς, tres, & πόλις, urbs] *There were ſeveral cities of this name.* (1) *One in Syria.* (2) *Another in Theſſaly.* (3) *A third in Laconia.* (1) Plin. 5, 20. (2) Liv. 42, 53. (3) Id. 35, 27. ☞ *Tripolitani* incolæ omnium dici videntur.

|| Tripontium, ii, n. *Towceſter in Northamptonſhire,* Camd.

Triptŏlĕmus, i, m. *The ſon of Celeus, king of Eleuſinia in Attica.* He was ſent through the air by Ceres to teach the people of every country to plough and ſow, becauſe his father had kindly entertained her, when ſhe was in ſearch of her daughter Proſerpina. *Lege Ov. Met.* 5. *fab.* 11. Socrates reckoneth him among the infernal judges, in the noble oration which he either made himſelf, or Plato hath made for him, before his judges after his condemnation, a part whereof *Cicero* hath done us the favour to tranſlate, *Tuſc.* 1, 41.

Triquetra, æ, f. *A title given to the iſland of Sicily, as being almoſt in the form of a triangle.* ¶ Triquetra prædia, *lands in Sicily,* Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 54.

|| Triſanton, ŏnis, f. *The river Hanton; unde* Triſantonis portus, *Southampton.*

*|| Triſmĕgiſtus, i, m. [*i. e.* ter maximus; Hermes; *ex* τρεῖς, tres, & μέγιστος, maximus] *An Ægyptian ſo called, becauſe he was a philoſopher, a prieſt, and a king.* Vid. *Suid.*

Tritānus, i, m. *A gladiatour of prodigious ſtrength,* ex Varr. Plin. 7, 20.

Tritea, *Plin.* 4, 3. Tritia, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2. *A town of Arcadia.*

Tritium, ii, n. *A town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis, not far from Nugara,* Plin. 3, 3.

*Trīton, ōnis, & os, m. [Τρίτων, Gr.] (1) *The ſon of Neptune and Amphitrite,* Heſiod. Theog. 930. & Hygin. præf. fab. His buſt is of a man, his lower parts of a fiſh. His fore feet are like thoſe of a horſe, his tail is forked in form of a moon. The poets make him Neptune's trumpeter, *vid.* Virg. Æn. 6, 171. & 10, 209. & deinc. (2) *A lake and river in Africa.* (1) Vid. auct. ſuprà cit. (2) Plin. 3, 5. Torpens Tritonos palus, *Luc.* 9, 347.

*Trītōnia, & Trītōnis, ĭdis, f. [à Tritone palude, quâ delectata fuit, *Luc.* 9, 350. vel quòd ibi nata fuerit, *Sil.* 3, 333.] *Pallas,* or *Minerva, ſo called.* Tritonia denſos Sparſit crines, *Luc.* 9, 687. Hic colat Albano Tritonida cultus in auro, *Mart.* 4, 1, 5.

*Trītōniăcus, a, um, adj. ¶ Tritoniaca palus, *a lake in Scythia,* Ov. Met. 15, 358.

Trittenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Tritea,* Plin. 4, 6.

|| Triventum, i, n. *A town of Naples in Italy,* Front. hod. *Trivento,* Cellar.

Trĭvia, æ, f. [quoniam in Triviis colitur] *Diana ſo called,* becauſe fabled to have three faces, that of *Luna* in heaven, on earth *Diana, Hecate* in hell; or, as others, becauſe ſhe preſided over the *triviæ,* or highways. Nympha Triviæ grata, *Ov. Met.* 2, 416.

Trĭviæ lacus, *A lake of Italy, eighteen miles from Rome, and ſix miles in compaſs,* Virg. Æn. 7, 516. hod. *Lago di Nemi.*

Trĭviæ lucus, *A place in Latium near the ſaid lake;* or, as others, *in Campania,* Virg. Æn. 6, 13.

Trīvĭcum, i, n. *A ſmall town in Campania, ſituate in a mountainous part of the country,* Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 79. hod. *Trevice.*

Triumpilini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy,* Plin. 3, 20. prope *Troppia,* Cellar.

Trōas, ădis, f. (1) *A country in the Leſſer Aſia, near the Helleſpont,* called alſo *Phrygia Minor.* (2) || *A city in that country,* called *Alexandrea Troas.* (3) Patron. pro gentili, *A Trojan woman.* (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) S. Luc. Act. Ap. 20, 5. & 6. (3) In ſolâ ſecretæ Troades actâ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 613.

Trocmi, ōrum, m. pl. *Gallogrecians,* or *Galatians;* a people mixed of Gauls and Greeks, *Liv.* 38, 16.

Trœzen, ēnis, & Trœzēne, es, f. *A city of Peloponneſus, where Pittheus, the father of Æthra, who was mother of Theſeus, reigned,* Ov. Ep. 4, 107. Hinc

Trœzēnius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Trœſen.* Trœzenius heros, *Ov. Met.* 8, 566. *i. e.* Theſeus.

Troglodytæ, ārum. comm. gen. [*Lat.* antra ſubeuntes; *ex* τρώγλη, caverna, & δύνω, ſubeo] *A people bordering upon Æthiopia near the Arabian gulf, who live in dens and caves; whence they have their name.* They are ſaid to feed on ſerpents, *Plin.* 5, 8.

Trōja, æ, f. [à Troë rege] (1) *A city of the Leſſer Aſia* moſt commonly, but properly ſeemeth to ſignify *the whole country of Phrygia;* whence *Tros* and *Phryx* are ſynonymous. This city was famous for holding out a ſiege of ten years againſt the whole power of Greece, though at laſt it was burnt and deſtroyed. (2) Alſo *a tilt,* or *tournament by boys on horſeback.* (1) Conſtat Trojâ captâ in cæteros ſævitum Trojanos, *Liv. princ. op.* (2) Trojaque nunc, pueri, Trojanum dicitur agmen, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 602.

Trōjānus, a, um, adj. *Of Troy,* or *Phrygia.* Naſcetur pulchrâ Trojanus origine Cæſar, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 290. Trojanæ opes, *Id. ib.* 2, 4.

Trōĭcus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Troïca Roma, *Prop.* 4, 1, 87. Troïcum bellum, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12.

Trōĭlus, i, m. *The ſon of Priamus.* Impubes Troïlus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 16.

Trōjŭgĕna, æ, c. g. *One deſcended from the Trojans.* Trojugena interpres divûm, *i. e.* Helenus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 359.

Trōïus, a, um, adj. *Of Troy; Trojan.* Troïus heros, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 530. Gaza Troïa, *Id. ib.* 1, 123.

•Trŏphŏnius, ii, m. [Τροφώνιος, Gr.] *He pretended to give forth oracles in a vault, or cavern, made by himſelf, and was worſhiped in Bœotia.* Hujus meminit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 19. & 22. & de antro *Heliod. Æthiop. l.* 2. *mihi pag.* 27. Hinc

•Trŏphŏniānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Trophonius.* Trophoniana narratio, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1.

Tros, Trōis, m. (1) *The ſon of Erichthonius, the father of Aſſaracus and Ilus, the third king of Phrygia the Leſs, which from him was called* Troy. (2) Alſo *a Trojan.* (1) Troſque Bareus, & Trojæ Cynthius auctor, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 36. (2) Tros Tyriuſque mihi nullo diſcrimine agetur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 578.

Troſſulum, i, n. *An inland town of Tuſcany,* from which the Roman cavalry were called *Troſſuli,* which in the time of Romulus and the ſucceeding kings were named *Celeres* and *Flexumines,* becauſe the Roman horſe had taken this town without the help of the foot, *Plin.* 33, 2. hod. *Troſſo.*

Truentīnus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Truentum.* Qui Truentinas ſervant cum flumine turres, *Sil.* 8, 435.

Truentum, i, n. *A river and town in Picenum,* Plin. 3, 13. hod. amnem *Tronto*; *Torre di Seguro* locum vocant, ubi oppidum fuit, *Hard.*

Trutulenſis portus, *Sandwich in Kent*; fortè rect. *Rutupenſis,* Tac. Agric. 38, 7.

•‖ Tryphiŏdōrus, i, m. [Τρυφιόδωρος, Gr.] *An Ægyptian grammarian*; de quo vid. Suid.

•Trўphon, is, m. [Τρύφων, Gr.] (1) ‖ *A grammarian of Alexandria, in the time of Auguſtus.* (2) ‖ *A ſurname of one of the Ptolemies king of Syria.* (3) ‖ *A Jewiſh writer.* (4) *A bookſeller, mentioned by Martial.* (1) De hoc vid. Suid. (2) Hujus nummi in cimeliis antiquarr. videntur. (3) Contra hunc ſcripſit Juſt. Martyr. (4) Lib. 4, 72. & 14, 194. Vid. & Quint. *in* Proœm.

T ante U.

Tubantes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Weſtphalia,* Tac. Ann. 51, 3.

Tubĕro, ōnis, m. *Many Romans of this name occurr in the claſſick writers; one of them Tully's oration for Ligarius hath made more conſiderable.* Tuberones reip. ingrata nomina, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 22, 8.

Tuberum, i, n. *Rottenburg in Germany, on the river Taubur,* Plin. 6, 23.

Tŭbiluſtria, ōrum, n. pl. Feſta Rom. Mart. die 23. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. *vid.* Tubiluſtrium *in Appell.*

Tuburbis, is, f. *An inland town of Africa,* Plin. 5, 4.

‖ Tucca, æ, m. *A famous Roman poet, who, with Plotius and Varius, men of great learning and judgement, were ordered by Auguſtus to correct Virgil's Æneids, but to add nothing,* Serv.

Tūcia, *vel* Tūria, æ, f. *A little river near Rome,* Sil. 13, 5.

Tūder, ĕris, f. & Tūdertum, i, n. *An inland town of Umbria,* Plin. 3, 14. & Sil. 6, 645. hod. *Todi.* Hinc

Tūders, tis. *Of,* or *belonging to, Tuder.* Gradivicola Tuders, *Sil.* 4, 222. *Incolæ* Tudertes, Martem colentes, *Id.* 8, 464.

‖ Tuerobis, is, m. *The river Tivy in Wales.*

‖ Tueſis, is, f. *Berwick upon Tweed,* Camd.

Tuſicani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, not far from Attidium,* Plin. 3, 14.

Tugienſis ſaltus, *A foreſt in Bætick Spain,* Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Sierra de Alcaraz,* Hard.

Tuiſto, *vel* Tuiſco, *unde* Tuiſcones, *Germans*; *a god of the Germans,* Tac. Ger. 2, 3.

‖ Tulingi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Stulingen in Switzerland.*

‖ Tuliſurgium, ii, n. *The city of Brunſwick.*

Tullia, æ, f. *The name of ſeveral Roman ladies.* (1) *The impious daughter of Servius Tullus*; ſhe drove her chariot over the body of her aged father, who after a reign of 44 years was ſlain by the command of Tarquinius Superbus her huſband, that he might ſucceed him. (2) *The daughter of M. Tullius Cicero.* (1) Liv. 1, 48. Ov. Faſt. 6, 643. & deinc. (2) Cic. Fam. 2, 15. & 16. & 6, 18.

Tulliānum, *vid.* Appell.

Tulliŏla, æ, f. *The daughter of M. T. Cicero,* Cic. Attic. 1, 3.

Tullius, nomen gentile à Servio Tullo, 6 Rom. rege; *A family name, one of whom was the prince of Roman eloquence.* Vid. Ciceronem.

Tullus, i, m. *The name of two Roman kings, the third and ſixth.* The former, *viz.* Tullus Hoſtilius, grandſon of Hoſtilius, ſlain in the Sabine war, was of a warlike ſpirit: the latter named Servius, was educated by Tarquinius Priſcus, and ſucceded him in the kingdom by uſurpation. *Vid.* Liv. 1, 26. & ibid. 16.

Tulſis, is, f. *A little river in Spain,* Mela.

‖ Tunetanus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Tunis.* Regnum Tunetanum, *vid. Cluv. Geogr.* 6, 8.

Tunētum, i, n. *quod* & Tunes, ētis, f. *A city and diſtrict of Africa, fifteen miles from Carthage,* Liv. 30, 9. & ibid. 16.

Tungri, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Tongres in Liege,* Plin. 4, 17.

Turbo, ōnis, m. *A very ſtout ſtruting gladiatour, but a dwarf,* Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 310.

Turci, *vel* Tŭrcæ [de etymo lis eſt] *A barbarous people, originally Scythians of Aſia, not mentioned by this name by any writer more ancient than Mela,* lib. 1. cap. ult. *Pliny* mentioneth them, as inhabiting near the lake Mæotis, *lib.* 6. *cap.* 7.

‖ Turcĭcus, a, um, adj. *Turkiſh, of the Turks,* Ap. recent.

Turdĕtāni, ōrum, m. pl. [Τυρδιτάνοι, Gr.] *A people of Luſitania, inhabitants of the preſent kingdom of Algarve, now ſubject to the king of Portugal,* Strab. lib. 3. *Plautus* puneth on this word, and uſeth it *pro turdos vendentibus,* Capt. 1, 2, 60.

Turdŭli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Andaluſia in Spain,* Varr. R. R. 2, 10.

Tūria, æ, f. *A river of Spain,* Claud. *de* Laud. Serenæ, 72. hod. *Douro.* ☞ Scrib. & *Duria.*

Turiaſo, ŏnis, f, *A city of Arragon in Spain,* Plin. 34, 14.

Turingia, *vel* Thuringia, æ, f. *The Landgraviate of Upper Saxony.* It hath Miſnia on the eaſt, Brunſwick on the north, Heſſe on the weſt, and Franconia on the ſouth. The chief city is Erfurth; hod. *Duringhen.*

Turnus, i, m. *A king of the Rutilians, the rival of Æneas, who after ſeveral battles was ſlain by Æneas,* Virg. Æn. 12. ſub fin.

‖ Turonia, æ, f. *A province of France,* vulgò *Tourain.*

Turonis, is, f. *Toures in France, between Orleans eaſtward, and Anjou weſtward, upon the river Loire.* Incolæ etiam *Turones* vocantur, *Plin.* 4, 18.

‖ Turpilius, ii, m. *An old comick poet mentioned by* Priſcian, Nonius, *&c.*

Turpio Ambivius, *An excellent actor of comedies,* Ter. & Tac. Orat. 203.

Tuſca, æ, f. *A diſtrict of Africa,* Plin. 5, 4.

Tuſcānĭcus, Tuſcānus, & Tuſcus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to Tuſcany,* or *Etruria*; *Tuſcan, Etrurian.* Tuſcanica ſigna, *Plin.* 14, 7. Tuſcana columna, *Vitruv,* 4, 6. *fin.* Tuſca diſciplina, *i. e.* ars divinandi, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6. *Vid.* Thuſcus.

Tuſci, ōrum, m. pl. *Tuſcans, Etrurians,* Cic. N. D. 2, 4. & Liv. 2, 51.

‖ Tuſcia, æ, f. [à Tuſco Herculis fil.] called anciently *Tyrrhenia,* and *Etruria.* Vid. Voſſ. de vitiis ſermonis, 1, 7.

Tuſcŭlānenſis, e, & Tuſcŭlānus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Tuſculum.* ¶ Tuſculanenſes dies, *days paſſed at Tuſculum,* where Tully had a country houſe, called *Tuſculanum,* Cic. Fam. 9, 6. Tuſculanus ager. ¶ Tuſculanæ quæſtiones, *five books of Tully ſo called.*

Tuſcŭlum, i, n. *A city of Italy, about twelve miles from Rome,* built on an eminence, where many of the Roman nobility, and particularly Virgil and Horace, and Tully, had country ſeats. Superni villa candens Tuſculi, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 29. hod. *Fraſcati.*

† Tūtānus, i, m. [quòd urbem Romam tutatus eſt] *Hercules ſo called, becauſe he defended Rome againſt Hannibal,* Varr. *ap.* Non.

•Tūtēlīna, *vel* Tūtūlīna, æ, f. *A godeſs ſuppoſed to preſerve the granaries, and ſtore houſes of corn,* Varr. *ap.* Non. & Auguſtin.

Tutia, æ, f. *A veſtal virgin, who, to free herſelf from the ſuſpicion of unchaſtity, carryed water in a ſieve from Tiber to the temple of Veſta,* Liv. Ep. 20.

‖ Tutunus, i, m. *id. qui* & Mutunus, *Priapus ſo called.* Mutunum tutunum *junctim vocat* Feſt. *ut* & Auguſt.

T ante Y.

Tyăna, [illegible] *city of Cappadocia at the foot of moun*[illegible] country of Apollonius the philoſo[illegible] magician, *Plin.* 5, 29. & 6, 3.

Tyăn[illegible], a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Tyana.* Tyaneĭus incola, *Ov. Met.* 8, 719.

Tўbĕris, Tybris, *vid.* Tibris.

Tўbur, Tўburs, Tўburnus, *vid.* Tibur, *&c.*

•Tychius, ii, m. [Τύχιος, Gr.] *An excellent artiſt in metal, who made the ſhield of Ajax,* Ov. Faſt. 3, 824. & Hom. Il. η, 220.

Tўde, es, f. *A town of Spain built by Diomedes, and called after the name of his father Tydeus,* Sil. 16, 369.

•Tўdeus, i, m. [Τυδεύς, Gr.] *The ſon of Oeneus king of Calydonia, and Perobœa, father of Diomedes,* a man of great valour, though of ſmall ſtature, *Hom. Il.* δ, 399. & ε, 801. Cunctis Tydeus audentior actis, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 175. conf. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 479.

Tymphei, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Ætolia,* Plin. 4, 2.

Tyndăreus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Tyndarus.* Tyndareus puer, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 67.

•Tyndărĭdæ, ārum, m. pl. Patron. *The ſons of Tyndaris,* namely, Caſtor and Pollux, though only the former was ſo, Pollux being begot by Jupiter; but both are ſo called, becauſe the ſons of *Tyndaris,* i. e. *Leda,* Ov. Met. 8, 301.

•Tyndăris, ĭdis, f. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 601. *Helen ſo called, becauſe the daughter of*

•Tyndărus, *vel* Tyndăreus, i, m. [Τύνδαρος, Gr.] *A king of the Lacedemonians, the huſband of Leda, with whom Jupiter lay in the form of a ſwan,* Ov. *in* Ib. 354. Hom. Odyſſ. ο, 297. *Vid.* Leda, Caſtor, & Pollux.

•Tўphōeus, Tўphōeos, m. [ἀ τύφομαι, inflammor, ut qui fulminatus periêrit] *A huge giant, the ſon of Titan and Terra,* who is fabled to have fought againſt the gods; who feared him ſo, as to change themſelves into divers ſhapes. At length Jupiter ſtruck him with thunder, and laid him under the iſland Inarime; or, as Pindar, mount Ætna, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 279. & *ſeqq. Ov. Met.* 5, 325. & *deinc. Luc.* 5, 101. *Pind. Pith.* 1.

•Tўphōëus, a, um, adj. ¶ Tela Typhoëa, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 669. *Jove's thunderbolts, forged by Typhoëus.*

•Tўphōius, *vel* Tўphōeius, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Claud. Rapt. Pref. 3, 183.

•Tўphon, ŏnis, m. [Τύφων, Gr.] *A great giant, the ſon of Terra, conceived by the ſtroke of Juno's hand,* who grieved that Jupiter had conceived Minerva without her aſſiſtance, cauſeing a ſhe-dragon to nurſe him, *Hom. Hymn.* in *Apoll.* vid. & *Senec.* in *Octavia.* ☞ Aliqui cum præced. confundunt. *Vid.* Ov. Faſt. 2 461.

•‖ Tyrannion Amiſenus, [Τυραννίων, Gr.] *A noble grammarian in the time of Pompejus Magnus.* He taught at Rome, and got a good eſtate. Alſo *a grandſon of the former,* a captive bought by Dimas a freed man of Cæſar, and preſented to Terentia the wife of Tully, *Suid.*

Tўras, æ, m. *A river of European Sarmatia, diſchargeing itſelf into the Euxine ſea between* *the Iſter and Beryſthenes.* Nullo tardior amne Tyras, *Ov. è Ponto*, 4, 10, 50. hod. *Dnieſter.*

Tȳrinthia, æ, f. *A city near Argos, where Hercules was nurſed*; who from thence was called *Tyrinthius*, Plin. 4, 6.

Tȳrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tyros.* Tyrius murex, *Ov. Met.* 11, 166. Tyria urbs, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 344. Tyrii coloni, *Id. ib.* 1, 16. Tyriæ arces, *Id. ib.* 1, 24.

Tȳro, ûs, f. *A Theſſalian virgin who fell in love with the river Enipeus; which Neptune takeing advantage of took the form of that river, and begot on her Neleus and Pelias*, Prop. 2, 28, 51.

Tȳros, i, f. *Luc.* 3, 217. [*à* צור rupes] Tyrus, *Curt.* 4, 4, 19. *A very ancient and famous city of Phœnicia*, built by Agenor in an iſland about ſix furlongs from the ſea. This was the mother of many famous cities, as of *Leptis, Carthage, Utica, Cadiz*, &c. B[illegible] It was taken by Alexander, after a ſiege [illegible] months, who joined it to the continent. V[illegible]urt. *ubi ſuprà.* Incolæ dicti *Tyrii*, Virg. Æn. 1, 342. celebres purpurâ inventâ, unde *Tyria palla*, i. e. *purpurea*, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. *vid.* Plin. 35, 6.

Tyrrhēni, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* Tyrrheno Atys fil.] *The people of Tuſcany, who came out of Italy and ſettled there*, Virg. Georg. 2, 193.

Tyrrhēnia, æ, f. *The country of Etruria*, or *Tuſcany.* Concurrit Latio Tyrrhenia tota, *Ov. Met.* 452.

Tyrrhēnius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Tuſcany.* Tyrrhena manus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 43. ¶ Tyrrhenum mare, *Plin.* 3, 5. *That part of the Mediterranean ſea, which waſheth the ſouthern part of Italy.* It is alſo called *Mare inferum*, in Roman writers.

Tyrrheīdes, is, & *pl.* Tyrrheīdæ, ārum, m. Patron. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 28. *Sons of*

Tyrrheus, i, m. *The herdſman of king Latinus, one of whoſe ſtags being ſhot by Aſcanius, the ſon of Æneas, occaſioned the war between the Trojans and Latins*, Virg. Æn. 7, 485.

Tyrtæus, i, m. [Τυρταῖος, Gr.] *A very ancient poet of Athens, but there in no great reputation.* The Spartans being worſted by the Meſſenians in ſeveral battles conſulted Apollo what to do, who bid them ſend for an Athenian general. But the Athenians looking on the Spartan affairs as almoſt deſperate, ſent them in deriſion this Tyrtæus; who, though no great ſoldier, with his verſes at the head of the army inſpired the Spartans with ſo much courage and contempt of death, that they obtained a glorious victory. Hence that of *Horace*, Tyrtæus mares animos in Martia bella Exacuit, *A. Poët.* 401. *Hujus meminit Plat. de Rep. Pauſan. in Meſſer. & alii.*

Tyſias, æ, m. *One of the moſt ancient oratours*, Cic. *de* Invent. 2, 2.

V ante A.

•‖ VABER, ĕris, f. [Οὔαβηρ, Gr.] *A city of Mauritania*, Ptol.

Vacca, æ, f. *A famous city the moſt conſiderable mart in Africa*, Sall. B. Jug. 51. Incolæ *Vaccenſes*, Id. ib.

Vaccæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Leon in Spain*, Liv. Epit. 48.

Vaccus (M) *A conſpiratour againſt the commonwealth, with C. Gracchus put to death by order of the Senate, and his houſe demoliſhed*, Cic. *pro* Domo, 38.

Văcūna, æ, f. [*à* vacando] *The godeſs of reſt and eaſe, to whom the huſbandmen ſacrificed after harveſt.* Her temple was in Reate, *Plin.* 3, 12. Poſt fanum putre Vacunæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10. *fin.* Hinc

Văcūnālis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Vacuna.* Nunc quoque cùm fiant antiquæ ſacra Vacunæ, Ante Vacunales ſtantque ſedentque focos, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 308.

Vāda, æ, f. *A town of Gelderland, which for ſome time ſtoutly oppoſed the Romans*, Tac. Hiſt. 5, 25, 1.

Vădăvēro, ōnis, m. *A river and mountain of Celtiberia*, Mart. 1, 1, 50, 6.

Vadimonis lacus, *A lake in Tuſcany*, Liv. 9, 39.

Văga, æ, f. (1) *A city of Africa belonging to Carthage.* (2) ‖ *The river Wye in South Wales, that diſchargeth itſelf into the Severn.* (1) Sil. 3, 259. (2) Steph.

Vagenni, ōrum, m. pl. *Sil.* 8, 607. Vagienni, *Plin.* 3, 5. & 20. *A people of the Alps, bordering upon Liguria.*

‖ Vagniacæ, ārum, f. pl. *Anton. Maidſtone in Kent*, Camd. Interpr.

Vahalis, is, f. *Tac. Ann.* 2, 6, 6. ‖ Vehal, *Serv* *A river of the Low Countries, or rather a part of the Rhine, runing by Nimeguen, and falling into the Meuſe.*

‖ Valachia, æ, f. *A part of the ancient Dacia*, Steph.

‖ Valdemontium, ii, n. *Vaudemont in Lorrain.*

‖ Vălens, entis, m. *A Conſtantinopolitan emperour, a very covetous and cruel man, and a great perſecutor of the Chriſtians; at laſt taken and burnt by the enemy*, Amm. l. 31. *Nummi ejus ærei, argentei, aureique non infrequentes.*

‖ Vălentia, æ, f. [Οὐαλεντία, Gr.] (1) *The city of Rome anciently ſo called, being the Latin of* Roma. (2) *Another in Spain.* (3) Alſo *another in Savoy.* (1) Vide Solin. Polyh. c. 1. & Plut. *in* Romulo. (2) Vid. Cluver. 2, 5. (3) Vid. Geogr.

‖ Vălentiānæ, *vel* Vălentiniānæ, ārum, f. pl. *Valenciennes, the metropolis of Hainault in Flanders.* Vid. *Cluv.* 2, 19.

‖ Vălentĭniānus, i, m. *The name of three Roman emperours*, Amm. 27.

Vălĕria, æ, f. (1) *The wife of Sextilius.* (2) *A city of Spain.* (1) *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 34. (2) Plin. 3, 1.

Vălĕriānus, i, m. *A Roman emperour, in whoſe time the Barbarians breaking into the empire, and doing much miſchief, he made his ſon Galienus his partner in the empire.* Alſo *another ſon of the former, and half brother to the latter.* De his vid. *Treb. Pol. & Claud. Eutrop.* 2, 481.

Vălērius, ii, m. *Many of this name occurr in the claſſick writers.* (1) *Valerius Poplicola*, in his conſulate he made a law that no Roman ſhould be condemned without a tryal, and when condemned might appeal to the people; which law was renewed by two of the ſame family. (2) *Corvus*, a military tribune, and ſix times conſul. (3) *Potitus*, a military tribune and conſul. (4) *Lucius*, created inter-rex, and ſent with a golden goblet to Delphos. (5) *Flaccus*, a noble poet of Padua, or, as others, of Setia. He wrote the Argonautick expedition in eight books, ſave that he was prevented from finiſhing the laſt, to the great loſs of the learned world, as we learn from Fabius, by an untimely death. However, that loſs is by a learned hand ſupplyed out of Apollonius Rhodius. (6) *Antias*, a noble hiſtorian cited by ſeveral writers, particularly *Livy.* (7) *Maximus*, a noble Roman, a great ſtudent in his younger years, afterwards a ſoldier in Aſia under Sext. Pompeius, conſul in the laſt year of Auguſtus; whence returning, he wrote his nine books of memorable ſayings and actions, both of the Romans and other nations. (1) Liv. 2, 8. & 10, 9. (2) Id. 7, 26. (3) Id. 3, 39. (4) Id. 5, 31. & ib. 28. (5) Id. 10, 1. & Mart. 1, 77. (6) Liv. 33, 32. (7) Hodie extant.

Valērius, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to, Valerius.* Gens Valeria, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 1, & 11. tabula, *Id.* in *Vatin.* c. 9.

Valeſii, antiquitus *pro* Valerii, *Quint.* 11, 4.

Valgius, ii, m. *A poet who wrote on botany, by Horace reckoned among the beſt of his time*, Sat. 1, 10, 82. *and by Tibullus next to Homer*, Valgius æterno non propior alter Homero, 4, 1, 180.

‖ Vallis Tellina, *A part of Italy bounded on the north by the country of the Griſons, on the ſouth by Venice, on the weſt by Milan, on the eaſt by the country of Tirol*; hod. nomen retinet, *the Valteline.*

‖ Valliſoletum, i, n. *Valladolid in Spain.*

‖ Vallum, i, n. *The Picts wall between England and Scotland*, Anton.

Vandăli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of the ancient Scythians, ſoldiers of fortune, who diſperſed themſelves into ſeveral countries*, as Germany, Italy, France, Spain, &c. Vid. *Tac. Germ.* 2, 5.

‖ Vandălia, æ, f. *The country about the Viſtula, where the Vandali anciently ſettled*, Geogr.

Vangiŏnes, um, m. pl. *A people of Belgick Gaul*, Luc. 1, 431. about *Worms* in the Palatinate.

Varduli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Vari, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of European Sarmatia*, Plin. 4, 14. not far from Cracow, *Hard.*

Vărius, ii, m. *A noble epick poet, who wrote a panegyrick on Auguſtus, ſome tragedies, and other things; but only a few fragments have eſcaped the injury of time.* *Quintilian* preferreth him to any of the Greek poets, *lib.* 10. Varius Mæonii carminis ales, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 1.

Varro, ōnis, m. [*à* varis, ſeu varris, *i. e.* perticis] *There were ſeveral Romans of this name; the moſt conſiderable of whom were*, (1) *P. Terentius Varro*, an eminent ſatyriſt. (2) *M. Terentius*, the moſt learned of the Romans, who is ſaid to have writen 500 volumes in various parts of learning, whereof are come to us only his books of huſbandry, and of the Latin tongue, wrote to Cicero, and neither of them entire. How great a man he was, ſee the authours referred to. (1) Quint. 10, 1. (2) Cic. Acad. 1, 3. Gell. 4, 9. & 19, 14. Lact. Inſtit. 1, 6.

Vārus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) *Actius*, one of Pompey's faction, ſlain in battle. (2) *Quintilius*, præfect of Gallia Ciſalpina, a great friend of Virgil, by whoſe intereſt he kept his lands, when his neighbours were turned out. He loſt his life, and three whole legions in Germany. (3) *A Greek poet.* (4) *A river which parteth France and Italy.* (1) Paterc. 2, 55. in fin. Luc. 4, 713. (2) Lege Virg. Eclog. 9. & Suet. Aug. 23. Paterc. 2, 119. (3) Si de lectione conſt. Val. Flacc. 6, 115. (4) Plin. 3, 4. & Luc. 1, 404.

Văsātæ, ārum, m. pl. *vel* Văsātes, um. *A people of Aquitain*, Auſon. Præf. 2. ad Synag.

Vaſcŏnes, um, m. pl. *A people of Spain, inhabiting the country between the river Iber and the Pyrenean mountains*; hod. *Navarre:* but paſſing over into Gaul poſſeſſed themſelves of a part of Aquitain, from thence called *Gaſcogné.* Theſe people being beſieged by Sertorius, rather than break their faith to the Romans choſe to feed on human fleſh, *Juv.* 15, 93.

Vaſio, ōnis, f. *A city of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Vaiſon*, Hard.

Vātĭcānus mons. [*à* vaticiniis ibi olim datis] ſecundâ ſyll. comm. *One of the hills on which Rome was built, and now famous for St. Peter's church, and the library there.* Ut redderet laudes tibi Vaticani Montis imago, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 20, 7. Et Vaticano fragiles de monte patellæ, *Juv.* 6, 343. ☞ *Propriè quidem videtur eſſe Adject. ut* Vaticanus ager, *Cic. Leg. Agr.* 2, 35. Vaticana vallis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 14, 3.

Vătīniānus, a, um, adj. *ut* ¶ Odiſſe aliquem odio Vatiniano, *with a perfect hatred*, Prov. ap. Catull. 14, 3. *Lege ſeq. vocab.*

Vătīnius, ii, m. (1) *A Roman noted for his abuſefull and ſcurrilous language to, and of, every body*; in particular to Cicero, whoſe dignity he always oppoſed, ſo that he was generally hated to that degree, that *odium Vatinianum* became a common proverb for *a deadly hatred.* (2) Alſo *a cobler at Beneventum, who invented a glaſs cup, with four handles, in the form of noſes*; or, as others, *not made by him, for it belonged not to his trade, but had its name from his noſe, becauſe the handles were like his noſe, which was very long.* (1) Vatinius aſſiduo convicio depudere didicerat, *Sen.* de *Conſt. Sap.* c. 17. *Lege* Vatinianus, a, um. *vid.* & Cic. Orat. *in* Vatinium.

nium. (2) Villa ſutoris calicem monumenta Vatinî Accipe, ſed naſus longior ille fuit, *Mart.* 14, 96.

Vatrēnus, i, m. *A ſlow river of Italy, which diſchargeth itſelf into the Po,* Mart. 3, 67, 2. hod. *Santerno,* Hard.

U ante E.

Ubii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany,* who in Claudius Cæſar's time lived beyond the Rhine, but by Agrippa in the following reign were removed to the left bank of the Rhine, where Agrippina the wife of Claudius being born, ſettled a colony of Veterans, calling it after her own name, *Colonia Agrippina*; hod. *Cologn,* Tac. Ann. 1, 31, 3. & Hiſt. 4. 28, 3.

Ubiſci, ōrum, m. pl. otherwiſe called *Soſignani, A people of Aquitain,* Plin. 4, 19.

U ante C.

*Ūcălĕgon, tis, m. [*Lat.* non curans; *ex* οὐκ, non, & ἀλέγω, curo] *A noble and prudent Trojan, who, as well as Antenor, becauſe of his age, would not fight, but kept the gates,* Hom. Il. γ, 148. Juvenal uſeth it for *any neighbour,* Sat. 3, 198.

Uceni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Dauphiné in France,* Plin. 3, 20. hod. *Le Bourg d'Oyſans,* in parte Gratianopolitani agri, quam vocant *le Graiſivaudan,* Hard.

Ucubenſes, ium, m. pl. *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* c. 20. *Inhabitants of*

Ucubis, is, f. *A town of Andaluſia in Spain,* Hirt. B. H. c. 7. hod. *Lucubis.*

U ante D.

Udini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, liveing near the Caſpian ſea,* Plin. 6, 13.

V ante E.

Vectis, is, f. *The iſle of Wight,* Plin. 4, 16.

Vectius, ii, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) *Bolanus,* procurator of Britain, but uncertain whether to take the part of Vitellius or Veſpaſian; a very mild man, and one that was well beloved in the province. (2) *Valens,* the phyſician of Meſſalina, and her gallant, for which he was put to death. (3) *Marcellus,* an equeſtrian, who had arable lands on one ſide of a publick road, and an olive yard on the other; which, by a ſtrange prodigy, removed themſelves, and changed places with each other. (1) Tac. Ann 2, 65, 5. Id. Hiſt. 2, 97, 2. (2) Id. Ann. 11, 30, 2. & 11, 35, 6. (3) Plin. 17, 25.

Vectōnes, *ſeu* Vettōnes, um, m. pl. *A people of Portugal,* Luc. 4, 9.

‖ Vegetius, ii, m. *An authour who lived in the reign of Valentinian the brother of Gratian.* He wrote five books of the military art, and alſo of the art of farriers. *Extat opus.*

Vēia, æ, f. *One of the four witches, whoſe impious arts are deſcribed by* Horace, Epod. 5.

Vejens, tis, m. & pl. Vejentes. (1) *The citizens of Veji.* Vejentes bello feſſi, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 44. (2) Adj. *Of, or belonging to, Veia,* Ager Vejens, *Cic.* pro *Roſc. Amer.* 16. Bellum Vejens, *Id.* de *Div.* 1, 44.

Vejentānus, a, um, adj. *ut* Vejentanum vinum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 143. *Of, or belonging to,*

Veji, ōrum, m. pl. *A city of Tuſcany, memorable for the ſlaughter of the Fabii there, and for being the city whither the Romans deliberated to remove, after the ſacking of Rome by the Gauls,* Ov. Faſt, 2, 195. & Val. Max. 5, 1.

Vejōvis, *vel* Vejūpĭter, *Young Jupiter, without a beard, and thunderbolt,* ut exponit Ov. Faſt. 3, 430. & *ſeqq. Sanè hanc videmus in nummis obviis* IOVI CRESCENTI *inſcript. Templum ejus dedicatum fuit Nonis Mart.* Id. ubi ſuprà.

Velābrum, i, n. [*à* velis, quòd in freqq. Tiberis exundationibus illic eſſet velatura, *i. e.* Trajectus in forum, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 7. & *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 405. & *ſeqq*] *A place in Rome near mount Aventine, inhabited anciently by oil men, who uſed never to underſell one another.* Hence that of *Plautus,* Omnes compactò rem gerunt, quaſi in Velabro olearii, *Capt.* 3, 1, 30. ☞ *In homines inter ſe conſpirantes.* Hinc

Velābrenſis, e, adj. *One of Velabrum.* Velabrenſis focus, *Mart.* 11, 53, 10.

Vĕlauni, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 20. Vellauni, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 75. *A people of Aquitain*; hod. *Ceux de Vellay.*

Vĕlia, æ, f. *A maritime town of Italy,* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 1. Helia, *Plin.* 3, 5. hod. *Caſtel à mare della Brucca,* Hard. Hinc

Vĕlienſis, e, adj. Vĕlīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Velia.* Velienſes ſacerdotes, *Cic.* pro *C. Balb.* 24. Portus Velini, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 366.

Vĕlīnus lacus, *Plin.* 3, 12. hod. *Lago de Piè de Luco,* ab oppido finitimo dicitur, in Ducatu Spoletino, *Hard.* Et te ſub gelido nutritum, Tulle, Velino, *Sil.* 4, 183.

Vĕlīternus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Velitræ.* Veliternus populus, *Liv.* 8, 12. ager, *Sil.* 13, 229. Veliterni, incolæ Velitrarum, *Liv.* 8, 14.

Vĕlitræ, ārum, f. pl. *An ancient city of the Volſci in Italy, ennobled by the Octavian family, who ſprung from thence,* Suet. Aug. 1. hod. *Volitri,* Hard. Setia, & in celebri miſerunt valle Velitræ, *Sil.* 8, 378.

Velleius (Paterculus) *A learned and induſtrious Roman hiſtorian, and a good ſoldier.* He lived in the time of the three firſt Cæſars, and was in moſt of the actions in the reign of Tiberius, which he relateth: he dedicated his work to the conſul Vinicius. *Vid. ipſum opus.*

Vellocaſſes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Normandy,* Plin. 4, 18. about *Rouen,* Hard.

Vĕnafrānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Venafrum.* Venafranæ olivæ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 69. *Subſt.* Venafrano piſces perfundit, *Juv.* 5, 86.

Vĕnafrum, i, n. *A city of Campania near Samnium, famous for the beſt oil,* Hor. Od. 2, 6, 16. hod. *Venafry,* Hard.

‖ Venantodūnum, i, n. [*qu.* venatorum dunum, *i. e.* mons] *The town of Humington,* Leland.

Vĕnĕti, ōrum, m. pl. (1) *A people of Vannes in little Britany in France.* (2) Alſo *the Venetians in Italy,* whom Strab. lib. 5. maketh deſcendents of the former. (1) Cæſ. B. G. 3, 16. (2) Curt. 3, 1.

‖ Vĕnĕtiæ, ārum, f. pl. *Vannes in Bretagne*; and *Venice in Italy* ſo called.

Vĕnīlia, æ, f. (1) *The ſiſter of Amata, the wife of Latinus.* (2) † Alſo *the wife of Neptune,* ſo called *à veniendo,* with regard to the comeing in of the tide; alſo *Salacia,* with reſpect to its retreat *in ſalum,* into the ſea. (1) Virg. Æn. 10, 76. (2) Varr. *ap.* Non.

‖ Vennonæ, ārum, f. pl. *Highcroſs in Leiceſterſhire,* Camd.

Vennonius, i, m. *A Roman hiſtorian,* Cic. Attic. 12, 3.

‖ Venta Belgarum, *Anton. Wincheſter,* Camd.

‖ Venta Icenorum, *Ant, Caſter near Norwich*; or, as ſome, *Norwich.*

‖ Venta Silurum, *Ant. Caerguent in Monmouthſhire,* Camd.

Venūlus, i, m. *The ambaſſadour of Turnus king of the Rutilians,* Virg. Æn. 8, 9.

Vĕnus, ĕris, f. [*à* veniendo, *Cic.* pot. *à* Celt. *guener,* id. quod *guen,* alba, formoſa] (1) *The godeſs of love, gracefullneſs, beauty, and mirth,* when taken in the beſt ſenſe; but as often taken for the patroneſs of *lewdneſs, obſcenity, adultery,* &c. Cicero reckoneth up four of this name: the firſt the daughter of Cœlus and Dies; the ſecond born of the foam of the ſea, the mother of Cupid by Mercury; the third the daughter of Jupiter and Dione, and the wife of Vulcan; the fourth the daughter of Tyrus and Syria, called Aſtarte, who was marryed to Adonis: but all theſe are confounded by the poets. (2) Alſo *the godeſs of gardens.* (1) Vid. Cic. N. D. 3, 23. (2) Varr. R. R. 1, 1. ☞ *De al. hujus vocab. uſibus vid. Appell.*

Vĕnŭſia, æ, f. *ſive* Vĕnŭſium, i, n. *A city of Apulia, the birth place of Horace the lyrick poet,* Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Venoſa,* in Baſilicata, *Hard.* Hinc

Vĕnŭsīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Venuſia.* Venuſinus colonus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 35. Venuſina lucerna, *Juv.* 1. 51.

Veragri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, whoſe chief town was* Aguanum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 1. hod. *S. Maurice.*

Verbanus lacus, *A lake in the Milaneſe,* Plin. 3, 19. hod. *Lago Maggiore,* Hard.

Vercollæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Piedmont,* Plin. 3, 17. hod. *Verceil,* ad Seſſim, vel Seſſiten amnem, *Hard.*

Verentini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy,* Plin. 3, 11. hod. *S. Maria de Vereto,* Hard.

‖ Vergivium mare, *Ptol. The ſea between England and Ireland*; *St. George's channel,* Lhuydius.

Verĭtas, ātis, f. *A bright and ſhineing godeſs, the daughter of Saturn, clothed in white*; ſhe is the patroneſs of virtue, and the band of human ſociety. She may hide herſelf for a time, but if diligently ſought for will appear, eſpecially where the cauſe of virtue, or puniſhment of vice, require her preſence. *Vid. Philoſt. in Heroïc. Plut. in Adul. & in Quæſt. Rom.*

‖ Verlucio, ōnis, f. *Anton. Warminſter in Wiltſhire,* Camd. or, as others, *Weſtbury.*

‖ Vernicones, um, m. pl. *Ant. A people of Fife in Scotland.*

Vernodubrum, i, n. *A river of Catalonia in Spain,* Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Latet,* Perpinianum rigat, *Hard.*

Verolamium, *vel* Verulamium, *Ant. An ancient Britiſh city near St. Albans,* Tac. Ann. 14, 33. 4.

Veromandui, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Picardè in France,* whoſe country is ſtill called *Les Vermandois,* Liv. Epit. 104. & Cæſ. B. G. 2, 6.

Vērōna, æ, f. *A city of Lombardy, famous for being the birth place of the poet Catullus.* Mantua Virgilio gaudet, Verona Catullo, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 15, 7. Meminit & *Liv.* 5, 35. Tum Verona Atheſi circumflua, & undique ſolers, *Sil.* 8, 596. Hinc

Vērōnenſis, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Verona.* Veronenſe prælium, *Aur. Vict. de Cæſ.* c. 7.

Vērōnes, um, m. pl. *A people of Spain,* ſo called from the river *Vero,* which waſheth their country, *Sil.* 3, 378. ſed alii codd. habent *Vettones.*

‖ Verovicum, i, n. *Warwick* in England, near Coventry, *Camd.*

Verres, is, m. *A Roman prætor in Sicily, who defrauded and plundered his province; which brought an action againſt him, and Cicero undertaking the cauſe, he was condemned and baniſhed.* Vid. Cic. Orat. *in* Verr. Hinc

Verrea, ōrum, n. pl. *A feſtival inſtituted by Verres,* Cic. Verr. 4, 21.

Verrūgo, gĭnis, f. *A town of Latium,* Liv. 4. 1.

‖ Verſāliæ, ārum, f. pl. *Verſailles* in France.

‖ Verteræ, ārum, f. pl. *Ant. A city in Weſtmorland under Stainmore,* Camd. hod *Burgh.*

Vertĭcordia, æ, f. *A name of Venus, given her from changeing the inclinations of the Roman ladies from lewdneſs to chaſtity.* Græ è dicitur 'Αποςροφία, *Pauſan. in Bœot. De conſecratione hujus deæ,* vid. Val. Max. 8, 15. & Jul. Obſeq c. 15.

Vertumnālia, ium, & ōrum, n. pl. *Varr. A feſtival kept in October, in honour of*

Vertumnus, i, m. [*à* vertendo] *A god worſhiped by the Romans under ſeveral ſhapes, becauſe he was thought to be the god of change, and to be gracefull under every form.* Vertumnus Mille habet ornatus, mille decenter habet, *Tib.* 4, 2, 13. *Hinc* ¶ Vertumnis natus iniquis, *Hor.* 2, 7, 14. ſeemeth to denote a whimſical man, who changeth often, but without reaſon. *Sil plura de hoc deo ſcire cupias, lege* Prop. eleg. 2. lib. 4. Ov. Met. 14, 641. & ſeqq.

Verulani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Latium*, Liv. 9, 42.

Veſbius, i. m. *id qui* Veſuvius. Evomuit paſtos per ſecula Veſbius ignes, *Sil.* 17, 598.

* Veſci, ōrum. m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 20. Οὔισκις, *Ptol. A maritime city and port of Spain*; hod. *Hiuſca* & *Gueſca*.

Vĕsĕvus, i. m. *Val. Flacc.* 4, 507. *A mountain of Campania*, very fruitfull and pleaſant, till in the reign of the emperour Titus a flame burſt out from the top of it, and laid the country about it in aſhes. Here the elder Pliny, prompted by his curioſity to enquire into the cauſe of its burning, met his fate. *Lege Plin. nepotis Ep.* 26. *l.* 6. It hath ſince made frequent eruptions. *Dicitur &* Veſuvius, *& per Sync.* Veſvius, *quod vid.*

Vĕsĕvus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Veſevus*. Vicina Veſevo Ora jugo, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 224.

Veſontio, ōnis. *The metropolis of Burgundy*, anciently the chief city of the *Sequani*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 27. hod. *Beſançon*.

Veſpaſiæ, ārum. f. pl. *A place in the country of the Sabines*, from whence the family of the *Flavii* had their *cognomen*, Suet. Veſp. 1.

Veſpaſiānus, i. m. (Titus Flavius) *The tenth Roman emperour, a valiant man, and of a mild nature, but given to covetouſneſs.* He got ſeveral victories in Britain. He undertook the war with the Jews under Nero. In two years time he conquered all Judea, except Jeruſalem the metropolis; which was taken and burnt by his ſon of the ſame name, after a cloſe ſiege of ſix months, A. D. 73. September 8. He died of a flux, æt. 70. imp. 9.

Veſta, æ. f. *Two godeſſes of this name; the one the godeſs of fire* [*ab* ἑστία, focus, *Cic.* de *Legib.* 2, 12. vel ab אש idem] *the other of the earth* [*ab* ἑστάναι, ſtabilire, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 299.] In the former reſpect ſhe had no image in her temple, *Pauſan.* in *Corinth.* and *Ovid* affirmeth the ſame, *Faſt.* 6, 196. However this be, it is certain in both reſpects her image was ſeen in Roman coins, with attributes ſuitable to both fire and earth. As ſhe regardeth the former, ſhe is taken for the wife of Cœlus, and mother of Saturn by ſome, by others for the daughter of Saturn and Ops; the latter, the daughter of Jupiter. Hinc *Veſtales virgines*, virgins obliged by vow to chaſtity, and had in great reverence; but if any broke their vow were buryed alive, *ap. Liv. alioſque paſſim.*

Veſtini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Latium, bordering on the Sabines*, Plin. 3, 5. Prope *Civita di Penna*, in Abrutio ulteriore, *Hard.* Hinc

Veſtinus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to*, *the Veſtini*. Caſeus Veſtinus, *Mart.* 13, 31. *in lemmate.*

Veſvius, per Sync. *pro* Veſuvius, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 109. & *Mart.* 4, 44, 1. *Vid.* Veſevus.

Veſvius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to*, *Veſuvius.* Veſvia rura, *Col.* 10, 133.

Vĕsŭlus, i. m. *A mountain of the maritime Alps, on the weſt of Liguria*, Virg. Æn. 10, 708. hod. *Monte viſo.*

Vĕsŭvīnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to*, *Veſuvius.* Veſuvinus apex, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 72.

Vĕsŭvius, ii. m. *A burning mountain in Campania*, Plin. 14, 2. hod. *Monte di Somma.*

Vĕtĕra caſtra, *A town in the dukedom of Cleves*, Tac. Ann. 1, 45, 1. Hiſt. 4, 18, 7. & alibi.

Vettōnes, *qui &* Vectōnes, um. m. pl. *A people of Spain, bordering on Celtiberia*, Sil. 3, 378. & Luc. 4, 9.

Vĕtŭlōnia, æ. f. *Sil.* 8, 484. Οὐιτυλώνιον, *Ptol. A town of Tuſcany.* Hinc

Vĕtŭlōnienſes, um. m. pl. *&* Vĕtŭlōnii, ōrum. *The people of Vetulonia*, Plin. 3, 5.

U ante F.

Ūfens, tis. m. (1) *A river of Latium*; hod. *Il Portatore*, Hard. (2) *The name of a leader in the army of Turnus.* (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 802. (2) Id. Æn. 8, 6.

Ūfentīnus, a, um. adj. *Bordering upon Ufens.* Ufentina tribus, *Liv.* 9, 20. *quæ ap.* Feſt. *Ouſentina.*

Uffugum, i. n. *A town of the Brutians in Italy*, Liv. 3, 19.

V ante I.

Viana, æ. f. *A town of Noricum*, or, as now, called, *Schwaden in Germany*, Plin. 4, 24.

‖ Vibiſci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Gaul near the Leman-lake.*

Vibius Virius, *A ſenatour of Capua, who diſſuaded the ſurrender of the city to the Romans, and afterwards, with 27 ſenatours more, haveing firſt intoxicated themſelves with wine, and embraced each other, drank poiſon, and died*, Liv. 26, 13.

Vibro Valentia, *A town of the Brutii in Italy*, Cic. Verr. 2, 40. Hinc

Vibonenſis, e. adj. *One of that town*, Plin. 3, 5.

Vicetia, æ. f. *A city of Lombardy*, Plin. 3, 19. & Tac. Hiſt. 3, 8. ☞ *Scrib. &* Vincentia, pop. Vicetini, *Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 11, 19.

Victōria, æ. f. *The godeſs of victory*, Auſon. ☞ *In nummis vett. plerumquè alata conſpicitur.*

Vienna, æ. f. (1) ‖ *The metropolis of Auſtria, on the river Danube.* (2) Alſo *an ancient city of Savoy.* (1) Olim *Vindobona*, & *Flaviana* dict. (2) Mart. 7, 87, 2.

‖ Vigornia, æ. f. The city of *Worceſter.*

Villa Fauſtini, *St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk.*

Vīmĭnālis collis [*à* viminibus, quorum ibi copia] *One of the hills on which Rome ſtandeth*, Varr. L. L. 4, 8.

Vindĕlĭci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people inhabiting the northern part of the Alps*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 18.

Vindelicia, æ. f. [*à* Vindâ & Lico fluviis] *A country in Germany*, Plin. 3, 20. hod. *Bavaria.*

‖ Vindelis, is. f. *Ant. Portland*, Camd.

Vindēmiātor, ōris. m. *A ſtar in the conſtellation of Virgo, which ariſeth before the harveſt*, Plin. 18, 31. to wit, Auguſt 26. *Col.* 11, 2.

‖ Vinderius, i. m. *Knocfergus in Ireland*, Camd.

Vindoniſſa, æ. f. *Windiſch in Switzerland*, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 61, 7.

‖ Vindonum, i. n. *Silcheſter in Hampſhire.*

‖ Vinovium, i. n. *Rinchester in the biſhoprick of Durham*, Camd.

Virbius, ii. m. [*qu.* Virbis, quòd ab Æſculapio Dianæ rogatu ad vitam revocatus fuerit] *A deſcendent of Hippolytus*, who alſo was called *Virbius*, *quòd inter viros bis fuerit*, being reſtored to life by Æſculapius, *vid.* Virg. Æn. 7, 761.

Virdŏmărus, i. m. *A commander of the Gauls, ſlain by Claudius Marcellus, who conſecrated his ſpoils to Jupiter Feretrius*, Prop. 4, 11, 38, & ſeqq.

Virgĭliānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to*, *Virgil.* Virgiliana virtus, *Plin. præf. operis.*

Virgĭlius, ii. m. *The prince of Latin poets, born at Mantua in Italy the 15th of October, in the conſulate of Pompey and Craſſus.* When young he ſtudyed at ſeveral Places, as at Mantua, Cremona, Naples, and Rome, whither he went on account of his forfeited land, the Mantuans haveing eſpouſed the wrong ſide in the civil wars, and by the intereſt of Pollio and Mecænas had them reſtored. Pollio put him upon writeing his Eclogues, Mecænas his Georgicks, and Auguſtus his Æneis, which laſt he lived not to correct, and therefore would have had it burnt. But Auguſtus after his death ordered Tucca and Varius to reviſe and correct it, but add nothing. He died at Brunduſium, Aug. 23. æt. 52. *De eo lege* Fab. 10, 1. *Hujus vitam alii atque alii, ſed diversè, ſcripſerunt.*

Virgĭnia, æ. f. *A Roman virgin*, whom her own father, to prevent her ſervitude and being expoſed to the luſt of Appius, one of the decemviri, ſtabed in the middle of the forum, and being ordered to be ſeized, made his way through the crowd to the camp, and there raiſed the indignation of the ſoldiers to that pitch, that they marched to the city, and put an end to the decemviral power. *Lege Liv.* 3, 44. *& ſeqq. copiia.*

Virgĭnius (Lucius) *A Roman centurion, an honeſt and valiant man, father of Virginia*, Liv. ubi ſuprà.

Viriātus, i. m. *A Spaniard, who after he had been a ſhepherd, a hunter, and a ſoldier, was made a general, and routed ſeveral Roman commanders. At laſt, after 14 years of his command, invincible in the field, he fell by domeſtick treachery*, Flor. 2, 17. ſub fin.

* ‖ Ūricŏnium, i. n. *Ant.* Οὐιροκόνιον, *Ptol. Wroxceſter in Shropſhire*, Camd.

‖ Viroſidum, i. n. *Warwick upon the river Eden*, Camd.

Virtus, ūtis. f. *A godeſs worſhiped by the Romans.* Her temple was dedicated by M. Marcellus at the Porta Capena, and that of Honor near it; ſo that the way to his temple muſt be through hers. *Vid.* Liv. 29, 11. & Cic. N. D. 2, 23. ☞ *Freq. hujus deæ ſimulacrum in nummis antiquis occurrit.*

Viſtŭla, æ. f. *Plin.* 4, 14. Viſula, *Mela*, 3, 4. *A great river of Poland, which divideth Germany from Sarmatia*; hod. *le Veiſſel*, vel *la Viſtule*, Hard. It ariſeth in mount Crapax in Sileſia, paſſeth by Cracow, Warſaw, and Dantzick, and falleth into the Baltick.

Viſurgis, is. m. *A large river of Germany*, Plin. 4, 14. hod. *Veſer*, Hard. It paſſeth through Bremen, and falleth into the North ſea near Carolſburg.

Vitellia, æ. f. *The wife of Faunus king of the Aborigines, in ſome places worſhiped as a godeſs*, Suet. Vitel. 1.

Vitellius, ii. m. *The ninth Roman emperour, a covetous man, and a great eater and drinker.* His army for his vicious life deſerted him, and proclaimed Veſpaſian. He was put to death in the moſt ignominious manner, in the eighth month of his reign, and 57th year of his age; his ſon and brother ſuffering with him. *Lege vitam ejus ap. Suetonium.*

‖ Viterbium, *vel* Viterbum, i. n. *A city of Tuſcany*, olim *Vetulonia Platina*; hod. *Viterbo.*

Vitruvius, ii. m. *A famous engineer and architect in the time of Julius and Auguſtus Cæſar; he wrote ten books of architecture.* Hodie extant.

‖ Vitula, æ. f. [*à* vitulari, *i. e.* voce lætari] *The godeſs of rejoiceing and mirth.* Vid. Macrob. Stat. 2, 2.

‖ Vivarium, ii. n. *Viviers in France.* ┼ Alba Auguſta Helviorum.

U ante L.

Uliarus, i. f. *The iſle of Oleron belonging to France*, Plin. 4, 19.

‖ Ulma, æ. f. *A city of Swabia*; hod. *Ulm.*

Ulmanetes, um. m. pl. *A people of France*, Plin. 4, 17. Their chief town was *Senlis*, Hard.

‖ Ulmetum, i. n. *Bed. Elmeſly, a town in Yorkſhire*, Camd.

Ulpiānus, i. m. *A Tyrian by birth, an excellent lawyer in the reign of Alexander Severus, to whom he was maſter of the rolls.* Opera ejus extant.

Ultio, ōnis. f. *The godeſs of revenge*, Tac. Ann. 3, 18, 3.

‖ Ultonia, æ. f. *Ulſter in Ireland, one of the four provinces into which it is divided.* Vid. Geogr.

‖ Ultrajectum, i. n. *Utrecht in Holland.* Adi Geogr.

Ŭlubræ, ārum. f. pl. *A ſmall town of Campania in Italy, near Velitræ, thinly inhabited, only famous for being the place where Auguſtus was educated.* Vacuis ædilis Ulubris, *Juv.* 10, 102. *conf. Hor. Sat.* 1, 11. *ult.* Hinc

Ŭlubrānus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *pertaining to*, *Ulubræ.* Ulubrani incolæ, *Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 7, 12.

Ŭlubrenſis, e. adj. *Idem.* Plin. 3, 4.

* Ŭlyſſes, is. *vel* Græcâ formâ, Ulyſſeus, i. m. ['Οδύσσευς, Gr. & Æol. 'Τδύσσευς] *The ſon of Laërtes and Anticlea, king of the iſlands of Ithaca and Dulichium.* He was the moſt eloquent, politick, and wiſe commander of all the Greeks, who went to the ſiege of Troy, *vid.* Cic. Tuſc. 5, 3. & Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17. & ſeqq. He feigned

madneſs, that he might not be forced to go to the ſiege of Troy, preſageing the many ſufferings he ſhould undergo there, *vid.* Cic. Off. 3, 26. *conf.* Tib. 4, 1, 52. & *ſeqq.* & Prop. 3, 12. & *deinceps.* His wiſdom and policy were judged to have contributed more to the takeing of Troy than the valour of any commander; for which reaſon the armour of Achilles was judicially given to him rather than to Ajax, *Ov. Met.* 13. After the deſtruction of Troy he ſuffered many toils and hardſhips for ten years together, before his return home. *Vid.* Tibull. & Prop. *ubi ſuprà.*

*Ŭlyſſippo, ŏnis. *f. Mela,* Ŏlyſſippo, *Plin.* 8, 42. [*ab* Ulyſſe conditore] *The metropolis of Portugal, near the mouth of the Tagus, built on ſeven hills, a rich mercantile city*; hod. *Liſbon.*

Ŭlyſſippŏnenſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Liſbon.* Ulyſſipponenſe promontorium, *Plin.* 4, 21.

U ante M.

*Umber, i. m. & *pl.* Umbri, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Umbria.* Umber paſtus, *Catull.* 37, 11. Umbros agro pellebant, *Liv.* 5, 35. *Umbrorum gens fuit antiquiſſima Italiæ.*

*Umbria, æ. f. [*ab* ὄμβρος, imber, vel pot. *ab* umbrâ, quòd ab Apennini propinquitate umbroſa ſit regio] *A ſpacious country on both ſides the Apennine,* Plin. 3, 14. Liv. 10, 1.

Umbro, ōnis. m. *A large river of Tuſcany.* Umbro navigiorum capax, *Plin.* 3, 4. hod. *Ombrone,* mediam ferè, Arnum inter Tiberimque, ſecat Etruriam, *Hard.*

V ante O.

Voadicia, æ. f. *A queen of Britain, who gained a great conqueſt over the Romans,* Tac. Agric. 16.

Vŏbiſca, æ. f. *A town of Spain encompaſſed with woods,* Mart. 1, 50, 14. ubi al. *Voberca.*

Vŏcontii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Gaul, in the Dauphinate,* Plin. 3, 4. Hinc

Vŏcontius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Vocontii.* Forum Vocontium, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 34. Rura Vocontia, *Sil.* 3, 467. ubi al. *Vocuntia.*

Vŏgēſus, i. m. *A hill parting Lorrain from Burgundy and Alſace,* Luc. 1, 397.

Volaterræ, ārum. f. pl. *A city of Tuſcany, the birth place of Perſius,* Plin. 3, 5. Hinc

Volaterrānus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Volaterræ.* Volaterrana vada, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 6. hod. *Vadi,* vicus cum portu, in agro Piſano, à Volaterris xx. M. P. *Hard.* De Volaterranis incolis vid. Cic. Domo, c. 30. & Epiſt. Fam. 13, 4.

Volcæ, ārum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Gaul, between the Garonne and Rhoſne.* Hanc *validam gentem* appellat *Liv.* 21, 26. hod. *Ceux de Languedoc.*

Volcatius, ii. m. *There were ſeveral of this name.* (1) *Tullus,* a conſul, who deterred Catiline from petitioning for the conſulate. (2) ‖ *Gallicanus,* an hiſtorian, who wrote the life of Avidius Caſſius. (3) ‖ *Sedigitus,* who wrote of the Latin comick writers. (1) *Aſcon. Ped.* in *Orat. Cic.* in *togâ candidâ.* (2) *Extat vita.* (3) *Gell.* 15, 24.

Vŏlēſus, i. m. (1) *A Sabine, who came to Rome with Tatius.* (2) *A proconſul of Aſia under Auguſtus, who haveing beheaded 300 in one day, ſtruted among the dead bodies, and cryed out,* O rem regiam! (1) Ov. è Pont. 3, 2, 105. (2) Sen. *de Irâ,* 2, 5.

‖ Voluba, æ. f. *Falmouth in Cornwall.*

Vologeſus, i. *vel* Vologeſes, is. m. *A king of the Parthians in Nero's time, brother of Tiridades.* Multa de eo invenies ap. *Tacitum.*

Vŏlōnes, um. m. pl. *Servants who voluntaryly took up arms for their Roman maſters in the ſecond Punic war, and were therefore made free.*

Volſci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Latium, whoſe metropolis was* Anxur; they conſpired with the *Æqui* againſt the Roman power, *Vid.* Liv. 3, 4. & Plin. 3, 5. Hinc

Volſcus, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, the Volſcians.* Volſcâ de gente Camilla, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 803.

Volsēni, ōrum. pl. & Volsēnum, i. n. *An ancient city of Etruria,* Liv. 7, 3. & 10, 37. & Juv. 3, 191. hod. *Bolſena.*

Volsĭnienſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, the Volſinians,* Liv. 5, 32. & 9, 41. & 5, 1.

Vŏlūſius, ii. m. (1) *A ſilly poet of Padua, who came to Rome with Ennius, and wrote annals.* (2) Lucius, *of an ancient family in the reign of Claudius, who had amaſſed vaſt ſums of money.* (1) Annales Voluſî, cacata charta, *Catull.* 34, 1. (2) Tac. Ann. 1, 12, 22. & 14, 56, 1.

Vŏmānum, i. n. *vel* Vŏmānus, i. m. *A river of Picenum,* Plin. 3, 13. & Sil. 8, 439. hod. *Vomano,* Hard.

‖ Vopiſcus (Flavius) *A biographer, who under Dioclетian, and Conſtantius Chlorus, wrote the lives of ſome of the Roman emperours.* Liber extat.

‖ Voreda, æ. f. *Penrith,* or rather *Old Carliſle,* Litt. unde incert.

U ante R.

Urăgus, i. m. [*ab* urgendo quòd moriendi tempus urget, *Cic.* niſi rectiùs ab οὐραγὸς, agmen extremum ducens, quòd ultimum tabulæ humanæ actum excipiat] *A name of Pluto.* Rhodig.

* Ūrănia, æ. & Ūrănie, es. f. [*ab* οὐρανὸς, Gr. cœleſtis] *The daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne, the godeſs who preſideth in aſtronomy; one of the nine Muſes.* Excipit Uranie; fecēre ſilentia cunctæ, *Ov. Faſt.* 5, 55.

* Ūrănŏpŏlis, is. f. [*i. e.* cœleſtis civitas; *ab* οὐρανὸς, Gr. & πόλις, civitas] *A city of Macedon, under mount Atho,* Plin. 4, 10.

Urbeſalvia, æ. f. *A town of the Marchia di Ancona in Italy,* Plin. 3, 13. hod. *Urbiſaglia,* Hard.

Urbīnum, i. n. *A city of Umbria in Italy.* Hinc *Urbinates* incolæ, *Plin.* 3, 14.

Urbs, is. m. *The name of a river in Liguria,* Claud. *de* B. Get. 555.

‖ Urbs vetus, *A city of Etruria*; hod. *Orvieto.*

Urci, ōrum. m. pl. *A city formerly of Spain,* Plin. 3, 3.

Urgo, ōnis. f. *An iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea, between the coaſt of Piſa in Italy, and the iſland of Corſica,* Plin. 3, 6. It is ſaid to be about ten miles in circumference.

Uria, æ. f. *A city of Andaluſia in Spain,* called alſo *Caſtrum Julium,* Plin. 3, 1.

‖ Uriconium, ii. n. *Anton. Wroxceſter in Shropſhire,* Camd. int.

Urpanus, i. m. *A river of Hungary,* Plin. 4, 26. hod. *Sarrojez,* Hard.

Urſo, ōnis. f. *Plin.* 3, 1. Urſaco, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 26. *A city of Spain, a day's journey from Munda,* ſuppoſed to be *Oſſuna,* which giveth title to a duke.

‖ Urus, i. m. *The river Ouſe, which waſheth the city of York.*

U ante F.

Uſalitanum, i. n. *A town in Africa,* Plin. 5, 4.

Ūsĭpĕtes, um. m. pl. *Cæſ. B. G.* 4. iidem videntur eſſe qui *Uſipii,* Tac. Ann. 13, 56, 4. & Mart. 6, 60. *A people of Germany, but by reaſon of their frequent removes of uncertain ſituation.*

‖ Uſocona, Oxocona, *Anton. rect.* Yſecona, æ. f. *Okingate in Shropſhire,* Camd. interpr.

Uſtica, æ. f. (1) *A mountain in the Sabine country of an eaſy deſcent.* (2) *One of the Æolian iſlands in Sicily.* (1) Hor. Od. 1, 17, 11. (2) Plin. 3, 8.

U ante T.

Utĭca, æ. f. *An inland city of Africa, in the country of Tunis, built and inhabited by a Tyrian colony,* Juſt. 8, 14, 2. This place is famous for the ſuicide of Cato. Hinc

Utĭcenſis, e. adj. *Of,* or *pertaining to, Utica.* Ager Uticenſis, *Liv.* 27, 5. De incolis, vid. *Cic.* pro *Balb.* 22.

‖ Utriceſium, ii. n. *Utrecht in Holland,* Amm.

‖ Utrĭcŭlum, i. n. *Id. quod* Otriculum, *q. v.*

V ante U.

Vulcānālia, um. & ōrum. n. pl. *Feaſts in honour of Vulcan, celebrated Aug.* 22. Col. 11, 3.

Vulcāniæ inſulæ, *Seven ſmall iſlands between Sicily and Lucania,* Plin. 3, 8.

Vulcānius, a, um. adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Vulcan.* Arma Vulcania, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 535. Vulcania tellus, *i. e.* Sicilia, *Id. ib.* 422.

Vulcānus, i. m. [*à* fulgore, *qu.* Fulganus *v* enim eſt pro *digam.* & *c* pro *g*] *The ſon of Jupiter and Juno, according to Phurnutus,* or *of Juno alone, according to Heſiod. Theog.* 397. Jupiter being angry with him hurled him out of heaven, and he was falling from morn till ſun ſet, when he pitched on the iſland Lemnos, but was much diſpirited and lamed, *Hom. Il.* α, *ſub fin.* He was Jupiter's founder, and with his ſervants, the Cyclops, forged his bolts, and taught the Lemnians the ſmith's trade; whence he is alſo called *Mulciber,* à mulcendo, *i. e.* molliendo ferro. *Vid.* Mulciber.

Vultur, ŭris. m. *A mountain on the confines of Apulia,* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 9.

Vulturnum, & Vulturnus, i. *A town, and rapid river in Campania,* Plin. 3, 5. Luc. 2. 423. hod. *Volturno,* Hard.

U ante X.

‖ Uxacona, *vid.* Uſocona.

Uxama, æ. f. *A town of Spain,* Plin. 3, 3. hod. *el Borgo d'Oſma* ad Durium amnem, in Caſtellâ vetere, *Hard.*

‖ Uxellâ, æ. f. *Crokerwell in Devonſhire.*

Uxellodūnum, i. n. *A town of Guienne in France,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 32. hod. *La puech d'Uſſe.*

U ante Z.

‖ Uzalitanum oppidum, *An inland town of Africa near Uttica,* Litt. ex Plin. *ſed non inven.*

* ‖ Uzella, æ. f. [Οὔζελλα, *Ptol.*] *Leſtwithiel in Cornwall,* Camd. int.

‖ Uzetia, æ. f. *A city of Languedoc in France,* Litt. *ex* Mart.

Uzita, æ. f. *An inland town of Africa,* Hirt. B. Afr. 41.

W ante vocales, quarum tamen nullæ in claſſicis reperiuntur.

‖ WArſavia, æ. f. *Warſaw,* the capital city of Poland.

‖ Warvicus, i. m. The town of *Warwick.*

‖ Weſtmonaſterium, i. n. *Weſtminſter.*

‖ Weſtmoria, æ. f. *Weſtmoreland,* a county in England.

‖ Weſtphalia, æ. f. *A country of Germany.*

‖ Wigornia, *vel* Vigornia, æ. f. *Worceſter.*

‖ Windeſora, *vel* Vindeſora, æ. f. *Windſor.*

‖ Wintonia, *vel* Vintonia, æ. f. *Wincheſter.*

‖ Wormacia, æ. f. *The city Worms,* olim *Barbetomagus.*

X ante A.

‖* XAntippe, es. f. [Ξανθίππη, Gr.] *The wife of Socrates,* ſo imperious and clamorous a woman, that ſhe would have been intolerable to any other man; and even him, as he confeſſed, if ſhe had not born him children, *Laërt.* Vid. & *Gell.* 1, 17. & *Æl. Var. Hiſt.* 11, 12.

* Xantippus, i. m. [Ξάνθιππος, Gr.] *A valiant and ſucceſsfull Spartan commander,* who after the Carthaginians had been beaten at ſea by the Romans, and worſted in ſeveral battles by land, was ſent for to command their forces;

which he did with ſuch ſucceſs, that he took Attilius Regulus priſoner, but was ill rewarded for his great ſervices, *Liv. Epit.* lib. 18. & lib. 28, 43.

*Xantho, ûs, f. [ἀ ξανθὴ, flava] *A ſea nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys,* Virg. Georg. 4, 336.

*Xanthus, i, m. [ἀ ξανθὸς, flavus, quòd oves flavas faciat, *Plin.* 2, 103.] (1) ‖ *A river near Troy,* ſo called by the gods, but by men *Scamander.* It ariſeth in mount Ida, and is diſcharged into the Helleſpont. (2) *Another in Lydia, with a city of the ſame name.* (3) *An hiſtorian, who wrote of the affairs of Lydia.* (4) ‖ *A lyrick poet.* (5) *The name of Achilles's horſe, ſo called from his colour.* (1) Hom. Il. υ, 74. (2) Id. Il. ζ, 172. & *de urbe vid.* Mela. (3) Suid. Meminit & Plin. 25, 1. (4) Æl. Var. Hiſt. 4, 26. (5) Hom. Il. π, 149. & Claud. de 4 Conſ. Hon. 556.

X ante E.

*‖ Xĕnăgŏras, æ, m. [Ξεναγόρας, Gr. *ex* ξένος, hoſpes, & ἀγορὰ, forum] *A Rhodian, ſo great a drinker, that he was nicknamed* Amphora, *Æl. Var. Hiſt.* 12, 36. But *Athæneus* calleth him *Xenarchus*, and his nickname *Metreta*, lib. 10.

*Xĕnocles, is, m. [Ξενοκλῆς, Gr. *ex* ξένος, hoſpes, & κλέος, gloria] (1) ‖ *A commander in the army of Ageſilaüs king of Sparta, in his expedition againſt the Perſians.* (2) Alſo *the prince of the Aſian Rhetoricians.* (1) Diod. lib. 14. (2) Cic. *de* Clar. Or. c. 91.

Xĕnocrătes, is, m. [Ξενοκράτης, Gr. *ſc.* hoſpitibus imperans; *ex* ξένος, hoſpes, & κρατέω, impero] *A philoſopher of Chalcedon, one of Plato's ſcholars at the ſame time as Ariſtotle; of whom their maſter uſed to ſay* the former wanted ſpurs, the latter reins. He ſucceeded Speuſippus in his ſchool. Of 50 talents ſent him by Alexander he took only 30 *Mnæ*, and that too leſt he ſhould ſeem to deſpiſe the king's bounty, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 32. His honeſty was ſo approved by his citizens, that the courts would not put him to his oath, when he was an evidence in law, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 1. ☞ *Lege vitam ejus ap. Laërt. qui quinque aliorum cujus nominis meminit.*

*Xĕnŏdōrus, i, m. [*Lat.* hoſpitis donum; *ex* ξένος, hoſpes, & δῶρον, donum] *An excellent ſtatuary and engraver,* Plin. 34, 7.

*‖ Xĕnon, ōnis, m. [ἀ ξένος, hoſpes] *An hiſtorian, who wrote upon the affairs of Crete and Italy,* Macrob. Sat. 1, 9. *ab aliis dicitur* Xeno.

*Xĕnŏphănes, is, m. [*ex* ξένος, hoſpes, & φαίνω, luceo] *A philoſopher of Colophon.* He lived in the fortyeth Olympiad, according to Sext. Empiricus. He wrote againſt the account of the gods given by Homer and Heſiod. *Meminit illius* Cic. *de* Divin. 1, 3. & N. D. 1, 11.

*Xĕnŏphĭlus, i, m. [*Lat.* hoſpitibus charus, *vel* amicus; *ex* ξένος, hoſpes, & φίλος, amicus] *A phyſician who lived a hundred and five years without any ſickneſs,* Plin. 7, 50.

*Xĕnŏphon, ontis, m. [Ξενοφῶν, Gr.] *A ſcholar of Socrates, eminent for religion, juſtice, and all moral and civil virtues; neither did he excell leſs in the military art, being a very good commander.* He was very well reſpected by the younger Cyrus, who gave him a military command; under the character of whoſe education he draweth the image of a perfect, and every way accompliſhed, prince, in eight books, in a moſt ſweet and natural ſtyle, without the leaſt affectation, as is evident, becauſe, as *Fabius* obſerveth, no affectation can reach it, *lib.* 10, 1. Hence that of *Cicero*, Xenophontis voce Muſas quaſi locutas ferunt, in *Orat.* c. 19. He wrote ſeveral other things, as particularly the ſayings and acts of Socrates, *&c.*

‖ Xera, æ, f. *A town of Andaluſia in Spain,* Steph.

*‖ Xērŏlĭbya, æ, f. [*i. e.* ſicca Libya; *ex* ξηρὸς aridus, & Λιβύη, Liby] *An inland part of Africa, as Marmarica, Mareotis,* &c. Deſerta ſiti regio, *Maroni,* Æn. 4, 42. ubi vid. *Serv.*

*Xerxes, is, m. [Ξέρξης, Gr.] *A king of Perſia, the ſon of Darius.* He was a very haughty prince, but very weak and unſucceſsfull. The war with the Athenians begun by his father, he proſecuted, invadeing Greece with 700,000 men of his own kingdoms, and 300,000 auxiliaries, and 12,000 ſhips. But this ſo great and powerfull an army wanted a commander; for the king who ſhould have led them on, was always laſt in the field, and firſt in the flight. He was firſt oppoſed at Thermopylæ; Leonidas king of Sparta, with 4000 men, endeavouring to hinder his landing, which they did for ſeveral days, cuting off vaſt numbers of their enemies, but at length wearyed with ſlaughter, they all fell. Upon which he marched to the city, burnt it, and ſeveral others which were empty of inhabitants. Themiſtocles haveing overcome him in a ſea-fight, from which he fled in a fiſherman's boat, afterwards perfected the liberty of Greece more by policy, than his arms. *Vid.* Juſt. 3, 12. & ſeq. Nep. *in* Themiſt. & Herod. lib. 7.

X ante Y.

Xyniæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Theſſaly, taken and plundered by the Romans,* Liv. 32, 13.

Xyſtĭci, ōrum, m. pl. [à xyſto ubi luctabantur] *Wreſtlers, who exerciſed in winter time in a large portico,* or *gallery,* Suet. Aug. 45. *vid.* & Vitruv. 5, 11. & 6, 10.

Z ante A.

*ZĂcynthius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Zacynthus.* Zacynthios quoſdam adoleſcentes elegit, *Nep. Dion.* 9.

*Zăcynthos, i, *vel* us, f. [Ζακύνθος, Gr.] *An iſland in the Ionian ſea, not far from Cephalonia, on the weſtern ſide of Peloponneſus.* Nemoroſa Zacynthus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 270. Alta Zacynthos, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 87. hod. *Zante.* It is computed to be about ſixty miles in circumference, and is ſubject to the Venetians.

*‖ Zagreus, i, m. [ἀ ζὰ, intenſ. & γραῖος, vetus] *A name of Bacchus, when old,* as he appeareth in the Thaſian and Theban coins. The poets make him the ſon of Jupiter and Perſephone. *Vid.* Suid.

Zagrus, i, m. *A mountain of Aſia, parting Media and Aſſyria,* Plin. 6, 27.

Zălătes, is, m. *An Armenian pathick, ſent as a hoſtage to Rome, and there debauched,* Juv. 2, 164.

Zaleucus, i, m. *A Locrenſian lawgiver, who enacted, that adulterers ſhould loſe their eyes. His ſon was found guilty, and he in pity to his ſon pulled out one of his own eyes, and one of his ſon's, that two eyes might be paid to the law,* Val. Max. 6, 5. ext. 3.

Zāma, æ, f. *An iſland of Africa, diſtant five days journey from Carthage,* Liv. 30, 29. & 32, 16. Scipio gained a great victory, at this place, againſt Hannibal, *Sil.* 3, 261.

*‖ Zamolxis, is, m. [Ζάμολξις, Gr.] *A Gete, ſervant to Pythagoras, who after his maſter's death returning home, civilized his countrymen, and by them was reputed a god.* Vid. plura ap. Herod. 4, 95.

*Zanclæus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Zancle.* Zanclæa mœnia, *Sil.* 14, 48. & Zancleïus, a, um, *ut* Zancleïa ſaxa, *Ov. Met.* 14, 47.

*Zancle, es, f. [ἀ ζάγκλη, falx, quòd ibi falcem depoſuerit Saturnus. *vid.* Zanclæus] *A city of Sicily, by Strabo taken for Meſſana;* vid. & Thucyd. lib. 6. Ov. Faſt. 4, 474. περιφραςικῶς, *Quique locus curvæ nomina falcis habet.*

Zancles, is, m. *A Samothracian, who after* 102 *years bred new teeth,* Plin. 11, 37.

Zariaſpa, æ, f. *A city of Bactriana,* Plin. 6, 15.

Z ante E.

‖ Zelandia, æ, f. *Zealand, a country of Lower Germany.* Alſo *an iſle of Denmark, ſituate in the Baltick.* Vid. Verſtegan, c. 4.

Zelaſium, ii, n. *A promontory of Iſthmia upon Demetrias,* Liv. 31, 6.

*Zēno, ōnis, m. [Ζήνων, Gr.] (1) *A citizen of Cittus in Cyprus, the founder of the ſect of the Stoicks.* The reputation of his integrity was ſo great at Athens, that they left the keys of the city at his houſe, and preſented him with a golden garland, and ſet up his ſtatue in braſs. He compared logick to a clutched fiſt, and rhetorick to an open hand. He lived ninety years in health, and at length ſtrangled himſelf. He placed the *ſummum bonum* in virtue. (2) ‖ Zeno Eleates, *a maſter of logick, and famous for his patience in bearing tortures under Nearchus the tyrant.* (3) *An Epicurean philoſopher, cotemporary with Tully, whoſe diſcourſes he and Atticus went often to hear.* (4) *Another of this name, whom the Armenians made their king, and called* Artaxias, *after the name of their chief city* Artaxata. (1) *Vid.* Cic. *in* Orat. 32. & *pro* Murenâ, 29. item Acad. 1, 10. (2) Laert. (3) Cic. *de* Fin. 1, 5. (4) Tac. Ann. 2, 56, 2.

Zenobia, æ, f. *The wife of Odenatus king of the Palmyrenians;* a learned lady, who ſpoke readyly the Greek and Ægyptian tongues, and ſoon improved much in the Latin. She underſtood the Eaſtern hiſtory ſo well, that ſhe is ſaid to have epitomized it. After Aurelian's triumph over her, ſhe was uſed very courteouſly, and lived in Tibur. *Vid. plura ap. Treb. Poll. in* 30 *tyran.*

Zēnŏdŏtus, i, m. (1) *A grammarian, keeper of the firſt Ptolemy's library at Alexandria, and tutour to his ſons.* (2) ‖ *Another, a grammarian likewiſe of Alexandria, who reviſed the cenſures of Ariſtarchus upon Homer.* This grammarian is not to be confounded with the former, becauſe Ariſtarchus lived in the time of Ptolemy Philometer. He wrote againſt Plato concerning the gods. (3) ‖ *A ſophiſt in the reign of Hadrian.* (1) Suet. *de* Ill. Gramm. c. 11. (2) Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. c. 11. (3) Vid. And. Schott. qui hujus, & aliorum Adagia edidit; in præf. dicitur hic etiam *Zenobius.*

*Zĕphўre, es, f. [à Zephyrus, *vid.* Appel.] *An iſland near Crete,* Plin. 4, 12.

*Zĕphўrītis, ītĭdis, f. [*ab* eodem] Patron. *Flora* ſo called, *the daughter of Zephyrus,* Catull. 64, 57.

*Zĕphўrium, ii, n. [*ex* eodem themate] (1) *A promontory of the Locrians in Italy;* hod. *Capo Burſano,* Hard. (2) *A town of Cilicia.* (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Id. 5, 27.

Zerbis, is, m. *A river of Meſopotamia,* Plin. 6, 26.

Zĕrynthius, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Zerynthus.* Zerynthia littora, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 9, 19.

‖ Zĕrynthus, i, f. *A city of Samothracia, where was the cave of Hecate.* Vid. præced.

*Zēthes, *vel* Zētes, is, m. [Ζήτης, Gr.] *The ſon of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Calaïs; which two brothers the poets feign to be winged, and were ſent to purſue the Harpyies,* Ov. Met. 7, 716. Val. Flacc. 1, 469.

Zetta, æ, f. *A maritime town of Africa,* Hirt. B. Afr. 68.

*Zēthus, *vel* Zētus, i, m. [Ζῆθος, Gr.] *The twin brother of Amphion, whoſe different ſtudies had broke off all fraternal love, if Amphion's condeſcenſion had not cemented it,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42.

Zēugĭtāna, æ, f. *A maritime region of Africa, bounding on Numidia,* Plin. 5, 4.

Zeugma, ătis, f. *A city of Syria Comagena, near the river Euphrates,* Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 137.

Zeuxes, is, m. [Ζεύξης, Gr.] *An excellent painter, a rival of Parrhaſius,* Plin. 35, 10.

Z ante I.

Zigæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people near the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

Zimyri, ōrum, m. pl. *A country of Æthiopia*, Plin. 36, 16.

Zioberis, is, m. *A river of Aſia on the borders of Hyrcania*, which runeth directly for three furlongs; then a rock beating back its ſtream, divideth itſelf into two channels; ſoon after it meeteth again more rapid, and hideth itſelf under ground three hundred furlongs. Thence emergeing it maketh a new channel, and groweth larger, and at laſt falleth into another river called *Rhidago*, Curt. 4, 4.

Z ante M.

Zmilus, i, m. *One of the architects of the Lemnian labyrinth*, Plin. 36, 13.

Z ante O.

Zoclæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

*Zoïlus, i, m. [Ζωΐλος, Gr.] *A grammarian of Amphipolis*, called *Homeromaſtix*, or *Homer's ſcourge*, becauſe he wrote againſt Homer. He alſo carped at the writeings of Plato, and other approved authours; whence it came to paſs that Zoïlus was commonly uſed for *any ſnarling critick*, vid. *Ov. Remed. Am.* 1, 365. & *ſeq. Vitruvius* maketh him cotemporary with Ptolemæus Philadelphus, *Præſ. lib.* 7. but *Æl. Var. Hiſt.* 11, 10. throweth him back to the ninety-fifth Olympiad, in the ſecond whereof Socrates took his fatal doſe.

Zona, æ, f. *A town and hill of Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus*, Plin. 4, 11.

‖ Zonaras, æ, m. *A Conſtantinopolitan hiſtorian, who endeth where Nicetus beginneth, and where he endeth Nicephorus beginneth.* Opera extant.

*Zōpy̆rus, i, m. [Ζώπυρος, Gr.] (1) *A nobleman of Perſia*, who when Darius had long beſieged Babylon in vain, maimed himſelf, cutting off his noſe and ears, and fled to the Babylonians; they being moved with pity, and thinking he bore a deadly hatred to the king, made him their general, but he takeing a convenient time delivered the city to his maſter, who gratefully ſaid *he would rather have Zopyrus whole, than take twenty Babylons.* (2) Alſo *a phyſiognomiſt*, who looking on Socrates's face ſaid he was a paſſionate and ill-tempered man; but being derided and abuſed for his opinion, Socrates in his favour ſaid, *His judgement is right, I was naturally ſuch, but philoſophy hath cured me.* (1) Juſt. 1, 10, 15. (2) Cic. *de* Fato, 5. & Tuſc. 2, 37. ☞ *Alii hujus nominis inveniuntur.*

*Zōroaſtres, is, m. [Ζωροάστρης, Gr.] *He is ſaid to have been king of the Bactrians, and cotemporary with Ninus king of Aſſyria.* He was the firſt that ſtudyed magick, *Plin.* 30. as alſo aſtronomy, and the Chaldean arts, *Juſtin.* 1, 1, 9. Some have taken him for Cham the ſon, or Miſraim the grandſon, of Noah. Several other magicians of this name are mentioned by writers, but there is no certainty of any except him, who was a friend of Cyrus the great, and attended him in his expeditions, mentioned by Arnobius. ☞ *Vid. Diſſertationem ſuper Zoroaſtre, Johan. Petr. Urſini.*

*Zōsĭmus, i, m. [Ζωσίμος, Gr.] (1) *The freedman of the younger Pliny.* (2) ‖ *A Greek hiſtorian, who wrote of Conſtantine and the following emperours, but was very ſevere againſt the Chriſtians, being an obſtinate heathen.* (1) Plin. Ep. 5, 19. (2) Opus extat.

*Zoſter, ēris, m. [Ζώστηρ, Gr.] *A promontory of Attica, between the Piræan haven, and the iſle of Cea.* Meminit Cic. *ad* Attic. 5, 12.

Z ante Y.

*Zygia, æ, f. [ἀ ζεύγνυμι, jungo, quòd ſit dea connubii] *A name of Juno the godeſs of marryage.* Lat. *Pronuba.*

Zyras, æ, m. *A river of Lower Mæſia, which diſchargeth itſelf into the Euxine ſea*, Plin. 4, 11.

8 JY 61

Rei antiquariæ ſtudioſis & benevolentibus S.

CUM faſti Romani non ſolùm urbis olim principis orbis terrarum futuræ cunabula, mirandaque planè incrementa, civium priſcam virtutem, felicitatemque, eventa rerum memorabilia, temporum in annos, menſes, & dies, dierum in faſtos, nefaſtos, interciſos, & atros, diſtributionem, deorum nomina, & cultus ſingulares, ferias, ſacrificia, victimas, litationes, fana, delubra, aras, templa vota, ædificata, conſecrata, feſta, ludos ſolennes, epulas, ſacrorum ritus & cæremonias, februa parentationes, juſta, & in ſummâ theologiam gentium penè univerſam, nec non victorias, illuſtrium virorum in rempub. merita egregia, fortium virtutem & res geſtas, leges, ſenatûs conſulta, ſcita plebis, principum & imperatorum natales, aliaque multa, quæ ad civitatem regendam ornandamque pertinebant, ſignorum item ortus & occaſus, atque hæc omnia brevibus quaſi tabellis concluſa, contineant; horum recordationem neque vobis injucundam, neque aliis cognitionem inutilem ratus, ad hoc opus meum kalendarium vetus Romanum adjeci, reverendi doctique viri anteceſſoris mei exemplum ſecutus. In hoc tamen aliam ab illo inſtiti viam: Ille formam kalendarii veteris non dedit; ego literis majuſculis, & ſcripturæ compendiis, quibus kalendaria priſca ad hanc uſque diem adſervantur in tabulis & lapidibus exſcripta, dedi: ille nudos dedit faſtos; ego notis ex antiquis ſcriptoribus, vel recentiorum commentariis, quæ ad res ipſas, vel ad rerum certos dies deſignandos pertinere videbantur, illuſtratos. Quæ quidem notæ pleræque, ingenuum enim eſt profiteri per quem profeceris, quatenus ſemeſtre Naſonis (hei nobis! quis enim ſine dolore alterius ſemeſtris damnum commemorare poteſt?) doctiſſimum opus reſpiciunt, copioſiſſimis illis eruditiſſimi viri Car. Neapolis *debentur; quas tamen pro ratione brevitatis inſtitutæ contraxi. In poſterioribus ſex menſibus, ubi macrior erat ſeges, undecunque licebat excerpſi.*

Naſonis *faſtos ſemeſtres kalendario veteri ſubjeci, quò illorum ab hoc diſcrepantia meliùs appareret, deinde quò tironibus ad antiquitates & hiſtoriam Romanam patentior fieret aditus, cum brevibus his notis, & doctiſſimi viri, qui locupletiſſimos* Indices *ad auctores claſſicos attexuit, calendario faſtibus* Ovidianis *præmiſſo, adjuti eſſent. Dolet, profectò quidem perdolet, faſtos hos in ſcholis minùs tritos quàm cæteri poëtæ libri, cùm ſint omnium lectu digniſſimi, omnium doctiſſimi, omnium denique utiliſſimi.*

Alios dies faſtos ex kalendariis publici juris nupèr factis addidiſſe licuit, ſed, unde deſumptis, cùm ego neſcirem, neque illorum editores ipſi dicerent, ſuperſedi. Egone, cui in minimis credi non poſtulem, in rebus graviſſimis, quales ſunt annalium res & certa tempora, meâ fide ſolâ, publicè quicquam ut darem? peſſimè certè illud libro concineret, cujus in appendiculis hoc kalendarium dedi, in quo quidem libro, ne ullum quidem vocabulum auctoritate ſuâ deſtitueretur, ſeduſò cavi.

Cùm menſium numerus Cæſareus *numero deorum conſentium reſponderet, ſingulos in ſingulorum deorum tutelâ eſſe voluerunt Romani, quas quidem tutelas* Kalendario Ruſtico *notatas in cujuſque menſis capite inde exſcripſi; & cùm eâdem de cauſâ ſigna Zodiaci eorundem tutelæ ſupponerentur, atque ortûs & occaſûs eorum in kalendariis fiat frequens mentio, tutelas illas verſibus Manilianis conſtrictas hîc apponere viſum eſt.*

Lanigerum Pallas, Taurum Citherea tuetur,
Formoſos Phœbus Geminos, Cylleniu' Cancrum,
Jupiter & cum matre Deûm regit ipſe Leonem,
Spiciferæ eſt Virgo Cereris, fabricataque Libra
Vulcano, pugnax Mavortî Scorpius hæret,
Venantem Diana virum ſed partis equinæ,
Atque anguſta fovet Capricorni ſidera Veſta,
E Jovis adverſo Junonis Aquarius Aſtrum eſt,
Agnoſcitque ſuos Neptunus in æquore Piſces.

Horum & aliorum ſiderum ortus & occaſus, quorum in kalendario Romano duplicem uſum mirè, ut omnia, deſcribit Maro, Georg. 1, 204. *ex Columellâ exſcripſi, cùm in ſex menſibus primis à Naſone non docentur; & nonnunquam etiam ad convenientiam & diſcrepantiam inter ſe denotandam, ex Plinio. Verum Columellam præcipuè ſequi viſum eſt, quoniam ille ex profeſſo aſtrologiæ ſtuduit, libroſque contra aſtrologos compoſuit.*

Non eſt ut apud vos vetuſtatis peritos quicquam de faſtis dicam, aliquid tantùm de eorum origine tangam, cùm explicatio ex ſcriptoribus Romanis & recentiorum commentariis petenda ſit.

Numam ſecundum regem Romanorum pleraque, quæ in faſtos poſtea relata ſunt, inſtituiſſe, ſpeciatimque faſtos nefaſtoſque dies feciſſe, auctorem habemus Livium, Lib. 1. c. 19. *Sed an in tabulas æneas inciſa, & in ærarium publicum condita fuerint, ante* xii Tab. *confectionem, A. U. C.* CCCIV, *non perinde eſt certum. Poſt quem quidem annum, pontifices, quibus ſolis ex Numæ inſtituto omnia, quæ ad leges, deorumque cæremonias & cultum pertinebant, credita à principio fuerant, faſtorum tabulam occultatam penes ſe ſervabant, ſpecie quidem honoris, ſed & fortaſſe lucri, ut dies agendi peterentur à paucis, & poſſe agi necne ſcirent pauci, quoniam faſtos vulgò non habebant. Tandem A. U. C.* CCCXLIX, *C. Flavius. Cn. F. ſcriba faſtos circa forum in albo propoſuit, ut quando lege agi poſſet, ſciretur. Hæc ferè ex Cicerone pro* Murænâ, *& Liv.* lib. 9. c. ult. *Sed quid vos diutiùs teneam? Quicquid in hoc kalendario ſit à me peccatum, ut eſt humanum, humanitati veſtræ ignoſcendum & corrigendum relinquo, plurimaſque vobis in literarum bonarum decus & profectum calendas ex animo voveo.*

MEnſes Romani in *calendas* (vel *kalendas*) *nonas*, & *idus* dividebant; ordinem verò retro numerandi exhibet ſequens calendarium. Tempus etiam ſcriptis ſubſignabant hâc formâ: *kalendis, nonis, idibus Januariis*; *pridie, tertio die, quarto*, &c. vel *ante diem tertium, quartum*, &c. *kalendas, nonas, idus Januarias* vel *Januarii*. Genitivi autem, *kalendarum, nonarum, iduum*, pro *kalendas, nonas, idus*, raro apud ſcriptores optimos occurrunt. Anno biſſextili tam diem vigeſimum quartum, quàm vigeſimum quintum Februarii ſubſignabant *ſexto* [*die ante*] *kalendas Martias*.

Ad calendarii compendiariam ſcripturam ſequentia obſervent Tirones.

Quæ literis majuſculis ſcripta ſunt ſic notantur in kalendariis antiquis; literæ minores ad compendii explanationem pertinent. K notat Calendæ. a. d. ante, *vel* ad, diem. F. Faſtus dies, nempe in quo prætori licet tria verba judiciaria *fari*, ſc. DO, DICO, ADDICO, qui dies ſunt numero XXXVIII. N. Nefaſtus, in quo tria illa verba fari non licuit. EN. Endoterciſus dies, *i. e.* interciſus, quod genus erat Deûm hominumque commune. Ita dicti ſunt, aut quòd intercedit Fas, aut quòd interciſum erat Nefas, nam in his inter cæſa & porrecta horæ erant Faſtæ, horæ diei reliquæ Nefaſtæ. N. P. Nefaſti primo, quibus diebus ante meridiem fari non licuit prætori. F. P. Faſti primo, nempe prioribus contrarii. Q. Rex C. F. *i. e.* Quando Rex (ſacrorum) comitiavit, Fas. Q. ST. D. F. Quando ſtercus delatum eſt, Fas, quos dies, v. ſuis locis. Hi omnes erant numero LXV. Tertium genus notatum eſt C literâ, pro Comitialis dies, in quibus populus convenit ad ſuffragia ferenda. Hi dies, cùm Comitia non haberentur, Faſti erant toti; cùm haberentur, ſed non per totum diem, tunc ex parte Faſti. Horum numerus erat CXXCIV, qui duobus generibus ſuperioribus additi faciunt CCXIIIC. Cæteri omnes Nefaſti erant, non ita tamen ut in illis conciones habere, cauſas orare, & leges promulgare non liceret.

JANUARIUS.

A Jano antiquiſſimo Italiæ rege nomen habet, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 64. Numa enim, qui ad ſolis curſum annum direxit, poſtquam duos menſes Romuli calendario addidiſſet, hunc illi honorem haberi voluit, quòd Janum ſolem antiquitas crederet, vel quòd Janus antiquiſſimus Italiæ rex fuiſſet. Utrumque verò menſem Martio præpoſuit, hunc, quòd rebus civilibus & reip. adminiſtrandæ intentior pacem bello potiorem; illum, quòd luſtrationibus & Deorum religionibus præcipuè deditus, Deorum cultu nihil antiquius judicaret. Alii à Januâ deductum nomen exiſtimant, quòd ſit menſium janua; ſed hoc eòdem redit, cùm janua ſit à Jano. Menſis tamen Tutelam Junoni olim attributam fuiſſe, ut Dearum principi, ex calendario vetere ruſtico docemur, unde & reliquorum menſium Tutelæ ſumuntur. In calendariis Romuli & Cæſaris eſt XXXI dierum, Numæ XXIX.

1	Calendæ	K. JAN. F. Kalendæ Januarii. Faſtus. Hæ Calendæ Junoni (1) ſacræ, ut & reliquæ omnes Calendæ, *Ov. F.* 1, 55. Dies Feſtus & auſpicatus, *id. ib.* 65, *& ſeqq.* Templa duo Jovi & Æſculapio (2) dicata, *id. ib.* 290, *& ſeqq.* Hoc die ultro citroque munera paſſim ſtrenæque miſſæ ſunt, v. *Suet.* in *Aug.* 57. & eundem in *Tib.* 34.
2	iv Non. vel ante Nonas	F. Faſtus. Dies (3) inauſpicatus, *id. ib.* 58.
3	iii	C. Comitialis. Cancri brachia occid. *id. ib.* 311. M. T. Ciceronis natalis, *Cic. Ep.* 5, 7. & *Gell.* 15, 28. Vota pro ſalute principis ſuſcepta, *Plutarch.*
4	Pridie	C. Lyra (4) pluviale ſignum exoritur, *Ov. F.* 1, 315.
5	Nonæ	NONæ. F. Dies (5) inauſpic. ut & reliquarum menſium nonæ, utpote ſub nullius Dei tutelâ, *idem, ibid.* 57.
6	viii Id. vel ante Id.	F. in omni menſe dies ater, *id. ib.* 58.
7	vii	C.
8	vi	C.
9	v	AGONalia. Agonalia (6) quæ & priùs Agonia, *id. ib.* 331. Delphin. oritur heliacè, *id. ib.* 457.
10	iv	ENdotercisus, *i. e.* interciſus. Hiems (7) media, *id. ib.* 459.
11	iii	CARmentalia. N. P. Carmentalia (8) *id. ib.* 462. Juturna (9) æde receptâ, *id. ib.* 463.
12	Pridie	C.
13	Id.	EIDus N. P. *i. e.* nefaſtus primo. Jovi (10) albâ agnâ grandiori litatur, *id. ib.* 56. & Ariete, *id. ib,* 588. Provinciæ (11) populo redditæ, *id. ib.* 589. Octavius ſalutatur (12) Auguſtus, *id. ib.* 590.
14	xix Kal.	EN. DIES VITIOSus EX S. C. Dies ater, vid. ſuprà Not. 3.
15	xviii	CAR. ſacra Carmentæ relata, *id. ib.* 618. Item Porrimæ (13) & Poſtvertæ, *id. ib.* 633.
16	xvii	C. Concordiæ templum à Germanico datum, *id. ib.* 637, *& ſeqq.* Sol in Aquarium tranſit, *Col.* 11, 2, 4. Leo manè occipit oriri, *id. ib.*
17	xvi	C. Sol. à Capricorno in Aquarium (14) tranſit, *Ov. F.* 1, 651. Concordiæ templum à L. Manlio in Galliâ votum, *Liv.* 22, 33. & 9, *ult.*
18	xv	C. Aquarius incipit oriri, *Col.* 11, 2, 4.
19	xiv	C.
20	xiii	C.
21	xii	C.
22	xi	C. Fidicula veſpere occidit, *Col.* 11, 2, 4.
23	x	C. Lyra penitùs occidit heliacè, *Ov. F.* 1, 654.
24	ix	C. Stella (15) in pectore Leonis occidit, *id. ib.* 1, 655.
25	viii	C.
26	vii	C.
27	vi	C. Caſtori & Polluci (16) templum dicatum, *id. ib.* 1, 705. *& ſeqq.*
28	v	C.
29	iv	F.
30	iii	N. Pacis (17) ara, *id. ib.* 710.
31	Pridie	C.

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(1) Huic Deæ agnâ & porcâ litabant, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 15. (2) In inſulâ Tiberinâ circa A. U. C. CDLXII. in urentis peſtilentiæ remedium, v. *Liv.* 1, ult. & *Epit.* 11. *Val. Max.* 1, 8. (3) Dies Calendas, Nonas, Idus proximè ſequentes inauſpicati habebantur, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 55. *& ſeqq.* vide & *Jo. Tzetzen,* Chil. 10. *Hiſt.* 303. (4) Sed Nonis, *Col.* 11, 2, 14. (5) Hic dies maximè Auguſto cavebatur, ſed δυσφημίας causâ tantùm, *Suet. Aug.* 91. Conventus etiam publici, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 15. Nuptiæ quoquè devitandæ, *id. ib.* (6) In his rex ſacrificus in regiâ ove feminâ litabat, *Ov. F.* 1, 333, & 334. de diverſis Agonaliorum etymis eundem pete ibidem. Hæ Feriæ inter cæteras ſtativæ fuerunt, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 16. (7) Naſoni adverſatur Columella de R. R. lib. 11, 2, 97. ubi ad prid. Non. Jan. retulit. (8) *Calend. Conſtant.* notatur hoc Feſtum *Dies Carmentariorum*, fuitque inter ſtatos Dies, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 16. (9) Ædes hæc ad Aquam virgineam poſita fuit, conſentientibus *Victore, Ruſo,* & *Frontino* de Aquæduct. Roman. *Neap.* (10) Statori, ex Fide *Calend. Conſtant.* Hinc Feſtum *Idulia* dictum, & Agna idulis, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 15. ex *Varr.* ut videtur. (11) A. U. C. DCCXXVI. *Neap.* (12) Qui idem Romulus dictus fuiſſet, niſi affectati regni ſuſpicionem dari vereretur, *Dio, lib.* 53. (13) Harum prior, ab aliis *Proſa*, aliis *Prorſa*, ſive *Anteverta*, de Nom. poſterioris apud omnes convenit. *Porrima* dicta, quòd præterita caneret; *Poſtverta*, quòd futura, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 7. (14) Ut & *Plinio*, ſed *Ptolem.* & *Col.* 11, 2, 4. xvii. (15) Sed *Col.* 11, 2, 5. vi cal. (16) In regione viii Fratribus Tiberio & Druſo conſtituta, *Suet.* in *Tib.* c. 20. (17) In regione urbis xiv.

FEBRUARIUS.

Februarius menſis ita dictus, quòd *februa*, i. e. piamina vel luſtrationes Februo luſtrationum Deo fierent, v. *Serv.* in *Virg. Georg.* 1. n. 43. & *Iſidor.* 5, 35. & *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 19. & 31; vel à Junone Februatâ, cui hujus menſis xv cal. Mart. ſacra fiebant, quæ *Lupercalia* dicta ſunt à Lupercis Panos ſacerdotibus, quo die, uti diſcimus ex *Naſ. Faſt.* 2, 267. nudi diſcurrentes, niſi quòd ſubligacula habebant ex pelle capræ Junoni immolatæ detracta, mulieres luſtrabant. Hic menſis Numæ deſignatione primâ ultimus anni menſis erat, utì eleganter docet Naſo, *Qui ſacer eſt imis manibus imus erat*, Faſt. 2, 52. Utque hic menſis annum, ita Terminus menſem terminabat, quinque diebus ſequentibus intercalatis. In tutelâ Neptuni. In omnib. calendariis eſt xxviii dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. FEB. N. Kalendæ Februarii. Neſaſtus. Delubra Junoni (1) Soſpitæ poſita, *Ov. F.* 2, 56. Aſyli (2) Lucus celebratur, *id. ib.* 67. Bidente Jovi ad penetrale Numæ (3) & in Capitolio litatur, *id. ib.* 70. Graves pluviæ & nix (4) alta, *id. ib.* 2, 72.
2	iv Non.	N. Lyra (5) occidit, *id. ib.* 76. Terga Leonis occ. *id. ib.* 77.
3	iii	N. Occidit Delphin. *id. ib.* 79. Fidis tota, & Leo medius occidit, *Col.* 11, 2, 14.
4	Pridie	N.
5	Nonæ	NONæ. Junoni Februatæ, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. Octavius Pater (6) Patriæ ſalutatus, *Ov. F.* 2, 127. Aquarius dimidiatus oritur, *id. ib.* 145. Aura à Zephyris mollior, *id. ib.* 148.
6	viii Id.	N. Veris initium, *anonymi auctoris* Παράπηγμα.
7	vii	Calliſto Sydus occidit, *Col.* 11. 2, 15.
8	vi	N. Feralia per dies undecim, *Ov. F.* 2, 567, 568. Favonii afflatus, *Plin.* 15, 3.
9	v	N. Veris (7) initium, *Ov. F.* 2, 150.
10	iv	N.
11	iii	N. Arctophylacis pedes gemini oriuntur, *Id. ib.* 154.
12	Pridie	N.
13	Idus	EIdus. N. P. Faunalia, *id. ib.* 193. Fabiorum (8) clades numero CCCVI à Vejentibus apud Cremeram ad internecionem facta, *id. ib.* 195. Sagittarius veſpere occidit, *Col.* 11, 2, 20.
14	xvi	N. Corvus, Anguis, & Crater (9) oriuntur, *Ov. F.* 2, 243, *& ſeqq.* Crater veſpere oritur, *Col.* 11, 2, 20.
15	xv	LVPERcalia. N. P. Lupercalia (10) & (11) Faunalia *Ov. F.* 2, 267, *& ſeqq.* Flamina ventorum malefida & (12) incerta per ſex dies, *id. ib.* 454, *& ſeqq.*
16	xiv	Sol (*) in Piſcibus, *id. ib.* 458.
17	xiii	QVIRinalia. N. P. Quirinalia (13) *id. ib.* 475. Stultorum (14) Feſtum, *id. ib.* 513. (15) Fornicalia, *id. ib.* 527.
18	xii	C. Parentalium dies ultimus, *id. ib.* 533, 548. quæ & Feralia, *id. ib.* 569, 570. Anus Deæ (16) Tacitæ, *id ib.* 572. ſeu Deæ Mutæ, 583. ſacra facit.
19	xi	C.
20	x	C. Leo definit occidere, *Col.* 11, 2, 21.
21	ix	FERALia. F. Arcturus primâ nocte incipit oriri, *id. ib.*
22	viii	C. Chariſtia (17) cognatorum, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 617. & *Kalend. Conſtant.* Sagitta crepuſculo incipit oriri, *Col.* 11, 2, 21.
23	vii	TERminalia. N. P. Terminalia, (18) *Ov. F.* 2, 641. Hirundo conſpicitur, *Col.* 11, 2, 22.
24	vi	REGIFugium, (19) *Ov. F.* 2, 685. Hirundo veris prænuntia, *id ib.* 582. ☞ Ab hoc die bis computato annus, menſis, & dies ipſe Biſſextus, vel Biſſextilis, intercalaris, & embolimæus, ſuperſtitioſè pro inauſpicato habitus
25	v	C.
26	iv	EN.
27	iii	EQuiria. N. P. Equiria (20) *id. ib.* 859.
28	Pridie	C.

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(1) Hæc Dea in Nummis antiquis ſcribitur *Siſpita*, Spanhem. de Uſu & Præſtantia Num. p. 83. quæ & *Lanuvina* in Nummis obviis. (2) Alii legunt *Averni*. (3) Sc. ad Veſtæ, ubi Numæ regia. (4) Idem dicit *Columella, R. R.* 11, 2, 14. (5) Occaſum Fides totius ad iii Non. fert *Colum.* 11, 2, 14. (6) A ſenatu populoque Romano, ex *Fruſto Cal. Præneſt. & ex Monumento Sedunorum veteri.* (7) *Plinius* autem 15, 3. & 2, 47. Id. vi. (8) Hæc clades accidit A. U. C. CCLXXVI. Coſſ. T. Menenio & C. Horatio Pulvillo, *Diod. lib.* 12. qui numero rotundo tantùm trecentos facit; ſed quod ad diem & menſem non convenit inter *Naſonem* & *Livium*, qui ad xv Cal. Sextiles ponit, *Lib.* 6, 1. (9) Naſoni ſuffragatur *Columella* 11, 2, 20. (10) Lupercis dicta, quorum duobus Collegiis tertium addidit Cæſar, ſc. Julium; hæc aliquandiu deſueta reſtituit Auguſtus, *Suet. in vitâ*, 31. (11) De his vid. *Plutarch.* in *Romulo*; meminit horum etiam *Cicero Philip.* 2, 24. (12) Eandem ἀκαταστασίαν faciunt Ægyptii. (*) *Columellæ* die præcedente, 11, 2, 20. (13) Quirinalia, à Quirino vel Curino, quod à curis haſta, ſic enim antiquiſſimi Sabini Martem vocabant poſtea Romulum. (14) Aliam à *Naſone* nominis rationem vid. ap. *Plutarch.* in *Quæſt. Rom.* (15) Hæc, Hæmina antiquus Scriptor, ap. *Plin.* 18, 2. *Farris torrendi Ferias* vocat, qui à Numâ inſtitutas ait. (16) Hujus ſuperſtitionis auctor Numa, vid. *Plutarch. in vitâ.* (17) In his Epulæ, quas *Chariſtiam* vocabant, fuerunt, *Val. Max.* 2, 1. (18) Ita dicta quòd in his annum antiquum terminabant, cæteris quinque diebus menſis ultimi intercalatis, *Varr. L. L.* 5. (19) Hoc evenit A. U. C. CCXLIV, *Liv. in fin. lib.* 1. (20) Hæc à Romulo inſtituta ſunt in Campo Martio, vid. *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. & *equiria* in Theſauro noſtro.

MARTIUS.

Hunc menſem in Romuli Calendario primas obtinere non eſt mirum; cui enim rectiùs quàm Patri ſuo, Patriæque, initium anni menſiumque & Calendas ipſas conſecrare debuit? Nam, utì æquum fuit, *Martem ante omnes coluiſſe priores*, docet *Naſo*, *Faſt.* 2, 39. Imò vel hinc apparet in Latio tam ante quàm poſt urbem conditam Martem cultum fuiſſe, quamquam non eodem menſium ordine. Martius enim in Faſtis antiquis erat Albanis, Aricinis, & Tuſculanis ordine tertius; Forenſibus & Pelignis quartus; Faliſcis & Laurentibus quintus; Hernicis ſextus; Æquicolis decimus, V. *Ov. F.* 3, 85. & *Cenſorin.* de die natali. Unde fortè quis conjiciat communem Latii fuiſſe Deum, neque aliâ ratione Romanis proprium, quàm quòd Romuli pater crederetur. Primum autem à Jove honorem Marti habebant, utì ex aliis, tum ex voto *Vell. Paterculi* in fine operis patet.

1	Calendæ	K. MARciæ. N P. Matronalia (1) Marti ſacra, *Ov. F.* 3, 170, 229. *&* *ſeqq.* Lucinæ Templum ſacr. *id. ib.* 248. Anciliorum (2) Feſtum per tres dies, *id. ib.* 377. Nuptiæ differendæ, *id. ib.* 394. His calendis, feſtis, utpote primo primi Calendarii Romani die, ſtrenæ, xenia, & omnium generum munera mittebantur, non minùs quàm poſtea Januariis, *Tibull.* 3, 1. *&* *ſeqq.*
2	vi	F. Vindemiator, Græcis, τρυγητὴρ, apparet, *Col.* 11, 2, 24.
3	v	C. Auſtrinus Piſcis occidit, *Ov. F.* 3, 400, 401.
4	iv	C.
5	iii	C. Arctophylacis ſive Bootæ occaſus, *id. ib.* 405. Vindemitor oritur, *id. ib.* 407.
6	Pridie	N. P. Veſtalia, *id. ib.* 417. Octavius (3) creatus Pontifex, *id. ib.* 420.
7	Nonæ	NONæ. F. Vejovi (4) Templum ſacratum, *id. ib.* 429. Pegaſus oritur, *id. ib.* 450. & *Col.* 11, 2, 24.
8	viii	F. Coronæ ortus, *Ov. F.* 3, 459.
9	vii	C.
10	vi	C.
11	v	C.
12	iv	C.
13	iii	EN. Equiria altera (5) juxta Tiberim, *id. ib.* 519. & *Cal. vet.* B. EQ. NP. vel in monte Cœlio, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 522. Jovi Cultori ad Fidem *Cal. Conſtant.* Piſcis Aquilonius deſinit oriri, *Col.* 11, 2, 24.
14	Pridie	N. P. Equiria altera *juxta Cal. vet.* Manuralia, ad Fidem *Cal. Conſtant.* Argo navis exoritur, *Col.* 11, 2, 24.
15	Idus	EIDus. N. P. Annæ Perennæ (6) Feſtum, *Ov. F.* 3, 523. Parricidium (7) Cæſaris, *id. ib.* 697. Nepa incipit oriri, *Col.* 11, 2, 30.
16	xvii Cal. Apr.	F. Scorpii pars prima oritur, *Ov. F.* 712, Argeorum Feſta, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. v. & *Feſt.* p. 254. Palilia in honorem C Cæſ. Calig. ex S. C. *Suet. in vitâ*, cap. 16. Nepa occid. *Col.* 11, 2, 3.
17	xvi	LIBeralia. N. P. Liberalia, *Ov. F.* 3, 713. Anus (8) viles hederâ cinctæ ad liba populum vocant, *id. ib.* 726, 767. Toga (9) libera, *id. ib.* 771, & 781. Argeorum (10) Feſta, *id. ib.* 791. Milvius (11) ad Arcton vergit, *id. ib.* 793. Sol in Arietem tranſit, *Col.* 11, 2, 31.
18	xv	C. Sol. in Ariete, *Ov. F.* 3, 852. (al. ix cal.)
19	xiv	QUINquatrus. N. Minervæ (12) Capitæ delubrum, *id. ib.* 837. Quinquatrus (13) *id. ib.* 809, 810, quorum primus dies incruentus, *id. ib.* 811, reliqui gladiatorii, *id. ib.* 813.
20	xiii	C.
21	xii	C. Ovidii Poëtæ natalis, *ex vetuſto codice Pomponii Læti, cujus Apographum eſt in bibliothecâ Vatic.* Equus occidit manè, *Col.* 11, 2, 31.
22	xi	N. Æquinoctium vernum, *Ov. F.* 3, 878
23	x	TUBILuſtrium. N. P. Quinquatruum dies ultimus, *id. ib.* 849. Tubiluſtrium (14) Minervæ *id. ib.* 489. Aries incipit oriri, *Col.* 11, 2, 31.
24	ix	Q. REX C. F. Quando Rex (15) comitiavit, Fas. Hoc & ſequente die Æquinoctium vernum, *id. ib.* 11, 2, 31. ſed *Ov. F.* 3, 879. xi Cal.
25	viii	Hilaria ſacra juxta *Cal. Conſtant.*
26	vii	C.
27	vi	N. P. HOC DIE CÆSAR ALEXANDriam (16) RECEPIT. Jano, Concordiæ, Saluti, Paci ſacr. *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 881. (al. iii Cal.) Regifugium, *Feſt.* 401.
28	v	C.
29	iv	C.
30	iii	C.
31	Pridie	C. Dianæ in monte Aventino ſacr. *Ov. F.* 3, 884. Matris Deûm (17) lavatio.

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(1) Hinc *femineas* has Calendas vocat, *Juv. Sat.* 9, 53. His etiam munuſcula à matronis viciſſim miſſa ſunt, *Plaut. Mil. Glor.* (2) In Nummis ferè hæc oblonga apparent, quæ à Saliis Martis ſacerdotibus geſtari vel moveri per urbem ſolebant, unde in *Cal. Conſtant.* ſcribitur ARMA ANCILIA MOVENT. (3) A. U. C. DCCXLI. *Dion. Caſſius, lib.* 54. Diem confirmat *vet. Cal.* in quo ante Nonas hæc legimus NP. HOC DIE CÆSAR PONTIF. MAX. FACT. EST. (4) A Romulo inter Arcem & Capitolium in regione viii prope aſylum ad augendam illius religionem, *P. Vict.* (5) Prima enim iii Cal. (6) In hoc huic ſacrificabant, ut annare & perennare commodè liceret; in hoc etiam feſto matronæ cœnas ſervis apponebant, ut Domini Saturnalibus, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. (7) A. U. C. DCCIX. juxta *Eutropium, lib.* 7. Hic dies ater, decretumque ne unquam Senatus in eo haberetur, *Dio, lib.* 47. (8) Hederâ coronatæ Anus hoc feſto cum libis & foculo pro emptore ſacrificabant, *Varr. L. L.* 5. (9) Ætatis decimo ſexto *interp. Neap.* decimo ſeptimo, *interp. Minut.* (10) Hæc à Numâ inſtituta ſunt, & plurimis urbis partibus celebrata, *Liv.* 1, 21. *Varro* in xxvii partibus urbis diſpoſita memorat, *Lib. L. L.* 4. (11) Uno die tardiorem facit, *Plin.* 18, 26. (12) Alii legunt *Captæ*, cujus rationem ibid. legas. (13) *Naſo* à 5 diebus ita dictos autumat; rectè quidem quatenus per quinque dies nominis errore celebratos, ſed unum diem hoc nomine deſignari, quòd poſt diem quintum Idus eſſent, docet *Varr. L. L. lib.* 5. (14) Tubiluſtria prima, altera enim x Cal. Jun. (15) Vide *Plutarch.* in Quæſtion. Rom. quæſtione 63. ubi res fuſè exponitur. (16) Meminit *Hirt. bello Alex.* (17) In parvo Almonis fluvio, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 337. & *Lucan.* 1, 595.

APRILIS.

In Romuli Calendario menſis anni ſecundus, Numæ & Cæſaris quartus, dictus eſt; ut aliqui volunt, ab Ἀφρὸς, ſpuma, unde Ἀφροδίτη, Venus ſpumea vel marina, cui quidem opinioni favere videtur *Flaccus, Carm.* 4, 11, 15; quanquam notationem certiorem facilioremque ipſum Latium ſuppeditat, nempe ut *Aprilis* quaſi *Aperilis* ab *aperiendo*, quæ Varronis eſt ſententia, dicatur, quæ ex eo confirmari videtur, quòd reliquorum menſium vocabula omnia ſunt originis Latinæ. Etſi non eſt diffitendum, *Varronem*, L. L. 4. in antiquis literis affirmare ſe nomen Veneris nuſquam inveniſſe, & ante illum, *Cincium* in libro *Faſtorum*, nullam Veneris laudem, ſicut cæterorum cœleſtium, in Saliorum carminibus celebratam, ſcriptum reliquiſſe. Sed quomodocunque ea res ſe habet, Romuli ſaltem temporibus ſatìs notam Venerem fuiſſe vel ex Calendario patet, ubi ſecundum locum poſſidet, ex Romuli conſilio, ut primum quidem menſem à patre ſuo nominaret, ſecundum ab Æneæ matre, ita ut hi potiſſimùm anni principia ſervarent, à quibus eſſet Romani nominis origo; unde & Romulus Pater, & Venus Genetrix dicitur. Hæc ferè ex *Macrobio*. Hujus tamen menſis ſive virentem, ſive Venereum honorem delibavit Nero imperator, cognomentum à ſe accipere jubens, v. *Tac. Ann.* 15, 74, & 16, 12; quo tamen cum ipſo pereunte, priſtinum nomen decuſque rediit. In Veneris tutelâ eſt hic menſis; & in Romuli & Cæſaris Calendario xxx dierum, Numæ xxix.

1	Calendæ	K. APR. N. Veneris Feſtum, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 129, *& ſeqq.* Fortunæ (1) virili thure litatur, *id. ib.* 149. Scorpios (2) occidit, *id. ib.* 164.
2	iv	C. Pleiadum (3) occaſus, *id. ib.* 169.
3	iii	C.
4	Pridie	C. LUDI MATRI MAGnæ. Megaleſia (4) in honorem Cybeles, *id. ib.* 182.
5	Nonæ	NONæ. LVDI. Fortunæ (5) Publicæ in colle Quirinali, *id. ib.* 375. Orionis occaſus, *id. ib.* 388.
6	viii	N. P. LVDI. Vergiliæ veſpere celantur, *Col.* 11, 2, 34.
7	vii	N. LUDI.
8	vi	N. LUDI, (6) *Ov. F.* 4, 377. Cæſar (7) Jugurtham ſuperat, *id. ib.* 380. Libræ (8) ſignum pluviale, *id. ib.* 386. Natalis Caſtoris & Pollucis, *Cal. Conſt.*
9	v	N. LVDI
10	iv	N. LUDi IN CIRco. Libra occidere incipit, *Col.* 11, 2, 34.
11	iii	N.
12	Pridie	N. LVDI CERERI. Cereris (9) Ludi, *Ov. Faſt.* 393. Megaleſia ſive Megalenſia, in quibus matri Ideæ in ædem Victoriæ delatæ lectiſternium fiebat, *Liv.* 29, 14. Suculæ celantur, *Col.* 11, 2, 35. Lyra occid. *id. ib.* 11, 2, 36.
13	Idus	EIDus N. P. LVDI. Jovi Victori (10) Templum dicatum, *Ov. F.* 4, 621. Atria (11) Libertati, *id. ib.* 624. Libra occidit, *Col.* 11, 2, 35.
14	xviii Cal. Maii	N. LVDI. Cæſaris Victoria (12) Mutinenſis, *Ov. F.* 4, 267.
15	xvii	FORDicalia. N. P. LVDI. Fordicalia, vel potiùs Fordicidia, *q. v.* in Theſaur. In his forda (13) Telluri litabatur, *id. ib.* 630, *& ſeqq.*
16	xvi	N. LVDI. Auguſtus imperatoris (14) titulo inſignitus, *id, ib.* 676.
17	xv	N. LVDI. Hyadum (15) occaſus, *id. ib.* 678. Sol in Taurum tranſit, *Col.* 11, 2, 36.
18	xiv	N. LUDI.
19	xiii	CERealia. N. LVD. IN CIRco. *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 680. Vulpium combuſtio, *id. ib.* 4, 681, *& ſeqq.* Cerealia iterum, *id. ib.* 711.
20	xii	N. Sol in Tauro, *id ib.* 716.
21	xi	PARilia. N. P. Palilia (16) ſeu Parilia, *id. ib.* 721, & *Cal. vet.* Romæ natalis, *Ov. F.* 4, 806.
22	x	N.
23	ix	VINalia. N. P. Vinalia (17) ſeu Veneris Feſtum, *id. ib.* 863, *& ſeqq.* Jovis Feſtum, *id. ib.*
24	viii	C.
25	vii	ROBigalia. N. P. Ver. (18) medium, *id. ib.* 902. Aries occidit, *id. ib.* 903. Canis (19) exortus, *id. ib.* 904. Robigalia extis (20) canis & ovis facta, *id. ib.* 908.
26	vi	F.
27	v	C. Veſta (21) tranſlata in ædes Palatinas, *id. ib.* 949. ubi & Apollinis templum, *id. ib* 951.
28	iv	N. P. LVDI FLORales. Floralia nunc (22) incipiunt, *id. ib.* 945.
29	iii	C. LVDI. Manè Capra exoritur, *Col.* 11, 2, 37.
30	Pridie	C. LVDI. Veſtæ Palatinæ ſacrum, *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 949, 950. Cànis ſe veſpere celat, *Col.* 11, 2, 37.

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(1) Hujus ædes in orientali Tiberis parte; in quâ ſimulachrum Servii Tullii velato togâ capite, cujus rei cauſam *Naſo* pluribus differit. (2) Cum *Naſone* concordat *Columel.* 11, 2, 34. (3) Alii illud *Naſonis, incipiunt humeros relevare paternos*, de ortu intelligunt. (4) V. Theſaur. *Livius*, utì infrà, prid. Id. ponit; an hiſtorico an poëtæ potior fides? ſed fortaſſe *Liv.* ultimum ludorum diem deſignat, *Naſo* primum. (5) Hanc Fortunam eſſe diverſam ab eâ, quæ viii Cal. Maias colitur, apparet, quòd licèt ambæ *Publicæ* vocentur, hæc tantùm PUBLICÆ, illa PRIMIGENIÆ, cognomine notetur; utraque in colle Quirinali, quæ res dividias facit. (6) Eundem diem notant, *Cal. vet.* & *Conſtant.* quinam autem hi ludi fuerint incertum. (7) A. U. C. DCCVII. (8) Cùm *Ovid.* facit *Plin.* 18, 26. his verbis, *Cæſari* vi. *Id. ſignificatur Imber Libræ occaſu.* (9) Hos ludos dictator & magiſter, equitum, ex S. C. fecerunt, *Liv.* 30, 39; in his albæ veſtes ſumptæ, *Ov. F.* 4, 620. (10) A. Q. Fabio; Maximo Rulliano Coſ. A. U. C. CDLVIII. in X urbis regione, *Liv.* 10, 29. (11) Atrium Libertati extructum ab Aſinio Pollione memorat *Suetonius, Aug.* 29; vel potiùs refectum, cùm A. U. C. DLXXXV in eo tabulas publicas ſignari ſolitas certum eſt ex *Liv. lib.* 43. (12) A. U. C. DCCX. Sed ductu C. Panſæ, & A. Hirtii. (13) Cùm ex *Livio* 1, 13. patet triginta fuiſſe curias, ſingulæ fordæ in ſingulis curiis immolabantur. (14) Hoc prænomen adeptus eſt quinto conſulatu, narrante *Dione*, qui incidit in A. U. C. DCCXXIV. (15) Conſentit *Plinius* 18, 26; ſed *Columel.* 11, 2, 36, xiv. (16) Palilia urbe eſſe antiquiora *Plutarchi* locus in Romulo, & *Tibull. Eleg.* 2, 5. aliquibus ſuadent. (17) Hoc feſtum tam Veneri quàm Jovi ſacrum facit *Naſo: Varro* de *L. L.* 5. diſertè negat, ſoli Jovi tribuens. Hunc duplicia fuiſſe conjectant viri docti; una Veneri, altera Jovi. *Ovidius* certè ſcribit hunc diem eſſe Veneri ſacrum, qui tamen idem eſſe Jovi. Ferè tamen hæc priora Veneri tribuuntur; altera quæ ſunt xiv Cal. Sept. quæ ruſtica & altera dicuntur, Jovi; non ita tamen, ut utraque Veneri non adſcribantur. (18) *Columellæ* 11, 2, 36. ipſis Palilibus. (19) Vel, ut *Neapolis* emendat, *effugit*. (20) Rufi & lactentis, *Columel.* (21) Cùm Auguſtus pont. max. deſignatus palatium voluit domicilium, Veſtam ad ſe tranſtulit, nempe à regione Urbis viii in x, cujus rationem reddit *Dio lib.* 55. ἵν' ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις ἅμα καὶ ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς οἰκοίη. (22) In *Cal. Conſtant.* prid.

MAIUS.

De hujus menſis appellatione inter veteres ſcriptores parum convenit. Tres hujus vocabuli rationes adfert *Naſo*, primam à *Majeſtate*, ſecundam à *Majoribus*, tertiam à *Maiâ* Mercurii matre, in principio *lib*. 5. quarum primam, quam ſingularem eſſe opinor, infirmiſſimam judico. Nam quæ tanta P. R. majeſtas, cùm hoc nomen huic menſi primùm imponeretur? Menſium etiam nomina non dediſſe Romanos, ſed à Latinis accepiſſe arbitratur *Varro*, & ſpeciatim quidem hunc menſem à Tuſculanis in Faſtos Romanos tranſiiſſe quoſdam arbitratos narrat *Macrob. Sat*. 1, 12; cui etiam opinioni favet Feſtus, Maium menſem in compluribus civitatibus Latinis, ante urbem conditam exiſtimans. Quin & ipſe Naſo non unò loco menſium nomina Urbe antiquiora eſſe innuit, v. quæ ad Martium præfati ſumus. Poſtrema nominis cauſa Ovidio memorata, nempe Maii Vocabulum à Maiâ Mercurii matre ſumptum fuiſſe, eo præcipuè argumento nititur, quòd Maiæ his Calendis ſub nomine Bonæ Deæ dedicatum eſſet templum, & filio ſuo Idibus, qui fuit ejus natalis. His rationibus aſſenſum non negarem, niſi ſecundam nominis cauſam ab *Ovidio* ex *Fulvii Nobilioris* Faſtis, quos in templo Herculis Muſarum repoſuit, ſumptam intelligerem. Quibus quidem Faſtis illa ferè continentur: "Poſtquam Romulus populum in "majores minoréſque diviſiſſet, quò altera pars armis, altera conſilio rempub. tueretur, in honorem utriuſque partis hunc "Maium, ſequentem Junium nominavit." Hic menſis quoquè injuſtè nomine veteri exutus à Nerone, narrante Tacito *Ann*. 16, 12, 2. Claudius appellatus fuit, in honorem Claudii, ſed brevì pòſt, vindiciis factis, honore nominis priſtini indutus fuit; in Tutelâ Apollinis erat hic menſis, & in Romuli, Numæ, & Cæſaris Calendariis XXXI dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. MAII N. Exeunt (1) Floralia, *Ov. Faſt*. 4, 497. Oleniæ Capellæ (2) Ortus, *id. ib*. 5, 113. Laribus (3) Præſtitibus Ara poſita, *id. ib*. 129. Bonæ (4) Deæ ſacra, *id. ib*. 148.
2	vi	F. COMPitalia. Ageſtes (5) flat, *Ov. F*. 5, 161, *Hyades* omnes (6) veſperi oriuntur, *id. ib*. 164.
3	v	C. Chiron (7) oritur, *Ov. F*. 5, 379. totus apparet, *Col*. 11, 2, 39.
4	iv	C.
5	iii	C. Lyra oritur (8) veſperi, *Ov. F*. 5, 416. item *Col*. 11, 2, 40.
6	Pridie	C. Scorpius medius occidit, *Ov. F*. 5, 418. & *Col*. 11, 2, 39.
7	Nonæ	NONæ. N. Vergiliarum ortus matutinus, *id. ib*.
8	viii	F. Capella pluvialis, *Plin*. 18, 26.
9	vii	LEMuria. N. Lemuria vel (9) Remuria in Triduum non continuum ſed alternis (10) diebus, *Ov. F*. 5, 421, 479, 491.
10	vi	C. Vergiliæ totæ apparent, *Col*. 11, 2, 40.
11	v	LEMuria. N. Nuptiæ (11) inauſpic. *Ov. F*. 5, 487. *& ſeqq*. Lemuria media, Orionis occaſus, *idem. ibid*. 493.
12	iv	N. P. LVDi MARTis IN CIRCo. Marti ultori vel (12) Biſultori. *id. ib*. 551, & 595. Ludi (13) in Circo, *id. ib*. 197.
13	iii	Lemurium dies ultimus. Pleiades omnes oriuntur, *id. ib*. 599. Æſtatis (14) initium, *id. ib*. 605.
14	Prid. Id.	Tauri caput oritur, *id. ib*. 603. Scirpea (15) Simulachra Veſtales de Ponte ſublici in Tiberim præcipitant, *id. ib*. 621.
15	Idus	EIDus. N. P. Mercurio (16) ædes è regione circi dicatâ, *idem ibid*. 669. Fidis manè exoritur, *Col*. 11, 2, 43.
16	xvii Cal. Junii	F.
17	xvi	C.
18	xv	C.
19	xiv	C.
20	xiii	C. Sol in (17) Geminis, *Ov. F*. 5, 694. ſed *Columellæ* 11, 2, 4, 3. die præcedente.
21	xii	AGONalia. N. P. Angonalia (18) Jano, vel, ut alii, Vejovi ſacra, *Ov. F*. 5, 721. Suculæ exoriuntur, *Col*. 11, 2, 43.
22	xi	N. Canis Erigoneïus exit, *Ov. F*. 5, 723. Arcturus hoc & proximo die manè occidit, *Col*. 11, 3, 43.
23	x	TVBiluſtrium. N. P. Vulcani Feriæ vel (19) Tubiluſtriâ, *Ov. F*. 5, 725.
24	ix	Q. REX C. F. *i. e*. Quando Rex (ſacrificus) comitiavit, Fas.
25	viii	C. FORTVNæ PVBLICæ PRimigeniæ IN COLLe, ex fragm. *vet. Kal*. in quo pars hujus & ſeq. menſis, Fortunæ (20) Publicæ templum dicatum, *Ov. Faſt*. 5, 730. Aquilæ Roſtrum oritur, *id. ib*. 732. Hoc & ſequente die Capra manè oritur, *Col*. 11, 2, 38.
26	vii	C. Boötes occidit, *Ov. F*. 5, 733.
27	vi	C. Hyades (21) oriuntur, *id. ib*. 734.
28	v	C.
29	iv	C.
30	iii	C. XXXI (22)
31	Pridie	C. MARS.

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(1) Secundum *Cal. Conſt*. incipiunt prid. Cal. Maii, & exeunt v. Non. Maii. (2) Jovis nutricis; *Αἶξ ἱερή· τὴν μέν τε λόγος Διὶ μαζὸν ἐπισχεῖν*, *Arat*. (3) Hos Romani *cubiculares*, Græci θεὰς κατακλιδίας vocabant, quorum multi in antiquariorum cimeliarchiis adhuc ſervantur. (4) Templum hujus fuit in regione Urbis xii, *Pub. Victor*. quod à Liviâ Auguſti uxore reſtitutum fuit, *Ov. F*. 5, 157. (5) Hunc Latini *Corum & Caurum* vocabant, *Vitruv*. 1, 6. (6) Manè autem, ſecundum *Col*. 11, 2, 36; cum quo facit *Plinius*: Has Romani, Etymo decepti, Suculas appellavêre, *Plin*. 18, 26. (7) Cum quo conſentit *Columella*, 11, 2, 39. (8) *Aëtius*, cujus hæc ſunt verba, Μηνὶ τῷ αὐτῷ [Μαΐῳ] Λύρα ἑσπέριος ἐπιτέλλει, καὶ ἀλλοιοῦται ἀὴρ ἱκανῶς. (9) *Remuria* Romulo, poſtea ad molliendum ſonum *Lemuria*, leni pro aſperâ ſubſtitutâ. (10) Qui dies omnes nefaſti. (11) Ex Vulgi Sententiâ totus menſis; quin & *Plutarchi* diſertè his verbis οὐ γαμοῦσιν ἐν τῷ Μαΐῳ. (12) Vide *Theſaur*. & *Dion. lib*. 56. in voce. (13) In honorem, ut videtur, ſignorum à Parthis receptorum quotannis celebrati. (14) Magnæ dividiæ inter auctores de hâc re; nam *Columellæ*, 11, 2, 39. eſt vii Id. *Ptolemæo*, Id. ib. alii aliis diebus. (15) Numero, *Varroni*, 24. *Dioni*, 30; nec tantùm veſtales virgines, ſed & prætores, pontifices, aliique myſtæ præcipitâſſe docet *Halicarn*. Alii ad ipſas Idus referunt; ſed vir eruditus, qui locupletiſſimos Indices ad auctores claſſicos attexuit, ſic locum hunc exponit, quem ſequor. (16) Circa A. U. C. CCLVIII, *Liv*. 2, 21. *Maiæ Mercurium creâſtis Idus*, Mart. Epigr. 12, 68. (17) Solem hoc die Geminos ingredi ex *Naſone* interpretor, cùm Herculis labores 12 tantùm reſpiciam, cui quidem ſententiæ ſuffragatur *Cal. vet*. Alii ponunt xv totidem Herculis labores facientes, unde non dicunt: *Col*. 11, 2, 43. ponit ad xiv. (18) Iterata intellige, priora enim v. Id. Jan. ubi nos vide. (19) De his vide *Varronem L. L*. 5, 3. Lege etiam Not. ad viii Cal. April. (20) Hoc templum Fortunæ Primigeniæ in colle Quirinali P. Sempronius, ſe conſule, vovit. A. U. C. DXLIX, quod tamen non niſi poſt decennium dedicatum eſt, *Liv. lib*. 29, 36. (21) Sucularum ortus xii Cal. Jun. juxta *Col*. 11, 2, 43. (22) Ex *Cal. vet*. fragmento, vel exſculpentis vel exſcribentis vitio factum arbitror, ut duo dies poſtremi mutârint inter ſe ſedes, & numerum dierum menſis hîc ſolùm deſignari, quoniam in ultimo menſis ſeq. die invenio XXX, ſed nihil ſtatuo. Nam ſi rectè ſe res habeat, Mars hîc ponitur prid. qui in *Cal. vet*. in iv Non. Junii invenitur.

JUNIUS.

Junius menſis à *Junioribus*, Ov. Faſt. 5, 78. ſic ut Majus à *Majoribus* nomen traxit; in tutelâ Mercurii poſuêre veteres, *Cal. vet. Farneſ.* ob id. opinor, quòd ille Deus juvenili ferè formâ exhibetur. Cincius autem ap. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. à *Junone* quaſi *Junonius*, quo nomine à priſcis Latinis dictum ait menſem, unde detritis literis *on* Junius emergit; cui quidem opinioni ex parte favet Naſo, qui ſic Junonem loquentem inducit, *Junius à noſtro nomine nomen habet*, Faſt. 6, 26. Denique ſunt qui à Junio Bruto nomen deductum volunt, quòd hic primus conſul auctorque libertatis Romanæ fuerit. Hujus menſis nomen Junius Germanici vocabulo Neronis tempore mutatus fuit, ob hanc, ſi Diis placet, cauſam, "quia duo jam Torquati ob ſcelera interfecti infauſtum nomen Junium feciſſent, *Tac.* 16, 12." Ex Romuli & Gæſaris ordinatione xxx dierum, ex Numæ xxix.

1	Calendæ	K. JUN. N. Carnæ (1) Deæ ſacr. *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 101, Junoni (2) Monetæ templum votivum in Capitolio, *id. ib.* 183. Marti & Tempeſtati ſacr. *id. ib.* 191, 192. Aquilæ (3) ortus, *id. ib.* 196.
2	iv	F. MARti. (4) CARnæ. MONETæ. Hyadum pluvialium ortus heliacus, *id. ib.* 197.
3	iii	C.
4	Pridie	C. Bellonæ ædes, (5) Appio Claudio Cæco auctore, Tuſco bello ſacratæ, *id. ib.* 201.
5	Nonæ	NONæ. Sanco (6) Semoni Fidio ædes Monte Quirinali dicatæ, *id. ib.* 213, 218.
6	viii Id.	N.
7	vii	N. Arctophylacis occaſus heliacus, *id. ib.* 236. & *Col.* 11, 2, 45. Ludi piſcatorii in Campo juxta Tiberim, *Ov. F.* 6, 237. & *ſeqq.*
8	vi	N. MENTI IN CAPITolio. Menti (7) Delubra vota, *id. ib.* 241, 248. ut aliis viſum vii Iduum.
9	v	VESTæ, N. FERiæ VESTAE. Veſtæ (8) ædes ſacra A. U. C. XL, *id. ib.* 249, 257, 258. Virginibus culta, *id. ib.* 283. Vacuna & Vacunales Foci, *id. ib.* 307. Aſelli coronati. *id. ib.* 311. Jovis Piſtoris Ara, *id. ib.* 350. & *ſeqq.* Palladium (9) igni ereptum, *id, ib.* 453. D. Jun. Bruti de Gallæcis (10) victoria reportata, *id. ib.* 461. Craſſi Clades, *id. ib.* 465.
10	iv	N. Delphinis (11) ortus, *id. ib.* 471.
11	iii	MATRalia. N. Matralia ſeu Matri Matutæ ſacra, *id. ib.* 475, 479. Rutilii & Didii (12) cædes, *id. ib.* 563, 568. Concordiæ (13) ædis à Liviâ dedicata, *id. ib.* 637.
12	Pridie	N.
13	Idus	EIDus. N. Jovi (14) invicto templum dicatum, *id. ib*, 650. Quinquatrus (15) minores, *id. ib.* 651.
14	xviii Cal. Julii	N.
15	xvii	Quando STercus Delatum Fas. Thyenes unius Hyadum ortus, *id. ib.* 711. Veſtæ ædis Purgamina per Tiberim in mare delata, *id. ib.* 713. Exeunt dies Nuptiis inauſpic. *id. ib.* 234, 235.
16	xvi	C. Zephyrus (16) Nautis ſecundus, *id. ib.* 716. Orionis ortus coſmicus, *id. ib.* 719.
17	xv	C, Delphin. apparet, *id. ib.* 720. Volſci (17) & Æqui fugati, *id. ib.* 721.
18	xiv	C. Sol tranſit in (18) Cancrum, *id. ib.* 727. Pallas in Aventinâ arce coli cœpta, *id. ib.* 728.
19	xiii	C. MINERVAE IN AVENTINO, *Fruſt. Kal. vet.* 428.
20	xii	C. SVMMANo AD CIRCum MAXimum. Templum Summano (19) datum, *idem, ibid.* 731. & *Plin.* 2, 52. Ophiuchi (20) ortus, *Ov. F.* 6, 735.
21	xi	C.
22	x	C.
23	ix	C. Flaminii contra Auſpicia pugnantis cædes, *id. ib.* 765, 768.
24	viii	C. Syphax Maſiniſſæ (21) ſuperatus, & Haſdrubal cæſus, *id. ib.* 769, 770. Forti (22) Fortunæ ædis à Servio Tullio dicata, *id. ib.* 773. Orionis Zona immergitur, *id, ib.* 787.
25	vii	C.
26	vi	C. Orionis Zona emergit, *id. ib.* 788. Solſtitium (23) æſtivum, *id. ib.* 790.
27	v	C. Laribus & Jovi Statori ædis à Romulo conſtituta, *id. ib.* 791, 793.
28	iv	C. Templum (24) Quirino poſitum, *id. ib.* 796.
29	iii	F.
30	Pridie	C. Ædis (25) Herculis Muſarum à Philippo reparata, *id. ib.* 800, 801.

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(1) Hæc dea antiquis *Cardinea*, *Cardea*, & *Naſoni* etiam *Crane* dicta: quam lardo & fabâ farre mixtâ placabant, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 169, & *ſeqq.* unde hæ Calendæ *Fabariæ* dictæ, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. (2) Hanc ædem Manl. Capitol. huic deæ vovit. Locus in arce huic deſtinatus area ædium dicti Manlii fuerat, *Liv.* lib. 7. (3) Huic ſuffragantur, *Plin.* & *Columel.* 11, 2, 45. (4) Sed Naſoni ipſis Calendis. (5) Cum poëtâ conſentit, *Liv.* 10, 19. (6) Hunc deum πολυώνυμον, M. Cato in Originibus Sabi Filium dicit, unde Sabini originem traxêre, ut *Sil. Ital.* aſſerit, *lib.* 10, 422, & *ſeqq.* Aliud à Naſone narrat Dionyſius, *lib.* nono, nempe Sp. Poſtumium Col. hanc ædem dedicâſſe, A. U. C. CCXCVIII. (7) Hoc delubrum T. Otacilius vovit, *Liv.* 22, 10, *fin.* (8) Naſoni aſſentiuntur kalendaria. (9) Contigit hoc incendium A. U. C. DXII. (10) A. U. C. DCXVIII. unde Callaïci cognomen adeptus eſt. (11) Eodem etiam die, *Col.* 11, 2, 46. ſed veſpere. (12) A. U. C. DCLXIII. (13) *Maritalis*, ut videtur, nam ſtatim ſubdit *quam caro præſtitit illa viro.* (14) Cui Jovi? an Sponſori? an Latiali? nam *invicto* nec vola nec veſtigium; fortè *invicto* eſt Epitheton, non cognomen. (15) Quinquatrus XIV cal. Mart. memoratæ majores eſſe videntur; hæ minores. (16) Vetus parapegma XVI cal. ponit. (17) A. U. C. CCCXXII. (18) Neapoli XIII cal. quod miror; ſanè in eum diem ponit, *Col.* 11, 2, 49. (19) In urbis regione XI. conſentientibus Sexto Ruſo & P. Vict. Huic deo nigrâ pecude ſacra fiunt. (20) *Columellæ* 11, 2, 49. occaſus. (21) Vide *Liv.* 30, 12. (22) Tam huic quàm Fortunæ virili, utì priùs vidimus ad cal. Aprilis, templum dedit Servius Tullius; hoc quidem in foro boario; illud in oriente Tiberis, vid. *Dionyſium, lib.* 4. (23) Cum quo conſentit, *Plin.* 18, 20. (24) Nempe illud quod ſtatim poſt Julii Proculi relata ædificatum eſt, quodque poſtea ſeptuaginta ſex columnis ab Auguſto ornatum fuit, utì docet *Dio, lib.* 54. (25) Hanc ædem in Circo Flaminio primùm à Fulvio Nobiliore ex pecuniâ cenſoriâ ædificatam Marcius Philippus Auguſti vitricus reſtituit, porticumque adjunxit; vide *Suet. in Aug.* 29.

JULIUS.

Hic menſis ex ordine, quem à primis temporibus obtinuerit, *Quintilis* appellatus fuit, quod idem nomen tenuit uſque ad ann. urb. DCCIX, etſi à temporibus Numæ ſeptimus fuiſſet. Quo quidem anno in honorem C. Julii Cæſaris Dictatoris, qui a. d. iv Idus Quintiles natus fuit, tranſiit nomen Quintilis ex S. C. ad Julium, legem rogante M. Antonio, M. Filio, & C. Julio Coſſ. uti *Sigon.* ex illorum temporum hiſtoriis colligit. Sub tutelâ Jovis eſt hic menſis, & in omnibus calendariis Romanis xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. JULii N. Migratio ab unâ (1) in alteram domum.
2	vi Non.	N.
3	v	N.
4	iv	NP. Corona occidit manè, *Col.* 11, 2, 51.
5	iii	POPLIFugia (2) NP.
6	Pridie	N. LUDI (3) APPOLLINares. Ædis Fortunæ muliebri dedicata, *Dion. Halic.* lib. viii. Cancer medius occidit, *Col.* 11, 2, 51.
7	Nonæ (4)	N. LVDI.
8	viii	N. (5) LVDI. Capricornus medius occidit, *Col.* 11, 2, 51.
9	vii	N. LVDI. Cephei ortus veſpertinus, *id. ib.*
10	vi	C. LVDI. Prodromi flare incipiunt, *id. ib.*
11	v	C. LVDI.
12	iv	N.P. LVDI C. Julii Cæſaris Natalis, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. *Dion. lib.* 44.
13	iii	C. LVDi IN CIRco
14	Prid. Id.	C. *MERKedonius dies. Fortunæ muliebri (6) ædis dicata, *Liv.* 2, 40.
15	Idus	EID. NP. MERK. Tranſvectio equitum Rom. *lib.* 9. *in fine*, & *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 9. Procyon oritur manè, *Col.* 11, 2, 52.
16	xvii	F. MERK.
17	xvi	C. MERK.
18	xv	C. MERK. Allienſis (7) dies.
19	xiv	LVCARia NP. MERK. Lucaria (8) in luco Aſyli celebrata, *Feſt.*
20	xiii	C. LVDI VICToriæ (9) CAESARis. Sol Leonem ingreditur, *Col.* 11, 2, 52.
21	xii	LVCARia LVDI.
22	xi	C. LVDI (10)
23	x	NEPTunalia LVDI.
24	ix	N. LVDI. Leonis in pectore clara ſtella exoritur, *Col.* 11, 2, 52.
25	viii	FVRRinalia NP. LVDI. Aquarius incipit occidere clarè, *id. ib.*
26	vii	C. LVDI. Canicula apparet, *Col.* 11, 2, 53.
27	vi	C. IN CIRCo. Aquila exoritur, *id. ib.*
28	v	C. IN CIRCo.
29	iv	C. IN CIRCo. Leonis in pectore claræ ſtellæ exoriuntur, *id. ib.*
30	iii	C. IN CIRCo, Aquilæ occaſus, *Col.* 11, 2, 54.
31	Pridie	C.

(1) Vid. *Cic. Ep. ad Q. Frat.* 5, 2, 3. & *Beroald. comment. ad Suet. Tib. cap.* 25. (2) De his vid. *Plutarch. in vit. Romuli*, & *Piſon.* ap. *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 2. qui tamen hæc Nonis eveniſſe autumat. (3) His ludis bove aurato & capris duabus albis ſacra fiebant Apollini, & Latonæ bove feminâ auratâ. Populus ſtipe collatâ coronatus hos ſpectabat, *Liv.* 25, 12. ubi de eorum inſtitutione. (4) Hæ Nonæ Caprotinæ dictæ ſunt in honorem Junonis Caprotinæ, quæ dicta eſt à caprificu, ſub quâ matronæ ancillæque ſacrificabant in memoriam ſigni ex caprificu per ancillas dati; hoc enim viſo, ex conſilio præcepto Romani hoſtes ſomno vinoque oppreſſos trucidantes patriam afflictam liberabant, *Plut. in Camill*, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 11. (5) Hi Ludi videntur fieri in memoriam victoriæ à Tuſcis reportatæ, propter ea quæ narrat *Piſo* ap. *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 2. * Vid. *Mercedonius* in Theſauro noſtro. (6) A. U. C. CLXIV. (7) Hic dies omnium inauſpicatiſſimus, duplici clade inſignis fuit; Fabiorum ad Cremeram, *Liv.* 2, 5; Legionum deinde ad fluvium Alliam, unde huic diei nomen, *Id.* 6, 1. Meminit etiam funeſti hujus diei, *Cic. Epiſt. Attic.* 5, 9. (8) Vide Vocab. *Lucaria* in Theſauro. (9) Meminit horum *Dio*, lib. 45. & *Suet. Aug.* c. 10. ubi v. *Caſaub.* (10) Nempe ob. vict. CÆSAR. erant enim aliquot dierum, quatuor minimum, ut ex *Dione* & *Appiano* apparet.

Hic

AUGUSTUS.

Hic menſis ante Cæſarem Dictatorem *Sextilis*, ab ordine quem tenebat in Romuli Kalendario, appellatus eſt, etiamſi, Januario & Februario à Numâ præpoſitis, octavus eſſet. Ceſſit primùm hæc appellatio in honorem Auguſti, ex S. C. & plebiſcito. Ipſius S. C. verba, ut & plebiſciti mentio extat ap. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12; quòd nomen ejus prætulit Sextili dari, in quo primum conſulatum iniiſſet, & plures victorias adeptus eſſet, quàm ſequenti Septembri, in quo natus eſſet, *Suet. in vitâ*, 31. Hic menſis in Cereris tutelâ fuit, & in Numæ Calendario xxix, in Romuli & Cæſaris xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	AVG. N. SPEI AD FORVM HOLITORIVM, *Ex Fruſto Kalend. bimeſt.* NATAL. TI. CLAVDII GERMANICI, *ex eodem.* Ludi Martis ob ædem Martis conſecratam, *Dion. l.* 60. Eteſiæ flant, *Col.* 11, 2, 56.
2	iv Nonæ	C. (1) FER. HOC DIE Caii CAESARIS HISPanienſis (2) VICToria. Clades Cannenſis, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 16.
3	iii	C.
4	Prid. Non.	C. Leo medius oritur, *Col.* 11, 2, 57.
5	Nonæ	NONæ F. C. *Kal. bimeſtre*, SALVTI IN COLLE QUIRINALE, *Id.*
6	viii Id.	F. SACRIFICIVM PVBLICVM, *Kal. bim.*
7	vii	C. Aquarius medius occidit, *Col.* 11, 2, 57.
8	vi	C. SOLI INDIGITI IN COLLE QVIRINALE SACRIFICIVM PVBLICVM, *Kal. bim.*
9	v	NP. HOC DIE CAESAR (3) HISPALIn VICIT.
10	iv	C. FERIÆ ARÆ OPIS ET CERERIS IN VICO IVGARIO CONSTITVTÆ SVNT, *Kalend. bimeſtre.*
11	iii	C.
12	Pridie	C. HERCVLI MAGNO CVSTODI IN CIRCO FLAMINio, *Kal. bim.* Fidis occidit manè, *Col.* 11, 2, 51.
13	Idus	EIDVS N. P. DIANÆ (4) IN AVENTINO ET VORTVMNO IN LORETO (5) MAIORE, *Kal. bim.* Delphini occaſus, *Col.* 11, 2, 57.
14	xix	F.
15	xviii	C.
16	xvii	C.
17	xvi	PORTumnalia, NP. *Kal. vet.* PORTVNO (6) AD PONTEM ÆMILIum. IANO AD THEATRVM MACELLI, *Kal. bim.*
18	xv	C.
19	xiv	VINalia (7) altera F. P. *Kal. vet.* C. VIN. NP. VENERI AD CIRCVM MAXIMUM, *Kal. bim.*
20	xiii	C.
21	xii	CONSualia NP. *Kal. vet.* CONSO (8) IN AVENTINO SACRIFICIVM, *Kal. bim.*
22	xi	EN. Vindemitor manè oritur, *Plin.* 18, 31.
23	x	VOLCanalia NP. *Kal. vet.* VOLCAN. NP. VOLCANO (9) IN CIRCO FLAMINIO.
24	ix	C. Mundus (10) patet.
25	viii	OPIConſivæ NP. *Kal. vet.* OPI (11) IN CAPITOLIO, *Kal. bim.*
26	vii	C. Arcturus incipit occidere, *Col.* 11, 2, 58.
27	vi	VOLTurnalia (12) NP.
28	v	NP. H. D. ARA VICTORIAE IN CURIA (13) DEDICata eſt.
29	iv	F.
30	iii	F.
31	Pridie	C. *Kal. vet.* PR... NATalis (14) C. CÆSARIS GERMANICI, *Kal. bim.* Andromedæ ortus veſpertinus, *Col.* 11, 2, 59.

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(1) Hic dies non notatur C. comitialis, ſed N. nefaſtus in *kal. bimeſtri*, nam dies poſt calendas, nonas, & idus habebantur nefaſti, *Ov. F.* 1, 55. (2) HISPANIAM CITERIOREM VICIT, *kal. bim.* (3) Meminit victoriæ hujus urbis *Hirt. Bel. Hiſp.* & *Dio, lib.* 43. (4) Has quoquè idus eſſe Dianæ natales clarè indicat *Martialis Ep.* 12, 68: His etiam idibus emeriti canes venatici coronati & feriati ſunt, *Stat. Sylv.* (5) *Loretum* dixêre veteres pro *Lauretum*, ut *Ploſtrum* pro *Plauſtrum*, *Plotus* pro *Plautus*, &c. (6) Ædis hoc die huic facta eſt in portu Tiberino, v. *Theſaur.* (7) Vinalia priora fuerunt ix kal. Maii, de quibus v. quæ notavimus. (8) Conſualia in honorem Neptuni equeſtris ludi facti fuerunt, *Liv.* 1, 9. In his equos aſinoſque coronabant, & otiari ſinebant, *Plutarch. Quæſt. Rom.* 48. (9) Horum meminit. *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. (10) Hoc die ſacrum Diti & Proſerpinæ fiebat, ut & ii Non. Octob. & vii Id. Novemb. qui omnes apud veteres religioſi erant, *Varr.* ap. *Macrob. Sat.* 1. c. 16. ☞ Aliqui de *mundo* Cereris intelligunt, unde probant, neſcire me fateor. (11) Hanc deam *Romæ tutelarem* dixerunt, *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 9. (12) De Deo Volturno, vid. *Feſtum.* (13) Curia Julia hîc intelligitur, quam utique Auguſtus in honorem patris ſui dedicavit, *Dio, lib.* 51. Meminit etiam hujus Curiæ, in quâ Victoriæ ſimulacrum poſitum fuit, *Herodian. lib.* 7. (14) *Suet. in vitâ*, cap. 8.

SEPTEMBRIS.

A numero loci, quem in Romuli Calendario tenuit, dictus eſt hic menſis, teſte *Varrone*, qui omnes menſes à Junio ad Decembrem uſque à numero appellatos ſcribit, *L. L.* 5. Plures imperatores poſt datum S. C. Julio & Auguſto Cæſaribus *Quintilis* & *Sextilis* de ſuis Nominibus appellationis honorem proximi menſis hujus mirè ambiebant vocabulum. Ti. quidem Cæſar, quod unum ſaltem in honorem cedit, à ſenatu oblatum modeſtè recuſavit, *Suet. in vitâ*, cap. 26. Domitianus cùm jam adulatione temporum Faſti fœdati fuerunt, utì diſcimus ex *Tacito*, *Hiſt.* 4, 40, 3. ex titulo Germanici ambitioſè aſſumpto *Germanicum*, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. appellari voluit, quâ quidem menſis appellatione fœdiſſimè illi adblanditur *Mart. Epig.* 9, 2. Sed infauſto hoc vocabulo ſtatim à morte ejus ex omni ære & lapide eraſo antiquum menſis nomen recepit. Commodus deinde ex titulo ſuo *Herculem* appellari juſſit, quod ipſe pro Hercule Romano, utì docent monumenta, & nummi paſſim obvii, ſe venditabat; cùm ſciret paulò ante Antoninum Pium tam ſibi quàm conjugi Fauſtinæ ab hoc honore temperâſſe: Decretum enim fuerat à ſenatu, ut Septembris *Antoninus*, Octobris *Fauſtinus* appellaretur. Tacitus denique honoris hujus avidiſſimus, quòd hoc menſe tam natus quàm factus Imperator fuerat, appellationem menſis hujus ad ſe rapuit, *Vopiſc. in vitâ*, ſed brevì admodum retinuit; atque ita priſtinum menſi ſervatum eſt nomen, quod etiamnum manet. Septembris in tutelâ Vulcani poſitus eſt, & in Calendario Numæ eſt dierum xxix, Romuli & Cæſaris xxx.

1	Calendæ	K. SEPT. N.
2	iv Non.	N. HOC DIE FERiæ (1) NEPTunales. Arcturi exortus, *Col.* 12, 2, 63.
3	iii	NP. *Kal. vet.* NP. FERIÆ, *Kal. bien.*
4	Pri. Non.	C. LVDI (2) ROMANI.
5	Nonæ	NON. F. LVDI.
6	viii Id.	F. LVDI.
7	vii	C. LVDI. Piſcis Aquilonius deſinit occidere; & Capra exoritur, *Col.* 11, 2, 63.
8	vi	C. LVDI.
9	v	C. LVDI.
10	iv	C. LVDI.
11	iii	C. LVDI. Virgo exoritur, *Col.* 11, 2, 63.
12	Prid. Id.	N. LVDI. Arcturus medius exoritur, *Plin.* 18, 32.
13	Idus	EID. N.P. *Kal. vet.* EIDvs IOVI, *Kal. bim.* Clavus (3) pactus.
14	xvii Cal. Octob.	F. EQVORum (4) PROBatio.
15	xvii	C. LVDI ROMani IN CIRCo.
16	xvi	C. IN CIRCo.
17	xv	C. IN CIRCo.
18	xiv	C. IN CIRCo. Spica Virginis exoritur manè, *Col.* 11, 2, 65. & *Plin* 18, 31.
19	xiii	C. IN CIRCo. Solis in Libram tranſitus. Crater manè apparet, *Col*, 11, 2, 65.
20	xii	C. MERKedonius dies.
21	xi	C. MERK. Piſces occidunt, *Col.* 11, 2, 65. *Plin.* 18, 31.
22	x	C. MERK. Argo navis occidit, *Col.* 11, 2, 66.
23	ix	NP. MERK. Hoc die AUGUSTI (5) NATALIS. LVDI (6) CIRCenſes. Centaurus incipit manè oriri, *Col.* 11, 2, 66.
24	viii	C. FERIÆ, *Kal. bim.*
25	vii	C. VENERI (7) Genetrici, *Kal. bim.* IN FORO CÆSARis *aliud Kal. Fragm.* Hoc & duobus diebus proximis æquinoctium autumnale, *Col.* 11, 2, 66.
26	vi	C.
27	v	C. Hoedi exoriuntur, *id. ib.*
28	iv	C. Virgo deſinit oriri, *id. ib.*
29	iii	F.
30	Pridie	C.

☞ *Hoc etiam menſe, ſed quo die incertum*, EPVLVM MINERVÆ. *Kal. Ruſticum.*

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(1) Ita fortè dictæ à victoriâ navali, quàm ex M. Antonio & Cleopatrâ reportavit Auguſtus, A. U. C. DCCXXVI, *Dio*, *lib.* 51, an Neptunalia, quorum meminit *Varro*, *L. L.* 5, 3. ſint eadem, aqua hæret. (2) Hos ludos primi reges Romani, ſed Tarquinius Priſcus opulentiùs inſtructiùſque quàm priores fecit, *Liv.* 1, 35. *ubi de bis plura.* Poſt reges, conſules; tandem poſt hos ædiles curules faciebant. (3) A. U. C. CCCXCII lex vetuſta priſcis literis verbiſque ſcripta fuit, ut prætor maximus hoc die clavum pangat: qui quidem clavus fixus fuit dextro lateri ædis Jovis Opt. Max. eâ ex parte, quâ Minervæ templum reſpicit, in notam numeri annorum, quia raræ eo tempore literæ fuerunt, ideoque hæc lex templo Minervæ dicata eſt, quia ab illâ numerus inventus eſt, *Liv.* 7, 3. (4) De equorum probatione mentio fit apud Val. Maximum, 2, 2, 9. quæ verba gloſſam ſapere nonnullis videntur; ſin aliter, illa verba ad equitum trabeatorum tranſvectionem pertinent, utì ex ſerie loci apparet, quæ quidem tranſvectio fuit Idib. Quintil. utì ſuprà notavimus. (5) *Suet. in vitâ cap.* 5. ut etiam nummi & marmora antiqua, quem tamen ὁ *πάνυ* Scal. aliique hallucinatum putârunt, exiſtimantes hujus natalem referendum ad xii vel xi cal. Sextilis anni Pompiliani. Sed vide omnino aureum Rubenii de hoc natali libellum, qui nodum, quo modo Capricornus ſit Auguſti Horoſcopus, aliis inexplicabilem, dilucidè explicat. (6) Ludi, qui poſtea Circenſes dicti ſunt, primùm in inſulâ Tiberinâ celebrati fuerunt nullo certo loco, uſque ad tempora Tarquinii Priſci, qui Circum, poſtea Maximum dictum, primus deſignavit, foroſque, ubi patres equiteſque ſpectarent, diviſit, vide *Liv.* 1, 35. (7) Venus Genetrix ita dicta fuit ab Iulo Veneris nepote, unde Juliæ gentis origo; huic templum vovit Cæſar ante pugnam Pharſalicam, victoriâque potitus in foro ſuo poſuit, & ei ſpolia de hoſtibus dedicavit, ut Thoracem de Margaritis Britannicis. In hoc templo Auguſtus æneam Divo Cæſari ſtatuam poſuit cum ſtellâ crinitâ, quæ poſt mortem viſa eſt, ſupra caput. Hujus templi meminit *Tacitus*, *Annal.* 16, 27. *Dio*, *lib.* 43. & *Appian.* *lib.* 2. *B. Civil.*

OCTOBRIS.

A numero, quem in Romuli Kalendario tenebat, hic menſis nomen habet, quo tamen ambitio principum ſpoliatum ibat; & ſpoliabat quidem, ſed ad breve tempus, Domitianus, qui ex ſuo nomine, quoniam vigeſimo hujus menſis natus eſſet, appellari voluit, quo tamen interfecto, uti dixi in præcedente, priſtinum nomen brevì rediit; & poſtea Commodus, qui cùm omnium menſium nomina tranſmutaret, ex ſuis agnominibus nova impoſiturus, hunc menſem *Invictum*, qui ipſe *Hercules Romanus* vocari voluit, appellabat, quanquam ſciret Antoninum Pium à tali honore tam ſibi quàm conjugi Fauſtinæ temperâſſe; decretum enim fuerat à ſenatu, ut Septembris *Antoninus* & hic *Fauſtinus* vocaretur, *Capitolinus in vitâ.* Hic menſis in tutelâ Martis fuit, & in omnibus Kalendariis xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. OCTobris N.
2	vi Nonæ	F.
3	v	C.
4	iv	C. Auriga occidit manè. Virgo deſinit occidere, *Col.* 11, 2, 73.
5	iii	C. Mundus (1) patet. Corona incipit exoriri, *id. ib.*
6	Pridie	C. Hoedi oriuntur veſpere, *id. ib.* Aries medius occidit, *id. ib.*
7	Nonæ	NON. F.
8	viii Id.	F. Coronæ clara ſtella exoritur, *Col.* 11, 2, 74.
9	vii	C.
10	vi	C. Vergiliæ exoriuntur, *id. ib.*
11	v	MEDITRinalia (2) *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.
12	iv	(3) AVGVSTalia, N P.
13	iii	FONTinalia NP. in (4) honorem Fontium obſervata, *Varr. L. L.* 5. Hoc, & ſequenti die Corona tota manè exoritur, *Col.* 11, 2, 7, 4.
14	Pridie	N P.
15	Idus	EIDus N P. October equus (5) Marti quotannis immolatus. Virgilii Poëtæ natalis, *Mart. Epig.* 12, 68.
16	xvii Cal. Novem.	F.
17	xvi	C.
18	xv	C.
19	xiv	ARmiluſtrium (6) NP.
20	xiii	C. Sol in Nepam tranſit, *Col.* 11, 2, 77. Solis exortu hoc & ſequenti die Vergiliæ incipiunt occidere, *id. ib.*
21	xii	C.
22	xi	C. Tauri Cauda occidit, *id. ib.*
23	x	C.
24	ix	C.
25	viii	C. Centaurus exoriri manè deſinit, *id. ib.*
26	vii	C. Nepæ Frons exoritur, *Col.* 11, 2, 78.
27	vi	C. LVDi (7) VICToriæ.
28	v	C. LVDI. Vergiliæ occidunt, *id. ib.*
29	iv	C. LVDI. Arcturus veſpere occidit, *id. ib.*
30	iii	C. LVDI. Hoc & ſequenti die Caſſiope incipit occidere, *id. ib.*
31	Pridie	C. LVDI.

☞ * Vertumnalia hoc menſe celebrata, *Varr. L. L.* 5. ſed quo die tacet.
* Hoc etiam menſe VINDEMIÆ SACRUM LIBERO. *Kal. Ruſtic.*

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(1) Vide quæ adnotavimus ad ix calendas Septembres. (2) A *Meditrinâ*, quæ à *medendo* dicta eſt, quia hoc die ſolitum vinum novum & vetus libari & deguſtari medicamenti causâ, v. *Varr. L. L.* 5. *ubi plura.* (3) Auguſto domum redeunti, rebus in Siciliâ, Græciâ, Aſiâ, Syriâ & Parthiâ compoſitis decreta, *Dio, lib.* 54. ad annum urbis DCCXXXV. Ludorum etiam Auguſtalium meminit, *Plin. lib.* 7, 43. (4) Hoc die fontibus coronas jaciebant, & puteos coronabant, *Feſt.* (5) De hoc ritu *Feſtum* conſule. (6) Ab eo dictum, quòd in armiluſtrio armati ſacra faciunt, niſi locus potiùs dictus ab his, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. (7) Hic dies & quatuor ſequentes bello civili inſtituti à P. Cornelio Sullâ fuerunt, utì docet *Paterculus lib.* 2, 27. & *Aſconius Pædianus* 2 in *Verrem.*

A colo,

NOVEMBRIS.

A colo, quem in vetuſtiſſimo Romuli Kalendario tenebat, nomen retinet hic menſis, utì duo præcedentes, & qui conſequitur, nullâ principum ambitione vexatus, ut priores, niſi unius Commodi, qui *Exuperatorium* dici voluit. Sed hoc non perinde mirum eſt, cùm vaniſſimus ille princeps cæterorum omnium menſium nomina, tam diis quàm imperatoribus honore exutis, mutaret, quò titulis & ambitioni ſuæ unicè litaret, utì teſtatur *Ælius Lampridius in vitâ ejus.* In Dianæ tutelâ fuiſſe hunc menſem ex *Kalendario Ruſtico* diſcimus. Ex Romuli & Cæſaris ordinatione xxx dies habuit, Numæ xxix.

1	Calendæ	K. NOVembris N. Caput Tauri hoc die & poſtridie occidit, *Col.* 11, 2, 84.
2	iv Non.	F.
3	iii	F. Fidiculæ ortus, *Col.* 11, 2, 84.
4	Pridie	
5	Nonas	NONæ F.
6	viii Id. vel poſtridie.	F. (1) LVDI. Tota Fidicula oritur, *id. ib.*
7	vii	C. LVDI. Mundus (2) patet. Stella clara Scorpionis exoritur, *id. ib.*
8	vi	C. LVDI. Vergiliæ manè occidunt, *id. ib.*
9	v	C. LVDI.
10	iv	C. LVDI.
11	iii	C. LVDI. Maria clauduntur, teſte Vegetio, & aliis.
12	Prid. Id.	C. LVDI.
13	Idus	EIDus N P. EPVLæ (3) INDICTæ.
14	xviii Kal. Decemb.	F. EQVORum PROBatio.
15	xvii	C. LVDI PLEBeii (4) IN CIRCO.
16	xvi	C. IN CIRCo. Tiberii Cæſaris Natalis, *Suet. in vit.* 5. Fidis exoritur, *Col.* 11, 2, 88.
17	xv	C. IN CIRCo. Sol in Sagittarium tranſit, *id. ib.* Suculæ manè exoriuntur, *id. ib.*
18	xiv	C. MERK.
19	xiii	C. MERK.
20	xii	C. MERK.
21	xi	C.
22	x	C. Lepus occidit manè, *Col.* 11, 2, 89.
23	ix	C.
24	viii	C.
25	vii	C. Canicula occidit Solis ortu, *id. ib.*
26	vi	C.
27	v	C.
28	iv	C.
29	iii	C.
30	Pridie	C. Totæ Suculæ occidunt, *id. ib.*

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(1) De his ludis vide quæ adnotavimus ad prid. Non. Septemb. (2) Vide noſtras notas ad ix cal. Septembres. (3) Harum epularum paſſim ap. *Livium* fit mentio, ut ap. *Val. Max.* In honorem deorum factæ fuerunt in templis ubi lecti diis quaſi epulaturis ſtrati fuerunt, unde *lectiſternia* etiam frequenter dicta ſunt. (4) Ludi plebeii ob libertatem plebi poſt exactos reges recuperatam, aut reconciliationem plebis poſt ſeceſſum in montem Acentinum, utì ait *Aſcon. Act. Primâ Ciceronis in Verrem.* Hos ædiles plebis edebant, utì docet *Livius* 29, ult.

DECEMBRIS.

Hic menſis à numero loci, quem in Romuli Calendario, ut tres præcedentes, dictus fuit, quemque ſine ullâ juris ceſſione perpetuò tenebat, extra quàm quòd brevi temporis intercapedine, imperante Commodo, *Amazonius* appellatus fuit, in honorem Martiæ concubinæ ſuæ, quam pictam in Amazone diligebat, propter quam & ipſe Amazonio habitu in Arenam Romanam procedere voluit, utì narrat *Ælius Lamprid. in vitâ.* Sed hoc nomen in vaniſſimi principis auribus lenocinium excogitatum, cum ipſo pereunte periìt, antiquumque menſi redditum eſt. In tutelâ Veſtæ fuit hic menſis, & in Romuli Calendario xxx, Pompilii xxix, Cæſaris xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. DEC. N. Fortunæ Muliebris (1) ſacrificium.
2	iv Non.	
3	iii	
4	Pridie	
5	Nonæ	NONæ F. Faunalia vel (2) Fauni feſtum, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 16.
6	viii Id. vel poſtridie Non.	C. Sagittarius medius occidit, *Col.* 11, 2, 95. Scorpius totus manè exoritur, *id. ib.*
7	vii	C. Aquilæ ortus matutinus, *id. ib.*
8	vi	C. Horatii Flacci poëtæ lyrici (3) natalis
9	v	C.
10	iv	C.
11	iii	AGON. NP. (4)
12	Pridie	EN.
13	Idus	EID. NP. Scorpio totus manè exoritur, *Col.* 11, 2, 94. Hoc (5) die, M. T. Cic. cædes.
14	xix Cal. Januar. vel poſtrid. Id.	F.
15	xviii	CONSualia (6) MP.
16	xvii	C.
17	xvi	FERIÆ (7) SATVRNales. Sol in Capricornum tranſit, *Col* 11, 2.
18	xv	C.
19	xiv	Opalia NP. (8) *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 10.
20	xiii	C.
21	xii	DIValia (9) NP.
22	xi	C. Feriæ (10) Laribus conſecratæ.
23	x	LARentalia *vel* Laurentinalia. NP. Feriæ Jovis quæ appellantur (11) Laurentinalia, *id. ib.* Capræ occaſus matutinus, *Col.* 11, 2, 94.
24	ix	C.
25	viii	C. Juvenales (12) ludi.
26	vii	C.
27	vi	C. Delphinus incipit oriri manè, *Col.* 11, 2, 94.
28	v	C.
29	iv	F. Aquilæ veſpertinus occaſus, *id. ib.*
30	iii	F. Canicula veſpere occidit, *id. ib.*
31	Pridie	C.

8 JY 61

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(1) Hoc priùs peractum quàm huic deæ templum extructum fuiſſet, quod ad prid. Id. Quintiles poſtea tranſlatum fuit. Valeria hujus deæ ſacerdos ex S. C. decreta eſt, quòd hæc mulieribus legationis ad M. Coriolanum auctor fuiſſet; vid. *Dionyſ. Halicarnaſſ. lib.* 8. *ubi plura.* (2) Huic deo bis in anno ſacra fiebant; ineunte vere, ut ſementem ſervaret, & hoc die, cùm jam condĭtæ eſſent omnes fruges. Celebratum eſt feſtum hœdo & vino, *Hor. loco citato*; in locis ſylveſtribus, *Varr. L. L.* 6. (3) A. U. C. DCLXXXIX, L. Cottâ & L. Torquato Coſſ. *Antiq. ſcriptor vitæ ejus.* (4) De his ludis vide v Idus Januar. (5) A. U. C. DCCI. (6) De his vide xii Kal. Septembres. (7) Saturnalia ex primâ inſtitutione fuerunt xiv Kal. Januarias; poſtquam autem C. Cæſar duos menſes addidiſſet, hoc die cœpta ſunt celebrari, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 10. ubi lege de his plura. Sigillaria de quibus in faſtis altum ſilentium, his adjecta ſeptem dies publicæ lætitiæ complebant, *Id.* 1, 11. (8) Opalia Opi Saturni conjugi conſecrata fuerunt, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 10. (8) Sc. Divæ Angeronæ feriæ publicæ, cui in ſacello Volupiæ ſacra fiebant, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 10. ubi de utriuſque nominis etymo videre eſt; vide etiam ap. *Plin.* 3, 5. hujus deæ deſcriptionem. (10) In his Æmilius Regillus præter ædem laribus in Campo Martio curandam vovit, *Macrob. loco jam citato.* (11) De harum origine lege, ſi vacat, diverſas fabulas, ap. *eundem ibid.* (12) Dicti *Juvenales*, quòd in his quaſi rejuveneſceret populus, Nerone imperante, à quo primùm inſtituti fuerunt, cùm barbam deponeret, in quibus non nobilitas cuiquam, non acti honores impedimento fuêre, quò minùs Græci, Latinive hiſtrionis artem exercerent, uſque ad geſtus, modoſque haud viriles, *Tac. Hiſt.* 14, 15. vid. & *Suet. in Nerone*, cap. 11. *ibique Torrentium.*

O F

OF THE ROMAN COINS, WEIGHTS, and MEASURES.

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE *Romans* reckoned their money by *æs*, *aſſes*, *ſeſtertii* or *nummi*, *denarii*, *ſolidi* or *aurei*, *pondo* or *libra*.

Æs, as it denoted a particular coin, was at firſt *libralis*, or of a pound weight, and even when it was diminiſhed retained the name of *libella*. The firſt impreſs of this coin was a *Janus*, and on the reverſe the *roſtrum* of a ſhip.

As was divided into twelve parts, the names of whoſe diviſions were theſe following: *uncia*, *ſextans*, *quadrans*, *triens*, *quincunx*, *ſemis*, *ſeptunx*, *bes*, *dodrans*, *dextans*, *dejunx*.
Quadrans and *Teruncius* are uſed to ſignify the ſmalleſt braſs coin after the reduction of the *as*, as the *ſeſtertius* was the leaſt of the ſilver coins.

The *as* was firſt reduced to two ounces, then to one ounce, and at laſt to half an ounce.

The *ſeſtertius* was a ſilver coin, equal to the fourth part of a *denarius*.

Nummus, when mentioned as a piece of money, was the ſame with the *ſeſtertius*. So *mille nummi*, *mille ſeſtertii*, and *mille ſeſtertii nummi* ſignify the ſame; as do likewiſe *mille nummûm*, *mille ſeſtertiûm*, and *mille ſeſtertiûm nummûm*.

Seſtertium in the neutral gender ſignifies *mille ſeſtertiûm nummorum*.

The marks of the *ſeſtertius nummus* are IIS, LLS. HS. HS. which characters denote 2½ *aſſes*.

In ſpeaking of ſums above a thouſand, there is often a twofold *eclipſis*, ſometimes of the word *ſeſtertiûm*, or its mark, ſometimes of the word *mille*; as in *Martial*, vi. 10. *Pauca Jovem nupèr cùm millia* (ſeſtertia) *fortè rogarem*; and vii. 9. *Septingenta* (millia) *Tito debet Lupus*. There is another double *eclipſis* to be obſerved when they uſe the numeral Adverbs; as *HS. bis & tricies in annos ſingulos Verri decernebatur, quod aratoribus ſolveret*, Cic. Verr. iii. 70. where *centena millia* is underſtood, *ſcil.* 3,200,000 *nummi ſeſtertii*, or 3,200 *ſeſtertia*. If the ſum is to be reduced to *nummi ſeſtertii* then *centum* and *mille* both are underſtood, and that *decies* or 10 muſt be multiplied by 100,000. If you would reduce the ſum to *ſeſtertia*, the word *centum* being then underſtood, it muſt be multiplied only by 100. Thus *decies HS*. is 1,000,000 *nummi ſeſtertii*, or 1000 *ſeſtertia*.

Mille ſeſtertii is only 1000 *nummi ſeſtertii*, in *Engliſh money* 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 5½ *d.* which makes a *ſeſtertium*.

Mille ſeſtertia is 1000 times that ſum, *viz*. 8072 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.*

Millies HS. is 100,000 times that ſum, or 807,291 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

When the numbers have a line over them, *centena millia* is underſtood, as in the caſe of the numeral Adverbs; thus HS. $\overline{\text{MC}}$. ſignifies the ſame with *millies centies HS*. that is 110,000,000 *nummi*, or 888,020 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* whereas HS. MC. without the croſs lines denote only 1100 *nummi*, or 8 *l.* 17 *s.* 7 *d.* ¼.

When the numbers are diſtinguiſhed by points in two or three different orders, the firſt towards the right hand ſignifies units, the ſecond thouſands, and the third hundred thouſands; for inſtance, III. XII. DC. HS. denotes 300,000, 12,000, and 600 HS. in all making 312,600 *nummi*, in *Engliſh* money 5047 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.*

Denarius was the chief ſilver coin among the *Romans*; in weight, at firſt, the ſeventh part of a *Roman* ounce, which, according to Dr. *Arbuthnot*, conſiſted of 438 grains, and was equal to our *Avoirdupois* ounce; upon which calculation an ounce of ſilver of that number of grains would be in value 4 *s.* 6 *d.* ¼.

The ſubdiviſions of the *denarius* were the *quinarius*, or half, ſo called from its value of five *aſſes*; and likewiſe *victoriatus*, from the image of *Victory* ſometimes impreſſed upon it; and the *ſeſtertius*, which has been mentioned already.

The *pondo argenti* amongſt the *Romans*, is a ſort of numeral expreſſion of ſums of money, and is different from the common *libra*, which conſiſted only of 84 *denarii*, or 96 drachms. The *pondo*, according to *Budæus*'s valuation, amounts to the value of an *Attick Mina*, or 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* according to *Agricola*, to 3 *l.* 2 *s.*

The Value and Proportion of the ROMAN COINS.

						l.	s.	d.	q.
Teruncius						0	0	0	0 $\frac{775}{1000}$
2	Sembella					0	0	0	1 $\frac{55}{100}$
4	2	Libella As				0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{10}$
10	5	2½	Seſtertius			0	0	1	3 ¾
20	10	5	2	Quinarius Victoriatus		0	0	3	3 ½
40	20	10	4	2	Denarius	0	0	7	3

Note. Of theſe the *denarius*, *victoriatus*, *ſeſtertius*, and ſometimes the *as*, were of ſilver; the reſt of braſs.
There were ſometimes alſo coined of braſs the *triens*, *ſextans*, *uncia*, *ſextula*, and *dupondius*.

	l.	s.	d.
The *Roman* gold coin was the *aureus*, which weighed generally double the *denarius*; which, according to the firſt proportion of coinage mentioned by *Pliny*. Lib. xxxiii, 3, was worth	1	4	3 ¾
According to the proportion that obtains now amongſt us	1	0	9
According to the decuple proportion mentioned by *Livy*, and *Jul. Pollux*	0	12	11
According to the proportion mentioned by *Tacitus*, and which afterwards obtained; whereby the *aureus* exchanged for 25 *denarii*	0	16	1 ¾

Some alterations of the value of the *Roman* coin mentioned by *Pliny*:

In the reign of *Servius*	the *as* weighed of braſs	1 pound
A. Urb. 490		2 ounces
A. Urb. 537		1 ounce
A. Urb. 586		½ an ounce
A Urb. 485	*denarius* exchanged for	10 *aſſes*
A. Urb. 537		16 *aſſes*

A. Urb. 547, ſcruple of gold worth 20 *ſeſtertii*.

Coined afterwards of the pound of gold 20 *denarii*	*aurei*.
In *Nero*'s time of the pound of gold 45 *denarii*	

The *Roman* manner of reckoning ſums of money reduced to the *Engliſh* ſtandard.

Seſtertii nummi.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Seſtertius	00	00	1	3 ¾
Decem	00	01	7	1 ½
Centum	00	16	1	3
Mille *equal to a* ſeſtertium	08	01	5	2

Seſtertia.

	l.	s.	d.
Seſtertium	08	01	05 ½
Decem	80	14	07
Centum, *this ſum the* Romans *expreſſed thus:* Debet mihi centum, debet mihi centum ſeſtertia, vel debet centum millia ſeſtertiûm	807	05	10

Decies ſeſtertiûm, &c. the Adverb *centies* being underſtood.

	l.	s.	d.
Decies ſeſtertiûm, *vel* decies centena millia nummûm	8072	18	04
Centies, *vel* centies HS.	80729	03	04
Millies HS.	807291	13	04
Millies centies HS.	888020	16	08

The *Roman* manner of reckoning intereſt of money.

	per cent. a month	*per cent.* a year.
Aſſes uſuræ, *vel* centeſimæ uſuræ	1	12
Semiſſes uſuræ	½	6
Trientes uſuræ	⅓	4
Quadrantes uſuræ	¼	3
Sextantes uſuræ	⅙	2
Unciæ uſuræ	$\frac{1}{12}$	1
Quincunces uſuræ	$\frac{5}{12}$	5
Septunces uſuræ	$\frac{7}{12}$	7
Beſſes uſuræ	⅔	8
Dodrantes uſuræ	¾	9
Dextantes uſuræ	⅚	10
Deunces uſuræ	$\frac{11}{12}$	11

Grecian

Grecian and *Roman* weights reduced to *Engliſh Troy* weight.

										lb.	oz.	dwts.	grains.
Lentes										0	0	0	$0\frac{85}{112}$
4	Siliquæ									0	0	0	$3\frac{1}{28}$
12	3	Obolus								0	0	0	$9\frac{3}{28}$
24	6	2	Scriptulum							0	0	0	$18\frac{3}{41}$
72	18	6	3	Drachma						0	0	2	$6\frac{9}{41}$
96	24	8	4	1⅓	Sextula					0	0	3	$0\frac{6}{7}$
144	36	12	6	2	1½	Sicilicus				0	0	4	$13\frac{2}{7}$
192	48	16	8	2⅔	2	1⅓	Duella			0	0	6	1 [illegible]/7
576	144	48	24	8	6	4	3	Uncia		0	0	18	$5\frac{1}{7}$
6912	1728	576	288	96	72	48	36	12	Libra	0	10	18	$13\frac{5}{7}$

The *Roman* ounce is the *Engliſh* avoirdupois ounce, which they divided into 7 *denarii*, as well as 8 *drachms*; and ſince they reckoned their *denarius* equal to the *Attick drachm*, this will make the *Attick* weights $\frac{1}{8}$ heavier than the correſpondent *Roman* weights.

Roman ſquare meaſure.

Jugerum contained

		unciæ		ſquare feet	ſcruples	Eng. roods	ſq. poles	ſq. feet
1	As	12	As	28800	288	2	18	250,05
$\frac{11}{12}$	Deunx	11	Deunx	26400	264	2	10	183,85
$\frac{5}{6}$	Dextans	10	Dextans	24000	240	2	02	117,64
$\frac{3}{4}$	Dodrans	9	Dodrans	21600	216	1	34	51,42
$\frac{2}{3}$	Bes	8	Bes	19200	192	1	25	257,46
$\frac{7}{12}$	Septunx	7	Septunx	16800	168	1	17	191,25
$\frac{1}{2}$	Semis	6	Semis	14400	144	1	09	125,03
$\frac{5}{12}$	Quincunx	5	Quincunx	12000	120	1	01	58,82
$\frac{1}{3}$	Triens	4	Triens	9600	96	0	32	264,85
$\frac{1}{4}$	Quadrans	3	Quadrans	7200	72	0	24	198,64
$\frac{1}{6}$	Sextans	2	Sextans	4800	48	0	16	132,43
$\frac{1}{12}$	Uncia	1	Uncia	2400	24	0	08	66,21

Note, *Actus major* was 14400 ſquare feet equal to a *ſemis-clima* 3600 ſquare feet, equal to a *ſeſcuncia*. *Actus minimus* equal to a *ſextans*.

Roman meaſures of capacity for things liquid.

										Engliſh wine meaſure. gall.	pints	ſol. inch. dec.
Ligula										0	$0\frac{1}{48}$	$0{,}117\frac{1}{12}$
4	Cyathus									0	$0\frac{1}{12}$	$0{,}469\frac{2}{3}$
6	1½	Acetabulum								0	$0\frac{1}{8}$	$0{,}704\frac{1}{2}$
12	3	2	Quartarius							0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	1,409
24	6	4	2	Hemina						0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	2,818
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius					0	1	5,636
288	72	48	24	12	6	Congius				0	7	4,942
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna			3	4½	5,33
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	Amphora		7	1	10,66
46080	11520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40	20	Culeus	143	3	11,095

Note 1. *Quadrantal* is the ſame with the *amphora*; *cadus*, *congiarius*, and *dolium*, denote no certain meaſure.

Note 2. The *Romans* divided the *ſextarius*, as well as the *libra*, into twelve equal parts, called *cyathi*, and therefore they denominated their *calices*, *ſextantes*, *quadrantes*, *trientes*, according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.

Roman meaſures of capacity for things dry.

							Engliſh corn meaſure.			
							pecks	gall.	pints	ſol. inch. dec.
Ligula							0	0	0$\frac{1}{48}$	0,01
4	Cyathus						0	0	0$\frac{1}{12}$	0,04
6	1$\frac{1}{2}$	Acetabulum					0	0	0$\frac{1}{8}$	0,06
24	6	4	Hemina				0	0	0$\frac{1}{2}$	0,24
48	12	8	2	Sextarius			0	0	1	0,48
384	96	64	16	8	Semimodius		0	1	0	3,84
768	192	128	32	16	2	Modius	1	0	0	7,68

Roman meaſures of length.

										Eng. paces	feet	inch. dec.
Digitus tranſverſus										0	0	0,725$\frac{1}{4}$
1$\frac{1}{3}$	Uncia									0	0	0,967
4	3	Palmus minor								0	0	2,901
16	12	4	Pes							0	0	11,604
20	15	5	1$\frac{1}{4}$	Palmipes						0	1	2,505
24	18	6	1$\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{1}{5}$	Cubitus					0	1	5,406
40	30	10	2$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2$\frac{2}{3}$	Gradus				0	2	5,01
80	60	20	5	4	3$\frac{1}{3}$	2	Paſſus			0	4	10,02
10000	7500	2500	625	500	416$\frac{2}{3}$	250	125	Stadium		120	4	4,5
80000	60000	20000	5000	4000	3333$\frac{1}{3}$	2000	1000	8	Milliare	967	0	0

Note, Thoſe who do not underſtand decimal fractions, may obſerve that the denominator of every ſuch decimal is an unit with as many cyphers as there are places of numbers in the fraction; that the decimal parts are ſeparated from the integer by a *comma*, and that the firſt figure, or two firſt figures, in the decimal parts, are chiefly to be regarded, without conſidering the number of places; 5 is half, 25 a quarter; as in *pes* 11,604 which is 11 inches, and 604 decimal parts of an inch, and very little more than half an inch; had it been 500, it had been juſt half, or if 250, juſt a quarter of an inch.

Faſti

Faſti ROMANI Conſulares.

A.M.	A.C.N.	
1	3984	*Creatur mundus.*
1657	2328	*Diluvium Noachi.*
2022	1962	*Vocatio Abrahami.*
2453	1531	*Legiſlatio Moſaica.*
2800	1184	*Trojæ excidium.*
3208	776	*Prima Olympias.*
3231	753	*Romulus Romanorum rex* I. *regnat* XXXVIII *annos*
3270	714	*Numa Pompilius R. rex* II. *regnat* XLIII *annos.*
3313	671	*Tullus Hoſtilius R. rex* III. *regnat* XXIII *annos.*
3345	639	*Ancus Martius R. rex* IV. *regnat* XXIV *annos.*
3370	614	*Tarquinius Priſcus R. rex* V. *regnat* XXXVIII *annos.*
3407	577	*Servius Tullius R. rex* VI. *regnat* XLIV *annos.*
3451	533	*Tarquinius Superbus R. rex* VII. *regnat* XXIV *annos, ſed propter ſtuprum, à filio ejus Sexto Tarquinio, Lucretiæ oblatum, Româ ejicitur, imperiumque regium abrogatur.*

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
		L. Junius Brutus, *quo occiſo, ſuccedit*
		Sp. Lucr. Tricipitinus, quo mortuo, ſuccedit
		Horatius Pulvillus.
244	509	L. Tarq. Collatinus, *quo expulſo, ſuccedit*
		P. Valerius Poplicola
245	508	P. Valerius Poplicola II
		T. Lucretius Tricipitinus
246	507	P. Valerius Poplicola III
		M. Horatius Pulvillus II
247	506	Sp. Lartius Flavus
		T. Herminius Aquilinus
248	505	M. Valerius
		P. Poſtumius Tubertus I
249	504	P. Valerius Poplicola IV
		T. Lucretius Tricipitinus II
250	503	Q. Poſtumius Tubertus II
		Agrippa Menenius Lanatus
251	502	Opiter Virginius Tricoſtus
		Sp. Caſſius Viſcellinus
252	501	Poſtumius Cominius Auruncus
		T. Lartius Flavus
253	500	Serv. Sulpicius Camerinus
		Man. Tull. Longus, *qui moritur in magiſtr.*
254	499	P. Veturius Geminus
		T. Æbutius Elva
255	498	T. Lartius Flavus II
		Q. Clœlius Siculus
256	497	A. Sempronius Atratinus
		M. Minucius Augurinus
257	496	A. Poſtumius Albus Regillenſis
		A. Virginius Tricoſtus I
258	495	Ap. Claudius Sabinus Regillenſis
		P. Servilius Priſcus
259	494	A. Virginius Tricoſt. Cœlimon. II
		T. Veturius Geminus Cicurinus
260	493	Sp. Caſſius Viſcellinus II
		Poſtumius Cominius Aruncus II
261	492	T. Geganius Macerinus
		P. Minucius Auguripus
262	491	M. Minucius Augurinus II
		A. Sempronius Atratinus II
263	490	Q. Sulpicius Camerinus
		Sp. Lartius Flavus II
264	489	C. Julius Julus
		P. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus
265	488	Sp. Nautius Rutilius
		Sex. Furius Fuſus
266	487	C. Aquilius Tuſcus
		T. Sicinius Sabinus
267	486	Sp. Caſſius Viſcellinus III
		Proculus Virgin. Tricoſt. Rutilus
268	485	Q. Fabius Vibulanus
		Ser. Cornel. Maluginenſis Coſſus
269	484	L. Æmilius Mamercinus
		K. Fabius Vibulanus
270	483	M. Fabius Vibulanus
		L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus
271	482	C. Julius Julus
		Q. Fabius Vibulanus II
272	481	K. Fabius Vibulanus II
		Sp. Furius Fuſus

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
		Cn. Manl. Cincinnatus, *in prælio occiſus*
273	480	M. Fabius Vibulanus II
274	479	K. Fabius Vibulanus III
		T. Virginius Tricoſtus Rutilus
275	478	L. Æmilius Mamercinus II
		C. Serv. Structus Ahala, *quo mort. ſuccedit*
		C. Cor. Lentulus Eſquilin.
276	477	C. Horatius Pulvillus
		T. Menenius Lanatus
277	476	A. Virginius Tricoſtus Rutilus.
		Sp. Servilius Structus
278	475	P. Valerius Poplicola
		C. Nautius Rutilus
279	474	L. Furius Medullinus Fuſus
		A. Manlius Vulſo
280	473	L. Æmilius Mamercinus III
		Vopiſcus Julius Julus, *vel* Opiter Virginius, ut *Liv.* II, 5.
281	472	L. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus
		P. Furius Fuſus
282	471	Ap. Claudius Sabin. Regillenſis
		T. Quintius Barbatus Capitolinus
283	470	L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus II
		Tib. Æmilius Mamercinus
284	469	A. Virginius Tricoſt. Cœlimont.
		T. Numicius Priſcus
285	468	T. Quint. Barbatus Capitolinus II
		Q. Servilius Priſcus
286	467	Tib. Æmilius Mamercinus II
		Q. Vibulanus
287	466	Sp. Poſtumius Albus Regillenſis
		Q. Servilius Priſcus II
288	465	Q. Fabius Vibulanus II
		T. Quintius Barb. Capitolinus III
289	464	A. Poſtumius Albus Regillenſis
		Sp. Furius Medullinus Fuſus
290	463	P. Servil. Priſcus, } *ambo in magiſtratu mortui.*
		L. Æbutius Elva, }
291	462	L. Lucretius Tricipitinus
		T. Veturius Geminus Cicurinus
292	461	P. Volumnius Amintinus Gallus
		Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus
293	460	P. Valerius Poplicola II. *in cujus locum ſufficitur*
		L. Quinctius Cincinnatus
		C. Claudius Sabinus Regillenſis
294	459	Q. Fabius Vibulanus III
		L. Cornelius Maluginenſis Coſſus
295	458	C. Nautius Rutilus II
		L. Minucius Augurinus, *qui ob res malè in Ægido geſtas coactus abdicavit*
296	457	C. Horatius Pulvillus
		Q. Minucius Augurinus
297	456	M. Valerius Maximus
		Sp. Virginius Tricoſt. Cœlimont.
298	455	T. Romulius Rocus Vaticanus
		C. Veturius Cicurinus
299	454	Sp. Tarpeius Montan. Capitolinus
		A. Æternius Fontinalis
300	453	Sex. Quintilius
		P. Horatius Tergeminus

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		
		P. Seſt. Capitolinus	
301	451	T. Menenius Lanatus	
302	451	App. Claudius Craſſinus	
		T. Genucius Augurinus. *Hi abdicârunt, ut decemviri crearentur conſulari poteſtate legum ferendarum cauſâ.* Hi autem fuerunt :	
302	451	Ap. Claudius Craſſinus	Decemviri Coſ. Poteſtate.
		T. Genucius Augurinus	
		P. Seſtius Capitolinus	
		L. Veturius Craſſ. Cicurinus	
		C. Julius Julus	
		A. Manlius Vulſo	
		Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus	
		P. Curatius Tergeminus	
		T. Romulius Rocus Vaticanus	
		Sp. Poſtumius Albus Regillenſis	
303	450	Ap. Claudius Craſſinus II	
		Q. Fabius Vibulanus	
		M. Cornelius Maluginenſis	
		M. Sergius	
		L. Minucius Augurinus	
		Q. Pœtilius Libo	
		T. Antonius Merenda	
		Cæſo Duilius	
		Sp. Oppius Cornicen	
		Man. Rabuleius	
304	449	Ap. Claudius Craſſinus II	
		Q. Fabius Vibulanus	
		M. Cornelius Maluginenſis	
		L. Minucius Augurinus	
		T. Antonius Merenda	
		Man. Rabuleius	
		M. Sergius	
		K. Duilius	
		Q. Pœtilius Libo Viſolus	
		Sp. Oppius Cornicen; *qui coacti abdicârunt ob facinus Ap. Claudii; in eorum loc. facti ſunt COSS.*	
		L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus	
		T. Horatius Barbatus	
305	448	Lar. Herminius Aquilinus	
		T. Virginius Tricoſt. Cœlimont.	
306	447	M. Geganius Macerinus	
		C. Julius Julus	
307	446	T. Quint. Capitolin. Barbatus IV	
		Agrippa Furius Fuſus	
308	445	M. Genucius Augurinus	
		C. Curtius Philo	
309	444	T. Clœlius Siculus	Prim. Trib. Mil. Conſul. Poteſtate.
		A. Sempronius Atratinus	
		L. Atilius Longus, *qui vitio facti abdicârunt, & in eorum loc. facti ſunt COSS.*	
		L. Papirius Mugillanus	
		L. Sempronius Atratinus	
310	443	M. Geganius Macerinus II	
		T. Quintius Capitolinus Barbat. V	
311	442	M. Fabius Vibulanus	
		Poſtumius Æbutius Cornicen	
312	441	C. Furius Pacilus Fuſus	
		M. Papirius Craſſus	
313	440	Proculus Geganius Macerinus	
		L. Menenius Lanatus	
314	439	T. Quintius Capitolinus VI	
		Agrippa Menenius Lanatus	
315	438	Mamer. Æmilius Mamercinus	Trib. M. Coſ. Pot.
		L. Quintius Cincinnatus	
		L. Julius Julus	
316	437	M. Geganius Macerinus III	
		L. Sergius Fidenas	
317	436	M. Cornelius Maluginenſis	
		L. Papirius Craſſus	
318	435	C. Julius Julus II	
		L. Virginius Tricoſtus	
319	434	C. Julius Julus III	
		L. Virginius Tricoſtus II	
320	433	M. Fabius Vibulanus	Trib. M. Coſ. Pot.
		M. Foſſius Flaccinator	
		L. Sergius Fidenas	
321	432	L. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus	
		L. Furius Medullinus	
		Sp. Poſtumius Albus Regillenſis	
322	431	T. Quintus Pennus Cincinnatus	
		C. Julius Mento	
323	430	L. Papirius Craſſus	
		L. Julius Julus	

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		
		L. Sergius Fidenas II	
324	429	Hoſtus Lucretius Tricipitinus	
325	428	T. Quintius Pennus Cincinatus II	
		A. Cornelius Coſſus	
326	427	L. Papirius Mugillanus II	
		C. Servilius Structus Ahala	
327	426	T. Quintius Pennus Cincinnat.	Trib. Mil. Coſ. Pot.
		C. Furius Pacilus	
		M. Poſtum. Albus Regillenſis	
		A. Cornelius Coſſus	
328	425	A. Sempronius Atratinus	
		L. Furius Medullinus II	
		L. Quintius Cincinnatus II	
329	424	L. Horatius Barbatus	
		Ap. Claudius Craſſ. Regillenſis	
		Sp. Nautius Rutilus	
		L. Sergius Fidenas	
		Sex. Julius Julus	
330	423	C. Sempronius Atratinus	
		Q. Fabius Vibulanus	
331	422	L. Manlius Vulſo Capitolinus	Trib. Mil. Coſ. Pot.
		Q. Antonius Merenda	
		L. Papirius Mugillanus	
		L. Servilius Structus	
332	421	T. Quintius Capitolinus Barbatus	
		Numerius Fabius Vibulanus	
333	420	T. Quint. Penn. Cincinnatus II	Trib. Mil. Coſ. Pot.
		M. Manlius Vulſo Capitolinus	
		L. Furius Medullinus III	
		A. Sempronius Atratinus II	
334	419	Agrippa Menenius	
		Sp. Nautius Rutilus	
		P. Lucretius Tricipitinus	
		C. Servilius Axilla	
335	418	M. Papirius Mugillanus	
		C. Servilius Axilla II	
		L. Sergius Fidenas III	
336	417	P. Lucretius Tricipitinus II	
		L. Servilius Structus II	
		Agrippa Menenius Lanatus II	
		Sp. Veturius Craſſus Cicurinus	
337	416	A. Sempronius Atratinus II	
		M. Papirius Mugillanus II	
		Q. Fabius Vibulanus	
		Sp. Nautius Rutilus II	
338	415	P. Cornelius Coſſus	
		Quintius Cincinnatus	
		C. Valerius Potitus Voluſus	
		N. Fabius Vibulanus	
339	414	Q. Fabius Vibulanus II	
		Cn. Cornelius Coſſus	
		P. Poſtum. Albus Regillenſis; *qui in magiſtratu ſeditione militari occiſus eſt*	
		L. Valerius Potitus	
340	413	M. Cornelius Coſſus	
		L. Furius Medullinus	
341	412	Q. Fabius Ambuſtus	
		C. Furius Pacilus	
342	411	M. Papirius Mugillanus	
		C. Nautius Rutilus	
343	410	M. Æmilius Mamercinus	
		C. Valerius Potitus Voluſus	
344	409	Cn. Cornelius Coſſus	
		L. Furius Medullinus II	
345	408	C. Julius Julus	Trib. Mil. Coſ. Pot.
		P. Cornelius Coſſus	
		C. Servilius Ahala	
346	407	C. Val. Voluſin. Potitus Voluſus II	
		C. Servilius Ahala II	
		L. Furius Medullinus	
		N. Fabius Vibulanus II	
347	406	P. Cornelius Rutilus Coſſus	
		L. Valerius Potitus II	
		Cn. Cornelius Coſſus	
		N. Fabius Ambuſtus	
348	405	C. Julius Julus	
		M. Æmilius Mamercinus	
		T. Quintius Capitolin. Barb.	
		L. Furius Medullinus II	
		Q. Quintius Cincinnatus	
		A. Manlius Vulſo Capitolin.	
349	404	P. Cornelius Maluginenſis	
		Sp. Nautius Rutilus III	
		Cn. Cornelius Coſſus II	

C. Valer.

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		
		C. Valer. Potitus Voluſus III	Trib. Mil. Coſ. Pot.
		K. Fabius Ambuſtus	
		M. Sergius Fidenas	
350	303	M. Æmilius Mamercinus II	
		M. Furius Fuſus	
		Ap. Claudius Craſſus	
		L. Julius Julus	
		M. Quintilius Varus	
		L. Valerius Potitus III	
351	402	C. Servilius Ahala III	
		Q. Sulpicius Camerin. Cornutus	
		Q. Servilius Priſcus Fidenas	
		A. Manl. Tricoſt. Cælimontan.	
		M. Sergius Fidenas II. *hi duo coacti abdicârunt*	
352	401	L. Valerius Potitus IV	
		L. Julius Julus	
		M. Furius Camillus	
		M. Æmilius Mamercinus III	
		C. Cornelius Coſſus II	
		K. Fabius Ambuſtus II	
353	400	P. Licinius Calvus	
		P. Mælius Capitolinus	
		P. Mænius	
		Sp. Furius Medullinus	
		L. Titinius	
		L. Publilius Philo Volſcus	
354	399	C. Duilius	
		L. Atilius Longus	
		Cn. Genucius Aventinenſis	
		M. Veturius Craſſus Cicurin.	
		M. Pomponius	
		Volero Publilius Philo	
355	398	L. Valerius Potitus V	
		L. Furius Medullinus III	
		M. Valerius Maximus	
		M. Furius Camillus II	
		Q. Servilius Priſcus Fidenas II	
		Q. Sulpicius Camerinus Cornutus II	
356	397	L. Julius Julus II	
		L. Furius Medullinus IV	
		L. Sergius Fidenas	
		A. Poſtumus Albinus Regillenſis	
		A Manlius Vulſo Capitolinus III	
		P. Cornelius Maluginenſis II. *qui vitio facto abdicârunt*	
357	396	P. Licinius Calvus	
		L. Titinius II	
		L. Atinius Longus II	
		P. Mænius II	
		P. Mælius Capitolinus II	
		Cn. Genucius Aventinenſis II. *qui in prælio occiſus eſt*	
358	395	P. Cornelius Coſſus	
		P. Cornelius Scipio	
		M. Valerius Maximus II	
		K. Fabius Ambuſtus III	
		L. Furius Medullinus V	
		Q. Servilius Priſcus Fidenas III	
359	394	M. Furius Camillus III	
		L. Furius Medullinus VI	
		C. Æmilius Mamercinus	
		Sp. Poſthumius Albinus Regillenſis	
		P. Cornelius Scipio II	
		L. Valerius Poplicola	
360	393	L. Lucretius Flavus	
		Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus	
361	392	L. Valerius Potitus	
		M. Manlius Capitolinus, *qui ſe mag. abdic.*	
362	391	L. Lucretius Flavus	Trib. Mil. Coſ. Pot.
		Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus	
		M. Æmilius Mamercinus	
		L. Furius Fuſus	
		C. Æmilius Mamercinus II	
363	390	Q. Fabius Ambuſtus	
		K. Fabius Ambuſtus	
		C. Fabius Ambuſtus	
		Q. Sulpicius Longus	
		Q. Servilius Priſcus Fidenas	
		Ser. Cornelius Maluginenſis	
364	389	M. Furius Camillus Dictat.	
		L. Valerius Mag. Eq.	
365	388	L. Valerius Poplicola II	Trib. Mil. Coſ. Pot.
		L. Virginius Tricoſtus	
		P. Cornelius Coſſus	
		A. Manlius Capitolinus	

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		
		L. Æmilius Mamercinus	Trib. Mil. Coſ. Pot.
		L. Poſtumius Albinus Regillenſis	
366	387	T. Quintius Cincinnatus	
		Q. Servilius Priſcus Fidenas V	
		L. Julius Julus	
		L. Aquilius Corvus	
		L. Lucretius Tricipitinus	
		Ser. Sulpicius Rufus	
367	386	L. Papinius Curſor	
		C. Sergius Fidenas	
		L. Æmilius Mamercinus II	
		L. Menenius Lanatus	
		L. Valerius Poplicola III	
		C. Cornelius Coſſus	
368	385	M. Furius Camillus IV	
		Ser. Cornelius Maluginenſis II	
		Q. Servilius Priſcus Fidenas VI	
		L. Quintius Cincinnatus	
		R. Horatius Pulvillus	
		P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola. *Roma à Gallis capta,* Flor. I, 13	
369	384	A. Manlius Capitolinus	
		P. Cornelius Coſſus II	
		T. Quintius Capitolinus	
		L. Quintius Capitolinus	
		L. Papirius Curſor II	
		C. Sergius Fidenas II	
370	383	Ser. Cornelius Maluginenſis III	
		P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola II	
		M. Furius Camillus V	
		Ser. Sulpicius Rufus II	
		C. Papirius Craſſus	
		T. Quinctius Cincinnatus II	
371	382	L. Valerius Poplicola IV	
		A. Manlius Capitolinus III	
		Ser. Sulpicius Rufus III	
		L. Lucretius Tricipitinus II	
		L. Æmilius Mamercinus III	
		M. Trebonius Flavus	
372	381	Sp. Papirius Craſſus	
		L. Papirius Craſſus	
		Ser. Cornelius Maluginenſis IV	
		Q. Servilius Priſcus Fidenas	
		Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus	
		L. Æmilius Mamercinus IV	
373	380	M. Furius Camillus VI	
		A. Poſtumius Albin. Regillenſ.	
		L. Poſtumius Albin. Regillenſ.	
		L. Furius Medullinus	
		L. Lucretius Tricipitinus III	
		M. Fabius Ambuſtus	
374	379	L. Valerius Poplicola V	
		P. Valer. Potitus Poplicola III	
		L. Menenius Lanatus II	
		C. Sergius Fidenas III	
		Sp. Papirius Curſor	
		Ser. Cornelius Maluginenſis V	
375	378	C. Manlius Capitolinus	
		P. Manlius Capitolinus	
		L. Julius Julus II	
		C. Sextilius	
		M. Albinius	
		L. Antiſtius	
376	377	Sp. Furius Medullinus	
		Q. Servilius Priſcus Fidenas II	
		C Licinus Calvus	
		P. Clœlius Siculus	
		M. Horatius Pulvillus	
		L. Geganus Macerinus	
377	376	L. Æmilius Mamercinus V	
		Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus II	
		P. Valer. Potitus Poplicola IV	
		L. Quintius Cincinnatus	
		C. Veturius Craſſus Cicurinus	
		C. Quintius Cincinnatus	
378	375	L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus	Trib. Pleb.
		C. Licinius Calvus Stolo II	
379	374	L. Sextius Sextin. Lateranus III	
		C. Licinius Calvus Stolo III	
380	373	L. Sextius Sextin. Laterunus IV	
		C. Licinus Calvus Stolo IV	
381	372	L. Sextius Sextin. Lateranus V	
		C. Licinus Calvus Stolo V	

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		
382	371	L. Furius Medullinus II P. Valerius Potitus V A. Manlius Capitolinus IV Ser. Sulpitius Prætextat. III C. Valerius Potitus Ser. Cornelius Maluginenſis VI	Trib. Mil. Coſ. Pot.
383	370	Q. Servilius Priſcus Fidenas III M. Cornelius Maluginenſis C. Vetur. Craſſus Cicurinus II Q. Quintius Cincinnatus A. Cornelius Coſſus M. Fabius Ambuſtus II	
384	369	L. Quinctius Capitolinus Sp. Servilius Structus Ser. Cornelius Maluginenſ. VII L. Papirius Craſſus Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus IV L. Veturius Craſſus Cicurinus II	
385	368	*Hoc anno non habet Tribunos militum Pigbius, ſed Dictatores & Magiſtros Equitum*	
386	367	A. Cornelius Coſſus II L. Veturius Craſſus Cicurinus II M. Cornelius Maluginenſis II P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola VI M. Geganius Macerinus P. Manlius Capitolinus II	Trib. Mil. Coſ. Pot.
587	366	L. Æmilius Mamercinus L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus; *primus è plebe*	
388	365	L. Genucius Aventinenſis Q. Servilius Ahala	
389	364	C. Sulpicius Peticus I C. Licinius Calvus	
390	363	L. Æmilius Mamercinus II Cn. Genucius Aventinenſis	
391	362	Q. Servilius Ahala II L. Genucius Aventinenſis II	
392	361	C. Licinius Calvus II C. Sulpicius Peticus II	
393	360	M. Fabius Ambuſtus C. Pœtilius Libo Viſolus	
394	359	M. Pompilius Lænas I Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperioſus	
395	358	C. Fabius Ambuſtus I C. Plautius Proculus	
396	357	C. Manlius Rutilus Cn. Manlius Capitolin. Imperioſus II	
397	356	M. Fabius Ambuſtus II M. Popilius Lænas II	
398	355	C. Sulpicius Peticus III M. Valerius Poplicola	
399	354	M. Fabius Ambuſtus III T. Quintius Pennus Capitolin. Criſpin.	
400	353	C. Sulpicius Peticus IV M. Valerius Poplicola II	
401	352	P. Valerius Poplicola C. Martius Rutilus II	
402	351	C. Sulpicius Peticus V T. Quintius Cincinnatus Capitolinus	
403	350	M. Popillius Lænas III L. Cornelius Scipio	
404	349	L. Furius Camillus Craſſus Ap. Claudius; *qui in magiſt. obiit*	
405	348	M. Popilius Lænas IV M. Valerius Corvus	
406	347	C. Plautius Hypſæus T. Manlius Imperioſ. Torquatus	
407	346	M. Valerius Corvus II C. Pœtilius Libo Viſolus	
408	345	M. Fabius Dorſo Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus	
409	344	C. Marcius Rutilus III T. Manlius Imperioſ. Torquatus II	
410	343	M. Valerius Corvus III A. Cornelius Coſſus Arvina	
411	342	C. Martius Rutilus IV Q. Servilius Ahala	
412	341	C. Plautius Hypſæus L. Æmilius Mamercinus	
413	340	T. Manlius Imperioſ. Torquatus P. Decius Mus	
414	339	Ti. Æmilius Mamercinus Q. Publilius Philo	
415	338	F. Furius Camillus C. Mænius	

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		
416	337	C. Sulpicius Longus P. Ælius Pœtus *Bellum Samniticum*, Flor. I, 16.	
417	336	L. Papirius Craſſus Duilius	
418	335	M. Valerius Corvus IV M. Atilius Regulus	
419	334	T. Veturius Calvinus Sp. Poſtumius Albinus	
420	333	L. Papirius Curſor C. Pœtilius Libo Viſolus; *hos ignorat* Livius & *alii. Vide* Lydiat. Seriem Summor. Magiſtrat. *p.* 86.	
421	332	A. Cornelius Coſſus Arvina IV Cn. Domitius Calvinus	
422	331	M. Claudius Marcellus C. Valerius Potitus Flaccus	
423	330	L. Papirius Craſſus II L. Plautius Venno, *al.* Venox	
424	329	L. Æmilius Mamercinus Privernas II C. Plautius Decianus	
425	328	C. Plautius Proculus, *poſtea* Venox *dictus* P. Cornelius Scapula	
426	327	L. Cornelius Lentulus Q. Publilius Philo II	
427	326	C. Pœtilius Libo Viſolus II L. Papirius Mugillanus	
428	325	L. Furius Camillus II D. Junius Brutus Scæva	
429	324	L. Papirius Curſor Dictat. L. Papirius Craſſus Eq. Mag.	*Sine Coſſ.*
430	323	C. Sulpicius Longus II Q. Aulius Cerretanus	
431	322	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus L. Fulvius Curvus	
432	321	T. Veturius Calvinus II Sp. Poſtumius Albinus II	
433	320	L. Papirius Curſor II Q. Publilius Philo III	
434	319	L. Papirius Curſor III Q. Aulius Cerretanus II	
435	318	L. Plautius Venno M. Foſſius Flaccinator	
436	317	Q. Æmilius Barbula C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus *Clades Caudina*, Flor. I, 16.	
437	316	Sp. Nautius Rutilus M. Popillius Lænas	
438	315	L. Papirius Curſor IV Q. Publilius Philo IV	
439	314	M. Pœtilius Libo C. Sulpicius Longus IV	
440	313	L. Papirius Curſor V C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus IV	
441	312	M. Valerius Maximus P. Decius Mus	
442	311	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus III Q. Æmilius Barbula II	
443	310	Q. Fabius Rullianus II C. Martius Rutilus, *poſtea* Cenſorinus *dict.*	
444	309	*Pigbius Ann.* T. II. p. 369. *ait hoc anno* L. Papirium Curſorem II. *Dictatorem &* Junium Bubulcum Brutum II *Magiſtr. Eq. fuiſſe ſine Coſſ.*	
445	308	P. Decius Mus II Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus III	
446	307	Ap. Claudius Cæcus L. Volumnius Flamma Violenſ.	
447	306	Q. Martius Tremulus P. Cornelius Arvina	
448	305	L. Poſtumius Megellus Tib. Minucius Augurinus; *quo in prælio occiſo in ejus locum ſufficitur* *M. Fulvius Curvus Pætinus*	
449	304	P. Sempronius Sophus P. Sulpicius Saverrio	
450	303	Ser. Cornelius Lentulus L. Genucius Aventinenſis	
451	302	M. Livius Denter M. Æmilius Paullus	
452	301	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus II Dict. M. Æmilius Paulus Mag. Eq. M. Valerius Corvus II Dict. P. Sempronius Sophus Mag. Eq. ſine conſulibus fuerunt, ſed negat hoc Glareanus. *Imò On. Panvinium, Joachim, Grellum, & Pigbium refutat Schrederus in* Faſtis Livianis.	

Q. Ap.

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
		Q. Appulejus Panſa
453	300	M. Valerius Corvus V
454	299	M. Fulvius Pætinus
		T. Manlius Torquatus; *quo in magiſtr. mort. in ejus locum fact. eſt*
		M. Valerius Corvus VI
455	298	L. Cornelius Scipio
		Cn. Fulvius Centumalus
456	297	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus IV
		P. Decius Mus III
457	296	Ap. Claudius Cæcus II
		L. Volumnius Flamma Violenſ. II
458	295	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus V
		P. Decius Mus IV
459	294	L. Poſtumius Megellus II
		M. Atilius Regulus
460	293	L. Papirius Curſor
		Sp. Carvilius Maximus
461	292	Q. Fabius Maxim. Gurges
		D. Junius Brutus Scæva
462	291	L. Poſtumius Megellus III
		C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus
463	290	P. Cornelius Rufinus
		M. Curius Dentatus
464	289	M. Valerius Corvinus
		Q. Cædicius Noctua
465	288	Q. Marcius Tremulus II
		P. Cornelius Arvina II
466	287	M. Claudius Marcellus
		C. Nautius Rutilus
467	286	M. Valerius Potitus
		C. Ælius Pœtus
468	285	C. Claudius Canina
		M. Æmilius Lepidus
469	284	C. Servilius Tucca
		L. Cæcilius Metellus
470	283	P. Cornelius Dolabella
		Cn. Domitius Calvinus
471	282	C. Fabricius Luſcinus
		Q. Æmilius Papus
472	281	L. Æmilius Barbula
		Q. Marcius Philippus
473	280	P. Valerius Lævinus
		Tib. Coruncanius
474	279	P. Sulpicius Saverrio
		P. Decius Mus; *qui in prælio occiſus eſt*
475	278	C. Fabricius Luſcinus II
		Q. Æmilius Papus
476	277	P. Cornelius Rufinus II
		C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus II
477	276	Q. Fabius Max. Gurges II
		C. Genucius Clepſina
478	275	M. Curius Dentatus II
		L. Cornel. Lentulus, *dict.* Caudinus
479	274	M. Curius Dentatus III
		Ser. Cornelius Merenda
480	273	C. Fabius Dorſo Licinus
		C. Claudius Canina II
481	272	Lucius Papirius Curſor II
		Sp. Carvilius Maximus II
482	271	C. Quintius Claudus
		L. Genucius Clepſina
483	270	C. Genucius Clepſina II
		Cn. Cornelius Blaſio
484	269	Q. Ogulnius Gallus
		C. Fabius Pictor
485	268	P. Sempronius Sophus
		Ap. Claudius Craſſus
486	267	M. Atilius Regulus
		L. Julius Libo
487	266	N. Fabius Pictor
		D. Junius Pera
488	265	Q. Fabius Max. Gurges III
		L. Mamilius Vitulus
489	264	Ap. Claudius Caudex
		M. Fulvius Flaccus
490	263	M. Valerius Maximus, *dict.* Meſſala
		M. Otacilius Craſſus
491	262	L. Poſtumius Megellus
		Q. Mamilius Vitulus
		Primum bellum Punicum incipit, Flor. 2, 2.
492	261	L. Valerius Flaccus
		T. Otacilius Craſſus
493	260	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Aſina
		C. Duilius

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
		L. Cornelius Scipio
494	259	C. Aquilius Florus
495	258	A. Atilius Calatinus
		Q. Sulpicius Paterculus
496	257	C. Atilius Regulus Serranus
		Cn. Cornelius Blaſio II
497	256	L. Manlius Vulſo Longus
		Q. Cædicius, *quo in mag. mort. ſuccedit*
		M. Atilius Regulus II
498	255	Ser. Fulvius Pætin. Nobilior
		M. Æmilius Paullus
499	254	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Aſina II
		A. Atilius Calatinus II
500	253	Cn. Servilius Cæpio
		C. Sempronius Blæſus
501	252	C. Aurelius Cotta
		P. Servilius Geminus
502	251	L. Cæcilius Metellus
		C. Furius Pacilus
503	250	C. Atilius Regulus II
		L. Manlius Vulſo II
504	249	P. Claudius Pulcher
		L. Junius Pullus
505	248	C. Aurelius Cotta II
		P. Servilius Geminus II
506	247	L. Cæcilius Metellus II
		N. Fabius Buteo
507	246	M. Otacilius Craſſus II
		M. Fabius Licinus
508	245	M. Fabius Buteo
		C. Atilius Bulbus
509	244	A. Manlius Torquat. Atticus
		C. Sempronius Blæſus II
510	243	C. Fundanius Fundulus
		C. Sulpicius Gallus
511	242	C. Lutatius Catulus
		A. Poſtumius Albinus
512	241	A. Manlius Torq. Atticus II
		Q. Luctatius Cerco
513	240	C. Claudius Centho
		M. Sempronius Tuditanus
514	239	C. Mamilius Turinus
		Q. Valerius Falto
515	238	Tib. Sempronius Gracchus
		P. Valerius Falto
516	237	L. Cornel. Lentul. Caudinus
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus
517	236	P. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus
		C. Licinius Varus
518	235	T. Manlius Torquatus
		C. Atilius Bulbus II
519	234	L. Poſtumius Albinus
		Sp. Carvilius Maximus
520	233	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucoſus I
		M. Pomponius Matho
521	232	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		M. Publicius Malleolus
522	231	M. Pomponius Matho
		C. Papirius Maſo
523	230	M. Æmilius Barbula
		M. Junius Pera
524	229	L. Poſtumius Albinus II
		Cn. Fulvius Centumalus
525	228	Sp. Carvilius Maximus II
		Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucoſus
526	227	P. Valerius Flaccus
		M. Atilius Regulus
527	226	M. Valerius Meſſala
		L. Apuſtius Fullo
528	225	L. Æmilius Papus
		C. Atilius Regulus
529	224	T. Manlius Torquatus II
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus II
530	223	C. Flaminius Nepos
		P. Furius Philus
531	222	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvus
		M. Claudius Marcellus
532	221	P. Cornelius Scipio Aſina
		M. Minucius Rufus
533	220	L. Veturius Philo
		C. Lutatius Catulus; *qui vitio facti abdicârunt, & eis ſucceperunt*
		M. Æmilius Lepidus II
		M. Valerius Lævinus

M. Livius.

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
		M. Livius Salinator
534	219	L. Æmilius Paullus
535	218	P. Cornelius Scipio
		T. Sempronius Longus
536	217	C. Flaminius Nepos II. *qui in prælio occiſ. eum excepit*
		M. Atilius Regulus II
		Cn. Servilius Geminus
		Saguntus deleta, Flor. 2, 6.
537	216	C. Terentius Varro
		L. Æmilius Paullus II. *in prælio occiſus eſt*
		Secundum bellum Punicum incipit, Flor. 2, 6.
538	215	L. Poſtumius Albinus III. *hoc antequam honorem iniret à Gallis occiſo, eum excepit*
		M. Claudius Marcellus; qui vitio factus abdicat, & eum excepit
		Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucoſus III
		Tib. Sempronius Gracchus
539	214	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucoſus IV
		M. Claudius Marcellus III
		Clades Cannenſis, Flor. 2, 6.
540	213	Q. Fabius Maximus
		Tib. Sempronius Gracchus II
541	212	Q. Fulvius Flaccus III
		App. Claudius Pulcher
542	211	P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus
		Cn. Fulvius Centumalus
543	210	M. Valerius Lævinus
		M. Claudius Marcellus IV
544	209	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucoſus V
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus IV
545	208	M. Claudius Marcellus V. *in prælio occiſus eſt*
		T. Quintius Criſpinus; *in magiſtr. ex vulnere mortuus eſt*
546	207	C. Claudius Nero
		M. Livius Salinator II
547	206	Q. Cæcilius Metellus
		L. Veturius Philo
548	205	P. Cornelius Scipio; *poſt dict.* Africanus
		P. Licin. Craſſus; *poſt dict.* Dives
549	204	M. Cornelius Cethegus
		P. Sempronius Tuditanus
550	203	Cn. Servilius Cæpio
		C. Servilius Geminus
551	202	Tib. Claudius Nero
		M. Servilius Pulex Geminus
552	201	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
		P. Ælius Pætus Catus
553	200	P. Sulpitius Galba Maxim. II
		C. Aurelius Cotta
554	199	L. Cornelius Lentulus
		P. Villius Tappulus
555	198	T. Quintius Flaminius
		Sex. Æl. Pætus Catus
556	197	C. Cornelius Cethegus
		Q. Minucius Rufus
557	196	L. Furius Purpureo
		M. Claudius Marcellus
558	195	M. Porcius Cato
		L. Valerius Flaccus
559	194	P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus II
		Tib. Sempronius Longus
560	193	L. Cornelius Merula
		Q. Minucius Thermus
561	192	L. Quintius Flaminius
		Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus
562	191	M. Acilius Glabrio
		P. Cornelius Scipio Naſica
563	190	L. Cornelius Scipio; *poſt dict.* Aſiaticus
		C. Lælius
564	189	Cn. Manlius Vulſo
		M. Fulvius Ser. Nobilior
565	188	C. Livius Salinator
		M. Valerius Meſſala
566	187	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		C. Flaminius
567	186	Sp. Poſtumius Albinus
		Q. Marcius Philippus
568	185	Ap. Claudius Pulcher
		M. Sempronius Tuditanus
569	184	P. Claudius Pulcher
		L. Porcius Licinus
570	183	Q. Fabius Labeo
		M. Claudius Marcellus
571	182	L. Æmilius Paullus
		Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
		P. Cornelius Cethegus
572	181	M. Bæbius Tamphilus
573	180	A. Poſtumius Albinus Luſcus
		C. Calpurnius Piſo, *quo in mag. mort. eum excepit*
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus
574	179	L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvian.
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus; *fratres germani*
575	178	M. Junius Brutus
		A. Manlius Vulſo
576	177	C. Claudius Pulcher
		Tib. Sempronius Gracchus
577	176	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hiſpallus, *quo in mag. mort. eum excepit*
		C. Valerius Lævinus
		Q. Petilius Spurinus, *in mag. occidit*
578	175	P. Mucius Scævula
		M. Æmilius Lepidus II
579	174	Sp. Poſtumius Albinus Paullulus
		Q. Mucius Scævula
580	173	L. Poſtumius Albinus
		M. Popillius Lænas
581	172	C. Popillius Lænas
		P. Ælius Ligus
582	171	P. Licinius Craſſus
		C. Caſſius Longinus
583	170	A. Hoſtilius Mancinus
		A. Atilius Serranus
584	169	Q. Marcius Philippus II
		Cn. Servilius Cæpio
585	168	L. Æmilius Paullus II
		C. Licinius Craſſus
586	167	Q. Ælius Pœtus
		M. Junius Pennus
587	166	C. Sulpicius Gallus
		M. Claudius Marcellus
588	165	T. Manlius Torquatus
		Cn. Octavius
589	164	A. Manlius Torquatus
		Q. Caſſius Longinus, *in mag. mor. eſt*
590	163	Tib. Sempronius Gracchus II
		M. Juventius Thalna
591	162	P. Cornelius Scipio Naſica I
		C. Marcius Figulus
592	161	M. Valerius Meſſala
		C. Fannius Strabo
593	160	L. Anicius Gallus
		M. Cornelius Cethegus
594	159	Cn. Cornelius Dolabella
		M. Fulvius Nobilior
595	158	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		C. Popillius Lænas II
596	157	Sex. Julius Cæſar
		L. Aurelius Oreſtes
597	156	L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus
		C. Marcius Figulus II
598	155	P. Cornelius Scipio Naſica II
		M. Claudius Marcellus II
599	154	Q. Opimius
		L. Poſtumius Albinus, *quo in mag. mort. eum excepit*
		M. Acilius Glabrio
600	153	Q. Fulvius Nobilior
		T. Annius Luſcus
601	152	M. Claudius Marcellus III
		L. Valerius Flaccus, *in mag. mort. eſt*
602	151	L. Licinius Lucullus
		A Poſtumius Albinus
603	150	T. Quintius Flamininus
		M. Acilius Balbus
604	149	L. Marcius Cenſorinus
		M. Manilius
605	148	Sp. Poſtumius Albinus Magnus
		L. Calpurnius Piſo Cæſonius
606	147	P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmil.
		C. Livius Mamilianus Druſus
		Tertium bellum Punicum incipit, Flor. 2, 15.
607	146	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
		L. Mummius
608	145	Q. Fabius Æmilianus
		F. Hoſtilius Mancinus
609	144	Ser. Sulpicius Galba
		L. Aurelius Cotta
		Carthago diruitur, Flor. 2, 15.
610	143	Ap. Claudius Pulcher
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
611	142	L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus
		Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus
612	141	Cn. Servilius Cæpio
		Q. Pompeius Nepos
613	140	C. Lælius Sapiens
		Q. Servilius Cæpio
614	139	Cn. Calpurnius Piſo
		M. Popilius Lænas
615	138	P. Cornel. Scipio Naſica Serapio
		D. Junius Brutus, *poſtea dict*. Callaicus
616	137	M. Æmilius Lepidus Porcina
		C. Hoſtilius Mancinus; *abdicav.*
617	136	P. Furius Philus
		Sex. Atilius Serranus
618	135	Ser. Fulvius Flaccus
		Q. Calpurnius Piſo
619	134	P. Cornelius Scipio African. Æmilianus II
		C. Fulvius Flaccus
620	133	P. Mucius Scævola
		L. Calpurnius Piſo Frugi
		Servile bellum, Flor. 3, 19.
621	132	P. Popillius Lænas
		P. Rupilius
622	131	P. Licinius Craſſus Mucianus
		L. Valerius Flaccus
623	130	C. Claudius Pulcher
		M. Perperna
		Numantia diruitur, Flor. 2, 18
624	129	C. Sempronius Tuditanus
		M. Aquillius Nepos
625	128	Cn. Octavius Nepos
		T. Annius Luſcus Rufus
626	127	L. Caſſius Longinus
		L. Cornelius Cinna
627	126	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		L. Aurelius Oreſtes
628	125	M. Plautius Hypſæus
		M. Fulvius Flaccus
629	124	C Caſſius Longinus
		C. Sextius Calvinus
630	123	Q. Cæcilius Metellus, *poſt dict*. Balearicus
		T. Quintius Flamininus
631	122	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus
		C. Fannius Strabo
632	121	L. Opimius Nepos
		Q. Fabius Maximus, *poſtea dict*. Allobrogic.
633	120	P. Manilius Nepos
		C. Papirius Carbo
634	119	L. Cæcilius Metellus, *poſtea dict*. Dalmaticus
		L. Aurelius Cotta
635	118	M. Porcius Cato, *quo in mag. mor. eum excepit*
		Q. Ælius Tubero
		Q. Martius Rex
636	117	L. Cæcilus Metellus
		Q. Mucius Scævula
637	116	C. Licinius Geta
		Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus
638	115	M. Æmilius Scaurus
		M. Cæcilius Metellus
639	114	M. Acilius Balbus
		C. Porcius Cato
640	113	C. Cæcilius Metellus Caprarius
		Cn. Papirius Carbo
641	112	M. Livius Druſus
		L. Calpurnius Piſo Cæſoninus
642	111	P. Cornelius Scipio Naſica, *in mag. mort. eſt*
		L. Calpurnius Piſo Beſtia
643	110	M. Minucius Rufus
		Sp. Poſtumius Albinus
644	105	Q. Cæcilius Metellus, *poſtea dict*. Numidicus
		M. Junius Silanus
645	108	Ser. Sulpicius Galba
		Q. Hortenſius *aggreſſ. m. non eſt, eum excepit*
		M. Aurelius Scaurus
646	107	L. Caſſius Longinus, *quo in prælio occiſ. eum excepit*
		M. Æmilius Scaurus II
		C. Marius
647	106	C. Atilius Serranus
		Q. Servilius Cæpio
648	105	P. Rutilius Rufus
		Cn. Mallius Maximus
649	104	C. Marius Nepos II
		C. Flavius Fimbria
650	103	C. Marius Nepos III
		L. Aurelius Oreſtes, *in mag. mort. eſt*
		Jugurtha in triumpho ducitur, Flor. 3, 1.
651	102	C. Marius Nepos IV
		L. Lutatius Catulus
652	101	C. Marius Nepos V
		M. Aquillius
653	100	C. Marius Nepos VI
		L. Valerius Flaccus
654	99	M. Antonius Nepos
		A. Poſtumius Albinus
655	98	Q. Cæcilius Metellus
		T. Didius
656	97	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
		P. Licinius Craſſus
657	96	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus
		C. Caſſius Longinus
658	95	P. Licinius Craſſus
		Q. Mucius Scævula
659	94	C. Cælius Caldus
		L. Domitius Ænobarbus
		Bellum Mithridaticum
660	93	C. Valerius Flaccus
		M. Herennius
661	92	C. Claudius Pulcher
		M. Perpenna
662	91	L. Marcius Philippus
		Sex. Julius Cæſar
663	90	L. Julius Cæſar
		P. Rutilius Lupus, *in prælio occiſus eſt*
664	89	Cn. Pompeius Strabo
		L. Porcius Cato, *in prælio occiſ. eſt*
665	88	L. Cornelius Sulla, *poſtea dict*. Felix
		Q. Pompeius Rufus, *in mag. occiſus eſt*
		Bellum Sociale Flor. 3, 18.
666	87	Cn. Octavius, *occiſus eſt*
		L. Cornelius Cinna, *coact. abdic. quem excepit*
		L. Cornelius Merula, poſtea quam abd. occiſus eſt
667	86	L. Cornelius Cinna
		C. Marius VII. *quo in mag. mort. eum excepit*
		L. Valerius Flaccus
668	85	L. Cornelius Cinna III
		Cn. Papirius Carbo I
669	84	Cn. Papirius Carbo II
		L. Cornelius Cinna IV. *in mag. occiſus eſt*
670	83	L. Cornelius Scipio Aſiaticus
		C. Junius Norbanus
671	82	C. Marius
		Cn. Papirius Carbo III. *ambo in mag. occiſi ſunt.*
672	81	M. Tullius Decula
		Cn. Cornelius Dolabella
673	80	L. Cornelius Sulla Felix II
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius
674	79	P. Servilius Vatia, *poſt dict*. Iſauricus
		Ap. Claudius Pulcher
675	78	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		Q. Lutatius Catulus
676	77	D. Junius Brutus Lepidus
		Mam. Æmilius Livianus
677	76	Cn. Octavius
		C. Scribonius Curio
678	75	L. Octavius
		C. Aurelius Cotta
679	74	L. Licinius Lucullus
		M. Aurelius Cotta
680	73	M. Terentius Varro Lucullus
		C. Caſſius Varus
681	72	L. Gellius Poplicola
		Cn Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus
682	71	Cn. Aufidius Oreſtes
		P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura
683	70	M. Licinius Craſſus
		Cn. Pompeius Magnus
684	69	Q Hortenſius
		Q Cæcilius Metellus Creticus
685	68	L. Cæcilius Metellus, *in mag. mort. eſt*
		Q. Marcius Rex
686	67	C. Calpurnius Piſo
		M. Acilius Glabrio
687	66	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		L. Volcatius Tullus
688	65	L. Aurelius Cotta
		L. Manlius Torquatus
		Bellum Piraticum, Flor. 3, 6.

L. Julius

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
		L. Julius Cæſar
689	64	C. Marcius Figulus
690	63	M. Tullius Cicero
		C. Antonius
691	62	D. Junius Silanus
		L. Licinius Murena
692	61	M. Pupius Piſo Calpurnianus
		M. Valerius Meſſala Niger
		Catilinæ-conjuratio. Flor. 4, 1.
693	60	L. Afranius
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer
694	59	C. Julius Cæſar I
		M. Calpurnius Bubulus
695	58	L. Calpurnius Piſo Cæſonius
		A. Gabinus
696	57	P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus
697	56	Cn. Cornel. Lentulus Marcellinus
		L. Marcius Philippus
698	55	Cn. Pompeius Magnus II
		M. Licinius Craſſus II
699	54	L. Domitius Ænobarbus
		Ap. Claudius Pulcher
700	53	Cn. Domitius Calvinus
		M. Valerius Meſſala
		J. Cæſar in Britanniam trajicit, Flor. 3, 10.
701	52	Cn. Pompeius Magnus III. *primus ſine collegâ*
		ex Cal. Sext. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio
702	51	Ser. Sulpicius Rufus
		M. Claudius Marcellus
703	50	L. Æmilius Paullus
		C. Claudius Marcellus
704	49	C. Claudius Marcellus
		L. Cornelius Lentulus Cruſcellus
705	48	C. Julius Cæſar II
		P. Servilius Vatia Iſauricus
706	47	C. Julius Cæſar Dictat. II
		M. Antonius M. Eq. *quos excep.*
		Q. Fuſius Calenus
		P. Vatinus
		Prælium Pharſalicum, *Flor.* 4, 2.
707	46	C. Julius Cæſar III
		M. Æmilius Lepidus
708	45	C. Julius Cæſar IV. *ſolus* ſuff.
		C. *Fabius Maximus,* quo mort. eum. excep.
		Caninjus Rebulus
		C. Trebonius
709	44	C. Julius Cæſar V. *ſuff.*
		P. Cornelius Dolabella
		M. Antonius
710	43	C. Vibius Panſa, *quo in mag. occiſo, eum excep.*
		C. *Julius Cæſar,* hoc abdic. ſuff.
		C. Carrinas
		A. Hirtius, *quo in mag. occiſ. eum excep.*
		Q. Pedius, quo in mag. mort. eum excep.
		P. Ventidius
711	42	L. Munacius Plancus
		M. Æmilius Lepidus II
		J. Cæſar interficitur, Flor. 4, 2.
712	41	L. Antonius
		P. Servilius Vatia Iſauricus II
713	40	Cn. Domitius Calvinus, *qui abd. & eum excep.*
		L. Cornelius Balbus
		C. Aſinius Pollio, *qui abdic. & eum excep.*
		P. Canidius Craſſus
714	39	L. Marcius Cenſorinus
		C. Calviſius Sabinus
715	38	Ap. Claudius Pulcher
		C. Norbanus Flaccus
716	37	M. Agrippa
		L. Caninius Gallus, *qui abdic. & eum excep.*
		T. Statilius Taurus
717	36	L. Gellius Poplicola, *qui abdic. & eum excep.*
		L. Munatius Plancus II. qui abdic. & eum excep.
		M. Cocceius Nerva
		P. Sulpicius Quirinus
718	35	L. Cornificius Nepos
		Sextus Pompeius Nepos
719	34	L. Scribonius Libo
		M. Antonius II. *Kal. Jan. abdic. ſuff.*
		L. Sempronius Atratinus
		ex Kal. Jul. *Paulus Æmilius Lepidus*
		C. Memmius
		ex Kal. Nov. *M. Herennius*
		C. Cæſar Octavian. II. *Kal. Jan. abd. eum excepit.*
720	33	*P. Autronius Pætus*
		ex Kal. Maii. *L. Flavius*
		ex Kal. Jul. *C. Fontejus Capito*
		M. Acilius Aviola
		ex Kal. Sept. *L. Vinucius*
		ex Kal. Octob. *L. Laronius*
721	32	L. Volcatius Tullus
		Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus
		C. Soſius Nepos
		ex Kal. Jul. *L. Cornelius*
		ex Kal. Nov. *M. Valerius*
722	31	C. Cæſar Octavianus III
		M. Valerius Meſſala Corvinus
		ex Kal. Maii. *M. Titius*
		ex Kal. Octob. *Cn. Pompeius*
723	30	C. Cæſar Octavianus IV
		M. Licinius Craſſus
		ex Kal. Jul. *C. Antiſtius Vetus*
		ex Eid. Sept. *M. T.* M. F. *Cicero*
		ex Kal. Nov. *L. Sænius*
724	29	C. Cæſar Octavianus V
		Sex. Apuleius
		ex Kal. Jul. *Potit. Valerius Meſſala*
		Pugna Actiaca, Flor. 4, 11.
725	28	C. Cæſar Octavianus VI
		M. Vipſanius Agrippa II
726	27	C. Cæſar Octavianus VII. *ex hoc honore appellatus Auguſtus*
		M. Agrippa Vipſanius III
727	26	C. Cæſar Octavianus Auguſt. VIII
		T. Statilius Taurus II
728	25	C. Cæſar Octavianus Auguſt. IX
		M. Junius Silanus
729	24	C. Cæſar Octavianus Auguſtus X
		C. Norbanus Flaccus
730	23	C. Cæſar Octavianus Auguſtus XI. *abd. quem excepit*
		L. Seſtius
		A. Terent. Varro Muræna, *quo in mag. mort. eum excep.*
		Cn. Calpurnius Piſo
731	22	M. Claudius Marcellus Æſernius II
		L. Arruntius
732	21	Q. Æmilius Lepidus
		M. Lollius
733	20	M. Appuleius
		P. Silius Nerva
734	19	C. Sentius Saturninus
		Q. Lucretius Veſpello
		ex Kal. Jul. *M. Vinucius*
		Vipſanius Agrippa
735	18	P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellin.
		Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
736	17	C. Furnius
		C. Junius Silanus
737	16	L. Domitius Ænobarbus
		P. Cornelius Scipio
		ex — — — *L. Tatius Rufus*
738	15	M. Livius Druſus Libo
		L. Calpurnius Piſo
739	14	M. Licinius Craſſus
		Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
740	13	Tib. Claudius Nero
		P. Quinctilius Varus
741	12	M. Valerius Meſſala Barbatus Æmilianus, *quo in mag. mort. eum excep.*
		C. Valgius Rufus, qui abdic. & eum excep.
		C. Caninius Rebilus, quo in mag. mort. eum excepit
		P. Sulpicius Quirinus
742	11	Q. Ælius Tubero
		P. Fabius Maximus
743	10	Julius Antonius Africanus
		Q. Fabius Maximus
744	9	Nero Claudius Druſus, *in mag. mort. eſt*
		T. Quinctius Criſpinus
745	8	C. Marcius Cenſorinus
		C. Aſinius Gallus
746	7	Tib. Claudius Nero II
		Cn. Calpurnius Piſo
747	6	D. Lælius Balbus
		C. Antiſtius Vetus, *eum excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *L. Manlius*
		Q. Nonius Aſprenas Torq.
748	5	Cæſar Octavianus Auguſtus XII. *qui abdic. & eum excep.*
		— — — — — — — — —
		L. Cornelius Sulla

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
		C. Calviſius Sabinus
749	4	L. Paſſienus Rufus
750	3	L. Cornelius Lentulus
		M. Valerius Meſſalinus
751	2	Cæſar Octavianus Auguſtus XIII, *qui abdic. & eum excep.*
		ex Kal. Sept. *Q. Fabricius*
		M. Plautius Silvanus, *qui abdic. & eum excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *C. Caninius Gallus*
752	1	Coſſius Cornelius Lentulus, *poſtea dict.* Iſauricus
		L. Calpurnius Piſo
	poſt N.C.	
753	1	C. Julius Cæſar Vipſanianus, *Auguſti Fil. adopt.*
		L. Æmilius Paullus
754	2	P. Vinucius Nepos
		P. Alfinius Varus
755	3	L. Ælius Lamia
		M. Servilius Geminus
756	4	Sex. Ælius Catus
		C. Sentius Saturninus
757	5	Cn. Cornelius Cinna Magnus
		L. Valerius Meſſala Voluſus
758	6	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		L. Aruntius Nepos, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *C. Ateius Capito*
		C. Vibius Poſtumus
759	7	A Licinius Nerva Silianus
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus Silanus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *P. Cornel. Lentulus Scipio*
		T. Quinctius Criſpinus Valerianus
760	8	M. Furius Camillus
		Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *L. Apronius*
		A. Vibius Habitus
761	9	C. Poppæus Sabinus
		Q. Sulpicius Camerinus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *M. Papius Mutilus*
		Q. Poppæus Secundus
762	10	P. Cornelius Dolabella
		C. Junius Silanus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Ser. Cornelius Lentulus Maluginenſ.*
763	11	M. Æmilius Lepidus, *qui abdic. & eum excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *L. Caſſius Longinus*
		T. Statilius Taurus
764	12	Germanicus Cæſar, *Tib. F.*
		C. Fonteius Capito, *quem excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *C. Viſellius Varro*
765	13	C. Silius Nepos
		L. Munacius Plancus
766	14	Sex. Pompeius Nepos
		Sex. Apuleius Nepos
767	15	Druſus Cæſar, *Tib. Aug. Fil.*
		C. Norbanus Flaccus
768	16	T. Statilius Siſenna Taurus
		L. Scribonius Libo, *quem excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Jul. Pomponius Græcinus*
769	17	C. Cæcilius Rufus
		L. Pomponius Flaccus Græcinus
770	18	Cl. Tiberius Nero Auguſtus III. *qui abdic. & eum excep.*
		L. Sejus Tubero
		Germanicus Cæſar II
		Rubellius Blandus
771	19	M. Junius Silanus
		L. Norbanus Balbus
772	20	M. Valerius Meſſala
		M. Aurelius Cotta
773	21	Cl. Tiberius Nero Auguſt. IV. *qui abd. & eum excep.*
		ex Kal. Apr. —— —— —— ——
		Druſus Cæſar, *Tib. Aug. fil.* II.
774	22	Decius Haterius Agrippa
		C. Sulpicius Galba, *quem excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *M. Cocceius Nerva*
		C. Vibius Rufinus
775	23	C. Aſinius Pollio, *fortè ſuff.*
		L. Marcius
		C. Antiſtius Vetus
776	24	Sex. Cornelius Cethegus
		L. Viſellius Varro
777	25	M. Aſinius Agrippa
		Coſſus Cornelius Lentulus
778	26	C. Calviſius Sabinus
		Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Getulicus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Q. Marcius Barea*
		T. Ruſtius Nummius Gallus

An. U.C.	An. poſt N.C.	
		M. Licinius Craſſus
779	27	L. Calpurnius Piſo
780	28	Ap. Junius Silanus
		P. Silius Nerva
781	29	C. Rubellius Geminus
		C. Fuſius Geminus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Q. Pomponius Secundus*
		M. Sanquinius Maximus
782	30	M. Vinucius Quartinus
		C. Caſſius Longinus, *quos excep.*
		—— —— —— *C. Caſſius Longinus*
		L. Nævius Surdinus
783	31	Cl. Tiberius Nero Cæſar Aug. V.
		L. Ælius Sejanus, *quos excep.*
		ex Idib. Maiis, *C. Memmius Regulus*
		L. Fulcinius Trio
784	32	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus
		A. Vitellius Nepos, *quo in mag. mort. eum excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *M. Furius Camillus Scribonianus*
785	33	Serg. Sulpicius Galba, *quem excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *L. Salvius Otho*
		L. Cornelius Sulla
786	34	L. Vitellius Nepos
		Paullus Fabius Perſicus
787	35	C. Ceſtius Gallus Camerinus
		M. Servilius Geminus Nonianus
788	36	Sex. Papinius Gallienus
		Q. Plautius Nepos, *quem excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *P. Petronius*
789	37	Cn. Acerronius Proculus
		C. Pontius Nigrinus
790	38	M. Aquillius Julianus
		P. Nonius Aſprenas
791	39	Caius Cæſar Caligula Auguſtus II. *qui abd. & eum excep.*
		prid. Kal. Feb. *Sabinius Maximus*
		L. Apronius Cæſianus, *qui abd. & eum excep.*
		Kal. Jul. *Cn. Domitius Corbulo, ambos excep.*
		ex Kal. Sept. *Sext. Domitius Afer*
		Q. Curtius Rufus
792	40	Caius Cæſar Caligula Auguſt. Germanicus III. *ſine collegâ, qui abdic. & eum excep.*
		prid. Eid. Jan. *L. Gellius Poplicola*
		M. Cocceius Nerva, quos excep.
		ex Kal. Jul. *Sex. Junius Celer*
		Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus
793	41	Caius Cæſar Caligula Aug. Germanicus IV. *qui abdic. & eum excep.*
		ad VII Eid. Jan. *Q. Pomponius Secundus* II
		Cn. Sentius Saturninus, *ſuff. incertum in cujus locum*
		ex Kal. Jul. —— —— —— *Venuſtus*
794	42	Tiberius Claudius Aug. II. *qui abdic. & eum excep.*
		prid. Kal. Mart. *C. Vibius Criſpus*
		C. Cæcina Largus Germanicus II
795	43	Tiberius Claudius Aug. III. *qui abd. & eum excep.*
		prid. Kal. Mart. *P. Valerius Aſiaticus*
		L. Vitellius II. *ſuff. ſ. forſan.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Q. Curtius Rufus*
		Vipſanius Lænas
796	44	C. Vibius Criſpinus, *aliis* Criſpus II
		T. Statilius Taurus II
797	45	M. Vinutius Quartinus II
		M. Statilius Corvinus, *quem excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *M. Cluvius Rufus*
		Pompeius Silvanus
798	46	P. Valerius Aſiaticus II
		M. Junius Silanus, *vel ut al.* M. Val. Meſſala, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *P. Sullius Rufus*
		P. Oſtorius Scapula
799	47	—— —— —— —— —— —— *in mag. mort. eum excep.*
		Tiberius Claudius Aug. German. IV. qui abdic. & eum excep.
		ex Kal. Mart. *Tiber. Plautius Silvanus Ælianus*
		L. Vitellius III
800	48	A. Vitellius
		L. Vipſanius Poplicola, *eum excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *L. Vitellius*
		C. Calpurnius Piſo, fortè
		Cn. Hoſidius Geta
		L. Vagellius
801	49	C. Pomponius Longinus Gallus
		Q. Verannius Nepos, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Maii *L. Memmius Pollio*
		Q. Allius Maximus
802	50	C. Antiſtius Vetus
		M. Suillius Rufus Servilianus, *al.* Nerulinus

An. U.C.	An. poſt N.C.	
		Tib. Claudius Cæſar Aug. Germanic. V
803	51	Ser. Cornelius Scipio Orfitus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *C. Minucius Fundanus*
		C. Vetennius Severus
		ex Kal. Nov. *T. Flavius Veſpaſianus*
		— — — — — —
804	52	P. Cornelius Sulla Fauſtus
		L. Salvius Otho Titianus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Servilius Barea Soranus*
		M. Licinius Craſſus Mucianus
		ex Kal. Nov. *L. Cornelius Sulla*
		T. Flavius Sabinus Veſpaſianus
805	53	Dec. Junius Silanus
		Q. Aterius Antoninus
806	54	M. Aſinius Marcellus
		M. Acilius Aviola, *cum videtur excep.*
		ex Kal. Nov. *L. Annæus*, ſive *Junius Gallio*
807	55	Nero Claudius Cæſar I. *qui abd. & eum excep.*
		prid. Kal. Mart. — — — — — —
		L. Antiſtius Vetus, *fortè eum excep.*
		Pompeius
808	56	Q. Voluſius Saturninus
		P. Cornelius Scipio, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. — — — — —
		— — — — —
809	57	Nero Claudius Cæſar II
		L. Calpurnius Piſo, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Ducennius Geminus*
		Pompeius Paulinus
		Nerone II } *Coſſ.*
		Cæſio Martiale }
810	58	Nero Claudius Cæſar III. *qui abd. & eum excep.*
		prid. Kal. Maii. *C. Suetonius Paulinus*
		M. Valerius Meſſala
811	59	C. Vipſanius Apronianus
		C. Fonteius Capito
812	60	Nero Claudius Cæſar IV
		Coſſus Cornelius Lentulus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. — — — — — —
		— — — — — —
813	61	C. Cæſonius Pætus
		C. Petronius Turpilianus, *quem fortè excep.*
		P. Calviſius Ruſo, eum excep.
		ex Kal. Jul. — — — — —
		— — — — —
		Forſan *Veſtius Bolanus*
814	62	P. Marius Celſus
		L. Aſinius Gallus, *quos excep.*
		ex — — — *Junius Marullus*
		ex Kal. Jul. *L. Annæus Seneca*
		Trebellius Maximus
815	63	L. Memmius Regulus
		P. Virginius Rufus
816	64	C. Lecanius Baſſus
		M. Licinius Craſſus Frugi
817	65	P. Silius Nerva
		C. Julius Atticus Veſtinus, *qui in mag. occiſ. eſt*, & *eum excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Plautius Lateranus*, qui anteq. iniret occiſus eſt
		Anicius Cerealis
818	66	C. Suetonius Paulinus
		L. Pontius Tileſinus
819	67	L. Fonteius Capito
		C. Julius Rufus, *quem excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Nero Claudius Cæſar Aug.* V ſine collegâ
820	68	C. Silius Italicus
		M. Galer. Trachal. Turpilian. *quem excep.*
		Cicenius Varro, in Cal. Jul. deſign. erat, ſed antequam iniret occiſus eſt
		ex Kal. Jul. *C. Pellicius Natalis*
		P. Cornelius Scipio Aſiaticus
		Verùm Th. Lydiat in Serie Sum. Mag. & Tr. Rom. pag. 68, ait;
		ex Kal. Jul. ſuff. *M. Plautius Silvanus*
		M. Salvius Otho
		ex Kal. Sept. *C. Bellicius Natalis*
		P. Cornel. Scipio Aſiaticus
821	69	Ser. Sulpicius Galba II
		T. Vinius Rufinus, *ambo in mag. occiſi ſunt, quos excep.*
		ex a. d. XVI Kal. Feb. *Imp. M. Salvius Otho Cæſar Aug.*
		L. Salvius Otho Titianus II
		ex Kal. Mart. *T. Virginius Rufus*
		Vopiſcus Pompeius Silvanus
		ex Kal. Mai. *Cælius Sabinus*
		T. Flavius Sabinus
		ex Kal. Jul. *T. Arrius Antonius*
		P. Marius Celſus II
		ex Kal. Sept. *C. Fabius Valens*
		A. Licinius Cæcina, qui perduell. damn. eum excep.
		ex pr. Kal. Nov. *Roſcius Regulus*
		ex Kal. Nov. *Cn. Cæcilius Simplex*
		C. Quintius Atticus
822	70	Imp. T. Flavius Veſpaſianus II
		Titus Veſpaſianus, *eos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *T. Flavius* (Veſpaſ. Imp. F.) *Domitianus*
		M. Licinius Craſſus Mucianus II
		ex Kal. Sept. *P. Valerius Aſiaticus* II
		ex Kal. Nov. *L. Annius Baſſus*
		C. Cæcina Pætus
823	71	Imp. T. Flavius Veſpaſianus III
		M. Cocceius Nerva
824	72	Imp. T. Flavius Veſpaſianus IV
		T. Flav. Veſpaſianus (*Imp. F.*) II
825	73	T. Flavius (*Imp. F.*) Domitianus II
		M. Valerius Meſſalinus
826	74	Imp. T. Fl. Veſpaſianus V.
		T. Fl. Veſpaſianus (*Imp. F.*) III. *eum excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *T. Flavius Domitianus* III
827	75	Imp. T. Fl. Veſpaſianus VI
		T. Fl. Veſpaſianus (*Imp. F.*) IV. *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *T. Flavius Domitianus* IV
		M. Licinius Mucianus III
828	76	Imp. T. Fl. Veſpaſianus VII
		T. Fl. Veſpaſianus (*Imp. F.*) V. *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *T. Flavius Domitianus* V
		T. Plautius Silvanus Ælianus II
829	77	Imp. T. Fl. Veſpaſianus VIII
		T. Fl. Veſpaſianus (*Imp. F.*) VI. *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *T. Fl. Domitianus* VI
		Cn. Julius Agricola
830	78	L. Cejonius Commodus Verus
		C. Cornelius Priſcus
831	79	Imp. T. Fl. Veſpaſianus IX
		Tit. Fl. Veſpaſianus (*Imp. F.*) VII
832	80	Imp. Tit. Fl. Veſpaſianus (*Veſpaſ. Fil.*) VIII
		T. Fl. Domitianus VII
833	81	M. Plautius Silvanus
		M. Annius Verus Pollio
834	82	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus VIII
		T. Flavius Sabinus
835	83	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus IX
		T. Virginius Rufus II
836	84	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus X
		Ap. Junius Sabinus
837	85	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XI
		T. Aurelius Fulvius
838	86	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XII
		Ser. Cornelius Dolabella
839	87	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XIII
		A. Voluſius Saturnius
840	88	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XIV
		L. Minucius Rufus
841	89	T. Aurelius Fulvus II
		A. Sempronius Atratinus
842	90	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XV
		M. Cocceius Nerva II
843	91	M. Ulpius Trajanus Crinitus
		M. Acilius Glabrio
844	92	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XVI
		A. Voluſius Saturninus II
845	93	Sex. Pompeius Collega
		Cornelius Priſcus *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *M. Lollius Paulinus*
		Valer. Aſiaticus Saturninus
		ex Kal. — *C. Antius*
		A. Julius Quadratus
846	94	L. Nonius Aſprenas Torquatus
		M. Arricinius Clemens, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Sextilius Lateranus*
		C. Silius Italicus III
847	95	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XVII
		T. Flavius Clemens
848	96	C. Fulvius Valens
		C. Antiſtius Vetus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Nov. *T. Flavius Sabinus*
		T. Arrius Antonius
849	97	Imp. Cocceius Nerva III
		T. Virginius Rufus III. *quo mort. in mag. eum excep.*

Cornelius

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. poſt N.C.	
		Cornelius Tacitus Hiſtoricus, *& eum*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Domitius Apollinaris*
		Q. Fabius Vejento
		ex Kal. — *M. Cornelius Fronto*
		Q. Fabius Poſtumus
		C. Publicius Certus, qui vitio fact. eos excep.
		ex Kal. Nov. *Sextus Pompeius Collega* II
		Vettius Proculus
850	98	Imp. Cocceius Nerva IV
		Cæſ. Ulpius Trajanus II. *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *C. Socius Senecio*
		L. Licinius Sura
		ex Kal. Octob. *Afranius Dexter*, qui in mag. occiſ. eſt
851	99	C. Soſius Senecio II
		A. Cornelius Palma
852	100	Imp. Ulpius Trajanus III
		M. Cornelius Fronto III. *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Mart. *Sextus Pomponius Collega* III
		ex Kal. Sept. *C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus*
		Sp. Cornelius Tertullus
		ex Kal. Nov. *Julius Ferox*
		Accutius Nerva
853	101	Imp. Ulpius Trajanus IV
		Sext. Articulejus Pætus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Mart. *Cornelius Scipio Orficus*
		ex Kal. Mai. *Bæbius Macer*
		Marcus Valerius Paulinus
		ex Kal. Jul. *Rubrius Gallus*
		Q. Cælius Hiſpo.
854	102	C. Soſius Senecio III
		L. Licinius Sura II, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Man. Acilius Rufus*
		C. Cæcilius Claſſicus
855	103	Imp. Ulpius Trajanus V
		L. Appius Maximus II
856	104	— — — Suranus II
		P. Neratius Marcellus
857	105	Tib. Julius Candidus II
		A. Julius Quadratus II
858	106	L. Cejonius Commodus Verus
		L. Tutius Cerealis
859	107	C. Soſius Senecio IV
		L. Licinius Sura III. *quos excep.*
		ex Kal Jul. *Suranus* II.
		C. Servilius Urſus Servianus
860	108	Ap. Annius Trebonius Gallus
		M. Atilius Metilius Bradua *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Mart. *C. Julius Africanus*
		Clodius Criſpinus
861	109	A. Cornelius Palma II
		C. Calviſius Tullus II. *quos excep.*
		— — — *P. Ælius Hadrianus*
		L. Publilius Celſus
862	110	Clodius Criſpinus
		Solenus Orphitus
863	111	L. Calpurnius Piſo
		Vettius Ruſticus Bolanus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *C. Julius Urſus Servilius Servianus* II
		L. Fabius Juſtus
864	112	Imp. Nerva Trajanus VI
		C. Julius Africanus
865	113	L. Publilius Celſus II
		C. Clodius Criſpinus
866	114	Q. Ninnius Haſta
		P. Manilius Vopiſcus
867	115	M. Valerius Meſſala
		C. Popilius Carus Pedo Vergilianus
868	116	Æmilius Ælianus
		L. Antiſtius Vetus
869	117	Quinctius Niger
		T. Vipſanius Apronianus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *M. Erucius Clarus*
		Tib. Julius Alexander
870	118	Imp. Cæſ. Hadrianus II
		Tib. Claud. Fuſcus Salinator
871	119	Imp. Cæſ. Hadrianus III
		Q. Junius Ruſticus
872	120	L. Catilius Severus
		L. Aurelius Fulvus
873	121	M. Annius Verus II
		L. Augur
874	122	Man. Acilius Aviola
		C. Corellius Panſa
875	123	Q. Arrius Pætinus
		C. Ventidius Apronianus
		Man. Acilius Glabrio
876	124	C. Bellicius Torquatus
877	125	H. Cornelius Scipio Aſiaticus II
		Q. Vettius Aquilinus
878	126	Veſpronius Candidus Verus II
		Ambiguus Bibulus
		M. Lollius Pedius Verus
		Q. Junius Lepidus Bibulus, vel
		Bibullius Pius, vel
		Celſus, &
		Marcellinus
879	127	Gallicanus
		D. Cælius Titianus
880	128	L. Nonius Aſprenas Torquatus
		M. Annius Libo
881	129	P. Juventius Celſus II
		Q. Julius Balbus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Mart. *T. Aufidius Fronto*
		Arrius Severianus
		ex Kal. Nov. *C. Neratius Marcellus*
		Cn. Lollius Gallus
882	130	Q. Fabius Catullinus
		M. Flavius Aper
883	131	Ser. Octavius Lænas Pontianus
		M. Antonius Rufinus
884	132	Sentius Augurinus
		Arrius Severianus II
885	133	Hiberus
		Junius Silanus Siſenna
886	134	C. Julius Servilius Urſus Severianus II
		C. Vibius Juventius Verus
887	135	Pompeius Lupercus I
		L. Julius Atticus Acinianus
888	136	L. Cejonius Commodus Verus
		Sex. Vetulenus Civica Pompeianus
889	137	L. Ælius (*Hadr. F.*) Verus Cæſar II
		P. Cælius Balbinus Vibullius
890	138	Sulpitius Camerinus
		Quintius Niger Magnus
891	139	Imp. Antoninus Pius II
		Bruttius Præſens
892	140	Imp. Antoninus Pius III
		M. Ælius Aurelius Cæſar
893	141	M. Peducæus Sologa Priſcinus
		T. Hœnius Severus
894	142	L. Cuſpius Rufinus
		L. Statius Quadratus
895	143	C. Bellicius Torquatus
		Tiber. Claud. Atticus Herodes
896	144	P. Lollianus Avitus
		C. Gavius Maximus
897	145	Imp. Hadr. Antoninus Pius IV
		M. Ælius Aurelius Cæſar II
898	146	Sex. Erucius Clarus II
		Cn. Claudius Severus
899	147	M. Valerius Largus
		M. Valerius Meſſalinus
900	148	C. Bellicius Torquatus
		M. Salvius Julianus II
901	149	Ser. Cornelius Scipio Orfitus
		Q. Nonius Priſcus
902	150	Romulus Gallicanus
		Antiſtius Vetus
903	151	Sex. Quintilius Gordianus
		Sex. Quintilius Maximus
904	152	Sex. Acilius Glabrio
		C. Valerius Omollus Verianus
905	153	Bruttius Præſens II
		Antonius Rufinus
906	154	L. Ælius Aurelius Verus Cæſar, *qui abd. & eum excep.*
		Aquillius Orfitus
		Sextilius Lateranus
907	155	C. Julius Severus
		M. Rufinus Sabinianus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Nov. *Antius Pollio*
		Opimianus
908	156	M. Plautius Sylvanus
		L. Sentius Augurinus
909	157	Barbatus, *aliis* Barbarus
		Regulus
910	158	Q. Flavius Tertullus
		Licinius Sacerdos
911	159	Plautius Quintillus
		Statius Priſcus

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. poſt N.C.	
		T. Vibius Verus, *malè* Barus
912	160	Ap. Annius Bradua
913	161	M. Aurel. Antonius Cæſar III
		L. Ælius Aurel. Verus Cæſar II
914	162	Q. Junius Ruſticus
		Vettius Aquilinus, *quem excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Q. Flavius Tertullus*
915	163	L. Papirius Ælianus
		Junius Paſtor
916	164	C. Julius Macrinus
		L. Cornelius Celſus
917	165	Servilius Pudens
		L. Cornelius Scipio Orfitus
918	166	Servilius Pudens II
		T. Vitraſius Pollio
919	167	Imp. Lucius Aurel. Verus III
		T. Numidius Quadratus
920	168	T. Junius Montanus
		L. Vettius Paullus
921	169	Q. Soſius Priſcus
		P. Cælius Apollinaris
922	170	M. Aurelius Severus Cethegus
		L. Junius Clarus
923	171	L. Septimius Severus II
		—— —— —— —— Herennianus
924	172	Claudius Maximus
		Cornel. Scipio Orfitus
925	173	Cn. Claudius Severus II
		M. Aurelius Claudius Pompeianus
926	174	Ap. Annius Trebonius Gallus
		Fulvius Flaccus
927	175	Calpurnius Piſo
		M. Salvius Julianus
928	176	T. Vitraſius Pollio II
		M. Flavius Aper II
929	177	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus I
		Plautius Quintillus
930	178	Vettius Rufus
		Cornelius Scipio Orfitus
931	179	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus II
		Veſpronius Candidus Verus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *P. Helvius Pertinax*
		M. Didius Severus Julianus
932	180	Bruttius Præſens II
		Sex. Quintilius Gordianus
933	181	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus III
		Antiſtius Burrus
934	182	Petronius Mamertinus
		M. Vettius Trebellius Rufus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Æmilius Juncus*
		Atilius Severus
935	183	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus IV
		M. Aufidius Victorinus II
936	184	M. Eggius Marullus
		Numer. Papirius Ælianus
937	185	Triarius Maternus
		M. Atilius Metilius Bradua, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *C. Peſcennius Niger* II
		L. Septimius Severus
		—— —— —— *Appuleius Rufianus*, & viginti alii hoc anno
938	186	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus V
		Man. Acilius Glabrio
939	187	Tullius Criſpinus
		Papirius Ælianus
940	188	C. Allius Fuſcianus
		Duillius Silanus
941	189	Junius Silanus
		Q. Servilius Silanus
942	190	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus VI
		Petronius Septimianus
943	191	Caſſius Aprouianus
		M. Atilius Metilius Bradua II
944	192	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus VII
		P. Helvius Pertinax
945	193	Q. Soſius Falco
		C. Julius Fructus Clarus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Mart. *Flavius Claudius Sulpicianus*
		Fabius Cilo Septiminus
		ex Kal. Mai. *Silius Meſſala*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Ælius*
		Probus
946	194	Imp. Septimius Severus II
		D. Clodius Albinus Cæſ. II.
947	195	Q. Flavius Tertullus
		T. Flavius Clemens
		C. Domitius Dexter II
948	196	L. Valerius Meſſala Priſcus
949	197	Ap. Claudius Lateranus
		M. Mauritius Rufinus
950	198	Tib. Haterius Saturninus
		C. Annius Trebonius Gallus
951	199	P. Cornelius Anullinus II
		M. Aufidius Fronto
952	200	Tib. Claudius Severus
		C. Aufidius Victorinus
953	201	L. Annius Fabianus
		M. Nonius Mucianus
954	202	Imp. L. Septimius Severus III
		Imp. M. Aur. Antoninus Caracalla
955	203	P. Septimius Geta
		L. Septimius Plautianus II
956	204	L. Fabius Cilo Septimius II
		M. Annius Libo
957	205	Imp. M. Aur. Antoninus Caracalla II
		P. Septimius Geta Cæſar I
958	206	M. Mummius Annius Albinus
		Fulvius Æmilianus
959	207	M. Flavius Aper
		Q. Allius Maximus
960	208	Imp. M. Aurel. Antoninus Caracalla III
		P. Septimius Geta Cæſ. II
961	209	M. Aurelius Pompeianus
		Lollianus Avitus
962	210	Manius Acilius Fauſtinus
		C. Cæſonius Macer. Rufinianus
963	211	Q. Epidius Rufus Lollianus Gentianus
		Pomponius Baſſus
964	212	M. Pompeius Aſper
		P. Aſper
965	213	Imp. M. Aurel. Antoninus Caracalla IV
		P. Cælius Balbinus II. *quem excep.*
		ex Kal. Mart. *M. Antonius Gordianus*
		ex Kal. Mai. *P. Helvius Pertinax*
966	214	Silius Meſſala
		Q. Aquilius Sabinus I
967	215	Æmilius Lætus II
		Anicius Cerealis
968	216	Q. Aquilius Sabinus II
		Sex. Cornelius Anullinus
969	217	C. Brutius Præſens
		T. Meſſius Extricatus
970	218	Imp. M. Opelius *(Macrini F.)* Anton. Diadumen. II
		Adventus
971	219	Imp. Antoninus Heliogabalus II
		Licinius Sacerdos II
972	220	Imp. Antoninus Heliogabalus III
		M. Aurel. Eutychianus Comazon II
973	221	Gratus
		Claudius Seleucus
974	222	Imp. Antoninus Heliogabalus IV
		M. Aurelius Severus Alexander Cæſar
975	223	Maximus
		Papirius Ælianus
976	224	Claudius Julianus
		Clodius Criſpinus
977	225	L. Turpilius Dexter
		M. Mæcius Rufus, *al.* Friſcus, *al* Friſcianus
978	226	Imp. M. Aurel. Severus Alexander II
		C. Quinctilius Marcellus
979	227	D. Cælius Balbinus
		M. Clodius Pupienus Maximus
980	228	Vettius Modeſtus
		Probus
981	229	Imp. M. Aur. Severus Alexander III
		Caſſius *(Aproniani F.)* Dio II. *al.* Dionyſius, *quem excep.*
		—— —— —— —— *M. Antonius Gordianus* II
982	230	Calpurnius Agricola
		Clementinus, *al.* Clemens
983	231	M. Aurelius Claudius Pompeianus
		Felicianus
984	232	Julius Lupus
		Maximus
985	233	Maximus II
		Ovinius Paternus
986	234	Maximus
		P. Urinatus Urbanus
987	235	L. Catilius Severus
		L. Ragonius Urinatius Quintianus

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. poſt N.C.	
		Imp. C. Julius Maximinus
988	236	C. Julius Africanus
989	237	P. Titius Perpetuus
		L. Ovinius Ruſticus Cornelianus, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Maijs, *Junius Silanus*
		Cn. Meſſius Gallicanus, in hujus loc.
		Lucius Septimius Valerianus
		— — — Jul. *Tib. Claudius Julianus*
		Celſus Ælianus
990	238	M. Ulpius Crinitus
		Proculus Pontianus
991	239	Imp. M. Antonius Gordianus I
		Man. Acilius Aviola
992	240	Vettius Sabinus
		Venuſtus
993	241	Imp. M. Anton. Gordianus II
		M. Aurel. Claudius Pompeianus
994	242	C. Aufidius Atticus
		C. Aſinius Prætextatus
995	243	C. Julianus Arrianus
		Æmilius Papus
996	244	Peregrinus
		Fulvius Æmilianus
997	245	Imp. M. Julius Philippus
		Tib. Fabius Titianus
998	246	Bruttius Præſens
		Nummius Albinus
999	247	Imp. M. Julius Philippus II
		M. Julius Philippus Fil. Cæſ.
1000	248	Imp. M. Julius Philippus III
		Imp. M. Julius Philippus Fil. II
1001	249	Fulvius Æmilianus II
		Vettius Aquilinus
1002	250	Imp. M. Meſſius Decius II
		Annius Maxim. Gratus
1003	251	Imp. M. Meſſius Decius III
		Etruſcus Meſſius Decius
1004	252	Imp. C. Vibius Trebonianus Gallus II
		Imp. C. Vibius Voluſianus
1005	253	Imp. C. Vibius Voluſianus II
		M. Valerius Maximus
1006	254	Imp. P. Licinius Valerianus II
		Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus
1007	255	Imp. P. Licinius Valerianus III
		Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus II
1008	256	M. Valerius Maximus II
		Man. Acilius Glabrio, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Antoninus*
		Gallus
1009	257	Imp. P. Licinius Valerianus IV
		Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus III. *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jun. *M. Ulpius Crinitus* II
		L. Domitius Aurelianus
1010	258	M. Aurelius Memmius Fuſcus
		Pomponius Baſſus
1011	259	Fulvius Æmilianus
		Pomponius Baſſus II
1012	260	L. Cornelius Secularis
		Junius Donatus
1013	261	Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus IV
		Petronius Voluſianus
1014	262	Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus V
		Ap. Pompeius Fauſtinus
1015	263	Nummius Albinus II
		Maximus Dexter
1016	264	Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus VI.
		Amulius Saturninus
1017	265	P. Licin. (*Valer. F*) Valerian. Cæſar II
		L. Cæſonius Rufinianus, *al.* Macer
1018	266	Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus VII
		Sabinillus
1019	267	Ovinius Paternus
		Arceſilaüs
1020	268	Ovinius Paternus II
		Marinianus
1021	269	Imp. M. Aurelius Claudius II
		Ovinius Paternus
1022	270	Flavius Antiochianus
		Furius Orfitus
1023	271	L. Domitius Aurelianus A. II
		Pomponius Baſſus
1024	272	Quietus
		Voldumianus, *quem excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Q. Falſonius* (ſive *Marcus Falconius*)
		Nicomachus

An. U.C.	An. poſt N.C.	
		M. Claudius Tacitus
1025	273	M. Mœcius Furius Placidianus
1026	274	Imp. L. Dom. Aurelianus II
		C. Julius Capitolinus
1027	275	Imp. L. Domit. Aurelianus III
		T. Avonius Marcellinus, *quem excep.*
		circa Kal. Feb. *M. Aurelius Gordianus*
		Kal. Jul. *Vettius Cornificus Gordianus*
1028	276	Imp. M. Claudius Tacitus II
		Fulvius Æmilianus, *quem excep.*
		ex Kal. Feb. *Ælius Scorpianus*
1029	277	Imp. M. Aurelius Probus I
		Anitius Paulinus
1030	278	Imp. M. Aurelius Probus II
		M. Furius Lupus
1031	279	Imp. M. Aurelius Probus III
		Ovinius Paternus
1032	280	Gratus
		Junius Meſſala
1033	281	Imp. M. Aurel. Probus IV
		C. Junius Tiberianus
1034	282	Imp. M. Aurelius Probus V
		Pomponius Victorinus
1035	283	Imp. M. Aurelius Carus II
		M. Aurel. (*Car. F.*) Carinus Cæſar, *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *M. Aurelius Cari F. Numerianus Cæſar.*
		Matronianus
1036	284	Imp. M. Aurel. Carinus II
		M. Aurelius Numerianus II. *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Maiis vel Octob. *Diocletianus*
		Annius Baſſus
		ex Kal. Sept. vel Nov. *M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus*
		M. Junius Maximus
1037	285	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus II
		Ariſtobulus
1038	286	M. Junius Maximus II
		Vettius Aquilinus
1039	287	Imp. C. Aurel. Diocletianus III
		Imp. M. Aurel. Valer. Maximianus Herculius I
1040	288	M. Aurel. Maximianus Hercul. II
		Pomponius Januarius
1041	289	Annius Baſſus II
		L. Ragonius Quinctianus
1042	290	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus IV
		Imp. M. Aur. Valer. Maximianus Herculius III
1043	291	C. Junius Tiberianus
		Caſſius Dio
1044	292	Afranius Hannibalianus
		M. Aurelius Aſclepiodotus
1045	293	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus V
		Imp. M. Aur. Valer. Maximianus Herculius IV
1046	294	Fl. Valer. Conſtantius Chlorus Cæſar
		Q. Galerius Maximianus Cæſar
1047	295	Nummius Tuſcus
		Annius Cornelius Anullinus
1048	296	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus VI
		Fl. Conſtantius Chlorus Cæſar II
1049	297	Imp. M. Aur. Valer. Maximianus Herculius V
		Q. Galerius Maximianus Cæſar II
1050	298	Anicius Fauſtus
		Severus Gallus
1051	299	Imp. C. Valerius Diocletianus VII
		Imp. M. Aur. Valer. Maximianus Herculius VI
1052	300	Fl. Valer. Conſtantius Chlorus Cæſar III
		Q. Galerius Maximianus Cæſar III
1053	301	Poſtumius Titianus II
		Fl. Popilius Nepotianus
1054	302	Fl. Valer. Conſtantius Chlorus Cæſar IV
		Q. Galerius Maximianus Cæſar IV
1055	303	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus VIII
		Imp. M. Aurel. Val. Maximianus Herculius VII
1056	304	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus IX
		Imp. M. Aur. Val. Maximianus Herculius VIII
1257	305	Imp. C. Galer. Val. Maximianus V
		Imp. Fl. Valer. Conſtantius Chlorus V
1058	306	Imp. C. Galer. Val. Maximianus VI
		Imp. Fl. Valer. Conſtantius Chlorus VI. *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Mart. *Maximinus*
		Severus
		ex Kal. Jul. *P. Cornelius Anullinus*, qui in mag. occiſus eſt
1059	307	Fl. Valerius Conſtantinus
		M. Aurel. Valer. Maximianus Herculius IX. *quos excep.*
		ex Kal. Jul. *Maxentius*
		Maximinus

C. Valer.

An. U.C.	An. poſt N.C.	
		C. Valer. Diocletianus X
1060	308	Imp. C. Galerius Maximianus VII. *quos excep.*
		VIII Kal. Mai. *Maxentius III*
		Romulus
1061	309	poſt Conſulat. C. Val. Diocletiani X
		C. Galerii Maximiani VII. *excep.*
		Imp. Maxentius IV
		Junius Maximus
1062	310	II poſt Conſul. C. Galerii Maximiani VII
		C. Valer. Diocletiani X. *excep.*
		ex Kal. Sept. *Fl. Heraclius Rufinus*
		Fl. Euſebius
		ex V Kal. Nov. *C. Cejonius Rufinus Anullinus*
1063	311	Imp. C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus VIII. *ſine collegâ, quem excep.*
		ex XI Kal. Mai. *C. Valerius Licinianus Licinius*
		ex Kal. Sept. *Statius Vettius Rufinus*
		C. Cejonius Rufus Voluſianus
1064	312	Imp. Fl. Valer. Conſtantinus II
		Imp. C. Val. Licinius II
1065	313	Imp. Fl. Valer. Conſtantinus III
		Imp. C. Valer. Licinius III
1066	314	C. Cejonius Rufus Voluſianus
		Annianus
1067	315	Imp. Fl. Valer. Conſtantinus IV
		Imp. C. Valer. Licinius IV
1068	316	Fl. Rufius Cejonius Sabinus
		Q. Aradius Rufinus Proculus
1069	317	Ovinius Gallicanus
		Septimius Baſſus, *quos excep.*
		Adrius Sabinus
		Rufinus
1070	318	C. Valer. Licinius V
		Fl. Valerius Criſpus Cæſar
1071	319	Imp. Fl. Valerius Conſtantinus V
		Licinius Junior Cæſar
1072	320	Imp. Fl. Valer. Conſtantinus VI
		Fl. Conſtantinus Junior Cæſar
1073	321	Fl. Valerius Criſpus Cæſar II
		Fl. Valerius Conſtantinus Junior Cæſar II
1074	322	Fl. Petronius Probianus
		Anicius Julianus
1075	323	Acilius Severus
		Junius Rufinus, *al.* Rufo
1076	324	Fl. Valerius Criſpus Cæſar III
		Fl. Conſtantinus Junior Cæſar III
1077	325	Anicius Fauſtus Paulinus
		Publius Cejonius Julianus
1078	326	Imp. Fl. Val. Conſtantinus VII
		Fl. J. Conſtantinus, *al.* Conſtantius Cæſar
1079	327	Fl. Valerius Conſtantinus, *al.* Conſtantius
		Fl. Valerius Maximus Baſilius
1080	328	Fl. Magnus Januarius, *al.* Janurinus
		Fabius Juſtus
1081	329	Imp. Fl. Val. Conſtantinus VIII
		Fl. Val. Conſtantinus Filius Cæſar
1082	330	Ovinius Gallicanus
		L. Aurel. Symmachus, *quem creditur excep.*
		Fl. Conſtantius
1083	331	Annius Baſſus
		Ablavius Ægyptius
1084	332	Ovinius Pacatianus
		Mæcilius Hilarianus
1085	333	Fl. Valerius Dalmatius
		M. Aurelius Xenophilus
1086	334	L. Acontius Optatus
		Anicius Paulinus Junior
1087	335	Fl. Valerius Conſtantius
		C. Cejonius Rufius Albinus
1088	336	Fl. Popilius Nepotianus
		Facundus
1089	337	Tib. Fabius Titianus
		Felicianus
1090	338	Polemius. *Orient.*
		Urſus. *Occid.*
1091	339	Imp. Fl. Conſtantius II
		Imp. Fl. Conſtans
1092	340	Fl. Septimius Acyndinus. *Orient.*
		L. Aradius Valer. Proculus. *Occid.*
1093	341	Fl. Antonius Marcellinus. *Orient.*
		Cælius Probinus. *Occid.*
1094	342	Imp. Fl. Conſtantius III
		Imp. Fl. Conſtans II
1095	343	M. Mæcius Memmius Furius Placidus
		Fl. Piſidius Romulus. *Uterque occid.*

An. U.C.	An. poſt N.C.	
		Salluſtius
1096	344	Dometius Leontius
1097	345	Poſtum. Amantius. *Orient.*
		Cejonius Rufius Albinus. *Occid.*
1098	346	Imp. Fl. Conſtantius IV. *al.* VI
		Imp. Fl. Conſtans III
1099	347	Fl. Rufinus. *Occid.*
		Fl. Euſebius. *Orient.*
1100	348	Fl. Philippus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Sallia
1101	349	Acon. Fabius Catullinus Philomanus
		Ulpius Limenius. *Ambo in occid. crea.*
1102	350	Sergius
		Nigrinianus. *Uterque occidentalis*
1103	351	poſt Conſul. Sergii Nigriani
		Imp. Magnentius
		Fl. Gaiſo
1104	352	Imp. Fl. Conſtantius V
		Conſtantius Gallus Cæſar I
1105	353	Imp. Fl. Conſtantius VI
		Fl. Conſtantius Gallus Cæſar II
1106	354	Imp. Fl. Conſtantius VII
		Fl. Conſtantius Gallus Cæſar III
1107	355	Arbetio, *vel* Arbitrio
		Mavortius Lollianus. *Uterque occiden.*
1108	356	Imp. Fl. Conſtantius VIII
		Fl. Julianus Cæſar I
1109	357	Imp. Fl. Conſtantius IX
		Fl. Julianus Cæſar II
1110	358	Tib. Fabianus Datianus, *al.* Titianus
		Neratius Cerealis. *Uterque Occid.*
1111	359	Euſebius
		Hypatius
1112	360	Imp. Fl. Conſtantius X
		Fl. Julianus Cæſar III
1113	361	Fl. Taurus, *al.* Taurſus. *Occid.*
		Fl. Florentius. *Orient.*
1114	362	Fl. Mamertinus
		Fl. Nevitta. *Uterque occident.*
1115	363	Imp. Fl. Julianus IV
		Secundus Salluſtius Promotus. *Occid.*
1116	364	Imp. Fl. Jovianus
		Fl. Joviani F. Varronianus. N. P.
1117	365	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus II
		Imp. Fl. Valens II
1118	366	Fl. Gratianus (*Valentiniani F.*) N. P.
		Fl. Dagalaipus. *Uterque occid.*
1119	367	Fl. Lupicinus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Jovinus. *Occident.*
1120	368	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus II
		Imp. Fl. Valens II
1121	369	Sex. Aurelius Victor
		Jul. Felix Valentinianus N. P.
1122	370	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus III
		Imp. Fl. Valens III
1123	371	Imp. Fl. Gratianus II
		Sex. Anicius Petronius Probus, *uterque in oriente creatur.*
1124	372	Fl. Arintheus
		Fl. Modeſtus. *Uterque orient.*
1125	373	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus IV.
		Imp. Valens IV
1126	374	Imp. Fl. Gratianus III
		Fl. Equitius. *Orient.*
1127	375	poſt Conſul. Fl. Gratiani III
		Fl. Equitii
1128	376	Imp. Fl. Valens V
		Imp. Fl. Valentinianus Junior
1129	377	Imp. Gratianus IV
		Fl. Merobaudes I. *Uterque in occid.*
1130	378	Imp. Fl. Valens VI
		Imp. Fl. Valentinianus Junior II
1131	379	Decius Auſonius *Poëta*
		Q. Clodius Olybrius. *Uterque occid.*
1132	380	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius. *Orient.*
		Imp. Fl. Gratianus V. *Occid.*
1133	381	Poſtumius Syagrius I. *Occid.*
		Fl. Annius Eucherius, *al.* Euagrius. *Orient.*
1134	382	Fl. Antonius
		Poſtumius Syagrius II. *Uterque occid.*
1135	383	Fl. Saturninus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Merobaudes II. *al.* Syagrius. *Occid.*
1136	384	Fl. Clearchus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Richomeres. *Occid.*

Imp.

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. poſt N.C.	
		Imp. Fl. Arcadius I
1137	385	Fl. Bauto. *Orient.*
1138	386	Fl. Honorius Theodoſii Fil. N. P.
		Fl. Evodius. *Orient.*
1139	387	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus III
		Fl. Eutropius. *Orient.*
1140	388	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius II
		Fl. Cynegius. *Orient.*
1141	389	Fl. Timaſius
		Fl. Promotus
1142	390	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus Junior IV
		Fl. Neoterius
1143	391	Tib. Fabius Titianus, *al.* Tatianus. *Orient.*
		L. Aurelius Avianus Symmachus. *Occid.*
1144	392	Imp. Fl. Arcadius II
		Fl. Rufinus. *Orient.*
1145	393	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius III
		Fl. Abundantius
1146	394	Imp. Fl. Arcadius III
		Imp. Fl. Honorius II
1147	395	Sex. Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius
		Sex. Anicius Probinus. *Ambo occid.*
1148	396	Imp. Fl. Arcadius IV
		Imp. Fl. Honorius III
1149	397	Fl. Cæſarius. *Orient.*
		Pontius, *al.* Ponticus Atticus. *Occid.*
1150	398	Imp. Fl. Honorius IV
		Fl. Eutychianus. *Orient.*
1151	399	Fl. Manlius, *ſeu* Mallius Theod. *Occid.*
		Fl. Eutropius. *Orient.*
1152	400	Fl. Aurelianus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Stilicho. *Occid.*
1153	401	Fl. Fravitta, *al.* Stravita. *Orient.*
		Ragonius Vincentius Celſus. *Occid.*
1154	402	Imp. Fl. Arcadius V
		Imp. Fl. Honorius V
1155	403	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior I
		Fl. Rumoridus
1156	404	Imp. Fl. Honorius VI
		Fl. Ariſtænetus. *Orient.*
1157	405	Fl. Anthemius
		Fl. Stilicho II
1158	406	Imp. Fl. Arcadius VI
		Sex. Anicius Petronius Probus
1159	407	Imp. Fl. Honorius VII
		Imp. Theodoſius Junior II
1160	408	Fl. Philippus, *al.* Honorius VIII
		Anicius Baſſus. *Uterque occid.*
1161	409	Imp. Fl. Honorius VIII. *al.* Philippus
		Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior III
1162	410	Fl. Varares, *al.* Varari. *Solus in orient. creat.*
		Fl. Tertullus
1163	411	Imp. Theodoſius Junior IV. *Sine collegâ*
1164	412	Imp. Fl. Honorius IX
		Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior V
1165	413	Fl. Lucinus Calviſ. Lucianus, *al.* Lucius. *Solus in oriente creatus*
		Fl. Heraclianus. Sed perduellion. damnatus, nomen ejus eſt eraſum, ipſe occiſus eſt
1166	414	Fl. Conſtans. *Orient.*
		Fl. Conſtantius. *Occid.*
1167	415	Imp. Fl. Honorius X
		Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior VI
1168	416	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior VII
		Junius Quartus Palladius. *Occid.*
1169	417	Imp. Fl. Honorius XI
		Fl. Conſtantius II
1170	418	Imp. Fl. Honorius XII
		Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior VIII
1171	419	Fl. Monaxius. *Orient.*
		Fl. Plintha. *Occid.*
1172	420	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior IX
		Fl. Conſtantius III
1173	421	Fl. Agricola
		Fl. Euſtathius. *Orient.*
1174	422	Imp. Fl. Honorius XIII
		Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior X
1175	423	Fl. Aſclepiodotus. *Orient.*
		Rufius Prætextatus Marinianus, *Occid.*
1176	424	Fl. Victor. *Orient.*
		Fl. Caſtinus. *Occid.*
1177	425	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior XI
		Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Cæſar
1178	426	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior XII
		Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus II

An. U.C.	An. poſt N.C.	
		Fl. Hierius. *Orient.*
1179	427	Fl. Ardaburius, *ſeu* Ardaburés. *Occid.*
1180	428	Fl. Taurus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Felix. *Occid.*
1181	429	Fl. Dionyſius
		Fl. Florentius. *Orient.*
1182	430	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior XIII
		Fl. Placidius Valentinianus III
1183	431	Fl. Antiochus. *Orient.*
		Anicius Baſſus. *Occid.*
1184	432	Fl. Valerius
		Fl. Aetius. *Ambo orient.*
1185	433	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior XIV
		Fl. Anicius Maximus
1186	434	Fl. Aſper, *al.* Aſpar. *Orient.*
		Fl. Areobinda, *al.* Ariovindus. *Occid.*
1187	435	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior XV
		Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus IV
1188	436	Fl. Iſidorus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Senator
1189	437	Fl. Sigevulter, *al.* Sigiſwoldus
		Fl. Aetius II
1190	438	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior XVI
		Anicius Acilius Glabrio Fauſtus. *Occid.*
1191	439	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior XVII
		Fl. Feſtus
1192	440	Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus V
		Fl. Anatolius
1193	441	Fl. Cyrus Panopelites. *Orient. ſine collegâ*
1194	442	Fl. Eudoxius
		Fl. Dioſcorus. *Uterque orient.*
1195	443	Fl. Anicius Maximus II
		Fl. Paternus
1196	444	Imp. Fl. Theodoſius Junior XVIII
		Cæcina Decius Albinus. *Occid.*
1197	445	Imp. Fl. Placid. Valentinianus VI
		Fl. Nonius
1198	446	Fl. Aetius III
		Q. Aurelius Symmachus. *Ambo occid.*
1199	447	Fallonius Probus Alypius, *al.* Callipius. *Occid.*
		Fl. Ardaburius. *Orient.*
1200	448	Fl. Zenon
		Rufius Prætextatus Poſtumianus
1201	449	Fl. Protogenes
		Turcius Secundus Aſterius, *al.* Aſturius
1202	450	Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus VII
		Gennadius Valerius Corvinus Avienus. *Uterque in orient.*
1203	451	Imp. Fl. Marcianus
		Clodius Adelphius. *Occid.*
1204	452	Fl. Aſporatius. Pagius *Sporatius*
		Herculanus. *Occid.*
1205	453	Fl. Vincomalus
		Fl. Opilio Aetii F. *Occid.*
1206	454	Fl. Studius *Orient.*
		Fl. Aetius Aetii F.
1207	455	Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus VIII
		Fl. Anthemius
1208	456	Fl. Varari. Pagius *Varanes.* Orient.
		Fl. Johannes. *Occid.*
1209	457	Fl. Conſtantinus. *Occid.*
		Fl. Rufus *Orient.*
1210	458	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax I
		Imp. Majorianus
1211	459	Fl. Patritius
		Fl. Ricimer. *Occid.*
1212	460	Apollonius
		Magnus. *Occid.*
1213	461	Fl. Severinus. *Occid.*
		Fl. Dagalaiphus
1214	462	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax II
		Imp. Fl. Vibius Severus
1215	463	Fl. Vivianus, *al.* Vibianus
		Cæcina Decius Baſilius. Pagius *Felix*
1216	464	Fl. Ruſticus
		Fl. Anicius Olybrius
1217	465	Fl. Baſiliſcus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Herminericus
1218	466	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax III
		Tib. Fabius Tatianus
1219	467	Fl. Puſæus, *al.* Buſæus, *al.* Paſæus
		Fl. Johannes
1220	468	Imp. Fl. Anthemius II. *ſine collegâ*
1221	469	Fl. Zeno Iſauricus
		Fl. Marcianus

An. U.C.	An. poſt N.C.	
		Fl. Jordanes. *Orient.*
1222	470	Fl. Severus. *Occid.*
1223	471	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax IV
		Fl. Probianus
1224	472	Fl. Feſtus. *Occid.*
		Fl. Marcianus. *Orient.*
1225	473	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax V. *ſine collegâ*
1226	474	Imp. Fl. Leo Junior, *ſine collegâ*
1227	475	Imp. Fl. Zeno Iſauricus II. *ſine collegâ*
1228	476	Fl. Baſiliſcus II
		Fl. Armatus. *Uterque orient.*
1229	477	poſt conſul. Fl. Baſiliſci II Fl. Armati
1230	478	Fl. Illus, *ſine collegâ*
1231	479	Imp. Fl. Zeno III. *ſine collegâ*
1232	480	Fl. Baſilius Junior. *Occid. ſine collegâ*
1233	481	Fl. Flacidus, *ſine collegâ*
1234	482	Fl. Severinus
		Fl. Trocondus
1235	483	Anicius Fauſtus, *ſine collega*
1236	484	Theodoricus Amalus Rex Gothorum
		Fl. Venantius Decius
1237	485	Q. Aurelius Symmachus. *Occid. ſine col.*
1238	486	Fl. Longinus
		Cæcina Maurus Decius. *Occid.*
1239	487	Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëtius. *Occid. ſine colleg.*
1240	488	Claudius Dynamius. *Occid.*
		Fl. Sifidius
1241	489	Anicius Probinus. *Occid.*
		Euſebius Chronio
1242	490	Avienus Fauſtus Junior. *Occid.*
		Fl. Longinus II
1243	491	Fl. Olybrius Jun. *Occid. ſine colleg.*
1244	492	Imp. Fl. Anaſtaſius
		Fl. Rufinus
1245	493	Euſebius Chronio II. *Orient.*
		Decius Albinus. *Occid.*
1246	494	Turcius Secundus Aſterius. *Occid.*
		Fl. Præſidius. *Orient.*
1247	495	Fl. Æmilius
		Fl. Viator. Paguis *ſolus.* Occid.
1248	496	Fl. Paullus. *Orient. ſine colleg.*
1249	497	Im. Fl. Anaſtaſius II. *ſine colleg.*
1250	498	Joannes Scytha. *Orient.*
		Decius Paullinus. *Occid.*
1251	499	Fl. Aſclepius, *al.* Aſclepion
		Fl. Joannes Gibbus. *Occid.*
1252	500	Fl. Patricius
		Fl. Hypatius. *Ambo orient.*
1253	501	Fl. Pompeius. *Orient.*
		Rufius Magnus Fauſtus Avienus Senior. *Occid.*
1254	502	Fl. Probus. *Orient.*
		Rufius Magnus Fauſtus Avienus Junior. *Occid.*
1255	503	Fl. Dexecratus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Voluſianus. *Occid.*
1256	504	Fl. Cætheus. Pagius *Cethegus. Orient. ſine colleg.*
1257	505	Fl. Sabinianus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Manlius Theodorus. *Occid.*
1258	506	Fl. Areobinda. F. *Aſparis.* Orient.
		Fl. Meſſala. *Occid.*
1259	507	Imp. Fl. Anaſtaſius III
		Venantius Decius. *Occid.*
1260	508	Baſilius Venantius Decius
		Fl. Celer
1261	509	Importunus Decius Junior, *ſine collegâ*
1262	510	Fl. Eutharicus. *Orient.*
		Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëtius. *Occid.*
1263	511	Secundinus. *Orient.*
		Felix Gallus. *Occid.*
1264	512	Fl. Muſchianus, *al.* Mucianus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Paulus
		Fl. Clementinus. *Orient.*
1265	513	Anicius Probus
1266	514	M. Aurelius Caſſiodorus Senator, *ſine col.*
1267	515	Fl. Anthemius. *Orient.*
		Fl. Florentius, *al.* Florentinus. *Occid.*
1268	516	Fl. Petrus. *Occid. ſine colleg.*
1269	517	Imp. Fl. Anaſtaſius IV
		Agapetus
1270	518	Fl. Magnus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Florentinus, *al.* Florentius. *Occid.*
1271	519	Imp. Fl. Anicius Juſtinus
		Fl. Eutharicus Amalus. *Occid.*
1272	520	Fl. Vitalianus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Ruſticus
1273	521	Fl. Anicius Juſtinianus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Valerius. *Occid.*
1274	522	Q. Aurelius Anicius Symmachus
		Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëtius. *Ambo occid.*
1275	523	Fl. Anicius Maximus. *Occid. ſine colleg.*
1276	524	Imp. Fl. Anicius Juſtinus II
		Fl. Opilio
1277	525	Fl. Philoxenus
		Anicius Probus Junior. *Occid.*
1278	526	Anicius Olybrius Jun. *Occid. ſine colleg.*
1279	527	Fl. Mavortius. *Occid. ſine colleg.*
1280	528	Imp. Fl. Anicius Juſtinianus II. *ſine colleg.*
1281	529	Cæcina Decius Baſilius Junior. *Occid. ſine colleg.*
1282	530	Poſtumius Lampadius
		Fl. Oreſtes. *Ambo occid.*
1283	531	I poſt conſulat. Lampadii & Oreſtis
1284	532	II poſt conſul. Lampadii & Oreſtis
1285	533	Imp. Fl. Anicius Juſtinianus III. *ſine colleg.*
1286	534	Imp. Fl. Anicius Juſtinianus IV
		Decius Theodorus Paulinus. *Ultimus fuit Coſſ. Occidentalium*
1287	535	Fl. Beleſarius. *Solus in Oriente*
1288	536	I poſt conſulat. Beleſarii
1289	537	II poſt conſul. Beleſarii
1290	538	Fl. Joannes. Paguis ait ſolus. *Orient.*
		Fl. Voluſianus
1291	539	Fl. Apio Ægyptius, *ſine colleg.*
1292	540	Fl. Juſtinus (*Germani F.*) Junior. *Orient. ſine colleg.*
1293	541	Fl. Baſilius Junior, *ſine collegâ.*
		Noviſſimus privatorum fuit, qui Conſulatum ordinarium geſſerit, annoque dederit nomen, Pagius Diſſ. Hyp. pag. 302.
1294	542	poſt conſul. Baſilii
1295	543	Baſilii II
1296	544	Baſilii III
1297	545	Baſilii IV
1298	546	Baſilii V
1299	547	Baſilii VI
1300	548	Baſilii VII
1301	549	Baſilii VIII
1302	550	Baſilii IX
1303	551	Baſilii X
1304	552	Baſilii XI
1305	553	Baſilii XII
1306	554	Baſilii XIII
1307	555	Baſilii XIV
1308	556	Baſilii XV
1309	557	Baſilii XVI
1310	558	Baſilii XVII
1311	559	Baſilii XVIII
1312	560	Baſilii XIX
1313	561	Baſilii XX
1314	562	Baſilii XXI
1315	563	Baſilii XXII
1316	564	Baſilii XXIII
1317	565	Baſilii XXIV
1318	566	Baſilii XXV

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Explicatio LITERARUM & NOTARUM frequentiùs in antiquis Romanorum monumentis occurrentium.

A.

A. Abſolvo. ædes. ædilis. ædilitas. ære. ærarium. ager. albo. amica. amicus. anima. anni. annis. anno. annos. annus. antiquo. argentum. auguſta. auguſtalis. Auguſto. Auguſtus. aula. Aulus.

Ā. ager. annis.

AA. auguſta. auguſtalis. Auguſti. *duo nempe.*

ĀĀ. auguſtales. auguſtalis.

A. A. apud agrum. auro argento.

AAA. Auguſti. *tres ſcilicet.*

A. A. A. auro argento ære.

A. A. A. F. F. auro argento ære flando feriundo.

AA. COSS. Auguſtis conſulibus.

A. A. L. Aulorum libertus, *hoc eſt, duorum.*

A. ALB. A. F. A. N. Aulus Albinus Auli filius Auli nepos.

A. A. L. M. apud agrum locum monumenti.

A. A. L. R. apud agrum locavit requietorium.

A. A. S. L. M. apud agrum ſibi legavit monumentum. apud agrum ſibi locum monumenti.

A. A. S. L. M. P. apud agrum ſibi locum monumenti poſuit.

A. ATIL. A. F. C. N. Aulus Atilius Auli filius Caii nepos.

A. A. V. S. E. V. alter ambove ſi eis videbitur.

A. A. V. S. L. M. apud agrum vivens ſibi locum monumenti.

AB. abdicavit.

AB. AC. ab actis.

AB. AC. SEN. ab actis ſenatûs.

AB. AUG. M. P. XXXXI. ab Auguſtâ millia paſſuum quadraginta unum.

AB. AUGUSTB. M. P. X. ab Auguſtobrigâ millia paſſuum decem.

ABDIC. IN. E. L. F. E. abdicavit in ejus loco factus eſt.

AB. EPIST. LAT. ab epiſtolis Latinis.

ABET. SEDE. habet ſedem.

AB. HORT. CUL. ab hortorum culturâ.

A. B. M. amicæ bene merenti. amico bene merenti. animæ bene merenti.

AB. MARMORIB. ab marmoribus.

ABN. abnepos.

AB. R. P. ab ripâ proximâ.

A. CAE. Aulus Cæcina.

A. CAMB. M. P. XI. à Camboduno millia paſſuum undecim.

ACC. accepta.

ACCENS. COS. accenſus conſulis.

A. Ↄ. L. Auli conliberta. Auli conlibertus.

AↃLECTO. adlecto.

$\overline{\text{ACOL.}}$ accolitus.

A. COMMENTA. à commentariis.

A. COMPL. XIIII. à Compluto quatuordecim.

A. C. P. VI. à capite pedes ſex, *vel* ad caput.

ACT. Actiacus. actor.

A. CUB. AUGG. à cubiculo Auguſtorum.

A. CUR. AMIC. à curâ amicorum.

AUGUSTO. Auguſto.

$\overline{\text{A. D.}}$ ante diem. agris dandis.

$\overline{\text{AD.}}$ adjutor.

$\overline{\text{ADF.}}$ adfuerunt.

AD. FRU. EMU. EX. S. C. ad fruges emundas ex ſenatûs conſulto.

ADI. adjutor.

ADIAB. Adiabenicus.

ADIECT. H. S. IX ∞. adjectis ſeſtertiis novem mille.

ADI. P. adjutor provinciæ.

ADIUT. TAB. adjutor tabularii.

ADIUT. TAB. RAT. VEST. adjutor tabularii rationis veſtiariæ.

ADLOCUT. COH. adlocutio cohortis, *vel* cohortium.

ADN. adnepos.

ADOP. *vel* **ADOPT.** adoptatus. adoptivus.

A. D. P. ante diem pridie.

AD. PROX. CIPP. ad proximum cippum.

ADQ. adquieſcit.

ADTR. JUD. adtributus judicio.

ADVENT. AUGG. adventus Auguſtorum.

AE. ædilis. ære.

AE. CUR. ædilis curulis, *vel* curavit.

AED. ædilis. ædilitas. ædituatio. æditus.

AED. COL. ædilis coloniæ.

AED. COL. AUG. NEM. ædilis coloniæ Auguſtæ Nemauſi.

AED. COL. CEL. ædilis coloniæ Celejæ.

AED. CUR. ædilis curulis.

AED. DESIG. ædilis deſignatus.

AED. D. S. P. ædem de ſuo poſuit.

AEDET. ædetuus, *hoc eſt*, æditus.

AEDICUL. ET SACELL. CUM DISTEG. ædiculam et ſacellum cum diſtego.

AED. II. ĪĪ. VIR. II. ædili iterum duum viro iterum.

AED. II. VIR. QUINQ. ædilis duum vir quinquennalis.

AEDIL. ædilis.

AEDIL. ALIM. ædilis alimentarius.

AEDIL. COL. F. C. ædilis coloniæ faciundum curavit.

AEDIL. C. C. N. D. D. S. P. P. ædilis curulis coloniæ numini devotus de ſuâ pecuniâ poſuit.

AEDIL. CUR. *vel* **AEDIL. CURUL.** ædilis curulis.

AEDIL. II. VIR. PRAEF. COL. FABR. ædili duum viro præfecto collegii fabrorum.

AEDILL. ædiles.

AEDILL. C. ædiles curules.

AEDIL. POLEN. ædilis Polenſis.

AEDIL. PL. ædilis plebis.

AED. MART. æditus Martis.

AED. PL. ædilis plebis.

AED. POTEST. ædilitiâ poteſtate.

AED. Q. ædilis quinquennalis.

AED. Q̄. II. VIR. ædilis quinquennalis duum vir.

AEL. Ælia. Ælius.

AEM. AEMI. *vel* **AEMIL.** Æmilia.

AEO. eorum.

AEQ. M. æquator monetæ.

AEQ. P. æquator pecuniæ.

AEQUIT. AUG. æquitas Auguſti.

AER. ærarium. ærum, *pro ſtipendio.*

AER. C. *vel* **AER. CONL.** ære conlato.

AER. P. ære publico.

AET. AUG. æternitas Auguſti.

AETE. æternæ.

AETER. AUG. æternitas Auguſti.

A. F. ara facta. Auli filius.

A. F. A. N. Auli filius Auli nepos.

A. F. AP. N. Auli filius Appii nepos.

A. F. C. N. Auli filius Caii nepos.

A. F. CN. N. Auli filius Cnæi nepos.

A. F. D. N. Auli filius Decimi nepos.

A. F. K. N. Auli filius Kæſonis nepos.

A. F. L. N. Auli filius Lucii nepos.

A. F. M. N. Auli filius Marci nepos.

A. F. M'. N. Auli filius Manii nepos.

A. F. P. N. Auli filius Publii nepos.

A. F. Q. N. Auli filius Quinti nepos.

AFRIC. Africa. Africanus.

A. FRUM. à frumento.

A. F. SER. N. Auli filius Servii nepos.

A. F. SEX. N. Auli filius Sexti nepos.

A. F. SP. N. Auli filius Spurii nepos.

A. F. TI. N. Auli filius Tiberii nepos.

A. F. T. N. Auli filius Titi nepos.

A. G. animo grato.

AG. ager. Agrippa.

AG. F. AG. N. Agrippæ filius Agrippæ nepos.

AGON. agonalia.

AGRIP. F. SP. N. Agrippæ filius Spurii nepos.

A. H. D. M. amico hoc dedit monumentum.

AID. aedilis.

AIM. Aimilia.

A. K. ante kalendas.

A. L. animo libens. annis quinquaginta. Auli libertus, *vel* liberta.

AL. AE. Alexandria Ægypti.

ALAE. Ī. FL. AUG. BRIT. ∞. C. R. alæ primæ Flaviæ Auguſtæ Britannicæ milliariæ civium Romanorum.

ALA. I. CON. ala prima Contariorum.

ALA. Ī. PR. C. R. ala prima prætoria civium Romanorum.

ALA. I. PANN. ala prima Pannoniorum.

ALA. I. ULP. CONTAR. ala prima Ulpiæ Contariorum.

ALAUD. P. F. Alauda pia felix.

A. LB. animo libens. Auli libertus.

ALB. albata. albo. albus.

A. L. F. animo libens fecit.

A. LIB. Auli libertus.

ALIM. ITAL. alimenta Italiæ.

ALL. allectus.

A. L. P. animo libens poſuit.

A. L. V. S. animo libens votum ſolvit.

AM. B. M. CUR. amico bene merenti curavit.

AMIC. OPT. amico optimo.

A. MILL. XXXV. à milliariis triginta quinque. ad milliaria triginta quinque.

AM. M. CON. ET. SIB. amico monumentum condidit et ſibi.

AM. P. amico poſuit.

A. MR. à marmoribus.

A. M. SACR. à municipalibus ſacris.

A. M. S. D. A. à monumento ſuo dolus abeſto.

AM. S. P. amico ſuo poſuit.

A. M. $\overline{\text{XX.}}$ ad milliare viceſimum.

AN. Anienſis, *ſcilicet tribus.* anni. annis. anno. annos.

A. N. Auli nepos.

AN. AB. U. C. anno ab urbe condîtâ.

AN. C. H. S. E. annorum centum hîc ſitus eſt.

AN. DC. LX. anno ſexcenteſimo ſexageſimo.

ANI. *vel* **ANIEN.** Anienſis.

AN. IIS. annos duos ſemis.

AN. IVL. annos quadraginta ſex.

AN. N. annos natus.

ANN. annalis. anni. annis. anno. annona. annos.

ANN. AUG. annona Auguſti.

ANN. LIII. H. S. E. annorum quinquaginta trium hîc ſitus eſt.

ANN. NAT. LXVI. annos natus ſexaginta ſex.

ANNORO. annorum.

ANN. P. annonæ præfectus.

ANN. PL. M. X. annis plùs minùs decem.

AN. Θ. XVI. anno defunctus ſexto decimo.

AN. P. M. annorum plùs minùs.

AN. P. M. L. annorum plùs minùs quinquaginta.

AN. P. R. C. anno poſt Romam condîtam.

ANT. AUG. Antonius augur.

A. N. TR. argentum novum Trevirenſe.

AN. V. P. M. II. annis vixit plùs minùs duobus.

AN. XXV. STIP. VIII. annorum viginti quinque ſtipendiorum octo.

A. O. amico optimo.

A. O. F. C. amico optimo faciendum curavit.

A. P. ædilitiâ proteſtate, amico poſuit.

AP. Appia. Appius.

AP. A. L. M. apud agrum locum monumenti.

AP. F. A. N. Appii filius Auli nepos.

AP. F. AP. N. Appii fillius Appii nepos.

AP. F. C. N. Appii filius Caii nepos.

AP. F. CN. N. Appii filius Cnæi nepos.

AP. L. Appii liberta, *vel* libertus.

A. P. M. amico poſuit monumentum. annorum plùs minùs.

APOL. CONSERVAT. Apollini conſervatori.

APOLLIN. apollinares. *nempe ludi.*

APOLL. MONET. Apollo moneta.

APOLL. PROPUGN. Apollini propugnatori.

APOL. PALAT. Apollini Palatino.

A. P. P. V. F. ad populum plebemve ferant.

A. P. R. C. anno poſt Romam conditam.

A. P. T. amico poſuit titulum.

A. P. U. C. anno poſt urbem conditam.

APUD. L. V. CONV. apud lapidem quintum convenerunt.

A. Q. à qurâ, *hoc eſt*, à curâ.

AQ. L. Aquileia.

AQ. MAR. Aqua Martia.

AQ. N. Aquileiæ notata.

AQ. PRAET. URB. aquilifer prætoris urbis.

AQ. P. S. Aquileiæ pecunia ſignata.

AQUIL. Aquileia. aquilifer.

AQUIL. LEG. IIII. SCYT. aquilifer legionis quartæ Scythicæ.

AQUIL. LEG. V. MACED. aquilifer legionis quintæ Macedonicæ.

AR. ara. Arnienſis, *tribus.*

A. R. à rectâ. à ripâ.

ARAB. Arabicus.

ARAB. ADQA. Arabia adquiſita.

A. RA. MIL. FRU. à rationibus militaris frumenti.

A. RAT. MAR. LUNENS. à rationibus marmorum Lunenſium.

ARBITR. SUO. DIVID. arbitratu ſuorum dividendas.

AR. DD. III. NON. MAI. aram dedicavit tertio nonas Maias.

A. RET. P. III. S. ante retro pedes tres ſemis.

ARG. P. X. argenti pondo decem.

A. RION. à rationibus.

ARK. REIP. arkarius reipublicæ.

ARK. RET. P. arca retro poſita.

ARM. Armenia. Armeniacus.

ARME. CAPT. Armenia capta.

ARMIL. armillæ.

ARMOR. CUST. armorum cuſtos.

ARN. *vel* ARNIENS. Arnienſis.

AR. P. aram poſuit.

A. R. PROX. ad ripam proximam, *vel* à ripâ proximâ.

AR. V. V. DD. arum votum volens dedicavit.

AR. V. V. DD. aram votivam dono dedit.

A. SIG. à ſignis.

A. S. L. animo ſolvit libens. à ſignis legionis.

A. S. L. F. amico ſuo libens fecit.

A. S. S. aram ſuo ſumptu. à ſacris ſcriniis.

A. SUPELL. à ſupellectile.

A. T. F. amico titulum fecit.

ATFINES. adfines.

A. TRI. CURAN. à triclinio curando.

A. T. V. aram teſtamento vovit.

AU. augur. auguſtalis. Auguſtus.

A. U. C. ab urbe conditâ.

AUG. augur. auguſtalis. Auguſtus.

AUG. BAD. augur Badaci.

AUG. COL. N. P. C. augur, *vel* auguſtalis, coloniæ nomine proprio curavit.

AUG. ET. POP. auguſtales et populus.

AUG. ET. Q. AUG. auguſtalis & quæſtor auguſtalium.

AUG. F. Auguſti filius.

AUGG. FR. CLARISS. Auguſtorum fratrum clariſſimorum.

AUGGG. LIB. Auguſtorum libertus. *trium ſcilicet.*

AUGG. NN. LIB. Auguſtorum noſtrorum libertus.

AUG. J. D. auguſtalis jure dicundo.

AUG. L. *vel* AUG. LIBER. Auguſti liberti. Auguſti libertus.

AUG. N. Auguſti nepos. Auguſtus noſter.

AUG. N. D. Auguſti noſtri diſpenſator.

AUGG. NN. NN. SER. Auguſtorum noſtrorum ſervus.

AUG. P. Auguſti puer.

AUG. RAVEN. augur, *vel* auguſtalis Ravennæ.

AUG. SAC. Auguſto ſacrum.

AUG. TRIB. POT. Auguſtus tribunitiâ poteſtate.

AUGUST. auguſtalia. Auguſtus.

AUGUST. ALLIF. auguſtalis Alliſanorum.

AUGUST. TR. POT. XIIII. COS. XI. IMP. XIII. P. P. Auguſtus tribunitiâ poteſtate decimùm quartùm conſul undecimùm imperator tertiùm decimùm pater patriæ.

A. VIC. PUB. à vico publico.

A. V. L. annos vixit quinquaginta. animo vovit libens.

A. V. P. S. Auguſtæ Vindelicorum pecunia ſignata.

AUR. Aurelia. Aurelius. aurum.

AURIG. *vel* AURIGIT. Aurigitapus.

AURL. Aurelius.

AUSP. S. auſpicante ſacrum.

AUTU. COL. VIC. SEQUAN. auctoritate coloniæ vici Sequanorum, *ſeu* collegii.

A. V. XX. annos vixit viginti.

A. X. annis decem.

A. XII. annis duodecim.

A. XLI. annos quadraginta unum.

A. XX. H. EST. annorum viginti hic eſt.

B.

B. Badio. beatus. Beleno. bene. beneficiario. besna. *pro verna.* bivus. bixit. *pro vivus, vixit.* Brutus. burra. buſtum.

-B-. badio. beneficiarius.

B. A. bixit annis.

BAL. Balbus.

BARBAT. Barbatus.

BASC. baſilica.

B. B. bene bene. *id eſt, optimè.*

B. COS. beneficiarius conſulis.

B. DD. bonis deabus.

B. DE. SE. M. bene de ſe meritæ, *vel* merito.

BEDUA. vidua.

BELL. ACT. bello Actiaco.

BELL. ACT. SICIL. ET. HISP. bello Actiaco Sicilienſi & Hiſpanienſi.

BEN. beneficiarius.

BENEF. LATICLAVI. beneficiarius laticlavius.

BENEF. PRAEF. URB. beneficiarius præfecti urbis.

BEN. ME. bene merenti. bene merito.

BEN. MER. FEC. bene merenti fecit.

B. F. beneficiarius. bonum factum.

ꓭ. Ⅎ. *vel* B. Ⅎ. bona filia, bona femina.

B. F. COS. beneficiarius conſulis.

B. F. PR. beneficiarius prætoris.

B. G. POS. biga gratis poſita.

BHNHMHRHNTI. benemerenti. *H. pro E. poſitâ.*

BIAR. CUS. biarum cuſtos. viarum *nempe.*

BIBA. viva. *ſcilicet.*

BIBU. vivo.

BIGINTI. viginti, *ſcilicet.*

BIINI. MIIRIINTI FIICIT. bene merenti fecit. *duplici* II. *pro* E.

BIKTΩRE. *pro* victore.

BIRGO. virgo.

BISOMU. Biſomum.

BIISSIT. vixit.

BIT. VIV. Biturgium Viviſcorum.

BIVUM. vivum.

BIXIT. *vel* BIXSIT. vixit.

B. K. Badio Kæſio.

B. L. Burræ libertus.

B. M. bene maneat. bene merenti. bene meritæ, *vel* merito. bonæ memoriæ. bonis manibus.

B. M. beatæ memoriæ. bonæ memoriæ. bene maneat. bene merenti.

B. MB. bene merentibus. bonis manibus.

B. MB. S. bene merentibus ſacrum, *vel* bonis manibus.

B. MB. S. C. bene merentibus ſepulchrum condidit.

B. M. C. F. bene merenti cinerarium fecit. bene merenti curavit faciendum.

B. M. D. bene merenti, *vel* bonæ memoriæ dedit.

B. M. D. S. bene merenti, *vel* bene merito de ſe.

B. M. ET. S. P. Q. S. bene merenti et ſibi poſteriſque ſuis.

B. M. ET. S. S. E. bene merenti et ſibi ſepulchrum elegit.

B. M. F. bene merenti fecit. bene meritæ feminæ.

B. M. F. C. R. bene merenti faciundum curavit requietorium.

B. M. H. E. bonæ memoriæ hîc eſt.

B. M. H. ET. L. bene merenti heredes et liberti, *vel* liberi.

B. M. H. I. C. bene merenti hoc ipſe curavit.

B. M. IN. P. FERUNT. bonæ memoriæ in pace fecerunt.

B. M. L. D. bene merenti libens dedit, *vel* locus datus.

B. M. M. P. bene merenti monumentum poſuit.

B. MN. bene maneat.

B. M. P. F. bene merenti ponere fecit, *vel* publicè fecit.

B. M. P. I. bene merenti poſuit infelix.

B. M. P. P. bene merenti publicè poſuit.

B. MR. C. bene merenti curavit.

B. MRT. bene merenti.

B. M. S. C. bene merenti ſepulchrum condidit.

B. MT. bene maneat. bene merenti.

BN. M. F. *vel* BN. M. FEC. bene meritæ, *vel* bene merenti fecit.

BN. M. P. bene merenti poſuit.

BOLTINIA. Voltinia.

BON. EVEN. bonus eventus.

BON. R. P. N. bono reipublicæ nato.

BO. R. E. C. H. bonum requietorium ei curavit heres.

B. P. Bivus poſuit. bono publico.

B. P. D. bono publico datum.

-B-. PROCOS. beneficiarius proconſulis.

-B-. PROPR. beneficiarius pro-prætoris.

B. Q. bene quieſcat.

B. QUES. IN. PAC. bene quieſcat in pace.

BRACARAUG. Bracarauguſtanus.

BREG. PUBLIC. Bregetionenſes publicani.

BRIT. *vel* BRITAN. Britannia. Britannicus.

BRIX. Brixia. Brixianus.

B. RP. bono reipublicæ.

B. R. P. N. *vel* B. RP. N. bono reipublicæ nato.

BRT. Britannicus.

BRUT. Brutus.

BRUT. IMP. Brutus imperator.

B. S. D. Beleno ſacrum dedit.

B. TRIB. beneficiarius tribuni.

B. V. bene vale.

B. V. D. Beleno votum dedit.

B. V. S. Beleno votum ſolvit.

BX. ANUS. VII. ME. VI. DI. XVII. vixit annos ſeptem menſes ſex dies decem ſeptem.

C.

C. Cæſar. Caia. Caius. cenſor. centum. centuria. civis. civitas. clariſſimus. collegium. colonia. cohors. comitia. condemno. conſul. conſcriptus. conjux. curavit.

Ɔ. Caia. *ſicilicis nota.* centuria.

7. centuria. centurio.

Ɛ. centurio.

C. A. Cæſar Auguſtus.

CA. Camilla.

C. A. A. M. colonia Ælia Auguſta Mercurialis.

CAE. *vel* CAES. Cæſar.

CAES. A. Cæſar Auguſtus.

CAES. AUG. Cæſarea Auguſta. Cæſar Auguſtus.

CAES. AUG. F. Cæſar Auguſti filius.

CAES. AUG. PON. MAX. COS. V. DICT. PERP. Cæſar Auguſtus pontifex maximus conſul quintùm dictator perpetuus.

CAES. DIC. PERP. Cæſar dictator perpetuus.
CAES. IMP. Cæſar imperator.
CAESS. Cæſares.
CAESS. AUGG. Cæſares Auguſti. *ſi duo.*
CAESSS. Cæſares. *ſi tres.*
CALAT. calator.
CAL. *vel* CALD. caldus.
CAL. APR. calendis Aprilis.
CALAG. Calagurris.
CAL. JUL. Calagurris Julia.
CAM. Camilla. Camillina.
CAMB. Cambodunum.
CAMIL. *vel* CAMILL. Camilla. Camillina.
CAMP. Campana.
C. APUL. civitate Apulus.
CAR. cariſſima. cariſſimus. carmentalia.
CAR. COIU. cariſſimæ conjugi.
CARISS. cariſſimi. cariſſimus.
CAR. N. P. carmentalia nefaſtus primo.
CARTH. Carthago.
CARTIMITANOR. Cartimitanorum.
C. ASIN. C. CENS. COSS. Caio Aſinio Caio Cenſorino conſulibus.
CAST. ET. POLL. D. D. J. O. M. FF. Caſtori et Polluci divis Jovis optimi maximi filiis.
C. ATIL. A. F. Caius Atilius Auli filius.
CA. ATILI. M. F. SERRAN. Caius Atilius Marci filius Serranus.
C. ATTEI. CAPIT. Caius Atteius Capito.
C. AUG. Cæſar Auguſtus. Caius Augurinus.
C. AUR. COT. Caius Aurelius Cotta.
CAUS. *vel* CAUSS. cauſſa.
C. B. colonia Bononia.
C. B. M. conjugi bene merenti.
C. B. M. F. conjugi bene merenti fecit.
C. C. Caiis. *de duobus.* conjugi cariſſimæ, *vel* cariſſimo.
CC. conſulibus. ducentum.
C. CA. colonia Carthago.
CC. A. centuriandis agris.
C. C. A. colonia Cæſar Auguſta. colonia Calagurris Auguſta. colonia Carthago Auguſta.
C. CAES. AUG. Caius Cæſar Auguſtus.
C. CAES. AUG. F. Caius Cæſar Auguſti filius.
C. CANINI. Caius Caninius.
C. CARRIN. Caius Carrinas.
C. CASSI. Caius Caſſius.
C. CASSI. IMP. Caius Caſſius imperator.
C. C. C. calumniæ cavendæ cauſâ. colonia copia Claudia.
C. C. Ↄ. L. L. Caiorum conliberti. *duorum ſcilicet.*
C. C. COL. LUG. Claudia copia colonia Lugdunum.
C. C. C. C. Caii, *quatuor.*
CCCCIↃↃↃↃ. decies centena millia.
CCCIↃↃↃ. centum millia.
C. C. D. curâtum conſulto decurionum.
C. CENS. *vel* C. CENSO. Caius Cenſorinus.
C. CETHEG. L. F. Caius Cethegus Lucii filius.
$\overline{\mathrm{CC}}$. $\overline{\mathrm{FF}}$. clariſſimæ feminæ, *vel* caſtiſſimæ.
CCIↃↃ. decem millia.
CCIↃↃ. ∞. undecim millia.
CCIↃↃ. CCIↃↃ. viginti millia.
CCIↃↃ. CCIↃↃ. CCIↃↃ. triginti millia.
CCIↃↃ. IↃↃ. IↃC. quindecim millia ſexcentum.
CCIↃↃ. IↃↃↃ. quadraginta millia.
CCIↃↃ. CCIↃↃ. CCIↃↃ. IↃLX. triginta millia quingenti ſexaginta.
CCIↃↃ. CCIↃↃ. CCIↃↃ. CCIↃↃ. quadraginta millia.
CCIↃↃ. CCCIↃↃↃ. nonaginta millia.
CCIↃↃ. ∞ ∞ ∞ CC. treſdecim millia ducentum.
CCIↃↃ. CCIↃↃ. ∞IↃↃ. viginti quatuor millia.
CCIↃↃ. CCIↃↃ. ∞ ∞ ∞ DCC. viginti tria millia ſeptem centum.
CCIↃↃ. CCIↃↃ. ∞ ∞ ∞ CDXXCIX. vigintiquatuor millia quatuor centum octuaginta novem.
CCIↃↃ. IↃↃↃ. ∞C ∞XII. quadraginta unum mille novemcentum duodecim.
CCIↃↃ. IↃↃ. ∞ DCCCLXVII. quindecim millia octocentum ſexaginta ſeptem.
CCIↃↃ. IↃↃ. ∞ CCC. ſexdecim millia tercentum.
CCIↃↃ. ∞ IↃC. undecim millia ſexcentum.
CCIↃↃ. ∞ ∞ ∞ CCXXIII. treſdecim millia ducentum vigintitres.
CCIↃↃ. IↃↃ. DCCCCL. quindecim millia novemcentum quinquaginta.
C. C. D. D. P. corona civica data decreto publico.
C. CIRCEREI. T. F. T. N. Caius Circereius Titi filius Titi nepos.
C. CL. Caius Claudius.
C. C. L. Caiorum libertus, *vel* liberta.
C. Ↄ. L. Caii conlibertus.
Ↄ. Ↄ. L. conliberti.
C. C. LAPPI. Caii Lappii. *duo ſcilicet.*
C. CLAUDI. AP. F. Caius Claudius Appii filius.
C. CLOVI. Caius Clovius.
C. CLOVI. PRAEF. Caius Clovius præfectus.
C. C. $\overline{\mathrm{M}}$. M'. collegium Centonariorum municipii Mevaniolæ.
C. C. M. R. collegium Centonariorum municipii Ravennatis.
C. C. M. S. collegium Centonariorum municipii Saſſinatium.
C. C. N. D. D. S. P. P. collegium Centonariorum nomini devotum de ſuâ pecuniâ poſuit.
7. COH. centurio cohortis.
7. COH. SS. centurio cohortis ſupraſcriptæ.
C. COIL. CAL. Caius Cœlius Caldus.
C. CONSIDI. Caius Conſidius.
C. COSSUTI. C. F. Caius Coſſutius Caii filius.
C. C. S. curaverunt cives Saſſinates. curaverunt communi ſumptu.
C. CUR. TRIG. Caius Curiatius Trigeminus.
CC. VV. clariſſimi viri. clariſſimis viris, *quod de duobus.*
C. C. V. V. calator curiatus virginum Veſtalium.
C. D. Caius Druſus. collegium decurionum. comitialibus diebus.
C. D. E. R. N. E. E. cujus de eâ re notio eſt eſtimabit.
C. $\overline{\mathrm{DM}}$. comes domeſticorum.
C. DUILI. M. F. Caius Duilius Marci filius.
C. E. C. coloni ejus coloniæ.
CEL. celeres.
CEN. cenſor. centuria. centurio.
CEN. PED. centum pedum.
CEN. PP. *vel* CEN. PER. cenſor perpetuus.
CENS. cenſor. cenſores.
CENSIT. H. C. Cenſitori Hiſpaniæ citerioris.
CENS. LUSTR. FEC. cenſor luſtrum fecit.
CENSO. Cenſorinus.
CENS. P. *vel* CENS. PERP. cenſor perpetuus.
CENS. PERP. P. P. *vel* CENS. P. P. P. cenſor perpetuus pater patriæ.
CENSS. Cenſores.
CENT. centonarii. centuria. centurio. centum.
CER. cerealia.
CERTA. QUINQ. ROM. CO. certamen quinquennale Romæ conditum.
CESQUANT. quieſcant.
CESS. cenſores.
C. F. Caii filia. clariſſima femina. clariſſimus filius. curavit faciundum, *vel* fieri.
7. F. Caii filius.
C. FABI. C. F. Caius Fabius Caii filius.
C. F. AP. N. Caii filius Appii nepos.
C. F. C. clavi figendi cauſâ.
C. FIL. C. N. C. PRON. C. ABN. Caii filius Caii nepos pronepos Caii abnepos.
C. F. K. N. Caii filius Kæſonis nepos.
C. FL. Caii filius. Caius Flavius.
C. F. L. N. L. PRON. Caii filius Lucii nepos Lucii pronepos.
C. F. M. curavit fieri monumentum.
C. F. M. N. Caii filius Marci nepos.
C. F. M'. N. Caii filius Manii nepos.
C. F. R. curavit fieri requietorium.
C. FUND. *vel* C. FUNDA. Caius Fundanius.
C. FURNI. P. F. Caius Furnius Publii filius.
C. GRAN. Caius Granius.
C. H. curavit hoc.
CH. cohors.
CHAR. cariſſima. cariſſimus.
C. H. C. cenſitori, *vel* curatori, Hiſpaniæ citerioris.
C. H. M. curavit hanc memoriam. conſecravit hoc monumentum.
CHO. cohors.
CHO. I. AFR. C. R. cohors prima Africanorum civium Romanorum.
CHOR. I. FL. BF. cohors prima Flavia Beneficiariorum.
CHOR. X. PR. cohors decima prætoria.
C. HOSIDI. C. F. Caius Hoſidius Caii filius.
CI. circiter.
CIↃ. mille.
CIↃ. IↃC. mille ſexcentum.
CIↃ. CIↃ. CIↃ. IↃV. termille quingenti quinque.
C. J. C. J. O. M. S. Caius Julius Cæſar Jovi optimo maximo ſacravit.
C. J. HOMUL. Caius Julius homulus.
C. I. I. A. colonia immunis Ilice Auguſta.
CIN. cinereo.
C. I. O. N. B. M. F. civium illius omnium nomine bene merenti fecit.
C. J. P. A. colonia Julia Paterna Arelate.
C. J. P. C. N. M. colonia Julia Paterna Claudia Narbonenſis Martia.
C. J. P. N. M. colonia Julia Paterna Narbonenſis Martia.
CIPP. cippus.
CIV. civis. civitas.
C. J. V. colonia Julia Valentia.
CIVIB. ET. SIGN. MILT. A PART. RECUP. civibus et ſignis militaribus à Parthis recuperatis.
CIVIT. ARAUS. civitas Arauſionenſis.
CIVIT. LACTOR. civitas Lactoratenſis.
C. JUN. CASS. Caius Junius Caſſius.
C. JUNI. C. F. Caius Junius Caii filius.
CIV. SECUND. civicas ſecundas.
C. K. L. C. S. L. F. C. conjugi kariſſimo loco conceſſo ſibi libenter fieri curavit.
CL. clarus. Claudia. Claudius. colonia.
C. L. Caiæ liberta. Caii libertus.
C. ⅂. Caia liberta, *vel* Caiæ.
Ↄ. L. conliberta. conlibertus.
7. L. Caiæ liberta. Caii liberta. conlibertas.
CLA. Claudia. Claudius.
C. LARG. comes largitionum.
CLAS. ALEX. claſſis Alexandrina.
CLAS. ET. ORAE. MARIT. EX. S. C. PRAEF. claſſis et oræ maritimæ ex ſenatûs conſulto præfectus.
CLAS. PR. MISS. claſſis prætoria Miſenenſis.
CLAUR. *vel* CLAUD. Claudia. Claudius.
CO. CEL. colonia Celeia.
C. LEG. Ↄ. LEG. 7. LEG. *vel* Ɛ. LEG. centurio legionis.
CLEM. clementia.
CL. F. Ↄ⅂· Ⅎ· *vel* ↃL. Ⅎ. clariſſima filia. clariſſima femina.
CL. FI. clariſſimus filius.
Ↄ⅂· Ⅎ⅂· clariſſima filia, *vel* femina.
C. LIB. Caia liberta. Caiæ liberta. Caii libertus.
Ↄ. LIB. conliberta. conlibertus.
C. L. J. COR. colonia Latina Julia Corinthus.
C. LIMETAN. Caius Limetanus.
C. LONGIN. C. F. Caius Longinus Caii filius.
C. 7. K. ↃL. K. ↃL. ꓘ. *vel* Ↄ7· ꓘ· conliberta kariſſima.
CL. M. F. Claudius Marci filius.
$\overline{\mathrm{CL. P.}}$ clariſſimus puer.
CLS. clariſſimus.
CLS. F. clariſſima filia, *vel* femina. clariſſimus filius.
CL. V. clariſſimus vir. clypeus votivus. clypeum vovit.
CLU. Cluſtumina.
C. LUCR. P. F. II. V. QUINQ. Caius Lucretius Publii filius duum vir quinquennalis.
CLUENT. Cluentia.
CLUST. Cluſtumina.
C. LUTAT. C. F. C. N. PR. COS. Caius Lutatius Caii filius Caii nepos proconſul.
CLUV. Cluvia.

C. M. conjux marito. curavit monumentum.

C. MAJAN. Caius Majanus.

C. MALL. Caius Malleolus.

C. MAMILL. LIMET. Caius Mamillius Limetanus.

C. MAN. Caius Manlius.

C. MANCIN. A. F. Caius Mancinus Auli filius.

C. MARC. Caius Marcellus.

C. MARCI. CENSO. Caius Marcius Cenſorinus.

C. MARCI. FIGUL. Caius Marcius Figulus.

C. MARI. C. F. CAPIT. Caius Marius Caii filius Capito.

C. M. D. conjux marito dedit. conjugi maritus dedit.

C. MEMMI. C. F. Camius Memius Caii filius.

C. METELL. CAPRAR. Caius Metellus Caprarius.

C. M. F. clariſſimæ memoriæ femina conjux marito fecit. conjugi maritus fecit. curavit monumentum fieri.

C. M. Q. Cæſar Mæſius Quintus.

C. M. S. conſtituit monumentum ſibi.

C. M. V. clariſſimæ memoriæ vir. curavit monumentum vivens.

C. MU. *vel* C. MUN. curator municipii.

CN. Cnæo. Cnæus.

C. N. Caii nepos.

C. NB. cariſſimè nobis.

CN. BEBI. Q. F. Cnæus Bebius Quinti filius.

CN. CALP. Cnæus Calpurnius.

CN. CENTUMAL. Cnæus Centumalus.

CN. CN. L. Cnæorum liberta, *vel* libertus. *quod de duobus.*

CN. DOM. COS. ITER. IMP. Cnæus Domitius conſul iterum imperator.

CN. DOMI. Cnæus Domitius.

CN. F. A. N. Cnæi filius Auli nepos.

CN. F. AP. N. Cnæi filius Appii nepos.

CN. FOUL. Cnæus Fulvius.

CN. F. P. N. Cnæi filius Publii nepos.

CN. F. Q. N. Cnæi filius Quinti nepos.

CN. FULVI. CN. F. CN. N. MAX. CENTUMAL. Cnæus Fulvius Cnæi filius Cnæi nepos Maximus Centumalus.

CN. GEL. Cnæus Gellius.

CN. LEN. Q. EX. S. C. Cnæus Lentulus quæſtor ex ſenatûs conſulto.

CN. LENT. *vel* CN. LENTU. Cnæus Lentulus.

CN. LO. Cnæus Lollius.

CN. LUCR. Cnæus Lucretius.

CN. MAG. IMP. Cnæus magnus imperator.

C. NORBA. Caius Norbanus.

CN. OCTAVI. PR. PR. Cnæus Octavius pro prætor.

CN. PO. M. CRA. Cnæo Pompeio Marco Craſſo.

CN. POMP. M. AVO. T. ANTO. M. JUL. SERAN. IIII. VIR. Cnæo Pompeio. Marco Avonio. Tito Antonio. Marco Julio Serano quatuor viris.

C. O. conjugi optimæ, *vel* optimo.

CO. conjux.

ƆO. contra.

COACT. ABD. coactus abdicavit.

COACT. A. CONL. ABD. I. E. L. F. E. coactus à conlegâ abdicavit in ejus locum factus eſt.

COACT. A. DICT. ABDIC. coactus à dictatore abdicavit.

CO. BN. M. FEC. conjugi bene merenti fecit.

COELI. Cœlius.

COER. curavit, curavêre.

COIR. coiravit, *hoc eſt*, curavit.

COH. cohors.

COHH. PRÆTORIA. VIC. cohortes prætorianæ victrices.

COH. I. AEL. DAC. cohors prima Ælia Dacica.

COH. I. AFR. C. R. EQ. cohors prima Africanorum civium Romanorum equitum.

COH. I. CR. cohors prima Cretenſis.

COH. I. DELM. cohors prima Delmaticorum.

COH. I. FL. BRIT. cohors prima Flavia Britannicorum.

COH. I. MIL. cohors prima miliaria.

COH. I. PR. cohors prima prætoria.

COH. I. PR. P. V. cohors prima prætoria pia victrix.

COH. II. cohors ſecunda.

COH. II. BRACARAUGUSTAN. cohors ſecunda Bracarauguſtanorum.

COH. II. C. R. cohors ſecunda civium Romanorum.

COH. II. LING. cohors ſecunda Lingonum.

COH. II. LING. EQ. cohors ſecunda Lingonum equitum.

COH. III. ASTUR. EQ. C. R. cohors tertia Aſturianorum equitum civium Romanorum.

COH. III. ET. VI. PRR. cohors tertia et ſexta prætoriæ.

COH. III. PR. M. J. F. cohors tertia prætoria materna Julia Felix.

COH. IIII. AUG. cohors quarta Auguſta, *vel* Auguſtanorum.

COH. IIII. AQ. EQ. cohors quarta Aquitanorum equitum.

COH. IIII. BRE. cohors quarta Breucorum.

COH. V. VIC. cohors quinta victrix.

COH. V. VIG. URB. cohors quinta vigilum urbanorum.

COH. VIII. PR. cohors octava prætoria.

COH. VIIII. PR. cohors nona prætoria.

COH. VIIII. PR. P. V. cohors nona prætoria pia victrix.

COH. VIIII. URB. SPECULATOR. cohors nona urbana ſpeculatorum.

COH. X. EQ. cohors decima equitum.

COH. X. PR. cohors decima prætoria.

COH. X. PR. V. ANT. cohors decima prætoria Valens Antonina.

COH. XI. URB. cohors undecima urbana.

COH. XII. PR. cohors duodecima prætoria.

COH. XIII. URB. cohors decima tertia urbana.

COH. XIV. URB. cohors decima quarta urbana.

COH. XV. VOL. cohors decima quinta voluntariorum.

COH. XV. VOLUNTAR. C. R. cohors decima quinta voluntariorum civium Romanorum.

COH. XVI. URB. cohors decima ſexta urbana.

COH. XVII. cohors decima ſeptima.

COH. XXIIII. VOL. cohors vigeſima quarta voluntariorum.

COH. MIL. ITALIC. VOLVNT. cohors miliaria Italica voluntariorum.

COH. PRIM. DAMASC. cohors prima Damaſcenorum.

COH. SECUN. ASTUR. cohors ſecunda Aſturianorum.

COH. PRAET. PHIL. cohors prætoria Philippenſium.

COI. conjugi.

COI. K. conjugi kariſſimæ, *vel* kariſſimo.

COIR. coiravit, *pro* curavit.

COJU. B. M. conjugi bene merenti.

COJUCI. conjugi.

COJUG. OPT. B. M. conjugi optimæ bene merenti, *vel* optimo.

COJUX. conjux.

COL. collegium. colonia. Collina. coloni.

COL. AA. PATR. colonia Auguſta Patrenſis.

COL. AEL. AVG. MERC. THAENIT. colonia Ælia Auguſta Mercurialis Thænitis.

COL. AEL. AUG. CAP. COMM. colonia Ælia Auguſta Capua Commodiana.

COL. AEL. HADR. AUG. colonia Æliana Hadriana Auguſta.

COL. ALEX. AUG. colonia Alexandria Auguſta.

COL. ALEX. TROAS. colonia Alexandria Troas.

COL. ANTI. colonia Antiatum, *vel* Antium.

COL. ANTIOCH. colonia Antiochia.

COL. APO. colonia Apollonia.

COL. AREL. colonia Arelate.

COL. AR. FL. colonia Ara Flavia.

COL. AS. colonia Aſta.

COL. AUG. BER. colonia Auguſta Berytus.

COL. AUG. F. CERMENO. colonia Auguſta Felix Cermeno.

COL. AUG. FEL. BER. colonia Auguſta Felix Berytus.

COL. AUG. LAUR. LAVI. colonia Auguſta Lauro Lavinium.

COL. AUG. NEM. colonia Auguſta Nemauſum.

COL. AUG. PANNORM. colonia Auguſta Pannormus.

COL. AUG. P. MET. SID. colonia Auguſta Pia metropolis Sidonis.

COL. AUXIM. colonia Auximatium. colonia Auximi, *vel* Auximium.

COL. BER. SEC. colonia Berytus ſecundanorum.

COL. CAES. AUG. colonia Cæſarea Auguſta.

COL. CASIL. colonia Caſilinum.

COL. COR. colonia Corinthus.

COL. DEA. AUG. VOC. colonia dea Auguſta Vocontium.

COL. DED. colonia deducta.

COL. EBOR. colonia Eboracum, *ſeu* Eboracenſis.

COL. E. C. coloni ejus coloniæ.

COL. EQ. colonia equeſtris.

COL. F. BOSTR. ALEXANDR. colonia Felix Boſtra Alexandrea.

COL. FEL. AUG. NOL. colonia Felix Auguſta Nola.

COL. F. J. A. P. BARC. colonia Faventia Julia Auguſta Pia Barcinone.

COL. FL. PAC. DEULT. colonia Flavia pacifica Deulton.

COL. FR. JUL. colonia Forum Julii.

COL. HADR. JUVAV. colonia Hadriana Juvavia.

COL. HEL. *vel* COL. HELVET. colonia Helvetiorum.

COL. JUL. AUG. FEL. colonia Julia Auguſta Felix.

COL. JUL. AUG. FEL. BER. colonia Julia Auguſta Felix Berytus.

COL. JUL. AUG. FEL. CAR. colonia Julia Auguſta Felix Carthago.

COL. JUL. AUG. F. HEL. colonia Julia Auguſta Felix Heliopolis.

COL. JUL. AUG. F. TR. colonia Julia Auguſta Felix Troas.

COL. JUL. AUG. GEM. ACCITA. colonia Julia Auguſta gemina Accitana.

COL. JUL. AUG. PARM. colonia Julia Auguſta Parma.

COL. JUL. AUG. PEL. colonia Julia Auguſta Pella.

COL. JUL. AUG. PHIL. colonia Julia Auguſta Philippis.

COL. JUL. CONC. APAM. colonia Julia Concordia Apameorum.

COL. JUL. COR. colonia Julia Corinthus.

COL. JUL. OCTAV. colonia Julia Octavia.

COL. JUL. P. AREL. *vel* COL. JUL. PAT. AR. colonia Julia Paterna Arelate.

COL. JUL. VAL. colonia Julia Valentia.

COL. J. V. T. TARRAC. colonia Julia victrix Tyrennicha Tarraco.

COLL. collega. collegium. collocata. collocatum.

COL. L. AN. COM. colonia Lucii Antonini Commodiana.

COLL. CENTON. D. S. F. collegium centonariorum de ſuo fecit.

COLLEG. collegium. collega.

COLLEG. DENDROPH. LEG. H-S. C. N. collegio dendrophororum legavit ſeſtertios centum nummorum, *vel* numero.

COLL. FABR. collegium fabrum.

COLL. FABR. ET. CENTON. collegium fabrum et centonariorum.

COLLIB. colliberta. collibertus.

COLLIB. ET. EDUC. collibertus et educator.

COLLIN. collina.

COL. L. JUL. COR. colonia Latina Julia Corinthus.

COLL. SS. collegium ſupraſcriptum.

COLL. STRAGUL. collegium Stragulariorum.

COL. NAP. colonia Napuſa.

COL. NAR. colonia Narnienſis.

COL. NEAPOL. colonia Neapolis.

COL. NEM. colonia Nemauſum.

COL. PATR. colonia Patrenſis.

COL. RIC. FEL. HEL. colonia Ricina Felix Helvia.

COL. SIG. colonia Signa.

COL. T. FLAVI. colonia Trajana Flavia.

COL. TYR. METR. colonia Tyro Metropolis.

COL. VIC. JUL. CELSA. colonia victrix Julia Celſa, *ſeu* victoria.

COL. V. JUL. C. colonia victrix Julia Calagurris, *ſeu* victoria.

COL. VIM. colonia Viminatium.

COL. ULP. TRA. colonia Ulpia Trajana.

CO. M. communi matri.

COM. comes. comitium. communitas. communis. comparatum.

COM. AS. communitas Aſiæ.

COM. AS. ROM. ET. AUG. communitas Aſiæ Romæ et Auguſto.

$\overline{\text{COM}}$ $\overline{\text{DOM}}$. comes domeſticorum.

COM. HAB. C. comitiorum habendorum causâ.

COMIT. comitium. comitia.

COMIT. AUG. N. comiti Auguſti noſtri.

COMM. commilito Commodus.

COMM. ANT. AUG. P. BRIT. Commodus Antonius Auguſtus Pius Britannicus.

COMM. CONS. communi conſenſu.

COM. OR. comes Orientis.

COM. ORT. comes Orientalis.

COMP. compar. compari. compitalia.

COMPARABIT. comparavit.

COM. R. P. comes rei privatæ.

COM. S. L. comes ſacrarum largitionum.

CON. congiarium. conjux.

CON. B. M. F. conjugi bene merenti fecit.

CONC. concordialis.

CON. CAR. conjux cara. conjux carus.

CONC. COM. concordiæ Commodi.

CONCORD. concordialis.

CONCORD. AUG. concordia Auguſti.

COND. condita. conditorium.

COND. GR. conditor gregis.

CON. congiarium.

CONG. AUG. congiarium Auguſti.

CONG. AUG. IIII. congiarium Auguſti quartum.

CONGIAR. II. DAT. POP. congiarium ſecundum datum. populo.

CONGIAR. PRIM. P. R. DAT. congiarium primum populo Romano datum.

CONG. II. COS. II. congiarium ſecundum conſul ſecundum.

$\overline{\text{CONI}}$. conjugi.

$\overline{\text{CONI. B}}$. M. P. conjugi bene merenti poſuit.

CONI. PIENT. conjugi pientiſſimæ, conjugi pientiſſimo.

CONIU. conjux.

CONJUG. KAR. PONEND. CUR. ET. SUB. ASC. DEDIC. conjugi cariſſimæ, *ſeu* cariſſimo ponendum curavit et ſub Aſciâ dedicavit.

CONJUG. M. conjugi merenti.

CONJUNCX. conjux.

CON. KAR. conjugi cariſſimæ, *vel* cariſſimo.

CON. conlega, *pro* collegâ.

CONLABS. conlabſum. *hoc eſt*, collapſum.

CON. LAC. F. cum lacrimis fecit.

CONLIB. conliberta. conlibertus.

CONLOC. conlocaverunt, *nempe* collocaverunt.

CON. OB. Conſtantinopoli obryzum.

C. O. N. OB. civitates omnes nobis obediunt.

C. O. N. O. B. civitates omnes noſtræ obediunt benerationi.

CON. OF. S. conjux officium ſolvit.

CON. OP. *vel* CON. OPT. conjugi optimæ conjugi optimo.

CON. P. S. conſularis provinciæ Siciliæ.

CON. PROV. SICIL. corrector provinciæ Siciliæ.

CONS. conſualia. conſul. conſularis.

$\overline{\text{CONS}}$. conſulatu.

CONS. CAMP. conſularis Campaniæ.

CON. SD. conſul ſecundum.

CON. SEN. ET. EQ. OR. P. Q. R. conſenſu ſenatûs et equeſtris ordinis populi que Romani.

CONSENTIT. conſentibus, *diis nempe*.

CONSERVAT. MILIT. S. conſervator militum ſuorum.

CONSERV. URB. AET. conſervator urbis æternæ.

CON. SOL. D. condendo ſolum dedit.

CON$\overline{\text{SS}}$. conſules.

CON. SS. conſules ſupraſcripti.

CONS. SUO. conſervatori ſuo.

CONS. VENET. ET. HIST. conſularis Venetiæ et Hiſtriæ.

CONTIBERN. FECER. contibernales fecerunt.

CONTRIB. D. contribulibus dedit.

CONTU. *vel* CONTUB. contubernalis.

CONTUB. D. S. B. M. contubernali de ſe bene merenti.

CONTUB. OPT. contubernali optimæ, *vel* optimo.

CON. V. E F. conjux viro egregio fecit.

CON. V. PRO. conjugi viro probo.

CONX. conjux.

COOPT. cooptatus.

COR. cohors. Cornelia. corona.

$\overline{\text{COR}}$. corrector.

CORN. *vel* CORNEL. Cornelia.

CORNICUL. cornicularius.

CORP. corporatus.

CORR. APUL. ET. CALAB. corrector Apuliæ et Calabriæ.

CORR. FLAM. corrector Flaminiæ.

CORR. MIN. ET. AL. SEN. U. S. corrector Miniciæ et alimentorum ſeniorum urbis ſacræ.

CORR. VEN. ET. HIST. corrector Venetiæ et Hiſtriæ.

COR. TR. cornicularius tribuni.

COS. conſul. conſularis.

COS. DES. *vel* COS. DESIG. conſul deſignatus.

COS. DESIG. PRINC. JUVENT. conſules deſignati principes juventutis.

COS. DES. II. *vel* COS. DES. IT. conſul deſignatus iterum.

COS. III. conſul tertium.

COS. III. IMP. IIII. conſul tertium imperator quartum.

COS. IIII. conſul quartum.

COS. ITER. ET. TERT. DESIG. conſul iterum et tertium deſignatus.

COS. ORD. conſul ordinarius.

COS. PERP. conſul perpetuus.

COS. QUAR. conſul quartum.

COS. QUAR. DIC. QUAR. conſul quartùm dictator quartùm.

COSS. conſules.

COSS. DESS. conſules deſignati.

COSS. SS. conſules ſupraſcripti.

CO. SUAE. conjugi ſuæ.

COST. CUM. LOC. H-S. ∞. cuſtodiam cum coco ſeſtertiis mille.

COS. TER. conſul tertiùm.

COS. V. DES. VI. conſul quintùm deſignatus ſextùm.

COS. VIR. conſularis vir.

COS. V. P. P. conſul quintùm pater patriæ.

COS. XIIII. LUD. SEC. FEC. conſul decimùm quartùm ludos ſeculares fecit.

C. OTAC. Caius Otacilius.

C. P. cinerarium poſuit. clariſſimus puer. cui præeſt. cum præterito.

C. PAPIRI. Caius Papirius.

C. PLUTI. Caius Plutius.

C. POBLICI. Caius Poblicius.

C. POPILI. P. F. P. N. Caius Popilius Publii filius Publii nepos.

C. P. S. curavit poni ſibi.

C. P. T. curavit poni titulum.

C. R. civis Romanus. civium Romanorum. curaverunt refici.

CRAS. Craſſus.

CRAS. JUN. LEG. PROPR. Craſſus Junius legatus proprætoris.

CRASSIN. R. Craſſinus Regillenſis.

CREM. Cremonenſis.

C. RENI. Caius Renius.

C. R. P. comes rei privatæ.

CRU. *vel* CRUST. Cruſtumina.

CRUST. ET. SPORT. N. S. X. N. cruſtulum et ſportulas nomine ſuo decem numero.

C. S. conjugi ſuæ, *vel* ſuo. cum ſuis. curavit ſibi.

CS. Cæſar.

C. SA. L. comes ſacrarum largitionum.

C. SCR. Caius Scribonius.

C. SEMPRONI. C. F. C. N. TUDITAN. Caius Sempronius Caii filius Caii nepos Tuditanus.

ↃSER. conſervus.

C. SERVILI. M. F. Caius Servilius Marci filius.

C. SEX. CAL. Caius Sextius Calvinus.

C. S. F. communi ſumptu fecit, *vel* factum. cum ſuis fecit. curavit ſibi faciundum.

C. S. H. communi ſumptu heredum. conſenſu ſuorum heredum.

C. S. H. S. S. S. V. T. L. communi ſepulchro hîc ſiti ſunt ſit vobis terra levis, *vel* communi ſumptu, *ſeu* cum ſuis.

C. S. H. S. T. T. L. communi ſumptu heredum ſit tibi terra levis.

C. SP. SERVIL. Caius Spurius Servilius.

C. S. S. curavit ſibi ſuis.

C. SULPITI. C. F. Caius Sulpitius Caii filius.

C. TARQUITI. C. F. Caius Tarquitius Caii filius.

C. TER. LUC. Caius Terentius Lucanus.

C. TITINI. Caius Titinius.

C. TREBONI. C. F. Caius Trebonius Caii filius.

C. TR. UL. colonia Trajana Ulpia.

C. V. clariſſimus vir. colonia Viennenſis. conſul quintum. Curator viarum.

C. VAL. C. F. FLAC. Caius Valerius Caii filius Flaccus.

C. VALER. M. F. P. N. Caius Valerius Marci filius Publii nepos.

C. VALER. POTIT. Caius Valerius Potitus.

C. VAL. FLAC. IMPERAT. EX. S. C. Caius Valerius Flaccus imperator ex ſenatûs conſulto.

C. VALGI. C. F. Q. N. Caius Valgius Caii filius Quinti nepos.

C. VAL. HOS. MES. QUINT. N. C. Caius Valens Hoſtilianus Meſius Quintus nobilis Cæſar.

7. VET. centurio Veturius.

C. VIBI. PANS. Caius Vibius Panſa.

C. VI. CEL. colonia Victrix Celſa, *ſeu* Victoria.

C. V. J. CEL. colonia Victrix Julia Celſa, *ſeu* Victoria.

C. V. IL. colonia Victrix Ilice.

C. V. J. LEP. colonia Victrix Julia Leptis.

CUI. PR. cui præeſt.

C. VISELLI. Caius Viſellius.

CU. MA. F. AN. XV. cum marito fuit annos quindecim.

CUM. CONS. cum conſilio.

C. V. M. P. contra votum memoriam poſuit. curavit vivens monumentum poni.

CUNC. conjux.

C. V. P. U. D. D. clariſſimus vir præfectus urbis dono dedit.

CUR. cura. curator.

CUR. AED. SACR. curator ædium ſacrarum.

CUR. AMERINOR. curator Amerinorum.

CUR. ANN. curator annonæ.

CURAT. curator annonæ.

CURAT. OP. PUB. curator operum publicorum.

CURATORR. curatores.

CURAT. REIPUBL. BERG. curator reipublicæ Bergomenſium.

CURAT. REIPUB. COMENS. curator reipublicæ Comenſium.

CURAT. TABUL. PUBL. curator tabularii publici.

CURAVER. curaverunt.

CUR. COL. curator coloniæ.

CUR. DE. S. curavit de ſuo.

CUR. DE. SEN. SENT. curavit de ſenatûs ſententiâ.

CUR. ET. SUB. ASC. DED. curavit et ſub Aſciâ dedicavit.

CUR. II. FRUM. COMP. curator iterum frumenti comparandi.

CUR. CAL. curator calendarii.

CUR. KAL. FRABATERNOR. curator calendarii Frabaternorum.

CUR. LIB. curante liberto. curator librarius.

CUR. OP. P. curator operum publicorum.

CUR. P. curavit ponendum.

CUR. PEC. curator pecuniæ.

CUR. PEC. PUB. *vel* CUR. P. P. curator pecuniæ publicæ.

CUR. R. curator regionis. curator reipublicæ.

CUR. REG. TRANSPAD. curator regionis Tranſpadanæ.

CUR. RESI. curator reſiduorum.

CUR. R. P. curator rei publicæ.

CUR. R. P. ALB. curator reipublicæ Albanorum.

CUR. R. P. BOVIAN. curator reipublicæ Bovianorum.

CUR. R. P. CONCORD. curator reipublicæ Concordianorum.

CUR. R. P. PISAUR. ET. FAN. PP. M. curator reipublicæ Piſaurenſis et Faneſtris perpetuò mandavit.

CUR. SAC. PUB. P. R. curator ſacrorum publicorum populi Romani.

CUR. VIAE. FALER. curator viæ Falerinæ.

CUR. VIAR. curator viarum.

C. U. T. curavit uſus titulo.

C. V. T. T. colonia Victrix Togata Tarraco, *ſeu* Tyrrenica.

C. V. T. QQ. V. P. XXX. curavit vivens tumulum quoquò verſus pedes triginta.

C. YPSAE. COS. PRIV. COEPIT. Caius Ypſæus conſul Privernum cœpit.

C ∞ IX. novemcentum novem.

D.

D. Decimus. decuria. decurio. dedicavit. dedit. devotus. dies. diîs. divus. dominus. domo. domus. quingenta.

D. $\overline{\text{A}}$. divus Auguſtus.

DAC. Dacia. Dacica. Dacicus.

DAC. CAP. Dacia capta.

DACIC. Dacica. Dacicus.

DAS. divo Auguſto ſacrum.

DAT. ET. PP. data et propoſita.

DATHI. *vel* DATHS. Dathicus.

DAT. POP. datum populo.

D. AUG. deo Auguſt. divus Auguſtus.

D. B. M. dedit bene merenti.

D. BAL. decurio baliſtariorum.

D. C. decurionum collegium. decurio coloniæ.

D. C. A. divus Cæſar Auguſtus.

D. CAES. divus Cæſar.

DECC. COL. decuriones coloniæ.

D. C. C. C. S. decurio coloniæ Copiæ Claudiæ Sabariæ.

D. C. D. P. decuriones coloniæ dederunt publicè.

D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES. Decimus Clodius Septimius Albinus Cæſar.

D. C. POE. decurio coloniæ Pœtovienſis.

$\overline{\text{DCRM}}$. decurionum.

D. D. dea dia. decreto. decurionum. decurionum decreto. dedicavit. dedit dedicavit. dedit donavit. dîs deabus. dono dedit. dono dederunt.

DD. decuriones. dederunt. dedicaverunt. devoti dies.

D. D. B. M. dono dedit bene merenti.

DD. C. P. devoti Cordubenſes poſuêre.

D. DD. dono dederunt.

D. D. D. datum decreto decurionum. dono dedit dedicavit.

Iↄ. Iↄ. Iↄ. datum decreto decurionum, *vel* datus.

D. D. DD. decreto decurionum dederunt, *vel* dedicaverunt. dono dedit dedicavit.

D. D. D. D. dono datum decreto decurionum.

DD. DD. dederunt. dedicaverunt.

DDD. NNN. domini noſtri, *quod dictum de tribus*.

D. D. D. S. decreto decurionum datum ſibi. dono dedit de ſuo.

D D. EX. P. P. dono dedit ex propriâ pecuniâ.

D. D. J. J. M. dedicavit juſſus jure meritò.

DD. IMM. S. diîs immortalibus ſacrum.

D. D. L. Decimorum liberta, *vel* libertus, *de duobus*. dono dedit libens.

D. D. L. D. D. D. dedicavit, *vel* dono dedit, locus datus decreto decurionum.

D. D. L. M. dono dedit libens meritò. dono dedit libero munere.

D. D. M. dono dedit monumentum.

DD. NN. domini noſtri, *quod de duobus*.

$\overline{\text{DD}}$. $\overline{\text{NN}}$. $\overline{\text{AUGG}}$. domini noſtri Auguſti.

DD. NN. AUGG. ET. CAESS. domini noſtri Auguſti et Cæſares.

D. D. O. diîs deabus omnibus.

D. D. OMNIB. P. S. diîs deabus omnibus poſuit ſacrum.

DDPP. depoſitæ, *de duabus feminis*.

D. D. P. P. decreto decurionum publicè poſitum.

D. D. PR. NONS. APRIL. dedicatum pridie nonas Aprilis.

D. D. Q. dederuntque. dedicaveruntque. diîs deabuſque.

D. D. S. diîs deabus ſacrum.

D. D. S. M. dedicavit ſacrum munus, *vel* dono dedit.

DDVIT. dedicavit.

D. D. XII. KAL. JULI. dedicavit duodecimo kalendas Julii.

DE. defunctus. depoſitus.

DEAB. deabus.

DEC. decanus. deceſſit. decreto. decuria. decurio.

DEC. BRIX. decurio Brixiæ.

DECC. decuriones.

DEC. C. C. M. R. decurio collegii Centonariorum municipii Ravennatis.

DEC. C. C. COL. AUG. LUG. decurio collegii Centònariorum coloniæ Auguſtæ Lugdunenſis.

DEC. C. C. S. decurio coloniæ Claudiæ Sabariæ.

DEC. CL. CEL. decurio coloniæ Celeiæ.

DEC. COL. AP. decurio coloniæ Apuli.

DEC. COL. AQ. FLA. JUL. decurio coloniæ Aquæ Flaviæ Juliæ.

DEC. COL. CENT. M. R. decurio collegii Centonariorum municipii Ravennatis.

DEC. COL. KARN. decurio coloniæ Karnuntum.

DEC. COL. SARMITZ. decurio coloniæ Sarmizgethuſæ.

DEC. COL. VIM. decurio coloniæ Viminatium.

DEC. CUR. R. P. PIS. ET. FAN. decurio curator reipublicæ Piſaurenſis et Faneſtris.

DEC. DEC. decreto decurionum.

DEC. DEC. MUN. MAL. decreto decurionum municipii Malacitani.

DEC. DECR. decreto decurionum.

DECE. decem.

DECENN. decennalia.

DECESS. deceſſit.

DEC. H-S. XII. N. decurionibus ſeſtertios duodecim numero, *ſeu* numorum.

DEC. IIIIII. VIR. AUG. decreto ſevirorum Auguſtalium.

DEC. II. Q. I. decurio iterum quæſtor ſemel.

DECIMU. decimò.

DEC. IV. decuria quarta.

DEC. LETICARIOR. decurio Leticariorum.

DEC. M. APUL. decurio municipii Apuli.

DECMO. decimò.

DEC. MUNI. VINDO. decurio municipii Vindobonæ.

DECMUS. decimus.

DEC. ORN. decuriæ ornamento. decurionalibus ornamentis.

DECRE. N. decreto noſtro.

DEC. SING. IIII. N. decurionibus ſingulis quatuor numi.

DEC. TAUR. decurio Taurini.

DECUMAN. NARB. decumani Narbonenſes.

DECUR. decurio. decuriones.

DECUR. BOVILL. SING. V. decurionibus Bovillianis ſingulis denarios quinque.

DECUR. MEDIOL. ET. NAVAR. decurio Mediolani et Navarræ.

DEC. MUNICIP. CAER. decurio municipii Cæretani.

DECURR. decuriones.

DEC. *. XIII. AUG. XII. POP. XI. decurionibus denarios treſdecim auguſtalibus duodeciæ populo undecim.

DED. dedicato. dedicavit. dedicatum. dedit.

DEDD. dedicaverunt. dedicavit.

DEDICA. XIII. KAL. OCTOB. dedicatum decimo tertio kalendas Octobris.

DEDIC. V. ID. AUG. dedicatum quinto idus Auguſti.

DEDIC. VIII. ID. SEPT. dedicatum octavo idus Septembris.

DEF. defricator. defuncta. defunctus.

D. F. H-S. C. det fiſco ſeſtertios centum.

DEFUCTA. defuncta.

DE. GERM. de Germanis.

DELIC. DOM. delicium domini.

D. E. MON. de ejuſdem monitu.

DEN. denatus.

DEND. Dendrophorus.

DENUNCIAT. denunciator.

DEO. NEM. deo Nemauſo.

$\overline{\text{DEP}}$. depoſitus.

DEP. EST. IN PAC. depoſitus eſt in pace.

DEP. IN. PA. depoſita in pace.

DEPOSSIO. depoſitio.

DEPS. depoſitus.

DE. P. S. de pecuniâ ſuâ.

DE. P. S. P. de pecuniâ ſuâ poſuit.

D. E. R. de eâ re.

DE. REP. B. M. P. de republicâ bene meritò poſuit.

D. E. R. I. C. de eâ re ita cenſeo, *ſeu* cenſuerunt.

D. E. R. I. S. C. de eâ re ita ſenatus cenſuit.

DES. *vel* DESIG. deſignatus. deſignati. deſignator.

DESIG. $\overline{\text{X}}$. P. P. deſignator decimæ per provinciam.

DE. SARM. de Sarmatis.

DESCEN. deſcendentibus.

DES. IT. deſignatus iterum.

DES. IT. ET. TER. deſignatus iterum et tertiùm.

DESS. deſignati.

DEST. deſtinatus.

DE. SU. PEQ. FAC. CUR. de ſuâ pecuniâ faciundum curavit.

DET. FISCO. P. CCC. M. N. det fiſco Polæ tercentum millia numûm.

DE. V. DEC. de quintâ decuriâ.

DE VIC. S. de vicanorum ſententiâ.

DE. VIC. S. PORTIC. F. COIR. de vicanorum ſententiâ porticum fieri coiraverunt, *pro* curaverunt.

DEV. N. MSQ. EJUS. devotus numini majeſtatique ejus.

DEXTER. dexterior.

D. F. Decimi filius.

DF. defuncta. defuncti. defunctus.

D. F. A. N. Decimi filius Auli nepos.

D. F. AP. N. Decimi filius Appii nepos.

D. F. C. N. Decimi filius Caii nepos.

D. F. D. D. dedit fecit dedicavit.

D. F. D. I. P. decurionum fide dividendâ in publicum.

D. F. H-S. C. det fiſco ſeſtertios centum.

$\overline{\text{DFF}}$. defuncta. defunctus.

$\overline{\text{DFFI}}$. defuncti.

DFTS. defunctus.

DG. M. dignus memoriâ.

D. GR. dedit gratis.

D. H. dedit heres. dicatur heredi.

D. H. M. dari hoc mandavit.

D. H. MR. *vel* D. H. MT. diva Helena mater.

D. J. dari juſſit. dîs inferis.

DIAL. dialis.

DIC. dictator.

DICATISS. dicatiſſimus.

DICT. *vel* DICTAT. dictator.

DICT. III. dictator tertiùm.

DICT. III. COS. III. dictator tertiùm conſul tertiùm.

DICT. ITER. COS. TER. dictator iterum conſul tertiùm.

DICT. PERP. dictator perpetuus.

DICT. PERP. COS. V. dictator perpetuus conſul quintùm.

DICT. SEDIT. SEDAN. ET. R.G.C. dictator ſeditionis ſedandæ et rei gerundæ causâ.

DIG. digna. dignus.

DIG. M. digna mulier. digna memoriâ, *vel* dignus.

DIIIB. diebus, *nempe tribus.*

D. IIII. ID. die quartâ idus.

DIL. dilecto. dilectus. dilectiſſimus.

DIL. LIB. dilecta liberta. dilectus libertus.

DIL. S. dilectus ſervus, *vel* dilectiſſimus.

D. I. M. deæ Iſidiæ magnæ. deo invicto Mithræ. dîs inferis maledictis. dîs inferis manibus, *vel* malis.

DI. M. *vel* DI. MA. dîs manibus.

D. I. MART. deo invicto Marti.

D. IMM. dîs immortalibus.

D. IMM. S. *vel* D. IM. S. dîs immortalibus ſacrum

D. I. M. S. deo invicto Mithræ ſacrum.

D. IN. BISO. depoſita in Biſomo.

D. IN. P. depoſitâ in pace, *vel* depoſitus.

D. I. S. dîs inferis ſacrum.

DIS. diſciplinatus.

DISP. diſpenſator.

DISP. ET. TABUL. diſpenſator et tabularius.

DIS. TUTELAR. S. dîs tutelaribus ſacrum.

DIV. divalia. divo. divus.

DIV. AVG. F. divi Auguſti filius.

D. JUNI. M. F. Decimus Junius Marci filius.

DIVI. J. F. divi Julii filius.

D. JUL. M. F. Decimo Julio Marci filio.

D. K. OCT. dedicatum kalendas Octobris.

D. L. Decimi libertus. do lego.

D. L. A. P. donum libens animo poſuit.

D. L. D. dono libens dedit.

D. L. D. L. dono libens dedit locum.

D. L. D. L. D. D. D. dono libens dedit locus datus decreto decurionum.

D. L. D. P. dono libens dedit publicè.

D. L. M. datus locus monumenti. dedit locum monumenti.

D. L. S. dedit locum ſepulturæ. dîs laribus ſacrum.

D. M. dedit monumentum. dedit mœrens. deûm matri. dignus memoriâ. dîs manibus. divino monitu. dolo malo. domus mortui.

D. M. A. dolus malus abeſto.

D. MA. dîs manibus.

D. M. AE. deo magno æterno.

D. M. B. M. F. dîs manibus bonæ memoriæ fecit.

D. M. D. dîs manibus dicatum.

D. M. E. M. AE. deo magno et memoriæ æternæ, *vel* dîs manibus.

D. M. ET. M. dîs manibus et memoriæ.

D. M. F. dîs manibus factum.

D. M. F. V. C. doli mali fraudis ve causâ.

DMIↃↃↃ. quingenta millia.

D. M. L. dedit meritò libens.

D. M. M. I. Deûm Matri Magnæ Ideæ.

D. M. O. Deo Maximo Optimo. dîs manibus omnibus.

DMO. domino.

D. M. P. defunctæ monumentum poſuit. dîs manibus poſuit.

D. M. MQ. TR. dîs manibus matrique terræ.

D. M. S. deo magno ſacrum. deo Mercurio ſacrum. dîs manibus ſacrum.

D. M. U. dîs manibus univerſis. dîs manibus votum.

D. M. V. F. dîs manibus vivens fecit. dîs manibus univerſis fecit.

D. N. Decimi nepos, domino noſtro. dominus noſter.

DN. dominus.

D. N. domino noſtro.

DNA. domina.

D. N. C. domino noſtro Cæſari.

D. N. FL. ANIC. dominus noſter Flavius Anicius.

D. N. FL. CL. dominus noſter Flavius Claudius.

D. N. FL. JUL. dominus noſter Flavius Julius.

D. N. FL. JUN. PERPET. AUG. dominus noſter Flavius junior perpetuus Auguſtus.

D. N. FL. MOMYL. AUGUSTUL. P. F. AUG. dominus noſter Flavius Momylus Auguſtulus Pius Felix Auguſtus.

DNI. NRI. domini noſtri.

D. N. M. dominus noſter Marcus.

D. N. MAG. dominus noſter Magno.

D. N. M. E. devotus numini majeſtati ejus.

D. N. M. Q. devotus numini majeſtatique.

D. N. MQ. E. *vel* DN. MQ. EJUS. devotus numini majeſtatique ejus.

D. N. M. Q. E. PUB. devotus numini majeſtatique ejus publicè.

DNM. dominum.

DNN. domini, *de duobus.*

DNNN. domini, *de tribus.*

DNO. domino.

D. NO. LEO. dominus noſter Leo.

DNS. dominus.

D. O. dîs omnibus.

DO. domo.

DO. FOR. COR. domo Foro Cornelii.

DOL. dolatum.

DOL. EX. F. G. dolatum ex figulina.

DOM. domo. domus.

D. O. M. deo optimo maximo. dîs omnibus manibus.

DOM. AUG. domus Auguſta, *vel* Auguſti.

DOM. COS. ITER. IMP. Domitius conſul iterum imperator.

DOMES. domeſticus.

DOMIT. Domitianus.

DOMIT. COS. XIIII. LUD. SAEC. F. C. Domitianus conſul decimùm quartùm ludos ſæculares faciundum curavit.

DOMNA. domina.

DOMNI. domini.

D. O. M. S. deo optimo maximo ſacrum. dîs omnibus manibus ſacrum.

DOMUM. AETERN. V. S. P. domum æternam vivens ſibi poſuit.

DONAT. donatus.

DON. DED. dono dedit.

DON. DON. donis donatus.

D. O. P. dîs omnibus poſuit. domo Oſtiæ portu.

D. OPA. data opera.

DOR. dormit.

D. O. S. deo optimo ſacrum. dîs omnibus ſacrum.

DO. TRA. *vel* DO. TRIN. divo Trajano.

DO. VA. *vel* DO. VAL. divo Valeriano.

D. P. dedit publicè. dîs penatibus. dîs publicis. divus pius. donum poſuit.

DP. DP. depoſita. depoſitus.

D. P. D. dîs penatibus dedit, *vel* publicis.

D. P. F. dîs penatibus fecit, *vel* publicis.

D. PL. deo Plutoni.

D. P. M. de pecuniâ meâ. dies plùs minùs.

D. P. M. V. de pecuniâ meâ votum. dies plùs minùs quinque.

DPO. DPO. depoſitio.

D. POT. ET. GEN. AEVIT. dîs potentibus et genio æviterno.

D. PP. data propoſita. data publicata.

D. P. P. de pecuniâ publicâ. de propriâ pecuniâ.

D. P. P. D. D. de propriâ pecuniâ dedicaverunt. de pecuniâ publicâ dono dedit.

D. P. S. de pecuniâ ſuâ. dedit proprio ſumptu. dîs penatibus ſacrum.

D. P. S. DD. de pecuniâ ſuâ dedicaverunt.

D. P. S. D. L. de pecuniâ ſuâ dedit locum.

D. P. S. D. L. D. P. de pecuniâ ſuâ dedicavit locus datus publicè.

D. P. S. F. de pecuniâ ſuâ fecit.

D. P. S. F. D. de pecuniâ ſuâ factum dedicavit.

D. P. S. OB. de pecuniâ ſuâ obtulit.

D. P. S. P. de pecuniâ ſuâ poſuit.

D. P. S. T. L. de pecuniâ ſuâ teſtamento legavit.

D. Q. S. de quo ſuprà.

DR. *vel* DRU. Druſus.

D. S. data ſubſcripta. Deo ſancto. Deo ſoli. Deo ſacrum. de ſuo.

D. S. B. H. S. S. de ſuis bonis hoc ſibi ſuis.

D. S. B. M. de ſe bene meritæ. de ſe bene merenti.

D. S. D. de ſuo dedit, *vel* dedicavit, *ſeu* donavit.

D. S. D. D. de ſuo dono dedit.

D. S. E. de ſuo egit, *vel* erexit.

D. S. F. de ſuo fecit.

D. S. FACIUND. COER. de ſuo faciundum coeravit, *pro* curavit.

D. S. F. C. de ſuo faciundum curavit.

D. S. F. ↃↃL. de ſuo fecit conlibertis.

D. S. F. C. H. S. E. de ſuo faciundum curavit hîc ſitus eſt.

D. S. F. P. C. de ſuo factum ponendum curavit.

D. S. I. Deo ſoli invicto. de ſuâ impensâ. de ſuo inſtituit.

D. S. I. F. de ſuâ impensâ fecit.

D. S. I. M. Deo ſoli invicto Mithræ.

D. S. I. P. C. de ſuâ impensâ ponendum curavit.

D. S. I. S. L. M. de ſuâ impensâ ſolvit libens meritò.

D. S. M. dîs ſacrum manibus.

D. S. M. I. de ſuo monumentum inſtituit.

D. S. M. P. de ſuo monumentum poſuit. de ſe meritò poſuit.

D. S. P. Dîs ſacrum poſuit. Deo ſoli poſuit. de ſuâ pecuniâ. de ſuo poſuit.

D. S. P. D. de ſuâ pecuniâ dedit.

D. S. P. D. D. de ſuâ pecuniâ dono dedit, *vel* dedicavit.

D. S. P. D. L. D. P. de ſuâ pecuniâ dedit loco dato publicè.

D. S. P. E. C. de ſuâ pecuniâ erigi curavit.

D. S. P. F. de ſuâ pecuniâ fecit.

D. S. P. F. C. de ſuâ pecuniâ faciundum curavit.

D. S. P. L. D. de ſuâ pecuniâ libens dedit.

D. S. P. L. M. D. D. D. de ſuâ pecuniâ libens meritò dono dedit dedicavit.

D. S. P. P. de ſuâ pecuniâ poſuit.

D. S. P. P. F. de ſuâ pecuniâ ponere fecit.

D. S. P. R. C. de ſuâ pecuniâ reſtituendum curavit.

D. S. P. S. P. de ſuâ pecuniâ ſibi poſuit.

D. S. P. V. J. S. L. M. de ſuâ pecuniâ votum jure ſolvit libens meritò.

D. S. S. de ſuo ſibi. de ſuo ſumptu.

D. S. S. FACIUND. CC. de ſuo ſumptu faciundum curavêre.

D. S. S. F. C. de ſuo ſibi faciundum curavit, *vel* de ſuo ſumptu.

D. S. V. S. L. L. M. de ſuo votum ſolvit libentiſſimè meritò, *vel* libens, lubens.

D. T. dedit titulum. dedit tumulum.

DT. devotus.

DT. D. D. P. F. duntaxat decem denuntiandi poteſtatem facio.

D. T. G. Q. S. dedit tumulum gratìs quum ſuis.

D. T. S. P. dedit tumulum ſumptu proprio. diem tertium, *ſive* perendinum.

D. V. dedit vivens. devota virgo. devotus vir. dies quintus. dîs volentibus.

DV. devotus. divus.

DUC. DUC. duce ducenario.

D. V. K. FEB. dedicatum quinto Kalendas Februarii.

DUL. dulcis. dulciſſima. dulciſſimus.

DUL. C. dulciſſima conjux.

DULCISS. dulciſſima. dulciſſimus.

D. U. M. dîs univerſis manibus.

DUM. Dumia, *tribus.*

DUODECI. duodecim.

DUPL. ALAE. AUR. duplicarius alæ Aurianæ.

DUPL. TUR. duplicarius turmæ.

D. U. S. dîs univerſis ſacrum.

DUS. devotus.

DUUMV. duumviratus.

D. UXO. dedit uxori.

E.

E. Ædilis. ætas. ejus. erexit. ergo. eſt. et. exacto.

E. C. ejus causâ erigi curavit.

E. C. F. ejus causâ fecit.

E. CUR. erigi curavit.

E. D. ejus domus, *vel* dominus.

ED. edictum.

ED. C. ædilis curulis. edicto cavetur.

ED. PL. ædilis plebis.
EDU. P. D. edulium populo dedit.
E. E. ex edicto.
ES. eſſe.
E. F. egregia femina. erigere fecit.
E. FIL. *vel* **E. FL.** ejus filius.
EG. egit. egregius. erga. ergo.
EGM. ejuſmodi.
EG. S. B. M. F. erga ſe bene meritò fecit, *ſeu* bene meritæ.
E. H. ejus heres. ex hæreditate. exter heres.
E. H. B. M. F. C. ejus heres bene merenti faciendum curavit, *vel* exter heres.
E. H. E. ex hereditate eſt. ejus heres eſt. exter heres eſt.
E. H. L. N. R. ejus hâc lege nihil rogatur.
E. H. O. L. N. R. ejus hâc omnibus lege nihilum rogatur.
E. H. T. N. N. S. exterum heredem titulus noſter non ſequitur.
EID. APR. [illegible]us Aprilis.
EIM. ejuſmodi.
E. J. M. C. V. ex jure manum conſertum voco.
E. L. eâ lege. ejus locus.
EL. elata. elatus.
EL. EST. elata eſt.
E. M. egregiæ memoriæ. elegit monumentum, *vel* erexit.
EM. emeritus. emit.
EMA. emiſſa.
EM. AL. emeritus alæ.
E. M. D. ei monumentum dedit.
EMET, *pro* emit.
EM. OL. II. emit ollas duas.
EMP. empta. emptor.
EMS. emiſſa.
E. M. V. egregiæ memoriæ vir.
EM. VR. eminens vir.
E. N. etiam nunc.
EN. endoterciſus, *hoc eſt*, interciſus.
E. P. è pretio. è publico.
EP. epiſtola. epitaphium.
EP. M. epiſtolam miſit.
EPOR. Epora. Eporetanus.
E. PUB. è publicâ. è publico.
EPUL. INDICT. epulum indictum.
EPUL. POP. DED. epulum populo dedit.
EPUS. epiſcopus.
EQ. eques. equiria. equus.
EQ. AUG. N. eques Auguſti noſtri.
EQ. COH. eques cohortis. equeſtris cohors.
EQ. M. P. equum meruit publicum.
EQ. M. equitum magiſter.
EQ. O. *vel* **EQ. OR.** equeſter ordo.
EQ. P. equo publico, *vel* equus publicus.
EQ. P. EXOR. equo publico exornatus.
EQ. PUB. equo publico.
EQ. PUB. IIII. VIR. J. D. PRAEF. FABR. equo publico quartùm viro juridicundo præfecto fabrum.
E. Q. R. EQ. P. equiti Romano equo publico.
EQ. RO. DEC. COL. APUL. equiti Romano decurioni coloniæ Apuli.
EQ. ROM. eques Romanus.
EQ. SING. AUG. eques ſingularis Auguſti.
EQ. SING. IMP. N. eques ſingularis imperatoris noſtri.
EQU. equiria.
EQUOR. PROB. equorum probatio.
ER. erit. erogator. erunt.
E. R. A. *vel* **E. R. AG.** ea res agitur.
ER. COLL. ære collato.
EREC. erectum.
ER. LEG. erogator legionis.
E. S. è ſuo. et ſibi. ex ſententiâ.
ES. ejus. eſt.
E. S. ET. LIB. M. E. et ſibi et libertis monumentum erexit.
E. S. S. P. Q. R. ex ſententiâ ſenatûs populique Romani.
ESQ. *vel* **ESQUIL.** Eſquilina.
E. T. ex teſtamento.
ET. eſt. etiam.
ET. etiam.
ET. CET. D. D. et ceteris dîs deabus.
ET. COS. ET. PR. et conſuli et prætori.
ET. D. D. OMNIB. et dîs deabus omnibus.
E. T. F. J. S. ex teſtamento fieri juſſit ſibi.
ET. ITER. Q. et iterum quinquennalis.
ET. LIB. SUIS. ET. LIB. LIB. EOR. PERSQ. SUIS. et liberis ſuis et libertis libertabus eorum poſteriſque ſuis.
ET. L. L. P. Q. E. et libertis libertabus poſteriſque eorum.
ET. M. D. et manu divinâ.
ET. NC. etiam nunc.
ET. NUM. AUGG. et numinibus Auguſtorum.
ET. QUOS. I. F. C. H. S. S. et quos ipſe fieri curavit hîc ſiti ſunt.
ET. S. A. D. et ſub aſciâ dedicavit.
ET. S. D. et ſibi dedit, *vel* ſuis.
ET. S. ET. L. L. P. E. et ſibi et libertis libertabus poſteris ejus, *vel* eorum.
ET. S. ET. L. L. P. Q. E. et ſibi et libertis libertabus poſteriſque ejus, *vel* eorum.
ET. S. F. C. et ſibi faciundum curavit. *vel* ſuis.
ET. S. H. M. P. C. et ſibi hoc monumentum ponendum curavit.
ET. S. L. *vel* ET. S. LIB. et ſuis libertis.
ET. S. S. E. et ſibi ſepulchrum erexit, *vel* elegit.
ET. S. V. E. et ſibi vivens fecit.
E. V. egregio viro. egregius vir.
EU. ejus.
E. V. L. S. ei votum libens ſolvit.
EVOC. evocatus.
EVOC. ANN. II. evocatus annis duobus.
EVOC. AUG. AB. AC. evocatus Auguſti ab actis.
EVOK. evocatus.
EVOK. AUG. evocatus Auguſti.
EVOC. AUG. N. evocatus Auguſti noſtri.
EVOK. AUGG. NN. evocatus Auguſtorum noſtrorum.
EX. exigitur.
IIX. ex.
EXACT. exactor. exactori.
EXACT. TRIB. CIVIT. GALL. exactor tributorum civitatum Galliæ.
EX. A. D. ex ante diem.
EX. A. D. C. A. ex auctoritate divi Cæſaris Auguſti.
EX. A. D. K. ex ante diem kalendas.
EX. A. D. V. K. DEC. AD. PRID. K. JAN. ex ante diem quinto kalendas Decembris ad pridie kalendas Januarias.
EX. A. P. ex argento publico.
EX. A. Q. J. R. P. U, *vel* **EX. AUC. Q. JUN. RUS. PR. URB.** ex auctoritate Quint. Junii Ruſtici prætoris urbani.
EX. ARG. P. C. ex argenti pondo centum ex argento publico curavit, *vel* conſtituit.
EX. ARG. P. XIS. ex argenti pondo undecim ſemis.
EX. B-F. C. ex beneficiarius conſulis.
EX. B. S. ex bonis ſuis.
EX. C. ex civitate. ex coloniâ.
EX. 7. ex centuriâ.
EX. C. C. ex colonorum conſenſu. ex conſenſu civitatis. ex communi conſenſu.
EX. COLL. FABR. DEC. IIII. ex collegio fabrum decuriæ quartæ.
EX. COMM. CAES. ex commilitonibus Cæſaris.
EX. COM. ORD. ex comite ordinis.
EX. CON. C. ex conſenſu civitatis, *vel* conſulum.
EX. CONS. ORD. PAT. ex conſul ordinarius patritius.
EXCORRECT. excorrector.
EX. COS. ex conſul.
EX. D. ex decreto. ex decuriâ. ex domo.
EX. D. A. *vel* **EX. D. AUG.** ex domo Auguſta, *vel* Auguſti.
EX. D. D. ex decreto decurionum.
EX. D. D. P. P. ex decreto decurionum poſuêre.
EX. D. D. PROMAG. L. D. ex decreto decurionum promagiſtro locus datus.
EX. DEC. AL. ex decreto alæ. ex decurionibus alæ.
EX. DEC. DEC. MUN. MAL. ex decreto decurionum municipii Malacitani.
EX. DISP. POS. ex diſpoſitione poſuit.
EX. DO. A. EX. DO. AUG. *vel* **EX. DC. AUG.** ex domo Auguſtâ, *vel* Auguſti.
EX. D. ORD. ex decreto ordinis.
EX. EA. P. Q. J. S. AD. AER. D. E. ex eâ pecuniâ quæ juſſu ſenatûs ad ærarium delata eſt.
EXEM. exemplum.
EXERC. exercitus. exercitator.
EXERCITA. N. exercitatori numeri.
EX. FIG. ex figulinâ.
EP. GER. I. *vel* **EX. GER. INF.** ex Germaniâ inferiori. exercitus Germaniæ inferioris.
EX. H. ex heres.
EX. H. L. ex hâc lege.
EX. H. L. N. R. ex hâc lege nihil rogatur.
EX. H-S. N. CC. L. D. XL. ex ſeſtertiis numorum ducentis quinquaginta millibus quingentis quadraginta.
EX. H-S. P. F. J. ex ſeſtertiis decem parvis fieri juſſit.
EXIBIT. exhibitori. exhibuit.
EX. III. FI. ex tertiâ fide.
EX. III. ISIDE. ex tertiâ Iſide.
EX. J. Q. ex jure Quiritum.
EX. J. M. C. V. ex jure manum conſertum vocavit.
EX. KAL. JUL. AD. KAL. JUL. ex kalendis Juliis ad kalendas Julias.
EX. M. ex monitu.
EX. M. D. ex monitu dedit.
EXEMPL. exemplum.
EX. NEC. LEG. ex neceſſariis legionis.
EX. NUM. FRUM. ex numero frumentariorum.
EX. ORD. ARUS. ex ordine aruſpicum.
EXPF. URB. ex præfecto urbis.
EXPLO. LEG. VI. VICTR. explorator legionis ſextæ Victricis.
EX. P. P. ex pecuniâ publicâ.
EXPPO. expræpoſito.
EX. P. ex prædio. ex præcepto. ex prætoriâ. ex prætorio.
EX. PRAEF. LEG. ex præfecto legionis.
EX. PRAEF. LEGG. VII. CL. ET. I. ADJUT. ex præfecto legionum ſeptimæ Claudiæ et primæ Adjutricis.
EX. PRAEP. ex præpoſito.
EXQ. Exquilina.
EX. R. ex regione.
EX. S. ARAM. F. C. ex ſuo aram fieri curavit.
EX. S. C. ex ſenatûs conſulto.
EX. S. C. COIR. LIC. ex ſenatûs conſulto coire licet.
EX. S. C. ET. D. D. ex ſenatûs conſulto et decreto decurionum.
EX. S. C. P. ex ſenatûs conſulto poſuit. ex ſuo curavit ponendum.
EX. S. D. ex ſuo dedit.
EX. SIGN. ex ſignifer. ex ſigniferis.
EX. T. ex teſtamento.
EX. T. F. C. ex teſtamento fieri curavit.
EX. T. F. C. S. T. T. L. ex teſtamento fieri curavit ſit tibi terra levis.
EX. T. F. J. ex teſtamento fieri juſſit.
EX. TT. SS. HH. ex teſtamentis ſupraſcriptorum heredum.
EX. V. ex quinta. ex viſu. ex voto.
EX. V. DECUR. *vel* **EX. V. ƆECUR.** ex quintâ decuriâ.
EX. VI. S. ex ſex ſemis.
EX. VOT. ex voto.
EX. VOT. S. P. ex voto ſacrum poſuit. ex voto ſuo poſuit.
EX. V. P. ex viſu poſuit, *vel* ex voto.
EX. V. S. F. ex voto ſuſcepto fecit.
E. XX. HERED. exactor viceſimæ hereditatum.

F.

F. Faciundum. factum. familia. famula. faſtus dies. Februarius. fecit. feliciter. felix. femina. fides. fieri. filia. filius. finis. flamen. forum. frater. frons. fuit. fulvo.
ꟻ. filia.

F. A. filiæ amantiſſimæ, filio amantiſſimo.
FA. familia. femina. filia.
FAB. faber. Fabia. Fabius. fabrûm.
F. AB. HEREDIS. TEST. FIE. JUS. factum ab heredibus teſtamentum fieri juſſit.
FABR. fabrûm. fabrorum.
FABROR. NAVAL. UTRICLAR. fabrorum navalium utriclariorum.
FABR. TIG. faber tignarius.
FAC. faciundum. factum.
FAC. B. factum bene.
FAC. C. faciundum curavit.
FAC. F. factum feliciter.
FACT. factio. factum. factus.
FACTION. VENET. factionis Venetæ.
FAC. RUSSAT. factionis Ruſſatæ.
FA. CU. L. L. M. faciundum curavit libentiſſimè meritò.
FAL. Falerina.
FAM. familia. familiaris.
$\overline{\mathrm{FAMA}}$. familia.
F. AN. X. F. C. filiæ annorum decem faciundum curavit, *vel* filio.
FAU. *vel* FAUS. Fauſtus.
FB. Fabia.
F. B. M. fecit bene merenti. filiæ bene merenti, *vel* filio.
F. C. facere curavit. faciundum curavit. fecit cinerarium. fecit conditorium. felix conſtans. fidei commiſſum. fieri curavit.
F. CASS. fecit Caſſio.
F. C. E. T. F. J. faciundum curavit et titulum fieri juſſit.
F. C. F. fecit cariſſimæ feminæ, *vel* filiæ. filio cariſſimo fecit, *vel* fratri.
F. C. H. fieri curavit heres.
F. C. I. Q. P. faciundum curavit idemque probavit.
F. C. L. fecit contra legem.
F. C. M. faciundum curavit monumentum, *vel* mœrens. fecit conjux marito.
F. C. R. fieri curavit requietorium.
F. C. SUO. B. fecit conjugi ſuo bono.
F. D. factum dedicavit. filia dedit. filius dedit. flamen dialis.
FD. fidejuſſor. fundus.
FD. C. *vel* FD. C. M. fidei commiſſum.
F. DD. factum dedicaverunt. fieri decreverunt.
F. D. D. BARC. factum decreto decurionum Barcinonenſium.
F. D. S. fecit de ſuo.
F. D. M. factum dîis manibus. filiæ dedit monumentum, *ſeu* filio, *vel* fratri.
F. D. Q. M. flamen dialis Quirinalis Martialis.
F. E. fecit erigi. filius ejus.
FE. fecerunt.
FEA. femina.
F. E. C. faciundum ei curavit. filio erigi curavit, *ſeu* filiæ, *aut* fratri.
FEC. fecialis. fecit. fecerunt.
FECER. DD. fecerunt dederunt, *vel* dedicaverunt.
FECERUM. fecerunt.
FEC. IN. P. fecit in pace.
FEC. IN. P. DEP. fecit in pace depoſitâ.
FECR. fecerunt.
F. E. D. factum eſſe dicitur.
F. ED. factum edicto.
F. E. H. filius et heres.
FELIC. feliciter.
FELIC. SAEC. felicitas ſæculi.
FELICISS. feliciſſimæ.
FEL. JUL. OLIS. Felix Julia Olyſſipo.
FEL. P. R. felicitas populi Romani.
FEM. femina.
F. EQUOR. PROB. feriæ equorum probandorum.
FER. fecerunt. feralia. feriæ.
$\overline{\mathrm{FER}}$. fecerunt.
FERAL. feralia.
FERAL. F. ferales feriæ.
FER. L. C. feriarum Latinarum cauſsâ.
F. E. S. fecit è ſuo. fecit et ſibi.
F. ET. S. fecit et ſacravit. fecit et ſibi.
F. F. fabricaverunt. fieri fecit. filia fecit, *vel* filius. filius familiâs. filii duo. flando feriundo.
FF. $\overline{\mathrm{FF}}$. fabricaverunt. fecerunt. fratres. fundaverunt.
F. FA. F. FAM. *vel* $\overline{\mathrm{F.FAM.}}$ filius familiâs.
FFB. fabricaverunt.
F. F. C. filio faciundum curavit.
FF. C. ferme centum.
F. F. Ɔ. C. Flaviorum duorum conliberta.
FFD. fundaverunt.
F. FE. fortunæ felici.
F. FF. fabricare fecerunt.
F. FI. *vel* F. FL. fratris filius.
FF. P. filii poſuêre. fratres poſuêre. fratribus poſuit.
FF. PP. FF. fortiſſimi piiſſimi feliciſſimi.
F. FQ. filiis filiabuſque.
F. FS. filius familiâs.
F. H. fecerunt hoc. fecit heres. femina honeſta.
F. H. F. fieri heres fecit. fieri heredes fecerunt.
F. H. JU. fieri heres juſſit.
F. I. fieri inſtituit. fieri juſſit.
FI. filia. filius.
FI. fide.
FIĀ. filia.
F. J. A. P. felix Julia Auguſta Pia.
FID. fide. fides. fidelis.
FID. D. fide dignus.
FID. EXERCIT. fides exercituum.
F. J. D. P. S. fieri juſſit de pecuniâ ſuâ.
FID. S. *vel* FID. SER. fidelis ſervus.
FIDUC. HER. fiduciarius heres.
FIG. figulina. figulus. figura.
FIL. filia. filius.
FIL. DULCISS. filiæ dulciſſimæ. filio dulciſſimo.
FIL. ER. filii eorum.
FILIBUS, *pro* filiis.
F. J. L. IN. F. fieri juſſit locum in fronte.
FIL. KAR. F. filio kariſſimo fecit.
FIL. MATR. PIIS. filius matris piiſſimæ, *vel* filia.
FIL. SU. filius ſuus. filia ſua.
F. J. S. fieri juſſit ſibi.
F. ITEMQ. D. D. fecit itemque dedicavit.
ΛIX. ANN. XXXIX. MEN. I. D. VI. HOR. SCIT. NEM. vixit annos triginta novem menſem unum dies ſex horas ſcit nemo.
F. L. fecit locum. fecit libens.
FL. filia. filius. Flavia.
FLA. filia.
FLAM. flamen. Flaminica.
FLAM. COL. IMMUN. PROV. BAETIC. flamen coloniarum immunium provinciæ Bæticæ.
FLAMINIC. COL. TARRAC. flaminica colonia Tarraconenſis.
FLAM. ET. II. VIRAL. COL. APUL. flamen et duum viralis coloniæ Apuli.
FLAM. PERP. DOM. AUG. Flaminica perpetua domûs Auguſtæ.
FLAM. P. H. C. P. H. C. flamini provinciæ Hiſpaniæ citeriori provincia Hiſpania citerior.
FLATUAR. ſtatuarius.
FLAV. Flavia. Flavialis.
FL. AUG. Flavius Auguſtus.
FL. AU. MAX. Flavia Aurelia Maxima.
F. L. B. fecit liberto bono.
FL. DIVI. T. flamen divi Titi.
F. L. F. fieri libens fecit, *vel* lugens.
FL. F. FL. N. Flavii filius Flavii nepos.
FL. FM. filius familiâs.
F. L. I. N. T. A. L. CO. M. ORD. PR. felix liber injunctus notariis tribunis à laterculo continens mandata ordinis primi.
F. L. LIB. LIBERTAB. Q. SUIS. OMNIB. fecit libens libertis libertabuſque ſuis omnibus.
F. L. L. P. S. fecit libentiſſimè pecuniâ ſuâ. fecit libertabus poſteris ſuis.
F. L. M. fecit libens merito.
FLM. familia, flamen.
FL. MAX. Flavia Maximiana.
FLMC. Flaminica.
FLO. *vel* FLOR. floralia.
FL. P. flamen perpetuus.
FL. QI. flamen Quirinalis.
FLS. Flavius.
FL. VAL. Flavius Valerius.
F. L. V. A. L. CO. S. T. R. L. JUSS. D. felix liber vindicandus à laterculo continens ſacros titulos rerum largitionum juſſione divinâ.
F. L. V. A. L. E. MAG. MEM. JUSS. D. felix liber venit à laterculo edendus magiſtro memoriæ juſſione divinâ.
F. L. V. A. LL. P. N. EUS. JUSS. DD felix liber venit à laterculo primicerii notariorum ejus juſſu dominorum.
F. L. V. A. L. MAG. EP. JUSS. DD. felix liber vindicandus à laterculo magiſtri epiſtolarum juſſu dominorum.
F. L. V. A. L. P. N. E. N. JUSS. AUGG felix liber veniens à laterculo principis noſtri ejus numinis juſſu Auguſtali.
F. M. fecit monumentum, *vel* memoriam. fieri mandavit. filius matri, *vel* filia. flamen Martialis.
F. MART. CAR. MONET. feriæ Martis Carnæ Monetæ.
F. MAXSU. Fabius Maxumus.
F. M. D. D. D. fecit monumentum datum decreto decurionum.
F. M. J. fieri monumentum juſſit.
F. M. S. fecit monumentum ſibi.
F. N. fecit nobis. fides noſtra.
F. N. C. fieri nobis curavit.
F. O. filiæ optimæ. filio optimo, *vel* fratri.
FO. forum.
FOED. fœderati.
FONT. fontinalia.
FOR. forum. fortuna. fortunata.
FOR. B. forum boarium.
FOR. COR. Foro Cornelii, *vel* Forum.
FORD. fordicidia.
FORIN. ROM. AR. DD. Forinæ Romæ aras dedicavit.
FOR. L. Forum Livium.
FORODRUENT. Forodruentinorum.
FORONOVANOR. Foronovanorum.
FOR. RED. Fortunæ reduci.
FOR. T. forum tranſitorium.
FORT. P. R. fortitudo populi Romani.
FOR. PRIM. Fortunæ Primigeniæ.
FOS. foſſor.
F. P. faſtus primò fecit publicè. filius patri. forma publica.
F. P. C. filius ponendum curavit.
F. P. D. filius patri dedit.
F. P. D. D. L. M. fecit publicè decreto decurionum locum monumenti.
F. P. H. C. filius patri hoc curavit.
F. P. J. filius poni juſſit.
F. P. P. filius patri poſuit.
F. Q. Flamen Quirinalis.
F. R. fecit requietorium. finibus regundis.
FR. fortis. frater. fronte. frumentarius.
$\overline{\mathrm{FR.}}$ forum. frater.
FR. A. frater amantiſſimè. frater ave.
FRA. frater.
FRA. C. fraude creditoris.
FR. D. frumenti dandi.
FRD. fraude.
FR. F. fratris filius.
FR. J. Forum Julium.
FR. L. Forum Livii. frumentarius legionis.
FROMS. fortiſſimus.
FRONT. Fronto.
F. R. P. C. filius requietorium ponendum curavit.
FRS. fortis,
FR. S. Forum Sempronii.
FRU. *vel* FRUG. frugalis. frugi.
FRUGIF. frugiferæ.
FRUM. frumentarius.
F. S. fecit ſibi. fecit ſuis. Forum Sempronii,
FS. filii foſſores.
$\overline{\mathrm{FS.}}$ fratres.
F. S. E. fieri ſibi elegit.
FS. E. factus eſt.
F. S. FT. L. M. fecit ſibi et libertis monumentum.
F. S. ET. S. fecit ſibi et ſuis.
F. S. S. fecit ſibi ſuis.
F. T. fecit titulum, *vel* tumulum.

F. T. C. fieri teſtamento curavit.

F. V. fecit vivens.

FU. filius. fuerit.

F. V. C. fieri vivens curavit.

F. V. F. fieri vivens fecit.

FUL. Fulvius.

FULMIN. FUL. fulminatori fulguratori.

FUNC. functus.

FUR. Furius.

FURR. Furrinalia.

F. V. S. fecit voto ſuſcepto.

F. V. S. L. M. fecit voto ſoluto libens meritò.

FUTORO. futurum.

G.

G. Gaius. genere. genius. gens. genus. geſta. gratia. gratis.

GA. Galeria.

GAB. Gabinius.

GAL. Galeria. Gallus. Galliæ.

GALL. Galliæ.

GALLICA. V. C. CON. Gallicano viro clariſſimo conſule.

GAL. VAL. Galerius Valerius.

GA. V. gravitas veſtra.

G. AUG. genio Auguſti.

GA. VAL. Gaius Valerius.

G. B. genio bono.

G. B. D. M. P. genio bono dicavit monumentum publicè.

G. C. Gaius Cæſar. genio civitatis, *vel* Cæſaris.

G. D. Germanicus Dacicus. gratis dedit.

GD. gaudium.

GE. gens.

GEL. Gellius.

GEM. gemina. gemella.

GEMIN. geminus.

GEN. gens. genio.

GEN. AUG. FELIC. genio Auguſti felici.

GEN. PLUT. S. genio Plutoni ſacrum.

GEN. POP. ROM. *vel* GEN. P. R. genio populi Romani.

GER. Germanicus. Germanico. Germania.

GER. DAC. Germanicus Dacicus.

GERM. Germania. Germanicus.

GERMAN. INDUTI. Germana Indutia.

GER. MAX. DAC. MAX. SARM. MAX. Germanicus Maximus Dacicus Maximus Sarmaticus Maximus.

GER. P. Germania provincia.

GER. SAR. Germanicus Sarmaticus.

G. F. gemina fidelis, *vel* felix.

G. FEL. gemina felix.

GG. gemina. geſſerunt.

$\overline{\text{GG}}$. geſſerunt.

G. L. genio loci.

GLA. gloria. gladiator.

GLAD. gladiator.

GLA. N. L. gloria nominis Latini.

GLA. R. S. gloria Romani ſenatûs.

G. L. F. genio loci factum.

GL. R. gloria Romanorum.

G. M. genio malo.

GM. Germanicus.

$\overline{\text{GM}}$. Germanus.

GM. F. gemina fidelis, *vel* felix.

G. M. V. Gemina Minervia Victrix, *id eſt legio.*

GN. gens. genius. genere. Gnæus.

GN. F. A. N. Gnæi filius Auli nepos.

GN. F. AP. N. Gnæi filius Appii nepos.

GN. MAG. IMP. Gnæus magnus imperator.

GN. N. T. M. DD. genio numini tutelari monumentum dedicavit, *vel* tutelari meo dedit.

GN. S. genio ſacrum.

GNT. gentes.

$\overline{\text{GORD}}$. Gordianus.

GOTH. Gothicus.

GOTH. M. *vel* GOTH. MAX. Gothicus Maximus.

G. P. Galliæ procurator. genio poſuit.

G. P. F. Gemina Pia Fidelis, *ſcilicet legio.*

G. P. R. genio populi Romani, *ſeu* gloria.

GR. gratis. grex.

$\overline{\text{GR}}$. gerit.

GRA. gratis.

GRAC. *vel* GRACH. Gracchus.

$\overline{\text{GRANS}}$. Gratianus.

GRAT. AG. Gratias agit.

GR. D. gratis datum, *vel* dedit.

GR. EX. gloria exercitûs.

GR. V. grex Veneta, *hoc eſt, factio.*

G. S. genio ſacrum. genio ſenatûs.

GS. Gaius. genus. geſſit.

$\overline{\text{GS}}$. geſſerunt. gravitas.

G. T. A. genio tutelari Auguſti.

G. U. genio urbis.

GUS. genus.

$\overline{\text{GUS}}$. gaviſus.

G. U. S. genio urbis ſacrum. gratis votum ſolvit.

GX. grex.

H.

H. Habet. hâc. haſtatus. heres. hîc. homo. honeſta. honor. hora. horis. hoſtis.

$\overline{\text{H}}$. heredes. heres. hora.

H. A. hoc anno.

HA. Hadrianus. hora.

H. A. C. heres amico curavit.

H. A. E. C. hanc ædem ei conſtituit. hanc aram erigi curavit.

HAE. M. heredem meum.

H. A. G. F. heres agens gratias fecit, *vel* animo grato.

H. A. I. R. honore accepto impendium remiſit, *ſeu* impenſam.

H. A. L. R. hâc autem lege rogavit. hoc amico locavit requietorium.

H. AQ. hîc acquieſcit.

HAR. haruſpex.

H. ARA. H. N. S. hæc ara heredem non ſequitur.

HASTA. haſtatus.

HAST. PUR. II. haſtis puris duabus.

H. B. homo bonus.

H. B. F. homo bonæ fidei.

H. B. M. E. hæres bene merenti erexit.

H. B. M. F. heres bene merenti fecit.

H. B. M. F. C. heres bene merenti faciundum curavit.

H. B. M. P. heres bene merenti poſuit.

H. C. heres curavit. heredes curaverunt.

H. C. CU. hîc condi curavit. hoc cinerarium conſtituit.

H. C. D. D. huic collegio dedicaverunt.

H. C. E. hîc condita eſt. *vel* conditus.

H. C. I. R. honore contentus impendium remiſit.

HC. L. hunc locum.

HC. L. S. P. S. hunc locum ſepulturæ poſuit ſibi.

HC. V. hîc voluit.

$\overline{\text{HC}}$. V. hunc virum.

H. D. hîc dedicavit, *vel* dedit.

H. D. D. heredes dono dedêre. honori domûs divinæ.

H. DD. hîc dedicaverunt, *vel* dederunt.

H. D. M. hoc dedit monumentum. hoc dari mandavit.

$\overline{\text{HDNUS}}$. *vel* HDR. Hadrianus.

H. D. S. hoc dedit ſepulchrum. hoc de ſuo.

HE. M. F. S. P. heres monumentum fecit ſuâ pecuniâ.

H. E. P. heres ejus poſuit. hîc eſt poſitus.

HER. heres. hereditas. Herennius.

HERC. AUG. Herculi Auguſto.

HERC. ROM. COND. Herculi Romæ conditori.

HERED. B. M. F. CU. heredes bene merenti faciundum curaverunt.

HERED. EX. T. F. C. heredes ex teſtamento fieri curaverunt.

HER. EX. H-S. XI. heres ex ſeſtertiis undecim.

HER. F. heres fecit.

HER. FAC. CUR. heres faciundum curavit.

HER. FEC. heres fecit.

HERR. heredes.

HER. S. Herculi ſacrum.

H. E. S. hîc eſt ſitus, *vel* ſepultus.

H. E. S. S. T. T. L. hîc eſt ſitus ſit tibi terra levis.

H. E. T. F. heres ex teſtamento fecit.

H. E. T. F. J. heres ex teſtamento fieri juſſit. hoc ex teſtamento fieri juſſit.

H. ET. L. heres et liberti.

HETR. Hetruſcus.

H. E. V. heredem eſſe voluit.

H. EX. T. heres ex teſtamento.

H. EX. T. E. heres ex teſtamento erexit.

H. EX. T. EST. heres ex teſtamento eſt.

H. F. heres fecit. hîc faciundum. honeſta femina, *vel* filia.

H. F. C. heres faciundum curavit.

H. FF. hîc fabricaverunt.

H. F. H. F. S. M. honeſta femina hoc fecit ſibi monumentum.

H. F. S. C. A. heredes fecerunt ſumptu communi aram.

H. H. homo honeſtus.

HH. heredes.

$\overline{\text{HH}}$. heredes.

H. H. A. P. S. hîc habet actionem ponendi ſepulchrum.

HH. E. B. M. F. heredes ejus bene merenti fecerunt.

HH. F. M. F. D. heredes filios meos facere damno.

H. H. M. N. S. heredes hoc monumentum non ſequitur, *vel* non ſequuntur.

HH. P. heredes poſuerunt.

H. H. P. P. Hiſpaniarum provinciarum.

H. H. S. S. heres hoc ſepulchrum ſequitur.

H. J. hîc jacet. homo juſtus.

HIC. ADQ. hîc adquieſcit.

HIC. LOC. HER. N. S. *vel* HIC. LOC. HER. NON. SEQ. hic locus heredem non ſequitur.

H. J. I. heredes juſſu illorum.

H. II. hora ſecunda. horis duabus.

HILAR. P. R. hilaritas populi Romani.

HIL. SER. CUR. Hilarus ſervus curavit.

HISP. Hiſpania.

H. IUS. heres inſtitutus.

H. K. N. ave kariſſime nobis.

H. L. hâc lege. hoc loco.

H. L. D. hîc locum dedit, *vel* hunc.

H. L. ET. M. H. N. S. hic locus et monumentum heredes non ſequitur.

H. L. F. S. F. S. hunc locum fecit ſibi filius ſuis.

H. L. H. N. S. hic locus heredes non ſequitur.

H. L. H. N. T. hunc locum heres non teneat.

H. L. M. hic locus monumenti.

H. L. N. honeſto loco natus.

H. L. R. hâc lege rogatum. hanc legem rogavit. hîc locavit requietorium.

H-L-S. ſeſtertius.

H. L. S. H. N. S. hunc locum ſepulturæ heres non ſequitur. hunc locum ſcripti heredes non ſequuntur.

H. M. hoc mandavit. hoc monumentum. honeſta mulier. honeſtâ miſſione. hora mortis.

H. $\overline{\text{M}}$. *vel* H. $\overline{\text{M}}$. honeſta mulier.

HM. hymnus.

H. M. AD. H. N. T. *vel* H. M. AD. H. N. TRAN. hoc monumentum ad heredes non tranſit.

H. M. D. A. huic monumento dolus abeſt, *vel* abeſto.

H. M. D. M. AB. huic monumento dolus malus abeſt, *vel* abeſto.

H. M. D. M. A. E. huic monumento dolus malus abſens eſto.

H. M. D. M. H. huic monumento dolus malus abeſto, *H. pro A.*

H. M. E. hîc monumentum elegit. hoc monumentum erexit. homini memoriæ egregiæ.

H. M. E. H. I. S. hoc monumentum ejus heres inſtitutus ſequitur.

H. M. E. H. N. R. hoc monumentum exterum heredem non recipit.

H. M. E. H. N. S. hoc monumentum exterum heredem non ſequitur.

H. M. EXTR. H. N. SEQ. hoc monumentum exteri heredes non ſequuntur.

H. M. F. heres monumentum fecit. hoc mandavit fieri.

H. M. G. N. S. hoc monumentum gentiles non ſequitur, *vel* non ſequuntur.

H. M. H. hîc monumentum habet. hoc mandavit heres.

H. M. HER. S. hoc monumentum heres ſequitur.

H. M. H. N. A. hoc monumentum heredes non accipit.

H. M. H. N. S. hoc monumentum heres non ſequitur.

H. M. H. N. S. E. hoc monumentum heredes non ſequitur exteros.

H. M. H. N. S. N. H. H. hoc monumentum heredes non ſequitur nec heredes heredum.

H. M. H. N. S. N. EX. hoc monumentum heredes non ſequitur nec exteros. hoc monumentum heredes noſtri ſequuntur non exteri.

H. M. H. S. hoc monumentum heres ſequitur, *vel* heredes.

H. M. IN. F. P. X. IN. A. P. X. habet monumentum in fronte pedes decem in agro pedes decem, *vel* huic monumento.

H. M. M. H. M. N. S. F. humanitatis mala metuens hoc monumentum nomine ſuo fecit.

H. M. P. hic monumentum poſuit. hoc monumentum poſuit.

H. M. P. CO. ET. F. hoc monumentum poſuit conjugi et filiis.

H. M. P. P. hoc monumentum propriâ pecuniâ. hoc monumentum publicè poſuêre.

H. M. P. P. S. hoc monumentum publicè poſuit ſibi.

H. M. S. M. hoc mandavit ſibi monumentum.

H. M. S. S. E. H. N. S. hoc monumentum ſive ſepulchrum exteros heredes non ſequitur.

H. M. T. P. hunc matri titulum poſuit.

H. M. V. hîc monumentum voluit. honeſtæ memoriæ vir.

H. M. V. S. P. hîc monumentum vivens ſibi poſuit, *vel* hoc.

H. M. UU. FECIT. hoc monumentum univerſis fecit.

H. N. D. M. A. heredi non datur monumenti actio.

H. N. S. heres non ſequitur.

H. N. S. N. L. S. heres non ſequitur noſtrum locum ſepulturæ, *vel* heredem.

H. O. hoſtis occiſus.

HO. homo. honeſtus. honor. hora.

HOC. M. H. N. F. P. hoc monumentum heredes noſtri fecerunt ponere.

HOC. SAX. SUB. ASC. DED. EST. hoc ſaxum ſub Aſciâ dedicatum eſt.

HO. H̅. homo honeſtus.

HOM. homo.

HON. honeſtus. honore. Honorius.

HONO. honor.

HON. USUS. honore uſus.

HOR. *vel* HORAT. Horatia, *tribut*.

HOR. NUL. hora nulla.

HOS. hoſtis.

HOSS. hoſtes.

H. O. S. hoc ordinavit ſepulchrum. hîc oſſa ſita.

HO. V. hora quinta. horis quinque.

H. P. haſta pura. hîc poſitus. honeſta perſona. honeſtus puer. hora prima.

H. P. C. heres ponendum curavit. hîc ponendum curavit.

H. P. C. L. D. D. D. heres ponendum curavit loco dato decreto decurionum.

H. R. hîc requieſcit.

HR. heres. hora.

H. RC. honeſtæ recordationis.

H. R. E. J. Q. M. E. A. hanc rem è jure Quiritum meam eſſe ago.

H. R. I. P. hîc requieſcit in pace. honore recepto impendium remiſit.

H. S. hîc ſita. hîc ſitus. hîc ſepulta, *vel* ſepultus. huic ſepulcro.

H S. HS. ſeſtertium. ſeſtertius.

H S. duo ſemis.

H-S. CCCC. ſeſtertiis quatuorcentum.

H. S. C. P. S. hîc ſibi curavit poni ſepulcrum hoc ſepulcrum condidit pecuniâ ſuâ, hoc ſibi condidit proprio ſumptu.

H. S. DD. hoc ſibi dedit, *vel* dedicavit.

H. S. E. hîc ſepulta eſt, *vel* ſepultus. hîc ſita eſt, *ſeu* ſitus.

H. S. E. C. C. H. hîc ſitus eſt curantibus heredibus. hoc ſibi erexit cum cæteris heredibus.

H. SEDEM. S. V. P. hanc ſedem ſibi viventes poſuêre, *vel* ſibi vivus poſuit.

H. S. E. H. T. F. C. hîc ſitus eſt heres titulum fieri curavit.

H. S. EI. F. L. hoc ſepulcrum ei fieri legavit.

H. S. E. S. T. T. L. hîc ſitus eſt ſit tibi terra levis, *vel* hîc ſita.

H. S. E. T. F. J. hîc ſitus eſt teſtamento fieri juſſit, *vel* hîc ſita.

H. S. E. T. F. J. H. F. C. hîc ſitus eſt teſtamento fieri juſſit heres faciundum curavit.

H. S. F. hîc ſitus fuit. hoc ſibi fecit. hoc ſacellum fecit. hoc ſolus fecit.

H. S. F. H. T. F. hîc ſitus fuit heres titulum fecit, *vel* heredes titulum fecerunt.

H. S. F. L. S. P. D. D. hunc ſibi fecit locum ſepulturæ permiſſum decreto decurionum.

H. S. F. S. T. T. L. hîc ſitus fuit ſit tibi terra levis.

H. S. HH. N. S. hoc ſepulcrum heredes non ſequitur. hoc ſepulcrum heres habeat nomine ſuo.

H. S. H. N. S. COM. hoc ſepulcrum heredibus non ſit commune.

H. S. IN. FR. habet ſepulcrum in fronte.

H-S. III. M. N. ſeſtertiis tribus mille numûm.

H-S. IX. ∞. ſeſtertiis novem mille.

H. S. L. hoc ſibi legavit.

H. S. 7. ⊣. F. C. hunc ſibi locum teſtamento fieri curavit.

H-S. N̅. IIII. ſeſtertiis numûm quatuor.

H-S. P. C. S. N. ſeſtertiis parvis centum ſemis numero.

H. S. P. D. V. hoc ſuâ pecuniâ dedit vivens.

H. SS. hîc ſupraſcriptis.

HSS. H̅S̅S̅. hoſtes.

H. S. S. hîc ſepulti ſunt. hîc ſiti ſunt. hoc ſibi ſepulcrum.

H-S. SS. ſeſtertiis ſupraſcriptis.

H. S. T. N. E. huic ſepulcro titulus non eſt.

H. S. V. F. M. hoc ſibi vivens fieri mandavit. hoc ſibi vivens fecit monumentum.

H. S. V. M. N. hoc ſibi vivens monumentum nuncupavit.

H. S. V. S. P. hanc ſedem vivus ſibi poſuit.

H. S. ∞. N̅. ſeſtertiis mille numûm.

H-S. ∞ ∞ ∞ CCCCL. ſeſtertiis tribus mille quatuor centum quinquaginta.

HT. habet.

H. T. H. N. S. hunc titulum heres non ſequitur.

HTS. hereditas.

HTT. hereditates.

H. T. U. P. heres titulo uſus poſuit. hunc titulum vivus poſuit.

H. U. Hiſpaniæ utriuſque. honeſtus vir. honore uſi. honore uſus. horâ quintâ. horis quinque.

HU. hujus.

HUC. hunc.

H. V. D. hoc vivens dedit. hoc volens dedicavit. hoc votum dedit.

H. V. D. ARG. P. X. hoc volens dedicavit argenti pondo decem, *vel* hoc votum.

H. V. D. P. S. hoc volens dedicavit proprio ſumptu, *vel* pecuniâ ſuâ.

H. V. F. hoc vivens fecit. hoc voluit fieri.

H. VIII. S. B. B. horis octo ſemis bene bene, *hoc eſt*, feliciter.

HUIM. hujuſmodi.

H. VIRO. duûm viro. *H pro duplici I.*

H. V. M. hîc voluit monumentum. hoc vivens mandavit.

H. VR. honeſtus vir.

H̅U̅S̅. hujus.

H. V. S. P. hoc vivens ſibi poſuit. honore uſus ſumptum prohibuit.

H. U. S. R. honore uſus ſumptum remiſit.

H. U. S. R. L. D. D. D. honore uſus ſumptum remiſit loco dato decreto decurionum.

I.

I. Ibi. id eſt. immortalis. imperator. in. incomparabilis. inferis. inter. intrà. invenit. invictus. Jovis. ipſe. iterum. judex. Jupiter. juſſit ſemel. unum. *aſſis nota.*

IA. intrà.

I. AG. in agro.

JAN. Janus. Januarius.

JAN. CLU. janum cluſit.

I. A. P. in agro pedes.

I. A. P. XV. in agro pedes quindecim.

I. A. S. F. itus ambitus ſine fraude.

IA. T. C. intra tempus conſtitutum.

I. C. judex cognitionum.

IC. hîc. *in Româ ſubterraneâ.*

J. D. inferis diis. Jovi dedicatum. Iſidi deæ, juſſu deî.

ID. idibus. iduarii. idus.

I̅D̅. inde.

ID. AU. idem Auguſti.

J. D. C. juris dicendi causâ.

I. D. M. inferis dîs maledictis. Jovi deo magno.

J. D. N. CIV. judex delegatus nomine civium.

I̅D̅N̅E̅. indictione.

I. D. NM. in Dei nomine.

J. D. P. jure dicundo præeſt.

IDQ. idemque.

ID. QUOT. A. D. F. H-S. idem quot annis det fiſco ſeſtertios centum.

I. D. T. S. P. in diem tertium ſive perendinum.

J. E. judex eſto.

I̅E̅A̅. interea.

I. F. in foro. juſſu fecit.

IF. interfuit.

I. F. B. in foro boario.

I. F. C. in foro Cæſaris. ipſe fieri curavit.

I. F. C. A. *vel* I. F. CS. A. in foro Cæſaris Auguſti.

I. F. FL. *vel* I. F. FLAM. in foro Flaminii.

I. F. H. I. F. HA. *vel* I. F. HR. in foro Hadriani.

I. FNT. in fronte.

I. FO. in foro.

I. FO. B. in foro boario.

I. FO. C. in foro Cæſaris.

I. FO. CS. in foro Cæſaris.

I. FO. P. in foro Pacis.

I. FO. POMP. in foro Pompilii.

I. FO. POP. in foro Popilii.

I. FO. P. R. E. A. D. P. in foro pro roſtris et ante diem pridie.

I. F. P. LAT. in fronte pedes latum.

I. F. P. LX. R. P. LX. in fronte pedes ſexaginta retro pedes ſexaginta.

I. F. P. XIII. I. A. P. T. in fronte pedes treſdecim in agro pedes totidem.

I. FR. in fronte.

I. FR. P. LAT. in fronte pedes latitudinis.

IF. S. S. inferiùs ſcripti ſunt.

I. FT. in fronte.

IFT. interfuerunt.

IG. igitur.

J. H. jacet hîc.

I. H. D. D. in honorem deorum dearum. in honorem domûs divinæ.

I. J. in jure.

II. iterum. ſecundùm. duo.

I̅I̅. M. iteratus miles.

II. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo.

JJT. *pro* et. *duplici J loco E.*

I̅I̅. V. duûm vir.

II. V. D. D. duûm viris dedicantibus.

I̅I̅. VIR. duûm vir. duûm viri.

II. VIR. AUG. duûm vir Auguſtalis.

II. VIRAL. duûm viralis.

I̅I̅. VIR. ALT. ET. QQ. duûm vir altero et quinquennali.

I̅I̅. VIR. CC. A. duûm vir centuriandis agris.

I̅I̅. VIR. COL. duûm vir coloniæ.

I̅I̅. VIR. COL. DAC. SARMIZ. duûm vir coloniæ Dacicæ Sarmizgetuſæ.

I̅I̅. VIR. D. S. P. duûm vir de ſuo poſuit.

I̅I̅. VIR. J. D. duûm vir jure dicundo.

I̅I̅. VIR. J. D. QQ. duûm vir jure dicundo quinquennalis.

I̅I̅. VIR. MUNI. duûm vir municipii.

I̅I̅. VIRI. PP. duûm viri poſuêre.

I̅I̅. VIR. QUIN. COL. JUL. HISPELL. duûm vir quinquennalis coloniæ Juliæ Hiſpelle.

II. VIR. QQ Q. R. P. O. PEC. ALIMENT. duûm viro quinquennali quæſtori reipublicæ operum pecuniæ alimentariæ.

I̅I̅. VIR. TUDER. duûm vir Tuderti.

IIX. octo.

IIXX. duo de viginti. decem et octo.
III. COS. tertiùm conſul.
III. KAL. SEXT. tertio kalendas Sextilis.
III. N. JUN. tertio nonas Junii.
III. V. *vel* **III. VIR.** trium vir. trium viri.
III. VIR. AED. CER. trium vir ædilis Cerealis.
IIII. quarta. quartùm. quatuor.
IIII. VIR. J. D. quatuor vir juri dicundo.
IIII. K. OCT. quarto kalendas Octobris.
IIIIRALICIS. quadrum viralicis.
IIII. V. quatuor vir.
IIII. V. quatuor viratus.
IIII. VIR. A. P. F. quatuor vir argento publico feriundo, *vel* auro.
IIII. VIREI. JOUR. DEIC. quatuor viri juri dicundo.
IIII. VIR. J. D. S. C. FERENTIN. quatuor vir juri dicundo ſenatûs conſulto Ferentinorum.
IIII. VIR. M. A. A. quatuor vir municipii Albæ Auguſtæ.
IIII. VIR. PR. J. D. ADL. AER. quatuor vir præfectus juridicundo adlectus ærario.
IIIIII. VIR. AUG. ſextùm vir Auguſtalis.
IIIIII. VIR. AED. POT. ſevir ædilitiâ poteſtate.
IIIIII. VIR. QQ. ID. ſevir quinquennalis juri dicundo.
I. L. illius liberta, *vel* libertus.
IL. illuſtris.
I. L. D. ipſius liberta dedit, *vel* libertus. ipſe libens dedit.
I. L. F. illius liberta fecit, *vel* libertus.
J. L. H. jus liberorum habens.
I. L. P. ipſe libens poſuit. in loco publico. illius liberta poſuit, *vel* libertus.
I. L. R. in loco religioſo.
J. L. S. juſſit locum ſepulturæ.
J. M. Jovi magno. Iſidi magnæ. juſſit monumentum.
IM. imago. immortalis. imperator. interciſus, *hoc eſt, dies.*
IM. CAES. imago Cæſaris.
I. M. CT. *vel* **I. M. CTI.** in mediâ civitate.
I. MD. in medio.
IM. I. decem millia.
IMM. immolavit. immortalis. immunis.
IMM. A. IIII. immunis annis quatuor.
IMM. II. HON. IIII. immunis iterum honoratus quartùm.
IM. P. in pace.
IMP. impensâ. imperator. imperio.
IMP. A. *vel* **IMP. AU.** imperator augur. imperator Auguſtus.
IMP. A. X. imperator augur decemvir.
IMP. CAES. AUG. LUD. SEC. XV. S. F. imperatoris Cæſaris Auguſti, ludos ſæculares, quindecim vir ſacris faciundis.
IMP. CAES. C. VIB. TREB. imperator Cæſar Caius Vibius Trebonianus.
IMP. CAES. DIVI. F. III. VIR. R. P. C. imperator Cæſar Divi filius trium vir reipublicæ conſtituendæ.
IMP. CAES. DOMITIAN. AUG. GERM. COS. XI. CENS. POT. P. imperator Cæſar Domitianus Auguſtus Germanicus conſul undecimùm cenſoriâ poteſtate perpetuus.
IMP. CAES. M. ANT. imperator Cæſar Marcus Antoninus.
IMP. CAES. M. CASS. LAT. imperator Cæſar Marcus Caſſius Latinus.
IMP. CAES. P. LIC. imperator Cæſar Publius Licinius.
IMP. CAES. TRAJAN. HADRIAN. OPT. AUG. G. D. PARTH. imperator Cæſar Trajanus Hadrianus optimus auguſtus Germanicus Dacius Parthicus.
IMP. CAES. VESPAS. AUG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. imperator Cæſar Veſpaſianus Auguſtus pontifex maximus tribunitiâ poteſtate pater patriæ.
IMP. C. C. JUN. imperator Cæſar Caſſius junior.
IMP. C. C. M. AUR. imperator Cæſar Caius Marcus Aurelius.
IMP. C. C. VAL. imperator Cæſar Caius Valerius.
IMP. C. GAL. VAL. imperator Cæſar Galerius Valerius.
IMP. C. L. DOM. imperator Cæſar Lucius Domitius.
IMP. C. M. A. imperator Cæſar Marcus Aurelius.
IMP. C. M. ANN. imperator Cæſar Marcus Annius.
IMP. C. MA. VAL. imperator Cæſar Marcus Aurelius Valerius.
IMP. C. M. AUR. imperator Cæſar Marcus Aurelius.
IMP. C. M. AUR. CL. imperator Cæſar Marcus Aurelius Claudius.
IMP. C. M. AUR. SEV. imperator Cæſar Marcus Aurelius Severus.
IMP. C. M. AUR. VAL. imperator Cæſar Marcus Aurelius Valerius.
IMP. C. M. CASS. LAT. imperator Cæſar Marcus Caſſius Latinus.
IMP. C. M. CL. imperator Cæſar Marcus Claudius.
IMP. C. M. JUL. imperator Cæſar Marcus Julius.
IMP. C. M. OP. SEV. imperator Cæſar Marcus Opelius Severus.
IMP. C. M. Q. imperator Cæſar Meſius Quintus.
IMP. C. M. ACIL. imperator Cæſar Manius Acilius.
IMP. C. P. HEL. PERT. imperator Cæſar Publius Helvius Pertinax.
IMP. C. P. LIC. imperator Cæſar Publius Licinius.
IMP. C. P. VAL. LIC. imperator Cæſar Publius Valerius Licinius.
IMP. C. Q. NON. REGILIAN. imperator Cæſar Quintus Nonius Regilianus.
IMP. CS. imperator Cæſar.
IMP. CS. A. imperator Cæſar Auguſtus.
IMP. C. SEX. JUL. imperator Cæſar Sextus Julius.
IMP. D. F. P. P. imperator Divi filius pater patriæ.
IMPER. RECEPT. imperio recepto.
IMP. II. VII. VIR. EPUL. imperator ſecundùm ſeptem vir epulonum.
IMP. IP. imperio ipſarum.
IMP. L. AUR. VER. imperator Lucius Aurelius Verus.
IMP. N. imperator noſter.
IMP. P. M. imperator pontifex maximus.
IMPP. imperatores.
IMPP. CAESS. DD. INVICTIS. imperatores Cæſares domini invictiſſimi.
IMP. POS. imperio poſuit.
IMPPP. imperatores.
IMP. SER. SUL. imperator Servius Sulpitius.
IMP. SEX. DICT. PERP. imperator ſextùm dictator perpetuus.
IMP. T. AEL. CAES. HADR. imperator Titus Ælius Cæſar Hadrianus.
IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AUG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. imperator Titus Cæſar Veſpaſianus Auguſtus pontifex maximus tribunitiâ poteſtate pater patriæ.
IMP. TER. imperator tertiùm.
IMP. T. VESP. AUG. REST. imperator Titus Veſpaſianus Auguſtus reſtituit.
IMPUB. DULCISS. impubera dulciſſima. impuber dulciſſimus.
IMP. XII. ACT. imperator duodecimùm Actiacus, *hoc eſt,* Apollo.
I. M. S. inferis manibus ſacrum. Iſidi magnæ ſacrum. Jovi magno ſacrum. Junoni magnæ ſacrum.
IM. S. impensâ ſuâ.
I. M. T. *vel* **I. M. TPL.** in medio templi.
IM. V. I. S. L. immolatâ victimâ Jovi ſanctè litavit.
IN. inimicus. inſcripſit. interea.
IN. AG. P. X. in agro pedes decem.
IN. AG. P. XV. IN. F. P. XXV. in agro pedes quindecim in fronte pedes vigintiquinque.
IN. A. P. IIII. IN. L. P. X. in agro pedes quatuor in latus pedes decem, *vel* in longum.
INCL. incola. inclitus.
IN. CONUB. in connubio.
IND. indictio. indictione.
IN. DM. in domino.
IN. E. L. F. E. in ejus locum factus eſt.
IN. F. in fronte.
INF. inferat.
IN. F. AER. PP. R. H-S. M. N. inferat ærario populi Romani ſeſtertios mille numûm.
IN. FA. P. VI. S. IN. AG. P. IX. S. in faciem pedes ſex ſemis in agro pedes novem ſemis.
IN. F. IN. A. V. L. P. X. in fronte in agro verſus longum pedes decem.
IN. FO. in foro, in fundo.
IN. FO. P. in foro poſuit.
IN. F. P. in fronte pedes.
IN. F. P. LAT. in fronte pedes latum.
IN. F. P. VII. IN. AG. P. R. S. in fronte pedes ſeptem in agro pedes retro ſemis, *ſeu* recti.
IN. F. P. V. S. in fronte pedes quinque ſemis.
IN. F. P. XIII. IN. AGR. P. XX. in fronte pedes treſdecim in agro pedes viginti.
IN. FR. L. P. X. C. ∽ ∽ ∽ in fronte latum pedes decem cum triente.
IN. FR. P. RETR. P. in fronte pedes retro pedes.
IN. FR. P. XV. S. in fronte pedes quindecim ſemis.
IN. FR. P. XX. IN. AGR. P. XX. in fronte pedes viginti in agro pedes viginti.
IN. FR. P. XXXVII. S. in fronte pedes triginta ſeptem ſemis.
IN. F. T. in Foro Trajani, *vel* Tranſitorio.
IN. H. in honorem.
IN. H. D. D. in honorem deorum. in honorem domûs divinæ.
IN. H. D. D. AUGG. in honorem dominorum Auguſtorum, *vel* domûs divinæ.
IN. H. D. D. J. O. M. in honorem deorum dearum Jovi optimo maximo.
IN. H. H. in hoc honore.
IN. H. L. S. E. in hâc lege ſcriptum eſt.
IN. HO. R. P. MART. TE. D. D. in honorem rei publicæ Marti templum dedicavit.
IN. H. S. in hoc ſepulchro.
IN. H. T. SUNT. COM. OR. H. S. in hoc titulo ſunt comprênſa ornamenta hujus ſepulchri.
INL. inluſtris.
INLL. PP. inluſtres patricii.
INL. M. T. inluſtris magnificentia tua.
IN. LOC. in loco.
IN. L. P. X. in latum pedes decem.
IN. LUC. D. D. VIA. CAMP. in luco deæ diæ Viâ Campanâ.
IN. MAG. M. E. in magiſtratu mortuus eſt.
IN. MAG. M. E. IN. E. L. F. E. in magiſtratu mortuus eſt in ejus locum factus eſt.
IN. MAG. OCCIS. E. in magiſtratu occiſus eſt.
IN. M. M. E. in magiſtratu mortuus eſt.
IN. OMNIB. CASTISS. in omnibus caſtiſſima.
IN. P. IN. PA. *vel* **IN. PE.** in pace.
IN. P. D. NON. F. in poteſtatem deorum non fuiſſet.
IN. PROEL. OCCIS. E. in prœlio occiſus eſt.
IN. R. P. in republicâ.
IN. R. P. S. FUNC. in re publicâ ſuâ functus.
IN. S. in ſuis.
IN. SING. H. in ſingulos homines.
INSPER. H. M. P. inſperato hoc monumentum poſuit.
IN. S. R. *vel* **IN. SN. RO.** in ſenatu Romano.
INT. initio. interciſus, *dies.*
INT. intus.
INTEG. FA. L. integræ famæ liberta.
INTERAMN. Interamna. Interamnates.
INT. URB. introïtus urbis.
IN. TUT. NS. N. D. in tutelam noſtri nominis dedit.
INV. AUG. invicto Auguſto.
IN. V. I. S. inluſtris vir infrà ſcriptus.
J. O. ET. D. DQ. Jovi optimo et dîs deabuſque.
J. O. M. C. Jovi optimo maximo conſervatori.
J. O. M. D. Jovi optimo maximo dedicatum.
J. O. M. D. CON. Jovi optimo maximo dîs conſentibus.
J. O. M. D. D. SAC. Jovi optimo maximo dîs deabus ſacrum.

J. O. M. D. J. Jovis optimi maximi divino juſſu.

J. O. M. ET. GENIO. P. R. ET. VENALIC. Jovi optimo maximo et genio populi Romani et Venaliciorum.

J. O. M. H. AUG. Jovi optimo maximo honori Auguſto.

J. O. M. IM. Jovi optimo maximo immortali.

J. O. M. J. R. Jovi optimo maximo Junoni reginæ.

J. O. M. SACR. VOT. P. SUSC. PRO. SAL. ET. REC. Jovi optimo maximo ſacrum vota publica ſuſcepta pro ſalute et reditu.

J. O. M. S. P. Q. R. V. S. PR. S. IMP. CAES. QUOD. PER. EU. R. P. IN. AMP. ATQ. TRAN. S. E. Jovi optimo maximo ſenatus populus que Romanus votis ſuſceptis pro ſalute imperatoris Cæſaris quòd per eum reſpublica in ampliorem atque tranquilliorem ſtatum eſt.

JOVI. AUGG. Jovi Auguſtorum.

JOVI. FULMIN. FULG. Jovi fulminatori fulguratori.

JOVI. O. M. OB. C. S. Jovi optimo maximo ob cives ſervatos.

JOV. T. VICT. CONSER. DD. NN. AUG. ET. CAES. Jovi tonanti victori conſervatori dominorum noſtrorum Auguſti et Cæſaris.

J. P. indulgentiſſimo patrono. innocentiſſimo puero. in pace: juſſit poni.

IP. A. imperator Auguſtus.

I. PCE. in pace.

IP. CS. imperator Cæſar.

J. P. N. M. Julia Paterna Narbonenſis Martia, *hoc eſt*, colonia.

I. P. S. in pace ſepultus. Jovi paganico ſacrum.

I. Q. P. idemque probavit.

J. R. Jovi regi. Junoni reginæ. jure rogavit.

I. S. in ſenatu. in ſuis.

J. S. C. D. N. M. Q. E. D. D. judex ſacrarum cognitionum devotus numini majeſtatique ejus dedicavit.

I. S. D. inferis ſacrum diîs.

ISDES. COS. iiſdem conſulibus.

I. S. F. ipſe ſibi fecit.

I. S. L. M. ipſe ſolvit lubens merito.

J. S. M. R. Juno ſoſpita magna regina.

I. S. S. inferiùs ſcripta ſunt.

ISTETIT. ſtetit.

I. S. V. P. impenſâ ſuâ vivus poſuit, *ſeu* vivi poſuêre.

IT. iterum.

I̅T̅. item. inter. interdum.

ITA. interea.

I. T. C. intra tempus conſtitutum.

IT. COSS. iterum conſulibus.

ITHM. item. *H. pro* E.

I̅T̅. P. inter pedes.

IT. P. VI. intus pedes ſex.

J. V. juſtus vir.

IV. quatuor.

JUD. Judæa. judex. judicium.

JUD. CAP. Judæa capta.

JUD. EX. IIII. DEC. judex ex quartâ decuriâ.

JUD. SACR. COGNIT. judex ſacrarum cognitionum.

I. U. E. E. RP. F. S. V. C. ita ut eris è republicâ fide ſuâ ve cenſuêre.

JUG. jugali.

JUL. Julia. Julius.

JUL. ANTON. M. F. Julius Antonius Marci filius.

JUL. AUG. MAT. CAES. Julio Auguſta mater Cæſarum.

JUL. P. AREL. Julia Pia Arelate.

JUN. Junia. Junius. Juno.

JUN. D. D. OV. N. II. junioribus dîs deabus opes numero duas, *ſeu* oves nefrendes duas.

JUNI. junior.

JUN. LUN. REG. SACR. Junoni Lucinæ reginæ ſacrum, *vel* lunæ.

JUNONIB. Junonibus.

JUNO. R. ET. MINER. SAC. Junoni reginæ & Minervæ ſacrum.

JURD. juridicus. juriſdictio.

JUR. DIC. jure dicundo.

JURID. PER. FLAM. ET. UMBR. juridicus per Flaminiam et Umbriam.

JUR. REG. juridicus regionis.

J. V. T. TARRACON. Julia Victrix Tirennica Tarraco.

JUV. *vel* JUVEN. juvenis.

JUVEN. M. juvenum moderator.

JUVEN. MED. juvenes Mediolanenſes.

IXI. duodecies. nonus decimus.

IXIX. *vel* IXXI. duo de viginti.

IXT. L. juxta locum.

K.

K. Kæſa. Kæſio. Kæſo. Kaia. kalendæ. kalumnia. kandidatus. kaput. kardo. kariſſima. kariſſimus. Kartago.

ꓘ. kariſſima. Kaia.

K. kalendæ. kariſſimi. kaſtra.

K. A. kariſſime ave.

KA. kariſſima. kaſtra.

KAD. P. S. Kadomi pecunia ſignata.

KA. F. J. kariſſimæ fieri juſſit, *vel* kariſſimo.

K. AG. kalendæ Auguſti.

KAL. JAN. kalendis Januariis.

K. APR. N. kalendis Aprilis nefaſtus.

KAR. kariſſima. kariſſimus. karus.

KARC. karcer.

KAR. C. Kartago civitas.

K̅A̅R̅O̅. Kartago.

K. AUG. kalendæ Auguſt.

K. B. M. kariſſimæ bene merenti, *vel* kariſſimo.

K. CON. Θ. kariſſimæ conjugi defunctæ.

K. D. kalendis Decembris. kapite diminutus.

K. FAB. AMBUST. Kæſo Fabius Ambuſtus.

K. F. A. N. Kæſonis filius Auli nepos.

K̅. FR. kalendis Februarii.

K. J. kalendæ Januarii. Junii. Julii.

KI. kariſſimi.

K. JAN. F. kalendæ Januarii faſtus.

KK. kariſſimi.

K. L. Kæſonis libertus. kaput legis.

K. DEC. kalendis Decembris.

K. L. III. kaput legis tertium.

K̅M̅. kariſſimus.

K. MAR. N. P. kalendæ Martii nefaſtus primo.

K. N. Kæſonis nepos. kalendis Novembris. kariſſime nobis.

K. N. B. kariſſime nobis bale, *pro* vale.

K. P. kariſſime parens.

K. P. R. kaſtra populi Romani.

K. PR. kohors prætoria.

K. Q. kalendis Quintilis.

KR. kariſſimus.

KR. AM. N. karus amicus noſter.

KR. C. Kartago civitas. kariſſima conjux, *vel* kariſſimus.

KR. M. kara memoria.

K. S. kalendis Sextilis. karus ſuis.

KS. AM. N. karus amicus noſter.

K. SEXT. kalendis Sextilis.

L.

L. Laribus. Latinus. latum. legavit. lex. legio. libens. libera. liber. liberta. libertus. libra. locavit. locum. locus. longum. lubens. ludus. Lucius. Lucia. luſtrum. quinquaginta. ſeſtertius. aſſis.

7. legio. libertus.

⅂. libertus. Lucia.

L. A. libens animo.

LA. C. Latini coloni.

L. A. D. libens animo dedit. locus alteri datus.

L. ADQ. locus adquiſitus.

L. AEL. Lucius Ælius.

L. AEL. AUR. COMM. AUG. P. FEL. Lucius Ælius Aurelius Commodus Auguſtus pius felix.

L. AFRA. Lucius Afranius.

L. AG. lex Agraria.

L. AIMLI. M. F. PP. Lucius Aimilius Marci filius proprætor.

L. AN. Lucius Anius.

L. ANICI. L. F. Lucius Anicius Lucii filius.

L. AP. ludi Apollinares.

LAR. lares. laurentinalia.

LAR. AUG. SAC. laribus Auguſtis ſacrum.

L. ARRUNTI. L. F. Lucius Arruntius Lucii filius.

LAT. Latina. Latinus. latitudine. latum.

LAT. P. VIII. S. latum pedes octo ſemis.

L. AUREL. COM. AUG. P. FEL. Lucius Aurelius Commodus Auguſtus pius felix.

LAUR. LAVIN. Lauro Lavinium.

LAUS. JUL. CORINT. Laus Julia Corinthus.

L. AUTRON. P. F. Lucius Autronius Publii filius.

L. B. liberta bona. libertus bonus.

LB. liberta. libertus.

L. BIB. Lucius Bibulus.

L. B. M. D. libens bene merito dicavit. locum bene merenti dedit, *vel* libertæ, *ſeu* liberto.

L. B. M. F. liberto bene merenti fecit, *ſeu* libertæ.

LB. S. libens ſolvit.

L. C. Latini cives. lege cavetur. libens curavit. loco conceſſo. locus conceſſus.

L. CAECIL. L. F. C. N. PR. COS. Lucius Cæcilius Lucii filius Caii nepos pro conſul.

L. CAEL. Lucius Cælius.

L. CASSI. L. F. Q. N. Lucius Caſſius Lucii filius Quinti nepos.

L. Ɔ. Ɔ. Ɔ. locus datus decreto decurionum.

L. CIN. Lucius Cintius.

L. C. MEMMIES. GAL. Lucius Caius Memmieſi Galli.

L. Ɔ. L. Lucii conlibertus, *vel* conliberta.

L. COT. Lucius Cotta.

L. CUP. Lucius Cupiennius.

L. D. larum divinorum. libens dedit. libertus dedit. locum dedit. locum dedicavit. locus datus.

L. D. A. B. M. libens dedit amico bene merenti.

LD. AP. F. ludos Apollinares fecit.

L. DD. locum dedêre.

L. D. D. libens dono dedit. locus datus decreto.

L. D. D. D. locus datus decreto decurionum.

L. D. DD. libens dono dedit. libens dis dedicavit.

L. IƆ. IƆ. IƆ. locus datus decreto decurionum.

L. D. D. D. C. I. locus datus decreto decurionum coloniæ ipſius.

L. D. EX. D. D. locus datus ex decreto decurionum.

L. D. D. I̅I̅I̅I̅I̅I̅. VIROR. locus datus decreto ſevirorum.

L. D. D. N. ARARIC. locus datus decreto nautarum Araricorum.

L. DIV. locus divinus.

D. DOMIT. CN. F. CN. N. AENOBARB. Lucius Domitius Cnæi filius Cnæi nepos Ænobarbus.

L. D. P. libertus domino poſuit. locum dedit publicè. locus datus publicè.

L. D. S. libens de ſuo.

L. D. S. C. locus datus ſententiâ collegii. locum de ſuo conſtituit.

L. D. S. D. libens de ſuo dedit.

L. D̅V̅I̅. locus divinus.

LE. legio.

L. E. D. lege ejus damnatus. libens ei dedit. locus ei datus.

LEG. legato. legatum. legatus. legavit. legio.

LEG. ADJ. P. F. Legio Adjutrix Pia Felix, *vel* Fidelis.

LEG. AUGG. NN. legatus Auguſtorum noſtrorum.

LEG. AUG. LEG. XVI. F. F. legato Auguſtali legionis decimæ ſextæ Flaviæ Fidelis.

LEG. AUG. PR. PR. legatus Auguſti pro prætor.

LEG. GR. V. legatus gratuitò quinquier.

LEG. I. ADJ. P. F. ANT. legio prima Adjutrix Pia Felix Antoniana.

LEG. I. ADJ. VI. P. VI. F. legio prima Adjutrix Sextùm Pia Sextùm Fidelis.

LEG. I. MINER. legio prima Minervia.

LEG. I. M. P. legio prima Minervia Pia.

LEG. II. ADJ. VI. P. VI. F. legio ſecunda Adjutrix Sextùm Pia Sextùm Fidelis.

LEG. II. ITAL. P. F. legio ſecunda Italica Pia Fidelis.

LEG. III. AUG. legio tertia Auguſta.

LEG. II. ITAL. VI. P. VI. F. legio ſecunda Italica Sextùm Pia Sextùm Fidelis.

LEG. II. P. P. F. F. A. legio ſecunda Parthica Pia Flavia Fidelis Auguſta, *ſeu* Felix Fidelis Antonina.

LEG. II. TR. FOR. legio ſecunda Trajana Fortis.

LEG. III. ITAL. F. GORDIAN. legio tertia Italica Fidelis Gordiana.

LEG. IIII. A. V. legio quarta Auguſta Victrix.

LEG. IIII. FL. FEL. legio quarta Flavia Felix.

LEG. V. ALAUD. P. FEL. legio quinta Alauda Pia Felix.

LEG. V. C. SEVI. legio quinta Caii Sevi.

LEG. V. MAC. VII. P. VII. F. legio quinta Macedonica Septimùm Pia Septimùm Fidelis.

LEG. V. MARC. legio quinta Marcia.

LEG. V. M. P. legio quinta Macedonica Pia, *vel* Marcia.

LEG. $\overline{\text{VI}}$. CLAUD. P. F. legio ſexta Claudia Pia Fidelis, *ſeu* Felix.

LEG. VI. FERR. F. C. legio ſexta Ferrea Fidelis Conſtans.

LEG. $\overline{\text{VII}}$. CL. GEM. P. FIDEL. legio ſeptima Claudia Gemina Pia Fidelis.

LEG. VII. GEM. ANT. P. FEL. legio ſeptima Gemina Antonina Pia Felix.

LEG. VIII. AUG. P. F. legio octava Auguſta Pia Fidelis, *vel* Felix.

LEG. X. FR. ANT. legio decima Fretenſis Antonina.

LEG. X. G. A. C. legio decima Gemina Auguſta Claudia.

LEG. XI. CL. VI. P. VI. F. legio undecima Claudia Sextùm Pia Sextùm Fidelis, *ſeu* Felix.

LEG. XII. FULM. legio duodecima Fulminatrix.

LEG. XIII. G. A. legio decima tertia Gemina Auguſta.

LEG. XIII. GEM. MIL. legio decima tertia Gemina Miliaria. legionis decimæ tertiæ Geminæ miles.

LEG. XIII. GEM. MU. legio decima tertia Gemina Mutiana.

LEG. XIII. G. IMP. C. C. legio decima tertia Gemina imperatoris Caii Cæſaris.

LEG. XIII. G. POET. ET. OLIM. legio decima tertia Gemina Pœtovienſium et Olimacentium.

LEG. XIII. JUN. legio decima tertia Juniorum.

LEG. XIIII. GEM. SEV. legio decima quarta Gemina Severiana, *ſeu* Severi.

LEG. XV. C. legionis decimæ quintæ centurio.

LEG. $\overline{\text{XVI}}$. FR. legio decima ſexta Fretenſis.

LEG. $\overline{\text{XVIII}}$. FIRM. legio decima octava Firmanorum.

LEG. XX. BRITANNIC. legio vigeſima Britannica.

LEG. XXI. RAP. legio vigeſima prima Rapacum.

LEG. XXII. C. F. legio vigeſima ſecunda Claudia Felix, *vel* Conſtans Fidelis.

LEG. XXII. PRIMIG. P. F. legio vigeſima ſecunda Primigenia Pia Felix, *vel* Fidelis.

LEG. XXIIII. GEM. MART. VICTR. legio vigeſima quarta Gemina Martia Victrix.

LEG. XXX. U. V. legio trigeſima Ulpia Victrix, *vel* Valens Victrix.

LEG. PRIM. ITAL. VOLUNT. legio prima Italica Voluntariorum.

LEG. PROV. GAL. NARB. legatus provinciæ Galliæ Narbonenſis.

LEG. S. S. legio ſuprà ſcripta.

LEIB. B. M. leiberto bene merenti.

L. E. LI. M. C. S. lubens et libens meritò cum ſuis.

L. EM. locus emptus.

LEM. lemonia, *hoc eſt, tribus.* Lemuria, *ſolennitas.*

LENT. MAR. COS. Lentula Marcellinus conſul.

LEP. Lepidus.

L. ET. L. FEC. libertis & libertabus fecit.

L. F. libens fecit. locum fecit. Lucii filius. luſtrum fecit.

L. FAB. L. F. HISP. Q. Lucius Fabius Lucii filius Hiſpaniæ quæſtor.

L. F. A. N. Lucii filius Auli nepos.

L. F. AP. N. Lucii filius Appii nepos.

L. FARSULEI. Lucius Farſuleius.

L. F. C. libens fieri curavit. libertis faciundum curavit. libertus fieri curavit, *vel* locum, *aut* lugens.

L. F. C. N. Lucii filius Caii nepos.

L. F. CN. N. Lucii filius Cnæi nepos.

L. F. EGERI. N. Lucii filius Egerii nepos.

L. F. F. O. M. M. D. S. libens fieri fecit omni meliori modo de ſuo.

L. F. K. N. Lucii filius Kæſonis nepos.

L. FLAC. P. F. Lucius Flaccus Publii filius.

L. F. LG. P. PRUM. JUSSU. DD. liber felix legendus præſidibus provinciarum juſſu dominorum.

L. F. V. F. locum filiis vivens fecit, *vel* lugens.

L. F. VOL. N. Lucii filius Voluſii nepos.

L. F. VOLER. N. Lucii filius Voleronis nepos.

L. FURI. CN. F. Lucius Furius Cnæi filius.

LG. legatus. legavit. legio.

L. GELL. Q. F. Lucius Gellius Quinti filius.

L. H. libertus hæres. locum hunc. locus heredum.

L. H. D. libens hoc dedit. libertus heres dedit.

L. H. F. C. libertus heres fieri curavit. locum hunc fieri curavit.

L. H. L. D. libens hunc locum dedit, *vel* libertus. locus hic liber datus. lugens hunc locum dedit.

L. J. lex Julia. locum inſtituit.

LIB. liber. Liberalia, *Liberi feſtum.* liberalitas. liberta. libertus. liberti. libra.

LIB. ANIM. VOT. libero animo votum.

LIB. ARK. liberto Arkario.

LIB. AUG. liberalitas Auguſti.

LIB. AUG. VII. liberalitas Auguſti ſeptima.

LIBB. libertæ. liberti. libertabus.

LIBB. MER. liberti merentes.

LIB. B. MER. FEC. E. M. libertæ bene merenti fecit et mihi.

LIB. COS. librarius conſulis.

LIBER. D. liberè dedit, *vel* donavit, *ſeu* dedicavit.

LIBER. L. F. P. O. M. D. S. libertus libens fieri procuravit omni modo de ſuo.

LIBER. ET. SER. FAM. CLAUD. libertus et ſervus familiæ Claudiæ.

LIBHRTIS. LIBHRTAB. QUH. POSTHRIS. QUH. libertis libertabus que poſteris que, *H pro E.*

LIB. ET. HER. libertus et heres.

LIB. ET. HER. EX. TES. F. libertus et heres ex teſtamento fecit.

LIB. LEG. librarius legionis.

LIB. LIB. POST. EOR. libertis libertabus poſteris eorum.

LIB. LIB. P. Q. E. libertis libertabus poſteris que eorum, *vel* ejus.

LIB. LIBQ. POSTQ. EOR. libertis libertabuſque poſteriſque eorum.

L. B. N. H. T. S. libertus noſter hunc titulum ſcripſit.

LIB. OFF. libertus Offarius. libertus officinator.

LIB. PUB. libertas publica.

LIC. COR. SAL. Licinius Cornelius Saloninus.

LICT. CUR. lictor curiatus.

L. J. D. A. lex Julia de adulteriis.

L. III. V. D. P. S. libertis tribus vivens de pecuniâ ſuâ. locus trium virorum decreto publicè ſumptus.

LINAR. linaria. linarius.

L. ITI. Lucius Itius.

L. JUL. L. F. SEX. N. Lucius Julius Lucii filius Sexti nepos.

L. JU. REP. lex Julia repetundarum.

L. K. luſtrum kapitolinum.

L. L. Laurentium Lavinatum. libens lubens. libentiſſimè. libertis libertabus. Lucii liberta, *vel* libertus.

LL. libentiſſimè. liberti. dupondius, *numus eſt libralis.*

L. LENT. C. MAR. COSS. Lucio Lentulo Caio Marcio conſulibus.

L. L. FA. Q. L. libertis libertabus familiis que libertorum.

L. LICIN. L. F. CRASS. Lucius Licinius Lucii filius Craſſus.

L. L. L. Luciorum liberta, *vel* libertus.

L. L. L. L. J. E. Lucius, *duorum,* Luciorum libertus juſſu ejus.

L. L. L. M. M. libertis libertabus locum monumenti mandavit.

L. L. L. P. O. M. S. liberis libertis libertabus poſteris omnibus monumento ſcriptorum.

L. L. M. A. A. M. *vel* L. L. M. M. libentiſſimè meritò.

L. L. P. libentiſſimè poſuit. libertis libertabus poſuit.

L. L. P. E. libertis libertabus poſteris eorum.

L. L. P. Q. libertis libertabus poſteris que.

L. L. P. S. libertis libertabus poſteris ſuis.

L. L. Q. E. libertis libertabus que eorum, *vel* ejus.

L. L. Q. F. libertis libertabus que fecit.

L. L. Q. S. P. Q. S. libertis libertabus que ſuis poſteris que ſuorum.

L. L. S. libertis libertabus ſuis.

LLS. ſeſtertius.

L. L. S. S. libertis libertabus ſuprà ſcriptis.

L. LUCUL. EX. S. C. Lucius Lucullus ex ſenatûs conſulto.

L. L. V. S. L. M. libentiſſimè voto ſuſcepto libero munere.

L. M. legavit memoriam, *vel* monumentum. libens merito. libero munere. locus monumenti.

L. MANL. A. F. Lucius Manlius Auli filius.

L. MANLI. ACID. Lucius Manlius Acidinus.

L. M. D. libens merito dedit, *vel* dicavit. libertus monumentum dedit, *ſeu* liberto. locum monumenti dedit.

L. M. E. locum monumenti elegit.

L. MEMMI. Lucius Memmius.

L. METEL. L. F. C. N. Lucius Metellus Lucii filius Caii nepos.

L. M. P. libens meritò poſuit. locum monumenti poſuit.

L. M. S. libens meritò ſolvit. locus monumenti ſibi.

L. M. T. F. J. locum monumenti teſtamento fieri juſſit.

L. M. V. C. locum monumenti vivens curavit.

L. MUMMI. L. F. Lucius Mummius Lucii filius.

L. M. V. S. libens meritò votum ſolvit. locum monumenti vivens ſibi.

L. M. XXII. P. VIC. legio Minervia vigeſima ſecunda Pia Victrix.

L. N. Latini nominis. librarius notarius. Lucii nepos.

L. NER. Lucius Nerius.

L. O. libertis omnibus.

LOC. SS. locus ſuprà ſcriptus. loca ſuprà ſcripta.

LOC. D. EX. D. D. locus datus ex decreto decurionum.

LOC. H. S. C. P. S. locum hunc ſepulturæ conſtituit proprio ſumptu. locum hunc ſibi. conſtituit pecuniâ ſuâ.

LOC. I. locum inſtituit.

LOC. MON. locus monumenti.

LOC. MON. DED. locum monumenti dedit.

LOC. SEPUL. locus ſepulturæ.

L. O. D. D. D. Q. locum ollarum duarum dedit donavit que. libertis omnibus dedit donavit dedicavit que.

L. OL. D. liberta ollam dedit, *vel* libertus.

LONG. P. VII. LAT. P. III. longum pedes ſeptem latum pedes tres.

L. OPEIM. Lucius Opeimius.

$\overline{\text{LOUM}}$. locum.

L. P. libens poſuit. libertus poſui. loco privato. loco publico.

LP. libripens.

$\overline{\text{LP}}$. lapis.

L. PAPI. Lucius Papius.

L. P. C. D. D. D. locus publicè conceſſus datus decreto decurionum.

L. P. C. R. Latini priſci cives Romani. libens ponendum curavit requietorium.

L. P. C. S. locum ponendum curavit ſibi.

L. P. D. locus publicè datus.

L. P. D. D. locus publicè dono datus. locus publico decreto datus.

L. P. D. D. D. locus publicè datus decreto decurionum.

L. P. F. F. locum publicè fieri fecit. libertus patrono fieri fecit.

L. P. F. F. V. A. VI. lugens pater filio fecit vixit annos ſex.

L. PL. locus publicus.

L. PLAET. CAEST. Lucius Plætorius Cæſtianus.

L. PLANC. PR. URB. Lucius Plancus prætor urbis.

L. PL. DD. N. locus publicè dedicatus numini.

L. PORCI. LI. Lucius Porcius Licinius.

L. POST. A. F. Lucius Poſthumius Auli filius.

L. POST. SP. F. L. N. ALBIN. Lucius Poſthumius Spurii filius Lucii nepos Albinus.

L. PR. loco privato.

L. PR. C. R. Latini priſci cives Romani.

L. P. S. locum poſuit ſibi.

L. Q. ET. LIB. libertis que et libertabus.

L. QQ. libertus quinquennalis.

L. Q. S. locus qui ſuprà.

L. R. lege rogatur. locavit requietorium. locus religioſus.

L. RUBRI. DOSSEN. Lucius Rubrius Doſſenus.

L. RUSTI. Lucius Ruſtius.

L. S. laribus ſacrum. libens ſolvit. locus ſepulturæ.

L. S. A. libens ſolvit animo.

L. SAB. PROC. D. D. Lucius Sabinus Proculus dono dedit.

L. SAUF. Lucius Sauſeius.

L. SC. locus ſacer.

L. S. D. laribus ſacrum dedit. locum ſibi dedit. locum ſepulturæ dedit.

L. SEP. Lucius Septimius.

L. SEMP. ATRATIN. Lucius Sempronius Atratinus.

L. SENT, C. F. Lucius Sentius Caii filius.

L. S. M. C. locum ſibi monumento cepit. locum ſibi monumenti conſtituit, *vel* curavit.

L. S. M. C. P. locum ſibi monumenti curavit ponendum.

L. S. P. liberis ſuis poſuit libens ſuâ pecuniâ.

L. S. PAL. loca ſacra palatii.

L. S. S. libertis ſuprà ſcriptis. locum ſibi ſepulturæ.

L. S. S. C. locum ſibi ſepulturæ conſtituit.

L. SUR. Lucius Sura.

L. T. legavit teſtamento, *vel* titulum.

L TARI. Lucius Tarius.

L. T. F. J. libens titulum fieri juſſit, *vel* libertis. locum teſtamento fieri juſſit.

L. T. F. M. libens titulum fieri mandavit, *vel* libertus. locum teſtamento fieri mandavit.

L. TORQUAT. III. VIR. Lucius Torquatus trium vir.

L. V. libens vovit.

LV. ludus. ludos. quinquaginta quinque.

L. VAL. RU. TR. PL. Lucius Valerius Rufus tribunus plebis.

LUCAR. Lucaria.

LUCR. Lucretia. Lucretius.

LUD. ludi. ludus.

LUD. AP. *vel* LUD. APOLLIN. ludi Apollinares.

LUD. CIR. ludi Circenſes.

LUD. MART. IN. CIRC. ludi Marti in Circo.

LUD. PLEB. IN. CIRC. ludi plebeii in Circo.

LUD. VICT. ludi victoriæ.

L. VETURI. Lucius Veturius.

LUG. P. S. Lugduni pecunia ſignata.

L. VIII. luſtrum octavum.

L. VINICI. Lucius Vinicius.

L. V. L. F. legio quinta libens fecit.

L. VOC. lex Voconia.

LUPER. N. P. Lupercalia nefaſtus primò.

LU. P. F. ludos publicos fecit.

L. V. S. libens votum ſolvit. locum viva ſibi, ſu vivens.

LUSTR. FEC. luſtrum fecit.

LUSTR. MISS. luſtrum miſſum.

L. XX. N. P. ſeſtertiis viginti numûm pendit.

M.

M. Maceria. magiſter. magiſtratus. magnus. manibus. Marca. Marcus. marmoreus. Marti. mater. maximus. memor. memoria. menſes. meus. miles. militavit. militia. mille. miſſio. miſſione. miſſus. moneta. monumentum. mortuus. mulier.

Ɯ. Marca. mulier.

M̄. mille.

M'. *vel* Ɯ. Manius.

MA. Maſſilia.

M. A. A. municipium Albæ Auguſtæ.

M. ABURI. GEM. Marcus Aburius Geminus.

MAC. AUG. macellum Auguſti.

MACH. F. P. machinarii fori piſcarii.

M'. ACILI. M'. F. C. N. Manius Acilius Manii filius Caii nepos.

MAE. *vel* MAEC. Mæcia, *hoc eſt, tribus.*

M. AEMIL. LEPID. III. VIR. Marcus Æmilius Lepidus trium vir.

MAG. magiſter. magiſtratus.

MAG. D. D. magiſter domûs divinæ.

MAG. EQ. magiſter equitum.

MAG. ET. DECU. magiſter et decurio.

MAGG. SEPIN. magiſtri Sepinatium.

MAG. JU. magiſter juvenum.

MAG. MUN. RAVEN. magiſter municipii Ravennatis.

MAGN. PROCOS. magnus proconſul.

MAG. QUIN. magiſter quinquennalis.

M. A. G. S. memor animo grato ſolvit.

MAG. VIC. magiſter vici. magiſtri vicorum.

MAG. X. VIR. magiſter decem vir.

MAJ. major.

M. AIMIL. M. F. Marcus Aimilius Marci filius.

MALAC. Malacitanus.

MAM. F. MAM. N. Mamercii filius Mamercii nepos.

MAN. manibus.

MANG. mango.

MAN. IRAT. H. manes iratos habeat.

M. ANT. IMP. AUG. III. VIR. R. P. C. Marcus Antonius imperator augur trium vir reipublicæ conſtituendæ.

M'. AQUIL. M'. F. M'. N. Manius Aquilius Manii filius Manii nepos.

MAR. maritus. marmoreum.

MARC. AUG. Mercurio Auguſto.

MAR. FEC. maritus fecit.

MARIT. OP. FAC. CUR. marito optimo faciundum curavit.

MAR. OLL. D. marito ollam dedit.

MART. Marti. Martia, *legio ſcilic.* Martius. Martii.

MART. CAR. MONET. Martii Carnæ monetæ.

MART. PAC. Marti Pacifero.

MART. ULTO. Marti Ultori.

MARTUS. maritus.

MAR. ULT. Mars ultor.

MAT. AUGG. MAT. SEN. MAT. PAT. mater Auguſtorum mater ſenatûs mater patriæ.

M. ATILI. A. F. CALATIN. Marcus Atilius Auli filius Calatinus.

MAT. MAT. mater matuta.

MAT. P. FEC. ET. S. ET. S. P. Q. E. mater piiſſima fecit et ſibi et ſuis poſteris que eorum.

MATR. matralia.

MAT. s̄s̄. mater ſuprà ſcriptorum.

M. AUR. M. F. FAB. Marcus Aurelius Marci filius Fabia.

MAX. maximæ. maximus.

MAX. CS. Maximus Cæſar.

MAX. POT. maximus pontifex.

MAXX. Maximi.

M. B. memoriæ bonæ. merenti bene. mulier bona. municipium Bergomatium.

Ɯ. B. mulier bona.

M. BARBAT. Q. P. Marcus Barbatus quæſtor proprætore.

M. BAEBI. Q. F. TAMPIL. Marcus Bæbius Quinti filius Tampilus.

M. B. M. marito bene merenti, *vel* matri.

M. B. M. F. marito bene merenti fecit, *vel* matri.

M. C. memoriæ cauſâ. monumentum conſtituit, *vel* curavit.

M. C. mille centum.

M. CAECIL. Q. F. Q. N. Marcus Cæcilius Quinti filius Quinti nepos.

M. CAL. J. municipium Calagurris Julia.

M. C. D. memoriæ cauſâ dedit, *vel* donatum.

M. C. F. memoriæ cauſâ factum, *vel* fecit. monumentum curavit faciundum.

M. CIPI. M. F. Marcus Cipius Marci filius.

M. ƆL. Marci conlibertus, *vel* conliberta.

M. CLAUD. M. F. MARCEL. Marcus Claudius Marci filius Marcellus.

M. C. T. monumentum curavit teſtamento.

M. C. V. monumentum curavit vivens.

M. D. manu divinâ. merenti dedit. militum Dacorum, monumentum dedit, *vel* dedicavit.

MD. mandatum. mille quingenti.

M. D. D. monumentum dono dedit. merenti dono dedit, *vel* dedicavit.

M. DIG. memoriâ dignus.

M. D. M. magnæ deûm matri. merenti dedit monumentum.

M. D. M. I. magnæ deûm matri Ideæ, *vel* Iſidi.

M. D. M. ID. magnæ deûm matri Ideæ.

M. D. M. SACR. magnæ deûm matri ſacrum.

M. D. O. marito dedit ollam.

M. D. SUO. FEC. monumentum de ſuo fecit.

M. E. memoriam erexit, *vel* monumentum. mortuus eſt.

ME. menſes. mecum.

MECU. mecum.

MEDIC. COH. V̄Ī. PR. medicus cohortis ſextæ prætoriæ.

MED. OCULAR. medicus ocularius.

MEDITR. meditrinalia.

M. EGEN. Marcus Egnatius.

M. E. M. municeps ejus municipii, *vel* municipes.

M. E. M. D. D. E. municipibus ejus municipii dare damnas eſto.

MEN. *vel* MENEN. Menenia, *tribus, ſcilicet.*

MENS. menſa. menſis. menſes. menſibus.

MENSES. UNDECI. DIES. DODICI. menſes undecim dies duodecim.

M. EQ. magiſter equitum.

MER. *vel* MERC. mercator. Mercurius.

MERCUR. AUG. SACR. Mercurio Auguſto ſacrum.

MERCURIS. Mercurii, *hoc eſt, dies.*

MERETI. merenti.

MERK. mercatus. Mercurialia.

MERK. D. Merkedonius dies, *idem ac* Mercedinus.

MERU. AN. XXXVIIII. meruit annis triginta novem.

MES. menſis. menſes.

M. ET. Ↄ. L. Marci et Caii liberta.

MEVAN. NAT. Mevania natus.

ME. V. D. XX. mecum vixit dies viginti.

M. F. Marci filius. monumentum fecit. mater filio.

M. FABI. C. F. Marcus Fabius Caii filius.

M. F. A. N. Marci filius Auli nepos.

M'. F. A. N. Manii filius Auli nepos.

M. F. C. memoriam fieri curavit. merenti faciundum curavit. monumentum fieri curavit.

M. F. C. N. Marci filius Caii nepos.

M. F. ET. REST. memoriam fecit et reſtituit.

M. F. J. monumentum fieri juſſit.

M. F. K. N. Marci filius Kæſonis nepos.

M'. F. K. N. Manii filius Kæſonis nepos.

M. F. L. monumentum fieri legavit.

M. F. L. N. Marci filius Lucii nepos.

M'. F. L. N. Manii filius Lucii nepos.

M'. FONTEJ. Manius Fonteius.

M. FOURI. L. F. Marcus Furius Lucii filius.

M. F. P. monumentum fieri procuravit, *vel* fecit publicè.

M. F. P. N. Marci filius Publii nepos.

M'. F. P. N. Manii filius Publii nepos.

M. FUL. Q. F. FLAC. Marcus Fulvius Quinti filius Flaccus.

M. FULVI. M. F. Marcus Fulvius Marci filius.

MG. magis. magiſter.

M. GEL. Marcus Gellius.

M. G. L. Q. memor gratis libertatis quæſitæ.

MG. M. magiſter militum.

MG. MN. magiſter municipii.

M. H. monumentum hoc. mulier honeſta.

M. H. AD. H. N. T. monumentum hoc ad heredes non tranſit.

M. H. E. mihi heres eſto.

M. HEL. Marcus Helvius.

M. H. EX. T. H. N. S. monumentum hoc ex teſtamento heredes non ſequantur.

M. H. F. C. monumentum heres fieri curavit. monumentum hoc faciundum curavit.

M. H. H. S. monumentum hoc heres ſequitur.

M. H. H. N. S. monumentum hoc heres non ſequitur.

M.H.N.S. monumentum heres non ſequitur.

M. H. P. monumentum heres poſuit. memoriam hanc poſuit.

M. H. S. F. monumentum hoc ſibi fecit.

M. H. S. M. monumentum hoc ſibi mandavit.

M. I. matri Ideæ, *vel* Iſidi. maximo Jovi. militiæ jus. monumentum juſſit.

MI. militavit.

M. J. F. PETIT. militiæ jus filiis petitori.

MIICUM. mecum, *duplici I pro E.*

MIIS. menſes. menſibus.

MIIS. VII. DIIIB. XI. menſibus ſeptem diebus undecim.

MIL. miles. militavit.

MIL. AL. miles alæ. miles alarius.

MIL. CL. PR. RA. miles claſſis prætoriæ Ravennatis.

MIL. COH. miles cohortis.

MIL. COH. X. JU. URB. miles cohortis decimæ juvenum urbanorum.

MIL. DUPL. miles duplarius, *vel* duplicarius.

MIL. IN. COH. militavit in cohorte.

MILIT. militari. militavit. milites.

MILITAVET. *pro* militavit.

MIL. CL. PR. MIS. militi claſſis prætoriæ Miſenatis.

MIL. K. PR. milites kohortis prætoriæ.

MIL. LEG. miles legionis.

MIL. LEG. S. S. miles legionis ſuprà ſcriptæ.

MIL. SS. miles ſuprà ſcriptus.

MIN. Minerva. Minucia, *hoc eſt, tribus.*

MINER. FAUT. Minervæ fautrici.

MINER. P. F. Minervæ Piæ Felicis, *hoc eſt, legionis.*

MIRO. Mirobrigenſis.

MIS, *vel* MISS. miſſus. miſſione.

M'. JUVENTI. T. F. T. N. Manius Juventius Titi filius Titi nepos.

M. K. moneta Karnutenſis.

M. L. Marci libertus. merito libens. miles legionis. monumento legavit.

M'. L. Manii libertus.

ML. malum.

M. L. D. merito libens dedit. monumenti locum dedit.

M. L. D. D. merito libens dedicavit, *vel* dono dedit. monumenti locum dono dedit.

M. L. D. D. D. monumenti locus datus decreto decurionum.

M. LEPID. M. F. Marcus Lepidus Marci filius.

M. LEP. T. STAT. COSS. Marco Lepido Tito Statio conſulibus.

M. LOLLI. M. F. Marcus Lollius Marci filius.

ML. PR. miles prætorianus.

MLS. miles.

MLT. *vel* MLTS. milites.

M. M. magnæ matri. meritus memoriæ. municipium Mediolanenſe.

MM. memoriæ. meritiſſimo.

M. MARCEL. M. F. M. N. Marcus Marcellus Marci filius Marci nepos.

M'. MAX. M. F. Manius Maximus Marci filius.

M. M. ET. 3. L. Marcorum, *duorum*, et Caiæ libertus.

M. M. F. marito monumentum fecit, *vel* matri, *ſeu* merenti, monumentum fecit.

M. M. HONOR. meritus memoriæ honoratus.

M. MIL. magiſter militum.

M. MINAT. SABIN. PR. Q. Marcus Minatius Sabinus pro quæſtor.

M. MINUC. P. F. Q. N. Marcus Minucius Publii filius Quinti nepos.

M. M. L. Marcorum libertus, *duorum, ſcilicet.*

MM. L. memoriæ loco.

M.M.M.L. Marcorum libertus, *hoc eſt, trium.*

M. M. P. marito monumentum poſuit, *vel* matri, *ſeu* merenti, monumentum poſuit.

M. M. S. S. V. memoriæ ſuorum vivens.

M. M. T. F. marito mœrens titulum fecit, *vel* matri, *aut* monumentum memoriam titulum fecit, *ſeu* meritiſſimo.

M. N. Marci nepos. meo nomine. millia numûm.

M'. N. Manii nepos.

MNT. moneta.

M. O. matri optimæ. marito optimo.

MON. moneta. monumentum.

MONET. Moneta, *Juno, ſcilicet.*

MON. H. M. N. S. monumentum heres meus non ſequitur.

MONIM. monimentum.

M. O. P. marito obſequens poſuit.

M. OPEIM. Marcus Opeimius.

MORT. mortua. mortuus.

M. OST. P. moneta Oſtiæ percuſſa.

M. P. Mauro Pulo, *de coloribus equorum.* memoriam poſuit. mille paſſus. monumentum poſuit; *vel* procuravit.

M. P. mulier peſſima.

M. P. C. memoriam poni curavit. monumentum ponendum curavit.

M. PLAETOR. CAEST. Marcus Plætorius Cæſtianus.

M. POPILI. M. F. Marcus Popilius Marci filius.

M. POS. memoriam poſuit, *vel* monumentum.

M. P. V. millia paſſuum quinque. monumentum poſuit vivens, *vel* memoriam.

M. PUER. DOM. AUG. magiſter puerorum domûs Auguſtæ.

M. R. Mauro Rufo, *de coloribus equorum.* municipium Ravennas, *vel* Ravennatium.

MR. CON. B. M. P. maritus conjugi bene merenti poſuit.

M. S. manibus ſacrum. meritò ſolvit. Mœſia ſuperior. municipi ſuo.

M. S. majeſtati. menſis.

$\overline{\text{MS}}$. menſes.

M. SAC. AUGG. ET. CAESS. NN. moneta ſacra Auguſtorum et Cæſarum noſtrorum.

M. S. C. monumentum ſibi conſtituit.

M. S. D. municipi ſuo dedit.

M. S. D. D. municipes ſui decreto decurionum. municipibus ſuis dono dedit.

M. SILA. Marcus Silanus.

M. S. P. memoriæ ſuæ poſuit. monumentum ſibi poſuit, *vel* ſuâ pecuniâ.

M. S. S. E. H. N. S. monumentum ſive ſepulchrum exterum heredem non ſequitur, *vel* monumentum ſuprà ſcriptum.

M. S. S. H. N. S. monumentum ſive ſepulchrum heredem non ſequitur, *vel* monumentum ſuprà ſcriptum.

M. TREBO. Marcus Trebonius.

M. U. monibus univerſis.

MU. municipium.

M. VAR. Marcus Varguntelus.

MU. CAL. municipium Calagurris. municipium Calagurritanum.

MU. E. M. municeps ejus municipii.

MUL. B. mulier bona.

MUN. munere. municeps. municipium.

MUN. AUG. GAD. municipium Auguſtum Gaditanum.

MUN. EBOR. municipium Eborenſe. municipes Eborenſes.

MUNICIBUS. municipibus.

MUNICIP. AMMAI. municipium Ammaitanum.

MUNN. municipes.

MUNP. municeps. municipium.

MU. TUR. municipium Turiaſo.

N.

N. Nam. natione. natus. nefaſtus. dies. nefrendes. nepos. Neptunus. nigro. nomen. nonæ. noſter. Numerarius. numerator. Numeria. Numerius. numerus. nummus.

N̄. nepos. noſter. numero. numûm.

NA. natus. natione.

NAR. Narbonenſis.

NAT. Natta, *cognomen.* natione. natus.

NAT. ALEX. natione Alexandrinus.

NAV. navis. navicularius. nauta.

N. B. nigro badio, *de coloribus equorum.* numeravit bivus, *hoc eſt*, vivus.

NB. nobilis. nobis.

$\overline{\text{NB}}$. nobis.

NB. G. nobili genere.

NBL. nobilis.

N. C. nobilis Cæſar, *vel* nobiliſſimus.

N. C. A. P. R. nobis conceſſum à populo Romano.

N. C. M. M. Numerius Caius Marci, *duo.*

N. D. numini dedicatum.

N. D. D. numini dono dedit, *vel* dedicavit.

N. D. F. E. ne de familiâ exeat.

NEG. *vel.* NEGOT. negotiator.

NEP. nepos. neptis. Neptunalia. Neptunus.

NEP. S. *vel* NEP. SAC. Neptuno ſacrum.

NER. Nero. Nerva.

NERI. Q. URB. Nerius quæſtor urbanus.

NESC. Neſcanienſis.

N. F. Numerii filius.

N. F. nefaſtus dies.

N. FABI. C. F. Numerius Fabius Caii filius.

N. F. A. N. Numerii filius Auli nepos.

N. FA. NA. nobili familiâ natus.

N. F. AP. N. Numerii filius Appii nepos.

N. F. VOP. N. Numerii filius Vopiſci nepos.

N. G. N. nobili genere natus.

N. H. V. N. AUG. nuncupavit hoc votum numini Auguſto.

N. I. nomine ipſius. numinis juſſu.

N. I. D. nomine ipſius dedit. numinis juſſu dedicavit.

NIMF. SACR. nimfis ſacrum.

N. J. O. T. numini Jovis optimi tonantis.

N. K. nigro kæſio, *de coloribus equorum.*

N. L. non liquet. Numerii libertus.

N. L. M. F. ET. TU. nobis locum monumentum fecit et tumulum, *vel* noſtrum, *aut* novum.

N. L. N. nobili loco natus.

N. LON. P. X. non longè pedes decem.

N. L. P. H. DD. noſter locus publicè hîc dedicatus, *vel* nobis.

N. M. N. S. novum monumentum nomine ſuo.

N. M. Q. E. D. numini majeſtatique ejus devotiſſimus.

N. N. Numerii nepos. Numerii *duo.*

N. N. AUGG. IMPP. noſtri Auguſti imperatores.

NNR. noſtrorum.

NOB. nobilis. nobili.

NOBB. nobiles.

NOB. C. nobilis Cæſar.

NOB. F. N. nobili familiâ natus.

NOB. G. N. nobili genere natus.

NOB. P. nobilis puer.

NOBR. Novembris.

NON. TRAS. H. L. non tranſilias hunc locum.

$\overline{\text{NOR}}$. noſtrorum.

NOS. noſter.

NP. nefaſtus dies.

N. P. nefaſtus primo. nomine proprio.

N. P. C. nomine proprio curavit.

$\overline{\text{NQ}}$. namque.

N. R. natione Romanus. Nigro Rufo.

NR. Nero.

NR. CL. Nero Claudius.

N. S. nomine ſuo. non ſequitur. novum ſepulchrum. Numerii ſervus.

N. S̄. non ſequitur.

NS. noſter.

$\overline{\mathrm{NS}}$. Numerius. numerus.

N. S. H. M. non ſequitur heredes monumentum.

N. T. numen tutelare. novum tumulum.

N. T. M. numini tutelari municipii.

N. V. numero quinque.

N. U. FIL. noſtræ urbis filio.

N. V. N. D. N. P. O. neque vendetur neque donabitur neque pignori obligabitur.

N. V. H. INF. S. neminem volumnus hoc inferri ſepulchro.

O.

O. Officium. olla. omnis. optimus. optio. ordo. oſtendit.

Ō. omne. oportet.

ŌĀ. omnia.

O. AN. mortuus annorum.

OB. obiît. obryzum.

$\overline{\mathrm{OB}}$. obediens.

OB. HON. AUGUR. ob honorem auguratûs.

OB. HON. II. VIR. ob honorem duûm viratûs.

OB. M. E. ob merita ejus.

OB. MER. DEDER. ob merita dederunt.

OB. M. P. ET. C. ob merita pietatis et concordiæ.

OB. R. B. G. S. P. Q. R. ob res bene geſtas ſenatus populus que Romanus.

OB. SISC. obryzum Siſciæ.

O. C. ordo clariſſimus.

OC. *vel* OCCIS. occiſus.

OCR. *vel* OCRIC. Oriculana, *tribus*.

O. C. S. ob cives ſervatos.

OCT. Octavianus. Octavo. October.

OCUL. CAR. VERG. Oculnius Cariſius Vergilius.

OD. ordo.

O. D. S. M. optimè de ſe merito.

O. E. B. Q. C. oſſa ejus bene quieſcant condita.

OF. *vel* OFF. officinarius. officinator.

OFFIC. MON. officinator monetæ.

O. F. N. D. opus fecit numini devotus. omni fide numini dedicat.

C. H. IN. R. F. F. omnibus honoribus in republicâ ſuâ functus.

O. H. S. S. oſſa hîc ſita ſunt.

O. L. ollam legit, *vel* locavit.

OL. olla.

OL. D. D. ollam dono dedit.

OL. D. D. Q. ollam dedit dedicavit que.

O. LEG. optimo legionis.

O. LIB. LIB. omnibus libertis libertabus.

OL. III. ollæ tres.

O. L. O. C. opere locato opere conducto.

O. M. optimè merito. optimo maximo.

OM. omnes. omnibus.

O. M. D. S. optimè merito de ſe.

OMNIB. H. IN. RE. S. F. omnibus honoribus in republicâ ſuâ functus.

O. M. S. optimo maximo ſacrum.

OMS. omnibus.

O. M. T. optimo maximo tonanti.

O. M. V. F. omnibus vivens fecit.

$\overline{\mathrm{ONA}}$. omnia.

O. N. F. AD. H-S. N. LX. MIL. D. F. D I. P. omnes nobis faciunt ad ſeſtertios numûm ſexaginta mille decurionum fide dividendos in publico.

O. O. ordo optimus.

OO. omnes. omnino.

ŌŌ. omnino.

ΘΘ. defunctis.

O. P. optimus princeps. optimus puer.

OP. oppidum. Opiter. oportet. optimus. opus.

$\overline{\mathrm{OP}}$. oppidum.

OP°. opus.

O. P. D. olla publicè data.

OP. DOL. opus doliare, *ſeu* dolatum.

OP. EX. S. P. optimæ et ſanctæ patronæ optimo et ſancto patrono.

OP. EX. FIG. opus ex figulinâ.

O. P. F. optimo patri fecit, *vel* patrono.

OPIC. opiconſiva.

OP. M. *vel* MAX. optimo maximo.

OPP. oppidum.

OP. PRIN. optimo principi.

OPT. oportet. optimus. optio.

OPT. P. *vel* OPT. PRIN. optimo principi.

OR. ordo. ornamentum. ornatus.

ORD. ordo.

ORD. DEC. ordo decurionum.

ORDO. BARC. ordo Barcionenſium.

ORDO. ILLIBER. ordo Illiberitanorum.

ORDO. LACT. ordo Lactoratenſium.

ORDO. NES. ordo Neſcanenſium.

ORDO. SPOL. CONLOC. ordo Spoletinorum conlocavit.

ORD. RET. ordine retrogrado.

ORN. ornamentum. ornamenta.

OR. SEPT. ordo Septempedanorum.

OR. V. oris quinque.

OSS. *vel* OSSAR. oſſarium.

OSSON. Oſſonienſes.

OST. Oſtia. oſtium.

ΘΓ. defuncta. defunctus.

OTIM. optimæ.

O. V. optimo viro.

O. V. D. optimo viro dedit.

OUF. Ouſentina, *tribus*.

OUF. MED. Ouſentina Mediolano.

O. V. F. optimo viro fecit.

P.

P. Paſſus. pater. patria. pecunia. pedes. perpetua. perpetuus. piiſſimus. pius. plebs. pontifex. poſuit. poteſtas. poteſtate. præſes. prætor. pridie. princeps. pro. provincia. publica. publicè. publicus. Publia. Publius. puer.

P. primus.

PA. Papia, *tribus*. pater. patricius.

PA. DIG. patriciatûs dignitas.

P. AEG. præfectus Ægypti, *vel* præſes.

P. AEL. AUG. LIB. Publius Ælius Auguſti libertus.

$\overline{\mathrm{P.\,AF.}}$ præfectus Africæ, *vel* præſes.

PA. F. pater filio. patri filius.

P. A. F. A. poſtulo an fias auctor.

PAL. Palatina, *tribus*. Palilia, *ſolemnitas*.

PALAT. Palatina, *tribus*.

PALMYR. MAX. Palmyrenus Maximus.

PANT. pantomimus.

PAP. Papia, *tribus*.

PAPIR. Papiria, *tribus*.

PAR. parens. Parilia, *quæ* & Palilia. Parthicus.

PAR. AR. AD. Parthicus Arabicus Adiabenicus.

PAR. B. M. F. H. P. M. parentibus bene meritis filius hoc poſuit monumentum.

PARETES. parentes.

PAR. FER. parentes fecerunt.

PAR. INF. P. parentes infeliciſſimi poſuerunt.

PAR. MOER. FIL. MER. P. C. parens mœrens filio merenti ponendum curavit.

PARTH. MAX. Parthicus maximus.

PAT. pater. patricius.

PAT. COL. patronus coloniæ.

PAT. E. pater ejus.

PAT. F. P. F. pater filio poni fecit, *vel* patri filius.

PAT. OPT. F. ET. S. patri optimo fecit et ſibi.

PAT. PAT. pater patriæ.

PATR. patricius. patronus.

PATR. COL. ARIM. patronus coloniæ Ariminenſis.

PATR. COL. CUR. R. P. II. VIR. MUNICIP. PROC. AUG. VIAE. OST. ET. CAMP. patronus coloniæ curator reipublicæ duûm vir municipii procurator Auguſtalis viæ Oſtiæ et Campanæ.

PATRON. MUN. patronus municipii.

PATR. PERAG. CUR. patronus peragendum curavit.

PATR. SIG. LIB. D. POSUER. pateram ſignum Libero devoti poſuerunt.

P. AUG. publicus augur.

PAUL. Paula. Paulus.

PBLC. publicus.

P. B. M. patri bene merenti, *vel* patrono, *ſeu* poſuit.

P. C. patres conſcripti. patronus coloniæ, *vel* collegii, *ſeu* corporis. ponendum curavit. præfectus corporis. publicè curavit.

$\overline{\mathrm{P.\,C.}}$ poſt conſulatum.

$\overline{\mathrm{PC}}$. procurator.

P. C. ET. S. AS. D. ponendum curavit et ſub aſciâ dedicavit.

P. C. ET. S. ASC. DDC. ponendum curaverunt et ſub aſciâ dedicaverunt.

P. CI. prætor Ciliciæ.

P. C. L. Publius Cornelius Licinus.

P. ƆL. Publii conlibertus.

P̄. CL. R. præfectus claſſis Ravennatis.

P. C. N. poſuerunt communi nomine.

P. COS. poſt conſulatum.

P. C. O. S. V. T. I. ponendum curavit oſſuarium ſibi vivens teſtamento inſtitutum.

PC. PRAEF. *vel* IC. PRT. præfectus prætorio.

P. C. R. ponendum curavit requietorium.

P. CREPUS. Publius Crepuſius.

P. D. patriciatûs dignitas. publicè dedit.

P. D. D. publicè dedicatum. poſito decreto decurionum.

P. D. S. propoſita data ſcripta. poſuit de ſuo.

P. D. S. M. poſuit de ſuo monumentum. publicè dedit ſibi monumentum.

PD. XL. pedes quadraginta.

P. E. poſteris eorum, *vel* ejus. publicè erexit.

PED. pedes.

PED. CXVS. pedes centum quindecim ſemis.

PEDISQ. pediſequa. pediſequus,

PED. Q. BIN. pedes quadrati bini.

PEG. peregrinus.

PEQ. pequnia. pecunia.

P. EQ. M. publico equo meruit.

PER. perpetuus. permiſſu. peregrinus. Pertinax.

PER. AUG. permiſſu Auguſti. perpetuus Auguſtus.

PERM. permiſſu.

PERM. DIV. AUG. COL. ROM. permiſſu divi Auguſti colonia Romulea.

PERP. perpetua. perpetuus.

P. EX. R. poſt exactos reges.

P. F. pater filio. patri filius. pia fidelis. pia felix. ponere fecit. præeunte filio. publicè fecit. Publii filius.

$\overline{\mathrm{PF}}$. præfectus.

P. FALC. Q. F. Publius Falco Quinti filius.

P. F. A. N. Publii filius Auli nepos.

PF. ANN. præfectus annonæ.

PF. AUG. præfectus Auguſtalis.

P. F. AUG. Pius Felix Auguſtus.

P. FABR. præfectus fabrûm.

P. F. D. pater filio dedit. patri filius dedit.

P. F. F. pater filio fecit. patri filius fecit.

P. F. J. publicè fieri juſſit.

P. F. INV. AUG. O. M. S. Pio Felici invicto Auguſto optimo maximo ſacrum.

P. F. M. patri filius mœrens. pater filio merenti.

P. FM. pater familiâs.

P. F. M. N. Publii filius Manii nepos.

P. F. M. S. I. L. P. pater filio monumentum ſuâ impenſâ libens poſuit, *vel* patri filius.

P. F. N. N. Publii filius Numerii nepos.

P. F. O. pater filio optimo. pio felici optimo.

PF. P. præfectus. prætorio.

PF. P. II. præfectus prætorio iterum.

P. F. P. Q. C. publicè fecit ponendum que curavit.

P. F. ROMAN. publicæ felicitati Romanorum.

P. F. SEX. N. Publii filius Sexti nepos.

P. F. V. Pius Felix Victor.

PF. U. præfectus urbis.

PF. VIG. præfectus vigilum.

P. F. VOLER. N. Publii filius Voleronis nepos.

P. GAL. præfectus Galliarum, *vel* præſes.

P. GALB. AE. CUR. Publius Galba ædilis curulis.

P. GL. præfectus Galliarum.

P. H. poſitus hîc.

P. H. C. ponendum hîc curavit. prætor Hiſpaniæ citerioris. provincia Hiſpania citerior.

P. H. E. poſitus hîc eſt.

P. H. M. N. H. poſteri hoc monumentum non habeant. poſuit hoc monumentum nomine heredis.

P. J. princeps juventutis. poni juſſit.

PI. pius.

PIA. M. H. S. E. S. T. T. L. pia mater hîc ſita eſt ſit tibi terra levis.

P. J. A, V. P. U. D. prætorem judicem arbitrum ve poſtulo utì des.

PIC. Picenum. Picentes.

PIC. ANN. Picenum Annonarium.

PIC. URB. Picenum Urbicarium.

PIENT. *vel* PIENTISS. pientiſſima, pientiſſimus.

PIGMENTER. pigmentarius.

PIGNERIB. pignoribus, *ſcilicet*,

P. II. ∽. L. pondo duarum ſemis librarum.

P. II. S ::. pondo duo ſemis et triente.

P. ILL. præfectus Illyrii.

P. J. R. P. Q. J. S. populus jure rogavit populus que jure ſcivit.

P. J. R. P. Q. I. S. I. F. P. R. E. A. D. P. populus jure rogavit populus que jure ſcivit in foro pro roſtris et ante diem pridie.

P. I. S. pia in ſuos. pius in ſuos. ponendum juſſit ſibi. publicâ impenſâ ſepultus.

PISAUR. PUBLIC. Piſaurenſes publicè.

PISCAT. ORIN. piſcator orinator.

P. I. S. H. S. E. S. T. T. L. pius in ſuos hîc ſitus eſt ſit tibi terra levis, *vel* pia.

PISS. piiſſima. piiſſimus.

P. JU. poni juſſit. princeps juventutis.

P̅. JUD. præfectus Judææ.

P. JUS. poni juſſit.

P. K. *vel* P. KA. parens kariſſime. pridie kalendas.

P. K. A. parens kariſſime ave.

P. K. AA. parens kariſſime Auguſtorum.

P. K. Q. K. prætor kandidatus quæſtor kandidatus.

P. L. poſuit libens, *vel* lugens. Publii libertus.

PL. plebs. plus.

P. L. C. pecunia Lugduni percuſſa.

PLD. placidus.

PLE. *vel* PLEB. plebs.

PLEB. URB. ET. HON. U. plebs urbana et honore uſus.

P. LENT. P. F. L. N. Publius Lentulus Publii filius Lucii nepos.

P. L. F. poni libens fecit.

P. LIC. M. F. P. N. Publius Licinius Marci filius Publii nepos.

P. L. L. poſuerunt libentiſſimè.

P. L. M. poſuit libens meritò. poſuit locum monumenti, *vel* procuravit.

PL. M. plùs minùs.

P. LN. percuſſa Lugduni.

P. M. paſſus mille. patronus municipii. pedes mille. plùs minùs. pontifex maximus. poſt mortem. poſuit merenti. poſuit mœrens. poſuit monumentum.

P. M. DICT. TER. pontifex maximus dictator tertiùm.

P.M. III. VIR. ITER. R.P.C. pontifex maximus trium vir iterum reipublicæ conſtituendæ.

P. M. T. P. IMP. P. P. pontifex maximus tribunitiâ poteſtate imperator pater patriæ.

P. MUCI, P. F. Q. N. Publius Mucius Publii filius Quinti nepos.

P. N. Publii nepos.

PNA. pecunia.

P. O. patri optimo. pio optimo.

PO. Poblililia, *tribus* poſuit.

POB. Poblilia, *tribus*.

POL. Pollia, *tribus*.

POM. Pompeius. Pomptina, *tribus*.

P, O. M. patri optimè meritò, *vel* patrono.

POMP. Pompeius. Pomponius. Pomptina, *tribus*.

P. O. M. S. patri optimè meritò ſacrum, *vel* patrono.

PON. pontifex.

PONT. MAX. pontifex maximus.

PONT. COL. pontifex coloniæ.

PONTIF. Q. Q. pontifex quinquennalititius.

PONTIF. QQ. II. VIR. COL. pontifex quinquennalitius duum vir coloniæ.

PONT. MAX. DICT. PERP. pontifex maximus dictator perpetuus.

PONT. SAL. pontifex Saliorum.

POP. Popillia, *tribus*. populus.

POP. DED. populo dedit.

POPLIF. poplifugium.

POP. ROM. populus Romanus.

PORT. Portumnalia.

PORTIC. F. COIR. porticum fieri coiravit, *hoc eſt*, curavit.

PORT. OST. portus Oſtienſis.

POS. poſuit. poſt.

POS. MA. DUL. poſuit marito dulciſſimo, *vel* matri dulciſſimæ.

POS. C̅O̅N̅. poſt conſultatum.

POS. ET. D. D. poſuit et dedicavit, *vel* dono dedit.

POSQ. EOR. poſteriſque eorum.

POSS. poſuerunt.

POSUERUM. poſuerunt.

P. O. S. U. I. T. poſuit, *licèt punctis diſſitum*.

POT. poteſtas.

PO. V. K. AUG. poſuit quinto kalendas Auguſti.

P. P. pater patriæ. pater patratûs. pater patrum. patrono poſuit. pecunia publica. perpetuus populus. poſuit præfectus. prætorio præpoſitus. propria pecunia. pro portione, pro prætor. provincia Pannoniæ. publicè poſuit. Publii, *duo*.

PP. Papiria, *tribus*. perpetuus. præpoſita. præpoſitus. poſuere. primipilus. propoſita.

P̅.P̅. perpetua. propoſita.

PP. A. perpetuus Auguſtus.

P. PAT. pater patratûs.

P. P. B. M. patrono poſuit bene merenti.

PP. C. patres conſcripti.

P. P. C. propriâ pecuniâ curavit.

P. P. DD. propriâ pecuniâ dedicavit.

P.P. D.P. patri patriæ datum publicè. propriâ pecuniâ dedit poſuit. perfecit donavit poſuit.

P. P. F. Pia Pollens Felix, *legio*. propriâ pecuniâ fecit.

P. P. F. E. S. E. S. P. Q. E. propriâ pecuniâ fecit et ſibi et ſuis poſteris que eorum.

P. P. F. F. Pia Parthica Felix Fidelis, *legio nempe*. Publiorum filii.

PP. FF. Pii Felices, *de duobus*.

P. P. G. propoſita geſta.

P. P. GALL. præſes provinciæ Galliæ.

P. P. H. T. præſes provinciæ Hiſpaniæ Tarraconenſis.

P. P. I. poſuit propriâ impenſâ.

P. P. L. Publiorum liberta, *vel* libertus.

P. P. LEG. primi pilus legionis.

P. P. L. V. pro præde litis vindiciarum.

P. PL. V. populum plebem ve.

P. P. M. poſuerunt merito.

PPO. populo.

P. POR. Publii por. Publii puer.

P. PP. pro pietate poſuit. propriâ pecuniâ poſuit.

PPP. Publii, *tres*.

P. P. P. B. M. propriâ pecuniâ poſuit bene merenti.

P. P. P. C. propriâ pecuniâ ponendum curavit.

P. P. P. D. propriâ pecuniâ dedit. publicâ pecuniâ ponendum decrevit.

P. P. P. H. C. præfectus prætorio provinciæ Hiſpaniæ citerioris. propriâ pecuniâ ponendum his curavit.

P. P. P. H. T. præfectus prætorio provinciæ Hiſpaniæ Tarroconenſis.

P.P.P.P.P. SUPER. præfectus prætorio per provinciam Pannoniam ſuperiorem.

PPQ. R. populus que Romanus.

P. PR. pro prætor.

P. P. R. V. P. J. C. pace populi Romani ubique partâ Janum cluſit.

P. PRT. præfectus prætorio.

P. P. S. provincia Pannonia ſuperior. poſuit pecuniâ ſuâ.

P. P. SU. poſuit pecuniâ ſuâ.

P. P. V. F. propriâ pecuniâ vivens fecit, *vel* voluit fieri.

P. P. X̅. per provinciam decimæ, *hoc eſt*, *procurator*.

P. P. XII. pondo duodecim.

P. Q. populus que.

P. Q. E. *vel* P. Q. EOR. poſteris que eorum.

P. Q. R. populus que Romanus.

P. Q. S. V. F. poſteris que ſuis vivens fecit.

P. Q. X. pedes quadrati decem.

P. R. populus Romanus.

PR. pater. præſes. prætor. pridie.

PR. prætor.

PR. A. prætoria Antonii.

PRAE. AER. præfectus ærarii.

PRAE. CHO. VII. GALL. præfectus cohortis ſeptimæ Gallorum.

PRAEF. A. BRACAR AUG. præfectus annonæ Bracarauguſtæ.

PRAEF. ALAE. I. C. R. præfectus alæ primæ civium Romanorum.

PRAEF. AUR. præfectus aurariarum.

PRAEF. COH. I. PAN. præfectus cohortis primæ Pannoniorum.

PRAEF. EQ. AL. BRITANN. MILIAR. præfectus equitum alæ Britannicæ Miliariæ.

PRAEF. F. PRAEF. FAB. *vel* PRAEF. FABR. præfectus fabrum, *vel* fabrorum.

PRAEF. F. L. *vel* PRAEF. FER. LAT. præfectus feriarum Latinarum.

PRAEF. J. D. præfectus juridicundo.

PRAEF. ORAE. MARIT. ET. CLASS. S. C. præfectus oræ maritimæ et claſſis ſenatûs conſulto.

PRAEF. Q̅Q̅. præfectus quinquennalis.

PRAEF. U. præfectus urbis.

PRAEP. præpoſitus.

PRAE. PRAES. præfectus præſidii.

PR. AER. præfectus ærario.

PRAES. præſes.

PRAET. prætor.

PR. AID. Q. prætor aidilis quæſtor.

PRB. preſbyter.

PRBO. preſbytero.

P. R. C. poſt Romam condîtam.

PR. CER. prætor cerealis.

PR. CER. J. D. prætor cerealis juridicundo.

PR. CI. prætor Ciliciæ.

P. R. E. poſt reges exactos.

P. R. EX. poſt reges exactos.

P̅R̅F̅. præfectus.

PRF. PRT. præfectus prætorio.

PR. H. C. CU. provinciæ Hiſpaniæ citerioris curator.

PRI. pridie. primæ.

P̅R̅I̅. patri.

PRID. pridie.

PR. J. D. A. *vel* PR. J. D. AUX. præfectus juridicundo Auximi.

PRID. N. pridie nonas.

PR. II. VIR. prætor duum vir.

PR. KL. MAR. pridie kalendas Martii.

PRIM. primibus. primus. primum.

PRI. N. pridie nonas.

PRIVER. Privernum.

PR. JUV. præfectus juventutis, *vel* juvenum.

PR. K. prætor kandidatus, pridie kalendas.

PR. M. S. DD. pro merito ſuo dono dedit, *vel* dedicavit.

PRO. providentia. provincia.

P. RO. populus Romanus.

PRO. AUG. providentia Auguſti.

PROC. proconſul. procurator.

PROC. A. RAT. procurator à rationibus.

PROC. AUG. proconſul Auguſtalis. procurator Auguſti.

PROCC. proconſules. procuratores.

PROCC. AUGGG. procuratores Auguſtorum, *de tribus*.

PROC. COL. FAN. procurator coloniæ Faneſtris.

PROC. DN. NR. procurator domini noſtri.

PRO. COS. *vel* PROCOS. proconſul.

PROCOSS. pro-conſules.

PROC. P. P. x. procurator per provinciam decimæ.

PROC. RAT. procurator rationalis, *vel* rationum.

PROC. VILLAR. procurator villarum.

PROC. H. C. procurator Hiſpaniæ citerioris. provincia Hiſpania citerior.

PRO. MAG. L. D. pro magiſter larium divinorum.

PRON. *vel* PRONEP. pronepos.

PROP. propoſita.

PRO. P. PROPR. *vel* PRO. PR. proprætor.

PROP. ROM. propoſita Romæ.

PROQ. pro quæſtor.

PROQ. AER. ET. ALIM. proquæſtor ærarii et alimentorum.

PROQ. P. proquæſtor provinciæ.

PRO. S. *vel* PRO. SAL. pro ſalute.

PRO. SAL. AUGG. pro ſalute Auguſtorum.

PROT. protector.

PROV. providentia. provincia.

PROX. proxeneta, proximus.

PROX. AB. EPIST. proximus ab epiſtolis.

PR. P. præſes provinciæ. præfectus provinciæ.

PR. PER. prætor peregrinus, *vel* peregrinorum.

PR. P. F. Primigenia Pia Fidelis, *hoc eſt*, *legio*.

PR. PIL. primi pilus.

PR. PR. præfectus prætorio. proprætor.

PR. P. R. E. V. procurator privatæ rei egregius vir.

PR. PR. LEG. IIII. ITAL. pro prætor legionis quartæ Italicæ.

PR. P. V. prætoria Pia Victrix.

PR. Q. prætor quinquennalis, pro quæſtor.

PR. Q. K. pro quæſtor kandidatus.

PR. QQ. prætor quinquennalis.

PRR. prætores.

PR. R. pro roſtris.

PRS. poſteris. præſes.

PRS præſens. præſes.

PR. S. patri ſuo. prætoris ſententia.

PR. SEN. pro ſententiâ.

PRS. P. præſes provinciæ. poſteris poſuit.

PRS. Q. poſteris que.

PRSS. præſides.

PRT. prætorium.

PR. TR. PL. prætor tribunus plebis.

PR. T. prætor tutelaris, pro tutelâ.

PR. VIG. præfectus vigilum.

P. RUPILI. P. F. Publius Rupilius Publii filius.

PR. URB. REG. XIII. prætorii urbano regio decimatertia.

P. R. V. X. populi Romani vota decennalia.

P. S. pecunia ſua. per ſenilem. poſteris ſuis. poſuit ſibi. proprio ſumptu. Proſerpinæ ſacrum. provincia Sicilia. publico ſumptu.

PS. paſſus.

P. S. ::. pedum ſemis cum triente.

P. S. C. pecuniâ ſuâ curavit. proprio ſumptu curavit, *vel* publico ſumptu.

PS. COHOR. præfectus cohortis.

P. S. D. N. pro ſalute domini noſtri.

P. SERVIL. M. F. Publius Servilius Marci filius.

P. S. ET. S. poſuit ſibi et ſuis.

P. S. F. pecuniâ ſuâ fecit, *vel* proprio ſumptu, *aut* poſteris ſuis.

P. S. F. C. pecuniâ ſuâ faciundum curavit.

P. S. O. pecuniâ ſuâ ordinavit. poſuit ſuis omnibus.

P. S. P. pecuniâ ſuâ poſuit. proprio ſumptu poſuit.

P. S. P. C. R. pecuniâ ſuâ ponendum curavit requietorium, *vel* proprio ſumptu, *ſeu* publicè ſibi

P. S. P. Q. P. pro ſe pro que patriâ.

P. S. P. Q. R. pro ſe pro que republicâ.

P. SS. poſuit ſuprà ſcriptis.

P. S. T. Q. H. præcipito ſumito tibique habeto.

P. T. pecunia Trivirenſis. percuſſa Treviris.

PT. pater. præter.

PT. AUGG. pater Auguſtorum.

PT. F. pater familias.

P. TR. *vel* P. TRE. pecunia Treviris.

PTRQ. EOR. poſteriſque eorum.

P. T. S. poſuit titulum ſibi.

P. V. pedes quinque. perfectiſſimus vir. Pia Victrix, *legio*. præfectus vigilum. præfectus urbi. præſtantiſſimus vir. primarius vir.

PU. privatus. provincia. Publilia, *tribus*.

PU. provincia.

PUB. Publicius. Publilia. Publiæ.

PUB. CU. publicè curavit.

PUB. OB. MER. DEDER. publicè ob merita dederunt.

PUD. pudica. pudicus. pudicitia. pudor.

PUDICISS. FEMIN. pudiciſſima femina.

P. VENTIDI. P. F. PROCOS. Publius Ventidius Publii filius proconſul.

P. V. F. ponere vivens fecit. poſteris univerſis fecit.

PUGNAR. V. pugnarum quinque.

PUGN. VIII. pugnavit octo.

PU. HO. publico honore.

P. VI. S. pedes ſex ſemis.

PUP. Pupillus. Pupinia, *tribus*.

P. V. PRAEF. ANN. perfectiſſimus vir præfectus annonæ.

PUB. P. R. Q. Publicus populi Romani quiritum.

PUR. purpureus.

PURPUR. purpurarius.

P. V. S. T. L. M. poſuit voto ſuſcepto titulum libens meritò.

PUT. CIV. Puteolana civitas.

P. V. V. L. S. prout voverat libens ſolvit.

P. X. pedes decem, *vel* pondo.

P. XII. S. pedes duodecim ſemis, *vel* pondo.

P. YPSE. Publius. Ypſeus.

Q.

Q. Qua. quadrati. quæro. quæſitus. quæſtor. quantùm. quartùm. quinta. quintus. quiquennalis, quinquennalitio.

Q. q. qui.

Q. quæſtor.

Q. A. quæſtor ædilis.

Q. AED. PL. PR. quæſtor ædilis plebis prætor.

Q. A. IIII. VIR. A. P. quæſtor ædilis quartùm vir argento publico.

Q. ALI. *vel* Q. ALIM. quæſtor alimentorum.

QAM. quemadmodum.

Q. ANN. quæſtor annonæ.

Q. A. NQ. N. quando ais neque negas.

Q. ANT. BALB. PR. Quintus Antonius Balbus prætor.

Q. ARC. quæſtor arcarius.

Q. AX. Q. F. Quintus Axius, Quinti filius.

Q. B. qui bixit. *pro* vixit.

Q. B. F. qui bixit feliciter.

Q. B. ME. V. *vel* Q. B. M. V. quæ bene mecum vixit, *vel* qui.

Q. CAEP. Quintus Cæpio.

Q. CAS. Quintus Caſſius.

Q. Ɔ. L. Quinti conliberta, *vel* conlibertus.

Q. C. M. P. I. Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Pius imperator.

Q. C. P. R. B. Q. qui cum pace repoſiti bene quieſcant.

Q. D. quinquennalis decurio.

Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. I. C. quid de eâ re fieri placuerit de eâ re ita cenſuerunt.

Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. L. C. quid de eâ re fieri placuerit de eâ re lege cavetur.

Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. U. I. C. quid de eâ re fieri placuerit de eâ re univerſi ita cenſuerunt.

Q. DES. *vel* Q. DESIG. quæſtor deſignatus.

Q. D. R. quâ de re.

Q. D. R. P. G. V. quâ de re peto gravitatem veſtram.

Q. D. S. S. qui dedit ſibi ſuis. qui dederunt ſuprà ſcripta.

Q. E. quæ eſt. qui eſt.

QE. quæ.

Q. E. D. R. F. P. D. E. R. U. I. C. quid eâ de re fieri placuerit de eâ re univerſi ita cenſuerunt.

QE. VISXE. ANIS. III. quæ vixit annis quatuor.

Q. F. quæ fuit. qui fuit. Quinti filius. quod factum.

Q. F. A. N. Quinti filius Auli nepos.

Q. F. D. N. Quinti filius Decimi nepos.

Q. F. E. I. S. F. D. C. S. quod factum eſt in ſenatu ferunt de conſulum ſententiâ.

Q. F. K. N. Quinti filius Kæſonis nepos.

Q. F. P. D. E. R. I. C. quod fieri placuerit de eâ re ita cenſuerunt.

Q. F. P. N. Quinti filius Publii nepos.

Q. F. SP. N. Quinti filius Spurii nepos.

Q. FUNC. quinquennalitate functus.

Q. G. V. quæro gravitatem veſtram.

QI. quaſi. qui. quis.

Q. IF. S. S. qui infrà ſcripti ſunt.

Q. II. VIR. *vel* Q. H. VIR. quæſtor duum vir, *II pro duplici lineâ.*

QIS. quis.

Q. I. S. S. qui infrà ſcripti ſunt.

Q. K. quæſtor kandidatus.

Q. L. Quinti libertus, *vel* liberta.

Q. L. F. qui libens fecit.

Q. L. S. S. quem lacum ſibi ſuis.

Q. M. quæ mecum, qui mecum.

QM. quem quoniam.

Q. METEL. Q. F. Q. N. Quintus Metellus. Quinti filius Quinti nepos.

Q. M. P. qui monumentum poſuit.

Q. N. Quinti nepos.

Q. NEM. quæſtor Nemauſi.

Q. OCULNI. L. F. GAL. Quintus Oculnius Lucii filius Gallus.

Q. PR. *vel* Q. PROV. quæſtor provinciæ.

Q. PROV. PONT. ET. BIT. quæſtor provinciarum Ponti et Bitiniæ.

Q. PR. PR. quæſtor pro prætore.

Q. Q. quinquennalis. quinquennalitius.

QQ. quinquennalis. quoquè.

QQ. quinquennalis.

Q. Q. quinquennalis.

QQ. COL. quinquennalis coloniæ, *vel* quinquennalitius.

QQ. CORP. quinquennalitius corporis.

Q. Q. II. quinquennalitio iterum.

Q. Q. III. quinquennalitio tertiùm.

Q. Q. III. ET. Q. Q. PP. quinquennalitio tertiùm et quinquennalitio perpetuo.

QQ. IT. quinquennalitius iterum.

Q. Q. L. Quintorum libertus, *hoc eſt, duorum.*

Q. Q. L. H. SE. quoquoverſum latitudo huic ſepulcro.

Q. Q. P. C. quinquennalitius patronus coloniæ, *vel* collegii.

Q. Q. PER. quinquennalitius perpetuus.

Q. Q. Q. L. Quintorum libertus, *trium, ſcilicet.*

Q. Q. S. S. quam qui ſcripti ſunt.

Q. Q. V quoquo vorſum.

QQ. V. IXXX. quoquo vorſum viginti novem.

Q. Q. V. P. L. quoquo vorſum pedes quinquaginta.

Q. Q. V. P. XV. quoquo vorſum pedes quindecim.

Q. R. quæſtor reipublicæ.

QR. quare.

Q. R. C. F. *vel* Q. REX. C. F. quando rex comitiavit fas.

Q. RP. quæſtor reipublicæ.

Q. S. quæ ſuprà, *vel* qui.

QS. quaſi.

Q. S. N. T. E. PR. TR. PL. Q. D. E. Q. E. V. A. P. PL. V. F. quod ſi non tulerit eos prætores tribuni plebis qui deinceps erunt quod eis videbitur ad populum plebem ve ferant.

Q. S. P. P. S. qui ſacris publicis præſtò ſunt.

Q. S. S. S. qui ſuprà ſcripti ſunt, quæ ſuprà ſcripta ſunt.

Q. ST. D. F. quando ſtercus delatum fas.

Q. T. CAES. quæſtor Titi Cæſaris.

Q. V. A. quæ vixit annis, *vel* qui.

QUAES. DES. quæſtor deſignatus.

QUAESS. quæſtores.

QUAE. S. S. S. EX. S. C. quæ ſuprà ſcripta ſunt ex ſenatûs conſulto.

QUAEST. N. quæſtor reipublicæ.

Q. V. A. I. qui vixit annum unum, *vel* quæ.

Q. V. A. III. M. II. qui vixit annos tres menſes duos.

Q. V. A. L. M. IIII. D. V. qui vixit annos quinquaginta menſes quatuor dies quinque.

Q. V. A. P. M. qui vixit annos plùs minùs.

QUART. quarta. quartum.

QUARACINTA. quadraginta.

QUATTOR. quatuor.

QUA VIXIT. quæ vixit.

Q. V. A. XXI. qui vixit annos viginti unum.

QUESCET. quieſcet.

QUESQUI. quieſcit, *vel* qui quieſcit.

Q. V. F. COS. D. E. R. Q. F. P. D. E. R. I. C. quod verba fecit conſul de eâ re quid fieri placeret de eâ re ita cenſuerunt.

QUH. quæ. *H. pro E.*

QUI, Quirina, *tribus.*

QUI. LEGIS. T.V. qui legis titulum vale.

QUIN. quinquatria. quinquennalis.

QUINQ. quinquatria. quinquennalitas. quinque.

QUINQ. MAG. JU. quinquennalitius magiſter juvenum.

QUINQ. PERP. quinquennalitius perpetuus.

QUINQUENN. quinquennalis.

QUIR. Quirina. Quirinalia.

QUIRIN. Quirina, *tribus.*

QUIR. N. P. Quirinalia nefaſtus primo.

QUIR. R. Quirinalia Romæ.

Q. S. P. P. S. qui ſacris publicis præſtò ſunt.

Q. VL. quem vult.

QUOD. V. M. S. EX. EA. P. Q. IS. AD. AE. DE. quòd viæ munitæ ſint ex eâ pecuniâ quam is ad ærarium detulit.

QUOD. V. M. S. EX. EA. P. Q. J. S. AD. AE. D. E. quòd viæ munitæ ſint ex eâ pecuniâ quæ juſſu ſenatûs ad ærarium delata eſt.

Q. URB. quæſtor urbanus. quæſtor urbis.

R.

R. Rationalis. Ravennas. rectà. rectò. requietorium. retro. Roma. Romanus. roſtra. rudera. rufus.

RA. rationalis.

RA. O. S. rationalis operum ſacrorum.

RAP. Rapax, *legio, ſcilicet.*

RAR. rariſſima. rariſſimus.

RAR. F. rariſſima femina. rariſſimus filius, *vel* frater.

RAT. rationalis.

RAT. COP. EXPED. rationalis copiarum expeditarum.

RAT. S. R. rationalis ſacrarum remunerationum, *vel* ſummæ rei.

RAV. Ravenna. Ravennatis.

R. C. Romana civitas. Romani cives.

R. CC. remiſſio ducenteſimæ.

R. E. requietorium erexit.

REC. recondita.

R. E. C. H. requietorium ejus curavit hîc.

REDDEDIT. reddidit.

REF. C. reficiendum curavit.

REG. regio. regione.

REG. I. regio prima.

REG. SACR. regi ſacrorum.

REG. X. regio decima.

REI. GER. CAUS. rei gerundæ cauſâ.

REIP. MANT. reipublicæ Mantuanorum.

REIP. SCODR. reipublicæ Scodrenſium.

RELATAST. relata eſt.

RELIG. AUG. religio Auguſti.

RELIQ. TESTAM. COL. FABR. NAVAL. reliquit teſtamento collegio fabrûm navalium.

REMIS. IMPEN. remiſsâ impenſâ.

REM. $\overline{\text{P}}$. N. rem publicam noſtram.

REQ. requieſcit.

RESP. AQU. reſpublica Aquenſium.

RESP. PIS. reſpublica Piſaurenſium.

REST. reſtituit. reſtitutum.

REST. A. CAMB. M. P. XI. reſtituerunt à Cambodono millia paſſuum undecim.

RET. P. retro pedes.

RET. P. C. retro pedes centum.

R. G. C. rei gerundæ cauſâ.

RG. RAV. regione Ravennas.

RHAV. Ravenna. Ravennates.

R. I. requietorium inſtituit, *vel* juſſit.

R. M. requietorium meruit.

RMS. Romanus.

R. N. LONG. P. X. retro non longè pedes decem.

RO. Roma. Romanus. Romilia.

ROB. Robigalia.

ROM. Roma. Romanus. Romilia.

ROM. ET. AUG. COM. ASI. Romæ et Auguſto communitates Aſiæ.

R. P. res publica. retro pedes. Romæ percuſſa. Romana pecunia.

RP. reſpublica.

R. P. ASCULAN. reſpublica Aſculanorum.

R. P. BARC. ITA. LE. reipublicæ Barcinonenſium ita legavit.

R. P. C. reipublicæ cauſâ. reipublicæ conſervator. reipublicæ conſtituendæ. retro pedes centum.

R. P. C. C. reipublicæ conſtituendæ cauſâ.

R. P. EP. reſpublica Eporenſium.

R. P. H. V. reipublicæ hujus vigilantiſſimo, *vel* hujus urbis.

R. P. L. retro pedes quinquaginta.

R. P. LACTOR. reſpublica Lactoratenſium.

R. P. N. reſpublica noſtra.

R. PR. *vel* R. PRI. res privata.

R. P. S. D. D. reſpublica Saguntinorum decreto decurionum.

R. P. XVIII. retro pedes decem & octo.

R. R. rectâ regione. rejectis ruderibus.

R. R. PROX. CIPP. P. CLXXIIII. rejectis ruderibus proximè cippum pedes centum ſeptuaginta quatuor.

R. S. Romæ ſignata.

RS. reſponſum.

R. S. P. requietorium ſibi poſuit.

RUF. rufus.

R. XL. remiſsâ quadrageſimâ.

S.

S. Sacellum. ſacrum. ſcriptus. ſemis. ſenatus. ſepulcrum. ſequitur. ſerva. Servius. ſervus. ſibi. ſi. ſic. ſilentium. ſinguli. ſingulum. ſitu. ſitus. ſolvit. ſtipendium. ſub. centuria, *aliquando.*

∽. uncia.

∽· centuria.

S. ſemuncia.

$\overline{\text{S}}$---. bes.

$\overset{\text{----.}}{\text{S}}$----. dextans.

$\underset{\text{----}}{\overset{\text{----.}}{\text{S}}}$----. deunx.

S. A. ſub aſciâ.

SA. ſua.

$\overline{\text{SA.}}$ ſanguis.

SAB. Sabatina.

SAC. ſacerdos. ſacrificium. ſacrum.

SAC. DIS. MAN. ſacrum dîs manibus.

SACERD. COOP. IN. OMN. CONL. SUPR. NUM. EX. S. C. ſacerdos cooptatus in omnem conlegium ſupra numerum ex ſenatûs conſulto.

SACERD. SOL. INV. M. ſacerdos Solis invicti Mithræ.

SAC. MON. URB. AUGG. ET. CAESS. NN. ſacra moneta urbana Auguſtorum et Cæſarum noſtrorum.

SACR. ſacrum.

SAC. Q. ſacerdos quinquennalitius.

SAC. S. ſacrum ſoli.

SAC. SOL. DED. ſacrum ſoli dedit, *vel* dedicavit.

SAC. $\overline{\text{VG.}}$ ſacrata virgo.

SAC. URBAN. S. P. ſacerdote urbano ſibi præeunte.

S. A. D. ſub aſciâ dedicavit.

SAE. FELIC. ſæculo felici.

SAG. Saguntum.

SAL. ſalus,

SAL. GEN. HUM. ſalus generis humani.

SAN. ſanctæ. ſancto. ſanctus.

SANC. Sal. ſanctæ Saluti.

SAP. Sappinia, *tribus.*

SA. R. ſacerdos Romæ.

SAR. Sarranus.

SAR. MAX. PERS. MAX. Sarmaticus maximus Perſicus maximus.

S. A. S. ſub aſciâ ſacravit, ſoli aram ſacravit.

SAT. ſatìs. Saturnalia.

SAUF. Saufelus.

SB. ſibi. ſub.

S. C. ſenatûs conſulto.

SC. ſicut.

$\overline{\text{SCA.}}$ ſancta.

SCA. *vel* SCAPT. Scaptia, *tribus.*

SED. ſecundum.

S. C. D. ſenatûs conſulto decrevit.

S. C. D. E. R. I. C. ſenatûs conſulto de eâ re ita cenſuit.

S. C. D. S. ſibi curavit de ſuo.

S. C. E. C. ſimul cum eo conditus.

S. C. FAC. C. ſenatûs conſulto faciendum curavit.

$\overline{\text{SCI.}}$ ſancti.

$\overline{\text{SCIATE.}}$ ſanctitate.

SCIP. IMP. Scipio imperator.

SCL. ſcilicet.

SC. L. ſacræ largitionis.

SC. L. CM. ſacrum largitionum comes.

SCM. ſanctum.

SC. MM. ſanctæ memoriæ, *vel* ſacræ.

SCOR. ſanctorum.

S. C. P. S. *vel* SC. PS. ſenatûs conſulto plebiſcitum.

SCR. ſcriba.

SCR. AEDIL. ſcriba ædilitius, *vel* ædilium.

SCRIB. CUB. ſcriba cubicularius.

SCRIB. LIB. ſcriba librarius.

SCRIN. U. ſcriniarii univerſis.

SCS. $\overline{\text{SCS.}}$ ſanctus.

$\overline{\text{SCTI.}}$ ſancti.

$\overline{\text{SCUARIU.}}$ ſanctuarium.

S. D. ſacrum dîs. ſacrum dedit. ſibi dedit. ſoli dedit.

S. D. D. ſimul dederunt, *vel* dedicaverunt.

S. D. M. ſacrum dîs manibus.

S. D. S. ſibi de ſuo. ſoli Deo ſacrum.

S. D. V. ID. ſepulta die quintâ icû , *vel* ſepultus.

S. E. ſibi et. ſita eſt, *vel* ſitus.

SEBERA. ſevera.

SEBI. ſibi.

SEC. H. A. G. FEC. ſecundus heres agens gratias fecit.

SECURIT. PERP. ſecuritas perpetua.

SECUS. HER. ſecundus heres.

SED. S. C. ſeditionis ſedandæ cauſâ.

SEGUS. Seguſianus.

SEN. CONS. ſenatûs conſenſu.

SEPT. September, ſeptimus.

SEPTERIS. Septembris.

SEPTENBRES. Septembris.

SEQ. Sequanus.

S. EQ. Q. OD. ET. P. R. ſenatus equeſter que ordo et populus Romanus.

SER. Seratus, *numus.* Sergia, *tribus.* Servia. Servius. ſerva. ſervus.

SER. AC. ſervus actor.

SER. AEQ. MONET. ſervus æquator monetæ.

SER. ARK. ſervus arcarius.

SER. DOLEAR, ſervus dolearis, *vel* dolearius.

SER. F. Servii filius.

SER. F. D. N. Servii filius Decimi nepos.

SER. FEC. ſervus fecit.

SER. F. K. N. Servii filius Kæſonis nepos.

SER. F. M. N. Servii filius Manii nepos.

SERG. Sergia, *tribus.*

SER. L. Servii libertus. ſervus libens.

SER. LENTUL. GN. F. Servius Lentulus Gnæi filius.

SER. LIB. ſervus librarius.

SER. OFF. FEC. ſervus officinator fecit.

SER. PAETIN. M. F. PR. COS. Servius Pætinus Marci filius proconſul.

SEC. R. ſervus reſtituit. ſervus ruſticus.

SERT. ſertor.

SER. VIC. ſervus vicarius.

SERVS. ſervus.

S. E. S. O. ſibi et ſuis omnibus.

S. E. T. L. ſit ei terra levis.

S. ET. L. L. P. E. ſibi et libertis libertabus poſteris ejus.

S. ET. L. M. E, ſibi et libertis monumentum erexit.

S. ET. S. ſibi et ſuis.

S. ET. S. P. Q. E. ſibi et ſuis poſteriſque eorum.

SEU. Severus. ſevir.

SEV. AUG. Sevir Auguſtalis.

SEX. ſexta. ſextus.
SEX. ATIL. M. F. SERRAN. Sextus Atilius Marci filius Serranus.
SEX. F. CN. N. Sexti filius Cnæi nepos.
SEX. JUL. C. F. CN. N. Sextus Julius Caii filius Cnæi nepos.
SEX. NONI. LU. P. F. Sextus Nonius ludos publicos fecit.
SEXT. ſextilis. ſextùm.
S. F. ſacris faciundis. ſibi fecit. ſuis fecit.
SF. ſatisfecit.
S. F. S. ſine fraude ſuâ.
SGN. ſignum.
S. H. L. ſibi hoc legavit.
S. H. M. P. C. ſibi hoc monumentnm ponendum curavit.
S. I. ſoli invicto.
SIB. L. S. P. E. ſibi libertis ſuis poſteris eorum.
SIC. V. ſicuti voluit.
SICUL. Siculo.
SIC. V. SIC. X. ſicuti quinquennalia ſic decennalia.
S. I. D. ſoli invicto dedit.
S. I. F. P. R. E. A. D. P. ſuſcepit in foro pro roſtris et ante diem pridie.
$\overline{\text{SIG.}}$ ſignum.
SIG. ARG. P. V. ſignum argenti pondo quinque.
SIG. LIG. ſignum Liberi.
SIGN. LEG. ſignifer legionis.
SIG. PR. SA. ſignum pro ſalute.
SIG. S. P. VOT. VOV. ſignum ſuâ pecuniâ votum vovit.
SIIX. ſex, *duplici I pro E.*
J. I. M. ſoli invicto Mithræ.
SING. ſinguli.
SING. III. N. ſingulis ternos numos.
SING. *. II. ſingulis denarios binos.
SI. P. P. S. F. ſignum ponere pecuniâ ſuâ fecit, *vel* proprio ſumptu.
S. J. R. ſacrum Junoni reginæ. ſuâ impenſâ reſtituit.
SISC. Siſcia.
SIVIS. *pro* ſuis.
S. IX. ſtipendiis novem.
S. L. ſolvit libens. ſuâ laude. ſuis liberis, *vel* libertis.
S. LEG. ſignifer legionis.
S. L. L. P. E. ſibi libertis libertabus poſteris eorum.
S. L. L. P. Q. E. ſibi libertis libertabus poſteris que eorum.
S. L. L. Q. ſibi libertis libertabus que.
S. L. M. ſibi locum monumenti. ſolvit libens merito.
S. L. M. N. ſibi locum monumenti nuncupavit.
S. L. P. ſibi libertis poſteris. ſibi locum procuravit.
$\overline{\text{SCL.}}$ ſcilicet.
S. M. ſacrum manibus. ſibi monumentum. ſignata moneta. ſolvit meritò.
S. MA. ſacra moneta.
S. M. A. G. S. ſacrum memori animo gratìs ſolvit.
S. M. AL. ſignata moneta Alexandriæ.
S. M. A. L. S. ſacrum memori animo libens ſolvit.
S. M. AN. O. ſacra moneta Antiochiæ obſignata.
S. M. D. ſacrum matri Deûm. ſibi monumentum dedit.
S. M. K. ſignata moneta Karnuti.
S. M. KAR. ſignata moneta Kartagini.
S. M. M. ſacrum magnæ matri.
S. M. NA. ſacra moneta nova.
S. M. N. M. ſacra moneta nova Mediolanenſis.
S. M. P. E. ſibi monumentum publicè elegit.
S. M. P. J. ſibi monumentum poni juſſit.
S. M. TR. P. ſacra moneta Treviris percuſſa.
S. M. T. S. ſacra moneta Treviris ſignata.
S. N. ſocii nominis, *vel* ſui.
S. N. L. ſocii nominis Latini.
S. N. S. Q. ſi negat ſacramento quærito.
S. O. ſuis omnibus.
SOCR. P. B. M. ſocrui poſuit bene merenti.
SOD. ſodalis.
SODAL. TRAJANAL. ET. HADRIANAL. ſodalis Trajanalis et Hadrianalis.
$\overline{\text{SOL.}}$ ſolidis.
SOLER. S. ſolert â ſuâ.
SOL. INV. MIT. ſoli invicto Mithræ.
SOL. L. M. ſolvit libens merito.
SOLO. PUB. S. P. D. D. D. ſolo publico ſibi poſuit dato decreto decurionum.
SOL. R. ſolo recepto, *vel* relicto.
SOL. TRIS. ſolidis tribus.
SOVEIS. ſuis.
S. P. ſacerdos perpetua. ſibi poſuit, *vel* ſuis. ſuâ pecuniâ. ſumptu proprio.
SP. ſpectatus. ſpectavit. ſportula. Spurius. ſtipendiorum.
SP. AFRA. Spurius Afranius.
S. P. C. ſuâ pecuniâ conſtituit. ſumptu proprio curavit.
SP. CARVIL. SP. F. Spurius Carvilius Spurii filius.
S. P. C. S. ſuâ pecuniâ curavit ſibi. ſibi poſuit cum ſuis.
S. P. D. ſuâ pecuniâ dedit.
$\overline{\text{SPD.}}$ ſuprà dicti.
S. P. D. D. ſuâ pecuniâ donum dedit.
S. P. DD. ſuâ pecuniâ dedicaverunt.
SPEC. ſpectator. ſpectavit. ſpectatus. ſpeculator.
SPEC. LEG. ſpeculator legionis.
SPECT. ſpectavit. ſpectatus.
SPECTAC. PUGIL. ſpectaculum pugilum.
SPECU. ſpeculatores.
S. P. EJUS. C. C. Q. Q. ſolo privato ejus collegium conſenſu quinquennalitiorum.
S. P. F. ſuâ pecuniâ fecit.
SP. F. Spurii filius.
S. P. F. C. ſuâ pecuniâ faciundum curavit.
SP. F. C. N. Spurii filius Caii nepos.
SP. F. K. N. Spurii filius Kæſonis nepos.
SP. F. TI. N. Spurii filius Tiberii nepos.
SP. F. T. N. Spurii filius Titi nepos.
SP. K. APR. ſpectatus kalendis Aprilis.
SP. L. Spurii libertus.
SPL. *vel* **SPLENDIDISS.** ſplendidiſſimo. ſplendidiſſimus.
SPL. EQ. R. ſplendidiſſimus eques Romanus.
S. P. L. M. ſibi poſuit locum monumenti. ſignum poſuit libens merito.
S. P. M. ſibi poſuit monumentum.
SP. N. Spurii nepos.
SP. N. FEBR. ſpectatus nonas Februarii.
SPON. ſponſus.
SPOR. ſportula. ſportulæ.
SPORT. DIVIS. *. XXVI. ſportulas diviſit denariorum viginti ſex.
SPORT. EX. *. CCC. ſportulæ ex denariis tercentis.
S. P. P. ſuâ pecuniâ poſuit.
S. P. P. C. ſuâ pecuniâ ponendum curavit.
S. P. P. D. D. ſuâ pecuniâ poſitum dedicavit. ſumptu proprio poſitum dedicavit.
SP. POST. L. F. ALBIN. Spurius Poſtumius Lucii filius Albinus.
S. P. P. P. ſuâ pecuniâ publicè ponendum procuravit. ſenatus populus plebs Præneſtina.
S. P. P. P. D. D. ſuâ pecuniâ publicè poſuit dedicavit, *vel* dono dedit.
S. P. P. S. ſacris publicis præſtò ſunt. ſuâ pecuniâ poſuit ſibi.
S. P. P. S. F. ſuâ pecuniâ ponere ſibi fecit. ſumptu proprio ſic procuravit fieri.
S. P. Q. E. ſibi poſteriſque ejus.
S. P. Q. L. ſenatus populuſque Lanvinus.
S. P. Q. NOLAN. D. D. ſenatus populus qui Nolanus dono dedit, *vel* dedicavit.
S. P. Q. R. CL. V. ſenatus populuſque Romanus clypeum vovit.
S. P. Q. R. IMP. CAES. ſenatus populus que Romanus imperatori Cæſari.
S. P. Q. R. OB. CIV. SER. ſenatus populuſque Romanus ob cives ſervatos.
S. P. Q. R. OP. PRIN. ſenatus populuſque Romanus optimo principi.
S. P. Q. R. PAREN. CONS. SUO. ſenatus populuſque Romanus parenti conſervatori ſuo.
S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. C. S. ſenatus populuſque Romanus patri patriæ ob cives ſervatos.
S. P. Q. S. ſibi poſteriſque ſuis.
S. P. Q. S. C. P. S. ſibi poſteriſque ſuis curavit pecuniâ ſuâ.
S. P. Q. S. P. S. F. C. ſibi poſteriſque ſuis pecuniâ ſuâ faciundum curavit.
S. $\overline{\text{PR.}}$ ſibi præfectus.
S. P. S. C. D. S. ſibi poni ſic curavit de ſuo.
S. P. S. D. ſuâ pecuniâ ſacrum dedit.
S. P. S. T. T. L. ſuâ pecuniâ ſit tibi terra levis, *vel* ſuis poſuit.
$\overline{\text{SPUS.}}$ ſpiritus.
S. P. U. T. S. ſuâ pecuniâ uſus titulo ſuo.
S. Q. D. E. R. A. P. P. V. L. O. E. COSS. PR. TR. PL. Q. N. S. Q. E. V. A. P. P. V. F. ſi quis de eâ re ad populum plebem ve Lati opus eſt conſules prætores tribuni plebis qui nunc ſunt quod eis videbitur ad populum plebem ve ferant.
S. Q. S. S. Q. E. Q. J. N. S. R. E. H. L. N. R. ſi quid ſacri ſanctique eſt quod jus non ſit rogari ejus hâc lege nihil rogatur.
S. Q. S. S. Q. E. Q. J. N. S. R. E. H. L. N. R. ſi quid ſacri ſanctique eſt quod jus non ſit rogatum ejus hâc lege nihil rogatur.
S. R. ſacrarum remunerationum.
S. R. L. E. E. J. C. Q. O. R. E. ſi rem lex ex ejus juſſu causâ que omnium rerum eſto.
S. S. ſacri ſcrinii. ſanctiſſimus ſenatus. ſententiâ ſenatûs. ſibi ſepulcrum. ſibi ſuis. ſuprà ſcripti. ſuprà ſcriptum.
SS. ſanctiſſimus. ſeſtertiis. ſuaviſſimis. ſuprà ſcripti.
SAT. ſatìs.
S. S. C. ſecundum ſuam cauſam. ſibi ſuis curavit.
SS. C. M. DEN. ſeſtertiis centum mille denariorum.
S. S. C. S. D. E. T. V. ſecundum ſuam cauſam ſicuti dixi ecee tibi vindictam.
S. S. D. ſibi ſuis dedit. ſuprà ſcriptis dedit.
S. S. E. ſibi ſepulchrum elegit. ſibi ſuis elegit. ſive ſepulchrum eſt.
SS. HH. ſui heredes.
SS. IX. N. ſeſtertiis novem numûm.
SS. L. N. ſeſtertiis quinquaginta numûm.
S. S. M. ſibi ſuis monumentum.
S. S. M. H. ſibi ſuis monumentum hoc.
S. SOL. DED. ſacerdos ſolis dedicavit. ſacrum ſoli dedit.
S. S. P. C. ſibi ſepulchrum ponendum curavit. ſuo ſumptu ponendum curavit. ſibi ſuis ponendum curavit.
S. S. P. E. C. R. ſibi ſuis poſteris eorum conſtituit requietorium.
S. S. S. ſancto Silvano ſacrum. Soli ſanctiſſimo ſacrum. ſuprà ſcriptæ ſummæ. ſuprà ſcripta ſunt.
S. S. T. N. ſuprà ſcriptorum tantùm nomine.
SSTUP. XVIII. ſtipendiis decem novem.
S. S. V. F. ſibi ſuis vivens fecit.
SS. V. M. N. ſeſtertiis quinque mille numûm.
S. T. ſignata Treviris. ſit tibi.
ST. ſextus *aliquando*. ſilentii *nota*. ſententia. ſtipendium.
STAD. ſtadium.
STE. *vel* **STELL.** Stellatina, *tribus*.
STIB. $\overline{\text{V}}$. ſtipendiis quinque, *B pro P.*
STIP. ſtipendiorum. ſtipis.
STIP. AN. $\overline{\text{VI.}}$ ſtipendiorum annorum ſex.
STIP. ARG. ſtipis argentea.
STL. JUD. ſtlitibus judicandis.
ST. MIS. *vel* **ST. MISS.** ſtipendio miſſus.
S. TR. ſignatum Treviris.
STR. A. P. R. ſtrator à publicis rationibus.
STRR. ſtratores.
S. T. S. B. ſit tibi ſemper bene.
ST. SN. ſententiâ ſenatûs.
S. T. T. L. ſit tibi terra levis.
STUPED. ſtipendiorum, *U pro I.*
ST. XXXV. ſtipendiis triginta quinque.
S. V. ſepulcrum voluit. ſibi vivens. ſolvit votum.
SU. ſua. ſuus.
SUA. PEC. DD. ſuâ pecuniâ dedicavit.
SUB. Suburrana, *tribus*.
SUB. A. D. ſub aſciâ dedicavit.

S. V. B. E. E. V. ſi vales bene eſt ego valeo.

SUBPRAEF. CLASS. PR. MIS. ſubpræfectus claſſis prætoriæ Miſenenſis.

SUBPROCUR. XX. ſubprocurator viceſimæ.

SUBROG. ſubrogator.

SUBURA. Suburrana, *tribus*.

SUC. Succuſſana, *tribus*.

SU. COS. ſub conſulatu.

SU. COS. MER. ſub conſulatu Merobaudis.

S. VE. C. ſenatûs ve conſulto.

SUFF. ſuffecti. ſuffectus.

S. V. F. ſibi vivens fecit.

S. V. F. P. D. ſedem vovit firmam primo decennali.

SUF. P. D. ſufimenta populo data.

S. V. G. E. V. ſi vales gaudeo ego valeo.

S. V. L. D. ſibi vivens locum dedit.

S. V. L. Q. ſibi vivens libertiſque.

S. V. L. Q. V. V. B. E. E. Q. V. ſi vos liberique veſtri valetis bene eſt ego quidem valeo.

S. V. L. V. V. B. E. ſi vos liberi veſtri valetis bene eſt.

SUM. MAG. ſummus magiſter.

SU. O. III. ſuis ollas tres.

SUO. S. ſuo ſumptu.

S. V. P. ſibi vivens poſuit.

SUP. ſubprocurator. ſubprinceps.

S. U. P. HAC. F. ſponſione utriuſque partis hâc factâ.

SUPROC. AURARIAR. ſubprocurator aurariarum.

SUSC. AUG. ſuſceptor Auguſti.

SUSC. EX. VIS. ſuſcepit ex viſu.

SUSC. SOL. L. L. M. ſuſceptum ſolvit libentiſſimè merito.

SUST. MAN. IRAT. ſuſtulit manes iratos.

S. V. T. L. H. F. C. ſit vobis terra levis heredes faciundum curavêre.

SYANI. ſuarii.

T.

T. Tantum. terra. tibi. ter. Tita. Titus. triarius. tribunus. turma. tutor.

T. nomini militi appoſitum *ſuperſtes* ſignificabat.

J. Tita prænomen feminæ.

Θ. theta nomini adpoſitum defunctum ſignificabat.

TA. taurum.

T. A. taurum album.

TAB. *vel* TABUL. tabula. tabularius.

TABUL. P. H. C. tabularius provinciæ Hiſpaniæ citerioris.

TABUL. $\overline{XX.}$ HER. tabularius viceſimæ hereditarium.

T. A. III. M. X. D. XX. vixit annis tribus menſibus decem diebus viginti.

Θ. AN. mortuus anno.

TAR. Tarquirius. Tarviſinus.

T. AUG. tutela Auguſti.

TB. D. F. M. tibi dulciſſimo filio meo.

TB. PL. tribunus plebis.

T. C. teſtamento conſtituit, *vel* curavit.

T. CA. Titus Cariſius.

T. CAES. VESP. IMP. PONT. TR. POT. Titus Cæſar Veſpaſianus imperator pontifex tribunitiâ poteſtate.

T. CAR. OGUL. VER. Titus Cariſius Ogulnius Vergilius.

T. DEID. IMP. VIL. PUB. Titus Deidus imperator villâ publicâ.

TEG. tegula.

T. E. J. EX. H-S. X. teſtamento ejus juſſit ex ſeſtertiis decem.

TEMP. FEL. temporum felicitas.

TER. Terentina, *tribus*. tercenarius. Terminalia. tertia. tertiùm.

TEREN. Terentina, *tribus*.

TEN. N. P. Terminalia nefaſtus primo.

TERT. tertiùm.

TES. OB. Teſtoricæ obſignatum.

TESE. teſſerarius.

TEST. P. C. teſtamento ponendum curavit.

T. F. teſtamento fieri. Titi filius.

T. F. A. N. Titi filius Auli nepos.

T. F. CN. N. Titi filius Cnæi nepos.

T. F. F. S. teſtamento fieri fecit ſibi, *vel* titulum.

T. F. J. EX. H. V. teſtamento fieri juſſit ex heredum voluntate.

T. F. J. H. F. C. teſtamento fieri juſſit hæres faciundum curavit.

T. FI. A. F. C. teſtamento fieri heredes fideliter curavêre.

T. F. J. S. teſtamento fieri juſſit ſibi, *vel* titulum.

T. F. K. N. Titi filius Kæſonis nepos.

T. F. L. teſtamento fieri legavit, *vel* titulum.

T. FLAMINI. T. F. T. N. Titus Flaminius Titi filius Titi nepos.

T. F. M. teſtamento fieri mandavit.

T. F. S. J. teſtamento fieri ſibi juſſit.

T. F. SP. N. Titi filius Spurii nepos.

T. H. R. teſtamento heredem reliquit.

T. I. teſtamento inſtituit. titulum juſſit.

TI. Tiberia. Tiberius.

TIB. CS. Tiberius Cæſar.

TIB. D. F. M. tibi dulci filio meo.

TIBIC. M. D. M. tibicen magnæ deûm matris.

TIBUR. Tiburtinus.

TI. CLAUD. CAES. AUG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. IMP. Tiberius Claudius Cæſar Auguſtus pontifex maximus tribunitiâ poteſtate pater patriæ imperator.

TI. F. A. N. Tiberii filius Auli nepos.

TI. F. D. N. Tiberii filius Decimi nepos.

TI. F. TI. N. Tiberii filius Tiberii nepos.

TI. F. T. N. Tiberii filius Titi nepos.

TIT. titulum. titulo.

TI. TI. TI. Tiberii, *tres*.

TIT. U. titulo uſus.

TI. VET. Tiberius Veturius.

T. L. Titi libertus. teſtamento legavit.

T. M. titulum monumenti. teſtamento mandavit.

TM. terminus. teſtamentum.

$\overline{TM.}$ teſtamentum.

TM. D. teſtamento dedit.

TM. P. terminum poſuit.

T. N. T. PR. N. Titi nepos Titi pronepos.

TOL. G. Toletanus genere.

TONS. tonſor. tonſtrix.

T. P. terminum poſuit. titulum poſuit, *vel* poſuerunt.

T. P. C. teſtamento ponendum curavit. titulum publicè curavit.

T. P. D. titulum publicè dedit.

T. P. J. EX. ARG. P. C. teſtamento poni juſſit ex argenti pondo centum.

TPS. tempus.

T. P. S. L. teſtamento ponendum ſibi legavit, *vel* titulum.

TN. trajectus. tranſlatus. triarius. tribunus.

TR. AE. tribunus ærarii.

TRAJA. SARMIZ. PATR. Trajana Sarmiagetuſa Patricia.

TRANQ. tranquillitas.

TR. ARDEAT$\overline{N}$. territorii Ardeatini.

TRB. tribunus.

TRB. POT. tribunitia poteſtas.

TR. CEL. tribunus celerum.

T. R. E. S. P. R. terra regeſta è ſuâ pecuniâ reſtituit, *vel* reſtituerunt.

TRIB. COHH. tribunus cohortium.

TRIB. CORP. FOED. tributarii corporati fœderati.

TRIB. POT. tribunitiâ poteſtate.

TRIB. SUC. tribus Sucuſſana.

TRICENSIM. trigeſimùm.

TRIF. triumphator.

TRI. P. tribunus plebis.

TRISOMU. Triſomum.

TRO. Tromentina, *tribus*.

TR. OB. Treviris obrizum.

TR. P. Treviris percuſſa. tribunitiâ poteſtate.

TR. PL. tribunus plebis.

TR. PL. DESS. tribuni plebis deſignati.

TR. PL. PR. tribunus plebis prætor.

TR. PL. ROG. tribunus plebis rogavit.

TR. POT. tribunitiâ poteſtate.

TR. P. P. P. tribunitiâ poteſtate pater patriæ.

TR. P. S. Treviris pecunia ſignata.

TR. P. VII. IMP. IIII. COS. II. S. C. tribunitiâ poteſtate ſeptimùm imperator quartùm conſul ſecundùm ſenatûs conſulto.

TR. S. Treviris ſignata.

TR. V. CA. trium vir capitalis.

TR. V. MON. trium vir monetalis.

TRUM. P. P. P. trium Publiorum.

T. S. E. teſtamento ſuo elegit. Treviris ſignata eſt.

T. S. F. J. teſtamento ſuo fieri juſſit.

T. S. I. teſtamento ſuo inſtituit.

T. S. T. F. J. teſtamento ſuo titulum fieri juſſit.

T. T. Titi, *duo*.

T. T. FLL. Titi Flavii, *duo*.

T. T. F. V. titulum teſtamento fieri voluit.

T. T. L. Titorum libertus, *duorum*, *ſcilicet*.

Θ. Θ. defunctis, *duobus*.

T. U. titulo uſus.

TUB. *vel* TUBIL. tubiluſtrium.

TUD. *vel* TUDER. Tudertinus.

T. V. F. titulum vivens fecit. teſtamento voluit fieri.

TUL. H. Tullus Hoſtilius.

TUR. turma. turmarius.

TURM. II. EQUIT. RO. turma ſecunda equitum Romanorum.

TUT. tutela.

TUTELAR. S. tutelaribus ſacrum.

V.

V. Vale. valeo. Veſtalis. veſtis. veſter. veteranus. victoriatus,*numus*,vir.virgo.viſu. vivens.vivum.viva.vivus.vixit. Volena. Volero. Voluſus. Vopiſcus. voto. votum. vovit. urbs. uſus. uxor. quinque.

$\overline{V}$. quintùm.

V. A. veterano aſſignatum.

V. AED. viro ædilitio.

V. AET. virtus æterna.

V. A. F. vivus aram fecit.

V. A. J. D. vivus aram juſſu dedit.

V. A. L. vixit annos quinquaginta. vivit animo libens.

VAL. vale. Valeria. Valerius. Valerianus.

VAL. CS. Valerianus Cæſar.

ΛALE. vale.

V. A. L. H. S. E. vixit annos quinquaginta hîc ſitus eſt.

V. A. L. S. votum animo libens ſolvit.

V. A. M. D. H. vixit annos menſes dies horas.

V. A. IXX. vixit annos decem novem.

V. B. vir bonus.

V. B. A. viri boni arbitrata.

V. B. F. vir bonæ fidei.

V. C. vale conjux. vivens curavit. vir clariſſimus. vir conſularis. vivus curavit.

VC. AFRIC. vicarius Africæ.

V. C. C. vir clariſſimus conſul.

V. C. C. F. vale conjux chariſſima feliciter.

V. C. COR. vir clariſſimus corrector.

V. CL. PR. URB. vir clariſſimus præfectus urbi.

V. C. P. vivens curavit ponendum.

T. C. FP. U. vir clariſſimus præfectus urbi.

V. C. P. P. vir clariſſimus præfectus prætorio.

V. C. P. P. HISP. CIT. vir clariſſimus præfectus prætorio Hiſpaniæ citerioris.

V. C. P. T. vir conſularis provinciæ Tarraconenſis.

V. D. vir devotus. vivens dedit, *vel* dedicavit. votum dedit.

$\overline{V.D.}$ vir doctus.

V. D. A. vale dulcis anima.

V. D. D. votum dedicatum.

V. DICT. vir dictatorius.

$\overline{VDL.}$ videlicet.

V. D. U. N. vale decus urbis noſtræ.

V. D. P. R. L. P. unde de plano rectè legi poſſit.

V. D. P. S. vivens dedit proprio ſumptu. vivens de pecuniâ ſuâ.

V. E. vir egregius. viſum eſt.

VE. veteranus. Veſuntini.

V. E. D. N. M. Q. E. vir egregius devotus numini majeſtati que ejus.

V. E. F. viro egregio fecit.

VEFL. AVG. PP. veflamen Auguſti perpetuus.

VEJEN. Vejentina, *tribus*.

VEL. Velina, *tribus*.

VE. L. X. G. veteranus legionis decimæ geminæ.

VENEMERENTI. benemerenti.

VE. PP. veflamen perpetuus.

V. E. PROC. AUG. C. vir egregius procurator Auguſti curavit.

VESP. $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$. Veſpaſianus Cæſar.

VER. Verona. verum.

VERB. $\overline{\mathrm{N}}$. II. verbeces numero duos.

VEST. Veſtalia. Veſtalis.

VEST. N. F. PR. Veſtæ nefauſtus prætori.

VET. veteranus. Veturia, *tribus*.

VET. AS. *vel* VET. ASS. veterano aſſignatum.

VET. EX. OPT. veteranus ex optionibus.

VET. EX. NUM. FRUM. veteranus ex numero frumentariorum.

V. F. verba fecit, *vel* fecerunt. vir frugalis. viro fideliſſimo. viſum fuerit. vivens fecit, *vel* vivus. voluit fieri. votum fecit.

V. F. C. Victoriæ Felicitas Cæſaris. vivens faciundum curavit.

V. F. D. M. vivens fecit dîs manibus.

V. FECER. viventes fecerunt.

V. F. F. vivus fieri fecit.

V. FF. viventes fecerunt.

V. F. G. voluerunt fieri gratìs.

V. F. H. M. H. N. S. vivens fecit hoc monumentum hæres non ſequitur.

V. F. J. vivens fieri juſſit.

V. F. N. M. N. S. vivens fecit novum monumentum nomine ſuo.

V. FR. vir fortis.

V. F. S. vivens fecit ſibi. voluit fieri ſepulcrum.

V. F. S. E. CO. S. B. M. vivens fecit ſibi et conjugi ſuæ bene merenti.

V. F. S. E. S. vivens fecit ſibi et ſuis.

V. F. S. S. vivens fecit ſibi ſuis.

V. H. S. F. M. vivens hoc ſibi fecit monumentum, *vel* fieri mandavit.

V. I. vir illuſtris.

VIBAS. vivas.

VIBO. vivo.

VIC. vicarius. Vicentia. vicit. victor. Victoria. Victrix. vixit.

VIG. AUG. Victoria Auguſti.

VICC. victores.

VIC. S. J. vice ſacra judicans.

VIC. GERM. P. M. TR. P. V. COS. III P. P. Victoria Germaniæ pontifex maximus tribunitiâ poteſtate quintùm conſul tertiùm pater patriæ.

V. I. C. P. vir inluſtris comes patrimonii.

VIC. S. vice ſacra. victoria Sicula.

VISIC. vixit.

VICT. victor. victoria.

VICT. BRIT. Victoria Britannica.

VICT. DD. NN. COL. ANTIOCH victoria dominorum noſtrorum colonia Antiochia.

VICT. victoria.

VIC. URB. ROM. vicarius urbis Romæ.

VI. F. vivens fecit. vivus fecit. voluit fieri. votum fecit.

ℲIℲAM. vivam.

VIG. vigilum, *hoc eſt, cohortium*.

VI. ID. SEB. ſexto idûs Septembris.

VII. VIR. EPUL. ſeptem vir epulonum.

$\overline{\mathrm{VIII}}$. VIR. octo vir. octum vir.

VIII. VIR. AMITER. octum vir Amiterni.

VIII. VIR. $\overline{\mathrm{II}}$. QQ. octum vir iterum quinquennalitius.

VILIC. villicus.

VIN. vinalia.

VIN. F. P. vinalia feriæ publicæ.

V. INL. vir inluſtris.

VIR. virgo.

VIRAL. ſeviralis.

VIR. B. MER. viro bene merenti.

VIRG. virgo.

VIRT. AUGG. virtus Auguſtorum.

VIR. V. *vel* VIR. VEST. virgo Veſtalis.

VI. ET. S. ſex et ſemis.

$\overline{\mathrm{VII}}$. X. vicit decies.

VIVI. F. S. vivi fecerunt ſibi.

$\overline{\mathrm{VI}}$. VIR. ſevir. ſexvir. ſextumvir.

VI. VIR. AQUIL. ſextum vir Aquileiæ.

VI. VIR. AUG. MAG. JUV. ſextum vir Auguſtalis magiſter juvenum.

$\overline{\mathrm{VI}}$. VIR. ET. AUG. COM. ſextum vir et Auguſtalis Comi.

$\overline{\mathrm{VI}}$. VIR. J. D. PRAEF. FABR. ſextum vir juridicundo præfectus fabrum.

VI. VIR. JUN. HAST. ſextum vir juniorum haſtæ.

VI. VIR. SEN. ET. AUG. C. DD. ſextum vir ſeniorum et Auguſtalis coloniæ dedicavit.

VIV. SIB. FEC. vivus ſibi fecit.

VIVV. vivo.

VIX. vixit.

VIX. A. LIIX. vixit annos quinquaginta octo.

VIX. AN. FF. C. vixit annos ferme centum.

ℲIXIT. vixit.

VIXIST. vixit.

V. K. APR. quinto kalendas Aprilis.

V. L. A. S. votum libens animo ſolvit.

V. L. M. S. vivens locum monumenti ſibi votum libens meritò ſolvit.

V. L. P. votum libens poſuit.

V. L. S. vivus legavit ſibi. votum libens ſolvit.

V. L. S. M. vivens locum ſibi monumenti. votum libens ſolvis meritò.

V. M. vir magnificus. vivens mandavit. volens merito.

V. M. F. M. vivens monumentum fieri mandavit.

V. MIIS. X. D. V. vixit menſes decem dies quinque, *duplici II. pro E.*

V. M. M. votum magnæ matri.

V. M. S. voto meritò ſuſcepto. votum meritò ſolvit.

V. MUN. vias munivit.

V. N. quinto nonas.

UNU. unum.

UXX. uxor.

VO. Volero. Voltinia, *tribus*. Voluſus.

VO. DE. vota decennalia.

VOL. Volcanalia. Voltinia, *tribus*. Voluſus.

VOLER. F. VOLER. N. Voleri filius Voleri nepos.

VOL. F. VOL. N. Voluſi filius. Voluſi nepos.

VOLK. Volkano.

VOLTIN. Voltinia, *tribus*. Volturnalia.

VONE. bonæ.

VOP. Vopiſcus.

V. OP. vir optimus.

VO. SOL. LI. ET. L. M. C. S. votum ſolvit libens et lubens meritò cum ſuis.

VOT. Votinia, *tribus*.

VOTA. SOL. PRO. SAL. P. R. vota ſoluta pro ſalute populi Romani.

VOT. E. CUR. voti ergò curavit. votum erigi curavit.

VOT. P. SUSC. PR. SAL. ET. RED. J. O. M. SAC. vota publicè ſuſcepta pro ſalute et reditu Jovi optimo maximo ſacra.

VOT. QQ. MULT. X. votis quinquenalibus maltis decennalibus.

VOT. SOL. DECEM. vota ſoluta decennalia.

VOT. SUSC. DEC. vota ſuſcepta decennalia.

VOT. V. votis quinquennalibus.

VOT. V. MULT. X. votis quinquennalibus multis decennalibus.

VOT. X. vota decennalia.

VOT. XX. vota vicennalia.

V. P. vicarius præfecti. vir patricius. vir perfectiſſimus. vivens poſuit. votum poſuit. urbis præfectus. utriuſque Pannoniæ.

V. $\overline{\mathrm{P}}$. vir perfectiſſimus.

V. P. COM. vir perfectiſſimus comes.

V. POS. vivus poſuit, *vel* vivens.

V. P. P. P. H. vir perfectiſſimus præfectus prætorio Hiſpaniæ.

V. P. P. P. N. MT. D. N. M. QUE. E. vir perfectiſſimus præfectus prætorio Norici mediterranei devotus numini majeſtati que ejus.

V. P. PR. vir perfectiſſimus præſes.

V. P. PRAESIDE. HH. viro perfectiſſimo præſide Hiſpaniarum.

V. P. R. vota pro reditu.

V. PR. *vel* V. PRAE. vir prætorius.

V. P. RATI. S. R. vir perfectiſſimus rationalis ſummæ rei.

V. PR. RE. CE. vota pro reditu Cæſaris.

V. PRO. A. LXI. vixit propè annos ſexaginta unum.

V. P. S. vivens poſuit ſibi.

V. QUAES. vir quæſtorius.

V. R. votum reddidit. urbs Roma. urbis Romæ. utì rogas.

U. B. urbanus. urbs.

URB. C. urbs condita.

URBIS. L. Urbiſalia.

V. S. vice ſacra. vivens ſibi. votum ſolvit. voto ſolemni. voto ſuſcepto.

V. S. A. L. P. voto ſuſcepto animo libens poſuit.

V. S. C. vero ſuſcepto curavit.

$\overline{\mathrm{VS}}$. $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$. Veſpaſianus Cæſar.

V. S. DD. voto ſuſcepto dedicavit.

V. S. D. M. vivens ſibi dedit monumentum.

V. S. D. S. L. M. vivens ſibi de ſuo locum monumenti voto ſuſcepto de ſuo libens merito.

V. S. E. S. F. vivens ſibi et ſuis fecit.

V. S. E. H. T. H. N. S. vivens ſibi elegit hic titulus heredes non ſequitur.

V. S. ET. S. PO. vivens ſibi et ſuis poſuit.

V. S. F. vivens ſibi fecit. univerſi ſic fecerunt.

V. S. F. J. vivens ſibi fieri juſſit.

V. S. J. *vel* V. S. JC. vice ſacra judicans.

V. S. J. F. vivens ſibi juſſit fieri.

VS. IP. Veſpaſianus imperator.

V. S. L. vivens ſibi legavit. votum ſolvit liberè.

V. S. L. A. votum ſolvit libens animo, *vel* voto ſuſcepto.

V. S. L. A. P. C. voto ſuſcepto libens animo ponendum curavit.

V. S. L. D. B. P. voto ſuſcepto libens deæ Bonæ poſuit.

V. S. L. D. D. D. vivens ſibi locus datus decreto decurionum, *vel* votum ſolvit loco dato.

V. S. L. L. votum ſolvit libentiſſimè.

V. S. λλ. M. votum ſolvit libentiſſimè merito.

V. S. L. L. M. vivens ſibi legavit locum monumenti, votum ſolvit libentiſſimè merito.

V. S. LL. MM. votum ſolvit libentiſſimè merito.

V. S. L. M. vivens ſibi locum monumenti. votum ſolvit libens merito. voto ſoluto libero munere.

V. S. L. M. H. D. S. P. vivens ſibi legavit monumentum hoc de ſuâ pecuniâ.

V. S. L. M. P. vivens ſibi locum monumenti poſuit. voto ſuſcepto libens merito poſuit.

V. S. L. P. vivens ſibi locum poſuit. voto ſuſcepto libens poſuit.

V. S. M. vivens ſibi monumentum. voto ſuſcepto meritò. votum ſolvit meritò.

V. S. N. T. L. P. vivens ſibi novum tituli locum poſuit.

V. S. P. viva ſibi poſuit, *vel* vivus.

V. S. P. L. D. D. D. vivens ſibi poſuit loco dato decreto decurionum. voto ſuſcepto poſuit loco dato decreto decurionum.

V. S. P. L. L. M. voto ſuſcepto poſuit libentiſſimè merito.

$\overline{\mathrm{V}}$. $\overline{\mathrm{S}}$. PRAEF. ANN. vir ſapiens præfectus annonæ.

V. S. S. vivens ſibi ſtatuit. voto ſuſcepto ſolvit.

V. S. S. L. M. voto ſuſcepto ſolvit libens merito.

V. S. S. L. M. S. D. EX. PRIM. voto ſuſcepto ſolvit libens merito ſacerdos deæ ex primis.

V. S. T. L. M. voto ſuſcepto tuli libens merito.

U. T. uſus titulo.

U. T. F. uſus titulo fecit.

U. T. F. J. uſus titulo fieri juſſit.

V. TRIUMPH. vir triumphalis.

V. V. Valens Victrix. virgo Veſtalis. votum vovit. voverunt.

V'. V'. virgines Veſtales.

V. V. C. C. viri clariſſimi.

V. V. CC. virgines Veſtales clariſſimæ.

V. V. F. vivis vivens fecit.

VV. F. *vel* VV. FF. viventes fecerunt.

V. V. L. virginis Veſtalis locus.

V. V. LIB. virginum Veſtalium liberta, *vel* libertus.

V. UL. COR. victori ultori coruſcatori.

V. V. M. *vel* V. V. MAX. virgo Veſtalis maxima.

U. V. OSCA. urbs victrix Oſca.

VV. S. D. M. viventes ſibi dederunt monumentum.

UX. B. M. F. H. S. E. S. T. T. L. uxor bene merenti fecit hîc ſita eſt ſit tibi terra levis.

UXO. C. L. B. P. uxori cariſſimæ locus bene poſitus.

X.

X. Decem. decima. Decimus, *prænomen aliquando.* denarii *nota.*

⋈. mille.

X. ANNALIB. decennalibus.

*. C. denarii centum.

*. CCC. denariis tercentis.

X. DIBSS. decem diebus.

X. E. *vel* X. ER. decimæ erogator.

*. I. denarium unum.

⋈. IↃC. mille ſexcentum.

*. II. denarios binos.

X. IIII. K. F. decimo quarto kalendas Februarii.

*. L. denariis quinquaginta.

X. P. decem pondo.

$\overline{\text{X. PS.}}$ *vel* X. PSS. decem paſſus.

X. V. decem vir.

$\overline{\text{*. VII.}}$ D. denarios ſeptem mille quingentos.

X. VIR. AGR. DAND. ADTR. JUD. decem vir agris dandis adtribuendis judicandis.

XV. VIR. SAC. FAC. quindecim vir ſacris faciundis.

$\overline{\text{X}}$. VIR. STL. JUD. decem vir ſtlitibus judicandis.

XX. ANNALIB. vicennalibus.

$\overline{\text{⋈}}$. XXCIIX. mille octuaginta octo.

$\overline{\text{⋈}}$. ⋈. CDXXCVI. duo millia quatuorcentum octuaginta ſex.

⋈ ⋈CDXXCVIII. duo millia quatuorcentum octuaginta octo.

⋈ ⋈ $\overline{\text{DCCCL.}}$ duo millia octuocentum quinquaginta.

⋈ ⋈DCCLVIII. duo millia ſeptem centum quinquaginta octo.

XXIIX. duo de triginta.

XXX. P. IN. F. triginta pedes in fronte.

XXX. S. S. trigeſimo ſtipendio ſepultus.

⋈ ⋈ ⋈CCC. XXCV. termille tercentum octuaginta quinque.

⋈ ⋈ ⋈CDIX. termille quatuorcentum novem.

⋈ ⋈ ⋈IↃCCXXCIIX. termille ſeptem centum octuaginta octo.

X. YRO. decem viro, *Y pro V.*

INDEX VOCABULORUM

Quorundam IN JURE ANGLICANO municipali occurrentium.

A

ABaciſta, æ, m. (a Gr. *abacus*) *An accountant*, or *arithmetician.*

Abactores, um, m. pl. (a Lat. *abigo*) *Drivers away*, or *ſtealers of cattle.*

Abarno, are. (a Sax. *abarian*) *To detect*, or *diſcover.*

Abatamentum, i, n. (a Gall. *abatre*) *The abatement of a writ.*

Abbreviamentum, i, n. *An abridgement.*

Abbrevio, are. (a Gall. *abreger*) *To abbreviate*, or *reduce into a narrow compaſs.*

Abbrocamentum, i, n. (ex *ante* & *brocamentum*) *The acting as a broker beforehand*, or *a foreſtalling the market.*

Abditorium, ii, n. (a Lat. *abdo*) *A hideing-place* for money or goods.

Aberemurdrum, i, n. (a Sax. *æbere* & *murder*) *Apparent*, or *notorious murder.*

Abetto, are. *To abet*, or *aſſiſt in doing a thing.*

Abettum, i, n. *An abatement.*

Abettator, oris, m. *An abetor.*

Abgatoria, æ, f. (ab Hib. *abghittin*) *The alphabet*, or *a*, *b*, *c.*

Abgetorium, ii, n. *Idem & ab eodem.*

Abſonio, are. (a Lat. *ab* & *ſonus*) *To turn away from the ſound of*, *deteſt*, or *abominate.*

Abutto, are. (a Gall. *abutter*) *To abut*, *bound*, or *border upon.*

Acceſſorius, i, m. (a Lat. *accedo*) *An acceſſory*, one guilty of a crime by advice, or concealment.

Accompliamentum, i, n. (a Gall. *accomplir*) *An accompliſhment.*

Accuſtomatus, a, um. *Accuſtomed.*

Accuſtomabilis, le. *Accuſtomable.*

Achator, oris, m. (a Gall. *acheteur*) *A buyer*, or *purveyor* of proviſions.

Acquietancia, æ, f. *An acquitance*, or *diſcharge.*

Acquieto, are (a Gall. *acquiter*) *To acquit*, or *diſcharge.*

Acra, æ, f. (a Germ. *acker*) *An acre of land*; *h. e.* forty perches in length, and four in breadth, or according to that proportion.

Acto, onis (a Gall. *bauqueton*) *A coat of mail.*

Aketon, onis. *Idem.* & *ex eodem.*

Adjournamentum, i, n. (ex *ad* & Gall. *jour*, dies) *An adjournment*, or *puting off to another day.*

Admenſuratio, onis, f. (ex *ad* & *menſura*) *An admeaſurement.*

Admiralis, is, m. (a Gall. *admiral*) *An admiral*, or *chief officer in a navy.*

Admiralitas, atis, f. *The admiralty.*

Admiralius & Admirallus, i, m. *An admiral.*

Adnullatio, onis, f. *An anulling.*

Adnullo, are (ex *ad* & *nullus*) *To annull*, or *make void.*

Adrecto, are (ex *ad* & *rectus*) *To ſet to rights*, or *make amends.*

Adreſſo, are (a Gall. *adreſſer*) *To apply one's ſelf to do right.*

Advanceamentum, i, n. *An advancement.*

Advocatio, onis, f. (ex *ad* & *voco*) *An advowſon*; a right to call, or preſent to a benefice.

Ægyptianus, i, m. (ab *Ægyptus*) *A gypſy.*

Æria, æ, f. (a Gall. *aire*) *A neſt* properly *of hawks.*

Æiſnecia, æ, f. (a Gall. *aiſne*) *Elderſhip by birth*, primogeniture.

Afferatores, um. (a Gall. *affier*) *Afferers*, who in certain courts ſet fines on offenders, haveing taken an oath to act therein according to their conſciences.

Affidatio, onis, f. *A giveing*, or *plighting one's faith.*

Affidatus, a, um. *Engaged by fealty*, or *oath.*

Affidatus, *ſcil.* vir. *A tenant oweing fealty.*

Affidari ad arma, *To be enrolled*, as ſoldiers, *upon oath of fidelity.*

Affido, are. (ex *ad* & *fides*) *To give*, or *plight*, *one's faith.*

Afforatus, a, um (ex *ad* & *forum*) *Valued*, or *haveing a price fixed upon it*; as on things to be ſold in a market.

Afforciamentum, i, n. (ex *ad* & Gall. *forcer*, vi impellere) *A forceing*, or *compelling to do ſomething*; alſo *a fortreſs not to be taken but by force.*

Afforeſto, are (ex *ad* & Gall. *foreſt*) *To turn ground into foreſt.*

Affraia, æ, f. *An affray.*

Affretamentum, i, n. (ex *ad* & Gall. *fret*) *The freight of a ſhip.*

Affra, æ, f. & Affrus, i, m. (ab Angl. *heyfer*) *A heifer*, or *bullock.*

Agerium, & Agrotium, ii, n. (ab *ager*) *The profit comeing from the feeding of cattle in paſture ground.*

Agillarius, ii, m. (q. d. *agellarius*, ab *agellus*) *A heyward*, or *field keeper.*

Agiſtatio, onis, f. (ab *ager*) *The laying a proportional tax for repairing the banks or bounds of a piece of ground.*

Agiſtamentum, i, n. *The tax levyed for repairing the bounds of a place.*

Agiſtator, oris, m. *The collector of a tax for repairing the bounds of a piece of ground.*

Agreamentum, i, n. *An agreement.*

Agro, are. *To agree.*

Aiſiamentum, i, n. (a Gall. *aiſement*) *An eaſement*, a paſſage, water-courſe, &c. granted by one neighbour to another.

Alanerarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *alan*, canis genus) *A dog keeper.*

Alba, æ, f. (ab *albus*) *An alb*, or *aub*; a prieſt's ſurplice.

Alba firma, *Rent paid to the lord in ſilver coin.*

Aldermannus, i, m. (a Sax. *ealdorman*) *An alderman of a city.*

Alepimannus, i, m. *A ſort of vaſſal.*

Alfetum, i, n. (a Sax. *æle* & *fæt*) *An alefat for brewing.*

Alimonia, æ, f. (ab *alo*) *A wife's ſeparate maintenance.*

Allaya, æ, f. (a Gall. *aloy*, mixtura) *The allay*, or *mixture of different metals.*

Allegiantia, æ, f. (ex *ad* & *lex*) *Allegiance*, or *obedience according to law.*

Allegio, are (a Gall. *alleger*) *To alledge by way of excuſe*; *to eaſe*, or *mitigate.*

Allevio, are (ex *ad* & Gall. *liver*) *To levy*, or *pay a compoſition*, or *fine.*

Allocatio, onis, f. (ex *ad* & *locatio*) *A placeing to*, *an allowance upon account.*

Allodarius, ii, m. (ab *allodium*) *The lord of a manour.*

Allotto, are. *To allot.*

Allottatus, a, um. *Alloted.*

Alluminator, oris, m. (a Gall. *allumer*, illuſtro) *A painter* on paper or parchment.

Almonarium, ii, n. (a Gall. *aumoſnerie*) *An almonry*, or *aumry.*

Altaragium, ii, n. (ab *altare*) *Alterage*, or *the profits ariſeing by things offered on the altar.*

Alteratio, onis, f. *An altering.*

Altero, are. *To alter.*

Alvo & baſſo (ab *altus* & *baſſus*) *High and low*, the ſubmiſſion of all difference without exception to another.

Ambra, æ, f. (a Sax. *amber*) *A certain meaſure of ſalt*, *beer*, *butter*, &c. the quantity now unknown.

Amenda, æ. f. *An amends.*

Amendatio, onis, f. (a Gall. *amender*) *The amendment of an errour* in a proceſs before judgement.

Amerciamentum, i, n. (a Gall. *merci*; q. d. *to be at one's mercy*) *An amercement*, or *pecuniary puniſhment arbitraryly impoſed*; a fine is a pecuniary puniſhment, but limited by the ſtatute.

Amerciatus, a, um. *Amerced.*

Amortizatio, onis, f. *An amortiſement*, or *the puting an eſtate into mortmain.*

Amortizo, are (a Gall. *amortir*) *To alientae lands or tenements to churches*, *colleges*, &c. who are incapable of delivering them back again; and therefore the makeing them over to ſuch, is the delivering them, as it were, into *a dead hand.*

Ancoragium, ii, n. (ab *ancora*) *Anchorage*; a duty paid for caſting anchor in a place.

Andena, æ, f. *A ſwath in mowing.*

Angaria, æ, f. (ab *angor*) *Perſonal and laborious ſervice.*

Angildum, i, n. (a Sax. *an* & *gild*) *A ſingle fine.*

Annates, um, f. pl. (ab *annus*) *Firſt fruits*, which are paid in proportion to *one year*'s profit.

Annualia, um, n. pl. (ab *annus*) *Yearly payments.*

Apoſtare, *vel* apoſtatare leges. *To turn apoſtate as to the laws*; *to break or tranſgreſs them.*

Apparentia, æ, f. (ab *appareo*) *An appearance.*

Apparura, æ, f. (ab *apparo*) *Furniture*, *tackle.*

Appellans, tis. *An appellant.*

Appellatus, i, m. *An appellée.*

Apellum, i, n. (ab *appello*) *An appeal.*

Appennagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *apanage*) *The portion of a ſovereign prince's younger children.*

Appenditia, um, n. pl. (ab *appendeo*) *Appendages*, or *pertinences to an eſtate.*

Apportionamentum, i, n. (ex *ad* & Gall. *portion*) *Apportionment*, or *a divideing of the profits into juſt proportions.*

Apprenticiamentum, & Apprentiſagium, i, n. *An apprenticeſhip.*

Apprenticius, ii, m. (a Gall. *apprendre* diſcere) *An apprentice.*

Apprenticius legis, *A barriſter at law.*

Appretio, are (ex *ad* & *pretium*) *To appraiſe.*

Appruamentum, i, n. *Approvement*, or *an encloſeing of waſte ground with prejudice to another.*

Appruator, *vel* Approbator, oris, m. *An approver*, or *impeacher of others who have been guilty of the ſame crime with himſelf*, which he is obliged to prove in order to get his own diſcharge.

¶ Approbatores regis, *the king's approvers* who let his demeſne lands.

Aquagium, ii, n. (ab *aqua*) *A watercourſe.*

Aralia, um, n. pl. (ab *aro*) *Arable*, or *ploughed lands.*

Arceo, onis, m. (a Gall. *arcon*) *A ſaddle bow.*

Arento, are (ex *ad* & *rent*) *To rent out.*

Argentum Dei, *God's penny*, or *earneſt money.*

Arma dare, *To dub*, or *make one a knight*; arma accipere, *to be made a knight.*

Arma moluta, *Blunt weapons.*

Arnaldia, *vel* Arnoldia, æ, f. *A diſeaſe cauſeing the hair to fall off.*

Arpennus, i, m. *An arpen*, or *acre of ground.*

Arraiamentum, i, n. & Arraya, æ, f. (a Gall. *array*, ordo) *The arraying*, or *impanelling a jury.*

Arraiatio peditum, *The arraying of foot ſoldiers.*

Arraiatores, um, m. pl. *Commiſſioners of array.*

Arrectatus, a, um. (ab *ad* & *rectus*) *Accuſed*, *and called to account*, in order to be ſet to rights.

Arrenatus, a, um. *Arraigned.*

Arreragia, orum, n. pl. (a Gall. *arriere*) *Arrears*, or *remainders of money not paid in due time.*

Arreſto, are (a Gall. *arreſter*, ſiſtere) *To ſtop*, or *arreſt.*

Arreſtum, i, n. *An arreſt.*

Arripennus, *The ſame as* Arpennus.

Arrivatio, onis, f. *An arriveing*, or *comeing to.*

Arrivo, are (a Gall. *arriver*) *To arrive*, or *come to.*

Arrura, æ, f. *pro* Aratura, *A ploughing.*

Aſſaia, æ, f. (a Gall. *eſſai*) *The examination of weights and meaſures* by the clerk of the market.

Aſſaiſiator, oris, m. *The aſſay maſter of the mint.*

Aſſartum, i, n. (q. d. *exaratum*) *Woodland cleared of trees and buſhes, and made fit for tillage.*

Aſſayſio, are (q. d. *aſſocio*) *To aſſociate.*

Aſſecuratio, onis, f. *A policy of aſſureance.*

Aſſecuro, are (ex *ad* & ſecurus) *To aſſure*, or *make ſure by pledges.*

Aſſemblatio, onis, f. *An aſſembly of people.*

Aſſeſſor, oris, m. (ab *aſſideo*) *An aſſeſſor of publick taxes.*

Aſſervio, are. *To drain* water from marſhy grounds.

Aſſiſa, æ, f. *An aſſize,* or *ſeſſion of judges and others; a ſtatute,* or *ordinance; the ſize or quantity of a thing.* ¶ Aſſiſâ cadere, *to fail in his aſſize,* or *be nonſuited.*

Aſſiſores, um, m. pl. *Keepers of aſſize; aſſeſſors,* or *taxers; jurymen who make aſſeſſments.*

Aſſurancia, æ, f. *An aſſurance,* or *inſurance.*

Aſſuro *vel* Aſſecuro, are. *To aſſure,* or *inſure.*

Atia, æ, f. *Hatred, ill will.*

Attachio, are (a Gall. *attacher,* alligare, connectere) *To attach,* or *take a perſon,* or *goods,* on a certain writ.

Attachiamentum, i, n. *An attachment.*

Attempto, are. *To attempt.*

Attermino, are (ex *ad* & Gall. *terminer*) *To get a longer time fixed for payment of a debt.*

Attincta, æ, f. (ex *ad* & Gall. *teindre,* ſtained) *An attaint,* a proceſs ſtaining the character of a jury, *&c.* for giveing a falſe verdict.

Attinctura, æ, f. *An attainder,* whereby the deſcendants of a traitor are made incapable of ſucceeding to the father's eſtate.

Attinctus, a, um. *Attainted,* or *found guilty,* by ſolemn act of a great offenſe.

Attelatus equus (a Gall. *atteler*) *A horſe attired with his geers, and faſtened to a cart,* or *carryage.*

Attilamentum, & Attilium, ii, n. (a Gall. *atteler*) *The riging of a ſhip.*

Attornamentum, i, n. (ex *ad* & Gall. *tourner*) *An attournment,* or *tenant's acknowledgement to a new lord.*

Attornare pecuniam, *To attorn money,* or *appropriate it to ſome particular uſe.*

Attornatus, i, m. *An attourney,* or *a perſon appointed by another to act in his tourn,* or *ſtead.*

Avantagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *avantage*) *Advantage, profit, utility.*

Auctionarius, ii, m. (ab *auctioner*) *An auctioneer, a ſeller,* or *regrater.*

Aventura, æ, f. (a Gall. *aventure*) *An adventure,* or *voluntary hazardous action.*

Avera, æ, f. (a Gall. *ouvre,* opera) *The day's work of a ploughman,* ſcil. 8*d.*

Averagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *averer*) *Average,* ſervice due from the tenant to the lord; a compenſation for ſervice done, or loſs ſuſtained, to be ſettled by the averment of ſkillfull people.

Averia, orum, n. pl. (a Gall. *avoir,* habere in poſſeſſione) *Horſes,* or *other cattle, in a man's own poſſeſſion.*

Aviſamentum, i, n. (a Gall. *aviſer*) *Advice,* or *counſel.*

Averium ponderis, *Full weight,* according to the greater weight called Avoirdupois.

Augea, æ, f. (a Gall. *auge*) *A trough,* or *ciſtern for water.*

Auſturcus, i, m. (a Gall. *autour*) *A goſs hawk.*

Authoriſo, are. *To authoriſe.*

Azaldus, i, m. (a Gall. *arxell*) *A poor keffel,* or *ſpoted and lean horſe.*

B

BACA, æ, f. (a Gall. *bacler*) *A ſtaple for the bar of a door.*

Bacheleria, æ, f. (a Gall. *bachelier*) *The gentry,* or *commonalty, below the degree of peerage.*

Bacina, æ, f. (a Gall. *baſſin*) *A baſon.*

Baco, onis, m. (ab Angl.) *A bacon hog.*

Bactile, is, n. (*q. d.* baculus *candelæ*) *A candleſtick.*

Baga, æ, f. (ab Angl.) *A bag.*

Baia, æ, f. *A bay* in building; a meaſure of twenty-four feet.

Baleuga, æ, f. *A bailiwick,* or *precinct.*

Balliva, æ, f. (a Gall. *bailler*) *A bailiwick.*

Ballium, ii, n. *Bail,* or *a delivering out of the hands of a bailiff.*

Ballivus, i, m. *A bailiff.*

Bannum, i, n. (a Br. *ban* clamor) *The banns,* or *a proclamation of matrimony in a church.*

Bancus, i, m. (a Gall. *banc*) *A bench,* or *ſeat, of judgement;* alſo *a bank for money.*

Bannerettus, i, m. *A banneret,* an ancient order of knighthood.

Bancalia, um, n. pl. *Cuſhions,* or rather ornaments for benches.

Banda, militaris, *A band of ſoldiers.*

Bannerium, ii, n. *A banner.*

Bankruptia, æ, f. (q.d. *banci ruptio*) *Bankruptcy.*

Bannitio, onis, f. *Baniſhment.*

Bannitus, a, um. *A perſon baniſhed.*

Barbicanum, i, n. (a Sax. *burg* & *kenning*) *A barbican, a watch tower,* or *bulwark.*

Barcellarius, ii, m. *A bargeman.*

Bargania, æ, f. *A bargain.*

Barganizatio, onis, f. *The makeing of a bargain.*

Barganizo, are. *To make a bargain.*

Bargæa, æ, f. *A barge.*

Barillus, i, m. (a Gall. *baril*) *A barrel.*

Barka, æ, f. *A bark,* or *little ſhip.*

Barkaria, æ, f. *A tan houſe,* or *houſe to keep bark in.*

Baro, onis, m. *A baron.*

Baronagium, ii, n. *Baronage.*

Baronettus, i, m. (*q. d.* a little baron, *h. e.* next to a baron) *A baronet.*

Baronia, æ, f. *A barony.*

Barra, æ, f. *A bar where lawyers plead;* alſo *a bar,* or *ſtop to an action.*

Barraria, æ, f. *A barrier,* or *fenſe, in land.*

Barraſterius, ii, m. *A barriſter,* or *one called to the bar,* or *admitted to plead.*

Barrectator, oris, m. *A barretor,* or *exciter of vexatious law ſuits.*

Bartona, æ, f. & Bartonium, ii, n. *A barton,* or *yard for keeping poultry in.*

Baſnetum, i, n. *A baſnet,* or *helmet.*

Baſtarda, æ, f. *A female baſtard.*

Baſtardia, æ, f. *Baſtardy.*

Baſtardus, i, m. (a Gall. *baſtard*) *A baſtard.*

Batellagium, ii, n. *The management of a ſmall boat.*

Battellus, i, m. *A ſmall boat.*

Batteria, æ, f. *Battery,* or *a wrongfully beating a perſon.*

Batus, i, m. (a Sax. *bat*) *A boat.*

Baubellæ, arum, f. pl. *Jewels.*

Baudekinnum, i, n. *A baudekin,* or *ſort of rich cloth, ſtiff with gold embroidery.*

Beaconagium, ii, n. *Beaconage,* or *money paid for the ſupport of a beacon.*

Bedellus, i, m. (a Sax. *bydel*) *A beadle;* an inferiour officer in a court, pariſh, *&c.*

Bederepium, ii, n. (a Sax. *biddan* & *repe*) *The ſervice of reaping corn when biden,* or *ordered by the lord.*

Beneficium, ii, n. *A benefice,* or *eccleſiaſtical liveing.*

Benevolentia, æ, f. *A voluntary gratuity given to the king by the ſubjects.*

Bercaria, Berceria, *vel* Berqueria, æ. (a Gall. *bergerie*) *A ſheep cote,* or *ſheep pen.*

Berghmota, æ, f. (a Sax. *bergh* collis, & *gemote* cœtus) *An aſſembly,* or *court of miners;* ſo called, becauſe anciently kept on a hill.

Berra, æ, f. *A bery,* or *plain open field.*

Berſa, æ, f. *A bound,* or *limit.*

Bertona, æ, f. *A barton,* or *court-yard, for poultry.*

Bertonarius, ii, m. *The keeper of a barton.*

Berwica, æ, f. *A village.*

Beſca, æ, f. (a Gall. *beſcher*) *A ſpade to dig with.*

Beſcata, æ, f. *A piece of ground that is dug.*

Bigamus, i, m. *A man who hath had two wives.*

Bilancium, ii, n. *Weights and ſcales.*

Billa, æ, f. *A bill.*

Billa excambii, *A bill of exchange.*

Billa, æ, f. & Billetus, i, m. *A billet,* or *petition.*

Billettum, i, n. *A billet of the delivery of a writ.*

Biſſa, æ, f. (a Gall. *biche*) *A hind.*

Bladonicum molendinum. *A corn mill.*

Bladum, i, n. *Corn in the blade,* or *growing.*

Boera, æ, f. (q. d. *wera*) *A wear in a river.*

Bordagium, ii, n. *The tenure of bord lands.*

Bordarii, *vel* Borduanni, orum, m. pl. *Bores,* ſuch who were allowed a cotage and ſmall piece of land, on condition that they ſhould ſupply the lord with poultry and eggs for his board or table.

Boſcagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *boſcage*) *Boſcage,* or *maſt and brouze for cattle in woods.*

Boſcarium, ii, n. *A wood houſe,* or, as ſome, *an ox houſe.*

Boſcus, i, m. *A wood.*

Boſinnus, i, m. *A ſort of ruſtick wind inſtrument,* made of barks pitched together.

Botericia, æ, f. *A buttreſs* in building.

Botellaria, æ, f. *A butry,* or *cellar.*

Botha, æ, f. *A booth,* or *tent.*

Bovarius, ii, m. *A keeper of oxen,* or *kine.*

Bovata terræ, *An oxgang of land,* about thirteen acres.

Bovellium, ii, n. *An ox ſtall.*

Boveria, æ, f. *A ſtall for oxen.*

Bovicula, æ, f. *A young heifer.*

Bracenarius, ii, m. *A keeper of dogs, a huntſman.*

Brachettus, i, m. (a Gall. *brac.*) *A ſort of ſhort tailed ſeting dog.*

Brandeum, i, n. *A hearſe cloth.*

Braſiator, oris, m. (a Gall. *braſſer*) *A brewer.*

Braſiatrix, icis. *A woman brewer.*

Braſinaria, æ, f. & Braſinatorium, ii, n. *A brewhouſe.*

Brathia, æ, f. *Brath,* or *broth;* potage.

Brecca, æ, f. *A breach.*

Breve, is, n. *A writ.*

Briga, æ, f. (a Gall. *brigue*) *Strife,* or *contention.*

Brocagium, ii, n. *Brocage,* or *brokerage;* money paid a perſon for ſelling another's goods.

Brocarius, ii, m. & Brocator, oris. *A broker.*

Brochia, æ, f. *A ſort of can,* or *veſſel to carry drink in.*

Broſſus, a, um. (a Sax. *bruiſan*) *Bruiſed.*

Brudatus, *vel* Brodatus (a Gall. *broder*) *Embroidered.*

Brueria, æ, f. (a Sax. *brær*) *Briar wood,* or *bruſh wood.*

Bruilletus, i, m. *A ſmall coppice,* or *little wood.*

Bucklarium, ii, n. (a Gall. *bouclier*) *A buckler.*

Bulla, æ, f. *A bull,* or *decree in writeing ſealed.*

Bullio, onis, m. *Bullion;* gold or ſilver in the lump.

Bullitio ſalis, *One boiling of ſalt.*

Bultella, æ, f. *A boulter for dreſſing meal.*

Bultellum, i, n. *The refuſe of meal.*

Bunda, æ, f. *A bound.*

Bundellus, i, m. *A bundle.*

Burcheta, æ, f. *A ſort of gun.*

Burgagium, ii, n. *A dwelling houſe in a borough town;* alſo *a tenure proper to boroughs.*

Burgenſis, is, m. *A burgeſs of a town,* or *repreſentative thereof in parliament.*

Burghmota, æ, f. (a Sax. *burgg,* & *gemot*) *The court of borough,* or *town.*

Burglaria, æ, f. *Burglary,* or *the felonious breaking open a houſe by night.*

Burſa, æ, f. *A burſe.*

Burſaria, æ, f. *A burſary,* or *place of receiveing and paying the burſar's accounts.*

Burſarius, ii, m. *A burſar,* or *treaſurer of a college.*

Buſcali, orum, m. pl. *Mariners who had the care of ports,* or *havens.*

Buſones, um, m. pl. *The leading men in a county.*

Buſſa, æ, f. *A buſs,* or *ſmall ſhip.*

Buſſellus, i, m. *A buſhel.*

Butta vini, *A but of wine,* 126 gallons.

C

CAblicia, orum, n. pl. (q. *cadibulicia*) *Cabliſh,* a ſort of bruſh wood, or wind fallen wood.

Cacepollus, *vel* Cachepollus, i, m. (ab Angl.) *A catchpol,* bailiff, or ſerjeant.

Cagia, æ, f. (a Gall. *cage,* unde & vocab. Angl.) *A cage* for birds, or coop for poultry.

Calamitus, i, m. (a Gall. *calamite*) *A gag* put into dogs mouths to keep them from barking.

Calangium, ii, n. (ab Angl.) *A challenge,* claim, or demand.

Calcea, *vel* Calceia, æ, f. (a *calx,* vel quòd publicè *calcatur*) *A highway,* or *road.*

Calceata, æ, f. (ab eod.) *A cauſey,* or *cauſeway,* h. e. a raiſed way.

Calcetum, i, n. (ab eodem) *A cauſey.*

Calcifurnium, ii, n. (a *calx*, & *furnus*) *A kiln for burning chalk*, or *lime*.

Caldaria, æ, f. (ab Angl. *caldron*, quod a Gall. *chaudron*) *A caldron*, or *cauldron*, a ſort of large kettle.

Calopodium, *vel* Galopodium, ii, n. (a *calo* vel Gall. *galoche*, & *pedium*) *A galoſhoe*, a ſort of clogs which covered great part of peoples ſhoes, and kept them clean.

Calumnia, æ, f. *A challenging* of jurors.

Calumnio, *vel* calumpno, are. *To calumniate*, alſo *to challenge* jurors on account of inſufficiency or partiality.

Cambio, are (a *cambium*) *To exchange*.

Cambipartia, æ, f. (a *cambium*, & *partior*) *Champarty*, or *champerty*, the aſſiſting a perſon in proſecuting a ſuit, on condition of ſhareing with the plaintiff a part of the eſtate or effects, when recovered by law.

Cambitas, atis, f. (a *cambium*) *An exchangeing*.

Camera, æ, f. *A chamber*; alſo *a crooked*, or *winding plat of ground*.

Cameralis, e. *Belonging to a chamber*, or *a winding plat of ground*.

Camerarius, ii, m. (a *camera*) *A chamberlain*, or *perſon who hath the care of a chamber*.

Camica, æ, f. (a *camelus*) *Camlet*, or *a garment made of camlet*.

Campartum, i, n. (a *campus*, & *partior*) *A ſhare*, or *proportion in a field*, or *piece of ground*.

Campio, onis, m. (a Gall. *champion*, q. d. *a brave fellow in the* champ or *field*) *A champion*, one who boldly eſpouſeth his own or another's cauſe.

Campipartia, æ, f. (a Gall. *champ*, & *partir*) *Champarty*. Vid. *Cambipartia*.

Campiparticeps, ipis, c. (ab eiſdem) *A champarter*, or *champertor*.

Cancellaria, æ, f. (a *cancellis*) *The chancery*, or *court of chancery*.

Cancellarius, ii, m. (ab eodem) *A chancellor*.

Cancellatura, æ, f. *A cancelling*.

Cancellatus, a, um. *Cancelled*.

Cancello, are. (a Gall. *canceller*) *To cancell*, or *make void*.

Caniſtellus, i, m. (dim. a *caniſtrum*) *A little baſket*.

Canna, æ, f. (ab Angl) *A can*, or *pot*.

Canonia, æ, f. (a Gall. *chanoinie*) *A canonry*, or *canonſhip*.

Canopium, *vel potiùs* canopeum, ii, n. *A canopy*.

Cantaria, æ, f. (a *canendo* miſſam) *A chantry*, or *chauntry*; a chapel anciently endowed with yearly revenues for maintaining one or more prieſts to ſing maſs in for the ſouls of the founders and others.

Cantredus, i, m. (a Brit. *cantre*, centum) *A cantred*; a hundred or portion of a ſhire in Wales.

Capa, æ, f. (a Gall. *cape*, unde & Angl.) *The cape* of a garment.

Capella, æ, f. (a Gall. *chapelet*) *A chaplet*. ¶Capella de floribus, *a chaplet of flowers*. Capella lineata, *a bead piece lined*.

Capellania, *vel* capellaria, æ, f. (a *capella*) *A chapelry*.

Capellanus, i, m. (ab eodem) *A chaplain*.

Capellula, æ, f. dim. (a *capella*) *A little chapel*.

Capellus, i, m. (a Gall. *chapeau*) *A cap*, or *bonnet*.

Capetinæ, arum, f. pl. (a Gall. *capetan*) *Okers*; poor or ordinary *boots for ploughmen*.

Capitalis plegius, *A headborough*.

Capitaneus, i, m. (a Gall. *capitaine*, unde & Angl.) *A captain*, or *leader*.

Capitium, ii, n. *A hawk's hood*.

Capitulum, i, n. *A chapter*. ¶Decanus & capitulum, *a dean and chapter*.

Capo, onis, m. (a Gall. *chapon*, unde & Angl.) *A capon*.

Cappa, æ, f. (a Gall. *cap*, unde & Angl.) *A cap*, or *covering for the head*.

Captura, æ, f. (a *capio*) *A capture*, arreſt, or ſeizure.

Capunculus, i, m. (dim. a *capo*) *A caponet*, or *little capon*.

Carcerativum, i, n. (a *carcer*) *A goaler's fee*.

Carcatus, a, um. *Freighted*.

Carco, are. (a Gall. *cargaiſon*, unde & Angl. *cargo*) *To freight*, or *load a ſhip*.

Carecta, *vel* charrecta, æ, f. (a Gall. *charrette*) *A cart*.

Carectata, *vel* carrectata, æ, f. (a Gall. *charrettee*) *A cart load*.

Carectarius, *vel* carrectarius, ii, m. *A carter*.

Cariagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *chariage*, unde & Angl.) *Carryage*.

Cario, are. *To carry*.

Cariſta, æ, f, (a *carus*) *Dearneſs*.

Carnarium, ii, n. (a *caro*) *A charnel houſe*, or *bone houſe*.

Carola, *vel* Carrola, æ, f. (a Gall. *carreau*) *A ſquare ſeat*, pew, or cloſet.

Carpentarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *charpentier*, unde & Angl.) *A carpenter*.

Carreta, æ, f. *A cart*, or *wain load*, Vid. *Carecta*.

Carruca, æ, f. (a Gall. *charruë*) *A plough*, or *cart*.

Carruca ſignata, *A cart houſe*.

Carrucarius, *vel* carrucatarius, ii, m. (ab eodem) *A tenant by carryage*, or *plough land*.

Carrucha, æ, f. (ab Ital. *carrico*) *A carrack*, a ſort of large ſhip.

Carrus, i, m. (a Gall. *char*. unde & Angl.) *A car*.

Carucata boum, *A team*, or *draught of oxen*.

Caruagium, *vel* carucagium, ii, m. *A tax by plough land*.

Caſſacio, onis, f. *A quaſhing*.

Caſſo, are. (a Gall. *caſſer*) *To quaſh*, *reverſe*, or *make void*.

Caſamentum, i, n. id. quod

Caſſatum, i, n. (a Gall. *caſe*, quod à Lat. *caſa*) *A houſe and land ſufficient for one family*.

Caſtelgardum, i, n. (a *caſtellum*, & Gall. *garder*) *Caſtleward*, a duty paid by thoſe who dwelt within the precincts of a caſtle towards the charge of guarding it.

Caſtellanus, i, m. (a Gall. *chaſtellain*) *A chaſtellain*, the governour or lieutenant of a caſtle.

Caſtellarium, ii, n. (ab eodem) *The precinct*, or *juriſdiction of a caſtle*.

Caſtellatio, onis, f. *The building*, or *erecting of a caſtle*.

Caſtellorum operatio, *Caſtlework* done by inferiour tenants.

Caſtellulum, i, n. (dim. a *câſtellum*) *A ſmall caſtle*; alſo *a pageant*.

Caſubula, æ, f. (a Gall. *chaſuble*) Id. quod

Caſula, æ, f. (a Gall. *caſule*) *A chaſuble*, a prieſt's upper garment, or ſurplice.

Catalla, orum, n. pl. (incertæ etym.) *Chattels*, all goods (moveable, or immoveable) which are not freehold.

Cataſcopus, i, m. (κατασκοπος) *An archdeacon*

Cathedralis eccleſia, *A cathedral church*, the chief in the dioceſe.

Cathedraticum, i, n. (a *cathedra*) *The ſum of two ſhillings anciently paid to a biſhop by the inferior clergy as an acknowledgement of ſubjection, and to the honour of the cathedral*.

Catzurus, *vel* chaſſurus, i, m. (a Gall. *chaſſeur*) *A hunter*, or *hunting horſe*.

Cauda terra, *A land's end*, or the bottom of a ridge in arable land.

Caveat, *A ſort of proceſs to ſtop the probate of a will, &c. in ſpiritual courts*.

Caurſini, Caorſini, *vel* Corſini, orum, m. pl. (a *Caorſio* oppido) *Italian bankers who reſided in England in the twelfth century, but were expelled for their great extorſions*.

Cautela, æ, f. (a *caveo*) *A caveat*, quod vid.

Cautio admittenda, *A writ to the biſhop for delivering out of priſon an excommunicated perſon on his giveing ſecurity*.

Caya, æ, f. (a Sax. *cay*) *A kay*, or *wharf*.

Cayagium, ii, n. (ab eodem) *Kayage*, or *wharfage*.

Ceapgilda, æ, f. (a Sax. *ceap* pecus, & *gild* ſolutio) *A payment of cattle*.

Celdra, æ, f. (ab Angl.) *A chalder* of coals.

Celer lecti (a Gall. *celer*) *A bed's teſtern*.

Cellerarius, ii, m. (a *cellarium*) *A butler*, *cellar-keeper*, or *manciple*.

Cendulæ, arum, f. pl. (q. *ſhingulæ*) *A ſort of ſhingle*, or *ſmall pieces of wood to cover the roof of a houſe inſtead of tiles*.

Cenellæ, arum, f. pl. (a Gall. *cheſne*) *Acorns*, ¶Peſſona cenellarum, *the pannage of ſwine*, or *liberty to feed on acorns*.

Cenſaria, æ, f. (a *cenſus*) *A farm*, or *houſe let at a ſtanding rent*.

Cenſarii, orum, m. pl. (ab eodem) *Perſons who might be taxed*.

Ceola, æ, f. *A large ſhip*.

Ceragium, ii, n. (a *cera*) *Waxſhot*, or *waxſcot*, a duty paid for the charge of wax lights in churches.

Cerialium, ii, n. (a *Ceres*) *A bin for bread*.

Certificatorium, ii, n. (*qu.* certiorem faciens) *A certificate*.

Certiorari, *A writ for removeing cauſes from an inferiour to a ſuperiour court*.

Certum letæ, *Cert money*, or *head money paid to the lord of a leet*.

Cerura, æ, f. *A mound*, *fenſe*, or *encloſure*.

Ceſſavit, *A writ that lieth where the tenant hath not paid his rent, nor had diſtreſs on his land, for two years*.

Ceſſio, onis, f. (a *cedo*) *The voidance of an eccleſiaſtical benefice by the promotion of the laſt incumbent*.

Chacea, æ, f. (a Gall. *chaſſe*) *A chaſe* for hunting.

Chaceo, are. (a Gall. *chaſſer*) *To chace*, or *hunt*.

Chachepollus, i, m. *A catchpol*. Vid. *Cachepollus*.

Chacurus, i, m. (a Gall. *chaſſeur*) *A courſer*, *a hunting horſe*, or *dog*.

Charta, æ, f. *A charter*, or *deed*.

Chaſea, æ, f. *A chace*, or *chaſe*. Vid. *Chacea*.

Chaſor, oris, m. (a Gall. *chaſſeur*) *A hunting horſe*.

Chelindra, æ, f. *A ſort of ſmall ſhip*.

Chevagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *chef*, caput) *Chevage*; head money, or poll money.

Chevantia, æ, f. *A loan*, or *advance of money on credit*.

Cheverillus, i, m. *A young cock*, or *cockling*.

Cheviſæ, arum, f. pl. (a Gall. *chef*) *The heads of ploughed land*.

Chiminagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *chemin*, via) *Toll paid for paſſing through a foreſt with carts or horſes loaded*.

Chiminus, i, m. (a Gall. *chemin*) *A way*, or *road*.

Chirographatus, a, um. *Signed*, or *atteſted by one's own hand writeing*, or *croſſes*.

Chirographum finis, *The chirograph of a fine*.

Chorepiſcopus, i, m. *A ſuffragan*, or *rural biſhop*.

Chota, æ, f. (a Sax. *cot*) *A cot*, or *cotage*.

Chriſmale, is, n. *The face cloth laid over a child at baptiſm*.

Chriſtianitatis curia, *The Court Chriſtian*, or *eccleſiaſtical judicature*.

Chules, ium, m. pl. *Keyles*, or *keels*; a ſort of long boats uſed by the Saxons.

Cigninota, æ, f. *A ſwan mark*.

Circa, æ, f. (a *circumeundo*) *A watch*.

Circuitor, oris, m. *A watchman*.

Circumhabitantes, *Neighbouring inhabitants*.

Citatio, onis, f. *A ſummons*

Civiliſta, æ, m. *A civilian*, or *civil lawyer*.

Clameum, i, n. *A claim*, or *challenge*.

Clamo, are. *To claim*, or *challenge*.

Clarigarius armorum. *A herald at arms*.

Clavia, æ, f. *A mace*.

Clavigeratus, i, m. *The treaſurer of a church*.

Clauſi rotuli, *Cloſe rolls*.

Clauſtura, æ, f. *Bruſhwood for hedges and fenſes*.

Clauſum Paſchæ, *The cloſe*, or *next day after the octaves of Eaſter*.

Cleptor, oris, m. *A ſtealer*, or *pilferer*.

Clericus, i, m. *A clerk*, one in holy orders.

Clerimonia, æ, f. *Privilege of clergy*.

Cloca, *vel* clocca, æ, f. (a Gall. *cloche*) *A clock*.

Clocarium, ii, n. *A clock houſe*.

Cluta, æ, f. (a Gall. *clous*) *A clouted ſhoe*, or *ſtrake of iron*.

Coadunatio, onis, f. *An aſſembling*, or *uniting together*.

Coggo, onis, f. *A cog*, or ſort of boat or ſhip.

Coſeoſati, orum, m. pl. *Joint feoffées.*

Coſera, *vel* coſra, æ, f. (a Gall. *coffre*) *A coffer.*

Coſerarius, ii, m. (ab eodem) *A cofferer.*

Cognitio, onis, f. (a *cognoſco*) *A cognizance.*

Cognitor, oris, m. (ab eodem) *A conuſor.*

Cognizarius, ii, m. *A conuſor.*

Cognizatus, i, m. (ab eodem) *A coif.* ¶ Baro de gradu de la coife, *a ſerjeant at law.*

Cokettatus, a, um. *Cocketed.*

Coketto, are (ab Angl.) *To cocket*, or *enter duly.*

Cokettum, i, n. *A cocket* at the cuſtom-houſe.

Collecta, æ, f. (a *colligo*) *A collection, a heap.* ¶Collecta bladi, *a heap of corn.* Collecta ovium, *a flock of ſheep.*

Colonellus, i, m. (a Gall. *colonel*) *A colonel.*

Colpatura, æ, f. *A cuting*, or *loping.*

Colpo, are (a Gall. *couper*) *To cut*, or *lop.* ¶ Colpare arbores, *to lop trees.*

Comforto, are (a Gall. *comforter*) *To comfort*, or *aid.*

Comitiva ſoldariorum, *A company*, or *troop of ſoldiers.*

Commendatarius, il, m. *A perſon who holdeth a benefice*, ur *other preferment in commendam.*

Commenſatio, onis; f. *A commencing*, or *beginning.*

Commenſo, are (a Gall. *commencer*) *To commence*, or *begin.*

Commiſſarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *commiſſaire*) *A commiſſary*, or *commiſſioner.*

Commiſſionarius, ii, m. *A commiſſioner.*

Commune, is, n. *A common.* ¶ Commune paſturæ, *common of paſture.* Commune piſcariæ, *common of fiſhing.* Commune turbariæ, *common of diging turf.*

Communiarius, ii, m. *A commoner*, or *one that eateth in common with others.*

Comortha, æ, f. (a Brit. *cymmorth*, ſubſidium) *A contribution.*

Companagium, ii, n. (a *cum* & Gall. *panache*, mixtura) *Meat*, or *other things mixed and eaten with bread.*

Compaſſo, are (a Gall. *compaſſer*) *To compaſs*, or *endeavour to obtain.*

Compoſtum, i, n. (ſtercus è variis rebus compoſitum) *Compoſt, dung*, or *manure.*

Computo, are. *To compute, account*, or *caſt up.*

Concelamentum, i, n. *A concealment.*

Concelatores, um, m. pl. *Concealers*, thoſe who find out concealed lands belonging to the king.

Concelo, are. *To conceal*, or *hide.*

Concernatus, a, um. *Concerned*, or *engaged in.*

Concernens, tis. *Concerning, touching.*

Concerno, ere (a Gall. *concerner*) *To concern.*

Concubinatus, us, m. *Concubinage.*

Conſtabularia, æ, f. &

Conſtabulariatus, us, m. *A conſtableſhip, the office of a conſtable.*

Conſtabularius, ii, m. (a Gall. *coneſtable*) *A conſtable*, a ſort of peace officer.

Contenementum, i, n. *A contiguous tenement*; alſo *the countenance and reputation of a perſon.*

Contiguor, ari. *To lie contiguous*, or *near to.*

Contrafacio, ere (a Gall. *contrefaire*) *To counterfeit.*

Contrafactio, onis, f. &

Contrafactura, æ, f. *A counterfeiting.*

Contramandatio, onis, f. *A countermanding of the time appointed for an anſwer, a giveing the defendant further time to plead in.*

Contraplacitum, i, n. *A counter plea.*

Contrapoſitio, onis, f. *A replication*, or *anſwer.*

Contrario, are (contra agere) *To oppoſe*, or *act contrary to.*

Contrarolutator, oris, m. *A controler.*

Contrarotulus, i, m. *A counter roll.*

Contraveniens, tis. *Going contrary to, offending againſt.*

Controllamentum, i, n. *A controlment.*

Conveiancia, æ, f. *A conveyance.*

Conveio, are (a Gall *convoyer*) *To convey*, or *make lands*, &c. *over to another.*

Coparcenaria, æ, f. *Coparcenary*, or *copartnerſhip.*

Coparticeps, ipis. *A coparcener*, or *copartner.*

Copia, æ, f. *A copy* of a writeing, *&c.*

Copicia, æ, f. (a Gall. *couper*) *A copice, copſe*, or *underwood.*

Copio, are (a Gall. *copier*) *To copy out.*

Coraagium, ii, n. *A payment of corn to the king by way of purveyance.*

Cordubanarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *cordonnier*) *A cordwainer*, or *ſhoemaker.*

Cornagium, ii, n (a *cornu*) *An ancient tenure in the north of England held by blowing a horn upon an invaſion made by the Scots.*

Cornerium, ii, n. (ab Angl.) *A corner*, or *nook.*

Corno, are. *To blow a horn.*

Coronator, oris, m. *A coroner* who enquireth into the cauſe of the death of a perſon killed.

Corporatio, onis, f. *A corporation*, a body of men incorporated.

Corrodium, ii, n. *A corrody*, an allowance for maintaining a ſervant to the king in an abbey and providing him with meat, drink, and other neceſſaries.

Coſtera, æ, f. (a Gall. *coſte*) *A coaſt*, or *ſhore.* ¶ Coſtera maris, *the ſea coaſt.* Coſtera montis, *the ſide of a mountain.*

Cotagium, ii, n. (a Sax. *cot*) *A cotage*, or *ſmall houſe haveing no land pertaining to it.*

Cotarius, ii, n. *A cotager*, the inhabitant of a cotage.

Coterellus, i, m. *A very ſmall cotage.*

Cothlanda, æ, f. &

Cothſethlanda, æ, f. *A cotage*, or *ſmall farm with ſome land pertaining to it.*

Cothſethus, i, m. *A cotager inhabiting ſuch a cotage.*

Cottagium, cottarius, *&c.* Vid. *Cotagium.*

Covina, æ, f. *Covin*, a deceitfull agreement between two or more perſons to the prejudice of another.

Covinoſus, a, um. *Full of covin*, or *deceit.*

Craiera, æ, f. *A craier*, or *ſort of ſmall ſhip*, or *veſſel.*

Cranagium, ii, n. *Cranage*, the liberty of uſeing a crane, or money paid for that liberty.

Crano, are (a Sax. *cræn.*) *To crane*, or *draw up goods with a crane.*

Cravo, are (a Sax. *cravian*) *To impeach*, or *accuſe.*

Creca, æ, f. &

Crecum, i, n. (a Sax. *crecca*) *A creek*, or *ſmall bay.*

Crepo, are. *To do a thing ſlyly*, or *privately.* ¶ Crepare oculum, *to put out one's eye.*

Crocia, æ, f. (a Gall. *croiſer*) *A biſhop's croſier.*

Crociarius, ii, m. *The bearer of a croſier*, or *croſs, before a biſhop.*

Crofta, æ, f. &

Croftum, ti, n. *A croft*, or *ſmall ſlip of ground near a houſe.*

Croppa, æ, f. *A crop of corn.*

Cucherus, i, m. (a Gall. *coucher*) *A ſeting dog.*

Culagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *cul*) *The laying up a ſhip in a dock to be repaired.*

Culvertagium, ii, n. *A turning tail*, or *cowardice.*

Cunagium, ii, n. *Coinage of money*; alſo *the weighing and ſtamping of tin after it is wrought.*

Cuneus, i, m. *A mint*, or *place where mony is coined.*

Cunicularium, ii, n. *A coney gree*, or *coney borow.*

Cura, æ, f. *A curacy*, or *office of a curate.*

Curatus, i, m. *A curate.*

Curia perſonæ, *A parſonage*, or *parſon's manſion houſe.*

Curſitor, oris, m. *An officer in the court of chancery who maketh out original writs for that county or ſhire which is alloted him.*

Curtana, æ, f. *The ſword of king Edward the confeſſor, carryed before the king at his coronation.*

Curtilagium, ii, n. *A garden plat, piece of ground*, or *yard belonging to and lying near a houſe.*

Curtina, æ, f. (a Gall. *curtine*) *A curtain for a bed, window*, &c.

Cuſtagium, ii, n. *Coſt.*

Cuſtuma, æ, f. (a Gall. *coutume*) *A cuſtom.*

Cuſtumabilis, *Cuſtomable.*

Cuſtomaria tenementa, *Cuſtomary tenements*, or *copyholds.*

Cuſtumarii, orum, m. pl. *Copyholders.*

Cuſtus, us, m. *Coſts.*

Cyprus, i, m. (corr. pro *ſcirpus*) *A ruſh.*

Cyuli, orum, m. pl. *A ſort of keels*, or *boats, uſed by the Saxons.* Vid. *Chules.*

D

DAggerius, ii, m. *A dagger.*

Dagus, i, m. (a panni genere *dats* dicto) *The chief*, or *upper table in a monaſtery.*

Dalmatica, æ, f. (a *Dalmatia*) *A garment with large and open ſleeves*, worn at firſt by biſhops only, but afterwards uade uſe of as a diſtinction in degrees.

Dalus, i, m. *A dale, valley.* ¶Dali prati, *narrow ſlips of paſture between ploughed furrows of arable land.*

Damiſella, æ, f. (a Gall. *damoiſelle*) *A young maiden.*

Damna, æ, f. *A dam* in a river.

Damnifico, are. *To dammify*, or *damage.*

Danegildum, i, n. (a *Dane* & *gelt* pecunia) *A tax of two ſhillings laid on every hide of land by the Danes.*

Dangium, *vel* daungium, ii, n. *Danger.*

Dardus, i, m. *A dart.*

Dayeria, æ, f. (ab Angl.) *A dairy*, or *milk-houſe*; properly the milk of one day.

Deadvoco, are. *To diſavow*, or *diſown.*

Deafforeſto, are. *To diſcharge from being a foreſt*; alſo *to exempt from foreſt laws.*

Debatum, i, n. (a Gall. *debate*) *A debate*, or *diſpute.*

De bene eſſe, *To be allowed as well done at preſent, till further examination.*

Decanatus, us, m. *A deanery.*

Decanus, i, m. *A dean*, an eccleſiaſtical officer who is chief of the chapter.

Decearchus, i, m. *id. quod*

Decenarius, ii, m. *A decennier*, or *titheingman*; *the chief man of twelve who was to maintain the publick peace within a certain limit*; alſo *one who had ſworn to keep the peace.*

Decenna, æ, f. *A dozen, the precinct of a leet, a titheing.*

Decennaria, æ, f. *The compaſs of ten friburgs.*

Decies tantum, *A writ that lieth againſt a juror for takeing money to give his vote.*

Decimæ, arum, f. pl. *Tithes.*

Decimatio, onis, f. *A titheing.*

Decimo, are. *To tithe.*

Declaratio, onis, f. *A delaration* ſeting forth in writeing the plaintiff's grievance.

Dedbanna, æ, m. (a Sax. *dædbana*) *One actually guilty of killing a perſon.*

Defalta, æ, f. &

Defaltum, i, n. (a Gall. *default*) *A default*, or *omiſſion in not appearing*, &c.

Defamatio, onis, f. *Defamation, ſlander.*

Defeiſantia, æ, f. (a Gall. *deffair*) *A defeiſance*, a condition in one deed whereby another deed, *&c.* is made void.

Defeiſibilis, *Defeiſible, that may be undone.*

Defendens, tis. *A defendant.*

Defenſa, æ, f. *A fenſe*, or *fenſed place.*

Defenſum, i, n. *An encloſure.*

Deforciamentum, i, n. *A deforcement*, the takeing away an eſtate by force from the right owner.

Deforciatio, onis, f. *A deforcement*, or *diſtreſs.*

Deforciator, oris, m. *A deforcer*, or *deforciant*; one who keepeth the right heir out of his right by force.

Deforcio, are. *To deforce*, or *keep one out of his juſt right by force.*

Degradatio, onis, f. *A degradeing*, or *degradation*; the deveſting a perſon of his place or office.

Deliberatio, onis, f. *Delivery.* ¶ Deliberatio ſeiſinæ, *livery of ſeſin.*

Delibero, are. *To deliver.*

Demanda, æ, f. *A demand.*

Demando, are (a Gall. *demander*) *To demand.*

Demoro, are (a Gall. *demeurer*) *To demur*, to ſtop proceedings till ſome difficulty be determined.

Dena, æ, f. *A valley*, or *dale.*

Denariata reddituum. *A penny rent.* ¶Denariata olei, *a pennyworth of oil.* Denariata terræ, *an acre*, or as ſome ſay, *a perch of land.*

Denizatus, i, m. *Made a denizen.*

Denizenus, i, m. (a Gall. *donaiſon*) *A denizen, a foreigner made free by the king's gift*, or *letters patent.*

Deodandum, i, n. *A deodand a thing given to God for haveing been inſtrumental to the death of a perſon.*

Departio. ire (a Gall. *departir*) *To depart.*

Departura, æ, f. *A departure.*

Depaſturacio, onis, f. *A depaſtureing.*

Depaſturo, are. *To depaſture.*

Deprivatio, onis, f. *Deprivation, the takeing away of a benefice.*

Depoſitio, onis, f. *The depoſition*, or *teſtimony of a witneſs.*

Deſpitus, i, m. *A perſon deſpiſed*, or *contemned.*

Deraiſina, æ, f. *Derein*, a Norman law.

Deſubito, are. *To weary a perſon as with continual barkings, and then to bite.*

Detachio, are. *To ſeize another perſon's goods by attachment*, or *other courſe of law.*

Detracto, are. *To tear in pieces with horſes.*

Devadiatus, a, um. *Without ſureties.*

Devaſto, are. *To waſte* chiefly as executors.

Deviſatio, onis, f. *A deviſe*, or *bequeſt.*

Deviſo, are (a Gall. *deviſer*) *To deviſe*, or *bequeath by will.*

Deviſum, i, n. *A deviſe.*

Dica, æ, f. *A tally for keeping accounts.*

Dieta, æ, f. *A day's journey.*

Dieto, are. *To diet.*

Diffacio, ere. *To deface*, or *deſtroy.*

Diffactio, onis. *A defaceing*, or *maiming.*

Dignitarius, ii, m. *A dignitary.*

Dilapidatio, onis, f. *Dilapidation, a letting buildings run to decay.*

Diligiatus, a, um. *Outlawed.*

Dimidietas, atis, f. *A moiety*, or *half part.*

Dimiſſio, onis, f. *A demiſe*, or *leting of an eſtate.* ¶ Dimiſſio regis, *the death of a king.*

Dinarium, ii. n. (a Gall. *diner*) *A dinner.*

Dirationamentum, i, n. *A diſproof.*

Dirationo, are. *To deraign*, or *dereyn*; *to prove and make good.*

Diſabilitas, atis, f. *Diſability.*

Diſadvoco, are, *To diſavow*, or *deny.*

Diſboſcatio, onis, f. (a *dis*, & Gall. *bois*) *A turning of woodlands into arable*, or *paſture.*

Diſcarcatio, onis, f. *An unloading.*

Diſcarco, are (a *dis*, & *cargo*) *To unfreight.*

Diſcenſus, us, m. *Deſcent of lands*, &c.

Diſclamium, ii, n. *A diſclaiming*, or *expreſs denyal.*

Diſclamo, are (a *dis*, & Gall. *clamer*) *To diſclaim*, or *refuſe.*

Diſcontinuatio, onis, f. *Diſcontinuance.*

Diſcus, i, m. *A deſk to write on.*

Diſhabilitas, atis, f. *Diſhability.*

Diſhabilitatus, a, um. *Diſabled.*

Diſhabilito, are. *To diſable.*

Diſparagatio, onis, f. *Diſparagement*, eſpecially the matching of an heir below his degree.

Diſparago, are. *To diſparage.*

Diſperſono, are. *To ſcandalize a perſon.*

Diſpoſſeſſionatus, a, um. *Diſpoſſeſſed.*

Diſratiocinatio, onis, f. *A dereinment*, or *proof.*

Diſrationo, are. *To traverſe.* Vid. *Dirationo.*

Diſſeiſina, æ, f. (a Gall. *diſſaiſin*) *Diſſeiſin*, or *puting a perſon out of his lawfull right.*

Diſſeiſio, ire. *To diſſeiſe.*

Diſſeiſitor, oris, m. *A diſſeiſor.*

Diſſigno, are. *To break open a ſeal.*

Diſtrictio, onis, f. *A diſtreſs.*

Diſtrictus, i, m. *A diſtrict*, or *place of juriſdiction.*

Diſturbantia, æ, f. *A diſturbance.*

Diſturbo, are. *To diſturb.*

Dividenda, æ, f. *A dividend.*

Doarium, *vel* dotarium, ii, n. *A dowery.*

Docketta, æ, f. *A docket, a ſhort writeing referring to a longer.*

Dola, æ, f. (a Sax. *dola*) *A dole*, or *ſhare* in a meadow, *&c.*

Domicella, æ, f. *A damſel.*

Domicellus, i, m. *A young maſter.*

Dominicum, i, n. *A demeſne.*

Donativum, i, n. *A donative*, or *eccleſiaſtical benefice that is not preſentable.*

Donator, oris, *vel* donatorius, ii, m. *A donor.*

Donatus, i, m. *A donée.*

Dos, dotis, f. *A dower, that part of the huſband's eſtate which devolveth to his wife after his death.*

Doſſale, is, n. *Tapeſtry*, or *hangings.*

Drana, æ, f. *A drain.*

Draparius, ii, m. (a Gall. *drapier*) *A draper.*

Drengagium, ii, n. *The tenure of the* Drengi.

Drengi, orum, m. pl. *Perſons who haveing loſt their eſtates at the Conquerour's comeing in, had them reſtored again, and held them of the king in capite.*

Dromo, onis. &

Dromunda, æ, f. *Large ſhips, men of war.*

Duna, æ, f. *id. quod*

Dunum, i, n. *A down*, or *hill.*

Duritia, æ, f. *Dureſs.* ¶ Duritia impriſonamenti, *hardſhip of impriſonment.*

Dytenum, i, n. *A ditty*, or *ſong.* ¶ Venire cum toto ac pleno dyteno, *to ſing as at a harveſt home.*

E

EAhalus, i, m. (a Sax. *eale* cereviſia, & *hus* domus) *An alehouſe.*

Ealhorda, æ, f. *The privilege of keeping an alehouſe.*

Ebba, æ, f. *The ebb of the tide.*

Edeſtia, orum, n. pl. (ab *ædes*) *Buildings.*

Edia, æ, f. *Aid*, or *help.*

Effractor, oris, m. *A burglar who breaketh open a houſe to ſteal.*

Eia, æ, f. (a Sax. *eig*) *An iſland.*

Ejectione firmæ, *A writ which lieth where the leſſée is caſt out of poſſeſſion.*

Einecia, æ, f. (a Gall. *aiſne*) *Elderſhip.*

Eleemoſynaria, æ, f. *The place in a religious houſe, where the common alms were repoſited.*

Eleemoſynarius, ii, m. *An almoner.*

Elegit, *A writ after judgement whereby the defendant's goods and the moiety of his lands are extended.*

Elongata, *The return of the ſheriff that cattle are not to be found*, or *ſo removed that he cannot deliver them.*

Elongo, are. *To carry far off, to ſead away.*

Embleamenta, orum, n. pl. (a Gall. *emblaver*) *Embleaments, the profits of lands ſowed.*

Embraccator, oris, m. (a Gall. *embraſour*) *A perſon bribed to abet*, or *aſſiſt a perſon unlawfully in his cauſe at a tryal.*

Emenda, æ, f. *Emendals, ſo much in bank for repairing of loſſes*; alſo *amends.*

Emendo, are. *To make amends for a treſpaſs*, or *fault.*

Encrochamentum, i, n. *An encroachment, a takeing more than is due.*

Enduro, are. *To endure.*

Engleceria, æ, f. *Englicery, the being an Engliſhman.*

Engrallatus, a, um. (a Gall. *engrelée*) *Engrailed*, or *notched with ſemicircular notches inwards.*

Equitatura, æ, f. *Traveling furniture.*

Eſcaeta, æ, f. *An eſcheat.* Vid. *Eſchaeta.*

Eſcaetor, oris, m. *An eſcheator, an officer in every county who taketh care of the eſtreats of the crown.*

Eſcaetria, æ, f. *Eſcheatorſhip*, or *the office of an eſcheator.*

Eſcambium, ii, n. *An exchange.*

Eſcapia, æ, f. &

Eſcapium, ii, n. *An eſcape* of a thief, *&c.*

Eſcapio, are (a Gall. *eſchapper*) *To eſcape.*

Eſchaeta, æ, f. (a Gall. *eſcheoir*, accidere) *An eſcheat, an eſtate*, &c. *which falleth caſually to a perſon as lord of the manour.*

Eſcheccum, i, n. *A jury*, or *inquiſition.*

Eſcuro, are (a Gall. *eſcurer*) *To ſcour.*

Eſkippo, are. *To ſhip.*

Eſkippamentum, i, n. *Ship furniture.*

Eſnetia, æ, f. *Elderſhip*, or *birthright.* Vid. *Einecia.*

Eſparvarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *eſpervier*) *A ſparrowhawk.*

Eſſonium, ii, n. (a Gall. *eſſoign*) *Eſſoign, an excuſe for non-appearance.*

Eſtabliamentum. i, n. *An eſtabliſhment.*

Eſtallagium, ii, n. *An inſtallment.*

Eſtoverium, ii, n. (a Gall. *eſtover*) *Eſtover, maintenance*, or *allowance.*

Eſtrepamentum, i, n. (a Gall. *eſtropier*) *Waſte made upon lands*, or *woods, by a tenant for life.*

Evidentia, æ, f. *Evidence*, or *proof*, either by teſtimony of men on oath, or by writeings on record.

Ewagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *eau*, aqua) *Toll paid for water paſſage.*

Excambiator, oris, m. *An exchanger of land*, or *broker between merchant and merchant.*

Excambio, ire. *To exchange.*

Excluſa, æ, f. (a Gall. *ecluſe*) *A ſluice for carrying off water.*

Excommunicato capiendo, *A writ for takeing up an excommunicated perſon.*

Excommunicatio deliberando, *A writ to the ſheriff for delivering an excommunicated perſon out of priſon, on the ordinary's certificate for his conformity to the court.*

Excultabilis terra, *Land that may be tilled*, or *ploughed.*

Executor, oris, m. *A perſon appointed by the teſtator's will to diſpoſe of his goods.*

Exemplificatio, onis, f. *An exemplification*, or *copy of a record under the ſeal of the court.*

Exfredio, are (a Sax. *frede* pax, & *frithian*, rumpo) *To break the peace*, or *committ open violence.*

Exennium, ii, n. *A new year's gift.*

Exigenda, æ, f. *An exigent, a writ requireing a perſon to appear and anſwer the law.*

Exigendarius, ii, m. *An exigenter, an officer of the commonpleas who maketh out exigents.*

Exlegalitus, a, um. *Proſecuted as an outlaw.*

Expaalto, *vel* expedito, are. *To law a dog, to cut out the ball*, or *cut off the three claws of his forefoot.*

Expediatæ arbores, *Trees rooted up*, or *cut down to the roots.*

Expiratio, onis, f. *An expiration*, or *ending.*

Expiro, are. *To expire*, or *come to an end.*

Expletia, orum, n. pl. *Explées*, or *the full profits of land.*

Extenta, æ, f. *An extent, a writ to the ſheriff for valueing of lands*, or *tenements.*

Extorcivè, *Extorſively, by way of extorſion.*

Extracta, æ, f. &

Extractum, i, n. *An eſtreat*, or *copy of a writeing.*

Extrahura, æ, f. *An eſtray*, or *ſtray beaſt.*

Exupero, are. *To overcome*; *to apprehend*, or *take.*

Eynicia, æ, f. *Elderſhip.* Vid. *Eſnetia.*

F

FACTA armorum, *Feats of arms.*

Factum, i, n. *A deed*, or *writeing ſealed and delivered.*

Faida, æ, f. *A feud*, or *deadly malice.* Vid. *Feuda.*

Falda, æ, f. *A fold for ſheep.*

Falda ſoca, *vel*

Faldagium, ii, n. *Frank fold, the liberty of ſeting up ſheepfolds in any fields.*

Faleſia, æ, f. *A bank*, or *down by the ſea ſide.*

Falſo judicio, *A writ for removeing a judgement out of an inferiour court which is not a court of record.*

Falſonarius, ii, m. *A forger of deeds.*

Faonatio, onis, m. *A fawning*, or *bringing forth young as does do.*

Fardella, æ, f. *A fardel*; *a fourth*, or as ſome ſay, *an eighth of a yard land.*

Farinagium, ii, n. *Toll of meal*, or *flour.*

Farundella terræ, *A farundel of land.* Id. quod *Fardella.*

Felo de ſe, *One who murdereth himſelf.*

Felonia, æ, f. (a Gall. *felonie*) *Felony.*

Felonicè, *Feloniouſly.*

Fenſura, æ. *A fenſe.*

Feodum, i, n. *A fee.* ¶ Feodi firma, *a feefarm.*

Feoſamentum, i, n. *A feofment*, or *grant of lands and tenements to another in fee.*

Feoffator, oris, m. *A feoffer*, or *he who giveth lands in fee.*

Feoffatus, i, m. *A feoſée.*

Feofirma, æ, f. *A fee farm.*

Feria, æ, f. *A ferry.*

Ferlingata terræ, *The fourth part of a yard land*, viz. *ten acres.*

Ferlingus, i, m. *A ferling*, or *farthing*; *the fourth part of a penny.* ¶Ferlingus, *vel* ferdlingus terræ, *id. quod* ferlingata.

Fermiſona, æ, f. *Veniſon ſeaſon in winter.*

Feuda, æ, f. *A feud*, or *deadly quarrel.*

Fidelitas, atis, f. *Fealty.*

Fightwita, æ, f. *A forfeiture for fighting*, or *breaking the peace.*

Filacium, ii, n. *A thread*, or *wire to file writs on*; unde *filazers.*

Filazarius, ii, m. *A filazer.*

Filo, are. *To file.*

Filum aquæ, *The middle of the breadth of a river.*

Finis, is, m. *A fine.*

Fino, are. *To refine.*

Firma, æ, f. *A farm.* ¶Firma unius noctis, *proviſion*, or *entertainment of the king for one night*, Ad firmam tradere, *to let to farm.*

Firmarius, ii, m. *A farmer.*

Flecta, æ, f. (a Gall. *fleche*) *A feathered arrow.*

Flota navium, *A float of ſhips.*

Flotans, tis. *Floating.*

Focagium, ii, n. *Fog, rank graſs not eaten in ſummer*; alſo *hearth money.*

Focale, is, n. *Fuel.*

Fodera plumbi, *A foder*, or *fother of lead.*

Foderum, i, n. *Fodder.*

Foragium, ii, n. *Forage.*

Forbator, oris, m. *A forbiſher*, or *ſcourer of armour.*

Forcia, æ, f. *Force.*

Forera, æ, f. *A head land*, or *hade land.*

Foreſta, æ, f. (a Gall. *foreſt*) *A foreſt.*

Foreſtagium, ii, n. *Foreſtage, a duty to be paid to the king's foreſter.*

Foreſtallamentum, i, n. *A ſtoping*, or *blocking up of the way.*

Foreſtarius, ii, m. *A foreſter.*

Forgea, æ, f. *A ſmith's forge.*

Forinſecarum oppoſitor, *A foreign oppoſer, an officer in the Exchequer.*

Foriſbanitus, a, um. *Baniſhed out of the land.*

Foriſfactura, æ, f. *A forfeiture.*

Forjudicatio, onis, f. *A forejudgeing.*

Forjudicatus, a, um. *Forejudged.*

Forjudico, are. *To forejudge.*

Forlandum, i, n. *A foreland.*

Forlongum, i, n. *A furlong*, eight of which make a mile.

Fornagium, ii, n. Vid. *Furnagium.*

Forpriſa, æ, f. *A forpriſe.*

Forpriſus, *vel* forpriſatus, *Forepriſed, excepted*, or *reſerved.*

Forſtallamentum, i, n. *A foreſtallment*, or *foreſtalling.*

Forſtallator, oris, m. *A foreſtaller.*

Forſtallo, are. *To foreſtall.*

Forſtallum, i, n. *A foreſtall*, or *ſtopage of the way*; alſo *a foreſtalling of the market.*

Fortuletum, i, n. *A fortlet*, or *fortified place.*

Fortuno, are. *To happen.*

Foſſatum, i, n. *A ditch.*

Framea, æ, f. *A frame.*

Francbordum, i, n. *Freebord, the ſpace of about two feet beyond one's fenſe.*

Francheſia, æ, f. *A franchiſe.*

Franchiſatus, a, um. *Franchiſed.*

Francus, a, um. *Frank*, or *free.* ¶Viſus franci plegi, *view of frank pledge.*

Frateria, æ, f. *A fraternity*, or *brotherhood.*

Friſcus,a,um. *Freſh.* ¶Friſca fortia, *freſh force done within forty days.* Terra jacens friſca & ad warectam, *land lying freſh and fallow.*

Fruſcus,a,um. *Idem.* ¶Terra fruſca, *freſh land that hath not been ploughed.*

Fruſſura, æ, f. (a Gall. *froiſſure*) *A breach.*

Fruſtratorius, a, um. *Needleſs, delaying*, or *putting off.* ¶ Fruſtratoria delatio. *a needleſs delay.*

Fruſtum terræ. *A ſmall piece of land.*

Fugacia, æ, f. *A chace.* ¶Fugacia catellorum, *a drove of cattle.*

Fumagium, ii, n. *Dung*, or *a manureing with dung.*

Furlongus, i, m. *A furlong.*

Furnagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *fournage*) *A fee paid by the tenants to the lord for bakeing in his oven*, or *for uſeing one of their own*; alſo *chimney money.*

Furnitura, æ, f. *Furniture.*

G

GAbella, æ, f. *vel* gablum, i, n. *A gabel*, or *cuſtom upon goods.*

Galo, onis, & Galona, æ, f. *A gallon.*

Gaola, æ, f. *A gaol*, or *jail.*

Gaolarius, ii, m. *A jailer.*

Garba, æ, f. (a Gall. *garbe*) *A ſheaf.*

Garcio, onis, m. (a Gall. *garçon*) *A young lad*, or *page.*

Garderoba, æ, f. *A wardrobe.*

Garderobarius, ii, m. *The keeper of a wardrobe.*

Garlanda, æ, f. *A garland.*

Garterium, ii, n. *A garter.* ¶Equites garterii, *knights of the garter.*

Geldabilis, le. *Gildable, liable to pay tax*, or *tribute.*

Geldum, i, n. (a Sax. *geld* mulcta) *A geld, fine*, or *amerciament.*

Gemotus, i, m. *An aſſembly*, or *meeting.*

Gerſoma, *vel* Gerſuma, æ, f. *A fine.*

Gilda, æ, f. *A guild, a fraternity*, or *company.* ¶ Gilda aula, *Guildhall.*

Giliforata terra, *Land held by paying a gilli flower.*

Giſtum, i, n. *Yeſt, barm.*

Gleba, æ, f. *Glebe*, or *church land.*

Glebalis terra. *Glebe land.*

Graduatus, i, m. *A graduate.*

Grangia, æ, f. *A grange*, or *farm.*

Grometus, i, m. *A groom.*

Groſſum, i, n. *Groſs.* ¶Venditio in groſſo, *a ſelling by wholeſale.*

Groſſus, a, um. *Groſs, large.* ¶Groſſæ arbores, *large trees.* Groſſæ naves, *large ſhips.*

Grova, æ, f. *A grove.*

Grovetta, æ, f. *A little grove.*

Gruarii, orum, m. pl. (a Gall. *gruyer*) *The principal officers of the foreſt in general.*

Gruarius, ii, m. *Vid.* Gruarii.

Guadagium, *vel* guidagium, ii, n. *Guidage, money given to a guide for ſafe conduct in a ſtrange place.*

Guardia, æ, f. (a Gall. *garde*) *A cuſtody*, or *protection.*

Guardiannus, i. *A guardian*, or *warden.*

Guerra, æ, f. (a Gall. *guerre*) *War.*

Guerrinus, a, um. *Warlike.* ¶Modo guerrino, *in a warlike manner.*

Guidagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *guide*) *Money given for a guide in an unknown country.*

Guilda, æ, f. (a Sax. *gildan* ſolvo) *A guild*, or *fraternity.*

Guildhalla Teutonicorum. *The Steelyard in London.*

Gula Auguſti. *The firſt day of Auguſt.*

Gunna, æ, f. *A gun.*

Gurgites, um, m. pl. *Wears in a river.*

Guttera, æ, f. *A gutter.*

Gwalſtowum, i, n. (a Sax.) *A place of execution.*

H

HAbeas corpus, *A writ for the removeing of a priſoner from one priſon to another.*

Habentes homines, *Men haveing wealth.*

Hachettum, i, n. *A hatchet*, or *foreſt bill.*

Hachia, æ, f. *A hack*, or *pick-ax for diging.*

Hada, æ, f. *A hade, head*, or *ſmall ſlip of land.*

Haga, æ, f. *A houſe in a town*, or *borough.*

Haia, æ, f. (a Sax. *hæg.*) *A quick-ſet hedge.*

Haketona, æ, f. *A ſort of military coat of defenſe.*

Halla, æ, f. (a Sax. *heall*) *A hall*, or *manſion houſe.*

Hampleta, æ, f. *vel* hamletum, i, n. (a Sax. *ham* domus) *A hamlet, ſmall village*, or *pariſh.*

Hamſoca, æ, f. (a Sax. *hamſocen*) *The freedom of a man's houſe.*

Hanaperium, ii, n. *The hanaper*, or *hamper in chancery.*

Hanſa, æ, f. *A ſociety of merchants.*

Haratium, ii, n. (a Gall. *haras*) *A breed*, or *ſtud of horſes.*

Harepipa, æ, f. *A harepipe.*

Harrecti canes, *Harriers, ſmall hunting dogs.*

Haſpa, æ, f. *A haſp.*

Haſta porci, *A ſhield of brawn.*

Hatia, æ, f. *Hate, hatred*, or *ill will.*

Haubergetta, orum, n. pl. *Hauberjets*, or *haberjets*; white clothes.

Heda, æ, f. *A hithe, haven*, or *port.*

Heraldus, i, m. (a Gall. *herault*) *A herald.*

Herbagium, ii, n. *Herbage, the liberty of grazeing.*

Hercio, are. *To harrow.*

Hereditamentum, i, n. *An hereditament, whatſoever may be inherited.*

Heremitagium, ii, n. *A hermitage.*

Heremitorium, ii, n. *A place of retirement for hermits.*

Heretum, i, n. *A court*, or *yard, for drawing up the military retinue of great men.*

Heriotum, i, n. *A heriot, the beſt beaſt a tenant hath at the time of his death, due to the lord.*

Hermitorium, ii, n. *A chapel belonging to a hermitage.*

Herneſia, æ, f. (a Gall. *harnois*) *Harneſs, tackle*, or *furniture.*

Heſia, æ, f. *An eaſement.*

Heſta, æ, f. *A ſmall loaf of bread.*

Heſtha, æ, f. *A cockrel*, or *caponet.*

Hida, æ, f. *A hide*, or *plough land*; ſo much as might be ploughed with one plough in a year.

Hidagium, ii, n. *Hideage*; *a rate*, or *tax, paid upon every hide of land.*

Hitha, æ, f. *A hithe*, or *little haven.*

Hobelarii, orum, m. pl. *Light horſemen, tenants bound by their tenure to maintain a little horſe in caſe of an invaſion.*

Holmus, i, m. *A river iſland.*

Holmagium, ii, n. *Homage.*

Horngelda, æ, f. *A tax within a foreſt to be paid for horned beaſts.*

Hoſpitalarii, orum, m. pl. *Hoſpitalers, knights of S. John of Jeruſalem*, or *Malta.*

Hoſtelagium,ii, n. *A right to have lodgeing and entertainment.*

Hoſtilaria, æ, f. *A place in religious houſes for entertaining ſtrangers.*

Hundredarius, ii, m. *A hundreder, one belonging to a hundred, the bailiff of a hundred.*

Hundredum, i, n. *A hundred in a county.*

Huſbandria, æ, f. *Huſbandry.*

Huſtingua, æ, f. *The Huſtings, the chief court in the city of London.*

Huteſium & clamor, *A hue and cry.*

Hybernagium, ii, n. *The ſeaſon for ſowing winter corn.*

I

JActivus, a, um. *That loſeth his cauſe by default.*

Jampnum, i, n. *Furze*, or *gorze.*

Ignitegium, i, n. *Curfeu*, or *coverfire.*

Imbeſilo, are. *To imbeſil.*

Imbrevio, are. *To reduce into ſchedules*, or *writing.*

Impannello, are. *To impannel.*

Imparco, are. *To impark*, or *impound.*

Imparcamentum, i, n. *An imparking*, or *impounding.*

Impediens, tis. *A defendant in law.*

In alto & in baſſo, *From top to bottom, to all intents and purpoſes, all over.*

Impediati canes, *Dogs lawed in foreſts.*

Impeditio vaſti. *Impeachment*, or *hindrance of waſte.*

Imperſonatus, a, um. *Inducted*, or *put in poſſeſſion of a benefice.*

Impetitio, onis, f. *An impeachment.*

Impeto, ere. *To impeach.*

Implacito, are. *To implead.*

Implementa, orum, n. pl. *Implements.*

Impoiſono, are. *To impoiſon.*

Importancia, æ, f. *An importance.*

Impriſa, æ, f. *An enterpriſe.*

Indecimabilis, le. *Not titheable.*

Incumbrantia, &

Incumbramentum, i, n. *An incumbrance.*

Incumbro, are. *To incumber.*

Incrochio, are. *To incroach.*

Incurramentum, i, n. *An incurring.*

Indebitatus, a, um. *Indebted.*

Indentura, æ, f. *An indenture*, or *covenant.*

Indefenſus, a, um. *Undefended.*

Indefeſibilis, *Indefeſible.*

Indictamentum, i, n. *An inditement*, or *charge in law.*

Indicto, are. *To indict*, or *indite.*

Indiſtringibilis, *Not diſtrainable.*

Indiviſus, a, um. *Undivided.*

Indorſatus, a, um. *Indorſed*, or *writen on the backſide.*

Informator, oris, m. *An informer.*

Infoſſatus, a, um. *Ditched in.*

Ingroſſator, oris, m. *An ingroſſer of corn*, or *victuals*; alſo *a writer of publick inſtruments.* ¶ Ingroſſator magni rotuli, *the clerk of the pipe.*

Ingroſſo, are. *To ingroſs.*

Inlagatio, onis, f. *The reſtoreing of an outlawed perſon to the benefit of the law.*

Inlagatus, a, um. *One that is in frank pledge, and liveth under the protection of the law.*

Inlandum, i, n. *The inland*, or *demeans of the lord*, as the *outland* were the tenancies.

Inqueſtum, i, n. &

Inquiſitio, onis, f. *An inqueſt*, or *inquiſition.*

Inſtauramentum, i, n. *A ſtocking.*

Inſtauratus, a, um. *Stocked.*

Inſtauro, are. *To ſtock.*

Intercommunicatio, onis, f. *An intercommoning.*

Intercommunico, are. *To intercommon.*

Interpugno, are. *To fight together.*

Invadiatio, onis, f. *A mortgageing*, or *pawning.*

Invadio, are. *To mortgage.*

Inventarium, *vel* inventorium, ii, n. *An inventory.*

Inveſtio, ire. *To inveſt.*

Inveſtitura, æ. f. *An inveſtiture.*

Jocalia, um, n. pl. *Jewels.*

Ire ad largum, *To go at large, to be ſet at liberty, to make an eſcape.*

Irrotulacio, onis, f. *An inrolling.*

Irrotulamentum, i, n. *An inrollment.*

Irrotulo, are. *To inroll.*

Jurata, æ, f. *A jury.*

Jurator, oris. *A juror*, or *juryman.*

Juſticiarius, ii, m. *A juſticer*, or *juſtice.*

K

KAIA, æ, f. *A kay*, or *wharf.*

Kaiagium, ii, n. *A duty paid for loading*, or *unloading goods at a wharf.*

Karrata fœni, *A cart load of hay.*

Kernellatus, a, um. *Embattled*, or *fortified as a caſtle.*

Kidellus, i, m. *A kettle*, or *wear with a cut it it for laying of weels to catch fiſh in.*

Kyſta, æ, f. *A coffin for burying of the dead.*

L

LAbina, æ, f. *Watery land.*

Laborarius, ii, m. *A labourer.*

Laga, æ, f. *A law.*

Laia, *vel* lada, æ, f. *An open way in a wood.*

Lagamannus, i, m. *A lawfull*, or *ſufficient man; a good man of the jury.*

Landa, æ, f. *The open field without wood.*

Landefricus, i, m. *The lord of the ſoil.*

Laſta, æ, f. *A laſt, a certain weight*, or *meaſure of fiſh, corn*, &c.

Laſtagium, ii, n. *Laſtage, a cuſtom in fairs and markets paid for carrying of things*, or *for wares ſold by the laſt*; alſo *the bailaſt of a ſhip.*

Latero, are. *To lie ſideways.*

Leccator, oris, m. *A lecher, ruffian, whore-maſter*, or *debauchée.*

Lecturnium, ii, n. *The reading deſk in churches.*

Leda, æ, f. *A lathe*, or *part of a county, containing three or more hundreds.*

Legergildum, i, n. *Lairwaite*, or *laherwite*; a ſort of fine.

Legioſus, a, um. *Litigious, loveing law ſuits.*

Leſia, æ, f. *A leaſh of greyhounds*, three in number.

Leta, æ, f. *A leet court.*

Levabilis, e. *Leviable.*

Levella, æ, f. *A level.*

Levina, æ, f. *A levy.*

Levo, are. *To levy.*

Libellus, i, m. *A libel.*

Liberatura, æ, f. *Livery.*

Libra penſa. *A pound of money in weight.*

Librata, æ, f. *A pound weight.*

Librata terræ, *A piece of ground containing four oxgangs.*

Ligeantia, æ, f. *Allegiance, true and faithfull obedience.*

Ligeus, i, m. *A liege*, or *obedient ſubject.*

Lignagium, ii, n. *A right of cuting wood for fuel.*

Liſta, æ, f. *A liſt.*

Littera, æ, f. (a Gall. *litiere*) *Litter*, or *ſtraw.*

Loculus, i, m. *A coffin.*

Logia, *vel* lodgia, æ, f. *A lodge*, or *little houſe.*

Loppatio, onis, f. *A loping.*

Loppatus, a, um. *Loped.*

Loquela, æ, f. *An imparlance.*

M

MAcegrarii, orum, m. pl. *Macegriefs, thoſe who knowingly buy and ſell ſtolen fleſh.*

Maeremium, i, n. (a Gall. *mereſme*) *Any ſort of timber fit for building.*

Magna precaria, *A general reap day.*

Mahemium, ii, n. (a Gall. *mehaigne*) *Maihem*, or *maim*; *the loſs of a limb.*

Mahemio, are. *To maim.*

Maignagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *maignen*) *A braſier's ſhop.*

Maii inductio, *A proceſſion anciently made in the morning of the firſt of May.*

Maiſnada, æ, f. (q. *manſionata*) *A family.*

Maiſura, æ, f. *A houſe*, or *manſion.*

Manca, æ, f. *A ſquare piece of gold worth about two ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Mancio, onis, f. *A manſion*, or *dwelling-houſe.*

Mancuſa, æ, f. (q. *manucuſa*) *A mark of ſilver.*

Manerium, ii, n. *A manour.*

Manerialis domus, *A manour houſe.*

Mangono, are. *To buy in the market.*

Manopera, æ, f. *A manning*, or *man's day's work.*

Manſum, i, n, *vel* manſa, æ, f. *A manſion-houſe, hall*, or *farm.*

Manſura, æ, f. *A countryman's houſe.*

Manucaptio, onis, f. *Mainpriſe.*

Manupaſtus, i, m. *One of the family.*

Manutenentia, æ, f. *Maintenance, the ſeconding another's cauſe.*

Manuteneo, ere. *To maintain.*

Manutentor, oris, m. *A maintainer.*

Mara, æ, f. *A mere*, or *lake.*

Marca, æ, f. *A mark of money*, in gold eight ounces, in ſilver thirteen ſhillings and fourpence.

Marchetum, i, n. *A fine to the lord for the marryage of a tenant's daughter.*

Marchia, æ, f. *The marches*, or *borders of a county.*

Marchio, are. *To march.*

Marco, are. *To take by repriſeal.*

Mareſcaltia, æ, f. *The Marſhalſea.*

Marettum, i, n. (a Gall. *maret*) *A fen*, or *marſh.*

Marinarius, ii, m. *A mariner.*

Mariſcus, i, m. *A marſh.*

Maritagium, ii, n. *Marryage.*

Marla, æ, f. (q. *marga, margula*, cont. *marla*) *Marl.*

Marlerium, id. quod

Marletum, i, n. *A marl pit.*

Maſca, æ, f. *A maſk.*

Maſura terræ, *A quantity of ground about four oxgangs of land.*

Medianus homo, *A man in midling circumſtances.*

Medietas linguæ, *A jury of half natives and half foreigners.*

Medius, ii, m. *A meſne, one who hath a lord over him, and tenants under him.*

Menagium, ii, n. *A meſny*, or *houſehold.*

Meneſtrellus, i, m. *A minſtrel.* Vid. *Minſtrellus.*

Menialis ſerviens, *A menial ſervant.*

Mera, æ, f. *A mere.*

Mercatum, i, n. *A market.*

Merceria, æ, f. *Mercery.*

Mercerus, i, m. *A mercer.*

Merchandizo, are. *To merchandize*, or *deal as a merchant.*

Merchetum, i, n. *Vid.* Marchetum.

Mercimoniatus, us, m. *Cuſtom*, or *impoſt.*

Merka, æ, f. *A noble.*

Meſſarius, ii, m. *A mower*, or *harveſt man.*

Meſſuagium, ii, n. *A meſſuage*, or *dwelling-houſe.*

Meſtilo, onis, m. *Maſlin corn, mun corn*, or *mixed corn.*

Meya, æ, f. *A mey*, or *mow of corn.*

Miliare, is, n. *A mile*, hoc eſt *eight furlongs.*

Minera, æ, f. *A mine.*

Minerarius, ii, m. *A miner.*

Minſtrellus, i, m. *A minſtrel, a fidler*, or *piper.*

Miſa, æ, f. *A preſent of five thouſand pounds given by the people of Wales to their prince in his firſt entrance*; *a tax*, or *tallage*; *coſt*, or *expence*; alſo *the iſſue of a writ of right.*

Miſericordia, æ, f. *An amerciament at the mercy*, or *diſcretion of the court.*

Miſpriſio, onis, f. (a Gall. *meſpris*) *Miſpriſion, a miſtake, neglect*, or *contempt.*

Miſſurium, ii, n. *A diſh for ſerving up meat to a table.*

Mitta, æ, f. (a Sax. *mitten*) *A meaſure of ten buſhels.*

Mittimus, *A writ whereby records are ſent from one court to another*, &c.

Mixtilio, onis, f. *Maſlin, wheat and rye mixed.*

Modiatio, onis, f. *A certain duty paid for every tierce of wine.*

Molendum, i, n. *Griſt, corn ſent to the mill to be ground.*

Monetagium, ii, n. *Coinage*; *the right*, or *art of coining money.*

Monetarii, orum, &c. pl. *Moneyers, officers of the mint*; alſo *bankers.*

Monopolia, æ, f. *Monopoly*, a ſole buying or ſelling of ſome ſorts of merchandiſe.

Monſtrum, i, n. *A box containing relicts.*

Mora, æ, f. *A moor*, or *barren and unprofitable ground.*

Moratio in lege, *A demurrer, an abideing in the judgement of the court*, or *law.*

Moreſſa, æ, f. & mora muſſa, *A watery*, or *boggy moor.*

Moretum, i, n. *A ſort of brown cloth for making caps.*

Morina, æ, f. *Murrain*, or *the wool of ſheep dieing of the murrain.*

Morſellatim, *By morſels.*

Morſellum terræ, *A ſmall parcel of land.*

Mortgagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *mort*, & *gage* pignus) *A mortgage.*

Mortarium, ii, n. *A light*, or *taper burning over the graves*, or *ſhrines of the dead.*

Mortua manus, *Mortmain.*

Mortuarium, ii, n. *A mortuary*, a gift or payment made to the parſon or vicar at the death of a pariſhioner.

Moſſa, æ, f. *Moſs.*

Moſſetum, i, n. *Moſſy ground.*

Mota, æ, f. (a Sax. *gemote*) *A moot, court*, or *convention*; *a plea, a caſtle*; alſo *a moat*, or *ditch of water.*

Muſſulæ, arum, f. pl. *Winter gloves.*

Mulieratus filius, *A ſon lawfully begoten.*

Mulctura, *vel* multura, æ, f. *The miller's toll.*

Multo, mutto, *vel* molto, onis, m. *A mutton*, or *ſheep.*

Mundeburdium, ii, n. *A promiſeing to defend.*

Munimen, inis. *A muniment*, or *houſe for the keeping of records*, &c.

Munimentum, i, n. *A muniment*; *a deed*, or *writeing*; *whereby to defend an eſtate.*

Muragium, ii, n. *A toll for the repairing of walls.*

Muratio, onis, f. *A town*, or *borough encompaſſed with a wall.*

Murdero, are, (a Gall. *meurtre*) *To murder.*

Murditor, oris, m. *A murderer.*

Murdrum, i, n. *Murder*, the malicious killing of a perſon.

Muſtratio, onis, f. *A muſtering.*

Muſtrum, i, n. *A muſter.*

Muta canum, *A kennel of hounds.*

Mutus, a, um. *One who will not plead*, or *refuſeth to put himſelf on his country on a tryal in a criminal caſe.*

N

NACCA, nacella, *vel* nacta, æ, f. *A ſhip*, or *veſſel.*

Namatio, onis, f. *A diſtraining.*

Namium, ii, n, (a Sax. *niman* capere) *A diſtreſs*, or *ſeizure of goods.*

Nativa, æ, f. & Nativus, i, m. *A bondſlave by birth.*

Naturalizatio, onis, f. *Naturalization.*

Navagium, ii, n. *Navage*, or *a carrying goods in ſhips.*

Negativum prægnans, *A negative pregnant*, or *ſuch a negative as implyeth an affirmative.*

Neggildo, are. *To claim kindred.*

Nimietas ponderis, *Too much weight.*

Niſi prius, *A writ*, or *record whereby an iſſue joined in the king's bench court*, &c. *is tryed before the juſtices of aſſize in the country.*

Noctuatim, *Nightly, night by night.*

Nocumentum, i, n. *A nuiſance.*

Noka terræ, *A nook of land.*

Nudum pactum, *A naked promiſe without any conſideration*, which is void in law.

Nummata terræ, *An acre*, or *perch of land.*

Nuncupatum teſtamentum, *A nuncupative will*, or *one made by word of mouth only.*

O

OBligatio, onis, f. *An obligation, a bond with a diſtinct condition annexed thereto.*

Obolata terræ, *Half an acre*, or, as ſome ſay, *half a perch of land.*

Offertorium, ii, n. *Silk*, or *linen, for wraping up the offerings made in a church.*

Officiarius, ii, m. *An officer*, or *miniſter of a court.*

Ora, æ, f. *A Saxon coin, in value ſometimes ſixteen and ſometimes twenty pence.*

Ora, æ, f. *Ore.*

Ordalium, ii, n. (a Sax. *or* magnum, & *dele* judicium) *Ordeal, a tryal by fire and water.*

Ordinarius, ii, m. *An ordinary, a judge who hath juriſdiction in eccleſiaſtical cauſes.*

Ortellus, i, m. *A claw of a dog's foot.*

Ortolagium, ii, n. *A garden plat.*

Overherneſſa, æ, f. *A ſort of forfeiture.*

Overſameſſum, i, n. *A fine for not purſueing a thief.*

P

PAagium, ii, n. *A toll for paſſage through another man's ground.*

Paccum, i, n. *A pack.* ¶Paccum merciæ, *a pack of mercery wares.*

Palafredus, palfredus, & palefridus, i, m. *A palfrey*, or *better ſort of horſe.*

Palla, æ, f. *A pall, canopy*, or *altar cloth.*

Palicium, ii, n. *A paleing.* ¶Palicium parci, *the paleing of a park.*

Palmata, æ, f. *A handfull.*

Palus, i, m. *A pale.*

Panagium, *Vid.* Pannagium.

Panellum, i, n. *A panel, the parchment wherein the names of the jurors are entered.*

Pannagium, *vel* paunagium, ii, n. *The waſte of hedges which cattle feed on*; alſo *the money paid for it in a foreſt.*

Pandoxator, oris, m. *A brewer.*

Pandoxatorium, ii, n. *A brewhouſe.*

Paragium, ii, n. *Parcenary*, or *joint tenancy.*

Paraphernalia, um, n. pl. *Goods belonging to the perſon of the wife, which ſhe enjoyeth after her huſband's death beſides her dower.*

Parcarius, ii, m. *The keeper of a park.*

Parcella, æ, f. *A parcel.*

Parcello, are. *To parcel out.*

Parcus, i, m. *A park*; alſo *a pound.*

Pardonatio, onis, f. *A pardoning, the forgiveing of an offence againſt the king.*

Pardono, are. *To pardon*, or *forgive.*

Parochianus, a, um. *A pariſhioner,*

Paſcura, æ, f. *A meadow*, or *paſture ground, ſet apart for the feeding of cattle.*

Paſcuagium, ii, n. *Paſcuage, the grazeing*, or *paſtureing of cattle.*

Paſſagium, ii, n. *Paſſage*, or *the hire or fare for paſſing over water.* ¶Paſſagium ultra aquam, *a ferry.*

Paſſo, are. *To paſs.*

Paſtura, æ, f. *Paſture, any place where cattle may feed.*

Paſturacio, onis, f. *A paſtureing.*

Paſturo, are. *To paſture.*

Patentes literæ, *Letters patents*, or *grants made by the king under the great ſeal.*

Patronus, i, m. *A patron, he who hath the advowſon of*, or *preſentation to, a benefice.*

Paviagium, ii, n. *Money for paveing the ſtreets*, or *highways.*

Pavilio, onis, m. *A pavilion.* ¶ Juſticiarii pavilionis, *judges of a pie powder court at a fair held on St. Giles's hill near Wincheſter, authorized anciently by the biſhop of Wincheſter from a grant of* Edward IV.

Pecia, æ, f. *A piece*, or *parcel.*

Pedagium, & pedaticum, i, n. *Money given for paſſing through a country on foot*, or *horſeback.*

Pedale, is, n. *A foot cloth.*

Pegaſus, i, m. *A poſthorſe.*

Peiſa, æ, f. *Poiſe*, or *weight.*

Pelfra, æ, f. *Pelf, goods and chattels.*

Pellota, æ, f. *The ball of a dog's foot.*

Penticia, æ, f. *A pentice*, or *ſhed covered with boards.*

Pera, æ, f. *A pier, peer*, or *harbour.*

Perdonatio, onis, f. *A pardoning.*

Performacio, onis, f. *A performing.*

Performo, are. *To perform.*

Perquiſitus, a, um. *Gotten, purchaſed.*

Perſona, æ, f. *A parſon.*

Perſonabilis, *Perſonable, one who may maintain a plea in a court.*

Pertica, æ, f. *A perch*, or *meaſure of ſixteen foot and a half.*

Perticata terræ, *The fourth part of an acre.*

Pertinentia, æ, f. *An appurtenance.*

Perviſus, i, m. *A place where lawyers met in afternoons to moot*, or *talk with their clients*; or, as ſome think, *a court*, or *yard before a palace.*

Pes pulverizatus, *Duſty footed.* ¶.Curia pedis pulverizati, *the court of pie powders belonging to a fair*, &c.

Peſagium, ii, n. *Cuſtom paid for weighing wares.*

Peſſona, æ, f. *Maſt*, or *acorns.*

Piccagium, ii, n. *Money paid to the lord of the ſoil, on breaking ground in a fair for ſeting up booths.*

Pictellum, *vel* pightellum, i, n. *A pictel*, or *pightel of ground*; *a pingle*, or *little cloſe.*

Pietantia, æ, f. *A pittance.* Vid. *Pitancia.*

Pillorium, ii, n. *A pillory.*

Pinta, æ, f. *A pint* in meaſure.

Pipa, æ, f. *A pipe*, or *roll in the Exchequer*; alſo *a pipe* or *veſſel containing one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons.*

Pitancia, æ, f. *A pittance*, or *ſmall portion of meat and drink.*

Pitanciarius, ii, m. *The officer who diſtributed the pittances in churches, and other places.*

Placea, æ, f. *A place.*

Placetum, i, n. *A little place, a ſmall piece*, or *parcel.*

Placitatio, onis, f. *A pleading.*

Placitator, oris, m. *A pleader.*

Placito, are. *To plead.*

Placitum, i, n. *A plea.*

Plegitatio, onis, f. *A pledgeing*, or *giveing of ſuretyſhip.*

Plegius, ii, m. *A pledge*, or *ſurety.*

Plevina, æ, f. *A warrant*, or *aſſureance*; alſo *a replevy.*

Pola, æ, f. *A pole.*

Pondagium, ii, n. *Poundage.*

Pontagium, ii, n. *Pontage, money paid for repairing bridges.*

Porcionarius, *vel* portionarius, ii, m. *A portioner*, or *partner in a parſonage.*

Porteria, æ, f, *The place of a porter.*

Portgrevius, ii, m. *A portreeve.*

Poſſe comitatus. *The power of the county.*

Poſtdiſſeiſina, æ, f. *Poſtdiſſeſin.*

Potagium, ii, n. *Potage.*

Pourpreſtura, æ, f. *Purpreſture*, or *encroachment.*

Practizo, are. *To practiſe.*

Prebenda, æ, f. *A prebend.*

Prebendarius, ii, m. *A prebendary.*

Precaria, æ, f. *A day's work.*

Preferamentum, i, n. *Preferment.*

Prelacia, æ, f. *Prelacy.*

Principatium, ii, n. *An heir lome.*

Priſa, æ, f. *A drift of cattle depaſtureing in a common.*

Priſagium, ii, n. *Priſage*, or *a takeing prize.*

Priſona, æ, f. *A priſon.*

Priſonarius, ii, m. *A priſoner.*

Prodicionaliter, *Treaſonably.*

Profrum, i, n. *The profer*, or *time twice a year for the accounts of the ſheriffs in the Exchequer.*

Propartia, æ, f. *Pourparty*, the divideing of land among parceners, which before they held jointly.

Proporcionabilis, e. *Proportionable.*

Proporciono, are. *To proportion.*

Proportum, i, n. *A purport, intention*, or *meaning.*

Proprietarius, ii, m. *A proprietary.*

Prorata, *According to a certain proportion.*

Pucellagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *pucelle*) *Pucellage, maidenhead.*

Pulla, æ, f. *A pool*, or *lake of ſtanding water.*

Pulletria, æ, f. *Poultry.*

Pulſator, oris, m. *A plantiff*, or *accuſer.*

Pulſo, are. *To bring an action againſt a perſon.*

Punfulda, æ, f. *A pinfold*, or *pound for cattle.*

Purchaſia, æ, f. *A purchaſe.*

Purporta, æ, f. *A purport.*

Purportans, tis. *Purporting.*

Purpreſtura, æ, f. (a Gall. *pourpriſt*) *A purpreſture, a nuiſance done to encloſures.*

Purpriſum, i, n. (a Gall. *pourpris* ager ſeptus) *A cloſe*, or *encloſure*; alſo *the extent* or *compaſs of a place.*

Putagium, ii, n. (a Brit. *putain*, meretrix) *A playing the whore.*

Putativus, a, um. *Putative, commonly eſteemed.*

Putura, æ, f. (qu. *potura*) *A cuſtom of foreſters, and others, to take horſes and man's meat*, &c. *gratis of tenants and neighbouring inhabitants.*

Pynfolda, æ, f. *Vid.* Punfulda.

Q

QUadrageſimalia, um, n. pl. *Church offerings, formerly made in Lent.*

Quadrantata terræ, *A fardingdeal of land, the fourth part of an acre.*

Quadraria, æ, f. *A ſtone quarry.*

Quadrugata terræ, *A team of land, ſo much ground as may be tilled with four horſes.*

Quæſta, æ, f. *An indulgence*, or *remiſſion of penance granted by the pope.*

Quæſtionarius, ii, m. *A retailer of the pope's indulgences.*

Quarentena, æ, f. *Quarentine, the ſpace of forty days*; alſo *a quantity of land containing forty perches.*

Quarreria, æ, f. *A quarry of ſtone.*

Quarterialis, e. *Quarterly.*

Quarterium, ii, n. *A quarter*, or *eight buſhels ſtriked.* ¶ Quarterium anni, *a quarter of a year.*

Quarteriſo, are. *To quarter.*

Quarterizatio, onis, f. *The quartering* of a traitor.

Quaſſo, are (a Gall. *quaſſer*, vel *caſſer*) *To quaſh*, or *make void.*

Quietancia, æ, f. *An acquitance.*

Quieto, are. *To quit*, or *diſcharge.*

Quietè clamare, *To quit claim*, or *renounce all pretenſions of right to a thing.*

Quietus, a, um. *Acquited*, or *freed from.* ¶ Quietus reditus, *quit rent.* Quieta clamantia, *a quit claim*, or *releaſe.*

Quintana, æ, f. *A quintane, a ſort of tilting*, or *rideing with a lance*, or *other weapon, againſt a poſt.*

Quota, æ, f. *A tax to be levyed in an equal proportion.*

R

RAchetum, i, n. (a Gall. *racheter* redimere) *Thief bote, the ranſom of a thief.*

Radius, ii, m. *A furrow in land.*

Raſeria, æ, f. *A raſe, an old meaſure of corn.*

Raiatus pannus, *Cloth never died.*

Reattachiamentum, i, n. *Reattachment*, or *a ſecond attachment.*

Rebino, are. *To plough a ſecond*, or *third, time.*

Recluſus, i, m. *A recluſe*, or *perſon ſhut up in a religious houſe.*

Recogniſantia, æ, f. *A recognizance*, or *bond recorded.*

Recognitores, um, m. pl. *Jurors impaneled on an aſſize.*

Rectoria, æ, f. *A parſonage whoſe incumbent hath a right to all the pariſh tithes, and other profits.*

Rectum, i, n. *Right.* ¶ Stare ad rectum, *to abide the juſtice*, or *ſentence, of the court.*

Rediſſeiſina, æ, f. *Rediſſeiſin.*

Referendarius, ii, m. *A maſter of requeſts, an officer who exhibiteth petitions to the king.*

Regardans, tis. *Regarding.*

Regardator, oris, m. *A regarder, an officer of the foreſt, who is to view it, and enquire into offenſes there committed.*

Regardum, i, n. (a Gall. *regard* aſpectus) *The office of a regarder*, or *the compaſs of a regarder's ground in a foreſt.* ☞Scrib.& *rewardum.*

Regiſtrarius, ii, m. *A regiſter, who keepeth a regiſtry.*

Regiſtrum, i, n. *A regiſter*, or *repoſitory of records.*

Regratiaria, æ, f. *The acting as a regrater.*

Regratiarius, ii, m. *A regrater, one who buyeth and ſelleth in the ſame market*, or *fair.*

Rehabilitatio, onis, f. *A reſtoreing to former ability.*

Rejunctio, onis, f. *A rejoinder, an anſwer to the plaintiff's replication.*

Relevium, ii, n. *Relief*, a ſort of fine paid by the heir at a tenant's death.

Religioſi, orum, m. pl. *Thoſe who profeſs to live devoutly in a monaſtery*, or *convent.*

Remanentia, æ, f. *A remaining*, or *remainder.* ¶ Dare ad remanentiam, *to give in perpetuity.*

Remediatus, a, um. *Remedyed*, or *relieved.*

Remedio, are. *To remedy*, or *relieve.*

Remembrancia, æ, f. *A remembrance.*

Rememorator, oris, m. *A remembrancer.*

Rengiſtamellorum carnificum, *Ranges of butchers ſtalls.*

Rentale, is, n. *A rental.*

Repaſſagium, ii, n. *Repaſſage.*

Repaſtum, i, n. *A repaſt*, or *meal of meat.*

Repellacio, onis, f. & repellum, i, n. *A repealing*, or *repeal.*

Repellatus, a, um. *Repealed*, or *made void.*

Repello, are. *To repeal*, or *make void.*

Replegiamentum, i, n. *A replevin.*

Replegio, are. *To replevin*, or *redeem goods diſtrained.*

Reporto, are. *To report.*

Reportus, i, m. *A report.*

Repriſa, æ, f. *A priſe.*

Repriſale, is, n. *A repriſeal, the takeing of one thing in ſatiſfaction for another.*

Reſcuſſus, i, n. (a Gall. *reſcouſſe* liberatio) *A reſcue*, or *illegal ſeting at liberty of a perſon*, or *thing, detained by law.*

Reſeiſio, ire. *To reſeiſe.*

Reſians, tis. *Reſideing.*

Reſiantia, reſeantia, *vel* reſidentia, æ, f. *Reſidence*, or *abode.*

Reſideo, ere. *To reſide.*

Reſorto, are. *To reſort.* ¶ Reſortiebatur jus, *the right did reſort*, as from uncle to nephew.

Reſſortum, i, n. *Reſort*, the authority of a court.

Reſtaurus equorum, *A breed*, or *ſtore, of horſes.*

Retallia, æ, f. *vel* retallium, ii, n. *Retail*, or *a ſelling of goods by parcels.*

Retenementum, i, n. *A retaining*, or *keeping back.*

Retinentia, æ, f. *A retinue.*

Retiro, are. *To retire.*

Retorna, *vel* returna, æ, f. *The return of a writ*, &c.

Retorno, are. *To return.*

Retornum, i, n. *A writ for the returning of cattle to the owner.*

Refractus aquæ, *The ebb*, or *return, of the tide.*

Revella, æ, f. *Revels.*

Reugia terræ, *A ridge*, or *furrow, of arable land ploughed in a ſtraight line.*

Rifflura, æ, f. *A riffling*, or *rifling.*

Rifflo, are. (a Sax. *riefe* rapina) *To rifle*, or *take a thing away by force.*

Riga, æ, f. *A ridge of land.*

Rima, æ, f. *Rhyme*, or *rhythm.*

Rina, æ, f. (a Sax. *ryne*) *A water courſe*, or *ſmall ſtream liable to floods.*

Ringa, æ, f. *A ſoldier's belt.*

Riotoſè, *Riotouſly.*

Riottum, *vel* riotum, i, n. *A riot.*

Riparia, æ, f. *A river runing between banks.*

Riparius, ii, m. *A ripier who carryeth fiſh about.*

Rivagium, ii, n. *A duty paid for paſſage on a river.*

Riveo, are. *To have the liberty of fiſhing in a river.*

Roba, æ, f. *A robe.*

Robaria, roberia, *vel* roboria, æ, f. *Robbery.*

Robator, *vel* robbator, oris, m. *A robber.*

Robero, are. *To committ robbery.*

Rochettum, i, n. *A biſhop's linen garment gathered at the wriſts.*

Roda terræ, *A rod*, or *perch, of land.*

Rodata terræ, *A rood of land*, a quarter of an acre.

Rogus, i, m. *A rogue*, or *ſturdy beger.*

Romea, æ, f. *A room.*

Roſſetum, i, n. *A place where ruſhes grow.*

Roſſinum, i, n. *Roſin.*

Rotaticum, i, n. *Wheelage, a cuſtom paid for the paſſage of wains and carts.*

Rotulus, i, m. *A roll.* ¶ Rotulus Wintoniæ, *Doomſday book.*

Routoſè, *Riotouſly.*

Routum, i. n. *A rout*, or *unlawfull aſſembly.*

Rubboſa, æ, f. *Rubiſh.*

Runcinus, i, m. *A led horſe, a ſumpter horſe, a cart horſe*, or *rowney.*

Ruptura, æ, f. *Arable land*, or *ground broke up by ploughing.*

Ruſca, æ, f. *A tub*, or *barrel.* ¶ Ruſca butyri, *a firkin of butter.* Ruſca apum, *a hive of bees.*

Ruſſatus, a, um. *Ruſſet.* ¶ Ruſſati panni, *ruſſet cloth.*

S

SAbulonarium, ii, n. *A gravel pit*, or *liberty to dig in ſuch a pit.*

Saca, *vel* ſacha, æ, f. *A ſake*, or *cauſe; a plea in court; a forſeiture*, or *amerciament.*

Saccini, orum, m. pl. *Monks who wore ſackcloth.*

Salſarium, ii, n. *A ſaltſeller.*

Sappum, i, n. *Sap.*

Sarplera lanæ, *A ſarplar*, or *pocket of wool; half a ſack*, or *forty tods.*

Scaccarium, ii, n. *The exchequer*, or *eſchequer.*

Scambium, ii, n. *pro* excambium, *An exchange.*

Scandalizo, are. *To ſcandalize*, or *ſlander.*

Scandalum, i, n. *Scandal*, or *ſlander.*

Scarietum, i, n. *Scarlet.*

Scavagium, ii, n. *Scavage, money paid for expoſeing goods to ſale in a liberty.*

Scotalium, ii, n. *A ſort of club of foreſt tenants at the foreſter's houſe.*

Scotalla, æ, f. *id. quod*

Scotum, *vel* Scottum, i, n. *Scot, cuſtom*, or *tallage.*

Scutagium, ii, n. *Eſcuage, knights ſervice*, or *ſervice of the ſhield.*

Scutella, æ, f. *A ſcuttle.* ¶ Scutella eleemoſynaria, *an alms baſket.*

Seaxenlaga, æ, f. *A law of the Saxons.*

Secta, æ, f. *A ſuit.*

Secundarius, ii, m. *A ſecondary*, or *officer who is ſecond*, or *next, to the perſon acting in chief in an office.*

Seiſina, æ, f. *Seiſin, poſſeſſion.*

Seiſior, iri. *To be ſeiſed*, or *in poſſeſſion, of land*, &c.

Selda, æ, f. *A ſhop, ſhed, ſtand*, or *ſtall.*

Selio terræ, *A ridge of land.*

Seneſchallus, i, m. (a Gall. *ſeneſchal*) *A ſeneſchal*, or *ſteward.*

Seneucia, æ, f. *Widowhood.*

Seporalis, le. *Several.*

Sequela, æ, f. *A ſequel.* ¶ Sequela curiæ, *the iſſue of a cauſe depending.* Sequela villanorum, *the appurtenances of villains goods.*

Serjancia, æ, f. *Serjeanty, a ſort of tenure by doing ſome ſervice to the king.*

Sermonium, ii, n. *A ſort of religious interlude.*

Serviens, tis. *Serveing.* ¶ Serviens ad arma, *a ſerjeant at arms.* Serviens ad clavam, *a ſerjeant at mace.* Serviens ad legem, *a ſerjeant at law.*

Severa, *vel* ſewera, æ, f. *A ſever*, or *ſewer; a drain to convey water.*

Shira, æ, f. *A ſhire*, or *county.*

Siglo, are. *To ſail.*

Shopa, æ, f. *A ſhop.*

Sica, *vel* ſicha, æ, f. (a Sax. *ſic.*) *A ditch.*

Significavit, *A certificate made by the biſhop into the court of chancery that a perſon is excommunicated, which is thence tranſmited into the king's bench, whereupon an* Excommunicat. cap. *iſſueth.*

Sikettus, i, m. *A ſmall current of water which is dry in ſummer.*

Silentiarius, ii, m. *A privy councellor, who is ſworn not to divulge the ſecrets of ſtate.*

Siminellus, i, m. *Simnel bread.*

Sithecundus, i, m. *The chief man of a town*, or *pariſh.*

Smaca, æ, f. *A ſmack*, or *ſmall ſhip.*

Soka, æ, f. *A lordſhip*, or *privileged place, with power to keep courts.*

Socagium, *vel* ſoccagium, ii, n. *Soccage, a tenure of lands for ſome ſmall ſervices of huſbandry to be performed to the lord.*

Sockmannus, i, m. *A ſockman*, or *tenant in ſoccage.*

Socna, æ, f. *A liberty*, or *franchiſe.*

Solda, æ, f. *A ſhop*, or *ſhed.*

Solicitator, oris, m. *A ſolicitor.*

Solidata, æ, f. *A ſoldier's pay.* ¶ Solidata terræ, *twelve acres of land.*

Solinus terræ, *Somewhat more than two plough lands.*

Sparverius, ii, m. *A ſparrow hawk.*

Specialitas, atis, f. *A ſpeciality, a writeing under the hand and ſeal of the parties concerned.*

Spicurrantia, æ, f. (a Sax. *ſpicurran* includere) *The office of ſealing the king's writs.*

Stagnarium, ii, n. (corr. pro *ſtannarium*) *A tin mine.*

Spigurnellus, i, m. (a Galfr. *Spigurnel*, qui primus hoc munere functus eſt) *A ſealer of the king's writs.*

Spinatium, ii, n. *A pinnace*, or *ſmall ſea veſſel.*

Stabilitio venationis, *The driveing of deer to a ſtand.*

Stagiarius, ii, m. *A reſident of a cathedral.*

Stalla, æ, f. *A ſtall in a fair*, or *market.*

Stallagium, ii, n. *Stallage, a duty paid for ſtalls.*

Stallarius, ii, m. *A maſter of the horſe*, or *chief overſeer of a prince's ſtables.*

Standardum, i, n. (a Gall. *eſtandart*) *A ſtandard.*

Statuarium, ii, n. *A tomb adorned with ſtatues.*

Staurum, i, n. *Store*, or *ſtock, of cattle; proviſion.*

Sterlingum, i, n. *Sterling, fine ſilver money.*

Stica, æ, f. *A Saxon braſs coin in value half a farthing.*

Stiremannus, i, n. (a Sax. *ſteorman*) *A ſteerſman*, or *pilot.*

Stotarius, ii, m. *He who had the care of a ſtud of young horſes.*

Subpœna, *A writ commanding a perſon to appear at a court under a certain penalty.*

Sulcus aquæ, *A ſmall brook*, or *ſtream of water.*

Sulinga, *vel* ſolinga, æ, f. *A ſuling, as much land as one plough can till in a year.*

Summa, æ, f. *A ſeme of corn*, or *eight buſhels; a horſe load.*

Summagium, ii, n. *A toll for carryage on horſeback.*

Supeſija, æ, f. *A penalty at Dover laid on thoſe who pay not their duties for caſtleward at their days.*

Superſedeas, *A writ commanding to forbear the doing of a thing*, or *to diſcharge a perſon.*

Supplicavit, *A writ commanding the juſtices of the peace to take ſecurity for preſerveing the peace.*

Surpluſagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *ſurplus*) *Surpluſage, more than is needfull.*

Surrejunctio, onis, f. *A ſurrejoinder*, or *ſecond defenſe.*

Surrogatus, i, m. *One ſubſtituted to act in the room of another.*

Surſum redditio, *A ſurrender of an eſtate*, &c.

Suſana terræ, *Land worn out with ploughing.*

Swainmotus, *vel* Swainmotum, i, n. *A ſwainmote, a court kept thrice a year for matters of the foreſt.*

Swolinga, æ, f. *A hide of land.* Vid. *Sulinga.*

Sylva cædua, *Coppice wood, wood cut under twenty years growth.*

Synodale, is, n. *Money paid to the biſhop*, or *archdeacon by the inferiour clergy at Eaſterviſitation.*

T

TAbardum, i, n. *A ſort of garment uſed by heralds*, or *eccleſiaſticks.*

Tacto, are. *To confirm.*

Tales, is. *A ſupply*, or *addition, of men to a jury.* ¶ Tales de circumſtantibus, *a jury of the byſtanders.* Decem tales, *a writ to the ſheriff to return ten to be added to the jury.*

Taliatura, æ, f. *Talſhide*, or *tallwood*; *firewood cleft and cut into billets of a certain ſize.*

Tallagium, ii, n. *Tallage, any ſort of toll*, or *tax.*

Tallia, æ, f. *A tally*, or *cleft piece of wood to pick up an account on.*

Talliatum feudum, *A fee tail*; *an eſtate entailed*, or *limited, to certain conditions.*

Tallium, ii, n. *An entail.*

Tappa, æ, f. *The ſtopple of a trumpet*, or *wind inſtrument.* Vid. *Boſinnus.*

Targia, *vel* Tarrita, æ, f. *A tartan*, or *ſhip of burden.*

Taſſa, æ, f. & Taſſum, i, n. *A mow*, or *heap, of corn.*

Taſſo, are. *To mow*, or *heap up in a mow.*

Taxa, æ, f. *A tax.*

Teinlanda, æ, f. *Teinland, land held by knights ſervice.*

Temporalia, um, n. pl. *Temporalities, lay fees belonging to biſhopricks.*

Tena, æ, f. *A coif worn by eccleſiaſticks.*

Tenementum, i, n. *A tenement, lands*, &c. *holden of another.* ¶ Liberum tenementum, *freehold.*

Tenentabilis, le. *Tenantable, fit to be inhabited.*

Tenencia, æ, f. *A tenancy.*

Tenura, æ, f. *A tenure.*

Terbichetum, i, n. *A tumbrel*, or *cucking ſtool.*

Terragium, ii, n. *A land tax, ſervice of ploughing, reaping*, &c. which ſome tenants perform for the lord.

Terrarium, ii, n. *A terrar*, or *terrier*; *a writeing deſcribeing the boundaries of land.*

Terrarius, i, m. *A landholder.*

Teſtatum, i, n. *An allegation in a writ that the defendant is in*, or *hath goods, in another county, than the firſt writ was directed to.*

Thanagium, ii, n. *A part of the king's land, the governour of which was called a Thane.*

Thanus, i, m. *A Thane, a nobleman, the ſon of an earl*; alſo *an officer*, or *miniſter, of the king.*

Thaicia, æ, f. *A certain tribute impoſed on the Britons by the Romans.*

Thervo, onis, m. (a Sax. *theſan*) *A young plant, branch*, or *bough.*

Thelomannus, i, m. *A toll man*, or *gatherer of toll.*

Thelonium, ii, n. (pro *telonium*) *Toll.*

Thenicium, ii, n. *A hedge row about a field.*

Thethinga, æ, f. *A titheing*

Thethingmannus, i, m. *A titheingman.*

Thingus, i, m. *A thing*, or *thane*; *a nobleman.*

Thollonium, ii, n. *The liberty of buying and ſelling on his own ground.*

Thrava bladi, *A thrave of corn, twenty-four ſheaves.*

Thriſma, æ, f. (a Sax. *thrim* tres) *A coin in value three ſhillings*, or more juſtly *a groat, being the third part of a ſhilling.*

Thrithingum, i, n. *A court conſiſting of three*, or *four, hundreds.*

Tinettum, i, n. *Bruſhwood*, or *thorns for repairing hedges.*

Tithinga, æ, f. & Tithingum, i, n. (a Sax. *teothunge*) *A titheing of ten familys.*

Toalia, æ, f. *A towel.*

Toſtmannus, i, m. *The owner of a toſt.*

Toſtum, i, n. *A toſt*, or *meſſuage*; or rather *the place where a meſſuage hath ſtood.*

Tolceſtrum, i, n. *A duty anciently paid by the tenants of ſome manours to the lord for the liberty of brewing and ſelling ale.*

Tolnetum, i, n. *Toll*, or *cuſtom*; alſo *an exemption from paying toll.*

Tolta, æ, f. *A writ for removeing a cauſe from one court to another*; alſo *extortion.*

Tonna, æ, f. *A ton*, or *tun*; a meaſure containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons.

Tonnagium ii, n. *Tonnage*, or *tunnage.*

Torneamentum, i, n. *A tournament*, a martial exerciſe on horſeback.

Towagium, ii, n. *A duty paid by bargemen to the owner of the ground where they tow their barge.*

Trabariæ, arum, f. pl. *Small boats made of hollowed timber.*

Tractus, i, m. *A trace for draught horſes.*

Traga, æ, f. *A ſort of wain without wheels, a ſledge.*

Trava, æ, f. *A thrave of corn*, twelve ſheaves, in ſome places twice that number.

Traverſia, æ, f. *A traverſe, a denyal.*

Traverſo, are. *To traverſe*, or *deny.*

Traverſum, i, n. *A ferry.*

Tremagium, tremeſium, *vel* tremiſſum, ii, n. (a Gall. *tremois*) *The ſeaſon for ſowing ſummer corn*, being about March, the third month from January.

Tremellum, i, n. *A granary.*

Trencheator, oris, m, (a Gall. *trancher*) *A carver of meat at a table.*

Trenchia, æ, f. *A trench*, or *dike newly cut.*

Trentale, is n. *A trental*, an office for the dead which laſted thirty days, or conſiſted of thirty maſſes.

Triatio, onis, f. *The tryal of a cauſe.*

Triator, oris, m. *A tryer, one of the jury who tryeth whether a challenge made be true*, or *not.*

Tribuchetum, i, n. *A tumbrel*, or *cucking ſtool*; alſo *a large engine for caſting ſtones to batter walls.*

Trio, are. *To try a cauſe.*

Triroda terræ, *A quantity of land containing three rods*, or *perches.*

Triſta, æ, f. *A ſort of hunting by takeing ſtands at ſeveral places with dogs.*

Trithinga, æ, f. *A court leet, the third part of a ſhire.*

Trithingum, i, n. *Vid.* Thrithingum.

Tronagium, ii, n. *Toll for weighing wool*; alſo *a beam to weigh with.*

Tronator, oris, m. *An officer for weighing wool.*

Troperium, ii, n. *A book of alternate reſponſes in ſinging maſs.*

Truſſa, æ, f. *A truſs*, or *bundle.*

Tumbrella, æ, f. & Tumbrellum, i, n. *A tumbrel*, or *ſort of cart.*

Tunnagium, ii, n. *Tunnage*, or *cuſtom, ſo much a tun.*

Turbagium, ii, n. & Turbaria, æ, f. *Turbary*, or *a liberty of diging turves.*

Turbichetum, i, n. *A trebuchet*, or *cucking ſtool.* Vid. *Terbichetum.*

Turnum, i, n. *The ſheriff's turn*, or *court kept twice a year.*

V

VAcaria, æ, f. *A void place*, or *waſte piece of ground.*

Vacatio, onis, f. *A vacation, the time betwe*[illegible] *the terms.*

Vacatura, æ, f. *The avoidance of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.*

Vaccharia, æ, f. & Vacheria, æ, f. *A cowhouſe*, or *dairy-houſe.*

Vaccarius, ii, m. *A cow herd.*

Vadiatio, onis, f. *A wagering, a giveing ſecurity*, or *a puting in pledges to do a thing.* ¶ Vadiatio legis, *wager of law.* Vadiatio duelli, *wager of a battle.*

Vadio, are. *To wage*, or *put in pledges for doing a thing.*

Vadium ponere, *To take bail for the appearance of a defendant in a court of juſtice.*

Vadium mortuum, *A mortgage.*

Vaga, æ, f. *A weigh of cheeſe, wool*, &c. *two hundred and fifty-ſix pounds.*

Valentia, æ, f. *Value, the worth of a thing.*

Valecta, æ, m. & Valettus, i, m. *A valet, a gentleman of the privy chamber*; alſo *a bencher's clerk.*

Vantarius, ii, m. *A footman who runeth before.*

Vaſlettus, i, m, (qu. *vaſſalettus*) *A valet*, or *ſervant.*

Vaſſallus, i, m. *A vaſſal, one who holdeth lands of his lord.*

Vaſſeleria, æ, f. *Vaſſalage.*

Vaſtum, i, n. *Waſte.*

Valvaſor, & Vavaſor, oris, m. *One in dignity next to a baron.*

Vavaſoria, æ, f. *The eſtate*, or *lordſhip, of a vavaſor.*

Venaria, orum, n. pl. *Beaſts caught by hunting in the woods.*

Venire facias, *A writ on an iſſue joined to ſummon a jury to try a cauſe.*

Verecundium, ii, n. *An injury*, or *affront.*

Veredictum, i, n. *A verdict, the matter as found by a jury.*

Veſtura, æ, f. *Veſture, poſſeſſion, ſeiſin*; alſo *a veſture.* ¶ Veſtura terræ, *the corn which groweth on ſuch a parcel of ground.*

Vetitum namium, *The takeing of a diſtreſs and carrying of it to a place where it cannot be replevyed.*

Viagium, ii, n. *A voyage.*

Victuallarius, *vel* Vitellarius, ii, m. *A victualer*, or *vitteler*; *one that ſelleth victuals.*

Viculus, i, m. *A little ſtreet.*

Villanus, i, m. *A villain, a perſon of ſervile condition.*

Villenagium, ii, n. *Villenage, ſervile tenure.*

Vinagium, ii, n. *A payment of a certain quantity of wine in lieu of rent.*

Vintenarius, ii. m. *A vintner.*

Virgata, æ, f. *The verge*, or *compaſs, of the king's court, being twelve miles about.* ¶ Virgata terræ, *a yard land, forty acres.*

Virgator, oris, m. *A virger.*

Viſnetum, *vel* Vicinetum, i, n. *A venue, a neighbourhood.*

Umpiragium, ii, n. *Umpirage, an award made by an umpire.*

Umpirator, oris, m. *An umpire.*

Unciata, æ, f. *An ounce weight.*

Vocans, tis. *A voucher.*

Voco, are. *To vouch.*

Uplanda, æ, f. *Upland, high ground.*

Uſagium, ii, n. *An uſage.*

Uthlagus, i, m. *An outlaw.*

Utlagaria, æ, f. *An outlawry.*

Utlagatio, onis, f. *An outlawing.*

Utlagatus, a, um. *Outlawed.*

Uttero, are. *To utter.*

W

WAſtores, um. m. pl. *Waſters, officers who guarded our fiſhermen, chiefly on the coaſts of Norfolk and Suffolk.*

Waga, æ, f. *id. quod* Vaga.

Wainagium, ii, n. *Wainage, the furniture and appurtenances of a wain*; alſo *land tilled, and the profits ariſeing from it.*

Waiviaria, æ, f. *The waiving of a woman*, the ſame as the outlawing of a man.

Waivium, ii, n. *A waif,* or *the goods which a thief ſtealeth and leaveth behind him.*

Walda, æ, f. *A wald, plain,* or *down.*

Walla, *vel* Wallia, æ, f. *A ſea wall.*

Wallecheria, *vel* Walleſheria, æ, f. *The kindred of a man who is ſlain.*

Wallia, æ, f. *A wall.*

Wallo, are. *To wall.*

Wambaſium, ii, n. *A jack,* or *horſeman's coat of defenſe in war.*

Wannagium, ii, n. *A wain-houſe.*

Wapentagium, ii, n. *Wapentage.*

Wapentakium, ii, n. *A wapentake,* or *hundred.*

Wara, æ, f. *A wear,* or *dam.*

Warda, æ, f. *A ward,* or *diviſion in a city,* or *town, conſiſting of ſeveral pariſhes.*

Wardagium, ii, n. *Wardage,* or *wardpenny*; *money paid for warding a caſtle.*

Wardi & liberatura, *The court of wards and liveries.*

Wardemotus, i, m. *A wardmote, the court of every ward in London.*

Warecta, æ, f. & Warectum, i, n. *Fallow ground, land not tilled.*

Warecto, are. *To fallow.* ¶ Tempus warectandi, *the time of fallowing.*

Warenna, æ, f. *A warren.*

Wargus, i, m. *A baniſhed rogue.*

Warniſtura, æ, f. *Garniture, furniture.*

Warantia, *vel* Warrantia, æ, f. *A warranty.* ¶ Warrantia chartæ. *A writ for compelling the defendant to warrant lands, &c.*

Warrantizo, are. *To warrant.*

Warrantum, i, n. *A warrant.*

Warrantus, i, m. *He who maketh a warranty.*

Watergagium, ii, n. *Watergage, a ſea wall*; alſo *an inſtrument to guage water.*

Waterganga, *vel* Watergangia, æ, f. & Watergangium, ii, n. *A watergang,* or *watercourſe.*

Wendus, i, m. *A large tract of ground.*

Wera, & Wara, æ, f. *The price of a man's life.*

Wergildus, i, m. *Wergild, the price of a man's life, ſo much as was paid in ancient times for killing a man.*

Wharfa, æ, f. *A wharf.*

Wharfagium, ii, n. *Wharfage, money paid for loading,* or *unloading, goods at a wharf.*

Wita, æ, f. *A forfeiture, amerciament,* or *fine.*

Withernamium, ii, n. *id. quod* Vetitum namium, *The driveing of a diſtreſs out of the county, that the ſheriff may not on a replevin make delivery of it to the owner.*

Woodgeldum, i, n. *Woodgeld, money paid for gathering,* or *cuting, of wood in foreſts*

Woodwardus, i, m. *A woodward, an inferiour officer in a foreſt.*

Wreccum, i, n. *A wreck,* or *wrack, at ſea.*

Wyka, æ, f. *A wye,* or *little village.*

Wyta. *Vid.* Wita.

Y

YARDA, æ, f. *A yard.*

Yvernagium, ii, n. *The winter ſeaſon for ſowing of corn.*

Z

ZUCHUS, *vel* Zucheus, i, m. *A dry withered ſtump of a tree*; called alſo *ſtovene.*

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Tabula Chronologica *Perſonarum* Illuſtrium & *Rerum* Memorabilium, præſertim quæ ad Latinam Hiſtoriam ſpectant.

A. M.

ORbis conditur.
ADAM formatus.
130 *Seth* naſcitur.
930 Moritur *Adam.*
987 Tranſlatio *Enochi.*
1056 *NOAH* naſcitur.
1556 *Japhet* naſcitur.
1558 *Sem* naſcitur.
1656 *DILUVIUM Noæ.*
1718 *BABYLON* condita.
1722 *BELUS* ſive *Nimrod* 1 Rex Aſſyr. *ann.* 55.
1723 *Eber* naſcitur.
1757 *Peleg* naſcitur.
1777 *Ninus* Rex Aſſyr. *ann.* 52.
1787 *Tuiſco* Noæ filius in Europam miſſus.
1829 *Semiramis* Regina Aſſyr. *ann.* 42.
1879 *Ninias* Rex Aſſyr. *ann.* 38.
1947 *Treveris* urbs condita.
1948 *ABRAHAM* naſcitur.
1977 *Tigurum* conditum.
1978 *Apis* 3. Rex Sicyon. à quo Peloponneſus *Apia* dicta.
2005 *Noah* moritur.
2030 *Ingævon* 1 Rex Germanorum, *ann.* 45.
2034 *Iſmael* naſcitur.
2047 *Circumciſio* inſtituta.
2048 *Iſaac* naſcitur.
2075 *Iſtævon* Rex Germ. *ann.* 50. cujus uxor *Freya* pro Deâ culta.
2093 *Inachus* 1 Rex Argiv. *ann.* 50. cujus filia *Io*, pòſt *Iſis* dicta.
2108 *Eſau* & *Jacob* nati.
2123 Moritur *Abraham.*
2125 *Hermion*, ſive *Hermannus*, Rex Germ. *ann.* 63. Hujus tempore *Druidæ* in Galliâ.
2143 *Phoroneus* Rex Argiv. *ann.* 60.
2154 *Ogyges* Rex Thebarum.
2158 Moritur *Sem.*
2172 Moritur *Iſmael.*
2186 Diluvium *Ogygium.*
2188 *Marſus* Rex Germ. *ann.* 46. Circa hæc tempora *Oſiris* Rex Ægypti.
2199 *Joſeph* naſcitur.
2203 *Apis* qui & *Oſiris*, Rex Argiv. *ann.* 35. qui in Ægyptum profectus Memphim condidit.
2217 *Joſeph* venditur in Ægyptum.
2228 Moritur *Iſaac.*
2238 *Jacob* cum familiâ deſcendit in Ægyptum. *Argus* Rex Argiv. *ann.* 70.
2255 Moritur Jacob.
2278 *Suevus* Rex Germ. *ann.* 48.
2303 *Amram* naſcitur, *Prometheus* & *Atlas* florent.
2300 Moritur *Joſeph.*
2326 *Vandalus* Rex Germ. *ann.* 41.
2362 *Phorbas* Rex Argiv. *ann.* 35. *Hemon* Theſſali F. Rex Theſſaliæ.
2367 *Teuto* Rex Germ. *ann.* 27.
2370 *Aaron* naſcitur.
2373 *Moſes* naſcitur.
2393 *Almannus* Rex Germ. *ann.* 64. *Cecrops* 1 Rex Athen. *ann.* 50.
2397 *Triopas* Rex Argiv. *ann.* 46.
2413 *Joſua* & *Caleb* nati.
2437 *Deucalionis* Diluvium.
2440 Moritur *Amram.*
2443 *Crotopas* Rex Argiv. *ann.* 21.
2444 *Cranaüs* Rex Athen. *ann.* 9. cujus filia *Atthis* Atticæ nomen dedit.
2453 *Exitus* Iſraelitarum *ex Ægypto. Amphyction* Rex Athen. *ann.* 10.
2456 *Teucer* regn. in Trojâ.
2458 *Boius* Rex Germ. *ann.* 60.
2463 *Sthenelus* Rex Argiv. *ann.* 11. *Ericthonius* Rex Athen. *ann.* 50.
2471 *Dardanus* Rex Trojæ, *ann.* 65.
2475 *Danaüs* Rex Argiv. *ann.* 50.
2493 *Joſua* Dux Hebr. *ann.* 18.
2495 Ingreſſus in terram *Canaan.*
2510 Incendium *Idæ* montis.

A. M.

2511 *Othoniel* judex Hebr. *ann.* 40.
2518 *Ingram* Rex Germ. *ann.* 52.
2523 *Pandion* Rex Athen. *ann.* 40.
2525 *Lynceus* Rex Argiv. *ann.* 41.
2536 *Ericthonius* Rex Trojæ, *ann.* 46.
2551 *Ehud* judex Hebr. *ann.* 80.
2553 *Erectheus* Rex Athen. *ann.* 50.
2566 *Abas* Rex Argiv. *ann.* 23.
2575 *Ganymedis* raptus. *Phryxus* & *Helle.*
2582 *Tros* Rex Trojæ, *ann.* 49.
2589 *Prætus* Rex Argiv. *ann.* 17.
2603 *Cecrops* 2 Rex Athen. *ann.* 40. *Bellerophon* circa hoc tempus; it. *Tantalus* Rex Phrygiæ.
2606 *Acriſius* Rex Argiv. *ann.* 31. Hujus filia *Danaë*, nepos *Perſeus.*
2621 *Janus* Rex Aboriginum, *ann.* 33.
2631 *Debora* & *Barac* Judices Iſr. *ann.* 40. *Ilus* Rex Trojæ, *ann.* 40.
2637 *Sthenelus* cum patre *Perſeo* Rex Mycenarum, *ann.* 8. *Amphion* Rex Theb.
2643 *Pandion* Rex Athen. *ann.* 25.
2645 *Euryſtheus* Rex Mycen. *ann.* 43. *Pelops* à quo Peloponneſus dicta.
2654 *Picus* Rex Aborig. *ann.* 37.
2660 *Cadmus*, Agenoris F. *Europa.*
2668 *Ægeus* Rex Athen. *ann.* 48.
2671 *Gideon* Judex Iſr. *ann.* 40. *Laomedon* Rex Trojæ, *ann.* 44. circa hæc tempora *Herculis* 12 labores, *Proſerpinæ* raptus, *Oedipus* & *Sphinx*, *Siſyphus*, *Minos* & *Rhadamanthus* *Jovis* ex Europâ filii.
2688 *Atreus* & *Thyeſtes* Pelopidæ.
2691 *Faunus* Rex Aborig. *ann.* 44. *Tyrus* condita.
2694 *Siculus*, à quo *Sicilia*, quæ priùs *Trinacria.*
2700 *Tyndarus* pater Caſtoris & Pollucis, Rex Lacedæm. Bellum inter *Lapithas* & *Centauros.*
2709 *Evander* Arcas in Italiam venit. *Carmenta* mater Evandri.
2711 *Abimelech* Judex Iſr. *ann.* 3.
2714 *Argonautarum* expeditio.
2715 *Priamus* Rex Trojæ, *ann.* 52.
2716 *Theſeus* Rex Athen. *ann.* 30.
2719 *Hercules* Cacum interficit.
2723 *Brennus* Rex German. *ann.* 35.
2730 *Dædalus* Labyrinthum ſtruxit, *Lynceus.*
2735 *Latinus* Rex Aborig. *ann.* 36.
2737 *Jair* Judex Iſr. *ann.* 22.
2740 *Menelaüs* Rex Lacedæm.
2746 *Meneſtheus* Rex Athen. *ann.* 23.
2753 *Agamemnon* Rex Mycen. *ann.* 15.
2756 Bellum *Trojanum.*
2759 *Jephtha* Judex Iſr. *ann.* 6. *Hector* Rex Germ. *ann.* 30.
2795 *Ibzan* Judex Iſr. *ann.* 7.
2796 *Trojæ* excidium.
2768 *Ægyſthus* Rex Mycen. *ann.* 7. *Æneas* in Italiam venit, condit *Lavinium.*
2769 *Demophoon* Rex Athen. *ann.* 33.
2771 *Elon* Judex Iſr. *ann.* 10. *Æneadarum* regnum in Italiâ.
2774 *Aſcanius* Rex Latin. *ann.* 38.
2775 *Oreſtes* Rex Mycen. *ann.* 28.
2776 *Antenor* Patavium condit. *Ulyſſes* domum redit.
2780 *Areopagus* Athenis conſtitutus.
2782 *Abdon* Judex Iſr. *ann.* 8.
2790 *Sampſon* Judex Iſr. *ann.* 20.
2798 *Alba* longa condita.
2802 *Oxyntes* Rex Athen. *ann.* 12.
2803 *Penthelus* Rex Mycen. *ann.* 22. & *Tiſamenus* Rex Lacedæm.
2809 *Eli* Sacerdos, Judex Iſr. *ann.* 40.
2812 *Sylvius Poſtumus* Rex Lat. *ann.* 29.
2814 *Aphidas* Rex Athen. *ann.* 1.
2815 *Thymætes* Rex Athen. *ann.* 8.
2823 *Melanthus Meſſenius* Rex Athen. *ann.* 37.
2840 *Æneas Sylvius* Rex Lat. *ann.* 31.

A. M.

2841 *Heraclidarum* dynaſtia in Peloponneſo.
2848 *Euryſthenes* Rex Lacedæm. *ann.* 42.
2849 *Samuel* propheta, Judex Iſr. *ann.* 40. *Alexis* primus Rex Corinthi, *ann.* 35.
2860 *Codrus* Rex Athen. ultimus, *ann.* 21.
2871 *Latinus Sylvius* Rex Latin. *ann.* 51.
2879 *Saul* Rex Hebræorum, *ann.* 10.
2882 *Medon* primus Archon. Athen. *ann.* 20.
2884 *Ixion* Rex Corinth. *ann.* 37.
2889 *DAVID* Rex Hebr. *ann.* 40.
2890 *Agis* Rex Lacedæm. *ann.* 1.
2891 *Echeſtratus* Rex Lacedæm. *ann.* 35.
2902 *Acaſtus* Archon Athen. *ann.* 36. *Epheſus* condita.
2906 *Ionica migratio. Homerus* naſcitur.
2921 *Agelaüs* Rex Corinthi, *ann.* 37.
2922 *Alba* Sylvius Rex Latin. *ann.* 39.
2926 *Labotas* Rex Lacedæm. *ann.* 37.
2929 *Solomon* Rex Hebr. *ann.* 40.
2938 *Archippus* Archon Athen. *ann.* 19.
2956 Regina *Sabæ* venit Hieroſolymam.
2957 *Therſippus* Archon Athen. *ann.* 41.
2958 *Prymnis* Rex Corinth. *ann.* 35.
2961 *Capetus Sylvius* Rex Latin. al. Ægyptus, *ann.* 26.
2963 *Doryſſus* Rex Laced. *ann.* 29.
2969 *Rehoboam* Rex Judæ, *ann.* 17. *Jeroboam* Rex Iſr. *ann.* 22.
2986 *Abias* Rex Judæ, *ann.* 2.
2987 *Capys Sylvius* Rex Latin. *ann.* 28. *Capua* condita.
2990 *Baaſa* Rex Iſr. *ann.* 24.
2992 *Ageſilaüs* Rex Laced. *ann.* 44. *Bacchis* Rex Corinth. *ann.* 35. à quo *Bacchidæ.*
2995 *Midas* Rex Phrygiæ.
3000 *Homerus* Poëta.
3015 *Calpetus*, Liv. *Capetus*, Ovid. Rex Latin. *ann.* 12.
3024 *Hiericho* ædif. ab Hiele.
3025 *Achab* Rex Iſr. *ann.* 22.
3027 *Tiberinus Sylvius* Rex Latin. *ann.* 8.
3029 *Joſaphat* Rex Jud. *ann.* 25. *Megacles* Archon Athen. *ann.* 30.
3033 *ELIAS* Propheta.
3035 *Agrippa Sylvius*, vel *Romulus*, Ovid. Rex Latin. *ann.* 41.
3036 *Archelaus* Rex Laced. *ann.* 60.
3039 *Eliſæus* Propheta.
3044 *Lycurgus* Legiſlator.
3052 *Pygmalion* Rex Tyri, *ann.* 49.
3056 *Sardanapalus* Rex Aſſyr. *ann.* 20.
3058 *Dio* in Libyam profugit.
3059 *Diognetus* Archon Athen. *ann.* 28.
3063 *Jehu* Rex Iſr. *ann.* 28.
3069 *Joas* Rex. Jud. *ann.* 40.
3076 *Romulus Sylvius* Rex Latin. *ann.* 19. al. *Alladius*,
3077 *Arbaces* Rex Medorum 1.
3080 *Carthago* condita.
3087 *Phereclus* Archon Athen. 19.
3095 *Aventinus Sylvius* Rex Latin. *ann.* 37.
3109 *Benhadad* Rex Syriæ.
3116 *Jonas* Propheta.
3125 *Hoſeas* Propheta.
3132 *Proca Sylvius* Rex Lat. *ann.* 23.
3135 *Joel* Propheta.
3137 *Caranus*, 1 Rex Macedon.
3148 *Heſiodus* Poëta.
3155 *Amulius Sylvius*, pulſo *Numitore* fratre, Rex Latin. *ann.* 42.
3157 *Amos* Propheta.
3159 *Ardyſus* Rex Lydorum, *ann.* 36.
3173 *Æſchylus* Archon Athen.
3174 *OLYMPIADUM* initium.
3180 *Eſaias* Propheta. *Romulus* & *Remus* nati.
3190 *Micha* Propheta.
3198 *Roma* condita. *ROMULUS* Rex Romæ, *ann.* 37. *Charops* Archon Athen. decennalis.
3202 *Nabonaſſar* Rex Babyl.

TABULA CHRONOLOGICA.

A. M.
3207 *Tatius Sabinus* regnat cum *Romulo.*
3215 *Perdiccas* Rex Maced. *ann.* 51. *Syracuſæ* conditæ.
3220 *Habaccuc* Propheta.
3228 *Ezekias* Rex Jud. *ann.* 29. 10 Tribus in captivitatem abductæ.
3236 *Numa Pompilius* Rex Rom. *ann.* 43.
3237 *Nahum* Propheta.
3238 *Gyges* Rex Lydorum, *ann.* 38.
3240 *Croto* urbs Ital. condita.
3248 *Tarentum* conditum.
3251 *Manaſſes* Rex Jud. *ann.* 55.
3251 *Eſaias* ſerrâ diſſectus.
3262 *Ariſtomenes* Rex Meſſeniorum.
3266 *Argeus* Rex Maced. *ann.* 38.
3267 *Archontes* annui Athen.
3272 *Tytæus* Poëta.
3279 *Tullus Hoſtilius* Rex Rom. *ann.* 32.
3280 *Rhegium* conditum.
3284 *Alcman* Poëta Lyricus.
3287 *Arion* Muſicus. *Horatii & Curiatii.*
3290 *Miltiades* Athen.
3291 *Zeleucus* Locrenſium Legiſl.
3292 *Alba* diruta.
3304 *Philippus* Rex Maced. *ann.* 38.
3307 *Byzantium* conditum.
3309 *Joſias* Rex Jud. *ann.* 31.
3311 *Ancus Martius* Rex Rom. *ann.* 24.
3316 *Sophonias & Jeremias* Prophetæ.
3317 *Alcæus* Poëta.
3318 *Steſichorus* Poëta.
3325 *Periander* Corinthius. *Arion* Muſicus.
3326 *Draco* Legiſl. Athen.
3333 *Pharao Necho* Rex Ægypti.
3335 *Tarquinius Priſcus* Rex Rom. *ann.* 38.
3336 *Thales Mileſius & Pherecides Syrus* florent.
3338 *Sappho* Poëtria.
3341 *Daniel* Propheta. *Sibylla Cumana.*
3348 *Capitolium* conditum.
5350 Captivitas Babylonica, *ann.* 70.
3354 *Ezechiel* Propheta. *SOLON* Legiſl. Athen. *Epimenides. Theognis.*
3370 *PYTHAGORAS. Anaximander.*
3373 *Servius Tullius* Rex Rom. *ann.* 44.
3378 *Phalaris* Tyrannus Sicil.
3388 *Piſiſtratus* Tyrannus Athen.
3391 *CYRUS* 1 Monarcha Perſarum, *ann.* 30.
3392 *Cræſus* Rex Lydorum ult. *ann.* 14. *Æſopus* fabulator.
3412 *Phocylides.*
3414 *Zeno Eleates.*
3417 *Tarquinius Superbus* Rex Rom. *ann.* 25 *Anacreon* Lyricus.
3420 Reditus *Judæorum* ex captivitat. duce *Zorobabele.*
3421 *Cambyſes* Rex Perſ. *ann.* 7.
3422 *Papirius* primus I. C. Rom.
3424 *Polycrates* Tyrannus Sami.
3429 *Darius Hyſtaſpes* fil. Rex Perſ. *ann.* 36.
3430 *Pindarus* Poëta.
3436 *Lucretia* ſtuprata.
3441 *CONSULES* creati Romæ, quorum poteſtas duravit *ann.* circiter 460.
3444 *Porſenna* Rex Hetruſcus.
3450 *Heraclitus.*
3454 *Largius* primus *DICTATOR* Rom. & *Sp Caſſius* Magiſter Equitum.
3456 *Themiſtocles* Athen.
3459 *TRIBUNI* Plebis primùm creati.
3461 *Ariſtides* Athen.
3462 *M. Coriolanus. Sophocles.*
3465 *Xerxes* qui & *Ahaſuerus*, Rex Perſ. *ann.* 21. *Gelo* Rex Sicil. *ann.* 7.
3470 *Xerxis* tranſitus in Græciam. *Euripides* natus.
3472 *Hiero* Rex Sicil. *ann.* 11.
3474 *Æſchylus* Poëta Tragicus.
3483 *Thraſybulus* ult. Rex Sicil.
3486 *Artaxerxes Longimanus* Rex Perſ. *ann.* 40.
3490 *Democritus. Hippocrates.*
3494 *Empedocles.*
3500 *DECEMVIRI.* Leges 12 Tabb.
3508 *Herodotus Halicarnaſſ.*
3509 *CENSORES* primùm creati. *Volſci* victi.
3514 *Phidias* ſtatuarius.

A. M.
3517 *Fidenæ* captæ. *Pericles* Orator.
3519 *Thucydides* Hiſtoricus. Bellum Laced. cum Athen.
3526 *SOCRATES* floret. *Darius Nothus* Rex Perſ. *ann.* 19.
3527 *Haggæus & Zacharias* Prophetæ.
3531 Templum *Hieroſol.* abſolutum.
3532 *Alcibiades.*
3534 *Cebes Thebanus.*
3540 *Eupolis* Comicus.
2542 *Lyſias* Orator.
3544 *Malachias* Propheta.
3545 *Artaxerxes Mnemon* qui & *Cyrus Minor*, Rex Perſ. *ann.* 43.
3546 *Dionyſius* Tyrannus Siciliæ. *Athenæ* à *Lyſandro* captæ.
3548 *Ariſtophanes* Comicus.
3550 *Thraſybulus* Dux Athen.
3551 *Ezra* Hieroſolymam proficiſcitur.
3554 *Iſocrates* Orator.
3555 *Fur. Camillus* Dictator.
3556 *Conon* Dux Athen.
3558 *Amyntas* Rex Maced. *ann.* 19.
3561 *Xenophon* floret.
3562 *Roma* à Gallis capta.
3564 *Nehemias* venit Hieroſolymam.
3572 *Cincinnatus* Dictator.
3576 *Archytas Terentinus.*
3578 *Epaminondas* Dux Thebanus.
3579 Pugna *Leuctrica.*
3582 *PLATO* floret. *Perdiccas* Rex Maced. *ann.* 6.
3585 *Sp. Furius* primus Prætor.
3588 *Philippus* Rex Maced. *ann.* 26. *Artaxerxes Ochus* Rex Perſ. *ann.* 23. *L. Manlius* Dictator.
3589 *Ariſtippus Cyrenaïcus.*
3592 *DEMOSTHENES & Æſchines* Oratores.
3598 *Diogenes Cynicus.*
3602 *Philippus* Olynthum expugnat. *Plato* moritur.
3605 *ARISTOTELES* floret.
3611 *Arſes* Rex Perſ. *ann.* 4.
3614 *ALEXANDER Magnus* 1 Monarcha Græc. *ann.* 12.
3615 *Darius Codomannus*, ult. Rex Perſ. *ann.* 6.
3617 *Euclides* floret.
3618 *Ferguſius* Primus Rex Scotiæ.
3626 *Ptolemæus Lag.* F. Ægyptum obtinet, *ann.* 40.
3627 *Lyſimachus* obtinet Thraciam, *ann.* 40.
3633 *Caſſander Antipatri* F. regnum occupat, *ann.* 19.
3634 *Agathocles* Rex Sicil. *ann.* 29.
3638 *Seleucus Nicanor* Rex Syriæ, *ann.* 30.
3639 *Antigonus* Rex Aſiæ, *ann.* 11.
3645 *Simeon Juſtus.*
3646 *Theophraſtus* Ariſtotelis Succeſſor.
3649 *Appius Claudius* cæcus.
3650 *Demetrius Poliorcetes* Rex Aſiæ, *ann.* 12.
3651 *Magaſthenes Perſa* Hiſtoricus.
3652 *Antigonus, Antipater & Alex.* Caſſandri filii, *ann.* 4.
3656 *Demetrius Poliorc.* Græciam occupat. *ann.* 6.
3658 *Pyrrho* Philoſophus ſcepticus.
3662 *Seleucus*, capto Demetrio, Aſiam occupat. *Menander.*
3663 *Lyſimachus* Rex Thraciæ Macedoniam obtinet.
3666 *Ptol. Philadelphus* Rex Ægypti, *ann.* 38.
3668 *Antiochus Soter* Rex Syriæ & Aſiæ, *ann.* 21. Bellum *Tarentinum* cum *Pyrrho*, *ann.* 10.
3671 *Antigonus* 2 Rex Maced. *ann.* 36.
3675 *Theocritus. Aratus. Apollonius.*
3680 *Lycophron.*
3681 *Hieronymus* Rex Sicil. *ann.* 56.
3684 *Epicurus* Philoſophus.
3685 Bellum *Punicum* primum, *ann.* 24.
3687 *Zeno Cittiæus* Stoïcus.
3688 *Eumenes* Rex Pergami, *ann.* 22.
3689 *Antiochus Theos* Rex Syriæ, *ann.* 15.
3692 *Beroſus* Hiſtoricus.
3694 *Cleanthes* Philoſophus.
3698 LXX Interpretes.

A. M.
3700 *Amilcar* pater Annibalis.
3702 *Jeſus Siracides.*
3703 *Ptol. Euergetes* Rex Ægypti, *ann.* 26.
3704 *Seleucus Callinicus* Rex Syriæ, *ann.* 20.
3706 *Demetrius* Rex Maced. *ann.* 10.
3710 *Attalus* Rex Pergami, ann. 43.
3712 *Ennius* Poëta natus.
3713 Bellum *Liguſticum*, *ann.* 80. *Hannibal* novennis juratus hoſtis Rom.
3716 *Antigonus Doſon* Rex Maced. *ann.* 14.
3718 *Cato Cenſorinus* natus.
3721 *Chryſippus* Philoſophus.
3726 *Antiochus M.* Rex Syriæ, *ann.* 37.
3728 *Polybius* Hiſtoricus.
3729 *Philippus* Demetrii *f.* Rex Maced. *ann.* 42. *Ptol. Philopator* Rex Ægypti, *ann.* 17.
3731 Bellum *Punicum* 2. *ann.* 17.
3732 Q. *Fabius* Dictator.
3735 *Syphax* Rex Numidiæ.
3736 *Carneades* natus.
3739 *Archimedes*, Syracuſis à Marcello captis, occiſus.
3744 *Aſdrubal* frater Hannibalis.
3746 *Ptol. Epiphanes* Rex Ægypti, *ann.* 24.
3747 *Maſiniſſa* Rex Numidiæ.
3750 Bellum *Macedonicum.*
3754 *Eumenes* 2 Rex Pergami, *ann.* 39.
3761 *Panætius* Stoïcus.
3763 *Seleucus Philopater* Rex Syriæ, *ann.* 12.
3765 *Scipio Africanus* moritur. *Scipio Africanus* junior naſcitur. *Plautus* moritur.
3770 *Ptol, Philometor* Rex Ægypti, *ann.* 35.
3771 *Perſeus* ult. Rex Maced. *ann.* 11.
3775 *Antiochus Epiphanes* Rex Syriæ, *ann.* 12.
3776 *Stat. Cæcilius* Poëta.
3780 *P. Æmilius* Perſeum vincit.
3782 *Pruſias* Rex Bithyniæ.
3783 *JUDAS MACCABÆUS.*
3785 *Ennius* moritur.
3787 *Ariſtarchus* Criticus.
3788 *Demetrius Soter* Rex Syriæ, *ann.* 10.
3792 *Corn. Scipio Naſica.*
3794 *Terentius* Poëta Comicus.
3797 *Pacuvius* Poëta.
3798 *Alex. Bala* Rex Syriæ, *ann.* 6.
3800 *Cato* major moritur.
3801 Bellum *Punicum* 3. *ann.* 4.
3804 *Carthago* deleta.
3805 *Ptol. Euerg.* cognom. *Phyſcon* Rex Ægypti, *ann.* 29.
3808 *Mat. Scævola* JCtus.
3813 *Attalus* 2 Rex Pergami, *ann.* 5. qui pop. Rom. hæredem reliquit.
3818 *Numantia* deleta.
3824 *Jugurtha* Maſiniſſæ f. adopt.
3828 *Mithridates* Rex Ponti, *ann.* 60.
3834 *Antiochus Cyzicenus*, Juſtin. *Ptol. Lathurus* Rex Ægypti, *ann.* 34.
3839 Bellum *Jugurthinum*, *ann.* 7.
3841 Bellum *Cimbricum.*
3843 *Lucretius* Poëta.
3846 Aquila Rom. inſigne à *Mario* primùm uſurp.
3848 *Archias* Poëta.
3862 Bellum *Mithridaticum.*
3863 *Tigranes* Rex Armeniæ, *ann.* 18.
3868 Bellum civile *Syllæ*. *Ptol. Auletes* Rex Ægypt. *ann.* 31.
3870 *M. Tull, CICERO,*
3873 *Cn, POMPEIUS.*
3877 *Nicomedes* Rex Bithyniæ.
3881 *Lucullus* Tigranem vincit.
3886 *Syria* in Provinciam redacta. *Catilinæ* conjuratio.
3887 *Hieroſolyma* capta à *Pompeio*. *Diodorus Siculus.*
3893 *Didymus* Scholiaſtes Homeri.
3897 *Cratippus* Philoſophus.
3898 *M. Craſſus* à Parthis occiſus.
3901 *JULIUS CÆSAR* Dictator perpetuus, Imp. Rom. 1.
3902 Pugna *Pharſalica.*
3904 *Catullus* Poëta.
3905 *Pub. Syrus* Mimographus.
3907 *Octavius AUGUSTUS* Imp. 2. *ann.* 56.

TABULA CHRONOLOGICA.

A. M.
3908 *Cornelius Nepos.*
3909 *Virgilius* ſcribit Eclogas.
3910 *Herodes* Rex Judææ, *ann.* 38.
3912 *Horatius* Poëta. *Pacorus* Rex Parthorum.
3916 *M. Manilius* Poëta.
3917 *Vitruvius.*
3919 Pugna *Actiaca.*
3922 *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſ.*
3924 *Gallus* Poëta moritur.
3925 Templum *Jani* clauditur.
3927 *Antonius Muſa* Auguſti medicus.
3929 *Propertius* Poëta.
3935 *Tibullus* Poëta.
3938 *Meſſala Corvinus.*
3941 *Druſus* in Germaniâ moritur.
3942 *Mecænas* moritur.
3948 *CHRISTUS* Salvator hominum natus.

A. D.
4 J*Ulius Hyginus* Aſtron.
9 *Ovidii* exilium.
10 *Quint. Varus* cæſus.
14 *TIBERIUS* Imp. 3. *ann.* 33.
16 *Ovidius* moritur in exilio.
17 *Germanicus* triumphat.
18 *T. Livius* obit.
22 *Scribonius Largus* Medicus.
25 *Strabo* Hiſtoricus moritur.
26 *Valerius Maximus.*
27 *Pontius Pilatus* Præſes Judææ.
Velleius Paterculus flor.
37 *C. CALIGULA* Imp. 4. *ann.* 4.
40 *Chriſtiani* primùm vocati.
41 *CLAUDIUS* Imp. 5. *ann.* 15.
42 *Philo Judæus.*
45 *Pomponius Mela.*
48 *Qu. Curtius* Hiſtoricus.
51 *Felix* Præſes Judææ.
D. *Lucas* Evangelium ſcribit.
Simon Magus.
54 *NERO* Imp. 6. *ann.* 14.
55 *Perſius* Poëta.
59 *Feſtus* Præſes Judææ.
60 Evangelium D. *Marci.*
63 *Columella.*
64 *Aſconius Pedianus.*
65 *Lucanus* & *Seneca* à Nerone occiſi.
68 *GALBA, OTHO, VITELLIUS,* Imp. *ann.* 1.
Excidium *Hieroſolymitanum.*
69 *Fl. VESPASIANUS* Imp. 10. *ann.* 10.
72 *Silius Italicus* Poëta.
77 *Plinius* in Veſuvio perit.
79 *TITUS VESPASIANUS* Imp. 11. *ann.* 2.
80 *Jul. Solinus.*
81 *DOMITIANUS* Imp. 12. *ann.* 15.
82 *Martialis* Poëta.
83 *Fab. Quintilianus.*
84 *Joſephus* Hiſtoricus.
85 *Julius Frontinus.*
87 *Onkelos* paraphraſta Chaldæus.
89 *Apollonius Tyanæus* magus.
90 *Johannes* Evangel. exul in Pathmo.
93 *Plinius* junior.
95 *Juvenalis.*
96 *COCCEIUS NERVA* Imp. *ann.* 2. *Johannes* ſcribit Evangel.
97 *Corinthus* Hæreticus.
98 *TRAJANUS,* Imp. *ann.* 19.
100 St. Joan. mor.
104 Oracula deficiunt.
Plutarchus Chæronenſis.
L. Florus Hiſtoricus.
108 *Corn. Tacitus* Hiſtoricus.
Ignatius Epiſc. Antioch. martyr. cor.
111 *Dion Chryſoſtomus.*
112 *Aul. Gellius.*
113 *Lucianus.*
116 *Papias* Chiliaſta.
117 *ADRIANUS* Imp. *ann.* 21.
122 *Bar-Cochab* pſeudo-Meſſias.

A. D.
123 *Appianus* Hiſtoricus.
127 *Carpocrates* Gnoſticus.
127 *Suetonius* flor.
129 *Juſtinus Martyr.*
Ælianus.
Hieroſol. *Ælia* vocata.
133 *Pauſanias* Hiſtoricus.
137 *ANTONINUS PIUS* Imp. *ann.* 23.
140 *Ptolemæus* Geographus.
141 *Aquila* interpres Bibl. flor.
142 *Juſtinus* Hiſtoricus.
143 *Galenus* Medicus.
Valentinus Marcion hæreticus.
145 *Arrianus* Hiſtoricus.
147 *Diogenes Laërtius.*
153 *Athenæus.*
157 *Maximus* Tyrius.
161 *ANTONINUS Philoſophus* Imp. *ann.* 19.
163 *Apuleius.*
166 *Polycarpus* venit Romam.
171 *Montanus* Hæreticus.
173 *Hegeſippus* è Judæo Chriſt.
176 *Apollinarius* Epiſc. Hierap.
178 *Athenagoræ* Apologia.
180 *COMMODUS* Imp. *ann.* 13.
182 *Theodotion* interpres Bibl.
183 *Pantænus* Philoſ. Chriſt.
184 *Julius Pollux.*
192 *Clemens Alexandrinus.*
193 *SEVERUS* Imp. *ann.* 18.
195 *Tertullianus* Afer flor.
200 *Praxeas* Hæreticus.
Papinianus J. C.
202 Irenæus Polycarpi diſc. martyr, *æt.* 62.
204 *Philoſtratus.*
205 Quartodecimani.
207 *Symmachus* interpr. Bibl.
208 *Dionyſius* Περιηγητὴς.
210 *Minutius Felix* floret.
211 *CARACALLA* Imp. *ann.* 7.
Caius J. C.
212 *Alexander Aphrodiſius* Poëta.
217 *Oppianus* Poëta.
218 *HELIOGABALUS* Imp. *ann.* 4.
220 *Julius Africanus* Chronol.
221 *Ulpianus* Juriſconſ.
222 *ALEX. SEVERUS* Imp. *ann.* 13.
224 *Herodianus* Hiſtor.
Paulus J. C.
226 *Pomponius* Juriſconſ.
229 *Modeſtinus* Juriſconſ.
231 *Dio Caſſius* Hiſtoricus.
232 *Ammonius* Philoſophus.
235 *MAXIMINUS* Imp. *ann.* 2.
238 *Plotinus* Philoſophus.
239 *GORDIANUS* Imp. *ann.* 6.
242 *Sapores* Rex Perſarum.
244 *PHILIPPUS ARABS* Imp. *ann.*
251 *DECIUS* Imp. *ann.* 3.
Paulus Eremita.
Cenſorinus flor.
252 Origenes mor. 67.
Novatus Hæreticus.
255 *VALERIANUS* Imp. *ann.* 6.
258 *Sabellius* Hæreticus.
258 *Cyprianus* Epiſc. Carthag. martyr. cor.
260 *GALLIENUS* Imp. *ann.* 7.
265 *Gregorius Neocæſarienſis* mor. 50.
267 *CLAUDIUS* Imp. *ann.* 2.
269 *AURELIANUS* Imp. *ann.* 8.
Paulus Samoſatenus Hæret.
271 *Porphyrius* Philoſophus.
276 *Manes* à quo *Manichæi.*
278 *TACITUS* Imp. *PROBUS* Imp. *ann.* 6.
283 *CARUS* & *NUMERIANUS* Imp.
284 *DIOCLETIANUS* Imp. *ann.* 20.
285 *Calphurnius Siculus* Poëta.
288 *Nemeſianus* Poëta.
290 *Johannes Stobæus.*
293 *Ælius Spartianus* Hiſtor.
Vulcatius Gallicanus.
296 *Lampridius* Hiſtoricus.
298 *Julius Capitolinus* Hiſt.
Treb. Pollio & Flavius Vopiſcus flor.

A. D.
299 *Antonius* Eremita floret
300 *Arnobius.*
Porphyrius.
303 *CONSTANTIUS* & *GALERIUS* Imp.
305 *Eliberitanum* Concilium in Hiſp.
306 *CONSTANTINUS* M. Imp. *ann.* 30.
309 *Hoſius* Epiſc. Cordubenſis.
311 *Lucianus* reſtaurat Biblia.
315 *Arius* Hæreticus.
317 *Lactantius* ſcribit Inſtitut.
322 *Jamblichus* Philoſophus.
323 *Donatus* Hæreticus.
326 Concilium 1 *Nicenum,* cui *Athanaſius* interfuit.
331 *Juvencus* Preſb. Poëta.
333 *Sedulius* Preſb. Poëta.
336 *Alphius, Avitus, & Septimius Afer,* Poëtæ.
338 *Euſebius* Hiſtoricus mor. *æt.* 74.
346 *Macedonius* Hæreticus.
348 *Photinus* Hæreticus.
351 *Oribaſius* Medicus.
352 *Themiſtius* Philoſophus.
355 *Julius Firmicus* Mathemat.
357 *Alaricus* Gothorum Rex.
Terentianus Maurus Poëta.
Eunomius Hæreticus.
358 Concilium *Ariminenſe.*
S. *Hilarius* Epiſc. Pictavienſis.
361 *JULIANUS* Apoſtata Imp. *ann.* 2.
363 S. *Martinus* Hilarii diſcip.
364 *Luciferiani* Schiſmatici.
370 *Optatus Milevitanus.*
371 *Anthropomorphitæ* Hæretici.
372 *Gregorius Nyſſenus* flor.
375 *Gregorius Nazianzenus.*
Epiphanius.
THEODOSIUS 1. Imp. *ann.* 17.
377 *Ephrem Syrus* moritur.
378 *Libanius* Sophiſta.
379 *Baſilius* M. Epiſc. Cæſarienſis, mor. *æt.* 51.
381 Concilium 2 *Conſtantinop.*
385 *Priſcillianus* Hæreticus.
386 *Fl. Vegetius.*
Cyrillus Epiſc. Hieroſol. mor.
388 *Claudianus* Poëta.
391 *D. Auguſtinus* Epiſc. Hippòn.
Auſonius Poëta
395 *HONORIUS* Imp. Occidentis, *ARCADIUS* Imp. Orientis.
396 *Ambroſius* Epiſc. Mediolan. mor. *æt.* 57.
Sex. Aurelius Victor.
397 *Prudentius* Poëta.
402 *Rufus Avienus* Poëta.
Heſychius Monachus.
404 *Zenobius.*
405 *Fortunatus* Poëta.
Pelagius Hæreticus.
407 St. *Chryſoſtomus,* mor. *æt.* 60.
408 *Symmachus.*
410 *Syneſius* Epiſc.
Roma capta à Gothis.
Ruffinus mor.
413 *Iſidorus Peluſiota.*
415 *Oroſius.*
416 *Paulinus* Nolæ Epiſc.
417 *Salvianus.*
420 D. *Hieronymus* mor. *æt.* 75.
422 *Theodoretus.*
423 *Venetiæ* conditæ.
426 *Nonnus* Panopol. Poëta.
427 *Sulpitius Severus* Chronol.
428 *Eutropius* Hiſtoricus.
Neſtor Hæreticus.
Genſericus Vandalorum Rex.
431 Concilium 3 *Epheſinum.*
Caſſianus.
433 *Proſper* Aquitanicus.
Proba Falconia & *Eudoxia* Poëtriæ.
434 *Vincentius Lirinenſis.*
435 *Socrates* & *Sozomenus* Hiſt.
436 *Marius Victorinus.*
437 *Palladius.*
440 *Leo* Magnus Epiſc. Rom.

TABULA CHRONOLOGICA.

A. D.
440 *Olympiadum* Epocha deſinit.
441 *Eucherius* Epiſc. Lugdun.
449 *Eutyches* Hæreticus.
451 Concilium 4 *Chalcedon.*
Attila Rex Hunnorum.
453 *Hilarius* Arelatenſis.
457 *Sidonius* Poëta.
459 *Gennadius* Patr. Conſtantin.
469 *Remigius* Epiſc. Rhemenſis.
475 Imperium Occid. deſinit cum *Auguſtulo.*
Odoacer Rex Herulorum.
477 *Merlinus* Britannicus.
482 *Victor Uticenſis.*
487 *Alcimus Avitus* Poëta.
492 *Caſſiodorus.*
496 *Benedictus* Monachus.
499 *Heſychius* auctor Lexici.
500 *Fulgentius.*
505 *Boëthius* Philoſ. Chriſt.
511 *Proclus* Mathematicus.
519 *Dionyſius Exiguus* Chronol.
525 *Arturus* Rex Anglorum.
JUSTINIANUS Imp. *ann*, 38.
529 *Priſcianus & Feſtus* Gram.
532 *Procopius* Hiſtoricus.
540 *Arator* Poëta.
541 *Jornandes* Hiſtoricus.
547 *Roma* capta à Totilâ.
557 *Victor Africanus* Epiſc.
561 *Columbanus* Hibernus.
567 *Agathias* Hiſtoricus.
572 *Gregorius Turonenſis* Epiſc.
580 *Romæ* deſitum Latin. loqui.
590 *Gregorius* M. Epiſc. Rom.
595 *Euagrius* Hiſtoricus.
599 *Iſidorus* Epiſc. Hiſpalenſis.
602 *PHOCAS*, occiſo *Mauritio*, Imp. *ann.* 8. cui primatum ſuum acceptum refert Eccleſia Rom.
614 Joh. *Philoponus* Philoſ.
622 *Mahumedis* fuga, Arab. *Hegira*, æra Turcarum.
624 *Monothelitæ* Hæretici.
636 *Hieroſolyma* capta à Saracenis.
666 *Beda* naſcitur.
725 *Iconomachi* ſub. *LEONE ISAURO* Imp.
751 *Pipinus* Rex Francorum.
768 *Carolus* M. Pipini F.
779 *Alcuinus*, ſive *Albinus*, Carol. M. præceptor, Eboracenſis Anglus.
787 *Paulus Diaconus* Hiſtor.
800 *Egbertus* 1. Anglorum Rex.
Carolus M. obtinet regnum Occid.
816 *Philes* Poëta Græcus.
824 *Rabanus Maurus.*
854 *Hincmarus* Archiep. Rhemenſis.
858 *Anaſtaſius* Hiſtoricus.
874 *Photius.*
882 *Albategnius.*
931 *Theophilactus* Epiſc. Bulgar.
942 *Luitprandus* Hiſtoricus.
994 *Aimonius* Hiſtoricus.
1028 *Guido Aretinus* Muſicus.
1061 *Michael Pſellus* Philoſ.
1065 *Xiphilinus.*
1069 *OEcumenius.*
1094 *Sigebertus* Hiſtoricus.
1100 Chriſtiani Saracenas *Hieroſolymis* expellunt.
1112 *D. Bernardus.*
1127 *Hugo de S. Victore.*
1151 *Gratianus* compilat Decreta.
Averroës Philoſ. Arabs.
1154 *Avicenna* Medicus.
1158 *Petrus Lombardus* Magiſter ſententiarum.
1164 *Joannes Sariſberienſis*, Anglus, Eruditorum ſui ſeculi princeps, obit.
1165 *Petrus Comeſtor.*
1172 *Aben Ezra* Judæus.
1180 *Iſaac & Joannes Tzetzes* fratres Scholiaſtæ.
1186 *Papias* Grammaticus.
1201 *Euſtathius* Homeri comment.
1203 *Abbas Urſpergenſis* Hiſtoricus.

A. D.
1206 *Averroës* mor.
1219 *Saxo* Grammaticus.
1229 *Accurſius* mor. *æt.* 78.
1244 *Hugo* Cardinalis.
1252 *Bonaventura.*
1258 *Matthæus Pariſienſis* Hiſtor.
1263 *Thomas Aquinas.*
1270 *Durandus.*
1281 *Jacobus de Voragine* Hiſtor.
1282 Veſperæ *Siculæ.*
1299 *Jubilæus* 1. Romæ celebratus
Joh. *Duns Scotus.*
Ottomannicum imperium incipit.
1319 *Nicolaüs de Lyrâ.*
1331 *Nicephorus* Hiſtor.
1335 Franc. *Petrarcha.*
1342 *Adamitæ* Hæretici.
1352 *Bartolus* J. C. moritur.
1362 Max. *Planudes* Græcus.
1375 *Johannes Boccacius* de Certaldo obit.
1391 Joh. *Froſſardus* Hiſt.
1411 Joh. *Gerſon*. Cancell. Pariſ.
1416 *Poggius* Florentinus.
1421 *Baldus* J. C. moritur.
1440 Ars Typographica *Moguntiæ* primùm publicata.
1451 Theodorus *Gaza.*
1453 *Conſtantinopolis* à Turcis capta ſub *Conſtantino* Manuelis F. Imp.
1464 *Æneas Sylvius* Cæſareus poëta Laureatus, pòſt *Pius* II. Papa, obit.
1465 Laur. *Valla* moritur.
1470 Abarbanel flor.
1473 Nicol. *Perottus* Epiſc.
1474 *Alexander* ab *Alexandro.*
1482 *Sabellicus* Hiſtoricus.
1488 *Pomponius Lætus.*
1489 *Rodolphus Agricola.*
1493 *Hermolaüs Barbarus* mor. *æt.* 40.
1495 *Jovianus Pontanus.*
1497 Joh. *Trithemius.*
1502 Angelus *Politianus.*
1506 Philippus *Beroaldus.*
1507 Raphaël *Valaterranus.*
1511 Bapt. *Mantuanus.*
1514 *Petrus Crinitus.*
Tho. Linacer Anglus, Grammaticus inſignis.
1515 Cælius *Rodiginus.*
1516 Aldus Pius *Manutius* obit.
1517 Mart. *Lutherus* ſcribit.
1518 *Marſilius Ficinus.*
1519 *CAROLUS* Imp. Germ. *Jo. Coletus.*
1523 Phil. *Melancthon.*
1525 *Fernelius* Medicus.
1527 Johannes *Frobenius* obit.
1532 *Budeus* J. C. Pariſienſis. Joh. *Aventinus.*
1534 Badius *Aſcenſius*, æt. 72.
1535 Thomas *Morus* Angliæ Cancellarius decoll.
1535 Corn. Agrippa, *æt.* 49.
1536 *Eraſmus* Roterodamus mor. *æt.* 69.
1538 Andr. *Alciatus* J. C.
1540 Gul. *Budeus*, æt. 73.
1542 *Ludovicus Vives*, N. Clenardus ob.
1544 Theophr. *Paracelſus.*
1545 Hieron. *Cardanus* flor.
1547 Pet. *Bembus*, æt. 77.
Franc. *Vatablus.*
J. *Tuſanus.*
Beatus *Rhenanus*, æt. 62.
Conradus *Peutinger*, æt. 82.
Jac. *Sadoletus*, æt. 70.
1550 Joannes Pierius Valerianus, *æt.* 83.
1551 Joh. *Calvinus.*
Natalis Comes.
1552 Seb. *Munſterus*, æt. 63.
Greg. *Giraldus*, æt. 74.
Paul *Jovius* æt. 70.
1553 J. B. *Egnatius*, æt. 30.
1556 Joannes *Sleidanus*, æt. 51.
Sebaſtianus *Corradus.*
1557 *Geſnerus.*
Petrius *Nannius*, æt. 57.
Angelus *Kaninius.*

A. D.
1557 Joan. *Fernellus*, æt. 72.
1558 Jul. Cæſ. *Scaliger.*
Rom. *Amaſeus*, æt. 69.
Jac. *Micyllus*, æt. 55.
1559 Robertus *Stephanus*, æt. 56.
1560 Phil. *Melancthon*, æt. 64.
Hieron. *Cardanus.*
1561 Gabriel *Faërnus.*
1563 Henricus *Stephanus.*
Joan. *Brodæus*, æt. 63
1563 Seb. *Caſtalion*, æt. 49.
Hen. *Glareanus.*
1564 Jo. *Calvinus*, æt. 56.
1565 Adrianus *Turnebus*, æt. 53.
Ant. *Goveanus.*
Gul. *Philander*, æt. 60.
Conr. *Geſnerus.*
1566 Marcus *Hieronymus* Vida.
1568 Joannes *Oporinus*, æt. 61.
Onufrius *Panvinius*, æt. 39.
Rog. *Aſcham*. æt. 53.
1570 Joan. *Mercerus.*
1571 Joan. *Juellus*, æt. 50.
1572 Petrus *Ramus* moritur.
Dionyſius *Lambinus.*
1573 Carr. *Langeus.*
Andr. *Macius.*
1574 Joach. *Camerarius* obit.
Paulus *Manutius.*
1575 Hadrianus *Junius* obit.
Hier. *Cardamus* 74.
1576 Guil. *Xylander*, æt. 41.
Joſias *Simlerus*, æt. 46.
1577 Obertus *Gifanius* obit.
Franc. *Matthiolus*, æt. 77.
1579 Joannes. *Stadius*, æt. 54.
1580 Hieronymus *Wolfius*, æt. 64.
Immanuel *Tremellius*, æt. 70.
1581 Gul. *Poſtellus*, æt. 99.
1582 Georgius*Buchananus*, & Emanuel*Alvarez* Grammaticus ob.
1584 Carolus *Sigonius* obit.
Gent. *Hervetus*, æt. 85.
1585 Antonius *Muretus* obit, æt. 60.
Petr. *Victorius*, æt. 91.
Carol. *Sigonius*, æt. 60.
1586 Antonius *Muretus* obit.
Octavius *Ferrarius*, æt. 69.
1589 Chriſt. *Plantinus*, æt. 75.
Joannes *Sturmius*, æt. 81.
1590 Franc. *Hotomannus*, æt. 65.
Jac. *Cujacius*, æt. 68.
Flaminius *Nobilius*, æt. 58.
1591 Jac. *Amiotus*, æt. 61.
Victor *Geſilinus*, æt. 60.
1593 Joan. *Leunclavius*, æt. 60.
1594 Gerard. *Mercator*, æt. 83.
Claudius *Puteanus.*
1597 Fran. *Raphalengius*, æt. 58.
Aldus *Manutius*, Pauli filius, Aldi nepos, Aldi Romani abnepos, *æt.* 51.
1597 Hier. *Commelinus.*
1598 Abr. *Ortelius* obit, *æt.* 71.
Chriſtoph. *Plantin.* ob.
Bened. *Arias Montanus*, æt. 71.
Henr. *Stephanus*, æt. 70.
1599 Joannes *Levineius*, æt. 50.
1600 Fulvius *Urſinus*, ann. nat. 70.
Fr. *Sanctius* ob.
1601 Ticho *Brahe*, æt. 55.
Joan. *Heunius*, æt. 58.
David *Chytræus*, æt. 71.
1602 Joan. *Paſſeratius.*
Franc. *Junius*, & Joann. *Paſſeratius* ob.
1603 Franc. *Vieta*, æt. 63.
1604 Janus *Douſa*. Barth. *Keckermannus*, æt. 59.
Chriſt. *Colerus.*
Obertus *Gifanius*, æt. 71.
Hier. *Mercurialis.*
1605 Conjuratio Sulphurea detecta Londini.
Beza obit, *æt.* 87.
Rob. *Conſtantinus*, æt. 103.

TABULA CHRONOLOGICA.

A. D.	
1606	Juſtus *Lipſius*, æt. 59.
1607	*Baronius* obit.
1610	Joh. *Heurnius* Medicus. Jacobus *Arminius* Theol.
1612	Jac. *Bongarſus*, æt. 58.
1613	Dominicus *Baudius* & Fridericus *Taubmannus* obeunt.
	Dom. *Baudius*.
1614	Marguardus *Froberus* J. C. obit.
	Æmilius *Portus*.
	Iſaac *Caſaubonus*, æt. 55.
1616	*Scipio Gentilis* & Leon. *Hatterus* obeunt.
	Joan. *Druſus*, æt. 66.
1617	Chr. *Helvicus* & Seth *Calviſius* Chronol. obeunt. *Thuanus* Hiſt. Henr. *Savilius* eques Anglus.
1618	Card. *Cajetanus* obit. Gaulterus *Raleigh*, Eques Anglus capite plectitur. *Camdenus* floret.
1620	Dan. *Heinſius*. Cl. *Salmaſius*, Card. *Bellarminus* obit, Hugo *Grotius*, è carcere exportatus in capsâ, fide conjugis ſervatur.
1621	Rob. *Bellarmin*, æt. 79.
1622	*Ignatius Loiola* ordinis *Jeſuitici* princeps canonizatur. David *Paræus* & Dionyſ. *Gothofredus* obeunt.
1623	Phil. *Mornæus* nobilis Gallus.
	Camden, æt. 72, obit.
1624	*Anton. de Dominis* Spalatinus, Romæ mortuus comburitur.
1625	Joh. *Piſcator* & Abr. *Scultetus* obeunt.
	Ulbo *Emmeius*, æt. 78, obit.
1626	Illuſtriſſ. Franc. *Bacon* Baro Verulamius obit.
1628	Rodolph. *Goclenius* obit.
1629	*Bethlehem Gabor* princeps Tranſylv. obit.
	Colonia in *Novam Angliam* deducitur.
	J. *Buxtorf*. P. obit.
1631	*Jeſuitiſſarum* ordo Viennæ Pontificis juſſu abolitus.
1636	Joh. *Gerhardus* Theol. obit.
1638	Joannes Henr. *Alſtedius* mor. *æt*. 50.
1640	*Preſbyteriani* & *Independentes*, nova nomina apud Anglos, hoc anno & deinceps novis rebus ſtudent. *Job*. 4. Dux *Bragantiæ*, creatur rex *Portugalliæ*. Cardinali *Richilio* mortuo *Mazarinus* ſuccedit.
1641	*Maria* Principiſſa *Caroli* Regis Britan. filia *Auriaco Principi* nupta. Joannes *Meurſius* obit.
1642	Bellum civile exardet in Angliâ.
1644	Guil. *Laudus* Archiepiſc. Cantuarienſis Martyr.
1645	Marchio *Montis roſarum* in Scotiâ Regias partes tuetur.
1646	Rex, *Oxonio* obſeſſo evadens, Scotorum Fœderatorum partibus ſe credit.
	Hugo *Grotius* obit.
1647	Tho. *Farnabius* obit.
1648	D. *CAROLUS* 1. Rex Britann. in causâ Religionis & Legum Martyr.
1649	Ger. Johan. *Voſſius* obit.
1650	Joh. *Prideaux* obit Epiſc. Vigorn.
1652	Joan. *Greaves*, æt. 50.
	Cl. *Salmaſius*.
1653	Tho. *Gataker* ob.
1654	Joh. *Seldenus* J. C. moritur. *Janſenus* à Papâ damnatus.
1656	Jacob. *Uſſerius* Archiepiſc. Armachanus & Joſ. *Hall* Epiſc. Novicenſis obeunt.
1657	Guil. *Harvæus* Medicus moritur.
1658	Petrus *Molinæus* moritur.
	Gaſpr. *Barthius*, æt. 72.
1660	*CAROLUS* 2. Rex Britan. redux.
	Guil. *Oughtredus* Mathemat. moritur.
	Henricus *Hammondus* S. T. D. non multò antè Caroli 2. reditum moriens magnum ſui deſiderium bonis omnibus reliquit.
	Joannes *Freinſhemius*, æt. 53.
	REGIA SOCIETAS à Carolo 2. inſtituta Londini.
1661	Brianus *Walton* Epiſc. Ceſtrenſis, Bibliorum Polyglotton editor, moritur.
1662	Robertus *Sanderſonus* S. S. Theologiæ apud Oxonienſes Regius Profeſſor, deinde Epiſc. Lincoln. moritur.
1663	Gilbertus *Sheldon* Archiepiſc. Cantuar. Theatrum in Acad. Oxonienſi magnis ſumptibus extruendum curavit.
1664	Gaſper. *Scioppius* Latinitatis cenſor acerrimus obit. ut & J. *Buxtorf*. F.
1665	Peſtis ſævit Londini. Mericus *Caſaubonus* obit.
1666	Incendium horribile in urbe *Londini* graſſatur.
	Phil. *Labbeus* Criticus inſignis obit.
1667	Steph. *Skinner* Etymologus celeberrimus, & Jer. Taylor Epiſc. Dunenſis, ob.
	Abr. *Couleius* Poëtarum ſui ſeculi facilè princeps ob. *æt*. 49.
	Sam. *Bochart*, æt. 68.
1669	Leo *Allatius* Bibliothecarius *Vaticanus*, æt. 83.
1670	Sereniſſ. *Princeps Willielmus* Pr. *Aurantiæ*, poſtea M. B. Rex, Doctoratus J. C. gradum apud Oxonienſes ſuſcipit.
	Fulvius *Urſinius*, æt. 70.
1671	Jo. Fredericus *Gronovius* ob.
	Jo. *Amos* Comenius ob. *æt*. 80.
1674	Edwardus Comes *Clarendonius* utramque fortunam animo pluſquam virili expertus diem clauſit.
	Jo. *Milton*, immaniſſimi Parricidii defenſor, Grammaticus, Poëta celeberrimus, abiît ad plures.
1675	Johannes *Lightfoot* ob. *æt*. 74.
	Tho. *Holyoke* Lexicographus Lexicographi F. & Tho. *Willis* Medicus nulli ſecundus, moriuntur.
1676	Jo. *Pricæus* Anglus, Criticus & Commentator doctiſſimus, ob. Romæ.
1677	Gilbertus *Sheldon* Archiepiſc. Cantuar qui Theatrum in Acad. Oxonienſi magnis ſumptibus extruendum curavit, ob.
1676	Guil. *Outram* Mathematicus ob.
1681	Franc. *Vavaſſor* Jeſuita in re Criticâ Auctor celebris.
1686	Doctiſſ. Jo. *Pearſon* Ep. Ceſtrienſ. ob.
1688	Iſaacus *Voſſius* magni illius G. J. *Voſſii* F. ob.
1690	Olaüs *Borrichius*, æt. 64.
1694	Joannes *Tillotſon* Archiep. Cant. præſtantiſſimus Theol. & Adamus *Littleton*, Dictionarii ſub ejus nomine inſtaurator, artis Criticæ Doctor eximius, ob.
1695	Ricardus *Buſby* Scholarcha Weſtm. *æt*. 89.
1699	Edv. *Stillingfleet* Epiſc. Vigorn. Præſul. doctiſſimus, ob.
1700	Jo. *Dryden*, Poëta laureatus præſtantiſſimorum in linguâ vernaculâ Poëmatum Auctor, ob.
1702	Tho. *Gale*, Scholæ illuſtris D. Pauli quondam Rector doctiſſ. ob.
1703	Jo. Geo. *Grævius* Philologus meritò celeberrimus ob.
1704	Joannes *Locke* Auctor eximius ob.
1707	Anglia & Scotia in unum Regnum coaluit.
1708	Joannes *Ray* Philoſophus, & Guil. *Beveridge* Epiſc. Aſaph. ob.
1709	P. *Bayle*, Gallus, ob. Toloſæ.
1710	Joannes *Holt* Mil. J. C. Geor. *Bull* Epiſc. Menev. & moni. *Boileau* ob.
1711	J. E. *Grabe* ob.
1714	Joannes *Radcliffe* Medicus, & Gilb. *Burnet* Epiſc. Sar. ob.
1715	Geor. *Hicks* Theologus ob.
1716	Rob. *South* Theologus ob.
1717	Guil. *Lloyd* Epiſc. Vigorn. doctiſſimus ob.
1718	Ric. *Cumberland* Epiſc. Petr. ob.
1719	Joannes *Flamſtead* Mathematicus, & Joſ. *Addiſon* auctor eximius, ob.
1720	Sim. *South* Theologus, & Domina *Dacier* ob.
1721	Mat. *Prior* Poëta, ob.
1722	Joannes Dux *Marlburienſis*, rei bellicæ dux peritiſſimus, & Chriſtoph. *Wren* Architectus præſtantiſſimus, ob.
1723	Guil. Archiepiſc. *Cameracenſis*, Gallus, & Godofredus *Kneller* Pictor celeberr. ob.
1724	Sam. *Harris* Cantabr. & Dav. *Gregory* Oxon. ad Hiſtoriam & Linguas hodiernas docend. deſignantur à Ser. *GEORGIO* Rege 1. Eodem anno Humfr. *Prideaux* Decanus Norvicenſis ob.
1725	*M. Rapin* Thoyras Hiſtoricus ob.
1726	Jer. *Collier* Theologus ob.
	Iſaacus *Newtonus* Philoſophus ob. *æt*. 84.
1728	Joannes *Woodward*, Hugo *Chamberlen*, & Joannes *Freind*, Medici, & Guil. *Congreve* Poëta, ob.
1730	Sam. *Clarke*, Theologus Auctor eximius, ob.
1734	Jacobus *Thornhill* Pictor. C. *Arbuthnot* Medicus, & Guil. *Derham* Theologus, diem clauſerunt ſupremum.

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FINIS.

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